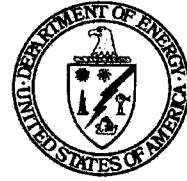




Department of Energy
National Nuclear Security Administration
Nevada Site Office
P.O. Box 98518
Las Vegas, NV 89193-8518



MAY 19 2006

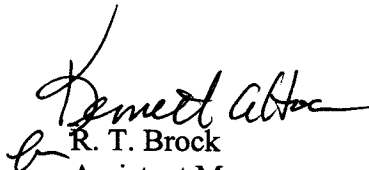
Michael J. Elges, Chief
Bureau of Air Pollution Control
Department of Conservation
And Natural Resources
Division of Environmental Protection
901 South Stewart Street
Carson City, NV 89701-5429

**DIVINE STRAKE EXPERIMENT, NEVADA TEST SITE (NTS) AIR QUALITY
OPERATING PERMIT AP9711-0549.01**

References: (1) Ltr, Elges to Brock, dtd 4/7/2006
(2) Ltr, Brock to Elges, dtd 4/27/2006
(3) Ltr, Elges to Brock, dtd 4/28/2006

In the above referenced letters, your organization requested additional information regarding Divine Strake, an experiment being conducted at the NTS by the Defense Threat Reduction Agency. In telephone conversations, members of your staff advised the National Nuclear Security Administration Nevada Site Office (NNSA/NSO) of air quality concerns related to Divine Strake that have been expressed by the public. Because of this, during the experiment NNSA/NSO will have an air monitoring network operated by Bechtel Nevada and an independent air monitoring network operated by Desert Research Institute. Attached is a set of documents providing information related to the potential air quality impacts of Divine Strake, including plans for the air monitoring discussed above.

If there are any questions, please call Michael G. Skougard or Kenneth A. Hoar. Mr. Skougard can be reached at (702) 295-1759 and Mr. Hoar at (702) 295-1428.


R. T. Brock
Assistant Manager
for Safety Programs

EPT:KAH-6335
ENV 04-01

Attachment:
As stated

cc w/o atch:
M. A. DeBurle, NDEP, Carson City, NV

Michael J. Elges

-2-

MAY 19 2006

cc w/o atch:

E. C. Calman, BN, Mercury, NV

P.M. Radack, BN, Mercury, NV

D. S. Shafer, DRI, Las Vegas, NV

Michael J. Elges

-2-

MAY 19 2006

bcc w/o atch:

C. B. Iverson, HSCTT, NNSA/NSO, Las Vegas, NV

L. M. Cohn, EPT, NNSA/NSO, Las Vegas, NV

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E	U.S. Army Laboratory Command Atmospheric Sciences Laboratory Combined Obscuration Model for Battlefield-Induced Contaminants (COMBIC)
F	Navel Sea Systems Command POLU4WN & Comparison of POLU3WN Computer Programs To Other Computer Modeling Programs
G	Divine Strake Detonation Phenomena Predictions
H	Divine Strake Overview Briefing
I	Divine Strake Map
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N	Theoretical Computation of Equilibrium Compositions, Thermodynamic Properties, and Performance Characteristics of Propellant Systems.
O	Combined Obscuration Model for Battlefield Induced Contaminants, Volumes 1 &, 2 dated August 2000, Diskette of Model,
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Attachment A

Divine Strake

The Department of Defense's Defense Threat Reduction Agency will conduct an experiment, Divine Strake, scheduled to be conducted on June 2, 2006 at the U.S. Department of Energy's Nevada Test Site.

It will consist of the detonation of 700 tons (TNT equivalent to 593 tons) of the explosive ammonium nitrate-fuel oil (ANFO) on the ground above an existing tunnel at the site constructed for other research efforts. ANFO is commonly used in mining and blasting operations, and the amount of explosive being used in the experiment was selected to cause various levels of damage to the tunnel.

Divine Strake is designed to assess the capability of computer codes to predict the ground-shock environment and associated tunnel response to the detonation. This experiment supports the Tunnel Target Defeat Advanced Concept Technology Demonstration (TTD ACTD), which is intended to improve the warfighters' confidence in their ability to plan to defeat hardened and deeply buried targets.

The program objectives for this experiment include:

- Improve the warfighter's ability to plan for the defeat of strategic hard & deeply buried targets
- Improve understanding of weapons effectiveness versus collateral effects
- Large-scale high explosive simulation demonstration above a tunnel complex
- Reduce geotechnical targeting uncertainties
- Supply relevant full-scale data base for code validation
 - Ground Shock – insitu, complex layered and jointed rock (limestone)
 - Tunnel Response - light damage (spall) to severe damage (collapse)
- Provide test beds to develop improved weaponing algorithms (Attack planning tool-IMEA)

The experiment objectives are:

- Plan and conduct a large-scale high explosive demonstration test to create the proper ground shock environment to damage an existing tunnel complex
- Provide site characterization data defining in-situ properties and 3-D variations within the test bed
- Geotechnical characterization & pre-test predictions
 - To fill important targeting gap
- Provide test data defining:
 - Charge source performance (limited)
 - Free-field ground motions and asymmetries
 - Tunnel near-field environment and response
- Support the evaluation and validation of attack planning tool capabilities, including:
 - Fast-running ground shock and tunnel damage models
 - First principles target response and damage calculations

Attachment B



CHEVRON HS DIESEL 2

CUSTOMER BENEFITS

Chevron HS Diesel 2 delivers value through:

- **Reliable cold starting**
- **Quiet combustion**
- **Excellent available power and economy**
- **Long fuel filter life**
- **Reliable cold flow properties**
- **Long storage life**

FEATURES

Chevron HS Diesel 2 is a high quality regular grade diesel fuel.

It meets the requirements of ASTM D 975, Standard Specification for Diesel Fuel Oils, for Grade No. 2 D. This is a "high sulfur" fuel with a maximum sulfur content of 0.50 mass %. This product is dyed red at the refinery to indicate it does not comply with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations for "highway diesel". This product does not comply with California Air Resources Board (CARB) regulations for "vehicular diesel".

Chevron HS Diesel 2:

- meets the fuel requirements of major engine manufacturers,
- is area blended for cold weather use,
- has high heat content, and
- exhibits good thermal stability.

FUNCTIONS

The high cetane number of Chevron HS Diesel 2 provides quiet combustion and quick starting at low temperatures. The high heat content permits engines to achieve rated power output and optimum fuel economy. Area blending assures a minimum risk of wax plugging of fuel filters and an absence of cold pumping problems. Chevron HS Diesel 2 has excellent storage stability.

APPLICATIONS

Chevron HS Diesel 2 meets the requirements of all major manufacturers of high speed diesel engines.

PRODUCT AND MSDS NUMBERS

<i>CPS Number</i>	<i>272102</i>
<i>MSDS Number</i>	<i>6894</i>

Attachment C

AMMONIUM NITRATE

Industrial Grade

N-01-02-01-03

MSDS #1020

Ammonium Nitrate, % by weight

98.8

Organic Coating, % by weight

≤ 0.1

Moisture, % by weight

≤ 0.1

Screen Analysis ^a

% by weight on 6 mesh

0

% by weight through 20 mesh

≤ 1

Bulk Density ^b, typical, poured

0.80

g/cc

50

lbs/cu ft

^a As manufactured. Screen Analysis changes with handling.

^b As manufactured. Bulk density as received may be higher [0.84 g/cc (52 lbs/cu ft)] depending on types and amounts of handling prior to receipt.

Transportation, Storage and Handling

- Always keep prilled ammonium nitrate dry. Choose transportation, processing and storage containers or equipment without openings through which water or moisture can enter.
- Always keep doors, hatches and lids closed when not in use. Inspect all tanks and bins regularly for cracks and leaks.
- Industrial grade prilled ammonium nitrate is susceptible to breakage from moisture, humidity, heat, temperature cycling, pressure and pneumatic or mechanical handling. Fines can result producing possible caking or lumping as well as decreased product flow characteristics/increased bulk density.
- Always design storage and process facilities to minimize repeated pneumatic and mechanical handling. Whenever possible, choose mechanical rather than pneumatic methods to off-load or otherwise transfer ammonium nitrate prills
- Always use an air transfer pressure of 7–8 psig to maintain prill quality where bulk deliveries are transferred to storage by pneumatic conveyance. Never exceed 8–10 psig air pressure.
- For recommended good practices in transporting, storing, handling and using this product, see the Safety Library Publications of the Institute of Makers of Explosives.
- Oxidizers must be transported, stored, handled and used in conformity with all applicable federal, state, provincial and local laws and regulations.

Product Description

DYNO NOBEL AMMONIUM NITRATE prills are industrial grade and specifically designed to be used as a solid oxidizer ingredient for explosive compositions such as ANFO, WR ANFO, Heavy ANFO Emulsion and Watergels. They are small-sized, low-moisture content, non-setting, porous spheres (prills) which have an average diameter range between 0.055 to 0.078 in (1.4 to 2.0 mm). The particle density of the prills is such that, when liquid fuel is properly applied to and mixed with them, the prills absorb the fuel uniformly which enhances reactivity.

DYNO NOBEL AMMONIUM NITRATE is available in bulk by railcar or truck.

Application Recommendations

- Always use liquid hydrocarbon fuels with flash point greater than that of #2 Diesel Fuel [125°F] for mixing with Dyno Nobel Prilled Ammonium Nitrate to manufacture ANFO. Use proper proportion of Fuel Oil to optimize performance and minimize toxic after-blast fumes. Never use waste oil in ANFO for mining applications unless authorized by MSHA.
- Typical density range for ANFO containing Dyno Nobel Ammonium Nitrate mixed and delivered to the borehole by mobile bulk delivery equipment is 0.85 – 0.87 g/cc.
- Always check with the bulk emulsion explosive or matrix manufacturer to ensure compatibility before using ANFO containing Dyno Nobel Prilled Ammonium Nitrate in Heavy ANFO or repumpable emulsion/ANFO blends.

Product Disclaimer

Dyno Nobel Inc. and its subsidiaries disclaim any warranties with respect to this product, the safety or suitability thereof, or the results to be obtained, whether express or implied, INCLUDING WITHOUT LIMITATION, ANY IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE AND/OR OTHER WARRANTY. Buyers and users assume all risk, responsibility and liability whatsoever from any and all injuries (including death), losses, or damages to persons or property arising from the use of this product. Under no circumstances shall either Dyno Nobel Inc. or any of its subsidiaries be liable for special, consequential or incidental damages or for anticipated loss of profits.



DYNO
Dyno Nobel



MSDS #1020

AMMONIUM NITRATE

Industrial Grade

N-01-02-01-03

Transportation, Storage and Handling

- Always use equipment especially designed to blend and load ANFO, Heavy ANFO or repumpable emulsion/ANFO blends. Bulk delivery equipment should be calibrated periodically to ensure quality.
- Always purge all hoses, piping, augers and especially bins or tanks that have integral augers before discontinuing loading or mixing. Ammonium Nitrate Prill left in process equipment can make start up difficult and even cause damage.
- Always consider air vibrators for bins, bulk trucks and railcars to assist with the flow of material.
- Always choose bins and tanks that are designed to keep the weight of the bulk material from compacting into transfer augers that are located directly beneath them.
- Always empty and clean bulk tanks and bins routinely to prevent product build-up on walls.
- Always minimize inventory during warm weather and high humidity conditions. Packaged product may harden with temperature cycling; bulk material may cake, lump or break down (fines).
- Always rotate inventory by using the oldest product first.

Hazardous Shipping Description

Ammonium Nitrate 5.1 UN1942 III

or

Ammonium Nitrate Fertilizer 5.1 UN2067 III



DYNO
Dyno Nobel

Product Disclaimer

Dyno Nobel Inc. and its subsidiaries disclaim any warranties with respect to this product, the safety or suitability thereof, or the results to be obtained, whether express or implied, INCLUDING WITHOUT LIMITATION, ANY IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE AND/OR OTHER WARRANTY. Buyers and users assume all risk, responsibility and liability whatsoever from any and all injuries (including death), losses, or damages to persons or property arising from the use of this product. Under no circumstances shall either Dyno Nobel Inc. or any of its subsidiaries be liable for special, consequential or incidental damages or for anticipated loss of profits.

Material Safety Data Sheet

SECTION 1 PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

DIESEL FUEL No. 2

Product Use: Fuel

Product Number(s): CPS220122 [See Section 16 for Additional Product Numbers]

Synonyms: 15 S Diesel Fuel 2, Alternative Low Aromatic Diesel (ALAD), Calco LS Diesel 2, Calco ULS DF2, Calco ULS Diesel 2, Chevron LS Diesel 2, Chevron ULS Diesel 2, Diesel Fuel Oil, Diesel Grade No. 2, Diesel No. 2-D S15, Diesel No. 2-D S500, Diesel No. 2-D S5000, Gas Oil, HS Diesel 2, HS Heating Fuel 2, Light Diesel Oil Grade No. 2-D, LS Diesel 2, LS Heating Fuel 2, Marine Diesel, RR Diesel Fuel, Texaco Diesel, Texaco Diesel No. 2, Ultra Low Sulfur Diesel 2

Company Identification

Chevron Products Company
Marketing, MSDS Coordinator
6001 Bollinger Canyon Road
San Ramon, CA 94583
United States of America

Transportation Emergency Response

CHEMTREC: (800) 424-9300 or (703) 527-3887

Health Emergency

ChevronTexaco Emergency Information Center: Located in the USA. International collect calls accepted. (800) 231-0623 or (510) 231-0623

Product Information

MSDS Requests: (800) 689-3998

Technical Information: (510) 242-5357

SPECIAL NOTES: This MSDS covers all Chevron and Calco non-CARB Diesel No. 2 Fuels. The sulfur content is less than 0.5% (mass). Red dye is added to non-taxable fuel. (MSDS 6894)

SECTION 2 COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

COMPONENTS	CAS NUMBER	AMOUNT
Diesel Fuel No. 2	68476-34-6	100 %wt/wt
Distillates, hydrodesulfurized, middle	64742-80-9	0 - 100 %wt/wt
Distillates, straight run middle (gas oil, light)	64741-44-2	0 - 100 %wt/wt
Kerosine	8008-20-6	0 - 25 %wt/wt
Kerosine, hydrodesulfurized	64742-81-0	0 - 25 %wt/wt
Distillates (petroleum), light catalytic cracked	64741-59-9	0 - 50 %wt/wt
Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.02 - 0.2 %wt/wt
Total sulfur	None	0 - 0.5 %wt/wt

Information on ingredients that are considered Controlled Products and/or that appear on the WHMIS Ingredient Disclosure List (IDL) is provided as required by the Canadian Hazardous Products Act (HPA, Sections 13 and 14). Ingredients considered hazardous under the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200, are also listed. See Section 15 for additional regulatory information.

SECTION 3 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION*****
EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

- COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID AND VAPOR
- HARMFUL OR FATAL IF SWALLOWED - MAY CAUSE LUNG DAMAGE IF SWALLOWED
- CAUSES SKIN IRRITATION
- MAY CAUSE CANCER BASED ON ANIMAL DATA
- TOXIC TO AQUATIC ORGANISMS

IMMEDIATE HEALTH EFFECTS

Eye: Not expected to cause prolonged or significant eye irritation.

Skin: Contact with the skin causes irritation. Skin contact may cause drying or defatting of the skin. Symptoms may include pain, itching, discoloration, swelling, and blistering. Contact with the skin is not expected to cause an allergic skin response. Not expected to be harmful to internal organs if absorbed through the skin.

Ingestion: Because of its low viscosity, this material can directly enter the lungs, if swallowed, or if subsequently vomited. Once in the lungs it is very difficult to remove and can cause severe injury or death. May be irritating to mouth, throat, and stomach. Symptoms may include pain, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea.

Inhalation: Mists of this material may cause respiratory irritation. Symptoms of respiratory irritation may include coughing and difficulty breathing. Breathing this material at concentrations above the recommended exposure limits may cause central nervous system effects. Central nervous system effects may include headache, dizziness, nausea, vomiting, weakness, loss of coordination, blurred vision, drowsiness, confusion, or disorientation. At extreme exposures, central nervous system effects may include respiratory depression, tremors or convulsions, loss of consciousness, coma or death.

DELAYED OR OTHER HEALTH EFFECTS:

Cancer: Prolonged or repeated exposure to this material may cause cancer. Whole diesel engine exhaust has been classified as a Group 2A carcinogen (probably carcinogenic to humans) by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC). Diesel exhaust particulate has been classified as reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen in the National Toxicology Program's Ninth Report on Carcinogens. The National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) has recommended that whole diesel exhaust be regarded as potentially causing cancer. Diesel engine exhaust is known to the State of California to cause cancer. Contains naphthalene, which has been classified as a Group 2B carcinogen (possibly carcinogenic to humans) by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).

See Section 11 for additional information. Risk depends on duration and level of exposure.

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Eye: No specific first aid measures are required. As a precaution, remove contact lenses, if worn, and flush eyes with water.

Skin: Wash skin with water immediately and remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention if any symptoms develop. To remove the material from skin, use soap and water. Discard contaminated clothing and shoes or thoroughly clean before reuse.

Ingestion: If swallowed, get immediate medical attention. Do not induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Inhalation: Move the exposed person to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical attention if breathing difficulties continue.

Note to Physicians: Ingestion of this product or subsequent vomiting may result in aspiration of light hydrocarbon liquid, which may cause pneumonitis.

SECTION 5 FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

See Section 7 for proper handling and storage.

FLAMMABLE PROPERTIES:

Flashpoint: (Pensky-Martens Closed Cup) 52 °C (125 °F) (Min)

Autoignition: 257 °C (494 °F)

Flammability (Explosive) Limits (% by volume in air): Lower: 0.6 Upper: 4.7

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Use water fog, foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide (CO₂) to extinguish flames.

PROTECTION OF FIRE FIGHTERS:

Fire Fighting Instructions: For fires involving this material, do not enter any enclosed or confined fire space without proper protective equipment, including self-contained breathing apparatus.

Combustion Products: Highly dependent on combustion conditions. A complex mixture of airborne solids, liquids, and gases including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, and unidentified organic compounds will be evolved when this material undergoes combustion.

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Protective Measures: Eliminate all sources of ignition in the vicinity of the spill or released vapor. If this material is released into the work area, evacuate the area immediately. Monitor area with combustible gas indicator.

Spill Management: Stop the source of the release if you can do it without risk. Contain release to prevent further contamination of soil, surface water or groundwater. Clean up spill as soon as possible, observing precautions in Exposure Controls/Personal Protection. Use appropriate techniques such as applying non-combustible absorbent materials or pumping. All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded. A vapor suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors. Use clean non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material. Where feasible and appropriate, remove contaminated soil. Place contaminated materials in disposable containers and dispose of in a manner consistent with applicable regulations.

Reporting: Report spills to local authorities as appropriate or required.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautionary Measures: Liquid evaporates and forms vapor (fumes) which can catch fire and burn with explosive force. Invisible vapor spreads easily and can be set on fire by many sources such as pilot lights, welding equipment, and electrical motors and switches. Fire hazard is greater as liquid temperature rises above 29C (85F).

Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Do not taste or swallow. Do not breathe vapor or fumes. Do not breathe mist. Wash thoroughly after handling. Keep out of the reach of children.

Unusual Handling Hazards: WARNING! Do not use as portable heater or appliance fuel. Toxic fumes may accumulate and cause death.

General Handling Information: Avoid contaminating soil or releasing this material into sewage and drainage systems and bodies of water.

Static Hazard: Electrostatic charge may accumulate and create a hazardous condition when handling this material. To minimize this hazard, bonding and grounding may be necessary but may not, by themselves, be sufficient. Review all operations which have the potential of generating and accumulating an electrostatic charge and/or a flammable atmosphere (including tank and container filling, splash filling, tank cleaning, sampling, gauging, switch loading, filtering, mixing, agitation, and vacuum truck operations) and use appropriate mitigating procedures. For more information, refer to OSHA Standard 29 CFR 1910.106, 'Flammable and Combustible Liquids', National Fire Protection Association (NFPA 77, 'Recommended Practice on Static Electricity', and/or the American Petroleum Institute (API) Recommended Practice 2003, 'Protection Against Ignitions Arising Out of Static, Lightning, and Stray Currents'.

General Storage Information: DO NOT USE OR STORE near heat, sparks, flames, or hot surfaces . USE AND STORE ONLY IN WELL VENTILATED AREA. Keep container closed when not in use.

Container Warnings: Container is not designed to contain pressure. Do not use pressure to empty container or it may rupture with explosive force. Empty containers retain product residue (solid, liquid, and/or vapor) and can be dangerous. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks, static electricity, or other sources of ignition. They may explode and cause injury or death. Empty containers should be completely drained, properly closed, and promptly returned to a drum reconditioner or disposed of properly.

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS:

Consider the potential hazards of this material (see Section 3), applicable exposure limits, job activities, and other substances in the work place when designing engineering controls and selecting personal protective equipment. If engineering controls or work practices are not adequate to prevent exposure to harmful levels of this material, the personal protective equipment listed below is recommended. The user should read and understand all instructions and limitations supplied with the equipment since protection is usually provided for a limited time or under certain circumstances.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS:

Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to control airborne levels below the recommended exposure limits.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Eye/Face Protection: No special eye protection is normally required. Where splashing is possible, wear safety glasses with side shields as a good safety practice.

Skin Protection: Wear protective clothing to prevent skin contact. Selection of protective clothing may include gloves, apron, boots, and complete facial protection depending on operations conducted. Suggested materials for protective gloves include: Chlorinated Polyethylene (or Chlorosulfonated Polyethylene), Nitrile Rubber, Polyurethane, Viton.

Respiratory Protection: Determine if airborne concentrations are below the recommended occupational exposure limits for jurisdiction of use. If airborne concentrations are above the acceptable limits, wear an approved respirator that provides adequate protection from this material, such as: Air-Purifying Respirator for Organic Vapors.

When used as a fuel, this material can produce carbon monoxide in the exhaust. Determine if airborne concentrations are below the occupational exposure limit for carbon monoxide. If not, wear an approved positive-pressure air-supplying respirator.

Use a positive pressure air-supplying respirator in circumstances where air-purifying respirators may not provide adequate protection.

Occupational Exposure Limits:

Component	Country/ Agency	TWA	STEL	Ceiling	Notation
Diesel Fuel No. 2	ACGIH	100 mg/m3	--	--	Skin A3
Diesel Fuel No. 2	CVX	--	1000 mg/m3	--	--
Kerosine	ACGIH	200 mg/m3	--	--	Skin A3
Kerosine	CVX	--	1000 mg/m3	--	--
Kerosine, hydrodesulfurized	ACGIH	200 mg/m3	--	--	Skin A3
Kerosine, hydrodesulfurized	CVX	--	1000 mg/m3	--	--
Naphthalene	ACGIH	10 ppm (weight)	15 ppm (weight)	--	Skin A4

NOTE ON OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS: Consult local authorities for acceptable provincial values in Canada. Consult the Canadian Standards Association Standard 94.4-2002 Selection, Use and Care of Respirators.

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Attention: the data below are typical values and do not constitute a specification.

Color: Varies depending on specification

Physical State: Liquid

Odor: Petroleum odor

pH: Not Applicable

Vapor Pressure: 0.04 kPa (Approximate) @ 40 °C (104 °F)

Vapor Density (Air = 1): >1

Boiling Point: 175.6°C (348°F) - 370°C (698°F)

Solubility: Soluble in hydrocarbons; insoluble in water

Freezing Point: Not Applicable

Melting Point: Not Applicable

Specific Gravity: 0.8 - 0.88 @ 15.6°C (60.1°F) (Typical)

Viscosity: 1.9 cSt - 4.1 cSt @ 40°C (104°F)

Odor Threshold: No Data Available

Coefficient of Water/Oil Distribution: No Data Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability: This material is considered stable under normal ambient and anticipated storage and handling conditions of temperature and pressure.

Incompatibility With Other Materials: May react with strong acids or strong oxidizing agents, such as chlorates, nitrates, peroxides, etc.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: None known (None expected)

Hazardous Polymerization: Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact: No.

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**IMMEDIATE HEALTH EFFECTS**

Eye Irritation: The eye irritation hazard is based on evaluation of data for similar materials or product components.

Skin Irritation: The skin irritation hazard is based on evaluation of data for similar materials or product components.

Skin Sensitization: This material did not cause skin sensitization reactions in a Buehler guinea pig test.

Acute Dermal Toxicity: LD50: >5ml/kg (rabbit).

Acute Oral Toxicity: LD50: > 5 ml/kg (rat)

Acute Inhalation Toxicity: 4 hour(s) LC50: > 5mg/l (rat).

For additional information on the acute toxicity of the components, call the technical information center.

ADDITIONAL TOXICOLOGY INFORMATION:

This product contains gas oils.

CONCAWE (product dossier 95/107) has summarized current health, safety and environmental data available for a number of gas oils, typically hydrodesulfurized middle distillates, CAS 64742-80-9, straight-run middle distillates, CAS 64741-44-2, and/or light cat-cracked distillate CAS 64741-59-9. **CARCINOGENICITY:** All materials tested have caused the development of skin tumors in mice, but all featured severe skin irritation and sometimes a long latency period before tumors developed. Straight-run and cracked gas oil samples were studied to determine the influence of dermal irritation on the carcinogenic activity of middle distillates. At non-irritant doses the straight-run gas oil was not carcinogenic, but at irritant doses, weak activity was demonstrated. Cracked gas oils, when diluted with mineral oil, demonstrated carcinogenic activity irrespective of the occurrence of skin irritation. Gas oils were tested on male mice to study tumor initiating/promoting activity. The results demonstrated that while a straight-run gas oil sample was neither an initiator or promotor, a blend of straight-run and FCC stock was both a tumor initiator and a promotor.

GENOTOXICITY: Hydrotreated & hydrodesulfurized gas oils range in activity from inactive to weakly positive in in-vitro bacterial mutagenicity assays. Mouse lymphoma assays on straight-run gas oils without subsequent hydrodesulphurization gave positive results in the presence of S9 metabolic activation. In-vivo bone marrow cytogenetics and sister chromatic exchange assay exhibited no activity for straight-run components with or without hydrodesulphurization. Thermally or catalytically cracked gas oils tested with in-vitro bacterial mutagenicity assays in the presence of S9 metabolic activation were shown to be mutagenic. In-vitro sister chromatic exchange assays on cracked gas oil gave equivocal results both with and without S9 metabolic activation. In-vivo bone marrow cytogenetics assay was inactive for two cracked gas oil samples. Three hydrocracked gas oils were tested with in-vitro bacterial mutagenicity assays with S9, and one of the three gave positive results. Twelve distillate fuel samples were tested with in-vitro bacterial mutagenicity assays & with S9 metabolic activation and showed negative to weakly positive results. In one series, activity was shown to be related to the PCA content of samples tested. Two in-vivo studies were also conducted. A mouse dominant lethal assay was negative for a sample of diesel fuel. In the other study, 9 samples of No 2 heating oil containing 50% cracked stocks caused a slight increase in the number of chromosomal aberrations in bone marrow cytogenetics assays. **DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY:** Diesel fuel vapor did not cause fetotoxic or teratogenic effects when pregnant rats were exposed on days 6-15 of pregnancy. Gas oils were applied to the skin of pregnant rats daily on days 0-19 of gestation. All but one (coker light gas oil) caused fetotoxicity (increased resorptions, reduced litter weight, reduced litter size) at dose levels that were also maternally toxic.

This product contains naphthalene. **GENERAL TOXICITY:** Exposure to naphthalene has been reported to cause methemoglobinemia and/or hemolytic anemia, especially in humans deficient in the enzyme glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase. Laboratory animals given repeated oral doses of naphthalene have developed cataracts.

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY AND BIRTH DEFECTS: Naphthalene did not cause birth defects when administered orally to rabbits, rats, and mice during pregnancy, but slightly reduced litter size in mice at dose levels that were lethal to the pregnant females. Naphthalene has been reported to cross the human placenta. **GENETIC TOXICITY:** Naphthalene caused chromosome aberrations and sister chromatid exchanges in Chinese hamster ovary cells, but was not a mutagen in several other in-vitro tests. **CARCINOGENICITY:** In a study conducted by the National Toxicology Program (NTP), mice exposed to 10 or 30 ppm of naphthalene by inhalation daily for two years had chronic inflammation of the nose and lungs and increased incidences of metaplasia in those tissues. The incidence of benign lung tumors (alveolar/bronchiolar adenomas) was significantly increased in the high-dose female group but not in the male groups. In another two-year inhalation study conducted by NTP, exposure of rats to 10, 30, and 60 ppm naphthalene caused increases in the incidences of a variety of nonneoplastic lesions in the nose. Increases in nasal tumors were seen in both sexes, including olfactory neuroblastomas in females at 60 ppm and adenomas of the respiratory epithelium in males at all exposure levels. The relevance of these effects to humans has not been established. No carcinogenic effect was reported in a 2-year feeding study in rats receiving

naphthalene at 41 mg/kg/day.

This product may contain significant amounts of Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAH's) which have been shown to cause skin cancer after prolonged and frequent contact with the skin of test animals. Brief or intermittent skin contact with this product is not expected to have serious effects if it is washed from the skin. While skin cancer is unlikely to occur in human beings following use of this product, skin contact and breathing, of mists, vapors or dusts should be reduced to a minimum.

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ECOTOXICITY

96 hour(s) LC50: 21-210 mg/l (Salmo gairdneri)

48 hour(s) EC50: 20-210 mg/l (Daphnia magna)

72 hour(s) EC50: 2.6-25 mg/l (Raphidocellus subcapitata)

This material is expected to be toxic to aquatic organisms.

ENVIRONMENTAL FATE

On release to the environment the lighter components of diesel fuel will generally evaporate but depending on local environmental conditions (temperature, wind, mixing or wave action, soil type, etc.) the remainder may become dispersed in the water column or absorbed to soil or sediment. Diesel fuel would not be expected to be readily biodegradable. In a modified Strum test (OECD method 301B) approximately 40% biodegradation was recorded over 28 days. However, it has been shown that most hydrocarbon components of diesel fuel are degraded in soil in the presence of oxygen. Under anaerobic conditions, such as in anoxic sediments, rates of biodegradation are negligible.

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Use material for its intended purpose or recycle if possible. This material, if it must be discarded, may meet the criteria of a hazardous waste as defined by USEPA under RCRA (40CFR261), Environment Canada, or other State, Provincial, and local regulations. Measurement of certain physical properties and analysis for regulated components may be necessary to make a correct determination. If this material is classified as a hazardous waste, federal law requires disposal at a licensed hazardous waste disposal facility.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

The description shown may not apply to all shipping situations. Consult 49CFR, or appropriate Dangerous Goods Regulations, for additional description requirements (e.g., technical name) and mode-specific or quantity-specific shipping requirements.

TC Shipping Description: GAS OIL,3,UN1202,III

DOT Shipping Description: GAS OIL, Combustible Liquid, UN1202,III

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

REGULATORY LISTS SEARCHED:

01-1=IARC Group 1

01-2A=IARC Group 2A

01-2B=IARC Group 2B

35=WHMIS IDL

The following components of this material are found on the regulatory lists indicated.

Naphthalene

01-2B, 35

CHEMICAL INVENTORIES:

All components comply with the following chemical inventory requirements: AICS (Australia), DSL (Canada), EINECS (European Union), IECSC (China), KECI (Korea), PICCS (Philippines), TSCA (United States).

WHMIS CLASSIFICATION:

Class B, Division 3: Combustible Liquids

Class D, Division 2, Subdivision A: Very Toxic Material -
Carcinogenicity

Class D, Division 2, Subdivision B: Toxic Material -
Skin or Eye Irritation

This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations and the MSDS contains all of the information required by those regulations. (See Hazardous Products Act (HPA), R.S.C. 1985, c.H-3,s.2).

MSDS PREPARATION:

This Material Safety Data Sheet has been prepared by the Toxicology and Health Risk Assessment Unit, ERTC, P.O. Box 1627, Richmond, CA 94804, (888)676-6183.

Revision Date: 08/30/2005

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Additional Product Number(s): CPS225114, CPS225115, CPS225150, CPS266176, CPS270005, CPS270094, CPS270095, CPS270096, CPS271006, CPS272093, CPS272102, CPS272126, CPS272152, CPS272185, CPS272190, CPS272195, CPS272593, CPS272601, CPS272693, CPS272793, CPS273003, CPS273030, CPS273053, CPS275000

REVISION STATEMENT: This is a new Material Safety Data Sheet.

ABBREVIATIONS THAT MAY HAVE BEEN USED IN THIS DOCUMENT:

TLV - Threshold Limit Value	TWA - Time Weighted Average
STEL - Short-term Exposure Limit	PEL - Permissible Exposure Limit
	CAS - Chemical Abstract Service Number
ACGIH - American Conference of Government Industrial Hygienists	IMO/IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code
API - American Petroleum Institute	MSDS - Material Safety Data Sheet
CVX - ChevronTexaco	NFPA - National Fire Protection Association (USA)
DOT - Department of Transportation (USA)	NTP - National Toxicology Program (USA)
IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer	OSHA - Occupational Safety and Health Administration

The above information is based on the data of which we are aware and is believed to be correct as of the date hereof. Since this information may be applied under conditions beyond our control and with which we may be unfamiliar and since data made available subsequent to the date hereof may suggest modifications of the information, we do not assume any responsibility for the results of its use. This information is furnished upon condition that the person receiving it shall make his own determination of the suitability of the material for his particular purpose.

Attachment D

DOE/NV-317 (Rev. 1)
UC-702

DOE/NV-317 (Rev. 1)
UC-702

**RADIOLOGICAL EFFLUENTS RELEASED
FROM U.S. CONTINENTAL TESTS
1961 THROUGH 1992**



AUGUST 1996

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
NEVADA OPERATIONS OFFICE**

Test: MARSHMALLOW

Date: 06/28/62 **Sponsor:** DoD/LRL
Time: 1000 PDT **Depth of Burial:** 1,020 ft
Location: NTS U16a **Purpose:** Weapons Effects
Type: Tunnel **Yield:** Low
Release Detected: Onsite Only **Type of Release:** Uncontrolled

Uncontrolled Release at R+12 Hours, in Curies: 3.5×10^4

Release Summary: An uncontrolled test release due to a stemming failure occurred at H+5 minutes and continued for several days. The estimated release at the time of release was approximately 1.0×10^6 curies.

References: (A) (E) (F) (H) (K) (L) (AY) (DA)

Test: SACRAMENTO

Date: 06/30/62 **Sponsor:** LRL
Time: 1430 PDT **Depth of Burial:** 500 ft
Location: NTS U9v **Purpose:** Weapons Related
Type: Shaft **Yield:** Low
Release Detected: Onsite Only **Type of Release:** Drillback

Drillback Release Activity at Time of Release: Slight

NOTE: See statement in explanatory information on "qualitative onsite release data."

References: (A) (C) (E) (F) (H) (AY) (DA)

Test: SEDAN

Date: 07/06/62 **Sponsor:** LRL
Time: 1000 PDT **Depth of Burial:** 635 ft
Location: NTS U10h **Purpose:** Plowshare
Type: Crater **Yield:** 104 kt
Release Detected: Offsite **Type of Release:** Test/Crater

Test Release at R+12 Hours, in Curies: 1.5×10^7

Isotopes Identified in the Release: ^7Be , ^{24}Na , ^{56}Mn , ^{103}Ru , ^{131}I , ^{132}I , ^{133}I , ^{135}I , ^{132}Te , ^{140}Ba , ^{140}La , ^{181}W , ^{187}W , ^{188}W , and tracers

Test:	PALANQUIN		
Date:	04/14/65	Sponsor:	LRL
Time:	0514 PST	Depth of Burial:	280 ft
Location:	NTS U20k	Purpose:	Plowshare
Type:	Crater	Yield:	4.3 kt
Release Detected:	Offsite	Type of Release:	Test/Crater

Test Release at R+12 Hours, in Curies: 1.1×10^7

Isotopes Identified in the Release: ^{91}Sr , $^{91\text{m}}\text{Y}$, $^{95}\text{Zr}/^{95}\text{Nb}$, $^{97}\text{Zr}/^{97}\text{Nb}$, ^{99}Mo , ^{99}Tc , ^{131}I , ^{133}I , ^{135}I , ^{135}Xe , and $^{140}\text{Ba}/^{140}\text{La}$

Cloud Direction: Northerly to Pine Creek Ranch, Nevada

Maximum Activity Detected in Air Offsite: 23,000 picocuries of gross beta activity per cubic meter of air at Clark Station, Nevada (populated site); highest concentration in an unpopulated site, 87,000 picocuries of gross beta activity per cubic meter of air at Highway 6, eight miles east of the Tonopah Test Range Road

Maximum Gamma Exposure Rate Detected Offsite: 3 mR/h at Stone Cabin Ranch, Nevada

Maximum Iodine Level Detected Offsite: 32,000 picocuries of ^{135}I per cubic meter of air, 16,000 picocuries of ^{133}I per cubic meter of air, and 4,100 picocuries of ^{131}I per cubic meter of air at Clark Station, Nevada (populated site); highest concentration in an unpopulated site, 12,000 picocuries of ^{131}I per cubic meter of air, 65,000 picocuries of ^{133}I per cubic meter of air and 160,000 picocuries of ^{135}I per cubic meter of air at Highway 6, eight miles east of the Tonopah Test Range Road; highest ^{131}I concentration in milk, 11,000 picocuries per liter at Martin Ranch near Eureka, Nevada; no children present

Maximum Distance Radiation Detected Offsite: 0.03 mR/h at Council, Idaho

Release Summary: The planned test release occurred at the surface ground zero area at H hour and lasted for one minute.

References: (C) (E) (H) (M) (AT) (DK) (GY) (KS)

Test:	GUM DROP		
Date:	04/21/65	Sponsor:	DoD/LRL
Time:	1400 PST	Depth of Burial:	1,000 ft
Location:	NTS U16a.02	Purpose:	Weapons Effects
Type:	Tunnel	Yield:	Less than 20 kt
Release Detected:	Onsite Only	Type of Release:	Controlled and Drillback

Drillback Release Activity at Time of Release, in Curies: 3.5×10^1

^{133}Xe in curies: 3.5×10^1

$^{133\text{m}}\text{Xe}$ in curies: 5.4×10^{-1}

Release Summary: A drillback release occurred from the ventilation line at 0630 hours on May 26, 1966, and lasted for 13.2 days.

References: (C) (E) (H) (AU) (LO)

Test:	PILE DRIVER		
Date:	06/02/66	Sponsor:	DoD/LASL
Time:	0830 PDT	Depth of Burial:	1,519 ft
Location:	NTS U15a.01	Purpose:	Weapons Effects
Type:	Tunnel	Yield:	62 kt
Release Detected:	Onsite Only	Type of Release:	Uncontrolled

Uncontrolled Release at R+12 Hours, in Curies: 3.7×10^4

Isotopes Identified in the Release: ^{135}Xe

Release Summary: An uncontrolled test release occurred as the result of seepage from the surface ground zero area at H+12 hours and lasted for 11 hours.

References: (B) (E) (H) (L) (P) (R) (AU) (LP)

Test:	DOUBLE PLAY		
Date:	06/15/66	Sponsor:	DoD/LRL
Time:	1000 PDT	Depth of Burial:	1,050 ft
Location:	NTS U16a.03	Purpose:	Weapons Effects
Type:	Tunnel	Yield:	Less than 20 kt
Release Detected:	Offsite (Uncontrolled Only)	Type of Release:	Controlled, Uncontrolled and Drillback

Controlled Release Activity at Time of Release, in Curies: 4.0×10^4

Controlled Release Activity at R+12 Hours, in Curies: 2.6×10^4

Uncontrolled Release at R+12 Hours, in Curies: 8.0×10^5

Isotopes Identified in the Release: Noble gases and radioiodines

Cloud Direction: Northeasterly for about 200 miles

Test: MINT LEAF

Date:	05/05/70	Sponsor:	DoD/LRL
Time:	0830 PDT	Depth of Burial:	1,300 ft
Location:	NTS U12t.01	Purpose:	Weapons Effects
Type:	Tunnel	Yield:	Less than 20 kt
Release Detected:	Offsite	Type of Release:	Controlled

Controlled Release Activity at Time of Release, in Curies: 9.6×10^5

Controlled Release Activity at R+12 Hours, in Curies: 3.9×10^5

Isotopes Identified in the Release: ^{85m}Kr , ^{131}I , ^{133}I , ^{135}I , ^{133}Xe , ^{133m}Xe , and ^{135}Xe

Cloud Direction: Easterly

Maximum Activity Detected in Air Offsite: 6,000 picocuries of ^{135}Xe per cubic meter of air on Highway 25 Nevada (populated), no gross beta detected

Maximum Gamma Exposure Rate Detected Offsite: 0.02 mR/h near Queen City Summit, Nevada (unpopulated)

Maximum Iodine Level Detected Offsite: No special water, milk, or other samples were collected for this test.

Maximum Distance Radiation Detected Offsite: 0.02 mR/h at Queen City Summit, Nevada

Release Summary: Three controlled releases occurred as follows: (1) during gas sampling between H+4.6 and H+7.5 hours when predominantly fission gases (^{135}Xe and ^{85m}Kr) were exhausted into the ventilation lines and passed through the filter system before being released to the atmosphere; (2) during ventilation of the tunnel complex with the effluent (approximately 98% ^{135}Xe , 2% ^{133}Xe , and less than 1 curie of radioiodines) passing through the filter system between H+24 and H+31 hours; and (3) during ventilation of the tunnel complex at H+166.2 hours until the tunnel was cleared with the effluent (^{133}Xe and ^{133m}Xe) released passing through a filter system.

References: (C) (D) (E) (H) (L) (AA) (ET) (FE) (HU) (HV)

Test: DIAMOND DUST

Date:	05/12/70	Sponsor:	DoD/LASL
Time:	0700 PDT	Depth of Burial:	728 ft
Location:	NTS U16a.05	Purpose:	Vela Uniform
Type:	Tunnel	Yield:	Less than 20 kt
Release Detected:	Onsite Only	Type of Release:	Controlled

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Attachment E



TR-0221-11

EOSAEL 87

Volume 11

**COMBINED OBSCURATION MODEL
FOR BATTLEFIELD-INDUCED CONTAMINANTS**

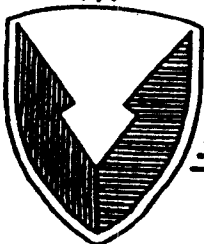
COMBIC

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by

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White Sands Missile Range, NM 88002-5501

1.11 The COMBIC Model for High-Explosive and Vehicular-Generated Dust

HE and vehicular-produced dust obscuration are fundamentally more difficult to model than smoke due to the variations in the natural sources. COMBIC models HE dust generated by static uncased, static cased, and live-fire munitions detonated at any depth or height of burst and for any angle of impact, that is, munition orientation. A model is provided to extend the crater volume prediction to include any user-defined munition and to treat various soil types. A sod depth correction has been added to reduce the computed volume of ejecta from the crater and the amount of dust accordingly. COMBIC approaches the problem of the broad range of sizes of dust particles by dividing the model into clouds of three size ranges. A very large particle "mode" has been added that accounts for the ballistic soil and large agglomerates that remain airborne for only a few seconds. This change was required to better model the effects on millimeter wavelengths. A large particle mode component is included to partly address the dust size distribution from $20\mu\text{m}$ to $200\mu\text{m}$, which falls out somewhat more slowly than the very large mode. Finally, a small size "persistent" mode that remains suspended for long periods and contributes the most extinction per unit mass is included.

Sings (3)

X > 200 μm

20 μm < X < 200 μm

X < 20 μm

A submunition option allows the approximate treatment of explosive subunits that form separate craters. The barrage option treats large numbers of munitions impacting over a small area and relatively continuous time interval as a simplified continuous source of dust. The vehicular dust option models the movement of the source and provides scaling relationships for the amount of dust as a function of vehicle speed, weight, and silt content.

HE Dust Clouds have 5 subclouds:
HE-generated dust clouds are treated as five subcloud components: (1) a buoyant small particle puff, (2) a buoyant, large particle stem that settles out with time, (3) a nonbuoyant puff to model the small particle dust skirt, (4) a connecting small particle stem between the skirt and the buoyant clouds and (5) a very large particle puff that follows a ballistic trajectory. Carbon particulates produced during the detonation process are partitioned among the buoyant clouds and stem.

A major problem in modeling HE dust is to define the quantity of dust lofted into the atmosphere. Measurements^{69 70} show that the size distribution is extremely broad with an appreciable mode of particles larger than $20\mu\text{m}$. Size distribution measurements performed at different locations also suggest that the airborne distributions of small particles are not as strongly correlated to the percentage of clay (less than $2\mu\text{m}$ diameter), silt ($2\mu\text{m}$ to $70\mu\text{m}$ diameter), and sand (greater than $70\mu\text{m}$ diameter) of the parent soil as one might expect.

⁶⁹R. G. Pinnick et al, 1982, Vehicular Dust and Fire Products Particle Size and Concentration Measurements in BIC-1 and BIC-2, Internal Report, US Army Atmospheric Sciences Laboratory, White Sands Missile Range, NM

⁷⁰R. G. Pinnick, G. Fernandez, and B. Hinds, 1982, "Explosion Debris Particle Size Measurements in DIRT-III," DRCPM-SMK-T-001-82, OPM Smoke/Obscurants Proceedings of Smoke Symposium VI, Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD

This difference may be due in part to the soil analysis technique that breaks up soil agglomerates, to the agglomeration of particles by explosive shock, and to other factors. The definition of dust optical properties in terms of extinction per unit mass is also made difficult by the wide range of particle sizes. Particles much larger than the wavelength of interest contribute a large part to the mass but only a small part to the extinction. They also settle out of the cloud, and thus the size distribution is time dependent. The characterization of dust clouds is, therefore, more empirical than for smoke.

Modeling begins with the prediction of the crater volume that is the source of most of the HE-generated dust. The crater volume is dependent on the explosive yield, which is measured in terms of the equivalent yield of TNT; the depth of burst; soil type; charge orientation; and means of delivery. The COMBIC model is that developed by Thompson.^{13 71} The apparent crater volume is assumed to scale for any explosive yield W (although Thompson's argument in choosing 1.111 over 1 is that the charges are "small," 1000 lb or less) as

$$V_{ac} = \text{Volume crater (m}^3\text{)}$$

$$W = \text{lbs TNT equivalent (lbs.)}$$

$$S_{ac} = \text{Crater Scaling factor.}$$

$$V_{ac} = S_{ac} W^{1.111}$$

1.111 for charges < 1000 lbs New
1.000 for charges > 1000 lbs New (214)

where W is in pounds of TNT, and V_{ac} is in m^3 . The apparent crater scaling factor S_{ac} contains all other dependent factors. DRTRAN,² an earlier EOSAEL dust model on which some of COMBIC is based, used polynomial fits to scaled crater depth and radius as a function of burst depth and soil conditions. Thompson found that the curves could be reduced to a single representation for static uncased charges. Figure 11 shows the resultant curve, and table 12 presents the multiplicative scale factors for the various soil types. For equal yield, soil type, and burst depth, significant differences occur between craters formed by uncased and cased explosives and those formed by static explosions and live-fire delivery. From a first principle's approach, the fraction of energy carried away by the shell casing fragments, F_s , was determined in terms of the work done by expanding combustion products to be 37.5 percent of the total yield.

** 37.5% of total yield lost to shell casing fragments*

¹³J. H. Thompson and J. G. DeVore, 1982, ASL-DUST, Version II: A Tactical Battlefield Dust Cloud and Propagation Code, Kaman Tempo Report KT-82-007, contractor report for the US Army Atmospheric Sciences Laboratory, White Sands Missile Range, NM

⁷¹J. Thompson, 1980, ASL-DUST: A Tactical Battlefield Dust Cloud and Propagation Code, 2 volumes, ASL-CR-80-0143-1,2, US Army Atmospheric Sciences Laboratory, White Sands Missile Range, NM

²L. D. Duncan, ed, 1981, EOSAEL 80, Volume I - Technical Documentation, ASL-TR-0072, US Army Atmospheric Sciences Laboratory, White Sands Missile Range, NM

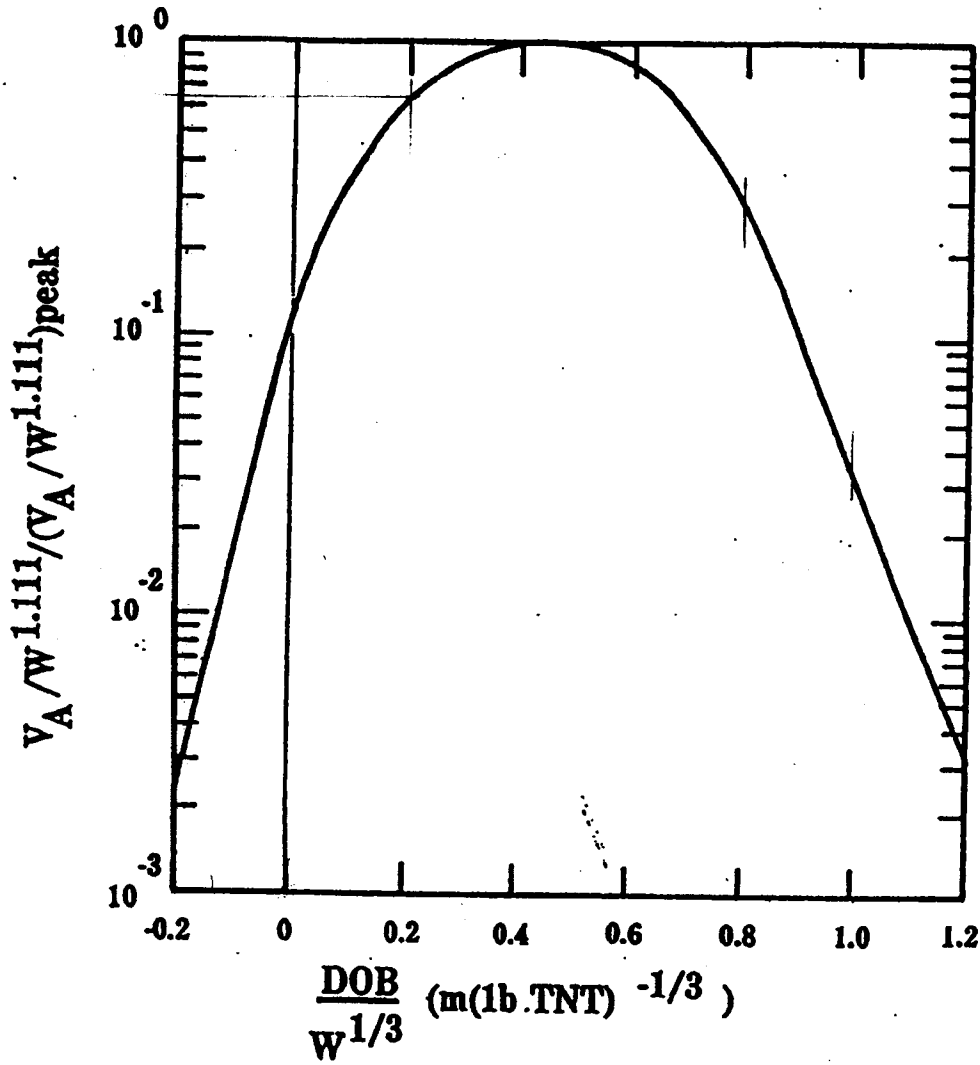


Figure 11. Universal apparent crater volume for bare charges.
(no shell casing)

TABLE 12. SOIL DEPENDENT PARAMETERS - MAXIMUM CRATER SCALING FACTORS AND AIRBORNE DUST FRACTIONS OF APPARENT CRATER VOLUME

Soil Type and Code	S_{ac} Bare Charge Peak Scaled Crater Volume m^3 (1b TNT)	Fraction of Apparent Crater Mass in			
		100 μm - 1.2 m Ballistic Cloud	10-100 μm Large-Particle Stem	< 10 μm Small-Particle Fireball	Stem
Rock	0.0175	.09914 0.15657	.06 .05824 0.05943	.0003 .00029 (1.17×10^{-3})	.00090
* Dry cohesive soils	0.0218	.05470 0.0968? (5.47%)	.03223 0.0421? (3.22%)	.00253 (9.87×10^{-3})? (0.253%)	.00734 (0.734%)
Dry sandy soil	0.0654	.04825 0.09190	.02844 0.03415	.00148 (0.0057)	.00423
Dry to moist sandy soils	0.1550	.07204 0.11996	.04238 0.04692	.00088 (0.00454)	.00366
Wet sand and moist cohesive soils	0.3050	.11842 0.19546	.07358 0.07704	.00063 (0.60346)	.00283
Wet cohesive soils	0.6980	.20137 0.32369	.12163 0.12252	.00017 (0.00089)	.00072

*The partitioning applies to the fraction of total apparent crater mass (1500 kg/m³) which becomes airborne.

→ < 10% of ejecta soil is smaller than 100 μm

When the munition is assumed to be a tapered cylinder with flat ends, the quantity and energy of fragments impacting the crater region can be determined.

This determination depends on the length and diameter of the casing, the depth or height of the munition, and the orientation of the munition. Two limiting cases are considered. The fraction of energy coupled to the ground, F_{ch} , for a horizontal munition at any depth and the fraction, F_{cv} , for a vertically oriented munition at any depth are each modeled. The value for any intermediate orientation is then assumed to be

$$F_c = [(F_{ch} \cos \theta)^2 + (F_{cv} \sin \theta)^2]^{1/2} \quad (215)$$

* Dry cohesive soil best matches UTR/TTY Loam/clay soil type (more so than rock or sand).

When the apparent crater volume is assumed to be proportional to the total energy coupled into the ground, the yield coupled into the ground must be

$$W_g = [F_s F_c + (1 - F_s) F_b] W \quad (216)$$

where F_b is the normalized crater scaling profile, figure 11, for depths above 0.45 m (1b TNT)^{-0.33} and 0.947 otherwise. The model then iteratively finds the yield of the uncased charge that, at the same depth as the munition, produces the same yield W_g coupled to the ground. The apparent crater volume produced by this equivalent bare charge must, assuming that equal energy coupling into the ground lofts equal amounts of dust, be in fact the apparent crater volume. The final function of the crater model is to provide an estimate of the difference in volume between static and live-fire delivered munitions. Based on the observed asymmetry of live-fire produced craters and the increase in volume with inclination angle θ , the modeled dependence is

$$\begin{aligned} V_{ac} &= (0.4 + 0.6 \sin \theta) V_{ac} \quad (217) \\ \text{(live)} & \qquad \qquad \qquad \text{(static)} \end{aligned}$$

If the casing dimensions are for submunitions and the total yield W is distributed equally among the submunitions, then the total of the N_s crater volumes is

$$V_{ac} = N_s S_{ac} (W/N_s)^{1.111} \quad (218)$$

The crater scaling factor S_{ac} implicitly depends on the depth, orientation, and yield of a single submunition. It may optionally be input by the user as a yield factor on the MUNT input record.

COMBIC now uses sod depth to correct the volume of the crater to that containing soil. The method parallels that used in the original EOSAEL DRTRAN² model. The corrected volume is

$$V'_{ac} = V_{ac} \left[1 - \frac{d_{sod}}{.38 V_{ac}^{1/3}} \right]^3 \quad (219)$$

where the sod thickness (depth) is in meters, input optionally on the TERA record.

²L. D. Duncan, ed, 1981, EOSAEL 80, Volume I - Technical Documentation, ASL-TR-0072, US Army Atmospheric Sciences Laboratory, White Sands Missile Range, NM

The total lofted fraction of dust from the apparent crater is only a small fraction of the apparent volume. Large detonations are reported to result in dust volumes that range from a few tenths of a percent to 30 percent⁷² of the apparent crater volume. Preliminary results from measurements at a test at Fort Carson in 1983,⁷³ for example, show a range of values of 0.3 to 1.7 percent of measured crater volumes produced airborne dust. Table 12 shows the fractions of the apparent crater volume that are assumed to be in each of the modeled dust subclouds from HE. These are the fractions that would be input on an optional "SUBA" record, for example. The values were chosen partly from comparisons with data. They were also required to follow certain observed features in measured dust, as well. Measured size distributions^{69 70 74} are not entirely consistent, but they do tend to suggest that the mass of dust less than 10 μ m radius (the "small particle mode") and that from 10 μ m to 100 μ m radius (the "large particle" mode) have the trends and range of values shown in the table. These modes separate in a bi-modal, log-normal, particle size distribution. The very large particle "ballistic" region of the cloud is assumed to cover the range from 100 μ m up to 1.0 cm. From large HE detonations, the large particle ballistic mode tends to have a power law distribution⁷⁵ with exponents 3.75 for cohesive soils, suggesting more large particles, and 4.0 for noncohesive soils. These distributions have been matched at the 100 μ m point to the large particle mode in determining the mass in the ballistic cloud.

In addition, a nonbuoyant, small particle, surface dust cloud is modeled which is assigned a mass equal to 1.875 times the sum of the masses of the small particle buoyant region and the small particle stem. The small particle regions have 0.3 cm/s fall velocity. The large particle cloud stem is given an average fall velocity of 0.92 m/s, that of a 75 μ m particle of specific gravity 1.5. The ballistic mode particles follow an initial cloud geometry that injects them upward into the air with a model of the form

⁷²K. E. Gould, 1981, High Explosive Field Tests, DNA 6187F, Defense Nuclear Agency, Washington, DC

⁷³K. Long, J. Mason, and B. Durst, 1984, Results of Fort Carson, Colorado Terrain Dust Obscuration Tests using Explosives, EL-84-6, US Army Waterways Experimental Station, Vicksburg, MS

⁶⁹R. G. Pinnick et al, 1982, Vehicular Dust and Fire Products Particle Size and Concentration Measurements in BIC-1 and BIC-2, Internal Report, US Army Atmospheric Sciences Laboratory, White Sands Missile Range, NM

⁷⁰R. G. Pinnick, G. Fernandez, and B. Hinds, 1982, "Explosion Debris Particle Size Measurements in DIRT-III," DRCPM-SMK-T-001-82, OPM Smoke/Obscurants Proceedings of Smoke Symposium VI, Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD

⁷⁴R. G. Pinnick, G. Fernandez, and D. Hinds, 1983, "Explosion Dust Particle Size Measurements," Appl Opt, 22:95-102

⁷⁵R. Seebaugh and H. Linnerud, 1978, Debris Environment Predictions for High Explosive Bursts, Science Applications Inc. Report SAI-79-861-WA, McLean, VA

$$\bar{z}_{v1} = -\frac{1}{4} g t^2 + \frac{1}{2} w_0 t \quad (220)$$

where \bar{z}_{v1} is the centroid height and w_0 the initial upward velocity. The model applies only over the ballistic rise time w_0/g at which point the cloud stops rising. The upward velocity, currently modeled as nonzero only for buried charges, is given by

$$w_0 = 9.9 W^{1/6} \quad (221)$$

Following the ballistic rise, the centroid falls back to earth with

$$\bar{z}_{v1} = \frac{1}{4} \frac{w_0^2}{g} - w_{fall} \left(t - \frac{w_0}{g} \right) \quad (222)$$

where

$$w_{fall} = \text{MIN} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{4} g \left(t - \frac{w_0}{g} \right) \\ 4.15 \end{array} \right. \quad (223)$$

where 4.15 m/s is half the terminal fall velocity of a 1050 μ m particle. The bottom of the cloud remains at ground level while the top of the cloud initially rises at twice the centroid velocity. That is the reason for the one-half factors in the equations. The vertical radius of the ballistic region equals the centroid height above ground level. The horizontal radius depends on the various cases. For charges above the surface, the centroid height, which is discussed below, is set equal to the surface cloud vertical radius. The horizontal radius also matches the surface cloud. The ballistic cloud immediately begins to fall with the velocity in equation (223) (w_0 is zero). For charges below the surface, however, the horizontal cloud expands with the vertical cloud rise. The horizontal radius up until the end of ballistic rise is

$$R_{hv1} = \bar{z}_{v1} \text{ MAX} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1.192 - 20.5 \left(D_b/W^{1/3} \right) \\ .577 \end{array} \right. \quad (224)$$

following the ballistic rise time limit, the horizontal radius remains fixed. This corresponds to the observed fallback of large dust particles but does not model the actual ballistic ejecta of rocks.

The fraction of energy appearing as heat for thermal rise is taken to be the remainder of total energy not coupled into the ground, including the case fragments:

$$F_h = (0.53 - 0.504 F_b) (1 - F_s) \quad (225)$$

Use of this "hydro-yield fraction" gives a total thermal energy of

$$Q = 1100 C F_h W \quad (226)$$

where C converts pounds to grams, and 1100 cal/g are provided by the explosive. Q provides the thermal energy for buoyant rise.

Both the crater volume scaling factor S_{ac} and the hydro-yield fraction F_h may be input by the user on the MUNT record to override the built-in models. The data for crater volumes from field tests⁷⁶ show that a variation in crater volume up to a factor of two is observed even in the same type of soil and for the same charge yield. The model provides good agreement within this spread, which can partly be attributed to the difficulty in measuring the precise boundaries of the crater. Subsurface soil variations are probably also a factor.

Thus, there are five dust subclouds, a buoyant fireball of small mode particles, a surface cloud of small mode particles, a connecting stem of small mode particles, a stem of large particles that have 0.92 m/s fallout, and an initial ballistic cloud of large particles that rapidly return to earth.

Forty percent of the available carbon from TNT (approximately 0.3 pound of carbon per pound of TNT yield) is by default divided in equal amounts among the fireball and cloud stem regions. The user may override this value by input if the carbon yield is different for the type of explosive considered.

Half the total thermal energy Q is assigned to the large particle and half to the small particle buoyant clouds. The vertical rise of each region is computed with the equations for Gaussian puffs given in the section on the boundary layer model. The large particle region has a height computed by subtracting the total distance fallen over time, t, following the explosion from the height the region would have had if there were no fall velocity. The windspeed for horizontal advection is taken to be that which is appropriate to the fall velocity's adjusted height. The stem cloud centroid position is computed as the average between the small particle buoyant region and the ground level position that the region would have had if it were nonbuoyant. The increase in windspeed with height implies that the nonbuoyant position will lag behind the buoyant position. This shearing effect rotates or "cants" the stem through an angle whose tangent is the difference in downwind distance of the buoyant and nonbuoyant positions divided by the height of the buoyant region. The stem is an oversimplified model of the region of dust that trails the buoyant puff in real world dust clouds. For convenience, since mass

⁷⁶B. Kennedy, 1980, Dusty Infrared Test-II (DIRT-II) Program, ASL-TR-0058, US Army Atmospheric Sciences Laboratory, White Sands Missile Range, NM

profiles are not produced and stored for Gaussian puffs, no "bleeding" of dust from the buoyant region into the stem is modeled. The storage locations used to hold the mass production profiles as a function of time for continuous Gaussian plumes are used to hold the cant angles as a function of downwind distance for Gaussian puffs.

In addition to the buoyant cloud regions, a nonbuoyant base cloud or "skirt," is also modeled. The base cloud originates in part from the dust ejected near the edge of the crater and in part from shock and fragment-raised dust outside the crater.

The basic size for the initial clouds is determined from the largest of the following:

- a. The buoyancy radius

$$R_o = 1.9 \left[\frac{3 Q}{8 \pi \rho_a C_p T_a} \right]^{1/3} \quad (227)$$

- b. The radius of a volume equal to that of the crater

$$R_{ac} = \left[\frac{3 V_{ac}}{4 \pi} \right]^{1/3} \quad (228)$$

- c. The volume at which the dust density equals the air density

$$R_d = \left[\frac{3 M_a}{4 \pi \rho_a} \right]^{1/3} \quad (229)$$

These results are then adjusted for the observed cloud shape that depends on burst depth. Buried charges produce higher clouds, while airbursts produce lower, wider clouds. The horizontal-to-vertical radius ratio is taken to be a minimum of one and a maximum of four, with intermediate values between these limits given by

$$S_h = 2.25 N_s^{1/3} - \frac{10.4 D_b}{W^{1/3}} \quad (230)$$

The source sigmas are then specified in terms of the basic values

$$\sigma_z = \frac{R}{2.15 S_h^{1/3}} \quad (231)$$

and

$$\sigma_x = \sigma_y = S_h \sigma_z \quad (232)$$

The sigmas for the buoyant small particle region and buoyant large particle region are, therefore, initially equal to the basic values. The base cloud has the values

$$\sigma_{0z} = 1.8 \sigma_z \quad (233)$$

$$\sigma_{0x} = \sigma_{0y} = 1.5 \sigma_x \quad (234)$$

and the cloud stem

$$\sigma_{0z} = 1.25 \sigma_z \quad (235)$$

$$\sigma_{0x} = \sigma_{0y} = 1.25 \sigma_x \quad (236)$$

For the barrage approximation, the dust production model is similar to that for WP smoke. Two continuous Gaussian clouds are produced. One has the vertical rise trajectory of a single, small-particle, buoyant region for an individual munition. The other is nonbuoyant. The mass production is assumed to be uniform over the barrage period. The buoyant cloud is given the total mass of the small-particle buoyant clouds, stem, and 5 percent of the mass of the large-particle region. It is assumed to have zero fall velocity. It is also given 83 percent of the carbon. The nonbuoyant cloud is given the mass of the base cloud plus 5 percent of the mass of the large-particle region and 17 percent of the carbon. The clouds are both assumed to be small-particle mode. The large-particle mode has only 10 percent the mass extinction of the small mode; therefore, the 5 percent rather than 50 percent mass fractions are partitioned to represent the large particles. The barrage source sigmas are computed as in the case for smoke.

Table 7 gives the mass extinction coefficients for the small-particle and large-particle modes. The small-mode mass extinction values are based

on field tests.^{2 38 36 63 39} The large-mode values are based on Mie calculations. They should not be taken out of the context of the COMBIC dust model. As mentioned at the beginning of this section, mass extinction for large particles is not in fact a constant when applied to a size distribution of finite width that varies in both space and time in real-world clouds. The carbon mass extinction values are those of the DRTRAN model² and represent small particles of mean radius of about 0.2 μ m. The millimeter wave values are based on a study by Alexander, Brown, and Mott.⁷⁷ The appropriate scaling to the ballistic sizes has also been performed using Mie calculations.

Vehicular dust is modeled as a nonbuoyant, continuous Gaussian plume. The source terms are those of the DRTRAN vehicular dust model.^{2 78} The production rate of dust is determined by

$$M(t) = a N S_n w_v u_v^2 \quad (237)$$

where M is the constant dust production rate in grams per second; N is the arbitrary dimensionless scale factor that may be input by the user but normally has a default value of one; S_n is the percentage silt, w_v is the vehicle weight in tons, and u_v is the vehicle speed in m/s. The scale factor

²L. D. Duncan, ed, 1981, EOSAEL 80, Volume I - Technical Documentation, ASL-TR-0072, US Army Atmospheric Sciences Laboratory, White Sands Missile Range, NM

^{38y}. Bowman et al, 1979, Smoke Week II, Electro-Optical (EO) Systems Performance in Characterized Obscured Environments, Eglin Air Force Base, FL, Special Report, DRCPN-SMK-T-001-79, Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD

³⁶Dugway Proving Ground, 1978, Inventory Smoke Munitions Test-Phase IIa, Final Test Report, 2 volumes, DPG-ER-77-314, US Army Dugway Proving Ground, UT

^{63M}. Maddix, B. L. Williams, and S. Brazelton, 1982, A Survey of Extinction Coefficients Available for Various Transient Aerosols and Selection of Extinction Coefficients for BELDSS Modeling of Transient Aerosols, RG-82-1, US Army Missile Command, Redstone Arsenal, AL

^{39G}. Nelson and W. Farmer, 1981, Smoke Week III, Electro-Optical (EO) Systems Performance in Characterized Obscured Environments, Eglin Air Force Base, FL, August 1980, Special Report, DRCPN-SMK-T-004-81, Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD

^{77MAJ} A. Alexander, D. Brown, and D. Mott, 1984, Feasibility Study for Remote Debris Sensor, FJSRL-TR-84-0001, US Air Force Frank J. Selter Research Laboratory, USAF Academy, Colorado Springs, CO

^{78R}. I. Dyck and J. Stukel, 1976, "Fugitive Dust Emission from Trucks on Unpaved Roads," Environmental Sciences and Technology, 10:1046-1048

Attachment F

COMPARISON OF POLU3WN COMPUTER PROGRAMS TO OTHER COMPUTER MODELING PROGRAMS

Edward E. Baroody

INTRODUCTION:

The NASA-LEWIS, and other computer programs calculate thermodynamic data, reaction products, etc. for propellants based on the "Free Energy Minimization" method. The POLU3WN is based on the "Equilibrium Constant" method. Although the calculations by either method yields the same data, the equilibrium method is better suited to handle solid reaction products. In addition to the regular thermodynamic data calculated by other computer modeling programs, the POLU3WN is designed with routines, and modifications that are specifically directed toward output data for Open Burn/Open Detonation (OB/OD) computer modeling. Since its release in 1987, additional features have been added, which are described in this report. Also, at the request of the Confined Burn Facility program at NSWC/IH and other users, the program is being greatly modified.

BACKGROUND:

The current POLU3WN program is formatted to run on WINDOWS 98 and NT. It is an update of the original POLU10 computer-modeling program published and sponsored by the Ordnance Environmental Support Office (OESO)⁽¹⁾ at the U.S. Naval Surface Warfare Center, Indian Head, MD. The input data are read into the program by "batch files or screen prompts". Accompanying the main program are auxiliary programs and examples of batch files for each of the different types of calculations the program can perform. Over the years, several modifications of this program under the titles of POLU13A, POLU13G, POLU13L, etc. have been written. The program can also be run in its original MS-DOS mode. After several years of use and feedback from many users, additional features have been added to the program.

Originally, it was mainly used to generate data for facilities that were applying for OB/OD permits. It is also used for other calculations, such as modeling for Confined Burn Facilities. By the end of the year 1998, OESO had sent out over 100 copies of the POLU programs free of charge. Other copies have been issued since 1998. One of the major users of the program is the Department of Defense Toxics Release Inventory-Data Delivery System (DoD TRI-DDS), which is published by Radian International for the DoD⁽²⁾ and used to predict emissions factors from the combustion of munitions. The following are some of the special features incorporated in the present POLU3WN program:

(*) Open Burn--- Under these conditions the energetic materials are assumed to burn in open fields and use oxygen in the air as an additional oxidizer. The program computes an initial adiabatic flame temperature, reaction products, and other thermodynamic properties. These reaction products are allowed to cool and recalculated again at reduced temperatures, which is printed as output data.

(*) Open Detonation--- The program distinguishes between OB/OD operations. When an OD occurs, a shock wave is produced. The program has a special built in routine to compensate for the loss of energy that goes into the shock wave. This energy loss will cause a drop in the final temperature of the detonation products. Thus the formation of the OD detonation products will occur at lower temperatures than under OB conditions. This special routine compensates for the temperature drop when calculating the final products.

- (*) Air as an Ingredient --- OB/OD operations occur in open field sites where the energetic materials (EM) react with the air. For this reason, the input data are designed to incrementally add air to the EM to form a series of EM/air ratio mixtures. This allows for a series of calculations to determine the reaction products for these EM /air ratios.
- (*) Reaction Products Units --- The reaction products in NASA-LEWIS and other modeling programs are expressed in units of moles products/mole gas. The POLU3WN program prints out the units of lbs products/lbs EM or lbs products/liter gases produced. These units are more convenient for OB/OD operations. Other units, including moles products/mole gas, will be added.
- (*) Underground Detonation --- This option calculates the combustion products for underground detonations under the following conditions:
- a.) The energetic materials are buried underground and the force of the detonation is absorbed by the ground.
 - b.) The explosive force of the buried energetic materials exerts a maximum amount of work against the underground hole.
 - c.) The temperature of the combustion gases that emerge from the ground is lower than the maximum temperature of the materials when detonated above ground.
- The program computes a total heat released, heat lost (due to work against the ground) and residual heat. The calculated residual heat in the gases emerging from the ground is the energy recommended for dispersion modeling in the atmosphere. The theory for this type of calculation is based on the report published by NSWC/IH⁽³⁾.
- (*) Spills --- This option calculates the combustion products when there are spills of chemicals on the ground, storage tank eruptions, highway accidents, etc. These would be circumstances where there are fuels or chemicals burning, but not detonating.
- (*) Heat of Detonation --- This calculation is based on reference (3). The heat of detonation is assumed to be the maximum amount of energy released when the energetic materials are detonated and the combustion gases are working against the environment. Dispersion modeling programs, such as The Cramer Company, Salt Lake City Utah, uses these values as input data for the "OBOD" dispersion program, which is available on the EPA web site.
- (*) Heat of Explosion --- This calculation determines the heat released when the energetic materials, or other compounds, are ignited in an inert atmosphere of 450 psi of helium, or other inert gases. This is not the same as a heat of detonation described above. The program calculates the two heats differently. These values are also used as input data for dispersion modeling programs.
- (*) Heat of Combustion --- This type of combustion refers to materials that are burned in pure oxygen. The heats of combustion are used as an estimation of energy released from heating fuels, jet fuels, or other materials burned in air with the assumption that there is complete oxidation of the materials with oxygen.
- (*) Motor --- The routine is used to estimate the combustion in a gasoline motor.

(*) Incinerator Combustion Products --- Numerous requests have been made to determine the combustion products in incinerators. The materials can be energetic or non-energetic, such as solvents.

(*) Temperature --- POLU3WN can be used to determine the correct air/material ratio if a definite temperature is desired.

PRESENT MODIFICATIONS TO POLU3WN:

Since 1987 the POLU programs have been continually modified to meet the needs of the program's users. In a recent survey of the Navy's problems in their pollution programs was a request to update the user interface for POLU3WN⁽⁴⁾. To assist in the Confined Burn Facilities (CBF) program at NSC/IH, the following modifications and changes to the program are now in progress.

*) Inert Oxygen --- This will allow the program to treat oxygen as an inert ingredient. It will have the same physical properties, such as heat capacities, heat of formation, entropy constants and density as normal oxygen.

Purpose --- Having the same heat capacity as oxygen, it will absorb heat as an inert gas, such as nitrogen, helium, but will not react with any of the ingredients or other elements in the reaction. The major effect will be on the temperature of the combustion products.

*) Calculation of Heat Loss --- To calculate the heat loss when the gases expand from the chamber to the exhaust pressures.

Purpose --- Heat loss is now calculated by hand from POLU3WN data. This change will show the heat loss as part of the printouts. For convenience, the data will be in both English and metric units.

*) Preset Temperatures --- POLU3WN now calculates and predetermines the flame or chamber temperatures and the exhaust or exit chamber temperatures. This change will allow the user to preset the temperature of the reaction.

Purpose --- Very often the combustion products or other parameters are needed at experimentally determined temperatures, such as in the chamber. The user will be able to calculate thermodynamic data at these determined temperatures. This option can be used at any point in the CBF (chamber, surge tank, delivery vents, etc). For example, if the temperatures are determined in the chamber and in surge tank, the heat loss can be determined at these temperatures. This heat loss can be compared to the theoretical heat loss calculated by the program in normal runs. This feature has other uses, such as evaluating changes in heat capacities, gamma, etc. at determined temperatures.

*) Units in Moles, Total Moles, etc --- Presently, the program prints out the combustion products in (1) grs/lbs) combustion /100 grs/lbs propellant, (2) grs/lbs) combustion /liter gas propellant. The CBF designs require the combustion products be in other units, such as the units of moles (and possibly others).

Purpose --- Calculations in units of moles, and total moles is now calculated by hand. These will be added as an option to the print out, which will save time.

*) English Units --- If requested, the print outs will include English units for design purposes on many of the above changes.

Purpose --- Since the CBF design uses English units, the more common units will be printed out in both the English and metric units.

*) Constant Volume Temperature --- All POLU3WN calculations are done at constant pressure. This option will calculate the temperature at both constant pressure and constant volume conditions. (These will double the computer run time).

Purpose --- When the combustion occurs in a confined volume (such as a calorimeter) constant volume temperature is used. In most CBF designs, constant pressure temperature conditions are used. The program will be able to predict thermodynamics parameters (such as combustion products) under constant volume conditions. When this option is added, other uses will be found for it. For example, the program will be able to determine the differences in enthalpy at constant volume and pressure. Since the constant volume temperatures are always higher, this could be used as an upper flame temperature limit in the CBF.

*) Include Routines from other Programs --- Some of the calculation routines utilized by EXCEL for confined Burn designs will be incorporated into the program.

Purpose --- Many routine calculations that use POLU3WN data as input can be added to save time.

*) Visual Basic Input Files & Documentation --- If not too time consuming and feasible, read input data and documentation by Visual Basic screens.

Purpose --- As the program becomes more complicated it must be user-friendlier. The value of a modified program will be lost if other people do not read the documentation, which will probably include the present users. A lot of effort was devoted to explain the present POLU3WN version. Even so, many users do not take the time to read the documentation. We have become dependent on user-friendly programs. The more detailed the input data screen, the more useful the program and less dependent on documentations. This part will be the one of the most time consuming modifications.

REFERENCES:

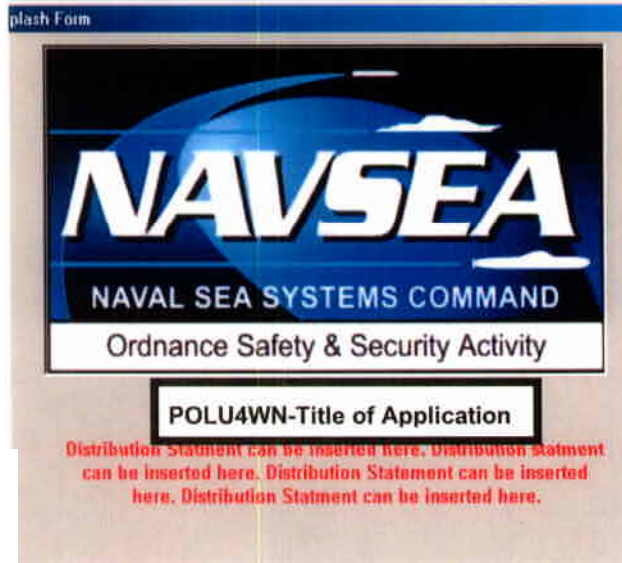
(1) "Computer Predictions of Pollution Products from Open Burn and Detonation of Navy Explosives and Propellants"--by Edward E. Baroody, Naval Surface Weapons Center/White Oak, etc., Ordnance Environmental Support Office (OESO), Naval Ordnance Station, Indian Head, Maryland 20640, Jan. 1987.

(2) "Department of Defense Toxics Release Inventory-Data Delivery System (DoD TRI-DDS)", Version 1, DoD TRI-DDS for Munitions EPCRA Reporting, Version 1, prepared by Radian International, for DoD May 2000.

(3) "Heat of Explosion, Heat of Detonation, and Reaction Products: Their Estimation and Relation to the First Law of Thermodynamics", Edward E. Baroody, Susan T. Peters, U.S. Naval Ordnance Station, Indian Head, Maryland, IHTR 1340, 7 May 1990.

(4) "Navy Pollution Abatement Ashore Program Ordnance and energetic Material Environmental Quality Requirements of the Navy and Marine Corps Shore Side Facilities", Indian Head Division, Naval Surface Warfare Center, Indian Head, MD 20640-5035, page 17, IHTR 2313, 27 Nov. 2000.

README - POLU4WN PROGRAM



By
Edward E. Baroody

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PART I. GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE POLU4WN PROGRAM

I. BACKGROUND. The POLU4WN Program is designed to run by Graphic User Interface (GUI) on Windows 98, 2000 and XP. It is an update of the original POLU10 computer modeling published by the Ordnance Environmental Support Office (OESO)(1). Several modifications of this program under the update names of POLU13A, POLU13G, POLU13L, etc. have been written that ran on Microsoft's Disk-Operating-System (MS-DOS) system. Previous to POLU4WN, the last update, POLU3WN, was formatted to operate on WINDOWS 95 and 98. After several years of use and feedback from many users, additional features have been added to the program. In addition to Open Burn/Open Detonation (OB/OD) calculations, POLU4WN performs various other calculations as described in the section "TYPES OF CALCULATIONS". POLU4WN doesn't predict volatile organic compounds (VOCs) or semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs). From the experimental data studied from various sources, it is estimated that 60 to 70 tons of explosives must be detonated to form one pound of the VOCS/SVOCs.

The FORTRAN Source Program was written by Edward E. Baroody (1) and the Visual Basic Program (VB) 6 was written by Richard E. Williams, Applied Ordnance Technology (AOT), 4473 Indian Head Highway, Indian Head, Maryland, 20640. By the end of the year 2002, over 100 copies of the POLU programs have been distributed. This latest update was prepared at the expense of the Ordnance Environmental Support Office (OESO), U.S. Naval Surface Weapons Center, Indian Head, Maryland (USNSWC/IH).

II. GETTING STARTED. It is recommended that a copy of this "README" file be printed. "EXPLANATION OF INPUT DATA" (PART II) is a Graphic Users Interface (GUI) file that explains the input data. The data are divided into sections or TABS (Set Up, Gen Cond, Percentages, Ingredients, Ingredient % and Batch File). To test the program, make a trial run using the default values and the example explained in this GUI file. To help understand the program, section IX also contains examples of input and output files that can be accessed through the "Batch File" TAB.

III. TYPES OF CALCULATIONS. This section describes the different types of calculations that POLU4WN can perform. Examples of input files are located at "C:\POLU\BatchFiles*.txt". As explained in the section, "EXPLANATION OF INPUT DATA", they can be accessed and ran through the Graphics User Interface process that is located on the "Batch File" TAB. Examples of output data files from these "*.txt" files are located at "C:\POLU\Samples*.DOC".

1.) *BURN/OPEN DETONATION (OB/OD)* - These are the two original types of calculations the POLU10 and its updates used. The Open Detonation (OD) calculations accounts for a loss of energy that forms the shock wave before the detonation products are formed. The Open Burn calculation utilizes the total amount of energy formed in the burn to calculate the Open Burn products. More details are explained in the original report (1).

2.) *UNDERGROUND DETONATION* - There have been several request for this type of calculation, which is ran under the following conditions:

- a. The energetic materials are buried underground and the force of the detonation is absorbed by the ground.
- b. The explosive force of the buried energetic materials exerts a maximum amount of work against the underground hole.
- c. The temperature of the combustion gases that emerge from the ground is lower than the maximum temperature of the materials when detonated above ground.

The program computes a "TOTAL HEAT RELEASED, HEAT LOST (DUE TO WORK AGAINST THE GROUND) and RESIDUAL HEAT." The calculated residual heat in the gases emerging from the ground is the energy recommended for dispersion modeling in the atmosphere. The theory for this type of calculation is based on the report published by NSWG/IH (2).

The input batch file "UGROUND1.TXT" is an example of this type of calculation. When ran, the output data will be in file "UGROUND1.DOC", which should agree with the enclosed file "C:\POLU\Samples\UGROUND1T.DOC". These files show only the data from the material reacting without air, not a series of reactions in air that is normally done in OB/OD calculations. This is because of the energy losses and the low temperatures of the emerging gases under these conditions. It is unlikely that the gases emerging from the ground will be hot enough to react with the air. For dispersion modeling, the best-case scenario would be to use the gases as calculated emerging from the ground and the "RESIDUAL HEAT" calculated for these runs.

3.) *SPILLS* - This option calculates the combustion products when there are spills of chemicals (For energetic materials use the open burn (OB) calculation for these conditions.) on the ground, storage tank eruptions, highway accidents, etc. These would be circumstances where there are fuels or chemicals burning, but not detonating. The main thing to consider is that the chemicals have an insufficient amount of air present to completely burn the spilled chemicals. Therefore, the calculations would be done with very small percentages of air compared to the material. Some rules of the thumb are as follows:

- a. Minimum air to burn the material --- For a large chemical spill burning, the worst-case scenario would probably be a fire with a minimum amount of air reacting with the chemicals.
- b. The SPILL11T.DOC--- file shows a series of calculations going up to 10% hexane/90%air. It is uncertain how realistic the calculations are with this lower percent of hexane. Notice how the methane concentration does not change drastically up to 60%hexane/40% ratio. If there is any information as to the approximation of the flame temperature, then use the "Type of Run-Set Temperature and Pressure" option on the "Ingredients" TAB in as described in the "EXPLANATION OF INPUT DATA" section. This should be a good estimation of the combustion product for a spill.
- c. Unless there are supporting data or circumstances to suggest otherwise, the material/air wt. ratios probably should be kept below 80% material/20% air.

The input batch file "SPILL11.TXT" is an example of this type of calculation. When ran, the output data will be in file "SPILL11.DOC", which should agree with the enclosed file "C:\POLU\Samples\SPILL11T.DOC".

4.) *HEAT OF DETONATION* - This calculation is based on reference (2). The heat of detonation is assumed to be the maximum amount of energy released when the energetic materials are detonated and the combustion gases are working against the environment. The input batch file "HDET1.TXT" is an example of this type of calculation. When ran, the output data will be in file "HDET1.DOC", which should agree with the enclosed file "C:\POLU\Samples HDET1T.DOC".

5.) *HEAT OF EXPLOSION* - The heat of explosion is based on the energy released when the energetic materials, or other compounds, are ignited in an inert atmosphere of helium, or other inert gases. Normally, the materials are placed in a calorimeter, pressurized with an inert gas to approximately 450 psi and ignited (not detonated) by a hot wire. The heat released is referred to as the heat of explosion. This is not the same as a heat of detonation described above. The program calculates the two heats differently. The input batch file "HOE1.TXT" is an example of this type of calculation. When ran, the output data will be in file "HOE1.DOC", which should agree with the enclosed file "C:\POLU\Samples HOE1T.DOC".

6.) *HEAT OF COMBUSTION* - This type of combustion refers to materials that are burned in pure oxygen. Do not confuse this calculation with any of the others described above. Normally, the experimental data from a heat of combustion are determined in a calorimeter under pressures of approx. 450 psi of oxygen. These data are used to determine the heats of formation of compounds. Unless you have experience with calorimeters or an idea of what the combustion products are, it is recommended that you use this option only for compounds with the elements Carbon, Hydrogen, Oxygen & Nitrogen (CHON compounds). All four elements do not have to be in the compound. As the percentage of oxygen is added to the compound in the calculations, all of the carbon will eventually be oxidized to carbon dioxide, the hydrogen to water and the nitrogen to nitrogen gas. At this point of the material/oxygen weight ratio, the compound has been completely oxidized and the highest energy released from the oxidation of the compound in oxygen has been obtained. The compounds that burned in pure oxygen assure that all of the carbon is completely burned to carbon dioxide, the hydrogen to water and the nitrogen to gas.

Many of the experimentally determined heats of formation of the CHON compounds in the "INGNUMB.DAT" file were determined by calorimeter at NSWC/IH. (REFS. 3, 4, 5 & 6) and are accessed in the "Ingredients" TAB under "Primary Ingredients". The heats of combustion determined with POLU4WN using this option should be very close to the values obtained from actual experimental data from a calorimeter. For CHON compounds the heats of combustion from this option should serve as a check for experimentally determined data.

The heat of combustion is sometimes used as an estimation of energy released from heating fuels, jet fuels, or other materials burned in air with the assumption that there is complete oxidation of the materials with oxygen. Such complete oxidations with oxygen from the air are difficult to obtain. For calculations with oxygen from air, use a large percentage of air with the "Open Burn" option.

The input batch files "HCOMB11.TXT, HCOMB1A1.TXT, and HCOMB21.TXT" are examples of these types of calculations. When ran, the output data will be in files "HCOMB1.DOC, HCOMB1A1.TXT and HCOMB21.DOC", which should agree with the enclosed files "C:\POLU\Samples\HCOMB1T.DOC, HCOMB1A1T.DOC and HCOMB21T.DOC".

MOTOR1 --- To estimate the combustion in a gasoline motor, do a series of calculations with gasoline and air. Hexane, octane or a similar hydrocarbon can be used as estimation. A large percentage of air is needed for these calculations. The input batch file "MOTOR1.TXT" is an example of this type of calculation. When ran, the output data will be in file "MOTOR1.DOC", which should agree with the enclosed file "C:\POLU\Samples\MOTOR1T.DOC".

The following are used in the "Open Burn" option: %Hexane/%air ratios 9/91, 8/92, 7/93, 6/94, 5/94, 4/96, 3/97, 2/98, 1/99 (the fuel/air wt. ratio should be in this range for good combustion). If the exact pressures in the motor's chamber and the exhaust are known, substitute the pressure of the motor's chamber for the 1000 psi and the pressure at the motor's exhaust for the 14.7 psi. This will give better results for the internal combustion in the engine.

8.) *INCEN1 --- DETERMINING AIR/MATERIAL RATIOS TO MEET INCINERATOR* - Numerous requests have been made to determine the combustion products in incinerators. The materials can be energetic or non-energetic, such as solvents. Basically, the difference between these types of calculations and a simple "OPEN BURN" calculation is the air/material weight ratios that are used in the calculations.

The input batch file "INCEN1.TXT" is an example of this type of calculation. When ran, the output data will be in file "INCEN1.DOC", which should agree with the enclosed file "C:\POLU\Samples\INCEN1T.DOC". In "OPEN BURN" in an open field, the high ratio of air/material cannot be obtained as when the air is forced into the incinerator. Under such circumstances, ratios of air/material can be high such as 99/1 as shown in "INCEN1T.DOC". Simply knowing the air/material ratio, the POLU4WN program can be used to calculate the combustion products from a incinerator. If the pressures inside the incinerator and the combustion products

exhaust to the outside are known, they can be used instead of 1000 psi, and 14.7 psi. For example if the pressure in the incinerator is known to be 300 psi and exhaust to 40 psi, before it goes to the outside, substitute 300 for 1000 and 40 for 14.7 psi. Otherwise the 1000-psi and 14.7 psi should be close enough.

IV. ENERGY OUTPUT FOR DISPERSION MODELS.

CAUTION: (1) Do not use the data from the calculations in the rows "Enthalpy kcal/gfw" calculated in the output files for dispersion models' calculations. Use "total heat released or residual heat" as explained below.

(2) When the materials contain high percentages of several metals, the energy values calculated by the program (TOTAL HEAT RELEASED, HOE, HEATS OF DETONATION AND EXPLOSION, RESIDUAL) are questionable. One reason is that the species' library does not contain all of the possible species of combustion from such a variety of metals. The program is designed to calculate the heat released for the energetic materials or with mixtures of air or oxygen. The energy released are discussed for the following conditions:

1.) *OPEN BURN* - An example of energy released for dispersion models is the row "TOTAL HEAT RELEASED*" in file C:\POLU\Samples\POLU1T.DOC. As the footnote states:

*THE TOTAL HEAT RELEASED, IN CAL/GR AT STP, IN EACH COLUMN IS FOR 100 GRAMS OF MATERIAL BURNED OR DETONATED, NOT THE MATERIAL WT. LISTED IN "WT. MATERIAL" ROW. USE THESE VALUES IN DISPERSION MODELS.

These values are for the energy released when the material, TNT, is burned and the products given in the column are formed. Both the TNT, AIR, and these products are at standard temperature (298K) and pressure (1 atmosphere). The 765.512 cal/gr in the 100% MATERIAL/0% AIR is the heat released in cal/gram for TNT burned alone without the presence of air at STP.

Notice the TOTAL HEAT RELEASED value of 3573.079 cal/gram in the 20% WT. MATERIAL/80% WT. AIR column. This is not the energy released for this TNT/AIR wt. ratio, but the energy released at STP when one gram of TNT is burned in a 20%TNT/80%AIR wt. ratio.

Another way to explain this value is for a calculation based on 100 grams of TNT and AIR in the reaction where 20 grams of TNT reacts with 80 grams of air. In this case the TOTAL HEAT RELEASED would be 3573.079 cal per 100 grams of TNT burned at this 20%TNT/80%AIR wt. ratio, not for 20 grams of TNT. The values for the TOTAL HEAT RELEASED are based on one gram of material burned. Thus the values in this row can be directly compared with the same units.

When the TOTAL HEAT RELEASED is calculated for 100% of just the material in the OPEN BURN option, it is the same as a heat of explosion as calculated by the POLU4WN program. Compare this value to the TOTAL HEAT RELEASED in the "C:\POLU\Samples\HOET.DOC" file. Notice that the 765.512 cal/gr value is the same when calculating the HOE for an energetic material.

2.) *OPEN DETONATION* - An example of energy released for dispersion models is the row "TOTAL HEAT RELEASED*" in file "C:\POLU\Samples\NG11T.DOC". As the footnote states:

*THE TOTAL HEAT RELEASED, IN CAL/GR AT STP, IN EACH COLUMN IS FOR 100 GRAMS OF MATERIAL BURNED OR DETONATED, NOT THE MATERIAL WT. LISTED IN "WT. MATERIAL" ROW. USE THESE VALUES IN DISPERSION MODELS.

These values are for the energy released when the material, NG, is burned and the products given in the columns are formed. The NG, AIR and these products are at standard temperature (298K) and pressure (1 atmosphere). The value 835.392 cal/gr in the 100%WT. MATERIAL/0% WT. AIR is the heat released in cal/gram for NG burned alone or without the presence of air at STP. Compare this value of 835.393 cal/gr with the 100% WT. MATERIAL/0% WT. AIR column in the file "C:\POLU\Samples\NG2T.DOC" (an OPEN BURN CALCULATION), 1556.680 cal/gr, which is larger. The reason is, that the OPEN DETONATION calculation accounts for the loss in shock wave energy that is assumed to leave the detonation gases before these gases react with air.

3.) *UGROUND DETONATION* - The "UGROUNDT.DOC" file is an example of this type of calculation. There are three rows to explain the energy released from this type of calculation: Total Heat Released, Heat Lost, and Residual Heat.

- a. Total Heat Released - Energy in cal/gr at STP. This is the calculated "heat of detonation" for this material. The detonation is assumed to occur without air. It is the amount of energy available to work against the ground in a confined underground detonation. The final temperature of the products formed in most cases under these conditions would probably be below the "frozen temperature" of the gases. Therefore, the composition of the gases would "freeze" or remain the same as they approach ambient temperature. Probably the best scenario is to assume that the gaseous compositions will not change when they come to the surface. The temperature of these gases would be so low that little reaction would occur (with some exceptions, nitric oxide, HCl, etc.) with the air.
- b. Heat Lost---(CAL/GR) AT STP - This is the amount of energy assumed lost due to work against the ground.
- c. Residual Heat---(CAL/GR) AT STP - This is the energy left in the gases or total heat minus the heat lost after an underground detonation. Use this energy in dispersion models for gases leaving the ground.

The "Total Heat Released" is first calculated. It is assumed that when the combustion gases work against the dirt underground, part of the "Total Heat Released" is lost (listed as "Heat Lost"). The difference between these two values ("Total Heat Released" MINUS "Heat Lost") is the "Residual Heat" that leaves the hole with the combustion gases. The Residual Heat is the energy to use for dispersion model calculations when the combustion gases are mixed with the air.

4.) *HOE* - An example of energy released is the row "Total Heat Released*" in file "C:\POLU\Samples\HOET.DOC". As the footnote states:

***THE TOTAL HEAT RELEASED---IN CAL/GR AT STP. THIS IS THE MAXIMUM HEAT OF EXPLOSION OF THE MATERIAL WHEN IT BURNS IN THE ABSENCE OF AIR.**

This option was added to calculate the heat of explosion of energetic materials would release if burned in a calorimeter.

5.) *HDET* - An example of energy released is the row "Total Heat Released*" in file "C:\POLU\Samples\HDETT.DOC". As the footnote states:

***THE TOTAL HEAT RELEASED---IN CAL/GR AT STP. THIS IS THE MAXIMUM HEAT OF DETONATION OF THE MATERIAL WHEN IT DETONATES IN THE ABSENCE OF AIR.**

This option was added to calculate the maximum heat of detonation of energetic materials as explained in ref.(2). The energy from this type of calculation is NOT used in dispersion models. The heat for dispersion models is

calculated using the OPEN DETONATION option. The "HDET" is used to calculate the maximum heat of detonation for energetic materials mainly as comparison values to other energetic materials.

V. EXAMPLES OF INPUT AND OUTPUT FILES.

TYPE FILES	LOCATION
INPUT	C:\POLU\Batch*.txt
OUTPUT	C:\POLU\PoluOut*.DOC
COMPARISON*	C:\POLU\Samples*T.DOC

INPUT FILES	TYPE OF CALCULATION	OUTPUT FILES FILES	COMPARISON FILES
POLU11.TXT	OPEN BURN	POLU11.DOC	POLU11T.DOC
POLU21.TXT	OPEN BURN	POLU21.DOC	POLU21T.DOC
POLU311.TXT	OPEN BURN	POLU31.DOC	POLU31T.DOC
NG11.TXT	OPEN DETON.	NG11.DOC	NG11T.DOC
NG21.TXT	OPEN BURN	NG21.DOC	NG21T.DOC
HOE1.TXT	HEAT OF EXPLO.	HOE1.DOC	HOE1T.DOC".
HDET1.TXT	HEAT OF DETON.	HDET1.DOC	HDET1T.DOC
SPILL11.TXT	SPILLS	SPILL11.DOC	SPILL11T.DOC".
MOTOR1.TXT	MOTOR	MOTOR1.DOC	MOTOR1T.DOC".
INCEN11.TXT	INCEN1	INCEN11.DOC	INCEN11T.DOC
INCEN21.TXT	INCEN2	INCEN21.DOC	INCEN21T.DOC
HCOMB11.TXT	HEAT OF COMB.	HCOMB11.DOC	HCOMB11T.DOC
HCOMB1A1.TXT	HEAT OF COMB.	HCOMB1A1.TXT	HCOMB1A1T.DOC
HCOMB21.TXT	HEAT OF COMB.	HCOMB21.DOC	HCOMB21T.DOC
HCOMB2A1.TXT	HEAT OF COMB.	HCOMB2A1.DOC	HCOMB2A1T.DOC

* Comparison Files --- These are used to verify the test calculations. If the calculations are correct, the "*.DOC" files agree with the comparison "*T.DOC" files.

VI. IDENTIFICATION AND EXPLANATION OF THE FILES TO RUN POLU4WN.

- *) POLU4WN Program --- Includes all of the executable files, auxiliary files, VISUAL BASIC Graphic Interface Users (GUI) files, etc needed to run the program.**
 - *) F77L3 ---File from LAHEY Computer Systems (Fortran) used to run program.**
 - *) F77L3.FIX ---File from LAHEY Computer Systems (Fortran) used to run program.**
 - *) F77L3.FIG ---File from LAHEY Computer Systems (Fortran) used to run program.**
 - *) F77L3.LIB ---File from LAHEY Computer Systems (Fortran) used to run program.**
 - *) F77L3.CER ---File from LAHEY Computer Systems (Fortran) used to run program.**
 - *) F77L3.EER ---File from LAHEY Computer Systems (Fortran) used to run program.**
 - *) F77L3.EXE ---File from LAHEY Computer Systems (Fortran) used to run program.**
 - *) POLR16A.EXE --- The executable form of POLR16A.FOR.**
 - *) POLSIZEK.INC---An "INCLUDE" file used in POLR16A FOR.**
 - *) POL13K1.INC---An "INCLUDE" file used in POLR16A FOR.**
 - *) POL13K2.INC---An "INCLUDE" file used in POLR16A FOR..**
 - *) POLCHARA.INC---An "INCLUDE" file used in POLR16A FOR.**
 - *) LAHEY.INC---An "INCLUDE" file used in POLR16A FOR.**
 - *) MATCHO.DAT --- This file contains the chemical formulas and English names of the emission species (or reaction products) that are formed as a result of the thermodynamic calculations. POLR16A.EXE searches this file, compares the symbols of the reaction products formed from the calculations. Both the chemical formulas and English names are listed to identify the chemical formulas by their English names.**
 - *) POLEXCEL.TXT --- The output data from the POLU4WN program can be used for calculations other than what is in the printouts. Quite often users have taken the data from the program's print outs and transferred to Microsoft's EXCEL program for additional calculations. The data in POLEXCEL.TXT are formatted so that it can be directly transferred to Microsoft's EXCEL program for calculations in this program.**
 - *) NEWINGIP.DOC --- This file contains the thermodynamic data that are a combination of all of the ingredients (minus the last ingredient) from the calculation in one line. For example, assume the calculation just completed contains 6 ingredients (minus the last ingredient). The thermodynamic data from the 6 ingredients can be summarized into one line of data (up to six elements). This on line of data can then be used in future calculations instead of reentering the 6 ingredients again.**
- INFILE12.TXT--- This is a data file read in by POLR16A.EXE. It contains thermodynamic data for the emission species (or reaction products). These data came from JANNAF Thermochemical Tables.**

INFILE.11--- This file contains the thermodynamic data for many of the ingredients for the propellants and explosives that are used today. These data are read in the main by POLR16A.EXE. The locations of the data in this file are as follows:

Column Location	Identification of Data
1-20	INGREDIENT NAME-up to 20 characters.
21-30	HEAT OF FORMATION-under "H" field, in cal/g, add dec. pt.
31-37	DENSITY-under "D" field, in lbs/cu., add dec. pt.
38-49	NO. OF ATOMS OF 1ST ELEMENT-under "a" field, add dec. pt.
50-51	1ST ELEMENT SYMBOLS-under "S" field, up to 6, left adjust.
52-63	NO. OF ATOMS OF 2ND ELEMENT-under "a" field, add dec. pt.
64-65	2ND ELEMENT SYMBOLS-under "S" field, up to 6, left adjust.
66-77	NO. OF ATOMS OF 3RD ELEMENT-under "a" field, add dec. pt.
78-79	3RD ELEMENT SYMBOLS-under "S" field, up to 6, left adjust.
80-91	NO. OF ATOMS OF 4TH ELEMENT-under "a" field, add dec. pt.
92-93	4TH ELEMENT SYMBOLS-under "S" field, up to 6, left adjust.
94-105	NO. OF ATOMS OF 5TH ELEMENT-under "a" field, add dec. pt.
106-107	5TH ELEMENT SYMBOLS-under "S" field, up to 6, left adjust.
108-119	NO. OF ATOMS OF 6TH ELEMENT-under "a" field, add dec. pt.
120-121	6TH ELEMENT SYMBOLS-under "S" field, up to 6, left adjust.

EXAMPLE:

```
TNT          -78.      05980    7.C    5.H    3.N    6.O
NAME(20 CHAR)  HHHHHHHDDDDDDaaaaaaSSaaaaaaSSaaaaaaSSaaaaaaSSaaaaaaSSaa
```

*) INGNUMB.MBD --- This file contains a list of the "Coded ingredients" stored in POLU4WN program. It is used to retrieve the thermodynamic data for the ingredients used in the calculations.

*) INGNUMB.DAT--- It lists the ingredients available in the ingredient's data library or "INFILE.11". Each ingredient has a number in front of it. When these numbers are assigned to input data files, the program automatically calls in the data for these ingredients. This saves the user the trouble of putting in these data every run. As explained below, ingredients not in this file can be read in directly.

Column Location	Identification of Data
1-7	INGREDIENT NUMBER-number used by program to read in ingredients' data
8-9	SPACE
10-29	INGREDIENT NAME-up to 20 characters.
30-39	HEAT OF FORMATION-under "H" field, in cal/g, add dec. pt.
40-42	SPACE
43-49	DENSITY-under "D" field, in lbs/cu., add dec. pt.
50-61	NO. OF ATOMS OF 1ST ELEMENT-under "a" field, add dec. pt.
62-63	1ST ELEMENT SYMBOLS-under "S" field, up to 6, left adjust.
64-75	NO. OF ATOMS OF 2ND ELEMENT-under "a" field, add dec. pt.
76-77	2ND ELEMENT SYMBOLS-under "S" field, up to 6, left adjust.
78-89	NO. OF ATOMS OF 3RD ELEMENT-under "a" field, add dec. pt.
90-91	3RD ELEMENT SYMBOLS-under "S" field, up to 6, left adjust.
92-103	NO. OF ATOMS OF 4TH ELEMENT-under "a" field, add dec. pt.
104-105	4TH ELEMENT SYMBOLS-under "S" field, up to 6, left adjust.
106-117	NO. OF ATOMS OF 5TH ELEMENT-under "a" field, add dec. pt.
118-119	5TH ELEMENT SYMBOLS-under "S" field, up to 6, left adjust.

120-131 NO. OF ATOMS OF 6TH ELEMENT-under "a" field, add dec. pt.

132-133 6TH ELEMENT SYMBOLS-under "S" field, up to 6, left adjust.

EXAMPLE:

893 -- TNT -78. -- --.05980 7.C 5.H 3.N 6.O

NO. -- NAME(20 CHAR)HHHHHHH--DDDDDaaaaaaSSaaaaaaSSaaaaaaSSaaaaaaSSaaaaaaSSaa

VII. CAUTIONS.

1.) If the materials that react, like a hydrocarbon, do not have any nitrogen or oxygen, then the program will probably not run or get a diagnostic and questionable results. For example, assume that hexane, C₆H₁₄, (the material) is reacted with air. Assume that the usual first run (with two ingredients) consist of:

Hexane = 100

Air = 0.

Four elements, carbon (C), hydrogen (H) from hexane, and nitrogen (N) and oxygen (O) from air are used in the calculation. When the program executes, it searches the species library for any species with these four elements. Since air is zero percent, the amounts of the elements O and N are also zero. Under such conditions the program may not run. To remedy this problem, use the following input data.

Hexane = 99.9 (or possibly 99.99)

Air = 0.1 (or possibly 0.01)

Air = 0.0

The material is now 99.9% hexane and 0.1% air, not just 100% hexane alone. Air is now is part of the material. This 0.1% adds enough air to the material so the percentages of O and N are not zero. Thus, air (entered twice) is not only the last ingredient, but also part of the material burned. In this case the total number of ingredients is three, not two as above. The calculations are very close to using 100% hexane (especially if the program will run with 0.01% air).

2.) Do not use the data from the calculations in the rows "enthalpy kcal/gfw" calculated in the output files in dispersion models. Use "TOTAL HEAT RELEASED" or "RESIDUAL HEAT" as explained in the section "ENERGY OUTPUT FOR DISPERSION MODELS".

3.) When the materials contain high percentages of several metals, the energy values calculated by the program (TOTAL HEAT RELEASED, HOE, HEATS OF DETONATION AND EXPLOSION, RESIDUAL) are questionable. One reason is that the species' library does not contain all of the possible species of combustion from such a variety of metals.

VIII. REFERENCES.

1.) "Computer Predictions of Pollution Products from Open Burn an Detonation of Navy Explosives and Propellants" by Edward E. Baroody, Naval Surface Weapons Center/White Oak, etc., Ordnance Environmental Support Office (OESO), Naval Ordnance Station, Indian Head, Maryland 20640, Jan. 1987.

2.) "Heat of Explosion, Heat of Detonation, and Reaction Products: Their Estimation and Relation to the First Law of Thermodynamics", Edward E. Baroody, Susan T. Peters, U.S. Naval Ordnance Station, Indian Head, Maryland, IHTR 1340, 7 May 1990.

3.) "Heats of Formation of Propellant Compounds", Edward E. Baroody & George Carpenter, Department of the Navy, Naval Ordnance Station, Indian Head, Md., 20640, Report IHTR 368, Oct. 20, 1972.

- 4.) "Heats of Formation of Propellant Compounds", Edward E. Baroody & G. A. Carpenter, U. S. Naval Surface Warfare Center, Silver Spring, Md., 20810, June 4, 1976, Report NSWC/WOL TR 76-77.
- 5.) "Heats of Formation of Propellant Compounds", Edward E. Baroody, U. S. Naval Surface Weapons Center, Silver Spring, Md. 20910, Dec. 1, 1982, Report NSWC TR 83-250.
- 6.) "Heats of Formation of Propellant compounds", Edward E. Baroody, Susan T. Peters, Department of The Navy, Naval Ordnance Station, Indian Head, Md., 20640, Oct. 1, 1987, IHSP 87-252.

PART II. EXPLANATION OF INPUT DATA

This is a Graphic Users Interface (GUI) file that explains the input data. The data are divided into sections or TABS:

- *) Set Up
- *) Gen Cond
- *) Percentages
- *) Ingredients
- *) Ingredient %
- *) Batch File

To test the program, make a trial run using the default values and the example explained in this GUI file. To help understand the program, section IX also contains examples of input and output files that can be accessed through the "Batch File" TAB.

EXPLANATION OF INPUT DATA

The screenshot shows the 'Polu 4 Beta' application window with the 'Set Up' tab selected. The window contains the following fields and values:

- Enter Name of Output File:** Test1.doc
- Enter Title of Run:** Test1
- Date:** June 09, 2003
- Batch File Name** (txt file extension ex., .pg.txt): Test1.txt

Replace "Polu.doc" with a convenient name.
Example: "Test1.doc"
Note: The output data are stored in this file.
Default: "Polu.doc"

Replace "Polu Test Run" with a convenient name.
Example: "Test1"
Note: This is the name of the run, which will appear on output of run.
Default: "Polu Test Run"

Read in by program

Replace "Batch.txt" with a convenient name.
Example: "Test1.txt"
Note: The input data are stored in this file.
Suggestion: For ease of recognition, use the Output File Name with "txt" extension.
Default: "Batch.txt"

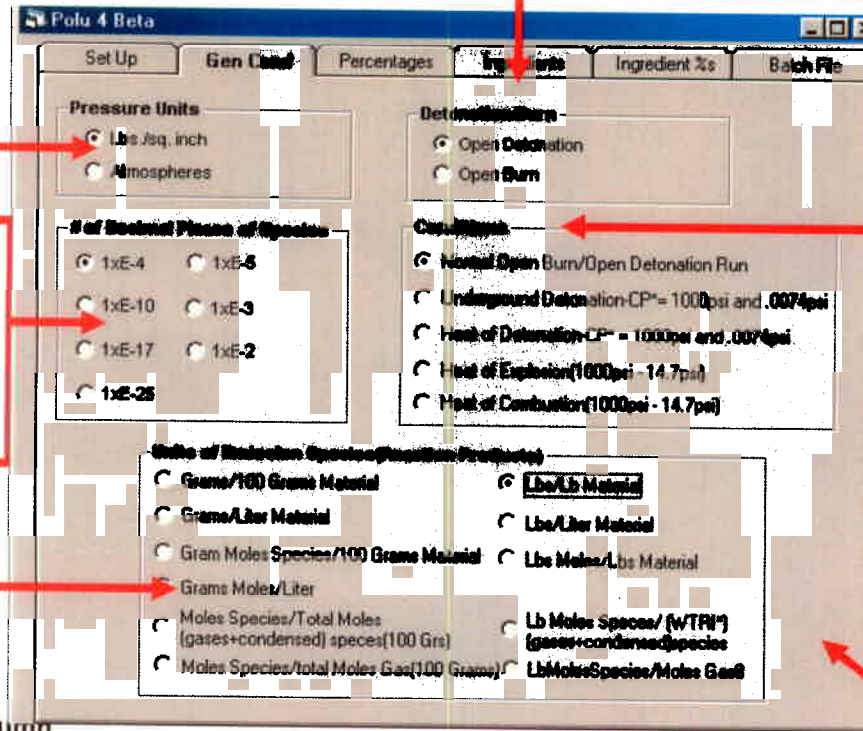
Pressure Units --- The input data requires pressure units. For regular calculations, use "lbs/sq inch".
 Note: "Atmospheres" are used for special high-pressure calculations.
 Default: "lbs/sq inch"

Detonation/Burn-- POLU4WN has two major types of calculations, "Open Detonation/Open Burn (OD/OB)". Use "Open Detonation" if the energetic material is detonated, and "Open Burn" if the material is burned.
 Default: Open Detonation

Conditions --- In addition to Open Burn/Open Detonation (OB/OD), POLU4WN can calculate:

- Emission Species and heat released for underground conditions
 - Heat of Detonation
 - Heat of Explosion
 - Heat of Combustion
- These are explained in the "ReadMe" section.
 Default: Normal Open Burn/Open Detonation Run

of Decimal Places of Species--- Controls the decimal places of the emission species printed out.
 Default: 1xE-4



Left Column

Grams/100 Grams Material^a

The grams of emission species for 100 grams of material that reacts in the calculation are printed in the output.

Grams/Liter Material^b

The grams of emission species per liter of material formed in the calculation are printed in the output.

Gram Moles Species/100 Grams Material

The gram moles of emission species for 100 grams of material that reacts in the calculation are printed in the output.

Gram Moles /Liter^b

The gram moles of emission species per liter formed in the calculation are printed in the output.

Moles Species/Total Moles (gases + condensed) species (100 grams)

The gram moles of emission species per total moles formed from 100 grams of material that reacts are printed in the output. For this unit, the total moles are the sum of both the gases and condensed species moles.

Moles Species/total Moles Gas (100 Grams)

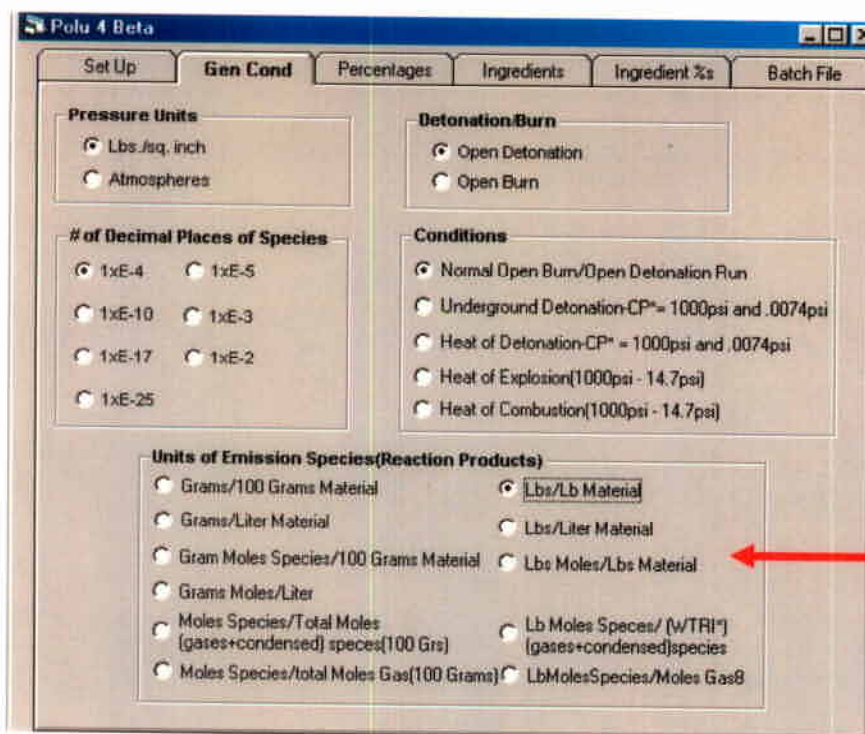
The gram moles of emission species per total moles formed from 100 grams of material that reacts are printed in the output. For this unit, the total moles is only the moles of gases.

^a Material - Material is the sum of all the ingredients' weights except the last ingredient, which is normally air.

^b Liter Material - The liters formed at 298 K and one atmospheric pressure or Standard Temperature and Pressure (STP).

Default: Lbs/Lb Material

Units in Right Column are explained on next page.



Units Defined in the Right column of “Units of Emission Species (Reaction Products)”

Lbs/Lb Material ^a

The pounds of emission species for 1 pound of material that reacts in the calculation are printed in the output.

Lbs/Liter Material ^b

The lbs of emission species per liter of material formed in the calculation are printed in the output.

Lbs Moles/Lb Material

The lbs moles of emission species for 1 pound of material that reacts in the calculation are printed in the output.

Lb Moles Species/Weight Material Read In [WTRI](gases + condensed) species

The pound moles of emission species per total moles formed from WTRI of material that reacts are printed in the output. For this unit, the total moles is the sum of both the gases and condensed species moles.

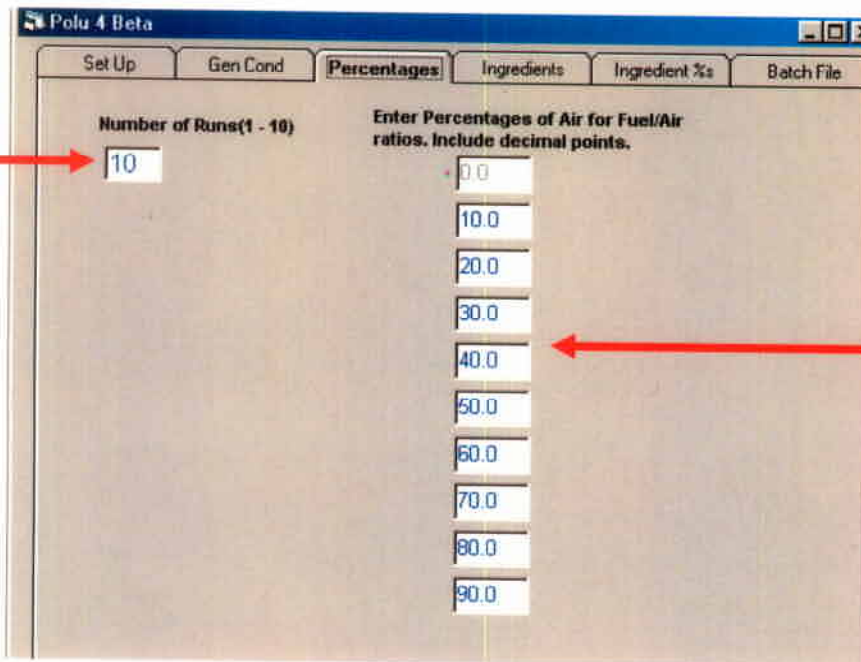
Lb Moles Species/Moles Gas

The pound moles of emission species per total moles formed from 1 pound mole of material that reacts are printed in the output. For this unit, the total moles is only the moles of gases.

^a Material - Material is the sum of all the ingredients' weights except the last ingredient, which is normally air.

^b Liter Material - The liters formed at 298 K and one atmospheric pressure or Standard Temperature and Pressure (STP).

Default: Lbs/Lb Material



POLU4WN can calculate and print the output data from 1 to 10 runs (or calculations) in one operation. The number of runs is entered here.
 Default: 10

POLU4WN automatically changes the percentages of the ingredients in the materials used in the calculations. This is done by inputting the changes in percentages of the last ingredient (normally air) for the "Number of Runs 1-10" above. For example, if 30.0 is entered (the 4th number in the column), the calculation will run using the weight of the air as 30 and the sum of percentages of the ingredients in the material will equal to 70.

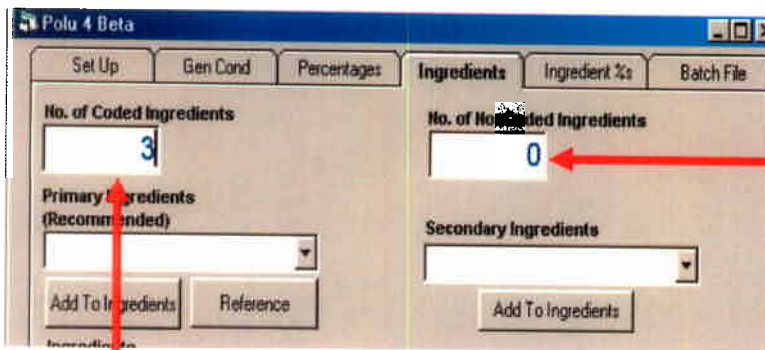
In this example, the percents of air entered are: 0, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90. Thus, the ten calculations will have the following percents of material to air.

MATERIAL	100	90	80	70	60	50	40	30	20	10	
AIR		0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90

MATERIAL is always the sum of all the ingredients' percentages entered except the last one, which is normally air.

Note: Any percentages of air can be used. However, unless you run special calculations, always enter "0" for the 1st percent of air. This is because the 2nd to the 10th percentages are calculated from the 1st percentage of the materials entered, which should be 100.

Default: 0, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90



The number of the ingredients' materials used in the calculations is entered here. It must also include air (or the last ingredient as part of the number of ingredients).

Example: If the material consists of HMX and TRINITROTOLUENE, then 3 is entered to include AIR as an ingredient in this run.

Note: The necessary input data for the ingredients are either stored in the program or must be read in. Those ingredients whose data are stored in the program are referred to as "Coded Ingredients". In this example, the input data for HMX, TRINITROTOLUENE and AIR are stored in the program and are "Coded Ingredients".

Default: From 2 to 25 ingredients can be entered.

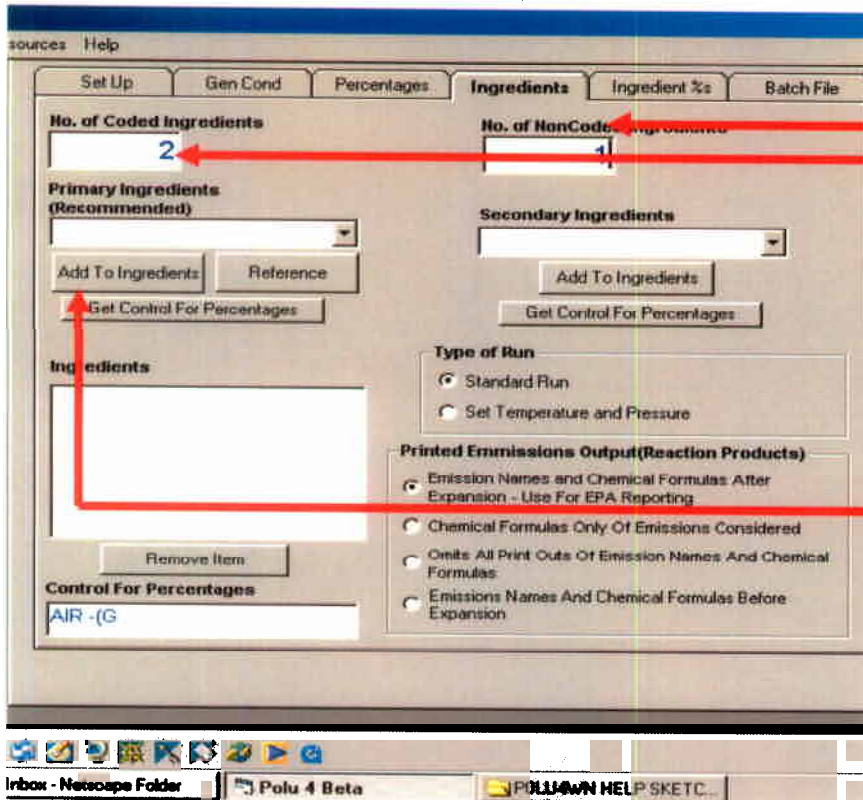
SEE EXAMPLE ON PAGE 18.

"NonCoded Ingredients" are those ingredients used, but no input data for these ingredients are stored in the program. The data must be read in. An example of adding "NonCoded Ingredients" is given below in STEPS A-G. The data below for TRINITROTOLUENE below are used for this example.

Example: If the input data for TRINITROTOLUENE were not stored, then the data below would have to be obtained from sources outside the program and read in. "NonCoded Ingredients" would be set to "1" for TRINITROTOLUENE and "Coded Ingredients" set to "2" for HMX and AIR.

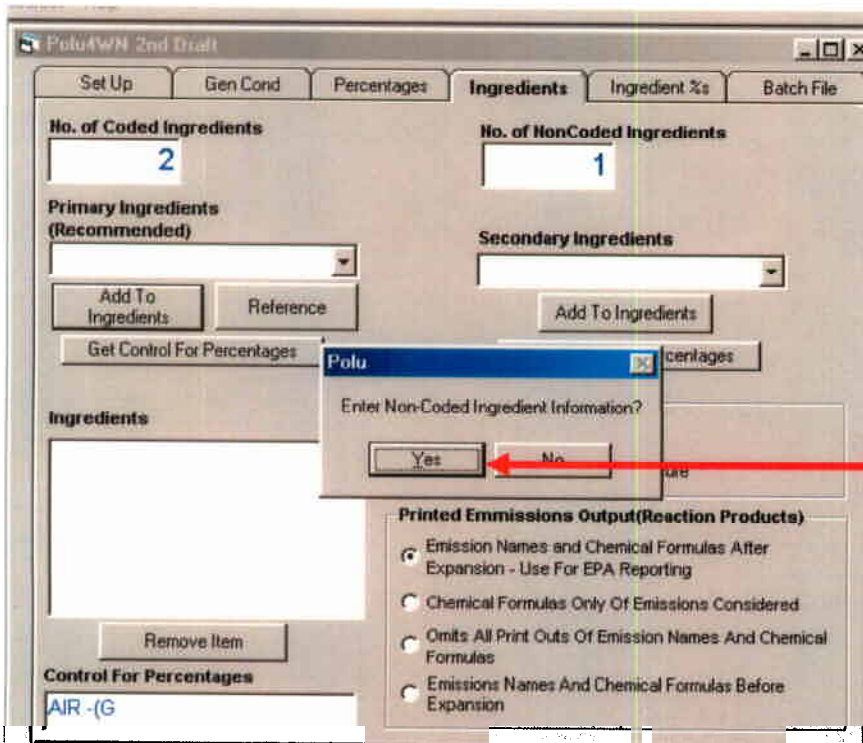
Required input data	Maximum Length of Field	Example
• Name of ingredient	20	TRINITROTOLUENE
• Heat of Formation (cal/gr)	7	-78.0 (fill field)
• Density (lbs/cc)	5	05780 (fill field, no decimal point)
• No. of atoms of element	6	5.0
• Symbol of element	2	H (left adjust)
• No. of atoms of element	6	7.0
• Symbol of element	2	C (left adjust)
• No. of atoms of element	6	3.0
• Symbol of element	2	N (left adjust)
• No. of atoms of element	6	6.0
• Symbol of element	2	O (left adjust)

NOTE: If no "Non Coded Ingredients" are used, omit STEPS A-G, which explains how data for these ingredients are entered.



“No. of NonCoded Ingredients --- STEP A --- When there are no thermodynamic data for ingredients, it must be added. In this example it is assumed that the data for TRINITROTOLUENE (given above) are not stored, and must be read in. Thus, “1” is entered in the “NonCoded Ingredients” window. Since there are coded data for HMX and AIR, “2” is entered in the “No. of Coded Ingredients”.

STEP B --- Click the “Add to Ingredients” under “Primary Ingredients”.



STEP C--Click on “Yes”

Non-Coded Ingredients

Non-Coded Ingredient Name	Heat of Formation(Cal/GR), Put in Decimal Place
INITROTOLUENE (1)	-78.000 (2)
Density(LBS/CU. IN.) Do Not Use Decimal	Weight % of Ingredient
05780 (3)	70.

Element #1 (5)		Element #2	
# Of Atoms	Symbol	# Of Atoms	Symbol
5.0	H	7.0	C
Element #3		Element #4	
# Of Atoms	Symbol	# Of Atoms	Symbol
3.0	N	6.0	O
Element #5		Element #6	
# Of Atoms	Symbol	# Of Atoms	Symbol

STEP D --- Fill in the data under the proper titles with the data given above for TRINITROTOLUENE.

STEP E --- Click on the "Add NonCoded" button.

STEP F ---When completed, "Add NonCoded" will change to disabled and "Done" will become enabled.

STEP G --- Click on "Done".

Notes:

- (1) Name cannot exceed 20 characters.
- (2) Fill Heat of Formation field completely with 7 characters (if necessary, with zeros) including negative (or positive) sign and period.
- (3) Fill density field with 5 numbers (if necessary, with zeros), no period.
- (4) # Of Atoms field cannot exceed 6 characters (5 numbers + period). Period must be included.
- (5) Symbols for elements cannot exceed two letters.

sources Help

Set Up Gen Cond Percentages **Ingredients** Ingredient %s Batch File

No. of Coded Ingredients: 3

Primary Ingredients (Recommended): TRINITROTOLUENE

Add To Ingredients Reference

Get Control For Percentages

Ingredients

Remove Item

Control For Percentages: AIR -(G)

No. of NonCoded Ingredients: 0

Secondary Ingredients

Add To Ingredients

Get Control For Percentages

Type of Run

Standard Run

Set Temperature and Pressure

Printed Emissions Output (Reaction Products)

Emission Names and Chemical Formulas After Expansion - Use For EPA Reporting

Chemical Formulas Only Of Emissions Considered

Omits All Print Outs Of Emission Names And Chemical Formulas

Emissions Names And Chemical Formulas Before Expansion

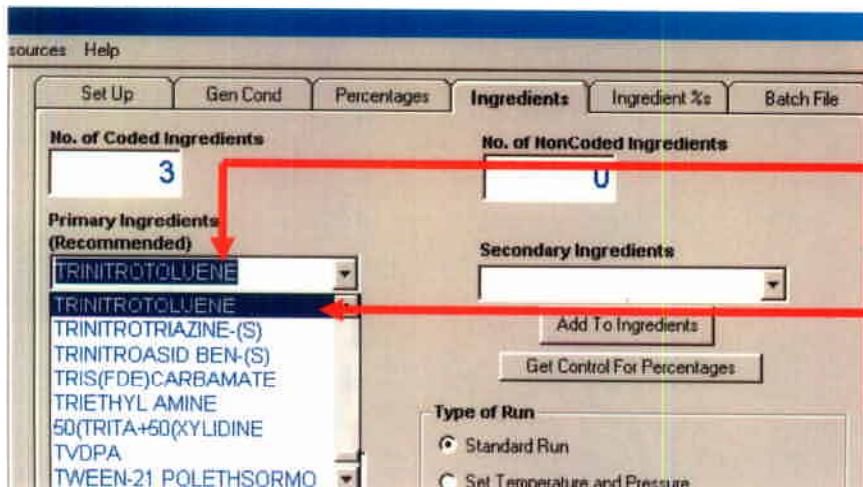
Primary Ingredients
(Recommended)

Example: Select the ingredients TRINITROTOLUENE, HMX, and AIR for a calculation or run.

The Materials' Ingredients are separated into "Primary and Secondary Ingredients".

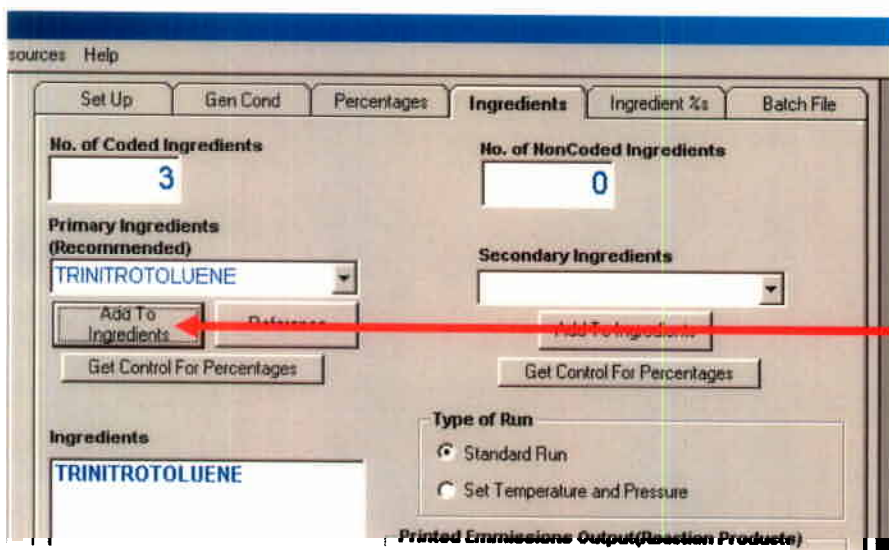
- "Primary Ingredients" are those ingredients that contain the most reliable thermodynamic data, such as the Heats of Formation and molecular or empirical formulae. Much of the data for this set was determined experimentally at the Naval Facility, Indian Head, MD from 1960 through 2000, which has had several names over this 40-year period. Its present name is The Naval Surface Warfare Center. In addition, the data for other ingredients came from other well-known laboratories that could be verified. Data for many of the ingredients are estimated.

- "Secondary Ingredients" are those ingredients that contain thermodynamic data, such as the Heats of Formation and molecular or empirical formulae that could neither be referenced or verified. Like the "Primary Ingredients" list, much of the data were determined experimentally, but the references are unknown. Both lists contain many of the same ingredients.

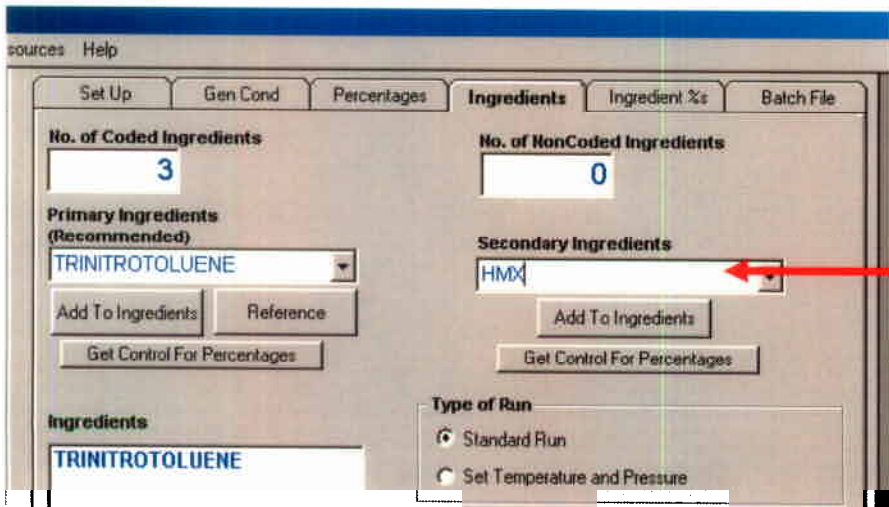


STEP 1 --- Select TRINITROTOLUENE by typing in the name here. You could also use the drop down menu and scroll down until you find TRINITROTOLUENE.

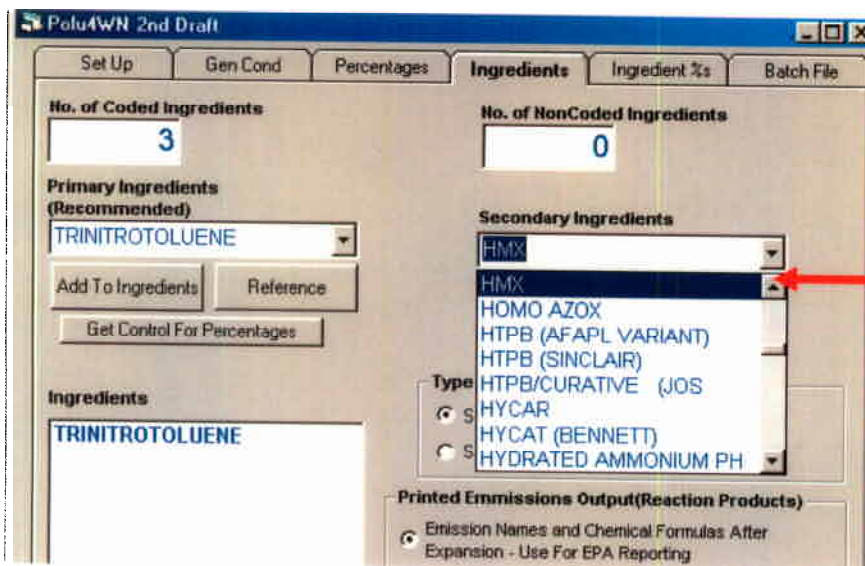
STEP 2 --- Even if you just type the ingredient in, you need to select the drop down menu and click on TRINITROTOLUENE to select it.



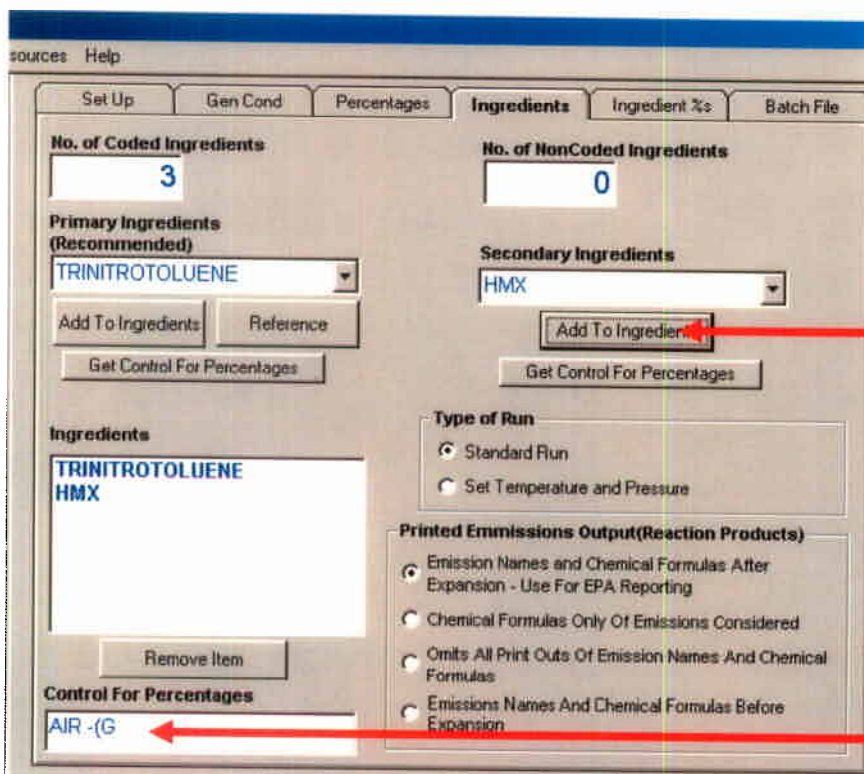
STEP 3 --- Select the "Add to Ingredients" button. TRINITROTOLUENE is selected for the calculation and placed in the "Ingredients" window.



STEP 4 --- Selecting HMX. Type HMX in the "Secondary Ingredients" list. You could also use the dropdown menu and scroll down until you find HMX. Note: HMX is also in the "Primary Ingredients" list, but it is selected from the "Secondary Ingredients" to demonstrate the use of the "Secondary List".

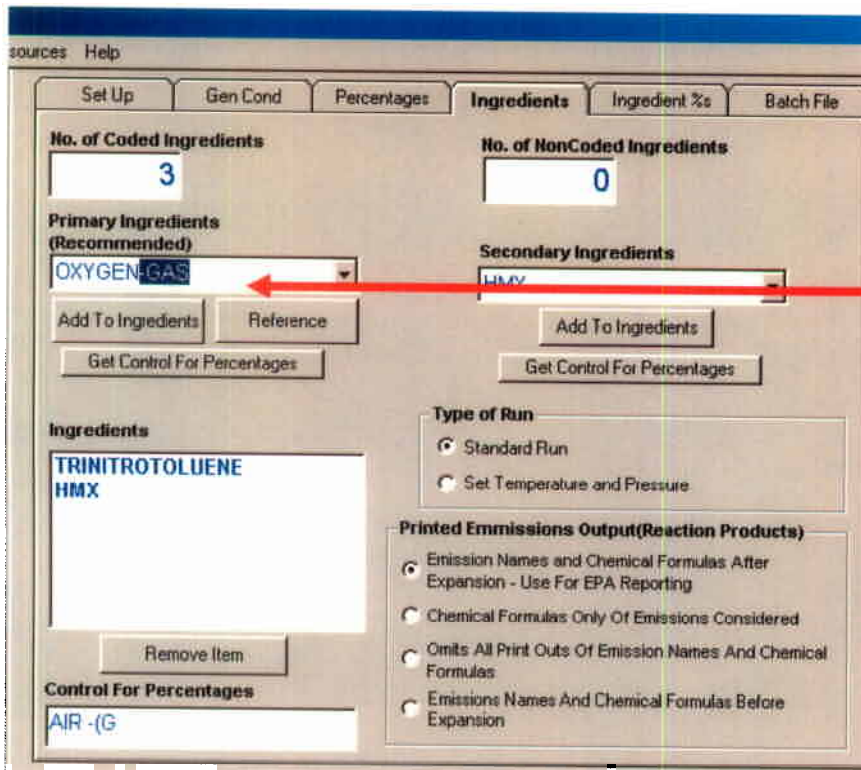


STEP 5 --- Even if you just type the ingredient in you need to select the dropdown menu and click HMX to select it.



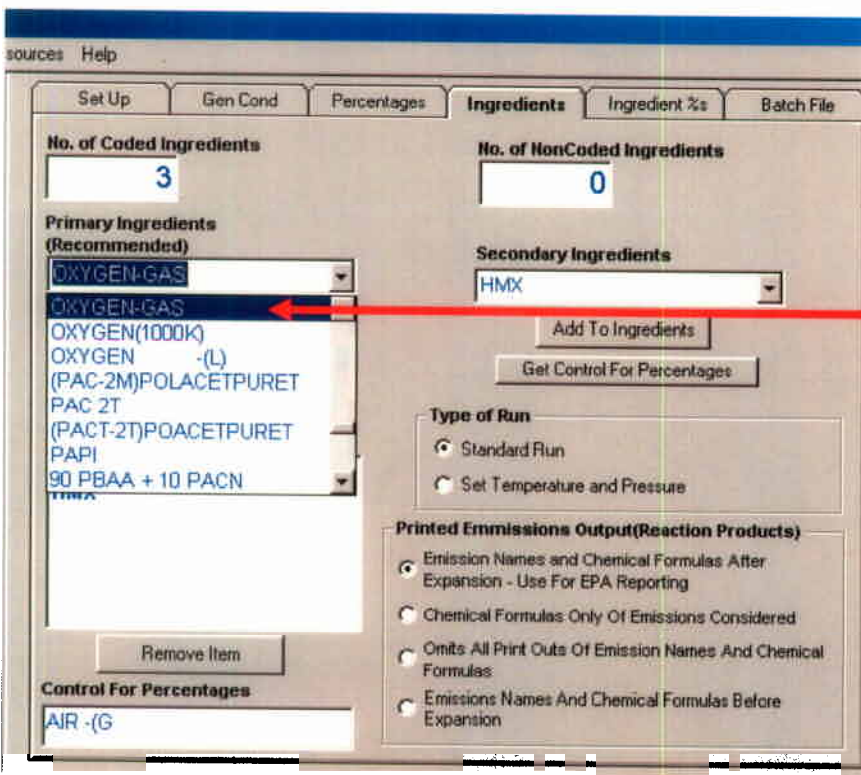
STEP 6 ---Select the "Add To Ingredients" button. HMX is selected for the calculation and placed in the "Ingredients" window.

Note: The 3rd and last ingredient (AIR) in the example run is automatically selected and listed in the "Control For Percentages". Thus, the three ingredients, TRINITROTOLUENE, HMX, and AIR have been selected.

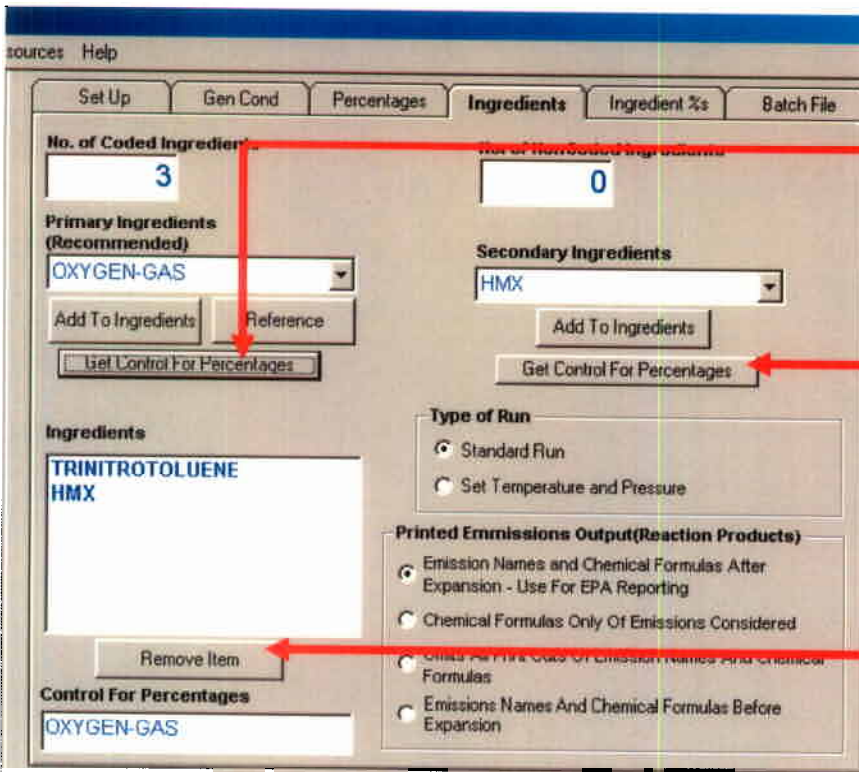


STEP 7 (OPTIONAL) Changing the ingredient in the “Control For Percentages” Window with OXYGEN. --- Select OXYGEN-GAS by typing in the name here or use the dropdown menu to find OXYGEN –GAS.

Note: --- For normal calculations, energetic materials are conducted at Open Burn/Open Detonation sites in AIR. Therefore the POLU4WN was designed to control the percentages of air that combines with the energetic materials (“Percentages” TAB). However, AIR can be replaced with some other ingredient. Example: The heats of combustion (an option of POLU4WN) in an oxygen medium would be used as the “Control For Percentages”.



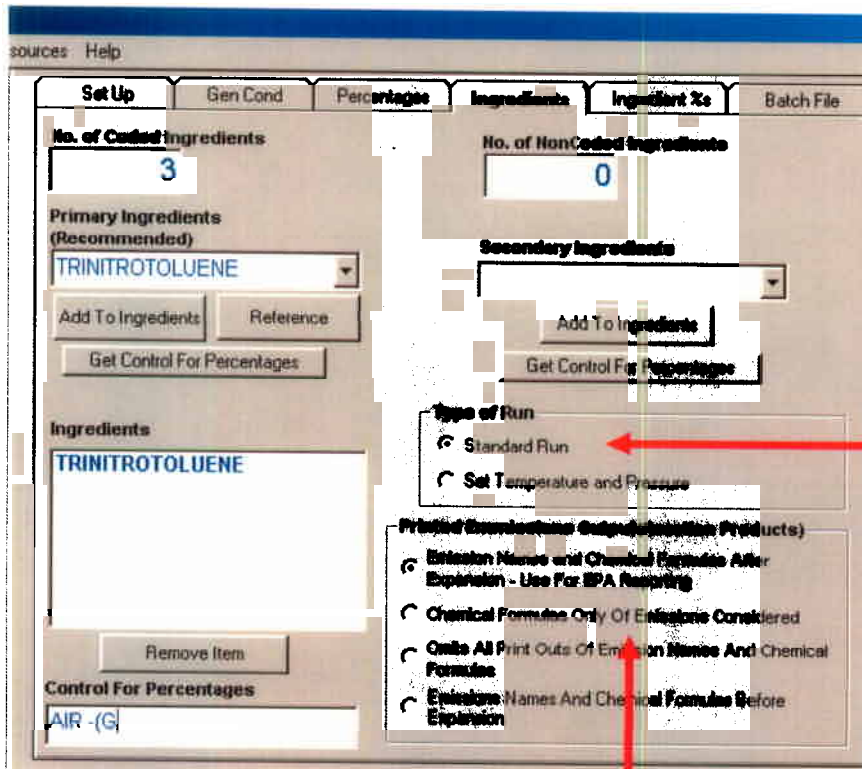
STEP 8 (OPTIONAL) --- Even if you just typed the ingredient in, you need to select the dropdown menu and click OXYGEN-GAS to select it.



STEP 9 (OPTIONAL) ---Select the “Get Control For Percentages” button. OXYGEN-GAS will replace AIR -(G) as the “Control For Percentages” ingredient. The percentages listed under the “Percentages” TAB will control the percentages of OXYGEN in the calculations. AIR has been eliminated from the calculations.

Note: --- If the “Control For Percentages” ingredient is in the Secondary Ingredients list, select “Get Control For Percentages” under “Secondary Ingredients”.

Remove Item --- To remove an ingredient from the “Ingredients” column, highlight the ingredient and select the “Remove Item” button.

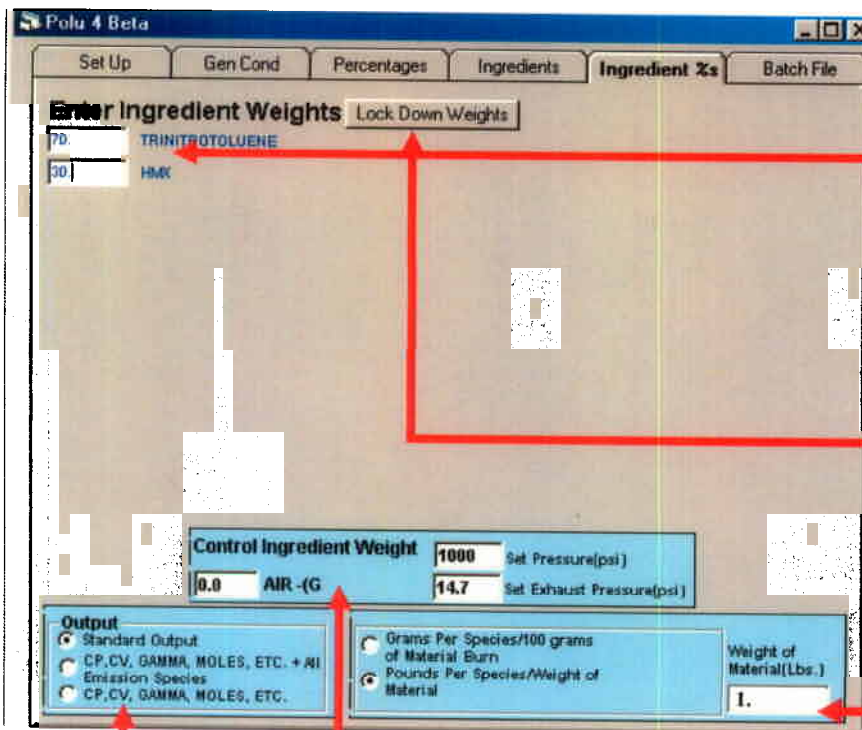


Type of Run --- POLU4WN has the option of calculating the adiabatic flame temperature of the reaction or it can be set.

- Standard Run - This option automatically calculates the temperatures needed in the operations. This option is generally used.
- Set Temperature and Pressure - For experimental purposes the Temperature and Pressures can be preset (Default pressures are 1000 and 14.7 psi)

Printed Emissions Output ---

- Emission Names and Chemical Formulas After Expansion - Use For EPA Reporting - Prints out names and chemical formulas of the emission species after expansion.
- Chemical Formulas Only of Emissions Considered - Prints out only the chemical formulas, no names.
- Omits all Print Outs of Emission Names and Chemical formulas - Neither names or formulas are given at the end of the run.
- Emission Names And Chemical Formulas Before Expansion - Prints out names and chemical formulas of the emission species before expansion.



Enter the initial percentage weights for each ingredient.

Example: Assume TRINITROTOLUENE = 70 and HMX = 30.

Note: Set the total sum of all of the ingredients' percentages = 100. This is important because the percentage changes in 2nd-10th calculations are determined from these initial percentages. However, the total sum does not have to be 100, as used in some special calculations.

Once the Ingredients' weights are entered, selecting the "Lock Down Weights" button (optional) locks in these values. Leaving TAB "Ingredients%" will sometimes delete these weights and they have to be reentered. The button will change to "Unlock Weights" showing these values are locked in place.

Control Ingredient Weight --- For normal runs always set this initial percent of AIR = 0.0, the Set Pressure (pressure before expansion) = 1000 psi and Exhaust Pressure = 14.7 psi. For experimental calculations, other values for these three input terms can be used.

Note: When "Set Temperature and Pressure" option is chosen in "Ingredients" TAB, "Set Exhaust Pressure (psi)" changes to "Set Temperature (Degrees Kelvin)". The required temperature value for this option is entered here. No exhaust pressure is required for this option.

Output ---

- Standard Output - Emission species after expansion plus other data are printed out that is standard for EPA reporting.
- CP, CV, GAMMA, MOLES, ETC + All Emission Species - Emission species before and after Expansion, etc. are printed out.
- CP, CV, GAMMA, MOLES, ETC - Emission species after Expansion, etc are printed out.

Note: These options are better understood when ran and compared.

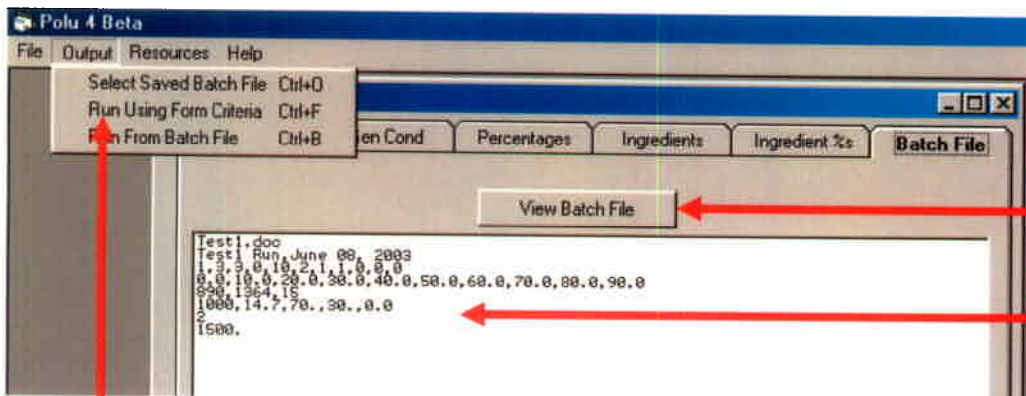
The program using input from TAB "Gen Cond" selects one of these options.

- "Grams Per Species/100 Grams of Material Burned"
- "Pounds Per Species/Weight of Material"

Weight of Material (lbs) - When "Pounds Per Species/Weight of Material" is selected, "Weight of Material (lbs)" is entered.

Example: Assume 1. (Weight Material Read In [WTRI]) is entered. The emission species printed out are from the reaction of 1 lb of material in air. For example, 0.25 pounds of CO₂ in the print out means that much CO₂ is formed from reacting 1 lb of material in air.

Default: 1.

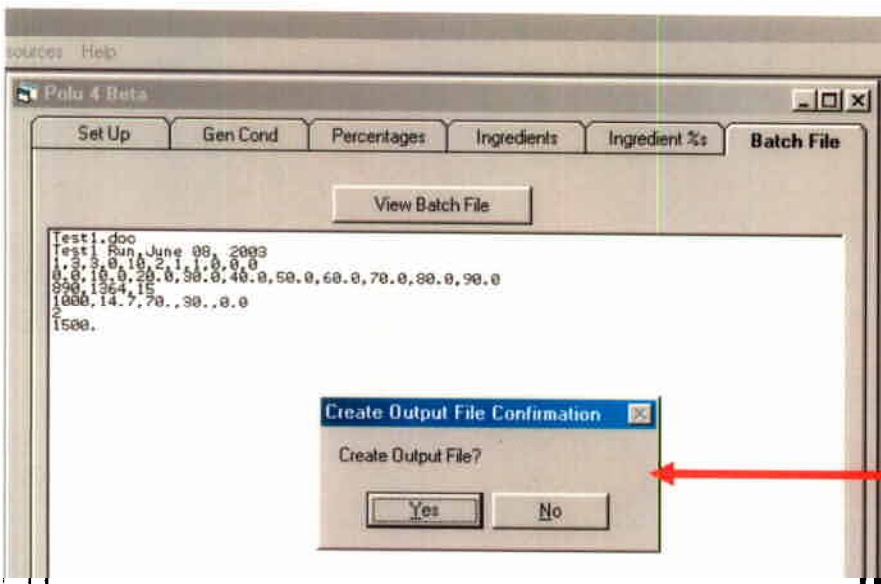


The "Batch File" TAB is where the calculations are executed.

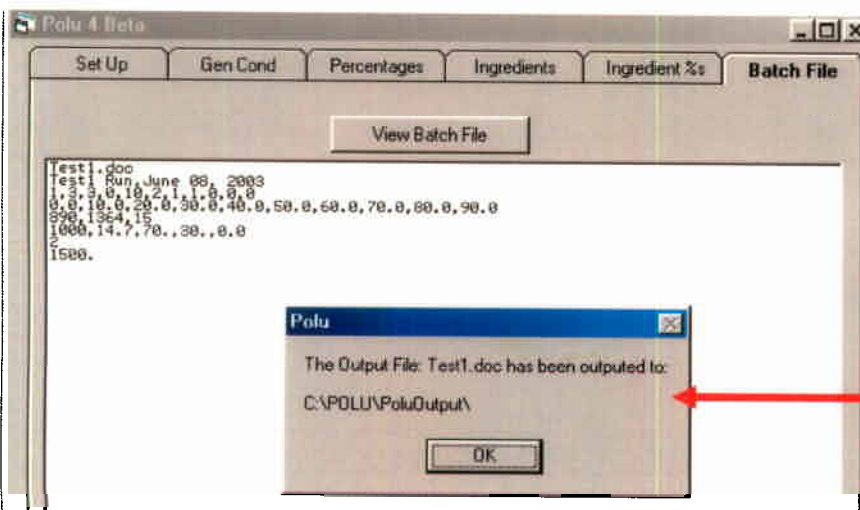
STEP 1 --- Select the "View Batch File" button.

STEP 2 --- The input data selected in the other TABS are shown in the window. It is used to calculate the run. These data are stored in file "Test1.txt" that was entered in the "Set Up" TAB.

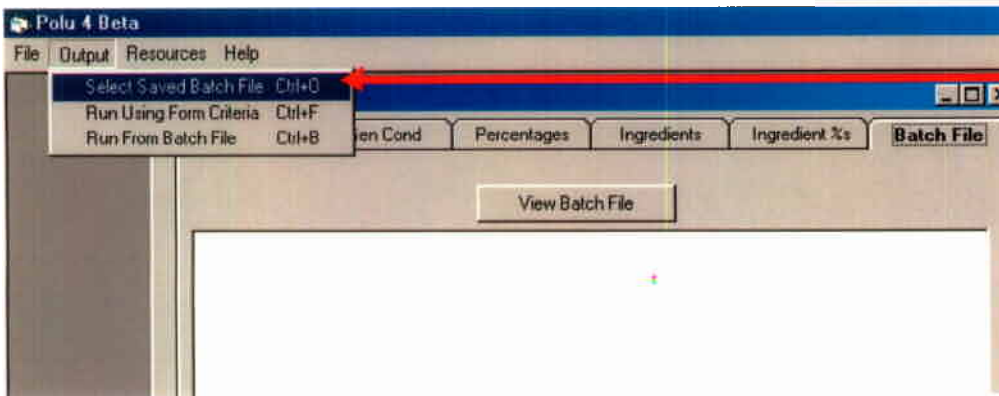
STEP 3 --- Select "Run Using Form Criteria" from the Output menu.



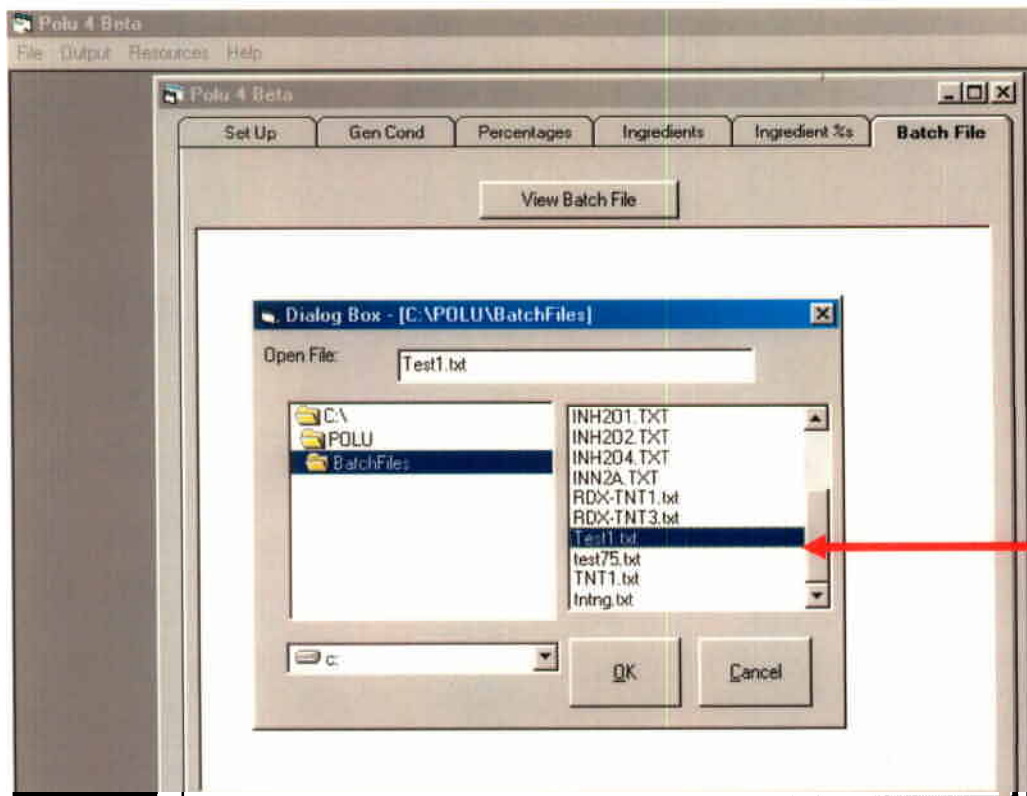
STEP 4 --- This message will appear. Select "Yes". When completed, the calculations will be stored in Output File, "Test1.Doc", that was entered in the "Set Up" TAB.



STEP 5 --- When the calculations have been completed, the output data are stored in file "C:\POLU\PoluOutput\", under the file name "Test1.doc". This is the Output File name entered in the "Set Up" TAB. Select "OK".

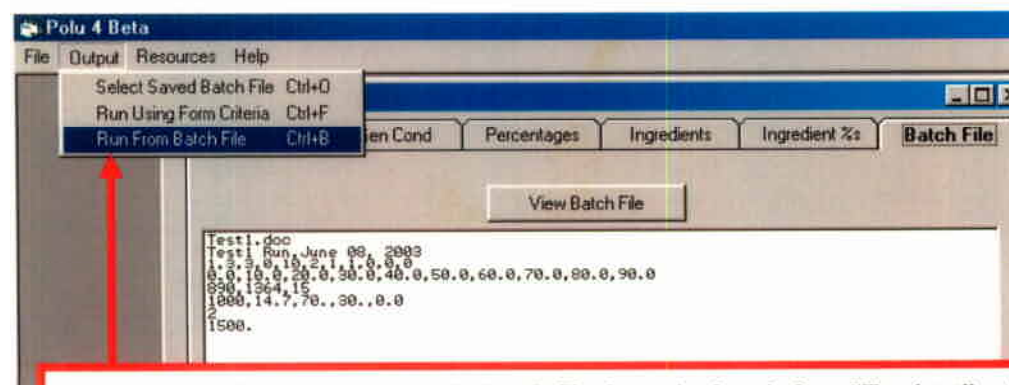


STEP 6 (OPTIONAL) ---
 Once a "*.txt" file has been created, it can be ran again without out going through the TAB steps.
 To rerun the file "Test1.txt" that was created above, select "Select Saved Batch File" from the Output menu.



STEP 7 (OPTIONAL) ---
 The "*.txt" files that have been created and stored in "C:\POLU\BatchFiles", are displayed. Select "Text1.txt" and click "OK".

 Note: The examples of "*.txt" files in section "V EXAMPLES OF INPUT AND OUTPUT FILES" are listed here. The output "*.doc" files will be in "C:\POLU\PoluOut", which can be compared to the files in "C:\POLU\Samples".



STEP 8 (OPTIONAL) --- To run the batch file shown in the window, "Test1.txt", select "Run From Batch File" from the Output menu. The calculation will replace "Test1.doc" stored in "C:\POLU\PoluOutput\".
 Note: Change "Test1.doc" to say, "Test2.doc" and 70., 30. to 60., 40. in the window. The computer will calculate a new run with TRINITROTOLUENE = 60 and HMX = 40 and store the new data in file "Test2.doc". This "Run From Batch File" option saves time for a series of calculations without going through the TABS to create new, but similar "*.txt" files. You can also go directly to "C:\POLU\BatchFiles", modify an existing "*.txt" file, and use "Run From Batch File" to run the calculation.

SUMMARY OF FILES --- The following output files are stored in the following locations:

***) C:\Polu\PoluOutput\ "*.DOC" --- The output calculations are stored under the name "*.DOC" that was entered in the "Set Up" TAB in the "Enter Name of Output File:" window.**

) C:\Polu\Batch Files\ "*.txt" --- The input data are stored under the name "*.txt" that was entered in the "Set Up" TAB in the "Batch File Name" window.

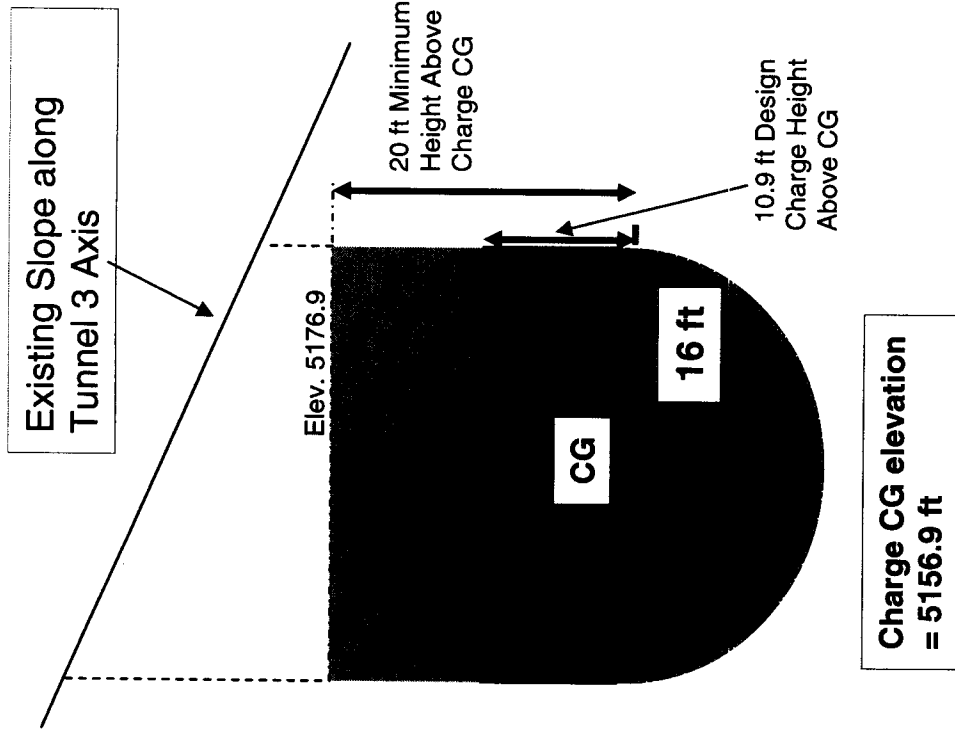
***) C:\Polu\Newingip.doc --- This file is replaced every time POLU4WN is ran. To keep this file from the just completed calculation, it must be saved under another name and preferably in another folder.**

***) C:\Polu\Poexcel.txt -- This file is replaced every time POLU4WN is ran. To keep this file from the just completed calculation, it must be saved under another name and preferably in another folder.**

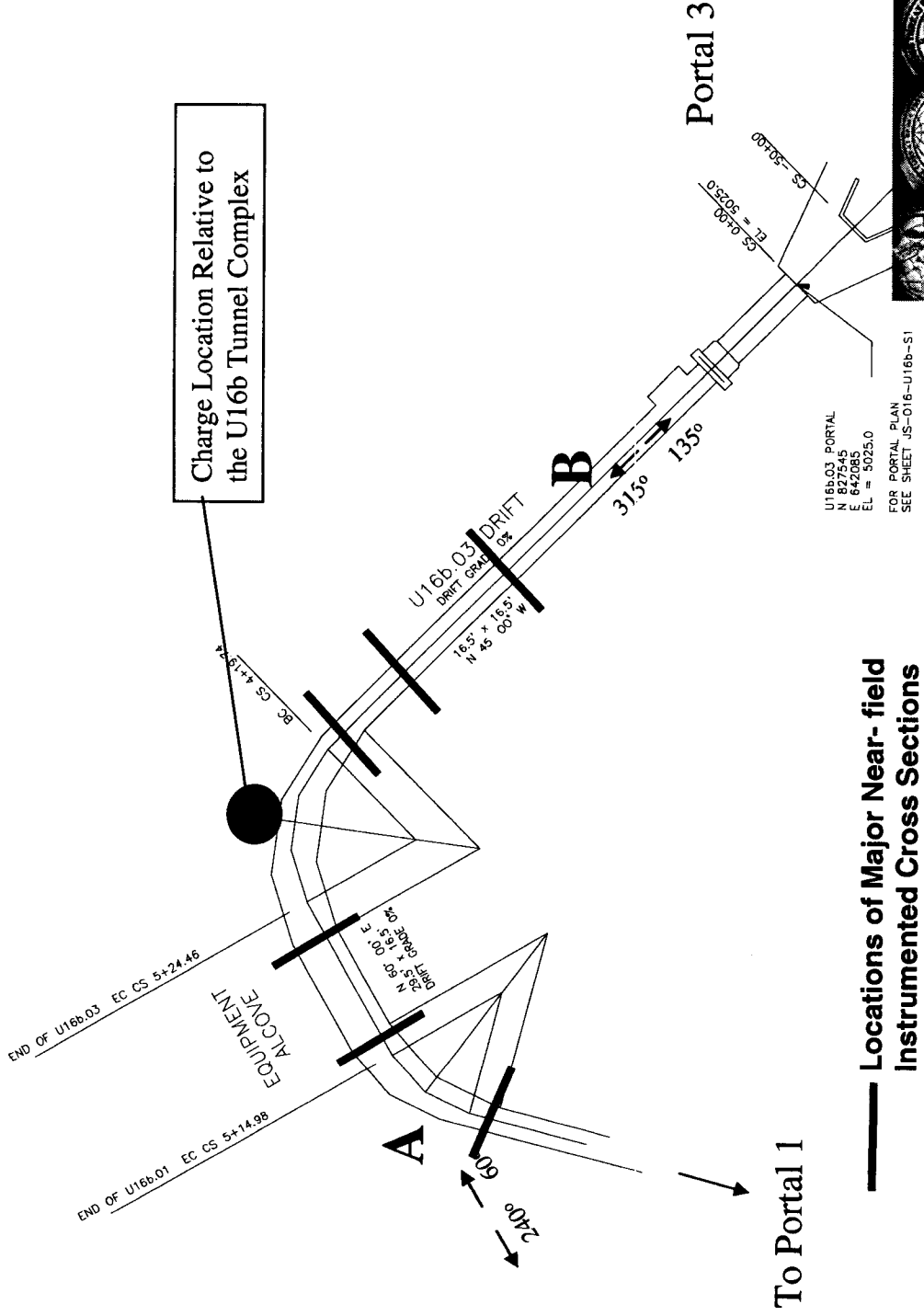
Attachment G

DIVINE STRAKE Charge Configuration

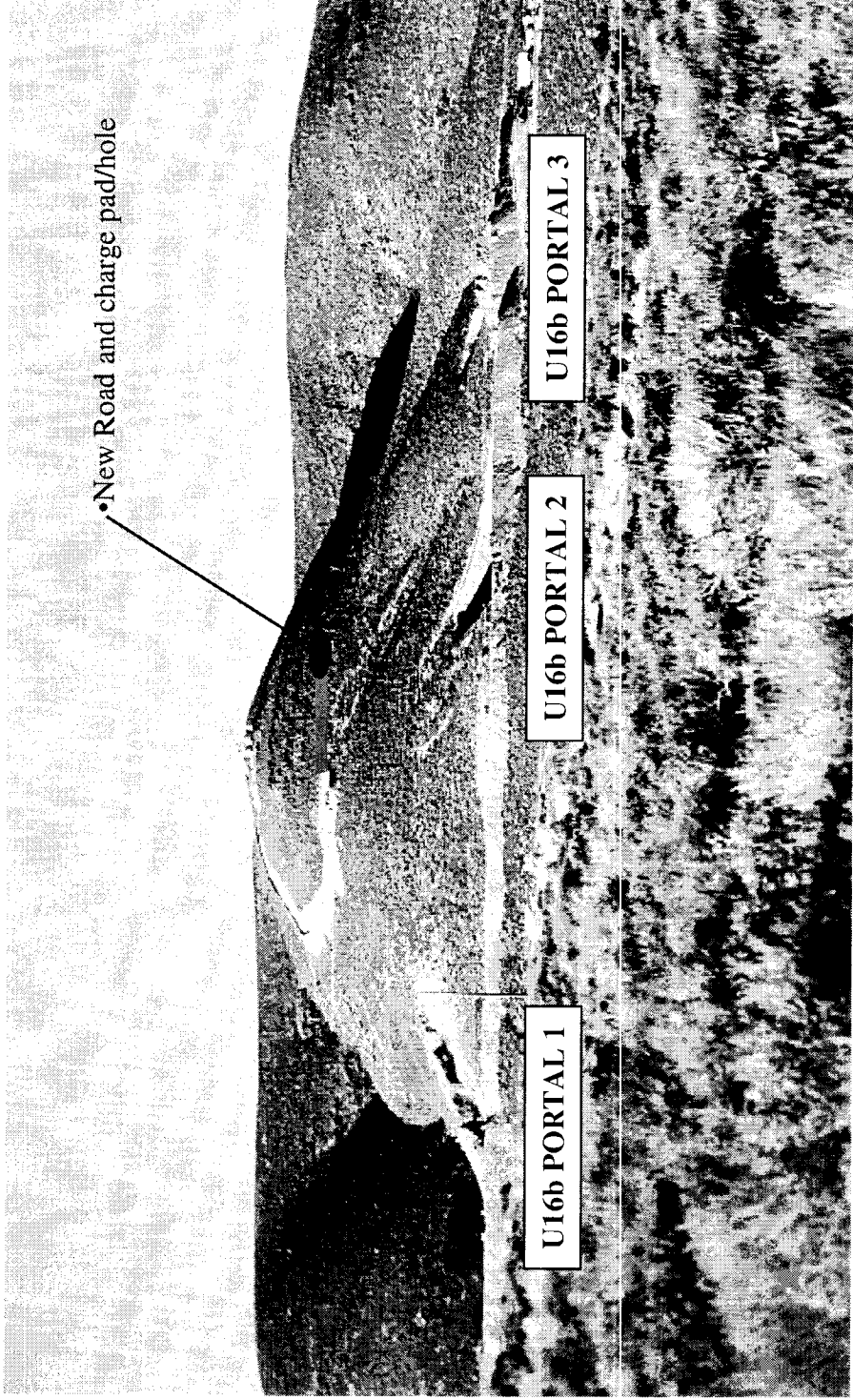
- **Basic Excavation Design:**
 - 32-ft diameter circular excavation, with hemispherical bottom
 - Hemisphere radius is 16 ft
 - Minimum hole height above CG is 20 ft
 - Surface excavation above Elev. 5176.9 asl
- **Design Charge Weight is 700 tons (English) ANFO Emulsion (593 tons TNT eq)**



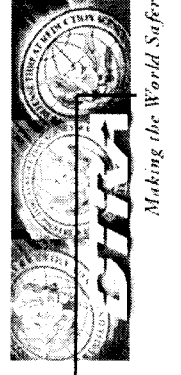
DIVINE STRAKE Tunnel Layout



Surface Terrain in U16b Area



Rev 1: 7 Dec 05



Previous Large ANFO Detonations

Pre-Dice Throw	120 t	WSMR	1977
Misers Bluff	7-120 t	Planet Ranch Az	1978
Dice Throw	620 t	WSMR	1979
Distant Runner	2-250 t	WSMR	1981
Mill Race	620 t	WSMR	1982
Pre-Direct Course*	24 t	WSMR	1982
Direct Course*	609 t	WSMR	1983
Minor Scale*	4,744 t	WSMR	1985
Misty Picture*	4,685 t	WSMR	1987
Misers Gold*	2,445 t	WSMR	1989
Distant Image*	2,440 t	WSMR	1991
Non-Proliferation Exp	1,470 t**	NTS	1993

* Single point initiation

** ANFO-Emulsion, confined, 3 initiators



Summary of Potential Airblast Environmental Damage Criteria to Biota and the Predicted Ranges for Divine Strake

Criteria	Peak Overpressure		Range	
	kPa	psi	(ft)	(mi)
Birds in flight injured	68.9	10.0	1084	
Tree breakage (10%)	24.1	3.5	2033	
Human eardrum rupture	20.7	3.0	2251	
Incipient small mammal injury	13.8	2.0	2974	
Noise - Tinnitus (ringing) (163dB)	2.4	0.35	7511	1.4
Noise – OSHA impulsive limit (140dB)	0.2	0.029	71,912	13.6
Noise – Thunder sound (130dB)	0.1	0.015	135,040	25.5

For a calm homogeneous atmosphere, for overpressure below 2.8 kPa, if strong amplifying gradient is present these distances could be as much as 7x greater and if strong reduced gradient is present distances could be 1/3 less.



*Summary of Potential Airblast Environmental Damage Criteria to Structures and the Predicted Ranges for Divine Strake**

Criteria	Peak Overpressure		Range	
	kPa	psi	(ft)	(mi)
Chimney breakage (10% probability)	12.4	1.8	3208	
Major structural damage threshold	6.9	1.0	4932	
Roof damage (10% probability)	2.8	0.4	9895	1.9
Inflight light aircraft damage threshold	1.4	0.2	12,261	2.3
Door Failure (10% probability)	1.0	0.15	16,648	3.2
Broken bric-a-brac threshold	0.69	0.10	23,327	4.4
Broken tile and mirrors threshold	0.62	0.09	25,709	4.9
Wall and plaster cracks threshold	0.41	0.06	37,443	7.1
Cracked Windows Threshold				
- less than 1 in 1000 pop	0.40	0.058	38,294	7.2
- less than 1 in 10,000 pop	0.20	0.029	71,912	13.6

* For a calm homogeneous atmosphere, for overpressure below 2.8 kPa, if strong amplifying gradient is present these distances could be as much as 7x greater and if strong reduced gradient is present, distances could be 1/3 less.



*Summary of Ground Shock Damage Criteria for Structures and Biota and the Predicted Ranges for Divine Strake**

Structures Criteria	Surface Vr+		Range	
	(cm/sec)	(in/sec)	(ft)	(mi)
Structural Weakening	22.5	9	495	
Falling plaster, trailers off foundation				
Plaster cracking	15.2	6	662	
Fine paint cracks threshold	10.2	4	878	
Cosmetic damage threshold	8.9	3.5	968	
Biota Criteria				
“Human unpleasant” threshold	2.0	0.8	2788	
Normal human perception	0.1	0.04	23,324	4.4
Lower earthquake human perception threshold	0.01	0.004	119,343	22.6

* Predictions using empirical techniques of NVO-1163-239, March, 1974



DIVINE STRAKE ANFO-Emulsion Detonation Products

Compound	Symbol	Amt/kg of Explosive (g/kg)	Total Produced (Mg)
Water	H ₂ O	504.45	271.62
Nitrogen	N ₂	285.80	153.89
Carbon Dioxide	CO ₂	171.64	92.42
Methane	CH ₄	7.06	3.80
Calcium Carbonate	CaCO ₃	31.05	16.72

Proposed ANFO-emulsion is well oxygen-balanced, data from SNL TIGER-BKWS code calculations done for the NPT, Jan, 1993.



Attachment H

DIVINE STRAKE

Test Objectives

- Plan and conduct a large-scale high explosive demonstration test to create the proper ground shock environment to damage an existing tunnel complex
- Provide site characterization data defining in-situ properties and 3-D variations within the test bed
- Geotechnical characterization & pre-test predictions
 - To fill important targeting gap
- Provide test data defining:
 - Charge source performance (limited)
 - Free-field ground motions and asymmetries
 - Tunnel near-field environment and response
- Support the evaluation and validation of attack planning tool capabilities, including:
 - Fast-running ground shock and tunnel damage models
 - First principles target response and damage calculations

TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT DIRECTORATE/TEST DIVISION

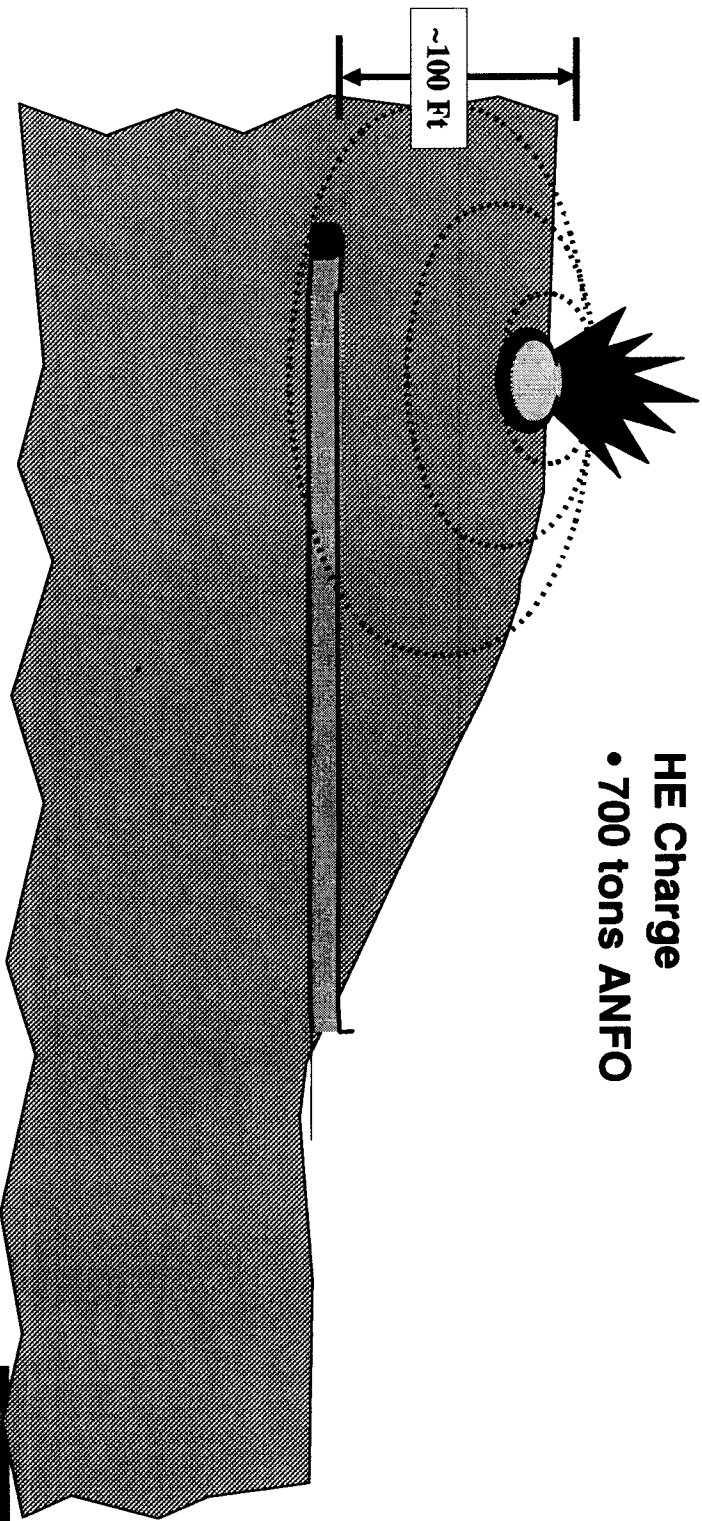


DIVINE STRAKE -

Full Scale Demo Test Concept

Simulated Shallow Buried ANFO Source
In Limestone Over NTS Tunnel U16b

HE Charge
• 700 tons ANFO



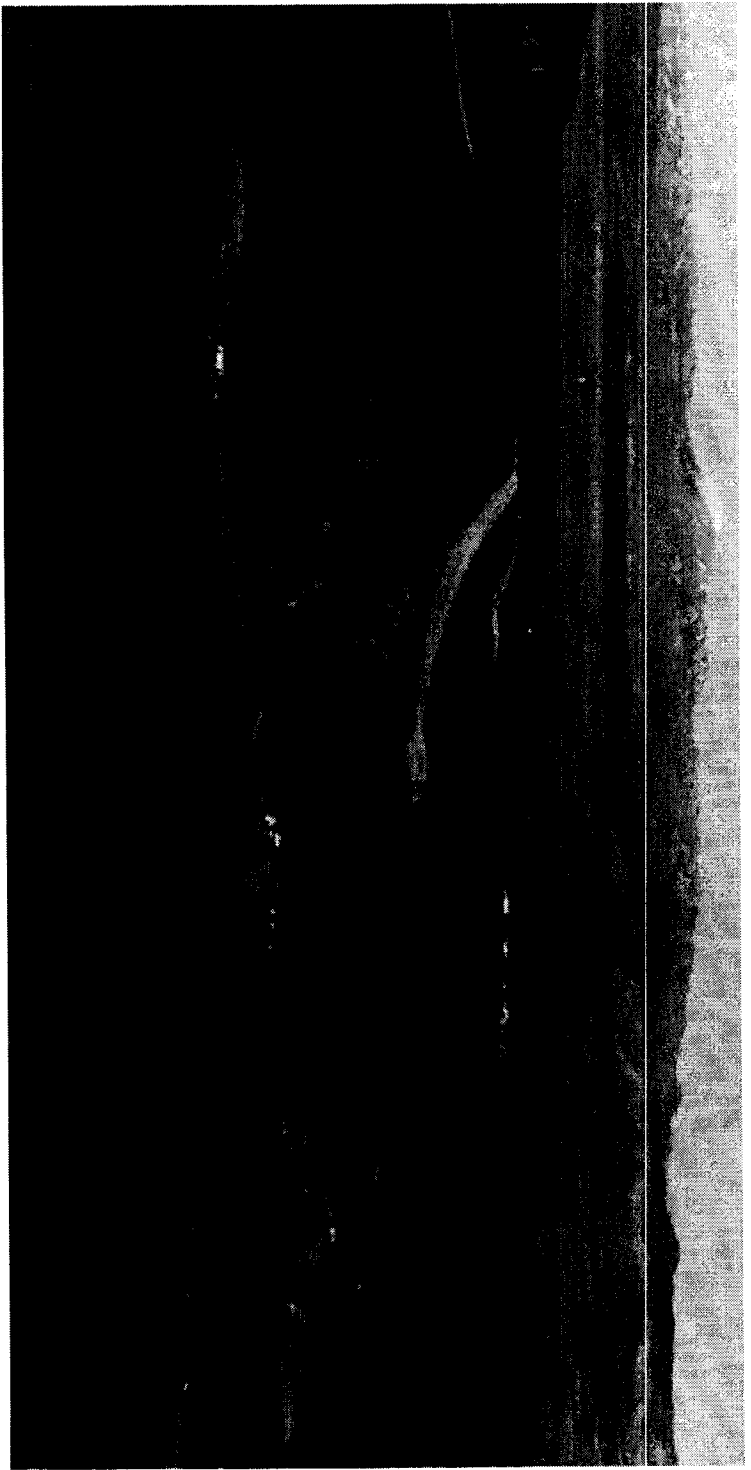
TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT DIRECTORATE/TEST DIVISION

Rev 4: 25 Jan 06





Aerial View of U16b Tunnel Vicinity



VIEW LOOKING NORTHEAST

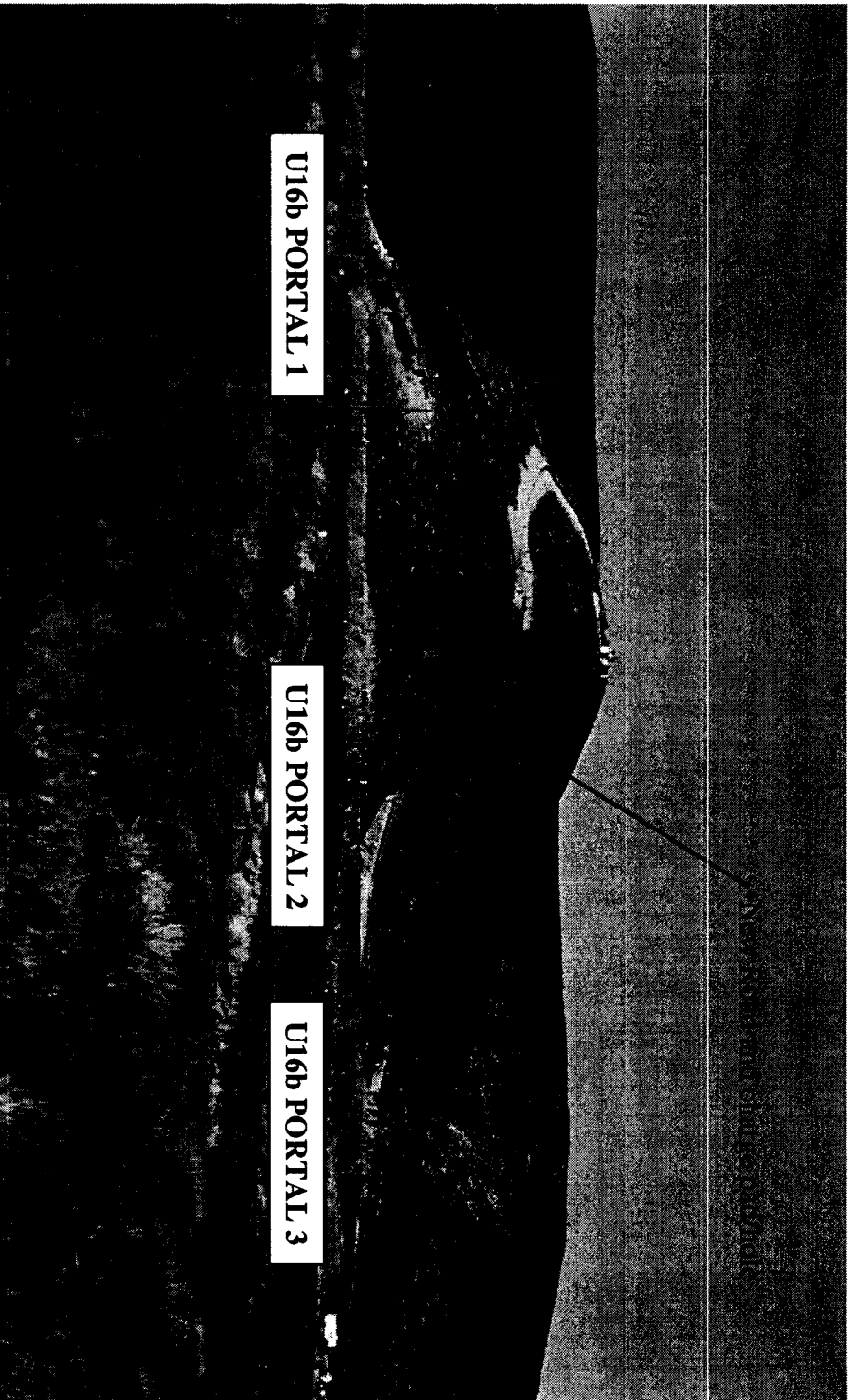
TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT DIRECTORATE/TEST DIVISION

Rev 4: 25 Jan 06





Surface Terrain in U16b Area



TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT DIRECTORATE/TEST DIVISION



Attachment I

Attachment J

**Evaluation of Radiological Monitoring Data
In Area 16 of the Nevada Test Site
for the Proposed DIVINE STRAKE Experiment**
By Thomas D. Enyeart, CHP

This paper summarizes the results of an evaluation performed of radiological monitoring data in the vicinity as well as the actual experiment test bed site for the proposed DIVINE STRAKE explosive detonation planned for Area 16 of the Nevada Test Site (NTS). The specific location of the experiment, above the U16b tunnel, has no history of nuclear testing or other work activities that would have introduced man-made radioactivity into the soils to be affected by the experiment. The U16b tunnel has been previously used for conventional explosives testing, but these experiments have not involved the use of nuclear explosives or radioactive materials.

The following radiological monitoring data was reviewed for this report:

- Aerial survey data for Area 16,
- Ground-level survey data at the proposed experiment site above U16b,
- Environmental air monitoring data downwind of the proposed experiment site,
- Ground-level survey data from the U16a muckpile located approximately 1.1 mile from the proposed experiment site, and
- Ground-level survey data between U16a and U16b.

Aerial survey of Area 16

Aerial radiological surveys have been conducted throughout the history of the NTS to map the fallout from nuclear tests and other experimental activities at the NTS. Aerial surveys of Area 16 were performed in 1970, 1983, 1992, and 1994 (DOE/NV, 1999). The 1970 survey covered only a small portion in the southeastern quadrant of Area 16 and detected no man-made radioactivity. The 1983 survey detected low-level cesium-137 (21 – 25 micro-roentgens per hour) associated with a vent line from the six nuclear tests in tunnel U16a. The 1992 survey detected no man-made radioactivity in Area 16. The 1994 survey also detected low-level cesium-137 (18 – 24 micro-roentgens per hour) in the vicinity of U16a. These aerial surveys performed over Area 16 show no detectable man-made radioactivity in the vicinity of U16b.

Ground-level survey above U16b

The area where the DIVINE STRAKE experiment will be conducted above the U16b tunnel has been excavated to prepare for emplacement of the explosives for the experiment. Thus, the ANFO emplacement will be in virgin rock that has not been exposed to previous testing activities at the NTS. In April 2006, Bechtel Nevada performed a ground-level radiological survey of the area surrounding the experiment emplacement and the excavation materials (BN, 2006). Scan surveys for alpha, beta, and gamma radiation levels showed no radioactivity above natural background levels.

Environmental air monitoring

NTS operates a network of 19 environmental air sampling stations distributed throughout the NTS. One of these stations, identified as the 3545 Substation, is located in Area 16 near U16b. Table 1 summarizes the air monitoring results from this station for the four-year period of 2001 – 2004. For most of the radionuclides that are analyzed, average air concentrations are at least three to four orders of magnitude less than the DOE 5400.5 derived concentration guides (DCGs) that would result in a dose through inhalation of 100 millirem per year based on continuous exposure. Although not shown in the table, the referenced source documents also show that these results, with the exception of the uranium isotopes, are near minimum detectable levels. The uranium isotopes measured are attributed to naturally-occurring uranium in soils. These results are consistent with other radiological surveys that have shown no man-made radioactivity is available for resuspension into the environment from the DIVINE STRAKE detonation.

Ground-level survey of U16a muckpile

The U16a tunnel portal is located approximately 1.1 mile from the U16b tunnel portal. Six nuclear tests were conducted at the U16a tunnel from 1962 to 1971. The U16a muckpile consists primarily of mining debris (rock) generated during tunnel excavation and construction in support of weapons effects testing. In the summer of 2001, corrective action investigation activities were performed at the U16a muckpile, including drive-over and walk-over radiological surveys, sampling of the muckpile contents and underlying native soils, surface sampling, and shallow subsurface sampling. Table 2 summarizes the results of the muckpile radiological sampling and analysis. Man-made radioactivity, including americium-241, cobalt-60, cesium-137, plutonium-238, plutonium-239, and strontium-90, were found above natural background levels at various depths within the muckpile ranging from the surface to 41.5 ft. Because of the distance of the U16a muckpile from U16b and the site of the DIVINE STRAKE experiment (>1 mile), and the scientific predictions of DIVINE STRAKE's area of impact, it is extremely unlikely that any man-made radioactivity from the U16a muckpile would be resuspended into the atmosphere as a result of the experiment.

Ground-level survey between U16a and U16b

In December 2005, Bechtel Nevada performed ground-level radiological surveys of areas between U16a and U16b to assess the potential for migration of radioactive contamination from the U16a muckpile (BN, 2005a & b). Measurements made at over 100 survey points on either side of Mid-Valley Road between U16a and U16b showed no detectable alpha, beta, or gamma radiation above natural background levels. An additional 65 survey points along a gully washout area between U16a and U16b likewise showed no detectable alpha, beta, or gamma radiation above natural background levels.

Conclusions

Based on the results of aerial, ground-level, and airborne radiological surveys performed in the immediate vicinity of the DIVINE STRAKE experiment, there is no evidence of the existence of any man-made radioactivity that could be resuspended into the atmosphere as a result of the experiment. Aerial and ground-level radiological surveys show that the nearest man-made radioactivity is approximately 1.1 mile from the U16b experiment site and is associated with the U16a muckpile. Although the muckpile

contains man-made radioactivity above natural background levels, the distance of the muckpile from the site of the experiment makes it extremely unlikely that any man-made radioactivity from the U16a muckpile would be resuspended into the atmosphere as a result of the detonation. Ground-level surveys have also confirmed that no man-made radioactivity from the U16a muckpile has migrated in the direction of U16b.

References

- BN, 2005a. Radiological Survey Report for Area 16 (Mid Valley Road Between 16a & 16b Tunnel), Bechtel Nevada, Nevada Test Site, December 7.
- BN, 2005b. Radiological Survey Report for Area 16 (U16a & b Gully/Washout), Bechtel Nevada, Nevada Test Site, December 12.
- BN, 2006. Radiological Survey Report for Area 16 – 16bTunnel, Bechtel Nevada, Nevada Test Site, April 25.
- DOE, 1993. Radiation Protection of the Public and the Environment, DOE Order 5400.5, Change 2, U.S. Department of Energy, Washington, D.C., January 7.
- DOE/NV, 1999. *An Aerial Radiological Survey of the Nevada Test Site*, DOE/NV/11718-324, prepared by Bechtel Nevada Remote Sensing Laboratory for the U.S. Department of Energy, Nevada Site Office, December.
- DOE/NV, 2002. *Nevada Test Site Annual Site Environmental Report for Calendar Year 2001*, DOE/NV/11718-747, prepared by Bechtel Nevada for the National Nuclear Security Administration, Nevada Operations Office, October.
- DOE/NV, 2003. *Nevada Test Site Annual Site Environmental Report - 2002*, DOE/NV/11718-842, prepared by Bechtel Nevada for the National Nuclear Security Administration, Nevada Site Office, October.
- DOE/NV, 2004. *Nevada Test Site Environmental Report 2003*, DOE/NV/11718-971, prepared by Bechtel Nevada for the National Nuclear Security Administration, Nevada Site Office, October.
- DOE/NV, 2005. *Nevada Test Site Environmental Report 2004*, DOE/NV/11718-1080, prepared by Bechtel Nevada for the National Nuclear Security Administration, Nevada Site Office, October.
- DTRA, 2002. *Corrective Action Decision Document for Corrective Action Unit 504: 16a-Tunnel Muckpile, Nevada Test Site*, Defense Threat Reduction Agency, Mercury, Nevada, September.

Table 1. 3545 Substation (Area 16) Air Monitoring results, $\mu\text{Ci}/\text{mL}$, 2000 – 2004

Analytes	DOE DCG ¹	2004 ²	2003 ³	2002 ⁴	2001 ⁵
Am 241	2.0×10^{-14}	2.7×10^{-18}	3.5×10^{-18}	4.5×10^{-18}	1.2×10^{-17}
Cs-137	4.0×10^{-10}	$<6.2 \times 10^{-15}$	$<6.4 \times 10^{-16}$	$<2.5 \times 10^{-16}$	2.0×10^{-14}
H-3	1.0×10^{-7}	6.2×10^{-13}	7.2×10^{-13}	4.6×10^{-13}	9.2×10^{-13}
Pu-238	3.0×10^{-14}	3.1×10^{-18}	$<9.9 \times 10^{-18}$	4.9×10^{-19}	6.0×10^{-19}
Pu-239/240	2.0×10^{-14}	3.4×10^{-18}	5.9×10^{-18}	4.0×10^{-18}	2.1×10^{-18}
U-233/234	9.0×10^{-14}	1.8×10^{-16}	8.8×10^{-17}	9.7×10^{-17}	6.3×10^{-17}
U-235/236	1.0×10^{-13}	1.7×10^{-17}	8.3×10^{-18}	6.2×10^{-18}	1.1×10^{-17}
U-238	1.0×10^{-13}	1.8×10^{-16}	8.5×10^{-17}	8.6×10^{-17}	6.8×10^{-17}
Gross alpha	NA ⁶	1.9×10^{-15}	3.7×10^{-15}	5.8×10^{-15}	5.8×10^{-15}
Gross beta	NA ⁶	1.8×10^{-14}	1.7×10^{-14}	1.9×10^{-14}	1.8×10^{-14}

1. DOE 5400.5 Derived Concentration Guide is the concentration of a radionuclide taken into the body under conditions of continuous exposure that would result in a committed effective dose equivalent of 100 mrem per year (DOE, 1993).

2. DOE/NV, 2005.

3. DOE/NV, 2004.

4. DOE/NV, 2003.

5. DOE/NV, 2002.

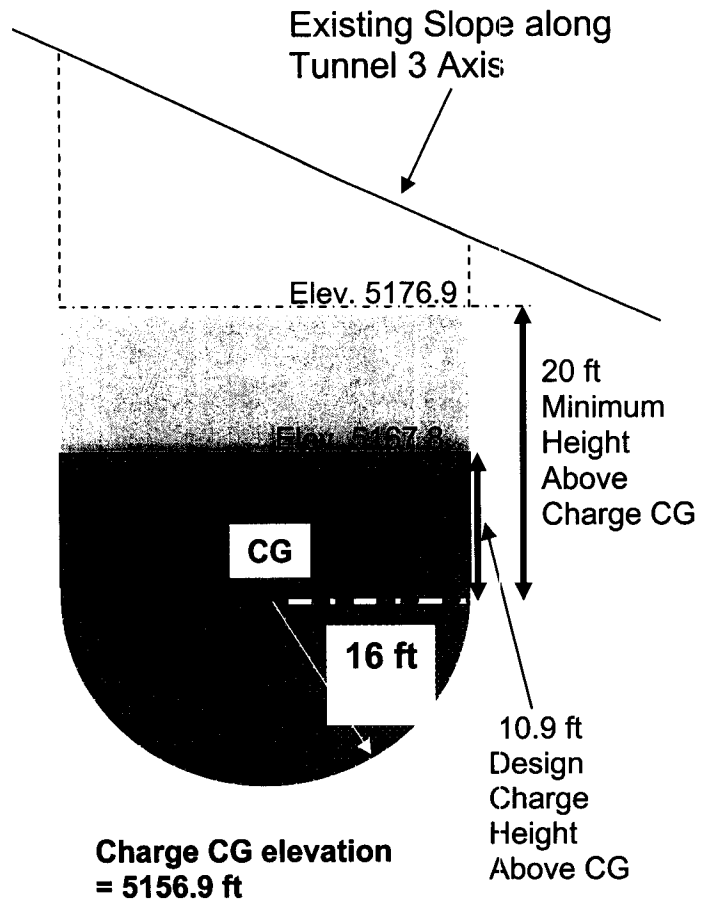
6. Not applicable.

Table 2. Summary of U16a Muckpile Radionuclide Sampling Results¹

Radionuclide	Sample Depth Range (ft)	Concentration Range (pCi/g)	Background Concentration (pCi/g)
Am-241	0.5 – 1.5	1.48	0.048
Co-60	0.5 – 41.5	0.77 – 5.3	0.1
Cs-137	0 – 41.5	4.37 – 1770	7
Pu-238	0 – 41.5	0.098 – 20.2	0.002
Pu-239	0 – 41.5	0.444 – 33.2	0.24
Sr-90	0 – 41.5	2.3 – 117	1.17

1. Source: DTRA, 2002

Attachment K



Total volume of material excavated is 15,000 cubic yards.

**1000 yards for the hole
14,0000 for the cutting the hillside to build the pad**

Attachment L

Attachment M

Divine Strake Experiment

Air Particulates Monitoring and Sampling Plan

Monitoring for PM10 and Potentially Resuspended Radionuclides

May 17, 2006

Revision 0

**Prepared for the
U.S. Department of Energy
National Nuclear Security Administration
Nevada Site Office
Under Contract No. DE-AC08-96NV11718**

Reference herein to any specific commercial product, process, or service by trade name, trademark, manufacturer, or otherwise, does not necessarily constitute or imply its endorsement, recommendation, or favoring by the United States Government or any other agency thereof or its contractors or subcontractors.

This plan was developed at the request of the U.S. Department of Energy, National Nuclear Security Administration Nevada Site Office (NNSA/NSO) and the Bechtel Nevada (BN) Hard & Deeply Buried Projects program to address concerns of:

- Resuspension of existing radioactive surface contamination creating a potential for impacting the offsite public.
- Particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to 10 micrometers (PM10) emissions.

Accordingly, this plan details the deployment of air samplers with the intent of specifically monitoring the dust emitted from the Divine Strake experiment leading to:

- The collection and analysis of air particulate samples for radionuclides.
- The collection and measurement of PM10 during the experiment (U.S. Department of Energy, 2006).

This plan is organized into two sections: the first section outlines the radiological monitoring, and the second section describes the PM10 monitoring.

I. Collection of Particulate Samples for Radionuclide Analysis

Samplers

High-volume air particulate samplers (approximately 40 cubic feet per minute) will be used to obtain samples for analysis. BN Environmental Technical Services (ETS) will operate four brushless motor samplers (Hi-Q, model CF1002BRL) and six standard samplers (Hi-Q, model TF1A) to obtain samples for analysis. Four standard samplers (Hi-Q, model TF1A) will be provided to the Desert Research Institute (DRI) and will be used as defined in the DRI plan. All of the samplers used for BN monitoring are calibrated and will be operated according to BN procedure.

Sampling Locations

Particulates emitted from the Divine Strake experiment have been predicted to travel in a northwesterly direction based on morning wind patterns (see Figure 1 - taken from U.S. Department of Energy, 2006). Afternoon winds have the potential to direct emissions in a northeasterly direction (Figures 2 and 3). Proposed locations for BN ETS high-volume samplers are displayed in Figure 4 and described in Table 1. In general, there are two "arcs" of samplers spanning north of the experiment. The first set of samplers (DS-1 – DS-5) is approximately 3 to 4 miles from the experiment. The second set of samplers (DS-6 – DS-10) is approximately 7.5 to 10.2 miles from the experiment. In addition, BN ETS routine low-volume air samplers will be operating prior to, during, and after the experiment. There will be 17 locations monitored by the routine network, including five "Critical Receptor" stations (term describing locations accepted by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency [EPA] Region 9 for demonstrating NNSA/NSO Nevada Test Site [NTS] compliance with Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 61, "National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants," Subpart H) within the BN ETS routine monitoring network. Figure 5 displays all air particulate sampling locations to be operated by BN ETS during the Divine Strake experiment.

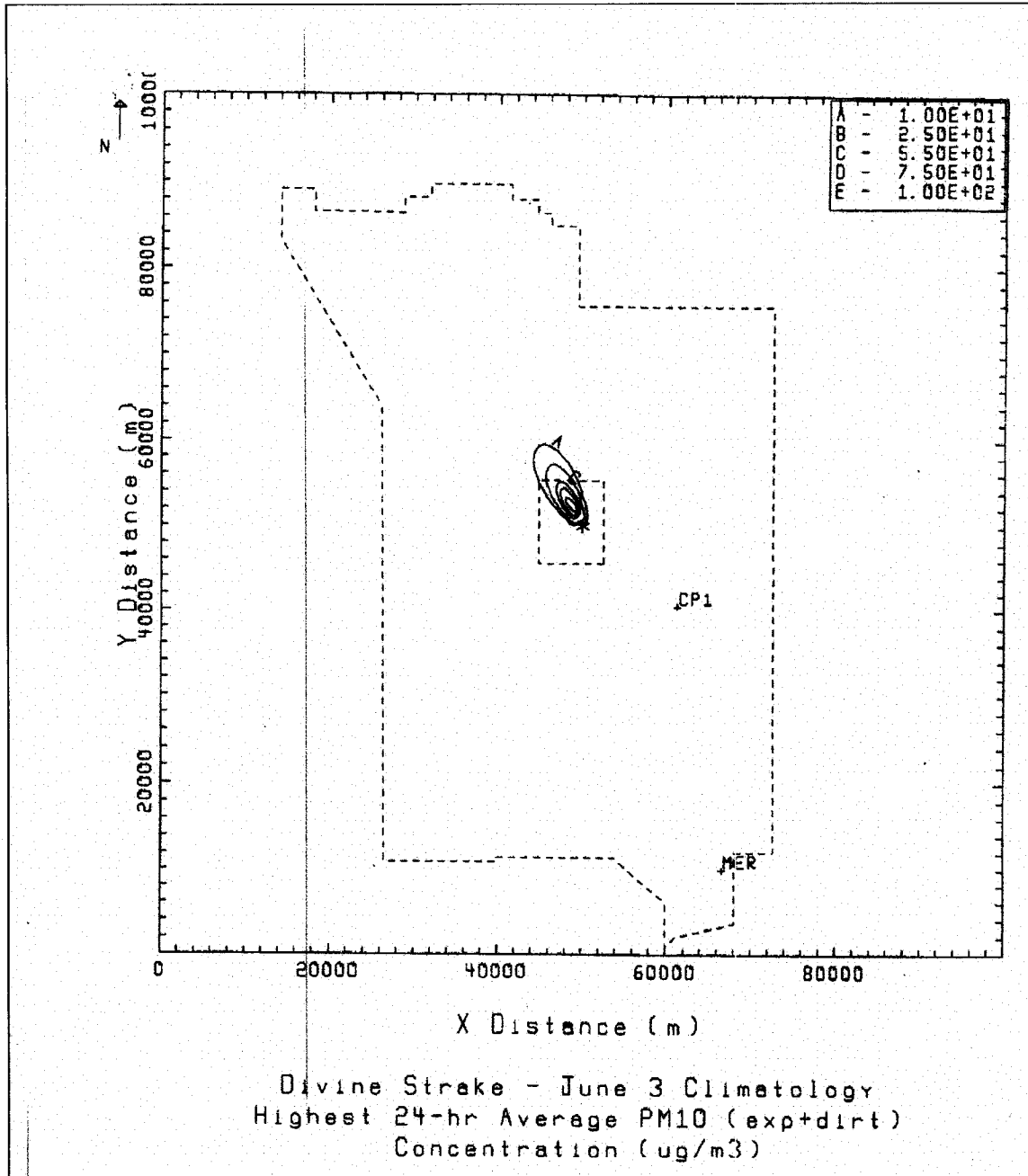


Figure 1. Predicted Dispersal of all Particulates Emitted from the Divine Strake Experiment if Conducted during the Morning, June 3 (taken from U.S. Department of Energy, 2006)

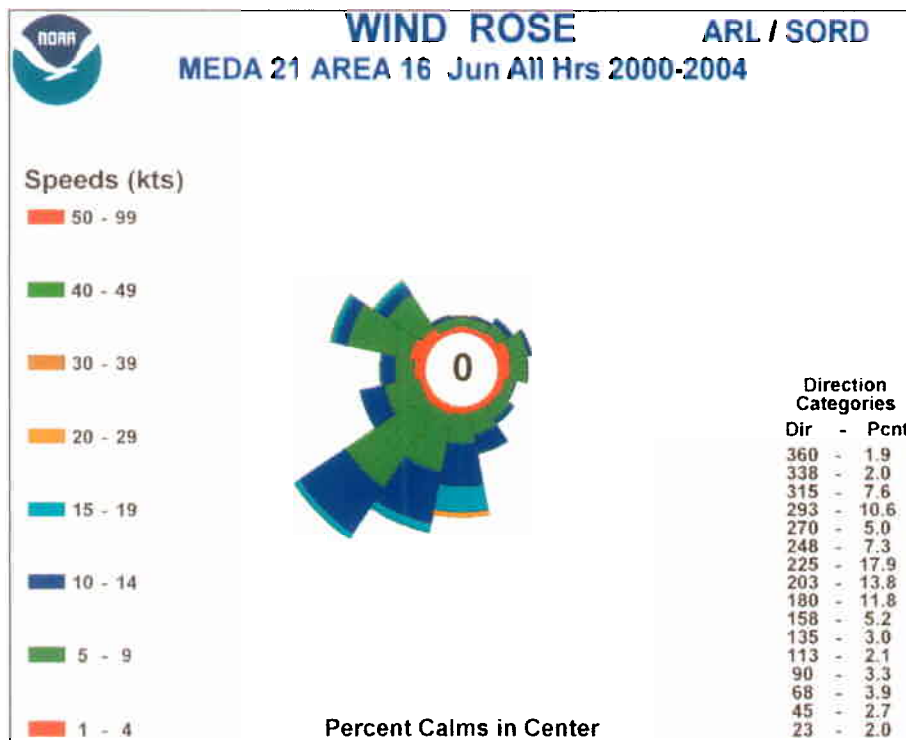


Figure 2. Average Wind Speed and Direction at the National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration Station in Area 16 for the Month of June

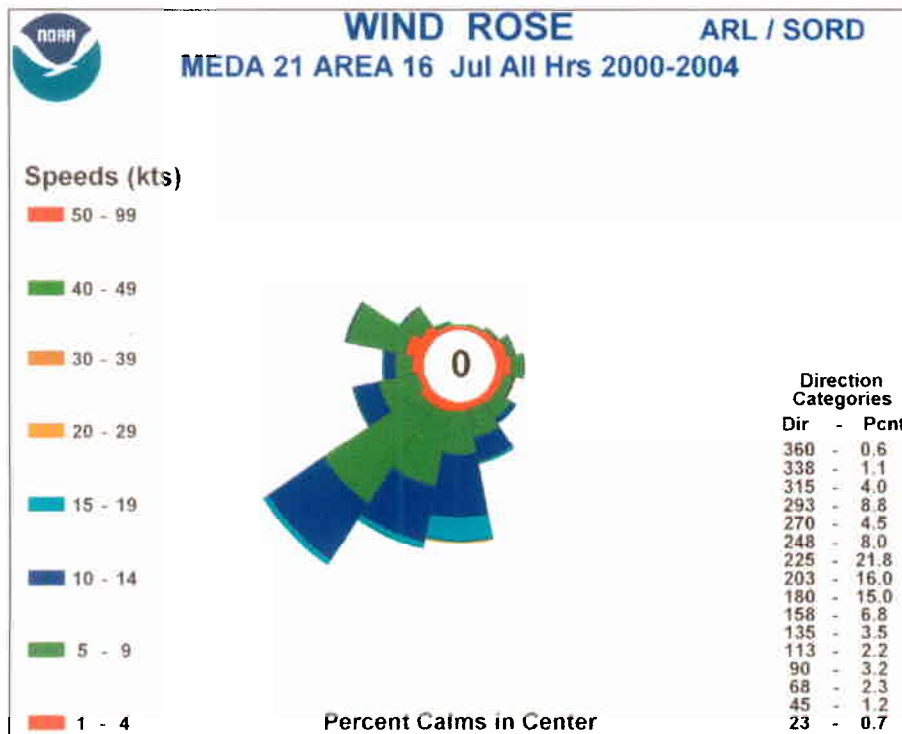
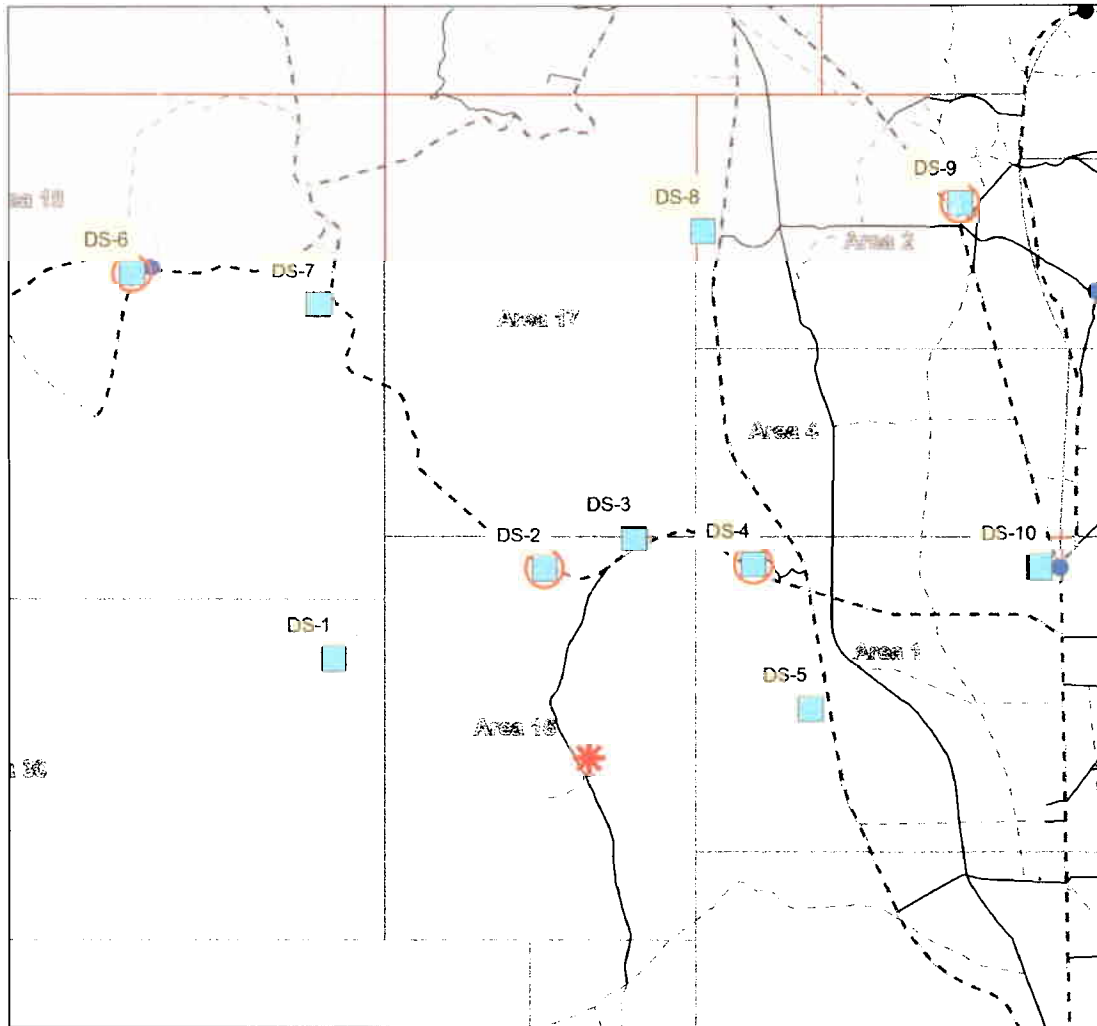
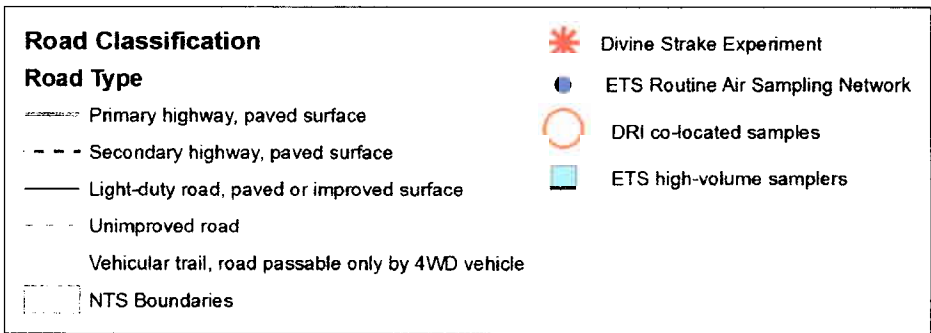


Figure 3. Average Wind Speed and Direction at the National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration Station in Area 16 for the Month of July



0 1.25 2.5 5 Kilometers

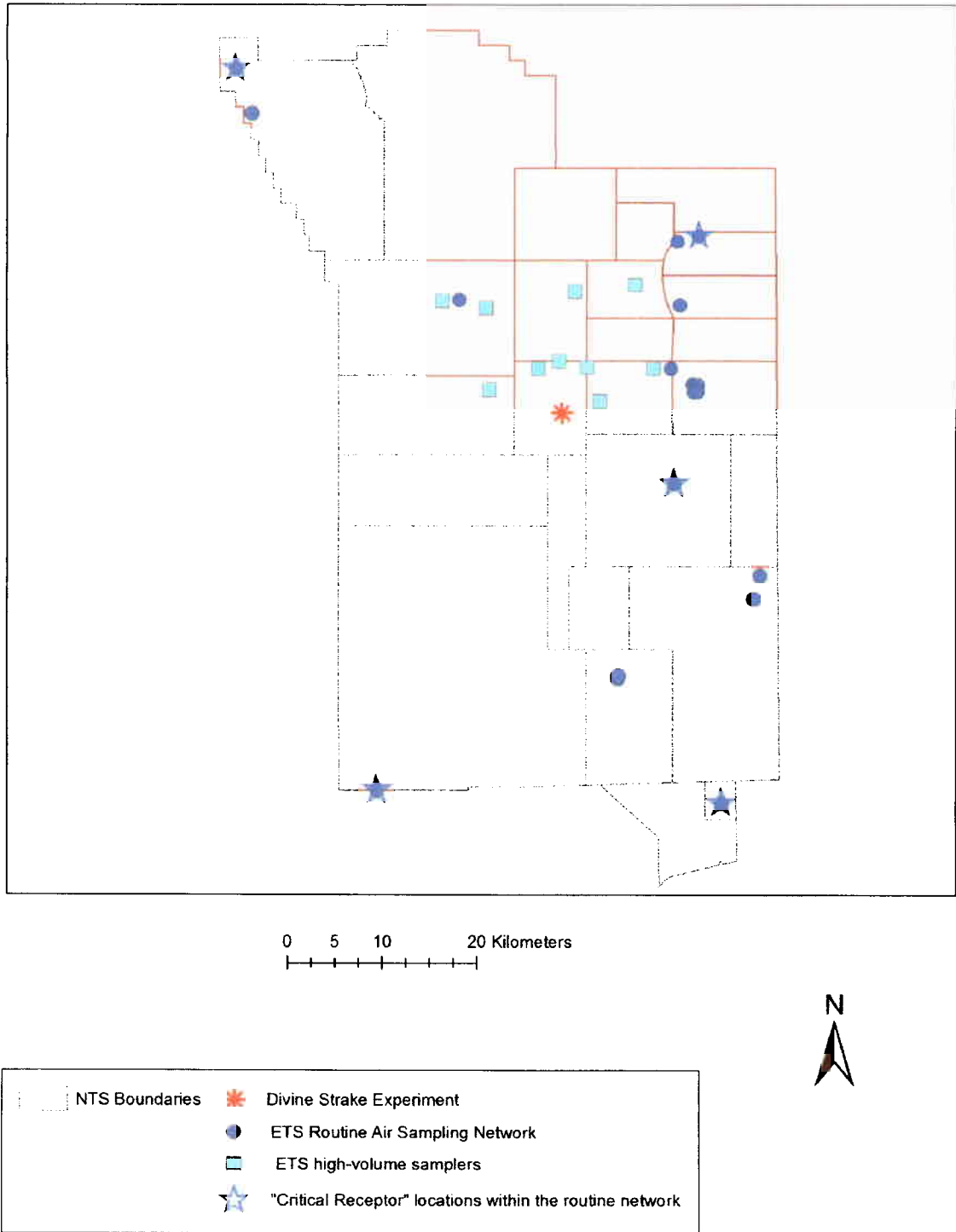


Map created by R. Warren, Bechtel Nevada, Environmental Technical Services, May 16, 2006

Figure 4. Air Sampling Locations

Table 1. Proposed ETS High-Volume Air Sampling Locations for the Divine Strake Experiment

LOCATION	LONGITUDE	LATITUDE	COMMENTS
DS-1	-116.247702	37.043867	
DS-2	-116.189775	37.063483	
DS-3	-116.164983	37.070067	Located next to well UE16-D
DS-4	-116.132200	37.064167	Located at the Area 1 Industrial Complex
DS-5	-116.116717	37.032402	
DS-6	-116.302967	37.128550	3 samplers at this location: 1 high-volume sampler, 1 routine monitoring sampler, and 1 PM-10 sampler
DS-7	-116.251507	37.121524	
DS-8	-116.145845	37.137265	
DS-9	-116.074700	37.143000	2 samplers at this location: 1 high-volume sampler and 1 PM-10 (Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory) sampler
DS-10	-116.053450	37.063263	2 samplers at this location: 1 high-volume sampler and 1 routine monitoring sampler



Map created by R. Warren, Bechtel Nevada, Environmental Technical Services, May 16 2006

Figure 5. Air Particulate Sampling Locations Operated by ETS during the Divine Strake Experiment

Sampling Period

High-volume air samplers will be placed at least 48 hours before the target experiment, but may be installed earlier in order to perform some degree of ambient environmental monitoring with the objective of distinguishing pre-experiment from post-experiment conditions. A minimum of one pre-experiment 24-hour sample will be collected at each location, or at agreed upon locations, prior to the experiment. Optimally, filters will be exchanged the morning of the experiment. If access to sampler locations is restricted, the samples may run from the previous afternoon/evening through the experiment day. Samples will be collected 24 ± 6 hours after the experiment, or as agreed upon with the project.

Analysis

BN ETS will use standard screening and analysis procedures for samples collected in support of the Divine Strake experiment. The first step will be to obtain gross alpha and beta screening results, with the screening taking place after radon daughters are allowed to physically decay to negligible levels (5 days).

Subsequently, samples will be submitted to a subcontract analytical laboratory for analysis of gamma-emitting radionuclides, ^{238}Pu , $^{239+240}\text{Pu}$, ^{241}Am , and isotopic uranium.

Reporting

Results from all samples collected in support of this experiment will be compared to evaluate potential impacts. In addition, the June 2006 data from the established routine site-wide air sampling network supporting NTS compliance with 40 CFR 61 Subpart H will be compared to evaluate impacts on compliance.

All reports will be provided to the BN Hard & Deeply Buried Projects management, with further distribution provided at their direction.

II. PM10 Monitoring and Analysis

Samplers

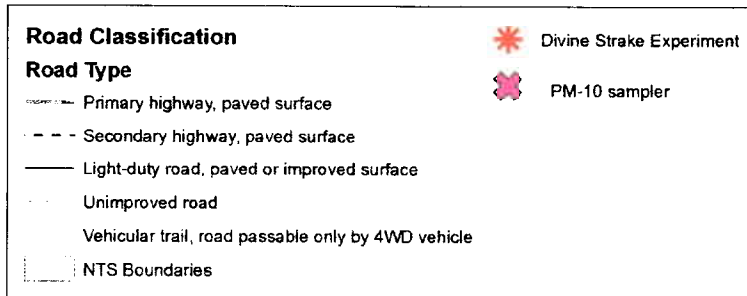
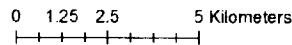
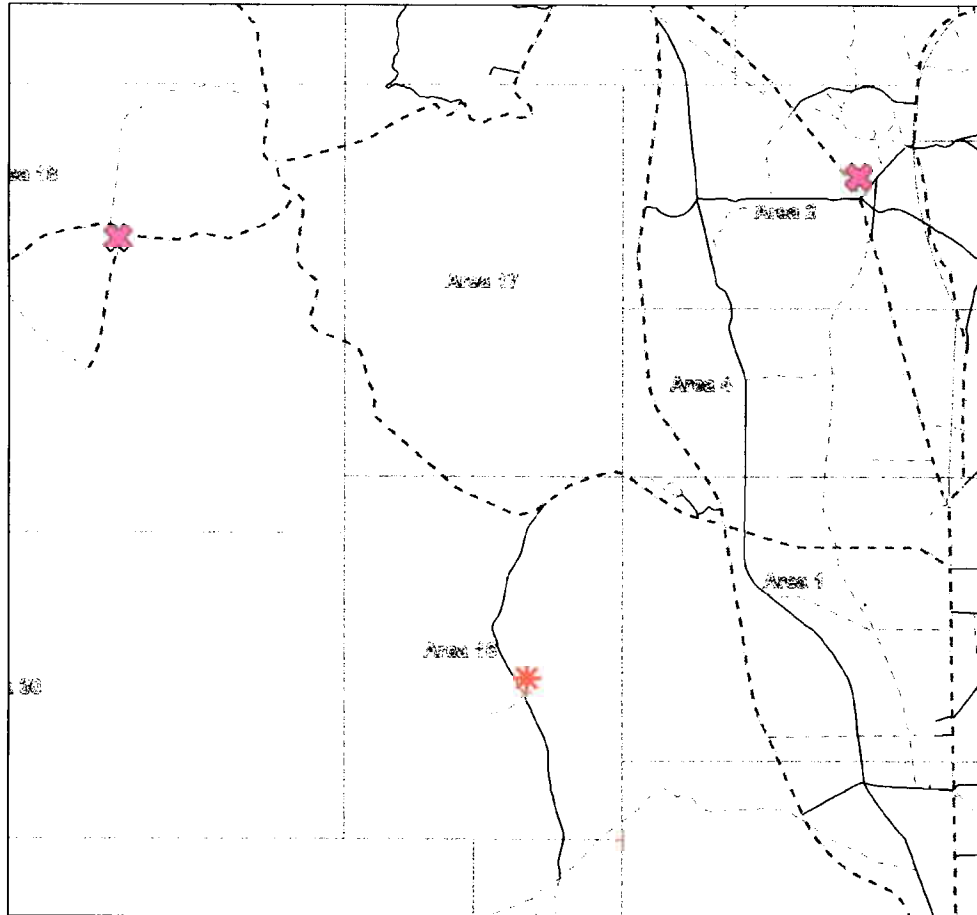
Two PM10 monitors will be used to measure PM10 during the experiment. The monitors that were installed for the Big Explosives Experimental Facility (BEEF) and the Nonproliferation Test and Evaluation Complex (NPTEC) will also be used for the Divine Strake experiment. Calibration and operation of the monitors and meteorological monitoring systems, and data collection, will follow the procedures identified in the BEEF PM10 monitoring plan and the NPTEC PM10 monitoring plan, as applicable.

Sampling Locations

The PM10 monitoring systems will be placed at a safe distance and location such that the physical units as well as the sensitive electronics will not be adversely affected by the detonation. Two locations will be used in an attempt to be downwind of the experiment (Figure 6). During the summer, the BEEF PM10 continuous ambient particulate monitor is located near Substation 2-1, located at 37.1430 N and 116.0747 W, which is approximately 3.5 miles NNE of the BEEF. Power is available at this location. This location is also favorable for the Divine Strake experiment (10.1 miles to the NE) and, therefore, the BEEF PM10 monitor will remain in place for monitoring this experiment. The second location will be approximately 10.3 miles NW of the Divine Strake site in the event that prevailing winds are from the SSE. PM10 sampling locations are also described in Table 1.

Sampling Period

The PM10 monitors will be placed at least 24 hours prior to the target experiment. The monitoring will commence in accordance with BEEF and NPTEC requirements, i.e., on the day of the release, and in accordance with the EPA specification 24 ± 1 hour (1440 minutes \pm 60 minutes) sampling period requirement, such that the sampling begins and ends within 1/2 hour of midnight.



Map created by R. Warren, Bechtel Nevada, Environmental Technical Services, May 16, 2006

Figure 6. PM-10 Samplers Operating on the NTS during the Divine Strake Experiment

Reporting

Data output from the continuous ambient air particulate monitor is obtained via Serial Interface. The format and content of the data reported from the continuous ambient particulate monitor will conform to the Nevada Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Guidelines as revised June 10, 2003, or as agreed to with the Bureau of Air Pollution Control.

Reference

U.S. Department of Energy. 2006. Large-Scale, Open-Air Explosive Detonation, DIVINE STRAKE, at the Nevada Test Site. DOE/EA-1550. U.S. Department of Energy, National Nuclear Security Administration Nevada Site Office, Las Vegas, NV.



COST ESTIMATE SUMMARY FY2006

ESTIMATE ID: Independent Monitoring

DATE: 5/12/2006

SUBJECT: Independent Monitoring for Divine Strake

STATUS: Draft

ESTIMATOR: Charlotte Franky

TYPE OF ESTIMATE: Conceptual/Budget

STATEMENT OF WORK

DRI will conduct independent monitoring of the U.S. Department of Defense, Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA) Divine Strake experiment. The monitoring will be based on a Sampling and Analysis Plan and will include particulate air monitoring on the NTS, co-located with Bechtel Nevada monitoring sites; and off-NTS monitoring, focused around the Community Environmental Monitoring Program (CEMP) stations that DRI manages for the NNSA/NSO. The off-site monitoring will include the deployment of up to three MiniVol air samplers to supplement the CEMP network. Pre-event DRI forecasts of winds aloft and predictions of possible direction of particulate cloud movement, to be done in conjunction with NOAA SORD, will be used to determine the most important CEMP stations and where the MiniVol air samplers will be deployed.

Deliverables:

- Monthly Status Reports
- Sampling and Analysis Plan
- A separate report on the results of the independent monitoring or input to an overall report.
- Presentation material on results of the Monitoring



COST ESTIMATE SUMMARY FY2006

ESTIMATE ID: Independent Monitoring

DATE: 5/12/2006

SUBJECT: Independent Monitoring for Divine Strake

STATUS: Draft

ESTIMATOR: Charlotte Franky

TYPE OF ESTIMATE: Conceptual/Budget

ASSUMPTION DESCRIPTION

METHODOLOGY

Based on historical methods, and current air monitoring practices used at the DRI CEMP locations.

ASSUMPTIONS

- That DRI on-site monitoring can be covered by a modification to existing DRI REOPs No. 0014, a secondary REOPs to the Balance of Plant.
- That all necessary equipment for on-site monitoring will be provided to DRI.
- That 2 DRI vehicles will be required for on-site monitoring (Task 3), and that 3 DRI vehicles will be required for off-site monitoring (Tasks 4 & 5).
- That once personnel are deployed in the offsite, there will be no more than a one-day delay in conducting the test.
- That accelerated gross alpha/beta and gamma analysis will only be done for the on-site and additional off-site particulate filter samples. Normal lab turn-around will be sufficient for remaining samples.
- That no laboratory analysis that requires chemical digestion of air particulate filters for speciation of alpha or beta emitters will be necessary.
- If the test is delayed to later than June 23, that DRI will have sufficient backup personnel should some of personnel currently assigned to the monitoring for the scheduled date become unavailable.

LABOR REQUIREMENTS

Task 1. REOP/Sampling and Analysis Plan

Complete DRI REOP and Sampling and Analysis Plan

16 hours Senior Scientist, DRI016-S090
16 hours Environmental Scientist DRI006-S020
8 hours Social Scientist, DRI011-S080
8 hours Atmospheric Scientist I, DRI029-S090
4 hours Technical Editor/Writer DRI021-P160

Task 2. Winds Aloft Forecasting

Forecast size and direction of cloud using NOAA's HYSPLIT 4.7 model in both trajectory and concentration calculation modes.

(70 hours to prep and run HYSPLIT model, 8 hours to collect/analyze data.)

30 hours Atmospheric Scientist I DRI029-S090
8 hours Atmospheric Scientist II DRI024-S090
40 hours Post Doc DRI019-S020

Task 3. On-Site Monitoring

DRI will operate and collect samples from 4 high-volume air particulate samplers.

40 hours Environmental Scientist DRI023-S020
40 hours Field Technician DRI015-T110



COST ESTIMATE SUMMARY FY2006

ESTIMATE ID: Independent Monitoring

DATE: 5/12/2006

SUBJECT: Independent Monitoring for Divine Strake

STATUS: Draft

ESTIMATOR: Charlotte Franky

TYPE OF ESTIMATE: Conceptual/Budget

Task 4. Off-Site Monitoring - CEMP

DRI will operate the CEMP to collect air particulate samples that are representative of the period of the test for an arc of stations from the NW to the NE of the NTS.

48 hours Environmental Scientist DRI023-S020

40 hours Field Technician DRI015-T110

Task 5. Off-Site Additional Monitoring

DRI will deploy 3 additional low-volume air samplers at offsite locations.

10 hours Atmospheric Scientist I DRI029-S090

24 hours Atmospheric Scientist II DRI024-S090

40 hours Post Doc DRI019-S020

40 hours Field Technician DRI015-T110

Task 6. Laboratory Analysis

Labor - non-DRI

Task 7. Report Preparation and Presentation

Prepare monthly status reports, independent monitoring results report, and presentation material.

12 hours Senior Scientist DRI016-S090

8 hours Environmental Scientist DRI006-S020

8 hours Social Scientist DRI011-S080

20 hours Atmospheric Scientist I DRI029-S090

8 hours Technical Editor/Writer DRI021-P160

12 hours Health Physicist DRI028-P080

20 hours Office Technician DRI013-T110

Task 8. Project Management

Attend meetings, coordinate among DRI personnel, and coordination of DRI activities on and off the NTS.

20 hours Senior Scientist DRI016-S090

8 hours Social Scientist DRI011-S080

8 hours Atmospheric Scientist I DRI029-S090

8 hours Health Physicist DRI028-P080

Contract/Project Management:

13.06 hours Contract Management DRI004-P170

68.54 hours Project Management DRI005-P170

MATERIAL REQUIRED

Task 3. On-Site Monitoring

Misc. field supplies, \$253.50

Task 4. Off-Site Monitoring

Misc. field supplies, \$253.50



COST ESTIMATE SUMMARY FY2006

ESTIMATE ID: Independent Monitoring

DATE: 5/12/2006

SUBJECT: Independent Monitoring for Divine Strake

STATUS: Draft

ESTIMATOR: Charlotte Franky

TYPE OF ESTIMATE: Conceptual/Budget

Task 5. Additional Off-Site Monitoring (low-volume)
Misc. field supplied, \$507.00

SUBCONTRACTORS REQUIRED
None

EQUIPMENT REQUIRED
Assume all On-Site equipment is provided.

TRAVEL REQUIRED
Task 1. REOP/Sampling and Analysis Plan
2 Rnd Trip from DRI to NNSA/NSO
2 motorpool days, 60 motorpool miles.

Task 2. Winds Aloft.
None required.

Task 3. On-Site Monitoring.
10 motorpool days (2 vehicles)
1050 motorpool miles
4 nights lodging x 2 people at NTS = 8 nights total
5 days per diem x 2 people = 10 days NTS per diem

Task 4. Off-Site Monitoring
11 motorpool days (2 vehicles)
3000 motorpool miles
5 nights lodging x 1 person, Tonopah
4 nights lodging x 1 person, Tonopah
6 days per diem x 1 person
5 days per diem x 1 person

Task 5. Additional Offsite Monitoring
5 motorpool days (1 vehicle)
1200 motorpool miles
4 nights lodging x 1 person, Tonopah
5 days per diem x 1 person, Tonopah

Task 6. Laboratory Analysis.
No Travel.

Task 7. Report Preparation and Presentation
2 Rnd Trip from DRI to NNSA/NSO
2 motorpool days, 60 motorpool miles.



COST ESTIMATE SUMMARY FY2006

ESTIMATE ID: Independent Monitoring

DATE: 5/12/2006

SUBJECT: Independent Monitoring for Divine Strake

STATUS: Draft

ESTIMATOR: Charlotte Franky

TYPE OF ESTIMATE: Conceptual/Budget

Task 8. Project Management

2 Rnd Trip from DRI to NNSA/NSO

2 motorpool days, 60 motorpool miles.

1 Rnd Trip from DRI to NTS/CP-1.

1 motorpool day, 250 motorpool miles.

Contingency Travel:

1 Rnd Trip from Reno to Las Vegas

2 days car rental

1 night lodging

2 days per diem

OTHER DIRECT COST REQUIRED

General operating charges for each task are based on historical monthly operating costs for DOE projects. Routine operating costs include communications, postage, copying, etc.

MILESTONES/DELIVERABLES/REPORTING

Deliverables:

--Monthly Status Reports

--Sampling and Analysis Plan and REOPs

--A separate report on the results of the independent monitoring or input to an overall report.

--Presentation material on results of the Monitoring



COST ESTIMATE SUMMARY FY2006

ESTIMATE ID: Independent Monitoring

DATE: 5/12/2006

SUBJECT: Independent Monitoring for Divine Strake

STATUS: Draft

ESTIMATOR: Charlotte Franky

TYPE OF ESTIMATE: Conceptual/Budget

CATEGORY	UNITS	NUMBER	AMOUNT	TOTAL
LABOR				
Faculty Staff	Hours	544	\$51,682.83	
DRI Labor	Hours	0	\$0.00	
Other Labor	Hours	0	\$0.00	
Contract Management Administration	Hours	81.6	\$9,414.88	
				\$61,097.71
OTHER COSTS				
Subcontracts				
DS - Subcontract	Summary		\$0.00	
				\$0.00
Equipment				
DE - Computer Software	Summary		\$0.00	
DE - Computer Hardware	Summary		\$0.00	
DE - Equipment	Summary		\$0.00	
				\$0.00
Materials				
DO - Analytic	Sample(s)	0	\$0.00	
DO - Supplies/Other	Summary		\$5,898.10	
DO - Equipment Rental	Summary		\$0.00	
				\$5,898.10
Other Operating				
DO - Operating Charges	Hours	625.6	\$1,273.81	
				\$1,273.81
Travel				
DT - Motorpool	Units	5713	\$7,231.51	
DT - Air Transportation	Round Trips	1	\$310.96	
DT - Ground Transportation	Days	2	\$167.68	
DT - Lodging	Nights	22	\$2,308.54	
DT - Per Diem	Days	28	\$1,507.48	
DT - Other Travel	Summary		\$0.00	
				\$11,526.17
TOTAL				\$79,795.80



TASK PLANNING SUMMARY FY2006

Independent Monitoring	REOP/Sampling Plan	Winds Aloft	On-Site Mon	Offsite Mon	Advt'l Offsite Monitoring	Lab Analysis	Report Prep/Presen tation	Proj Mgmt	TASK TOTALS	PERCENT
L - Faculty Staff	\$6,187.01	\$6,534.49	\$6,512.94	\$7,203.06	\$9,722.74	\$0.00	\$9,251.11	\$6,271.48	\$51,682.83	64.77%
L - DRI Staff	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00%
L - Other Labor	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00%
L - CM	\$899.95	\$1,349.93	\$1,384.54	\$1,523.00	\$1,972.97	\$0.00	\$1,523.00	\$761.50	\$9,414.88	11.80%
S - Subcontract	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00%
E - Comp. Soft	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00%
E - Comp. Hard	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00%
E - Equipment	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00%
O - Analytic	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00%
O - Sup./Other	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$253.50	\$253.50	\$507.00	\$4,884.10	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$5,898.10	7.39%
O - Equip. Rent	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00%
O - Oper. Charge	\$121.76	\$182.64	\$187.33	\$206.06	\$266.94	\$0.00	\$206.06	\$103.03	\$1,273.81	1.60%
O - Comp. Charge	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00%
T - Motorpools	\$174.07	\$0.00	\$1,567.48	\$3,439.15	\$1,411.15	\$0.00	\$174.07	\$465.60	\$7,231.51	9.06%
T - Air	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$310.96	\$310.96	0.39%
T - Ground	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$167.68	\$167.68	0.21%
T - Lodging	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$811.20	\$912.60	\$405.60	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$179.14	\$2,308.54	2.89%
T - Per Diem	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$523.90	\$576.29	\$261.95	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$145.34	\$1,507.48	1.89%
T - Other	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00%
TASK TOTALS	\$7,382.79	\$8,067.06	\$11,240.88	\$14,113.66	\$14,548.35	\$4,884.10	\$11,154.24	\$8,404.73	\$79,795.80	100.00%
PERCENT	9.25%	10.11%	14.09%	17.69%	18.23%	6.12%	13.98%	10.53%	100.00%	0.00%
GRAND TOTAL	\$79,795.80									
BEGIN DATE	5/12/06	5/12/06	5/12/06	5/12/06	5/12/06	5/12/06	5/12/06	5/12/06		
END DATE	9/30/06	9/30/06	9/30/06	9/30/06	9/30/06	9/30/06	9/30/06	9/30/06		

Attachment N

120 LEVEL II

NWC TP 6037

**Theoretical Computations of Equilibrium
Compositions, Thermodynamic
Properties, and Performance
Characteristics of
Propellant Systems**

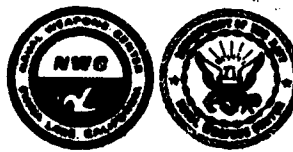
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FOREWORD

This report is an update of a previous report by the same title (NAVWEPS 7043, NOTS TP 2934) published in 1960. Since that time the methodology has been changed; the usage has been changed; new applications have been devised; data banks have been established; and automated usage of data banks has been established. A few minor aspects of the original report have remained unchanged.

This work was performed during fiscal year 1978 under AIRTASK A03W3300/008B/8F31300000 and was checked for technical accuracy by Mr. Stuart Breil.

Approved by
C. L. SCHANIEL, *Head*
Ordnance Systems Department
15 March 1979

Under authority of
W. L. HARRIS
RAdm., U.S. Navy
Commander

Released for publication by
R. M. HILLYER
Technical Director

NWC Technical Publication 6037

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(U) *Theoretical Computations of Equilibrium Compositions, Thermodynamic Properties, and Performance Characteristics of Propellant Systems*, by D. R. Cruise. China Lake, Calif., Naval Weapons Center, April 1979, 104 pp. (NWC TP 6037, publication UNCLASSIFIED.)

(U) This report summarizes the methods and equations used in a Naval Weapons Center computer program called the NWC thermochemical program or the propellant evaluation program (PEP). The program is used to calculate high-temperature thermodynamic properties and performance characteristics of propellant systems, and it will handle a maximum of 12 chemical elements and 200 combustion products. Some of the parameters that can be computed with this program are flame temperature, chemical composition, enthalpy, entropy, specific heat ratio and molecular weight of both the combustion chamber and exhaust, frozen and shifting equilibrium, specific impulse, boost velocities, thrust coefficient, characteristic velocity, and exhaust gas velocity. The assumptions made, the limitations imposed, and the input data required for the solution of a specific problem by use of this program are discussed in detail. The appendices provide a working guide for those using the program and give examples of computer inputs.

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INTRODUCTION

The Naval Weapons Center has developed a computer program, often referred to as the NWC thermochemical program or the propellant evaluation program (PEP), for the calculation of high-temperature thermodynamic properties and performance characteristics of propellant systems. This report is a summary of the methods and equations used in the program, which will handle a maximum of 12 chemical elements and 200 combustion products. Flame temperature, chemical composition, enthalpy, entropy, specific heat ratio and molecular weight of both the combustion chamber and exhaust, frozen and shifting equilibrium, specific impulse, boost velocities, thrust coefficient, characteristic velocity, and exhaust gas velocity can be computed with this program. The assumptions made, the limitations imposed, and the input data required for the solution of a specific problem by use of this program are discussed in detail. The appendices provide a working guide for those using the program and give examples of computer inputs.

BACKGROUND

NWC Program Development

The NWC thermochemical program did not come suddenly into being. As early as 1951 thermochemical computations were performed at NWC (formerly NOTS) when Dr. W. S. McEwan and S. Skolnik developed and reported an approach using an analog computer. Dr. D. S. Villars reported his reaction-adjustment method in 1960. The same year H. N. Browne, Jr., completed a program using a method reported by NASA. Mary Williams and Dr. Howard Shomate contributed toward the automation and building of an accurate and usable data bank. In 1964 the author combined some of the ideas of Browne and Villars (who had never collaborated with each other) into the outer skeleton of the Browne program. At the same time a new method of handling condensed species put an end to convergence failures. In 1968 some important suggestions were made by Professors W. R. Smith and R. W. Missen, who had developed their own program at the University of Toronto using the reaction-adjustment method. (A later section of this report is devoted to a discussion of their work.) Since that time the NWC program has continued to evolve in the direction of data automation and new applications.

General Development of Thermochemical Programs

In the past 20 years the computation by high-speed digital computers of high-temperature chemical equilibria has become one of the important applications of computers. It is a challenging application, because of the large sets of nonlinear algebraic equations that must be simultaneously solved and because of the necessity of devising computer codes general enough to handle any particular chemical system¹. There have been three historic approaches to the problem.

¹Western States Section of the Combustion Institute. *Proceedings of the First Conference on Kinetics, Equilibria and Performance of High Temperature Systems*, ed. by C. Bahn and E. Zuckowsky. Washington, D.C., Butterworths Scientific Publications, 1960.

One approach, presented by White, *et al.* is directly motivated by the free-energy criterion for chemical equilibrium². The resulting numerical procedure is the method of steepest descent, which is a general method for the numerical solution of nonlinear algebraic equations.

The second approach, presented by Brinkley³, uses equilibrium constants and for purposes of background will be described in some detail. First, a "basis" is chosen. A basis is a subset of molecular species (also called components)⁴. It contains as many species as there are chemical elements, and from it all other species may be formed by chemical reaction. A set of equations then establishes the equilibrium relationship of each nonbasis species to the basis. Another set of equations establishes the gram-atom amount of each chemical element. Both sets of equations are solved simultaneously by the Newton-Raphson method, which is a general method for the numerical solution of nonlinear algebraic equations.

Interesting variations in the latter method are presented by Huff *et al.*⁵ and Browne⁶. The latter, in particular, introduces the concept of the "optimized" basis, in which the components are present in the greatest possible molar amounts. Browne's computer code for the equilibrium-constant approach was successfully used from 1960 to 1964 by the Naval Weapons Center, then known as the U.S. Naval Ordnance Test Station (NOTS).

The reaction-adjustment method of Villars is the third approach^{7,8}. This, too, was a method suggested early in the development of computer codes but not widely used before the development of the present program. Its theory is simple: The chemical system is divided into a number of subsystems, each relating a nonbasis species to the basis. The subsystem with the greatest discrepancy in its equilibrium relationship is corrected stoichiometrically. In this way the gram-atom amounts (chosen correctly at the start) do not change. The reason for convergence is clear: Each iteration is equivalent to arresting all possible reactions but one and allowing that one to proceed according to the law of mass action. This possible (though not plausible) kinetic model can only lead in the direction of equilibrium.

In its computational aspects the method presented by Villars has both advantages and disadvantages. Unlike the former methods, it does not require the inversion of large matrices. This simplifies the coding and reduces the required computer memory. On the other hand, the speed of the method is greatly dependent on the choice of the basis. It is admittedly quite slow when components are chosen that are present only in small molar amounts.

²W. B. White, S. M. Johnson, and G. B. Dantzig. "Chemical Equilibrium in Complex Mixtures." *J. Chem. Phys.*, Vol. 28 (May 1958), pp. 751-5.

³S. R. Brinkley, Jr. "Calculation of the Equilibrium Composition of Systems of Many Constituents," *J. Chem. Phys.*, Vol. 15 (1947), pp. 107-10.

⁴H. J. Kandiner and S. R. Brinkley. "Calculation of Complex Equilibrium Relations." *Ind. Eng. Chem.*, Vol. 42 (1950), pp. 850-5.

⁵National Advisory Committee on Aeronautics. *General Method and Thermodynamic Tables for Computation of Equilibrium Composition and Temperature of Chemical Reactions*, by V. N. Huff, S. Gordon, and V. E. Morrell. Washington, D.C., NACA 1951. (NACA Report 1037.)

⁶Naval Ordnance Test Station. *The Theoretical Computation of Equilibrium Compositions, Thermodynamic Properties and Performance Characteristics of Propellant Systems*, by H. N. Browne Jr., M. M. Williams, and D. R. Cruise. China Lake, Calif., NOTS, 1960. (NAVWEPS Report 7043, NOTS TP 2434, publication UNCLASSIFIED.)

⁷D. S. Villars. "A Method of Successive Approximations for Computing Combustion Equilibria on a High Speed Digital Computer," *J. Chem. Phys.*, Vol. 63 (1959), pp. 521-5.

⁸D. S. Villars. "Computation of Complicated Combustion Equilibria on a High-Speed Digital Computer," in *Proceedings of the First Conference on Kinetics, Equilibria and Performance of High Temperature Systems*, ed. by G. Bahn and E. Zuckowsky. Washington, D.C., Butterworths Scientific Publications, 1960.

It was decided to try Villars' method and to choose an optimum basis by Browne's method. The automatic choosing of the optimum basis is not difficult to code, and it serves two purposes: It greatly speeds convergence, and it relieves the user of the burden of choosing the basis himself.

ORGANIZATION OF REPORT

The next three sections of this report describe the combination of Villars' and Browne's methods for computing a chemical composition at a given pressure and temperature. The description is divided into three parts. The first part presents in detail the basis optimization technique used, which differs only slightly from that reported by Browne. The second part presents the procedures for determining equilibrium, which follow essentially the method of Villars, except for some suitable modifications to increase computing speed. The third part presents certain manipulations with condensed phases that increase the generality of the method. The remaining five sections describe various aspects of the method. For a concise presentation, the procedures are described in the notation of linear algebra.

The appendices describe how to run the program on the computer.

BASIS OPTIMIZATION

Consider a system which contains S chemical elements and N molecular species such that N is greater than S . Relating the species to the elements is a molecular composition matrix C . Here the individual elements c_{jk} state how many atoms of the k th element are contained in a molecule of the i th species.

Let any arbitrary choice of S molecular species be denoted

$$i(j) \quad 1 \leq j \leq S$$

where the subset of i 's chosen is considered to be a function of a dummy index j . A basis is formed by $i(j)$ if and only if the following relationship exists:

$$|B| \neq 0 \quad (1)$$

where the vertical bars denote the determinant of the matrix B and where the elements of B are defined as follows:

$$b_{jk} = c_{i(j),k} \quad \begin{array}{l} 1 \leq j \leq S \\ 1 \leq k \leq S \end{array} \quad (2)$$

Equation 2 involves three indexes, i , j , and k , where i is not independent because of its functional relationship to j . This equation describes the formation of the square basis matrix B by extracting some of the rows of the larger, composition matrix C , namely those rows corresponding to the chosen species.

The optimization problem requires that $i(j)$ be chosen to form a basis and that the corresponding molar amounts $n_{i(j)}$ be as large as possible. This can be done by a process of trial and error. First the molecular species must be so sorted that the molar amounts are in descending order. Here the species subscript i becomes itself a function of a subscript m , such that

$$n_{i_1} \geq n_{i_2} \geq \dots \geq n_{i_m} \geq n_{i_{m+1}} \geq \dots \geq n_{i_N} \quad (3)$$

The basis is now found as follows. First i_1 is chosen to be the first basis species and the i_1 st row of the C matrix is put into the first row of the B matrix. Next the j and m indexes are set to the value 2. The third step is to test i_m as an acceptable basis species. This is done by inserting the i_m th row of the C matrix into the j th row of the thus far incomplete B matrix. If there is linear dependence among the rows of the incomplete B matrix, the test fails, and the m index is increased by unity. If there is no linear dependence, i_m becomes the j th basis species, which is to say, $i(j)$ and both the j and m indexes are increased by unity. From here the process returns to the third step until $i(S)$ is determined.

Brown established linear dependence by the following relationship:

$$|(B^{inc}) (B^{inc})^T| = 0 \quad (4)$$

where T denotes transposition and B^{inc} is the incomplete B matrix. However, it was found that the test could be performed much faster by using the Gram-Schmidt construction. This construction is expressed as follows:

$$b'_{\ell k} = b_{\ell k} - \left(\sum_{h=1}^S b_{\ell h} b_{nh} / \sum_{k=1}^S b_{\ell h}^2 \right) b_{nk} \quad \begin{cases} 2 \leq \ell \leq j \\ 1 \leq n \leq j \\ 1 \leq k \leq S \end{cases} \cdot 1 \quad (5)$$

where $b'_{\ell k}$ replaces the element $b_{\ell k}$ and n and ℓ are dummy indexes. If all elements of the j th row are zero after the construction, there is linear dependence, and the test fails. The underlying theory of linear dependence and the Gram-Schmidt construction are presented in Stoll⁹ and other texts on linear algebra.

The complete B matrix is determined at the end of the optimization process, and the ν matrix of reaction coefficients is expressed

$$\nu = CB^{-1} \quad (6)$$

Equilibrium constants may then be computed from the elements of the ν matrix as follows:

$$\ln K_i = \frac{-1}{RT} [\mu_i - \sum_{j=1}^S \nu_{ij} g_{i(j)}] \quad (7)$$

where g_i is the standard Gibbs free energy of the i th species at the given temperature T .

⁹R. Stoll. *Linear Algebra and Matrix Theory*. New York, McGraw-Hill, 1952. Chapter 8, especially section 8.7.

PROCEDURES FOR DETERMINING EQUILIBRIUM

The equilibrium procedure requires that a first estimate of the equilibrium composition be given. This estimate need not closely approximate the final solution, but it must express the desired gram-atom amount of each chemical element. This expression can be accomplished in many ways. One way, easy to code, is to set the molar amount of one monatomic species of each chemical element to the desired gram-atom amount, then set the molar amounts of the rest of the species at zero (or at negligibly small values). This particular way requires that the monatomic species appear in the formulation.

The general iterative procedure assumes that the gram-atom amounts are correct and that the optimum basis has been chosen for the current estimate of the molar amounts. The reaction coefficient matrix, ν , and the array of equilibrium constants, K_p , are therefore available from Equations 6 and 7. A pass is made through the reaction (nonbasis) species to determine whether the proper equilibrium relationships are met. If not, the molar amounts, n_p , are stoichiometrically corrected. The basis is again optimized whenever the current basis is no longer optimum. The details are described below using the conventions of Prigogine¹⁰

The chemical reaction which yields the i th reaction species from the basis may be written as



therefore, a stoichiometric change in the extent of reaction, $\Delta\xi$, causes the following alterations in composition.

$$n_i' = n_i + \Delta\xi \quad (9)$$

$$n_{i(j)}' = n_{i(j)} - \nu_{ij} \Delta\xi \quad 1 \leq j \leq S \quad (10)$$

where the primed n_i denotes the molar amounts after the change. This change, by definition, does not alter the gram-atom amount of any chemical element.

Basis optimization guarantees that n_i is smaller than any of the $n_{i(j)}$ in the basis for which $\nu_{ij} \neq 0$. In actuality most reaction species are smaller in molar amount by many orders of magnitude than the basis species from which they are formed. The gaseous species more than two orders of magnitude smaller are arbitrarily classified as *minor* species, and the rest of the nonbasis species, including condensed species of any molar amount, are classified as *major* species.

The correct equilibrium relationship for the i th reaction is expressed as

$$-\sum_{j=1}^S \gamma_{i(j)} \nu_{ij} \ln (An_{i(j)}) + \gamma_i \ln (An_i) = \ln K_i \quad (11)$$

¹⁰I. Prigogine and R. Defay, *Chemical Thermodynamics*, translated by D. Everett. London Longmans, Green and Co., 1954.

where the phase parameter γ_i takes the value unity if the i th species is a gas and the value zero if it is condensed, and

$$A = \frac{P}{N \sum_{i=1} \gamma_i n_i}$$

where P is the given pressure. If the current molar guesses are incorrect, the terms on the left will equal some value other than $\ln K_i$ and are denoted $\ln Q_i$. The iterative procedure obviously must adjust the values of n_i until the values of Q_i approach those of K_i within a specified tolerance. The log of the equilibrium constant may be differentiated with respect to the reaction parameter ξ (assuming A to be constant), yielding

$$\left(\sum_{j=1}^S \gamma_i v_{ij}^2 / n_{i(j)} + \gamma_i / n_i \right) d\xi = d(\ln K_i) \quad (12)$$

An estimate of the stoichiometric correction for a major species is obtained by applying Newton's method of locating roots, which is expressed by the following approximate form of Equation 12:

$$\Delta\xi \cong (\ln K_i - \ln Q_i) / \left(\sum_{j=1}^S \gamma_i v_{ij}^2 / n_{i(j)} + \gamma_i / n_i \right) \quad (13)$$

Equations 9 and 10 are then applied. (In practice, $\Delta\xi$ is not allowed to take values leading to negative n_i .) All major species are corrected by this method during the iteration pass. This differs from the method used by Villars, who applied the correction only where the discrepancy $|\ln K_i - \ln Q_i|$ was greatest. The modification is justified for two reasons—(1) little additional computing time is required to actually make the correction after the discrepancy is determined, and (2) the basis optimization has minimized the interaction effect that a given correction has on the other equilibrium relationships.

An estimate of the stoichiometric correction for minor species is obtained as follows:

$$n_i^1 \cong n_i (K_i / Q_i) \quad (14)$$

$$\Delta\xi = n_i^1 - n_i \quad (15)$$

Equation 10 is then applied. This approach assumes that the error in K_i is contained entirely in the value of n_i . This is nearly true for minor species, because a large relative change in n_i is accomplished by a small $\Delta\xi$, and there is no appreciable change in the basis. This separate analysis of minor species also differs from that of Villars. Again there are advantages. Equations 14 and 15 require less computing time than Equation 13. Then, too, the former equations compute the molar amounts of the minor species to a high degree of accuracy (four or more significant decimal places) even when the relative molar amounts are quite small (e.g., 10^{-10} or 10^{-20}). (This is useful in some applications involving ionic species.) It was also found that computer time is saved by correcting the minor species only on every fourth iteration pass, unless convergence is attained among the major species in the meantime. The variable A , defined above, is computed once at the start of every iteration pass.

Convergence was considered to be attained when all *binding* equilibrium relationships passed the following tests:

$$\text{(major species)} \quad | (1 - K_i/Q_i) | \leq 10^{-5} \quad (16)$$

$$\text{(minor species)} \quad | (1 - K_i/Q_i) | \leq 10^{-4} \quad (17)$$

However, not all equilibrium relationships are binding. This is discussed in the next section.

DELETION OF CONDENSED PHASES

The formulation of the chemical equilibrium problem, as usually presented, is not general enough to completely describe the behavior of condensed phases. To overcome this weakness special procedures must be used. The following two procedures are particularly suited to the method of determining equilibrium presented above.

When the computed amount of a condensed species becomes negligibly small (say, 10^{-6}) and $\ln K_i - \ln Q_i$ is negative, no correction is applied, and the equilibrium relationship is no longer binding. In this way a phase is deleted and a degree of freedom is gained in accordance with the phase rule¹¹.

When a reaction occurs entirely among condensed species, the denominator in Equation 13 is zero. In this situation the phase rule states that at least one of the involved species cannot be present in any molar amount (if we are free to specify pressure and temperature). The situation is handled by ignoring Equation 13 and determining a value of $\Delta\xi$ that takes the sign of $\ln K_i - \ln Q_i$ and that has a magnitude not leading to negative molar amounts when Equations 9 and 10 are applied. This is symbolically expressed as

$$\Delta\xi = \text{sign} (\ln K_i - \ln Q_i) \min \left[n_i, n_{i(1)}/|\nu_{i1}|, n_{i(2)}/|\nu_{i2}|, \dots, n_{i(S)}/|\nu_{iS}| \right] \quad (18)$$

In this manner the molar amount of at least one condensed species is reduced to zero.

When these procedures were included in the computer code, correct solutions were obtained even in extremely difficult cases. In fact, correct solutions can be obtained where no gas phase is present.

¹¹A. Findlay. *Phase Rule*. New York, Dover, 1951.

NUMERICAL EXAMPLES OF BASIS AND EQUILIBRIUM CALCULATIONS

Consider a system containing 1 gram-atom of carbon and 2 gram-atoms of oxygen. The following combustion species may be chosen and associated with the composition matrix shown below:

<u>i</u>	<u>Species</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>O</u>	
1	C	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \\ 1 & .1 \\ 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$		= C (composition matrix)
2	C ₃			
3	O			
4	O ₂			
5	CO			
6	CO ₂			
7	C(graphite)			

One way to choose the initial composition guess is to set the monatomic gases to the desired gram-atom amounts and the rest of the species to zero as follows:

<u>Species</u>	<u>i</u>	<u>n_i</u>
C	1	1.0
C ₃	2	.0
O	3	2.0
O ₂	4	.0
CO	5	.0
CO ₂	6	.0
C(graphite)	7	.0

Obviously the best basis for these composition values is:

<u>Species</u>	<u>i</u>	<u>i(j)</u>
C	1	1
O	2	3

for these are the species in greatest concentration from which all other species may be formed. This is the basis the program would use on the first iteration.

For a more interesting example of a basis calculation, let us say that at a later iteration the current composition guesses are:

<u>Species</u>	<u>i</u>	<u>n_i</u>
C	1	0.4874996
C ₃	2	0.0045000
O	3	0.5005000
O ₂	4	0.5000000
CO	5	0.4985000
CO ₂	6	0.0005000
C(graphite)	7	0.0000004

(If previous calculations are correct, these values will still reflect the proper gram-atom amounts of C and O.)

These may be sorted into the order of decreasing molar concentration:

Species	m	i_m	n_{i_m}
O	1	3	0.5005000
O ₂	2	4	0.5000000
CO	3	5	0.4985000
C	4	1	0.4874996
C ₃	5	2	0.0045000
CO ₂	6	6	0.0005000
C(graphite)	7	7	0.0000004

Species i_1 (O) is immediately chosen as the first basis species and the i_1 st (here the third) row is taken from the composition matrix to become the first row of the basis matrix:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = B^{inc}$$

Next the i_2 nd (here the 4th) row of the C matrix is placed into the B matrix:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = B \text{ (to be tested)}$$

Although linear dependence is obvious in this case, the program actually performs the Gram-Schmidt construction which transforms the second row as follows:

$$b'_{21} = b_{21} - \left(\frac{\sum b_{2h} b_{1h}}{\sum b_{1h}^2} \right) b_{11} = 0 - \frac{0+2}{0+1} \cdot 0 = 0$$

$$b'_{22} = b_{22} - \frac{\sum b_{2h} b_{1h}}{\sum b_{1h}^2} b_{12} = 2 - \frac{0+2}{0+1} \cdot 1 = 0$$

Because both elements of the transformed row are zero, O₂ is rejected as a basis species.

Next i_3 (CO) is tested as the basis species. The i_3 rd row (here the 5th) of the composition matrix is placed into the second row of the basis matrix:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = B \text{ (to be tested)}$$

Gram-Schmidt construction transforms the first element of the second row as follows:

$$b'_{21} = b_{21} - \frac{\sum b_{2h} b_{1h}}{\sum b_{1h}^2} \quad b_{11} = 1 - \frac{0+1}{0+1} \cdot 0 = 1$$

This element is non-negative and CO is immediately accepted as a basis species without further calculations. Also, because there are now as many basis species, as there are elements (B is square), the basis is complete and because of the above technique, "optimized."

The results are summarized thus:

Species	j	$i(j)$	m	i_m
O	1	3	1	3
CO	2	5	3	5

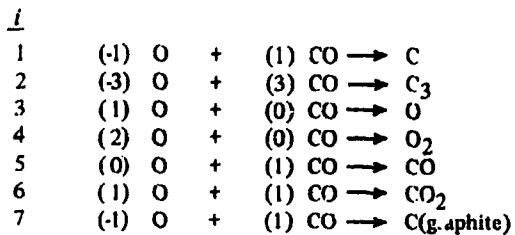
The next step is to find the inverse of the B matrix which is

$$B^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

The ν matrix of reaction coefficient is now found as follows:

$$\nu = CB^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ -3 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

The coefficients may be verified by noting that the following chemical equations balance:



These coefficients may be used to determine the equilibrium constants for each reaction. For instance for the first reaction

$$\ln K_1 = \frac{-1}{RT} [g_C - [(-1) g_O + (1) g_{CO}]$$

where g is the given Gibbs free energy at the given temperature T .

Let us say for the sake of an example that $T = 5500$ K and $P = 1$ atm and that the equilibrium constants computed by the above method turn out to be

Reaction	$\ln K_i$ (5500)
1	-1.4
2	-5.95
3	0
4	--
5	0
6	--
7	-3.91

The variable A , which converts molar concentrations to partial pressures, is computed as follows:

$$A = P / \sum_{i=1}^6 \gamma_i n_i \quad (\text{summation to be taken only over gases})$$

$$A = 1 / (0.4874996 + 0.0045 + 0.5005 + 0.5 + 0.4985 + 0.0005)$$

$$A = 1 / 1.9914996 = 0.5022 \quad (\text{rounded})$$

Since all products involved are gases, $\ln Q$ for the first reaction is computed thus:

$$\begin{aligned} \ln Q &= -\sum \nu_{ij} \ln (A n_{i(j)}) + \ln A \nu_i \\ &= [(-1) \ln (0.5022 \cdot n_{CO}) + (+1) \ln (0.5022 \cdot n_O)] + \ln (0.5022 \cdot n_C) \\ &= + \ln \left[\frac{0.4975 (0.5005) (0.5022)}{0.4985} \right] = -1.3829 \end{aligned}$$

The molar amount of C is not less than one hundredth of that of CO or O, so the formula for the correction of a major species is used:

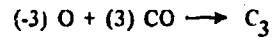
$$\begin{aligned} \Delta \xi &= (\ln K_1 + \ln Q_1) / (\sum \nu_{ij}^2 / n_{i(j)} + 1/n_i) \\ \Delta \xi &= (-1.4 + 1.3829) / \left(\frac{(-1)^2}{n_O} + \frac{(+1)^2}{n_{CO}} + \frac{1}{n_C} \right) \\ \Delta \xi &= (-0.0171) / 6.055 = -0.0028 \end{aligned}$$

The corrections in composition are now made as follows:

<u>Species</u>	
O	$n_O^1 = 0.5005 - (-1)(0.0028) = 0.4977$
CO	$n_{CO}^1 = 0.4985 - (+1)(0.0028) = 0.5013$
C	$n_C^1 = 0.4975 - 0.0028 = 0.4947$

(These new values may be substituted into the expression for $\ln Q$ above yielding -1.4004, which is a significantly better estimate of $\ln K_1$.)

Next, we turn to the second reaction



Because $n_{C_3} = 0.0045$ is less than 0.01 of the smallest ($n_O = 0.4977$) concentration of the basis species, C_3 is classified as minor.

The equilibrium constant is given as $\ln K = -5.95$ or $K = 0.002605$ and Q is evaluated by

$$\begin{aligned} Q_2 &= \frac{(0.5022 n_O)^3 (0.5022 n_{C_3})}{(0.5022 n_{CO})^3} \\ &= \frac{(0.5022) (0.4977)^3 (0.0045)}{(0.5013)^3} = 0.0002212 \end{aligned}$$

(Note that the new values of n_O and n_{CO} are used.) The new concentration of C_3 is found by the formula for minor species.

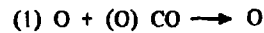
$$= 0.0045 \left(\frac{0.002510}{0.002212} \right) = 0.0053$$

The change in the basis species is then determined

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta \xi &= 0.0053 - 0.0045 = 0.0008 \\ n_O^1 &= 0.4977 - (-3) 0.0008 = 0.5001 \\ n_{CO}^1 &= 0.5014 - (+3) 0.0008 = 0.4990 \end{aligned}$$

(Again, a reevaluation of Q shows a greatly improved estimate of K .)

The third reaction



simply shows the formation of a basis species from itself and so it is ignored.

Reactions four through six fall into the same categories as the first three and so will not be illustrated here.

The seventh reaction $(-1) O + (+1) CO \rightarrow C(\text{graphite})$ shows the formation of a condensed species, and so it is considered to be major even though its concentration is well under 1/100 of the smallest basis species. $\ln Q$ is found as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}\ln Q_3 &= (-1) \ln (An_O) + (+1) \ln (An_{CO}) \\ &= - [(-1) \ln (0.5022) (0.5001) + (+1) \ln (0.5022) (0.4990)] \\ &= \ln \frac{0.5001}{0.4990} = 0.0022\end{aligned}$$

(No term involving $n_{C(\text{graphite})}$ appears in this expression because C(graphite) is a nongas.)

Normally this species would be corrected as before for a major species. But the following conditions exist:

$$n_{C(\text{graphite})} < 0.000001, \text{ and } \ln K_7 - \ln Q_7 \text{ is negative}$$

Therefore, no correction is made and the equilibrium relation is not binding.

The procedure outlined is repeated for all species until all binding equilibrium relations are satisfied to a specified tolerance.

THE WORK OF SMITH AND MISSEN

Professors Smith and Missen at the University of Toronto reported further results on the reaction-adjustment method in 1968.¹² Their work points out that a convergence force is required for the method. It was an oversight that this had not been reported in the work by the author.¹³ A device to force convergence is indeed required.

The NWC program computes limits on $\Delta\xi$

$$\Delta\xi_{\min} < \Delta\xi < \Delta\xi_{\max} \quad (19)$$

such that negative concentrations do not occur. It forces convergence by narrowing these limits as follows:

$$1/2\Delta\xi_{\min} < \Delta\xi < 1/2\Delta\xi_{\max} \quad (20)$$

Empirically this has been found to work.

Smith and Missen use a more elegant technique, which in effect tests the results of each reaction adjustment to ensure that the free energy minimum has not been passed over. If this occurs, they reduce the extent of the adjustment.

¹²W. R. Smith and R. W. Missen. "Calculating Complex Chemical Equilibria by an Improved Reaction-Adjustment Method," *Can. J. Chem. Eng.*, Vol. 46 (1968), pp. 269-72.

¹³D. R. Cruise. "Notes on the Rapid Computation of Chemical Equilibria," *J. Phys. Chem.*, Vol. 68 (1964), pp. 3797-802.

Smith and Missen also report that faster convergence can be achieved by obtaining a better initial estimate of the composition.

Smith and Missen further draw parallels between the reaction-adjustment method and linear programming. This inspired the author to update the basis by the tableau method of linear programming¹⁴ instead of the more time consuming Gram-Schmidt construction previously reported (footnote 13). This updated version works by testing each species after adjustment to determine if it is now larger than any of the basis species with which it reacts. If so, the two are interchanged, and the equations are updated as suggested by the tableau format (footnote 14).

NOTES ON THE PROPELLANT MODEL

A theorem by Duhem (see Chapter XIII of *Chemical Thermodynamics*¹⁰) states that "Whatever the number of phases, of components, or of chemical reactions, the equilibrium state of a closed system for which we know the initial masses is completely determined by two independent variables." This determination is made by the NWC thermochemical program in the theoretical evaluation of propellant performance. In the mathematics of the program the independent variables chosen are pressure and temperature. Two other variables of interest and possible choices for independent variables are enthalpy and entropy. These too, however, are computed from equilibrium compositions and are therefore dependent on pressure and temperature in this program. Desired value of entropy or enthalpy are achieved by repeating the above determination for various temperatures, and new temperature guesses are obtained by interpolation.

Theoretical propellant evaluation is based on a straightforward thermodynamic model consisting of two processes: (1) constant pressure, adiabatic *combustion* and (2) isentropic, adiabatic *expansion*.

The assumptions behind the combustion process include

1. Reaction kinetics are fast enough that chemical equilibrium is attained before the products leave the combustion chamber and enter the nozzle.*
2. No heat exchange occurs between the propellant system and the surroundings.**
3. Gaseous species individually obey the perfect gas law and collectively obey Dalton's law of partial pressures.

When such assumptions are made, the system enthalpy and the system pressure completely determine the final state and chemical composition of the system after combustion. The solution to this state and composition is found by a computing technique called "enthalpy balance." The method used by the propellant evaluation program is described below.

The system enthalpy itself is determined by the propellant heat of formation, which (excluding heats of mixing) is a linear weighting of the heats of formation of the individual propellant

¹⁴G. Hadley. *Linear Programming*, 2nd ed. Reading, Mass., Addison Wesley, June 1963. Pp. 126 ff.

* Real propellants for which this assumption is not valid are said to "burn on the wrong side of the nozzle." This may be referred to as a Type I inefficiency and is one of the principle reasons for disagreement between the program and reality.

** In ramjets, the stagnation energy of the incoming air becomes part of the system. This may simply be added to the heat of formation of air.

ingredients. The value of enthalpy does not change during combustion, so this is also the value of the system enthalpy after combustion. By definition, system enthalpy is the heat needed to form the system in its current state from the elements in their most natural state at 298K and one atmosphere.

The assumptions behind the expansion process include: (1a) Reaction kinetics fast enough that chemical equilibrium is maintained throughout expansion, i.e., the shifting hypothesis; (1b) reaction kinetics so slow that no appreciable change occurs in the chemical composition during expansion, i.e., the frozen hypothesis; (2) expansion process is reversible*; (3) no heat exchange between system and surroundings; and (4) gaseous species individually obey the perfect gas law and collectively obey Dalton's law and nongases occupy no volume.

When such assumptions are made, the system entropy and the system pressure completely determine the final state of the system, regardless of the path. The solution of this state and composition is found by a computing technique called entropy balance. The latter differs little from enthalpy balance. (System entropy is referenced to the third law of thermodynamics.)

The need for the techniques described below arise because the chemical equilibrium problem is formulated to calculate composition and state from given pressure and temperature values. The calculation of performance and design parameters, however, demand that the propellant model above be utilized.

The first problem is to find the value of temperature at which a given enthalpy and pressure requirement is satisfied. This provides the "adiabatic flame temperature" and, as a by-product, the system entropy. The second problem is to find the value of temperature which satisfies the system entropy at a given exhaust pressure. In both cases, pressure is entered directly into the equilibrium code and temperature guesses must be introduced until the enthalpy or entropy conditions are satisfied.

Enthalpy and entropy are each monotonic functions of temperature; their functional values always increase with increasing temperature. In ideal cases, they are smooth, nearly linear curves. In less frequent, but certain to occur, cases the curves are actually discontinuous. This occurs at the fusion temperatures of condensed species.

Two numerical methods suggest themselves: Newton's method and the interval-halving method.

Newton's method consists of correcting successive temperature guesses by the following formula:

$$T_i = T_{i-1} - f(T_{i-1})/f'(T_{i-1}) \quad (21)$$

where T_i is the new guess, T_{i-1} is the previous guess, $f(T)$ is $H(T) - H_0$ in the case of enthalpy balance, and $f(T)$ is $S(T) - S_0$ in the case of entropy balance. H_0 and S_0 are the desired values of enthalpy and entropy. The derivative in the case of enthalpy is expressed as $f'(T) = C_p$ and in the case of entropy $f'(T) = C_p/T$.

Newton's method is very rapid when the curve is fairly straight and when a good guess is given. There is no guarantee of its convergence. It definitely will not converge in areas where the curve is discontinuous as mentioned above.

The interval-halving method depends on setting upper and lower temperature limits. That is, first, a temperature for which the enthalpy (or entropy) is too high; and second, a temperature for which the enthalpy (or entropy) is too low. The range of much of the JANAF thermochemical data is 298 to 6,000K. There can be chosen as the limits, because if they do not bound the answer, the computer effort is futile anyway.

*This covers a multitude of sins such as no shocking in the nozzle and equal velocities for gas and nongas phases at each point in the flow. Real systems for which this assumption is not valid have what may be referred to as the Type II inefficiency.

The method proceeds as follows: Take the arithmetic mean of the temperature limits $(\bar{T}) = 0.5(T_U + T_L)$ and compute the value of $H(T)$ or $S(T)$ depending on the process. If $H(T)$ is greater than H_0 (or equivalently for S), \bar{T} becomes the new upper limit. Otherwise, it becomes the new lower limit. The process is then repeated. \bar{T} becomes successively a better estimate of the desired temperature, gaining one bit in precision for every iteration. Using the original limits of 298 and 6,000K, about 13 iterations are required to achieve a precision of one degree.

The interval-halving method is the slowest practical approach to the problem. However, it has one overwhelming advantage over other methods: if the answer is contained in the original limits, the method will always converge.

The propellant program combines the two techniques. Temperature bounds are established and modified according to the results of the temperature guesses (a guess too high gives a new upper bound and vice-versa). Guesses are first chosen by the formula for Newton's method. However, they are used only if they do not approach one of the bounds by more than halfway; in this case the halfway point is used.

The program thus uses Newton's method, with an interval-halving "override." The advantages of both methods are obtained. When the curve is fairly linear, the convergence is rapid; when the curve "misbehaves" convergence is at least certain.

ESTIMATION OF NOZZLE DESIGN PARAMETERS

The NWC thermochemical program evaluates theoretical specific impulse by exact methods: enthalpy balance for the combustion process and entropy balance for the expansion process. The state of the fluid immediately after combustion is completed may be designated by the subscript "1" and the state of the gas after isentropic expansion to the exit pressure may be designated by the subscript "2".

The state variables computed during the first process are T_1 , V_1 and S_1 given the chamber pressure, P_1 , and the propellant heat of formation, H_1 . Those computed during the second process are T_2 , V_2 and H_2 given the exit pressure, P_2 , and entropy, $S_2 = S_1$.

The state of the gas after the expansion may be computed under either a shifting or frozen hypothesis: in the latter case the chamber composition is retained rather than computing new equilibrium conditions at the exit conditions. Obviously, the values of T_2 , V_2 and H_2 differ under the two hypotheses, but the design equations presented below (which use these values as input) are identical for both hypotheses.

The computation of optimum impulse assumes that the expansion ratio of the nozzle is optimum; i.e., the value of pressure predicted at the exit by the continuity equation is the same as the given ambient pressure. In this case, impulse is simply evaluated as follows:

$$I_{sp} = \frac{1}{g_{MKS}} \sqrt{\frac{2J(H_1 - H_2)}{m}} \quad (22)$$

where $g_{MKS} = 9.80665 \text{ m/s}^2$, $J = 4186 \text{ (g-joules)/(kg-calories)}$, $m = 100 \text{ g}$ and H is system enthalpy in calories. (The program does not actually require a 100 g reference mass; it is merely a time-honored convention.)

The questions arise: How does one correct the impulse for conditions other than the chamber and exit pressures given? Also, how does one correct for a nozzle that does not have an optimum expansion ratio? Furthermore, how does one determine design parameters such as the thrust coefficient and the optimum expansion ratio itself?

Two comments can be made immediately: (1) As far as the first question is concerned, there is no better way to determine the correction than rerunning the program at the desired pressure conditions; (2) The gamma equations given in textbooks are inaccurate and misleading, especially when applied to shifting flow and when the conventional definition of gamma is used:

$$\gamma = C_p/C_v \quad (23)$$

However, equations of a gamma form may be used effectively, if the values for gamma are fitted to the exact solution of the state variables yielded by the program.

This approach assumes that the equations of state for enthalpy and entropy may be written:

$$H = H_0 + \frac{\gamma_c}{\gamma_c - 1} nRT \quad (24)$$

$$S = S_0 + \frac{\gamma_v}{\gamma_v - 1} nR \ln T - nR \ln P \quad (25)$$

where H_0 and S_0 are arbitrary constants and γ_c and γ_v are the parameters to be fitted.

The perfect gas law, $PV = nRT$, may be substituted into Equations 24 and 25 yielding:

$$H = H_0 + \frac{\gamma_c}{\gamma_c - 1} PVL \quad (26)$$

$$S = S_0' + \frac{\gamma_v}{\gamma_v - 1} nR \ln (PV) - nR \ln P \quad (27)$$

where S_0' is a new arbitrary constant, and $L = 24.218$ calories/liter-atm. is introduced so as to consistently express enthalpy in calories.

The constants γ_c and γ_v are to be determined as that H_2 and V_2 are correctly predicted from H_1 and V_1 by Equations 26 and 27. The solution may be shown to be

$$\frac{\gamma_c}{\gamma_c - 1} = \frac{H_1 - H_2}{P_1 V_1 - P_2 V_2} \frac{1}{L} \quad (28)$$

$$\gamma_v = \frac{\ln P_2 - \ln P_1}{\ln V_1 - \ln V_2} \quad (29)$$

where H_0 and S_0' cancel out. γ_c may be called the *calorimetric gamma* because it predicts the heat content during the expansion. γ_v may be called the *volumetric gamma* because it predicts the changes in volume during the expansion. In fact the familiar relation

$$P_1 V_1^{\gamma_v} = P_2 V_2^{\gamma_v}$$

may be derived from Equation 29, assuming $\Delta S = 0$. The two gammas will not, in general, be equal, due to nonuniform heat capacity and changes in composition in real systems.

Design calculations may be based on the continuity equation for one-dimensional flow:

$$\dot{m} = k\rho vA \quad (30)$$

where \dot{m} = mass flux (g/s), $k = 1,000$ (liters/m³), ρ = density (g/liter), v = velocity (m/s) and A = duct cross-sectional area (m²).

Equation 30 may be rewritten in terms of state variables.

$$A/\dot{m} = \frac{V/k}{\sqrt{2mJ} (H_1 - H)} \quad (31)$$

using the relationships $H_1 - H = 1/2 m v^2$ and $\rho = \frac{m}{v}$.

Equations 26 and 27 may be substituted into this expression giving

$$A/\dot{m} = f(P) = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{P_1 V_1}{m} \frac{\gamma_c}{\gamma_c - 1}}}{P_1 k \sqrt{2 L J}} \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{P}{P_1}\right)^{-1/\gamma_v}}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{P}{P_1}\right)^{(\gamma_v - 1)/\gamma_v}}} \quad (32)$$

The pressure at the nozzle throat is found by minimizing this expression with respect to P . The solution is

$$P^* = P_1 \left(\frac{2}{\gamma_v + 1} \right)^{\gamma_v / (\gamma_v - 1)} \quad (33)$$

The throat area for unit mass flow is found by substituting P^* back into Equation 32.

$$A^*/\dot{m} = f(P^*) \quad (34)$$

The optimum expansion ratio for the given exit pressure may now be found

$$(A/A^*)_{opt} = f(P_2)/f(P^*) \quad (35)$$

If the nozzle expansion ratio is not optimum, then the true exit pressure (P_2^*) is not the same as the given exit pressure (P_2). P_2^* may be found implicitly from the given value of the expansion ratio.

$$(A/A^*)_{given} = f(P_2^*)/f(P^*) \quad (36)$$

The energy of propulsion is then given by:

$$\Delta H = \frac{\gamma_c}{\gamma_c - 1} (LP_1 V_1) \left[1 - \left(\frac{P_2^*}{P_1} \right)^{(\gamma_v - 1)/\gamma_v} \right] \quad (37)$$

(In the special (optimum) case where $P_2' = P_2$, then $H = H_1 - H_2$.)

In both optimum and nonoptimum cases, the specific impulse is given by

$$I_{sp} = \frac{1}{g_{MKS}} \sqrt{\frac{2J\Delta H}{m}} + JKLIJ(P_2') (P_2' \cdot P_2) \quad (38)$$

The vacuum specific impulse follows easily:

$$(I_{sp})_{\text{vacuum}} = \frac{1}{g_{MKS}} \sqrt{\frac{2J\Delta H}{m}} + JKLIJ(P_2') P_2' \quad (39)$$

Finally, the thrust coefficient and the characteristic velocities are found by conventional relationships.

$$C_f = g_{MKS} I_{sp} / [JKLIJ(P^*) P_1] \quad (40)$$

$$C^* = g_{FPS} I_{sp} / C_f \quad (41)$$

where $g_{FPS} = 32.16 \text{ ft/s}^2$.

The program currently outputs $(I_{sp})_{\text{opt}}$, γ_v , (A/A) , and C_f under both frozen and shifting hypotheses. Corrections for nonoptimum expansion may be obtained under one of the program options.

The program was modified in 1965 so that the computation of γ_c and γ_v is applied to several regimes. These are separated at points where condensed phases appear and disappear from the system. The values of γ_c and γ_v vary from regime to regime. Each regime is scrutinized for minimum throat area. If more than one occurs, the smallest is the one chosen.

BOOST VELOCITY

The formula for boost velocity of an idealized missile (one free of gravity and drag) is

$$\Delta U = (I_{sp}) g \ln \left(1 + \frac{\rho}{\rho^*} \right)$$

where the switch density, ρ^* , is given by

$$\rho^* = \frac{\text{Mass of missile} - \text{Mass of propellant}}{\text{Volume of propellant}} \quad (42)$$

and ρ is the density of the propellant.

We use lb-mass/in^3 to measure ρ and lb-mass/ft^3 to measure ρ^* , as input to the computer, in abject submission to the illogical common usage. The units are made the same before computing the ratio.

Appendix A

INPUT INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PROPELLANT EVALUATION PROGRAM (PEP)

The instructions below assume that one is making a batch run and that he has already produced the library tape or file described under PEP Auxiliary Program (Appendix G). It does not describe the optional input of ingredients by serial number; that is described under Automated Input of Ingredient Data (Appendix F). The latter option works for both batch and teletype runs.

The input deck for the equilibrium program consists simply of three groups of cards: (1) the control card, (2) the ingredient composition card(s), and (3) the pressure and weight ratio card(s).

The first 19 columns of the control card contain option switches. Their functions are summarized in Table A-1 at the end of this appendix.

In columns 21 through 26 of the control card appear the first six letters of the name of the person running the problem. Ending in column 30 is the number (not to exceed 10) of propellant ingredients; this number must agree with the number of ingredient composition cards that are to follow the control card (punch no decimal point). Ending in column 40 is the number of runs to be made on that system of ingredients. This number must agree with the number of pressure and weight ratio cards that are to follow the ingredient cards (again, punch no decimal point).

The format of the ingredient composition card is as follows:

Column 1-30	Name of ingredient (alphanumeric)
Column 31-33	Number of atoms of first element in compound (punch no decimal)
Column 34-35	Symbol of first element (left adjust)
Column 36-38	Number of atoms of second element in compound
Column 39-40	Symbol of second element and so on as needed up to six elements and column 60.
Column 63-67	Heat of formation of compound in calories per gram (right adjust with no decimal point)
Column 69-73	Density of compound in pounds per cubic inch (punch decimal point)

This last item may be omitted if boost velocities and density-impulse are not required.

Examples of ingredient composition cards follow:

AMMONIUM DICHROMATE	8H	2N	7O	2CR	-1688	.0776
---------------------	----	----	----	-----	-------	-------

It is possible to introduce arbitrary multipliers into the composition; thus the following is equivalent to the example above:

AMMONIUM DICHROMATE	16H	4N	14O	4CR	-1688	.0776
---------------------	-----	----	-----	-----	-------	-------

Mixtures may also be entered as single ingredients as follows:

AIR (DRY AT SEA LEVEL)	835N	224O	5AR			0000
------------------------	------	------	-----	--	--	------

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The pressure and weight ratio cards each consist of 12 six-column fields. The first field contains the chamber pressure, and the second contains the exhaust pressure. Following these are consecutive weight ratios for the propellant ingredients in the same order in which they appear in the ingredient composition cards. There are, of course, as many cards as there are ingredients. The weights normally are chosen to add up to 100 g, although this is not required. *Decimal points must be punched in all fields used on the pressure and weight ratio cards.*

A complete sample input deck for a well-known hybrid system is listed after Table A-1. Table A-1 contains necessary information that should be studied before using the program.

TABLE A-1. Program Options.

Option no.	Type	Function performed
1	1	Deletes exit calculations
2	1	Includes ionic species in the calculations
3	1	Deletes boost velocities and three pages of nozzle design data
4	1	Inputs pressures in psi instead of atmospheres
5	1	Increases precision of species concentrations one order of magnitude
5	2 or higher	Increases precision even further
6	1	Inputs an extra identification card
7	1	Inputs a pressure-temperature point instead of chamber and exhaust pressures. This allows a P-T-H-S chart to be developed
8	1	Outputs a list of all combustion species considered
9	1	Allows serial number input for ingredients
10	1	Allows modification of H and ρ data
Option 11-15 are used only for debugging		
11	1	Prints out thermo data computed at every temperature guess
12	1	Prints out the first guess of the composition
13	1	Prints out compositions every fourth iteration
14	1	Prints out the log of the equilibrium constants at every temperature guess
15	1	Outputs a code that indicates the classification the program has applied to various species at each iteration
16-19	Leave Blank	For internal use

```

-RUN 419451.1320018A0B5G.4535419.05.75/0    CRUISE
-ADD PEP*RUN.
0011000000          CRUISE  2          9
SULPHUR              1S              +0000 .0474
MOLASSES            22H 12C 110      -1550 .0574
 1000. 14.7  10.  90.
-FIN
  
```

Appendix B

PEP TELETYPE USAGE
(Pertains mainly to NWC users)

First obtain a user number for yourself, an identification number for your teletype (TTY), and a job order number for the use of the people in Code 3132. Call Ext. 3019 for a UNIVAC 1110 user number, and call Daryl Vaughn at ext. 3561 for the teletype identification number, if it is not already pasted to your teletype.

Approach the teletype and dial 7 (120 cps), 6 (90 cps), or 5 (10 cps). It should ring once and give a 1,000-cps beep. Type in the teletype identification upon coupling. A secret password is now required at this point (call ext. 3019 for information).

The RUN card is typed next. It starts with @RUN followed by one or more spaces. Then, on the same line, type uuTTY, mmmmmmmmm9G, cccuuu, t, where uu is your user number, mmmmmmmmm is your job order number, cccc is your NWC organizational code, and t is a time estimate in minutes. The TTY and 9G are typed as shown.

After the computer prints out the date, type in @ADD PEP*RUN, exactly as shown. (Do not forget the period.)

The computer will now mumble for 10 or more lines, and then you will be greeted by the PEP program. The program will prompt you for an input and provide a typing guide. The first inputted line contains the options, the name of the user, the number of ingredients, and the number of runs to be performed on that set of ingredients. Type the options under the option number.

Ingredient information may now be entered by serial number. Obtain a list from Code 3245, and send any updates for the list you wish to add. Enter the serial numbers in the order you wish and type them consecutively so they end under the "V's" of the typing guide. (They are thus right adjusted in five-column fields.)

The program will next prompt you for the chamber pressure, the exit pressure, and the weight ratios. The weight ratios are in the same order as the ingredients. Always type the decimal point and remain inside the fields. The end of each field is indicated by a "V" in the typing guide. (Actually the guide stops short of the 12 fields that are possible.) The number of ingredients is limited to 10.

If you wish to start over, hit a carriage return instead of the input discussed above.

Terminate the run by typing @@X TIO and then @FIN instead of the prompted input. After the computer prints out execution time, type @aTERM to sign off.

A "control Z" deletes the previous character (but defeats the typing guide).

A "control X" typed before a carriage return deletes the current line and allows you to start over.

A run may be aborted by hitting the "break" key (on some teletypes this must be followed by hitting a "break release" button, which turns on after you have hit the "break" key). The computer

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types INTERRUPT LAST LINE and returns. Type @X TIO and hit carriage return. The run eventually stops.

If a run is deliberately or accidentally aborted, type @XQT CRUISE*QAME to restart the program, instead of @ADD PEP*RUN; it saves time and money.

To save more money, try the following:

1. Delete the long output (option 3), if you do not need it.
2. Punch the information on cards and submit a batch run.
3. If you do not mind the longer turnaround time, submit a batch run with an "N" (night run) option.

Appendix C

COMMENTS ON THE PEP OUTPUT

The program output deliberately has been made concise so that a great deal of information may appear on a single page of a report. However, the conciseness requires that some explanations be given to the uninitiated.

The first line contains the user's name, the date, and the precise time of day. This information is repeated on successive pages so that, if the pages are separated, they are uniquely identified.

The input ingredients are printed next, so that the input may be checked.

The ingredient weights are printed next, and the total system weight follows the individual weights. The total system weight is generally chosen by the user to be 100 g, but whatever the user chooses, the value is important to other outputs described below.

The gram-atom amounts for each chemical element are next. These are based on the given system weight.

The chamber conditions are then printed out with headings. The enthalpy has units of kilocalories per system weight, and the entropy has units of calories/K per system weight. CP/CV is the ratio of specific heats, and GAS identifies the number of moles of gas produced per system weight. Effective molecular weight is obtained by dividing GAS into system weight. Note that although nongases are not included in this computation this is the proper molecular weight to use in gas dynamic equations. The quantity RT/V is equal to the variable designated A in the text and may be expressed as

$$A = \frac{R (0.08205 \text{ l-atm/mole/K}) T (K)}{V(\text{system volume in liters})}$$

The chamber composition follows in units of moles per system weight. If one prefers to obtain partial pressures in atmospheres, multiply each composition by RT/V printed above.

The exhaust plane results follow, in the same format and units as the chamber results just described.

Three lines of performance results appear next. The first contains headings; the second contains the results for a frozen flow (no chemical reactions) through the nozzle; and the third contains results for a shifting flow (reactions in equilibrium) through the nozzle. Impulse is in the units of seconds and is the same in engineering and metric units. Unfortunately, the SI people introduced confusion where none previously existed by changing the definition of impulse to what was previously called the theoretical exhaust velocity. Therefore, to obtain the official SI impulse, multiply the value outputted by 9.806 m/sec.

The next number (IS EX) is the isentropic exponent, which is the number, γ , such that

$$P V^\gamma = \text{constant}$$

for isentropic flow near the nozzle throat. The values of IS EX and CP/CV do not agree, because the gas is not perfect.

The variables T* and P* are throat temperature (in K) and pressure (in atmospheres), respectively. The variable CF is the nozzle thrust coefficient. Those who regard characteristic velocity, C*, as a meaningful number may obtain it by the relation

$$C^* = 32.17 \text{ ISP}/CF$$

The variable, ISP*, is the vacuum impulse to be obtained from a sonic nozzle. That term is used in airbreathing propulsion work. The optimum expansion ratio (OPT EX) is the ratio of the nozzle exit area to nozzle throat area at which exit pressure equals ambient pressure. The density impulse is labeled D-ISP, and the exit plane temperature is in K.

Appearing just before the exit temperature (EX T) is A*M., which stands for A*/M. This is the ratio of nozzle throat area to mass flow rate expressed as in²-sec/lb.

Optional output includes boost velocities. These are shown in number pairs: the first is the switch density (see text), and the second is the velocity in feet/second. Inputted densities follow in pounds/in³. The next output shows the performance of the propellant through nozzles with expansion ratios of 1 to 100. These include three kinds of impulse: optimum (ambient pressure = exit pressure), vacuum (zero exit pressure), and sea level (exit pressure = 1 atmosphere). Units are given in SI units as well as the older English units. Note that all impulses need to be corrected for nozzle half angle.

A final output shows the computer CPU time consumed by the calculations.

```

CRUISE 09/15/78 09:43:43 DM COMPOSITION
SULFUR 15
MOLASSES -155L 22H 12C 11O
INGRED. WTS. & TOTAL/ GRAM ATOMS/ CHAMBER/ EXHAUST RESULTS/ PERFORMANCE
10.00000 90.00000 100.00000
5.724264 H 3.155053 C 2.092132 O .311857 S
T(K) T(F) P(ATM) P(PSI) ENTHALPY ENTROPY CP/CV GAS P*/V
850. 1071. 62.02 1000.00 -139.50 169.12 1.1654 3.169 21.465
1.75964 C6 1.26292 H2O .79298 CO2 .55919 CH4
.30477 H2S .20107 H2 .74116 CO .00209 CSO
1.25-06 CS2
T(K) T(F) P(ATM) P(PSI) ENTHALPY ENTROPY CP/CV GAS P*/V
501. 442. 1.00 14.70 -156.92 169.12 1.2045 3.059 .327
2.15012 C6 1.72024 H2O .56569 CO2 .41894 CH4
.31181 H2S .02221 H2 .00005 CO .00004 CSO
IMPULSE IS EX T* P* CF ISP* OPT EX D-ISP A*M. EX T
120.2 1.1936 775. 38.48 1.625 8.98 .0 0.07401 429.
123.1 1.1453 797. 39.14 1.628 93.4 9.67 .0 0.07560 501.
INGRED. DENSITIES ARE
.0000 .0000
(CPU 1.79SECS.)
    
```

Appendix D

BRIEF DESCRIPTIONS OF PEP SUBROUTINES

In the summary below the first item to appear is the subroutine name. Then appears a letter code in parentheses to explain the usage of the subroutine. The meanings of the letters are as follows:

- (M) Main program
- (I) Input routine
- (O) Output routine
- (E) Routine directly involved in equilibrium calculations
- (P) Routines that evaluate performance
- (U) Utility routine

Following the letter code appears the name of the calling subroutine(s) in square brackets. Finally a brief description appears.

A summary of the PEP subroutines follows:

- ADJUST (E) [DEFIOJ] Correct errors in gram-atom balance that arise due to truncation errors.
- BOOST (P,O) [DESIGN] Computes and outputs boost velocities.
- *DATE (U) Calendar date routine.
- DEFIOJ (E) [EQUIL] Computes optimal basis.
- DESIGN (P,O) [PEP] Computes and outputs performance parameters.
- DESNOZ (O) [PEP] Outputs nozzle performance.
- EQUIL (E) [HBAL,SBAL] Computes composition for a pressure-temperature point.
- FIXBAS (E) [EQUIL] Fixes basis to compensate for phase changes that occur due to temperature change.
- GIBBS (D) [EQUIL] Computes enthalpy, entropy, and Gibbs free energies for all species.
- GUESS (E) [PEP] Computes initial guess of composition.
- HBAL (E) [PEP] Computes constant pressure combustion (P,H point).
- IPHASE (P) [DESIGN] Characterizes and locates phase changes.
- LINDEP (E) [DEFIOJ] Establishes linear independence of basis.
- *LKCLKS (U) [PUTIN] Looks at system clock.
- ONED (P) [DESIGN] One-dimensional flow calculations.
- OUT (O) [PEP] Outputs temperatures and composition.
- PEP (M) Main program puts everything together.
- PUTIN (I) [PEP] Main input routine.
- RANK (U) Sorts an array into decreasing order of size.
- REACT (E) [EQUIL] Computes stoichiometric coefficients and equilibrium constants.
- SBAL (P) [PEP] Computes isentropic exhaust state (i.e., a P,S point).

*Nonessential system utility subroutines.

- SEARCH (I) [PUTIN] Searches combustion data for pertinent species.
- *SETCLK (U) Sets the system clock to zero.
- SETUP (E) Preliminary analysis of equilibrium situation, computes maximum and minimum shifts in concentration so that negative concentrations do not occur.
- SLITE,SLITET (U) Through this routine the program seeks to turn off simulated lights to obtain:
- LITE(1) off-optimum basis
 - LITE(2) off-linear independence in basis
 - LITE(3) off-temperature convergence
 - LITE(4) off-composition convergence
- STOICH (E) [PUTIN] Preliminary analysis of elementary composition.
- TABLO (E) [TWITCH] Updates optimal basis by the tableau method of linear programming.
- TAPEB (I) [SEARCH] Input buffer for combustion data.
- THERMO (E) [EQUIL] Computes system enthalpy and entropy.
- *TOFDAY (U) Time of day.
- TSALT (P) [TSBAL] Computes a T,S point by slow, but reliable method when TSBAL fails.
- TSBAL (P) Fast equilibrium computation for specified temperature and entropy (T,S); occasionally fails to converge.
- TWID (E) [TWITCH] Computes equilibrium relation for TWITCH to modify.
- TWITCH (E) [EQUIL,TSBAL] Main equilibrium subroutine. This is flow-charted below.

*Nonessential system utility subroutines.

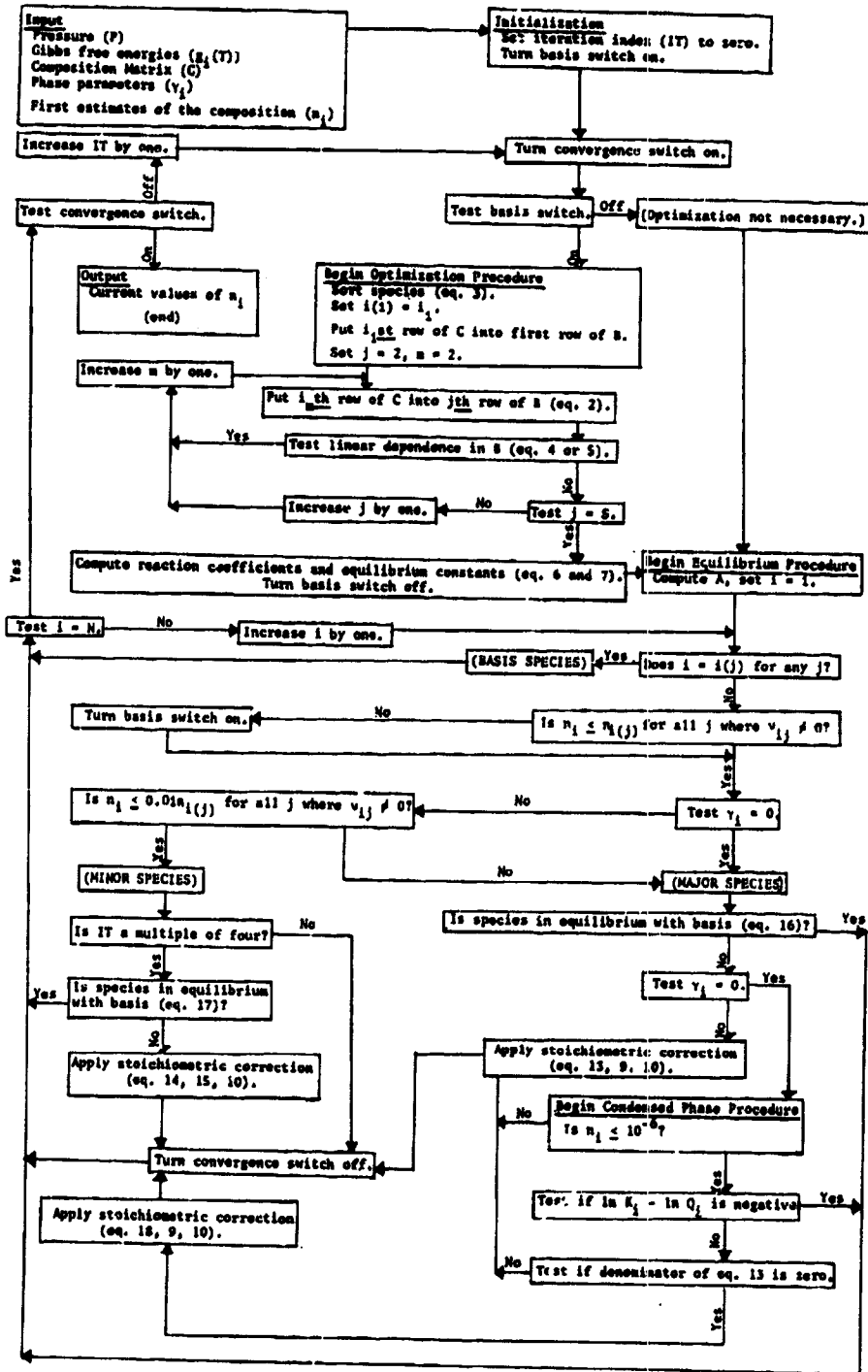


FIGURE D-1. Flow Chart for Computation Procedures.

Appendix E

IDENTIFICATION OF VARIABLES IN COMMON BLOCKS

The following information is provided for those who wish to dig into the equilibrium program.

BLANK COMMON

A	Basis matrix
KR	Option block
AMAT	Ingredient composition matrix
JAT	Atomic numbers
ASPEC	Element names (field data)
IN	Number of ingredients
IS	Number of elements
FIE } IE }	Ingredient composition
ALP	Gram-atom amounts (α)
W27	System weight
N	Number of combustion species
BLOK	Ingredient names (field data)
DH	Ingredient heats of formation
RHO	Ingredient densities
ISERI	Output identification (field data)
WATE	Ingredient weights
W1(4)	System heat of formation
W1(5)	Chamber pressure
W1(6)	Exhaust pressure
W43	Density
JG	Number of gaseous combustion species
NP	$N + 1$
VNT	Combustion species concentrations
W47	Temporary
NAME	Temporary
SER	Temporary
FLOOR	Lower limit of concentrations

COMMON/IBRIUM

TL	Lower temperature limits for species data
TU	Upper temperature limits
W3	Molecular weights of species
VNU	Reaction coefficient matrix (ν_{ij})
QA	Temporary variable
TAU	Temporary variable
H	Species enthalpy
SD	Species entropy
Y	Species heat capacity
JC	Iteration index
IR	Storage area for sorting
DMU	Species Gibbs free energies (u_j)
VLNK	Natural log of equilibrium constants
IOJ	Indices for basis species ($i(j)$)
RA	Constant terms for species c_p (L_1)
RB	T term for species c_p (L_2)
RC	T^2 term for species c_p (L_3)
RD	T^3 term for species c_p (L_4)
RE	T^2 term for species c_p (L_5)
RF	Reference enthalpies (L_6)
CH	Reference entropies (L_7)
JM	Temporary variable
W48	Temporary variable
CP	System heat capacity
FN	Number of moles of gas in system
C	Species composition matrix
SPECIE	Names of species (field data)
LL	Vectors to keep track of certain computational data concerning combustion species

COMMON/SCRATC/

HN	Temporary storage for compositions. This is used to analyze splits between the liquid and solid phase of a species.
PLOT	Temporary storage for nozzle design results.

COMMON/MOON/

TSTEST	Convergence test for T-S point.
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Appendix F

AUTOMATED INPUT OF INGREDIENT DATA

The program (PEPLIB) appears below with data. It allows a user to enter ingredient data, if he is lucky enough to find it on the list, by the serial number that appears to the right. If option 9 is employed, the ingredient serial numbers are punched on a single card following the option card in format (1015). PEPLIB creates a tape or file which is given label "11" by both PEP and PEPLIB.

The program date is the compilation of propellant ingredient data as of 10 May 1978. It contains many corrections and additions to previous lists.

It is not convenient to the users to reassign serial numbers once assigned to an ingredient. Therefore, note that the oldest data is in alphabetical order. Following that is a supplementary list that is also in alphabetical order. Following that is another list of several dozen ingredients, which are in the order received. Finally, there are two more supplementary lists, one of which is data received from Ed Barooty at NSWC, Indian Head, MD. This is heat of combustion data and is in alphabetical order.

Chemical ingredient names are mostly generic to avoid confusion. Since these are sometimes long, they are sometimes continued on the following line. The proper serial number in that case is on the line which contains the composition.

Program With Truncated Input

```

-ASG,AX CRUISE*PEPLIB//21734
-USE 11,CRUISE*PEPLIB
-FOR,IS LIBPRO,LIBPRO/A
  DIMENSION A(20), B(2)
  WRITE (6,4)
  4 FORMAT (-1-)
  REWIND 11
  DO 9 J=1,9999
  READ (5,1,ERR=10,END=11)(A(I),I=1,13)
C 1 FORMAT (10A6,2X,A5,1X,A5,1X,A6)
  1 FORMAT (10A6, 1X, F6.0, 1X, A5, 1X, A6)
  ENCODE(19,8) A(11)
  19 FORMAT (F6.0)
  A(11)=B(1)
  WRITE (11,5)(A(I),I=1,12)
  5 FORMAT (10A6,A5,1X,A5,1H))
C 2 FORMAT (12A6,A1,17)
  JJ=J-1
  9 WRITE (6,3)(A(I),I=1,12),JJ
  3 FORMAT (- -10A6,2X,A5,1X,A5,17)
  GO TO 11
  10 READ (30,20)(A(L),L=1,14)
  WRITE ( 6,20)(A(L),L=1,14)
  20 FORMAT(19A6,A2)
  11 END FILE 11
  CALL EXIT
  END
-XQT

```

1EA-5-85 (VICTOR)	378H	243C	102N	860	205F				-0538	1.463	615
2 NITRO DIPHENYL AMINE	10H	12C	20	2N					+0135	.0535	59
100DER321/43DEH14	810H	596C	22N	1080					-0661		
2 NITRO DIPHENYL AMINE	10H	12C	20	2N					+0135	.0535	359
2-TDMECLO4 (INFO 635P)	3C	7H	1CL	6F	4N	50			-0345	.0650	\$4001
2-TDMEHCL (INFO 631C)	3C	7H	1CL	6F	4N	10			-0448	.0650	\$4002
8C8H16F10N60 (FAPEMON)	8C	8H	18F	10N	60				-0273	.0000	*5003
8C8H18F10N60 (FAPEMON)	8C	8H	18F	10N	60				-0240	.0000	G5004
9C14H12F6N30 (TVOPA)	9C	14H	12F	6N	30				-0385	.0000	G5005
9C14H12F6N30(TVOPA)	9C	14H	12F	6N	30				-0430	.0554	*5006
ACETAMIDE	2C	5H	10	1N					-1310	.0360	
ACETYL TRIETHYL CITRATE	22H	14C	80						-1257	.0408	008
ACETYLENE	2C	2H							+1846	.0263	\$5009
ACETYLENE	2C	2H							+1892	.0220	*5010
ACETYLENE (GASEOUS)*	2H	2C							+2081		G 011
ACRYLIC ACID -HC-	4H	3C	20						-1282	.0384	* 012
ACRYLIC NITRILE	3C	3H	1N						0682	.0000	*1013
ADIPIC ACID 6C 10H	40								-1480		
AIR (DRY AT SEA LEVEL)	835N	2240	5AR						+0000		
AIR (500K OR 900R)	835N	2240	5AR						+0049		
AIR (1000R OR 555.56K)	835N	2240	5AR						+0063		
AIR (750K OR 1350R)	835N	2240	5AR						+0113		
AIR (1500R OR 833.33K)	835N	2240	5AR						+0135		
AIR (1000K OR 1800R)K)	835N	2240	5AR						+0180		
AIR (2000R OR 1111.1K)	835N	2240	5AR						+0201		
AIR (1250K OR 2250R)K)	835N	2240	5AR						+0249		

Program Output

									0	0	
1EA-5-85 (VICTOR)	37FH	243C	102N	860	205F				-538	1.463	1
2 NITRO DIPHENYL AMINE	10H	12C	20	2N					135	.0535	2
10CDBR3217430EH14	810H	546C	22N	1080					-601		3
2 NITRO DIPHENYL AMINE	10H	12C	20	2N					135	.0535	4
2-TDMECL64 (INFO 635P)	3C	7H	1CL	6F	4N	50			-345	.0650	5
2-TDMEHCL (INFO 631C)	3C	7H	1CL	6F	4N	10			-448	.0650	6
1C8H16F1(N60 (FAPEMUN)	3C	8H	18F	10N	60				-273	.0000	7
2C8H16F1(N60 (FAPEMUN)	3C	8H	18F	10N	60				-240	.0000	8
9C14H12F4N30 (TVOPA)	9C	14H	12F	6N	30				-385	.0000	9
9C14H12F4N30 (TVOPA)	9C	14H	12F	6N	30				-430	.0554	10
ACETAMIDE	2C	5H	10	1N					-1310	.0360	11
ACETYL TRIETHYL CITRATE	22H	14C	60						-1257	.0408	12
ACETYLENE	2C	2H							1846	.0263	13
ACETYLENE	2C	2H							1892	.0220	14
ACETYLENE (GASEOUS)*	2H	2C							2081		15
ACRYLIC ACID -HC-	4H	3C	20						-1282	.0384	16
ACRYLIC NITRILE	3C	3H	1N						682	.0000	17
ADIPIC ACID 6C 10H	40								-1460		18
AIR (DRY AT SEA LEVEL)	835N	2240	5AR						0		19
AIR (500K OR 900K)	835N	2240	5AR						49		20
AIR (1000R OR 555.56K)	835N	2240	5AR						63		21
AIR (1750K OR 1350R)	835N	2240	5AR						113		22
AIR (1500R OR 833.33K)	835N	2240	5AR						135		23
AIR (1000K OR 1600R)K)	835N	2240	5AR						160		24
AIR (2000R OR 1111.1K)	835N	2240	5AR						201		25
AIR (1250K OR 2250R)K)	835N	2240	5AR						249		26
ALUMINUM (PURE CRYSTALLINE)	1AL								0	.0976	27
ALUMINUM (PURE CRYSTALLINE)	1AL								0	.0976	28
ALUMINUM DIBORIDE	2B	1AL							-1632	.1152	29
ALUMINUM BERYLLIUM (ALLOY)	1BE	1AL							0	.0874	30
ALUMINUM BERYLLIUM (ALLOY)	3BE	1AL							0	.0795	31
ALUMINUM BORIDE	12B	1AL							-314	.0921	32
ALUMINUM BORON (ALLOY)	12B	1AL							-600	.0978	33
ALUMINUM BOROHYDRIDE	1AL	3B	12H						-301	.0199	34
ALUMINUM BOROHYDRIDE	1AL	3B	12H						-208	.0	35
ALUMINUM CARBIDE	4AL	3C	-0	-0	-0				-215	.0852	36
ALUMINUM FLOURIDE	3F	1AL							-844		37
ALUMINUM HYDRIDE	1AL	3H							-92	.0516	38
ALUMINUM NITRIDE	1N	1AL							-1407	.1170	39
ALUMINUM (NON-REACTIVE)	1U4								0	.0976	40
ALUMINUM PERCHLORATE	12U	1AL	3CL						-014	.0939	41
ALUMINUMBOROHYDRIDEDIMETHYLAM	2C	19H	1AL	3B	1N				-468	.0265	42
AMINOXYLENE (XYLIDENE)	11H	5C	1N						-65		43
AMINO TETRAZOLE	3H	1C	5N						585	.0595	44
AMINE TERMINATED POLYBUTADIENE	6H	4C							56	.0360	45
AMINO TETRAZOLE PERCHLORATE	4H	1C	5N	40	1CL				204	.0668	46
AMMONIUM ACETATE	2C	7H	20	1N					-1820	.0422	47
AMMONIUM BICARBONATE	1C	5H	30	1N					-2580	.0570	48
AMMONIUM CARBONATE	1C	3H	2N	30					-2340		49
AMMONIUM CHLORIDE	1N	4H	1CL						-1410	.0551	50
AMMONIUM CYANATE	1C	4H	10	2N					-1245	.0484	51
AMMONIUM FLOURIDE	4H	1N	1F						-3600	.0364	52
AMMONIUM FLOUROSILICATE	2N	8H	15I	6F					-3530	.0726	53
AMMONIUM FORMATE	1C	5H	20	1N					-2105	.0462	54
AMMONIUM GLYCOLLATE	2C	7H	30	1N					-1410		55
AMMONIUM GLYOXALLATE	2C	7H	40	1N					-2100		56
AMMONIUM IODIDE	3H	1N	1I						-336		57
AMMONIUM NITRATE	4H	2N	30						-1090	.0623	58
AMMONIUM NITRATE	4H	2N	30						-1090	.0623	59
AMMONIUM OXALATE	8H	2L	2N	40					-2160	.0542	60
AMMONIUM OXALATE	2C	8H	40	2N					-2160		61
AMMONIUM OXALATE (HYDRATED)	2C	10H	50	1N					-2400	.0542	62

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AMMONIUM PERCHLORATE (AP)	1CL	4H	1N	40					-602	.0704	63
AMMONIA TRIBORANE	3B	10H	1N						-867	.0000	64
AMMONIA	3H	1N							-1004	.0244	65
AMMONIA (GASEOUS)*	3H	1N							-649		66
AMMONIATED ALUMINUM IODIDE	1AL	3I	9N	27H	-0				-676	.0000	67
AMMONIATED ALUMINUM IODIDE	1AL	3I	13N	39H	-0				-722	.0000	68
AMMONIATED ALUMINUM IODIDE	1AL	3I	20N	60H	-0				-782	.0000	69
AMMONIATED ALUMINUM IODIDE	1AL	3I	6N	18H	-0				-622	.0000	70
AMMONIATED ALUMINUM IODIDE	1AL	3I	1N	3H	-0				-282	.0000	71
AMMONIATED ALUMINUM IODIDE	1AL	3I	3N	9H	-0				-454	.0000	72
AMMONIATED ALUMINUM IODIDE	1AL	3I	5N	15H	-0				-592	.0000	73
AMMONIATED ALUMINUM IODIDE	1AL	3I	7N	21H	-0				-645	.0000	74
AMMONIATED BERYLLIUM IODIDE	1BE	2I	4N	12H	-0				-642	.0000	75
AMMONIATED BERYLLIUM IODIDE	1BE	2I	6N	18H	-0				-690	.0000	76
AMMONIATED BERYLLIUM IODIDE	1BE	2I	13N	39H	-0				-792	.0000	77
AMMONIATED CALCIUM IODIDE	1CA	2I	1N	3H	-0				-507	.0000	78
AMMONIATED CALCIUM IODIDE	1CA	2I	2N	6H	-0				-570	.0000	79
AMMONIATED CALCIUM IODIDE	1CA	2I	6N	13H	-0				-720	.0000	80
AMMONIATED CALCIUM IODIDE	1CA	2I	8N	24H	-0				-735	.0000	81
AMMONIATED COPPER NITRATE	1CU	4N	6U	6H	-0				-630	.0000	82
AMMONIATED COPPER NITRATE	1CU	6N	6U	12H	-0				-769	.0000	83
AMMONIATED COPPER NITRATE	1CU	8N	6U	18H	-0				-822	.0000	84
AMMONIATED LITHIUM IODIDE	1LI	1I	1N	3H	-0				-608	.0000	85
AMMONIATED LITHIUM IODIDE	1LI	1I	2N	6H	-0				-691	.0000	86
AMMONIATED LITHIUM IODIDE	1LI	1I	3N	9H	-0				-751	.0000	87
AMMONIATED LITHIUM IODIDE	1LI	1I	4N	12H	-0				-799	.0000	88
AMMONIATED LITHIUM IODIDE	1LI	1I	5N	15H	-0				-825	.0000	89
AMMONIATED LITHIUM IODIDE	2LI	2I	11N	33H	-0				-417	.0000	90
AMMONIATED LITHIUM IODIDE	1LI	1I	7N	21H	-0				-857	.0000	91
AMMONIATED MAGNESIUM IODIDE	1MG	2I	2N	6H	-0				-500	.0000	92
AMMONIUM ALUMINUM PERCHLORATE	12H	3N	240	1AL	6CL				-514	.0750	93
AMMONIUM AZIDE	4H	4N							452	.486	94
AMMONIUM AZIDE	4H	4N							452	.0486	95
AMMONIUM BOROFUORIDE	4H	1B	1N	4F					-2860	.0668	96
AMMONIUM BROMIDE	4H	1N	1BR						-659	.0678	97
AMMONIUM CYANIDE	2N	4H	1C	-0	-0				0	.0000	98
AMMONIUM DICROMATE*	8H	2N	70	2CR					-1688	.0776	99
AMMONIUM DICYANAMIDE	2C	4H	4N						121	.0000	100
AMMONIUM FLOURIDE	4H	1N	1F						-1287		101
AMMONIUM FORMATE	5H	1C	1N	20					-2108		102
AMMONIUM IODIDE	4H	1N	1I						-334		103
AMMONIUM PERCHLORATE	4H	1N	40	1I					-360	.1270	104
AMMONIUM PERCHLORATE	340H	3400	85N	05CL					-590	.0704	105
AMMONIUM SULPHATE	8H	2N	4U	1S					-2133	.0643	106
ANYL FERROCENE	20H	15C	1FE						-61	.0422	107
ANILINE	7H	6C	1N						79	.0367	108
ARGON	1AR	-0							0	.0644	109
ASTROGELL	30H	15C	10	1AL					-436	.0540	110
AZO BIS ISOBUTYRONITRILE 2,2	8C	12H	4N						333	.0000	111
BARIUM CHROMATE	1CR	40							-1347		112
BARIUM NITRATE *	2N	60	1BA						-907	.1170	113
BARIUM PEROXIDE	1BA	20	-0	-0	-0				-889	.1791	114
BASIC LEAD CARBONATE	3PB	2C	0U	2H					7		115
BENZENE	6H	6C							147	.0317	116
BERYLLIUM BOROHYDRIDE	2B	10L	6H						-666	.0218	117
BERYLLIUM HYDRIDE	1BE	2H							-399	.0000	118
BERYLLIUM NITRIDE	3BE	2N	-0	-0	-0				-2464	.0000	119
BERYLLIUM (NON-REACTIVE)	1U2								0	.0668	120
BERYLLIUM (PURE CRYSTALLINE)	1BE								0	.0668	121
BIS TRIAPINOGLANIDIUMDECAHON	2C	20H	10B	12N					180	.0000	122
BISDIFLUCROAM INOHEPTANE	7C	14H	4F	2N					-320	.0426	123
BIS(CMETHYLHYDRAZINO)DECAHON	4C	20H	10B	6N					100	.0404	124
BIS(DIFLOROAPINO)EUTANE 2,3	4C	8H	4F	2N					-353	.0437	125
BIS(DIFLOROAPINO)DIFLUOROMETH	1C	6F	2N						-698	.0000	126
BIS(DIFLOROAPINO)METHYL PENTAN	6C	12H	4F	2N					-309	.0000	127
BIS(DINITROFLUORETHYL)FOPMAL	5C	6H	2F	4N	100				-559	.0576	128

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CHLORINE TRIFLUORIDE	1CL	3F							-480	.0652	195
CHLORINE	2CL								-76	.0536	190
CHLORINE HEPTOXIDE	2CL	70							300	.0000	197
CHLORINE MONOFLUORIDE	1CL	1F							-222	.0090	198
CHLORINE PENTAFLUORIDE (GAS)	1CL	5F							-427	.0000	199
CHLORINE PENTAFLUORIDE (CLFS)	1CL	5F							-464	.0642	200
CHLORINE TRIFLUORIDE	1CL	3F							-410	.0000	201
CHROMIUM	1CR	-0	-0	-0	-0				0	.2599	202
CIRCO LIGHT PROCESS OIL	32H	150							-320	.0250	203
CIRCO LIGHT PROCESS OIL	32H	150							-320	.0250	204
COPPER CHLORIDE	2CL	2CU							-328	.1270	205
COPPER OXIDE	10	2CU							-278	.2160	206
COPPER CHROMITE	30	1CU	1CR						0	.2150	207
COPPER HYDROXIDE	2H	2U	1CU						-1099	.1216	208
COPPER OXIDE (HYDRATED)	2H	2U	1CU						-1099	.1216	209
CUPRIC OXIDE	1CU	10							-439		210
COPPER (PURE CRYSTALLINE)	1CU								0	.3223	211
CYANAMIDE	1C	2H	2N	-0	-0				219	.0000	212
CYANOGEN	2C	2H	0N						881	.0000	213
CYANOGEN (GASEOUS)	2C	2N							1414		214
CYCLOHEXYL AZIDE	6C	11H	3N						207	.0356	215
CYCLOPENTYL AZIDE	5C	9H	3N						385	.0353	216
CYCLOTETRAMETHYLENE TETRA MMX	8H	4C	8N	80					61	.0688	217
DECADIBORANE	6H	2B							0	.0079	218
DECABORANE	10B	14H							-129	.0339	219
DEKADIAZENE	10B	22H	4N						-381	.0000	220
DIAMINO BORANE	2B	12H	2N						-745	.0000	221
DIAMINOGLUCAMIDINE NITRATE	1C	8H	6N	30					-239	.0000	222
DIAMINOGLUCAMINIUM AZIDE (DAZAL	2C	8H	6N						741	.0513	223
DIAMMONIUM DECABORANE	10B	16H	2N						-450	.0000	224
DIAZIDOTRINITRAZANEPTANE DATH	4C	8H	12N	60					458	.0000	225
DIBORANE	2B	6H							354	.0000	226
DIBUTYL PHTHALATE	22H	16C	40						-733	.0378	227
DIBUTYL PHTHALATE	575C	790C	1440						-754	.0378	228
DIESEL OIL	22H	12C							-476	.0254	229
DIETHYL PHTHALATE	12C	14H	40						-733		230
DIETHYL TRIAMINE	13H	4C	3N						-149	.0344	231
DIETHYLENE GLYCOL DINITRATE	4C	8H	2N	70					-520	.0647	232
DIFLUOROAMINE	2F	1H	1N						-600	.0000	233
DIFLUOROMETHYLENEBISOXYFLUORID	1C	4F	20						-1121	.0433	234
DIBORANE	2B	6H							179	.0158	235
DIETHYL PHTHALATE	14H	12C	40						-832		236
DIETHYL PHTHALATE	14H	12C	40						-832		237
DIBUTYL PHTHALATE	12C	22H	40						-733		238
DICYANDIAMIDE	2C	4H	4N						85	.0505	239
DICYANO-2-BUTYNE-1,4	6C	4H	2N						841	.0415	240
DIMYDROTRONITRIMINOPYRIDINE	5C	4H	4N	40					143	.0650	241
DI-N-PROPYL ADIPATE	12C	22H	40						-1184		242
DIMETHYL AMMON LITHIUM IODIDE	1LI	1I	4C	13H	1N				-477	.0000	243
DIMETHYL AMMON LITHIUM IODIDE	1LI	1I	6C	19H	1N				-473	.0000	244
DIMETHYL AMMON LITHIUM IODIDE	1LI	1I	10C	31H	1N				-463	.0000	245
DIMETHYLAMINE-BURANE ADDUCT	2C	10H	1B	1N					-516	.0000	246
DINITRO TOLUENE	6H	7C	2N	40					-8200		247
DINITROPHENOXY ETHANOL	98H	104C	26N	750					-271	.0565	248
DINITROPROPYL ACRYLATE	8H	6C	2N	60					-514	.0671	249
DIOCTYL ADIPATE	42H	22C	40						-733	.0332	250
DIOCTYL AZELATE	48H	25C	40						-855		251
DIOCTYL AZELATE	48H	25C	40						-855		252
DITRISDIFLUOROCAMINOMETHYLUREA	3C	2H	12F	8N	10				-203	.0679	253
DODECAMYDRODECABORATEDIAMINE	10B	18H	2N						-504	.0361	254
DULCITOL	6C	14H	60						-1740	.0530	255
DYNAMAR 732/740	970H	569C	11J	1430					-1420	.0376	256
DYNAMAR MX-730	754H	445C	2440						-1200	.0420	257
DYNAMAR MX-743	542H	554C	80N	810					-380	.0360	258
E177 (A MIXTURE)	441H	133C	52N	2320	6AL	49CL			-552	.0604	259
EPOXY 201	24H	16C	40						-661	.0404	260

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EPON 828	24H	21C	40				0	261
ERYTHRITOL TETRANITRATE	4C	6H	4N	120			-395 .0000	262
ESTANE	987H	536C	12N	1400			-917 .0379	263
ESTANE b	55H	302C	1N	100			-940 .0376	264
ETHANETHIOL	2C	6H	1S	-0	-1		-258 .0000	265
ETHANE(1,1-DINITRO)	2C	4H	2N	40			-289 .0000	266
ETHANE(1,1,1-TRINITRO)	2C	3H	3N	60			-166 .0352	267
ETHANE(1,2-BIS DIFLUOROAMINO)L	2C	4H	4F	2N			-356 .0000	268
ETHANE(1,2-BIS DIFLUOROAMINO)G	2C	4H	4F	2N			-310 .0000	269
ETHANE(1,2-DI TETRAZOLYL)	4C	6H	8N				639 .0000	270
ETHANOL	2C	6H	10	-0	-0		-1440 .0000	271
ETHYL CENTRALITE	17C	20H	2N	10			-127	272
ETHYLENE	2C	4H					289 .0205	273
ETHYLENE CARBONATE	3C	4H	3O				-1576 .0000	274
ETHYLENE DIHYDRAZINE	12H	2C	4N				346 .0396	275
ETHYLENE DIINITRAMINE (EDNA)	2C	6H	4H	40			-158 .0632	276
ETHYLENEBIS(AMINO GUANIDINEAZID	5C	16H	14N				496 .0000	277
FAPETRIN	6C	8H	6F	6N	100		-318 .0000	278
FAPETRIN	6C	8H	6F	6N	100		-268 .0000	279
FERRIC OXIDE (ANHYDROUS) *	30	2FE					-1230 .1818	280
FERRIC OXIDE HEMATITE	2FE	30					-1235 .1848	281
FLOROX (CLF30)	10	3F	1CL				-371 .0686	282
FLUORINE	2F						-82 .0543	283
FLUORINE NITRATE	1F	1N	30				31 .0000	284
FLUORINE (LIQUID)	2F						-76 .0543	285
FLUORO 2,2-DINITROETHANOL 2	2C	3H	1F	2N	50		-741 .0000	286
FLUOROETHANE(1,1-DINITRO-1-)	2C	3H	1F	2N	40		-488 .0000	287
FLUOROTRINITRUMETHIDE	1C	1F	3N	60			-221 .0573	288
FLUOROXYTRIFLUOROMETHANE	1C	4F	10				-1769 .0000	289
FORMAMIDE	3H	1C	1N	10			-1370 .0410	290
FREON 116 (RGGERS)	2C	6F					-2195	291
GASOLINE (LIQUID)	46H	21C					-794 .0257	292
GENPOL A-20	75H	555C	3700				-1110	293
GILSINITE	866H	744C	6N	6S			-400 .0364	294
GLUTAMIC ACID	5C	9H	40	1N			-1610 .0555	295
GUANIDINE	5H	1C	3N	-0	-0		-288 .0000	296
GUANADINE CARBONATE	3C	10H	30	6N			-1290	297
GUANIDINE NITRATE	6H	1C	4N	30			-843 .0503	298
GUANIDINIUMNITRAMINOTETRAZLAT	2C	7H	9N	20			141 .0000	299
GUANYLAZIDE NITRATE	1C	4H	6N	30			26 .0000	300
H C BINDER (PAUL)	106H	71C	6N				-102	301
HEPTADYNE	8H	7C					-1127 .0293	302
HEXANE	14H	6C					-464 .0235	303
HEXACYAN C3 HEXENE	12C	6H	6N				862 .0444	304
HEXACYAN C3 HEXYNE	12C	4H	6N				1045 .0437	305
HEXACYAN C3,5 OCTADIYNE	14C	4H	6N				1146 .0466	306
HEXAKIS DIFLUORUAMINO DI PROPYL	8H	12F	6N	10	6C		-315 .0596	307
HEXANE (2,2,5 TRIMETHYL)	20H	9C					-537 .0246	308
HEXANITROETHANE (HNE)	2C	6N	120				95 .0812	309
HMX	4C	8H	8N	80			61 .0686	310
HTPB (SIACLARK)	103H	73C	10				13 .0332	311
HYCAR	139H	70C	10				-121 .0339	312
HYDRATED AMMONIUM PHOSPHATE	3N	18H	70	1P			-3010	313
HYDROXYETHYL CELLULOSE	35H	22C	140				-1200 .0464	314
HYDROXYL AMMONIUM NITRATE(NHS)	2N	3H	40				-908	315
HYDROXYL AMMONIUMPERCHLORATE	1CL	4H	1N	50			-497 .0767	316
HYDRAZINE NITRATE	5H	3N	30				-531 .0595	317
HYDROXYL AMMONIUM NITRATE(NHS)	2N	3H	40				-908	318
HYDRAZINE	4H	2N					376 .0364	319
HYDRAZINE AZIDE	5H	5N					727 .0470	320
HYDRAZINE CYANFORMATE	4C	5H	5N				579 .0462	321
HYDRAZINE DIBUFANE	2H	10H	2N				-500 .0339	322
HYDRAZINE HYDRATE (N2H4.N2O)	6H	2N	10				-2900 .0378	323
HYDRAZINE NITROFORM	5H	1C	5N	60			-95 .0676	324
HYDRAZINE(1,1-METHYLCYANOETHY	4C	9H	3N				339 .0353	325
HYDRAZINE(2)B GRANE(B) COMPOUND	8H	28H	4N				-60 .0000	326

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HYDRAZINE(3)B GRANE(10)COMPOUND	10B	24H	6N				-108	.0000	327
HYDRAZINE(4)B GRANE(10)COMPOUND	10B	26H	8N				-92	.0000	328
HYDRAZINE DIPHENCHLORATE	6H	2N	80	2CL			-309	.0797	329
HYDRAZINIUM DIPERCHLORATE	2CL	6H	2N	80			-296	.0361	330
HYDRAZINIUM NITROFORMATE (HNF)	1C	5H	5N	60			-94	.0671	331
HYDRAZINIUM PERCHLORATE	1CL	5H	2N	40			-320	.0700	332
HYDRAZOBISISOBUTYRONITRILE	9C	14H	4N				172	.0000	333
HYDRAZOIDIC ACID (GASEOUS)	1H	3N					1635		334
HYDRAZOTETRAZOLE(5,5)	2C	4H	10N				804	.0000	335
HYDROCARBON POLYMER	2H	1C					-339	.0332	336
HYDROGEN (GASEOUS)	2H						0		337
HYDROGEN AZIDE	1H	3A					1460	.0394	338
HYDROGEN AZIDE	1H	3N					1430	.0000	339
HYDROGEN CYANIDE (GASEOUS)	1H	1C	1H				932	.0244	340
HYDROGEN CYANIDE (LIQUID)	1H	1C	1N				1154	.0325	341
HYDROGEN FLUORIDE	1H	1F					-3581	.0357	342
HYDROGEN FREE RADICAL	1H						52090		343
HYDROGEN PEROXIDE (100 PC)	2H	2O					-1319	.0508	344
HYDROGEN PEROXIDE (50 PC)	250H	572O					-1927	.0430	345
HYDROGEN PEROXIDE (70 PC)	746H	579O					-1684	.0464	346
HYDROGEN PEROXIDE (90 PC)	642H	560					-1439	.0501	347
HYDROGEN PEROXIDE (GASEOUS)	2H	2O					-958	.0000	348
HYDROGEN SULFIDE	2H	1S					-141	.0768	349
HYDROGEN (CRYOGENIC)	2H						-1088	.0028	350
HYDROXYETHYL METHACRYLATE	15H	6C	3O				-1260	.0420	351
HYDROXYL RADICAL	1H	1O	-C	-O	-O		591	.0000	352
HYDROXYLAMINE	3H	1N	1O				-793	.0000	353
HYDROXYETHYL CELLULOSE	35H	22C	14O				-1200	.0464	354
HYDROXYTERMINAT POLYBUTADIENE	103H	73C	1O				13	.0332	355
HYCAT (BENNETT)	36H	29C	2FE				40	.0441	356
HYCAT (BENNETT)	36H	29C	2FE				40	.0441	357
IOP (W. LEE)	32H	19C	2O				-908	.0312	358
IODIC ACID	1H	1I	3O	-O	-O		-324	.1671	359
IODINE	2I	-O	-O	-O	-O		0	.1700	360
IODINE PENTAFLUORIDE	5F	1I					-928	.1140	361
IODINE PENTOXIDE	5O	2I					-127	.1732	362
IODINE TRICHLORIDE	1I	3CL	-O	-O	-O		-90	.1125	363
IODIFORM (CH ₃ I)	1H	1C	3I				-85	.1443	364
IRON OXIDE	3O	2FE					-1230	.1840	365
IRON OXIDE (YELLOW)	2H	4O	2FE				-1490	.1318	366
IRON	1FE						0	.2837	367
ISO OCTANE	16H	8C					-470		368
JP4 (LIQUID TURBOJET FUEL)	17H	9C					-281	.0254	369
JPS (MONT STEVENS STANDARD)	19H	10C					-387	.0246	370
KRATON	4H	3C					-1073	.0340	371
KRATON STYRENE BUTADIENE	4H	3C					-1073	.0340	372
KRATON (CO-POLYMER)	6H	4C					-100	.0342	373
LAMINAC 4116	555H	558C	171O				-574		374
LEAD ACETYL SALICYLATE	14H	18C	0O	1PB			-857		375
LEAD OXIDE (MINIUM)	4O	3Pb					-262	.3286	376
LEAD BETA BOROXYLATE	21H	7C	7O	1PB			0		377
LEAD OXIDE	1PB	1O					-235		378
LEAD IODATE	1PB	2I	6O				-267	.1913	379
LEAD SALICYLATE	10H	14C	6O	1PB			-84	.0337	380
LEAD 2-ETHYL HEXOATE	54H	16C	4O	1PB			0		381
LEAD 2-ETHYL HEXOATE	34H	16C	4O	1PB			0		382
LEAD AZIDE	6N	1Pb					397	.0000	383
LEAD IODATE	1PB	2I	6O				-267	.1913	384
LEAD OXIDE (LITHARGE)	1O	1Pb					-235	.3440	385
LEAD OXIDE (MASSICOT)	1O	1PL					-235	.2888	386
LEAD DIOXIDE	2O	1Pb					-276	.3384	387
LEAD SALICYLATE	10H	14C	6O	1PB			-84	.0337	388
LEAD OXIDE (PLATTNERITE)	2O	1Pb					-66	.3384	389
LITHIUM ALUMINUM HEXA HYDRIDE	1AL	6H	3LI				-1417	.0401	390
LITHIUM ALUMINUM PERCHLORATE	3LI	24O	1AL	6CL			-645	.0897	391
LITHIUM ALUMINUM TETRA HYDRIDE	1AL	4H	1LI				-690	.0331	392

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LITHIUM AMIDE *	2H	1LI	1N							-1894	.0329	393
LITHIUM AZIDE	1LI	3N								57	.0000	394
LITHIUM BERYLLIUM HYDRIDE	1BE	4H	2LI							-2908	.0000	395
LITHIUM BOROHYDRIDE	1B	4H	1LI							-2131	.0240	396
LITHIUM CARBIDE	2LI	2C	-C	-0	-0					-375	.0596	397
LITHIUM CARBONATE	2LI	1C	3O							-5900	.0762	398
LITHIUM CYANAMIDE	2C	1LI	3N							-120	.0000	399
LITHIUM FLUORIDE	1LI	1F								-5620	.0939	400
LITHIUM HYDRIDE	1H	1LI								-2728	.0296	401
LITHIUM HYDROXIDE	1H	1LI	1O							-4868	.0917	402
LITHIUM NITRATE	1LI	1N	3O							-1670	.0659	403
LITHIUM NITRIDE	3LI	1N								-1355	.0498	404
LITHIUM PERCHLORATE (LICLO4)	1CL	1LI	4O							-854	.0877	405
LITHIUM PERIODATE	1LI	4O	1I							-490	.1520	406
LITHIUM (PURE CRYSTALLINE)	1LI									0	.0193	407
LP-33	314C	655H	1070	121S						-696	.0458	408
LP-205	416C	846H	850	87S						-720	.0408	409
MAGNESIUM (PURE CRYSTALLINE)	1MG									0	.0628	410
MAGNESIUM ALUMINUM HYDRIDE	2AL	8H	1MG							-365	.0378	411
MAGNESIUM BORIDE	2B	1MG								-478	.0970	412
MAGNESIUM CYANAMIDE	1MG	1C	2N	-0	-0					-937	.0000	413
MAGNESIUM FLUORIDE	2F	1MG								-2862	.1003	414
MAGNESIUM HYDROXIDE	2H	1MG								-645	.0524	415
MAGNESIUM NITRATE	1MG	2N	6O	-0	-0					-1272	.0731	416
MAGNESIUM OXIDE	1O	1MG								-3610	.1300	417
MAGNESIUM PERCHLORATE	3O	1MG	2CL							-630	.0939	418
MAGNESIUM (NON-REACTIVE)	1U3									0	.0628	419
MAGNESIUM OXIDE	24EMG	248U								-3567	.1292	420
MAPO (ARC)	18H	9C	1O	3N	1P					-266		421
N-BUTYL FERROCENE	18H	14C	1FE							10	.0430	422
MERCURIC FLUORIDE	2F	1MG								-398	.3216	423
MERCURIC OXIDE	1O	1MG								-100	.4023	424
MERCUROUS AZIDE	2MG	6N								272	.0000	425
MERCURY (LIQUID)	1MG									0	.4873	426
METHANE	1C	4H								-1271	.0153	427
METHANE*	4H	1C								-1118		428
METHANOL	4H	1C	1O							-1780	.0267	429
METHOXYAMINE	1C	5H	1N	1O						-276	.0000	430
METHYL ACRYLATE (LIQ.) -HC-	6H	4C	2O							-954	.0364	431
METHYL ALCOHOL	4H	1C	1O							-1781	.0265	432
METHYL AMMONIA	5H	1C	1N							-216	.0236	433
METHYLNITROACETATE	3C	5H	1N	4O						-922	.0000	434
MIXED HYDRAZINE FUEL 3	647H	93C	231N							297	.0323	435
MIXED OXIDES OF NITROGEN	63N	101O								43	.0520	436
MIXED HYDRAZINE FUEL 5	114H	12C	46N	6O						149	.0361	437
MIXED HYDRAZINE FUEL 3	647H	93C	231N							297	.0323	438
MON 2575	175H	325O								69	.0498	439
MONOBASIC AMMONIUM PHOSPHATE	1N	6H	1P	4O						-3020	.0651	440
MONOBASIC CUPRIC SALICYLATE	14C	10H	7O	2CU						-700		441
MONOBASIC CUPRIC RESORCYLATE	14C	10H	9O	2CU						-2782		442
MONOBASIC LEAD RESORCYLATE	14C	10H	9O	2PB						-1900		443
MONOBASIC LEAD SALICYLAT	14C	10H	9O	2PB						-932		444
MONOMETHYL HYDRAZINE (MMH)	6H	1C	2N							276	.0316	445
N P AMINE	7H	6C	1N							-1287	.0329	446
NP4BF4	1B	1N	6F							-1640	.0853	447
NICKEL	1NI									0	.3215	448
NICKEL OXIDE	1O	1NI								-773		449
NICKEL CARBIDE	3NI	1C	-0	-0	-0					58	.2872	450
NICKEL CHLORIDE	7CL	1NI								-560	.1200	451
NITROGEN	2N									-104	.0292	452
NITROGEN TETROXIDE (N2O4) LIQ	2N	4O								0	.0517	453
NITROUS OXIDE	2N	1O	-0	-0	-0					447	.0714	454
NITROCELLULOSE (12.0PERCENT N)755H	650C	245N	990O							-617	.0560	455
NITROGLYCERIN	3C	5H	3N	9O						-400	.0578	456
NITRATE	5H	3N	5O							-932		457
NITRIC ACID (GAS)	1H	1N	3O							-509	.0000	458

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NITROAMINOGLUCANIDINE	1C	5H	5N	20	45	.0000	459
NITROETHANE	2C	5H	1N	20	-442	.0376	460
NITROGEN PENTOXIDE	2N	5O	-	-	-93	.0593	461
NITROGEN TETROXIDE (GASEOUS)	2N	4O			24	.0000	462
NITROGEN TRIFLUORIDE	3F	1N			-416	.0000	463
NITROGEN TRIFLUORIDE	3F	1N			-460	.0502	464
NITROGUANYL AZIDE	1C	2N	6N	20	569	.0000	465
NITROMETHANE	1C	3H	1N	20	-443	.0000	466
NITRONITRAMINOPYRIDINIUMCL04	5C	5H	1CL	4N	7	.0630	467
NITRONIUP ALUMINUM PERCHLORAT	1AL	6CL	3N	300	-100	.0000	468
NITRONIUP PERCHLORATE	1CL	1N	6O		61	.0794	469
NITROPROPENE POLYMER	3C	5H	1N	20	-353	.0000	470
NITROSOPYRINE (N,N-DIMETHYL)	2C	6H	2N	10	15	.0036	471
NITROSOL BINDER	143H	105C	46N	1640	-476	.0515	472
NITROSYL FLUORIDE	1F	1N	1O		-324	.0000	473
NITROSYL PERCHLORATE	1CL	1N	5O		-284	.0763	474
NITROSYL TETRAFLUOROCHELORATE	1CL	4F	1N	10	-489	.1029	475
NITROUREA	1C	3H	3N	30	-611	.0000	476
NITRYL FLUORIDE	1F	1N	2O		-290	.0000	477
NITRYL TETRAFLUOROCHELORATE	1CL	4F	1N	20	-305	.0000	478
NITRIC ACID (LIQ)	1H	1N	3O		-658	.0542	479
NITROGUANIDINE	1C	4H	4N	20	-209	.0000	480
N-N-AMYL ALCOHOL	5C	12H	1O		-922	.0509	481
N-N-AMYL ALCOHOL	5C	12H	1O		-922	.0509	482
N-PHENYL MORPHOLINE	13H	10C	1N	10	-123	.0409	483
NORMAL HEPTANE	16H	7C			-449		484
N,N-DINITRO-N-BUTYLAMINE (DNBA)	4C	9H	3N	40	-13	.0433	485
O2/H2 (O/F =10.6058)	289H	594O			0		486
O2/H2 (O/F =10.6058)	289H	594O			0		487
OCTANE	18H	8C			-470		488
OLEIC ACID (VEGETABLE OIL)-MC-	34H	18C	20		-723	.0323	489
OTTO FUEL 2	699H	430C	2N	5030	-696		490
OXAMID (B. LEE)	4H	2C	2N	20	-1376	.0602	491
OXYCHLORINE TRIFLUORIDE	1O	3F	1CL		-371	.0666	492
OXYCHLORINE TRIFLUORIDE	1O	3F	1CL		-360	.0669	493
OXYGEN (GAS)	2O				0		494
OXYGEN DIFLUORIDE	2F	1O			-155	.0549	495
OXYGEN DIFLUORIDE	2F	1O			-61	.0000	496
OXYGEN (LIQUID)	2O				-97	.0412	497
OZONE	3O				631	.0523	498
PENTAORANE (GASEOUS)	5C	9H			237	.0231	499
PENTAORANE (LIQUID)	5C	9H			122	.0000	500
PENTAERTHRITOL	5C	12H	4O		-1609	.0523	501
PENTAERYTHRITOL TETRAMITRATE	5C	8H	4N	120	-401	.0640	502
PENTAKIS (HYDRAZINE)DECABORANE	10B	34H	10N		40	.0000	503
PERCHLORIC ACID (ANHYDROUS)	1CL	1H	4O		-110	.0639	504
PERCHLORYL FLUORIDE (CLO3F)	1CL	1F	3O		-50	.0000	505
PERFLUOROMETHACRYLATE	6H	8C	2O	8F	-1400	.0650	506
PERFLUOROCFORMAMIDINE (PFF)	1C	4F	2N		-290	.0000	507
PERFLUOROGUANIDINE (PFG) (LIQ)	1C	5F	3N		127	.0000	508
PERFLUOROGUANIDINE (PFG) (GAS)	1C	5F	3N		162	.0000	509
PERFLUOROPYPERIDINE	5C	11F	1N		-1729	.0625	510
PERFLUOROPYPERIDINE	5C	11F	1N		-1703	.0000	511
PETAIN	9H	5C	3N	100	-513	.0557	512
PETRIN	9H	5C	3N	100	-513	.0557	513
PHENOXY	98H	104C	26N	750	271	.0565	514
PHENYL AZIDE	6C	5H	3N		694	.0393	515
PHOSPHORUS (RED)	1P				-136	.0794	516
PLASTISOL NITROCELLULOSE	755H	600C	243N	9900	-586	.0599	517
PLEXIGLASS	8H	5C	2O		-906	.0426	518
PNC	755H	600C	243N	9900	-586	.0599	519
POLYMETHYL VINYL TETRAZOLE	6H	4C	4N		70	.0462	520
POLYPROPYLENE GLYCOL	12H	6C	2O		-655		521
POLYETHYLENE	2C	4H			-453	.0325	522
POLYURETHANE BINDER	967H	536C	12N	1400	-91C	.0379	523
POLYACRYLAMIDE	3C	5H	1N	10	-1590	.0000	524

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POLYACRYLONITRILE	3H	3C	1N				74	.0348	525
POLYAMINE COMPOSITE	30L	105H	25N				-316	.0342	526
POLYBUTADIENE (SEE BUTAREZ)	6H	4C					55	.0364	527
POLYBUTADIENE ACK A (THIOLKOL)	999H	671C	19N	160			-160	.0330	528
POLYTETRAFLUOROETHYLENE	2C	4F					-1952	.0834	529
POLYETHYLENEGLYCOLINE (PEN)	2C	6H	2N				4	.0060	530
POLYPHOPYLEN GLYCOL	12H	6C	20				-255		531
POLYBUTADIENE ACRYLIC ACID	104H	70C	40				-84	.0337	532
POTASSIUM PERCHLORATE (KClO4)	1CL	1K	40				-742	.0910	533
POTASSIUM PERCHLORATE (KClO4)	1CL	1K	40				-742	.0910	534
POTASSIUM IODATE	30	1K	11				-568	.1405	535
POTASSIUM SULFATE	40	1S	2K				-1966	.0962	536
POTASSIUM	1K						0	.0500	537
POTASSIUM AMALGAM	1K	1M	-0	-0	-0		-42	.0000	538
POTASSIUM AZIDE	1K	3H					-5	.0736	539
POTASSIUM CARBONATE	1C	30	2K				-1495	.0877	540
POTASSIUM CHLORIDE	1CL	1K					-1397	.0717	541
POTASSIUM FERRICYANIDE	3K	1F	6C	6N	-0		-126	.0684	542
POTASSIUM HYDRIDE	1K	1H	-0	-0	-0		-339	.0516	543
POTASSIUM NITRATE	1N	30	1K				-1167	.0767	544
POTASSIUM IODATE (KIO3)	1K	1I	30				-568	.1405	545
POTASSIUM PERCHLORATE	2K	20	-0	-0	-0		-1071	.0000	546
POTASSIUM SULFATE	40	1S	2K				-1966	.0962	547
POTASSIUM SULFIDE	2K	1S	-0	-0	-0		-707	.0652	548
PROPANE	8H	3C					-591		549
PROPYL NITRATE	7C	3C	1N	30			-514	4.298	550
PROPANE(1,1-DINITRO) (LIQUID)	3C	6H	2N	40			-297	.0455	551
PROPANE(1,1-DINITRO) (GASEOUS)	3C	6H	2N	40			-186	.0060	552
PROPANE(1,1,1-TRINITRO)	3C	5H	3N	60			-157	.0000	553
PROPANE(1,1,1,3-TETRAINITRO)	3C	4H	4N	80			-172	.0000	554
PROPANE(1,2-BIS DIFLUOROAMINO)	3C	6H	4F	2N			-349	.0000	555
PROPANE(1,2-BIS DIFLUOROAMINO)	3C	6H	4F	2N			-294	.0000	556
PROPANE(1,3-DINITRO)	3C	6H	2N	40			-399	.0469	557
PROPANE(2-NITRO)	3C	7H	1N	20			-491	.0355	558
PROPANE(2,2-DINITRO)	3C	6H	2N	40			-332	.0469	559
PROPYLENE POLY GLYCOL DIACRYL	102H	54C	190				-1000	.0379	560
PROPANE(1-NITRO)	3C	7H	1N	20			-448	.0353	561
P-QUINONE DIOXIME	434C	424H	1450	145N			-700	.0505	562
RDX(HEXAHYDROTRINITROTRIAZINE)	3C	6H	6N	60			66	.0656	563
RED FUMING NITRIC ACID (14N02)	151H	165N	4710				-654	.0567	564
RED FUMING NITRIC ACID (20N02)	85H	114N	3140				-544	.0567	565
RED FUMING NITRIC ACID (14N02)	151H	165N	4710				-654	.0567	566
RP-1	2H	1C					-1340	.0269	567
RESORCINOL	6H	6C	20				-784	.0463	568
RUBIDIUM	1RB	-0	-0	-0	-0		0	.0553	569
SEA WATER	996H	4990	3NA	1MG	5CL		-5792	.0361	570
SILICON DIOXIDE (PURE MOJAVE)	20	1S					-3412	.0759	571
SILICON TETRACHLORIDE	1SI	4CL	-0	-0	-0		-901	.0535	572
SILICON (PURE CRYSTALLINE)	1SI						0	.0874	573
SILVER ICDATE	30	1I	1AG				-149	.2010	574
SILVER ICDATE	30	1I	1AG				-149	.2010	575
SILVER METAL	1AG						0	.3701	576
SILVER NITRATE	1AG	1N	30	-0	-0		-172	.1571	577
"S-6"	208C	604H	2950				-1145	.0523	578
"S-02"	141C	704H	3520	141N			-397	.0542	579
SODIUM ALUMINUM AMIDE	1AL	6H	4N	1NA			-1520	.0000	580
SODIUM AZIDE	3N	1NA					0	.0668	581
SODIUM BARBITURATE	3H	4C	2N	30	1NA		-1393	.0793	582
SODIUM BICARBONATE	1B	4H	1NA				-1206	.0390	583
SODIUM CARBONATE	1C	30	2NA				-621	.0914	584
SODIUM CHLORATE	1NA	1CL	30	-0	-0		-805	.0899	585
SODIUM CHLORIDE	1NA	1CL					-1672	.0752	586
SODIUM FLUORIDE	1F	1NA					-3245	.1008	587
SODIUM HYDRIDE	1NA	1H	-0	-0	-0		-571	.0504	588
SODIUM ICDATE (AM - DMSKIOS)	NA1	1I	03				-535	.1544	589
SODIUM PENTACHLORATE	40	1NA	1CL				-750		590

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SODIUM PEROXIDE	2NA	20	-0	-0	-0	-1546	.1011	591
SODIUM POTASSIUM LIQ ALLOY	3K	1NA	-0	-0	-0	-43	.0000	592
SODIUM THIOCYANATE	1NA	1C	1N	1S	-0	-515	.0000	593
SODIUM (PURE CRYSTALINE)	1NA					0	.0350	594
SPAN 25	30H	15C	10			-685	.0540	595
STYRENE	8H	8C				80	.0388	596
SUCCINIC ACID	4C	6H	40			-1900	.0567	597
SULFUR	1S					0	.0747	598
SULFUR DIOXIDE	1S	20	-0	-0	-0	-1108	.1057	599
SULFUR TRIOXIDE	1S	30	-0	-0	-0	-1307	.0993	600
SULFUR (MONOCLINIC)	1S	-0	-0	-0	-0	2	.0706	601
SULFURIC ACID	2H	1S	40	-0	-0	-1977	.0662	602
SULPHUR	1S					0	.0730	603
TETRAHYDNONAPHTHALENE	12H	10C				-13	.0354	604
TETRACYANOCYCLOPROPANE 1,1,2,2	7C	2H	4N			1007	.0495	605
TETRACYANOETHYLENE	6C	4H				1174	.0469	606
TETRAETHYLPERMANGANATE PERCHLORATE	28H	8C	5N	200	5CL	-545	.0470	607
TETRAETHYL LEAD	20H	8C	1PB			161	.0599	608
TETRAFLUOROAMAZINE (N2F4)	4F	2H				-19	.0000	609
TETRAKIS AMLY ACRYLATE (TAA)	9C	10H	8F	4N	20	-396	.0530	610
TETRAKIS DI FLUOROAMINOMETHANE	1C	8F	4N			19	.0631	611
TETRAKIS DI FLUOROAMINOMETHANE	1C	8F	4N			12	.0000	612
TETRAKIS (DI FLUOROAMINO) (THF)	4C	4H	8F	4N	10	-266	.0579	613
TETRAKIS (HYDRAZINE) DECABORANE	17H	30H	6N			-10	.0000	614
TETRAMETHYL LEAD	12H	4C	1PB			202	.0721	615
TETRAMETHYLAMINOTRIETHOXYLHYDRIDE	4L	20H	3B	1N		-293	.0000	616
TETRAMETHYLTRICYCLODECYLENE D1A	14C	26H	2N			-145	.0352	617
TETRAMITRO DI FLUOROETHANE	2C	2F	4N	8C		-368	.0000	618
TETRAMITRO METHANE	1C	4N	00			45	.0593	619
TETRAMITROETHYLENE DIAMINE	2L	4H	6N	80		178	.0632	620
TETRAMITROMETHANE	1C	4N	00			45	.0592	621
TETRAZOLE	1C	2H	4N			809	.0000	622
TETRAZOLE (2-METHYL-5-AMINO)	2C	5H	5N			502	.0000	623
TETRAZOLE (5-AMINO)	1C	3H	3N			565	.0596	624
TETRAZOLE (5-CYANO)	2C	1H	5N			1010	.0000	625
TETRAZOLE (5-HYDROXY)	1C	2H	4N	10		-17	.0000	626
TETRAZOLE (5,5-DYDRAZO)	2C	4H	10N			307	.0000	627
THORIUM	1TH	-0	-0	-0	-0	0	.4043	628
TIN (GRAY)	1SN					7	.2076	629
TITANIUM DIOXIDE	1TI	20				-2551		630
TITANIUM	1TI	-0	-0	-0	-0	0	.1624	631
TITANIUM BORIDE	2B	1TA				-1000	.1626	632
TITANIUM DIBORIDE	2B	1TI				-973	.1625	633
THETA	5C	9H	5N	90		-415	.0537	634
THETA	5C	9H	3N	90		-415	.0537	635
TOLUENE DIISOCYANATE	6H	9C	2N	20		-855		636
TOLUENE DIAMINE	13H	7C	2N			-16	.0449	637
TOLUENE DIISOCYANATE	6H	9C	2N	20		-855		638
TRIACETIN	14H	9C	00			-1334	.0419	639
TRIACETIN	14H	9C	60			-1334	.0419	640
TRIAMINO GUANIDINE	9H	1C	6N			553	.0564	641
TRIAMINO GUANIDINE NITRATE TAGN	1C	9H	7N	30		-69	.0555	642
TRIAMINO GUANIDINE (TAG)	1C	8H	6N			553	.0563	643
TRIAMINO GUANIDINE CYANOFORMATE	5C	9H	9N			603	.0516	644
TRIAMINO GUANIDINE DICYANAMIDE	2C	9H	9N			591	.0505	645
TRIAMINO GUANIDINIUM AZIDE (TAZ)	1C	9H	9N			718	.0520	646
TRIAMINO GUANIDINIUM TRIBOROHYD	1C	17H	3B	6N		329	.0000	647
TRIAMINO GUANIDINIUM NONABOROHYD	1C	23H	9B	6N		131	.0000	648
TRIAMINO GUANIDINIUM DECABOROHYD	1C	26H	10B	8N		120	.0000	649
TRIAMINOMELAMINE	9H	3C	9N			550	.0589	650
TRIAZOETHANOL *2	2C	5H	3N	10		258	.0415	651
TRICALCIUM PHOSPHATE	80	3CA	2P			-5156		652
TRICYANO *3-BUTENE *1,1,1	7C	3H	3N			846	.0433	653
TRICYANO *3-BUTYNE *1,1,1	7C	3H	3N			1128	.0433	654
TRICYANOETHANOL *1,1,1	5C	3H	3N			807	.0430	655
TRICYANOETHYLENE	5C	1H	3N			1019	.0433	656

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TRICYANO TRIAZINE'S	6C	6N				1006	.0502	657
TRICYCLODECYL INEDIAMINE	10C	18H	2N			-173	.0390	658
TRIETHYLAMINE	15H	6C	1N			-667		659
TRIETHYLENEGLYCOLDINITRATE	12H	6C	2N	8O		-645	.0437	660
TRIFLUORCAPINE OXIDE	3F	1N	1O			-413	.0000	661
TRIFLUOROMETHYL HYPOFLUORITE	1C	4F	1O			-1733	.0000	662
TRIMETHYLAMINEBORANE	3C	12H	1B	1N		-468	.0296	663
TRIMETHYLENE AMINE	3C	12H	1AL	1N		-285	.0000	664
TRIMETHYLETANETRINITRATE	9H	5C	3N	9O		-397	.0557	665
TRANS-DIMETHYL-AZOTETRAZOLE	4C	6H	10N			975	.0000	666
TRINITRO-3-HYDROXYBUTANOL	4C	7H	3N	8O		-373	.0000	667
TRINITROETHYL NITRATE (TREN)	2C	2H	4N	9O		-132	.0596	668
TRINITROHYDROXYBUTYLACICACID	4C	5H	3N	9O		-672	.0000	669
TRINITROETHANE (NITROFORM)	1C	1H	3N	6O		-61	.0576	670
TRIS(DIFLUOROPHOSPHOROMETHANE)	1C	7F	3N			-281	.0563	671
TRIS (AMMONIA) DELTA OXANE (1-)	17O	22H	3N			-530	.0000	672
TRIS (DIFLUOROMINO) BUTANE	4C	7H	6F	3N		-273	.0433	673
TRIS (DIFLUOROMINO) FLUOROMETHANE	1C	7F	3N			-244	.0000	674
TRIS (DIFLUOROPHOSPHOROPROPANE	14H	9C	6N	3O	12F	-411	.0556	675
TUNGSTEN (PURE CRYSTALLINE)	1W					0	.6969	676
TUNGSTEN OXIDE	1W					-831		677
TURPENTINE	10H	10C				-118	.0290	678
UNSYM-DIFLUORUREA (UDFU)	1C	2H	2F	2N	1O	-705	.0000	679
UNSYM-DIPETHYLHYDRAZINE (UDMH)	7C	8H	2N			198	.0203	680
URANIUM	1U	-C	-C	-O	-O	0	.6751	681
URANIUM ALUMINUM (ALLOY)	2AL	1U				-76	.2939	682
URANIUM ALUMINUM (ALLOY)	3AL	1U				-105	.2461	683
URANIUM ALUMINUM (ALLOY)	4AL	1U				-129	.2163	684
UREA OXALATE	4C	10H	6O	4N		-1740		685
UREA	1C	4H	1O	2N		-1326	.0462	686
VANADIUM OXIDE	5O	2V				-2488		687
VITONA	17C	7H	13F			-1801	.0053	688
VITEL 207 (LEE)	35H	26C	10O			-729	.2240	689
VITON-TEFLON (1/3 MIXTURE)	22H	100C	176F			-1875	.0730	690
WATER	3H	1O				-3792	.0361	691
YELLOW IRON OXIDE	2H	4O	2FE			0		692
ZIRCONIUM	1ZR					0	.2311	693
ZIRCONIUM BORIDE	2B	12H				-634	.2197	694
ZIRCONIUM CARBIDE	1ZR	1C	-C	-O	-O	-436	.2430	695
ZIRCONIUM DIOXIDE	2O	12H				-680	.2200	696
ZIRCONIUM HYDRIDE	2H	12H				-444	.2024	697
						0		698
						0		699
						0		700
"S-02"	141C	704H	352O	141N		-2397	.0542	701
"S-06"	320C	624H	295O			-1145	.0523	702
ALUMINUM OXIDE	2AL	3O				-4000	.0670	703
AMMONIUM SULFATE	2N	2H	1S	4O		-2140	.0639	704
AMMONIUM PERCHLORATE	340H	340O	85N	65CL		-590	.0704	705
AMMONIATED COPPER NITRATE	1CU	4N	6O	6H	-O	630	.000	706
AMMONIATED COPPER NITRATE	1CU	6N	6O	12H	-O	769	.000	707
AMMONIATED COPPER NITRATE	1CU	8H	6O	16H	-O	822	.000	708
AMMONIATED ALUMINUM IODIDE	1AL	3I	1N	3H	-O	202	.000	709
AMMONIATED ALUMINUM IODIDE	1AL	3I	3N	9H	-O	434	.000	710
AMMONIATED ALUMINUM IODIDE	1AL	3I	5N	15H	-O	592	.000	711
AMMONIATED ALUMINUM IODIDE	1AL	3I	6N	18H	-O	622	.000	712
AMMONIATED ALUMINUM IODIDE	1AL	3I	7N	21H	-O	645	.000	713
AMMONIATED ALUMINUM IODIDE	1AL	3I	9N	27H	-O	676	.000	714
AMMONIATED ALUMINUM IODIDE	1AL	3I	10N	30H	-O	722	.000	715
AMMONIATED ALUMINUM IODIDE	1AL	3I	20N	60H	-O	762	.000	716
AMMONIATED BERYLLIUM IODIDE	1BE	2I	4N	12H	-O	642	.000	717
AMMONIATED BERYLLIUM IODIDE	1BE	2I	6N	16H	-O	697	.000	718
AMMONIATED BERYLLIUM IODIDE	1BE	2I	13N	39H	-O	792	.000	719
AMMONIATED MAGNESIUM IODIDE	1MG	2I	2N	6H	-O	500	.000	720
AMMONIATED CALCIUM IODIDE	1CA	2I	1N	3H	-O	507	.000	721
AMMONIATED CALCIUM IODIDE	1CA	2I	2N	6H	-O	570	.000	722

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AMMONIATED CALCIUM IODIDE	1CA	2I	0H	18H	-0	727	.0000	723
AMMONIATED CALCIUM IODIDE	1CA	2I	0H	24H	-0	735	.0000	724
AMMONIATED LITHIUM IODIDE	1LI	1I	1H	3H	-0	609	.0000	725
AMMONIATED LITHIUM IODIDE	1LI	1I	2H	6H	-0	691	.0000	726
AMMONIATED LITHIUM IODIDE	1LI	1I	3H	9H	-0	751	.0000	727
AMMONIATED LITHIUM IODIDE	1LI	1I	4H	12H	-0	799	.0000	728
AMMONIATED LITHIUM IODIDE	1LI	1I	5H	15H	-0	825	.0000	729
AMMONIATED LITHIUM IODIDE	2LI	2I	11H	33H	-0	417	.0000	730
AMMONIATED LITHIUM IODIDE	1LI	1I	7H	21H	-0	857	.0000	731
AMMONIUM CYANIDE	2N	4H	1C	-0	-0	0	.0000	732
ARGON	1AR	-0	-0	-0	-0	0	.0000	733
BARIUM NITRATE	1BA	2N	60	-0	-0	907	.0117	734
BARIUM PEROXIDE	1BA	2O	-0	-0	-0	289	.0179	735
BERYLLIUM NITRIDE	3BE	2N	-0	-0	-0	2404	.0000	736
CALCIUM CARBIDE	1CA	2C	-0	-0	-0	234	.0000	737
CALCIUM NITRATE	1CA	2N	60	-0	-0	1305	.0005	738
CALCIUM PEROXIDE	1CA	2O	-0	-0	-0	2105	.0000	739
CARBON (AMORPHOUS)	1C					917	.0037	740
CARBON MONOXIDE	1C	1O	-0	-0	-0	943	.0045	741
DECAHYDRONAPHTHALENE	18H	10C				-421	.0319	742
DIBUTYL TIN MALATE	25H	12C	40	15H		-931	.0520	743
DIMETHYL AMMON LITHIUM IODIDE	1LI	1I	4C	13H	1N	477	.0000	744
DIMETHYL AMMON LITHIUM IODIDE	1LI	1I	6C	19H	1N	473	.0000	745
DIMETHYL AMMON LITHIUM IODIDE	1LI	1I	10C	31H	1N	463	.0000	746
EKL-0510	19H	15C	1N	40		-188	.0444	747
ETHANETHIOL	2C	6H	1S	-0	-0	250	.0000	748
HC 434 VICTOR	75H	50C	10			134		749
HYDROGEN CYANIDE	1H	1C	1N	-0	-0	1154	.0032	750
HYDROGEN CYANIDE	1H	1C	1N	-0	-0	932	.0024	751
LEAD NITRATE (LBE)	2N	60	1PE			-324	.1637	752
LITHIUM HYDRIDE	1LI	1H	-0	-0	-0	2719	.0023	753
LP-205	416C	646H	850	875		-720	.0400	754
LP-31	314C	635H	1070	1215		-696	.0455	755
MAGNESIUM OXIDE	24C	648O				-3567	.1292	756
METHANE	1C	4H	-0	-0	-0	1115	.0000	757
MONO-BASIC LEAD ACETOXYLATE	14C	10H	90	2PH		-1900		758
NITROUS OXIDE	2N	1O	-0	-0	-0	443	.0071	759
OLJN2 (UFF =1.000000)	609H	540				0		760
OZONE	3O	-0	-0	-0	-0	708	.0077	761
P-QUINONEDIOSINE	434C	434H	1450	145N		-700	.0505	762
POLYMERIZED FORMALDEHYDE	2H	1C	10			-1343	.0509	763
USE SERIAL 53 FOR KCL04*****						0		764
POTASSIUM NITRATE	1K	1N	30	-0	-0	1165	.0076	765
POTASSIUM AMALGAM	1K	1H	-0	-0	-0	45	.0000	766
SILICONE	6H	2C	10	1SI		-1320	.0301	767
SODIUM NITRATE	1N	30	1NA			-1312	.0016	768
SODIUM BICARBONATE	1NA	1B	4H	-0	-0	1155	.0038	769
SODIUM HYDRIDE	1NA	1H	-0	-0	-0	571	.0050	770
SODIUM NITRATE	1NA	1N	30	-0	-0	1312	.0016	771
TEFLON	1C	2F				-1930	.0794	772
TITANIUM	1TI	-0	-0	-0	-0	0	.162	773
URANIUM	1U	-0	-0	-0	-0	0	.314	774
VITON A	256H	274C	342F			-1890	.0656	775
VITEL (LIEBOLD)	35H	28C	110			-1720	.0439	776
JPS (OLD, SEE MONT STEVENS)	16H	9C				-276	.0290	777
INFNA 82.8AC 14NO2 2.0H2O .7HF	4F	106H	185N	5350		-541	.0507	778
SUCROSE (TABLE SUGAR)	22H	12C	110			-1550	.0574	779
POLYMERIZED FORMALDEHYDE	2H	1C	10			-1343	.0509	780
ALUMINUM OXIDE	2AL	3O				-4000	.0670	781
EKL-0510	19H	15C	1N	40		-188	.0444	782
HC 434 VICTOR	75H	50C	10			134		783
LEAD (PURE CRYSTALLINE)	1PB					0	.4096	784
LEAD NITRATE (LBE)	2N	60	1PE			-324	.1637	785
VITON A	256H	274C	342F			-1890	.0656	786
CARBON BLACK	1C					0	.0037	787
DIBUTYL TIN MALATE	25H	12C	40	15H		-931	.0520	788

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(LFR LEE ORDERED THE CARD THAT USED TO BE HERE DESTROYED.)

TYPE (SI CLAIM)	103H	73L	1U				13	06332	789
POLYSULPHIDE LFC	120L	242H	42U	42S			-509	06455	791
CARBON SULPHIDE	4C	2N					1970	06320	792
CALCIUM FORMATE	2H	2L	4C	10A			-2409	06720	793
HELIUM	1HE						0	06012	794
POLYSULPHIDE LFC	120L	242H	42U	42S			509	06455	795
TETRAFLUORALTRIAZINE	4C	12H	0N				533	06472	796
AMMONIUM BICARBONATE (N15N204010)	15H	2N	4U	10C			-271	06939	797
CTBU (AKC ICKPG/MIAA PAPER)	579L	764H	22U	5N	1P		-342	06324	798
LAURYL METHACRYLATE	32H	17C	2U				-700	06314	799
CALIC ACID	2C	40	2H				-2195	06680	800
CALIC ACID DIHYDRATE	2C	60	0H				-2704	06547	801
ANTHRACENE	10H	14C					152	06451	802
DECACYLENE	15H	30C					117	06546	803
SILVER IODIDE	1AG	1I					-04	02049	804
SILVER OXIDE	2AG	1U					-32	02501	805
NITROGEN (GAS CUBS)	2N						0		806
SYFO	14H	11C	2N	10C	10F		-441	06542	807
PCDE	2H	3C	2N	10	2F		-125	06549	808
FEFO	6H	5C	4N	100	2F		-557	06575	809
N-BUTANE (GAS)	10H	4C					-517		810
SODIUM HYDROXIDE	1NA	10	1H				-2542	06709	811
NAPHTHALENE	10C	0H					184	06413	812
CARBON TETRAFLUORIDE (GAS)	1C	4F					-2505		813
BILL BURDETTE - PAT HALL FUELS							0		814
ISOBUTYLENE (USE 1054)	10C	14H					-12	06313	815
DECAHYDRONAPHTHALENE	15H	10C					-421	06319	816
TETRAHYDRONAPHTHALENE	12H	10C					-17	06354	817
METHYL NAPHTHALENE (1-)	10H	11C					4	06370	818
TH - (MEK)	20H	12C					-192	06334	819
SHELLDYNE H	124H	140C					107	06397	820
N-BUTYL BENZENE (PENSON)	10C	14H					-119	06315	821
N-BUTYL BENZENE (LANGE)	10C	14H					-139	06313	822
AMSCO 14CM SOLVENT	6C	12H					-437	06292	823
SHELLDYNE-BUTYLBENZENE (1-1)	291H	749C					84	06362	824
TETRALIN-DECALIN (70-30)	999H	726C					-135	06342	825
METHYLIN-TETRALIN (70-30)	106H	107C					2	06305	826
DECALIN-TETRALIN (20-20)	999H	526C					-339		827
THE FOLLOWING DATA WAS KINDLY PROVIDED BY ED LAPUITY OF NOS									
IT IS PREPARED FROM REPEATED HEAT OF COMBUSTION DATA									
1,1,1-TRINITRO-2-HYDROXYBUTYRACIC ACID	005H	009C	003A				-604		830
1,3,5-NITROXY-2-NITROAMINO-DIACETIC ACID	007H	005C	005A				-155		831
ZACYCLOHEXENE							0		832
1,1,1-TRINITRO-2-HYDROXYBUTANOIC ACID	007H	006C	003A				-373		833
1,2-BIS(DIFLUOROAMINO)-2-METHYLBUTANE	006H	002N	004F				-389		834
PROPANE							0		835
1-DIFLUOROAMINO-2,4,6-TRINITROBENZENE	002H	006C	004N	002F			19		836
1,1-DIMETHYL HYDRAZINE NITRATE	009H	003C	003A				-470		837
1,2-BIS(DIFLUOROAMINO)BUTANE	004C	002H	004F				-341		838
1,1,1-TRINITRO-2,4,6-BIS(DIFLUOROAMINO)BENZENE	007H	006C	005A	004F			-197		839
AMIONPENTANE							0		840
2-METHYL-5-VINYLTETRAZOLE ACRYLATE	541H	010C	041N				357		841
LIL ACID COPOLYMER(15:1)							0		842
2-METHYL-5-METHOXYETHYLETETRAZOLE	745H	057C	202N				-166		843
OLE							0		844
2-NITRO-5-HYDROXY-1,2,4-TRIAZOLE	002H	003C	004N				-238		845
LE							0		846
2,3-DIFLUOROAMINO-2-METHYLBUTANONE	010H	002H	004F				-356		847
NE							0		848
(2,2,2-FLUORO(1-NITROETHYL)ACRYLATE)	005H	006C	002N	004F			-609		849
LATE							0		850

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2,4-DINITROPHENOXY ETHANOL	002C	008H	0060	002N	-418	055
3-DIFLUOROANILINO-2,4,6-TRINITRO	007C	004H	0060	004N	-7	056
TOLUENE					0	057
XYLIDINE	003C	011H	001N		-144	058
2-FLUORO-2,3-DINITROETHANOL	002C	003H	0050	002N	-741	059
2-HYDROXY-4-(2-HYDROXY-3-METHACRYLOYL-2-ETHOXY-2-ETHOXY)-PROPYLPHOSPHONATE	002C	002H	0060		-722	060
2,2',4,4',6,6'-HEXANITROAZOBENZENE	004H	0120	008N		135	061
ZINE					0	062
2-METHYL-5-VINYLTETRAZOLE	004C	006H	004N		586	063
2-METHYL-5-VINYLTETRAZOLE/HYDROXY	004C	006H	0030	001N	252	064
OXY-ETHYL-METHACRYLATE COPOLYMER (10:1)					0	065
2,2-DINITRO-2-CHLOROETHANOL	002C	003H	0050	002N	-348	066
2,3-BUTANEDIOL	004C	010H	0020		-1445	067
5-HYDROXYETHYL-1-1-METHYL-TETRAHYDRO-2H-PYRIDIN-2-ONE	008H	0010	004N		7	068
ZOLE					0	069
5-NITROBARBITARIC ACID	175L	390H	3200	169N	-1625	070
5-AMINOTETRAZOLE NITRATE	001C	004H	0030	006N	130	071
5-AMINOTETRAZOLE PERCHLORATE	001C	004H	0040	005N	204	072
A COMMERCIAL FLUOROCARBON	249C	139H	0020	300F	-1858	073
A PARAFFINIC OIL	073C	124H			-367	074
A PHOSPHITED POLYALKYL POLYPHENYLENE SULFONE	109H	0040	000N		-388	075
A NAPHTHENIC TYPE OIL	073C	117H			-167	076
A SUBSTITUTED ACRYLONITRILE	013C	015H	0020	001N	-103	077
ACETYLTERT-BUTYL CITRATE	020C	034H	0000		-1097	078
ACRYLAMIDE	003C	005H	0010	001N	-753	079
ACRYLONITRILE	575C	609H	0080	169N	334	080
ADAMANTINE	017C	016H			-340	081
BISTETRAZOLE	002C	002H	008N		1093	082
BIS(2,2-PETHOXYETHOXY ETHYL ETHER)	0012C	022H	0050		-964	083
HER					0	084
BIS(2-FLUORO-2,2-DINITROETHYL)AMINE	004C	005H	0030	005N	-439	085
BIS(2-FLUORO-2,2-DINITROETHYL)NITRAMINE	004C	004H	0100	006N	-361	086
BIS(2-FLUORO-2,2-DINITROETHYL)NITROSAMINE	004C	004H	0090	006N	-521	087
BIS(2,2,2-TRINITROETHYL)SEBACALATE	002H	0160	006N		-409	088
BIS(2-FLUORO-2,2-DINITROETHYL)OXAMIDE	006C	006H	0100	006N	-645	089
BIS(2-FLUORO-2,2-DINITROETHYL)OXALATE	006C	004H	0120	004N	-792	090
CASTOR DIOL (HYDROXY NO.27)-2450590	111H	112H			-671	091
CARBOXY TERMINATED POLYBUTADIENE	105H	0010			117	092
CARBOXY TERMINATED POLYISOBUTYLENE	105H	0010			-450	093
CARBOXY TERMINATED POLYBUTADIENE	105H	0010			160	094
CARBOXY TERMINATED POLYBUTADIENE NITRILE	928H	0010	005N		-56	095
CARBOXY TERMINATED POLYBUTADIENE NITRILE	962H	005N			-143	096
CARBOXY TERMINATED POLYBUTADIENE NITRILE	103H	0190	030N		-29	097
CARBOXY TERMINATED POLYBUTADIENE NITRILE	999H	0130	034N		33	098
CARNAUBA WAX	067C	127H	0040		-460	099
CANDELLIA WAX	069C	122H	0030		-142	100
CUMENE HYDROPEROXIDE	062C	630H	0040		-471	101
DELFIN	334C	664H	0030		-1378	102
DIMETHOXYGLYCOLIME	002C	004H	0040	002N	-1060	103
DIETHYLENEGLYCOL DINITRATE	004C	008H	0070	002N	-500	104
DIETHYLENEGLYCOL MONOBUTYLETHYLENE	020H	0040			-1055	105

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ACETATE					0	921
DIETHYLENE GLYCOL DIMETHYL ETHER	0060	014H	0030		-1014	922
EM					0	923
DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL ESTER OF SEU63C	064H	0670			-293	924
BASIC AND MALIC ACIDS					0	925
DIMETHYLACETAMIDE	0040	009H	0010	001H	-810	926
DIOXANE	4420	074H	0370		-935	927
DIETHYLOXALATE	0060	010H	0040		-1324	928
DIBASIC LEAD PHTHALATE	0080	004H	0000	003PB	-292	929
DIETHYL PHTHALATE	0120	014H	0040		-810	930
DI-ISOBUTYL ACETATE	0170	032H	0040		-925	931
ETHANOLAMINE	0020	017H	0010	001H	-1986	932
ETHYLENEDIAMINE DIPERCHLORATE	0020	010H	0020	002N 002CL	-439	933
ETHYL ACRYLATE	0050	008H	0020		-877	934
ETHYL ACRYLATE ACRYLIC ACID	4950	726H	2040		-1007	935
ETHYL CYCLOHEXANE	0030	016H			-451	936
GUANIDINIUM-5-NITRAMINOTETRAZOLE	0020	007H	0020	009N	58	937
GUANIDINIUM NITRATE	0010	008H	0030	004H	-750	938
HEXAMETRNITRATE	0060	011H	0090	003N	-423	940
HYDROXYLAMMONIUM NITRATE	0040	0040	002N		-843	941
HYDROXYLAMMONIUM PERCHLORATE	0040	0050	0010L		-496	942
HYDROXY TERMINATED POLYBUTADIENE	0070	006H	0010	004N	-116	943
NE NITRILE					0	944
HYDROGENATED HYDROXYTERMINATED	0070	120H	0027		-295	945
/POLYBUTADIENE					0	946
HYDROCARBON OIL	0010	002H			-756	947
HYDROXY TERMINATED POLYBUTADIENE	0070	110H	0060		-30	948
NE					0	949
HYDROXYETHYL METHACRYLATE	0060	010H	0030		-1153	950
ISOPROPYLLAMMONIUM NITRATE	0070	010H	0030	002N	-813	951
ISODECYL PEGALGONATE	0190	036H	0020		-714	952
LEAD-4,4-DIACETONIDE SALICYLATE	0190	016H	0030	002N 001PB	-709	953
LOW ACETYL CELLULOSE ACETATE	4230	572H	2570		-1275	954
METHANOL	0010	004H	0010		-1773	955
METHOXY-DI-(BUTOXYDIETHYLENE	0020	111H	0120		-1229	956
LYCOL)					0	957
MELAMINE	0060	006H	0060		-165	958
MERCAPTO TERMINATED POLYBUTADIENE	0070	004H	0040	001N	47	959
ENE NITRILE					0	960
MONOMETHYLHYDRAZINE NITRATE	0010	007H	0030	003N	-565	961
N1,N1,0-TRIS(2-FLUORO-2,2-DIINO	0070	0140	007H	003F	-568	962
TRIOETHYL)-CARBAMATE					0	963
NITROSTARCH	0090	075H	1010	025N	-613	964
N-FLUORO-N-BUTYLNITRAMINE	0040	009H	0020	002N 001F	-288	965
N-FLUORO-SEC-BUTYLNITRAMINE	0040	009H	0020	002N 001F	-279	966
N-FLUORO-TERT-BUTYLNITRAMINE	0040	009H	0020	002N 001F	-225	967
N-BUTYL ACRYLATE	0070	012H	0020		-799	968
NONFUNCTIONAL POLYBUTADIENE	0040	006H			88	969
NONFUNCTIONAL POLYBUTADIENE	0040	006H			25	970
N,N,N'-TRIFLUOROHXANEAMIDINE	0060	011H	002N	003F	-307	971
PETROLATUM (TECHNICAL)	0710	131H			-325	972
PETROLEUM JELLY	0720	130H			-161	973
PLASTICIZER (ESTER OF FATTY ACID	0060	126H	0060		-615	974
DS)					0	975
POLYETHYLENE (PELLETS)	0020	004H			-478	976
POLYETHYLENE (FILM)	0020	004H			-491	977
POLYETHYLENE GLYCOL	0020	004H	0010		-1050	978
POLYETHYLENE POLYPHENYLISOCYANATE	0060	0010	001H		-276	979
NATE					0	980
POLYOXYETHYLENE SORBITAN MONOL	0030	103H	0190		-1132	981
LAURITE					0	982
POLYPROPYLENE FILM	0070	006H			-471	983
POLYETHYLENEAMMONIUM NITRATE	0070	007H	1990	131H	-675	984
POLYVINYLPIRROLIDINE	0070	700H	1990	003H	-331	985
POLYPROPYLENE GLYCOL	0020	100H	0170		-1007	986

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POLYTETRAMETHYLENEETHER GLYCOL	0340	114H	0100						-51A		997
POLY-1,4-BUTYLENE GLYCOL	0340	114H	0100						-701		998
POLYGLYCRYL ACRYLATE	0650	051H	1400						10		999
POLYBUTENE-6	0720	141H							-315		999
POLYBUTADIENE DIOL	0730	110H	0050						00		991
POLYBUTADIENE ACRYLONITRILE	006570	034H	0170	072H					314		992
POLYMER											993
POLYBUTADIENE ACRYLONITRILE	006540	041H	0040	089H					156		994
POLYMER									0		995
POLYBUTADIENE ACRYLONITRILE	006640	001H	0080	066H					132		996
POLYMER									0		997
PYROMELLITIC DIANHYDRIDE	0170	042H	0000						-1140		998
Sorbitol Pentanitrate	0760	009H	0100	005H					-463		999
TETRAMETHYLAMMONIUM NITRATE	2930	071H	2200	147H					-624		1000
TETRACYANOETHYLENE	0050	004H							1133		1001
TETRAETHYLAMMONIUM NITRATE	0070	025H	0000	002H					-600		1002
TRINITROFLUOROMETHANE	0070	0060	003H	001H					-311		1003
TRINITROCHLOROMETHANE	0070	0060	003H	001H					-30		1004
TRINITROBROMOMETHANE	0070	0060	003H	001H					-14		1005
TRINITROETHANE	0070	001H	0020	003H					-106		1006
TRIMETHYLAMMONIUM NITRATE	0030	010H	0030	002H					-670		1007
TRITHYLENE GLYCOL DINITRATE	0060	012H	0050	002H					-654		1008
TRIMETHYLOLPROPANE	0060	014H	0030						-1330		1009
TRIETHYLAMINE	0060	015H	001H						-490		1010
TRIETHYL CITRATE	0120	020H	0070						-1291		1011
TRIS(1-(2-ETHYL)-AZIRIDINYL)AMINE	00210	027H	0030	003H					-104		1012
TRINE									0		1013
TRINITROETHYL DINITROXYETHYL NITRATE	00640	006H	0110	006H					-75		1014
TRINE									0		1015
STEAM	2H	10							-2208		1016
FUG	065H	14H	2310	5AH					-32		1017
PROPYLENE	20	0H							116		1018
NITROGEN GAS	2H								0		1019
NIELSEN COMPOUND	170	26H	4H						-104		1020
NO2 (GAS)	1H	20							174		1021
IRON PENTACARBONYL	1FE	50	50						267		1022
RP-1 (RPL)	145H	1000							-361		1023
CESIUM NITRATE	1CS	1A	30						-625	.1351	1024
TNT	70	3H	60	5H					79	.0597	1025
NUS365	520	470H	7200	161H					-1421	.0500	1026
OTTO II	4710	070H	5520	155H					-696	.0452	1027
NUS 263	540	429H	3070	159H					-1570	.0501	1028
OXSOL II	096H	4140	105H	650L					-934	.0617	1029
OXSOL I	370H	4100	100H	700L					-1001	.0618	1030
BFOXINE (GAS)	20P								46		1031
HYDROGEN BROMIDE (GAS)	1H	15H							-10P		1032
OTTO II	2740	526H	3000	94H					-696	.0452	1033
DECABORANE A	100	16H	2H						-1198		1034
DECABORANE B	205	10E	10H						-624		1035
PITETRAZOLE	20	3H	2H						797		1036
MOLYBDENUM TRIOXIDE	100	30							-1253		1037
BROMOTRIFLUOROMETHANE	10	16H	0F						-1301		1038
TRNE6	30	60	0H	7H					-63	.0704	1039
ETNEV	50	130	6H	0H					-187	.0673	1040
BENZOTRIPOXANE (BTF)	60	60	0H						571	.0606	1041
AMMONIUM TRINITROIMIDAZOLE (AT I)	30	60	0H	0H					-73	.0662	1042
THICKOL TP-M-3314 (NO FE)	760H	0520	2310	105H	03CL	16S			-135	.0549	1043
AMMONIUM BIFLUORIDE (AF+LIU HF)	5H	1H	2F						-2189		1044
N2O4 (NTU NISL)	2H	40							-51	.0517	1045
NORMAL HEXYL CARBORANE	20	24H	100						-394	.0379	1046
FC POLYMER (O, NEILL)	90	260	1H	42H					-1275	.0419	1047
F17-47 (SIEG)	100	50	16H						-1240	.0444	1048
SYLGARD	151	10	0H	20					-1800		1049
MITCO F17-47 (JOS)	100	50	16H						-1310	.0430	1050
DIMER ACID/EPICLOROS NEW BINDER	950	174H	150						-500	.0343	1051
R45 HTPB (UTC)	901H	0340	60						5	.0316	1052

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DI ISU CYANATE (DUI)	55C	72H	2N	20	-354	.0315	1053
ISOBUTYLENE	17C	16H			-124	.0315	1054
N,N-DINITROSO PENTAMETHYLENETET	5C	10H	2N	20	309	.0545	1055
RAMINE					0		1056
HYDRAZINE DICHLORIDE (JOS)	2C	10H	2N		-502	.0343	1057
HTPB/CUMARATIVE (JOS)	656C	970H	5N	130	-492	.0329	1058
TRINITROETHYL CHLOROCARBONATE	9C	8H	12N	200	-250	.0304	1059
SHELL EPCW 015	21C	24H	4C		-327	.0349	1060
ALUMINUM TRIOXIDE TRIHYDRATE	2AL	60	2H		-3434	.0374	1061
LITHIUM FERROXIDE	2LI	20			-3307	.0333	1062
AMMONIUM 5-NITRAMINOTETRAZOLE	1C	7H	5N	20	222	.0532	1063
A TETRAZOLE POLYURETHANE	999H	523C	1230	243N	-390	.0310	1064
R45	061C	999H	1N	90	40	.0325	1065
NGA (LT)	545C	940H	1590		-1066	.0374	1066
ZL 320	060C	909H	22N	900	-579	.0373	1067
IP81	12C	18H	2N	20	-501	.0324	1068
ERL0510	15C	19H	1N	40	-107	.0435	1069
CASTOR OIL	62C	111H	9C		-626	.0340	1070
AN	4H	2N	30		-1065	.0623	1071
ADMG	149C	516H	214N	2430	-1272	.0623	1072
NG	1C	4H	4N	20	-212	.0620	1073
TAGN	1C	9H	7N	30	-84	.0509	1074
GN	1C	6H	4N	30	-758	.0519	1075
GLYOXAL HYDRAZINE POLYMER	2C	2H	2N		275	.0352	1076
DHTT	4C	10H	10N		647	.0572	1077
HEXANITROBENZENE	6C	6N	120		12	.0717	1078
MANGANESE	1MN				0	.2599	1079
PEG4000 (CARBOWAX)	2C	4H	10		-1058	.0635	1080
BITRETRAZOLE	2C	2H	9N		725		1081
CHROMIUM CARBONYL JAX78/5168	1CR	6C	60		-1170		1082
MOLYBDENUM CARBONYL JAX78/5168	1MO	6C	60		-889		1083
TUNGSTEN CARBONYL JAX78/5168	1W	6C	60		-645		1084
SODIUM AZIDE +TEFLON (STOICH)	1C	6N	2F	2NA	-478		1085
CATOCENE	27C	32H	2FE		115	.0414	1086
GE-RTV-615/A+B	2C	6H	15I	10	-1888	.0372	1087
HTPB (AFAPL VARIANT)	654C	988H	2N	200	123	.0332	1088
CHROMIUM OCTOATE	1CR	24C	45H	60	-506	.0361	1089
F1780	160C	255H	100C		-1297	.0433	1090
HMPI	8C	12H	20	2N	-717	.0375	1091
HC434	669C	999H	1N	130	-16	.0327	1092
MNA	7C	8H	2N	20	-49	.0433	1093
MAR 658	40C	46H	80		-696	.0419	1094
PCPC240	564C	999H	2170		-1393	.0395	1095
PCP0301	564C	999H	2170		-1393	.0396	1096
PAPI	224C	155H	270	27N	-202	.0446	1097
POLYMEG 1000	4C	8H	10		-874	.0355	1098
POLYMEG 2000	4C	8H	10		-874	.0354	1099
POLYSTYRENE	8C	8H			106	.0379	1100
R-18	624C	999H	3740		-1364	.0326	1101
TATB	6C	6N	60	6H	-143	.0698	1102
R45M	667C	999H	50		-30	.0433	1103
STABOXOL P	13C	10H	2N		-41	.0379	1104
TEDGN	6C	12H	80	2N	-645	.0480	1105
THERMAX	1C				0	.0704	1106
LACQUER NITROCELLULOSE	600C	774H	226N	9520	-663	.0599	1107
HYLENE W (HF ESTIMATED)	15C	22H	2N	20	-150	.0306	1108
CSH10N14C0 (NEED)	5C	10H	14N	80	2479		1109
GLYCIDYL AZIDE	3C	7H	10	3N	564	.0470	1110
LEAD STYPHMATE	1PB	6C	3H	3N	-205	.1091	1111
CALCIUM CHROMATE	1CA	1C	40		-2111	.1044	1112
BARIUM CHROMATE	1BA	1C	40		-1347	.1625	1113

Appendix G

PEP AUXILIARY PROGRAM

In theory, the thermodynamic data for the combustion species could be put onto a magnetic tape and the SEARCH subroutine of the propellant program made to digest this information. In practice, it was decided to "predigest" this information with an auxiliary program, which is called PEPAUX. There are several reasons for this other than the fact that binary rather than a BCD tape may be produced. These will become apparent as the description progresses.

PEPAUX consists of a somewhat small program deck followed by two sets of input cards. The first set contains Holerith information and is somewhat permanent. Since this first may be considered part of the program deck, it will not be described in detail except to note that at present it contains 74 cards and that the first 47, which contain element names, may be permuted in any order. However, the order determines the precedence of the element in the molecular names. Hence, if H precedes C, methane will be denoted H4C; otherwise it will be denoted CH4. As can be suspected from this, PEPAUX generates automatically the Holerith names of all combustion species.

The second and main part of the input to PEPAUX is the thermodynamic data for the combustion species. This contains three card sets for as many species as desired. The first card is a species identification card, and the second two contain the data itself. The number of cards in this group is $3n + 1$, where n is the number of species. An extra, blank card is placed at the end to signal the end of the input deck.

The identification card contains the molecular composition of the pertinent species and phase. The composition consists of as many information pairs as there are elements in the species. The information pairs begin in column 48 and repeat the format (A2,I2). The first part is the atomic symbol commonly used by chemists; the second is the number of such atoms in the molecules. For example, AL1CL3 designates $AlCl_3$. The phase of the species also appears on this card in column 36. Other information on this card, such as name and molecular weight, is not processed.

The two data cards which follow have a format compatible with the JANNAF thermochemical data in floating point form as follows:

FIRST CARD L_1 (end in 13) L_2 (end in 26) L_3 (end in 39) L_4 (end in 52)
 SECOND CARD L_5 (end in 13) L_6 (end in 26) L_7 (end in 39) L_8 (end in 52)

where

$$C_p = L_1 + L_2\theta + L_3\theta^2 + L_4\theta^3 + L_5\theta^{-2}$$

L_6 is the integration constant for total enthalpy (kcal/mole)

L_7 is the integration constant for entropy (cal/mole/ $^\circ K$)

θ is $T/1000$

(L_8 is the heat of formation and is not used.)

More thermodynamic data is permitted to follow the blank card. Another format is used for the second group of thermodynamic data, which is described in both NAVWEPS 7043 and NAVWEPS 7609. It will not be repeated here, especially since the JANAF fits have become generally accepted. Some remarks on PEPAUX operation follow.

PEPAUX not only generates Holerith names for each combustion species but also adds the symbol \$ when the species is solid and the symbol * when it is liquid. Plus and minus signs are added for ionic species. However, only the leading six symbols are available on the output tape for the equilibrium program.

PEPAUX reorders the species so that gases come first, and condensed species follow on the output tape. This saves computing time when the equilibrium program utilizes this tape.

PEPAUX automatically deletes and edits. Species which are repeated are deleted and noted in the output. This provides a method of updating the thermo data files. Newer data is simply placed in front. This way, older data in back is deleted. If the input deck becomes too large, the redundant data can easily be removed by studying the previous PEPAUX output.

Logical tape 12 is written by PEPAUX and the plastic ring is removed. It is used by the equilibrium program until an updating effort is required of PEPAUX.

If one is using thermodynamic data supplied by NWC, the following peculiarities should be noted. The symbols U1, U2, U3, U4 and U5 are fictional elements that have the same data (except atomic number internally) as Be, B, Mg, Al, and C. Since only elementary species appear, this allows one to consider problems in which these elements do not burn. If one wants to know what happens if 10% of his aluminum does not burn, he inputs 90% of his aluminum as Al and 10% as U4.

The JANAF data was fit by Howard Shomate at NWC and supplied to Harold Prophet at Dow Chemical for further distribution. Shomate was not always satisfied with the fit and sometimes spliced two fits (over different temperature regimes) together. In these cases three groups of three cards appear for a single gaseous species. The first is the single fit and is ignored by PEPAUX, which picks up the better fit represented by the two regimes on the following six cards.

The PEPAUX program and input follow.

```

-ASG AX CRUISE*PEPAUX//21734
-USE 12. CRUISE*PEPAUX
-ASG T A.F2//256
-USE 28.A
-ASG T B.F2//256
-USE 29.B
-FOR IS PEPAUX,PEPAUX/A
COMMON /PAUX/ JE(101), HI(101,2), IN(1,1), HK(50,2), KN(50), JN(7)
C UNIVAC 1108 VERSION, FORTRAN IV
1,JE(7), OUT(22), SPEC(5), IS(5), PARA(20),REDUND(2,777), JD, NJD
INTEGER S
1 FORMAT (14I3, 12X, I1, 15X, I1)
2 FORMAT (I2, 2A1, I1)
3 FORMAT (2A1, I1)
4 FORMAT (A1, I1)
5 FORMAT (I8, 2A6, I6)
6 FORMAT (1H 3I5, 2X, A6)
754 FORMAT (7(F3.0,1X,A6), 12/ E12.0,F6.0,E12.0)
10 FORMAT (15HOREDUNDANCY IN 2A6)
REWIND 28
REWIND 29
DO 11 I = 1,97
11 READ (5,3) IE(I), HI(I,1), HI(I,2), IN(I)
DO 12 I = 1,22
12 READ (5,4) HK(I,1), HK(I,2), KN(I)
DO 13 I = 1,5
13 READ (5,5) SPEC(I), IS(I)
CALL BUFFER (1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0)
HI(98,1) = SPEC(4)
HI(99,1) = SPEC(5)
HI(98,2) = HK(I,1)
HI(99,2) = HK(I,2)
CALL SHOJAN
CALL NONJAN
LIM = JD + NJD
DO 110 K = 1,2
REWIND 28
REWIND 29
DO 108 I = 1,LIM
READ (29,8) KHASE, REDUND(1,I), REDUND(2,I),S
READ (23) (J(I,L), JE(L), L = 1,7)
102 READ (28) (PARA(L), L = 1,9)
103 READ (28) (PARA(L), L = 10,18)
WRITE (6,6666) KHASE, REDUND(1,I), REDUND(2,I), (JN(L), JE(L),
1 L = 1,7), (PARA(L), L = 1,18),S
6666 FORMAT (I5, 2A6, 9X, 14I3/ 9E13.4/9E13.4, I5)
IF (I .LE. JD) GO TO 107
IF (K .EQ. 2) GO TO 107
104 LII = I-1
IF (JE(I) .EQ. 55) GO TO 107
DO 105 J = 1,LII
IF (REDUND(1,J) - REDUND(1,I)) 105,106,105
106 IF (REDUND(2,J) - REDUND(2,I)) 105,109,105
105 CONTINUE
107 GO TO (50,55), K
50 IF (KHASE - 1) 108,51,108
51 CALL BUFFER (2,KHASE,S,REDUND(1,I), JN, JE, PARA)
GO TO 108
55 IF (KHASE-1) 108,108,51
109 WRITE (6,10)REDUND(1,I), REDUND(2,I)
108 CONTINUE
110 CONTINUE
KHASE = -1
CALL BUFFER (3,KHASE,S,REDUND(1,I), JN, JE, PARA)
CALL KINDAT
END FILE 12

```

```

REWIND 12
WRITE (6,6420)
6420 FORMAT (29H) PPAUX WORKED SUCCESSFULLY.)
CALL EXIT
END
1040
1050
-FOR,IS SHOJAN,SHOJAN/A
SUBROUTINE SHOJAN
C . . . SUBROUTINE TO DIGEST JANAF DATA AS FITTED BY HOWARD SHOMATE.
COMMON /PAUX/ IE(101), HI(101,2), IN(101), HK(50,2), KN(50), JN(7)
1,JE(7), OUT(22), SPEC(5), IS(5), PARA(20),REDUND(2,7777), JD, NJD
DIMENSION CRAZE(3)
DATA (CRAZE(I), I = 1,3) / 1HC, 1HG, 1HL /
DIMENSION HOL(5), ELM(6,2), NA(6)
INTEGER S,SA
1 FORMAT (5A6, 5X, A1, 11X, 6(2A1, 12), 1X, 16)
2 FORMAT (18, 12A1, 16)
3 FORMAT (4(F13.0), F5.0, 3X, F5.0, 8X, 15)
4 FORMAT (7HOMIX UP 219)
JD = 0
JN(7) = 0
101 READ (5,1) (HOL(I),I=1,5), PHASE, ((ELM(I,J),J=1,2),NA(I),I=1,6),S
102 IFIRST = 0
109 DO 11 I = 1,18
11 OUT(I) = SPEC(I)
IF (NA(I) .EQ. 0) RETURN
C . . . IF NO ATOM COUNT, SHOJAN IS FINIISHED.
JD = JD + 1
INDEX = 1
DO 9 I = 1,7
JN(I) = 0.
9 JE(I) = 0.
DO 17 I = 1,99
DO 16 J = 1,6
C . . . COMPARE HOLERITH WITH PERIODIC TABLE.
IF (HI(I,1) .NE. ELM(J,1)) GO TO 16
K = NA(J)
IF (I .GE. 98) GO TO 12
IF (HI(I,2) .NE. ELM(J,2)) GO TO 16
OUT(INDEX) = HI(I,1)
OUT(INDEX+1) = HI(I,2)
INDEX = INDEX + IN(I)
OUT(INDEX) = HK(K,1)
OUT(INDEX+1) = HK(K,2)
INDEX = INDEX + KN(K)
JN(J) = K
JE(J) = IE(I)
GO TO 17
C . . . ATTACH CHARGE APPENDAGES.
12 DO 13 L = 1,K
OUT(INDEX) = ELM(J,L)
13 INDEX = INDEX + 1
JN(J) = K
JE(J) = 0
IF (I .EQ. 98) JN(J) = -K
GO TO 17
16 CONTINUE
17 CONTINUE
IF (JE(I) .NE. 0) GO TO 18
OUT(2) = OUT(1)
OUT(1) = 1HE
C . . . ATTACH PHASE IDENTIFICATION APPENDAGE.
18 KHAZE = 2
IF (PHASE .EQ. CRAZE(1)) OUT(INDEX) = SPEC(2)
IF (PHASE .EQ. CRAZE(2)) KHAZE = 1
IF (PHASE .EQ. CRAZE(3)) OUT(INDEX) = SPEC(3)
WRITE (29,2) KHAZE, (OUT(I), I = 1,12), S

```

```

WRITE (28) (JN(I), JE(I), I = 1,7)
87 READ (5,3) A,B,C,D,TL,TU,SA
   IF (S.NE.SA) WRITE (6,4) S,SA
   READ (5,3) E,F,G,H,TL,TU,SA
   IF (S.NE.SA) WRITE (6,4) S,SA
   READ (5,1) (HOL(I), I=1,5), PHASE, ((ELM(I),J=1,2),NA(I), I=1,6),S
   IF (S.NE.SA) GO TO 89
   IF (PHASE.NE.CRAZE(2)) GO TO 89
   IF (IFIRST.NE.0) GO TO 88
   IFIRST = 1
   GO TO 87
88 WRITE (28) A,B,C,D,E,F,G,TL,TU
   READ (5,3) A,B,C,D,TL,TU,SA
   IF (S.NE.SA) WRITE (6,4) S,SA
   READ (5,3) E,F,G,H,TL,TU,SA
   IF (S.NE.SA) WRITE (6,4) S,SA
   WRITE (28) A,B,C,D,E,F,G,TL,TU
   GO TO 101
89 WRITE (28) A,B,C,D,E,F,G,TL,TU
   WRITE (28) A,B,C,D,E,F,G,TL,TU
   GO TO 102
END
-FOR,IS CONVER,CONVER/A
SUBROUTINE CONVER (PARA, A,B,C,D,E,F,G,TL,TU)
C . . . . SUBROUTINE TO CONVERT OLD PARAMETRIC FORMS TO NEW PARAMETRIC FORMS.
DIMENSION PARA(20)
A = PARA(3)
B = PARA(4)*1000.
C = 0.
D = 0.
E = PARA(5)/1000000.
F = PARA(1) + PARA(2) - PARA(3)*3000. - PARA(4)*4500000.
1 + PARA(5)/3000.
F = F/1000.
G = PARA(6) - PARA(3)*ALOG(3000.) - PARA(4)*3000.
1 + PARA(5)/4500000. + ALOG(1000.)
TL = PARA(7)
TU = PARA(8)
RETURN
END
-FOR,IS NONJAN,NONJAN/A
SUBROUTINE NONJAN
C . . . . THIS SUBROUTINE PROCESSES NON JANAF TYPE DATA ACCORDING TO DOW
C . . . . AND OLD NOTS (NAVWEPS 7043) FORMATS.
COMMON /PAUX/ IE(101), HI(101,2), IN(101), HK(50,2), KN(50), JN(7)
1,JE(7), OUT(22), SPEC(5), IS(5), PARA(20),REDUND(2,777), JD, NJD
DATA ELECT/ 6HEEEEE /
1 FORMAT (14I3, 12X, 11, 15X, 11)
2 FORMAT (18, 12A1, 16)
6 FORMAT (4E13,0)
7 FORMAT (6E9,6,2F6,0,11)
NJD = 0
DO 99 LIM = 1,777
DO 98 I = 1,18
98 OUT(I) = SPEC(1)
READ (5,1)(JN(I), JE(I), I = 1,7), LEVEL,KHASE
IF (JN(1).EQ.0) GO TO 100
C . . . . IF NO ATOM COUNT,SKIP OUT.
NJD = NJD + 1
29 IF (KHASE) 30,31,30
30 READ (5,6) A, B, C, D, E, F, G
TL = 298.
TU = 6000.
JAN = 1
GO TO 32
31 READ (5,7)(PARA(I), I = 1,8),KHASE,(PARA(I),I = 9,16)

```

0120
0130
0240
0250
0260
0270
0290
0310
0320
0330

```

JAN = 2
32 INDEX = 1
DO 17 I = 1,97
DO 16 J = 1,7
KK = J
IF (JN(J)) 14,17,14
14 IF (IE(I) - JE(J)) 16,15,16
15 OUT(INDEX) = HI(I,1)
OUT(INDEX+1) = HI(I,2)
INDEX = INDEX + IN(I)
K = JN(J)
OUT(INDEX) = HK(K,1)
OUT(INDEX+1) = HK(K,2)
INDEX = INDEX + KN(K)
GO TO 17
16 CONTINUE
17 CONTINUE
OUT(INDEX) = SPEC(KHASE)
INDEX = INDEX + IS(KHASE)
IF (JE(1) .NE. 0) GO TO 23
IF (INDEX .NE. 1) GO TO 18
OUT(INDEX) = ELECT
INDEX = 2
18 IAB = ABS(JN(1))
IF (JN(1)) 19,23,21
19 DO 20 I = 1,IAB
OUT(INDEX) = SPEC(4)
20 INDEX = INDEX + IS(4)
GO TO 23
21 DO 22 I = 1,IAB
OUT(INDEX) = SPEC(5)
22 INDEX = INDEX + IS(5)
23 IL = MIN0(INDEX-6,6)
IL = 1
IU = IL + 1
WRITE (29,2) KHASE, (OUT(I), I = 1L, IU), NJD
WRITE(28) (JN(L), JE(L), L = 1,7)
IF (JAN .EQ. 2) CALL CONVER (PARA(1),A,B,C,D,E,F,G,TL,TU)
WRITE (28) A,B,C,D,E,F,G,TL,TU
IF (JAN .EQ. 2) CALL CONVER (PARA(9),A,B,C,D,E,F,G,TL,TU)
WRITE (28) A,B,C,D,E,F,G,TL,TU
99 CONTINUE
100 RETURN
END
-FOR:IS KINDAT,KINDAT/A
SUBROUTINE KINDAT
C . . . THIS SUBROUTINE READS IN CHEMICAL KINETIC AND COLLISION CROSS
C . . . SECTION DATA FOR MORE ADVANCED VERSIONS OF THE THERMOCHEMICAL
C . . . PROGRAM.
DIMENSION PARA(20)
REAL JUMP
554 FORMAT (7(F3.0,1X,A6), 12/ E12.0,F6.0,E12.0)
DO 209 I = 1,1000
HEAD (5,554) (PARA(K), K = 1,14),LBJ,BUMP,JUMP,HJUMP
IF (LBJ .NE. 1) GO TO 556
BUMP = -BUMP
556 WRITE (12) (PARA(K), K = 1,14), BUMP, HJUMP, JUMP
IF (PARA(1) .EQ. 0.) GO TO 210
209 CONTINUE
210 CONTINUE
DO 219 I = 1,1000
READ (5,555) VA, VB, VC
WRITE (12) VA, VB, VC
IF (VA .EQ. 3.) GO TO 220
219 CONTINUE
220 CONTINUE

```

```

555 FORMAT (F4.0, A6, E10.0)
RETURN
END
-FOR, IS BUFFER, BUFFER/A
SUBROUTINE BUFFER (IW, PHASE, S, REDUND, JN, JE, PARA)
DIMENSION BIN(20,35), JE(7), JN(7), PARA(18)
IF (IW.EQ. 1) GO TO 11
I=I+1
BIN(I,1) = PHASE
GO TO(11,21,31), IW
11 REWIND 12
I = 0
GO TO 99
21 BIN(I,2) = REDUND
BIN(I,3) = S
DO 31 J = 1,7
K = 3 + 2*(J-1)
BIN(I,K+1) = JN(J)
31 BIN(I,K+2) = JE(J)
DO 41 J = 1,8
41 BIN(I,J+17) = PARA(J)
IF (PHASE .LT. 0.) GO TO 51
IF (I .LT. 20) GO TO 99
I = 0
51 WRITE (12) ((BIN(J,K), K = 1,35), J = 1,20)
99 RETURN
END
-XQT
3LI2
11NA2
19K 1
37R82
55CS2
87FR2
48E2
12MG2
20CA2
58SR2
56BA2
88RA2
58 1
19AL2
21SC2
39Y 1
57LA2
89AG2
95U52
96U12
97U22
98U32
99U42
22T12
23V 1
24CR2
25MN2
26FE2
27CO2
28NI2
29CU2
30ZN2
31GA2
32GE2
40ZR2
41CB2
47MO2
43TC2

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44RU2
45RH2
46PD2
47AG2
48CD2
49IN2
50SN2
58CE2
59PR2
60ND2
61PM2
62SM2
63EU2
64GD2
65TB2
66DY2
67HO2
68ER2
69TU2
70YB2
71LU2
72HF2
73TA2
74W 1
75RE2
76OS2
77IR2
78PT2
79AU2
80HG2
81TL2
82PB2
90TH2
91PA2
92U 1
93NP2
145I2
6C 1
83B12
51SB2
33AS2
15P 1
7N 1
1H 1
84PO2
52TE2
34SE2
165 1
80 1
89AT2
53I 1
35BR2
17CL2
9F 1
2HE2
10NE2
18AR2
36KR2
54XE2
0
2 1
3 1
4 1
5 1
6 1
7 1

Appendix H

LISTING OF PEP PROGRAM

```

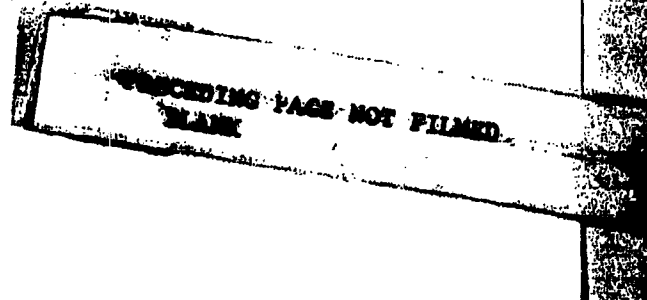
SUBROUTINE ADJUST
COMMENT.  ADJUSTS GRAM ATOM-BALANCE ERRORS BY MODIFYING THE BASIS.
CALLED BY DEFIQJ
COMMON A(12,12), MR(20), AMAT(10,12), JAT(12), ASPEC(12), IN, IS,
IFIE(10,6), IE(10,6), ALP(12), W27, N, BLOK(10,5), DM(10), RHO(10),
ZISERI(10), WAT(10), W(6), W43, IG, NP, VNT(20,1), W47, NAMF, SER
COMMON /BRIUM/ TL(200,2), TU(200,2), W(200), VNU(200,12), QA,
ITAU, H(200), SD(200), Y(200), JC, IR(200,2), DMU(200), VLNK(200),
ZIOJ(12), PA(200,2), RR(200,2), PC(200,2), RD(200,2), RE(200,2),
IRF(200,2), CH(200,2), JM, W48, CP, FN, C(12,200), SPECIE(200)
DIMENSION EP(12), X(12)
DO 1 I = 1,IS
EP(I) = ALP(I)
DO 1 J = 1,N
1 EP(I) = EP(I) - C(I,J)*VNT(J)
DO 2 K = 1,IS
X(K) = 0.
DO 2 I = 1,IS
2 X(K) = X(K) + A(I,K)*EP(I)
DO 3 K = 1,IS
J = IOJ(K)
3 VNT(J) = VNT(J) + X(K)
77 FORMAT (1P 12E10.7)
IF (MR(16) .EQ. 0) GO TO 99
WRITE (6,77) (ALP(J), J = 1,IS)
WRITE (6,77) (EP(J), J = 1,IS)
WRITE (6,77) (X(J), J = 1,IS)
99 RETURN
END

```

```

SUBROUTINE BOOST(W43,SSI)
COMMENT.  COMPUTES DRAG FREE BOOST VELOCITIES FROM IMPULSE AND DENSITY.
C IF NOT DESIRED, DELETE THE CALL IN SUBROUTINE DESIGN.
DIMENSION W42(20), W44(20)
DATA JM/18 /
DATA (W42(I), I = 1,18)/5.,10.,15.,25.,30.,55.,60.,69.,71.,88.,
1 100.,150.,175.,200.,300.,1000.,3000.,5000. /
227 FORMAT(/6(F5.0,1H/F6.0)/6(F5.0,1H/F6.0)/6(F6.0,1H/F5.0))
234 FORMAT(/43H0800ST VELOCITIES FOR PROPELLANT DENSITY OF F8.5,
110H (S.G. OF F8.3, 1H))
W48 = 1728.*W43
123 V0 = W43/.036128
VI = SSI*32.174
DO 127 J = 1, JM
127 W44(J) = VI*ALOG(1.C+ W48/ W42(J))
138 WRITE (6,230) W43, V0
WRITE (6,227) (W42(J), W44(J), J=1,JM)
139 RETURN
END

```



```

SUBROUTINE DEF10J
C   COMPUTES SERIAL NUMBER FOR AN OPTIMUM BASIS A LA HN BROWNE JR.
COMMON A(12,12), KR(20), AMAT(10,12), JAT(12), ASPEC(12), IN, IS,
IFIE(10,6), IE(10,6), ALP(12), W27, N, BLOK(10,5), DH(10), RHO(10),
ZISERI(10), WATE(10), W1(6), W43, IG, NP, VNT(201), W47, NAME, SER
COMMON /IBRIUM/ TL(200,2), TU(200,2), W3(200), VNU(200,12), QA,
ITAU, H(200), SU(200), Y(200), JC, IR(200,2), DHU(200), VLNK(200),
ZIOJ(12), RA(200,2), RB(200,2), RC(200,2), RD(200,2), RE(200,2),
SRF(200,2), CH(200,2), JM, W48, CP, FN, C(12,200), SPECIE(200)
4, LL(200)
CALL SLITET(1, KOORFX)
GO TO(7,11), KOORFX
7 CALL SLITE(1)
CALL RANK(IR, W3, N)
DO 1 I = 1, N
1 LL(I) = 9
2 IF = 0
DO 6 I = 1, IS
3 IF = IF + 1
IF (IF-N) 9,9,8
8 WRITE(6,10)
10 FORMAT(17HOCANT FIND BASIS )
CALL EXIT
9 DO 4 J = 1, IS
K = IR(IF,1)
4 A(J,I) = C(J,K)
5 CALL LINGEP(I)
CALL SLITET(2, KOORFX)
GO TO(66,3), KOORFX
66 LL(K) = 0
6 IOJ(I) = K
CALL ADJUST
11 RETURN
END

```

```

SUBROUTINE DESIGN (TE, PR, HE, SYSENT, J, I)
COMMON A(12,12), KR(20), AMAT(10,12), JAT(12), ASPEC(12), IN, IS,
IFIE(10,6), IE(10,6), ALP(12), W27, N, BLOK(10,5), DH(10), RHO(10),
ZISERI(10), WATE(10), W1(6), W43, IG, NP, VNT(97), W47, NAME, SER
COMMON /SCRATC/PLOT(5,100)
COMMON /IBRIUM/ TL(200,2), TU(200,2), W3(200), VNU(200,12), QA,
ITAU, H(200), SU(200), Y(200), JC, IR(200,2), DHU(200), VLNK(200),
ZIOJ(12), RA(200,2), RB(200,2), RC(200,2), RD(200,2), RE(200,2),
SRF(200,2), CH(200,2), JM, W48, CP, FN, C(12,200), SPECIE(200)
DIMENSION TEMP(20), PRES(20), HEAT(20), VOLU(20), IPH(20)
DIMENSION SPI(2), AST(2), PST(2), GAM(2), CF(2), EV(2), CST(2), RISP(2),
IOEX(2), EL(2), THRT(2), TEX(2)
1 FORMAT(4E16.6, 19)
TEMP(I) = TE
PRES(I) = PP
HEAT(I) = HE
VOLU(I) = FN*.08205*TE/PR
IPH(I) = IPHASE(J)
NPNTS = I
IF (I.EQ. 1) GO TO 99
SPI(J+1) = 9.3294*SQRT((HEAT(1)-HEAT(2))/W27)

```

```

10 TEX(J+1) = TEMP(2)
AS = VOLU(2)/SQRT(HEAT(1)-HEAT(2))
CONV = 1./1000./SQRT(8372.*W27)
NSTART = 2
IF (J .EQ. 0) GO TO 21
DO 20 LIM = 1,8
DO 19 K = NSTART, NPNTS
IF (NPNTS .EQ. 2) GO TO 9
IF (IPH(K-1) .EQ. IPH(K)) GO TO 19
IF (ABS(TEMP(K)-TEMP(K-1)) .LT. 2.) GO TO 19
9 TEMP(K+1) = TEMP(K)
PRES(K+1) = PRES(K)
HEAT(K+1) = HEAT(K)
IPH(K+1) = IPH(K)
VOLU(K+1) = VOLU(K)
IPH(K) = IPH(K-1)
NSTART = K+1
NPNTS = NPNTS + 1
TUP = TEMP(K-1)
TLO = TEMP(K+1)
PUP = PRES(K-1)
PLO = PRES(K+1)
HUP = HEAT(K-1)
HLO = HEAT(K+1)
DO 15 L = 1,10
TEMP(K) = .5*(TUP+TLO)
TE = TEMP(K)
IF (TE .LE. .LT. TEMP(1)) GO TO 151
TEMP(K) = TLO
PRES(K) = PLO
HEAT(K) = HLO
GO TO 16
151 IF (TE .LE. .GT. TEX(2)) GO TO 152
TEMP(K) = TUP
PRES(K) = PUP
HEAT(K) = HUP
VOLU(K) = FN*.82*(5+TEMP(K))/PRES(K)
GO TO 21
152 TE=TEMP(K)
CALL TSBAL (TE, PRES(K), HEAT(K), SYSENT,PUP,PLO)
IVA = IPHASE(J)
IF (IVA .NE. IPH(K-1)) GO TO 13
IF (IVA .EQ. IPH(K+1)) GO TO 16
TUP = TEMP(K)
PUP = PRES(K)
HUP = HEAT(K)
GO TO 15
13 TLO = TEMP(K)
PLO = PRES(K)
HLO = HEAT(K)
IPH(K) = IVA
15 CONTINUE
16 VOLU(K) = FN*.82*(5+TEMP(K))/PRES(K)
GO TO 20
19 CONTINUE
GO TO 21
20 CONTINUE
21 DO 31 L = 2, NPNTS
CALL ONE D(HEAT(L),TEMP(L-1),PRES(L-1),HEAT(L-1),VOLU(L-1),TEMP(L)
1,PRES(L),HEAT(L),VOLU(L),PST(J+1),ASTAR, GT, GC, GV, LL)
IF (PRES(L) .LT. PST(J+1)) GO TO 53
31 CONTINUE
53 IF (PST(J+1) .LT. PRES(L-1)) GO TO 32
PST(J+1) = PRES(L-1)
ASTAR = VOLU(L-1)/SQRT(HEAT(1) - HEAT(L-1))

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32 OEX(J+1) = AS/ASTAR
   GAM(J+1) = GV
   CONV = 1./1000./SQRT(.368.*W27)
   AST(J+1) = ASTAR*CONV
   CONV1 = 9.806/1000./4184./24.218
   CF(J+1) = CONV1*SPI(J+1)/W1(5)/AST(J+1)
   EV(J+1) = 32.174*SPI(J+1)
   RISP(J+1) = W43/.03613 *SPI(J+1)
   EL(J+1) = (W43/.03613)**(1.78) *SPI(J+1)
   AST(J+1) = AST(J+1)*1550./0.00220462
   THRT(J+1) = TEMP(L)*(PRES(L)/PST(J+1))**GT
   IF (J .EQ. 0) GO TO 99
   CONV = CONV/CONV1
   PAST = PST(J+1)
9875 DO 49 K = 1,100
     IF (KR(3) .NE. 0 .AND. K .EQ. 2) GOTO9876
     PLOT(1,K) = K
     AREA = ASTAR*PLOT(1,K)
     DO 33 M = L, NPNTS
       IF (M .GE. NPNTS) GO TO 34
       IF (AREA .LT. VOLU(M)/SQRT(HEAT(1) -HEAT(M))) GO TO 34
33 CALL ONE D(HEAT(1),TEMP(M+1),PRES(M+1),HEAT(M+1),VOLU(M+1),TEMP(M)
1,PRES(H),HEAT(M),VOLU(M),VA,VB,GT,GC,GV,LL)
34 L = M
   PUP = PAST
   PLO = PAST/3.
   DO 43 M = 1,28
     PLOT(2,K) = .5*(PUP+PLO)
     IF ((PUP-PLOT(2,K))*(PLO-PLOT(2,K))) 35,44,44
35 VOL = VOLU(L)*(PRES(L)/PLOT(2,K))**(.1/GV)
     GO TO (36,37), LL
36 HE = HEAT(L) + GC*(VOL*PLOT(2,K) - PRES(L)*VOLU(L))
     GO TO 38
37 HE = HEAT(L) + GC*ALOG(PLOT(2,K)/PRES(L))
38 IF (AREA VOL/SQRT(HEAT(1)-HE)) 39,44,40
39 PLO = PLCT(2,K)
     GO TO 43
40 PUP = PLOT(2,K)
43 CONTINUE
44 PAST = PLOT(2,K)
   PLOT(3,K) = TEMP(L)*(PRES(L)/PLOT(2,K))**GT
   PLOT(4,K) = 9.3294*SQRT((HEAT(1)-HE)/W27)
   PLOT(5,K) = PLOT(4,K) + PLOT(2,K)*AREA*CONV
49 CONTINUE
2 FORMAT (1P SE18.7)
9876 WRITE (6,1243)
1243 FORMAT(/ 72HQIMPULSE IS EX T* P* CF ISP* OPT EX
X D-ISP A*M. EY T)
1245 FORMAT( F7.1,F6.4,F7.0,F7.2,F7.3,F7.1,F7.2,F7.1,F8.5,F7.0)
1244 FORMAT(/F7.1,F8.4,F7.0,F7.2,F7.3, 7X,F7.2,F7.1,F8.5,F7.0)
WRITE( 6,1244)SPI(1),GAM(1),THRT(1),PST(1),CF(1), OEX(1)
1 , RISP(1), AST(1), TEX(1)
CST(2) = PLOT(5,1)
WRITE(6,1245) SPI(2),GAM(2),THRT(2),PST(2),CF(2),CST(2),OEX(2)
7,RISP(2),AST(2),TEX(2)
24 FORMAT('UINGRED. DENSITIES ARE'/(9F8.4))
WRITE(6,24)(RHO(I),I=1,IN)
IF(KR(3) .GT. 0)GO TO 98
C DELETABLE NON- ASCII OUTPUT OF DATE AND TOFDAY.
WRITE(6,23)ISERI(I),I=2,6)
23 FORMAT('1',5A6)
CALL BOOST(W43,SPI(2))
98 CONTINUE
99 RETURN
END

```

```

SUBROUTINE DESHOZ
C NOZZLE HARDWARE DESIGN ROUTINE.
COMMON A(12,12), VR(20), AMAT(10,12), JAT(12), ASPEC(12), IN, IS,
1FIE(10,6), IE(10,6), ALP(12), W27, N, BLOK(10,5), DM(10), RHO(10),
2ISERI(10), WATE(10), W1(6), W43, IG, NP, VNT(20), W47, NAME, SER
COMMON /SCRATCH/PLOT(5,100)
CALL SLITET(3,ISC)
IF (ISC.EQ. 1) GO TO 99
23 FORMAT('1',5A6)
DC 49 K=1,100
TVA=PLOT(4,K)*(PLOT(5,K)-PLOT(4,K))*(PLOT(2,K)-1.)/PLOT(2,K)
IF (K.EQ. 26 .OR. K.EQ. 66)WRITE(6,23)(ISERI(I),I=2,6)
IF (K.EQ. 1 .OR. K.EQ. 26 .OR. K.EQ. 66)WRITE(6,200U)
2.00 FORMAT('C', 'EXP', 'EXIT', 'EXIT', 'EXIT', 'OPTIMUM'
&, 'OPTIMUM', 'VACUUM', 'VACUUM', 'SEA LV', 'SEA LV'/
S' RATIO', 'PRESS', 'PRESS', 'TEMP', 'IMPULSE', 'IMPULSE'
&, 'IMPULSE', 'IMPULSE', 'IMPULSE', 'IMPULSE'/
&10X, 'ATH', 'SI', 'K', 'SEC', 'SI', 'SEC'
&, 'SI', 'SEC', 'SI')
VA=PLOT(4,K)*1.13
VB=PLOT(4,K)*9.80621
VC=PLOT(5,K)*9.80621
VD=TVA*9.90621
49 WRITE(6,7777)PLOT(1,K),PLOT(2,K),VA,PLOT(3,K),PLOT(4,K),VB,
&PLOT(5,K),VC,TVA,VD
7777 FORMAT(F6.0,F7.3,F7.1,F7.0,F8.1,F8.0,F7.1,F7.0,F7.1,F7.0)
99 RETURN
END

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SUBROUTINE EQUIL(TE,PR,HE,ENTR,IX)
COMMENT. THIS ROUTINE COMPUTES CHEMICAL EQUILIBRIUM FOR A PRESSURE,
C TEMPERATURE POINT. OTHER OUTPUTS ARE ENTHALPY AND ENTROPY. HEAT
C (CP) AND MOLES OF GAS ARE AVAILABLE THRU COMMON.
C THIS ROUTINE IS CALLED BY PEP, HBAL, SBAL, AND TSBAL.
COMMENT. UNITS ARE TE (DEG. K.) PR (ATM.) HE (CAL/SYS WT.) ENTR (CAL/D
C /SYS. WT.) SYSTEM WEIGHT IS W27 IN COMMON.
COMMENT. IX IS 0 FOR FROZEN EVALUATION OF THERMODYNAMIC VARIABLES.
C IX IS 1 FOR EQUILIBRIUM EVALUATIONS (IX = 2 FOR KINETIC IN SOME VER
COMMENT. IN ADDITION TO PRESSURE TEMPERATURE POINTS THIS ROUTINE MAY BE
C FREELY FOR VOLUME TEMPERATURE POINTS BY USING THE FOLLOWING MODIFIE
C CALL SEQUENCE. VNT(NP)=ALOG(.08205*TE/V)) KR(17) = 1 CALL EQU
C (TE, PR, HE, ENTR, IX) KR(17) = 0 PR=FN*VNT(NP)
C V IS THE SYSTEM VOLUME IN LITERS/SYS. WT.
COMMON A(12,12), KR(20), AMAT(10,12), JAT(12), ASPEC(12), IN, IS,
1FIE(10,6), IE(10,6), ALP(12), W27, N, BLOK(10,5), DM(10), RHO(10),
2ISERI(10), WATE(10), W1(6), W43, IG, NP, VNT(20), W47, NAME, SER
COMMON /IBRIUM/ TL(200,2), TU(200,2), W3(200), VNU(200,12), QA,
1TAU, H(200), SD(200), Y(200), JC, IR(200,2), DMU(200), VLNK(200),
2IOJ(12), RA(200,2), RB(200,2), RC(200,2), RD(200,2), RE(200,2),
3RF(200,2), CH(200,2), JM, W48, CP, FN, C(12,200), SPECIE(200)
COMMON/NOON/TSTEST
DIMENSION X(12), XM(12)
8 FORMAT (15,F10.0, F12.3)
9 FORMAT (1P 10E13.4)
1734 CALL GIBBSITE)
CALL FIXBAS
1735 IF (IX - 1) 71,12,12
12 DO 30 J = 1,12
X(J) = 0.
XM(J) = 0.
DO 31 I = 1,N
IF (C(J,I).EQ. 0.) GO TO 31
XM(J) = AMAX1(VNT(I), XM(J))
X(J) = X(J) + C(J,I)*VNT(I)

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```

31 CONTINUE
  IF (ABS(ALP(J) - X(J))/X(J) .LT. .00001) GO TO 36
  CALL SLITE(1)
  GO TO 39
38 CONTINUE
39 CALL DEFIOJ
  CALL REACT(TE)
  DO 21 I = 1,N
211 W3(I) = 50.0 - VLNK(I)
  CALL RANK(IR,W3,N)
  DO 22 JC = 1,20
  CALL TWITCH(PR,0)
  CALL SLITET(4,KOOPFX)
  GO TO(146,17),KOOPFX
146 IF (KR(13)-1) 15,14,15
 14 WRITE(6,8)JC,TE,PR
  WRITE(6,9)(VNT(I), I = 1,N)
 15 DO 23 ICC = 1,3
 25 CALL TWITCH(PR,1)
  CALL SLITET(4,KOOPFX)
  GO TO(21,22),KOOPFX
 23 CONTINUE
 22 CONTINUE
  CALL SLITE(3)
 21 VNT(NP) = ALOG(PR/FN)
 17 CALL THERMO(TE, HE, ENTR)
  VNT(NP) = EXP(VNT(NP))
  TET = TE
  RETURN
  END

```

```

SUBROUTINE FIXBAS
COMMON A(12,12), KR(20), AMAT(10,12), JAT(12), ASPEC(12), IN, IS,
1FIE(10,6), IE(10,6), ALP(12), W27, N, BLOW(10,5), UM(10), RHO(10),
2ISER(10), WATE(10), W1(6), W43, IG, NP, VNT(20), W47, NAME, SER
COMMON /IBRUM/ TL(200,2), TU(200,2), W3(200), VNU(200,12), QA,
1TAU, H(200), SG(LCU), Y(200), JC, IR(200,2), DMU(200), VLNK(200),
2IOJ(12), PA(200,2), RR(200,2), RC(200,2), RD(200,2), RE(200,2),
3RF(200,2), CH(200,2), JM, W48, CP, FN, C(12,200), SPECIE(200)
4,LL(200)
  IF (16 .EQ. N) GO TO 99
  IGP = IG+1
  DO 9 J = 1,IS
  II = IOJ(J)
  IF (DMU(II) .LT. .9E+12) GO TO 9
  DO 8 I = IGP,H
  IC = 99
  IF (VNU(I,J) .EQ. 0.) GO TO 8
  IO = 88
  IF (DMU(I) .GE. .9E+12) GO TO 8
  DO 7 K = 1,IS
  IF (K .EQ. J) GO TO 7
  IQ = K
  IF (VNU(I,K) .NE. 0.) GO TO 8
 7 CONTINUE
  VA = VNT(II)
  VNT(II) = VNT(I)
  VNT(I) = VA
  IOJ(J) = I
  LL(I) = C
  LL(II) = 9
  GO TO 9
 8 CONTINUE
 9 CONTINUE
99 RETURN
  END

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SUBROUTINE GIBBS(TE)
COMMENT. COMPUTES INDIVIDUAL ENTHALPIES, ENTROPIES AND GIBBS FREE ENERGIES.
COMMON A(12,12), KH(20), AMAT(10,12), JAT(12), ASPEC(12), IN, IS,
JFIE(10,6), IE(10,6), ALP(12), W27, N, BLOK(10,5), DM(10), RHO(10),
ZISERI(10), WATE(10), W1(6), W43, IG, NP, VNT(20,1), W47, NAME, SER
COMMON /IRRIUM/ TL(200,2), TU(200,2), W3(200), VNU(200,12), GA,
ITAU, H(200), S(200), Y(200), JC, IR(200,2), DMU(200), VLNK(270),
ZIOJ(12), RA(200,2), RB(200,2), RC(200,2), RD(200,2), RE(200,2),
3RF(200,2), CH(200,2), JM, W48, CP, FN, C(12,200), SPECIE(200)
1  FORMAT(3H0T=F6.0,2UH H,S-D,MU-D, 3/LINE)
2  FORMAT(3(1P3E12.4,I3,1H ) )
3  FORMAT (10HDELETION A6, F10.4)
  THETA=TE/1000.
  DO 18 I=1,N
    TU1=TU(I,1)-10.
    TU2=TU(I,1)+10.
    TEO=ABS(TU(I,1)-TL(I,2))
    Q=C.
    IF(TE.GE.TL(I,1).AND.YE.LE.TU(I,1)) GO TO 30
    IF(TE.GT.TL(I,2).AND.YE.LE.TU(I,2)) GO TO 31
    IF (TE .LE. 294.16) GO TO 30
    Q=1000000000000.
31  K=2
    Y2=RA(I,K)+RB(I,K)*THETA+PC(I,K)*THETA**2+RD(I,K)*THETA**3
    1  +RE(I,K)*THETA**(-2)
    H2=(RF(I,K)+RA(I,K)*THETA+.5*RB(I,K)*THETA**2+(1./3.)*RC(I,K)
    1  *THETA**3+.25*RD(I,K)*THETA**4-RE(I,K)*1./THETA)*1000.
    SD2=CH(I,K)+RA(I,K)*ALOG(THETA)+RB(I,K)*THETA+.5*RC(I,K)*
    1  THETA**2+(1./3.)*RD(I,K)*THETA**3-.5*RE(I,K)*THETA**(-2)
    IF(TE.GE.TU1.AND.TE.LE.TU2.AND.TEO.LE.1.) GO TO 32
    Y(I)=Y2
    H(I)=H2
    SD(I)=SD2
    GO TO 20
32  K = 1
    Y1=RA(I,K)+RB(I,K)*THETA+PC(I,K)*THETA**2+RD(I,K)*THETA**3
    1  +RE(I,K)*THETA**(-2)
    H1=(RF(I,K)+RA(I,K)*THETA+.5*RB(I,K)*THETA**2+(1./3.)*RC(I,K)
    1  *THETA**3+.25*RD(I,K)*THETA**4-RE(I,K)*1./THETA)*1000.
    SD1=CH(I,K)+RA(I,K)*ALOG(THETA)+RB(I,K)*THETA+.5*RC(I,K)*
    1  THETA**2+(1./3.)*RD(I,K)*THETA**3-.5*RE(I,K)*THETA**(-2)
    GO TO 33
30  K = 1
    Y1=RA(I,K)+RB(I,K)*THETA+RC(I,K)*THETA**2+RD(I,K)*THETA**3
    1  +RE(I,K)*THETA**(-2)
    H1=(RF(I,K)+RA(I,K)*THETA+.5*RB(I,K)*THETA**2+(1./3.)*RC(I,K)
    1  *THETA**3+.25*RD(I,K)*THETA**4-RE(I,K)*1./THETA)*1000.
    SD1=CH(I,K)+RA(I,K)*ALOG(THETA)+RB(I,K)*THETA+.5*RC(I,K)*
    1  THETA**2+(1./3.)*RD(I,K)*THETA**3-.5*RE(I,K)*THETA**(-2)
    IF(TE.GE.TU1.AND.TE.LE.TU2.AND.TEO.LE.1.) GO TO 34
    Y(I)=Y1
    H(I)=H1
    SD(I)=SD1
    GO TO 20
34  Y2=RA(I,K)+RB(I,K)*THETA+PC(I,K)*THETA**2+RD(I,K)*THETA**3
    1  +RE(I,K)*THETA**(-2)
    H2=(RF(I,K)+RA(I,K)*THETA+.5*RB(I,K)*THETA**2+(1./3.)*RC(I,K)
    1  *THETA**3+.25*RD(I,K)*THETA**4-RE(I,K)*1./THETA)*1000.
    SD2=CH(I,K)+RA(I,K)*ALOG(THETA)+RB(I,K)*THETA+.5*RC(I,K)*
    1  THETA**2+(1./3.)*RD(I,K)*THETA**3-.5*RE(I,K)*THETA**(-2)
33  F2=-(TU(I,1)-10.-TE)/20.
    F1=1.-F2
    Y(I)=F1*Y1+F2*Y2
    H(I)=F1*H1+F2*H2
    SD(I)=F1*SD1+F2*SD2

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20 IF (Y(I) .GE. 0.) GO TO 1888
   0 = 1000000000000.
1888 IF (W1(3) .LT. 0.) C = 0.
      IF (TE .LT. 298.16) H(I)=H(I) -(298.16-TE)*Y(I)
      IF (TE .LT. 298.16) SD(I)=SD(I)- Y(I)*ALOG(298.16/TE)
18   DMU(I) = H(I) - TE+SD(I) + 0
      IF (NR(11) - 1) 21,19,21
19   WRITE (6,1)TE
      WRITE (6,2)(H(1),SD(1),DMU(1),I, I=1,N)
21   RETURN
      END

```

```

SUBROUTINE GUFSS(TE,PP)
COMMENT. THIS ROUTINE COMES UP WITH A CRUDE COMPOSITION GUESS BUT IT S
C TO GET CALCULATIONS OFF TO A FASTER START.
COMMON A(12,12), KR(20), AMAT(12,12), JAT(12), ASPAC(12), IN, IS,
IFIE(17,4), IE(10,4), ALP(12), K27, M, BLOK(10,5), OH(13), RHO(10),
DISER(10), WATE(12), W1(6), W43, IG, NP, VNT(201), W47, NAME, SER
3, FLOOR
COMMON /IPIUM/ TL(200,2), TU(200,2), W3(200), VNU(200,12), G/,
TAU, H(200), S(200), Y(200), JC, IR(200,2), DMU(200), VLNK(200),
ZIOJ(12), PA(200,2), RB(200,2), PC(200,2), RD(200,2), RE(200,2),
SRF(200,2), CH(200,2), JM, W46, CP, FN, C(12,100), SPECIE(200)
4, LL(200)
FLOOR=W77/10.**((6+KF(5))
87 DO 89 J = 1,N
   VA = 0.1
   DO 88 I = 1,IS
88   VA = VA + SQRT(405.0(I,J))
89 W3(J) = 17.0-VA
   CALL SLITE (1)
   CALL GIRBS (TE)
   DO 14 I = 1,N
14   VNT(I) = 0.0
   CALL DEF10J
771 CALL REACTE)
   DO 1 I = 1,N
   VLNK(I) = -VLNK(I)
   CALL RANK(IR,VLNK,N)
   DO 2 I = 1,N
   J = IR(I,1)
   IF (LL(J) .LE. 0) GO TO 3
   IF (DMU(J) .GE. .9E+12) GO TO 3
   CALL SETUP(Y,XMIN,XMAX,J)
   XMIN = .5C*XMAX
6   VNT(J) = XMIN + VNT(J)
   DO 4 L = 1,IS
   K = IOJ(L)
   IF (K .FC. C) GO TO 4
   VNT(K) = VNT(K) - VNU(J,L)*XMIN
4   CONTINUE
3   CONTINUE
5   CALL SLITE (0)
   CALL SLITE (1)
   DO 7 I = 1,N
7   W3(I) = VNT(I)
27 RETURN
   END

```

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SUBROUTINE H BAL (TE,PH, ENTR, LL)
COMMENT. THIS ROUTINE COMPUTES A PRESSURE ENTHALPY POINT.
C INPUT ENTHALPY IS W1(4) IN COMMON. IX WORKS THE SAME AS FOR EQUIL (WHICH SEE)
C A VOLUME INPUT INSTEAD OF PRESSUR WORKS THE SAME WAY AS FOR EQUIL ALSO.
COMMON A(12,12), PR(20), AMAT(10,12), JAT(12), ASPEC(12), IM, IS,
IFIE(10,6), IF(10,1), ALP(12), W27, N, BLOK(10,5), GH(10), RHO(10),
ZISERI(10), WAT2(10), W1(6), W43, IG, NP, VNT(20), W47, NAME, SER
COMMON /IBRIUM/ TL(20,2), TU(20,2), W1(200), VNU(200,12), GA,
1TAU, H(20), Su(20), Y(20), JC, IR(20,2), DMU(20), VLNK(20),
2IOJ(12), RA(20,2), RR(20,2), PC(20,2), RD(20,2), RE(20,2),
3RF(20,2), CH(20,2), JM, W48, CP, FN, C(12,20), SPECIE(20)
COMMON/SCRATC /HN(20,2)
236 FORMAT (21HCRESULTS NO DAMN GOOD )
FTU = 6000.0
FTL = 70.

55 CALL EQUIL (TE,PH,HE,ENTR,LL)
LIM = 20
DO 11 I = 1,LIM
CALL SLIETET(?,KOUJFX)
GO TO(11,200),KOUJFX
200 IF (HE - W1(4)) .GT. 14.202
201 FTL = TE
FLP = VNI(NP)
HLP = HE
DO 70 L = 1,N
70 HN(L,1) = VNT(L)
GO TO 11
202 FTU = TE
FUP = VNI(NP)
HUP = HE
DO 71 L = 1,N
71 HN(L,2) = VNT(L)
111 K = 1
CF = #MAX1(1.0,CF)
CF = #MIN1(16.0, CF)
DT = (W1(4) - HE)/(CF*CP)
UT = #MIN1(DT, .5*(FTU-TE))
DT = #MAX1(DT, .5*(FTL-TE))
TE = TE + DT
HOLD = HE
IF (FTU-FTL .LT. .1) GO TO 21
IF (ABS(LT) .LT. .1) GO TO 14
CALL EQUIL (TE,PH,HE,ENTR,LL)
14 CF = (HE - HOLD)/(CP*DT)
13 WRITE (6,236)
WRITE (10,236)
21 VA = (HUP-W1(4))/(HUP-HLP)
VB = (W1(4)-HLP)/(HUP-HLP)
CP = 0.
DO 22 L = 1,N
CP = CP + VNT(L)*Y(L)
IF (LL .NE. 1) GO TO 14
22 VNT(L) = VA*HN(L,1) + VB*HN(L,2)
14 ENTR = ENTR + (W1(4) - HE)/TE
RETURN
END

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FUNCTION IPHASE(L)
COMMENT THIS ROUTINE DETERMINES WHAT CONDENSED PHASES ARE PRESENT.
COMMON A(12,12), KR(20), AMAT(10,12), JAT(12), ASPEC(12), IN, IS,
IFIE(10,6), IE(10,6), ALP(12), W27, N, BLOK(10,5), DH(10), RHO(10),
ZISERI(10), WATE(10), W1(6), W43, IG, NP, VNT(201), W47, NAME, SER
3, FLOOR
IPHASE = 0
IF (IG .EQ. N) GO TO 99
INC = 1
IGP = IG+1
DO 12 I = IGP, N
IF (VNT(I) .LE. FLOOR) GO TO 12
IPHASE = IPHASE + INC
12 INC = INC + INC
99 RETURN
END

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SUBROUTINE LINDEP (I)
COMMENT THIS ROUTINE ESTABLISHES LINEAR DEPENDENCE BY THE GRAM SCHMIDT-
C TION AND THEN INVERTS THE A MATRIX BY THE METHOD OF CONJUGATE GRADIE
COMMON A(12,12), KR(20), AMAT(10,12), JAT(12), ASPEC(12), IN, IS,
IFIE(10,6), IE(10,6), ALP(12), W27, N, BLOK(10,5), W(10), RHO(10),
ZISERI(10), WATE(10), W1(6), W43, IG, NP, VNT(201), W47, NAME, SER
DIMENSION SS(12), D(12,12)
D(I, I) = 1.
IF (I .GT. IS) GO TO 887
IF (I .EQ. 1) GO TO 8
IM = I - 1
DO 7 J = 1, IM
D(J, I) = 0.
R = 0.0
DO 2 K = 1, IS
IF (A(K, I) .EQ. 0.) GO TO 2
IF (A(K, J) .EQ. 0.) GO TO 2
R = R + A(K, J)*A(K, I)
2 CONTINUE
IF (R .EQ. 0.) GO TO 7
Q = R/SS(J)
VA = 0.
DO 3 K = 1, IS
A(K, I) = A(K, I) - Q*A(K, J)
IF (A(K, I) .EQ. 0.) GO TO 3
VA = VA + ABS(A(K, I))
3 CONTINUE
IF (VA .LT. .1) GO TO 6
DO 17 K = 1, J
17 D(K, I) = D(K, I) - Q*D(K, J)
7 CONTINUE
8 SS(I) = 0.
DO 4 J = 1, IS
4 SS(I) = SS(I) + A(J, I)**2
5 CALL SLITE (2)
IF (I .LT. IS) GO TO 6
887 DO 13 J = 1, IS
DO 13 K = 1, IS
VA = 0.
DO 12 L = J, IS
12 VA = VA + D(J, L)*A(K, L)/SS(L)
13 A(K, J) = VA
871 FORMAT (7F18.6)
6 RETURN
END

```

```

SUBROUTINE ONE D (HSTAG,TZ,PZ,HZ,VZ,TO,PO,HO,VO,PS,AS,GT,GC,GV,LL)
COMMENT CONTINUITY EQUATION FOR 1 DIMENSIONAL FLOW FOR ADIABATIC (19)
C ON SUBTHERMAL (20) MODELS.
COMMON A(12,12),KR(20)
IF (KR(11) .NE. 0) WRITE (6,1122)PZ,PO
IF (KR(11) .NE. 0) WRITE (6,1128) HZ,HO
1128 FORMAT (' HX,HO'2E14.4)
IF (KR(11) .NE. 0) WRITE (6,1124)TZ,TO
1124 FORMAT(' TZ,TO'2E14.4)
IF (KR(11) .NE. 0) WRITE (6,1123)VZ,VO
1122 FORMAT (' PX,PO'2E14.4)
1123 FORMAT(' VZ,VO'2E14.4)
GT = ALOG(TO/TZ)/ALOG(PZ/PO)
GV = ALOG(PO/PZ)/ALOG(VZ/VO)
IF (KR(11) .NE. 0) WRITE (6,1125)GV,GT
1125 FORMAT (' GV,GT'2E14.4)
LL = 1
IF (ABS(TZ-TO) .GT. 3.) GO TO 19
LL = 2
GC = (HO-HZ)/ALOG(PO/PZ)
IF (KR(11) .NE. 0) WRITE (6,1127) GC,HSTAG
1127 FORMAT (' GC,HSTAG'2E14.4)
PSTAR = PZ*EXP(-GV/2. + (HSTAG-HZ)/GC)
HSTAR = HZ + GC*ALOG(PSTAR/PZ)
IF (KR(11) .NE. 0) WRITE (6,1129)PSTAR,HSTAR
1129 FORMAT (' PSTAR,HSTAR' 2E14.4)
VSTAR = VZ*(PZ/PSTAR)**(1./GV)
GO TO 20
19 GC = (HO-HZ)/(PO*VC - PZ*VZ)
PSTAG = PZ*(1. + (HSTAG - HZ)/GC/PZ/VZ)**(GV/(GV-1.))
PSTAR = PSTAG*(2./ (GV+1.))**(GV/(GV-1.))
VSTAR = VZ*(PZ/PSTAR)**(1./GV)
HSTAR = HZ + GC*(PSTAR*VSTAR - PZ*VZ)
20 AS = VSTAR/SORT(HSTAG-HSTAR)
PS = PSTAR
RETURN
END

```

```

SUBROUTINE OUT (PR,TE,HE,ENTR,NS)
COMMENT. COMPOSITION AND STATE VARIABLE OUTPUT ROUTINE.
COMMON A(12,12), KR(20), AMAT(10,12), JAT(12), ASPEC(12), IN, IS,
1FIE(10,6), IE(10,6), ALP(12), W27, N, BLOK(10,5), DH(10), RHO(10),
2ISERI(10), WATE(10), W1(6), W43, IG, NP, VNT(20), W47, NAME, SER
3,FLOOR
COMMON /BRIUM/ TL(200,2), TU(200,2), W3(200), VNU(200,12), GA,
1TAU, H(200), SU(200), Y(200), JC, IR(200,2), DMU(200), VLNK(200),
2IOJ(12), RA(200,2), RB(200,2), RC(200,2), RD(200,2), RE(200,2),
3RF(200,2), CH(200,2), JM, W48, CP, FN, C(12,200), SPECIE(200)
DIMENSION SPOT(4), VOT(4)
102 FORMAT (' T(K) T(F) P(ATM) P(PSI) ENTHALPY ENTROPY CP/CV
X GAS RT/V')
104 FORMAT (2F6.0,F8.2,F9.2,F9.2,F9.2,F8.4,F7.3,F8.3)
44 FORMAT (4(1X,F9.5,1X,A6))
45 FORMAT(4(1X,1PE9.2,1X,A6))
21 FORMAT ('M)
GAMMA = CP/ (CP - 1.9871*FN)
TF = 1.8*TE - 459.4
VM = HE/1000.0
PF = PR*14.70069
WRITE (6,102)

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```

13 WRITE(6,104) TE,TF,PR,PF,VH,ENTR,GAMMA,FN,VNT(NP)
   WRITE(6,21)
   CALL RANK(IR, VNT, N)
   J = 1
   DO 904 II= 1,N
     I = IR(II,1)
     IF (VNT(II) .LE. FLOOR) GO TO 904
     SPOT(J) = SPECIE(II)
     VOT(J) = VNT(II)
     J = J + 1
     IF (J .LT. 5) GO TO 904
     IF (VOT(1) .GT. .009995) WRITE(6,44)(VOT(K),SPOT(K),K=1,4)
     IF (VOT(1) .LE. .009995) WRITE(6,45)(VOT(K),SPOT(K),K=1,4)
     J = 1
904 CONTINUE
     J = J - 1
     IF (J .NE. 0) WRITE(6,45)(VOT(K),SPOT(K),K=1,J)
170 RETURN
   END

```

```

COMMENT. THIS PROGRAM CONSISTS OF ROUTINES PEP, TSALT, DESNOZ, BOOST, TSBAL,
C TABLO, T&ID, SLTUP, REACT, ADJUST, RANK, OUT,STOICH, EQUIL, PUTIN,
C DEFIOJ, CNED, IPHASE, THERMO, GIBBS, TWITCH, HBAL, DESIGN, SEARCH,
C LINDEP, SBAL, GUESS, TAPEB AND FIXBAS)
COMMENT. THE MAIN PROGRAM CONTROLS THE INPUT AND OUTPUT AND ESTABLISHES THE
C PROPELLANT THERMODYNAMIC MODEL IN THE WAY IT CALLS HBAL AND SBAL.
COMMON A(12,12), KR(20), AMAT(10,12), JAT(12), ASPEC(12), IN, IS,
1FIE(10,6), IE(10,6), ALP(12), W27, N, BLOK(10,5), DM(10), RHO(10),
2ISERI(10), WATE(10), W1(6), W43, IG, NP, VNT(20), W47, NAME, SER
3,FLOOR
COMMON /IBRIUM/ TL(200,2), TU(200,2), W3(200), VNU(200,12), OA,
1TAU, H(200), SD(200), Y(200), JC, IR(200,2), DMU(200), VLNK(200),
2IOJ(12), RA(200,2), RB(200,2), RC(200,2), RD(200,2), RE(200,2),
3RF(200,2), CH(200,2), JM, W48, CP, FN, C(12,200), SPECIE(200)
4,LL(200)
COMMON/MOON/TSTEST,TE,IRUN
CALL SETCLK
IRUN = 0
TCH = 3000.
6 TE = AMAX1(TCH, 5000.)
TSTEST = 0.
TE = AMIN1(TE, 5000.)
CALL PUT IN (LE)
C THE NEXT STATEMENT DELETES CALCULATION WHEN INPUT ERRORS ARE FOUND.
IF (LE .EQ. 1) STOP
PR = W1(5)
IF (KR(19) .EQ. 1) GO TO 15
CALL GUESS (TE,PR)
15 IF (KR(7) .EQ. 0) GO TO 14
TE = W1(6)
VNT(NP) = ALOG(1.08205*W1(6)/W1(5))
CALL EQUIL (TE, PR, HE, SE, 1)
PR = FN*VNT(NP)
SYSENT = SE
GO TO 114
14 CALL HBAL (TE, PR, SYSENT, 1)
12 TCH = TE
HE = W1(4)
CHN = FN

```

```

114 CALL OUT (PR,TE,HE,SYSENT,1)
    IF (KR(1).EQ.1) GO TO 8
    IF (W1(5).GE.W1(6)) GO TO 125
    WRITE (6,3)
3 FORMAT ('/ WHY IS THE EXIT PRESSURE .GE. THE CHAMBER PRESSURE. ')
    GO TO 8
125 CALL DESIGN (TE, PR, HE, SYSENT, 0, 1)
    PR = W1(6)
    CALL S BAL (TE, PR, HE, SYSENT, TCH, 0)
    CALL DESIGN (TE, PR, HE, SYSENT, 0, 2)
22 TE = .5*(TCH+TE)
70 CALL S BAL (TE, PR, HE, SYSENT, TCH, 1)
    CALL OUT (PR,TE,HE,SYSENT,2)
    FLOOR=W27*1.E-7
    CALL DESIGN (TE, PR, HE, SYSENT, 1, 2)
    IF (KR(2).EQ.0) CALL DESNOZ
    GO TO 8
END

```

```

SUBROUTINE PUT IN (LE)
COMMENT INPUT ROUTINE CALLED BY MAIN PROGRAM.
CALLS ROUTINES DATE & TOFDAY (TIME OF DAY) WHICH MAY BE DELETED
C ALSO NOTE DELETABLE ROUTINES SETCLK AND LKCLKS THAT MEASURE CPU TIME
COMMON A(12,12), KR(20), AHAT(10,12), JAT(12), ASPEC(12), IN, IS,
1FIE(10,6), IE(10,6), ALP(12), W27, N, BLOK(10,5), DH(10), RHO(10),
2ISERI(10), WATE(10), W1(6), W43, IG, NP, VNT(20), W47, NAME, SER
3,FLOOR,ITAG(10),WING(10)
COMMON/MOON/TEST,TE,IRUN
DIMENSION JE(10,6), JIE(10,6),SWING(10)
DIMENSION ATWT(100)
DATA (ATWT(I), I = 1,100)/1.008, 4.003, 6.94, 9.013, 10.82, 12.011
1,14.078, 16., 19., 20.183, 22.991, 24.32, 26.98, 28.09, 30.975,
2 32.066, 35.457, 39.944, 39.1, 40.08, 44.96, 47.9, 50.95, 52.01,
4 54.94, 55.85, 58.94, 58.71, 63.54, 65.38, 69.72, 72.6, 74.92,
5 78.96, 79.916, 83.80, 85.48, 87.63, 88.91, 91.22, 92.91, 95.95,
6 99., 101.1, 102.91, 106.4, 107.88, 112.41, 114.82, 118.7, 121.76,
7 127.61, 126.91, 131.7, 132.91, 137.36, 138.92, 140.13, 140.91,
8 144.27, 147., 150.35, 152., 157.26, 158.93, 162.51, 164.94, 167.2
97, 168.94, 173.04, 174.99, 178.50, 180.95, 183.86, 186.22, 190.2,
1 192.2, 195.09, 197., 220.61, 204.39, 207.21, 208.99, 210., 210.,
2 222., 223., 226., 227., 232., 231., 238., 237., 237., 237., 237., 237., 237.,
310.82,24.32,26.98, 253. /
1 FORMAT (19I1, A1, A6, I4, 5X, I5)
2 FORMAT (5A6, 6(I3, A2), F7.0, F6.0)
222 FORMAT(5A6,6(I3,A2),F5.0,F6.0)
82 FORMAT(1X,5A6,6(I3,A2), F5.0, F6.0)
3 FORMAT (12F6.6, A6, A2)
CALL LKCLKS(VB)
CALL SETCLK
WRITE(6,8889)VD
8889 FORMAT('C(CPU)*F6.2,'SFCS.1')
LE = 0
IF (IRUN) 19,11,19
11 WRITE (6,1200)
1200 FORMAT('11978 VERSION OF PEP. ')
7771 WRITE(6,1120)
1120 FORMAT ('/OPUTIN OPTS, NAME, NO.OF INGRDS.(N), + NO.OF RUNS(N)')
WRITE (6,1129)
1129 FORMAT ('C1234567890 (NAME) M N')
READ (5,1)(KR(1),I = 1,19),ISERI(1),ISERI(2),IN,I
XRUN
DO 12 I = 1,12
12 JAT(I) = 0
IF (KR(9).NE.0) WRITE (6,1121)

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1121 FORMAT ('KNOW HEAD IN INGREDIENT SERIAL NUMBERS ENDING UNDER V.*/')
      X   V   V   V   V   V   V   V   V   V   V
      IF (KP(9) .NE. 0) READ (5,1112) (ITAG(I), I=1,IN)
      IF (KR(9) .NE. 0) WRITE (6,1112) (ITAG(I), I=1,IN)
1112 FORMAT (10I5)
      KP=1
      REWIND 11
      READ(11,1110)VA
      DO 13 I = 1,IN
1113 FORMAT (11A6,A5)
1111 FORMAT ('*11A6,A5)
      IF (KP(9) .EQ. 0) GO TO 1114
      K=ITAG(I)
      IF (KP .LT. K) GO TO 1117
      REWIND 11
      READ(11,1110)VA
      KP=1
1117 DO 1113 J=KP,K
      IF (J .NE. K) READ(11,2)
      IF (J .NE. K) GO TO 1113
      READ (11,222) (BLNK(I,L),L=1,5), (JIE(I,L),JE(I,L),L=1,6)
      * ,DH(I),RHO(I)
1113 CONTINUE
      KP=K+1
      GO TO 1115
1114 READ (5,2) (BLNK(I,J),J=1,5), (JIE(I,J),JE(I,J),J=1,6)
      * ,DH(I),RHO(I)
1116 FORMAT (10A6,2X,A6,A5)
1115 DO 13 J=1,5
      IE(I,J)=JE(I,J)
      13 FIE(I,J)=JIE(I,J)
      IF (KP(10) .EQ. 0) GO TO 1201
      WRITE(6,1205),IA
1205 FORMAT ('LTO CHANGE DK & RHO, TYPE COUNT(1-'I2'), DH &RHO.*/
      &   V   V   V   V
      DO 1204 J=1,IN
      READ(5,1203)I,VA,VB
1203 FORMAT(I5,2F10.0)
      IF (I .EQ. 0) GO TO 1201
      DH(I)=VA
1204 RHO(I)=VB
1201 CONTINUE
      CALL STOICH(LE)
      DO 14 I = 1,IN
      WATE(I) = C.
      DO 14 J = 1,IL
      K = JAT(J)
      14 WATE(I) = WATE(I) + AMAT(I,J)*ATWT(K)
      CALL SEARCH(LE)
      19 CONTINUE
      16 WRITE (6,1122)
1122 FORMAT ('*READ IN CH. P, EX. P, WT1, WT2, + ETC.*/' (TO READ NEW C
      XONTROL CAPD HIT CAR. RET.))
      WRITE (6,1123)
1123 FORMAT ('   V   V   V   V   V   V   V   V   V')
      READ (5,J) W1(5), W1(6), (WING(I), I = 1,10), ISERI(3), ISERI(4)
      IF (W1(5) .EQ. 0.) GO TO 7771
      IF (KP(2) .NE. 1) GO TO 20
      IS = IS - 1
      20 IRUN = IRUN - 1
      KR(19) = 1
      IF (WING(1) .EQ. 0.) GO TO 120
      KR(19) = C
      DO 21 J = 1,IS
      ALP(J) = 0.
      DO 21 I = 1,IN

```



```

21 ALP(J) = ALP(J) + AMAT(I,J)*WING(I)/WATE(I)
   W27 = 0.
   W1(4) = 0.
   W43 = 0.
   VA = 1.
   DO 22 I = 1,IN
   SWING(I) = WING(I)
   W1(4) = W1(4) + OH(I)*WING(I)
   W27 = W27 + WING(I)
   IF (RHO(I)) 25,25,24
24 W43 = W43 + WING(I)/RHO(I)
   GO TO 22
25 VA = 0.
22 CONTINUE
   W43 = VA/W43 *W27
120 IF (KR(4) .NE. 1) GO TO 23
   IF (KR(17) .EQ. 1) GO TO 23
   W1(5) = W1(5)/14.70069
   IF (KR(7) .EQ. 1) GO TO 23
   W1(6) = W1(6)/14.70069
   CALL DATE(ISEPI(3))
   CALL TOFCAY(IISRI(5))
23 WRITE (6,16) (IISRI(I), I = 2,6)
16 FORMAT('1',5A6,6X,'DH COMPOSITION'//)
   DO 27 I = 1,IN
   DO 135 L=1,6
   IF(JIE(I,L) .EQ. C) GO TO 136
135 CONTINUE
136 L=L-1
   IDH=DM(I)
27 WRITE(6,87) (BLOK(I,J),J=1,5),IDH,(JIE(I,J),JE(I,J),J=1,L)
87 FORMAT(2X,5A6,17,2X,6(I?,A2))
   WRITE (6,5575) (SWING(I),I=1,IN),W27
5575 FORMAT('LINGRED.WTS.(TOTAL/ GRAM ATOMS/ CHAMBER/ EXHAUST RESULTS/
*PERFORMANCE'//'(7F10.5))
   WRITE (6,301) (ALP(I),ASPEC(I),I=1,IS)
301 FORMAT (75(F10.6,1X,A2,1X))
   IF (KR(2) .NE. 1) GO TO 28
   IS = IS + 1
28 IF (LE .NE. 1) GO TO 29
   IF (IRUN .EQ. 0) GO TO 29
   DO 30 I = 1,IRUN
30 READ (5,1)
   WRITE (6,33)
   IRUN = 0
33 FORMAT('/' AT THIS POINT THE PROGRAM WILL ATTEMPT THE NEXT RUN.')
29 RETURN
   END

```

```

SUBROUTINE RANK(IR,Y,N)
COMMENT. RANKS VECTOR Y IN DESCENDING ORDER, RANKINGS APPEAR IN IR(I,1).
DIMENSION X(200), Y(200), IR(200,2)
DO 1 I = 1,N
IR(I,2) = IR(I,1)
1 X(I) = AMAX1(Y(I), 0)
DO 4 I = 1,N
S = -1.0
DO 3 J = 1,N
IF (S - X(J)) 2,3,3
2 IR(I,1) = J
S = X(J)
3 CONTINUE
J = IR(I,1)
4 X(J) = -1.0
RETURN
END

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SUBROUTINE REACTITE)
COMMENT, THIS ROUTINE COMPUTES THE STOICHIOMETRIC COEFFICIENTS AND LOG EQUILIBRT
C UM CONSTANTS FOR ALL REACTIONS IN TERMS OF THE CURRENT BASIS.
COMMON A(12,12), KR(20), AMAT(10,12), JAT(12), ASPEC(12), IN, IS,
IFIE(10,6), IE(10,6), ALP(12), W27, N, BLOK(10,5), DM(10), RHO(10),
ZISERI(10), WATE(10), W1(6), W43, IG, NP, VNT(20), W47, NAME, SER
COMMON /IBRIUM/ TL(200,2), TU(200,2), W3(200), VNU(200,12), QA,
ITAU, H(200), SD(200), Y(200), JC, IR(200,2), DMU(200), VLNK(200),
ZIOJ(12), RA(200,2), RB(200,2), RC(200,2), RD(200,2), RE(200,2),
JRF(200,2), CH(200,2), JM, W48, CP, FN, C(12,200), SPECIE(200)
CALL SLITET(1,KOOCFX)
GO TO(21,31),KOOCFX
21 DO 11 K = 1,IS
DO 11 J = 1,N
VNU(J,K) = 0.0
DO 1 I = 1,IS
1 VNU(J,K) = VNU(J,K) + A(I,K)*C(I,J)
IF (ABS(VNU(J,K)) - .NCS1) 10,10,11
10 VNU(J,K) = 0.0
11 CONTINUE
31 VA = 1./1.9871/TE
DO 3 I = 1,N
VB = 0.0
DO 2 LS = 1,IS
IF (VNU(I,LS)) 17,2,17
17 J = IOJ(LS)
VB = VB + VNU(I,LS)*DMU(J)
2 CONTINUE
VLNK(I) = VA*(DMU(I) - VB)
3 CONTINUE
IF (KR(14) -1) 7,4,7
4 WRITE (6,5)
WRITE (6,6)(VLNK(I), I = 1,N)
WRITE (6,8)(IOJ(I), I = 1,IS)
8 FORMAT (10(5X,17))
5 FORMAT (22HLOGS OF EQUIL CONST,S)
6 FORMAT (1H 1PE11.4, 9E12.4)
7 RETURN
END

```

```

SUBROUTINE S BAL (TE, PR, HE, SYSENT, TCH, LL)
COMMON A(12,12), KR(20), AMAT(10,12), JAT(12), ASPEC(12), IN, IS,
IFIE(10,6), IE(10,6), ALP(12), W27, N, BLOK(10,5), DM(10), RHO(10),
ZISERI(10), WATE(10), W1(6), W43, IG, NP, VNT(20), W47, NAME, SER
COMMON /IBRIUM/ TL(200,2), TU(200,2), W3(200), VNU(200,12), QA,
ITAU, H(200), SD(200), Y(200), JC, IR(200,2), DMU(200), VLNK(200),
ZIOJ(12), RA(200,2), RB(200,2), RC(200,2), RD(200,2), RE(200,2),
JRF(200,2), CH(200,2), JM, W48, CP, FN, C(12,200), SPECIE(200)
COMMON/SCRATC /HN(200,2)
236 FORMAT (11HORESULTS NO DAMN GOOD )
DIMENSION FAC(2)
FTU = TCH
FTL=75.
LIM = 20
88 CALL EQUIL(TE,PR,HE,ENTR,LL)
89 CF = FAC(LL+1)
DO 15 J = 1,LIM
CALL SLITET(3,KOOCFX)
GO TO(115,210),KOOCFX
210 IF (ENTR - SYSENT) 211,18,212
211 FTL = TE
FLP = VNT(NP)
SLP = ENTR
DO 70 L = 1,N

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```

70 HN(L,1) = VNT(L)
   GO TO 4115
212 FTU = TE
   FUP = VNT(NP)
   SUP = ENTR
   DO 71 L = 1,N
71 HN(L,2) = VNT(L)
4115 CF = AMAX1(1.0,CF)
   CF = AMIN1(16.0, CF)
   VO = (SYSENT - ENTR)/CP/CF
   DT = TE*VO
   IF (VO) 131,133,133
131 DT = TE*(EXP(VQ) - 1.0)
133 DT = AMIN1(DT, .5*(FTU-TE))
   DT = AMAX1(DT, .5*(FTL-TE))
137 TE = TE + DT
   HENT = ENTR
   IF (FTU-FTL .LT. 2.) GO TO 21
   IF (ARS(SYSENT-ENTR)/SYSENT .LT. .0001) GO TO 18
   CALL EQUIL (TE,PR,HE,ENTR,LL)
15 CF = ((ENTR-HENT)/(CP*ALOG(TE/(TE-DT))))
17 WRITE (6,236)
21 VA = (SUP-SYSENT)/(SUP-SLP)
   VB = (SYSENT-SLP)/(SUP-SLP)
   CP = 0.
   DO 22 L = 1,N
   CP = CP + VNT(L)*V(L)
   IF (LL .NE. 1) GO TO 18
22 VNT(L) = VA*HN(L,1) + VB*HN(L,2)
18 HE = HE + TE*(SYSENT - ENTR)
   FAC(LL+1) = CF
   RETURN
   END

```

```

SUBROUTINE SEARCH(LE)
C . . . TAPE SEARCH ROUTINE FOR THERMO DATA.
COMMON A(12,12), YR(20), AMAT(10,12), JAT(12), ASPEC(12), IN, IS,
1FIE(10,6), IE(10,6), ALP(12), W27, N, BLOK(10,5), DH(10), RHO(10),
2ISER(10), WATL(10), W1(6), W43, IG, NP, VNT(20), W47, NAME, SER
COMMON /IBRIUM/ TL(200,2), TU(200,2), W3(200), VNU(200,12), QA,
1TAU, H(200), SO(200), Y(200), JC, IR(200,2), DMU(200), VLNK(200),
2IOJ(12), RA(200,2), RR(200,2), RC(200,2), RD(200,2), RE(200,2),
3RF(200,2), CH(200,2), JM, W48, CP, FN, C(12,200), SPECIE(200)
INTEGER S
1 FORMAT (1H A6, I6)
4 FORMAT (J4H0 MARK. NO COMBUSTION SPECIES FOR A6.14H REVISE PEP AUX)
IF (NR(2) .NE. 1) GO TO 10
IS = IS + 1
JAT(IS) = 0
ALP(IS) = 0.
10 NP = 1
CALL TAPEB (1,U,U,0)
DO 99 LIM = 1,7777
DO 9 I = 1,IS
9 C(I,NP) = 0.
CALL TAPER (2,NP, KHASE, S)
IF (KHASE .LT. 0) GO TO 100
C . . . SEE IF SPECIES BELONGS TO ELEMENT GROUP.
IF (IE(1,1) .EQ. 0) GO TO 99
15 DO 18 I = 1,7
IF (IE(1,1))16,19,16

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16 DO 17 J = 1,IS
   IF (IE(I,2) .NE. JAT(J)) GO TO 17
   C(J,NP) = IE(I,1)
   GO TO 18
17 CONTINUE
   GO TO 99
18 CONTINUE
19 CONTINUE
23 NP = NP +1
   IF (KHA5E .NE. 1) GO TO 98
   IG = NP -1
98 IF (NP .LT. 200) GO TO 99
   WRITE (6,5)
5  FORMAT (51MONO. OF COMBUS. SPECIES EXCEEDS PROG. LIMIT OF 200 )
99 CONTINUE
100 N = NP -1
   REWIND 12
   DO 50 I = 1,N
   W3(I) = 50.
   DO 50 J = 1,IS
50 W3(I) = W3(I) - SQRT(ABS(C(J,I)))
   DO 51 J = 1,IS
   H(J) = 0.
   DO 51 I = 1,N
51 H(J) = H(J) + ABS(C(J,I))
   DO 53 J = 1,IS
   IF (H(J)) 52,52,53
52 WRITE (6,4) ASPEC(J)
   LE = 1
53 CONTINUE
   IF (KPB) .NE. 0) WRITE (6,1124)(SPECIE(I),I=1,N)
1124 FORMAT ('COMPLETE SPECIES LIST FOLLOWS'/(1X,11A6))
   RETURN
   END

```

```

SUBROUTINE SETUP(X,XMIN,XMAX,J)
COMMENT. THIS ROUTINE DETERMINES THE MAXIMUM AND THE MINIMUM CHANGE
C ALLOWABLE IN REACTION COORDINATE J BEFORE NEGATIVE CONCENTRATIONS ARISE.
C IT ALSO SETS UP THE FUGACITY COEFFICIENTS FOR REACTION J IN XIJ.
   DIMENSION X(30)
   COMMON A(12,12), KR(20), AMAT(10,12), JAT(12), ASPEC(12), IN, IS,
   IFIE(10,6), IE(10,6), ALP(12), W27, N, BLOK(10,5), DH(10), RHQ(10),
   2)SERI(17), WATE(10), W1(6), W43, .G, NP, VNT(201), W47, NAME, SER
   COMMON /IBRIUM/ TL(200,2), TU(200,2), W3(20), VNU(200,12), QA,
   1TAU, H(200), SG(200), Y(200), JC, IR(200,2), DMU(200), VLNK(200),
   2)OJ(12), RA(200,2), RB(200,2), RC(200,2), RD(200,2), RE(200,2),
   3RF(200,2), CH(200,2), JM, W48, CP, FN, C(12,200), SPECIE(200)
   XMAX = .100000000E+16
   XMIN = -.100000000E+16
   DO 9 I = 1,IS
   X(I) = 0.
   IF (VNU(J,I) .EQ. 0.) GO TO 9
   K = 70J(I)
   VQ = VNT(K)
   IF (IG .LT. K) GO TO 6
4 X(I) = VNU(J,I)
   IF (VNU(J,I)) 3,6,7
7 XMAX = AMIN(XMAX, VQ/VNU(J,I))
   GO TO 9
3 XMIN = AMAX(XMIN, VQ/VNU(J,I))
6 CONTINUE
   RETURN
   END

```

```

SUBROUTINE SLITE(J)
DIMENSION LIT(4)
IF (J .EQ. 0) GO TO 9
LIT(J)=1
GO TO 99
9 DO 10 I=1,4
10 LIT(I)=0
GO TO 99
ENTRY SLITET(J,K)
K=2
IF (LIT(J) .EQ. 0) GO TO 99
K=1
LIT(J)=0
99 RETURN
END
    
```

```

SUBROUTINE STOICH(LE)
COMMENT PROPELLANT STOICHIOMETRY ROUTINE CALLED BY PUTIN.
COMMENT. ALIASES. U1= UNBURNED BERYLLIUM, U2 = UNBURNED BORON,
C U3 = UNBURNED MAGNESIUM, U4 = UNBURNED ALUMINUM,
C U5 = UNBURNED CARBON, DON'T USE U6. THESE INERTS MELT AND
C EVAPORATE BUT DO NOT REACT. GAS SPECIES MAY BE ELIMINATED FROM PERFORMIX
C TAPE TO PREVENT EVAPORATION.
COMMON A(12,12), KR(20), AMAT(10,12), JAT(12), ASPEC(12), IN, IS,
1FIE(10,6), IE(10,6), ALP(12), W27, N, BLOK(10,5), DM(10), RHO(10),
2SERI(10), WATE(10), W1(6), W43, IG, NP, VNT(20), W47, NAME, SER
3,FLOOR, ITAG(100), WING(10)
DIMENSION SYMB(100)
DIMENSION FE (10,6)
EQUIVALENCE (FE(1,1), IE(1,1))
DATA (SYMB(I), I = 1,100)/
1LI BE B C N O F NE NA MG HE
2SI P S CL AP K CA SC TI V CP
3MN FE CO NI CU ZN GA GE AS SE BP
4KR RB SR Y ZR NB MO TC RU RH PD
5AG CD IN SN SB TE I XE CS BA LA
6CE PR ND PH SM EU GD TB DY HO ER
7TH YB LU HF TA W RE OS IR PT AU
8HG TL PB BI PO AT RN FR RA AC TH
9PA U NP J US U1 U2 U3 U4 FM
1 FORMAT (8NDMMPT,5 A6)
2 FORMAT ('/' INGREDIENT CARD 'I2,' GOOFED UP.')
DO 11 I = 1,100
11 ITAG(I) = 0
DO 19 I = 1,IN
DO 18 J = 1,6
IF (FIE(I,J)) 14,19,12
12 DO 17 L = 1,100
IF (FE(I,J) - SYMB(L)) 17,13,17
13 ITAG(L) = 1
IE(1,J) = L
GO TO 18
17 CONTINUE
WRITE (6,1) IE(I,J)
4 WRITE (6,2) I
LE = 1
8 CONTINUE
9 CONTINUE
IS = 1
DO 25 I = 1,100
IF (ITAG(I)) 25,25,0
    
```

```

20 ASPEC(IS) = SYMB(I)
   JAT(IS) = 1
   IS = IS + 1
25 CONTINUE
   IS = IS - 1
   DO 31 I = 1,IN
   DO 26 J = 1,12
26 AMAT(I,J) = 0.
   DO 27 K = 1,1.
   DO 28 J = 1,6
   IF (IE(I,J) - JAT(K)) 28,27,28
27 AMAT(I,K) = FILE(I,J)
   GO TO 25
28 CONTINUE
29 CONTINUE
31 CONTINUE
   RETURN
   END

```

SUBROUTINE TABLO(II,JJ,KK)

COMMENT. WHEN THE BASIS IS NO LONGER OPTIMUM, THIS ROUTINE CHANGES IT BY THE TABLEAU METHOD OF LINEAR PROGRAMMING.

```

COMMON A(12,12), FR(20), AMAT(10,12), JAT(12), ASPEC(12), IN, IS,
IFIE(10,6), IE(10,6), ALP(12), W27, N, BLOK(10,5), DM(10), RHO(10),
ZISERI(10), WATE(10), W1(6), W43, L, NP, VNT(20), W47, NAME, SER
COMMON /IRRIUM/ TL(200,2), TU(200,2), W3(200), VNU(200,12), QA,
ITAU, M(200), SU(200), Y(200), JC, IR(200,2), DMU(200), VLNK(200),
ZIOJ(12), RA(200,2), MB(200,2), RC(200,2), RD(200,2), RE(200,2),
3RF(200,2), CH(200,2), JM, W48, CP, FN, C(12,200), SPECIE(200)
4,LL(200)
COMMON/HOON/TSTEST,TE
104 DO 19 L = 1,N
   IF (LL(L) .LT. 0) GO TO 19
   IF (L .EQ. JJ) GO TO 19
   IF (ABS(VNU(L,KK)) .LT. .0001) GO TO 19
   VA = -VNU(L,KK)/VNU(JJ,KK)
   DO 15 M = 1,12
15 VNU(L,M) = VNU(L,M) + VA*VNU(JJ,M)
   VNU(L,KK) = -VA
   DO 16 M = 1,12
   IF (ABS(VNU(L,M)) .GT. .00001) GO TO 16
   VNU(L,M) = G.
16 CONTINUE
19 CONTINUE
   DO 20 M = 1,12
20 VNU(JJ,M) = 0.
   VNU(JJ,KK) = 1.
   IOJ(KK) = JJ
   LL(JJ) = 0
   LL(II) = 9
   CALL REACT(TE)
   IF (KR(10) .NE. 1) GO TO 99
   WRITE (6,999)II,JJ,KK,SPECIE(II),SPECIE(JJ)
999 FORMAT (3I5, 3X, '6, ' REPLACED BY ', A6)
99 RETURN
   END

```

```

SUBROUTINE TAPEB (Iw, L, PHASE, S)
COMMENT. THIS ROUTINE BUFFERS THE INPUT FROM THE LIBRARY TAPE. THIS SPEEDS
C INPUT ON THE UNIVAC BUT MAY SLOW IT ON A GOOD MACHINE.
COMMON A(12,12), KR(20), AMAT(10,12), JAT(12), ASPEC(12), IN, IS,
1FIE(10,6), IE(10,6), ALP(12), W27, N, BLOK(10,5), DH(10), RHO(10),
2ISER(10), WATE(10), W1(6), W43, IG, NP, VNT(20), W47, NAME, SER
COMMON /IBRIUM/ TL(200,2), TU(200,2), W3(200), VNU(200,12), QA,
1TAU, H(200), SD(200), Y(200), JC, IR(200,2), OHU(200), VLNK(200),
2IOJ(12), RA(200,2), RB(200,2), RC(200,2), RO(200,2), RE(200,2),
3RF(200,2), CH(200,2), JM, W48, CP, FN, C(12,200), SPECIE(200)
DIMENSION BIN(20,35)
GO TO (11,21), Iw
11 REWIND 12
I = 20
GO TO 99
21 I = I + 1
IF (I .LT. 21) GO TO 31
I = 1
READ (12) ((BIN(J,K),K = 1,35),J=1,20)
31 PHASE = BIN(I,1)
SPECIE(L) = BIN(I,2)
S = BIN(I,3)
DO 41 J = 1,7
K = 3 + 2*(J-1)
IE(J,1) = BIN(I,K+1)
41 IE(J,2) = BIN(I,K+2)
RA(L,1) = BIN(I,18)
RB(L,1) = BIN(I,19)
RC(L,1) = BIN(I,20)
RD(L,1) = BIN(I,21)
RE(L,1) = BIN(I,22)
RF(L,1) = BIN(I,23)
CH(L,1) = BIN(I,24)
TL(L,1) = BIN(I,25)
TU(L,1) = BIN(I,26)
RA(L,2) = BIN(I,27)
RB(L,2) = BIN(I,28)
RC(L,2) = BIN(I,29)
RD(L,2) = BIN(I,30)
RE(L,2) = BIN(I,31)
RF(L,2) = BIN(I,32)
CH(L,2) = BIN(I,33)
TL(L,2) = BIN(I,34)
TU(L,2) = BIN(I,35)
99 RETURN
END

```

```

SUBROUTINE THERMO(TE,HF,ENTR)
COMMENT. COMPUTES SYSTEM ENTHALPY, ENTROPY AND HEAT CAPACITY
COMMON A(12,12), KR(20), AMAT(10,12), JAT(12), ASPEC(12), IN, IS,
1FIE(10,6), IE(10,6), ALP(12), W27, N, BLOK(10,5), DH(10), RHO(10),
2ISER(10), WATE(10), W1(6), W43, IG, NP, VNT(20), W47, NAME, SER
COMMON /IBRIUM/ TL(200,2), TU(200,2), W3(200), VNU(200,12), QA,
1TAU, H(200), SD(200), Y(200), JC, IR(200,2), OHU(200), VLNK(200),
2IOJ(12), RA(200,2), RB(200,2), RC(200,2), RO(200,2), RE(200,2),
3RF(200,2), CH(200,2), JM, W48, CP, FN, C(12,200), SPECIE(200)
VH = 0.0
VS = 0.0
CP = 0.0
DO 11 I = 1,N
CP = CP + VNT(I)*V(I)
VH = VH + VNT(I)*H(I)

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```

11 VS = VS + VNT(I)*SD(I)
   FN = 0.0
   VSM = 0.0
   DO 12 I = 1,IG
   IF(VNT(I) .LE. 0.)GO TO 12
   FN = FN + VNT(I)
   VSM = VSM + VNT(I)*ALOG(VNT(I))
12 CONTINUE
   VSM = 1.9871*(VSM + FN*VNT(NP))
   HE = VH
   ENTR = VS - VSM
   RETURN
   END

```

SUBROUTINE TSALT(TE,PR,HE,ENTR,PUPI,PLOI)
 COMMENT. THIS SUBROUTINE COMPUTES COMPOSITION, PRESSURE AND ENTHALPY
 C GIVEN TEMPERATURE AND ENTROPY. IT IS CALLED BY TSBAL.

```

COMMON A (12,12),KR(20)
COMMON/MOON/TSTEST
TSTEST = -217.1934
PLO = PLOI
PUP = PUPI
PR=(PUP+PLO)/2.
DO 22 J = 1,20
CALL EQUIL(TE,FR,HE,SE,1)
IF (KR(13) .NE. 0) WRITE(6,9)JI,TE,SE,PUP,PLO
4 FORMAT (' TSBAL',F8.1,3F12.3)
IF (SE .GT. ENTR) PLO=PR
IF (SE .LT. ENTR) PUP=PR
PR=(PUP+PLO)/2.
166 IF ((PUP-PLO)/PLO .LT. .00008) GO TO 23
22 CONTINUE
WRITE (6,1)
1 FORMAT (' TSALT STOP')
CALL SLITE (3)
23 TSTEST = 0.
RETURN
END

```

SUBROUTINE TSBAL(TE,PR,HE,ENTR,PUPI,PLOI)
 COMMENT. THIS SUBROUTINE COMPUTES COMPOSITION, PRESSURE AND ENTHALPY
 C GIVEN TEMPERATURE AND ENTROPY. IT IS CALLED BY TSBAL.

```

COMMON A (12,12),FR(20),AMAT(10,12),JAT(12),ASPEC(12),IN,IS,
IFIE(10,6),IE(10,6),ALP(12),W27,N,BLOK(10,5),DH(10),RHO(10),
ZTSEI(10),WATE(10),W(6),W*3,IG,NP,VNT(20),W47,NAME,SER
COMMON /IBRIUM/ TL(200,2), TU(200,2), W3(200), VNU(200,12), Q*,
IYAU, W(200), SD(200), Y(200), JC, IR(200,2), DMU(200), VLNK(200),
ZIOJ(12), PA(200,2), RB(200,2), RC(200,2), RD(200,2), PE(200,2),
JRF(200,2), CH(200,2), JM, W48, CP, FN, C(12,200), SPECIE(200)
DIMENSION X(12), XM(12)
8 FORMAT (15,F10.0, F12.3)
9 FORMAT (1P 10E13.4)
KR(16)=1
PR=.5*(PUPI +PLOI)
:734 CALL GIR6SITE)
CALL FIXM45
12 DO 38 J = 1,15
X(J) = 0.
K*(J) = 0.
DO 31 I = 1,4
IF (C(I,J) .NE. 0.) GO TO 31

```



```

      XM(J) = AMAX1(VNT(I), XM(J))
      X(J) = X(J) + C(J,I)*VNT(I)
31  CONTINUE
      IF (ABS(ALP(J) - X(J))/XM(J) .LT. .00001) GO TO 36
      CALL SLITE(I)
      GO TO 39
38  CONTINUE
39  CALL DEFIOJ
      CALL REACT (TE)
      DO 211 I = 1,N
211  W3(I) = 50.0 -VLNK(I)
      CALL RANK(IR,W3,N)
      DO 22 JC = 1,20
      PR=AMAX1(PLOI,PR)
      PR=AMIN1(PUPI,PR)
      CALL TWITCH(PR,0)
      CALL THERMO (TE,HE,STRY)
      VX=1.
      IF (JC .GT. 5) VX=2.
      IF (JC .GT. 10) VX=4.
      PR=PR*EXP(-(ENTR-STRY)/(FN*VX)/1.9871)
      CALL SLITET(4,ROGDFX)
      GO TO(146,17),ROGDFX
146 IF (KR(13)-1) 15,14,15
      14 WRITE (6,8)JC,TE,FR
      WRITE (6,9)(VNT(I), I = 1,N)
      15 DO 23 ICC = 1,3
      25 CALL TWITCH(PR,1)
      CALL THERMO (TE,HE,STRY)
      PR=PR*EXP(-(ENTR-STRY)/(FN*VX)/1.9871)
      CALL SLITET(4,ROGDFX)
      GO TO(20,22),ROGDFX
      23 CONTINUE
      22 CONTINUE
      KR(16)=0
      16 CALL TSALT(TE,FR,HE,ENTR,PUPI,PLOI)
      17 VNT(NP) = EXP(VNT(NP))
      RETURN
      END

```

```

      FUNCTION TWID (X)
      COMMENT. COMPUTES THE EQUILIBRIUM FUNCTION.
      COMMON A(12,12), KR(20), AHAT(10,12), JAT(12), ASPLC(12), IN, IS,
      IFIE(10,6), IE(10,6), ALP(12), W27, N, BLOK(30,5), DM(10), RHO(10),
      ZISERI(10), WAT(10), W1(6), W43, IG, NP, VNT(20), W47, NAME, SER
      COMMON /IBRIUM/ TL(200,2), TU(200,2), W3(200), VNU(200,12), QA,
      ITAU, H(200), SG(200), Y(200), JC, IR(200,2), DMU(200), VLNK(200),
      ZIOJ(12), RA(200,2), FB(200,2), RC(200,2), RD(200,2), RE(200,2),
      3RF(200,2), CH(200,2), JM, W48, CP, FN, C(12,200), SPECIE(200)
      DIMENSION X(3)
      VA = 0.0
      TWID = 0.0
      DO 1 I = 1,IS
      IF (X(I) .EQ. 0.) GO TO 1
      11 VA = VA + X(I)
      K = IOJ(I)
      IF (VNT(K) .LE. 0.) GO TO 1
      111 TWID= TWID+ X(I)*ALOG(VNT(K))
      1 CONTINUE
      TWID = TWID + VA*VNT(NP)
      RETURN
      END

```

```

SURROUTINE TWITCH(PP,JG)
COMMENT THIS IS THE ROUTINE WHICH CONVERGES ON CHEMICAL COMPOSITION.
CALLED BY EQUIL.
COMMON A(12,12), XN(10), AMAT(10,12), JAT(17), ASPEC(12), IN, IS,
IFIE(17,6), IE(10,1), ALP(12), W27, N, BLOC(14,5), UN(10), RMO(10),
DISEPI(17), WATL(10), M(6), W43, IG, NP, VNT(20), W47, NAME, SER
3,FLOOR
COMMON /ABRIUM/ TL(20,2), TU(200,2), W3(200), VNU(207,12), GA,
1TAU, M(200), SL(200), Y(200), JC, IP(207,2), DMU(200), VLNK(200),
2IOJ(17), PA(200,2), RA(200,2), RC(200,2), RD(200,2), PE(200,2),
3RF(200,2), CH(200,2), JM, W48, CP, FN, C(12,200), SPECIE(200)
4,LL(200)
DIMENSION X(30)
IC = 0
V00 = JC -1
V00 = .5 - V00/20.
V00 = AMAX1(0., V00)
VC = 0.0
IF (KR(17) = 1) 401,402,401
401 DO 200 I = 1,IG
200 VC = VC + VNT(I)
VNT(NP) = ALOG(PR/VC)
402 DO 99 J = 1,N
IF (LL(J) .LE. 0) GO TO 99
IF (JO .NE. 0 .AND. LL(J) .NE. 0) GO TO 99
KICK = 0
VG = V00
7 CALL SETUP (X, XMIN, XMAX, J)
IF (VNT(J) .GT. 0.) GO TO 22
DX = - 1.001*VNT(J) + FLOOR
GO TO 97
22 CONTINUE
VA = VLNK(J) - TWID (X)
VB = 0.0
LL(J) = 1
IF (J.LE.IG) GO TO 4
COMMENT MAJOR SPECIES TOLERANCE
3 IF (ABS(VA).LT. 6.00008) GO TO 99
31 IF ( (VNT(J).GT. +27*1.E-7) .OR. (VA.LT. 0.) ) GO TO 6
IF (VNT(J) .EQ. FLOOR) GO TO 99
UX = -VNT(J) + FLOOR
GO TO 97
4 IF (VNT(J) .EQ. 0.) GO TO 44
IF(VA+VNT(NP) .LT. +5.)GO TO 66
V = EXP(-VA -VNT(NP))
XMM = AMIN1(-XMIN, XMAX)
IF (VNT(J)/XMM .LT. .01) XMAX=.011*XMM
IF ((V+VNT(J))/XMM .GT. .01) GO TO 66
GO TO 45
44 V = FLOOR
GO TO 5
45 V = AMAX1(V,FLOOR)
5 VTE0 = A2S(1. - VNT(J)/V)
COMMENT MINOR SPECIES TOLERANCE
IF (VTE0 .LT. .0008) GO TO 99
55 DX = V - VNT(J)
LL(J) = 0
VNT(J) = V
GO TO 82
66 VA = VA + ALOG(VNT(J)) + VNT(NP)
IF (ABS(VA) - .00008) 99,99,67
67 VB = 1.0/VNT(J)
6 DO 69 I = 1,IS
IF (X(I)) 68,69,68
68 K = IOJ(I)
VB = VB + X(I)*X(I)/VNT(K)

```

```

69 CONTINUE
VF=0.
IF (KR(10) .EQ. 0) GO TO 801
M=0
IF (J .LE. IG) M=M+1
VS=SD(J)
DO 800 I=1,IS
K=IOJ(I)
IF (K .LE. IG) M=M-VNU(J,I)
800 VS=VS-VNU(J,I)+SD(K)
VF=AMAX1(0., M/FA/1.9871 *VS)
IF (VF .GT. .5*VB) VFF=1.5
IF (VF .GT. VB) VFF=3.
IF (VF .GT. 1.5*VE) VFF=5.
VF=VFF*VF
IF (KR(12) .NE. 0) WRITE (6,802) J,M,VF,VB,PR,VA
802 FORMAT (I6, 1P 5F12.3)
801 IF (VM.NE. 0.) GO TO 72
70 VR = .0000001
70 VQ = .9999999
72 DX = -VA/(VB+VF)
UX= AMAX1(DX, -VU+VNT(J))
LL(J) = 9
97 UX= AMAX1(DX, VQ*XMIN)
DX= AMIN1(DX, VQ*XMAX)
IF (ABS(DX) .LT. .0001*VNT(J)) GO TO 81
805 FORMAT (15,1P 13E10.1)
80 CALL SLITE (2)
IC = 1
81 VNT(J) = VNT(J) + DX
82 VC = .99*VNT(J)
DO 90 I = 1,IS
IF (VNU(J,I) .EQ. 0.) GO TO 98
975 K = IOJ(I)
VNT(K) = VNT(K) - VNU(J,I)+DX
IF (VNT(K) .GE. VC) GO TO 98
IF (KICK .EQ. 1 .AND. VNT(K) .GT. VD) GO TO 96
VD=VNT(K)
KICK = 1
JJ = J
II = K
KK = I
90 CONTINUE
IF (KICK .NE. 1) GO TO 99
CALL TABLO(II,JJ,KK)
99 CONTINUE
100 IF (KR(15) .NE. 1) GO TO 107
999 WRITE (6,88)(LL(JJ), JJ = 1,N)
88 FORMAT (1H08011)
107 CONTINUE
RETURN
END

```

Appendix I

LISTING OF THE XEP SUBROUTINES

The following listing shows routines which modify the PEP program to evaluate gaseous detonation processes. Only those routines not common to PEP appear. XEP is run the same way as PEP except:

1. Option 9, the input of ingredients by serial numbers is not allowed.
2. Ingredient densities must be inputted as grams/liter instead of lbs/in³.
3. The first pressure in the weight ratio card is a *guess* for the detonation pressure. It must exceed the second pressure which is the pressure to which the detonation products are expanded.
4. A plot is generated by this program. The plot is only a convergence check and may be deleted.

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SUBROUTINE HUEO(IPR,HE,V,PONE,TONE,MR,VONE,SONE,HONE)
COMMON A(12,12), KR(10), AMAT(17,12), JAT(12), ASPEC(12), IN, IS,
IFIE(10,6), IE(10,6), ALP(12), M2/, N, BLOK(14,5), UM(10), RHO(17),
ZISERI(10), WATE(10), M1(6), M#3, IG, NP, VNT(201), W#7, NAME, SER
COMMON /IPRIUM/ TL(200,2), TU(200,2), W3(200), WNU(700,12), CA,
ITAU, M(200), SU(200), Y(200), JC, IR(200,2), DMU(200), VLNK(200),
ZIOU(12), RA(200,2), RR(200,2), PC(200,2), RP(200,2), RE(200,2),
3RF(200,2), CH(200,2), JM, W#8, CP, FN, C(12,200), SPECIE(200)
4,LL(200)
TUPP=6000.0
TLOW=299.16
KR(17) = 1
VNT(NP) = ELOG(1.5671*TONE/VONE)
CALL EQUIL(TONE,PONE,HONE,SONE,1)
PONE = FN*VNT(NP)
Z=HE-HONE-(VONE*V)*(PP-PONE)/2.0
ZP = Z
DO 8 J = 1,21
CF = AMAX1(1.0,CF)
CF = AMIN1(16.0, CF)
CV = CP - 1.9871*FN
DELTAT = *Z/CV/CF
DELTAT=AMIN1(DELTAT,.5*(TUPP-TONE))
DELTAT=AMAX1(DELTAT,.5*(TLOW-TONE))
TONE = TONE+DELTAT
IF(ABS(DELTAT)-.001)17,58,88
88 VNT(NP) = ELOG(1.5671*TONE/VONE)
4 CALL EQUIL(TONE,PONE,HONE,SONE,1)
PONE = FN*VNT(NP)
Z=HE-HONE-(VONE*V)*(PR-PONE)/2.0
CF = ((ZP-Z)/(CV*DELTAT))
ZP = Z
CALL SLITET(3,KCO,FX)
GO TO(76,74),KCO,FX
74 IF(Z)72,10,71
71 TLOW=TONE
GO TO 70
72 TUPP=TONE
70 CONTINUE
8 CONTINUE
10 HONE = HONE + Z
SONE = SONE + Z/TONE
KR(17) = 0
IF (V .EQ. VONE) GO TO 903
MR=((VONE/V)**2*HF-HONE)/((VONE/V)**2-1.0)
903 RETURN
END

```

```

SUBROUTINE PUT IN (LE)
COMMON A(12,12), KR(20), AMAT(10,12), JAT(12), ASPEC(12), IN, IS,
IFIE(10,6), IE(10,6), ALP(12), W27, N, BLOK(10,5), DM(10), RHO(10),
2ISERI(10), WATE(12), W1(6), W43, IG, NP, VNT(20), W47, NAME, SER
COMMON/ICINFO/AAAA(6)
COMMON ITAG(10), WING(10)
DIMENSION ATWT(100), SWING(10), VOUT(10)
DATA IRUN/0 /
DATA (ATWT(I), I = 1,100)/1.008, 4.903, 6.94, 9.013, 10.82, 12.011
1,14.098, 16., 19., 20.183, 22.991, 24.32, 26.98, 28.09, 30.975,
2 32.066, 35.457, 39.944, 49.1, 40.08, 44.96, 47.9, 50.95, 52.71,
4 54.94, 58.85, 58.94, 58.71, 63.54, 65.38, 69.72, 72.6, 74.92,
5 78.96, 79.916, 87.82, 85.48, 87.63, 88.91, 91.22, 92.91, 95.95,
6 99., 101.1, 102.91, 106.4, 107.88, 112.41, 114.02, 118.07, 121.76,
7 127.61, 126.94, 131.3, 132.91, 137.36, 138.92, 140.13, 140.91,
8 144.27, 147., 150.35, 152., 157.26, 158.93, 162.51, 164.94, 167.2
97, 168.94, 173.04, 174.99, 178.50, 180.95, 183.86, 186.22, 190.2,
1 192.2, 195.09, 197., 220.61, 204.39, 207.21, 208.99, 210., 210.,
2 222., 223., 226., 227., 232., 231., 236., 237., 242., 243., 247.,
3 249., 251., 254., 253. /
1 FORMAT (19I1, A1, A6, I4, I5, I5)
2 FORMAT (5A6, 6(F3.3, A2), F7.0, F6.0, I7)
3 FORMAT (12F6.6, A6, A7)
4 FORMAT (/1H 34X, 12A5)
5 FORMAT (12H+INGREDIENTS 79X, 29H WEIGHT CAL./0. DENSITY)
6 FORMAT (12F10.0)
7 FORMAT (1H )
8 FORMAT (1H 5A6,1X, 12F5.3, F9.3, F10.0, F9.4)
9 FORMAT (43HCGRAM ATOM AMOUNTS FOR PROPELLANT WEIGHT OF F9.3)
10 FORMAT (1H0 12(4H (A2,4H) ))
LE = 0
IF (IPUN) 19,1,19
11 READ (5,1) (KR(I), I = 1,19),ISERI(1), ISERI(2), IN, IT, IRUN
DO 12 I = 1,12
12 JAT(I) = 0
DO 13 I = 1,IN
13 READ (5,2) (BLOK(I,J), J = 1,5), (FIE(I,J), IE(1,J), J = 1,6),
DM(I), RHO(I)
CALL STOICH(LE)
DO 14 I = 1,IN
WATE(I) = 0.
DO 14 J = 1,IS
K = JAT(J)
14 WATE(I) = WATE(I) + AMAT(I,J)*ATWT(K)
CALL SEARCH(LE)
REWIND 12
C THE NEXT 8 CARDS CONTROL THE SC 4020 OUTPUT ON P55000 UNIT 16
19 CALL CAMRAV(1)
CALL FRAMEV
CALL CAMRAV(2)
CALL FRAMEV
INC = 1-19/(30 + IN + (IN+3)/4)
CALL SCOUTV(1,INC)
CALL LOCSTV(33,1009,4)
CALL MAXFRM(5000)
IF (KR(6).NE. 1) GO TO 18
READ (5,17)
WRITE (10,17)
17 FORMAT (10H )
18 READ (5,3) W1(5), W1(6), (WING(I), I = 1,10),ISERI(3), ISERI(4)
WRITE (6,16) (ISEFI(I), I = 2,4)
16 FORMAT (1H1 3A6)

```

```

IF (KP(2) .NE. 1) GO TO 20
IS = IS - 1
2L IRUN = IRUN - 1
KR(19) = 1
IF (WING(1) .EQ. 0.) GO TO 120
KR(19) = 0
DO 21 J = 1,IS
ALP(J) = 0.
DO 21 I = 1,IN
21 ALP(J) = ALP(J) + AMAT(I,J)*WING(I)/WATE(I)
W27 = 0.
W1(4) = 0.
W43 = 0.
VA = 1.
DO 22 I = 1,IN
SWING(I) = WING(I)
W1(4) = W1(4) + DH(I)*WING(I)
W27 = W27 + WING(I)
IF (RHO(1)) 23,25,24
24 W43 = W43 + WING(I)/RHO(I)
GO TO 22
25 VA = 0.
22 CONTINUE
W43 = VA/W43 *W27
120 IF (KP(4) .NE. 1) GO TO 23
IF (KR(17) .EQ. 1) GO TO 23
W1(5) = W1(5)/14.7JG69
IF (KR(7) .EQ. 1) GO TO 23
W1(6) = W1(6)/14.7JCE9
23 WRITE (10,4) (ASPEC(I), I = 1,IS)
WRITE ( 0,4) (ASPEC(I), I = 1,IS)
WRITE (10,5)
WRITE ( 0,5)
WRITE (10,7)
DO 27 I = 1,IN
IF (KP(5) .NE. 1) GO TO 27
WRITE ( 0,8)(BLOK(I,J), J = 1,5), (AMAT(I,J), J = 1,12),SWING(I),
IDH(I), RHO(I)
27 WRITE (10,8)(BLOK(I,J), J = 1,5), (AMAT(I,J), J = 1,12),SWING(I),
IDH(I), RHO(I)
36 FORMAT (20HCKEP VOLUME RATIOS = 1CF10.5)
SU = 0.
DO 34 I = 1,IN
34 SU = SU + WING(I)/RHO(I)
DO 35 I = 1,IN
35 VOUT(I) = WING(I)/RHO(I)/SU
WRITE (10,36) (VOUT(I), I = 1,IN)
WRITE ( 0,9) W27
WRITE (10,9) W27
WRITE ( 0,17) (ASPEC(I), I = 1,IS)
WRITE (10,10) (ASPEC(I), I = 1,IS)
WRITE ( 0,6) (ALP(I), I = 1,IS)
WRITE (10,6) (ALP(I), I = 1,IS)
IF (KP(2) .NE. 1) GO TO 28
IS = IS + 1
20 IF (LC .NE. 1) GO TO 29
IF (IRUN .EQ. 0) GO TO 20
DO 30 I = 1,IRUN
30 READ (5,1)
WRITE ( 0,33)
IRUN = 0
33 FORKAT (20HOMAYBE THIS TIMID MONITOR WILL TRY THE NEXT SYSTEM. )
29 RETURN
END

```

```

SUBROUTINE PVPLOT
COMMON A(12,12), KR(20), AMAT(10,12), JAT(12), ASPFC(12), IN, IS,
IFIE(10,6), IE(10,6), ALP(12), W27, N, BLOK(10,5), DM(10), RHO(10),
ZISERI(10), WATE(1), W1(6), W43, IG, NP, VNT(201), W47, NAME, SER
COMMON /IBRIUM/ TL(200,2), TU(200,2), W3(200), VNU(200,12), QA,
1TAU, H(200), SD(200), Y(200), JC, IR(200,2), DHU(200), VLNK(200),
2IOJ(12), RA(200,2), RB(200,2), RC(200,2), RD(200,2), RE(200,2),
3RF(200,2), CH(200,2), JM, W48, CP, FN, C(12,200), SPECIE(200)
4,LL(200)
COMMON/EXPLO/ VL(20), PL(20), VEL(20), HT(20), TET(20), NE
CALL GRICIV (1, .2, 1., 0., 6000., .01, 100., 10,10,10,10,2,4)
DO 19 I = 1,NE
IX1 = IX2
IP1 = IP2
IS1 = IS2
IV1 = IV2
IC1 = IC2
IX2 = NYV(VL(I))
PL(I) = PL(I)*.001
HT(I) = HT(I)/10.
IP2 = NYV(AMINI(PL(I), 6000.))
IS2 = NYV(AMINI(HT(I), 6000.))
IV2 = NYV(AMINI(VEL(I), 6000.))
IC2 = NYV(AMINI(TET(I), 6000.))
IF (I.EQ.1) GO TO 19
CALL LINEV(IX1,IP1,IX2,IP2)
CALL LINEV(IX1,IS1,IX2,IS2)
CALL LINEV(IX1,IC1,IX2,IC2)
IF (I .EQ. NE) GO TO 19
CALL LINEV(IX1,IV1,IX2,IV2)
19 CONTINUE
CALL APLQTV(30, VL, PL, 9,9,1, 1HP, NLAST)
CALL APLQTV(30, VL, TET, 9,9,1, 1HT, NLAST)
CALL APLQTV(30, VL, VEL, 9,9,1, 1HV, NLAST)
CALL APLQTV(30, VL, HT, 9,9,1, 1HH, NLAST)
CALL PRQTV(33, 33HVOLUME RATIO ALONG HUGONIOT CURVE, 416.6 )
CALL APRNTV (0,-16, 61, 61H*PRESSURE *100 *TEMPERATURE *VELO
ICITY *ENTHALPY /10 ,4, 592)
RETURN
END

```

```

CHAIN PROGRAM
COMMON A(12,12), KR(20), AMAT(10,12), JAT(12), ASPFC(12), IN, IS,
IFIE(10,6), IE(10,6), ALP(12), W27, N, BLOK(10,5), DM(10), RHO(10),
ZISERI(10), WATE(1), W1(6), W43, IG, NP, VNT(201), W47, NAME, SER
COMMON /IBRIUM/ TL(200,2), TU(200,2), W3(200), VNU(200,12), QA,
1TAU, H(200), SD(200), Y(200), JC, IR(200,2), DHU(200), VLNK(200),
2IOJ(12), RA(200,2), RB(200,2), RC(200,2), RD(200,2), RE(200,2),
3RF(200,2), CH(200,2), JM, W48, CP, FN, C(12,200), SPECIE(200)
4,LL(200)
COMMON/EXPLO/ VL(20), PL(20), VEL(20), HT(20), TET(20), NE
COMMON/MUON/TSTEST,TE
770FORMAT(19H0INITIAL DENSITY = ,F12.6,6X,19HINITIAL PRESSURE = F12.6
1/23H0DETONATION PRESSURE = ,F12.5,6X,22H0DETONATION VELOCITY = ,F12
2.5)
66CFORMAT(19H0HEAT OF REACTION =,F11.2,13X,19HPARTICLE VELOCITY =,F12
1.2)
330FORMAT(36H0IMPULSE FROM ISENTROPIC EXPANSION= ,F14.5)
888 CONTINUE
8 CALL PUT IN (LE)
PIN = W1(6)
HIN = W1(4)
VIN = 1.9871*W27/W43/.8205

```



```

TE=3000.0
CALL GUESSITE,PIN)
CALL CJDLET (VMIN)
CALL HUGO(PIN,HIN,VIN,PZERO,TE,HRZERO,VMIN,SZERO,HZERO)
TCH=TE
HE = HIN
803 VMWAVE=SQRT(8372.0*(HRZERO-HE)/W27)
905 LS = 1
CALL OUT (PZERO, TE, HZERO, SZERO, LS)
PR = PIN
906 WRITE(16,77)W43,PP,PZERO,VMWAVE
WRITE( 6,77)W43,PP,PZERO,VMWAVE
907 SOUNDV=SQRT(8372.0*(HRZERO-HZERO)/W27)
PARTV=VMWAVE-SOUNDV
SYSENT=SZERO
CALL S PAL (TE, PP, HE, SYSENT, TCH, 1)
ONE=HE
CALL EQUIL(298.16,PR,HE,ENTR,0)
DHREAC = (HZERO - HE)/1000.
WRITE(16,66)DHREAC,PARTV
WRITE( 6,66)DHREAC,PARTV
FSI = 9.3294*SQRT((HZERO - ONE)/W27)
WRITE(16,33)FSI
WRITE( 6,33)FSI
1G10 CONTINUE
CALL PVPL0T
GO TO 8825
END

```

```

SUBROUTINE CJDLET (VMIN)
COMMON A(12,12), KR(20), AMAT(10,12), JAT(12), ASPEC(12), IN, IS,
IFIE(10,6), IE(10,6), ALP(12), W27, N, BLOK(10,5), DM(10), RHO(10),
ZISERI(10), WATE(10), W1(6), W43, IG, NP, VNT(20,1), W47, NAME, SER
COMMON /IBRIUM/ TL(200,2), TU(200,2), W3(200), VNU(200,12), GA,
ITAU, H(200), S(200), Y(200), JC, IP(200,2), DMU(200,12), VLNK(200),
ZIOJ(17), PA(20, ), KR(200,2), RC(200,2), RD(200,2), RE(200,2),
SRF(200,2), CI(20,2), JM, W48, CP, FN, C(12,200), SPECIE(200)
4,LL(200)
COMMON/EXPLO/ VL(20), PL(20), VEL(20), HT(20), TET(20), NE
COMMON/MCON/TSIEST,TCNE
PIN = W1(6)
HIN = W1(4)
VIN = 1.9871*W27/W47/.08205
VONE = VIN
CALL HUGO (PIN, HIN, VIN, PONE, TCNE, HRONE, VONE, SONE, HONE)
VL(2) = 1.
PL(2) = PONE
VEL(2) = +1000.00000000.
HT(2) = HONE-HIN
TET(2) = TONE
VONE = .25*VIN
CALL HUGO (PIN, HIN, VIN, PONE, TONE, HRONE, VONE, SONE, HONE)
VL(1) = .55
PL(1) = PONE
VEL(1) = SQRT(8372.0*(HRONE-HIN)/W27)
HT(1) = HONE-HIN
TET(1) = TONE
NE = 2
UL = .25
IP = 1
DO 19 K = 1,9
NEM = NE-1

```

```

DO 10 I = IM, NE
IL = ME + 2 + IM - I
VL(IL) = VL(IL-2)
PL(IL) = PL(IL-2)
TET(IL) = TET(IL-2)
VEL(IL) = VEL(IL-2)
14 HT(IL) = HT(IL-2)
VL(IM+1) = VL(IM)
PL(IM+1) = PL(IM)
TET(IM+1) = TET(IM)
HT(IM+1) = HT(IM)
VEL(IM+1) = VEL(IM)
VL(IM+2) = VL(IM+1) + DL
VEL(IM) = VEL(IM+1) - DL
IL = IM + 2
DO 15 J = IM, IL, 2
VONE = VL(J)*VIN
CALL HUGO (PIN, HIN, VIN, PONE, TONE, HONE, VONE, SONE, HONE)
PL(J) = PONE
VEL(J) = SQRT(0.72*(HONE-HIN)/W27)
TET(J) = TONE
15 HT(J) = HONE - HIN
A1 = VEL(IM+1)
A2 = (VEL(IM+2)-VEL(IM))/2./DL
A3 = (VEL(IM) + VEL(IM+2) - 2.*VEL(IM+1))/2./DL/DL
VMINP = VMIN
VMIN = VL(IM+1) - A2/A3
DELP = DEL
DEL = ABS(VMIN-VMINP)
DO 17 I = 1, 2
IF (VEL(IM) .LT. VEL(IM+1)) GO TO 18
17 IM = IM + 1
16 NE = NE + 2
19 DL = DL/2.
VMIN = VMIN*VIN
RETURN
END

```

Appendix J

SUBROUTINE VERSION OF PEP

By exchanging the main program and input routine with the subroutines below, one obtains a version of the program that may be made a satellite of another main program. This has been done for the final reduction program for airbreathing propulsion tests.¹⁵

```

SUBROUTINE PEP3
COMMON A(12,12), KH(20), AMAT(10,12), JAT(12), ASPEC(12), IN, IS,
IFIE(10,6), IE(10,6), ALP(12), W27, N, BLOK(10,5), UM(10), RHO(10),
ZISERI(10), WATL(2), W1(6), W43, IG, NP, VNT(201), W47, NAME, SER
COMMON /IRRIUM/ TL(200,2), TU(200,2), W3(200), VNU(200,12), OA,
1TAU, H(200), SU(200), Y(200), JC, IP(200,2), DMU(200), VLNK(200),
2IOJ(10), RA(200,2), PS(200,2), RC(200,2), RD(200,2), RE(200,2),
3RF(200,2), CH(200,2), JM, W48, CP, FN, C(12,200), SPECIE(200)
4,LL(200)
COMMON/MCON/TSTES,TE,IRUN
COMMON/RESULT/SPI(2),AST(?),GAM(2),CF(2),EV(2),RISP(2),DEX(2),
XTHR(2),TEX(2),TCOMB,ENTH(2),ENTRO(2),GASM(2),RTV(2)
TCH = 3407.
TE = AMAX1(TCH, 500.0)
TSTEST = 0.
TE = AMIN1(TE, 500.0)
PR=W1(5)
15 IF (KP(7) .EQ. 0) GO TO 14
TE = W1(6)
VNT(NP) = ELOG(.0F205*W1(6)/W1(5))
CALL EQUIL (TE, PF, ME, SF, 1)
PR = FN*VNT(NP)
SYSENT = SE
GO TO 8
14 CALL H BAL (TE, PR, SYSENT, 1)
12 TCH = TE
TCOMB=TCH
ENTH(1)=.1(4)
ENTRO(1)=SYSENT
GASM(1)=FN
RTV(1)=VAT(NP)
GAM(1)=CP/(CP-FN*1.9671)
GASM(2)=C.
IGP=IG+1
DO 1 I=IGP,N
1 GASM(2)=GASM(2)+VNT(I)
4 RETURN
END

```

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¹⁵Naval Weapons Center. *The Final Reduction Program for Airbreathing Propulsion Tests at T-Range, Theory and Usage*, by L. R. Cruise. China Lake, Calif., NWC, January 1978. (NWC TM 3364, publication UNCLASSIFIED.)

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SUBROUTINE PUTINS(ISER,WTS)
DIMENSION ISER(10), WTS(10)
COMMON A(12,12), PR(20), AMAT(10,12), JAT(12), ASPEC(12), IN, IS,
1FIE(10,6), IE(10,6), ALP(12), WPT, N, BLOK(10,5), DM(10), RHO(10),
2ISER(10), WATE(10), W1(6), W43, TG, NP, VNT(20), W47, NAME, SER
COMMON ITAG(100), WING(10)
COMMON/ILINFO/AAAA(6)
DIMENSION ATWT(100), SWING(10)
COMMON/MOON/TSTEST,TE,IRUN
DATA (ATWT(I), I = 1,100)/1.008, 4.003, 6.94, 9.013, 10.82, 12.011
1,14.008, 16., 19., 21.143, 22.991, 24.32, 26.94, 28.09, 30.975,
2 32.066, 35.457, 39.944, 39.1, 40.08, 44.96, 47.9, 50.95, 52.01,
4 54.94, 55.85, 58.94, 58.71, 63.54, 65.38, 69.72, 72.6, 74.92,
5 78.96, 79.916, 81.80, 85.48, 87.63, 88.91, 91.72, 92.91, 95.95,
6 99., 101.1, 102.91, 106.4, 107.88, 112.41, 114.82, 118.7, 121.76,
7 127.61, 126.91, 131.3, 132.91, 137.36, 138.92, 140.13, 140.91,
8 144.27, 147., 150.35, 152., 157.26, 158.93, 162.51, 164.94, 167.2
97, 169.94, 173.04, 174.99, 178.50, 180.95, 183.86, 186.22, 190.2,
1 192.2, 195.00, 197., 200.61, 204.39, 207.21, 208.99, 210., 210.,
2 222., 223., 226., 227., 232., 231., 238., 237., 237., 240.01, 240.031,
310.82, 24.32, 26.98, 253. /
LE = 0
IF (IRUN .NE. J) GO TO 19
11 DO 12 I = 1,LE
12 JAT(I) = 0
KP=1
REWIND 11
READ(11,1110)VA
DO 13 I = 1,IN
K=ISEP(I)
IF (KP .LT. K) GO TO 1117
REWIND 11
READ(11,1110)VA
KP=1
1117 DO 1113 J=KP,K
1113 READ (11,1110)(VNT(L),L=1,12)
1115 FORMAT (11A6,A5)
KP=K+1
1115 CONTINUE
13 DECODE(2,VNT)(BLOK(1,J),J=1,5),(FIE(I,J),IE(I,J),J=1,6),
1 DM(I), RHO(I)

```

```

2  FORMAT (5A6, 6(F3.3, A2), F5.0, F6.0, I7)
   CALL STO1CH(LE)
   DO 14 I = 1,IN
   WATE(I) = 0.
   DO 14 J = 1,IS
   K = JAT(J)
14  WATE(I) = WATE(I) + AMAT(I,J)*ATWT(K)
   CALL SEARCH(LE)
16  IF (KR(2) .NE. 1) GO TO 19
   IS = IS - 1
19  DO 1199 I=1,IN
1199 WING(I) = WYS(I)
20  KR(19) = 0
   DO 21 J = 1,IS
   ALP(J) = 0.
   DO 21 I = 1,IN
21  ALP(I) = ALP(J) + AMAT(I,J)*WING(I)/WATE(I)
   W27 = 0.
   W1(4) = 0.
   W43 = 0.
   VA = 1.
   DO 22 I = 1,IN
   SWING(I) = WING(I)
   W1(4) = W1(4) + DH(I)*WING(I)
   W27 = W27 + WING(I)
   IF (RHO(I)) 25,25,24
24  W43 = W43 + WING(I)/RHO(I)
   GO TO 22
25  VA = 0.
22  CONTINUE
   W43 = VA/W43 *W27
120 IF (KR(4) .NE. 1) GO TO 23
   IF (KR(17) .EQ. 1) GO TO 23
   W1(5) = W1(5)/14.70269
   IF (KR(7) .EQ. 1) GO TO 23
   W1(6) = W1(6)/14.70269
23  DO 27 I = 1,IN
27  IF (KR(2) .NE. 1) GO TO 28
   IS = IS + 1
28  CALL GUESS(2500.,50.)
29  RETURN
   END

```

NOMENCLATURE

Note: Symbols are listed in the order of their appearance in text.

S	Number of chemical elements
N	Number of molecular species ($N > S$)
C	Molecular composition matrix
c_{ik}	Elements of composition matrix
$i(j)$ $1 < j < S$	A given choice of basis species
$b_{jk} = c_{i(j),k}$	Composition matrix of basis species
$n_{i(j)}$	Molar amounts
B	Optimized basis matrix
b_{jk}	Element of basis matrix
ν	Matrix of reaction coefficients
K_i	Equilibrium constant for i th reaction
g_i	Gibbs free energy for i th species
R	Gas constant (1.9871 cal/K-mole = 0.08205 l-atm/K-mole)
T	Temperature
$\Delta\xi$	Small difference in reaction coordinate
n_i	Molar amounts
n_i'	New composition after adjustment of n_i
$\gamma_{i(j)}$	Phase parameter $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 \text{ for gas} \\ 0 \text{ for condensed} \end{array} \right\}$ for i th species
A	$P \sum_{i=1}^N = RT/V$
P	Pressure
Q_i	Guess for equilibrium constant
$f(T)$	$H(T) - H_0$ or $S(T) - S_0$ in enthalpy or entropy balance procedure
$H(T)$	Enthalpy at temperature T
H_0	Reference enthalpy
$S(T)$	Entropy at temperature T
S_0	Reference entropy
C_p	Specific heat at constant pressure
K	Degrees Kelvin
H_1, V_1, T_1, S_1, P_1	Chamber state variables
H_2, V_2, T_2, S_2, P_2	Exit plane state variables

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V_1, V_2	Volume
I_{sp}	Specific impulse
EMKS	Acceleration of gravity in SI units
J	Mechanical equivalent of heat
m	Mass
γ	C_p/C_v = ratio of specific heats
L	Conversion factor
γ_c	A parameter that equals γ only for a perfect gas
γ_v	Isentropic exponent ($PV^{\gamma_v} = \text{constant}$). A parameter that equals γ only for a perfect gas
\dot{m}	Mass flow
k	10^3 liters/ m^3
ρ	Density
v	Velocity
A	Duct cross-sectional area
P^*, A^*	Nozzle throat values
C_f	Throat coefficient
C^*	Characteristic velocity
GFPS	Acceleration of gravity in common units
ΔU	Ideal boost velocity
g	Acceleration due to gravity
ρ^*	Switch density

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COMBIC, Combined Obscuration Model for Battlefield Induced Contaminants:

Volume 1—Technical Documentation and Users Guide

Alan Wetmore and Scarlett D. Ayres

ARL-TR-1831-1

August 2000

Approved for public release; distribution unlimited.

ARMY RESEARCH LABORATORY



COMBIC, Combined
Obscuration Model for
Battlefield Induced
Contaminants:
Volume 2—Appendices

Alan Wetmore and Scarlett D. Ayres

ARL-TR-1831-2

August 2000

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Attachment P

Combined Obscuration Model for Battlefield
Induced Contaminants (COMBIC92) Model
Documentation

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U.S. Army Research Laboratory
Battlefield Environment Directorate
White Sands Missile Range, NM 88002-5501

May 17, 1997

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1. Introduction

There is a need to quantify the effects of obscurants on transmission of the visible through infrared wavelengths for the realistic battlefield in order to determine the effectiveness of electrical optical (EO) sensors. The Combined Obscuration Model for Battlefield Induced Contaminants (COMBIC) was developed by the U.S. Army Research Laboratory Battlefield Environment Directorate (ARL-BED) formerly known as the Atmospheric Sciences Laboratory (ASL) to meet this goal. The COMBIC computer simulation predicts spatial and temporal variation in transmission produced by various munitions and vehicles. COMBIC models the effects of reduction in electromagnetic energy (visible through infrared (IR) wavelengths) by combining the munition characteristics with meteorological information of an idealized real world. It produces transmission histories at any of seven wavelength bands for a potentially unlimited number of sources and lines of sight (LOS). COMBIC was designed to be computationally fast without losing accuracy for wargame modeling applications. This was a very major concern in the early development of the model and had a big influence on the approach. Several wargaming models use the COMBIC model to play smoke in the battlefield.

Computations are performed in two phases. First, a cloud history file is pre-processed “off-line” for one or more obscurant source types selected from a menu or defined through user inputs. Except for wind direction, all meteorological influences are included in these “Phase I” calculations of transport, rise, and diffusion of the obscurant clouds. Additional effects of the atmosphere on aerosol properties are also included. Four dimensional clouds (space and time) are compressed to tables of two-dimensional subcloud profiles (about 370 values per subcloud based upon downwind distance from source and time). The total cloud for each user-selected source that goes into the history file can contain up to five subclouds. Data stored for each of 60 non-equally spaced downwind distances for each subcloud are: cloud centroid height for average heat production; cloud dimensions (gaussian sigmas) and tilt (puffs); and time required to reach each downwind distance. Total obscurant produced up to a given time is stored every second.

In separate, “Phase II” calculations, COMBIC builds a user-defined scenario of smoke and dust sources. By table lookup and scaling of Phase I histories, cloud concentrations at any given time are computed. Path-integrated concentration is determined for each observer-target pair (LOS), and transmittance are computed at each of seven wavelength bands for (in principle) any scenario which is defined by multiple sources and active LOS. Phase II emphasizes computation speed. Efficient techniques are used to determine the path-integrated cloud concentrations over each LOS. A filtering process ignores clouds which do not contribute to the integral. Bookkeeping functions add target-observer pairs, as specified, add new sources to the scenario, and remove dissipated clouds. Phase II also uses scaling laws to model moving sources which have different speeds and directions but which share a common cloud history produced by Phase I.

1.1 Format of the COMBIC Model Document

following chapters give model methodologies, terminology, error messages, descriptions, evaluations, coding, and usage guidance for the COMBIC model. Chapter 2 provides a brief overview of the theory behind the COMBIC model. Chapter 3 gives error diagnostic messages and a summary of the evaluation effort for the model. Chapter 4 documents use of the code, input and output records as well as modifications to the code the user might want to make. Chapter 5 provides several examples and subroutine descriptions. Appendix A and B provide extensive technical documentation and derivations. Appendix C provides a listing of the default parameters that go into modeling the munitions. Appendix D is a simple flowchart that can aid the user in determining Pasquill stability given only windspeed, cloud cover and time of day.

Section 2.3 is a guide to the terminology, definitions of variables, and geometry conventions used in the model and documentation. It is particularly useful to new users who are unfamiliar with the meaning of the model input parameters.

Chapter 4 contains information useful to the user and to the programmer who must interface, modify, or implement the code. The section provides reference tables of the COMBIC input parameters.

Section 5.2 provides complete examples. These can be used to gain a sense of the types of output and as a means to determine if the user's code is running properly. Other sections in this chapter contain subroutine descriptions and the programming techniques used for "bookkeeping" of clouds and observer-target pairs. Guidance is given to modify the code to process excessively large number of clouds or large number of LOS.

Appendix A.1 and A.2 develop the mathematical framework on which the compact cloud history tables are based. The derivation of the efficient path integration methods used in Phase II is given there.

Appendix A.3 through A.5 contain the models used to determine the cloud expansion with time (diffusion), the vertical rise (buoyancy and momentum), and the meteorological model. The meteorological model determines microscale parameters and the windspeed profile with height. These sections contain derivations and/or empirical representations which are also probably not of great interest to the casual user.

Sections B.1 and B.2 of appendix B contain the aerosol properties models and the munition characteristics that initialize cloud descriptions. Built-in models which translate user inputs into micro-physical parameters used in the cloud models are also documented in these sections.

1.2 Availability of COMBIC

COMBIC92 is part of EOSAEL92. EOSAEL92 is available to U.S. Department of Defense, specified allied organizations, and their authorized contractors at no cost. DoD agencies needing COMBIC92 should send a letter of request, signed by a branch chief or division director, to ARL. Contractors should have their DoD contract monitor send the letter of request. Allied organizations must request COMBIC92 through their national representative.

Please include, within security restrictions, your intended use(s). Also, indicate what type of nine-track tape your computer can read. We can make "ASCII" tapes and UNIX "tar" format tapes in either 1600 or 6250 bpi. We can't supply

COMBIC92 or any part of EOSAEL92 on other media. Documentation for the modules is included.

We encourage suggestions and the reporting of errors. Users can contact Ms. Scarlett Ayres or Dr. Robert Sutherland (505-678-4520; Autovon 258-4520) for source characteristics. Users can also contact Ms. Scarlett Ayres (505-678-4350; Autovon 258-4350) for applications and code usage concerning technical aspects of the model, and Dr. Alan Wetmore (505-678-5563; Autovon 258-5563) for EOSAEL applications, distribution, and documentation.

Check on Phone numbers

1.2.1 Mailing Address

U.S. Army Research Laboratory
ATTN: AMSRL-IS-ES (Dr. Wetmore)
2800 Powder Mill Road
Adelphi, Maryland 20783-????

1.2.2 Phone and Electronic Mail

(301) 394-2499
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2. Background

2.1 Model Capabilities

Significant amounts of airborne dust, smoke, and debris add to the battlefield environment. Resulting reduction in transmission of electromagnetic energy at visual, near-, mid-, and far-infrared wavelengths affects performance of many electro-optical systems. Freshly produced high explosive (HE) dust momentarily reduces millimeter wave (MMW) transmission. COMBIC predicts spatial and time variation in transmission through dust raised by HE and vehicular motion; screening smoke from white phosphorus (WP), red phosphorus (RP), WP wicks and wedges, and plasticized WP (PWP); hexachloroethane (HC) smoke; smoke plumes from diesel-oil fires; fog oil or SGF2 (Standard Grade Fuel Number 2.), vaporized diesel fuel (DF), polyethylene glycol (PEG200) and IR screener disseminated from generators.

The barrage option produces simplified, continuous, and extended sources in place of individual rounds. Moving sources, producing a continuous obscurant cloud (vehicular dust, moving smoke generators, and even moving barrage sources) can be specified with different speeds and directions. The model provides a menu of various obscurants and allows the user to define the basic properties of sources not stored in the code menus.

Execution speed, modeled cloud detail, and prediction accuracy are all competing design criteria in obscurant codes. COMBIC seeks a reasonable balance between these factors. COMBIC was an outgrowth of earlier EOSAEL models [D. W. Hooek and Clayton, 1984; Duncan, 1982], but it has a greater emphasis on reducing computation time for large scenarios. This led to a separation of calculations into two parts or “phases.” The first phase concentrates on accuracy and details of the physical processes acting on single obscurant clouds. The second phase is designed to be fast and to make efficient use of results from the first phase to simulate large obscurant scenarios.

COMBIC was designed in part around the natural decrease in detail or resolution with distance from a source. For example, the most rapid spatial and time changes in cloud concentration and cloud rise occur nearest the source. At large downwind distances, changes take place more slowly and over larger spatial scales. This has been taken into account in defining the grid over which cloud properties are computed and stored. As a further example, the user is given some control over execution and resolution tradeoffs. The barrage option groups multiple sources impacting over a period of time in some limited area, and computation time is reduced. But this simplification is at the expense of the detail which can be had by specifying individual source locations and times.

Obscurant clouds are modeled in COMBIC as combinations of subclouds having concentrations described by Gaussian instantaneous puffs and continuous plumes. Subclouds move downwind, expand, and perhaps rise due to buoyancy. Figure 2.1 show an example of a typical smoke cloud modeled as a combination of a plume and a puff. Wind shear, temperature gradients, relative humidity, surface roughness and wind speed and direction can all have an effect on how the cloud rises and expands downwind. Optical properties are defined in

terms of extinction per unit mass concentration for the material in each sub-cloud. Thus, transmittance includes the combined effect of extinction along the observer-target path for every subcloud along that path. Output includes the predicted transmittance at each of the seven EOSAEL wavelength regions and the Concentration Length (CL, the integral of the concentration over the path length through the cloud) for each specified observer-target pair at each specified output time. The user can also manipulate the inputs to produce optical depth and concentrations.

COMBIC is usually executed in two phases through separate submodules. The driver routine is the branch point at which these execution paths split. It is thus relatively easy to separate COMBIC into completely independent “Phase I” and “Phase II” modules if needed.

Phase I uses meteorological input data and obscurant source characteristics selected from a menu or input by the user. A history file is produced which describes the evolution of the obscurant cloud for the source types and specified meteorology selected. These tabulated values are all relative to the source location and are independent of wind direction or scenario-specified source location and detonation time. The generated history file is defined as direct access, (that is, record-addressable) to reduce access time to the tables. This change is compatible with FORTRAN 77. Because, both Phase I and Phase II are run on the user’s system, the precise internal format of direct access files on the user’s system is irrelevant to COMBIC. Phase I contains the bulk of code usually associated with the physical processes modeled in obscurant codes.

In principle, Phase II produces transmittance histories for scenarios containing any number of target-observer pairs and any number and combination of obscurant sources from among the types precomputed in the Phase I output file.

The Phase II code has four major functions.

- First, storage arrays are loaded with the locations of active observer-target pairs and obscurant sources specified by the user. Storage can optionally be reused as observer-target pairs become inactive and as clouds dissipate.
- A second function is interpolation and scaling of the Phase I cloud histories. Scaling allows the Phase I history to serve for a limited range of source strengths different from the single value specified in Phase I inputs. For example, a history computed in Phase I for six 155-mm WP rounds detonated at the same point and time can be used in Phase II calculations for cases of 2 to 12 rounds. A single “one case fits all” Phase I calculation is not possible due to variation in buoyant rise from the heat produced by groups of closely spaced smoke or HE munitions.
- The third function of Phase II is to update cloud dimensions with time and to apply simple tests to determine which clouds contribute to a given observer-target line of sight (LOS).
- The final function is to compute the path-integrated concentration and transmittance along the LOS. Phase II accepts arbitrary scenario times since all calculations requiring iteration by small time increments are performed in Phase I.

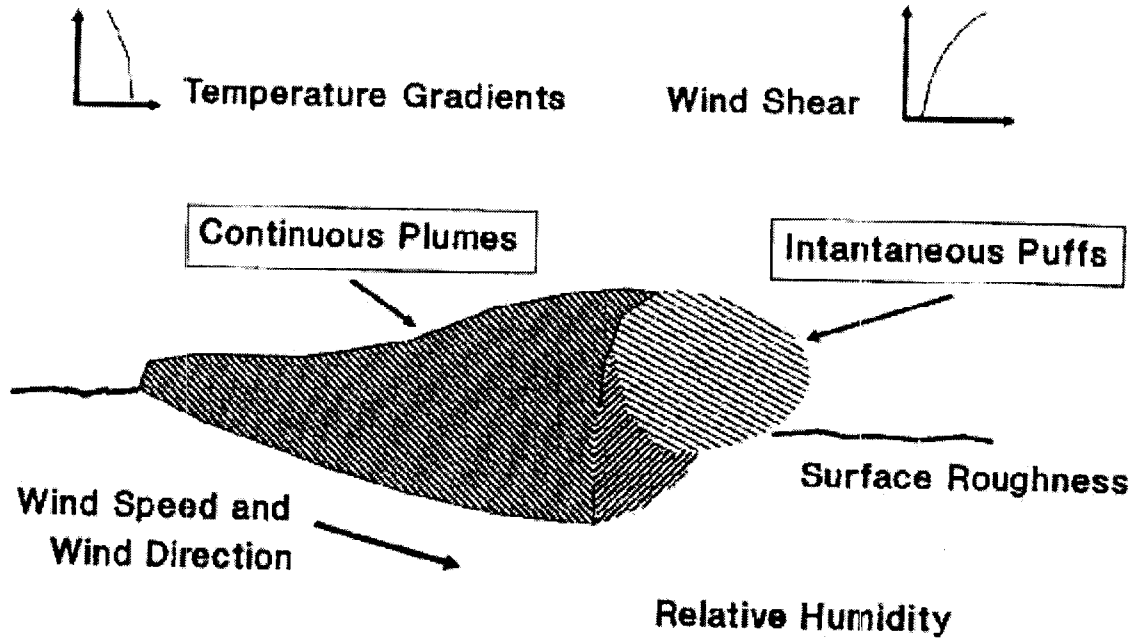


Figure 2.1: Typical smoke cloud and some of the items which effect it.

2.2 Model Changes and Extensions

Users of the previous EOSAEL 87 version of COMBIC, will note a few changes in this latest revision. Extensions to the obscurant sources in COMBIC for EOSAEL 87 include the addition of extinction coefficients for graphite. Several new munitions have been added like the M76 IR grenade, L8A1 and L8A3 grenades and CBU88 munition. The characteristics of these munitions are stored in the model menus. The COMBIC model also now has the capability of modeling the dust produced by muzzle blasts. Anyone, who has seen large artillery fired knows that in the process of firing, dust is lofted into the atmosphere. Questions arose in 1990, if the dust produced by muzzle blasts can effect transmission of electro-magnetic energy. ARL-BED was requested by the user community to include muzzle blasts as a source of obscuration. One of the examples included in this report shows muzzle blast.

Smoldering is also included in the input records used to define a munition. Smoldering results when the smoke munition produces a comparatively small amount of smoke for a large amount of time. Smoldering is controlled by COMBIC with the record SMOU which allows for obscurant burn rate modification for smoldering munitions. The records specifies when smoldering occurs and how fast the smoke production decays. This change was included in EOSAEL87, however, it was not included in the EOSAEL87 documentation.

A subroutine was added to COMBIC87 Phase II to generate printer plots of transmittance or optical depth for what amounts to bundles of parallel LOS surrounding an input observer-target pair. This output option is very useful for displaying the cloud shape and dimensions in a graphic form and for examining screen coverage and concentration patterns. Paths producing transmittance or optical depth within user-assigned bands are given corresponding symbols which defines a grey scale and are printed. Thus, a form of contour printout is generated. Many users have requested modifications to these printer plots. Some of the modifications are included in COMBIC92. They are:

- COMBIC87 would always label the axis so the origin was at the center. This often did not reflect the battlefield the user had created. Now the user has the option of defining the axis numbering.
- The grey scale in COMBIC87 was always evenly spaced. Often, the user wanted to see a very fine grey scale where the cloud was very dense and a coarse grey scale where the cloud was very thin. COMBIC92 allows the user the option of adjusting the grey scale to suit their purposes. This option is valid only when the grey scale is transmission.
- In COMBIC87, all the LOS that made the printer-plot were parallel to each other. Thus, the printer plot was an orthographic representation of the smoke. However, it is more realistic to include a perspective view of the smoke. In COMBIC92, the user can request the perspective view, in which case, all LOS originate at the observer.

The modeling of diffusion in the planetary boundary layer is now approached using a distance-related Lagrangian weighted function instead of a power law based upon the downwind distance for distances greater than that traveled by the cloud after 30 s. For lesser distances, the usual power law methodology is used. The new dispersion lengths formula described in section A.3 results in higher but narrower puffs and plumes with higher concentration along the center. Also, a Pasquill category G is added to the Pasquill categories A-F. G represents a highly stable atmosphere with wind.

The most significant change occurs in the methodology used to compute the CL integral of LOS-cloud pairs through plumes. The Romberg method of integration is used to increase the speed of the COMBIC runs. As many as ten thousand LOS-cloud pairs in a scenario are not unusual. To determine the reduction in transmission requires the computation of CL , the integral over the optical path of the mass concentration. Mathematical/computer models are available which describe CL quite accurately, but with many LOS-cloud pairs, the computation time can be prohibitive. COMBIC was designed to give the user a balance between speed and accuracy. This revision of COMBIC, is designed to further increase the speed of computation of CL for plumes of aerosol concentration over electro-optical paths which have nonnegligible downwind components. This revision provides the user with the option of specifying three values: the percentage of error which can be tolerated, a low threshold value, and a high threshold value beyond which further computation of CL is unnecessary for the user's application. Each of these values is used by COMBIC to monitor the integration process for determining the point at which computation of CL can be terminated. Choice of these parameters for optimum speed and desired accuracy will require experimentation by the user.

2.3 Terminology, Definitions, and Conventions

This section is included to help those unfamiliar with obscuration models to become familiar with the terminology and to provide a sense of what the model can do and cannot do. The section does not assume any deep background in physics or mathematics, although a few basic mathematical formulas are given which show the way that the physical quantities interact. It answers many of the questions most often asked by new users of the COMBIC model. Further guidance on usage is given in chapters 4 and 5.

The purpose of COMBIC is to provide representative values of transmittance. Transmission is the process of moving an electromagnetic signal or electromagnetic energy between two points, in this case, through an aerosol-laden atmosphere. Transmittance is the quantity which defines the fraction of the original energy which is left in the beam after passing along the optical path. The optical path is often referred to as a "line of sight" or LOS. This is used purely as a geometric term meaning a straight line between some initial point (the observer) and a final point (the target). The term LOS is also used in some combat models, however, to represent a path with a clear view unobstructed by terrain. COMBIC does not determine if terrain intercepts an optical path. This is left to other models. In addition, the term LOS does not imply that someone looking from one end of the line to the other will necessarily be able to "see" something at the other end. That is, of course, the purpose of computing transmittance by the model. COMBIC includes only the transmission reductions by obscurant aerosols. Natural gases, haze, rain, etc. must be included from other EOSAEL modules.

Energy is removed from a propagating beam through scattering of the energy out of the LOS and by absorption of energy along the LOS. The combination of both processes is called extinction. COMBIC uses a "mass extinction coefficient" which is a single number which describes the extinction encountered in traversing 1 m of an aerosol cloud which has a concentration of 1 g/m^3 . The mass extinction coefficient is wavelength dependent and is different for each type of aerosol. Transmittance is determined by the "Beer-Lambert" law:

$$T = e^{-\alpha CL} \quad (2.1)$$

where T is the transmittance, α is the mass extinction coefficient, in units of m^2/g , and “ CL ” is the combined product, or more properly, the integral, of the aerosol concentration C (g/m^3) over the optical path length L (m). “ CL ” or the “ CL product” are terms often encountered in the study of obscuration and in test reports of the measured ability of an aerosol to reduce transmission. CL is in units of g/m^2 . The product αCL is itself dimensionless and is called the “optical depth,” or “optical thickness” of the path through the aerosol. T is a fraction between 0 and 1 and has no physical units. Thus, a transmittance T of 0.35 means that 35 percent of the original energy will remain after passing along that particular optical path.

The purpose of COMBIC is to find the CL value appropriate to a particular region and age of the aerosol cloud, to multiply by the corresponding extinction coefficient and then to obtain the transmittance using equation 2.1. If a path passes through a series of different types of aerosol clouds, the transmittance of each is found and then transmittances are multiplied to obtain the net transmittance for the group. Equivalently, the optical thickness through each cloud can be determined. These are added together, and the exponential in equation 2.1 can be used to evaluate the same net transmittance. COMBIC performs these actions so the output quantity is the combined transmittance through all clouds present on the path.

It should be noted transmittance is the same along both directions of the path. It does not matter in terms of the calculation which end of the path is designated as the observer or the target. Transmittance does not include any stray light which might be scattered by the aerosol into the field of view or any additional electromagnetic energy which might be emitted by the aerosol itself.

2.3.1 Aerosols and Particulates

These terms are used interchangeably in COMBIC, although the former more properly refers to all types of small particles suspended in a gaseous medium and the latter to dry particles. Aerosols and particulates are airborne materials with varying composition and sizes. Concentrations of battlefield aerosols usually contain particles from tenths of a micrometer up to hundreds of micrometers in diameter. Battlefield aerosols tend to be larger than background haze particles of the atmosphere, and their size distributions have important effects on extinction at wavelengths comparable to these sizes.

2.3.2 Barrage

In COMBIC, the user is given an option to define a barrage. The barrage replaces the effect of many munitions detonating over some well defined area for a period of time. The result is a continuous cloud which replaces the individual clouds that would be computed if each source had been individually specified. This approximation now includes the specification of a cross-wind dimension and an along-wind dimension for the impact area, a rate of the number of munitions per second impacting in the area, and the total time duration in seconds over which the rounds impact.

2.3.3 Buoyancy Radius R_o

A hot thermal region is produced by HE detonation and by bulk WP. This “fireball” region is modeled as a spheroid of warm aerosol and gases that rises in cooler ambient air. The initial buoyancy radius is the starting radius for this region. It is generally smaller than the obscurant dissemination radius. The buoyancy radius is, by default, determined from an initial fireball temperature and the total thermal energy available for buoyancy. It may be input optionally by the user.

2.3.4 Burn Rate Profile $M(t)$

This term refers to an equation that describes the history of the rate at which obscurant mass is produced from a source as a function of time (g/s). The cumulative burn rate profile is the equation or data curve that quantifies the fraction of the total source mass that has been released up to a given time (dimensionless). COMBIC rescales the cumulative burn rate profile internally to match the total mass produced. Thus, it accepts the profile in any system of units.

2.3.5 Burn Duration T_b

The total time (in seconds) over which a source produces obscurant is called the burn duration. In COMBIC, this term is also applied to the total length of time any source produces obscurant including dust produced from a vehicle.

2.3.6 Convective, Neutral and Lapse Conditions

These terms refer to an unstable, a buoyantly neutral, and a stable atmosphere, respectively. For further details see the Pasquill category.

2.3.7 Carbon Fraction C_f

The ratio of the mass of free carbon produced from a source to the mass of other obscurants in which the free carbon is mixed is called the carbon fraction. With respect to high explosives, however, the definition is the ratio of the weight of free carbon produced to the original explosive weight (as in pounds carbon per pound of equivalent TNT). Values of 0.1 to 0.3 are typical of HE.

2.3.8 Casing Dimensions

The length of an HE munition casing and its diameter at its widest point (m) are called the casing dimensions. The casing dimensions indirectly determine the fractions of energy that generate dust and produce heat.

2.3.9 Concentration Length

CL is sometimes called a columnar mass density, is a quantitative measure of how much smoke is present along the LOS in g/m^2 . The simplest way to think of the CL is to conceptualize a square frame one meter long on each side. Looking at the target through the frame, walk the frame from the observer towards the target. This forms an imaginary column 1 m x 1m x (distance to the target). The total smoke mass is present inside this column is the CL.

2.3.10 Depth of Burst DOB and Dip Angle

The depth of burst and munition inclination angle, or dip angle, at burst are used for HE dust only. The depth (m) is positive below the surface and negative above the surface. The depth is measured to the center of mass of the munition or charge. Fuzing, casing dimensions, and dip angle also determine the depth of burst. Given no other information, 10° to 20° dip angle for artillery and 80° for short range mortars are reasonable.

2.3.11 Efficiency E

Efficiency is defined differently among modelers and among developers of obscurants. Except for HE dust, efficiency is the ratio of obscurant mass released to the original fill weight of the source. Thus, if 10 lb of a chemical mixture burns to produce 4 lb of actual obscurant, the efficiency is 40 percent. Efficiency does not include the mass of water that the aerosol may absorb from the air during its growth process. That is included in the yield factor. Thus,

$$M_a = c_o Y_f (E/100) W \quad (2.2)$$

where M_a is the total mass of airborne obscurant, c_o converts weight to grams, Y_f is the yield factor (dimensionless), E is the efficiency (percent) and W is the fill weight. The efficiency may include, however, additional factors such as a part of the original fill weight left in the munition, buried in mud or snow, or deposited on the ground. For the HE dust model, the efficiency input parameter represents the fraction of explosive energy that goes into heat for the buoyant rise of the cloud. This is also called the hydro-yield fraction of the HE munition. It is usually input as zero and left for calculations by internal models.

2.3.12 Equivalent TNT Yield or Equivalent Pounds TNT W

This term means the weight of TNT that has the same energy as the explosive actually used. COMBIC uses the equivalent TNT in modeling the crater volume from which dust is produced. It takes the place of an obscurant Fill-Weight for HE dust.

2.3.13 Fill Weight W

Fill weight is the weight (lb) of smoke material inside a smoke munition. In the COMBIC inputs, however, the fill weight for HE dust is the equivalent TNT yield, expressed in pounds, of the explosive. Fog oil and diesel fuel fill weights are in gallons for the convenience of the user. For a user-specified IR screener produced from the generator, the fill weight is in pounds, and the production rate is determined internally from fill weight and burn duration inputs. The fill weight of generator-produced obscurants divided by the burn duration gives the emission rate or the amount of material produced per second by the generator. This rate is constant for generator-produced obscurants.

2.3.14 Fireball Temperature T_o

The spherical heated region of HE and bulk WP munitions is sometimes called the "fireball." The initial fireball temperature may optionally be specified by the user. Otherwise, the fireball temperature is determined in the code from the initial buoyancy radius and the total thermal energy available for buoyancy, or is assigned an initial value.

2.3.15 HE dust

When a high-explosive munition detonates just above, at or below the ground surface, a quantity of soil is lofted into the air from the resultant crater. A region of rising, circulating air flow is triggered by the shock wave and the buoyant rise of the heated air. Part of the lofted soil is entrained into the rising flow fields and forms the main dust cloud. Part of the lofted soil is thrown to the side and is not entrained. Furthermore, the shock wave will scour some additional dust from the ground surface. The dust particles range in size from tenths of millionths of a meter to about one centimeter in diameter. The propagation effects along the LOS are extremely sensitive both to the total dust mass encountered and to the size distribution of the dust particles. Lighter particles, in general, rise, expand, transport and diffuse at the fastest rates, while the heavier particles lag behind and fall out. COMBIC divides the size distribution of the dust particles among three “modes”: a small particle mode, a large particles mode and a ballistic or very large particle mode. The very large particle mode accounts for the ballistic soil and large agglomerates that remain airborne for only a few seconds. The resultant dust cloud produced by HE munitions is modeled as a combination of five subclouds, a buoyant fireball of small mode particles, a surface cloud of small mode particles, a connecting stem of small mode particles, a stem of large particles that have 0.92m/s fallout, and an initial ballistic cloud of large particles that rapidly return to earth. The primary obscurant that has the most significant effect on MMW transmission for the usual obscurant concentrations on the battlefield is HE produced dust, specifically the very large particle mode. That effect is short-lived. To better model the time-dependence of MMW obscuration by HE dust, the very large particle mode was introduced along with an appropriate ballistic formation of the dust cloud and a modeled, rapid fallout of particle sizes larger than a few tenths of a millimeter.

2.3.16 Hydro-yield Fraction E

For HE-generated dust, the hydro-yield fraction takes the place of an efficiency input. The hydro-yield fraction is the fraction of available energy from the explosion that goes into the form of heat and causes a fireball region to rise buoyantly into the air. This quantity is normally computed by an internal model in COMBIC but may optionally be input by the user. It is the thermal efficiency of the explosive.

2.3.17 Smoke Type

Table B.1 and B.2 contain many default munition parameters used to internally characterize the obscurants. These defaults can be overridden by the user. Table B.1 contain the fill weight, efficiency, obscurant and source types. Table B.2 contain the extinction coefficients for all non-hygroscopic smoke.

WP smoke is a dense white smoke generated when phosphorus burns spontaneously in air. WP is a mixture of phosphoric acids and is highly hygroscopic. More information about WP is contained in section 2.3.21. Bulk WP typically ignites into a hot thermal region that carries much of the initial smoke upward, producing an effect called pillaring. The remaining pieces scatter on the ground. Being physically separated, the fragments produce smoke which is not as buoyant as the initial smoke. PWP and felt-impregnated WP retard the initial rate at which smoke is produced, and thus the pillaring effect is reduced. RP is less spontaneous in igniting and thus produces a more gradual burn and a longer smoke production period than bulk WP. WP smoke is most often delivered by

munitions. It is effective in the visual and near-IR wavelength regions and is less effective in the 3 μm to 5 μm and 8 μm to 12 μm mid- and far-IR regions, but still sufficient to defeat thermal systems if used in sufficient quantity.

HC smoke mix produces a (mostly) white zinc-chloride smoke from the chemical reaction of zinc oxide, hexachloroethane and aluminum. In the reaction, the aluminum removes chlorine from the hexachloroethane and then reacts with the zinc oxide. The aluminum content thus alters the burn rate of HC smoke. For example, if the burn duration is 147 s with a 5.5 percent aluminum content, then the burn duration is only 55 s for a 9 percent aluminum content. The amount of aluminum in a given mix is estimated internally from the burn duration. HC smoke is hygroscopic and not particularly buoyant, although heats of combustion of 300 to 940 cal/g have been reported [Cichowicz, 1983]. HC is most often released from burning smoke pots or delivered by a munition, for example, the 105-mm cartridge or 155-mm projectile. HC is effective in the visual and near IR wavelength regions but is relatively ineffective in the 3 μm to 5 μm and 8 μm to 12 μm regions except in high concentrations or over long paths. HC is much less effective in the thermal band than WP.

SGF-2 and DF are oil smokes that are produced by generators. The oil is not burned but rather is vaporized and condenses rapidly upon ejection from a generator. These smokes are non-hygroscopic and, to use the terms employed in COMBIC, have a yield factor of one. COMBIC also assumes, by default, that they are slightly buoyant. Oil smoke produced by most smoke generators may be ejected at some relatively high velocity, typically 120 to 150 m/s, mixed with a large volume of air. This speed rapidly decreases, however, as ambient air mixes with the smoke. Oil smokes are very effective in the visual and effective at near-IR wavelengths. They are ineffective in the 3 μm to 5 μm and 8 μm to 12 μm wavelength regions except, perhaps, at extremely high concentrations or over very long path lengths. COMBIC also includes the cold regions mixture of fog oil and kerosene defined by obscurant type 15 (Note: the cold region flag does not have to be set for use of this mixture). Although the oil smokes are almost always disseminated by generator, fog oil pots are in the US inventory as well. Diesel fuel/oil/rubber fire smoke may also reduce MMW transmission significantly for sufficiently long LOS.

2.3.18 Pasquill Stability Category P_c

Atmospheric conditions are characterized in part by stability. A stable (or inversion) condition may occur at night. In this situation, the ground becomes cooler than the air above it, and air temperature increases with height. Thus, the tendency of warm clouds to rise is reduced, and turbulence is somewhat more intermittent. Obscurant clouds remain closer to the ground with less upward diffusion. A neutral stability condition can exist early in the morning before the ground has the opportunity to become much warmer than the air above it, under cloudy conditions or in high winds. The atmosphere in this state has a slightly decreasing temperature with height of about 1C per 100 m. Obscurant clouds have a greater tendency to rise and diffuse upward than under stable conditions. Finally, an unstable, or convective, stability condition is present when the ground gives off heat to the air, air temperature decreases at a rate greater than 1C per 100 m, and windspeed is low to moderate. In these conditions, the atmosphere is turbulent. Convective cells promote the rise and vertical diffusion of obscurants. The Pasquill stability category is a scheme designating atmospheric stability. Pasquill categories A through C denote unstable conditions, D is neutral and E through G are stable. COMBIC provides

an optional routine to compute the Pasquill stability category for the user in terms of windspeed, cloud cover, and time of day.

2.3.19 Number of Submunitions N_s

COMBIC uses the term submunition to designate parts of a munition that act separately to produce the obscurant cloud. The amount of explosive in HE munitions is divided among the submunitions. This affects slightly the total of the crater volumes produced and thus the dust produced. For both smoke and HE dust submunitions are considered to be thermally independent of each other. This produces less buoyancy and causes independent obscurant clouds to rise more slowly. In COMBIC, for munitions containing submunitions, the fill weight is that of the entire munition. It is not the weight of a single submunition.

2.3.20 Wind Direction

COMBIC uses the meteorological definition of wind direction, the azimuth from which the wind is blowing. Azimuth is the usual compass angle measured in degrees clockwise from north.

2.3.21 Yield Factor Y_f

Some obscurants are hygroscopic. They draw liquid water from the water vapor in the air and grow to some equilibrium size. This growth is very rapid. The result and not the process itself is, therefore, modeled in COMBIC. Growth greatly increases the mass of smoke in the air and thus increases extinction. The coefficient for extinction per unit mass takes into account the change in droplet refractive index as the particles grow and are diluted by absorbed water. The yield factor is the ratio between the final mass of the smoke and the original mass before water was absorbed from the air. The yield factor increases with increasing relative humidity. As with efficiency, modelers choose different definitions for the yield factor. In COMBIC, for example, the yield factor for phosphorus smoke is larger than one at zero humidity because the burning of phosphorus to phosphoric acids includes water in the chemical reaction. The combined effects of efficiency and yield factor convert original fill weight of material in the munition into the mass of obscurant that is present in the cloud. For users providing a full set of inputs, it is only important that the result from equation 2.2 equals the mass actually appearing in the smoke cloud. The fill weight, efficiency and yield factor can otherwise be defined arbitrarily by the user if all three are input.

2.3.22 Coordinate System Conventions

The COMBIC code and EOSAEL use certain conventions for coordinate systems. The systems are rectangular cartesian, X , Y and Z , all expressed in meters. The COMBIC user is allowed to input a coordinate origin x_o , y_o , z_o .

The Z coordinate points upward, perpendicular to a flat earth. The z_o origin is added to every observer and target Z coordinate as they are input. The default for z_o is 0. The EOSAEL code contains a dummy terrain-access routine that returns 0 for all terrain heights. Thus, these default values define the ground surface to have a Z coordinate of 0, and all observer and target Z coordinates are the same as their heights above this surface.

The usefulness of z_o can be seen in the following example. Suppose the user puts in a terrain array referenced to sea level. The user can then set z_o to

zero and input all target and observer Z coordinates with respect to sea level. But, suppose the observer and target Z positions are reported with respect to a surveyed benchmark at a field test. The user can then input z_o as the height above sea level of that benchmark and then input all target and observer Z coordinates referenced to the benchmark.

All sources (for example, smoke munitions) are input by the user in terms of their burst height above the local terrain. COMBIC determines the height of the terrain at that point (default 0 in the code supplied with EOSAEL) and adds it to the input height to obtain the Z coordinate. Thus, all computations internal to COMBIC occur in a Z frame of reference determined by the terrain data base reference, if any.

The X and Y axes lie parallel to the surface of a flat earth. The X axis direction is specified by user input as an arbitrary compass direction in degrees clockwise from north. Thus, if the X axis points east (90), the Y axis points north. This is the default in COMBIC and in the EOSAEL library. The coordinate origins x_o and y_o can also be specified by the user. All positions of targets, observers, and obscurant sources immediately have x_o and y_o added to their input values before being stored internally in COMBIC. This allows the code to shift the input system to a terrain data base convention if desired. Default values for x_o and y_o are zero.

The COMBIC model internally rotates the user's coordinate system about the Z axis and coordinate origin (x_o, y_o) to one in which the new X axis lies along direction toward which the wind is blowing, and the Y axis lies cross-wind. This is done as each new observer, target, and source are input and is very common in obscuration models. All distances in X coordinates are then distances downwind, while all Y distances are cross-wind. Documentation in later sections uses this notational convention of downwind x , cross-wind y , and upward z variables.

A third internal coordinate system is used in evaluating the plumes produced by moving sources. The aerosol still moves with the wind, of course, but the motion of the source effectively makes the plume appear to lie along the vector difference between the wind velocity and the moving source velocity. COMBIC, therefore, rotates these plumes into this "effective plume frame" in which the plume appears to be extended along the effective X axis.

2.4 Model Limitations

COMBIC uses a simple atmospheric boundary layer model. In COMBIC, the wind field direction and vertical windspeed profile are uniform every where in the scenario. COMBIC does not model complex wind fields that changes direction as well as speed in all three dimensions. In the real world, wind fields and diffusion rates are determined by the effects of complex terrain and surface properties. COMBIC is still a "flat terrain" model. It allows only for a uniform boundary layer wind field that is assumed to apply over the entire geographic region. To include the effects of complex terrain and wind field would significantly increase the run time. The user must be cautioned that COMBIC represents an idealized world of smooth terrain and a relatively simple wind field. COMBIC does, however, allow the user to attach a terrain data array. Clouds then follow the vertical changes in terrain height, moving up or down as required, but without changing the basic windspeed and wind direction input by the user. Thus, for example, a cloud flows over and not around a hill. A dummy terrain routine that can access terrain arrays is provided in the code as

a guide to those who wish to include this crude level of approximation to terrain effects.

Smoke is stochastic. Natural atmospheric turbulence will modify the smoke cloud in a random fashion. This produces thick and thin screening spots which are most evident near smoke sources. COMBIC, however, is a deterministic model. COMBIC's output is meant to show the average effects of a random process. Variations in the atmosphere make the smoke less effective if the target can be acquired through momentarily thin spots in the cloud.

Vehicular dust and moving smoke sources like generators are included in COMBIC. However, COMBIC can not model accelerations and changes in direction by moving sources. All moving sources, are modeled as moving in a straight line at a constant velocity. Changes in direction by moving sources can be simulated by COMBIC by effectively stopping the vehicle and starting it again moving towards a new direction.

COMBIC models extinction and not path radiance. However, there are existing EOSAEL models which do model the complex notion of path radiance. Extinction is composed of scattering of light out of the LOS and absorption of light along the LOS. Transmittance is directly related to extinction by Beer's law. One usually attempts to directly relate transmission to electro-optical system performance and smoke effectiveness by considering only the directly transmitted signal. Now most system performance people know electro-optical systems respond not only to directly transmitted signal but also to contrast, which usually requires one to account for path radiance or brightness. The contribution to path radiance may be due either to scattering of ambient radiation (sun, moon, sky) into the LOS path or emission along the path, or both. Transmittance is still the key component in these more complex models, however. Transmittance is primarily important because it quantifies when a received signal will be below some operational threshold of an EO device. But transmittance is not the only quantity which determines the energy that is detected. Just as extinction removes energy along a path, multiple scattering can return some of that energy. Equation 2.1 includes the results of single scattering out of the path and absorption along the path. Once the energy is scattered from the path, it is gone. Some probability exists, however, that a fraction of the energy scatters more than once. Some of this energy, not itself absorbed by the aerosol, may return close to the optical path and scatter again in approximately the original direction of the beam. COMBIC does not compute this multiple scattering contribution to the energy received by finite area collection optics. Other models in the EOSAEL library address this complex problem. Large optical depths, a significant scattering component in the extinction, and a large field of view at the detector are generally conditions in which the received energy at the detector may have a significant multiple scattering component. For additional information, see the ASCAT module of EOSAEL. Path radiance can be of overriding importance. For example, the apparent disappearance of stars during the daytime and the effect of high beams in a fog. To truly consider the effects of smoke on the ability to "see", the effect of radiance along the LOS must be considered. These "path radiance" contributions are the subject of models like BED's ACT II. ACT II examines the effects of emissive sources and of single scattering of the ambient radiation into the LOS (Sutherland et al., 1982).

Furthermore, COMBIC does not include target acquisition routines or the transmittance contribution from adverse weather and/or natural atmospheric gases. Though COMBIC properly takes into account that smoke blown behind the tar-

get does not contribute to obscuring the target. However, a real world effect which COMBIC does not model is that smoke behind a target often enhances its signature. This is both through a silhouette effect of the target on the smoke background and a related tendency for smoke to suppress the confusing detail of image clutter behind the target. COMBIC also does not address the process of high energy laser propagation through aerosol clouds in which the aerosol along the path may be modified by the laser. These processes are the subjects of separate models in the EOSAEL library. The results from COMBIC in the form of cloud concentrations, cloud dimensions, and transmittance may be useful as inputs to these models. The total transmittance can be determined by the following equations.

$$T_{tot} = T_{gas}T_{natural}T_{COMBIC}, \quad (2.3)$$

$$T_{tot} = T_{LOWTRN}T_{XSCALE}T_{COMBIC} \quad (2.4)$$

or for Lasers.

$$T_{tot} = T_{LZTRAN}T_{XSCALE}T_{COMBIC} \quad (2.5)$$

LOWTRN is an EOSAEL module that calculates atmospheric transmittance and radiance for different model atmospheres. XSCALE is another EOSAEL module that determines the transmittance through naturally occurring aerosols (haze and fog), rain and snow for both individual wavelengths and broadband averages. The EOSAEL module LZTRAN calculates molecular absorption coefficients and transmittances for 97 specific laser frequencies ranging from the visible to the far infrared. The user may specify one of six model atmospheres or input his own atmosphere. To determine the total transmittance, the user must run all three modules. Though for clear weather, the transmittance computed by COMBIC often dominates.

3. Caveats

3.1 Grade of Software

COMBIC is a developmental model. Several evaluations have been made, but it is constantly being upgraded and refined. It is not applicable for all scenarios, but can handle most well behaved situations.

3.2 Model Failure

COMBIC has limited diagnostics to provide the user with some way of knowing of model failure. In most circumstances, the model will try to complete a job. If input parameters are unreasonable, then reasonable values will be substituted and a warning message will usually be printed in the output file. This section lists the errors and warnings COMBIC might produce for the typical user. It also lists the most likely cause for the errors and suggestions on how to correct them. In the following, any number composed of rines is representative of a number that COMBIC will print. The value varies with the user input and the type of error. Any words in italics are notes on what will be printed. These messages are printed in the Phase I and Phase II output files. This section does not list the usual diagnostic messages for open errors of a file since the correction for these errors are usually obvious.

Although EOSAEL models are generally portable between different types of computers, the user should be aware of two potential machine-dependent problem areas. First, some computers equate completely blank input fields with "0.". Others, however, require each numeric input field explicitly contain some number with a decimal point. It is, therefore, possible that the user will need to input "0."s in every unused field of the 7 numeric values read in from the standard input format discussed above. Second, some computers interpret blanks as zeros in the exponential field (following the letter "E") of numbers input in exponential notation. This may require the user to right-justify inputs in the 10-column field if exponential notation is used. As an example, 1.2E-2 may be the intended input. But, if not right justified on some machines, the input will be interpreted as 1.2E-20.

If COMBIC issues an error message about a particular input record, the user should first check to determine if each input number has a decimal, that it falls inside its 10-column input field, and that there are no "nonprinting" special characters (CNTRL or ESC sequences) on the record. These comprise almost 100 percent of the usual input problems.

*** FIRST COMBIC CARD NOT PHAS

Actually, unless the user has a stand-alone model, the first two records of the input file are EOSAEL records, read by the EOEXEC driver. The third record is

the first record which the COMBIC module reads, and it must be a PHAS record.

```
*** FILE RECORD UNIT#, 99999 OPENED FOR FILE filename
BUT THE UNIT NUMBER WAS NOT ON THE PHAS RECORD
```

This warning occurs if the user inputs a FILE record with no matching unit number of the PHAS record. As a result, COMBIC can open the file but it cannot utilize the file. The user should check to see if the unit number is entered correctly on the PHAS and FILE records.

```
***** PHASE PARAMETER OUT OF RANGE COMBIC ABORTED *****
```

The first parameter PHASE on the PHAS record specifies whether Phase I or Phase II calculations are to be performed. This parameter must be either 1. or 2. Any other value will cause this error.

```
*** ERROR, CHECK SUBCLOUD RECORD ORDER AND NUMBER OF SUBCLOUDS TO BE
GENERATED.
NUMBER OF SUBCLOUDS SPECIFIED = 99.9
BUT ATTEMPTED SUBRECORD COUNTS:
SUBA=99, SUBB=99, SUBC=99
```

A user defined cloud is specified by first defining the number of subclouds which makes up the cloud. This is specified by the NSUB parameter of the CLOU record. Usually a SUBA, SUBB and SUBC follow the CLOU record for each of the NSUB subclouds. A GO record usually signals COMBIC that the input records for this munition has been completed. The above error occurs when there are a greater number of SUBA, SUBB and SUBC clouds than are specified by the NSUB parameter. To correct this problem, the user is advised to input at most a maximum of one SUBA, SUBB and SUBC record for each subcloud. Note: the user does not have to define these records for each subcloud, but at the most, only one of each can be input.

```
*** ERROR # 999 IN READING HISTORY FILE
:
ERROR. REQUESTED SOURCE NUMBER 9999 NOT IN HISTORY FILE
DATA ON OBSCURANT TYPE 9999 NOT PREPROCESSED
```

This error occurs in Phase II. In Phase I, the user chooses the obscurants which will be used in Phase II. The first obscurant in the inputs has a source number of one in the history file and is accessed in Phase II by referring to the source number. The second obscurant in the input for Phase I is referred to as source number two and the third is referred to as source number three, etc. This error states that the Phase II inputs have requested a source number which is not in the history file. To correct this problem the user should check to see if the source number is correct (STYPV on the VEH1 record or STYP on the SLOC record) in the Phase II inputs or check to see if the Phase I input deck has the correct number of obscurants.

```
*** ERROR - INVALID SMOKE TYPES SPECIFIED
** ERROR IN SMASS, SMOKE TYPE 99 UNDEFINED.
** THIS SOURCE PRODUCES NO OBSCURANT. *** NO HISTORY GENERATED
O**** CARD SEQUENCE RESET DUE TO ERROR IN PREVIOUS MODULE (IERR=1)
```

These errors are produced when the user requests a smoke type (STYP on the MUNT record) not defined in the menus. The obscurant type is used for the selection of extinction coefficients and for assigning default model characteristics if information is not otherwise provided by menu values or user inputs. The obscurant type ranges from 0-30. The first 23 are listed in the default tables and the last 7 are user-defined by inputs. This error will cause COMBIC to exit prematurely. To fix this error correct the STYP parameter of the MUNT record.

```
*** ERROR - NO SMENU, NO STYP, NO SUB(-) RECORDS
** THIS SOURCE PRODUCES NO OBSCURANT. *** NO HISTORY GENERATED
O**** CARD SEQUENCE RESET DUE TO ERROR IN PREVIOUS MODULE (IERR=1)
```

The user has the option of creating a new menu using the SUBA, SUBB and SUBC input records. Setting SMENU = 0 on the MUNT record signals the model the user is designing a new munition. Setting STYP ≥ 24. on the MUNT record signals the model that the user is designing a new obscurant. When these are set the MUNT record must be followed by the CLOU record and at least the SUBA record for each subcloud.

NO MORE ROOM, ADDITIONAL OBSCURANTS NOT ALLOWED

COMBIC has a limit in the maximum number of active clouds and subclouds which can be processed at one time. By default NPMACT = 100 is the maximum number of active clouds and NMPCLD = 300 is the maximum number of subclouds. Clouds have anywhere from 1 to 5 subcloud components. For example HE is composed of 5 subclouds. So at most only 60 active HE rounds can

be processed at one time ($5 * 60 = 300$). The user needs to review section 4.5 on how to modify the COMBIC model for large number of obscurants if NPMACT or NMPCLD are exceeded. COMBIC has been modified in the past to compute the obscuration from more than 5000 HE rounds.

NO ROOM FOR NEW MOVING OBSCURANT SOURCE AT 999.9, 999.9 of type 999

COMBIC has a default limit in the maximum number of active clouds and sub-clouds which can be processed at one time. NPMACT = 100 is the maximum number of active clouds and NMPCLD = 300 is the maximum number of sub-clouds. Clouds have anywhere from 1 to 5 subcloud components. This error occurred because the user requested a new moving obscurant and exceeded the amount of sources allowed by COMBIC.

NO ROOM FOR LOS, OBSN, 999., TARN, 999.

Currently, there is a default limit to the maximum number of LOS which can be processed. This error is printed when the number of active LOS exceed 50. Refer to section 4.5 if the user has a large number of LOS to process. This section explains how to modify COMBIC to accept and process more than 50 LOS. This restriction does not apply to "printer plot" lines of sight.

*** INVALID INPUT RECORD TO COMBIC PHASE 1:

an input record will be printed here

*** CARD SEQUENCE RESET DUE TO ERROR IN PREVIOUS MODULE (IERR=1)

COMBIC reads each record in the input file and identifies it by the first four letters. COMBIC produces this error when it does not recognize the first 4 letters of the input record. Note COMBIC will not produce this error message if it reads Phase II input records when executing PHASE I. It simply ignores these. Only one error is allowed per input deck before the model ends prematurely. To correct this error, the user should check the spelling of the input record listed above.

*** COMBIC IGNORES MET INPUTS AFTER FIRST GO RECORD)

Meteorological conditions need to be input before the first GO record. The meteorological records are MET1, MET2, and PASQ. To correct this warning, the user is advised to move the meteorological records above the GO records. Refer to section 4.2.2 for information on the meteorological records.

```
*** ERROR, CLOU RECORD CAN CONTAIN 1. TO 5. ONLY.
INPUT WAS .0
*** CARD SEQUENCE RESET DUE TO ERROR IN PREVIOUS MODULE (IERR=1)
```

The user custom designs a new cloud by first specifying how many subcloud defines the new cloud using the NSUB parameter on the CLOU record. NSUB must be either 1., 2., 3., 4., or 5. COMBIC outputs the above error message and prints the NSUB parameter for any other number. To correct this error, the user should correct the NSUB parameter on the CLOU record.

```
*** INVALID INPUT RECORD TO COMBIC PHASE 2:
an input record will be printed here
0**** CARD SEQUENCE RESET DUE TO ERROR IN PREVIOUS MODULE (IERR=1)
```

COMBIC reads each record in the input file and identifies it by the first four letters. COMBIC produces this error when it does not recognize the first 4 letters of the input record. Note COMBIC will not produce this error message if it reads Phase I input records when executing PHASE II. It simply ignores these. Only one error is allowed per input deck before the model ends prematurely. To correct this error, the user should check the spelling of the input record listed above.

```
*****
EOF IN INPUT CONTROL FILE 5 - PROGRAM TERMINATED
*****
STOP DATA SET MISSING STOP OR END STATEMENT
```

Chances are the DONE record is missing at the end of the inputs.

```
AXES AND ORIGIN ALREADY USED IN LOADING SOURCES AND/OR LINES OF SIGHT.
IGNORING: (ORIG record printed here.)
WIND DIRECTION ALREADY USED IN LOADING SOURCES AND/OR LINES OF SIGHT.
IGNORING: (ORIG record printed here.)
```

The ORIG record defines the axes, origin and the wind direction for the battlefield scenario. This record must input before the SLOC, VEH1 and VEH2 records. If COMBIC reads any of these three records, then this error message will be printed. Note if there is multiple ORIG records before the source or vehicle location records, then the last one will be the one used by COMBIC. If there is no ORIG record, then default parameters will be used.

999.9 NO ACTIVE LOS

The LIST record determines the times that the transmittance or CL will be output. The parameters from this record specifies a start time, an end time and the time increment between lines of output. Furthermore, for each observer, the user specifies the time the observer becomes active and the time the observer can be removed from the active list by the parameters on the OLOC record. If there is no active observer at a time specified by the LIST record to output transmittance, then COMBIC lists the time and states there is no active LOS. This warning does not affect the results in any way and can be ignored by the user if so desired.

*** WARNING - NO MUNT RECORD OR BAD SMENU, STYPE.
PROCESSING A DEFAULT CLOUD TYPE

This warning occurs when no MUNT record has been used in Phase I or the parameters SMENU and STYPE are badly defined for the MUNT record. Check to see if the Phase I input file contains a MUNT record and the parameters are defined correctly. The model will proceed with the calculations even without a MUNT record but will use a default munition.

*** STEM DOES NOT CONNECT PROCESSED SUBCLOUDS
0**** CARD SEQUENCE RESET DUE TO ERROR IN PREVIOUS MODULE (IERR=1)

This error occurs when the user is defining a cloud using the SUBA, SUBB and SUBC records. On the SUBA record, the RISMODO defines if the subcloud is buoyant (RISMODO=1), nonbuoyant (RISMODO = 2) or if the cloud is a stem (two-digit number "ij" from 12 to 45 indicating that the subcloud is an instantaneously canted stem, spanning subclouds i and j). If RISMODO is entered as a number greater than 45 or if no "ith" or "jth" subclouds exist, then this error will be printed. Check subcloud structure and RISMODO parameter. If there is no "ith" or "jth" subcloud for the stem to span, then this error will be printed.

*** WARNING, AT LEAST ONE SUBCLOUD DOES NOT HAVE A
PLUME OR RISE MODEL VALUE

This error occurs when the user is defining a cloud using the SUBA, SUBB and SUBC records. If STYP on the MUNT record is between 24-30, then the user must specify munition characteristics such as the PLUME and RISMODO parameter on the SUBA record. PLUME must be either 1. or 2. and RISMODO is either 1., 2., or a number "ij" from 12 to 45. Check to see if these numbers are entered correctly for each subcloud.

*** NO ROOM LEFT IN THE EXTINCTION COEFFICIENT ARRAY
 24. - 30. (USER DEFINED) FOR EFFECTIVE BARRAGE COEFFICIENT

This error only occurs with the barrage option. It states there is no room to make a new obscurant type with the combined extinction coefficients.

*** WARNING, INPUTS OF SUBCLOUD FRACTIONS, TOTALONLY: 9.9999. THIS MAY BE INTENTIONAL

The user has the option of designing a cloud not modeled by the tables. The user specifies how many subclouds define the new smoke cloud using the CLOU record. The fraction of total obscurant mass to be placed in each subcloud is specified by the FRACT parameter on the SUBA record. If FRACT= 1 then 100 percent of the cloud's obscurant mass is placed in the subcloud. Usually $0 \leq \text{FRACT} \leq 1$. The total summation of the FRACT parameter for each subcloud should equal 1.0. If it totals less than one, the model prints this message. This may be intentional by the user. The user should check to see if the fraction of obscurant mass is input correctly for each subcloud.

*** WARNING, INPUT SUBCLOUD FRACTION(S) TOTAL, 9999.99 THEY SHOULD TOTAL ONE. RESCALING TO ONE.

The user has the option of designing a cloud not modeled by the tables. The user specifies how many subclouds define the new smoke cloud using the CLOU record. The fraction of total obscurant mass to be placed in each subcloud is specified by the FRACT parameter on the SUBA record. If FRACT= 1 then 100 percent of the cloud's obscurant mass is placed in the subcloud. Usually $0 \leq \text{FRACT} \leq 1$. The total summation of the FRACT parameter for each subcloud should total 1.0. If it totals more than one, the model rescales to one and prints this message. The user should check to see if the fraction of obscurant mass is input correctly for each subcloud and the summation totals 1 or 100. Note even if the user inputs FRACT as percent, the model will adjust and use the correct values.

ITERATION IN SUBROUTINE VOLAC HAS FAILED TO CONVERGE

This warning occurs only for HE dust and only for cased munitions. The COMBIC model computes the equivalent yield of bare charge, that, at the same depth of burst as the cased munition produces the same yield coupled to the ground as the cased munition. It uses an iterative technique to determine this equivalent yield, iterating a maximum of twenty times. This warning hardly ever occurs. If it does occur the user can try increasing the number of iterations in the source

code and recompiling COMBIC.

3.3 Verification

Since COMBIC is a theoretical model, its accuracy needs to be established by comparison with experimental data. Also, for this model to be used effectively, the users need to know the accuracy with which COMBIC reflects the battlefield atmosphere. The successes as well as the shortcomings of modeling with COMBIC must be established. The analysis and war-gaming community needs the information in using COMBIC to estimate the impact of obscurants on EO sensor performance. This impact affects the training and doctrine community and ultimately the soldier in the field who needs the knowledge of sensor performance to effectively employ the increasing inventory of EO systems.

Since the release of EOSAEL and its subsequent revisions and additions, significant amounts of time and resources have been devoted to model (module) “validation”. If anything has been learned from all these validation efforts is that the models cannot be validated. Webster defines the following:

validate To declare or make legally valid. 2. To mark with an indication of official sanction.

valid Correctly inferred or deduced from a premise.

For COMBIC to be valid, the predictions must be field tested for all possible meteorological conditions, environmental parameters, lines of sights, munitions and munition placements. The cost of providing test data for validation purposes of COMBIC would most likely exceed the Atmospheric Sciences Laboratory operating budget, therefore defeating one of the advantages of computer simulation by COMBIC. Though validating COMBIC is out of the question, it can be *evaluated*.

evaluate To determine or fix the value of. 2. To examine carefully; appraise.

3.3.1 Evaluation History

The model has been qualitatively evaluated for HC, RP, IR screener, PWP, WP, and HE munitions, and the results were presented at previous EOSAEL conferences, Smoke symposiums and technical reports. Independent contractors [F.A. Lawrence and Wood, 1984] evaluated the COMBIC82 model for 155mm HE, 105mm HE and the 4.2inch HE. They also performed sensitivity studies by varying the meteorological conditions to see if the agreement between model and data improved.

Since COMBIC model is an amalgam which includes established theory along with empirical and semi-empirical results to model the battlefield environment, sections of the model can be evaluated. It is also necessary to analyze sensitivity of the model to various parameters and to know the conditions that some of the COMBIC algorithms could create significant problems. *Comparisons of Data with COMBIC Model Assumptions*, and *Statistical Evaluation of*

the COMBIC Model [Hooek, 1986; Ayres *et al.*, 1988], evaluate various assumptions and internal models. Areas addressed are: multiple scattering; extinction coefficients; humidity effects; broad-band detectors; obscurant release rates; and cloud transport and diffusion. Refer to following reports for more details.

- Ayres, S.D., M. Munoz, D.W. Hooek and E. Spitznagel, 1991: "Statistical Evaluation of the COMBIC Model, Technical report of the U.S. Army Atmospheric Sciences Laboratory, White Sands Missile Range, NM (in press).
- Spitznagel, E. L., and S. D. Ayres, [1988], "A Methodology for the Evaluation of COMBIC", in *Proceedings of the Ninth Annual EOSAEL/TWI Conference*, U.S. Army Atmospheric Sciences Laboratory, White Sands Missile Range, NM (in press).
- Ayres, S. D., and L. Baca, [1987], "Changes in the Burn Rate Coefficients of COMBIC," in *Proceedings of the Eighth Annual EOSAEL/TWI Conference*, U.S. Army Atmospheric Sciences Laboratory, White Sands Missile Range, NM, 54-62.
- Hooek, D. W., [1986], "Comparisons of Data with COMBIC Model Assumptions," In *Proceedings of the Sixth Annual EOSAEL Conference*, Atmospheric Sciences Laboratory, White Sands Missile Range, NM.
- Ayres, S. D., [1986], "COMBIC Validation-Part II," in *Proceedings of the Sixth Annual EOSAEL/TWI Conference*, U.S. Army Atmospheric Sciences Laboratory, White Sands Missile Range, NM, 269-288.
- Ayres, S. D., [1985], "COMBIC Validation," in *Proceedings of the Sixth Annual EOSAEL/TWI Conference*, U.S. Army Atmospheric Sciences Laboratory, White Sands Missile Range, NM, 269-288.
- F.A. Lawrence, Daniel R. Fuller, Tamra L. Kite and Terri L. Wood, [1984]: "Validation of Electro-Optical Systems Atmospheric Effects Models: COMBIC" DAAD07-82-c-0009, Physical Sciences Laboratory, Las Cruces NM.

3.3.2 Methodology

Ideally, output from the COMBIC model should match experimentally obtained obscuration data, such as that from the "Smoke Weeks." However, perfect matches do not occur, for several possible reasons:

- Source characteristics are not completely known and thus development of the obscurant cloud is not modeled accurately
- Meteorological conditions vary temporally and spatially during the course of the experiment (for example, wind direction and wind speed).
- Measurement error exists in the data.

We have developed statistics which can be calculated automatically for a large number of trials, to determine how well model and data fit together [Spitznagel and Ayres, 1988]. A small family of three statistics measures goodness of fit overall. Other statistics identify particular ways which poor fit occurs. From these latter, one can often identify the major reason for lack of fit.

Measure One M_1 : Average Distance from Ideal Line.

A numerical value indicative of the amount of scatter about a central point is called a measure of dispersion. The measure of dispersion which denotes the

average distance from an ideal line is called *measure one*. In this case, the ideal line is $COMBIC_i = DATA_i$ or $y = x$. To analyze the agreement between COMBIC and data, we measure distances perpendicular to that line. The distance from any single point (x_i, y_i) to the line $y = x$ is given by $|x_i - y_i|/\sqrt{2}$. If we average over all x-y pairs, we have a measure of deviation, \bar{D} , from the ideal:

$$\bar{D} = \frac{1}{n\sqrt{2}} \sum_{i=1}^n |x_i - y_i|. \quad (3.1)$$

Because most people think of the number 1 as a perfect value of a measure of association and of -1 as the worst possible value, we define the following transform of \bar{D} , which we call “Measure One”:

$$M1 = 1 - \sqrt{8}\bar{D}. \quad (3.2)$$

This has been adjusted so that the largest possible value is 1 and the smallest possible value is -1. A value of 0 corresponds to one definition of no association.

Variants of Measure One

Measure One serves well in most trials, but it can be “fooled” in two ways. We have developed two variants of Measure One to signal when this occurs and to provide “corrections” to the original measure.

First, the wind might carry smoke away from a particular LOS, resulting in good visibility most or all of the time. In this case, COMBIC and the field data will agree simply because there is no smoke to be detected. Or there could be some reduction in transmission that is poorly modeled, followed by a long period of good visibility. When this happens we need to know so we are not misled by an overly optimistic value of $M1$. A solution is to censor Measure One in the following way: Whenever COMBIC predicts greater than 90 percent transmission and greater than 90 percent transmission is measured, discard the data pair. The 90 percent criterion was determined by experiment. It is not particularly critical; any value in the range 85 percent to 95 percent works well. We will call the resulting variant $M1_a$.

Measure One can also be misleading by using it to compare the fit of COMBIC at different wavelengths. Most obscurants are more effective in blocking short wavelengths than they are in blocking long ones. If, for example, transmission of visible light drops nearly to zero, transmission of mid IR might drop only to 75 percent. This difference alone will lead to a difference in the values of $M1$ for visible and IR. If the transmittance is high for both data and COMBIC due to small extinction factors, $M1$ is high since there is little degradation caused by the small extinction for longer wavelengths. However, high extinction leads to more degradation, increasing the difference between model and data. The difference can be adjusted out by rescaling each set of predicted and actual data values to about full range. The scale factor is computed from the trial data by taking the difference between the 5th and 95th percentiles. (Use of percentiles rather than minimum and maximum values eliminates possible outliers.) Then \bar{D} is scaled by dividing by this difference, and the new measure, $M1_b$, is calculated from the scaled \bar{D} .

Bias

COMBIC allows windspeed and wind direction to be input at the beginning of its run, but not to be changed during the run. A change in speed or direction during the trial can cause the cloud mass to move across the LOS either more slowly or more rapidly than COMBIC predicts. It also changes the amount of smoke across the LOS path length. To check for this, we compute the mean signed difference $[= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (COMBIC_i - DATA_i)]$ between COMBIC and the trial data. This measure is also sensitive to the cloud being more dense or less dense than predicted, and to the length of time the trial runs after transmission returns to 100 percent. No attempt is made to separate these different contributors, because they can easily be distinguished graphically once a run with a large bias has been identified. The range of possible values for bias is ± 1 , but a bias of ± 0.2 is already large enough to be important. A negative bias means COMBIC is too low (overpredicts); a positive bias means COMBIC is too high (underpredicts).

Time Shift (Lag or Lead)

A change in windspeed or wind direction could also cause the cloud mass to move across the LOS sooner or later than COMBIC predicts. To check for this, we compute $M1$ a total of 80 additional times, 40 with COMBIC leading by 1, 2, 3, etc., s, and another 40 with COMBIC lagging. The largest value of $M1$ and the lead or lag that produced it are then printed. Not infrequently, the lag or lead turns out to be the maximum 40 s, but the corresponding change in $M1$ is small. The appropriate way to read this pair of statistics is to compare “best $M1$ ” with $M1$. If the change is substantial, then the shift that produced it is meaningful.

The primary measurement of how well COMBIC fits the data is $M1$, a scaled measure of average absolute deviation between the predicted transmission values and the observed values. The assignment of a qualitative meaning to the numerical quantity $M1$ is subjectively based upon visual comparison of hundreds of plots. The values of $M1$ have the following meaning:

.80	-	1.00	Excellent
.55	-	.79	Good
.40	-	.54	Fair
.20	-	.39	Poor
.00	-	.19	Bad
<		0.00	Very Bad

3.4 Statistical Results

This section briefly presents the quantitative results from the statistical evaluation of the COMBIC model. In that evaluation, model results (predictions) were compared with observations made in field tests. For a more complete analysis as well as the results for individual munitions see *Statistical Evaluation of the COMBIC Model*, [Ayres *et al.*, 1988].

3.4.1 Hexachloroethane Munitions

M116 155-mm HC

Table 3.1 show the statistics for the M116 155-mm HC. The fit of COMBIC to the data is in the fair-to-good range, though the worst statistics are believed to

be mostly due to an incorrect start time for some of the trials rather than problems with the model. This causes COMBIC to appear to “lead” the measured transmission by an average of about 15 s, and time-shifting reclassifies the fit as a “good” fit ($M1 = .74$). The fit for far IR looks good based on Measure 1, but Measure 1b indicates that the good fit is due partially to the data having little deviation from 100 percent transmission. However, the low value of $M1_b$ can also indicate the time shift. COMBIC tends to predict that the cloud passes more quickly than it actually does (visible light having positive bias), and it also intends to slightly overestimate the concentration length within the modeled cloud (mid IR having negative bias). These two causes lead to the range in biases seen here.

M84 105–mm HC

Table 3.2 show the statistics for the M84 105–mm HC. The fit for COMBIC is good to excellent ($M1$.62 to .92). Similar to the M116, the two opposing sources of biases combine to produce the range in bias from -.08 visible to .04 near IR for the M84 105–mm HC.

Based upon two trials, the COMBIC models M84 105–mm HC successfully. However, more trials are needed to obtain a clearer view of possible areas of improvement for COMBIC to model M84 105–mm HC. The disparity in biases between the two trial makes it difficult to determine areas of improvement.

Statistics for M116 155–mm Hexachloroethane

Wavelength	$M - 1$	$M1_a$	$M1_b$	Bias	Best $M1$	Shift	Bias At Shift
$0.4\mu m-0.7\mu m(11)$	.40	.30	.29	.16	.59	-27.(10)	.12
$0.7\mu m-1.2\mu m(12)$	.35	.18	.15	.07	.49	-20.(10)	-.05
$1.06\mu m(12)$	.35	.18	.15	.08	.50	-18.(10)	-.06
$3.48\mu m(24)$	.61	.49	.44	-.06	.66	-11.(12)	-.06
$8.0\mu m-12.\mu m(11)$	.64	.50	.37	.09	.66	-5.(2)	.09
$10.6\mu m(6)$	.77	.65	.46	-.04	.79	-11.(1)	-.03
Combined(76)	.51	.38	.32	.02	.74	-15.	.03

Table 3.1: Statistics for the M116 155–mm HC show the agreement between COMBIC and data

Statistics for M84 105–mm Hexachloroethane

Wavelength	$M1$	$M1_a$	$M1_b$	Bias	Best $M1$	Shift	Bias At Shift
$0.4\mu m-0.7\mu m(4)$	.64	.59	.58	-.05	.73	11.	.01
$0.7\mu m-1.2\mu m(2)$	.62	.52	.50	-.13	.73	15.	-.08
$1.06\mu m(2)$	.65	.55	.52	-.10	.75	18.	-.06
$3.48\mu m(6)$	.81	.76	.75	-.04	.83	11.	-.04
$8.0\mu m-12.\mu m(1)$	.91	.87	.86	.04	.91	0.	.04
$10.6\mu m(1)$	.93	.90	.89	.04	.93	0.	.04
Combined(16)	.74	.68	.66	-.05	.79	11.	-.03

Table 3.2: Statistics for the M84 105–mm HC show the agreement between COMBIC and data

3.4.2 Red Phosphorus Munitions

XM819 81-mm RP

Tables 3.3 reflect a recent change in the COMBIC model for RP, to allow for longer smoldering time [Ayres and Baca, 1987]. Using this statistical methodology to compare the improved model to the older version, indicates that the newer version of COMBIC fits better for both wavelengths, across all measures.

L8A1 and L8A3 Grenades

Best $M1$ of table 3.4 demonstrates that most of the disagreement for these trials are caused by discrepancies in the start time. This time lead and/or lag could all cause the range statistics seen in these trials for $M1_a$ and $M1_b$. Agreement between data and the COMBIC model is good, though the negative bias indicates the model overpredicts the CL.

XM819 RP subset($n = 52$)

Wavelength	$M1$	$M1_a$	$M1_b$	Bias	Best $M1$	Shift
0.4-0.7 μm	.57	.51	.41	.034	.61	-40(1)
3.48 μm	.81	.69	.43	.008	.83	.
Combined	.69	.60	.42	.021	.72	-40(1)

Table 3.3: Statistics for the XM819 RP for a partial subset show the agreement between COMBIC and data

Statistics for L8A1 and L8A3 grenades

Wavelength	$M1$	$M1_a$	$M1_b$	Eias	Best $M1$	Shift	Bias At Shift
0.4 μm -0.7 μm (16)	.31	.28	.27	.06	.68	-17.	.04
0.7 μm -1.2 μm (13)	.23	.21	.11	-.27	.65	83.	-.13
1.06 μm (13)	.28	.25	.16	-.23	.69	73.	-.10
3.48 μm (19)	.67	.63	.58	-.02	.87	49.	.00
8.0 μm -12. μm (8)	.49	.48	.46	-.14	.80	119.	-.04
10.6 μm (3)	.90	.87	.83	.02	.91	10.	.02
Combined(72)	.43	.40	.35	-.10	.75	51.	-.04

Table 3.4: Statistics for the L8A1 and L8A3 Grenades show the agreement between COMBIC and data

5 inch Zuni

Table 3.5 show the statistics for the M84 105-mm HC. The fit for PWP ZUNI ranged from bad to good. The difference between $M1_b$ and $M1$ indicates noise is present, that is amplified when the data is scaled. Note that $M1$ and Best $M1$ increase with increasing wavelength, and the bias decreases with increasing wavelength. Smoldering is believed to be responsible for the poor agreement.

The higher the extinction value for the wavelength, the poorer the fit because of the presence of smoldering and the greater the bias. For longer wavelengths,

there is not enough smoke due to smoldering to significantly degrade the transmission. Therefore, the agreement between model and data is higher and the resultant bias is lower. More trials are needed for further comparisons.

In summary, the range in biases indicates that COMBIC predicts a smoke cloud that is too dense and passes too quickly when compared with the trial's smoke cloud. If future trials show the above relationship, then it is suggested that the burn function be modified to allow for a more gradual burn of the M54 ZUNI munition. Modifying the burn function should alleviate the problems noted above.

Statistics for 5 inch PWP Zuni

Wavelength	$M1$	$M1_a$	$M1_b$	Bias	Best $M1$	Shift	Bias At Shift
$0.4\mu m-0.7\mu m$ (2)	.35	.34	.33	.11	.35	-20.	.09
$0.7\mu m-1.2\mu m$ (5)	.41	.32	.18	-.14	.43	23.	-.12
$1.06\mu m$ (5)	.44	.35	.22	-.13	.45	15.	-.11
$3.48\mu m$ (4)	.73	.64	.62	-.03	.74	2.	-.03
$8.0\mu m-12.\mu m$ (4)	.67	.53	.43	-.10	.69	30.	-.07
Combined(20)	.53	.44	.35	-.08	.54	14.	-.07

Table 3.5: Statistics for the 5 inch PWP Zuni show the agreement between COMBIC and data

3.4.3 Infrared Munitions

Table 3.6 show the statistics for the M76 IR grenade. A data set of one hardly make for good statistics. However, several items can be noted from this one trial. Note the near identical values of the statistics across the spectrum. This is due to the identical extinction coefficients for all wavelengths. The sharp decrease of $M1_a$ over $M1$ appears odd, but the M76 IR grenades have a very sharp decrease and increase in transmission, that is successfully modeled by COMBIC. The large negative shift causes the COMBIC data to be almost completely out of phase with the measure values, that is, when COMBIC transmission is high the measure data is low and vice versa. Eliminating the data of COMBIC and measured trial data that exceed 90 percent level transmission eliminates the only portion of the two curves that agree, causing the low $M1_a$. Note $M1 = .41$ improves to .71 when COMBIC is shifted 26 s to the right causing the bias at shift to be minuscule. As mentioned before for HC M116, this bias is believed to be due to an incorrect start time and not problems with the model. This one trial suggests that the agreement between model and data is very good.

3.4.4 White Phosphorus Munitions

M328 WP

Table 3.7 show the statistics for the M328 WP. Agreement between model and measured data is nearly excellent based upon $M1$. However, the measure $M1_a$ indicates that $M1$ is inflated by the long period of high visibility at the end of the trials, especially for the near-IR wavelengths. The negative bias indicates that COMBIC overestimates the amount of time the LOS is obscured and slightly underestimates the transmission, with the most severe bias occurring at the near-IR bands. Based upon one trial comparison, we concluded that COMBIC

Statistics for M76 IR Grenades

Wavelength	$M1$	$M1_a$	$M1_b$	Bias	Best $M1$	Shift	Bias At Shift
$0.4\mu m-0.7\mu m(1)$	.40	.04	-.06	.09	.70	-27.	.01
$0.7\mu m-1.2\mu m(1)$	.41	.13	-.03	.09	.69	-27.	.02
$1.06\mu m(1)$	.41	.13	-.03	.09	.69	-27.	.02
$3.48\mu m(4)$	.43	.18	.02	.06	.75	-22.	.00
$8.0\mu m-12.\mu m(1)$	.39	.05	-.07	.09	.71	-28.	.01
$10.6\mu m(1)$	.40	-.04	-.10	.08	.72	-26.	.01
Combined(9)	.42	.11	-.02	.08	.73	-25.	.01

Table 3.6: Statistics for the M76 IR Grenades show the agreement between COMBIC and data

is a good model for describing M328 WP smoke clouds, however, more data are needed.

M110 155-mm WP

The range in $M1$ in table 3.8 are from fair to excellent. However, $M1_a$ and $M1_b$ is substantially lower than $M1$ for the near IR regions. We believe the agreement is good partly because of the inflation of $M1$ at a higher transmission level for these wavelengths.

M825 155-mm WP

The values of $M1$ in table 3.9 range from good to excellent (.61 to .80). No time shift of any significance was noted. $M1_a$ is less than $M1$, denoting the fact that $M1$ was inflated due to high transmission. $M1_b$ is much lower than $M1$ since scaling amplifies the noise. However, on the whole, the agreement between model and measured data is good.

Statistics for M328 WP

Wavelength	$M1$	$M1_a$	$M1_b$	Bias	Best $M1$	Shift	Bias At Shift
$0.4\mu m-0.7\mu m(2)$	.81	.65	.62	-.08	.82	0.	-.08
$0.7\mu m-1.2\mu m(1)$	.72	.41	.37	-.14	.72	14.	-.04
$1.06\mu m(1)$	.76	.50	.46	-.12	.76	0.	-.12
$3.48\mu m(3)$	.76	.63	.60	-.11	.85	3.	-.06
$8.0\mu m-12.\mu m(1)$	.80	.68	.66	-.09	.81	-2.	-.09
$10.6\mu m(1)$	.80	.69	.66	-.09	.81	-2.	-.09
Combined(9)	.78	.61	.58	-.10	.81	2.	-.08

Table 3.7: Statistics for the M328 WP show the agreement between COMBIC and data

M54 Zuni PWP

The fit for PWP ZUNI ranged from bad to good in table 3.10. The difference between $M1_b$ and $M1$ indicates noise is present, that is amplified when the data is scaled. Note that $M1$ and Best $M1$ increase with increasing wavelength,

Statistics for M110 155–mm WP

Wavelength	$M1$	$M1_a$	$M1_b$	Bias	Best $M1$	Shift	Bias At Shift
$0.4\mu\text{m}-0.7\mu\text{m}$ (4)	.74	.74	.74	.09	.76	-18.	.08
$0.7\mu\text{m}-1.2\mu\text{m}$ (10)	.52	.44	.35	.22	.54	-6.	.21
$1.06\mu\text{m}$ (10)	.52	.44	.35	.23	.54	-8.	.22
$3.48\mu\text{m}$ (4)	.78	.78	.74	.02	.81	-2.	.02
$8.0\mu\text{m}-12.\mu\text{m}$ (2)	.84	.83	.80	.02	.86	6.	.03
$10.6\mu\text{m}$ (2)	.84	.83	.80	.02	.86	6.	.03
Combined(32)	.62	.57	.50	.16	.64	-6.	.15

Table 3.8: Statistics for the M110 155–mm WP show the agreement between COMBIC and data

Statistics for M825 155–mm WP

Wavelength	$M1$	$M1_a$	$M1_b$	Bias	Best $M1$	Shift	Bias At Shift
$0.4\mu\text{m}-0.7\mu\text{m}$ (6)	.80	.80	.80	.03	.82	-9.	.03
$0.7\mu\text{m}-1.2\mu\text{m}$ (32)	.63	.58	.55	-.07	.66	5.	-.06
$1.06\mu\text{m}$ (32)	.65	.60	.57	-.05	.67	3.	-.05
$3.48\mu\text{m}$ (20)	.61	.59	.58	.08	.62	-7.	.07
$8.0\mu\text{m}-12.\mu\text{m}$ (8)	.64	.62	.61	-.03	.65	-1.	-.03
$10.6\mu\text{m}$ (7)	.73	.72	.71	-.08	.74	-1.	-.08
Combined(105)	.65	.61	.59	-.03	.67	0.	-.03

Table 3.9: Statistics for the M825 155–mm WP show the agreement between COMBIC and data

and the bias decreases with increasing wavelength. Smoldering is believed to be responsible for the poor agreement. The higher the extinction value for the wavelength, the poorer the fit because of the presence of smoldering and the greater the bias. For longer wavelengths, there is not enough smoke due to smoldering to significantly degrade the transmission. Therefore, the agreement between model and data is higher and the resultant bias is lower. More trials are needed for further comparisons.

Statistics for M54 PWP Zuni

Wavelength	$M1$	$M1_a$	$M1_b$	Eias	Best $M1$	Shift	Bias At Shift
$0.4\mu m-0.7\mu m$ (8)	-.02	-.04	-.05	.45	.06	-24.	.45
$0.7\mu m-1.2\mu m$ (14)	.35	.27	.23	.17	.41	-17.	.16
$1.06\mu m$ (19)	.43	.35	.30	.14	.48	-15.	.13
$3.48\mu m$ (20)	.62	.58	.54	.15	.66	-26.	.14
$8.0\mu m-12.\mu m$ (15)	.65	.60	.56	.12	.68	-80.	.11
Combined(76)	.46	.40	.37	.18	.51	-22.	.17

Table 3.10: Statistics for the M54 PWP Zuni show the agreement between COMBIC and data

3.4.5 Fog oil

Generators

$M1$ indicates the agreement between COMBIC and data is poor (table 3.11). However, Best $M1$ indicates the disagreement is partly due to time shift of an average 35 s. In fact, individual statistics show many trials have a time shift of 200 s. The fog oil trials did not yield results as clearly as for the trials employing other smoke types. The difficulty was caused by the properties of the smoke itself. The short wavelengths were attenuated very strongly; whereas, the long wavelengths were often hardly attenuated at all. Noise would often swamp any signal for the long wavelengths leading to very poor values for $M1_a$ and $M1_b$. As a whole, COMBIC overpredicts the density of the smoke at all wavelengths (negative biases). The visible wavelength data indicate the bias is not high; however, this is due to the data “bottoming out.” The ability of COMBIC to model fog oil can was effected by the production of the wet fog oil instead of dry fog oil during several trials. Wet fog oil would affect the extinction and the deposition rate of fog oil.

3.4.6 All Munitions

Table 3.12 gives the statistics for each obscurant type and for the model as a whole. Though more trials are needed for all munitions except XM819 RP, some conclusions can be drawn. The fit for HC, WP, RP, and IR is good (using Best $M1$). COMBIC can be used with confidence in modeling these types of smokes. The fit for PWP and fog oil is fair, though again more trials are needed (especially for the PWP smokes of which there are only 8 trials for evaluation purposes). Also, more trials are needed to determine if smoldering can improve the modeling capability for PWP Zuni and M.10 WP. Table 3.12 indicates the model, based upon the combined statistics for PWP, IR, WP, fog oil, and HC, adequately modeled obscurants on the battlefield for the wavelengths tested.

Statistics for Fog Oil Generators

Wavelength	$M1$	$M1_a$	$M1_b$	Bias	Best $M1$	Shift	Bias At Shift
$0.4\mu m-0.7\mu m(45)$	.34	.29	.27	-.08	.60	-53.	-.08
$0.7\mu m-1.2\mu m(1)$	.18	.03	.02	-.41	.25	35.	-.37
$1.06\mu m(45)$	.29	.22	.20	-.12	.53	-33.	-.12
$3.48\mu m(18)$	.25	.15	.07	-.21	.32	-19.	-.18
$8.0\mu m-12.\mu m(4)$	.21	-.01	-.13	-.27	.26	40.	-.33
Combined(113)	.30	.23	.19	.13	.51	-35.	-.13

Table 3.11: Statistics for the Fog Oil Smoke show the agreement between COM-BIC and data

(Statistics for Each Obscurant Type)

	$M1$	Bias	Best $M1$	Shift	Bias At Shift
HC (99)	.57	.02	.65	-8.	.01
RP (141)	.58	-.06	.61	6.	-.05
WP (146)	.65	.01	.67	-1.	.01
PWP(76)	.46	.18	.51	-22.	.17
IR (9)	.42	.08	.73	-25.	.01
FOG OIL(113)	.30	-.13	.51	-35.	-.13
Combined(531)	.50	-.01	.59	-11.	.01

Table 3.12: Statistics for smoke type

4. Operations Guide

4.1 Introduction

COMBIC executes in two phases. Either phase or both phases can be executed in a single computer run. Phase I generates a cloud history for one or more obscurant sources that (1) can be selected by the user from a menu, (2) can be completely defined by user inputs, or (3) can be determined by inputs between the two extremes. Cloud histories are output to a direct-access (record-addressable) mass storage file. In Phase II calculations, the user inputs a scenario of one or more obscurant sources and one or more target-observer pairs. The Phase I cloud history file is used to obtain cloud positions, dimensions, and concentrations. Output from Phase II is the transmittance history at the EOSAEL wavelengths for each target-observer pair for all obscurant clouds in the scenario.

Both Phase I and Phase II generate conventional listings of up to 132 characters per line. At the user's option, Phase II can also generate supplementary listings of the contributions of individual subclouds to obscuration and can produce a printed contour representation of clouds with time. These listings are directed to separate print files or unit numbers.

The primary purpose of Phase I is to compute separate cloud histories for given types of battlefield obscurants under one set of meteorological conditions. Each cloud history is computed in relation to an arbitrary source position and thus is independent of any specific scenario. Phase II calculations are for scenarios that potentially contain many obscurant sources at user-defined locations and starting times. Phase II also performs bookkeeping of user-defined observer-target pairs. Memory locations for sources and for observer-target pairs are reused as they become available. Phase II computes the transmittance at one or more wavelengths and bands between the target-observer pairs as a function of time.

The following sections define inputs to Phase I and Phase II. Code structure is given in subsequent sections. The two "phases" can be easily separated into two distinct programs if necessary. Input formats are structured so that records applicable to Phase II calculations are ignored by Phase I and vice versa, allowing the user to input a single file (or card deck) with inputs for both phases.

Except for NAME and FILE records, all inputs to COMBIC follow a standard format. An example is provided in Table 4.1. Values are provided by the user on a series of 80-column records. Each record has a 4-letter identifier in columns 1-4. Columns 5-10 are ignored. Up to 7 numeric values are placed on each record in 10-column fields, that is, one value in columns 11-20, one in columns 21-30, etc. Each numeric value is FORTRAN type REAL and therefore must contain a decimal point. The FORTRAN input format is (A4,6X,7F10.4). The advantage to making all the numeric inputs REAL is that they can be placed anywhere within their ten-column input field with blanks on either or both ends of the numeric value.

The input value may have any number of digits preceding or following the decimal point within the 10 column limit for the entire number. Very small

or very large numbers can be expressed in terms of exponential notation. For example, 1.234E-6 can be used to designate the number 0.000001234. The integer following the letter “E” tells the number of places to move the decimal point (either left negative or right positive) to obtain the usual decimal notation.

If COMBIC issues an error message about a particular input record, the user should first check to determine if each input number has a decimal, that it falls inside its 10-column input field, and that there are no “nonprinting” special characters (CNTRL or ESC sequences) on the record. These comprise almost 100 percent of the usual input problems.

4.2 Phase I Input

4.2.1 General Features

Input may also be taken from EOSAEL common blocks for default input/output (I/O) file numbers, coordinate system definition and for (optional) climatology inputs in place of meteorological observations. Relative humidity, windspeed, wind direction, Pasquill category, air temperature, and air pressure are provided by the EOSAEL CLIMAT model under the latter option.

User-specified inputs to COMBIC in Phase I calculations include: control records that separate the calculations of cloud histories for the specified obscurant sources, environmental records that include primarily meteorological inputs, munition or source definition records, an optional record that modifies the source to form an effective barrage source, an optional record to modify or input additional extinction coefficients, an optional record to allow comments to be placed into the input file for documentation purposes, and optional records that define the subcloud structure of the obscurant cloud to allow the user to input more general obscurant sources. The record identifiers for Phase I inputs are:

Control:	PHAS, FILE, GO, DONE
Environment:	MET1, MET2, PSQ1, PSQ2, TERA
Source:	MUNT, BURN, DUST, VEHC
Barrage:	BARG
Extinction:	EXTC
Comments:	NAME
Subclouds:	CLOU, SUBA, SUBB, SUBC

Hereafter, the set of input records is called the “input file.” This file is often created and edited as a mass storage file. But it can also be a physical deck of input cards or a series of lines typed into a terminal one after the other as well.

The input file to COMBIC must begin with a PHAS record and end with a DONE record. Additional records before the PHAS and after the DONE are required if the routine is executed as part of the larger EOSAEL library. The reader is referred to the EOSAEL library general documentation for those inputs.

COMBIC Phase I output cloud histories would change if meteorological inputs are changed. COMBIC is, therefore, designed to use only one set of meteorological conditions per computer run, unless additional PHAS records are input to reinitialize the program. An exception to the meteorological restriction is wind direction. Wind direction is read into Phase I but is not used. It is simply passed to Phase II through the history file. Thus, Phase I need not be rerun if a change in wind direction is all that is required. Phase II allows the user to input a new wind direction if desired.

Environmental records (MET1, MET2, PSQ1, PSQ2 and/or TERA) should be input soon after the PHAS input record and preceding the first GO or DONE record. Their order is not important except PSQ2 must follow PSQ1. Appendix D is a simple flowchart that can aid the user in determining pasquill stability for the MET1 record given only windspeed, cloud cover and time of day.

More than one obscurant type can be specified in Phase I. The history file produced grows in size as each additional source is specified. Different source inputs are separated by GO records. The GO record tells COMBIC that all desired input records have been read in for a given source and that now a cloud history should be generated for that source. Following a GO record, the source inputs are reinitialized. The next source can now be defined, followed by another GO record. Once a GO is input, the environmental inputs cannot be redefined, and environmental records result in warning messages. A DONE record is a special type of GO record that tells COMBIC to compute the final cloud history and then stop or return to the EOSAEL executive library routine.

The remaining control record is the FILE input record. If used, FILE records should be placed immediately following the PHAS record. The FILE record does not follow the standard input format. It allows the user to link a named mass storage file to a "unit number." The unit numbers are specified on the PHAS record or default to those in EOSAEL common block IOUNIT. The FILE record contains the unit number in columns 11-20 (again a real number with a decimal point) and a file name of up to 16 characters beginning in column 21. COMBIC will then open that file for I/O.

Sources are defined on MUNT, BURN, DUST and/or VEHC records. Most users wishing only to use the menu-provided sources, with perhaps some modification of characteristics, will find these records sufficient. They may occur in any order before the GO or DONE record. The MUNT record, in particular, allows the user to specify the menu number for the source and a scaling factor XN for the number of such munitions (or sources) to be considered as lumped together to produce a single cloud.

The scale factor, again specified (or modified) in Phase II inputs, is provided in Phase I so that the proper amount of heat produced by the cloud (thermal buoyancy) can be accounted for. The user can specify a different scaling XN of up to a factor of about 3-4 (or one-third to one-fourth) in Phase II for hot clouds such as WP. For nonthermal sources, such as fog oil, or for warm thermal sources, such as HC, the range of different scaling in Phase II can be increased. For users needing a wide range of WP source strengths in Phase II, it is suggested that more than one history be generated in Phase I to cover the reasonable ranges expected.

This can be confusing to new users. For example, suppose Phase I is for $XN = 8$ rounds of 155-mm WP. In Phase II an input source factor of $XN = 1$ will place 1 round in the scenario, an $XN = 8$ places 8 rounds in the scenario at the coordinates input, and an $XN = 24$ places 24 rounds at that point. The model in each case scales the amount of WP smoke appropriately, and the cloud height computed in Phase I is also scaled in relation to the height of the cloud determined for 8 rounds in Phase I. For the case of 24 rounds, the instantaneous puff generated by the WP burst will rise $(24/8) \cdot 25 = 1.32$ or 32 percent higher. But, windspeed varies logarithmically with height. Thus, if the Phase II input number of rounds is sufficiently different from the number computed for in Phase I, the effects of higher winds at greater heights will not be appropriately taken into account.

The submunition parameter on the MUNT record allows the user to decouple the thermal buoyancy of parts of the source. It should be used in conjunction with XN when the amount of obscurant produced by many munitions is large, but the munitions can be assumed to be thermally uncoupled or independent. The fill weight inputs on the MUNT record are for one source.

The user will generally input zeros for the fill weight, yield factor, and efficiency if a menu source is selected. COMBIC interprets zeros for most inputs where zero is not otherwise meaningful to imply that an internal default or model is to be used to produce a value.

The BURN record allows the burn duration (or the obscurant production duration) to be specified for a source and a profile of the production to be input. Again, if the record is not present, COMBIC assigns menu or default values.

The VEHC and DUST records are needed for vehicular and high-explosive dust sources. They can be placed before or after the MUNT input. The VEHC record can also be used to specify a speed and direction for a moving smoke source (or a moving barrage). If input, the VEHC speed and direction is passed to Phase II where it can be modified by other inputs or can be assumed as input in Phase I.

The BARG record may be placed ahead of or after the MUNT record. If not present, then the source is assumed to act as an individual source. If the BARG record appears, then an approximate equivalent obscurant cloud is produced that combines the effect of several sources spread over an area and igniting or initially producing obscurant over a period of time. The basic source is still defined on the inputs of MUNT, BURN, and so forth. The BARG record forms a single source cloud with the amount of obscurant determined by the number of rounds per second and the barrage duration.

The "round" used in Phase I for calculating cloud mass and buoyancy is determined by XN and the other MUNT parameters. Thus, if the barrage is for 0.1 rounds per second, the duration is 100 s and the XN value is 5 for 155-mm WP, then 50 rounds impact the barrage area over the 100 s period. The cloud history is thus for these 50 rounds. In Phase II if the source strength is $XN = 1$, then the barrage placed in the scenario is for only 10 rounds, that is, 0.1 round per 100 s, and the amount of smoke and the thermal rise are computed correspondingly. Again, the reason for inputting a value other than $XN = 1$ in Phase I is to insure that the correct cloud rise and wind effects are generated for a barrage of this size.

The EXTC record allows the user to alter extinction coefficients and to define new values if desired for different obscurants or different wavelength regions. The values resulting from Phase I are passed to Phase II in the history file. Phase II inputs also allow the user to modify values during the Phase II run as well. In Phase I, it should be placed in the same area of the input file as the meteorological conditions.

The NAME record may appear anywhere in the input file to provide comments or documentation. Comments should not appear on the NAME record itself but on a record immediately after the NAME record. The comments may be of any form and are ignored by COMBIC but may be echoed to the output listing along with other inputs through a flag input on the PHAS record.

Input parameters for each of the Phase I records are given below. The order of the input parameters corresponds to the order of the numeric fields that are input in columns 11-20, 21-30, 31-40, and so forth.

4.2.2 Phase I Input Records

Control Records

Environmental Records

Table 4.1: All cards except NAME, DONE, GO, FILE have this format.

4-Letter Record ID Beginning in Col 1							
Data Values (With Decimal), Up to 7 per Record							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1234567890	1234567890	1234567890	1234567890	1234567890	1234567890	1234567890	1234567890
CARD	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
10 Columns reserved for each data value							

Table 4.2: The WAVL Card. This is one of the cards that may be used to specify wavelength, wavenumber, or frequency. Choose one from among WAVL, WAVNUM, or FREQ.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1234567890	1234567890	1234567890	1234567890	1234567890	1234567890	1234567890	1234567890
WAVL	WAVE1	WAVE2	MULDV				

NAME	UNITS	TYPICALLY	Description
WAVE1	μm	1.06	Wavelength used for the calculation. Alternatively either frequency or wavenumber may be specified by using a FREQ or WVNUM card instead of this WAVL card. If WAVE2 is not specified then this is the single wavelength used; if WAVE2 is specified then the modules will attempt to do their calculation for a range of wavelengths. There is no default; this information must specified.
WAVE2	μm	0.	Wavelength used for the calculation. This is the other end of a wavelength interval started by WAVE1. If WAVE2 is not specified then the modules will attempt to do their calculation for a single wavelength WAVE1. The default is to perform the calculations for a single wavelength.
MULDV		1	Number of equal intervals to divide WAVE1 – WAVE2 into.

Table 4.3: The PHAS Card. PHAS *must* be the first record after calling COMBIC.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890		PHASE	IUNIT	OUNIT	UNITC	UNITF	ORDRS	ECHO
PHAS		1.	5.	6.	12.	9.	0.	0.

NAME	UNITS	TYPICALLY	Description
PHASE		1. or 2.	Select Phase I or Phase II. A second PHAS card reinitializes COMBIC to the phase specified. There is no default. It must be specified.
IUNIT		1. to 30.	The standard input unit for COMBIC commands. (I0IN in common /I0UNIT/)
OUNIT		1. to 30.	The standard output unit for COMBIC listings. (I0OUT in common /I0UNIT/)
UNITC		1. to 30.	Secondary output unit, not used in Phase I. Used for the printer-plot option. (NPL0TU in common /I0UNIT/)
UNITF		1. to 30.	History file output unit, direct-access storage. (NDIRTU in common /I0UNIT/)
ORDRS		0. or 1.	Flag, not used in Phase I. If ORDRS equals 1, then inputs in Phase II are scanned, and calculations are performed up to the last time input on a source or observer record. This allow the calculation to progress in an interactive fashion if ORDRS equals 1, otherwise if ORDRS equals 0 then it is batch mode.
ECHO		0. or 1.	If ECHO equals 1, all inputs will be echoed to the print file.

Table 4.4: The GO and DONE Cards. GO initiates calculation of a CLOUD HISTORY for one source type then returns control to the input record file for further inputs. Previous meteorological data remains effective, but all source inputs are reinitialized. (No parameters). DONE is similar to the GO input record, except control exits COMBIC after the CLOUD HISTORY is computed and stored in the HISTORY file. (No parameters)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890		0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
GO		0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
DONE		0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.

Table 4.5: The FILE Card. Optional-Connect Named File to Input/Output.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890		UNITNO	FNAME					
FILE								

NAME	UNITS	TYPICALLY	Description
UNITNO		1. to 30.	Any unit # input on PHAS record.
FNAME		(chars)	File Name, Up To 16 characters, beginning in column 21. Only COMBIC input record with character input field.

Table 4.6: The NAME Card. Optional record to allow user to place non-executable comments in the input record file. The comment record must immediately follow the name record. The text on the comment card will be ignored as input except to be echoed to the print file if ECHO is 1. The NAME card itself should have blank or 0. fields and no text. This card may appear anywhere after the PHAS card. It effectively comments out the next card in the input file.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890							
NAME	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
(Comment record goes here.)							

Table 4.7: The MET1 Card. Meteorological conditions for Phase I calculations. If the ICLMAT = 1 option is used in the EOSAEL library executive routine, then all values are passed to COMBIC through the climatology common block /CLYMAT/.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890							
MET1	RELHUM	UW	PCAT	AIRT	PRESR	WINDIR	COLDR
MET1	50.	6.	4.	21.	1013.	270.	0.

NAME	UNITS	TYPICALLY	Description
RELHUM	Percent	0. to 100.	Relative humidity.
UW	m/s	.2 to 30.	Windspeed at height ZREF. Default for ZREF is 10 m. 1m/s = 2.24 mi/hr.
PCAT		1. to 7.	Pasquill stability category. (Fractions allowed). Standard values are 0.6 = A, 1.6 = B, 2.6 = C, 3.6 = D, 4.6 = E, 5.6 = F, 6.6 = G. Unstable A, B, C (0.2-3.0), Neutral D (3.1-4.0), Stable E, F (4.1-7.0). If PCAT is input as 0., a PSQ1 and PSQ2 card will compute a category.
AIRT	deg C	-40. to 45.	Air temperature at height ZREF. (Calculation is insensitive to the reference height and any value 2-16m is appropriate.)
PRESR	mb	up to 1020.	Air pressure at height ZREF above ground level. (Standard at sea level is 1013.) Calculation is insensitive within 10's of mbar and thus to the reference height. If air density ρ is known, then PRESR is $PRESR = 2.883 \times 10^{-3} \rho (AIRT + 273.2)$ where ρ is in g/m^3 .
WINDIR	deg wrt N	0. to 360.	Wind direction. Not used in Phase I.
COLDR		0. or 1.	Cold regions flag. If 1. then WP and HC yield factors are computed from the cold regions model. Not related to winterized fog oil.

Table 4.8: The MET2 Card. Optional meteorological parameters. This card is not usually used except to change the reference height or to set a known inversion height. Other parameters are used only in sensitivity studies or boundary layer model effects.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890								
MET2		ZREF	ZINV	SBARM	SBAR	USTAR	SHFLX	
MET2		10.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.

NAME	UNITS	TYPICALLY	Description
ZREF	m	1. to 20.	The reference height for input wind speed, temperature and pressure.
ZINV	m	30. to 1000.	Height of the limiting inversion. If 0., the internal model is used.
SBARM		0. or 1.	Flag. If 1., then the average static stability parameter model is used for buoyant rise. Defaults to the model for decreasing stability parameter with height.
SBAR	(s^{-2})	varies	Option user-specified average static stability parameters when SBARM is 1. If SBAR is input as 0. and SBARM is 1., the internal model averages from 10 to 50m.
USTAR	m/s	.001 to 2.	Optional surface friction velocity to override the internal model value. If 0., the internal model is used.
SHFLX	watt/m ²	varies	Optional sensible heat flux to override the internal model value. If 0., internal model is used.

Table 4.9: The PSQ1 Card. Optional for determining and overriding the PCAT on the MET1 card. Must be used conjunction with PSQ2 record. No defaults.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890								
PSQ1		SLAT	SLONG	SZ HOUR	SJDATE	CCOV		

NAME	UNITS	TYPICALLY	Description
SLAT	degrees	0. to 90.	Site latitude (degrees, positive northward).
SLONG	degrees	+180. to -180.	Site longitude (degrees, positive eastward)
SZ HOUR	hrs and decimal	0. to 24.0	Time of day in hours and fractions of hours, local time (no daylight savings). Input is converted internally to Greenwich mean time (GMT) using the code GMT = TOD + IFIX ((SLONG + 7.5)/15.)
SJDATE	days	0. to 365.	Julian date.

Table 4.10: The PSQ2 Card. Optional Pasquill category calculation. Must be used right after PSQ1.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890								
CCEIL		GCOND	RLGTH					

NAME	UNITS	TYPICALLY	Description
CCEIL	m	100. to 9999.	Height above Ground of Lowest cloud layer.
GCOND		1. to 3.	Ground condition: 1 = Bare ground, 2 = snow patchy, < 6', 3 = snow > 6' deep.
RLGTH	m	.00001 to 10.	Land use category/roughness length Bare desert, playas = 0.0003 Tundra = 0.004 Snow-covered farmland = 0.002 Prairie, 0.2-0.4 m grass = 0.03 Airfields = 0.03 Farmland = 0.06 Agricultural areas, Asia = 0.08 Farmland, hedgerows = 0.10 Brush, scrub growth = 0.16 Trees, hedgerows, few buildings = 0.20 Tall crops, scattered obstacles = 0.25 Dense brush = 0.25 Citrus orchards = 0.35 Level wooded countryside = 0.40 Cup-over forest areas = 0.40 Subtropical savannah = 0.40 Barren hills, low mountains = 0.75 Forested plateau, rain forest = 1.0 Forested, rolling terrain = 2.0 Fir forest = 3.0 Smooth mud Flats = 0.00001 Blacktop or concrete = 0.00002 Dry lake bed = 0.00003 Normal sea = 0.001 Closely mown grass = 0.001 Short grass = 0.0014 Grass (5 - 6 cm) = 0.0075 Alfalfa = 0.0272 Long grass = 0.03 Grass (60 - 70 cm) = 0.114 Wheat = 0.22 Forest clearings, cutover areas = .32-.48 Corn (220 cm) = 0.74 Coniferous forest = 1.10

Table 4.11: The TERA Card. Optional soil and surface parameters. This card allows the user to modify the environmental parameters that affect cloud diffusion (ZNOT) or obscurant production.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890								
TERA		ZNOT	SILT	SOD	SNOW			
TERA		0.1	50.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.

NAME	UNITS	TYPICALLY	Description
ZNOT	m	.001 to 5.	Surface Roughness. Used in Wind and Diffusion Model. Typically 10 percent of highest vegetation elements.
SILT	percent	0. to 100.	Surface soil silt content. Used in vehicle dust model. Silt particles are < 74 μ m Diameter.
SOD	m	0. to 2.	Depth of Sod Cover. Used in HE dust model.
SNOW		0. or 1.	Snow cover (1 if yes). Reduces RP smoke munition burning by 80 percent.

Source Records

Barrage Record

Subcloud Records

Table 4.12: The MUNT Card. Munition definitions and menus.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890								
MUNT		XN	FW	SMENU	STYP	EFF	YF	SUBM
MUNT		1.	0.	12.	0.	0.	0.	1.

NAME	UNITS	TYPICALLY	Description
XN		.1 to 100	The number of munitions or sources grouped at the same point and initiated at the same time. This parameter scales-up obscurant mass and heat production. It can be a non integer.
FW	lbs or gal.	.01 to 1000.	Fill weight. For high-explosives, FW is the weight of the charge in pounds equivalent-TNT. For fогоil, diesel fuel, PEG200 and Diesel fuel/oil/rubber fires, the fill weight is in gallons. For all other obscurants, including vehicular dust, FW is in pounds. Normally the FW is zero for vehicular dust to use the internal model. Otherwise if input as zero, defaults are used.
SMENU		0. to 33.	Selects a source from the built-in menu: 0. = User specified by inputs. 1. = 155-mm HC M1 canister. 2. = 155-mm HC M2 canister. 3. = 105-mm HC canister. 4. = 155-mm HC M116B1 canister.* 5. = 155-mm HC M84A1 projectile.* 6. = Smoke pot, HC M5.* 7. = Smoke pot, HC M4A2.* 8. = 60-mm WP M302A1 cartridge.* 9. = 81-mm WP M375A2 cartridge.* 10. = 4.2-in WP M328A1 cartridge.* 11. = 2.75-in WP M156 rocket.* 12. = 155-mm WP M110E2 projectile.* 13. = 105-mm WP M60A2 cartridge* 14. = 4.2-in PWP M328A1. 15. = 5-in PWP Zuni MK4. 16. = 2.75-in WP wedge. 17. = 2.75-in WP M259 rocket.*

Table 4.12: The MUNT Card. Munition definitions and menus.

NAME	UNITS	TYPICALLY	Description
			18. = 3-in WP wick. 19. = 6-in WP Wick. 20. = 155-mm WP M825 projectile.* 21. = 81-mm RP wedge. 22. = 81-mm RP XM819 cartridge.* 23. = Generator, ABC M3A3.* 24. = Generator, VEES.* 25. = Smoke Pot, Fog Oil M7A1.* 26. = 155-mm HE (dust). 27. = 105-mm HE (dust). 28. = 4.2-in HE (dust). 29. = 10-lb C4 (dust). 30. = Diesel fuel/oil/rubber fire. 31. = Muzzle Blast. 32. = M76 IR grenade. 33. = L8A1/L8A3 RP grenade. *. = Inventory munitions.
STYP		0. to 30.	Obscurant type for the selection of extinction coefficients and for assigning default model characteristics if information is not otherwise provided by menu values or user inputs. 0. = Assigned by the internal menu. 1. = Bulk white phosphorus (WP) munition. 2. = WP wedges, wicks and Plasticized WP (PWP) munitions. 3. = Hexachloroethane(HC) smoke. 4. = Fog oil (SGF2) generator or smoke pot. 5. = Red Phosphorus (RP) munition. 6. = IR screener, generator disseminated. 7. = IR screener, munition. 8. = Diesel fuel (DF) produced by generator. 9. = Dust, vehicular. 10. = Dust, High Explosive (HE), small particle, persistent mode. 11. = Dust, (HE), large particle mode. 12. = Carbon, HE debris product.

NAME	UNITS	TYPICALLY	Description
			13. = Dust/soil, HE, very large, ballistic soil aggregates. 14. = Fire smoke from diesel, oil, and rubber mix. 15. = Kerosene/fog oil cold region mix. 16. = Polyethylene glycol (PEG 200) mix for alcohols. 17. = Anthracene (Not use in SMENU). 18. = Chlorosulfonic acid (FS, not used in SMENU). 19. = Titanium tetrachloride (FM, not used in SMENU). 20. = IR(M76). 21. = O.A Brass. 22. = GRAPH 7525. 23. = Kaolin. 24.-30. = User defined by inputs.
EFF	%	1. to 100.	Production efficiency. For smoke, the percent of actual aerosol weight produced from the fill weight. For HE dust, the percent of the yield appearing as heat. Defaults to modeled values when input is zero. Ignored for vehicular dust. Total Mass = $CX_n W_f \left(\frac{E_f}{100}\right) Y_f$ C is a conversion constant.
YF		0. to 20.	Yield factor. For smokes (dimensionless), the ratio of the total airborne mass of obscurant absorbed water to the total mass or obscurant alone. For HE explosions, the crater volume scaling factor $S_a(m^3/TNT^{1.111})$. If 0., internal models are used.
SUBM		varies	Number of submunitions per munition that make up the source and produce independently buoyant portions of the total obscurant cloud. Specifies thermal independence.

Table 4.13: The BURN Card. Obscurant burn rate profile for continuous sources.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890								
BURN	TBURN	BRAT1	BRAT2	BRAT3	BRAT4	BRAT5	BRAT6	

NAME	UNITS	TYPICALLY	Description
TBURN	s	1. to 900.	Burn Duration. The length of time that the source releases obscurant. If input as zero, the menu defaults is used.
BRAT1		varies	Coefficient of constant term.
BRAT2		varies	Coefficient of linear term.
BRAT3		varies	Coefficient of quadratic term.
BRAT4		varies	Coefficient of cubic term.
BRAT5		varies	Coefficient of added exponential term.
BRAT6	(s ⁻¹)	varies	Coefficient of exponential.
The burn rate profile has the form:			
$\dot{M}(t) = \frac{1}{T_b} \left[B_1 + B_2 \left(\frac{t}{T_b} \right) + B_3 \left(\frac{t}{T_b} \right)^2 + B_4 \left(\frac{t}{T_b} \right)^3 + B_5 B_6 \exp(-B_6 t) \right]$			
and can be multiplied by any constant value since the model normalizes 1 to total mass produced. T_b is burn duration TBURN. In terms of the cumulative mass $M(t)$ produced up until time t , the coefficients describe:			
$M(t) = B_1 \left(\frac{t}{T_b} \right) + \frac{1}{2} B_2 \left(\frac{t}{T_b} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{3} B_3 \left(\frac{t}{T_b} \right)^3 + \frac{1}{4} B_4 \left(\frac{t}{T_b} \right)^4 + B_5 (1 - \exp(-B_6 t))$			

Table 4.14: The SMLD Card. Obscurant burn rate modification for smoldering munitions.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890								
SMLD	TSMLD	CSMLD						

NAME	UNITS	TYPICALLY	Description
TSMLD	s	1. to 500.	Time smoldering begins. Must be less than TBURN.
CSMLD	(s ⁻¹)	varies	Exponential coefficient for all times. It defines how fast the smoldering decays. The larger the coefficient, the faster the mass production.
The burn function for smoldering munitions is:			
$\dot{M}_{new}(T) = \dot{M}_{old}(T)$			$T < TSMLD$
$\dot{M}_{new}(T) = \dot{M}_{old}(TSMLD) * \exp - \left(\frac{CSMLD}{(TBURN - TSMLD)} * (T - TSMLD) \right)$			$T > TSMLD$

Table 4.15: The EXTC Card. Optional user-defined extinction coefficients. All values *must* be specified if EXTC is used.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890								
EXTC	CLTYP	R(2)	R(3)	R(4)	R(5)	R(6)	R(7)	

NAME	UNITS	TYPICALLY	Description
CLTYP		1. to 30.	Obscurant number STYP from MUNT record definition. User inputs replace the extinction coefficients
R(2)	m ² /g	0. to 20.	0.4 – 0.7 μm waveband.
R(3)	m ² /g	0. to 20.	0.7 – 1.2 μm waveband.
R(4)	m ² /g	0. to 20.	1.06 μm waveband.
R(5)	m ² /g	0. to 20.	3.0 – 5.0 μm waveband.
R(6)	m ² /g	0. to 20.	8.0 – 12.0 μm waveband.
R(7)	m ² /g	0. to 20.	10.6 μm waveband.

Table 4.16: The VEHC Card. Vehicle inputs (primarily for dust but also for any moving source. If the total dust is input as a fill weight (lbs) on the MUNT card, the internal vehicular dust model will not be used. The dust production rate is then determined from TBURN. The Phase II scaling will then assume dust production per unit time varies as vehicle speed squared, as in the internal mode. In either case VEHC must be input. VEHC can also be input with any other obscurant to designate it as moving. This passes speed and direction to Phase II. It is more common, however, to use the VEH1 and VEH2 cards in Phase II to place obscurant sources other than vehicular dust into motion.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890								
VEHC	VSPEED	VWIDTH	VWEIGH	VEHTYP	VEHDIR			
VEHC	5.	3.	60.	1.	90.	0.	0.	

NAME	UNITS	TYPICALLY	Description
VSPEED	m/s	0. to 35.	Moving source speed. This can be altered in Phase II.
VWIDTH	m	0. to 4.	Vehicle width for internal dust model only.
VWEIGH	tons	0. to 70.	Vehicle weight for internal dust model only.
VEHTYP		0. or 1.	Vehicle type (0=Wheeled, 1= Tracked) for internal dust model only.
VEHDIR	deg	0. to 360.	Moving source direction. This can be altered in Phase II.

Table 4.17: The DUST Card. This card is input for the HE dust model only. DOB, DELIV, CASEL, CASED and CYDEG are ignored if YF (equal to S_{ac} for HE dust) is nonzero on the MUNT card.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890								
DUST	SOIL	DOB	DELIV	CASEL	CASED	CYDEG		
DUST	4.5	-.06	3.	.6096	.1778	10.	0.	

NAME	UNITS	TYPICALLY	Description
SOIL		1. to 6.	Soil type (can be noninteger). 1. = rock 2. = dry cohesive soil 3. = dry sandy soil 4. = dry-to-moist sand 5. = wet sand, moist cohesive soils 6. = wet cohesive soil
DOB	m	-5. to 5.	Depth (or height if negative) of center of mass of munition at burst.
DELIV		1. to 3.	Delivery type. 1. = uncased static 2. = cased static 3. = cased live fire
CASEL	m	.1 to 2.	Length of casing.
CASED	m	.01 to 1.	Diameter of casing.
CYDEG	deg	0. to 90.	Dip angle of munition from the horizontal at burst.

Table 4.18: The BARG Card. This card modifies the munition source to be treated as multiple rounds ignited or exploded crosswind width YBARW meters and uniformly distributed in time over T=TBARG s. No barrage is assumed if the BARG card is absent. Note that the BARG card generates an approximate representation of obscure production resulting in a gain in computation speed at the expense of the detail.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890								
BARG	RATEB	TBARG	XBARL	YBARL				

NAME	UNITS	TYPICALLY	Description
RATEB	rnds/s	0. to 10.	Production rate in the user-defined area. The "round" is defined as XN munitions of source strength FW on the MUNT card. If the round produces a continuous cloud, the burn profile and burn duration of one round, TBURN, is folded into the barrage production.
TBARG	s	0. to 900.	The barrage duration.
XBARL	m	0. to 500.	The alongwind length of the impact region.
YBARL	m	0. to 500.	The crosswind width of the impact region.

Table 4.19: The CLOU Card. Optional card that specifies if the user will define the full set of subcloud definitions, effectively generating a new model within the code for this source. The CLOU card must be immediately followed by SUB-cards for each subcloud set.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890								
CLOU		NSUB						

NAME	UNITS	TYPICALLY	Description
NSUB		1. to 4.	Specifies number of subclouds (up to 5) that will define the modeled cloud.

Table 4.20: The SUBA Card. Optional primary subcloud definition. It is recommended that this card be input for each of the NSUB subclouds. If absent, then a default structure is assumed based on the the menu selection SMENU or, if no menu selection, by the obscurant type STYP designated on the MUNT card. COMBIC will assign non-specified values.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890								
SUBA		SUBNO	FRACT	DCARB	PLUME	RISMOD	SEXT	BALMOD

NAME	UNITS	TYPICALLY	Description
SUBNO		1. to 5.	Subcloud designation.
FRACT		0. to 1.	Fraction of total obscurant mass to be placed in this subcloud.
DCARB		0. to 10.	Relative amount of free carbon. Specifically, its the amount of carbon divided by the the amount of obscurant.
PLUME		1. or 2.	Flag. If 1., the subcloud is an instantaneous puff produced in the initial burst. If 2., the subcloud is continuous with a production rate assigned by the BURN card or by default.
RISMOD		1. to 45.	Flag. If 1., then the subcloud is buoyant and rise will be computed by the buoyancy model. If 2., then the subcloud is non-buoyant and no thermal rise is computed, although initial cloud velocity may cause the cloud to rise as a non-thermal "jet." If RISMOD is a two-digit number, "ij" from 12 to 45, then the subcloud is an instantaneously canted stem, spanning subclouds i and j.
SEXT		0. to 30.	Selects the extinciton coefficient from the same list defined under STYP on the MUNT card defined above.
BALMOD		0. or 1.	Flag. If 0., then the subcloud is not ballistic. If 1., then its formation follows the ballistic cloud model. Presently, the ballistic model applies only to soil expelled from HE detonations.

Table 4.21: The SUBB Card. Optional defines subcloud initial obscurant radii and buoyancy characteristics. It should follow the SUBA card for the corresponding subcloud. All parameters on the SUBB card other than the initial upward velocity WUP default to model or menu values if input as 0. or if the card is absent.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890								
SUBB		ROBSX	ROBSY	ROBSZ	RBUO	TLOUD	QOBS	WUP

NAME	UNITS	TYPICALLY	Description
ROBSX	m	.1 to 50.	Initial cloud radius downwind.
ROBSY	m	.1 to 50.	Initial cloud radius crosswind.
ROBSZ	m	.1 to 50.	Initial cloud radius vertical.
RBUO	m	.01 to 10.	Buoyancy radius.
TLOUD	°K	270. to 9999.	The initial mean cloud temperature. Note that the buoyancy radius and mean temperature imply a value for the total heat available for buoyancy and are thus not independent.
QOBS	cal/g obsc	0. to 2000.	Thermal production coefficient (see section B.1.4 and equations B.17 through B.19)
WUP	m/s	0. to 100.	Initial upward velocity of the subcloud.

Table 4.22: The SUBC Card. Optional. Defines subcloud initial conditions. This card should also follow the corresponding SUBA card for the subcloud. Only the EVAPF card defaults to internal stored or modeled values if it input as 0.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890								
SUBC		ZBURST	VFALL	EVAPF	EVAPD	REFCO	RMOM	VHOR

NAME	UNITS	TYPICALLY	Description
ZBURST	m	0. to 50.	Initial height of the subcloud above local terrain.
VFALL	m/s	0. to 10.	The effective fall velocity (positive downward) of the cloud
EVAPF		0. to 1.	The limiting fraction f_d of the cloud mass after a long time period.
EVAPD	(s) ⁻¹	0. to 10.	The parameter δ . Used in the following mass equation for the time dependent evaporation or deposition: $M(t) = M [f_d + (1 - f_d) \exp -\delta t]$
REFCO		0. to 1.	The ground "reflection coefficient" for the subcloud. REFCO defines the fraction of the cloud mass that is "reflected" off the ground back up into the airborne region of the cloud.
RMOM	m	0. to 10.	Momentum radius. This parameter can be input for cases where the buoyancy radius as determined in the model is small and/or the initial upward velocity is large. The momentum radius sets a lower limit on the cloud radius used in the rise calculations.
VHOR	m/s	0. to 100.	Initial horizontal velocity (positive downwind, negative upwind.)

The above records define the full set possible for Phase I calculations. In general, not all record types will be used to produce cloud histories for the obscurant. In particular, most users will never use the subcloud records except to input predetermined values for obscurant sources not in the code.

4.3 Phase II Input

4.3.1 General Features

Phase II sets up a scenario of multiple obscurant sources from those precomputed in the Phase I history file. This is done by input of either a SLOC record or, for moving sources, by a pair of VEH1 and VEH2 records. Multiple LOS are assigned by user inputs of pairs of “targets” on TLOC records and “observers” on OLOC records. The resulting transmittance between each pair is output at user-defined times specified on a LIST record.

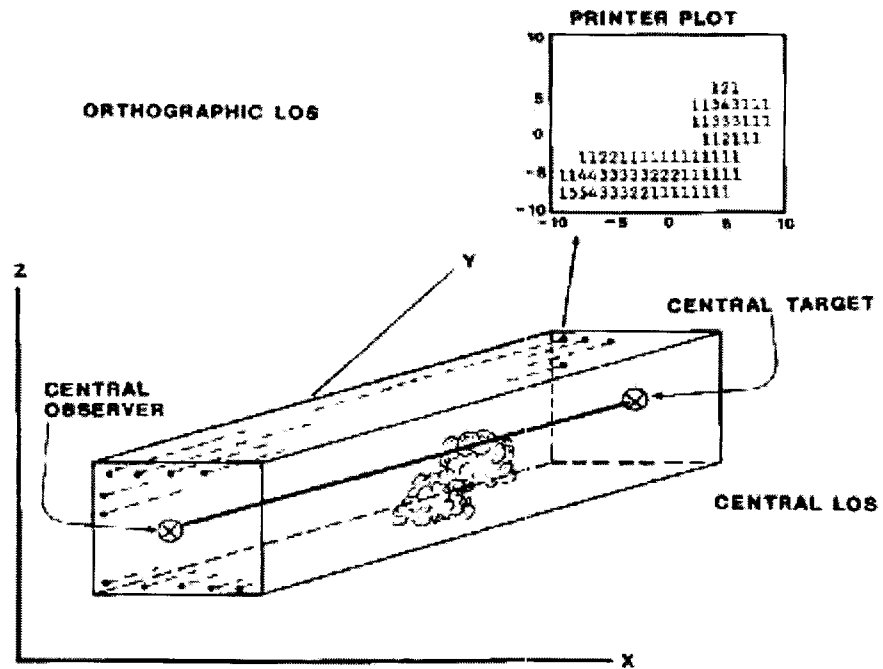
Each time the transmittance is to be computed, COMBIC must determine which clouds intercept the LOS. To facilitate the rejection of non-intersecting clouds, COMBIC stores their position at specified times. The time step for updating cloud positions for rejection purposes can optionally be specified on a TIME record.

COMBIC84 can also generate “pictures” of the clouds in the scenario by use of VIEW, GREY, and, TPOS input records. These records form pictures two ways. The first method, as illustrated in Figure 4.1, creates a bundle of parallel LOS surrounding one of the specified target-observer pairs. All the LOS originate on a plane and end on a plane parallel to the first plane. It provides an orthographic representation of the obscurant cloud. The second method, as illustrated in Figure 4.2, creates a bundle of LOS surrounding one of the specified target-observer pairs. However, all the LOS originate with the specified observer. The LOS end normally on a plane. This provides a perspective representation of the obscurant cloud. For example, your eye gives you a perspective representation of the the visual world. These two types of viewing the battlefield can yield different values on the obscuration levels (see Orthographic vs. Perspective LOS, Randolph and Ayres, [1990]. Characters are assigned to represent different ranges of transmittance or optical depth for each LOS. These input records provide a crude but useful picture of transmittance or optical depth of the clouds. This is discussed more below.

With the inclusion of some of the records already defined in Phase I inputs, the Phase II input card set is:

As in Phase I, the PHAS and DONE records are the first and last records read by COMBIC (the EOSAEL driver program requires two records at the beginning and end of the input files, however, these are not read by COMBIC). Any Phase I records are simply ignored if they are present in the same input stream as Phase II records. The FILE record serves the same purpose as in Phase I.

The scenario records, ORIG, LIST and TIME set up the axis convention for input coordinates and the computation time steps. The default axis convention used is from the EOSAEL library, that is, the x-axis points eastward, the y-axis points northward, and the z-axis points upward. The ORIG record allows the x-axis to be defined along an arbitrary compass direction. The y-axis is then automatically 90 less than the x-axis heading. The wind direction can also be changed from the Phase I input by use of the ORIG record. If input, the ORIG record should be placed at the beginning of the noncontrol records. This



can be tolerated in the Romberg method of integration.

Defaults are conservative, with CLIM, CLEND and CLACC set to 100., 0.01 g/m² and 10 percent respectively. The TIME and LIST records should be set at least once before sources, targets and observers are entered in the scenario.

Whether or not record order is important depends on the user's choice of execution mode. The default method reads in all input records and stores the data in arrays for reference as needed during calculations. The calculation is then made all at once when a GO or DONE record is input. Through the ORDRS flag on the PHAS record, however, the user may specify that the calculation is to be "event ordered." In event ordered processing, COMBIC does computations and produces output as the sources and observers are entered. The distinction is simple, but important. If ORDRS=0., then all observer positions, target positions and source positions are read in at once and calculations begin only following a GO or DONE record. Input times (and thus input records) can be in any order. In the second option, ORDRS=1., however, obscurant source and target/observer pair records are read in and the "start time" (STIM, STIMV or STIMO) is checked against a future cloud update time. Record input is suspended and transmission calculations are then performed up to that update time only. Input then resumes until the next cloud update time. The only advantage to this option is that it allows COMBIC to more efficiently re-use storage released by deleted clouds and lines of sight. It also is closer to the interactive calls for smoke and dust encountered in gaming simulations.

Though input records are mostly order-independent, note however, it is wise to enter the ORIG record before any sources or target/observer coordinates are read in. The ORIG record sets up the coordinate system including origin and direction of the coordinate axes. Once set, the origin cannot be reset during that run.

The source location and time are entered on a SLOC record or on VEH1 and VEH2 records. The former record adds a new source at a fixed location or initiates a moving source that was already specified in Phase I as having a certain speed and direction. The VEH1 and VEH2 records allow any source to be defined as moving. Speed and direction are then entered on those records. If event ordered processing is specified on the PHAS record, then calculations are performed up to but not including the time specified for the new source to begin. In the process, older clouds may have been removed from the scenario, thus allowing the storage used for their locations to be released for use by the new source. The SLOC and VEH1 records allow the user to define the time that the cloud can be removed from the scenario. The default is 1800 s after the source stops emitting obscurant.

Similarly, the coordinates and the time interval over which an observer views the scenario are input on an OLOC record. In event-ordered processing, the calculations progress up to but not including the time that the new observer will be initiated. In the process, other observers may have reached the time limits of their observation. The computer storage used to define their coordinates and observation directions is thus released for use by the new observer.

In event ordered processing, the user must, of course, insure that the source records and observer-target pairing records are input in a time-ordered sequence. A GO record under this option completes the calculations up to the limit input on the LIST record. Time ordering is not the chosen default in COMBIC because the EOSAEL library attempts to stress order-independent, input records as much as possible within models.

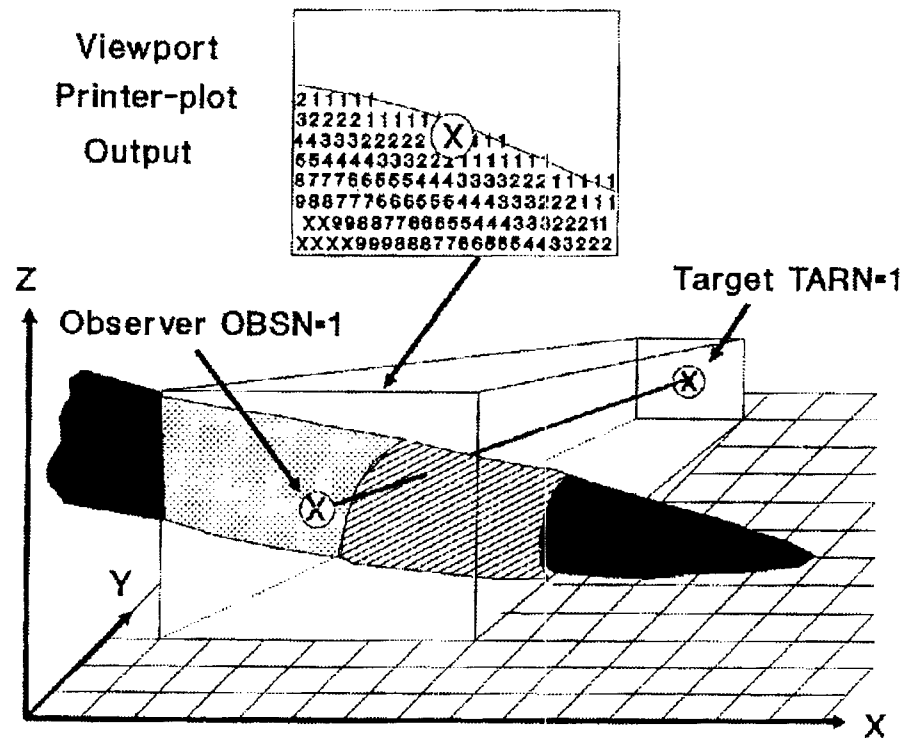


Figure 4.3: Horizontal LOS. The central LOS is defined by X. Note that it is well above ground level and at such a height that the window ends at ground level.

Extinction coefficients may be altered through an EXTC record similar to that defined in Phase I inputs and comments may be included through NAME records.

The VIEW, GREY, and TPOS input records define a “window” on the scenario. The resulting output is placed on a separate output unit or print file specified on the PHAS and (optionally) FILE records. The VIEW record defines one observer-target line of sight as the center of the window. (Users will learn from experience that this LOS must be well above the surface, if a horizontal window through the clouds is desired. See Figure 4.3).

The width and height of the window in meters are also defined on the VIEW record. The corresponding number of characters across the printed page, up to 100 generally, and the lines down the printed page, which have no set limit, are also input. These lines thus define the number of meters per character on the resultant listing. If the user defines a resolution of X m/char in both the horizontal and vertical direction of the printer-plot, the cloud will appear to be elongated. This is quite natural since a character’s height is longer than a character’s width. Most line printers usually have 10 char/inch in the horizontal direction and 8 lines/inch in the vertical direction. An example is a printer plot that represents a viewport 500 m by 500 m. We would like the resolution to be 100 m/inch in both the horizontal and vertical resolution. To do this we compute in equation 4.1 and equation 4.2 CLOSD and VLOSD of the VIEW record. These parameters define the number of horizontal and vertical characters used to span the printer plot.

$$CLOSD = \frac{10char/inch}{100m/inch} 500m = 50char \quad (4.1)$$

$$VLOSD = \frac{8lines/inch}{100m/inch} 500m = 40char \quad (4.2)$$

These define a resolution of 100 m/inch in the vertical and horizontal direction or 10.0 m/char in the horizontal direction and 12.5 m/line in the vertical direction.

COMBIC internally generates LOS surrounding the central target-observer line of sight for each character position to be printed on the page and computes the transmittance or optical depth for that position. A new “picture” is generated at each time step specified on the LIST record. As mentioned before the LOS can all be parallel to the specified central LOS, or can be “fan shaped”, originating at the observer. The range of each path through the cloud equals that of the specified observer-target pair for the orthographic viewpoint. This is not true for the perspective viewpoint. The smallest of the path lengths for the perspectives LOS is the central viewpoint. All other LOS end equally spaced on a plane perpendicular to the central LOS. For slant path or downward views, the program limits the range to the intersection of the LOS with the ground for both viewing methods. COMBIC treats only flat terrain.

The GREY and TPOS record defines the scale to be used to display the results. The user inputs a maximum and a minimum transmittance or optical depth and the number of divisions between the minimum and maximum that are to be assigned different characters on the listing. COMBIC92 allows the user the option of having the grey scale levels be equally spaced or varying with the density of the cloud. Most users like this new option which allows closely spaced grey scale levels during the most interesting part of the cloud—where it is most dense. Then the grey scale level’s separations for the thin parts of the cloud are quite large. This new option allows the user to use a minimum number of grey scales to illustrate the obscurant. The user also selects a wavelength band for the desired output.

The usefulness of optical depth as an output quantity can be seen from the following example. Suppose one is really interested in finding the concentration of HC smoke at 2.5 m above the surface. This can be produced by first specifying that the observer is at 3 m looking down on a target directly below at 2 m above the ground. The window is then a “slab” one meter thick lying between 3 and 2 m above the ground over the region defined by the length and width of the window. Next, suppose the EXTC record is used to set the extinction coefficient for one of the wavelengths of HC smoke to be exactly 1 m²/g. It is easy to see that the resulting value displayed for the optical depth at that wavelength is then equal in magnitude to the concentration of HC in units of g/m³. It is important, of course, that the path was defined to be 1 m in length in the example so that the units would be correct. A 2-m path would require an extinction coefficient of 0.5 to produce a value numerically equivalent to the concentration in g/m³, and so forth.

TPOS also lets the user manipulate the “axis” of the printer plot. In the previous version of COMBIC, the axis were always labeled so that the origin was at the center specified by the OLOC--TLOC pair used as the central LOS. This labeling might or might not correspond to the actual layout for the scenario. The new option is defined by the parameters HLOSP and VLOSP from the TPOS record. These parameters define the center of the printer-plot.

The specific parameters for Phase II input records are given below.

4.3.2 Phase II Input Records

Control Records

The PHAS, GO, DONE and FILE records are identical in definition to those in section 4.2.2. The UNITC secondary output file is used in Phase II for output pictures of the clouds as defined by the presence of a VIEW and GREY record.

In PHAS II, under the event ordered option, the insertion of a GO record completes calculations up to the last time on the LIST record. The DONE record should, therefore, be used if COMBIC calculations are to halt at that point.

The EOSAEL library has a common geometry option (IGEOSW=1) for specifying one obscurant source and one target-observer pair. If the common geometry option is set in effect by the user, then the first source assigned to the Phase II scenario will be the first history source. Its coordinates are designated in the EOSAEL executive routine as the "PTS(10-12)" input on the GEO-OBSC record. The first observer is designated as "PTS(7-9)" input on the GEO-SEEK record. The first target is designated as the "PTS(1-3)" input on the GEO-TARG record. The returned values to the EOSAEL executive routine are the last transmittance determined of the target-observer pair at wavelength WAVE1.

Comment Records

Scenario Records

Control: PHAS, FILE, GO, DONE
 Scenario: ORIG, LIST, TIME
 Source: SLOC, VEH1, VEH2
 Line of Sight: OLOC, TLOC
 Extinction: EXTC
 Comments: NAME
 Display: VIEW, GREY TPOS

Table 4.23: The WAVL Card. This is one of the cards which may be used to specify wavelength, wavenumber, or frequency. Choose one from among WAVL, WAVNUM, or FREQ. The card is identical to the WAVL card in Phase I.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890								
WAVL		WAVE1	WAVE2	MULDV				

NAME	UNITS	TYPICALLY	Description
WAVE1	μm		Wavelength used for the calculation. Alternatively either frequency or wavenumber may be specified by using a FREQ or WVNUM card instead of this WAVL card. If WAVE2 is not specified then this is the single wavelength used; if WAVE2 is specified then the modules will attempt to do their calculation for a range of wavelengths. There is no default; this information must be specified.
WAVE2	μm		Wavelength used for the calculation. This is the other end of a wavelength interval started by WAVE1. If WAVE2 is not specified then the modules will attempt to do their calculation for a single wavelength WAVE1. The default is to perform the calculations for a single wavelength.
MULDV			Number of equal intervals to divide WAVE1 - WAVE2 into. The default is one.

Table 4.24: The PHAS Card. PHAS *must* be the first record after calling COMBIC. The first parameter must be 2.0 for Phase II inputs.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890		PHASE	IUNIT	OUNIT	UNITC	UNITF	ORDRS	ECHO
PHAS		0.	5.	6.	12.	9.	0.	0.

NAME	UNITS	TYPICALLY	Description
PHASE		1. or 2.	Select Phase I or Phase II. A second PHAS card reinitializes COMBIC to the phase specified. There is no default. It must be specified.
IUNIT		1. to 30.	The standard input unit for COMBIC commands. (I0IN in common /I0UNIT/)
OUNIT		1. to 30.	The standard output unit for COMBIC listings. (I00OUT in common /I0UNIT/)
UNITC		1. to 30.	Secondary output unit, not used in Phase I. Used for the printer-plot option. (N0PLOTU in common /I0UNIT/)
UNITF		1. to 30.	History file output unit, direct-access storage. (NDIR0TU in common /I0UNIT/)
ORDRS		0. or 1.	Flag, not used in Phase I. If 1, then inputs in Phase II are scanned, and calculations are performed up to the last time input on a source or observer record. This allow the calculation to progress in an interactive fashion if = 1, otherwise if = 0 then it is batch mode.
ECHO		0. or 1.	If 1, all inputs will be echoed to the print file.

Table 4.25: The GO and DONE Cards. GO initiates calculation of a CLOUD HISTORY for one source type then returns control to the input record file for further inputs. Previous meteorological data remains effective, but all source inputs are reinitialized. (No parameters). DONE is similar to the GO input record, except control exits COMBIC after the CLOUD HISTORY is computed and stored in the HISTORY file. (No values)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890		0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
GO		0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
DONE		0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.

Table 4.26: The FILE Card. Optional — Connect Named File to Input/Output.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890		UNITNO	FNAME					
FILE								

NAME	UNITS	TYPICALLY	Description
UNITNO		1. or 30.	Any unit # input on PHAS record.
FNAME		(chars)	File Name, Up To 16 characters, beginning in column 21. Only COMBIC input record with character input field.

Table 4.27: The NAME Card. Optional record to allow user to place non-executable comments in the input record file. The comment record must immediately follow the name record. The text on the comment card will be ignored as input except to be echoed to the print file if ECHO is 1. The NAME card itself should have blank or 0. fields and no text. This card may appear anywhere after the PHAS card. It effectively comments out the next card in the input file.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890								
NAME		0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
(Comment record goes here)								

Table 4.28: The ORIG Card.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890								
ORIG		XORG	YORG	ZORG	XORDIR	WNDIR	ORIG	
ORIG		0.	0.	0.	90.	270.	0.	0.

NAME	UNITS	TYPICALLY	Description
XORG	m	0.	Arbitrary X-origin added to all user input. Generally not used.
YORG	m	0.	Arbitrary Y-origin.
ZORG	m	0.	Arbitrary Z-origin.
XORDIR	deg wrt N	0. to 360.	Compass heading of user X-axis. EOSAEL default East (90°).
WNDIR	deg wrt N	0. to 360.	Wind direction. Compass heading which the wind blows. Can differ from Phase I direction. If the ORIG card is used then specify WNDIR. Defaults to the climatology wind direction if the EOSAEL common climatology option is in effect.
ORIG	s	0.	Arbitrary time origin. All input times have ORIG added before they are stored. Useful only when output is to be compared to data with some different time origin.

Table 4.29: The LIST Card. This record determines the times that the transmittance will be listed.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890								
LIST		PRNT	TBEGIN	TEND	TDEL			
LIST		1.	0.	120.	5.	0.	0.	0.

NAME	UNITS	TYPICALLY	Description
PRNT		0. to 3.	Flag. Print option 0.-2.: 0 = Suppress all output except ECHO, errors and VIEW/GREY pictures, if any. 1 = Print transmittance for all LOS that intersect at least one cloud. 2 = Also print pathlength and contributing histories for each contributing subcloud. 3 = Add a second output file(UNITC) to dump cloud positions and sizes with time.
TBEGIN	s	0. to 7200.	Time to begin printout.
TEND	s	0. to 7200.	Time to end printout.
TDEL	s	0.1 to 10.	Time increment for printout.

Table 4.30: The TIME Card. This card controls the times that the cloud positions are updated for cloud rejection calculations and the cloud removal criteria.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890								
TIME		BEGIN	ENDT	DELT	CLIM	CLEND	CLACC	
TIME		TBEGIN	TEND	TDEL	100.	.01	10.	0.

NAME	UNITS	TYPICALLY	Description
BEGIN	s	0.	Time when updates begin.
ENDT	s	1. to 7200.	Time when updates end.
DELT	s	.1 to 10.	Time increment for cloud update.
CLIM	g/m ²	1. to 1000.	Minimum CL (g/m ²) that the calculation can be cut short since the cloud is so dense.
CLEND	g/m ²	.001 to .1	CL (g/m ²) cloud removal limit. When the maximum possible CL will always be less than CLEND, the cloud is removed from the active list.
CLACC	percent	0.00 to 100.	CLACC is the percentage of error that can be tolerated in the Romberg method of integration. Each succeeding step is compared with the previous step to check if the desired accuracy is reached.

Line of Sight Records

Source Records

Extinction Records

Display Records

Table 4.31: The OLOC Card. Assigns the observer’s position and viewing times.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890								
OLOC		OBSN	XOBS	YOBS	ZOBS	STIMO	ETIMO	
OLOC		1.	70.	-2000.	3.	0.	100000.	0.

NAME	UNITS	TYPICALLY	Description
OBSN		1. to 35.	Assign designator OBSN to identify this observer (whole number)
XOBS	m	varies	X coordinate of observer.
YOBS	m	varies	Y coordinate of observer.
ZOBS	m	varies	Z coordinate of observer. It is usually the height above surface.
STIMO	s	0. to 7200.	Time observer becomes active.
ETIMO	s	0. to 7200.	Time observer is no longer active.
Note: an additional OLOC with the same OBSN entered before time ETIMO will update the observer location or time			

Table 4.32: The TLOC Card. Assigns coordinates and viewing times to a target.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890								
TLOC		OBSN	XTAR	YTAR	ZTAR	TARN		
TLOC		1.	70.	2000.	3.	1.	0.	0.

NAME	UNITS	TYPICALLY	Description
OBSN		1. to 35.	Assign the target to observer OBSN of an OLOC card. More than one target can be assigned to an observer.
XTAR	m	varies	X coordinate of target.
YTAR	m	varies	Y coordinate of target.
ZTAR	m	varies	Z coordinate of target. Usually height above ground level.
TARN		1. to 35.	User-assigned target number. Useful on printouts if more than one target assigned to an observer.

Table 4.33: The SLOC Card. This record defines or initiates a new source into the scenario. The source is stationary if defined with an SLOC card unless it was already defined to be moving in the Phase I calculation. Its speed and direction are then the same as in Phase I inputs.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890								
SLOC		STYP	SN	STIM	ETIM	XM	YM	ZM
SLOC		1.	0.	0.	3600.	0.	0.	0.

NAME	UNITS	TYPICALLY	Description
STYP		1. to 35.	Selects the STYP'th source cloud in the Phase I history file. Phase I and Phase II provide listings of the characteristics of the sources by this number.
XN		varies	Like Phase I MUNT card, number of munitions or other sources set off at (XM, YM, ZM). If 0., the XN of Phase I is used. Otherwise, COMBIC rescales to this Phase II XN. (Example, if Phase I computed a history for XN = 4. smoke pots, then in Phase II XN is still defined with XN = 4. for 4 smoke pots, XN = 1. for 1 smoke pot, and so forth.
STIM	s	0. to 7200.	Starting time for this source.
ETIM	s	0. to 7200.	Time after which cloud can be removed as ineffective. Default if 0. is STIM + 3600.
XM	varies	varies	X coordinate of the source.
YM	varies	varies	Y coordinate of the source.
ZM	varies	varies	Z coordinate of the source. (Height above ground).

Table 4.34: The VEHI Card. Designates any continuous obscurant cloud as a moving source.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890								
VEH1		STYP	XN	STIMV	ETIMV	ETIMC		
VEH1		1.	0.	0.	3600.	0.	0.	0.

NAME	UNITS	TYPICALLY	Description
STYPV		1. to 35.	Selects the STYP'th source cloud in the Phase I history file. Phase I and Phase II provide listings of the characteristics of the sources by this number.
XNV		varies	Like Phase I MUNT card, number of munitions or other sources started at (XSTAR, YSTAR, ZSTAR). If 0., the XN of Phase I is used. Otherwise, COMBIC rescales to this Phase II XN.
STIMV	s	0. to 7200.	Starting time for this source.
ETIMV	s	0. to 7200.	Time to stop source production. Can be any time between STIMV and STIMV + TBURN. (Phase I duration).
ETIMC	s	0. to 7200.	Time after which cloud can be removed as ineffective. Default if 0. is STIMV + 3600.

Table 4.35: The VEH2 Card. Must be input after VEH1 if VEH1 values are to be effective.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	12345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890							
VEH2		XSTAR	YSTAR	ZSTAR	VDIR	VSPEED		
VEH2		0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.

NAME	UNITS	TYPICALLY	Description
XSTAR	m	varies	Starting X coordinate.
YSTAR	m	varies	Starting Y coordinate.
ZSTAR	m	varies	Starting Z coordinate.
VDIR	deg wrt N	0. to 360.	Compass heading toward which source moves
VSPEED	m/s	0. to 35.	Source speed. 1m/s = 2.237 mi/h.

Table 4.36: The EXTC Card. Optional user-defined extinction coefficients. All values *must* be specified if EXTC is used. If the event-ordered execution mode is not in effect, however only the latest extinction coefficients in effect at the point the GO or DONE card is encountered are used.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890							
EXTC	CLTYP	R(2)	R(3)	R(4)	R(5)	R(6)	R(7)

NAME	UNITS	TYPICALLY	Description
CLTYP		1. to 30.	Obscurant number STYP from MUNT. If 0., reset all to Phase I values. If values for CLTYP changed, then -CLTYP resets Phase I for that CLTYP only. Otherwise, user inputs replace current values for type CLTYP: 1. = Bulk white phosphorus (WP) munition. 2. = WP wedges, wicks and Plasticized WP (PWP) munitions. 3. = Hexachloroethane(HC) smoke. 4. = Fog oil (SGF2) generator or smoke pot. 5. = Red Phosphorus (RP) munition. 6. = IR screener, generator disseminated. 7. = IR screener, munition. 8. = Diesel fuel (DF) produced by generator. 9. = Dust, vehicular. 10. = Dust, High Explosive (HE), small particle persistent mode. 11. = Dust, (HE), large particle mode. 12. = Carbon, HE debris product. 13. = Dust/soil, HE, very large, ballistic soil aggregates. 14. = Fire smoke from diesel, oil, and rubber mix. 15. = Kerosene/fog oil cold region mix. 16. = Polyethylene glycol (PEG 200) mix for alcohols. 17. = Anthracene (Not use in menu). 18. = Chlorosulfonic acid (FS, not used in menu). 19. = Titanium tetrachloride (FM, not used in menu). 20. = IR(M76). 21. = Brass. 22. = GRAPH 7525. 23. = Kaolin. 24.-30. = User defined by inputs.
R(2)	m^2/g	0. to 20.	extinction coefficient for the 0.4 – 0.7 μm waveband.
R(3)	m^2/g	0. to 20.	extinction coefficient for the 0.7 – 1.2 μm waveband.
R(4)	m^2/g	0. to 20.	extinction coefficient for the 1.06 μm waveband.
R(5)	m^2/g	0. to 20.	extinction coefficient for the 3.0 – 5.0 μm waveband.
R(6)	m^2/g	0. or 20.	extinction coefficient for the 8.0 – 12.0 μm waveband.
R(7)	m^2/g	0. or 20.	extinction coefficient for the 10.6 μm waveband.

Table 4.37: The VIEW Card. Defines a single viewport or window for a printer-plot of the cloud(s). Output is directed to UNITC on the PHAS and FILE cards.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
VIEW	1234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890	0B	TR	CLOSW	VLOSW	CLOSD	VLOSD	RTAT

NAME	UNITS	TYPICALLY	Description
OB		0. to 100.	Identifies a LOS Observer (OBSN on LOC card) for one end of the viewport.
TR		0. to 100.	Identifies a LOS Observer (OBSN on LOC card). The viewport is a rectangle centered on the LOS from OB to TR. The LOS ranges from OB to TR or to ground level, whichever point is closer.
CLOSW	m	1. to 1000.	Horizontal width of viewport.
VLOSW	m	1. to 1000.	Vertical extent of viewport.
CLOSD	m	1. to 100.	Number of horizontal pixels. It is the number of horizontal characters to span CLOSW. (The routine attempts to fit the horizontal dimensions across the computer page if CLOSD is less than 101 characters.)
VLOSD	m	1. to 65.	Number of vertical pixels. It is the number of vertical characters to span VLOSW.
RTAT	deg	0. to 360.	Used only to delineate the ambiguity of term "horizontal" for up- or down-looking LOS. RTAT is the angle in degrees of the horizontal viewing axis wrt north. For downwind to the right, set RTAT to wind direction + 180°. For east, toward the right hand side of the page, set RTAT to 90°.

Table 4.38: The GREY Card. Set up the grey scale, assigning a alpha-numeric character to an obscuration level.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890								
GREY	DIVIS	SMINV	SMAXV	CLOPT	ALOPT	WAVEL	RVEL	

NAME	UNITS	TYPICALLY	Description
DIVIS		1. to 35.	Number of grey scale intervals between SMINV and SMAXV. For example, to obtain the usual transmission scales at .05, .10, .15, .20., . . . , .95 with the standard symbol * for transmission less than .05 and blank characters for transmission above .95, set $DIVIS = \frac{.95-.05}{.05} = 18$. The largest value for DIVIS is currently 35.
SMINV		0. to 100.	The minimum value shown on the scale. Transmission values less than SMINV are printed as “*”, and optical depths less than SMINV are printed as “blank”.
SMAXV		0. to 100.	The maximum value shown on the scale. Transmission values greater than SMAXV and print as “blank” and optical depths greater than SMAXV print as “*”.
CLOPT		0. or 1.	0. = Transmittance, 1= Optical Depth (To output CL in g/m ² set the extinction to 1.0 and CLOPT=1.)
ALOPT		1. to 2.	If 2. alternate output characters with blanks in the grey-levels. Otherwise use a printing character for every scale division.
WAVEL		1. to 6.	Select wavelength band. 1. = 0.4 - 0.7 μm waveband. 2. = 0.7 - 1.2 μm waveband. 3. = 1.06 μm waveband. 4. = 3.0 - 5.0 μm waveband. 5. = 8.0 - 12.0 μm waveband. 6. = 10.6 μm waveband.
RVEL	m/s	0. to 100.	Optional, speed for target to move away (positive) or toward (negative) the observer along LOS.

Table 4.39: The TPOS Card. Modify grey scale density, revise printer-plot axis labeling and change from orthographic viewpoint.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890								
TPOS		HLOSP	VLOSP	PERSP	NEWGR			
TPOS		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			

NAME	UNITS	TYPICALLY	Description
HLOSP		varies	Parameter which defines the centers of horizontal axis for the printer plot. The labeling of the horizontal axis of the printer plot is then labeled from HLOSP-.5CLOSW to HLOSP+.5CLOSW. CLOSW is a VIEW parameter that defines the horizontal extent of the printer plot's viewport.
VLOSP		varies	Parameter which defines the centers of vertical axis for the printer plot. The labeling of the vertical axis of the printer plot is then labeled from VLOSP-.5*VLOSW to VLOSP+.5*VLOSW that defines the vertical extent of the printer plot's viewport.
PERSP		0. or 1.	If PERSP = 1, then the perspective viewpoint is chosen for the printer-plot option and all LOS originate at the observer. If PERSP = 0, then the orthographic viewpoint is chosen and LOS for the printer plot option are of equal length and parallel to a LOS defined by a OLOC-TLOC.
NEWGR		0. or 1.	If NEWGR = 0. then grey scale interval is equally spaced, if NEWGR 1. then there is logarithmic grey scale separation. The new grey scale is more closely spaced for the densest part of the cloud where most researches are interested. Valid only for transmission (CLOPT = 0. on GREY record.
<p>If NEWGR=1., then each grey scale value for transmission is a multiplicative factor times the previous grey scale value. The factor is determined from SMINV, SMAXV and DIVIS from the GREY record and is defined by the following equation:</p> $MULT = \left(\frac{SMINV}{SMAXV}\right)^{\frac{1}{DIVIS-1}}$ <p>Ex. SMINV=.05, SMAXV=.95, and DIVIS = 5, then $MULT = (.95/.05)^{1/4}$ or 2.088 This yields a grey scale at .05, .104, .218, .455 and .950.</p>			

4.4 Tips and Tricks for using COMBIC

4.4.1 Making Vehicles “Change” Direction

One of the limitations of the model is that vehicles cannot accelerate, decelerate or change direction. However, the user can arrange the vehicle records so that the vehicle stops and another starts at the exact same place and time heading in a new direction. A typical example is shown below.

In this example, the vehicle starts moving at 0 s and continues for 100 s (column 4 and 5 of VEH1) in an easterly direction at 2 m/s (VEH2).

Starting coordinates are the origin (VEH2). This places the vehicle at (200,0,0) after 100 s. Since the goal is to have the vehicle change directions after 100 s, these numbers are used as the starting coordinates and start time for the second set of vehicle records. In the second set, the vehicle travels from 100 s to 150s in an southerly direction at 2 m/s. This places the vehicle at (200,-100,0) after 50 s. The third set of vehicle records keeps the vehicle going in the same direction but at a speed of 3 m/s – simulating an acceleration.

4.4.2 Phase II Viewport Tips

Viewing Concentration Length

The CLOPT flag on the GREY record determines output type: CLOPT = 0. display transmittance, CLOPT = 1. display optical depth. It is easily seen from Beer’s law that to output CL (g/m^2), set the extinction coefficient to be $1 m^2/g$ on the EXTC record (see table 4.36) and choose CLOPT = 1. (Optical Depth).

Viewing Concentration

The CLOPT flag on the GREY record determines output type: 0. = display transmittance, 1. = display optical depth. It is easily seen from Beer’s law that to output concentration (C) (g/m^3), set the extinction coefficient to be $1 m^2/g$ on the EXTC record, set the LOS to be 1 m in length using the OLOC and TLOC records, and choose CLOPT = 1. (Optical Depth). Figure 4.4

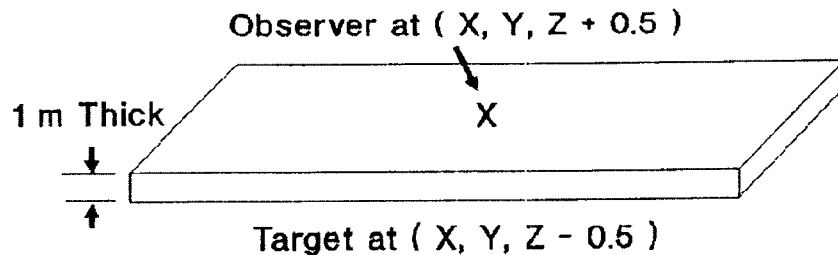


Figure 4.4: Phase II Viewport Tip. The viewport can be used to find the concentration (g/m^3) at a level of z meters above the surface.

Viewing At An Angle

Frequently, slant paths are requested where the observer views from some altitude towards an object on the ground. In this case it is important that the user specifies the target to be below ground to insure all lines of sight reach ground

level (see figure 4.5. Otherwise, many of the LOS that form the viewport might not reach ground level. The following equations can be used if the user wishes to determine the coordinates of a new target so that all the LOS end at ground level.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Delta R &= 0.5VLOS W * \cot \theta \\
 XTAR_{new} &= XOBS + (R + \Delta R) * \alpha \\
 YTAR_{new} &= YOBS + (R + \Delta R) * \beta \\
 ZTAR_{new} &= ZOBS + (R + \Delta R) * \gamma
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{4.3}$$

VLOS W is defined as the vertical width of the viewport in meters. The directional cosines, α , β , and γ and the range R is determined from the observer location and the non-corrected target location using equation A.9 and equation A.10. The above equations define a new target position at a range $R + \Delta R$ from the observer along the directional cosine defined by the old LOS.

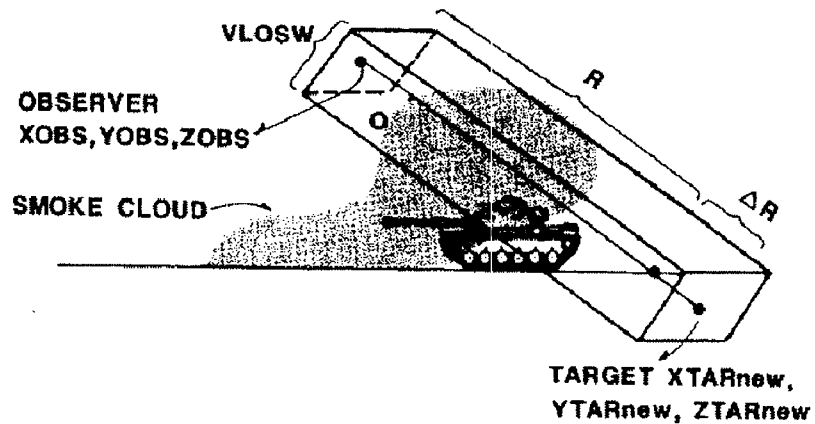


Figure 4.5: Choose the target end of the viewport below ground to insure all lines of sight reach ground level.

4.5 User Modifications to the Code

The above records represent the set of Phase II inputs. The user can simulate fairly sophisticated obscuration scenarios with the input parameters defined in Phase I and Phase II. There are invariably some changes that the user would like to make, however. In EOSAEL82, the problem was that the number of obscurant types that could be played was limited by available memory. Since EOSAEL84, the histories are now placed on a record-addressable disc file. Thus, their size is no longer a major problem. Only one cloud type is read into memory at a time. All calculations for clouds of that type are performed before moving on to another cloud type. However, the Phase II code must still record the coordinates and times associated with active LOS and active source clouds. The user may wish to alter the limit on the number of active values.

The LOS are stored in common block /SIGHT/. To change the maximum number of LOS, change the variable MXLOS and the second array index in array variables IPOIN and POSI in the code.

Continuous clouds, puffs, and moving sources all share dynamic storage in the same arrays. Each type of source has a different definition within the array structure, however. Their definitions are as follows:

- IACT(1-3,NPMACT) = pointers to active subclouds.
- IVACT(NPMACT) = pointers to active moving vehicle clouds
- IHIS(1-2,NPMACT) = data on the history file associated with clouds.
- CMUN(1-5,NPMACT) = scaling and time duration information on active sources.
- LCLD(1-4,NPMCLD) = pointers to active subclouds and subcloud types.
- CLD(1-8,NPMCLD) = data on current positions of active subclouds.
- LTERA(1-2,NPMCLD)= terrain height at positions of active subclouds.
- LINDX(1-2,NPMCLD)= history file indices last accessed for each subcloud.

The values of MPMACT (maximum number of active clouds) and NPMCLD (maximum number of active subclouds) can be altered and the corresponding dimensions of arrays in common block /ACTIVE/ can be changed. The user should remember that there may be many more subclouds than there are total clouds. COMBIC will issue a warning when cloud arrays have been filled.

4.6 Output Format

Whenever possible the “standard” output was limited to 80 columns. The exceptions are the printer-plot option and the PRNT=2 option (see table 4.29). This allows successful viewing on a display terminal and printing on “all” printers. The following is an outline of the phase I and phase II output. Appropriate references are also included.

4.6.1 Phase I Output Format

1. METEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS

- (a) Reference Height (m); table 4.8
- (b) Wind Speed (m/s); table 4.7

- (c) Temperature ($^{\circ}\text{C}$); table 4.7
 - (d) Surface Roughness (m); table 4.11
 - (e) Wind Direction (degrees east of north); table 4.7
 - (f) Inversion Height (m); table 4.8, equation A.175
 - (g) Pasquill Category; table 4.7
 - (h) Relative Humidity (percent); table 4.7
2. BOUNDARY LAYER PARAMETERS
- (a) Friction Velocity (m/sec); table 4.8, equations A.151, A.159, A.157, A.158, A.151
 - (b) Pasquill Class; equation A.148
 - (c) Air Density (g/m^3)
 - (d) Monin-Obukhov Length (m^{-1}); equations A.154, A.155
 - (e) Kazanski-Monin; section A.5
 - (f) Mean static $Sbar$ [10-50m] (sec^{-2}); table 4.8
 - (g) Sensible Heat Flux ($\text{watt}/\text{m}^{-2}$); table 4.8, equation A.161
 - (h) Cold Region Flag; table 4.7
 - (i) Surface Buoyancy Flux (m^2/s^3); table 4.8, equation A.162
 - (j) $Sbar$ Model Flag; table 4.8
3. DIFFUSION COEFFICIENTS;
- (a) A Coefficient; section A.3
 - (b) B Coefficient; section A.3
 - (c) C Coefficient; section A.3
 - (d) D Coefficient; section A.3
4. SURFACE CONDITIONS;
- (a) Snow Cover Flag; table 4.11
 - (b) Silt Content (percent); table 4.11
 - (c) Sod Depth (m); table 4.11
5. VERTICAL PROFILE MODEL (*the following parameters are vs height*)
- (a) Windspeed; equation A.159
 - (b) Atmospheric Temperature (constant SBAR model); equations A.171, A.172
 - (c) Atmospheric Temperature (variable SBAR model) equation A.170
 - (d) S , Static Stability Parameter; equation A.167
 - (e) $Sbar$; equation A.169
 - (f) Eddy Dissipation Rate; equation A.184
6. MASS EXTINCTION COEFFICIENTS (M^2/GRAM);
- (a) Obscurant Code; table 4.15, section B.1.2

- (b) Extinction .4-7- μm ; table 4.15, section B.1.2
 - (c) Extinction .7-1.2- μm ; table 4.15, section B.1.2
 - (d) Extinction 1.06- μm ; table 4.15, section B.1.2
 - (e) Extinction 3-5. μm ; table 4.15, section B.1.2
 - (f) Extinction 8-12. μm ; table 4.15, section B.1.2
 - (g) Extinction 10.6 μm ; table 4.15, section B.1.2
 - (h) Extinction 94 ghz; table 4.15, section B.1.2
7. CLOUD HISTORY *repeated for each cloud*
- (a) Munition Characteristics; table 4.8
 - i. XN No. of Sources; tables 4.12, B.1
 - ii. Fill Weight; tables 4.12, B.1
 - iii. Menu Selection Type; tables 4.12, B.1
 - iv. Obscurant Type; tables 4.12, B.1
 - v. Efficiency; tables 4.12, B.1
 - vi. Yield Factor; table 4.12, section B.1.1
 - vii. Number of Submunitions; tables 4.12, B.1
 - viii. Burn Duration; tables 4.13, B.7, sectionB.1.5
 - ix. Burn Coefficients $B_1, \dots B_2$; table 4.13, B.7, sectionB.1.5
 - x. Smoldering Time; table 4.14, sectionB.1.5
 - xi. Smoldering Coefficient; table 4.14, sectionB.1.5
 - (b) Subcloud Structure *repeated for each subcloud*
 - i. subcloud characteristics
 - A. Mass Fraction; table 4.20
 - B. Debris Carbon; table 4.20
 - C. Flag: Plume or Puff; table 4.20
 - D. Flag: Cloud Rise Model; table 4.20
 - E. Extinction Coefficient Code; table 4.20
 - F. Flag: Ballistic Subcloud; table 4.20
 - G. Downwind Initial Obscurant Radii; table 4.21
 - H. Crosswind Initial Obscurant Radii; table 4.21
 - I. Vertical Initial Obscurant Radii; table 4.21
 - J. Buoyancy Radius; table 4.21
 - K. Initial Cloud Temperature; table 4.21
 - L. Thermal Production Coefficient; table 4.21
 - M. Height of Burst; table 4.22
 - N. Fall Velocity; table 4.22

- O. Evaporation/Deposition Terms; table 4.22
- P. Reflection Coefficient; table 4.22
- Q. Momentum Radius; table 4.22
- R. Horizontal Velocity; table 4.22
- S. Upward Velocity; table 4.21
- T. Mass Production Profile; table 4.8
- ii. subcloud trajectory (vs. height)
 - A. time to reach downwind distance; table 4.8
 - B. centroid height; table 4.8
 - C. gaussian cloud standard deviations σ_x ;
 - D. gaussian cloud standard deviations σ_y ; table 4.8
 - E. gaussian cloud standard deviations σ_z ; table 4.8
 - F. peak cloud temperature; table 4.8
 - G. mean cloud temperature; table 4.8
 - H. air temperature; table 4.8
 - I. air density; table 4.8
 - J. centroid vertical velocity; table 4.8
 - K. centroid horizontal velocity; table 4.8
 - L. effective buoyancy radius; table 4.8

4.6.2 Phase II Output Format

The Phase II output file contains the data most users are interested in. The output lists the transmittance and CL g/m^2 for each LOS that potentially pass through one or more clouds in the scenario. and for each time determined from the LIST input. The observer and target numbers from the OLOC and TLOC records are also printed on each line listing transmittance. Though each line listing transmission also lists CL, this number is not meaningful when the clouds are of different types of obscurants, however, since a small CL from one type of obscurant can be very obscuring while a large CL from another may be much less effective as an obscurant.

The PRNT option 2 on the LIST record will display the CL contributions from each individual cloud intersecting the LOS. This option also prints the large particle CL which is simply the contribution from the large component of battlefield dust.

1. METEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS

- (a) Reference Height (m); table 4.8
- (b) Wind Speed (m/s); table 4.7
- (c) Temperature (Deg C) table 4.7
- (d) Surface Roughness (m); table 4.11
- (e) Wind Direction (degrees east of north); table 4.7

- (f) Inversion Height (m); table 4.8, equation A.175
 - (g) Pasquill Category; table 4.7
 - (h) Relative Humidity (percent); table 4.7
2. MASS EXTINCTION COEFFICIENTS ($M^{*2}/GRAM$);
 - (a) Obscurant Code; table 4.36, section B.1.2
 - (b) Extinction .4-.7- μm ; table 4.36, section B.1.2
 - (c) Extinction .7-1.2- μm ; table 4.36, section B.1.2
 - (d) Extinction 1.06- μm ; table 4.36, section B.1.2
 - (e) Extinction 3.-5. μm ; table 4.36, section B.1.2
 - (f) Extinction 8.-12. μm ; table 4.36, section B.1.2
 - (g) Extinction 10.6 μm ; table 4.36, section B.1.2
 - (h) Extinction 94 ghz; table 4.36, section B.1.2
 3. MUNITION CHARACTERISTICS *repeated for each munition*; table 4.8
 - (a) Source No.; tables 4.12, B.1
 - (b) Number of Subclouds; tables 4.12, B.1
 - (c) XN No.of Sources; tables 4.12, B.1
 - (d) Fill Weight; tables 4.12, B.1
 - (e) Menu Selection Type; tables 4.12, B.1
 - (f) Obscurant Type; tables 4.12, B.1
 - (g) Efficiency; tables 4.12, B.1
 - (h) Yield Factor; tables 4.12, section B.1.1
 - (i) Number of Submunitions; tables 4.12, B.1
 - (j) Vehicle Speed and Direction; tables 4.13, B.7, section B.1.5
 - (k) Barrage Parameters; table 4.13, B.7, section B.1.5
 4. ALTERED MASS EXTINCTION COEFFICIENTS *repeated for each new EXTC record*; table B.1.2
 5. SOURCE LOCATION AND DIRECTION *repeated for each source*; table 4.33
 6. OBSERVER AND TARGET LOCATION *repeated for each LOS*; table 4.31, 4.32
 7. LOS START AND END TIME *repeated for each LOS*; table 4.31
 8. OBSCURATION DATA *repeated for each time specified by the LIST record and for each LOS*
 - (a) Concentration Length
 - (b) Transmission .4-.7 μm
 - (c) Transmission .7-1.2 μm
 - (d) Transmission 1.06 μm

- (e) Transmission 3.-5. μm
 - (f) Transmission 8.-12. μm
 - (g) Transmission 10.6 μm
 - (h) Transmission 94 ghz
9. SUBCLOUD CONTRIBUTIONS (*printed only if PRNT = 2 on the LIST record*)
- (a) Integrated Path Concentration (g/r^2) for the Subcloud
 - (b) Path Length Through the Subcloud
 - (c) Coordinates of Gaussian centroid (m) of the Subcloud
 - (d) Sigmas of the Gaussian Subcloud (m)
 - (e) Total Mass (g) Contained in the Subcloud

Table 4.40: The following is an example of how to use the VEH1 Card and the VEH2 Card to simulate a vehicle changing direction.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890								
VEH1	1.000	1.000	0.000	100.000	3600.000	0.	0.	
VEH2	0.000	0.000	0.000	90.000	2.000	0.	0.	
VEH1	1.000	1.000	100.000	150.000	3600.000	0.	0.	
VEH2	200.000	0.000	0.000	180.000	2.000	0.	0.	
VEH1	1.000	1.000	150.000	200.000	3600.000	0.	0.	
VEH2	200.000	-100.000	0.000	180.000	3.000	0.	0.	

5. Sample Runs

5.1 Overview

This section lists the input and output from COMBIC for the following examples. COMBIC executes in two parts: Phase I and Phase II. Either phase or both phases can be executed in a single computer run. Phase I generates a cloud history for one or more obscurant sources that the user defines. The cloud histories are then stored in a direct-access (record-addressable) mass storage file. The cloud history files are non-ascii and therefore cannot be printed. In Phase II calculations, the user inputs a scenario of one or more obscurant sources and one or more target-observer pairs. The Phase I cloud history file is used to obtain cloud positions, dimensions, and concentrations. Output from Phase II takes several forms. If the PRNT option of the LIST record is one or two, COMBIC will print a transmittance history at seven different wavelengths for each target-observer pair for the times determined by the user inputs on the LIST record. If PRNT=2, the transmittance and contribution of individual subclouds to the transmittance is printed. If the user includes a VIEW and GREY record, then a printed contour representation of clouds with time (printer plot) will be formed and located in the file specified by a FILE record with a nonzero UNITC on the PHAS.

The times at which the transmittance and printer plot are output are determined from the LIST input. The observer and target numbers from the OLOC and TLOC records are also shown for each line in the transmittance history. A line of transmittance history is printed for each LOS that can potentially pass through one or more clouds in the scenario. The total CL in g/m^2 is given for all the clouds lying on the LOS. This number is not meaningful when the clouds are of different types of obscurants, however, since a small CL from one type of obscurant can be very obscuring while a large CL from another may be much less effective as an obscurant.

Both Phase I and Phase II generate conventional listings of up to 132 characters per line. However, every attempt has been made to limit the listings to 80 characters. The exceptions are PRNT=2 on the LIST record and the printer plot option.

5.2 Sample Inputs/Outputs

5.2.1 Example 1: Simple HC scenario

```

WAVL      1.06
COMBIC
PHAS           1.0      5.0      6.0      0.0      9.0      0.0      0.0
FILE           9.0 h.history
NAME           0.
SAMPLE ONLY
MET1          50.0      2.20      3.      27.50      962.5      202.40      0.00
MUNT           0.0      0.0      1.0      0.0      0.0      0.0      0.0
DONE           0.0
END

```

STOP

The above inputs exhibit the most basic COMBIC Phase I run. Note the first and last two input records are input records for the EOEXEC driver. The COMBIC records begin with PHAS and end with DONE. This set of input records opens unit nine to be the history file, unit five to be the standard input unit and unit six to be the standard output unit. The direct access history file will be stored in "h.history". This is a non-ascii file and should not be printed. The NAME record indicates that the record directly following it, "SAMPLE ONLY" is just a comment record and is not to be processed. MET1 contains the meteorological data. COMBIC will use default values if no meteorological data is input. This sample contains only one obscurant. SMENU=1 selects the 155-mm HC M1 canister. Note, unless the user desires to modify the munition default characteristics, then the user does not have to input any other information on the MUNT record. The COMBIC model will use defaults from internal tables to specify the rest of the parameters for the 155mm HC canister. The DONE record signals COMBIC that there are no more Phase I records. The following shows the resultant output.

```

*****
WARNING - THIS LIBRARY CONTAINS TECHNICAL DATA WHOSE EXPORT IS RESTRICTED
BY THE ARMS EXPORT CONTROL ACT (TITLE 22, U.S.C., SEC 2751 ET SEQ.) OR
EXECUTIVE ORDER 12470. VIOLATION OF THESE EXPORT LAWS ARE SUBJECT TO
SEVERE CRIMINAL PENALTIES.
*****

```

1

```

*****
*
*   ELECTRO-OPTICAL SYSTEMS   *
*
*   ATMOSPHERIC EFFECTS LIBRARY *
*
*   NOT FOR OPERATIONAL USE   *
*
* EOSAEL87 REV 2.1   02/23/90 *
*
*****

```

WAVL 1.06

NOTE: THAT THE ABOVE CARD WAS MODIFIED FOR CONSISTENCY TO:

WAVL .1060E+01 .1060E+01 .0000E+00

	BEGINNING	ENDING
WAVENUMBER (CM**-1)	9433.963	9433.963
WAVELENGTH (MICROMETERS)	1.060	1.060
FREQUENCY (GHZ)	283018.875	283018.875

**** EOSAEL WARNING ****

VISIBILITY AND EXTINCTION = 0.0, VISIBILITY CHANGED TO 10.0 KM

VISIBILITY
10.00 KM

1

```

*****
*
*   C O M B I C   *
*
* *COMBINED OBSCURATION MODEL FOR*
* *BATTLEFIELD-INDUCED AEROSOLS *
*   NOT FOR OPERATIONAL USE   *
*
* EOSAEL92 REV 1.0   12/12/90 *
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*
*   COMBIC   *
*   PHASE 1   *
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COMBIC WARNING: FILE(h.history)

WILL BE OVER WRITTEN

COMBIC CLOUD HISTORY ON UNIT 9 OPENED TO: h.history

1

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METEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS
REFERENCE HEIGHT  10.00 METERS   WIND SPEED      2.20 METERS/SEC
SURFACE ROUGHNESS .10000 METERS   WIND DIRECTION  202.4 DEG WRT NORTH
INVERSION HEIGHT  824. METERS   TEMPERATURE    27.49 DEG CELCIUS
PRESSURE          963. MB      RELATIVE HUMIDITY 50.0 %

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PASQUILL CATEGORY      3
      BOUNDARY LAYER PARAMETERS
FRICITION VELOCITY    .214 M/SEC      PASQUILL CLASS      2.60
KAZANSKI-MONIN       -.3254      OMEGA              .853
COLD REGION FLAG      0          SBAR MODEL FLAG     0
AIR DENSITY           1110.4 G/M**3     1/MONIN-OBUKHOV LENGTH -.02386 M**-1
SENSIBLE HEAT FLUX    20.2 WATT/M**2    SURFACE BUOYANCY FLUX .0006 M**2/S**3
MEAN STATIC SBAR (10-50M) -.000165 SEC**-2

      DIFFUSION COEFFICIENTS
A COEFFICIENT          B COEFFICIENT        C COEFFICIENT        D COEFFICIENT
.216                   .900                 .220                 .802

      SURFACE CONDITIONS
SNOW COVER FLAG      0      SILT CONTENT 50.0 %      SOD DEPTH .000 METERS
1
      VERTICAL PROFILE MODEL
      ATMOSPHERIC TEMPERATURE      S, STATIC      EDDY
HEIGHT WINDSPEED CONSTANT SBAR VARIABLE S STABILITY DISSIPATION
(M) (M/S) MODEL (DEG K) MODEL (DEG K) PARAMETER RATE (M**2/S**3)
-----
1.0 1.19 300.78 301.05 -.00586841 .02165
2.0 1.52 300.77 300.91 -.00261031 .00996
3.0 1.71 300.75 300.83 -.00158293 .00627
4.0 1.84 300.74 300.78 -.00109635 .00452
5.0 1.93 300.72 300.74 -.00081889 .00353
6.0 2.00 300.71 300.71 -.00064244 .00289
7.0 2.06 300.69 300.68 -.00052179 .00246
8.0 2.12 300.68 300.65 -.00043491 .00215
9.0 2.16 300.66 300.63 -.00036983 .00191
10.0 2.20 300.65 300.61 -.00031958 .00173
15.0 2.34 300.58 300.52 -.00018065 .00123
20.0 2.44 300.50 300.45 -.00011971 .00102
25.0 2.51 300.43 300.38 -.00008673 .00090
30.0 2.56 300.35 300.32 -.00006654 .00082
35.0 2.60 300.28 300.26 -.00005313 .00078
40.0 2.64 300.20 300.21 -.00004368 .00074
45.0 2.67 300.13 300.15 -.00003674 .00072
50.0 2.70 300.06 300.10 -.00003146 .00070
55.0 2.72 299.98 300.04 -.00002734 .00068
60.0 2.74 299.91 299.99 -.00002404 .00067
65.0 2.76 299.83 299.94 -.00002136 .00066
70.0 2.78 299.76 299.89 -.00001914 .00065
75.0 2.80 299.68 299.83 -.00001728 .00065
80.0 2.81 299.61 299.78 -.00001570 .00064
85.0 2.83 299.54 299.73 -.00001435 .00064
90.0 2.84 299.46 299.68 -.00001318 .00064
95.0 2.85 299.39 299.63 -.00001217 .00064
100.0 2.86 299.31 299.58 -.00001127 .00064
125.0 2.91 298.94 299.33 -.00000809 .00064
150.0 2.95 298.57 299.08 -.00000617 .00064
175.0 2.98 298.20 298.83 -.00000490 .00064
200.0 3.00 297.83 298.58 -.00000401 .00064
225.0 3.02 297.46 298.33 -.00000337 .00064
250.0 3.04 297.09 298.08 -.00000288 .00064
275.0 3.06 296.72 297.84 -.00000249 .00064
300.0 3.07 296.35 297.59 -.00000219 .00064
325.0 3.09 295.98 297.34 -.00000194 .00064
350.0 3.10 295.61 297.10 -.00000174 .00064
375.0 3.11 295.24 296.85 -.00000157 .00064
400.0 3.12 294.87 296.60 -.00000142 .00064
    
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450.0	3.14	294.13	296.11	-.00000119	.00030
500.0	3.15	293.40	295.62	-.00000102	.00030
550.0	3.17	292.66	295.13	-.00000088	.00030
600.0	3.18	291.92	294.64	-.00000078	.00030
650.0	3.19	291.19	294.15	-.00000069	.00030
700.0	3.20	290.45	293.65	-.00000062	.00030
750.0	3.21	289.72	293.16	-.00000056	.00029
800.0	3.22	288.98	292.67	-.00000050	.00029
850.0	3.22	288.25	292.18	-.00000046	.00029
900.0	3.23	287.52	291.69	-.00000042	.00029
950.0	3.24	286.79	291.20	-.00000039	.00029
1000.0	3.24	286.06	290.71	-.00000036	.00029

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MASS EXTINCTION COEFFICIENTS (M**2/GRAM)

OBSCURANT CODE	WAVELENGTH (MICROMETERS)						
	.4-.7	.7-1.2	1.06	3.-5.	8.-12.	10.6	94 GHZ
1	4.0790	1.7699	1.3742	.2939	.3756	.3800	.0010
2	4.0790	1.7699	1.3742	.2939	.3756	.3800	.0010
3	3.6618	2.6693	2.2810	.1897	.0280	.0377	.0010
4	6.8510	4.5920	3.4970	.2450	.0200	.0180	.0010
5	4.0790	1.7699	1.3742	.2939	.3756	.3800	.0010
6	1.8600	1.6300	1.4000	1.7900	1.6800	1.6800	.0010
7	1.8600	1.6300	1.4000	1.7900	1.6800	1.6800	.0010
8	5.6500	4.0800	3.2500	.2450	.0230	.0270	.0010
9	.3200	.3000	.2900	.2700	.2500	.2500	.0010
10	.3200	.2900	.2600	.2700	.2600	.2400	.0010
11	.0350	.0360	.0370	.0350	.0380	.0360	.0010
12	1.5000	1.4600	1.4200	.7500	.3200	.3000	.0010
13	.0010	.0010	.0010	.0010	.0010	.0010	.0004
14	6.1000	3.7500	2.9400	1.3500	1.0100	1.0000	.0020
15	6.8510	4.5920	1.4300	.0540	.0200	.0180	.0010
16	5.3700	2.9000	2.1000	.0900	.0900	.0700	.0010
17	6.2000	3.5000	2.5000	.2300	.0500	.0480	.0010
18	3.3300	2.7500	2.6600	.2600	.3200	.2300	.0010
19	1.3000	1.7400	1.7000	.0800	.1600	.3800	.0010
20	2.0000	2.0000	2.0000	1.6000	2.0000	.0000	.0000
21	2.0000	2.0000	1.0000	.1000	.4000	.0000	.0000
22	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000
23	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000
24	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000
25	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000
26	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000
27	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000
28	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000
29	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000
30	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000

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CLOUD HISTORY, FILE NAME = COMHIS

HISTORY FILE SOURCE #	1	CONTAINS 1	SUBCLOUDS, TOTAL	3242.71	GRAMS	OBSCURANT
XN	FILL WEIGHT	MENU	OBSCURANT			
NO. OF SOURCES	(LB, GAL OR LB TNT)	SELECTION TYPE	TYPE CODE	EFFICIENCY (PERCENT)	YIELD FACTOR	NUMBER OF SUBMUNITIONS
1.00	5.400	1.	3.	70.0	1.891	1.00
BURN DURATION (SEC)						
	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6

BURN RATE COEFFICIENTS

100.00	.5370	.4760	4.7790	-5.4720	.0000	.0000
SMOULDERING TIME (SEC)	SMOULDERING COEFFICIENT CSMLD					
.00	.0000					

1

PROCESSING SUBCLOUD 1

SUBCLOUD # 1		HISTORY FILE SOURCE # 1				
MASS FRACTION	DEBRIS CARBON (G/G OBSC)	PLUME (1=PUFF, 2=PLUME)	CLOUD RISE MODEL (1=RISE, 2= NO RISE, >2=STEM)	EXTINCTION COEFFICIENT CODE	BALLISTIC SUBCLOUD (1=Y, 0=N)	
1.000000	.000	2.	1.	3.	0.	
INITIAL DOWNWIND	OBSCURANT CROSSWIND	RADII (M) VERTICAL	BUOYANCY RADIUS(M)	CLOUD TEMP(DEG K)	INITIAL THERMAL PRODUCTION COEF (CAL/G)	UPWARD VELOCITY (M/S)
3.10	3.10	3.70	2.29	306.01	1083.63	.74
HEIGHT OF BURST (M)	FALL VELOCITY (M/S)	EVAPORATION/DEPOSITION (LONG-TERM)	DELTA (S** -1)	REFL. COEF.	MOMENTUM RADIUS (M)	HORIZONTAL VELOCITY (M/S)
.0	.000	1.000000	.00000	.5500	.00	.67

MASS PRODUCTION PROFILE

TIME T AFTER IGNITION (SEC)	MASS PRODUCED UP UNTIL TIME T (G)	MASS STILL AIRBORNE BY TIME T (G)	MDOT
1.000	17.5	17.5	17.5880
2.000	35.2	35.2	17.6902
3.000	53.1	53.1	17.9040
4.000	71.2	71.2	18.1461
5.000	89.6	89.6	18.4154
6.000	108.3	108.3	18.7110
7.000	127.3	127.3	19.0317
8.000	146.7	146.7	19.3765
9.000	166.4	166.4	19.7443
10.000	186.6	186.6	20.1340
11.000	207.1	207.1	20.5446
12.000	228.1	228.1	20.9751
13.000	249.5	249.5	21.4242
14.000	271.4	271.4	21.8911
15.000	293.8	293.8	22.3746
16.000	316.6	316.6	22.8736
17.000	340.0	340.0	23.3872
18.000	363.9	363.9	23.9141
19.000	388.4	388.4	24.4535
20.000	413.4	413.4	25.0041
21.000	438.9	438.9	25.5649
22.000	465.1	465.1	26.1350
23.000	491.8	491.8	26.7131
24.000	519.1	519.1	27.2983
25.000	547.0	547.0	27.8894
26.000	575.4	575.4	28.4855
27.000	604.5	604.5	29.0854
28.000	634.2	634.2	29.6880

29.000	664.5	664.5	30.2924
30.000	695.4	695.4	30.8975
31.000	726.9	726.9	31.5021
32.000	759.0	759.0	32.1053
33.000	791.7	791.7	32.7059
34.000	825.0	825.0	33.3029
35.000	858.9	858.9	33.8953
36.000	893.4	893.4	34.4818
37.000	928.5	928.5	35.0616
38.000	964.1	964.1	35.6335
39.000	1000.3	1000.3	36.1966
40.000	1037.1	1037.1	36.7496
41.000	1074.4	1074.4	37.2915
42.000	1112.2	1112.2	37.8213
43.000	1150.5	1150.5	38.3379
44.000	1189.4	1189.4	38.8403
45.000	1228.7	1228.7	39.3274
46.000	1268.5	1268.5	39.7981
47.000	1308.8	1308.8	40.2513
48.000	1349.5	1349.5	40.6861
49.000	1390.6	1390.6	41.1012
50.000	1432.1	1432.1	41.4956
51.000	1473.9	1473.9	41.8684
52.000	1516.2	1516.2	42.2184
53.000	1558.7	1558.7	42.5447
54.000	1601.6	1601.6	42.8460
55.000	1644.7	1644.7	43.1213
56.000	1688.1	1688.1	43.3695
57.000	1731.7	1731.7	43.5897
58.000	1775.5	1775.5	43.7807
59.000	1819.4	1819.4	43.9416
60.000	1863.5	1863.5	44.0712
61.000	1907.7	1907.7	44.1684
62.000	1951.9	1951.9	44.2321
63.000	1996.2	1996.2	44.2613
64.000	2040.5	2040.5	44.2550
65.000	2084.7	2084.7	44.2122
66.000	2128.8	2128.8	44.1316
67.000	2172.9	2172.9	44.0124
68.000	2216.7	2216.7	43.8532
69.000	2260.4	2260.4	43.6532
70.000	2303.8	2303.8	43.4114
71.000	2347.0	2347.0	43.1265
72.000	2389.8	2389.8	42.7975
73.000	2432.2	2432.2	42.4233
74.000	2474.2	2474.2	42.0030
75.000	2515.8	2515.8	41.5354
76.000	2556.8	2556.8	41.0197
77.000	2597.3	2597.3	40.4543
78.000	2637.2	2637.2	39.8389
79.000	2676.3	2676.3	39.1716
80.000	2714.8	2714.8	38.4517
81.000	2752.5	2752.5	37.6781
82.000	2789.4	2789.4	36.8499
83.000	2825.4	2825.4	35.9661
84.000	2860.4	2860.4	35.0253
85.000	2894.4	2894.4	34.0268
86.000	2927.4	2927.4	32.9690
87.000	2959.3	2959.3	31.8513

88.000	2990.0	2990.0	30.6725
89.000	3019.5	3019.5	29.4315
90.000	3047.6	3047.6	28.1274
91.000	3074.4	3074.4	26.7589
92.000	3099.7	3099.7	25.3252
93.000	3123.6	3123.6	23.8248
94.000	3145.9	3145.9	22.2571
95.000	3166.5	3166.5	20.6208
96.000	3185.4	3185.4	18.9150
97.000	3202.6	3202.6	17.1383
98.000	3217.9	3217.9	15.2900
99.000	3231.3	3231.3	13.0912
100.000	3242.7	3242.7	7.6571

SUBCLOUD TRAJECTORY

DOWNWIND DISTANCE (M)	TIME (SEC)	CENTROID HEIGHT (M)	GAUSSIAN CLOUD			PEAK CLOUD	MEAN CLOUD	AIR TEMP.	AIR DENSITY	CENTROID OR CM VELOCITY			EFFECTIVE BUOYANCY RADIUS
			SIGMAX	SIGMAY	SIGMAZ	(M)	TEMP. (DEG K)	TEMP. (DEG K)	TEMP. (DEG K)	DENSITY (G/M**3)	VERT. (M/S)	HOR. (M/S)	HEIGHT (M)
1.00	1.20	.78	1.44	1.59	2.22	309.88	304.44	300.92	1110.46	.57	.99	2.1	2.567
2.84	2.80	1.56	1.44	1.87	2.60	306.76	303.20	300.87	1110.56	.43	1.27	2.8	2.911
5.24	4.56	2.24	1.44	2.29	2.87	305.06	302.51	300.83	1110.61	.35	1.44	3.3	3.268
8.09	6.45	2.87	1.44	2.84	3.13	304.02	302.08	300.81	1110.64	.31	1.56	3.9	3.628
11.33	8.47	3.47	1.44	3.50	3.41	303.32	301.79	300.78	1110.65	.29	1.64	4.5	3.988
14.92	10.61	4.06	1.44	4.26	3.71	302.83	301.58	300.76	1110.66	.27	1.71	5.0	4.350
18.82	12.85	4.63	1.44	5.08	4.05	302.46	301.42	300.74	1110.66	.25	1.77	5.7	4.713
23.02	15.18	5.20	1.44	5.98	4.41	302.18	301.30	300.72	1110.65	.24	1.82	6.4	5.077
27.50	17.61	5.76	1.44	6.93	4.80	301.95	301.20	300.70	1110.64	.23	1.87	6.8	5.442
32.24	20.08	5.99	1.44	7.70	5.20	301.32	300.93	300.70	1110.63	.09	1.94	7.2	5.596
37.22	22.60	5.99	1.44	8.35	5.59	301.01	300.81	300.70	1110.63	.10	1.98	7.5	5.596
42.44	25.19	5.99	1.44	9.03	6.00	300.85	300.75	300.69	1110.62	.10	2.01	7.7	5.596
47.89	27.86	5.99	1.44	9.72	6.42	300.77	300.72	300.68	1110.61	.11	2.04	8.0	5.596
53.78	30.72	5.99	1.44	10.47	6.87	300.72	300.70	300.68	1110.60	.11	2.06	8.3	5.596
60.39	33.89	5.99	1.44	11.30	7.37	300.69	300.68	300.67	1110.58	.11	2.08	8.7	5.596
67.82	37.42	5.99	1.44	12.22	7.91	300.68	300.67	300.66	1110.57	.11	2.10	9.0	5.596
76.17	41.36	5.99	1.44	13.25	8.51	300.67	300.66	300.65	1110.55	.11	2.12	9.5	5.596
85.54	45.74	5.99	1.44	14.40	9.17	300.65	300.65	300.64	1110.53	.11	2.14	10.0	5.596
96.06	50.62	5.99	1.44	15.68	9.90	300.64	300.64	300.63	1110.51	.11	2.16	10.5	5.596
107.88	56.05	5.99	1.44	17.10	10.71	300.63	300.63	300.62	1110.48	.11	2.18	11.1	5.596
121.15	62.10	5.99	1.44	18.67	11.60	300.62	300.62	300.61	1110.44	.11	2.19	11.8	5.596
136.06	68.84	5.99	1.44	20.43	12.57	300.61	300.61	300.60	1110.40	.11	2.21	12.5	5.596
152.80	76.33	5.99	1.44	22.38	13.65	300.60	300.60	300.59	1110.36	.11	2.23	13.4	5.596
171.60	84.67	5.99	1.44	24.55	14.83	300.58	300.58	300.57	1110.30	.11	2.25	14.3	5.596
192.71	93.94	5.99	1.44	26.96	16.13	300.57	300.57	300.56	1110.24	.11	2.28	15.3	5.596
216.42	104.26	5.99	1.44	29.64	17.56	300.56	300.56	300.54	1110.17	.11	2.30	16.4	5.596
243.04	115.73	5.99	1.44	32.62	19.13	300.54	300.54	300.52	1110.10	.11	2.32	17.7	5.596
272.94	128.49	5.99	1.44	35.92	20.86	300.52	300.52	300.51	1110.01	.11	2.34	19.0	5.596
306.52	142.68	5.99	1.44	39.60	22.76	300.50	300.50	300.49	1109.91	.11	2.37	20.5	5.596
344.23	158.46	5.99	1.44	43.68	24.85	300.49	300.49	300.47	1109.79	.10	2.39	22.2	5.596
386.58	176.00	5.99	1.44	48.22	27.14	300.46	300.46	300.44	1109.67	.10	2.41	24.0	5.596
434.14	195.52	5.99	1.44	53.25	29.67	300.44	300.44	300.42	1109.53	.10	2.44	26.0	5.596
487.55	217.22	5.99	1.44	58.85	32.44	300.42	300.42	300.39	1109.37	.10	2.46	28.2	5.596
547.53	241.35	5.99	1.44	65.06	35.48	300.39	300.39	300.37	1109.19	.10	2.49	30.6	5.596
614.89	268.20	5.99	1.44	71.96	38.82	300.37	300.37	300.34	1108.99	.10	2.51	33.3	5.596
690.54	298.06	5.99	1.44	79.62	42.49	300.34	300.34	300.31	1108.77	.10	2.53	36.2	5.596
775.49	331.29	5.99	1.44	88.13	46.53	300.31	300.31	300.27	1108.53	.10	2.56	39.4	5.596
870.90	368.26	5.99	1.44	97.58	50.95	300.27	300.27	300.24	1108.26	.10	2.58	42.9	5.596
978.04	409.41	5.99	1.44	108.07	55.82	300.23	300.23	300.20	1107.96	.09	2.60	46.8	5.596
1098.37	455.20	5.99	1.44	119.72	61.15	300.20	300.20	300.16	1107.63	.09	2.63	51.0	5.596

1233.50	506.19	5.99	1.44	132.65	67.01	300.15	300.15	300.11	1107.26	.09	2.65	55.7	5.596
1385.25	562.96	5.99	1.44	147.01	73.45	300.11	300.11	300.06	1106.86	.09	2.67	60.8	5.596
1555.67	626.19	5.99	1.44	162.95	80.51	300.06	300.06	300.00	1106.41	.09	2.70	66.5	5.596
1747.06	696.61	5.99	1.44	180.65	88.27	300.00	300.00	299.95	1105.92	.09	2.72	72.7	5.596
1962.00	775.07	5.99	1.44	200.30	96.79	299.94	299.94	299.88	1105.38	.09	2.74	79.4	5.596
2203.37	862.49	5.99	1.44	222.12	106.13	299.88	299.88	299.81	1104.79	.09	2.76	86.9	5.596
2474.45	959.92	5.99	1.44	246.34	116.39	299.80	299.80	299.73	1104.13	.08	2.78	95.1	5.596
2778.87	1068.53	5.99	1.44	273.23	127.66	299.73	299.73	299.65	1103.41	.08	2.80	104.1	5.596
3120.74	1189.61	5.99	1.44	303.09	140.02	299.64	299.64	299.56	1102.62	.08	2.82	113.9	5.596
3504.68	1324.62	5.99	1.44	336.23	153.59	299.55	299.55	299.46	1101.74	.08	2.84	124.8	5.596
3935.85	1475.20	5.99	1.44	373.02	168.49	299.45	299.45	299.35	1100.78	.08	2.86	136.6	5.596
4420.06	1643.17	5.99	1.44	413.86	184.84	299.34	299.34	299.23	1099.73	.08	2.88	149.7	5.596
4963.84	1830.56	5.99	1.44	459.20	202.79	299.22	299.22	299.10	1098.57	.08	2.90	164.0	5.596
5574.53	2039.66	5.99	1.44	509.54	222.49	299.09	299.09	298.96	1097.30	.08	2.92	179.7	5.596
6260.34	2273.03	5.99	1.44	565.41	244.11	298.94	298.94	298.80	1095.91	.07	2.94	197.0	5.596
7030.53	2533.52	5.99	1.44	627.44	267.84	298.79	298.79	298.63	1094.37	.07	2.96	215.9	5.596
7895.47	2824.33	5.99	1.44	696.30	293.89	298.61	298.61	298.44	1092.69	.07	2.97	236.7	5.596
8866.82	3149.04	5.99	1.44	772.75	322.48	298.42	298.42	298.23	1090.85	.07	2.99	259.5	5.596
9957.67	3511.65	5.99	1.44	857.61	353.87	298.22	298.22	298.01	1088.82	.07	3.01	284.5	5.596
11182.73	3916.66	5.99	1.44	951.81	388.31	297.99	297.99	297.76	1086.60	.07	3.02	312.0	5.596

TOTAL TRANMITANCE FOR ALL SOURCES IS: .0000E+00

END EOSAEL RUN

STOP 000

The above output contains an extensive listing of important PHASE I parameters. Included in the listing is the following:

1. Meteorological conditions
2. Boundary Layer Parameters
3. Vertical Profile with Height
4. Diffusion coefficients
5. Surface Conditions
6. Mass extinction coefficients
7. Munition characteristics
8. Mass production profile for each plume
9. Subcloud trajectory parameters

Refer to section 4.6 for a more complete listing of the variables contained in the output files as well as for references. Appendix B contains tables listing the parameters for the munition as well as the individual subclouds. The above input records are for the 155mm HC canister. The output states that this is history file source # 1 and contains 1 subcloud. COMBIC PHASE I output prints out the default values for the MUNT record. If there was any changes by the user, then the changes would show here. The default values for the BURN record and the SMOU record are listed next. These were not listed in the above inputs, so the default parameters associated with SMENU=1 on the MUNT record are printed. The COMBIC model then prints out the subcloud characteristics for each subcloud of the cloud. In this case, the 155mm HC canister is composed of only one subcloud. The parameters printed here are the parameters associated with the SUBA, SUBB and SUBC records if the user was to input them manually. By only specifying SMENU=1, the user accessed over 40 parameters used to define the 155mm HC canister! The remaining information describes the mass production profile and the trajectory associated with this subcloud. If there was further subclouds, then the characteristics and trajectory information would follow.

5.2.2 Example 2: Vehicle dust and HC scenario

```

WAVL      1.06
COMBIC
PHAS          1.0      5.0      6.0      0.0      9.0      0.0      0.0
FILE          9.0 h.vehc-hc
NAME          0.
  SAMPLE INPUT SHOWING VEHICULAR DUST AND HC
MET1          90.0      5.00      3.      27.50      962.5      202.40      0.00
MUNT          0.0      0.0      1.0      0.0      0.0      0.0      0.0
GO
MUNT          0.0      0.0      0.0      9.0      0.0      0.0      0.0
VEHC          4.0      3.0      60.0      1.0      90.0
DONE          0.0
END
CONTINUE
WAVL      1.06
COMBIC
PHAS          2.0      5.0      6.0      0.0      9.0      0.0      0.0
FILE          9.0 h.vehc-hc
NAME          0.
  SAMPLE INPUT SHOWING VEHICULAR DUST AND HC
ORIG          0.0      0.0      0.0      31.0      155.0
LIST          1.0      0.0      120.0      5.0
NAME          0.
123456789 123456789 123456789 123456789 123456789 123456789 123456789 123456789
NAME
      Four munition at {90., 80., 0.,) starting at T=20.
SLOC          1.0      4.0      20.0      300.0      90.0      80.0      0.0
NAME
      One vehicle {50., 218., 0.,) starting at T=20.
NAME
      Traveling 7.6m/s at 82 degrees wrt North
VEH1          2.0      1.0      20.0      50.0      300.0
VEH2          50.0      218.0      0.0      82.0      7.6
OLOC          1.0      50.0      130.0      3.0      20.0      100.0
TLOC          1.0      250.0      150.0      15.0      1.0
TLOC          1.0      220.0      100.0      3.0      2.0
DONE          0.0
END
STOP

```

This example illustrates the usage of the VEHC record for vehicular dust and the geometry of the battlefield scenario. Two obscurants are used for this scenario—

155mm HC canister and vehicular dust from a 60-ton tracked vehicle. The vehicle direction and speed on the VEHC record can be changed (like this example) in the PHASE II inputs. The 155mm HC canister are loaded in the history file "h.vehc-hc" as source number one and vehicular dust is loaded as source number two. In this example, there are two LOS with both LOS originating at one observer. OBSN=1 on the TLOC record indicates that both targets are paired with the observer. The TARN parameter is used for assigning more than one target to an observer (as in this case). Figure 5.1 illustrates the source and LOS placement and direction of the resultant clouds. Note that the cloud direction for vehicular dust is the vector sum of the vehicle direction and the wind direction. Below is the output.

Notice that COMBIC prints out the warning NO ACTIVE LOS in the transmittance history. The LIST record determines the times that the transmittance or CL will be output. The parameters from this record specifies a start time, an end time and the time increment between lines of output. Furthermore, for each observer, the user specifies from the STIMO and ETIMO parameters on the OLOC record, the time the observer becomes active and the time the observer can be removed from the active list. If there is no active observer at a time specified by the LIST record to output transmittance, then COMBIC lists the time and states there is no active LOS. This warning does not affect the results in any way and can be ignored by the user if so desired.

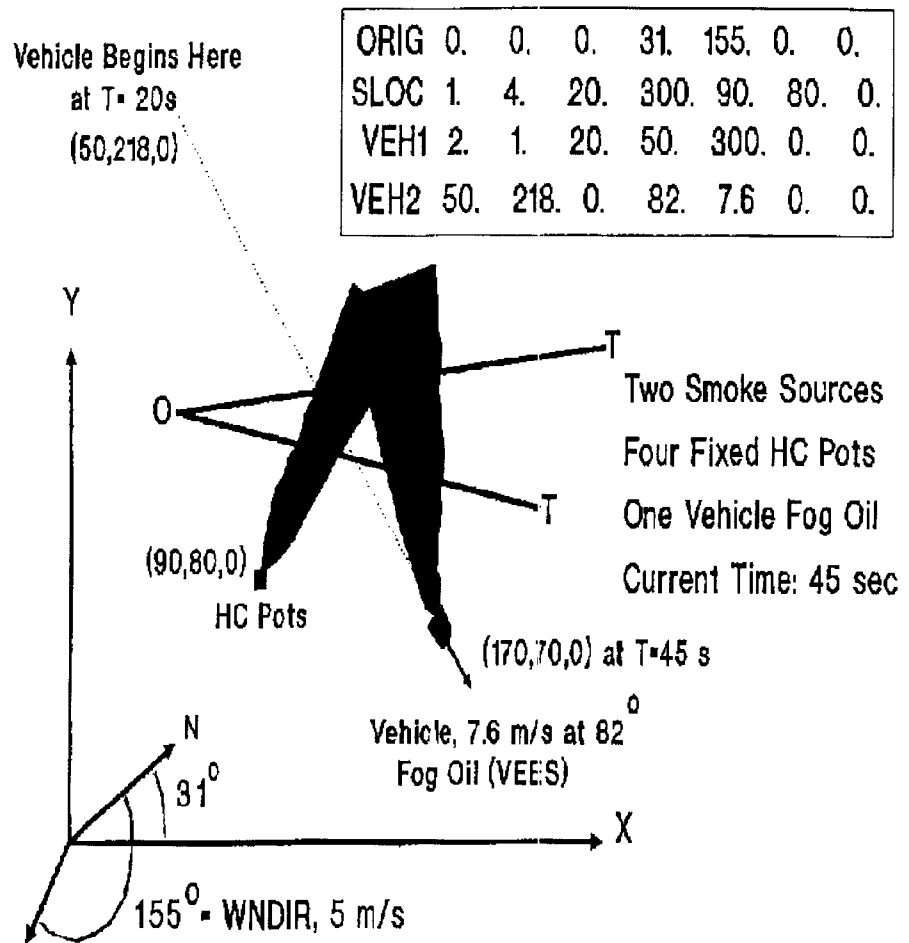


Figure 5.1: Source placement and direction of clouds for example 2.

```

*****
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*****
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* ELECTRO-OPTICAL SYSTEMS *
*
* ATMOSPHERIC EFFECTS LIBRARY *
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* NOT FOR OPERATIONAL USE *
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* EOSAEL87 REV 2.1 02/23/90 *
*
*****

```

WAVL 1.06

NOTE: THAT THE ABOVE CARD WAS MODIFIED FOR CONSISTENCY TO:

WAVL .1060E+01 .1060E+01 .0000E+00

	BEGINNING	ENDING
WAVENUMBER (CM**-1)	9433.963	9433.963
WAVELENGTH (MICROMETERS)	1.060	1.060
FREQUENCY (GHZ)	283018.875	283018.875

**** EOSAEL WARNING ****

VISIBILITY AND EXTINCTION = 0.0, VISIBILITY CHANGED TO 10.0 KM

VISIBILITY
10.00 KM

1

```

*****
*
* C O M B I C *
*
*COMBINED OBSCURATION MODEL FOR*
* BATTLEFIELD-INDUCED AEROSOLS *
* NOT FOR OPERATIONAL USE *
*
* EOSAEL92 REV 1.0 12/12/90 *
*
*****

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1

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*****
*
* COMBIC *
* PHASE 1 *
*
*****

```

COMBIC WARNING: FILE(h,vehc-hc)

WILL BE OVER WRITTEN

COMBIC CLOUD HISTORY ON UNIT 9 OPENED TO: h,vehc-hc

1

```

METEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS
REFERENCE HEIGHT 10.00 METERS WIND SPEED 5.00 METERS/SEC
SURFACE ROUGHNESS .10000 METERS WIND DIRECTION 202.4 DEG WRT NORTH
INVERSION HEIGHT 1783. METERS TEMPERATURE 27.49 DEG CELCIUS
PRESSURE 963. MB RELATIVE HUMIDITY 90.0 %
PASQUILL CATEGORY 3

```


BOUNDARY LAYER PARAMETERS					
FRICITION VELOCITY	.464 M/SEC	PASQUILL CLASS		2.60	
KAZANSKI-MONIN	-.3254	OMEGA		.853	
COLD REGION FLAG	0	SBAR MODEL FLAG		0	
AIR DENSITY	1110.4 G/M**3	1/MONIN-OBUKHOV LENGTH		-.01102 M**-1	
SENSIBLE HEAT FLUX	94.7 WATT/M**2	SURFACE BUOYANCY FLUX		.0027 M**2/S**3	
MEAN STATIC SBAR (10-50M)	-.000357	SEC**-2			
DIFFUSION COEFFICIENTS					
A COEFFICIENT	.216	B COEFFICIENT	.900	C COEFFICIENT	.220
				D COEFFICIENT	.802
SURFACE CONDITIONS					
SNOW COVER FLAG	0	SILT CONTENT 50.0 %		SOD DEPTH	.000 METERS
1					
VERTICAL PROFILE MODEL					
HEIGHT (M)	WINDSPEED (M/S)	ATMOSPHERIC TEMPERATURE		S, STATIC	EDDY
		CONSTANT SBAR MODEL (DEG K)	VARIABLE S MODEL (DEG K)	STABILITY PARAMETER	DISSIPATION RATE (M**2/S**3)
1.0	2.62	300.84	301.53	-.01371238	.23342
2.0	3.38	300.82	301.21	-.00641614	.11068
3.0	3.82	300.80	301.03	-.00403414	.07061
4.0	4.11	300.77	300.91	-.00287111	.05104
5.0	4.34	300.75	300.82	-.00219048	.03959
6.0	4.52	300.73	300.75	-.00174800	.03215
7.0	4.67	300.71	300.69	-.00143973	.02696
8.0	4.79	300.69	300.64	-.00121410	.02317
9.0	4.90	300.67	300.60	-.00104273	.02029
10.0	5.00	300.65	300.56	-.00090875	.01803
15.0	5.36	300.55	300.39	-.00052900	.01164
20.0	5.59	300.44	300.27	-.00035665	.00874
25.0	5.77	300.34	300.18	-.00026134	.00714
30.0	5.91	300.23	300.09	-.00020211	.00614
35.0	6.02	300.13	300.01	-.00016235	.00548
40.0	6.11	300.03	299.94	-.00013412	.00500
45.0	6.20	299.92	299.87	-.00011323	.00465
50.0	6.27	299.82	299.81	-.00009725	.00438
55.0	6.33	299.72	299.75	-.00008471	.00417
60.0	6.39	299.61	299.68	-.00007466	.00400
65.0	6.44	299.51	299.62	-.00006645	.00386
70.0	6.48	299.41	299.57	-.00005964	.00375
75.0	6.52	299.30	299.51	-.00005392	.00365
80.0	6.56	299.20	299.45	-.00004906	.00357
85.0	6.60	299.09	299.39	-.00004489	.00350
90.0	6.63	298.99	299.34	-.00004127	.00344
95.0	6.66	298.89	299.28	-.00003812	.00339
100.0	6.69	298.78	299.23	-.00003535	.00334
125.0	6.82	298.27	298.96	-.00002544	.00317
150.0	6.91	297.75	298.70	-.00001943	.00307
175.0	6.99	297.23	298.44	-.00001546	.00300
200.0	7.05	296.72	298.18	-.00001268	.00159
225.0	7.11	296.20	297.93	-.00001064	.00155
250.0	7.16	295.69	297.68	-.00000910	.00153
275.0	7.20	295.17	297.43	-.00000790	.00151
300.0	7.24	294.66	297.17	-.00000694	.00149
325.0	7.27	294.15	296.92	-.00000616	.00148
350.0	7.31	293.63	296.67	-.00000551	.00147
375.0	7.33	293.12	296.43	-.00000497	.00146
400.0	7.36	292.61	296.18	-.00000452	.00145
450.0	7.41	291.59	295.68	-.00000379	.00144

500.0	7.45	290.57	295.19	-.00000324	.00143
550.0	7.48	289.55	294.69	-.00000281	.00142
600.0	7.52	288.53	294.20	-.00000246	.00141
650.0	7.55	287.52	293.70	-.00000219	.00141
700.0	7.57	286.50	293.21	-.00000196	.00141
750.0	7.60	285.49	292.72	-.00000177	.00140
800.0	7.62	284.48	292.22	-.00000160	.00140
850.0	7.64	283.47	291.73	-.00000146	.00140
900.0	7.66	282.47	291.24	-.00000134	.00139
950.0	7.68	281.46	290.75	-.00000124	.00139
1000.0	7.69	280.46	290.26	-.00000115	.00139

1

MASS EXTINCTION COEFFICIENTS (M**2/GRAM)

OBSCURANT CODE	WAVELENGTH (MICROMETERS)						
	.4-.7	.7-1.2	1.06	3.-5.	8.-12.	10.6	94 GHZ
1	3.2280	2.3638	2.1094	.4127	.3043	.2792	.0010
2	3.2280	2.3638	2.1094	.4127	.3043	.2792	.0010
3	2.1520	2.1368	2.0302	.2668	.0601	.0750	.0010
4	6.8510	4.5920	3.4970	.2450	.0200	.0180	.0010
5	3.2280	2.3638	2.1094	.4127	.3043	.2792	.0010
6	1.8600	1.6300	1.4000	1.7900	1.6800	1.6800	.0010
7	1.8600	1.6300	1.4000	1.7900	1.6800	1.6800	.0010
8	5.6500	4.0800	3.2500	.2450	.0230	.0270	.0010
9	.3200	.3000	.2900	.2700	.2500	.2500	.0010
10	.3200	.2900	.2600	.2700	.2600	.2400	.0010
11	.0350	.0360	.0370	.0350	.0380	.0360	.0010
12	1.5000	1.4600	1.4200	.7500	.3200	.3000	.0010
13	.0010	.0010	.0010	.0010	.0010	.0010	.0004
14	6.1000	3.7500	2.9400	1.3500	1.0100	1.0000	.0020
15	6.8510	4.5920	1.4300	.0540	.0200	.0180	.0010
16	5.3700	2.9000	2.1000	.0900	.0900	.0700	.0010
17	6.2000	3.5000	2.5000	.2300	.0500	.0480	.0010
18	3.3300	2.7500	2.6600	.2600	.3200	.2300	.0010
19	1.3000	1.7400	1.7000	.0800	.1600	.3800	.0010
20	2.0000	2.0000	2.0000	1.6000	2.0000	.0000	.0000
21	2.0000	2.0000	1.0000	.1000	.4000	.0000	.0000
22	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000
23	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000
24	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000
25	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000
26	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000
27	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000
28	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000
29	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000
30	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000

1

CLOUD HISTORY, FILE NAME = COMHIS

HISTORY FILE SOURCE # 1 CONTAINS 1 SUBCLOUDS, TOTAL 9815.65 GRAMS OBSCURANT

NO. OF SOURCES	XN	FILL WEIGHT (LB, GAL OR LB TNT)	MENU SELECTION TYPE	OBSCURANT				
				TYPE CODE	EFFICIENCY (PERCENT)	YIELD FACTOR		
1.00		5.400	1.	3.	70.0	5.725		
BURN DURATION (SEC)								
			BURN RATE COEFFICIENTS					
			B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6

100.00	.5370	.4760	4.7790	-5.4720	.0000	.0000
SMOULDERING	SMOULDERING					
TIME	COEFFICIENT					
(SEC)	CSMLD					
-----	-----					
.00	.0000					

1

PROCESSING SUBCLOUD 1

SUBCLOUD # 1		HISTORY FILE SOURCE # 1			
DEBRIS	PLUME	CLOUD RISE MODEL	EXTINCTION	BALLISTIC	
MASS	CARBON	(1=PUFF, 2=NO	COEFFICIENT	SUBCLOUD	
FRACTION	(G/G CBSC)	RISE, >2=STEM)	CODE	(1=Y, 0=N)	
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1.000000	.000	2.	1.	3.	0.
			INITIAL	THERMAL	UPWARD
INITIAL OBSCURANT RADI (M)	BUOYANCY	CLOUD	PRODUCTION	VELOCITY	
DOWNWIND CROSSWIND VERTICAL	RADIUS(M)	TEMP(DEG K)	COEF (CAL/G)	(M/S)	
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
3.10	3.10	3.70	2.29	308.38	3307.09
	FALL	EVAPORATION/DEPOSITION	MOMENTUM	HORIZONTAL	
HEIGHT OF	VELOCITY	FD	DELTA	REFL.	RADIUS
BURST (M)	(M/S)	(LONG-TERM)	(S**-1)	COEF.	(M)
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
.0	.000	1.000000	.00000	.5500	.00

MASS PRODUCTION PROFILE

TIME T	MASS PRODUCED	MASS STILL	MDOT
AFTER	UP UNTIL TIME	AIRBORNE BY	
IGNITION (SEC)	T (G)	TIME T (G)	
-----	-----	-----	-----
1.000	53.0	53.0	52.9591
2.000	106.5	106.5	53.5183
3.000	160.6	160.6	54.1665
4.000	215.5	215.5	54.9004
5.000	271.3	271.3	55.7168
6.000	327.9	327.9	56.6126
7.000	385.5	385.5	57.5844
8.000	444.1	444.1	58.6291
9.000	503.8	503.8	59.7436
10.000	564.8	564.8	60.9243
11.000	626.9	626.9	62.1683
12.000	690.4	690.4	63.4723
13.000	755.2	755.2	64.8331
14.000	821.5	821.5	66.2473
15.000	889.2	889.2	67.7120
16.000	958.4	958.4	69.2236
17.000	1029.2	1029.2	70.7791
18.000	1101.6	1101.6	72.3754
19.000	1175.6	1175.6	74.0088
20.000	1251.3	1251.3	75.6768
21.000	1328.6	1328.6	77.3755
22.000	1407.7	1407.7	79.1021
23.000	1488.6	1488.6	80.8531
24.000	1571.2	1571.2	82.6255
25.000	1655.6	1655.6	84.4159
26.000	1741.8	1741.8	86.2212
27.000	1829.9	1829.9	88.0385
28.000	1919.7	1919.7	89.8634
29.000	2011.4	2011.4	91.6940

30.000	2105.0	2105.0	93.5269
31.000	2200.3	2200.3	95.3579
32.000	2297.5	2297.5	97.1848
33.000	2396.5	2396.5	99.0042
34.000	2497.3	2497.3	100.8120
35.000	2599.9	2599.9	102.6062
36.000	2704.3	2704.3	104.3833
37.000	2810.5	2810.5	106.1387
38.000	2918.3	2918.3	107.8711
39.000	3027.9	3027.9	109.5764
40.000	3139.2	3139.2	111.2520
41.000	3252.0	3252.0	112.8931
42.000	3366.5	3366.5	114.4978
43.000	3482.6	3482.6	116.0630
44.000	3600.2	3600.2	117.5845
45.000	3719.3	3719.3	119.0603
46.000	3839.7	3839.7	120.4856
47.000	3961.6	3961.6	121.8589
48.000	4084.8	4084.8	123.1758
49.000	4209.2	4209.2	124.4336
50.000	4334.8	4334.8	125.6289
51.000	4461.6	4461.6	126.7578
52.000	4589.4	4589.4	127.8184
53.000	4718.2	4718.2	128.8076
54.000	4847.9	4847.9	129.7207
55.000	4978.5	4978.5	130.5547
56.000	5109.8	5109.8	131.3076
57.000	5241.8	5241.8	131.9751
58.000	5374.3	5374.3	132.5537
59.000	5507.4	5507.4	133.0420
60.000	5640.8	5640.8	133.4360
61.000	5774.5	5774.5	133.7310
62.000	5908.5	5908.5	133.9243
63.000	6042.5	6042.5	134.0142
64.000	6176.5	6176.5	133.9966
65.000	6310.3	6310.3	133.8677
66.000	6444.0	6444.0	133.6255
67.000	6577.2	6577.2	133.2646
68.000	6710.0	6710.0	132.7842
69.000	6842.2	6842.2	132.1802
70.000	6973.6	6973.6	131.4487
71.000	7104.2	7104.2	130.5879
72.000	7233.8	7233.8	129.5933
73.000	7362.3	7362.3	128.4614
74.000	7489.5	7489.5	127.1899
75.000	7615.3	7615.3	125.7764
76.000	7739.5	7739.5	124.2153
77.000	7862.0	7862.0	122.5063
78.000	7982.6	7982.6	120.6426
79.000	8101.2	8101.2	118.6260
80.000	8217.7	8217.7	116.4463
81.000	8331.8	8331.8	114.1064
82.000	8443.4	8443.4	111.6006
83.000	8552.3	8552.3	108.9248
84.000	8658.4	8658.4	106.0811
85.000	8761.5	8761.5	103.0576
86.000	8861.3	8861.3	99.8574
87.000	8957.8	8957.8	96.4746
88.000	9050.7	9050.7	92.9082

89.000	9139.9	9139.9	89.1533
90.000	9225.1	9225.1	85.2051
91.000	9306.1	9306.1	81.0654
92.000	9382.9	9382.9	76.7256
93.000	9455.0	9455.0	72.1855
94.000	9522.5	9522.5	67.4404
95.000	9585.0	9585.0	62.4893
96.000	9642.3	9642.3	57.3271
97.000	9694.2	9694.2	51.9502
98.000	9740.6	9740.6	46.3555
99.000	9781.1	9781.1	40.5430
100.000	9815.6	9815.6	34.5039

SUBCLOUD TRAJECTORY

DOWNWIND DISTANCE (M)	TIME (SEC)	CENTROID HEIGHT (M)	GAUSSIAN CLOUD			PEAK	MEAN	CENTROID OR CM				EFFECTIVE	
			STD. DEVIATIONS	GAUSSIAN CLOUD	GAUSSIAN CLOUD	CLOUD	CLOUD	AIR	AIR	VELOCITY	CM	BUOYANCY	
			SIGMAX	SIGMAY	SIGMAZ	TEMP. (DEG K)	TEMP. (DEG K)	TEMP. (DEG K)	DENSITY (G/M**3)	VERT. (M/S)	HOR. (M/S)	HEIGHT (M)	RADIUS (M)
1.00	.54	.71	1.44	1.60	2.33	313.80	306.12	301.21	1109.38	1.03	2.21	2.2	2.594
2.84	1.26	1.30	1.44	1.86	2.66	309.67	304.48	301.12	1109.64	.66	2.81	2.7	2.896
5.24	2.06	1.75	1.44	2.26	2.88	307.46	303.59	301.06	1109.80	.49	3.15	3.1	3.196
8.09	2.94	2.14	1.44	2.79	3.10	306.08	303.02	301.02	1109.91	.40	3.37	3.4	3.490
11.33	3.87	2.49	1.44	3.44	3.35	305.14	302.63	300.98	1110.02	.35	3.53	3.8	3.779
14.92	4.87	2.81	1.44	4.18	3.62	304.44	302.33	300.94	1110.10	.31	3.67	4.2	4.066
18.82	5.92	3.12	1.44	5.00	3.93	303.90	302.09	300.90	1110.20	.28	3.78	4.6	4.352
23.02	7.01	3.42	1.44	5.89	4.26	303.47	301.90	300.87	1110.27	.26	3.89	5.1	4.639
27.50	8.15	3.71	1.44	6.83	4.63	303.12	301.74	300.83	1110.34	.25	3.98	5.5	4.928
32.24	9.33	3.99	1.44	7.82	5.02	302.82	301.61	300.80	1110.39	.23	4.06	5.9	5.220
37.22	10.53	4.15	1.44	8.69	5.43	301.81	301.16	300.79	1110.41	.24	4.24	6.2	5.390
42.44	11.73	4.15	1.44	9.36	5.84	301.29	300.97	300.78	1110.42	.25	4.33	6.5	5.390
47.89	12.97	4.15	1.44	10.06	6.26	301.03	300.87	300.77	1110.45	.25	4.41	6.8	5.390
53.78	14.28	4.15	1.44	10.80	6.71	300.89	300.81	300.75	1110.48	.25	4.48	7.2	5.390
60.39	15.74	4.15	1.44	11.63	7.21	300.81	300.77	300.73	1110.50	.26	4.54	7.5	5.390
67.82	17.35	4.15	1.44	12.55	7.76	300.76	300.74	300.71	1110.53	.26	4.60	8.0	5.390
76.17	19.14	4.15	1.44	13.58	8.36	300.72	300.71	300.69	1110.55	.26	4.66	8.4	5.390
85.54	21.13	4.15	1.44	14.72	9.03	300.70	300.69	300.67	1110.58	.26	4.71	8.9	5.390
96.06	23.34	4.15	1.44	16.00	9.76	300.67	300.67	300.64	1110.60	.26	4.77	9.5	5.390
107.88	25.79	4.15	1.44	17.41	10.57	300.65	300.64	300.62	1110.61	.26	4.82	10.1	5.390
121.15	28.51	4.15	1.44	18.99	11.46	300.62	300.62	300.60	1110.63	.26	4.88	10.8	5.390
136.06	31.53	4.15	1.44	20.74	12.43	300.60	300.59	300.57	1110.63	.25	4.94	11.6	5.390
152.80	34.88	4.15	1.44	22.69	13.51	300.57	300.57	300.54	1110.64	.25	5.00	12.4	5.390
171.60	38.60	4.15	1.44	24.85	14.70	300.54	300.54	300.52	1110.63	.25	5.06	13.4	5.390
192.71	42.72	4.15	1.44	27.26	16.00	300.51	300.51	300.49	1110.62	.25	5.12	14.4	5.390
216.42	47.30	4.15	1.44	29.94	17.43	300.49	300.49	300.46	1110.60	.25	5.18	15.5	5.390
243.04	52.38	4.15	1.44	32.91	19.01	300.46	300.46	300.43	1110.57	.25	5.24	16.8	5.390
272.94	58.02	4.15	1.44	36.22	20.74	300.43	300.43	300.40	1110.53	.24	5.30	18.1	5.390
306.52	64.28	4.15	1.44	39.89	22.64	300.39	300.39	300.36	1110.47	.24	5.37	19.7	5.390
344.23	71.22	4.15	1.44	43.97	24.73	300.36	300.36	300.33	1110.41	.24	5.43	21.3	5.390
386.58	78.93	4.15	1.44	48.50	27.03	300.33	300.33	300.29	1110.33	.24	5.50	23.1	5.390
434.14	87.48	4.15	1.44	53.53	29.56	300.29	300.29	300.26	1110.23	.23	5.56	25.2	5.390
487.55	96.98	4.15	1.44	59.12	32.33	300.26	300.26	300.22	1110.12	.23	5.62	27.4	5.390
547.53	107.52	4.15	1.44	65.33	35.37	300.22	300.22	300.18	1109.98	.23	5.69	29.8	5.390
614.89	119.23	4.15	1.44	72.23	38.72	300.18	300.18	300.14	1109.83	.23	5.75	32.5	5.390
690.54	132.24	4.15	1.44	79.89	42.39	300.14	300.14	300.10	1109.65	.23	5.82	35.4	5.390
775.49	146.69	4.15	1.44	88.39	46.43	300.10	300.10	300.05	1109.45	.22	5.88	38.6	5.390
870.90	162.74	4.15	1.44	97.84	50.86	300.05	300.05	300.01	1109.21	.22	5.94	42.1	5.390
978.04	180.59	4.15	1.44	108.33	55.72	300.00	300.00	299.96	1108.95	.22	6.00	46.0	5.390
1098.37	200.42	4.15	1.44	119.97	61.06	299.95	299.95	299.90	1108.66	.21	6.07	50.3	5.390
1233.50	222.47	4.15	1.44	132.90	66.92	299.90	299.90	299.85	1108.33	.21	6.13	54.9	5.390

1385.25	247.00	4.15	1.44	147.26	73.36	299.84	299.84	299.79	1107.96	.21	6.19	60.1	5.390
1555.67	274.28	4.15	1.44	163.20	80.43	299.78	299.78	299.72	1107.54	.21	6.25	65.7	5.390
1747.06	304.63	4.15	1.44	180.90	88.19	299.72	299.72	299.66	1107.08	.20	6.31	71.9	5.390
1962.00	338.41	4.15	1.44	200.55	96.70	299.65	299.65	299.58	1106.57	.20	6.36	78.7	5.390
2203.37	376.00	4.15	1.44	222.36	106.05	299.58	299.58	299.50	1106.01	.20	6.42	86.1	5.390
2474.45	417.86	4.15	1.44	246.58	116.31	299.50	299.50	299.42	1105.38	.20	6.48	94.3	5.390
2778.87	464.47	4.15	1.44	273.47	127.58	299.41	299.41	299.33	1104.68	.19	6.53	103.3	5.390
3120.74	516.39	4.15	1.44	303.31	139.94	299.32	299.32	299.23	1103.91	.19	6.58	113.2	5.390
3504.68	574.23	4.15	1.44	336.45	153.52	299.22	299.22	299.12	1103.06	.19	6.64	124.0	5.390
3935.85	638.68	4.15	1.44	373.24	168.42	299.11	299.11	299.01	1102.13	.18	6.69	135.9	5.390
4420.06	710.52	4.15	1.44	414.08	184.77	299.00	299.00	298.88	1101.10	.18	6.74	148.9	5.390
4963.84	790.59	4.15	1.44	459.42	202.72	298.87	298.87	298.74	1099.96	.18	6.79	163.3	5.390
5574.53	879.88	4.15	1.44	509.75	222.42	298.73	298.73	298.60	1098.70	.18	6.84	179.0	5.390
6260.34	979.44	4.15	1.44	565.63	244.04	298.58	298.58	298.43	1097.33	.17	6.89	196.2	5.390
7030.53	1090.50	4.15	1.44	627.66	267.78	298.42	298.42	298.26	1095.81	.17	6.94	215.2	5.390
7895.47	1214.40	4.15	1.44	696.51	293.83	298.24	298.24	298.06	1094.14	.17	6.98	236.0	5.390
8866.82	1352.64	4.15	1.44	772.95	322.42	298.05	298.05	297.85	1092.31	.17	7.03	258.8	5.390
9957.67	1506.92	4.15	1.44	857.81	353.81	297.83	297.83	297.62	1090.29	.16	7.07	283.8	5.390
11182.73	1679.12	4.15	1.44	952.01	388.25	297.60	297.60	297.37	1088.08	.16	7.11	311.3	5.390

1

CLOUD HISTORY, FILE NAME = COMHIS

HISTORY FILE SOURCE # 2 CONTAINS 1 SUBCLOUDS, TOTAL 198720.00 GRAMS OBSCURANT

XN	FILL WEIGHT	MENU	OBSCURANT
NO. OF SOURCES	(LB, GAL OR LB TNT)	SELECTION TYPE	TYPE CODE

1.00 438.103 C. 9. 100.0 1.000 1.00

BURN

DURATION (SEC)	BURN RATE COEFFICIENTS					
	B1	E2	B3	B4	B5	B6

900.00 1.0000 .0000 .0000 .0000 .0000 .0000

SMOLDERING SMOLDERING

TIME COEFFICIENT

(SEC) CSMLD

.00 .0000

MOVING SOURCE OR VEHICLE DUST

VEHICLE SPEED (M/S)	VEHICLE WIDTH (M)	VEHICLE WEIGHT (TONS)	VEHICLE TYPE (0=WHEELED, 1=TRACKED)	VEHICLE DIRECTION (DEG)
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4.0 3.0 60.0 1. 90.0

1

PROCESSING SUBCLOUD 1

SUBCLOUD # 1	HISTORY FILE SOURCE # 2				
MASS FRACTION	DEBRIS CARBON (G/G OBSC)	PLUME (1=PUFF, 2=PLUME)	CLOUD RISE MODEL (1=RISE, 2= NO RISE, >2=STEM)	EXTINCTION COEFFICIENT	BALLISTIC SUBCLOUD (1=Y, 0=N)

1.000000 .000 2. 2. 9. 0.

INITIAL OBSCURANT RADIUS (M)	DOWNWIND CROSSWIND VERTICAL RADIUS(M)	BUOYANCY	INITIAL CLOUD TEMP(DEG K)	THERMAL PRODUCTION COEF (CAL/G)	UPWARD VELOCITY (M/S)
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2.70 2.70 1.20 .00 .00 .00 .00

HEIGHT OF FALL VELOCITY	EVAPORATION/DEPOSITION FD	MOMENTUM DELTA REFL.	HORIZONTAL VELOCITY
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BURST (M)	(M/S)	(LONG-TERM)	(S**-1)	COEF.	(M)	(M/S)
.0	.000	1.000000	.00000	.5500	.00	.00
MASS PRODUCTION PROFILE						
TIME T AFTER IGNITION (SEC)	MASS PRODUCED UP UNTIL TIME T (G)	MASS STILL AIRBORNE BY TIME T (G)	MDOT			
1.000	220.8	220.8	220.8000			
2.000	441.6	441.6	220.8000			
3.000	662.4	662.4	220.8000			
4.000	883.2	883.2	220.8000			
5.000	1104.0	1104.0	220.8000			
6.000	1324.8	1324.8	220.8000			
7.000	1545.6	1545.6	220.8000			
8.000	1766.4	1766.4	220.7999			
9.000	1987.2	1987.2	220.7999			
10.000	2208.0	2208.0	220.8000			
11.000	2428.8	2428.8	220.8000			
12.000	2649.6	2649.6	220.8000			
13.000	2870.4	2870.4	220.7998			
14.000	3091.2	3091.2	220.8003			
15.000	3312.0	3312.0	220.8000			
16.000	3532.8	3532.8	220.7998			
17.000	3753.6	3753.6	220.8000			
18.000	3974.4	3974.4	220.7998			
19.000	4195.2	4195.2	220.7998			
20.000	4416.0	4416.0	220.8003			
21.000	4636.8	4636.8	220.7998			
22.000	4857.6	4857.6	220.8003			
23.000	5078.4	5078.4	220.7998			
24.000	5299.2	5299.2	220.8003			
25.000	5520.0	5520.0	220.7998			
26.000	5740.8	5740.8	220.7998			
27.000	5961.6	5961.6	220.8003			
28.000	6182.4	6182.4	220.8003			
29.000	6403.2	6403.2	220.7998			
30.000	6624.0	6624.0	220.8003			
31.000	6844.8	6844.8	220.7993			
32.000	7065.6	7065.6	220.8003			
33.000	7286.4	7286.4	220.7998			
34.000	7507.2	7507.2	220.8003			
35.000	7728.0	7728.0	220.8003			
36.000	7948.8	7948.8	220.7993			
37.000	8169.6	8169.6	220.8003			
38.000	8390.4	8390.4	220.7993			
39.000	8611.2	8611.2	220.8008			
40.000	8832.0	8832.0	220.7998			
41.000	9052.8	9052.8	220.7998			
42.000	9273.6	9273.6	220.7998			
43.000	9494.4	9494.4	220.8008			
44.000	9715.2	9715.2	220.7998			
45.000	9936.0	9936.0	220.7998			
46.000	10156.8	10156.8	220.7998			
47.000	10377.6	10377.6	220.7998			
48.000	10598.4	10598.4	220.8008			
49.000	10819.2	10819.2	220.7998			
50.000	11040.0	11040.0	220.7998			
51.000	11260.8	11260.8	220.8008			

52.000	11481.6	11481.6	220.7988
53.000	11702.4	11702.4	220.8008
54.000	11923.2	11923.2	220.7998
55.000	12144.0	12144.0	220.7998
56.000	12364.8	12364.8	220.8008
57.000	12585.6	12585.6	220.7988
58.000	12806.4	12806.4	220.8008
59.000	13027.2	13027.2	220.7998
60.000	13248.0	13248.0	220.8008
61.000	13468.8	13468.8	220.7988
62.000	13689.6	13689.6	220.7998
63.000	13910.4	13910.4	220.8008
64.000	14131.2	14131.2	220.7998
65.000	14352.0	14352.0	220.8008
66.000	14572.8	14572.8	220.7988
67.000	14793.6	14793.6	220.7998
68.000	15014.4	15014.4	220.8008
69.000	15235.2	15235.2	220.7998
70.000	15456.0	15456.0	220.8008
71.000	15676.8	15676.8	220.7988
72.000	15897.6	15897.6	220.7998
73.000	16118.4	16118.4	220.8008
74.000	16339.2	16339.2	220.7998
75.000	16560.0	16560.0	220.7998
76.000	16780.8	16780.8	220.7988
77.000	17001.6	17001.6	220.8008
78.000	17222.4	17222.4	220.8008
79.000	17443.2	17443.2	220.7988
80.000	17664.0	17664.0	220.8008
81.000	17884.8	17884.8	220.8008
82.000	18105.6	18105.6	220.7988
83.000	18326.4	18326.4	220.8008
84.000	18547.2	18547.2	220.7988
85.000	18768.0	18768.0	220.8008
86.000	18988.8	18988.8	220.8008
87.000	19209.6	19209.6	220.7988
88.000	19430.4	19430.4	220.8008
89.000	19651.2	19651.2	220.7988
90.000	19872.0	19872.0	220.8008
91.000	20092.8	20092.8	220.8008
92.000	20313.6	20313.6	220.7988
93.000	20534.4	20534.4	220.8008
94.000	20755.2	20755.2	220.7988
95.000	20976.0	20976.0	220.8008
96.000	21196.8	21196.8	220.8008
97.000	21417.6	21417.6	220.7988
98.000	21638.4	21638.4	220.8008
99.000	21859.2	21859.2	220.7988
100.000	22080.0	22080.0	220.8008
101.000	22300.8	22300.8	220.8008
102.000	22521.6	22521.6	220.8008
103.000	22742.4	22742.4	220.7988
104.000	22963.2	22963.2	220.7988
105.000	23184.0	23184.0	220.8008
106.000	23404.8	23404.8	220.8008
107.000	23625.6	23625.6	220.8008
108.000	23846.4	23846.4	220.7988
109.000	24067.2	24067.2	220.7988
110.000	24288.0	24288.0	220.8008

111.000	24508.8	24508.8	220.8008
112.000	24729.6	24729.6	220.8008
113.000	24950.4	24950.4	220.7988
114.000	25171.2	25171.2	220.7988
115.000	25392.0	25392.0	220.8027
116.000	25612.8	25612.8	220.7988
117.000	25833.6	25833.6	220.7988
118.000	26054.4	26054.4	220.8008
119.000	26275.2	26275.2	220.7988
120.000	26496.0	26496.0	220.8027
121.000	26716.8	26716.8	220.7988
122.000	26937.6	26937.6	220.7988
123.000	27158.4	27158.4	220.8008
124.000	27379.2	27379.2	220.7988
125.000	27600.0	27600.0	220.8027
126.000	27820.8	27820.8	220.7988
127.000	28041.6	28041.6	220.7988
128.000	28262.4	28262.4	220.8008
129.000	28483.2	28483.2	220.7988
130.000	28704.0	28704.0	220.8027
131.000	28924.8	28924.8	220.7988
132.000	29145.6	29145.6	220.7988
133.000	29366.4	29366.4	220.8008
134.000	29587.2	29587.2	220.7988
135.000	29808.0	29808.0	220.8027
136.000	30028.8	30028.8	220.7988
137.000	30249.6	30249.6	220.7988
138.000	30470.4	30470.4	220.8008
139.000	30691.2	30691.2	220.7988
140.000	30912.0	30912.0	220.8027
141.000	31132.8	31132.8	220.7988
142.000	31353.6	31353.6	220.7988
143.000	31574.4	31574.4	220.8008
144.000	31795.2	31795.2	220.7988
145.000	32016.0	32016.0	220.8027
146.000	32236.8	32236.8	220.7988
147.000	32457.6	32457.6	220.7988
148.000	32678.4	32678.4	220.8008
149.000	32899.2	32899.2	220.7988
150.000	33120.0	33120.0	220.8008
151.000	33340.8	33340.8	220.8008
152.000	33561.6	33561.6	220.7969
153.000	33782.4	33782.4	220.8008
154.000	34003.2	34003.2	220.8008
155.000	34224.0	34224.0	220.8008
156.000	34444.8	34444.8	220.8008
157.000	34665.6	34665.6	220.7969
158.000	34886.4	34886.4	220.8008
159.000	35107.2	35107.2	220.8008
160.000	35328.0	35328.0	220.8008
161.000	35548.8	35548.8	220.8008
162.000	35769.6	35769.6	220.8008
163.000	35990.4	35990.4	220.7969
164.000	36211.2	36211.2	220.8008
165.000	36432.0	36432.0	220.8008
166.000	36652.8	36652.8	220.8008
167.000	36873.6	36873.6	220.8008
168.000	37094.4	37094.4	220.7969
169.000	37315.2	37315.2	220.8008

170.000	37536.0	37536.0	220.8008
171.000	37756.3	37756.8	220.8008
172.000	37977.6	37977.6	220.8008
173.000	38198.4	38198.4	220.7969
174.000	38419.2	38419.2	220.8008
175.000	38640.0	38640.0	220.8008
176.000	38860.3	38860.8	220.8008
177.000	39081.6	39081.6	220.8008
178.000	39302.4	39302.4	220.7969
179.000	39523.2	39523.2	220.8008
180.000	39744.0	39744.0	220.8008
181.000	39964.3	39964.8	220.8008
182.000	40185.6	40185.6	220.8008
183.000	40406.4	40406.4	220.7969
184.000	40627.2	40627.2	220.8008
185.000	40848.0	40848.0	220.8008
186.000	41068.3	41068.8	220.8008
187.000	41289.6	41289.6	220.8008
188.000	41510.4	41510.4	220.7969
189.000	41731.2	41731.2	220.8008
190.000	41952.0	41952.0	220.8008
191.000	42172.8	42172.8	220.8008
192.000	42393.6	42393.6	220.8008
193.000	42614.4	42614.4	220.7969
194.000	42835.2	42835.2	220.8008
195.000	43056.0	43056.0	220.8008
196.000	43276.8	43276.8	220.8008
197.000	43497.6	43497.6	220.8008
198.000	43718.4	43718.4	220.7969
199.000	43939.2	43939.2	220.8008
200.000	44160.0	44160.0	220.8008
201.000	44380.8	44380.8	220.8008
202.000	44601.6	44601.6	220.8008
203.000	44822.4	44822.4	220.7969
204.000	45043.2	45043.2	220.8047
205.000	45264.0	45264.0	220.7969
206.000	45484.8	45484.8	220.8008
207.000	45705.6	45705.6	220.8008
208.000	45926.4	45926.4	220.7969
209.000	46147.2	46147.2	220.8047
210.000	46368.0	46368.0	220.7969
211.000	46588.8	46588.8	220.8008
212.000	46809.6	46809.6	220.8008
213.000	47030.4	47030.4	220.7969
214.000	47251.2	47251.2	220.8047
215.000	47472.0	47472.0	220.7969
216.000	47692.8	47692.8	220.8008
217.000	47913.6	47913.6	220.8008
218.000	48134.4	48134.4	220.7969
219.000	48355.2	48355.2	220.8047
220.000	48576.0	48576.0	220.7969
221.000	48796.8	48796.8	220.8008
222.000	49017.6	49017.6	220.8008
223.000	49238.4	49238.4	220.7969
224.000	49459.2	49459.2	220.8047
225.000	49680.0	49680.0	220.7969
226.000	49900.8	49900.8	220.8008
227.000	50121.6	50121.6	220.7969
228.000	50342.4	50342.4	220.8008

229.000	50563.2	50563.2	220.8008
230.000	50784.0	50784.0	220.8047
231.000	51004.8	51004.8	220.7930
232.000	51225.6	51225.6	220.8047
233.000	51446.4	51446.4	220.8008
234.000	51667.2	51667.2	220.7969
235.000	51888.0	51888.0	220.8008
236.000	52108.8	52108.8	220.8008
237.000	52329.6	52329.6	220.7969
238.000	52550.4	52550.4	220.8008
239.000	52771.2	52771.2	220.8008
240.000	52992.0	52992.0	220.8047
241.000	53212.8	53212.8	220.7930
242.000	53433.6	53433.6	220.8047
243.000	53654.4	53654.4	220.8008
244.000	53875.2	53875.2	220.7969
245.000	54096.0	54096.0	220.8008
246.000	54316.8	54316.8	220.8008
247.000	54537.6	54537.6	220.7969
248.000	54758.4	54758.4	220.8008
249.000	54979.2	54979.2	220.8008
250.000	55200.0	55200.0	220.8047
251.000	55420.8	55420.8	220.7930
252.000	55641.6	55641.6	220.8047
253.000	55862.4	55862.4	220.8008
254.000	56083.2	56083.2	220.7969
255.000	56304.0	56304.0	220.8008
256.000	56524.8	56524.8	220.8008
257.000	56745.6	56745.6	220.7969
258.000	56966.4	56966.4	220.8008
259.000	57187.2	57187.2	220.8008
260.000	57408.0	57408.0	220.8047
261.000	57628.8	57628.8	220.7930
262.000	57849.6	57849.6	220.8047
263.000	58070.4	58070.4	220.8008
264.000	58291.2	58291.2	220.7969
265.000	58512.0	58512.0	220.8008
266.000	58732.8	58732.8	220.8008
267.000	58953.6	58953.6	220.7969
268.000	59174.4	59174.4	220.8008
269.000	59395.2	59395.2	220.8008
270.000	59616.0	59616.0	220.8047
271.000	59836.8	59836.8	220.7930
272.000	60057.6	60057.6	220.8047
273.000	60278.4	60278.4	220.8008
274.000	60499.2	60499.2	220.7969
275.000	60720.0	60720.0	220.8008
276.000	60940.8	60940.8	220.8008
277.000	61161.6	61161.6	220.8008
278.000	61382.4	61382.4	220.7969
279.000	61603.2	61603.2	220.8008
280.000	61824.0	61824.0	220.8047
281.000	62044.8	62044.8	220.7930
282.000	62265.6	62265.6	220.8047
283.000	62486.4	62486.4	220.8008
284.000	62707.2	62707.2	220.7969
285.000	62928.0	62928.0	220.8008
286.000	63148.8	63148.8	220.8008
287.000	63369.6	63369.6	220.8008

288.000	63590.4	63590.4	220.7969
289.000	63811.2	63811.2	220.8008
290.000	64032.0	64032.0	220.8047
291.000	64252.8	64252.8	220.7930
292.000	64473.6	64473.6	220.8047
293.000	64694.4	64694.4	220.8008
294.000	64915.2	64915.2	220.7969
295.000	65136.0	65136.0	220.8008
296.000	65356.8	65356.8	220.8008
297.000	65577.6	65577.6	220.8008
298.000	65798.4	65798.4	220.7969
299.000	66019.2	66019.2	220.8047
300.000	66240.0	66240.0	220.7969
301.000	66460.8	66460.8	220.7969
302.000	66681.6	66681.6	220.8047
303.000	66902.4	66902.4	220.7969
304.000	67123.2	67123.2	220.7969
305.000	67344.0	67344.0	220.8047
306.000	67564.8	67564.8	220.7969
307.000	67785.6	67785.6	220.8047
308.000	68006.4	68006.4	220.7969
309.000	68227.2	68227.2	220.8047
310.000	68448.0	68448.0	220.7969
311.000	68668.8	68668.8	220.7969
312.000	68889.6	68889.6	220.8047
313.000	69110.4	69110.4	220.7969
314.000	69331.2	69331.2	220.7969
315.000	69552.0	69552.0	220.8047
316.000	69772.8	69772.8	220.7969
317.000	69993.6	69993.6	220.8047
318.000	70214.4	70214.4	220.7969
319.000	70435.2	70435.2	220.8047
320.000	70656.0	70656.0	220.7969
321.000	70876.8	70876.8	220.7969
322.000	71097.6	71097.6	220.8047
323.000	71318.4	71318.4	220.7969
324.000	71539.2	71539.2	220.8047
325.000	71760.0	71760.0	220.7969
326.000	71980.8	71980.8	220.7969
327.000	72201.6	72201.6	220.8047
328.000	72422.4	72422.4	220.7969
329.000	72643.2	72643.2	220.8047
330.000	72864.0	72864.0	220.7969
331.000	73084.8	73084.8	220.7969
332.000	73305.6	73305.6	220.8047
333.000	73526.4	73526.4	220.7969
334.000	73747.2	73747.2	220.8047
335.000	73968.0	73968.0	220.7969
336.000	74188.8	74188.8	220.7969
337.000	74409.6	74409.6	220.8047
338.000	74630.4	74630.4	220.7969
339.000	74851.2	74851.2	220.8047
340.000	75072.0	75072.0	220.7969
341.000	75292.8	75292.8	220.7969
342.000	75513.6	75513.6	220.8047
343.000	75734.4	75734.4	220.7969
344.000	75955.2	75955.2	220.8047
345.000	76176.0	76176.0	220.7969
346.000	76396.8	76396.8	220.7969

347.000	76617.6	76617.6	220.8047
348.000	76838.4	76838.4	220.7969
349.000	77059.2	77059.2	220.8047
350.000	77280.0	77280.0	220.7969
351.000	77500.8	77500.8	220.7969
352.000	77721.6	77721.6	220.8047
353.000	77942.4	77942.4	220.7969
354.000	78163.2	78163.2	220.8047
355.000	78384.0	78384.0	220.7969
356.000	78604.8	78604.8	220.7969
357.000	78825.6	78825.6	220.8047
358.000	79046.4	79046.4	220.7969
359.000	79267.2	79267.2	220.8047
360.000	79488.0	79488.0	220.7969
361.000	79708.8	79708.8	220.8047
362.000	79929.6	79929.6	220.7969
363.000	80150.4	80150.4	220.7969
364.000	80371.2	80371.2	220.8047
365.000	80592.0	80592.0	220.7969
366.000	80812.8	80812.8	220.7969
367.000	81033.6	81033.6	220.8047
368.000	81254.4	81254.4	220.7969
369.000	81475.2	81475.2	220.8047
370.000	81696.0	81696.0	220.7969
371.000	81916.8	81916.8	220.8047
372.000	82137.6	82137.6	220.7969
373.000	82358.4	82358.4	220.7969
374.000	82579.2	82579.2	220.8047
375.000	82800.0	82800.0	220.7969
376.000	83020.8	83020.8	220.7969
377.000	83241.6	83241.6	220.8047
378.000	83462.4	83462.4	220.7969
379.000	83683.2	83683.2	220.7969
380.000	83904.0	83904.0	220.8047
381.000	84124.8	84124.8	220.8047
382.000	84345.6	84345.6	220.7969
383.000	84566.4	84566.4	220.7969
384.000	84787.2	84787.2	220.8047
385.000	85008.0	85008.0	220.7969
386.000	85228.8	85228.8	220.7969
387.000	85449.6	85449.6	220.8047
388.000	85670.4	85670.4	220.7969
389.000	85891.2	85891.2	220.7969
390.000	86112.0	86112.0	220.8047
391.000	86332.8	86332.8	220.8047
392.000	86553.6	86553.6	220.7969
393.000	86774.4	86774.4	220.7969
394.000	86995.2	86995.2	220.8047
395.000	87216.0	87216.0	220.7969
396.000	87436.8	87436.8	220.7969
397.000	87657.6	87657.6	220.8047
398.000	87878.4	87878.4	220.7969
399.000	88099.2	88099.2	220.7969
400.000	88320.0	88320.0	220.8047
401.000	88540.8	88540.8	220.8047
402.000	88761.6	88761.6	220.7969
403.000	88982.4	88982.4	220.7969
404.000	89203.2	89203.2	220.8047
405.000	89424.0	89424.0	220.7969

406.000	89644.8	89644.8	220.7969
407.000	89865.6	89865.6	220.8047
408.000	90086.4	90086.4	220.8047
409.000	90307.2	90307.2	220.7891
410.000	90528.0	90528.0	220.8047
411.000	90748.8	90748.8	220.8047
412.000	90969.6	90969.6	220.7969
413.000	91190.4	91190.4	220.7969
414.000	91411.2	91411.2	220.8047
415.000	91632.0	91632.0	220.7969
416.000	91852.8	91852.8	220.7969
417.000	92073.6	92073.6	220.8047
418.000	92294.4	92294.4	220.8047
419.000	92515.2	92515.2	220.7891
420.000	92736.0	92736.0	220.8047
421.000	92956.8	92956.8	220.8047
422.000	93177.6	93177.6	220.7969
423.000	93398.4	93398.4	220.7969
424.000	93619.2	93619.2	220.8047
425.000	93840.0	93840.0	220.7969
426.000	94060.8	94060.8	220.7969
427.000	94281.6	94281.6	220.8047
428.000	94502.4	94502.4	220.8047
429.000	94723.2	94723.2	220.7891
430.000	94944.0	94944.0	220.8047
431.000	95164.8	95164.8	220.8047
432.000	95385.6	95385.6	220.7969
433.000	95606.4	95606.4	220.7969
434.000	95827.2	95827.2	220.8047
435.000	96048.0	96048.0	220.7969
436.000	96268.8	96268.8	220.7969
437.000	96489.6	96489.6	220.8047
438.000	96710.4	96710.4	220.8047
439.000	96931.2	96931.2	220.7891
440.000	97152.0	97152.0	220.8047
441.000	97372.8	97372.8	220.8047
442.000	97593.6	97593.6	220.7969
443.000	97814.4	97814.4	220.7969
444.000	98035.2	98035.2	220.8047
445.000	98256.0	98256.0	220.7969
446.000	98476.8	98476.8	220.7969
447.000	98697.6	98697.6	220.8047
448.000	98918.4	98918.4	220.8047
449.000	99139.2	99139.2	220.7891
450.000	99360.0	99360.0	220.8047
451.000	99580.8	99580.8	220.7969
452.000	99801.6	99801.6	220.8047
453.000	100022.4	100022.4	220.7969
454.000	100243.2	100243.2	220.7969
455.000	100464.0	100464.0	220.8047
456.000	100684.8	100684.8	220.7969
457.000	100905.6	100905.6	220.7969
458.000	101126.4	101126.4	220.8047
459.000	101347.2	101347.2	220.7969
460.000	101568.0	101568.0	220.8125
461.000	101788.8	101788.8	220.7969
462.000	102009.6	102009.6	220.7891
463.000	102230.4	102230.4	220.8125
464.000	102451.2	102451.2	220.7969

465.000	102672.0	102672.0	220.7969
466.000	102892.8	102892.8	220.8047
467.000	103113.6	103113.6	220.7969
468.000	103334.4	103334.4	220.7969
469.000	103555.2	103555.2	220.8047
470.000	103776.0	103776.0	220.7969
471.000	103996.8	103996.8	220.7969
472.000	104217.6	104217.6	220.8047
473.000	104438.4	104438.4	220.7969
474.000	104659.2	104659.2	220.7969
475.000	104880.0	104880.0	220.8047
476.000	105100.8	105100.8	220.7969
477.000	105321.6	105321.6	220.7969
478.000	105542.4	105542.4	220.8047
479.000	105763.2	105763.2	220.7969
480.000	105984.0	105984.0	220.8125
481.000	106204.8	106204.8	220.7969
482.000	106425.6	106425.6	220.7891
483.000	106646.4	106646.4	220.8125
484.000	106867.2	106867.2	220.7969
485.000	107088.0	107088.0	220.7969
486.000	107308.8	107308.8	220.8047
487.000	107529.6	107529.6	220.7969
488.000	107750.4	107750.4	220.7969
489.000	107971.2	107971.2	220.8047
490.000	108192.0	108192.0	220.7969
491.000	108412.8	108412.8	220.7969
492.000	108633.6	108633.6	220.8047
493.000	108854.4	108854.4	220.7969
494.000	109075.2	109075.2	220.7969
495.000	109296.0	109296.0	220.8047
496.000	109516.8	109516.8	220.7969
497.000	109737.6	109737.6	220.8125
498.000	109958.4	109958.4	220.7891
499.000	110179.2	110179.2	220.7969
500.000	110400.0	110400.0	220.8125
501.000	110620.8	110620.8	220.7969
502.000	110841.6	110841.6	220.7891
503.000	111062.4	111062.4	220.8125
504.000	111283.2	111283.2	220.7969
505.000	111504.0	111504.0	220.7969
506.000	111724.8	111724.8	220.8047
507.000	111945.6	111945.6	220.7969
508.000	112166.4	112166.4	220.7969
509.000	112387.2	112387.2	220.8047
510.000	112608.0	112608.0	220.7969
511.000	112828.8	112828.8	220.7969
512.000	113049.6	113049.6	220.8047
513.000	113270.4	113270.4	220.7969
514.000	113491.2	113491.2	220.7969
515.000	113712.0	113712.0	220.8047
516.000	113932.8	113932.8	220.7969
517.000	114153.6	114153.6	220.8125
518.000	114374.4	114374.4	220.7891
519.000	114595.2	114595.2	220.7969
520.000	114816.0	114816.0	220.8125
521.000	115036.8	115036.8	220.7969
522.000	115257.6	115257.6	220.7891
523.000	115478.4	115478.4	220.8125

524.000	115699.2	115699.2	220.7969
525.000	115920.0	115920.0	220.7891
526.000	116140.8	116140.8	220.8125
527.000	116361.6	116361.6	220.7969
528.000	116582.4	116582.4	220.7969
529.000	116803.2	116803.2	220.8047
530.000	117024.0	117024.0	220.7969
531.000	117244.8	117244.8	220.7969
532.000	117465.6	117465.6	220.8047
533.000	117686.4	117686.4	220.7969
534.000	117907.2	117907.2	220.7969
535.000	118128.0	118128.0	220.8047
536.000	118348.8	118348.8	220.7969
537.000	118569.6	118569.6	220.8047
538.000	118790.4	118790.4	220.7969
539.000	119011.2	119011.2	220.7969
540.000	119232.0	119232.0	220.8125
541.000	119452.8	119452.8	220.7891
542.000	119673.6	119673.6	220.7969
543.000	119894.4	119894.4	220.8125
544.000	120115.2	120115.2	220.7969
545.000	120336.0	120336.0	220.7891
546.000	120556.8	120556.8	220.8125
547.000	120777.6	120777.6	220.7969
548.000	120998.4	120998.4	220.7969
549.000	121219.2	121219.2	220.8047
550.000	121440.0	121440.0	220.7969
551.000	121660.8	121660.8	220.7969
552.000	121881.6	121881.6	220.8047
553.000	122102.4	122102.4	220.7969
554.000	122323.2	122323.2	220.8047
555.000	122544.0	122544.0	220.7969
556.000	122764.8	122764.8	220.7969
557.000	122985.6	122985.6	220.8047
558.000	123206.4	123206.4	220.7969
559.000	123427.2	123427.2	220.7969
560.000	123648.0	123648.0	220.8125
561.000	123868.8	123868.8	220.7891
562.000	124089.6	124089.6	220.7969
563.000	124310.4	124310.4	220.8125
564.000	124531.2	124531.2	220.7969
565.000	124752.0	124752.0	220.7891
566.000	124972.8	124972.8	220.8125
567.000	125193.6	125193.6	220.7969
568.000	125414.4	125414.4	220.7969
569.000	125635.2	125635.2	220.8047
570.000	125856.0	125856.0	220.7969
571.000	126076.8	126076.8	220.7969
572.000	126297.6	126297.6	220.8047
573.000	126518.4	126518.4	220.7969
574.000	126739.2	126739.2	220.8047
575.000	126960.0	126960.0	220.7969
576.000	127180.8	127180.8	220.7969
577.000	127401.6	127401.6	220.8047
578.000	127622.4	127622.4	220.7969
579.000	127843.2	127843.2	220.7969
580.000	128064.0	128064.0	220.8125
581.000	128284.8	128284.8	220.7891
582.000	128505.6	128505.6	220.7969

583.000	128726.4	128726.4	220.8125
584.000	128947.2	128947.2	220.7969
585.000	129168.0	129168.0	220.7891
586.000	129388.8	129388.8	220.8125
587.000	129609.6	129609.6	220.7969
588.000	129830.4	129830.4	220.7969
589.000	130051.2	130051.2	220.8047
590.000	130272.0	130272.0	220.7969
591.000	130492.8	130492.8	220.8047
592.000	130713.6	130713.6	220.7969
593.000	130934.4	130934.4	220.7969
594.000	131155.2	131155.2	220.8047
595.000	131376.0	131376.0	220.7969
596.000	131596.8	131596.8	220.7969
597.000	131817.6	131817.6	220.8125
598.000	132038.4	132038.4	220.7969
599.000	132259.2	132259.2	220.7969
600.000	132480.0	132480.0	220.7969
601.000	132700.8	132700.8	220.7969
602.000	132921.6	132921.6	220.7969
603.000	133142.4	133142.4	220.8125
604.000	133363.2	133363.2	220.7969
605.000	133584.0	133584.0	220.7969
606.000	133804.8	133804.8	220.7969
607.000	134025.6	134025.6	220.7969
608.000	134246.4	134246.4	220.7969
609.000	134467.2	134467.2	220.8125
610.000	134688.0	134688.0	220.7969
611.000	134908.8	134908.8	220.8125
612.000	135129.6	135129.6	220.7813
613.000	135350.4	135350.4	220.7969
614.000	135571.2	135571.2	220.8125
615.000	135792.0	135792.0	220.7969
616.000	136012.8	136012.8	220.7969
617.000	136233.6	136233.6	220.8125
618.000	136454.4	136454.4	220.7969
619.000	136675.2	136675.2	220.7969
620.000	136896.0	136896.0	220.7969
621.000	137116.8	137116.8	220.7969
622.000	137337.6	137337.6	220.7969
623.000	137558.4	137558.4	220.8125
624.000	137779.2	137779.2	220.7969
625.000	138000.0	138000.0	220.7969
626.000	138220.8	138220.8	220.7969
627.000	138441.6	138441.6	220.7969
628.000	138662.4	138662.4	220.7969
629.000	138883.2	138883.2	220.8125
630.000	139104.0	139104.0	220.7969
631.000	139324.8	139324.8	220.8125
632.000	139545.6	139545.6	220.7813
633.000	139766.4	139766.4	220.7969
634.000	139987.2	139987.2	220.8125
635.000	140208.0	140208.0	220.7969
636.000	140428.8	140428.8	220.7969
637.000	140649.6	140649.6	220.8125
638.000	140870.4	140870.4	220.7969
639.000	141091.2	141091.2	220.7969
640.000	141312.0	141312.0	220.7969
641.000	141532.8	141532.8	220.7969

642.000	141753.6	141753.6	220.7969
643.000	141974.4	141974.4	220.8125
644.000	142195.2	142195.2	220.7969
645.000	142416.0	142416.0	220.7969
646.000	142636.8	142636.8	220.7969
647.000	142857.6	142857.6	220.7969
648.000	143078.4	143078.4	220.8125
649.000	143299.2	143299.2	220.7969
650.000	143520.0	143520.0	220.7969
651.000	143740.8	143740.8	220.8125
652.000	143961.6	143961.6	220.7813
653.000	144182.4	144182.4	220.7969
654.000	144403.2	144403.2	220.8125
655.000	144624.0	144624.0	220.7969
656.000	144844.8	144844.8	220.7969
657.000	145065.6	145065.6	220.8125
658.000	145286.4	145286.4	220.7969
659.000	145507.2	145507.2	220.7969
660.000	145728.0	145728.0	220.7969
661.000	145948.8	145948.8	220.7969
662.000	146169.6	146169.6	220.7969
663.000	146390.4	146390.4	220.8125
664.000	146611.2	146611.2	220.7969
665.000	146832.0	146832.0	220.7969
666.000	147052.8	147052.8	220.7969
667.000	147273.6	147273.6	220.7969
668.000	147494.4	147494.4	220.8125
669.000	147715.2	147715.2	220.7969
670.000	147936.0	147936.0	220.7969
671.000	148156.8	148156.8	220.8125
672.000	148377.6	148377.6	220.7813
673.000	148598.4	148598.4	220.7969
674.000	148819.2	148819.2	220.8125
675.000	149040.0	149040.0	220.7969
676.000	149260.8	149260.8	220.7969
677.000	149481.6	149481.6	220.8125
678.000	149702.4	149702.4	220.7969
679.000	149923.2	149923.2	220.7813
680.000	150144.0	150144.0	220.8125
681.000	150364.8	150364.8	220.7969
682.000	150585.6	150585.6	220.7969
683.000	150806.4	150806.4	220.8125
684.000	151027.2	151027.2	220.7969
685.000	151248.0	151248.0	220.7969
686.000	151468.8	151468.8	220.7969
687.000	151689.6	151689.6	220.7969
688.000	151910.4	151910.4	220.8125
689.000	152131.2	152131.2	220.7969
690.000	152352.0	152352.0	220.7969
691.000	152572.8	152572.8	220.7969
692.000	152793.6	152793.6	220.7969
693.000	153014.4	153014.4	220.7969
694.000	153235.2	153235.2	220.8125
695.000	153456.0	153456.0	220.7969
696.000	153676.8	153676.8	220.7969
697.000	153897.6	153897.6	220.8125
698.000	154118.4	154118.4	220.7969
699.000	154339.2	154339.2	220.7813
700.000	154560.0	154560.0	220.8125

701.000	154780.8	154780.8	220.7969
702.000	155001.6	155001.6	220.7969
703.000	155222.4	155222.4	220.8125
704.000	155443.2	155443.2	220.7969
705.000	155664.0	155664.0	220.7969
706.000	155884.8	155884.8	220.7969
707.000	156105.6	156105.6	220.7969
708.000	156326.4	156326.4	220.8125
709.000	156547.2	156547.2	220.7969
710.000	156768.0	156768.0	220.7969
711.000	156988.8	156988.8	220.7969
712.000	157209.6	157209.6	220.7969
713.000	157430.4	157430.4	220.7969
714.000	157651.2	157651.2	220.8125
715.000	157872.0	157872.0	220.7969
716.000	158092.8	158092.8	220.7969
717.000	158313.6	158313.6	220.8125
718.000	158534.4	158534.4	220.7969
719.000	158755.2	158755.2	220.7813
720.000	158976.0	158976.0	220.8125
721.000	159196.8	159196.8	220.7969
722.000	159417.6	159417.6	220.8125
723.000	159638.4	159638.4	220.7969
724.000	159859.2	159859.2	220.7969
725.000	160080.0	160080.0	220.7969
726.000	160300.8	160300.8	220.7969
727.000	160521.6	160521.6	220.7969
728.000	160742.4	160742.4	220.8125
729.000	160963.2	160963.2	220.7969
730.000	161184.0	161184.0	220.7969
731.000	161404.8	161404.8	220.7969
732.000	161625.6	161625.6	220.7969
733.000	161846.4	161846.4	220.7969
734.000	162067.2	162067.2	220.8125
735.000	162288.0	162288.0	220.7969
736.000	162508.8	162508.8	220.7969
737.000	162729.6	162729.6	220.8125
738.000	162950.4	162950.4	220.7969
739.000	163171.2	163171.2	220.7813
740.000	163392.0	163392.0	220.8125
741.000	163612.8	163612.8	220.7969
742.000	163833.6	163833.6	220.8125
743.000	164054.4	164054.4	220.7969
744.000	164275.2	164275.2	220.7969
745.000	164496.0	164496.0	220.7969
746.000	164716.8	164716.8	220.7969
747.000	164937.6	164937.6	220.7969
748.000	165158.4	165158.4	220.8125
749.000	165379.2	165379.2	220.7969
750.000	165600.0	165600.0	220.7969
751.000	165820.8	165820.8	220.7969
752.000	166041.6	166041.6	220.7969
753.000	166262.4	166262.4	220.7969
754.000	166483.2	166483.2	220.8125
755.000	166704.0	166704.0	220.7969
756.000	166924.8	166924.8	220.7969
757.000	167145.6	167145.6	220.8125
758.000	167366.4	167366.4	220.7813
759.000	167587.2	167587.2	220.7969

760.000	167808.0	167808.0	220.8125
761.000	168028.8	168028.8	220.7969
762.000	168249.6	168249.6	220.8125
763.000	168470.4	168470.4	220.7969
764.000	168691.2	168691.2	220.7969
765.000	168912.0	168912.0	220.7969
766.000	169132.8	169132.8	220.7969
767.000	169353.6	169353.6	220.7969
768.000	169574.4	169574.4	220.8125
769.000	169795.2	169795.2	220.7969
770.000	170016.0	170016.0	220.7969
771.000	170236.8	170236.8	220.7969
772.000	170457.6	170457.6	220.7969
773.000	170678.4	170678.4	220.7969
774.000	170899.2	170899.2	220.8125
775.000	171120.0	171120.0	220.7969
776.000	171340.8	171340.8	220.7969
777.000	171561.6	171561.6	220.8125
778.000	171782.4	171782.4	220.7813
779.000	172003.2	172003.2	220.8125
780.000	172224.0	172224.0	220.7969
781.000	172444.8	172444.8	220.7969
782.000	172665.6	172665.6	220.8125
783.000	172886.4	172886.4	220.7969
784.000	173107.2	173107.2	220.7969
785.000	173328.0	173328.0	220.7969
786.000	173548.8	173548.8	220.7969
787.000	173769.6	173769.6	220.7969
788.000	173990.4	173990.4	220.8125
789.000	174211.2	174211.2	220.7969
790.000	174432.0	174432.0	220.7969
791.000	174652.8	174652.8	220.7969
792.000	174873.6	174873.6	220.7969
793.000	175094.4	175094.4	220.7969
794.000	175315.2	175315.2	220.8125
795.000	175536.0	175536.0	220.7969
796.000	175756.8	175756.8	220.7969
797.000	175977.6	175977.6	220.8125
798.000	176198.4	176198.4	220.7813
799.000	176419.2	176419.2	220.8125
800.000	176640.0	176640.0	220.7969
801.000	176860.8	176860.8	220.7969
802.000	177081.6	177081.6	220.8125
803.000	177302.4	177302.4	220.7969
804.000	177523.2	177523.2	220.7969
805.000	177744.0	177744.0	220.7969
806.000	177964.8	177964.8	220.7969
807.000	178185.6	178185.6	220.7969
808.000	178406.4	178406.4	220.8125
809.000	178627.2	178627.2	220.7969
810.000	178848.0	178848.0	220.7969
811.000	179068.8	179068.8	220.7969
812.000	179289.6	179289.6	220.7969
813.000	179510.4	179510.4	220.7969
814.000	179731.2	179731.2	220.8125
815.000	179952.0	179952.0	220.7969
816.000	180172.8	180172.8	220.8125
817.000	180393.6	180393.6	220.7969
818.000	180614.4	180614.4	220.7813

819.000	180835.2	180835.2	220.8125
820.000	181056.0	181056.0	220.7969
821.000	181276.8	181276.8	220.7969
822.000	181497.6	181497.6	220.8125
823.000	181718.4	181718.4	220.7969
824.000	181939.2	181939.2	220.7969
825.000	182160.0	182160.0	220.7969
826.000	182380.8	182380.8	220.7969
827.000	182601.6	182601.6	220.7969
828.000	182822.4	182822.4	220.8125
829.000	183043.2	183043.2	220.7969
830.000	183264.0	183264.0	220.7969
831.000	183484.8	183484.8	220.7969
832.000	183705.6	183705.6	220.7969
833.000	183926.4	183926.4	220.7969
834.000	184147.2	184147.2	220.8125
835.000	184368.0	184368.0	220.7969
836.000	184588.8	184588.8	220.8125
837.000	184809.6	184809.6	220.7813
838.000	185030.4	185030.4	220.7969
839.000	185251.2	185251.2	220.8125
840.000	185472.0	185472.0	220.7969
841.000	185692.8	185692.8	220.7969
842.000	185913.6	185913.6	220.8125
843.000	186134.4	186134.4	220.7969
844.000	186355.2	186355.2	220.7969
845.000	186576.0	186576.0	220.7969
846.000	186796.8	186796.8	220.7969
847.000	187017.6	187017.6	220.7969
848.000	187238.4	187238.4	220.8125
849.000	187459.2	187459.2	220.7969
850.000	187680.0	187680.0	220.7969
851.000	187900.8	187900.8	220.7969
852.000	188121.6	188121.6	220.7969
853.000	188342.4	188342.4	220.7969
854.000	188563.2	188563.2	220.8125
855.000	188784.0	188784.0	220.7969
856.000	189004.8	189004.8	220.8125
857.000	189225.6	189225.6	220.7813
858.000	189446.4	189446.4	220.7969
859.000	189667.2	189667.2	220.8125
860.000	189888.0	189888.0	220.7969
861.000	190108.8	190108.8	220.7969
862.000	190329.6	190329.6	220.8125
863.000	190550.4	190550.4	220.7969
864.000	190771.2	190771.2	220.7969
865.000	190992.0	190992.0	220.7969
866.000	191212.8	191212.8	220.7969
867.000	191433.6	191433.6	220.7969
868.000	191654.4	191654.4	220.8125
869.000	191875.2	191875.2	220.7969
870.000	192096.0	192096.0	220.7969
871.000	192316.8	192316.8	220.7969
872.000	192537.6	192537.6	220.7969
873.000	192758.4	192758.4	220.8125
874.000	192979.2	192979.2	220.7969
875.000	193200.0	193200.0	220.7969
876.000	193420.8	193420.8	220.8125
877.000	193641.6	193641.6	220.7813

878.000	193862.4	193862.4	220.7969
879.000	194083.2	194083.2	220.8125
880.000	194304.0	194304.0	220.7969
881.000	194524.8	194524.8	220.7969
882.000	194745.6	194745.6	220.8125
883.000	194966.4	194966.4	220.7969
884.000	195187.2	195187.2	220.7969
885.000	195408.0	195408.0	220.7969
886.000	195628.8	195628.8	220.7969
887.000	195849.6	195849.6	220.7969
888.000	196070.4	196070.4	220.8125
889.000	196291.2	196291.2	220.7969
890.000	196512.0	196512.0	220.7969
891.000	196732.8	196732.8	220.7969
892.000	196953.6	196953.6	220.7969
893.000	197174.4	197174.4	220.8125
894.000	197395.2	197395.2	220.7969
895.000	197616.0	197616.0	220.7969
896.000	197836.8	197836.8	220.8125
897.000	198057.6	198057.6	220.7813
898.000	198278.4	198278.4	220.7969
899.000	198499.2	198499.2	220.8125
900.000	198720.0	198720.0	220.7969

SUBCLOUD TRAJECTORY

DOWNWIND DISTANCE (M)	TIME (SEC)	CENTROID HEIGHT (M)	GAUSSIAN CLOUD			PEAK CLOUD	MEAN CLOUD	AIR TEMP.	AIR DENSITY	CENTROID OR CM VELOCITY		CM HEIGHT	EFFECTIVE BUOYANCY RADIUS
			STD. SIGMAX	DEVIATIONS SIGMAY	(M) SIGMAZ	TEMP. (DEG K)	TEMP. (DEG K)	TEMP. (DEG K)	(G/M**3)	VERT. (M/S)	HOR. (M/S)	(M)	(M)
1.00	.58	.00	1.26	1.41	.69	301.82	301.82	301.82	1107.32	.19	1.71	.6	.000
2.84	1.62	.00	1.26	1.70	.93	301.77	301.77	301.71	1107.71	.18	1.78	.7	.000
5.24	2.86	.00	1.26	2.07	1.22	301.67	301.67	301.56	1108.24	.18	1.94	1.0	.000
8.09	4.19	.00	1.26	2.49	1.53	301.55	301.55	301.43	1108.70	.19	2.13	1.2	.000
11.33	5.58	.00	1.26	2.97	1.88	301.43	301.43	301.32	1109.09	.20	2.35	1.5	.000
14.92	6.97	.00	1.26	3.49	2.24	301.33	301.33	301.22	1109.40	.21	2.56	1.8	.000
18.82	8.38	.00	1.26	4.04	2.62	301.23	301.23	301.14	1109.67	.22	2.77	2.1	.000
23.02	9.80	.00	1.26	4.62	3.02	301.15	301.15	301.07	1109.89	.22	2.97	2.4	.000
27.50	11.21	.00	1.26	5.24	3.42	301.08	301.08	301.01	1110.08	.23	3.15	2.7	.000
32.24	12.64	.00	1.26	5.88	3.84	301.02	301.02	300.95	1110.24	.23	3.32	3.1	.000
37.22	14.07	.00	1.26	6.54	4.27	300.96	300.96	300.90	1110.38	.24	3.48	3.4	.000
42.44	15.52	.00	1.26	7.23	4.70	300.91	300.91	300.86	1110.50	.24	3.62	3.8	.000
47.89	16.97	.00	1.26	7.95	5.15	300.86	300.86	300.82	1110.61	.24	3.75	4.1	.000
53.78	18.49	.00	1.26	8.71	5.62	300.82	300.82	300.78	1110.70	.25	3.87	4.5	.000
60.39	20.16	.00	1.26	9.56	6.14	300.78	300.78	300.74	1110.79	.25	3.97	4.9	.000
67.82	21.98	.00	1.26	10.50	6.71	300.75	300.75	300.71	1110.87	.25	4.08	5.4	.000
76.17	23.98	.00	1.26	11.55	7.33	300.71	300.71	300.67	1110.94	.25	4.18	5.8	.000
85.54	26.17	.00	1.26	12.71	8.02	300.67	300.67	300.64	1111.01	.25	4.27	6.4	.000
96.06	28.58	.00	1.26	14.00	8.77	300.64	300.64	300.60	1111.07	.25	4.36	7.0	.000
107.88	31.24	.00	1.26	15.44	9.60	300.60	300.60	300.57	1111.13	.25	4.46	7.7	.000
121.15	34.16	.00	1.26	17.03	10.51	300.57	300.57	300.53	1111.18	.25	4.54	8.4	.000
136.06	37.37	.00	1.26	18.81	11.51	300.53	300.53	300.49	1111.22	.25	4.63	9.2	.000
152.80	40.92	.00	1.26	20.77	12.60	300.49	300.49	300.46	1111.25	.25	4.72	10.1	.000
171.60	44.83	.00	1.26	22.96	13.81	300.46	300.46	300.42	1111.27	.25	4.81	11.0	.000
192.71	49.15	.00	1.26	25.39	15.13	300.42	300.42	300.39	1111.28	.24	4.89	12.1	.000
216.42	53.92	.00	1.26	28.08	16.58	300.39	300.39	300.35	1111.28	.24	4.97	13.2	.000
243.04	59.18	.00	1.26	31.08	18.18	300.35	300.35	300.31	1111.27	.24	5.06	14.5	.000
272.94	65.00	.00	1.26	34.40	19.93	300.31	300.31	300.28	1111.25	.24	5.14	15.9	.000
306.52	71.44	.00	1.26	38.09	21.85	300.28	300.28	300.24	1111.21	.24	5.22	17.4	.000
344.23	78.56	.00	1.26	42.19	23.96	300.24	300.24	300.20	1111.16	.24	5.30	19.1	.000

386.58	86.44	.00	1.26	46.74	26.27	300.20	300.20	300.16	1111.09	.23	5.38	21.0	.000
434.14	95.16	.00	1.26	51.80	28.81	300.16	300.16	300.12	1111.00	.23	5.45	23.0	.000
487.55	104.82	.00	1.26	57.41	31.60	300.12	300.12	300.08	1110.89	.23	5.53	25.2	.000
547.53	115.53	.00	1.26	63.64	34.66	300.08	300.08	300.04	1110.77	.23	5.60	27.7	.000
614.89	127.40	.00	1.26	70.55	38.02	300.04	300.04	300.00	1110.62	.23	5.68	30.3	.000
690.54	140.56	.00	1.26	78.23	41.71	300.00	300.00	299.95	1110.45	.22	5.75	33.3	.000
775.49	155.16	.00	1.26	86.76	45.76	299.95	299.95	299.91	1110.25	.22	5.82	36.5	.000
870.90	171.36	.00	1.26	96.22	50.21	299.90	299.90	299.86	1110.02	.22	5.89	40.1	.000
978.04	189.35	.00	1.26	106.73	55.08	299.86	299.86	299.81	1109.76	.22	5.96	44.0	.000
1098.37	209.33	.00	1.26	118.39	60.44	299.80	299.80	299.75	1109.47	.21	6.02	48.2	.000
1233.50	231.52	.00	1.26	131.34	66.32	299.75	299.75	299.69	1109.14	.21	6.09	52.9	.000
1385.25	256.18	.00	1.26	145.71	72.77	299.69	299.69	299.63	1108.77	.21	6.15	58.1	.000
1555.67	283.60	.00	1.26	161.67	79.85	299.63	299.63	299.57	1108.36	.21	6.22	63.7	.000
1747.06	314.08	.00	1.26	179.38	87.62	299.57	299.57	299.50	1107.90	.20	6.28	69.9	.000
1962.00	347.99	.00	1.26	199.05	96.15	299.50	299.50	299.43	1107.39	.20	6.34	76.7	.000
2203.37	385.71	.00	1.26	220.88	105.51	299.42	299.42	299.35	1106.82	.20	6.40	84.2	.000
2474.45	427.69	.00	1.26	245.12	115.78	299.34	299.34	299.26	1106.20	.20	6.46	92.4	.000
2778.87	474.43	.00	1.26	272.02	127.06	299.26	299.26	299.17	1105.50	.19	6.51	101.4	.000
3120.74	526.46	.00	1.26	301.89	139.44	299.16	299.16	299.07	1104.73	.19	6.57	111.3	.000
3504.68	584.42	.00	1.26	335.04	153.02	299.06	299.06	298.96	1103.88	.19	6.62	122.1	.000
3935.85	648.99	.00	1.26	371.85	167.93	298.96	298.96	298.85	1102.94	.18	6.68	134.0	.000
4420.06	720.93	.00	1.26	412.70	184.30	298.84	298.84	298.72	1101.91	.18	6.73	147.0	.000
4963.84	801.12	.00	1.26	458.06	202.26	298.71	298.71	298.59	1100.77	.18	6.78	161.4	.000
5574.53	890.51	.00	1.26	508.41	221.97	298.57	298.57	298.44	1099.51	.18	6.83	177.1	.000
6260.34	990.19	.00	1.26	564.30	243.60	298.42	298.42	298.27	1098.13	.17	6.88	194.4	.000
7030.53	1101.35	.00	1.26	626.34	267.35	298.26	298.26	298.10	1096.61	.17	6.93	213.3	.000
7895.47	1225.35	.00	1.26	695.21	293.41	298.08	298.08	297.90	1094.94	.17	6.98	234.1	.000
8866.82	1363.69	.00	1.26	771.67	322.01	297.89	297.89	297.69	1093.11	.16	7.02	256.9	.000
9957.67	1518.07	.00	1.26	856.54	353.40	297.67	297.67	297.46	1091.09	.16	7.07	282.0	.000
11182.73	1690.37	.00	1.26	950.75	387.86	297.44	297.44	297.21	1088.88	.16	7.11	309.5	.000

TOTAL TRANSMITTANCE FOR ALL SOURCES IS: .0000E+00

WAVL 1.06

NOTE: THAT THE ABOVE CARD WAS MODIFIED FOR CONSISTENCY TO:

WAVL .1060E+01 .1060E+01 .0000E+00

	BEGINNING	ENDING
WAVENUMBER (CM**-1)	9433.963	9433.963
WAVELENGTH (MICROMETERS)	1.060	1.060
FREQUENCY (GHZ)	283018.875	283018.875

**** EOSAEL WARNING ****

VISIBILITY AND EXTINCTION = 0.0, VISIBILITY CHANGED TO 10.0 KM

VISIBILITY
10.00 KM
RUN NUMBER 2

1

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*****
*                               *
*   COMBIC                       *
*   PHASE 2                       *
*                               *
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COMBIC CLOUD HISTORY ON UNIT 9 OPENED TO: h.vehc-hc

1

METEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS FROM HISTORY FILE

WINDSPEED (10 M) = 5.0 M/S WIND DIRECTION = 202.4 DEG WRT N
 RELATIVE HUMIDITY = 90.0 PERCENT PASQUILL CATEGORY = C (2.60)
 AIR TEMPERATURE = 300.6 DEG K AIR PRESSURE = 963. MB
 SURFACE ROUGHNESS = .1000 M AIR DENSITY = 1110. G/M**3

MASS EXTINCTION COEFFICIENTS FROM HISTORY FILE (M**2/GRAM)

OBSCURANT CODE	WAVELENGTH (MICROMETERS)						
	.4-.7	.7-1.2	1.06	3.-5.	8.-12.	10.6	94 GHZ
1	3.2280	2.3638	2.1094	.4127	.3043	.2792	.0010
2	3.2280	2.3638	2.1094	.4127	.3043	.2792	.0010
3	2.1520	2.1368	2.0302	.2668	.0601	.0750	.0010
4	6.8510	4.5920	3.4970	.2450	.0200	.0180	.0010
5	3.2280	2.3638	2.1094	.4127	.3043	.2792	.0010
6	1.8600	1.6300	1.4000	1.7900	1.6800	1.6800	.0010
7	1.8600	1.6300	1.4000	1.7900	1.6800	1.6800	.0010
8	5.6500	4.0800	3.2500	.2450	.0230	.0270	.0010
9	.3200	.3000	.2900	.2700	.2500	.2500	.0010
10	.3200	.2900	.2600	.2700	.2600	.2400	.0010
11	.0350	.0360	.0370	.0350	.0380	.0360	.0010
12	1.5000	1.4600	1.4200	.7500	.3200	.3000	.0010
13	.0010	.0010	.0010	.0010	.0010	.0010	.0004
14	6.1000	3.7500	2.9400	1.3500	1.0100	1.0000	.0020
15	6.8510	4.5920	1.4300	.0540	.0200	.0180	.0010
16	5.3700	2.9000	2.1000	.0900	.0900	.0700	.0010
17	6.2000	3.5000	2.5000	.2300	.0500	.0480	.0010
18	3.3300	2.7500	2.6600	.2600	.3200	.2300	.0010
19	1.3000	1.7400	1.7000	.0800	.1600	.3800	.0010
20	2.0000	2.0000	2.0000	1.6000	2.0000	.0000	.0000
21	2.0000	2.0000	1.0000	.1000	.4000	.0000	.0000
22	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000
23	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000
24	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000
25	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000
26	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000
27	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000
28	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000
29	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000
30	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000

1

HISTORY FILE CONTAINS INFORMATION ON 2 SOURCES

SOURCE ID	NUMBER OF SUBCLOUDS	XN SCALE FACTOR	FILL WEIGHT	MENU NUMBER	OBSC TYPE	EFFICIENCY PERCENT	YIELD FACTOR	NUMBER OF SUB-MUNITIONS
1	1	1.00	5.40	1.	3.	70.00	5.72	1.00
2	1	1.00	438.10	0.	9.	100.00	1.00	1.00

SOURCE ID	BURN DURATION (SEC)	VEHICLE SPEED (M/S)	DIRECTION DEG	ROUNDS PER SEC	BARRAGE DURATION (SEC)	IMPACT X (M)	REGION Y (M)	SOIL TYPE	HIGH-EXP DOB (M)
1	100.	.0	0.	.0	0.	0.	0.	.0	.00
2	900.	4.0	90.	.0	0.	0.	0.	.0	.00

WIND DIRECTION ALTERED TO 155.0 DEG WRT N

3.13.1

SOURCES ADDED

SOURCE UNIT	ID	XN SCALING	ACTIVE TIME BEGIN	LIMIT END	POSITION (ORIGINAL SYSTEM)			POSITION (ROTATED SYSTEM)			MOVING SOURCE	
					X	Y	Z	X	Y	Z	SPEED	DIRECTION
1	1	4.000	20.00	300.00	90.0	80.0	.0	116.7	-29.9	.0	.00	-359.8
2	2	1.000	20.00	300.00	50.0	218.0	.0	172.4	-142.4	.0	7.60	82.0

2.72.7

NEW OR ALTERED LINES OF SIGHT

ORIGINAL SYSTEM						ROTATED SYSTEM						TIME (SEC)			
OBS NO.	TGT NO.	OBSERVER (M)			TARGET (M)			OBSERVER (M)			TARGET (M)			START	END
		X	Y	Z	X	Y	Z	X	Y	Z	X	Y	Z		

1	1	50.0	130.0	3.0	250.0	150.0	15.0	135.7	31.2	3.0	264.2	-123.4	15.0	20.0	100.0
1	2	50.0	130.0	3.0	220.0	100.0	3.0	135.7	31.2	3.0	205.9	-126.5	3.0	20.0	100.0
1 TOTAL NUMBER															
TIME	OBS	TARG	CL	OF	TRANSMISSION										
(SEC)	NO.	NO.	(G/M**2)	CLOUDS	.4-.7	.7-1.2	1.06	3.-5.	8.-12.	10.6	94	GHZ			
I, NCHAR,	TYP,	TVAL,	RMMDOT,	ROMX,	ROMT =	1 1 L	10.00	47.38	32.77	9.46					
I, NCHAR,	TYP,	TVAL,	RMMDOT,	ROMX,	ROMT =	2 1 L	10.00	11.97	36.59	10.38					
I, NCHAR,	TYP,	TVAL,	RMMDOT,	ROMX,	ROMT =	3 1 L	10.00	29.68	34.68	9.92					
I, ROMFX1,	ROMFX2,	ROMFX3 =	1	.000	.004	.002									
CLCON,	CLCONN=	.002	.000												
30.0	1	2	.002	1	.996	.996	.996	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000				
I, NCHAR,	TYP,	TVAL,	RMMDOT,	ROMX,	ROMT =	1 3 M	15.00	54.17	41.87	11.60					
I, NCHAR,	TYP,	TVAL,	RMMDOT,	ROMX,	ROMT =	2 1 L	15.00	12.72	58.66	15.36					
I, NCHAR,	TYP,	TVAL,	RMMDOT,	ROMX,	ROMT =	3 1 M	15.00	52.96	49.74	13.38					
I, ROMFX1,	ROMFX2,	ROMFX3 =	1	.000	.093	.045									
CLCON,	CLCONN=	.045	.000												
35.0	1	1	.045	1	.907	.908	.912	.988	.997	.997	1.000				
I, NCHAR,	TYP,	TVAL,	RMMDOT,	ROMX,	ROMT =	1 5 M	15.00	55.72	33.73	9.69					
I, NCHAR,	TYP,	TVAL,	RMMDOT,	ROMX,	ROMT =	2 1 L	15.00	12.72	58.66	15.36					
I, NCHAR,	TYP,	TVAL,	RMMDOT,	ROMX,	ROMT =	3 2 M	15.00	53.52	45.27	12.37					
I, ROMFX1,	ROMFX2,	ROMFX3 =	1	.004	.027	1.460									
I, NCHAR,	TYP,	TVAL,	RMMDOT,	ROMX,	ROMT =	4 3 M	15.00	54.17	39.36	11.02					
I, NCHAR,	TYP,	TVAL,	RMMDOT,	ROMX,	ROMT =	5 1 M	15.00	52.96	51.59	13.79					
I, K, ROMFXK=	2	4	.351												
I, K, ROMFXK=	2	5	.784												
I, NCHAR,	TYP,	TVAL,	RMMDOT,	ROMX,	ROMT =	6 4 M	15.00	54.90	36.49	10.35					
I, NCHAR,	TYP,	TVAL,	RMMDOT,	ROMX,	ROMT =	7 3 M	15.00	54.17	42.25	11.69					
I, NCHAR,	TYP,	TVAL,	RMMDOT,	ROMX,	ROMT =	8 1 M	15.00	52.96	48.32	13.07					
I, NCHAR,	TYP,	TVAL,	RMMDOT,	ROMX,	ROMT =	9 1 L	15.00	43.81	54.99	14.55					
I, K, ROMFXK=	3	6	.064												
I, K, ROMFXK=	3	7	.980												
I, K, ROMFXK=	3	8	1.307												
I, K, ROMFXK=	3	9	.269												
CLCON,	CLCONN=	.657	.000												
35.0	1	2	.657	1	.243	.246	.263	.839	.961	.952	.999				
I, NCHAR,	TYP,	TVAL,	RMMDOT,	ROMX,	ROMT =	1 8 M	20.00	58.63	43.00	11.86					
I, NCHAR,	TYP,	TVAL,	RMMDOT,	ROMX,	ROMT =	2 1 L	20.00	12.76	81.89	20.36					
I, NCHAR,	TYP,	TVAL,	RMMDOT,	ROMX,	ROMT =	3 4 M	20.00	54.90	59.45	15.53					
I, ROMFX1,	ROMFX2,	ROMFX3 =	1	.004	.180	.791									
I, NCHAR,	TYP,	TVAL,	RMMDOT,	ROMX,	ROMT =	4 6 M	20.00	56.61	50.71	13.60					
I, NCHAR,	TYP,	TVAL,	RMMDOT,	ROMX,	ROMT =	5 2 M	20.00	53.52	69.77	17.77					
I, K, ROMFXK=	2	4	.127												
I, K, ROMFXK=	2	5	1.342												
I, NCHAR,	TYP,	TVAL,	RMMDOT,	ROMX,	ROMT =	6 7 M	20.00	57.58	46.75	12.71					
I, NCHAR,	TYP,	TVAL,	RMMDOT,	ROMX,	ROMT =	7 5 M	20.00	55.72	54.89	14.53					
I, NCHAR,	TYP,	TVAL,	RMMDOT,	ROMX,	ROMT =	8 3 M	20.00	54.17	64.44	16.62					
I, NCHAR,	TYP,	TVAL,	RMMDOT,	ROMX,	ROMT =	9 0 M	20.00	.00	75.52	19.00					
I, K, ROMFXK=	3	6	.029												
I, K, ROMFXK=	3	7	.372												
I, K, ROMFXK=	3	8	1.203												
I, K, ROMFXK=	3	9	.000												
I, NCHAR,	TYP,	TVAL,	RMMDOT,	ROMX,	ROMT =	10 7 M	20.00	57.58	44.88	12.29					
I, NCHAR,	TYP,	TVAL,	RMMDOT,	ROMX,	ROMT =	11 6 M	20.00	56.61	48.69	13.15					

I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 12 5 M	20.00	55.72	52.74	14.05
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 13 4 M	20.00	54.90	57.17	15.03
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 14 3 M	20.00	54.17	61.89	16.06
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 15 2 M	20.00	53.52	67.00	17.17
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 16 1 M	20.00	52.96	72.64	18.39
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 17 1 L	20.00	39.10	78.66	19.67
I, K, ROMFXK= 4 10 .012				
I, K, ROMFXK= 4 11 .062				
I, K, ROMFXK= 4 12 .226				
I, K, ROMFXK= 4 13 .566				
I, K, ROMFXK= 4 14 1.002				
I, K, ROMFXK= 4 15 1.317				
I, K, ROMFXK= 4 16 1.277				
I, K, ROMFXK= 4 17 .711				
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 113 M	20.00	266.36	14.26	6.72
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 213 M	20.00	266.36	14.76	6.91
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 313 M	20.00	266.36	14.51	6.81
I, ROMFX1, ROMFX2, ROMFX3 = 1 .666 .469 .580				
CLCON, CLCONN= .576 .000				
40.0 1 1 1.183 2 .225 .230 .246 .728 .835 .827 .999				
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 110 M	20.00	60.92	34.32	9.83
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 2 2 M	20.00	53.52	67.41	17.26
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 3 6 M	20.00	56.61	48.95	13.21
I, ROMFX1, ROMFX2, ROMFX3 = 1 .011 .000 1.583				
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 4 8 M	20.00	58.63	41.39	11.49
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 5 4 M	20.00	54.90	57.50	15.10
I, K, ROMFXK= 2 4 1.001				
I, K, ROMFXK= 2 5 .159				
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 6 9 M	20.00	59.74	37.79	10.66
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 7 7 M	20.00	57.58	45.11	12.34
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 8 5 M	20.00	55.72	53.02	14.11
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 9 3 M	20.00	54.17	62.28	16.15
I, K, ROMFXK= 3 6 .192				
I, K, ROMFXK= 3 7 1.872				
I, K, ROMFXK= 3 8 .710				
I, K, ROMFXK= 3 9 .020				
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 10 9 M	20.00	59.74	36.04	10.25
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 11 8 M	20.00	58.63	39.59	11.08
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 12 8 M	20.00	58.63	43.23	11.91
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 13 7 M	20.00	57.58	46.99	12.77
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 14 6 M	20.00	56.61	50.99	13.66
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 15 5 M	20.00	55.72	55.22	14.60
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 16 4 M	20.00	54.90	59.79	15.60
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 17 3 M	20.00	54.17	64.84	16.71
I, K, ROMFXK= 4 10 .057				
I, K, ROMFXK= 4 11 .505				
I, K, ROMFXK= 4 12 1.514				
I, K, ROMFXK= 4 13 1.905				
I, K, ROMFXK= 4 14 1.149				
I, K, ROMFXK= 4 15 .362				
I, K, ROMFXK= 4 16 .062				
I, K, ROMFXK= 4 17 .006				
CLCON, CLCONN= .694 .000				

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I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 117 M      20.00 266.36   3.82   2.12
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 216 M      20.00 266.36   6.71   3.54
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 317 M      20.00 266.36   5.15   2.81
I, ROMFX1, ROMFX2, ROMFX3 = 1 .791 2.698 3.525
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 417 M      20.00 266.36   4.49   2.47
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 516 M      20.00 266.36   5.92   3.18
I, K, ROMFXK= 2 4 2.156
I, K, ROMFXK= 2 5 3.538
CLCON, CLCONN= 2.766 .000
  40.0 1 2 3.460 2 .093 .099 .110 .394 .480 .475 .997
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 112 M      25.00 63.47 43.76 12.03
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 2 1 L      25.00 13.29 105.73 25.34
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 3 7 M      25.00 57.58 68.08 17.41
I, ROMFX1, ROMFX2, ROMFX3 = 1 .010 .015 1.953
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 410 M      25.00 60.92 54.68 14.48
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 5 4 M      25.00 54.90 84.83 20.98
I, K, ROMFXK= 2 4 .525
I, K, ROMFXK= 2 5 .831
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 611 M      25.00 62.17 49.00 13.22
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 7 9 M      25.00 59.74 61.01 15.87
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 8 5 M      25.00 55.72 75.98 19.10
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 9 1 M      25.00 52.96 94.71 23.05
I, K, ROMFXK= 3 6 .104
I, K, ROMFXK= 3 7 1.380
I, K, ROMFXK= 3 8 1.624
I, K, ROMFXK= 3 9 .271
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 1012 M     25.00 63.47 46.34 12.62
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 1111 M     25.00 62.17 51.79 13.84
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 12 9 M     25.00 59.74 57.81 15.17
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 13 8 M     25.00 58.63 64.53 16.64
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 14 6 M     25.00 56.61 72.03 18.25
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 15 4 M     25.00 54.90 80.39 20.04
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 16 2 M     25.00 53.52 89.72 22.01
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 17 0 M     25.00 .00 100.14 24.18
I, K, ROMFXK= 4 10 .036
I, K, ROMFXK= 4 11 .260
I, K, ROMFXK= 4 12 .928
I, K, ROMFXK= 4 13 1.784
I, K, ROMFXK= 4 14 1.896
I, K, ROMFXK= 4 15 1.204
I, K, ROMFXK= 4 16 .487
I, K, ROMFXK= 4 17 .000
CLCON, CLCONN= .828 .000
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 114 M     25.00 282.78 24.52 10.27
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 213 M     25.00 282.78 27.65 11.26
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 314 M     25.00 282.78 26.08 10.76
I, ROMFX1, ROMFX2, ROMFX3 = 1 1.958 2.758 5.686
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 414 M     25.00 282.78 25.30 10.52
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 513 M     25.00 282.78 26.86 11.01
I, K, ROMFXK= 2 4 4.262
I, K, ROMFXK= 2 5 4.931
CLCON, CLCONN= 4.394 .000
  45.0 1 1 5.222 2 .041 .046 .052 .245 .317 .313 .995

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I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 115 M	25.00	67.71	34.70	9.92
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 2 7 M	25.00	57.58	66.21	17.00
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 311 M	25.00	62.17	48.70	13.15
I, ROMFX1, ROMFX2, ROMFX3 = 1 .016 .000	1.636			
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 413 M	25.00	64.83	41.48	11.51
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 510 M	25.00	60.92	56.83	14.95
I, K, ROMFXK= 2 4 1.030				
I, K, ROMFXK= 2 5 .208				
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 614 M	25.00	66.25	38.03	10.72
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 712 M	25.00	63.47	45.04	12.32
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 810 M	25.00	60.92	52.60	14.02
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 9 9 M	25.00	59.74	61.30	15.94
I, K, ROMFXK= 3 6 .223				
I, K, ROMFXK= 3 7 1.871				
I, K, ROMFXK= 3 8 .798				
I, K, ROMFXK= 3 9 .032				
CLCON, CLCONN= .731 .000				
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 118 M	25.00	282.78	13.17	6.29
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 216 M	25.00	282.78	18.30	8.19
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 317 M	25.00	282.78	15.66	7.24
I, ROMFX1, ROMFX2, ROMFX3 = 1 6.489 6.014	13.749			
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 418 M	25.00	282.78	14.38	6.77
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 517 M	25.00	282.78	16.98	7.72
I, K, ROMFXK= 2 4 12.616				
I, K, ROMFXK= 2 5 10.663				
CLCON, CLCONN= 11.083 .000				
45.0 1 2 11.814 2 .006 .008 .009 .041 .060 .059 .988				
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 117 M	30.00	70.78	44.31	12.16
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 2 1 L	30.00	12.79	130.28	30.36
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 310 M	30.00	60.92	75.98	19.10
I, ROMFX1, ROMFX2, ROMFX3 = 1 .017 .000	2.161			
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 414 M	30.00	66.25	58.14	15.24
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 5 5 M	30.00	55.72	99.55	24.06
I, K, ROMFXK= 2 4 1.301				
I, K, ROMFXK= 2 5 .188				
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 616 M	30.00	69.22	50.84	13.63
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 712 M	30.00	63.47	66.48	17.06
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 8 8 M	30.00	58.63	86.97	21.43
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 9 2 M	30.00	53.52	113.90	27.02
I, K, ROMFXK= 3 6 .258				
I, K, ROMFXK= 3 7 2.545				
I, K, ROMFXK= 3 8 .870				
I, K, ROMFXK= 3 9 .025				
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 1017 M	30.00	70.78	47.46	12.87
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 1115 M	30.00	67.71	54.31	14.40
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 1213 M	30.00	64.83	62.17	16.12
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 1311 M	30.00	62.17	71.14	18.07
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 14 9 M	30.00	59.74	81.38	20.25
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 15 7 M	30.00	57.58	93.07	22.71
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 16 4 M	30.00	54.90	106.39	25.48
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 17 1 M	30.00	52.96	121.64	28.61
I, K, ROMFXK= 4 10 .077				
I, K, ROMFXK= 4 11 .643				

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I, K, ROMFXK= 4 12 2.019
I, K, ROMFXK= 4 13 2.565
I, K, ROMFXK= 4 14 1.482
I, K, ROMFXK= 4 15 .439
I, K, ROMFXK= 4 16 .074
I, K, ROMFXK= 4 17 .008
CLCON, CLCONN= .915 .000
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 115 M 30.00 295.78 37.17 14.06
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 214 M 30.00 295.78 41.35 15.22
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 315 M 30.00 295.78 39.26 14.64
I, ROMFX1, ROMFX2, ROMFX3 = 1 2.054 2.629 6.073
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 415 M 30.00 295.78 38.21 14.35
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 515 M 30.00 295.78 40.31 14.93
I, K, ROMFXK= 2 4 4.558
I, K, ROMFXK= 2 5 4.962
CLCON, CLCONN= 4.558 .000
50.0 1 1 5.473 2 .032 .036 .042 .229 .303 .299 .995
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 120 M 30.00 75.68 34.97 9.99
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 213 M 30.00 64.83 65.38 16.82
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 316 M 30.00 69.22 48.54 13.11
I, ROMFX1, ROMFX2, ROMFX3 = 1 .021 .000 1.699
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 418 M 30.00 72.38 41.55 11.53
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 515 M 30.00 67.71 56.36 14.85
I, K, ROMFXK= 2 4 1.064
I, K, ROMFXK= 2 5 .253
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 619 M 30.00 74.01 38.21 10.76
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 717 M 30.00 70.78 45.00 12.31
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 816 M 30.00 69.22 52.31 13.95
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 914 M 30.00 66.25 60.62 15.79
I, K, ROMFXK= 3 6 .249
I, K, ROMFXK= 3 7 1.898
I, K, ROMFXK= 3 8 .889
I, K, ROMFXK= 3 9 .044
CLCON, CLCONN= .769 .000
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 120 M 30.00 295.78 23.15 9.84
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 217 M 30.00 295.78 30.65 12.16
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 319 M 30.00 295.78 26.81 11.00
I, ROMFX1, ROMFX2, ROMFX3 = 1 6.175 4.894 14.126
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 419 M 30.00 295.78 24.98 10.42
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 518 M 30.00 295.78 28.71 11.58
I, K, ROMFXK= 2 4 12.490
I, K, ROMFXK= 2 5 9.691
CLCON, CLCONN= 10.631 .000
50.0 1 2 11.400 2 .006 .008 .010 .046 .067 .066 .989
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 122 M 35.00 79.10 44.72 12.25
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 2 3 M 35.00 54.17 137.50 31.82
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 315 M 35.00 67.71 78.54 19.65
I, ROMFX1, ROMFX2, ROMFX3 = 1 .024 .000 2.127
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 419 M 35.00 74.01 59.31 15.50
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 510 M 35.00 60.92 103.98 24.98
I, K, ROMFXK= 2 4 1.749
I, K, ROMFXK= 2 5 .119
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 621 M 35.00 77.38 51.58 13.79
    
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I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT =	717 M	35.00	70.78	68.19	17.43
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT =	812 M	35.00	63.47	90.39	22.15
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT =	9 6 M	35.00	56.61	119.53	28.18
I, K, ROMFXK=	3 6	.368			
I, K, ROMFXK=	3 7	2.997			
I, K, ROMFXK=	3 8	.683			
I, K, ROMFXK=	3 9	.012			
CLCON, CLCONN=	1.014	.000			
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT =	117 M	35.00	306.40	50.46	17.63
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT =	216 M	35.00	306.40	55.75	18.99
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT =	316 M	35.00	306.40	53.00	18.29
I, ROMFX1, ROMFX2, ROMFX3 =	1	1.834	2.149	6.086	
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT =	417 M	35.00	306.40	51.73	17.96
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT =	516 M	35.00	306.40	54.32	18.63
I, K, ROMFXK=	2 4	4.454			
I, K, ROMFXK=	2 5	4.741			
CLCON, CLCONN=	4.391	.000			
55.0	1	1	5.404	2	.028 .031 .036 .233 .314 .309 .995
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT =	124 M	35.00	82.63	35.18	10.04
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT =	218 M	35.00	72.38	64.76	16.69
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT =	321 M	35.00	77.38	48.41	13.09
I, ROMFX1, ROMFX2, ROMFX3 =	1	.026	.006	1.763	
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT =	423 M	35.00	80.85	41.60	11.54
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT =	520 M	35.00	75.68	56.02	14.78
I, K, ROMFXK=	2 4	1.096			
I, K, ROMFXK=	2 5	.296			
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT =	624 M	35.00	82.63	38.34	10.79
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT =	722 M	35.00	79.10	44.97	12.31
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT =	821 M	35.00	77.38	52.09	13.91
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT =	919 M	35.00	74.01	60.15	15.69
I, K, ROMFXK=	3 6	.271			
I, K, ROMFXK=	3 7	1.932			
I, K, ROMFXK=	3 8	.964			
I, K, ROMFXK=	3 9	.058			
CLCON, CLCONN=	.805	.000			
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT =	122 M	35.00	306.40	33.42	12.98
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT =	219 M	35.00	306.40	43.74	15.86
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT =	320 M	35.00	306.40	38.46	14.42
I, ROMFX1, ROMFX2, ROMFX3 =	1	4.946	3.634	12.522	
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT =	421 M	35.00	306.40	35.92	13.70
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT =	519 M	35.00	306.40	41.08	15.14
I, K, ROMFXK=	2 4	11.282			
I, K, ROMFXK=	2 5	8.468			
CLCON, CLCONN=	9.359	.000			
55.0	1	2	10.165	2	.009 .011 .013 .064 .092 .091 .990
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT =	127 M	40.00	88.04	45.06	12.33
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT =	2 8 M	40.00	58.63	134.84	31.28
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT =	320 M	40.00	75.68	78.04	19.54
I, ROMFX1, ROMFX2, ROMFX3 =	1	.030	.000	2.371	
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT =	424 M	40.00	82.63	59.34	15.51
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT =	515 M	40.00	67.71	102.67	24.71
I, K, ROMFXK=	2 4	1.869			
I, K, ROMFXK=	2 5	.154			

I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 626 M	40.00	86.22	51.78	13.84
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 722 M	40.00	79.10	67.99	17.39
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 818 M	40.00	72.38	89.53	21.97
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 912 M	40.00	63.47	117.68	27.80
I, K, ROMFXK= 3 6 .410				
I, K, ROMFXK= 3 7 3.208				
I, K, ROMFXK= 3 8 .832				
I, K, ROMFXK= 3 9 .017				
CLCON, CLCONN= 1.116 .000				
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 118 M	40.00	315.30	64.21	21.09
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 217 M	40.00	315.30	70.50	22.62
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 318 M	40.00	315.30	67.21	21.83
I, ROMFX1, ROMFX2, ROMFX3 = 1 1.619 1.798 5.721				
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 418 M	40.00	315.30	65.71	21.46
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 517 M	40.00	315.30	68.82	22.22
I, K, ROMFXK= 2 4 4.134				
I, K, ROMFXK= 2 5 4.308				
CLCON, CLCONN= 4.030 .000				
60.0 1 1 5.146 2 .025 .028 .032 .250 .341 .336 .995				
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 129 M	40.00	91.69	35.35	10.08
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 223 M	40.00	80.85	64.27	16.58
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 326 M	40.00	86.22	48.32	13.06
I, ROMFX1, ROMFX2, ROMFX3 = 1 .031 .008 1.819				
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 428 M	40.00	89.86	41.65	11.55
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 525 M	40.00	84.42	55.75	14.72
I, K, ROMFXK= 2 4 1.124				
I, K, ROMFXK= 2 5 .336				
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 629 M	40.00	91.69	38.45	10.81
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 727 M	40.00	88.04	44.95	12.30
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 826 M	40.00	86.22	51.92	13.87
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 924 M	40.00	82.63	59.80	15.61
I, K, ROMFXK= 3 6 .289				
I, K, ROMFXK= 3 7 1.963				
I, K, ROMFXK= 3 8 1.030				
I, K, ROMFXK= 3 9 .070				
CLCON, CLCONN= .837 .000				
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 123 M	40.00	315.30	47.23	16.79
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 220 M	40.00	315.30	57.16	19.35
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 321 M	40.00	315.30	51.99	18.03
I, ROMFX1, ROMFX2, ROMFX3 = 1 6.896 2.268 7.288				
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 422 M	40.00	315.30	49.58	17.41
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 521 M	40.00	315.30	54.46	18.67
I, K, ROMFXK= 2 4 8.239				
I, K, ROMFXK= 2 5 4.664				
CLCON, CLCONN= 6.272 .000				
60.0 1 2 7.110 2 .022 .025 .030 .147 .198 .196 .993				
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 132 M	45.00	97.18	45.34	12.39
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 214 M	45.00	66.25	132.82	30.87
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 325 M	45.00	84.42	77.65	19.46
I, ROMFX1, ROMFX2, ROMFX3 = 1 .036 .000 2.625				
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 429 M	45.00	91.69	59.37	15.51
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 520 M	45.00	75.68	101.62	24.49
I, K, ROMFXK= 2 4 1.991				

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I,K,ROMFXK= 2 5 .193
I, NCHAR, TYP,TVAL,RMMDOT,ROMX,ROMT = 631 M 45.00 95.36 51.95 13.87
I, NCHAR, TYP,TVAL,RMMDOT,ROMX,ROMT = 727 M 45.00 88.04 67.84 17.36
I, NCHAR, TYP,TVAL,RMMDOT,ROMX,ROMT = 823 M 45.00 80.85 88.84 21.82
I, NCHAR, TYP,TVAL,RMMDOT,ROMX,ROMT = 917 M 45.00 70.78 116.19 27.49
I,K,ROMFXK= 3 6 .451
I,K,ROMFXK= 3 7 3.429
I,K,ROMFXK= 3 8 .975
I,K,ROMFXK= 3 9 .023
CLCON,CLCONN= 1.220 .000
I, NCHAR, TYP,TVAL,RMMDOT,ROMX,ROMT = 120 M 45.00 322.87 78.76 24.58
I, NCHAR, TYP,TVAL,RMMDOT,ROMX,ROMT = 218 M 45.00 322.87 85.45 26.15
I, NCHAR, TYP,TVAL,RMMDOT,ROMX,ROMT = 319 M 45.00 322.87 82.11 25.37
I,ROMFX1, ROMFX2, ROMFX3 = 1 1.786 1.564 4.944
I, NCHAR, TYP,TVAL,RMMDOT,ROMX,ROMT = 420 M 45.00 322.87 80.43 24.98
I, NCHAR, TYP,TVAL,RMMDOT,ROMX,ROMT = 519 M 45.00 322.87 83.78 25.76
I,K,ROMFXK= 2 4 4.009
I,K,ROMFXK= 2 5 3.550
CLCON,CLCONN= 3.607 .000
65.0 1 1 4.827 2 .023 .025 .030 .273 .377 .370 .995
I, NCHAR, TYP,TVAL,RMMDOT,ROMX,ROMT = 134 M 45.00 100.81 35.48 10.11
I, NCHAR, TYP,TVAL,RMMDOT,ROMX,ROMT = 228 M 45.00 89.86 63.87 16.49
I, NCHAR, TYP,TVAL,RMMDOT,ROMX,ROMT = 331 M 45.00 95.36 48.24 13.05
I,ROMFX1, ROMFX2, ROMFX3 = 1 .035 .011 1.865
I, NCHAR, TYP,TVAL,RMMDOT,ROMX,ROMT = 433 M 45.00 99.00 41.69 11.56
I, NCHAR, TYP,TVAL,RMMDOT,ROMX,ROMT = 530 M 45.00 93.53 55.53 14.67
I,K,ROMFXK= 2 4 1.144
I,K,ROMFXK= 2 5 .373
I, NCHAR, TYP,TVAL,RMMDOT,ROMX,ROMT = 634 M 45.00 100.81 38.54 10.84
I, NCHAR, TYP,TVAL,RMMDOT,ROMX,ROMT = 732 M 45.00 97.18 44.93 12.30
I, NCHAR, TYP,TVAL,RMMDOT,ROMX,ROMT = 831 M 45.00 95.36 51.79 13.84
I, NCHAR, TYP,TVAL,RMMDOT,ROMX,ROMT = 929 M 45.00 91.69 59.51 15.54
I,K,ROMFXK= 3 6 .305
I,K,ROMFXK= 3 7 1.986
I,K,ROMFXK= 3 8 1.087
I,K,ROMFXK= 3 9 .082
CLCON,CLCONN= .864 .000
I, NCHAR, TYP,TVAL,RMMDOT,ROMX,ROMT = 124 M 45.00 322.87 62.69 20.72
I, NCHAR, TYP,TVAL,RMMDOT,ROMX,ROMT = 222 M 45.00 322.87 70.81 22.69
I, NCHAR, TYP,TVAL,RMMDOT,ROMX,ROMT = 323 M 45.00 322.87 66.58 21.68
I,ROMFX1, ROMFX2, ROMFX3 = 1 4.818 1.222 3.244
CLCON,CLCONN= 3.169 .000
65.0 1 2 4.033 2 .056 .061 .069 .338 .430 .424 .996
I, NCHAR, TYP,TVAL,RMMDOT,ROMX,ROMT = 137 M 50.00 106.14 45.58 12.45
I, NCHAR, TYP,TVAL,RMMDOT,ROMX,ROMT = 219 M 50.00 74.01 131.14 30.53
I, NCHAR, TYP,TVAL,RMMDOT,ROMX,ROMT = 330 M 50.00 93.53 77.32 19.39
I,ROMFX1, ROMFX2, ROMFX3 = 1 .041 .000 2.876
I, NCHAR, TYP,TVAL,RMMDOT,ROMX,ROMT = 434 M 50.00 100.81 59.40 15.52
I, NCHAR, TYP,TVAL,RMMDOT,ROMX,ROMT = 525 M 50.00 84.42 100.75 24.31
I,K,ROMFXK= 2 4 2.107
I,K,ROMFXK= 2 5 .237
I, NCHAR, TYP,TVAL,RMMDOT,ROMX,ROMT = 636 M 50.00 104.38 52.09 13.91
I, NCHAR, TYP,TVAL,RMMDOT,ROMX,ROMT = 732 M 50.00 97.18 67.72 17.33

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I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 828 M      50.00  89.86  88.27  21.71
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 922 M      50.00  79.10 114.96  27.24
I, K, ROMFXK= 3 6 .489
I, K, ROMFXK= 3 7 3.698
I, K, ROMFXK= 3 8 1.122
I, K, ROMFXK= 3 9 .031
CLCON, CLCONN= 1.333 .000
    70.0 1 1 2.962 2 .034 .036 .042 .451 .614 .602 .997
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 139 M      50.00 109.58 35.60 10.14
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 233 M      50.00  99.00 63.54 16.42
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 336 M      50.00 104.38 48.18 13.03
I, ROMFX1, ROMFX2, ROMFX3 = 1 .039 .013 1.899
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 438 M      50.00 107.87 41.72 11.57
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 535 M      50.00 102.61 55.34 14.63
I, K, ROMFXK= 2 4 1.157
I, K, ROMFXK= 2 5 .405
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 639 M      50.00 109.58 38.62 10.85
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 737 M      50.00 106.14 44.92 12.30
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 836 M      50.00 104.38 51.67 13.81
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 934 M      50.00 100.81 59.27 15.49
I, K, ROMFXK= 3 6 .317
I, K, ROMFXK= 3 7 1.999
I, K, ROMFXK= 3 8 1.135
I, K, ROMFXK= 3 9 .093
CLCON, CLCONN= .885 .000
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 125 M      50.00 329.51 78.40 24.50
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 224 M      50.00 329.51 84.60 25.95
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 324 M      50.00 329.51 81.50 25.23
I, ROMFX1, ROMFX2, ROMFX3 = 1 2.205 .683 1.360
CLCON, CLCONN= 1.388 .000
    70.0 1 2 2.273 2 .096 .100 .111 .543 .670 .661 .998
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 142 M      55.00 114.50 45.86 12.51
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 224 M      55.00  82.63 129.21 30.14
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 335 M      55.00 102.61 76.96 19.31
I, ROMFX1, ROMFX2, ROMFX3 = 1 .048 .000 3.114
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 439 M      55.00 109.58 59.44 15.53
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 530 M      55.00  93.53 99.76 24.10
I, K, ROMFXK= 2 4 2.202
I, K, ROMFXK= 2 5 .292
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 641 M      55.00 112.89 52.26 13.94
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 737 M      55.00 106.14 67.60 17.30
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 833 M      55.00  99.00 87.63 21.57
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 928 M      55.00  89.86 113.54 26.95
I, K, ROMFXK= 3 6 .528
I, K, ROMFXK= 3 7 3.877
I, K, ROMFXK= 3 8 1.285
I, K, ROMFXK= 3 9 .042
CLCON, CLCONN= 1.431 .000
    75.0 1 1 2.570 2 .032 .033 .039 .502 .690 .676 .997
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 144 M      55.00 117.58 35.74 10.17
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 238 M      55.00 107.87 63.15 16.34
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 341 M      55.00 112.89 48.10 13.02
I, ROMFX1, ROMFX2, ROMFX3 = 1 .043 .016 1.916
    
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I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 443 M	55.00	116.06	41.76	11.58
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 540 M	55.00	111.25	55.13	14.58
I, K, ROMFXK= 2 4 1.163				
I, K, ROMFXK= 2 5 .439				
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 644 M	55.00	117.58	38.71	10.87
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 742 M	55.00	114.50	44.91	12.29
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 841 M	55.00	112.89	51.54	13.78
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 939 M	55.00	109.58	58.99	15.43
I, K, ROMFXK= 3 6 .329				
I, K, ROMFXK= 3 7 1.994				
I, K, ROMFXK= 3 8 1.175				
I, K, ROMFXK= 3 9 .106				
CLCON, CLCONN= .900 .000				
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 126 M	55.00	336.80	94.71	28.27
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 225 M	55.00	336.80	99.14	29.27
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 326 M	55.00	336.80	96.84	28.76
I, ROMFX1, ROMFX2, ROMFX3 = 1 .819 .330 .544				
CLCON, CLCONN= .554 .000				
75.0 1 2 1.454 2 .121 .124 .137 .677 .825 .814 .999				
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 147 M	60.00	121.86	46.04	12.55
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 230 M	60.00	93.53	128.03	29.90
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 340 M	60.00	111.25	76.74	19.26
I, ROMFX1, ROMFX2, ROMFX3 = 1 .053 .000 3.329				
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 444 M	60.00	117.58	59.47	15.54
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 536 M	60.00	104.38	99.15	23.98
I, K, ROMFXK= 2 4 2.291				
I, K, ROMFXK= 2 5 .347				
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 646 M	60.00	120.49	52.37	13.97
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 742 M	60.00	114.50	67.53	17.29
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 838 M	60.00	107.87	87.23	21.49
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 933 M	60.00	99.00	112.68	26.77
I, K, ROMFXK= 3 6 .558				
I, K, ROMFXK= 3 7 4.052				
I, K, ROMFXK= 3 8 1.426				
I, K, ROMFXK= 3 9 .052				
CLCON, CLCONN= 1.521 .000				
80.0 1 1 2.010 2 .032 .033 .040 .584 .808 .790 .998				
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 149 M	60.00	124.43	35.82	10.19
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 243 M	60.00	116.06	62.91	16.29
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 346 M	60.00	120.49	48.06	13.01
I, ROMFX1, ROMFX2, ROMFX3 = 1 .046 .018 1.928				
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 448 M	60.00	123.18	41.78	11.58
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 545 M	60.00	119.06	55.00	14.55
I, K, ROMFXK= 2 4 1.166				
I, K, ROMFXK= 2 5 .463				
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 649 M	60.00	124.43	38.77	10.89
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 747 M	60.00	121.86	44.90	12.29
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 846 M	60.00	120.49	51.46	13.77
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 944 M	60.00	117.58	58.82	15.39
I, K, ROMFXK= 3 6 .336				
I, K, ROMFXK= 3 7 1.992				
I, K, ROMFXK= 3 8 1.204				
I, K, ROMFXK= 3 9 .116				

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CLCON,CLCONN= .911 .000
I, NCHAR, TYP,TVAL,RMMDOT,ROMX,ROMT = 128 M 60.00 341.82 110.95 31.91
I, NCHAR, TYP,TVAL,RMMDOT,ROMX,ROMT = 227 M 60.00 341.82 113.39 32.45
I, NCHAR, TYP,TVAL,RMMDOT,ROMX,ROMT = 327 M 60.00 341.82 112.17 32.18
I,ROMFX1, ROMFX2, ROMFX3 = 1 .226 .138 .178
CLCON,CLCONN= .179 .000
80.0 1 2 1.090 2 .133 .135 .149 .747 .905 .893 .999
I, NCHAR, TYP,TVAL,RMMDOT,ROMX,ROMT = 152 M 65.00 127.82 46.19 12.58
I, NCHAR, TYP,TVAL,RMMDOT,ROMX,ROMT = 235 M 65.00 102.61 127.00 29.69
I, NCHAR, TYP,TVAL,RMMDOT,ROMX,ROMT = 345 M 65.00 119.06 76.55 19.22
I,ROMFX1, ROMFX2, ROMFX3 = 1 .058 .007 3.515
I, NCHAR, TYP,TVAL,RMMDOT,ROMX,ROMT = 449 M 65.00 124.43 59.50 15.54
I, NCHAR, TYP,TVAL,RMMDOT,ROMX,ROMT = 541 M 65.00 112.89 98.62 23.87
I,K,ROMFXK= 2 4 2.360
I,K,ROMFXK= 2 5 .395
I, NCHAR, TYP,TVAL,RMMDOT,ROMX,ROMT = 651 M 65.00 126.76 52.46 13.99
I, NCHAR, TYP,TVAL,RMMDOT,ROMX,ROMT = 747 M 65.00 121.86 67.47 17.28
I, NCHAR, TYP,TVAL,RMMDOT,ROMX,ROMT = 843 M 65.00 116.06 86.89 21.41
I, NCHAR, TYP,TVAL,RMMDOT,ROMX,ROMT = 938 M 65.00 107.87 111.92 26.62
I,K,ROMFXK= 3 6 .583
I,K,ROMFXK= 3 7 4.193
I,K,ROMFXK= 3 8 1.557
I,K,ROMFXK= 3 9 .062
CLCON,CLCONN= 1.599 .000
85.0 1 1 1.741 2 .031 .031 .037 .628 .876 .856 .998
I, NCHAR, TYP,TVAL,RMMDOT,ROMX,ROMT = 154 M 65.00 129.72 35.90 10.21
I, NCHAR, TYP,TVAL,RMMDOT,ROMX,ROMT = 248 M 65.00 123.18 62.70 16.24
I, NCHAR, TYP,TVAL,RMMDOT,ROMX,ROMT = 352 M 65.00 127.82 48.02 13.00
I,ROMFX1, ROMFX2, ROMFX3 = 1 .049 .021 1.936
I, NCHAR, TYP,TVAL,RMMDOT,ROMX,ROMT = 453 M 65.00 128.81 41.81 11.59
I, NCHAR, TYP,TVAL,RMMDOT,ROMX,ROMT = 550 M 65.00 125.63 54.88 14.53
I,K,ROMFXK= 2 4 1.166
I,K,ROMFXK= 2 5 .483
I, NCHAR, TYP,TVAL,RMMDOT,ROMX,ROMT = 654 M 65.00 129.72 38.82 10.90
I, NCHAR, TYP,TVAL,RMMDOT,ROMX,ROMT = 752 M 65.00 127.82 44.89 12.29
I, NCHAR, TYP,TVAL,RMMDOT,ROMX,ROMT = 851 M 65.00 126.76 51.39 13.75
I, NCHAR, TYP,TVAL,RMMDOT,ROMX,ROMT = 949 M 65.00 124.43 58.67 15.36
I,K,ROMFXK= 3 6 .342
I,K,ROMFXK= 3 7 1.984
I,K,ROMFXK= 3 8 1.225
I,K,ROMFXK= 3 9 .124
CLCON,CLCONN= .916 .000
I, NCHAR, TYP,TVAL,RMMDOT,ROMX,ROMT = 129 U 65.00 335.51 127.36 35.50
I, NCHAR, TYP,TVAL,RMMDOT,ROMX,ROMT = 229 U 65.00 340.99 127.74 35.58
I, NCHAR, TYP,TVAL,RMMDOT,ROMX,ROMT = 329 U 65.00 338.49 127.55 35.54
I,ROMFX1, ROMFX2, ROMFX3 = 1 .018 .017 .017
CLCON,CLCONN= .017 .000
85.0 1 2 .935 2 .138 .140 .154 .779 .942 .930 .999
I, NCHAR, TYP,TVAL,RMMDOT,ROMX,ROMT = 157 M 70.00 131.98 46.33 12.62
I, NCHAR, TYP,TVAL,RMMDOT,ROMX,ROMT = 240 M 70.00 111.25 126.07 29.50
I, NCHAR, TYP,TVAL,RMMDOT,ROMX,ROMT = 350 M 70.00 125.63 76.38 19.19
I,ROMFX1, ROMFX2, ROMFX3 = 1 .062 .008 3.664
I, NCHAR, TYP,TVAL,RMMDOT,ROMX,ROMT = 454 M 70.00 129.72 59.52 15.55

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I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 546 M      70.00 120.49 98.14 23.77
I, K, ROMFXK= 2 4 2.407
I, K, ROMFXK= 2 5 .441
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 655 M      70.00 130.55 52.55 14.01
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 752 M      70.00 127.82 67.42 17.26
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 848 M      70.00 123.18 86.58 21.35
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 943 M      70.00 116.06 111.24 26.48
I, K, ROMFXK= 3 6 .601
I, K, ROMFXK= 3 7 4.292
I, K, ROMFXK= 3 8 1.673
I, K, ROMFXK= 3 9 .072
CLCON, CLCONN= 1.660 .000
    90.0 1 1 1.693 2 .028 .029 .034 .636 .898 .876 .998
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 159 M      70.00 133.04 35.97 10.23
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 253 M      70.00 128.81 62.51 16.20
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 357 M      70.00 131.98 47.99 12.99
I, ROMFX1, ROMFX2, ROMFX3 = 1 .051 .023 1.933
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 458 M      70.00 132.55 41.83 11.59
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 555 M      70.00 130.55 54.78 14.50
I, K, ROMFXK= 2 4 1.165
I, K, ROMFXK= 2 5 .500
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 659 M      70.00 133.04 38.87 10.91
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 757 M      70.00 131.98 44.89 12.29
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 856 M      70.00 131.31 51.33 13.74
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 954 M      70.00 129.72 58.53 15.33
I, K, ROMFXK= 3 6 .347
I, K, ROMFXK= 3 7 1.973
I, K, ROMFXK= 3 8 1.239
I, K, ROMFXK= 3 9 .132
CLCON, CLCONN= .921 .000
    90.0 1 2 .921 1 .138 .140 .154 .782 .946 .933 .999
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 162 M      75.00 133.92 46.46 12.65
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 245 M      75.00 119.06 125.22 29.33
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 355 M      75.00 130.55 76.22 19.16
I, ROMFX1, ROMFX2, ROMFX3 = 1 .066 .010 3.770
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 459 M      75.00 133.04 59.55 15.55
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 551 M      75.00 126.76 97.71 23.68
I, K, ROMFXK= 2 4 2.431
I, K, ROMFXK= 2 5 .483
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 660 M      75.00 133.44 52.63 14.03
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 757 M      75.00 131.98 67.37 17.25
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 853 M      75.00 128.81 86.30 21.29
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 948 M      75.00 123.18 110.62 26.35
I, K, ROMFXK= 3 6 .616
I, K, ROMFXK= 3 7 4.346
I, K, ROMFXK= 3 8 1.769
I, K, ROMFXK= 3 9 .083
CLCON, CLCONN= 1.704 .000
    95.0 1 1 1.711 2 .025 .026 .031 .633 .901 .879 .998
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 164 M      75.00 134.00 36.03 10.24
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 258 M      75.00 132.55 62.34 16.16
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 362 M      75.00 133.92 47.95 12.98
I, ROMFX1, ROMFX2, ROMFX3 = 1 .054 .025 1.925

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I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 463 M      75.00 134.01 41.85 11.60
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 560 M      75.00 133.44 54.68 14.48
I, K, ROMFXK= 2 4 1.162
I, K, ROMFXK= 2 5 .514
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 664 M      75.00 134.00 38.91 10.92
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 762 M      75.00 133.92 44.88 12.29
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 861 M      75.00 133.73 51.27 13.72
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 959 M      75.00 133.04 58.40 15.30
I, K, ROMFXK= 3 6 .352
I, K, ROMFXK= 3 7 1.959
I, K, ROMFXK= 3 8 1.248
I, K, ROMFXK= 3 9 .138
CLCON, CLCONN= .923 .000
  95.0 1 2 .923 1 .137 .139 .154 .782 .946 .933 .999
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 167 M      80.00 133.26 46.58 12.67
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 250 M      80.00 125.63 124.47 29.18
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 360 M      80.00 133.44 76.10 19.13
I, ROMFX1, ROMFX2, ROMFX3 = 1 .069 .011 3.880
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 464 M      80.00 134.00 59.57 15.56
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 556 M      80.00 131.31 97.33 23.60
I, K, ROMFXK= 2 4 2.429
I, K, ROMFXK= 2 5 .519
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 665 M      80.00 133.87 52.71 14.04
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 762 M      80.00 133.92 67.33 17.25
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 858 M      80.00 132.55 86.06 21.24
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 953 M      80.00 128.81 110.07 26.24
I, K, ROMFXK= 3 6 .625
I, K, ROMFXK= 3 7 4.350
I, K, ROMFXK= 3 8 1.841
I, K, ROMFXK= 3 9 .093
CLCON, CLCONN= 1.732 .000
 100.0 1 1 1.732 2 .024 .025 .030 .630 .901 .878 .998
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 169 M      80.00 132.18 36.09 10.26
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 263 M      80.00 134.01 62.18 16.13
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 367 M      80.00 133.26 47.93 12.98
I, ROMFX1, ROMFX2, ROMFX3 = 1 .056 .026 1.913
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 468 M      80.00 132.78 41.86 11.60
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 565 M      80.00 133.87 54.60 14.46
I, K, ROMFXK= 2 4 1.159
I, K, ROMFXK= 2 5 .524
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 669 M      80.00 132.18 38.95 10.93
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 767 M      80.00 133.26 44.88 12.29
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 866 M      80.00 133.63 51.22 13.71
I, NCHAR, TYP, TVAL, RMMDOT, ROMX, ROMT = 964 M      80.00 134.00 58.29 15.28
I, K, ROMFXK= 3 6 .357
I, K, ROMFXK= 3 7 1.943
I, K, ROMFXK= 3 8 1.251
I, K, ROMFXK= 3 9 .144
CLCON, CLCONN= .922 .000
 100.0 1 2 .922 1 .137 .139 .154 .782 .946 .933 .999
105.0 NO ACTIVE LOS
110.0 NO ACTIVE LOS
115.0 NO ACTIVE LOS

```

120.0 NO ACTIVE LOS

1

TOTAL TRANMITANCE FOR ALL SOURCES IS: .1538E+00

END EOSAEL RUN

STOP 000

5.2.3 Example 3: Creating a new cloud using SUBA and SUBC

```

WAVL      1.06
COMBIC
PHAS      1.0      5.0      6.0      0.0      9.0      1.0      0.0
FILE      9.0      his.18a1
NAME      0.0      0.0      0.0      0.0      0.0      0.0      0.0
Testing L8A1 self-screening RP smoke grenades
MET1      90.0     2.00     2.      27.50    962.5    202.40    0.00
MUNT      1.      .794     0.      5.      95.      0.      1.
BURN      658.     0.0      0.0     0.      0.      120.     .008333
CLOU      3.      0.0      0.0     0.0     0.0     0.0     0.0
SUBA      1.      0.050    0.0     1.0     1.0     5.0     0.0
SUBC      7.      0.0      0.0     0.0     1.0     0.0     0.0
SUBA      2.      0.925    0.0     2.0     1.0     5.0     0.0
SUBC      0.      0.0      0.0     0.0     1.0     0.0     0.0
SUBA      3.      0.025    0.0     1.0     21.     5.0     0.0
SUBC      0.      0.0      0.0     0.0     1.0     0.0     0.0
DONE      0.0     0.0      0.0     0.0     0.0     0.0     0.0
END
CONTINUE
WAVL      1.06
COMBIC
PHAS      2.0      5.0      6.0     12.0     9.0     0.0     1.0
FILE      9.0      his.18a1
NAME
Testing L8A1 self-screening RP smoke grenades
ORIG      0.0      0.0      0.0     90.0     265.0    0.0     0.0
SLOC      1.0      1.0      0.0     300.0    0.0     0.0     2.0
SLOC      1.0      1.0      0.0     300.0    5.0     0.0     2.0
SLOC      1.0      1.0      0.0     300.0    10.0    0.0     2.0
OLOC      1.0      10.0     100.0    2.0     0.0     300.0    0.0
TLOC      1.0      10.0     -100.0   2.0     1.0     0.0     0.0
LIST      2.0      0.0      300.0    5.0
DONE      0.0     0.0      0.0     0.0     0.0     0.0     0.0
END
STOP
    
```

This sample illustrates the usage of the SUBA and SUBC input records used to simulate a cloud for the L8A1 self-screening RP smoke grenades. SMENU=0 on the MUNT record signifies that this cloud will be designed by the user. STYP = 5 chooses red phosphorus as the obscurant. This grenade is modeled as a combination of three subclouds. The first subcloud is a buoyant plume that contains 92.5 percent of the total smoke. The second subcloud is a buoyant puff that contains five percent of the cloud. The remaining 2.5 percent of the total

smoke is in the last cloud. RISM0D=21 for the last subcloud indicates that this subcloud is a stem spanning subcloud 2 “puff” with subcloud 1 “plume”. Notice SUBB records were not used. COMBIC will use internal algorithms to compute the radius, temperature and thermal production coefficient associated with a red phosphorus cloud of this fill weight. PRNT=2 option on the LIST record prints a full history including the contributions of individual clouds to the transmittance. Following is the output for the above data file. There are two items of interest. Notice that the Phase I output summarized the subcloud characteristics. These should match the parameters in the SUBA and SUBB records created by the users.

Further note the expanded transmission listing in the Phase II output. In addition to the transmittance history, it now contains for each puff:

- Integrated Path Concentration (g/m^2) for the Subcloud
- Path Length Through the Subcloud
- Coordinates of Gaussian centroid (m) of the Subcloud
- Sigmas for the Gaussian Subcloud (m)
- Total Mass (g) Contained in the Subcloud

and for each slice of cloud defined by the intersection of the LOS with the plume:

- Integrated Path Concentration (g/m^2)
- Path Length Through the Slice
- Coordinates of Gaussian centroid (m) of the Slice
- Sigmas for the Average Downwind Distance of the Slice
- Average Mass per Downwind Distance in the Slice

A rule of thumb is that 90 percent of the cloud is contained within a volume defined by 2.15 times each of the sigmas. Using the sigmas for the puff gives you a rough determination of the size of the puff. However, most sensor performance people need to relate size of the cloud to a system performance threshold CL. Unfortunately, that information cannot be derived from just the sigmas. For those people wanting cloud sizes, with the cloud length, width, and height being determined at the point the cloud is dense enough to defeat the sensor, we recommend they use the printer-plot option. However, it must be cautioned that cloud dimensions obtained by using the printer-plot option are strongly dependent upon the viewing angle.

From awetmore@arl.mil Thu Jan 23 14:53:52 1997
 X-UIDL: cbe290de69734449f986af883857bc30
 Return-Path: <awetmore@arl.mil>
 Received: from natika.arl.mil by acoma.arl.mil (SMI-8.6/SMI-SVR4)
 id OAA11293; Thu, 23 Jan 1997 14:53:51 -0500
 Received: from curie.arl.mil by natika.arl.mil (1.37.109.4/SMI-4.1)
 id AA16164; Thu, 23 Jan 97 12:56:03 -0700
 Received: from [155.148.8.3] by curie.arl.mil (1.37.109.4/SMI-4.1)
 id AA05078; Thu, 23 Jan 97 12:54:12 -0700
 Received: from curie.arl.mil by natika.arl.mil (1.37.109.4/SMI-4.1)
 id AA16157; Thu, 23 Jan 97 12:56:00 -0700
 Received: by curie.arl.mil (1.37.109.4/SMI-4.1)
 id AA05075; Thu, 23 Jan 97 12:54:09 -0700
 From: awetmore@arl.mil (Alan E. Wetmore)
 Message-Id: <9701231954.AA05075@curie.arl.mil>
 Subject: no subject (file transmission)
 To: awetmore@arl.mil, -s3a@arl.mil
 Date: Thu, 23 Jan 97 12:54:09 MST
 Mailer: Elm [revision: 70.85]
 Content-Length: 32945
 Status: OR

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1

 * ELECTRO-OPTICAL SYSTEMS *
 * ATMOSPHERIC EFFECTS LIBRARY *
 * NOT FOR OPERATIONAL USE *
 * EOSAEL87 REV 2.1 02/23/90 *

WAVL 1.06

NOTE: THAT THE ABOVE CARD WAS MODIFIED FOR CONSISTENCY TO:

WAVL .1060E+01 .1060E+01 .0000E+00

	BEGINNING	ENDING
WAVENUMBER (CM**-1)	9433.963	9433.963
WAVELENGTH (MICROMETERS)	1.060	1.060
FREQUENCY (GHZ)	283018.875	283018.875

**** EOSAEL WARNING ****

VISIBILITY AND EXTINCTION = 0.0, VISIBILITY CHANGED TO 10.0 KM

VISIBILITY
10.00 KM

1

 * C O M B I C *

COMBINED OBSCURATION MODEL FOR
 * BATTLEFIELD-INDUCED AEROSOLS *
 * NOT FOR OPERATIONAL USE *
 *
 * EOSAEL87 REV 2.3 12/12/90 *
 *

1

 * COMBIC *
 * PHASE 1 *
 *

COMBIC WARNING: FILE(his.18a1)

WILL BE OVER WRITTEN

COMBIC CLOUD HISTORY ON UNIT 9 OPENED TO: his.18a1

1

METEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS

REFERENCE HEIGHT 10.00 METERS WIND SPEED 2.00 METERS/SEC TEMPERATURE 27.49 DEG C
 SURFACE ROUGHNESS .10000 METERS WIND DIRECTION 202.4 DEG WRT NORTH PRESSURE 963. MB
 INVERSION HEIGHT 995. METERS PASQUILL CATEGORY 2 RELATIVE HUMIDITY 90.0 PERCENT

BOUNDARY LAYER PARAMETERS

FRICTION VELOCITY .213 M/SEC PASQUILL CLASS 1.60 AIR DENSITY 1110.4 G/M**3
 1./MONIN-OBUKHOV LENGTH -.05987 M**-1 KAZANSKI-MONIN -.8109 MEAN STATIC SBAR (10-50M) -.000409 SEC**-2
 SENSIBLE HEAT FLUX 49.7 WATT/M**2 COLD REGION FLAG 0 SURFACE BUOYANCY FLUX .0014 M**2/S**3
 OMEGA .874 SBAR MODEL FLAG 0

DIFFUSION COEFFICIENTS

A COEFFICIENT .316 B COEFFICIENT .900 C COEFFICIENT .233 D COEFFICIENT .845

SURFACE CONDITIONS

SNOW COVER FLAG 0 SILT CONTENT 50.0 PERCENT SOD DEPTH .000 METERS

1

VERTICAL PROFILE MODEL

HEIGHT (M)	WINDSPEED (M/S)	ATMOSPHERIC TEMPERATURE		S, STATIC	EDDY
		CONSTANT SBAR MODEL (DEG K)	VARIABLE S MODEL (DEG K)	STABILITY PARAMETER	DISSIPATION RATE (M**2/S**3)
1.0	1.13	300.85	301.32	-.01228233	.01889
2.0	1.43	300.83	301.04	-.00505972	.00863
3.0	1.59	300.81	300.90	-.00293463	.00561
4.0	1.70	300.78	300.81	-.00197406	.00424
5.0	1.78	300.76	300.75	-.00144432	.00349
6.0	1.84	300.74	300.70	-.00111580	.00302
7.0	1.89	300.72	300.66	-.00089552	.00271
8.0	1.93	300.69	300.62	-.00073934	.00249
9.0	1.97	300.67	300.59	-.00062386	.00233
10.0	2.00	300.65	300.56	-.00053562	.00220
15.0	2.12	300.54	300.45	-.00029655	.00186
20.0	2.19	300.43	300.36	-.00019430	.00172
25.0	2.25	300.32	300.29	-.00013977	.00164
30.0	2.29	300.20	300.22	-.00010670	.00159
35.0	2.33	300.09	300.15	-.00008489	.00156
40.0	2.35	299.98	300.09	-.00006962	.00154
45.0	2.38	299.87	300.03	-.00005843	.00152
50.0	2.40	299.76	299.98	-.00004995	.00151
55.0	2.42	299.65	299.92	-.00004334	.00150
60.0	2.44	299.53	299.86	-.00003807	.00149
65.0	2.45	299.42	299.81	-.00003378	.00149
70.0	2.47	299.31	299.76	-.00003025	.00148

75.0	2.48	299.20	299.70	-.00002729	.00148
80.0	2.49	299.09	299.65	-.00002478	.00147
85.0	2.50	298.98	299.60	-.00002264	.00147
90.0	2.51	298.87	299.54	-.00002078	.00147
95.0	2.52	298.76	299.49	-.00001917	.00147
100.0	2.53	298.64	299.44	-.00001776	.00074
125.0	2.57	298.09	299.18	-.00001272	.00074
150.0	2.60	297.53	298.93	-.00000968	.00073
175.0	2.62	296.98	298.68	-.00000769	.00073
200.0	2.64	296.42	298.43	-.00000630	.00073
225.0	2.66	295.87	298.18	-.00000528	.00073
250.0	2.67	295.32	297.93	-.00000451	.00073
275.0	2.69	294.76	297.68	-.00000391	.00073
300.0	2.70	294.21	297.43	-.00000343	.00072
325.0	2.71	293.66	297.19	-.00000304	.00072
350.0	2.72	293.11	296.94	-.00000272	.00072
375.0	2.73	292.56	296.69	-.00000246	.00072
400.0	2.73	292.01	296.45	-.00000223	.00072
450.0	2.75	290.91	295.95	-.00000187	.00072
500.0	2.76	289.82	295.46	-.00000160	.00072
550.0	2.77	288.73	294.97	-.00000138	.00072
600.0	2.78	287.63	294.48	-.00000121	.00072
650.0	2.79	286.55	293.98	-.00000108	.00072
700.0	2.80	285.46	293.49	-.00000096	.00072
750.0	2.80	284.38	293.00	-.00000087	.00072
800.0	2.81	283.29	292.51	-.00000079	.00072
850.0	2.82	282.22	292.02	-.00000072	.00072
900.0	2.82	281.14	291.53	-.00000066	.00072
950.0	2.83	280.06	291.04	-.00000061	.00072
1000.0	2.83	278.99	290.55	-.00000056	.00072

1

MASS EXTINCTION COEFFICIENTS (M**2/GRAM)

OBSCURANT CODE	WAVELENGTH (MICROMETERS)						
	.4-.7	.7-1.2	1.06	3.-5.	8.-12.	10.6	94 GHZ
1	3.2280	2.3638	2.1094	.4127	.3043	.2792	.0010
2	3.2280	2.3638	2.1094	.4127	.3043	.2792	.0010
3	2.1520	2.1368	2.0302	.2668	.0601	.0750	.0010
4	6.8510	4.5920	3.4970	.2450	.0200	.0180	.0010
5	3.2280	2.3638	2.1094	.4127	.3043	.2792	.0010
6	1.8600	1.6300	1.4000	1.7900	1.6800	1.6800	.0010
7	1.8600	1.6300	1.4000	1.7900	1.6800	1.6800	.0010
8	5.6500	4.0800	3.2500	.2450	.0230	.0270	.0010
9	.3200	.3000	.2900	.2700	.2500	.2500	.0010
10	.3200	.2900	.2600	.2700	.2600	.2400	.0010
11	.0350	.0360	.0370	.0350	.0380	.0360	.0010
12	1.5000	1.4600	1.4200	.7500	.3200	.3000	.0010
13	.0010	.0010	.0010	.0010	.0010	.0010	.0004
14	6.1000	3.7500	2.9400	1.3500	1.0100	1.0000	.0020
15	6.8510	4.5920	1.4300	.0540	.0200	.0180	.0010
16	5.3700	2.9000	2.1000	.0900	.0900	.0700	.0010
17	6.2000	3.5000	2.5000	.2300	.0500	.0480	.0010
18	3.3300	2.7500	2.6600	.2600	.3200	.2300	.0010
19	1.3000	1.7400	1.7000	.0800	.1600	.3800	.0010
20	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000
21	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000
22	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000
23	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000
24	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000

25	.0000	.0C00	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000
26	.0000	.0C00	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000
27	.0000	.0C00	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000
28	.0000	.0C00	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000
29	.0000	.0C00	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000
30	.0000	.0C00	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000

1

CLOUD HISTORY, FILE NAME = COMHIS

HISTORY FILE SOURCE # 1 CONTAINS 3 SUBCLOUDS, TOTAL 2684.72 GRAMS OBSCURANT

XN	FILL WEIGHT	MENU	OBSCURANT			
NO. OF SOURCES	(LB, GAL OR LB TNT)	SELECTION TYPE	TYPE CODE	EFFICIENCY (PERCENT)	YIELD FACTOR	NUMBER OF SUBMUNITIONS
1.00	.794	0.	5.	95.0	7.847	1.00
BURN DURATION (SEC)						
658.00	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	120.0000	.0083
SMOULDERING TIME (SEC)						
.00	.0000					

1

PROCESSING SUBCLOUD 1

SUBCLOUD # 1 HISTORY FILE SOURCE # 1

DEBRIS MASS FRACTION	CARBON (G/G OBSC)	PLUME (1=PUFF, 2=PLUME)	CLOUD RISE MODEL (1=RISE, 2=NO RISE, >2=STEM)	EXTINCTION COEFFICIENT CODE	BALLISTIC SUBCLOUD (1=Y, 0=N)
.925000	.000	2.	1.	5.	0.
INITIAL THERMAL UPWARD					
INITIAL OBSCURANT RADIUS (M)	BUOYANCY	CLOUD RADIUS(M)	TEMP(DEG K)	PRODUCTION COEF (CAL/G)	VELOCITY (M/S)
17.54	17.54	3.00	2.43	303.68	9318.31
FALL VELOCITY (M/S)					
HEIGHT OF BURST (M)	EVAPORATION/DEPOSITION FD (LONG-TERM)	DELTA (S**-1)	REFL. COEF.	MOMENTUM RADIUS (M)	HORIZONTAL VELOCITY (M/S)
.0	.000	1.000000	.00000	1.0000	.00
MASS PRODUCTION PROFILE					
TIME T AFTER IGNITION (SEC)	MASS PRODUCED UP UNTIL TIME T (G)	MASS STILL AIRBORNE BY TIME T (G)			
11.942	236.2	236.2			
23.884	450.0	450.0			
35.826	643.6	643.6			
47.768	818.9	818.9			
59.710	977.5	977.5			
71.652	1121.1	1121.1			
83.593	1251.1	1251.1			
95.535	1368.8	1368.8			
107.477	1475.4	1475.4			
119.419	1571.9	1571.9			
131.361	1659.2	1659.2			

143.303	1738.2	1738.2
155.245	1809.8	1809.8
167.187	1874.6	1874.6
179.129	1933.2	1933.2
191.071	1986.3	1986.3
203.013	2034.4	2034.4
214.955	2077.9	2077.9
226.897	2117.3	2117.3
238.838	2152.9	2152.9
250.780	2185.2	2185.2
262.722	2214.4	2214.4
274.664	2240.9	2240.9
286.606	2264.8	2264.8
298.548	2286.5	2286.5
310.490	2306.1	2306.1
322.432	2323.9	2323.9
334.374	2340.0	2340.0
346.316	2354.6	2354.6
358.258	2367.7	2367.7
370.200	2379.7	2379.7
382.142	2390.5	2390.5
394.083	2400.3	2400.3
406.025	2409.1	2409.1
417.967	2417.1	2417.1
429.909	2424.4	2424.4
441.851	2431.0	2431.0
453.793	2436.9	2436.9
465.735	2442.3	2442.3
477.677	2447.2	2447.2
489.619	2451.6	2451.6
501.561	2455.6	2455.6
513.503	2459.2	2459.2
525.445	2462.4	2462.4
537.387	2465.4	2465.4
549.328	2468.1	2468.1
561.270	2470.5	2470.5
573.212	2472.7	2472.7
585.154	2474.7	2474.7
597.096	2476.5	2476.5
609.038	2478.1	2478.1
620.980	2479.6	2479.6
632.922	2481.0	2481.0
644.864	2482.2	2482.2
656.806	2483.3	2483.3
668.748	2483.4	2483.4
680.690	2483.4	2483.4
692.632	2483.4	2483.4

SUBCLOUD TRAJECTORY

DOWNWIND DISTANCE (M)	TIME (SEC)	CENTROID HEIGHT (M)	GAUSSIAN CLOUD			PEAK CLOUD	MEAN CLOUD	AIR TEMP. (DEG K)	AIR DENSITY (G/M**3)	CENTROID OR CM VELOCITY		EFFECTIVE BUOYANCY RADIUS (M)	
			STD. SIGMAX	DEVIATIONS SIGMAY	(M) SIGMAZ	TEMP. (DEG K)	TEMP. (DEG K)			VERT. (M/S)	HOR. (M/S)		HEIGHT (M)
.10	.16	.10	8.16	8.22	1.45	307.19	303.59	301.23	1109.39	.62	.62	1.3	2.468
1.00	1.36	.75	8.16	8.61	2.10	305.67	302.89	301.07	1109.90	.46	.88	2.0	2.714
2.00	2.39	1.18	8.16	8.97	2.48	304.69	302.46	300.99	1110.13	.37	1.06	2.5	2.893
4.00	4.11	1.74	8.16	9.61	3.02	303.66	302.01	300.92	1110.31	.29	1.25	3.2	3.188
6.00	5.64	2.14	8.16	10.21	3.46	303.11	301.76	300.87	1110.42	.25	1.36	3.8	3.441
10.00	8.43	2.78	8.16	11.34	4.25	302.48	301.47	300.81	1110.53	.21	1.49	4.7	3.874

16.00	12.24	3.13	8.16	12.68	5.11	301.63	301.07	300.78	1110.57	.14	1.62	5.4	4.125
25.00	17.61	3.13	8.16	14.37	6.10	301.20	300.92	300.77	1110.59	.14	1.68	6.2	4.125
36.00	23.97	3.13	8.16	16.40	7.27	300.96	300.82	300.73	1110.63	.14	1.73	7.1	4.125
49.85	31.76	3.13	8.16	18.92	8.70	300.83	300.76	300.69	1110.66	.14	1.78	8.2	4.125
55.98	35.12	3.13	8.16	20.02	9.31	300.74	300.70	300.65	1110.67	.14	1.83	8.7	4.125
62.87	38.81	3.13	8.16	21.25	10.00	300.69	300.67	300.63	1110.66	.15	1.87	9.2	4.125
70.60	42.89	3.13	8.16	22.62	10.76	300.65	300.64	300.62	1110.66	.15	1.90	9.8	4.125
79.29	47.40	3.13	8.16	24.15	11.60	300.63	300.62	300.60	1110.64	.15	1.93	10.5	4.125
89.05	52.39	3.13	8.16	25.86	12.53	300.61	300.60	300.58	1110.62	.15	1.95	11.2	4.125
100.00	57.93	3.13	8.16	27.76	13.57	300.59	300.58	300.57	1110.60	.15	1.98	12.0	4.125
112.30	64.08	3.13	8.16	29.88	14.71	300.57	300.56	300.55	1110.57	.15	2.00	12.9	4.125
126.12	70.91	3.13	8.16	32.24	15.97	300.55	300.55	300.53	1110.53	.15	2.02	14.0	4.125
141.64	78.49	3.13	8.16	34.86	17.37	300.53	300.52	300.50	1110.48	.15	2.04	15.1	4.125
159.06	86.93	3.13	8.16	37.79	18.92	300.50	300.50	300.48	1110.42	.15	2.07	16.3	4.125
178.63	96.30	3.13	8.16	41.04	20.63	300.48	300.48	300.46	1110.35	.14	2.09	17.6	4.125
200.61	106.72	3.13	8.16	44.66	22.52	300.46	300.46	300.43	1110.27	.14	2.11	19.2	4.125
225.28	118.30	3.13	8.16	48.69	24.60	300.43	300.43	300.41	1110.17	.14	2.13	20.8	4.125
253.00	131.18	3.13	8.16	53.17	26.91	300.41	300.41	300.38	1110.06	.14	2.15	22.6	4.125
284.13	145.50	3.13	8.16	58.15	29.46	300.38	300.38	300.35	1109.94	.14	2.17	24.7	4.125
319.08	161.43	3.13	8.16	63.69	32.27	300.35	300.35	300.32	1109.79	.14	2.19	26.9	4.125
358.34	179.15	3.13	8.16	69.84	35.38	300.32	300.32	300.29	1109.63	.14	2.22	29.4	4.125
402.42	198.86	3.13	8.16	76.68	38.81	300.29	300.29	300.26	1109.44	.14	2.24	32.1	4.125
451.93	220.79	3.13	8.16	84.29	42.60	300.26	300.26	300.22	1109.23	.14	2.26	35.2	4.125
507.53	245.20	3.13	8.16	92.74	46.79	300.22	300.22	300.18	1108.99	.14	2.28	38.5	4.125
569.97	272.36	3.13	8.16	102.13	51.40	300.18	300.18	300.14	1108.72	.14	2.30	42.2	4.125
640.09	302.61	3.13	8.16	112.56	56.50	300.14	300.14	300.10	1108.42	.13	2.32	46.2	4.125
718.83	336.28	3.13	8.16	124.15	62.13	300.10	300.10	300.05	1108.08	.13	2.34	50.7	4.125
807.27	373.78	3.13	8.16	137.02	68.34	300.05	300.05	300.00	1107.71	.13	2.36	55.7	4.125
906.58	415.55	3.13	8.16	151.32	75.19	300.00	300.00	299.94	1107.29	.13	2.38	61.1	4.125
1018.12	462.09	3.13	8.16	167.20	82.75	299.94	299.94	299.88	1106.82	.13	2.40	67.2	4.125
1143.37	513.94	3.13	8.16	184.83	91.10	299.88	299.88	299.82	1106.31	.13	2.42	73.8	4.125
1284.04	571.73	3.13	8.16	204.42	100.31	299.81	299.81	299.74	1105.73	.13	2.43	81.2	4.125
1442.01	636.15	3.13	8.16	226.17	110.47	299.74	299.74	299.67	1105.10	.13	2.45	89.3	4.125
1619.41	707.97	3.13	8.16	250.33	121.68	299.66	299.66	299.58	1104.39	.12	2.47	98.2	4.125
1818.64	788.07	3.13	8.16	277.15	134.05	299.57	299.57	299.49	1103.61	.12	2.49	108.1	4.125
2042.38	877.39	3.13	8.16	306.93	147.69	299.48	299.48	299.39	1102.74	.12	2.50	119.0	4.125
2293.64	977.05	3.13	8.16	339.99	162.75	299.38	299.38	299.27	1101.78	.12	2.52	131.0	4.125
2575.82	1088.23	3.13	8.16	376.71	179.36	299.26	299.26	299.15	1100.73	.12	2.54	144.3	4.125
2892.71	1212.30	3.13	8.16	417.47	197.68	299.14	299.14	299.02	1099.56	.12	2.55	158.9	4.125
3248.59	1350.78	3.13	8.16	462.73	217.90	299.00	299.00	298.87	1098.26	.12	2.57	175.0	4.125
3648.25	1505.37	3.13	8.16	512.98	240.21	298.85	298.85	298.71	1096.83	.12	2.59	192.8	4.125
4097.08	1677.97	3.13	8.16	568.77	264.81	298.69	298.69	298.53	1095.26	.11	2.60	212.4	4.125
4601.13	1870.70	3.13	8.16	630.71	291.95	298.51	298.51	298.33	1093.52	.11	2.62	234.1	4.125
5167.19	2085.96	3.13	8.16	699.47	321.90	298.31	298.31	298.11	1091.60	.11	2.63	258.0	4.125
5802.88	2326.40	3.13	8.16	775.80	354.93	298.09	298.09	297.88	1089.48	.11	2.64	284.3	4.125
6516.79	2595.02	3.13	8.16	860.55	391.37	297.86	297.86	297.62	1087.14	.11	2.66	313.4	4.125
7318.52	2895.16	3.13	8.16	954.63	431.56	297.59	297.59	297.33	1084.57	.11	2.67	345.5	4.125
8218.89	3230.57	3.13	8.16	1059.08	475.90	297.30	297.30	297.01	1081.72	.11	2.68	380.9	4.125
9230.02	3605.44	3.13	8.16	1175.03	524.82	296.98	296.98	296.66	1078.59	.10	2.70	419.9	4.125
10365.55	4024.47	3.13	8.16	1303.75	578.78	296.63	296.63	296.27	1075.15	.10	2.71	462.9	4.125
11640.78	4492.93	3.13	8.16	1446.64	638.30	296.24	296.24	295.85	1071.35	.10	2.72	510.4	4.125
13072.90	5016.70	3.13	8.16	1605.27	703.95	295.81	295.81	295.38	1067.16	.10	2.73	562.8	4.125
14681.20	5602.40	3.13	8.16	1781.37	776.38	295.34	295.34	294.87	1062.55	.10	2.75	620.6	4.125
16487.37	6257.42	3.13	8.16	1976.86	856.27	294.82	294.82	294.30	1057.48	.10	2.76	684.3	4.125

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PROCESSING SUBCLOUD 2
SUBCLOUD # 2 HISTORY FILE SOURCE # 1
DEBRIS PLUME CLOUD RISE MODEL EXTINCTION BALLISTIC
MASS CARBON (1=PUFF, (1=RISE, 2= NO COEFFICIENT SUBCLOUD

FRACTION	(G/G OBSC)	2=PLUME)	RISE, >2=STEM)	CODE	(1=Y, 0=N)								
.050000	.000	1.	1.	5.	0.								
INITIAL OBSCURANT RADII (M)		BUOYANCY	CLOUD	THERMAL PRODUCTION	UPWARD VELOCITY								
DOWNWIND	CROSSWIND	VERTICAL	RADIUS(M)	TEMP(DEG K)	COEF (CAL/G)	(M/S)							
3.32	3.32	2.49	1.16	433.30	9318.31	1.62							
HEIGHT OF BURST (M)		FALL VELOCITY (M/S)	EVAPORATION/DEPOSITION (LONG-TERM)	DELTA (S**-1)	REFL. COEF.	MOMENTUM RADIUS (M)	HORIZONTAL VELOCITY (M/S)						
7.0		.000	1.000000	.00000	1.0000	.00	.94						
INITIAL MASS IN THIS PUFF =				134.2 GM									
SUBCLOUD TRAJECTORY													
DOWNWIND DISTANCE (M)	CENTROID TIME (SEC)	CENTROID HEIGHT (M)	GAUSSIAN CLOUD STD. DEVIATIONS (M)			PEAK CLOUD TEMP. (DEG K)	MEAN CLOUD TEMP. (DEG K)	AIR TEMP. (DEG K)	AIR DENSITY (G/M**3)	CENTROID OR CM VELOCITY (M/S)		EFFECTIVE BUOYANCY RADIUS (M)	
.10	.09	7.15	1.59	1.59	1.20	925.79	412.00	300.73	1110.48	1.65	1.16	7.2	1.195
1.00	.69	8.11	1.91	1.88	1.44	463.96	349.96	300.70	1110.48	1.50	1.68	8.1	1.432
2.00	1.26	8.92	2.20	2.16	1.66	392.13	331.61	300.68	1110.47	1.33	1.81	9.0	1.632
4.00	2.33	10.21	2.73	2.65	2.03	346.28	317.37	300.64	1110.44	1.11	1.91	10.3	1.953
6.00	3.36	11.28	3.21	3.10	2.36	329.56	311.56	300.61	1110.39	.97	1.96	11.4	2.218
10.00	5.37	13.05	4.10	3.92	2.94	316.18	306.63	300.58	1110.32	.80	2.02	13.1	2.655
16.00	8.31	15.17	5.32	5.04	3.72	309.08	303.89	300.53	1110.20	.66	2.06	15.4	3.182
25.00	12.63	17.73	7.02	6.60	4.76	305.21	302.36	300.49	1110.06	.54	2.11	17.8	3.817
36.00	17.80	20.29	8.96	8.38	5.90	303.34	301.59	300.44	1109.86	.46	2.14	20.7	4.452
49.85	24.21	22.99	11.27	10.50	7.23	302.26	301.14	300.40	1109.69	.39	2.17	23.1	5.125
55.98	27.03	24.06	12.26	11.40	7.79	301.97	301.02	300.39	1109.62	.37	2.19	24.2	5.392
62.87	30.17	25.19	13.36	12.40	8.41	301.73	300.91	300.37	1109.53	.35	2.20	25.4	5.674
70.60	33.68	26.39	14.57	13.50	9.08	301.51	300.82	300.36	1109.43	.33	2.21	26.6	5.973
79.29	37.60	27.66	15.90	14.72	9.81	301.33	300.73	300.34	1109.34	.31	2.22	27.9	6.290
89.05	41.97	28.45	17.30	15.98	10.53	300.83	300.51	300.33	1109.29	.01	2.24	28.6	6.489
100.00	46.83	28.45	18.72	17.26	11.19	300.58	300.42	300.33	1109.29	.01	2.25	28.6	6.489
112.30	52.27	28.45	20.30	18.69	11.92	300.45	300.37	300.33	1109.28	.02	2.26	28.7	6.489
126.12	58.37	28.45	22.06	20.27	12.74	300.39	300.35	300.33	1109.27	.02	2.27	28.9	6.489
141.64	65.20	28.45	24.02	22.03	13.64	300.36	300.34	300.32	1109.26	.03	2.27	29.1	6.489
159.06	72.86	28.45	26.20	24.00	14.64	300.34	300.33	300.32	1109.25	.04	2.27	29.4	6.489
178.63	81.45	28.45	28.63	26.18	15.75	300.33	300.32	300.32	1109.22	.04	2.28	29.7	6.489
200.61	91.08	28.45	31.32	28.60	16.98	300.32	300.32	300.31	1109.20	.05	2.28	30.2	6.489
225.28	101.89	28.45	34.32	31.30	18.35	300.31	300.31	300.31	1109.16	.05	2.28	30.8	6.489
253.00	114.00	28.45	37.65	34.30	19.86	300.31	300.31	300.30	1109.11	.06	2.29	31.5	6.489
284.13	127.58	28.45	41.35	37.63	21.53	300.30	300.30	300.29	1109.06	.06	2.29	32.4	6.489
319.08	142.80	28.45	45.47	41.34	23.37	300.29	300.29	300.28	1108.99	.07	2.30	33.5	6.489
358.34	159.85	28.45	50.04	45.46	25.42	300.28	300.28	300.26	1108.90	.07	2.30	34.7	6.489
402.42	178.95	28.45	55.12	50.03	27.68	300.26	300.26	300.25	1108.80	.08	2.31	36.1	6.489
451.93	200.33	28.45	60.77	55.12	30.18	300.25	300.25	300.23	1108.69	.08	2.32	37.8	6.489
507.53	224.26	28.45	67.04	60.76	32.94	300.23	300.23	300.21	1108.56	.08	2.32	39.7	6.489
569.97	251.03	28.45	74.00	67.04	35.99	300.21	300.21	300.19	1108.40	.08	2.33	41.8	6.489
640.09	280.98	28.45	81.74	74.01	39.36	300.19	300.19	300.16	1108.23	.08	2.34	44.3	6.489
718.83	314.46	28.45	90.33	81.75	43.08	300.16	300.16	300.13	1108.02	.08	2.35	47.0	6.489
807.27	351.88	28.45	99.87	90.35	47.20	300.13	300.13	300.10	1107.80	.08	2.36	50.1	6.489
906.58	393.71	28.45	110.47	99.89	51.74	300.10	300.10	300.07	1107.54	.08	2.37	53.5	6.489
1018.12	440.44	28.45	122.24	110.50	56.76	300.06	300.06	300.03	1107.25	.08	2.39	57.3	6.489
1143.37	492.65	28.45	135.31	122.27	62.30	300.02	300.02	299.99	1106.93	.08	2.40	61.6	6.489
1284.04	550.96	28.45	149.82	135.35	68.41	299.98	299.98	299.94	1106.56	.08	2.41	66.3	6.489
1442.01	616.08	28.45	165.93	149.87	75.16	299.93	299.93	299.89	1106.16	.08	2.43	71.6	6.489

1619.41	688.81	28.45	183.82	165.99	82.62	299.88	299.88	299.83	1105.71	.08	2.44	77.4	6.489
1818.64	770.02	28.45	203.68	183.89	90.84	299.82	299.82	299.77	1105.20	.08	2.45	83.8	6.489
2042.38	860.70	28.45	225.74	203.77	99.92	299.76	299.76	299.70	1104.64	.08	2.47	91.0	6.489
2293.64	961.94	28.45	250.22	225.83	109.94	299.69	299.69	299.62	1104.02	.08	2.48	98.9	6.489
2575.82	1074.99	28.45	277.41	250.33	120.99	299.62	299.62	299.54	1103.33	.08	2.50	107.6	6.489
2892.71	1201.23	28.45	307.59	277.53	133.19	299.53	299.53	299.45	1102.56	.08	2.51	117.3	6.489
3248.59	1342.18	28.45	341.09	307.73	146.65	299.44	299.44	299.35	1101.71	.08	2.52	128.0	6.489
3648.25	1499.58	28.45	378.29	341.26	161.51	299.34	299.34	299.24	1100.77	.07	2.54	139.8	6.489
4097.08	1675.36	28.45	419.59	378.48	177.89	299.23	299.23	299.12	1099.73	.07	2.55	152.8	6.489
4601.13	1871.67	28.45	465.44	419.80	195.98	299.11	299.11	298.99	1098.58	.07	2.57	167.2	6.489
5167.19	2090.93	28.45	516.34	465.67	215.93	298.98	298.98	298.85	1097.31	.07	2.58	183.0	6.489
5802.88	2335.84	28.45	572.84	516.60	237.94	298.83	298.83	298.69	1095.90	.07	2.60	200.6	6.489
6516.79	2609.44	28.45	635.57	573.14	262.22	298.67	298.67	298.51	1094.35	.07	2.61	219.9	6.489
7318.52	2915.10	28.45	705.20	635.90	289.01	298.49	298.49	298.32	1092.64	.07	2.62	241.2	6.489
8218.89	3256.61	28.45	782.51	705.57	318.57	298.30	298.30	298.10	1090.74	.07	2.64	264.8	6.489
9230.02	3638.24	28.45	868.32	782.92	351.17	298.08	298.08	297.87	1088.66	.07	2.65	290.8	6.489
10365.55	4064.71	28.45	963.59	868.79	387.14	297.85	297.85	297.61	1086.35	.07	2.66	319.5	6.489
11640.78	4541.37	28.45	1069.35	964.11	426.82	297.59	297.59	297.33	1083.81	.07	2.68	351.1	6.489
13072.90	5074.17	28.45	1186.74	1069.92	470.60	297.30	297.30	297.02	1081.01	.07	2.69	386.0	6.489
14681.20	5669.78	28.45	1317.07	1187.39	518.88	296.99	296.99	296.67	1077.93	.06	2.70	424.5	6.489
16487.37	6335.68	28.45	1461.74	1317.79	572.15	296.64	296.64	296.29	1074.53	.06	2.71	467.0	6.489

1

From awetmore@arl.mil Thu Jan 23 14:54:58 1997

X-UIDL: b5f5be76e21549eb073rd9a20c7a1558

Return-Path: <awetmore@arl.mil>

Received: from natika.arl.mil by acoma.arl.mil (SMI-8.6/SMI-SVR4)

id OAA11321; Thu, 23 Jan 1997 14:54:39 -0500

Received: from curie.arl.mil by natika.arl.mil (1.37.109.4/SMI-4.1)

id AA16181; Thu, 23 Jan 97 12:56:49 -0700

Received: from [155.148.8.3] by curie.arl.mil (1.37.109.4/SMI-4.1)

id AA05099; Thu, 23 Jan 97 12:54:58 -0700

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id AA16175; Thu, 23 Jan 97 12:56:46 -0700

Received: by curie.arl.mil (1.37.109.4/SMI-4.1)

id AA05094; Thu, 23 Jan 97 12:54:55 -0700

From: awetmore@arl.mil (Alan E. Wetmore)

Message-Id: <9701231954.AA05094@curie.arl.mil>

Subject: no subject (file transmission)

To: awetmore@arl.mil, -s3b@arl.mil

Date: Thu, 23 Jan 97 12:54:54 MST

Mailer: Elm [revision: 70.85]

Content-Length: 46084

Status: OR

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PROCESSING SUBCLOUD 3
SUBCLOUD # 3          HISTORY FILE SOURCE # 1
      DEBRIS          PLUME    CLOUD RISE MODEL    EXTINCTION    BALLISTIC
      MASS            CARBON    (1=PUFF,    (1=RISE, 2= NO    COEFFICIENT    SUBCLOUD
      FRACTION        (G/G OBSC)  2=PLUME)    RISE, >2=STEM)    CODE           (1=Y, 0=N)
-----
      .025000         .000         1.           12.           5.           0.
                                     INITIAL          THERMAL          UPWARD
INITIAL OBSCURANT RADII (M) BUOYANCY          CLOUD          PRODUCTION    VELOCITY
DOWNWIND CROSSWIND VERTICAL RADIUS(M) TEMP(DEG K) COEF (CAL/G)    (M/S)
-----
      3.32           3.32           2.49           .00           .00           9318.31         .00
      FALL          EVAPORATION/DEPOSITION    MOMENTUM    HORIZONTAL
    
```


HEIGHT OF BURST (M)	VELOCITY (M/S)	FD (LONG-TERM)	DELTA (S**-1)	REFL. COEF.	RADIUS (M)	VELOCITY (M/S)								
.0	.000	1.000000	.00000	1.0000	.00	.00								
INITIAL MASS IN THIS PUFF = 67.1 GM														
SUBCLOUD TRAJECTORY														
DOWNWIND DISTANCE (M)	TIME (SEC)	CENTROID			GAUSSIAN CLOUD			PEAK CLOUD	MEAN CLOUD	AIR TEMP.	AIR DENSITY	CENTROID OR CM		EFFECTIVE BUOYANCY
		HEIGHT (M)	SIGMAX	SIGMAY	SIGMAZ	TEMP. (DEG K)	TEMP. (DEG K)	(DEG K)	(G/M**3)	VERT. (M/S)	HOR. (M/S)	HEIGHT (M)	RADIUS (M)	
.10	.14	3.22	1.01	5.92	2.34	300.46	300.46	300.46	1112.01	24.52	1.62	3.2	5.175	
1.00	1.04	4.19	1.38	6.18	2.59	300.37	300.37	300.37	1112.22	1.09	1.71	4.2	6.028	
2.00	1.90	4.96	1.69	6.46	2.82	300.32	300.32	300.32	1112.31	.91	1.77	5.0	6.724	
4.00	3.38	6.03	2.14	6.96	3.21	300.26	300.26	300.26	1112.39	.72	1.84	6.0	7.791	
6.00	4.76	6.88	2.51	7.44	3.53	300.22	300.22	300.22	1112.42	.62	1.88	6.9	8.680	
10.00	7.28	8.24	3.14	8.36	4.08	300.17	300.17	300.17	1112.44	.54	1.94	8.2	10.195	
16.00	10.82	9.73	3.88	9.59	4.85	300.12	300.12	300.12	1112.43	.42	1.99	9.7	12.126	
25.00	15.92	11.30	4.77	11.21	5.96	300.08	300.08	300.08	1112.38	.31	2.04	11.3	14.659	
36.00	21.92	12.87	5.73	13.09	7.17	300.04	300.04	300.04	1112.32	.26	2.07	12.9	17.448	
49.85	29.22	14.66	6.86	15.39	8.50	300.00	300.00	300.00	1112.24	.24	2.11	14.7	20.693	
55.98	32.42	15.40	7.34	16.40	9.06	299.99	299.99	299.99	1112.20	.23	2.12	15.4	22.074	
62.87	35.92	16.20	7.85	17.51	9.62	299.98	299.98	299.98	1112.15	.23	2.14	16.2	23.547	
70.60	39.82	16.99	8.40	18.74	10.15	299.96	299.96	299.96	1112.10	.20	2.15	17.0	25.066	
79.29	44.22	17.69	8.95	20.09	10.56	299.95	299.95	299.95	1112.06	.16	2.16	17.7	26.550	
89.05	49.02	18.31	9.50	21.55	10.90	299.94	299.94	299.94	1112.02	.13	2.17	18.3	28.022	
100.00	54.32	19.01	10.12	23.16	11.26	299.93	299.93	299.93	1111.97	.13	2.18	19.0	29.628	
112.30	60.22	19.77	10.79	24.96	11.65	299.91	299.91	299.91	1111.92	.13	2.19	19.8	31.391	
126.12	67.02	20.66	11.57	27.02	12.08	299.90	299.90	299.90	1111.86	.13	2.20	20.7	33.390	
141.64	74.22	21.77	12.20	29.21	12.52	299.88	299.88	299.88	1111.79	.15	2.21	21.8	35.298	
159.06	82.42	23.14	12.81	31.70	12.99	299.86	299.86	299.86	1111.69	.17	2.23	23.1	37.315	
178.63	91.62	24.67	13.49	34.49	13.48	299.84	299.84	299.84	1111.58	.17	2.24	24.7	39.528	
200.61	101.82	26.35	14.24	37.58	13.98	299.82	299.82	299.82	1111.45	.17	2.26	26.4	41.921	
225.28	113.22	28.22	15.07	41.02	14.49	299.79	299.79	299.79	1111.31	.16	2.28	28.2	44.524	
253.00	125.82	30.27	16.00	44.81	15.01	299.76	299.76	299.76	1111.15	.16	2.29	30.3	47.319	
284.13	140.02	32.56	17.03	49.07	15.53	299.73	299.73	299.73	1110.97	.16	2.31	32.6	50.372	
319.08	155.82	35.09	18.18	53.81	16.04	299.70	299.70	299.70	1110.77	.16	2.33	35.1	53.657	
358.34	173.22	37.85	19.44	59.00	16.53	299.67	299.67	299.67	1110.55	.16	2.34	37.8	57.147	
402.42	192.82	40.93	20.86	64.84	17.00	299.63	299.63	299.63	1110.30	.16	2.36	40.9	60.932	
451.93	214.62	44.33	22.42	71.31	17.44	299.59	299.59	299.59	1110.02	.16	2.38	44.3	64.975	
507.53	238.82	48.07	24.15	78.47	17.84	299.55	299.55	299.55	1109.70	.15	2.39	48.1	69.273	
569.97	266.02	52.24	26.07	86.49	18.19	299.50	299.50	299.50	1109.35	.15	2.41	52.2	73.887	
640.09	296.52	56.87	28.22	95.45	18.49	299.45	299.45	299.45	1108.96	.15	2.43	56.9	78.812	
718.83	330.02	61.91	30.56	105.27	18.71	299.39	299.39	299.39	1108.53	.15	2.44	61.9	83.942	
807.27	367.52	67.49	33.16	116.21	18.85	299.33	299.33	299.33	1108.05	.15	2.46	67.5	89.370	
906.58	409.02	73.61	36.01	128.28	18.90	299.26	299.26	299.26	1107.52	.15	2.48	73.6	95.022	
1018.12	456.02	80.47	39.22	141.89	18.86	299.19	299.19	299.19	1106.92	.15	2.49	80.5	101.015	
1143.37	508.02	87.98	42.73	156.89	18.70	299.11	299.11	299.11	1106.27	.14	2.51	88.0	107.178	
1284.04	565.52	96.21	46.58	173.41	18.42	299.03	299.03	299.03	1105.55	.14	2.52	96.2	113.467	
1442.01	630.52	105.41	50.89	192.00	18.00	298.93	298.93	298.93	1104.74	.14	2.54	105.4	119.974	
1619.41	702.52	115.49	55.62	212.50	17.44	298.83	298.83	298.83	1103.85	.14	2.56	115.5	126.480	
1818.64	783.52	126.71	60.89	235.46	16.71	298.71	298.71	298.71	1102.86	.14	2.57	126.7	132.993	
2042.38	872.52	138.90	66.62	260.56	15.84	298.59	298.59	298.59	1101.78	.14	2.59	138.9	139.212	
2293.64	973.52	152.58	73.05	288.91	14.78	298.45	298.45	298.45	1100.56	.14	2.60	152.6	145.194	
2575.82	1084.52	167.45	80.04	319.91	13.57	298.30	298.30	298.30	1099.24	.13	2.61	167.4	150.507	
2892.71	1209.52	184.00	87.82	354.64	12.21	298.13	298.13	298.13	1097.77	.13	2.63	184.0	155.102	
3248.59	1348.52	202.19	96.38	393.04	10.77	297.95	297.95	297.95	1096.16	.13	2.64	202.2	158.768	
3648.25	1504.52	222.36	105.88	435.91	9.37	297.75	297.75	297.75	1094.36	.13	2.66	222.4	161.870	
4097.08	1677.52	244.46	116.28	483.18	8.30	297.53	297.53	297.53	1092.40	.13	2.67	244.5	166.007	

4601.13	1871.52	268.95	127.81	535.87	8.04	297.29	297.29	297.29	1090.22	.13	2.68	268.9	175.483
5167.19	2087.52	295.87	140.50	594.19	9.06	297.02	297.02	297.02	1087.82	.12	2.70	295.9	195.018
5802.88	2329.52	325.67	154.53	659.13	11.40	296.72	296.72	296.72	1085.17	.12	2.71	325.7	224.949
6516.79	2599.52	358.49	170.00	731.13	14.81	296.40	296.40	296.40	1082.26	.12	2.72	358.5	262.233
7318.52	2901.52	394.74	187.08	811.15	19.08	296.04	296.04	296.04	1079.04	.12	2.73	394.7	304.941
8218.89	3238.52	434.67	205.90	899.86	24.11	295.65	295.65	295.65	1075.50	.12	2.74	434.7	352.279
9230.02	3615.52	478.76	226.68	998.44	29.87	295.21	295.21	295.21	1071.60	.12	2.75	478.8	404.405
10365.55	4036.52	527.35	249.59	1107.77	36.37	294.73	294.73	294.73	1067.31	.12	2.77	527.4	461.560
11640.78	4507.52	581.00	274.87	1229.24	43.65	294.20	294.20	294.20	1062.58	.11	2.78	581.0	524.355
13072.90	5034.52	640.22	302.79	1364.20	51.76	293.62	293.62	293.62	1057.37	.11	2.79	640.2	593.394
14681.20	5622.52	705.41	302.79	1513.70	60.74	292.98	292.98	292.98	1051.65	.11	2.80	705.4	593.394
16487.37	6281.52	777.50	302.79	1680.06	70.62	292.27	292.27	292.27	1045.34	.11	2.81	777.5	593.394

TOTAL TRANSMITTANCE FOR ALL SOURCES IS: .0000E+00

WAVL 1.06

NOTE: THAT THE ABOVE CARD WAS MODIFIED FOR CONSISTENCY TO:

WAVL .1060E+01 .1060E+01 .0000E+00

	BEGINNING	ENDING
WAVENUMBER (CM**-1)	9433.963	9433.963
WAVELENGTH (MICROMETERS)	1.060	1.060
FREQUENCY (GHZ)	283018.875	283018.875

**** EOSAEL WARNING ****

VISIBILITY AND EXTINCTION = 0.0, VISIBILITY CHANGED TO 10.0 KM

VISIBILITY
10.00 KM
RUN NUMBER 2

1

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*                               *
*   COMBIC                       *
*   PHASE 2                       *
*                               *
*****

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PHAS .2000E+01 .5000E+01 .6000E+01 .1200E+02 .9000E+01 .0000E+00 .1000E+01

FILE 9.0 his.18a1

COMBIC CLOUD HISTORY ON UNIT 9 OPENED TO: his.18a1

NAME

Testing L8A1 self-screening RP smoke grenades

ORIG 0.0 0.0 0.0 90.0 265.0 0.0 0.0

1

METEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS FROM HISTORY FILE

WINDSPEED (10 M) = 2.0 M/S WIND DIRECTION = 202.4 DEG WRT N
 RELATIVE HUMIDITY = 90.0 PERCENT PASQUILL CATEGORY = B (1.60)
 AIR TEMPERATURE = 300.6 DEG K AIR PRESSURE = 963. MB
 SURFACE ROUGHNESS = .1000 M AIR DENSITY = 1110. G/M**3

MASS EXTINCTION COEFFICIENTS FROM HISTORY FILE (M**2/GRAM)

OBSCURANT CODE	WAVELENGTH (MICROMETERS)						
	.4-.7	.7-1.2	1.06	3.-5.	8.-12.	10.6	94 GHZ
1	3.2280	2.3633	2.1094	.4127	.3043	.2792	.0010
2	3.2280	2.3633	2.1094	.4127	.3043	.2792	.0010
3	2.1520	2.1363	2.0302	.2668	.0601	.0750	.0010
4	6.8510	4.5920	3.4970	.2450	.0200	.0180	.0010
5	3.2280	2.3633	2.1094	.4127	.3043	.2792	.0010
6	1.8600	1.6300	1.4000	1.7900	1.6800	1.6800	.0010
7	1.8600	1.6300	1.4000	1.7900	1.6800	1.6800	.0010
8	5.6500	4.0800	3.2500	.2450	.0230	.0270	.0010
9	.3200	.3000	.2900	.2700	.2500	.2500	.0010
10	.3200	.2900	.2600	.2700	.2600	.2400	.0010

11	.0350	.0360	.0370	.0350	.0380	.0360	.0010
12	1.5000	1.4600	1.4200	.7500	.3200	.3000	.0010
13	.0010	.0010	.0010	.0010	.0010	.0010	.0004
14	6.1000	3.7500	2.9400	1.3500	1.0100	1.0000	.0020
15	6.8510	4.5920	1.4300	.0540	.0200	.0180	.0010
16	5.3700	2.9000	2.1000	.0900	.0900	.0700	.0010
17	6.2000	3.5000	2.5000	.2300	.0500	.0480	.0010
18	3.3300	2.7500	2.6600	.2600	.3200	.2300	.0010
19	1.3000	1.7400	1.7000	.0800	.1600	.3800	.0010
20	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000
21	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000
22	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000
23	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000
24	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000
25	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000
26	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000
27	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000
28	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000
29	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000
30	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0000

1

HISTORY FILE CONTAINS INFORMATION ON 1 SOURCES

SOURCE ID	NUMBER OF SUBCLOUDS	XN SCALE FACTOR	FILL WEIGHT	MENU NUMBER	OBSC TYPE	EFFICIENCY PERCENT	YIELD FACTOR	NUMBER OF SUB-MUNITIONS
1	3	1.00	.79	0.	5.	95.00	7.85	1.00
SOURCE ID	BURN DURATION (SEC)	VEHICLE SPEED (M/S)	DIRECTION DEG	ROUNDS PER SEC	BARRAGE DURATION (SEC)	IMPACT X (M)	REGION Y (M)	HIGH-EXP SOIL DOB TYPE (M)
1	658.	.0	0.	.0	0.	0.	0.	.0 .00
WIND DIRECTION ALTERED TO 265.0 DEG WRT N								
SLOC	1.0	1.0	0.0	300.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	

SOURCES ADDED

SOURCE UNIT ID	XN SCALING	ACTIVE TIME BEGIN	LIMIT END	POSITION (ORIGINAL SYSTEM) X	Y	Z	POSITION (ROTATED SYSTEM) X	Y	Z	MOVING SOURCE SPEED	DIRECTION
1 1	1.000	.00	300.00	.0	.0	2.0	.0	.0	2.0	.00	-359.8
SLOC 2	1.0	1.0	0.0	300.0	5.0	0.0	2.0	5.0	-4	2.0	.00 -359.8
SLOC 3	1.0	1.0	0.0	300.0	10.0	.0	2.0	10.0	-.9	2.0	.00 -359.8
OLOC	1.0	10.0	100.0	2.0	0.0	300.0	0.0				
TLOC	1.0	10.0	-100.0	2.0	1.0	0.0	0.0				

NEW OR ALTERED LINES OF SIGHT

ORIGINAL SYSTEM							ROTATED SYSTEM											
OBS NO.	TGT NO.	OBSERVER (M)			TARGET (M)			OBSERVER (M)			TARGET (M)			TIME (SEC)				
		X	Y	Z	X	Y	Z	X	Y	Z	X	Y	Z	START	END			
1	1	10.0	100.0	2.0	10.0	-100.0	2.0	18.7	98.7	2.0	1.2	-100.5	2.0	.0	300.0			
LIST		2.0	0.0	300.0	5.0													
DONE		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0									
1		SUBCLOUD CLOUD			TRANSMISSION			PATH-LENGTH			MAX. CONTRIBUTION TO CLOUD							
TIME (SEC)	OBS NO.	TARG NO.	CL (G/M**2)	NUMBER	.4-.7	.7-1.2	1.06 3.-5.	8.-12.	10.6 94	GHZ	METERS	X	Y	Z	SIGX	SIGY	SIGZ	WBAR
			1.151	3							58.1	11.1	-.9	2.6	.0	8.7	2.2	6.47E+00
			.481	2							63.0	9.6	-.4	3.4	.0	9.8	3.2	4.22E+00
			.031	2							19.8	11.4	-.4	11.1	2.6	7.5	3.6	6.71E+01
			.317	1							67.8	9.6	.0	4.1	.0	11.2	4.2	3.75E+00
5.0	1	1	1.980	3	.002	.009	.015	.442	.547	.575	.998							

			2.031	3							60.1	11.2	-0.9	2.8	0.0	8.7	2.2	1.18E+01	
			.860	2							66.0	9.6	-0.4	3.9	0.0	9.8	3.2	8.14E+00	
			.552	1							72.0	9.6	0.0	4.8	0.0	11.2	4.2	7.17E+00	
			.016	1							24.3	14.6	0.0	13.5	3.7	9.3	4.7	6.72E+01	
10.0	1	1	3.459	3	.000	.000	.001	.240	.349	.381	.997								
			2.166	3								60.8	11.2	-0.9	2.9	0.0	8.7	2.2	1.27E+01
			1.182	2								67.1	9.6	-0.4	4.1	0.0	9.8	3.2	1.15E+01
			.769	1								73.5	9.6	0.0	5.0	0.0	11.2	4.2	1.04E+01
15.0	1	1	4.117	3	.000	.000	.000	.183	.286	.317	.996								
			2.020	3								61.1	11.2	-0.9	2.8	0.0	8.7	2.2	1.18E+01
			1.172	2								67.6	9.6	-0.4	4.0	0.0	9.8	3.2	1.14E+01
			.908	1								74.2	9.6	0.0	5.2	0.0	11.2	4.2	1.27E+01
20.0	1	1	4.100	3	.000	.000	.000	.184	.287	.318	.996								
			1.998	3								61.3	11.2	-0.9	2.8	0.0	8.7	2.2	1.17E+01
			1.146	2								68.0	9.6	-0.4	4.0	0.0	9.8	3.2	1.11E+01
			.868	1								74.6	9.6	0.0	5.1	0.0	11.2	4.2	1.20E+01
25.0	1	1	4.011	3	.000	.000	.000	.191	.295	.326	.996								
			1.866	3								61.5	11.2	-0.9	2.8	0.0	8.7	2.2	1.09E+01
			1.115	2								68.2	9.6	-0.4	4.0	0.0	9.8	3.2	1.08E+01
			.851	1								74.9	9.6	0.0	5.1	0.0	11.2	4.2	1.17E+01
30.0	1	1	3.832	3	.000	.000	.000	.206	.312	.343	.996								
			1.841	3								61.6	11.2	-0.9	2.8	0.0	8.7	2.2	1.07E+01
			1.057	2								68.4	9.6	-0.4	4.0	0.0	9.8	3.2	1.02E+01
			.805	1								75.2	9.6	0.0	5.1	0.0	11.2	4.2	1.10E+01
35.0	1	1	3.702	3	.000	.000	.000	.217	.324	.356	.996								
			1.767	3								61.6	11.2	-0.9	2.8	0.0	8.7	2.2	1.03E+01
			1.033	2								68.5	9.6	-0.4	4.0	0.0	9.8	3.2	9.92E+00
			.791	1								75.3	9.6	0.0	5.0	0.0	11.2	4.2	1.08E+01
40.0	1	1	3.591	3	.000	.000	.001	.227	.335	.367	.996								
			1.682	3								61.7	11.2	-0.9	2.8	0.0	8.7	2.2	9.74E+00
			.967	2								68.6	9.6	-0.4	3.9	0.0	9.8	3.2	9.24E+00
			.766	1								75.5	9.6	0.0	5.0	0.0	11.2	4.2	1.04E+01
45.0	1	1	3.415	3	.000	.000	.001	.244	.354	.385	.997								
			1.651	3								61.7	11.2	-0.9	2.8	0.0	8.7	2.2	9.55E+00
			.956	2								68.6	9.6	-0.4	3.9	0.0	9.8	3.2	9.11E+00
			.735	1								75.5	9.6	0.0	5.0	0.0	11.2	4.2	9.87E+00
50.0	1	1	3.341	3	.000	.000	.001	.252	.362	.393	.997								
			1.536	3								61.7	11.2	-0.9	2.7	0.0	8.7	2.2	8.85E+00
			.918	2								68.7	9.6	-0.4	3.9	0.0	9.8	3.2	8.73E+00
			.720	1								75.6	9.6	0.0	5.0	0.0	11.2	4.2	9.64E+00
55.0	1	1	3.173	3	.000	.001	.001	.270	.381	.412	.997								
			1.532	3								61.8	11.2	-0.9	2.7	0.0	8.7	2.2	8.82E+00
			.883	2								68.7	9.6	-0.4	3.9	0.0	9.8	3.2	8.37E+00
			.681	1								75.6	9.6	0.0	4.9	0.0	11.2	4.2	9.05E+00
60.0	1	1	3.096	3	.000	.001	.001	.279	.390	.421	.997								
			1.442	3								61.8	11.2	-0.9	2.7	0.0	8.7	2.2	8.28E+00
			.858	2								68.7	9.6	-0.4	3.9	0.0	9.8	3.2	8.12E+00
			.667	1								75.6	9.6	0.0	4.9	0.0	11.2	4.2	8.84E+00
65.0	1	1	2.968	3	.000	.001	.002	.294	.405	.437	.997								
			1.401	3								61.8	11.2	-0.9	2.7	0.0	8.7	2.2	8.03E+00
			.808	2								68.7	9.6	-0.4	3.9	0.0	9.8	3.2	7.61E+00
			.631	1								75.6	9.6	0.0	4.9	0.0	11.2	4.2	8.32E+00
70.0	1	1	2.840	3	.000	.001	.003	.310	.421	.452	.997								
			1.361	3								61.8	11.2	-0.9	2.7	0.0	8.7	2.2	7.79E+00
			.793	2								68.7	9.6	-0.4	3.9	0.0	9.8	3.2	7.45E+00
			.617	1								75.6	9.6	0.0	4.8	0.0	11.2	4.2	8.11E+00
75.0	1	1	2.771	3	.000	.001	.003	.319	.430	.461	.997								
			1.277	3								61.7	11.2	-0.9	2.7	0.0	8.7	2.2	7.29E+00
			.754	2								68.7	9.6	-0.4	3.8	0.0	9.8	3.2	7.01E+00

			.604	1							75.6	9.6	.0	4.8	.0	11.2	4.2	7.92E+00	
80.0	1	1	2.635	3	.000	.002	.004	.337	.448	.479	.997								
			1.262	3								61.7	11.2	-.9	2.7	.0	8.7	2.2	7.20E+00
			.742	2								68.6	9.6	-.4	3.8	.0	9.8	3.2	6.87E+00
			.570	1								75.5	9.6	.0	4.8	.0	11.2	4.2	7.43E+00
85.0	1	1	2.574	3	.000	.002	.004	.346	.457	.487	.997								
			1.173	3								61.7	11.2	-.9	2.7	.0	8.7	2.2	6.67E+00
			.723	2								68.6	9.6	-.4	3.8	.0	9.8	3.2	6.67E+00
			.558	1								75.5	9.6	.0	4.8	.0	11.2	4.2	7.26E+00
90.0	1	1	2.454	3	.000	.003	.006	.363	.474	.504	.998								
			1.163	3								61.7	11.2	-.9	2.7	.0	8.7	2.2	6.62E+00
			.690	2								68.6	9.6	-.4	3.7	.0	9.8	3.2	6.31E+00
			.525	1								75.5	9.6	.0	4.7	.0	11.2	4.2	6.79E+00
95.0	1	1	2.379	3	.000	.004	.007	.375	.485	.515	.998								
			1.109	3								61.7	11.2	-.9	2.6	.0	8.7	2.2	6.30E+00
			.675	2								68.6	9.6	-.4	3.7	.0	9.8	3.2	6.14E+00
			.515	1								75.4	9.6	.0	4.7	.0	11.2	4.2	6.65E+00
100.0	1	1	2.299	3	.001	.004	.008	.387	.497	.526	.998								
			1.059	3								61.7	11.2	-.9	2.6	.0	8.7	2.2	6.01E+00
			.636	2								68.5	9.6	-.4	3.6	.0	9.8	3.2	5.74E+00
			.497	1								75.4	9.6	.0	4.7	.0	11.2	4.2	6.37E+00
105.0	1	1	2.193	3	.001	.006	.010	.404	.513	.542	.998								
			1.036	3								61.6	11.2	-.9	2.6	.0	8.7	2.2	5.87E+00
			.628	2								68.5	9.6	-.4	3.6	.0	9.8	3.2	5.66E+00
			.482	1								75.4	9.6	.0	4.6	.0	11.2	4.2	6.12E+00
110.0	1	1	2.146	3	.001	.006	.011	.412	.520	.549	.998								
			.964	3								61.6	11.2	-.9	2.6	.0	8.7	2.2	5.45E+00
			.602	2								68.5	9.6	-.4	3.6	.0	9.8	3.2	5.39E+00
			.474	1								75.3	9.6	.0	4.6	.0	11.2	4.2	5.98E+00
115.0	1	1	2.040	3	.001	.008	.014	.431	.538	.566	.998								
			.959	3								61.6	11.2	-.9	2.6	.0	8.7	2.2	5.42E+00
			.584	2								68.4	9.6	-.4	3.6	.0	9.8	3.2	5.21E+00
			.451	1								75.3	9.6	.0	4.5	.0	11.2	4.2	5.63E+00
120.0	1	1	1.994	3	.002	.009	.015	.439	.545	.573	.998								
			.898	3								61.6	11.2	-.9	2.6	.0	8.7	2.2	5.07E+00
			.568	2								68.4	9.6	-.4	3.5	.0	9.8	3.2	5.05E+00
			.443	1								75.2	9.6	.0	4.5	.0	11.2	4.2	5.50E+00
125.0	1	1	1.909	3	.002	.011	.018	.455	.559	.587	.998								
			.877	3								61.6	11.2	-.9	2.6	.0	8.7	2.2	4.94E+00
			.538	2								68.4	9.6	-.4	3.5	.0	9.8	3.2	4.75E+00
			.419	1								75.2	9.6	.0	4.4	.0	11.2	4.2	5.16E+00
130.0	1	1	1.834	3	.003	.013	.021	.469	.572	.599	.998								
			.848	3								61.5	11.2	-.9	2.6	.0	8.7	2.2	4.78E+00
			.527	2								68.3	9.6	-.4	3.5	.0	9.8	3.2	4.65E+00
			.413	1								75.1	9.6	.0	4.4	.0	11.2	4.2	5.06E+00
135.0	1	1	1.788	3	.003	.015	.023	.478	.580	.607	.998								
			.797	3								61.5	11.2	-.9	2.6	.0	8.7	2.2	4.48E+00
			.495	2								68.3	9.6	-.4	3.4	.0	9.8	3.2	4.34E+00
			.403	1								75.1	9.6	.0	4.3	.0	11.2	4.2	4.92E+00
140.0	1	1	1.695	3	.004	.018	.028	.497	.597	.623	.998								
			.785	3								61.5	11.2	-.9	2.6	.0	8.7	2.2	4.41E+00
			.489	2								68.3	9.6	-.4	3.4	.0	9.8	3.2	4.28E+00
			.384	1								75.1	9.6	.0	4.3	.0	11.2	4.2	4.65E+00
145.0	1	1	1.658	3	.005	.020	.030	.504	.604	.629	.998								
			.726	3								61.5	11.2	-.9	2.6	.0	8.7	2.2	4.07E+00
			.474	2								68.2	9.6	-.4	3.4	.0	9.8	3.2	4.14E+00
			.377	1								75.0	9.6	.0	4.3	.0	11.2	4.2	4.55E+00
150.0	1	1	1.576	3	.006	.024	.036	.522	.619	.644	.998								
			.724	3								61.5	11.2	-.9	2.6	.0	8.7	2.2	4.07E+00

			.452	2							68.2	9.6	-.4	3.4	.0	9.8	3.2	3.93E+00	
			.357	1							75.0	9.6	.0	4.2	.0	11.2	4.2	4.27E+00	
155.0	1	1	1.532	3	.007	.027	.039	.531	.627	.652	.998								
			.685	3								61.4	11.2	-.9	2.5	.0	8.7	2.2	3.84E+00
			.440	2								68.2	9.6	-.4	3.4	.0	9.8	3.2	3.82E+00
			.350	1								74.9	9.6	.0	4.2	.0	11.2	4.2	4.18E+00
160.0	1	1	1.475	3	.009	.031	.045	.544	.638	.662	.999								
			.658	3								61.4	11.2	-.9	2.5	.0	8.7	2.2	3.69E+00
			.413	2								68.1	9.6	-.4	3.3	.0	9.8	3.2	3.57E+00
			.335	1								74.9	9.6	.0	4.1	.0	11.2	4.2	3.98E+00
165.0	1	1	1.405	3	.011	.036	.052	.560	.652	.675	.999								
			.641	3								61.4	11.2	-.9	2.5	.0	8.7	2.2	3.59E+00
			.407	2								68.1	9.6	-.4	3.3	.0	9.8	3.2	3.51E+00
			.324	1								74.8	9.6	.0	4.1	.0	11.2	4.2	3.84E+00
170.0	1	1	1.372	3	.012	.039	.055	.568	.659	.682	.999								
			.597	3								61.4	11.2	-.9	2.5	.0	8.7	2.2	3.34E+00
			.386	2								68.1	9.6	-.4	3.3	.0	9.8	3.2	3.33E+00
			.318	1								74.8	9.6	.0	4.1	.0	11.2	4.2	3.75E+00
175.0	1	1	1.301	3	.015	.046	.064	.584	.673	.695	.999								
			.593	3								61.4	11.2	-.9	2.5	.0	8.7	2.2	3.32E+00
			.375	2								68.1	9.6	-.4	3.3	.0	9.8	3.2	3.23E+00
			.300	1								74.7	9.6	.0	4.0	.0	11.2	4.2	3.53E+00
180.0	1	1	1.268	3	.017	.050	.069	.592	.680	.702	.999								
			.552	3								61.3	11.2	-.9	2.5	.0	8.7	2.2	3.09E+00
			.365	2								68.0	9.6	-.4	3.3	.0	9.8	3.2	3.13E+00
			.294	1								74.7	9.6	.0	4.0	.0	11.2	4.2	3.45E+00
185.0	1	1	1.211	3	.020	.057	.078	.607	.692	.713	.999								
			.542	3								61.3	11.2	-.9	2.5	.0	8.7	2.2	3.03E+00
			.344	2								68.0	9.6	-.4	3.3	.0	9.8	3.2	2.95E+00
			.276	1								74.7	9.6	.0	4.0	.0	11.2	4.2	3.22E+00
190.0	1	1	1.163	3	.023	.064	.086	.619	.702	.723	.999								
			.521	3								61.3	11.2	-.9	2.5	.0	8.7	2.2	2.91E+00
			.337	2								68.0	9.6	-.4	3.3	.0	9.8	3.2	2.88E+00
			.272	1								74.6	9.6	.0	4.0	.0	11.2	4.2	3.16E+00
195.0	1	1	1.130	3	.026	.069	.092	.627	.709	.730	.999								
			.492	3								61.3	11.2	-.9	2.5	.0	8.7	2.2	2.75E+00
			.314	2								67.9	9.6	-.4	3.2	.0	9.8	3.2	2.68E+00
			.263	1								74.6	9.6	.0	3.9	.0	11.2	4.2	3.06E+00
200.0	1	1	1.069	3	.032	.080	.105	.643	.722	.742	.999								
			.483	3								61.3	11.2	-.9	2.5	.0	8.7	2.2	2.70E+00
			.310	2								67.9	9.6	-.4	3.2	.0	9.8	3.2	2.64E+00
			.251	1								74.5	9.6	.0	3.9	.0	11.2	4.2	2.90E+00
205.0	1	1	1.045	3	.034	.085	.110	.650	.728	.747	.999								
			.446	3								61.2	11.2	-.9	2.5	.0	8.7	2.2	2.49E+00
			.299	2								67.9	9.6	-.4	3.2	.0	9.8	3.2	2.54E+00
			.245	1								74.5	9.6	.0	3.9	.0	11.2	4.2	2.84E+00
210.0	1	1	.991	3	.041	.096	.124	.664	.740	.758	.999								
			.446	3								61.2	11.2	-.9	2.5	.0	8.7	2.2	2.49E+00
			.286	2								67.8	9.6	-.4	3.2	.0	9.8	3.2	2.43E+00
			.231	1								74.5	9.6	.0	3.8	.0	11.2	4.2	2.66E+00
215.0	1	1	.964	3	.045	.102	.131	.672	.746	.764	.999								
			.420	3								61.2	11.2	-.9	2.5	.0	8.7	2.2	2.34E+00
			.278	2								67.8	9.6	-.4	3.2	.0	9.8	3.2	2.36E+00
			.226	1								74.4	9.6	.0	3.8	.0	11.2	4.2	2.60E+00
220.0	1	1	.924	3	.051	.113	.142	.683	.755	.773	.999								
			.405	3								61.2	11.2	-.9	2.5	.0	8.7	2.2	2.26E+00
			.261	2								67.8	9.6	-.4	3.2	.0	9.8	3.2	2.20E+00
			.214	1								74.4	9.6	.0	3.8	.0	11.2	4.2	2.46E+00
225.0	1	1	.880	3	.058	.125	.156	.695	.765	.782	.999								

TIME (SEC)	OBS NO.	TARG NO.	SUBCLOUD CL (G/M**2)	CLOUD NUMBER	TRANSMISSION	PATH-LENGTH METERS	MAX. CONTRIBUTION TO CLOUD	WBAR	
					.4-.7 .7-1.2 1.06 3.-5. 8.-12. 10.6 94 GHZ	X	Y Z SIGX SIGY SIGZ		
			.394	3		61.2	11.2	-.9 2.5 .0 8.7 2.2 2.19E+00	
			.256	2		67.8	9.5	-.4 3.2 .0 9.8 3.2 2.16E+00	
			.209	1		74.3	9.5	.0 3.8 .0 11.2 4.2 2.39E+00	
230.0	1	1	.859	3	.063 .131 .163 .702 .770 .787 .999				
			.368	3		61.1	11.2	-.9 2.5 .0 8.7 2.2 2.05E+00	
			.241	2		67.7	9.5	-.4 3.1 .0 9.8 3.2 2.04E+00	
			.204	1		74.3	9.5	.0 3.8 .0 11.2 4.2 2.33E+00	
235.0	1	1	.813	3	.072 .146 .180 .715 .781 .797 .999				
			.364	3		61.1	11.2	-.9 2.5 .0 8.7 2.2 2.02E+00	
			.236	2		67.7	9.6	-.4 3.1 .0 9.8 3.2 1.99E+00	
			.192	1		74.3	9.6	.0 3.7 .0 11.2 4.2 2.19E+00	
240.0	1	1	.792	3	.078 .154 .188 .721 .786 .802 .999				
			.339	3		61.1	11.2	-.9 2.5 .0 8.7 2.2 1.88E+00	
			.229	2		67.7	9.6	-.4 3.1 .0 9.8 3.2 1.93E+00	
			.188	1		74.2	9.6	.0 3.7 .0 11.2 4.2 2.14E+00	
245.0	1	1	.755	3	.087 .168 .203 .732 .795 .810 .999				
			.334	3		61.1	11.2	-.9 2.5 .0 8.7 2.2 1.86E+00	
			.216	2		67.6	9.6	-.4 3.1 .0 9.8 3.2 1.82E+00	
			.176	1		74.2	9.6	.0 3.7 .0 11.2 4.2 2.00E+00	
250.0	1	1	.726	3	.096 .180 .216 .741 .802 .816 .999				
			.320	3		61.1	11.2	-.9 2.4 .0 8.7 2.2 1.77E+00	
			.210	2		67.6	9.6	-.4 3.1 .0 9.8 3.2 1.77E+00	
			.173	1		74.2	9.6	.0 3.7 .0 11.2 4.2 1.96E+00	
255.0	1	1	.703	3	.103 .190 .227 .748 .807 .822 .999				
			.304	3		61.1	11.2	-.9 2.4 .0 8.7 2.2 1.68E+00	
			.196	2		67.6	9.6	-.4 3.1 .0 9.8 3.2 1.65E+00	
			.166	1		74.1	9.6	.0 3.7 .0 11.2 4.2 1.88E+00	
260.0	1	1	.666	3	.117 .207 .245 .760 .817 .830 .999				
1									
			.298	3		61.0	11.2	-.9 2.4 .0 8.7 2.2 1.65E+00	
			.193	2		67.6	9.6	-.4 3.1 .0 9.8 3.2 1.62E+00	
			.159	1		74.1	9.6	.0 3.7 .0 11.2 4.2 1.79E+00	
265.0	1	1	.650	3	.123 .215 .254 .765 .821 .834 .999				
			.276	3		61.0	11.2	-.9 2.4 .0 8.7 2.2 1.53E+00	
			.185	2		67.5	9.6	-.4 3.1 .0 9.8 3.2 1.55E+00	
			.155	1		74.1	9.6	.0 3.7 .0 11.2 4.2 1.75E+00	
270.0	1	1	.616	3	.137 .233 .273 .775 .829 .842 .999				
			.275	3		61.0	11.2	-.9 2.4 .0 8.7 2.2 1.52E+00	
			.178	2		67.5	9.6	-.4 3.1 .0 9.8 3.2 1.49E+00	
			.146	1		74.0	9.6	.0 3.6 .0 11.2 4.2 1.64E+00	
275.0	1	1	.599	3	.145 .243 .283 .781 .833 .846 .999				
			.258	3		61.0	11.2	-.9 2.4 .0 8.7 2.2 1.43E+00	
			.173	2		67.5	9.6	-.4 3.1 .0 9.8 3.2 1.45E+00	
			.143	1		74.0	9.6	.0 3.6 .0 11.2 4.2 1.60E+00	
280.0	1	1	.574	3	.157 .258 .298 .789 .840 .852 .999				
			.250	3		61.0	11.2	-.9 2.4 .0 8.7 2.2 1.38E+00	
			.163	2		67.5	9.6	-.4 3.0 .0 9.8 3.2 1.36E+00	
			.134	1		74.0	9.6	.0 3.6 .0 11.2 4.2 1.51E+00	
285.0	1	1	.547	3	.171 .274 .315 .798 .847 .858 .999				
			.243	3		61.0	11.2	-.9 2.4 .0 8.7 2.2 1.34E+00	
			.160	2		67.4	9.6	-.4 3.0 .0 9.8 3.2 1.33E+00	
			.131	1		73.9	9.6	.0 3.6 .0 11.2 4.2 1.47E+00	
290.0	1	1	.533	3	.179 .283 .325 .802 .850 .862 .999				
			.227	3		61.0	11.2	-.9 2.4 .0 8.7 2.2 1.25E+00	

EOSAEL

ROADMAP

			.150	2							67.4	9.5	-1.4	3.0	.0	9.8	3.2	1.25E+00	
			.128	1							73.9	9.5	.0	3.6	.0	11.2	4.2	1.43E+00	
295.0	1	1	.505	3	.196	.303	.345	.812	.858	.868	.999								
			.224	3								60.9	11.2	-1.9	2.4	.0	8.7	2.2	1.24E+00
			.147	2								67.4	9.5	-1.4	3.0	.0	9.8	3.2	1.22E+00
			.120	1								73.9	9.5	.0	3.6	.0	11.2	4.2	1.35E+00
300.0	1	1	.492	3	.204	.313	.354	.816	.861	.872	1.000								

1

TOTAL TRANSMITTANCE FOR ALL SOURCES IS: .3542E+00

END EOSAEL RUN

STOP 000

5.2.4 Example 4: Using the printer plot option VIEW and GREY to determine cloud sizes

```

WAVL      1.06
COMBIC
PHAS           2.0      5.0      6.0      12.0      9.0      0.0      1.0
FILE      9.0      his.l8a1
FILE     12.0      l8a1.pic
NAME
          Producing a contour representation for L8A1 smoke grenades
ORIG           0.0      0.0      0.0      90.0      270.0      0.0      0.0
LIST           0.0      10.0      30.0      10.0
NAME
          One munition at {0., 0., 0.} starting at T=0.
SLOC           1.0      1.0      0.0      300.0      0.0      0.0      2.0
OLOC           1.0      40.0     -500.0      25.0      0.0      300.0      0.0
TLOC           1.0      40.0      500.0      25.0      1.0      0.0      0.0
VIEW           1.0      1.0      100.0      50.0      50.0      25.0      90.0
GREY           9.0      .001      0.901      0.0      1.0      1.0      0.0
DONE           0.0      0.0      0.0      0.0      0.0      0.0      0.0
END
STOP

```

This sample uses the same history file generated by the Phase I inputs from the previous example. In this example, we demonstrate the usage of the VIEW and GREY records and how to use the printer plot to obtain cloud size. Above are the Phase II inputs for this sample. UNITC=12.0 on the PHAS record opens the file pic.l8a1. The printer plot is stored in this file. The LIST record controls the times that a printer plot will be displayed by specifying a start time, end time and a delta time. In this example, the printer plot will occur from 5–15 s every five seconds. The munition is located at the origin and starts at 0 s. A first time user often has difficulty setting up the printer plot to best view the scenario. There are many ways of determining the length of a cloud. The method chosen here is to use the printer plot option to view the cloud crosswind in the horizontal direction.

The CLOPT parameter on the GREY record is equal to 0.0 for this example. Therefore this is a transmission plot. WAVEL = 1.0 indicating this is a visible transmission plot. Transmission ranges from 0 to 1.0. In this example SMINV = .001 means that any LOS with a transmittance of less one-tenth of one percent is printed as a "*" and SMAXV = .901 means that any LOS with a transmittance greater than 90.1 percent is printed as "blank". There are DIVIS grey scales between the extremes defined by SMINV and SMAXV with a separation given by $(SMAXV-SMINV)/DIVIS = .10$.

The most difficult part of using the printer-plot is the placement of the window. Ideally, you would like the cloud to fill the entire window in order to obtain the highest resolution possible. This involves experience, though the inexperienced can always make a preliminary COMBIC run to help set the appropriate parameters. The main problem is determining the central LOS for OLOC--TLOC used to define the printer plot (see Figure 4.3). The following seven steps illustrate the analysis process used to define the above set of inputs.

1. Estimate the ultimate height of the cloud for the last time step defined by the LIST record. A good guess for the height of a L8A1 cloud for Pasquill stability B at 30 s is 50 m. This defines VLOSW or the vertical length of the window. Divide this number in half. This is now the height of the central LOS (ZOBS and ZTAR of OLOC and TLOC respectively).

2. Estimate the ultimate length of the cloud for the last time step defined by the LIST record. A good guess is to refer to the vertical profile section of the Phase I output to determine the windspeed at the height of step one. We see that the windspeed at a height of 50 m is 2.4 m/s. We then use the following equation to estimate the length of the cloud.

$$L(\text{cloud}) = \text{windspeed}(\text{at ultimate height}) * [\text{maximum time} - \text{starting time of the munition}] + 20 \text{ or } 30 \text{ m.}$$

This equation yields a rough estimate of the longest possible length of the cloud as well as the horizontal width of the window (CLOSW). Twenty to thirty meters is added since the source is usually not a point source, but has a finite width. In this example, the windspeed at a height of 50 m is 2.4 m/s, maximum time the printer plot is output is 30 s, and the starting time of the munition is 0 s. Adding 28 meters yields the maximum possible length of the cloud and CLOSW of the VIEW record as 100 m.

3. Draw on a scratch of paper, the x-y coordinate axis, the munition location, and label which direction North is with respect to the axis (XORDIR on the ORIG record).
4. Also label the direction the wind is coming from (WNDIR from the ORIG record).
5. Draw a rough cloud. Remember it has to go in the direction the wind is blowing. Label the length of the cloud as L m (in this case 100 m).
6. Determine the half-way point in your cloud and then shift this point 20-30 m upwind. Draw a line perpendicular to the wind direction through this point. This is now your central LOS. Make sure it is long enough so the endpoints are outside of the cloud. The height defined in step one and the x,y values read from your graph defines the observer and target location.
7. Run COMBIC and make corrections if necessary.

Though, this seems complicated, most users develop with time an instinctive feel on how to utilize the OLOC and TLOC records to produce a printer plot. Using the VIEW and GREY is dependent upon the users personal preferences and the requirements of the research. The maximum number of characters across the page (CLOSD) can only be 100. However, it was decided to use only 50 characters in the horizontal direction so this 100 m wide picture could be viewed on the screen (limit of 80 characters). This yields a resolution of (100 m)/(50 char) or 2 m/char. It was decided to keep the same resolution in the vertical direction which defines the number of characters in the vertical direction (VLOSW) to be 25.

To determine cloud length and height, it is a simple matter to determine which grey scale corresponds to the defeat threshold. The user then simply counts characters and multiplies by the resolution to obtain the dimension in meters. The user must observe two cautions however. First, the cloud length and height is valid for crosswind cases only. If the user views the cloud on an alongwind LOS, this would probably yield different values for the height. This is because the path length through the cloud is longer than the crosswind case. Similarly, viewing the cloud "top-down" could yield different values for the length of the cloud. Secondly, using a single length, width, and height to describe a complicated cloud like this one, can yield problems.

```
TIME = 1.000E+01 XO = 4.000E+01 YO = -5.000E+02 ZO = 2.500E+01
RANGE = 1.000E+03 AL = .00000 BT = 1.000 GM = .000
```

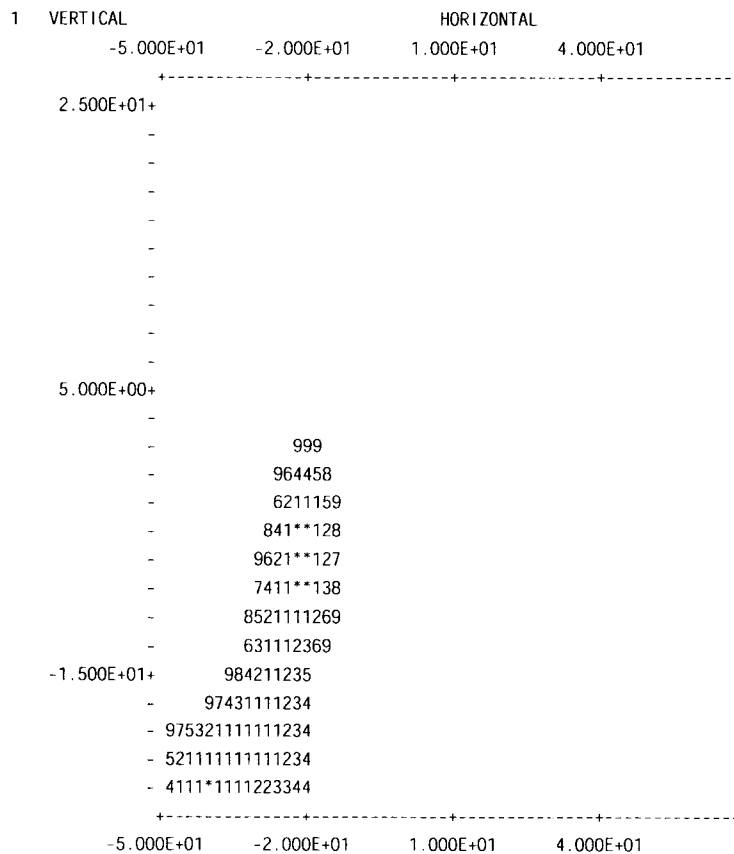
FULL-WIDTH OF VIEW, CROSS-LOS HORIZONTAL = 1.000E+02 CROSS-LOS VERTICAL = 5.000E+01

DISPLAYED SCALE = TRANSMISSION, WAVELENGTH = 1.

PIXELS: HORIZONTAL = 50 VERTICAL = 25

GREY SCALE RANGES = 9.

.000000 - .001000 = *
 .001000 - .101000 = 1
 .101000 - .201000 = 2
 .201000 - .301000 = 3
 .301000 - .401000 = 4
 .401000 - .501000 = 5
 .501000 - .601000 = 6
 .601000 - .701000 = 7
 .701000 - .801000 = 8
 .801000 - .901000 = 9
 .901000 - 1.001000 =



1

TIME = 2.000E+01 X0 = 4.000E+01 Y0 = -5.000E+02 Z0 = 2.500E+01

RANGE = 1.000E+03 AL = .00000 BT = 1.000 GM = .000

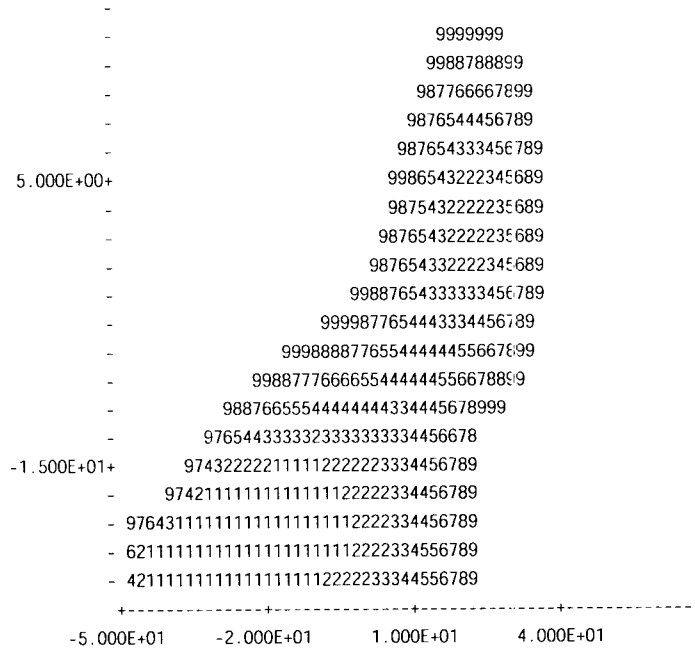
FULL-WIDTH OF VIEW, CROSS-LOS HORIZONTAL = 1.000E+02 CROSS-LOS VERTICAL = 5.000E+01

DISPLAYED SCALE = TRANSMISSION, WAVELENGTH = 1.

PIXELS: HORIZONTAL = 50 VERTICAL = 25

GREY SCALE RANGES = 9.

.000000 - .001000 = *
 .001000 - .101000 = 1
 .101000 - .201000 = 2
 .201000 - .301000 = 3
 .301000 - .401000 = 4
 .401000 - .501000 = 5
 .501000 - .601000 = 6



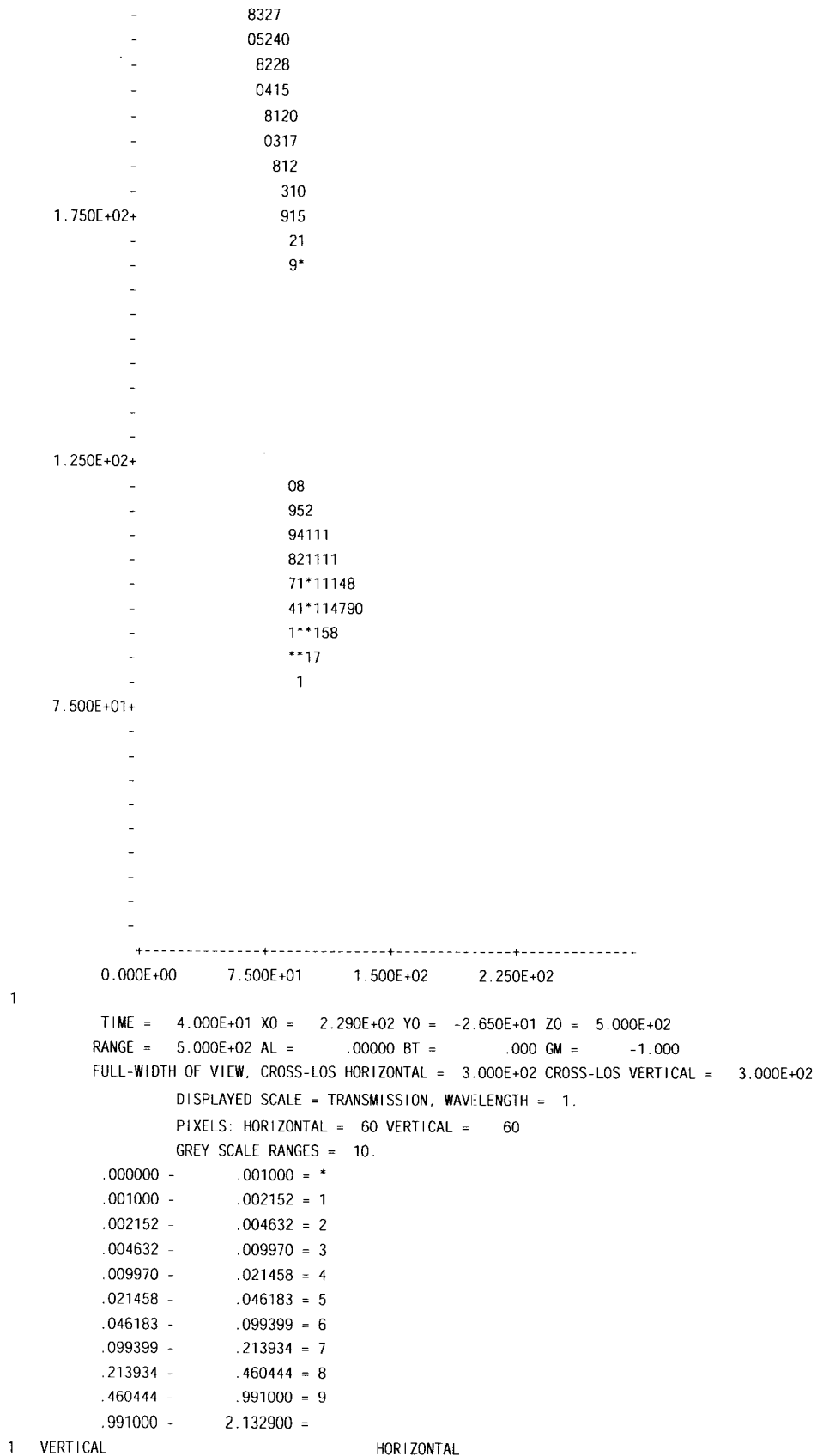
1

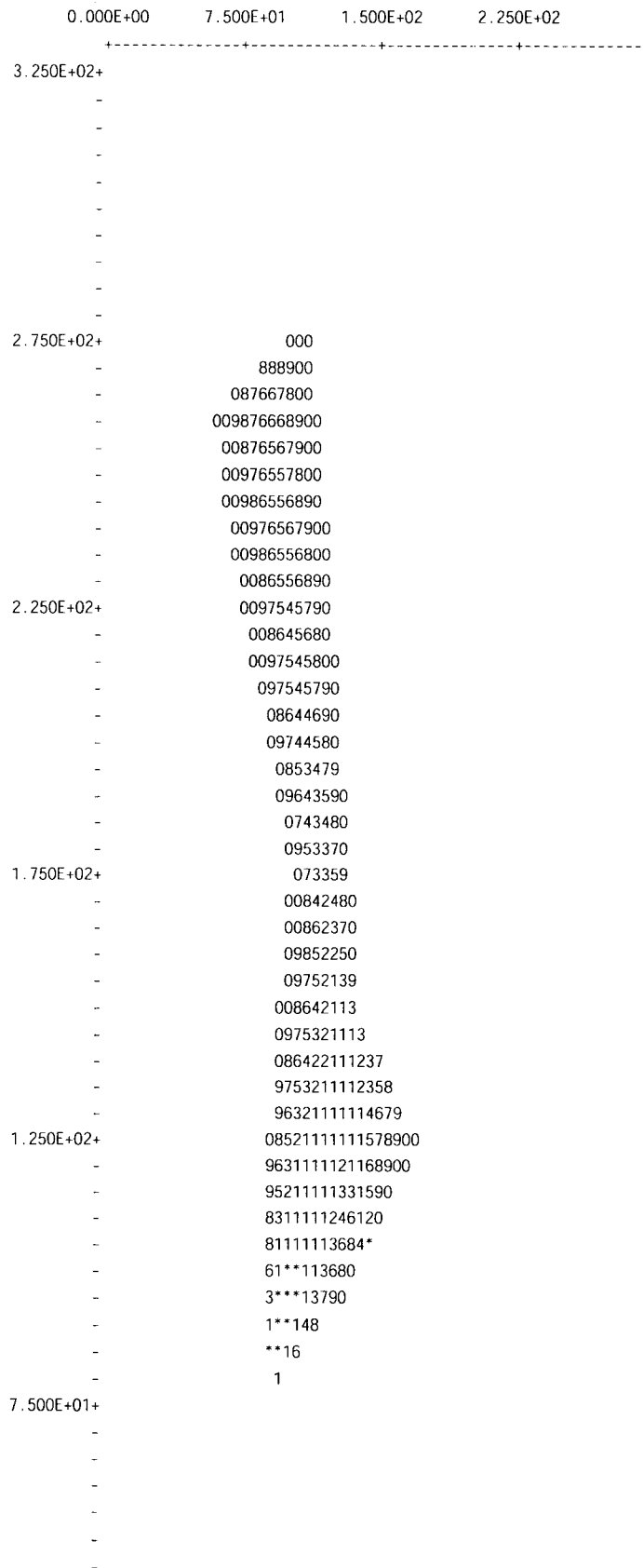
5.2.5 Example 5: Using the printer plot option VIEW, GREY and TPOS for a top-down view

```

WAVL      1.06
COMBIC
PHAS      2.0      5.0      6.0      12.0      9.0      0.0      1.0
FILE      9.0      h.vehc-hc
FILE      12.0     topdown.pic
NAME
      Producing a top-down contour representation for a battlefield scenario
ORIG      0.0      0.0      0.0      31.0     155.0
LIST      1.0      30.0     60.0     10.0
NAME
      Four munition at {90., 80., 0.,} starting at T=20.
NAME
      One vehicle {50., 218., 0.,} starting at T=20. Traveling 7.6m/s at
NAME
      82 degrees wrt North
SLOC      1.0      4.0      20.0     300.0     90.0     80.0     0.0
VEH1      2.0      1.0      20.0     50.0     300.0
VEH2      50.0     218.0     0.0      82.0      7.6
OLOC      1.0      150.0     175.0     500.0     0.0     300.0     0.0
TLOC      1.0      150.0     175.0     0.0      1.0      0.0      0.0
VIEW      1.0      1.0      300.0     300.0     60.0     60.0     31.0
GREY      10.0     .001      5.001     1.0      1.0      1.0      0.0
DONE      0.0      0.0      0.0      0.0      0.0      0.0      0.0
END
STOP
    
```

This example opens the history file produced by example 2. Two smoke sources consisting of four fixed HC pots and one vehicle generating fog oil are used for this scenario. This illustrates how to obtain CL for a top-down view point. The central LOS was chosen to completely encompass the resultant smoke clouds. The method to determine the central LOS follows closely the method in the





5.3 Subroutines and Functions

5.3.1 Phase I Subroutines

- COMBIC is a small driver routine that selects the independent submodules DSPH1 (Dust/Smoke Phase I) and DSPH2.
- DSPH1 is an I/O subroutine that reads and stores user input records in blocks and eventually calls PHAS1 to begin calculations for one obscurant source type.
- PHAS1 is a main Phase I routine that produces the output cloud history file for each obscurant source specified by the user. PHAS1 calls CMASS, DMASS, SMASS, and TRAJ for each source subcloud that is produced (1-5).
- SMASS is a routine that computes the basic smoke quantities of yield factor, total mass, and thermal production.
- CMASS is a routine that analytically computes the cumulative profile of obscurant mass produced by the source and the average production value for later scaling. CMASS calls CRATE.
- CRATE is a routine that returns the cumulative mass production of the burn (or mass production) function.
- DMASS is a routine that returns the dust production and thermal production of HE-generated dust. The routines VOLAC and CRATR are called.
- VOLAC is a routine that computes the basic crater volume scaling factor for HE-generated dust. VOLAC calls CRATR.
- CRATR is a routine that returns the ratio of the apparent crater volume for a cased HE to the crater volume produced by an equivalent uncased charge.
- TRAJ is a routine that calculates the time history of cloud positions, dimensions, and downwind travel times through a major loop over many time steps. TRAJ calls RISE and DIFUS.
- RISE is a routine that returns the buoyant height, radius, rise velocity, and temperature for a given instantaneous Gaussian puff or continuous Gaussian plume for a single input time.
- DIFUS is a routine that serves both the purpose of returning the atmospheric-induced cloud diffusion coefficients and determining a best linear expansion coefficient for use in Phase II approximations.
- SBAR1 is a routine that determines values relevant to the modeled atmospheric boundary layer.
- LODDAT is a routine that loads history values into transfer arrays.
- SDWRIT is a routine that writes history values to the file.
- UZ is a routine that returns the windspeed for any input height, the static stability parameter, and the eddy dissipation rate for terminating cloud rise.
- EXTIN is a routine that loads default values for mass extinction coefficients or replaces defaults with user provided values. EXTIN calls WPHCD.
- WPHCD is a routine that computes relative humidity dependent WP and HC extinction coefficients.

5.3.2 Phase I Functions

- YIELD is a function that returns the mass scaling for relative humidity dependent WP and HC smoke.
- COLD is a function that modifies the yield factor for cold regions.
- PASQL is a function that calculates Pasquill stability category based on meteorological inputs. PASQL calls ALPHA.
- ALPHA is a function that returns the solar elevation for given day, time, and site location.
- SBAR1 is a function that determines values relevant to the modeled atmospheric boundary layer.
- CNORM is a function subprogram for the cumulative normal distribution.
- CNORF is a table lookup function for the cumulative normal distribution.

5.3.3 Phase II Subroutines

Phase II routines include I/O of user records, initialization and loading of cloud histories, setup and maintenance of active sources and active LOS, an outermost loop over time, updating of cloud positions and dimensions, a second level loop over all LOS, and an innermost loop over all clouds for each LOS to compute contributions to transmission reduction. The routines are:

- DSPH2 is a subroutine called by COMBIC to process user input records. Unlike DSPH1 in Phase I, DSPH2 takes some immediate action following each user input through calls to PHAS2.
- SETUP is the initialization routine for Phase II.
- ADDCLD adds obscurant source to the scenario.
- ADDLOS adds a line of sight to the scenario.
- BTRANS finds transmission for a given line of sight.
- UPDAT is a routine that has different functions, depending on how it is called. Provides the leading edge position and dimensions or trailing edge position and dimensions following burnout.
- PHAS2 schedules other routines and increments the scenario clock.
- DISPER computes the dispersion lengths for both stable and unstable atmospheres.
- EXTIN loads default values for mass extinction coefficients or replaces defaults with user provided values. EXTIN calls WPHCD.
- WPHCD computes relative humidity dependent WP and HC extinction coefficients.
- TRNFRM rotates coordinates between different coordinate systems.
- LOOKUP accesses the cloud history tables for cloud dimensions and mass for use by BTRANS.
- DROPC maintains active cloud arrays by removing an active cloud and returning array storage to the inactive pool.
- SDREAD loads cloud histories as needed from the history file.

- CONIN tests for intersection of the LOS with a crude estimate of the volume that contains an extended continuous cloud.
- PUFCL integrates concentration over a given path through a Gaussian puff and rejects the cloud if it is not sufficiently close to or does not intersect the path.
- CONCL integrates concentration along a path segment through a continuous Gaussian plume.
- ROMBERG integrates concentration along a path segment through a continuous Gaussian plume. This routine is used to provide a faster way of integrating through plumes. It uses the Romberg method of integration for times when the LOSs are not perpendicular to the wind direction.
- ROMF computes \dot{M} and part of the CL integral.
- FILLIN used in the Romberg Method of Integration.
- FILNEG used in the Romberg Method of Integration.
- CNTUR provides printer plots of cloud contours.
- TERRA a dummy terrain routine demonstrating how terrain interface can be achieved.

5.3.4 Phase II Functions

- CNORM computes the cumulative normal distributions.
- CNORF is a table lookup routine of CNORM values used to save calculation time.

Appendix A. Phase I Physics

A.1 Cloud Descriptions: The Phase I Output File

COMBIC describes obscurant clouds as combinations of subclouds. Each subcloud is defined as either a single Gaussian puff or as a continuous Gaussian plume. COMBIC further distinguishes subclouds as buoyant or nonbuoyant, depending upon whether heat is released into the cloud during the formation process.

A Gaussian puff is an ellipsoidal volume with concentration which is greatest at its center (x_c, y_c, z_c) and which decreases with distance according to scaling lengths $(\sigma_x, \sigma_y, \sigma_z)$. The concentration at any point, (x, y, z) relative to a Gaussian puff centered on (x_c, y_c, z_c) and containing a total mass of obscurant [Sauter and Hansen, 1990] M , is then

$$C(x, y, z) = \frac{M}{(2\pi)^{3/2}\sigma_x\sigma_y\sigma_z} e^{-D^2/2} \quad (\text{A.1})$$

where D is a dimensionless scaled distance:

$$D^2 = \left(\frac{x - x_c}{\sigma_x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{y - y_c}{\sigma_y}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{z - z_c}{\sigma_z}\right)^2 \quad (\text{A.2})$$

In general COMBIC allows for a scavenging coefficient, δ , for the removal of mass by deposition or evaporation. Evaporation of volatiles can still result in some long-term, non-volatile component, f_d , of the original mass, however. Then M becomes time dependent:

$$M(t) = M[f_d + (1 - f_d)e^{-\delta t}] \quad (\text{A.3})$$

The Gaussian ellipsoid may also be rotated so that its principal axes no longer lie along the X, Y, and Z directions. This ‘‘canting’’ of a cloud is useful in modeling the tilted stem of an HE-produced dust cloud. The canting rotation in COMBIC is restricted to an angle Φ about the cross-wind Y axis, tilting the ellipsoid principal Z axis toward or away from the downwind X axis. A full description of the Gaussian puff history is thus the set of values $(M, \delta, \Phi, x_c, y_c, z_c, \sigma_x, \sigma_y, \sigma_z)$ defined wrt the time since the munition began to burn. Figure A.1 displays the geometric meaning of these quantities. Note that the so-called radii of the puff are between 2 and 3 times larger than the σ values, depending on definition, and are not shown. Also note that the wind speed in the figures is u and in the equations is μ .

The continuous Gaussian plume is described by a similar concentration equation:

$$C(x_c; y, z) = \frac{\dot{m}}{2\pi\sigma_y\sigma_z\mu} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\left[\left(\frac{y-y_c}{\sigma_y}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{z-z_c}{\sigma_z}\right)^2\right]} \quad (\text{A.4})$$

where μ is the windspeed and \dot{m} is the time rate of obscurant production which applies at the location (x_c, y_c, z_c) .

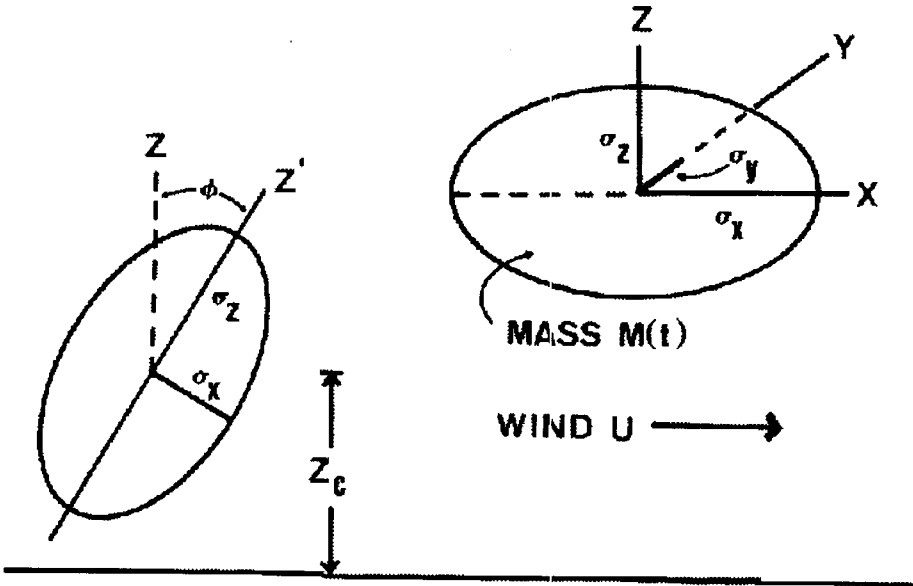


Figure A.1: Parameters that describe a Gaussian puff.

Although it appears as simple as the concentration equation for the Gaussian puff, the concentration of the Gaussian plume is complicated by the fact that the variables depend on the downwind distance x_c from the source as well as on time. Figure A.2 shows the relevant geometry of the plume parameters. In principle, the cloud history would, therefore, require a two-dimensional, space-time array of $(y_c, z_c, \sigma_y, \sigma_z, u, \dot{m}, \delta)$ values for an appropriate two parameter table of x_c and t values.

However, with the aid of simplifying assumptions, these potentially huge tables can be reduced considerably in size. First, the array of downwind table entries, or grid points, does not need to be equally spaced. In fact, the expansion and rise of the plume change more rapidly near the source and more slowly at great distances downwind.

Gaussian diffusion models have been handicapped in the past by the use of empirical power laws to establish the orthogonal dispersion lengths. As will be discussed in more detail in a later section, the diffusion sigmas and the vertical rise of the center line (y_c, z_c) for puffs are not Eulerian, but a Lagrangian function based upon a moving coordinate system.

The functional dependence of these quantities on x_c permits them to be written in converging Taylor series. For example, expanding σ about x_c :

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma(x) &= \sigma(x_c) + \frac{d\sigma(x)}{dx} \Big|_{x=x_c} (x - x_c) + \frac{d^2\sigma(x)}{dx^2} \Big|_{x=x_c} \frac{1}{2} (x - x_c)^2 + \dots \\ &= \sigma(x_c) + \left[1 + B \left(\frac{x - x_c}{x_c} \right) + \frac{1}{2} E(B - 1) \left(\frac{x - x_c}{x_c} \right)^2 + \dots \right] \quad (\text{A.5})\end{aligned}$$

This expansion, and a similar one for z_c , represents one way to use exact values given at a series of grid points, x_c , to find approximate values between the grid points. Clearly, if x is sufficiently close to x_c , then terms higher than the first power in $(x - x_c)$ can be neglected. Specifically, assume that the absolute value of $(x - x_c)/x_c$ is kept smaller than some chosen value, say 0.06. It can be shown that linear interpolation between a grid of x_c values satisfying this condition will be quite accurate. This implies that the grid should be chosen with a spacing that increases with larger downwind distances x_c . The previous versions of COMBIC used a downwind distance grid in which each new interval is a factor 1.123 wider than the previous interval. That allowed the range from 50 m downwind to 5800 m downwind to be covered by just 41 grid points. Arbitrary points were chosen for the range of 0 to 50 m downwind. However, to apply the Romberg method of integration, the user must tabulate the downwind distance x in each subcloud trajectory at values such that a simple transformation of the downwind distances will be equally spaced. The tabulated values in COMBIC (done in phase I) satisfy this requirement for $x \geq 49.85$. The function is $x = (49.85)(1.123)^{n-10}$. But for $x < 49.85$ an exponential function will not approach zero in a finite number of steps. What is required is a power function of the form n^p that will “spline” with the exponential function at the breakpoint; that is, both the power function and its first order derivative must agree with those of the exponential function at the breakpoint. This can best be accomplished by

$$x = n^{1.508352871} \quad \text{for } n < 13. \quad (\text{A.6})$$

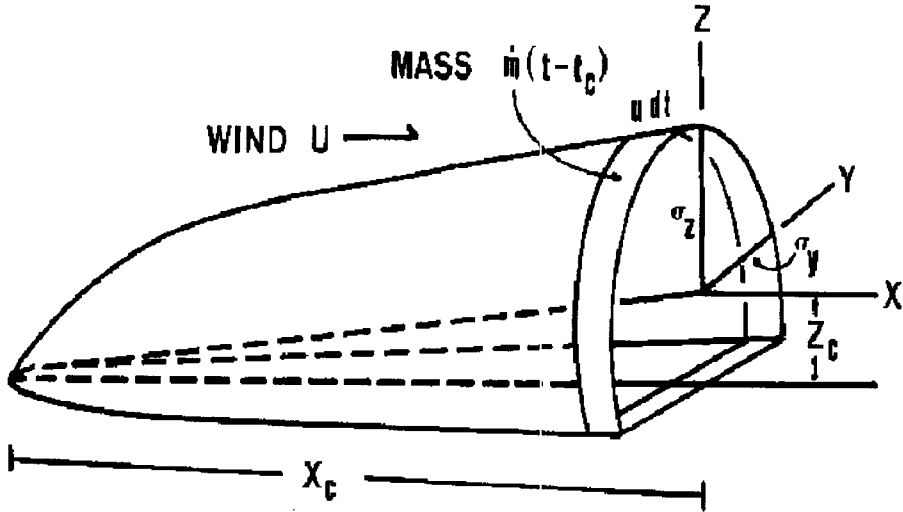


Figure A.2: Parameters that describe a Gaussian plume.

$$x = (47.887223) \cdot (1.123026355)^{n-13} \text{ for } n \geq 13. \quad (\text{A.7})$$

The first 15 tabulated values of the downwind distance by these formulas are 1.00, 2.84, 5.24, 8.09, 11.33, 14.92, 18.82, 23.02, 27.50, 32.24, 37.22, 42.44, 47.89, 53.78, 60.39. The breakpoint is at $n = 13$ where $x = 47.89$. This modification requires a minor change in the tabulation of subcloud trajectories from the way they are done in COMBIC87, but it promises smoothness at the breakpoint. (This smoothness is desired to prevent Romberg from “thinking” that the integrand has some peculiarity at the breakpoint).

The COMBIC model uses a uniform wind direction everywhere in the scenario. In the plume reference frame, x is the downwind coordinate, and y is the cross-wind coordinate. Therefore, the y value for the center line of the plume is a constant, and y can be eliminated from the cloud tables. Similarly, the deposition or evaporation coefficient is assumed constant. Thus, only the four variables (z_c , σ_y , σ_z , \dot{m}) must be tabulated. Of these, the mass production rate, \dot{m} , depends only on time and on downwind distance from the source if an average, constant thermal production rate is assumed. The scaling for variable thermal production is discussed in section A.4.

The time required for an obscurant to move from the source to each downwind grid point is tabulated in Phase I. The cumulative mass production function is stored in a separate array SNW every second for burn times < 900 s. from ignition to the end of obscurant production. The cumulative production function $M(t)$ is determined from the production rate \dot{m} by:

$$M(t) = \int_0^t \dot{m}(t') dt' \quad (\text{A.8})$$

Tabulating the mass rate table (as a function of time after ignition) so that it is incremented every second rather than the way it was done in COMBIC87 and earlier versions results in several advantages. No searching is required and interpolation time is decreased by up to 50 percent over the old method.

Assuming approximately 50 tabulated points for each of 4 parameters for the continuous plume (z_c , σ_y , σ_z , t) and up to 900 values store in the (\dot{m}) SNWD and 6 parameters for the Gaussian puff (z_c , σ_x , σ_y , σ_z , t , d) COMBIC Phase I output files contain about 300-1200 entries per subcloud depending upon the burn time. The amount of detail or the number of physically different regions in the cloud determines the number of subclouds. Up to 5 subclouds per cloud can be produced by COMBIC phase I routines and accessed by COMBIC phase II routines. For most obscurants, one subcloud is sufficient.

A.2 Path Integration Methods: Phase II Transmission Calculations

Assume that a history file or tables describing obscurant subcloud position, dimensions, and mass distribution have been generated. Then, given observer and target pairings, the object of Phase II calculations is to determine the transmittance between each pair. In this section, the formulas used to rapidly find the CL integral for use in equation 2.1 are derived.

A.2.1 The Path Integral through Gaussian Puffs

COMBIC uses a fast analytic solution for path integrals through Gaussian puffs. The method treats the cases of target and/or observer inside the cloud and

further tests for nonintersection early in the calculation process, thus providing a built-in cloud rejection technique. First, the derivation is given. Then an interpretation of the equations is given in terms of a geometric diagram.

The observer-target LOS is defined in terms of direction cosines:

$$\alpha = \frac{x_t - x_o}{R}, \beta = \frac{y_t - y_o}{R}, \gamma = \frac{z_t - z_o}{R}, \quad (\text{A.9})$$

where (x_o, y_o, z_o) and (x_t, y_t, z_t) are observer and target coordinates. R is the range of the target from the observer:

$$R = [(x_o - x_t)^2 + (y_o - y_t)^2 + (z_o - z_t)^2]^{1/2} \quad (\text{A.10})$$

A point on the LOS a distance r from the observer in the direction of the target thus has coordinates (x, y, z) that satisfy

$$x = x_o + \alpha r, \quad (\text{A.11})$$

$$y = y_o + \beta r, \quad (\text{A.12})$$

$$z = z_o + \gamma r, \quad (\text{A.13})$$

where r can vary between 0 and R .

The CL product, equation A.21, is derived as follows. First, all coordinates are transformed to a new frame. In the transformation, all distances in x are divided by σ_x ; all distances in y are divided by σ_y ; and all distances in z are divided by σ_z . Define the vectors

$$\vec{S} = \left(\frac{\alpha}{\sigma_x}\right) \hat{i} + \left(\frac{\beta}{\sigma_y}\right) \hat{j} + \left(\frac{\gamma}{\sigma_z}\right) \hat{k} \quad (\text{A.14})$$

and

$$\vec{X} = \left(\frac{x_o - x}{\sigma_x}\right) \hat{i} + \left(\frac{y_o - y}{\sigma_y}\right) \hat{j} + \left(\frac{z_o - z}{\sigma_z}\right) \hat{k} \quad (\text{A.15})$$

The LOS in the new frame, from equation A.9 through A.13, is then

$$\vec{X} = -r\vec{S} \quad (\text{A.16})$$

Note that the LOS in the new frame remains a straight line since S is a constant vector. In the new frame, the ellipsoidal Gaussian distribution has now become spherically symmetric (figure A.3). The vector from the puff centroid (x_c, y_c, z_c) to the observer in the new frame is

$$\vec{X}_c = \left(\frac{x_o - x_c}{\sigma_x}\right) \hat{i} + \left(\frac{y_o - y_c}{\sigma_y}\right) \hat{j} + \left(\frac{z_o - z_c}{\sigma_z}\right) \hat{k} \quad (\text{A.17})$$

This vector is denoted as \bar{X} on figure A.3

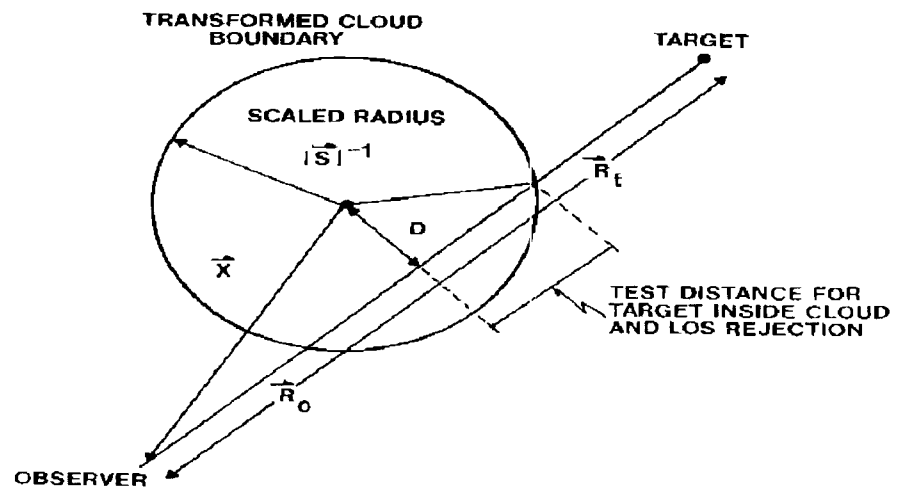


Figure A.3: Scaled parameters for path-integration and cloud rejection.

The closest approach distance of the LOS to the puff centroid in the new frame is the vector cross-product magnitude given by:

$$D = \frac{|\vec{X} \times \vec{X}_c|}{|\vec{X}|} = \frac{|\vec{S} \times \vec{S}_c|}{|\vec{S}|} \quad (\text{A.18})$$

We will call this the “sigma scaled closest approach distance.” Similarly, the sigma scaled range from the closest point of approach to the observer is the vector dot product

$$R_o = \frac{|\vec{X} \cdot \vec{X}_c|}{|\vec{X}|} = \frac{|\vec{S} \cdot \vec{X}_c|}{|\vec{S}|} \quad (\text{A.19})$$

and the scaled range to the target from the closest point of approach is

$$R_t = R_o + R|\vec{S}| \quad (\text{A.20})$$

In terms of these quantities, the CL integral becomes the path integral from the observer point P_o to the target point P_t over the concentration (equations (3) and (4)) written in terms of the vectors just defined. But, this integral is just the well-known, one-dimensional integral of a Gaussian over a finite interval. The magnitude of S in the denominator of the result is due to the change of variables from the increment dr to the increment $d(\mathbf{rS})$:

$$\begin{aligned} CL &= \int_{P_o}^{P_t} \frac{M}{(2\pi)^{3/2} \sigma_x \sigma_y \sigma_z} e^{-\frac{1}{2}(\vec{x} - \vec{x}_c)^2} dr \\ &= \frac{M[\Phi(R_t) - \Phi(R_o)]}{(2\pi)\sigma_x \sigma_y \sigma_z |\vec{S}|} e^{-\frac{1}{2}D^2} \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.21})$$

where Φ is the cumulative normal function. The definition of Φ is given in equation A.184.

While the derivation may not be obvious, there is a geometric interpretation shown in Figure A.3. The original Gaussian puff has an ellipsoidal shape if the sigmas are different. The sigmas are in units of length. Define a new frame of reference in which distances along each direction x , y , z are in terms of new units (sigmas) found by dividing distance along those coordinates by the appropriate sigma. This new frame has two important properties. First, the Gaussian puff now has spherical symmetry. Second, the LOS remains a straight line.

The vector S has no obvious physical interpretation. The magnitude of S , however, is a scaling factor in inverse units of distance, and converts the distances in the new frame to units we can term “sigmas.” D , found by equation (23), is the closest approach distance in sigma units. If D is 3 or larger, the puff does not contribute to the CL because the LOS lies outside the 3 sigma edge, and the calculation is terminated. If D is less than 3, then the distances R_o and R_t are computed by the dot product (equation A.19 and A.20). R_o and R_t are signed quantities. If R_o is less than -3, then the observer lies on the near side of the cloud. If R_o is larger than 3, then both observer and target lie on the far side of the cloud. In this case, the LOS never reaches the cloud so the CL is 0.

Similarly, if R_t is larger than 3, then the target lies on the far side of the cloud, while if it is less than -3, both the target and observer lie on the near side of the cloud. In the latter case, the CL is again 0. For R_o and/or R_t smaller than 3 in absolute value, the observer and/or target potentially lie inside the cloud. The cumulative normal distribution terms take care of the correction factors automatically in these cases.

Note the EOSAEL82 routine for the path integration's suggested lines of code that could be added to find the point on the LOS closest to the cloud. A COMBIC user subsequently pointed out that the method did not work. The user was right. The suggested code change determines the point of maximum concentration on the LOS for a given cloud. This is not necessarily the geometrically closest point to the cloud center. Since the code was only in the form of comments, it did not affect most users. To anyone who did implement these code additions, we regret the misinformation.

Specifically, the distance from the observer to the point of maximum concentration is R_o/S . This distance can be used with equations A.11 through A.13 to find the coordinates of the point.

A.2.2 The Path Integral Through Gaussian Plumes

Integration through the Gaussian plume is fast and simple only if the LOS is nearly crosswind. In that case, the values of the plume height z_c and the y and z components of σ are nearly constant all along the LOS. The CL integral is very similar to that for the Gaussian puff:

$$CL = \left(\frac{\dot{m}}{\mu} \right) \frac{[\Phi(R_t) - \Phi(R_o)]}{(2\pi)^{1/2} \sigma_y \sigma_z S} e^{-\frac{1}{2} D^2} \quad (\text{A.22})$$

where

$$D = S^{-1} |(S_y \bar{X}_z - S_z \bar{X}_y)| \quad (\text{A.23})$$

$$R_o = S^{-1} |(S_y \bar{X}_y - S_z \bar{X}_z)| \quad (\text{A.24})$$

$$R_t = R_o + R |\bar{S}| \quad (\text{A.25})$$

where R is again the scalar distance between the observer and target and the quantities S and X are defined by

$$\bar{S} = S_y \bar{j} + S_z \bar{k} = \left(\frac{\beta}{\sigma_y} \right) \bar{j} + \left(\frac{\gamma}{\sigma_z} \right) \bar{k} \quad (\text{A.26})$$

$$\bar{X} = X_y \bar{j} + X_z \bar{k} = \left(\frac{y_o - \bar{y}}{\sigma_y} \right) \bar{j} + \left(\frac{z_o - \bar{z}}{\sigma_z} \right) \bar{k} \quad (\text{A.27})$$

and

$$S = (S_y^2 + S_z^2)^{1/2} \quad (\text{A.28})$$

The obscurant production rate in equation A.22 is evaluated as discussed in section A.1 and below.

The simple formula is valid for crosswind LOS, including slant path or downward-looking paths, and, based on the power law expansions given in section A.2.1,

$$\sigma(x) = \sigma(x_c)[1 + B \left(\frac{x - x_c}{x_c} \right) + \dots] \quad (\text{A.29})$$

when linear and higher order terms are negligible. COMBIC assumes, for the purpose of calculation speed, that if x varies by no more than ± 5 percent of x_c (which corresponds to one downwind step in the phase I tables) inside the cloud, then the crosswind approximation can be used. This approximation is roughly an angle within 6° of crosswind for Pasquill category A (unstable) and within 25° of crosswind for Pasquill category E (stable).

The scaling of the vertical position of the plume or puff for thermal rise does not account for second-order effects of vertical wind shear. First order effects of wind shear are included.

The first statement describes the approximation that assumes that the trailing edge of the plume transports downwind with the same time profile as the leading edge. The result is the familiar effect of Gaussian models in which the obscuration tends to fall off rapidly following burnout of the munition. This rapid falloff is somewhat of a problem for bulk WP but not for the other obscurants.

For more general LOS, a different algorithm is required. The general CL integral for a gaussian plume is

$$CL = \int_0^R \frac{\dot{m}/u}{2\pi\sigma_y\sigma_z} e^{-1/2 \left[\left(\frac{y-y_c}{\sigma_y} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{z-z_c}{\sigma_z} \right)^2 \right]} dr \quad (\text{A.30})$$

Changing the variable of integration from r , the distance along the LOS, to x , the downwind distance, and evaluating \dot{m} at $t - t(x)$, the CL integral becomes

$$CL = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} \frac{\dot{m}/u}{2\pi\sigma_y\sigma_z\alpha} e^{-\mathbf{X}^2/2} dx \quad (\text{A.31})$$

where

$$\mathbf{X}^2 = \left[\frac{(x - x_0)\beta/\alpha + y_0 - y_c}{\sigma_y} \right]^2 + \left[\frac{(x - x_0)\gamma/\alpha + z_0 - z_c}{\sigma_z} \right]^2. \quad (\text{A.32})$$

The cloud is assumed to have been rejected if it does not intersect the LOS. In eq. A.31 the downwind coordinates, x_1 and x_2 , the limits of integration, are the points of intersection of the LOS with the cloud. (For example, if the observer is inside the cloud then $x_1 = x_0$; if the target is inside the cloud then $x_2 = x_t$. Either x_1 or x_2 might be the downwind distance of the leading or of the trailing edge or of the point of intersection with the 3σ limit of the cloud.) Note that this transformation of coordinates cannot be made if $\alpha = 0$, that is, if the LOS is directly crosswind. If α is very small, eq. A.31 will be ill-conditioned because CL would then be a quotient of two small values. However, if the LOS is nearly crosswind the CL integral is quickly and accurately approximated by the algorithms at the beginning of this section.

A.2.3 Contributions From Ground Reflection of the Plume

COMBIC computes ground reflection of the Gaussian plume in a manner different from COMBIC84 and COMBIC87. The method applied is the traditional one in which the reflection cloud is assumed to exist with centroid as far below (or above) ground as the centroid of the real cloud is above (or below) the ground. In COMBIC92 the amount of computation time and memory required to accomplish this modification is minimal.

By simply replacing z_c in eq. A.32 with its negative, eq. A.31 will result in the CL for the reflected cloud (assuming that 100 percent of the below-ground portion is reflected). By multiplying this by the reflection coefficient, R_e , and adding to eq. A.31 we get the CL for the cloud, including the reflected portion:

$$CL = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} \frac{\dot{m}}{2\pi\sigma_y\sigma_z\alpha u} h(x) dx \quad (\text{A.33})$$

$$h(x) = e^{-1/2\left(\frac{(x-x_0)\beta/\alpha + y_0 - y_c}{\sigma_y}\right)^2} \times \left[e^{-1/2\left(\frac{(x-x_0)\gamma/\alpha + z_0 - z_c}{\sigma_y}\right)^2} + R_e * e^{-1/2\left(\frac{(x-x_0)\gamma/\alpha + z_0 + z_c}{\sigma_y}\right)^2} \right]. \quad (\text{A.34})$$

COMBIC assumes the reflected mass has the same above-ground distributions as the real cloud. For clouds with centroids near ground level, COMBIC92 will compute somewhat higher values for CL than COMBIC87 in the lower portions of the cloud and lower values in the higher portions.

A.2.4 Changing the Variable of Integration

COMBIC92 utilizes the Romberg method of integration (see section A.2.7) to compute the CL integral. This method requires that the integrand be defined at equally spaced values of the variable of integration. The variable of integration is changed from the downwind distance x to the index n of eqs. A.6 and A.7.

$$dx = \frac{(1.51) \cdot x}{Ind(x)} dn \text{ for } n < 13 \quad (\text{A.35})$$

$$dx = \ln(1.123) \cdot x \cdot dn \text{ for } n \geq 13. \quad (\text{A.36})$$

Define, where $h(x)$ is given by eq. A.35),

$$g(x) = \frac{[Ind(x_2) - Ind(x_1)] \cdot x \cdot \ln(1.123) \cdot h(x)}{2\pi\sigma_y\sigma_z\alpha u}. \quad (\text{A.37})$$

$$f(x) = \frac{(1.51)g(x)}{\ln(1.123)Ind(x)} = \frac{13}{Ind(x)}g(x) \text{ for } n < 13. \quad (\text{A.38})$$

$$f(x) = g(x) \text{ for } n \geq 13. \quad (\text{A.39})$$

Then the CL integral of eq. A.33 becomes

$$CL = \int_{Ind(x_1)}^{Ind(x_2)} \dot{m} f(x) dn. \quad (\text{A.40})$$

The CL integral is now set in the form $\int_a^b f(x) dx$. The integrands $a = \text{index}(x_1)$ and $b = \text{index}(x_2)$ are evenly spaced according to the requirements of the

Romberg method of integration. The method iterates through certain steps, each theoretically (and in some cases, dramatically) a better approximation of the integral than the previous step. During each step m and $f(x)$ is computed for different points along the LOS. Comparison with the previous step is used as an approximation of the accuracy of the current step.

A.2.5 Rejecting Nonintersecting Plumes from the Path Integration

The second function of Phase II is to provide a means for rejecting continuous plumes that do not contribute to the CL of a given LOS. This is accomplished through definition of a simple geometric volume that describes the extent of each cloud at any given simulation time. The volume is a box with vertical sides that expand in separation with downwind distance. The top of the box is a plane which slopes downward toward the source. The volume is designed to enclose the actual plume used in the path integrations. The “corner” coordinates of the actual plume at the leading downwind edge of the cloud are (x_d, y_d, z_d) . Similarly, the coordinates of the upwind corner are (x_u, y_u, z_u) . The munition source is at (x_m, y_m, z_m) .

Rejection of LOS by testing for intercepts with these surfaces is straight forward. Consider the test for the ends of the box. Let s be some range between the observer and target, that is

$$x = \alpha s + x_o \quad (\text{A.41})$$

Then no intercept can occur with the downwind edge if

$$s_i = \frac{(x_d + x_m - x_o)}{\alpha} \quad (\text{A.42})$$

is greater than R or less than zero. If the test is passed, then s_i is saved as a candidate for the range of entry into the cloud if s is negative (target upwind of the observer), or as a candidate for the range to exit from the cloud if α is positive. The test on x_u is similar. For the side of the box on the positive y side of the plume, the test is on the intersection of the straight lines

$$y = y'_u + y_m + (x - x_u) \left(\frac{y'_d - y'_u}{x_d - x_u} \right) \quad (\text{A.43})$$

and

$$y = \beta s + y_o \quad (\text{A.44})$$

which results in the value for the candidate of

$$s'_i = \frac{(y'_u + y_m - y_o)(x_d - x_u) + (x_o - x_u)(y'_d - y'_u)}{\beta(x_d - x_u) - \alpha(y'_d - y'_u)} \quad (\text{A.45})$$

Again, the cloud is rejected if the value lies outside the interval defined by the candidate entry or exit range from the previous tests. These tests continue on the other side of the cloud, on the top, and on the bottom. If the test fails at any point, the calculation for this cloud and this LOS terminates. If all the tests are passed, the resulting entry and exit points define the range over which the CL path integral must be performed.

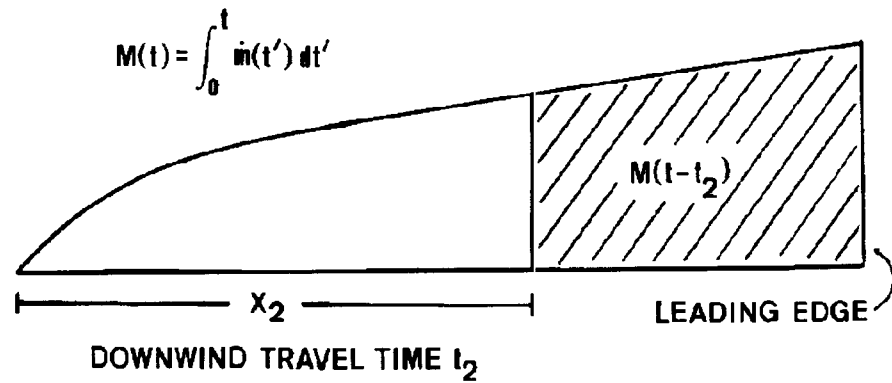


Figure A.4: The downwind obscurant mass beyond x_2 originating from a point source.

A.2.6 Corrections for Area Sources

Consider first the obscurant from a point source as shown in Figure A.4. For any given time t , COMBIC determines the total amount of obscurant that has been transported beyond (that is, downwind of) any given point, x_2

$$M_d = M(t - t_2(x_2)) \quad (\text{A.46})$$

where t_2 is the time required for the obscurant to travel from the source to the point x_2 , and M is the cumulative mass emitted by the source as a function of time. Figure A.4 shows this region of the plume.

The case of an extended source area is more complicated. It takes longer for obscurant from the upwind region of the source area to reach the downwind point in the plume than it does for an obscurant originating in the downwind region of the source area to reach that same point. For a Gaussian distributed source

and an evaporation term of the form given in equation A.3 for the Gaussian puff, the exact solution for the mass downwind of point x_2 (associated with a downwind time t_2 from the source) at time t is:

$$M_d = \int_0^T \dot{m}(t') \phi \left[\frac{t - t_2 - t'}{\sigma_s / \mu} \right] \left[f_d + (1 - f_d) e^{-\delta(t-t')} \right] dt' \quad (\text{A.47})$$

where the upper limit T on the integration is ¹

$$T = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} t - t_2 + 2.15 \frac{\sigma_s}{\mu} & \text{for } t_2 > 2.15 \frac{\sigma_s}{\mu} \\ t & \text{for } t_2 < 2.15 \frac{\sigma_s}{\mu} \end{array} \right\} \quad (\text{A.48})$$

The distance σ_s is the Gaussian standard deviation for the source, and μ is the windspeed inside the source region. The integration limit separates the cases of the point t_2 downwind of the source region from the case of t_2 being inside the source region. The problem with tabulating the results of equations A.47 and A.48 directly is that they depend both on the current time t and the downwind time t_2 . The need exists for an approximate equation in which only differences in t and t_2 appear.

Assume for the moment that the evaporation term is incorporated into the mass definition m . Integrate equation A.47 by parts for the case of a point downwind of the source. Use the facts that $M(0)$ is zero, the cumulative normal distribution is unity from about $2.15 \frac{\sigma_s}{\mu}$ to infinity and zero from minus infinity to $-2.15 \frac{\sigma_s}{\mu}$; then

$$M_d = \int_{t-t_2-2.15 \frac{\sigma_s}{\mu}}^{t-t_2+2.15 \frac{\sigma_s}{\mu}} \frac{M(t') \mu}{(2\pi)^{1/2} \sigma_s} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{t-t_2-t'}{\sigma_s/\mu} \right)^2} dt' \quad (\text{A.49})$$

Next expand $M(t)$ in a Taylor series about $(t - t_2)$:

$$M(t') = M(t - t_2) + \frac{dM}{dt'} (t' - t + t_2) + \frac{1}{2} \frac{d^2 M}{dt'^2} (t' - t + t_2)^2 + \dots \quad (\text{A.50})$$

where the derivatives are evaluated at $(t - t_2)$. Substitute into equation (60) and integrate the first three terms:

$$M_d = M(t - t_2) + 0 + \left(\frac{1}{2} \frac{\sigma_s^2}{\mu^2} \right) \frac{d^2}{dt'^2} M(t - t_2) + \dots \quad (\text{A.51})$$

One way to approximate the second derivative is by finite differences:

$$\frac{d^2}{dt^2} M(t - t_2) = \left(\frac{\mu}{\sigma_s} \right)^2 \left[M(t - t_2 - \frac{\sigma_s}{\mu}) - 2M(t - t_2) + M(t - t_2 + \frac{\sigma_s}{\mu}) \right] \quad (\text{A.52})$$

Substituting into equation A.51, the amount of obscurant downwind of the point x_2 is thus

$$M_d = \frac{1}{2} \left[M(t - t_2 - \frac{\sigma_s}{\mu}) + M(t - t_2 + \frac{\sigma_s}{\mu}) \right] \quad (\text{A.53})$$

¹2.15 comes from $e^{(-x^2/2)}=10\%$

This can be written in an analogous way for a source with uniform mass distribution in the source region. Assume the source region extends over a length $2\Delta L$, and the windspeed in the source area is μ . The time required for obscurant to travel from one side of the source region to the other, Δt_s , is found from:

$$2\Delta t_s = \frac{2(\Delta L)}{\mu} = 2\frac{\sigma_s}{\mu} \quad (\text{A.54})$$

Taking into account this spread, Δt_s , upwind and downwind of the center of the source area, the mass that is downwind of point x_2 is approximately

$$M_d = .5 [M(t - t_2 + \Delta t_s) + M(t - t_2 - \Delta t_s)] \quad (\text{A.55})$$

This result applies for the case when x_2 is neither in the source area itself nor in the leading edge of the plume, as in figure A.5. Another way of looking at equation A.55 is to realize that M_d is an average of the mass at $t - t_2$ for the interval $2\Delta t_s$ for a uniform source. COMBIC92 stores the mass every second. This is a significant change since COMBIC87 which stored the mass, no matter how long the burn time, in an array of 55 values. The larger array means greater accuracy in determining M and an improved run time. Then no searching is required and interpolation time is decreased by about 50 percent over the old method. Furthermore, instead of computing M_d in Phase II, it is computed and stored in Phase I in the SNW array. Equation A.55 is a straight average at $t - t_2 - \Delta t_s$ and $t - t_2 + \Delta t_s$. A more accurate approach is to assume the source is non-uniform and to average for every second for $2\Delta t_s$ seconds. COMBIC92 not only uses mass but mass rate as was shown in eq.A.40. Mass rate is stored in the SNWD arrays. These are also averaged over $2\Delta t_s$ s for all times in that the associated downwind distance is not in the leading edge of the plume or the source region.

To better understand the approximation involved in equation A.55, consider the different case of finding the total mass that is inside a source area at time t . Break up the source region into intervals dx . Integrate all the mass inside one interval, including any mass produced upwind at earlier times that has been transported into interval dx by time t . Then integrate over all the increments of the source region:

$$\begin{aligned} M_s &= (2\Delta L)^{-1} \int_0^{2\Delta L} dx \int_0^{t-x/\mu} dt' m(t-t') \\ &= (2\Delta L)^{-1} \int_0^{2\Delta L} dx \left[M(t) - M\left(t - \frac{x}{\mu}\right) \right] \\ &= M(t) - (2\Delta L)^{-1} \int_0^{2\Delta L} dx M\left(t - \frac{x}{\mu}\right) \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.56})$$

The remaining integral depends on the form of the cumulative mass function M . COMBIC uses puffs to represent rapid obscurant releases and reserves plumes for the less abrupt, continuous releases. Thus, M is a monotonic, increasing function that is relatively smooth. We choose to approximate the second integrand by the average evaluated at its limits. The result is:

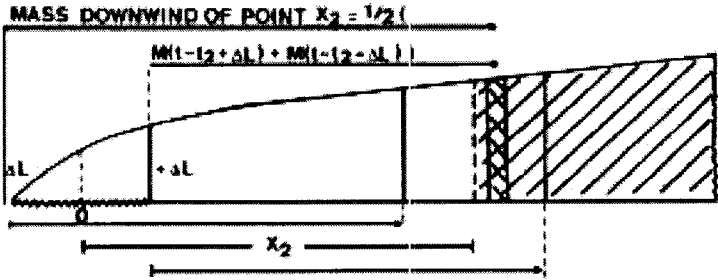


Figure A.5: The downwind mass beyond point x_2 originating from an area source.

$$M_s = M(t) - .5 [M(t) + M(t + 2\Delta L/\mu)] \quad (\text{A.57})$$

If equation A.57 defines the total obscurant inside the source region at time t , then the total obscurant mass downwind of the source region must be $M(t) - M_s$, or:

$$M_d = .5 [M(t) + M(t + 2\Delta t_s)] \quad (\text{A.58})$$

Note this corresponds to the answer from equation A.55 for a downwind travel time from the center of the source region of $t = \Delta$. This is by definition the downwind edge of the source region, so the answers should and do agree.

COMBIC92 uses \dot{m} tables in ways quite similar to the way COMBIC87 uses m tables. Tables of m are needed for crosswind or nearly crosswind LOS. Tables of \dot{m} are needed when the Romberg method is applied. Corrections for area source for the \dot{m} tables for COMBIC92 is simply accomplished by taking the derivative of mass with respect to time.

$$\dot{m}_d = .5 [\dot{m}(t - t_2 + \Delta t_s) + \dot{m}(t - t_2 - \Delta t_s)] \quad (\text{A.59})$$

If t_2 is greater than $t - \Delta t_s$ then the point x_2 is within the diffuse leading edge of the plume. First, equations A.60 and A.61 checks to determine if the source has finished burning.

$$t_d = \min(T_{burn} + \Delta t_s, t + \Delta t_s) \quad (\text{A.60})$$

$$t_{dd} = \min(t_2, t_d) \quad (\text{A.61})$$

T_{burn} is the total burn duration, necessary for determining the presence of the diffuse trailing edge after burnout. The mass rate \dot{m} is assumed to vary linearly with $\dot{m}(\Delta t_s)$. Equation A.62 then computes $\dot{m}_{ave}(t)$.

$$\dot{m}_{ave}(t) = \dot{m}_{ave}(\Delta t_s) \left[\frac{t_d - t_{dd}}{2\Delta t_s} \right] \quad (\text{A.62})$$

$\dot{m}_{ave}(t)$ is the average mass rate based upon $\dot{m}_{ave}(\Delta t_s)$ that was precomputed in Phase I and stored in the SNWD array.

If $t_2 < \Delta t_s$ or $t_2 < t - T_{burn} + \Delta t_s$, then the point is within the area source of the plume and $\dot{m}_{ave}(t)$ varies quadratically with $\dot{m}_{ave}(t^-)$. t^- checks to see if the source has finished burning

$$t^- = \min(t - \Delta t_s, T_{burn} - \Delta t_s) \quad (\text{A.63})$$

$$\dot{m}_{ave}(t) = \dot{m}_{ave}(t^-) \left[1.0 - \left(\frac{\Delta t_s - t_2}{2\Delta t_s} \right)^2 \right] \quad (\text{A.64})$$

Again $\dot{m}_{ave}(t^-)$ is stored in the Phase I SNWD array.

As an example let's choose x_2 , the downwind distance from the center of the source to the integration point to be at the extreme leading edge of the plume.

At this point and the current time, only the smoke from the extreme downwind edge of the source has arrived. t_2 , the time from the center of the source area to the point x_2 is $t + \Delta t_s$. From equations A.60 to A.62 it can be that $\dot{m}(t)$ is zero which is reasonable since the smoke has just reached that point.

As a further example, consider the case of the point x_2 at the upwind edge of the source region. Then $t_2 = -\Delta t_s$. It is easy to determine from equations A.63 through A.64 that \dot{m}_d is simply zero. Similarly, consider the case of the midpoint of the source region where $t_2 = 0$. The result is that

$$\dot{m}_{ave} = \frac{3}{4}M(t^-) \quad (\text{A.65})$$

For the evaporation term of equations A.3 and A.47 to be included in the cumulative mass function, several sets of histories must be stored in Phase I; one set for \dot{m} (in addition to m stored in the SNW arrays similar to the previous versions of COMBIC), the other set for the integral in equation A.67 (which is the same integral as in earlier version of COMBIC referred to as XSIG). The first is attributed to the constant f_d term, while the second is attributed to the exponential decay term. They are defined from:

$$\dot{m}(t) = f_d \dot{m}(t) + (1 - f_d)e^{-\delta t} \left[\delta \int_0^t e^{+\delta t'} \dot{m}(t') dt' + e^{\delta t} \dot{m} \right] \quad (\text{A.66})$$

which simplifies to

$$\dot{m}(t) = \dot{m}(t) - \delta(1 - f_d)e^{-\delta t} \int_0^t e^{+\delta t'} \dot{m}(t') dt' \quad (\text{A.67})$$

A.2.7 The Romberg Integration Method

This section explains the classical Romberg integration method. Its application to the CL integral is detailed in section A.2.4. For details and theory, see almost any text in numerical analysis. The notation used here has been adapted to its ultimate application.

Unless greatly modified, the Romberg method requires that the integrand be defined at equally spaced values of the variable of integration. This equal spacing is accomplished by the indexing discussed in section A.2.4.

Three features of the Romberg method make it nicely adaptable to approximating the CL for LOS not too nearly crosswind:

- a. Comparison of one step of the iterative method of Romberg with the previous step will yield an approximate percentage error of the latter step from the true value of CL . This fact allows the user to specify the maximum percentage error that can be tolerated. The number of iterations made is only the number required to achieve the necessary accuracy.
- b. After as few as two iterations, the approximation might be terminated because the anticipated CL value is small enough to be below a threshold value that has been specified by the user as negligible.
- c. Similarly, the approximation might be terminated if the CL is determined to be large enough to make the transmittance below some threshold value specified by the user.

The Romberg method consists of a series of steps. The initializing step is simply the trapezoidal rule for the interval $[a, b]$. It is never accepted as an accurate value.

Step 0

$$S_{0,0} = \frac{b-a}{2}[f(a) + f(b)].$$

Step 1

$$\begin{aligned} S_{1,0} &= \frac{b-a}{4} \left[f(a) + 2f\left(\frac{t+a}{2}\right) + f(b) \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2}S_{0,0} + \frac{b-a}{2}f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) \\ S_{0,1} &= (4S_{1,0} - S_{0,0})/3 \end{aligned}$$

The approximation $S_{1,0}$ is the trapezoidal rule for the intervals $[a, (a+b)/2]$ and $[(a+b)/2, b]$. The approximation $S_{0,1}$ is Simpson's rule for the interval $[a, b]$; it is an extrapolation (called Richardson's extrapolation) of $S_{1,0}$ and $S_{0,0}$. If $S_{0,1}$ is smaller than a threshold value specified by the user, then the integral can be assumed negligible and further steps are not needed. Or if $S_{0,1}$ is greater than a given threshold value, further steps are not needed because the transmittance will be negligible.

Step 1 Test. Compute the absolute value of percent relative difference between $S_{0,0}$ and $S_{0,1}$:

$$100. \left[\frac{|S_{0,0} - S_{0,1}|}{S_{0,1}} \right].$$

If this percentage difference is less than a user specified value, the approximation of the integral can be terminated here. If not, step 2 is performed.

Step 2

$$\begin{aligned} S_{2,0} &= \frac{1}{2}S_{1,0} + \frac{b-a}{4} \left[f\left(\frac{3a+b}{4}\right) + f\left(\frac{a+3b}{4}\right) \right] \\ S_{1,1} &= (4S_{2,0} - S_{1,0})/3 \\ S_{0,2} &= (16S_{1,1} - S_{0,1})/15 \end{aligned}$$

Step 2 Test. Compute

$$100. \left[\frac{|S_{0,1} - S_{0,2}|}{S_{0,2}} \right]$$

and compare with the user specified value. In general Step n:

$$\begin{aligned} S_{n,0} &= \frac{1}{2}S_{n-1,0} + \frac{b-a}{2^n} \sum_{i=1}^{2^{n-1}} f \left[\frac{(2^n + 1 - 2i)a + (2i - 1)b}{2^n} \right] \\ S_{n-1,1} &= (4S_{n,0} - S_{n-1,0})/3 \\ S_{n-2,2} &= (16S_{n-1,1} - S_{n-2,1})/15 \\ S_{n-j,j} &= (4^j S_{n-j+1,j-1} - S_{n-j,j-1})/(4^j - 1) \quad (\text{for } j = 1 \text{ to } n) \end{aligned}$$

The sequence $S_{0,0}, S_{0,1}, S_{0,2}, \dots, S_{0,n}, \dots$ theoretically approaches $\int_a^b f(x) dx$. The only limitations are the practicability of evaluating the function $f(x)$ at a large number of values and certain requirements on the higher order derivatives of $f(x)$.

In several examples using the technique, accuracy of 15 percent or better was achieved as early as step 2, which requires only five evaluations of $f(x)$. Accuracy of 1 percent is not unusual at step 3, which requires only nine evaluations of $f(x)$. To provide for rapidly changing mass production functions (such as for phosphorus based smoke) it is suggested that coding allow up to 4 steps, which requires 17 evaluations

A.2.8 Barrage Emissions

The barrage is treated as a large number of smoke or dust sources that are distributed in some Gaussian pattern of downwind standard deviation σ_b and that impact or ignite with a uniform distribution over T_{bar} seconds. The combined effect of the spatial spread due to the barrage pattern and the spatial spread of individual munitions is easily seen to remain Gaussian with a spatial variance:

$$\sigma_s^2 = \sigma_m^2 + \sigma_b^2 \quad (\text{A.68})$$

where σ_s is the source "sigma" for the combined effect of the barrage "sigma", σ_b , and the individual munition "sigmas", σ_m . This follows directly by evaluating the concentration equation when written as an expectation over impacts having Gaussian probability of igniting at x :

$$\begin{aligned} C(x) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_m\sigma_b} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{x-x'}{\sigma_m}\right)^2} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{x'}{\sigma_b}\right)^2} dx' \\ &= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{\frac{1}{2}} (\sigma_m^2 + \sigma_b^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2(\sigma_m^2 + \sigma_b^2)}} \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.69})$$

The effective mass emission rate resulting from uniform impacts or ignitions over time T_{bar} of munitions with individual emission durations T_{burn} is easy to write as:

$$m(\dot{t}) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{M_m T_{bar}} \int_0^t \dot{m}_m(t') dt' & \text{for } 0 < t < \text{Min}(T_{bar}, T_{burn}) \\ \frac{1}{T_{bar}} & \text{for } T_{burn} < t < T_{bar} \text{ (if } T_{bar} > T_{burn}) \\ \frac{1}{M_m T_{bar}} \int_{t-T_{bar}}^{T_{burn}} \dot{m}_m dt' & \text{for } T_{bar} < t < T_{bar} + T_{burn} \end{cases} \quad (\text{A.70})$$

where M_m is the total mass of one munition, and \dot{m}_m is the munition mass emission function. It should be noted that the total emission time is now $T_{bar} + T_{burn}$. If the barrage lasts longer than the individual munition burn duration, then the obscurant production is constant over the middle period of the barrage.

A.3 The Diffusion Model in COMBIC

Ambient turbulence in the atmosphere causes a decrease in obscurant concentration as the puff or plume diffuses (expands) downwind. The effect of diffusion in COMBIC is contained in the parameters σ_x , σ_y and σ_z . These are directly related to cloud dimensions. Two methodologies are used to define the σ s. The old methodology used in previous COMBIC is still valid for downwind travel time < 30 s.

The values of the sigma's for puffs, in relation to the downwind travel distance from the source \bar{x} , is dependent on the Fractional Stability Category, wind speed, scaling ratio and surface roughness length [Hansen and Pena, 1990b; Hansen and Pena, 1990a] for downwind distance greater than the distance associated with a downwind travel time of 30 s. For instantaneous Gaussian puffs, the equations for finding the longitudinal dispersion length is,

$$\sigma_{x_t} = [\sigma_{x_o}^2 + \sigma_{x_s}^2 + \sigma_{x_t}^2]^{-0.5} \quad (\text{A.71})$$

where σ_{x_o} represents the initial expansion or "source sigma". The parameters σ_{x_s} and σ_{x_t} are the vertical wind shear influences and longitudinal diffusivity of a puff, respectively.

$$\sigma_{x_s} = \frac{0.012}{\sigma_z} \left\{ \left[\frac{x}{\ln 0.53 \frac{\sigma_z}{\sigma_o} + \psi_m \left(\frac{z}{L} \right)} \right]^3 \frac{\phi_M^2}{\phi_H} \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad (\text{A.72})$$

$$\sigma_{x_t} = \frac{3}{\bar{\mu}} \left[\ln 0.53 \frac{\sigma_z}{\sigma_o} + \psi_M \left(\frac{z}{L} \right) \right]^{-2} x \quad (\text{A.73})$$

where ϕ_M is the dimensionless wind shear, ϕ_H is the dimensionless lapse rate, ψ_m is the diabatic influence function for momentum and L is the Obukhov scaling length.

The lateral dispersion length σ_y is considered to be time dependent, highly sensitive to sampling and averaging times, and responsive to changes in surface roughness length, and is represented as

$$\sigma_y = \left[\frac{z_o}{10000} \right]^{\frac{1}{3}} \left[\frac{t}{0.1} \right]^{\frac{1}{3}} \sigma_\theta f_1(x) x \quad (\text{A.74})$$

where σ_θ is found as a function of Pasquill Stability Categories, z_o is the surface roughness length and can be determined from Table A.1

$$\sigma_\theta = 9.714 - 4.925(P) + 0.402(P)^2 + 0.118(P)^3 \quad (\text{A.75})$$

The function $f_1(x)$ is given by

$$f_1(x) = [1 + 0.308x^{0.4548}]^{-1} \quad (\text{A.76})$$

for alongwind distance of 10^4 m or less. For distances greater than 10^4 m,

$$f_1(x) = 0.33(x)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \quad (\text{A.77})$$

The vertical dispersion length is found to be independent of alongwind travel time, but is dependent upon the surface roughness length (see Table A.1), and is represented by:

$$\sigma_z = \left[\frac{z_0}{0.1} \right]^{\frac{1}{3}} \sigma_\phi f_2(x) x \quad (\text{A.78})$$

where σ_ϕ is a function of Pasquill Stability Categories,

$$\sigma_\phi = 5.048 - 1.996(P) + 0.060(P)^2 + 0.056(P)^3 \quad (\text{A.79})$$

and $f_2(x)$ for downwind distances of $5 * 10^3$ m or less is,

$$f_2(x) = [1 + 0.0422x^{.4548}]^{-1} \quad (\text{A.80})$$

and for distances greater than 5000 m.

$$f_2(x) = 0.33 \left[\frac{5000}{x} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad (\text{A.81})$$

Reliable estimates for concentration for a relatively diffusing plume can be found by considering the trivariate (x,y,z) diffusion of a Gaussian puff. Multiple puffs may be then advected or transported along the mean wind direction to represent the plume. The resultant dispersion of gases and aerosols will, of necessity, be less than those simulated or observed for a continuous diffusion situation. The key to successfully modeling expanding clusters of puffs may be found in correctly postulating the form of the longitudinal dispersion of a puff. For continuous Gaussian plumes, the equations are slightly different [Hansen, 1990]:

$$\sigma_x = 0 \quad (\text{A.82})$$

$$\sigma_y = \sigma_\theta f_1(x) x \quad (\text{A.83})$$

$$(\text{A.84})$$

The dependence of these diffusive expansion coefficients on downwind travel distance from the source \bar{x} for $X <$ the distance the cloud reaches after 30 s is assumed to follow a power law with constants that are functions of the Pasquill category and surface roughness parameter [Hansen, 1979; Pasquill, 1974a]. For continuous Gaussian plumes, EOSAEL82 COMBIC used the forms:

$$\sigma_x(\bar{x}) = 0 \quad (\text{A.85})$$

$$\sigma_y(\bar{x}) = A_i \bar{x}^{0.9} \quad (\text{A.86})$$

$$\sigma_z(\bar{x}) = C_{ij} \bar{x}^{D_j} \quad (\text{A.87})$$

where i is the Pasquill category index, and j is a surface roughness index for z_0 of 1, 10, or 100 cm.

Figure A.6 and figure A.7 illustrates how the cloud dimensions change for different Pasquill stabilities for a generic WP munition.

The values for the instantaneous Gaussian puff are

$$\sigma_x(\bar{x}) = 0.740 A_i \bar{x}^{0.9} \quad (\text{A.88})$$

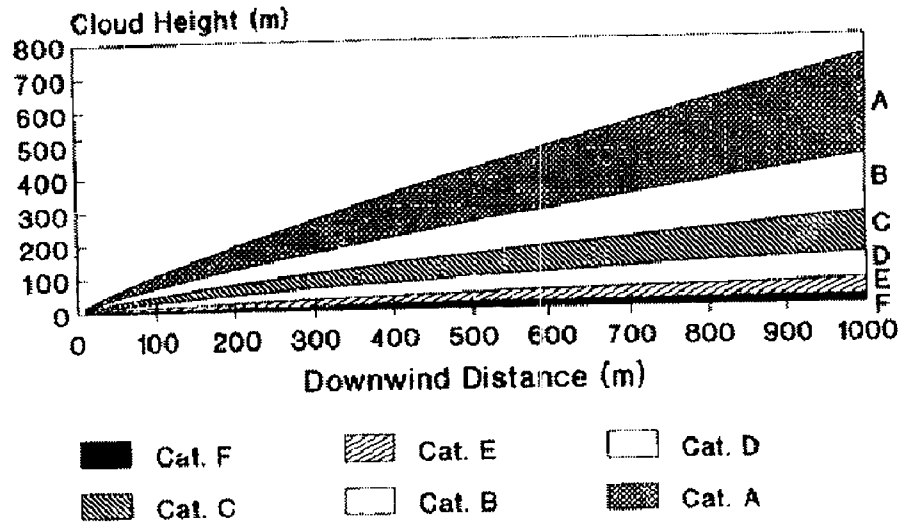


Figure A.6: Cloud diffusive width (2.15σ) for different Pasquill categories.

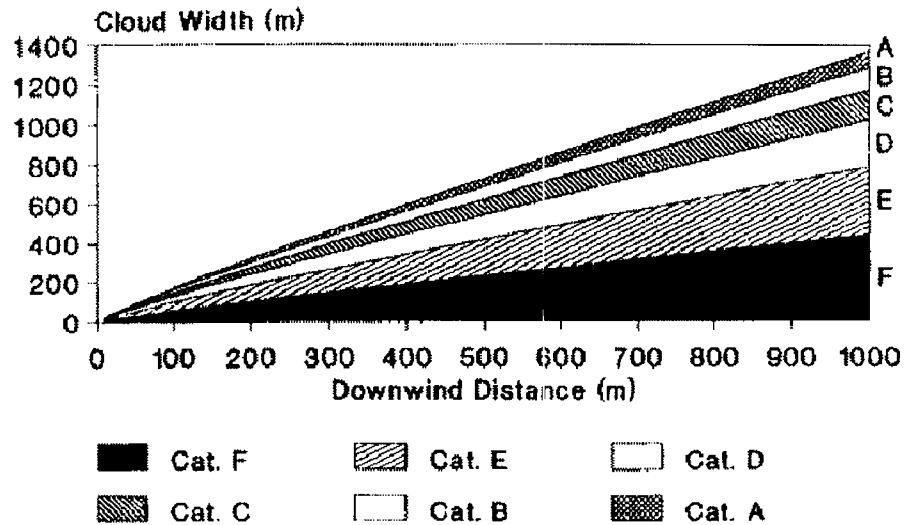


Figure A.7: Cloud diffusive height (2.15σ) for different Pasquill categories.

$$\sigma_y(\bar{x}) = 0.667A_i\bar{x}^{0.9} \quad (\text{A.89})$$

and

$$\sigma_z(\bar{x}) = C_{ij}\bar{x}^{D_{ij}} \quad (\text{A.90})$$

Values for the constants A , C , and D used in the EOSAEL82 version of COMBIC were those of Hansen [1979], as derived from Pasquill [1974a], and are given in table A.2. Since EOSAEL84, COMBIC retains the functional forms of these equations but now uses continuous interpolating coefficients in surface roughness and Pasquill stability class. This expands the model from the specific conditions imposed by table A.2 to the general case. In addition, the sigma expansion coefficients are modified by initial source terms. Initialization is discussed in the later sections on individual obscurant types.

It was desirable for the COMBIC84 model to allow diffusion to be computed for any surface roughness. For consistency with the boundary layer model extensions, it was further desirable to fit the dependence of the diffusion parameters on stability category so that interpolation can be performed between stability categories.

To accomplish this goal, Pasquill's original results were re-examined, [Hansen, 1979]. Pasquill used gradient transport theory, a stability categorization not too different from the current COMBIC boundary layer model and observed data. He produced a table of diffusion coefficients and three graphs to extend these diffusion coefficients to other roughness lengths and to intermediate stability values.

These results have been fit with interpolating functions in dependent variables P , Pasquill parameter, and z_o , surface roughness length in m. The form of the functions was somewhat determined by the boundary layer equations. For example, from equation A.87

$$\ln \sigma_z = \ln C(P; z_o) + D(P; z_o) \ln x \quad (\text{A.91})$$

while for neutral stability

$$x = \frac{\mu t}{k} \ln\left(\frac{z}{z_o}\right) \quad (\text{A.92})$$

Thus, it is reasonable to choose the form

$$D(P; z_o) = \delta_1(P) + \delta_2(P) \ln\left[\ln\left(\frac{z_R}{z_o}\right)\right] \quad (\text{A.93})$$

to separate the surface roughness dependence of D . A reference height of z_R of 7.5 m was chosen for consistency with the COMBIC boundary layer model. The Pasquill parameter dependence was found from Pasquill's graphs and table to be similar to a skewed hyperbolic sine curve about neutral conditions ($P = 3.6$). A double exponential was therefore chosen, and the resulting equations are:

$$\delta_1 = 0.5629[1 + .4543e^{-0.4P} - 0.002347e^{0.75P}] \quad (\text{A.94})$$

$$\delta_2 = 0.1 + 0.0084 \ln P \quad (\text{A.95})$$

Exponents $D(P; z_o)$ from equation A.93 at the same values for P and z_o used by Pasquill in his tabulation are shown in table A.3. Pasquill's values are also given for comparison. Agreement is good with differences from Pasquill's two-digit precision only in categories D ($z_o = 0.1$ m) and E ($z_o = 1.0$ m). These differences produce less than 4 percent difference in vertical diffusion over 1 km downwind distance.

The multiplying coefficients for vertical diffusion $C(P, z_o)$ have similarly been fit by a product of three terms. The first term merely converts from Pasquill's units of km to COMBIC's units of m. The second contains the Pasquill parameter dependence. The third term contains the surface roughness dependence. Note the occurrence of the D exponent factors in the C coefficient.

$$C(P; z_o) = C_m(D)C_p(P)C_z(D; z_o) \quad (\text{A.96})$$

with

$$C_m(D) = 1000^{[1-D(P; z_o)]} \quad (\text{A.97})$$

$$C_p(P) = .00397 + .193e^{-.61P} + .00516P^{8.27}e^{-2.7P} \quad (\text{A.98})$$

$$C_z(D; z_o) = \frac{D(P; z_o)}{D(P; 0.1)}(1.2 + .0091 \ln z_o)^{[2.3 + \ln z_o]} \quad (\text{A.99})$$

Table A.4 compares the C coefficients found from equations A.96, A.98, A.99, neglecting C_m to produce units of kilometers comparable to Pasquill's. Agreement is good, with some differences attributable to round-off. The results for Pasquill category B ($z_o = 0.01$ m) and E ($z_o = 1.0$ m) show maximum disagreement. The latter value produces 6 percent differences in vertical diffusion from Pasquill's.

Thus, the parameterized equations for C and D are good interpolators of diffusion for surface roughness and Pasquill parameter variations. The percentage differences from Pasquill's original results are not significant. Uncertainties in the choice of a surface roughness for particular terrain are at least 10 percent. Diffusion coefficients should not be extrapolated for surface roughness of 5 m or larger, however. Comparisons with Pasquill's graphs show errors increasing rapidly above this surface roughness. Similarly, comparisons for Pasquill parameters less than 0.2 show that the interpolation equations underestimate Pasquill's C coefficients by 10 to 30 percent in this region of extreme instability.

Finally, table A.3 gives the results of table A.4 for C converted to units of meters using equation A.97. These are the values used in COMBIC. They can be compared directly with the COMBIC82 values in table A.2.

Pasquill found horizontal (crosswind) diffusion to be virtually independent of surface roughness. The coefficients A in equation A.87 were fit, therefore, only to the Pasquill parameter using the tabulated coefficients found in Hansen's work [1979]. The result is:

$$A(P) = 0.1754 - 0.018P + 0.2535e^{-0.1578P^2} \quad (\text{A.100})$$

Table A.6 lists the interpolation results compared with Hansen's suggested values. The agreement is excellent.

Table A.1: Surface Roughness Lengths

Type of Surface	Surface Roughness (m)
Farmland	
Natural snow surface (farmland)	0.003
Long grass(0.6 m), crops	0.05
Few trees, summer	0.07
Hedge rows	0.10
Wheat	0.22
Alfalfa	0.0272
Corn (2.2 m)	0.74
Trees, hedges, few buildings	0.20
Agricultural areas, Asia	0.08
Tall crops, scattered obstacles	0.25
Citrus orchards	0.35
Orchards, summer	2.00
Forest, wooded areas	
Subtropical Savannah, scattered trees	0.25
Fairly level wooded country	0.30
Forest clearings, cutover areas	0.40
Fairly level coniferous, 15-20 m trees	1.10
Rolling terrain, 20 m trees	2.00
Fir forest	2.83
Smooth open woods (pine in connecticut)	2.83
Fir forest	2.83
Pine forest (20 m trees)	2.83
Pine forest (19 m trees) (England)	2.83
Forested plateau (crossed by small valleys, 10 m trees)	2.83
Slightly rolling terrain, forested, some buildings	2.83
Forested ridges (150-200 m high)(Tennessee)	2.83
Forested ridges, hills	3.50
Mountains, unforested	
Rolling hills, low mountains	0.75
Plains	
Fairly level grass, few trees, winter	0.01
Fairly level grass, few trees, summer	0.02
Closely mown grass	0.001
Short grass	0.0014
Grass(.05 -.06 m)	0.0075
Grass(.6- .7 m)	0.114
Uncut grass, isolated trees	0.03
Brush, scrub growth, open	0.15
Brush, scrub growth, dense	0.25

Table A.1: Surface Roughness Lengths

Type of Surface	Surface Roughness (m)
Urban land-use	
Villages	0.40
Towns	0.55
Light density residential	1.08
Park	1.27
Office	1.75
Airfields	0.03
Central business district	3.21
Heavy density residential	3.70
Other	
Smooth mud flats	0.00001
Blacktop or concrete	0.00002
Dry lake bed	0.00003
Smooth desert	0.001
Normal sea	0.001
Tundra	0.004

Table A.2: Coefficients of Diffusive Expansion used in COMBIC82

Index	Pasquill Category	A_i	Surface Roughness Lengths					
			$z_o = 1 \text{ cm}$		$z_o = 10 \text{ cm}$		$z_o = 100 \text{ cm}$	
			C_{i1}	D_{i1}	C_{i2}	D_{i2}	C_{i3}	D_{i3}
$i = 1$	A	0.40	0.154	0.94	0.279	0.90	0.615	0.83
$i = 2$	B	0.32	0.133	0.89	0.225	0.85	0.539	0.77
$i = 3$	C	0.22	0.121	0.85	0.213	0.81	0.533	0.72
$i = 4$	D	0.143	0.108	0.81	0.195	0.76	0.456	0.68
$i = 5$	E	0.102	0.078	0.78	0.139	0.73	0.348	0.65
$i = 6$	F	0.076	0.062	0.72	0.117	0.67	0.309	0.58

Table A.3: Comparison of Interpolating functions for vertical diffusion exponent D with Pasquill's table.

Pasquill Category	P	δ_1	δ_2	SURFACE ROUGHNESS, z_o					
				INTERPOLATING FUNCTION			PASQUILL'S TABLE		
				.01m	0.1m	1.m	01m	1m	1.m
A	0.6	.762	.0957	.943	.902	.829	.94	.90	.83
B	1.6	.693	.1039	.890	.845	.766	.89	.85	.77
C	2.6	.644	.1080	.848	.802	.720	.85	.80	.72
D	3.6	.604	.1108	.813	.766	.681	.81	.76	.68
E	4.6	.562	.1128	.775	.727	.641	.78	.73	.65
F	5.6	.502	.1145	.718	.669	.582	.72	.67	.58

Table A.4: Comparison of Interpolating functions for vertical diffusion coefficients C with Pasquill's table

Pasquill Category	P	INTERPOLATING FUNCTION			PASQUILL'S TABLE		
		$z_o=.01$ m	$z_o=0.1$ m	$z_o=1.0$ m	$z_o=.01$ m	$z_o=0.1$ m	$z_o=1.0$ m
A	0.6	.103	.138	.193	.102	.140	.190
B	1.6	.060	.080	.110	.062	.080	.110
C	2.6	.042	.056	.076	.043	.056	.077
D	3.6	.029	.038	.051	.029	.038	.050
E	4.6	.017	.022	.029	.017	.023	.031
F	5.6	.0095	.012	.016	.009	.012	.017

Table A.5: Comparison of Interpolating functions for vertical diffusion coefficients C when X is meters

Pasquill Category	P	EOSAEL84 COMBIC DIFFUSION COEFFICIENT C			PASQUILL'S TABLE CONVERTED TO X IN METERS		
		$z_o=.01$ m	$z_o=0.1$ m	$z_o=1.0$ m	$z_o=.01$ m	$z_o=0.1$ m	$z_o=1.0$ m
A	0.6	.153	.272	.629	.154	.279	.615
B	1.6	.128	.233	.554	.132	.225	.539
C	2.6	.120	.220	.526	.121	.223	.532
D	3.6	.106	.191	.462	.108	.199	.456
E	4.6	.080	.145	.346	.078	.149	.348
F	5.6	.067	.118	.287	.062	.117	.309

Table A.6: Comparison of Interpolating Function and Crosswind Diffusion Coefficients A of Hansen

Pasquill Category	P	Interpolating Function $A(P)$	Hansen's Suggested A Coefficients
A	0.6	0.404	0.40
B	1.6	0.316	0.32
C	2.6	0.216	0.22
D	3.6	0.143	0.143
E	4.6	0.102	0.102
F	5.6	0.076	0.076

A.4 The COMBIC Model for Buoyant Rise

The rise and stabilization of warm obscurant clouds due to buoyancy (that is, the difference in air density or temperature inside and outside the clouds) are very much influenced by the local temperature gradient and turbulent diffusivity of the atmosphere. A warm volume of air, whether natural or due to an exothermic obscurant source, will rise and expand through entrainment of ambient air. Entrainment and mixing cools the volume and makes it more dense. If the volume eventually comes to equilibrium with surrounding air, it will cease to rise, perhaps overshooting the equilibrium point at first. This phenomenon is particularly true at night when the earth has cooled by radiation to a temperature below that of the air above it, and the sensible heat flux from the surface is negative (downward).

Increasing ambient air temperature with height increases the stability and produces an eventual equilibrium of a rising warm volume. The reverse is true during daylight hours when the sensible heat flux becomes positive (upward). A volume of ambient air raised somewhat into cooler surrounding air will acquire buoyancy, thus promoting a further rise, and hence the conditions are termed unstable. The atmosphere is not a quiescent fluid, however. Unstable conditions and low windspeeds produce warm rising columns of air near the surface. Cooler air convects to replace it. Increasing windspeed also promotes mixing (mechanical turbulence) which tends to drive the atmosphere to more neutral conditions. This turbulence produces a local eddy diffusivity that will tend to break up and halt the rise of slightly buoyant volumes.

Buoyant rise is described through a set of three differential equations and several constitutive relations. A review and a comparison of numerical solutions and analytic approximations to the differential equations were made with respect to the methods used in earlier EOSAEL models [Hooek and Sutherland, 1982]. The analytic solutions, attributable to Morton, Taylor and Turner [1956], and to Briggs [1969], were found to be adequate under the assumption of a constant stability parameter (that is, constant change in air temperature with height). They were insufficient, however, to account for the early formation of dust from high explosives and for more general initial velocity conditions. Therefore, since the EOSAEL84 version, COMBIC now solves the differential equations directly. The following sections derive the equations and show the differences from the earlier version. Much of the work of this section parallels and was heavily influenced by the work of Weil [1982], which compares similar differential equations to the approximate buoyancy solutions. Weil compared plume rise from diesel fires with the data base on stack effluents and found good model agreement. He also performed limited analysis of data from high explosive dust tests.

A.4.1 The Differential Equations for Rise and Advection

The rise of a warm mass of air m (g) at temperature T (K) in an ambient atmosphere of temperature T_a is governed by conservation of mass, momentum, and energy. Energy conservation will be considered first. Throughout this section, the term “thermal volume” refers to the warm mass of air, regardless of shape, for which the rise and expansion is to be found.

If an increment of ambient air dm is entrained into the thermal volume, the change in internal energy of the thermal volume is balanced by the work performed:

$$\begin{aligned} dU &= mC_V dT + (T - T_a)C_V dm \\ &= dQ - P dV \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.101})$$

where C_V is the specific heat of air at constant volume, dQ is the thermal energy, P is the pressure and dV is the volume change in the region. We assume the expansion is adiabatic, so the change dQ is zero. The work done can be rewritten using the equation of state and the adiabatic assumption, resulting in:

$$P dV = -C_V \left(\frac{\gamma - 1}{\gamma} \right) \frac{mT}{P} dP \quad (\text{A.102})$$

The γ factor is the ratio of specific heats of air at constant pressure to that at constant volume and is approximately 1.41. Substitution of equation A.102 into A.101 and collection of terms leads to a basic differential equation for temperature:

$$\left(\frac{\gamma - 1}{\gamma} \right) \frac{dP}{P} = \frac{dT}{T} + \left(1 + \frac{T_a}{T} \right) \frac{dm}{m} \quad (\text{A.103})$$

Although this form could be used directly, it is more convenient to eliminate the pressure term. A model used by Thompson [1982; 1979a], for the rise of thermal fireballs, assumes that

$$P(z) = P_o e^{-z/H_p} \quad (\text{A.104})$$

where H_p is a reference height, about 8400 m, specified more explicitly by

$$H_p = \left(\frac{\gamma - 1}{\gamma} \right) \frac{C_p T_a}{g} \quad (\text{A.105})$$

and g is acceleration due to gravity (9.8 m/s²). Using equation A.104, the temperature equation takes on the form used by Thompson:

$$\frac{1}{T} \frac{dT}{dt} = \left(\frac{T_a}{T} - 1 \right) \frac{1}{m} \frac{dm}{dt} - \left(\frac{\gamma - 1}{\gamma} \right) \frac{w}{H_p} \quad (\text{A.106})$$

where t is time and w is vertical velocity of the thermal volume. A still more convenient form to use with the COMBIC boundary layer model results from introducing the static stability parameter s (sec⁻²). The static stability parameter should not be confused with the dynamic Pasquill stability class [S. R. Hanna and Hosker, 1982]. The parameter s is defined by the temperature gradient of the atmosphere with height,

$$\begin{aligned} s &= \frac{g}{T_a} \frac{d\theta}{dz} \\ &= \frac{g}{T_a} \frac{dT_a}{dz} + \left(\frac{\gamma - 1}{\gamma} \right) \frac{g}{H_p} \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.107})$$

θ is the potential temperature and z is height. Under perfectly neutral conditions, s is identically zero. The change in temperature with height is then the

natural adiabatic lapse rate of $-0.0098^\circ\text{C}/\text{m}$. In terms of s , equation A.106 can be written in the form:

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{T}{T_a} = \left(1 - \frac{T}{T_a}\right) \frac{1}{m} \frac{dm}{dt} - \frac{s}{g} \left(\frac{T}{T_a}\right) w \quad (\text{A.108})$$

An advantage of using this differential equation is that the variables' mass, vertical velocity, and the ratio of the mean temperature inside the thermal volume to that of ambient air are more convenient.

The second differential equation is derived from conservation of momentum. The change in momentum of the rising thermal volume is balanced against all external forces on the volume. COMBIC includes three: buoyancy, drag, and momentum entrainment:

$$\frac{d(mw)}{dt} = m_a g - mg + w_a \frac{dm}{dt} - \frac{1}{2} C_D \rho_a A_\perp (w - w_a) |w - w_a| \quad (\text{A.109})$$

The buoyant force is the difference in weight (mg) of the thermal volume and the weight $m_a g$ of the same volume of ambient air. The drag term includes the empirical coefficient C_D of 0.8, a value suggested by Thompson [1979b] as representative for tactical high explosives. The component of the volume's area perpendicular to the motion and the density ρ_a of the ambient air are also included. The drag term is proportional to the square of the difference in the upward velocity (w) of the thermal volume and the upward velocity (w_a) of the air outside the volume. For most applications, the latter is zero. For dust generated from a buried high explosive, however, there is a rapid upward ballistic flow of soil from the crater, up to 20 m/s and lasting 1 to 2 s. The drag term partly accounts for the momentum imparted by the soil to the thermal volume, given a model of the upward soil velocity as a function of time. The absolute value is necessary only to insure that the drag force operates in the correct direction, opposing the motion of the thermal volume relative to outside air. The remaining term accounts for the direct entrainment (dm/dt) of outside air of nonzero velocity (if any) w_a .

A similar momentum equation is used for the horizontal component of the motion of the thermal volume:

$$\frac{d(mu)}{dt} = u_a \frac{dm}{dt} - \frac{1}{2} C_D \rho_a A_\perp (u - u_a) |u - u_a| \quad (\text{A.110})$$

where u is the horizontal velocity of the thermal volume and u_a the horizontal windspeed outside the volume. This is an especially convenient way to advect the thermal volume in the ambient wind u_a .

The momentum equations will be rewritten below to include the same variables as in the energy equation A.108. The third and final equation, needed to rewrite equation A.109 and equation A.110, describes the mass balance. The mass of the thermal volume increases by entraining air from outside. Entrainment is fundamentally an empirical notion. The assumption, put forth by G. I. Taylor [1945], is that the rate of mass entrainment is proportional to the product of the surface area A of the thermal volume and the relative velocity between inner and outer regions:

$$\frac{dm}{dt} = \alpha \rho_a A |\vec{v} - \vec{v}_a| \quad (\text{A.111})$$

where α is the entrainment coefficient. Written in terms of mass instead of area, this becomes:

$$\frac{1}{m} \frac{dm}{dt} = \mu \frac{\rho_a}{\rho} \frac{|\vec{v} - \vec{v}_a|}{R} \quad (\text{A.112})$$

where μ is a suitably redefined entrainment coefficient in terms of α . The vector difference is between v , the velocity of the thermal volume, and v_a , the velocity of outside air. Similarly, the ratio of densities ρ is between the outer and inner regions. The vectors \vec{v} and \vec{v}_a have horizontal components u and u_a vertical components w and w_a appearing in equations A.109 and A.110. The vectors can even have some crosswind components. \vec{v} can be thought of as the wind blowing around the puff.

The equations thus far are very general. They apply equally well to instantaneous puffs and continuous plumes. The entrainment and drag terms, however, contain explicit reference to surface areas in contact with outside air. Thus the geometries of puffs and plumes must be handled separately. The empirical entrainment coefficient also varies with geometry.

COMBIC models instantaneous thermal fireballs as spheroids with horizontal radius R_h and vertical radius R_z . The mass is defined by

$$m_t = \frac{4}{3} \pi R_h^2 R_z \rho \quad (\text{A.113})$$

where the subscript “t” refers to these instantaneous “thermals,” the historic term given to rising spherical regions. The surface area of a spheroid is:

$$A_t = 2\pi R_h^2 \begin{cases} 1 + \frac{\sin^{-1}[(1-e^2)^{1/2}]}{e(1-e^2)^{1/2}} & (0 < e < 1) \\ 2 & (e = 1) \\ 1 + \frac{\ln[e+(e^2-1)^{1/2}]}{e(e^2-1)^{1/2}} & (e > 1) \end{cases} \quad (\text{A.114})$$

where e is the ratio R_h/R_z , separating cases of prolate ($e > 1$) from oblate ($e < 1$) spheroids. The entrainment coefficient used in equation A.112 for thermals is

$$\mu = 3\alpha_t \quad (\text{A.115})$$

where α_t is 0.25 taken from lab and field experiments [Weil, 1982; Turner, 1969]. The $1/R$ term in equation A.112 is thus one-third the area to volume ratio:

$$\frac{1}{R} = \frac{A_t}{4\pi R_h^2 R_z} \quad (\text{A.116})$$

Continuous plumes are modeled as a sequence of disk-like regions formed by taking slices perpendicular to the plume center-line axis. The thickness of each slice is defined as

$$\Delta L = |\vec{v}| \Delta t \quad (\text{A.117})$$

where Δt is a constant time step used in solving the differential equations; for convenience, let us say 1 s, and v is the velocity of the plume mass at each new slice position along the plume. v is the velocity along the center line of the plume. Remember, not all plumes are horizontal. For constant

thermal production, then, each slice in sequence along the plume axis results from extrapolating, via the differential equations, one time step forward from the previous slice. The mass in a slice and the area of the ring in contact with outside air are:

$$m_p = \pi \rho R^2 \Delta L \quad (\text{A.118})$$

and

$$A_p = 2\pi R \Delta L \quad (\text{A.119})$$

The entrainment coefficient is known to vary with the angle of the plume center-line axis from the vertical. A vertical plume has

$$\mu = 2\alpha_{pv} \quad (\text{A.120})$$

with $\alpha_{pv} = 0.116$ [Weil, 1982; Turner, 1969]. A horizontal or “bent” plume (the only plume type treated in the EOSAEL82 COMBIC plume rise model) has an entrainment coefficient

$$\mu = 2\alpha_{ph} \quad (\text{A.121})$$

where $\alpha_{ph} = 0.60$ [Briggs, 1969; Hoult *et al.*, 1969]. For intermediate cases, COMBIC uses an effective plume entrainment coefficient similar to that of Hoult, Fay and Forney [1969], which is consistent with the EOSAEL FITTE fire plume model:

$$\mu = 2 \left[\alpha_{pv} \left(\frac{w}{v} \right)^2 + \alpha_{ph} \left(\frac{u}{v} \right)^2 \right] \quad (\text{A.122})$$

With these definitions and with the important assumption of pressure equilibrium between the thermal volume and the outside air:

$$\rho T = \rho_a T_a \quad (\text{A.123})$$

the momentum equations can be simplified to determine the velocity changes at each time step:

$$\frac{dw}{dt} = \left(\frac{T}{T_a} - 1 \right) g - \frac{1.4}{m} \frac{dm}{dt} (w - w_a) \quad (\text{A.124})$$

and

$$\frac{du}{dt} = -\frac{1.4}{m} \frac{dm}{dt} (u - u_a) \quad (\text{A.125})$$

In summary, the COMBIC buoyancy model solves equations A.108, A.112, A.124 and A.125 for the quantities

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{T}{T_a} \right), \frac{1}{m} \frac{dm}{dt}, \frac{dw}{dt}, \text{ and } \frac{du}{dt} \quad (\text{A.126})$$

from which T , m , w , u , z , and x are updated at each time step. The mass definitions, equations A.113 and A.118, are used to find the new radii at each

time step. Equation A.123 and the atmospheric boundary layer model for ambient temperature and density are used at the new height to determine the thermal volume density ρ . In all, the process is straightforward and efficient, with computation times that are very competitive with the EOSAEL82 analytic model.

A.4.2 Adjustments, Initial Conditions and Scaling in the Buoyancy Model

Adjustment can be made for the effect of obscurant mass m_a on the changes in vertical velocity w :

$$\left(\frac{dw}{dt}\right)_{corr} = \left(\frac{m}{m+m_a}\right) \frac{dw}{dt} - \left(\frac{m_a}{m+m_a}\right) g \quad (\text{A.127})$$

The obscurant mass does not enter into the energy or entrainment equations. The magnitude of this aerosol correction is usually small. For example, 10 kg of obscurant initially in a sphere of radius 2 m represents only 20 percent of the total mass of obscurant plus air in the sphere. This percentage then rapidly decreases as the region grows, entraining 1.2 kg for every m^3 of air.

The temperature used in the differential equations is the mean value for the thermal volume. It is often of interest, however, to have an estimate of the expected peak temperature. Analysis [Hook and Sutherland, 1982] and comparison with data indicate that a reasonable estimate for the peak temperature T_{peak} in HE, WP and diesel fire plumes in terms of the mean temperature T and the ambient air temperature T_a is given by

$$T_{peak} = \left(\frac{0.4T_a}{T_a - 0.6T}\right) T \quad (\text{A.128})$$

for mean temperatures less than $1.66 T_a$. This is easily derived from the often used assumption that the air density defect is Gaussian about a central minimum value [Turner, 1969; Batchelor, 1954; Turner, 1962; Richards, 1963]:

$$\rho(r) - \rho_a = [\rho(0) - \rho_a] e^{-\left(\frac{r}{b}\right)^2} \quad (\text{A.129})$$

The mean value of ρ is found by averaging over the buoyancy radius R :

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_{ave} &= (\pi R^2)^{-1} \int_0^R 2\pi r \rho(r) dr \\ &= \rho_a + [\rho(0) - \rho_a] (\pi R^2)^{-1} \int_0^R 2\pi r e^{-\left(\frac{r}{b}\right)^2} dr \\ &= \rho_a + \left(\frac{b}{R}\right)^2 \left[1 - e^{-\left(\frac{R}{b}\right)^2}\right] [\rho(0) - \rho_a] \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.130})$$

From the pressure equilibrium condition, equation A.123,

$$\rho_{ave} T = \rho_a T_a = \rho(0) T_{peak} \quad (\text{A.131})$$

The mean temperature T is related to the peak temperature by substitution of A.131 into equation A.130:

$$\frac{1}{T} = \frac{1}{T_a} + \left(\frac{b}{R}\right)^2 \left[1 - e^{-\left(\frac{R}{b}\right)^2}\right] \left[\frac{1}{T_{peak}} - \frac{1}{T_a}\right] \quad (\text{A.132})$$

Given T_{peak} , T and T_a , then b is determined from R . The parameter b affects only the peak temperature printed out from Phase I calculations. It does not otherwise affect internal model calculations. Equation A.128 results from the COMBIC default value of b/R of 0.669. This ratio approximates Turner's value of 0.633 and is consistent with the 1250K peak temperature of the FITTE modeled fire plume.

COMBIC uses default values for Q , the thermal energy per unit obscurant or explosive mass, and assumes that T is initially $1.44 T_a$. This determines an initial buoyancy radius. For thermal puffs,

$$R = \left[\frac{3WQT}{4\pi\rho_a T_a C_P (T - T_a)}\right]^{1/3} \quad (\text{A.133})$$

For continuous plumes,

$$R = \left[\frac{\dot{m}_{obs}QT}{v\pi\rho_a T_a C_P (T - T_a)}\right]^{1/2} \quad (\text{A.134})$$

For model generality, the user may optionally input all but one of the values: R , the initial buoyancy radius, T , the initial temperature, Q , thermal energy per unit mass of obscurant or explosive and v , the initial upward velocity. Equations A.133 and A.134 are used to find the unknown.

Thompson [1980b] employs correction factors for the temperature dependence of the specific heat of air and modifies the entrainment coefficient for the low plume density. COMBIC assumes these modifications are negligible, except within the first meter(s) of a large fire. In addition, COMBIC does not include directly the radiative losses of very high temperature plumes. Weil [1982] suggests that 50 percent of the potential diesel oil fire energy is lost to a combination of incomplete combustion and radiation near the flames. COMBIC uses this 50 percent factor to modify the buoyancy source term for diesel/ motor-oil/rubber fires.

A jet is a plume injected into the atmosphere with high velocity. For non-thermal jets the initial flux (mass of air and obscurant per unit area per unit time), the starting radius, and the initial velocity are all related. By default, COMBIC uses stored initial velocities (if any) and radii. The user may optionally provide these values.

Drag and entrainment slow and expand the jet. A vertical velocity may induce positive or negative buoyancy depending on the static stability parameter s . Models for estimating the static stability parameter are discussed in section 1.9.

Scaling the effects of buoyancy on obscurant rise is an important function in COMBIC. The Phase I calculations are for a single thermal production value. For plumes, the thermal production rate is taken to be that of the geometric mean between the maximum rate and the rate averaged over the entire burn duration, that is,

$$\dot{Q}_m = \left(\frac{\dot{m}_{max} M_{tot}}{T_{burn}}\right)^{1/2} Q \quad (\text{A.135})$$

For continuous plume elements that have an actual thermal production \dot{Q} different from \dot{Q}_m , the scaled height is then

$$z = \left(\frac{\dot{Q}}{\dot{Q}_m} \right)^{1/3} z_m \quad (\text{A.136})$$

where z_m is the plume height determined in Phase I from the mean production rate \dot{Q}_m .

Similarly, the scaled height for puff rise is

$$z = \left(\frac{Q}{Q_m} \right)^{1/4} z_m \quad (\text{A.137})$$

The height z_m is that associated with Phase I calculations for a total puff of thermal energy Q_m . This is used in Phase II calculations for extending Phase I histories to obscurant sources approximately one-third to three times as large as those treated in the Phase I calculation. Phase II takes such scaling into account automatically. The Q_m value is passed in the data file to Phase II.

These results are easily linked to the analytic approximation of Morton, Taylor and Turner [1956] used in EOSAEL82 COMBIC. Neglecting drag and momentum entrainment terms, equation A.124 can be differentiated once with time and equation A.108 substituted for the temperature derivative:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d^2}{dt^2}(mw) &= mg \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{T}{T_a} \right) + \left(\frac{T}{T_a} - 1 \right) g \frac{dm}{dt} \\ &= -s(mw) \left(\frac{T}{T_a} \right) \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.138})$$

The EOSAEL82 rise model used the assumptions of Morton, Taylor and Turner [1956] that:

- a. the stability parameter is constant, taken to be the average value over the region of plume rise;
- b. the temperature ratio in equation A.138 can be set to unity, which is also called the "Boussinesq Approximation," and
- c. the density ratio in the entrainment equation A.112 can similarly be set to one.

With these restrictive assumptions, the solution of equation A.138 is simply that of an harmonic oscillator. For a stable atmosphere, the parameter s , defined in equation A.107, is positive. The result is:

$$(mw) = (m_o w_o \cos(s^{1/2}t) + \frac{F\pi\rho}{s^{1/2}} \sin(s^{1/2}t)) \quad (\text{A.139})$$

where for puffs,

$$F = \frac{MQg}{\pi C_P \rho_a T_a} \quad (\text{A.140})$$

M is the mass (gm) of obscurant in the puff producing Q cal/gm. For plumes:

$$F = \frac{\dot{m}Qg}{\pi C_P \rho_a T_a} \quad (\text{A.141})$$

The square-root of s is called the Brunt-Vaisala frequency. \dot{m} is the mean production rate of obscurant (g/s) producing Q cal/g of heat.

F has units of m^4/s^2 for puffs and m^4/s^3 for plumes. The difference in units arises because the plume masses m and m_o (the initial mass) are for elements or slices of the plume that are moving with velocity w , that is, a mass flux.

The entrainment equation under the above assumptions leads directly to the solution:

$$r = \alpha z \quad (\text{A.142})$$

where $r = 0$ at $z = 0$. Neglecting the initial momentum term and substituting the solution for the thermal puff is simply:

$$(mw) = \frac{4}{3} \pi \rho \alpha_T^3 z^3 \frac{dz}{dt} \quad (\text{A.143})$$

This results from equation A.139 in an expression for cloud centroid height:

$$z = \left(\frac{3WQg}{\pi \alpha_T^3 \rho_a T_a C_P s} \right)^{1/4} [1 - \cos(s^{1/2}t)]^{1/4} \quad (\text{A.144})$$

For bent plumes, however,

$$(mw) = \pi \rho \alpha_{ph}^2 z^2 u \frac{dz}{dt} \quad (\text{A.145})$$

This results in a somewhat different expression for cloud height:

$$z = \left(\frac{3\dot{m}_{obs}Qg}{\pi \alpha_{ph}^2 \rho_a T_a C_P s} \right)^{1/3} [1 - \cos(s^{1/2}t)]^{1/3} \quad (\text{A.146})$$

The scaling exponent, 1/3 for continuous plumes and 1/4 for puffs, which are used in COMBIC via equations A.136 and A.137 are thus demonstrated.

Low windspeeds and large, hot buoyancy regions are associated with plumes that are more vertical than horizontal in their motion. A plume is considered vertical in COMBIC as long as

$$\frac{dz}{dx} > 1 \quad (\text{A.147})$$

This is equivalent to the condition that the plume axis is tilted at an angle less than 45° from the vertical. At the point where the plume bends over and no longer satisfies equation A.147 COMBIC stores the time of rise t_c , the downwind distance x_c , the height z_c and the sigmas σ_x , σ_y . Up to this point, the plume is considered to be Gaussian distributed in concentration perpendicular to the near vertical plume axis. Thus, plume slices are nearly horizontal.

During the vertical rise phase, equation A.4 is modified to describe the concentration as Gaussian distributed horizontally in x and y . The plume velocity

replaces the wind velocity in equation A.4. Obscurant from the vertical phase is assumed to act as an effective source at x_c, z_c, t_c for the “bent-plume” phase. The vertical rise phase is not applicable for obscurant clouds that never satisfy equation A.147

The end of puff and plume rise is determined by at least three factors. First, the thermal volume can come into buoyant equilibrium with the ambient atmosphere. This condition will occur if the atmosphere is stable, in which case the thermal region becomes less buoyant with height. Second, stabilization occurs if a strong inversion exists creating a locally stable layer. Third, rise will cease when the rate of energy dissipation by the ambient atmosphere becomes comparable to the thermal volume kinetic energy. These conditions are given mathematically at the end of the next section.

A.5 The COMBIC Boundary Layer Model

COMBIC requires the user to input a set of meteorological parameters at a single reference height (default 10 m). The boundary layer model then produces vertical temperature, density, and windspeed profiles that are physically consistent with the user inputs and that are necessary for transport, diffusion, and buoyancy calculations.

Required user inputs, in order of importance to transport and diffusion are:

1. windspeed u_r (m/s) at reference height z_r .
2. wind direction θ_w , the compass heading (degrees), from which the wind blows
3. Pasquill stability category, denoted on input as 1 through 7 for categories A through G
4. temperature T_r (K) at reference height z_r .
5. pressure p_r (mbar) used to generate a starting density
6. relative humidity (percent), which is important for effects on obscurants but not on diffusion.

Optional user inputs are now allowed to better define the environmental inputs and model in terms of:

1. Reference height z_r (m, default 10 m).
2. Surface roughness length z_o (m, default 0.1 m).
3. Height of temperature inversion h_i (m, default to internal model).
4. Choice of vertical temperature profile models: average stability parameter, constant with height; or varying stability parameter profile approaching neutral with height (default).

The user can also choose to have the Pasquill stability category computed from a set of input observations including:

1. Ceiling height (m) of the lowest cloud layer. Only two categories matter, however, above 2000 m or below.
2. Cloud Cover (percent). Only conditions with greater than or less than 50 percent matter to the model.

3. Julian Date (1-365).
4. Longitude of site (degrees) with the west longitude positive.
5. Time of Day (local standard time in hours and fractional hours).
6. Ground conditions (1 = Bare ground, 2 = snow patch, < 6 in, 3= snow > 6 in deep).
7. Surface roughness length (m)

This widely used procedure to determine Pasquill category is documented fully elsewhere [Hansen, 1979; Pasquill, 1961]. Briefly, however, the method uses date, longitude and local time to determine a solar elevation angle [Woolf, 1968]. Cloud cover and solar elevation determine a Net Radiation Index (NRI). The NRI is modified for ceiling height if the cloud cover exceeds 40 percent. Wind-speed and NRI are then used in a table lookup of the Pasquill Stability Category.

Surface roughness z_o , (m), is now a variable in the COMBIC model. The default is 0.1 m. As shown in section 1.7, changes in surface roughness of an order of magnitude produce significant changes in diffusion. Surface roughness also affects wind and temperature profiles with height and other meteorological quantities near ground level. A rule of thumb for estimating z_o is to take 10 to 20 percent of the highest local terrain and vegetation features upwind of the plume and over the plume path. Examples of z_o are: 3×10^{-5} to 3×10^{-4} m for dry lakes and smooth, unvegetated deserts; .001 to .007 m for closely mown grass; .03 to .11 m for long grass and rural areas; .16 to .25 m for open to dense areas of scrub brush and other vegetation; and .3 to 1.1 m for cleared forests, corn fields, thin forests, villages and light suburban areas. While errors of a factor of 2 are not particularly significant in effects of z_o , factors of 10 may be significant.

The reference height z_r (m) is also now arbitrary. A common height for measured winds and temperature is 10 m, the model default. The user is allowed to change that reference height, but the user should avoid a reference height that is too low, particularly one approaching the surface roughness length, or one that is extremely high.

The boundary layer model for vertical temperature and winds is based on a nomogram first published by Pasquill [1974b] from the unpublished work of F. B. Smith. That nomogram, used in EOSAEL82 COMBIC, relates the Pasquill category to the sensible heat flux from the surface and to the windspeed at 10 m height. The surface roughness was fixed at 0.1 m. Since, EOSAEL84, COMBIC model now uses an extension of the nomogram, derived by Sutherland and Bach [1984] and based, in part, on more recent published results by F. B. Smith [1979]. It allows for arbitrary surface roughness, reference height, and a variable Pasquill stability parameter.

We define the Pasquill Stability Class to be a continuous parameter P that differs from the user input stability category value P_c by

$$P = P_c - 0.4 \quad (\text{A.148})$$

The user inputs a value of P_c , that follows the alphabetic sequence of: (1) Pasquill Stability Category A (very unstable), (2) category B (moderately unstable), (3) category C (slightly unstable), (4), category D (neutral), (5) category E (slightly stable) and (6) category F (moderately stable). These may now be input as decimal values with fractions.

P is further related to a modified Kazanski-Monin parameter, K_m , by

$$P = 3.6e^{+K_m} \quad (\text{A.149})$$

The modification to K_m accounts explicitly for surface roughness z_o , sensible heat flux H (watt/m², positive upward), the wind friction velocity u_* (m/s), the ambient air temperature T_a (K), and the air density ρ_a (g/m³):

$$K_m = -gk^2 H [2\Omega_c \rho_a C_P T_a u_*^2 a \ln(b/z_o)]^{-1} \quad (\text{A.150})$$

The empirical constants a and b have been determined [Sutherland and Bach, 1984] to be 10.0 and 7.5 m, respectively. The constants Ω_c and C_P are the angular rate of rotation of the earth (7.273×10^{-5} rad/s) and the specific heat of air at constant pressure (1.013 J/g K). Von Karman's constant k is 0.4, and g is 9.8 m/s².

During a clear day, the sensible heat flux becomes positive (upward) and K_m becomes negative. The atmosphere is then neutral to unstable. At night, the reverse is true. The crossover point ($K_m = \text{zero}$) is at the Pasquill stability parameter P value of 3.6, within the neutral category D (3 to 4) range.

H is not easily measured and thus can not be required as a user input. However, if H were easily measured then it would be a logical replacement for the Pasquill stability parameter in determining K_m . The wind friction velocity u_* must also be determined for equation A.150. Both of these parameters are found from the user input windspeed and temperature as follows.

The wind friction velocity u_* is related to the input windspeed u_r at reference height z_r by [S. R. Hanna and Hosker, 1982]

$$u_* = ku_r [\ln \left(\frac{z_r}{z_o} \right) + f \left(\frac{z_r}{L} \right)]^{-1} \quad (\text{A.151})$$

where L is the Monin-Obukhov length (m). The function f is defined by Hanna et al.,[1982]

$$f(z/L) = \begin{cases} 5z/L & \text{(Stable, } 4 < P) \\ 0 & \text{(Neutral, } 3 < P < 4) \\ -\ln \left(\frac{1+\Psi^2}{2} \right) - 2 \ln \left(\frac{1+\Psi}{2} \right) + 2 \tan^{-1} \Psi - \pi/2 & \text{(Unstable, } P < 3) \end{cases} \quad (\text{A.152})$$

where

$$\Psi = (1 - 15z/L)^{1/4} \quad (\text{A.153})$$

The Monin-Obukhov length, L , is determined from [S. R. Hanna and Hosker, 1982]

$$L = -\frac{\rho_a C_P T_a u_*^3}{gkH} \quad (\text{A.154})$$

Substituting from equations A.149 and A.150, eliminating H :

$$L = u_* k [2\Omega_c a \ln(b/z_o) \ln(P/3.6)]^{-1} \quad (\text{A.155})$$

L has the same sign as K_m . The absolute value of the Monin-Obukhov length is an estimate of the depth of the mechanically mixed layer near the surface. For neutral conditions L is infinite; for stable conditions L is positive, and for unstable conditions L is negative. The sign appears through the logarithmic term in P in equation A.155.

Since equations A.151 and A.155 contain only the unknowns u_* and L , they can be solved simultaneously. For unstable conditions, this is done by iteration, that is, relaxation. The starting value for L is taken to be the estimate suggested by Irwin [Hansen, 1979; Irwin, 1979]):

$$L^{-1} = m z_o^n \quad (\text{A.156})$$

with constants m and n given by -0.114 and -0.103 for Pasquill Category A; -0.038 and -0.171 for category B; and -0.008 and -0.305 for category C respectively. The iteration rapidly converges, with u_* determined from equation A.151 then placed into equation A.155 to find a revised L for use again in equation A.151.

For neutral conditions, L is infinite. Trivially,

$$u_* = \frac{u_r k}{\ln\left(\frac{z_r}{z_o}\right)} \quad (\text{A.157})$$

For stable conditions, substituting equation A.155 into equation A.151:

$$u_* = \frac{u_r k^2 - 10 z_r \Omega_c a \ln\left(\frac{z_r}{z_o}\right) \ln\left(\frac{P}{3.6}\right)}{k \ln\left(\frac{z_r}{z_o}\right)} \quad (\text{A.158})$$

The u_* from equation A.158 is cut off at a minimum of two-thirds the neutral value from equation A.157 for physical consistency. A final value of L is then obtained from equation A.155.

The vertical windspeed profile for the constant values of u_* and L is then defined to be purely a function of height:

$$u = \frac{u_*}{k} \left[\ln\left(\frac{z}{z_o}\right) + f\left(\frac{z}{L}\right) \right] \quad (\text{A.159})$$

with $f(z/L)$ determined from equation A.152 and equation A.153.

For puffs and plumes well above the surface, the puff centroid height or plume center-line height z_c is used in equation A.159 to determine the windspeed. But for puffs and plumes touching the surface, the larger of $1.1 z_o$ and the cloud center of mass height z_{cm} is used. This height is given by

$$z_{cm} = \bar{z} + \frac{\sigma_z e^{-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\bar{z}}{\sigma_z}\right)^2}}{(2\pi)^{1/2} \Phi\left(\frac{z_c}{\sigma_z}\right)} \quad (\text{A.160})$$

Φ is the cumulative normal distribution.

Figure A.8, which shows the relation between u_r , P and H , is worth studying. Higher windspeeds promote mixing and thus more neutral conditions. Higher

sensible heat flux H at a given windspeed sets up greater turbulence and lower stability. The values in the region of changeover from H positive, daytime, to H negative, nighttime, are all convergent on neutral stability. However, small changes in H at very low windspeeds near the changeover point result in large stability changes, especially at night. These conditions warrant further research. At present, under these conditions, the COMBIC model can, on occasion, predict obscurant behavior poorly.

The sensible heat flux H is determined from equation A.150 once u_* has been found. An equation suggested by Smith [1979] relates H (watts/m²) to the global solar irradiance G (watts/m²) during daytime as

$$H = -0.40(G - 100) \quad (\text{A.161})$$

G typically is from 0 to 900 watts/m². Since global irradiance is sometimes available from field measurements, it is tempting to use it as a COMBIC input to replace P . However, equation A.161 is an estimate and as such does not include the effects of different states of terrain, wind, etc. Therefore, pending further research or a better model, global irradiance is not an alternative input to COMBIC.

The surface buoyancy flux is required in estimating the limiting heights of plumes and puffs. It is denoted H_b (m²/s³) and is computed from [S. R. Hanna and Hosker, 1982]:

$$H_b = -\frac{u_*^3}{kL} = \frac{gH}{\rho_a C_p T_a} \quad (\text{A.162})$$

The final basic profiles are temperature and density. Temperature, found from the static stability parameter s , equation A.107, is proportional to the Richardson number R_i [Pasquill, 1974b]:

$$s = \frac{g}{T_a} \frac{d\theta}{dz} = R_i \left(\frac{du}{dz} \right)^2 \quad (\text{A.163})$$

where

$$R_i = \frac{z}{L} \left(1 + \alpha \frac{z}{L} \right)^{-1} \quad (\text{A.164})$$

and α is zero for unstable or five for stable conditions. The stability parameter is zero for neutral conditions. Taking the derivative of equation A.159 with z ,

$$\frac{du}{dz} = \frac{u_*}{k} \left(\frac{1}{z} + \frac{\alpha'}{L} \right) \quad (\text{A.165})$$

where

$$\sigma' = \begin{cases} 5 & (\text{stable}) \\ 15/(\Psi(1 + \Psi)(1 + \Psi^2)) & (\text{unstable}) \end{cases} \quad (\text{A.166})$$

Thus,

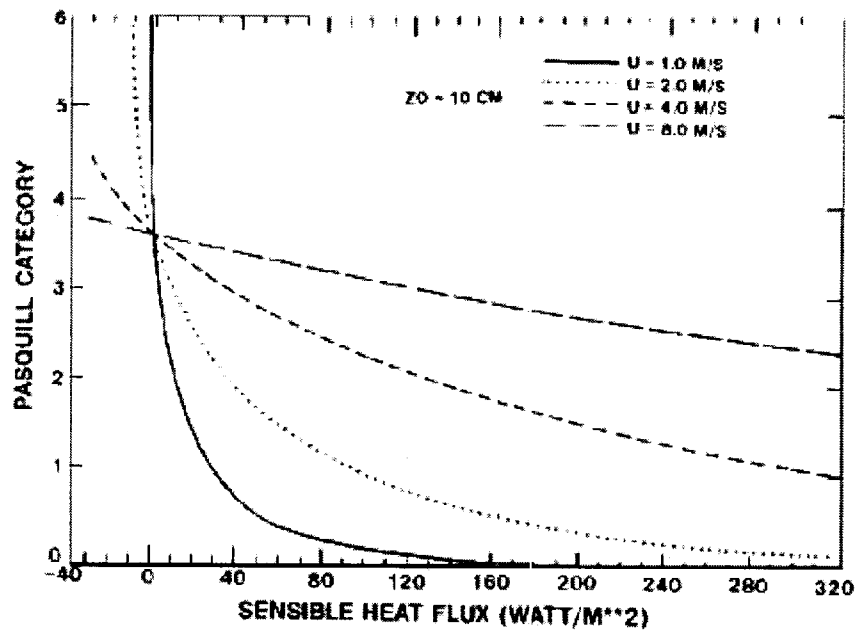


Figure A.8: Stability categories as a function of windspeed and sensible heat flux for given surface roughness.

$$s_z = \frac{u_*^2}{k^2 L z} \begin{cases} (1 + 5z/L) & \text{(stable)} \\ 0 & \text{(neutral)} \\ \left[1 + \frac{15}{\Psi(1+\Psi)(1+\Psi^2)}\right]^2 & \text{(unstable)} \end{cases} \quad (\text{A.167})$$

Both the stable and unstable values of s decrease in absolute value to zero with height. Thus, the profile and stability become increasingly neutral with height. This is a desirable property.

COMBIC includes a boundary layer model option for the definition of s . As discussed in the previous section, the analytic buoyancy solution is strictly true only if the stability parameter is constant with the height. Average values for s are, therefore, optionally computed in the COMBIC boundary layer model. The profile of s falls off by about an order of magnitude, typically, between 10 and 50 m in unstable conditions. This range was chosen as the limits ($z_1 = 10$ and $z_2 = 50$) in computing an average s . For stable conditions,

$$\begin{aligned} (\bar{s}) &= \frac{1}{z_2 - z_1} \int_{z_1}^{z_2} s(z) dz \\ &= \frac{u_*^2}{k^2 L} \left[\frac{\ln(z_2/z_1)}{z_2 - z_1} + \frac{5}{L} \right] \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.168})$$

For unstable conditions, the integral is not trivial. The squared term in equation A.167 ranges from about 0.25 to 1.0. We take 0.6 as typical. Using this, for unstable conditions, we estimate

$$\bar{s} = 0.60 \frac{u_*^2}{k^2 L} \left[\frac{\ln(z_2/z_1)}{z_2 - z_1} \right] \quad (\text{A.169})$$

The ambient temperature gradient is (in K/m):

$$\frac{dt_a}{dz} = \frac{s}{g} T_a - 0.0098 \quad (\text{A.170})$$

This relation is used in the buoyancy model to find temperature change in the ambient atmosphere with height. For the option of a constant s ,

$$T_a(z) = .0098g/\bar{s} + (T_r - .0098g/\bar{s}) e^{\bar{s}(z-z_r)/g} \quad (\text{A.171})$$

where T_r is the temperature at reference height z_r . For near- neutral conditions, s/g is small. To lowest order in s/g , approximately

$$T_a(z) = T_r + \left(\frac{\bar{s}}{T_r} - .0098 \right) (z - z_r) \quad (\text{A.172})$$

In the context of this linear change in temperature with height, a constant stability parameter is sometimes referred to as a constant lapse condition.

The ambient air density profile follows from the derivative of the equation of state. Since T_a is known at each height, a convenient equation for use by the buoyancy model is:

$$\frac{d(\rho_a T_a)}{dz} = \frac{1}{R} \frac{dp}{dz} = -\frac{\rho_a G}{R} = -0.0342 \rho_a \quad (\text{A.173})$$

The starting density is found from the user input pressure p_r (mbar) from

$$\rho_r = \frac{346.9 p_r}{T_r} \quad (\text{A.174})$$

where p_r (g/m^3) and T_r (K) are for reference height z_r . (The user actually inputs the temperature in units of $^\circ\text{C}$. The input is converted internally to K).

The mixing layer is usually capped by an inversion [S. R. Hanna and Hosker, 1982]. This inversion is one of the possible limits on the rise of a buoyant puff or plume. Danard [1984] has reviewed nine methods for estimating the mixing layer height. None were particularly accurate for the 34 measurements used in his comparison. COMBIC now allows the user to input inversion height optionally if that information is available. Among the best methods examined by Danard is that by Brown [1981]. It has been chosen for the COMBIC boundary layer model. The inversion height h_i is:

$$h_i = \frac{0.3\pi k u_*}{2\Omega_c [1 + 0.15f(\frac{h_i}{\pi L})]} \quad (\text{A.175})$$

where f is the function defined by equations A.152 and A.153. The implicit dependence in equation A.175 on h_i is weak and converges after a few iterations, with $f = 0$ the starting value. Following Danard, h_i is limited to the range of 688 to 6880 times u_* .

Under stable atmospheric conditions, puffs and plumes reach an equilibrium height at which their temperature equals that of the atmosphere and thus their buoyancy goes to zero. The maximum rise height can be easily determined for a constant stability parameter s from equations A.139 through A.146. The maximum height is above the equilibrium level, however. Generally, the puff or plume overshoots the equilibrium height, then falls back, as can be seen from the equations. The often-cited semi-empirical formulas for rise in a stable atmosphere [Briggs, 1969; Weil, 1982; S. R. Hanna and Hosker, 1982] assume an average stability parameter s . For a bent plume, for example, the equilibrium height under stable conditions is:

$$h_e = 2.55 \left(\frac{F}{us} \right)^{1/3} \quad (\text{A.176})$$

where F is from equation A.141 and s is from equation A.169. The windspeed u is that at 10 m, the lower height limit of the COMBIC stability parameter average. For an inclined jet, a plume with momentum but little thermal buoyancy, in the notation of section 1.8,

$$h_e = 1.5 \left(\frac{mw}{\pi\rho_a u} \right)^{1/3} s^{-1/6} \quad (\text{A.177})$$

where m , w and ρ_a are initial values in the rise equation. For low windspeed, the limited rise of a buoyant vertical plume in stable conditions is

$$h_e = 5.3F^{1/4} s^{-3/8} \quad (\text{A.178})$$

For the vertical jet, in the notation of section 1.8,

$$h_e = 2.44 \left(\frac{mw}{\pi\rho_a s} \right)^{1/4} \quad (\text{A.179})$$

The units of F and s are m^4/s^3 and s^{-2} respectively. The units of m are g/s by the definition of mass in each plume slice. Thus, mw/ρ is equivalent to $(Rw)^2$, where R is the slice radius. The ρ_a term in place of ρ in equation A.177 and

equation A.179 accounts for density differences [S. R. Hanna and Hosker, 1982]. For thermal puffs in a stable environment,

$$h_e = 2.63 \left(\frac{F}{s} \right)^{1/4} \quad (\text{A.180})$$

where F , given by equation A.140, has units of m^4/s^2 . These equations for limits in a stable atmosphere are used in COMBIC as estimates of where the buoyant rise can be expected to end. The solution of the differential equations for rise, of course, comes to a temperature stabilized equilibrium itself.

Under neutral conditions, the rise height of an inclined jet has been estimated to be [Briggs, 1969; Weil, 1982]:

$$h_e = 6R \left(\frac{w}{u} - 1 \right) \quad (\text{A.181})$$

where R is the initial radius of the jet and w and u are the initial upward plume speed and the horizontal windspeed, respectively. Under convective (unstable) atmospheric conditions, a tentative formula for buoyant plumes is [Weil, 1982; S. R. Hanna and Hosker, 1982]:

$$h_e = 3 \left(\frac{F}{u} \right)^{3/5} H_b^{-2/5} \quad (\text{A.182})$$

where F is the plume buoyancy flux defined by equation A.141 and H_b is the surface buoyancy flux defined by equation A.162.

A more general test for the final rise can be applied in all cases and atmospheric conditions. Briggs (1969), has suggested that ambient atmospheric turbulence dilutes plume buoyancy in its final rise stages. In this “break-up” model, the rise is terminated when the ambient eddy dissipation rate ϵ exceeds the internal dissipation rate of the plume. This condition is:

$$\epsilon(z) > 1.5 \frac{w^3}{z} \quad (\text{A.183})$$

The plume (or puff) rise velocity is w , and its height above the ground is z . The ambient eddy dissipation rate is (Hanna et al., 1982)

$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon(z) &= u_*^2 \frac{du}{dz} + \frac{g}{t_a} (w'_a T'_a)_{ave} \\ &= u_*^2 \frac{du}{dz} \begin{cases} 0 & \text{stable, neutral} \\ H_b & \text{unstable, } z < 0.1h_i \\ \frac{1}{2}H_b & \text{unstable, } z > 0.1h_i \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

The second term contains only 1/2 the surface buoyancy flux when the eddy dissipation rate is assumed to be computed above the surface layer ($0.1, h_i$). This factor takes into account convective downdrafts and updrafts that contribute to the plume or puff dilution [Briggs, 1969; Weil, 1982]. (The surface buoyancy term is not included, of course, for stable and neutral conditions). The windspeed derivative is taken from equation A.165 and equation A.166.

Finally, for this section, the COMBIC model requires the cumulative Normal distribution with zero mean and unit variance:

$$\Phi(x) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{1/2}} \int_{-\infty}^x e^{-\frac{1}{2}(x')^2} dx' \quad (\text{A.184})$$

This function is approximated by the rational polynomial expression given in Abramowitz and Stegun [1964]

$$p = |x| \quad (\text{A.185})$$

define

$$g = \frac{1}{2} [1 + a_1 p + a_2 p^2 + a_3 p^3 + a_4 p^4 + a_5 p^5 + a_6 p^6]^{-16} \quad (\text{A.186})$$

where

$$a_1 = 0.049867347, \quad (\text{A.187})$$

$$a_2 = 0.0211410062, \quad (\text{A.188})$$

$$a_3 = .0032776263, \quad (\text{A.189})$$

$$a_4 = 0.000038003575, \quad (\text{A.190})$$

$$a_5 = 0.000048890636, \quad (\text{A.191})$$

$$a_6 = .000005382975 \quad (\text{A.192})$$

Then,

$$\Phi(x) = \begin{cases} g & \text{if } x > 0 \\ 1 - g & \text{if } x < 0 \end{cases} \quad (\text{A.193})$$

Note that EOSAEL 82 COMBIC used a version of this approximation associated with the error function. It differed from this approximation in that a square root of two factor was divided into the x argument before calling the function. That is no longer necessary and is no longer done before each call to the routine. The square root of two factor is already contained in the approximation coefficients.

Appendix B. Smoke and Dust Models

B.1 The Smoke Model - Source Characteristics and Cloud Description

The smoke types modeled in COMBIC are:

- bulk white phosphorus (WP)
- WP wedges, wicks and plasticized white phosphorus (PWP)
- red phosphorus (RP)
- hexachloroethane (HC)
- fog oil (SGF2)
- winterized fog oil (SGF2 with kerosene)
- diesel fuel (DF) smoke (generator disseminated by vaporization and condensation)
- polyethylene glycol (PEG200)
- IR screener
- diesel fuel, motor oil and rubber fire mixtures

User inputs can potentially specify other smokes. Anthracene, chlorosulfonic acid (FS), brass, graphite, kaolin and titanium tetrachloride (FM) smoke extinction coefficients are provided in the code, although none of the menu-specified sources in the model use these compounds as their defaults.

Any cloud can also be specified as a moving source (for example, vehicle-generated smoke). Simplified treatment of many sources ignited within an extended area over an extended time period is provided as an option for simulating barrages. The barrage option greatly reduces computation time at the expense of cloud detail. As a continuous source, the barrage may also be specified to be a moving source of obscurant. Moving sources are, however, restricted to straight-line motion at constant speed. With suitable ingenuity, the user can simulate a change in direction by “turning off” a moving source at some point along its path and initiating a new source at that time and location moving with a different speed or direction. Scaling laws are provided to transform a basic cloud history computed in Phase I (for example, 40 gal per hour diesel oil generation) into the appropriate clouds produced by one or more moving generators having completely different speeds and directions in Phase II calculations. Phase II also allows scaling of source strength, and thus the same history can be used for a range of obscurant production, for example rescaling 40 gal per hour fog oil to 20 gal per hour production rate.

Phase I calculations perform the following functions for smoke. The total mass of airborne aerosol is computed for the specified source. The total thermal energy released in the production process is computed. If the source is continuous, an array of cumulative, (that is, time integrated) mass production values is generated at equally spaced time intervals over the total production time. If the barrage option is specified, an effective continuous mass production profile

is computed. For instantaneous sources, this is the time-averaged mass production. For continuous sources, the barrage duration is folded into the single round, mass production profile. Time-dependent evaporation or deposition corrections, if any, are made in the cumulative mass production history. Further adjustment for evaporation or deposition, if any, is made during Phase II calculations. Other mechanisms for removing aerosol are the settling velocity of the cloud and the ground reflection factor. Initial cloud dimensions, that is, “source sigmas,” are specified for the cloud. The buoyancy radius, which can be smaller than the obscurant cloud radius, is determined. Finally, cloud position and dimensions are computed for the given meteorological conditions by iteration over small time steps. The influence of the atmospheric boundary layer, presented in the section A.5, on position and dimensions is determined using the cloud buoyancy and diffusion models, sections A.3 and A.4, to produce a time history for each subcloud making up the cloud.

B.1.1 Total Smoke Mass - The MUNT Input Record for Smoke

There are many parameters and initial conditions that define different obscurants and obscurant sources (munitions, generators, smoke pots). Phase I of COMBIC allows the user to input all parameters and initial conditions to define a source fully if so desired. For most users, however, this option is far too detailed. So, at the other extreme, one can select a set of values stored internally. These values are provided from a “menu” of obscurant munitions and are keyed to a single number, the source “type code” I_s . Other intermediate levels of detail are possible through input. The user may choose a source type I_s , for example, and then modify selected parameters stored for I_s , or the user may use default characteristics that have been assigned to the different obscurant types I_t in the code.

Source characteristics related to the total mass of smoke produced are input on a single record with the “MUNT” record. Note the addition of three new sources and one new obscurant. The input parameters are:

- X_n = The total number of individual smoke sources detonated, ignited, generated, etc., at nearly the same point and at the same time. These smoke sources are modeled as if they form a single, combined source cloud. X_n may be input with a decimal (that is, a fractional value). It scales both the amount of smoke and the amount of heat produced in the resulting cloud. The default value is 1.0.
- W_f = The fill weight of one individual smoke source. W_f is in pounds except for the specific liquids: fog oil (SGF2), PEG200, diesel fuel (DF), fog oil cut with kerosene and diesel-fuel/oil/rubber mixtures that produce battlefield fire smoke. These liquids have input units of gallons.
- I_s = Source menu code number. The sources stored in COMBIC are listed in table B.1. An input of 0.0 implies the source is user defined.
- I_t = Obscurant type code number. This parameter is used primarily to select the different mass extinction coefficients (optical properties) stored in the code for different obscurants. But, if I_s is input as 0.0, then I_t is also used to select default models for other parameters (that is, yield factor, efficiency, initial cloud size, and so forth). If I_t is zero, then a non-zero I_s must be input to specify a type of obscurant or all parameters must be input. A separate smoke type is now assigned to RP. The type codes are:

- 0. = I_t is assigned by the I_s internal table
- 1. = bulk white phosphorus (WP) munition
- 2. = WP wedges, wicks and plasticized WP (PWP) munitions
- 3. = hexachloroethane (HC) smoke pots and munitions
- 4. = fog oil (SGF2) produced by generator or smoke pot
- 5. = red phosphorus (RP) munition
- 6. = IR screener, generator disseminated
- 7. = IR screener, munition
- 8. = diesel fuel (DF) produced by generator (vaporization, condensation)
- 9. = dust, vehicular (discussed in section B.2)
- 10. = dust, high explosive (HE), small particle, persistent mode (discussed in section B.2)
- 11. = dust, HE, large particle mode
- 12. = carbon, HE debris product
- 13. = dust/soil, HE, very large, ballistic soil aggregates
- 14. = fire smoke from diesel fuel, oil and rubber mix
- 15. = kerosene and fog oil mixture for cold regions
- 16. = polyethylene glycol (PEG 200) mix of alcohols
- 17. = anthracene (not used in I_s menu)
- 18. = chlorosulfonic acid (FS, not used in I_s menu)
- 19. = titanium tetrachloride (FM, not used in I_s menu)
- 20. = IR(M76)
- 21. = O.A. Brass
- 22. = GRAPH7525
- 23. = Kaolin
- 24.-30. = user defined by extinction (EXTC record) and other inputs

E_f = The efficiency of the source in percent (0.0-100.0). Efficiency reduces the fill weight to provide the actual weight of smoke burned and released into the air. Efficiency below 100 percent is due to one or more factors including: unburned residue in the munition; screener deposited on the ground below the munition; smoke materials buried in mud or snow; and inert components in the smoke mix. Examples of inert residues are the felt or binders in WP wedges and PWP, and the components of aluminum and hydrocarbons in HC that are by products of the reactions producing $ZnCl_2$ smoke. Note that COMBIC attempts to be consistent in defining fill weight and efficiency so as not to include the weight of the canister, cartridge or other container enclosing the smoke mix. Other sources of fill weight information, including smoke munition technical manuals, often include the container weight. The efficiency must be correspondingly reduced when using these data.

Y_f = The yield factor, a dimensionless multiplier that has a value of unity for non-hygroscopic smokes. The yield factor accounts for additional weight of water condensed from the air onto the smoke droplets. Y_f depends, therefore, on relative humidity. But it also includes the weight of water formed in burning the fill to produce smoke. This is the case for phosphorus based smokes, where the reaction that forms phosphoric acid droplets produces smoke with about three times the original weight of unburned phosphorus, even at “zero” relative humidity. As with efficiency, yield factor is occasionally given other definitions in the literature.

N_s = The number of submunitions for the combined source of X_n individual sources, each of fill weight W_f . N_s does not affect the total amount of smoke produced. It is used to model the reduction in cloud rise that results when a single heat-producing region is separated into N_s parts. Some munitions use this technique of separating parts of a burning munition to reduce buoyancy. Cloud regions are independent when cooler ambient air can mix freely and surround each submunition.

In terms of the above parameters, the total mass of airborne smoke M_a is given by

$$M_a = C X_n W_f \left(\frac{E_f}{100} \right) Y_f \quad (B.1)$$

where C converts pounds to grams (453.6 g/lb) or gallons to grams (3785 g/gal water, 3483 g/gal fog oil, 3218 g/gal diesel fuel, 4266 g/gal PEG200) [Baer, 1984b]. Table B.1 gives model defaults for various menu-selected sources. Data in the table have been accumulated from technical and field manuals, field tests, consultation with the US Army Chemical Research and Development Center, and from various model analyses [Cichowicz, 1983; Baer, 1984b; Pamphlet, 1981; Manual, 1967a; Manual, 1967b; and Aerosol Working Group, 1979; Ground, 1978b; Ground, 1978a; Bowman *et al.*, 1979; Nelson and Farmer, 1981; Dolce and Metz, 1977; Ground, 1977; Rubel, 1983; Muhly, 1983; Yon *et al.*, 1983; Wentsel *et al.*, 1984; Pennsyle, 1982a; Ebersole, 1982; Sutherland, 1983; Pennsyle, 1982b; Matise, 1984; Baer, 1984a]

Table B.1: COMBIC Model Default Fill Weights and Efficiencies

Munition Type	Fill Weight	Source Code	Efficiency	Obsc. Code	# of Sub-munitions
155-mm HC M1 canister	5.40	1	70	3	1
155-mm HC M2 canister	2.80	2	70	3	1
105-mm HC canister	1.57	3	70	3	1
155-mm HC M116B1 projectile*	19.00	4	70	3	4
105-mm HC M34A1 projectile*	4.73	5	70	3	3
Smoke pot, HC M5*	31.00	6	70	3	1
Smoke pot, HC M4A2*	27.00	7	70	3	1
60-mm WP M302A1 cartridge*	0.76	8	100	1	1
81-mm WP M375A2 cartridge*	1.60	9	100	1	1
4.2-in WP M328A1 cartridge*	8.14	10	100	1	1
2.75-in WP M156 rocket*	2.12	11	100	1	1
155-mm WP M110E2 projectile*	15.60	12	100	1	1
105-mm WP M60A2 cartridge*	3.83	13	100	1	1
4.2-in PWP M328A1	8.14	14	60	2	1
5-in PWP Zuni MK4	13.52	15	60	2	1
2.75-in WP wedge	0.463	16	66	2	1
2.75-in WP M259 rocket*	4.63	17	66	2	10
3-in WP wick	0.139	18	71	2	1
6-in WP wick	0.234	19	67	2	1
155-mm WP M825 projectile*	16.43	20	74	2	116
81-mm RP wedge	0.128	21	53	5	1
I81-mm RP XM819 cartridge*	2.834	22	48	5	28
Generator, ABC M3A3*	10.0**	23	100	4	1
Generator, VEESS*	11.0**	24	100	8	1
Smoke Pot, Fog Oil M7A1*	1.7**	25	100	4	1
155-mm HE (dust)***	14.9	26	-	10	1
105-mm HE (dust)***	6.04	27	-	10	1
4.2-in HE (dust)***	7.45	28	-	10	1
10-lb C4 (dust)***	13.4	29	-	10	1
Diesel fuel/oil/rubber fire	150.**	30	26	14	1
Muzzle Blast	2.00	31	-	10	1
M76 IR Grenade	2.98	32	60	20	1
L8A1/L8A3 Grenade	0.794	33	95	5	1

*Inventory smoke sources.
**Fill weight in gallons. Note that smoke emission rate also depends on the emission or "burn duration" for this source.
***HE munitions default to live-fire delivery casing lengths of 0.6096, 0.4064, and 0.4064 m; casing diameters of .1778, .1016, and .1016 m; and dip angles of 10, 10, and 60, respectively. All default charges are surface detonations.

Users of EOSAEL84 COMBIC should be aware that RP is assigned a separate obscurant type to accommodate a “cold-regions” option. Matisse [1984] determined from SMOKE WEEK VI data that the mass of phosphorus smoke from RP fragments burning in snow is 20 percent of that produced by burning on no snow cover. The initial puff of smoke from the munition air-burst is not affected. WP and felt-impregnated WP fragments, however, were observed to continue to burn after impact on snow. COMBIC therefore provides a “snow-cover” option on TERA, a terrain input record which sets 20 percent efficiency for RP munition fragments in snow. This is, of course, based on limited data and should only be taken as representative of the snow conditions similar to the SMOKE WEEK VI test. The snow-cover input is not used for any other purpose in COMBIC at present.

EOSAEL92 has three new smoke sources as part of the default tables — muzzle blast, M76 IR grenade and the L8A3 RP grenade. Concern has arisen that the dust produced by firing guns can attenuate transmission. This has been added for those researchers who want to model the effects of muzzle blast. Muzzle blast in COMBIC is simulated as a buried static 2 lb C-4 dust production. It is modeled as a instantaneous puff of dust. The puff is treated as an instantaneous, non-buoyant cloud of persistent dust with total cloud reflection from the ground plane. Initial cloud radius is 15 m x 10 m x 7 m.

Smoke from battlefield fire has been added to COMBIC following the EOSAEL FITTE battlefield fire model. The menu provides the source characteristics for a mixture of 150-gal diesel fuel, 15 quarts of motor oil, and 660 lb of rubber. This is representative of a burning truck. Extinction coefficients, mass production, and thermal production are based on field measurements of this mixture. A burning tank is approximately equivalent to the menu source but with an X_n scale factor of 3.33. A burning jeep is approximately equivalent to the menu source but with an X_n of 0.333. The number of gallons of diesel fuel has been chosen as the user “fill weight” input. The efficiency is assigned as 26 percent. The FITTE model uses 16 percent efficiency, but in that model the user enters all three combustible components. The COMBIC efficiency lumps all components together and relates them to the amount of diesel fuel input.

Pennsyle [1982b] and Baer [1984a] have provided values for HC canisters, munitions, and pots resulting in a decrease in the default HC efficiency in COMBIC from 77 to 70 percent. The mix in HC munitions contains [Cichowicz, 1983]; 5.5 to 9 percent Al, 45.5 to 48 percent ZnO, and 45 to 47 percent C_2C_{16} by weight. Using gram molecular weights, it is easy to determine that the percentage weight of $ZnCl_2$ (smoke) per weight of original mix is 76 to 80.4 percent. This represents, then, the theoretical maximum efficiency of HC.

Earlier versions of COMBIC used 77 percent. Baer shows that the burn efficiency of most HC sources is 90 percent (although a value as low as 85 percent was obtained for one HC smoke pot). This means that about 10 percent of HC fill is unburned. The COMBIC model, therefore, uses 90 percent of the maximum possible 77 percent, that is 70 percent, as the HC efficiency. Pennsyle defined fill weight to include the canister weight along with the weight of HC inside the canister. His efficiencies are based on measured elemental zinc captured from HC smoke produced in a wind tunnel (Dugway Proving Ground, 1977). Correcting Pennsyle’s values to conform to the COMBIC definition of fill weight (which excludes the canister weight) the resulting efficiencies are 50 to 65 percent. This is lower than the 70 percent value derived above. The efficiency of the method for zinc collection is unknown, but presumably is less than 100 percent and accounts for the additional 5 to 15 percent difference in the separate analyses.

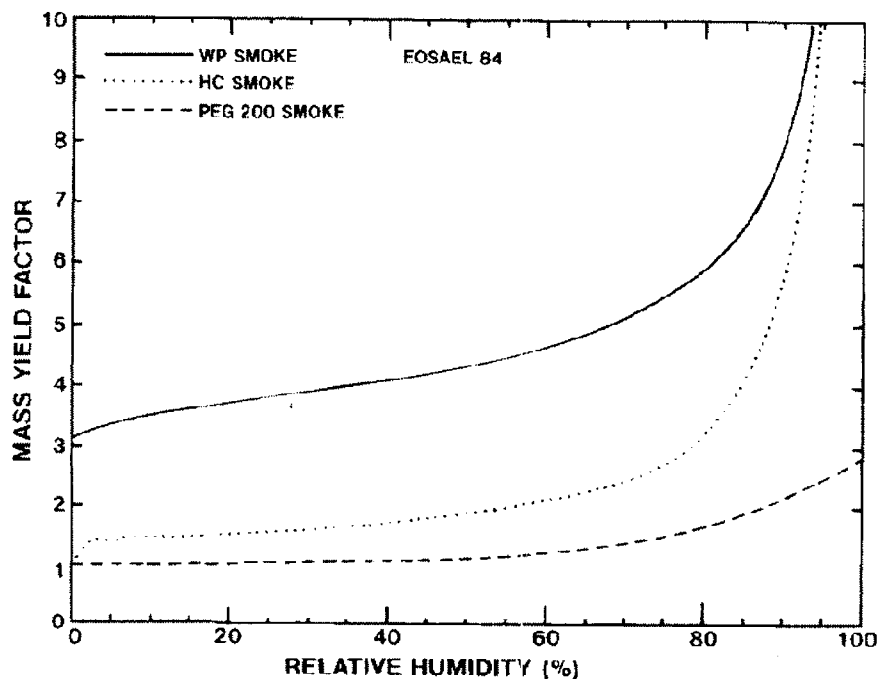


Figure B.1: Relative humidity-dependent yield factors for WP, HC, and PEG200 smokes.

The yield factor is one for all obscurants except phosphorus smoke, HC and PEG200. These obscurants have relative humidity dependent yield factors. A number of laboratory measurements of yield factors and theoretical analyses have been made [Rubel, 1978; Rubel, 1981b; Tarnove, 1981; Hanel, 1976; Sutherland, 1981; Baer and Rubel, 1984]

Sutherland [1981] has produced semi-empirical fits to HC and WP yield factors. Baer and Rubel [1984] have produced fits to HC, WP and PEG200. Their PEG200 curve fit is now used in COMBIC. Figure B.1 shows the humidity dependent yield factors used in COMBIC for these smokes.

In addition, Matise [1984] has investigated the effects of cold environment on yield factors. For temperatures below freezing comparable to those at Smoke Week VI, the absolute humidity is sharply reduced. Depletion of water vapor within HC and phosphorus clouds further reduces the effective relative humidity inside the cloud. Thus, the yield factor is smaller, particularly at ambient relative humidities above 80 percent. This effect is shown in figure B.2. The user may specify, through a flag on the MET. input record, that these cold-regions yield factors are to be used. The yield factor depends on temperature and on cloud dimensions. In the current version of COMBIC, the cloud size assumed for the cold regions option has a sigma of 20 m, and the effective yield factor is computed only once for each source. Corrections have not been determined for cold-regions effects on PEG200.

B.1.2 Mass Extinction Coefficients - The EXTC Input Record for Smoke

Extinction per unit mass of airborne aerosol (m^2/g) depends on four factors: (1) the index of refraction of the obscurant; (2) the distribution of particle sizes;

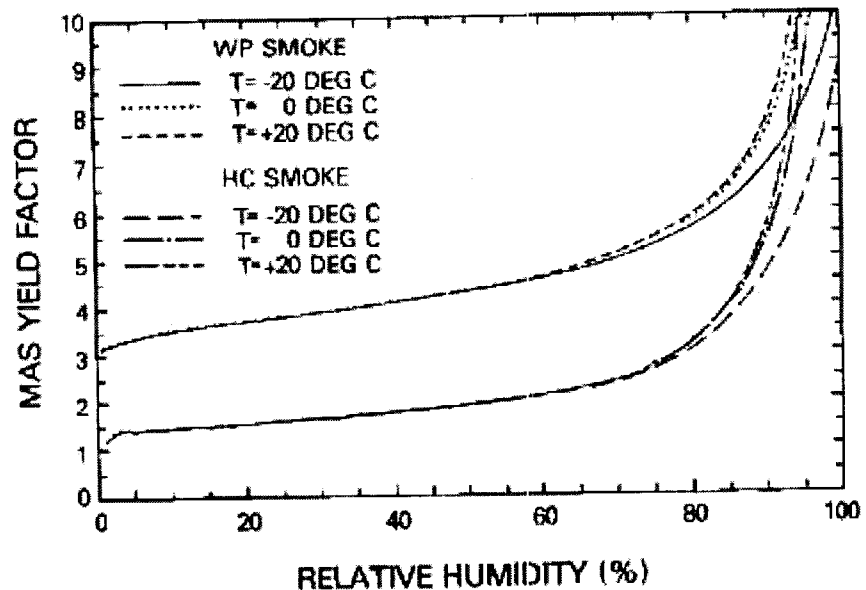


Figure B.2: Cold-regions effects on WP and HC yield factors.

(3) shape and orientation of particles; and (4) the effect of dilution by water absorbed from the air, for example, on mass, size distribution, and effective refractive index. COMBIC assumes that the mass extinction coefficients for smoke are constant over time intervals of interest in obscuration problems. Thus, the details of the above dependencies have been considered outside the model and the results, which are most heavily weighted toward measurement rather than theory, are stored in the code.

The assumption of time-independence is reasonable but not strictly true. Smoke size distributions and hygroscopic growth are established within a fraction of a second of release into the air. Submicrometer sizes for inventory smokes insure that size-dependent, fall velocities in the atmosphere have little, if any, effect on altering size distribution. Milham [1982], for example, measured approximately a 30 percent increase in mass extinction of WP smoke at $9 \mu\text{m}$ to $10 \mu\text{m}$ wavelength over a 1-hour period in a laboratory chamber.

Larger screening materials may settle more rapidly. If they are relatively monodispersed, however, their extinction per unit mass also changes slowly. Dust is a special case because of its broad size range and is, therefore, modeled by breaking up the size range regions. This is further discussed in section B.2. Large particle carbonaceous agglomerates from diesel fuel/oil/rubber mixtures are also known to fall out of the resulting smoke cloud. However, quantitative measurements of the effect of this in changing mass extinction are lacking, and we are forced at this time to use available, constant extinction coefficients. Fortunately, a "rule of thumb" in estimating mass extinction is that particles that are comparable in size to the wavelength contribute most to mass extinction coefficients due to the area to mass ratio of the particles.

The effect of evaporation on extinction in addition to the loss of mass potentially should be modeled. It is not in the code at present. Turbulent fluctuations in size distributions have been studied [Huang and Frost, 1985] and their effect on extinction coefficient. Integrated over typical optical paths, however, these

fluctuations are negligible for COMBIC applications.

Mass extinction coefficients in COMBIC are based primarily on field and laboratory measurements [Ground, 1978b; Ground, 1978a; Bowman *et al.*, 1979; Nelson and Farmer, 1981; Dolce and Metz, 1977; Ground, 1977; Baer, 1984a; Milham and Anderson, 1983; Pinnick and Jennings, 1980; Shirkey, 1980; R. H. Fricke and Steubing, 1979; Maddix *et al.*, 1982; R. D. Khanna and Sutherland, 1984; AMC, 1967; Bruce, 1984] Values stored are averaged over the EOSAEL wavelength regions: 0.4 μm to 0.7 μm , 0.9 μm to 1.2 μm , 1.06 μm , 3 μm to 5 μm , 8 μm to 12 μm , 10.6 μm and 94 GHz. Coefficients for other wavelengths or obscurants may be input to the code via the EXTC record.

The relative humidity dependent mass extinction values for WP and HC smokes are shown in figures B.3 and B.4. The band-averaged value over 8 μm to 12 μm for WP has been slightly modified from EOSAEL 82. Extinction coefficients for the other aerosols are given in table B.2. Diesel fuel, PEG200, FS and FM coefficients are from Milham (1983). Fog oil and kerosene mixture coefficients are from Matisse (1984). Millimeter wavelength (94 GHz) values are nominal upper bounds except for diesel, oil, and rubber fire smoke (private communication with C. Bruce, 1984). The extinction for the new obscurants are from An Obscuration Sciences Smoke Data Compendium: Experimental Smokes.

Table B.2: Extinction Coefficients for default obscurant types

Obscurant		Wavelength (μm)						
Type	Name	.4-.7	.7-1.2	1.06	3 to 5	8 to 12	10.6	94 GHz
1.	White phosphorus							
2.	PWP, WP wedges							
3.	Hexachloroethane							
4.	Fog oil	6.851	4.592	3.479	0.245	0.020	.018	0.001
5.	Red phosphorus							
6.	IR (generator)	1.860	1.630	1.400	1.790	1.680	.680	0.001
7.	IR (munition)	1.860	1.630	1.400	1.790	1.680	.680	0.001
8.	Diesel fuel	5.650	4.080	3.250	0.245	0.023	0.027	0.001
9.	Vehicular dust	0.320	0.300	0.290	0.270	0.250	0.250	0.001
10.	HE dust, small	0.320	0.290	0.260	0.270	0.260	0.240	0.001
11.	HE dust, large	0.035	0.036	0.037	0.035	0.038	0.036	0.002
12.	Carbon debris	1.500	1.460	1.420	0.750	0.320	0.300	0.001
13.	HE dust, ballistic	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.0004
14.	Diesel/oil/rubber	6.100	3.750	2.94	1.350	1.010	1.000	0.002
15.	Fog oil/kerosene	6.851	4.592	1.430	0.054	0.020	0.018	0.001
16.	PEG 200	5.370	2.900	2.100	0.090	0.090	0.070	0.001
17.	Anthracene	6.200	3.500	2.500	0.230	0.050	0.048	0.001
18.	FS	3.330	2.750	2.660	0.260	0.320	0.230	0.001
19.	FM	1.300	1.740	1.700	0.080	0.160	0.380	0.001
20.	IR (M76)	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.001
21.	O.A. Brass	1.300	1.400	1.400	1.400	1.400	1.400	0.001
22.	GRAPH7525	1.800	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	0.001
23.	Kaolin	2.000	1.000	1.000	0.100	0.400	0.400	0.001
24.-30.	User-defined							User-defined

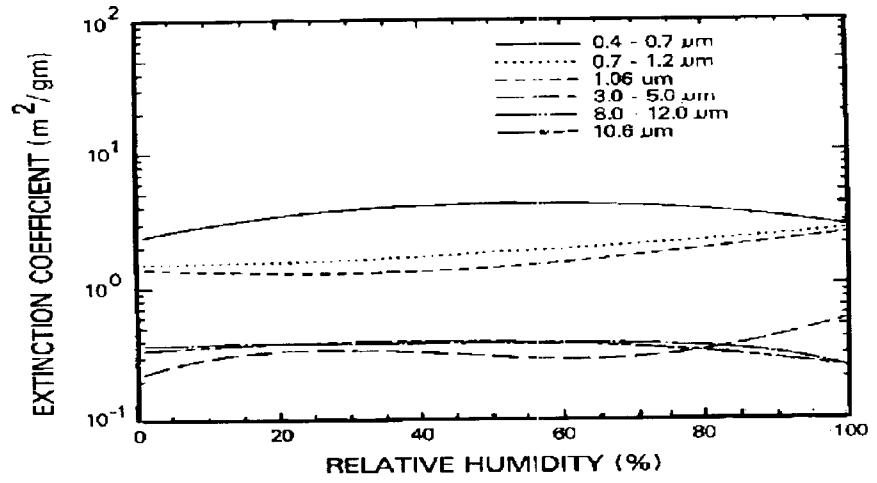


Figure B.3: Mass extinction coefficient for WP smoke.

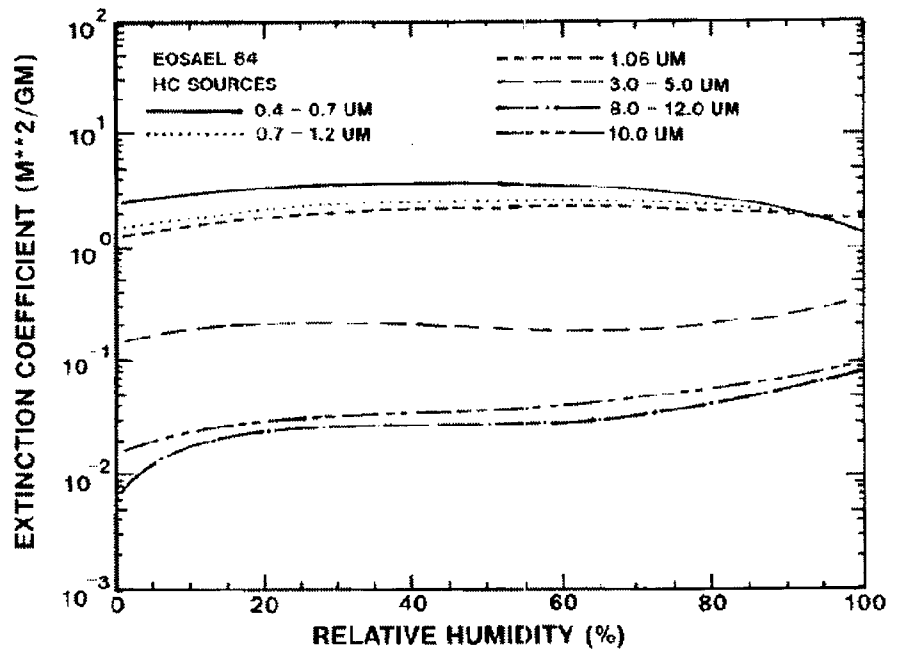


Figure B.4: Mass extinction coefficient for HC smoke.

B.1.3 Partitioning Smoke Among Subcloud Units - The CLOU and SUBA Records

The “model” for each obscurant cloud type released into the atmosphere is a mathematical representation of one or more Gaussian regions called “subclouds.” Each subcloud can be an instantaneous Gaussian puff or a continuous Gaussian plume. It can also be defined as a rising, that is, a buoyant cloud; a stabilized non-rising cloud; or an instantaneous, Gaussian “stem” cloud spanning the region between two other subclouds. At the option of the user, up to five subclouds can be defined. The definition begins with the input of a “CLOU” record that contains the number of subclouds to be generated. One “SUBA” record is then input for each subcloud with the following parameters:

- S_n = subcloud designator 1-5.
- f_n = fraction (dimensionless 0 to 1) of the cloud mass M_a to be placed in this subcloud.
- C_n = the relative amount of debris carbon, that is, g carbon/g obscurant mixed with the primary obscurant. This parameter is currently used with HE dust only. The weight of carbon is not part of the fill weight of the primary obscurant. The effect of this parameter is effectively to increase the mass extinction coefficient to include the extinction of C_n g of carbon per gram of primary obscurant.
- S_t = subcloud “type” flag, 1. = instantaneous, 2. = continuous.
- S_r = subcloud “rise” flag, 1. = buoyant (that is, rise calculations are performed), 2. = stabilized (that is, no rise calculation performed) or a number of the two-digit form “ij” with “ij” from 12. to 43. identifying the subcloud as a stem stretching from subcloud i to subcloud j.
- S_e = extinction coefficient flag 1–30 selecting a specific set of extinction coefficients from the I_t list in section B.1.1. This allows the model to assign different extinction coefficient sets to different subclouds. This is necessary, particularly for HE dust.
- S_b = “ballistic rise” model flag, used at present with HE dust in section B.1. The flag is either 0. = non-ballistic or 1. = ballistic.

Menu-selected sources have the following cloud structures. For HC smoke, types 1 to 7, a single continuous subcloud is modeled, containing 100 percent of the HC smoke and no residual carbon. The subcloud is slightly buoyant and uses the HC ($I_t = 3$) extinction coefficients. There is no ballistic rise phase.

For fog-oil, diesel fuel, fog oil with kerosene, PEG200 or generator-produced, IR screener (types 23 to 25), a single continuous subcloud is modeled. One hundred percent of the obscurant material is contained in this subcloud. The material type is selected by the I_t parameter on the MUNT card if a SUBA record is not input ($I_t = 4, 6, 8, 15,$ or 16). The cloud is slightly buoyant; there is no residual carbon, and the cloud has no ballistic rise phase.

Diesel fire smoke (munition type 30) similarly is a single, continuous, highly buoyant cloud containing 100 percent of the obscurant material. The obscurant type is 14. There is no residual carbon; carbonaceous aerosols are already included in the measured extinction coefficient, and there is no ballistic rise phase.

Bulk WP, types 8 to 13, contain three subclouds. The first is a highly buoyant instantaneous puff containing 51 percent of the total smoke mass. The second

subcloud is a slightly buoyant, continuous cloud containing 23 percent of the smoke mass. The third subcloud is a stem connecting the buoyant puff and the leading edge of the continuous cloud. The stem contains the remaining 26 percent of the smoke mass. For the 155-mm WP cloud ($I_s = 12$), the instantaneous puff is assumed to contain only 23 percent of the smoke mass; the stem contains 11 percent, and the continuous cloud contains 66 percent of the smoke mass. There is no residual carbon and no ballistic rise phase. The obscurant is bulk WP ($I_t = 1$) for all subclouds.

WP wicks, WP wedges and PWP, types 14 to 19, and RP munitions, types 21 to 22, produce two subclouds. A small fraction of the obscurant, 7.5 percent, is placed in an instantaneous, buoyant Gaussian puff. The remainder is in a continuous, buoyant subcloud, with no stem region. The 155-mm M825 WP wedge munition, type 20, neglects any instantaneous puff component altogether, and thus has 100 percent of the phosphorus smoke in a single continuous, buoyant subcloud. These munitions have no residual carbon or ballistic rise phase. They burn more slowly than the bulk WP munitions and for a longer period of time. This difference is modeled through a “burn function,” discussed in section B.1.1, mass production rate.

The extinction coefficients for all phosphorus clouds are identical. The assignment of different obscurant types ($I_t = 1, 2$ and 5) is simply a convenient way to produce default values if the CLOU and SUBA, SUBB SUBC records are not input and if a menu-defined set of characteristics is not selected ($I_s = 0$). The default (generic) WP clouds contain three subclouds, as above, with 51 percent, 23 percent, and 26 percent of the smoke divided between the instantaneous puff, continuous residual cloud and the connecting stem cloud, respectively. The PWP, WP wicks and wedges and the RP generic clouds contain two subclouds as above with 7.5 percent of the smoke in an instantaneous buoyant puff and the remaining 92.5 percent in a continuous buoyant cloud. The separate RP type code allows the efficiency to be modified for snow cover (section B.1.1) and does not otherwise distinguish RP from the other PWP and WP wedge munitions.

The M76 IR grenade is modeled as a non-buoyant single puff. Diane Frederick of AMSAA has determined that the extinction is 1.0 for most wavelengths. The L8A1 grenade is modeled as three subclouds with 92.5 percent of the mass in a buoyant plume, 5 percent of the mass in a buoyant puff and the remaining 2.5 percent in a stem connecting the two. The L8A1 burns for 658 seconds and does not smolder.

The default generic cloud structures for the other obscurants parallel the models above with a single, continuous subcloud for each munition. Given no detailed CLOU and SUB“.” record inputs, the generic subcloud structure for anthracene and FS smokes are modeled to be similar to HC, and the FM smoke cloud structure is modeled to be similar to fog-oil type sources.

B.1.4 Initial Cloud Dimensions, Thermal Production, and Evaporation/Depletion: The SUBB and SUBC Input Records

Initial values are required by the transport, diffusion, and rise submodels. These are (optionally) defined on input records designated “SUBB” and “SUBC.” If present, these records must immediately follow the corresponding SUBA record for each subcloud. Values on the SUBB record define obscuration radii and thermal production parameters:

R_x, R_y, R_z = initial obscuration radii (m) in the downwind, crosswind and

vertical directions.

R_o , T_o , q , w_o = initial buoyancy radius (m), initial mean temperature of the cloud (K), thermal production coefficient (calorie per gram obscurant) and initial upward velocity component of the cloud.

The Gaussian cloud “sigmas” are defined in terms of radius to be

$$\sigma = \frac{R}{2.15} \quad (\text{B.2})$$

The obscuration radii are obtained from user input, from the source menu or from models for each generic source type. For bulk WP, the generic model for the radii of the initial burst is:

$$R_x = R_y = 7.75 (X_n W_f)^{0.3}, \quad (\text{B.3})$$

and

$$R_z = 0.33R_y \quad (\text{B.4})$$

These equations are the basis for Pennsyle’s [1982b] suggested initial burst radii for the bulk WP in the munition menu. This model was also used in EOSAEL82. The R_z values in that version, however, were taken to be three to five times those from equation B.5. This was done so that a WP stem subcloud could be neglected. Note that the fill weight is the original value in pounds and not the converted mass from equation B.2.

The obscuration radii for the continuous source region are taken to be the fragment dispersion radii defined by (private communication with D. Bromley, [1982]):

$$R_x = R_y = 16.4 (X_n W_f)^{0.3}, \quad (\text{B.5})$$

that were used in EOSAEL82 COMBIC, and, arbitrarily, the initial radius in the vertical direction is:

$$R_z = 3.0 \quad (\text{B.6})$$

WP wedges, PWP and RP munitions are more difficult to assign generic initial obscurant cloud sizes. Submunition dispersal varies depending on munition design. Approximately, however, for the instantaneous burst

$$R_x = R_y = 7.75 (0.075 X_n W_f)^{0.3}, \quad (\text{B.7})$$

and

$$R_z = 0.75R_y \quad (\text{B.8})$$

If a value is not from the menu or is not provided by the user, COMBIC assigns dispersion radii for the continuous cloud component of

$$R_x = R_y = 19. (X_n W_f)^{0.3}, \quad (\text{B.9})$$

and

$$R_z = 3.0m \quad (\text{B.10})$$

similar to the bulk WP radii. The error in B.10 and B.11 can be as large as 10 to 15 percent apparently, based on the range of dispersion radii for WP wicks, wedges, RP and PWP rounds. If the smoke source is an individual wedge or other submunition, the COMBIC generic model uses equation B.5 which is the same as that used for bulk phosphorus.

Table B.3 and T_b is the burn duration gives the initial obscuration radii for the instantaneous and continuous subclouds produced by the menu sources. HC smoke pots and canisters are assumed to produce initial obscuration radii of

$$R_x = R_y = 1.31 \left(\frac{M_a}{N_s T_b} \right)^{0.3}, \quad (\text{B.11})$$

and

$$R_z = 1.2R_y \quad (\text{B.12})$$

where M_a is from equation B.1 and T_b is the burn duration (sec), discussed further in section B.1.5. Full HC munitions tend to have three or four canisters that are ejected from the munition base. The distance between canisters for a full munition is assumed to be 30 m. COMBIC further assumes the submunitions are deployed crosswind. Thus, the radius R_y is set to 30 m, and the radius R_x uses equation B.12. These initial values can be overridden by user input.

Generators produce clouds from small nozzles. COMBIC assigns nominal initial obscuration radii in meters

$$R_x = R_y = R_z = 0.2 \quad (\text{B.13})$$

Fog oil pots are also given these values. The initial value is not critical for COMBIC applications.

The obscuration radius for the continuous plume from a diesel fuel/oil/rubber fire is determined from

$$R_x = R_y = 10.7 \left(\frac{X_n W_f}{T_b} \right)^{0.5}, \quad (\text{B.14})$$

and

$$R_z = 0.3R_y \quad (\text{B.15})$$

where W_f is the diesel fuel measured in gallons. This radius is consistent with all the FITTE model source conditions.

The buoyancy radius R_o , the mean initial cloud temperature T_o , and the initial vertical velocity of the cloud w_o are inputs to the cloud rise routine. The rise of the cloud depends critically on the combination of temperature and radius for instantaneous thermal puffs and on all three parameters for continuous buoyant plumes. This is because the combination of these factors determines the initial

Table B.3: Initial obscuration radii(m) for COMBIC menu smokes

Munition Type	Source Code	Instantaneous Puff			Continuous Plume		
		R_x	R_y	R_z	R_x	R_y	R_z
155-mm HC M1 canister	1	-	-	-	3.1	3.1	3.7
155-mm HC M2 canister	2	-	-	-	2.8	2.8	3.4
105-mm HC canister	3	-	-	-	2.1	2.1	2.5
155-mm HC M116B1 projectile*	4	-	-	-	3.0	3.0, 30	3.6
105-mm HC M84A1 projectile*	5	-	-	-	2.1	2.1, 30	2.5
Smoke pot, HC M5*	6	-	-	-	2.6	2.6	3.2
Smoke pot, HC M4A2*	7	-	-	-	2.7	2.7	3.3
60-mm WP M302A1 cartridge*	8	7.1	7.1	2.4	15.1	15.1	3.0
81-mm WP M375A2 cartridge*	9	8.9	8.9	3.0	18.9	18.9	3.0
4.2-in WP M328A1 cartridge*	10	14.5	14.5	4.8	30.8	30.8	3.0
2.75 in WP M156 rocket*	11	9.7	9.7	3.2	20.5	20.5	3.0
155-mm WP M110E2 projectile*	12	17.7	17.7	5.9	37.4	37.4	3.0
105-mm WP M60A2 cartridge*	13	11.6	11.6	3.9	24.5	24.5	3.0
4.2-in PWP M328A1	14	6.7	6.7	5.0	35.0	35.0	3.0
5-in PWP Zuni MK4	15	7.8	7.8	5.9	41.0	41.0	3.0
2.75-in WP wedge	16	2.8	2.8	2.0	3.8	3.8	3.0
2.75-in WP M259 rocket*	17	5.6	5.6	4.3	34.0	34.0	3.0
3-in WP wick	18	2.0	2.0	1.6	2.6	2.6	3.0
6-in WP wick	19	2.3	2.3	1.8	3.1	3.1	3.0
155-mm WP M825 projectile*	20	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.0	60.0	3.0
81-mm RP wedge	21	1.9	1.9	0.6	4.2	4.2	3.0
181-mm RP XM819 cartridge*	22	4.9	4.9	1.6	17.0	17.0	3.0
Generator, ABC M3A3*	23	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.29	0.2	0.2
Generator, VEES*	24	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.29	0.2	0.2
Smoke Pot, Fog Oil M7A1*	25	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.29	0.2	0.2
Diesel fuel/oil/rubber fire	30	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.09	3.09	1.03
Muzzle Blast	31	15	10.0	7.0	-	-	-
M76 IR grenade	32	10.8	10.8	10.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
L8A1 RP grenade	33	17.54	17.54	3.0	3.32	3.32	2.49

amount of thermal energy in the buoyant region. The constraining equations are A.133 and equation A.134. The user should be very careful that the relevant equation is satisfied if all parameters are input.

The preferred method for instantaneous puffs is to input or use model defaults for T_o and Q , the thermal production in cal/(g of obscurant). The code then determines R_o from equation A.133. Generally, R_o is smaller than the obscurant radius, approaching zero as T_o is increased or Q is decreased. As long as equation A.133 is satisfied, however, the actual puff rise is relatively insensitive to the assumed input temperature. For example, the analytic rise model of Morton, Taylor, and Turner, discussed in section A.4, assumes infinite temperature and zero radius at a virtual source point $4R_o$ m below the source. The default procedure in COMBIC is to use $T_o = 1.44 T_a$ and a Q value dependent on obscurant type. This initial mean temperature is consistent with thermal imagery of HE and WP fireballs. The model is also insensitive to initial upward velocity w_o for buoyant puffs. In rising through a quiescent atmosphere, the drag and entrainment cooling will rapidly slow a fast moving thermal puff. Typical rise velocities after 1 or 2 s are 2 to 3 m/s for hot thermal puffs generated from tactical smoke and HE.

For continuous buoyant plumes, the preferred method depends on whether the cloud rises at high velocities or with high temperature. The default method depends on the type of obscurant. If w_o is high (greater than 20 m/s), then the buoyancy radius R_o is set equal to the momentum radius R_m . The momentum radius is defined by

$$R_m = \left[\frac{\dot{m}_{air}}{\rho \pi v_o} \right]^{1/2} \quad (\text{B.16})$$

that follows from the definition of the mass of air inside the initial plume slice as defined in section A.4. If appropriate, the velocity v_o is the total initial velocity including the vertical and horizontal components. R_o , v_o , and Q are then used in equation A.134 to find a corresponding temperature for the region. Otherwise, if the initial velocity is not great, the preferred method uses T_o of $1.44 T_a$, or user input; R_o equal to the source radius, or user input; and Q for the given obscurant or user input to determine w_o . For diesel fuel/oil/rubber fires, w_o is typically about 2.5 m/s. For smoke generators, both R_o and R_m are small, 1 to 3 cm typically, and the initial velocity is high, 100-150 m/s. The rise equations rapidly slow this velocity with distance, however, as air entrains into the region. For continuous HC and other smokes, the velocity is small, often less than 1 m/s rise.

For phosphorus-based smoke, the thermal production coefficient defaults to

$$Q = 6600 + 580(Y_f - 3.16) \quad (\text{B.17})$$

This is based on 6600 cal/g produced in burning phosphorus first to P_4O_6 , 5860 cal/g, and then to H_3PO_4 , 740 cal/g. An additional 580 cal/g is liberated in the conversion of water vapor to liquid water. The zero humidity base value of 3.16 in the yield factor is subtracted to account for the water already included in forming the phosphoric acid. The 3.16 value is one plus the ratio of atomic weights of three hydrogen atoms plus four oxygen atoms to the atomic weight of one phosphorus atom. Other phosphorus-based acids are known to be likely constituents along with phosphoric acid. The overall value given by

equation B.18 is probably close to the true thermal production coefficient for phosphorus smoke, however.

For HC smoke munitions, the corresponding coefficient is

$$Q = 900 - 3.333T_b + 580(Y_f - 1.0) \tag{B.18}$$

Values of 300 to 940 cal/g have been reported in the literature for HC [Cichowicz, 1983]. The variation is due to the amount of aluminum in the mix. For a munition with 5.5 to 9 percent aluminum, the burn duration T_b varies from 150 down to 60 s [Cichowicz, 1983] Equation B.19 is the model developed for the previous version of COMBIC to take the burn time into account. For smoke pots, a typical mix is 1 pound of fast burning HC layered in with 30 pounds of slow burning HC. So, for smoke pots and large munitions, the limiting value is assumed of

$$Q = 400 + 580(Y_f - 1.0) \tag{B.19}$$

For diesel fuel/oil/rubber, Q is assigned a default of 7185 cal/g diesel fuel. This value is a weighted total that includes the thermal production of motor oil and rubber similar to the effective efficiency derived in the last section. It further includes a 50 percent reduction to account for thermal radiation losses [Weil, 1982]. Q for anthracene is 9500 cal/g [AMC, 1967]. Default values for FS and FM smoke had not been decided on at press time.

Smoke generators are usually assumed to produce a nonbuoyant cloud, despite their high exit temperatures. Model calculations tend to confirm this, but under certain conditions buoyancy may be marginally important, depending on generator design. Reports are available on generator design parameters and characteristics of the smoke vaporization-condensation process [AMC, 1967; Tarnove and Gordon, 1983]. The default COMBIC model for generator production assumes two figures of merit representative of an M3A3 generator. First, a 12:1 ratio in the number of gallons of smoke produced per gallon of diesel fuel required to vaporize the smoke, S_f , is assumed. Second, the smoke to air ratio, S_a , is 0.8:1 by weight. Relevant parameters for the smoke generation that are independent of the figures of merit are given in table B.4.

Table B.4: Smoke generator Thermal Characteristics

Obscurant	q_v (cal/g) Vaporization**	q_c (cal/g) Condensation	Density Ratio ρ_d/ρ_s	Boiling Point T_c (K)
Fuel (DF)	11,000***	—	—	—
Fog oil	-258	51	0.92	640
Diesel fuel	-197	58	1.00	540
PEG200	-303	59	0.75	580
*[Tarnove and Gordon, 1983].				
**Raising smoke from 70° F to boiling point plus 20° F and then vaporizing it.				
***Generator fuel (g) burned to vaporize smoke.				

The thermal source term for the burned diesel fuel is

$$Q_s = \frac{11000}{S_f} \left(\frac{\rho_d}{\rho_s} \right) \quad (\text{B.20})$$

in cal/g smoke produced. S_f is the smoke to fuel ratio, and the density ratio is given in table 5. From the table, q_v cal/g smoke is required to heat and to vaporize the liquid smoke material. The internal air mixture is similarly heated. The air-vapor mixture exits the generator, entrains air, and cools to a condensation temperature. Neglecting any additional thermal terms relating particle size and vapor pressure, it can be assumed that the energy available in heating ambient air to the condensation temperature T_c and thus cooling the plume is

$$Q = Q_s - \frac{.273}{S_a}(T_c - T_a) + q_v + q_c \quad (\text{B.21})$$

The value .273 cal/g K is the specific heat of DF combustion products [BCL, 1979]. S_a is the smoke to air ratio; T_a the ambient air temperature, and T_c is taken to be the mean boiling point temperature from Table B.4. Q is the thermal production value used in equation A.134 for initial radius determination. For fog-oil, diesel fuel, and PEG200, the Q values are 520, 695, and 345 cal/g smoke, respectively, at temperatures of 640, 540, and 580 K. Other generators may have significantly different characteristic ratios S_a and S_f , but equations B.20 and B.21 can be used with Table B.4 to compute input values for Q .

These thermal production coefficients produce marginal buoyancy in a 5 m/s wind, at a 10 m reference height, and under neutral conditions, as can be seen from the following arguments. First, neglect the initial momentum of the plume. The plume is nearly horizontal, so use the windspeed for v in equation A.146 and a very small value for s , such as .000001. The predicted plume rise from equation A.146 is 7.5 m over the first 0.1 km downwind for a 36 gal/h (35 g/s) fog oil plume. The diffusion radius of the plume for a surface roughness of 0.1 m is 15 m at 0.1 km downwind.

This indicates that the plume rise can be significant even for the relatively small values of Q for fog oil compared to other smokes. However, atmospheric turbulence places a limitation on plume rise. From equation A.157 the friction velocity is 0.29 m/s. From equations A.159 and A.183, the eddy dissipation rate will halt plume rise once the plume vertical velocity falls below 0.34 m/s. For the example here, the plume rise velocity is in the range of 0.2 to 0.3 m/s. Thus, the model predicts that the rise will be limited to less than 7.5 m and the buoyancy effect is, at best, marginal.

The buoyancy radius in this example is about 3 cm. Next consider the effect of high initial plume velocity. Generator exit velocities are typically 100-120 m/s to promote the formation of optimum particle sizes for obscuring visual wavelengths. Airflow in the above example is 44 g/s at the exit nozzle, under the assumed parameter S_a of 0.8 and 35 g/s fog oil production. The exit temperature, before the air-vapor mixture cools and condenses can be estimated from

$$T_{max} = T_a + \frac{(Q_s + q_v)}{\left(\frac{.273}{S_a} + 0.58 \right)} \quad (\text{B.22})$$

where 0.58 is the (liquid) specific heat of fog oil in cal/g K. Values for diesel fuel and PEG200 are .55 and .72 cal/g K [Tarnove and Gordon, 1983]. The exit

temperature is about 960 K, which is fairly consistent with reported values for inside the nozzle. From equation A.131 and an assumed ambient air density of 1200 g/m^3 , the density of the air-vapor mixture just as it leaves the nozzle is 369 g/m^3 . Assume 100 m/s velocity. Then, from equation B.17, the momentum radius is 2 cm , not too different from the buoyancy radius when the plume has cooled to 640 K . If pointed upwards in the 5 m/s wind as assumed in the example, equation A.181 predicts the maximum height will be 3 to 4 m . Thus, the momentum rise or “jet” action may also be marginally significant.

COMBIC allows the user to input a momentum radius on the “SUBC” input record. The parameters on this record are:

- Z_b = burst or release height (m) of the obscurant above local terrain.
- v_f = terminal fall velocity (m/s) of particles in the cloud.
- f_d, δ = evaporation/deposition parameters defining equation A.3:

$$M(t) = M[f_d + (1 - f_d)e^{-\delta t}] \quad (\text{B.23})$$

where $M(t)$ is the time dependent mass and M an initial mass.

- R_e = ground “reflection” coefficient (0.-1.) required for equation A.35. If 0, the obscurant sticks to the ground for a non-rising cloud. If 1, the obscurant is completely reflected from the ground.
- R_j = initial momentum radius (m) for plumes with high initial velocities, that is, “jets.”
- u_o = initial horizontal velocity (m/s) of the plume or puff, positive with the wind, negative against the wind.

Default burst heights and fall velocities are zero for smoke. The reflection coefficient defaults to 0.55, an arbitrary value found from model comparisons with data.

The evaporation/deposition parameters that are nonzero are given in table B.5. The generator-produced smoke coefficients are fits to Rubel’s data and analysis of droplet evaporation [Rubel, 1981a]. Field experiments [Tarnove, 1981], however, tend to suggest that PEG200 may be as persistent as fog oil. These findings are somewhat contradictory, and further research is needed. Table B.5, is computed by utilizing equation A.3 and shows that it takes 97 min to evaporate 30 percent of the initial smoke for fog oil, 3.7 min for diesel fuel, and 18.4 min for PEG200. Diesel fuel evaporates more rapidly because it contains volatiles. For IR screener, the rate has been reduced almost two orders of magnitude from that utilized in EOSAEL82 COMBIC. The earlier values were based on preliminary and limited observations, primarily qualitative, at smoke week tests.

The current values are based on recent deposition data [Wentsel *et al.*, 1984] and analysis with a modified form of the Van der Hoven method [S. R. Hanna and Hosker, 1982] for source depletion. The estimated deposition velocity from the data is $.043 \text{ cm/s} \pm 0.011$. This value is reasonable when compared with dry deposition theory [S. R. Hanna and Hosker, 1982] but is still rather uncertain, however, since only five data points were used.

Table B.5: Default evaporation/Deposition Parameters

Obscurant	f_d (dimensionless)	δ (s^{-1})
Fog oil (SGF2)	0.65	0.000333
Diesel fuel (DF)	0.10	0.001850
PEG200	0.25	0.000463
IR	0.00	0.000154

B.1.5 Mass Production Rate — The BURN and BARG Input Records for Smoke

The SUBA, SUBB, and SUBC records will probably be little used except to input characteristics of munitions that are very different from those in the code menus. The BURN and BARG input records, however, are often used. The BURN record specifies the total length of time the source emits smoke, and the BARG record “scales up” the obscurant clouds for many sources acting over a period of time within a well-defined area.

The mass production rate (or “burn function”) is parameterized for the specific smoke source as

$$\dot{M}(t) = \frac{1}{T_b} \left[B_1 + B_2 \left(\frac{t}{T_b} \right) + B_3 \left(\frac{t}{T_b} \right)^2 + B_4 \left(\frac{t}{T_b} \right)^3 + B_5 B_6 T_b e^{-B_6 t} \right] \quad (\text{B.24})$$

where \dot{M} is a rate (g/s), t is time since ignition (s), and T_b is the total production time (s). The user can input all six coefficients as well as a total burn duration on the BURN input record.

Integrating equation B.25, the total mass produced between time 0 (ignition) and time t is the cumulative mass function:

$$M(t) = B_1 \left(\frac{t}{T_b} \right) + \frac{1}{2} B_2 \left(\frac{t}{T_b} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{3} B_3 \left(\frac{t}{T_b} \right)^3 + \frac{1}{4} B_4 \left(\frac{t}{T_b} \right)^4 + B_5 \left(1 - e^{-B_6 t} \right) \quad (\text{B.25})$$

The burn durations and burn coefficients for all menu sources are given in table B.7. Users who only have EOSAEL82 should notice some changes in the table. There are additional obscurants and some parameters are different for the values for the M825, 155-mm, WP round.

COMBIC tests the cumulative integral, equation B.25, against the total mass of smoke and rescales the coefficients to insure that 100 percent of the smoke is emitted by time T_b :

$$\dot{M}_a = \frac{M_a}{M(T_b)} \dot{M}(t) \quad (\text{B.26})$$

It is customary to define burn rate coefficients like B_1 through B_6 so that the total cumulative mass $M(T_b)$ is either one or the total mass. Because of the rescaling above, however, the user can apply any convenient convention.

The burn function of COMBIC was slightly modified for three munitions. XM819 RP, M825 WP and M110 WP [Ayres and Baca, 1987]. The new function allows

for better modeling the end of the burn function for some munitions. It allows the munition to smoulder. The new function now is

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{M}(T)^{new} &= \dot{M}(T)^{old} &< T_{SMULD} \\ \dot{M}(T)^{new} &= \dot{M}(T_{SMULD})^{old} e^{-\frac{CSMLD}{T_{burn}-T_{SMULD}}(T-T_{SMULD})} &T > T_{SMULD} \end{aligned} \tag{B.27}$$

where T_{SMULD} is the time at which the munition starts to smoulder and CSMLD is the exponential decaying factor. CSMLD and T_{SMULD} is zero for all other munitions, thus defaulting to the original burn function. If the user desires to use the new burn function for other munitions or change the existing parameters, it can be done through a new card record defined below. If the parameters of the records are entered as zeros, default values will be used. The user can override the new burn function for the three munitions by setting CSMLD to zero, T_{SMULD} to a non-zero number and setting T_{burn} back to its original value. In all situations, T_{burn} must be greater than T_{SMULD} . Table B.6 lists T_{SMULD} and CSMLD for the munitions in the COMBIC source table that are believed to exhibit smoldering.

Table B.6: Production rate coefficients for three munitions to allow for smoldering

Munition Type	Burn Dur. (sec)	Production Rate Coefficients							
		B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	CSMLD	T_{SMULD}
155-mm WP M110E2	240	0.2	-0.2	0.0	0.0	1.	0.6	3.0	8.
155-mm WP M825	780	3.324	-9.466	9.599	-3.161	0.	0.0	1.3	480.
181-mm RP XM819	600	5.088	-20.268	25.938	-10.40	0.	0.0	3.0	150.

The barrage approximation provides the means for a user to save computation time when a large number of sources ignite either at random or uniformly over a period of time within a relatively small area. Users of EOSAEL82 COMBIC should notice some changes.

The area is no longer in hectares. Rather, the user may now specify an area by giving its alongwind and crosswind dimensions in meters. The constraint that the dimensions be in the alongwind and crosswind directions is, unfortunately, due to the problems associated with calculations for an arbitrary orientation. The rate of impacts is now in terms of the number of rounds per second in the user-defined area rather than the number of rounds per hectare per minute. The barrage duration is in seconds. These changes keep the units as consistent as possible between records. Furthermore, in setting up input records, it was generally necessary to compute the old parameters by hand from the more convenient inputs now used.

Barrage parameters are input on a "BARG" record. The record contains:

Table B.7: COMBIC Model default burn durations and coefficients

Munition Type	Burn Duration (s)	Production Rate Coefficients					
		B_1	B_2	B_3	B_4	B_5	B_6
155-mm HC M1 canister	100	0.537	0.476	4.779	-5.472	0.0	0.0
105-mm HC canister	120	0.2218	3.915	-1.737	-2.400	0.0	0.0
155-mm HC M116B1 proj*	100	0.537	0.476	4.779	-5.472	0.0	0.0
105-mm HC M84A1 proj*	120	0.2218	3.915	-1.737	-2.400	0.0	0.0
Smoke pot, HC M5*	900	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Smoke pot, HC M4A2*	750	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
60-mm WP M302A1 cart*	45	0.6	-0.6	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.2
81-mm WP M375A2 cart*	45	0.6	-0.6	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.2
4.2-in WP M328A1 cart*	45	0.6	-0.6	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.2
2.75-in WP M156 rocket*	45	0.6	-0.6	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.2
155-mm WP M110E2 proj*	60	0.2	-0.2	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.6
105-mm WP M60A2 cart*	75	0.6	-0.6	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.2
4.2-in PWP M328A1	180	0.6	-0.4	0.0	0.0	0.15	0.3
5-in PWP Zuni MK4	180	0.6	-0.4	0.0	0.0	0.15	0.3
2.75-in WP wedge	240	0.521	2.106	-1.11	-0.748	0.0	0.0
2.75-in WP M259 rocket*	240	0.521	2.106	-1.11	-0.748	0.0	0.0
3-in WP wick	470	1.631	0.678	-5.907	4.012	0.0	0.0
6-in WP wick	390	1.808	-2.556	2.883	-2.008	0.0	0.0
155-mm WP M825 proj*	612	3.3236	-9.4664	9.5994	-3.1612	0.0	0.0
81-mm RP wedge	260	0.653	-3.136	15.309	-12.87	0.0	0.0
181-mm RP XM819 cart*	240	5.088	-20.268	25.938	-10.400	0.0	0.0
Generator, ABC M3A3*	900	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Generator, VEES*	900	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Smoke Pot, Fog Oil M7A1*	600	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
155-mm HE (dust)	-	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
105-mm HE (dust)	-	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4.2-in HE (dust)	-	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-lb C4 (dust)	-	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Diesel fuel/oil/rubber	800	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

*Inventory smoke sources

- \dot{N}_B = a rate of impacts or ignitions in rounds per second in the user-defined impact region.
 t_B = duration of the barrage (s). This time does not include the burn duration of a single smoke round but only the time over which rounds impact or ignite.
 D_x = The alongwind length of the area in which the barrage occurs (m). Note that this is not a radius or halfwidth but the diameter or full width of the impact region.
 D_y = The crosswind length of the area in which the barrage occurs (m).

The definition of a “round” is whatever obscurant mass results from a MUNT input record. Thus, if the MUNT record has a scale factor X_n of 5.0 (meaning five units of whatever is being computed in phase I), then each “round” in the barrage is actually five units. The effect of the barrage is thus equal to N_B , MUNT, or SLOC records being input each second.

The source region is actually elliptical, with the area determined from:

$$A = (\pi/4)D_x D_y \quad (\text{B.28})$$

The barrage option does three basic things. First, it changes the total mass and the mass emission rate, combining individual rounds. Second, it modifies the initial cloud dimensions to fill the barrage impact area. Third, it combines instantaneous puffs into continuous clouds, having the same rise characteristics as the puff subclouds.

The total mass of smoke produced by the barrage cloud must equal the smoke produced by individual “rounds” defined by M_a in equation B.2. This means that the total obscurant produced is

$$M_{aB} = \dot{N}_B t_B M_a \quad (\text{B.29})$$

The effective barrage burn rate function, discussed in section A.2, equation A.70, is computed internally by the code. Thus, the user does not need to input any special “barrage” burn function. As stated in that section, the effective smoke duration will become the total time of the barrage impacts as well as the duration of a single round.

The source cloud was also discussed in section A.2, and there it was shown that the effect of combining a random impact pattern with the dimensions of a single cloud is to sum the squares of the “sigmas.” The “sigma” for the barrage region is defined to be a Gaussian region containing 95 percent of the rounds. This produces a factor of 4.47 for scaling the input “diameter” of the region:

$$\sigma_{By} = \left[\sigma_y^2 + \left(\frac{D_y}{4.470} \right)^2 \right]^{1/2} \quad (\text{B.30})$$

and

$$\sigma_{Bx} = \left[\sigma_x^2 + \left(\frac{D_x}{4.470} \right)^2 \right]^{1/2} \quad (\text{B.31})$$

Barrage clouds are modeled as continuous Gaussian plumes. Phosphorus smokes are modeled as the superposition of two clouds. The first is computed to have the

same trajectory as that produced by the instantaneous puff of the basic “round.” To compute the probability that heated regions will overlap is relatively simple. Assuming a well-mixed volume of initial radius of 6 m for the heated region of a puff with mean temperature 55 K above ambient, the rise over 50 m requires about 30 s and the average volume, including expansion, is about 8000 m³. A 50-m high region over a 10,000 m² area contains 500,000 m³ or about 63 such cloud volumes. The probability that at least two puffs will overlap in the region is less than 53 percent for a barrage rate of 0.3 rounds per second. At a barrage rate of 0.53 rounds per second, the probability has risen to 90 percent, and at 0.73 rounds per second, it reaches 99 percent. The coupling between individual puffs, however, does not really become appreciable until a rate of 1.67 rounds per second is reached due to the $Q^{1/4}$ scaling of buoyant rise. By that point, the buoyancy of the average continuous cloud begins to dominate. Therefore, the barrage-produced cloud is modeled as two continuous Gaussian clouds, one with the rise trajectory of an individual round puff and the other with the buoyant rise determined by the rate of release of heat from the effective barrage burn function computed by the code.

B.2 Model for High-Explosive and Vehicular Generated Dust

HE and vehicular-produced dust obscuration are fundamentally more difficult to model than smoke due to the variations in the natural sources. COMBIC models HE dust generated by static uncased, static cased, and live-fire munitions detonated at any depth or height of burst and for any angle of impact, that is, munition orientation. A model is provided to extend the crater volume prediction to include any user-defined munition and to treat various soil types. A sod depth correction has been added to reduce the computed volume of ejecta from the crater and the amount of dust accordingly. COMBIC approaches the problem of the broad range of sizes of dust particles by dividing the model into clouds of three size ranges. A very large particle “mode” has been added that accounts for the ballistic soil and large agglomerates that remain airborne for only a few seconds. This change was required to better model the effects on millimeter wavelengths. A large particle mode component is included to partly address the dust size distribution from 20 μm to 200 μm , which falls out somewhat more slowly than the very large mode. Finally, a small size “persistent” mode that remains suspended for long periods and contributes the most extinction per unit mass is included.

A submunition option allows the approximate treatment of explosive subunits that form separate craters. The barrage option treats large numbers of munitions impacting over a small area and relatively continuous time interval as a simplified continuous source of dust. The vehicular dust option models the movement of the source and provides scaling relationships for the amount of dust as a function of vehicle speed, weight, and silt content.

HE-generated dust clouds are treated as five subcloud components: (1) a buoyant small particle puff, (2) a buoyant, large particle stem that settles out with time, (3) a nonbuoyant puff to model the small particle dust skirt, (4) a connecting small particle stem between the skirt and the buoyant clouds and (5) a very-large particle puff that follows a ballistic trajectory. Carbon particulates produced during the detonation process are partitioned among the buoyant clouds and stem.

A major problem in modeling HE dust is to define the quantity of dust lofted into the atmosphere. Measurements [Pinnick, 1982; Pinnick *et al.*, 1982] show that the size distribution is extremely broad with an appreciable mode of particles larger than 20 μm . Size distribution measurements performed at different locations also suggest that the airborne distributions of small particles are not as strongly correlated to the percentage of clay (less than 2 μm diameter), silt (2 μm to 70 μm diameter), and sand (greater than 70 μm diameter) of the parent soil as one might expect.

This difference may be due in part to the soil analysis technique that breaks up soil agglomerates, to the agglomeration of particles by explosive shock, and to other factors. The definition of dust optical properties in terms of extinction per unit mass is also made difficult by the wide range of particle sizes. Particles much larger than the wavelength of interest contribute a large part to the mass but only a small part to the extinction. They also settle out of the cloud, and thus the size distribution is time dependent. The characterization of dust clouds is, therefore, more empirical than for smoke.

Modeling begins with the prediction of the crater volume that is the source of most of the HE-generated dust. The crater volume is dependent on the explosive yield, which is measured in terms of the equivalent yield of TNT;

the depth of burst; soil type; charge orientation; and means of delivery. The COMBIC model is that developed by Thompson [Thompson and DeVore, 1982; Thompson, 1980a]. The apparent crater volume is assumed to scale for any explosive yield W (although Thompson's argument in choosing 1.111 over 1 is that the charges are "small," 1000 lb or less) as

$$V_{ac} = S_{ac} W^{1.111} \quad (\text{B.32})$$

where W is in pounds of TNT, and V_{ac} is in m^3 . The apparent crater scaling factor S_{ac} contains all other dependent factors. DRTRAN [Duncan, 1981], an earlier EOSAEL dust model on which some of COMBIC is based, used polynomial fits to scaled crater depth and radius as a function of burst depth and soil conditions. Thompson found that the curves could be reduced to a single representation for static uncased charges. Figure B.5 shows the resultant curve, and Table B.8 presents the multiplicative scale factors for the various soil types. For equal yield, soil type, and burst depth, significant differences occur between craters formed by uncased and cased explosives and those formed by static explosions and live-fire delivery. From a first principle's approach, the fraction of energy carried away by the shell casing fragments, F_s , was determined in terms of the work done by expanding combustion products to be 37.5 percent of the total yield [Thompson and DeVore, 1982].

Table B.8: Soil dependent parameters – Maximum crater scaling factors and airborne dust fractions of apparent crater volume

Soil Type and Code	Bare Charge Peak Scaled Crater Volume $\text{m}^3 (\text{lb TNT})^{-1.111}$	Fraction of Apparent Crater Mass in			
		Ballistic Cloud	Large-Particle Stem	Small-Particle Fireball	Stem
Rock	0.0175	.09914	.05824	.00029	.00090
Dry cohesive soils	0.0218	.05470	.03223	.00253	.00734
Dry sandy soil	0.0654	.04825	.02844	.00148	.00423
Dry to moist sandy soils	0.1550	.07204	.04238	.00088	.00366
Wet sand and moist cohesive soils	0.3050	.11842	.07358	.00063	.00283
Wet cohesive soils	0.6980	.20137	.12163	.00017	.00072
*The partitioning applies to the fraction of total apparent crater mass (1500 kg/m^3) which becomes airborne.					

When the munition is assumed to be a tapered cylinder with flat ends, the quantity and energy of fragments impacting the crater region can be determined.

This determination depends on the length and diameter of the casing, the depth or height of the munition, and the orientation of the munition. Two limiting cases are considered. The fraction of energy coupled to the ground, F_{ch} , for a horizontal munition at any depth and the fraction, F_{cv} , for a vertically oriented munition at any depth are each modeled. The value for any intermediate orientation is then assumed to be

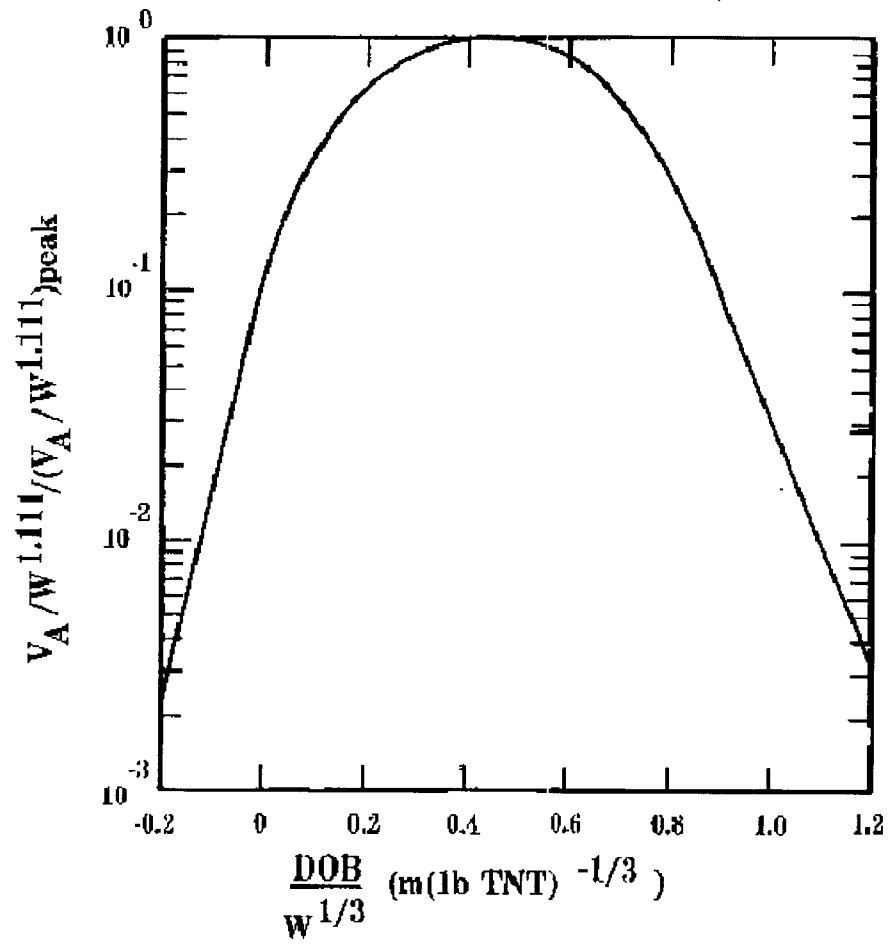


Figure B.5: Universal apparent crater volume for bare charges.

$$F_c = ((F_{ch} \cos \theta)^2 + (F_{cv} \sin \theta)^2)^{1/2} \quad (\text{B.33})$$

When the apparent crater volume is assumed to be proportional to the total energy coupled into the ground, the yield coupled into the ground must be

$$W_g = [F_s F_c + (1 - F_s) F_b] W \quad (\text{B.34})$$

where F_b is the normalized crater scaling profile, Figure B.5, for depths above 0.45 m (lb TNT)^{-0.33} and 0.947 otherwise. The model then iteratively finds the yield of the uncased charge that, at the same depth as the munition, produces the same yield W_g coupled to the ground. The apparent crater volume produced by this equivalent bare charge must, assuming that equal energy coupling into the ground lofts equal amounts of dust, be in fact the apparent crater volume. The final function of the crater model is to provide an estimate of the difference in volume between static and live-fire delivered munitions. Based on the observed asymmetry of live-fire produced craters and the increase in volume with inclination angle θ , the modeled dependence is

$$V_{ac}(\text{LIVE}) = (0.4 + 0.6 \sin \theta) V_{ac}(\text{STATIC}) \quad (\text{B.35})$$

If the casing dimensions are for submunitions and the total yield W is distributed equally among the submunitions, then the total of the N_s crater volumes is

$$V_{ac} = N_s S_{ac} \left(\frac{W}{N_s} \right)^{1.111} \quad (\text{B.36})$$

The crater scaling factor S_{ac} implicitly depends on the depth, orientation, and yield of a single submunition. It may optionally be input by the user as a yield factor on the MUNT input record.

COMBIC uses sod depth to correct the volume of the crater to that containing soil. The method parallels that used in the original EOSAEL DRTRAN2 model. The corrected volume is

$$V'_{ac} = V_{ac} \left[1 - \frac{d_{sod}}{.38 V_{ac}^{1/3}} \right]^3 \quad (\text{B.37})$$

where the sod thickness d_{sod} (depth) is in meters, input optionally on the TERA record.

The total lofted fraction of dust from the apparent crater is only a small fraction of the apparent volume. Large detonations are reported to result in dust volumes that range from a few tenths of a percent to 30 percent [Gould, 1981] of the apparent crater volume. Preliminary results from measurements at a test at Fort Carson in 1983 [Long *et al.*, 1984], for example, show a range of values of 0.3 to 1.7 percent of measured crater volumes produced airborne dust. Table B.8 shows the

fractions of the apparent crater volume that are assumed to be in each of the modeled dust subclouds from HE. These are the fractions that would be input on an optional "SUBA" record, for example. The values were chosen partly from comparisons with data. They were also required to follow certain observed features in measured dust, as well. Measured size distributions [Pinnick, 1982;

Pinnick *et al.*, 1982; Pinnick *et al.*, 1983] are not entirely consistent, but they do tend to suggest that the mass of dust less than 10 μm radius (the “small particle mode”) and that from 10 μm to 100 μm radius, (the “large particle” mode) have the trends and range of values shown in the table. These modes separate in a bi-modal, log-normal, particle size distribution. The very large particle “ballistic” region of the cloud is assumed to cover the range from 100 μm up to 1.0 cm. From large HE detonations, the large particle ballistic mode tends to have a power law distribution [Seebaugh and Linnerud, 1978] with exponents 3.75 for cohesive soils, suggesting more large particles, and 4.0 for noncohesive soils. These distributions have been matched at the 100 μm point to the large particle mode in determining the mass in the ballistic cloud.

In addition, a nonbuoyant, small particle, surface dust cloud is modeled which is assigned a mass equal to 1.875 times the sum of the masses of the small particle buoyant region and the small particle stem. The small particle regions have 0.3 cm/s fall velocity. The large particle cloud stem is given an average fall velocity of 0.92 m/s, that of a 75 μm particle of specific gravity 1.5. The ballistic mode particles follow an initial cloud geometry that injects them upward into the air with a model of the form

$$\bar{z}_{vl} = -\frac{1}{4}gt^2 + \frac{1}{2}w_0t \quad (\text{B.38})$$

where \bar{z}_{vl} is the centroid height and w_0 the initial upward velocity. The model applies only over the ballistic rise time w_0/g at which point the cloud stops rising. The upward velocity, currently modeled as nonzero only for buried charges, is given by

$$w_0 = 9.9W^{1/6} \quad (\text{B.39})$$

Following the ballistic rise, the centroid falls back to earth with

$$\bar{z}_{vl} = \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{w_0^2}{g} \right) - w_{fall} \left(t - \frac{w_0}{g} \right) \quad (\text{B.40})$$

where

$$w_{fall} = \min \left(\frac{1}{4}g \left(t - \frac{w_0}{g} \right), 4.15 \right) \quad (\text{B.41})$$

where 4.15 m/s is half the terminal fall velocity of a 1050 μm particle. The bottom of the cloud remains at ground level while the top of the cloud initially rises at twice the centroid velocity. That is the reason for the one-half factors in the equations. The vertical radius of the ballistic region equals the centroid height above ground level. The horizontal radius depends on the various cases. For charges above the surface, the centroid height, which is discussed below, is set equal to the surface cloud vertical radius. The horizontal radius also matches the surface cloud. The ballistic cloud immediately begins to fall with the velocity in equation B.42 (w_0 is zero). For charges below the surface, however, the horizontal cloud expands with the vertical cloud rise. The horizontal radius up until the end of ballistic rise is

$$R_{hvl} = \bar{z}_{vl} \bullet \text{MAX} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1.192 - 20.5 \left(\frac{D_b}{W^{1/3}} \right) - 1 \\ .577 \end{array} \right. \quad (\text{B.42})$$

following the ballistic rise time limit, the horizontal radius remains fixed. This corresponds to the observed fallback of large dust particles but does not model the actual ballistic ejecta of rocks.

The fraction of energy appearing as heat for thermal rise is taken to be the remainder of total energy not coupled into the ground, including the case fragments:

$$F_h = (0.53 - 0.504F_b)(1 - F_s) \quad (\text{B.43})$$

Use of this “hydro-yield fraction” gives a total thermal energy of

$$Q = 1100CF_hW \quad (\text{B.44})$$

where C converts pounds to grams, and 1100 cal/g are provided by the explosive. Q provides the thermal energy for buoyant rise.

Both the crater volume scaling factor S_{ac} and the hydro-yield fraction F_h may be input by the user on the MUNT record to override the built-in models. The data for crater volumes from field tests [Kennedy, 1980] shows that a variation in crater volume up to a factor of two is observed even in the same type of soil and for the same charge yield. The model provides good agreement within this spread, which can partly be attributed to the difficulty in measuring the precise boundaries of the crater. Subsurface soil variations are probably also a factor.

Thus, there are five dust subclouds, a buoyant fireball of small mode particles, a surface cloud of small mode particles, a connecting stem of small mode particles, a stem of large particles that have 0.92 m/s fallout, and an initial ballistic cloud of large particles that rapidly return to earth.

Forty percent of the available carbon from TNT (approximately, 0.3 pounds of carbon per pound of TNT yield) is by default divided in equal amounts among the fireball and cloud stem regions. The user may override this value by input on the SUBA record if the carbon yield is different for the type of explosive considered.

Half the total thermal energy Q is assigned to the large particle and half to the small particle buoyant clouds. The vertical rise of each region is computed with the equations for Gaussian puffs given in the section on the boundary layer model. Figure B.6 illustrates some of the forces that determines vertical rise. The large particle region has a height computed by subtracting the total distance fallen over time, t , following the explosion from the height the region would have had if there were no fall velocity. The windspeed for horizontal advection is taken to be that which is appropriate to the fall velocity’s adjusted height. The stem cloud centroid position is computed as the average between the small particle buoyant region and the ground level position that the region would have had if it were nonbuoyant. The increase in windspeed with height implies that the nonbuoyant position will lag behind the buoyant position. This shearing effect rotates or “cants” the stem through an angle whose tangent is the difference in downwind distance of the buoyant and nonbuoyant positions divided by the height of the buoyant region. The stem is an oversimplified model of the region of dust that trails the buoyant puff in real world dust clouds. For convenience, since mass profiles are not produced and stored for Gaussian puffs, no “bleeding” of dust from the buoyant region into the stem is modeled. The storage locations used to hold the mass production profiles as a function of time

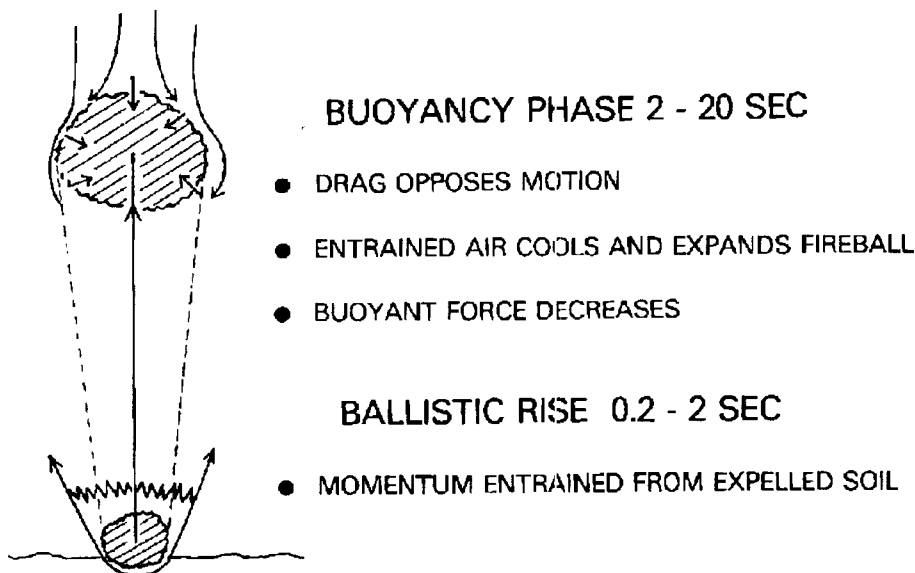


Figure B.6: Forces effecting rise of explosive dust.

for continuous Gaussian plumes are used to hold the cant angles as a function of downwind distance for Gaussian puffs.

In addition to the buoyant cloud regions, a nonbuoyant base cloud or “skirt,” is also modeled. The base cloud originates in part from the dust ejected near the edge of the crater and in part from shock and fragment-raised dust outside the crater.

The basic size for the initial clouds is determined from the largest of the following:

- a. The buoyancy radius

$$R_o = 1.9 \left[\frac{3q}{8\pi\rho_a C_p t_a} \right]^{1/3} \tag{B.45}$$

- b. The radius of a volume equal to that of the crater

$$R_{ac} = \left[\frac{3V_{ac}}{4\pi} \right]^{1/3} \tag{B.46}$$

- c. The volume at which the dust density equals the air density

$$R_d = \left[\frac{3M_a}{4\pi\rho_a} \right]^{1/3} \tag{B.47}$$

These results are then adjusted for the observed cloud shape that depends on burst depth. Buried charges produce higher clouds, while airbursts produce lower, wider clouds. The horizontal-to-vertical-radius ratio is taken to be a minimum of one and a maximum of four, with intermediate values between these limits given by

$$S_h = 2.25N_s^{1/3} - \frac{10.4D_b}{W^{1/3}} \quad (\text{B.48})$$

The source sigmas are then specified in terms of the basic values

$$\sigma_z = \frac{R}{2.15S_h^{1/3}} \quad (\text{B.49})$$

and

$$\sigma_x = \sigma_y = S_h\sigma_z \quad (\text{B.50})$$

The sigmas for the buoyant small particle region and buoyant large particle region are, therefore, initially equal to the basic values. The base cloud has the values

$$\sigma_{0z} = 1.8\sigma_z \quad (\text{B.51})$$

$$\sigma_{0x} = \sigma_{0y} = 1.5\sigma_x \quad (\text{B.52})$$

and the cloud stem

$$\sigma_{0z} = 1.25\sigma_z \quad (\text{B.53})$$

$$\sigma_{0x} = \sigma_{0y} = 1.25\sigma_x \quad (\text{B.54})$$

For the barrage approximation, the dust production model is similar to that for WP smoke. Two continuous Gaussian clouds are produced. One has the vertical rise trajectory of a single, small-particle, buoyant region for an individual munition. The other is nonbuoyant. The mass production is assumed to be uniform over the barrage period. The buoyant cloud is given the total mass of the small-particle buoyant clouds, stem, and 5 percent of the mass of the large-particle region. It is assumed to have zero fall velocity. It is also given 83 percent of the carbon. The nonbuoyant cloud is given the mass of the base cloud plus 5 percent of the mass of the large-particle region and 17 percent of the carbon. The clouds are both assumed to be small-particle mode. The large-particle mode has only 10 percent of the mass extinction of the small mode; therefore, the 5 percent rather than 50 percent mass fractions are partitioned to represent the large particles. The barrage source sigmas are computed as in the case for smoke.

Table B.2 gives the mass extinction coefficients for the small-particle and large-particle modes. The small-mode mass extinction values are based on field tests [Duncan, 1981; Bowman *et al.*, 1979; Ground, 1978b], [Maddix *et al.*, 1982; Nelson and Farmer, 1981] The large-mode values are based on Mie calculations. They should not be taken out of the context of the COMBIC dust model. As mentioned at the beginning of this section, mass extinction for large particles is not in fact a constant when applied to a size distribution of finite width that varies in both space and time in real-world clouds. The carbon mass extinction values are those of the DRTRAN model [Duncan, 1981] and represent small particles of mean radius of about 0.2 μm . The millimeter wave values are

based on a study by Alexander, Brown, and Mott [1984]. The appropriate scaling to the ballistic sizes has also been performed using Mie calculations.

Vehicular dust is modeled as a nonbuoyant, continuous Gaussian plume. The source terms are those of the DRTRAN vehicular dust model [Duncan, 1981; Dyck and Stukel, 1976]. DRTRAN, is an earlier EOSAEL dust model on which some of COMBIC is based and is no longer used. The production rate of dust is determined by

$$\dot{M}(t) = aNS_nM_vu_v^2 \quad (\text{B.55})$$

where \dot{M} is the constant dust production rate in grams per second; N is the arbitrary dimensionless scale factor that may be input by the user but normally has a default value of one; S_n is the percentage silt, M_v is the vehicle weight in tons, and u_v is the vehicle speed in m/s. The scale factor was derived for that model based on the analysis of SMOKE WEEK II vehicle dust trials [Ground, 1978a].

$$a = \begin{cases} 0.00345 & \text{for wheeled vehicles} \\ 0.00460 & \text{for tracked vehicles} \end{cases} \quad (\text{B.56})$$

The source sigmas are taken as

$$\sigma_{0x} = 0 \quad (\text{B.57})$$

$$\sigma_{0y} = 0.233W_v(1 + u_v/20) \quad (\text{B.58})$$

and

$$\sigma_{0z} = 0.15W_v \quad (\text{B.59})$$

where W_v is the vehicle width in meters. The height of the source is assumed to be at 25 percent of its width.

Scaling laws for changing the total obscurant mass and for accounting for locally warm, buoyant regions in the clouds were discussed in the earlier sections. However, a special set of scaling laws is applied to the clouds produced by moving sources. The cloud produced by a moving source has an apparent direction that is different from that produced by a source at rest and is the vector difference of the wind and source velocities, figure B.7. The downwind transport and diffusion, however, are dependent on the distance over which the cloud has traveled in relation to the position at which that portion of the cloud was generated. Note that it is not dependent on the present position of the vehicle or source but rather on its earlier position. This fact is used to allow the cloud history computed for a stationary source in Phase I to be used in Phase II for sources moving at any constant speed and direction. The model assumes that the cloud extends from the current source position to a leading edge along a straight line. The leading edge position is determined by the current time and the position of the source at ignition time, that is, the starting time and position when production began. The assumption that the effective plume lies along a straight line is not quite accurate since changing windspeed with height moves the leading edge downwind at a different speed than portions of the cloud near the source. But for the nonbuoyant or slightly buoyant source, the resulting curvature of the plume centerline is small.

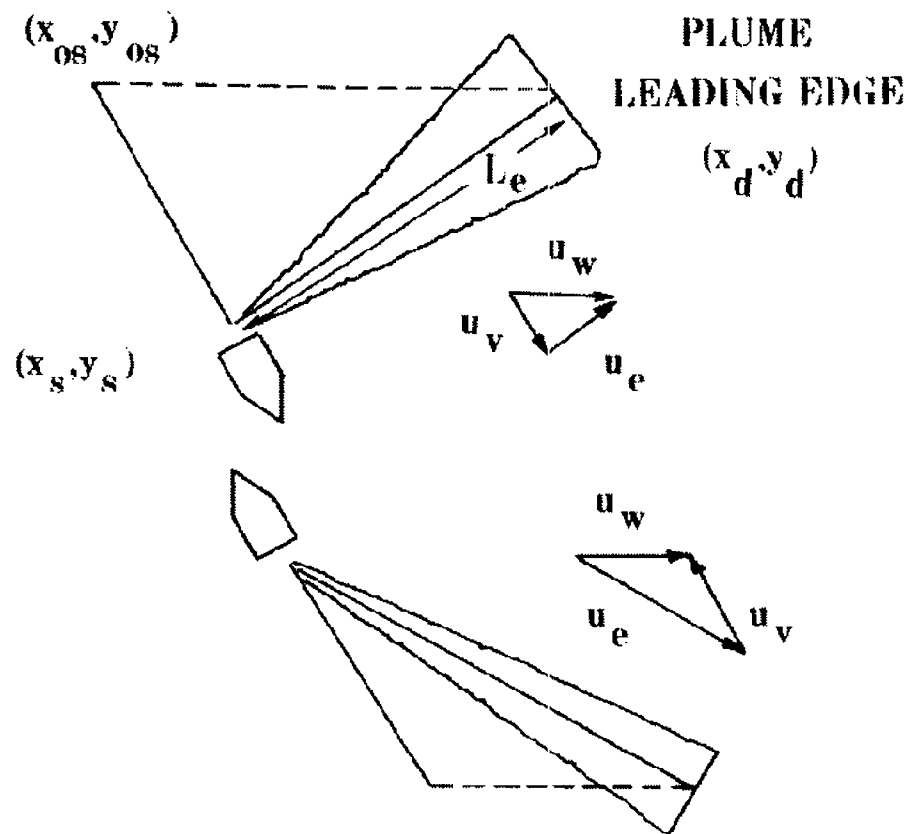


Figure B.7: Vehicular source dependence on vehicle speed and windspeed.

All table lookup and LOS intersections for the continuous plume produced by a moving source are computed in the rotated frame in which the centerline of the plume is the x-axis. This computation is accomplished by the relations,

$$C_x = (x_d - x_{os} - x_s + x_{os})/L_e \quad (\text{B.60})$$

$$C_y = -(y_s + y_{os})/L_e \quad (\text{B.61})$$

$$L_e = [(x_d - x_s)^2 + (y_{os} - y_s)^2]^{1/2} \quad (\text{B.62})$$

$$x_e = C_x x_w + C_y y_w \quad (\text{B.63})$$

$$y_e = -C_y x_w + C_x y_w \quad (\text{B.64})$$

that transform any coordinates in the Phase II wind-rotated system into the effective plume system. L_e is the length of the effective plume; x_{os} , y_{os} are the coordinates of the source at ignition time, that is, its starting position in the original wind-rotated system; x_s , y_s are the current source coordinates in the wind-rotated system, and x_d , y_d are the current downwind coordinates of the leading edge of the plume in the wind-rotated system.

A linear scaling of distances along the effective plume is used to provide values for table lookup. A correction factor is

$$S_t = \frac{x_d - x_{os}}{x_{de} - x_{se}} = \frac{x_d - x_{os}}{L_e} \quad (\text{B.65})$$

where $x_d - x_{os}$ is the distance between the leading edge and the initial source position in the wind-rotated frame, and $x_{de} - x_{se}$ is the distance of the leading edge from the current source position in the effective plume coordinate system, L_e . Thus, to look up the cloud dimensions at 15 m down the axis of the effective plume in relation to the moving source, one simply uses 15 S_t in the stored cloud tables. Similarly, when one finds the average mass per unit downwind concentration equation, the average mass per unit distance in the effective plume is simply that value multiplied by S_t .

Vehicular dust sources are scaled in Phase II if the vehicle speed differs from that of Phase I. The scaling follows the assumed model for dust production; that is,

$$\dot{M}(t)_{II} = \frac{v_{II}^2}{v_I^2} \dot{M}(t)_I \quad (\text{B.66})$$

where v_I and \dot{M}_I are the vehicle speed and dust production rates input in Phase I, and v_{II} and \dot{M}_{II} are the Phase II inputs.

Appendix C. Munitions Default Parameters

This appendix contains the defaults parameters for the 33 munitions modeled by COMBIC. It is included to aid the user in creating new smoke munitions and new HE. Extinction values are not listed, but are listed in the previous appendices. Yield factors are listed in the following tables for a relative humidity of 90 %. The initial cloud temperature in the following tables are for an ambient temperature of 27°. The initial cloud temperature is determined from how much air is entrained into the cloud with a volume defined by the initial obscurant radii.

Table C.1: Defaults for 155-mm HC M1 Canister.

Source No.	Obscurant Agent	
1	155-mm HC M1 Canister	
	Fill Weight (lbs)	5.4
	Obscurant Type Code	3.0
	Efficiency (%)	70.0
	Yield Factor	5.725
	No. of Submunitions	1.0
	Burn Duration (sec)	100.0
	Burn Rate Coefficients:	
	<i>B1</i>	0.5370
	<i>B2</i>	0.4760
	<i>B3</i>	4.779
	<i>B4</i>	-5.472
	<i>B5</i>	0.0
	<i>B6</i>	0.0
	Smoldering Time (s)	0.0
	Smoldering Coefficient	0.0

Subcloud No.	1	2	3	4	5
Mass Fraction	1.0				
Debris Carbon $\frac{g \text{ Carbon}}{g \text{ obsc}}$	0.0				
Plume Flag (1=Puff, 2=Plume)	2.0				
Rise Flag (1=Rise, 2=No Rise, >3=Stem)	1.0				
Extinction Coefficient Code	3.0				
Ballistic Flag (1=Yes, 0=No)	0.0				
Initial Obscurant Radii (m):					
<i>Downwind</i>	3.1				
<i>Crosswind</i>	3.1				
<i>Vertical</i>	3.7				
Buoyancy Radius (m)	2.29				
Initial Cloud Temperature (deg K)	312.07				
Thermal Production Coeff (cal/g)	3307.09				
Upward Velocity (m/s)	0.94				
Height Of Burst (m)	0.0				
Fall Velocity (m/s)	0.0				
Evaporation/Deposition:					
<i>F_δ (Long-Term)</i>	1.0				
<i>Delta (s⁻¹)</i>	0.0				
Reflection Coefficient	0.55				
Momentum Radius (m)	0.0				
Horizontal Velocity (m/s)	0.85				

Table C.2: Defaults for 155-mm HC M2 Canister.

Source No.	Obscurant Agent	
2	155-mm HC M2 Canister	
	Fill Weight (lbs)	2.8
	Obscurant Type Code	3.0
	Efficiency (%)	70.0
	Yield Factor	5.725
	No. of Submunitions	1.0
	Burn Duration (s)	70.0
	Burn Rate Coefficients:	
	<i>B1</i>	0.631
	<i>B2</i>	-.4985
	<i>B3</i>	6.745
	<i>B4</i>	-6.52
	<i>B5</i>	0.0
	<i>B6</i>	0.0
	Smoldering Time (s)	0.0
	Smoldering Coefficient	0.0

Subcloud No.	1	2	3	4	5
Mass Fraction	1.0				
Debris Carbon $\frac{g \text{ Carbon}}{g \text{ obsc}}$	0.0				
Plume Flag (1=Puff, 2=Plume)	2.0				
Rise Flag (1=Rise, 2=No Rise, >3=Stem)	1.0				
Extinction Coefficient Code	3.0				
Ballistic Flag (1=Yes, 0=No)	0.0				
Initial Obscurant Radii (m):					
<i>Downwind</i>	2.8				
<i>Crosswind</i>	2.8				
<i>Vertical</i>	3.4				
Buoyancy Radius (m)	2.07				
Initial Cloud Temperature (deg K)	311.66				
Thermal Production Coeff (cal/g)	340.08				
Upward Velocity (m/s)	0.91				
Height Of Burst (m)	0.0				
Fall Velocity (m/s)	0.0				
Evaporation/Deposition:					
<i>F_s (Long-Term)</i>	1.0				
<i>Delta (s⁻¹)</i>	0.0				
Reflection Coefficient	0.55				
Momentum Radius (m)	0.0				
Horizontal Velocity (m/s)	0.83				

Table C.3: Defaults for 105-mm HC Canister.

Source No.	Obscurant Agent	
3	105-mm HC Canister	
	Fill Weight (lbs)	1.52
	Obscurant Type Code	3.0
	Efficiency (%)	70.0
	Yield Factor	5.725
	No. of Submunitions	1.0
	Burn Duration (s)	120.0
	Burn Rate Coefficients:	
	<i>B1</i>	0.2218
	<i>B2</i>	3.915
	<i>B3</i>	-1.7368
	<i>B4</i>	-2.3995
	<i>B5</i>	0.0
	<i>B6</i>	0.0
	Smoldering Time (s)	0.0
	Smoldering Coefficient	0.0

Subcloud No.	1	2	3	4	5
Mass Fraction	1.0				
Debris Carbon $\frac{g \text{ Carbon}}{g \text{ obsc}}$	0.0				
Plume Flag (1=Puff, 2=Plume)	2.0				
Rise Flag (1=Rise, 2=No Rise, >3=Stem)	1.0				
Extinction Coefficient Code	3.0				
Ballistic Flag (1=Yes, 0=No)	0.0				
Initial Obscurant Radii (m):					
<i>Downwind</i>	2.1				
<i>Crosswind</i>	2.1				
<i>Vertical</i>	2.5				
Buoyancy Radius (m)	1.55				
Initial Cloud Temperature (deg K)	307.32				
Thermal Production Coeff (cal/g)	3240.43				
Upward Velocity (m/s)	0.80				
Height Of Burst (m)	0.0				
Fall Velocity (m/s)	0.0				
Evaporation/Deposition:					
<i>F_δ (Long-Term)</i>	1.0				
<i>Delta (s⁻¹)</i>	0.0				
Reflection Coefficient	0.55				
Momentum Radius (m)	0.0				
Horizontal Velocity (m/s)	0.73				

Table C.4: Defaults for 155-mm HC M116B1 Projectile.

Source No.	Obscurant Agent	
4	155-mm M116B1 Projectile	
	Fill Weight (lbs)	19.0
	Obscurant Type Code	3.0
	Efficiency (%)	70.0
	Yield Factor	5.725
	No. of Submunitions	4.0
	Burn Duration (s)	100.0
	Burn Rate Coefficients:	
	<i>B1</i>	0.537
	<i>B2</i>	0.476
	<i>B3</i>	4.779
	<i>B4</i>	-5.472
	<i>B5</i>	0.0
	<i>B6</i>	0.0
	Smoldering Time (s)	0.0
	Smoldering Coefficient	0.0

Subcloud No.	1	2	3	4	5
Mass Fraction	1.0				
Debris Carbon $\frac{g \text{ Carbon}}{g \text{ obsc}}$	0.0				
Plume Flag (1=Puff, 2=Plume)	2.0				
Rise Flag (1=Rise, 2=No Rise, >3=Stem)	1.0				
Extinction Coefficient Code	3.0				
Ballistic Flag (1=Yes, 0=No)	0.0				
Initial Obscurant Radii (m):					
<i>Downwind</i>	3.0				
<i>Crosswind</i>	30.0				
<i>Vertical</i>	3.6				
Buoyancy Radius (m)	4.74				
Initial Cloud Temperature (deg K)	302.63				
Thermal Production Coeff (cal/g)	3307.09				
Upward Velocity (m/s)	0.93				
Height Of Burst (m)	0.0				
Fall Velocity (m/s)	0.0				
Evaporation/Deposition:					
<i>F_s (Long-Term)</i>	1.0				
<i>Delta (s⁻¹)</i>	0.0				
Reflection Coefficient	0.55				
Momentum Radius (m)	0.0				
Horizontal Velocity (m/s)	0.84				

Table C.5: Defaults for 105-mm HC M84A1 Projectile.

Source No.	Obscurant Agent	
5	105-mm HC M84A1 Projectile	
	Fill Weight (lbs)	4.73
	Obscurant Type Code	3.0
	Efficiency (%)	70.0
	Yield Factor	5.725
	No. of Submunitions	3.0
	Burn Duration (s)	120.0
	Burn Rate Coefficients:	
	<i>B1</i>	0.2218
	<i>B2</i>	3.915
	<i>B3</i>	-1.7368
	<i>B4</i>	-2.3995
	<i>B5</i>	0.0
	<i>B6</i>	0.0
	Smoldering Time (s)	0.0
	Smoldering Coefficient	0.0

Subcloud No.	1	2	3	4	5
Mass Fraction	1.0				
Debris Carbon $\frac{g \text{ Carbon}}{g \text{ obsc}}$	0.0				
Plume Flag (1=Puff, 2=Plume)	2.0				
Rise Flag (1=Rise, 2=No Rise, >3=Stem)	1.0				
Extinction Coefficient Code	3.0				
Ballistic Flag (1=Yes, 0=No)	0.0				
Initial Obscurant Radii (m):					
<i>Downwind</i>	2.1				
<i>Crosswind</i>	30.0				
<i>Vertical</i>	2.5				
Buoyancy Radius (m)	2.7				
Initial Cloud Temperature (deg K)	302.63				
Thermal Production Coeff (cal/g)	3240.43				
Upward Velocity (m/s)	0.80				
Height Of Burst (m)	0.0				
Fall Velocity (m/s)	0.0				
Evaporation/Deposition:					
<i>F_δ (Long-Term)</i>	1.0				
<i>Delta (s⁻¹)</i>	0.0				
Reflection Coefficient	0.55				
Momentum Radius (m)	0.0				
Horizontal Velocity (m/s)	0.73				

Table C.6: Defaults for Smoke pot, HC M5.

Source No.	Obscurant Agent	
6	Smoke pot, HC M5	
	Fill Weight (lbs)	31.0
	Obscurant Type Code	3.0
	Efficiency (%)	70.0
	Yield Factor	5.725
	No. of Submunitions	1.0
	Burn Duration (s)	900.0
	Burn Rate Coefficients:	
	<i>B1</i>	1.0
	<i>B2</i>	0.0
	<i>B3</i>	0.0
	<i>B4</i>	0.0
	<i>B5</i>	0.0
	<i>B6</i>	0.0
	Smoldering Time (s)	0.0
	Smoldering Coefficient	0.0

Subcloud No.	1	2	3	4	5
Mass Fraction	1.0				
Debris Carbon $\frac{g \text{ Carbon}}{g \text{ obsc}}$	0.0				
Plume Flag (1=Puff, 2=Plume)	2.0				
Rise Flag (1=Rise, 2=No Rise, >3=Stem)	1.0				
Extinction Coefficient Code	3.0				
Ballistic Flag (1=Yes, 0=No)	0.0				
Initial Obscurant Radii (m):					
<i>Downwind</i>	2.6				
<i>Crosswind</i>	2.6				
<i>Vertical</i>	3.2				
Buoyancy Radius (m)	1.92				
Initial Cloud Temperature (deg K)	309.39				
Thermal Production Coeff (cal/g)	3140.39				
Upward Velocity (m/s)	0.89				
Height Of Burst (m)	0.0				
Fall Velocity (m/s)	0.0				
Evaporation/Deposition:					
<i>F_δ (Long-Term)</i>	1.0				
<i>Delta (s⁻¹)</i>	0.0				
Reflection Coefficient	0.55				
Momentum Radius (m)	0.0				
Horizontal Velocity (m/s)	0.81				

Table C.7: Defaults for Smoke Pot, HC M4A2.

Source No.	Obscurant Agent	
7	Smoke Pot, HC M4A2	
	Fill Weight (lbs)	27.0
	Obscurant Type Code	3.0
	Efficiency (%)	70.0
	Yield Factor	5.725
	No. of Submunitions	1.0
	Burn Duration (s)	750.0
	Burn Rate Coefficients:	
	<i>B1</i>	1.0
	<i>B2</i>	0.0
	<i>B3</i>	0.0
	<i>B4</i>	0.0
	<i>B5</i>	0.0
	<i>B6</i>	0.0
	Smoldering Time (s)	0.0
	Smoldering Coefficient	0.0

Subcloud No.	1	2	3	4	5
Mass Fraction	1.0				
Debris Carbon $\frac{g \text{ Carbon}}{g \text{ obsc}}$	0.0				
Plume Flag (1=Puff, 2=Plume)	2.0				
Rise Flag (1=Rise, 2=No Rise, >3=Stem)	1.0				
Extinction Coefficient Code	3.0				
Ballistic Flag (1=Yes, 0=No)	0.0				
Initial Obscurant Radii (m):					
<i>Downwind</i>	2.7				
<i>Crosswind</i>	2.7				
<i>Vertical</i>	3.3				
Buoyancy Radius (m)	2.0				
Initial Cloud Temperature (deg K)	308.99				
Thermal Production Coeff (cal/g)	3140.39				
Upward Velocity (m/s)	0.90				
Height Of Burst (m)	0.0				
Fall Velocity (m/s)	0.0				
Evaporation/Deposition:					
<i>F_δ (Long-Term)</i>	1.0				
<i>Delta (s⁻¹)</i>	0.0				
Reflection Coefficient	0.55				
Momentum Radius (m)	0.0				
Horizontal Velocity (m/s)	0.82				

Table C.8: Defaults for 60-mm WP M302A1 Cartridge.

Source No.	Obscurant Agent	
8	60-mm WP M302A1 Cartridge	
	Fill Weight (lbs)	0.76
	Obscurant Type Code	1.0
	Efficiency (%)	100.0
	Yield Factor	7.847
	No. of Submunitions	1.0
	Burn Duration (s)	45.0
	Burn Rate Coefficients:	
	<i>B1</i>	0.6
	<i>B2</i>	-0.6
	<i>B3</i>	0.0
	<i>B4</i>	0.0
	<i>B5</i>	1.0
	<i>B6</i>	0.2
	Smoldering Time (s)	0.0
	Smoldering Coefficient	0.0

Subcloud No.	1	2	3	4	5
Mass Fraction	0.23	0.51	0.26		
Debris Carbon $\frac{g_{Carbon}}{g_{obsc}}$	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Plume Flag (1=Puff, 2=Plume)	2.0	1.0	1.0		
Rise Flag (1=Rise, 2=No Rise, >3=Stem)	1.0	1.0	12.0		
Extinction Coefficient Code	1.0	1.0	1.0		
Ballistic Flag (1=Yes, 0=No)	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Initial Obscurant Radii (m):					
<i>Downwind</i>	15.1	7.1	11.1		
<i>Crosswind</i>	15.1	7.1	11.1		
<i>Vertical</i>	3.0	2.4	2.7		
Buoyancy Radius (m)	3.95	2.48	0.0		
Initial Cloud Temperature (deg K)	302.62	432.56	0.0		
Thermal Production Coeff (cal/g)	9318.31	9318.31	9318.31		
Upward Velocity (m/s)	0.99	1.62	0.0		
Height Of Burst (m)	1.0	1.0	1.0		
Fall Velocity (m/s)	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Evaporation/Deposition:					
<i>F_δ (Long-Term)</i>	1.0	1.0	1.0		
<i>Delta (s⁻¹)</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Reflection Coefficient	0.55	0.55	0.55		
Momentum Radius (m)	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Horizontal Velocity (m/s)	0.90	0.85	0.0		

Table C.9: Defaults for 81-mm WP M375A2 Cartridge.

Source No.	Obscurant Agent	
9	81-mm WP M375A2 Cartridge	
	Fill Weight (lbs)	1.6
	Obscurant Type Code	1.0
	Efficiency (%)	100.0
	Yield Factor	7.847
	No. of Submunitions	1.0
	Burn Duration (s)	45.0
	Burn Rate Coefficients:	
	<i>B1</i>	0.6
	<i>B2</i>	-0.6
	<i>B3</i>	0.0
	<i>B4</i>	0.0
	<i>B5</i>	1.0
	<i>B6</i>	0.2
	Smoldering Time (s)	0.0
	Smoldering Coefficient	0.0

Subcloud No.	1	2	3	4	5
Mass Fraction	0.23	0.51	0.26		
Debris Carbon $\frac{g \text{ Carbon}}{g \text{ obsc}}$	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Plume Flag (1=Puff, 2=Plume)	2.0	1.0	1.0		
Rise Flag (1=Rise, 2=No Rise, >3=Stem)	1.0	1.0	12.0		
Extinction Coefficient Code	1.0	1.0	1.0		
Ballistic Flag (1=Yes, 0=No)	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Initial Obscurant Radii (m):					
<i>Downwind</i>	18.9	8.9	13.9		
<i>Crosswind</i>	18.9	8.9	13.9		
<i>Vertical</i>	3.0	3.0	3.0		
Buoyancy Radius (m)	5.71	3.18	0.0		
Initial Cloud Temperature (deg K)	302.62	432.56	0.0		
Thermal Production Coeff (cal/g)	9318.31	9318.31	9318.31		
Upward Velocity (m/s)	0.99	1.62	0.0		
Height Of Burst (m)	1.0	1.0	1.0		
Fall Velocity (m/s)	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Evaporation/Deposition:					
<i>F_δ (Long-Term)</i>	1.0	1.0	1.0		
<i>Delta (s⁻¹)</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Reflection Coefficient	0.55	0.55	0.55		
Momentum Radius (m)	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Horizontal Velocity (m/s)	0.90	0.90	0.0		

Table C.10: Defaults for 4.2-in WP M328A1 Cartridge.

Source No.	Obscurant Agent	
10	4.2-in WP M328A1 Cartridge	
	Fill Weight (lbs)	8.14
	Obscurant Type Code	1.0
	Efficiency (%)	100.0
	Yield Factor	7.847
	No. of Submunitions	1.0
	Burn Duration (s)	45.0
	Burn Rate Coefficients:	
	<i>B1</i>	0.6
	<i>B2</i>	-0.6
	<i>B3</i>	0.0
	<i>B4</i>	0.0
	<i>B5</i>	1.0
	<i>B6</i>	0.2
	Smoldering Time (s)	0.0
	Smoldering Coefficient	0.0

Subcloud No.	1	2	3	4	5
Mass Fraction	0.23	0.51	0.26		
Debris Carbon $\frac{g \text{ Carbon}}{g \text{ obsc}}$	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Plume Flag (1=Puff, 2=Plume)	2.0	1.0	1.0		
Rise Flag (1=Rise, 2=No Rise, >3=Stem)	1.0	1.0	12.0		
Extinction Coefficient Code	1.0	1.0	1.0		
Ballistic Flag (1=Yes, 0=No)	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Initial Obscurant Radii (m):					
<i>Downwind</i>	30.8	14.5	22.7		
<i>Crosswind</i>	30.8	14.5	22.7		
<i>Vertical</i>	3.0	4.8	3.9		
Buoyancy Radius (m)	12.87	5.47	0.0		
Initial Cloud Temperature (deg K)	302.62	432.55	0.0		
Thermal Production Coeff (cal/g)	9318.31	9318.31	9318.31		
Upward Velocity (m/s)	0.99	1.62	0.0		
Height Of Burst (m)	1.0	1.0	1.0		
Fall Velocity (m/s)	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Evaporation/Deposition:					
<i>F_δ (Long-Term)</i>	1.0	1.0	1.0		
<i>Delta (s⁻¹)</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Reflection Coefficient	0.55	0.55	0.55		
Momentum Radius (m)	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Horizontal Velocity (m/s)	0.90	1.01	0.0		

Table C.11: Defaults for 2.75-in WP M156 Rocket.

Source No.	Obscurant Agent	
11	2.75-in WP M156 Rocket	
	Fill Weight (lbs)	2.12
	Obscurant Type Code	1.0
	Efficiency (%)	100.0
	Yield Factor	7.847
	No. of Submunitions	1.0
	Burn Duration (s)	45.0
	Burn Rate Coefficients:	
	<i>B1</i>	0.6
	<i>B2</i>	-0.6
	<i>B3</i>	0.0
	<i>B4</i>	0.0
	<i>B5</i>	1.0
	<i>B6</i>	0.2
	Smoldering Time (s)	0.0
	Smoldering Coefficient	0.0

Subcloud No.	1	2	3	4	5
Mass Fraction	0.23	0.51	0.26		
Debris Carbon $\frac{g \text{ Carbon}}{g \text{ obsc}}$	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Plume Flag (1=Puff, 2=Plume)	2.0	1.0	1.0		
Rise Flag (1=Rise, 2=No Rise, >3=Stem)	1.0	1.0	12.0		
Extinction Coefficient Code	1.0	1.0	1.0		
Ballistic Flag (1=Yes, 0=No)	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Initial Obscurant Radii (m):					
<i>Downwind</i>	20.5	9.7	15.1		
<i>Crosswind</i>	20.5	9.7	15.1		
<i>Vertical</i>	3.0	3.2	3.1		
Buoyancy Radius (m)	6.57	3.5	0.0		
Initial Cloud Temperature (deg K)	302.62	432.56	0.0		
Thermal Production Coeff (cal/g)	9318.31	9318.31	9318.31		
Upward Velocity (m/s)	0.99	1.62	0.0		
Height Of Burst (m)	1.0	1.0	1.0		
Fall Velocity (m/s)	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Evaporation/Deposition:					
<i>F_δ (Long-Term)</i>	1.0	1.0	1.0		
<i>Delta (s⁻¹)</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Reflection Coefficient	0.55	0.55	0.55		
Momentum Radius (m)	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Horizontal Velocity (m/s)	0.90	0.91	0.0		

Table C.12: Defaults for 155-mm WP M110E2 Projectile.

Source No.	Obscurant Agent	
12	155-mm WP M110E2 Projectile	
	Fill Weight (lbs)	15.6
	Obscurant Type Code	1.0
	Efficiency (%)	100.0
	Yield Factor	7.847
	No. of Submunitions	1.0
	Burn Duration (s)	240.0
	Burn Rate Coefficients:	
	<i>B1</i>	0.2
	<i>B2</i>	-0.2
	<i>B3</i>	0.0
	<i>B4</i>	0.0
	<i>B5</i>	1.0
	<i>B6</i>	0.6
	Smoldering Time (sec)	8.0
	Smoldering Coefficient	3.0

Subcloud No.	1	2	3	4	5
Mass Fraction	0.66	0.23	0.11		
Debris Carbon $\frac{g \text{ Carbon}}{g \text{ obsc}}$	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Plume Flag (1=Puff, 2=Plume)	2.0	1.0	1.0		
Rise Flag (1=Rise, 2=No Rise, >3=Stem)	1.0	1.0	12.0		
Extinction Coefficient Code	1.0	1.0	1.0		
Ballistic Flag (1=Yes, 0=No)	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Initial Obscurant Radii (m):					
<i>Downwind</i>	37.4	17.7	27.6		
<i>Crosswind</i>	37.4	17.7	27.6		
<i>Vertical</i>	3.0	5.9	4.5		
Buoyancy Radius (m)	23.99	5.21	0.0		
Initial Cloud Temperature (deg K)	302.62	432.55	0.0		
Thermal Production Coeff (cal/g)	9318.31	9318.31	9318.31		
Upward Velocity (m/s)	0.99	1.62	0.0		
Height Of Burst (m)	1.0	1.0	1.0		
Fall Velocity (m/s)	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Evaporation/Deposition:					
<i>F_s (Long-Term)</i>	1.0	1.0	1.0		
<i>Delta (s⁻¹)</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Reflection Coefficient	0.55	0.55	0.55		
Momentum Radius (m)	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Horizontal Velocity (m/s)	0.90	1.06	0.0		

Table C.13: Defaults for 105-mm WP M60A2 Cartridge.

Source No.	Obscurant Agent	
13	105-mm WP M60A2 Cartridge	
	Fill Weight (lbs)	3.83
	Obscurant Type Code	1.0
	Efficiency (%)	100.0
	Yield Factor	7.847
	No. of Submunitions	1.0
	Burn Duration (s)	75.0
	Burn Rate Coefficients:	
	<i>B1</i>	0.6
	<i>B2</i>	-0.6
	<i>B3</i>	0.0
	<i>B4</i>	0.0
	<i>B5</i>	1.0
	<i>B6</i>	0.2
	Smoldering Time (sec)	8.0
	Smoldering Coefficient	3.0

Subcloud No.	1	2	3	4	5
Mass Fraction	0.23	0.51	0.26		
Debris Carbon $\frac{g \text{ Carbon}}{g \text{ obsc}}$	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Plume Flag (1=Puff, 2=Plume)	2.0	1.0	1.0		
Rise Flag (1=Rise, 2=No Rise, >3=Stem)	1.0	1.0	12.0		
Extinction Coefficient Code	1.0	1.0	1.0		
Ballistic Flag (1=Yes, 0=No)	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Initial Obscurant Radii (m):					
<i>Downwind</i>	24.5	11.6	18.0		
<i>Crosswind</i>	24.5	11.6	18.0		
<i>Vertical</i>	3.0	3.9	3.5		
Buoyancy Radius (m)	7.05	4.26	0.0		
Initial Cloud Temperature (deg K)	302.62	432.56	0.0		
Thermal Production Coeff (cal/g)	9318.31	9318.31	9318.31		
Upward Velocity (m/s)	0.99	1.62	0.0		
Height Of Burst (m)	1.0	1.0	1.0		
Fall Velocity (m/s)	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Evaporation/Deposition:					
<i>F_δ (Long-Term)</i>	1.0	1.0	1.0		
<i>Delta (s⁻¹)</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Reflection Coefficient	0.55	0.55	0.55		
Momentum Radius (m)	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Horizontal Velocity (m/s)	0.90	0.96	0.0		

Table C.14: Defaults for 4.2-in PWP M328A1.

Source No.	Obscurant Agent	
14	4.2-in PWP M328A1	
	Fill Weight (lbs)	8.14
	Obscurant Type Code	2.0
	Efficiency (%)	60.0
	Yield Factor	7.847
	No. of Submunitions	1.0
	Burn Duration (s)	180.0
	Burn Rate Coefficients:	
	<i>B1</i>	0.6
	<i>B2</i>	-0.4
	<i>B3</i>	0.0
	<i>B4</i>	0.0
	<i>B5</i>	0.15
	<i>B6</i>	0.3
	Smoldering Time (sec)	8.0
	Smoldering Coefficient	3.0

Subcloud No.	1	2	3	4	5
Mass Fraction	0.925	0.075			
Debris Carbon $\frac{g \text{ Carbon}}{g \text{ obsc}}$	0.0	0.0			
Plume Flag (1=Puff, 2=Plume)	2.0	1.0			
Rise Flag (1=Rise, 2=No Rise, >3=Stem)	1.0	1.0			
Extinction Coefficient Code	2.0	2.0			
Ballistic Flag (1=Yes, 0=No)	0.0	0.0			
Initial Obscurant Radii (m):					
<i>Downwind</i>	35.0	6.7			
<i>Crosswind</i>	35.0	6.7			
<i>Vertical</i>	3.0	5.0			
Buoyancy Radius (m)	11.91	2.44			
Initial Cloud Temperature (deg K)	302.62	432.55			
Thermal Production Coeff (cal/g)	9318.31	9318.31			
Upward Velocity (m/s)	0.99	1.62			
Height Of Burst (m)	1.0	1.0			
Fall Velocity (m/s)	0.0	0.0			
Evaporation/Deposition:					
<i>F_δ (Long-Term)</i>	1.0	1.0			
<i>Delta (s⁻¹)</i>	0.0	0.0			
Reflection Coefficient	0.55	0.55			
Momentum Radius (m)	0.0	0.0			
Horizontal Velocity (m/s)	0.90	1.02			

Table C.15: Defaults for 5-in PWP Zuni MK4.

Source No.	Obscurant Agent	
15	5-in PWP Zuni MK4	
	Fill Weight (lbs)	13.52
	Obscurant Type Code	2.0
	Efficiency (%)	60.0
	Yield Factor	7.847
	No. of Submunitions	1.0
	Burn Duration (s)	180.0
	Burn Rate Coefficients:	
	<i>B1</i>	0.6
	<i>B2</i>	-0.4
	<i>B3</i>	0.0
	<i>B4</i>	0.0
	<i>B5</i>	0.15
	<i>B6</i>	0.3
	Smoldering Time (sec)	8.0
	Smoldering Coefficient	3.0

Subcloud No.	1	2	3	4	5
Mass Fraction	0.925	0.075			
Debris Carbon $\frac{g \text{ Carbon}}{g \text{ obsc}}$	0.0	0.0			
Plume Flag (1=Puff, 2=Plume)	2.0	1.0			
Rise Flag (1=Rise, 2=No Rise, >3=Stem)	1.0	1.0			
Extinction Coefficient Code	2.0	2.0			
Ballistic Flag (1=Yes, 0=No)	0.0	0.0			
Initial Obscurant Radii (m):					
<i>Downwind</i>	41.0	7.8			
<i>Crosswind</i>	41.0	7.8			
<i>Vertical</i>	3.0	5.9			
Buoyancy Radius (m)	15.34	2.89			
Initial Cloud Temperature (deg K)	302.62	432.55			
Thermal Production Coeff (cal/g)	9318.31	9318.31			
Upward Velocity (m/s)	0.99	1.62			
Height Of Burst (m)	1.0	1.0			
Fall Velocity (m/s)	0.0	0.0			
Evaporation/Deposition:					
<i>F_δ (Long-Term)</i>	1.0	1.0			
<i>Delta (s⁻¹)</i>	0.0	0.0			
Reflection Coefficient	0.55	0.55			
Momentum Radius (m)	0.0	0.0			
Horizontal Velocity (m/s)	0.90	1.06			

Table C.16: Defaults for 2.75 WP Wedge.

Source No.	Obscurant Agent	
16	2.75 WP Wedge	
	Fill Weight (lbs)	0.463
	Obscurant Type Code	2.0
	Efficiency (%)	66.0
	Yield Factor	7.847
	No. of Submunitions	1.0
	Burn Duration (s)	240.0
	Burn Rate Coefficients:	
	<i>B1</i>	0.521
	<i>B2</i>	2.106
	<i>B3</i>	-1.110
	<i>B4</i>	-0.748
	<i>B5</i>	0.0
	<i>B6</i>	0.0
	Smoldering Time (sec)	8.0
	Smoldering Coefficient	3.0

Subcloud No.	1	2	3	4	5
Mass Fraction	0.925	0.075			
Debris Carbon $\frac{g \text{ Carbon}}{g \text{ obsc}}$	0.0	0.0			
Plume Flag (1=Puff, 2=Plume)	2.0	1.0			
Rise Flag (1=Rise, 2=No Rise, >3=Stem)	1.0	1.0			
Extinction Coefficient Code	2.0	2.0			
Ballistic Flag (1=Yes, 0=No)	0.0	0.0			
Initial Obscurant Radii (m):					
<i>Downwind</i>	3.8	2.8			
<i>Crosswind</i>	3.8	2.8			
<i>Vertical</i>	3.0	2.0			
Buoyancy Radius (m)	1.76	0.97			
Initial Cloud Temperature (deg K)	302.62	432.56			
Thermal Production Coeff (cal/g)	9318.31	9318.31			
Upward Velocity (m/s)	0.99	1.62			
Height Of Burst (m)	1.0	1.0			
Fall Velocity (m/s)	0.0	0.0			
Evaporation/Deposition:					
<i>F_s (Long-Term)</i>	1.0	1.0			
<i>Delta (s⁻¹)</i>	0.0	0.0			
Reflection Coefficient	0.55	0.55			
Momentum Radius (m)	0.0	0.0			
Horizontal Velocity (m/s)	0.90	0.82			

Table C.17: Defaults for 2.75 WP M259 Rocket.

Source No.	Obscurant Agent	
17	2.75 WP M259 Rocket	
	Fill Weight (lbs)	4.63
	Obscurant Type Code	2.0
	Efficiency (%)	66.0
	Yield Factor	7.847
	No. of Submunitions	1.0
	Burn Duration (s)	240.0
	Burn Rate Coefficients:	
	<i>B1</i>	0.521
	<i>B2</i>	2.106
	<i>B3</i>	-1.110
	<i>B4</i>	-0.748
	<i>B5</i>	0.0
	<i>B6</i>	0.0
	Smoldering Time (sec)	8.0
	Smoldering Coefficient	3.0

Subcloud No.	1	2	3	4	5
Mass Fraction	0.925	0.075			
Debris Carbon $\frac{g \text{ Carbon}}{g \text{ obsc}}$	0.0	0.0			
Plume Flag (1=Puff, 2=Plume)	2.0	1.0			
Rise Flag (1=Rise, 2=No Rise, >3=Stem)	1.0	1.0			
Extinction Coefficient Code	2.0	2.0			
Ballistic Flag (1=Yes, 0=No)	0.0	0.0			
Initial Obscurant Radii (m):					
<i>Downwind</i>	34.0	5.6			
<i>Crosswind</i>	34.0	5.6			
<i>Vertical</i>	3.0	4.3			
Buoyancy Radius (m)	1.76	0.97			
Initial Cloud Temperature (deg K)	302.62	432.55			
Thermal Production Coeff (cal/g)	9318.31	9318.31			
Upward Velocity (m/s)	0.99	1.62			
Height Of Burst (m)	1.0	1.0			
Fall Velocity (m/s)	0.0	0.0			
Evaporation/Deposition:					
<i>F_δ (Long-Term)</i>	1.0	1.0			
<i>Delta (s⁻¹)</i>	0.0	0.0			
Reflection Coefficient	0.55	0.55			
Momentum Radius (m)	0.0	0.0			
Horizontal Velocity (m/s)	0.90	0.98			

Table C.18: Defaults for 3-in WP Wick.

Source No.	Obscurant Agent	
18	3-in WP Wick	
	Fill Weight (lbs)	0.139
	Obscurant Type Code	2.0
	Efficiency (%)	71.0
	Yield Factor	7.847
	No. of Submunitions	1.0
	Burn Duration (s)	470.0
	Burn Rate Coefficients:	
	<i>B1</i>	1.631
	<i>B2</i>	0.678
	<i>B3</i>	-5.907
	<i>B4</i>	4.012
	<i>B5</i>	0.0
	<i>B6</i>	0.0
	Smoldering Time (sec)	0.0
	Smoldering Coefficient	0.0

Subcloud No.	1	2	3	4	5
Mass Fraction	0.925	0.075			
Debris Carbon $\frac{g \text{ Carbon}}{g \text{ obsc}}$	0.0	0.0			
Plume Flag (1=Puff, 2=Plume)	2.0	1.0			
Rise Flag (1=Rise, 2=No Rise, >3=Stem)	1.0	1.0			
Extinction Coefficient Code	2.0	2.0			
Ballistic Flag (1=Yes, 0=No)	0.0	0.0			
Initial Obscurant Radii (m):					
<i>Downwind</i>	2.6	2.0			
<i>Crosswind</i>	2.6	2.0			
<i>Vertical</i>	3.0	1.6			
Buoyancy Radius (m)	0.72	0.66			
Initial Cloud Temperature (deg K)	302.62	432.57			
Thermal Production Coeff (cal/g)	9318.31	9318.31			
Upward Velocity (m/s)	0.99	1.62			
Height Of Burst (m)	1.0	1.0			
Fall Velocity (m/s)	0.0	0.0			
Evaporation/Deposition:					
<i>F_δ (Long-Term)</i>	1.0	1.0			
<i>Delta (s⁻¹)</i>	0.0	1.0			
Reflection Coefficient	0.55	0.55			
Momentum Radius (m)	0.0	0.0			
Horizontal Velocity (m/s)	0.90	0.79			

Table C.19: Defaults for 6-in WP Wick.

Source No.	Obscurant Agent	
19	6-in WP Wick	
	Fill Weight (lbs)	0.234
	Obscurant Type Code	2.0
	Efficiency (%)	67.0
	Yield Factor	7.847
	No. of Submunitions	1.0
	Burn Duration (s)	390.0
	Burn Rate Coefficients:	
	<i>B1</i>	1.808
	<i>B2</i>	-2.556
	<i>B3</i>	2.883
	<i>B4</i>	2.008
	<i>B5</i>	0.0
	<i>B6</i>	0.0
	Smoldering Time (sec)	8.0
	Smoldering Coefficient	3.0

Subcloud No.	1	2	3	4	5
Mass Fraction	0.925	0.075			
Debris Carbon $\frac{g \text{ Carbon}}{g \text{ obsc}}$	0.0	0.0			
Plume Flag (1=Puff, 2=Plume)	2.0	1.0			
Rise Flag (1=Rise, 2=No Rise, >3=Stem)	1.0	1.0			
Extinction Coefficient Code	2.0	2.0			
Ballistic Flag (1=Yes, 0=No)	0.0	0.0			
Initial Obscurant Radii (m):					
<i>Downwind</i>	3.1	2.3			
<i>Crosswind</i>	3.1	2.3			
<i>Vertical</i>	3.0	1.8			
Buoyancy Radius (m)	1.0	0.78			
Initial Cloud Temperature (deg K)	302.62	432.57			
Thermal Production Coeff (cal/g)	9318.31	9318.31			
Upward Velocity (m/s)	0.99	1.62			
Height Of Burst (m)	1.0	1.0			
Fall Velocity (m/s)	0.0	0.0			
Evaporation/Deposition:					
<i>F_δ (Long-Term)</i>	1.0	1.0			
<i>Delta (s⁻¹)</i>	0.0	0.0			
Reflection Coefficient	0.55	0.55			
Momentum Radius (m)	0.0	0.0			
Horizontal Velocity (m/s)	0.90	0.81			

Table C.20: Defaults for 155-mm WP M825 Projectile.

Source No.	Obscurant Agent	
20	155-mm WP M825 Projectile	
	Fill Weight (lbs)	16.43
	Obscurant Type Code	2.0
	Efficiency (%)	74.0
	Yield Factor	7.847
	No. of Submunitions	116.0
	Burn Duration (s)	780.0
	Burn Rate Coefficients:	
	<i>B1</i>	3.3236
	<i>B2</i>	-9.4664
	<i>B3</i>	9.5994
	<i>B4</i>	-3.1612
	<i>B5</i>	0.0
	<i>B6</i>	0.0
	Smoldering Time (sec)	8.0
	Smoldering Coefficient	3.0

Subcloud No.	1	2	3	4	5
Mass Fraction	1.0				
Debris Carbon $\frac{g \text{ Carbon}}{g \text{ obsc}}$	0.0				
Plume Flag (1=Puff, 2=Plume)	2.0				
Rise Flag (1=Rise, 2=No Rise, >3=Stem)	1.0				
Extinction Coefficient Code	2.0				
Ballistic Flag (1=Yes, 0=No)	0.0				
Initial Obscurant Radii (m):					
<i>Downwind</i>	37.0				
<i>Crosswind</i>	37.0				
<i>Vertical</i>	3.0				
Buoyancy Radius (m)	0.61				
Initial Cloud Temperature (deg K)	302.62				
Thermal Production Coeff (cal/g)	9318.31				
Upward Velocity (m/s)	0.99				
Height Of Burst (m)	1.0				
Fall Velocity (m/s)	0.0				
Evaporation/Deposition:					
<i>F_δ (Long-Term)</i>	1.0				
<i>Delta (s⁻¹)</i>	0.0				
Reflection Coefficient	0.55				
Momentum Radius (m)	0.0				
Horizontal Velocity (m/s)	0.90				

Table C.21: Defaults for 81-mm RP Wedge.

Source No.	Obscurant Agent	
21	81-mm RP Wedge	
	Fill Weight (lbs)	0.128
	Obscurant Type Code	5.0
	Efficiency (%)	53.0
	Yield Factor	7.847
	No. of Submunitions	1.0
	Burn Duration (s)	260.0
	Burn Rate Coefficients:	
	<i>B1</i>	0.653
	<i>B2</i>	-3.136
	<i>B3</i>	15.309
	<i>B4</i>	-12.872
	<i>B5</i>	0.0
	<i>B6</i>	0.0
	Smoldering Time (sec)	8.0
	Smoldering Coefficient	3.0

Subcloud No.	1	2	3	4	5
Mass Fraction	0.925	0.075			
Debris Carbon $\frac{g \text{ Carbon}}{g \text{ obsc}}$	0.0	0.0			
Plume Flag (1=Puff, 2=Plume)	2.0	1.0			
Rise Flag (1=Rise, 2=No Rise, >3=Stem)	1.0	1.0			
Extinction Coefficient Code	5.0	5.0			
Ballistic Flag (1=Yes, 0=No)	0.0	0.0			
Initial Obscurant Radii (m):					
<i>Downwind</i>	4.2	1.9			
<i>Crosswind</i>	4.2	1.9			
<i>Vertical</i>	3.0	0.6			
Buoyancy Radius (m)	0.82	0.59			
Initial Cloud Temperature (deg K)	302.62	432.57			
Thermal Production Coeff (cal/g)	9318.31	9318.31			
Upward Velocity (m/s)	0.99	1.62			
Height Of Burst (m)	1.0	1.0			
Fall Velocity (m/s)	0.0	0.0			
Evaporation/Deposition:					
<i>F_δ (Long-Term)</i>	10	1.0			
<i>Delta (s⁻¹)</i>	0.0	0.0			
Reflection Coefficient	0.55	0.55			
Momentum Radius (m)	0.0	0.0			
Horizontal Velocity (m/s)	0.90	0.75			

Table C.22: Defaults for I81-mm RP XM819 Cartridge.

Source No.	Obscurant Agent	
22	I81-mm RP XM819 Cartridge	
	Fill Weight (gal)	2.834
	Obscurant Type Code	5.0
	Efficiency (%)	48.0
	Yield Factor	7.847
	No. of Submunitions	28.0
	Burn Duration (s)	600.0
	Burn Rate Coefficients:	
	<i>B1</i>	5.088
	<i>B2</i>	-20.268
	<i>B3</i>	25.938
	<i>B4</i>	-10.400
	<i>B5</i>	0.0
	<i>B6</i>	0.0
	Smoldering Time (sec)	8.0
	Smoldering Coefficient	3.0

Subcloud No.	1	2	3	4	5
Mass Fraction	0.925	0.075			
Debris Carbon $\frac{g \text{ Carbon}}{g \text{ obsc}}$	0.0	0.0			
Plume Flag (1=Puff, 2=Plume)	2.0	1.0			
Rise Flag (1=Rise, 2=No Rise, >3=Stem)	1.0	1.0			
Extinction Coefficient Code	5.0	5.0			
Ballistic Flag (1=Yes, 0=No)	0.0	0.0			
Initial Obscurant Radii (m):					
<i>Downwind</i>	17.0	4.9			
<i>Crosswind</i>	17.0	4.9			
<i>Vertical</i>	3.0	1.6			
Buoyancy Radius (m)	0.45	0.52			
Initial Cloud Temperature (deg K)	302.62	432.57			
Thermal Production Coeff (cal/g)	9318.31	9318.31			
Upward Velocity (m/s)	0.99	1.62			
Height Of Burst (m)	1.0	1.0			
Fall Velocity (m/s)	0.0	0.0			
Evaporation/Deposition:					
<i>F_s (Long-Term)</i>	1.0	1.0			
<i>Delta (s⁻¹)</i>	0.0	0.0			
Reflection Coefficient	0.55	0.55			
Momentum Radius (m)	0.0	0.0			
Horizontal Velocity (m/s)	0.90	0.79			

Table C.23: Defaults for Generator, ABC M3A3.

Source No.	Obscurant Agent	
23	Generator, ABC M3A3	
	Fill Weight (gal)	10.0
	Obscurant Type Code	4.0
	Efficiency (%)	100.0
	Yield Factor	1.0
	No. of Submunitions	1.0
	Burn Duration (s)	900.0
	Burn Rate Coefficients:	
	<i>B1</i>	1.0
	<i>B2</i>	0.0
	<i>B3</i>	0.0
	<i>B4</i>	0.0
	<i>B5</i>	0.0
	<i>B6</i>	0.0
	Smoldering Time (sec)	8.0
	Smoldering Coefficient	3.0

Subcloud No.	1	2	3	4	5
Mass Fraction	1.0				
Debris Carbon $\frac{g \text{ Carbon}}{g \text{ obsc}}$	0.0				
Plume Flag (1=Puff, 2=Plume)	2.0				
Rise Flag (1=Rise, 2=No Rise, >3=Stem)	1.0				
Extinction Coefficient Code	4.0				
Ballistic Flag (1=Yes, 0=No)	0.0				
Initial Obscurant Radii (m):					
<i>Downwind</i>	0.2				
<i>Crosswind</i>	0.2				
<i>Vertical</i>	0.2				
Buoyancy Radius (m)	0.04				
Initial Cloud Temperature (deg K)	640.0				
Thermal Production Coeff (cal/g)	523.95				
Upward Velocity (m/s)	31.89				
Height Of Burst (m)	1.0				
Fall Velocity (m/s)	0.0				
Evaporation/Deposition:					
<i>F_δ (Long-Term)</i>	0.65				
<i>Delta (s⁻¹)</i>	0.000333				
Reflection Coefficient	0.55				
Momentum Radius (m)	0.03				
Horizontal Velocity (m/s)	55.24				

Table C.24: Defaults for Generator, VEES.

Source No.	Obscurant Agent	
24	Generator, VEES	
	Fill Weight (gal)	11.0
	Obscurant Type Code	8.0
	Efficiency (%)	100.0
	Yield Factor	1.0
	No. of Submunitions	1.0
	Burn Duration (s)	900.0
	Burn Rate Coefficients:	
	<i>B1</i>	1.0
	<i>B2</i>	0.0
	<i>B3</i>	0.0
	<i>B4</i>	0.0
	<i>B5</i>	0.0
	<i>B6</i>	0.0
	Smoldering Time (sec)	8.0
	Smoldering Coefficient	3.0

Subcloud No.	1	2	3	4	5
Mass Fraction	1.0				
Debris Carbon $\frac{g \text{ Carbon}}{g \text{ obsc}}$	0.0				
Plume Flag (1=Puff, 2=Plume)	2.0				
Rise Flag (1=Rise, 2=No Rise, >3=Stem)	1.0				
Extinction Coefficient Code	8.0				
Ballistic Flag (1=Yes, 0=No)	0.0				
Initial Obscurant Radii (m):					
<i>Downwind</i>	0.2				
<i>Crosswind</i>	0.2				
<i>Vertical</i>	0.2				
Buoyancy Radius (m)	0.06				
Initial Cloud Temperature (deg K)	540.0				
Thermal Production Coeff (cal/g)	695.82				
Upward Velocity (m/s)	17.82				
Height Of Burst (m)	1.0				
Fall Velocity (m/s)	0.0				
Evaporation/Deposition:					
<i>F_δ (Long-Term)</i>	0.1				
<i>Delta (s⁻¹)</i>	0.00185				
Reflection Coefficient	0.55				
Momentum Radius (m)	0.06				
Horizontal Velocity (m/s)	30.86				

Table C.25: Defaults for Smoke Pot, Fogoil M7A1.

Source No.	Obscurant Agent	
25	Smoke Pot, Fogoil M7A1	
	Fill Weight (lbs)	1.7
	Obscurant Type Code	4.0
	Efficiency (%)	100.0
	Yield Factor	1.0
	No. of Submunitions	1.0
	Burn Time (sec)	600.0
	Burn Rate Coefficients:	
	<i>B1</i>	1.0
	<i>B2</i>	0.0
	<i>B3</i>	0.0
	<i>B4</i>	0.0
	<i>B5</i>	0.0
	<i>B6</i>	0.0
	Smoldering Time (sec)	0.0
	Smoldering Coefficient	0.0

Subcloud No.	1	2	3	4	5
Mass Fraction	1.0				
Debris Carbon $\frac{g \text{ Carbon}}{g \text{ obsc}}$	0.0				
Flag (1=Puff, 2=Plume)	2.0				
Rise Flag (1=Rise, 2=No Rise, >3=Stem)	1.0				
Extinction Coefficient Code	4.0				
Ballistic Flag (1=Yes, 0=No)	0.0				
Initial Obscurant Radii (m):					
<i>Downwind</i>	0.2				
<i>Crosswind</i>	0.2				
<i>Vertical</i>	0.2				
Buoyancy Radius (m)	0.02				
Initial Cloud Temp (deg K)	640.0				
Thermal Prod Coeff (cal/g)	532.95				
Upward Velocity (m/s)	31.89				
Height Of Burst (m)	1.0				
Fall Velocity (m/s)	0.0				
Evaporation/Deposition:					
<i>F_s (Long-Term)</i>	0.65				
<i>Delta (s⁻¹)</i>	0.000333				
Reflection Coefficient	0.0				
Momentum Radius (m)	0.02				
Horizontal Velocity (m/s)	55.24				

Table C.26: Defaults for 155-mm HE (dust).

Source No.	Obscurant Agent	
26	155-mm HE (dust)	
	Fill Weight (lbs)	14.9
	Obscurant Type Code	10.0
	Efficiency (%)	31.2
	Yield Factor	0.027
	No. of Submunitions	1.0
	Depth Of Burst (m)	-0.06
	Munition Delivery: (1=Uncased Charge, 2=Static, 3=Live	3.0
	Casing Length (m)	0.61
	Casing Diam. (m)	0.178
	Impact Angle (deg.)	10.0

Subcloud No.	1	2	3	4	5
Mass Fraction	0.03555	0.5842	0.005075	0.021725	0.35345
Debris Carbon $\frac{g \text{ Carbon}}{g \text{ obsc}}$	0.0	0.003	1.784	0.092	0.006
Flag (1=Puff, 2=Plume)	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Rise Flag (1=Rise, 2=No Rise, >3=Stem)	2.0	2.0	1.0	13.0	13.0
Extinction Coefficient Code	10.0	13.0	10.0	10.0	11.0
Ballistic Flag (1=Yes, 0=No)	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Initial Obscurant Radii (m):					
Downwind	11.37	9.48	7.58	9.48	9.48
Crosswind	11.37	9.48	7.58	9.48	9.48
Vertical	5.45	5.45	3.03	4.24	4.24
Buoyancy Radius (m)	0.0	0.0	2.59	0.0	0.0
Initial Cloud Temp (deg K)	0.0	0.0	432.57	0.0	0.0
Thermal Prod Coeff (cal/g)	0.0	0.0	173399.0	5063.29	311.22
Upward Velocity (m/s)	0.0	0.0	1.62	0.0	0.0
Height Of Burst (m)	0.0	0.05	0.1	0.0	0.0
Fall Velocity (m/s)	0.003	4.15	0.003	0.003	0.92
Evaporation/Deposition:					
F_s (Long-Term)	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Delta (s^{-1})	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Reflection Coefficient	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Momentum Radius (m)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Horizontal Velocity (m/s)	0.0	0.0	0.79	0.0	0.0

Table C.27: Defaults for 105-mm HE (dust).

Source No.	Obscurant Agent	
27	105-mm HE (dust)	
	Fill Weight (lbs)	6.04
	Obscurant Type Code	10.0
	Efficiency (%)	31.5
	Yield Factor	0.029
	No. of Submunitions	1.0
	Depth of Burst (m)	-.06
	Munition Delivery: (1=Uncased Charge, 2=Static, 3=Live	3.0
	Casing Length (m)	0.406
	Casing Diam. (m)	0.102
	Impact Angle (deg.)	10.0

Subcloud No.	1	2	3	4	5
Mass Fraction	0.03555	0.5842	0.005075	0.021725	0.35345
Debris Carbon $\frac{g \text{ Carbon}}{g \text{ obsc}}$	0.0	0.003	1.797	0.093	0.006
Flag (1=Puff, 2=Plume)	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Rise Flag (1=Rise, 2=No Rise, >3=Stem)	2.0	2.0	1.0	13.0	13.0
Extinction Coefficient Code	10.0	13.0	10.0	10.0	11.0
Ballistic Flag (1=Yes, 0=No)	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Initial Obscurant Radii (m):					
Downwind	8.7	7.25	5.8	7.25	7.25
Crosswind	8.7	7.25	5.8	7.25	7.25
Vertical	4.03	4.03	2.24	3.13	3.13
Buoyancy Radius (m)	0.0	0.0	1.92	0.0	0.0
Initial Cloud Temp (deg K)	0.0	0.0	432.57	0.0	0.0
Thermal Prod Coeff (cal/g)	0.0	0.0	173399.0	5063.29	311.22
Upward Velocity (m/s)	0.0	0.0	1.62	0.0	0.0
Height Of Burst (m)	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Fall Velocity (m/s)	0.003	4.15	0.003	0.003	0.92
Evaporation/Deposition:					
F_s (Long-Term)	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Delta (s^{-1})	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Reflection Coefficient	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Momentum Radius (m)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Horizontal Velocity (m/s)	0.0	0.0	0.70	0.0	0.0

Table C.28: Defaults for 4.2inch HE (dust).

Source No.	Obscurant Agent	
28	4.2inch HE (dust)	
	Fill Weight (gal)	7.45
	Obscurant Type Code	10.0
	Efficiency (%)	31.4
	Yield Factor	0.039
	No. of Submunitions	1.0
	Depth Of Burst (m)	-6
	Munition Delivery: (1=Uncased Charge, 2=Static, 3=Live	3.0
	Casing Length (m)	0.46
	Casing Diam. (m)	0.102
	Impact Angle (deg.)	60.0

Subcloud No.	1	2	3	4	5
Mass Fraction	0.03555	0.5842	0.005075	0.021725	0.35345
Debris Carbon $\frac{g \text{ Carbon}}{g \text{ obsc}}$	0.0	0.003	1.321	0.068	0.004
Plume Flag (1=Puff, 2=Plume)	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Rise Flag (1=Rise, 2=No Rise, >3=Stem)	2.0	2.0	1.0	13.0	13.0
Extinction Coefficient Code	10.0	13.0	10.0	10.0	11.0
Ballistic Flag (1=Yes, 0=No)	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Initial Obscurant Radii (m):					
Downwind	10.24	8.54	6.83	8.54	8.54
Crosswind	10.24	8.54	6.83	8.54	8.54
Vertical	4.78	4.78	2.66	3.72	3.72
Buoyancy Radius (m)	0.0	0.0	2.06	0.0	0.0
Initial Cloud Temperature (deg K)	0.0	0.0	432.57	0.0	0.0
Thermal Production Coeff (cal/g)	0.0	0.0	173399.0	5063.29	311.22
Upward Velocity (m/s)	0.0	0.0	1.62	0.0	0.0
Height Of Burst (m)	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Fall Velocity (m/s)	0.003	4.15	0.003	0.003	0.92
Evaporation/Deposition:					
F_s (Long-Term)	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Delta (s^{-1})	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Reflection Coefficient	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Momentum Radius (m)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Horizontal Velocity (m/s)	0.0	0.0	0.75	0.0	0.0

Table C.29: Defaults for 10 lb C4 HE (dust).

Source No.	Obscurant Agent	
29	10 lb C4 HE (dust)	
	Fill Weight (gal)	13.4
	Obscurant Type Code	10.0
	Efficiency (%)	49.9
	Yield Factor	0.015
	No. of Submunitions	1.0
	Depth Of Burst (m)	-0.06
	Munition Delivery: (1=Uncased Charge, 2=Static, 3=Live)	1.0
	Casing Length (m)	0.606
	Casing Diam. (m)	0.178
	Impact Angle (deg.)	0.0

Subcloud No.	1	2	3	4	5
Mass Fraction	0.03555	0.5842	0.005075	0.021725	0.35345
Debris Carbon $\frac{g \text{ Carbon}}{g \text{ obsc}}$	0.0	0.006	3.256	0.168	0.01
Plume Flag (1=Puff, 2=Plume)	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Rise Flag (1=Rise, 2=No Rise, >3=Stem)	2.0	2.0	1.0	13.0	13.0
Extinction Coefficient Code	10.0	13.0	10.0	10.0	11.0
Ballistic Flag (1=Yes, 0=No)	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Initial Obscurant Radii (m):					
Downwind	11.02	9.18	7.35	9.18	9.18
Crosswind	11.02	9.18	7.35	9.18	9.18
Vertical	5.26	5.26	2.92	4.09	4.09
Buoyancy Radius (m)	0.0	0.0	2.92	0.0	0.0
Initial Cloud Temperature (deg K)	0.0	0.0	432.57	0.0	0.0
Thermal Production Coeff (cal/g)	0.0	0.0	173399.0	5063.29	311.22
Upward Velocity (m/s)	0.0	0.0	1.62	0.0	0.0
Height Of Burst (m)	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Fall Velocity (m/s)	0.003	4.15	0.003	0.003	0.92
Evaporation/Deposition:					
F_{δ} (Long-Term)	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Delta (s^{-1})	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Reflection Coefficient	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Momentum Radius (m)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Horizontal Velocity (m/s)	0.0	0.0	0.78	0.0	0.0

Table C.30: Defaults for Diesel Fuel/Oil/Rubber Fire.

Source No.	Obscurant Agent	
30	Diesel Fuel/Oil/Rubber Fire	
	Fill Weight (lbs)	150.0
	Obscurant Type Code	14.0
	Efficiency (%)	26.0
	Yield Factor	1.0
	No. of Subclouds	1.0
	Burn Duration (s)	1800.0
	Burn Rate Coefficients:	
	<i>B1</i>	1.0
	<i>B2</i>	0.0
	<i>B3</i>	0.0
	<i>B4</i>	0.0
	<i>B5</i>	0.0
	<i>B6</i>	0.0
	Smoldering Time (s)	0.0
	Smoldering Coefficient	0.0

Subcloud No.	1	2	3	4	5
Mass Fraction	1.0				
Debris Carbon $\frac{g \text{ Carbon}}{g \text{ obsc}}$	0.0				
Plume Flag (1=Puff, 2=Plume)	2.0				
Rise Flag (1=Rise, 2=No Rise, >3=Stem)	1.0				
Extinction Coefficient Code	14.0				
Ballistic Flag (1=Yes, 0=No)	.0				
Initial Obscurant Radii (m):					
<i>Downwind</i>	3.09				
<i>Crosswind</i>	3.09				
<i>Vertical</i>	1.03				
Buoyancy Radius (m)	2.96				
Initial Cloud Temperature (deg K)	349.59				
Thermal Production Coeff (cal/g)	7185.0				
Upward Velocity (m/s)	1.48				
Height Of Burst (m)	.0				
Fall Velocity (m/s)	.0				
Evaporation/Deposition:					
<i>F_δ (Long-Term)</i>	.1				
<i>Delta (s⁻¹)</i>	0.0				
Reflection Coefficient	.55				
Momentum Radius (m)	.0				
Horizontal Velocity (m/s)	.44				

Table C.31: Defaults for Muzzle blast smoke.

Source No.	Obscurant Agent	
31	Muzzle Blast Smoke	
	Fill Weight (lbs)	2.0
	Obscurant Type Code	10.0
	Efficiency (%)	5.0
	Yield Factor	0.01
	No. of Subclouds	1.0
	Depth Of Burst (m)	-0.06
	Munition Delivery: (1=Uncased Charge, 2=Static, 3=Live	1.0
	Casing Length (m)	0.606
	Casing Diam. (m)	0.178
	Impact Angle (deg.)	0.0

Subcloud No.	1	2	3	4	5
Mass Fraction	1.0				
Debris Carbon $\frac{g \text{ Carbon}}{g \text{ obsc}}$	0.0				
Plume Flag (1=Puff, 2=Plume)	1.0				
Rise Flag (1=Rise, 2=No Rise, >3=Stem)	2.0				
Extinction Coefficient Code	10.0				
Ballistic Flag (1=Yes, 0=No)	0.0				
Initial Obscurant Radii (m):					
<i>Downwind</i>	15.0				
<i>Crosswind</i>	10.0				
<i>Vertical</i>	7.0				
Buoyancy Radius (m)	0.0				
Initial Cloud Temperature (deg K)	0.0				
Thermal Production Coeff (cal/g)	0.0				
Upward Velocity (m/s)	0.0				
Height Of Burst (m)	0.0				
Fall Velocity (m/s)	0.0				
Evaporation/Deposition:					
<i>F_δ (Long-Term)</i>	1.0				
<i>Delta (s⁻¹)</i>	0.0				
Reflection Coefficient	0.0				
Momentum Radius (m)	1.0				
Horizontal Velocity (m/s)	0.0				

Table C.32: Defaults for M76 IR Grenade.

Source No.	Obscurant Agent	
32	M76 IR Grenade	
	Fill Weight (lbs)	2.98
	Obscurant Type Code	20.0
	Efficiency (%)	60.0
	Yield Factor	1.0
	No. of Subclouds	1.0
	Burn Duration (s)	
	Burn Rate Coefficients:	1.0
	<i>B1</i>	1.0
	<i>B2</i>	0.0
	<i>B3</i>	0.0
	<i>B4</i>	0.0
	<i>B5</i>	0.0
	<i>B6</i>	0.0
	Smoldering Time (s)	0.0
	Smoldering Coefficient	0.0

Subcloud No.	1	2	3	4	5
Mass Fraction	1.0				
Debris Carbon $\frac{g \text{ Carbon}}{g \text{ obsc}}$	0.0				
Plume Flag (1=Puff, 2=Plume)	1.0				
Rise Flag (1=Rise, 2=No Rise, >3=Stem)	2				
Extinction Coefficient Code	20.0				
Ballistic Flag (1=Yes, 0=No)	0.0				
Initial Obscurant Radii (m):					
<i>Downwind</i>	10.8				
<i>Crosswind</i>	10.8				
<i>Vertical</i>	16.8				
Buoyancy Radius (m)	.0				
Initial Cloud Temperature (deg K)	.0				
Thermal Production Coeff (cal/g)	.0				
Upward Velocity (m/s)	.0				
Height Of Burst (m)	10.0				
Fall Velocity (m/s)	0.0				
Evaporation/Deposition:					
<i>F_δ (Long-Term)</i>	1.0				
<i>Delta (s⁻¹)</i>	0.0				
Reflection Coefficient	1.0				
Momentum Radius (m)	0.0				
Horizontal Velocity (m/s)	0.0				

Table C.33: Defaults for L8A1/L8A3 RP Grenade.

Source No.	Obscurant Agent	
33	L8A3/L8A1 RP Grenades	
	Fill Weight (lbs)	0.794
	Obscurant Type Code	5.0
	Efficiency (%)	95.0
	Yield Factor	7.847
	No. of Subclouds	1.0
	Burn Duration (s)	658.0
	Burn Rate Coefficients:	0.0
	<i>B1</i>	0.0
	<i>B2</i>	0.0
	<i>B3</i>	0.0
	<i>B4</i>	0.0
	<i>B5</i>	120.0
	<i>B6</i>	0.0083
	Smoldering Time (s)	0.0
	Smoldering Coefficient	0.0

Subcloud No.	1	2	3	4	5
Mass Fraction	0.925	0.05	0.025		
Debris Carbon $\frac{g \text{ Carbon}}{g \text{ obsc}}$	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Plume Flag (1=Puff, 2=Plume)	2.0	1.0	1.0		
Rise Flag (1=Rise, 2=No Rise, >3=Stem)	1.0	1.0	12.0		
Extinction Coefficient Code	5.0	5.0	5.0		
Ballistic Flag (1=Yes, 0=No)	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Initial Obscurant Radii (m):					
<i>Downwind</i>	17.54	3.32	3.32		
<i>Crosswind</i>	17.54	3.32	3.32		
<i>Vertical</i>	3.0	2.4	2.49		
Buoyancy Radius (m)	2.09	1.14	0.0		
Initial Cloud Temperature (deg K)	302.63	432.41	0.0		
Thermal Production Coeff (cal/g)	9318.31	9318.31	0.0		
Upward Velocity (m/s)	.86	1.62	0.0		
Height Of Burst (m)	0.0	.0	0.0		
Fall Velocity (m/s)	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Evaporation/Deposition:					
<i>F_δ (Long-Term)</i>	1.0	1.0	1.0		
<i>Delta (s⁻¹)</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Reflection Coefficient	1.0	1.0	1.0		
Momentum Radius (m)	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Horizontal Velocity (m/s)	0.78	1.56	0.0		

Appendix D. Pasquill Decision Tree

This appendix contains a flow chart (Figure D.1) that allows determination of the pasquill stability given windspeed, cloud cover and time of day.

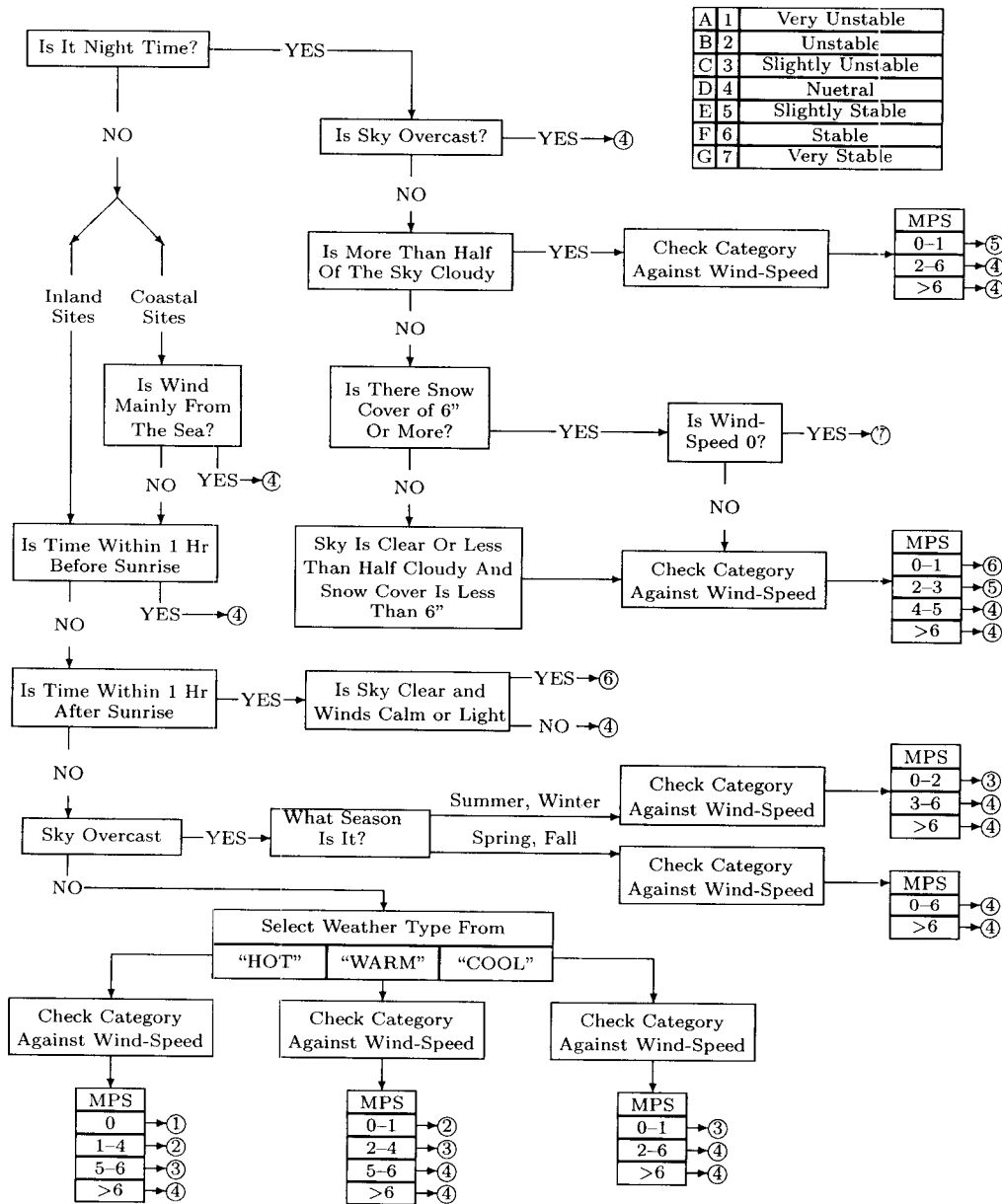


Figure D.1: Flowchart to determine Pasquill Stability.

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EOSAEL Modules

AGAUS	(vol 1)	Mie Scattering Code
BITS	(vol 2)	Broad-band Integrated Transmittances
CLIMAT	(vol 3)	Climatology
COMBIC	(vol 4)	Obscuration Model for Multiple Battlefield-Induced Contaminants
COPTER	(vol 5)	Obscuration due to Helicopter-Lofted Snow and Dust
FASCAT	(vol 6)	Fast Algorithm for Atmospheric Scattering Calculations
FITTE	(vol 7)	Fire-Induced Transmission and Turbulence Effects
GRNADE	(vol 8)	Smoke Munitions Self-Screening Applications
ILUMA	(vol 9)	Natural Illumination under Realistic Weather Conditions
KWIK	(vol 10)	Transmission Threshold Smoke Munitions Expenditures Model
LASS	(vol 11)	Large Area Screening Systems Application
LOWTRN	(vol 12)	Atmospheric Transmittance and Radiance for Broadband Applications
LZTRAN	(vol 13)	Laser Transmittance-Gaseous Absorption Algorithm
MPLUME	(vol 14)	Missile Smoke Plume Obscuration
NBSCAT	(vol 15)	Narrow Beam Multiple Scattering
NMMW	(vol 16)	Near Millimeter Wave, Gaseous Absorption
NOVAE	(vol 17)	Nonlinear Aerosol Vaporization and Breakdown Effects, High Energy Lasers
OVRCST	(vol 18)	Contrast Transmission
PFNDAT	(vol 19)	Aerosol Phase Function Data Base
RADAR	(vol 20)	Millimeter Wave System Performance
REFRAC	(vol 21)	Optical Path Bending Code for Near Earth Paths
TARGAC	(vol 22)	Target Acquisition
UVTRAN	(vol 23)	Ultraviolet Transmission and Lidar Simulation
XSCALE	(vol 24)	Natural Aerosol Extinction

Attachment Q

National Nuclear Security Administration
Nevada Site Office

DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY
PROPOSED EXPLOSIVE EXPERIMENT AT
THE NEVADA TEST SITE

Response to the Bureau of Air Pollution Control's request for the inclusion of the 12-month rolling average for hazardous air pollutant (HAP) emissions and for SO₂ emissions

Emissions of HAPs and sulfur dioxide (SO₂) from Divine Strake were estimated using the POLU4WN Model and amounted to 10.79 tons per year and 0.4 tons, respectively. The HAPs included a combination of eight chlorine compounds, six cyanide compounds, formaldehyde and hydrazine.

A summary page from the most recent NTS Quarterly Report shows the actual HAP emissions from all permitted sources from the previous three quarters plus the first quarter of 2006 (see Table 1). The total HAP emissions were .066 tons.

The May, 2005 NTS emissions inventory indicates that the potential to emit for sulfur dioxide, a criteria pollutant, is 6.91 tons/year.

The combined total HAPs for Divine Strake plus the NTS permitted sources is an estimated 10.86 tons, which is well below the NTS Air Permit limit of 23.300 tons per 12-month rolling average. Similarly, the combined SO₂ emissions for Divine Strake plus the potential to emit is 7.31 tons, which is considerably less than the 100 ton/yr threshold for each of the criteria pollutants.

NTS PERMIT AP9711-0549.01
HAPS EMISSIONS
QUARTERLY REPORT

Hazardous Air Pollutant Emissions - Tons/Yr																																														
emission source #	Equipment	Operating hours (hr/yr)	gallons of fuel used	Current Status	Ba (ton/yr)		Toluene (ton/yr)		Xylenes (ton/yr)		Propylene (ton/yr)		1,3-Butadiene (ton/yr)		Formaldehyde (ton/yr)		Acetaldehyde (ton/yr)		Acrolein (ton/yr)		Naphthalene (ton/yr)		TOTAL HAPS																							
					Totals	Totals	Totals	Totals	Totals	Totals	Totals	Totals	Totals	Totals	Totals	Totals	Totals	Totals	Totals	Totals	Totals	Totals																								
2nd Quarter 2005 (3rd Quarter 2005)																							9.062E-04	3.266E-04	2.777E-04	2.514E-03	3.610E-06	1.150E-03	7.475E-04	9.014E-06	8.204E-06	6.208E-03														
4th Quarter 2005 / 1st Quarter 2006																							3.449E-06	1.200E-06	1.115E-06	1.008E-06	1.529E-07	4.915E-06	3.000E-06	3.618E-07	3.317E-07	2.492E-05														
DIESEL GENERATORS/COMPRESSORS - 2ND QTR 2005																																														
5.001	generator/Checkpoint P1	28	137	IN	2.6751E-06	1.173E-06	8.172E-07	7.397E-06	1.121E-07	3.3833E-06	2.1961E-06	2.852E-07	2.43139E-07	2.652E-07	2.43139E-07	8.65312E-08																														
5.002	generator/WEF	18	40	IN	9.74052E-07	4.27E-07	2.875E-07	2.694E-06	4.062E-08	1.2319E-06	8.0075E-07	9.657E-08	8.65312E-08	1.290E-08	1.290E-08	1.183E-06																														
6.052	diesel generator	53	119	IN	3.39612E-05	1.489E-05	1.037E-05	9.391E-05	1.423E-06	4.2952E-05	2.7919E-05	3.367E-06	3.08672E-06	1.748E-06	1.748E-06	7.23556E-08																														
6.081	generator	5	42	IN	7.96082E-07	3.48E-07	2.432E-07	2.201E-06	3.368E-08	1.0068E-06	6.5444E-07	7.893E-08	7.23556E-08	1.748E-06	1.748E-06	6.59948E-07																														
S2.105	generator/CP-43	76	368	IN	1.76337E-05	7.73E-06	5.367E-06	4.876E-05	7.39E-07	2.2302E-05	1.4498E-05	1.748E-06	1.60272E-06	3.367E-06	3.367E-06	3.08672E-06																														
S2.107	generator 947 hp	9	266	PER	3.39612E-05	1.489E-05	1.037E-05	9.391E-05	1.423E-06	4.2952E-05	2.7919E-05	3.367E-06	3.08672E-06	1.748E-06	1.748E-06	7.23556E-08																														
S2.108	generator DAF	13	580	PER	3.39612E-05	1.489E-05	1.037E-05	9.391E-05	1.423E-06	4.2952E-05	2.7919E-05	3.367E-06	3.08672E-06	1.748E-06	1.748E-06	7.23556E-08																														
6.030	diesel air compressor	10	16	IN	9.7172E-07	4.26E-07	2.968E-07	2.687E-06	4.072E-08	1.229E-06	7.9883E-07	9.634E-08	8.83192E-08	1.602E-07	1.602E-07	1.46899E-07																														
6.038	diesel air compressor	17	25	IN	1.61624E-06	7.085E-07	4.937E-07	4.489E-06	6.773E-08	2.0441E-06	1.3287E-06	1.602E-07	1.46899E-07	5.211E-06	5.211E-06	6.791E-06																														
23.01	generator/B1000	50	70	IN	1.30682E-07	5.726E-08	3.99E-08	3.612E-07	1.0738E-07	1.652E-07	1.0738E-07	1.295E-08	1.1872E-08	4.893E-07	4.893E-07	4.48805E-07																														
23.02	generator/B1010	31	230	IN	4.93571E-06	2.164E-06	1.508E-06	1.365E-05	2.068E-07	6.2424E-06	4.0575E-06	4.893E-07	4.48805E-07	1.2311E-06	1.2311E-06	1.36108E-07																														
23.06	generator	47	91	IN	1.49751E-06	6.565E-07	4.574E-07	4.141E-06	6.276E-08	1.894E-06	1.2311E-06	1.485E-07	1.36108E-07	5.245E-06	5.245E-06	4.80816E-06																														
S2.111	generator/B650	27	681	PER	5.29011E-05	2.319E-05	1.616E-05	0.0001463	2.217E-06	6.6908E-05	4.3489E-05	3.885E-07	3.5616E-07	1.718E-06	1.718E-06	1.89652E-06																														
S2.112	generator/B725	2	46	PER	3.9166E-06	1.718E-06	1.197E-06	1.084E-05	1.642E-07	4.956E-06	3.2214E-06	3.885E-07	3.5616E-07	1.718E-06	1.718E-06	1.89652E-06																														
S2.100	generator	8	313	PER	2.08982E-05	9.162E-06	6.394E-06	5.779E-05	8.758E-07	2.643E-05	1.718E-06	2.072E-06	1.89652E-06	1.718E-06	1.718E-06	1.89652E-06																														
2nd Quarter Total																																													1.489E-03	

Note: the Combustion Equipment listed below includes permitted as well as insignificant sources; operating hours and fuel usage are also included

NTS PERMIT AP9711-0549.01
HAPS EMISSIONS
QUARTERLY REPORT

Hazardous Air Pollutant Emissions - Tons/Yr											TOTAL		
2nd Quarter 2005 / 3rd Quarter 2005											TOTAL		
4th Quarter 2005 / 1st Quarter 2006											TOTAL		
emission source #	Equipment	Operating hours (hr/yr)	gallons of fuel used	Current Status	Toluene (ton/yr)	Xylenes (ton/yr)	Propylene (ton/yr)	1,3-Butadiene (ton/yr)	Formaldehyde (ton/yr)	Acetaldehyde (ton/yr)	Acrolein (ton/yr)	Naphthalene (ton/yr)	TOTAL HAPS
DIESEL GENERATORS/COMPRESSORS - 3RD QTR 2005													
Area 6 - Const. Equipment Yard													
S2.109 generator/CP-1		11	260	PER	2.695E-05	1.181E-05	8.233E-06	7.453E-05	1.129E-06	3.409E-05	2.218E-05	2.672E-06	2.450E-06
6.082 generator/CP-43		26	120	IN	2.15523E-05	9.448E-06	6.594E-06	5.96E-05	9.032E-07	2.7258E-05	1.7718E-05	2.137E-06	1.95888E-06
6.030 diesel air compressor		30	88	IN	2.48402E-06	1.089E-06	7.588E-07	6.869E-06	1.041E-07	3.1416E-06	2.0421E-06	2.463E-07	2.25772E-07
					2.91516E-06	1.278E-06	8.905E-07	8.061E-06	1.222E-07	3.6869E-06	2.3965E-06	2.89E-07	2.64958E-07
Area 23 - Mercury					4.168E-04	1.836E-04	1.279E-04	1.568E-03	7.855E-05	5.297E-04	3.443E-04	4.152E-05	3.807E-05
23.01 generator/B1000		5	8	IN	1.07762E-05	4.724E-06	3.292E-06	2.98E-05	4.516E-07	1.3629E-05	8.6589E-06	1.068E-06	9.7944E-07
23.02 generator/B1010		15	110	IN	2.38825E-06	1.047E-06	7.295E-07	6.504E-06	1.001E-07	3.0205E-06	1.9633E-06	2.368E-07	2.17067E-07
23.06 generator		3	5	IN	9.55859E-08	4.19E-08	2.92E-08	2.843E-07	4.006E-09	1.2089E-07	7.8579E-08	9.477E-09	8.68776E-09
S2.111 generator/B650		12	290	PER	2.35116E-05	1.031E-05	7.182E-06	6.502E-05	8.53E-07	2.9736E-05	1.9328E-05	2.331E-06	2.13696E-06
S2.112 generator/B725		195	2535	PER	0.000382064	0.0001675	0.0001167	0.0010585	1.601E-05	0.00048321	0.00031409	3.788E-05	3.47256E-05
Area 25 - Skull Min.					2.38E-06	1.05E-06	7.30E-07	6.60E-06	1.00E-07	3.02E-06	1.96E-06	2.37E-07	2.17E-07
25.03 generator/Skull Min.		25	107.0	IN	2.39E-06	1.05E-06	7.30E-07	6.60E-06	1.00E-07	3.02E-06	1.96E-06	2.37E-07	2.17E-07
Area 27					1.170E-04	5.153E-05	3.591E-05	3.251E-04	4.927E-06	1.487E-04	9.664E-05	1.168E-05	1.068E-05
S2.100 generator		35	1365	PER	0.000091434	4.008E-05	2.793E-05	0.0002528	3.832E-06	0.0001564	7.5166E-05	9.065E-06	8.3104E-06
S2.101 generator		10	390	PER	0.000028124	1.145E-05	7.98E-06	7.224E-05	1.095E-06	0.00003304	2.1476E-05	2.59E-06	2.3744E-06
DIESEL GENERATORS/COMPRESSORS - 4TH QTR 2005													
Area 1 - UFG					3.13E-05	1.37E-05	9.58E-06	8.67E-05	1.31E-06	3.96E-05	2.58E-05	3.11E-06	2.85E-06
1.78 emergency generator		16	220	IN	3.13488E-05	1.374E-05	9.578E-06	8.669E-05	1.314E-06	3.9648E-05	2.5771E-05	3.108E-06	2.84928E-06
Area 5 Checkpoint Pass					2.869E-07	1.258E-07	8.759E-08	7.928E-07	1.201E-08	3.625E-07	2.356E-07	2.842E-08	2.60506E-08
5.001 generator/Checkpoint Pa		3	15	IN	2.86618E-07	1.256E-07	8.755E-08	7.928E-07	1.201E-08	3.625E-07	2.356E-07	2.842E-08	2.60506E-08
Area 6 - Const. Equipment Yard					9.239E-06	4.049E-06	2.821E-06	2.554E-05	3.871E-07	1.188E-05	7.593E-06	9.157E-07	8.395E-07
S2.108 generator		1	81	PER	1.9593E-06	8.589E-07	5.985E-07	5.418E-06	8.211E-08	2.478E-06	1.6107E-06	1.943E-07	1.7808E-07
6.054 generator		3	15	IN	2.86618E-07	1.256E-07	8.759E-08	7.928E-07	1.201E-08	3.625E-07	2.356E-07	2.842E-08	2.60506E-08
6.080 generator/CP-18		19	92	IN	2.26909E-06	9.947E-07	6.931E-07	6.275E-06	9.509E-08	2.8698E-06	1.8653E-06	2.25E-07	2.06234E-07
6.081 generator/CP-40		2	42	IN	3.18433E-07	1.398E-07	9.727E-08	8.808E-07	1.334E-08	4.0273E-07	2.6178E-07	3.157E-08	2.89422E-08
6.082 generator/CP-43		23	110	IN	2.1974E-06	9.633E-07	6.712E-07	6.078E-06	9.209E-08	4.0273E-07	2.6178E-07	3.157E-08	2.89422E-08
6.030 diesel air compressor		9	24	IN	8.74548E-07	3.834E-07	2.671E-07	2.418E-06	3.685E-08	1.061E-06	7.1899E-07	8.87E-08	7.94873E-08
6.040 diesel air compressor		14	20	IN	1.33102E-06	5.835E-07	4.066E-07	3.681E-06	5.578E-08	1.6834E-06	1.0942E-06	1.32E-07	1.20976E-07
Area 19					8.628E-06	3.781E-06	2.639E-06	2.385E-05	3.615E-07	1.091E-05	7.091E-06	8.551E-07	7.840E-07
S2.880 generator/Echo Peak		3	12	IN	2.86618E-07	1.256E-07	8.755E-08	7.928E-07	1.201E-08	3.625E-07	2.356E-07	2.842E-08	2.60506E-08
Area 23 - Mercury					7.108E-06	3.116E-06	2.17E-06	1.968E-05	2.979E-07	8.990E-06	5.844E-06	7.047E-07	6.461E-07
23.01 generator/B1000		330	55	IN	1.63275E-07	7.158E-08	4.988E-08	4.515E-07	6.843E-09	2.065E-07	1.3423E-07	1.619E-08	1.484E-08

Hazardous Air Pollutant Emissions - Tons/Yr													
2nd Quarter 2005 (3rd Quarter 2005)													
4th Quarter 2005 / 1st Quarter 2006													
emission source #	Equipment	operating hours (hr/yr)	gallons of fuel used	Current Status	Toluene (ton/yr)	Xylenes (ton/yr)	Polypylene (ton/yr)	1,3-Butadiene (ton/yr)	Formaldehyde (ton/yr)	Acetaldehyde (ton/yr)	Acrolein (ton/yr)	Naphthalene (ton/yr)	TOTAL HAPS
					Totals	Totals	Totals	Totals	Totals	Totals	Totals	Totals	Totals
23.02	generator/B1010	2	15	IN	1,396E-07	9,727E-08	8,806E-07	1,334E-08	4,027E-07	2,617E-07	3,157E-08	2,894E-08	8.206E-03
23.06	generator	3	5	IN	9,585E-08	2,922E-08	2,643E-07	4,006E-09	1,208E-07	7,857E-08	9,477E-09	8,687E-08	
23.08	generator/Angel Peak	7	19	IN	6,531E-07	1,995E-07	1,806E-06	2,737E-08	8,26E-07	5,369E-07	6,475E-08	5,936E-08	
S2.111	generator/B650	3	73	PER	5,877E-06	1,796E-06	1,625E-05	2,463E-07	7,434E-06	4,832E-06	5,828E-07	5,342E-07	
Area 25 - Skull Mtn					8,55E-07	2,92E-07	2,84E-06	4,00E-08	1,21E-06	7,85E-07	9,47E-08	8,98E-08	6.52E-06
25.03	generator/ Skull Mtn	10	43.0	IN	9,55E-07	2,92E-07	2,64E-06	4,00E-08	1,21E-06	7,85E-07	9,47E-08	8,68E-08	
Area 27					2,351E-06	7,182E-06	6,502E-05	9,853E-07	2,974E-05	1,933E-05	2,331E-06	2,137E-06	1.606E-04
S2.131	generator	9	335	PER	2,351E-06	7,182E-06	6,502E-05	9,853E-07	2,974E-05	1,933E-05	2,331E-06	2,136E-06	
DIESEL GENERATORS/COMPRESSORS - 1ST QTR 2006													
Area 1 - U1G					2,61E-06	7,90E-07	7,22E-06	1,09E-07	3,30E-06	2,15E-06	2,59E-07	2,37E-07	1.784E-05
1.76	generator/U1A	8	107	IN	2,612E-06	7,98E-07	7,224E-06	1,095E-07	3,304E-06	2,147E-06	2,59E-07	2,374E-07	
Area 5 Checkpoint Pass					1,911E-07	5,837E-08	5,284E-07	8,008E-08	2,417E-07	1,571E-07	1,894E-08	1,797E-08	1.305E-06
5.001	generator/Checkpoint Pass	2	10	IN	1,910E-07	5,837E-08	5,284E-07	8,008E-08	2,416E-07	1,570E-07	1,894E-08	1,736E-08	
Area 6 - Const. Equipment Yard					2,835E-06	8,830E-06	7,812E-06	1,184E-06	3,573E-05	2,323E-05	2,801E-06	2,568E-06	1.929E-04
6.052	generator	1	3	IN	4,665E-08	1,425E-08	1,29E-07	1,955E-09	5,9E-08	3,635E-08	4,625E-08	4,24E-09	
6.054	generator	3	15	IN	2,866E-08	7,55E-08	7,926E-07	1,201E-08	3,625E-07	2,366E-07	2,842E-08	2,6050E-08	
6.080	generator/CP-18	8	39	IN	1,273E-06	5,584E-07	3,891E-07	5,338E-08	1,610E-06	1,047E-06	1,263E-07	1,1578E-07	
6.081	generator/CP-40	2	42	IN	1,273E-06	5,584E-07	3,891E-07	5,338E-08	1,610E-06	1,047E-06	1,263E-07	1,1578E-07	
6.082	generator/CP-43	1	2	IN	9,553E-08	4,188E-08	2,918E-08	4,004E-09	1,208E-07	7,854E-08	9,472E-09	8,685E-09	
6.083	generator/CP-70	5	1	IN	9,950E-07	3,04E-07	2,752E-06	4,17E-08	1,258E-06	8,180E-07	9,865E-08	9,043E-08	
6.087	generator/DAF	9	405	PER	2,351E-06	7,182E-06	6,502E-05	9,853E-07	2,974E-05	1,933E-05	2,331E-06	2,136E-06	
6.030	diesel air compressor	4	10	IN	3,888E-07	1,704E-07	1,075E-06	1,629E-08	4,915E-07	3,195E-07	3,854E-08	3,532E-08	
6.040	diesel air compressor	4	6	IN	3,802E-07	1,687E-07	1,052E-06	1,594E-08	4,809E-07	3,128E-07	3,77E-08	3,456E-08	
Area 19					3,448E-06	1,054E-06	9,938E-06	1,445E-07	4,382E-06	2,838E-06	3,420E-07	3,138E-07	2.355E-05
S2.660	generator/Echo Peak	3	12	IN	2,866E-07	7,55E-08	7,926E-07	1,201E-08	3,625E-07	2,366E-07	2,842E-08	2,6050E-08	
Area 23 - Mercury					2,561E-06	7,823E-07	7,062E-06	1,073E-07	3,239E-06	2,105E-06	2,539E-07	2,328E-07	1.749E-05
23.01	generator/B1000	4	1	IN	1,306E-07	5,76E-08	3,99E-08	3,612E-07	5,474E-09	1,652E-07	1,073E-07	1,295E-08	
23.02	generator/B1010	1	7	IN	1,592E-07	6,98E-08	4,864E-08	4,403E-07	6,672E-09	2,013E-07	1,308E-07	1,447E-08	
23.06	generator/Bldg 425	1	2	IN	3,186E-08	1,397E-08	9,733E-08	8,811E-08	1,335E-09	4,029E-08	2,618E-08	3,159E-08	
23.08	generator/Angel Peak	3	8	IN	2,798E-07	1,227E-07	8,55E-08	7,74E-07	1,73E-08	3,54E-07	2,301E-07	2,775E-08	
23.09	generator/B650	1	25	PER	1,959E-06	5,985E-07	5,418E-06	8,211E-08	2,478E-06	1,610E-06	1,943E-07	1,780E-07	
Area 25 - Skull Mtn					7,28E-06	3,18E-06	2,22E-06	3,04E-07	9,18E-06	5,97E-06	7,23E-07	6,60E-07	4.96E-05
25.03	generator/ Skull Mtn	76	326.0	IN	7,26E-06	3,18E-06	2,22E-06	3,04E-07	9,18E-06	5,97E-06	7,20E-07	6,60E-07	

Hazardous Air Pollutant Emissions - Tons/Yr																									
Emission source #	Location	operating hours	gallons of fuel used	2nd Quarter 2005 / 3rd Quarter 2005										TOTAL											
				As (ton/yr)	Be (ton/yr)	Cd (ton/yr)	Cr (ton/yr)	Pb (ton/yr)	Hg (ton/yr)	Mn (ton/yr)	Ni (ton/yr)	Se (ton/yr)	Benzene (ton/yr)	Toluene (ton/yr)	Formaldehyde (ton/yr)	Naphthalene (ton/yr)	Ethyl Benzene (ton/yr)	o-Xylene (ton/yr)	HAPS						
BOILERS - 2ND QTR 2005																									
AREA 6																									
6.08	CP-9	253.6	1470.9	4.27E-07	3.20E-07	3.20E-07	3.20E-07	9.60E-07	3.20E-07	3.20E-07	6.40E-07	3.20E-07	1.60E-06	1.64E-07	4.76E-06	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	1.02E-05	
6.076	CP-1	0.8	7.3	2.68E-09	2.01E-09	2.01E-09	2.01E-09	6.02E-09	2.01E-09	2.01E-09	4.01E-09	2.01E-09	1.00E-08	1.03E-09	2.98E-08	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	1.81E-03
AREA 23																									
23.03	B111	238.8	429.6	8.74E-08	6.39E-06	6.39E-06	6.39E-06	2.52E-05	6.39E-06	6.39E-06	1.28E-05	6.39E-06	3.28E-07	3.36E-08	9.75E-07	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	2.66E-04
23.04	B128	211.8	1302.6	3.54E-07	2.66E-07	2.66E-07	7.97E-07	2.66E-07	2.66E-07	5.31E-07	2.66E-07	1.33E-06	1.36E-07	3.95E-06	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
23.05	B156	254.5	788.9	1.70E-07	1.28E-07	1.28E-07	3.83E-07	1.28E-07	1.28E-07	2.55E-07	1.28E-07	6.38E-07	6.55E-08	1.90E-06	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
23.07	B536	44.5	445	1.58E-07	1.18E-07	1.18E-07	3.54E-07	1.18E-07	1.18E-07	2.36E-07	1.18E-07	5.91E-07	6.06E-08	1.76E-06	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
23.11	B754 HW	463	8889.6	2.96E-06	2.22E-06	2.22E-06	6.67E-06	2.22E-06	2.22E-06	4.44E-06	2.22E-06	1.11E-05	1.14E-06	3.30E-05	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
23.12	B753	186.3	2161.1	2.40E-06	1.80E-06	1.80E-06	5.40E-06	1.80E-06	1.80E-06	3.60E-06	1.80E-06	9.00E-06	9.24E-07	2.68E-05	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
2.12	B753	186.3	2161.1	2.40E-06	1.80E-06	1.80E-06	5.40E-06	1.80E-06	1.80E-06	3.60E-06	1.80E-06	9.00E-06	9.24E-07	2.68E-05	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
23.57	Steam	414.5	4310.8	2.65E-06	1.99E-06	1.99E-06	5.97E-06	1.99E-06	1.99E-06	3.98E-06	1.99E-06	9.95E-06	1.02E-06	2.96E-05	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	2.76E-04
BOILERS - 3RD QTR 2005																									
AREA 23																									
23.57	Steam	408.2	4245.3	2.61E-06	1.96E-06	1.96E-06	5.88E-06	1.96E-06	1.96E-06	3.92E-06	1.96E-06	9.80E-06	1.01E-06	2.91E-05	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	6.21E-05
3rd Quarter Total														6.21E-05											

Hazardous Air Pollutant Emissions - Tons/Yr																	
emission source #	Equipment Location	operating hours	gallons of fuel used	2nd Quarter 2005 / 3rd Quarter 2005										TOTAL HAPS (ton/yr)			
				As	Ba	Cd	Cr	Pb	Hg	Mn	Ni	Se	Benzene		Toluene	Formaldehyde	Naphthalene	Ethyl Benzene	Xylene
4th Quarter 2005 / 1st Quarter 2006				7.61E-05	5.70E-05	5.70E-05	1.71E-04	5.70E-05	1.14E-04	5.70E-05	2.85E-04	2.93E-05	8.48E-04	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	1.81E-03
BOILERS - 4TH QTR 2005																	
AREA 6																	
6.08	CP-9	417.6	2422.1	9.40E-06	7.05E-06	7.05E-06	2.11E-05	7.05E-06	1.41E-05	7.05E-06	3.52E-05	3.62E-06	1.05E-04	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	2.24E-04
6.075	CP-1	36.3	330.3	8.70E-06	6.52E-06	6.52E-06	1.96E-05	6.52E-06	1.30E-05	6.52E-06	2.62E-06	2.69E-07	7.79E-06	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
6.076	CP-1	207.9	1891.9	2.68E-06	2.01E-06	2.01E-06	6.02E-09	2.01E-06	4.01E-09	2.01E-06	1.00E-08	1.03E-09	2.98E-08	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
AREA 23																	
23.03	B111	238.8	1098.5	1.86E-05	1.40E-05	1.40E-05	4.19E-05	1.40E-05	2.80E-05	1.40E-05	6.99E-05	7.17E-06	2.08E-04	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	4.43E-04
23.04	B128	299.7	1843.2	5.01E-07	3.76E-07	3.76E-07	1.13E-06	3.76E-07	7.52E-07	3.76E-07	1.88E-06	1.93E-07	5.98E-06	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
23.05	B156	437.8	1357.2	2.93E-07	2.20E-07	2.20E-07	6.59E-07	2.20E-07	4.39E-07	2.20E-07	1.10E-06	1.13E-07	3.27E-06	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
23.07	B536	563.9	5639	2.00E-06	1.50E-06	1.50E-06	4.49E-06	1.50E-06	2.99E-06	1.50E-06	7.49E-06	7.68E-07	2.23E-05	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
23.11	B754 HW	1010.9	19409.3	6.47E-06	4.85E-06	4.85E-06	1.46E-05	4.85E-06	9.70E-06	4.85E-06	2.43E-05	2.49E-06	7.21E-05	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
23.12	B753	576.2	6683.9	7.42E-06	5.57E-06	5.57E-06	1.67E-05	5.57E-06	1.11E-05	5.57E-06	2.78E-05	2.86E-06	8.28E-05	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
23.57	Steam	270.7	2815.3	1.73E-06	1.30E-06	1.30E-06	3.90E-06	1.30E-06	2.60E-06	1.30E-06	6.50E-06	6.67E-07	1.93E-05	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
										4th Quarter Total			6.67E-04				
BOILERS - 1ST QTR 2006																	
AREA 6																	
6.08	CP-9	676	3920.8	1.13E-06	8.48E-07	8.48E-07	2.54E-06	8.48E-07	1.70E-06	8.48E-07	2.32E-06	1.19E-06	3.45E-05	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	7.35E-05
6.075	CP-1	217.5	1979.3	7.27E-07	5.46E-07	5.46E-07	1.64E-06	5.46E-07	1.09E-06	5.46E-07	2.73E-06	2.80E-07	8.11E-06	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
6.076	CP-1	368.8	3356.1	1.23E-06	9.25E-07	9.25E-07	2.78E-06	9.25E-07	1.85E-06	9.25E-07	4.63E-06	4.75E-07	1.38E-05	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
AREA 23																	
23.03	B111	423.8	1949.5	3.97E-07	2.98E-07	2.98E-07	8.93E-07	2.98E-07	5.95E-07	2.98E-07	1.49E-06	1.53E-07	4.42E-06	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
23.04	B128	631.7	3885	1.06E-06	7.92E-07	7.92E-07	2.38E-06	7.92E-07	1.58E-06	7.92E-07	3.96E-06	4.07E-07	1.18E-05	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
23.05	B156	785.1	2433.8	5.25E-07	3.94E-07	3.94E-07	1.18E-06	3.94E-07	7.88E-07	3.94E-07	1.97E-06	2.02E-07	5.86E-06	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
23.07	B536	1015.2	10152	2.00E-06	1.50E-06	1.50E-06	4.49E-06	1.50E-06	2.99E-06	1.50E-06	7.49E-06	7.68E-07	2.23E-05	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
23.11	B754 HW	1211.3	23257	7.75E-06	5.81E-06	5.81E-06	1.74E-05	5.81E-06	1.16E-05	5.81E-06	2.91E-05	2.98E-06	8.64E-05	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
23.12	B753	1327	15395.5	1.71E-05	1.28E-05	1.28E-05	3.85E-05	1.28E-05	2.56E-05	1.28E-05	6.41E-05	6.58E-06	1.91E-04	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
23.57	Steam	293.9	3056.6	1.88E-06	1.41E-06	1.41E-06	4.23E-06	1.41E-06	2.82E-06	1.41E-06	7.05E-06	7.24E-07	2.10E-05	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
										1st Quarter Total			8.04E-04				

Nevada Test Site Emission Inventory

TONS/YR

Hazardous Air Pollutant Emissions

emission source #

old permit #

Equipment

Process rate (Mlb/hr) or operating hours (hr/yr)

control (%)

As (ton/yr)

Be (ton/yr)

Cd (ton/yr)

Cr (ton/yr)

Pb (ton/yr)

Hg (ton/yr)

Mn (ton/yr)

Ni (ton/yr)

Se (ton/yr)

Benzene (ton/yr)

Toluene (ton/yr)

Xylenes (ton/yr)

Propylene (ton/yr)

1,3-Butadiene (ton/yr)

Formaldehyde (ton/yr)

Acetaldehyde (ton/yr)

Acrolein (ton/yr)

Naphthalene (ton/yr)

Ethylbenzene (ton/yr)

o-Xylene (ton/yr)

Phosphorus (P) (ton/yr)

Total

Total

Total

Total

Total

Total

Total

Total

Total

Total

Total

Total

Total

Total

Total

Total

Total

Total

Total

Total

Total

Total

Total

Total

Total

Total

Total

Total

Total

Total

Total

Total

Total

AGGREGATE PROCESSING EQUIPMENT

Area 1 Shaker Plant

1.14 Baghouse 02

1.14 1.016 C-7 to Rotary dryer

148 2.033 Rotary Dryer

148 2.033 Rotary Dryer

Area 1 Concrete Batch Plant

1.46 Baghouse 04

46A 2.026 loading overhead bin

46B 1.057 loading weigh hopper

46C loading temp. bin A

46D discharge temp bin A

46E loading temp. bin B

46F discharge temp bin B

46G loading temp. bin C

46H discharge temp bin C

46I 2.111 loading Silo #3

46J 2.112 discharge Silo #3

46K 2.113 loading Silo #4

46L 2.114 discharge Silo #4

46M 2.115 loading Silo #5

46N 2.116 discharge Silo #5

46O 2.117 loading Silo #6

46P 2.118 discharge Silo #6

46Q 2.028 C-2 to tunnel

47A 2.027 weigh hopper 2 to tunnel

47B 2.028 truck loading

47C 2.029 truck loading

Area 6 Comminuting Equipment

6.001 2.033 Scale #1

6.002 2.033 Scale #2

6.003 2.034 Scale #3

123A 2.586 Scale

123B 2.586 Scale

123C waste silo

6.004 2.035 Load blending tank

4A 2.036 Blending tank discharge

4B Bin Vent #1

6.006 1.344E-05 Bin Vent #3

6.007 1.344E-05 Bin Vent #4

567A 2.037 Silo #1

567B 2.038 Silo #2

567C 2.039 Silo #3

567D 2.040 Silo #4

567E 2.041 Silo #5

6.008 2.042 Silo #7

6A 2.043 Silo #8

6B 2.044 Silo #15

6.010 2.045 Silo #16

6.011 2.046 Silo #17

6.012 2.047 Silo #18

1112B 2.048 Silo #19

1112C 2.049 Silo #9

13A 2.050 Silo #10

13B 2.051 Silo #11

13C 2.052 Silo #12

13E 2.053 Silo #13

13F 2.054 Silo #14

13G 2.055 Silo #27

13H 2.056 Silo #28

13I 2.057 Silo #29

13J 2.058 Silo #30

13K 2.059 Silo #31

6.014 2.060 Baghouse 08

14A 2.061 Silo #21

14B 2.062 Silo #22

14C 2.063 Silo #23

14D 2.064 Silo #24

14E 2.065 Silo #25

14F 2.066 Silo #26

14G 2.067 Silo #32

14H 2.067 Silo #33

Nevada Test Site Emission Inventory

TONS/YR
 Hazardous Air Pollutant Emissions

emission source #	old permit #	Equipment	process rate (ton/yr) or heat rate (MMBtu/yr)	operating hours (hr/yr)	control (%)	As (ton/yr)	Sb (ton/yr)	Cd (ton/yr)	Cr (ton/yr)	Pb (ton/yr)	Hg (ton/yr)	Mn (ton/yr)	Ni (ton/yr)	Se (ton/yr)	Benzene (ton/yr)	Toluene (ton/yr)	Xylenes (ton/yr)	Propylene (ton/yr)	1,2-Butadiene (ton/yr)	Formaldehyde (ton/yr)	Acetaldehyde (ton/yr)	Acrolein (ton/yr)	Naphthalene (ton/yr)	Ethylbenzene (ton/yr)	o-Xylene (ton/yr)	Phosphorus (P) (ton/yr)	

CHEMICAL RELEASES/FUME HOODS

AREA 5

HSC

HSC Chemical Releases

5.006

Chemical releases

Nevada Test Site Emission Inventory

TONS/YR

Hazardous Air Pollutant Emissions

emission source #

old permit #

Equipment

heat rate (MMBtu/hr) or
operating hours (hr/yr)

control (%)

As (ton/yr)

Se (ton/yr)

Ni (ton/yr)

Mn (ton/yr)

Hg (ton/yr)

Pb (ton/yr)

Cr (ton/yr)

Cd (ton/yr)

Ba (ton/yr)

Be (ton/yr)

Co (ton/yr)

Pd (ton/yr)

Hg (ton/yr)

1,2-Dichloroethane (ton/yr)

Formaldehyde (ton/yr)

Acetaldehyde (ton/yr)

Acrolein (ton/yr)

Naphthalene (ton/yr)

Ethylbenzene (ton/yr)

o-Xylene (ton/yr)

Phosphorus (P) (ton/yr)

Totals

REFE

REFE

REFE

REFE

REFE

REFE

REFE

REFE

REFE

REFE

REFE

REFE

REFE

REFE

REFE

REFE

REFE

AGGREGATE PROCESSING EQUIPMENT

Area 1 Shales Plant

Baghouse 02

1016 C-1 to Rotary dryer

2023 Rotary Dryer

Area 1 Concrete Wash Plant

323E-01

323E-02

323E-03

323E-04

323E-05

323E-06

323E-07

323E-08

323E-09

323E-10

323E-11

323E-12

323E-13

323E-14

323E-15

323E-16

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323E-38

323E-39

323E-40

323E-41

323E-42

323E-43

323E-44

323E-45

323E-46

323E-47

Area 8 Comminuting Equipment

2027 weigh hopper 2 to funnel

2029 truck loading

2030 Scale #1

2031 Scale #2

2032 Scale #3

2033 Scale #4

2034 Scale #5

2035 Scale #6

2036 Scale #7

2037 Scale #8

2038 Scale #9

2039 Scale #10

2040 Scale #11

2041 Scale #12

2042 Scale #13

2043 Scale #14

2044 Scale #15

2045 Scale #16

2046 Scale #17

2047 Scale #18

2048 Scale #19

2049 Scale #20

2050 Scale #21

2051 Scale #22

2052 Scale #23

2053 Scale #24

2054 Scale #25

2055 Scale #26

2056 Scale #27

2057 Scale #28

2058 Scale #29

2059 Scale #30

2060 Scale #31

2061 Scale #32

2062 Scale #33

2063 Scale #34

2064 Scale #35

2065 Scale #36

2066 Scale #37

2067 Scale #38

2068 Scale #39

2069 Scale #40

2070 Scale #41

2071 Scale #42

2072 Scale #43

2073 Scale #44

2074 Scale #45

2075 Scale #46

2076 Scale #47

2077 Scale #48

2078 Scale #49

2079 Scale #50

Nevada Test Site Emission Inventory

TONS/YR

Hazardous Air Pollutant Emissions

emission source #

old permit #

equipment

process rate (ton/yr) or

heat rate (MBTU/yr)

operating hours (hr/yr)

control (%)

As (ton/yr)

Sa (ton/yr)

NI (ton/yr)

Mn (ton/yr)

Hg (ton/yr)

Pb (ton/yr)

Cr (ton/yr)

Cd (ton/yr)

Co (ton/yr)

Fe (ton/yr)

As (ton/yr)

Sa (ton/yr)

NI (ton/yr)

Mn (ton/yr)

Hg (ton/yr)

Pb (ton/yr)

Cr (ton/yr)

Cd (ton/yr)

Co (ton/yr)

Fe (ton/yr)

As (ton/yr)

Sa (ton/yr)

NI (ton/yr)

Mn (ton/yr)

Hg (ton/yr)

Pb (ton/yr)

Cr (ton/yr)

Cd (ton/yr)

Co (ton/yr)

Fe (ton/yr)

As (ton/yr)

Sa (ton/yr)

NI (ton/yr)

Mn (ton/yr)

Hg (ton/yr)

Pb (ton/yr)

Cr (ton/yr)

Cd (ton/yr)

Co (ton/yr)

Fe (ton/yr)

As (ton/yr)

Sa (ton/yr)

NI (ton/yr)

Mn (ton/yr)

Hg (ton/yr)

Pb (ton/yr)

Cr (ton/yr)

Cd (ton/yr)

Co (ton/yr)

Fe (ton/yr)

As (ton/yr)

Sa (ton/yr)

NI (ton/yr)

benzene (ton/yr)

toluene (ton/yr)

xylene (ton/yr)

propylene (ton/yr)

1,3-butadiene (ton/yr)

formaldehyde (ton/yr)

acrolein (ton/yr)

naphthalene (ton/yr)

ethylbenzene (ton/yr)

o-xylene (ton/yr)

phosphorus (P) (ton/yr)

As (ton/yr)

Sa (ton/yr)

NI (ton/yr)

Mn (ton/yr)

Hg (ton/yr)

Pb (ton/yr)

Cr (ton/yr)

Cd (ton/yr)

Co (ton/yr)

Fe (ton/yr)

As (ton/yr)

Sa (ton/yr)

NI (ton/yr)

Mn (ton/yr)

Hg (ton/yr)

Pb (ton/yr)

Cr (ton/yr)

Cd (ton/yr)

Co (ton/yr)

Fe (ton/yr)

As (ton/yr)

Sa (ton/yr)

NI (ton/yr)

Mn (ton/yr)

Hg (ton/yr)

Pb (ton/yr)

Cr (ton/yr)

Cd (ton/yr)

Co (ton/yr)

Fe (ton/yr)

As (ton/yr)

Sa (ton/yr)

NI (ton/yr)

Mn (ton/yr)

Hg (ton/yr)

Pb (ton/yr)

Cr (ton/yr)

Cd (ton/yr)

Co (ton/yr)

Fe (ton/yr)

As (ton/yr)

Sa (ton/yr)

NI (ton/yr)

Mn (ton/yr)

Hg (ton/yr)

Pb (ton/yr)

As (ton/yr)

Sa (ton/yr)

NI (ton/yr)

Mn (ton/yr)

Hg (ton/yr)

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Cr (ton/yr)

Cd (ton/yr)

Co (ton/yr)

Fe (ton/yr)

As (ton/yr)

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NI (ton/yr)

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NI (ton/yr)

Mn (ton/yr)

Hg (ton/yr)

Pb (ton/yr)

Cr (ton/yr)

Cd (ton/yr)

Co (ton/yr)

Fe (ton/yr)

As (ton/yr)

Sa (ton/yr)

NI (ton/yr)

Mn (ton/yr)

Hg (ton/yr)

Pb (ton/yr)

Cr (ton/yr)

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Sa (ton/yr)

NI (ton/yr)

Mn (ton/yr)

Hg (ton/yr)

Pb (ton/yr)

Cr (ton/yr)

Cd (ton/yr)

Co (ton/yr)

Nevada Test Site Emission Inventory

TONS/YR

Hazardous Air Pollutant Emissions

emission source # old permit # equipment process rate (MMBtu/hr) or operating hours (hr/yr) control (%) As (ton/yr) Ba (ton/yr) Cd (ton/yr) Cr (ton/yr) Pb (ton/yr) Hg (ton/yr) Mn (ton/yr) Ni (ton/yr) Se (ton/yr) Benzene (ton/yr) Toluene (ton/yr) Xylenes (ton/yr) Propylene (ton/yr) 1,3-Butadiene (ton/yr) Formaldehyde (ton/yr) Acetaldehyde (ton/yr) Acrolein (ton/yr) Naphthalene (ton/yr) Ethylbenzene (ton/yr) o-Xylene (ton/yr) Phosphorous (P) (ton/yr)

CHEMICAL RELEASES/FUME HOODS

AREA 5

HSC HSC Chemical Releases 5.008 Chemical releases

Item	Part	QTY	Unit Price	Total Price	Order Date	Ship Date	Invoice Date	Notes
141	930-830	50	1.88E-06	1.79E-07	2.02E-07	7.39E-07	2.02E-04	1.18E-05 AP-42 (0001update), Sec. 11.12
Construction Items (7)								
4.111	Bayhouse 11	50	1.88E-06	1.79E-07	2.02E-07	7.39E-07	2.02E-04	1.18E-05 AP-42 (0001update), Sec. 11.12
12.01	mic portable also (7)	50	5.04	2.52E-07	2.02E-07	7.39E-07	2.02E-04	1.18E-05 AP-42 (0001update), Sec. 11.12
12.02	Exchange hopper	50	5.04	2.52E-07	2.02E-07	7.39E-07	2.02E-04	N/A
12.03	Bayhouse 11	50	5.04	2.52E-07	2.02E-07	7.39E-07	2.02E-04	N/A
3A	loading also #1	50	5.04	2.52E-07	2.02E-07	7.39E-07	2.02E-04	1.18E-05 AP-42 (0001update), Sec. 11.12
3B	loading also #2	50	5.04	2.52E-07	2.02E-07	7.39E-07	2.02E-04	1.18E-05 AP-42 (0001update), Sec. 11.12
12.04	Bayhouse 13	50	5.04	2.52E-07	2.02E-07	7.39E-07	2.02E-04	N/A
4A	weigh hopper/also	50	5.04	2.52E-07	2.02E-07	7.39E-07	2.02E-04	1.18E-05 AP-42 (0001update), Sec. 11.12
4B	conveyor to bucket	50	5.04	2.52E-07	2.02E-07	7.39E-07	2.02E-04	1.18E-05 AP-42 (0001update), Sec. 11.12
12.05	bucket	50	5.04	2.52E-07	2.02E-07	7.39E-07	2.02E-04	2.02E-05 AP-42 (0001update), Sec. 11.12
12.06	Bayhouse 14	50	5.04	2.52E-07	2.02E-07	7.39E-07	2.02E-04	N/A
6A	Multiple portable bins	50	1.88E-06	1.79E-07	2.02E-07	7.39E-07	2.02E-04	1.18E-05 AP-42 (0001update), Sec. 11.12
6B	Multiple portable bins	50	1.88E-06	1.79E-07	2.02E-07	7.39E-07	2.02E-04	1.18E-05 AP-42 (0001update), Sec. 11.12
6C	surge #1 loading	50	1.88E-06	1.79E-07	2.02E-07	7.39E-07	2.02E-04	1.18E-05 AP-42 (0001update), Sec. 11.12
6D	surge #1 discharge	50	1.88E-06	1.79E-07	2.02E-07	7.39E-07	2.02E-04	2.02E-05 AP-42 (0001update), Sec. 11.12

Attachment R

EVENTS5_	EVENTS5_ID	EVENTS51	EVENTS5__1	EVENT_NO_	EVENT_NAME	DATE_	LOCATION	NORTHING_2	EASTING_27	LONGITUDE_	LATITUDE_8	LAND_ELEV	HOLE_DEPTH	TYPE
39	39	39	39	62	Apple-2	05/05/55	T1	838781.0	664589.0	-116.10400000	37.05300000	0	0.00000000	Tower
283	283	283	283	647	Diamond Dust	05/12/70	U-16a.05	823100.0	635700.0	-116.20300000	37.01000000	6321	-9999.00000000	Tunnel
285	285	285	285	672	Diamond Mine	07/01/71	U-16a.06	823495.0	635259.0	-116.20400000	37.01100000	6310	-9999.00000000	Tunnel
310	310	310	310	465	Double Play	06/15/66	U-16a.03	822812.0	635402.0	-116.20400000	37.01000000	6499	-9999.00000000	Tunnel
325	325	325	325	27	Easy (TS-5)	05/07/52	T1	838781.0	664589.0	-116.10400000	37.05300000	0	0.00000000	Tower
393	393	393	393	106	Galileo	09/02/57	T1	838781.0	664589.0	-116.10400000	37.05300000	0	0.00000000	Tower
420	420	420	420	409	Gum Drop	04/21/65	U-16a.02	821902.0	635652.0	-116.20300000	37.00700000	6425	-9999.00000000	Tunnel
578	578	578	578	261	Marshmallow	06/28/62	U-16a	822612.0	635951.0	-116.20200000	37.00800000	7442	-9999.00000000	Tunnel
609	609	609	609	575	Ming Vase	11/20/68	U-16a.04	822869.0	634378.0	-116.20700000	37.01000000	6425	-9999.00000000	Tunnel
851	851	851	851	39	Simon	04/25/53	T1	838781.0	664589.0	-116.10400000	37.05300000	0	0.00000000	Tower

OPERATION	VENT	A_U	PURPOSE	YIELD_RANG	BOREHOLE_D	EST_GW_INT	WT_INTERSE	COMMENTS	POLYGONID	SCALE	ANGLE	DATA_NOTES
Teapot	A		Weapons Related	29 kt	0.0	NO	0.00000000		0	1.00000000	1	
Mandrel	U		Vela Uniform	Less than 20 kt	830.0	NO	0.00000000	DoD Test; Nuclear test detection experiment	0	1.00000000	1	
Grommet	U		Vela Uniform	Less than 20 kt	873.0	NO	0.00000000	DoD Test; Nuclear test detection experiment	0	1.00000000	1	
Flintlock	U		Weapons Effects	Less than 20 kt	1075.0	NO	0.00000000	DoD Test; Accidental release of radioactivity detected off site	0	1.00000000	1	
Tumbler-Snapper	A		Weapons Related	12 kt	0.0	NO	0.00000000		0	1.00000000	1	
Plumbbob	A		Weapons Related	11 kt	0.0	NO	0.00000000		0	1.00000000	1	
Whetstone	U		Weapons Effects	Less than 20 kt	1000.0	NO	0.00000000	DoD Test	0	1.00000000	1	
Nougat	U		Weapons Effects	Low	1020.0	NO	0.00000000	Accidental release of radioactivity detected on site only	0	1.00000000	1	
Bowline	U		Weapons Effects	Less than 20 kt	1010.0	NO	0.00000000	DoD Test	0	1.00000000	1	
Upshot-Knothole	F	A	Weapons Related	43 kt	0.0	NO	0.00000000		0	1.00000000	1	

Attachment S

DIVINE STRAKE AIR DISPERSION MODELING RESULTS
for
SULFUR DIOXIDE

The attached table is updated to include estimated sulfur dioxide concentrations resulting from the Divine Strake Experiment. Output from the POLU4WN model was used to estimate quantities of all emissions from the proposed explosive experiment. All emissions of oxides of sulfur were combined to provide input into Open Burn/Open Detonation Model (OBODM) to model the dispersion; thus overestimating the concentration of sulfur dioxide that may be expected to result from Divine Strake. The sulfur oxide compounds that were reported by POLU4WN and used as input to OBODM are: Sulfuric Acid (H_2SO_4), Sulfur Oxide (S_2O), Sulfur trioxide (SO_3), Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2), Carbon Oxide Sulfide (CSO), and Sulfur Oxide (SO). Despite the overestimation, the concentration of sulfur dioxide is expected to be well within the Nevada Ambient Air Quality Standards at the boundary of the Nevada Test Site. Following the table are the OBODM one hour, three hour, and 24 hour plume plots for sulfur dioxide.

Updated Air Dispersion Modeling Results

Pollutant	Averaging Period	Maximum Modeled NTS Sources ^f (u/m ³) ^a	Background Concentration ^f (u/m ³) ^a	Modeled Divine Strake Test (u/m ³) ^a	Total NTS Concentration (u/m ³) ^a	NAAQS ^g Standard (u/m ³) ^a	NV AAQS ^g Standard (u/m ³) ^a
Nitrogen Dioxide	Annual	2.5	0	0.00001	2.50001	100	100
Sulfur Dioxide	Annual	0.6	0			80	80
	24-hour	17.0	0	0.00096	17.00096	365 ^b	365
	3-hour	74.9	0	0.00767	74.90767	1,300 ^b	1,300
Carbon Monoxide	8-hour	42.2	0	0	42.2	10,000 ^b	10,000 ^c
	1-hour	222.5	0	0.00010	222.50010	40,000 ^b	40,000
PM10 ^d	Annual	0.6	9.0			50	50
	24-hour	17.4	10.2	0.01673	27.61673	150 ^b	150
Ozone	1-hour	204.7 ^e	0	0.10094	204.80094	235 ^b	235

a u/m³ = micrograms per cubic meter

b Not to be exceeded more than once per calendar year

c 6,670 µ/m³ at areas equal to or greater than 5,000 feet above Mean Sea Level

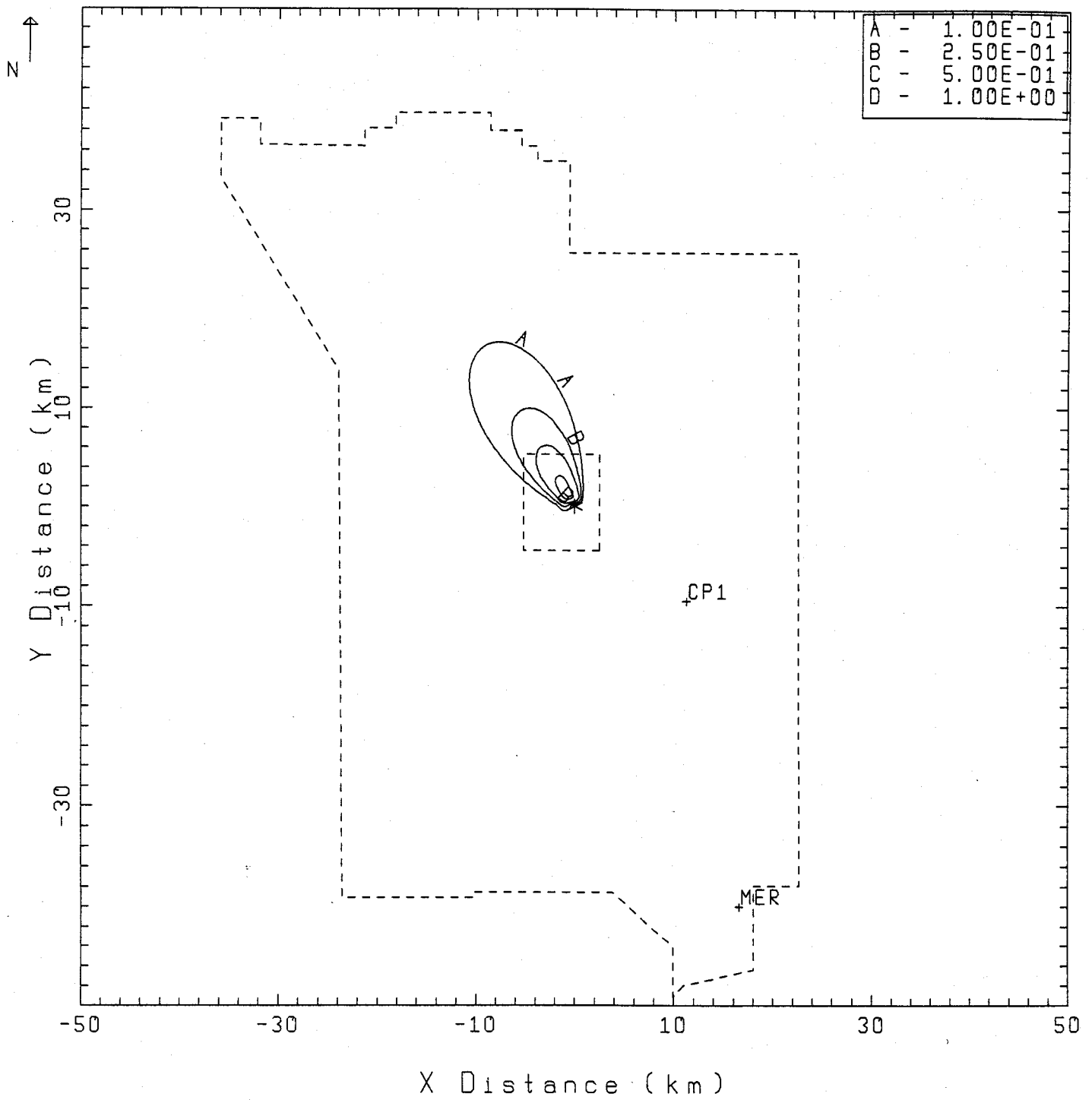
d Particulate matter with aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to 10 microns

e Ozone concentrations were conservatively assumed to be equal to VOC concentrations

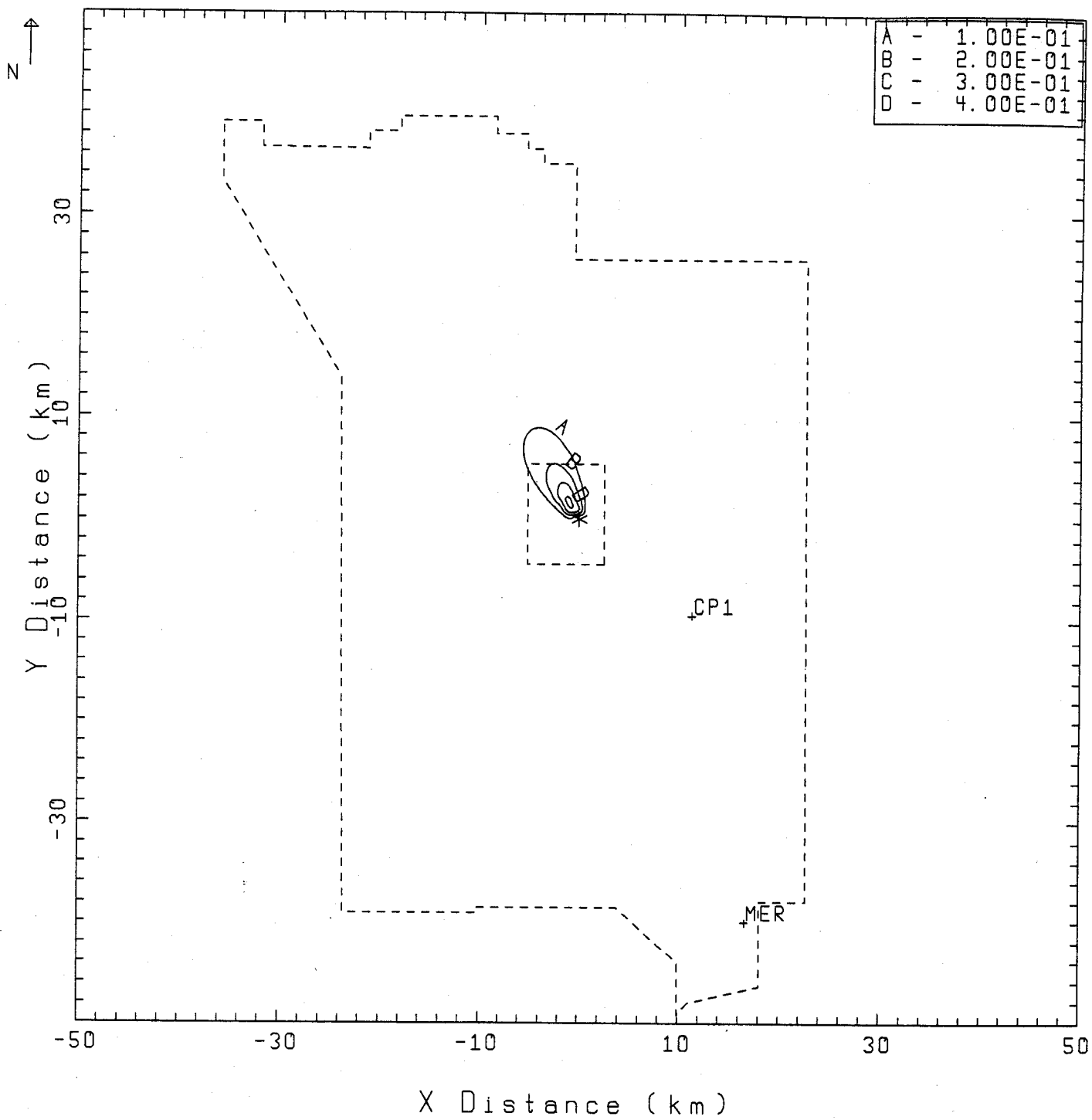
f Source: Appendix 7, NTS Air Quality Operating Permit Renewal Application Package, March, 2002

g Source: NAC 445B.22097

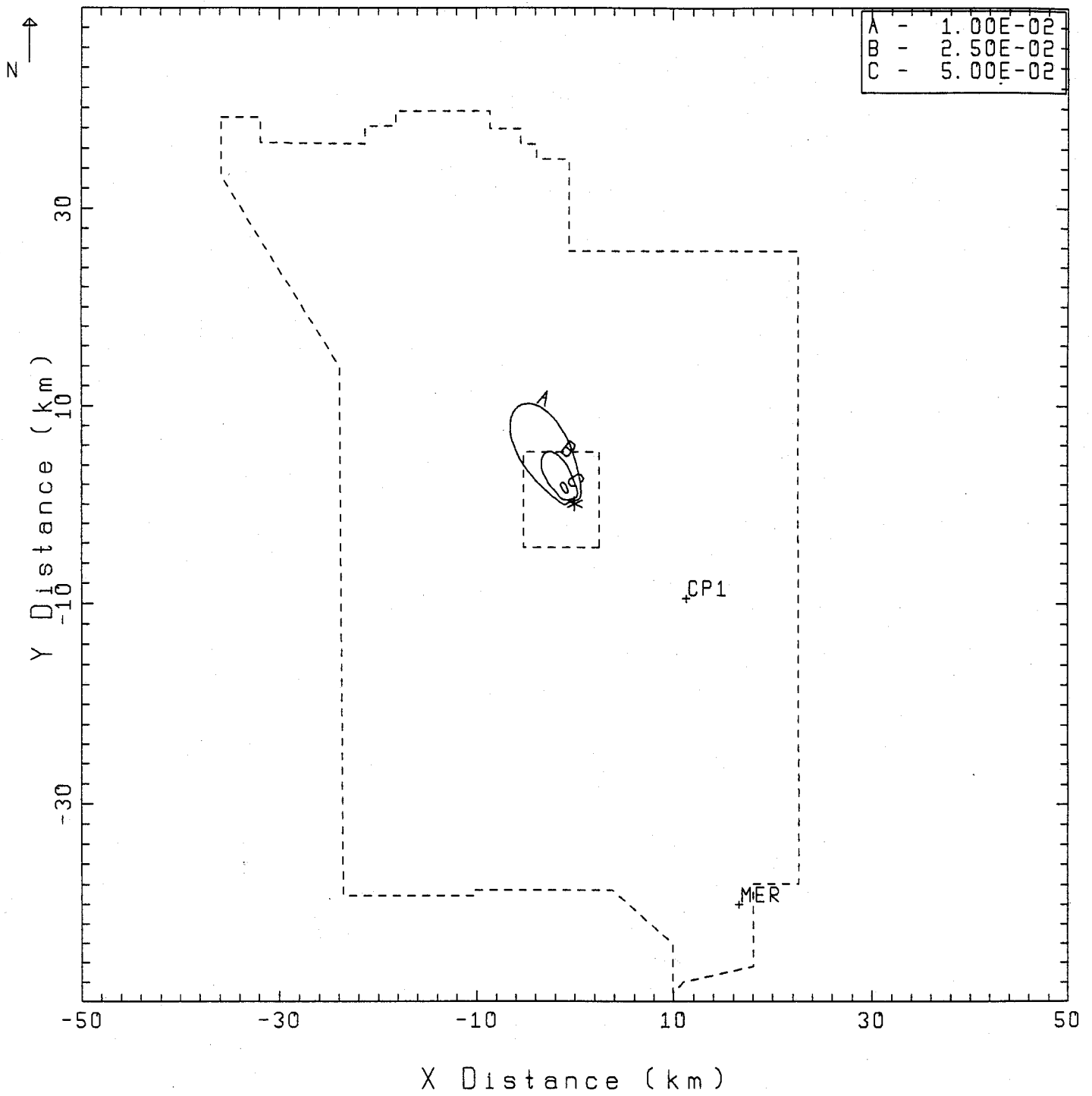
Note: All concentrations of emissions are modeled at the boundary of the Nevada Test Site



Divine Strake - June 3 Climatology
 Highest 1-hr Sulfur Oxides (SOX) Concentration
 (ppb)



Divine Strake - June 3 Climatology
 Highest 3-hr Average Sulfur Oxides (SOX)
 Concentration (ppb)



Divine Strake - June 3 Climatology
 Highest 24-hr Average Sulfur Oxides (SOX)
 Concentration (ppb)

***START--INPUT DATA	Start Data Input
Dsulfur100.doc	Document name for saving model output
1,0,11,0,10,1,1,0,0,0	Name of file, date of file
0,0,30,0,20,0,40,0,50,0,60,0,70,0,80,0,90,0,100,0	Data in input batch file: ingredient parameters (FORTRAN format)
45,380,197,138,728,7,251,1130,910,812,15	Chemical Reaction Percentages (e.g., 0.0%air:100%ingredients, etc.)
1000,14.7,85.7,6.06,0.002,0.08,0.2,0.2,2.7,4.7,0.03,0.0,2	Number in the program associated with the ingredients PSI (1000 to 14.7); 85.7% AN, 6.06% Fuel Oil, 0.002% C-4, etc. as identified in the ingredient list below).
1400000.	Total wt. of all ingredients in lbs.
***END--INPUT DATA	End of data input

TITLE OF RUN
 MATERIAL=Dsulfur100, May 08, 2006
 MAY 08, 2006 3:02:01 PM

DETONATION BURN--MATERIAL DETONATES BEFORE REACTING WITH AIR---
 *** PAUIA2 (INFILE.12) JANNAF THERMOCHEMICAL TAPE - UPDATED 05 JAN 2003 JMH ***

Elemental Constituents in the Ingredient List Below: H, C, N, O, S, CL, Ca

Chemicals Entered into Model												% of Chemical ¹				
1. AMMONIUM NITRATE -AN	0.0040	0.0000	0.0020	0.0030	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	85.700	-1090.	0.0623
2. FUEL OIL (NO.6)	0.0120	0.0070	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	6.060	-422.	0.0325
3. COMP C-4	0.0040	0.0020	0.0020	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.002	30.	0.0587
4. N-BUTANE	0.0100	0.0040	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.080	-513.	0.0217
5. POLYMEHYLMETHACRYL	0.0080	0.0050	0.0000	0.0020	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.200	-1028.	0.0340
6. ACRYLONITRILE	0.0060	0.0060	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.200	333.	0.0361
7. DICHLOROMETHANE (GAS)	0.0020	0.0010	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0020	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.200	-270.	0.0001
8. CALCIUM NITRATE	0.0000	0.0000	0.0020	0.0060	0.0000	0.0000	0.0010	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	2.700	-1365.	0.0852
9. WATER - H2O	0.0020	0.0000	0.0000	0.0010	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	4.700	-3792.	0.0361
10. SULFUR	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0010	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.030	0.	0.0739
11. AIR-Gas	0.0000	0.0000	0.0060	0.0010	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	0.	0.0000
														-100.0%		

GRAM ATOM AMOUNTS FOR MATERIAL WEIGHT OF 99.872
 0 (H) (C) (N) (O) (S) (CL) (CA) ()
 5.588158 0.476015 2.174171 3.575593 0.000936 0.004709 0.016454 1.0000

a: Percentage of total, i.e., 1.4 E+06 lbs.

FN is zero in EQUIL; NP = 141
 0 RESULTS NO DAMN GOOD

WT. - MATERIAL	99.872	69.910	79.898	59.923	49.936	39.949	29.962	19.974	9.987	-0.013
WT. - LAST INGREDIENT	0.000	30.000	20.000	40.000	50.000	60.000	70.000	80.000	90.000	100.000
OXID/ MATERIAL RATIO	0.0000	0.4291	0.2503	0.6675	1.0013	1.5019	2.3363	4.0051	9.0115	-7811.2036
WT. MATERIAL+ OXIDI	1400000.0	2000769.0	1750448.6	2334529.5	2801794.5	3502691.5	4670853.0	7007178.5	514016151.0	*****

DENSITY-TOT WT GR/CC 0.60149 0.00367 0.00549 0.00276 0.00221 0.00184 0.00158 0.00138 0.00123 0.00123

---COMBUSTION CONDITIONS: AIR IS MIXED WITH THE MATERIAL'S COMBUSTION PRODUCTS AFTER---
---THE MATERIAL HAS EXPLODED. (WT. MATERIAL/WT. AIR IS SHOWN ABOVE)---
---CAUTION: DATA BELOW FLAME TEMP. OF 300 K QUESTIONABLE.

FLAME TEMP. T(K) 983.699 1047.632 1116.523 977.297 892.343 798.060 693.005 575.469 443.868 443.869
FLAME TEMP. T(F) 1311.257 1426.338 1550.341 1299.735 1146.818 977.109 788.008 576.445 339.563 339.564
ENTHAL KCAL/100 GRSI -172.381 -120.512 -137.728 -103.296 -86.080 -68.864 -51.648 -34.432 -17.216 -17.216

---COMBUSTION CONDITIONS: THE COMBUSTION PRODUCTS BELOW ARE FROM THE MATERIAL/AIR---
---MIXTURES ABOVE AFTER EXPANDING FROM 1000.00 PSI TO 14.7000 PSI---

FLAME TEMP. T(K) 412.953 394.961 434.455 354.347 348.042 338.358 327.285 304.358 249.642 249.642
FLAME TEMP. T(F) 283.915 251.529 322.619 178.424 167.075 149.644 129.712 88.444 -10.044 -10.045
ENTHAL KCAL/100 GRSI -196.400 -143.482 -163.021 -123.881 -104.278 -84.752 -65.303 -45.962 -26.536 -26.536
2T.VOL. GASES-LIT. 1333522.4 1800431.4 1605520.6 2060297.5 2424091.8 2800798.5 3533941.3 5055439.010290812.0*****

---GASES ONLY AT STP
TOTAL HEAT RELEASED* 564.662 666.524 666.556 666.476 664.955 665.932 665.385 664.365 663.045*****
COMBUSTION PRODUCTS ROUNDED OFF TO 1.00E-05
NS, IPRINT, LBS-AT EXHT PRINT OUT = 2 1 2

---POUNDS OF PRODUCT FORMED FROM OB/OD OF 1400000.000 POUNDS OF MATERIAL.

	[0%]	[20%]	[30%]	[40%]	[50%]	[60%]	[70%]	[80%]	[100%]
H2O	0.678E+06	0.702E+06	0.702E+06	0.702E+06	0.701E+06	0.566E+06	0.429E+06	0.185E+06	0.700E+04
N2	0.427E+06	0.901E+06	0.703E+06	0.116E+07	0.153E+07	0.208E+07	0.301E+07	0.485E+07	0.104E+08
CO2	0.266E+06	0.294E+06	0.294E+06	0.294E+06	0.293E+06	0.294E+06	0.294E+06	0.293E+06	0.229E+06
CaH2O2&	0.147E+05	0.147E+05	0.147E+05	0.147E+05	0.150E+05	0.147E+05	0.147E+05	0.147E+05	-0.115E+08
CH4	0.102E+05	0.321E+00	0.281E+00	0.375E+00	0.112E+02	0.562E+00	0.749E+00	0.112E+01	0.225E+01
CaCl2&	0.361E+04	0.359E+04	0.360E+04	0.358E+04	0.313E+04	0.354E+04	0.350E+04	0.341E+04	0.319E+04
H2S	0.416E+03	0.682E+00	0.597E+00	0.796E+00	0.481E+00	0.119E+01	0.159E+01	0.239E+01	0.478E+01
H2	0.635E+02	0.403E-01	0.353E-01	0.471E-01	0.838E-02	0.706E-01	0.942E-01	0.141E+00	0.283E+00
NH3	0.236E+02	0.341E+00	0.298E+00	0.398E+00	0.452E+00	0.597E+00	0.796E+00	0.119E+01	0.239E+01
S8	0.359E+01	0.418E+01	0.366E+01	0.488E+01	0.316E+01	0.732E+01	0.350E+01	0.119E+02	0.194E+02
C2Cl6	0.331E+01	0.474E+01	0.414E+01	0.553E+01	0.663E+01	0.829E+01	0.111E+02	0.166E+02	0.270E+02
S7	0.314E+01	0.366E+01	0.393E+01	0.524E+01	0.512E+01	0.425E+01	0.854E+01	0.850E+01	0.329E+01
S6	0.269E+01	0.385E+01	0.337E+01	0.366E+01	0.439E+01	0.364E+01	0.899E+01	0.135E+02	0.220E+02
C2Cl4	0.232E+01	0.332E+01	0.290E+01	0.387E+01	0.465E+01	0.581E+01	0.775E+01	0.116E+02	0.232E+02
S5	0.224E+01	0.321E+01	0.281E+01	0.374E+01	0.298E+01	0.457E+01	0.405E+01	0.745E+01	0.355E+01
CCl4	0.215E+01	0.308E+01	0.269E+01	0.359E+01	0.431E+01	0.539E+01	0.719E+01	0.108E+02	0.216E+02
S2Cl2	0.189E+01	0.270E+01	0.236E+01	0.315E+01	0.378E+01	0.473E+01	0.631E+01	0.946E+01	0.553E+01
S2Cl2*	0.189E+01	0.270E+01	0.236E+01	0.315E+01	0.378E+01	0.473E+01	0.631E+01	0.946E+01	0.189E+02
SO2Cl2	0.189E+01	0.270E+01	0.236E+01	0.315E+01	0.378E+01	0.473E+01	0.630E+01	0.946E+01	0.189E+02
S4	0.180E+01	0.257E+01	0.225E+01	0.299E+01	0.359E+01	0.366E+01	0.599E+01	0.732E+01	0.971E+01
CHCl3	0.167E+01	0.239E+01	0.209E+01	0.279E+01	0.335E+01	0.418E+01	0.558E+01	0.837E+01	0.167E+02
CCl3	0.166E+01	0.237E+01	0.207E+01	0.276E+01	0.332E+01	0.412E+01	0.549E+01	0.830E+01	0.166E+02
NH4O4Cl&	0.164E+01	0.235E+01	0.206E+01	0.274E+01	0.329E+01	0.415E+01	0.549E+01	0.823E+01	0.165E+02
CaCl2	0.155E+01	0.222E+01	0.194E+01	0.259E+01	0.311E+01	0.389E+01	0.518E+01	0.778E+01	0.156E+02
CaCl2*	0.155E+01	0.222E+01	0.194E+01	0.259E+01	0.311E+01	0.389E+01	0.518E+01	0.778E+01	0.156E+02
N2O5	0.151E+01	0.216E+01	0.189E+01	0.252E+01	0.303E+01	0.378E+01	0.505E+01	0.757E+01	0.151E+02
SCI2	0.144E+01	0.206E+01	0.180E+01	0.240E+01	0.289E+01	0.361E+01	0.481E+01	0.722E+01	0.958E+01
SCI2*	0.144E+01	0.206E+01	0.180E+01	0.240E+01	0.289E+01	0.361E+01	0.481E+01	0.722E+01	0.958E+01
S2Cl1	0.139E+01	0.199E+01	0.174E+01	0.232E+01	0.279E+01	0.349E+01	0.465E+01	0.693E+01	0.139E+02
COCl2	0.138E+01	0.198E+01	0.173E+01	0.231E+01	0.277E+01	0.347E+01	0.462E+01	0.693E+01	0.139E+02
H2SO4	0.137E+01	0.116E+04	0.118E+04	0.114E+04	0.305E+03	0.109E+04	0.103E+04	0.913E+03	0.736E+03
S3	0.137E+01	0.192E+01	0.168E+01	0.225E+01	0.269E+01	0.337E+01	0.366E+01	0.297E+01	0.321E+01
C2Cl2	0.133E+01	0.190E+01	0.166E+01	0.222E+01	0.266E+01	0.333E+01	0.443E+01	0.665E+01	0.133E+02
N2O4	0.129E+01	0.184E+01	0.161E+01	0.215E+01	0.258E+01	0.322E+01	0.430E+01	0.645E+01	0.129E+02
N2O4&	0.129E+01	0.184E+01	0.161E+01	0.215E+01	0.258E+01	0.322E+01	0.430E+01	0.645E+01	0.129E+02
N2O4*	0.129E+01	0.184E+01	0.161E+01	0.215E+01	0.258E+01	0.322E+01	0.430E+01	0.645E+01	0.129E+02
OC12	0.122E+01	0.174E+01	0.152E+01	0.203E+01	0.244E+01	0.304E+01	0.406E+01	0.609E+01	0.122E+02
CH2Cl2	0.119E+01	0.170E+01	0.149E+01	0.198E+01	0.238E+01	0.298E+01	0.397E+01	0.595E+01	0.119E+02
CCl2	0.116E+01	0.166E+01	0.145E+01	0.194E+01	0.232E+01	0.290E+01	0.387E+01	0.581E+01	0.116E+02
NO2Cl	0.114E+01	0.163E+01	0.143E+01	0.190E+01	0.228E+01	0.285E+01	0.381E+01	0.571E+01	0.114E+02
Ca2	0.112E+01	0.160E+01	0.140E+01	0.187E+01	0.225E+01	0.281E+01	0.374E+01	0.562E+01	0.112E+02
S2O	0.112E+01	0.160E+01	0.140E+01	0.187E+01	0.225E+01	0.281E+01	0.374E+01	0.561E+01	0.745E+01
SO3	0.112E+01	0.160E+01	0.140E+01	0.187E+01	0.225E+01	0.280E+01	0.374E+01	0.561E+01	0.112E+02
CS2	0.107E+01	0.152E+01	0.133E+01	0.178E+01	0.213E+01	0.267E+01	0.356E+01	0.534E+01	0.708E+01
C4N2	0.106E+01	0.152E+01	0.133E+01	0.178E+01	0.213E+01	0.266E+01	0.355E+01	0.533E+01	0.107E+02
N2O3	0.106E+01	0.152E+01	0.133E+01	0.177E+01	0.213E+01	0.266E+01	0.355E+01	0.533E+01	0.107E+02
CaCl	0.106E+01	0.151E+01	0.132E+01	0.176E+01	0.212E+01	0.265E+01	0.353E+01	0.529E+01	0.106E+02

	0%	1%	20%	1%	30%	1%	40%	1%	50%	1%	60%	1%	70%	1%	80%	1%	100%
Ca*	0.561E+00	0.802E+00	0.702E+00	0.936E+00	0.112E+01	0.140E+01	0.187E+01	0.281E+01	0.562E+01	-0.438E+04							
CN2	0.560E+00	0.801E+00	0.701E+00	0.934E+00	0.112E+01	0.140E+01	0.187E+01	0.280E+01	0.561E+01	-0.438E+04							
CN2	0.560E+00	0.801E+00	0.701E+00	0.934E+00	0.112E+01	0.140E+01	0.187E+01	0.280E+01	0.561E+01	-0.438E+04							
C2O	0.560E+00	0.801E+00	0.701E+00	0.934E+00	0.112E+01	0.140E+01	0.187E+01	0.280E+01	0.561E+01	-0.438E+04							
C2N	0.532E+00	0.761E+00	0.666E+00	0.888E+00	0.107E+01	0.133E+01	0.178E+01	0.266E+01	0.533E+01	-0.416E+04							
HCl	0.511E+00	0.730E+00	0.638E+00	0.851E+00	0.287E+03	0.128E+01	0.170E+01	0.256E+01	0.511E+01	-0.399E+04							
C3	0.504E+00	0.721E+00	0.631E+00	0.841E+00	0.101E+01	0.126E+01	0.168E+01	0.252E+01	0.505E+01	-0.394E+04							
C1	0.496E+00	0.709E+00	0.621E+00	0.828E+00	0.993E+00	0.124E+01	0.166E+01	0.248E+01	0.497E+01	-0.388E+04							
H2O2	0.476E+00	0.681E+00	0.595E+00	0.794E+00	0.953E+00	0.119E+01	0.159E+01	0.238E+01	0.477E+01	-0.372E+04							
HS	0.463E+00	0.662E+00	0.579E+00	0.772E+00	0.927E+00	0.116E+01	0.154E+01	0.232E+01	0.464E+01	-0.362E+04							
H02	0.462E+00	0.660E+00	0.578E+00	0.771E+00	0.925E+00	0.116E+01	0.154E+01	0.231E+01	0.463E+01	-0.361E+04							
S	0.449E+00	0.642E+00	0.561E+00	0.749E+00	0.898E+00	0.112E+01	0.150E+01	0.225E+01	0.449E+01	-0.351E+04							
Sa	0.449E+00	0.642E+00	0.561E+00	0.749E+00	0.898E+00	0.112E+01	0.150E+01	0.225E+01	0.449E+01	-0.351E+04							
S*	0.449E+00	0.642E+00	0.561E+00	0.749E+00	0.898E+00	0.112E+01	0.150E+01	0.225E+01	0.449E+01	-0.351E+04							
S*	0.449E+00	0.642E+00	0.561E+00	0.749E+00	0.898E+00	0.112E+01	0.150E+01	0.225E+01	0.449E+01	-0.351E+04							
Se	0.449E+00	0.642E+00	0.561E+00	0.749E+00	0.898E+00	0.112E+01	0.150E+01	0.225E+01	0.449E+01	-0.351E+04							
N2H4	0.449E+00	0.641E+00	0.561E+00	0.748E+00	0.898E+00	0.112E+01	0.150E+01	0.225E+01	0.449E+01	-0.350E+04							
N2H4*	0.448E+00	0.641E+00	0.561E+00	0.748E+00	0.898E+00	0.112E+01	0.150E+01	0.225E+01	0.449E+01	-0.350E+04							
O2	0.448E+00	0.851E+05	0.322E+05	0.156E+06	0.255E+06	0.403E+06	0.650E+06	0.114E+07	0.263E+07	-0.205E+10							
NHO	0.434E+00	0.621E+00	0.543E+00	0.724E+00	0.869E+00	0.109E+01	0.145E+01	0.217E+01	0.435E+01	-0.339E+04							
N2H2	0.420E+00	0.601E+00	0.526E+00	0.701E+00	0.841E+00	0.105E+01	0.140E+01	0.210E+01	0.421E+01	-0.328E+04							
CH2O	0.420E+00	0.601E+00	0.526E+00	0.701E+00	0.841E+00	0.105E+01	0.140E+01	0.210E+01	0.421E+01	-0.328E+04							
NO	0.420E+00	0.600E+00	0.525E+00	0.701E+00	0.146E+02	0.105E+01	0.140E+01	0.210E+01	0.421E+01	-0.328E+04							
CHO	0.406E+00	0.581E+00	0.508E+00	0.677E+00	0.813E+00	0.102E+01	0.136E+01	0.203E+01	0.407E+01	-0.317E+04							
CH4	0.393E+00	0.561E+00	0.491E+00	0.655E+00	0.786E+00	0.983E+00	0.131E+01	0.197E+01	0.393E+01	-0.307E+04							
CO	0.392E+00	0.560E+00	0.490E+00	0.654E+00	0.785E+00	0.981E+00	0.131E+01	0.196E+01	0.393E+01	-0.306E+04							
CNH	0.378E+00	0.541E+00	0.473E+00	0.631E+00	0.757E+00	0.947E+00	0.126E+01	0.189E+01	0.379E+01	-0.296E+04							
C2H2	0.365E+00	0.521E+00	0.456E+00	0.608E+00	0.730E+00	0.912E+00	0.122E+01	0.182E+01	0.365E+01	-0.285E+04							
CN	0.364E+00	0.521E+00	0.455E+00	0.607E+00	0.729E+00	0.911E+00	0.122E+01	0.182E+01	0.365E+01	-0.284E+04							
C2H	0.350E+00	0.501E+00	0.438E+00	0.584E+00	0.701E+00	0.877E+00	0.117E+01	0.175E+01	0.351E+01	-0.274E+04							
C2	0.336E+00	0.481E+00	0.420E+00	0.561E+00	0.673E+00	0.841E+00	0.112E+01	0.168E+01	0.337E+01	-0.263E+04							
H2O*	0.252E+00	0.360E+00	0.315E+00	0.421E+00	0.505E+00	0.631E+00	0.842E+00	0.126E+01	0.253E+01	-0.197E+04							
H2O*	0.252E+00	0.360E+00	0.315E+00	0.421E+00	0.505E+00	0.631E+00	0.842E+00	0.126E+01	0.253E+01	-0.197E+04							
HO	0.238E+00	0.340E+00	0.298E+00	0.397E+00	0.477E+00	0.596E+00	0.794E+00	0.119E+01	0.238E+01	-0.186E+04							
NH2	0.224E+00	0.321E+00	0.280E+00	0.374E+00	0.449E+00	0.561E+00	0.748E+00	0.112E+01	0.225E+01	-0.175E+04							
O	0.224E+00	0.320E+00	0.280E+00	0.374E+00	0.448E+00	0.560E+00	0.747E+00	0.112E+01	0.224E+01	-0.175E+04							
CH3	0.210E+00	0.301E+00	0.263E+00	0.351E+00	0.421E+00	0.527E+00	0.702E+00	0.105E+01	0.211E+01	-0.164E+04							
NH	0.210E+00	0.300E+00	0.263E+00	0.351E+00	0.421E+00	0.526E+00	0.701E+00	0.105E+01	0.210E+01	-0.164E+04							
CH2	0.196E+00	0.281E+00	0.246E+00	0.327E+00	0.393E+00	0.491E+00	0.655E+00	0.983E+00	0.197E+01	-0.153E+04							
N	0.196E+00	0.280E+00	0.245E+00	0.327E+00	0.392E+00	0.491E+00	0.654E+00	0.982E+00	0.196E+01	-0.153E+04							
CH	0.182E+00	0.260E+00	0.228E+00	0.304E+00	0.365E+00	0.456E+00	0.608E+00	0.912E+00	0.182E+01	-0.142E+04							
C	0.168E+00	0.240E+00	0.210E+00	0.280E+00	0.337E+00	0.421E+00	0.561E+00	0.842E+00	0.168E+01	-0.131E+04							
C&	0.168E+00	0.240E+00	0.210E+00	0.280E+00	0.337E+00	0.421E+00	0.561E+00	0.842E+00	0.168E+01	-0.131E+04							
H	0.141E-01	0.202E-01	0.176E-01	0.235E-01	0.282E-01	0.353E-01	0.471E-01	0.706E-01	0.141E+00	-0.110E+03							

*THE TOTAL HEAT RELEASED---UNITS--CALORIES/GRAM AT 298 KELVIN AND 14.7 PSI.
FOR TOTWT OF MATERIAL BURNED OR DETONATED. USE THESE VALUES IN DISPERSION MODELS.

FORMULAS AND NAMES AFTER EXPANSION---USE FOR EPA REPORTING

FORMULA NAME NUMBER OF SPECIES LISTED	FORMULA 137	FORMULA NAME	FORMULA	FORMULA NAME	FORMULA
Water	H2O	Nitrogen	N2	Carbon Dioxide	CO2
Calcium Hydroxide	CaH2O2&	Methane	CH4	Calcium Chloride	CaCl2&
Hydrogen Sulfide	H2S	Hydrogen	H2	Ammonia	NH3
Sulfur	S8	Hexachloroethane	C2Cl6	Sulfur	S7
Tetrachloromethane	S6	Tetrachloroethene	C2Cl4	Sulfur Chloride	S5
Sulfuryl Chloride	CCl4	Sulfur Chloride	S2Cl2	Sulfur Chloride	S2Cl2*
Trichloromethyl	SO2Cl2	Sulfur	S4	Trichloromethane	CHCl3
Calcium Chloride	CCl3	Ammonium Perchlorate	NH4O4Cl&	Calcium Chloride	CaCl2
Carbonic Dichloride	CaCl2*	Nitrogen Oxide	N2O5	Sulfur Chloride	S2Cl
Dichloroethyne	COCl2	Sulfuric Acid	H2SO4	Sulfur	S3
Nitrogen Oxide	C2Cl2	Nitrogen Oxide	N2O4	Nitrogen Oxide	N2O4&
Dichloromethylene	N2O4*	Chlorine Oxide	OC12	Dichloromethane	CH2Cl2
Sulfur Oxide	CC12	Nitryl Chloride	NO2Cl	Calcium	Ca2
2-Butylnedinitrile	S2O	Sulfur Trioxide	SO3	Carbon Disulfide	CS2
Calcium Hydroxide	C4N2	Nitrogen Oxide	N2O3	Calcium Chloride	CaCl
Calcium Sulfide	CaH2O2	Calcium Sulfide	CaS	Calcium Sulfide	CaS
Sulfur Chloride	Ca&	Chlorine	C12	Carbon Suboxide	C3O2
Sulfur	SC1	Chlorine Oxide	O2Cl	Nitrosyl Chloride	NOCl
Nitric Acid	S2	Sulfur Dioxide	SO2	Carbonyl Chloride	COCl
Chloroethyne	NHO3	Nitrogen Oxide	NO3	Cyanogen Chloride	CNCl
Calcium Hydroxide	C2HCl	Carbon Oxide Sulfide	CSO	Carbon	C5
Calcium Oxide	CaHO	Calcium Oxide	CaO	Calcium Oxide	CaO
Ammonium Chloride-II	CaO&	Calcium Oxide	CaO*	Calcium Oxide	CaO&
Ethanedinitrile	NH4Cl&	Ammonium Chloride-II	NH4Cl&	Hypochlorous Acid	HOCl
Chloromethylene	C2N2	Chlorine Oxide	OC1	Chloromethane	CH3Cl
Ozone	CHCl	Sulfur Oxide	SO	Carbon	C4
Nitrous Acid, Cis	O3	Chloromethylidyne	CC1	Nitrous Acid, Cis	NHO2
Carbon Sulfide	NHO2	Nitrogen Sulfide	NS	Nitrogen Oxide	NO2
Hydrogen Isocyanate	CS	Oxirane	C2H4O	Nitrogen Oxide	N2O
Calcium	CNHO	Azide	N3	NGO Radical	CNO
Calcium	Ca	Calcium, Alpha	Ca&	Calcium, Alpha	Ca&
CCO Radical	Ca*	CNN Radical	CN2	CNN Radical	CN2
Carbon	C2O	CNC Radical	C2N	Hydrogen Chloride	HC1
Mercapto	C3	Chlorine	C1	Hydrogen Peroxide	H2O2
Sulfur, Orthorhombic	HS	Hydroperoxo	HO2	Sulfur	S
Sulfur, Orthorhombic	S&	Sulfur-Alpha	S*	Sulfur-Alpha	S*
Oxygen	S&	Hydrazine	N2H4	Hydrazine	N2H4*
Formaldehyde	O2	Nitrosyl Hydride	NHO	Diazene, Cis	N2H2
Ethene	CH2O	Nitrogen Oxide	NO	Formyl	CHO
Ethyne	C2H4	Carbon Monoxide	CO	Hydrogen Cyanide	CNH
Carbon	C2H2	Cyanogen	CN	Ethynyl	C2H
Hydroxyl	C2	Water	H2O*	Water	H2O*
Methyl	HO	Amidogen	NH2	Oxygen	O
Nitrogen	CH3	Imidogen	NH	Methylene	CH2
Carbon	C&	Methylidyne	CH	Carbon	C
		Hydrogen	H		

(1) *****GLOSSARY FOR COMPLETE PRINT OUTS*****

CAL-----CALORIES--UNITS OF ENERGY
 COND-----CONDENSED SPECIES (ALL SOLIDS AND LIQUIDS)
 DENSITY-TOT WT GR/CC---DENSITY OF TOTAL WT. OF ALL INPUT INGREDIENTS--GRAMS/CUBIC CENTIMETER
 ENTHAL KCAL/100 GRS---ENTHALPY--KILOCALORIES/100 GRAMS OF TOWT
 GSL-----TOTAL SPECIES--GASES + SOLIDS + LIQUIDS
 K-----DEGREES KELVIN
 MOL. WT.-----MOLECULAR WEIGHT
 OXID-----OXIDIZER OR THE LAST INGREDIENT ENTERED
 OXID/ MATERIAL RATIO---RATIO OF ALL INGREDIENTS (MINUS LAST INGREDIENT)/LAST INGREDIENT (USUALLY AIR OR OXYGEN)
 SYSWT-----THE MASS IN GRAMS USED IN DEFINING THE HEAT CAPACITY UNITS. IT IS NORMALLY 100 GRAMS.
 1T.VOL. GASES- LIT.---TOTAL VOLUME OF GASES IN ROW (1MOLES GASES ONLY) FORMED
 2T.VOL. GASES- LIT.---AT STANDARD TEMPERATURE (273 DEG. KELVIN), AND PRESSURE (14.7 PSI)
 -----TOTAL VOLUME OF GASES IN ROW (4MOLES GASES ONLY) FORMED
 -----AT STANDARD TEMPERATURE (273 DEG. KELVIN), AND PRESSURE (14.7 PSI)
 TOTWT-----WEIGHT OF ALL INGREDIENTS INCLUDING LAST ONE--SAME AS "WT.MATERIAL+ OXID"
 WT.MATERIAL+ OXID-----WEIGHT OF ALL INGREDIENTS + THE LAST INGREDIENT USED IN CALCULATIONS--SAME AS "TOTWT"

*****IDENTITY OF TERMS FOR*****
 ---COMBUSTION CONDITIONS: THE MATERIAL AND AIR ARE BURNED TOGETHER AT 1000.00 PSI---

1MOLES GASES ONLY-----MOLES OF GASES ONLY--FOR WT. OF GASES AS GIVEN IN ROW (1TOTWT GASES ONLY)
 1MWT GASES ONLY-----MOL. WT. OF GASES ONLY--CALCULATED, ROW (1TOTWT GASES ONLY)/ROW (1MOLES GASES ONLY)
 1TOTWT GASES ONLY-----TOTAL WT. OF GASES ONLY
 2MOLES (GASES+COND)-----TOTAL MOLES OF GASES+COND--FOR WT. OF GASES AS GIVEN IN ROW (2TOTWT GASES+COND)
 2MWT (GASES+COND)-----MOL. WT. OF GASES+COND--CALCULATED, ROW (2TOTWT GASES+COND)/ROW (2MOLES GASES+COND)
 2TOTWT (GASES+COND)-----TOTAL WT. OF GASES+COND
 3MOLES COND ONLY-----MOLES OF COND ONLY--FOR WT. OF GASES AS GIVEN IN ROW (3TOTWT COND ONLY)
 3MWT COND ONLY-----MOL. WT. OF COND ONLY--CALCULATED, ROW (3TOTWT COND ONLY)/ROW (3MOLES COND ONLY)
 3TOTWT COND ONLY-----TOTAL WT. OF COND ONLY

*****IDENTITY OF 1GM, 1CP, 1CV, 2GM, 2CP, 2CV*****
 "SYSWT" = 99.872 GRAMS--THE UNITS OF 1CP, 1CV, 2CP, 2CV = CALORIES/(99.872 GRS) *(DEG KELVIN)
 1GM GASES CP/CV-----GAMMA FOR GASES, RATIO 1CP GASES/1CV GASES
 1CP GASES CAL/SYSWT-K---HEAT CAPACITY AT CONSTANT PRESSURE FOR GASES ONLY
 -----UNITS--CALORIES/("SYSWT" GRS) *(DEG. KELVIN)
 1CV GASES CAL/SYSWT-K---HEAT CAPACITY AT CONSTANT VOLUME FOR GASES ONLY
 -----UNITS--CALORIES/("SYSWT" GRS) *(DEG. KELVIN)
 2GM GSL CP/CV-----GAMMA FOR GSL, RATIO 2CP GSL/2CV GSL
 2CP GSL CAL/SYSWT-K---HEAT CAPACITY AT CONSTANT PRESSURE FOR GSL
 -----UNITS--CALORIES/("SYSWT" GRS) *(DEG. KELVIN)
 2CV GSL CAL/SYSWT-K---HEAT CAPACITY AT CONSTANT VOLUME FOR GSL
 -----UNITS--CALORIES/("SYSWT" GRS) *(DEG. KELVIN)

*****IDENTITY OF TERMS FOR*****

---COMBUSTION CONDITIONS: THE COMBUSTION PRODUCTS FROM MATERIAL AND AIR AFTER EXPANDING FROM 1000.00 PSI TO 14.7000 PSI---
 4MOLES GASES ONLY-----MOLES OF GASES ONLY--FOR WT. OF GASES AS GIVEN IN ROW (4TOTWT GASES ONLY)

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4MWT GASES ONLY-----MOL. WT. OF GASES ONLY--CALCULATED, ROW (4TOTWT GASES ONLY)/ROW (4MOLES GASES ONLY)
4TOTWT GASES ONLY-----TOTAL WT. OF GASES ONLY

5MOLES (GASES+COND)-----TOTAL MOLES OF GASES+COND--FOR WT. OF GASES AS GIVEN IN ROW (5TOTWT GASES+COND)
5MWT (GASES+COND)-----MOL. WT. OF GASES+COND--CALCULATED, ROW (5TOTWT GASES+COND)/ROW (5MOLES GASES+COND)
5TOTWT (GASES+COND)-----TOTAL WT. OF GASES+COND

6MOLES COND ONLY-----MOLES OF COND ONLY--FOR WT. OF GASES AS GIVEN IN ROW (6TOTWT COND ONLY)
6MWT COND. ONLY-----MOL. WT. OF COND ONLY--CALCULATED, ROW (6TOTWT COND ONLY)/ROW (6MOLES COND ONLY)
6TOTWT COND ONLY-----TOTAL WT. OF COND ONLY

*****IDENTITY OF 4GM, 4CP, 4CV, 5GM, 5CP, 5CV*****
"SYSWT" = 99.872 GRAMS--THE UNITS OF 4CP, 4CV, 5CP, 5CV = CALORIES/( 99.872 GRS )*(DEG KELVIN)
4GM GASES CP/CV-----GAMMA FOR GASES, RATIO 4CP GASES/4CV GASES
4CP GASES CAL/SYSWT-K-----HEAT CAPACITY AT CONSTANT PRESSURE FOR GASES ONLY
4CV GASES CAL/SYSWT-K-----UNITS--CALORIES/("SYSWT" GRS )*(DEG.KELVIN)
4CV GASES CAL/SYSWT-K-----HEAT CAPACITY AT CONSTANT VOLUME FOR GASES ONLY
5GM GSL CP/CV-----GAMMA FOR GSL, RATIO 5CP GSL/5CV GSL
5CP GSL CAL/SYSWT-K-----HEAT CAPACITY AT CONSTANT PRESSURE FOR GSL
5CV GSL CAL/SYSWT-K-----UNITS--CALORIES/("SYSWT" GRS )*(DEG.KELVIN)
5CV GSL CAL/SYSWT-K-----HEAT CAPACITY AT CONSTANT VOLUME FOR GSL
-----UNITS--CALORIES/("SYSWT" GRS )*(DEG.KELVIN)

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