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ANALYSIS OF STRATOSPHERIC BALLOON PROGRAMS

M. PATRICIA HAGAN

THE TRUSTEES OF EMMANUEL COLLEGE

400 THE FENWAY

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02115

Contract No. F19628-68-C-0065

Project No. 6665

Task No. 666506

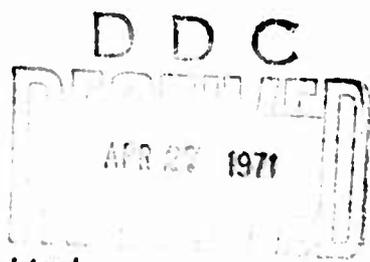
Unit No. 66650601

FINAL REPORT

Period Covered: 1 January 1968 through 31 December 1970

Date of Report
31 March 1971

Contract Monitor: George F. Nolan
Aerospace Instrumentation Laboratory



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Prepared
for

AIR FORCE CAMBRIDGE RESEARCH LABORATORIES
AIR FORCE SYSTEMS COMMAND
UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
BEDFORD, MASSACHUSETTS 01730

AFCRL-71-0115

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ABSTRACT

The work under this contract has been computational and analytical services in support of operations analysis, applications research and post flight analysis of stratospheric scientific balloon programs conducted by the Air Force Cambridge Research Laboratories (AFCRL). Geophysical and flight data, furnished by the Government, were utilized for transcription, analysis, graphing, and mathematical computations. The work performed includes hand and machine plotting and the writing of several computer programs.

1. COMPUTER PROGRAMS AND COMPUTER RUNS

1.1 A printout of VHF Omnidirectional Range (VOR) data for approximately 60 stations using a program previously written at Emmanuel College was made. The program uses geographic and magnetic positions of receiving stations to calculate latitude and longitude crossings of any VOR signal received from a balloon. This work was accomplished in support of an in-house research effort to develop balloon locating systems that make use of existing navigational aids. The VOR network was utilized to provide position data.

1.2 Programs were written to reproduce and analyze a computer tape of Weather Bureau Aerological Network (WBAN) data for Kwajalein. Wind data for selected criteria were printed out using the computer program. These data provided meteorological input to feasibility studies for a Simulated Large Explosive Detonable Gas Experiment (SLEDGE) conducted for the Defense Atomic Support Agency (DASA) by AFCRL.

1.3 Several analyses were made using Rawinsonde tapes supplied by AFCRL. The tapes required much editing before analysis could be performed. Some of the analyzed data were plotted by an electronic plotter. This work provided a statistically valid wind data base to be used in balloon trajectory analyses for balloon programs conducted at the White Sands Missile Range. Feasibility studies and operational planning data were provided for Project 698AJ recovery tests, "Study of Atmospheric Aerosols" also under Project 698AJ, and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) Cosmic Ray Ionization Spectrograph Program (CRISP).

1.4 Full printouts were made of data for balloon flights from the AFCRL launch sites at Chico, California and Holloman AFB, New Mexico after compilation and analysis. (See Section 4). This effort used a program previously written by Emmanuel College. Partial printouts of selected criteria were made for balloon reliability studies.

2. KEYPUNCHING

Various keypunching done included FORTRAN programs, meteorological information for Standard Atmospheric Tables, and balloon flight data.

3. ANALYSES AND PLOTTING

3.1 Wind data were extracted from microfilm and analyzed for an Advanced Research Projects Agency (ARPA) study.

3.2 Winter stratospheric winds at Chico and Holloman (7 years of data) were analyzed and plotted for use in flight operational planning.

3.3 Surface wind durations for world-wide geographic locations were analyzed.

3.4 Time-altitude, azimuth angle and elevation angle data were reduced and analyzed and trajectory plots made for in-house research studies on balloon station keeping concepts.

3.5 Wallops Island, Virginia, launch projections and trajectory dispersion patterns were computed in support of balloon operations conducted by AFCRL for the NASA and for VOR test flight planning.

3.6 Stratospheric wind statistics were computed for White Sands, Cape Kennedy and Point Mugu as input for general trajectory studies for Air Force high altitude balloon programs.

3.7 Vector analysis of 15-minute wind data for two balloon flights using azimuth angle and HDO were made for research studies of minimum wind field fine structure in the lower stratosphere.

3.8 Tracking analysis of two balloon flights consisted of checking and correcting, if necessary, VOR readings for station and position; determining approximate location of the balloon using triangulation; plotting position using VOR information; and comparing results with Federal Communications Commission (FCC) data. Radar data were also plotted. These data provided information on the accuracy of the VOR balloon navigational system.

3.9 Miscellaneous data for the Balloon Field Test Director Handbook were collected and prepared for compilation to assist the Field Test Director in carrying out balloon operations.

3.10 Balloon Behavior Study (See Section 6).

3.11 Wind Characteristics Study (See Section 5).

3.12 M-hour maximum computations were made from White Sands wind data for use in tethered balloon studies and operational planning.

3.13 Balloon gore length and crease distance for various types of balloons were computed for use in balloon design research.

3.14 Wind data at 10,000 feet for many parts of the world were used to plot m-hour maximum curves. These curves became part of a tethered balloon study for the Mid-Course Surveillance System (MSS) program.

4. INVENTORY LISTING OF FLIGHT DATA FOR POST FLIGHT ANALYSIS

4.1 Information was extracted from post flight summary forms.

4.2 Information was checked for consistency and accuracy with data in flight folders.

4.3 Data were punched on IBM cards for further processing using a program written at Emmanuel College.

4.4 Multiple copies of the full printout were made for balloon flights conducted at Holloman (1962-68) and Chico (1964-68).

4.5 Selected printouts were generated to analyze balloon performance.

5. WIND CHARACTERISTICS STUDY

5.1 Wind velocities were extracted from rocketsonde data (1959-67) for eight stations at three heights for all months. Data were interpolated and units converted. These data were used in long duration balloon trajectory studies at 110,000 ft, 120,000 ft, and 130,000 ft.

5.2 Statistical analysis of wind data for selected months were made for research studies of trajectory dispersion models.

5.3 Plotting of winds for several altitudes and locations at various times of the year was done on weather maps to determine optimum balloon flight scheduling.

5.4 Coefficients of variation for speed and direction were calculated for input into trajectory studies.

6. BALLOON BEHAVIOR STUDY - RESEARCH CONCERNING THE VERTICAL MOTION OF BALLOONS

6.1 Baracoder sheets were corrected and time-altitude data generated for 39 flights.

6.2 Standard Atmospheric Pressures for various altitudes were calculated from tables.

6.3 Temperatures were taken from WBAN charts.

6.4 Pressure vs temperature charts were plotted and corresponding temperatures from pre-flight radiosonde runs were determined.

6.5 All data were keypunched for analysis.

6.6 Three-point means for elapsed time, altitude, and temperature were calculated and plotted for smoothing purposes.

7. BALLOON FLIGHT SIMULATION PROGRAMS

General: There are four programs named respectively SIMBALL, BALLFLT, PARAFIT, and MAGMED. All programs operate on input wind data tape (blocked CC-808 described below with blocked backup tape) to be mounted on tape 3.

Input parameters for all four programs are the same except as noted below under individual program description.

TOPALT, ISD, IED--(F10.0,214)

TOPALT--maximum altitude for simulation (feet);
if negative indicates flight parameters
are changing (see below).

ISD, IED--start date and end date for simulation
(inclusive); first two digits are month,
last two are day.

If TOPALT is negative, the following are expected:

New flight parameters (NAMELIST /ALTY/TIME,STOP).

New TITLE (13A6) for printed or graphic output.

Flight parameters:

TIME--Ascent rate (feet per minute) between (N-2) thousand feet and N-thousand feet goes into TIME(N/2000-1). Ascent rate is converted into time in minutes; alternatively, ascent rates less than 50 fpm are assumed to be time in minutes.

STOP--Float time (minutes) at N-thousand feet goes into STOP(N/2000-1).

Programs compute statistics and/or solve problems associated with balloon flights. Below are listed two of these with abbreviated description and idiosyncracies if any:

7.1 SIMBALL--Basic balloon flight simulator described above. Prepares CRT output with individual flights, statistical summaries, 50% and 90% probability ellipses.

Idiosyncracy: Calls PLOTID, use CRTPLT if needed.

7.2 MAGMED--Program to compute when balloon crosses point 86.4NM west of launch site.

Idiosyncracies: None.

Following are listings of these two aforementioned programs.

```

1:ID # 5079 CANTON SIMBALL K-1
2:SETUP 3 CC-808,NORING
3:IPJOR
5:IRFTC MAIN
VR(A,B,C)=(A-P*C/FN)/(FN-1.0)
VAR(A,B)=VR(A,B,B)
DIMENSION CARD(80)
DIMENSION EZ(2,217)
DIMENSION TIME(99),STOP(99),ALT(99),VX(99),VY(99)
NAMelist /ALTY/TIME,STOP
DIMENSION TITLE(13),TTL(2)
COMMON TITLE,ITL
COMMON EX,EY,SUMX,SUMY,R,P,I,XA,XI,ISD,IED,VARX,VARY,NFLITE,FN
DIMENSION TTT(2,361)
EQUIVALENCE(TTT(1,362),EZ)
DATA TIME,STOP/1.0,2.0,3.0,4.0,95*1.0,99*0.0/
RAD=57.2957795
IDATE=1300
CALL PLOTID(1.0)
CALL RFEAD
TEST1=1.0E7-1.0
1 READ(5,100)TOPALT,ISD,IED,IREW
READ (99,1515)CARD
WRITE(6,1516)CARD
1515 FORMAT( 80A1)
1516 FORMAT(1X,80A1)
WRITE(99,114)ISD,IED
114 FORMAT(14,4H TO 14)
READ(99,115)TTL
100 FORMAT(F10.0,2I4,11)
IF(ISD.LT.IDATE)REWIND 3
IF(TOPALT.GT.0.0)GO TO 88
IF(TOPALT.EQ.0.0)CALL ENDPLT
READ(5,ALTY)
READ(5,115)TITLE
115 FORMAT(13A6)
DO 928 I=1,99
IF(TIME(I).GT.50.0)TIME(I)=2000.0/TIME(I)
928 CONTINUE
TOPALT=-TOPALT
DO 929 I=1,99
J=2000*(I+1)
929 WRITE(6,930)J,TIME(I),STOP(I)
930 FORMAT(110,F10.3,F10.0)
REWIND 3
88 NFLITE=0
SUMX=0.0
SUMY=0.0
SUMXX=0.0
SUMYY=0.0
SUMXY=0.0
IF(IDATE.EQ.ISD)GO TO 3
2 READ(3)SITE,IYR,IDATE,IHR,NALT,(ALT(I),VX(I),VY(I),I=1,NALT)
IF(SITE.NE.TEST1)GO TO 996
IDATE=1300
GO TO 995
996 IF(IDATE.LT.ISD)GO TO 2
IF(IDATE.LE.IED)GO TO 3
995 IF(NFLITE.GT.1)GO TO 4
WRITE(6,101)ISD,IED
101 FORMAT(21HONO FLIGHT BETWEEN 16.5H AND 16)

```

```

GO TO 1
3 IF (ALT(NALT).LT.TOPALT)GO TO 2
C WRITE(6,102)IDATE,IYR,(ALT(I),VX(I),VY(I),I=1,NALT)
102 FORMAT(1H12I6/(6F20.6))
NFLITE=NFLITE+1
NMAX=TOPALT
IVEC=1
T=0.0
S=0.0
I=6000
666 J=I/2000-1
IVEC=INTERP(NALT,ALT,I-1000,IVEC)
FF=I-1000
T=T+FVECT(TIME,ALT,VX,IVEC,FF,J)
S=S+FVECT(TIME,ALT,VY,IVEC,FF,J)
10 FF=I
IVEC=INTERP(NALT,ALT,I,IVEC)
S=S+FVECT(STOP,ALT,VY,IVEC,FF,J)
T=T+FVECT(STOP,ALT,VX,IVEC,FF,J)
I=I+2000
IF(I.LE.NMAX)GO TO 666
T=T/60.0
S=S/60.0
EZ(1,NFLITE)=T
EZ(2,NFLITE)=S
SUMX=SUMX+T
SUMY=SUMY+S
SUMXX=SUMXX+T*T
SUMYY=SUMYY+S*S
SUMXY=SUMXY+T*S
GO TO 2
4 CONTINUE
FN=NFLITE
VARX=VAR(SUMXX,SUMX)
VARY=VAR(SUMYY,SUMY)
R=VR(SUMXY,SUMX,SUMY)
PSI=0.5*ATAN2(R+R,VARX-VARY)*RAD
XA=SQRT((VARX+VARY)**2-4.0*(VARX*VARY-R*R))
XB=0.5*(VARX+VARY-XA)
XA=0.5*(VARX+VARY+XA)
XA=SQRT(XA)
XB=SQRT(XB)
R=R/SQRT(VARX*VARY)
SUMX=SUMX/FN
SUMY=SUMY/FN
EZ(1,NFLITE+1)=0.0
EZ(2,NFLITE+1)=0.0
EZ(1,NFLITE+2)=SUMX
EZ(2,NFLITE+2)=SUMY
CALL PLOTR(EZ,TTT)
GO TO 1
END
$IBFTC PPP
SUBROUTINE PLOTR (EZ,T)
DIMENSION EZ(2,217),T(2,361)
DIMENSION TITLE(13),TTL(2)
COMMON TITLE,TTL
COMMON EX,EY,SUMX,SUMY,R,PSI,XA,XB,ISD,IED,VARX,VARY,NFLITE,FN
DIMENSION GARB(6)
DIMENSION EL(2,361)
DATA BL/1H /

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```

CALL ELLIPS(EL,XA,XB)
CALL ROT(PSI,SUMX,SUMY,EL,T,2,12)
WRITE(6,115)T
WRITE(6,115)EZ
WRITE(6,117)SUMX,SUMY,R,PSI,XA,XB
117 FORMAT(//(1P12E10,2))
115 FORMAT(//(12F10,3))
N=2*(NFLITE+362)
III=1
CALL SCALE(T,8.0,N,1,20.0,XMIN,DX)
WRITE(6,116)NFLITE,XMIN,DX
116 FORMAT(1H0,15,2F20,6)
WRITE(6,116)III
DO 1 I=1,13
IF(TITLE(I),NE,BL)N=6*I
1 CONTINUE
N=-N
CALL FRAME(0.5,2,25)
CALL AXIS(0,0,TITLE,N,6,0,0,0,XMIN,DX,20,0)
III=III+1
WRITE(6,116)III
CALL AXIS(0,0,TTL,12,8,0,90,0,XMIN,DX,20,0)
III=III+1
WRITE(6,116)III
CALL LINE(EZ,EZ(2,1),NFLITE,2,-1,4,XMIN,DX,XMIN,DX)
III=III+1
WRITE(6,116)III
CALL LINE(EZ(1,NFLITE+1),EZ(2,NFLITE+1),2,2,0,0,XMIN,DX,XMIN,DX)
III=III+1
WRITE(6,116)III
CALL LINE(T,T(2,1),361,2,0,0,XMIN,DX,XMIN,DX)
III=III+1
WRITE(6,116)III
CALL LINE(T,T(2,1),2,360,0,0,XMIN,DX,XMIN,DX)
III=III+1
WRITE(6,116)III
CALL LINE(T(1,91),T(2,91),2,360,0,0,XMIN,DX,XMIN,DX)
III=III+1
WRITE(6,116)III
CALL ROT(PSI,SUMX,SUMY,EL,T,1,18)
III=III+1
WRITE(6,116)III
CALL LINE(T,T(2,1),361,2,0,0,XMIN,DX,XMIN,DX)
III=III+1
WRITE(6,116)III
VARX=SQRT(VARX)
VARY=SQRT(VARY)
X=-XMIN/DX
CALL PLOT(X,0,3)
III=III+1
WRITE(6,116)III
CALL PLOT(X,8,0,2)
III=III+1
WRITE(6,116)III
CALL PLOT(0,X,3)
III=III+1
WRITE(6,116)III
CALL PLOT(8,0,X,2)
III=III+1
WRITE(6,116)III
WRITE(99,127)

```

```

127  FORMAT(80X)
      WRITE(99,101)SOMX,SOMY
      READ(99,102)GARR
128  FORMAT(6HXBAR = F7.2,2X,6HYBAR = F7.2)
129  FORMAT(6A6)
      CALL PLOT(0,-1.0,-3)
      III=III+1
      WRITE(6,116)III
      CALL SYMBOL(0,0,0,125,GARR,0,34)
      WRITE(99,103)VARX,VARY
133  FORMAT(9HSIGMA-X = F7.2,2X,9HSIGMA-Y = F7.2)
      CALL PLOT(0,-0.25,-3)
      III=III+1
      WRITE(6,116)III
      READ(99,102)GARR
      CALL SYMBOL(0,0,0,125,GARR,0,34)
      WRITE(99,104)XA,XB
134  FORMAT(9HSIGMA-A = F7.2,2X,9HSIGMA-B = F7.2)
      CALL PLOT(0,-0.25,-3)
      III=III+1
      WRITE(6,116)III
      READ(99,102)GARR
      CALL SYMBOL(0,0,0,125,GARR,0,34)
      CALL PLOT(0,-0.25,-3)
      III=III+1
      WRITE(6,116)III
      WRITE(99,105)R,PSI,NFLITE
135  FORMAT(3HR = F7.4,2X,5HPSI = F5.1,2X,3HN = 14.6H )
      READ(99,102)GARR
      CALL SYMBOL(0,0,0,125,GARR,0,34)
      RETURN
      END
$IHFTC ELL
      SUBROUTINE ELLIPS(E,A,B)
      DIMENSION E(2,361)
      RAD=3.141592653589/180.0
      DO 1 I=1,361
      X=FLOAT(I-1)*RAD
      E(1,I)=A*COS(X)
      E(2,I)=B*SIN(X)
1   RETURN
      END
$IRFTC RT
      SUBROUTINE ROT(THET,XO,YO,EL,T,S)
      DIMENSION EL(2,361),T(2,361)
      DIMENSION XMAT(2,2),X(2)
      RAD=3.141592653589/180.0
      TT=THET*RAD
      TT=-TT
      XMAT(1,1)=COS(TT)
      XMAT(1,2)=SIN(TT)
      XMAT(2,1)=-XMAT(1,2)
      XMAT(2,2)=XMAT(1,1)
      X(1)=XO
      X(2)=YO
      DO 1 J=1,361
      DO 1 I=1,2
      T(I,J)=X(I)
      DO 2 K=1,2
2   T(I,J)=T(I,J)+S*XMAT(I,K)*EL(K,J)
1   CONTINUE

```

```

      RETURN
      END
$IRFTC FV
      FUNCTION FVECT(T,A,X,I,P,K)
      DIMENSION T(9),A(9),X(9)
      TEMP=(X(I+1)-X(I))/(A(I+1)-A(I))*(-A(I))+X(I)
      FVECT=TEMP*T(K)
      RETURN
      END
$IRFTC INTRP
      FUNCTION INTERP(N,A,I,J)
      DIMENSION A(99)
      IF(J.GT.N)J=N
      IF(J.LT.1)J=1
      2   K=A(J)
      IF(K.EQ.1)GO TO 1
      IF(K.GT.1)GO TO 3
      KK=A(J+1)
      IF(KK.GE.1)GO TO 1
      J=J+1
      GO TO 2
      3   IF(J.EQ.1)GO TO 1
      J=J-1
      GO TO 2
      1   INTERP=J
      RETURN
      END
$DATA
10000.0  07010715
$ALTY TIME=99*800.0. STOP=99* 0.0 $
TO 10 K FT AT 800 FPM. SCALES ARE NM
10000.0  07160731
10000.0  08010815
10000.0  08160831

```

```

$ID * 5077 CANTOR MAGMED K-1
$SETUP 3 CC-808,NORING
$IBJOB
$IBFTC MAIN
  VR(A,B,C)=(A-B*C/FN)/(FN-1.0)
  VAR(A,B)=VR(A,B,B)
  DIMENSION CARD(80)
  DIMENSION EZ(2,217)
  DIMENSION TIME(99),STOP(99),ALT(99),VX(99),VY(99)
  NAMELIST /ALTY/TIME,STOP
  DIMENSION TITLE(13),TTL(2)
  COMMON TITLE,TTL
  COMMON EX,EY,SUNX,SUNY,R,PSI,XA,Xb,ISD,IED,VARX,VARY,NFLITE,PN
  DIMENSION TTT(2,361)
  EQUIVALENCE(TTT(1,362),EZ)
  DATA TIME,STOP/1.0,2.0,3.0,4.0,95*0.0,99*0.0/
  RAD=57.2957795
  DATA IXX,IBL,XMAX/IHX,1H -5184.0/
  IDATE=1300
  CALL REREAD
  TEST1=1.0E7-1.0
1  READ(5,100)TOPALT,ISD,IED,IREW
100 FORMAT(F10.0,2I4,I1)
  IF(ISD.LT.IDATE)REWIND 3
  IF(TOPALT.GT.0.0)GO TO 88
  READ(5,ALTY)
  READ(5,115)TITLE
115 FORMAT(13A6)
  WRITE(6,1515)
  TMM=0.0
  DO 928 I=1,99
  IF(TIME(I).GT.50.0)TIME(I)=2000.0/TIME(I)
  TMM=TMM+TIME(I)
928 CONTINUE
  TOPALT=-TOPALT
  DO 929 I=1,99
  J=2000*(I+1)
929 WRITE(6,930)J,TIME(I),STOP(I)
930 FORMAT(1I0,F10.3,F10.0)
  WRITE(6,1515)TITLE
1515 FORMAT(1H1,13A6/20H)DATE TIME Y )
  REWIND 3
88 NFLITE=0
  IF(IDATE.EQ.ISD)GO TO 3
2  READ(3)SITE,IYR,IDATE,IHR,NALT,(ALT(I),VX(I),VY(I),I=1,NALT)
  IF(SITE.NE.TEST1)GO TO 996
  IDATE=1300
  GO TO 995
996 IF(IDATE.LT.ISD)GO TO 2
  IF(IDATE.LE.IED)GO TO 3
995 IF(NFLITE.GT.1)GO TO 4
  WRITE(6,101)ISD,IED
101 FORMAT(21H)NO FLIGHT BETWEEN 16.5H AND 16)
  GO TO 1
3  IF(ALT(NALT).LT.TOPALT)GO TO 2
C  WRITE(6,102)IDATE,IYR,(ALT(I),VX(I),VY(I),I=1,NALT)
102 FORMAT(1H1216/(6F20.5))
  NFLITE=NFLITE+1
  NMAX=TOPALT
  IVEC=1
  T=0.0

```

```

S=0.0
I=6000
665 J=I/2000-1
IVEC=INTERP(NALT,ALT,I-1000,IVEC)
FF=I-1000
T=T+FVECT(TIME,ALT,VX,IVEC,FF,J)
S=S+FVECT(TIME,ALT,VY,IVEC,FF,J)
IOUT=IBL
IF(T.GT.XMAX)GO TO 667
IOUT=IXX
GO TO 668
667 CONTINUE
I=I+2000
IF(I.LE.NMAX)GO TO 666
FF=TOPALT
I=NMAX
IVEC=INTERP(NALT,ALT,I,IVEC)
X=FUNC(STOP,ALT,VX,IVEC,FF,J)
STOP(J)=(XMAX-T)/X
TMI=TMM+STOP(J)
Y=S+FVECT(STOP,ALT,VY,IVEC,FF,J)
Y=Y/60.0
IF(X.GE.0.0)Y=TEST1
668 CONTINUE
IVEC=IVEC+1
WRITE(6,114)IDATE,IYR,TMI,IOUT,Y
114 FORMAT( 15,12,F7.1,A1,F7.1,5X,18,213,1P7E13.3)
STOP(J)=0.0
GO TO 2
4 CONTINUE
GO TO 1
END
31BFTC FV
FUNCTION FVECT(T,A,X,I,P,K)
DIMENSION T(9),A(9),X(9)
TEMP=(X(I+1)-X(I))/(A(I+1)-A(I))*(P-A(I))+X(I)
FVECT=TEMP*T(K)
RETURN
END
31BFTC INTTT
FUNCTION FUNC(T,A,X,I,P,K)
DIMENSION T(9),A(9),X(9)
TEMP=(X(I+1)-X(I))/(A(I+1)-A(I))*(P-A(I))+X(I)
FUNC=TEMP
RETURN
END
31BFTC INTRP
FUNCTION INTERP(N,A,I,J)
DIMENSION A(99)
IF(J.GT.N)J=N
IF(J.LT.1)J=1
2 K=A(J)
IF(K.EQ.I)GO TO 1
IF(K.GT.I)GO TO 3
KK=A(J+1)
IF(KK.GE.I)GO TO 1
J=J+1
GO TO 2
3 IF(J.EQ.1)GO TO 1
J=J-1
GO TO 2

```



1 INTERP=J
RETURN
END

50DATA

110000.0 07010831

SALTY TIME=0.0,53*800.0 \$

800 FPM TO 110000 FT. PROFILE A

110000.0 07010831

SALTY TIME=0.0,23*800.0,30*600.0\$

800 FPM TO 50 K-FT. 600 FPM TO 110 K-FT. PROFILE B

MEMPHIS BRANCH CO COMMERCIAL EQUIPMENT ● MODEL BUSINESS FORMS, INC. #

PROJECTS SUPPORTED UNDER THIS CONTRACT

1. Air Force
6665
8292
698AJ (Recovery)
698AJ (AOMP)
2. DASA - SLEDGE
3. NASA
Goddard - BAPE
MSC - CRISP
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13. ABSTRACT The work under this contract has been computational and analytical services in support of operations analysis, applications research and post flight analysis of stratospheric scientific balloon programs conducted by the Air Force Cambridge Research Laboratories (AFRL). Geophysical and flight data, furnished by the Government, were utilized for transcription, analysis, graphing, and mathematical computations. The work performed includes hand and machine plotting and the writing of several computer programs.		

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