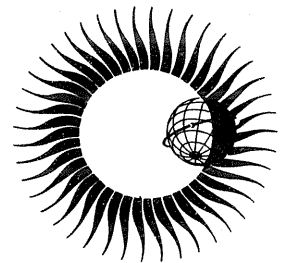


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IONOSPHERIC D-REGION PROFILE DATA BASE

A collection of computer-accessible experimental profiles of the D and lower E regions



AUGUST 1978

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REPORT UAG-67

IONOSPHERIC D-REGION PROFILE DATA BASE

A collection of computer-accessible experimental profiles of the D and lower E regions

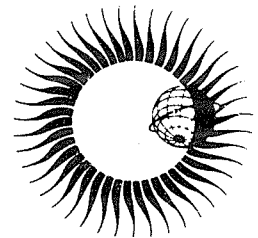
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IONOSPHERIC D-REGION PROFILE DATA BASE

A collection of computer-accessible experimental profiles
of the D and lower E regions

by

L.F. McNamara

Ionospheric Prediction Service, Sydney, Australia*

ABSTRACT. A collection of some 700 experimental electron density profiles of the D and lower E regions of the ionosphere has been digitized and made computer-retrievable. The collection includes most of the profiles published in the journal or report literature. The data are available in the form of three computer files that give the conditions under which each profile was obtained, a full list of references from which the experimental data were extracted, and the digitized profiles themselves.

PART I. EXPLANATION

Introduction

This report describes a collection of about 700 experimental electron density profiles of the D and lower E regions of the ionosphere. The collection is largely that given by Davis and Berry [1977], apart from a few deletions and about 100 additions, and represents the results of a search through the published journal and report literature. The main difference between the present work and that of Davis and Berry [1977] is that the present collection has been made computer-accessible, including a trace-back to the original journal or article diagram.

The information pertaining to the profiles is all contained either in one of three computer files or in Table 2 of this report. The computer files DB1, DB2, and DB3 contain data describing, respectively, the circumstances of each experiment, the list of journal or report references from which the profiles were extracted, and the digitized data. These files are discussed in detail in the next section. Each file may be readily updated as more data become available.

Because it is intended that the data should be readily accessible by computer, listings of several useful computer programs are given in the appendices. These programs may be used to select all those profiles satisfying specified conditions; check updated versions of DB1 and DB3; find all profiles passing through a specified height or density, and calculate the corresponding density or height and slope at the given point; mass plot any given set of digitized profiles; calculate the percentage distribution of the profiles with respect to a given parameter; and arrange the profiles in increasing order of a given parameter.

The present collection of profiles includes most of those that are readily available in the published literature. The distribution is far from random, especially in geographical location, because a few stations such as Ottawa are responsible for many profiles. See Table 4 in Part II. The distributions with respect to the descriptive parameters of DB1 have been obtained using the program HISTDB of Appendix E, and are given in that appendix.

It is intended that this data base be updated regularly in order to correct the inevitable errors as they are noticed, to delete profiles classed as unreliable by the original experimenter, and to add new profiles as they become available.

Copies of files DB1, DB2, and DB3, as well as copies of the programs described in the appendices, are available on computer magnetic tape from World Data Center A for Solar-Terrestrial Physics. Address requests and inquiries to R.O. Conkright, NOAA, D63, Boulder, CO 80303.

Description of Files

Each of the experimental profiles was retrieved from diagrams in the literature and then digitized using a Hewlett-Packard digitizer, taking sufficient data points to allow a reliable reconstruction of each profile. The digitized data, with each curve identified by a unique three-digit number, have been collected in file DB3; a sample excerpt is included in Table 1. The sequence of curves

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in this file is more or less random, corresponding to the order in which the profiles were extracted from the literature. The curve identification numbers, themselves, are also random, although they generally increase chronologically. Curves with numbers >800 were introduced by the present author; lower numbers are given to data collected by Davis and Berry [1977].

File DB1, which is tabulated in full in Table 5, Part II, provides index information concerning each profile. Files DB1 and DB3 are related via the unique curve identification numbers. The columns of Table 5 and their computer formats are as follows:

COLUMN	FORMAT	PARAMETER
A.	I5	Curve identification number
B.	I3	Year
C.	I3	Month
D.	I3	Day
E.	I3, I2	Local time (hours, minutes)
F.	I4	Monthly average sunspot number
G.	F6.1	Latitude of station
H.	F6.1	East longitude of station
I.	I2	Method of observation 1. Partial reflection 2. Rocket 3. Wave interaction 4. LF-VLF reflection 5. Other, e.g., incoherent scatter
J.	I2	Magnetic index 1. Quiet (approx. $A_p \leq 25$) 2. Disturbed
K.	I3	Collision frequency profile (see Table 2)
L.	I4	Reference number (see list of references, Part III)
M.	A5	Figure number in reference
N.	I3	Special case parameter (see Table 3)

The "method of observation" and "magnetic index" classifications listed above are very coarse. For example, "partial reflection" could be subdivided into differential absorption and differential phase experiments. However, such subdivisions are left to those readers requiring them.

In some cases, the month number or day number is given as zero. This indicates that the given profile is an average profile over the year or month. Note that not all average profiles can be so identified--averages over several days or hours are represented by average day or hour numbers.

File DB2 (see Part III) contains a full list of the references from which electron density or collision frequency profiles were obtained. Files DB1 and DB2 can be associated with each other by use of the reference number (column L of DB1). The references are ordered alphabetically.

Accuracy of Electron Density Profiles

Electron density profiles are subject to errors from different sources. At the very least, there are errors associated with the experimental method itself. Although there are no reliable estimates of these uncertainties, estimates for near-optimum conditions have been given by Thrane [1974]. However, Thrane's estimates for the incoherent scatter technique are not applicable to the Arecibo profiles given by Ioannides and Farley (ref. 73). The uncertainties associated with the CW propagation methods have been discussed by Belrose and Segal [1974], and those associated with uncalibrated rocket probe measurements by Oyama and Hirao [1976]. A comparison of the different techniques and their probable errors has also been made by Sechrist [1974].

Some of the profiles given here have undoubtedly been discarded or revised by the experimenter in subsequent work. No attempt has been made to search the literature for all such cases.

There also are errors introduced by the digitization process. However, all digitized profiles have been checked at two densities, and any digitizing errors are expected to be much less than the experimental errors.

Collision Frequency Profiles

Column K of Table 5 (Part II) lists the number of the profile of collision frequency versus height. Table 2 identifies each of these collision frequency profile numbers by giving the journal or report reference (with figure or page number) from which the profile was extracted. Within Table 2, numbers in parentheses denote page numbers; letters in parentheses denote seasons.

Each electron density profile has associated with it a collision profile that could be (a) the profile assumed by the authors in reducing their observational data, (b) the profile deduced by the authors in a parallel study, or (c) the profile that could reasonably be associated with the particular electron density profile.

All methods of observation do not require a prior or assumed knowledge of the collision profile. Some methods can use an assumed profile in lieu of one that could have been deduced by those methods. Again, some authors do not describe the profile they have used in their analysis. For these reasons, and because of the possible alternatives given above, the listed collision profiles have not been digitized, and their association with electron density profiles should be treated with caution. Special attention should be given to collision profile 20, which has been associated with most rocket profiles.

Many of the collision profiles listed, including profile 20, have been calculated assuming proportionality between the most probable collision frequency, ν_m , and the atmospheric gas pressure as determined from an atmospheric model. The basis of this method is given by Thrane and Piggott [1966]. These authors also point out the need to introduce an effective collision frequency, ν_{eff} , which should be permitted to vary from $3/2\nu_m$ to $5/2\nu_m$ [see also Belrose and Segal; 1974]. Collision profiles so calculated show the normal seasonal and latitudinal changes included in the model atmosphere. It is not clear that all authors have considered the collision profile correctly in their density determinations.

When there is any doubt about the collision frequency profile to be associated with a particular electron density profile, the above procedure is recommended. Although in some cases this will mean that the collision and density profiles are no longer consistent with the raw observational data, the errors so introduced probably are not significant.

It should be noted that the assumed proportionality between ν_m and the gas pressure has recently been questioned by Dickinson et al. [1976], who found that a proportionality between ν_m and gas density better fits their measured seasonal variations of ν_m .

Profiles Obtained Under Special Conditions

Over 100 of the present profiles have been obtained under unusual ionospheric conditions. For example, profiles 922, 518, and 523 were obtained during sudden ionospheric disturbances. These particular profiles are characterized by a "special case parameter" of 4, and may be easily retrieved using that parameter.

Thirteen special cases have been identified and these are described in Table 3. Note that the descriptions are those given by the individual authors, and some are equivalent or have the same causal mechanism.

Because it is the time from the onset of a special event, rather than the local time, that often is important, it is recommended that the special case parameter be treated mainly as a flag to indicate a special event. The original journal should then be referred to, especially as this will usually help to identify an appropriate undisturbed profile in files DB1 and DB3.

Acknowledgments

The author wishes to acknowledge the willing cooperation of Mr. R.M. Davis, Jr., and Mr. L.A. Berry of the Institute for Telecommunication Sciences, N.T.I.A. All profiles were digitized by Mr. M. Martinez, NOAA/EDS.

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- | | | |
|---------------------------------|------|--|
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B. SEGAL | 1974 | "On the interpretation of CW propagation data for long radio waves," in <i>Methods of Measurements and Results of Lower Ionosphere Structure</i> , K. Rawer, Ed. (Akademi-Verlag, Berlin), 77-110. |
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3-22.
- THRANE, E. V. and 1966 "The collision frequency in the E- and D-regions of the
W. R. PIGGOTT ionosphere," *J. Atmos. Terr. Phys.*, 28, 721-737.

Table 1. Part of the File DB3, showing the first seven digitized profiles. The three-digit numbers appearing by themselves on a line are the curve identification numbers. The paired entries are, respectively, log density (per cc) and the height (in km).

NOTE: The last log density point is always followed by 0.00. The extraneous 0.00 value at the 13th position in each line is an artifact of the digitizing program. The formats are 12F6.2 for the digitized points and I4 for the curve numbers. The file is terminated by a curve identification number of 9999.

257	1.28	63.84	1.92	65.16	2.31	66.15	2.65	67.48	2.91	69.31	2.97	71.15	0.00
	2.93	73.49	3.06	76.67	3.08	79.34	3.08	81.52	3.17	83.19	3.34	84.36	0.00
	3.60	85.52	3.81	86.85	4.03	88.18	4.20	88.85	4.39	90.51	4.59	92.85	0.00
	4.69	93.52	4.80	95.02	4.93	96.19	5.10	97.18	5.17	98.69	0.00	0.00	
459	2.01	63.01	2.07	63.99	2.14	65.21	2.21	66.32	2.29	68.02	2.35	69.72	0.00
	2.38	71.06	2.42	72.51	2.45	73.72	2.50	74.82	2.53	75.31	2.55	76.40	0.00
	2.58	77.37	2.62	78.22	2.64	78.71	0.00						
460	2.22	63.05	2.26	64.01	2.30	65.10	2.31	66.42	2.33	67.26	2.35	68.35	0.00
	2.37	69.07	2.36	70.39	2.36	71.22	2.38	72.07	2.39	72.91	2.44	73.88	0.00
	2.49	75.09	2.54	75.58	2.58	76.31	2.63	76.92	2.67	77.76	2.73	78.62	0.00
	0.00												
461	1.48	60.96	1.67	62.33	1.78	63.08	1.87	63.82	1.98	64.94	2.06	65.92	0.00
	2.14	66.66	2.18	67.03	2.24	68.37	2.27	68.98	2.28	70.55	2.28	71.75	0.00
	2.29	72.96	2.32	74.17	2.35	75.02	2.44	76.01	2.52	76.87	2.61	77.86	0.00
	2.66	78.35	2.69	78.84	0.00								
203	1.40	80.17	1.81	81.47	2.12	83.10	2.14	86.30	2.15	89.11	2.31	91.24	0.00
	2.36	92.39	2.39	93.52	2.57	94.35	2.70	95.53	2.93	96.75	3.16	97.60	0.00
	3.15	98.72	0.00										
130	1.24	64.79	1.39	68.42	1.53	72.89	1.66	76.60	1.85	79.26	2.05	82.09	0.00
	2.31	84.25	2.47	85.74	0.00								
132	1.80	64.15	1.92	65.37	2.00	68.56	2.08	70.43	2.23	73.10	2.37	74.86	0.00
	2.55	77.01	2.75	79.57	2.94	82.12	3.16	85.21	3.38	87.64	3.56	89.54	0.00
	3.67	90.75	0.00										

Table 2. Journal reference and figure number for each collision frequency profile. NOTE: Journal reference numbers are identified on pp. 12-20, Part III. Below, numbers in parentheses denote pages rather than figures; letters in parentheses denote seasons.

Coll. profile	Reference	Figure	Coll. profile	Reference	Figure
1	136	1a	29	23	6
2	136	1b	30	151	(171)
3	31A	2(E)	31	72	6
4	26	1	32	63	16
5	26	1	33	154	3-1
6	55	15	34	126	6
7	147	222	35	18	5
8	10	3	36	62	3
9	45	1	37	131	3
10	150	3.14(S)	38	42	14
11	23	6	39	24	1
12	5	1	40	40	(167)
13	146	5(S)	41	133	1
14	74	1(S)	42	50	4
15	81	1(S)	43	30	7
16	51	4	44	156	5.1
17	145	2(S)	45	-	-
18	136	1c	46	81	1(W)
19	136	1c	47	145	2(W)
20	148	4	48	-	-
21	56	3	49	49	3.1
22	76	1	50	-	-
23	9	1	51	-	-
24	113	(7)	52	36	2(S)
25	83	13	53	36	2(E)
26	74	1(W)	54	36	2(W)
27	149	4(S)	55	146	5(E)
28	149	4(W)	56	146	5(W)

Table 3. Phenomena corresponding to the "special case" parameter listed in column N of Table 5. NOTE: The descriptions are those given by the individual authors and some are equivalent or have the same causal mechanism.

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Physical Description</u>
1	Solar eclipse
2	Solar flare
3	Solar X-ray event
4	Sudden ionospheric disturbance
5	Winter anomaly day
6	Midlatitude particle precipitation
7	Solar proton event/solar cosmic ray event
8	Polar cap absorption
9	Auroral absorption
10	Daytime absorption event
11	Polar substorm
12	Polar radio blackout
13	Auroral arc conditions

PART II. INDEXES TO PROFILES

Table 4 gives the distribution of the profiles by observation station, ordered by absolute value of the latitude. Table 5 is a complete listing of the index to the profiles as given in file DB1. The order in this is chronological - any other order may be generated using the program SORTDB described in Appendix F. For column identifications, see page 2.

Table 4. Distribution of experimental profiles by station. Only those stations with five or more profiles are included.

<u>LATITUDE</u>	<u>LONGITUDE</u>	<u>STATION</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>
8.6	76.9	THUMBA	14
18.5	293.2	ARECIBO	5
-19.3	17.7	TSUMEB	14
-30.5	151.5	ARMIDALE	14
-32.0	308.0	CASSINO	8
35.2	25.0	CRETE	24
37.1	353.3	ARENOSILLO	9
37.9	284.5	WALLOPS I.	56
40.1	271.8	URBANA	24
40.8	282.1	UNIVERSITY PARK	82
42.4	287.7	QUABBIN RESERVOIR	5
45.4	284.1	OTTAWA	80
48.8	44.5	VOLVOGRAD	5
51.5	359.4	ENGLAND	9
52.1	357.7	MALVERN	5
57.4	352.6	SOUTH UIST	29
58.8	265.8	CHURCHILL	47
60.0	11.1	KJELLER	17
64.9	212.1	COLLEGE	6
65.3	212.1	CHENA	55
-69.0	39.0	SYOWA	5
69.3	16.0	ANDOYA	22
69.5	19.3	LAVANGADALEN	6
69.7	19.0	TROMSO	7
74.7	265.1	RESOLUTE BAY	17

PART III. LITERATURE LISTING OF DATA SOURCES

This part is a complete listing of the file DB2, which contains all literature references from which electron density profiles or collision profiles have been obtained. The 1-3 digit number in columns 2-4 correspond to the reference numbers given in column L of Table 5 (the file DB1), and provide the link between the files DB1 and DB2.

- 1 ADEY, A. W., AND W. J. HEIKKILA (1961), ROCKET ELECTRON DENSITY MEASUREMENT
1 S AT FORT CHURCHILL, CANADA, CAN. J. PHYS. 39, 219-221.
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Appendix A "SELECT"

This appendix describes the use of the program SELECT, which can be used to bring together all of those profiles satisfying given conditions. This is achieved by specifying the lower and upper limits of the 12 identifying parameters described in the list on page 2. (The curve identification number and figure number are not considered because they have no physical significance.)

For example, all profiles obtained in the (northern) summer, between 1130 and 1230 LT (local time), at low sunspot number (<50), at midlatitudes (20<latitude<50), for magnetically quiet conditions, and for a normal undisturbed ionosphere, may be retrieved by inputting the following numbers in the appropriate format:

```

4876 All years from 1948 to 1976 are to be considered.
0508 All months from May to August, inclusive, are to be considered.
0031 All days of the month, including monthly average profiles (day=0), are to be
      considered.
11301230 All curves between 1130 and 1230 LT, inclusive, are to be considered.
000050 Sunspot numbers 0 to 50, inclusive, are to be considered.
2050 Latitude range from 20 to 50 degrees is to be considered.
000360 All longitudes are to be considered.
15 All methods (1 to 5) are to be considered.
11 Only magnetically quiet days are to be considered.
0156 All collision frequency profiles are to be considered.
001156 All literature references are to be considered.
00 Only undisturbed profiles are to be considered (i.e., no special cases).
    
```

The program also will retrieve any Southern Hemisphere data obtained during November-February, the local summer.

The program will print out the lines of DB1 corresponding to the profiles satisfying the given conditions and count the number of such profiles. It will then read the digitized data file, DB3, profile by profile, and write to the file TAPE7 the data for each curve satisfying the given conditions. The appropriate curves in DB3 are found by use of the curve identification numbers.

The use of SELECT on a CDC-6600 in an interactive mode is illustrated below. Note that the order of the profiles is different in DB1 and DB3.

```

/FTN,I=DSELECT,L=0
T
      .340 CP SECONDS COMPILATION TIME
/GET,TAPE5=DB1,TAPE6=DB3
/LGO
? 4876050800311130123000005020500003601511015600115600
  55 62 6 0 1200 38 45 284 1 1 11 19 0
  503 62 6 13 1200 38 45 284 1 1 11 20 0
  504 62 6 18 1200 38 45 284 1 1 11 20 0
  505 62 6 19 1200 38 45 284 1 1 11 20 0
  502 62 6 20 1200 38 45 284 1 1 11 20 0
  506 62 6 21 1200 38 45 284 1 1 11 20 0
  56 62 7 0 1200 37 45 284 1 1 11 15 0
  57 62 7 0 1200 37 45 284 1 1 11 19 0
  61 62 8 0 1200 35 45 284 1 1 11 74 0
  127 64 6 0 1200 10 40 0 4 1 9 45 0
  126 64 8 0 1200 10 40 50 4 1 15 81 0
  125 64 8 26 1200 10 37 284 2 1 20 35 0
  204 65 6 26 1200 15 45 284 1 1 11 29 0
  228 66 5 15 1151 41 38 23 2 1 22 76 0
  978 70 5 0 1200 41 40 271 1 1 10 46 0
  979 70 6 0 1200 39 40 271 1 1 10 46 0
  980 70 7 0 1200 37 40 271 1 1 10 46 0

      THERE ARE 17 CURVES SATISFYING THE GIVEN CONDITIONS
      7.883 CP SECONDS EXECUTION TIME
/EDIT,TAPE7
BEGIN TEXT EDITING.
? L;20
125
  2.83 65.87 2.89 67.97 3.05 70.03 3.18 71.52 3.18 73.83 3.14 76.15
  3.11 77.89 3.06 80.22 3.08 81.75 3.05 83.49 3.22 84.20 3.62 85.41
  3.92 86.27 3.99 87.21 4.12 88.71 4.29 90.19 4.41 91.88 4.61 93.93
  4.83 95.78 4.91 96.52 4.89 96.91 4.94 97.85 5.00 98.60 5.00 100.72
  5.03 102.05 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00
228
  2.37 70.54 2.68 73.23 2.87 75.74 3.01 79.03 3.08 83.12 3.17 85.05
  3.39 85.61 3.75 85.96 3.97 88.27 4.17 90.78 4.51 92.88 4.74 94.22
  4.92 95.95 5.15 97.29 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00
126
  .13 45.89 .40 47.03 .79 49.33 1.24 52.50 1.45 54.83 1.72 58.93
  1.91 63.63 2.00 67.46 2.45 70.93 2.75 75.31 2.88 78.54 3.00 80.89
  3.39 84.07 3.75 86.97 4.14 90.45 4.50 93.34 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00
56
  1.68 53.66 1.79 57.06 1.86 58.82 1.98 60.48 2.16 62.16 2.27 64.26
  2.35 67.54 2.42 70.39 2.49 74.32 2.57 77.38 2.63 79.36 2.70 81.77
  2.76 82.87 2.85 84.20 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00
204
  1.15 48.83 1.47 50.70 1.80 54.56 1.89 56.74 2.00 60.68 2.12 61.74
? END
    
```

Appendix A "SELECT" (continued)

```

PROGRAM SELECT(INPUT,OUTPUT,TAPES5,TAPE6,TAPE7)
C   PROG TO LIST OUT ALL D-REGION PROFILES WHICH SATISFY CERTAIN
C   SPECIFIED CONDITIONS.  THE CORRESPONDING DIGITIZED DATA
C   ARE THEN WRITTEN ON TO TAPE7
C..... TAPE 5 IS THE HEADER CARD FILE
C..... TAPE 6 IS THE DIGITIZED DATA FILE
        DIMENSION IP1(20),IP2(20),JP(20),NUM(1000),HT(100),FLN(100)
C   READ IN (KEYBOARD) THE REQUIRED RANGES OF THE VARIOUS PARAMETERS
C   ORDER IS YEAR,MONTH,DAY,LOCAL TIME,S.S.NO.,LATITUDE,
C   LONGITUDE,METHOD,MAGNETIC INDEX,COLLISION FREQ PROFILE,LITERATURE
C   REFERENCE AND SPECIAL CASE PARAMETER
C   NOTE THAT THESE PARAMETERS COME IN PAIRS
        READ 20,(IP1(I),IP2(I),I=1,12)
20    FORMAT(6I2,2I4,2I3,2I2,2I3,4I1,2I2,2I3,2I2)
        IF(IP1(4).LE.IP2(4)) GO TO 40
        PRINT 103
103   FORMAT(10X,*SORRY !!  PROG WILL NOT SEARCH ACROSS 0000LT*)
        STOP
40    CONTINUE
C   READ IN ALL PROFILES AND SELECT THE REQUIRED ONES
        L=0
10    CONTINUE
        READ(5,30) KURVE,(JP(I),I=1,12)
        IF(KURVE.EQ.9999) GO TO 50
30    FORMAT(15,3I3,15,2I4,2X,I4,2X,2I2,I3,I4,5X,I3)
C   CHANGE THE SEASON FOR THE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE
        LAT=JP(6)
        JP(6)=IABS(LAT)
        IM1=JP(2)
        IF(LAT.LT.0) JP(2)=JP(2)+6
        IF(JP(2).GT.12) JP(2)=JP(2)-12
        DO 100 I=1,12
        IF(IP1(I).GT.JP(I).OR.IP2(I).LT.JP(I)) GO TO 10
99    IF(I.NE.12) GO TO 100
        JP(6)=LAT
        JP(2)=IM1
        L=L+1
        NUM(L)=KURVE
        PRINT 30,KURVE,(JP(K),K=1,12)
100   CONTINUE
        GO TO 10
50    NV=L
        PRINT 104,NV
104   FORMAT(/10X,*THERE ARE*,I4,* CURVES SATISFYING THE GIVEN CONDITION
AS*)
C   READ IN THE DIGITIZED PROFILES ONE BY ONE AND SEE IF
C   EACH IS REQUIRED
55    READ(6,101) KURVE
101   FORMAT(I4)
        IF(KURVE.EQ.9999) STOP 11
        J1=-5
60    J1=J1+6
        J2=J1+5
        READ(6,102) (FLN(J),HT(J),J=J1,J2)
102   FORMAT(12F6.2)
        IF(HT(J2).NE.0.) GO TO 60
C   SEE IF THIS CURVE IS REQUIRED
        DO 70 I=1,NV
        IF(KURVE.NE.NUM(I)) GO TO 70
        WRITE(7,101) KURVE
        WRITE(7,102) (FLN(J),HT(J),J=1,J2)
        GO TO 55
70    CONTINUE
        GO TO 55
        END

```

Appendix B "CHECK"

This appendix describes the program CHECK, which can be used to cross-check the files DB1 and DB3 to insure that there is a curve number in DB1 corresponding to each curve number in the digitized data file, DB3, and vice versa.

If a curve identification number appears in DB3 and not DB1, the line 104 will be printed out; if the opposite is the case, line 105 will be printed out. If either message is printed out for a curve "K", and K definitely exists in the appropriate file, a check should be made for duplicate curve identification numbers.

Line 106 will be printed if the files are consistent.

```

PROGRAM CHECK(INPUT,OUTPUT,TAPE5,TAPE6)
C   PROG TO CROSS-CHECK FILES DB1 AND DB3 FOR CURVE NUMBERS
DIMENSION KURVE(1000),ED(10),H(10)
C**** TAPE5=DB1      TAPE6=DB3
      J=0
10   J=J+1
      READ(5,100) KURVE(J)
      IF(KURVE(J).NE.9999) GO TO 10
      NV=J-1
100  FORMAT(I5)
12   READ(6,102) KN
102  FORMAT(I4)
      IF(KN.EQ.9999) GO TO 25
15   READ(6,103) (ED(I),H(I),I=1,6)
      IF(H(6).NE.0.) GO TO 15
      DO 20 I=1,NV
      IF(KN.NE.KURVE(I)) GO TO 20
      KURVE(I)=-1
      GO TO 12
20   CONTINUE
      PRINT 104,KN
104  FORMAT(/10X,*THERE IS NO HEADER CARD FOR CURVE NUMBER*,I5)
      GO TO 12
25   DO 30 I=1,NV
      IF(KURVE(I).GT.0) PRINT 105,KURVE(I)
30   CONTINUE
103  FORMAT(12F6.2)
105  FORMAT(/10X,*THERE ARE NO DIGITIZED DATA FOR CURVE NO.*,I5)
      PRINT 106
106  FORMAT(/10X,*THERE IS FULL CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE FILES*)
      END

```

Appendix C "PICK"

Program PICK may be used to select all of those profiles passing through a specified value of height or log density. If the density at some standard height, SH, is required, the standard log density value must be given as zero, and vice versa. The two parameters are read in from the keyboard in FORMAT (2F4.0).

Each digitized curve is then tested to see if it covers the specified density or height. If so, the corresponding density or height is then calculated by linear interpolation. The slope of the interpolating line, $dh/d(\log f_N)$, is also calculated. Corresponding values of curve identification number, height (or density), and slope are then written out on TAPE6, five sets of values per line.

Linear interpolation would appear to be sufficiently accurate in view of the fairly large experimental errors in the profiles.

```

PROGRAM PICK(INPUT,OUTPUT,TAPE5,TAPE6)
C   PROG TO DETERMINE A SLOPE AND A HEIGHT OR DENSITY AT A GIVEN DENSITY
C   OR HEIGHT FOR THE D-REGION PROFILES
DIMENSION FLN(100),H(100),ITEM(5),TEM1(5),TEM2(5)
C *** TAPE 5 = DB3
C
C   LOG DENSITY OR HEIGHT AT WHICH THE OTHER IS REQUIRED
C   ONE OF THESE MUST BE ZERO .....
READ 101,SED,SH
101  FORMAT(2F4.0)
C
C   L=0
C   READ IN A CURVE NUMBER + DIGITIZED VALUES
10   READ(5,30) KURVE
30   FORMAT(I4)
IF(KURVE.EQ.9999) STOP 11
DO 13 I=1,100
H(I)=0.
13   FLN(I)=0.
J1=-5
12   J1=J1+6
J2=J1+5
READ(5,35) (FLN(J),H(J),J=J1,J2)
35   FORMAT(12F6.2)
IF(H(J2).NE.0.) GO TO 12
C   COUNT THE NON-ZERO VALUES
DO 15 I=1,100
IF(H(I).EQ.0.) GO TO 16
15   CONTINUE
16   NV=I-1
C   IGNORE THE CURVE IF THE GIVEN POINT IS TOO HIGH
IF(SH.GT.H(NV).OR.SED.GT.FLN(NV)) GO TO 10
C   IGNORE THE CURVE IF THE GIVEN POINT IS TOO LOW
IF(SH.GT.0.AND.SH.LT.H(1)) GO TO 10
IF(SED.GT.0.AND.SED.LT.FLN(1)) GO TO 10
C   INTERPOLATE TO FIND THE HEIGHT AT A GIVEN DENSITY OR V.V.
C   START LOOKING AT THE TOP OF THE PROFILE
DO 20 I=1,100
J=NV-I+1
C..  FOR A STANDARD DENSITY, START AT BOTTOM BECAUSE PROFILE
C     MAY BE NON-MONOTONIC
IF(SH.EQ.0.) J=I
IF(J.LE.1) GO TO 20
IF(SH.EQ.0.AND.SED.GT.FLN(J-1).AND.SED.LE.FLN(J)) GO TO 19
IF(SH.GT.H(J-1).AND.SH.LE.H(J)) GO TO 19
GO TO 20
19   CONTINUE
C   USE LINEAR INTERPOLATION - ACCURATE ENOUGH
SLOPE=FLN(J)-FLN(J-1)
C   PROTECT AGAINST VERTICAL CURVE
HSED=0.
SEDH=FLN(J)
IF(SLOPE.EQ.0.) GO TO 20
SLOPE=(H(J)-H(J-1))/SLOPE
FINT=H(J)-SLOPE*FLN(J)
HSED=SLOPE*SED+FINT
SEDH=(SH-FINT)/SLOPE
20   CONTINUE
C   SAVE THE VALUES TO BE OUTPUT IN SETS OF 5
L=L+1
ITEM(L)=KURVE
TEM1(L)=HSED
IF(SH.NE.0.) TEM1(L)=SEDH
TEM2(L)=SLOPE
IF(SLOPE.GT.999.) TEM2(L)=999.
IF(SLOPE.LT.-99.) TEM2(L)=-99.
IF(L.EQ.5) WRITE(6,100) (ITEM(J),TEM1(J),TEM2(J),J=1,5)
100  FORMAT(5(I4,2F6.2))
IF(L.EQ.5) L=0
C   RETURN FOR NEXT CURVE
GO TO 10
END

```

Appendix D "LEOGRAF"

It is sometimes convenient or illustrative to mass plot a group of profiles obtained under similar physical conditions. Such a plot can indicate an average profile and the range of density values obtained at a given height, and can also help to pick out profiles that differ significantly from the average profile.

Program LEOGRAF is a program that may be executed on a Tektronix 4014-1, using the Integrated Software Systems Corporation software package "DISSPLA". Other techniques may, of course, be used.

TAPE3 is a file containing a subset of the file DB3.

The following is a sample run of the programs SELECT and LEOGRAF. All profiles for March, April; 1130-1230 LT; medium sunspot number (40-80); midlatitude (20-50); and an undisturbed ionosphere have been selected and plotted.

```

PROGRAM LEOGRAF(INPUT,OUTPUT,TAPE1=INPUT,TAPE2=OUTPUT,
XTAPE3)
COMMON A(2,6),X(100),Y(100)
KPT=0
PTX=8.25
PTY=7.0
M=0
N=0
CALL TEKTRN(460)
CALL BGNPL(0)
CALL TITLE(" $",-100,"LOG ELECTRON CONCENTRATION (N/CC)$",
X100,"ALTITUDE (KM)$",100,8.,7.)
CALL YINTAX
CALL XINTAX
CALL YAXANG(0.0)
CALL GRAF(0,1,6,50,5,110)
CALL GRID(1,1)
CALL SCLPIC(0.25)
CALL MARKER(8)
CALL MESSAG("CURVE",5,8.35,7.25)
4 CALL CURVENO(ICURV,N,PTY,PTX)
IF(N.EQ.2) 20,6
6 CALL INTNO(ICURV,PTX,PTY)
10 CALL EPOINTS(N)
CALL FILLUP(M,KPT,N)
IF(X(M).EQ.0.00) 15,4
15 CALL CURVE(X,Y,KPT,1)
KPT=0
M=0
GOTO 4
20 CALL ENDPL(0)
CALL DONEPL
END
SUBROUTINE CURVENO(ICURV,N,PTY,PTX)
100 READ(3,100) IPT
FORMAT(3X,R1)
2 IF(EOF(3)) 2,3
N=2
RETURN
3 IF(IPT.EQ.1R.) 4,5
4 BACKSPACE 3
RETURN
5 BACKSPACE 3
READ(3,101) ICURV
PTY=PTY-.20
7 IF(PTY.LE.3.0) 7,10
PTY=7.0
PTX=PTX+.5
101 FORMAT(I4)
10 RETURN
END
SUBROUTINE EPOINTS(N)
COMMON A(2,6),X(100),Y(100)
READ(3,100)((A(I,J),I=1,2),J=1,6)
5 IF(EOF(3)) 5,10
N=2
10 RETURN
100 FORMAT(2X,6(F4.2,F6.2,2X))
END
SUBROUTINE FILLUP(M,KPT,N)
COMMON A(2,6),X(100),Y(100)
10 DO 15 K=1,6
M=M+1
X(M)=A(1,K)
Y(M)=A(2,K)
IF(X(M).EQ.0.00) 12,14
12 RETURN
14 KPT=KPT+1
15 CONTINUE
RETURN
END

```

Operation of "SELECT"

```

/LGO
? 4876 3 4 13111301230 40 800050 03601511 156 115600
  37 61 3 7 1200 69 45 284 1 1 11 25 0
  38 61 3 8 1200 69 45 284 1 1 11 25 0
  495 62 3 8 1200 40 45 284 1 1 11 20 0
  492 62 3 9 1200 40 45 284 1 1 11 20 0
  494 62 3 22 1200 40 45 284 1 1 11 20 0
  493 62 3 23 1200 40 45 284 1 1 11 20 0
  496 62 3 30 1200 40 45 284 1 1 11 20 0
  457 71 3 27 1200 74 45 284 1 1 11 41 0
  
```

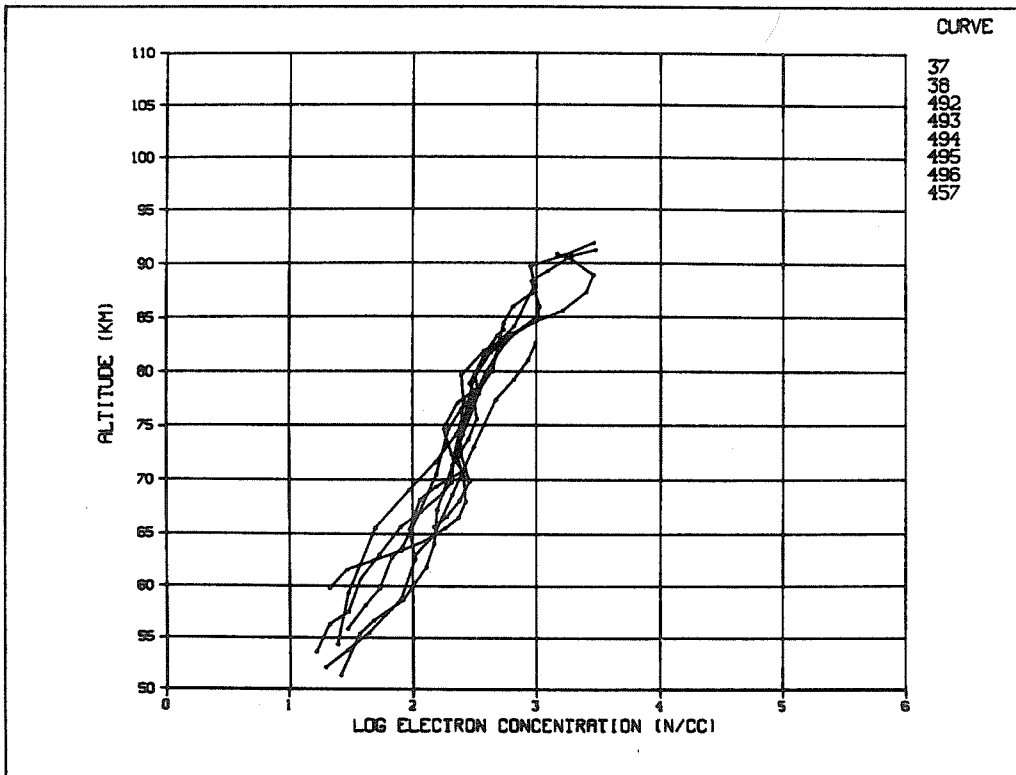
THERE ARE 8 CURVES SATISFYING THE GIVEN CONDITIONS

```

/EDIT,TAPE7
BEGIN TEXT EDITING.
  
```

```

? L;32
37
1.32 59.77 1.47 61.56 1.68 62.49 1.90 63.41 2.10 64.33 2.26 65.54
2.37 66.45 2.43 67.93 2.41 70.28 2.35 72.32 2.40 74.10 2.48 76.47
2.53 77.95 2.50 79.71 2.57 81.48 2.68 83.27 2.73 83.87 0.00 0.00
38
2.17 65.64 2.27 66.55 2.38 68.05 2.46 69.84 2.39 72.17 2.38 74.23
2.50 77.79 2.59 79.88 2.67 81.37 2.77 82.88 2.90 84.09 0.00 0.00
492
1.39 54.32 1.48 59.32 1.70 65.53 1.98 69.07 2.18 71.61 2.35 74.19
2.42 75.78 2.45 77.16 2.49 79.39 2.63 81.74 2.88 83.90 3.01 85.11
3.02 85.95 2.96 88.33 3.09 89.27 3.28 90.67 3.47 91.22 0.00 0.00
493
1.29 52.07 1.47 53.76 1.64 55.47 1.90 58.73 2.02 62.52 1.98 65.46
2.06 68.17 2.19 69.37 2.40 70.73 2.31 72.31 2.25 74.70 2.36 77.07
2.50 78.27 2.64 80.02 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00
494
1.22 53.61 1.32 56.31 1.48 57.46 1.58 60.71 1.73 63.02 1.90 65.60
2.07 67.00 2.24 68.72 2.31 69.74 2.33 71.99 2.39 75.32 2.41 77.28
2.39 79.60 2.57 81.86 2.80 83.47 2.99 84.57 3.21 85.62 3.40 87.30
3.46 88.90 3.28 90.35 3.16 90.83 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00
495
1.47 55.80 1.62 58.16 1.73 59.72 1.83 62.73 1.92 63.74 2.03 66.45
2.19 70.51 2.29 74.69 2.39 76.55 2.54 78.33 2.65 80.18 2.73 84.36
2.81 85.96 2.96 87.18 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00
496
1.41 51.29 1.57 55.39 1.68 56.68 1.92 58.62 2.11 61.80 2.17 64.02
2.20 67.17 2.32 71.33 2.45 73.72 2.52 75.64 2.49 78.00 2.46 78.92
2.57 81.36 2.82 84.16 2.98 87.96 2.95 89.75 3.23 90.77 3.46 91.86
0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00
457
2.01 62.81 2.17 64.84 2.32 68.63 2.49 73.02 2.67 77.42 2.82 79.25
2.93 81.06 2.99 82.66 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00
  
```



Appendix E "HISTDB"

Program HISTDB may be used to calculate the percentage distribution of the profiles with respect to year, month, local time, sunspot number, latitude, longitude, method, magnetic index, or special case parameter.

For example, giving the parameter IK the value 11 will show that 86 percent of profiles were obtained under magnetically quiet conditions and 13 percent during magnetically disturbed conditions ($A_p \geq 25$). The percentages are rounded off and do not necessarily add up to 100 percent.

The program will recycle until a value IK=0 is read in. Southern Hemisphere data are analyzed as positive latitudes and as months corresponding to the same season in the Northern Hemisphere.

The results of running HISTDB with the file DB1 are given below. The parameter numbers are 2 = year, 3 = month, 5 = local time, 7 = sunspot number, 8 = latitude, 9 = longitude, 10 = method, 11 = magnetic index, and 15 = special case.

```

PROGRAM HISTDB(INPUT,OUTPUT,TAPE5)
C PROGRAM TO HISTOGRAM A GIVEN PARAMETER IN THE D-REGION HEADER CARD
C FILE, DB1
C***** TAPE5 = DB1
DIMENSION V(50),PAR(20),Y(50),VAL(800)
DIMENSION IV(50),IY(50)
C READ IN THE ORDER NUMBER OF THE PARAMETER TO BE ANALYSED
C... 2=YEAR, 3=MONTH, 5=LOCAL TIME, 7=SUNSPOT NUMBER, 8=LATITUDE,
C... 9=LONGITUDE, 10=METHOD, 11=MAGNETIC INDEX, 15=SPECIAL CASE
5 CONTINUE
REWIND 5
READ 10,IK
10 FORMAT(I2)
IF(IK.EQ.0) STOP
GO TO (40,20,30,40,50,40,70,80,90,100,110,40,40,40,150) IK
40 PRINT 300
300 FORMAT(5X,*THE PROGRAM WILL NOT HANDLE THIS CASE*)
GO TO 5
C ANALYSE BY YEAR 1945(1)1980
20 NV=36
DO 21 I=1,NV
21 V(I)=45+I-1
GO TO 200
C ANALYSE BY MONTH
30 NV=12
DO 31 I=1,NV
31 V(I)=I
GO TO 200
C ANALYSE BY LOCAL TIME
50 NV=24
DO 51 I=1,NV
51 V(I)=I-1
GO TO 200
C ANALYSE BY SUNSPOT
C ANALYSE BY SUNSPOT 0(20)200
70 NV=10
DO 71 I=1,NV
71 V(I)=20*(I-1)
GO TO 200
C ANALYSE BY LATITUDE 0(10)90 ABSOLUTE VALUE
80 NV=9
DO 81 I=1,NV
81 V(I)=10*(I-1)
GO TO 200
C ANALYSE BY LONGITUDE 0(15)360
90 NV=24
DO 91 I=1,NV
91 V(I)=15*(I-1)
GO TO 200
C ANALYSE BY METHOD 1(1)5
100 NV=5
DO 101 I=1,NV
101 V(I)=I
GO TO 200
C ANALYSE BY MAGNETIC INDEX 1(1)2
110 NV=2
DO 111 I=1,NV
111 V(I)=I
GO TO 200
C ANALYSE BY SPECIAL CASE PARAMETER
150 NV=14
DO 151 I=1,NV
151 V(I)=I-1
GO TO 200

```

Appendix E "HISTDB" (continued)

```

C      READ IN THE HEADER CARDS ONE BY ONE
200    K=0
210    READ(5,301) (PAR(I),I=1,15)
        IF(PAR(1).EQ.9999.) GO TO 250
301    FORMAT(F5.0,4F3.0,F2.0,F4.0,2F6.1,F2.0,F2.0,F3.0,F4.0,A5,F3.0)
C      CHANGE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE SEASONS
        IF(PAR(8).GE.0.) GO TO 220
        PAR(3)=PAR(3)+6
        IF(PAR(3).GT.12) PAR(3)=PAR(3)-12
220    CONTINUE
        PAR(8)=ABS(PAR(8))
        PAR(5)=PAR(5)+PAR(6)/60.
        K=K+1
        VAL(K)=PAR(IK)
        GO TO 210

C
C      ALL DATA READ IN .. CALCULATE HISTOGRAM
250    CONTINUE
        KKKK=K/10
        CALL HISTGM(VAL,K,V,NV,Y)
        DO 260 I=1,NV
        IV(I)=V(I)
260    IY(I)=Y(I)
        PRINT 302,IK,K
302    FORMAT(1X,*PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION FOR PARAMETER*,I4,5X,
A *SAMPLE SIZE =*,I4)
        PRINT 303,(IV(I),I=1,NV)
303    FORMAT(/1X,*LOWER LIMIT OF RANGE*,36I3)
        PRINT 304,(IY(I),I=1,NV)
304    FORMAT(21X,36I3)

C
C      RETURN FOR NEW PARAMETER
        GO TO 5
        END
SUBROUTINE HISTGM(VAL,K,V,NV,Y)
C      S/R TO FIND THE PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE PARAMETER
C      VAL W.R.T. THE ARRAY V
        DIMENSION VAL(K),V(100),Y(NV)
        FK=K
        IF(K.LE.0) STOP11
        V(NV+1)=999.
        DO 10 I=1,NV
10     Y(I)=0.
        DO 50 I=1,K
        IFLAG=0
        VALI=VAL(I)
        DO 40 J=1,NV
        IF(VALI.GE.V(J).AND.VALI.LT.V(J+1)) GO TO 35
        GO TO 40
35     Y(J)=Y(J)+1
        IFLAG=1
40     CONTINUE
50     CONTINUE
        DO 60 I=1,NV
60     Y(I)=Y(I)/FK*100.+0.5
        IF(IFLAG.EQ.0) PRINT 100,K,VAL(K)
100    FORMAT(///*.....THE VALUE V(*,I3,*) =*,F10.2,
A * IS OUT OF RANGE*///)
        RETURN
        END

```


Appendix E "HISTDB" (continued)

```

GET,TAPE5=DB1
/LGO
? 01
? 02 THE PROGRAM WILL NOT HANDLE THIS CASE
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION FOR PARAMETER 2 SAMPLE SIZE = 678
LOWER LIMIT OF RANGE 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
? 03 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 2 4 5 2 10 12 5 4 12 8 8 7 0 7 1 7 2 7 3 7 4 7 5 7 6 6 6 0 0 0 0 0 0
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION FOR PARAMETER 3 SAMPLE SIZE = 678
LOWER LIMIT OF RANGE 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12
? 04 11 5 15 10 5 4 9 4 8 11 9 8
? 05 THE PROGRAM WILL NOT HANDLE THIS CASE
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION FOR PARAMETER 5 SAMPLE SIZE = 678
LOWER LIMIT OF RANGE 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23
? 06 6 1 1 2 2 2 2 3 4 4 5 8 29 5 5 7 3 3 1 2 1 2 2 2
? 07 THE PROGRAM WILL NOT HANDLE THIS CASE
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION FOR PARAMETER 7 SAMPLE SIZE = 678
LOWER LIMIT OF RANGE 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140 160 180
? 08 22 14 13 14 6 28 2 1 0 1
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION FOR PARAMETER 8 SAMPLE SIZE = 678
LOWER LIMIT OF RANGE 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80
? 09 2 5 0 21 35 16 18 3 0
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION FOR PARAMETER 9 SAMPLE SIZE = 678
LOWER LIMIT OF RANGE 0 15 30 45 60 75 90 105 120 135 150 165 180 195 210 225 240 255 270 285 300 315 330 345
? 10 7 13 2 1 0 2 0 0 1 2 2 0 0 9 0 1 9 38 3 1 0 0 8
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION FOR PARAMETER 10 SAMPLE SIZE = 678
LOWER LIMIT OF RANGE 1 2 3 4 5
? 11 39 32 18 7 5
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION FOR PARAMETER 11 SAMPLE SIZE = 678
LOWER LIMIT OF RANGE 1 2
? 12 86 14
THE PROGRAM WILL NOT HANDLE THIS CASE
? 13
THE PROGRAM WILL NOT HANDLE THIS CASE
? 14
THE PROGRAM WILL NOT HANDLE THIS CASE
? 15
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION FOR PARAMETER 15 SAMPLE SIZE = 678
LOWER LIMIT OF RANGE 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13
? 00 82 2 1 1 0 2 0 1 4 5 0 1 1 1
20.303 CP SECONDS EXECUTION TIME

```

Appendix F "SORTDB"

Program SORTDB may be used to arrange the data given in file DB1 in increasing order of year, month, local time, sunspot number, latitude, longitude, method, magnetic index, or special case parameter.

For example, entering the value 07 when prompted by the READ6,IK instruction (or from a card) will cause the data to be arranged in increasing order of sunspot number. The rearranged data are written to the file TAPE6.

If there is more than one profile corresponding to the same sunspot number (or other parameter), the order within these profiles will be the same as in DB1, i.e., chronological.

The program will recycle until a value of zero is read in. Southern Hemisphere data are ordered by the absolute value of latitude.

```

PROGRAM SORTDB(INPUT,OUTPUT,TAPES,TAPE6)
C   PROG TO ARRANGE THE HEADER CARD FILE , DB1, IN INCREASING ORDER
C   OF ANY PARAMETER
C>>> TAPE5 = DB1
C...  TAPE6 = OUTPUT
      DIMENSION IJ(800,16),KK(800),X(800),Y(800)
C   READ IN THE ORDER OF THE PARAMETER THAT IS TO BE ORDERED
C...  2=YEAR, 3=MONTH, 5=LOCAL TIME, 7=SUNSPOT NUMBER, 8=LATITUDE,
C...  9=LONGITUDE,10=METHOD,11=MAGNETIC INDEX,15=SPECIAL CASE
5     REWIND 5
      READ 6,IK
6     FORMAT(I2)
      IF(IK.EQ.0) STOP
      GO TO (7,8,8,7,8,7,8,8,8,8,8,7,7,7,8) IK
7     PRINT 300
300   FORMAT(5X,*THE PROGRAM WILL NOT HANDLE THIS CASE*)
      GO TO 5
8     CONTINUE
C   READ IN THE HEADER CARD FILE
      I=0
10    I=I+1
      READ(5,100) (IJ(I,J),J=1,7),FLAT,FLON,(IJ(I,J),J=10,15)
100   FORMAT(I5,4I3,I2,I4,2F6.1,2I2,I3,I4,A5,I3)
      IJ(I,8)=FLAT*10.
      IJ(I,9)=FLON*10.
      IJ(I,5)=100.*(IJ(I,5)+FLOAT(IJ(I,6))/60.)
      IF(EOF(5).EQ.0) GO TO 10
      NV=I-1
C   ALLOW FOR LAST CURVE
      DO 17 I=1,16
17    IJ(NV,I)=9998
C   SET UP THE ARRAY THAT IS TO BE ORDERED
      DO 18 I=1,NV
18    X(I)=IJ(I,IK)
C   DETERMINE THE REQUIRED ORDER OF THE DATA
      CALL ARMIN(X,Y,KK,NV)
C   WRITE OUT THE DATA IN THE REQUIRED ORDER
      DO 25 I=1,NV
      KKI=KK(I)
      FLAT=IJ(KKI,8)
      FLAT=FLAT*0.1
      FLON=IJ(KKI,9)
      FLON=FLON*0.1
      TIME=0.01*IJ(KKI,5)
      IJ(KKI,5)=TIME
      IJ(KKI,6)=(TIME-IFIX(TIME))*60.+0.5
25    WRITE(6,100) (IJ(KKI,J),J=1,7),FLAT,FLON,(IJ(KKI,J),J=10,15)
      END
      SUBROUTINE ARMIN(X,Y,IY,N)
C   S/R TO ARRANGE THE VARIABLE X IN INCREASING ORDER...Y
C   IY IS THE ORIGINAL SUBSCRIPT .. ARRANGED IN SAME ORDER AS Y
      DIMENSION X(N),Y(N),IY(N)
      DO 20 J=1,N
      CALL VALMIN(X,N,XMIN,IJ)
      Y(IJ)=XMIN
      IY(J)=IJ
C   ONCE THE VALUE HAS BEEN USED, SET IT TO A LARGE VALUE
      X(IJ)=9999.+J
20    CONTINUE
      RETURN
      END
      SUBROUTINE VALMIN(X,N,XI,IX)
C   S/R TO FIND THE MINIMUM VALUE OF AN ARRAY, AND THE POSITION IN
C   THE ARRAY
      DIMENSION X(N)
      IX=1
      XMIN=ABS(X(1))
      DO 10 I=2,N
      IF(ABS(X(I)).GE.XMIN) GO TO 10
      XMIN=ABS(X(I))
      XI=X(I)
      IX=I
10    CONTINUE
      RETURN
      END

```

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