

Computer Models for Predicting the Probability of  
Violating CO Air Quality Standards  
— The Model SIMCO —

by

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(The opinions, findings, and conclusions expressed in this  
report are those of the authors and not necessarily those of  
the sponsoring agencies.)

Virginia Highway & Transportation Research Council  
(A Cooperative Organization Sponsored Jointly by the Virginia  
Department of Highways & Transportation and  
the University of Virginia)

In Cooperation with the U. S. Department of Transportation  
Federal Highway Administration

Charlottesville, Virginia

VHTRC 83-R7  
August 1982

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## ABSTRACT

This report presents the user instructions and data requirements for SIMCO, a combined simulation and probability computer model developed to quantify and evaluate carbon monoxide in roadside environments. The model permits direct determinations of the probability of violating the one- and eight-hour National Ambient Air Quality Standards for carbon monoxide. It also provides information on the magnitude and frequency of carbon monoxide concentrations.

The probability of violating an air quality standard is a function of the random influences of meteorology, traffic volumes, emission patterns, and background pollution levels. SIMCO simulates carbon monoxide concentrations based on these parameters. Generally ten years of hourly concentrations are simulated for each analysis. The input data required by SIMCO are the source and receptor coordinates, representative historical meteorological records, temporal vehicle traffic volume and emission patterns, and representative background pollutant statistics.

The model can be used to provide a comprehensive microscale analysis for highway environmental impact studies and state implementation plan hot spot analyses, and for monitor-siting studies to determine the attainment and maintenance of the standards for carbon monoxide.



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In this report the input requirements and some details of the use of SIMCO are discussed. The reader should refer to a report by Carpenter, Hudson, and White (1980) for the details of predicting P(V) using simulation.

#### INPUT DATA

The Appendix contains the computer listing for SIMCO and study examples. The input data for SIMCO fall into five categories; geometric, traffic, background, temporal, and meteorological. The data requirements and data sources in each of these categories are discussed below.

##### Geometric Data

The geometric data required by SIMCO are the number of the highway line sources emitting CO, their locations, and the location of the receptor. SIMCO analyzes only highway line sources. Point sources are not presently addressed by SIMCO. Area sources are addressed as background CO. SIMCO is capable of analyzing up to 13 highway line sources.

A line source is assumed to be a single highway traffic lane having a spatially homogeneous (or nearly homogeneous) CO emission strength. All line sources are of finite length. They may cross over each other and they may connect end to end. Thus, for example, a single traffic lane having two or more distinct traffic density segments may be decomposed into two or more line

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sources connected end to end. Also, for example, a single lane having two or more different speed zones may be decomposed into two or more end to end line sources.\*

The coordinate system used to locate the sources and receptors is oriented with the +X direction as East, the +Y direction as North, and the origin being an arbitrarily fixed point. The line source locations are specified by giving the (East, North) coordinates of the end points of the ground-level line sources. The receptor location is specified by giving the (East, North) coordinates of the receptor and the receptor's elevation above ground level. The (East, North) coordinates used to specify source and receptor locations are easily determined from the Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinates found on U. S. Geological Survey topographic maps. Since UTM coordinates are expressed in metres, the metre is the unit of measure used for specifying the source and receptor locations in SIMCO. In general, more detailed maps than U.S.G.S. topographic maps will be necessary. Overlay gridding systems can be used over construction plans to determine geometric inputs, with the metre always being used as the unit of measure for coordinate inputs.

### Traffic Data

The traffic data required by SIMCO are the speed-capacity relationship and the traffic data necessary to specify the expected traffic volume for each hour of a year. SIMCO employs the normal approximation to the Poisson distribution to obtain simulated hourly traffic volumes and speeds from the expected hourly traffic volumes. Specifically, SIMCO requires the following data for each line source: the slope of the speed-capacity relationship in mph/vehicle; the posted speed limit in mph; the annual average hourly traffic volume in vehicles/hour; the annual average vehicle type percentages; the annual average hot and cold start (catalyst) operating condition percentages; and the monthly, day-of-week, and hour-of-day factors for the vehicle type percentages and vehicle operating condition percentages. It also requires the average ratio of cold start non-catalyst operation to cold start catalyst operation.

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\*For less detailed modeling, the line source could be modeled by lane groupings (i.e., modeling three northbound and three southbound lanes as one northbound lane and one southbound lane. However, this method is not recommended by the authors since it tends to artificially concentrate pollutants.

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In the simulation process SIMCO computes simulated hourly traffic volumes from average hourly traffic volumes at each hour in a year using the Poisson assumption. Under the Poisson assumption (Baerwald 1976; Highway Research Board 1965), traffic volumes will have a Poisson distribution with a single parameter given by the average volume. Since the average volume for any interesting site will generally be of an order of magnitude greater than 50 vehicles/hour, the Poisson distribution can be approximated by a normal distribution having the mean and variance equal to the average volume (Myer 1965).

It should be noted that the traffic data factors for SIMCO have the following properties:

The sum of the monthly factors for any item,  
(such as percentage of diesel trucks) equals  
12.

The sum of the day-of-week factors for any  
item equals 7.

The sum of the hour-of-day factors for any  
item equals 24.

There are many sources of traffic data and sources of information describing methods for collecting traffic data. Shirley and Benson (1980) discuss the traffic data requirements relative to air quality analyses and examine methods of collecting such data. Chaves (1980) also discusses some of the needs and problems associated with obtaining traffic data for air quality analyses. Pollack et al. (1979) examine some of the traffic data requirements for air quality analyses and present some typical data on the relationship between traffic data and hour of day. Box and Oppenlander (1976) discuss the variations of traffic parameters with time throughout a year and present graphs of typical hourly, day-of-week, and monthly variations in traffic volumes. DeMarrais (1977) presents the results of an empirical study relating the diurnal variation of traffic flow to the diurnal pattern of observed CO concentrations at several locations. Tittmore et al. (1972) present an empirical study of urban area travel relative to time of day. Graphical relationships between traffic and time of day for several study areas are included in the report. Buszek (1979) has analyzed extensive data relating traffic volumes to season and hour of day and categorized by the geographical region of the continental United States and local population. He also discusses trending patterns in the data and supports his arguments using historical data. The bulk of the data analyzed by Buszek were from national control stations maintained by the Department of

Transportation, Federal Highway Administration (FHWA). The Highway Statistics Division of the FHWA obtains these data from participating state departments of transportation in the form of hourly volume records for continuous automatic traffic recording stations. Additional data are available in state reports such as "Automatic Traffic Recorder Data " and "Average Daily Traffic Volumes on Interstate, Arterial, and Primary Routes," which are published by the Virginia Department of Highways and Transportation. Finally, state departments of transportation generally have traffic engineering sections that collect, analyze, and project traffic data for use in air quality analyses. The traffic engineering methods employed in these activities are contained in works such as those of the Highway Research Board (1965) and Baerwald (1976). The Highway Research Board (1965) reference contains graphs from which the slope of the speed versus volume to capacity ratios can be determined.

### Background Data

SIMCO requires as input the geometric means and geometric standard deviations of background CO. These parameters are used with the lognormal distribution (Larsen 1971) to simulate hourly background CO concentrations. The principal source of background pollution data is the EPA's Storage and Retrieval of Aerometric Data system maintained by its National Aerometric Data Bank at Research Triangle Park, North Carolina. Under the SAROAD system, published volumes of Air Quality Annual Statistics are available from the EPA, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina 27711. From these annual statistics one can find the annual geometric mean and geometric standard deviation of background CO at locations throughout the United States. Since there are significant fluctuations of CO with month and hour of day, SIMCO uses the hourly and monthly geometric mean CO concentrations as input. These data are not readily available in the SAROAD system and must be determined or estimated using other data. (Since hourly and monthly data are difficult to obtain, the geometric standard deviations are assumed to be constants.) State air quality departments may be able to supply hourly and monthly geometric mean data for given locations. Otherwise, one might use the annual geometric mean at one location as a scaling factor to scale monthly and hourly geometric means from another location expected to have similar background fluctuations. Dimitriades (1976) presents some data on the fluctuations of background contaminants which may be helpful. If no information about the hourly and monthly variation of CO is available, the user must resort to using the annual geometric mean for each month and hour of day.



The terms "geometric mean" and "geometric standard deviation" are defined by Hunt (1972). A characteristic of the geometric mean is that if  $y$  is the pollution variable in units of, say, ppm, and  $Y_g$  is the geometric mean of  $y$  in ppm, and if  $x$  is the pollution variable in units of, say,  $\text{gm}/\text{m}^3$ , and  $x_g$  is the geometric mean of  $x$  in  $\text{gm}/\text{m}^3$ , and  $y = ax$  where  $a$  is the conversion factor from  $\text{gm}/\text{m}^3$  to ppm, then it is also true that

$$Y_g = a \times x_g. \quad \dots (1)$$

Using the same notation and allowing  $\sigma_{gx}$  and  $\sigma_{gy}$  to indicate the geometric standard deviations of  $x$  and  $y$ , respectively, one can show from Hunt's definitions that

$$\sigma_{gx} = \sigma_{gy}. \quad \dots (2)$$

SIMCO requires that the geometric means and geometric standard deviations of CO be specified based on units of ppm. Equation (1) states that if the available geometric mean data are based on units other than ppm, then a simple linear conversion will suffice to convert to geometric means based on units of ppm. Equation (2) states that the units upon which available data are based are of no consequence in specifying the geometric standard deviation, since the geometric standard deviation is independent of the units used to measure concentrations.

### Temporal Data

Computer models that employ meteorological data collected by the National Weather Service are often based on a standard time clock and are, therefore, often confusing to the user who thinks in terms of a standard/daylight saving time clock. SIMCO attempts to avoid this confusion by having all user-supplied inputs specified in terms of the standard/daylight saving time clock. In this manner, for instance, the morning rush hour will be from, say, 7:00 a.m. to 9:00 a.m. every day of the year. The user simply specifies all inputs in terms of the actual clock time (be it standard time or daylight saving time) in effect during the month for which the input is to apply. To automatically handle the clock parameter, SIMCO requires that the user specify the first and last months (to the nearest month) of daylight saving time. SIMCO then internally converts the meteorological data, which are supplied in standard time, to the proper clock time depending on the month. All computations performed by SIMCO are then executed relative to the actual clock time in effect for each month of the year.

## Meteorological Data

SIMCO requires as input a historical record of hourly meteorological conditions. This input is supplied to SIMCO as the output file of the program PWCLASS created by Carpenter, Heisler, and Curling (1979). Each record of the meteorological input file contains the year, month, day, and hour of the observation, the wind direction and speed, the temperature, and the atmospheric stability class. SIMCO uses the temporal data on the meteorological file to control the hourly simulation process and uses the windspeed, wind direction, temperature, and stability class data to estimate the hourly CO concentration for each simulated hour.

### NOTES ON SIMCO

SIMCO evaluates the probability of violating a CO standard based on maximum allowable one- and eight-hour CO concentrations supplied by the user as two of the SIMCO inputs. This feature of SIMCO allows the user to find the probability of exceeding any chosen CO concentration more than once per year.

In addition to predicting the probability of violation based on CO contributed from background and highway sources, SIMCO predicts the probability of violation assuming that the only source is the background. The violation probability obtained by considering only background CO, denoted by  $P[V(B)]$ , informs the user of the degree (relative to the specified CO standard) to which the background air is polluted without the effects of any additional sources.

For comparison and testing purposes, SIMCO also performs three probability analyses in addition to the maximum likelihood analysis discussed by Carpenter, Hudson, and White (1980) and the analyses described above. These analyses are the Larsen analysis, binomial analysis, and the annual average analysis.

Using the lognormal probability model presented by Larsen (1971), SIMCO predicts the expected annual maximum and expected annual second-maximum CO concentrations. The model also outputs the mean and standard deviation of the natural logarithms of the simulated CO concentrations. Using these statistical outputs and a table of normal probabilities, one can estimate the Larsen probability of violation; that is estimate the violation probability, assuming that sequential pollution levels are independent, identically distributed lognormal random variables.

Using the binomial assumption, SIMCO makes a maximum likelihood estimate of the probability of violation conditioned on a calendar year starting time based on calendar year meteorological data. In order to predict this condition probability, SIMCO assigns values of  $y_i = 1$  for each simulated calendar year (year =  $i$ ) in which the standard is exceeded twice or more, and assigns values of  $y_i = 0$  otherwise. Under the assumption that a time lag of one year is sufficient to ensure independence, SIMCO estimates  $P_{\tau=0}(V)$  and  $\text{Var}[P_{\tau=0}(V)]$ , the maximum likelihood estimate and variance of the maximum likelihood estimate of the calendar year conditioned probability of violation, from the following formulations given by Myer (1975):

$$P_{\tau=0}(V) = \left( \sum_{i=1}^N y_i \right) / N, \text{ and} \quad \dots (3)$$

$$\text{Var}[P_{\tau=0}(V)] = P_{\tau=0}(V) [1 - P_{\tau=0}(V)] / N, \quad \dots (4)$$

where  $N$  is the total number of simulated years.

Using the Central Limit Theorem, SIMCO outputs the average and the standard deviation of the calendar-year averages of hourly average CO concentrations (both with and without the highway sources). Since there are 8,760 hours in a year, the Central Limit Theorem (Myer 1975) states that the yearly average hourly CO concentration should be approximately distributed. (Note: The yearly average concentration is not the same as the hourly average concentration. In particular, hourly average concentrations are not normally distributed.) Thus one can use the average and standard deviation of the calendar-year averages of hourly average CO concentrations with a table of normal probabilities to determine  $P[V(\mu)]$  and  $P[V(YB)]$ , the probabilities of violating any yearly average CO standard where  $\mu$  and  $YB$  are the calendar-year averages of hourly average CO concentrations with and without the highway sources, respectively.

In the next section the input variables for SIMCO are defined.



## GLOSSARY OF INPUT VARIABLES FOR SIMCO

AHT REAL ARRAY -- DIMENSION 13 -- INPUT.  
THE ANNUAL AVERAGE TRAFFIC VOLUME IN VEHICLES/HOUR  
INDEXED BY SOURCE.

APCS REAL ARRAY -- DIMENSION 13 -- INPUT.  
ANNUAL AVERAGE PERCENT COLD STARTS INDEXED BY SOURCE.

APDT REAL ARRAY -- DIMENSION 13 -- INPUT.  
ANNUAL AVERAGE PERCENT DIESEL TRUCKS INDEXED BY SOURCE.

APGT REAL ARRAY -- DIMENSION 13 -- INPUT.  
ANNUAL AVERAGE PERCENT GAS TRUCKS INDEXED BY SOURCE.

APHS REAL ARRAY -- DIMENSION 13 -- INPUT.  
ANNUAL AVERAGE PERCENT HOT STARTS INDEXED BY SOURCE.

APLT REAL ARRAY -- DIMENSION 13 -- INPUT.  
ANNUAL AVERAGE PERCENT LIGHT TRUCKS INDEXED BY SOURCE.

DSTMI INTEGER SCALAR -- INPUT.  
THE FIRST MONTH OF DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME.

DSTM2 INTEGER SCALAR -- INPUT.  
THE LAST MONTH OF DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME.

F REAL SCALAR -- INPUT.  
THE RATIO OF COLD START NON-CATALYST OPERATION TO COLD  
START CATALYST OPERATION.

FCSD REAL ARRAY -- DIMENSION 13.7 -- INPUT.  
DAY-OF-WEEK PERCENT COLD START FACTORS INDEXED BY  
SOURCE AND DAY.  $FCSD(I,D)*FCSM(I,M)*APCS(I)$  IS THE  
AVERAGE HOURLY PERCENT COLD STARTS FOR DAY-OF-WEEK D,  
MONTH M, AND SOURCE I.

FCSH REAL ARRAY -- DIMENSION 13.25 -- INPUT.  
HOUR-OF-DAY PERCENT COLD START FACTORS INDEXED BY  
SOURCE AND HOUR.  $FCSH(I,H)*FCSD(I,D)*FCSM(I,M)*APCS(I)$   
IS THE AVERAGE HOURLY PERCENT COLD STARTS FOR  
HOUR-OF-DAY H, DAY-OF-WEEK D, MONTH M, AND SOURCE I.  
NOTE,  $FCSH(I,25)$  IS SET EQUAL TO  $FCSH(I,L)$   
INTERNALLY TO HANDLE THE DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME CONDITION.  
FCSH IS INPUT RELATIVE TO "CLOCK" TIME. FOR INSTANCE,  
 $FCSH(I,9)$  WOULD BE THE FACTOR FOR 9 AM STANDARD TIME  
FOR NOVEMBER THROUGH APRIL, AND  $FCSH(I,9)$  WOULD BE THE  
COLD START FACTOR FOR 9 AM DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME FOR MAY  
THROUGH OCTOBER. SO THE TIME REFERENCE FOR FCSH (AND FOR  
ALL INPUT TERMS WHICH ARE RELATIVE TO "CLOCK" TIME) IS  
THAT TIME WHICH WE WOULD HEAD ON THE CLOCK. ANOTHER WAY

TO EXPRESS THIS NOTION IS THAT "CLOCK" TIME REFERENCES ARE EITHER ST OR DST WHICHEVER IS APPLICABLE TO THE MONTH UNDER CONSIDERATION.

FCSM            REAL ARRAY -- DIMENSION 13,12 -- INPUT.  
MONTHLY PERCENT COLD START FACTORS INDEXED BY SOURCE  
AND MONTH. FCSM (I,M)\*APCS(I) IS THE AVERAGE HOURLY  
PERCENT COLD STARTS FOR MONTH M AND SOURCE I.

FDTD            REAL ARRAY -- DIMENSION 13,7 -- INPUT.  
DAY-OF-WEEK PERCENT DIESEL TRUCK FACTORS INDEXED BY  
SOURCE AND DAY. FDTD(I,D)\*FDTM(I,M)\*APDT(I) IS THE  
AVERAGE HOURLY PERCENT DIESEL TRUCKS FOR DAY-OF-WEEK D,  
MONTH M, AND SOURCE I.

FDTH            REAL ARRAY -- DIMENSION 13,25 -- INPUT.  
HOUR-OF-DAY PERCENT DIESEL TRUCK FACTORS INDEXED BY  
SOURCE AND HOUR. FDTH (I,M)\*FDTD(I,D)\*FDTM(I,M)\*APDT(I)  
IS THE AVERAGE HOURLY PERCENT DIESEL TRUCKS FOR  
HOUR-OF-DAY H, DAY-OF-WEEK D, MONTH M, AND SOURCE I.  
SEE NOTE UNDER FCSH.

FDTM            REAL ARRAY -- DIMENSION 13, 2 -- INPUT.  
MONTHLY PERCENT DIESEL TRUCK FACTORS INDEXED BY SOURCE  
AND MONTH. FDTM(I,M)\*APDT(I) IS THE AVERAGE HOURLY  
PERCENT DIESEL TRUCKS FOR MONTH M AND SOURCE I.

FGTD            REAL ARRAY -- DIMENSION 13,7 -- INPUT.  
DAY-OF-WEEK PERCENT GAS TRUCK FACTORS INDEXED BY  
SOURCE AND DAY. FGTD(I,D)\*FGTM(I,M)\*APGT(I) IS THE  
AVERAGE HOURLY PERCENT GAS TRUCKS FOR DAY-OF-WEEK D,  
MONTH M, AND SOURCE I.

FGTH            REAL ARRAY -- DIMENSION 13,25 -- INPUT.  
HOUR-OF-DAY PERCENT GAS TRUCK FACTORS INDEXED BY  
SOURCE AND HOUR. FGTH(I,H)\*FGTD(I,D)\*FGTM(I,M)\*APGT(I)  
IS THE AVERAGE HOURLY PERCENT GAS TRUCKS FOR  
HOUR-OF-DAY H, DAY-OF-WEEK D, MONTH M, AND SOURCE I.  
SEE NOTE UNDER FCSH.

FGTM            REAL ARRAY -- DIMENSION 13,12 -- INPUT.  
MONTHLY PERCENT GAS TRUCK FACTORS INDEXED BY SOURCE  
AND MONTH. FGTM(I,M)\*APGT(I) IS THE AVERAGE HOURLY  
PERCENT GAS TRUCKS FOR MONTH M AND SOURCE I.

FHSD            REAL ARRAY -- DIMENSION 13,7 -- INPUT.  
DAY-OF-WEEK PERCENT HOT START FACTORS INDEXED BY  
SOURCE AND DAY. FHSD (I,D)\*FHSM(I,M)\*APSH(I) IS THE  
AVERAGE HOURLY PERCENT HOT STARTS FOR DAY-OF-WEEK D,  
MONTH M, AND SOURCE I.

FHSH            REAL ARRAY -- DIMENSION 13,25 -- INPUT.  
HOUR-OF-DAY PERCENT HOT START FACTORS INDEXED BY  
SOURCE AND HOUR. FHSH(I,H)\*FHSD(I,D)\*FHSM(I,M)\*APHS(I)  
IS THE AVERAGE HOURLY PERCENT HOT STARTS FOR  
HOUR-OF-DAY H, DAY-OF-WEEK D, MONTH M, AND SOURCE I.  
SEE NOTE UNDER FCSH.

FHSM REAL ARRAY -- DIMENSION 13,12 -- INPUT.  
MONTHLY PERCENT HOT START FACTORS INDEXED BY SOURCE  
AND MONTH.  $FHSM(I,M)*APHS(I)$  IS THE AVERAGE HOURLY  
PERCENT HOT STARTS FOR MONTH M AND SOURCE I.

FLTD REAL ARRAY -- DIMENSION 13,7 -- INPUT.  
DAY-OF-WEEK PERCENT LIGHT TRUCK FACTORS INDEXED BY  
SOURCE AND DAY.  $FLTD(I,D)*FLTM(I,M)*APLT(I)$  IS THE  
AVERAGE HOURLY PERCENT LIGHT TRUCKS FOR DAY-OF-WEEK D,  
MONTH M, AND SOURCE I.

FLTH REAL ARRAY -- DIMENSION 13,25 -- INPUT.  
HOUR-OF-DAY PERCENT LIGHT TRUCK FACTORS INDEXED BY  
SOURCE AND HOUR.  $FLTH(I,H)*FLTD(I,D)*FLTM(I,M)*APLT(I)$   
IS THE AVERAGE HOURLY PERCENT LIGHT TRUCKS FOR  
HOUR-OF-DAY H, DAY-OF-WEEK D, MONTH M, AND SOURCE I.  
SEE NOTE UNDER FCSH.

FLTM REAL ARRAY -- DIMENSION 13,12 -- INPUT.  
MONTHLY PERCENT LIGHT TRUCK FACTORS INDEXED BY SOURCE  
AND MONTH.  $FLTM(I,M)*APLT(I)$  IS THE AVERAGE HOURLY  
PERCENT LIGHT TRUCKS FOR MONTH M AND SOURCE I.

FTVD REAL ARRAY -- DIMENSION 13,7 -- INPUT.  
DAY-OF-WEEK TOTAL VEHICLE TRAFFIC VOLUME FACTORS INDEXED  
BY SOURCE AND DAY.  $FTVD(I,D)*FTVM(I,M)*AHT(I)$  IS THE  
AVERAGE HOURLY TRAFFIC VOLUME FOR DAY-OF-WEEK D, MONTH M,  
AND SOURCE I IN VEHICLES/HOUR.

FTVH REAL ARRAY -- DIMENSION 13,25 -- INPUT.  
HOUR-OF-DAY TOTAL VEHICLE TRAFFIC VOLUME FACTORS INDEXED  
BY SOURCE AND HOUR.  $FTVH(I,H)*FTVD(I,D)*FTVM(I,M)*AHT(I)$   
IS THE AVERAGE HOURLY TRAFFIC VOLUME FOR HOUR-OF-DAY H,  
DAY-OF-WEEK D, MONTH M, AND SOURCE I IN VEHICLES/HOUR.  
SEE NOTE UNDER FCSH.

FTVM REAL ARRAY -- DIMENSION 13,12 -- INPUT.  
MONTHLY TOTAL VEHICLE TRAFFIC VOLUME FACTORS INDEXED BY  
SOURCE AND MONTH.  $FTVM(I,M)*AHT(I)$  IS THE AVERAGE HOURLY  
TRAFFIC VOLUME FOR MONTH M AND SOURCE I IN VEHICLES/HOUR.

HGCO REAL ARRAY -- DIMENSION 25,12 -- INPUT.  
THE GEOMETRIC MEAN OF THE PPM CO BACKGROUND INDEXED  
BY HOUR AND MONTH. MGCO IS CONVERTED TO THE MEAN OF THE  
 $LN(CO)$  BEFORE USE. NOTE THAT  $MGCO(25,J)$  IS SET TO  
 $MGCO(I,J)$  INTERNALLY TO HANDLE THE DAYLIGHT SAVING  
TIME CONDITION. MGCO IS INPUT RELATIVE TO "CLOCK" (SEE  
FCSH) TIME. NOTE THAT MGCO IS VERY NEARLY APPROXIMATED  
BY THE ARITHMETIC MEAN. THUS, IF GEOMETRIC MEANS ARE  
UNAVAILABLE, THE ARITHMETIC MEANS MAY BE USED.

NÔMYR            INTEGER SCALAR -- INPUT.  
                  THE NOMINAL YEAR FOR THE ANALYSIS.

NS               INTEGER SCALAR -- INPUT.  
                  THE NUMBER OF SOURCES (ROADWAYS) USED IN THE ANALYSES.

OX,OY,OZ        REAL SCALARS -- INPUTS.  
                  THE X, Y, AND Z COORDINATES OF THE RECEPTOR LOCATION  
                  IN METRES.

SGCO            REAL ARRAY -- DIMENSION 12 -- INPUT.  
                  THE GEOMETRIC STANDARD DEVIATION OF THE BACKGROUND CO  
                  INDEXED BY MONTH FOR CO IN PPM. SGCO IS CONVERTED TO  
                  THE STANDARD DEVIATION OF LN(CO) BEFORE USE.

STAND           REAL SCALAR -- INPUT.  
                  THE CO LEVEL IN PPM NOT TO BE EXCEEDED MORE THAN  
                  ONCE PER YEAR.

STAND8          REAL SCALAR -- INPUT.  
                  THE EIGHT HOUR CO STANDARD IN PPM NOT TO BE EXCEEDED MOR  
                  THAN ONCE PER YEAR. THIS PROGRAM ASSUMES A COUNTING  
                  SCHEME FOR THE EIGHT HOUR STANDARD WHICH SKIPS AHEAD  
                  EIGHT HOURS WHENEVER AN EIGHT HOUR AVERAGED CO LEVEL  
                  EXCEEDING STAND8 IS FOUND.

TEST            LOGICAL SCALAR -- INPUT.  
                  IF TEST . EQ. . TRUE. THEN THE PROGRAM WILL OUTPUT  
                  AUXILIARY INFORMATION FROM THE SIMULATION.

TS               REAL ARRAY -- DIMENSION 13 -- INPUT.  
                  THE SLOPE OF THE SPEED VOLUME RELATIONSHIP IN  
                  MPH/(VEH/HR) INDEXED BY SOURCE.

TSPD            REAL ARRAY -- DIMENSION 13 -- INPUT.  
                  THE POSTED SPEED LIMIT IN MPH INDEXED BY SOURCE.

X1,Y1           REAL SCALARS -- INPUTS.  
                  THE X AND Y COORDINATES OF THE WEST-MOST END POINT OF A  
                  ROADWAY, IN METRES.

X2,Y2           REAL SCALARS -- INPUTS.  
                  THE X AND Y COORDINATES OF THE EAST-MOST END POINT OF A  
                  ROADWAY IN METRES.

The next section details the specific input card sequence and  
 format requirements for SIMCO.



## CARD SEQUENCE AND FORMAT

### Input Data Requirements

Card 1, Format (12): NOMYR

Column 1: The nominal year of the analysis.

Card 2, Format (2(F5.0, 1X), L1): STAND, STAND8, TEST

Column 1: Maximum allowable one hour CO concentration in ppm.

Column 7: Maximum allowable eight hour CO concentration in ppm.

Column 13: In general use an "F". A value of "T" will generate additional histogram results. (see listing.)

Card 3, Format (3(Fg.0, 1X)): OX,OY,OZ

Column 1: The X coordinate of the receptor in metres.

Column 8: The Y coordinate of the receptor in metres.

Column 15: The Z coordinate of the receptor in metres.

Card 4, Format (I2): NS

Column 1: The number of line sources, (NS<13):

Let K = 4:

For I - 1 to NS (for each value of I, input the following card).

Card K + I, Format (4(F6.0,1X), F2.0,1X, F7.4):  
X1,Y1,X2,Y2,TSPD(I),TS(I)

Column 1: The X coordinate in metres of the West-most end of line source I.

Column 8: The Y coordinate in metres of the West-most end of line source I.

Column 15: The X coordinate in metres of the East-most end of line source I.

Column 22: The Y coordinate in metres of the East-most end of line source I.

Column 29: The posted speed limit in mph for line source I.

Column 32: The slope in mph/veh of the speed capacity relationship for line source I.

Let K = 4+NS+1:

Let Card K, Format (F6.0): F

Column 1: The ratio of cold start non-catalyst operation to cold start catalyst operation.

Let K=K+1:

Card K, Format (13F6.0): (AHT(I), I=1, NS)

Column (6×I)-5: The annual average hourly traffic volume in veh/hr for source I, I-1 to NS.

Let K=K+1:

Card K, Format (13F6.0): (APGT(I), I=1, NS)

Column (6×I)-5: The annual average heavy duty gas truck percentage for source I, I-1 to NS.

Let K=K+1:

Card K, Format (13F6.0): (APDT(I), I=1, NS)

Column (6×I)-5: The annual average diesel truck percentage for source I, I-1 to NS.

Let K=K+1:

Card K, Format (13F6.0): (APLT(I), I=1, NS)

Column (6×I)-5: The annual average light truck percentage for source I, I=1 to NS.

Let K=K+1:

Card K, Format (13F6.0); (APHS (I), I=1, NS)

Column (6×I)-5: The annual average hot start percentage for source I, I=1 to NS.

Let K=K+1:

Card K, Format (13F6.0): (APCS(I), I=L, NS)

Column (6×I)-5: The annual average cold start (catalyst) percentage for source I, I=1 to NS.

For M = 1 to 12 (For each value of M, input the following group of six cards.)

Card K+L+(M-1)×6, Format (13F6.0) = (FTVM(I,M), 1-1,NS)

Column (6×I)-5: The monthly factor for the total hourly traffic volume for month M and source I, I=1 to NS.

Card K+2+(M-1)×6, Format (13F6.0): (FGTM(I,M), I=1,NS)

Column (6×I)-5: The monthly factor for the heavy duty gas truck percentage for month M and source I, I=1 to NS

Card K+3+(M-1)×6, Format (13F6.0): (FDTM (I,M),I=1, NS)

Column (6×I)-5: The monthly factor for the diesel truck percentage for month M and source I, I=1 to NS.

Card K+4+(M-1)×6, Format (13F6.0): (FLTM (I,M), I=1, NS)

Column (6×I)-5: The monthly factor for the light truck percentage for month M and source I, I=1 to NS.

Card K+5+(M-1)×6, Format (13F6.0): (FHSM (I,M), I=1, NS)

Column (6×I)-5: The monthly factor for the hot start percentage for month M and source I, I=1 to NS.

Card K+6+(M-1)×6, Format (13F6.0): (FCSM (I,M), I=1, NS)

Column (6×I)-5: The monthly factor for the cold start (catalyst) percentage for month M and source I, I=1 to NS.

Next M:

Let K = K+72

For D = 1 to 7 (For each value of D, input the following group of six cards.)

Card K+1+(D-1)×6, Format (13F6.0): (FTVD (I,D), I=1, NS)

Column (6×I)-5: The day-of-week factor for the total hourly traffic volume for day D and source I, I=1 to NS.

Card K+2+(D-1)×6, Format (13F6.0): (FGTD (I,D), I=1, NS)

Column (6×I)-5: The day-of-week factor for the heavy duty gas truck percentage for day D and source I, I=1 to NS.

Card K+3+(D-1)×6, Format (13F6.0): (FDTD (I,D), I=1, NS)

Column (6×I)-5: The day-of-week factor for the diesel truck percentage for day D and source I, I=1 to NS.

Card K+4+(D-1)×6, Format (13F6.0): (FLTD (I,D), I=1, NS)

Column (6×I)-5: The day-of-week factor for the light truck percentage for day D and source I, I=1 to NS.

Card K+5+(D-1)×6, Format (13F6.0): (FHSD (I,D), I=1, NS)

Column (6×I)-5: The day-of-week factor for the hot start percentage for day D and source I, I=1 to NS.

Card K+6+(D-1)×6, Format (13F6.0): (FCSD (I,D), I=1, NS)

Column (6×I)-5: The day-of-week factor for the cold start (catalyst) percentage for day D and source I, I=1, to NS.

Next D:

Let K = K+42:

For H = 1 to 24 (For each value of H, input the following group of six cards.)

Card  $K+1+(H-1)\times 6$ , Format (13F6.0): (FTVH (I,H), I=1, NS)

Column  $(6\times I)-5$ : The hour-of-day factor for the total hourly traffic volume for hour H and source I, I=1 to NS.

Card  $K+2(H-1)\times 6$ , Format (13F6.0): (FGTH (I,H), I=1, NS)

Column  $(6\times I)-5$ : The hour-of-day factor for the heavy duty gas truck percentage for hour H and source I, I=1 to NS.

Card  $K+3+(H-1)\times 6$ , Format (13F6.0): (FDTH (I,H), I=1, NS)

Column  $(6\times I)-5$ : The hour-of-day factor for the diesel truck percentage for hour H and source I, I=1 to NS.

Card  $K+4+(H-1)\times 6$ , Format (13F6.0): (FLTH (I,H), I=1, NS)

Column  $(6\times I)-5$ : The hour-of-day factor for the light truck percentage for hour H and source I, I=1 to NS.

Card  $K+5+(H-1)\times 6$ , Format (13F6.0): (FHSB (I,H), I=1, NS)

Column  $(6\times I)-5$ : The hour-of-day factor for the hot start percentage for hour H and source I, I=1 to NS.

Card  $K+6+(H-1)\times 6$ , Format (13F6.0): (FCSB (I,H), I=1, NS)

Column  $(6\times I)-5$ : The hour-of-day factor for the cold start (catalyst) percentage for hour H and source I, I=1 to NS.

Next H:

Let  $K = K+144+1$ :

Card K, Format (12F6.0): (SGCO (M), M=1, 12)

Column  $(6\times M)-5$ : The geometric standard deviation of CO concentration (relative to ppm CO) for month M, M=1 to 12.

Let  $K = K+1$ :

For H = 1 to 24 (For each value of H, input the following card.)

Card K+H, Format (12F6.0): (MGCO (H,M), M=1, 12)

Column (6×M)-5: The geometric mean of CO concentration  
relative to ppm CO for hour-of-day H  
and month X, M=1 to 12.

Next H:

Let K = K+24+1:

Card K, Format (12, 1×, 12): DSTM1. DSTM2

Column 1: The first month of daylight saving time.

Column 4: The last month of daylight saving time.

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APPENDIX

EXAMPLE APPLICATIONS

AND

PROGRAM LISTING

## EXAMPLE APPLICATIONS

### Overview

In this section, three study examples are presented. Unlike worst-case modeling, SIMCO simulates concentrations using historically derived input data for each one-hour time period in a year and then evaluates the simulated concentrations statistically to provide direct comparison to the NAAQS's. The model requires input for all hours in a year. Even if only one air quality event is of concern, it must be evaluated in perspective with all other such events in a year. It is essential to input appropriate source-emission data, background CO data (CO which would exist even if the highways were not present), and a representative meteorological record of statistically valid duration (e.g., ten years). Proper site selection is also necessary to obtain informative results. When a study site is analyzed with SIMCO, the reception is assumed to receive continuous year-round exposure (similar to that for a continuously monitored site). Although the sites and their associated geometry provided in the examples are hypothetical, efforts were taken to represent realistic study conditions.

For the examples, data inputs were obtained using Virginia-specific information with the exception of hot and cold operating condition estimates. These were derived from The Determination of Vehicular Cold and Hot Operating Fractions for Estimating Highway Emissions, September, 1978, by George Ellis et al., US DOT, FHWA. Data representative of background CO (which would exist even without the modeled highways) were obtained from monitoring records of a local air pollution agency. A ten-year meteorological record was obtained from a National Weather Service tape of data from a local airport.

Care was taken to assure that the hypothetical sites were located in microscale regimes. References on siting criteria should be consulted to determine proper application of the model. The receptor site coordinates in the examples identify the analyses as either hot spot or Environmental Impact Statement studies. The height of two metres represents approximate breathing height (over 1.5 metres). Monitor-siting guides would have dictated an elevation near three metres. SIMCO models all line sources as at-grade with surrounding terrain. Although receptor height is a variable input, it is relative to the same ground elevation as the source(s). Appropriate center of lane to receptor set-back distance will vary according to siting criteria guidelines. What is considered reasonable (or practical) can vary based on the objective, the type of study, and particular circumstances at a site. It should be recognized that SIMCO assumes year-round exposure at a receptor.

The probability of whether an actual receptor occupies a site on less frequent periodic intervals is not accounted for in the model. A site should, at a minimum, represent a location where the potential to violate the NAAQS's is high and where a member of the general public would have continuous year-round access (i.e., exposure).

As previously stated in this report, SIMCO computes the probability of violation based on a maximum likelihood analysis and provides additional information pertaining to the magnitudes and frequencies of carbon monoxide concentrations. The results of the maximum likelihood analysis are the preferred evaluative statistics as discussed by Carpenter in A Procedure for Estimating the Frequency Distribution of CO Levels in the Micro-Region of a Highway, June 1979, Virginia Highway and Transportation Research Council. Additional information is provided by SIMCO for research and comparison purposes.

The maximum likelihood analyses are based on a simulated history of CO concentrations. The output item P1 is the probability of any random one-hour concentration being greater than the specified standard. The output item P01 is the probability of any random one-hour concentration less than the standard being followed by a one-hour concentration greater than the standard. The eight-hour maximum likelihood analysis is similar to the one-hour analysis. The only major difference is that the eight-hour analysis is based on overlapping eight-hour average concentrations.

In the lognormal (Larsen 1971) analysis performed by SIMCO, pollution levels are assumed to be identically distributed, sequentially independent random variables from a lognormal distribution. (An assumption which is not generally accepted.) SIMCO produces estimates of the maximum and second maximum concentration estimates based on the geometric mean and standard geometric deviation of the simulated levels. Using the mean and standard deviations of the natural logarithms from the example printout, and a normal cumulative distribution table, the Larsen one-hour probability of violating the NAAQS can be determined by first examining the area of probability ( $P_t$ , or  $1-F(x)$ ) defined above the test point of Z standard deviations where

$$Z = \frac{\ln (X \text{ ppm}) - (\text{Mean of the } \ln \text{ of the concentrations})}{(\text{Standard deviation of the } \ln \text{ of the concentrations})}$$

and X = the specified standard. The probability ( $P_t$ ) corresponding to the test point Z may be translated to the probability of exceeding the specified standard twice or more in any random year by substituting the value ( $P_t$ ) into the equation

Probability of Violation =

$$1 - [1 - (P_t)]^{8,760} - 8760 (P_t) [1 - (P_t)]^{8,759}$$

In the binomial calendar year analysis performed by SIMCO, each simulated calendar year is tested for two or more one-hour concentrations exceeding the standard. Assuming independence between successive calendar years, the fraction of calendar years having two or more concentrations above the standard is the probability of violation.

The yearly average analysis performed by SIMCO provides the averages and standard deviations of the calendar-year average hour concentrations with and without the modeled highway sources. These statistics are similar to those traditionally found in monitoring summaries. The probability of violating a yearly-average hourly standard may be determined from these parameters by first determining Z as

$$Z = \frac{\left[ \begin{array}{c} \text{Yearly Average Average} \\ \text{Standard Concentration} \end{array} \right] - \left[ \begin{array}{c} \text{Yearly Hourly} \\ \text{Average Concentration} \end{array} \right]}{\text{Standard Deviation of the} \\ \text{Yearly Hourly Average Concentration}}$$

and then finding the probability of exceeding Z.

### Examples

The specific scenarios and analysis results for each example are discussed below. Dimensional illustrations of the site geometry and computer output for each example are also provided for reference. Data inputs prepared as described in the main text are provided on the computer output of each example.

#### Example A

##### General Description

In this example a study site adjacent to a six-lane, limited access highway is examined. The receptor is approximately eleven metres west of the center of the nearest lane. The highway is

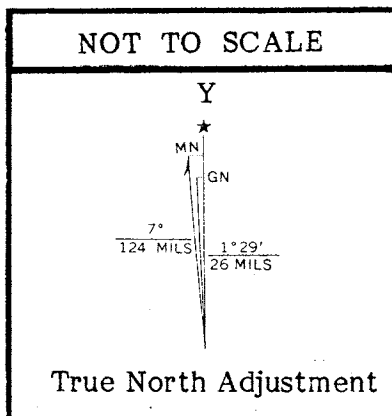
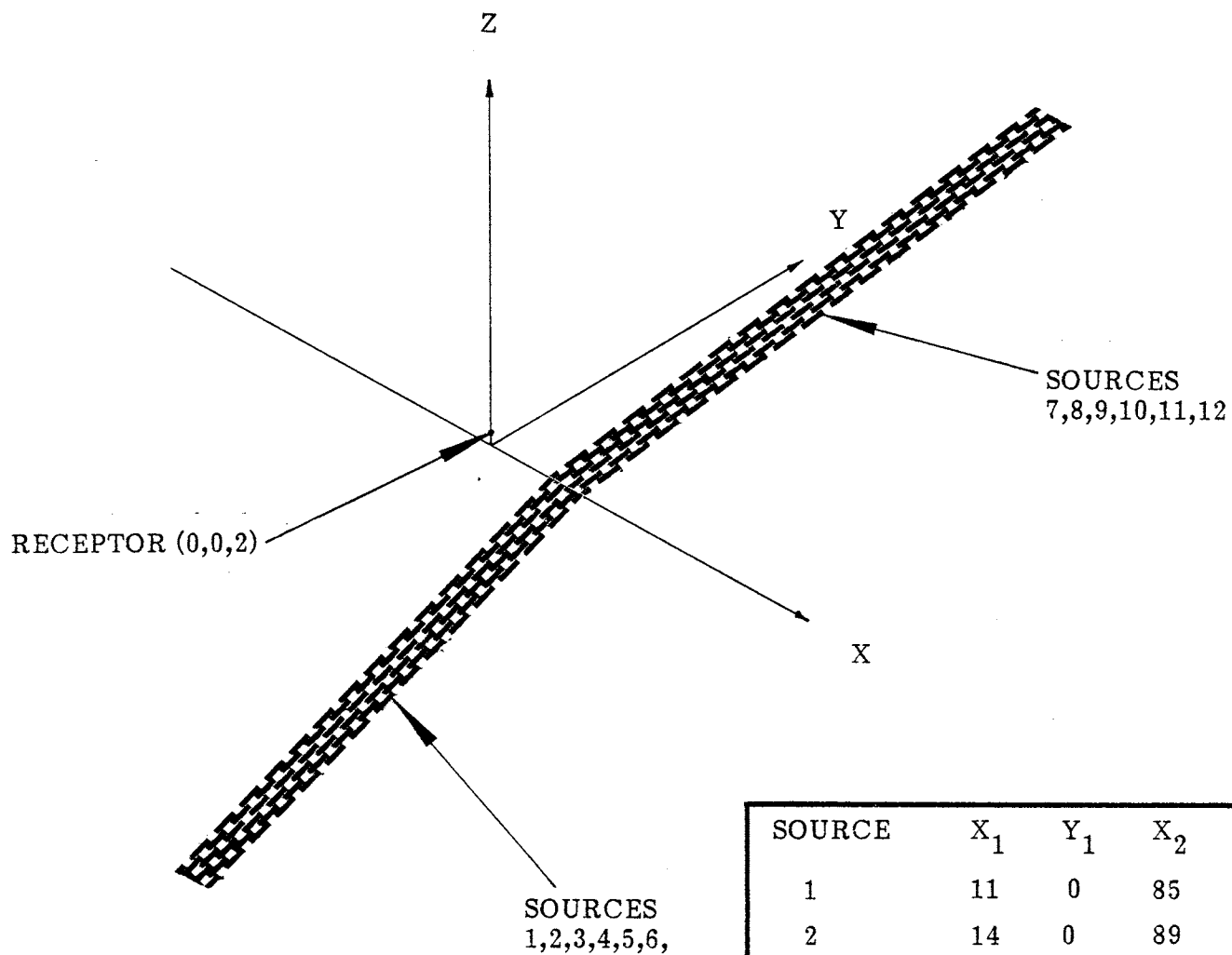
aligned in a north-south direction and carries bi-directional traffic of moderate volume (refer to Figure A-1 and the computer output sheets for example A). Northbound traffic is heaviest in the morning. Southbound traffic is heaviest in evening. Hot and cold vehicle operation modes vary by hour, but not by direction of travel. Monthly and day of week traffic and emission patterns do not vary appreciably. Average vehicle speed (posted speed) is 35 miles per hour (56.3 km/hr) and decreases approximately four miles per hour per thousand vehicles per hour per lane. The background CO (without the highway) is low to moderate (this fact is not readily apparent from the input). The data describe conditions for a nominal year of 1980. Ten years of hourly CO concentrations are simulated using ten years of meteorological data.

### Analysis of Results

The maximum likelihood analysis shows that for this example the probability of violating the one-hour NAAQS is zero. The probability of violating the one-hour NAAQS with only CO background is, logically, also zero. The probability of violation assuming a lognormal fit of the simulated concentrations is also zero. This estimate was calculated using a test point, Z, of 4.93, which corresponds to a  $P_t$  below 0.000001. The binomial calendar year analysis also shows zero as the one-hour probability of violation.

The maximum one-hour simulated total concentration given in the output histogram is in the 19 to 20 ppm range and is higher than the 15 ppm maximum estimate based on the lognormal fit of the simulated concentrations. The maximum likelihood analysis eight-hour probability of violation is zero. In view of these statistics the facility, as modeled for the nominal year, would not result in a violation of the NAAQS's at the hypothetical site.

Figure A-1. Example A.



SOURCE	X <sub>1</sub>	Y <sub>1</sub>	X <sub>2</sub>	Y <sub>2</sub>
1	11	0	85	-427
2	14	0	89	-427
3	18	0	93	-427
4	27	0	101	-427
5	30	0	105	-427
6	34	0	109	-427
7	-49	488	11	0
8	-45	488	14	0
9	-41	488	18	0
10	-33	488	27	0
11	-29	488	30	0
12	-26	488	34	0

# INPUT DATA LISTING

THE NOMINAL CALENDAR YEAR OF THIS ANALYSIS IS 1980

RECEPIOR LX, LY, LZ 0. 0. 2.

SOURCE 1	X1, Y1, X2, Y2, SPEED, SLOPE	11.	0.	35.	-427.	35.	-0.0040
SOURCE 2	X1, Y1, X2, Y2, SPEED, SLOPE	14.	0.	89.	-427.	35.	-0.0040
SOURCE 3	X1, Y1, X2, Y2, SPEED, SLOPE	18.	0.	93.	-427.	35.	-0.0040
SOURCE 4	X1, Y1, X2, Y2, SPEED, SLOPE	27.	0.	101.	-427.	35.	-0.0040
SOURCE 5	X1, Y1, X2, Y2, SPEED, SLOPE	30.	0.	105.	-427.	35.	-0.0040
SOURCE 6	X1, Y1, X2, Y2, SPEED, SLOPE	34.	0.	109.	-427.	35.	-0.0040
SOURCE 7	X1, Y1, X2, Y2, SPEED, SLOPE	-45.	488.	11.	0.	35.	-0.0040
SOURCE 8	X1, Y1, X2, Y2, SPEED, SLOPE	-45.	488.	14.	0.	35.	-0.0040
SOURCE 9	X1, Y1, X2, Y2, SPEED, SLOPE	-41.	488.	18.	0.	35.	-0.0040
SOURCE 10	X1, Y1, X2, Y2, SPEED, SLOPE	-33.	488.	27.	0.	35.	-0.0040
SOURCE 11	X1, Y1, X2, Y2, SPEED, SLOPE	-29.	488.	30.	0.	35.	-0.0040
SOURCE 12	X1, Y1, X2, Y2, SPEED, SLOPE	-26.	488.	34.	0.	35.	-0.0040

RATIO OF CSNC TO CSC 1.00

AHT BY SOURCE 231. 231. 231. 231. 231. 231. 231. 231. 231. 231. 231. 231.

ANNUAL AVERAGE PERCENT HEAVY DUTY GAS TRUCKS BY SOURCE

2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0

ANNUAL AVERAGE PERCENT DIESEL TRUCKS BY SOURCE

1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5

ANNUAL AVERAGE PERCENT LIGHT TRUCKS BY SOURCE

6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0

ANNUAL AVERAGE PERCENT HJT START OPERATION BY SOURCE

12.0 12.0 12.0 12.0 12.0 12.0 12.0 12.0 12.0 12.0 12.0 12.0

ANNUAL AVERAGE PERCENT COLD START OPERATION BY SOURCE

16.9 16.9 16.9 16.9 16.9 16.9 16.9 16.9 16.9 16.9 16.9 16.9

TOTAL TRAFFIC VOLUME, HEAVY DUTY GAS TRUCK, DIESEL TRUCK, LIGHT TRUCK, HJT START, AND COLD START FACTORS BY SOURCE FOR

MONTH 1 TV	0.3800	0.8800	0.8800	0.8800	0.8800	0.8800	0.8800	0.8800	0.8800	0.8800	0.8800
MONTH 1 GT	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
MONTH 1 DT	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
MONTH 1 LT	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
MONTH 1 HS	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
MONTH 1 CS	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
MONTH 2 TV	0.6100	0.2000	0.6000	0.6000	0.6000	0.6000	0.6000	0.6000	0.6000	0.6000	0.6000







GEOMETRIC AREAS OF PPA C-1 BACKGROUND BY MONTH AND HOUR

HOUR 1	0.4700	0.5200	0.4000	0.5000	0.4200	0.4200	0.5300	0.5000	0.6000	0.6300	0.6300	0.7300
HOUR 2	0.4700	0.5200	0.4000	0.5000	0.4200	0.4200	0.5300	0.5000	0.6000	0.6300	0.6300	0.7300
HOUR 3	0.4700	0.5200	0.4000	0.5000	0.4200	0.4200	0.5300	0.5000	0.6000	0.6300	0.6300	0.7300
HOUR 4	0.4700	0.5200	0.4000	0.5000	0.4200	0.4200	0.5300	0.5000	0.6000	0.6300	0.6300	0.7300
HOUR 5	0.4700	0.5200	0.4000	0.5000	0.4200	0.4200	0.5300	0.5000	0.6000	0.6300	0.6300	0.7300
HOUR 6	0.4700	0.5200	0.4000	0.5000	0.4200	0.4200	0.5300	0.5000	0.6000	0.6300	0.6300	0.7300
HOUR 7	0.4700	0.5200	0.4000	0.5000	0.4200	0.4200	0.5300	0.5000	0.6000	0.6300	0.6300	0.7300
HOUR 8	0.4700	0.5200	0.4000	0.5000	0.4200	0.4200	0.5300	0.5000	0.6000	0.6300	0.6300	0.7300
HOUR 9	0.4700	0.5200	0.4000	0.5000	0.4200	0.4200	0.5300	0.5000	0.6000	0.6300	0.6300	0.7300
HOUR 10	0.4700	0.5200	0.4000	0.5000	0.4200	0.4200	0.5300	0.5000	0.6000	0.6300	0.6300	0.7300
HOUR 11	0.4700	0.5200	0.4000	0.5000	0.4200	0.4200	0.5300	0.5000	0.6000	0.6300	0.6300	0.7300
HOUR 12	0.4700	0.5200	0.4000	0.5000	0.4200	0.4200	0.5300	0.5000	0.6000	0.6300	0.6300	0.7300
HOUR 13	0.4700	0.5200	0.4000	0.5000	0.4200	0.4200	0.5300	0.5000	0.6000	0.6300	0.6300	0.7300
HOUR 14	0.4700	0.5200	0.4000	0.5000	0.4200	0.4200	0.5300	0.5000	0.6000	0.6300	0.6300	0.7300
HOUR 15	0.4700	0.5200	0.4000	0.5000	0.4200	0.4200	0.5300	0.5000	0.6000	0.6300	0.6300	0.7300
HOUR 16	0.4700	0.5200	0.4000	0.5000	0.4200	0.4200	0.5300	0.5000	0.6000	0.6300	0.6300	0.7300
HOUR 17	0.4700	0.5200	0.4000	0.5000	0.4200	0.4200	0.5300	0.5000	0.6000	0.6300	0.6300	0.7300
HOUR 18	0.4700	0.5200	0.4000	0.5000	0.4200	0.4200	0.5300	0.5000	0.6000	0.6300	0.6300	0.7300
HOUR 19	0.4700	0.5200	0.4000	0.5000	0.4200	0.4200	0.5300	0.5000	0.6000	0.6300	0.6300	0.7300
HOUR 20	0.4700	0.5200	0.4000	0.5000	0.4200	0.4200	0.5300	0.5000	0.6000	0.6300	0.6300	0.7300
HOUR 21	0.4700	0.5200	0.4000	0.5000	0.4200	0.4200	0.5300	0.5000	0.6000	0.6300	0.6300	0.7300
HOUR 22	0.4700	0.5200	0.4000	0.5000	0.4200	0.4200	0.5300	0.5000	0.6000	0.6300	0.6300	0.7300
HOUR 23	0.4700	0.5200	0.4000	0.5000	0.4200	0.4200	0.5300	0.5000	0.6000	0.6300	0.6300	0.7300
HOUR 24	0.4700	0.5200	0.4000	0.5000	0.4200	0.4200	0.5300	0.5000	0.6000	0.6300	0.6300	0.7300

FIRST AND LAST MONTHS OF DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME 5 10

[illegible]



FROM THE MAXIMUM LIKELIHOOD ANALYSIS WITH A STANDARD OF 35.00 PPM

THE ESTIMATE OF P1 IS 0.0 WITH A STANDARD ERROR OF 0.0

THE ESTIMATE OF P01 IS 0.0 WITH A STANDARD ERROR OF 0.0

WHICH YIELD A PROBABILITY OF VIOLATING THE CC STANDARD OF 0.0 O/C WITH A STANDARD ERROR OF 0.9 O/D

AUXILIARY RESULTS OBTAINED UNDER VARIOUS ASSUMPTIONS ARE INCLUDED ON THE FOLLOWING PAGE.

\*\*\* AUXILIARY RESULTS \*\*\*

100

FROM THE LOGNORMAL ASSUMPTION (10 YEAR SIMULATION)

COMAX = 15.0667  
COMAX2 = 12.4785  
MEANLN = -0.159936E 00  
STOLN = 0.753918E 00

FROM THE BINOMIAL ASSUMPTION (10 YEAR SIMULATION) WITH A STANDARD OF 35.00 PPM

PROB = 0.0 O/O  
SPRUB = 0.0 G/U

ASSUMING THAT THE ONLY SOURCE OF CO IS THE BACKGROUND CO WITH A STANDARD OF 35.00 PPM

THE ESTIMATE OF P1 IS 0.0 WITH A STANDARD ERROR OF 0.0

THE ESTIMATE OF P01 IS 0.0 WITH A STANDARD ERROR OF 0.0

WHICH YIELD A PROBABILITY OF VIOLATING THE CO STANDARD OF 0.0 O/O WITH A STANDARD ERROR OF 0.0 O/O

FOR THE PREDICTED CO. CONCENTRATION (NO ASSUMPTIONS) WITH A STANDARD OF 35.00 PPM

THE ESTIMATE OF YEARLY AVERAGE CONCENTRATION IS 0.113885E 01 PPM

THE STANDARD DEVIATION OF YEARLY AVERAGE CONCENTRATION IS 0.337444E-01 PPM

ASSUMING THAT THE ONLY SOURCE OF CO. IS THE BACKGROUND CO. WITH A STANDARD OF 35.00 PPM

THE ESTIMATE OF YEARLY AVERAGE CONCENTRATION IS 0.640954E 00 PPM

THE STANDARD DEVIATION OF YEARLY AVERAGE CONCENTRATION IS 0.326638E-02 PPM

# SIMULATED HISTOGRAM

CO	RANGE, PPM	NO. HOURS .F.Q.	NO. HOURS .GE.
0.0	.LT. X .LE. 1.0	50264	87647
1.0	.LT. X .LE. 2.0	26423	37333
2.0	.LT. X .LE. 3.0	7043	10950
3.0	.LT. X .LE. 4.0	2127	3207
4.0	.LT. X .LE. 5.0	810	1730
5.0	.LT. X .LE. 6.0	283	970
6.0	.LT. X .LE. 7.0	206	587
7.0	.LT. X .LE. 8.0	114	381
8.0	.LT. X .LE. 9.0	78	267
9.0	.LT. X .LE. 10.0	55	189
10.0	.LT. X .LE. 11.0	45	134
11.0	.LT. X .LE. 12.0	22	89
12.0	.LT. X .LE. 13.0	16	67
13.0	.LT. X .LE. 14.0	16	21
14.0	.LT. X .LE. 15.0	11	35
15.0	.LT. X .LE. 16.0	8	24
16.0	.LT. X .LE. 17.0	12	16
17.0	.LT. X .LE. 18.0	1	4
18.0	.LT. X .LE. 19.0	1	3
19.0	.LT. X .LE. 20.0	2	2
20.0	.LT. X .LE. 21.0	0	0
21.0	.LT. X .LE. 22.0	0	0
22.0	.LT. X .LE. 23.0	0	0
23.0	.LT. X .LE. 24.0	0	0
24.0	.LT. X .LE. 25.0	0	0
25.0	.LT. X .LE. 26.0	0	0
26.0	.LT. X .LE. 27.0	0	0
27.0	.LT. X .LE. 28.0	0	0
28.0	.LT. X .LE. 29.0	0	0
29.0	.LT. X .LE. 30.0	0	0
30.0	.LT. X .LE. 31.0	0	0
31.0	.LT. X .LE. 32.0	0	0
32.0	.LT. X .LE. 33.0	0	0
33.0	.LT. X .LE. 34.0	0	0
34.0	.LT. X .LE. 35.0	0	0
35.0	.LT. X .LE. 36.0	0	0
36.0	.LT. X .LE. 37.0	0	0
37.0	.LT. X .LE. 38.0	0	0
38.0	.LT. X .LE. 39.0	0	0
39.0	.LT. X .LE. 40.0	0	0
40.0	.LT. X .LE. 41.0	0	0
41.0	.LT. X .LE. 42.0	0	0
42.0	.LT. X .LE. 43.0	0	0
43.0	.LT. X .LE. 44.0	0	0
44.0	.LT. X .LE. 45.0	0	0
45.0	.LT. X .LE. 46.0	0	0
46.0	.LT. X .LE. 47.0	0	0
47.0	.LT. X .LE. 48.0	0	0
48.0	.LT. X .LE. 49.0	0	0
49.0	.LT. X .LE. 50.0	0	0
50.0	.LT. X .LE. 51.0	0	0



FROM THE ANALYSIS OF 10 YEARS OF SIMULATION DATA WITH AN EIGHT HOUR STANDARD OF 9.00 PPM

PRUBB = 0.0 0/0  
SPROBB = 0.0 0/0

1003

## Example B

### General Description

In this example a study site located northeast of an intersection with three road approaches is examined. Each road approach consists of four lanes. The receptor, at its minimum distance from the sources, is east of the northernmost road section approximately five metres from the center of the nearest lane. (Refer to Figure A-2 and computer output sheets for example B). At this point, the receptor is unusually close to the road. The highways carry bi-directional traffic of moderate to heavy volume. Traffic is heaviest in the evening for southbound and westbound lanes. Northbound and eastbound volumes are heaviest in the morning. Hot and cold operation modes vary by time of day, although not by direction. Typical monthly and day-of-week volumes vary only a little. The speeds for the northern and southern road legs are 25 miles per hour (40.2 km/hr) and decrease by four miles per hour per thousand vehicles per hour per lane. The speed for the eastern leg is below the normal posted speed. All vehicles must perform a 90-degree turning movement, which decreases the operating speed for this leg near the intersection. The average speed is 20 miles per hour (32.2 km/hr) and decreases at a rate of six miles per hour per thousand vehicles per hour per lane. The data describe conditions for the nominal year 1980. The same background CO and ten-year meteorological record used in example A were used in this example.

### Analysis of Results

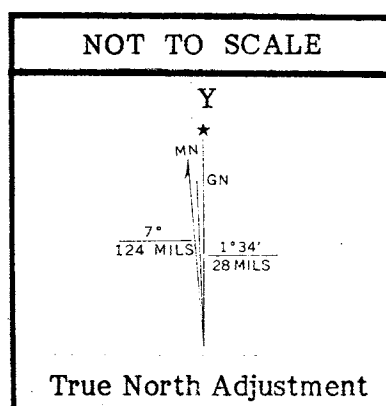
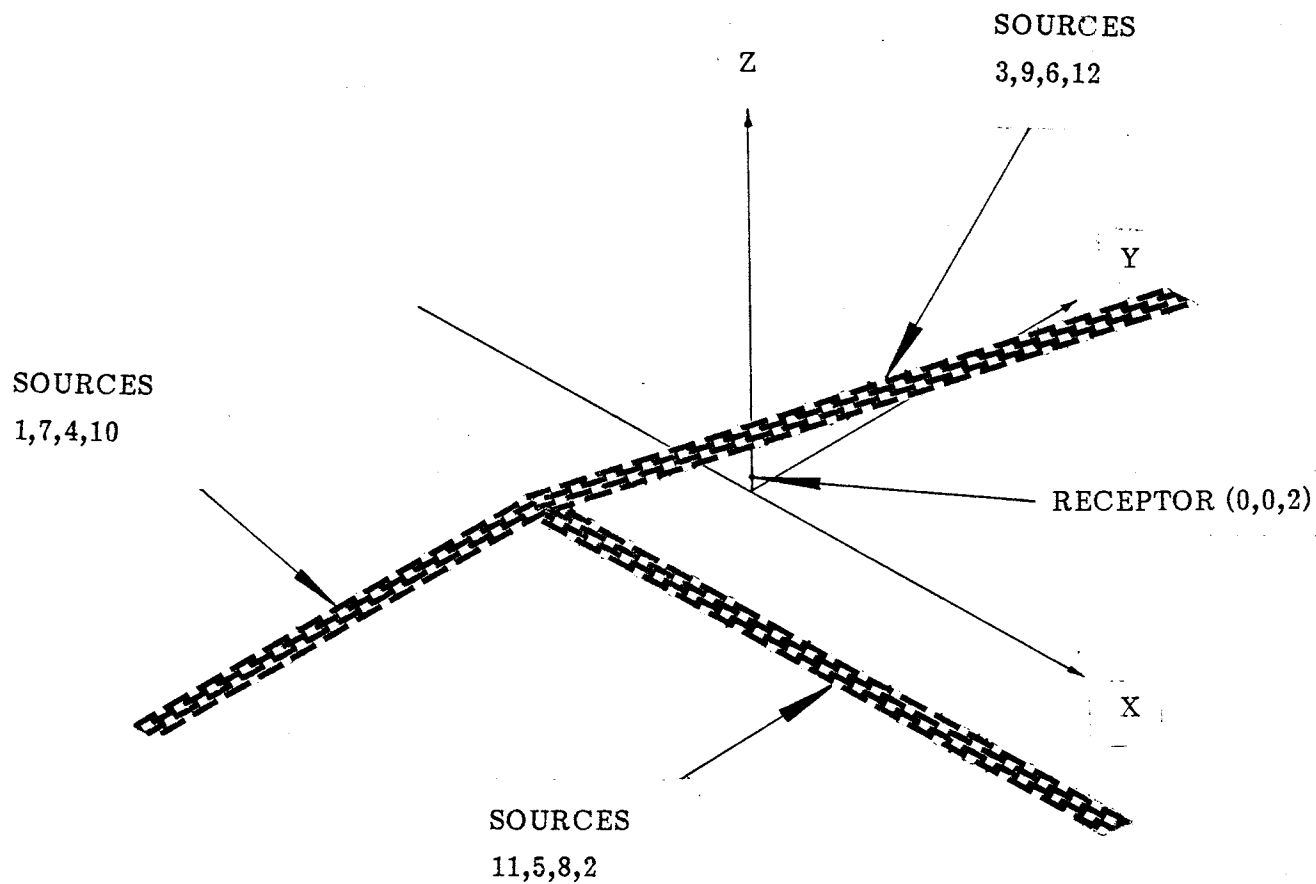
The maximum likelihood analysis shows that the probability of violating the one-hour NAAQS is 59.41 percent. This means that the likelihood of exceeding 35 ppm twice or more in any random one-year period would be 59.41 percent. The probability of violating the one-hour NAAQS with only background CO is zero. This implies that the highways are the major contributors to the high CO concentrations. To determine the probability of violation assuming the lognormal fit, the test point Z is first calculated using 0.297424 and 0.774572, respectively, as the mean and standard deviation of the logarithms of the simulated concentrations. The resultant  $Z = 4.21$  corresponds to a probability of violation of about 0.4 percent. The binomial calendar year analysis provides a probability of violation of 60 percent. The output histogram shows that out of ten years of simulated one-hour concentrations (87,647 hours), 20 one-hour concentrations exceeded 35 ppm. The Larsen lognormal fit estimate of the CO maximum is 25.8 ppm, assuming lognormality of the simulated levels. (Note that the output histogram shows 68 CO levels occurred in excess of 26 ppm.)

The eight-hour probability of violation from the maximum likelihood analysis is 11.11 percent. This is the likelihood of continuous eight-hour average concentrations being greater than 9 ppm twice or more in any random one-year period where overlapping periods in which the standard is exceeded are counted as a single occurrence.

In view of the proximity of the receptor to the road, this conclusion is not surprising. The likelihood of violating the eight-hour NAAQS may seem surprisingly low (11.11 percent) in view of the one-hour results. However, as indicated earlier, the background CO is low and adverse source-emission and meteorological conditions must persist for periods up to eight hours to yield high eight-hour concentrations. The likelihood of violating the eight-hour NAAQS in any random one-year period is only 11 percent and should not be a primary concern. When analysis results (such as those given in this example for the one-hour probability of violation) are borderline between violating and not violating the standards, the modeler should reexamine his initial assumptions and consider whether his input data could be detailed further.

## EXAMPLES B &amp; C

Figure B-1. Examples B &amp; C.



SOURCE	X <sub>1</sub>	Y <sub>1</sub>	X <sub>2</sub>	Y <sub>2</sub>
1	-19	-25	-14	-500
2	-9	-20	300	-20
3	-19	-25	80	-500
4	-13	-25	-8	-500
5	-10	-26	300	-26
6	-13	-25	92	500
7	-16	-25	-11	-500
8	-10	-23	300	-23
9	-16	-25	89	500
10	-10	-25	-5	-500
11	-10	-29	300	-29
12	-10	-25	95	500

# INPUT DATA LISTING

THE NOMINAL CALENDAR YEAR OF THIS ANALYSIS IS 1980

RECEPTOR    0X, 0Y, 0Z    0.    0.    2.

SOURCE 1	X1, Y1, X2, Y2, SPEED, SLOPE	-19.	-25.	-14.	-500.	25.	-0.0040
SOURCE 2	X1, Y1, X2, Y2, SPEED, SLOPE	-9.	-20.	300.	-20.	20.	-0.0060
SOURCE 3	X1, Y1, X2, Y2, SPEED, SLOPE	-19.	-25.	80.	500.	25.	-0.0040
SOURCE 4	X1, Y1, X2, Y2, SPEED, SLOPE	-13.	-25.	-8.	-500.	25.	-0.0040
SOURCE 5	X1, Y1, X2, Y2, SPEED, SLOPE	-10.	-26.	300.	-26.	20.	-0.0060
SOURCE 6	X1, Y1, X2, Y2, SPEED, SLOPE	-13.	-25.	92.	500.	25.	-0.0040
SOURCE 7	X1, Y1, X2, Y2, SPEED, SLOPE	-16.	-25.	-11.	-500.	25.	-0.0040
SOURCE 8	X1, Y1, X2, Y2, SPEED, SLOPE	-10.	-23.	300.	-23.	20.	-0.0060
SOURCE 9	X1, Y1, X2, Y2, SPEED, SLOPE	-16.	-25.	89.	500.	25.	-0.0040
SOURCE 10	X1, Y1, X2, Y2, SPEED, SLOPE	-10.	-25.	-5.	-500.	25.	-0.0040
SOURCE 11	X1, Y1, X2, Y2, SPEED, SLOPE	-10.	-29.	300.	-29.	20.	-0.0060
SOURCE 12	X1, Y1, X2, Y2, SPEED, SLOPE	-10.	-25.	95.	500.	25.	-0.0040

RATIO OF CSNC TO CSC 1.00

AHT BY SOURCE    333.    200.    354.    333.    354.    200.    333.    200.    354.

ANNUAL AVERAGE PERCENT HEAVY DUTY GAS TRUCKS BY SOURCE

2.0    2.0    2.0    2.0    2.0    2.0    2.0    2.0    2.0    2.0

ANNUAL AVERAGE PERCENT DIESEL TRUCKS BY SOURCE

1.5    1.5    1.5    1.5    1.5    1.5    1.5    1.5    1.5    1.5

ANNUAL AVERAGE PERCENT LIGHT TRUCKS BY SOURCE

6.0    6.0    6.0    6.0    6.0    6.0    6.0    6.0    6.0    6.0

ANNUAL AVERAGE PERCENT HOT START OPERATION BY SOURCE

12.0    12.0    12.0    12.0    12.0    12.0    12.0    12.0    12.0    12.0

ANNUAL AVERAGE PERCENT COLD START OPERATION BY SOURCE

16.9    16.9    16.9    16.9    16.9    16.9    16.9    16.9    16.9    16.9

TOTAL TRAFFIC VOLUME, HEAVY DUTY GAS TRUCK, DIESEL TRUCK, LIGHT TRUCK, HOT START, AND COLD START FACTORS BY SOURCE FOR

MONTH 1 TV	0.8800	0.8800	0.8800	0.8800	0.8800	0.8800	0.8800	0.8800	0.8800
MONTH 1 GT	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
MONTH 1 DT	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
MONTH 1 LT	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
MONTH 1 HS	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
MONTH 1 CS	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
MONTH 2 TV	0.9000	0.9000	0.9000	0.9000	0.9000	0.9000	0.9000	0.9000	0.9000



TOTAL TRAFFIC VOLUME, HEAVY DUTY GAS TRUCK, DIESEL TRUCK, LIGHT TRUCK, HOT START, AND COLD START FACTORS BY SOURCE FOR

A-23







GEOMETRIC MEANS OF PPM CO BACKGROUND BY MONTH AND HOUR

HOUR 1	0.4700	0.5200	0.4000	0.5000	0.4200	0.4200	0.5300	0.6000	0.6300	0.6300	0.7300
HOUR 2	0.4700	0.5200	0.4000	0.5000	0.4200	0.4200	0.5300	0.6000	0.6300	0.6300	0.7300
HOUR 3	0.4700	0.5200	0.4000	0.5000	0.4200	0.4200	0.5300	0.6000	0.6300	0.6300	0.7300
HOUR 4	0.4700	0.5200	0.4000	0.5000	0.4200	0.4200	0.5300	0.6000	0.6300	0.6300	0.7300
HOUR 5	0.4700	0.5200	0.4000	0.5000	0.4200	0.4200	0.5300	0.6000	0.6300	0.6300	0.7300
HOUR 6	0.4700	0.5200	0.4000	0.5000	0.4200	0.4200	0.5300	0.6000	0.6300	0.6300	0.7300
HOUR 7	0.4700	0.5200	0.4000	0.5000	0.4200	0.4200	0.5300	0.6000	0.6300	0.6300	0.7300
HOUR 8	0.4700	0.5200	0.4000	0.5000	0.4200	0.4200	0.5300	0.6000	0.6300	0.6300	0.7300
HOUR 9	0.4700	0.5200	0.4000	0.5000	0.4200	0.4200	0.5300	0.6000	0.6300	0.6300	0.7300
HOUR 10	0.4700	0.5200	0.4000	0.5000	0.4200	0.4200	0.5300	0.6000	0.6300	0.6300	0.7300
HOUR 11	0.4700	0.5200	0.4000	0.5000	0.4200	0.4200	0.5300	0.6000	0.6300	0.6300	0.7300
HOUR 12	0.4700	0.5200	0.4000	0.5000	0.4200	0.4200	0.5300	0.6000	0.6300	0.6300	0.7300
HOUR 13	0.4700	0.5200	0.4000	0.5000	0.4200	0.4200	0.5300	0.6000	0.6300	0.6300	0.7300
HOUR 14	0.4700	0.5200	0.4000	0.5000	0.4200	0.4200	0.5300	0.6000	0.6300	0.6300	0.7300
HOUR 15	0.4700	0.5200	0.4000	0.5000	0.4200	0.4200	0.5300	0.6000	0.6300	0.6300	0.7300
HOUR 16	0.4700	0.5200	0.4000	0.5000	0.4200	0.4200	0.5300	0.6000	0.6300	0.6300	0.7300
HOUR 17	0.4700	0.5200	0.4000	0.5000	0.4200	0.4200	0.5300	0.6000	0.6300	0.6300	0.7300
HOUR 18	0.4700	0.5200	0.4000	0.5000	0.4200	0.4200	0.5300	0.6000	0.6300	0.6300	0.7300
HOUR 19	0.4700	0.5200	0.4000	0.5000	0.4200	0.4200	0.5300	0.6000	0.6300	0.6300	0.7300
HOUR 20	0.4700	0.5200	0.4000	0.5000	0.4200	0.4200	0.5300	0.6000	0.6300	0.6300	0.7300
HOUR 21	0.4700	0.5200	0.4000	0.5000	0.4200	0.4200	0.5300	0.6000	0.6300	0.6300	0.7300
HOUR 22	0.4700	0.5200	0.4000	0.5000	0.4200	0.4200	0.5300	0.6000	0.6300	0.6300	0.7300
HOUR 23	0.4700	0.5200	0.4000	0.5000	0.4200	0.4200	0.5300	0.6000	0.6300	0.6300	0.7300
HOUR 24	0.4700	0.5200	0.4000	0.5000	0.4200	0.4200	0.5300	0.6000	0.6300	0.6300	0.7300

FIRST AND LAST MONTHS OF DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME 5 10



FROM THE MAXIMUM LIKELIHOOD ANALYSIS WITH A STANDARD OF 35.00 PPM

THE ESTIMATE OF P1 IS 0.228188E-03 WITH A STANDARD ERROR OF 0.510186E-04

THE ESTIMATE OF P01 IS 0.228240E-03 WITH A STANDARD ERROR OF 0.510305E-04

WHICH YIELD A PROBABILITY OF VIOLATING THE CO STANDARD OF 59.41 0/0 WITH A STANDARD ERROR OF 8.56 0/0

AUXILIARY RESULTS OBTAINED UNDER VARIOUS ASSUMPTIONS ARE INCLUDED ON THE FOLLOWING PAGE.

\*\*\* AUXILIARY RESULTS \*\*\*

FROM THE LOGNORMAL ASSUMPTION (10 YEAR SIMULATION)

COMAX = 25.7528  
CCMAX2 = 21.2190  
MEANLN = 0.297424E 00  
SIDLN = 0.774572E 00

FROM THE BINOMIAL ASSUMPTION (10 YEAR SIMULATION) WITH A STANDARD OF 35.00 PPM

PROB = 60.00 C/C  
SPROB = 15.49 O/O

ASSUMING THAT THE ONLY SOURCE OF CO IS THE BACKGROUND CO WITH A STANDARD OF 35.00 PPM

THE ESTIMATE OF P1 IS 0.0 WITH A STANDARD ERROR OF 0.0

THE ESTIMATE OF P01 IS 0.0 WITH A STANDARD ERROR OF 0.0

WHICH YIELD A PROBABILITY OF VIOLATING THE CO STANDARD OF 0.0 O/O WITH A STANDARD ERROR OF 0.0 O/O

FOR THE PREDICTED CO CONCENTRATION (NO ASSUMPTIONS) WITH A STANDARD OF 35.00 PPM

THE ESTIMATE OF YEARLY AVERAGE CONCENTRATION IS 0.185800E 01 PPM

THE STANDARD DEVIATION OF YEARLY AVERAGE CONCENTRATION IS 0.977148E-01 PPM

ASSUMING THAT THE ONLY SOURCE OF CO IS THE BACKGROUND CO WITH A STANDARD OF 35.00 PPM

THE ESTIMATE OF YEARLY AVERAGE CONCENTRATION IS 0.640854E 00 PPM

THE STANDARD DEVIATION OF YEARLY AVERAGE CONCENTRATION IS 0.326638E-02 PPM

# SIMULATION HISTOGRAM

CO	RANGE, PPM	NO. HOURS .EQ.	NO. HOURS .GE.
0.0	.LI. X .LE. 1.0	30081	87647
1.0	.LI. X .LE. 2.0	32249	57566
2.0	.LI. X .LE. 3.0	13125	25317
3.0	.LI. X .LE. 4.0	5357	12192
4.0	.LI. X .LE. 5.0	2504	6835
5.0	.LI. X .LE. 6.0	1411	4331
6.0	.LI. X .LE. 7.0	882	2920
7.0	.LI. X .LE. 8.0	575	2038
8.0	.LI. X .LE. 9.0	404	1463
9.0	.LI. X .LE. 10.0	263	1059
10.0	.LI. X .LE. 11.0	193	796
11.0	.LI. X .LE. 12.0	108	603
12.0	.LI. X .LE. 13.0	111	495
13.0	.LI. X .LE. 14.0	82	384
14.0	.LI. X .LE. 15.0	47	302
15.0	.LI. X .LE. 16.0	39	255
16.0	.LI. X .LE. 17.0	15	216
17.0	.LI. X .LE. 18.0	16	201
18.0	.LI. X .LE. 19.0	20	185
19.0	.LI. X .LE. 20.0	17	165
20.0	.LI. X .LE. 21.0	20	148
21.0	.LI. X .LE. 22.0	16	128
22.0	.LI. X .LE. 23.0	12	112
23.0	.LI. X .LE. 24.0	10	100
24.0	.LI. X .LE. 25.0	15	90
25.0	.LI. X .LE. 26.0	7	75
26.0	.LI. X .LE. 27.0	5	68
27.0	.LI. X .LE. 28.0	6	63
28.0	.LI. X .LE. 29.0	2	57
29.0	.LI. X .LE. 30.0	8	55
30.0	.LI. X .LE. 31.0	9	47
31.0	.LI. X .LE. 32.0	7	38
32.0	.LI. X .LE. 33.0	3	31
33.0	.LI. X .LE. 34.0	4	28
34.0	.LI. X .LE. 35.0	4	24
35.0	.LI. X .LE. 36.0	3	20
36.0	.LI. X .LE. 37.0	2	17
37.0	.LI. X .LE. 38.0	3	15
38.0	.LI. X .LE. 39.0	2	12
39.0	.LI. X .LE. 40.0	0	10
40.0	.LI. X .LE. 41.0	0	10
41.0	.LI. X .LE. 42.0	4	10
42.0	.LI. X .LE. 43.0	1	6
43.0	.LI. X .LE. 44.0	2	5
44.0	.LI. X .LE. 45.0	0	3
45.0	.LI. X .LE. 46.0	0	3
46.0	.LI. X .LE. 47.0	0	3
47.0	.LI. X .LE. 48.0	0	3
48.0	.LI. X .LE. 49.0	0	3
49.0	.LI. X .LE. 50.0	0	3
50.0	.LI. X .LE. 51.0	3	3

FROM THE ANALYSIS OF 10 YEARS OF SIMULATION DATA WITH AN EIGHT HOUR STANDARD OF 9.00 PPM

PROB8 = 11.11 0/0

SPROB8 = 9.93 0/0



### Example C

#### General Description

In the previous example, the background CO geometric means varied by month, but not by hour. In almost all cases background CO will usually vary from hour to hour. To illustrate the effect of having more detailed data, the same inputs used in example B were used in this example, except that the monthly and hourly geometric means for the background CO were adjusted to reflect differences for each hour of day (refer to computer output sheets for example C).

#### Analysis of Results

Comparison of the results from this example with those of example B shows that, with the exception of the mean of the logarithms of the simulated concentrations and the one-hour probability violation with only the background, all statistics are increased for example C. The probability of violating the one-hour NAAQS, assuming the lognormal fit, is 3.65 percent for this example. This was calculated with the test point  $Z = 3.96$  based on the mean and standard deviation of the logarithms for the simulated concentrations and a corresponding  $P_t$  of 0.00034. The lognormal projection for the maximum CO concentration is 30.96 ppm. The histogram, however, shows that 42 one-hour concentrations exceeded 31 ppm out of the 87,647 simulated hours. The maximum likelihood analysis results show a one-hour probability of violation of 66.91 percent. The binomial calendar year analysis shows a one-hour probability of violation of 70 percent. The maximum likelihood eight-hour probability of violation is increased to 18.9 percent.

1920

INPUT DATA LISTING

THE NOMINAL CALENDAR YEAR OF THIS ANALYSIS IS 1980

RECEPTOR CX, CY, CZ 0. C. 2.

SOURCE 1	X1, Y1, Z1, Y2, SPEED, SLOPE	-19.	-25.	-14.	-500.	25.	-0.0040
SOURCE 2	X1, Y1, Z1, Y2, SPEED, SLOPE	-5.	-20.	300.	-20.	20.	-0.0060
SOURCE 3	X1, Y1, Z1, Y2, SPEED, SLOPE	-19.	-25.	80.	500.	25.	-0.0040
SOURCE 4	X1, Y1, Z1, Y2, SPEED, SLOPE	-13.	-25.	-8.	-500.	25.	-0.0040
SOURCE 5	X1, Y1, Z1, Y2, SPEED, SLOPE	-10.	-26.	300.	-26.	20.	-0.0060
SOURCE 6	X1, Y1, Z1, Y2, SPEED, SLOPE	-13.	-25.	92.	500.	25.	-0.0040
SOURCE 7	X1, Y1, Z1, Y2, SPEED, SLOPE	-16.	-25.	-11.	-500.	25.	-0.0040
SOURCE 8	X1, Y1, Z1, Y2, SPEED, SLOPE	-10.	-23.	300.	-23.	20.	-0.0060
SOURCE 9	X1, Y1, Z1, Y2, SPEED, SLOPE	-16.	-25.	89.	500.	25.	-0.0040
SOURCE 10	X1, Y1, Z1, Y2, SPEED, SLOPE	-10.	-25.	-5.	-500.	25.	-0.0040
SOURCE 11	X1, Y1, Z1, Y2, SPEED, SLOPE	-10.	-29.	300.	-29.	20.	-0.0060
SOURCE 12	X1, Y1, Z1, Y2, SPEED, SLOPE	-10.	-25.	95.	500.	25.	-0.0040

RATIO OF CSNC TO CSC 1.00

AHT BY SOURCE 333. 200. 354. 333. 354. 200. 354. 333. 200. 354.

ANNUAL AVERAGE PERCENT HEAVY DUTY GAS TRUCKS BY SOURCE

2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0

ANNUAL AVERAGE PERCENT DIESEL TRUCKS BY SOURCE

1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5

ANNUAL AVERAGE PERCENT LIGHT TRUCKS BY SOURCE

6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0

ANNUAL AVERAGE PERCENT HOT START OPERATION BY SOURCE

12.0 12.0 12.0 12.0 12.0 12.0 12.0 12.0 12.0 12.0

ANNUAL AVERAGE PERCENT COLD START OPERATION BY SOURCE

16.5 16.5 16.5 16.5 16.5 16.5 16.5 16.5 16.5 16.5

TOTAL TRAFFIC VOLUME, HEAVY DUTY GAS TRUCK, DIESEL TRUCK, LIGHT TRUCK, HOT START, AND COLD START FACTORS BY SOURCE FOR

MONTH 1 TV	C.8800	C.8800	C.8800	0.8800	0.8800	0.8800	0.8800	0.8800	0.8800
MONTH 1 GT	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
MONTH 1 DT	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
MONTH 1 LT	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
MONTH 1 HS	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000



TOTAL TRAFFIC VOLUME, HEAVY DUTY GAS TRUCK, DIESEL TRUCK, LIGHT TRUCK, FOT START, AND COLD START FACTORS BY SOURCE FOR

[illegible]

TOTAL TRAFFIC VOLUME, HEAVY DUTY GAS TRUCK, DIESEL TRUCK, LIGHT TRUCK, HOT START, AND COLD START FACTORS BY SOURCE FOR

HOUR	1 IV	0.3600	C.3600	C.2700	C.2700	0.3600	0.3600	0.2700	0.2700	C.2700
HOUR	1 GI	0.0700	0.0700	0.1400	0.1400	0.0700	0.0700	0.1400	0.1400	C.1400
HOUR	1 GT	C.1000	C.1000	0.1000	0.1000	0.1000	0.1000	0.1000	0.1000	C.1000
HOUR	1 TI	0.1700	0.1700	C.2200	C.2200	0.1700	0.1700	0.2200	0.2200	0.2200
HOUR	1 HS	C.3200	C.3200	0.3200	0.3200	0.3200	0.3200	C.3200	C.3200	0.3200
HOUR	1 CS	1.4400	1.4400	1.4400	1.4400	1.4400	1.4400	1.4400	1.4400	1.4400
HOUR	2 IV	0.2200	0.2200	0.1100	0.1100	0.2200	0.2200	0.1100	0.1100	0.1100
HOUR	2 GI	C.0700	C.0700	0.0700	0.0700	0.0700	0.0700	0.0700	0.0700	C.0700
HOUR	2 GT	0.0	0.0	0.1000	C.1000	0.0	0.0	0.1000	0.1000	0.1000
HOUR	2 TI	0.1000	C.1000	0.0700	0.0700	0.1000	0.1000	0.0700	0.0700	C.0700
HOUR	2 HS	0.5200	0.5200	0.5200	0.5200	0.5200	0.5200	0.5200	0.5200	C.5200
HOUR	2 CS	1.3000	1.3000	1.3000	1.3000	1.3000	1.3000	1.3000	1.3000	1.3000
HOUR	3 IV	C.1500	C.1500	0.1500	0.1500	0.1500	0.1500	0.1500	0.1500	C.1500
HOUR	3 GI	0.0	0.0	0.0700	0.0700	0.0	0.0	0.0700	0.0700	C.0700
HOUR	3 GT	0.0	0.0	0.1000	0.1000	0.0	0.0	0.1000	0.1000	C.1000





GEOMETRIC MEANS OF PPM CL BACKGROUND BY MONTH AND HOUR

HOUR 1	0.3974	0.4397	0.3382	0.4226	0.3551	0.4481	0.5073	0.5327	0.5327	0.6172
HOUR 2	0.3057	0.3382	0.2602	0.3252	0.2731	0.3447	0.3902	0.3902	0.4098	0.4748
HOUR 3	0.2751	0.3044	0.2341	0.2927	0.2455	0.3102	0.3512	0.3512	0.3688	0.4273
HOUR 4	0.3057	0.3382	0.2602	0.3252	0.2731	0.3447	0.3902	0.3902	0.4098	0.4748
HOUR 5	0.3628	0.4055	0.3122	0.3902	0.3278	0.4137	0.4683	0.4683	0.4917	0.5658
HOUR 6	0.6420	0.7102	0.5463	0.6825	0.5737	0.7235	0.8195	0.8195	0.8605	0.9971
HOUR 7	0.9171	1.0146	0.7805	0.9756	0.8195	1.0341	1.1707	1.1707	1.2293	1.4244
HOUR 8	0.7337	0.8117	0.6244	0.7805	0.6556	0.8273	0.9366	0.9366	0.9834	1.1355
HOUR 9	0.4585	0.4585	0.3902	0.4876	0.4058	0.5171	0.5854	0.5854	0.6146	0.7122
HOUR 10	0.5157	0.5750	0.4423	0.5528	0.4664	0.5860	0.6634	0.6634	0.6966	0.8072
HOUR 11	0.3363	0.3720	0.2862	0.3577	0.3005	0.3752	0.4253	0.4253	0.4507	0.5223
HOUR 12	0.3974	0.4397	0.3382	0.4226	0.3551	0.4481	0.5073	0.5073	0.5327	0.6172
HOUR 13	0.3628	0.4055	0.3122	0.3902	0.3278	0.4137	0.4683	0.4683	0.4917	0.5658
HOUR 14	0.3363	0.3720	0.2862	0.3577	0.3005	0.3752	0.4253	0.4253	0.4507	0.5223
HOUR 15	0.3628	0.4055	0.3122	0.3902	0.3278	0.4137	0.4683	0.4683	0.4917	0.5658
HOUR 16	0.4280	0.4735	0.3642	0.4553	0.3824	0.4826	0.5463	0.5463	0.5737	0.6647
HOUR 17	0.6114	0.6764	0.5203	0.6504	0.5463	0.6854	0.7805	0.7805	0.8195	0.9456
HOUR 18	0.4891	0.5411	0.4163	0.5203	0.4371	0.5515	0.6244	0.6244	0.6556	0.7597
HOUR 19	0.4280	0.4735	0.3642	0.4553	0.3824	0.4826	0.5463	0.5463	0.5737	0.6647
HOUR 20	0.5502	0.6088	0.4683	0.5854	0.4917	0.6205	0.7024	0.7024	0.7376	0.8546
HOUR 21	0.5808	0.6426	0.4943	0.6175	0.5190	0.6550	0.7415	0.7415	0.7785	0.9021
HOUR 22	0.4891	0.5411	0.4163	0.5203	0.4371	0.5515	0.6244	0.6244	0.6556	0.7598
HOUR 23	0.5157	0.5750	0.4423	0.5528	0.4664	0.5860	0.6634	0.6634	0.6966	0.8072
HOUR 24	0.4585	0.5073	0.3902	0.4876	0.4058	0.5171	0.5854	0.5854	0.6146	0.7122

FIRST AND LAST MONTHS OF DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

1026

□ +



FROM THE MAXIMUM LIKELIHOOD ANALYSIS WITH A STANDARD OF 35.00 PPM

THE ESTIMATE OF P1 IS 0.262416E-03 WITH A STANDARD ERROR OF 0.547104E-04

THE ESTIMATE OF P01 IS 0.262485E-03 WITH A STANDARD ERROR OF 0.547250E-04

WHICH YIELD A PROBABILITY OF VIOLATING THE CC STANDARD OF 66.91 O/O WITH A STANDARD ERROR OF 7.89 O/O

AUXILIARY RESULTS OBTAINED UNDER VARIOUS ASSUMPTIONS ARE INCLUDED ON THE FOLLOWING PAGE.

\*\*\* AUXILIARY RESULTS \*\*\*

FROM THE LOGNORMAL ASSUMPTION (10 YEAR SIMULATION)

CGMAX = 30.5645  
CCMAX2 = 25.1456  
MEANLN = 0.260318E 00  
STD LN = 0.832687E 00

FROM THE BINOMIAL ASSUMPTION (10 YEAR SIMULATION) WITH A STANDARD OF 35.00 PPM

PROB = 70.00 C/C  
SFRCB = 14.49 C/C

ASSUMING THAT THE ONLY SOURCE OF CC IS THE BACKGROUND CO WITH A STANDARD OF 35.00 PPM

THE ESTIMATE OF P1 IS 0.0 WITH A STANDARD ERROR OF 0.0

THE ESTIMATE OF P01 IS 0.0 WITH A STANDARD ERROR OF 0.0

WHICH YIELD A PROBABILITY OF VIOLATING THE CC STANDARD OF 0.0 C/C WITH A STANDARD ERROR OF 0.0 0/0

FOR THE PREDICTED CC CONCENTRATION (INC ASSUMPTIONS) WITH A STANDARD OF 35.00 PPM

THE ESTIMATE OF YEARLY AVERAGE CONCENTRATION IS 0.185864E-01 PPM

THE STANDARD DEVIATION OF YEARLY AVERAGE CONCENTRATION IS 0.575439E-01 PPM

ASSUMING THAT THE ONLY SOURCE OF CC IS THE BACKGROUND CU WITH A STANDARD OF 35.00 PPM

THE ESTIMATE OF YEARLY AVERAGE CONCENTRATION IS 0.241486E-00 PPM

THE STANDARD DEVIATION OF YEARLY AVERAGE CONCENTRATION IS 0.266326E-02 PPM

## SIMULATION HISTOGRAM

CG	RANGE, FPM	NG. FCURS .EG.	NC. FCURS .GE.
0.C	.LI. X .LE. 1.0	31557	87647
1.C	.LI. X .LE. 2.0	30559	56050
2.C	.LI. X .LE. 3.0	12854	25451
3.C	.LI. X .LE. 4.0	5355	12637
4.0	.LI. X .LE. 5.0	2632	7282
5.0	.LI. X .LE. 6.0	1529	4660
6.C	.LI. X .LE. 7.0	942	3131
7.0	.LI. X .LE. 8.0	624	2189
8.0	.LI. X .LE. 9.0	422	1565
9.0	.LI. X .LE. 10.0	279	1143
10.0	.LI. X .LE. 11.0	202	864
11.C	.LI. X .LE. 12.0	129	662
12.0	.LI. X .LE. 13.0	118	533
13.0	.LI. X .LE. 14.0	63	415
14.C	.LI. X .LE. 15.0	63	332
15.C	.LI. X .LE. 16.0	48	269
16.C	.LI. X .LE. 17.0	18	221
17.0	.LI. X .LE. 18.0	16	203
18.C	.LI. X .LE. 19.0	15	187
19.C	.LI. X .LE. 20.0	22	172
20.C	.LI. X .LE. 21.0	11	150
21.0	.LI. X .LE. 22.0	22	139
22.C	.LI. X .LE. 23.0	10	117
23.C	.LI. X .LE. 24.0	15	107
24.0	.LI. X .LE. 25.0	10	52
25.0	.LI. X .LE. 26.0	9	82
26.0	.LI. X .LE. 27.0	5	73
27.C	.LI. X .LE. 28.0	8	68
28.0	.LI. X .LE. 29.0	4	60
29.0	.LI. X .LE. 30.0	5	56
30.C	.LI. X .LE. 31.0	9	51
31.0	.LI. X .LE. 32.0	8	42
32.0	.LI. X .LE. 33.0	6	34
33.0	.LI. X .LE. 34.0	2	28
34.0	.LI. X .LE. 35.0	3	26
35.C	.LI. X .LE. 36.0	5	23
36.C	.LI. X .LE. 37.0	2	18
37.0	.LI. X .LE. 38.0	2	16
38.C	.LI. X .LE. 39.0	2	14
39.0	.LI. X .LE. 40.0	2	12
40.0	.LI. X .LE. 41.0	0	10
41.C	.LI. X .LE. 42.0	4	10
42.0	.LI. X .LE. 43.0	1	6
43.C	.LI. X .LE. 44.0	1	5
44.0	.LI. X .LE. 45.0	1	4
45.0	.LI. X .LE. 46.0	0	3
46.C	.LI. X .LE. 47.0	0	3
47.0	.LI. X .LE. 48.0	0	3
48.0	.LI. X .LE. 49.0	0	3
49.0	.LI. X .LE. 50.0	0	3
50.C	.LI. X .LE. 51.0	3	3

FROM LIFE ANALYSIS OF 10 YEARS OF SIMULATION DATA WITH AN EIGHT HOUR STANDARD CF 5.00 PPM

FRCBB = 18.90 O/O  
SPKCB8 = 12.38 C/O

## DESCRIPTION 1 AND 8-HOUR CO PROBABILITY

MASTER FILE HWY001.HWYLDR.P23WCP.LIBRARY.DISK

ACDED TO MASTER 02/17/81

LAST DATE COPIED NONE

LAST DATE UPDATED 11/16/81 1212

NUMBER OF RECORDS 2764

NUMBER OF UPDATES 6

NUMBER OF ACCESSES 32

SEQUENCE PARAMS 14/7/0010/CCIC - RESEQ

COMPRESS STATUS FULL

MODULE STATUS TEST

PASSWORD LLEN

PROGRAMMER KUNHEISLER

PRCC PARAMETER \$NOJCL

C 000010 02/17/81

C 000020 02/17/81

C CCCC3C 11/13/81

C 00004C 02/17/81

C 000050 02/17/81

C 000060 02/17/81

C 00007C 02/17/81

C 000080 02/17/81

C CCCC9C 02/17/81

C CCCC1C 02/17/81

C 000011C 02/17/81

C 0000120 02/17/81

C 0000130 11/16/81

C 000014C 02/17/81

C 0000150 02/17/81

C 0000160 02/26/81

C 000017C 02/26/81

C 0000180 02/26/81

C 0000190 02/17/81

C 0000200 02/17/81

C 000021C 02/17/81

C 000022C 02/17/81

C 0000230 02/17/81

C 000024C 02/17/81

C 000025C 02/17/81

C 0000260 02/24/81

C 0000270 02/24/81

C 000028C 02/24/81

C 0000290 02/24/81

C 0000300 02/17/81

C 000031C 02/24/81

C 000032C 02/17/81

C 0000330 02/17/81

C 0000340 02/17/81

C 0000350 02/17/81

C 0000360 02/17/81

PROGRAM SIMCO(FILES=READER, FILE6=PRINTER, FILE8=TAPE)

BY

WILLIAM A. CARPENTER, SENIOR SCIENTIST

RESEARCH LABORATORIES FOR THE ENGINEERING SCIENCES

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA

SIMCO IS A SIMULATION PROGRAM DESIGNED TO PREDICT THE  
 PROBABILITY THAT A HIGHWAY FACILITY (CONSISTING OF UP TO 13  
 SEPARATE ROADWAY SEGMENTS) WILL PRODUCE HOURLY CO LEVELS IN  
 EXCESS OF \*STAND\* (SEE BELOW) OR EIGHT HOUR AVERAGED CO LEVELS IN  
 EXCESS OF \*STANDB\* (SEE BELOW) TWICE OR MORE IN ANY RANDOM ONE  
 YEAR PERIOD.

LOGICAL FINISH, START, TEST

INTEGER CLASS, COUNT, DAY, DSTMT, H, I, IX, IV, IYR, I1, I2, I8, I6H,

+I69, I70, I71, I72, I73, I74, I75, I78, I79, J, JCS, JS, JT, K, KALPHA,

+KOUNT, LABEL, LYR, M, N, MYR, NS, NUM, NUMA, N11, N11A, TKONT, TOTAL, VCOUNT,

+YEAR

INTEGER HISTOC(51), RECORD(1000)

REAL A, ALPHA, A1, A2, A3, A4, A5, A6, A7, A8, A9, A10, A11, A12, A13, A14, A15,

+A16, A17, A18, A19, A20, A21, A22, A23, A24, A25, A26, A27, A28, A29, A30, A31,

+A32, A33, A34, A35, A36, A37, A38, A39, A40, A41, A42, A43, A44, A45, A46, A47,

+A48, A49, A50, A51, A52, A53, A54, A55, A56, A57, A58, A59, A60, A61, A62, A63,



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DATA A10,A11,A12,A13,A14,A15,A16,A17,A18,A19,A20,A21,  
A22,A23,A24,A25,A26,A27,A28,A29,A30,A31,A32,A33,A34,A35,A36,A37,  
A38,A39,A40,A41,A42,A43,A44,A45,A46,A47,A48,A49,A50,A51,A52,A53,A54,A55,A56,A57,  
A58,A59,A60,A61,A62,A63,A64,A65,A66,A67,A68,A69,A70,A71,A72,A73,A74,A75,A76,A77,A78,A79,A80,A81,  
A82,A83,A84,A85,A86,A87,A88,A89,A90,A91,A92,A93,A94,A95,A96,A97,  
A98,A99,A100,A101,A102,A103,A104,A105,A106,A107,A108,A109,A110,  
A111,A112,A113,A114,A115,A116,A117/

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	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
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	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
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	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
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[illegible]

DATA IFDI/0.102,0.178,0.168,0.149,0.141,0.141,0.087,0.048,0.011,  
+0.021,0.016,0.009,0.008,0.006,0.006,0.004,0.003,0.002,0.001/

[illegible]

DATA IFGT/0.061,0.116,0.122,0.124,0.098,C.098,C.079,0.063,C.049,  
0.040,0.030,0.020,0.021,0.019,0.016,0.014,0.012,0.011,0.010,0.009/

0.040, 0.030, 0.020, 0.021, 0.019, 0.016, 0.014, 0.012, 0.011, 0.010, 0.007

DATA IFLI/0.093,0.136,0.126,0.129,0.C97,0.6H2,C.075,0.057,C.044,

+0.031, 0.023, 0.015, 0.018, 0.016, 0.014, 0.012, 0.011, 0.009, 0.008, 0.007

DATA YFPC/0.106,0.142,0.133,0.123,0.1C8,0.092,C.C77,0.064,0.050,

+0.035,0.023,0.016,0.010,C.007,0.004,0.003,0.002,0.002,0.002

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[illegible]

A,B,C,D REAL SCALARS -- CALCULATED.  
THE STATISTICS DEFINING P1 AND P01.

THE JOURNAL OF LINGUISTICS 14, 1978

AHT	REAL ARRAY -- DIMENSION 13 -- INPUT.	THE ANNUAL AVERAGE TRAFFIC VOLUME IN VEHICLES/HOUR
1	1	1
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98	98	98
99	99	99
100	100	100

**THE ANNUAL AVERAGE TRAFFIC VOLUME IN VEHICLES/HOUR INDEXED BY SOURCE.**

ALBUQUERQUE, N.M. (AP) — A major earthquake in the desert Southwest Sunday night killed at least 25 people and injured more than 100, according to officials. The quake, which measured 7.9 on the Richter scale, was the largest in the region since 1906.

**ALPHA** REAL SCALAR -- CALCULATED/INPUT.  
THE WIND DIRECTION MEASURED CCM FROM EAST IN RADIAN.

ALPHA IS THE DIRECTION THE WIND IS COMING FROM.

ADCS	REAL ARRAY	DIMENSION	3	INPUT.
1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10
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

APCS REAL ARRAY -- DIMENSION 13 -- INPUT.  
ANNUAL AVERAGE PERCENT COLD STARTS INDEXED BY SOURCE.

[illegible]

APDT  
REAL ARRAY --- DIMENSION 13 --- INPUT.  
ANNUAL AVERAGE PERCENT DIESEL TRUCKS INDEXED BY SOURCE.

ANNUAL AVERAGE PERCENT STEEL PRODS. INCREASE	ANNUAL AVERAGE PERCENT STEEL PRODS. INCREASE
1950-1951	1950-1951
1951-1952	1951-1952
1952-1953	1952-1953
1953-1954	1953-1954
1954-1955	1954-1955
1955-1956	1955-1956
1956-1957	1956-1957
1957-1958	1957-1958
1958-1959	1958-1959
1959-1960	1959-1960
1960-1961	1960-1961
1961-1962	1961-1962
1962-1963	1962-1963
1963-1964	1963-1964
1964-1965	1964-1965
1965-1966	1965-1966
1966-1967	1966-1967
1967-1968	1967-1968
1968-1969	1968-1969
1969-1970	1969-1970
1970-1971	1970-1971
1971-1972	1971-1972
1972-1973	1972-1973
1973-1974	1973-1974
1974-1975	1974-1975
1975-1976	1975-1976
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1981-1982	1981-1982
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1991-1992	1991-1992
1992-1993	1992-1993
1993-1994	1993-1994
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1997-1998	1997-1998
1998-1999	1998-1999
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2000-2001	2000-2001
2001-2002	2001-2002
2002-2003	2002-2003
2003-2004	2003-2004
2004-2005	2004-2005
2005-2006	2005-2006
2006-2007	2006-2007
2007-2008	2007-2008
2008-2009	2008-2009
2009-2010	2009-2010
2010-2011	2010-2011
2011-2012	2011-2012
2012-2013	2012-2013
2013-2014	2013-2014
2014-2015	2014-2015
2015-2016	2015-2016
2016-2017	2016-2017
2017-2018	2017-2018
2018-2019	2018-2019
2019-2020	2019-2020
2020-2021	2020-2021
2021-2022	2021-2022
2022-2023	2022-2023
2023-2024	2023-2024
2024-2025	2024-2025
2025-2026	2025-2026
2026-2027	2026-2027
2027-2028	2027-2028
2028-2029	2028-2029
2029-2030	2029-2030
2030-2031	2030-2031
2031-2032	2031-2032
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2033-2034	2033-2034
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2037-2038	2037-2038
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2043-2044	2043-2044
2044-2045	2044-2045
2045-2046	2045-2046
2046-2047	2046-2047
2047-2048	2047-2048
2048-2049	2048-2049
2049-2050	2049-2050
2050-2051	2050-2051
2051-2052	2051-2052
2052-2053	2052-2053
2053-2054	2053-2054
2054-2055	2054-2055
2055-2056	2055-2056
2056-2057	2056-2057
2057-2058	2057-2058
2058-2059	2058-2059

APGT REAL ARRAY -- DIMENSION 13 -- INPUT.  
ANNUAL AVERAGE PERCENT GAS TRUCKS INDEXED BY SOURCE.

**ANNUAL AVERAGE PERCENT GAS TRUCKS INCREASED BY SOURCE:**

APHS  
REAL ARRAY --- DIMENSION 13 --- INPUT.  
ANNUAL AVERAGE PERCENT HOT STARTS INDEXED BY SOURCE.

## ANNUAL AVERAGE PERCENT HOT STARTS INDEXED IN SOURCE.

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APLT REAL ARRAY --- DIMENSION 13 --- INPUT.
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ANNUAL AVERAGE PERCENT LIGHT TRUCKS INDEXED BY SOURCE.

[illegible]



C	AI--ALL7	REAL SCALARS -- DATA.	0001450	02/17/81
C		THE COEFFICIENTS OF THE SPEED CORRECTION FUNCTIONS.	0001460	02/17/81
C	CLASS	INTEGER SCALAR -- CALCULATED/INPUT.	0001470	02/17/81
C		STABILITY CLASS INDEX.	0001480	02/17/81
C			0001490	02/17/81
C	CMEF	REAL ARRAY -- DIMENSION 5 -- CALCULATED.	0001510	11/13/81
C		THE MOBILE1 CALCULATED MOBILE EMISSION FACTORS.	0001520	11/13/81
C			0001530	11/13/81
C	COMAX	REAL SCALAR -- CALCULATED.	0001540	02/17/81
C		THE LARSEN ESTIMATE OF THE EXPECTED ANNUAL-MAXIMUM CO	0001550	02/17/81
C		CONCENTRATION IN PPM.	0001560	02/17/81
C			0001570	02/17/81
C	COMAX2	REAL SCALAR -- CALCULATED.	0001580	02/17/81
C		THE LARSEN ESTIMATE OF THE EXPECTED ANNUAL-SECOND-	0001590	02/17/81
C		MAXIMUM CO CONCENTRATION IN PPM.	0001600	02/17/81
C			0001610	02/17/81
C	CONC	REAL SCALAR -- CALCULATED.	0001620	02/17/81
C		CONCENTRATION IN PPM CO.	0001630	02/17/81
C			0001640	02/17/81
C	CONCA	REAL SCALAR -- CALCULATED.	0001650	02/17/81
C		CONC UNDER THE ASSUMPTION THAT THE ONLY CO SOURCE IS	0001660	02/17/81
C		THE AMBIENT CO.	0001670	02/17/81
C	COUNT	INTEGER SCALAR -- CALCULATED.	0001680	02/17/81
C		NUMBER SIMULATED HOURS PER YEAR.	0001700	02/17/81
C			0001710	02/17/81
C	DAY	INTEGER SCALAR -- CALCULATED.	0001720	02/17/81
C		THE DAY OF WEEK.	0001730	02/17/81
C			0001740	02/17/81
C	DSTH1	INTEGER SCALAR -- INPUT.	0001750	02/17/81
C		THE FIRST MONTH OF DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME.	0001760	02/17/81
C			0001770	02/17/81
C	DSTH2	INTEGER SCALAR -- INPUT.	0001780	02/17/81
C		THE LAST MONTH OF DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME.	0001790	02/17/81
C			0001800	02/17/81
C	DTVJ	REAL SCALAR -- CALCULATED.	0001810	02/17/81
C		THE DIESEL TRUCK VOLUME ON SOURCE J IN VEHICLES/ HOUR.	0001820	02/17/81
C			0001830	02/17/81
C	DUMPX	REAL SCALAR -- CALCULATED.	0001840	02/17/81
C		A GENERAL PURPOSE DUMMY VARIABLE.	0001850	02/17/81
C			0001860	02/17/81
C	DUMPY	REAL SCALAR -- CALCULATED.	0001870	02/17/81
C		A GENERAL PURPOSE DUMMY VARIABLE.	0001880	02/17/81
C			0001890	02/17/81
C	EDT	REAL SCALAR -- CALCULATED.	0001900	02/17/81
C		THE DIESEL TRUCK EMISSION FACTOR AT 19.6 MPH IN	0001910	02/17/81
C		GM(CO)/MILE/VEHICLE.	0001920	02/17/81
C			0001930	02/17/81
C	EGT	REAL SCALAR -- CALCULATED.	0001940	02/17/81
C		THE HEAVY DUTY GAS TRUCK EMISSION FACTOR AT 19.6 MPH IN	0001950	02/17/81
C		GM(CO)/MILE/VEHICLE.	0001960	02/17/81
C			0001970	02/17/81
C	EJ	REAL SCALAR -- CALCULATED.	0001980	02/17/81

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C THE TOTAL EMISSIONS FROM SOURCE J IN GM(CO)/MILE/HOUR. C02190C 02/17/81
C C02200C 02/17/81
C ELT REAL ARRAY -- DIMENSION 15,9,11 -- CALCULATED. C02010C 02/17/81
C LIGHT TRUCK EMISSION FACTORS IN GM(CO)/MILE/VEHICLE C02020C 02/17/81
C AT 19.6 MPH INDEXED BY COLD STARTS, HOT STARTS, AND C02030C 02/17/81
C TEMPERATURE. C02040C 02/17/81
C C02050C 02/17/81
C EPC REAL ARRAY -- DIMENSION 15,9,11 -- CALCULATED. C02060C 02/17/81
C PASSENGER CAR EMISSION FACTORS IN GM(CO)/MILE/VEHICLE C02070C 02/17/81
C AT 19.6 MPH INDEXED BY COLD STARTS, HOT STARTS, AND C02080C 02/17/81
C TEMPERATURE. C02090C 02/17/81
C C02100C 02/17/81
C F REAL SCALAR -- INPUT. C02110C 02/17/81
C THE RATIO OF COLD START NON-CATALYST OPERATION TO COLD C02120C 02/17/81
C START CATALYST OPERATION. C02130C 02/17/81
C C02140C 02/17/81
C FCSD REAL ARRAY -- DIMENSION 13,7 -- INPUT. C02150C 02/17/81
C DAY-OF-WEEK PERCENT COLD START FACTORS INDEXED BY C02160C 02/17/81
C SOURCE AND DAY. FCSH(I,H)*FCSM(I,M)*APCS(I) IS THE C02170C 02/17/81
C AVERAGE HOURLY PERCENT COLD STARTS FOR DAY-OF-WEEK N, C02180C 02/17/81
C MONTH M, AND SOURCE I. C02190C 02/17/81
C C02200C 02/17/81
C FCSP REAL ARRAY -- DIMENSION 13,25 -- INPUT. C02210C 02/17/81
C HOUR-OF-DAY PERCENT COLD START FACTORS INDEXED BY C02220C 02/17/81
C SOURCE AND HOUR. FCSH(I,H)*FCSH(I,D)*FCSM(I,M)*APCS(I) C02230C 02/17/81
C IS THE AVERAGE HOURLY PERCENT COLD STARTS FOR C02240C 02/17/81
C HOUR-OF-DAY H, DAY-OF-WEEK D, MONTH M, AND SOURCE I. C02250C 02/17/81
C NOTE, FCSH(I,25) IS SET EQUAL TO FCSH(I,1) C02260C 02/17/81
C INTERNALLY TO HANDLE THE DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME C02270C 02/17/81
C FCSH IS INPUT RELATIVE TO "CLOCK" TIME. FOR INSTANCE, C02280C 02/17/81
C FCSH(I,9) WOULD BE THE FACTOR FOR 9 AM STANDARD TIME C02290C 02/17/81
C FOR NOVEMBER THROUGH APRIL, AND FCSH(I,9) WOULD BE THE C02300C 02/17/81
C COLD START FACTOR FOR 9 AM DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME FOR MAY C02310C 02/17/81
C THROUGH OCTOBER. SO THE TIME REFERENCE FOR FCSH (AND FOR C02320C 02/17/81
C ALL INPUT TERMS WHICH ARE RELATIVE TO "CLOCK" TIME) IS C02330C 02/17/81
C THAT TIME WHICH WE WOULD READ ON THE CLOCK. ANOTHER WAY C02340C 02/17/81
C TO EXPRESS THIS NOTION IS THAT "CLOCK" TIME REFERENCES C02350C 02/17/81
C ARE EITHER ST OR DST WHICHEVER IS APPLICABLE TO THE MONTH C02360C 02/17/81
C UNDER CONSIDERATION. C02370C 02/17/81
C FCSP REAL ARRAY -- DIMENSION 13,12 -- INPUT. C02380C 02/17/81
C MONTHLY PERCENT COLD START FACTORS INDEXED BY SOURCE C02390C 02/17/81
C AND MONTH. FCSM(I,M)*APCS(I) IS THE AVERAGE HOURLY C02400C 02/17/81
C PERCENT COLD STARTS FOR MONTH M AND SOURCE I. C02410C 02/17/81
C C02420C 02/17/81
C FDTD REAL ARRAY -- DIMENSION 13,7 -- INPUT. C02430C 02/17/81
C DAY-OF-WEEK PERCENT DIESEL TRUCK FACTORS INDEXED BY C02440C 02/17/81
C SOURCE AND DAY. FDTD(I,D)*FDTM(I,M)*APDT(I) IS THE C02450C 02/17/81
C AVERAGE HOURLY PERCENT DIESEL TRUCKS FOR DAY-OF-WEEK D, C02460C 02/17/81
C MONTH M, AND SOURCE I. C02470C 02/17/81
C C02480C 02/17/81
C FDTM REAL ARRAY -- DIMENSION 13,25 -- INPUT. C02490C 02/17/81
C HOUR-OF-DAY PERCENT DIESEL TRUCK FACTORS INDEXED BY C02500C 02/17/81
C SOURCE AND HOUR. FDTM(I,H)*FDTD(I,D)*FDTM(I,M)*APDT(I) C02510C 02/17/81
C IS THE AVERAGE HOURLY PERCENT DIESEL TRUCKS FOR C02520C 02/17/81

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C	HOUR-OF-DAY H, DAY-OF-WEEK D, MONTH M, AND SOURCE I.	0002530	02/17/81
C	SEE NOTE UNDER FCSH.	0002540	02/17/81
C		0002550	02/17/81
C	REAL ARRAY -- DIMENSION 13,12 -- INPUT.	0002560	02/17/81
C	MONTHLY PERCENT DIESEL TRUCK FACTORS INDEXED BY SOURCE	0002570	02/17/81
C	AND MONTH. FDTM(I,M)*APDT(I) IS THE AVERAGE HOURLY	0002580	02/17/81
C	PERCENT DIESEL TRUCKS FOR MONTH M AND SOURCE I.	0002590	02/17/81
C		0002600	02/17/81
C	REAL ARRAY -- DIMENSION 13,7 -- INPUT.	0002610	02/17/81
C	DAY-OF-WEEK PERCENT GAS TRUCK FACTORS INDEXED BY	0002620	02/17/81
C	SOURCE AND DAY. FGTD(I,D)*FGTMD(I,M)*APDT(I) IS THE	0002630	02/17/81
C	AVERAGE HOURLY PERCENT GAS TRUCKS FOR DAY-OF-WEEK D,	0002640	02/17/81
C	MONTH M, AND SOURCE I.	0002650	02/17/81
C		0002660	02/17/81
C	REAL ARRAY -- DIMENSION 13,25 -- INPUT.	0002670	02/17/81
C	HOUR-OF-DAY PERCENT GAS TRUCK FACTORS INDEXED BY	0002680	02/17/81
C	SOURCE AND HOUR. FGTH(I,H)*FGTHT(I,D)*FGTM(I,M)*APGT(I)	0002690	02/17/81
C	IS THE AVERAGE HOURLY PERCENT GAS TRUCKS FOR	0002700	02/17/81
C	HOUR-OF-DAY H, DAY-OF-WEEK D, MONTH M, AND SOURCE I.	0002710	02/17/81
C	SEE NOTE UNDER FCSH.	0002720	02/17/81
C		0002730	02/17/81
C	REAL ARRAY -- DIMENSION 13,12 -- INPUT.	0002740	02/17/81
C	MONTHLY PERCENT GAS TRUCK FACTORS INDEXED BY SOURCE	0002750	02/17/81
C	AND MONTH. FGIM(I,M)*APGT(I) IS THE AVERAGE HOURLY	0002760	02/17/81
C	PERCENT GAS TRUCKS FOR MONTH M AND SOURCE I.	0002770	02/17/81
C		0002780	02/17/81
C	REAL ARRAY -- DIMENSION 13,7 -- INPUT.	0002790	02/17/81
C	DAY-OF-WEEK PERCENT HOT START FACTORS INDEXED BY	0002800	02/17/81
C	SOURCE AND DAY. FHSD(I,D)*FHSH(I,M)*APHS(I) IS THE	0002810	02/17/81
C	AVERAGE HOURLY PERCENT HOT STARTS FOR DAY-OF-WEEK D,	0002820	02/17/81
C	MONTH M, AND SOURCE I.	0002830	02/17/81
C		0002840	02/17/81
C	REAL ARRAY -- DIMENSION 13,25 -- INPUT.	0002850	02/17/81
C	HOUR-OF-DAY PERCENT HOT START FACTORS INDEXED BY	0002860	02/17/81
C	SOURCE AND HOUR. FHSH(I,H)*FHSD(I,D)*FHSM(I,M)*APHS(I)	0002870	02/17/81
C	IS THE AVERAGE HOURLY PERCENT HOT STARTS FOR	0002880	02/17/81
C	HOUR-OF-DAY H, DAY-OF-WEEK D, MONTH M, AND SOURCE I.	0002890	02/17/81
C	SEE NOTE UNDER FCSH.	0002900	02/17/81
C		0002910	02/17/81
C		0002920	02/26/81
C	REAL ARRAY -- DIMENSION 13,12 -- INPUT.	0002930	02/17/81
C	MONTHLY PERCENT HOT START FACTORS INDEXED BY SOURCE	0002940	02/17/81
C	AND MONTH. FHSW(I,M)*APHS(I) IS THE AVERAGE HOURLY	0002950	02/17/81
C	PERCENT HOT STARTS FOR MONTH M AND SOURCE I.	0002960	02/17/81
C		0002970	03/02/81
C	LOGICAL SCALAR -- CALCULATED.	0002980	02/17/81
C	.TRUE. IF THE END OF FILEB HAS BEEN REACHED.	0002990	02/17/81
C		0003000	02/17/81
C	REAL SCALAR -- CALCULATED.	0003010	02/17/81
C	THE FIRST CO INDICATOR IN THE SIMULATED CONC SEQUENCE.	0003020	02/17/81
C		0003030	02/17/81
C	REAL SCALAR -- CALCULATED.	0003040	02/17/81
C	THE FIRST CO INDICATOR IN THE SIMULATED CONCA SEQUENCE.	0003050	02/17/81
C		0003060	02/17/81

RUN NO.	DATE	11/16/81	TIME	1212	LISTING OF MODULE HWY2356	PAGE	7
C	FLTD	REAL ARRAY -- DIMENSION 13,7 -- INPUT.				000307C	02/17/81
C		DAY-OF-WEEK PERCENT LIGHT TRUCK FACTORS INDEXED BY				000308C	02/17/81
C		SOURCE AND DAY. FLTD(I,D)*FLTM(I,M)*APLT(I) IS THE				000309C	02/17/81
C		AVERAGE HOURLY PERCENT LIGHT TRUCKS FOR DAY-OF-WEEK D,				000310C	02/17/81
C		MONTH M, AND SOURCE I.				000311C	02/17/81
C		REAL ARRAY -- DIMENSION 13,25 -- INPUT.				000312C	02/17/81
C	FLTH	HOUR-OF-DAY PERCENT LIGHT TRUCK FACTORS INDEXED BY				000313C	02/17/81
C		SOURCE AND HOUR. FLTH(I,H)*FLTD(I,D)*FLTM(I,M)*APLT(I)				000314C	02/17/81
C		IS THE AVERAGE HOURLY PERCENT LIGHT TRUCKS FOR				000315C	02/17/81
C		HOUR-OF-DAY H, DAY-OF-WEEK D, MONTH M, AND SOURCE I.				000316C	02/17/81
C		SEE NOTE UNDER FC5H.				000317C	02/17/81
C		REAL ARRAY -- DIMENSION 13,12 -- INPUT.				000318C	02/17/81
C	FLTM	MONTHLY PERCENT LIGHT TRUCK FACTORS INDEXED BY SOURCE				000319C	02/17/81
C		AND MONTH. FLTM(I,M)*APLT(I) IS THE AVERAGE HOURLY				000320C	02/17/81
C		PERCENT LIGHT TRUCKS FOR MONTH M AND SOURCE I.				000321C	02/17/81
C		REAL ARRAY -- DIMENSION 13,7 -- INPUT.				000322C	02/17/81
C	FTVD	DAY-OF-WEEK TOTAL VEHICLE TRAFFIC VOLUME FACTORS INDEXED				000323C	02/17/81
C		BY SOURCE AND DAY. FTVD(I,D)*FTVM(I,M)*AHT(I) IS THE				000324C	02/17/81
C		AVERAGE HOURLY TRAFFIC VOLUME FOR DAY-OF-WEEK D, MONTH M,				000325C	02/17/81
C		AND SOURCE I IN VEHICLES/HOUR.				000326C	02/17/81
C		REAL ARRAY -- DIMENSION 13,25 -- INPUT.				000327C	02/17/81
C	FTVH	HOUR-OF-DAY TOTAL VEHICLE TRAFFIC VOLUME FACTORS INDEXED				000328C	02/17/81
C		BY SOURCE AND HOUR. FTVH(I,H)*FTVD(I,D)*FTVM(I,M)*AHT(I)				000329C	02/17/81
C		IS THE AVERAGE HOURLY TRAFFIC VOLUME FOR HOUR-OF-DAY H,				000330C	02/17/81
C		DAY-OF-WEEK D, MONTH M, AND SOURCE I IN VEHICLES/HOUR.				000331C	02/17/81
C		SEE NOTE UNDER FC5H.				000332C	02/17/81
C		REAL ARRAY -- DIMENSION 13,12 -- INPUT.				000333C	02/17/81
C	FTVM	MONTHLY TOTAL VEHICLE TRAFFIC VOLUME FACTORS INDEXED BY				000334C	02/17/81
C		SOURCE AND MONTH. FTVM(I,M)*AHT(I) IS THE AVERAGE HOURLY				000335C	02/17/81
C		TRAFFIC VOLUME FOR MONTH M AND SOURCE I IN VEHICLES/HOUR.				000336C	02/17/81
C		REAL SCALARS -- CALCULATED.				000337C	02/17/81
C	FL--F112	FACTORS FOR THE VEHICLE TYPE MODEL YEAR CATEGORIES.				000338C	02/17/81
C		REAL SCALAR -- CALCULATED.				000339C	02/17/81
C	GAMPA	ROAD ANGLE MEASURED CCW FROM EAST IN RADIAN.				000340C	02/17/81
C		REAL SCALAR -- CALCULATED.				000341C	02/17/81
C	GTUJ	THE GAS TRUCK VOLUME ON SOURCE J IN VEHICLES/HOUR.				000342C	02/17/81
C		INTEGER SCALAR -- INPUT.				000343C	02/17/81
C	H	HOUR OF DAY (1,24 HOUR CLOCK). HOURS INPUTTED FROM THE				000344C	02/17/81
C		METEOROLOGICAL DATA FILE ARE IN STANDARD TIME. H IS				000345C	02/17/81
C		CONVERTED INTERNALLY TO "CLOCK" (SFE FC5H) TIME.				000346C	02/17/81
C		REAL SCALAR -- CALCULATED.				000347C	02/17/81
C		REAL SCALAR -- CALCULATED.				000348C	02/17/81
C		REAL SCALAR -- CALCULATED.				000349C	02/17/81
C		REAL SCALAR -- CALCULATED.				000350C	02/17/81
C		REAL SCALAR -- CALCULATED.				000351C	02/17/81
C		REAL SCALAR -- CALCULATED.				000352C	02/17/81
C		REAL SCALAR -- CALCULATED.				000353C	02/17/81
C		REAL SCALAR -- CALCULATED.				000354C	02/17/81
C		REAL SCALAR -- CALCULATED.				000355C	02/17/81
C		REAL SCALAR -- CALCULATED.				000356C	02/17/81
C		REAL SCALAR -- CALCULATED.				000357C	02/17/81
C		REAL SCALAR -- CALCULATED.				000358C	02/17/81
C		REAL SCALAR -- CALCULATED.				000359C	02/17/81
C		REAL SCALAR -- CALCULATED.				000360C	02/17/81

C	AN INDEXING VARIABLE.	0003610	02/17/81
C		0003620	02/17/81
C	REAL ARRAY -- DIMENSION 13,96,5 -- CALCULATED.	0003630	02/17/81
C	THE GAUSSIAN DISPERSION INTEGRALS IN METERS*-1 INDEXED	0003640	02/17/81
C	BY ROADWAY, KALPHA, AND CLASS.	0003650	02/17/81
C		0003660	02/17/81
C		0003670	02/17/81
C	INTEGER SCALARS -- CALCULATED.	0003680	02/17/81
C	PARAMETERS OF THE RANDOM NUMBER GENERATORS URAN AND GRAN.	0003690	02/17/81
C		0003700	02/17/81
C	INTEGER SCALAR -- CALCULATED.	0003710	02/17/81
C	YEAR OF THE CURRENT METEOROLOGICAL INPUT RECORD.	0003720	02/17/81
C		0003730	02/17/81
C	INTEGER SCALARS -- CALCULATED.	0003740	02/24/81
C	INDEXING VARIABLES.	0003750	02/17/81
C		0003760	02/17/81
C	INTEGER SCALARS -- CALCULATED.	0003770	02/17/81
C	INDEXING VARIABLES.	0003780	02/17/81
C		0003790	02/17/81
C	INTEGER SCALAR -- CALCULATED.	0003800	02/17/81
C	THE COLD START INDEX.	0003810	02/17/81
C		0003820	02/17/81
C	INTEGER SCALAR -- CALCULATED.	0003830	02/17/81
C	THE HOT START INDEX.	0003840	02/17/81
C		0003850	02/17/81
C	INTEGER SCALAR -- CALCULATED.	0003860	02/17/81
C	THE SPEED INDEX.	0003870	02/17/81
C		0003880	02/17/81
C	INTEGER SCALAR -- CALCULATED.	0003890	02/17/81
C	THE TEMPERATURE INDEX.	0003900	02/17/81
C		0003910	02/17/81
C	INTEGER SCALAR -- CALCULATED.	0003920	02/17/81
C	ALPHA DESCRETIZED TO INDEX THE ARRAY INT.	0003930	02/17/81
C		0003940	02/17/81
C	INTEGER SCALAR -- CALCULATED.	0003950	02/17/81
C	THE TOTAL NUMBER OF HOURS IN ALL SIMULATED YEARS.	0003960	02/17/81
C		0003970	02/17/81
C	INTEGER SCALAR -- ASSIGNED.	0003980	02/17/81
C	AN ASSIGNED LABEL FOR TRANSFER TO STATEMENTS 420 AND 430.	0003990	02/17/81
C		0004000	02/17/81
C	REAL SCALAR -- CALCULATED.	0004010	02/17/81
C	THE LAST CO INDICATOR IN THE SIMULATED CONC SEQUENCE.	0004020	02/17/81
C		0004030	02/17/81
C	REAL SCALAR -- CALCULATED.	0004040	02/17/81
C	THE LAST CO INDICATOR IN THE SIMULATED CONCA SEQUENCE.	0004050	02/17/81
C		0004060	02/17/81
C	REAL SCALAR -- CALCULATED.	0004070	02/17/81
C	ALOG(CONC).	0004080	02/17/81
C		0004090	02/17/81
C	REAL SCALAR -- CALCULATED.	0004100	02/17/81
C	THE LENGTH IN METERS OF A ROADWAY.	0004110	02/17/81
C		0004120	02/17/81
C	REAL SCALAR -- CALCULATED.	0004130	02/17/81
C	THE LIGHT TRUCK VOLUME ON SOURCE J IN VEHICLES/HOUR.	0004140	02/17/81

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9660	11/16/81	1212	HWY2356	9
C	LYR	INTEGER SCALAR -- CALCULATED.	CC415C	02/17/81
C		THE YEAR FOR THE LAST METEOROLOGICAL INPUT RECORD.	CC4160	02/17/81
C	M	INTEGER SCALAR -- INPUT.	CC4170	02/17/81
C		MONTH.	CC418C	02/17/81
C	MC	REAL SCALAR -- CALCULATED.	CC4190	02/17/81
C		THE MEAN OF LCNC.	CC4200	02/17/81
C			CC421C	02/17/81
C	MGCC	REAL ARRAY -- DIMENSION 25,12 -- INPUT.	CC4220	02/17/81
C		THE GEOMETRIC MEAN OF THE PPM CC BACKGROUND INDEXED	CC424C	02/17/81
C		BY HOUR AND MONTH. MGCC IS CONVERTED TO THE MEAN OF THE	CC425C	02/17/81
C		LN(CO) BEFORE USE. NOTE THAT MGCC(25,J) IS SET TO	CC4260	02/17/81
C		MGCC(1,J) INTERNALLY TO HANDLE THE DAYLIGHT SAVING	CC4270	02/17/81
C		TIME CONDITION. MGCC IS INPUT RELATIVE TO "CLOCK" (SEE	CC4280	02/17/81
C		FCST) TIME. NOTE THAT MGCC IS VERY NEARLY APPROXIMATED	CC4290	02/17/81
C		BY THE ARITHMETIC MEAN. THUS, IF GEOMETRIC MEANS ARE	CC4300	02/17/81
C		UNAVAILABLE, THE ARITHMETIC MEANS MAY BE USED.	CC431C	02/17/81
C			CC4320	02/17/81
C			CC4330	02/17/81
C	MU	REAL SCALAR -- INPUT.	CC434C	02/17/81
C		WINDSPEED IN METERS/SECOND.	CC435C	02/17/81
C			CC4360	02/17/81
C	NOMYR	INTEGER SCALAR -- INPUT.	CC437C	02/17/81
C		THE NOMINAL YEAR FOR THE ANALYSIS.	CC438C	02/17/81
C			CC439C	02/17/81
C			CC4400	02/17/81
C	NS	INTEGER SCALAR -- INPUT.	CC4410	02/17/81
C		THE NUMBER OF SOURCES (ROADWAYS) USED IN THE ANALYSES.	CC4420	02/17/81
C			CC4430	02/17/81
C	NUM	INTEGER SCALAR -- CALCULATED.	CC4440	02/17/81
C		THE NUMBER OF SIMULATED CONC LEVELS EXCEEDING STAND.	CC445C	02/17/81
C			CC4460	02/17/81
C	NUMA	INTEGER SCALAR -- CALCULATED.	CC4470	02/17/81
C		THE NUMBER OF SIMULATED CONC LEVELS EXCEEDING STAND.	CC4480	02/17/81
C			CC4490	02/17/81
C	N11	INTEGER SCALAR -- CALCULATED.	CC4500	02/17/81
C		THE NUMBER OF SEQUENTIAL PAIRS OF SIMULATED CONC LEVELS	CC4510	02/17/81
C		WHICH EXCEED STAND.	CC452C	02/17/81
C			CC4530	02/17/81
C	N11A	INTEGER SCALAR -- CALCULATED.	CC4540	02/17/81
C		THE NUMBER OF SEQUENTIAL PAIRS OF SIMULATED CONC LEVELS	CC4550	02/17/81
C		WHICH EXCEED STAND.	CC4560	02/17/81
C	OX,CY,OZ	REAL SCALARS -- INPUTS.	CC4570	02/17/81
C		THE X, Y, AND Z COORDINATES OF THE RECEPTOR LOCATION	CC4580	02/17/81
C		IN METERS.	CC4590	02/17/81
C			CC4600	02/17/81
C	PCS	REAL SCALAR -- CALCULATED.	CC4610	02/17/81
C		THE PERCENT OF COLD START OPERATION, CATALYST.	CC4620	02/17/81
C			CC4630	02/17/81
C			CC4640	02/17/81
C	PCSC	REAL SCALAR -- CALCULATED.	CC4650	02/17/81
C		THE PERCENT OF COLD START OPERATION, NON-CATALYST.	CC4660	02/17/81
C			CC4670	02/17/81
C	PCVJ	REAL SCALAR -- CALCULATED.	CC4680	02/17/81

C	PHS	THE PASSENGER CAR VOLUME ON SOURCE J IN VEHICLES/HOUR.	0004690	02/17/81
C		REAL SCALAR -- CALCULATED.	0004700	02/17/81
C		THE PERCENT OF HOT START OPERATION.	0004710	02/17/81
C			0004720	02/17/81
C	PRCEN	REAL SCALAR -- CALCULATED.	0004730	02/17/81
C		THE VALUE OF THE PREVIOUS CONC.	0004740	02/17/81
C			0004750	02/17/81
C			0004760	02/17/81
C	PRCNA	REAL SCALAR -- CALCULATED.	0004770	02/17/81
C		THE VALUE OF THE PREVIOUS CONCA.	0004780	02/17/81
C			0004790	02/17/81
C	PROB	REAL SCALAR -- CALCULATED.	0004800	02/17/81
C		THE PROBABILITY THAT CO .GT. STAND TWICE OR MORE IN ANY	0004810	02/17/81
C		RANDOM ONE YEAR PERIOD.	0004820	02/17/81
C			0004830	02/17/81
C	PROB8	REAL SCALAR -- CALCULATED.	0004840	02/24/81
C		THE PROBABILITY THAT THE EIGHT HOUR AVERAGED CO .GT.	0004850	02/24/81
C		STAND8 TWICE OR MORE IN ANY RANDOM ONE YEAR PERIOD.	0004860	02/24/81
C			0004870	02/24/81
C	PO1	REAL SCALAR -- CALCULATED.	0004880	02/17/81
C		TRANSITION PROBABILITY FROM STATE=(CONC .LE. STAND) TO	0004890	02/17/81
C		STATE=(CONC .GT. STAND).	0004900	02/17/81
C			0004910	02/17/81
C	P1	REAL SCALAR -- CALCULATED.	0004920	02/17/81
C		STATE PROBABILITY OF STATE=(CONC .GT. STAND).	0004930	02/17/81
C			0004940	02/17/81
C	R	REAL ARRAY -- DIMENSION 8 -- CALCULATED.	0004950	02/24/81
C		R CONTAINS THE CURRENT AND SEVEN PREVIOUS CONC VALUES.	0004960	02/24/81
C			0004970	02/24/81
C	RECON0	INTEGER ARRAY -- DIMENSION 1000 -- CALCULATED.	0004980	02/24/81
C		RECORD(I) IS THE SIMULATION HOUR AT WHICH THE EIGHT HOUR	0004990	02/24/81
C		AVERAGED CO CONCENTRATION EXCEEDED STAND8 THE ITH TIME.	0005000	02/24/81
C			0005010	02/24/81
C	S	REAL SCALAR -- CALCULATED.	0005020	02/17/81
C		AVERAGE ROUTE SPEED IN MPH.	0005030	02/17/81
C			0005040	02/17/81
C	SC	REAL SCALAR -- CALCULATED.	0005050	02/17/81
C		THE STANDARD DEVIATION OF LCONC.	0005060	02/17/81
C			0005070	02/17/81
C	SCD1	REAL ARRAY -- DIMENSION 56 -- CALCULATED.	0005080	02/17/81
C		THE SPEED CORRECTION FACTORS FOR DIESEL TRUCKS INDEXED	0005090	02/17/81
C		BY SPEED.	0005100	02/17/81
C			0005110	02/17/81
C	SCG1	REAL ARRAY -- DIMENSION 56 -- CALCULATED.	0005120	02/17/81
C		THE SPEED CORRECTION FACTORS FOR GAS TRUCKS INDEXED	0005130	02/17/81
C		BY SPEED.	0005140	02/17/81
C			0005150	02/17/81
C	SCL1	REAL ARRAY -- DIMENSION 56 -- CALCULATED.	0005160	02/17/81
C		THE SPEED CORRECTION FACTORS FOR LIGHT TRUCKS INDEXED	0005170	02/17/81
C		BY SPEED.	0005180	02/17/81
C			0005190	02/17/81
C	SCPC	REAL ARRAY -- DIMENSION 56 -- CALCULATED.	0005200	02/17/81
C		THE SPEED CORRECTION FACTORS FOR PASSENGER CARS INDEXED	0005210	02/17/81
C		BY SPEED.	0005220	02/17/81

## LISTING OF MODULE HWY2356

TIME 1212

DATE 11/16/81

RUN NO. 966C

C	CC0523C	C2/17/81
C	CC0524C	02/26/81
C	CC0525C	02/17/81
C	CC0526C	02/17/81
C	CC0527C	02/17/81
C	CC0528C	02/17/81
C	CC0529C	02/17/81
C	CC0530C	02/17/81
C	CC0531C	02/17/81
C	CC0532C	02/17/81
C	CC0533C	02/17/81
C	CC0534C	02/17/81
C	CC0535C	02/17/81
C	CC0536C	02/17/81
C	CC0537C	02/17/81
C	CC0538C	02/17/81
C	CC0539C	02/17/81
C	CC0540C	02/17/81
C	CC0541C	02/17/81
C	CC0542C	02/17/81
C	CC0543C	02/17/81
C	CC0544C	02/17/81
C	CC0545C	02/17/81
C	CC0546C	02/17/81
C	CC0547C	02/17/81
C	CC0548C	02/17/81
C	CC0549C	02/17/81
C	CC0550C	02/24/81
C	CC0551C	02/24/81
C	CC0552C	02/24/81
C	CC0553C	02/17/81
C	CC0554C	02/17/81
C	CC0555C	02/17/81
C	CC0556C	02/17/81
C	CC0557C	02/17/81
C	CC0558C	02/17/81
C	CC0559C	02/17/81
C	CC0560C	02/17/81
C	CC0561C	02/17/81
C	CC0562C	02/17/81
C	CC0563C	02/24/81
C	CC0564C	02/24/81
C	CC0565C	02/24/81
C	CC0566C	02/24/81
C	CC0567C	02/24/81
C	CC0568C	02/24/81
C	CC0569C	02/24/81
C	CC0570C	02/17/81
C	CC0571C	02/17/81
C	CC0572C	02/17/81
C	CC0573C	02/17/81
C	CC0574C	02/17/81
C	CC0575C	02/17/81
C	CC0576C	02/17/81

REAL ARRAY -- DIMENSION 12 -- INPUT.

THE GEOMETRIC STANDARD DEVIATION OF THE BACKGROUND CO INDEXED BY MONTH FOR CC IN PPM. SGCC IS CONVERTED TO THE STANDARD DEVIATION OF LN(CO) BEFORE USE.

REAL STATEMENT FUNCTION -- CALCULATED.

SPD(I) RETURNS THE SPEED CORRECTION FACTOR FOR DIESEL TRUCKS AT 5 MPH.

REAL STATEMENT FUNCTION -- CALCULATED.

SPGT(I) RETURNS THE SPEED CORRECTION FACTOR FOR HEAVY DUTY GAS TRUCKS AT 5 MPH.

REAL STATEMENT FUNCTION -- CALCULATED.

SPLT(I) RETURNS THE SPEED CORRECTION FACTOR FOR LIGHT TRUCKS AT 5 MPH.

REAL STATEMENT FUNCTION -- CALCULATED.

SPPC(I) RETURNS THE SPEED CORRECTION FACTOR FOR PASSENGER CARS AT 5 MPH.

REAL SCALAR -- CALCULATED.

THE STANDARD ERROR OF THE ESTIMATE OF PROB.

REAL SCALAR -- CALCULATED.

AN UPPER BOUND ON THE ERROR OF ESTIMATE OF PROB.

REAL SCALAR -- CALCULATED.

THE STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE OF P01.

REAL SCALAR -- CALCULATED.

THE STANDARD ERROR OF THE ESTIMATE OF P1.

REAL SCALAR -- INPUT.

THE CO LEVEL IN PPM NOT TO BE EXCEEDED MORE THAN ONCE PER YEAR.

REAL SCALAR -- INPUT.

THE EIGHT HOUR CO STANDARD IN PPM NOT TO BE EXCEEDED MORE THAN ONCE PER YEAR. THIS PROGRAM ASSUMES A COUNTING SCHEME FOR THE EIGHT HOUR STANDARD WHICH SKIPS AHEAD EIGHT HOURS WHENEVER AN EIGHT HOUR AVERAGED CO LEVEL EXCEEDING STAND8 IS FOUND.

LOGICAL SCALAR -- CALCULATED.

TRUE, UNTIL THE FIRST CO CONCENTRATION HAS BEEN CALCULATED.

REAL SCALAR -- CALCULATED.

THE SUM OF THE LCCNC.



C	SUM2	REAL SCALAR -- CALCULATED. THE SUM OF LOGIC**2.	0005770	02/17/81
C			0005780	02/17/81
C	TEMP	REAL SCALAR -- INPUT. AMBIENT TEMPERATURE IN DEGREES FARENHEIT.	0005790	02/17/81
C			0005800	02/17/81
C			0005810	02/17/81
C			0005820	02/17/81
C	TEST	LOGICAL SCALAR -- INPUT. IF TEST .EQ. .TRUE. THEN THE PROGRAM WILL OUTPUT AUXILIARY INFORMATION FROM THE SIMULATION.	0005830	02/17/81
C			0005840	02/17/81
C			0005850	02/17/81
C	TFDT	REAL ARRAY -- DIMENSION 20 -- DATA. TFDT(I) IS THE FRACTION OF DIESEL TRUCK VEHICLE MILES DRIVEN BY VEHICLES I-1 MODEL YEARS OLD.	0005860	02/17/81
C			0005870	02/17/81
C			0005880	02/17/81
C			0005890	02/17/81
C			0005900	02/17/81
C	TFGT	REAL ARRAY -- DIMENSION 20 -- DATA. TFGT(I) IS THE FRACTION OF GAS TRUCK VEHICLE MILES DRIVEN BY VEHICLES I-1 MODEL YEARS OLD.	0005910	02/17/81
C			0005920	02/17/81
C			0005930	02/17/81
C			0005940	02/17/81
C	TFLT	REAL ARRAY -- DIMENSION 20 -- DATA. TFLT(I) IS THE FRACTION OF LIGHT TRUCK VEHICLE MILES DRIVEN BY VEHICLES I-1 MODEL YEARS OLD.	0005950	02/17/81
C			0005960	02/17/81
C			0005970	02/17/81
C			0005980	02/17/81
C	TFPC	REAL ARRAY -- DIMENSION 20 -- DATA. TFPC(I) IS THE FRACTION OF PASSENGER CAR VEHICLE MILES DRIVEN BY VEHICLES I-1 MODEL YEARS OLD.	0005990	02/17/81
C			0006000	02/17/81
C			0006010	02/17/81
C			0006020	02/17/81
C	TKONT	INTEGER SCALAR -- DATA. THE NUMBER OF HOURS IN AN AVERAGE YEAR.	0006030	02/17/81
C			0006040	02/17/81
C			0006050	02/17/81
C	TOTAL	INTEGER SCALAR -- CALCULATED. TOTAL NUMBER OF SIMULATED HOURS.	0006060	02/17/81
C			0006070	02/17/81
C			0006080	02/17/81
C	TS	REAL ARRAY -- DIMENSION 13 -- INPUT. THE SLOPE OF THE SPEED VOLUME RELATIONSHIP IN MPH/(VEH/HR) INDEXED BY SOURCE.	0006090	02/17/81
C			0006100	02/17/81
C			0006110	02/17/81
C			0006120	02/17/81
C	TSPD	REAL ARRAY -- DIMENSION 13 -- INPUT. THE POSTED SPEED LIMIT IN MPH INDEXED BY SOURCE.	0006130	02/17/81
C			0006140	02/17/81
C			0006150	02/17/81
C	TVOL	REAL SCALAR -- CALCULATED. TRAFFIC VOLUME IN VEH/HR GENERATED RANDOMLY FROM THE NORMAL APPROXIMATION TO THE POISSON DISTRIBUTION.	0006160	02/17/81
C			0006170	02/17/81
C			0006180	02/17/81
C			0006190	02/17/81
C	V	REAL SCALAR -- CALCULATED. THE NUMBER OF VIOLATING YEARS IN THE CONC SIMULATION.	0006200	02/17/81
C			0006210	02/17/81
C	VCONC	REAL SCALAR -- CALCULATED. THE VARIANCE OF YCONC.	0006220	02/17/81
C			0006230	02/17/81
C			0006240	02/17/81
C			0006250	02/17/81
C	VCONCA	REAL SCALAR -- CALCULATED. THE VARIANCE OF YCONCA.	0006260	02/17/81
C			0006270	02/17/81
C			0006280	02/17/81
C	VCOUNT	INTEGER SCALAR -- CALCULATED. THE NUMBER OF TIMES PER YEAR THAT CONC EXCEEDS STAND.	0006290	02/17/81
C			0006300	02/17/81

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6553 FORMAT(' RATIO OF CSNC TO CSC',F5.2) 0007390 02/17/81
6583 FORMAT(' GEOMETRIC STANDARD DEVIATIONS OF BACKGROUND CO BY MONTH F 0007400 02/17/81
      +OR CO IN PPM',/117,12,11X,F7.4)) 0007410 02/24/81
6593 FORMAT(' TOTAL TRAFFIC VOLUME, HEAVY DUTY GAS TRUCK, DIESEL TRUCK, 0007420 02/17/81
      + LIGHT TRUCK, HOT START, AND COLD START FACTORS BY SOURCE FOR',/ 0007430 02/17/81
6600 FORMAT(1H1//) 0007440 02/17/81
6700 FORMAT(1//) 0007450 02/17/81
6800 FORMAT(' GEOMETRIC MEANS OF PPM CO BACKGROUND BY MONTH AND HOUR',/ 0007460 02/17/81
      +12,117,12(1X,F7.4)) 0007470 02/24/81
6801 FORMAT(' HOUR',/12,117,12(1X,F7.4)) 0007480 02/17/81
6900 FORMAT(1//15, 'AUXILIARY RESULTS OBTAINED UNDER VARIOUS ASSUMPTION 0007490 02/17/81
      +S ARE INCLUDED ON THE FOLLOWING PAGE',/1H1//138, '**** AUXILIARY RE 0007500 02/17/81
      +SULTS ****//) 0007510 02/17/81
6901 FORMAT(1H1//1//) *** ERROR ****// PCVJ .LT. -10.0// 0007520 02/17/81
      +J, M, DAY, H = ,4(4) 0007530 02/24/81
6902 FORMAT(1H1//126, 'FROM THE ANALYSIS OF ',12, ' YEARS OF SIMULATION D 0007540 02/26/81
      +ATA WITH AN EIGHT HOUR STANDARD OF ',F5.2, ' PPM',/143, 'PROBB = ', 0007550 02/24/81
      +F6.2, ' 0/0//140, 'SPROBB = ',F6.2, ' 0/C') 0007560 02/17/81
      C 0007570 02/17/81
      C 0007580 02/17/81
8000 FORMAT(12,2X,12,F3.0,F5.0,129,F4.0,134,11) 0007590 02/17/81
8001 FORMAT(1//) 0007600 02/17/81
      C 0007610 02/17/81
      C 0007620 02/17/81
      C 0007630 02/17/81
      C 0007640 02/17/81
      C 0007650 02/17/81
      C 0007660 02/17/81
      C 0007670 02/17/81
      C 0007680 02/17/81
      C 0007690 02/17/81
      C 0007700 02/17/81
      C 0007710 02/17/81
      C 0007720 02/17/81
      C 0007730 02/17/81
      C 0007740 02/17/81
      C 0007750 02/17/81
      C 0007760 02/17/81
      C 0007770 02/17/81
      C 0007780 02/17/81
      C 0007790 02/17/81
      C 0007800 02/17/81
      C 0007810 02/17/81
      C 0007820 02/17/81
      C 0007830 02/17/81
      C 0007840 02/17/81
      C 0007850 02/17/81
      C 0007860 02/17/81
      C 0007870 02/17/81
      C 0007880 02/17/81
      C 0007890 02/17/81
      C 0007900 02/17/81
      C 0007910 02/17/81
      C 0007920 02/17/81

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THE SPEED CORRECTION FUNCTIONS SPOT, SPGT, SPLT, SPCC ARE DEFINED AS

SPOT(S)=F1\*EXP(A1+S\*(A2+S\*A3))

+F4\*EXP(A4+S\*(A5+S\*A6))

+F7\*EXP(A7+S\*(A8+S\*A9))

SPGT(S)=F10\*EXP(A10+S\*(A11+S\*A12))

+F13\*EXP(A13+S\*(A14+S\*A15))

+F16\*EXP(A16+S\*(A17+S\*A18))

+F19\*EXP(A19+S\*(A20+S\*A21))

SPLT(S)=F22\*EXP(A22+S\*(A23+S\*(A24+S\*(A25+S\*(A26+S\*A27))))

+F28\*EXP(A28+S\*(A29+S\*(A30+S\*(A31+S\*(A32+S\*A33))))

+F34\*EXP(A34+S\*(A35+S\*(A36+S\*(A37+S\*(A38+S\*A39))))

+F40\*EXP(A40+S\*(A41+S\*(A42+S\*(A43+S\*(A44+S\*A45))))

+F46\*EXP(A46+S\*(A47+S\*(A48+S\*(A49+S\*(A50+S\*A51))))

+F52\*EXP(A52+S\*(A53+S\*(A54+S\*(A55+S\*(A56+S\*A57))))

+F58\*EXP(A58+S\*(A59+S\*(A60+S\*(A61+S\*(A62+S\*A63))))

+F64\*EXP(A64+S\*(A65+S\*(A66+S\*(A67+S\*(A68+S\*A69))))

SPCC(S)=F70\*EXP(A70+S\*(A71+S\*(A72+S\*(A73+S\*(A74+S\*A75))))

+F76\*EXP(A76+S\*(A77+S\*(A78+S\*(A79+S\*(A80+S\*A81))))

+F82\*EXP(A82+S\*(A83+S\*(A84+S\*(A85+S\*(A86+S\*A87))))

+F88\*EXP(A88+S\*(A89+S\*(A90+S\*(A91+S\*(A92+S\*A93))))

+F94\*EXP(A94+S\*(A95+S\*(A96+S\*(A97+S\*(A98+S\*A99))))

+F100\*EXP(A100+S\*(A101+S\*(A102+S\*(A103+S\*(A104+S\*A105))))

+F106\*EXP(A106+S\*(A107+S\*(A108+S\*(A109+S\*(A110+S\*A111))))

+F112\*EXP(A112+S\*(A113+S\*(A114+S\*(A115+S\*(A116+S\*A117))))

READ THE NOMINAL CALENDAR YEAR FOR THIS ANALYSIS.



```

DO 190 K=1,96
  ALPHA=ALPHA+0.065449847
DO 180 J=1,5
  CLASS=J
  INIT(K,CLASS)=INTGR(0.0121)
180 CONTINUE
190 CONTINUE
200 CONTINUE
  WRITE(6,6700)

C
C READ AND ECHO THE RATIO OF COLD START NON-CATALYST OPERATION TO
C COLD START CATALYST OPERATION.
C
  READ(5,5003) F
  IF(F.GT. 1.0) F=F/100.0
  WRITE(6,6553) F
  WRITE(6,6700)

C
C READ AND ECHO THE ANNUAL AVERAGE HOURLY TOTAL TRAFFIC VOLUME,
C ANNUAL AVERAGE HEAVY DUTY GAS TRUCK PERCENTAGE, ANNUAL AVERAGE
C DIESEL TRUCK PERCENTAGE, ANNUAL AVERAGE LIGHT TRUCK PERCENTAGE,
C ANNUAL AVERAGE HOT START PERCENTAGE, AND ANNUAL AVERAGE COLD START
C PERCENTAGE FOR EACH SOURCE.
C
  READ(5,5003) (AHT(I),I=1,NS)
  WRITE(6,6513) (AHT(I),I=1,NS)
  WRITE(6,6700)
  READ(5,5003) (APGT(I),I=1,NS)
  WRITE(6,6514) (APGT(I),I=1,NS)
  WRITE(6,6700)
  READ(5,5003) (APDT(I),I=1,NS)
  WRITE(6,6515) (APDT(I),I=1,NS)
  WRITE(6,6700)
  READ(5,5003) (APLT(I),I=1,NS)
  WRITE(6,6516) (APLT(I),I=1,NS)
  WRITE(6,6700)
  READ(5,5003) (APHS(I),I=1,NS)
  WRITE(6,6517) (APHS(I),I=1,NS)
  WRITE(6,6700)
  READ(5,5003) (APCS(I),I=1,NS)
  WRITE(6,6518) (APCS(I),I=1,NS)
  WRITE(6,6700)

C
C READ AND ECHO THE MONTHLY FACTORS FOR TOTAL TRAFFIC VOLUME, HEAVY
C DUTY GAS TRUCKS, DIESEL TRUCKS, LIGHT TRUCKS, HOT STARTS, AND COLD
C STARTS FOR EACH SOURCE.
C
  WRITE(6,6593)
DO 201 J=1,12
  READ(5,5003) (FTVM(I,J),I=1,NS)
  WRITE(6,6523) J,(FTVM(I,J),I=1,NS)
  READ(5,5003) (FGTM(I,J),I=1,NS)
  WRITE(6,6524) J,(FGTM(I,J),I=1,NS)

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```

READ(5,5003) (FOTM(I,J),I=1,NS)
WRITE(6,6525) J,(FOTM(I,J),I=1,NS)
READ(5,5003) (FLTM(I,J),I=1,NS)
WRITE(6,6526) J,(FLTM(I,J),I=1,NS)
READ(5,5003) (FHSMT(I,J),I=1,NS)
WRITE(6,6527) J,(FHSMT(I,J),I=1,NS)
READ(5,5003) (FCSM(I,J),I=1,NS)
WRITE(6,6528) J,(FCSM(I,J),I=1,NS)
201 CONTINUE
WRITE(6,6700)
C
C READ AND ECHO THE DAY-OF-WEEK FACTORS FOR EACH SOURCE.
C
WRITE(6,6593)
DO 211 J=1,7
READ(5,5003) (FTVD(I,J),I=1,NS)
WRITE(6,6533) J,(FTVD(I,J),I=1,NS)
READ(5,5003) (FGTD(I,J),I=1,NS)
WRITE(6,6534) J,(FGTD(I,J),I=1,NS)
READ(5,5003) (FOTD(I,J),I=1,NS)
WRITE(6,6535) J,(FOTD(I,J),I=1,NS)
READ(5,5003) (FLTD(I,J),I=1,NS)
WRITE(6,6536) J,(FLTD(I,J),I=1,NS)
READ(5,5003) (FHSD(I,J),I=1,NS)
WRITE(6,6537) J,(FHSD(I,J),I=1,NS)
READ(5,5003) (FCSDD(I,J),I=1,NS)
WRITE(6,6538) J,(FCSDD(I,J),I=1,NS)
211 CONTINUE
WRITE(6,6701)
C
C READ AND ECHO THE HOUR-OF-DAY FACTORS FOR EACH SOURCE.
C
NOTE THAT HOUR-OF-DAY FACTORS ARE INPUT RELATIVE TO "CLOCK" TIME.
C
WRITE(6,6593)
DO 221 J=1,24
READ(5,5003) (FTVH(I,J),I=1,NS)
WRITE(6,6543) J,(FTVH(I,J),I=1,NS)
READ(5,5003) (FGTH(I,J),I=1,NS)
WRITE(6,6544) J,(FGTH(I,J),I=1,NS)
READ(5,5003) (FOTH(I,J),I=1,NS)
WRITE(6,6545) J,(FOTH(I,J),I=1,NS)
READ(5,5003) (FLTH(I,J),I=1,NS)
WRITE(6,6546) J,(FLTH(I,J),I=1,NS)
READ(5,5003) (FHSHT(I,J),I=1,NS)
WRITE(6,6547) J,(FHSHT(I,J),I=1,NS)
READ(5,5003) (FCSHT(I,J),I=1,NS)
WRITE(6,6548) J,(FCSHT(I,J),I=1,NS)
221 CONTINUE
WRITE(6,6700)
C
C SET HOURLY FACTORS SUB (1,25) EQUAL TO SUB (1,1) TO HANDLE THE
C DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME CONDITION.
C
DO 222 I=1,NS

```

[illegible]



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C
179=MIN0(NCMYR-78,20)
DO 240 I=1,179
F1=F1+TFT(I)
240 CONTINUE
178=179+1
IF(178.GT. 20) GO TO 242
174=MIN0(178+4,20)
DO 241 I=178,174
F4=F4+TFT(I)
241 CONTINUE
242 F7=1.0-F1-F4
C
FIND F10,F13,F16,F19, THE FACTORS FOR THE GAS TRUCK AGE CATEGORIES.0010220
C
DO 250 I=1,179
F10=F10+TFT(I)
250 CONTINUE
IF(178.GT. 20) GO TO 253
DO 251 I=178,174
F13=F13+TFT(I)
251 CONTINUE
173=174+1
IF(173.GT. 20) GO TO 253
170=MIN0(173+3,20)
DO 252 I=173,170
F16=F16+TFT(I)
252 CONTINUE
253 F19=1.0-F10-F13-F16
C
FIND F22,F28,F34,F40,F46,F52,F58,F64, THE FACTORS FOR THE LIGHT
TRUCK AGE CATEGORIES.
C
175=MIN0(NCMYR-74,20)
DO 260 I=1,175
F22=F22+TFT(I)
260 CONTINUE
174=175+1
IF(174.GT. 20) GO TO 262
173=MIN0(174+1,20)
DO 261 I=174,173
F28=F28+TFT(I)
261 CONTINUE
172=173+1
IF(172.GT. 20) GO TO 262
F34=F34+TFT(I)
171=172+1
IF(171.GT. 20) GO TO 262
F40=F40+TFT(I)
170=171+1
IF(170.GT. 20) GO TO 262
F46=F46+TFT(I)
169=170+1
IF(169.GT. 20) GO TO 262

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      DUMPY = PCS + PHS
      IF(DUMPY.GT. 100.C) GO TO 292
      DO 291 K=1,11
      TEMP=(K-1)*10
      CALL EMISSN(NUMYR,CHEF)
      EPC(I,J,K)=CHEF(1)
      ELT(I,J,K)=1CHEF(2)*CHEF(3)*0.5
      291 CONTINUE
      292 CONTINUE
      293 CONTINUE
      C
      C PRECOMPUTE THE EMISSION FACTORS AT 19.6 MPH FOR GAS AND DIESEL
      C TRUCKS.
      C
      Z4=C.0
      Z5=C.0
      Z6=C.0
      Z7=C.5
      Z8=C.5
      CALL EMISSN(NUMYR,CHEF)
      EGT=CHEF(4)
      EDT=CHEF(5)
      C
      C *** SIMULATION ***
      C ***
      C
      298 WRITE(6,6600)
      C
      C INITIALIZE SIMULATION VARIABLES.
      C
      18=0
      N11=0
      N11A=0
      COUNT=0
      VCOLNT=0
      DAY=1
      DO 299 I=1,51
      HISTOG(I)=0
      299 CONTINUE
      KOUNT=0
      NUM=0
      NUMA=0
      YEAR=0
      V=0.0
      SUM=0.0
      SUM2=0.0
      PRCCN=0.0
      PRCCNA=0.0
      FIRST=0.0
      VCOC=0.0
      VCOCNA=0.0
      VCOC=0.0

```

Line	Card	Text	Date
1	CC1117C	11/13/81	
2	CC11180	11/13/81	
3	CC11190	02/17/81	
4	CC11200	02/17/81	
5	CC11210	11/13/81	
6	CC11220	11/13/81	
7	CC11230	11/13/81	
8	CC11240	02/17/81	
9	CC11250	02/17/81	
10	CC11260	02/17/81	
11	CC11270	02/17/81	
12	CC11280	02/17/81	
13	CC11290	02/17/81	
14	CC11300	02/17/81	
15	CC11310	02/17/81	
16	CC11320	02/17/81	
17	CC11330	02/17/81	
18	CC11340	11/13/81	
19	CC11350	11/13/81	
20	CC11360	11/13/81	
21	CC11370	11/13/81	
22	CC11380	11/13/81	
23	CC11390	02/17/81	
24	CC11400	02/17/81	
25	CC11410	02/17/81	
26	CC11420	02/17/81	
27	CC11430	02/17/81	
28	CC11440	02/17/81	
29	CC11450	02/17/81	
30	CC11460	02/17/81	
31	CC11470	02/17/81	
32	CC11480	02/24/81	
33	CC11490	02/17/81	
34	CC11500	02/17/81	
35	CC11510	02/17/81	
36	CC11520	02/17/81	
37	CC11530	02/17/81	
38	CC11540	02/17/81	
39	CC11550	02/17/81	
40	CC11560	02/17/81	
41	CC11570	02/17/81	
42	CC11580	02/17/81	
43	CC11590	02/17/81	
44	CC11600	02/17/81	
45	CC11610	02/17/81	
46	CC11620	02/17/81	
47	CC11630	02/17/81	
48	CC11640	02/17/81	
49	CC11650	02/17/81	
50	CC11660	02/17/81	
51	CC11670	02/17/81	
52	CC11680	02/17/81	
53	CC11690	02/17/81	
54	CC11700	02/17/81	

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C YCONCA=0.0 C011710 C2/17/81
C ZCONCA=0.0 C011720 C2/17/81
C ZCONCA=0.0 C011730 C2/17/81
C FINISH=.FALSE. C011740 C2/17/81
C START=.TRUE. C011750 C2/17/81
C LVR=-911 C011760 C2/17/81
C C011770 C2/17/81
C C011780 C2/17/81
C C011790 C2/17/81
C C011800 C2/17/81
C C011810 C2/17/81
C C011820 C2/17/81
C C011830 C2/17/81
C C011840 C2/17/81
C 300 READ(8,8000,END=998) IYR,M,H,ALPHA,MU,TEMP,CLASS C2/17/81
C 301 IF(IYR.NE. LVR) GO TO 360 C2/17/81
C 302 COUNT=COUNT+1 C011850 C2/17/81
C KOUNT=KOUNT+1 C011860 C2/17/81
C IF(IH.EQ. 0) DAY=DAY+1 C011870 C2/17/81
C IF(DAY.GT. 7) DAY=1 C011880 C2/17/81
C JT=(TEMP/100.0)+1.5 C011890 C2/17/81
C IF(JT.LT. 1) JT=1 C011900 C2/17/81
C IF(JT.GT. 11) JT=11 C011910 C2/17/81
C C011920 C2/17/81
C C011930 C2/17/81
C C011940 C2/17/81
C C011950 C2/17/81
C C011960 C2/17/81
C H=H+1 C011970 C2/17/81
C C011980 C2/17/81
C H AS INPUTTED FROM THE MET TAPE IS IN STANDARD TIME. TO ACCOUNT C011990 C2/17/81
C FOR THE FACT THAT "CLOCK" TIME IS ONE HOUR AHEAD OF STANDARD TIME C012000 C2/17/81
C DURING DST MONTHS, WE WISH TO SET H TO H+1 FOR DST. C012010 C2/17/81
C C012020 C2/17/81
C IF(MH.GE. DSTH1.AND. M.LE. DSTP2) H=H+1 C012030 C2/17/81
C C012040 C2/17/81
C GENERATE THE RANDOM PPM CO BACKGROUND CONCENTRATION USING C012050 C2/17/81
C THE LOGNORMAL DISTRIBUTION. C012060 C2/17/81
C C012070 C2/17/81
C CONCA=EXP(GRAN(IX,MGCO(H,M),SGCO(H,M))) C012080 C2/17/81
C IF(CONCA.LT. 1.0E-3) CONCA=1.0E-3 C012090 C2/17/81
C C012100 C2/17/81
C IF MU IS 0, THEN ALPHA IS RANDOM OVER C TO 36C DEGREES. C012110 C2/17/81
C C012120 C2/17/81
C IF(MU.LE. 0.0) ALPHA=URAN(IX,IY)*360.0 C012130 C2/17/81
C MU=MAX1(MU,MNOMIN) C012140 C2/17/81
C C012150 C2/17/81
C C012160 C2/17/81
C ALPHA IS RELATIVE TO EAST ON INPUT. C012170 11/13/81
C C012180 C2/17/81
C KALPHA=ALPHA/3.75+1 C012190 C2/17/81
C IF(KALPHA.GT. 96) KALPHA=1 C012200 C2/17/81
C C012210 C2/17/81
C COMPUTE THE CO CONCENTRATION AT THE RECEPTOR. C012220 C2/17/81
C C012230 C2/17/81
C CONC=0.0 C012240 C2/17/81

```

DO 310 J=1,MS

GENERATE THE RANDOM TRAFFIC VOLUME FOR SOURCE J FROM THE HOURLY  
AVERAGE TRAFFIC VOLUME FOR J,M,DAY,AND H USING THE NORMAL  
APPROXIMATION TO THE POISSON DISTRIBUTION.

TVOL=AHY(J)\*FTVM(J,M)\*FTVD(J,DAY)\*FTVH(J,H)  
TVOL=ADSGRAN(TV,TVOL,SORT(TVOLL))

COMPUTE THE SPEED INDEX AS A LINEAR FUNCTION OF TVOL.

JS=TSPO(J)+TS(J)\*TVOL-4  
IF(JS.LT. 1) JS=1  
IF(JS.GT. 56) JS=56

DETERMINE THE PERCENT HUT AND COLD START INDICES.

JHS=(APHIS(J)\*FHSN(J,M)\*FHSD(J,DAY)\*FHSI(J,H)/5.0)+1.5  
IF(JHS.LT. 1) JHS=1  
IF(JHS.GT. 9) JHS=9  
JCS=(APCS(J)\*FCSN(J,M)\*FCSO(J,DAY)\*FCSI(J,H)/5.0)+1.5  
IF(JCS.LT. 1) JCS=1  
IF(JCS.GT. 15) JCS=15

COMPUTE THE VEHICLE TYPE VOLUMES FOR SOURCE J FROM TVOL.

DTVJ=TVOL\*APDT(J)\*FDTM(J,M)\*FDTI(J,DAY)\*FDTI(J,H)/100.0  
GTVJ=TVOL\*APGT(J)\*FGTM(J,M)\*FGTI(J,DAY)\*FGTI(J,H)/100.0  
LTVJ=TVOL\*APLT(J)\*FLTM(J,M)\*FLTJ(J,DAY)\*FLTJ(J,H)/100.0  
PCVJ=TVOL-DTVJ-GTVJ-LTVJ  
IF(PCVJ.GT. -10.0) GO TO 309  
WRITE(6,901) J,M,DAY,H  
STOP 0010

COMPUTE THE TOTAL EMISSIONS FROM SOURCE J.

309 EJ=DIVJ\*EDT\*SCDT(J,S)+GTVJ\*EGT\*SCGT(J,S)+LTVJ\*ELT(JCS,JHS,JTI)+  
+SCLT(J,S)+PCVJ\*EPC(JCS,JHS,JTI)\*SCPC(J,S)

ADD THE CONCENTRATION OF GC CONTRIBUTED BY SOURCE J TO THE  
CONCENTRATION CONTRIBUTED BY THE OTHER SOURCES.

CONC=CONC+INT(J,KALPHA,CLASS)\*EJ

310 CONTINUE

COMPLETE THE COMPUTATION OF CONCENTRATION BY INCLUDING THE  
WINDSPEED, BACKGROUND, AND SCALING TERMS. NOTE: THE CONSTANT  
4.759391E-5 IS OBTAINED FROM 11 PILE/1609 M\*(1 HR/3600 SEC)\*  
(1 PPM CO/0.001145 G-CO/M\*\*3)\*(1/PIE).

CONC=CONC\*(4.759391E-5)/AMAX1(MU,WINDM)\*CONCA

IF(START.AND. CONC.GT. STAND) FIRST=1.0

IF(START.AND. CONC.GT. STAND) FIRSTA=1.0

START=.FALSE.

1056

```

LCONC=ALOG10(MAX1(CONC,1.E-9))
I=MIN1(CONC-1.E-30,50.0)+1
HISTOG(I)=HISTOG(I)+1

```

```

C IF WE HAVE COUNTED 1000 EIGHT HOUR PERIODS WHICH EXCEED STANDRD,
C WE CAN ASSUME THAT THE EIGHT HOUR STANDARD WILL BE EXCEEDED WITH
C A PROBABILITY OF 1.0.
C

```

```

IF(I8.GE.1000) GO TO 320
IF(KOUNT.LE.8) GO TO 313

```

```

C COMPUTE THE CURRENT EIGHT HOUR AVERAGE CC LEVEL AND PLACE THE
C TIME=KOUNT-7 IN THE ARRAY, RECORD, IF THIS AVERAGE EXCEEDS STANDRD.
C

```

```

DUMMY=0.0

```

```

DO 311 I=1,7

```

```

R(I)=R(I+1)

```

```

DUMMY=DUMMY+R(I)

```

```

CONTINUE

```

```

R(8)=CONC

```

```

DUMMY=DUMMY+CONC

```

```

312 IF(DUMMY.LE.8.0*STAND8) GO TO 320

```

```

I8=I8+1

```

```

RECORD(I8)=KOUNT-7

```

```

GO TO 320

```

```

C THE EIGHT HOUR AVERAGES FOR HOUR 1, 2, ETC. CANNOT BE COMPUTED
C UNTIL THE FIRST 8 CONC LEVELS HAVE BEEN CALCULATED.
C

```

```

313 R(KOUNT)=CONC

```

```

IF(KOUNT.NE.8) GO TO 320

```

```

C

```

```

C IF THIS IS THE EIGHTH HOUR WE CAN FIND THE FIRST EIGHT HOUR
C AVERAGED CONCENTRATION. WE PLACE THE TIME=KOUNT-7=1 IN THE ARRAY,
C RECORD, IF THIS AVERAGE EXCEEDS STANDRD.
C

```

```

DUMMY=0.0

```

```

DO 314 I=1,8

```

```

DUMMY=DUMMY+R(I)

```

```

CONTINUE

```

```

GO TO 312

```

```

C

```

```

320 SUM=SUM+LCONC

```

```

SUM2=SUM2+LCUNC+LCONC

```

```

YCONC=YCONC+CONC

```

```

YCONCA=YCONCA+CONCA

```

```

IF(CONC.LE.STAND) GO TO 330

```

```

NUM=NUM+1

```

```

VCOUNT=VCOUNT+1

```

```

IF(VCOUNT.GT.STAND) N11=N11+1

```

```

IF(CONCA.LE.STAND) GO TO 330

```

```

NUMA=NUMA+1

```

```

IF(VCOUNTA.GT.STAND) N11A=N11A+1

```

```

PRCONA=CONCA

```

```

330

```

```

C      PRCON=CONC
C      GO TO 300
C
C      AT THE END OF EACH SIMULATED YEAR DETERMINE THE YEARLY AVERAGE
C      CONCENTRATIONS, AND COMPUTE THE PARTIALS OF THE OVERALL AVERAGE
C      AND VARIANCE OF YEARLY AVERAGES.
C
360  LVR=LYR
      IF(COUNT.EQ. 0) GO TO 302
      YEAR=YEAR+1
      IF(VCOUNT.GT. 1) V=V+1.C
      VCOUNT=0
      DUMPY=COUNT
      YCONC=YCONC/DUMPY
      YCONCA=YCONCA/DUMPY
      VCONC=YCONC+YCONC**2
      VCONCA=YCONCA+YCONCA**2
      ZCONC=YCONC+YCONC
      ZCONCA=YCONCA+YCONCA
      IF(FINISH) GO TO 400
      COUNT=0
      YCONC=0.0
      YCONCA=0.0
      GO TO 302
C
C      CALCULATE STATISTICS FROM THE SIMULATION RESULTS.
C
400  WRITE(6,6600)
      WRITE(6,6700)
      WRITE(6,6700)
C
C      WE CAN FIND P01 AND P1 FROM SIMULATION RESULTS TO ESTIMATE THE
C      PROBABILITY OF VIOLATING THE CD STANDARD AS FOLLOWS.
C
C      ASSIGN 420 TO LABEL
C      D=11
C      C=NUM-D-LAST
C      B=NUM-D-FIRST
C      A=KOUNT-1+D-2*NUM+FIRST+LAST
C
C      SKIP COMPUTATIONS WHICH WILL RESULT IN AN UNDERFLOW CONDITION.
C
      PI=FLOAT(NUM)/FLOAT(KOUNT)
      IF(PI.EQ. 1.0) PI=1.C-1.0E-10
      P01=1.0-1.0E-10
      IF(A+B.NE. 0.0) P01=B/(A+B)
      P01=AMIN(P01,PI/(1.0-PI))
      PROB=1.0
      IF(P01.GE. 0.007) GO TO 411
      PROB=0.0
      IF(PI.EQ. 0.0) GO TO 411
      PROB=1.0-((1.0-P01)**(TKONT-1))*((1.0-PI)-((1.0-PI)*P01*(1.0-P01)**
      +TKONT)*(2.C*(1.0-P01)+(TKONT-2)*(1.0-PI)*P01/PI)
C
      0013330 02/17/81
      0013340 02/17/81
      0013350 02/17/81
      0013360 02/17/81
      0013370 02/17/81
      0013380 02/17/81
      0013390 02/17/81
      0013400 02/17/81
      0013410 02/17/81
      0013420 02/17/81
      0013430 02/17/81
      0013440 02/17/81
      0013450 02/17/81
      0013460 02/17/81
      0013470 02/17/81
      0013480 02/17/81
      0013490 02/17/81
      0013500 02/17/81
      0013510 02/17/81
      0013520 02/17/81
      0013530 02/17/81
      0013540 02/17/81
      0013550 02/17/81
      0013560 02/17/81
      0013570 02/17/81
      0013580 02/17/81
      0013590 02/17/81
      0013600 02/17/81
      0013610 02/17/81
      0013620 02/17/81
      0013630 02/17/81
      0013640 02/17/81
      0013650 02/17/81
      0013660 02/17/81
      0013670 02/17/81
      0013680 02/17/81
      0013690 02/17/81
      0013700 02/17/81
      0013710 02/17/81
      0013720 02/17/81
      0013730 02/17/81
      0013740 02/17/81
      0013750 02/17/81
      0013760 02/17/81
      0013770 02/17/81
      0013780 02/17/81
      0013790 02/17/81
      0013800 02/17/81
      0013810 02/17/81
      0013820 02/17/81
      0013830 02/17/81
      0013840 02/17/81
      0013850 02/17/81
      0013860 02/17/81

```

WE CAN THEN FIND THE VARIANCE OF THE ESTIMATE OF  $\mu$  FROM THE VARIANCES OF THE ESTIMATES OF  $\mu_1$  AND  $\mu_2$  AS FOLLOWS.

411 VP01=C.C

```
VPOL=0.0
IF(A+B,NE,0.0) VPOL=PC1*(1.C-PC1)/(A+B)
```

```
IF (A#B) .NE. 0.0
  SPQ1=SQRT(VPQ1)
```

```
SPOT=SPOT(VPOT)
VPOT=PI*1)-C-PI)/EIDAT(KCOUNT)
```

VP1=PI\*1.0-PI  
SP1=5081VP11

SP-1000

DUMPX=0.0  
DUMPY=0.0

DUFRUY=0.0  
IEI POI GE 0-0071 GO YC 412

IF(P01 :GE. 0.00) GO TO 412  
IF(P01 :EQ. 0.01) GO TO 412

```
IF(PI.EQ.0.0) GO TO 412
SUMMY=(1.0-PRDH)/(1.0-PI)+(IKIND-2)*(1.0-PI)*(1.0-PCI)*
```

```
BUMPX=(1.0-PROB)/1.0-1
(IKONI-1)*PROB/PI**2
```

(IKONI-3))\* (POL/PI)\*\*2  
SUMMY= ((1-C-POI))\* (IKONI-2))\* (1-0-PI))\* (IK

```

DUMHY=((I,C=PCI)*((IKUNI=2))*((IKUNI=1)+(I,0=PI)*
((I,0=PCI)*((IKUNI=1)*PCI*((IKUNI=2)*((I,0=PI)/(PI-2,0))-(I,C=PI)*

```

```
((1.0-POI)*((IKIN=3))*PC*((IKUN=2))*V1:
```

```
((1.0=POL)*((IRUN=3))*POL*(1.0=POL)=((IRUN
```

$$(2.0 \times 10^{-10} \text{ s}) + (1 \text{ km}) = 21 \text{ s} \quad 1.0 = 11.0 = 11.0$$

VPRDB=VPI#CUNHX\*\*\*?+VAI3D0710  
IEIYVPRDB IY 0 01 VPRCB=0-0

IF(VPRDB .LT. 0.0) VPRCE

```
SPRQB=SQRT(VPRQB
```

PROB=PROB\*100.0

GO TO LABEL 1420, 430

WRITE (6,60CH) STAND

WRITE(6,6010)

ASSUMING THAT THE LOGNORMAL MODEL IS APPROPRIATE, WE CAN ESTIMATE THE EXPECTED ANNUAL MAXIMUM AND SECOND-MAXIMUM CO LEVELS AS DESCRIBED BY LARSEN IN EPA PUBLICATION AP-89.

MC=SUM/KOUNT

SC=SQRT(SUM2/KOUNT-MC\*MC)

COMAX=EXP(MC+3.81\*SC)

COMAX=EXP(MC+3.56\*SC)

WRITE(6,6003)YEAS

WRITE(6,6004) COMAX,CUMAX2,MC,SC

THE PROBABILITY OF VIOLATING THE CO STANDARD AT THIS LOCATION.

DUMMY = YEAR

```
PROC=(100.0*V)/DUMMY
```

VPRCB=PROB\*(100.0-PROB)/CUMMY

SPROB=SQRT(VPROB)

WRITE(6,6014) YEAR,STAND,PROB,SPOR

WE CAN ALSO ESTIMATE THE PROBABILITY OF VIOLATING THE CO STANDARD AT THIS LOCATION ASSUMING THAT THE HIGHWAY FACILITY DOES NOT GENERATE ANY CO BY EXAMINING ONLY THE BACKGROUND SOURCE.

**NI1=NI1A**

NUM=NUMA

**FIRST=FIRSTA**

LAST=LASTA



LINE	CODE	TEXT	DATE
430	C	ASSIGN 430 TO LABEL GO TO 410	02/17/81
430	C	WRITE(6,6011) STAND	02/17/81
430	C	WRITE(6,6010) PI,SP1,PCI,SP01,PROB,SPRON	02/17/81
430	C	WE NOW OUTPUT STATISTICS ON THE YEARLY AVERAGE CONCENTRATION WHICH CAN BE USED TO FIND THE PROBABILITY THAT THE YEARLY AVERAGE CONCENTRATION WILL EXCEED SOME VALUE.	02/17/81
430	C	DUMMY=YEAR	02/17/81
430	C	ZCONC=ZCONC/DUMMY	02/17/81
430	C	ZCONCA=ZCONCA/DUMMY	02/17/81
430	C	VCONC=SQRT(VCONC/DUMMY-ZCONC**2)	02/17/81
430	C	VCONCA=SQRT(VCONCA/DUMMY-ZCONCA**2)	02/17/81
430	C	WRITE(6,6001) STAND	02/17/81
430	C	WRITE(6,6016) ZCONC,VCONC	02/17/81
430	C	WRITE(6,6011) STAND	02/17/81
430	C	WRITE(6,6016) ZCONCA,VCONCA	02/17/81
430	C	IF (.NOT. TEST) GO TO 500	02/17/81
430	C	TOTAL=COUNT	02/17/81
430	C	WRITE(6,6005)	02/17/81
430	C	DUMMY=0.0	02/17/81
430	C	DO 460 I=1,51	02/17/81
430	C	DUMMY=DUMMY	02/17/81
430	C	DUMMY=DUMMY+1.0	02/17/81
430	C	WRITE(6,6006) DUMMY,HISTOG(I),TOTAL	02/17/81
430	C	TOTAL=TOTAL-HISTOG(I)	02/17/81
430	C	CONTINUE	02/17/81
430	C	COMPUTE THE PROBABILITY OF VIOLATING THE EIGHT HOUR STANDARD.	02/24/81
430	C	PROB8=1.0	02/24/81
430	C	VPROB8=0.0	02/24/81
430	C	SPRCB8=0.0	02/24/81
430	C	IF(I8 .GE. 1000) GO TO 570	02/24/81
430	C	I8=I8+1	02/24/81
430	C	RECORD(I8)=999999	02/24/81
430	C	NUM IS THE NUMBER OF YEARS WHICH VIOLATE THE EIGHT HOUR STANDARD.	02/24/81
430	C	I1 AND I2 ARE THE INDICES WHICH DENOTE THE START AND END OF A YEAR, RESPECTIVELY.	02/24/81
430	C	NUM=0	02/24/81
430	C	I1=1	02/24/81
430	C	I2=8760	02/24/81
430	C	I=1	02/24/81
510	C	IF(RECORD(I1) .LT. I1) I=I+1	02/24/81
510	C	IF(RECORD(I1) .EQ. 999999) GO TO 560	02/24/81
510	C	IF(RECORD(I1) .LE. I2) GO TO 520	02/24/81
510	C	TO GET HERE THERE MUST BE NO EIGHT HOUR CO LEVELS .GT. STAND8 IN THE YEAR (I1,I2). THEREFORE THE YEAR (I1,I2) IS NOT IN VIOLATION. CHECK THE NEXT YEAR.	02/24/81
510	C	GO TO 520	02/24/81

RUN NO.	DATE	TIME	LISTING OF MODULE	PAGE
9660	11/16/81	1212	HWY2356	25
C			CC14950	02/24/81
			0014960	02/24/81
			0014970	02/24/81
			CC14980	02/24/81
			0014990	02/24/81
			CC15000	02/24/81
			CC15010	02/24/81
			CC15020	02/24/81
			CC15030	02/24/81
			CC15040	02/24/81
			CC15050	02/24/81
			CC15060	02/24/81
			0015070	02/24/81
			CC15080	02/24/81
			CC15090	02/24/81
			0015100	02/24/81
			0015110	02/24/81
			0015120	02/24/81
			0015130	02/24/81
			0015140	02/24/81
			CC15150	02/24/81
			0015160	02/24/81
			0015170	02/24/81
			0015180	02/24/81
			CC15190	02/24/81
			0015200	02/24/81
			0015210	02/24/81
			0015220	02/24/81
			0015230	02/24/81
			0015240	02/24/81
			0015250	02/24/81
			CC15260	02/24/81
			0015270	02/24/81
			0015280	02/24/81
			0015290	02/24/81
			CC15300	02/24/81
			0015310	02/24/81
			0015320	02/24/81
			0015330	02/24/81
			0015340	02/26/81
			0015350	02/24/81
			0015360	02/24/81
			0015370	02/24/81
			CC15380	02/24/81
			CC15390	02/24/81
			CC15400	02/24/81
			0015410	02/24/81
			CC15420	02/26/81
			0015430	02/24/81
			0015440	02/24/81
			CC15450	02/24/81
			CC15460	02/24/81
			CC15470	02/24/81
			0015480	02/11/81

11=11+1  
 12=12+1  
 GO TO 510

TO GET HERE THERE MUST BE AT LEAST ONE EIGHT HOUR CC LEVEL .GT.  
 STAND8 IN THE YEAR (11,12). THEREFORE WE WANT TO FIND IF THERE  
 IS AT LEAST ONE MORE COUNTABLE EIGHT HOUR CC LEVEL .GT. STAND8  
 IN THE YEAR (11,12). NOTE THAT LEVELS EXCEEDING STAND8 IN THE  
 INTERVAL FROM RECORD(1)+1 TO RECORD(1)+7 INCLUSIVE ARE NOT  
 COUNTABLE BECAUSE OF THE SKIP-AHEAD-8 RULE.

520 DUMMY=RECORD(1)+7  
 DO 530 J=1,8  
 K=J  
 IF(RECORD(1+J) .GT. DUMMY) GO TO 540  
 530 CONTINUE

RECORD(1+K) IS THE TIME OF THE NEXT COUNTABLE EIGHT HOUR CC LEVEL  
 WHICH IS .GT. STAND8.

540 IF(RECORD(1+K) .LE. 12) GO TO 550

TO GET HERE THERE WAS ONLY ONE COUNTABLE EIGHT HOUR CC LEVEL .GT.  
 STAND8 IN THE YEAR (11,12). THEREFORE THE YEAR (11,12) IS NOT IN  
 VIOLATION. CHECK THE NEXT YEAR.

11=11+1  
 12=12+1  
 GO TO 510

TO GET HERE THERE MUST BE AT LEAST TWO COUNTABLE EIGHT HOUR CC  
 LEVELS .GT. STAND8 IN THE YEAR (11,12). THEREFORE THE YEAR  
 (11,12) IS IN VIOLATION. FURTHERMORE ALL YEARS FROM THE YEAR  
 (11,12) TO THE YEAR (RECORD(1)+8759) INCLUSIVE WILL BE  
 IN VIOLATION SINCE EACH OF THESE YEARS WILL INCLUDE AT LEAST AS  
 MANY COUNTABLE EIGHT HOUR CC LEVELS EXCEEDING STAND8 AS DOES THE  
 YEAR (11,12).

550 NUM=NUM+1+RECORD(1)-11  
 11=RECORD(1)+1  
 12=11+8759  
 GO TO 510

THE TOTAL NUMBER OF YEARS (11,12) CONSIDERED=KOUNT+1-8760. THUS  
 WE CAN ESTIMATE PROB8 AND UPPER BOUNDS ON VPROB8 AND SPRC8.

560 PROB8=FLOAT(NUM)/FLOAT(KOUNT-8759)  
 VPROB8=PROB8\*(1.0-PROB8)/(KOUNT/8760.0)  
 SPRC8=SORI(VPROB8)  
 PROB8=100.0\*PROB8  
 SPRC8=100.0\*SPR8

570 WRITE(6,6902) YEAR,STAND8,PROB8,SPR8  
 STOP

998 FINISH=.TRUE.

LAST=0.0

LASTA=0.0

IF(CONC .GT. STAND) LAST=1.0

IF(CONCA .GT. STAND) LASTA=1.0

GO TO 360

END

REAL FUNCTION URAN(IX,IY)

URAN RETURNS A UNIFORM (0,1) RANDOM VARIABLE. IX AND IY ARE  
CALLED BY NAME. IX MUST BE INITIALIZED TO A POSITIVE INTEGER  
BEFORE THE FIRST CALL TO URAN. URAN IS SPECIFIC TO IBM.

IY=IX\*65539

IF(IY) 5,6,6

5 IY=IY+2147403647+1

6 URAN=IY

URAN=URAN\*0.4656613E-9

IX=IY

RETURN

END

REAL FUNCTION GRAN(IX,AVG,STD)

GRAN RETURNS A NORMAL RANDOM VARIABLE WITH MEAN = AVG AND  
STANDARD DEVIATION = STD. IX IS CALLED BY NAME. AVG AND STD ARE  
CALLED BY VALUE. IX MUST BE INITIALIZED TO A POSITIVE INTEGER  
BEFORE THE FIRST CALL TO GRAN. GRAN OPERATES ON THE CENTRAL

LIMIT PRINCIPAL WHICH STATES THAT THE DISTRIBUTION OF A SUM OF  
INDEPENDENT IDENTICALLY DISTRIBUTED RANDOM VARIABLES APPROACHES  
THE NORMAL DISTRIBUTION.

A=0.0

DO 50 I=1,12

A=A+URAN(IX,IY)

50 CONTINUE

GRAN=(A-6.01\*STD+AVG

RETURN

END

REAL FUNCTION INIGRL(TOLER)

INIGRL COMPUTES THE GAUSSIAN DISPERSION INTEGRAL RELATIVE TO A  
RECEPTOR AT (OX,OY,OZ) FOR A GROUND LEVEL LINE SOURCE RUNNING FROM  
(RX1,RY1) TO (RX2,RY2) GIVEN THE WIND ANGLE AND THE STABILITY  
CLASS. NOTE THAT (EXCEPT FOR THE DESIRED TOLERANCE) THE PARAMETERS  
OF INIGRL ARE PASSED THROUGH BLANK COMMON TO SPEED EXECUTION.  
TOLER IS CALLED BY VALUE.

LOGICAL FIRST

INTEGER CLASS,ID,IR,IR0,JR,KR

REAL AHC,ALPHA,BHC,CA,CAG,CG,COTEST,DA,DB,DIST,DISTR,DSTAR,DR,  
-DSTAR,DUMMY,ER,FR,FREXP,FRC,FRI,FR2,GAMMA,PC,INTGRX,L,LAST,LASTL,  
COTEST1,DA,DB,DIST,DISTR,DSTAR,DR,  
-DSTAR,DUMMY,ER,FR,FREXP,FRC,FRI,FR2,GAMMA,PC,INTGRX,L,LAST,LASTL,

1002

```

- OX,OY,OZ,P,PR,R,RA,RB,RC,RSTAR,RX,RX1,RX1,R1,R2,SA,SAG,SG,
- SIGMAH,SIGMAV,STEP,STEP2,STEP3,SUN,TOLER,TOLER1,TOLER2,TOLER3,
- VC,ZR
C      INTEGER INDEX(1C1)
C      REAL AH(6),AV(9,6),BH(6),BV(9,6),HOFSET(6),VOFSET(6),Y(7),Z(7)
C      COMMON RX1,RX1,OX,OY,OZ,ALPHA,GAMMA,L,CLASS
C      C
C      C
C      C      AH      REAL ARRAY -- DIMENSION 6 -- CONSTANT.
C      C      C      CONTAINS THE LOG-LOG INTERCEPTS IN METERS FOR THE
C      C      C      HORIZONTAL DISPERSION PARAMETER, INDEXED BY CLASS.
C      C      C
C      C      AHC      REAL SCALAR -- CALCULATED.
C      C      C      = AH(C), IN METERS.
C      C      C
C      C      ALPHA    REAL SCALAR -- PARAMETER/COMMON.
C      C      C      = THE WIND DIRECTION MEASURED CCW IN RADIANS FROM EAST.
C      C      C      ALPHA IS THE DIRECTION THE WIND IS COMING FROM.
C      C      C
C      C      AV      REAL ARRAY -- DIMENSION 9,6 -- CONSTANT.
C      C      C      CONTAINS THE LOG-LOG INTERCEPTS IN METERS FOR THE
C      C      C      VERTICLE DISPERSION PARAMETER INDEXED BY DIST AND CLASS.
C      C      C
C      C      BH      REAL ARRAY -- DIMENSION 6 -- CONSTANT.
C      C      C      CONTAINS THE LOG-LOG SLOPES FOR THE HORIZONTAL DISPERSION
C      C      C      PARAMETER, INDEXED BY CLASS.
C      C      C
C      C      BHC      REAL SCALAR -- CALCULATED.
C      C      C      = BHC(C).
C      C      C
C      C      BV      REAL ARRAY -- DIMENSION 9,6 -- CONSTANT.
C      C      C      CONTAINS THE LOG-LOG SLOPES FOR THE VERTICLE DISPERSION
C      C      C      PARAMETER INDEXED BY DIST AND CLASS.
C      C      C
C      C      CA      REAL SCALAR -- CALCULATED.
C      C      C      = COS(ALPHA).
C      C      C
C      C      CAG      REAL SCALAR -- CALCULATED.
C      C      C      = COS(ALPHA-GAMMA).
C      C      C
C      C      CG      REAL SCALAR -- CALCULATED.
C      C      C      = COS(GAMMA).
C      C      C
C      C      CLASS    INTEGER SCALAR -- PARAMETER/COMMON.
C      C      C      = ATMOSPHERIC STABILITY CLASS.
C      C      C
C      C      COTESI    REAL SCALAR -- CALCULATED.
C      C      C      = THE TEMPORARY INTEGRAL OVER EITHER R1 TO R0 OR R0 TO R2
C      C      C      COMPUTED FROM CCIE#5 METHOD OF ORDER 1 IN METERS**1.
C      C      C
C      C      C

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C	DA	REAL SCALAR -- CALCULATED.	0016570	02/17/81
C		= THE DERIVATIVE OF F AT RA, WHERE F IS THE GAUSSIAN	0016580	02/17/81
C		INTEGRAND.	0016590	02/17/81
C			0016600	02/17/81
C	DB	REAL SCALAR -- CALCULATED.	0016610	02/17/81
C		= THE DERIVATIVE OF F AT RA.	0016620	02/17/81
C			0016630	02/17/81
C	DIST(R)	REAL SCALAR (STATEMENT FUNCTION) -- CALCULATED.	0016640	02/17/81
C		= THE DISTANCE MEASURED ALONG THE WIND VECTOR IN METERS	0016650	02/17/81
C		FROM THE RECEPTOR TO THE ROADWAY POINT R.	0016660	02/17/81
C			0016670	02/17/81
C	DISTR	REAL SCALAR -- CALCULATED.	0016680	02/17/81
C		= DIST(R), IN METERS.	0016690	02/17/81
C			0016700	02/17/81
C	DISTAR	REAL SCALAR -- CALCULATED.	0016710	02/17/81
C		= DIST(R), IN METERS.	0016720	02/17/81
C			0016730	02/17/81
C	DR	REAL SCALAR -- CALCULATED.	0016740	02/17/81
C		= THE DERIVATIVE OF F AT R.	0016750	02/17/81
C			0016760	02/17/81
C	DSTAR	REAL SCALAR -- CALCULATED.	0016770	02/17/81
C		= DIST(R), IN METERS.	0016780	02/17/81
C			0016790	02/17/81
C	DUMMY	REAL SCALAR -- CALCULATED.	0016800	02/17/81
C		A TEMPORARY STORAGE VARIABLE.	0016810	02/17/81
C			0016820	02/17/81
C	ER	REAL SCALAR -- CALCULATED.	0016830	02/17/81
C		= THE APPROXIMATE AREA UNDER F(R) FROM R TO AN END POINT.	0016840	02/17/81
C			0016850	02/17/81
C	FIRST	LOGICAL SCALAR -- CALCULATED.	0016860	02/17/81
C		= .TRUE. WHEN SUBPROGRAM IS INTEGRATING OVER THE FIRST	0016870	02/17/81
C		HALF OF THE INTERVAL (R1,R2), IE OVER THE INTERVAL	0016880	02/17/81
C		(R1,R2).	0016890	02/17/81
C			0016900	02/17/81
C	FR	REAL SCALAR -- CALCULATED.	0016910	02/17/81
C		= F(R), IN METERS.	0016920	02/17/81
C			0016930	02/17/81
C	FREXP	REAL SCALAR -- CALCULATED.	0016940	02/17/81
C		= THE EXPONENT OF THE EXPONENTIAL PART OF F(R).	0016950	02/17/81
C			0016960	02/17/81
C	FRO	REAL SCALAR -- CALCULATED.	0016970	02/17/81
C		= F(R), IN METERS.	0016980	02/17/81
C			0016990	02/17/81
C			0017000	02/17/81
C			0017010	02/17/81
C	FRI	REAL SCALAR -- CALCULATED.	0017020	02/17/81
C		= F(R1), IN METERS.	0017030	02/17/81
C			0017040	02/17/81
C	FR2	REAL SCALAR -- CALCULATED.	0017050	02/17/81
C		= F(R2), IN METERS.	0017060	02/17/81
C			0017070	02/17/81
C	GAMMA	REAL SCALAR -- PARAMETER/CGMPCN.	0017080	02/17/81
C		= THE ROAD ANGLE MEASURED CCW IN RADIANS FROM EAST.	0017090	02/17/81
C			0017100	02/17/81

LISTING OF MODULE HWY2356

DATE 11/16/81 TIME 1212

RUN NO. 9660

C	HC	REAL SCALAR -- CALCULATED. = HOFSET(GCLASS), IN METERS.	C01711C	C2/17/81
C			C01712C	C2/17/81
C			C01713C	C2/17/81
C	HOFSET	REAL ARRAY -- DIMENSION 6 -- CONSTANT. CONTAINS THE OFFSET DISTANCES IN METERS FOR THE HORIZONTAL DISPERSION PARAMETER, INDEXED BY CLASS.	C01714C	C2/17/81
C			C01715C	C2/17/81
C			C01716C	C2/17/81
C			C01717C	C2/17/81
C	ID	INTEGER SCALAR -- CALCULATED. = INDEX(MIN(101.C,(DISTRO+VC)/100.0+1.0)).	C01718C	C2/17/81
C			C01719C	C2/17/81
C			C01720C	C2/17/81
C	INDEX	INTEGER ARRAY -- DIMENSION 101 -- CONSTANT. CONTAINS THE INDICES FOR THE FIRST SUBSCRIPT IN AV AND DV INDEXED BY DIST.	C01721C	C2/17/81
C			C01722C	C2/17/81
C			C01723C	C2/17/81
C			C01724C	C2/17/81
C	INTGRX	REAL SCALAR -- CALCULATED. = THE TEMPORARY VALUE OF EITHER THE INTEGRAL FROM R1 TO R0 OR THE INTEGRAL FROM R0 TO R2, IN METERS**1.	C01725C	C2/17/81
C			C01726C	C2/17/81
C			C01727C	C2/17/81
C			C01728C	C2/17/81
C	IR	INTEGER SCALAR -- CALCULATED. = THE COUNT OF THE NUMBER OF BISECTIONS USED TO REFINE AN INTEGRATION END POINT, AND = THE COUNT (IN POWERS OF TWO) OF THE NUMBER OF COTE'S INTERVALS USED TO DO AN INTEGRATION.	C01729C	C2/17/81
C			C01730C	C2/17/81
C			C01731C	C2/17/81
C			C01732C	C2/17/81
C			C01733C	C2/17/81
C			C01734C	C2/17/81
C	IRD	INTEGER SCALAR -- CALCULATED. = THE COUNT OF THE NUMBER OF BISECTIONS USED TO FIND R0.	C01735C	C2/17/81
C			C01736C	C2/17/81
C			C01737C	C2/17/81
C	JR	INTEGER SCALAR -- CALCULATED. = THE LOOP STARTING POINT FOR CALCULATING THE NEXT GROUP OF ELEMENTS OF Y.	C01738C	C2/17/81
C			C01739C	C2/17/81
C			C01740C	C2/17/81
C			C01741C	C2/17/81
C	KR	INTEGER SCALAR -- CALCULATED. = THE LOOP INCREMENT FOR CALCULATING THE NEXT GROUP OF ELEMENTS OF Y.	C01742C	C2/17/81
C			C01743C	C2/17/81
C			C01744C	C2/17/81
C			C01745C	C2/17/81
C	L	REAL SCALAR -- PARAMETER/COMMON. = THE ROADWAY LENGTH, IN METERS.	C01746C	C2/17/81
C			C01747C	C2/17/81
C			C01748C	C2/17/81
C	LAST	REAL SCALAR -- CALCULATED. = THE PREVIOUS VALUE OF INTGRX IN THE ITERATION OF THE COTE'S INTEGRATION.	C01749C	C2/17/81
C			C01750C	C2/17/81
C			C01751C	C2/17/81
C			C01752C	C2/17/81
C	LAST1	REAL SCALAR -- CALCULATED. = THE PREVIOUS VALUE OF COTE1 IN THE ITERATION OF THE COTE'S FIRST ORDER INTEGRATION.	C01753C	C2/17/81
C			C01754C	C2/17/81
C			C01755C	C2/17/81
C			C01756C	C2/17/81
C			C01757C	C2/17/81
C			C01758C	C2/17/81
C	OX,CY,OZ	REAL SCALARS -- PARAMETERS/COMMON. = THE X, Y, AND Z COORDINATES OF THE RECEPTOR LOCATION, IN METERS.	C01759C	C2/17/81
C			C01760C	C2/17/81
C			C01761C	C2/17/81
C			C01762C	C2/17/81
C	PIR1	REAL SCALAR (STATEMENT FUNCTION) -- CALCULATED. = THE DISTANCE MEASURED PERPENDICULAR TO THE WIND VECTOR	C01763C	C2/17/81
C			C01764C	C2/17/81

VC	IN METERS FROM THE RECEPTOR TO THE WIND VECTOR THROUGH THE ROADWAY POINT R.	0017650	02/17/81
VC		0017660	02/17/81
VC	REAL SCALAR -- CALCULATED.	0017670	02/17/81
VC	= P(R), IN METERS.	0017680	02/17/81
VC		0017690	02/17/81
VC		0017700	02/17/81
VC	REAL SCALAR -- CALCULATED.	0017710	02/17/81
VC	= THE DISTANCE IN METERS FROM (RX1,RY1) AS MEASURED ALONG THE ROADWAY.	0017720	02/17/81
VC		0017730	02/17/81
VC		0017740	02/17/81
VC	REAL SCALARS -- CALCULATED.	0017750	02/17/81
VC	= THE LEFT AND RIGHT-HAND END POINTS IN THE SEVERAL	0017760	02/17/81
VC	BISECTION TECHNIQUES AND INTEGRATIONS USED, MEASURED	0017770	02/17/81
VC	ALONG THE ROADWAY FROM (RX1,RY1) IN METERS.	0017780	02/17/81
VC		0017790	02/17/81
VC	REAL SCALAR -- CALCULATED.	0017800	02/17/81
VC	= THE DISTANCE MEASURED ALONG THE ROADWAY IN METERS FROM	0017810	02/17/81
VC	(RX1,RY1) TO THE POINT WHERE F(R) REACHES ITS MAXIMUM.	0017820	02/17/81
VC		0017830	02/17/81
VC	REAL SCALAR -- CALCULATED.	0017840	02/17/81
VC	= THE DISTANCE MEASURED ALONG THE ROADWAY IN METERS	0017850	02/17/81
VC	FROM (RX1,RY1), TO THE POINT WHERE DIST(R) = 0.	0017860	02/17/81
VC		0017870	02/17/81
VC	REAL SCALAR -- CALCULATED.	0017880	02/17/81
VC	= EITHER R1 OR R2 DEPENDING ON WHETHER WE ARE DOING A	0017890	02/17/81
VC	COTE'S INTEGRATION ON (R1,R0) OR (R0,R2).	0017900	02/17/81
VC		0017910	02/17/81
VC	REAL SCALARS -- PARAMETERS/COMMON.	0017920	02/17/81
VC	= THE X AND Y COORDINATES OF THE WEST-MOST ROADWAY END	0017930	02/17/81
VC	POINT, IN METERS.	0017940	02/17/81
VC		0017950	02/17/81
VC	REAL SCALAR -- CALCULATED.	0017960	02/17/81
VC	= THE DISTANCE MEASURED ALONG THE ROADWAY IN METERS	0017970	02/17/81
VC	FROM (RX1,RY1) TO THE LEFT-HAND END POINT OF THE	0017980	02/17/81
VC	INTEGRATION INTERVAL.	0017990	02/17/81
VC		0018000	02/17/81
VC	REAL SCALAR -- CALCULATED.	0018010	02/17/81
VC	= THE DISTANCE MEASURED ALONG THE ROADWAY IN METERS FROM	0018020	02/17/81
VC	(RX1,RY1) TO THE RIGHT-HAND END POINT OF THE INTEGRATION	0018030	02/17/81
VC	INTERVAL.	0018040	02/17/81
VC		0018050	02/17/81
VC	REAL SCALAR -- CALCULATED.	0018060	02/17/81
VC	= SIN(ALPHA).	0018070	02/17/81
VC		0018080	02/17/81
VC	REAL SCALAR -- CALCULATED.	0018090	02/17/81
VC	= SIN(ALPHA-GAMMA).	0018100	02/17/81
VC		0018110	02/17/81
VC	REAL SCALAR -- CALCULATED.	0018120	02/17/81
VC	= SIN(GAMMA).	0018130	02/17/81
VC		0018140	02/17/81
VC	REAL SCALAR -- CALCULATED.	0018150	02/17/81
VC	= THE HORIZONTAL DISPERSION PARAMETER, IN METERS.	0018160	02/17/81
VC		0018170	02/17/81
VC	REAL SCALAR -- CALCULATED.	0018180	02/17/81

CODE	DESCRIPTION	VALUE	UNIT
C	= THE VEHICLE DISPERSION PARAMETER IN METERS.	001819C	02/17/81
C		001820C	02/17/81
C	REAL SCALAR -- CALCULATED.	0018210	02/17/81
C	= THE STEP SIZE USED IN THE CODE'S INTEGRATION.	0018220	02/17/81
C		001823C	02/17/81
C	REAL SCALAR -- CALCULATED.	0018240	02/17/81
C	= STEP/2.0.	0018250	02/17/81
C		001826C	02/17/81
C	REAL SCALAR -- CALCULATED.	001827C	02/17/81
C	= STEP*3.	0018280	02/17/81
C		0018290	02/17/81
C	REAL SCALAR -- CALCULATED.	001830C	02/17/81
C	= (APPROXIMATELY) THE SUM OF THE INTEGRAND VALUES USED TO DETERMINE CODES1.	0018310	02/17/81
C		0018320	02/17/81
C		001833C	02/17/81
C	REAL SCALAR -- PARAMETER.	0018340	02/17/81
C	= THE DESIRED PRECISION OF THE VALUE RETURNED BY INTGR.	0018350	02/17/81
C		0018360	02/17/81
C	REAL SCALAR -- CALCULATED.	001837C	02/17/81
C	= LN(TOLER1).	001838C	02/17/81
C		0018390	02/17/81
C	REAL SCALAR -- CALCULATED.	001840C	02/17/81
C	= TOLER/2.	0018410	02/17/81
C		0018420	02/17/81
C	REAL SCALAR -- CALCULATED.	0018430	02/17/81
C	= (APPROXIMATELY) LN(TOLER/2/1500) WHICH REPRESENTS THE LN OF THAT ERROR WHICH COULD BE TOLERATED IN THE INTEGRAND OVER AN INTERVAL OF 1500 METERS AND STILL YIELD AN INTEGRATION ERROR .LT. TOLER/2.	001844C	02/17/81
C		0018450	02/17/81
C		0018460	02/17/81
C		001847C	02/17/81
C		0018480	02/17/81
C	REAL SCALAR -- CALCULATED.	0018490	02/17/81
C	= VOFSET(CCLASS), IN METERS.	001850C	02/17/81
C		0018510	02/17/81
C	REAL ARRAY -- DIMENSION 6 -- CONSTANT.	0018520	02/17/81
C	CONTAINS THE OFFSET DISTANCES IN METERS FOR THE VEHICLE DISPERSION PARAMETER, INDEXED BY CLASS.	0018530	02/17/81
C		001854C	02/17/81
C		0018550	02/17/81
C	REAL ARRAY -- DIMENSION 7 -- CALCULATED.	0018560	02/17/81
C	= THE SEVEN CODE'S VARIABLES USED IN THE INTEGRATION.	001857C	02/17/81
C		0018580	02/17/81
C	REAL ARRAY -- DIMENSION 7 -- CONSTANT.	0018590	02/17/81
C	CONTAINS THE SEVEN CODE'S CONSTANTS.	001860C	02/17/81
C		0018610	02/17/81
C	REAL SCALAR -- CALCULATED.	0018620	02/17/81
C	= THE LENGTH IN METERS OF A CODE'S INTEGRATION SUB INTERVAL DIVIDED BY 840.	0018630	02/17/81
C		001864C	02/17/81
C		0018650	02/17/81
C		001866C	02/17/81
C		001867C	02/17/81
C		0018680	02/17/81
C	DATA AH /0.4998,0.3399,0.2601,0.1137,0.09524,0.06387/	0018690	02/17/81
C	DATA AV /G.1181,C.04661,C.1164,8*0.CC01818,3*C.1301,6*0.C5566,-9*0.1103,3*0.08671,2*0.1648,4*0.4533,2*0.07748,3*0.1375,2*0.3038,-2*0.8287,4*0.05943,0.1080,0.1859,2*0.5836,1.5252/	001870C	02/17/81
C		0018710	02/17/81
C		0018720	02/17/81



[illegible]

1080

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C          C01927C      C2/17/81
DSTAR=-RSTAR*CAG      C019280      C2/17/81
IF(DSTAR .LT. 0.0) GO TO 10      C019290      C2/17/81
C          C01930C      C2/17/81
C          C01931C      C2/17/81
C          C01932C      C2/17/81
C          C01933C      C2/17/81
C          C01934C      C2/17/81
C          C019350      C2/17/81
C          C019360      C2/17/81
C          C01937C      C2/17/81
C          C01938C      C2/17/81
C          C019390      C2/17/81
C          C01940C      C2/17/81
C          C019410      C2/17/81
C          C019420      C2/17/81
C          C01943C      C2/17/81
C          C019440      C2/17/81
C          C019450      C2/17/81
C          C019460      C2/17/81
C          C01947C      C2/17/81
C          C019480      C2/17/81
C          C019490      C2/17/81
C          C019500      C2/17/81
C          C019510      C2/17/81
C          C019520      C2/17/81
C          C019530      C2/17/81
C          C01954C      C2/17/81
C          C01955C      C2/17/81
C          C019560      C2/17/81
C          C01957C      C2/17/81
C          C019580      C2/17/81
C          C019590      C2/17/81
C          C01960C      C2/17/81
C          C019610      C2/17/81
C          C019620      C2/17/81
C          C01963C      C2/17/81
C          C01964C      C2/17/81
C          C019650      C2/17/81
C          C019660      C2/17/81
C          C019670      C2/17/81
C          C019680      C2/17/81
C          C019690      C2/17/81
C          C01970C      C2/17/81
C          C019710      C2/17/81
C          C019720      C2/17/81
C          C019730      C2/17/81
C          C019740      C2/17/81
C          C01975C      C2/17/81
C          C019760      C2/17/81
C          C019770      C2/17/81
C          C01978C      C2/17/81
C          C01979C      C2/17/81
C          C019800      C2/17/81

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10 R1=RSTAR  
R2=L

R1 .GE. R2 IMPLIES THAT THE INTERVAL OVER WHICH DIST(R) .GE. 0 IS NOT CONTAINED WITHIN THE ROADWAY LENGTH. THUS THE INTEGRAL = 0.

IF(R1 .GE. R2) RETURN  
GO TO 40

DSTAR IS THE VALUE OF DIST(0).

20 DSTAR=-RSTAR\*CAG

RSTAR .LT. 0 AND DSTAR .LT. 0 IMPLIES THAT THE INTERVAL OVER WHICH DIST(R) .GE. 0 IS NOT CONTAINED WITHIN THE ROADWAY LENGTH. THUS THE INTEGRAL = 0.

IF(DSTAR .LT. 0.0) RETURN

IF RSTAR .LT. 0 AND DSTAR .GE. 0, R1 = 0 AND R2 = L.

R1=0.0  
R2=L  
GO TO 40

DSTAR IS THE VALUE OF DIST(L).

30 DSTAR=L\*CAG+CAG\*(RX1-OX1)+SA\*(RY1-OY1)

RSTAR .EQ. 0 AND DLSTAR .LT. 0 IMPLIES THAT THE INTERVAL OVER WHICH DIST(R) .GE. 0 IS NOT CONTAINED WITHIN THE ROADWAY LENGTH. THUS THE INTEGRAL = 0.

IF(DLSTAR .LT. 0.0) RETURN

IF RSTAR .EQ. 0 AND DLSTAR .GE. 0, R1 = C AND R2 = L.

R1=C.0  
R2=L

FIND RD, THE R SUCH THAT THE DERIVATIVE OF Y(R) = 0.

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C C FIND DA, THE DERIVATIVE OF F AT R1. 02/17/81
C C 001981C
C C 001982C 02/17/81
C C 001983C 02/17/81
C C 001984C 02/17/81
C C 001985C 02/17/81
C C 001986C 02/17/81
C C 001987C 02/17/81
C C 001988C 02/17/81
C C 001989C 02/17/81
C C 001990C 02/17/81
C C 001991C 02/17/81
C C 001992C 02/17/81
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C C 002022C 02/17/81
C C 002023C 02/17/81
C C 002024C 02/17/81
C C 002025C 02/17/81
C C 002026C 02/17/81
C C 002027C 02/17/81
C C 002028C 02/17/81
C C 002029C 02/17/81
C C 002030C 02/17/81
C C 002031C 02/17/81
C C 002032C 02/17/81
C C 002033C 02/17/81
C C 002034C 02/17/81

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40 PR=P(R1)  
DISTR=DISTR1  
ID=INDEX(MIN(101.0,(DISTR+VC)/100.0+1.0))  
SIGMAH=AHC\*(DISTR+HC)\*BHC  
SIGMAV=AV(ID,CLASS)\*(DISTR+VC)\*BV(ID,CLASS)  
DA=(-PR\*SAG/SIGMAH\*\*2)+((PR/SIGMAH)\*\*2-1.0)\*(BHC/(DISTR+HC))+  
-((02/SIGMAV)\*\*2-1.0)\*(BV(ID,CLASS)/(DISTR+VC))\*CAG

C IF DA .EQ. 0, WE HAVE FOUND RD.  
C IF (DA .EQ. 0.0) GO TO 11C  
C IF (DA .EQ. 0.0) GO TO 11C

C FIND DB, THE DERIVATIVE OF F AT R2.  
C PR=P(R2)  
C DISTR=DISTR2  
C ID=INDEX(MIN(101.0,(DISTR+VC)/100.0+1.0))  
C SIGMAH=AHC\*(DISTR+HC)\*BHC  
C SIGMAV=AV(ID,CLASS)\*(DISTR+VC)\*BV(ID,CLASS)  
C DB=(-PR\*SAG/SIGMAH\*\*2)+((PR/SIGMAH)\*\*2-1.0)\*(BHC/(DISTR+HC))+  
C -((02/SIGMAV)\*\*2-1.0)\*(BV(ID,CLASS)/(DISTR+VC))\*CAG

C IF DB .EQ. 0, WE HAVE FOUND RD.  
C IF (DB .EQ. 0.0) GO TO 11C  
C IF (DB .EQ. 0.0) GO TO 11C

C STARTING WITH THE ROADWAY END POINTS AND ROADWAY POINT CLOSEST TO  
C THE RECEPTOR, USE THE BISECTION TECHNIQUE (THE DERIVATIVE OF F  
C CHANGES SIGN ONLY AT RD) TO LOCATE RC.  
C RA=R1  
C RB=R2  
C THIS VALUE OF RD IS THE ROAD POINT CLOSEST TO THE OBSERVER  
C RD=CA\*(RV1-0Y)-SA\*(RX1-0X)  
C IF (RD .LE. RA .OR. RD .GE. RB) RD=(RA+RB)/2.0

C IRO IS A COUNTER. WE WILL PERFORM A MAXIMUM OF 20 BISECTIONS TO  
C LOCATE RD.  
C IRO=1

C IF THE INTERVAL CONTAINING RD IS STILL LARGE, AND WE HAVE NOT YET  
C DONE 20 BISECTIONS, WE CONTINUE THE BISECTION PROCESS.  
C IF ((RB-RA) .LT. 1.0 .OR. IRO .GT. 20) GO TO 11C  
C IRO=IRO+1  
C PR=P(R0)  
C DISTR=DISTR(R0)  
C ID=INDEX(MIN(101.0,(DISTR+VC)/100.0+1.0))

```

SIGNAH=AHC*(DISTR+HC)*.0BHC
SIGMAV=AV(ID,CLASS)*(DISTR+VC)*.BV(ID,CLASS)
DR=(1-PR*SAC/SIGMAH**2)+(1/PR/SIGMAH)**2-1.0)*(DPC/(DISTR+FC))+
-((107/SIGMAV)**2-1.0)*(BV(ID,CLASS)/(DISTR+VC))*CAG
IF(DR .EQ. 0.0) GO TO 11C
IF(SIGN(1.0,DA) .NE. SIGN(1.0,DR)) GO TO 60
C
C SIGN(DA) .EQ. SIGN(DR) IMPLIES THAT RO LIES BETWEEN RO AND RB.
C THUS WE SET RA TO RO AND DISECT TO OBTAIN THE NEXT RO.
C
DA=DR
RA=RO
RO=(RA+RB)/2.0
GO TO 50
C
C SIGN(DA) .NE. SIGN(DR) IMPLIES THAT RU LIES BETWEEN RA AND RO.
C THUS WE SET RB TO RO AND DISECT TO OBTAIN THE NEXT RO.
C
60 DB=DR
RB=RO
RO=(RA+RB)/2.0
GO TO 50
C
C RO HAS BEEN FOUND.
C
110 DISTR=DISTR(R0)
ID=INDEX(MIN(101.0,(DISTR+VC)/100.0+1.0))
SIGNAH=AHC*(DISTR+HC)*.0BHC
SIGMAV=AV(ID,CLASS)*(DISTR+VC)*.BV(ID,CLASS)
FREXP=-0.5*(P(RO)/SIGNAH)**2+(107/SIGMAV)**2)
C
C SINCE THE INTEGRAL .LT. F(RO)*(R2-R1) (THAT IS .LT. THE PEAK
C INTEGRAND VALUE TIMES THE LENGTH OF THE INTEGRATION INTERVAL), AND
C WE ONLY DESIRE AN ACCURACY OF TOLER, WE MAY RETURN IF THE LN OF
C THIS UPPER LIMIT IS .LT. TOLER1 = LN(TOLER).
C
IF(FREXP+ALOG((R2-R1)/(SIGNAH*SIGMAV)) .LT. TOLER1) RETURN
FRO=EXP(FREXP)/(SIGNAH*SIGMAV)
C
C SINCE INTEGRATING FROM R1 TO R2 WILL GENERALLY BE QUITE EXPENSIVE
C DUE TO THE LENGTH OF THE INTERVAL (R1,R2), AND SINCE THE NATURE
C OF F IS SUCH THAT IT DECAYS EXPONENTIALLY AWAY FROM RO, IT IS
C WORTH SHORTENING THE INTERVAL (R1,R2) AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE WITHOUT
C CAUSING AN ERROR IN THE INTEGRATION OF MORE THAN TOLER/2. THIS
C PROCESS ALSO ELIMINATES THE POSSIBILITY OF EXPONENTIAL UNDERFLOW
C OCCURRING WHEN TRYING TO EVALUATE THE INTEGRAND AT LARGE DISTANCES
C FROM RO.
C
C USE THE DISECTION TECHNIQUE (WITH A MAXIMUM OF 15 TRIALS) STARTING
C WITH THE POINTS RX (RX IS FIRST R1 AND THEN R2) AND RO TO FIND A
C NEW RX SUCH THAT THE ELIMINATED PORTION OF THE INTEGRAL WILL BE
C BOUNDED BY AN AREA .LT. TOLER/2.
C
C
C

```

REFINE R1 TO ELIMINATE UNDERFLOW AND INCREASE EFFICIENCY.

```

RX=R1
RA=RO
DISTR=DIST(R1)
ID=INDEX(MIN1(101.0,(DISTR+VC)/100.0+1.0))
SIGMAH=AHC*(DISTR+HC)**BHC
SIGMAV=AV(ID,CLASS)*(DISTR+VC)**BV(ID,CLASS)
FR1=0.0
ER=-0.5*((P(R1)/SIGMAH)**2+(OZ/SIGMAV)**2)
IF(ER.GT. TOLER3) FR1=EXP(ER)/(SIGMAH*SIGMAV)
IR=C
121 R=(RA+R1)/2.0
IR=IR+1
DISTR=DIST(R)
ID=INDEX(MIN1(101.0,(DISTR+VC)/100.0+1.0))
SIGMAH=AHC*(DISTR+HC)**BHC
SIGMAV=AV(ID,CLASS)*(DISTR+VC)**BV(ID,CLASS)
FR=C.O
FR=-0.5*((P(R)/SIGMAH)**2+(OZ/SIGMAV)**2)
IF(ER.GT. TOLER3) FR=EXP(ER)/(SIGMAH*SIGMAV)
ER=(FR1+FR)*(R-RX)/2.0
IF(ER.LE. TOLER2) R1=R
IF(ER.GT. TOLER2) RA=R
IF(ER.GE. 15 .OR. ABS(RA-R1).LT. 1.0) GO TO 140
GO TO 121

```

COMPUTE F AT THE NEW VALUE OF R1.

```

140 FR=FR1
DISTR=DIST(R1)
ID=INDEX(MIN1(101.0,(DISTR+VC)/100.0+1.0))
SIGMAH=AHC*(DISTR+HC)**BHC
SIGMAV=AV(ID,CLASS)*(DISTR+VC)**BV(ID,CLASS)
FR1=EXP(-0.5*((P(R1)/SIGMAH)**2+(OZ/SIGMAV)**2))/(SIGMAH*SIGMAV)

```

REFINE R2 TO ELIMINATE UNDERFLOW AND IMPROVE EFFICIENCY.

```

RX=R2
RA=RO
DISTR=DIST(R2)
ID=INDEX(MIN1(101.0,(DISTR+VC)/100.0+1.0))
SIGMAH=AHC*(DISTR+HC)**BHC
SIGMAV=AV(ID,CLASS)*(DISTR+VC)**BV(ID,CLASS)
FR2=0.0
ER=-0.5*((P(R2)/SIGMAH)**2+(OZ/SIGMAV)**2)
IF(ER.GT. TOLER3) FR2=EXP(ER)/(SIGMAH*SIGMAV)
IR=C
151 R=(RA+R2)/2.0
IR=IR+1
DISTR=DIST(R)
ID=INDEX(MIN1(101.0,(DISTR+VC)/100.0+1.0))
SIGMAH=AHC*(DISTR+HC)**BHC
SIGMAV=AV(ID,CLASS)*(DISTR+VC)**BV(ID,CLASS)

```





```

219  INTGRX=COTEST
221  INTGRL=INTGRL+INTGRX
    IF (.NOT. FIRST) RETURN
222  FIRST=.FALSE.
    RA=RU
    RB=R2
    FR=FR2
    GO TO 170
END
*****
C***** MOBILE: MOBILE SOURCE EMISSIONS MODEL
C*****
C***** DESIGNED AND WRITTEN BY LEWIS E. GUTHMAN
C***** JANUARY, 1978
C*****
C***** ALL COMMENT REFERENCES TO TABLES AND APPENDICES ARE FOUND
C***** IN THE EPA'S "MOBILE SOURCE EMISSION FACTORS" FINAL
C***** DOCUMENT, JANUARY 1978.
C*****
C***** ORIGINAL PROGRAM HAS BEEN REVISED BY RONALD L. HEISLER
C***** OF THE VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS AND TRANS.
C*****
C***** ALL PROBLEMS WITH THE PROGRAM SHOULD BE REFERRED TO VIRGINIA.
C***** VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS AND TRANS.
C***** 1221 EAST BROAD ST.
C***** RICHMOND, VA. 23219
C***** TELEPHONE: 804-786-7265
C*****
C*****
C***** MAIN ROUTINE FOR CALCULATING MOBILE SOURCE EMISSION FACTORS
C*****
C***** SUBROUTINE EMISSION(Y,COMPY)
C***** COMMON/LNKCOM/SPD,TEMP,PCCC,PCHS,PCCC,PS
C***** INTEGER CY
C***** REAL COMPY(5)
C***** REAL SPD(3), PSI(5)
C***** REAL WIEDEF, LNKOTA(7)
C***** DATA INITFL / 1 /
C***** EQUIVALENCE (SPD(1),LNKOTA(1))
C*****
C***** IF (INITFL.EQ. 0) GO TO 10
C***** INITFL = C
C***** CALL TFCALX
C***** CALL BEFGEN
C*****
10  CONTINUE

```



```

C      CY = IV
C      CC23050 02/12/81
C      CC23060 02/12/81
C      CC23070 02/12/81
C      CC23080 02/12/81
C      CC23090 02/12/81
C      CC23100 11/13/81
C      CC23110 02/12/81
C      CC23120 11/13/81
C      CC23130 02/12/81
C      CC23140 02/12/81
C      CC23150 02/12/81
C      CC23160 11/13/81
C      CC23170 06/07/78
C      CC23180 06/07/78
C      CC23190
C      CC23200
C      CC23210
C      CC23220
C      CC23230 01/16/81
C      CC23240
C      CC23250 01/15/81
C      CC23260 01/16/81
C      CC23270 01/15/81
C      CC23280 01/16/81
C      CC23290 01/16/81
C      CC23300
C      CC23310
C      CC23320 01/15/81
C      CC23330
C      CC23340
C      CC23350
C      CC23360
C      CC23370
C      CC23380
C      CC23390
C      CC23400
C      CC23410
C      CC23420
C      CC23430
C      CC23440 12/11/80
C      CC23450
C      CC23460
C      CC23470
C      CC23480
C      CC23490
C      CC23500 11/13/81
C      CC23510 11/13/81
C      CC23520 11/13/81
C      CC23530 11/13/81
C      CC23540 11/13/81
C      CC23550 06/07/78
C      CC23560 01/15/81
C      CC23570 11/13/81
C      CC23580

```

C\*\*\*\*\* CY = CALENDAR YEAR  
 C\*\*\*\*\* PS = MODAL SPLIT  
 C\*\*\*\*\* COMPMY = MODAL EMISSION FACTORS  
 C  
 C CALL EFCALX(CY,LNKDTA,MS,COMPMY)  
 C  
 C RETRN  
 C END  
 C SUBROUTINE EFCALX(CY,LNKDTA,MS,COMPMY)  
 C  
 C\*\*\*\*\* COMPUTES IDLE & EXHAUST EMISSION FACTORS  
 C  
 C COMMON/BEFCOM/BEF  
 C COMMON/MYCOM/MYR,MYR,TF  
 C  
 C INTEGER MYR, CY, CYP  
 C  
 C REAL BEF(20,26,5), CFRET(20,5),  
 C \* COMPEF(20,5),  
 C \* COMPMY(5),  
 C \* MYR(20,5),  
 C \* MYR(20,5),  
 C \* MS(5),  
 C \* PCCC,  
 C \* PCHS,  
 C \* SPD(3),  
 C \* TF(20,5),  
 C \* WTEDEF  
 C  
 C\*\*\*\*\*  
 C SPD(1) = LNKDTA(1)  
 C SPD(2) = LNKDTA(2)  
 C SPD(3) = LNKDTA(3)  
 C TEMP = LNKDTA(4)  
 C PCCC = LNKDTA(5)  
 C PCHS = LNKDTA(6)  
 C PCCC = LNKDTA(7)  
 C  
 C\*\*\*\*\* COMPUTE CORRECTION FACTORS FOR SPEED, TEMP, & HOT/COLD - CFRET  
 C  
 C CALL BIGCFX(CY,TEMP,PCCC,PCHS,PCCC,SPD,CFRET)  
 C  
 C CYP = CY - 69  
 C  
 C MS(M) IS THE MODAL SPLIT, BUT IT IS USED IN THIS MODAL VERSION  
 C AS AN INDICATOR. WE WANT THE MODAL EMISSION FACTORS, NOT THE  
 C COMPOSITE EMISSION FACTOR (IF ALL THE PCCES THAT IS COMPUTED IN  
 C THE NORMAL MODAL MODEL.  
 C  
 C DO 400 M = 1,5  
 C COMPMY(M) = 0.C  
 C IF(MS(M) .EQ. 0.0) GO TO 400  
 C DO 300 I = 1,20

```

      COMDEF(I,K) = (BLF(I,CYP,M) * CIRET(I,M)) * TF(I,M)
      CCMPPV(M) = CCMPPV(M) + COMDEF(I,M)
300  CONTINUE
      C      WTEDEF = WTEDEF + CCMPPV(M) * MS(M)
400  CONTINUE
      C
      RETURN
      END
SUBROUTINE BIGGFCY,T,PCCO,PCHS,PCCC,SPD,CFRET)
      C
      C***** COMPUTES CORRECTION FACTORS FOR SPEED/TEMP./COLD START FACTORS
      C***** AND HEAVY DUTY TRUCK SPEED CORRECTION FACTORS
      C
      COMMON/SPICOM/SP1,SPAV
      COMMON/MVMCOH/MVM,MYR,TF
      C
      INTEGER INITFL,TEQNR(45,3),HCINDX(45),CY,G(45,3)
      C***** IN G, 1ST INDEX IS MY, 2ND IS MODE
      C***** IN TEQNR, 2ND IS MODE
      C
      REAL T,SPD(3),SPD(3),CFRET(20,5)
      REAL D1(4),D2(4)
      REAL MIDDLE,LEFT
      REAL SPBACK(18,3),SPBCT(18,3)
      REAL ATR(4,2),DIR(4,2),CIR(4,2)
      REAL C(4,8)
      REAL CUMHIL(20,5),MYP(20,5),MYR(20,5),TF(20,5)
      C
      DATA SPBACK / 54*C.O /, SPBCT / 54*C.O /
      DATA INITFL/1/
      C*****
      C*****
      C*****
      C*****
      C**COEFFICIENTS IN SPEED/TEMP./COLD START FACTOR: EQN,INDEX,POL.
      C***** SEE TABLE T-6, T1-6 A & B IN MODULE SOURCE EMISSION FACTORS
      DATA C /
      * 5.654800, 5.654800, 5.546000, 4.239100,
      * -0.015965, -0.015965, -0.028945, -0.017522,
      * -14.74, -33.89, 11.29, -0.20, 9.62, 9.77,
      * 4.24, 6.99, 42.84, 25.26, 15.85, 4.12,
      * 5.76, 4.71, 2.34, 2.20, 57.57, 35.90,
      * 21.17, 3.96, 7.74, 6.70, 3.13, 2.12/
      C
      C**COEFFICIENTS IN DENOMINATOR OF SPEED/TEMP./COLD START FACTOR
      DATA D1/ 56.43, 36.4, 23.7, 6.98 /
      DATA D2/ 7.59, 6.79, 3.14, 3.14 /
      C
      C**SPEED CORRECTION FACTOR INDEX: CAL, YR., REGION, MODE
      DATA G/15*2, 2, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7,14,17,17,18,18,18,18,18,
      * 15*2, 2, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7,14,17,17,18,18,18,18,18,
      * 20*14, 17*18 /
      C
      C***** INDEX FOR C, COEFFICIENTS IN SPEED/TEMP./COLD START
      C***** FACTORS. TABLE INDEXES APPENDIX B TABLE.
  
```

[ ]

```

C      DATA IEQNAR / 17*1, 7*2, 5*3, 16*6,
*      17*1, 7*2, 21*3,
*      28*2, 17*3
C      DATA HDINDX / 19*1, 4*2, 5*3, 17*6 /
C*****
C      IF(INITFL.NE.1) GO TO 177
C      HERE 1ST TIME
C      INITFL = 0
C      SPB(1) = 26.0
C      SPB(2) = 16.0
C      SPB(3) = 26.0
C      CALL SPFCIX(SPB,SPBOT)
C      CALL GETCUM(CUMMIL)
C*****
C      177 CONTINUE
C      CALL SPFCIX(SPD,SPBACK)
C*****
C      FCO = PCCO*.01
C      FHC = PCHS*.01
C      FCC = PCCC*.01
C*****
C      C**FRACTION COLD OP(NON-CAT): FCC
C      C**FRACTION HOT START(CAT): FHC
C      C**FRACTION COLD OP(CAT) : FCC
C      C**FRACTION HOT START(NON-CAT): FHO
C      FHO = (FCC-FCO) + FHC
C      DO 500 I = 1,20
C
C      MY = CY - (20-I)
C      MYC = MY - 50
C      IAGE = CY - MY
C      DO 500 IMODE = 1,3
C
C      IAGEM = IAGE
C      IF(IAGEM.EQ. 0) VMFACE = 0.0
C      IF(IAGEM.GT. 0) VMFACE = CUMMIL(IAGEM,IMODE) + .0001
C      IGX = GMYC,IMODE)
C      IEQN = IEQNAR(MYC,IMODE)
C      FACL = FCO

```

```

C***** FACH = FHO
C***** IF(IEQN,LE,2) GO TO 886
C***** FACL = FCC
C***** FACP = FHC
C***** FACP = (1.C - FACL - FACP)
888
C*****
C***** COMPUTE DENOMINATOR OF SPEED-TEMP.-HOT/COLD CORRECTION FACTOR
C*****
C***** DENOM = D1(IEQN) + D2(IEQN) * VMTAGE
C*****
C***** LEFT = FACL * (EXP(C(IEQN,1)) + I*(C(IEQN,2)) + C(IEQN,3)) +
C***** C(IEQN,4) * VMTAGE) * SPBACK(2,1) / SPBOT(2,1)
C*****
C***** MIDDLE = FACH * (C(IEQN,5) + C(IEQN,6) * VMTAGE) * SPBACK(IGX,3)
C***** / SPBOT(IGX,3)
C*****
C***** RIGHT = FACP * (C(IEQN,7) + C(IEQN,8) * VMTAGE) * SPBACK(IGX,2)
C***** / SPBOT(IGX,2)
C*****
C***** TOP = LEFT + MIDDLE + RIGHT
C*****
C***** FACTOR = SPEED-TEMP.-HOT/COLD CORRECTION FACTOR
C*****
C***** FACTOR = TOP/DENOM
C*****
C***** CFRET(1,IMODE) = FACTOR
C*****
C***** 500 CONTINUE
C*****
C*****
C***** FOR MODES 4 AND 5
C*****
C***** SPEED CORRECTION FACTOR COEFFICIENTS FOR GAS & DIESEL
C***** HEAVY DUTY VEHICLES. TABLES III-6 & IV-6.
C***** DATA ATR / 1.74, 1.54, 1.24, 0.62,
C***** 1.44, 1.44, 1.20, 1.44 /
C*****
C***** DATA BTR / -.117, -.097, -.078, -.039,
C***** -.092, -.092, -.072, -.088 /
C*****
C***** DATA CTR / .0015, .0010, .0008, .0004,
C***** .0010, .0010, .0006, .0008 /
C*****
C***** SPAV = SPD(2)
C*****
C***** DO 700 IMODE = 4,5
C***** IM = IMODE-3
C***** IMY1 = CY-19
C*****
C***** DO 700 IMY = IMY1,CY
C***** IMYP = IMY - 50
C***** IF(IMYP.LT.1) IMYP=1

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01/16/81

06/07/78

01/15/81

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06/15/78

01/16/81





```

DATA FRAC/
* .75 , .375 , .25 , .875 ,
* .75 , .375 , .25 , .875 ,
* .75 , .375 , .25 , .875 ,
* .50 , .25 , .50 , .75 ,
* .50 , .25 , .50 , .75 , /
C
DO 10 I=1,5
DO 10 I2=1,20
MYM(I2,I1) = MYMDUM(I2,I1)*100000.
C
DO 100 IM=1,5
CUMMIL(I,IM)=MYM(I,IM)*FRAC(I2,IM)
DO 90 I=2,20
SUM=0.
SUM2=0.
I1=I-1
DO 80 J=1,I1
SUM=SUM+MYM(J,IM)
I1=I1-1
IF(I1.EQ.0) GO TO 74
DO 70 L=1,I1
SUM2=SUM2+MYM(L,IM)
C
CONTINUE
I1=SUM+MYM(I,IM)*FRAC(I2,IM)
I2=SUM2+MYM(I,IM)*FRAC(I2,IM)
I1=I1*FRAC(I,IM)
I2=I2*FRAC(I,IM)
TSUM=I1+I2
CUMMIL(I,IM)=TSUM
DO 100 CONTINUE
C
RETURN
END
BLOCK DATA
C
COMMON/ACOM/AIN2
C
REAL AIN2(6,18)
C**** APPENDIX B-1 AND B-2 FOR ALL POLLUTANTS.
C
C**CO SPEED CORRECTION FACTOR COEFFICIENTS
DATA AIN2/
* 1.8198,-.25466,.015235,-.48740E-03,-.75821E-05,-.44951E-07,
* 2.3399,-.29698,.016007,-.47740E-03,-.70675E-05,-.40398E-07,
* 2.4415,-.29147,.014296,-.38785E-03,-.52978E-05,-.28244E-07,
* 2.4655,-.30502,.016C50,-.47397E-03,-.699C8E-05,-.39976E-07,
* 2.7780,-.31913,.015318,-.42233E-03,-.50495E-05,-.31497E-07,
* 2.7890,-.32711,.016294,-.46757E-03,-.67191E-05,-.37440E-07,
* 2.7074,-.33131,.017618,-.53850E-03,-.81740E-05,-.47789E-07,
* 1.8692,-.27668,.017233,-.55028E-03,-.87168E-05,-.51698E-07,

```

## LISTING OF PCGULE P-WY2356

TIME 1212

DATE 11/16/81

RUN NO. 966C

```

* 1.8213,-.27205,.01703C,-.55202E-03,.86254E-C5,-.51144E-C7,
* 2.0142,-.29519,.018635,-.62161E-03,.99366E-05,-.59978E-C7,
* 2.0453,-.31062,.020485,-.70853E-03,.11621E-04,-.71569E-07,
* 2.3187,-.34115,.020945,-.66589E-03,.10223E-04,-.59827E-C7,
* 2.5752,-.32089,.018975,-.62826E-03,.10092E-04,-.61273E-C7,
* 2.6845,-.33282,.017628,-.52412E-03,.77222E-05,-.43702E-07,
* 2.8459,-.32912,.021011,-.68906E-03,.10839E-C4,-.64712E-07,
* 2.1549,-.36285,.023277,-.81504E-03,.13620E-C4,-.85291E-C7,
* 2.8193,-.36876,.021078,-.67644E-03,.10627E-04,-.63641E-07,
* 2.4875,-.39156,.027072,-.97618E-03,.16527E-04,-.1.0432E-07/

C
C
COMMON/MYMCUM/MYM,MYR,TF
COMMON/LNKUM/SPD,TEMP,PCCC,PCHS,PCCC,PS
C
REAL SPD(3), MS(5), MYM(20,5), MYR(20,5), TF(20,5)
C**** TABLES 1-5, 11-5A & D, III-5, IV-5 AND V-5.
C
C**ANNUAL AVERAGE MILEAGE ACCUMULATION (DIVIDED BY 100000)
DATA MYR/
* 0.150,0.150,0.140,0.131,C.122,0.113,C.103,0.094,0.085,0.076,
* 0.067,0.066,0.062,0.059,0.055,0.051,0.050,0.047,0.044,0.044,
* 0.150,0.150,0.140,0.131,C.122,0.113,C.103,0.094,0.085,0.076,
* 0.067,0.066,0.062,0.059,0.055,0.051,0.050,0.047,0.044,0.044,
* 0.157,0.157,0.141,0.126,0.113,0.102,0.094,0.086,0.080,0.075,
* 0.071,0.066,0.063,0.060,0.055,0.052,0.050,0.047,0.044,0.041,
* 0.190,0.190,0.179,0.165,C.150,0.135,0.120,C.106,C.095,0.086,
* 0.078,0.070,0.063,0.059,C.053,0.049,0.047,0.046,C.044,0.042,
* 0.736,0.736,0.699,0.633,C.566,0.500,0.456,0.412,0.382,0.360,
* 0.346,0.338,0.331,0.324,C.309,0.287,0.257,0.213,0.184,0.154/

C
C**VEHICLE REGISTRATION DISTRIBUTIONS
DATA MYR/
* 0.075,0.107,0.107,0.107,0.106,C.100,0.092,C.085,0.077,C.066,0.052,
* 0.039,0.027,0.018,0.014,C.009,0.006,0.005,0.005,0.005,0.004,
* 0.061,0.095,0.094,0.103,C.083,0.076,0.076,0.063,0.054,0.043,
* 0.036,0.024,0.030,0.028,C.026,0.024,C.022,C.020,0.018,0.016,
* 0.037,0.070,0.078,0.086,0.075,0.075,0.075,0.068,0.059,0.053,
* 0.044,0.032,0.038,0.036,C.034,0.032,0.030,0.028,0.026,0.024,
* 0.037,0.070,0.078,0.086,C.075,0.075,0.075,0.068,0.059,0.053,
* 0.044,0.032,0.038,0.036,C.034,0.032,0.030,0.028,0.026,0.024,
* 0.077,0.135,0.134,0.131,0.099,0.090,0.082,0.062,0.045,0.033,
* 0.025,0.015,0.013,0.011,C.010,0.008,0.007,0.006,0.005,0.004/

C
C
COMMON/INOXCH/INOX49
COMMON/BASECH/BASE49
COMMON/DELCH/ DEL49
C
INTEGER INOX49(30,5)
REAL BASE49(10,5)
REAL DEL49(10,5)
C

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