

A COMBINED STATISTICAL AND
HYDRODYNAMIC APPROACH FOR EXTREME TIDE PREDICTION

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CHAPTER I

Introduction

Hurricanes and associated storm surges have been watched and suffered by men helplessly for centuries. Many accounts of disasters caused by hurricanes may be found in the books by Tannehill (1938) and Dunn and Miller (1960) and the issues of Monthly Weather Review. Gradually enough understanding of the hurricanes have been accumulated, so that tragedies similar to ones in the past can be avoided.

With the recent growth and expansion of coastal communities and industries particularly in the hurricane zones of the south, the importance of hurricane warning and insurance against damage has gained considerable importance. This has been recognized in the "National Flood Insurance Act of 1968." For implementing the act sound actuarial data on flood frequency due to hurricanes are needed. Similar frequency data are needed by the coastal engineer who is called upon to design flood protection structures.

The present research effort has been motivated by the needs of the insurance act as well as the needs of the safe coastal structure design. After outlining the problem, the objectives of the research effort, achievements so far and proposals for future efforts have been summarized. A summary of previous research works relevant to present endeavors has been presented. This is followed by the theoretical consideration of the hydrodynamical models and the statistical methods. A statistical simulation method has been outlined and compared with the other methods (to get the same final result). The method

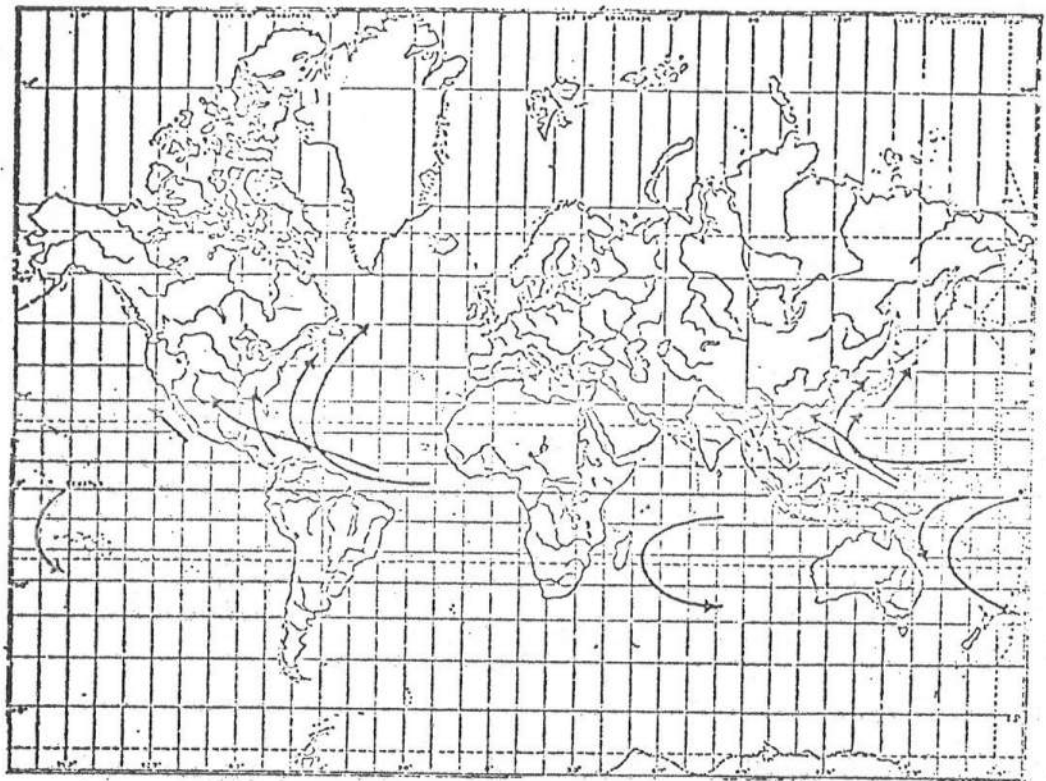


Figure 1 Areas of the earth where tropical cyclones occur

has been applied to the Delaware coast and the results presented and discussed particularly comparing with previous similar works. It has been recognized that the present hydrodynamical models need considerable modification in order to make simulation results more meaningful for bounded bays and curved coastlines. Extreme storm surges could be predicted if the distribution of the storm surge was known. There are two ways in which this can be obtained: (1) Obtain storm surge data for a period sufficiently larger than the time span to which the prediction will apply. That is for 100-year design storm surge at least 100-year data should be available. (2) The way is to find a functional relation between the storm surge and the various hydrodynamic factors causing it. Also needed is the joint probability distribution of the hydrodynamic parameters causing the storm. That is given

$$S = f(P_o, P_{oo}, R, V, \theta, \text{bathymetry, tide}) \quad (1)$$

$$\text{and Prob } (P_o \leq p_o, P_{oo} \leq p_{oo}, R \leq r, V \leq v, \theta \leq \alpha, T \leq t) = f(P_o, P_{oo}, r, v, \alpha) \quad (2)$$

where S = storm surge

P_o = central pressure in the storm

P_{oo} = ambient far field pressure

R = radius of maximum wind

V = translatory motion of the storm

θ = angle of storm motion relative to the coast line

T = tide level

$p_o, p_{oo}, r, v, \alpha, t$ are the corresponding values attained by the surge causing parameters simultaneously. Assuming all parameters have been accounted for,

then theoretically it is possible to determine the distribution of storm surge for a given coastal area.

In practice both methods encounter serious difficulties. The first method is entirely empirical and requires data for a length of time which is not available. Therefore, a prediction based on method (1) has limited reliability. Furthermore, the prediction is only valid at the location where data is collected. Any spatial extrapolation is subject to serious doubts in general. Similar difficulty is encountered in method (2) when the joint probability distribution is being estimated. However, now additional information regarding the nature of the distribution of each parameter can be utilized to increase the reliability of the estimated joint probability distribution.

The functional relation (1) between storm surge and the parameters causing it is very complicated. At best only approximate numerical relations are available. Any theoretical attempt to predict the storm surge distribution is full of difficulties and complications and must await the defining of the functional relation (1). In the meantime, statistical simulation can provide some of the answers needed for engineering design.

In view of the importance of the problem, the Ocean Engineering group at the University of Delaware has undertaken a broad program of research into extreme storm tide prediction stressing on the statistical simulation technique. The research program broadly includes (1) estimating the joint probability distribution of the parameters causing the storm surge (2) simulating the parameters causing the storm surge particularly where the parameters are correlated and (3) studying and comparing the existing hydrodynamic models and developing new ones for a bay like the Delaware Bay. Some of the important results obtained so far are summarized below.

(1) By arguments based on the physical interaction among meteorological variables, it has been concluded that $(P_{oo}-P_o)^{1/2}$, R, V and θ have Gaussian distribution.

(2) The marginal distributions for $(P_{oo}-P_o)^{1/2}$, R, V, and θ for hurricanes hitting the Atlantic coast north of Cape Hatteras during the past 75 years are best described by a Gaussian distribution.

(3) No significant correlation has been detected among these variables.

(4) The tide amplitude for the hurricane season has a Rayleigh distribution.

(5) A computer program has been developed to generate Gaussian random variables with zero correlation.

(6) A computer algorithm has been developed to generate Gaussian random variables with given correlation matrix.

(7) The existing hydrodynamic models have been compared and their strength and weaknesses noted for the future guidance in the development of the model for a bay.

(8) A simulation technique has been developed including the effect of spacial and temporal variation of surge and astronomical tide.

(9) The technique has been applied to the Delaware coast facing the Atlantic Ocean and the results presented.

(10) The result thus obtained has been compared with earlier analysis of a similar nature.

CHAPTER II

Review of Pertinent Literature

Books by Tannehill (1938) and Dunn and Miller (1960) provide historical as well as physical perspective on the hurricanes and damages caused by them. Review articles by Welander (1961) and Bretschneider (1967) deal principally with hurricane surges and the methods of predicting them. Harris (1963), Cry (1962) and Ho et.al. (1975) have documented valuable information regarding past hurricanes and their effect on the coast. These excellent publications provide the background for the present review which is limited to the brief discussion of the approximate analytical and empirical models for surge generation and extreme tide prediction (1) based solely on the past tide records and (2) derived from the statistical distribution of the hurricane parameters and a hydrodynamic model for hurricane generation.

A sound hydrodynamical model, analytical or numerical, of hurricane surge generation is the key to the success of deterministic problems such as surge forecasting and warning. As has been discussed in the last section an exact hydrodynamical model (Eq. 1) is vital to the statistical prediction of extreme tides. Basic hydrodynamic equations governing the storm surge are (Bretschneider, 1967)

$$\frac{dQ_y}{dt} = \underbrace{-fQ_x}_{(a)} - \underbrace{gD\frac{\partial S}{\partial y}}_{(b)} + \underbrace{\frac{\tau_{sy}}{\rho}}_{(c)} - \underbrace{\frac{\tau_{by}}{\rho}}_{(d)} - \underbrace{U_y P}_{(e)} + \underbrace{gD\frac{\partial \eta_o}{\partial y}}_{(f)} \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{dQ_x}{dt} = -fQ_y - gD\frac{\partial S}{\partial x} + \frac{\tau_{sx}}{\rho} - \frac{\tau_{bx}}{\rho} - U_x P + gD\frac{\partial \eta_o}{\partial x} \quad (4)$$

$$\frac{\partial S}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial Q_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q_y}{\partial y} = P \quad (5)$$

where S = surge height, ft

θ_x = discharge in the x axis direction, ft³/sec per foot of width

θ_y = discharge in the y axis direction, ft³/sec per foot of width

x = distance normal to the shoreline, ft

y = distance along the shoreline, ft

z = time, seconds

f = coriolis parameter $2\omega \sin \phi$, where $\omega = 7.28 \times 10^{-5}$ rad/sec

ϕ = latitude in degrees

g = acceleration due to gravity, 32.2 ft/sec²

D = water depth in ft

τ_{sy}/ρ = wind stress parallel to coast, per unit volume, ft/sec²

τ_{by}/ρ = bottom stress parallel to coast per unit volume, ft/sec²

τ_{sx}/ρ = wind stress perpendicular to coast, per unit volume, ft/sec²

τ_{bx}/ρ = bottom stress perpendicular to coast

ρ = density water, ships/ft³

U_x = wind speed component perpendicular to coast, ft/sec

U_y = wind speed component parallel to coast, ft/sec

η_o = inverted barometer effect, ft of water

P = precipitation rate, ft/sec

The above equations do not have a closed form solution. Simplified equations have been integrated numerically to get approximate solutions for surge heights.

The earliest and the most direct treatment assumes that the sum of the onshore components of wind and bottom stresses is balanced by a slope of the mean water surface. This treatment neglects unsteady and coriolis effects

and usually assumes the bottom stress to be a small fraction (.1 - .3) of the surface stresses. The lateral extent of the wind field is assumed to be large. For simple shelf bathymetries and wind fields analytical solutions are readily obtained. For complicated bathymetries and wind stress fields, a numerical integration of the simplified defining equations can be carried out.

The "bathystrophic storm tide" concept of Freeman, Baer and Jung (1957) incorporates the effect of a time varying wind field in driving the alongshore transport but assumes the time rate of change in the onshore transport to be negligible. Nonlinear bottom friction and the coriolis effect are included. The alongshore equation of motion with the corresponding wind stress component is integrated with respect to time to determine the time-varying alongshore transport. The onshore equation of motion represents a static balance between the slope of the water surface on one side and the onshore wind stress and coriolis effect due to the alongshore transport on the other side.

The method considers the bathymetry to consist of straight and parallel bottom contours and the wind field to be uniform. The bathystrophic storm tide has been utilized extensively by Bretschneider and Collins (1963), Marinos and Woodward (1968) and others for storm tide prediction. Marinos and Woodward "calibrate" the techniques by adjusting the bottom friction coefficient to obtain good agreement between historical and calculated storm tides. The friction coefficient was found to vary with the wind speed and shelf width; undoubtedly this calibration incorporates effects not represented in the formulation, including nonuniform wind fields and irregular bathymetry.

The unsteady problem of storm tides generated by a prescribed wind stress translating directly to shore over straight and parallel contours was investigated by Reid (1956) using an ingenious application of the method

of characteristics. The wind stress was assumed to be of unlimited lateral extent. Results were presented as isolines of dimensionless storm tide response as a function of ratios of fetch length to shelf length and storm system speed to the speed of a long free wave. Of particular interest was the presence of a peak in the response (40% above the value for a steady state, infinite fetch wind field) which resulted from a particular combination of the two ratios noted above.

The availability of large high-speed digital computers has provided the means for more realistic representation of detailed offshore topography and storm systems. Generally, finite difference methods are employed to integrate the equations of motion and continuity. The earliest contributions were by Platzman (1958) and Miyazaki (1963). Later notable papers include those by Jelesnianski (1966, 1967, 1974), Reid and Bodine (1968), and Hendrickson and Djou (1974).

Dean and Pearce (1972) solved the linearized problem of a steady state laterally-limited wind stress system for bathymetries of uniform depth and uniform slope. The effects of coriolis force and lateral water stresses were not included in the treatment. The results indicate that if the shelf width is large relative to the breadth of the wind field, the storm tide at the coast is reduced considerably compared to the value resulting from the infinite breadth wind field case.

Jelesnianski's model has been adopted by NOAA for flood forecasting. Shore Protection Manual (1974) nomograms for computing storm surge were based on this model. The model has been recently modified to include storms moving in an arbitrary manner. Since this model has been used and tested extensively, it will be used in the present investigation until a better model is worked out.

While deterministic models are being worked out, the engineer's need for a design storm surge has been filled by two distinct ways. The first method studies the yearly or monthly highest tide recorded for the longest period available and fit the data so gathered to some extreme value distribution. There are two serious objections to this method. First, data for a sufficiently long period of time is not available. Second, the data for any station is biased to an unknown extent. The tide prediction for the stations which have experienced hurricanes in the recent past is biased towards the high side while predictions for the stations only a couple of hundred miles away which did not experience any hurricane tend to be biased towards the low side. Yang, et.al. (1970) have carried out an extreme tide analysis for the Delaware coast. The results of the present study have been compared with that of Yang, et.al., and differences discussed.

Another way by which extreme tides have been obtained for design purposes is by use of what is called the Probable Maximum Hurricane and Standard Project Hurricane. By studying the past hurricanes and the damages done by them, a PMH and SPH has been specified for each region. SPH has a 100-year return period and PMH has a 1,000-year return period. As we know now apart from hurricane parameters there are other factors such as astronomical tides, topography which can seriously affect the high tide values.

Regression analysis methods have been applied to the problem of finding a suitable model for surge generation from the simple parameters of a storm. Conner, et.al. (1957) designed a simple empirical model to forecast storm surges. They plotted observed maximum tides against lowest observed central pressure (p_o) and then found a line of the best fit. A correlation coefficient of .68 has been reported for the observations from 30 stations along the Gulf Coast.

Hoover (1957), arguing that the recording stations rarely experience the true maximum surge, increased some of the observed maximum surge data partly based on the plot of observed high tide distribution along the coast and partly based on the subjective judgment knowing the relative position of the storm with respect to the recording station. He reported a correlation coefficient of 0.81.

Harris (1959) expanded his model to storms making landfall on the east and the Gulf coasts. He removed the seasonal sea level anomaly, wherever possible, from the observed high tides. He also included the other parameters, the peripheral storm pressure (P_{00}), the size of the storm (R), the vector storm motion (u, θ) and the distance of the 50 fathom line from shore. He has reported correlation coefficient of .75 from data from 52 stations.

Regression models have been rather unsuccessful. But they do throw some light on the nature of the processes involved. The pressure deficit at the center of the storm proves to be the best predictor of the storm surge. This is not surprising because this parameter causes inverse barometric effect and is proportional to the square of the maximum wind velocity in the storm which happens to be the most important surge causing parameter. The radius of a storm seems to have very little effect on the storm surge. The vector storm motion and the angle of approach have limited effect while the bathymetry is an important factor.

Pore, et.al. (1974) found a regression relation between winter storm surge in tenth of feet and pressure in millibar at several points offshore and inshore. The relation is based on past records. The importance of accuracy in the input sea level pressure has been emphasized. For a breakwater harbor the predicting equation is

$$\begin{aligned}
 SS(BWH) = & 55.93 - .01113 P(48)_t + .09477 P(24)_t - .01890 P(41)_t - .06 \\
 & - .07897 P(47)_t - .04897 P(42)_t - .12
 \end{aligned}$$

Where $SS(BWH)$ is the storm surge in tenths of feet, at forecast location (BWH) at time t . P is the sea-level pressure in millibars at the indicated grid point (Figure 2). The subscript of pressure is the time in hours.

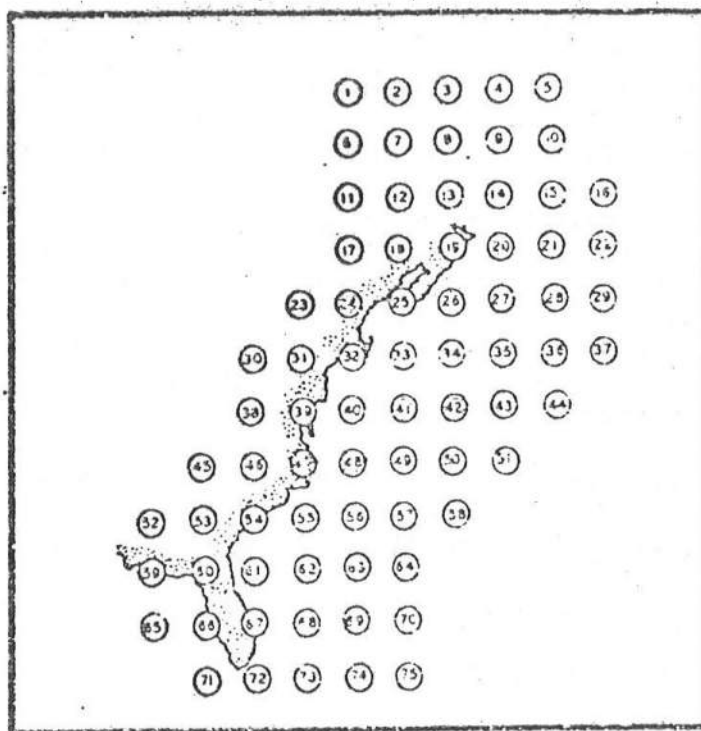


Figure 2 Computation points where predictors of storm surge were considered in the derivation of the forecast equations, by Pore, et.al.

Myers (1970, 1975) used a semi-empirical method in the storm surge analysis for the Atlantic City and South Carolina coast. His method consists of the following steps.

- (1) From the past hurricane records pertinent to one area, empirical probability distribution for characteristic parameters of hurricanes such as intensity, radius of maximum wind, forward speed and direction of motion are obtained.
- (2) Distribution of each parameter is assumed to be independent of the other parameters.
- (3) The distribution is divided into several suitable groups and a fixed value and probability assigned to them.
- (4) Storm surges are computed for all possible combinations of the parameters using SPLASH program of Jelesnianski (1974).
- (5) The above is carried out separately for landfilling hurricanes and alongshore hurricanes.
- (6) The surge heights thus obtained are combined with the astronomical tide with random phase and the maxima of the addition recorded.
- (7) Extreme winter tide distribution is obtained from the past records.
- (8) Extreme surge distribution due to the landfalling and the alongshore hurricanes is combined with the winter tide distribution to find the extreme tide distribution.

CHAPTER III

Theoretical Considerations

The physical phenomena involved has been briefly described. Based on heuristic arguments the theoretical distributions of the parameters characterizing hurricanes have been derived. The relevant theories of multivariate estimation and simulation have been briefly presented.

The hurricane wind field at the sea surface is best represented by a vortex motion. Studies have shown that the wind velocity on the surface is spiral and bent inwards (Figure 4). Similar studies for currents generated in the ocean water has not been carried out. For slow-moving hurricanes, surface currents are expected to be similar to the one for surface winds. There is considerable radial component in both air and water current. This may be one of the mechanisms by which hurricanes draw their fury from the surrounding hot sea surface and air. A consequence of this is a descending current in the eye of the hurricane. In deep water there is no resistance to flow other than viscosity and the equilibrium water level profile turns out to be inverse barometric effect. But as the hurricane moves into the shallow waters, the boundary resistance affects the equilibrium by reducing the flow away from below the eye of the hurricane. Thus, water accumulates in this region and is observed as high surge. In deep water the horizontal currents are spiral inwards. In shallow water onshore current is converging flow, but the offshore current is divergent flow. Also, the connecting alongshore current is in shallow water. Thus the flow circuit has more resistance in the outflow section. Hence there is a transient pile up of water near the shore (Figure 5).

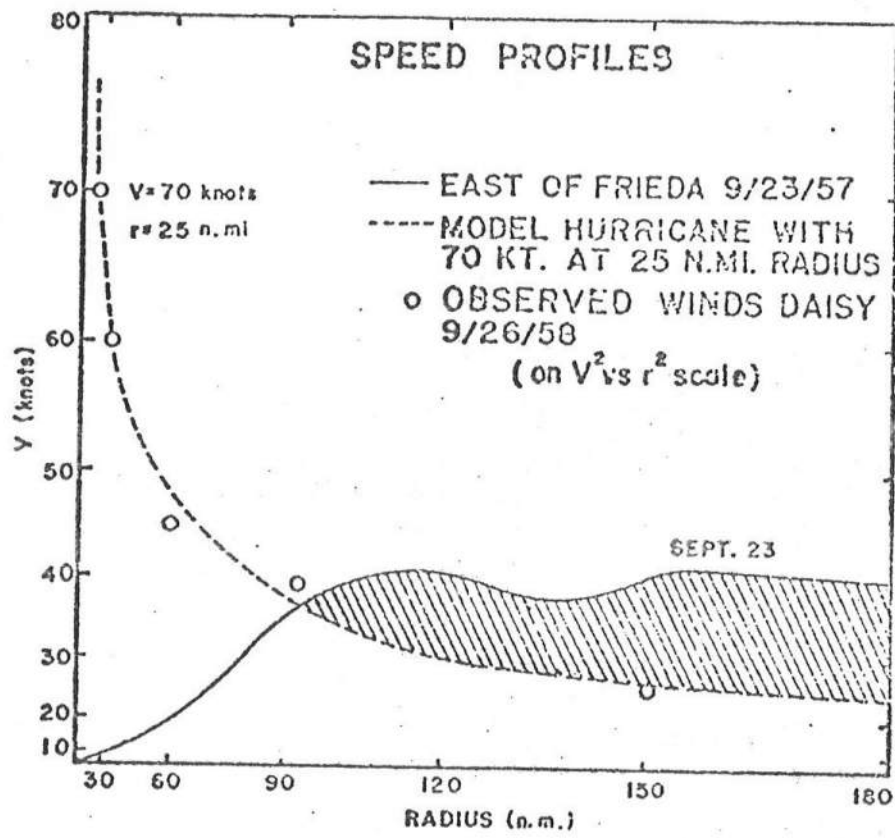


Figure 3 Velocity profiles characteristics of hurricanes and tropical storms.

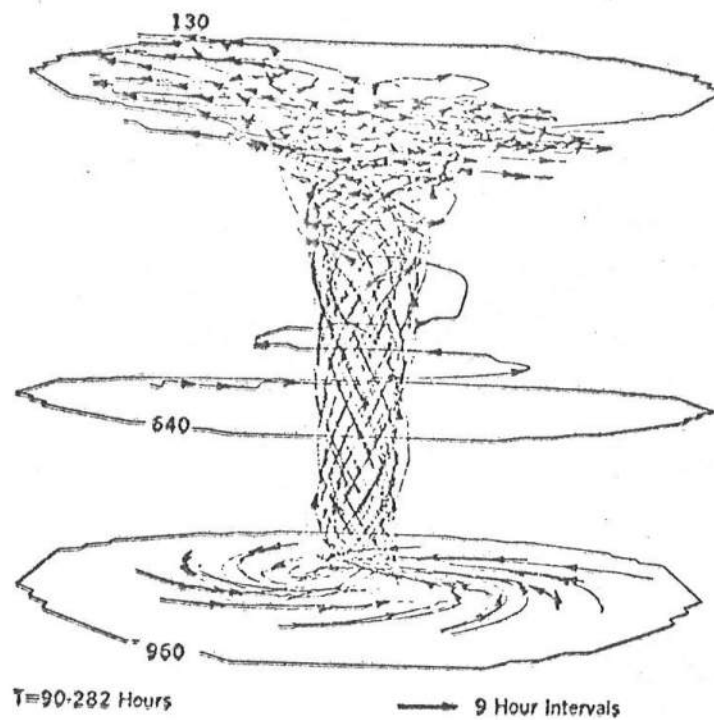


Figure 4 Particle trajectories inside a hurricane over a 9-day period

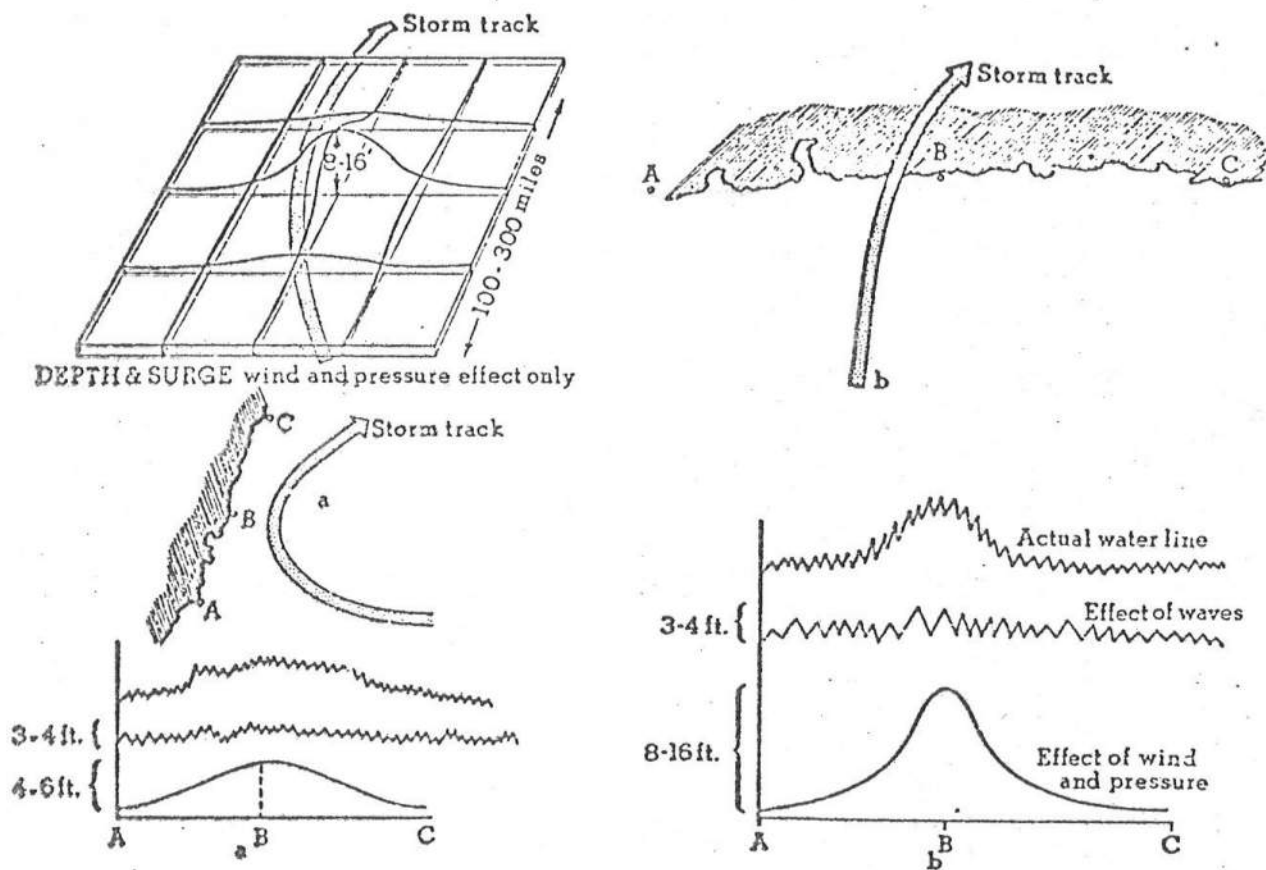


Figure 5 Schematic model for interpreting high-water mark observations in hurricanes.

CHAPTER IV

The Statistical Distribution of Hurricane Parameters

Hurricanes are commonly characterized by ΔP , the intensity ($P_{oo}-P_o$), R , radius of maximum wind, and V , the lateral motion of the storm as a whole. The observed values of each parameter at any instant is a result of complex interaction between the large number of meteorological and physical conditions. These interactions either are the sum of individual effects or may be expanded as the sum of these effects. Under these assumptions, by central limit theorem, the distribution of hurricane parameters or a simple transform thereof, should be well described by the Gaussian law. Consider, for example, the maximum wind velocity U in the storm. It may be considered as the manifestation of turbulent velocity on a large scale. Turbulent velocity is very well described by a Gaussian distribution. The relation between U and ΔP is approximately

$$\Delta P = K U^2 \quad \text{where } K \text{ is a constant} \quad (8)$$

Thus $\sqrt{\Delta P}$ should be distributed close to normal distribution. Similarly the radius of maximum wind is assumed to have Gaussian distribution. The lateral motion of the storm is again representative of large scale turbulent motion and should be well described by Gaussian distribution. The direction of storm motion is dependent on the location of cold or warm fronts which, in turn, are dependent on the location of high and low pressure cells. These, in turn, are caused by random interaction between upper atmosphere and surface circulation. Again, appealing to the central limit theorem it can be concluded that the direction of motion θ has a Gaussian distribution. In order to encompass all possible cases the joint distribution of $\sqrt{\Delta P}$, V , R and θ will be assumed to have multivariate normal distribution given by the joint density

$$\phi(x) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^2 |\Sigma|^{1/2}} \exp \left[-1/2 (X-\mu)^T \Sigma^{-1} (X-\mu) \right] \quad (9)$$

where $X' = [\sqrt{\Delta P}, V, R, \theta]$ is random variable vector

$\mu' = [\mu_{\Delta P}, \mu_r, \mu_R, \mu_p]$ in a vector of mean values.

$$\Sigma = \begin{Bmatrix} \sigma_{11} & \sigma_{12} & \sigma_{13} & \sigma_{14} \\ \sigma_{12} & \sigma_{22} & \sigma_{23} & \sigma_{24} \\ \sigma_{31} & \sigma_{32} & \sigma_{33} & \sigma_{34} \\ \sigma_{41} & \sigma_{42} & \sigma_{43} & \sigma_{44} \end{Bmatrix}$$

is the covarianciance matrix $E[(X - \mu)(X - \mu)']$

Maximum Likelihood Estimator of ρ , μ and Σ

Let

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} X_{11} & \cdot & \cdot & X_{1P} \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ X_{N1} & \cdot & \cdot & X_{NP} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} X_1 \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ X_N \end{bmatrix} \quad (10)$$

be the realization of P random variables distributed according to the multinormal law with mean vector μ and non-singular covariance matrix Σ .

The likelihood of the observations are

$$L(\mu, \Sigma) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{Np/2} |\Sigma|^{N/2}} \exp \left[-1/2 \sum_{i=1}^N (x_i - \mu)' \Sigma^{-1} (x_i - \mu) \right] \quad (11)$$

As in the univariate case, the elements of μ and Σ which maximize the above likelihood function are the maximum likelihood estimators. It is more convenient to maximize the logarithm of the above function.

$$\text{Ln } L(\mu, \Sigma) = -1/2 Np \text{ Ln } (2\pi) - 1/2 N \text{ Ln} |\Sigma| - 1/2 \sum_{i=1}^N (x_i - \mu)' \Sigma^{-1} (x_i - \mu) \quad (12)$$

For the likelihood to be at its maximum value it is necessary that

$$\frac{\partial \text{Ln} L(\mu, \Sigma)}{\partial \mu} = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{\partial \text{Ln} L(\mu, \Sigma)}{\partial \Sigma} = 0 \quad (13)$$

where the null matrices have dimensions $p \times 1$ and $p \times p$ respectively. The column vector of derivatives with respect to μ is

$$\sum^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^N (x_i - \mu)$$

and this is equal to the null vector if we take as the estimate of μ

$$\hat{\mu} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N x_i = \bar{X} \quad (14)$$

or the vector of the sample means of the observations. Similarly by maximizing $\ln(\mu, \sum)$ with respect to $\sum$ and omitting the lengthy derivation we get the estimate for $\sum$

$$\hat{\sum} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N (x_i - \bar{x})(x_i - \bar{x})' \quad (15)$$

It can be shown that $\hat{\sum}$ is a biased estimate of $\sum$. The unbiased estimator is obtained by

$$\hat{\sum} = \frac{1}{N-1} \sum_{i=1}^N (x_i - \bar{x})(x_i - \bar{x})' \quad (16)$$

Confidence Interval for Correlations

In the case of a random sample of N observation pairs from the bivariate normal population with $\tau = 0$, the distribution of sample correlation r has this density function:

$$p(r) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \frac{\Gamma[(N-1)/2]}{\Gamma[(N-2)/2]} (1-r^2)^{1/2(N-4)} & -1 \leq r \leq 1 \\ 0 & \text{elsewhere} \end{cases} \quad (17)$$

The transformed variate

$$t = r \sqrt{\frac{N-2}{1-r^2}} \quad (18)$$

has student's distribution with $N-2$ degrees of freedom. Given the sample correlation r we accept the hypothesis $\rho = 0$ at significance level α if

$$|r| \sqrt{\frac{N-2}{1-r^2}} \leq t_{\alpha/2; N-2}$$

where $t_{\alpha/2; N-2}$ is the upper 50% point of the t distribution with $N-2$ degrees of freedom.

For $\rho \neq 0$, the monotonic transformation

$$\begin{aligned} Z &= 1/2 \ln \frac{1+r}{1-r} \\ &= \tanh^{-1} r \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

is a variate with an asymptotic normal distribution with mean

$$\xi \approx 1/2 \ln \frac{1+\rho}{1-\rho} \quad (20)$$

and variance

$$\text{Var}(z) \approx \frac{1}{N-3} \quad (21)$$

confidence interval for ρ at significance level α is

$$\tanh \left(z - \frac{z_{\alpha/2}}{\sqrt{N-3}} \right) \leq \rho \leq \tanh \left(z + \frac{z_{\alpha/2}}{\sqrt{N-3}} \right)$$

$z_{\alpha/2}$ is the upper 50% point of the standard normal distribution function.

We would like to determine whether or not the variables are independent of each other and whether the off-diagonal elements of the covariance matrix are zero or at least if one element is non-zero. It has been derived that the variate

$$K^2 = -(N-1 - \frac{2p+5}{6}) \ln|R| \quad (22)$$

has χ^2 distribution with $1/2 p(p-1)$ degrees of freedom. In the above

N = sample size

p = number of variables

R = sample correlation matrix.

We accept the hypothesis that all variables are independent of each other if

$$K^2 < \chi^2_{\alpha} ; 1/2 p(p-1)$$

where $\chi^2_{2\alpha}$; $1/2 p(p-1)$ is the upper 100α percentage point of the χ^2 distribution with $1/2 p(p-1)$ degrees of freedom. For small correlations K^2 can be approximated to

$$K^2 = (N-1 - \frac{2p+5}{6}) \sum_{i < j} r_{ij}^2 \quad (23)$$

The summation extends over the $1/2 p(p-1)$ correlations in the upper portion of the matrix.

Principal Axes of the Multinormal Density

The component

$$(x-\mu)' \sum^{-1} (x-\mu)$$

of the multinormal density specifies the equation of an ellipsoid in p -dimensional variate space when it is set equal to some positive constant C . The family of ellipsoids generated by varying c has the common center point μ . The first principal axis of each ellipsoid is that line passing through μ to the surface of an ellipsoid by its coordinates x on the surface, the first principal axis will have coordinates that maximize its squared half length $(x-\mu)'(x-\mu)$ subject to the constraint $(x-\mu)' \sum^{-1} (x-\mu) = C$ (24)

that x be on the surface. For the length to be at its maximum value it is necessary that its derivatives with respect to the elements of x each equal zero. If we introduce the constraint with the aid of the Lagrangian multiplier λ , the maximand is

$$f(x) = (x-\mu)' (x-\mu) - \lambda [(x-\mu)' \sum^{-1} (x-\mu) - C] \quad (25)$$

and its vector of first partial derivatives is

$$\frac{\partial f(x)}{\partial x} = 2(x-\mu) - 2\lambda \sum^{-1} (x-\mu) \quad (26)$$

The coordinates of the longest axis must satisfy the equation

$$[I - \lambda \Sigma^{-1}] (x-\mu) = 0 \quad (27)$$

or since Σ is non-singular, the equivalent condition

$$[\Sigma - \lambda I](x-\mu) = 0 \quad (28)$$

The coordinates specifying the principal axis are proportional to the elements of a characteristic vector of Σ .

Premultiplying Equation(27) by $4(x-\mu)'$ we get

$$4(x-\mu)' (x-\mu) = 4 \lambda (x-\mu)' \Sigma^{-1} (x-\mu) = 4\lambda C \quad (29)$$

For a fixed value of C the length of the principal axis is maximized by taking λ as the greatest characteristic root of Σ . Therefore, the position of the first principal axis of the concentration ellipsoid is specified by direction cosines which are the elements of the normalized characteristic vector α_1 associated with the greatest characteristic root λ_1 , of Σ . The other principal axes are similarly found to have orientations given by the elements of the vectors of the characteristic roots

$$\lambda_1 > \lambda_2 > \dots > \lambda_p > 0$$

The new variate vector $Y' = [Y_1, \dots, Y_p]$ whose elements have values on the principal axes of the concentration ellipsoids is related to the original variates by the transformation

$$Y = A' (x-\mu) \quad (30)$$

where the i th column of A is the normalized characteristic vector α_i . The orthogonality of A implies that the transformation consists of a rigid rotation

of the original axes into the principal axes of the ellipsoids, followed by a shift of the origin of the new axes to the center μ of the ellipsoid. The covariance matrix of the elements of Y is

$$A' \sum A$$

The variance of the i th principal-axis variate is

$$\text{Var } (Y_i) = \alpha_i' \sum \alpha_i = \lambda_i \quad (31)$$

If the characteristic roots are distinct, or if the vectors associated with multiple roots have been constructed to be orthogonal,

$$\text{Cov } (Y_i, Y_j) = \alpha_i' \sum \alpha_j = 0 \quad i \neq j \quad (32)$$

The principal axis transformation has resulted in uncorrelated variates whose variances are proportional to the axis lengths of any specific concentration ellipsoid.

Simulation of Correlated Random Variables

The problem of generating random samples with specified covariance matrix can be broken into two subproblems. The first is the well-known problem of generating independent random numbers. At best on a large scale computer pseudo-random numbers can be generated. Thus on a machine if large samples of several variables are generated it is more than likely that the variables will be correlated amongst themselves. By the orthogonal transformation of the previous section, the values of the uncorrelated samples can be computed. Once the uncorrelated samples have been obtained, by inverse transform correlated sample can easily be computed. The p uncorrelated variates are transformed so that their variances are equal to the characteristic values of the specified

covariance matrix Σ . Multiplying both sides of equation (3) by $(A')^{-1}$ we get

$$x - \mu = (A')^{-1} Y \quad (33)$$

$$\text{or } x = (A')^{-1} Y + \mu \quad (34)$$

has the desired mean values μ and the covariance matrix Σ . Here A is the matrix formed by characteristic vectors associated with Σ .

Statistical Simulation Model

The proposed simulation model consists of four stages: (1) estimating the statistical distribution of hurricane and tide parameters, (2) generating random samples with those characteristics, (3) computing the surge heights in each case with a suitable hydrodynamic model and (4) constructing extreme value distribution based on yearly maxima.

It is hazardous to estimate the statistical distribution of hurricane parameters from the observations on a few hurricanes hitting any one point. Moreover, the point in question may experience considerable surge heights due to hurricanes hitting the coast hundreds of miles away. For these two principal reasons a sort of regional simulation has been adopted. A stretch of coast including the point of interest is selected keeping in mind that (1) the stretch should have been crossed by enough hurricanes (10-12) for estimating the statistical distribution, (2) the stretch has fairly straight reaches and fairly similar bathymetry, and (3) the hurricanes visiting the stretch can be reasonably considered samples from a homogeneous population. Within the region the probability of any point being hit by hurricanes is based on historical records. The following are the essential steps in simulating the hurricane surge caused by the landfalling hurricanes.

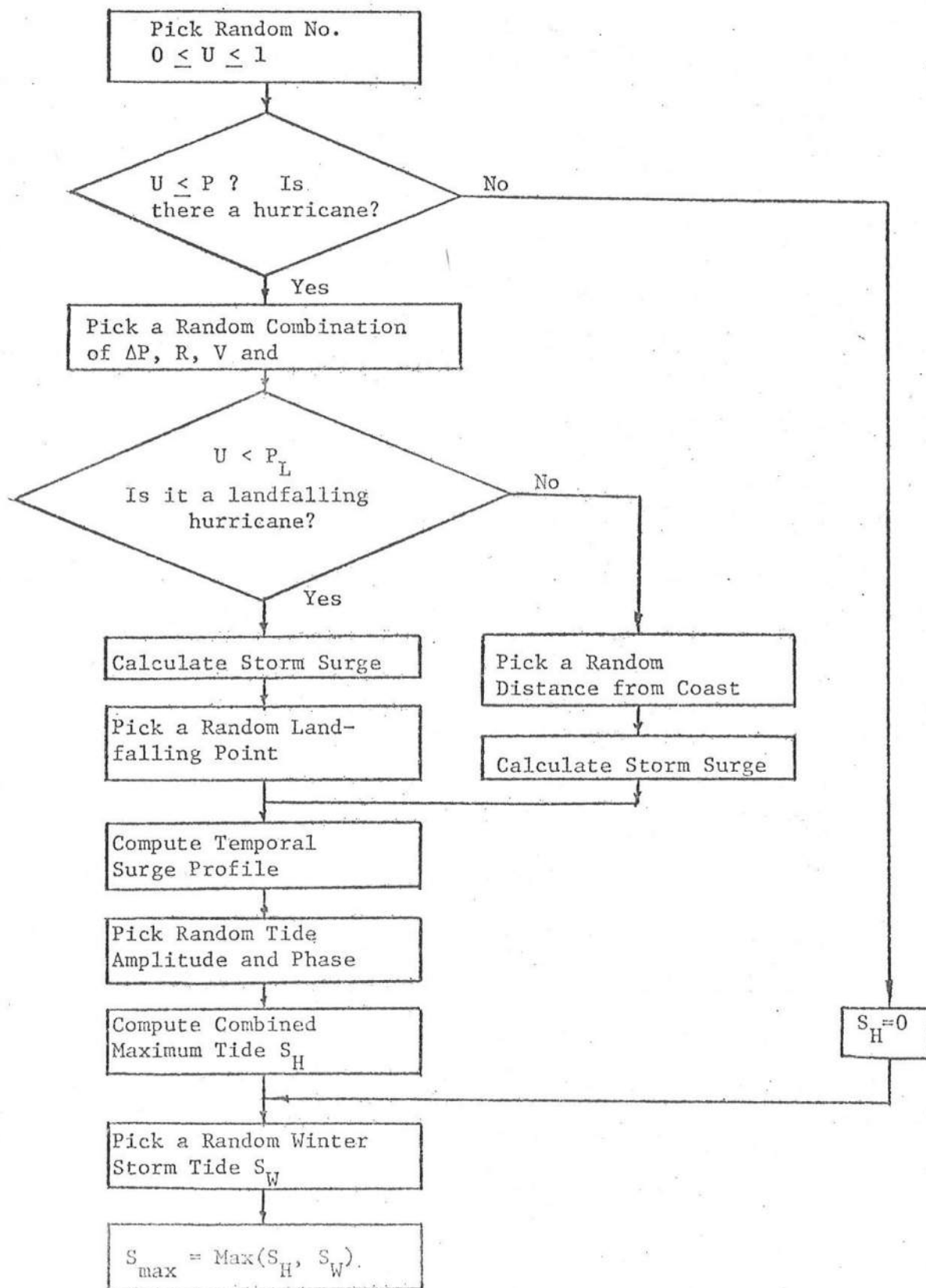


Figure 6 Flow Diagram for Simulation of Maximum Combined Tide in One Year

- (1) The joint distribution of ΔP , R , V and θ is estimated from the past observations.
- (2) Similarly, the shape of tide and the probability distribution of tidal amplitude is obtained from historical records.
- (3) Landfalling point is sampled from the uniform distribution.
- (4) The values of ΔP , R , V and θ are sampled according to their observed distributions.
- (5) These values of characteristic parameters are fed to a suitable hydrodynamical model which computes the temporal profile of surge at the point of investigation.
- (6) Random astronomical tides are generated according to the observed distributions.
- (7) Phase lag between peaks of the tide and the hurricane surge is drawn from a population of uniformly distributed numbers.
- (8) Temporal profile surge are added to the tide and the maximum water level computed.
- (9) Depending on how frequently hurricanes visit a locality, a time span is selected and the water level computed in the last step assigned to this unit time as maximum due to hurricane.

For hurricanes moving parallel to the coast the Step 3 is replaced by

- (3a) The distance of hurricane from the coast is sampled from the distribution of such distances based on the past occurrences.

For some areas surge caused by winter storms instead of tropical storms may be significant. It is very difficult to parametrize these storms and a hydrodynamical model of suitable accuracy has not been worked out. Hence winter storm surges will presently be simulated by the statistical distribution of past records.

The overall simulation and combination of the occurrences due to hurricanes and winter storms will be as follows considering a suitable unit period of time (not necessarily a year).

- (1) Generate a uniformly distributed random number, U , between 0 and 1.
- (2) If $U < P$ (the probability of occurrence of a hurricane in the area during one unit period), a hurricane occurs otherwise it does not.
- (3) If hurricane occurs, then another random number is drawn to decide whether the hurricane is landfalling or moving parallel to the coast.
- (4) The surge height S_H is computed and retained. If a hurricane does not occur then S_H is set equal to zero.
- (5) Denote the computed winter storm surge as S_w .
- (6) The larger of the two values S_H and S_w is retained as the extreme event of the year (or some other suitable period).

The simulation must be carried over very large practical periods so that events represented by rare combinations of variables causing exceptionally high surges may have a reasonable chance of occurring.

Comparison with Myers' Method (NOAA)

The storm surge analysis method of Vance Myers (1970) has been adopted by NOAA for the purpose of predicting flood risks of coastal communities for insurance purposes. In the course of the present investigation the following difficulties were encountered in our attempt to use Myers' method.

- (1) Myers' grouping of the parameter frequencies causes some errors. Additional errors are introduced by the inadvertent assumption that the maximum values of the parameters have definitely been observed within the limited time for which data is available.

- (2) The question of correlations amongst the parameters has been raised by Myers, but the way his method is set up, it is not possible to take into account any correlation amongst variables.
- (3) The observed marginal frequencies are biased by any correlation amongst the variables.

In the proposed simulation method all of the above limitations have been overcome by simulating the variables according to the observed covariance structure of the historical data.

Myers' method is similar to simulation method in the following respects.

- (1) Both have adopted a regional analysis in the sense that the statistical distributions of the parameters defining a hurricane are obtained from the hurricanes hitting a zone of coast including the point under consideration.
- (2) Surge frequencies are computed from the hurricane parameters using a suitable hydrodynamic model.
- (3) Both methods use Jelesnianski's hydrodynamic model for surge computations.
- (4) Winter storm surge distribution is obtained from the historical records.

Thus both methods share the limitations due to:

- (1) The limited length of historical data for deriving frequency distributions of parameters.
- (2) Errors in observing and reporting the values of the parameters.
- (3) Assumptions such as straight coastline and vertical wall at the coast in the hydrodynamic model.

The proposed method is, however, more general in the sense that:

- (1) It can take into account the correlation amongst variables.
- (2) It uses the underlying joint distribution of the parameters for further

computations.

- (3) It does not put bounds on the values of the parameters based on the limited observations.

Underlying Distribution of the Significant Parameter

In order to implement the proposed simulation method (described in the next chapter) for computing the flood frequencies for the Delaware coast, the underlying distributions of the significant parameters of hurricane and tides have been extracted from the historical data pertinent to the Delaware coast. (The simulation results thus obtained have been compared with the similar results obtained by other methods).

Central Pressure Deficit P

Historical hurricane data has been collected for the Atlantic Ocean East Coast Hurricane Zone 3 and 4 (Bretschneider, 1972). Tables 1 and 2 have been reproduced from Bretschneider (1972). The central pressure index, defined as the difference between the central pressure of the hurricane and the ambient atmospheric pressure, in inches of mercury, and its square root and their relative frequency for a sample of 19 hurricanes during 1913 and 1967 have been presented in Table 3. The probability distribution of square root of intensity of hurricane in inches of mercury has been plotted on normal probability paper (Figure 7). It can be seen that the normal law describes the distribution excellently. The deviation from the normal law at the lower end has been caused by the fact that the reported data does not include storms which have less than hurricane force wind.

Radius of Maximum Wind

The frequency distribution and observations for the radius of maximum wind is listed in Table 4.

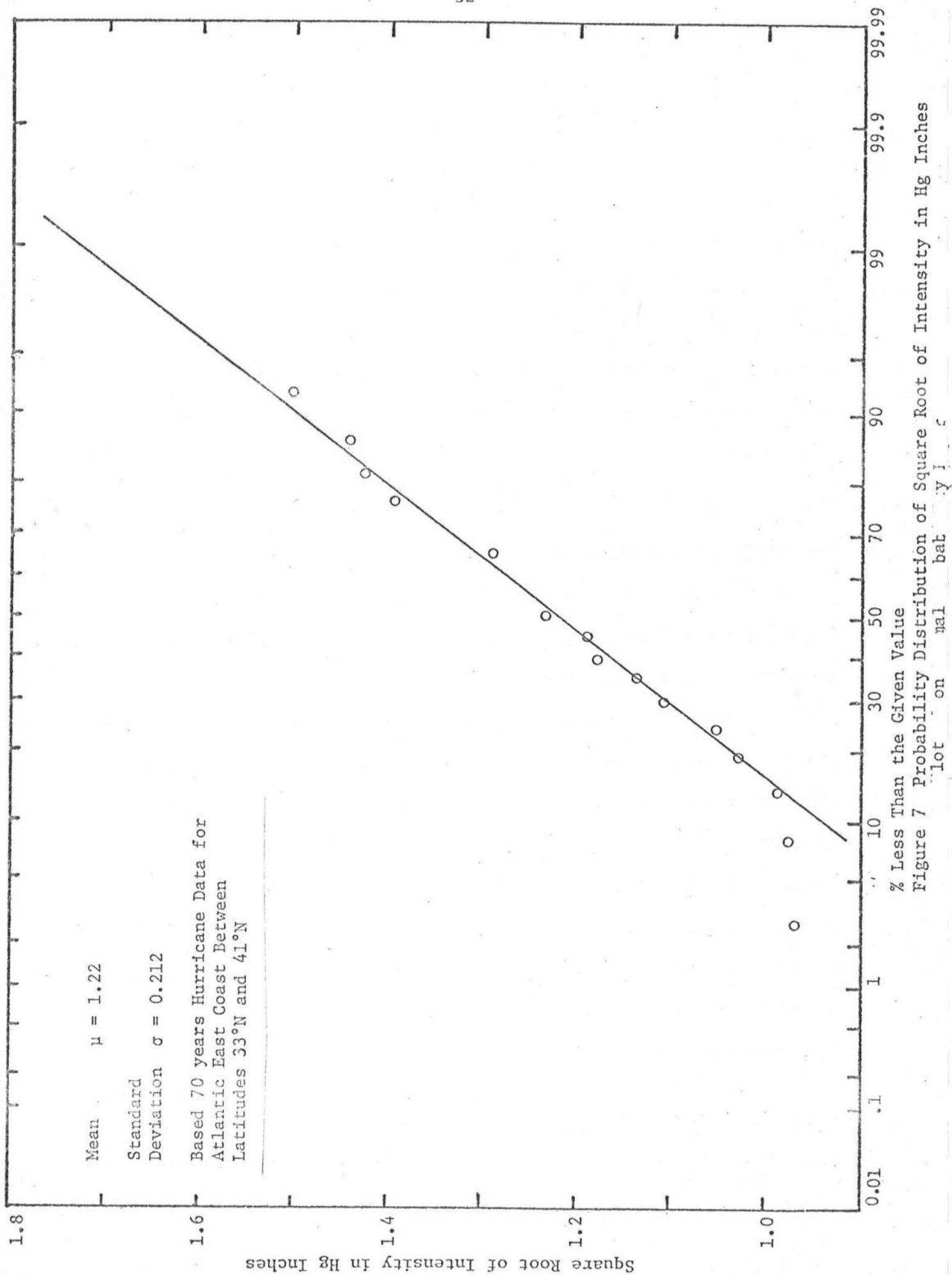


TABLE 1
U.S. East Coast Zone III Hurricanes

<u>No.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Latitude</u>	R Radius of Maximum Wind in Nautical Miles	P Central Pressure Index in Inches Hg	V Speed of Hurri- cane Center in Knots
1	9-27-58	34.0	25	2.26	18
2	10-15-54	33.0	36	2.26	26
3	9-21-38	33.7	50	2.06	17
4	9-14-44	35.2	39	2.04	23
5	9-16-33	35.2	42	1.67	9
6	9-11-60	37.4	36	1.57	30
7	8-12-55	34.5	45	1.52	7
8	9-19-55	35.0	50	1.41	9
9	9-18-36	35.2	34	1.39	16
10	8-23-33	36.9	36	1.29	18
11	8-25-24	35.2	34	1.22	22
12	9-9-13	35.8	41	1.11	16
13	8-24-49	33.5	24	1.06	22
14	12-2-25	34.2	54	.97	14
15	9-17-06	34.0	61	.94	16
16	9-10-54	34.8	17	1.95	-
17	8-28-58	34.0	39	1.66	17
18	8-30-54	33.4	39	1.57	17
19	9-16-67	36.6	39	.95	9

TABLE 2
U.S. East Coast Zone IV Hurricanes

<u>No.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Latitude</u>	R Radius of Maximum Wind in Nautical Miles	P Central Pressure Index in Inches Hg	V Speed of Hurri- cane Center in Knots
1	9-21-38	41.8	50	2.06	47
2	9-14-44	41.4	48	1.61	30
3	8-31-54	41.8	22	1.54	33
4	9-19-36	38.0	34	1.39	33
5	8-26-24	41.3	66	1.22	29
6	9-11-54	34.8	17	1.95	-
7	9-16-33	34.0	39	1.66	17
8	9-11-60	33.4	39	1.57	17
9	8-29-58	36.6	39	.95	9

TABLE 3

Probability Distribution of Hurricane Intensity
for Zone III

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Central Pressure Deficiency in Inches of Mercury</u>	<u>$(\Delta P)^{1/2}$</u>	<u>Cumulative Proba- bility in %</u>
1	.94	.9693	2.6
2	.95	.9749	7.8
3	.97	.9849	13.1
4	1.06	1.029	18.4
5	1.11	1.05	23.6
6	1.22	1.1045	28.9
7	1.29	1.136	34.2
8	1.39	1.179	39.4
9	1.41	1.187	44.7
10	1.52	1.233	50.0
11, 12	1.57	1.2503	60.5
13	1.66	1.288	65.7
14	1.67	1.292	71.0
15	1.95	1.396	76.3
16	2.04	1.4283	81.5
17	2.06	1.4353	86.8
18, 19	2.26	1.503	97.3

TABLE 4
Probability Distribution of Radius of Maximum Wind of Hurricanes
in Zone III

Rank	Radius of Maximum Wind (Nautical Miles)	Cumulative Probability in %
1	17	6.67
3	25	20.0
5	34	33.3
8	36	53.3
9	41	60.0
11	45	73.3
13	50	86.6
14	54	93.2
15	61	100.0

The cumulative probability distribution of the radius of maximum wind has been plotted on the normal probability paper (Figure 8). It can be seen that the observed radii of maximum wind are very well represented by the normal distribution. Mean radius of maximum wind is 36.3 nautical miles. The standard deviation is 12.2 nautical miles.

Forward Speed

The historical data for the forward speed of the hurricanes and their frequency distribution is placed in Table 5.

The cumulative frequency distribution for the forward speed has been plotted on the normal probability paper (Figure 9). It can be seen that the normal law describes the distribution very well. Deviation of small forward

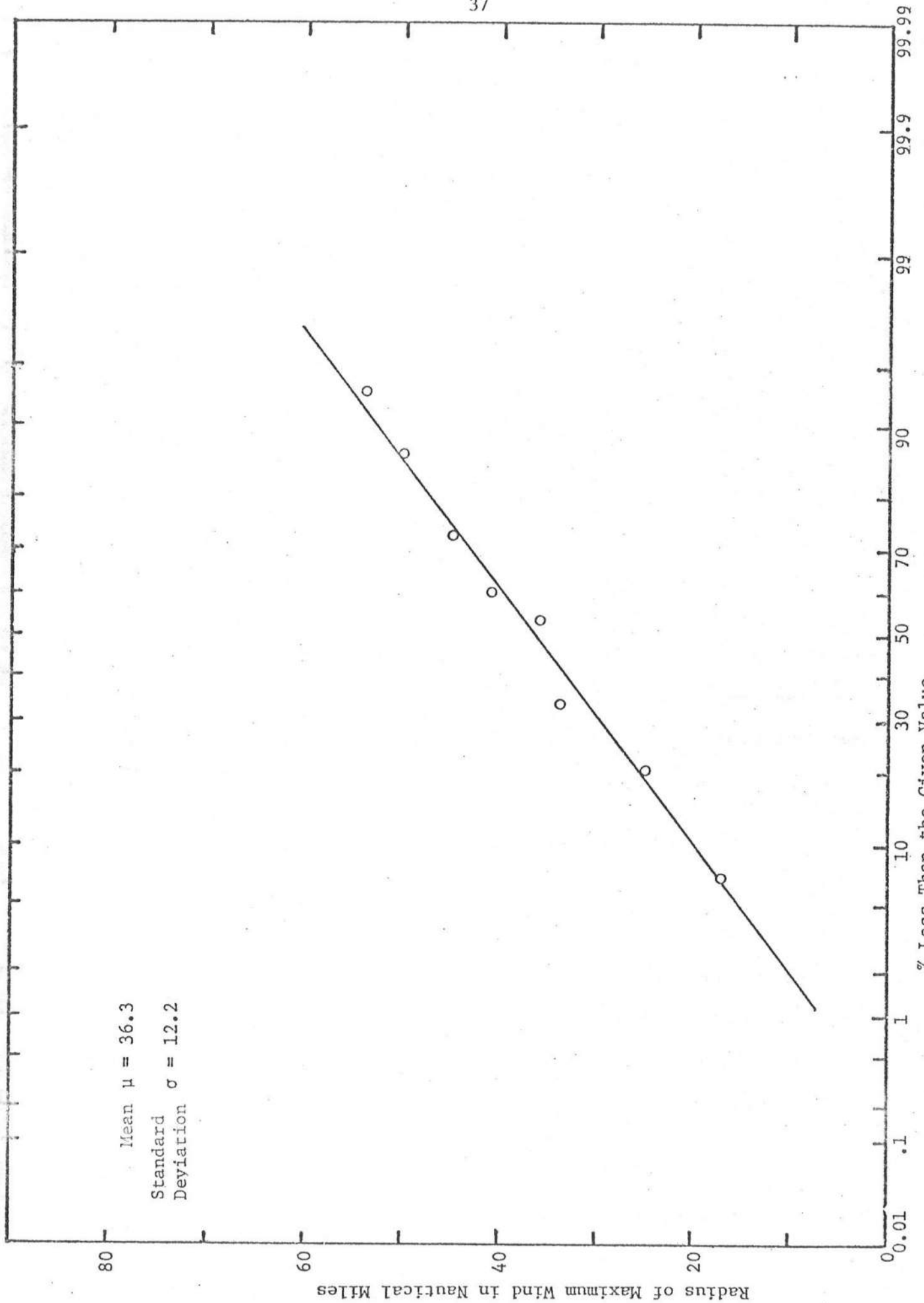


Figure 8 Probability Distribution of the Radius of Maximum Wind
Plotted on Normal Probability Paper

TABLE 5
Probability Distribution of the Forward Speed of Hurricanes
in Zone III

Rank	Forward Speed (knots)	Cumulative Probability in %
1	7	6.67
4	9	26.9
5	14	33.33
8	16	53.3
10	18	66.7
12	22	80.0
13	23	86.6
14	26	92.2
15	30	100.0

speed from the normal law may be attributed to the difficulty in accurately measuring small forward speeds. The mean forward speed for the hurricanes visiting this area is 17.5 knots. The standard deviation is 6.3 knots.

Direction of Approach

Historical data for azimuth and their frequency distribution has been placed in Table 6.

The frequency distribution for azimuth has been plotted on normal probability paper (Figure 10). Between 5% to 98% the distribution is well represented by the normal distribution. Only two occurrences at the lower end are far away from the normal. The mean azimuth is 214.0 degrees and the standard deviation is 24.2 degrees.

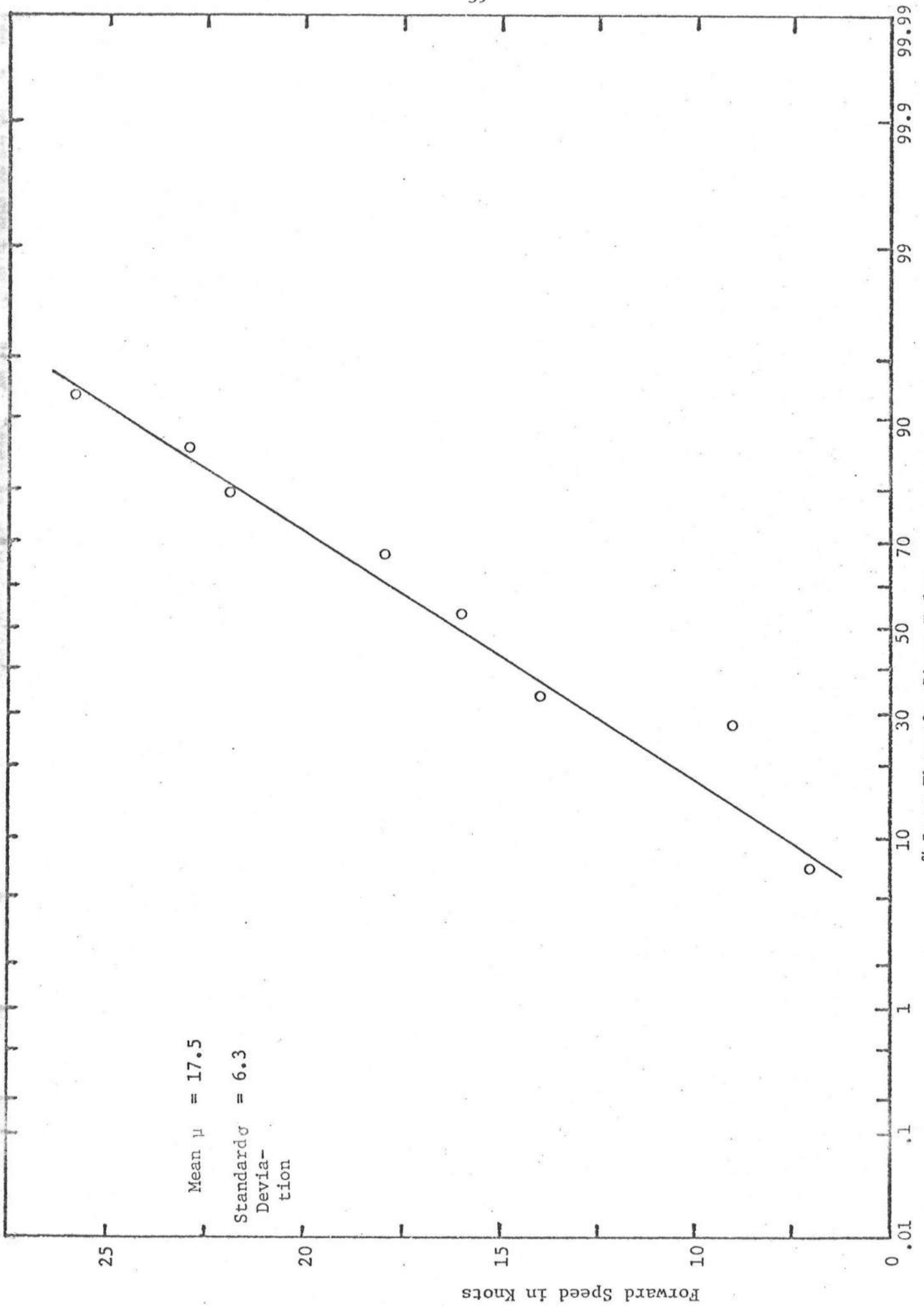


Figure 9 Probability Distribution of the Forward Speed of Hurricane
Plotted on Normal Probability Paper

TABLE 6
Probability Distribution of Azimuth of Hurricanes
in Zone III

Rank	Azimuth in Degrees	Cumulative Probability in %
1	100	2.22
2	150	4.44
4	180	8.88
8	190	17.76
13	200	28.90
21	210	46.60
28	220	62.30
33	230	73.40
37	240	82.40
43	250	95.50
44	260	97.90
45	280	100.00

Tide

High tides for the month of September for a 19-year epoch period have been computed for Atlantic City by the Pore and Cummings' tide program (1967). The month of September has been chosen to represent the whole of hurricane season. The cumulative frequency distribution is presented in Table 7 (after Myers', 1970).

The cumulative frequency of the tide amplitude squared has been plotted on the Rayleigh probability paper (Figure 11). It can be seen that the tide amplitude squared is excellently represented by the Rayleigh distribution.

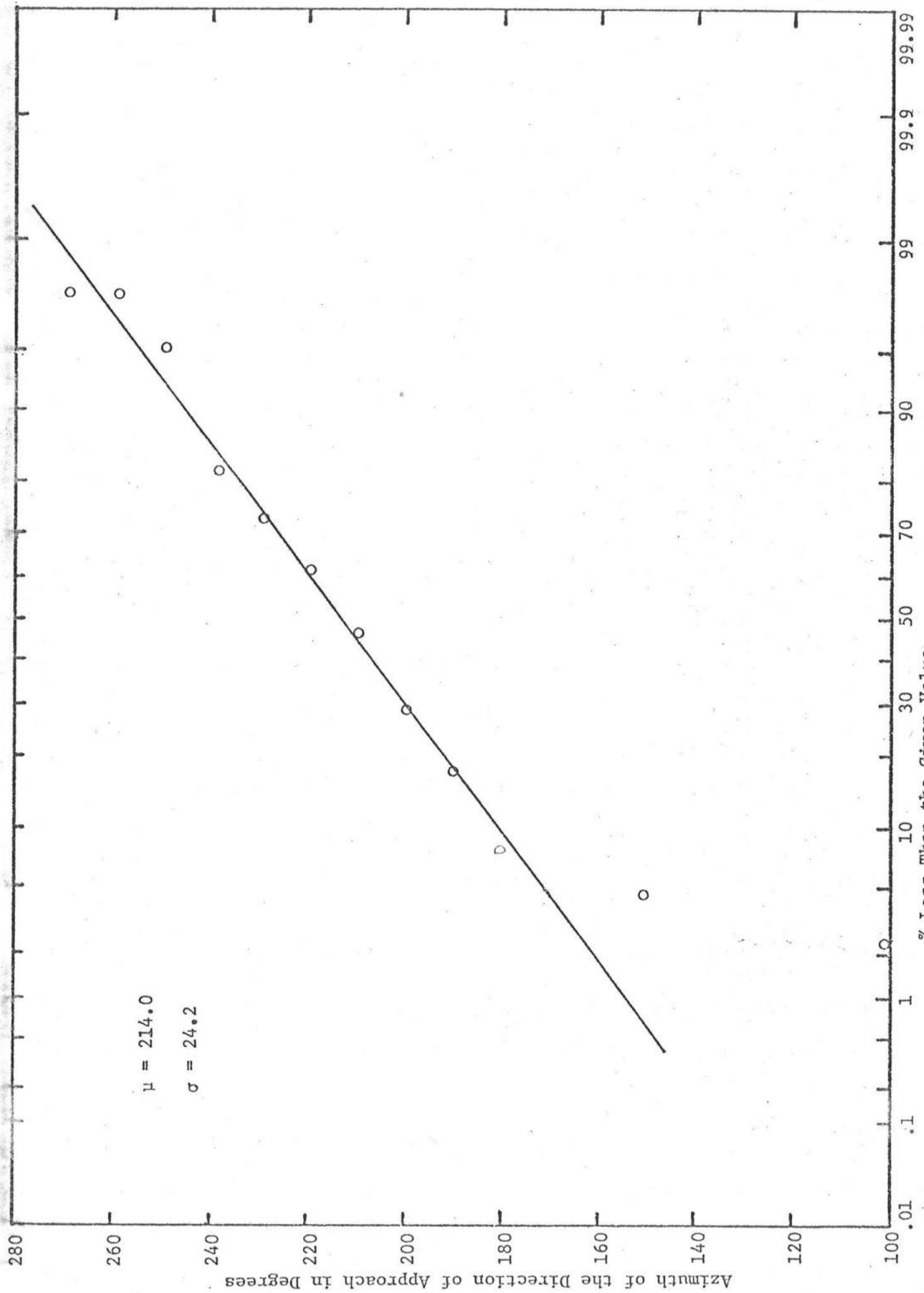


Figure 10 Probability Distribution of the Azimuth of the Direction Approach

TABLE 7
Probability Distribution of Tide Amplitude

Height Above Mean Sea Level - Ft.	Square of Column 1	Cumulative Probability in %
1.6	2.5	3.8
1.8	3.2	8.7
2.0	4.0	15.1
2.2	4.74	21.7
2.4	5.76	30.5
2.6	6.76	41.1
2.8	7.84	53.6
3.0	9.00	68.9
3.2	10.24	80.9
3.4	11.56	89.4
3.6	12.96	95.2
3.8	14.44	99.0

Winter Storm Surge

Maximum winter storm surge for the breakwater harbor for the period 1953-1974 has been analyzed. The frequency distribution for the winter storm has been computed and placed in Table 8.

The frequency distribution has been plotted on the normal probability paper (Figure 12) and it can be seen that the normal law represents the distribution very well. Mean level of maximum winter storm surge is 5.37 feet above Mean Sea Level and the standard deviation is 0.6 feet.

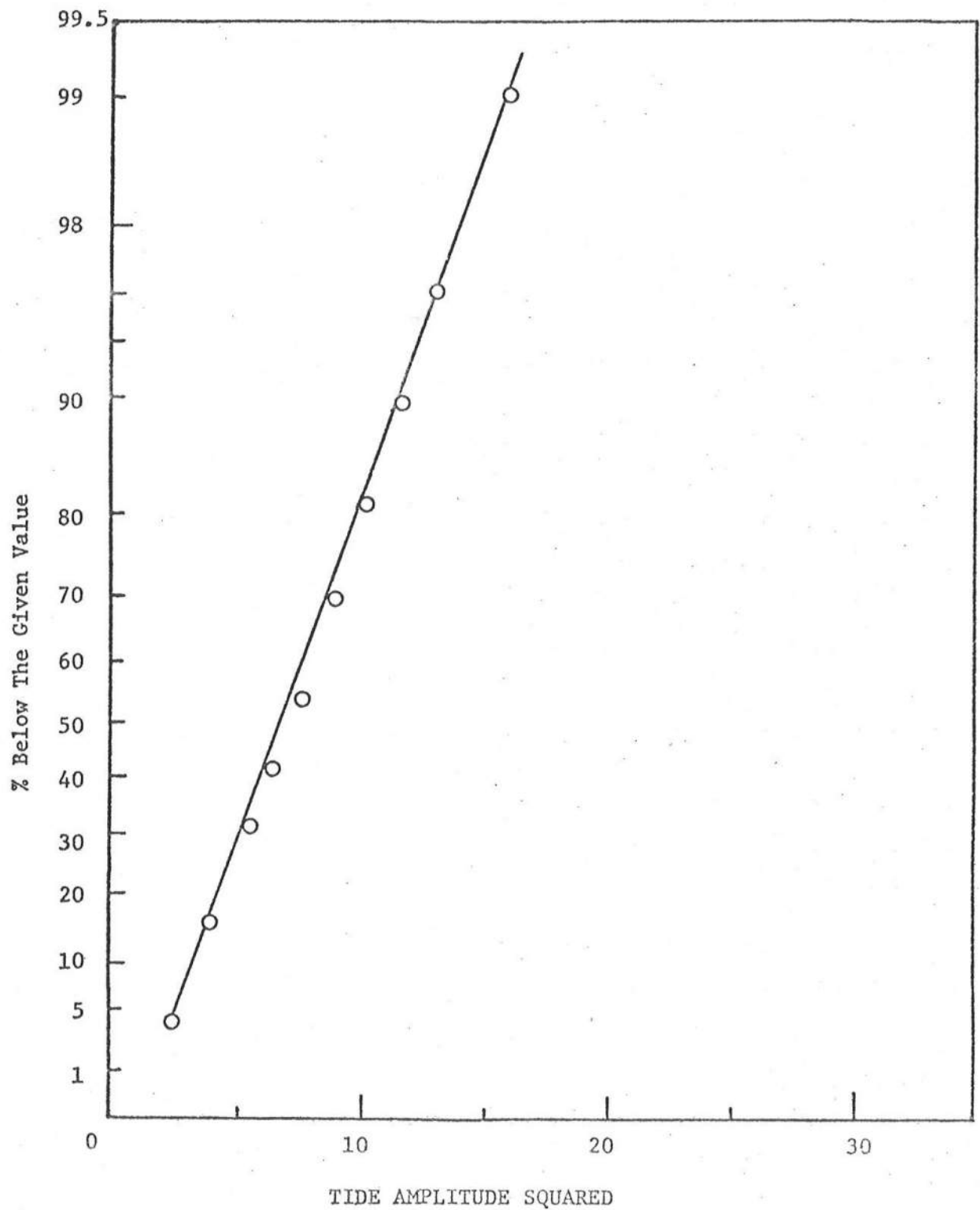
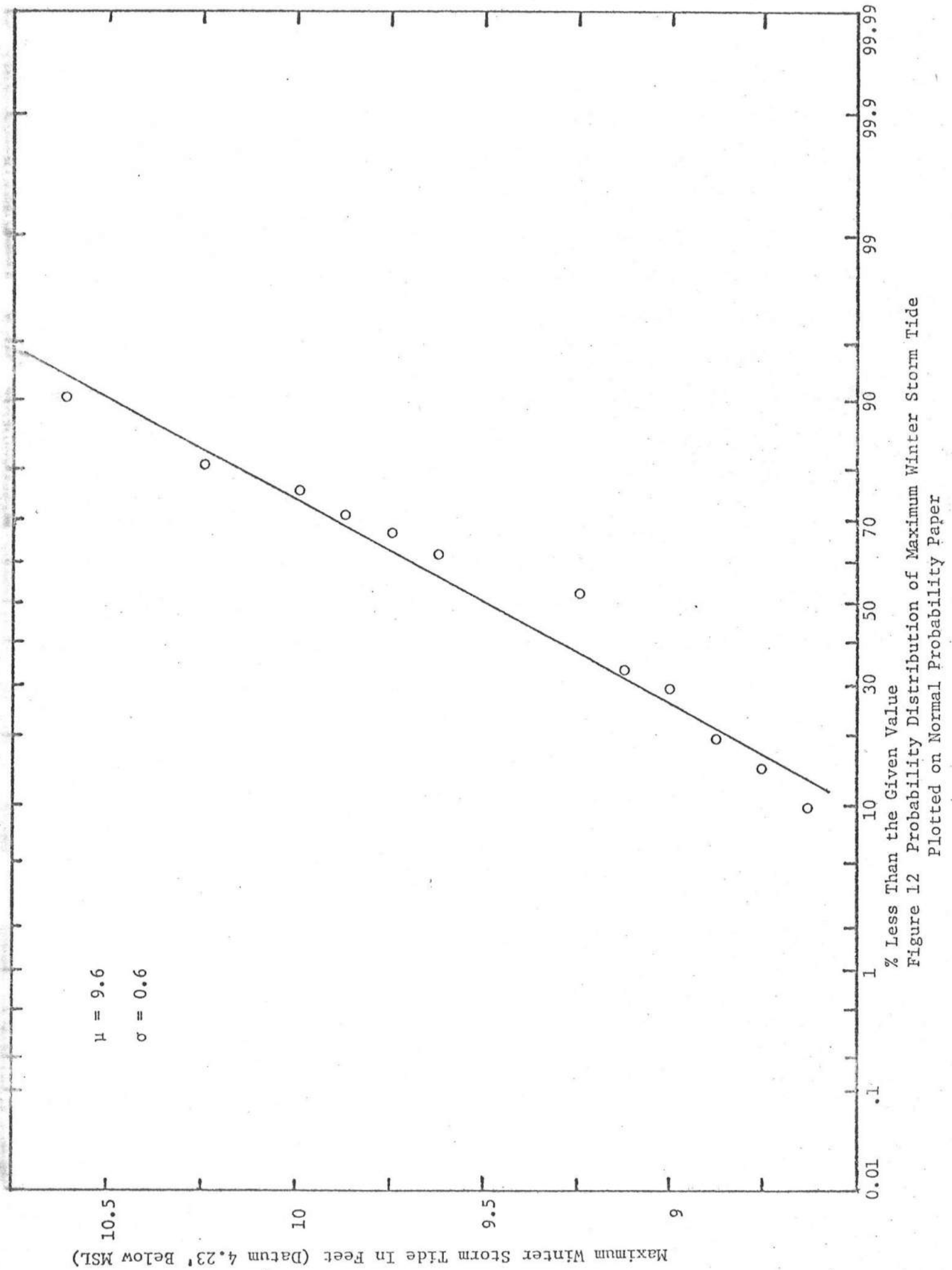


Figure 11 Probability Distribution of Tide Amplitude Squared for the Month of September Plotted on the Rayleigh Probability Paper

TABLE 8
Probability Distribution of Yearly Maximum Winter
Storm Surge

Rank	Maximum Annual Winter Storm Surge Datum 4.23 Ft Below MSL	Cumulative Probability in %
2	8.9	9.5
3	9.0	14.3
4	9.1	19.0
6	9.2	28.6
7	9.3	33.3
11	9.4	52.4
13	9.7	61.9
14	9.8	66.7
15	9.9	71.4
16	10.0	76.2
17	10.2	81.0
19	10.5	90.5
20	10.6	95.2
21	12.0	100.0



CHAPTER VI

Implementation of Simulation Method

The random hurricane parameters were simulated according to their underlying distribution. The surge computation was made by the hydrodynamical model of Jelesnianski in its nomogram form with verification. The compounding of tide and the effect of distance of landfall on the surge was done according to the method of Vance Myers.

Simulation of Random Hurricane Parameters

The various parameters characterizing a hurricane were generated by Gaussian random number generator. In this method two uniform random numbers are generated U_1 and U_2 . Then $G = \sqrt{-2 \text{ Log } U_1} \cdot \cos (2\pi U_2)$ is Gaussian random variable. In order to improve the Gaussian properties further, 25 such numbers have been generated and added together. Thus random numbers very close to Gaussian have been generated. The following parameters were generated, tested and stored on card and disk for later use in surge simulation program. Means and standard deviations of each of the parameters have been listed in Table 9.

TABLE 9

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Distribution</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Standard Deviation</u>
$(\Delta p)^{1/2}$ Square Root of Central Pressure Deficiency in Inches of Mercury	Gaussian	1.22	.212
R Radius of Maximum Wind in Nautical Miles	Gaussian	36.3	12.2
V Forward Speed in Knots	Gaussian	17.5	6.3
Azimuth Direction from North in Degrees	Gaussian	214.0	24.2
Winter Storm Feet Above MSL	Gaussian	5.37	6
Tide1 and Tide2	Gaussian	0	1.54

Rayleigh variate for tide was obtained by squaring and adding two independent Gaussian random variables of Tide 1 and Tide 2.

The distributions of generated variables have been calculated and found to be the same as those of the historical observations. The correlations amongst the variables have been computed and found to be very close to zero. The correlation matrix for the generated random variables is presented in Table 10.

TABLE 10

	$(\Delta P)^{1/2}$	R	θ	V	Tide 1	Tide 2	Phase	Dist.
$(\Delta P)^{1/2}$	1	-.15	.03	-.003	.15	.12	-.037	.015
R		1	-.076	.006	-.044	-.071	.0244	.003
θ			1	.0008	-.01	.094	-.031	.10
V				1	-.057	.036	.075	.013
Tide 1					1	.165	.015	.094
Tide 2						1	.073	-.112
Phase							1	-.072
Dist.								1

The computer program for the generation of the random numbers for the given distribution is placed in Appendix I. The correlation and frequency distribution of the generated random numbers was carried on by relevant programs in the SPSS (Statistical Package Social Sciences) at University of Delaware Computing Center.

Hydrodynamical Model

In order to construct frequency distribution for the surge we need a hydrodynamical model in order to compute the surges from the random hurricanes generated in the previous subsection. Of different hydrodynamical models for

computing the hurricane surge, the one due to Jelesnianski and adopted by NOAA is the best available in the sense that it takes into account maximum number of significant parameters. There is, however, one serious limitation of the method. It stems from the assumption of vertical wall at the shoreline. This also means that this model cannot handle the flooding of the coastal flatland. Other problems which need to be solved include (1) surge computation in bays, (2) the effect of wave run-up, (3) interaction between tide and surge and (4) the surge computation for ill defined wind patterns such as winter storms. Until a better method is available Jelesnianski's method has been adopted by NOAA and Shore Protection Manual Nomograms are based on the computations by this method. Hence for the present study the Jelesnianski's hydrodynamical model has been adopted.

The SPLASH II programs developed at NOAA by Jelesnianski and his associates was obtained. The original program is on tape and coded in Fortran for Model CDC 6400 computer belonging to NOAA. The program has been recoded here in Fortran IV so that it is compatible with the B6700 computer at the University of Delaware Computing Center. While recoding, many of the subroutines and sub-sections of routines specifically relating to the flood forecasting aspect of the overall program have been deleted. The recoded program has been debugged and successfully run on B6700 at UDCC. The details of the SPLASH II program as run on the B6700 computer at UDCC is placed in Appendix II.

To test the program September 1944 hurricane was used. The results of this run are placed in Figure 13. The observed surge profile at Atlantic City is shown in solid lines. The circles represent the hourly computation by the SPLASH II program on B6700. The broken line shows the surge profile based on Jelesnianski's 1967 computations.

Unfortunately, the program takes about 30 minutes of computer time on B6700 and is very expensive. Thus the original plan for running each random hurricane on the hydrodynamical model to get the storm surge frequency had to be modified.

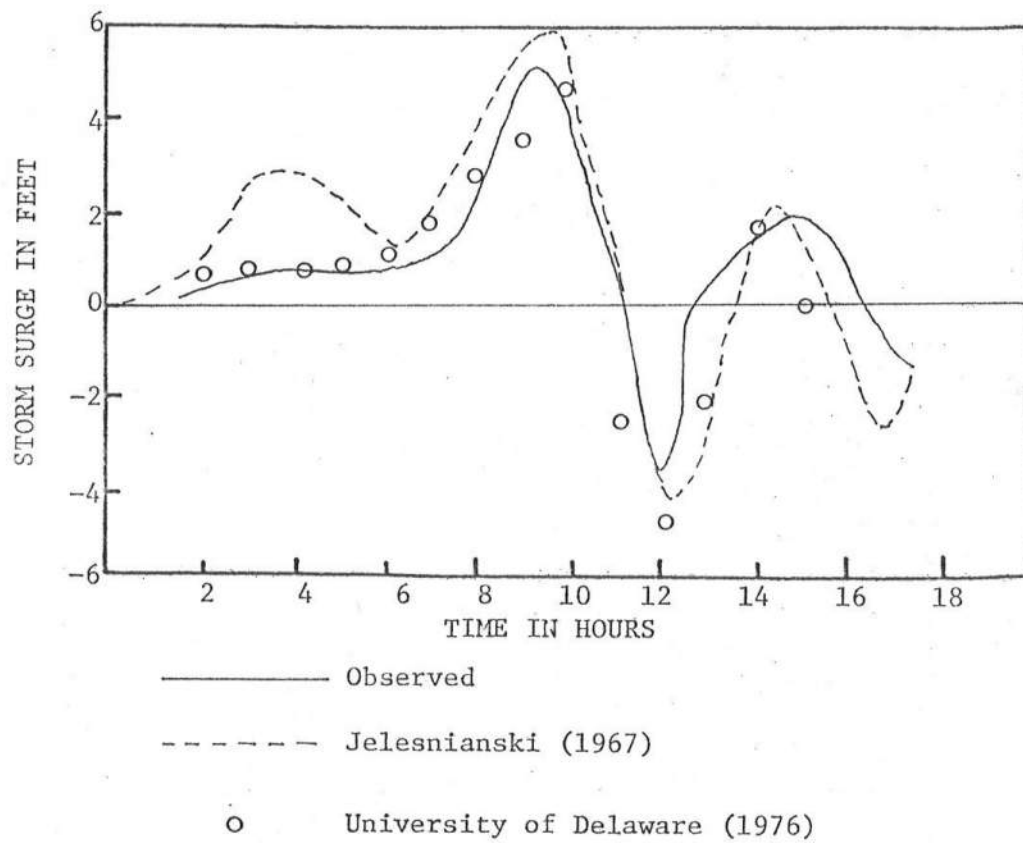


Figure 13 Observed and Computed Surges Against Time at Atlantic City for the September, 1944 Storm. Hours are for Model Time

Shore Protection Manual Nomographs with suitable verification for Delaware coast has been used instead. Several hurricanes were run with actual bathymetry relevant to Delaware coast and compared with the surge values obtained from the nomograms. The four storms selected were incident normally and moving at 15 miles per hour and had central pressures and radii listed in Table 11.

TABLE 11

	Central Pressure Deficit in mb	Radius in Miles	Surge in Feet	
			From Nomogram	SPLASH II
1	60	30	11.6	15.0
2	60	15	10.4	8.8
3	90	30	17.9	22.9
4	90	15	15.7	13.2

The storm surge computed from the nomograph has been plotted (Figure 14) against the surge values obtained from the SPLASH II program using actual bathymetry for the Delaware region continental shelf. It can be seen in the Figure 14 that the four test values are scattered around the 45° line. It can be seen that the use of nomograms for large number of computations is quick and economical and does not involve serious errors.

For quick and error free evaluation of the surge values, the points on the nomograms have been read at equal intervals and fed to the computer. Then by a two-dimensional spline interpolation technique, the surge values have been obtained from the two nomograms.

Simulation of Surge

Random hurricanes are read from the stored set of random numbers which have been tested and found acceptable for the purposes. The parameters of the random hurricane enter into the interpolation program for finding the

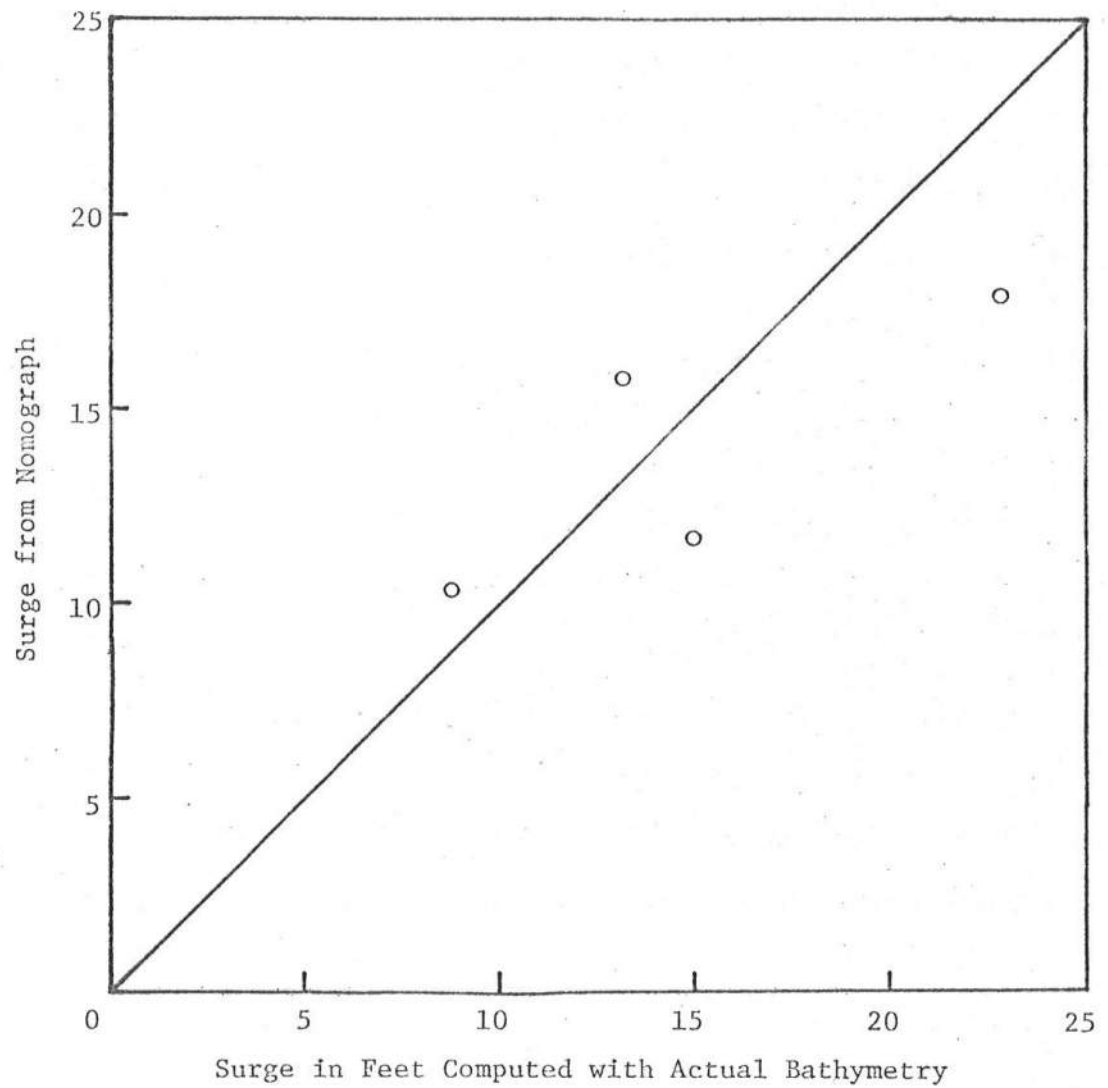


Figure 14 Comparison of the surge computed from the nomograph with the surge calculated on the computer with Jelesnianski's program using the actual bathymetry for Delaware Atlantic Coast.

surge from the nomograms. After multiplying by constant shoaling factor, we get a peak surge value. Now it needs to be combined with tide and spatial variation of surge along the coast to be taken into account.

Combination of storm surge with tide follows essentially the way Myers has done (1970). The temporal profile of the surge can be approximated by a Gaussian bell curve particularly the peak is very close to it. Temporal profile can be approximated to the following

$$S_t = S_o \text{EXP} [-.40547 (2t/t_{2/3})^2]$$

in which S_o = maximum surge at time $t = 0$

S_t = surge at time t

$t_{2/3}$ = total time in hours for $S_t \geq 2/3 S_o$

The parameter $t_{2/3}$ is a measure of duration of the high surge. In general, the greater the radius of the hurricane, the greater the duration of the high surge and faster it moves, less the duration of the high surge. Also oblique storm will have more duration of peak than the one incident normally. Thus

$$t_{2/3} \propto R$$

$$t_{2/3} \propto \frac{1}{V}$$

$$\text{and } t_{2/3} \propto \sin \theta$$

Vance Myers has computed $t_{2/3}$ for several storms. On the basis of previous considerations, Myers data was used to find a regression equation for $t_{2/3} = f(R, V, \theta)$. Several combinations of these and other variables were entered

into a stepwise regression program (BMD02R) and the results found were

$$t_{2/3} = .80674 + .89414 \frac{R}{V} + .20797 \frac{R}{V} \sin \theta$$

with a multiple correlation of 0.9875. The above regression formula has been used to find $t_{2/3}$ and approximate the temporal profile.

Tide amplitude was generated according to Rayleigh distribution fitted to the historical data for September high tide. A simple cosine profile has been assumed. The phase of the peak tide with respect to peak of the surge is assumed to be independent and uniformly distributed. From the combination of the two profiles we obtain the maximum surge on the coast.

However, the maximum surge thus obtained may not be at the point of interest. Using Myers' method again the spatial profile of the surge has been assumed to be Gaussian bell shaped curve.

$$S_d = S_m \text{ EXP } [-.40547 (2 d/d_{2/3})^2]$$

The parameter $d_{2/3}$ is distance for which $S_d \geq 2/3 S_m$

where S_m = maximum surge at $d = 0$

S_d = surge at distance d from the point of peak surge along the coast.

The parameter $d_{2/3}$ has also been computed by regression equation obtained from the Myers data.

$$d_{2/3} = 76.73 + 1.1 \dot{V} - .01452 R^2 - .00625 V^2$$

The distance d of the point of interest from the point of maximum surge has been assumed to be uniformly distributed.

The above consideration applies to the computation of landfalling hurricane. Similar computations are carried out for the parallel hurricanes. The overall simulation method has been schematically presented in Figure 6. Maximum surge computation has been carried out in the following way. A uniform random number between 0 and 1 is generated. If this number is less than .24, a hurricane occurs and a random hurricane is drawn. Now another uniform random number is generated to decide if the hurricane is landfalling or parallel. The combined hurricane surge S_m is computed by appropriate segment of the program. If the hurricane does not occur, S_m is set equal to zero. Now the winter storm surge S_w is generated and $\max(S_m, S_w)$ is retained as the annual maximum surge level. In this manner maximum surge for 792 years have been computed.

CHAPTER VII

Discussion of Results, Conclusion and Recommendations

Simulation has been carried out for 792 years during which 173 hurricanes occurred. The distribution parameters for the observed hurricanes have been compared with those of the 173 simulated hurricane parameters in Table 12.

TABLE 12

Parameter	Mean		Standard Deviation	
	Observed	Simulated	Observed	Simulated
$(\Delta P)^{1/2}$ Square root of central pressure deficiency in inches of mercury	1.22	1.227	.212	.214
R Radius of maximum wind in nautical miles	36.3	36.72	12.2	10.95
V Forward speed in knots	17.5	16.37	6.3	5.17
Azimuth, direction from north in degrees	214.0	213.78	24.2	23.68
Winter storm	5.37	5.36	0.6	0.64

All the parameters have been simulated reasonably accurately. Noticeable deviations in R and V have been caused due to the fact that some of the simulated values were beyond the range of the nomograms. Noting that R and V have secondary influence on the surge, it is believed that deletion of these radii and velocities would have insignificant influence on the extreme surge distribution.

Annual maximum surges for 792 years have been obtained by the method outlined in the last chapter. The frequency distribution of the annual maxima has been computed and placed in Table 13.

TABLE 13

Surge Level (Datum MSL)	Surge Level Datum 4.23' Below MSL	Cumulative Probability in %
3.99	8.17	1.0
4.60	8.83	10.0
4.88	9.11	20.0
5.09	9.32	30.0
5.26	9.49	40.0
5.39	9.62	50.0
5.53	9.76	60.0
5.70	9.93	70.0
5.87	10.10	80.0
6.12	10.35	90.0
6.36	10.59	95.0
6.62	10.85	98.0
6.73	10.96	99.0
6.89	11.12	99.5
7.06	11.29	99.6
7.16	11.39	99.8
8.36	12.59	99.9

The above frequency data has been plotted on the Gumbel extreme value probability paper. On Figure 15, the points are plotted as crosses. For comparison with similar studies, data of Yang, et al. (1970) have been plotted as circles. This study was based on the historical high water record at the Breakwater Harbor for the last 21 years. The circle at 12.1 ft represents the 1962 storm surge. This is the highest recorded water level at the Breakwater. In order to compare the present simulation method with the Myers' method, on Figure 15 the surge frequency for Atlantic City computed by Myers' method has been plotted as triangles connected by solid lines. It can be seen that the three types of approaches lead to the same general trend in the extreme surge frequency distribution below 90%.

It is interesting to note that the difference between the Myers' results for Atlantic City curve upwards above 90% whereas results of the simulation method fall neatly along a straight line in 90% to 99.8% range. The point

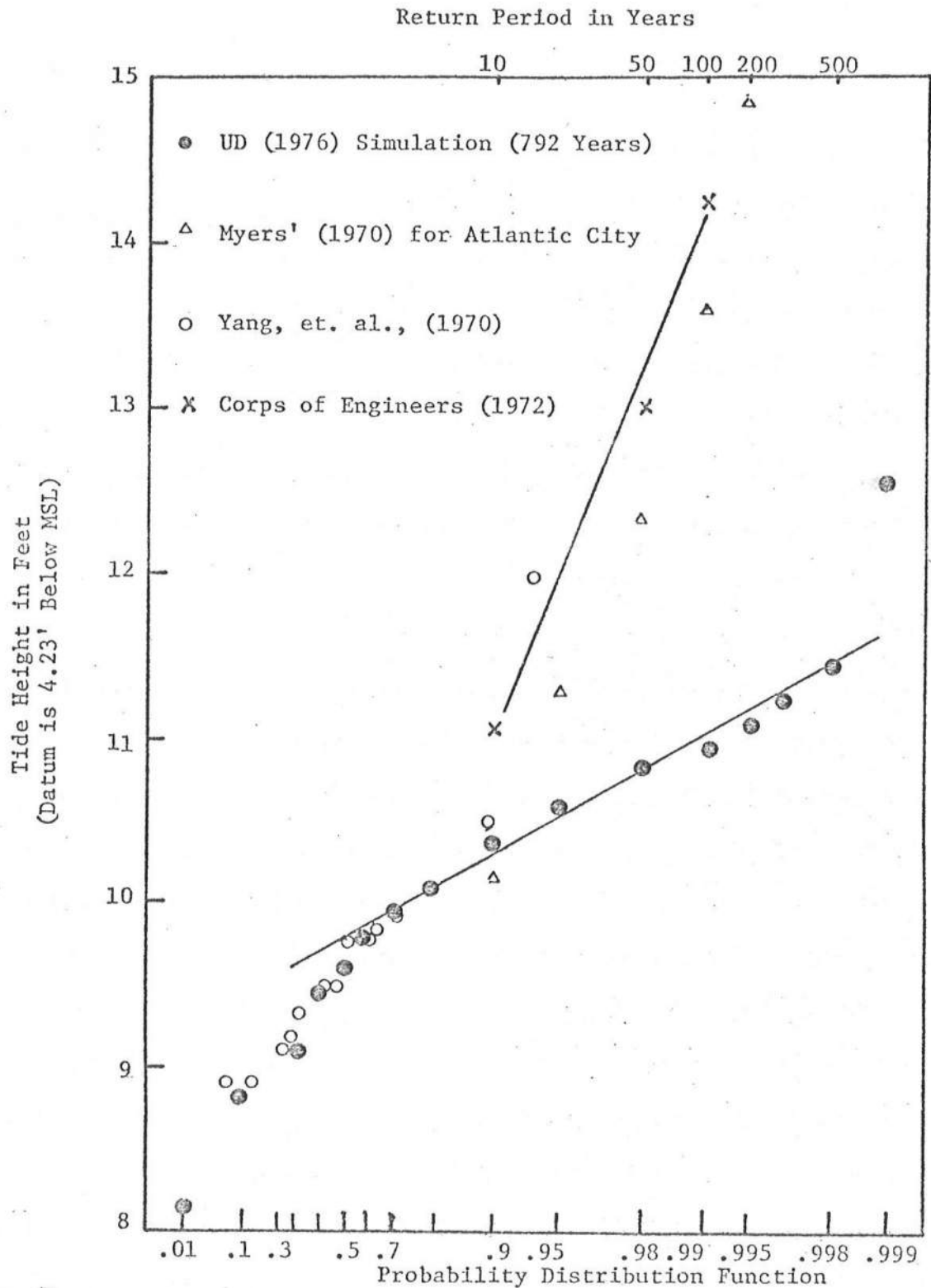


FIGURE 15 Comparison of Extreme Tide Distribution from Simulated Model for Breakwater Harbor with Yang, et al. (1970) Result Based on Historical Tide Record at Breakwater Harbor and with Vance Myers' (1970) Result for Atlantic City Based on His Combined Statistical Model and with the Corps of Engineers (1972) for Rehoboth Beach, Delaware Based on the Standard Project Hurricane and Tide Data for Atlantic City.

corresponding to the highest value in the 792 years of simulation seems to have a return period much greater than 792 years. Above 90% the results of Yang et al., has only one point which definitely has a return period greater than 21 years for which data is available.

Of the historical surge distribution, only one point, i.e., at 12.1 ft., pertaining to the 1962 storm deviates significantly from the general trend. It seems that the storm of this size, intensity and duration has a return period much longer than the time span for which data was available to construct the extreme surge frequency. Hence this point lies to the left of the general trend.

The 1962 storm has been studied in greater detail because it recorded the highest surge level and caused the severest damage along the Delaware coast and also similar winter storms hit the Delaware coast more often than the hurricanes. Figure 16 shows the development of the storm in various stages. At the peak of the storm, it had a central pressure deficiency of 50 mb. By the nomograph method the maximum surge has been computed to be 4.5 ft. The SPLASH II program has also been used to generate the surge profile. The actual surge and the computed surge are shown in Figure 17. The difference between the actual and computed is not surprising if we remember that SPLASH II modeled the sprawling, elongated storm system by a compact pressure and wind pattern appropriate for a hurricane. It did not take into account the fact that the long fetch of the wind patterns had been accelerating the surface water over long distances and for a long length of time. The actual surge recorded at the Breakwater Harbor is shown in Figure 18. It is interesting to note that as high as two feet of interaction between tide and storm-driven currents occurred. The interaction peaks occur during the receding tide just after the mean sea level time.

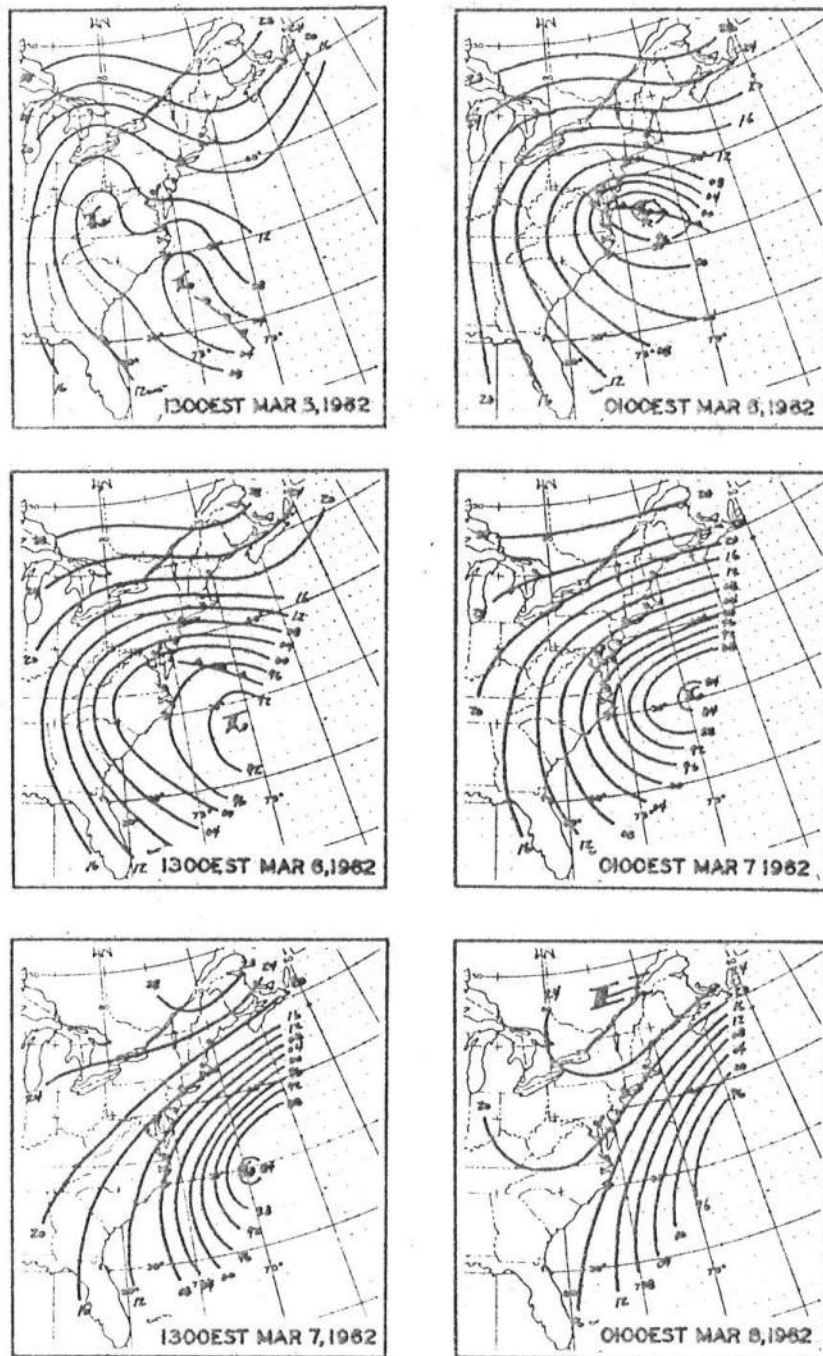


Figure 16 Sea-Level Pressure Charts from 1300 EST March 5, 1962 to 0100 EST March 8, 1962.

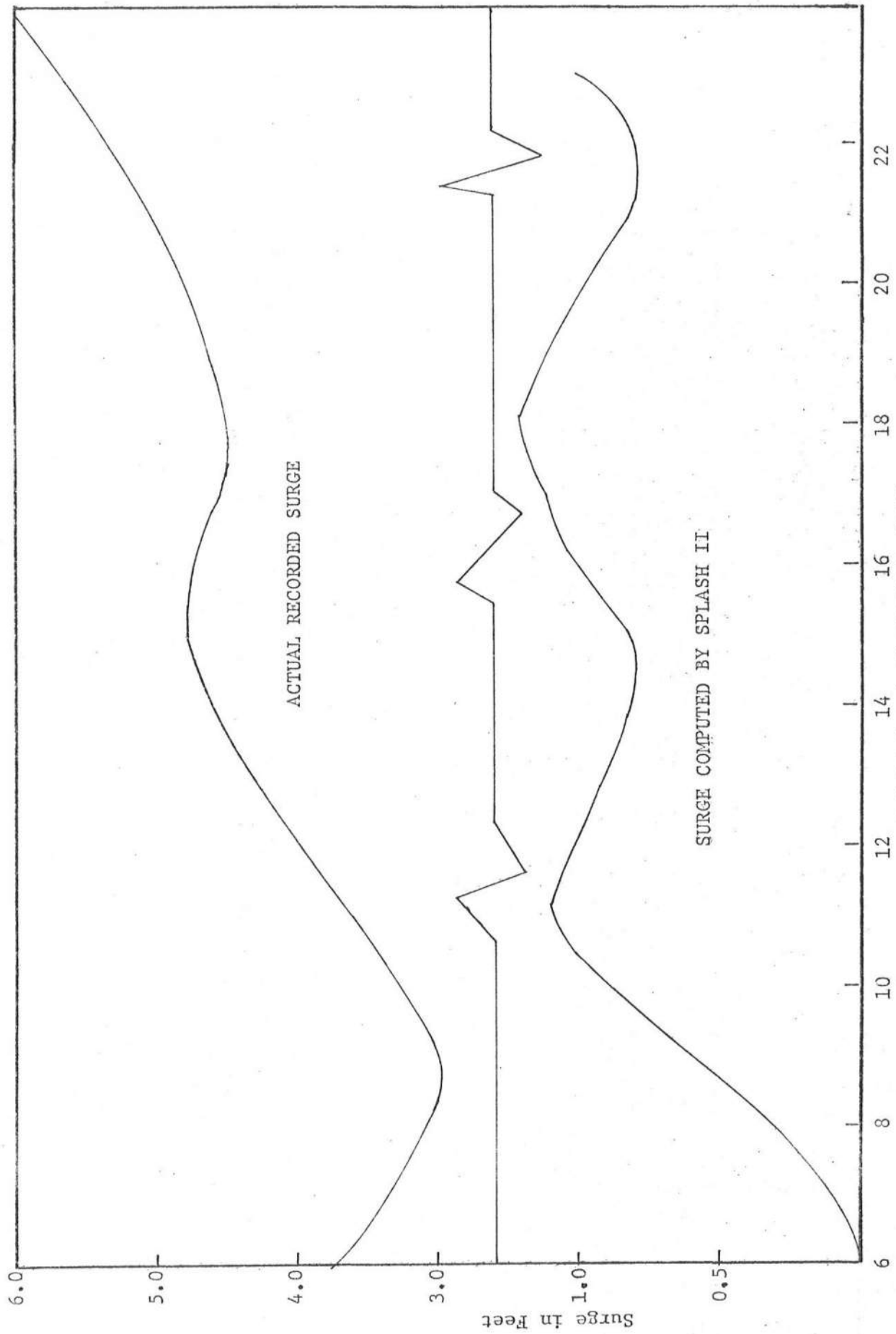


Figure 17 Comparison of the Actual Recorded Surge and the Surge Computed from SPLASH II During the Winter Storm of March 5-8, 1962 at Breakwater Harbor,

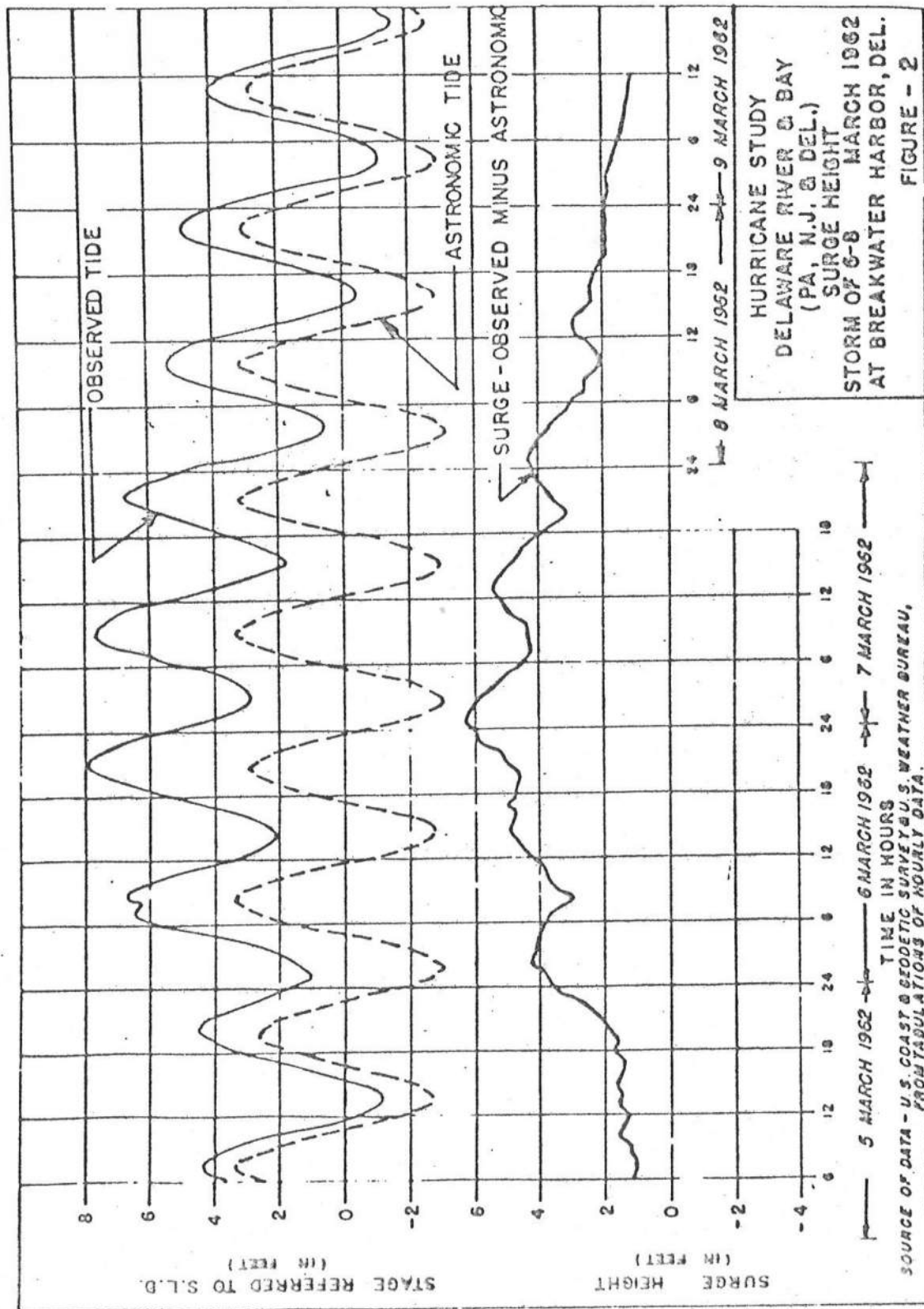


Figure 18 Actual Recorded Surge at Breakwater Harbor During the Winter Storm of March 5-8, 1962.

Some of the simulation points, particularly those associated with high probability, deviate from the general trend. This is due to the fact that the 792 years of simulation contains only 173 hurricanes and, out of those, very few came close to the point of our present interest. It is, therefore, expected that the surge estimates for return periods close to 792 years may not be very accurate.

In conclusion, the following limited objectives have been achieved:

- (1) On the basis of physical interaction among meteorological variables, it has been derived that $(\Delta P)^{1/2}$, R, V and θ have Gaussian distribution.
- (2) The previous conclusions derived from heuristic reasonings have been found to be reasonably accurate for the Delaware region.
- (3) There is no significant correlations among the variables.
- (4) Tide amplitude for the hurricane season has Rayleigh distribution.
- (5) A computer program has been developed to generate uncorrelated Gaussian random variables.
- (6) Jelesnianski's SPLASH II program has been adopted to the Burroughs Model B6700 computer of the University of Delaware Computing Center.
- (7) A simulation technique has been developed for computing annual extreme surge distribution.
- (8) The newly developed technique has been applied to the Delaware coast.
- (9) The results thus obtained have been compared with the extreme value distributions (i) derived from the historical data (Yang, et al., 1970) and (ii) computed by Myers method for the Atlantic City area.
- (10) A computer algorithm has been developed for simulation method when the variables have significant correlations amongst themselves.

In the process of developing a new method and applying it to the Delaware coast, it was found that the simulation method as well as the hydrodynamical model need to be considerably sharpened. The following points are suggested for future studies.

- (1) Historical data pertaining to hurricanes need to be researched and refined so that we can have more confidence in the reported data.
- (2) Correlation among variables can be taken into account by the algorithm developed in the present study. The method needs to be implemented on computer.
- (3) The interaction between tide and surge is noticeable and it needs to be quantified.
- (4) Hydrodynamical model needs to be improved to take into account coastal flatlands, curved coastline and bays like Delaware Bay.
- (5) Effect of wave run-up on flooding needs to be taken into account.

APPENDIX I

(A) Computer Program for Generating Random Numbers

This program generates 6 Gaussian random variables with zero mean and unit standard deviation and two random variables uniformly distributed between 0 and 1.

The uniform random numbers are generated by the system subroutine URAN31. The Gaussian random variables are generated by the following procedure. Two random variables u_1 and u_2 are generated according to uniform distribution between 0 and 1. Then

$$B = \sqrt{-2 \log u_1} \cdot \cos (2\pi u_2)$$

has Gaussian distribution with zero mean. The Gaussian properties of the random variable has been further improved by averaging 25 of them.

In the beginning the user can specify the following variables.

N = no. of data in each variable.

lx = seed no. for the program generating uniformly distributed random numbers. Should be large integers and relatively prime.

M = integer specifying the no. of raw Gaussian numbers to be averaged.

DP, R, PHI, V, TIDE1 and TIDE2 are Gaussian random variables. DIST and PHASE are uniform random variables. All the random numbers written on the printer as well as on the diskpack and cards for testing and for final use in simulation.

The program can be modified by changing N to get required sets of random numbers. The output and listing of the program is given below for reference.

```

αSET AUTOBIND
FILE 9=RAHDON/STORM/DATA,UNIT=DISKPACK,RECORD=54,RECORDING=30
  DIMENSION DP(200),R(200),PHI(200),V(200),DIST(200),PHASE(200),
  1 TIDE(200),TIDE1(200),TIDE2(200)
  N=200
  JX=34571
  CALL GRAND(DP,N,IX)
  CALL NORMAL(DP,N,0.,1.)
  CALL GRAND(R,N,IX)
  DO 1 I=1,N
    1 PHASE(I)=URAN31(IX)
    CALL GRAND(V,N,IX)
    CALL GRAND(PHI,N,IX)
    DO 10 I=1,N
      10 DIST(I)=URAN31(IX)
      CALL GRAND(TIDE1,N,IX)
      CALL GRAND(TIDE2,N,IX)
      CALL NORMAL(PHI,N,0.,1.)
12345 CALL NORMAL(R,N,0.,1.)
      CALL NORMAL(V,N,0.,1.)
      CALL NORMAL(TIDE1,N,0.,1.)
      CALL NORMAL(TIDE2,N,0.,1.)
      WRITE(6,70)(DP(I),R(I),PHI(I),V(I),TIDE1(I),TIDE2(I),DIST(I),
  1 PHASE(I),I,I=1,N)
      WRITE(7,70)(DP(I),R(I),PHI(I),V(I),TIDE1(I),TIDE2(I),DIST(I),
  1 PHASE(I),I,I=1,N)
70 FORMAT(6F10.6,1X,2F7.4,1X,I4)
90 FORMAT(9A6)
  LOCK 9
  STOP
  END

SUBROUTINE GRAND(A,N,IX)
  REAL*8 TP8
  DIMENSION A(N)
  DIMENSION B(625)
  M=25
  DO 1 I=1,N

```

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00001000
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```



```

DO 2 J=1,M
  UO=URAH31(IX)
  UT=URAH31(IX)
  B(J)=SQRT(-2.0*ALOG(UO))*COS(6.28315*UT)
2 CONTINUE
TP8=0.0D0
DO 3 J=1,M
  TP8=TP8+B(J)
  A(I)=TP8
1 CONTINUE
  RETURN
END

```

SUBROUTINE NORMAL(A,N,AVER,SIG)

DIMENSION A(N)

DOUBLE PRECISION SUM

SUM=0.0D0

DO 1 I=1,N

1 SUM=SUM+A(I)

AM=SUM/DFLOAT(N)

SUM=0.0D0

DO 2 I=1,N

TP=A(I)-AM

2 SUM=SUM+TP*TP

SUM=SUM/DFLOAT(N)-DBLE(AM*AM)

SIGMA=DSQRT(SUM)

DO 3 I=1,N

3 A(I)=(A(I)-AM)/SIGMA

DO 4 I=1,N

4 A(I)=A(I)*SIG+AM

RETURN

END

SUBROUTINE RANDAT(X,N,AVER,SIGMA)

DIMENSION X(1)

DO 1 I=1,N

1 X(I)=X(I)*SIGMA+AM

RETURN

END

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[illegible]

1.667332	1.735465	1.269701	-1.053101	-1.053101	0.722962	0.476492	-1.034227	0.40922	0.2647	173
-0.634771	-0.593706	-0.693672	-1.053101	-1.053101	0.722962	0.476492	-1.034227	0.40922	0.2647	174
-0.1534623	-0.1534623	-0.1534623	-1.053101	-1.053101	0.722962	0.476492	-1.034227	0.40922	0.2647	175
-0.751179	-0.5335461	-0.396660	-1.053101	-1.053101	0.722962	0.476492	-1.034227	0.40922	0.2647	176
-1.053101	-0.335226	-0.335226	-1.053101	-1.053101	0.722962	0.476492	-1.034227	0.40922	0.2647	177
-0.081903	-1.743373	-1.743373	-1.053101	-1.053101	0.722962	0.476492	-1.034227	0.40922	0.2647	178
-0.702692	-1.333333	-1.333333	-1.053101	-1.053101	0.722962	0.476492	-1.034227	0.40922	0.2647	179
-1.053101	-1.333333	-1.333333	-1.053101	-1.053101	0.722962	0.476492	-1.034227	0.40922	0.2647	180
-0.615253	-1.333333	-1.333333	-1.053101	-1.053101	0.722962	0.476492	-1.034227	0.40922	0.2647	181
-0.653660	-1.333333	-1.333333	-1.053101	-1.053101	0.722962	0.476492	-1.034227	0.40922	0.2647	182
-0.421115	-1.333333	-1.333333	-1.053101	-1.053101	0.722962	0.476492	-1.034227	0.40922	0.2647	183
-0.794219	-1.333333	-1.333333	-1.053101	-1.053101	0.722962	0.476492	-1.034227	0.40922	0.2647	184
-0.633428	-1.333333	-1.333333	-1.053101	-1.053101	0.722962	0.476492	-1.034227	0.40922	0.2647	185
-2.103415	-1.333333	-1.333333	-1.053101	-1.053101	0.722962	0.476492	-1.034227	0.40922	0.2647	186
-0.894547	-1.333333	-1.333333	-1.053101	-1.053101	0.722962	0.476492	-1.034227	0.40922	0.2647	187
-1.141344	-1.333333	-1.333333	-1.053101	-1.053101	0.722962	0.476492	-1.034227	0.40922	0.2647	188
-1.547744	-1.333333	-1.333333	-1.053101	-1.053101	0.722962	0.476492	-1.034227	0.40922	0.2647	189
-1.404335	-1.333333	-1.333333	-1.053101	-1.053101	0.722962	0.476492	-1.034227	0.40922	0.2647	190
-1.547744	-1.333333	-1.333333	-1.053101	-1.053101	0.722962	0.476492	-1.034227	0.40922	0.2647	191
-1.404335	-1.333333	-1.333333	-1.053101	-1.053101	0.722962	0.476492	-1.034227	0.40922	0.2647	192
-1.547744	-1.333333	-1.333333	-1.053101	-1.053101	0.722962	0.476492	-1.034227	0.40922	0.2647	193
-1.404335	-1.333333	-1.333333	-1.053101	-1.053101	0.722962	0.476492	-1.034227	0.40922	0.2647	194
-1.547744	-1.333333	-1.333333	-1.053101	-1.053101	0.722962	0.476492	-1.034227	0.40922	0.2647	195
-1.404335	-1.333333	-1.333333	-1.053101	-1.053101	0.722962	0.476492	-1.034227	0.40922	0.2647	196
-1.547744	-1.333333	-1.333333	-1.053101	-1.053101	0.722962	0.476492	-1.034227	0.40922	0.2647	197
-1.404335	-1.333333	-1.333333	-1.053101	-1.053101	0.722962	0.476492	-1.034227	0.40922	0.2647	198
-1.547744	-1.333333	-1.333333	-1.053101	-1.053101	0.722962	0.476492	-1.034227	0.40922	0.2647	199
-1.404335	-1.333333	-1.333333	-1.053101	-1.053101	0.722962	0.476492	-1.034227	0.40922	0.2647	200

(B) Computer Program for Simulation

This program uses the random numbers generated in the previous program to implement the simulation model.

Input to the program:

(1) Through DATA statement:

ADP Average of square root of central pressure index of hurricane
 in inches of mercury

SIGDP Standard deviation of

AR Averaging the radius of maximum wind in nautical miles

SIGR Standard deviation of

APHI Average azimuth of hurricane direction

SIGPHI Standard deviation of

AV Average speed of hurricane center in knots

SIGV Standard deviation of

RANGE Length of coastline considered in simulation

(2) Through executable statements:

PHIS Azimuth of the imaginary straight coastline

SHFACT Shoaling factor from Shore Protection Manual

SIGTID Standard deviation of tide amplitudes for hurricane season

(3) Sets of random numbers either on disk or cards. In the present case cards have been used.

Output from the program:

- (1) Listing of the data read for interpolating the Shore Protection Manual nomographs.
- (2) Listing of sets of random numbers which were beyond the range of the nomographs.

- (3) Listing of the actual hurricane parameters used in the simulation and computed hurricane surge on disk and printer. The output on disk only was used in the present instance for finding the extreme value distribution of the surge and the parameters.

```

αSET AUTORIND
αBIND= FROM FORTLIB/=
FILE 8(TITLE= DELSURGE ,KIND=DISKPACK,MAXRECSIZE=14,BLOCKSIZE=420)
FILE 9(TITLE= ALLDATA ,KIND=DISKPACK,MAXRECSIZE=14,BLOCKSIZE=420)
LOGICAL Q
EXTERNAL SURGET
COMMON/F/SURGET,TIDEA,T2BY3,THR,PHASE
DATA DPMIN,DPMAX,RMIN,RMAX,PHIMIN,PHIMAX,VMIN,VMAX,NDF,NRAD,NPHI,
1 NVEL /0.0,140.0, 7.5,67.5,-20.0,380.0,0.0,30.0,15.9,41.7 /
DATA ADP,SIGDP,AR,SIGR,APHI,SIGPHI,AV,SIGV,RANGE
1 /1.22,.212,36.3,12.2,214.,24.2,17.5,6.3,500./
DIMENSION SSPR(15,9),SSF(41,7),WK(20),Y(1)
DIMENSION SSP(1),SSEFACT(1),SURGE(950)
DIMENSION WSP(287)
EQUIVALENCE(WSP(1),SSF(1,1))
TNAUT=6080.0/5280.0
PHIS=45.0
SHFACT=0.9
SIGTID=7.0/3.0
RANGE2=RANGE/2.0
HGM3=1.0/0.0295
READ(5,50) SSPR
50 FORMAT(5X,15F5.0)
WRITE(6,65) SSPR
65 FORMAT(10X,15F8.3)
READ(5,51) SST
51 FORMAT(5X,15F5.0/16F5.0/10F5.0,30X)
WRITE(6,66)(WSP(I),WSP(I+41),WSP(I+82),WSP(I+123),WSP(I+164),
1 WSP(I+205),WSP(I+246),I=1,41)
66 FORMAT(10X,7F10.4)
PH=0.24
THR=12.57
IU=63127
IN=651741
DIMENSION A(950)
N=950

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00074000

CALL GRAND(A,N,IU)
CALL NORMAL(A,N,0.,1.)
NY=0
29 SURGEN=0.0
NY=NY+1
98 CONTINUE
30 CONTINUE
IF(URAN31(IU)-PH) 30,30,40
READ(5,55,END=100) DP,R,PHI,V,TIDE1,TIDE2,DIST,PHASE,NS
55 FORMAT(6F10.6,1X,2F7.4,1X,I4)
DP=DP*SICDP+ADP
DPMB=HGMB*DP**2
R=R*SIGR+AR
SSP(1)=R*FNAUT
CALL CSIE2(DPMIN,DPMAX,RMIN,RMAX,UDP,NRAD,SSPR,DPMB,
1 1,SSP,WK,NDP,\1)
GO TO 10
1 WRITE(6,61)
61 FORMAT(15X, ERROR IN PRESSURE AND RADIUS DATA )
WRITE(6,66) DP,R,PHI,V,DIST
GO TO 98
10 CONTINUE
V=V*SIGV+AV
SSFACT(1)=V*FNAUT
PHI=PHI*SICPHI+APHI
PHIB=PHI-PHIS
CALL CSIE2(PHIMIN,PHIMAX,VMIN,VMAX,NPHI,NVEL,SSF,PHIB,1,SSFACT,
1 WK,NPHI,\2)
GO TO 20
2 WRITE(6,63)
63 FORMAT(15X, ERROR IN ANGLE AND VELOCITY DATA )
WRITE(6,66) DP,R,PHI,V,DIST
GO TO 98
20 CONTINUE
SURGEN=SHFACT*SSFACT(1)*SSF(1)
DIST=DIST*RANGE-RANGE2
D2BY3=76.73333+V*(1.1-0.00625*V)-0.01452*R*R
SURGEN=SURGEN*EXP(-0.40547*(2.0*DIST/D2BY3)**2)

```

```

TIDEA=SIGTID*(TIDE1**2+TIDE2**2)
TIDEA=SQRT(TIDEA)
T2BY3=0.80674+0.89414*R/V+0.20797*R/V*SIN(PHI)
TT=(0.5-PHASE)*THR
TL=AMIN1(TT,0.0)
TU=AMAX1(TT,0.0)
TOL=1.0E-3
Q=.TRUE.
CALL FIBON(SURGET,TL,TU,Q,TOL,SURGEH,T)
C SURGEH IS THE MAXIMUM SURGE ANYWHERE IN THE REGION
C SURGET IS THE MAXIMUM SURGE AT THE POINT OF INTEREST
C SURGEH IS THE COMBINED MAXIMUM SURGE DUE TO HURRICANE AND TIDE
C TT IS THE TIME IN HOURS THE TIDE LAGS THE PEAK HURRICANE SURGE
WRITE(9,90) NY,DP,R,PHI,V,TIDEA**2,DIST,TT,SURGEH,
1 SURGET,SURGEH,NS
90 FORMAT(I5,10F7.2,I5)
40 SSG=A(NY)*0.6+5.37
A(NY)=SSG
SURGE(NY)=AMAX1(SURGEH,SSG)
GO TO 99
100 WRITE(6,69)
69 FORMAT(10X, OPERATION SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED )
WRITE(8,75)(SURGE(I),A(I),I=1,NY)
75 FORMAT(2F10.2)
LOCK 8
LOCK 9
STOP
END

SUBROUTINE GRAND(A,N,IX)
REAL*8 TTP8
DIMENSION A(N)
DIMENSION B(625)
M=25
DO 1 I=1,N
DO 2 J=1,M
UO=URAN31(IX)

```

00075000
00076000
00077000
00078000
00079000
00080000
00081000
00082000
00083000
00084000
00085000
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00087000
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00100000
00101000
00102000

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00112000
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00119000
00120000

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```

      UT=URAH31(IX)
      B(J)=SQRT(-2.0*ALOG(UO))*COS(6.28315*UT)
2  CONTINUE
      TP8=0.0D0
      DO 3 J=1,M
3  TP8=TP8+B(J)
      A(I)=TP8
1  CONTINUE
      RETURN
      END

```

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00121000
00122000
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00133000
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00138000
00139000

```

```

      SUBROUTINE NORMAL(A,N,AVER,SIG)
      DIMENSION A(N)
      DOUBLE PRECISION SUM
      SUM=0.0D0
      DO 1 I=1,N
1  SUM=SUM+A(I)
      AM=SUM/DFLOAT(N)
      SUM=0.0D0
      DO 2 I=1,N
      TP=A(I)-AM
2  SUM=SUM+TP*TP
      SUM=SUM/DFLOAT(N)-DBLE(AM*AM)
      SIGMA=DSQRT(SUM)
      DO 3 I=1,N
3  A(I)=(A(I)-AM)/SIGMA
      DO 4 I=1,N
4  A(I)=A(I)*SIG+AVER
      RETURN
      END

```

```

00140000
00141000
00142000
00143000
00144000
00145000

```

```

      FUNCTION SURGET(T)
      COMMON/F/SURGET,TIDEA,T2BY3,THR,PHASE
      SURGET=SURGEF*EXP(-0.40547*(2.0*T/T2BY3)**2)
1  +TIDEA*COS(6.28*(T/THR+PHASE-0.5))
      RETURN
      END

```

[illegible]

FIB IS 0009 LONG
FIB IS 0007 LONG
START OF SEGMENT 002

```
FILE 1=HDATA,UNIT=DISKPACK,RECORD=19,AREA=570*60,BLOCKING=30
FILE 2=DATA,UNIT=DISKPACK,RECORD=14,BLOCKING=30
COMMON /FRST/ X1(50),X12(50),TIMI
COMMON /THRD/ C1,C2,C7,C17,C19,C21,C22,C23,C24,C25
COMMON /FFTH/ ITIME,KTIME,MHALT
COMMON /HTS/ HTH(19,81)
COMMON /FRTH/ IC12,IC19
COMMON /DELTH/ NDLTHR,NDLTH2,DLTHR,DLTH2
COMMON /EGTH/ DELS,DELT,G,COR
NDLTHR=3600./DELT
NDLTH2=NDLTHR/2
DLTHR=NDLTHR
DLTH2=NDLTHR
IC19=2*NDLTHR
DO 5 I=1,81
  HTH(I,1)=0.
5 CONTINUE
CALL STRMPR
X12(49)=C1
X12(50)=C2
ANG=C22
X12(20)=COS(ANG)
X12(21)=SIN(ANG)
CALL INITLZ
CALL CMPUTE
STOP
END
```

SEGMENT 002 IS 001E LONG

#####

START OF SEGMENT 005

```
00032000 C 005:0000:0
00033000 C 005:0000:0
00034000 C 005:0000:0
00035000 C 005:0000:0
00036000 C 005:0000:0
00037000 C 005:0000:0
00038000 C 005:0000:0
00039000 C 005:0001:3
00040000 C 005:0002:4
00041000 C 005:0003:3
00042000 C 005:0005:3
00043000 C 005:0007:5
00044000 C 005:000A:1
00045000 C 005:000B:4
00046000 C 005:000D:2
00047000 C 005:000F:5
00048000 C 005:0011:0
00049000 C 005:0013:0
00050000 C 005:0014:2
00051000 C 005:0014:5
00052000 C 005:0017:0
00053000 C 005:0017:5
00054000 C 005:0018:0
00055000 C 005:001B:3
SEGMENT 005 IS 0029 LONG
```

```
SUBROUTINE DATEX(JULHR,KYR,KMO,KDA,KHR,KDAYWK)
C**CONVERTS JULHR, THE NUMBER OF HOURS SINCE 0000Z,JAN1,1901, TO DATE
C** IN TERMS OF DAY, MONTH, YEAR, AND HOUR OF DAY
COMMON /MTH/ MONTH(12)
DIMENSION KWEEK(7)
DATA KWEEK/3H$IN,3HMON,3HTUE,3HWED,3HTHU,3HFRI,3HSAT/
JULDA=JULHR/24
KWK=MOD(JULDA,7)
KDAYWK=KWEEK(KWK+1)
KHR=JULHR-JULDA*24
KLEAP=(JULDA+307)/1461
LLEAP=(JULDA+306)/1461
JULDA=JULDA-KLEAP
KYR=JULDA/365+1
JULDA=JULDA-365*(KYR-1)
DO 10 JMO=2,12
  IF(JULDA.GT.MONTH(JMO)) GO TO 10
KMO=JMO-1
GO TO 15
10 CONTINUE
KMO=12
15 KDA=JULDA-MONTH(KMO)+KLEAP-LLEAP
RETURN
END
```


11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200 201 202 203 204 205 206 207 208 209 210 211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220 221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229 230 231 232 233 234 235 236 237 238 239 240 241 242 243 244 245 246 247 248 249 250 251 252 253 254 255 256 257 258 259 260 261 262 263 264 265 266 267 268 269 270 271 272 273 274 275 276 277 278 279 280 281 282 283 284 285 286 287 288 289 290 291 292 293 294 295 296 297 298 299 300 301 302 303 304 305 306 307 308 309 310 311 312 313 314 315 316 317 318 319 320 321 322 323 324 325 326 327 328 329 330 331 332 333 334 335 336 337 338 339 340 341 342 343 344 345 346 347 348 349 350 351 352 353 354 355 356 357 358 359 360 361 362 363 364 365 366 367 368 369 370 371 372 373 374 375 376 377 378 379 380 381 382 383 384 385 386 387 388 389 390 391 392 393 394 395 396 397 398 399 400 401 402 403 404 405 406 407 408 409 410 411 412 413 414 415 416 417 418 419 420 421 422 423 424 425 426 427 428 429 430 431 432 433 434 435 436 437 438 439 440 441 442 443 444 445 446 447 448 449 450 451 452 453 454 455 456 457 458 459 460 461 462 463 464 465 466 467 468 469 470 471 472 473 474 475 476 477 478 479 480 481 482 483 484 485 486 487 488 489 490 491 492 493 494 495 496 497 498 499 500 501 502 503 504 505 506 507 508 509 510 511 512 513 514 515 516 517 518 519 520 521 522 523 524 525 526 527 528 529 530 531 532 533 534 535 536 537 538 539 540 541 542 543 544 545 546 547 548 549 550 551 552 553 554 555 556 557 558 559 560 561 562 563 564 565 566 567 568 569 570 571 572 573 574 575 576 577 578 579 580 581 582 583 584 585 586 587 588 589 590 591 592 593 594 595 596 597 598 599 600 601 602 603 604 605 606 607 608 609 610 611 612 613 614 615 616 617 618 619 620 621 622 623 624 625 626 627 628 629 630 631 632 633 634 635 636 637 638 639 640 641 642 643 644 645 646 647 648 649 650 651 652 653 654 655 656 657 658 659 660 661 662 663 664 665 666 667 668 669 670 671 672 673 674 675 676 677 678 679 680 681 682 683 684 685 686 687 688 689 690 691 692 693 694 695 696 697 698 699 700 701 702 703 704 705 706 707 708 709 710 711 712 713 714 715 716 717 718 719 720 721 722 723 724 725 726 727 728 729 730 731 732 733 734 735 736 737 738 739 740 741 742 743 744 745 746 747 748 749 750 751 752 753 754 755 756 757 758 759 760 761 762 763 764 765 766 767 768 769 770 771 772 773 774 775 776 777 778 779 780 781 782 783 784 785 786 787 788 789 790 791 792 793 794 795 796 797 798 799 800 801 802 803 804 805 806 807 808 809 810 811 812 813 814 815 816 817 818 819 820 821 822 823 824 825 826 827 828 829 830 831 832 833 834 835 836 837 838 839 840 841 842 843 844 845 846 847 848 849 850 851 852 853 854 855 856 857 858 859 860 861 862 863 864 865 866 867 868 869 870 871 872 873 874 875 876 877 878 879 880 881 882 883 884 885 886 887 888 889 890 891 892 893 894 895 896 897 898 899 900 901 902 903 904 905 906 907 908 909 910 911 912 913 914 915 916 917 918 919 920 921 922 923 924 925 926 927 928 929 930 931 932 933 934 935 936 937 938 939 940 941 942 943 944 945 946 947 948 949 950 951 952 953 954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968 969 970 971 972 973 974 975 976 977 978 979 980 981 982 983 984 985 986 987 988 989 990 991 992 993 994 995 996 997 998 999 1000 1001 1002 1003 1004 1005 1006 1007 1008 1009 1010 1011 1012 1013 1014 1015 1016 1017 1018 1019 1020 1021 1022 1023 1024 1025 1026 1027 1028 1029 1030 1031 1032 1033 1034 1035 1036 1037 1038 1039 1040 1041 1042 1043 1044

FORMAT	SEGMENT	034	IS	005D	LONG.
FORMAT	SEGMENT	035	IS	0050	LONG.
FORMAT	SEGMENT	036	IS	0079	LONG.
FORMAT	SEGMENT	037	IS	0069	LONG.

```

SUBROUTINE STRMPR
  DIMENSION WM(150),WB(150), DUM1(50),DUM2(50),DUM3(8)
  REAL*8 STA
  REAL*8 DUM1,DUM2,DUM3
  REAL*8 NPOS
  COMMON /THRD/ C1,C2,C7,C17,C19,C21,C22,C23,C24,C25
  COMMON /FRTH/ IC12,IC19
  COMMON /ITIME/ ITIME,KTIME,MHALT
  COMMON /SXTH/ NMAX,NMX1,NMX2,LMAX,LMX1,LMX2
  COMMON /EGTH/ DELS,DELT,G,COR
  COMMON /BSN/ PHI,ALAT
  COMMON /RESULT/ HT(151),LSTRM
  COMMON /SPRM/ PO,PE,RO,RE
  COMMON /STRMPS/ X(50),Y(50),P(50),R(50),DIR(50),SP(50),PDROP,RAD
  COMMON /STRPOS/ ALT(5),ALN(5),AX(5),AY(5),ALTO,ALNO,P1
  COMMON /STIME/ ISTM,JHR,IT,IBGNT,ITEND
  COMMON /LLPRI/ ALTI(5),ALNI(5),RLG(5),ANGD(5),RLNGTH
  COMMON /DMN/ AMON(12),IDAY,NMNTN,IYEAR,IMTH
  COMMON /XYLL/ XLAT(50),YLONG(50)
  COMMON /STRNA/ NBPOS,LMLE
  COMMON /DELTH/ NDLTHR,NDLTH2,DLTHR,DLTH2
  EQUIVALENCE (PSI1,C22),(SPEED,C21),(SSIZE,C24)
  EQUIVALENCE (PHI,SLNT)
  INTEGER AMON,AM

```

DATA	DUM1/50*1H	/	DUM2/50*1H	/	INITLZE, 10H	COMPTTNS, 10H	COMPTTNS, 10H	NEAREST, 10H	APPROACH
DATA	DUM3/10H		TERMINTE, 10H	COMPTTNS, 10H	TO BASI, 10H	CENTER	/		
DATA	WB/12.	23.	29.	33.	37.	39.	41.	43.	45.
	57.	58.	60.	62.	63.	65.	67.	68.	70.
	71.	73.	74.	76.	77.	78.	80.		
281.	82.	84.	85.	86.	88.	89.	90.	92.	93.
	94.	95.	96.	98.	99.	100.			
3101.	102.	104.	105.	106.	107.	108.	109.	110.	112.
	113.	114.	115.						
4116.	117.	118.	119.	120.	121.	122.	123.	123.	124.
	125.	126.	127.						
5128.	129.	130.	131.	132.	132.	133.	134.	135.	136.
	137.	137.	138.						
6139.	140.	141.	141.	142.	143.	144.	145.	145.	146.
	147.	148.	148.						
7149.	150.	151.	151.	152.	153.	154.	154.	155.	156.
	157.	158.							
8158.	159.	160.	160.	161.	162.	162.	163.	164.	164.
	165.	166.							
9167.	167.	168.	169.	169.	170.	171.	171.	172.	172.
	173.	174.	174.						
1175.	175.	176.	176.	177.	177.	178.	179.	179.	180.
	181.	182.							
DATA	WM/10.	14.	17.	20.	23.	25.	28.	30.	32.
	33.	35.	37.	38.	39.				
1.41.	42.	43.	44.	45.	46.	46.	47.	48.	49.
	50.	51.	52.	52.	53.				
2.53.	54.	54.	55.	56.	56.	57.	57.	58.	58.
	59.	59.	60.	61.	62.				
3.62.	63.	63.	64.	65.	65.	66.	67.	68.	69.
	70.	71.	71.	72.					
4.72.	73.	73.	74.	74.	75.	75.	76.	76.	77.
	77.	77.	78.	78.					
5.78.	78.	79.	79.	79.	80.	80.	80.	80.	81.
	81.	81.							
6.82.	82.	82.	82.	82.	83.	83.	83.	84.	84.
	84.	84.							
7.84.	85.	85.	85.	85.	85.	85.	86.	86.	86.
	86.	86.							
8.86.	86.	87.	87.	87.	87.	87.	87.	87.	87.
	87.	87.							

```

9.87..87..87..87..87..87..87..87..87/
READ 5.AIDENT

5  FORMAT(13A6.A2)
   PRINT 6.AIDENT

6  FORMAT(1H1,13A6.A2/1X,13A6.A2,' SPLASH CALCULATIONS PERFORMED AT
1  DAY -TIMI',7A4//)
   LSTRM=(LMAX-1)*.5
   READ NEAREST STATION TO CENTER OF BASIN, LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE
C  OF BASIN CENTER, BASIN NUMBER (PRE-PUNCHED CARD)
C  IBASIN= BASIN NUMBER FROM 1-30
C  NCOAST=1, MEAN ON THE GULF COAST
C  NCOAST=2, MEANS ON THE EAST COAST
C  NBASIN= BASIN NUMBER FROM 1-15, ON EAST AND GULF CSTS REAPCTVLY
   READ 7.STA
7  FORMAT(2X,A10)
24 IBASIN=20
   CALL CRORED (IBASIN)
   READ 5 STORM PSTNS IN LAT AND LOND, 6 HRS APART IN REAL TIMI
   DO 10 I=1,5
   READ 9. ALT(I),ALN(I)
10 CONTINUE
9  FORMAT (2F10.5)
   READ INITIAL, AND FINAL, PRSSRE DROP AND STRM SIZE OF THE STRM
   READ 12.PO
   READ 12.PE
   READ 12.RO
   READ 12.RE
12 FORMAT (F5.1)
70 DO 77 I=1,2
   GO TO (71,72),I
71 PS=PO
   RS=RO
   GO TO 73
72 PS=PE
   RS=RE
73 IF ((PS.LT.10.) .OR. (PS.GT.140.)) GO TO 75
   IF ((RS.LT.10.) .OR. (RS.GT.60.)) GO TO 76
74 GO TO 77
75 PRINT 90.PS
   GO TO 999
76 PRINT 150.RS
   GO TO 999
999 STOP
77 CONTINUE
   READ INITIAL TIMI, HOUR, DAY, MONTH, YEAR, FOR 1ST OF 5 STORM POS
   READ 80.ISTM
   READ 82.IDAY
   READ 84.NMONTH
   READ 80.IYEAR
80 FORMAT (I4)
82 FORMAT (I2)
84 FORMAT (A3)
   ISTM=ISTM/100
90 FORMAT(' YOUR PRESSURE DROP IS',F5.1,' MBS. THIS IS OUTSIDE THE
1 RANGE 10 TO 140 MBS. ')
150 FORMAT(' YOUR PRESSURE DROP IS',F5.1,' MILES,THIS IS OUTSIDE THE
1 RANGE 10 TO 60 MILES. ')
160 CALL STEREO
   STI Y 5'
154 SPD=0

```

00174000 C 009:0000:0
00175000 C 009:0000:0 FIB IS 0006 LONG
00176000 C 009:0007:2
00182000 C 009:0007:2 FIB IS 0006 LONG
00183000 C 009:000E:2
00184000 C 009:000E:2
00185000 C 009:000E:2
00186000 C 009:0012:3
00187000 C 009:0012:3
00188000 C 009:0012:3
00189000 C 009:0012:3
00190000 C 009:0012:3
00191000 C 009:0012:3
00192000 C 009:0012:3
00193000 C 009:001B:2
00204000 C 009:001C:1
00205000 C 009:001D:2
00206000 C 009:001D:2
00207000 C 009:001E:0
00208000 C 009:0029:2
00209000 C 009:002B:3
00210000 C 009:002B:3
00211000 C 009:002B:3
00212000 C 009:002B:3
00213000 C 009:0033:2
00214000 C 009:003B:2
00215000 C 009:0043:2
00216000 C 009:004B:2
00217000 C 009:004B:2
00218000 C 009:004C:0
00219000 C 009:0051:0
00220000 C 009:0052:0
00221000 C 009:0053:1
00222000 C 009:0053:4
00223000 C 009:0054:4
00224000 C 009:0055:5
00225000 C 009:0058:1
00226000 C 009:005A:3
00227000 C 009:005B:0
00228000 C 009:0061:2
00229000 C 009:0061:5
00230000 C 009:0068:2
00231000 C 009:0068:5
00232000 C 009:006A:0
00233000 C 009:006C:1
00234000 C 009:006C:1
00235000 C 009:0074:2
00236000 C 009:007C:2
00237000 C 009:0084:2
00238000 C 009:008C:2
00239000 C 009:008C:2
00240000 C 009:008C:2
00241000 C 009:008C:2
00242000 C 009:008E:1
00243000 C 009:008E:1
00244000 C 009:008E:1
00245000 C 009:008E:1
00246000 C 009:008E:1
---47C
00248000 C 009:008E:5

```

DO 166 I=14,35
SPD=SPD+SP(I)
166 CONTINUE
SPD=SPD/22
IF (SPD.GT.5.) GO TO 180
IF (SPD.GT.1.) GO TO 168
JHR=25
PRINT 165
165 FORMAT(' YOUR STORM IS STATIONARY AND YOUR ENVELOPE OF SURGES M
1AY BE POLLUTED WITH TRANSIENTS. '// IF YOU WANT TO CONSIDER THIS
2STORM, REFER TO TIME-HISTORY PLOT OF SURGES FOR SURGE PROFILE AGA
3INST TIME.')
GO TO 170
168 PRINT 169,SPD
169 FORMAT(' YOUR AVERAGE STORM SPEED FOR YOUR 24 HR STORM TRACK
1S'.F5.1' MPH. '// THIS IS ALMOST A STATIONARY STORM. YOUR ENVELO
2PE OF SURGES MAY BE POLLUTED WITH TRANSIENTS.')
180 ASSIGN 170 TO JSTOP
IF(JHR.GT.35.OR.JHR.LT.15) ASSIGN 162 TO JSTOP
GO TO JSTOP.(162,170)
162 PRINT 163
163 FORMAT(' ONE END--INSTED OF THE MIDDLE--OF YOUR 24 HOUR TRACK
1SGMENT IS TOO CLOSE TO BASIN CENTER. TRY AGAIN WITH'//
2' 1. A DIFFERENT TRACK SEGMENT TO MATCH YOUR BASIN'/
3' 2. A DIFFERENT BASIN TO MATCH YOUR TRACK SEGMENT')
GO TO 403
170 CONTINUE
C***(1) TABULATED STRM VALUES AT HRLY INTERVALS FOR 48 HRS*****
*49
*37
JHR =
JHR = (FROM SUBROUTINE STERD)
JHR =TBLTD HR. NERST APPROCH OF STRM TO BSN CNTR (NEAR I=25)
*13 ISTM =(ADD THIS ONTO (I)) FOR REAL TIME OF 1ST OF 5 STRM POS*
IT =TIME INTERVAL FRM NRST APPROCH TO STRM INITLZTN
IBGNT=JHR-IT, TBLTD HR FOR STRM INITLZTN
*01
C***(1) TABULATED STRM VALUES AT HRLY INTERVALS FOR 48 HRS *****
1100 IT=12
C COMPUTING INITIAL STORM POSITION
C TABULATED HOUR FOR STORM INITIALIZATION
IBGNT=JHR-IT
C1=X(1BGNT)
C2=Y(1BGNT)
C21= SP(1BGNT)
C22=DIR(1BGNT)
C24= R(1BGNT)
C PRESSURE CORRECTION (LATITUDINAL) FOR INITIALIZATION
PR=P(1BGNT)
PF=((PR/67.7)*2)*.3*(30.-ALAT)
KPRES=PR+PF+0.5
C23=-WM(KPRES)*C24+WB(KPRES)
IPRES=P(JHR)
T=IT
MHALT=((1.5*T*3600.+1.)/DELT)
ITEND=IBGNT+(MHALT+NDLTH2+1)/NDLTHR
DUM1(1BGNT)=DUM3(1)
DUM2(1BGNT)=DUM3(2)
DUM1(JHR)=DUM3(3)
DUM2(JHR)=DUM3(4)
DUM1(1TEND)=DUM3(5)
DUM2(1TEND)=DUM3(6)
00249000 C 009:008F:3
00250000 C 009:0091:0
00251000 C 009:0093:1
00252000 C 009:0095:2
00253000 C 009:0096:4
00254000 C 009:0097:4
00255000 C 009:0098:5
00256000 C 009:009A:0
00257000 C 009:009E:2
00258000 C 009:009E:2
00259000 C 009:009E:2
00260000 C 009:009E:2
00261000 C 009:009E:2
00262000 C 009:009E:5
00263000 C 009:00A5:2
00264000 C 009:00A5:2
00265000 C 009:00A5:2
00266000 C 009:00A5:2
00267000 C 009:00A6:0
00268000 C 009:00A9:3
00269000 C 009:00AB:3
00270000 C 009:00AF:2
00271000 C 009:00AF:2
00272000 C 009:00AF:2
00273000 C 009:00AF:2
00274000 C 009:00AF:2
00275000 C 009:00AF:5
00276000 C 009:00AF:5
00277000 C 009:00AF:5
00278000 C 009:00AF:5
00279000 C 009:00AF:5
00280000 C 009:00AF:5
00281000 C 009:00AF:5
00282000 C 009:00AF:5
00283000 C 009:00AF:5
00284000 C 009:00AF:5
00285000 C 009:00AF:5
00286000 C 009:00AF:5
00287000 C 009:00AF:5
00288000 C 009:00AF:5
00289000 C 009:00B1:1
00290000 C 009:00B1:1
00291000 C 009:00B3:4
00292000 C 009:00B5:5
00293000 C 009:00B8:1
00294000 C 009:00BA:4
00295000 C 009:00BD:1
00296000 C 009:00BF:4
00297000 C 009:00BF:4
00298000 C 009:00C1:4
00299000 C 009:00C6:5
00300000 C 009:00C9:5
00301000 C 009:00CE:0
00302000 C 009:00D0:0
00303000 C 009:00D1:1
00304000 C 009:00D6:3
00305000 C 009:00DA:5
00306000 C 009:00DD:0
00307000 C 009:00DF:1
00308000 C 009:00E1:2
00309000 C 009:00E3:3
00310000 C 009:00E5:5

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DUM1(JHR+1)=DUM3(7)
DUM2(JHR+1)=DUM3(8)
IF (C21.LT.1.E-5) GO TO 1102
NO OF DELT TIME STEPS FOR STROM TO MOVE 1 DIAMETER IN LENGTH
IGRWTH=(2.*C24/C21)*DLTHR
GO TO 1104
1102 IGRWTH=4*NDLTHR+4
1104 CONTINUE
IC19=MAXO(IC19,MINO(4*NDLTHR+4,IGRWTH))
DO 1110 I=1,5
J=IBGNT+I-1
IF (ABS(X(J)-1.).LT.(.25*C24)) IC19=4*NDLTHR
1110 CONTINUE
AL=ALAT *1.74532925E-2
COR=2.*(7.292116E-5)*SIN(AL)
DO 400 I=1,12
IF (NMNTH.EQ.AMON(I)) GO TO 404
400 CONTINUE
PRINT 402,NMNTH
402 FORMAT(///' YOU HAVE READ IN ('.A3.'). FOR THE MONTH OF LANDFALL.
A THIS IS INADMISSABLE.')
403 STOP
404 IMTH=I
PRINT 512
512 FORMAT(///' THESE ARE THE 5 STORM POSITIONS READ IN BY THE COMP
1UTER.'/ PLEASE CHECK TIMES, LATITUDES, LONGITUDES, PRESSURE DROPS
2 AND STORM SIZES FOR AGREEMENT AND CONSISTENCY')
PRINT 514
514 FORMAT(///' HOUR DAY MNTH YEAR LATITUDE LONGITUDE PRS DROP
1 STORM SIZE LENGTH AZIMUTH X-CORD Y-CORD')
IST=JULHR(IDAY,IMTH,IYEAR,ISTM)
DO 610 I=1,5
J=IST+(I-1)*6
CALL DATEX(J,NYR,NMO,NDA,NHR,KDAYWK)
AM=AMON(NMO)
K=13+(I-1)*6
PRINT 620,NHR,NDA,AM,NYR,ALTI(I),ALNI(I),P(K),R(K),RLG(I),ANGD(I)
1,AX(I),AY(I)
610 CONTINUE
620 FORMAT(4X,215,2X,A3,15,8F10.2)
IST=JULHR(IDAY,IMTH,IYEAR,ISTM)-13
CALL DATEX(JHR+IST,NYR,NMO,NDA,NHR,KDAYWK)
NHOURL=NHR-100
NDAY=NDA
MONTH=AMON(NMO)
NYEAR=NYR
PRINT 104,RLNGTH,NHR,KDAYWK,NDA,AMON(NMO),NYR,LMLE,NBPOS,STA
104 FORMAT(///' MINIMUM DISTANCE OF STORM FROM BASIN CENTER IS',F6.1,
1 MILES AT HOUR',13,','.A3,13,1X,A3,15/'O BASIN CENTER IS',15,
2ILES TO THE ',A5,' OF ',A10,',' OBSERVER IS ON SEA AND FACING LAND
3,')
PRINT 289
289 FORMAT(/// 5X' HOURLY VALUES OF (SMOOTHED) STORM POSITIONS, SPEE
1D AND DIRECTION (MATHEMATICAL) OF MOTION, PRESSURE DROP, AND SIZE'
2)
PRINT 290
290 FORMAT(///25X 'HOUR DAY MNTH YEAR LATITDE LONGTDE X-PT Y
1-PT SPEED STRM DR DELP SIZE')
ASSIGN 1999 TO LEAP
IR(5)=IR(1)
DO 300 I=1,49

```

```

CALL DATEX(J,NYR,NMO,NDA,NHR,KDAYWK)
AM=AMON(NMO)
DIRR=DIR(1)/RAD
DLAT=90.-XLAT(1)/RAD
DLONG=YLONG(1)/RAD
PRINT 312,DUM1(1),DUM2(1),NHR,NDA,AM,NYR,DLAT,DLONG,X(1),Y(1),
1 SP(1),DIRR,P(1),R(1),DUM1(1),DUM2(1)
IF (SP(1).LE.60.) GO TO 292
ASSIGN 403 TO LEAP
PRINT 291,SP(1)
291 FORMAT(/'25X'YOUR STORM SPEED IS',F8.2,' MPH. THIS SUGGESTS YOUR
A5 STORM POSITIONS ARE NOT PROPERLY PUNCHED, OR CONSISTENT.'//)
292 IF ((ABS(AMOD(DIR(1)-DIR(1+1))/RAD+540..360.))-180.)).LT.15.)
1 GO TO 300
PRINT 293
293 FORMAT(/'25X'YOUR DIRECTION OF STORM MOTION IS CHANGING BY MORE
1HAN 15 DEGREES/HOUR.'/25X'THIS SUGGESTS YOUR 5 STORM POSITIONS ARE
2 NOT PROPERLY PUNCHED, OR CONSISTENT'//)
300 CONTINUE
312 FORMAT(4X,2A10,2I5,2X,A3,I5,8F8.2,2A10)
GO TO LEAP.(1999,403)
1999 CONTINUE
PRINT 310,NMAX,LMAX,MHALT,IC12,IC19
310 FORMAT (////' X-GRID Y-GRID STOP PGM FRCE DST STM GRWTH'
1 /5110)
PRINT 320, COR,DELS,DELT,C7,C17,C19,C25
320 FORMAT (////' CORIOLIS GRID SPACE TIMI INCRM SLIP COER DN
1STY ATM DRAG COEF VISCOSITY'/F12.8,2F12.1,F12.7,3F12.8)
DLAT=90.-XLAT(1BGNT)/RAD
DLONG=YLONG(1BGNT)/RAD
PRINT 330,DLAT,DLONG
330 FORMAT(////' INTL LATTD INTL LONGT'/2X,2F12.2)
RETURN
END

```

FORMAT SEGMENT 00A IS 0029 LONG.
 FORMAT SEGMENT 03B IS 0031 LONG.
 SEGMENT 009 IS 0235 LONG

#####

START OF SEGMENT 00D

```

SUBROUTINE CDRDRED(IBASIN)
COMMON /SXTH/ TMAX,NMX1,NMX2,LMAX,LMX1,LMX2
COMMON /SKWL/ SKW(151)
COMMON /BSN/ PHI,ALAT
COMMON /DED/ DD(10,151),DB(151)
COMMON /STRNA/ NBPOS,LMLE
COMMON /BASIN/ NBASIN,NCOAST
COMMON /STRPOS/ ABCD(20),ALTO,ALNO,PI
REAL*8 NBPOS
READ(5,32) ALTO,ALNO,
32 FORMAT(2F10.3, A5,I5)
READ(5,30) PHI,ALAT
30 FORMAT (2F5.1 )
11 FORMAT (14F6.1)
READ(2,11) (SKW(L),L=1,LMAX)
READ(2,11) ((DD(N,L),N=1,NMAX),L=1,LMAX)
RETURN
999 PRINT 1000
1000 FORMAT (' BASIN OUT OF BOUNDS')
STOP

```

00410000 C 00D:0000:0
 00411000 C 00D:0000:0
 00412000 C 00D:0000:0
 00413000 C 00D:0000:0
 00416000 C 00D:0000:0
 00417000 C 00D:0000:0
 00418000 C 00D:0000:0
 00419000 C 00D:0000:0
 00420000 C 00D:0000:0
 00429000 C 00D:0000:0
 00430000 C 00D:0017:2
 00431000 C 00D:0017:2
 00432000 C 00D:0021:2
 00439000 C 00D:0021:2
 00440000 C 00D:0021:2
 00441000 C 00D:002E:2
 00445000 C 00D:0041:2
 00446000 C 00D:0041:5
 00447000 C 00D:0045:2
 00448000 C 00D:0045:2

FORMAT SEGMENT 00E IS 000D LONG.
FORMAT SEGMENT 049 IS 0007 LONG.
SEGMENT 00D IS 0053 LONG

#####

START OF SEGMENT 00F

```
10 SUBROUTINE STEREO
COMMON /STIRPS/ X(50),Y(50),P(50),R(50),DIR(50),SP(50),PDRP,RAD
COMMON /SIRPOS/ ALT(5),ALN(5),AX(5),AY(5),ALTO,ALNO,PI
COMMON /BSN/ SLNT,ALAT
COMMON /LLPRT/ ALTI(5),ALNI(5),RL(5),ANCD(5),RLNGTH
COMMON /EGTH/ DELS,DELT,G,COR
COMMON /RESULT/ HT(151),LSTRM
DATA ERAD/3437.87/.FTPNM/6080.21/
DO 10 I=1,5
  ALT(I)=RAD*(90.-ALT(I))
  ALN(I)=RAD*ALN(I)
  ALTO=RAD*(90.-ALTO)
  ALNO=RAD*ALNO
  SLNT=RAD*SLNT
  SO=SIN(ALTO)
  CO=COS(ALTO)
  ERAD2=2.*ERAD
  CO2=2.*CO
DO 100 I=1,5
  DLAT=ALTO-ALT(I)
  DLAT2=.5*DLAT
  DLON=ALNO-ALN(I)
  DLON2=.5*DLON
  S2=SIN(DLON2)**2
  S=SIN(DLAT2)**2+SO*SIN(ALT(I))*S2
  RL(I)=ERAD2*SQRT(S/(1.-S))
  IF (RL(I).NE.O.) GO TO 20
  AX(I)=1
  AY(I)=75.
  ALTI(I)=ALTO/RAD
  ALNI(I)=ALNO/RAD
  ANGO(I)=0.
  GO TO 100
20 AN=SIN(ALT(I))*SIN(DLON)
  AD=SIN(DLAT)+CO2*SIN(ALT(I))*S2
  ANG=PI+ATAN2(-AN,-AD)-SLNT
  AX(I)=(RL(I)*SIN(ANG))*FTPNM/DELS+1.
  AY(I)=(RL(I)*COS(ANG))*FTPNM/DELS+LSTRM
  ANGD(I)=ANG/RAD
  ALTI(I)=90.-ALT(I)/RAD
  ALNI(I)=ALN(I)/RAD
100 CONTINUE
  SLNT=SLNT/RAD
  CALL SMOOTH
  RETURN
END
```

SEGMENT 00F IS 0068 LONG

#####

START OF SEGMENT 012

```
SUBROUTINE STMTRK
COMMON /S/ X,Y(50),YLONG(50)
COMMON /XYLL/ XLAT(50),YLONG(50)
```

00495000 C 012:0000:0
00495000 C 012:0000:0
00495000 C 012:0000:0
00495000 C 012:0000:0

```

COMMON /STPOS/ ALT(5),ALN(5),AX(5),AY(5),ALTO,ALNO,PI
COMMON /EGTH/ DELS,DELT,G,COR
COMMON /RESULT/ HT(151),LSTRM
DATA ERAD/3437.87/.FTPNM/6080.21/
CLTO=COS(ALTO)
SLTO=SIN(ALTO)
SLNT=RAD*SLNT
DO 100 I=1,50
  XCORD=(X(I)-1.)*DELS/FTPNM
  YCORD=(Y(I)-LSTRM)*DELS/FTPNM
  RL=SQRT(XCORD**2+YCORD**2)
  ENU=ATAN2(XCORD,YCORD)+SLNT
  PSI=2.*ATAN(.5*RL/ERAD)
  XLAT(1)=ARCOS(CLTO*COS(PSI)+SPSI*SLTO*COS(ENU))
  YLONG(1)=ALNO-ARSIN(SPSI*SIN(ENU)/SLTO)
100 CONTINUE
SLNT=SLNT/RAD
RETURN
END

```

SEGMENT 012 IS 002E LONG

START OF SEGMENT 016

```

SUBROUTINE SMOOTH
  DIMENSION PII(5,4),XY(50,2),AAXY(5,2),AXY(4,2)
  DIMENSION GAMR(4),PO(5),P1(5),P2(5),P3(5)
  COMMON /STPMPS/ X(50),Y(50),P(50),R(50),DIR(50),SP(50),PDRP,RAD
  COMMON /STPOS/ ALT(5),ALN(5),AX(5),AY(5),ALTO,ALNO,PI
  COMMON /SPRM/ PO,PE,RO,RE
  COMMON /TIME/ ISTM,JHR,IT,IBGNT,ITMADV
  COMMON /LLPRT/ ALTI(5),ALNI(5),RLG(5),ANGD(5),RLNGTH
  COMMON /EGTH/ DELS,DELT,G,COR
  EQUIVALENCE (PO(1),PII(1,1)),(P1(1),PII(1,2)),(P2(1),PII(1,3)),
    1 (P3(1),PII(1,4))
  EQUIVALENCE (X(1),XY(1,1)),(AX(1),AAXY(1,1))
  DATA GAMR/5.,2.5,3.5,10./
  DATA PO/1.,1.,1.,1.,1./
  DATA P1/-1.,-5.0,-5.1./
  DATA P2/1.,-5.,-1.,-5.1./
  DATA P3/-1.,2.,0.,-2.,1./
  DO 10 I=1,4
    DO 10 J=1,2
      AXY(I,J)=0.
  10 CONTINUE
  AXY(J,K)=AXY(J,K)+AAXY(I,K)*PII(I,J)/GAMR(J)
20 CONTINUE
  RMIN=1000.
  DO 100 J=1,49
    XJ=-12+J-1
    T=(XJ-12.)/6.
    DO 50 K=1,2
      XY(J,K)=AXY(1,K)+AXY(2,K)*T*.5+.5*AXY(3,K)*(T**2-2.)*+
        1 AXY(4,K)*(5.*(T**3)-17.*T)/6.
50 CONTINUE
  IF ((J.LT.13).OR.(J.GT.37)) GO TO 100
  RLNGTH=SQRT((X(J)-1.)*2+(Y(J)-75.)*2)
  RMIN=AMIN1(RMIN,RLNGTH)

```

```

IF (RMIN.EQ.RLNGTH) TME=XJ
100 CONTINUE
C      TIME OF NEAREST APPROACH TO BASIN CENTER. MEASURED FROM -12 HOURS
C      BEFORE FIRST OF 5 GEOGRAPHICALLY GIVEN STORM POSITIONS
JHR=TME+.5+12.+1.
AL=DELS/5280.
102 RLNGTH=RMIN*AL
LLOC=RLNGTH
DO 150 I=13,37
XJ=-12+I-1
SP(I)=SQRT((X(I+1)-X(I))**2+(Y(I+1)-Y(I))**2)*AL
P(I)=PO-(PO-PE)*(XJ**2)*(1.-XJ/36.)/(8.*24.)
R(I)=RO-(RO-RE)*(XJ**2)*(1.-XJ/36.)/(8.*24.)
IF (SP(I).LT.1.E-5) GO TO 142
DIR(I)=PI+ATAN2(Y(I)-Y(I+1),X(I)-X(I+1))
GO TO 150
142 DIR(I)=PI
150 CONTINUE
VX=X(14)-X(13)
VY=Y(14)-Y(13)
DO 160 I=1,12
J=12-I+1
SP(I)=SP(13)
P(I)=PO
R(I)=RO
DIR(I)=DIR(13)
X(J)=X(J+1)-VX
Y(J)=Y(J+1)-VY
160 CONTINUE
VX=X(37)-X(36)
VY=Y(37)-Y(36)
DO 170 I=37,50
SP(I)=SP(36)
P(I)=PE
R(I)=RE
DIR(I)=DIR(36)
X(I)=X(I-1)+VX
Y(I)=Y(I-1)+VY
170 CONTINUE
CALL STMTRK
RETURN
END

```

SEGMENT 016 IS 00AE LONG

START OF SEGMENT 017

BLOCK DATA
COMMON /STRPOS/ ALT(5),ALN(5),AX(5),AY(5),ALTO,ALNO,PI
DATA PI/3.14159265358979/
END

SUBROUTINE INITLZ
CALL CNSTNT
CALL DEPTH
CALL TIMER
RETURN
END

SEGMENT 018 IS 000C LONG

START OF SEGMENT 019

```

SUBROUTINE CNSTNT
COMMON /FRST/ X1(50),X12(50),TIMI
COMMON /SXTH/ NMAX,NMX1,NMX2,LMAX,LNX1,LNX2
COMMON /EGTH/ DELS,DELT,G,COR
COMMON /SPLP/ IB(15)
NMX1=NMAX-1
NMX2=NMAX-2
LMX1=LMAX-1
LMX2=LMAX-2
X1(1)=G*DELT/(2.*DELS)
X1(6)=DELT/(2.*DELS)
X1(8)=1./5280.
X1(9)=DELT/(3600.*DELS/5280.)
X1(25)=4.*DELS/G
X1(36)=2.*DELT
X1(43)=X1(36)*COR
IB(15)=1
IB(13)=IB(15)
IB(7)=IB(13)
IB(2)=IB(7)
IB(1)=IB(2)
IB(6)=NMAX
IB(3)=IB(6)
IB(5)=NMX1
IB(4)=IB(5)
IB(14)=2
IB(8)=IB(14)
IB(9)=1
IB(10)=LMAX
IB(11)=LNX1
IB(12)=LMAX
RETURN
END

```

SEGMENT 019 IS 0037 LONG

START OF SEGMENT 01A

```

SUBROUTINE DEPTHS
COMPLEX EFAC,CSINH,CCOSH,ITIMZ,Z,C01,C02,C03,C04,C05,C07,C017
COMPLEX C016,C010,CP
COMMON /DBD/ DD(10,151),DB(151)
COMMON /FRST/ X1(50),X12(50),TIMI
COMMON /SCND/ AR(300),AI(300),BR(300),BI(300),CR(300),CI(300)
COMMON /THRD/ C1,C2,C7,C17,C19,C21,C22,C23,C24,C25
COMMON /SXTH/ NMAX,NMX1,NMX2,LMAX,LNX1,LNX2
COMMON /EGTH/ DELS,DELT,G,COR
COMMON /SKWL/ SKW(151)
COMMON /BASIN/ NBASIN,NCOAST
DIMENSION DSWAP(10,151)
ITIMZ(Z)=CMPLX(-AIMAG(Z),REAL(Z))
CSINH(Z)=-ITIMZ(CSINH(ITIMZ(Z)))
CCOSH(Z)=CCOS(ITIMZ(Z))
AR(1)=SKW(1)
AR(LMAX)=SKW(LMAX)
DO 20 L=2,LNX1
AR(L)=-.25*(SKW(L-1)+2.*SKW(L)+SKW(L+1))
DO 30 L=1,LMAX
SKW(L)=AR(L)*DELS

```

```

IF (NBASIN.LE.3.AND.NCOAST.EQ.2) GO TO 200
GO TO 530
200 CONTINUE
I=-1
DO 500 L=2, LMX1
  I=-1-I
  NA=I-I
  DO 500 N=NA, NMX1
    DSWAP(N,L)=(4.*DD(N,L)+DD(N+1,L+1)+DD(N+1+I,L+1)+DD(N+1+I,L-1)+
      1 DD(N+1+I,L-1)).125
500 CONTINUE
I=-1
DO 510 L=2, LMX1
  I=-1-I
  NA=I-I
  DO 510 N=NA, NMX1
    DD(N,L)=AMIN1(DSWAP(N,L), DD(N,L))
510 CONTINUE
530 CONTINUE
PRINT 100, (N,N=1,19)
100 FORMAT('///' DEPTH FIELD IN FEET, GRID DISTANCES ARE 4 STAT MI
1LES (3.5 NM) APART, POINT 752 ON ORIGINATE IS CENTER OF BASIN'///3X
219(5)
DO 110 I= 1,7,2
  L=80-I
  K=L-1
  PRINT 120,L,(DD(N,L), N=1,NMAX)
  IF (K.EQ.0) GO TO 110
  PRINT 130,K,(DD(N,K), N=1,NMX1)
110 CONTINUE
120 FORMAT('///14,1X,F5.0,12F10.0)
130 FORMAT('///14,6X,F5.0,11F10.0)
DO 350 N=1,300
  A=N
  E=4 *SQRT(COR/(2.*C25))
  COR1=COR*A /C7
  EFAC=CPLX(E,E)
  C01=CCOSH(EFAC)
  C02=EFAC/CSINH(EFAC)
  C01=C01*C02
  C01=SIGMA/TANH(SIGMA) , C02=SIGMA/SINH(SIGMA)
  C03=1./((C01+CPLX(-1.,COR1))
  C04=C03*C03
  C05=C02*C02+C01
  CP=1.-C02
  C07=(.5*C05-1.)*C04
  C017=1./(1.+C07)
  C016=(1.+C03)*C017
  AR(N)=REAL(C016)
  AI(N)=AIMAG(C016)
  BR(N)=REAL(C017)
  BI(N)=AIMAG(C017)
  C010=(1.+CP*C03)*C017
  CR(N)=REAL(C010)
  CI(N)=AIMAG(C010)
  AR(N)=AR(N)*X1(43)
  AI(N)=1.+X1(43)*AI(N)
340 CONTINUE
350 CONTINUE
DO 400 L=3, LMX2,2
  K=DD(1,I)
  I=DD(I+1,L+1)
  K2=DD(2,L+2)
  C 00665000 C 01A:0020:3
  C 00666000 C 01A:0023:1
  C 00667000 C 01A:0023:4
  C 00668000 C 01A:0023:4
  C 00669000 C 01A:0024:3
  C 00670000 C 01A:0026:0
  C 00671000 C 01A:0027:3
  C 00672000 C 01A:0028:5
  C 00673000 C 01A:002A:0
  C 00674000 C 01A:0037:3
  C 00675000 C 01A:003C:2
  C 00676000 C 01A:0041:1
  C 00677000 C 01A:0042:0
  C 00678000 C 01A:0043:0
  C 00679000 C 01A:0044:3
  C 00680000 C 01A:0045:5
  C 00681000 C 01A:0047:0
  C 00682000 C 01A:004D:4
  C 00683000 C 01A:0052:3
  C 00684000 C 01A:0052:3
  C 00685000 C 01A:005D:2
  C 00686000 C 01A:005D:2
  C 00687000 C 01A:005D:2
  C 00688000 C 01A:005D:2
  C 00689000 C 01A:005E:0
  C 00690000 C 01A:005F:3
  C 00691000 C 01A:0060:3
  C 00692000 C 01A:006F:2
  C 00693000 C 01A:0070:3
  C 00694000 C 01A:007F:2
  C 00695000 C 01A:0081:4
  C 00696000 C 01A:0081:4
  C 00697000 C 01A:0081:4
  C 00698000 C 01A:0083:0
  C 00699000 C 01A:0083:5
  C 00700000 C 01A:0087:1
  C 00701000 C 01A:0089:4
  C 00702000 C 01A:008B:0
  C 00703000 C 01A:008C:3
  C 00704000 C 01A:0090:4
  C 00705000 C 01A:0093:5
  C 00706000 C 01A:0093:5
  C 00707000 C 01A:0099:0
  C 00708000 C 01A:009B:5
  C 00709000 C 01A:00A1:3
  C 00710000 C 01A:00A4:0
  C 00711000 C 01A:00A8:5
  C 00712000 C 01A:00B0:0
  C 00713000 C 01A:00B4:0
  C 00714000 C 01A:00B6:1
  C 00715000 C 01A:00B8:5
  C 00716000 C 01A:00B8:2
  C 00717000 C 01A:00BE:0
  C 00718000 C 01A:00C4:2
  C 00719000 C 01A:00C6:5
  C 00720000 C 01A:00C9:3
  C 00721000 C 01A:00CC:0
  C 00722000 C 01A:00CF:1
  C 00723000 C 01A:00D1:3
  C 00724000 C 01A:00D3:0
  C 00725000 C 01A:00D7:1
  C 00726000 C 01A:00D7:1

```

```

K3=DD(1,L-1)
K4=DD(2,L-2)
DX=4.*DD(1,L+1)*BR(K1)-DD(2,L+2)*BR(K2)
1 +4.*DD(1,L-1)*BR(K3)-DD(2,L-2)*BR(K4)
DY=4.*DD(1,L+1)*BI(K1)-DD(2,L+2)*BI(K2)
1 -4.*DD(1,L-1)*BI(K3)+DD(2,L-2)*BI(K4)
DB(L)=DX-DY
400 CONTINUE
DX=4.*DD(1,2)-DD(2,3)
K=DD(1,1)
DB(1)=DX*(1.-BI(K)/BR(K))
DX=4.*DD(1,LMX1)-DD(2,LMX2)
K=DD(1,LMAX)
DB(LMAX)=DX*(1.+BI(K)/BR(K))
RETURN
END

```

FORMAT SEGMENT 01B IS 000E LONG.
 FORMAT SEGMENT 05B IS 001B LONG.
 SEGMENT 01A IS 012E LONG

#####

START OF SEGMENT 020

```

00743000 C 020:0000:0
00744000 C 020:0000:0
00745000 C 020:0000:0
00746000 C 020:0000:0
00747000 C 020:0000:0
00749000 C 020:0000:0
00750000 C 020:0000:0
00751000 C 020:0000:0
00752000 C 020:0000:0
00753000 C 020:0000:0
00754000 C 020:0000:0
00755000 C 020:0000:0
00756000 C 020:0000:0
00757000 C 020:0000:0
00758000 C 020:0000:0
00759000 C 020:0000:0
00760000 C 020:0000:0
00761000 C 020:0000:0
00762000 C 020:0001:0
00763000 C 020:0001:3
00764000 C 020:0003:1
00765000 C 020:0008:1
00766000 C 020:0009:4
00767000 C 020:000B:0
00768000 C 020:000C:3
00769000 C 020:000F:1
00770000 C 020:0010:0
00771000 C 020:0012:5
00772000 C 020:0017:5
00773000 C 020:001C:4
00774000 C 020:001E:3
00775000 C 020:0021:0
00776000 C 020:0026:0
00777000 C 020:002A:5
00778000 C 020:002F:4
00779000 C 020:0031:0
00780000 C 020:0032:5
00781000 C 020:0035:3
00782000 C 020:0036:4

```

SUBROUTINE CMPUTE
 COMMON /FFTH/ ITIME, KTIME, MHALT
 COMMON /FRST/ X1(50), X12(50), TIMI
 COMMON /DUMMY1/ U(10,302), V(10,302), H(10,302)
 COMMON /DUMY22/ XY1(151), XY3(151), FYPP(151)
 COMMON /SXTH/ NMAX, NMW1, NMW2, LMAX, LMX1, LMX2
 COMMON /RESULT/ HT(151), LSTRM
 COMMON /THRD/ C1, C2, C7, C17, C19, C21, C22, C23, C24, C25
 COMMON /STRMPS/ XT(50), YT(50), PT(50), RT(50), DIR(50), SP(50),
 1 PDROP, RAD
 COMMON /STIME/ ISTM, JHR, IT, IBGNT, ITEND
 COMMON /HTS/ HTH(19,81)
 COMMON /DUMMY2/ I1(151), I2(151)
 COMMON /DMN/ AMON(12), IDAY, NMNTH, IYEAR, IMTH
 COMMON /EGTH/ DELS, DELT, G, COR
 COMMON /DELTH/ NDLTHR, NDLTH2, DLTHR, DLTH2
 DATA ITA/1/
 N1=NDLTHR
 N2=N1
 N3=N1+NDLTH2
 IST= JULHR(IDAY, IMTH, IYEAR, ISTM)-13
 IPT=IST+IBGNT
 DO 94 L=1, LMAX
 HT(L)=0.
 FYPP(L)=HT(L)
 DO 94 N=1, NMAX
 H(N,L)=0.
 V(N,L)=H(N,L)
 U(N,L)=V(N,L)
 LL=L+LMAX
 H(N,LL)=0.
 V(N,LL)=H(N,LL)
 U(N,LL)=V(N,LL)
 94 CONTINUE
 DO 95 L=2, LMAX, 2
 HT(L)=-2
 95 CONTINUE
 ITWADY=IBGNT
 PROCP-PT(1,ITWADY)

.....

START OF SEGMENT 022

```

SUBROUTINE INSIDE
COMMON /DBD/ DD(10,151),DB(151)
COMMON /DUMMY1/U(10,302),V(10,302),H(10,302)
COMMON /DUMMY2/ I1(151),I2(151)
COMMON /DUMMY3/ FX(10,151),FY(10,151)
COMMON /FRST/ X1(50),X12(50),TIMI
COMMON /SCND/ AR(300),AI(300),BR(300),BI(300),CI(300)
COMMON /XTH, XTH, NMX, AX, LMX
I=-1
DO 100 I=1,IMX1

```

1 = -1
10 100 1-2 1 MY1

```

LC=11(L)
LC=12(L)
I=-1-I
NA=1-I
DO 99 N=NA,NMX1
B1=(4.*H(N,LC)+H(N+1,LC+1)+H(N+1+I,LC+1)+H(N+1+I,LC-1)+H(N+1+I,LC-1))*
1 LC-1)*.125
H1=-DD(N+1,LC+1)*H(N+1,LC+1)-B1)+DD(N+1+I,LC-1)*H(N+1+I,LC-1)-B1)
H3=-DD(N+1,LC-1)*H(N+1,LC-1)-B1)+DD(N+1+I,LC+1)*H(N+1+I,LC+1)-B1)
DHX=H1+H3
DHY=-H1+H3
K=DD(N,L)
U(N,LQ)=AI(K)*U(N,LQ)-X1(1)*(BR(K)*DHX-BI(K)*DHY)
1 +AR(K)*V(N,LC)+X1(36)*FX(N,L)
V(N,LQ)=AI(K)*V(N,LQ)-X1(1)*(BR(K)*DHY+BI(K)*DHX)
1 -AR(K)*U(N,LC)+X1(36)*FY(N,L)
H(N,LQ)=H(N,LQ)-X1(6)*(-U(N+1,LC+1)+U(N+1+I,LC-1)-U(N+1,LC-1)+
1 U(N+1+I,LC+1)
2 +V(N+1,LC-1)-V(N+1+I,LC-1)-V(N+1,LC-1)+
3 V(N+1+I,LC+1))
99 CONTINUE
100 CONTINUE
RETURN
END

```

SEGMENT 022 IS 0083 LONG

#####

START OF SEGMENT 023

```

SUBROUTINE BNDY
COMMON /CDB/ DD(10,151),DB(151)
COMMON /DUMY1/ U(10,302),V(10,302),H(10,302)
COMMON /DUMY2/ I(151),I2(151)
COMMON /DUMY22/ XY(151),XY3(151),FYPP(151)
COMMON /DUMY3/ FX(10,151),FY(10,151)
COMMON /FRST/ X1(50),X12(50),TIMI
COMMON /SCND/ AR(300),BI(300),BR(300),CR(300),CI(300)
COMMON /SXTH/ NMAX,NMX1,NMX2,LMAX,LMX1,LMX2
COMMON /EGTH/ DELS,DELT,G,COR
M=NMAX
C U/V ON VERTICAL BOUNDARIES
DO 100 L=3,LMX2.2
LQ=I1(L)
LC=I2(L)
B1=H(1,LC)
H1=4.*DD(1,L+1)*H(1,LC+1)-B1)-DD(2,L+2)*H(2,LC+2)-B1)
H2=4.*DD(1,L-1)*H(1,LC-1)-B1)-DD(2,L-2)*H(2,LC-2)-B1)
DHX=H1+H2
DHY=H1-H2
K=DD(1,L)
V(1,LQ)=AI(K)*V(1,LQ)-X1(1)*(BR(K)*DHY+BI(K)*DHX)+X1(36)*FY(1,L)
B1=H(NMX1,LC)
H1=-4.*DD(NMX1,L+1)*H(NMX1,LC+1)-B1)+DD(NMX1,L+2)*H(NMX1,LC+2)-B1)
H2=-4.*DD(NMX1,L-1)*H(NMX1,LC-1)-B1)+DD(NMX1,L-2)*H(NMX1,LC-2)-B1)
DHX=H1+H2
DHY=H1-H2
K=DD(M,L)
U(M,LQ)=AI(K)*U(M,LQ)-X1(1)*(BR(K)*DHY+BI(K)*DHX)-BI(K)*DHY
1 +AR(K)*V(M,LC)+X1(36)*FX(M,L)
V(M,LQ)=AI(K)*V(M,LQ)-AR(K)*U(M,LC)+X1(36)*FYPP(L)

```



```

100 CONTINUE
C    U/V/H ON TOP BOTTOM BOUNDARIES
L1=-1
L=LMAX
DO 300 KK=1,2
L1=-L1
L=L1+L-L1*LMAX
L2=2*L1
LQ=I1(L)
LC=I2(L)
V(1,LQ)=(4.*V(1,LQ+1)-V(2,LQ+L2))/3.
V(NMAX,LQ)=(4.*V(NMAX1,LQ+L1)-V(NMAX1,LQ+L2))/3.
K=DD(M,L)
H1=-4.*DD(NMX1,L+L1)*(H(NMX1,L+L1)-H(NMAX,L))
1 +DD(NMX1,L+L2)*(H(NMX1,L+L2)-H(NMAX,L))
DXH=H1
U(M,LQ)=AI(K)*U(M,LQ)-X1(1)*DXH*(BR(K)-BI(K))
+AR(K)*V(M,LQ)+X1(36)*FX(M,L)
DO 300 N=2,NMX1
V(N,LQ)=(4.*V(N-1,LQ+L1)+V(N,LQ+L2))-V(N-1,LQ+L2)-V(N+1,LQ+L2))
1 /6.
K=DD(N,L)
B1=H(N,L)
H1=-4.*DD(N-1,L+L1)*(H(N-1,L+L1)-B1)+DD(N-1,L+L2)*(H(N-1,L+L2)
1 )-B1)
H2=4.*DD(N,L+L1)*(H(N,L+L1)-B1)-DD(N+1,L+L2)*(H(N+1,L+L2)
1 )-B1)
DXH=H1+H2
DHY=-H1+H2
U(N,LQ)=AI(K)*U(N,LQ)-X1(1)*(BR(K)*DXH-BI(K)*DHY)
1 +AR(K)*V(N,LQ)+X1(36)*FX(N,L)
H(N,LQ)=H(N,LQ)-X1(6)*(4.*(-U(N-1,L+L1)+U(N,L+L1))+U(N-1,L+L2)
1 -U(N+1,L+L2))
300 CONTINUE
RETURN
END

```

SEGMENT 023 IS 0109 LONG

#####

START OF SEGMENT 024

```

SUBROUTINE HBNDRY
COMMON /DBD/ DB(10,151),DB(151)
COMMON /DUNMY/ U(10,302),V(10,302),H(10,302)
COMMON /DUNMY2/ I1(151),I2(151)
COMMON /DUNMY3/ FX(10,151),FY(10,151)
COMMON /RESULT/ HI(151),LSTRM
COMMON /FRST/ X1(50),X12(50),TIMI
COMMON /SCND/ AR(300),AI(300),BR(300),BI(300),CR(300),CI(300)
COMMON /SXTH/ NMAX,NMX1,NMX2,LMAX,LMX1,LMX2
DO 100 L=3,LMX2,2
LQ=I1(L)
K=DD(1,L)
K1=DD(1,L+1)
K2=DD(2,L+2)
K3=DD(1,L-1)
K4=DD(2,L-2)
H1=4.*DD(1,L+1)*H(1,LQ+1)
H2=DD(2,L+2)*H(2,LQ+2)
H3=4.*DD(1,L-1)*H(1,LQ-1)
H4=1
L-2
DXH=BR(K1)*H1-BR(K2)*H2+BR(K3)*H3-BR(K4)*H4

```

```

00927000 C 024:0000:0
00928000 C 024:0000:0
00929000 C 024:0000:0
00930000 C 024:0000:0
00931000 C 024:0000:0
00932000 C 024:0000:0
00933000 C 024:0000:0
00934000 C 024:0000:0
00935000 C 024:0000:0
00936000 C 024:0000:0
00937000 C 024:0001:0
00938000 C 024:0002:3
00939000 C 024:0004:5
00940000 C 024:0006:4
00941000 C 024:0009:0
00942000 C 024:0008:2
00943000 C 024:0000:4
00944000 C 024:0011:5
00945000 C 024:0016:0
009 0 24:C 4
00947000 C 024:001E:5

```

```

      DHY=BI(K1)*H1-BI(K2)*H2-BI(K3)*H3+BI(K4)*H4
      H(1,LQ)=(CHX-DHY-X1(25))* (AR(K)*V(1,LQ)/X1(36)+FX(1,L))/DB(L)
      .00 CONTINUE
      DO 110 L=35,115.2
      LQ=J1(L)
      IF (H(1,LQ).LT.HT(L)) GO TO 110
      HT(L)=H(1,LQ)
      HT(L+1)=HT(151)
      .110 CONTINUE
      L1=-1
      L=LMAX
      DO 250 I=1,2
      L1=-L1
      L=L1+L-L*LMAX
      LQ=I1(L)
      L2=2*L1
      H1=4.*DD(1,L+L1)*H(1,LQ+L1)-DD(2,L+L2)*H(2,LQ+L2)
      DHX=H1
      K=DD(1,L)
      H(1,LQ)=(DHX*(1.-BI(K)/BR(K))-X1(25))* (AR(K)*V(1,LQ)/X1(36)
      +FX(1,L))/BR(K) /DB(L)
      .250 CONTINUE
      RETURN
      END

```

SEGMENT 024 IS 007B LONG

#####

START OF SEGMENT 025

```

      SUBROUTINE FORCE
      COMMON /DBD/ DD(10,151),DB(151)
      COMMON /DUMMY1/ U(10,302),V(10,302),H(10,302)
      COMMON /DUMMY2/ I1(151),I2(151)
      COMMON /DUMMY22/ XY1(151), XY3(151),FYPP(151)
      COMMON /DUMMY3/ FX(10,151),FY(10,151)
      DIMENSION Y(151),YY(151),XP(2,25)
      COMMON /SPLP/ IB(15)
      COMMON /DUMY4/ S(800),C(800),P(800),DELP(800)
      COMMON /FRST/ X1(50),X12(50),TIMI
      COMMON /SCHD/ AR(300),AI(300),BR(300),BI(300),CR(300),CI(300)
      COMMON /ERTH/ IC12,IC19
      COMMON /FFTH/ ITIME,KTIME,MHALT
      COMMON /SXTH/ NMAX,NMX1,NMX2,LMAX,LMX1,LMX2
      COMMON /EGTH/ DELS,DELT,G,COR
      DATA AX,AY/2*0./
      COMMON /SKWL/ SKEW(151)
      EQUIVALENCE (X12(9),X12(9),X12(18),X12(18),X12(10),X12(10),
      1 (X12(15),X12(15),X12(17),X12(17),X12(17),X12(17))
      EQUIVALENCE (X1(7),FIX2),(X1(8),OMILE)
      TIMI FACTOR FOR GROWTH OF STORM
      IF(IC19.LT.ITIME) GO TO 158
      QO=IC19
      ANG=TIMI*(180./QO)
      BT=.5*(1.-COS(ANG*1.74532925199433E-2))
      GO TO 170
      BT=1.
      .158
      CALCULATING FORCING TERMS
      AX=AX+X12(11)
      AY=AY+X12(12)
      .170
      CALCULATING X AND X*X SEPARATELY
      DO 172 N=1,NMAX
      XP(1,N)=XV3(N)-AX

```

```

172  XP(2,N)=XP(1,N)+DELS
      CONTINUE
      DO 174 L=1,LMAX
        Y(L)=XY1(L)-AY
174  YY(L)=Y(L)**2
      C
      CALCULATING HEIGHTS ON OPEN BOUNDARY
      DO 178 L=1,LMAX,2
        LO=1(L)
        RSQ=(XP(1,NMAX)+SKEW(L))**2+YY(L)
        RI=SQRT(RSQ)*OMILE+1.
        J=RI
        R2=J
        DR=R1-R2
        J=MINO(J,790)
        HINMAX,LO)=BT*(DELP(J)+DR*(DELP(J+1)-DELP(J)))
178  CONTINUE
      ASSIGN 182 TO LEAP1
      DO 250 K=1,3
        NA=IB(K)
        NB=IB(K+3)
        LA=IB(K+6)
        LB=IB(K+9)
        I=IB(K+12)
        IF (K.EQ.3) ASSIGN 180 TO LEAP1
        DO 250 N=NA,NB
          DO 250 L=LA,LB,2
            XY2N=XP(I,N)+SKEW(L)
            RSQ=XY2N**2+YY(L)
            RI=SQRT(RSQ)
            R1=RS*OMILE+1.
            J=RI
            R2=J
            DR=R1-R2
            J=MINO(J,790)
            CJ1=C(J)+DR*(C(J+1)-C(J))
            SJ1=S(J)+DR*(S(J+1)-S(J))
            A=RS-X129-X1218*(Y(L)*CJ1+XY2N*SJ1)
            B=RS-X1210+X1218*(XY2N*CJ1-Y(L)*SJ1)
            CC=1./(X1215+RSQ)
            FCT=X1217 *SQRT(A*A+B*B)*CC*CC
            AA=-DD(N,L)*(P(J)+DR*(P(J+1)-P(J)))
            PXX=AA*XY2N
            PYY=AA*Y(L)
            FXX=FCT*A
            FYY=FCT*B
            M=DD(N,L)
            GO TO LEAP1 ,(180,182)
180  FYP(L)=BT*(CR(M)*FYY+CI(M)*FXX)
182  FX(N,L)=DT*(BR(M)*PXX-BI(M)*PYY+CR(M)*FXX-CI(M)*FYY)
            FY(N,L)=BT*(BR(M)*PYY+BI(M)*PXX+CR(M)*FYY+CI(M)*FXX)
250  CONTINUE
      RETURN
      END

```

```

01006000 C 025:0013:4
01007000 C 025:0017:5
01008000 C 025:001A:1
01009000 C 025:001B:0
01010000 C 025:001D:5
01011000 C 025:0023:0
01012000 C 025:0023:0
01013000 C 025:0024:0
01014000 C 025:0025:3
01015000 C 025:002A:3
01016000 C 025:002D:1
01017000 C 025:002D:5
01018000 C 025:002E:2
01019000 C 025:002F:4
01020000 C 025:0032:5
01021000 C 025:003B:0
01022000 C 025:003D:4
01023000 C 025:003E:2
01024000 C 025:003F:0
01025000 C 025:0040:3
01026000 C 025:0042:1
01027000 C 025:0043:5
01028000 C 025:0045:3
01029000 C 025:0047:1
01030000 C 025:0049:2
01031000 C 025:004B:0
01032000 C 025:004C:0
01033000 C 025:004F:5
01034000 C 025:0051:5
01035000 C 025:0053:2
01036000 C 025:0055:0
01037000 C 025:0055:4
01038000 C 025:0056:1
01039000 C 025:0057:3
01040000 C 025:005A:4
01041000 C 025:005F:4
01042000 C 025:0063:4
01043000 C 025:0068:5
01044000 C 025:006E:0
01045000 C 025:0070:0
01046000 C 025:0074:3
01047000 C 025:007C:2
01048000 C 025:007D:2
01049000 C 025:007F:2
01050000 C 025:0080:4
01051000 C 025:0082:0
01052000 C 025:0084:5
01053000 C 025:0087:3
01054000 C 025:008D:3
01055000 C 025:0098:2
01056000 C 025:00A3:2
01057000 C 025:00AA:0
01058000 C 025:00AA:3

```

SEGMENT 025 IS 005C LONG

#####

START OF SEGMENT 026
FORMAT SEGMENT 06A IS 0051 LONG.

C SUBROUTINE FORCE1
SURFPOSITIONS OF WIND STRESS AND PRESSURE FUNCTIONS
DIRECTION INCREASING FROM 01 TO 05

01059000 C 026:0000:0
01060000 C 026:0000:0
01061000 C 026:0000:0


```

COMMON /DUMY22/ XY1(151), XY3(151), FYPP(151)
COMMON /DUMY4/ S(800), C(800), P(800), DELP(800)
COMMON /FRST/ X1(50), X12(50), TIMI
COMMON /THRD/ C1, C2, C7, C17, C19, C21, C22, C23, C24, C25
COMMON /FRTH/ IC12, IC19
COMMON /FFTH/ ITIME, KTIME, MHALT
COMMON /SXTH/ NMAX, NMX1, NMX2, LMAX, LMX1, LMX2
COMMON /EGTH/ DELS, DELT, G, COR
COMMON /STRMPS/ XT(50), YT(50), PT(50), RT(50), DIR(50), SP(50),
1 PDROP, RAD
COMMON /STIME/ ISTIME, JHR, IT, IBGNT, ITMADV
COMMON /DMN/ AMON(12), IDAY, NMNTH, IYEAR, IMTH
COMMON /XYLL/ XLAT(50), YLONG(50)
EQUIVALENCE (X, X12(49)), (Y, X12(50)), (VMAX, C23), (RMAX, C24)
INTEGER AMON
DATA IBEG/1, 111, 251/, IEND/101, 231, 751/, IN/2, 10, 50/
DATA RADPDG/1, 74532925199433E-2/
DATA RHOA/2, 298E-3/, RHOV/4905./, RHOVG/29.89/
DATA EPSLN/1.E-6/
DATA IADT/O/
C RHOA = DENSITY OF AIR IN MB HR**2 MILE**-2, RHOV = DENSITY OF WATER
C IN MB SEC**2 FT**-1 MILE**-1, RHOVG = EENSIDENSITYATER TIMES ACCEL-
C ERATION OF GRAVITY IN MB FT**-1
DATA JSET/150/
VEE(R)=2.*VMAX*RMAX*R/(RMAX**2+R**2)
DERLNV(R)=1./R-2.*R/(RMAX**2+R**2)
PRGRAD(R,V)=RHOA*V-V*(XKS/SINPHI-DERLNV(R))
PYTHAG(X)=SQRT((1.-X)*(1.+X))
CORHR=3600.*COR
C CORHR= CORIOLIS PARAMETER IN HR**-1
C*****
C1=INITIAL STORM POSITION (X-COMPONENT)
C2=INITIAL STORM POSITION (Y-COMPONENT)
C7=SLIP COEFFICIENT
C17=ATMOSPHERIC DENSITY
C19=DRAG COEFFICIENT (3X10-6)
C21=SPEED OF STORM MOTION
C22=DIRECTION OF STORM MOTION
C23=MAXIMUM SUSTAINED WIND FOR STATIONARY STORM
C24=RADIUS OF MAXIMUM WINDS
C25=EDDY VISCOSITY COEFFICIENT
C*****
B CONTINUE
XKS=.01*SQRT(RMAX/(.3*VMAX+60.))
XKN=.01*SQRT(RMAX/(.4*VMAX+80.))
J2=MIN(3., RMAX, 50.)
RO=JSET+50
MMAX=JSET+9-J2+49
DELR=1.
VEERO=VEE(RO)*RO
COTPHI=(CORHR*RO/VEERO+XKN)/XKS
WO=VEERO*COTPHI/SQRT(1.+COTPHI*COTPHI)
C DWDR=0. WITH THIS INITIAL CONDITION
SINPHI=PYTHAG(WO/VEERO)
PRESS=0.
DPDRO=PRGRAD(RO, VEERO/RO)
C RUNGE-KUTTA-HEUN-TAYLOR METHOD TO SOLVE THE EQUATION
C DWDR=W*XKS/SIN(PHI)-CORHR*R-XKN*V*R=GIW,R) WHERE W=V*R*COS(PHI)
DO 40 I=1, NMAX
FACT=2./DELR
SLPO=WO*XKS/SINPHI-CORHR*RO-XKN*VEERO
R1=RO-DELR

```

```

VEER1=VEE(R1)*R1
W1=WO*(VEER1/VEERO)
NEWTON-RAPHSON METHOD TO FIND W1 SO THAT
.5*(G(W1,R1)+G(WO8RO))=(WO-W1)/NRO-R1)
DO 15 K=1,75
SINPHI=PYTHAG(W1/VEER1)
SLP1=W1*XKS/SINPHI-CORHR*R1-XKN*VEER1
PADD=FACT*(WO-W1)-SLPO
DGDW=XKS/(SINPHI*SINPHI+SINPHI)
DEW=(SLP1-PADD)/(DGDW+FACT)
DEW=AMAX1(DEW,.9*(W1-VEER1))
W1=W1-DEW
IF(W1) 99,99.7
7 IF(ABS(DEW/VEER1)-EPSLN) 25,25.15
15 CONTINUE
PRINT 20
20 FORMAT('OINSUFFICIENT STEPS IN NEWTON-RAPHSON LOOP')
STOP 999
25 RO=R1
K=R1+1.01
VEERO=VEER1
WO=W1
C(K)=WO/VEERO
SINPHI=PYTHAG(C(K))
S(K)=SINPHI
DPDR1=PRGRAD(R1,VEER1/R1)
P(K)=DPDR1
PRESS=PRESS-(DPDRO+DPDR1)/FACT
DELP(K)=PRESS
DPDRO=DPDR1
IF (K-J2-1) 27,27.40
27 DELR=.1
40 CONTINUE
DELP(1)=PRESS-DPDRO/FACT
P(1)=0.
S(1)=0.
C(1)=1.
RO=JSET-1
TERM=RO/(RMAX*RMAX+RO*RO)
PADD=2.*RHOA*(VMAX*RMAX)**2)*(XKS*(ATAN(RMAX/RO)/RMAX+TERM))/
1 S(JSET)+TERM*TERM)
PADD = PRESSURE IN MB FROM RO=JSET-1 TO RO=INFINITY. ASSUMING
SINPHI=S(JSET)-CONST. FROM R=JSET-1 TO INFINITY
PINFT=PADD+DELP(JSET)-DELP(1)
PINFT = PRESSURE DROP IN MB FROM R=0. TO INFINITY ON THIS ASSUMPT
ION
PRS=PDROP
IF (ABS(PINFT-PRS)-.2) 100,100.55
55 VMAX=VMAX*SQRT(PRS/PINFT)
GO TO B
99 PRINT 98
98 FORMAT('OCOS(PHI).LT.O.')
STOP
.00 SINPHI=S(JSET-1)
COSPHI=C(JSET-1)
JSTP1=JSET+1
DO 60 K=JSTP1,IC12
RO=K+1
S(K)=SINPHI
C(K)=COSPHI
P(K)=RAD*VEE(.....)
DELP(K)=DELP(K-1)+.5*(P(K)+P(K-1))
01127000 C 026:003D:3
01128000 C 026:003F:3
01129000 C 026:0041:2
01130000 C 026:0041:2
01131000 C 026:0041:2
01132000 C 026:0042:0
01133000 C 026:0044:0
01134000 C 026:0047:5
01135000 C 026:004A:1
01136000 C 026:004C:2
01137000 C 026:004E:4
01138000 C 026:0053:0
01139000 C 026:0054:2
01140000 C 026:0055:1
01141000 C 026:0057:2
01142000 C 026:0059:3
01143000 C 026:005D:2
01144000 C 026:005D:2
01145000 C 026:005E:3
01146000 C 026:005F:2
01147000 C 026:0061:5
01148000 C 026:0062:4
01149000 C 026:0063:3
01150000 C 026:0066:0
01151000 C 026:0068:3
01152000 C 026:006A:1
01153000 C 026:006C:3
01154000 C 026:006E:3
01155000 C 026:0070:5
01156000 C 026:0072:5
01157000 C 026:0073:4
01158000 C 026:0075:2
01159000 C 026:0077:3
01160000 C 026:0079:4
01161000 C 026:007C:1
01162000 C 026:007D:3
01163000 C 026:007E:3
01164000 C 026:007F:5
01165000 C 026:0081:0
01166000 C 026:0084:0
01167000 C 026:008A:3
01168000 C 026:008D:1
01169000 C 026:008D:1
01170000 C 026:008D:1
01171000 C 026:0090:1
01172000 C 026:0090:1
01173000 C 026:0090:1
01174000 C 026:0091:3
01175000 C 026:0094:4
01176000 C 026:0097:4
01177000 C 026:0098:1
01178000 C 026:009C:2
01179000 C 026:009C:2
01180000 C 026:009D:3
01181000 C 026:009F:1
01182000 C 026:00A1:0
01183000 C 026:00A2:2
01184000 C 026:00A3:0
01185000 C 026:00A4:1
01186000 C 026:00A5:5
01187000 C --6:0-----5
01188000 C 026:00AB:3

```

```

60 CONTINUE
  PRESS=PADD+DELP(JSET)
  DO 65 I=1,IC12
    DELP(I)=(PRESS-DELP(I))/RHOWG
    P(I)=P(I)/RHOW
  65 CONTINUE
  R IN FEET
  X12(4)=C24*5280.
  SPEED OF STORM IN FT/SEC
  X12(7)=C21*44./30.
  MAX WINDS IN FT/SEC
  X12(8)=C23*44./30.
  COMPONENT SPEED OF STORM IN FT/SEC
  X12(9)=X12(7)*X12(20)
  X12(10)=X12(7)*X12(21)
  COMPONENT MOVEMENT OF STORM FOR 1 TIME INTERVAL
  X12(11)=DELT*X12(9)
  X12(12)=DELT*X12(10)
  X12(13)=X12(8)*X12(8)*X12(4)
  A=X12(8)
  A=A*A
  B=X12(4)
  B=B*B
  X12(14)=A/B
  X12(15)=X12(4)*X12(4)
  X12(16)=4.*A*X12(15)*C19
  X12(17)=C19* X12(15)
  X12(18)=2.*X12(8)
  IST=JULHR(1DAY,IMTH,IYEAR,ISTM)-13
  J=IBGNT+IADT
  IADT=IADT+1
  WFCT(IADT)=VMAX
  IF(J.NE.JHR) GO TO 79
  PRINT5002
  5002 FORMAT(1H1' STORM DATA FOR TIME OF NEAREST APPROACH TO BASIN CEN
1TER')
  DLAT=90.-XLAT(J)/RAD
  DLONG=YLONG(J)/RAD
  CALL DATEX(J,IST,NYR,NMO,NDA,NHR,KDAYWK)
  PRINT 5000,ITIME,KDAYWK,NDA,AMON(NMO),NYR,NHR,DLAT,DLONG,X12(49),
1 X12(50),C23,C24,C21,PADD,PINF
  5000 FORMAT(///' STORM DATA AT',14,' DELTA TIME, OR ',A3,' ',13,1X,
AA3.15,' AT HOUR',13,' STORM POSITION AT LATITUDE',F6.2,' , LONGIT
BUDE',F6.2,' X-POINT Y-POINT MAX WIND RADIUS STRM SPD
C PADD PRES DROP',7F10.3)
  PRINT 74
  74 FORMAT (///' RADIUS SPEED PRES DROP INFLW ANG STC HGHT
1 P GRAD')
  DO 78 K=1,3
    J1=IBEG(K)
    J2=IEND(K)
    J3=IN(K)
    DO 78 I=J1,J2,J3
      J=I-1
      PHI=ARSIN(S(I))/RADPDG
      PRESS=PINF+RHOWG*DELP(I)
      RO=J
      XX=VEE(RO)
      PRINT 76,J,XX,PRESS,PHI,DELP(I),P(I)
    76 CONTINUE
  76 FORMAT (110,4F10.2,F11.8)
  79 DO 90 I=2,IC12

```

```

01189000 C 026:00B3:2
01190000 C 026:00B5:4
01191000 C 026:00B8:0
01192000 C 026:00B9:0
01193000 C 026:00BD:0
01194000 C 026:00BF:3
01195000 C 026:00C1:5
01196000 C 026:00C1:5
01197000 C 026:00C4:1
01198000 C 026:00C4:1
01199000 C 026:00C6:5
01200000 C 026:00C6:5
01201000 C 026:00C9:3
01202000 C 026:00C9:3
01203000 C 026:00CC:0
01204000 C 026:00CE:3
01205000 C 026:00CE:3
01206000 C 026:00D0:5
01207000 C 026:00D3:1
01208000 C 026:00D6:3
01209000 C 026:00D7:4
01210000 C 026:00D8:3
01211000 C 026:00D9:4
01212000 C 026:00DA:3
01213000 C 026:00DC:2
01214000 C 026:00DE:5
01215000 C 026:00E2:2
01216000 C 026:00E4:5
01217000 C 026:00E7:0
01218000 C 026:00EC:0
01219000 C 026:00ED:5
01220000 C 026:00EF:1
01221000 C 026:00F0:5
01222000 C 026:00F2:2
01223000 C 026:00F6:2
01224000 C 026:00F6:2
01225000 C 026:00F6:2
01226000 C 026:00F9:2
01227000 C 026:00FC:0
01228000 C 026:0100:0
01229000 C 026:0111:2
01230000 C 026:011E:2
01231000 C 026:011E:2
01232000 C 026:011E:2
01233000 C 026:011E:2
01234000 C 026:011E:2
01235000 C 026:0122:2
01236000 C 026:0122:2
01237000 C 026:0122:2
01238000 C 026:0123:0
01239000 C 026:0124:3
01240000 C 026:0126:0
01241000 C 026:0127:3
01242000 C 026:0129:0
01243000 C 026:012A:2
01244000 C 026:012D:0
01245000 C 026:012F:5
01246000 C 026:0130:4
01247000 C 026:0132:1
01248000 C 026:0142:2
01249000 C 026:0146:5
01250000 C 026:0146:5

```

```

P(I)=P(I)/((I-1.)*5280.)
CONTINUE
DO 128 N=1,NMAX
  TO DETERMINE (N-NO)*DELS FOR VARIABLE REGIONS
  CFIX=(C1-1.)/2.+1.
  DO 136 L=1,LMAX
    SET=A-CFIX
    XY3(N)=SET*2.*DELS
    TO DETERMINE L-LO
    DO 136 L=1,LMAX
      A=L
      SET=A-C2
      XY1(L)=SET*DELS
      RETURN
    END
  128
C
136

```

01251000	C	026:0148:0
01252000	C	026:0148:3
01253000	C	026:014D:5
01254000	C	026:014D:5
01255000	C	026:0150:0
01256000	C	026:0151:0
01257000	C	026:0151:5
01258000	C	026:0152:5
01259000	C	026:0158:1
01260000	C	026:0158:1
01261000	C	026:0159:0
01262000	C	026:0159:5
01263000	C	026:015B:0
01264000	C	026:015F:5
01265000	C	026:0160:2
FORMAT SEGMENT 027 I		
FORMAT SEGMENT 06B I		
SEGMENT 026 IS 0		

[illegible]

START OF SEGMENT 028
SEGMENT 033 IS 002C LONG
SEGMENT 028 IS 0219 LONG

NO ERRORS DETECTED. NUMBER OF CARDS = 1207.
COMPIATION TIME = 165 SECONDS ELAPSED. 22.78 SECONDS PROCESSING.
D2 STACK SIZE = 118 WORDS. FILESIZE = 2188 WORDS. ESTIMATED CORE
TOTAL PROGRAM CODE = 3877 WORDS. ARRAY STORAGE = 24424 WORDS.
NUMBER OF PROGRAM SEGMENTS = 50. NUMBER OF DISK SEGMENTS = 249.
PROGRAM CODE FILE = STORM. COMPILER COMPILED ON 05/26/76

MACHINE NO.	OPERATOR	SHIFT	DATE	COST CENTER	START TIME	STOP TIME
1	JOHN	1	10/10/78	100	08:00	16:00
2	JANE	2	10/10/78	100	08:00	16:00
3	JOHN	1	10/10/78	100	08:00	16:00
4	JANE	2	10/10/78	100	08:00	16:00
5	JOHN	1	10/10/78	100	08:00	16:00
6	JANE	2	10/10/78	100	08:00	16:00
7	JOHN	1	10/10/78	100	08:00	16:00
8	JANE	2	10/10/78	100	08:00	16:00
9	JOHN	1	10/10/78	100	08:00	16:00
10	JANE	2	10/10/78	100	08:00	16:00

REEL NO.	FILE	FILE ID.	LINE
1	100-100000	100-100000	1
2	100-100000	100-100000	2
3	100-100000	100-100000	3
4	100-100000	100-100000	4
5	100-100000	100-100000	5
6	100-100000	100-100000	6
7	100-100000	100-100000	7
8	100-100000	100-100000	8
9	100-100000	100-100000	9
10	100-100000	100-100000	10
11	100-100000	100-100000	11
12	100-100000	100-100000	12
13	100-100000	100-100000	13
14	100-100000	100-100000	14
15	100-100000	100-100000	15
16	100-100000	100-100000	16
17	100-100000	100-100000	17
18	100-100000	100-100000	18
19	100-100000	100-100000	19
20	100-100000	100-100000	20
21	100-100000	100-100000	21
22	100-100000	100-100000	22
23	100-100000	100-100000	23
24	100-100000	100-100000	24
25	100-100000	100-100000	25
26	100-100000	100-100000	26
27	100-100000	100-100000	27
28	100-100000	100-100000	28
29	100-100000	100-100000	29
30	100-100000	100-100000	30
31	100-100000	100-100000	31
32	100-100000	100-100000	32
33	100-100000	100-100000	33
34	100-100000	100-100000	34
35	100-100000	100-100000	35
36	100-100000	100-100000	36
37	100-100000	100-100000	37
38	100-100000	100-100000	38
39	100-100000	100-100000	39
40	100-100000	100-100000	40
41	100-100000	100-100000	41
42	100-100000	100-100000	42
43	100-100000	100-100000	43
44	100-100000	100-100000	44
45	100-100000	100-100000	45
46	100-100000	100-100000	46
47	100-100000	100-100000	47
48	100-100000	100-100000	48
49	100-100000	100-100000	49
50	100-100000	100-100000	50
51	100-100000	100-100000	51
52	100-100000	100-100000	52
53	100-100000	100-100000	53
54	100-100000	100-100000	54
55	100-100000	100-100000	55
56	100-100000	100-100000	56
57	100-100000	100-100000	57
58	100-100000	100-100000	58
59	100-100000	100-100000	59
60	100-100000	100-100000	60
61	100-100000	100-100000	61
62	100-100000	100-100000	62
63	100-100000	100-100000	63
64	100-100000	100-100000	64
65	100-100000	100-100000	65
66	100-100000	100-100000	66
67	100-100000	100-100000	67
68	100-100000	100-100000	68
69	100-100000	100-100000	69
70	100-100000	100-100000	70
71	100-100000	100-100000	71
72	100-100000	100-100000	72
73	100-100000	100-100000	73
74	100-100000	100-100000	

REQ #	10	SF/MF:	MULTI	COLLATE:	YES	FORMS:	OFF	COPIES:	1
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PAGES TO BIN 25

1317 LINES TO BIN

PAGES TO TRAY 0

OVERPRINTS Q

VOLUMES PROC'D 1

BLOCK COUNT 79

BLKS SKIPPED 0

EOR DISPLAY 020

LP# 0024

H MP O

[illegible]

HDR2F0CJZ200022301000000000000000004680 00

FILE 2 = DATA,

POSITION OF
COAST

WATER DEPTH
AT

GRID POINTS

11X151

139.1	143.8	148.5	151.5	151.5	147.4	139.9	130.3	119.5	108.7	98.8	90.0	82.8	77.5
74.3	72.9	72.6	72.6	72.2	70.5	67.8	64.3	60.4	56.5	52.9	49.6	46.4	43.5
40.7	37.9	34.7	31.1	26.6	21.1	15.0	9.2	4.5	2.0	2.3	4.7	8.1	11.4
13.4	13.6	12.2	9.9	7.2	4.7	2.7	1.3	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.8	1.6	2.3
2.8	2.9	2.6	1.9	0.9	-0.3	-1.5	-2.9	-4.1	-5.2	-6.0	-6.6	-7.0	-7.2
-7.5	-7.8	-8.3	-8.8	-9.4	-10.0	-7.5	-5.1	-2.9	-1.1	0.3	1.3	1.8	2.0
2.0	1.8	1.5	1.1	0.7	0.1	-0.5	-1.1	-1.6	-1.9	-1.9	-1.5	-0.9	-0.1
0.6	1.1	1.3	1.3	0.9	0.3	-0.5	-1.5	-2.1	-1.9	-0.7	2.0	5.9	10.7
16.0	21.5	26.9	32.0	37.0	41.7	46.2	50.4	54.3	58.0	61.4	64.5	67.3	69.5
70.8	71.1	70.1	68.2	65.6	62.8	60.1	57.8	55.9	54.5	53.4	52.8	52.5	51.9
50.9	48.8	45.3	40.7	35.4	29.9	24.7	20.3	16.6	13.4	10.5			
25.0	26.0	32.2	38.7	48.6	63.1	82.8	107.2	135.7	167.8	25.0	23.8	24.3	28.0
36.6	51.6	73.7	101.3	132.7	166.3	25.0	20.4	17.9	19.4	26.9	42.5	66.6	96.9
130.7	165.3	25.0	18.0	13.2	13.1	20.0	36.1	61.8	94.2	129.7	164.9	25.0	16.4
10.4	9.3	15.9	32.5	59.5	93.3	129.8	165.1	25.0	15.9	9.4	8.1	14.7	31.8
59.6	94.2	131.2	165.9	25.0	16.3	10.2	9.3	16.3	33.9	62.1	96.9	133.5	167.3
25.0	17.4	12.4	12.5	20.3	38.3	66.6	101.0	136.8	169.2	25.0	19.3	16.0	17.6
26.3	44.7	72.8	106.3	140.8	171.4	25.0	21.8	20.7	24.1	34.0	52.8	80.3	112.6
145.3	173.8	25.0	24.7	26.3	31.8	43.1	62.1	88.9	119.6	150.2	176.4	25.0	27.9
32.5	40.3	53.1	72.4	98.2	127.0	155.2	179.1	25.0	31.4	39.1	49.5	63.8	83.3
108.0	134.7	160.4	181.7	25.0	35.0	46.0	58.9	74.8	94.5	117.9	142.4	165.4	184.1
25.0	38.6	52.9	68.4	85.7	105.6	127.6	149.8	170.1	186.2	25.0	42.1	59.5	77.5
96.3	116.2	136.8	156.7	174.3	187.9	25.0	45.4	65.8	86.0	106.1	126.0	145.2	162.9
177.9	189.2	25.0	48.4	71.4	93.6	114.8	134.6	152.6	168.1	180.7	189.9	25.0	50.9
76.1	100.1	122.2	141.8	158.4	172.1	182.5	189.9	25.0	52.8	79.8	105.0	127.8	147.1
162.6	174.6	183.3	189.1	25.0	54.2	82.4	108.6	131.7	150.7	165.2	175.7	182.9	187.5
25.0	55.1	84.1	110.8	134.0	152.7	166.2	175.6	181.6	185.4	25.0	55.6	85.0	111.9
135.0	153.2	166.0	174.4	179.5	182.6	25.0	55.7	85.1	111.9	134.8	152.5	164.6	172.2
176.7	179.5	25.0	55.5	84.6	111.1	133.5	150.7	162.2	169.3	173.4	176.0	25.0	54.9
83.5	109.4	131.4	148.0	159.0	165.7	169.6	172.3	25.0	54.1	82.0	107.2	128.5	144.6
155.2	161.6	165.5	168.4	25.0	53.2	80.1	104.5	125.1	140.7	150.9	157.2	161.2	164.4
25.0	52.1	77.9	101.4	121.2	136.3	146.3	152.6	156.9	160.6	25.0	50.9	75.6	98.1
117.2	131.8	141.6	148.0	152.6	156.8	25.0	49.6	73.2	94.7	113.0	127.2	136.9	143.6
148.6	153.4	25.0	48.4	70.9	91.4	109.0	122.8	132.5	139.4	144.8	150.2	25.0	47.3
63.6	88.2	105.2	118.6	128.4	135.6	141.6	147.6	25.0	46.2	66.6	85.4	101.8	115.0
124.8	132.4	138.9	145.4	25.0	45.3	64.8	82.9	98.9	111.9	121.9	129.8	136.7	143.8
25.0	44.5	63.3	80.8	96.3	109.2	119.4	127.7	135.1	142.7	25.0	43.8	61.9	78.9
94.1	107.0	117.3	126.0	133.9	142.0	25.0	43.2	60.8	77.3	92.3	105.1	115.7	124.8
133.1	141.6	25.0	42.6	59.7	75.9	90.6	103.5	114.3	123.8	132.6	141.4	25.0	42.1
58.8	74.7	89.2	102.1	113.2	123.0	132.2	141.4	25.0	41.7	58.0	73.6	88.0	100.9
112.3	122.4	132.0	141.4	25.0	41.3	57.3	72.6	86.9	99.9	111.4	121.9	131.8	141.6
25.0	40.9	56.6	71.6	85.8	98.8	110.6	121.4	131.6	141.6	25.0	40.6	55.9	70.7
84.8	97.8	109.8	120.9	131.3	141.5	25.0	40.2	55.2	69.8	83.7	96.8	108.8	120.1
130.9	141.2	25.0	39.9	54.5	68.9	82.6	95.6	107.8	119.2	130.1	140.7	25.0	39.5
53.8	67.8	81.3	94.2	106.4	118.0	129.1	139.8	25.0	39.1	53.0	66.6	79.9	92.7
104.8	116.4	127.6	138.4	25.0	38.6	52.1	65.4	78.3	90.8	102.9	114.5	125.8	136.7
25.0	38.1	51.1	64.0	76.6	88.9	100.7	112.3	123.5	134.6	25.0	37.6	50.2	62.6
74.8	86.8	98.4	109.8	121.1	132.2	25.0	37.1	49.2	61.2	73.0	84.6	96.0	107.3
118.4	129.5	25.0	36.7	48.3	59.8	71.2	82.5	93.6	104.6	115.6	126.8	25.0	36.2
47.4	58.5	69.6	80.4	91.2	102.0	112.9	124.0	25.0	35.8	46.6	57.4	68.0	78.5
89.0	99.4	110.1	121.2	25.0	35.5	46.0	56.4	66.7	76.8	86.9	97.1	107.5	118.5
25.0	35.3	45.5	55.6	65.6	75.4	85.1	94.9	105.1	116.0	25.0	35.1	45.1	55.1
64.8	74.3	83.6	93.1	103.0	113.8	25.0	35.0	45.0	54.8	64.4	73.6	82.6	91.7
101.3	111.8	25.0	54.9	64.3	73.3	82.0	90.7	100.0	110.3	25.0	35.3	25.0	35.3
45.5	55.3	54.8	73.6	83.0	90.3	99.3	109.3	125.0	135.6	145.1	156.3	165.7	174.5
83.0	90.0	99.1	100.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
25.0	36.8	48.2	59.1	69.1	77.9	85.6	93.1	100.8	108.6	116.3	124.0	131.8	139.5

71.4	80.3	87.9	94.9	102.2	110.7	25.0	38.3	51.1	63.1	73.9	83.0	90.5	97.2
104.1	112.3	23.0	39.1	52.7	65.4	76.6	85.9	93.3	99.8	106.4	114.2	25.0	39.9
54.3	67.7	79.3	88.9	96.3	102.6	108.9	116.5	25.0	40.8	55.9	69.9	82.1	91.9
99.3	105.5	111.6	119.0	25.0	41.6	57.5	72.1	84.8	94.8	102.3	108.4	114.4	121.6
25.0	42.3	58.9	74.1	87.2	97.6	105.1	111.2	117.2	124.4	25.0	42.9	60.1	75.8
89.4	100.0	107.7	113.8	119.8	127.3	25.0	43.4	61.1	77.3	91.1	102.0	109.9	116.1
122.4	130.1	25.0	43.8	61.8	78.3	92.4	103.5	111.6	118.1	124.7	132.9	25.0	44.0
62.2	78.8	93.2	104.5	112.8	119.6	126.6	135.6	25.0	43.9	62.1	78.8	93.3	104.7
113.3	120.5	128.2	138.1	25.0	43.7	61.7	78.2	92.6	104.2	113.0	120.8	129.3	140.3
25.0	43.2	60.8	77.0	91.3	102.9	112.1	120.5	129.9	142.3	25.0	42.6	59.6	75.4
89.4	101.1	110.5	119.6	130.1	144.0	25.0	41.8	58.2	73.4	87.1	98.7	108.5	118.3
129.9	145.4	25.0	41.0	56.5	71.1	84.4	96.0	106.0	116.5	129.3	146.4	25.0	40.0
54.7	68.6	81.5	92.9	103.2	114.4	128.4	147.1	25.0	39.0	52.8	66.0	78.3	89.6
100.2	112.1	127.1	147.4	25.0	38.0	50.8	63.3	75.1	86.2	97.0	109.5	125.5	147.2
25.0	37.0	48.9	60.6	71.9	82.8	93.7	106.7	123.7	146.7	25.0	36.1	47.1	58.0
68.8	79.4	90.5	103.9	121.6	145.6	25.0	35.2	45.4	55.6	65.9	76.3	87.3	101.0
119.2	144.0	25.0	34.4	43.9	53.5	63.3	73.4	84.4	98.2	116.7	142.0	25.0	33.8
42.7	51.8	61.2	70.9	81.7	95.4	114.0	139.4	25.0	33.3	41.8	50.5	59.5	68.9
79.4	92.9	111.2	136.2	25.0	33.1	41.3	49.7	58.3	67.4	77.6	90.5	108.2	132.4
25.0	33.0	41.1	49.3	57.8	66.5	76.1	88.4	105.1	128.1	25.0	33.1	41.3	49.4
57.7	66.1	75.1	86.5	102.0	123.4	25.0	33.3	41.7	49.9	58.0	66.0	74.4	84.8
98.9	118.4	25.0	33.7	42.3	50.6	58.7	66.3	74.0	83.3	95.8	113.2	25.0	34.1
43.0	51.6	59.6	66.9	73.8	81.9	92.7	107.8	25.0	34.6	43.9	52.7	60.7	67.7
73.9	80.7	89.7	102.5	25.0	35.1	44.9	53.9	62.0	68.6	74.0	79.6	86.9	97.2
25.0	35.6	45.9	55.2	63.2	69.5	74.3	78.7	84.2	92.1	25.0	36.2	46.8	56.4
64.5	70.5	74.6	77.9	81.7	87.3	25.0	36.6	47.7	57.5	65.6	71.4	74.9	77.1
79.4	83.0	25.0	37.0	48.4	58.5	66.6	72.2	75.1	76.4	77.4	79.1	25.0	37.3
49.0	59.2	67.4	72.7	75.2	75.8	75.7	75.9	25.0	37.5	49.3	59.6	67.8	73.0
25.0	37.5	49.2	59.4	67.5	72.6	74.6	74.3	72.6	70.5	25.0	37.2	48.8	58.9
66.9	72.0	74.1	73.9	72.4	70.4	25.0	36.9	48.2	58.1	66.0	71.2	73.5	73.7
46.6	56.0	63.7	69.2	72.3	73.7	74.0	74.2	25.0	35.6	45.8	54.9	62.6	68.2
71.8	74.0	75.4	76.8	25.0	35.1	44.9	53.8	61.4	67.3	71.5	74.6	77.2	79.9
25.0	34.7	44.0	52.7	60.3	66.6	71.4	75.5	79.3	83.7	25.0	34.3	43.3	51.7
59.4	66.0	71.6	76.7	82.0	87.9	25.0	33.9	42.6	51.0	58.8	65.8	72.2	78.4
85.0	92.6	25.0	33.6	42.2	50.4	58.4	65.9	73.1	80.4	88.5	97.7	25.0	33.5
41.9	50.2	58.4	66.5	74.5	82.9	92.4	103.3	25.0	33.4	41.9	50.3	58.9	67.5
76.4	85.9	96.7	109.2	25.0	33.5	42.1	50.9	59.9	69.1	78.8	89.5	101.5	115.4
25.0	33.8	42.7	51.9	61.3	71.2	81.8	93.5	106.7	121.9	25.0	34.2	43.5	53.2
63.2	73.8	85.3	97.9	112.1	128.4	25.0	34.7	44.6	54.8	65.4	76.8	89.0	102.5
117.7	135.0	25.0	35.3	45.7	56.6	67.9	80.0	93.0	107.3	123.3	141.4	25.0	35.9
47.0	58.5	70.5	83.2	97.0	112.0	128.8	147.6	25.0	36.6	48.3	60.4	73.1	86.5
101.0	116.7	134.0	153.4	25.0	37.2	48.6	62.4	75.7	89.7	104.7	121.0	138.9	158.5
25.0	37.8	50.9	64.2	78.1	92.7	108.2	125.0	143.2	163.2	25.0	38.4	52.0	65.9
80.3	95.4	111.3	128.4	146.9	167.0	25.0	38.9	53.0	67.4	82.2	97.6	113.9	131.2
149.8	170.0	25.0	39.3	53.7	68.5	83.6	99.3	115.8	133.2	151.8	171.9	25.0	39.6
54.2	69.2	84.5	100.4	116.9	134.3	152.8	72.6	25.0	39.7	54.4	69.4	84.8	100.6
117.1	134.4	152.6	172.1	25.0	39.6	54.2	69.1	84.4	100.0	116.3	133.3	151.2	170.1
25.0	39.3	53.7	68.3	83.2	98.5	114.4	131.0	148.4	166.8	25.0	38.8	52.7	66.9
139.4	156.3	25.0	37.5	50.1	62.9	76.0	89.5	103.6	118.2	133.5	149.6	25.0	36.7
48.5	60.4	72.8	85.5	98.8	112.6	127.0	142.2	25.0	35.8	46.7	57.8	69.2	81.1
93.5	106.5	120.1	134.3	25.0	34.9	44.8	55.0	65.6	76.6	88.1	100.1	112.8	126.0
25.0	33.9	43.0	52.2	61.9	71.9	82.5	93.7	105.3	117.6	25.0	33.0	41.1	49.5
58.2	67.3	77.0	87.2	98.0	109.2	25.0	32.1	39.4	46.9	54.7	62.9	71.7	81.0
90.8	101.1	25.0	31.3	37.8	44.4	51.4	58.8	66.7	75.1	84.0	93.4	25.0	30.6
56.3	65.1	72.3	80.0	25.0	29.6	34.3	39.1	44.1	49.5	55.2	61.3	67.8	74.7
25.0	29.3	33.7	38.2	42.9	47.8	53.0	58.5	64.3	70.6	25.0	29.2	33.5	37.8
42.3	46.8	51.6	56.6	61.9	67.6	72.5	77.6	82.5	87.6	92.5	97.5	102.5	107.5

STORMRESEARCH PLOT
 CAPE MAY 74.9 NORTH -20
 38.64 27.5 38.6 37. 77.
 36.75 75.25
 36.5 73.5
 36.25 71.75
 36. 70.
 30.
 44.
 40.
 40.
 1200
 6
 MARCH
 1962

[illegible]

SAMPLE OUTPUT

HOUR	DAY	MONTH	YEAR	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	PRS	DRQP	STRM	SIZE	LENGTH	AZIMUTH	X-CORD	Y-CORD
12	6	MAR	1962	37.00	77.00	77.00	30.00	40.00	40.00	139.98	198.48	-11.67	37.07
13	6	MAR	1962	36.75	75.25	75.25	32.19	40.00	40.00	114.63	160.94	11.69	44.04
0	7	MAR	1962	36.50	73.50	73.50	37.00	40.00	40.00	144.66	124.66	34.99	51.49
6	7	MAR	1962	35.25	71.75	71.75	41.81	40.00	40.00	207.60	105.23	58.23	59.41
12	7	MAR	1962	36.00	70.00	70.00	44.00	40.00	40.00	282.51	95.11	81.40	67.81

MINIMUM DISTANCE OF STORM FROM BASIN CENTER IS 132.0 MILES AT HOUR 18. TUE 6 MAR 1962

BASIN CENTER IS -20 MILES TO THE NORTH OF CAPE MAY. OBSERVER IS ON SEA AND FACING LAND .

LOCURALLY VALUES OF (SMOOTHED) STORM POSITIONS, SPEED D AND DIRECTION (MATHEMATICAL) OF MOTION, PRESSURE DROP, AND SIZE

AP

HOUR	DAY	MNTH	YEAR	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	X-PT	Y-PT	SPEED	STRM DR	DELT	SIZE
0	6	MAR	1962	37.44	80.61	-58.46	23.51	16.36	16.16	30.00	40.00
1	6	MAR	1962	37.41	80.32	-54.56	24.64	16.36	16.16	30.00	40.00
2	6	MAR	1962	37.38	80.02	-50.66	25.77	16.36	16.16	30.00	40.00
3	6	MAR	1962	37.34	79.72	-46.76	26.90	16.36	16.16	30.00	40.00
4	6	MAR	1962	37.31	79.43	-42.87	28.03	16.36	16.16	30.00	40.00
5	6	MAR	1962	37.27	79.13	-38.97	29.16	16.36	16.16	30.00	40.00
6	6	MAR	1962	37.23	78.83	-35.07	30.29	16.36	16.16	30.00	40.00
7	6	MAR	1962	37.20	78.53	-31.17	31.42	16.36	16.16	30.00	40.00
8	6	MAR	1962	37.16	78.24	-27.27	32.55	16.36	16.16	30.00	40.00
9	6	MAR	1962	37.12	77.94	-23.37	33.68	16.36	16.16	30.00	40.00
10	6	MAR	1962	37.08	77.64	-19.47	34.81	16.36	16.16	30.00	40.00
11	6	MAR	1962	37.04	77.34	-15.57	35.94	16.36	16.16	30.00	40.00
12	6	MAR	1962	37.00	77.05	-11.67	37.07	16.36	16.16	30.00	40.00
13	6	MAR	1962	36.96	76.75	-7.78	38.20	16.37	16.35	30.07	40.00
14	6	MAR	1962	36.92	76.45	-3.89	39.34	16.38	16.53	30.28	40.00
15	6	MAR	1962	36.88	76.15	0.02	40.50	16.39	16.72	30.60	40.00
16	6	MAR	1962	36.83	75.86	3.91	41.67	16.39	16.90	31.04	40.00
17	6	MAR	1962	36.79	75.56	7.80	42.85	16.40	17.08	31.57	40.00
18	6	MAR	1962	36.75	75.26	11.69	44.04	16.41	17.27	32.19	40.00
19	6	MAR	1962	36.71	74.96	15.58	45.25	16.42	17.45	32.88	40.00
20	6	MAR	1962	36.67	74.66	19.47	46.48	16.43	17.64	33.63	40.00
21	6	MAR	1962	36.62	74.36	23.35	47.71	16.44	17.82	34.43	40.00
22	6	MAR	1962	36.58	74.06	27.23	48.96	16.45	18.00	35.27	40.00
23	6	MAR	1962	36.54	73.76	31.12	50.22	16.46	18.19	36.13	40.00
0	7	MAR	1962	36.50	73.46	34.99	51.49	16.47	18.37	37.00	40.00
1	7	MAR	1962	36.46	73.16	38.87	52.78	16.48	18.55	37.87	40.00
2	7	MAR	1962	36.42	72.86	42.75	54.08	16.49	18.73	38.73	40.00
3	7	MAR	1962	36.37	72.55	46.62	55.40	16.50	18.92	39.57	40.00
4	7	MAR	1962	36.33	72.25	50.49	56.72	16.51	19.10	40.37	40.00
5	7	MAR	1962	36.29	71.95	54.56	58.06	16.52	19.28	41.12	40.00
6	7	MAR	1962	36.25	71.65	58.23	59.41	16.53	19.46	41.81	40.00
7	7	MAR	1962	36.21	71.34	62.10	60.78	16.54	19.64	42.43	40.00
8	7	MAR	1962	36.17	71.04	65.96	62.16	16.55	19.82	42.96	40.00
9	7	MAR	1962	36.13	70.74	69.82	63.55	16.56	20.01	43.40	40.00
10	7	MAR	1962	36.08	70.43	73.68	64.96	16.57	20.19	43.72	40.00
11	7	MAR	1962	36.04	70.13	77.54	66.38	16.58	20.37	43.93	40.00
12	7	MAR	1962	36.00	69.82	81.40	67.81	16.58	20.37	44.00	40.00

INITLZE	COMPTTNS	INITLZE	COMPTTNS

	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	0
7 MAR 1962	35.96	69.52	85.25	69.24	16.58	20.37	44.00	40.00				
7 MAR 1962	35.91	69.21	84.11	70.67	16.58	20.37	44.00	40.00				
7 MAR 1962	35.87	68.91	92.97	72.10	16.58	20.37	44.00	40.00				
7 MAR 1962	35.83	68.61	96.82	73.53	16.58	20.37	44.00	40.00				
7 MAR 1962	35.78	68.30	100.69	74.97	16.58	20.37	44.00	40.00				
7 MAR 1962	35.74	68.00	104.53	76.40	16.58	20.37	44.00	40.00				
7 MAR 1962	35.69	67.69	108.39	77.83	16.58	20.37	44.00	40.00				
7 MAR 1962	35.64	67.39	112.25	79.26	16.58	20.37	44.00	40.00				
7 MAR 1962	35.59	67.08	116.10	80.69	16.58	20.37	44.00	40.00				
7 MAR 1962	35.54	66.78	119.96	82.12	16.58	20.37	44.00	40.00				
7 MAR 1962	35.49	66.47	123.81	83.56	16.58	20.37	44.00	40.00				
8 MAR 1962	35.44	66.17	127.67	84.99	16.58	20.37	44.00	40.00				

X-GRID Y-GRID STOP PGM FRCE DST STM GRWTH
10 151 432 795 100

CORIOIIS GRID SPACE TIMI INCRM SLIP COER DNSTY ATM DRAG COEF VISCOSITY
0.00009099 21280.7 150.0 0.0060000 0.00115000 0.00000300 0.25000000

INTL LATTD INTL LONGT
37.23 78.83

STORM CENTER

DEPTH FIELD IN FEET, GRID DISTANCES ARE 4 STAT MI LES (3.5 NM) APART, POINT 75: ON ORDINATE IS CENTER OF BASIN

FROM DATA FILE 2 INPUT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
79	25.	43.	60.	75.	89.	101.	111.	120.	130.	144.								
78	25.	43.	61.	77.	91.	103.	112.	121.	130.									
77	25.	44.	62.	78.	93.	104.	113.	121.	129.	140.								
76	25.	44.	62.	79.	93.	105.	113.	121.	128.									
75	25.	44.	62.	79.	93.	105.	113.	120.	127.	136.								
74	25.	44.	62.	78.	92.	104.	112.	118.	125.									
73	25.	43.	61.	77.	91.	102.	110.	116.	122.	130.								
72	25.	43.	60.	76.	89.	100.	108.	114.	120.									

STORM DATA FOR TIME OF NEAREST APPROACH TO BASIN CENTER

STORM DATA AT 238 DELTA TIME, OR TUE. 6 MAR 1962 AT HOUR 18. STORM POSITION AT LATITUDE 36.75, LONGITUDE 75.26
 X-POINT Y-POINT MAX WIND RADIUS STRM SPD PADD PRES DROP
 11.693 44.045 59.752 40.000 16.411 7.647 32.053

WIND FIELD

RADIUS	SPEED	PRES	DROP	INFLW	ANG	STC	HGHT	P	GRAD
0	0.00		0.00		0.00	1.07	0.00000000		
2	5.96		0.05		0.39	1.07	0.00000934		
4	11.83		0.18		0.78	1.07	0.00001862		
6	17.53		0.41		1.17	1.06	0.00002757		
8	22.98		0.72		1.57	1.05	0.00003597		
10	28.12		1.11		1.99	1.04	0.00004361		
12	32.89		1.58		2.43	1.02	0.00005035		
14	37.26		2.10		2.89	1.00	0.00005609		
16	41.21		2.67		3.38	0.98	0.00006080		
18	44.72		3.29		3.89	0.96	0.00006447		
20	47.80		3.93		4.43	0.94	0.00006714		
22	50.46		4.60		5.01	0.92	0.00006889		
24	52.72		5.28		5.62	0.90	0.00006981		
26	54.61		5.97		6.26	0.87	0.00007000		
28	56.14		6.65		6.94	0.85	0.00006956		
30	57.36		7.33		7.65	0.83	0.00006860		
32	58.29		8.00		8.39	0.80	0.00006722		
34	58.97		8.65		9.17	0.78	0.00006550		
36	59.42		9.26		9.99	0.76	0.00006353		
38	59.67		9.90		10.83	0.74	0.00006138		
40	59.75		10.49		11.70	0.72	0.00005912		
42	59.68		11.06		12.58	0.70	0.00005681		
44	59.48		11.60		13.48	0.68	0.00005452		
46	59.17		12.13		14.37	0.67	0.00005229		
48	58.77		12.63		15.25	0.65	0.00005017		
50	58.29		13.11		16.09	0.63	0.00004816		
52	57.75		13.57		16.88	0.62	0.00004627		
54	57.16		14.02		17.62	0.60	0.00004450		
56	56.52		14.45		18.30	0.59	0.00004282		
58	55.85		14.86		18.92	0.58	0.00004124		
60	55.16		15.26		19.49	0.56	0.00003975		
62	54.44		15.64		20.00	0.55	0.00003832		
64	53.71		16.01		20.46	0.54	0.00003696		
66	52.97		16.36		20.86	0.52	0.00003566		
68	52.23		16.71		21.23	0.51	0.00003442		
70	51.48		17.04		21.55	0.50	0.00003322		
72	50.73		17.36		21.83	0.49	0.00003208		
74	49.99		17.67		22.08	0.48	0.00003098		
76	49.25		17.97		22.29	0.47	0.00002993		
78	48.52		18.26		22.48	0.46	0.00002892		
80	47.80		18.54		22.64	0.45	0.00002796		
82	47.09		18.81		22.77	0.44	0.00002703		
84	46.39		19.07		22.88	0.43	0.00002614		
86	45.70		19.32		22.97	0.43	0.00002529		
88	45.02		19.56		23.05	0.42	0.00002447		
90	44.35		19.80		23.10	0.41	0.00002369		
92	43.70		20.03		23.14	0.40	0.00002294		
94	43.06		20.25		23.17	0.39	0.00002222		
96	42.43		20.46		23.18	0.39	0.00002153		
98	41.81		20.67		23.19	0.38	0.00002087		
100	41.21		20.87		23.18	0.37	0.00002024		
110	38.33		21.80		23.01	0.34	0.00001746		

SURGE HEIGHT IN FEET

120	35.85	22.59	22.70	0.32	0.00001520	0.32	-0.5	-0.9	-1.4	-1.7	-1.9	-2.1	-2.1	-2.0	-2.1	-2.0	-1.9	0.0
130	33.59	22.29	22.28	0.29	0.00001335	0.29	-0.6	-1.1	-1.4	-1.7	-2.0	-2.2	-2.1	-2.0	-1.9	-1.8	-1.7	0.0
140	31.57	23.91	21.61	0.27	0.00001183	0.27	-0.7	-1.2	-1.5	-1.8	-2.1	-2.3	-2.2	-2.1	-2.0	-1.9	-1.8	0.0
150	29.75	24.46	21.42	0.25	0.00001027	0.25	-0.8	-1.3	-1.6	-1.9	-2.2	-2.4	-2.3	-2.2	-2.1	-2.0	-1.9	0.0
160	28.12	24.93	21.42	0.24	0.00000909	0.24	-0.9	-1.4	-1.7	-2.0	-2.3	-2.5	-2.4	-2.3	-2.2	-2.1	-2.0	0.0
170	26.34	25.35	21.42	0.22	0.00000809	0.22	-1.0	-1.5	-1.8	-2.1	-2.4	-2.6	-2.5	-2.4	-2.3	-2.2	-2.1	0.0
180	25.31	25.73	21.42	0.21	0.00000724	0.21	-1.1	-1.6	-1.9	-2.2	-2.5	-2.7	-2.6	-2.5	-2.4	-2.3	-2.2	0.0
190	24.09	26.06	21.42	0.20	0.00000651	0.20	-1.2	-1.7	-2.0	-2.3	-2.6	-2.8	-2.7	-2.6	-2.5	-2.4	-2.3	0.0
200	22.98	26.37	21.42	0.19	0.00000588	0.19	-1.3	-1.8	-2.1	-2.4	-2.7	-2.9	-2.8	-2.7	-2.6	-2.5	-2.4	0.0
210	21.97	26.64	21.42	0.18	0.00000533	0.18	-1.4	-1.9	-2.2	-2.5	-2.8	-3.0	-2.9	-2.8	-2.7	-2.6	-2.5	0.0
220	21.03	26.89	21.42	0.17	0.00000486	0.17	-1.5	-2.0	-2.3	-2.6	-2.9	-3.1	-3.0	-2.9	-2.8	-2.7	-2.6	0.0
230	20.17	27.12	21.42	0.17	0.00000444	0.17	-1.6	-2.1	-2.4	-2.7	-3.0	-3.2	-3.1	-3.0	-2.9	-2.8	-2.7	0.0
250	18.64	27.52	21.42	0.15	0.00000375	0.15	-1.7	-2.2	-2.5	-2.8	-3.1	-3.3	-3.2	-3.1	-3.0	-2.9	-2.8	0.0
300	15.66	28.28	21.42	0.13	0.00000259	0.13	-1.8	-2.3	-2.6	-2.9	-3.2	-3.4	-3.3	-3.2	-3.1	-3.0	-2.9	0.0
350	13.48	28.83	21.42	0.11	0.00000189	0.11	-1.9	-2.4	-2.7	-3.0	-3.3	-3.5	-3.4	-3.3	-3.2	-3.1	-3.0	0.0
400	11.93	29.23	21.42	0.09	0.00000143	0.09	-2.0	-2.5	-2.8	-3.1	-3.4	-3.6	-3.5	-3.4	-3.3	-3.2	-3.1	0.0
450	10.54	29.54	21.42	0.08	0.00000112	0.08	-2.1	-2.6	-2.9	-3.2	-3.5	-3.7	-3.6	-3.5	-3.4	-3.3	-3.2	0.0
500	9.50	29.79	21.42	0.08	0.00000091	0.08	-2.2	-2.7	-3.0	-3.3	-3.6	-3.8	-3.7	-3.6	-3.5	-3.4	-3.3	0.0
550	8.65	29.99	21.42	0.07	0.00000074	0.07	-2.3	-2.8	-3.1	-3.4	-3.7	-3.9	-3.8	-3.7	-3.6	-3.5	-3.4	0.0
600	7.93	30.16	21.42	0.06	0.00000062	0.06	-2.4	-2.9	-3.2	-3.5	-3.8	-4.0	-3.9	-3.8	-3.7	-3.6	-3.5	0.0
650	7.33	30.30	21.42	0.06	0.00000053	0.06	-2.5	-3.0	-3.3	-3.6	-3.9	-4.1	-4.0	-3.9	-3.8	-3.7	-3.6	0.0
700	6.81	30.42	21.42	0.05	0.00000045	0.05	-2.6	-3.1	-3.4	-3.7	-4.0	-4.2	-4.1	-4.0	-3.9	-3.8	-3.7	0.0
750	6.36	30.52	21.42	0.05	0.00000039	0.05	-2.7	-3.2	-3.5	-3.8	-4.1	-4.3	-4.2	-4.1	-4.0	-3.9	-3.8	0.0

20	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.1	1.5	1.9	2.1	2.5	2.9	3.3	3.4	3.2	2.5	1.7	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.0
21	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.8	1.3	1.7	2.0	2.2	2.5	3.0	3.3	3.4	2.9	2.2	1.3	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.0
22	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.0	1.5	1.8	2.0	2.3	2.7	3.1	3.3	3.2	2.6	1.8	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.0
23	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.8	1.3	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.4	2.8	3.2	3.3	2.9	2.2	1.4	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.0
24	0.0	0.2	0.5	1.0	1.5	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.5	2.9	3.2	3.1	2.6	1.8	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
25	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.8	1.3	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.6	2.9	3.1	2.8	2.1	1.3	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.0
26	0.0	0.2	0.6	1.0	1.5	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.3	2.6	2.9	2.9	2.4	1.7	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.0	0.0
27	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.8	1.3	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.3	2.6	2.8	2.5	2.0	1.3	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.0
28	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.0	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.1	1.5	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.0	0.0
29	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.8	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.2	1.7	1.2	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.0
30	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.0	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.2	1.9	1.4	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.0	0.0
31	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.8	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.6	1.1	0.6	0.7	1.0	0.0
32	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.0	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.0	0.0
33	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.8	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.0	0.8	0.8	1.1	0.0
34	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.0	0.0
35	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.8	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.8	0.8	1.1	0.0
36	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.0	0.0
37	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.7	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.0
38	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.0	0.0
39	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.7	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.0
40	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.0	0.0
41	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.9	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.0
42	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.7	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.0	0.0
43	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.0
44	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0
45	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.0
46	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0
47	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.0
48	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0
49	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0
50	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0

51	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.0
52	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
53	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.0
54	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
55	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0
56	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
57	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.0
58	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
59	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.0
60	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
61	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0
62	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.0
63	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.0
64	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
65	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.0
66	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
67	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.0
68	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.0
69	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.0
70	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
71	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0
72	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0
73	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.0
74	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0
75	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.0
76	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.0
77	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.0
78	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.0
79	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.0
80	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0
81	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0

ECF1FILE5
00010001000100 76205 76210 0000150000273 B6500
EOF2F00022000022301 0000J000000000000000004680 00

OUTPUT: SEPTEMBER 14, 1944, HURRICANE, NO. 1

THESE ARE THE 5 STORM POSITIONS READ IN BY THE COMP UTTER
PLEASE CHECK TIMES, LATITUDES, LONGITUDES, PRESSURE DROPS AND STORM SIZES FOR AGREEMENT AND CONSISTENCY

HOUR DAY MONTH YEAR LATITUDE LONGITUDE PRES DROP STORM SIZE LENGTH AZIMUTH X-CORD Y-CORD

12	14	SEP	1944	34.40	75.70	95.00	20.00	259.75	159.08	27.50	5.68
13	14	SEP	1944	36.80	74.80	86.41	22.34	114.90	145.29	19.69	42.01
0	15	SEP	1944	39.60	73.20	67.50	27.50	110.23	25.12	14.37	103.32
4	15	SEP	1944	42.30	70.80	48.59	32.66	291.90	13.37	20.28	154.14
12	15	SEP	1944	42.30	70.80	40.00	35.00	291.90	13.37	20.28	154.14

MINIMUM DISTANCE OF STORM FROM BASIN CENTER IS 63.2 MILES AT HOUR 21, THU 14 SEP 1944

BASIN CENTER IS 20 MILES TO THE NORTH OF CAPE MAY, OBSERVER IS ON SEA AND FACING LAND

HOURLY VALUES OF (SMOOTHED) STORM POSITIONS, SPEED AND DIRECTION (MATHEMATICAL) OF MOTION, PRESSURE DROP, AND SIZE

HOUR	DAY	MONTH	YEAR	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	X-PT	Y-PT	SPEED	DIR	DR	DEL P	SIZE
0	14	SEP	1944	31.28	75.82	56.03	-39.74	18.15	121.41	95.00	20.00	20.00
1	14	SEP	1944	31.54	75.44	53.69	-36.10	18.15	121.41	95.00	20.00	20.00
2	14	SEP	1944	31.80	75.66	51.34	-32.26	18.15	121.41	95.00	20.00	20.00
3	14	SEP	1944	32.06	75.49	48.99	-28.42	18.15	121.41	95.00	20.00	20.00
4	14	SEP	1944	32.32	75.51	46.65	-24.58	18.15	121.41	95.00	20.00	20.00
5	14	SEP	1944	32.59	75.53	44.30	-20.73	18.15	121.41	95.00	20.00	20.00
6	14	SEP	1944	32.85	75.56	41.95	-16.89	18.15	121.41	95.00	20.00	20.00
7	14	SEP	1944	33.11	75.58	39.61	-13.05	18.15	121.41	95.00	20.00	20.00
8	14	SEP	1944	33.37	75.60	37.26	-9.21	18.15	121.41	95.00	20.00	20.00
9	14	SEP	1944	33.63	75.62	34.91	-5.36	18.15	121.41	95.00	20.00	20.00
10	14	SEP	1944	33.89	75.65	32.57	-1.52	18.15	121.41	95.00	20.00	20.00
11	14	SEP	1944	34.15	75.67	30.22	2.32	18.15	121.41	95.00	20.00	20.00
12	14	SEP	1944	34.42	75.69	27.87	6.16	18.15	121.41	95.00	20.00	20.00
13	14	SEP	1944	34.68	75.72	25.53	10.00	22.38	111.40	94.72	20.08	20.08
14	14	SEP	1944	35.00	75.67	23.50	15.17	26.50	105.21	93.92	20.30	20.30
15	14	SEP	1944	35.37	75.57	21.78	21.52	30.26	101.08	92.64	20.64	20.64
16	14	SEP	1944	35.79	75.41	20.33	28.49	33.55	94.16	90.93	21.11	21.11
17	14	SEP	1944	36.25	75.20	18.15	37.13	36.31	95.98	88.83	21.68	21.68
18	14	SEP	1944	36.74	74.96	16.21	46.09	38.50	90.29	86.41	22.34	22.34
19	14	SEP	1944	37.25	74.68	17.50	55.61	40.11	92.95	83.69	23.08	23.08
20	14	SEP	1944	37.74	74.37	18.99	65.55	41.14	91.84	80.74	23.89	23.89
21	14	SEP	1944	38.31	74.04	16.66	75.75	41.56	90.90	77.80	24.75	24.75
22	14	SEP	1944	38.85	73.69	14.50	86.04	41.38	90.69	74.31	25.64	25.64
23	14	SEP	1944	39.37	73.34	12.48	96.33	40.60	89.38	70.93	26.56	26.56
0	15	SEP	1944	39.89	72.98	10.59	106.40	39.21	88.73	67.50	27.50	27.50
1	15	SEP	1944	40.38	72.63	18.81	116.13	37.20	86.12	64.07	28.44	28.44
2	15	SEP	1944	40.84	72.30	17.11	125.46	34.59	87.52	60.69	29.36	29.36

NEAREST APPROACH TO BASIN CENTER

TEMPERATURE COUNTING 3 15 SEP 1944 41.26 71.98 17.48 133.93 31.36 86.91 57.40 30.25. TEMPERATURE COUNTING

4	15	SEP	1944	41.64	71.68	17.90	141.70	27.52	86.24	54.26	31.11
5	15	SEP	1944	41.97	71.42	18.35	148.51	25.06	85.42	51.31	31.92
6	15	SEP	1944	42.25	71.19	18.80	154.21	18.00	84.25	48.59	32.66
7	15	SEP	1944	42.46	71.01	19.25	158.66	12.32	82.15	46.17	33.32
8	15	SEP	1944	42.60	70.88	19.67	161.69	6.08	75.87	44.07	33.89

YOUR DIRECTION OF STORM MOTION IS CHANGING BY MORE HAN 15 DEGREES/HOUR.
THIS SUGGESTS YOUR 5 STORM POSITIONS ARE NOT PROPERLY PUNCHED, OR CONSISTENT

9 15 SEP 1944 42.66 70.80 20.04 163.15 1.59 312.64 42.36 34.36

YOUR DIRECTION OF STORM MOTION IS CHANGING BY MORE HAN 15 DEGREES/HOUR.
THIS SUGGESTS YOUR 5 STORM POSITIONS ARE NOT PROPERLY PUNCHED, OR CONSISTENT

10	15	SEP	1944	42.64	70.79	20.34	162.89	8.61	275.70	41.08	34.70
11	15	SEP	1944	42.52	70.85	20.55	160.77	16.72	271.45	40.26	34.92
12	15	SEP	1944	42.31	70.98	20.65	156.62	16.72	271.45	40.00	35.00
13	15	SEP	1944	42.10	71.12	20.76	152.47	16.72	271.45	40.00	35.00
14	15	SEP	1944	41.89	71.26	20.86	148.32	16.72	271.45	40.00	35.00
15	15	SEP	1944	41.68	71.39	20.97	144.18	16.72	271.45	40.00	35.00
16	15	SEP	1944	41.47	71.53	21.07	140.03	16.72	271.45	40.00	35.00
17	15	SEP	1944	41.25	71.66	21.18	135.88	16.72	271.45	40.00	35.00
18	15	SEP	1944	41.04	71.80	21.28	131.73	16.72	271.45	40.00	35.00
19	15	SEP	1944	40.83	71.93	21.39	127.58	16.72	271.45	40.00	35.00
20	15	SEP	1944	40.61	72.07	21.49	123.44	16.72	271.45	40.00	35.00
21	15	SEP	1944	40.40	72.21	21.60	119.29	16.72	271.45	40.00	35.00
22	15	SEP	1944	40.19	72.34	21.70	115.14	16.72	271.45	40.00	35.00
23	15	SEP	1944	39.97	72.48	21.80	110.99	16.72	271.45	40.00	35.00
24	15	SEP	1944	39.76	72.61	21.91	106.84	16.72	271.45	40.00	35.00

X-GRID Y-GRID STOP PGM FRCE DST STM GRWTH
10 151 432 795 52

COPOLIS GRID SPACE TIME INCRM SLIP COEF DNSTY ATM DRAG COEF VISCOSITY
0.00005119 21250.7 150.0 0.0000000 0.00115000 0.00000300 0.25000000

INITIAL LATITU INITIAL LONGIT
33.63 75.62

DEPTH FIELD IN FEET, GRID DISTANCES ARE 4 STAT MI LES (3.5 NM) APART, POINT 752 ON ORDINATE IS CENTER OF BASIN

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19

79 25, 43, 60, 75, 89, 101, 111, 120, 130, 140,

78 25, 43, 61, 77, 91, 103, 112, 121, 130,

77 25, 44, 62, 78, 93, 104, 113, 121, 129, 140,

76 25, 44, 62, 79, 93, 105, 113, 121, 128,

75 25, 44, 62, 79, 93, 105, 113, 120, 127, 130,

74 25, 44, 62, 78, 92, 104, 112, 118, 125,

73 25, 43, 61, 77, 91, 102, 110, 116, 122, 130,

72 25, 43, 60, 76, 89, 100, 108, 114, 120,

STORM DATA FOR TIME OF NEAREST APPROACH TO BASIN CENTER

STORM DATA AT 288 DELTA TIME, OR THU, 14 SEP 1944 AT HOUR 21, STORM POSITION AT LATITUDE 38.31, LONGITUDE 74.04
 X-POINT Y-POINT MAX WIND RADIUS SIRM SPD PADD PRES DROP
 10.659 78.753 110.877 24.746 41.561 8.422 77.708

RADIUS	SPEED	PRES	DROP	INFL	ANG	STC	HGHT	P	GRAD
0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.60	0.00000000		
2	17.81	0.40	0.40	0.29	2.59	0.00007767			
4	34.93	1.53	0.59	0.59	2.55	0.00015083			
6	52.78	3.33	0.91	3.33	2.49	0.00021451			
8	64.91	5.69	1.25	2.41	0.00026537				
10	77.03	8.49	1.63	2.32	0.00030199				
12	87.06	11.57	2.06	2.21	0.00032467				
14	95.04	14.82	2.55	2.10	0.00033494				
16	101.11	18.11	3.09	1.99	0.00033502				
18	105.49	21.37	3.70	1.89	0.00032730				
20	108.41	24.51	4.38	1.78	0.00031403				
22	110.11	27.51	5.13	1.68	0.00029714				
24	110.82	30.34	5.96	1.58	0.00027813				
26	110.74	32.97	6.88	1.50	0.00025815				
28	110.04	35.40	7.88	1.42	0.00023797				
30	103.85	37.64	9.00	1.34	0.00021797				
32	107.31	39.68	10.26	1.27	0.00019837				
34	105.51	41.53	11.68	1.21	0.00017986				
36	103.52	43.22	13.18	1.15	0.00016342				
38	101.40	44.75	14.65	1.10	0.00014941				
40	99.22	46.15	16.01	1.06	0.00013758				
42	96.99	47.45	17.24	1.01	0.00012746				
44	94.75	48.66	18.38	0.97	0.00011863				
46	92.52	49.78	19.23	0.93	0.00011077				
48	90.32	50.63	20.02	0.90	0.00010349				
50	88.16	51.82	20.69	0.87	0.00009725				
52	86.04	52.74	21.26	0.84	0.00009135				
54	83.98	53.41	21.74	0.81	0.00008591				
56	81.98	54.43	22.14	0.78	0.00008069				
58	80.04	55.20	22.48	0.75	0.00007625				
60	78.14	55.93	22.74	0.73	0.00007195				
62	76.35	56.62	22.98	0.71	0.00006797				
64	74.59	57.26	23.17	0.68	0.00006427				
66	72.90	57.88	23.31	0.66	0.00006083				
68	71.26	58.46	23.42	0.64	0.00005763				
70	69.68	59.01	23.50	0.63	0.00005466				
72	68.14	59.53	23.54	0.61	0.00005190				
74	66.70	60.03	23.59	0.59	0.00004932				
76	65.28	60.50	23.61	0.58	0.00004692				
78	63.92	60.95	23.60	0.56	0.00004468				
80	62.60	61.38	23.58	0.55	0.00004259				
82	61.34	61.78	23.55	0.53	0.00004063				
84	60.11	62.17	23.50	0.52	0.00003880				
86	58.93	62.55	23.45	0.51	0.00003709				
88	57.79	62.90	23.38	0.50	0.00003548				
90	56.68	63.24	23.30	0.48	0.00003398				
92	55.62	63.57	23.22	0.47	0.00003257				
94	54.59	63.88	23.13	0.46	0.00003124				

98	53.60	64.16	23.04	0.45	0.00002999
99	52.64	63.47	22.94	0.44	0.00002882
100	51.71	62.75	22.83	0.43	0.00002771
110	47.48	65.99	22.26	0.39	0.00002304
120	43.86	67.03	21.63	0.36	0.00001949
130	40.74	67.91	20.99	0.33	0.00001674
140	38.01	68.68	20.34	0.30	0.00001457
150	35.61	69.35	19.83	0.28	0.00001241
160	33.50	69.92	19.83	0.26	0.00001082
170	31.61	70.41	19.81	0.24	0.00000950
180	29.92	70.85	19.83	0.23	0.00000841
190	28.40	71.24	19.83	0.22	0.00000749
200	27.02	71.59	19.83	0.20	0.00000671
210	25.77	71.90	19.83	0.19	0.00000604
220	24.63	72.18	19.83	0.18	0.00000547
230	23.59	72.44	19.83	0.18	0.00000497
240	21.74	72.89	19.83	0.16	0.00000416
250	18.17	73.72	19.83	0.13	0.00000282
300	15.60	74.31	19.83	0.11	0.00000203
350	13.67	74.74	19.83	0.10	0.00000153
400	12.16	75.07	19.83	0.09	0.00000119
450	10.95	75.34	19.83	0.08	0.00000096
500	9.96	75.55	19.83	0.07	0.00000078
550	9.13	75.72	19.83	0.07	0.00000065
600	8.43	75.87	19.83	0.06	0.00000055
650	7.83	76.00	19.83	0.05	0.00000047
700	7.31	76.11	19.83	0.05	0.00000041

1	0.1	0.8	2.1	3.3	4.0	5.5	10.7	9.6	0.7	-0.2	-5.7	-4.3	-3.7	-1.2	0.5	-1.4	0.1	0.1	0.0
2	0.1	1.1	2.5	3.3	3.8	5.6	10.1	4.5	2.0	-4.9	-4.8	-4.3	-2.6	-0.0	-0.9	-0.8	0.5	0.0	0.0
3	0.1	0.5	1.5	2.7	3.0	3.4	4.9	6.6	4.0	-1.4	-5.8	-4.8	-3.7	-0.9	0.2	-1.4	0.4	0.2	0.0
4	0.2	0.8	2.0	2.8	2.9	3.2	5.1	6.8	2.9	-5.8	-4.7	-4.5	-2.5	-0.4	-0.5	-0.5	0.6	0.0	0.0
5	0.1	0.4	1.2	2.4	2.7	2.8	3.6	6.2	7.6	-2.6	-5.8	-4.7	-3.9	-1.0	0.0	-0.7	0.7	0.1	0.0
6	0.2	0.7	1.8	2.7	2.8	3.0	4.6	8.6	2.8	-4.2	-4.8	-5.1	-2.4	-0.5	-0.3	-0.1	1.0	0.0	0.0
7	0.1	0.4	1.1	2.3	2.8	2.8	3.7	6.7	8.8	-4.0	-6.0	-4.7	-4.1	-1.3	-0.0	-0.2	0.8	0.1	0.0
8	0.2	0.7	1.7	2.6	2.9	3.1	5.0	9.6	2.9	-6.0	-4.8	-5.7	-2.7	-0.7	0.2	0.5	1.2	0.0	0.0
9	0.1	0.4	1.0	2.2	2.8	2.9	3.9	7.3	8.6	-2.0	-5.8	-5.2	-4.6	-1.2	0.0	-0.0	1.2	0.5	0.0
10	0.2	0.7	1.5	2.5	2.8	3.1	4.9	9.3	4.5	-4.3	-4.9	-6.0	-3.1	-0.8	0.8	0.8	1.2	0.0	0.0
11	0.1	0.4	0.9	2.0	2.6	2.8	3.4	6.1	8.8	1.3	-4.6	-5.2	-5.2	-1.5	0.1	0.7	1.8	0.6	0.0
12	0.2	0.6	1.3	2.2	2.7	2.7	3.8	6.9	6.0	-0.4	-5.2	-6.9	-3.4	-0.6	1.2	1.1	1.6	0.0	0.0
13	0.1	0.3	0.8	1.7	2.4	2.5	2.7	4.0	6.3	4.9	-2.9	-5.8	-6.1	-1.9	0.3	1.3	2.0	0.4	0.0
14	0.2	0.5	1.1	2.0	2.4	2.3	2.7	4.1	6.1	3.4	-4.9	-7.7	-3.8	-0.5	1.4	1.7	2.0	0.0	0.0
15	0.0	0.3	0.7	1.5	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.8	4.3	6.3	1.0	-6.9	-7.3	-2.2	0.8	1.9	2.3	1.0	0.0
16	0.1	0.4	1.0	1.7	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.9	5.2	6.4	-3.5	-8.9	-4.6	-0.4	1.8	2.3	2.2	0.0	0.0

17	0.0	0.3	0.6	1.3	1.9	2.2	2.0	2.3	3.3	6.5	4.2	7.9	-8.4	-2.2	1.0	2.3	2.7	1.0	0.0
18	0.1	0.4	0.9	1.6	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.5	4.2	7.5	-0.7	-10.4	-5.5	-0.4	2.2	2.8	2.4	0.0	0.0
19	0.0	0.2	0.6	1.2	1.7	2.1	1.9	2.1	3.0	5.5	6.7	-7.1	-9.8	-2.8	1.4	3.0	3.1	1.1	0.0
20	0.1	0.4	0.8	1.4	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.4	3.6	6.9	2.4	-11.4	-6.6	-0.2	2.5	3.3	2.7	0.0	0.0
21	0.0	0.2	0.6	1.1	1.6	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.8	4.6	7.2	-5.0	-11.4	-3.4	2.0	3.7	3.1	1.2	0.0
22	0.1	0.4	0.8	1.4	1.7	1.9	1.8	2.2	3.3	5.5	4.5	-10.6	-8.2	-0.3	3.1	4.0	2.8	0.0	0.0
23	0.0	0.2	0.5	1.1	1.5	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.6	3.7	6.1	-1.3	-12.6	-4.1	2.5	3.9	3.2	1.3	0.0
24	0.1	0.4	0.8	1.3	1.6	1.8	1.8	2.1	2.9	4.1	5.3	-8.0	-10.1	-0.4	3.9	4.3	2.6	0.0	0.0
25	0.0	0.2	0.5	1.0	1.4	1.7	1.8	1.8	2.3	3.0	4.5	1.7	-12.2	-5.4	2.9	4.4	3.5	1.1	0.0
26	0.1	0.3	0.7	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.8	2.4	3.0	4.8	-3.9	-11.9	-0.5	4.8	4.3	2.2	0.0	0.0
27	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.9	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.9	2.5	3.1	3.8	-9.8	-7.1	3.0	4.6	3.5	1.0	0.0
28	0.1	0.3	0.7	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	2.0	2.3	3.9	0.0	-12.5	-0.9	5.4	4.1	2.0	0.0	0.0
29	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.9	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	2.1	2.4	4.3	-6.2	-8.8	3.2	5.2	3.2	0.8	0.0
30	0.1	0.3	0.6	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.7	2.0	3.0	2.7	-11.3	-1.6	5.4	3.7	1.7	0.0	0.0
31	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.8	2.0	4.0	-2.1	-10.2	2.7	5.4	2.8	0.8	0.0
32	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.8	2.4	4.0	-8.7	-2.6	4.8	3.4	1.4	0.0	0.0
33	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.9	3.4	0.8	-10.0	2.2	5.2	2.4	1.0	0.0
34	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.7	2.1	4.1	-5.1	-3.8	3.6	3.3	1.2	0.0	0.0
35	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.6	2.8	2.9	-8.6	0.9	4.5	2.0	1.0	0.0
36	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.7	1.9	3.8	-1.7	-4.7	1.9	3.0	1.3	0.0	0.0
37	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.8	2.4	3.8	-6.1	-0.5	3.3	1.9	1.1	0.0
38	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.6	1.8	3.4	1.2	-5.1	0.2	2.7	1.4	0.0	0.0
39	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.4	1.7	2.2	4.3	-3.2	-2.1	1.5	1.7	1.5	0.0
40	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.9	3.2	3.2	-5.0	-1.4	2.0	1.7	0.0	0.0
41	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.8	2.3	4.5	-0.7	-3.4	-0.1	1.6	1.7	0.0
42	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.6	2.1	3.2	4.4	-4.4	-2.6	0.8	1.9	0.0	0.0
43	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.4	2.0	2.6	4.4	1.3	-4.8	-2.0	1.2	2.3	0.0
44	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.7	2.4	3.3	4.7	-3.6	-3.8	-0.6	1.8	0.0	0.0
45	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.1	2.1	2.9	4.1	2.2	-5.3	-3.1	0.5	2.6	0.0
46	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.3	1.8	2.6	3.3	4.3	-2.4	-4.8	-2.0	1.5	0.0	0.0

47	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.5	2.2	3.0	3.6	2.8	-5.2	-4.0	-0.6	2.4	0.0
48	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.3	1.9	2.7	3.2	3.8	-1.0	-5.5	-3.0	0.7	0.0	0.0
49	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.5	2.2	3.0	3.3	2.9	-4.2	-4.7	-1.7	1.9	0.0
50	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.8	2.6	3.1	3.3	0.4	-5.6	-3.6	-0.4	0.0	0.0
51	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.5	2.1	2.9	3.0	2.9	-2.4	-5.3	-2.8	1.0	0.0
52	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.7	2.5	3.0	2.9	1.6	-4.8	-4.2	-1.6	0.0	0.0
53	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.4	2.0	2.8	2.8	2.8	-0.6	-5.5	-3.4	-0.4	0.0
54	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.6	2.3	2.9	2.6	2.4	-3.0	-4.9	-2.8	0.0	0.0
55	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.3	1.9	2.6	2.7	2.6	1.4	-5.0	-4.2	-1.8	0.0
56	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.5	2.1	2.7	2.5	2.6	-0.8	-5.6	-3.6	0.0	0.0
57	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.2	1.7	2.4	2.7	2.5	2.7	-3.7	-5.0	-3.2	0.0
58	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.4	2.0	2.5	2.5	3.0	1.4	-6.0	-4.3	0.0	0.0
59	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.6	2.2	2.6	2.5	3.5	-1.9	-6.3	-4.2	0.0
60	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.3	1.8	2.4	2.6	3.0	2.9	-5.8	-5.1	0.0	0.0
61	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.5	2.1	2.6	2.7	3.7	-0.2	-7.4	-5.0	0.0
62	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.2	1.7	2.3	2.8	3.0	3.7	-4.9	-6.4	0.0	0.0
63	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.4	2.0	2.6	2.8	3.5	1.2	-7.9	-6.2	0.0
64	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.6	2.3	2.9	2.9	3.6	-3.5	-8.2	0.0	0.0
65	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.3	1.9	2.6	2.9	3.1	1.8	-7.6	-7.8	0.0
66	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	1.0	1.5	2.2	2.8	2.8	3.1	-1.9	-9.9	0.0	0.0
67	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.2	1.2	1.8	2.5	2.8	2.6	2.2	-6.7	-10.2	0.0
68	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.4	2.0	2.6	2.5	2.6	-0.5	-11.2	0.0	0.0
69	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	1.1	1.6	2.2	2.6	2.1	2.3	-5.8	-12.4	0.0
70	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.2	1.8	2.4	2.2	2.2	0.3	-12.0	0.0	0.0
71	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.4	2.0	2.3	1.9	2.3	-5.1	-13.9	0.0
72	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.1	1.6	2.1	2.1	2.0	0.4	-12.2	0.0	0.0
73	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.3	1.8	2.1	2.0	1.9	-5.5	-13.5	0.0
74	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.4	1.9	2.2	1.9	-0.9	-11.3	0.0	0.0
75	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.8	1.2	1.6	2.1	2.3	0.7	-6.4	-12.6	0.0
76	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.4	1.9	2.4	1.7	-3.6	-9.6	0.0	0.0

77	0,0	0,1	0,2	0,3	0,4	0,5	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,5	0,7	1,1	1,6	2,2	2,6	-1,0	-7,1	-11,1	0,0
78	0,0	0,1	0,2	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,6	0,9	1,3	1,9	2,8	1,7	-5,8	-7,6	0,0	0,0
79	0,0	0,1	0,2	0,3	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,5	0,7	1,0	1,5	2,3	3,7	-2,1	-5,8	-8,9	0,0
80	0,0	0,1	0,2	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,5	0,8	1,2	1,8	2,9	3,2	-2,7	-4,6	0,0	0,0
81	0,0	0,1	0,2	0,3	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,4	0,6	0,9	1,4	2,1	3,6	2,9	-1,5	-5,4	0,0

□

OUTPUT: SEPTEMBER 14, 1944, HURRICANE, NO. 2

THESE ARE THE 5 STORM POSITIONS READ IN BY THE COMP. UTTER
PLEASE CHECK TIMES, LATITUDES, LONGITUDES, PRESSURE DROPS AND STORM SIZES FOR AGREEMENT AND CONSISTENCY

HOUR	DAY	MONTH	YEAR	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	PRS DROP	STRM SIZE	LENGTH	AZIMUTH	X-CORD	Y-CORD
12	14	SEP	1944	37.00	71.60	90.00	30.00	184.82	93.65	53.70	71.63
16	14	SEP	1944	37.50	72.10	90.00	30.00	148.92	88.98	45.54	75.76

0	15	SEP	1944	38.00	73.40	90.00	30.00	80.38	90.57	23.96	74.77
6	15	SEP	1944	51.36	74.90	90.00	30.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	75.00
12	15	SEP	1944	39.40	76.68	90.00	30.00	94.69	271.85	-26.04	75.87

MINIMUM DISTANCE OF STORM FROM BASIN CENTER IS 2.2 MILES AT HOUR 6, FRI 15 SEP 1944

BASIN CENTER IS 20 MILES TO THE NORTH OF CAPE MAY. OBSERVER IS ON SEA AND FACING LAND :

HOURLY VALUES OF (SMOOTHED) STORM POSITIONS, SPEED AND DIRECTION (MATHEMATICAL) OF MOTION, PRESSURE DROP, AND SIZE

HOUR	DAY	MONTH	YEAR	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	X-PT	Y-PT	SPEED	STRM DR	DELP	SIZE	INITLZ COMPTNS
0	14	SEP	1944	36.02	71.04	67.05	59.97	5.95	138.44	90.00	30.00	
1	14	SEP	1944	36.11	71.08	65.95	60.95	5.95	138.44	90.00	30.00	
2	14	SEP	1944	36.19	71.12	64.84	61.93	5.95	138.44	90.00	30.00	
3	14	SEP	1944	36.27	71.16	63.74	62.91	5.95	138.44	90.00	30.00	
4	14	SEP	1944	36.35	71.20	62.63	63.89	5.95	138.44	90.00	30.00	
5	14	SEP	1944	36.43	71.24	61.53	64.87	5.95	138.44	90.00	30.00	
6	14	SEP	1944	36.51	71.28	60.42	65.85	5.95	138.44	90.00	30.00	
7	14	SEP	1944	36.59	71.32	59.32	66.83	5.95	138.44	90.00	30.00	
8	14	SEP	1944	36.68	71.36	58.21	67.81	5.95	138.44	90.00	30.00	
9	14	SEP	1944	36.76	71.40	57.11	68.79	5.95	138.44	90.00	30.00	
10	14	SEP	1944	36.84	71.44	56.00	69.77	5.95	138.44	90.00	30.00	
11	14	SEP	1944	36.92	71.48	54.90	70.75	5.95	138.44	90.00	30.00	
12	14	SEP	1944	37.00	71.52	53.79	71.73	5.95	138.44	90.00	30.00	
13	14	SEP	1944	37.08	71.56	52.69	72.71	6.48	149.68	90.00	30.00	
14	14	SEP	1944	37.16	71.62	51.30	73.52	7.20	158.38	90.00	30.00	
15	14	SEP	1944	37.25	71.71	49.64	74.18	8.01	164.82	90.00	30.00	
16	14	SEP	1944	37.33	71.82	47.72	74.70	8.87	169.80	90.00	30.00	
17	14	SEP	1944	37.41	71.95	45.56	75.09	9.73	173.46	90.00	30.00	
18	14	SEP	1944	37.49	72.10	43.16	75.36	10.59	176.20	90.00	30.00	
19	14	SEP	1944	37.57	72.26	40.54	75.54	11.41	178.25	90.00	30.00	
20	14	SEP	1944	37.66	72.45	37.71	75.63	12.20	179.77	90.00	30.00	
21	14	SEP	1944	37.74	72.65	34.87	75.64	12.95	180.87	90.00	30.00	
22	14	SEP	1944	37.83	72.86	31.47	75.59	13.64	181.63	90.00	30.00	
23	14	SEP	1944	37.92	73.09	28.08	75.49	14.29	182.11	90.00	30.00	
0	15	SEP	1944	38.01	73.33	24.54	75.36	14.89	182.35	90.00	30.00	
1	15	SEP	1944	38.11	73.58	20.85	75.21	15.43	182.38	90.00	30.00	
2	15	SEP	1944	38.21	73.84	17.07	75.05	15.93	182.23	90.00	30.00	
3	15	SEP	1944	38.31	74.10	13.07	74.90	16.37	181.90	90.00	30.00	
4	15	SEP	1944	38.41	74.38	9.02	74.76	16.76	181.41	90.00	30.00	
5	15	SEP	1944	38.52	74.66	4.86	74.66	17.10	180.76	90.00	30.00	
6	15	SEP	1944	38.63	74.94	0.62	74.61	17.39	179.97	90.00	30.00	
7	15	SEP	1944	38.75	75.22	-3.70	74.61	17.64	179.02	90.00	30.00	
8	15	SEP	1944	38.87	75.51	-8.08	74.68	17.85	177.92	90.00	30.00	
9	15	SEP	1944	38.99	75.80	-12.50	74.84	18.01	176.67	90.00	30.00	
10	15	SEP	1944	39.12	76.09	-16.96	75.10	18.14	175.26	90.00	30.00	
11	15	SEP	1944	39.26	76.37	-21.45	75.47	18.23	173.69	90.00	30.00	

NEAREST APPROACH
TO BASIN CENTER

NEAREST APPROACH
TO BASIN CENTER

STORM DATA FOR TIME OF NEAREST APPROACH TO BASIN CENTER

STORM DATA AT 268 DELTA TIME, OR FRI, 15 SEP 1944 AT HOUR 6. STORM POSITION AT LATITUDE 38.63, LONGITUDE 74.94
 X-POINT Y-POINT MAX WIND RADIUS STRM SPD PADD PRES DROP
 0.616 74.605 115.989 30.000 17.395 12.646 89.973

RADIUS	SPEED	PRES	DROP	INFLW	ANG	STC	HGHT	P	GRAD
0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.01	0.00000000		
2	15.40	0.29	0.32	3.00	0.00005844				
4	30.39	1.15	0.64	2.97	0.00011493				
6	44.61	2.53	0.97	2.93	0.00016675				
8	57.54	4.40	1.32	2.86	0.00021171				
10	69.59	6.66	1.70	2.79	0.00024842				
12	79.99	9.24	2.11	2.70	0.00027831				
14	88.90	12.05	2.57	2.61	0.00029549				
16	96.32	15.01	3.04	2.51	0.00030664				
18	102.34	18.05	3.60	2.41	0.00031078				
20	107.07	21.09	4.20	2.30	0.00030909				
22	110.63	24.10	4.85	2.20	0.00030279				
24	113.16	27.02	5.57	2.11	0.00029299				
26	114.61	29.84	6.34	2.01	0.00028068				
28	115.71	32.52	7.19	1.92	0.00026666				
30	115.99	35.04	8.10	1.84	0.00025163				
32	115.75	37.46	9.10	1.76	0.00023593				
34	115.09	39.69	10.20	1.68	0.00021981				
36	114.09	41.77	11.42	1.61	0.00020355				
38	112.82	43.69	12.70	1.55	0.00018793				
40	111.35	45.46	14.21	1.49	0.00017376				
42	109.72	47.10	15.82	1.43	0.00016141				
44	107.97	48.63	16.94	1.38	0.00015079				
46	106.14	50.07	18.14	1.34	0.00014156				
48	104.26	51.41	19.34	1.29	0.00013342				
50	102.34	52.69	20.21	1.25	0.00012610				
52	100.41	53.89	21.05	1.21	0.00011944				
54	98.44	55.03	21.70	1.17	0.00011330				
56	96.36	56.12	22.44	1.13	0.00010760				
58	94.66	57.14	23.00	1.10	0.00010227				
60	92.79	58.12	23.09	1.07	0.00009728				
62	90.95	59.05	23.91	1.03	0.00009260				
64	89.15	59.94	24.27	1.00	0.00008819				
66	87.39	60.79	24.66	0.98	0.00008404				
68	85.67	61.59	24.84	0.95	0.00008013				
70	83.99	62.36	25.04	0.92	0.00007645				
72	82.36	63.09	25.25	0.90	0.00007299				
74	80.77	63.79	25.41	0.88	0.00006972				
76	79.23	64.46	25.54	0.85	0.00006664				
78	77.72	65.10	25.64	0.83	0.00006373				
80	76.27	65.71	25.72	0.81	0.00006099				
82	74.85	66.30	25.78	0.79	0.00005841				
84	73.46	66.86	25.82	0.77	0.00005597				
86	72.14	67.39	25.85	0.76	0.00005367				
88	70.85	67.91	25.86	0.74	0.00005149				
90	69.59	68.41	25.84	0.72	0.00004944				
92	68.37	68.86	25.84	0.71	0.00004750				
94	67.19	69.34	25.82	0.69	0.00004566				

47	-0.0	-0.0	0.2	0.9	2.3	4.1	6.4	9.7	14.1	18.8	21.1	20.1	18.6	16.6	12.3	6.5	1.1	-0.9	0.0
48	-0.0	0.0	0.5	1.5	3.1	5.2	8.0	11.9	16.9	21.2	22.2	20.7	18.1	14.5	6.8	3.2	-0.3	0.0	0.0
49	-0.0	-0.0	0.1	0.9	2.3	4.1	6.4	9.8	14.4	19.6	22.9	22.7	20.1	16.1	10.9	5.4	0.9	-1.1	0.0
50	-0.0	0.0	0.4	1.5	3.1	5.2	7.9	11.8	16.9	21.7	23.6	21.9	17.9	13.1	7.7	2.9	-0.6	0.0	0.0
51	-0.0	-0.0	0.1	0.8	2.2	4.1	6.4	9.6	13.9	19.1	22.9	23.1	19.6	15.1	10.1	4.9	1.0	-1.1	0.0
52	-0.0	0.0	0.4	1.4	3.1	5.1	7.7	11.3	16.0	20.6	23.0	21.4	17.2	12.1	7.2	2.8	-0.3	0.0	0.0
53	-0.0	-0.0	0.1	0.8	2.2	4.0	6.2	9.2	13.1	17.6	21.4	21.9	19.0	14.1	9.3	4.7	1.2	-0.9	0.0
54	-0.0	0.0	0.4	1.4	3.1	5.1	7.4	10.6	14.6	18.7	21.1	20.1	16.1	11.3	6.8	2.7	0.1	0.0	0.0
55	-0.0	0.0	0.1	0.8	2.2	4.0	6.1	8.7	12.0	15.8	19.1	20.0	17.5	13.2	8.6	4.6	1.4	-0.5	0.0
56	0.0	0.1	0.4	1.5	3.1	5.0	7.1	9.9	13.1	16.5	18.7	18.1	14.8	10.3	6.3	2.9	0.5	0.0	0.0
57	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.9	2.3	4.0	6.0	8.2	10.9	14.0	16.7	17.6	15.8	12.0	7.8	4.4	1.5	0.0	0.0
58	0.0	0.1	0.5	1.6	3.1	5.0	6.9	9.1	11.7	14.4	16.2	15.9	13.2	9.4	5.7	2.9	0.8	0.0	0.0
59	0.0	0.1	0.3	1.0	2.4	4.1	5.9	7.7	9.9	12.3	14.3	15.1	13.8	10.6	7.0	4.1	1.8	0.3	0.0
60	0.0	0.2	0.6	1.7	3.2	5.0	6.6	8.5	10.5	12.5	13.8	13.6	11.5	8.3	5.1	2.7	1.0	0.0	0.0
61	0.0	0.1	0.4	1.1	2.5	4.1	5.7	7.4	9.1	10.8	12.3	12.6	11.8	9.3	6.1	3.5	1.8	0.6	0.0
62	0.0	0.2	0.7	1.8	3.3	4.9	6.4	7.9	9.4	10.8	11.7	11.5	9.8	7.1	4.4	2.4	1.1	0.0	0.0
63	0.0	0.1	0.4	1.3	2.6	4.1	5.6	7.0	8.3	9.6	10.6	10.8	10.0	7.6	5.3	3.1	1.7	0.7	0.0
64	0.0	0.2	0.8	1.9	3.3	4.8	6.2	7.4	8.5	9.4	10.0	9.7	8.3	6.2	3.8	2.1	1.2	0.0	0.0
65	0.0	0.1	0.5	1.4	2.6	4.0	5.4	6.6	7.6	8.4	9.1	9.2	8.5	6.8	4.6	2.6	1.5	0.9	0.0
66	0.0	0.3	0.9	2.0	3.3	4.6	5.8	6.8	7.5	8.2	8.5	8.3	7.2	5.3	3.3	1.8	1.1	0.0	0.0
67	0.0	0.1	0.5	1.4	2.6	3.9	5.1	6.1	6.8	7.4	7.8	7.6	7.2	5.9	4.1	2.3	1.4	1.0	0.0
68	0.0	0.3	0.9	1.9	3.1	4.4	5.4	6.1	6.6	7.0	7.2	7.0	6.2	4.8	3.0	1.7	1.2	0.0	0.0
69	0.0	0.1	0.5	1.3	2.5	3.6	4.7	5.5	6.0	6.3	6.6	6.6	6.2	5.2	3.7	2.2	1.3	1.1	0.0
70	0.0	0.3	0.8	1.8	2.9	4.0	4.8	5.4	5.7	5.9	6.1	6.0	5.4	4.3	2.8	1.6	1.2	0.0	0.0
71	0.0	0.1	0.5	1.3	2.3	3.4	4.3	4.9	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.3	4.5	3.4	2.1	1.3	1.2	0.0
72	0.0	0.3	0.8	1.8	2.8	3.7	4.4	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.0	4.6	3.8	2.7	1.6	1.1	0.0	0.0
73	0.0	0.1	0.5	1.3	2.2	3.1	3.9	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.0	3.9	3.1	1.9	1.2	1.1	0.0
74	0.1	0.3	0.9	1.7	2.6	3.4	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.3	2.4	1.4	1.0	0.0	0.0
75	0.0	0.2	0.6	1.3	2.2	3.0	3.6	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.3	2.6	1.8	1.1	1.0	0.0
76	0.1	0.4	1.0	1.8	2.6	3.3	3.6	3.7	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.2	2.7	2.0	1.2	0.8	0.0	0.0

77	0.0	0.2	0.7	1.4	2.2	2.9	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.2	1.4	0.8	0.7	0.0
78	0.1	0.5	1.1	1.8	2.6	3.1	3.4	3.2	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.3	1.7	0.9	0.6	0.0	0.0
79	0.0	0.3	0.6	1.5	2.2	2.8	3.2	3.2	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	1.8	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.0
80	0.1	0.5	1.2	1.9	2.5	3.0	3.1	2.8	2.4	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.1	1.8	1.3	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.0
81	0.0	0.3	0.8	1.5	2.1	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.4	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.5	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.0

OUTPUT: SEPTEMBER 14, 1944, HURRICANE, NO. 3

THESE ARE THE 5 STORM POSITIONS READ IN BY THE COMP UTER
PLEASE CHECK TIMES, LATITUDES, LONGITUDES, PRESSURE DROPS AND STORM SIZES FOR AGREEMENT AND CONSISTENCY

HOUR	DAY	MONTH	YEAR	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	PRES DROPS	STORM SIZE	LENGTH	AZIMUTH	X-CORD	Y-CORD
12	14	SEP	1944	37.00	71.60	90.00	15.00	184.82	93.65	53.70	71.63
16	14	SEP	1944	37.50	72.10	90.00	15.00	185.92	88.98	43.54	75.76

0	15	SEP	1944	38.00	73.40	90.00	15.00	80.38	90.57	23.96	74.77
6	15	SEP	1944	51.36	74.90	90.00	15.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	75.00
12	15	SEP	1944	39.40	76.68	90.00	15.00	94.69	271.65	-26.04	75.87

MINIMUM DISTANCE OF STORM FROM BASIN CENTER IS 2.2 MILES AT HOUR 6, FRI 15 SEP 1944

BASIN CENTER IS 20 MILES TO THE NORTH OF CAPE MAY, OBSERVER IS ON SEA AND FACING LAND :

HOURLY VALUES OF (SMOOTHED) STORM POSITIONS, SPEED D AND DIRECTION (MATHEMATICAL) OF MOTION, PRESSURE DROP, AND SIZE

HOUR	DAY	MONTH	YEAR	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	X-DPT	Y-DPT	SPEED	STRM DR	DLEP	SIZE
0	14	SEP	1944	36.02	71.04	67.05	59.97	5.95	138.44	90.00	15.00
1	14	SEP	1944	36.11	71.08	65.95	60.95	5.95	135.44	90.00	15.00
2	14	SEP	1944	36.19	71.12	64.84	61.93	5.95	132.44	90.00	15.00
3	14	SEP	1944	36.27	71.16	63.74	62.91	5.95	129.44	90.00	15.00
4	14	SEP	1944	36.35	71.20	62.63	63.89	5.95	126.44	90.00	15.00
5	14	SEP	1944	36.43	71.24	61.53	64.87	5.95	123.44	90.00	15.00
6	14	SEP	1944	36.51	71.28	60.42	65.85	5.95	120.44	90.00	15.00
7	14	SEP	1944	36.59	71.32	59.32	66.83	5.95	117.44	90.00	15.00
8	14	SEP	1944	36.68	71.36	58.21	67.81	5.95	114.44	90.00	15.00
9	14	SEP	1944	36.76	71.40	57.11	68.79	5.95	111.44	90.00	15.00
10	14	SEP	1944	36.84	71.44	56.00	69.77	5.95	108.44	90.00	15.00
11	14	SEP	1944	36.92	71.48	54.90	70.75	5.95	105.44	90.00	15.00
12	14	SEP	1944	37.00	71.52	53.79	71.73	5.95	102.44	90.00	15.00
13	14	SEP	1944	37.08	71.56	52.69	72.71	6.48	99.44	90.00	15.00
14	14	SEP	1944	37.16	71.62	51.58	73.52	7.20	96.44	90.00	15.00
15	14	SEP	1944	37.25	71.71	49.44	74.18	8.01	92.44	90.00	15.00
16	14	SEP	1944	37.33	71.82	47.32	74.70	8.87	88.44	90.00	15.00
17	14	SEP	1944	37.41	71.95	45.16	75.09	9.73	84.44	90.00	15.00
18	14	SEP	1944	37.49	72.10	43.00	75.36	10.59	80.44	90.00	15.00
19	14	SEP	1944	37.57	72.26	40.84	75.54	11.41	76.44	90.00	15.00
20	14	SEP	1944	37.66	72.45	38.68	75.63	12.20	72.44	90.00	15.00
21	14	SEP	1944	37.74	72.65	36.52	75.64	12.95	68.44	90.00	15.00
22	14	SEP	1944	37.83	72.86	34.36	75.59	13.64	64.44	90.00	15.00
23	14	SEP	1944	37.92	73.09	32.20	75.49	14.29	60.44	90.00	15.00
0	15	SEP	1944	38.01	73.33	30.04	75.36	14.89	56.44	90.00	15.00
1	15	SEP	1944	38.11	73.58	27.88	75.21	15.43	52.44	90.00	15.00
2	15	SEP	1944	38.21	73.84	25.72	75.05	15.93	48.44	90.00	15.00
3	15	SEP	1944	38.31	74.10	23.56	74.90	16.37	44.44	90.00	15.00
4	15	SEP	1944	38.41	74.38	21.40	74.76	16.76	40.44	90.00	15.00
5	15	SEP	1944	38.52	74.66	19.24	74.66	17.10	36.44	90.00	15.00
6	15	SEP	1944	38.63	74.94	17.08	74.61	17.39	32.44	90.00	15.00
7	15	SEP	1944	38.75	75.22	14.92	74.61	17.60	28.44	90.00	15.00
8	15	SEP	1944	38.87	75.51	12.76	74.68	17.85	24.44	90.00	15.00
9	15	SEP	1944	38.99	75.80	10.60	74.82	18.01	20.44	90.00	15.00
10	15	SEP	1944	39.12	76.09	8.44	75.10	18.14	16.44	90.00	15.00
11	15	SEP	1944	39.26	76.37	6.28	75.47	18.23	12.44	90.00	15.00

INITIALIZE COMPUTAS

NEAREST APPROACH
TO BASIN CENTER

NEAREST APPROACH
TO BASIN CENTER

TERMITE	COMPTINS	12	15	SFP 1944	39.40	76.65	75.97	18.23	173.69	90.00	15.00
13	15 SFP 1944	39.54	76.93	76.07	18.23	173.69	90.00	15.00			
14	15 SFP 1944	39.89	77.21	76.97	18.23	173.69	90.00	15.00			
15	15 SFP 1944	39.83	77.49	77.06	18.23	173.69	90.00	15.00			
16	15 SFP 1944	39.97	77.77	77.96	18.23	173.69	90.00	15.00			
17	15 SFP 1944	40.11	78.05	78.46	18.23	173.69	90.00	15.00			
18	15 SFP 1944	40.24	78.33	78.96	18.23	173.69	90.00	15.00			

X-GRID Y-GRID STOP PGM FACE DST STM GRMTH 68
10 151 432 795

COSIOLIS GRID SPACE TIME INCRM SLIP COEF DNSTY ATM DRAG COEF VISCOSITY
0.0000000 21260.7 150.0 0.0000000 0.00115000 0.00000300 0.25000000

INTL LATID INTL LONGT
37.49 72.10

DEPTH FIELD IN FEET, GRID DISTANCES ARE 4 STAT MI LES (3.5 NM) APART, POINT 752 ON ORIGINATE IS CENTER OF BASIN

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
79	25.	43.	60.	75.	89.	101.	111.	120.	130.	144.								
78	25.	43.	61.	77.	91.	103.	112.	121.	130.									
77	25.	44.	62.	78.	93.	104.	113.	121.	129.	140.								
76	25.	44.	62.	79.	93.	105.	113.	121.	128.									
75	25.	44.	62.	79.	93.	105.	113.	120.	127.	136.								
74	25.	44.	62.	78.	92.	104.	112.	118.	125.									
73	25.	43.	61.	77.	91.	102.	110.	116.	122.	130.								
72	25.	43.	60.	76.	89.	100.	106.	114.	120.									

STORM DATA FOR TIME OF NEAREST APPROACH TO BASIN CENTER

STORM DATA AT 28R DELTA TIME, OR FRI, 15 SEP 1944 AT HOUR 6. STORM POSITION AT LATITUDE 36.63, LONGITUDE 74.94
 X-POINT Y-POINT MAX WIND RADIUS STORM SPD PADD PRES DROP
 0.616 74.605 127.728 15.000 17.395 4.566 89.843

RADIUS	SPEED	PRES	DROP	INFLW	ANG	STC	HGHT	P	GRAD
0	0.00				0.00		3.01	0.00000000	
2	33.47		1.46		0.22		2.96	0.00027212	
4	63.60		5.24		0.47		2.83	0.00048992	
6	88.09		10.61		0.76		2.64	0.00063160	
8	106.07		17.36		1.11		2.42	0.00069268	
10	117.90		24.19		1.55		2.20	0.00069067	
12	124.61		30.78		2.08		1.98	0.00064866	
14	127.42		36.85		2.73		1.77	0.00058646	
16	127.46		42.27		3.50		1.59	0.00051772	
18	125.63		47.01		4.40		1.43	0.00045042	
20	122.62		51.12		5.45		1.30	0.00038847	
22	118.90		54.66		6.66		1.18	0.00033316	
24	114.61		57.68		8.10		1.08	0.00028388	
26	110.57		60.25		9.87		0.99	0.00024066	
28	106.33		62.43		11.76		0.92	0.00020636	
30	102.18		64.32		13.50		0.85	0.00017971	
32	98.17		65.98		14.94		0.80	0.00015858	
34	94.34		67.45		16.15		0.75	0.00014123	
36	90.69		68.74		17.09		0.71	0.00012658	
38	87.24		69.94		17.84		0.67	0.00011401	
40	83.99		71.00		18.42		0.63	0.00010310	
42	80.91		71.96		18.84		0.60	0.00009356	
44	78.02		72.84		19.20		0.57	0.00008518	
46	75.20		73.64		19.44		0.54	0.00007779	
48	72.73		74.37		19.63		0.52	0.00007125	
50	70.31		75.04		19.75		0.50	0.00006544	
52	68.03		75.66		19.82		0.47	0.00006027	
54	65.88		76.22		19.84		0.46	0.00005565	
56	63.80		76.75		19.84		0.44	0.00005152	
58	61.92		77.24		19.80		0.42	0.00004781	
60	60.11		77.69		19.74		0.41	0.00004447	
62	58.39		78.11		19.66		0.39	0.00004145	
64	56.75		78.50		19.54		0.38	0.00003873	
66	55.21		78.87		19.45		0.37	0.00003626	
68	53.74		79.22		19.33		0.36	0.00003401	
70	52.34		79.54		19.20		0.34	0.00003197	
72	51.01		79.84		19.06		0.33	0.00003010	
74	49.74		80.13		18.91		0.32	0.00002839	
76	48.53		80.40		18.76		0.32	0.00002683	
78	47.37		80.66		18.60		0.31	0.00002539	
80	46.27		80.90		18.44		0.30	0.00002407	
82	45.22		81.13		18.28		0.29	0.00002286	
84	44.21		81.35		18.11		0.28	0.00002173	
86	43.24		81.56		17.94		0.28	0.00002069	
88	42.31		81.75		17.78		0.27	0.00001973	
90	41.43		81.94		17.61		0.26	0.00001883	
92	40.57		82.12		17.44		0.26	0.00001800	
94	39.75		82.30		17.27		0.25	0.00001722	

96	3A,96	A2,46	17,10	0,25	0,00001650	-0,4	-0,3	-0,4	-0,3	-0,3	-0,4	-0,4	-0,2	-0,0	-0,2	-0,0	-0,5	0,0
98	3A,21	A2,42	16,94	0,24	0,00001583	-0,4	-0,4	-0,4	-0,3	-0,4	-0,4	-0,5	-0,4	-0,3	-0,1	-0,3	0,0	0,0
100	37,48	A2,77	16,77	0,24	0,00001520	-0,4	-0,4	-0,4	-0,4	-0,4	-0,4	-0,5	-0,4	-0,3	-0,1	-0,3	0,0	0,0
110	34,20	A3,05	15,96	0,21	0,00001258	-0,4	-0,4	-0,4	-0,4	-0,4	-0,4	-0,5	-0,4	-0,3	-0,1	-0,3	0,0	0,0
120	31,44	A4,02	15,19	0,19	0,00001065	-0,4	-0,4	-0,4	-0,4	-0,4	-0,4	-0,5	-0,4	-0,3	-0,1	-0,3	0,0	0,0
130	28,09	A4,50	14,44	0,18	0,00000917	-0,4	-0,4	-0,4	-0,4	-0,4	-0,4	-0,5	-0,4	-0,3	-0,1	-0,3	0,0	0,0
140	27,06	A4,92	13,79	0,16	0,00000802	-0,4	-0,4	-0,4	-0,4	-0,4	-0,4	-0,5	-0,4	-0,3	-0,1	-0,3	0,0	0,0
150	25,29	A5,29	13,24	0,15	0,00000685	-0,4	-0,4	-0,4	-0,4	-0,4	-0,4	-0,5	-0,4	-0,3	-0,1	-0,3	0,0	0,0
160	23,74	A5,61	13,24	0,14	0,00000594	-0,4	-0,4	-0,4	-0,4	-0,4	-0,4	-0,5	-0,4	-0,3	-0,1	-0,3	0,0	0,0
170	22,37	A5,88	13,24	0,13	0,00000520	-0,4	-0,4	-0,4	-0,4	-0,4	-0,4	-0,5	-0,4	-0,3	-0,1	-0,3	0,0	0,0
180	21,14	A6,12	13,24	0,12	0,00000459	-0,4	-0,4	-0,4	-0,4	-0,4	-0,4	-0,5	-0,4	-0,3	-0,1	-0,3	0,0	0,0
190	20,04	A6,33	13,24	0,12	0,00000408	-0,4	-0,4	-0,4	-0,4	-0,4	-0,4	-0,5	-0,4	-0,3	-0,1	-0,3	0,0	0,0
200	19,05	A6,52	13,24	0,11	0,00000345	-0,4	-0,4	-0,4	-0,4	-0,4	-0,4	-0,5	-0,4	-0,3	-0,1	-0,3	0,0	0,0
210	18,15	A6,69	13,24	0,11	0,00000328	-0,4	-0,4	-0,4	-0,4	-0,4	-0,4	-0,5	-0,4	-0,3	-0,1	-0,3	0,0	0,0
220	17,34	A6,84	13,24	0,10	0,00000297	-0,4	-0,4	-0,4	-0,4	-0,4	-0,4	-0,5	-0,4	-0,3	-0,1	-0,3	0,0	0,0
230	16,50	A6,98	13,24	0,10	0,00000270	-0,4	-0,4	-0,4	-0,4	-0,4	-0,4	-0,5	-0,4	-0,3	-0,1	-0,3	0,0	0,0
250	15,27	A7,22	13,24	0,09	0,00000225	-0,4	-0,4	-0,4	-0,4	-0,4	-0,4	-0,5	-0,4	-0,3	-0,1	-0,3	0,0	0,0
300	12,74	A7,66	13,24	0,07	0,00000152	-0,4	-0,4	-0,4	-0,4	-0,4	-0,4	-0,5	-0,4	-0,3	-0,1	-0,3	0,0	0,0
350	10,93	A7,99	13,24	0,06	0,00000110	-0,4	-0,4	-0,4	-0,4	-0,4	-0,4	-0,5	-0,4	-0,3	-0,1	-0,3	0,0	0,0
400	9,57	A8,23	13,24	0,05	0,00000083	-0,4	-0,4	-0,4	-0,4	-0,4	-0,4	-0,5	-0,4	-0,3	-0,1	-0,3	0,0	0,0
450	8,51	A8,41	13,24	0,05	0,00000065	-0,4	-0,4	-0,4	-0,4	-0,4	-0,4	-0,5	-0,4	-0,3	-0,1	-0,3	0,0	0,0
500	7,66	AA,55	13,24	0,04	0,00000052	-0,4	-0,4	-0,4	-0,4	-0,4	-0,4	-0,5	-0,4	-0,3	-0,1	-0,3	0,0	0,0
550	6,96	AA,66	13,24	0,04	0,00000042	-0,4	-0,4	-0,4	-0,4	-0,4	-0,4	-0,5	-0,4	-0,3	-0,1	-0,3	0,0	0,0
600	6,38	AA,74	13,24	0,04	0,00000035	-0,4	-0,4	-0,4	-0,4	-0,4	-0,4	-0,5	-0,4	-0,3	-0,1	-0,3	0,0	0,0
650	5,89	AA,84	13,24	0,03	0,00000030	-0,4	-0,4	-0,4	-0,4	-0,4	-0,4	-0,5	-0,4	-0,3	-0,1	-0,3	0,0	0,0
700	5,47	AA,91	13,24	0,03	0,00000026	-0,4	-0,4	-0,4	-0,4	-0,4	-0,4	-0,5	-0,4	-0,3	-0,1	-0,3	0,0	0,0
750	5,11	AA,97	13,24	0,03	0,00000022	-0,4	-0,4	-0,4	-0,4	-0,4	-0,4	-0,5	-0,4	-0,3	-0,1	-0,3	0,0	0,0
1	-0,0	-0,1	-0,2	-0,3	-0,4	-0,3	-0,4	-0,5	-0,4	-0,4	-0,4	-0,5	-0,4	-0,3	-0,1	-0,3	0,0	0,0
2	-0,1	-0,2	-0,3	-0,4	-0,4	-0,4	-0,4	-0,5	-0,4	-0,4	-0,4	-0,5	-0,4	-0,3	-0,1	-0,3	0,0	0,0
3	-0,0	-0,1	-0,2	-0,3	-0,4	-0,4	-0,4	-0,5	-0,4	-0,4	-0,4	-0,5	-0,4	-0,3	-0,1	-0,3	0,0	0,0
4	-0,1	-0,2	-0,3	-0,4	-0,4	-0,4	-0,4	-0,5	-0,4	-0,4	-0,4	-0,5	-0,4	-0,3	-0,1	-0,3	0,0	0,0
5	-0,0	-0,1	-0,3	-0,4	-0,5	-0,4	-0,5	-0,4	-0,4	-0,4	-0,4	-0,5	-0,4	-0,3	-0,1	-0,3	0,0	0,0
6	-0,1	-0,3	-0,3	-0,5	-0,5	-0,5	-0,5	-0,5	-0,5	-0,5	-0,5	-0,5	-0,4	-0,3	-0,1	-0,3	0,0	0,0
7	-0,0	-0,2	-0,4	-0,5	-0,6	-0,5	-0,5	-0,5	-0,5	-0,5	-0,5	-0,5	-0,4	-0,3	-0,1	-0,3	0,0	0,0
8	-0,1	-0,3	-0,4	-0,6	-0,6	-0,5	-0,5	-0,5	-0,5	-0,5	-0,5	-0,5	-0,4	-0,3	-0,1	-0,3	0,0	0,0
9	-0,0	-0,2	-0,4	-0,5	-0,6	-0,5	-0,5	-0,5	-0,5	-0,5	-0,5	-0,5	-0,4	-0,3	-0,1	-0,3	0,0	0,0
10	-0,1	-0,3	-0,4	-0,6	-0,6	-0,5	-0,5	-0,5	-0,5	-0,5	-0,5	-0,5	-0,4	-0,3	-0,1	-0,3	0,0	0,0
11	-0,0	-0,2	-0,4	-0,5	-0,6	-0,5	-0,5	-0,5	-0,5	-0,5	-0,5	-0,5	-0,4	-0,3	-0,1	-0,3	0,0	0,0
12	-0,1	-0,3	-0,4	-0,6	-0,6	-0,5	-0,5	-0,5	-0,5	-0,5	-0,5	-0,5	-0,4	-0,3	-0,1	-0,3	0,0	0,0
13	-0,0	-0,2	-0,4	-0,5	-0,6	-0,5	-0,5	-0,5	-0,5	-0,5	-0,5	-0,5	-0,4	-0,3	-0,1	-0,3	0,0	0,0
14	-0,1	-0,3	-0,4	-0,6	-0,6	-0,5	-0,5	-0,5	-0,5	-0,5	-0,5	-0,5	-0,4	-0,3	-0,1	-0,3	0,0	0,0
15	-0,0	-0,2	-0,4	-0,5	-0,6	-0,5	-0,5	-0,5	-0,5	-0,5	-0,5	-0,5	-0,4	-0,3	-0,1	-0,3	0,0	0,0
16	-0,1	-0,3	-0,4	-0,6	-0,6	-0,5	-0,5	-0,5	-0,5	-0,5	-0,5	-0,5	-0,4	-0,3	-0,1	-0,3	0,0	0,0

17	-0.0	-0.1	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4	-0.4	-0.3	-0.2	-0.3	-0.2	-0.4	-0.5	-0.6	-0.3	0.1	0.6	0.1	-1.1	-2.6	-2.7	0.0	
18	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.5	-0.6	-0.6	-0.5	0.0	0.5	-0.6	-2.3	-3.2	0.0	0.0	
19	-0.0	-0.1	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2	-0.4	-0.6	-0.6	-0.5	-0.2	0.5	0.6	-1.7	-3.4	-2.4	0.0	
20	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4	-0.4	-0.3	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.3	0.2	0.8	0.3	-3.0	-3.3	0.0	0.0	
21	-0.0	-0.1	-0.3	-0.4	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.4	-0.6	-0.6	-0.4	0.1	0.6	0.8	-2.6	-3.7	-1.8	0.0	
22	-0.1	-0.2	-0.4	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.1	-0.3	-0.3	-0.5	-0.4	-0.4	-0.0	0.7	1.0	0.2	-3.8	-3.0	0.0	0.0	
23	-0.0	-0.1	-0.3	-0.4	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2	-0.1	-0.3	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4	-0.1	0.5	1.2	0.7	-3.4	-4.0	-0.9	0.0	
24	-0.1	-0.2	-0.4	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2	-0.0	-0.1	-0.3	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.4	1.1	1.2	-0.3	-4.4	-2.4	0.0	0.0	
25	-0.0	-0.1	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2	-0.0	0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.4	1.1	1.3	0.5	-4.5	-3.8	-0.0	0.0	
26	-0.1	-0.2	-0.4	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2	-0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.0	1.6	1.1	-1.1	-4.8	-1.5	0.0	0.0	
27	-0.0	-0.1	-0.3	-0.3	-0.1	-0.0	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.6	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.7	1.6	-0.0	-5.5	-3.0	0.3	0.0	
28	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3	-0.1	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.6	4.9	0.7	-2.2	-4.7	-0.5	0.0	0.0	
29	-0.0	-0.1	-0.3	-0.2	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.8	2.1	1.6	-1.1	-5.8	-2.2	0.2	0.0	
30	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.4	2.1	0.3	-3.8	-3.8	-0.1	0.0	0.0	
31	-0.0	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	0.2	0.5	0.8	1.2	1.4	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.5	2.8	1.4	-2.2	-5.8	-0.9	-0.3	0.0	
32	-0.0	-0.2	-0.1	0.2	0.5	0.8	1.2	1.5	2.0	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	3.1	2.4	-0.5	-5.5	-2.6	-0.3	0.0	0.0	
33	-0.0	-0.1	-0.2	0.1	0.4	0.7	1.1	1.6	2.0	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	3.5	3.1	1.3	-3.7	-4.6	-0.3	-1.1	0.0	
34	-0.0	-0.1	-0.0	0.3	0.7	1.1	1.5	2.0	2.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.9	2.7	-1.1	-6.8	-1.4	-0.5	0.0	0.0	
35	-0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.2	0.6	0.9	1.4	2.0	2.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	4.3	3.9	1.4	-4.5	-2.7	-0.5	-1.5	0.0	
36	-0.0	-0.1	0.1	0.5	0.9	1.3	1.9	2.5	3.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.8	3.4	-0.8	-7.0	-0.4	-0.9	0.0	0.0	
37	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	0.3	0.8	1.1	1.7	2.4	3.2	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	5.3	4.7	2.3	-3.0	-1.1	-0.6	-1.3	0.0	
38	-0.0	-0.0	0.2	0.6	1.0	1.5	2.2	3.0	4.2	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.7	4.6	1.8	-4.2	-0.0	-1.2	0.0	0.0	
39	-0.0	-0.0	0.1	0.5	0.9	1.3	2.0	2.8	3.9	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	6.5	5.7	4.8	2.3	-0.2	-0.3	-1.5	0.0	
40	-0.0	-0.0	0.3	0.8	1.2	1.8	2.5	3.6	5.1	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	7.1	6.1	5.5	2.7	0.2	-0.8	0.0	0.0	
41	-0.0	-0.0	0.1	0.6	1.1	1.5	2.3	3.2	4.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	7.9	7.7	6.3	7.4	1.8	-0.2	-1.5	0.0	
42	-0.0	0.0	0.4	0.9	1.4	2.0	2.9	4.2	6.1	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	9.2	7.7	7.3	10.7	0.4	-0.5	0.0	0.0	
43	-0.0	0.0	0.2	0.7	1.2	1.8	2.6	3.7	5.4	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	10.2	9.9	7.3	11.5	1.9	-0.1	-1.2	0.0	
44	0.0	0.1	0.5	1.0	1.5	2.2	3.2	4.7	7.0	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	11.6	9.8	9.3	13.3	4.9	0.2	-0.8	0.0	0.0
45	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.8	1.3	1.9	2.8	4.0	6.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	11.8	12.1	9.8	12.3	0.6	-1.1	-1.1	0.0	0.0
46	0.0	0.1	0.5	1.1	1.6	2.3	3.4	5.0	7.6	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	13.1	11.4	10.8	10.5	-1.1	-1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0

47	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.8	1.4	1.9	2.8	4.1	6.2	9.4	12.8	12.7	11.1	5.5	7.1	0.4	-1.6	-1.8	0.0
48	0.0	0.1	0.5	1.1	1.6	2.3	3.4	5.0	7.6	11.2	13.2	11.7	9.5	7.4	3.8	-1.8	-1.8	0.0	0.0
49	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.8	1.4	1.9	2.8	4.0	6.0	9.1	12.1	12.5	9.8	7.6	5.1	0.8	-2.3	-1.7	0.0
50	0.0	0.1	0.5	1.1	1.6	2.3	3.3	4.7	7.2	10.4	12.2	10.6	8.2	5.6	3.1	-1.3	-2.2	0.0	0.0
51	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.7	1.3	1.9	2.7	3.8	5.6	8.3	11.0	10.9	8.9	6.4	4.0	1.2	-2.5	-1.8	0.0
52	0.0	0.1	0.4	1.0	1.6	2.2	3.1	4.4	6.5	9.1	10.5	9.5	7.2	4.7	2.4	-0.5	-2.5	0.0	0.0
53	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.7	1.3	1.9	2.6	3.5	5.0	7.5	9.2	9.8	7.9	5.6	3.1	1.2	-1.7	-2.1	0.0
54	0.0	0.1	0.4	1.0	1.6	2.2	2.9	4.0	5.7	7.8	9.1	8.4	6.4	4.1	1.9	0.1	-2.4	0.0	0.0
55	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.7	1.3	1.8	2.5	3.3	4.5	6.2	8.0	8.2	7.0	5.0	2.7	0.8	-0.8	-2.2	0.0
56	0.0	0.1	0.4	1.0	1.6	2.1	2.7	3.6	4.9	6.6	7.6	7.3	5.7	3.5	1.5	0.2	-1.6	0.0	0.0
57	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.7	1.3	1.8	2.3	3.0	4.0	5.3	6.6	7.0	6.2	4.3	2.4	0.6	-0.4	-2.0	0.0
58	0.0	0.1	0.4	1.0	1.6	2.0	2.6	3.3	4.3	5.5	6.4	6.1	4.9	3.2	1.2	0.1	-0.8	0.0	0.0
59	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.7	1.3	1.8	2.3	2.8	3.5	4.5	5.6	5.8	5.0	3.8	2.0	0.6	-0.2	-1.2	0.0
60	0.0	0.2	0.5	1.0	1.6	2.0	2.4	3.0	3.7	4.6	5.2	5.0	4.2	2.7	1.1	-0.0	-0.3	0.0	0.0
61	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.7	1.3	1.8	2.2	2.6	3.1	3.9	4.5	4.7	4.4	3.1	1.7	0.3	-0.1	-0.5	0.0
62	0.0	0.2	0.5	1.0	1.5	1.9	2.3	2.7	3.2	3.9	4.3	4.2	3.4	2.3	0.9	-0.0	-0.2	0.0	0.0
63	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.8	1.3	1.7	2.1	2.4	2.8	3.3	3.8	4.0	3.4	2.6	1.5	0.3	-0.3	-0.2	0.0
64	0.0	0.2	0.5	1.0	1.5	1.9	2.2	2.5	2.8	3.3	3.6	3.4	2.8	1.9	0.7	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0
65	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.8	1.3	1.7	2.0	2.2	2.5	2.8	3.2	3.2	3.0	2.2	1.2	0.2	-0.2	-0.1	0.0
66	0.0	0.2	0.5	1.0	1.4	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.4	1.6	0.7	-0.1	-0.2	0.0	0.0
67	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.8	1.2	1.6	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.7	2.8	2.4	1.8	1.2	0.2	-0.2	0.0	0.0
68	0.0	0.2	0.5	1.0	1.4	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.0	1.4	0.6	-0.1	-0.2	0.0	0.0
69	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.7	1.1	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.1	1.7	1.0	0.3	-0.2	-0.0	0.0
70	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.9	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.1	1.8	1.3	0.6	-0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0
71	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.7	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.8	2.0	1.8	1.4	0.9	0.3	-0.1	0.0	0.0
72	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.9	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.1	0.6	0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0
73	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.7	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.3	0.9	0.3	-0.1	0.1	0.0
74	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0
75	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.4	-0.0	-0.0	0.0
76	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0

77	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.2	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.0
78	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.0
79	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0
80	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0
81	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0
82	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0
83	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0
84	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0
85	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0
86	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0
87	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0
88	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0
89	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0
90	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0
91	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0
92	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0
93	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0
94	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0
95	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0
96	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0
97	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0
98	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0
99	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0
100	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0

HOUR	DAY	MONTH	YEAR	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	PSS	DROP	STRM SIZE	LENGTH	A71MUTH	X*CORD	Y*CORD
12	18	SEP	1944	37.00	71.60	60.00	60.00	15.00	186.82	93.65	53.70	71.63
18	18	SEP	1944	37.50	72.10	60.00	60.00	15.00	186.92	88.98	43.54	75.76

[illegible]

MINIMUM DISTANCE OF STORM FROM RASIN CENTER IS 2.7 MILES AT HOUR 6, FRI 15 SEP 1940

BASIN CENTER IS 20 MILES TO THE NORTH OF CAPE WAY. OBSERVER IS ON SEA AND FACING LAND.

HOURLY VALUES OF (SMOOTHED) STORM POSITIONS, SPEED AND DIRECTION (MATHEMATICAL) OF MOTION, PRESSURE DROP, AND SIZE

HOUP	DAY	MONTH	YEAR	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	X-PT	Y-PT	SEED SURV DR	DELP	SIZE
0	14	SEP	1944	36.02	71.04	67.00	59.97	5.95	138.44	15.00
1	14	SEP	1944	36.11	71.08	65.95	60.95	5.95	138.44	15.00
2	14	SEP	1944	36.19	71.12	64.84	61.93	5.95	138.44	15.00
3	14	SEP	1944	36.27	71.16	63.74	62.91	5.95	138.44	15.00
4	14	SEP	1944	36.35	71.20	62.63	63.89	5.95	138.44	15.00
5	14	SEP	1944	36.43	71.24	61.53	64.87	5.95	138.44	15.00
6	14	SEP	1944	36.51	71.28	60.42	65.85	5.95	138.44	15.00
7	14	SEP	1944	36.59	71.32	59.32	66.83	5.95	138.44	15.00
8	14	SEP	1944	36.68	71.36	58.21	67.81	5.95	138.44	15.00
9	14	SEP	1944	36.76	71.40	57.11	68.79	5.95	138.44	15.00
10	14	SEP	1944	36.84	71.44	56.00	69.77	5.95	138.44	15.00
11	14	SEP	1944	36.92	71.48	54.90	70.75	5.95	138.44	15.00
12	14	SEP	1944	37.00	71.52	53.79	71.73	5.95	138.44	15.00
13	14	SEP	1944	37.08	71.56	52.69	72.71	6.48	149.54	15.00
14	14	SEP	1944	37.16	71.62	51.58	73.52	7.20	158.38	15.00
15	14	SEP	1944	37.25	71.71	49.64	74.18	8.01	164.92	15.00
16	14	SEP	1944	37.33	71.82	47.72	74.70	8.87	169.80	15.00
17	14	SEP	1944	37.41	71.95	45.56	75.00	9.73	173.46	15.00
INITLZE COMPTNS										
18	14	SEP	1944	37.49	72.10	43.16	75.36	10.59	176.20	15.00
19	14	SEP	1944	37.57	72.26	40.54	75.54	11.41	178.25	15.00
20	14	SEP	1944	37.66	72.45	37.71	75.63	12.20	179.77	15.00
21	14	SEP	1944	37.74	72.65	34.64	75.64	12.95	180.87	15.00
22	14	SEP	1944	37.83	72.86	31.47	75.59	13.64	181.63	15.00
23	14	SEP	1944	37.92	73.09	28.08	75.49	14.29	182.11	15.00
0	15	SEP	1944	38.01	73.33	24.54	75.36	14.89	182.35	15.00
1	15	SEP	1944	38.11	73.58	20.85	75.21	15.43	182.38	15.00
2	15	SEP	1944	38.21	73.84	17.02	75.05	15.93	182.23	15.00
3	15	SEP	1944	38.31	74.10	13.07	74.90	16.37	181.90	15.00
4	15	SEP	1944	38.41	74.38	9.02	74.76	16.76	181.41	15.00
5	15	SEP	1944	38.52	74.66	4.85	74.66	17.10	180.76	15.00
6	15	SEP	1944	38.63	74.94	0.62	74.61	17.39	179.97	15.00
7	15	SEP	1944	38.75	75.22	-3.70	74.61	17.64	179.02	15.00
8	15	SEP	1944	38.87	75.51	-8.04	74.68	17.85	177.92	15.00
9	15	SEP	1944	38.99	75.80	-12.50	74.84	18.01	176.67	15.00
10	15	SEP	1944	39.12	76.09	-16.95	75.10	18.14	175.26	15.00
11	15	SEP	1944	39.26	76.37	-21.45	75.47	18.23	173.65	15.00
NEAREST APPROACH TO BASIN CENTER										

TERMINAL	CRUPTINS	12	15	SEP 1944	39.40	76.65	-25.94	75.97	18.23	173.69	60.00	15.00
13	15	SEP 1944	39.54	76.93	-30.44	76.47	18.23	173.69	60.00	15.00		
14	15	SEP 1944	39.69	77.21	-34.94	76.97	18.23	173.69	60.00	15.00		
15	15	SEP 1944	39.83	77.49	-39.43	77.46	18.23	173.69	60.00	15.00		
16	15	SEP 1944	39.97	77.77	-43.93	77.96	18.23	173.69	60.00	15.00		
17	15	SEP 1944	40.11	78.05	-48.42	78.46	18.23	173.69	60.00	15.00		
18	15	SEP 1944	40.24	78.33	-52.92	78.96	18.23	173.69	60.00	15.00		

19	15	SEP 1944	40.38	78.62	-57.42	79.45	18.23	173.69	60.00	15.00
20	15	SEP 1944	40.52	78.90	-61.91	79.95	18.23	173.69	60.00	15.00
21	15	SEP 1944	40.66	79.18	-66.41	80.45	18.23	173.69	60.00	15.00
22	15	SEP 1944	40.79	79.46	-70.90	80.95	18.23	173.69	60.00	15.00
23	15	SEP 1944	40.93	79.74	-75.40	81.44	18.23	173.69	60.00	15.00
0	16	SEP 1944	41.06	80.02	-79.90	81.94	18.23	173.69	60.00	15.00

X-GRID Y-GRID STOP PGH FREE DST SYM GRWTH
10 151 432 795 68

COROLIS GRID SPACE TIME INCRW SLIP CODES DENSITY ATM DRAG CODES VISCOSITY
0.0000099 21280.7 150.0 0.0060000 0.00115000 0.00000300 0.25000000

INTL LATIT INTL LONGT
37.69 72.10

DEPTH FIELD IN FEET, GRID DISTANCES ARE 4 STAT MI LES (3.5 NM) APART, POINT 752 ON ORDINATE IS CENTER OF RESIN

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
79	25.	43.	60.	75.	89.	101.	111.	120.	130.	144.								
78	25.	43.	61.	77.	91.	103.	112.	121.	130.									
77	25.	44.	62.	78.	93.	104.	113.	121.	129.	140.								
76	25.	44.	62.	79.	93.	105.	113.	121.	128.									
75	25.	44.	62.	79.	93.	105.	113.	120.	127.	136.								
74	25.	44.	62.	78.	92.	104.	112.	118.	125.									
73	25.	43.	61.	77.	91.	102.	110.	116.	122.	130.								
72	25.	43.	60.	76.	89.	100.	108.	114.	120.									

STORM DATA FOR TIME OF NEAREST APPROACH TO BASIN CENTER

STORM DATA AT 288 DEGREES TIME, OR FRI, 15 SEP 1964 AT HOUR 6, STORM POSITION AT LATITUDE 34.63, LONGITUDE 74.98
 X-POINT Y-POINT MAX WIND RADIUS STRY SPD PAID PRES DROP
 0.614 74.605 102.861 15.000 17.395 3.435 60.067

RADIUS	SPEED	PRES	DROP	INFLW	AVG	STC	HGHT	P	GRAD
0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.01	0.00000000		
2	26.95	1.00	0.23	1.98	0.00017514				
4	51.22	3.46	0.49	1.89	0.00031942				
6	70.94	7.10	0.79	1.77	0.00041205				
8	85.42	11.38	1.15	1.63	0.00045223				
10	94.95	15.83	1.60	1.48	0.00045130				
12	102.35	20.14	2.15	1.34	0.00042426				
14	107.52	24.12	2.81	1.20	0.00038400				
16	109.65	27.66	3.60	1.08	0.00033941				
18	109.17	30.78	4.51	0.98	0.00029569				
20	98.75	33.48	5.56	0.89	0.00025544				
22	95.75	35.80	6.76	0.81	0.00021956				
24	92.46	37.80	8.15	0.74	0.00018798				
26	89.05	39.51	9.73	0.69	0.00016084				
28	85.63	40.97	11.37	0.64	0.00013876				
30	82.29	42.24	12.89	0.60	0.00012124				
32	79.06	43.36	14.17	0.56	0.00010714				
34	75.97	44.35	15.22	0.53	0.00009547				
36	73.04	45.24	16.06	0.50	0.00008560				
38	70.26	46.04	16.71	0.47	0.00007713				
40	67.63	46.76	17.21	0.45	0.00006979				
42	65.16	47.41	17.60	0.42	0.00006330				
44	62.83	48.00	17.88	0.40	0.00005776				
46	60.64	48.55	18.08	0.39	0.00005280				
48	58.57	49.04	18.21	0.37	0.00004841				
50	56.52	49.50	18.29	0.35	0.00004452				
52	54.78	49.92	18.33	0.34	0.00004106				
54	53.05	50.30	18.32	0.33	0.00003796				
56	51.41	50.66	18.29	0.31	0.00003519				
58	49.87	51.00	18.22	0.30	0.00003271				
60	48.40	51.31	18.14	0.29	0.00003047				
62	47.02	51.59	18.04	0.28	0.00002845				
64	45.71	51.86	17.92	0.27	0.00002662				
66	44.46	52.12	17.79	0.27	0.00002497				
68	43.27	52.36	17.65	0.26	0.00002346				
70	42.15	52.58	17.51	0.25	0.00002209				
72	41.08	52.79	17.35	0.24	0.00002083				
74	40.05	52.99	17.19	0.24	0.00001969				
76	39.05	53.18	17.03	0.23	0.00001864				
78	38.15	53.35	16.86	0.22	0.00001767				
80	37.26	53.52	16.69	0.22	0.00001678				
82	36.41	53.68	16.52	0.21	0.00001596				
84	35.60	53.84	16.35	0.21	0.00001520				

84	30.82	53.98	16.18	0.20	0.00001450
88	30.08	54.12	16.01	0.20	0.00001385
90	31.36	54.25	15.84	0.19	0.00001324
92	32.67	54.38	15.67	0.19	0.00001268
96	32.01	54.50	15.50	0.19	0.00001216

96	31.38	54.62	15.33	0.18	0.00001167
98	30.77	54.73	15.16	0.18	0.00001121
100	30.18	54.84	14.99	0.17	0.00001078
110	27.54	55.32	14.19	0.16	0.00000900
120	25.32	55.73	13.44	0.15	0.00000767
130	23.43	56.08	12.75	0.13	0.00000666
140	21.79	56.39	12.11	0.12	0.00000586
150	20.37	56.66	11.64	0.11	0.00000504
160	19.12	56.89	11.64	0.11	0.00000438
170	18.01	57.09	11.64	0.10	0.00000384
180	17.03	57.27	11.64	0.09	0.00000340
190	16.14	57.42	11.64	0.09	0.00000302
200	15.34	57.56	11.64	0.08	0.00000271
210	14.62	57.69	11.64	0.08	0.00000244
220	13.96	57.80	11.64	0.08	0.00000221
230	13.36	57.91	11.64	0.07	0.00000201
250	12.30	58.09	11.64	0.07	0.00000168
300	10.26	58.43	11.64	0.05	0.00000114
350	8.80	58.66	11.64	0.05	0.00000082
400	7.70	58.84	11.64	0.04	0.00000062
450	6.85	58.97	11.64	0.04	0.00000049
500	6.17	59.08	11.64	0.03	0.00000039
550	5.61	59.17	11.64	0.03	0.00000032
600	5.14	59.24	11.64	0.03	0.00000027
650	4.74	59.30	11.64	0.03	0.00000023
700	4.41	59.35	11.64	0.02	0.00000020
750	4.11	59.40	11.64	0.02	0.00000017

1	-0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	-0.3	0.0				
2	-0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	0.0	0.1	-0.2	0.0	0.0				
3	-0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	0.1	0.2	-0.1	-0.4	0.0			
4	-0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	-0.3	0.0	0.0		
5	-0.0	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.2	-0.3	-0.2	-0.3	-0.2	-0.1	0.2	0.2	-0.1	-0.6	0.0		
6	-0.0	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2	-0.3	-0.2	-0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	-0.4	0.0	0.0	
7	-0.0	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	-0.2	-0.8	0.0	
8	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2	-0.0	0.2	0.3	-0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0
9	-0.0	-0.1	-0.3	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2	-0.3	-0.2	-0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	-0.4	-1.0	0.0	0.0
10	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	-0.1	-0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
11	-0.0	-0.1	-0.3	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	-0.6	-1.2	0.0	0.0
12	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	-0.4	-1.1	0.0	0.0
13	-0.0	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	-0.1	-0.9	-1.6	0.0	0.0

[illegible]

45	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.0	1.3	1.0	2.7	4.1	6.0	7.0	8.1	8.6	8.0	6.1	0.3	-0.3	-0.7	0.0
46	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.8	1.1	1.6	2.3	3.4	5.1	7.0	8.0	7.6	7.1	6.8	2.7	-0.8	-0.9	0.0	0.0
47	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.6	1.0	1.4	2.0	2.8	4.2	6.3	8.6	8.5	7.3	6.2	4.6	0.2	-1.1	-1.2	0.0
48	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.8	1.2	1.6	2.3	3.4	5.2	7.5	8.8	7.7	6.2	4.8	2.3	-1.3	-1.2	0.0	0.0
49	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.6	1.0	1.4	1.9	2.6	4.1	6.2	8.1	8.3	6.5	4.9	3.3	0.4	-1.6	-1.1	0.0
50	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.6	1.1	1.6	2.3	3.2	4.9	7.0	8.1	7.0	5.3	3.6	1.9	-0.9	-1.5	0.0	0.0
51	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	1.0	1.3	1.9	2.6	3.8	5.6	7.4	7.2	5.9	4.1	2.5	0.7	-1.4	-1.2	0.0
52	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.8	1.1	1.6	2.1	3.0	4.4	6.1	7.0	6.3	4.7	3.0	1.5	-0.4	-1.6	0.0	0.0
53	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	1.0	1.3	1.8	2.4	3.4	4.9	6.2	6.5	5.2	3.6	2.0	0.7	-1.2	-1.4	0.0
54	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.7	1.1	1.5	2.0	2.7	3.8	5.2	6.1	5.6	4.2	2.6	1.2	-0.0	-1.6	0.0	0.0
55	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.9	1.3	1.7	2.2	3.0	4.2	5.4	5.4	4.6	3.3	1.7	0.5	-0.6	-1.4	0.0
56	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.7	1.1	1.5	1.9	2.5	3.3	4.4	5.1	4.8	3.7	2.3	0.9	0.1	-1.1	0.0	0.0
57	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.9	1.3	1.6	2.1	2.7	3.6	4.4	4.7	4.1	2.8	1.5	0.3	-0.3	-1.3	0.0
58	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.7	1.1	1.4	1.8	2.2	2.9	3.7	4.2	4.1	3.2	2.0	0.8	0.0	-0.5	0.0	0.0
59	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.9	1.2	1.6	1.9	2.4	3.0	3.7	3.8	3.3	2.5	1.3	0.3	-0.1	-0.8	0.0
60	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.7	1.1	1.4	1.7	2.0	2.5	3.1	3.5	3.3	2.7	1.7	0.7	-0.1	-0.2	0.0	0.0
61	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.9	1.2	1.5	1.8	2.1	2.6	3.0	3.2	2.9	2.1	1.1	0.2	-0.1	-0.4	0.0
62	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.7	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.8	2.2	2.6	2.9	2.8	2.2	1.5	0.6	-0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0
63	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.9	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.9	2.2	2.6	2.6	2.3	1.7	1.0	0.2	-0.2	-0.1	0.0
64	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.7	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.4	2.3	1.9	1.3	0.4	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0
65	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.9	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.5	0.8	0.1	-0.2	-0.1	0.0
66	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.7	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.6	1.0	0.4	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0
67	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.2	0.7	0.1	-0.2	0.0	0.0
68	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.3	0.9	0.4	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0
69	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.2	-0.2	-0.0	0.0
70	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.2	0.8	0.6	-0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0
71	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.2	-0.0	0.0	0.0
72	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.4	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0
73	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.2	-0.1	0.1	0.0

PLOTING PROGRAM AND OUTPUT: SEPTEMBER 1944 HURRICANE

In the following are the plotting programs of HTH DATA library subroutine of the plotting program and three-dimensional plots of the surge surface height (z - direction) versus time (hour, y - direction) and coastline distance (mile, x - direction). The X, Y, Z directions follow those in Fig. 1 (p. 150).

The 81 values along the X-axis of the plotting program HTH (81.19) have been reduced to 41 values. The distance between two points is 15 miles. There are 19 points in the Y-axis of the plot. The height of the surge (in feet) in the Z direction is defined from a zero datum at 15 feet above the origin for the sake of a better view of the surge surface.

All the data were generated from the main program by values of HTH (81.19), defined and stored in File 1, for the surge heights of the September 14, 1944, hurricane. No. 1. There are three other simulated storm surge height outputs for the 1944 hurricane. The only difference among the four sets of outputs are values of storm size and pressure drop.

PLOTING PROGRAM

```

PW
10 $SET AUTOBIND
20 FILE 8(KIND=REMOTE)
30 FILE 6(KIND=PRINTER)
40 FILE 1=HTHDATA,UNIT=DISKPACK,RECORD=19,AREA=570*60,BLOCKING=30
50 DIMENSION HH(19,81),HTH(19,81),XA(19),YA(19),H(19,41)
60 REAL TITLE(3)/'SURGE SURFACE PLOT'/
70 READ(1,5) ((HTH(IJ,JI),IJ=1,19),JI=1,81)
80 DO 3 J=1,81
90 DO 3 I=1,19
100 HH(20-I,82-J)=HTH(I,J)+15
110 3 CONTINUE
120 DO 4 K=1,81,2
130 DO 4 L=1,19
140 H(L,K*0.5+0.5)=HH(L,K)
150 4 CONTINUE
160 5 FORMAT(19F6.1)
170 XA(1)=1
180 YA(1)=1
190 DO 1 I=1,18
200 XA(I+1)=XA(I)+1
210 1 CONTINUE
220 DO 2 J=1,40
230 YA(J+1)=YA(J)+2
240 2 CONTINUE
250 F=1.E5
260 IDEV=9
270 FACT=0.7
280 VERT= 70.
290 ROTANG=60.
300 CALL PLTSRT('STORM PLOT',IDEV)
310 CALL FACTOR(FACT)
320 CALL SURPRJ(XA,19,YA,41,H,VERT,ROTANG,F,TITLE,18)
330 CALL PLOT(0,0,IDEV)
340 CALL EXIT
350 END
#

```

NAME: SURPRJ, SPJALG

FUNCTION: Surface projection. To project a function of two independent variables onto a plane and display this projection with hidden lines removed.

CALLING SEQUENCE:

ALGOL -

SPJALG(XA,XCT,YA,YCT,H,VERT,ROT,F,TL,NTL);

FORTRAN -

CALL SURPRJ(XA,XCT,YA,YCT,H,VERT,ROT,F,TL,NTL)

ARGUMENTS:

- XA the one-dimensional array containing X (abscissa) coordinate values.
- XCT the number of X values in XA, maximum of 60.
- YA the one-dimensional array containing Y (ordinate) coordinate values.
- YCT the number of Y values in YA, maximum of 60.
- H the two-dimensional array containing the Z data values which define the surface. H must be dimensioned (XCT,YCT) and all data values must be greater than or equal to zero.
- VERT the vertical angle (degrees) of inclination of the observation from the X-Y plane of definition, $0 < \text{VERT} < 90$. (see Comments)
- ROT the angle of rotation (degrees) of the observation about the Z axis. (see Comments)
For isometric projections, $0 < \text{ROT} < 89$.
For true projections, $15 < \text{ROT} < 74$.
- F the focal length. (see Comments)
For isometric projections, $F = 10^5$.
For true projections (the observation point located in the reference plane), $F = 0$.
- TL the array which contains the title of the projection.
- NTL the number of characters (blanks included) in the title, maximum of 120.

COMMENTS:

1. Routine PLTSRT (ARR, device) must be called before SURPRJ or SPJALG to identify the graphics output

device. A call to PLOT (0,0,device) after the call to SURPRJ will insure transmission of the entire plot to the display device. The arguments for PLTSRT and PLOT are defined as follows:

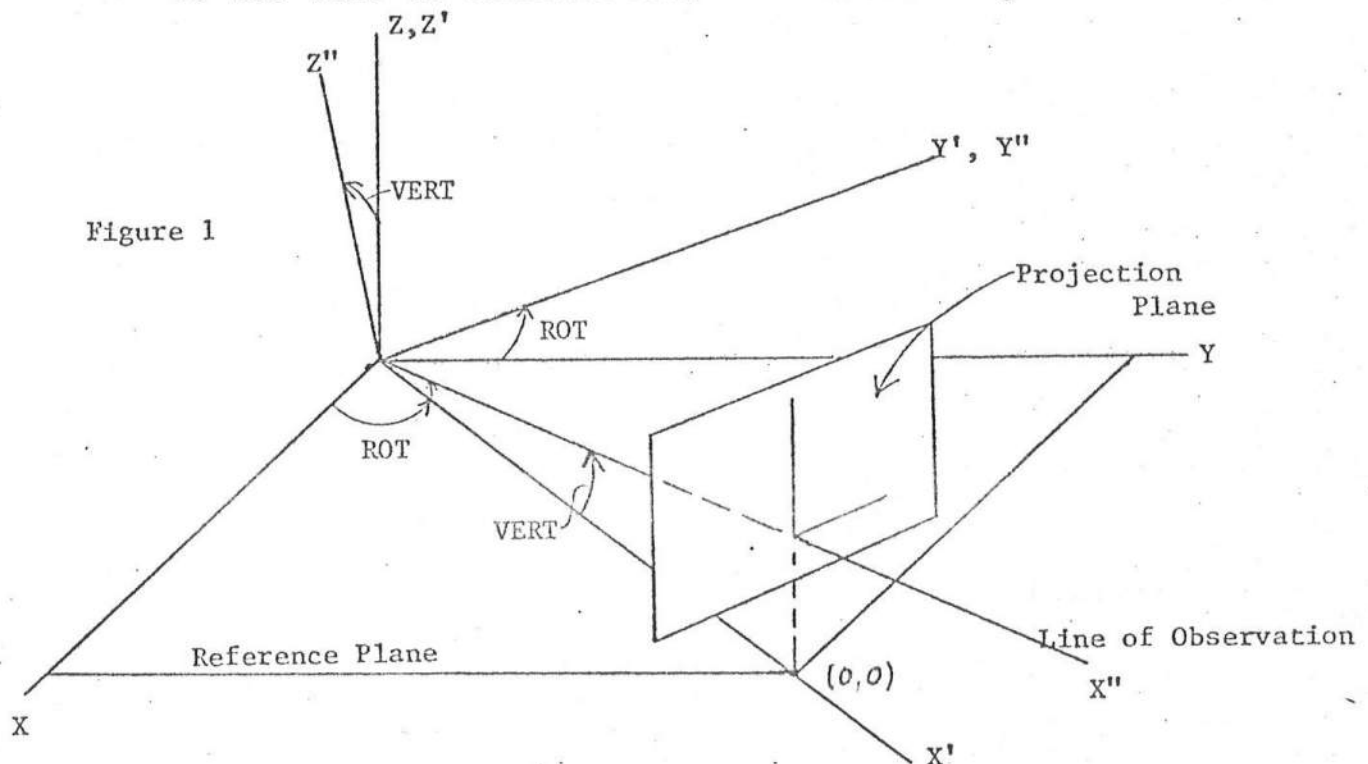
ARR is a dimensioned array containing a character string.

device=9 implies plotting on the Tektronix.

device=-9 implies plotting on the CalComp plotter.

2. The graphic output is automatically scaled to approximately 8.5 inches square including a 0.5 inch space below the title. When using the Tektronix display a call to FACTOR must be made to scale the projection to a size which will fit on the screen which is 7.5 inches wide and 5.6 inches high. The pen returns to (0,0) at exit.
3. The number of X values XCT may be different than the number of Y values YCT; the reference plane (see Comment 5) need not be square. Also the spacing between X coordinates and/or Y coordinates may be variable.
4. An error comment is printed on file 6 for a surface too irregular for SURPRJ.
5. Arguments VERT, ROT, F

The X-Y coordinates specify the plane of definition or reference plane. The value ROT specifies the angle of rotation of the line of observation about the Z axis. The value of VERT is the angle of inclination of the observation above the reference plane. The surface is then projected onto a plane perpendicular to the line of observation. The focal length F defines



the point of observation of the projection, that is, the distance of the viewing point from the plane of projection. Isometric projections ($F=10^5$) show all dimensions in their actual size. True projections ($F=0$) are shown in perspective so parts of the surface nearer the viewer appear larger than parts that are farther away. Figure 1 shows the coordinate system and transformations in general. Figures 2-4 illustrate specific viewing orientations.

Figure 2

Cube positioned on reference plane.
(Top shaded as a visual aid.)

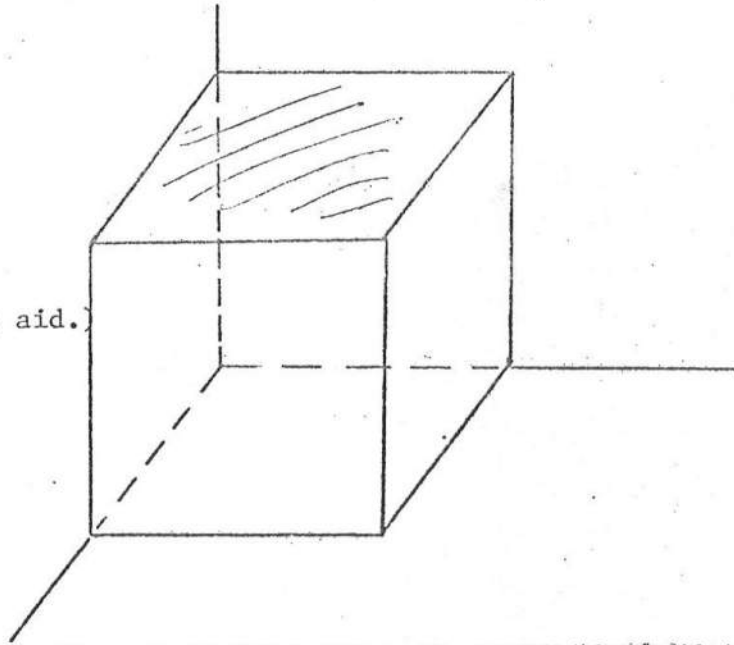
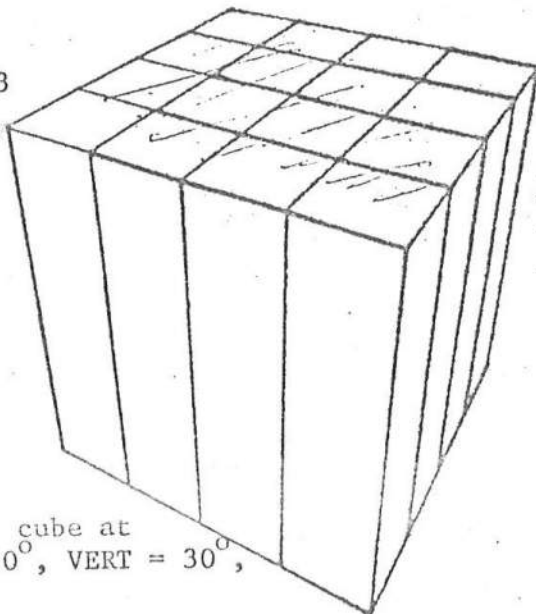


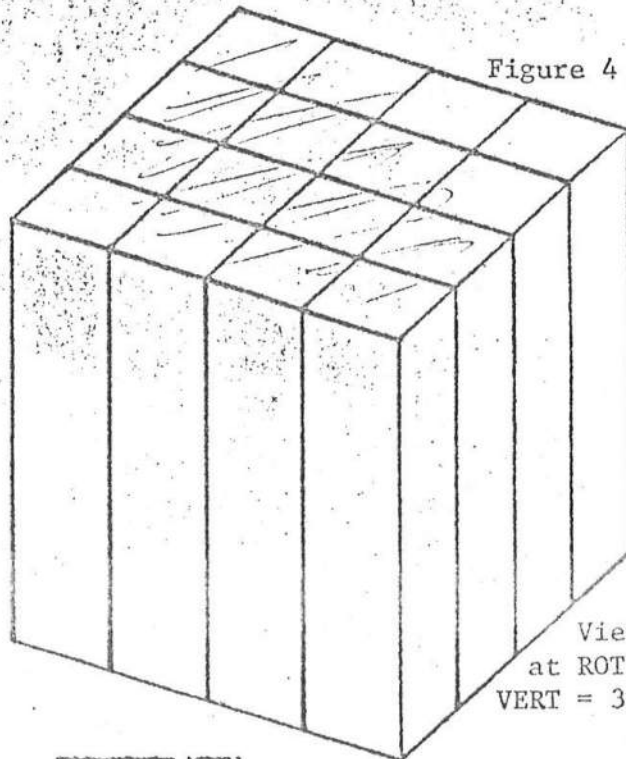
Figure 3



View of cube at
 $ROT = 30^\circ$, $VERT = 30^\circ$,
 $F = 10$

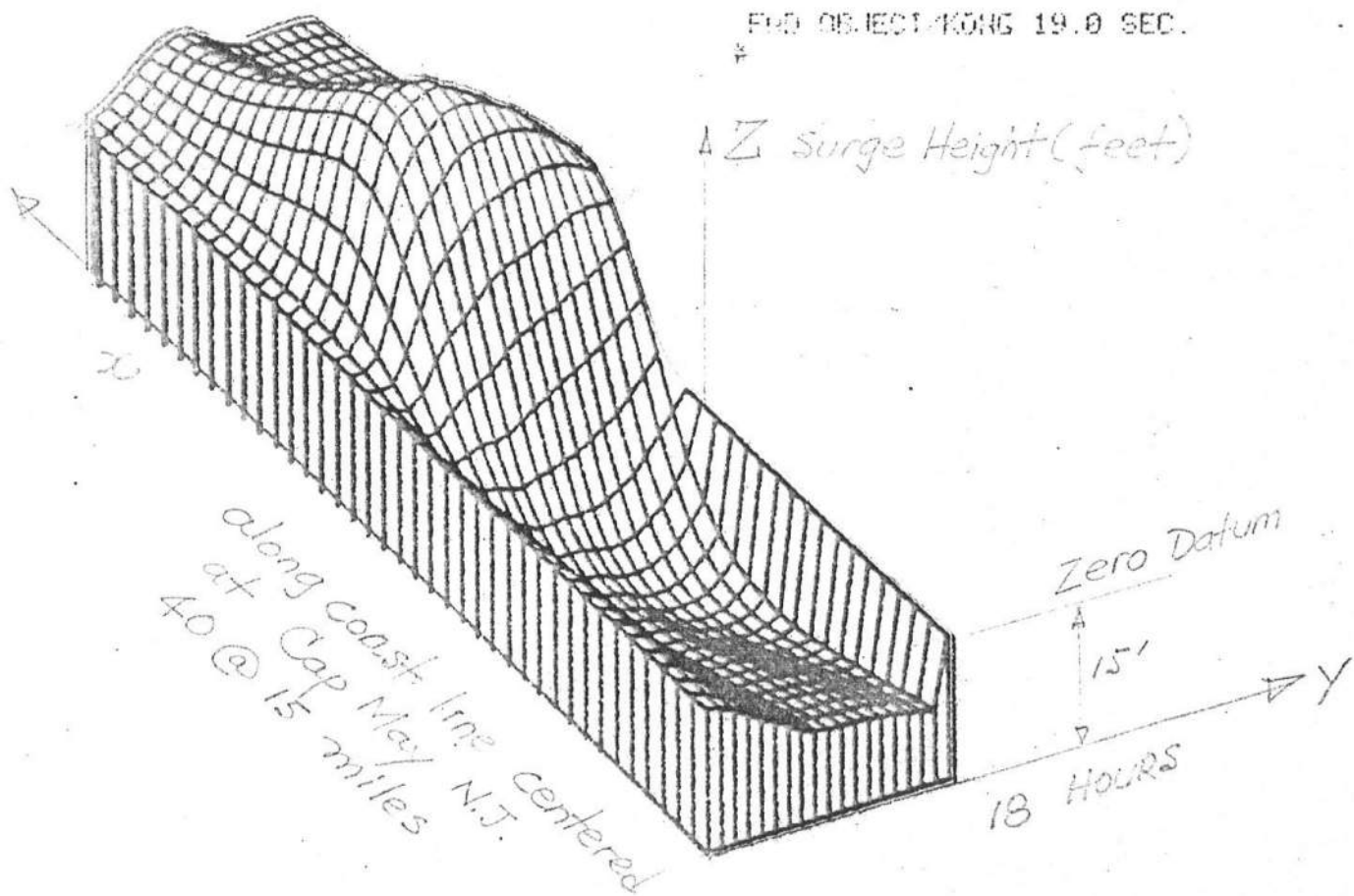
TRUE VIEW

Figure 4



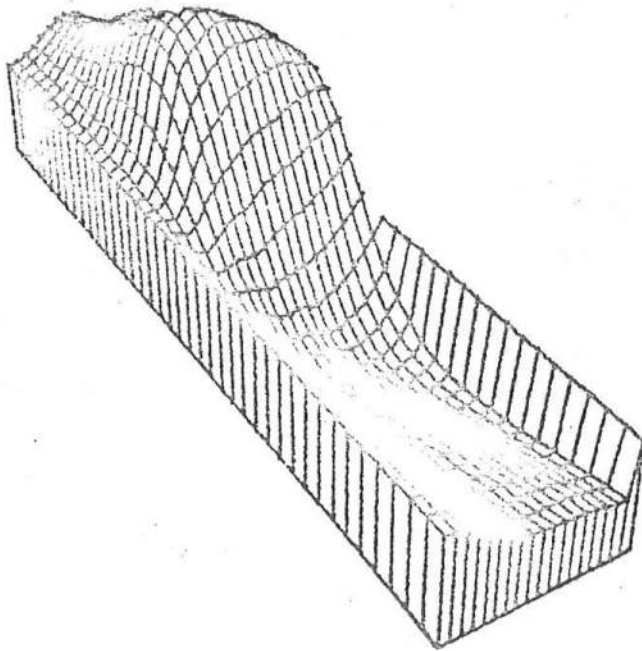
View of cube
at $ROT = 30^\circ$,
 $VERT = 30^\circ$, $F = 10^5$

ISOMETRIC VIEW



SURGE SURFACE PLOT
1944 HURRICANE
 $F=1.E5$
Factor=0.7
Vert.=30
Rot.=60

END OBJECT/KONG 18.5 SEC.
#



SURGE SURFACE PLOT

USER'S GUIDE

This program was applied to a parallel piped section (or basin) of the continental shelf, bounded on one side by a coastline with "vertical wall" and the remaining three sides by the open sea. The surge was generated by a storm driving force. If the storm is traveling very slow, or is stationary, or is moving at a speed greater than 60 m.p.h., then the program will be terminated with a warning message. This program does not allow storm track direction change of more than 15 degrees/hour. The storm size must be between 10 miles to 60 miles and the initial and final pressure drop must be between 10 MBS to 140 MBS.

The program was run on the Burroughs 6700 system at the Computer Center of the University of Delaware, using standard Fortran IV, with some variations in library functions and subroutines. The program uses "Timi" instead of the word "Time" to avoid confusion with the intrinsic function "Time" in the Burrough system. The computer hardware used includes the Burroughs 6700 central processing system with a 136 column output line printer, a 80 column card reader and an 80 column card puncher. The 9 track tapes were used to store meteorological input data and to transfer data to the diskpack. Each computer run takes about 25 minutes.

I. INPUT DATA SAMPLE

A sample for the required input data is given below. The data are arranged in sequence of data cards. Definition of all symbols are given following the sample.

AIDENT (JOB INFORMATION)											
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	STORM RESEARCH	*	*	PLOT
13A6.A2											

CARD 1

FORMAT

STA (STATION NAME)											
*	*	*	C	A	P	E	*	*	M	A	Y
2X	A10										

CARD 2

FORMAT

ALTO										ALNO										NBPOS					LMLE				
Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	3	8	.	6	4	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	7	4	.	9	Δ	Δ	N	O	R	T	H	Δ	Δ	-	2	0	
F10.3										F 10.3										A5					I 5				

CARD 3

FORMAT

PHI					ALAT				
Δ	2	7	.	5	Δ	3	8	.	6
F 5.1					F 5.1				

CARD 4

FORMAT

ALT (I)										ALN (I)						
Δ	Δ	3	7	•	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	7	7	•		
Δ	Δ	3	6	•	7	5	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	7	5	•	2	5
Δ	Δ	3	6	•	5	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	7	3	•	5	
Δ	Δ	3	6	•	2	5	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	7	1	•	7	5
Δ	Δ	3	6	•	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	7	0	•		
F 10.5										F 10.5						

CARD 5

CARD 6

CARD 7

CARD 8

CARD 9

FORMAT

PO				
Δ	3	0	•	
F 5.1				

CARD 10

FORMAT

PE				
Δ	4	4	•	
F 5.1				

CARD 11

FORMAT

RO				
Δ	4	0	•	
F 5.1				

CARD 12

FORMAT

RE				
Δ	4	0	•	
F 5.1				

CARD 13

FORMAT

ISTM			
1	2	0	0
I 4			

CARD 14

FORMAT

IDAY	
Δ	6
I 2	

CARD 15

FORMAT

NMNTH				
M	A	R	C	H
A 5				

CARD 16

FORMAT

IYEAR			
1	9	6	2
I 4			

CARD 17

FORMAT

II. DEFINITION OF SYMBOLS

CARD 1

AIDENT = Contains job information such as the job title and job identification. Maximum 80 alpha-numeric characters.

CARD 2

STA = Nearest station to center of basin. Station name up to 10 alpha characters. First two columns must be blanks.

CARD 3

ALTO = Latitude of basin's coastal center; use first 10 columns (column 1-10); real number; Format F 10.3.

ALND = Longitude of basin's coastal center; use second 10 columns (Column 11-20); real number, format F 10.3.

NBPOS = Direction of basin center from STA (nearest station of basin center); from column 21-25; five alphabetic characters; format A5.

LMLE = Distance in miles from STA to basin center; from column 26-30; integer; format I 5.

CARD 4

PHI = Angle in degree from North of STA (Fig. 1) to idealized coastline of STA (clockwise); first 5 columns; format F 5.1.

ALAT = Latitude of basin center; next 5 columns (column 6 ~ 10); format F 5.1.

CARD 5 to CARD 9 - Storm track divided in five positions, each separate by 6 hours distance;

ALT (I) - positions in latitude;

ALN (I) - positions in longitude.

CARD 5

ALT (1) = Storm first position

ALN (1) = Storm first position

CARD 6

ALT (2) = storm second position

ALN (2) = storm second position

CARD 7

ALT (3) = storm third position

ALN (3) = storm third position

CARD 8

ALT (4) = storm fourth position

ALN (4) = storm fourth position

CARD 9

ALT (5) = storm fifth position

ALN (5) = sotrm fifth position

All ALT column 1-10; Format F 10.5

All ALN column 11-20; Format F 10.5

CARD 10

PO = initial pressure drop, 10 MBS < PO < 14° MBS, real number,
Format F 5.1.

CARD 11

PE = final pressure drop, 10MBS < PE < 140MBS, real number, Format F 5.1.

CARD 12

RO = initial storm size, 10 mile < RO < 60 mile, real number, Format
F 5.1.

CARD 13

RE = final storm size, 10 mile < RE < 60 mile, real number, Format F 5.1.

CARD 14 to CARD 17 - initial time, hour, day, year of 1st of storm five positions.

CARD 14

ISTM - initial hours of 1st position, integer, Format I4.

CARD 15

IDAY - initial day of 1st position, integer, Format I2.

CARD 16

MMNTH - Month of 1st position, maximum 5 characters, Format A5.

CARD 17

IYEAR - Year of 1st position, Format I4.

III. DATA FILE (TOPOGRAPHY)

File 2 = Data UNIT = DISKPACK, RECORD = 14, BLOCKING = 30

File 2 is to be defined in this program for storing the information of SKW and DD in diskpack. The first 151 data are values of SKW. Then follow values of DD (15% data).

SKW (151) = (miles) Distance (along the line perpendicular to idealized coastline) from idealized coastline to coastline; each of the 151 distance are separated at 4 miles along idealized coastline. STA is set in the middle of this 600 mile line (Fig. 1). The coastal distance to the right of the idealized coastline is taken as positive; to the left negative. Data are real numbers with Format F 6.1.

DD (10, 151) = Depth of the basin. There are 151 data values taken along points intercepted by the X axis and Y axis (Fig. 2). All points are separated at 4 miles apart in both X and Y direction. The coast in the X-direction is extended for 40 miles and in the Y-direction 600 miles. Data are all read numbers with Format F 6.1.

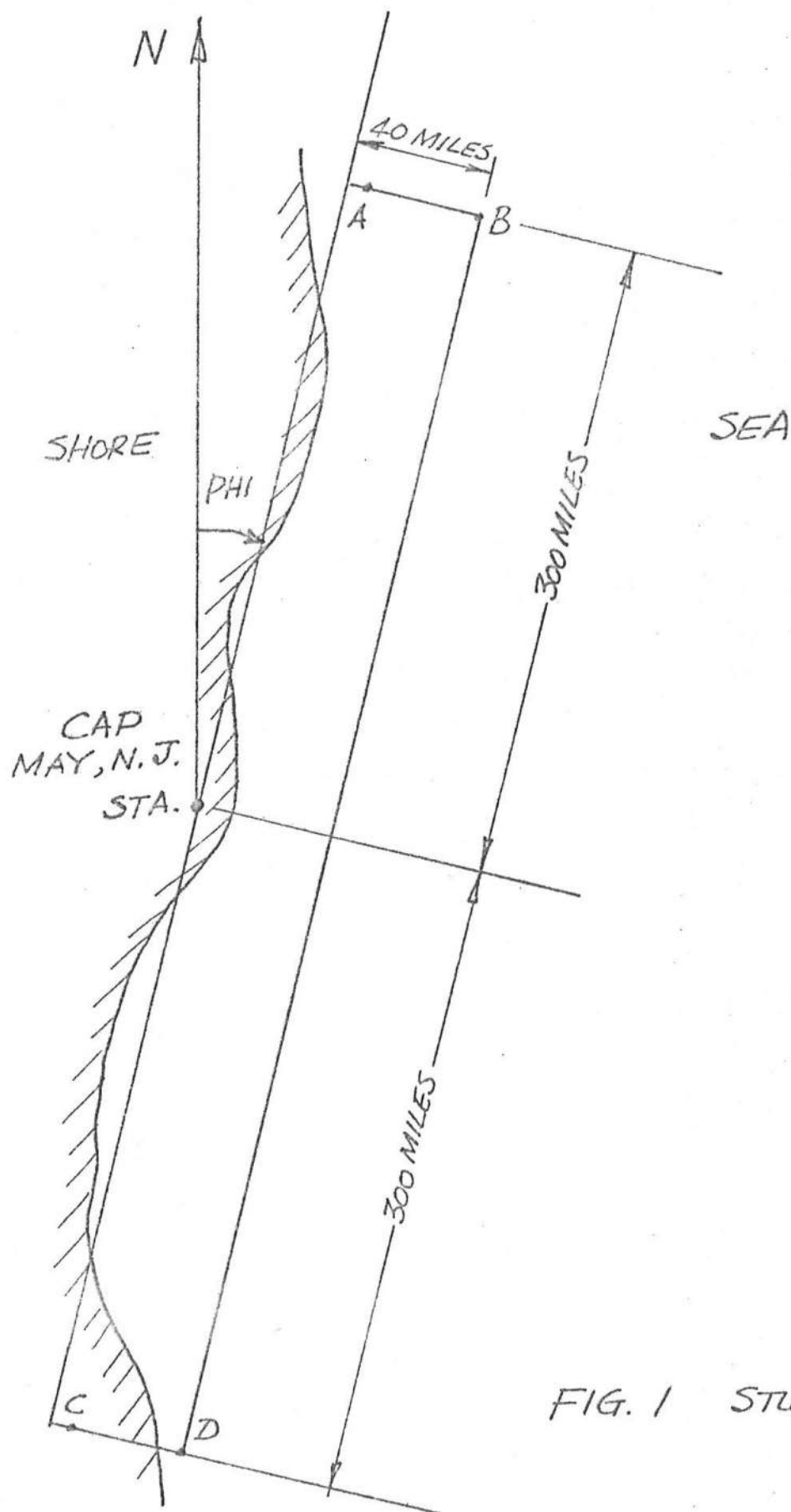


FIG. 1 STUDY SITE

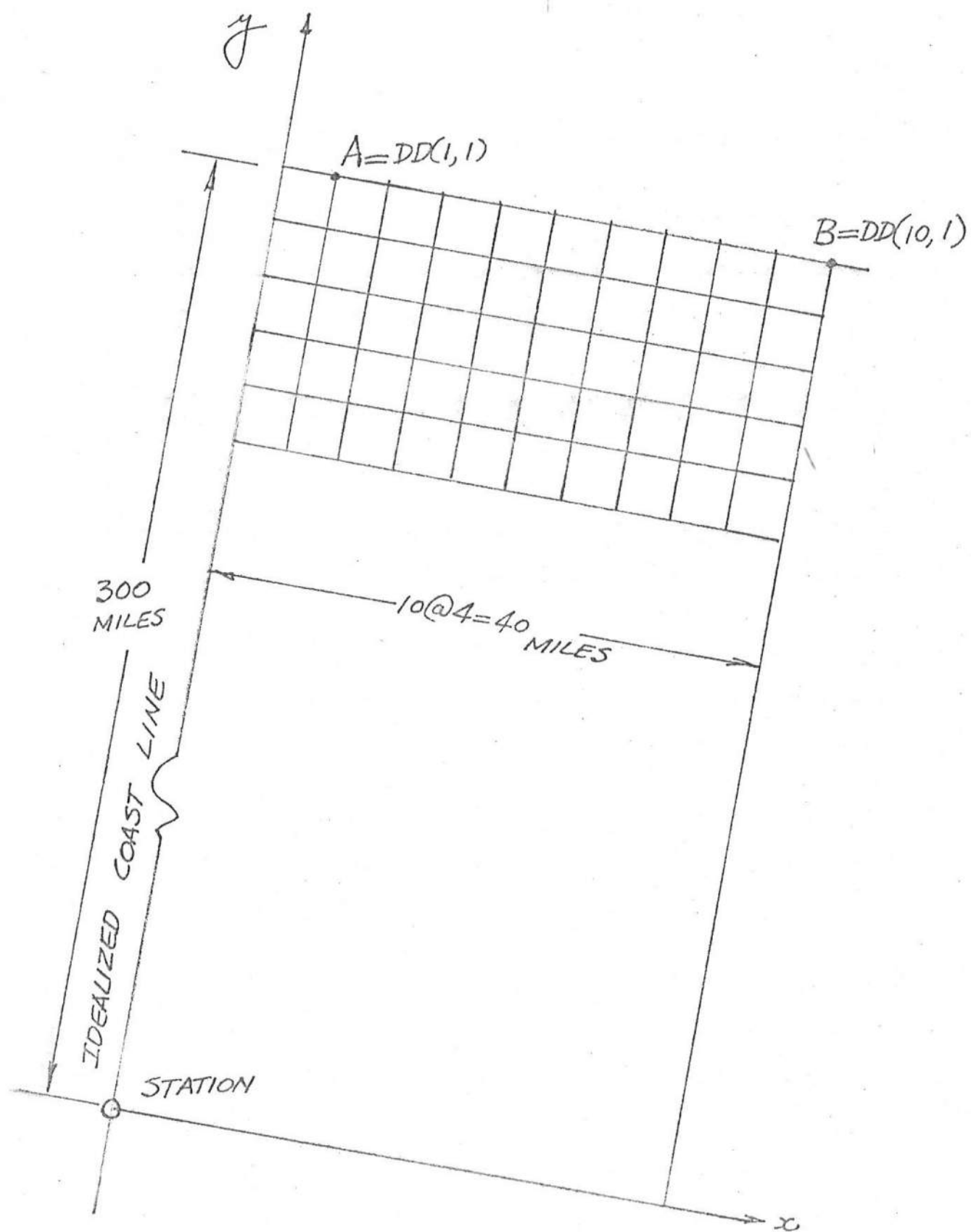


FIG.2 GRID SYSTEM

IV Output of the Program: The output of this program consists of six parts as follows.

- (A) Input storm positions check: five storm positions are read in the computer. Check their time (hour, day, month, year), latitudes, longitudes, pressure drop and storm size. Print the distance (length) from STA to storm position, the azimuth of the storm, and the x and y coordinates of the storm position (centered at STA, see Fig. 2).
- (B) Tabulated 48 hourly data of (smoothed) storm: These are data of time (hour, day, month, year), storm positions (by latitude, longitude, and by x-coordinate, y-coordinate), speed, and direction of storm motion, pressure drop (Delp), storm size and initial and terminate computation time of HTH (19.81) data.
- (C) Coefficient and constant: Print constants and coefficients defined in and calculate by this program (see comment on subroutine force and force 1).
- (D) Depth (feet) of field around basin center: Check the basin depth around central area 28 miles (y-axis) x 36 miles (x-axis). The basin center (75.12).
- (E) Storm data at time of nearest approach to basin center: (1) Data of position (by x, y coordinate), maximum wind radius, speed, PADD (pressure in MB from $R_0 = 149$ to $R_0 = \text{infinity}$), and pressure drop. (2) Wind speed, pressure, inflow angle, and static, height s (in feet) as well as pressure gradient as a function of distance from storm center (radius).

- (F) Surge height (feet) data: HTH (19.81) is the surge height, its x-coordinate, has 19 values correspondent to 19 hours from initial computation time (6:00 a.m., March 6, 1962) to terminate computation time (0:00 a.m., March 7, 1962). Its y-coordinate has dimension 81, cooresponding to 600 miles along idealized coastline (7.5 miles apart between two points). This tabulation in the output data is the surge height (in feet) along the coastline (idealized) durint the 19 hours period. It is indexed by the left most column from 1 to 81.
- (G) Output file 1 = HTHDATA: The output of surge height HTH (19.81) has been written in diskpack (File 1). This can be used later for plotting and input to other program for analysis.

APPENDIX III

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