


```

WRITE(*,*)'Press C for Complex Refractivity output '
WRITE(*,*)'or ENTER for normal output '
READ(*,101)IVAL
IF((IVAL.EQ.'C').OR.(IVAL.EQ.'c'))THEN
  FFLAG=1
ELSE
  FFLAG=0
ENDIF

C
WRITE(*,*)'press D to suppress dispersion data '
WRITE(*,*)'press H to print only the input information'
WRITE(*,*)'press ENTER for a normal printout'
WRITE(*,*)
READ(*,101)IVAL
FORMAT(A1)
IF((IVAL.EQ.'D').OR.(IVAL.EQ.'d'))THEN
  DFLAG=1
ELSEIF((IVAL.EQ.'H').OR.(IVAL.EQ.'h'))THEN
  HFLAG=1
ELSE
  DFLAG=0
  HFLAG=0
ENDIF

C
IF (FFLAG.EQ.1)THEN
  CALL SAVREF(IFLAG,DFLAG,HFLAG)
  RETURN
ENDIF

CONTINUE

C
IF (IFLAG.EQ.1)THEN
  WRITE(*,*)'Enter a DOS filename (PRN for a printout): '
  READ(*,12) SAVE
  FORMAT(A20)
  IF(SAVE.EQ.'PRN')THEN
    OPEN(1,FILE=SAVE,ERR=900)
  ELSE
    OPEN(1,FILE=SAVE,STATUS='NEW',ERR=900)
  ENDIF
ELSEIF(IFLAG.EQ.0)THEN
  OPEN(1,FILE='CON')
ELSE
  ENDIF
FORMAT(//)

C
WRITE(1,175)
FORMAT(8X,'FREQUENCY PROFILES OF ATTENUATION AND DELAY RATES')
WRITE(1,*)
WRITE(1,*)'INPUT '
+ ' valid Parameter ranges indicated by [ ]:'
WRITE(1,*)

C
WRITE(1,6)
FORMAT
REL. HAZE SUSP. RAIN')
+('
WRITE(1,7)
FORMAT
PRES.,P TEMP.,T HUM.,RH MODEL DROP.,w RATE',
+ 'R')
WRITE(1,75)
FORMAT
(kPa) (C) (%),
+(' (mg/m3) (g/m3) (mm/hr)')
WRITE(1,76)
FORMAT
[0-10] [0-200] [0-100] [0-1]')
+(' [1-9] [0.0-110] [+/-50] [0-100] [0-1]')
WRITE(1,*)
DO 10 LP=1,NCASE
WRITE(1,8)LP,PBT(LP),TCT(LP),RHT(LP),HZ(LP),WA(LP),
+ WT(LP),RR(LP)
FORMAT(13,3(3X,F7.1),7X,A1,' : ',F4.2,1X,F7.3,1X,F7.1)
CONTINUE
WRITE(1,*)
WRITE(1,2) FMIN 'F8.3,' (GHZ)')
FORMAT(' Minimum Frequency F1
WRITE(1,3) FMAX 'F8.3,' (GHZ)')
FORMAT(' Maximum Frequency F2 [1000.]',F8.3,' (GHZ)')
WRITE(1,4) STEP
FORMAT(' Frequency Step [max 500] dF ',F8.3,' (GHZ)')
WRITE(1,*)
IF(IFLAG.EQ.2)RETURN
IF(HFLAG.EQ.1)RETURN

C
WRITE(1,45)
FORMAT(62(1H-))
WRITE(1,*)'OUTPUT:'
DO 200 LP=1,NCASE
WRITE(1,9) LP,No(LP)*3.336
FORMAT(' Case Number: ',I2,' (Refractive delay = ',
+ ',F7.2,' ps/km)')
WRITE(1,16)
FORMAT(11X,51(1H-))
WRITE(1,17)R(LP)
FORMAT(15X,'MOIST AIR (v= ',F5.2,' g/m3)')
WRITE(1,18) WATER HAZE, FOG')
WRITE(1,19) VAPOR + CLOUD + RAIN '
+ ', = TOTAL '
WRITE(1,16)
WRITE(1,14)
FORMAT(' FREQUENCY ',17X,'ATTENUATION (dB/km)')
IF(DFLAG.EQ.0)THEN
WRITE(1,15)
FORMAT(' ',24X,'DISPERSIVE DELAY (ps/km)')
ENDIF
WRITE(1,*) (GHZ)')
DO 100 IF=1,NF
SM1=D(1,IF,LP)+D(2,IF,LP)
SM2=D(3,IF,LP)+D(4,IF,LP)
WRITE(1,11)FREQA(IF),SM1,SM2,D(5,IF,LP),D(11,IF,LP),

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11 + ATT(IF,LP)/( (.182*FREQA(IF))
    FORMAT(F9.3,5(3X,E9.3))
    IF(DFLAG.EQ.0)THEN
    SM1=(D(6,IF,LP)+D(7,IF,LP))/3.336
    SM2=(D(8,IF,LP)+D(9,IF,LP))/3.336
    WRITE(1,30)SM1,SM2,D(10,IF,LP)/3.336,D(12,IF,LP)/3.336,
    DISP(IF,LP)/3.336
30 + FORMAT(12X,5(3X,E9.3))
    ENDF
100 CONTINUE
200 WRITE(1,*)
    CONTINUE
    CLOSE(1)
900 RETURN
13  FORMAT(' ERROR Opening file: ',A20)
    RETURN
    END
C-----
C SUBROUTINE COMPUTE(LOOP)
C*****
C THIS SUBROUTINE COMPUTES THE ATTENUATION & DISPERSIVE DELAY RATES
C*****
COMMON /ANS1/ D(12,501,10),ATT(501,10),DISP(501,10)
COMMON /ANS/ FREQA(501),No(10),Bo(10),EV(10)
COMMON /AIR/ NCASE,PBt(10),Tct(10),Rht(10),Wt(10),R(10)
COMMON /RAIN/ RR(10),WA(10)
COMMON /FREQS/ FMIN,FMAX,STEP,NF
REAL No,Bo
DIMENSION AD(12)
C
C NF=(FMAX-FMIN)/STEP +1.5
C NUMBER OF FREQUENCIES
DO 800 LP=1,LOOP
C*****
Pb1=PBt(LP)
Tc1=Tct(LP)
Rh1=Rht(LP)
W1=Wt(LP)
RR1=RR(LP)
C*****
DO 55 IF=1,NF
DO 55 I=1,8
D(I,IF,LP)=0.
WRITE(*,56) LP,LOOP ***** Case',I3,' of',I3,' *****'
FORMAT(' Computing for
C
DO 100 IF=1,NF
FREQUENCY LOOP
F=FMIN + (IF-1)*STEP
FREQA(IF)=F
IF(F.EQ.0.)F=1.E-6
C SAVE FREQUENCY
CALL Gas1(F,IF,Ad,Pb1,Rh1,Tc1,W1,RR1,V,Es,E,P,Tau,Nwv,Eps,fr)
EV(LP)=E
DO 95 I=1,12
D(I,IF,LP)=Ad(I)
95 CONTINUE
D WRITE(*,*)D(12)= ',D(12,IF,LP)
D
100 CONTINUE
C
R(LP)=7.223*EV
C NONDISPERSIVE REFRACTIVITY No in ppm and DELAY Bo in ps/km [1].
No(LP)=(2.588*P+(41.6*V+2.39)*E)*V+Nwv
Bo(LP)=3.336*No(LP)
C COMPUTE No,Bo
DO 510 IF=1,NF
C ADD TOTAL ATTENUATION AND DISPERSION
ATT(IF,LP)=D(1,IF,LP)+D(2,IF,LP)+D(3,IF,LP)+D(4,IF,LP)+
+ D(5,IF,LP)+D(11,IF,LP)
+ DISP(IF,LP)=D(6,IF,LP)+D(7,IF,LP)+D(8,IF,LP)+
+ D(9,IF,LP)+D(10,IF,LP)+D(12,IF,LP)
510 CONTINUE
800 RETURN
END
C-----
SUBROUTINE Gas1(F,Mt,Ad,Pb,Rh,Tc,W,RR,V,Es,E,P,Tau,Nwv,Eps,fr)
C*****
C COMPUTES SPECIFIC ATTENUATION & DISPERSIVE DELAY RATES
C USING LINE DATA
C*****
COMMON /O2Line/ FOO2(48),A(6,48)
C OXYGEN LINES
COMMON /H2O/ FOWater(30),B(3,30)
C WATER VAPOR LINES
DIMENSION AD(12),GAMD2(30)
DIMENSION S(48),GAMMA(48),DELTA(48),SH(30),GAMH(30),DELH(30)
REAL NIPP,NDPP,NOXPP,NWPP,NOXP,Ndp,Nrp,NS,NU
C
IF(Mt.GT.1) GO TO 40
C ONLY CALC THESE FOR 1st FREQUENCY
C
V=300./(Tc+273.15)
C RELATIVE INVERSE TEMPERATURE
COMPUTE WATER VAPOR PARTIAL PRESSURE E in kPa
Eqn. (1) [1] -- CORRECTED!
Es=2.409*V**5*10**(10.-9.834*V)
Es=-0.61078*(EXP((18.61-Tc/240.7)*Tc)/(256.1+Tc))
C New Es [9] -- either version may be used.
E=Es*Rh/100.
P=Pb-E
IF(P.LT.0)THEN
P=0.
Pb=E
ENDIF
C
C COMPUTE LINE FACTORS S,Gamma,Delta
DO 10 I=1,48
C For OXYGEN
S(I)=A(I)*P**3*EXP(A(2,I)*(1.-V))*1.E-6
GAMMA(I)=A(3,I)*(P***(.8-A(4,I)) + 1.1*E*V)*1.E-3
IF(Pb.LT.0.7)THEN
GAMMA(I)=(GAMMA(I)**2+(25*0.6E-4)**2)**0.5
C Zeeman approximation for .6 Gauss, [10]
ENDF
10 DELTA(I)=A(5,I)*P**V**A(6,I)*1.E-3
DO 20 I=1,30
C For WATER VAPOR

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SH(I)=B(1,I)*E**V**3.5*EXP(B(2,I)*(1.-V))
c Slightly different temperature dependence for width, following [6].
GAMH(I)=B(3,I)*(P**V**6 + 4.8*E**V**1.1)*1.E-3
IF(Pb.LI.0.7)THEN
  GAMD2(I)=(2.14*FOWATER(I)**2)*1E-12/V
  GAMH(I)=(GAMH(I)**2+GAMD2(I))**0.5
c Doppler approximation [10]
ENDIF
DELH(I)=0.
20
c
c WATER VAPOR CONTINUUM
c Eqn. (14) [1]; was revised in [2], Eqn. (10)
Bf=1.13E-6
Bs=3.57E-5
Nlpp=(Bf*E**P**3.0 + Bs*E**2*v**10.8)*F
Bo=6.47E-6
Nlp=E*Bo*F**2.05*v**2.4
c
c DRY AIR CONTINUUM
c Eqn. (13) [1] -- CORRECTED!
Ao=6.14E-4
An=1.40E-10 *(1.-1.2E-5*F**1.5)
GAMMAO=4.8E-3*(P+1.1*E)*V**0.8
FAC=1./(1.+F**2/3600.)
c Nonresonant rolloff FAC taken out.
FAC=1.
Nlpp=(Ao*P**V**2*GAMMAO*FAC/(F*F + GAMMAO**2) + An*P*V**3.5)*F
Ndp =*Ao/2.*V**2*(1./(1.+(F/GAMMAO)**2)-1.)
c
c MOLECULAR OXYGEN LINES
S1=0
S2=0
DO 60 I=1,48
CALL FPPFP(F,F002(I),GAMMA(I),DELTA(I),FPP,FP,0)
S1=S1+S(I)*Fpp
S2=S2+S(I)*Fp
Nlpp=S1
Nlpp=S1
Dox=S2 + Ndp
Ad(6)=3.336*S2
Ad(7)=3.336*Ndp
c N'' FROM OXYGEN
c D FROM OXYGEN
c
c WATER VAPOR LINES
S1=0
S2=0
DO 70 I=1,30
CALL FPPFP(F,FOWATER(I),GAMH(I),DELH(I),FPP,FP,1)
S1=S1+SH(I)*Fpp
S2=S2+SH(I)*Fp
Nlpp=S1
Nlpp=S1
Dv=S2 + Nlp
Ad(8)=3.336*S2
Ad(9)=3.336*Nlp
c N'' FROM WATER VAPOR
c D FROM WATER VAPOR
c
c LIQUID WATER DIELECTRIC CONSTANT AND
c FOG/CLOUD RAYLEIGH TERMS [3]
c fd=20.09-142*(V-1)+294*(V-1)**2

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NU=(F/FD)
fS=590.-1500*(V-1)
NS=F/FS
Epinf=5.48
Eopt=3.51
c EPSILON SUB INFINITY
Eps=103.3*(V-1)+77.66
c EPSILON SUB S
Epp=Eopt+(Eps-Epinf)/(1+NU**2)+(Epinf-Eopt)/(1+NS**2)
c EPSILON
Eppp=((Eps-Epinf)*NU)/(1+NU**2)+((Epinf-Eopt)*NS)/(1+NS**2)
c EPSILON''
Ed=(2.+Epp)/Eppp
c SUSPENDED WATER DROPLET EXTINCTION
Nlpp=(4.50*w/(Eppp*(1.+E**2)))
c N'' FROM WATER DROPLETS
Dw=-4.5*w*(Ed/(Eppp*(1.+E**2)))+4.5*w/(Eps+2.)
Nlw=1.5*w*(1.-3./(Eps+2.))
c
c ATTENUATION DUE TO RAIN [4]
c
c ARAIN=0.
c BRAIN=0.
c ATRAN=0.
c Nfp=0.
c IF (RR.EQ.0.) GOTO 501
c ALPHA CALCULATION
IF(F.GE.2.9) GOTO 300
GA=6.39E-5
EA=2.03
GOTO 330
c CONTINUE
IF(F.GE.54.) GOTO 310
GA=4.21E-5
EA=2.42
GOTO 330
c 310 IF(F.GE.180.) GOTO 320
GA=4.09E-2
EA=0.699
GOTO 330
c 320 GA=3.38
EA=-0.151
ARAIN=GA*(F**(EA))
c 330
c BETA CALCULATION
IF(F.GE.8.5) GOTO 340
GB=0.851
EB=0.158
GOTO 370
c 340 IF(F.GE.25.) GOTO 350
GB=1.41
EB=-0.0779
GOTO 370
c 350 IF(F.GE.164.) GOTO 360
GB=2.63
EB=-0.272
GOTO 370
c 360 GB=0.616
EB=0.0126
c 370 BRAIN=GB*(F**(EB))

```

```

END
-----
C
SUBROUTINE Oxyda1
COMMON /O2line/ F002(48),A(6,48)
PUT MOLECULAR OXYGEN LINE DATA OF [1] IN A(1:6,1:48)
OPEN (2,FILE='OXYGEN.DAT',ERR=900)
C DUMMY READ TO ALLOW FOR COMMENTS.
READ(2,*)
READ(2,*)
READ (2,*,ERR=910) (F002(I),(A(J,I),J=1,6),I=1,48)
CLOSE (2)
RETURN
900 WRITE(*,901) IOS
901 FORMAT('Could not OPEN OXYGEN.DAT file, error=',I6)
WRITE(*,*)'Check that OXYGEN.DAT is in the current directory.'
STOP 'Could not OPEN OXYGEN file.'
STOP 'ERROR READING OXYGEN file.'
END
-----
C
SUBROUTINE Vapda1
COMMON /H2O/ F0water(30),B(3,30)
PUTS WATER VAPOR LINE DATA OF [1] IN B(1:3,1:30)
OPEN (2,FILE='WATER.DAT',ERR=900)
C DUMMY READ TO ALLOW FOR COMMENTS.
READ(2,*)
READ(2,*)
READ (2,*,ERR=910) (F0water(I),(B(J,I),J=1,3),I=1,30)
CLOSE (2)
RETURN
900 WRITE(1,901) IOS
901 FORMAT('Could not OPEN WATER file, error=',I6)
WRITE(*,*)'Check that WATER.DAT is in the current directory.'
STOP 'Could not OPEN WATER file.'
STOP 'ERROR READING WATER file.'
END

```

```

C
ATRAIN=ARAIN*RRR**(BRAIN)
C
RAIN DELAY approximated after ZUFFEREY [5] who
C used MARSHALL-PALMER drop size spectra and 20 deg. C
fr=53 -0.37*RR+1.5E-3*RR**2
Nro=(RR*(3.68-0.012*RR))/fr
X=F/fr
NFD=Nro*(X**2.5/(1+X**2.5))
CONTINUE
501
C
C CALC ABSORPTION
Ad(1)=.182*F*N0xDP
C OXYGEN LINE ABSORPTION
IF(Ad(1).LT.0.) Ad(1)=0.
C Cannot be less than 0.
Ad(2)=.182*F*Ndpp
C NONRESONANT DRY AIR ABSORPTION
Ad(3)=.182*F*Nvpp
C WATER VAPOR LINE ABSORPTION
Ad(4)=.182*F*Nlpp
C WATER VAPOR CONTINUUM ABSORPTION
Ad(5)=.182*F*nmpp
C SUSPENDED WATER DROPLET EXTINCTION
Ad(6)=3.336*S2
C OXYGEN LINE DISPERSIVE DELAY (SEE ABOVE)
Ad(7)=3.336*Ndp
C OXYGEN NON-RESONANT DISP. DELAY (SEE ABOVE)
Ad(8)=3.336*S2
C WATER VAPOR CONTINUUM DISPERSIVE DELAY (SEE ABOVE)
Ad(9)=3.336*Nlp
C WATER VAPOR LINE DISPERSIVE DELAY (SEE ABOVE)
Ad(10)=3.336*Dw
C WATER DROPLET DISPERSIVE DELAY
Ad(11)=ATRAIN
C ATTENUATION DUE TO RAIN
Ad(12)=3.336*Nfp
WRITE(*,*)'Ad(12)= ',Ad(12)
D
C RAIN DELAY
RETURN
END
-----
C
SUBROUTINE FPPFP(F,V0,GAMMA,DELTA,Fpp,Fp,FLAG)
C*****
C CALC Fpp & Fp -- VW line shape functions
C*****
G2=GAMMA*GAMMA
VMF=V0-F
VPF=V0+F
CUTOFF=40.
Fpp=F/V0*((GAMMA-VMF*DELTA)/(VMF**2+G2) +
+ (GAMMA-VPF*DELTA)/(VPF**2+G2))
IF(FLAG.EQ.1)THEN
IF(F.GT.(V0+CUTOFF*GAMMA)) Fpp=0.
IF(F.GT.(V0+CUTOFF*GAMMA)) Fp=0.
C SET ABSORPTION TO ZERO IF F IS > NU+40*GAMMA
C High-frequency wing problem of VW shape function for H2O lines [7]:
C Intensities < approx. 7.5 E-4 Fpp) are neglected.
ENDIF
Fp=(VMF + GAMMA*(GAMMA+F*DELTA)/V0)/(VMF**2+G2) +
+ (VPF + GAMMA*(GAMMA-F*DELTA)/V0)/(VPF**2+G2) - 2./V0
RETURN

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BIBLIOGRAPHIC DATA SHEET

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15. ABSTRACT (A 200-word or less factual summary of most significant information. If document includes a significant bibliography or literature survey, mention it here.) Laboratory measurements have been performed at 138 GHz of water vapor attenuation α_x for pure vapor (H_2O) and its mixtures with air, nitrogen (N_2), oxygen (O_2), and Argon (Ar). A computer-controlled resonance spectrometer was employed. The results are interpreted in terms of underlying absorption mechanisms. A substantial amount of the self-broadening term proportional to the square of vapor pressure is left unaccounted. The negative temperature coefficient of the excess absorption is consistent with a dimer (H_2O_2) model. An empirical formulation of the experimental findings is incorporated into the parametric propagation model MPM that utilizes a local (30x H_2O , 48x O_2) line base to address frequencies up to 1000 GHz. Details of MPM are given in two Appendices. Predictions of moist air attenuation and delay by means of the revised MPM program generally compare favorably with reported (10 - 430GHz) data from both field and laboratory measurements.		13.	
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