APPENDIX B: CONTOUR MAPS FOR 10 AND 90 PERCENTILE VALUES

This appendix contains the upper and lower decile values as bounds for the four duct parameters f_t, h_b, h_o, and h_a.

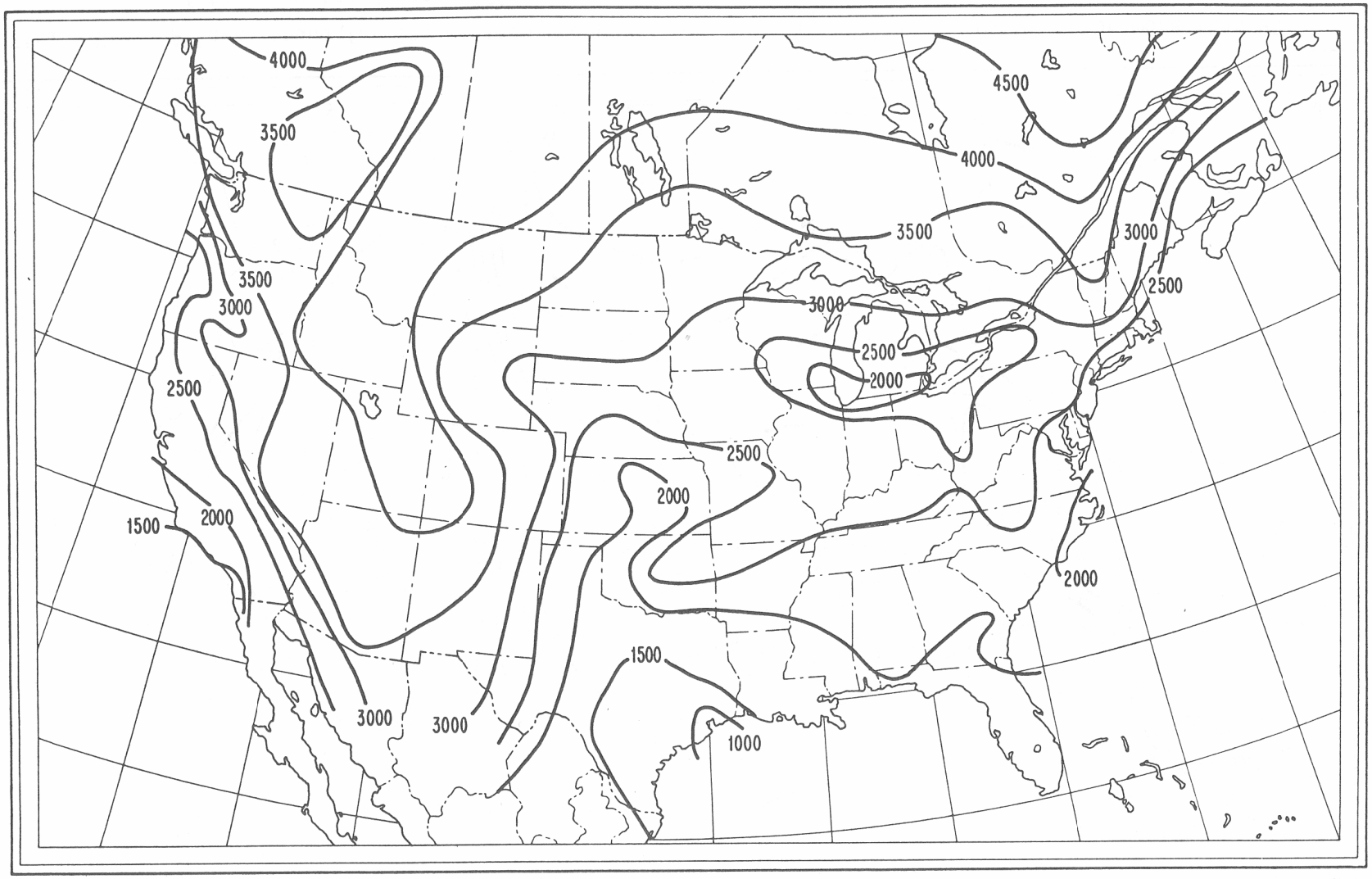

Figure B-1. An upper bound for the minimum trapping frequency, $f_t(10\%)$ in megahertz. Only for less than 10% of elevated ducts would efficient trapping be limited to frequencies exceeding the indicated values.

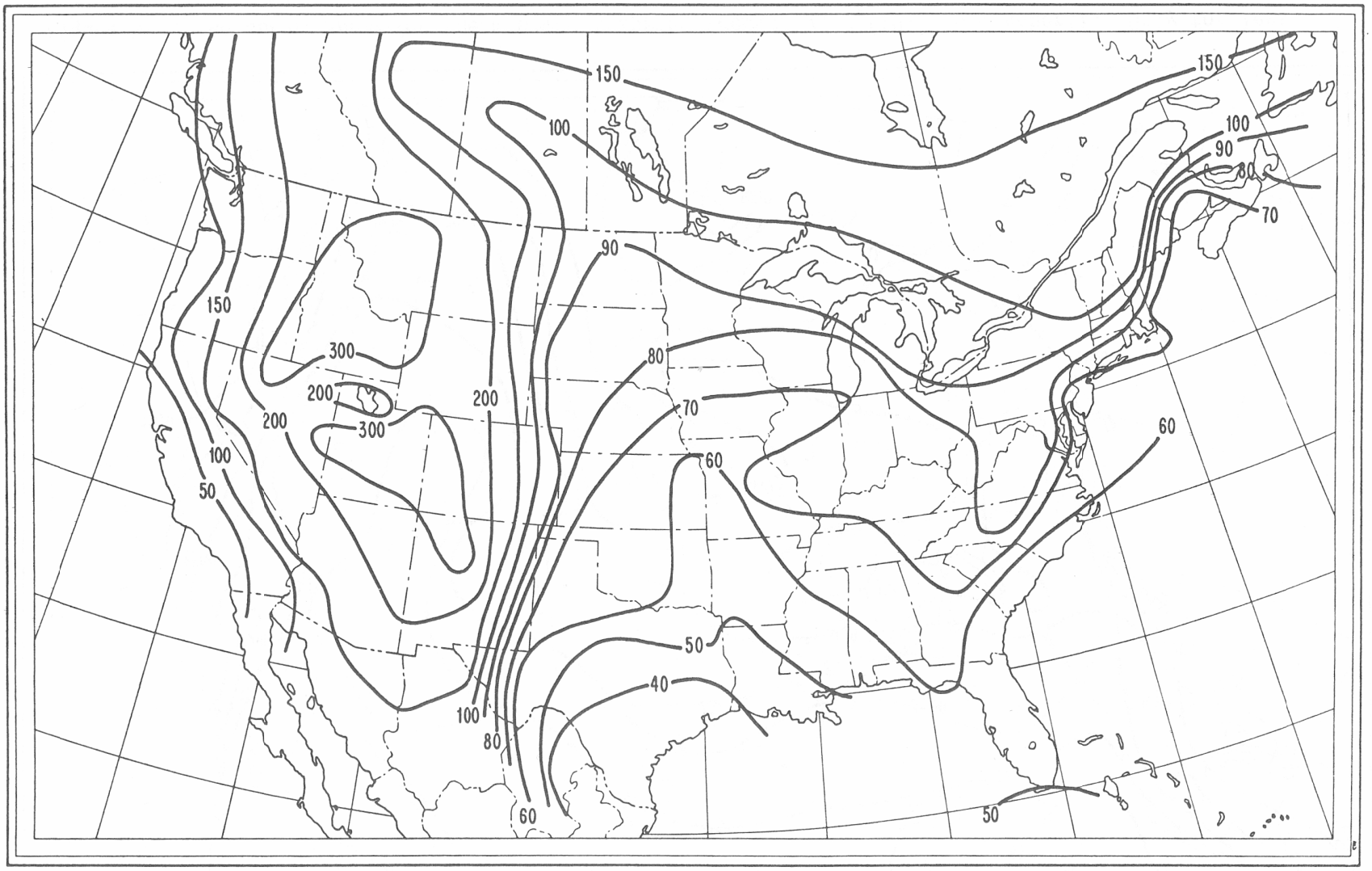

Figure B-2. A lower bound for the minimum trapping frequency, $f_t(90\%)$ in megahertz. For more than 90% of the elevated ducts, efficient trapping could occur for frequencies exceeding the indicated values.

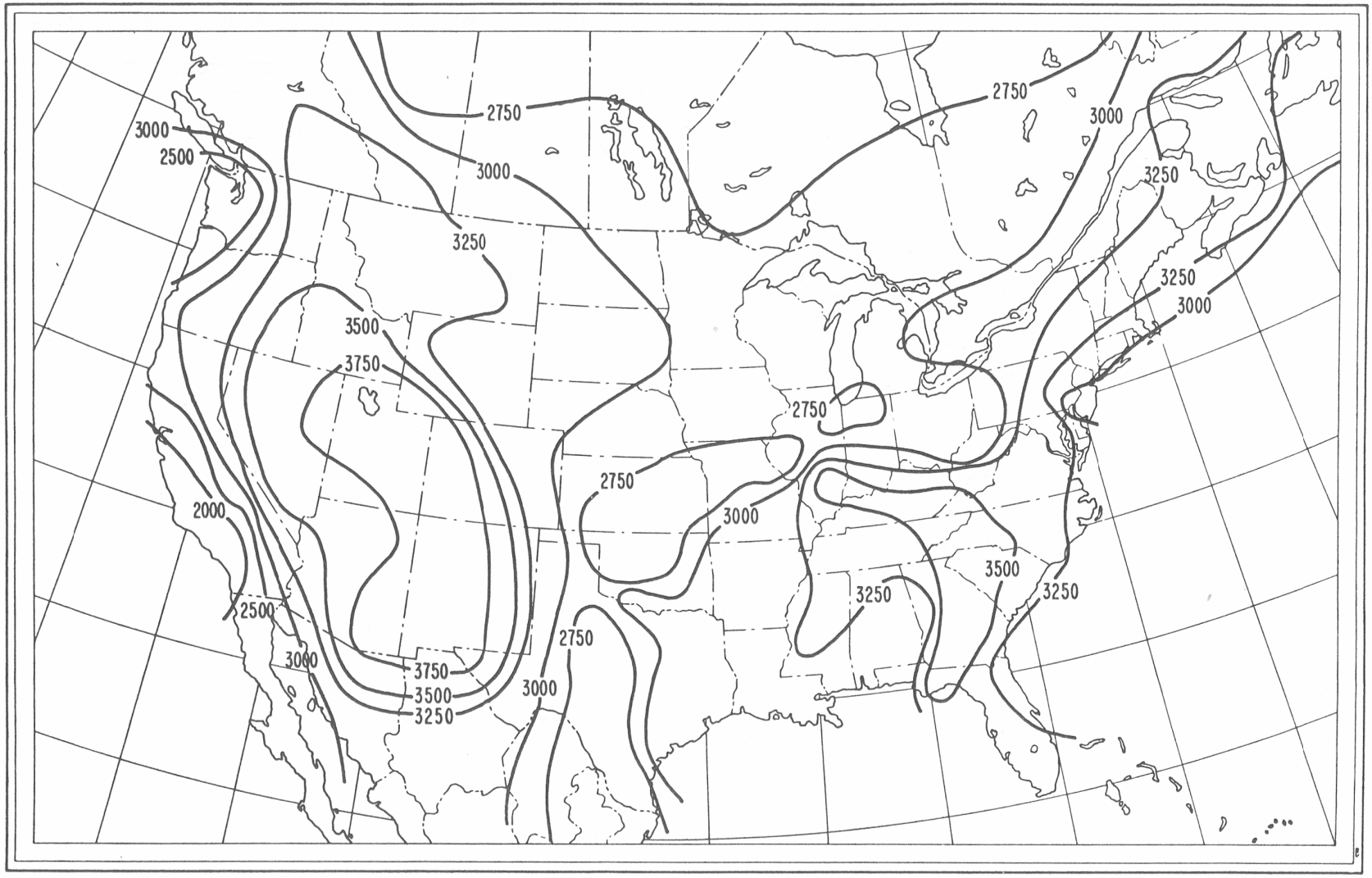

Figure B-3. An upper bound on the base height of the elevated ducts, $h_b(10\%)$ in meters above the surface. For all but 10% of the elevated ducts, the expected base height h_b would not exceed the indicated values.

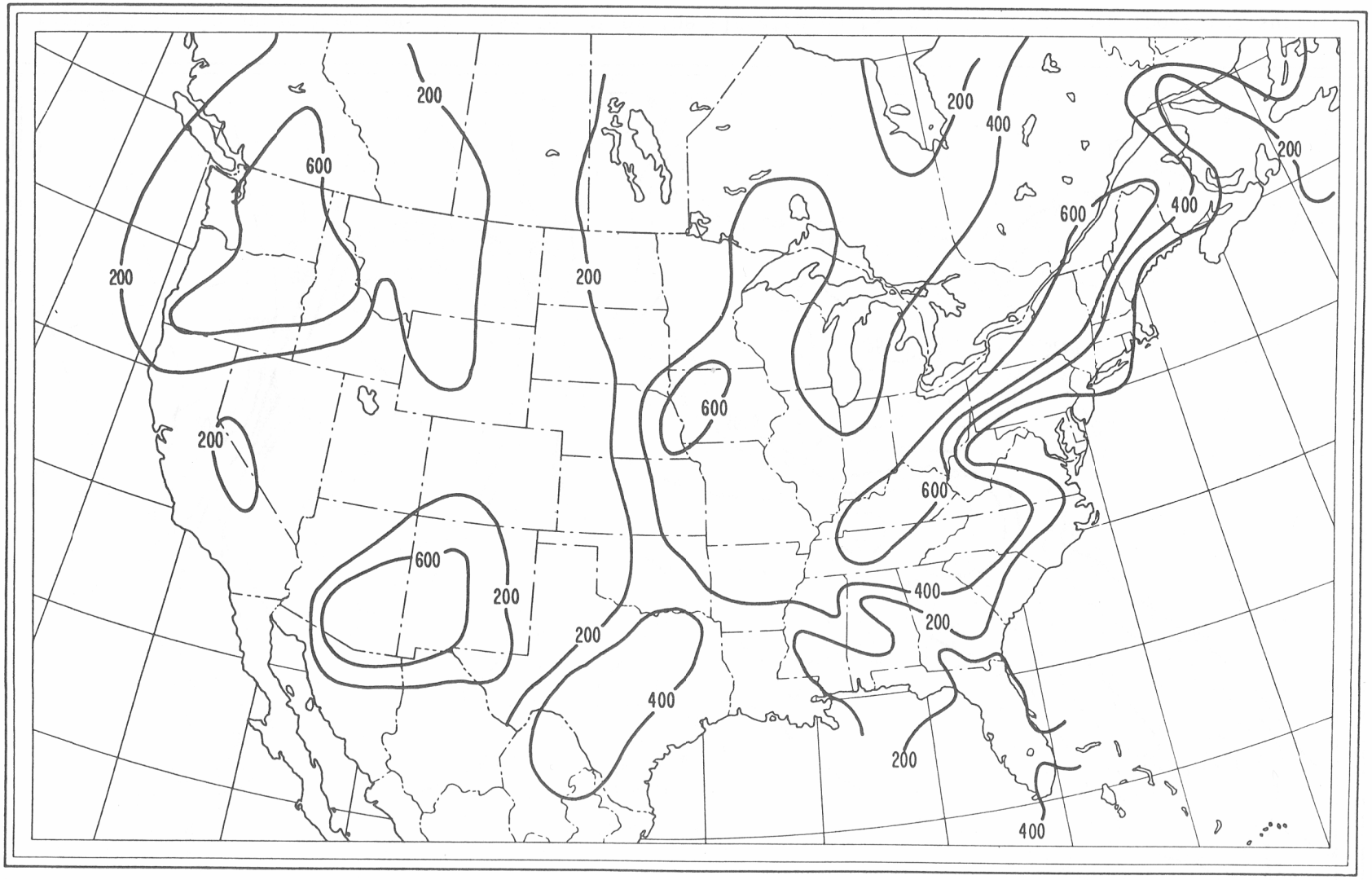

Figure B-4. A lower bound on the base height of elevated ducts, $h_b(90\%)$ in meters above the surface. For 90% of the elevated ducts, the expected height of their base, h_b, would exceed the indicated values.

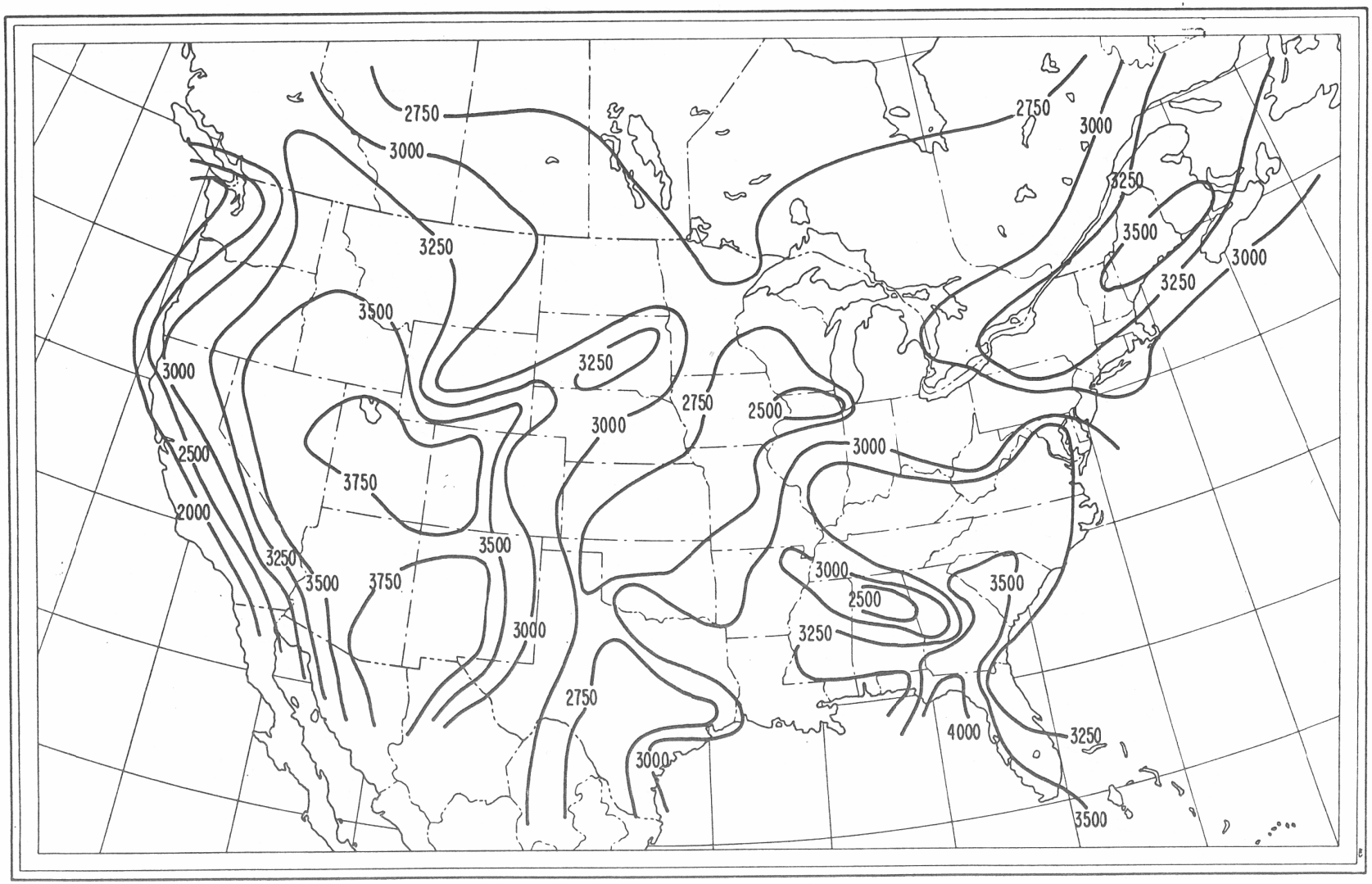

Figure B-5. An upper bound on the optimum coupling elevation, $h_o(10\%)$ in meters above the surface. For all but 10% of elevated ducts, the expected h_o would not exceed the indicated values.

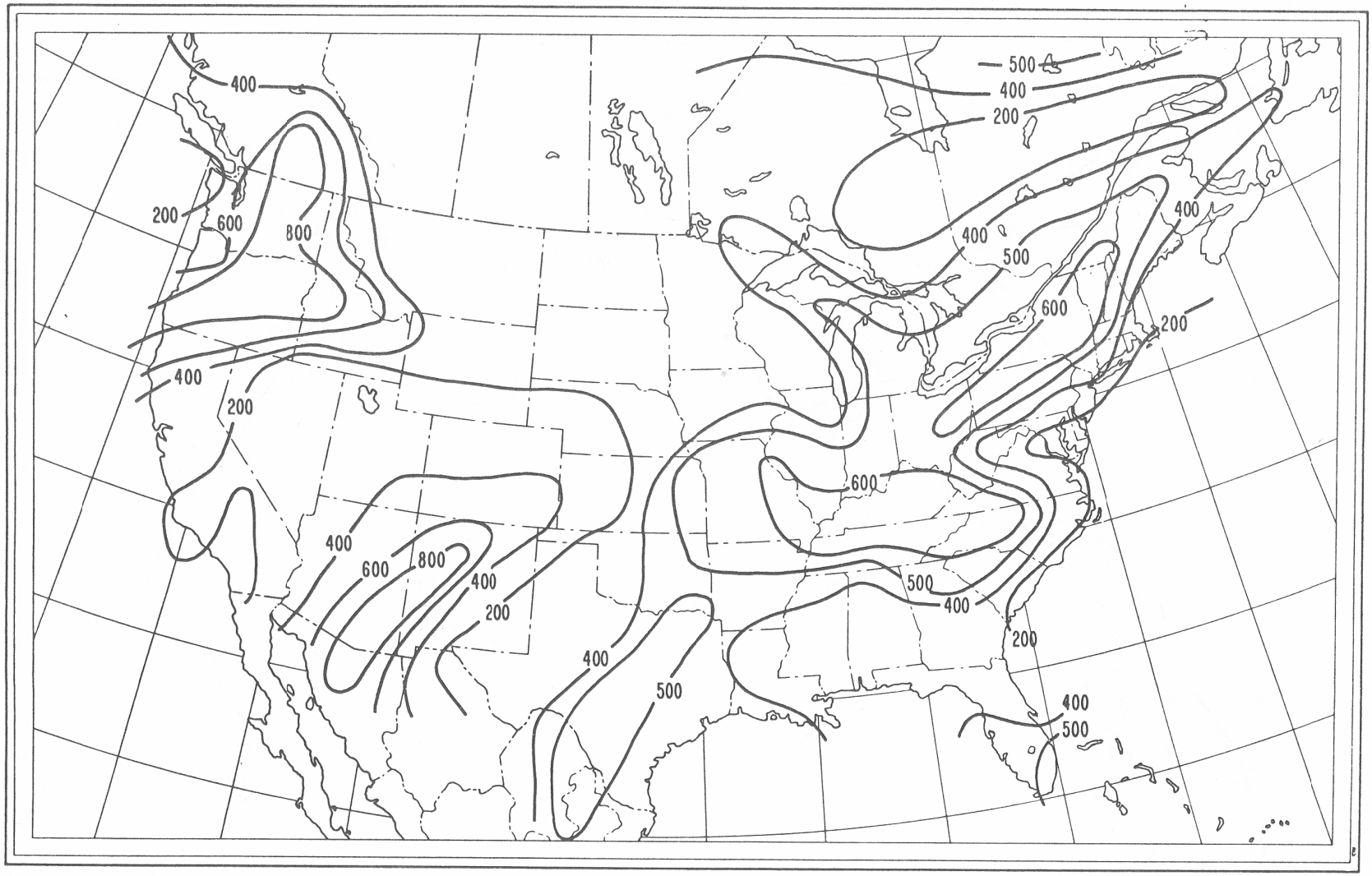

Figure B-6. A lower bound on the optimum coupling elevation, $h_o(90\%)$ in meters above the surface. For 90% of elevated ducts, the expected h_o would exceed the indicated values.

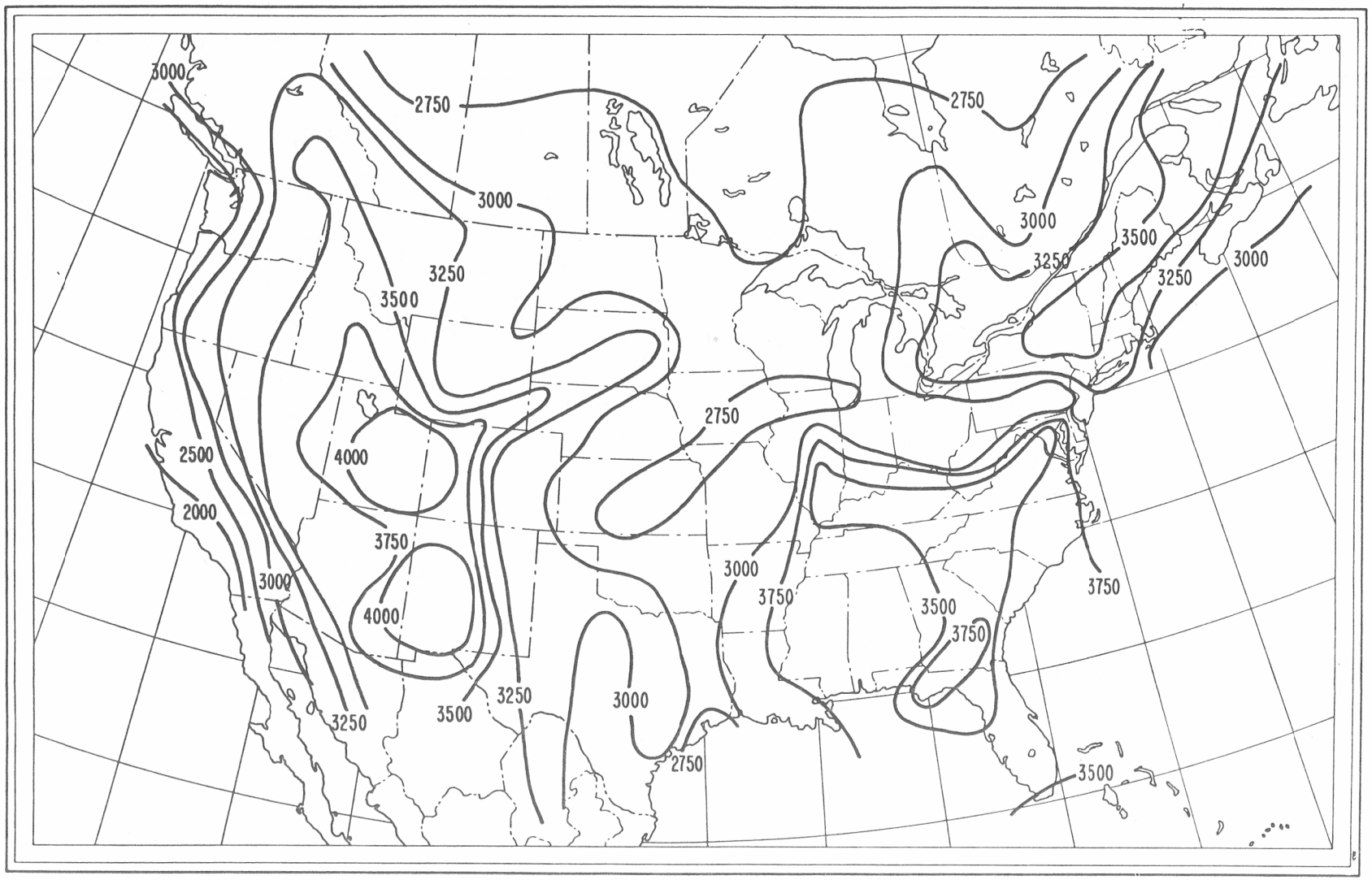

Figure B-7. An upper bound on the elevation at the top of the ducts, $h_a(10\%)$ in meters above the surface. Only for 10% of the ducts would the expected h_a exceed the indicated values.

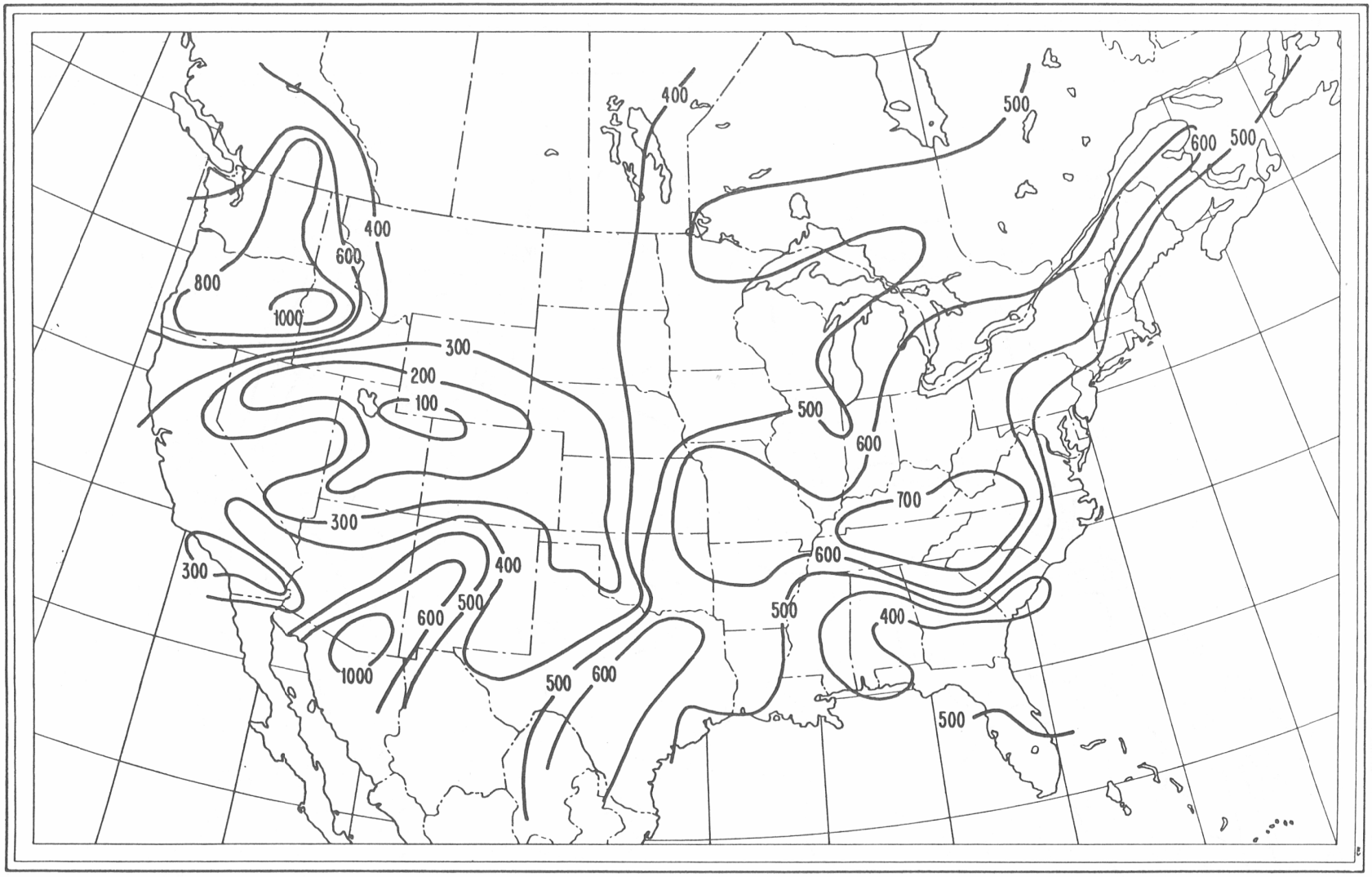

Figure B-8. A lower bound on the elevation at the top of a duct, $h_a(90\%)$ in meters above the surface. For 90% of elevated ducts, the h_a would exceed the indicated values.