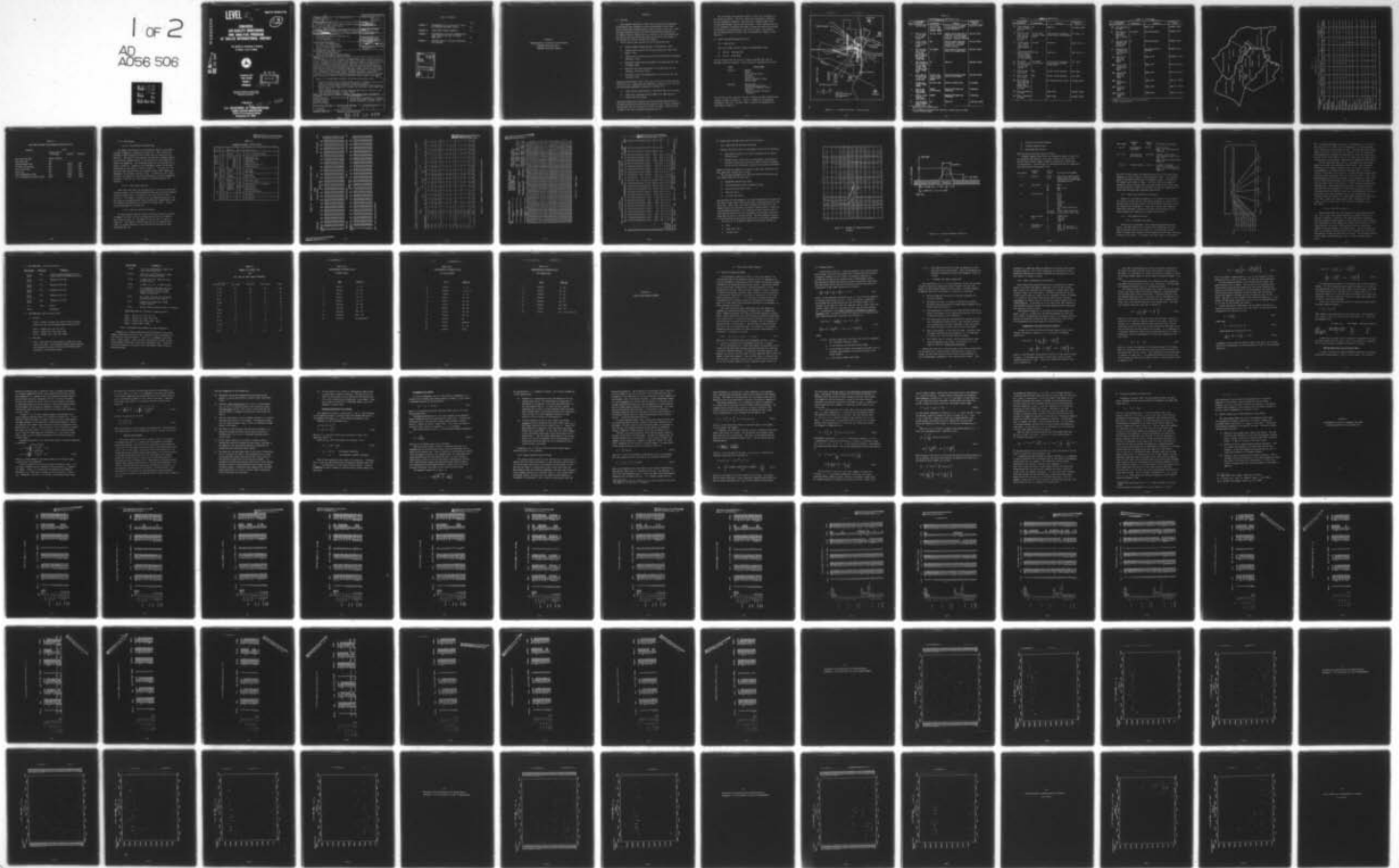


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ERT-P-2495-VOL-2 FAA-AEQ-77-14A NL

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**LEVEL II** *Sc*

Report No. FAA-AEQ-77-14A

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**CONCORDE  
AIR QUALITY MONITORING  
AND ANALYSIS PROGRAM  
AT DULLES INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT**

D.G. Smith, R.J. Yamartino, C. Benkley  
R. Isaacs, J. Lee, D. Chang



December 1977  
FINAL REPORT  
VOLUME II  
APPENDIXES

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14. Sponsoring Agency Code FAA-AEQ-10			
15. Supplementary Notes *Affiliated with: Argonne National Laboratory Energy and Environmental Systems Division 9700 South Cass Avenue, Argonne, Illinois			
<p><b>16. Abstract</b></p> <p>On February 4, 1976, the Secretary of Transportation ordered the FAA to monitor Concorde emissions at Dulles International Airport during its initial 16 month trial period. To comply with this order, it was necessary to measure the ambient pollution levels (background) in and around Dulles Airport and to trace the dispersion of emissions from a single Concorde aircraft. While the more conventional background measurements could be easily performed, there was no known case where the vertical and horizontal profile of the emission plume from a single aircraft had been identified. Special instruments were required to measure the discrete, non-steady nature of the dispersion of the aircraft plume. The final measurement system, which consisted of continuously recording electro-chemical sensors coupled with high-speed chart recorders, successfully detected CO emissions from a single aircraft.</p> <p>Results of this measurement program on and around Dulles Airport show:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Concorde CO emissions from taxiing aircraft dilute to background levels within 2,000 ft and do not reach the terminal in measurable amounts.</li> <li>Emissions from the airport property could not be detected at Sterling Park, or several more distant communities, even when the winds were blowing toward them from the airport.</li> <li>Actual Concorde operations are less polluting than had been indicated in the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS).</li> </ul> <p>NOTE: THIS REPORT IN TWO VOLUMES - VOLUME I - Main Body of Report (FAA-AEQ-14)</p>			
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APPENDIX A  
DOCUMENTATION OF AIR QUALITY AND SUPPORTING  
METEOROLOGICAL DATA SETS --  
CONCORDE MONITORING PROGRAM

## APPENDIX A

### A.1 Overview

This appendix describes in detail the air quality and supporting meteorological data obtained at Dulles International Airport (IAD) during intermittent periods between 15 May 1976 and 27 July 1977. These data were acquired as part of the monitoring program established by the Federal Aviation Administration in response to the requirements for air quality and noise monitoring during the period of test flights by the Concorde into Dulles International Airport.

The air quality data consists of the following data sets:

- Hourly averaged background (May, 1976-September, 1976)
- "Single Event" aircraft CO emissions during taxi (May, 1976-August, 1976)
- "Single Event" aircraft NO<sub>x</sub> emissions during takeoff (September, 1976-April, 1977)
- Multipoint single-tower measurements of CO emissions for taxi (November, 1976)
- Multipoint two-tower measurements of CO emissions for taxi (February, 1976-April, 1977)
- Multipoint three-tower measurements of CO emissions for taxi (June-July 1977)

Supporting meteorological data (other than wind speed and wind direction obtained on-site, temperature and temperature gradient for the two-tower and three-tower experiment) include the following sets:

- Hourly surface observations as reported by NOAA at the airport
- Twice daily rawinsonde ascents made at the NOAA upper air station near the airport.

Additional supporting air quality data were obtained from the network of monitoring stations established by agencies of the states of Virginia and Maryland, and by the National Institute of Health. These data are included in the hourly-averaged background data set.

All of the data were obtained either as strip chart recordings or as written log entries. The strip charts were subsequently digitized, and the information formatted, coded and put on computer punch cards to facilitate machine analysis and processing. In the following sections of this document, the content and format of these data sets are discussed. The locations of the monitoring sites in the vicinity of the airport, and the characteristics of these sites are presented in Figure A-1 and Table A-1.

## A.2 Hourly Averaged Background Data Set

### A.2.1 Station Set

This set of data consists primarily of measurements from

- Site #1 - Sterling Park
- Site #6 - South Ramp

and the stations from the states of Virginia and Maryland, and the National Institute of Health. These stations are identified as follows:

<u>State</u>	<u>Station Name</u>
Virginia	Herndon Massey Xerox Training School Club Run Lewinsville Douglas Elementary School Seven Corners
Maryland	Burning Tree Gaithersburg High School Poolesville Elementary School Rockville National Institute of Health - Bethesda

The location of these regional stations, relative to Dulles International Airport is shown in Figure A-2. Table A-2 summarizes the parameters measured at each site. The units used to specify the parameters are identified in Table A-3.

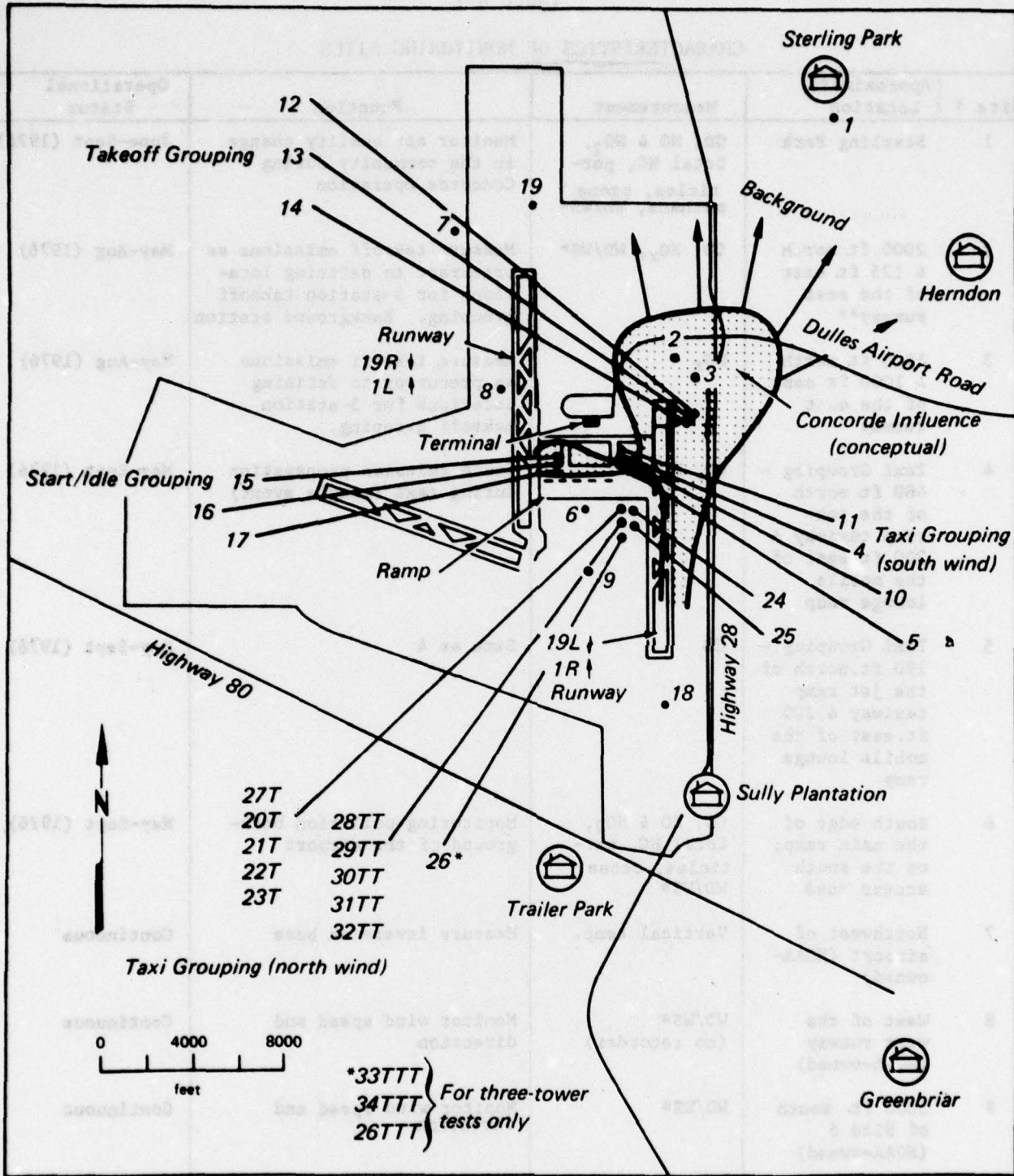


Figure A-1 Air Monitoring Sites - Dulles Airport

712070

TABLE A-1

## CHARACTERISTICS OF MONITORING SITES

Site #	Approximate Location	Measurement	Function	Operational Status
1	Sterling Park	CO, NO & NO <sub>2</sub> , Total HC, particles, ozone methane, WD/WS*	Monitor air quality change in the community during Concorde operation	June-Sept (1976)
2	2000 ft. north & 125 ft. east of the east runway**	CO, NO <sub>x</sub> , WD/WS*	Measure takeoff emissions as precursor to defining locations for 3-station takeoff grouping. Background station	May-Aug (1976)
3	1100 ft. north & 1000 ft. east of the east runway	NO <sub>x</sub>	Measure takeoff emissions as precursor to defining locations for 3-station takeoff grouping.	May-Aug (1976)
4	Taxi Grouping - 480 ft. north of the jet ramp taxiway & 200 ft. east of the mobile lounge ramp	CO, WD/WS*	Trace emission propagation during taxi (single event)	May-Sept (1976)
5	Taxi Grouping - 190 ft. north of the jet ramp taxiway & 200 ft. east of the mobile lounge ramp	CO	Same as 4	May-Sept (1976)
6	South edge of the main ramp; on the south access road	CO, NO & NO <sub>2</sub> , Total HC, particles, ozone WD/WS*	Monitoring pollution background of the airport	May-Sept (1976)
7	Northwest of airport (NOAA-owned)	Vertical temp.	Measure inversion base	Continuous
8	West of the west runway (NOAA-owned)	WD/WS* (no recorder)	Monitor wind speed and direction	Continuous
9	3000 ft. south of Site 6 (NOAA-owned)	WD/WS*	Monitor wind speed and direction	Continuous
10	Taxi Grouping - midway between Sites 4 & 5	CO	Same as 4	June-July (1976)

\*WD/WS-Wind direction/Wind speed

\*\*All dimensions are measured from centerline of ramp, runway or taxiway unless otherwise needed.

TABLE A-1 (Continued)

Site #	Approximate Location	Measurement	Function	Operational Status
11	Taxi Grouping - 200 ft. north of Site 4	CO	Same as 4	July-Sept (1976)
12	Takeoff Grouping - 285 ft east and 100 ft. north of Site 13	CO, NO & NO <sub>2</sub> , total HC, ozone, WD/WS*	Trace emission propagation during takeoff (single event)	Oct 76-May 1976
13	Takeoff Grouping - 185 ft. east & 140 ft. north of Site 14	CO, NO <sub>x</sub>	Same as 12	Sept 76-May 1976
14	Takeoff Grouping 450 ft. east of the east runway & 1040 ft. south of its north end	CO, NO <sub>x</sub>	Same as 12	Sept 76-May 1976
15 16 17	Start/idle Grouping - north of the west & of the jet ramp taxiway	CO, WD/WS*, (at one site)	Trace emission propagation during engine start/idle (single event)	Spot check
18	South of the east runway	NO <sub>x</sub>	Monitor takeoff emissions	Spot check
19	North of the west runway	NO <sub>x</sub>	Monitor landing emissions	Spot check
20T	South edge of main ramp 1700 ft** west of Runway 19L, 56-ft. elevation on tower	-	Air intake position (tower)	November (1976)
21T	41-ft. elevation on tower	-	Same as 20T	November (1976)
22T	26-ft. elevation on tower	-	Same as 20T	November (1976)

TABLE A-1 (Continued)

Site #	Approximate Location	Measurement	Function	Operational Status
23T	14-ft. elevation on tower	-	Same as 20T	November (1976)
24	South edge of main ramp ** 1665 ft.*** west of Runway 19L	CO, WS/WD*	Tower measurements	November (1976)
25	1665 ft.*** west of Runway 19L 164 ft south of Site 24	CO	Tower measurements	November (1976)
26	1700 ft.*** west of Runway 19L 164 ft. south of Site 25	-	Air intake position (Surface)	November (1976)
27T	Same as 20T 80-ft. elevation on tower	-	Same as 20T	Feb-March (1977)
28TT	164 ft. south of 20T. 80-ft. elevation on tower	-	Same as 20T	Feb-April (1977)
29TT	Same as 28TT 56-ft. elevation on tower	-	Same as 20T	Feb-April (1977)
30TT	41-ft. elevation on tower	-	Same as 20T	Feb-April (1977)
31TT	26-ft. elevation on tower	-	Same as 20T	Feb-April (1977)
32TT	14-ft. elevation on tower	-	Same as 20T	Feb-April (1977)

\*\*\*215 ft. south of south jet ramp centerline  
 \*\*\*\*South end centerline

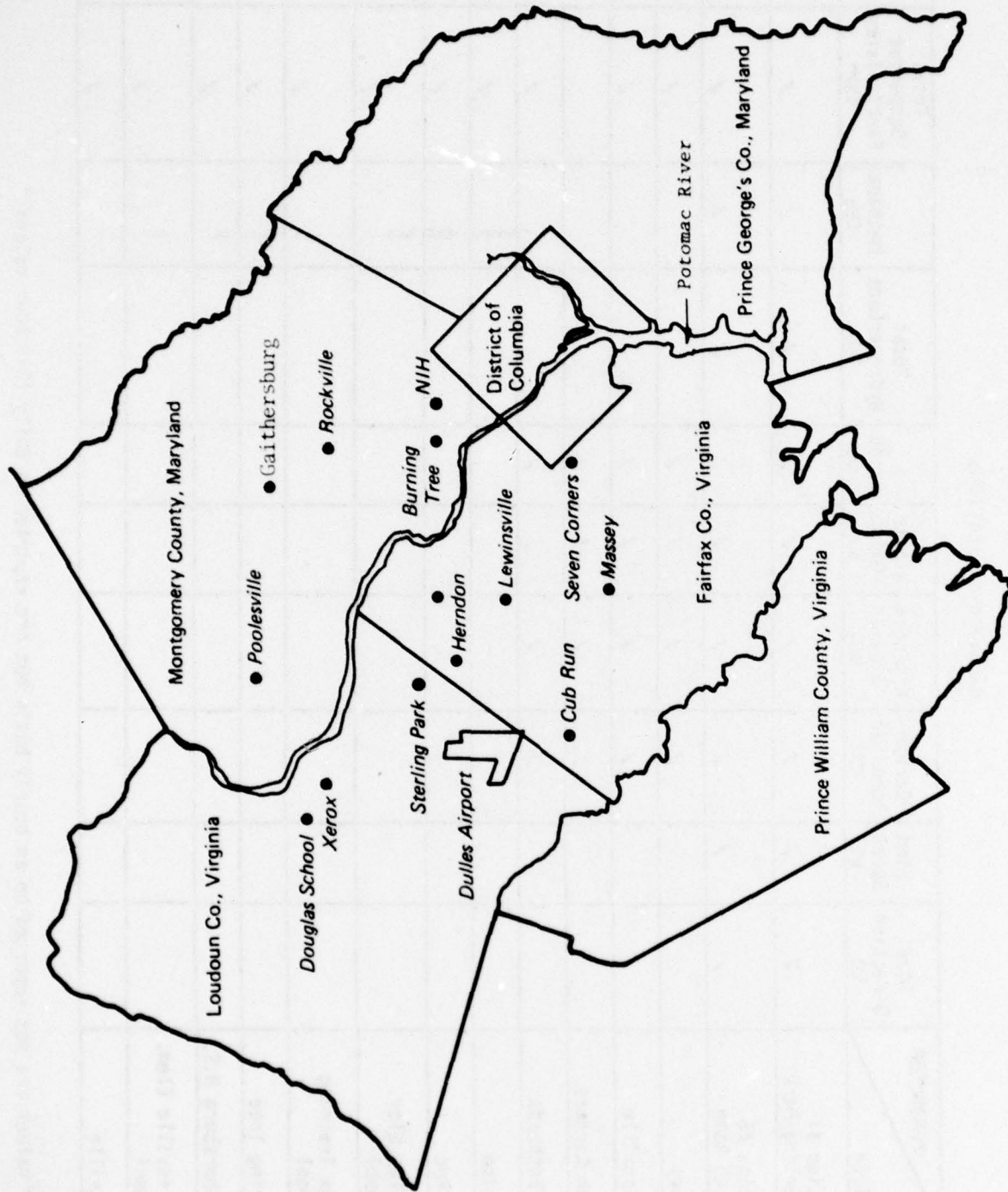


Figure A-2 Regional Air Quality Monitoring Stations

TABLE A-2

## BACKGROUND STATIONS

PARAMETER STATION	Wind Direction WD	Wind Speed WS	Carbon Monoxide CO	Nitrogen Dioxide NO <sub>2</sub>	Nitric Oxide NO	Ozone O <sub>3</sub>	Total Hydrocarbons THC	Methane CH <sub>4</sub>	Total Suspended Particulates TSP*	Sulphur Dioxide
Station #1 Sterling Park	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	
Station #6 South Ramp	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	
Massey			/	/	/	/			/	
Lewinsville			/	/	/	/			/	
Seven Corners			/	/	/	/	/			
NIH Bethesda			/	/	/	/			/	/
Herndon									/	
Cub Run									/	
Douglas Elem. School									/	
Xerox Training School									/	
Burning Tree									/	
Gaithersburg H.S.									/	
Poolsville Elem. School									/	
Rockville									/	

\*TSP values are not reported on an hourly basis but are reported as daily (24) hour values.

TABLE A-3

UNIT SPECIFICATIONS FOR BACKGROUND STATION DATA SET

Parameter	Units		
	Sterling Park & South Ramp	Virginia	Maryland
Wind Direction (WD)	Degrees (N=360°)		
Wind Speed (WS)	MPH		
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	ppm	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ppm
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO <sub>2</sub> )	ppm	µg/m <sup>3</sup>	ppm
Nitric Oxide (NO)	ppm	µg/m <sup>3</sup>	ppm
Ozone (O <sub>3</sub> )	ppm	µg/m <sup>3</sup>	none
Total Hydrocarbons (THC)	ppm	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	none
Total Suspended Particulates	µg/m <sup>3</sup>	µg/m <sup>3</sup>	µg/m <sup>3</sup>

## A.2.2 Data Formats

### A.2.2.1 Sterling Park and South Ramp

The outputs of the sensors were recorded by means of strip chart recorders running at a speed of 1 inch per hour. These charts were returned to ERT's Concord facilities where they were digitized automatically. The output of the digitizer was fed into a computer where a tape of hourly-averaged values, in the proper units, was created for each of the parameters. The card-image format of the final data set as shown in Table A-4. Examples of the information content of the background data set are shown in Figures A-3 and A-4. In Figure A-3, the data have been stratified by site, parameter ( $\text{NO}_2$ ), month (August and September), day of month, and hour of day. In Figure A-3, the stratification is by stability class and wind direction. With the parameters contained in the data set, other kinds of stratified analyses are possible.

### A.2.2.2 State Agency Data Set

These data, received by ERT through the FAA, consists of hand-entry tabulation sheets in the standard SAROAD format used by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). An example of this entry form is shown in Figure A-5. The format is already set up for computer processing. The data were put on computer punch cards following the SAROAD format using the parameter specifications as entered in the data sheets. A data tape was prepared for this data set.

### A.2.2.3 National Institute of Health

The data received from the National Institute of Health consisted of computer printouts of hourly-averaged values similar in format to that shown as Figure A-3. An example of the print out is shown in Figure A-6. The computer tabulated data were put on computer punch cards in a format identical to that used for the Sterling Park and South Ramp data set.

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TABLE A-4

EXTENDED ENVIROMAP ARCHIVE FORMAT

Field	Cols	Variable	Format	Description
Experiment Description	1-2	IFORM	A2	Dataset Identification
	3-4	IEXP (1)	A2	Experiment ID
	5	(2)	I1	Experiment Mode
	6	(3)	I1	Data Type
	7	(4)	I1	Interval Units
	8-9	(5)	I2	Integration Interval
	10	(6)	A1	Process Option
Date & Time	11-12	IYEAR	I2	Year (YY)
	13-15	IDAY	I3	Day (DDD)
	16-17	IHOOR	I2	Hour (HH)
	18-19	IMINUTE	I2	Minute (MM)
Data	20	INCNT	I1	Data Item Count
	21-24	KODE(1)	A4	Sensor ID Code: 1st Sensor
	25-34	VAL(1)	IPE10.3	Data Value
	35-37	KCT(1)	OP13	Sample Count
	38	KFG(1)	A1	Flag Character
	39-40		2X	Reserved for Future
	41-60	--	--	2nd Sensor
61-80	--	--	3rd Sensor	

Figure A-3 Example of Background Data Output Format

SOUTH RAMP	MULTIS																			DATA FOR AUGUST							1976
	NITROGEN DIOXIDE																			( PPM )							
	HOURS (L37)																			18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
MP-BEG 00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23				
MR-END 01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	AVE			
DAY	16	.002	.005	.003	.005	.013	.011	.011	.008	.013	.010	.011	.007	.016	.015	.011	.012	.013	.022	.022	.017	.010	.024	.012			
	17	.012	.007	.007	.006	.013	.009	.014	.019	.020	.009	.011	.009	.013	.015	.017	.009	.007	.015	.022	.011	.013	.012	.012			
	18	.013	.017	.013	.009	.006	.007	.010	.011	.009	.011	.004	.007	.010	.013	.014	.020	.016	.019	.021	.035	.040	.049	.015			
	19	.015	.013	.014	.014	.011	.011	.010	.009	.013	.013	.012	.012	.014	.019	.015	.026	.034	.036	.030	.030	.016	.013	.018			
	20	.033	.037	.030	.024	.016	.024	.013	.015	.016	.013	.015	.018	.018	.022	.022	.034	.036	.030	.030	.029	.029	.024	.024			
	21	.037	.034	.034	.024	.024	.021	.015	.014	.013	.010	.017	.017	.017	.018	.017	.019	.037	.027	.015	.015	.015	.022				
	22	.031	.034	.023	.023	.017	.015	.024	.013	.010	.014	.008	.013	.017	.010	.010	.012	.010	.020	.042	.049	.029	.014				
	23	.013	.011	.009	.007	.007	.014	.008	.005	.009	.004	.015	.009	.007	.013	.011	.011	.012	.026	.048	.037	.026	.015	.014			
	24	.024	.013	.009	.009	.009	.009	.010	.013	.016	.014	.014	.012	.011	.013	.018	.016	.022	.030	.041	.033	.021	.017	.013			
	25	.011	.004	.008	.007	.007	.009	.018	.015	.009	.007	.009	.011	.014	.018	.013	.015	.018	.020	.016	.019	.019	.011	.013			
	26	.029	.027	.026	.028	.010	.016	.015	.017	.014	.004	.014	.006	.012	.004	.007	.008	.007	.020	.010	.010	.010	.009	.010			
	27	.034	.034	.035	.035	.005	.025	.032	.015	.010	.019	.018	.018	.014	.020	.020	.020	.017	.024	.034	.037	.015	.024	.018			
	28	.034	.036	.031	.016	.015	.005	.004	.002	.003	.004	.012	.010	.010	.007	.004	.009	.008	.011	.015	.019	.036	.032	.015			
	29	.037	.034	.013	.013	.008	.009	.006	.009	.009	.007	.006	.005	.004	.012	.007	.020	.025	.022	.015	.010	.014	.014	.027			
	30	.008	.004	.005	.006	.006	.007	.004	.008	.004	.009	.014	.004	.009	.011	.013	.010	.010	.020	.020	.035	.035	.027	.013			
	31	.018	.023	.017	.012	.016	.015	.017	.021	.021	.015	.012	.009	.006	.010	.018	.006	.007	.017	.040	.037	.025	.035	.041			

SOUTH RAMP	MULTIS																			DATA FOR SEPTEMBER							1976
	NITROGEN DIOXIDE																			( PPM )							
	HOURS (L37)																			18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
MP-BEG 00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23				
MR-END 01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	AVE			
DAY	1	.036	.019	.017	.013	.015	.012	.010	.013	.014	.015	.010	.006	.005	.005	.009	.009	.009	.009	.009	.009	.009	.009	.009			
	2	.009	.009	.009	.009	.009	.009	.009	.009	.009	.009	.009	.009	.009	.009	.009	.009	.009	.009	.009	.009	.009	.009	.009			
	3	.021	.014	.014	.012	.018	.017	.018	.017	.028	.020	.017	.015	.016	.025	.020	.023	.026	.035	.020	.015	.022	.027	.009			
	4	.025	.023	.015	.014	.011	.010	.015	.006	.006	.007	.011	.008	.019	.012	.012	.007	.009	.019	.020	.020	.030	.026	.022			
	5	.013	.014	.007	.004	.018	.011	.012	.010	.010	.011	.005	.002	.014	.014	.010	.010	.007	.018	.018	.011	.010	.004	.011			
	6	.006	.004	.007	.008	.007	.009	.009	.011	.007	.007	.007	.006	.004	.006	.007	.013	.004	.012	.031	.030	.035	.026	.012			
	7	.029	.014	.018	.015	.014	.009	.013	.023	.016	.009	.007	.011	.007	.006	.009	.006	.007	.014	.019	.040	.033	.024	.015			
	8	.024	.030	.023	.019	.019	.019	.014	.020	.017	.016	.013	.006	.004	.005	.008	.013	.010	.021	.028	.041	.057	.048	.025			
	9	.047	.030	.023	.010	.016	.024	.021	.012	.020	.017	.016	.013	.006	.005	.008	.013	.010	.021	.028	.041	.057	.048	.025			
	10	.018	.017	.015	.015	.012	.014	.014	.014	.014	.014	.014	.014	.014	.014	.014	.014	.014	.014	.014	.014	.014	.014	.014			
	11	.004	.005	.006	.007	.004	.009	.010	.008	.005	.007	.004	.002	.003	.004	.004	.006	.004	.009	.004	.004	.011	.004	.011			
	12	.012	.013	.015	.011	.009	.008	.011	.009	.010	.010	.006	.006	.006	.013	.012	.004	.009	.009	.023	.034	.034	.029	.034			
	13	.033	.023	.031	.017	.014	.014	.016	.010	.010	.007	.006	.006	.006	.008	.008	.008	.015	.016	.033	.034	.030	.041	.020			
	14	.031	.016	.017	.013	.012	.013	.015	.019	.017	.012	.014	.006	.007	.009	.009	.012	.024	.027	.024	.031	.023	.024	.020			
	15	.015	.017	.014	.012	.013	.016	.025	.031	.032	.044	.048	.047	.036	.024	.014	.017	.033	.030	.025	.021	.017	.009	.065			

NOTE : 999 - MISSING VALUE INDICATOR

STABILITY SPEED(MPH)	JUNE 1976 - AUGUST 1976																
	N	NNE	NE	ENE	E	ESE	SSE	S	SSW	SW	WSW	W	WNW	NW	NNA	WAA	
UNSTABLE POP. 8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UNSTABLE POP. 8	77	100	104	79	82	140	113	58	74	109	112	132	126	92	114	92	39
UNSTABLE POP. 8	31	9	11	4	8	3	12	13	28	39	23	18	19	9	19	30	3
UNSTABLE POP. 8	103	131	159	152	152	111	172	201	133	181	148	150	148	123	152	121	22
UNSTABLE POP. 8	36	21	11	15	12	3	1	15	23	57	30	21	25	25	47	56	1
UNSTABLE POP. 8	0	152	152	123	152	0	0	145	250	153	0	0	0	110	125	137	0
NEUTRAL POP. 8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NEUTRAL POP. 8	47	93	69	16	67	59	82	91	92	82	74	80	72	210	33	57	7
NEUTRAL POP. 8	11	19	4	3	6	6	5	15	24	10	9	7	10	1	8	15	0
NEUTRAL POP. 8	65	74	106	83	53	60	113	167	102	94	77	66	67	106	95	65	0
NEUTRAL POP. 8	24	16	5	15	10	3	7	11	21	37	7	7	5	12	22	25	0
NEUTRAL POP. 8	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	233	153	0	82	39	113	107	97	0
NEUTRAL POP. 8	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	3	1	11	28	12	0
STABLE POP. 8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
STABLE POP. 8	30	36	39	67	61	31	46	66	64	58	51	38	40	43	35	51	22
STABLE POP. 8	50	10	5	5	11	12	24	60	117	48	29	20	12	19	19	35	7
STABLE POP. 8	60	47	0	0	0	78	39	42	106	97	0	13	69	92	78	76	0
STABLE POP. 8	7	2	0	0	0	1	3	18	25	9	0	1	1	10	15	12	0
STABLE POP. 8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
STABLE POP. 8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ALL POP. 8	99	87	111	99	41	51	76	95	84	105	104	95	107	99	155	84	67
ALL POP. 8	105	86	39	43	48	28	52	132	242	208	98	77	74	94	173	216	53

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Figure A-4 Example of Background Data Stratified by Stability

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LESS THAN 24-HOUR SAMPLING INTERVAL

1

Agency

City Name

Site Address

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY  
National Aerometric Data Bank  
P. O. Box 12055  
Research Triangle Park  
North Carolina 27711

State	Area	Site
1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	9
10	11	12

Agency  11 Project  12 Time  13 Year  14 Month  15

Parameter code  16 Method  17 Units  18

Parameter observed \_\_\_\_\_ Method \_\_\_\_\_

Time interval of obs. \_\_\_\_\_ Units of obs. \_\_\_\_\_

Project  19  20  21  22  23  24  25  26  27

Day	1st Hr	Rdg 1	Rdg 2	Rdg 3	Rdg 4	Rdg 5	Rdg 6	Rdg 7	Rdg 8	Rdg 9	Rdg 10	Rdg 11	Rdg 12
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	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	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	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	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	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
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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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
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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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
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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	1								

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DAY	1976 C O NONDISPERSIVE INFRA RED PPM										LOCATED IN OPEN FIELD AIRMEN										DAILY AVE																																				
	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		20	21	22	23	MAXIMUM 8-HR																															
01	2	2	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	2	0																																	
02	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																																	
03	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																																	
04	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																																	
05	2	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																																	
06	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																																	
07	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																																	
08	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																																	
09	2	2	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																																	
10	2	2	3	2	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																																	
11	2	2	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																																	
12	1	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																																	
13	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																																	
14	2	2	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																																	
15	2	2	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																																	
16	2	2	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																																	
17	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																																	
18	2	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																																	
19	2	2	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																																	
20	2	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																																	
21	2	2	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																																	
22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																																	
23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																																	
24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																																	
25	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																																	
26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																																	
27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																																	
28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																																	
29	2	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																																	
30	2	2	2	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																																	
ARITH. AVER																										1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0								
MAXIMUM MR.																										2	2	3	2	2	2	3	2	7	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	3	3	9	3	3	3	3								
PEAK READ																										2	2	3	2	2	2	3	2	7	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	3	3	9	3	3									
MONTHLY ARITHMETIC AVER-00.753																																																		MONTHLY REC'D COUNT-584		PERCENT AVAILABLE DATA- 81					
STD. DEV. -943 GEO-MEAN																																																		.585 GEO STD DEV		2.669 HOUR MAX RD.- 9.		PEAK MAX RD.- 9.		8-HR MAXIMUM READ- 2.	

Figure A-6 Example of the NIH Data

### A.3 Single Event and Multi-Point Data Set Description

#### A.3.1 Measuring and Recording Techniques

The data from these series of experiments consist of the following:

- a. High speed (2 cm/min) strip chart recordings of the outputs of each sensor
- b. Observer log of events and the instantaneous wind speed and direction at the time of an event, where an event is defined as the taxi of an aircraft in front of the line of CO monitors.

Figure A-7 shows an example of the typical 3-pen trace recorded on the high speed chart recorder for an event.

The following information was digitized from the strip charts for each sensor output and for each event:

- Background Concentration (ppm)
- Peak Concentration (above background) (ppm)
- Event pulse half width (secs)
- Peak time (secs)
- 1/2 peak time (secs)

The definition of these parameters are shown schematically in Figure A-8. Note that the half width time and peak time is measured relative to the event time. Event time is the time recorded by the observer in the observer log as the time that the aircraft visually passes in front of the CO monitoring shelters. The recording of these times are not of sufficient precision to be used to determine the transport time of the plane from the source to the monitoring. The times provide a measure of reconstructing the pulse shape should this be a desirable parameter.

The above set of parameters together with observer records of

- Date
- Event time (LST)
- Aircraft type

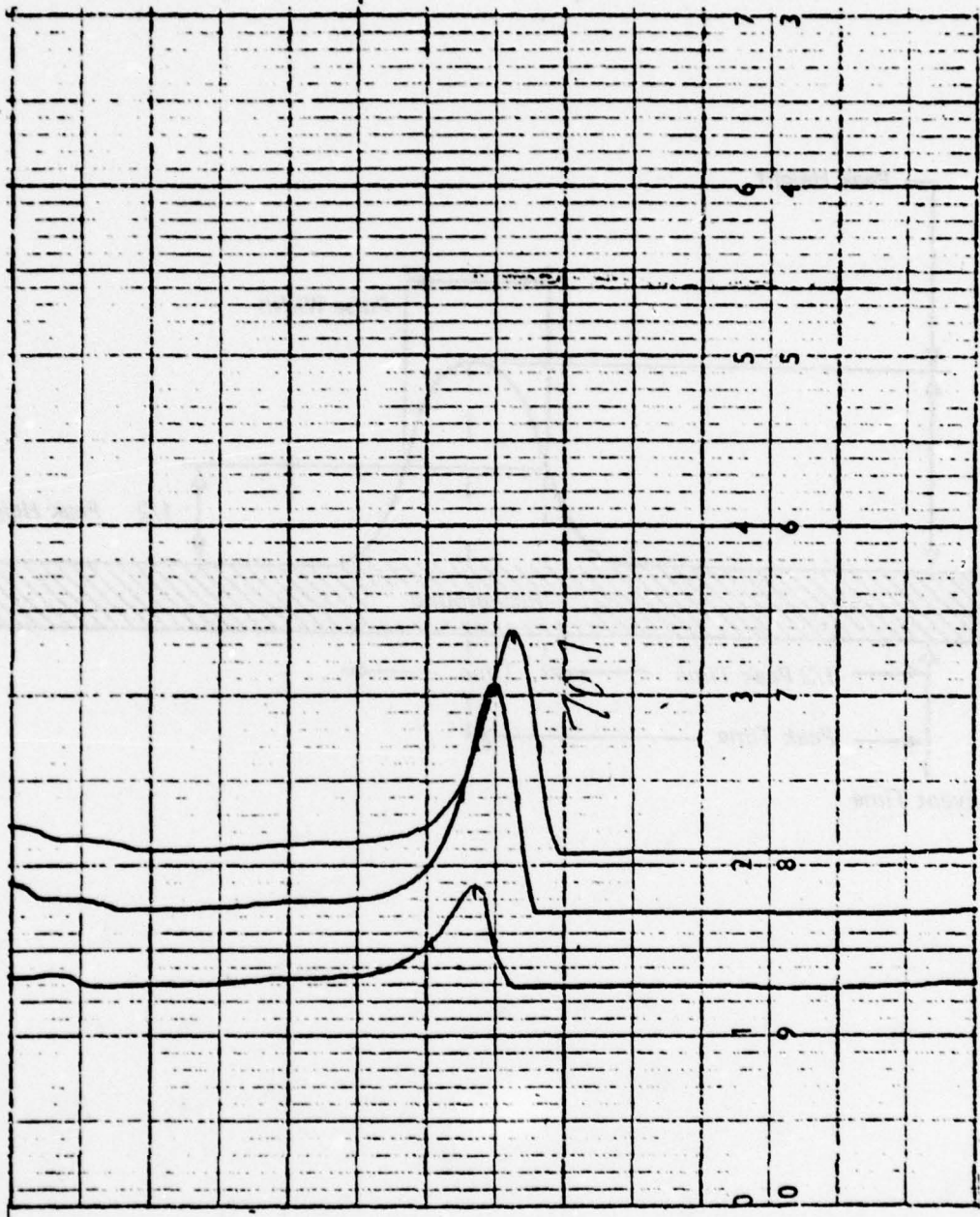


Figure A-7 Example of a Multi-pen Record of an Event

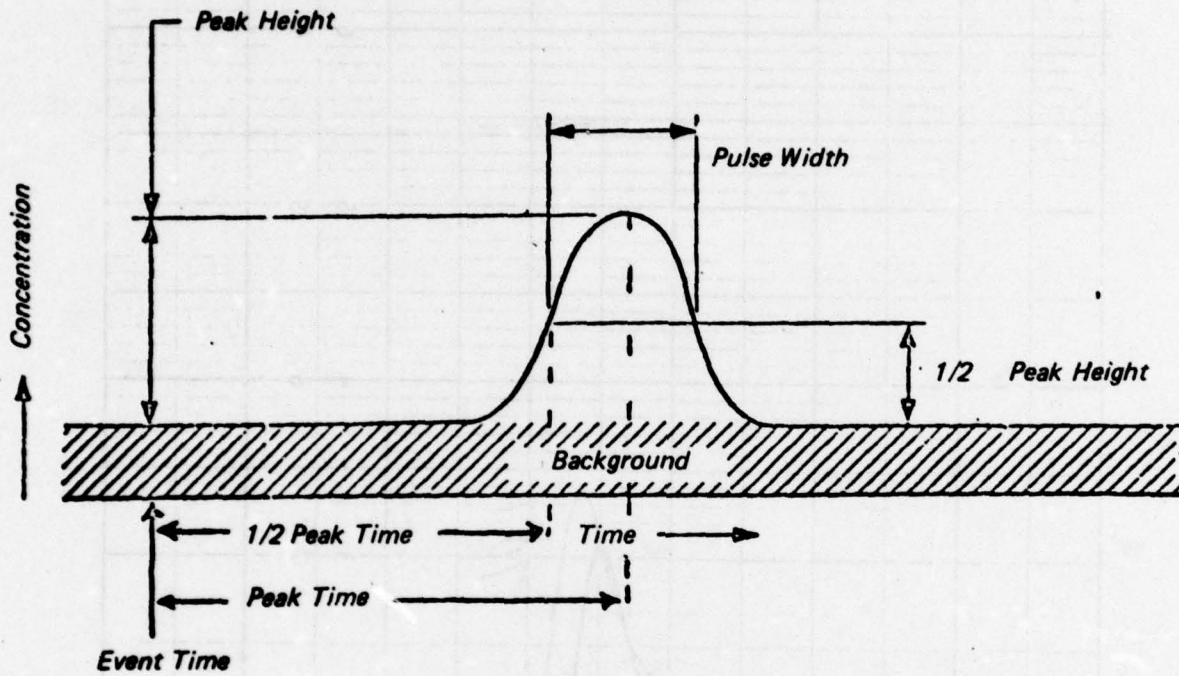


Figure A-8 Pollution Parameter Definition

- Direction of aircraft movement
- Aircraft operation mode
- Wind speed and direction

form the basis of the data card of an event.

A general computer card format was designed as shown in Figure A-9 to incorporate the digitized strip chart values of CO, NO<sub>x</sub> and THC, and the field observer logged information pertaining to the passage of each aircraft. The following is a description of the data identification fields used on the punched cards:

Card Column	Parameter Name	Code or Range	Description and Comment
1, 2	Event No.	01-99, 00-nn.	Event 100 is coded as 00, however they are numbered chronologically within each experiment series.
3-10	Time Period	MO DY HR MN	Month Day Hour (1-24) Min
11	Aircraft Type	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 8 9 ∅ (zero) ∅ (blank)	B-707 B-727 B-747 DC-8 L1011 Concorde Turbo DC-10 B737 (three tower only) DC9 DC-10 (three tower only) Cessna (three tower only)
12	Mode of Operation	1 2 3 4	ENGINE start Take off Landing Taxi
13	Direction of Operation	1 2 3 4	East West North South } Omitted in one-tower set

Card Column	Parameter Name	Code or Range	Description and Comment
14, 15	Instantaneous Wind Speed	00-98	Miles per hour Note: 99 is missing value indicator
16, 17, 18	Instantaneous Wind Direction	50.0-99.0	Percent scale on strip chart recorder (100% = 540° 50% = 0°) Note: 99.9 is missing value indicator
19, 20	50 meter timing	0.0-9.8	(tenths of seconds) (omitted in one-tower set) Note: 9.9 is missing value indicator

The first 20 card columns are repeated within each set of cards corresponding to a specific event for each experiment series. Any exceptions appear in the above 'Description and Comments' column. In Figure A-9, the computer card format is shown. The fields from card columns 21 through 80 contain the digitized strip chart values of air quality data, and are described by sensor location within the next two subsections of Single Event and Multipoint experiment descriptions.

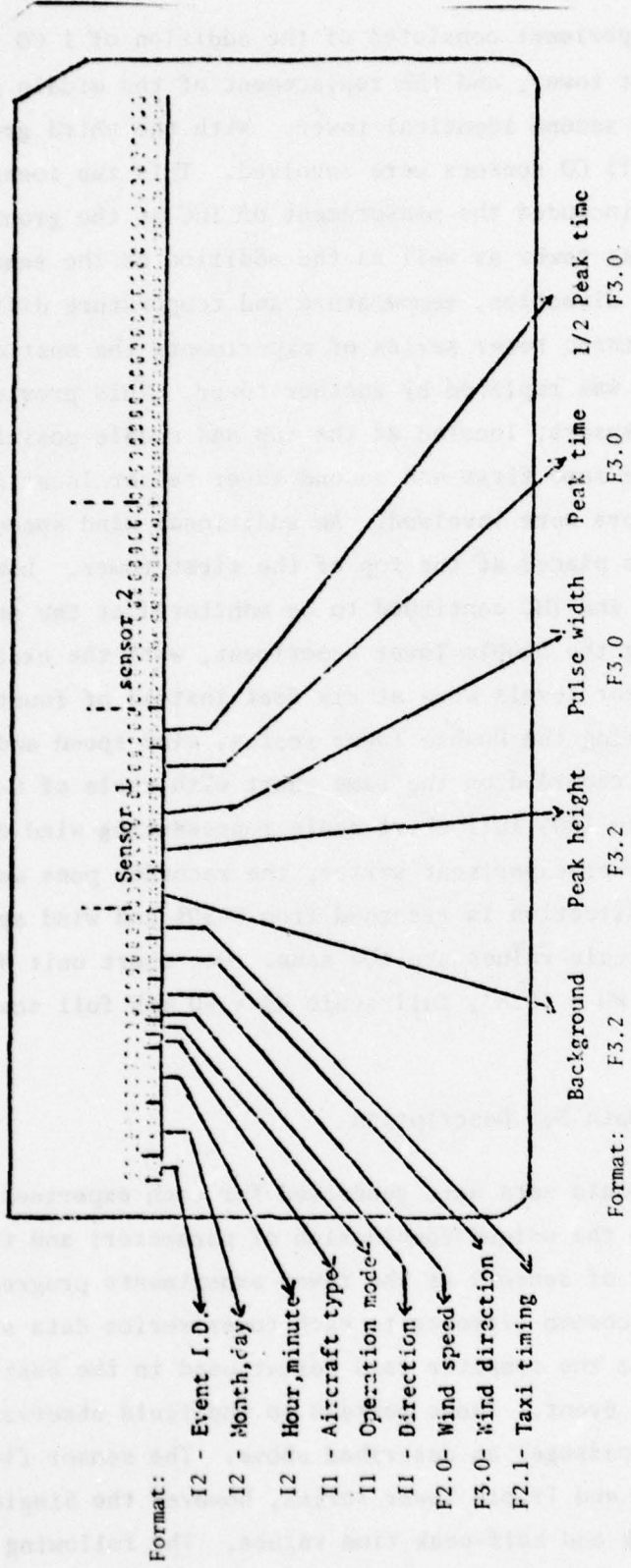
### A.3.2 Single Event Experiment Description

Outputs of 3 CO sensors arranged in a N-S direction to the north of the taxiway to Runway 19L and 3 NO<sub>x</sub> sensors arranged in a SW-NE line to the east side of the end of Runway 19L constitute the data base for the two "Single Event" experiments. Since only 3 sensors were operative during each experiment, the digitized values obtained from the strip chart recorders are contained on a single card per event.

### A.3.3 Tower Demonstration Data

#### A.3.3.1 Experiment Description

Three series of experiments were conducted using meteorological towers. The first made use of a single tower located near the south edge of the main ramp, west of Runway 19L. Two additional "ground level" CO sensors were arranged inline southward from the tower, involving a total of 6 CO sensors. The ground level tower sensor also recorded



Format:

- I2 - Event I.D.
- I2 - Month, day
- I2 - Hour, minute
- I1 - Aircraft type
- I1 - Operation mode
- I1 - Direction
- F2.0- Wind speed
- F3.0- Wind direction
- F2.1- Taxi timing

Format: F3.2

Peak height F3.2

Pulse width F3.0

Peak time F3.0

1/2 Peak time F3.0

Figure A-9 Data Card Format

THC. The second experiment consisted of the addition of 1 CO sensor at the top of the first tower, and the replacement of the middle ground level sensor with a second identical tower. With the third ground level sensor, a total of 11 CO sensors were involved. This two tower experiment grouping also included the measurement of THC at the ground level position of the first tower as well as the addition at the same location of wind speed, wind direction, temperature and temperature differential.

For the final three tower series of experiments the most distant ground level sensor was replaced by another tower. This provided an additional two CO sensors, located at the top and middle positions corresponding to the same first and second tower sensor locations. A total of 13 CO sensors were involved. An additional wind speed and wind direction sensor was placed at the top of the first tower. Lower level meteorological data and THC continued to be monitored at the same locations as used during the Double Tower experiment, with the exception that the lowest sensor levels were at six feet instead of fourteen feet. Important note: during the Double Tower series, wind speed and wind direction data were recorded on the same chart with scale of 0-50% = wind speed, and 50 to 100% full chart scale representing wind direction. During the Triple Tower experiment series, the recorder pens were reversed, and wind direction is recorded from 0-50% and wind speed from 50 to 100%. [Both scale values are the same. One chart unit WS = 1 mph, 1 chart unit WD =  $10.8^\circ$ , full scale WS = 50 mph full scale WD =  $540^\circ$ .]

#### A.3.3.2 Data Set Description

Three separate data sets were generated for each experiment grouping. This is due to the unique combination of parameters and their increase in quantity of sensors as the tower experiments progressed. There are, however, common elements to each tower series data set which are incorporated into the computer card format used in the basis of the identification of an event. These pertain to the field observers records of aircraft passage, as described above. The sensor fields are valid for the Double and Triple Tower series, however the Single Tower data omitted the peak and half-peak time values. The following describes the air quality and meteorological data as coded on computer punch cards:

1) ONE TOWER DATA - CO (one card/event)

<u>Card Column</u>	<u>Sensor ID</u>	<u>Parameter</u>
21-23	20T	-divisions above background (F3.1)
24-26		-pulse width @ half peak (sec) (F3.0)
27-29	21T	Repeated as for 20T
30-32		
33-35	22T	Repeated as for 20T
36-38		
39-41	23T	Repeated as for 20T
42-44		
45-47	25G	Repeated as for 20T
48-50		
51-53	26G	Repeated as for 20T
54-56		
57	none	Blank
58-60		Background

2) TWO TOWER DATA (four cards per event)

a. CO data -

Since, as shown in Figure A-9, there are four allowable sensors per card, the following comprise the data set:

Card 1: Sensors 27T, 20T, 21T, 22T.

Card 2: Sensors 23T, 28TT, 29TT, 30TT.

Card 3: Sensors 31TT, 32TT, 26G, 23THC.

b. Met data -

Card 4 - The first 20 card columns are identical to the first three cards. The remaining columns contain measured and digitized wind speed, direction and turbulence data according to the following format:

<u>Card Columns</u>	<u>Parameters</u>
21-25	3 min. ave. wind speed, $\bar{u}$ , (mph), for time centered upon event
26-30	3 min. ave. wind direction, $\theta$ , (deg) for time centered upon event
31-35	$\sigma_{\theta}$ (deg) for 3 min. sample of 6-sec averaged values
36-40	$\sigma_v$ (mph) = $\sigma_{\theta} \cdot \bar{u} \cdot (1 \text{ rad}/57.3 \text{ deg})$
41-45	$\Delta T$ = temperature difference and first tower between 14 and 67 ft. 3 min average starting at clock interval closest to event time
46-50	$\Delta T_2$ = same as $\Delta T$ , but 18° min average centered on events 3 min. period
51-55	$\bar{T}$ ambient air temperature, hourly average estimate.
56-60	Pasquill Turner stability class (4 = neutral)

c. THREE TOWER DATA SET - CO data (4 cards per event)

- Card 1: Sensors 27T, 20T, 21T, 22T
- Card 2: Sensors 23T, 28TT, 29TT, 30TT
- Card 3: Sensors 31TT, 32TT, 34TTT, 33TTT
- Card 4: Sensors 26TTT, 23THC

A.3.3.3 Strip-Chart Data Summary for Tower Experiments

Available are 4 volumes containing xerox reductions of strip chart images categorized by aircraft event, separated by date corresponding to each series of tower experiments. Table A-5 is a summary by aircraft types. Tables A-6(a) - A-6(c) provide a distribution of events by date for the Single, Double and Triple Tower experiment series. Contained within each volume is a listing of each event number, time and type of aircraft passage.

TABLE A-5  
SUMMARY BY AIRCRAFT TYPE  
FOR  
ONE, TWO AND THREE TOWER EXPERIMENTS

Aircraft Type	One Tower	Two Tower	Three Tower	Total
B 707	46	31	49	126
B 727	15	34	27	76
B 747	15	3	8	26
DC-8	11	5	12	28
L 1011	17	0	15	32
SST	9	1	9	19
Turbo	0	0	1	1
B 737	0	0	5	5
DC-9	2	0	3	5
DC-10	21	0	18	39
Cessna	0	0	3	3
A-37	0	0	21	21
Total	156	74	173	383

Table A-6 a  
DISTRIBUTION OF EVENTS BY DATE

I Single Tower

	<u>Date</u>	<u>Event No.</u>
1	11/1/76	1 - 15
2	11/4/76	16 - 20
3	11/5/76	21 - 33
4	11/7/76	34 - 45
5	11/8/76	46 - 59
6	11/10/76	60 - 86
7	11/11/76	87 - 99
8	11/12/76	100 - 123
9	11/13/76	124 - 137
10	11/15/76	(2 unnumbered)

Table A-6 b  
DISTRIBUTION OF EVENTS BY DATE

II Double Tower

	<u>Date</u>	<u>Event No.</u>
1	2/21/77	1 - 4
2	2/26/77	5 (6 & 7)
3	2/28/77	8 - 12
4	3/2/77	13 - 19
5	3/4/77	20 - 32
6	3/7/77	33 - 45
7	3/8/77	46 - 50
8	3/15/77	51 - 62
9	3/19/77	63 - 66
10	3/23/77	67
11	3/24/77	68,69,70
12	3/26/77	71 - 78
13	3/31/77	79,80

Table A-6 c

DISTRIBUTION OF EVENTS BY DATE

III Triple Tower

	<u>Date</u>	<u>Event No.</u>
1	6/27/77	1 - 18
2	7/6/77	19 - 23
3	7/14/77	24 - 50
4	7/15/77	51 - 58
5	7/22/77	59 - 75
6	7/26/77	76 - 129
7	7/27/77	130 - 160
8	7/22/77	161 - 174 (A-37 only)

APPENDIX B  
SINGLE EVENT MODELING METHODS

## B. SINGLE EVENT IMPACT MODELING

### B.1 Statistical/Empirical Models

The advantage of statistical models is that they summarize the observational data in an informative manner as well as suggesting the relative importance of measured variables, without relying upon elaborate knowledge of the mechanisms producing the results. Statistical methods are most efficiently employed when a specific hypothesis is first formulated for testing. When statistical methods are used to "explore" the data for meaningful relations, there is always a finite chance that a "statistically significant" correlation or regression will be found where none actually exists. It is thus best to examine the physical relationships of the variable chosen for correlation or regression analysis so that highly cross-correlated variables can be excluded, to avoid confusing the analysis.

The single event twin-tower experiments have been summarized, (Appendix C) stratified according to aircraft type, to compare the means, standard deviations, and ranges of the most important variables. Simple linear correlations and cross plotting of measured concentrations and estimated doses vs. wind and turbulence variables and aircraft speed are carried out to provide the initial insights into the strengths of expected trends or relationships. The multilinear regression process makes efficient use of each measurement by allowing it to contribute information about the effects of several variables simultaneously. As in Section \_\_ a relation of the form:

$$E(y) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1 + \beta_2 x_2 + \dots + \beta_m x_m \quad (B-1)$$

where  $E(y)$  is the expected value of the dependent variable  $y$ , and  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m$  are the values of the  $m$  independent variables, is sought.

For the development of a single event model, the dependence of concentrations and doses upon the wind speed and direction and turbulence intensities examined initially. As expected, the plume transport path geometry and factors affecting plume rise were important when a sufficient number of cases were examined. Since aircraft type is a variable that does not have a continuous scale of values, stratification of the data set by that variable helped to maintain regression model sensitivity.

## B.2 Transport Models

As discussed in Section 7, pollutant transport and dispersion models which attempt to describe the pathway and/or concentration distribution of materials downwind of their source are frequently employed as alternatives to statistical interpretations of experimental results. Both the Gaussian models and numerical advection diffusion calculations, described below, derive from the differential equation describing the conservation of mass under advection and diffusion:

$$\left( \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + w \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right) \chi = k \nabla^2 \chi \quad (\text{B-2})$$

where  $\chi$  is the pollutant concentration and  $u$ ,  $v$  and  $w$  are the components of the mean wind velocity in the  $x$ ,  $y$  and  $z$  directions, respectively. The Gaussian form of the solution was seen by Gifford (1960) to be analogous to the empirical diffusion equations used by Sutton (1932) and Pasquill (1959), and it is that form that has come into most frequent use. As presented in the Turner's Workbook of Atmospheric Dispersion Estimates (1970), the general form of the equation for estimating pollutant concentrations from a continuous point source is:

$$\chi(x,y,z,H) = \frac{Q}{2\pi\sigma_y\sigma_z u} \exp \left[ -1/2 \left( \frac{y}{\sigma_y} \right)^2 \right] \cdot \left[ \exp \left[ -1/2 \left( \frac{z-H}{\sigma_z} \right)^2 \right] + \exp \left[ -1/2 \left( \frac{z+H}{\sigma_z} \right)^2 \right] \right] \quad (\text{B-3})$$

where

$(x,y,z)$  are the (along wind, cross-wind, and vertical) components of a Cartesian coordinate system

$\chi$  is the pollutant concentration (mass/volume)

$H$  is the effective height (stack height plus plume rise) of emission, and therefore the centerline height of the plume (length)

$Q$  is the source strength (mass/time)

$\sigma_y, \sigma_z$  are dispersion coefficients that are measures of cross-wind and vertical plume spread. These two parameters are functions of downwind distance and atmospheric stability (length)

$u$  is average wind speed (length/time)

The source base is at  $z = 0$  in the coordinate system, and the plume centerline reaches the equilibrium height  $H$  (plume rise plus stack height) at some distance downwind from the source. The most important assumptions upon which the equation is based are the following:

- 1) The wind speed and direction are constant throughout the period of interest.
- 2) The plume rises until it reaches an equilibrium altitude; thereafter the plume centerline height remains constant at all further downwind distances.
- 3) The distribution of concentration values off the centerline is given by the product of two Gaussian distributions, one in the  $y$ -direction and one in the  $z$ -direction.
- 4) The concentration profiles described by the Gaussian form are not "instantaneous" plume profiles; they represent concentrations averaged over one hour. Consequently, they incorporate the normal variability of wind flow for this time period.
- 5) None of the effluent is lost from the plume. Therefore, when the plume intersects the ground surface, it is assumed that all material is reflected back above the ground.
- 6) The effluent rate is constant, and the meteorological parameters determining plume geometry are constant; (i.e., the equation represents steady state conditions).

Because this form of the Gaussian model is not entirely appropriate for emissions from a single aircraft traveling down a taxiway or a runway, the next three sections describe each of three modified, or quasi-instantaneous, approaches to this Gaussian form of model. Also

described is a numerical advection method for solving the same original transport equation. All of these approaches are expected to be more appropriate than equation (B-3) for modeling the concentrations in the near field of a taxiway or runway.

#### B.2.1 Quasi-Instantaneous Gaussian Models

When single-event concentrations are to be predicted, the instantaneous line source form appears immediately to be the most correct form, since we are concerned with the passage of a single source (the airplane) along a line (the runway). When many airplanes are in continuous transit along the runway with only negligible spacing in between, it is normal to sum up their contributions and arrive at the usual "continuous line source" form of the Gaussian equation commonly used in highway modeling. In the analysis of the single-event data (Section 6), three different modeling methods have been compared against measurement data obtained at Dulles Airport.

These methods differ only in the derivation of plume spread parameters  $\sigma_x$  and  $\sigma_z$ . In each case, the derived parameters are utilized with a single "instantaneous line source" form of the Gaussian diffusion equation to determine the expected peak concentration at each sensor. The instantaneous line source equation is derived below.

#### Instantaneous Line Source Gaussian Equation

In order to derive the Gaussian diffusion equation for an instantaneous line source at height, H, it is convenient to rearrange Equation B-3:

$$\chi(x, y, z, H) = \frac{Q}{u} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_y} \left\{ \exp - \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{y}{\sigma_y} \right)^2 \right\} \\ \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_z} \left\{ \exp - \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{z-H}{\sigma_z} \right)^2 + \exp - \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{z+H}{\sigma_z} \right)^2 \right\} \quad (B-4)$$

where  $\chi$  is the pollutant concentration in  $g/m^3$ , Q is the source strength in g/sec, u is the mean wind speed in m/sec, and  $\sigma_y$  and  $\sigma_z$  are the standard deviations of plume spread in the lateral and vertical directions, respectively.

This form of Gaussian equation allows for "perfect reflection" of pollutants by folding over the vertical distribution at ground level. The result is a doubling of the surface concentration through the second of the curly bracket terms, as can be shown by setting the height,  $z$ , to zero.

The two curly bracketed terms are, respectively, the "probability densities" of pollutant mass in the  $y$  and  $z$  directions. The area under each probability density curve is, by definition, unity.

The conversion from the continuous point source form to the instantaneous line source form of the Gaussian equation is straightforward. The continuous point source distribution is Gaussian along the  $y$ -axis, and constant along the  $x$ -axis. Conversely, for the instantaneous line source, the distribution is Gaussian along the  $x$ -axis (normal-to-the-runway axis), and constant along the  $y$ -axis (runway axis). The probability density along the  $x$ -axis may be written as

$$P(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \sigma_x} \left\{ \exp - \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{x_m}{\sigma_x} \right)^2 \right\} \quad (\text{B-5})$$

where  $x_m$  is the distance along the normal from the plume centerline or parallel to the mean wind component normal to the runway. Since the distance,  $x_m$ , is measured along the normal wind axis from the plume centerline, we have to take into account the motion of the plume centerline as advected by the wind normal to the runway. If  $x$  is measured in a stationary coordinate system from the runway centerline to a sensor at distance  $d_2$ , then the transformation to the moving coordinate system ( $x_m$ ) yields:

$$x_m = d_2 - u_n t \quad (\text{B-6})$$

Where  $u_n$  is again the component of the mean wind normal to the runway. When  $\theta$  is the angle between the mean wind direction and the normal to the source line, then  $u_n = u \cos \theta$ . The coordinate system outlined above is depicted in Figure (B-1). The probability density along the  $x$ -axis now coincides with that given by Sutton (1932), as used by Turner (1970) in equation 5.21:

$$P(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \sigma_x} \left[ \exp - \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{d_2 - u_n t}{\sigma_x} \right)^2 \right] \quad (\text{B-7})$$

Here,  $P(x)$  reaches a maximum when  $d_2 = u_n t$ , or the centerline of the plume blows over a sensor at distance,  $d_2$ , from the runway centerline.

The only remaining problem is that of defining the proper line source emission term,  $g$  [gm/m]. The term  $Q/u$  in the continuous point source equation does have the proper units, but we must redefine the velocity  $u$  in the transformation to the instantaneous line source form. Three velocity vector components along the runway axis can serve to stretch and compress the plume and alter the emission rate per unit meter. They are: (1) the component of the mean wind speed,  $u_p = \bar{u} \cdot \sin\theta$ , parallel to the runway (along the  $y$ -axis); (2) the jet exhaust velocity  $u_j$  ( $y$ ); and (3) the aircraft taxi speed,  $s$ .

Lacking satisfactory knowledge of the jet exhaust velocity as a function of down-runway distance, only the effects of  $s$  and  $u_p$  have been considered in this analysis; so that

$$q = \frac{Q}{s + u_p} \quad (\text{B-8})$$

rather than

$$q = Q/(s + u_j(y) + u_p) \quad (\text{B-9})$$

Substituting  $P(x)$  (Equation B-7) for

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \sigma_y} \exp (-1/2 \frac{y^2}{\sigma_y^2}) = P(y) \quad (\text{B-10})$$

in Equation B-3 and using the redefined source term (B-8), the resultant form of the instantaneous line source equation, as used in the preliminary analysis is:

$$\chi(x, y, z, H) = \frac{q}{2\pi \sigma_x \sigma_z} \exp - \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{x - u_n t}{\sigma_x} \right)^2 \cdot \left\{ \exp - \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{z-H}{\sigma_z} \right)^2 + \exp - \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{z+H}{\sigma_z} \right)^2 \right\} \quad (B-11)$$

In trial analyses, plume rise was characterized by three different methods. The first characterization assumes no plume rise, so that the mean plume height stays at the mean exhaust emission height. The other two characterizations are the expressions fit statistically by R. J. Yammartino (March 1977) to the data from the November 1976 single-tower experiment. His first expression is based on a mean plume height, the second on a Gaussian plume height.

At the first tower, the three plume rise characterizations express the plume centerline height as

$$H = A_{1,2} + B_{1,2} / \sqrt{u}$$

where  $u$ (mph) is the wind speed for each single event. The subscripts 1 and 2 refer to two sets of aircraft types (see Table 7-2). Values for the parameters are:

	No Plume Rise	Mean Height	Gaussian Centerline
$A_1$ (ft)	mean exhaust height	24.7	-2.6
$A_2$ (ft)	mean exhaust height	29.7	9.1
$B_1$ (ft mph <sup>1/2</sup> )	0	20.5	65
$B_2$ (ft mph <sup>1/2</sup> )	0	9.9	43

In the analysis, plume rise was assumed to be complete by the time the plume reaches the first tower. Thus,  $H$  was assumed to be identical at all sensor distances downwind of the taxiway or runway.

#### Modeling Approaches Used to Define Sigmas

In order to evaluate the Gaussian diffusion equation, the standard deviations of plume growth,  $\sigma_x$  and  $\sigma_z$ , must be known. This analysis

explores the methods used to quantify  $\sigma_x$  and  $\sigma_z$  through three methods: (1) a method suggested by Turner using Pasquill-Gifford-Turner dispersion parameters, (2) a method based on the measured turbulence data at Dulles airport during the experiment, and (3) a circular jet method. The first two methods are chosen because of their frequent usefulness in obtaining estimates of concentrations or doses from Gaussian models. The 3rd method, the circular jet approach, is chosen in order to realistically model the physical process of jet engine wake dispersion (see Lin, 1958).

At time,  $t = 0$ , all three methods assume an instantaneous line source centered along the runway, as indicated in Figure (B-1). At the aircraft itself, the plume is assumed to have an initial volume based on the engine geometry of the particular aircraft being modelled. Behind the aircraft, the volume of the plume grows in direct proportion to the growth rates of  $\sigma_x$  and  $\sigma_z$ . When the initial size of the plume is greater than zero, the usual course is to describe a virtual source distance,  $S_v$ , at which the plume dimensions extrapolate to a zero source volume. Thus,  $\sigma_x$  and  $\sigma_z$  will be always proportional to the distance from the virtual source.

Dispersion parameters at any down-plume distance can then be expressed as functions:

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma_x &= f \left( d_z \sqrt{1 + \frac{(s + u_p)^2}{u_n^2}} + S_v \right) \\ \sigma_z &= g \left( d_z \sqrt{1 + \frac{(s + u_p)^2}{u_n^2}} + S_v \right)\end{aligned}\tag{B-12}$$

where  $d_z$  is the distance of the sensor normal to the runway at which  $\sigma_x$  and  $\sigma_z$  are to be quantified.

From the plume's initial location along the runway at time,  $t = 0$ , the plume is advected by the component of the mean wind,  $u_n$ , normal to the runway. Figure (B-1) illustrates this process as the plume is advected by  $u_n = \bar{u} \cos \theta$  from the runway to the sensor at  $d_z = 165.5m = u_n t$ . During this same time  $t$ , the portion of the plume at the sensor

has travelled a distance from the plane, parallel to the runway,  $d_1 = (s + u_p)t$ , where  $u_p = \bar{u}\sin\theta$  is the component of the mean wind parallel to the runway (neglecting the contribution of the jet exhaust velocity,  $u_j(y)$  in transporting plume mass away from the aircraft). Therefore, the distance that exhaust is transported from the aircraft to the sensor is:

$$D = \sqrt{d_1^2 + d_2^2} = d_2 \sqrt{1 + \frac{s + \bar{u}\sin\theta}{\bar{u}\cos\theta}}^2 \quad (\text{B-13})$$

so that, in equation (B-12) above

$$\begin{aligned} s_x &= f(D + S_v) \\ s_z &= g(D + S_v) \end{aligned} \quad (\text{B-14})$$

where the functions  $f$  and  $g$  depend on the method used. A description of each method and the critical assumptions necessary in their use follows.

#### Pasquill-Turner Method

The initial volume of the plume is taken so that  $4.72 \sigma_x$  equals the exhaust span and  $4.72 \sigma_z$  equals twice the height of the highest engine above ground. Thus, the initial plume width in each dimension is taken as two pulse widths (one pulse width at half peak height equals  $2.36\sigma$ ). This is the same as saying that 99% of the plume mass is contained between the two most widely spaced exhaust jets in the horizontal and between the ground surface and twice the height of the highest exhaust jet in the vertical. These initial source dimensions are described pictorially in Figure (B-1). Observations of aircraft exhaust plumes closely support these choices of initial source dimensions. Two virtual source distances are described, one based on the initial  $\sigma_x$  at the aircraft, and one based on the initial  $\sigma_z$  at the aircraft. (See equation B-12.) The sigmas are then quantified at sensor distances  $d_2 = 65, 115, 165$  meters by the look-up tables in Turner (1970, Figures 3.2 and 3.3).

Critical assumptions to this method are:

- a) The growth rate of the standard deviation normal to the runway,  $\sigma_x$ , can be described by  $\sigma_y$  growth curves from Turner (1970).
- b) Although a quasi-instantaneous line source is being modeled, the  $\sigma_x$ 's and  $\sigma_z$ 's chosen are those used to describe spread from continuous sources. This choice is based upon the fact that the source is somewhat more persistent than a puff-like source.
- c) The only contribution of the jet exhaust dynamics is to "advect" pollutant mass parallel to the runway. This approach assumes that jet exhaust dynamics plays no role in diffusing the plume normal to the runway.
- d) The effect of wake caused by the body of the aircraft, as it obstructs the mean wind flow, can be entirely taken into consideration by the choice of the above mentioned initial source volume.
- e) At the runway centerline, the plume is assumed to have a Gaussian distribution, although one might expect the plume to be composed of the superimposed Gaussian distributions of spread from each individual engine exhaust.
- f) The plume does not grow appreciably in the time its width from  $+2\sigma$  to  $-2\sigma$  passes the sensor. This assumption has no effect on the centerline plume prediction but will cause errors in off-centerline predictions and derived pulse lengths. An allowance for plume spread during transit past a sensor should be made in order to compare predicted pulse lengths to observed pulse lengths. Experimental data suggests that the plume grows appreciably as it passes a sensor; many of the pulses on the strip chart are log-normal.

- g) The taxi path of the aircraft is sufficiently long to allow a steady-state situation to develop. The model will be in error if the aircraft turns at the end of the taxiway while it is still contributing pollutant mass to any sensor. Such cases should be analyzed in a different manner, as by the Argonne Line Source Model.

Turbulence Measurement Data Method

The standard deviations of plume growth  $\sigma_x$  and  $\sigma_z$ , can be derived at any downwind distance by knowing either the standard deviation of the azimuthal wind angle,  $\sigma_\theta$ , or the turbulence intensity,  $\sigma_u/u$ .

Based on  $\sigma_\theta$ , the relationships are:

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_x &= a\sigma_\theta (D + S_{V_x})^b \\ \sigma_z &= c\sigma_\theta (D + S_{V_z})^d \end{aligned} \tag{B-15}$$

where a, b, c, and d are coefficients tabulated in Slade, 1965 (page 134, Table 4.7).

Based on  $\sigma_u/u$ , the relationships are (Pasquill, 1974):

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_x &= \sigma_u (D + S_{V_x})/u && \text{(B-16)} \\ \sigma_z &= 0.6 \sigma_x && \text{for neutral conditions} \\ &= \sigma_x && \text{for moderately unstable conditions} \end{aligned}$$

Both of these approaches were tested in the analysis. The parameters  $\sigma_\theta$  and  $\sigma_u/u$  were derived from the measured turbulence data, and  $D+S_{V_x}$  or  $D+S_{V_z}$  was computed as in the Pasquill-Turner method. Critical assumptions a) and c) through g) from the Pasquill-Turner method also apply here.

### Axisymmetric Jet Method

It is well documented (see Lin, 1958) that an axisymmetric (circular) jet in a boundary-free medium growing in width,  $D_e$ , with respect to downwind distance can be described by:

$$2\sigma_x = D_e = 2d \tan \phi \quad (\text{B-17})$$

where  $d$  is the downplume distance from the source, and  $\phi = 5^\circ$  is the radial growth angle.

The modeling method here is still quite similar to the Pasquill-Turner method and can also be described by Figure (B-1). The only real difference here is that the above linear growth formula is used to derive  $\sigma_x$  instead of Turner's sigma curves. Also, since the growth is circular in the circular jet approach,  $\sigma_z = \sigma_x$  is assumed.

The virtual source distance  $S_v$ , can be defined through trigonometry as:

$$S_v = \frac{L_H}{2 \tan \phi} \quad (\text{B-18})$$

where  $L_H$  is the exhaust span in the horizontal.

Only one virtual source distance is described here and it is dependent only on the horizontal exhaust span and independent of the height of the exhaust jets. This is critical to the circular jet method since the method is based on the assumption that the plume always has equal horizontal and vertical dimensions and it is not, therefore, theoretically correct to describe the plume as anything but circular. Thus, the horizontal exhaust span depicted for the Pasquill-Turner and Turbulence Data Measurement Methods in Figure (B-2) is, for the Circular Jet Method, also taken as the initial vertical width.

The complete formula for  $\sigma_x$  and  $\sigma_z$  is:

$$\sigma_x = \sigma_z = \tan \phi \left( d_2 \sqrt{1 + \frac{s^2}{u^2}} + \frac{L_H}{2 \tan \phi} \right) \quad (\text{B-19})$$

The concentration,  $\chi$ , is computed as before. The critical assumptions to this approach are:

- a) Diffusion is a consequence of only the dynamics of the jet exhaust plume itself. The contribution of mixing due to turbulence in the ambient air has been considered small, in this preliminary analysis. In later analysis, ambient turbulence may be shown to become important after some down-plume distance where jet-generated turbulence has decayed to such an extent as to have comparable intensity or eddy diffusivity as the situation in the ambient air.
- b) A basic assumption is that we are, indeed, describing a circular jet, even though the horizontal exhaust span,  $L_H$ , is much longer than the vertical exhaust span,  $L_V$ . Indeed, the approximation of a plane jet (very long width, very short height) may be more valid. In this case, Lin (1958) suggests using a half-width growth angle in the horizontal of  $6-1/2^\circ$  rather than  $5^\circ$ . The half-width growth angle in the vertical, however, is not well documented, since few experiments can sufficiently match the plane jet in its theoretical limit: infinite width, zero height.

Assumptions (e), (f) and (g) from the Pasquill-Turner method above also apply to this approach.

### B.2.2 Quasi-Continuous Gaussian Models

The transport model utilized in the AVAP program is based upon the Argonne Puff Line Model approximation to the continuous Gaussian form of line source model identified at the beginning of the previous section. The Puff Line Model is conventionally used in AVAP with source and meteorological data and dispersion parameters that most nearly represent hourly average behavior of a continuous source. In the current model development effort, the basic Puff Line Model has been modified to incorporate "instantaneous" (three minutes) meteorological data and

dispersion parameters. The assumption of a continuous rate of emission over the length of the source aircraft's path is made here, but the assumption is also made that the period of emission is short compared to the transport time to the sensor receptors. A more approximate assumption that accompanies use of this form for analysis is that the period of peak concentration passage (or dose accumulation) is small compared with the (three minute) averaging time for the meteorology. The advantage of the Gaussian Puff Line Model is its ability to accurately calculate dispersion rates for wind angles which are nearly parallel to the taxiway, and the ability to handle accelerating or decelerating sources. A detailed description follows.\*

To treat long thin sources and, in particular, mobile sources such as aircraft and motor vehicles, a general line source model has been developed. The basic theory of the Line Source Model is presented in this section. For further discussion of the theory the interested reader is referred to (Wang and Rote, 1975; Rote and Wangen, 1975).

The basic line source equations can be derived using an approach similar to that used in the Puff Model. We begin by assuming that the effluent emitted over a time duration  $\tau$ , from a finite straight line segment, can be treated as a sequence of long thin "puffs" or "linear puffs" extending over the length of the line segment. In other words, if the average concentration at the receptor is given by:

$$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{\tau} \int C(t) dt, \quad (B-20)$$

where  $C(t)$  is the time dependent concentration, then we are assuming that this expression can be replaced by the alternative expression:

$$\bar{x} = \sum_i \bar{x}_i = \sum_i \frac{1}{\tau} \int C_i(t) dt \quad (B-21)$$

where  $C_i(t)$  represents the contribution to the receptor concentration from the  $i$ th linear puff as a function of the time. The duration  $\tau$  is taken to be the averaging time (= 1 hour) over which the meteorological parameters are considered constant. It is further assumed that the

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\*This description has been prepared by the original authors of the Puff Line Model, D. M. Rote and L. E. Wangen.

time of formation  $\tau_i$  of each puff is short compared to the averaging time  $t$  and that each puff rapidly comes to rest relative to the ambient air mass. The effect of the penetration of a jet exhaust plume into the ambient air due to the high exhaust velocity is discussed in Appendix B.

With these assumptions, it is convenient to treat the transport of a linear puff of pollutant using the Green's function technique. For a ground-level horizontal line source at an angle  $\phi$  relative to the wind, we can write the concentration due the release of such a puff, at the receptor point  $(x,y,z)$  averaged over the period  $\tau$  as:

$$\bar{X}_i = \frac{1}{\tau} \int_0^{\tau} dt \int_0^L d\xi K(x,y,z;\xi,t) q_i \quad (B-22)$$

where  $q_i$  is the linear mass density of the puff, and  $L$  is the length of the straight line segment.

In general, the linear mass density  $q$  will be a function of position along a particular line source. For the present, only uniform linear mass densities will be considered. (The topic of non-uniform emission densities will be discussed in detail later.) For the special case of constant density,

$$q_i \left( \frac{\text{Mass}}{\text{Length}} \right) = \frac{Q_i (\text{Mass})}{L(\text{Length})}$$

where  $Q_i$  = the total mass of the puff.  $K(x,y,z;\xi,t)$  is known as the transport kernel and can be expressed as

$$K(x,y,z;\xi,t) = (2\pi)^{-3/2} \sigma_h^{-2} \sigma_z^{-1} \exp - \left[ \frac{(x - \xi \cos \phi - ut)^2 + (y - \xi \sin \phi)^2}{2\sigma_h^2} + \frac{z^2}{2\sigma_z^2} \right] \quad (B-23)$$

where  $\phi$  is the angle of the line relative to the x-axis. In writing down the above expression, we have temporarily ignored ground reflection and lid effects and chosen the x-axis of the coordinate system along

the wind vector  $\underline{u}$  with the origin of the coordinates at one end of the line. Furthermore, we have assumed that the turbulent diffusion of pollutant about the centerline drawn downwind from each infinitesimal line element  $d\xi$  can be represented in terms of the usual Gaussian horizontal and vertical dispersion coefficients  $\sigma_h$  and  $\sigma_z$ , respectively. These coefficients are assumed to be functions of the stability and travel time.

If  $\bar{t}$  = the travel time for a puff, then, since we have assumed that  $\tau_i$  is short compared to  $t$ , it follows that the exposure time of the receptor to the puff will be limited to the time interval from  $\bar{t} - s_i/2$  to  $\bar{t} + s_i/2$ , where the exposure time duration ( $s_i$ ) is less than  $\tau$ . In other words, the transport kernel  $K(x, y, z; \xi, t)$  is highly peaked in the neighborhood of  $\bar{t}$  so that one can effectively rewrite the integral in Equation B-22 as

$$\bar{x}_i = \frac{1}{\tau} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dt \int_0^L d\xi q_i K(x, y, z; \xi, t). \quad (\text{B-24})$$

Furthermore, provided  $K(x, y, z; \xi, t)$  is sufficiently peaked at  $t = \bar{t}$ , it is permissible to replace the functions  $\sigma_h(t)$  and  $\sigma_z(t)$  by their values at  $t = \bar{t}$ , i.e.,  $\bar{\sigma}_h = \sigma_h(\bar{t})$ ,  $\bar{\sigma}_z = \sigma_z(\bar{t})$  inside the integral. Consequently, for uniform emission density, the average concentration can be approximated by

$$\bar{x}_i = 2^{-1} (2\pi)^{-1/2} \left( \frac{q_i}{u\tau} \right) (\sin\phi \bar{\sigma}_z)^{-1} \exp \left[ -\frac{z^2}{2\bar{\sigma}_z^2} \right] \cdot \operatorname{erf} \left[ \frac{L \sin\phi - y}{\sqrt{2} \bar{\sigma}_h} \right] + \operatorname{erf} \left[ \frac{y}{\sqrt{2}\bar{\sigma}_h} \right]. \quad (\text{B-25})$$

The division of a long line into short segments to insure the criterion  $s_i < \tau$  is performed automatically within the line source dispersion model computer program. However, no attempt is made within the computer program to subdivide the width of the line. Hence, for a

line of width W, after a sufficiently long travel time T, the condition  $s_i > \tau$  will be violated. In other words, assuming that the downwind plume dimension is given by  $2 * \sigma_h (J, T + T_w)$  where J is the stability,  $T + T_w$  is the total travel time from a pseudo upwind zero width line source, a value of T exists such that, for greater travel times,

$$2 * \sigma_h (J, T + T_w) > \tau * WS. \quad (B-26)$$

For the extreme conditions of stability  $J = 1$ ,  $\tau = 1$  hour, and  $WS = 1$  m/sec, we find that, using the dispersion curves of Figure 13,  $s_i > \tau$  when  $T + T_w > 3,000$  sec. Under such conditions an approximation to the hourly average concentration could be computed for any given hour during the exposure of the receptor to the plume by multiplying  $\chi_i$  by  $\tau/s_i$ .

When the line is elevated to height H and ground reflection is taken into consideration the z dependent factor

$$\exp \left[ -\frac{z^2}{2\sigma_z^2} \right] \text{ should be replaced by}$$

(B-27)

$$\exp \left[ -\frac{(z - H)^2}{2\sigma_z^2} \right] + \exp \left[ -\frac{(z + H)^2}{2\sigma_z^2} \right]$$

When one end of the line is at the origin and the other extends essentially out to infinity, the first error function in Equation (B-25) goes to 1, and Equation (B-25) reduces to the form

$$\bar{\chi}_i = 2^{-1} (2\pi)^{-1/2} \frac{q_i}{uT} (\sin \phi \bar{\sigma}_z)^{-1}$$

(B-28)

$$\exp \left[ -\frac{z^2}{2\sigma_z^2} \right] \left\{ 1 + \operatorname{erf} \left[ +\frac{y^2}{2\sigma_h^2} \right] \right\}$$

The dispersion coefficients  $\sigma_y (J,T)$  and  $\sigma_z (J,T)$  already defined in connection with the short-term point and area source model are also used for  $\sigma_h$  and  $\sigma_z$ , respectively. The initial width  $\Delta y$  and height  $\Delta z$  of a physical line source are treated in analogy with the physical point and area sources by first assigning initial values of horizontal and vertical dispersion  $\sigma_{y0}$  and  $\sigma_{z0}$  and then computing the corresponding positions of pseudo upwind line sources. Returning to the total contribution due to a train of linear puffs, one can regard the train of puffs as resulting from a sequence of discrete events such as the movement of a number of aircraft or in the case of a continuous stream of automotive traffic as simply a mathematical artifice. In the former case, to compute the total  $\bar{\chi}$ , one can simply multiply  $\bar{\chi}_i$  by the number of aircraft movements provided that they occur within the appropriate time period. In the latter case,  $Q_i$  is replaced by the total emission  $Q$  for the line segment for the time period.

When the angle between the wind and the line becomes small and the line is short (see below), Equation B-28 can be approximated by its limiting expression at  $\phi = 0$ ,

$$\bar{\chi}_{i0} = 2^{-1} (2\pi)^{-1/2} \left( \frac{q_i L}{u\tau} \right) (\bar{\sigma}_h \bar{\sigma}_z)^{-1} \exp \left[ -\frac{z^2}{2\bar{\sigma}_z^2} - \frac{y^2}{2\bar{\sigma}_h^2} \right] \quad (B-29)$$

The general expression for an inclined line source with angle of inclination  $\theta$  is derived by Rote and Wangen, 1975.

In applying the above formulas to actual situations, it is important to bear in mind that the line geometry must be such that an instantaneous release from each line segment  $i$  must contribute to the receptor significantly only during an interval small compared to  $\tau$ , i.e.,  $s_i < \tau$ . Thus, for a long line source at small angles relative to the wind one should divide the line into shorter segments and evaluate effective  $\bar{\sigma}_h$  and  $\bar{\sigma}_z$  for each segment separately. It is precisely these considerations that prevent one from writing down a simple expression such as Equation B-25 for the long line in the small angle case. If a line segment is above the lid or if an inclined line penetrates the lid, that portion above the lid is excluded by the calculation.

### B.3 Dispersion Parameter Averaging Times

According to Pasquill (1974) the relationship between the appropriate averaging time for wind and turbulence parameters and plume puff travel time is:

$$S = T/\beta = X/\bar{u}\beta$$

where  $S$  is the averaging time,  $T$  is the puff travel time to the receptor (monitor) at distance  $X$ , and  $\beta$  is the ratio of the Eulerian (measured at a fixed point) to the Lagrangian scale (moving with the mean wind  $\bar{u}$ ).<sup>\*</sup> As an example, for a puff moving at  $\bar{u} = 3$  m/sec ( $\approx 7$  mph) the appropriate averaging time for measuring the lateral speed of a puff at a monitor 60 m away is  $(60/4.5) = 5$  sec as long as the sampling (or emissions) time is at least five times the 20 sec travel time. Selection of the optimum sampling and averaging times for standard reporting of wind parameters is complicated however, by four factors; (1) the times are functions of wind speed, (2) they are functions of monitors distance from the source, (3) the time period of release is difficult to determine (it may range from  $\approx 1$  to 30 sec for moving aircraft, while it may be virtually continuous in a cueing situation), (4) the use of chart speeds of 1-2 cm/min makes it difficult to accurately digitize data for averaging periods less than 6 sec, and finally, (5) the value of  $\beta$  is not known to have a constant value for all atmospheric stabilities.<sup>\*\*</sup> Consideration of all of these factors, and the relatively large data base of research results that exist for sampling times of 3 min leads to the conclusion that fixed sampling and averaging times should be used for the estimation of turbulence parameters in the present analysis program. The present analysis results were based on the use of high speed wind charts will have wind direction and speed digitized every 6 sec for the 3 min period centered upon the passing of a monitored aircraft. This will enable calculation of  $\sigma_z \cdot x = \sigma_y$  and  $\sigma_{u^2}/u \cdot x = \sigma_x$ . These values can be used to estimate  $\sigma_z$ , the vertical dispersion parameter from;

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<sup>\*</sup>Pasquill has established that  $\beta = 4$  is a good estimate by its mean value.

<sup>\*\*</sup>The Hay Pasquill measurements of  $\beta$  cover a range of 1.1 to 8.5.

$$\sigma_z \approx z \sigma_y \quad z \sigma_x$$

These estimates of lateral dispersion parameters will be directly comparable to the Pasquill-Turner estimate for the 50 to 200 m distances over which continuous concentrations monitored. For greater distances these parameters should optimally be calculated according to the most recent recommendations of Pasquill (1976).

#### B.4 MINUIT\* Program Used in Multiparameter Fitting Models

The CERN program MINUIT was used in the parameterization model. This program will minimize a function of N variables, compute the covariance matrix, and find at  $\chi^2 = \chi_{\text{MIN}}^2 + 1$  true errors. Three types of minimization methods are available to the user. They may be briefly characterized as follows:

- 1) Search for the minimum using a Monte Carlo method. This may be used at the beginning of a fit when no reasonable starting point is known, or when it is suspected that there are several minima. It does not converge in the usual sense.
- 2) Minimize using the simplex method of Nelder and Mead.\*\* This is a "safe" and reasonably fast method when far from the minimum. It does not compute the covariance matrix, but it gives some estimate of its diagonal elements.
- 3) Minimize using a variable metric method by Davidon.† This is extremely fast near a minimum or in any "nearly-quadratic" region but slower if the function is badly behaved. It fails completely in regions where the covariance matrix is not positive-definite.

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\*F. James and M. Roos, MINUIT, CERN D506, D516 1971.

\*\*J. A. Nelder and R. Mead, The Computer Journal, 7, 308 (1967).

†W. C. Davidon, The Computer Journal, 10, 406 (1968).

APPENDIX C

SUPPLEMENTARY STATISTICAL SUMMARIES AND CROSS  
VARIABLE ANALYSES FOR SINGLE EVENT DATA

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STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF SST ONE TOWER

KEY	VAR NO	MEAN	S.D.	S.E. OF MEAN	SAMPLE	MAXIMUM	MINIMUM	RANGE
1 WS (mph)	1	13.333	6.3246	2.1082	9	21.0000	2.0000	19.0000
2 WD (deg)	2	315.9995	16.5831	5.5277	9	346.0000	302.0000	44.0000
3 X (ppm)	3	2.2750	1.3615	0.4538	9	5.2500	1.0000	4.2500
4 T (sec)	4	56.0000	6.0000	2.0000	9	46.0000	30.0000	16.0000
5 X	5	2.1056	0.9382	0.3114	9	3.8750	1.1000	2.7750
6 T	6	58.6666	7.4162	2.4721	9	54.0000	30.0000	24.0000
7 X	7	2.5361	1.3736	0.4579	9	5.1250	0.9500	4.1750
8 T	8	38.0000	5.1961	1.7320	9	48.0000	30.0000	18.0000
9 X	9	2.2000	2.0298	0.6766	9	5.7500	0.2500	5.5000
10 T	10	44.6666	13.4536	4.4845	9	72.0000	30.0000	42.0000
11 X	11	0.5300	0.7362	0.3292	5	1.5000	0.0	1.5000
12 T	12	20.4000	28.6496	12.8125	5	60.0000	0.0	60.0000
13 X	13	0.2700	0.4353	0.1947	5	1.0000	0.0	1.0000
14 T	14	31.2000	42.9325	19.2000	5	84.0000	0.0	84.0000
15 dose	15	77.9833	37.3318	12.4439	9	157.5000	36.0000	121.5000
16 dose	16	78.2000	28.9433	9.6478	9	139.5000	46.2000	93.3000
17 dose	17	93.7666	46.6715	15.5572	9	184.5000	39.9000	144.6000
18 dose	18	87.9500	69.8802	23.2934	9	215.2500	9.0000	206.2500
19 dose	19	27.6600	40.6433	18.1762	5	90.0000	0.0	90.0000
20 dose	20	21.8400	36.4215	16.2882	5	84.0000	0.0	84.0000

Tower #1 { 56' }  
 Tower #1 { 41' }  
 Tower #1 { 26' }  
 Sensor { 14' }  
 Sensor { 25' }  
 Sensor { 26' }  
 Tower #1 { 56' }  
 Tower #1 { 41' }  
 Tower #1 { 26' }  
 Sensor { 14' }  
 Sensor { 25' }  
 Sensor { 26' }

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STATISTICAL SUMMARY (ONE TOWER CO TESTS) FOR R - 707

KEY	VAR NO	MEAN	S.D.	S.E. OF MEAN	SAMPLE	MAXIMUM	MINIMUM	RANGE
1 WS (mph)	1	12.8000	5.8914	0.8782	45	25.0000	0.0	25.0000
2 WD (deg)	2	298.5842	80.2655	11.8345	46	356.0000	0.0	356.0000
3 X (ppm)	3	0.9739	0.7205	0.1062	46	2.7500	0.0	2.7500
4 T (sec)	4	43.3042	23.1486	3.4131	46	108.0000	0.0	108.0000
5 X	5	1.1500	0.9439	0.1392	46	4.2000	0.0	4.2000
6 T	6	47.7390	21.7239	3.2030	46	102.0000	0.0	102.0000
7 X	7	1.5489	1.0223	0.1507	46	4.3750	0.2000	4.3750
8 T	8	47.3476	19.1924	2.8298	46	96.0000	24.0000	72.0000
9 X	9	1.5929	1.1254	0.1659	46	4.7000	0.0	4.7000
10 T	10	50.8694	21.1939	3.1249	46	102.0000	0.0	102.0000
11 X	11	0.8941	0.8142	0.1396	34	2.7000	0.0	2.7000
12 T	12	25.9999	38.3797	6.6810	33	132.0000	0.0	132.0000
13 X	13	0.4353	0.5650	0.0969	34	2.0000	0.0	2.0000
14 T	14	47.2499	57.6457	10.1904	32	210.0000	0.0	210.0000
15 dose	15	49.6466	42.9522	6.3330	46	148.5000	0.0	148.5000
16 dose	16	60.1792	54.8697	8.0901	46	201.5999	0.0	201.5999
17 dose	17	72.6846	50.7853	7.4879	46	219.5999	6.0000	213.5999
18 dose	18	82.7868	62.3324	9.1904	46	281.9998	0.0	281.9998
19 dose	19	31.9635	61.7409	10.7547	33	296.3999	0.0	296.3999
20 dose	20	51.0186	100.2800	17.7272	32	409.4998	0.0	409.4998

Tower #1 { 56' 41' 26' 14' }  
 Sensor { 25 26 }  
 Tower #1 { 56' 41' 26' 14' }  
 Sensor { 25 26 }

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF B727 ONE TOWER

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KEY	VAR NO	MEAN	S.D.	S.P.C. OF MEAN	SAMPLE	MAXIMUM	MINIMUM	RANGE
1 MS (mph)	1	13.3333	6.8937	1.7800	15	25.0000	1.0000	24.0000
2 WD (deg)	2	317.5325	1A.2793	4.7197	15	356.0000	292.0000	64.0000
3 X (ppm)	3	0.4633	0.5697	0.1471	15	2.1250	0.1250	2.0000
4 T (sec)	4	52.0000	31.4779	8.1275	15	150.0000	24.0000	126.0000
5 X	5	0.7867	1.7556	0.4533	15	6.7500	0.0	6.7500
6 F	6	43.5999	42.3333	10.9304	15	144.0000	0.0	144.0000
7 X	7	0.8400	1.1075	0.2860	15	4.2500	0.1250	4.1250
8 T	8	50.7999	34.1576	8.8195	15	150.0000	18.0000	132.0000
9 X	9	0.7467	1.0417	0.2690	15	4.0000	0.1250	3.8750
10 T	10	52.3999	30.9672	7.9957	15	136.0000	24.0000	114.0000
11 X	11	0.1208	0.2481	0.0716	12	0.7500	0.0	0.7500
12 T	12	9.8182	23.2801	7.0192	11	72.0000	0.0	72.0000
13 X	13	0.1375	0.3009	0.0868	12	1.0000	0.0	1.0000
14 T	14	17.0000	32.4457	9.3663	12	90.0000	0.0	90.0000
15 dose	15	22.1900	23.5866	6.0900	15	89.2500	3.0000	86.2500
16 dose	16	35.8600	57.5847	14.8683	15	202.5000	0.0	202.5000
17 dose	17	43.2899	56.7702	14.6580	15	206.2500	3.0000	203.2500
18 dose	18	39.8100	51.8786	13.2917	15	165.6000	3.0000	162.6000
19 dose	19	6.5455	16.6395	5.0170	11	54.0000	0.0	54.0000
20 dose	20	9.8750	22.1976	6.4079	12	72.0000	0.0	72.0000

Tower #1 { 56' 41' 26' 14' }  
 Sensor { 25 12 11 10 }  
 Sensor { 26 13 14 }  
 Tower #1 { 56' 41' 26' 14' }  
 Sensor { 25 19 26 }

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STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF B747 ONE TOWER

KEY	VAR NO	MEAN	S.D.	S.E. OF MEAN	SAMPLE	MAXIMUM	MINIMUM	RANGE
1 NS (mph)	1	13.8667	6.4540	1.1500	15	23.0000	7.0000	16.0000
2 ND (deg)	2	319.8697	19.8526	5.1259	15	391.0000	290.0000	81.0000
3 X (ppm)	3	1.0617	1.1197	0.2891	15	3.5000	0.0	3.5000
4 I (sec)	4	60.3999	28.6831	6.3732	15	114.0000	24.0000	90.0000
5 X I	5	1.4183	1.4358	0.3707	15	4.5500	0.2000	4.3500
6 I	6	57.2000	27.2008	7.0232	15	108.0000	94.0000	84.0000
7 X I	7	1.8333	1.4710	0.3798	15	5.0000	0.2500	4.7500
8 I	8	54.0000	31.0115	6.0071	15	150.0000	30.0000	120.0000
9 X I	9	1.9183	1.3006	0.3358	15	4.5000	0.3750	4.1250
10 I	10	54.8000	31.0833	6.0257	15	150.0000	24.0000	126.0000
11 X	11	0.5000	1.0426	0.3144	11	3.3500	0.0	3.3500
12 I	12	26.7272	35.4319	10.6831	11	108.0000	0.0	108.0000
13 X	13	0.8864	0.6353	0.1915	11	2.0000	0.0	2.0000
14 I	14	41.4545	41.7812	12.5975	11	132.0000	0.0	132.0000
15 dose	15	70.2399	79.9558	20.6445	15	204.7500	0.0	204.7500
16 dose	16	83.7499	96.1233	24.8189	15	272.9998	7.2000	265.7996
17 dose	17	106.8400	104.5437	26.9931	15	306.0000	11.2500	294.7500
18 dose	18	102.6199	82.8730	21.3977	15	297.0000	11.2500	285.7500
19 dose	19	33.7909	68.3393	20.6051	11	180.9000	0.0	180.9000
20 dose	20	40.5818	77.1588	23.2643	11	264.0000	0.0	264.0000

Tower #1 { 56', 41', 26' }  
 Sensor { 25, 12, 11, 10, 9, 8, 7 }  
 Sensor { 26, 14, 13 }  
 Tower #1 { 56', 41', 26' }  
 Sensor { 25, 19, 18, 17, 16, 15 }  
 Sensor { 26, 20 }  
 Sensor { 26, 20 }

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STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF DC 8 ONE TOWER

KEY	VAR NO	MEAN	S.D.	S.E. OF MEAN	SAMPLE	MAXIMUM	MINIMUM	RANGE
1 MS (mph)	1	17.1816	6.5547	1.9763	11	28.0000	5.0000	23.0000
2 ND (deg)	2	313.4539	13.1937	3.9780	11	334.0000	297.0000	37.0000
3 X (ppm)	3	1.1295	0.6956	0.2097	11	2.3750	0.2500	2.1250
4 T (sec)	4	54.0000	24.2981	7.3262	11	102.0000	24.0000	78.0000
5 X	5	1.1045	0.8490	0.2560	11	3.0000	0.1250	2.8750
6 T	6	59.4545	23.1532	6.9810	11	102.0000	30.0000	72.0000
7 X	7	1.2886	0.9890	0.2982	11	3.7500	0.3750	3.3750
8 T	8	59.4545	27.5549	8.3081	11	120.0000	24.0000	96.0000
9 X	9	1.0023	0.8016	0.2417	11	2.7500	0.0	2.7500
10 T	10	73.0909	50.1866	15.1318	11	162.0000	0.0	162.0000
11 X	11	0.6000	0.7701	0.2367	9	1.9000	0.0	1.9000
12 T	12	32.0000	40.1373	13.3791	9	90.0000	0.0	90.0000
13 X	13	0.7500	1.3229	0.4410	9	4.0000	0.0	4.0000
14 T	14	32.6666	40.3732	13.4377	9	90.0000	0.0	90.0000
15 dose	15	66.2863	54.0508	16.2969	11	168.0000	6.0000	162.0000
16 dose	16	69.8318	62.3492	18.7990	11	191.2500	5.2500	186.0000
17 dose	17	84.0136	77.6467	23.4113	11	240.0000	9.0000	231.0000
18 dose	18	88.1454	79.0833	23.8445	11	214.5000	0.0	214.5000
19 dose	19	40.6666	50.6316	16.0772	9	114.0000	0.0	114.0000
20 dose	20	58.6666	116.4516	38.8172	9	360.0000	0.0	360.0000

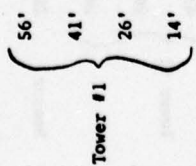
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STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF DC 9 ONE TOWER

VAR NO	MEAN	S.D.	S.E. OF MEAN	SAMPLE	MAXIMUM	MINIMUM	RANGE
1 MS (mph)	10.5000	10.6066	7.5000	2	10.0000	3.0000	15.0000
2 WD (deg)	315.0000	9.8995	7.0000	2	322.0000	308.0000	14.0000
3 X (ppm)	0.2500	0.3536	0.2500	2	0.5000	0.0	0.5000
4 T (sec)	45.0000	63.6396	45.0000	2	90.0000	0.0	90.0000
5 X	0.3125	0.2652	0.1875	2	0.5000	0.1250	0.3750
6 T	66.0000	33.9411	24.0000	2	90.0000	42.0000	48.0000
7 X	0.3375	0.0530	0.0375	2	0.3750	0.3000	0.0750
8 T	48.0000	8.4853	6.0000	2	54.0000	42.0000	12.0000
9 X	0.2125	0.0530	0.0375	2	0.2500	0.1750	0.0750
10 T	105.0000	80.6102	57.0000	2	162.0000	48.0000	114.0000
11 X	0.0	0.0	0.0	2	0.0	0.0	0.0
12 T	0.0	0.0	0.0	2	0.0	0.0	0.0
13 X	0.1250	0.1768	0.1250	2	0.2500	0.0	0.2500
14 T	15.0000	21.2132	15.0000	2	30.0000	0.0	30.0000
15 dose	22.5000	31.8198	22.5000	2	45.0000	0.0	45.0000
16 dose	25.1250	28.1075	19.8750	2	45.0000	5.2500	39.7500
17 dose	16.4250	5.4094	3.8250	2	20.2500	12.6000	7.6500
18 dose	24.4500	22.6981	16.0500	2	40.5000	8.4000	32.1000
19 dose	0.0	0.0	0.0	2	0.0	0.0	0.0
20 dose	3.7500	5.3033	3.7500	2	7.5000	0.0	7.5000

KEY

- 1 MS (mph)
- 2 WD (deg)
- 3 X (ppm)
- 4 T (sec)
- 5 X
- 6 T
- 7 X
- 8 T
- 9 X
- 10 T
- 11 X
- 12 T
- 13 X
- 14 T
- 15 dose
- 16 dose
- 17 dose
- 18 dose
- 19 dose
- 20 dose



- Sensor 25
- Sensor 26
- Tower #1 56'
- Tower #1 41'
- Tower #1 26'
- Tower #1 14'
- Sensor 25
- Sensor 26

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STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF DC 10 ONE TOWER

VAR NO	KEY	MEAN	S.D.	S.E. OF MEAN	SAMPLE	MAXIMUM	MINIMUM	RANGE
1	MS (mph)	11.7619	3.4191	0.7461	21	18.0000	6.0000	12.0000
2	MD (deg)	110.9988	15.5626	3.3960	21	346.0000	292.0000	54.0000
3	X (ppm)	0.8250	0.5495	0.1199	21	1.9500	0.0750	1.8750
4	T (sec)	62.5714	24.0428	5.2466	21	102.0000	24.0000	78.0000
5	X	0.8881	0.9466	0.2066	21	3.2000	0.0	3.2000
6	T	58.2656	24.7213	6.2675	21	120.0000	0.0	120.0000
7	X	1.2333	1.5009	0.3275	21	6.7500	0.2500	6.5000
8	T	54.8571	33.4758	7.3050	21	156.0000	30.0000	126.0000
9	X	1.0512	1.4230	0.3105	21	6.6250	0.0	6.6250
10	T	52.8571	24.4996	6.2191	21	120.0000	0.0	120.0000
11	X	0.1684	0.3845	0.0882	19	1.5000	0.0	1.5000
12	T	13.5789	25.7559	5.9088	19	72.0000	0.0	72.0000
13	X	0.2368	0.3022	0.0693	19	1.0000	0.0	1.0000
14	T	33.1578	40.9570	9.3962	19	190.0000	0.0	190.0000
15	dose	54.5571	46.6961	10.1899	21	198.9000	3.1500	195.7500
16	dose	53.8714	69.6731	15.2039	21	307.2000	0.0	307.2000
17	dose	63.8427	82.4666	17.9957	21	318.7500	9.7500	309.0000
18	dose	57.6142	76.5806	16.7112	21	280.5000	0.0	280.5000
19	dose	9.4105	21.4989	4.9322	19	81.0000	0.0	81.0000
20	dose	16.9421	27.1098	6.2194	19	96.0000	0.0	96.0000

Tower #1 { 56' 41' 26' 14' }

Sensor 25

Sensor 26

Tower #1 { 56' 41' 26' }

Sensor 25

Sensor 26

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STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF L 1011 ONE TOWER

KEY	VAR NO	MEAN	S.D.	S.E. OF MEAN	SAMPLE	MAXIMUM	MINIMUM	RANGE
1 MS (mph)	1	11.6471	3.0402	0.7373	17	16.0000	7.0000	9.0000
2 MD (deg)	2	313.6460	16.0693	3.9022	17	346.0000	249.0000	97.0000
3 X (ppm)	3	0.6584	0.6493	0.1575	17	2.4750	0.0	2.4750
4 T (sec)	4	45.5294	27.2537	6.6100	17	120.0000	0.0	120.0000
	5	0.8294	0.7142	0.1732	17	2.5000	0.0	2.5000
	6	46.5892	30.5595	7.4118	17	132.0000	0.0	132.0000
	7	1.2868	1.0545	0.2557	17	4.7000	0.2500	4.4500
	8	44.7038	21.7249	5.2691	17	90.0000	24.0000	66.0000
	9	1.3721	1.6122	0.3910	17	7.2500	0.2500	7.0000
	10	45.6470	22.9373	5.5631	17	114.0000	8.0000	106.0000
	11	1.3706	4.8225	1.1696	17	20.0000	0.0	20.0000
	12	15.8823	30.5161	7.4012	17	84.0000	0.0	84.0000
	13	0.2353	0.4111	0.0997	17	1.5000	0.0	1.5000
	14	15.5294	22.8231	5.5627	17	60.0000	0.0	60.0000
	15	40.2176	33.0553	8.0171	17	120.0000	0.0	120.0000
	16	41.3117	33.8931	8.2179	17	105.0000	0.0	105.0000
	17	65.2058	60.8728	14.6668	17	222.0000	6.0000	216.0000
	18	61.3058	79.2434	19.2193	17	348.0000	9.0000	339.0000
	19	14.5235	36.0491	8.7529	17	117.6000	0.0	117.6000
	20	10.9941	22.3057	5.4584	17	90.0000	0.0	90.0000

Tower #1 { 56' 41' 26' }  
 Sensor { 25 12 11 10 }  
 Sensor { 26 14 13 }  
 Tower #1 { 56' 41' 26' }  
 Sensor { 25 19 18 }  
 Sensor { 26 20 17 }

STATISTICAL SUMMARY (TWO TOWER CO TESTS) FOR B - 707

VAR NO	MEAN	S.D.	S.E. OF MEAN	SAMPLE	MAXIMUM	MINIMUM	RANGE
1	12.2403	6.3438	1.4995	31	39.0000	3.0000	31.0000
2	323.6000	47.2000	8.6774	31	151.0000	243.0000	92.0000
3	5.4514	1.2593	0.2262	31	9.4000	3.4000	5.5000
4	0.5716	0.6275	0.1127	31	2.1100	0.0	2.1100
5	21.1935	19.8013	3.5564	31	74.0000	0.0	74.0000
6	0.9468	0.9466	0.1666	31	3.3700	0.0	3.3700
7	27.6515	27.6138	4.9596	31	103.0000	0.0	103.0000
8	1.4374	1.0954	0.1968	31	4.0000	0.0	4.0000
9	31.6451	25.9442	4.6597	31	130.0000	0.0	130.0000
10	1.8171	1.2196	0.2190	31	4.4300	0.0	4.4300
11	27.6451	13.0883	2.3507	31	67.0000	0.0	67.0000
12	1.9529	1.2037	0.2162	31	4.2500	0.1200	4.1300
13	26.9031	21.4372	3.6502	31	137.0000	13.0000	122.0000
14	0.5194	0.5190	0.0932	31	1.9700	0.0	1.9700
15	55.4193	34.3294	5.9461	31	140.0000	0.0	140.0000
16	0.6494	0.5481	0.0984	31	1.8700	0.0	1.8700
17	43.7414	30.4818	6.1931	31	100.0000	0.0	100.0000
18	0.8945	0.6787	0.1219	31	2.3700	0.0	2.3700
19	39.2505	37.8345	6.7953	31	195.0000	0.0	195.0000
20	1.0945	0.8912	0.1601	31	3.2000	0.0	3.2000
21	20.7741	20.8737	3.7490	31	46.0000	0.0	46.0000
22	0.8874	1.0428	0.1873	31	3.8000	0.0	3.8000
23	41.9994	62.8954	11.2463	31	355.0000	0.0	355.0000
24	0.5554	0.5013	0.0900	31	1.7700	0.0	1.7700
25	27.1289	12.9865	2.3324	31	53.0000	0.0	53.0000
26	0.9716	0.6023	0.1082	31	2.1900	0.0400	2.1500
27	53.3970	47.4872	8.5218	31	270.0000	10.0000	260.0000
28	12.5613	6.1187	1.4542	31	29.4000	0.6000	29.2000
29	319.6594	21.0249	4.1354	31	397.2000	240.0499	117.1001
30	13.2451	9.2790	1.6665	31	48.5000	1.0000	46.7000
31	2.0581	1.0993	0.1974	31	3.8000	0.2000	3.6000
32	2.2645	1.1862	0.2127	31	4.9000	0.1000	4.8000
33	44.8870	16.3878	2.9433	31	65.7000	0.0	65.0000
34	-14.6806	11.9304	2.1442	31	0.0	-49.1000	49.1000
35	-14.7193	11.4817	2.0622	31	0.0	-45.0000	45.0000
36	3.6516	0.7474	0.1379	31	4.0000	2.0000	2.0000
37	19.8790	26.9041	4.4321	31	109.7200	0.0	109.7200
38	29.8786	32.4765	5.8329	31	110.1100	0.0	110.1100
39	42.9151	31.7874	6.0663	31	120.8400	0.0	120.8400
40	47.8750	32.3669	5.6133	31	123.6000	0.0	123.6000
41	44.1712	29.2484	5.2603	31	119.9700	2.0400	117.9300
42	19.8776	18.3955	3.4835	31	81.0000	0.0	81.0000
43	24.3467	17.2801	3.1036	31	64.7500	0.0	64.7500
44	26.7463	14.6857	3.3920	31	70.5000	0.0	70.5000
45	28.4931	20.0368	3.5941	31	79.3000	0.0	79.3000
46	25.8302	24.0232	4.3147	31	86.2500	0.0	86.2500
47	16.8957	15.6102	2.8396	31	56.0000	0.0	56.0000
48	21.3139	14.5162	2.5713	31	65.7000	0.6800	64.4200

KEY

- 1 Instantaneous WS (mph)
- 2 Instantaneous WD (deg)
- 3 A/C timing (sec)
- 4 X (ppm)
- 5 T (sec)
- 6 X
- 7 T
- 8 X
- 9 T
- 10 X
- 11 T
- 12 X
- 13 T
- 14 X
- 15 T
- 16 X
- 17 T
- 18 X
- 19 T
- 20 X
- 21 T
- 22 X
- 23 T
- 24 X
- 25 T
- 26 X
- 27 T
- 28 3-min average WS
- 29 3-min average WD
- 30 C<sub>0</sub> (deg)
- 31 C<sub>0</sub> (mph)
- 32 C<sub>0</sub> (°F)
- 33 T<sub>0</sub> (°F)
- 34 LT inst. (°F/53ft)
- 35 ST Average (°F/53ft)
- 36 Pasquill - Turner Stability
- 37 3" dose
- 38 36" dose
- 39 dose
- 40 dose
- 41 dose
- 42 dose
- 43 dose
- 44 dose
- 45 dose
- 46 dose
- 47 dose
- 48 dose

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STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF 8727 TWO TOWER

VAR NO	MEAN	S.D.	S.E. OF MEAN	SAMPLE	MAXIMUM	MINIMUM	RANGE
1	10.7487	6.8890	1.1818	34	34.0000	2.0000	32.0000
2	331.9000	21.9000	3.7558	34	18.0000	292.0000	86.0000
3	4.9353	0.5491	0.0933	34	6.4000	3.9000	2.5000
4	0.2526	0.3043	0.0522	34	1.2500	0.0	1.2500
5	27.0293	25.0302	4.2926	34	100.0000	0.0	100.0000
6	0.3503	0.2795	0.0479	34	1.1800	0.0	1.1800
7	32.1764	23.6066	4.0482	34	130.0000	0.0	130.0000
8	0.3800	0.2814	0.0488	34	1.2200	0.0	1.2200
9	32.0293	24.5276	4.2045	34	148.0000	0.0	148.0000
10	0.3912	0.2776	0.0476	34	1.1800	0.0	1.1800
11	36.5293	47.1907	8.0931	34	265.0000	0.0	265.0000
12	0.3676	0.3185	0.0546	34	1.2000	0.0	1.2000
13	35.3661	51.0274	8.7511	34	290.0000	0.0	290.0000
14	0.1991	0.1855	0.0318	34	0.7000	0.0	0.7000
15	36.9116	38.5094	5.9148	34	167.0000	0.0	167.0000
16	0.2574	0.1750	0.0300	34	0.6400	0.0	0.6400
17	59.2940	65.1851	11.1791	34	307.0000	0.0	307.0000
18	0.2303	0.1685	0.0289	34	0.6000	0.0	0.6000
19	41.1175	37.2874	6.3987	34	187.0000	0.0	187.0000
20	0.3124	0.2210	0.0379	34	2.9000	0.0	2.9000
21	39.4117	36.6458	6.2847	34	180.0000	0.0	180.0000
22	0.1371	0.1920	0.0329	34	0.6500	0.0	0.6500
23	31.7054	45.0081	7.7184	34	206.0000	0.0	206.0000
24	0.2303	0.3220	0.0552	34	1.4700	0.0	1.4700
25	34.7352	42.4373	7.2779	34	250.0000	0.0	250.0000
26	0.1165	0.1611	0.0276	34	0.6800	0.0	0.6800
27	22.5293	21.0327	3.6071	34	90.0000	0.0	90.0000
28	10.2584	6.6081	1.1333	34	31.1000	1.6000	29.5000
29	324.7949	31.3490	5.3765	34	570.5999	146.0000	424.5999
30	14.6118	14.3032	2.4530	34	90.4000	4.7000	85.7000
31	1.7114	0.9729	0.1668	34	4.1000	0.2000	3.9000
32	2.1441	1.3406	0.2299	34	7.3000	0.5000	6.8000
33	49.7499	6.1030	1.0467	34	63.5000	39.5000	24.0000
34	-9.5706	10.3444	1.7741	34	-0.0	-37.8000	37.8000
35	-9.4612	10.2740	1.7420	34	-0.0	-35.3000	35.3000
36	3.3235	1.0652	0.1627	34	4.0000	-0.0	4.0000
37	10.3556	13.3201	2.2844	34	50.0000	0.0	50.0000
38	12.4061	13.2184	2.2662	34	51.0300	0.0	51.0300
39	13.1141	12.9316	2.2178	34	45.1400	0.0	45.1400
40	14.4982	15.1613	2.6001	34	58.3000	0.0	58.3000
41	12.2614	14.2424	2.4425	34	60.0000	0.0	60.0000
42	9.9691	10.6964	1.8001	34	41.7500	0.0	41.7500
43	15.1067	16.5121	3.1748	34	96.2400	0.0	96.2400
44	11.3306	12.3212	2.1131	34	59.8400	0.0	59.8400
45	14.0964	14.8851	2.5528	34	54.0000	0.0	54.0000
46	8.8403	13.1946	2.2628	34	41.2000	0.0	41.2000
47	11.1065	14.8767	3.2373	34	67.5000	0.0	67.5000
48	3.2635	5.2957	0.9082	34	25.1600	0.0	25.1600

KEY

- 1 Instantaneous WS(mph)
- 2 Instantaneous WD(deg)
- 3 A/C timing (sec)
- 4 X(ppm)
- 5 T(sec)
- 6 X
- 7 F
- 8 X
- 9 F
- 10 X
- 11 F
- 12 X
- 13 F
- 14 X
- 15 F
- 16 X
- 17 F
- 18 X
- 19 F
- 20 X
- 21 F
- 22 X
- 23 F
- 24 X
- 25 F
- 26 X
- 27 F
- 28 3-min average WS
- 29 3-min average WD
- 30 ° (deg)
- 31 cu (mph)
- 32 cu (mph)
- 33 T (°F)
- 34 ΔT inst. (°F/55ft)
- 35 ΔT Average (°F/55ft)
- 36 Pasquill - Turner Stability
- 37 dose
- 38 dose
- 39 dose
- 40 dose
- 41 dose
- 42 dose
- 43 dose
- 44 dose
- 45 dose
- 46 dose
- 47 dose
- 48 dose

80'

1st Tower

2nd Tower

Last Sensor

THC Sensor

1st Tower

2nd Tower

Last Sensor

THC Sensor

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STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF B747 TWO TOWER

VAR	MD	MEAN	S.D.	S.E. OF MEAN	SAMPLE	MAXIMUM	MINIMUM	RANGE
KEY								
1	Instantaneous WS(mph)	15.0000	6.2450	3.6056	3	22.0000	10.0000	12.0000
2	Instantaneous WD(deg)	303.6665	16.5717	6.4130	3	319.0000	290.0000	29.0000
3	A/C timing (sec)	7.2333	1.8226	0.7055	3	8.3000	5.9000	2.4000
80'	4 x (ppm)	1.2200	1.3074	0.7568	3	2.6000	0.0	2.6000
5	5 F(sec)	21.0000	19.3132	11.1505	3	36.0000	0.0	36.0000
56'	6 X	1.9167	1.1686	0.6747	3	3.2500	1.0700	2.1800
7	7	26.6667	12.0119	6.9362	3	39.0000	15.0000	24.0000
8	8 X	2.1967	1.2719	0.7363	3	3.6000	1.1200	2.4800
41'	9 F	26.3333	13.6504	7.8811	3	42.0000	17.0000	25.0000
10	10 X	2.8300	1.7514	1.0112	3	4.6200	1.1200	3.5000
26'	11 F	29.6667	12.5423	7.1258	3	40.0000	16.0000	24.0000
12	12 X	2.8800	2.0708	1.1954	3	4.5700	0.5700	4.0000
14'	13 F	30.6667	13.0512	7.5351	3	41.0000	16.0000	25.0000
14	14 X	0.4800	0.6698	0.3980	3	1.2700	0.0	1.2700
80'	15 F	25.0000	22.9129	13.7288	3	45.0000	0.0	45.0000
16	16 X	1.1833	1.1751	0.6764	3	2.3500	0.0	2.3500
56'	17 F	14.3333	15.1767	8.7623	3	30.0000	0.0	30.0000
18	18 X	1.4800	1.5380	0.8879	3	3.0700	0.0	3.0700
41'	19 F	15.6667	15.0484	8.8659	3	30.0000	0.0	30.0000
20	20 X	1.7400	1.4869	0.8584	3	3.0000	0.1000	2.9000
26'	21 F	19.0000	6.9262	4.0000	3	27.0000	15.0000	12.0000
14'	22 X	1.5567	1.5600	0.9007	3	3.1200	0.0	3.1200
23	23 F	16.3333	15.1767	8.7623	3	30.0000	0.0	30.0000
24	24 X	1.0800	0.9789	0.5652	3	3.0000	0.0	3.0000
25	25 F	23.0000	10.3923	6.0000	3	35.0000	17.0000	18.0000
26	26 X	0.9667	0.6521	0.3765	3	1.4700	0.2300	1.2400
27	27 F	23.3333	12.6623	7.3106	3	37.0000	12.0000	25.0000
28	28 3-min average WS	14.3000	5.2374	3.0238	3	20.2000	10.2000	10.0000
29	29 3-min average WD	302.8330	13.2032	7.6229	3	312.0000	287.7000	24.3000
30	30 $\sigma$ (deg)	17.7333	4.1106	2.3779	3	20.5000	13.0000	7.5000
31	31 $\sigma$ (mph)	2.5333	1.2014	0.6936	3	3.7000	1.3000	2.4000
32	32 $\sigma$ (mph)	4.2000	0.6093	0.3512	3	4.6000	3.5000	1.1000
33	33 $\sigma$ (°F)	32.6667	28.3074	16.3435	3	50.0000	0.0	50.0000
34	34 LT Inst. (°F/53ft)	66.6333	7.1459	4.1257	3	80.0000	0.0	80.0000
35	35 LT Average (°F/53ft)	7.6667	7.1675	4.1382	3	0.0	-14.2000	14.2000
36	36 Pasquill - Turner Stability	3.5333	0.5778	0.3333	3	4.0000	3.0000	1.0000
37	37 dose	35.0933	32.8059	18.9422	3	45.0000	0.0	45.0000
41'	38 dose	52.1057	34.3717	19.8445	3	64.5000	16.0500	48.4500
41'	39 dose	50.2767	20.2995	11.7199	3	72.0000	31.7900	40.2100
44'	40 dose	60.4300	62.3897	36.0207	3	132.4800	44.0000	88.4800
50'	41 dose	79.7733	71.3260	41.1801	3	139.9300	23.3700	116.5600
50'	42 dose	15.2500	20.1549	11.8365	3	38.1000	0.0	38.1000
41'	43 dose	31.1000	20.7704	20.7704	3	70.5000	0.0	70.5000
41'	44 dose	38.4633	47.8881	27.6482	3	92.1000	0.0	92.1000
45	45 dose	34.1000	40.1227	23.1648	3	81.0000	1.5000	79.5000
44'	46 dose	41.0167	47.8660	27.8320	3	93.6000	0.0	93.6000
47	47 dose	25.9600	22.9128	13.2285	3	44.4500	0.3400	44.1100
48	48 dose	17.9267	11.5897	6.6913	3	30.4700	6.5100	22.9600

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STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF DC 8 TWO TOWER

VAR NO	MEAN	S.D.	S.E. OF MEAN	SAMPLE	MAXIMUM	MINIMUM	RANGE
1	10.0000	5.9582	2.6646	5	16.0000	2.0000	14.0000
2	333.8000	13.2000	9.9932	5	358.0000	32.0000	38.0000
3	4.7600	0.6427	0.2874	5	6.8000	4.0000	1.8000
4	1.6880	1.9766	0.9930	5	4.8000	0.0	4.8000
5	22.4000	14.9288	6.4652	5	52.0000	0.0	52.0000
6	2.7640	1.7379	0.7772	5	5.5000	1.2200	4.2800
7	25.8000	9.1791	4.1037	5	40.0000	18.0000	22.0000
8	4.8100	1.4439	0.6266	5	6.3300	2.2500	4.0800
9	25.8000	9.5531	4.2732	5	37.0000	18.0000	19.0000
10	4.1060	1.6450	0.6367	5	6.8200	2.5000	4.3200
11	23.6000	6.5822	2.9258	5	32.0000	17.0000	15.0000
12	3.2940	1.7244	0.7712	5	6.3000	2.0000	4.3000
13	20.4000	7.1972	3.2187	5	33.0000	15.0000	18.0000
14	1.4840	1.5816	0.7073	5	3.8200	0.0000	3.8200
15	25.8000	11.5239	5.1336	5	43.0000	17.0000	26.0000
16	1.3760	1.1999	0.5357	5	3.6200	0.7000	2.9200
17	21.6000	5.6991	2.6382	5	30.0000	15.0000	15.0000
18	1.5520	1.1427	0.5111	5	3.3100	0.7100	2.6000
19	20.8000	4.3814	1.9596	5	27.0000	15.0000	12.0000
20	1.5020	0.9921	0.4437	5	3.0300	0.6200	2.4100
21	41.8000	38.2243	15.3056	5	96.0000	17.0000	79.0000
22	0.4040	0.6450	0.2985	5	1.8000	0.0500	1.7500
23	67.8000	58.5807	26.1981	5	165.0000	18.0000	146.0000
24	0.5100	0.1673	0.0748	5	0.7200	0.3200	0.4000
25	48.0000	43.9682	19.6596	5	120.0000	15.0000	105.0000
26	1.4340	0.7607	0.3402	5	3.1000	1.2000	1.9000
27	17.6000	4.5607	2.0396	5	23.0000	13.0000	10.0000
28	9.9000	5.0195	2.2443	5	15.8000	3.5000	12.3000
29	333.9995	9.6744	4.2371	5	344.5999	320.5999	24.0000
30	14.3400	4.5170	2.0200	5	21.1000	10.0000	11.1000
31	2.0400	0.7162	0.3203	5	3.3000	1.6000	1.7000
32	2.5200	1.9287	0.8616	5	3.8000	1.0000	2.8000
33	49.4000	5.6414	2.5229	5	59.5000	46.0000	13.5000
34	-10.2000	6.2073	4.1176	5	-0.0	-22.7000	22.7000
35	-8.6000	4.5857	3.0397	5	-0.0	-22.4000	22.4000
36	1.2000	1.0954	0.4899	5	4.0000	2.0000	2.0000
37	66.4020	106.2324	47.5086	5	231.8799	0.0	231.8799
38	86.7340	78.1349	35.3902	5	260.0000	24.4000	195.6000
39	103.0660	64.0632	28.6410	5	207.2000	43.0000	162.2000
40	94.3900	42.9184	19.1937	5	149.5000	52.5000	96.0000
41	64.5300	32.6667	14.6090	5	119.7000	35.5500	84.1500
42	36.3160	40.7631	18.2316	5	93.1500	1.6200	91.5300
43	32.3160	22.2259	9.9397	5	68.7600	13.3000	55.4600
44	31.2420	24.1285	10.7906	5	72.8200	15.2000	57.6200
45	50.2840	27.1310	12.1334	5	73.9200	10.5400	63.3800
46	40.5740	32.0067	14.3139	5	85.8000	3.0000	82.8000
47	28.5600	29.6749	13.1604	5	74.4000	4.8000	69.6000
48	30.9040	10.1589	4.3632	5	46.5000	20.4000	26.1000

KEY

- 1 Instantaneous WS (mph)
- 2 Instantaneous WD (deg)
- 3 A/C timing (sec)
- 4 X (ppm)
- 5 T (sec)
- 6 X
- 7 F
- 8 X
- 9 T
- 10 X
- 11 T
- 12 X
- 13 T
- 14 X
- 15 T
- 16 X
- 17 T
- 18 X
- 19 T
- 20 X
- 21 T
- 22 X
- 23 T
- 24 X
- 25 T
- 26 X
- 27 T
- 28 3-min average WS
- 29 3-min average WD
- 30 T (deg)
- 31 C (mph)
- 32 C (F)
- 33 T (F)
- 34 T Inst. (F/53ft)
- 35 T Average (F/53ft)
- 36 Pasquill - Turner Stability
- 37 dose
- 38 dose
- 39 dose
- 40 dose
- 41 dose
- 42 dose
- 43 dose
- 44 dose
- 45 dose
- 46 dose
- 47 dose
- 48 dose

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF INFIELD CO TESTS FOR B - 707

VAR NO	MEAN	S.D.	S.E. OF MEAN	SAMPLE	MAXIMUM	MINIMUM	RANGE
1	21.0633	12.2062	3.5236	12	38.0000	2.0000	36.0000
2	1.0000	0.0	0.0	12	1.0000	1.0000	0.0
3	24.0000	39.1257	10.1399	12	99.0000	5.0000	94.0000
4	195.5000	21.2720	6.7268	10	225.0000	165.0000	60.0000
5	5.1500	2.5713	0.7423	12	10.8000	2.0000	8.8000
6	31.6666	5.3654	1.5489	12	40.0000	25.0000	15.0000
7	1.2000	0.4775	0.1440	11	2.0000	0.4000	1.6000
8	43.1818	23.2672	7.0153	11	90.0000	5.0000	85.0000
9	0.5125	0.6312	0.2232	8	1.5000	0.0	1.5000
10	26.6667	2.8867	1.6667	3	30.0000	25.0000	5.0000
11	155.6666	69.3195	20.0108	12	323.9998	63.0000	260.9998
12	47.6817	34.9087	10.5374	11	143.9999	7.5000	136.4999
13	28.0000	16.4545	9.5000	3	37.5000	9.0000	28.5000

KEY  
 1 Event \*  
 2 A/C Type  
 3 u (mph)  
 4  $\theta$  (deg)  
 5  $\theta_1$  (ppm)  
 6  $\theta_2$  (sec)  
 7  $\theta_3$  (ppm)  
 8  $\theta_4$  (sec)  
 9  $\theta_5$  (ppm)  
 10  $\theta_6$  (sec)  
 11 Dose<sub>1</sub> (ppm.sec)  
 12 Dose<sub>2</sub> (ppm.sec)  
 13 Dose<sub>3</sub> (ppm.sec)

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STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF INFIELD CO TESTS FOR B - 727

KEY	VAR NO	MEAN	S.D.	S.E. OF MEAN	SAMPLE	MAXIMUM	MINIMUM	RANGE
1 Event #	1	24.1667	14.9722	6.1124	6	61.0000	1.0000	60.0000
2 A/C Type	2	2.0000	0.0	0.0	6	2.0000	2.0000	0.0
3 u (mph)	3	38.5000	46.9287	19.1585	6	99.0000	6.0000	93.0000
4 θ (deg)	4	202.0000	25.8715	12.9357	4	230.0000	168.0000	62.0000
5 x <sub>1</sub> (ppm)	5	1.4000	0.7266	0.2966	6	2.6000	0.6000	1.6000
6 x <sub>2</sub> (sec)	6	25.0000	6.3246	2.5820	6	30.0000	15.0000	15.0000
7 x <sub>3</sub> (ppm)	7	0.7833	0.4665	0.1909	6	1.3000	0.0	1.3000
8 x <sub>4</sub> (sec)	8	27.6667	21.1345	8.6281	6	45.0000	0.0	45.0000
9 x <sub>5</sub> (ppm)	9	0.3000	0.2160	0.1040	4	0.5000	0.0	0.5000
10 x <sub>6</sub> (sec)	10	13.3333	11.5470	6.6667	3	20.0000	0.0	20.0000
11 Dose <sub>1</sub> (ppm.sec)	11	37.5000	25.7507	10.5127	6	78.0000	12.0000	66.0000
12 Dose <sub>2</sub> (ppm.sec)	12	26.6333	22.3858	9.1390	6	52.0000	0.0	52.0000
13 Dose <sub>3</sub> (ppm.sec)	13	4.6667	4.1633	2.4037	3	8.0000	0.0	8.0000

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF INFIELD CO TESTS FOR B - 747

VAR NO	MEAN	S.D.	S.E. OF MEAN	SAMPLE	MAXIMUM	MINIMUM	RANGE
1	23.2000	10.2323	4.5760	5	36.0000	12.0000	24.0000
2	3.0000	0.0	0.0	5	3.0000	3.0000	0.0
3	44.0000	49.5197	22.1459	5	99.0000	7.0000	92.0000
4	211.6667	16.0727	9.2796	3	230.0000	200.0000	30.0000
5	6.4800	5.3002	2.3703	5	15.0000	2.9000	12.9000
6	28.0000	7.5829	3.3912	5	40.0000	20.0000	20.0000
7	1.5600	1.2973	0.5602	5	3.6000	0.0	3.6000
8	39.0000	27.4773	12.2682	5	75.0000	0.0	75.0000
9	0.5333	0.8366	0.6842	3	1.5000	0.0	1.5000
10	159.9999	90.3236	40.3940	5	315.9998	87.5000	228.4998
11	66.8999	42.1899	18.0599	5	108.0000	0.0	108.0000
12	66.8999	42.1899	18.0599	5	108.0000	0.0	108.0000
13	66.8999	42.1899	18.0599	5	108.0000	0.0	108.0000

KEY  
 1 Event #  
 2 A/C Type  
 3 u (mph)  
 4 # (deg)  
 5 A<sub>1</sub> (ppm)  
 6 T<sub>1</sub> (sec)  
 7 T<sub>2</sub> (ppm)  
 8 T<sub>2</sub> (sec)  
 9 T<sub>3</sub> (ppm)  
 10 T<sub>3</sub> (sec)  
 11 Dose<sub>1</sub> (ppm.sec)  
 12 Dose<sub>2</sub> (ppm.sec)  
 13 Dose<sub>3</sub> (ppm.sec)

NUMBER OF CASE FOR VARIABLE 10 IS LESS OR EQUAL TO 1.  
 NUMBER OF CASE FOR VARIABLE 11 IS LESS OR EQUAL TO 1.  
 NUMBER OF CASE FOR VARIABLE 12 IS LESS OR EQUAL TO 1.  
 NUMBER OF CASE FOR VARIABLE 13 IS LESS OR EQUAL TO 1.

PROGRAM GOES ON TO THE NEXT VARIABLE  
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 PROGRAM GOES ON TO THE NEXT VARIABLE

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STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF INFIELD CO TESTS FOR DC 8

VAR NO	MEAN	S.D.	S.E. OF MEAN	SAMPLE	MAXIMUM	MINIMUM	RANGE
1	20.1667	17.2675	7.0694	6	43.0000	3.0000	40.0000
2	4.0000	0.0	0.0	6	4.0000	4.0000	0.0
3	9.8333	2.6394	1.0775	6	13.0000	6.0000	7.0000
4	188.0000	19.5448	7.9791	6	210.0000	163.0000	45.0000
5	4.0667	0.5354	0.2106	6	5.0000	3.5000	1.5000
6	26.6666	6.0553	2.4721	6	35.0000	20.0000	15.0000
7	1.4333	1.0172	0.4153	6	3.0000	0.2000	2.8000
8	35.0000	9.8868	3.8730	6	45.0000	25.0000	20.0000
9	0.4500	0.4041	0.2021	4	1.0000	0.1000	0.9000
10	30.0000	21.2132	15.0000	2	45.0000	15.0000	30.0000
11	110.2500	37.5256	15.3198	6	175.0000	70.0000	105.0000
12	48.7500	30.3805	12.4028	6	90.0000	5.0000	85.0000
13	12.7500	13.7866	9.7500	2	22.5000	3.0000	19.5000

KEY

- 1 Event #
- 2 A/C Type
- 3 u (mph)
- 4 + (deg)
- 5  $\tau_1$  (ppm)
- 6  $\tau_2$  (sec)
- 7  $\tau_3$  (ppm)
- 8  $\tau_4$  (sec)
- 9  $\tau_5$  (ppm)
- 10  $\tau_6$  (sec)
- 11 Dose<sub>1</sub> (ppm.sec)
- 12 Dose<sub>2</sub> (ppm.sec)
- 13 Dose<sub>3</sub> (ppm.sec)

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF INFIELD CO TESTS FOR DC 10

VAR NO	MEAN	S.D.	S.E. OF MEAN	SAMPLE	MAXIMUM	MINIMUM	RANGE
1	25.6667	18.2300	10.5251	3	42.0000	6.0000	36.0000
2	8.0000	0.0	0.0	3	8.0000	8.0000	0.0
3	38.6667	52.3100	30.2012	3	99.0000	6.0000	93.0000
4	166.5000	2.1213	1.5000	2	168.0000	165.0000	3.0000
5	1.6667	0.3786	0.2186	3	2.1000	1.4000	0.7000
6	21.6667	5.7735	3.3333	3	25.0000	15.0000	10.0000
7	0.1667	0.2082	0.1202	3	0.4000	0.0	0.4000
8	23.3333	22.5462	13.0171	3	45.0000	0.0	45.0000
9	0.3500	0.2121	0.1500	2	0.5000	0.2000	0.3000
10	22.5000	10.6066	7.5000	2	30.0000	15.0000	15.0000
11	36.6667	15.0693	8.7002	3	52.5000	22.5000	30.0000
12	6.8333	9.7511	5.8298	3	18.0000	0.0	18.0000
13	9.0000	8.4853	6.0000	2	15.0000	3.0000	12.0000

KEY

- 1 Event \*
- 2 A/C Type
- 3 u (mph)
- 4 + (deg)
- 5  $\gamma_1$  (ppm)
- 6  $\tau_1$  (sec)
- 7  $x_2$  (ppm)
- 8  $\tau_2$  (sec)
- 9  $\gamma_3$  (ppm)
- 10  $\tau_3$  (sec)
- 11 Dose<sub>1</sub> (ppm,sec)
- 12 Dose<sub>2</sub> (ppm,sec)
- 13 Dose<sub>3</sub> (ppm,sec)

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STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF INFIELD CO TESTS FOR L 1011

VAR NO	MEAN	S.D.	S.E. OF MEAN	SAMPLE	MAXIMUM	MINIMUM	RANGE
1	24.0000	11.3137	8.0000	2	32.0000	16.0000	16.0000
2	5.0000	0.0	0.0	2	5.0000	5.0000	0.0
3	58.0000	63.6396	45.0000	2	99.0000	9.0000	90.0000
4	588.5000	577.7063	408.5000	2	997.0000	180.0000	817.0000
5	3.2500	0.7778	0.5500	2	3.8000	2.7000	1.1000
6	50.0000	7.0711	5.0000	2	35.0000	25.0000	10.0000
7	0.8000	0.5657	0.4000	2	1.2000	0.4000	0.8000
8	40.0000	14.1421	10.0000	2	50.0000	30.0000	20.0000
9	0.2500	0.3536	0.2500	2	0.5000	0.0	0.5000
10	94.7500	0.3535	0.2500	2	95.0000	94.5000	0.5000
11	36.0000	33.9411	24.0000	2	60.0000	12.0000	48.0000
12							
13							

PROGRAM GOES ON TO THE NEXT VARIABLE  
 PROGRAM GOES ON TO THE NEXT VARIABLE

KEY  
 1 Event #  
 2 A/C Type  
 3 mph  
 4 deg  
 5 ppm  
 6 sec  
 7 ppm  
 8 fsec  
 9 ppm  
 10 sec  
 11 Dose<sub>1</sub> (ppm.sec)  
 12 Dose<sub>2</sub> (ppm.sec)  
 13 Dose<sub>3</sub> (ppm.sec)

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF TAKEOFF NO<sub>x</sub> TESTS FOR B - 707

VAR NO	MEAN	S.D.	S.E. OF MEAN	SAMPLE	MAXIMUM	MINIMUM	RANGE
1	24.0000	12.7181	4.2394	9	39.0000	3.0000	36.0000
2	1.0000	0.0	0.0	9	1.0000	1.0000	0.0
3	7.6667	4.1533	1.3844	9	14.0000	2.0000	12.0000
4	231.1111	34.8010	11.6003	9	280.0000	180.0000	100.0000
5	0.3329	0.1638	0.0546	9	0.5300	0.0360	0.4940
6	51.1111	23.8193	7.9398	9	90.0000	0.0000	90.0000
7	0.1524	0.0938	0.0313	9	0.2700	0.0220	0.2480
8	27.7778	20.7833	6.9278	9	60.0000	15.0000	45.0000
9	0.1135	0.0996	0.0352	8	0.2900	0.0010	0.2890
10	33.1250	22.6680	8.0144	8	75.0000	15.0000	60.0000
11	8.6943	6.1074	2.0360	9	21.2000	2.8500	18.3500
12	3.2900	2.2388	0.7463	9	6.7500	1.5000	5.2500
13	2.9431	3.1585	1.1167	8	10.1500	0.0250	10.1250

KEY  
 1 Event #  
 2 A/C Type  
 3 u (pph)  
 4 T (deg)  
 5 #1 ppm  
 6 #1 (sec)  
 7 #2 ppm  
 8 #2 (sec)  
 9 #3 ppm  
 10 #3 (sec)  
 Station #1  
 Station #2  
 Station #3  
 Station #4  
 Station #5  
 Section #11  
 Section #12  
 Section #13

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STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF TAKEOFF NO. TESTS FOR B - 727

VAR NO	MEAN	S.D.	S.E. OF MEAN	SAMPLE	MAXIMUM	MINIMUM	RANGE
1	19.3571	11.9525	3.1944	14	37.0000	2.0000	35.0000
2	2.0000	0.0	0.0	14	2.0000	2.0000	0.0
3	9.0714	4.1780	1.1166	14	16.0000	3.0000	13.0000
4	234.2857	27.3761	7.3166	14	270.0000	190.0000	80.0000
5	0.2513	0.1393	0.0372	14	0.5000	0.0700	0.4300
6	19.2857	13.1350	3.5105	14	60.0000	10.0000	50.0000
7	0.1724	0.1174	0.0314	14	0.4200	0.0300	0.3900
8	21.7857	15.2678	4.0805	14	60.0000	10.0000	50.0000
9	0.0747	0.0604	0.0168	13	0.1600	0.0	0.1600
10	25.5000	24.4324	7.7262	10	70.0000	0.0	70.0000
11	4.1779	2.0194	0.5397	14	7.5000	0.7000	6.8000
12	2.8546	1.4421	0.3854	14	5.6000	0.4500	5.1500
13	1.3070	1.0941	0.3460	10	3.0000	0.0	3.0000

KEY

1	Event #
2	A/C Type
3	u (mph)
4	φ (deg)
5	x <sub>1</sub> (ppm)
6	t <sub>1</sub> (sec)
7	x <sub>2</sub> (ppm)
8	t <sub>2</sub> (sec)
9	x <sub>3</sub> (ppm)
10	t <sub>3</sub> (sec)
11	Dose <sub>1</sub> (ppm.sec)
12	Dose <sub>2</sub> (ppm.sec)
13	Dose <sub>3</sub> (ppm.sec)

Station #4 { 5, 6, 7, 8 }  
 Station #5 { 9, 10 }  
 Station #11 { 11, 12, 13 }

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF TAKEOFF NO. x TESTS FOR DC 8

KEY	VAR NO	MEAN	S.D.	S.E. OF MEAN	SAMPLE	MAXIMUM	MINIMUM	RANGE
1 Event #	1	18.3333	11.8771	4.8488	6	35.0000	4.0000	29.0000
2 A/C Type	2	4.0000	0.0	0.0	6	4.0000	4.0000	0.0
3 u (mph)	3	9.1667	2.9269	1.1949	6	14.0000	6.0000	8.0000
4 $\beta$ (deg)	4	221.6666	16.0208	6.5405	6	250.0000	190.0000	40.0000
5 $\gamma_1$ (ppm)	5	0.2060	0.0792	0.0323	6	0.2700	0.0760	0.1940
6 $\gamma_2$ (sec)	6	27.5000	10.3682	4.2328	6	45.0000	15.0000	30.0000
7 $\gamma_3$ (ppm)	7	0.0913	0.0576	0.0235	6	0.1600	0.0180	0.1420
8 $\gamma_4$ (sec)	8	33.3333	23.5938	9.6321	6	80.0000	15.0000	65.0000
9 $\gamma_5$ (ppm)	9	0.0447	0.0500	0.0204	6	0.1200	0.0	0.1200
10 $\gamma_6$ (sec)	10	36.0000	34.5326	15.4434	5	90.0000	0.0	90.0000
11 Dose <sub>1</sub> (ppm.sec)	11	5.2383	1.9230	0.7651	6	7.8000	2.2800	5.5200
12 Dose <sub>2</sub> (ppm.sec)	12	2.6783	1.5628	0.6380	6	4.8000	0.2700	4.5300
13 Dose <sub>3</sub> (ppm.sec)	13	1.3980	1.2773	0.5712	5	2.7000	0.0	2.7000

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STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF TAKEOFF NO. x TESTS FOR DC 9

VAR NO	MEAN	S.D.	S.E. OF MEAN	SAMPLE	MAXIMUM	MINIMUM	RANGE
1	16.2500	0.0667	2.8520	8	26.0000	1.0000	25.0000
2	9.0000	0.0	0.0	6	9.0000	9.0000	0.0
3	7.1250	3.9799	1.4071	8	14.0000	1.0000	13.0000
4	233.7500	20.6588	7.3040	8	260.0000	200.0000	60.0000
5	0.1602	0.0805	0.0284	8	0.2700	0.0500	0.2200
6	18.7500	9.5431	3.3740	8	40.0000	10.0000	30.0000
7	0.0652	0.0527	0.0186	8	0.1500	0.0100	0.1400
8	21.8750	15.5695	5.5047	8	55.0000	10.0000	45.0000
9	0.0243	0.0319	0.0121	7	0.0700	0.0010	0.0690
10	26.4286	11.4834	4.3252	7	45.0000	10.0000	35.0000
11	2.8787	1.6273	0.5753	8	5.6800	0.5000	5.1800
12	1.2950	0.9028	0.3192	6	2.4500	0.1000	2.3500
13	0.4779	0.6636	0.2508	7	1.7500	0.0300	1.7200

KEY  
 1 Event #  
 2 A/C Type  
 3 u (mph)  
 4 v (deg)  
 5 w (ppm)  
 6 t<sub>1</sub> (sec)  
 7 t<sub>2</sub> (ppm)  
 8 t<sub>3</sub> (sec)  
 9 t<sub>4</sub> (ppm)  
 10 t<sub>5</sub> (sec)  
 11 Dose<sub>1</sub> (ppm,sec)  
 12 Dose<sub>2</sub> (ppm,sec)  
 13 Dose<sub>3</sub> (ppm,sec)

C-1

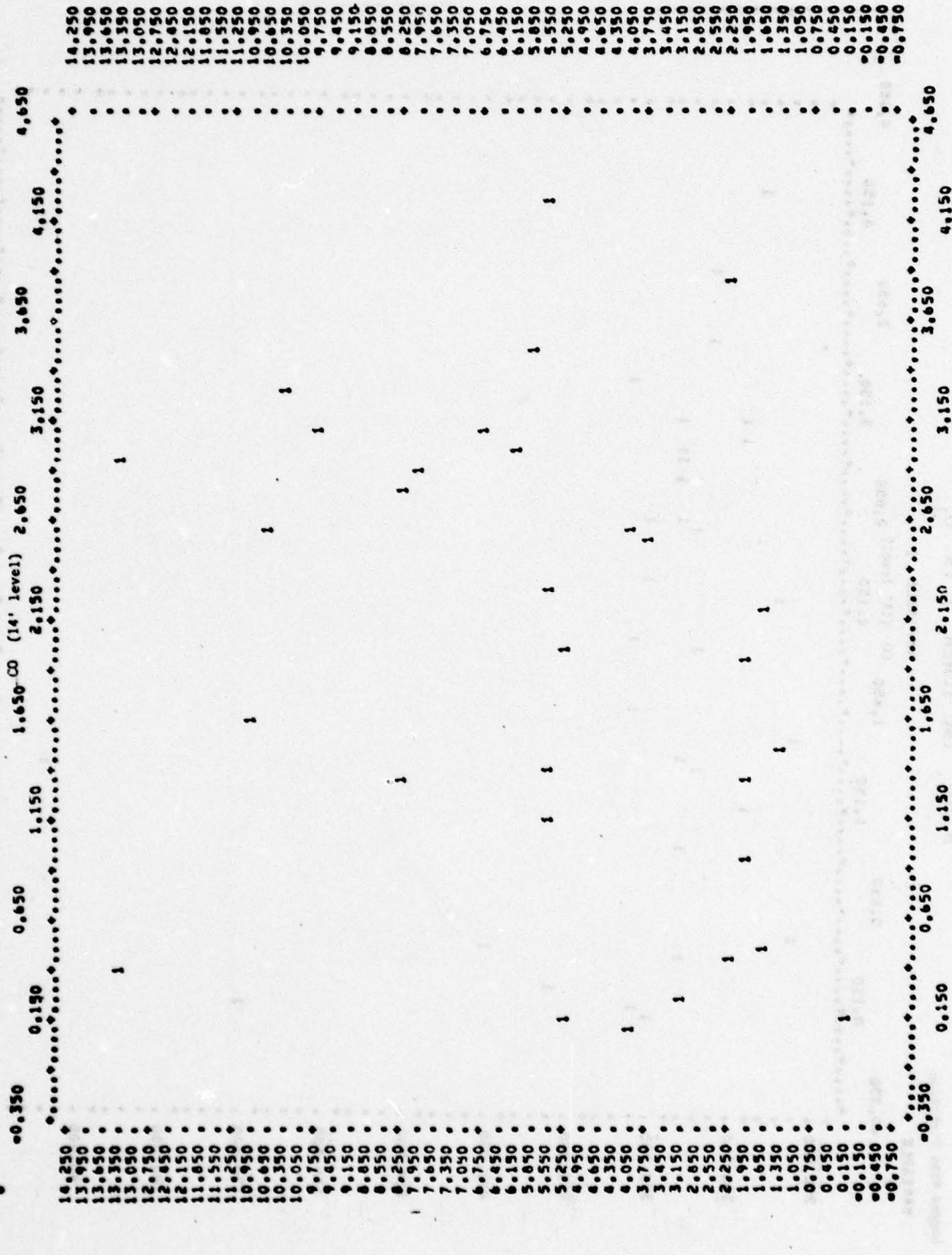
Correlation of Concentrations with Meteorological  
Variables: B 707 Aircraft/14 ft Level CO Measurements

B 707 TWO TOWER X VS.  $\mu_2$

3-min. Average MS

VARIABLE

VARIABLE 1

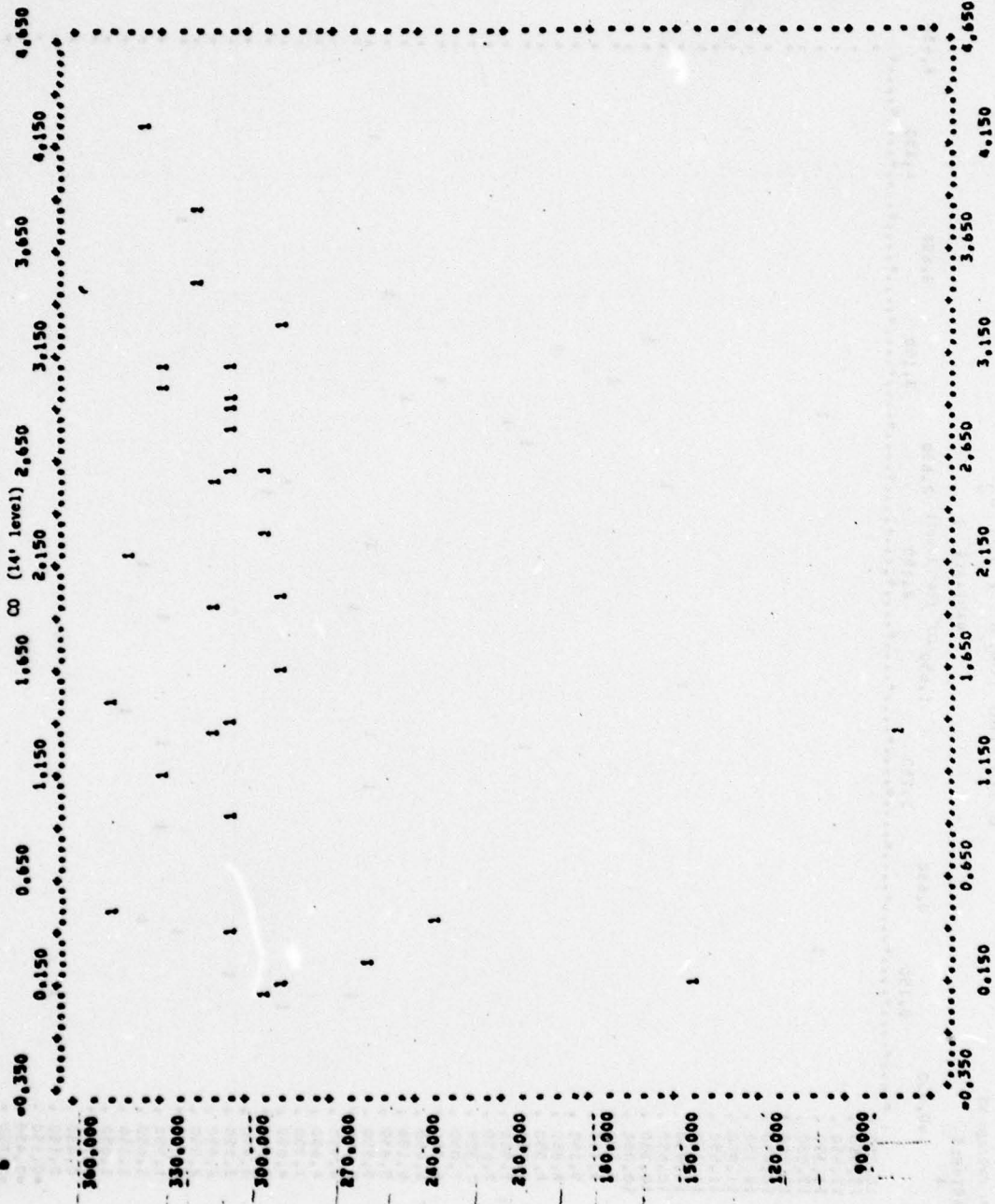


B 707 TWO TOWER X VS.  $\theta_1$

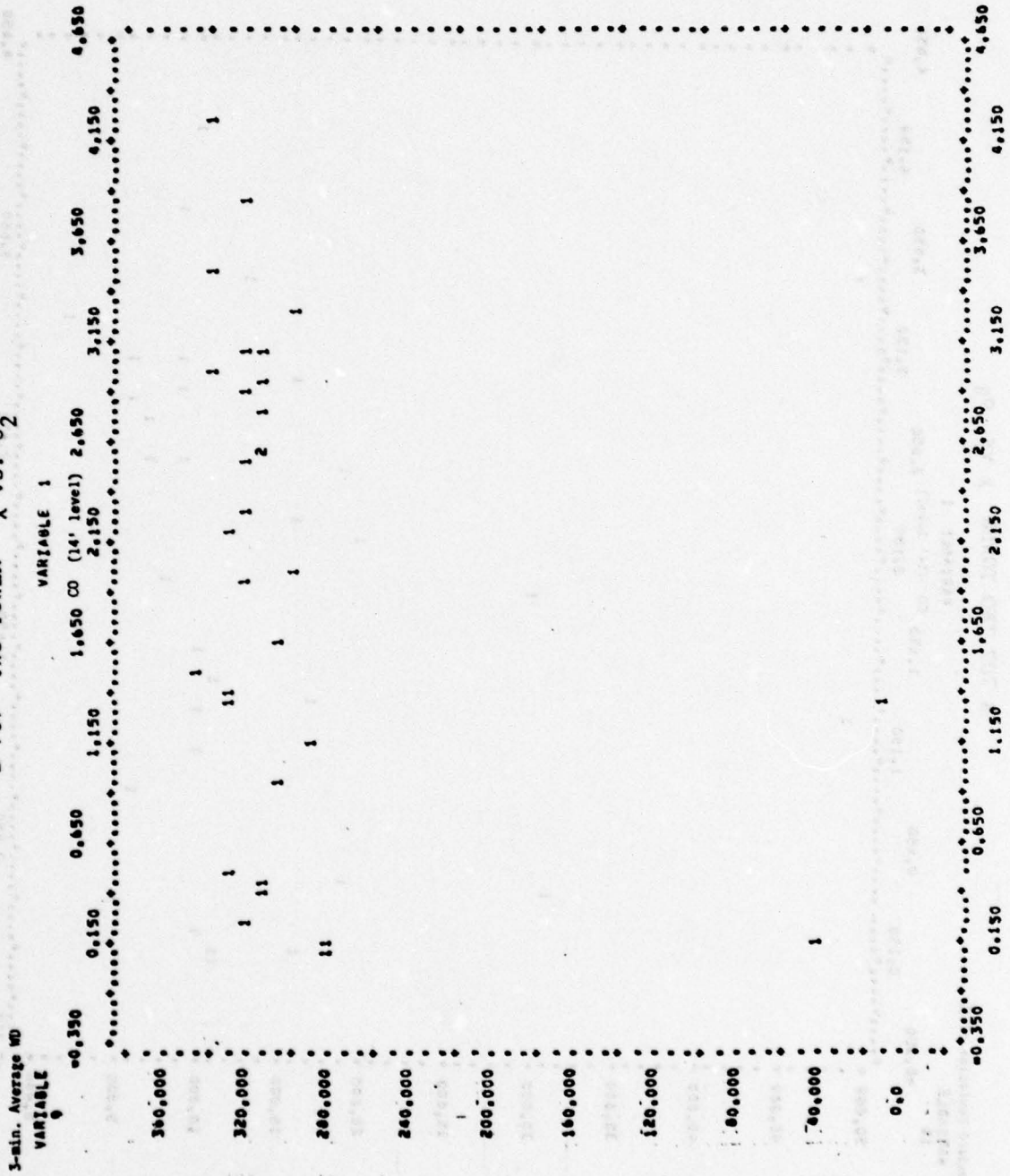
Logged Wind Direction

VARIABLE

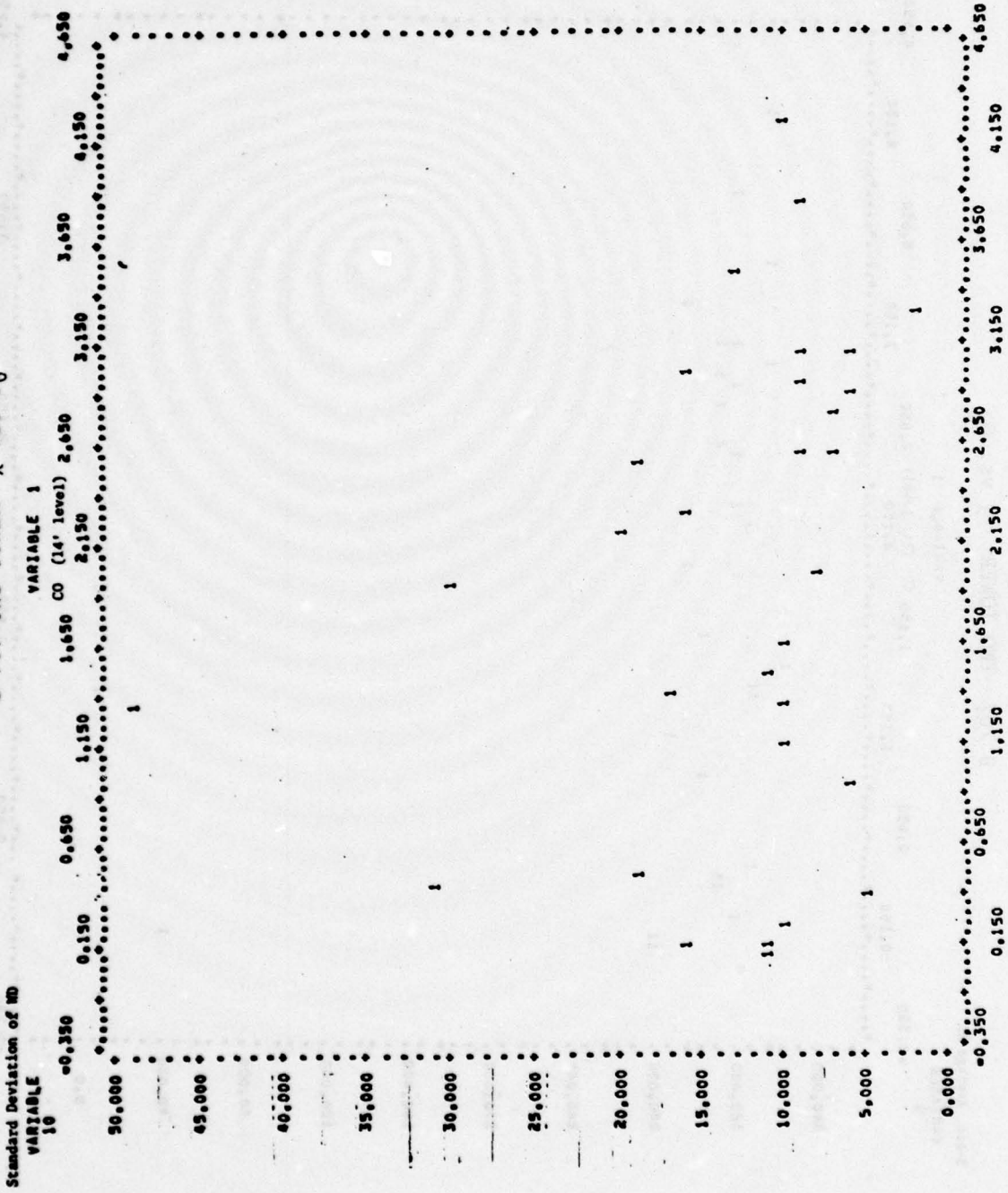
VARIABLE 1



B 707 TWO TOWER X VS.  $\theta_2$



B 707 TWO TOWER X VS.  $\sigma\theta$



C-2

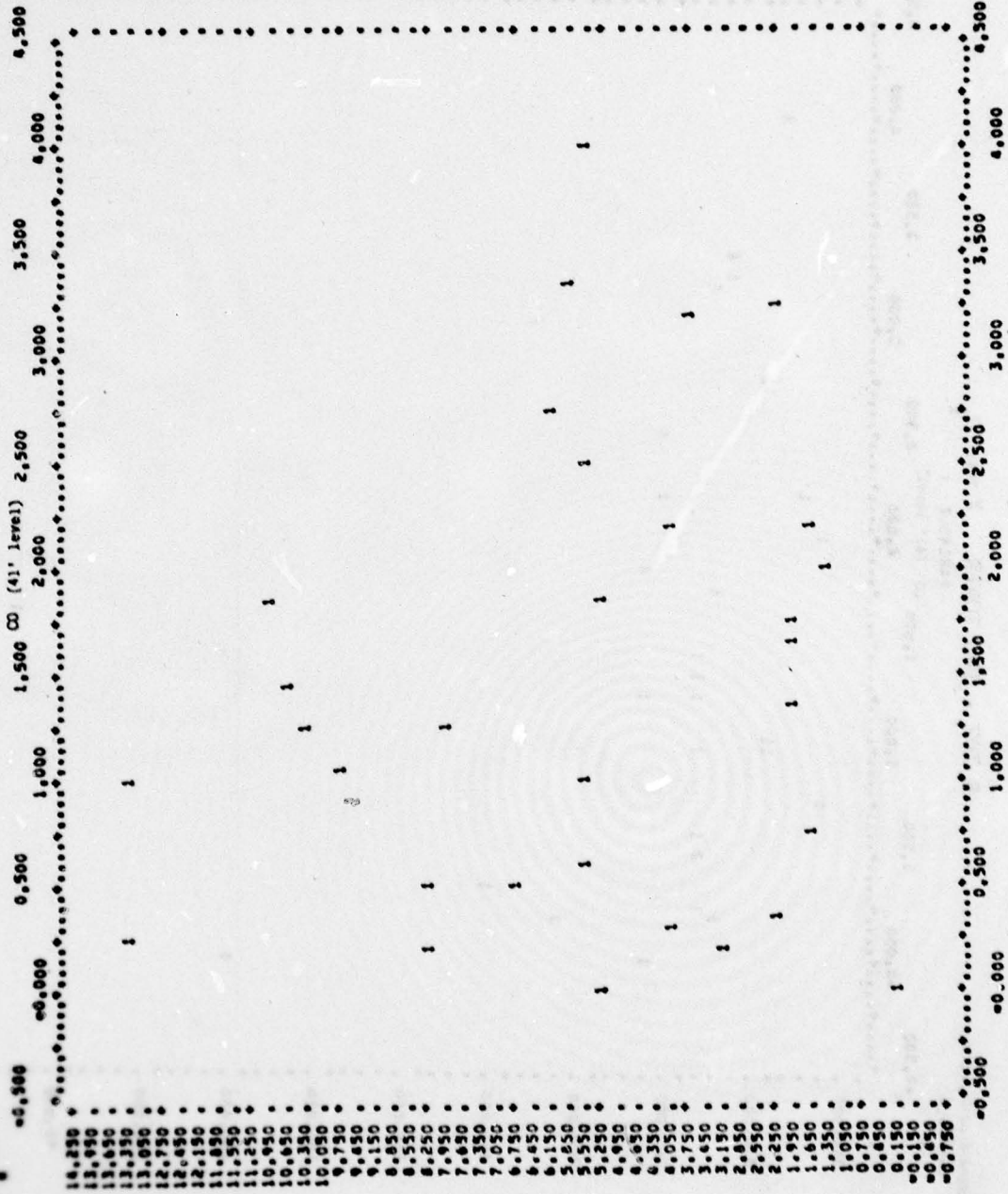
Correlation of Concentrations with Meteorological  
Variables: B 707 Aircraft/41 ft Level CO Measurements

B 707 TWO TOWER X VS.  $\mu_2$

3-sec. Average MS

VARIABLE

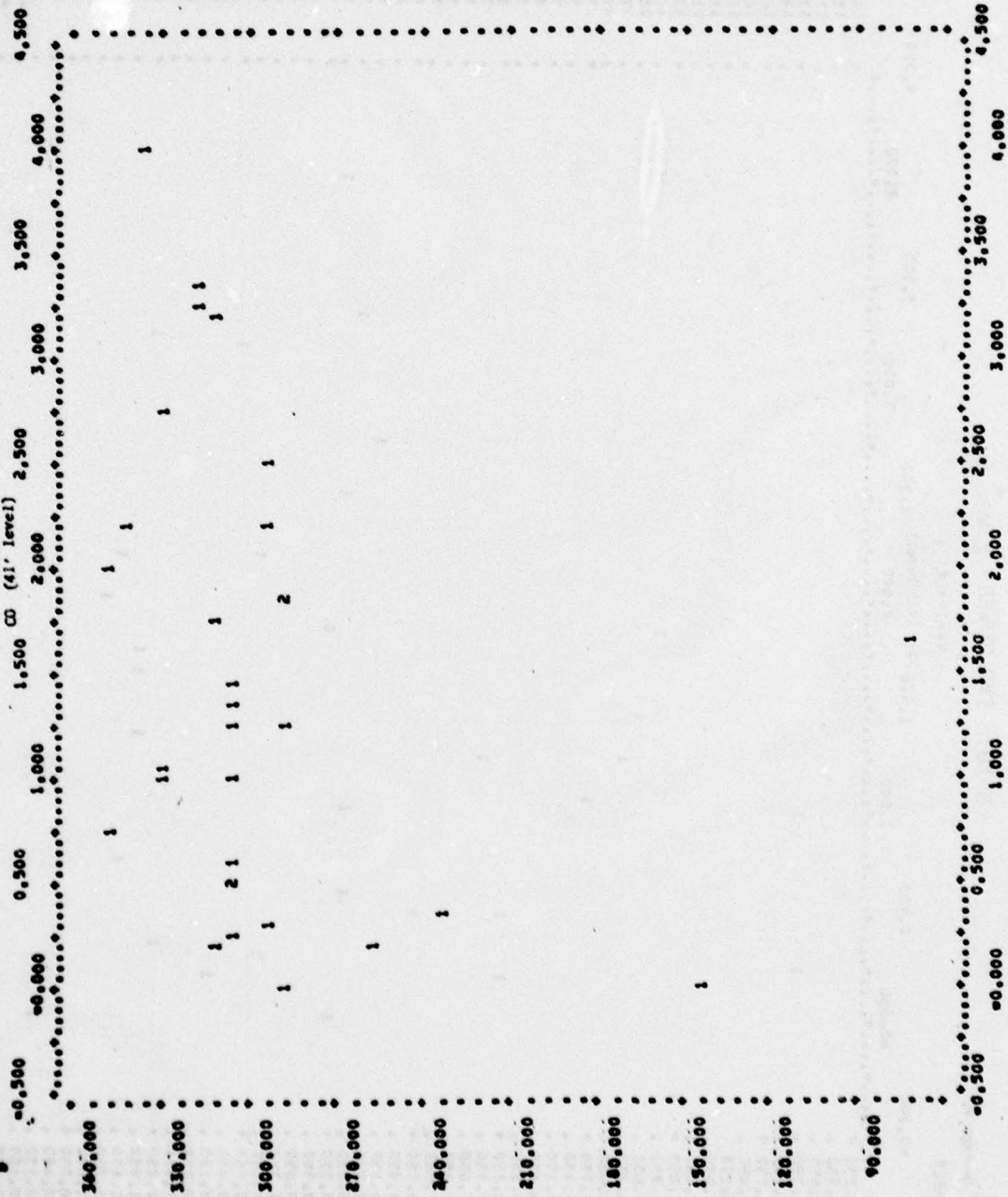
VARIABLE 1



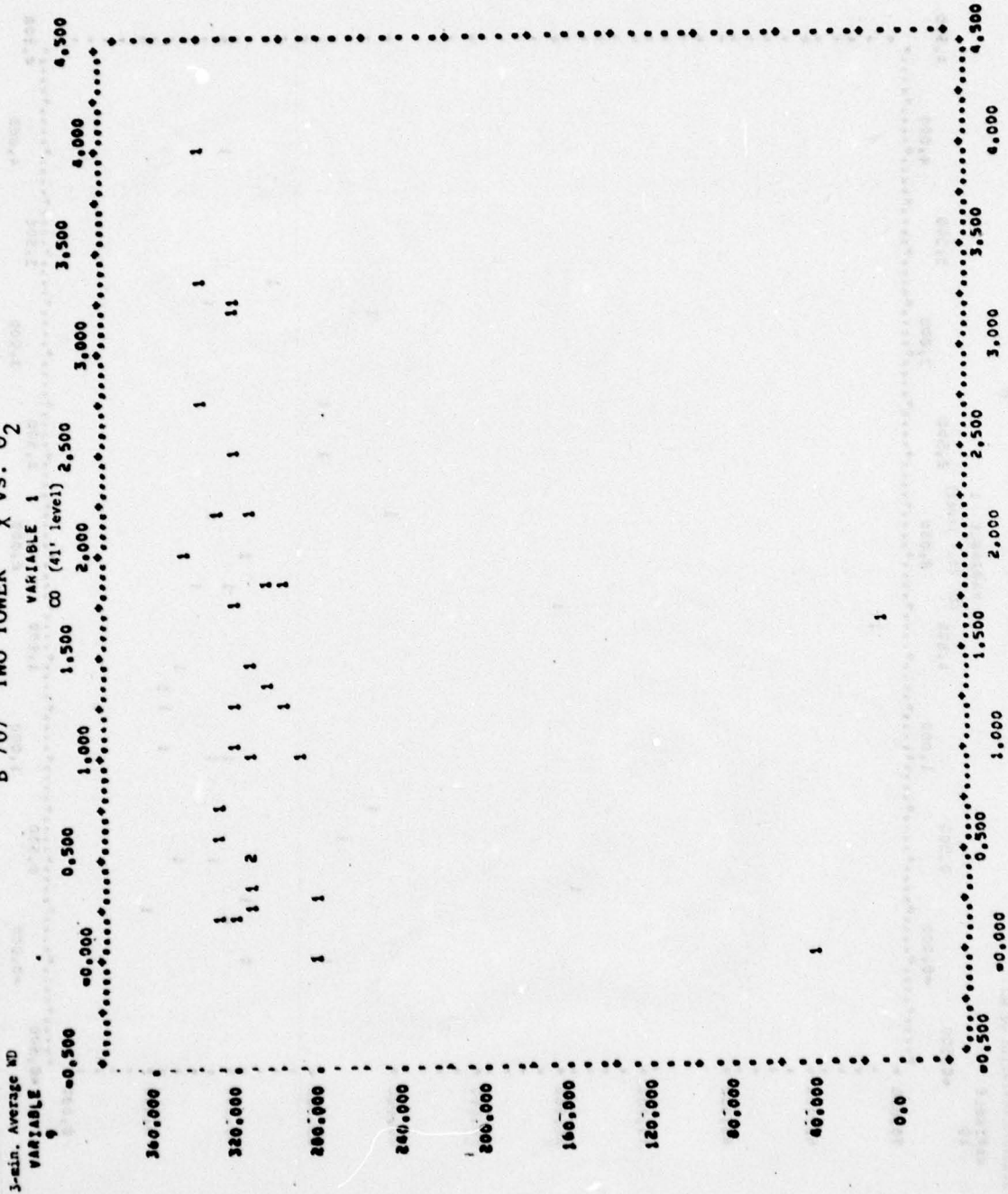
B 707 - TWO TOWER X vs.  $\theta_1$

Logged Wind Direction  
VARIABLE  $\theta$

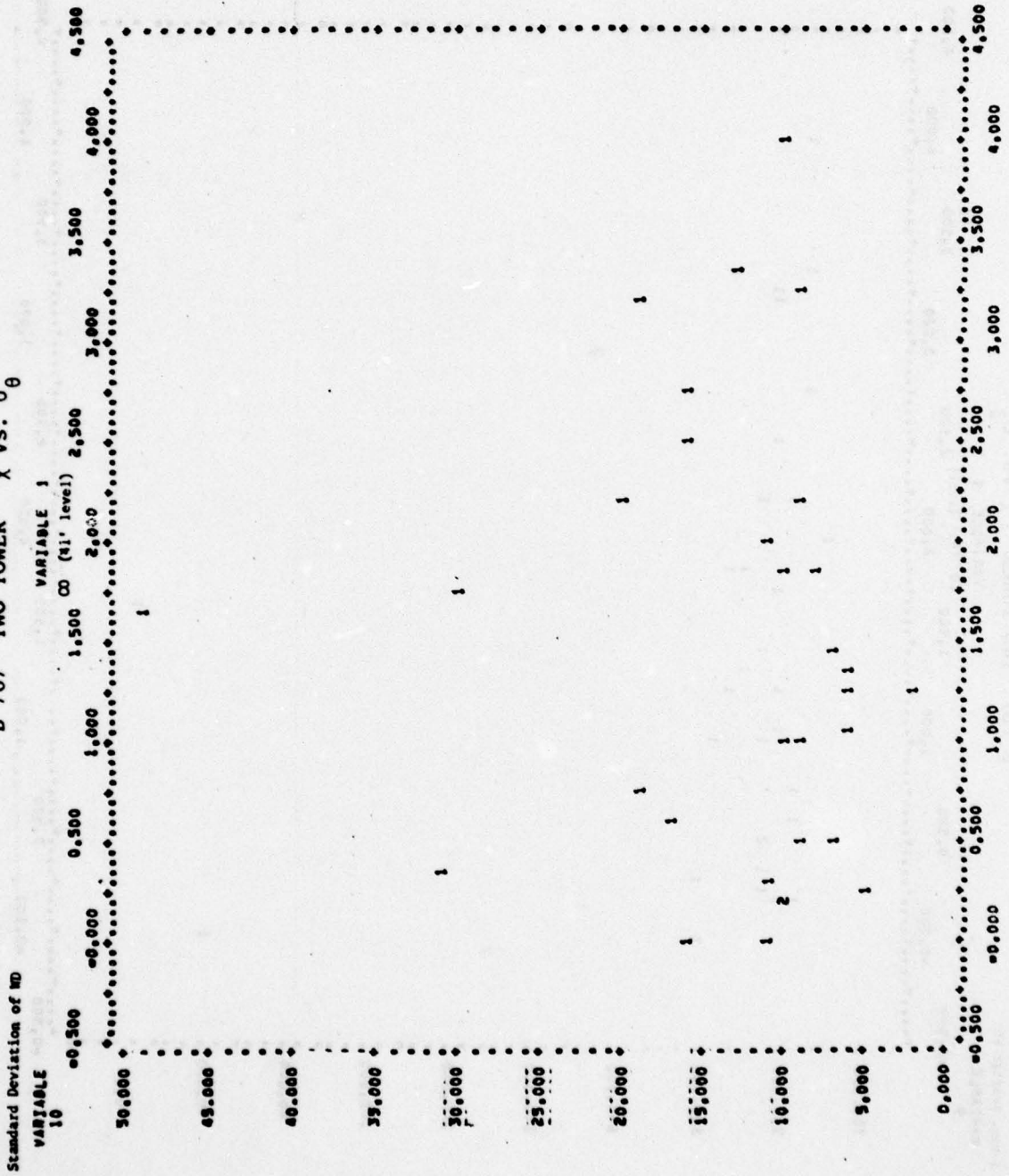
VARIABLE 1



B 707 TWO TOWER X VS.  $\theta_2$



B 707 TWO TOWER X VS.  $\sigma_{\theta}$

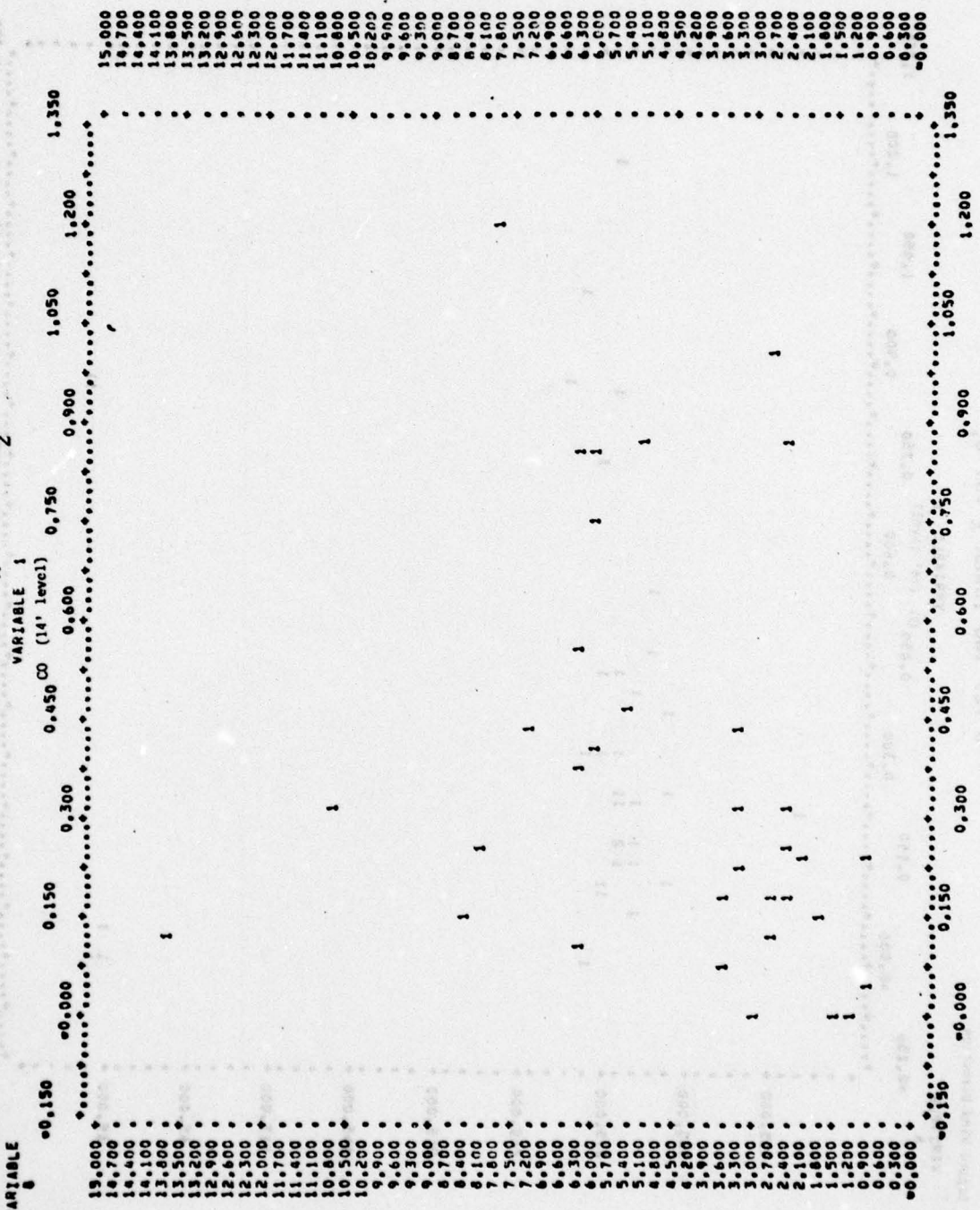


C-3

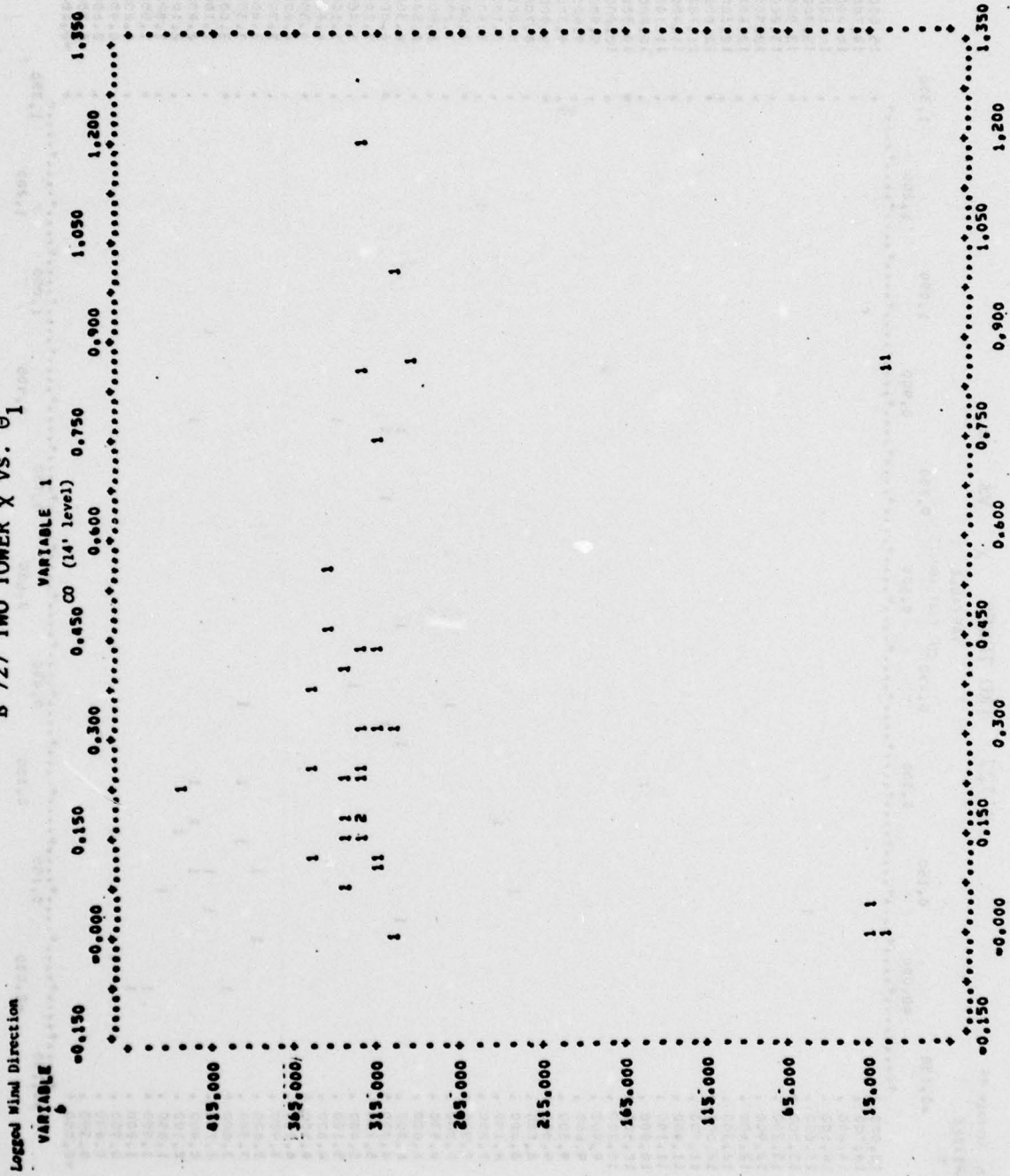
Correlation of Concentrations with Meteorological  
Variables: B 727 Aircraft/14 ft Level CO Measurements

B 727 TWO TOWER X VS U<sub>2</sub>

3-min. Average MS  
VARIABLE



B 727 TWO TOWER X vs.  $\theta_1$

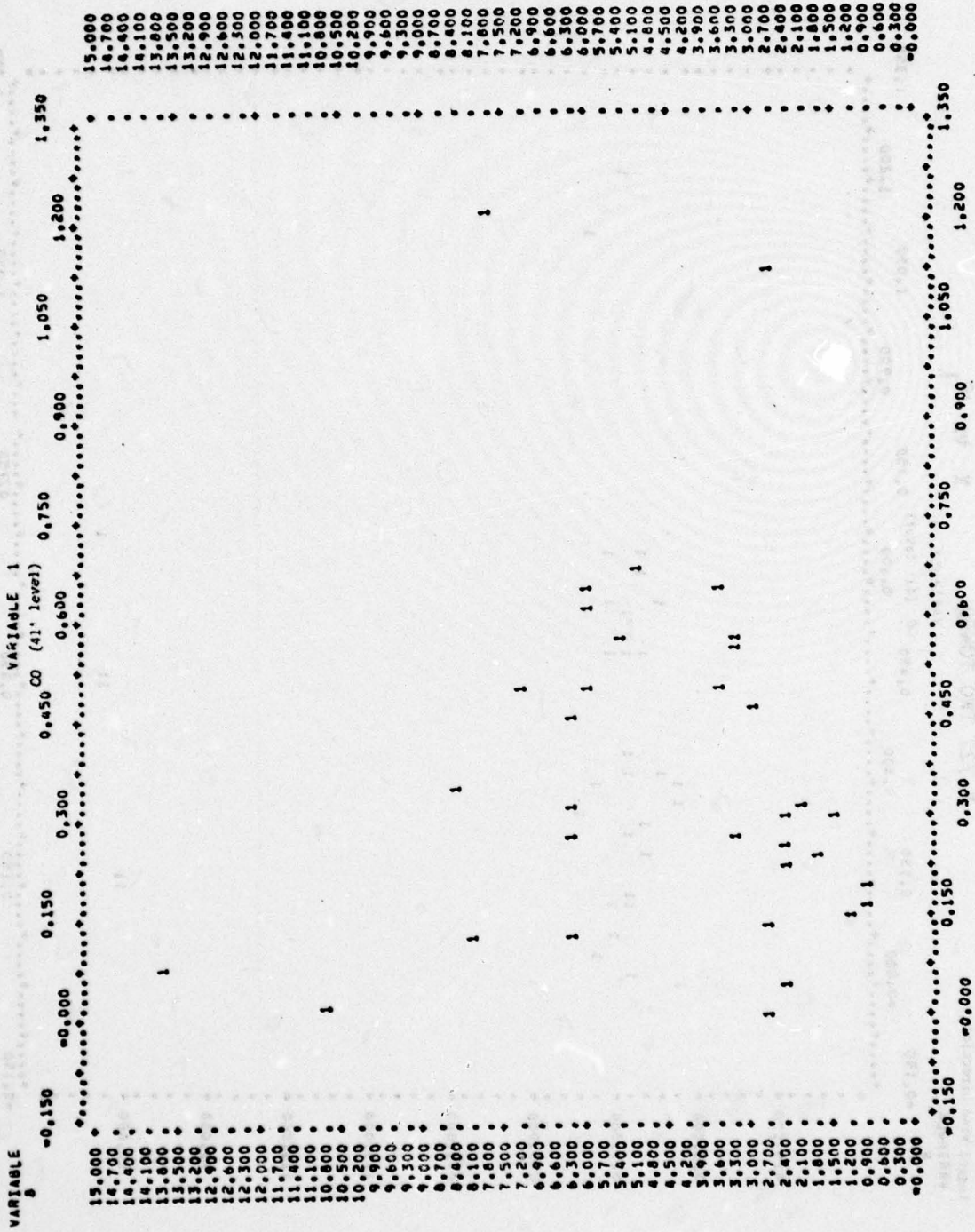


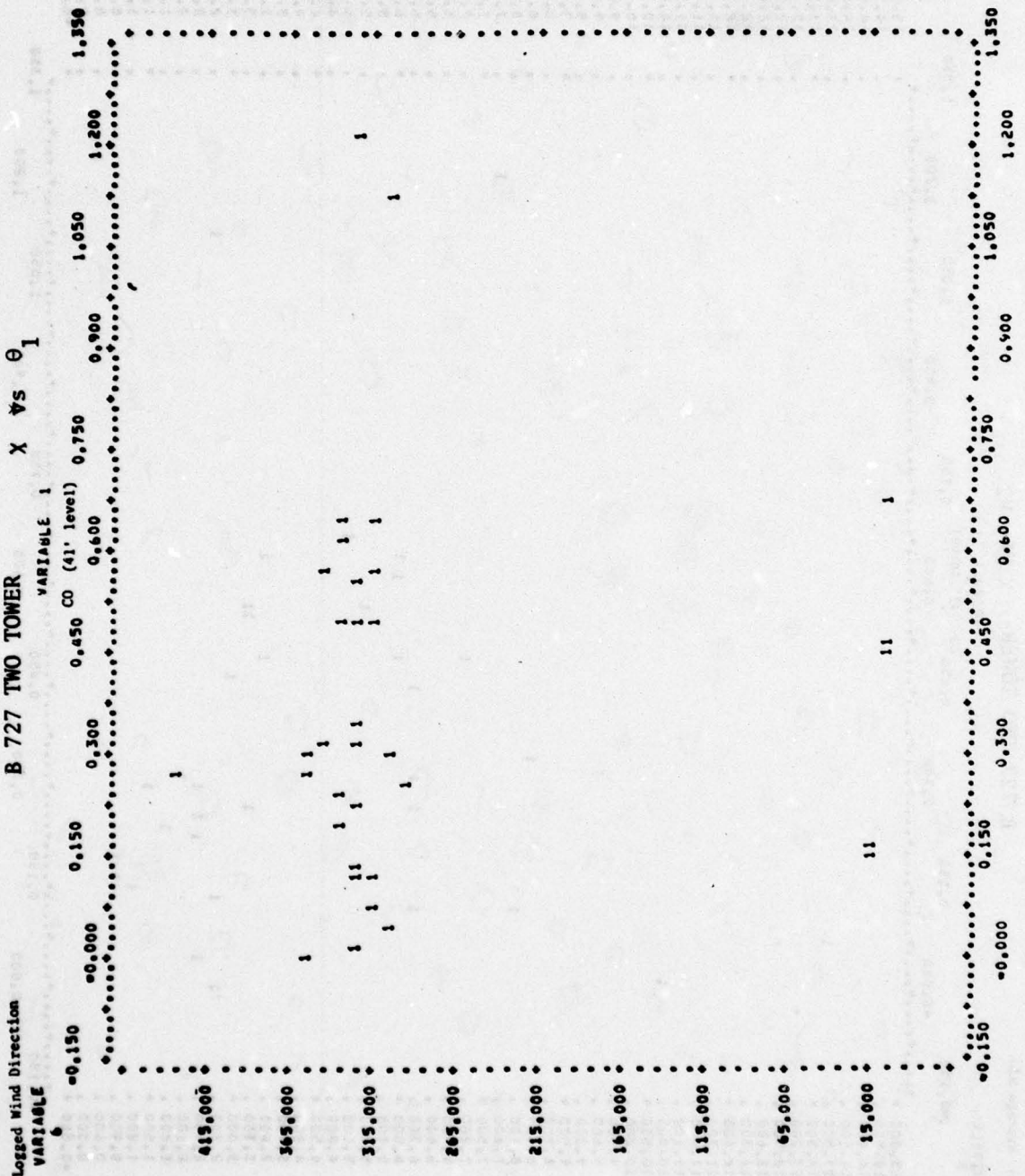
C-4

Correlation of Concentrations with Meteorological  
Variables: B 727 Aircraft/41 ft Level CO Measurements

3-min. Average MS

### B 727 TWO TOWER X VS. $\mu_2$



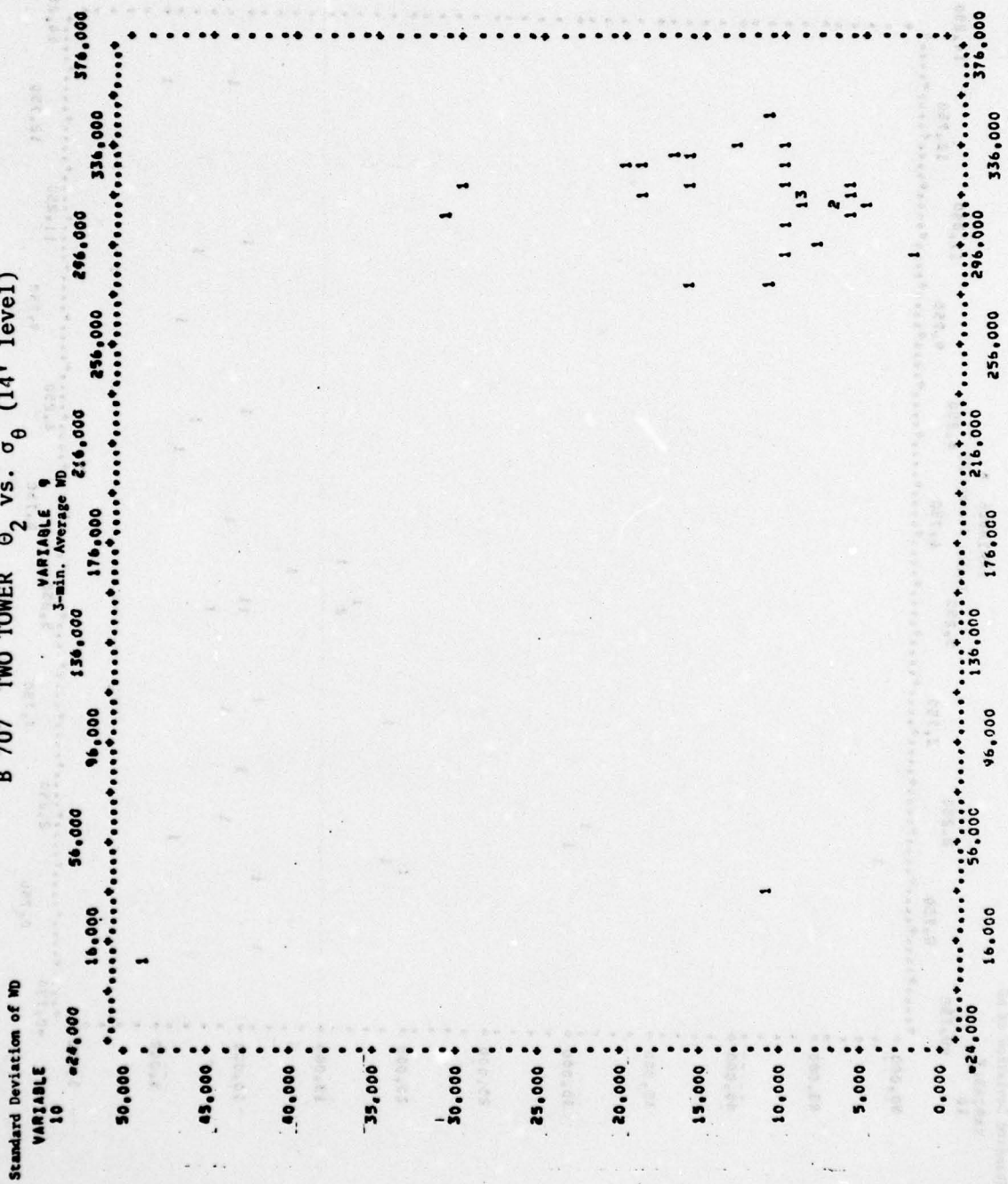


C-5

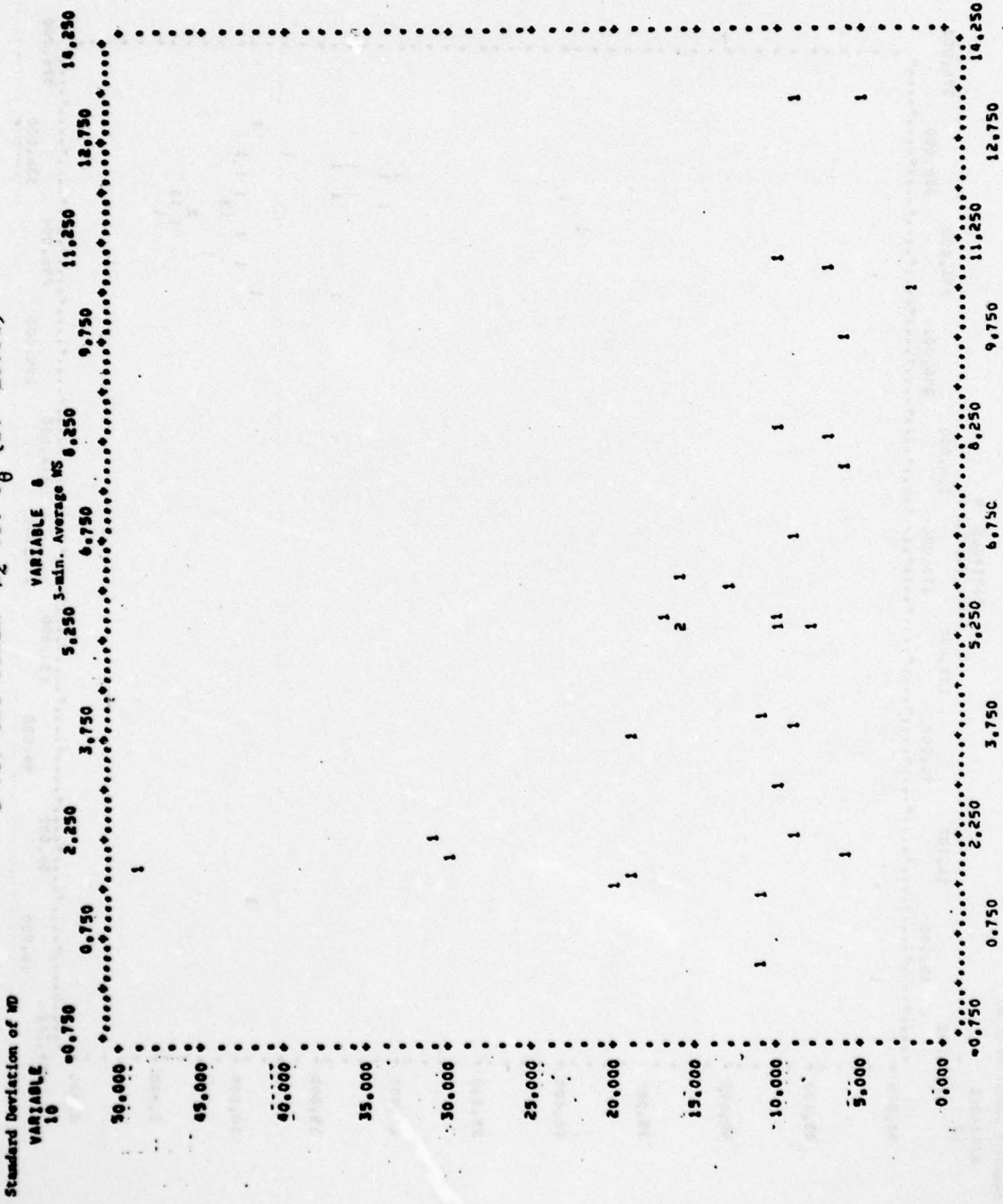
Cross Correlation of Meteorological Variables

14 ft Level

B 707 TWO TOWER  $\theta_2$  vs.  $\sigma_\theta$  (14' level)



B 707 TWO TOWER  $\mu_2$  vs.  $\sigma_\theta$  (14' Level)



C-6

Cross Correlation of Meteorological Variables

41 ft Level

AD-A056 506

ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY INC CONCORD MASS F/G 1/3  
CONCORDE AIR QUALITY MONITORING AND ANALYSIS PROGRAM AT DULLES --ETC(U)  
DEC 77 D G SMITH, R J YAMARTINO, C BENKLEY DOT-FA-76WA-3816

UNCLASSIFIED

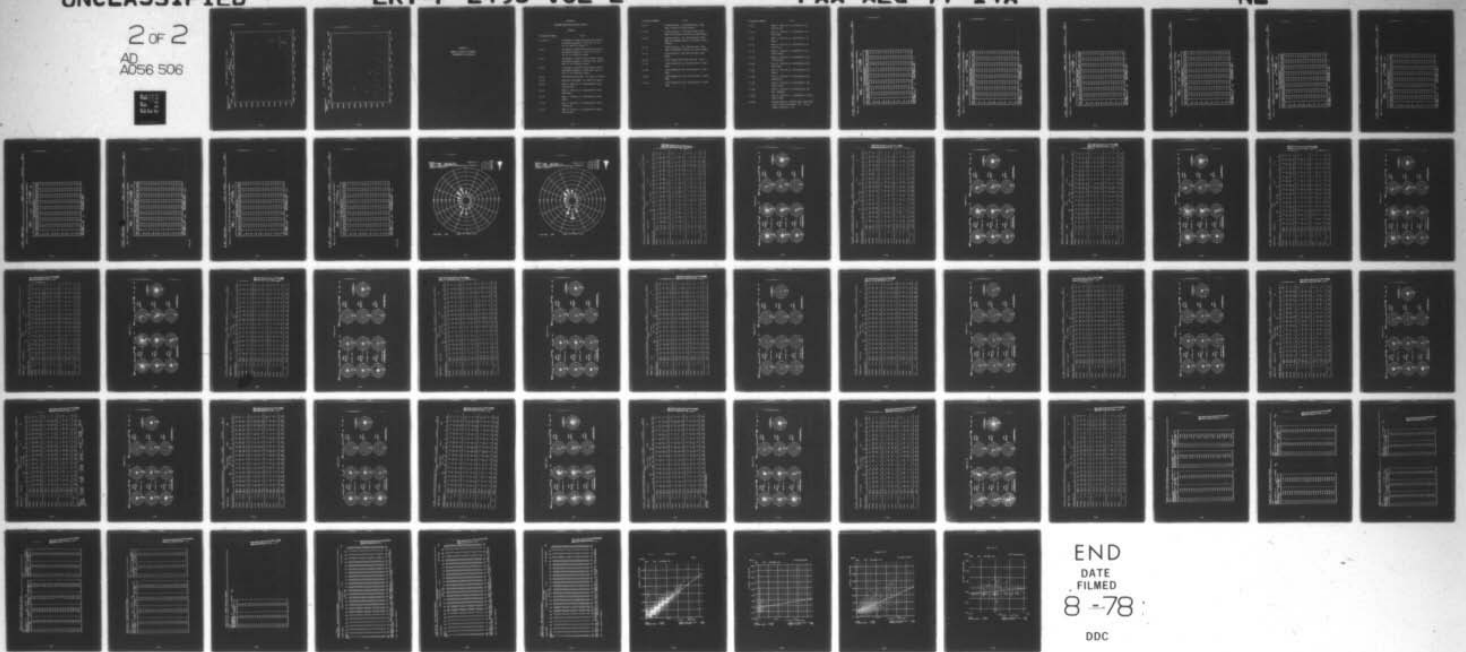
ERT-P-2495-VOL-2

FAA-AEQ-77-14A

NL

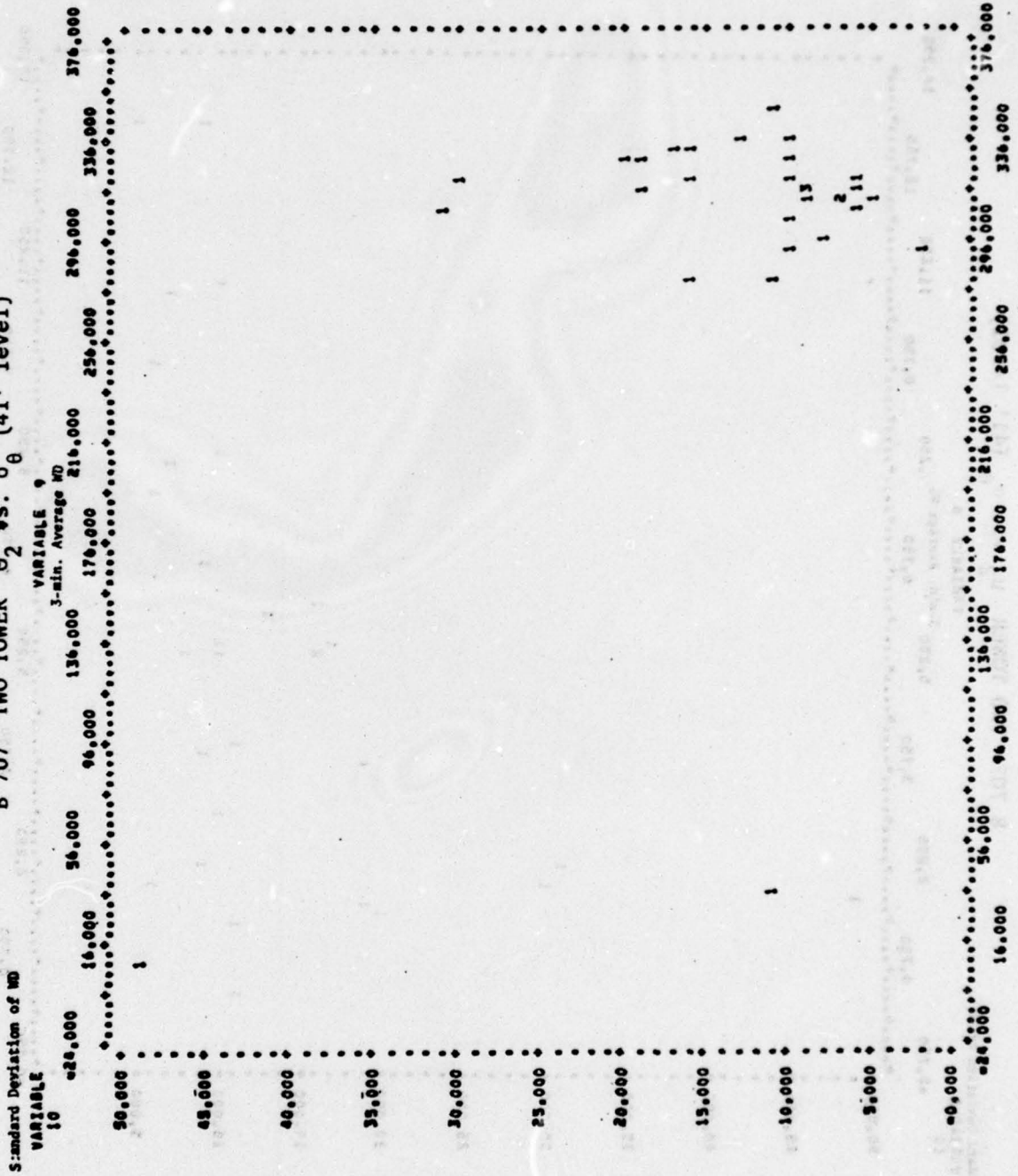
2 OF 2

AD  
A056 506

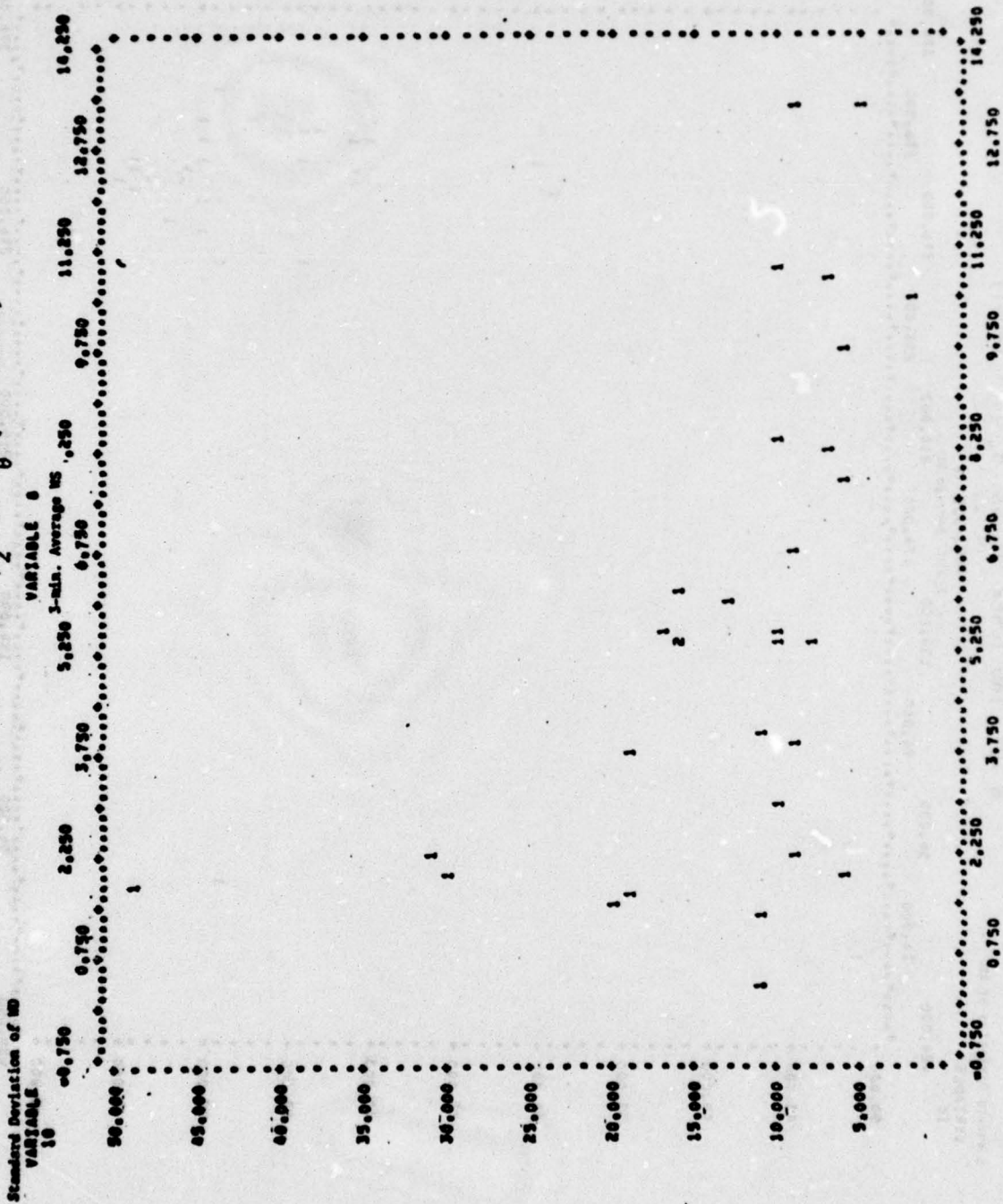


END  
DATE  
FILMED  
8 -78  
DDC

B 707 TWO TOWER  $\theta_2$  vs.  $\sigma_\theta$  (41' level)



B 707 TWO TOWER  $\mu_2$  vs.  $\sigma_\theta$  (41' level)



APPENDIX D  
COMPLETE RESULTS OF REGIONAL  
BACKGROUND DATA ANALYSES

APPENDIX D  
REGIONAL MONITORING ANALYSIS RESULTS

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Table D1.1 FREQUNCY OF WIND DIRECTIONS WITHIN VARIOUS WIND SPEED CATEGORIES

DULLES STABILITY		01 JANUARY 1976		DULLES AIRPORT		01 DECEMBER 1976	
		WIND SPEED CATEGORY(MPH)					
		(00-11) (10-19) (10-20) (10-20) (10-20) (10-20)		(TOTAL)			
DIRECTION		01 JANUARY 1976		01 DECEMBER 1976		TOTAL	
N	0.0	16.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.3
NNE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
NW	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
E	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ESE	0.0	9.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.5
E	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ESE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SE	0.0	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8
SSE	0.0	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8
S	0.0	9.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.5
SSW	0.0	9.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.5
SW	0.0	9.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.5
WSW	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
W	0.0	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8
WNW	0.0	9.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.5
W	0.0	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8
WNW	0.0	16.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.3
VAR	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL OBSERVATIONS	1	81	0	0	0	0	81
CALM HOURS	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
CALM PERCENT	0	0.76	0	0	0	0	0.76
MISSING OBSERVATIONS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table D1.2 3 FREQUENCY OF WIND DIRECTIONS WITHIN VARIOUS WIND SPEED CATEGORIES

DIRECTION	DULLES STABILITY OR JANUARY 1976		DULLES AIRPORT - DECEMBER 1976		(TOTAL)
	(00-07) (00-11)	(10-15)	(16-20)	(20-24)	
W	0.0	6.4	2.3	0.0	0.0
NNE	0.0	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0
N	0.0	1.6	0.5	0.0	0.0
NNE	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
E	0.0	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0
ESE	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
E	0.0	1.0	1.4	0.0	0.0
ESE	0.0	1.4	1.0	0.0	0.0
S	0.0	3.0	2.7	0.0	0.0
SSE	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0
S	0.0	1.6	2.7	0.0	0.0
SSE	0.0	1.6	0.9	0.0	0.0
W	0.0	0.1	1.6	0.0	0.0
WNW	0.0	3.2	2.7	0.0	0.0
W	0.0	3.9	5.9	0.0	0.0
WNW	0.0	5.0	1.6	0.0	0.0
VAR	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

TOTAL OBSERVATIONS = 219 CALM PERCENT = 17.81  
 CALM HOURS = 39 MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 0

Table D1.3 F FREQUENCY OF WIND DIRECTIONS WITHIN VARIOUS WIND SPEED CATEGORIES

DIR.	QUALITY		WIND SPEED CATEGORY (MPH)																				
	STABILITY	03	JANUARY 1976				OCTOBER 1976				TOTAL												
			(00-07)	(08-11)	(12-15)	(16-19)	(20-24)	(25-29)	(30-34)	(35-39)	(40-44)	(45-49)	(50-54)	(55-59)	(60-64)	(65-69)	(70-74)	(75-79)	(80-84)	(85-89)	(90-94)	(95-99)	(TOTAL)
N	0.0	2.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5
NNE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
NNE	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3
ENE	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
E	0.0	1.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.0
ESE	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
SE	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0
SSE	0.0	2.3	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0
S	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.3
SSW	0.0	3.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
SW	0.0	2.0	3.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.0
WSW	0.0	2.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0
W	0.0	2.0	2.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	10.5
WNW	0.0	1.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.0
NW	0.0	3.0	3.0	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	11.3
NNW	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.3
VAR	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL OBSERVATIONS =	25	399	399	399	399	399	399	399	399	399	399	399	399	399	399	399	399	399	399	399	399	399	399
CALM HOURS =	25																						
CALM PERCENT =	25																						6.27
MISSING OBSERVATIONS =																							0

Table D1.4 % FREQUENCY OF WIND DIRECTIONS WITHIN VARIOUS WIND SPEED CATEGORIES \*

	DULLES AIRPORT											
	JANUARY 1976						DECEMBER 1976					
WIND SPEED CATEGORY(MPH)												
	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80-89	90-99	> 24	(TOTAL)
N	0.0	2.9	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	4.1
NNE	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2
NNE	0.0	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
ENE	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4
E	0.0	1.2	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6
ESE	0.0	1.5	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6
ESE	0.0	2.0	1.7	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	4.6
SSE	0.0	1.7	2.7	1.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.0
S	0.0	4.1	5.6	7.4	1.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.7
SSW	0.0	2.0	1.4	2.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	7.7
SW	0.0	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7
WSW	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3
W	0.0	0.9	1.7	3.3	1.3	1.5	1.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	9.2
WNW	0.0	1.0	1.0	3.9	2.7	4.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	13.6
W	0.0	1.9	1.3	3.9	2.8	1.7	1.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	12.0
WNW	0.0	2.4	1.6	0.9	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.8
VAR	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CALM HOURS *	1350											
TOTAL OBSERVATIONS *	CALM PERCENT * 3.63											
	MISSING OBSERVATIONS * 0											

Table D1.5 F FREQUENCY OF WIND DIRECTIONS WITHIN VARIOUS WIND SPEED CATEGORIES \*  
 DULLES STABILITY 05 JANUARY 1976 DULLES AIRPORT 1976

DIR	WIND SPEED CATEGORY (MPH)					
	(04-07)	(08-11)	(12-15)	(16-18)	(19-24)	(25+)
N	0.0	1.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	2.3
NNE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2
NNE	0.0	2.7	1.6	0.0	0.0	4.3
NNE	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6
E	0.0	1.2	1.6	0.0	0.0	2.7
ESE	0.0	3.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	3.9
ESE	0.0	7.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	9.7
SSE	0.0	6.7	6.7	1.2	0.0	10.5
S	0.0	9.3	8.9	1.9	0.0	20.2
SSW	0.0	3.1	1.2	0.0	0.0	5.4
SW	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.6
WSW	0.0	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	2.3
W	0.0	1.2	6.7	1.2	0.0	7.0
WNW	0.0	0.8	5.4	7.0	0.0	13.2
WNW	0.0	1.9	3.5	0.0	0.0	11.3
WNW	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7
VAR	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CALM HOURS *	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL OBSERVATIONS *	257	257	257	257	257	257
CALM PERCENT *	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
MISSING OBSERVATIONS *	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table D1.6 % FREQUENCY OF WIND DIRECTIONS WITHIN VARIOUS WIND SPEED CATEGORIES .

DIR	WIND SPEED CATEGORY(MPH)											
	(04-07)	(08-11)	(12-15)	(16-18)	(19-24)	(24 )	(24 )	(24 )	(24 )	(24 )	(24 )	(24 )
I N	0.0	5.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.0
I NNE	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9
I NE	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4
I ENE	0.0	2.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9
I E	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4
I ESE	0.0	4.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.6
I SE	0.0	5.4	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3
I SSE	0.0	6.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.6
I S	0.0	12.3	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.6
I SSW	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3
I SW	0.0	3.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7
I WSW	0.0	2.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9
I W	0.0	3.4	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.9
I WNW	0.0	4.9	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3
I NW	0.0	5.7	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.6
I NNW	0.0	5.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.7
I VAR	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL OBSERVATIONS	52	349	349	349	349	349	349	349	349	349	349	349
CALM HOURS	52											
CALM PERCENT	9.8											
MISSING OBSERVATIONS	0											

Table D1.7 & FREQUENCY OF WIND DIRECTIONS WITHIN VARIOUS WIND SPEED CATEGORIES .

DULLES STABILITY	DULLES AIRPORT		WIND SPEED CATEGORY(MPH)	
	07 JANUARY 1976	08 DECEMBER 1976	(08-07) (18-15)	(18-24) ( >24 ) (TOTAL)
I N	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
I NNE	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0
I NE	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0
I ENE	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0
I E	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0
I ESE	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0
I SE	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.0
I SSE	0.0	8.2	0.0	0.0
I S	0.0	7.8	0.0	0.0
I SSW	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.0
I SW	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0
I WSW	0.0	3.9	0.0	0.0
I W	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0
I WNW	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0
I NW	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.0
I NNW	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0
I VAR	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CALM HOURS = 141				
TOTAL OBSERVATIONS = 333				
CALM PERCENT = 56.35				
MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 0				



Table D1.9 3 FREQUENCY OF WIND DIRECTIONS WITHIN VARIOUS WIND SPEED CATEGORIES

DIR.	GULLES STABILITY	ALL	1976		STERLING PARK	1976	SEPTEMBER	1976
			JUNE	SEPTEMBER				
		WIND SPEED CATEGORY (MPH)						
		(00-07)	(08-11)	(12-15)	(16-18)	(19-24)	(>26)	(TOTAL)
I N	1.9	3.7	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.2
I NNE	0.8	1.7	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0
I NE	0.4	1.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5
I NNE	0.3	1.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7
I E	0.3	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4
I ESE	0.4	1.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8
I SE	0.7	1.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8
I SSE	0.9	3.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.1
I S	3.0	6.7	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.7
I SSW	3.0	6.3	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.9
I SW	1.8	3.4	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.9
I WSW	0.7	2.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2
I W	0.9	2.1	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8
I WNW	1.1	2.5	1.5	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	5.6
I NW	1.7	3.7	2.4	1.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	9.3
I NNW	2.9	6.7	3.1	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	11.5
I VAR	9.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.1
CALM HOURS		30	CALM PERCENT		1.56			
TOTAL OBSERVATIONS		1925	MISSING OBSERVATIONS		1003			

Table D1.10 X FREQUENCY OF WIND DIRECTIONS WITHIN VARIOUS WIND SPEED CATEGORIES

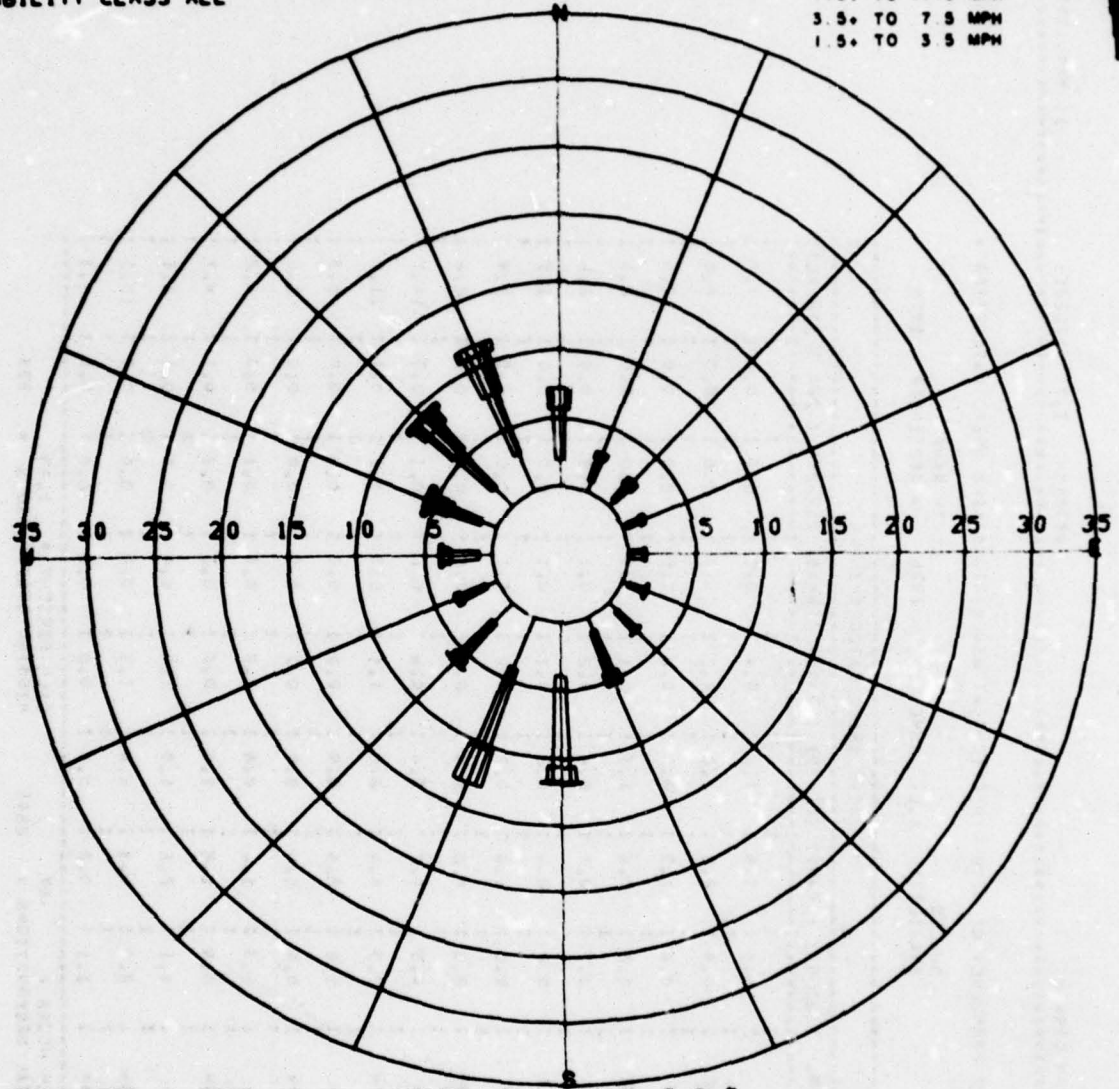
DIRECTION	DULLES		SOUTH BAMP	
	ALL	JUNE	1976	SEPTEMBER
DIR	(06-07)	(08-11)	(12-15)	(16-26) (>26)
	(TOTAL)	(TOTAL)	(TOTAL)	(TOTAL)
N	2.0	3.9	1.6	0.8
NE	0.9	2.3	1.0	0.2
ENE	0.4	1.3	0.5	0.2
E	0.3	0.6	1.3	0.1
ESE	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.2
SE	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.1
SSE	1.0	1.4	0.2	0.2
S	2.5	4.0	1.5	0.4
SSW	4.5	7.7	3.4	0.6
SW	2.3	4.9	2.9	1.1
WSW	1.6	2.6	0.9	0.2
W	0.9	1.9	0.5	0.2
WSW	1.3	1.6	0.8	0.3
WNW	0.9	1.5	1.0	0.7
W	1.1	2.6	1.9	1.5
WNW	2.0	4.3	2.4	1.3
VAR	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.0
CALM HOURS = 87				
TOTAL OBSERVATIONS = 2543				
CALM PERCENT = 1.85				
MISSING OBSERVATIONS = 303				

END OF JOB

DULLES  
STATION NUMBER STERLING PARK  
JUNE 1976 - SEPTEMBER 1976  
\*\*\*GRID VALUES REPRESENT WIND DISTRIBUTION IN PERCENT\*\*\*  
STABILITY CLASS ALL

Figure D1.11

LEGEND  
OVER 18.5 MPH  
15.5 TO 18.5 MPH  
11.5 TO 15.5 MPH  
7.5 TO 11.5 MPH  
3.5 TO 7.5 MPH  
1.5 TO 3.5 MPH



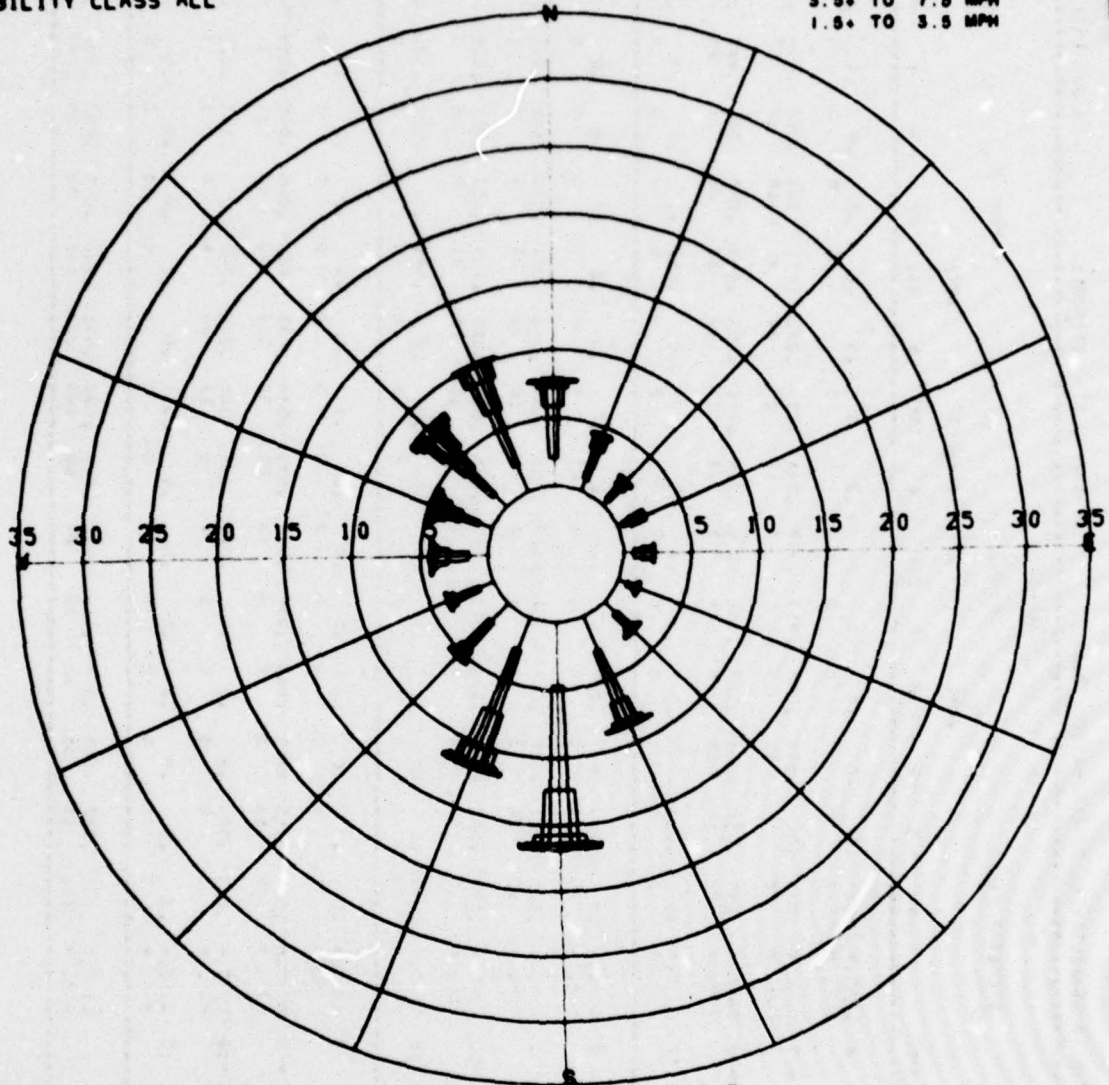
TOTAL OBS. 1925

HOURS ALL CALM 5.8 %

DULLES  
 STATION NUMBER SOUTH RAMP  
 JUNE 1976 - SEPTEMBER 1976  
 \*\*\*GRID VALUES REPRESENT WIND DISTRIBUTION IN PERCENT\*\*\*  
 STABILITY CLASS ALL

Figure D1.12

LEGEND  
 OVER 18.5 MPH  
 15.5 TO 18.5 MPH  
 11.5 TO 15.5 MPH  
 7.5 TO 11.5 MPH  
 3.5 TO 7.5 MPH  
 1.5 TO 3.5 MPH



TOTAL OBS. 2545

HOURS ALL CALM 2.4 %

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DULLES

Table D1.13 STERLING PARF C20-E (PPM) 03

STABILITY SPEED(MPH)	1976 - AUGUST 1976																
	W	N	NE	E	ESE	SE	SSE	S	SSW	SW	WSW	W	WNW	NW	NWN	WN	
UNSTABLE	< 2 CONC. POP. 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UNSTABLE	2-5 CONC. POP. 2	.05	.045	.04	.042	.038	.039	.031	.034	.032	.031	.049	.052	.044	.040	.050	.034
UNSTABLE	6-12 CONC. POP. 2	.045	.052	.058	.073	.101	.082	.079	.091	.058	.059	.068	.055	.062	.054	.059	.057
UNSTABLE	> 12 CONC. POP. 2	.053	.053	.05	.0	.0	.0	.0	.075	.0	.053	.0	.0	.0	.067	.053	.06
NEUTRAL	< 2 CONC. POP. 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NEUTRAL	2-5 CONC. POP. 2	.03	.03	.037	.016	.032	.026	.038	.054	.046	.025	.032	.036	.034	.073	.039	.027
NEUTRAL	6-12 CONC. POP. 2	.028	.033	.045	.046	.043	.047	.047	.045	.050	.039	.031	.053	.032	.045	.039	.032
NEUTRAL	> 12 CONC. POP. 2	.02	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.039	.0	.029	.025	.043	.047	.034
STABLE	< 2 CONC. POP. 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
STABLE	2-5 CONC. POP. 2	.018	.019	.025	.033	.024	.029	.031	.036	.035	.025	.029	.022	.012	.017	.013	.013
STABLE	6-12 CONC. POP. 2	.027	.027	.02	.0	.0	.069	.053	.045	.049	.040	.0	.031	.029	.039	.031	.029
STABLE	> 12 CONC. POP. 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ALL	CONC. POP. 2	.030	.037	.045	.048	.057	.043	.052	.041	.046	.045	.042	.043	.041	.044	.044	.041
ALL	POP. 2	150	55	33	22	12	24	46	124	206	192	60	55	47	91	162	191

Figure D1.13

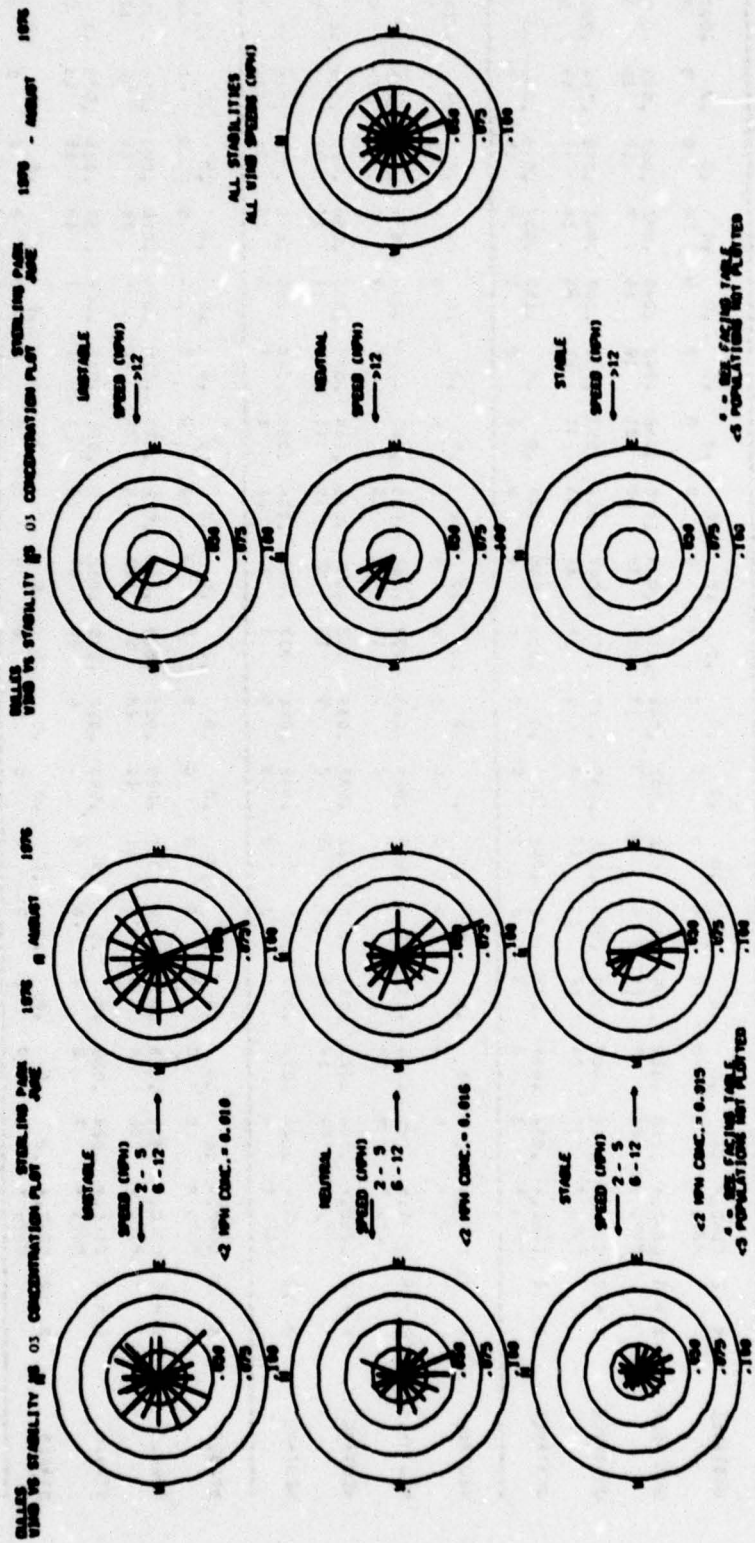
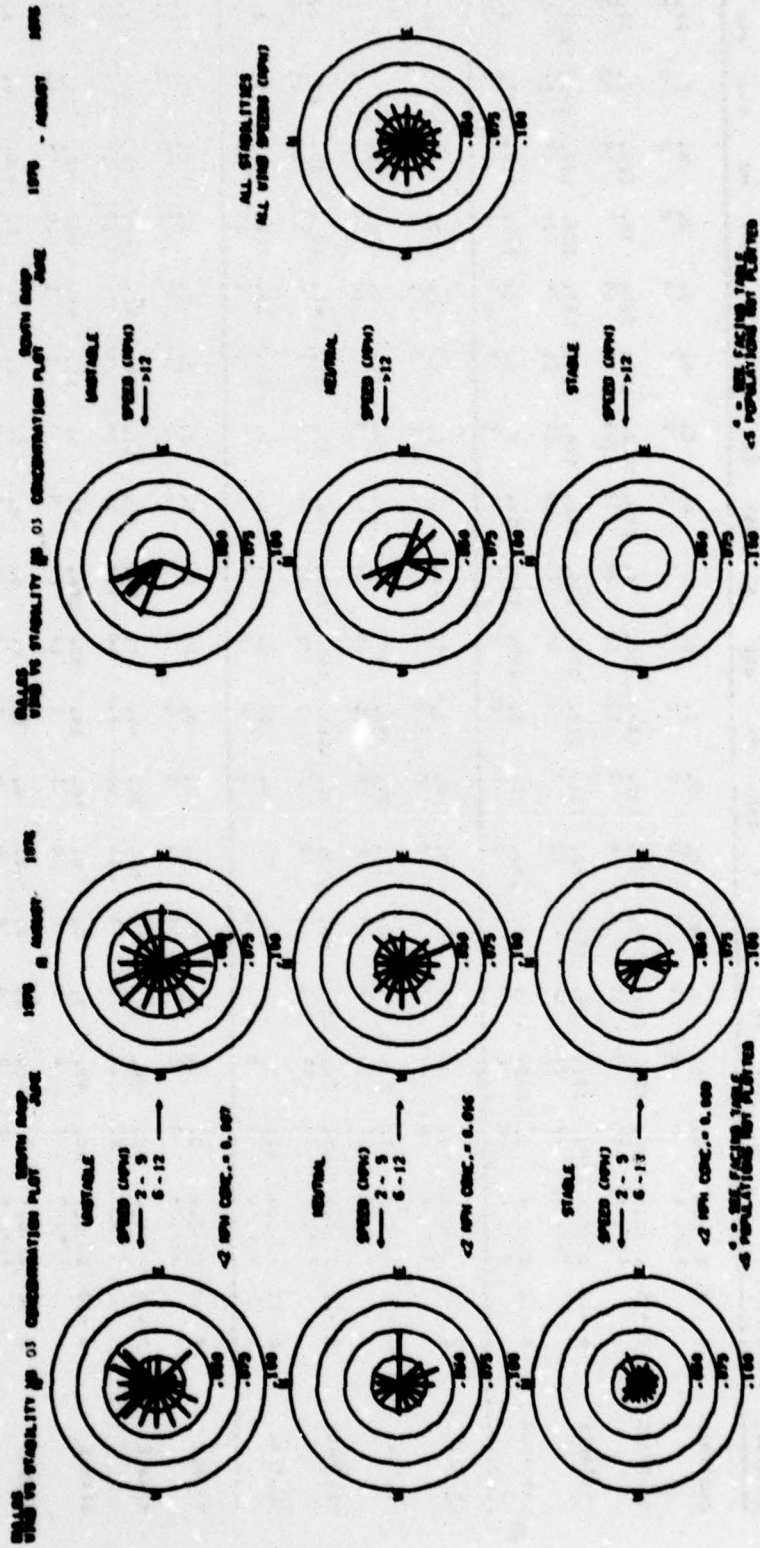




Figure D1.14

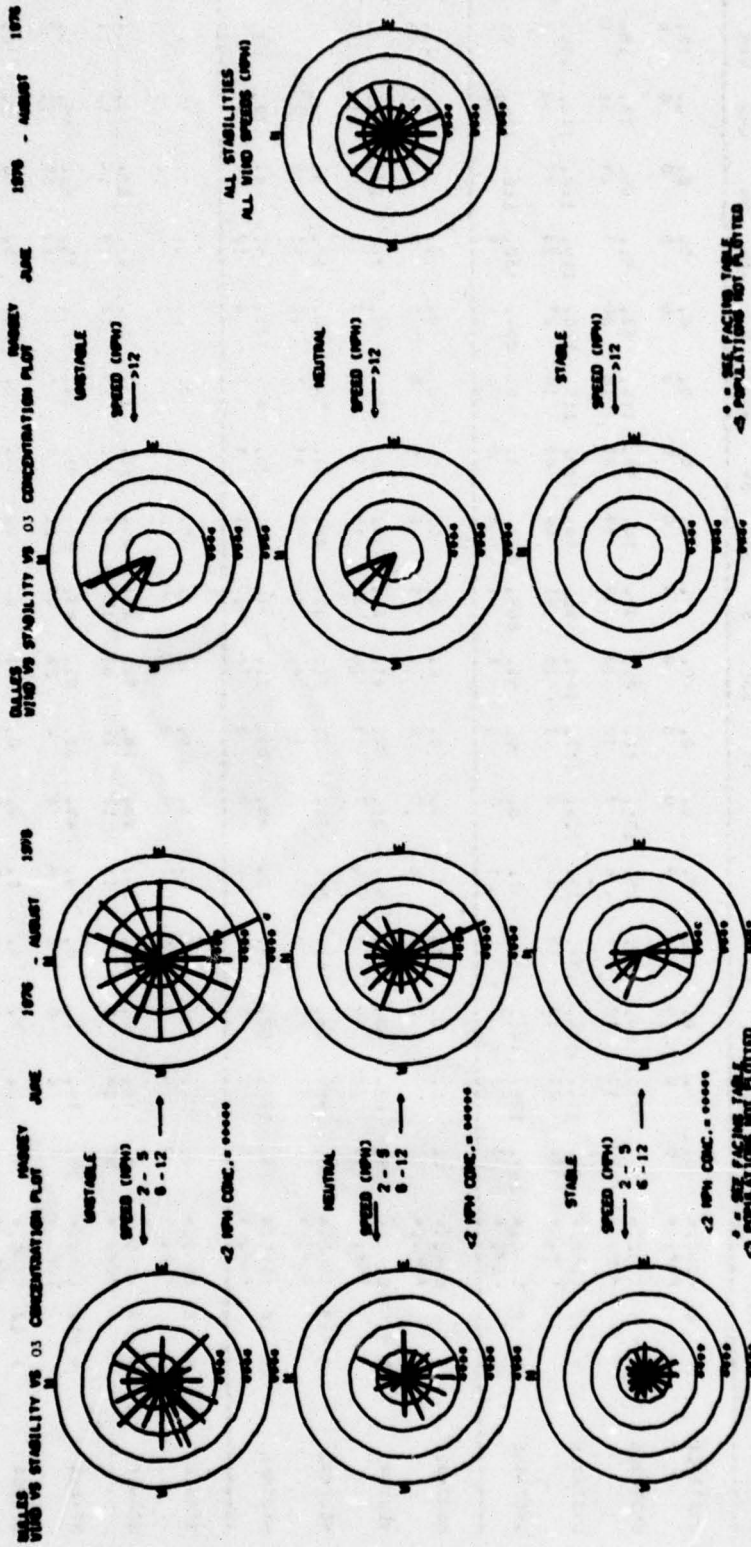


99 1039 -ING VS STABILITY VS CONCENTRATION PLOT ..... VERSION 1.5 (170001) ..... 8 JUN 1977 ..... PAGE 5  
DULLP

Table D1.15 MASSEY ( U.S. ) 23

STABILITY SPEED(PHM)	1976 - AUGUST														
	N	ME	WE	ESE	E	ENE	SE	SSE	S	SSW	W	WSW	W.4	W.4	
UNSTABLE	< 2 CONC. POP. 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UNSTABLE	2-5 CONC. POP. 77	100	104	79	82	140	119	58	74	109	112	132	120	92	114
UNSTABLE	6-12 CONC. POP. 103	131	139	152	152	111	172	201	133	141	164	150	145	128	152
UNSTABLE	> 12 CONC. POP. 0	152	152	123	152	0	0	145	250	153	0	0	0	110	125
NEUTRAL	< 2 CONC. POP. 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NEUTRAL	2-5 CONC. POP. 11	19	8	16	67	53	62	94	82	74	80	72	210	33	55
NEUTRAL	6-12 CONC. POP. 62	74	106	83	53	80	114	167	102	94	77	85	67	100	65
NEUTRAL	> 12 CONC. POP. 3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	233	132	0	0	39	112	107
STABLE	< 2 CONC. POP. 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
STABLE	2-5 CONC. POP. 30	36	36	47	61	31	46	66	64	50	51	32	40	43	35
STABLE	6-12 CONC. POP. 60	47	0	0	0	78	39	92	100	97	0	13	69	92	70
STABLE	> 12 CONC. POP. 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	25	0	1	1	10	15
ALL	CONC. POP. 155	87	111	99	91	76	95	83	102	104	95	107	97	105	84
		86	39	43	48	28	52	132	208	98	77	74	94	170	216

Figure D1.15

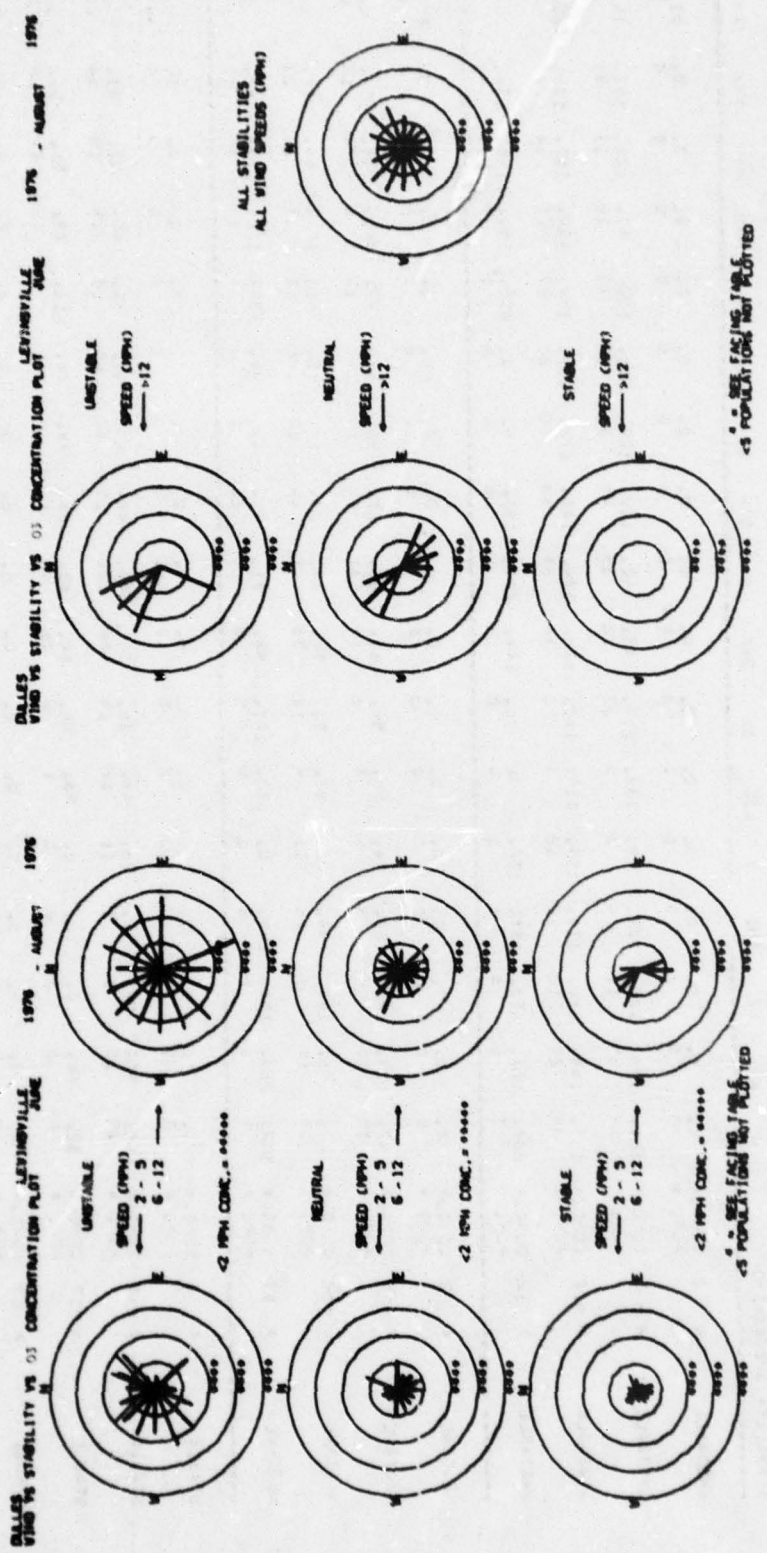


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99 1034 WIND VS STABILITY VS CONCENTRATION PLOT WINDSUN 1.3 (770201) A JUN 1977 PAGE 2  
DULL'S  
LEWISVILLE OZONE (UGM3) 03

STABILITY SPEED (MPH)	1976 - AUGUST 1976													
	JUNE			JULY			AUGUST			1976				
	NNE	NE	E-C	SE	SSE	S	SSW	SW	WSW	W	WNW	NW	MM	VAR
UNSTABLE < 2 CONC. POP. #	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UNSTABLE 2-5 CONC. POP. #	5	77	65	77	25	106	42	21	37	74	95	113	63	91
UNSTABLE 6-12 CONC. POP. #	8	119	136	133	139	116	137	108	91	98	129	119	120	110
UNSTABLE > 12 CONC. POP. #	3	123	141	137	137	0	0	83	205	109	0	0	206	132
NEUTRAL < 2 CONC. POP. #	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NEUTRAL 2-5 CONC. POP. #	23	83	60	7	57	31	30	87	45	18	37	40	49	74
NEUTRAL 6-12 CONC. POP. #	11	18	4	3	6	7	5	16	32	15	10	7	10	1
NEUTRAL > 12 CONC. POP. #	4	176	152	118	0	46	84	71	57	40	20	60	137	99
STABLE < 2 CONC. POP. #	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
STABLE 2-5 CONC. POP. #	13	12	7	32	24	13	18	34	32	25	27	13	10	24
STABLE 6-12 CONC. POP. #	7	52	0	0	0	0	35	43	63	52	43	39	34	75
STABLE > 12 CONC. POP. #	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ALL CONC. POP. #	48	69	90	82	61	48	49	51	49	59	70	74	79	85
ALL POP. #	165	92	45	47	49	35	65	102	308	251	99	74	66	97

Figure D1.16



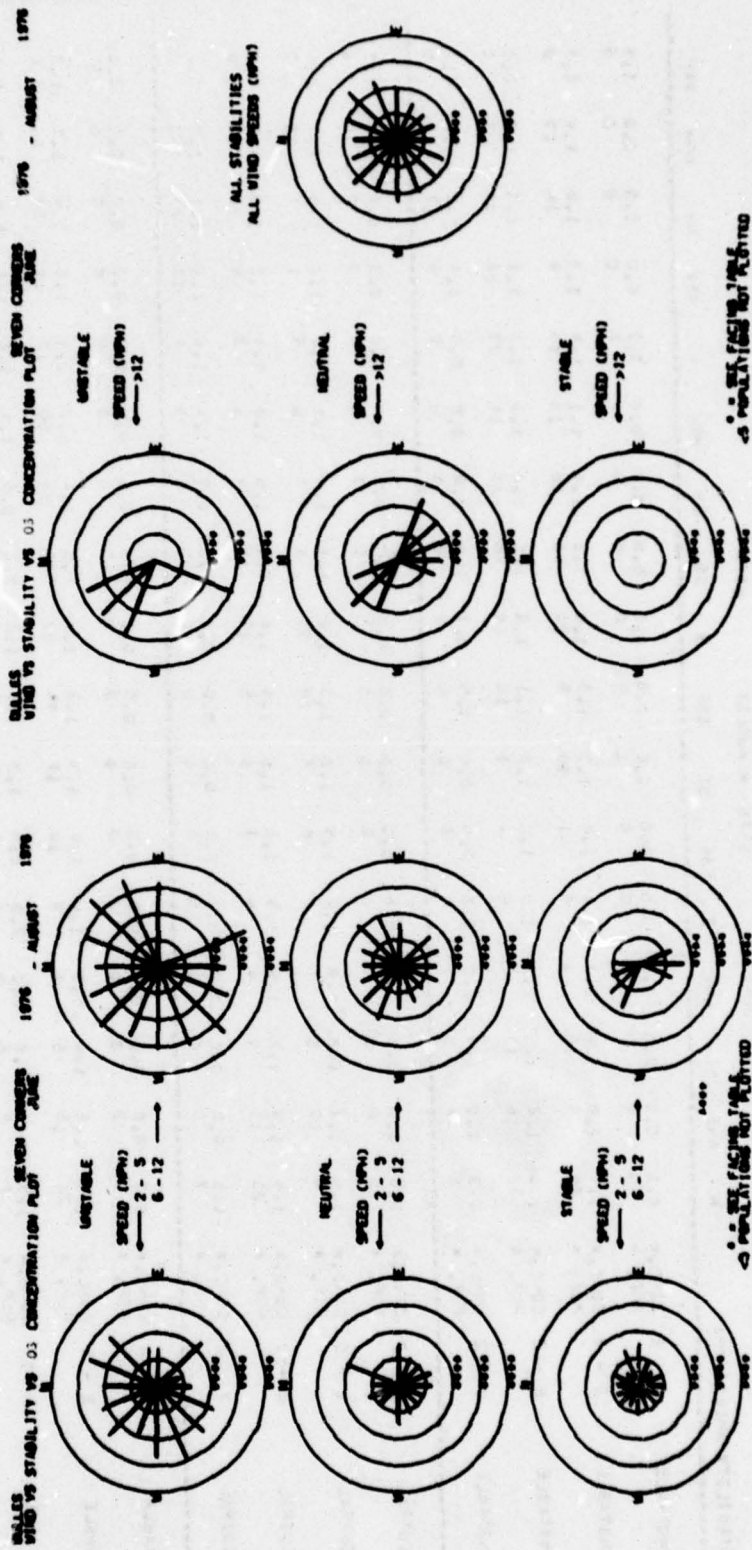
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99 1039 ..... WIND VS STABILITY VS CONCENTRATION: 1001 WINDS: 1.5 (77/601) ..... 0 JUN 1977 ..... 743: 10  
 DULLES

Table D1.17 SEVEN CORNERS ( USK3 ) 03

STABILITY SPEED(MPH)	1976 - AUGUST 1975															
	N	NNE	NE	E	ESE	SE	SSE	S	SSW	SW	WSW	W	WNW	NW	NNW	TOT
UNSTABLE < 2 CONC. POP. 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UNSTABLE 2-5 CONC. POP. 101	139	129	109	70	132	114	43	62	112	120	146	123	97	128	111	14
UNSTABLE 6-12 CONC. POP. 119	149	160	179	159	119	167	174	129	140	172	155	154	139	157	139	250
UNSTABLE > 12 CONC. POP. 239	123	170	157	172	0	0	144	279	155	0	0	255	131	140	129	0
NEUTRAL < 2 CONC. POP. 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NEUTRAL 2-5 CONC. POP. 47	103	73	13	78	59	54	65	60	47	50	55	72	181	49	59	0
NEUTRAL 6-12 CONC. POP. 87	79	105	49	80	85	78	78	88	73	53	72	61	108	54	77	0
NEUTRAL > 12 CONC. POP. 107	225	191	188	0	122	101	96	81	71	44	96	137	102	119	89	0
STABLE < 2 CONC. POP. 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
STABLE 2-5 CONC. POP. 42	50	32	70	76	48	36	51	49	40	49	41	54	40	51	43	50
STABLE 6-12 CONC. POP. 52	49	0	0	0	78	46	64	83	64	49	44	113	57	72	52	0
STABLE > 12 CONC. POP. 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ALL CONC. POP. 81	103	128	119	99	78	69	73	69	90	101	103	119	104	113	89	51
ALL POP. 160	92	43	44	49	13	65	163	337	259	133	74	26	100	172	216	0

Figure D1.17

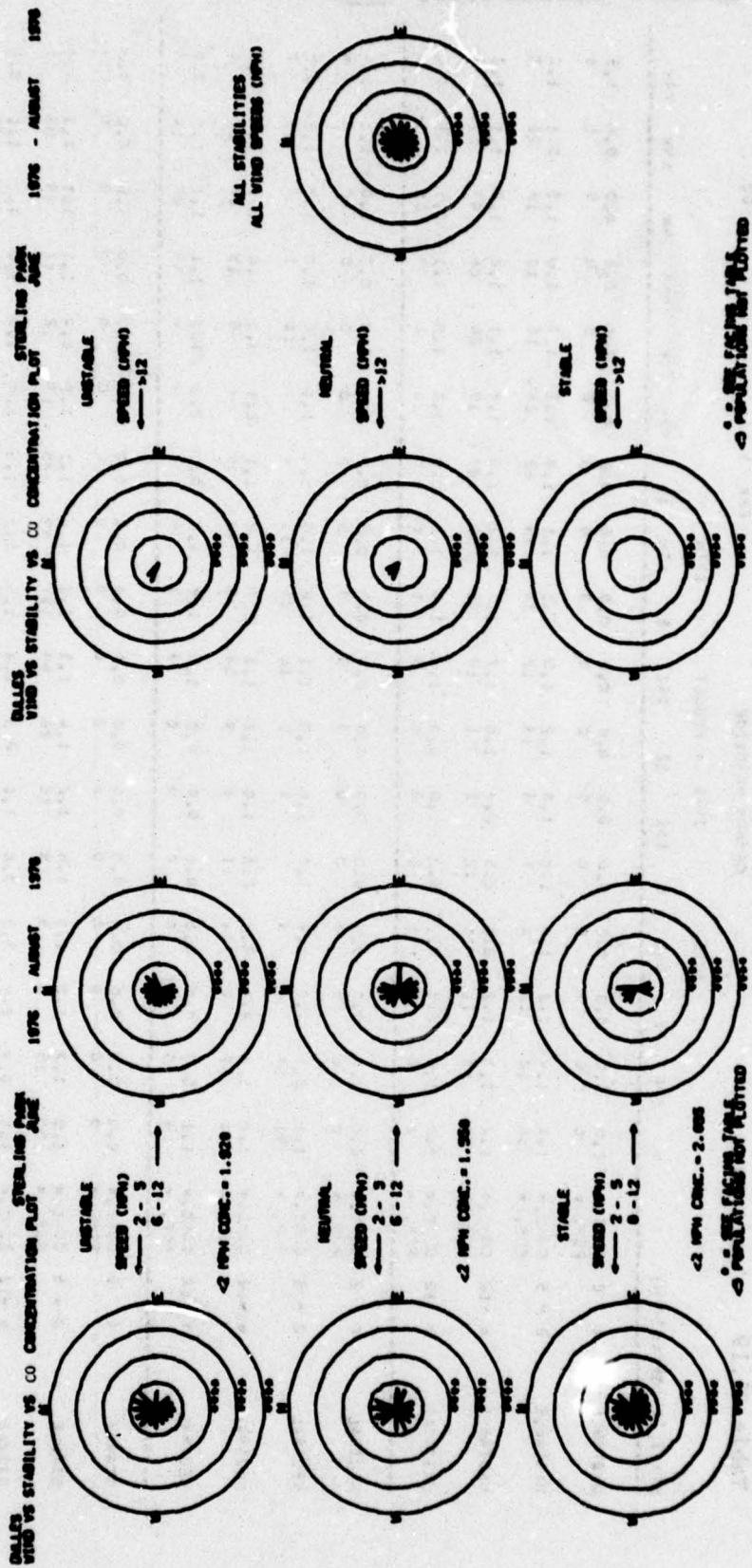


15 JUNE 1977 STABILITY VS CONCENTRATION PLIT WENJUN 1.5 (7702N) 9 JUL 1977 PAGE 12  
PUBLES

Table D1.18 STELLING PARK CARBON MONOXIDE (PPM) CO

STABILITY SPEED(MPH)	1976 - AUGUST											
	N	NE	E	ESE	SE	SE	SSE	SW	WSW	W	WNW	VAR
UNSTABLE < 2 CONC. POP. 0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
UNSTABLE 2-5 CONC. POP. 20	1.7	2.0	1.8	2.4	1.4	1.0	1.3	1.6	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.4
UNSTABLE 6-12 CONC. POP. 32	1.6	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1
UNSTABLE > 12 CONC. POP. 0	1.0	1.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8
NEUTRAL < 2 CONC. POP. 0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
NEUTRAL 2-5 CONC. POP. 9	1.7	1.2	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.0
NEUTRAL 6-12 CONC. POP. 20	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.1	1.2
NEUTRAL > 12 CONC. POP. 3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
STABLE < 2 CONC. POP. 0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
STABLE 2-5 CONC. POP. 36	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.4
STABLE 6-12 CONC. POP. 7	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	0.0	1.1	1.0
STABLE > 12 CONC. POP. 0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ALL CONC. POP. 125	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2
	65	33	33	21	33	22	56	100	107	108	65	59
	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66

Figure D1.18



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45 1980 F10 VE STABILITY VS CONCENTRATION PLOT (770041) 9 JUN 1977 PAGE 14  
DULLES

Table D1.19 SOUTH RAPID CARBON DIOXIDE ( FPM ) CO

STABILITY SPEED(MPH)	1976 - AUGUST 1976															
	N	NNE	NE	E	ESE	SE	SSE	S	SSW	SW	WSW	W	WNW	NNW	VAR	
UNSTABLE < 2 CONC. PUP. #	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5
UNSTABLE 2-5 CONC. PUP. #	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.3	1.1
UNSTABLE 6-12 CONC. PUP. #	1.2	1.3	1.2	2.0	2.5	1.0	1.7	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1
UNSTABLE > 12 CONC. PUP. #	0.0	1.0	2.7	3.2	3.0	0.0	1.2	1.5	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.0
NEUTRAL < 2 CONC. PUP. #	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
NEUTRAL 2-5 CONC. PUP. #	1.5	2.1	1.7	1.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.3
NEUTRAL 6-12 CONC. PUP. #	1.2	1.6	2.2	3.2	2.3	1.0	1.2	1.7	1.2	1.1	2.1	2.1	2.5	1.0	1.1	1.0
NEUTRAL > 12 CONC. PUP. #	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.9	1.5	0.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	1.1	1.1	0.0
STABLE < 2 CONC. PUP. #	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
STABLE 2-5 CONC. PUP. #	1.5	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.3
STABLE 6-12 CONC. PUP. #	1.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	2.3	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.0
STABLE > 12 CONC. PUP. #	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ALL CONC. PUP. #	1.3	1.0	1.5	2.2	1.9	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.7	1.1	1.2	1.2
	160	41	42	43	40	25	58	176	320	237	94	79	77	59	174	213

Figure D1.19

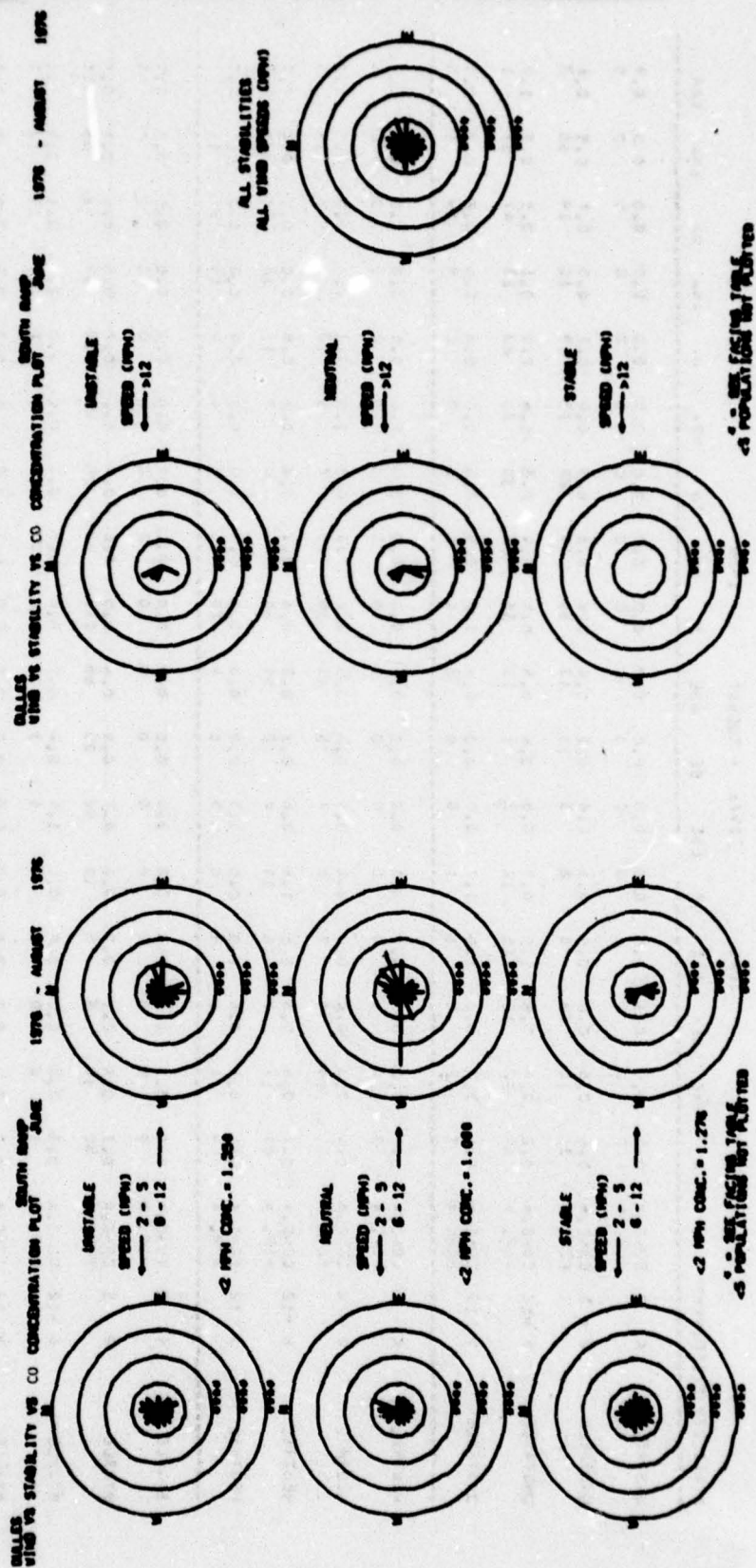


Table D1.20 WESSEY CAROLYN MONSIEDE ( USMS ) CC

STABILITY SPEED(MDM)	1976 - AUGUST 1976															
	N	NE	E	ESE	SE	SSE	S	SSW	SW	WSW	W	WNW	NW	NNW	N	VAR
UNSTABLE	< 2 CONC. POP. 0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
UNSTABLE	2-5 CONC. POP. 0.6	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.2
UNSTABLE	6-12 CONC. POP. 0.2	0.4	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.3
UNSTABLE	> 12 CONC. POP. 0.4	0.3	0.4	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2
NEUTRAL	< 2 CONC. POP. 0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
NEUTRAL	2-5 CONC. POP. 0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.3	1.2	0.2	0.9	0.7	0.2
NEUTRAL	6-12 CONC. POP. 0.4	0.6	1.3	0.8	1.4	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.4
NEUTRAL	> 12 CONC. POP. 0.1	0.6	0.6	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2
STABLE	< 2 CONC. POP. 0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
STABLE	2-5 CONC. POP. 0.7	0.4	0.1	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.4
STABLE	6-12 CONC. POP. 0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.3
STABLE	> 12 CONC. POP. 0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ALL	CONC. POP. 168	90	44	47	49	55	64	168	1.6	2.0	98	74	61	57	177	220

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Figure D1.20

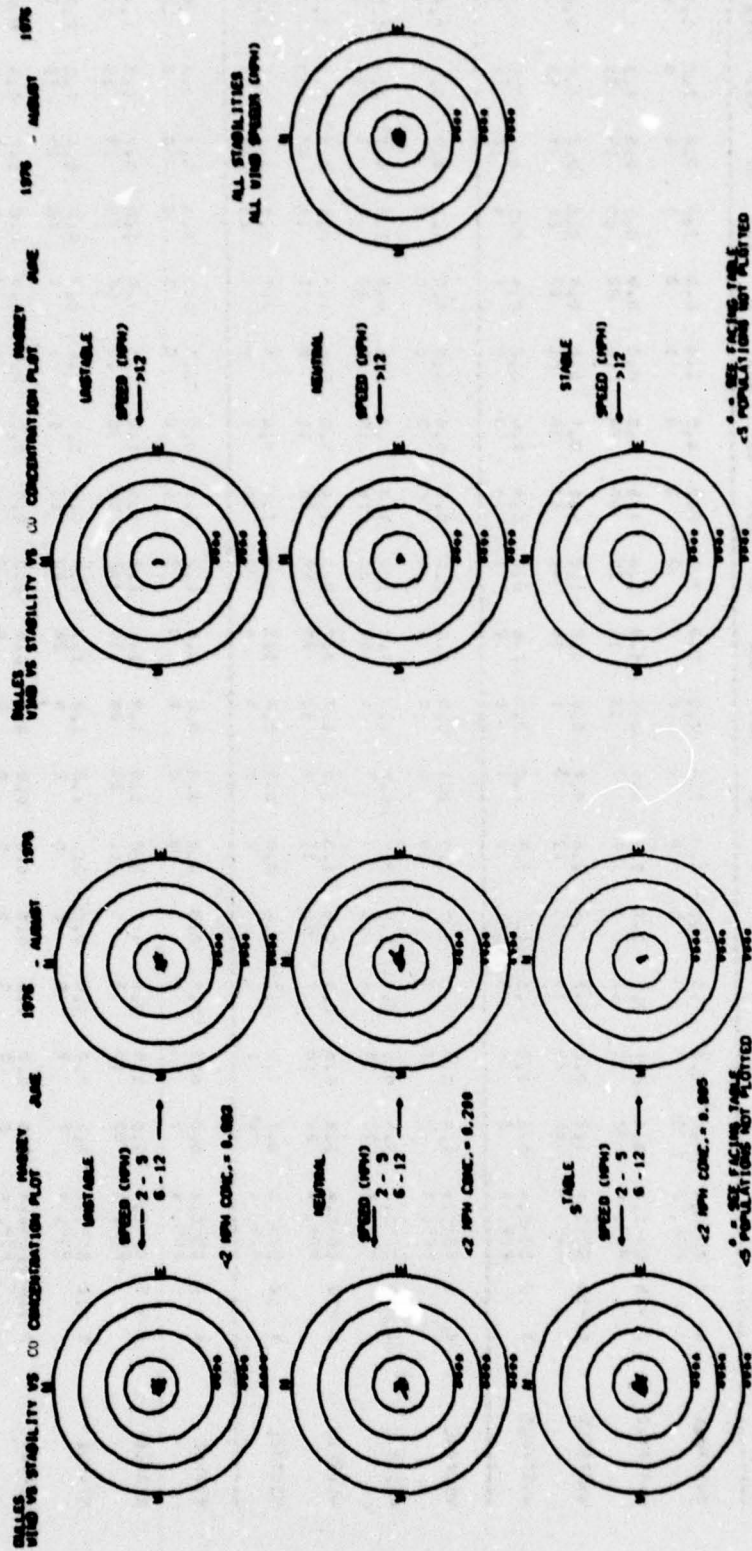
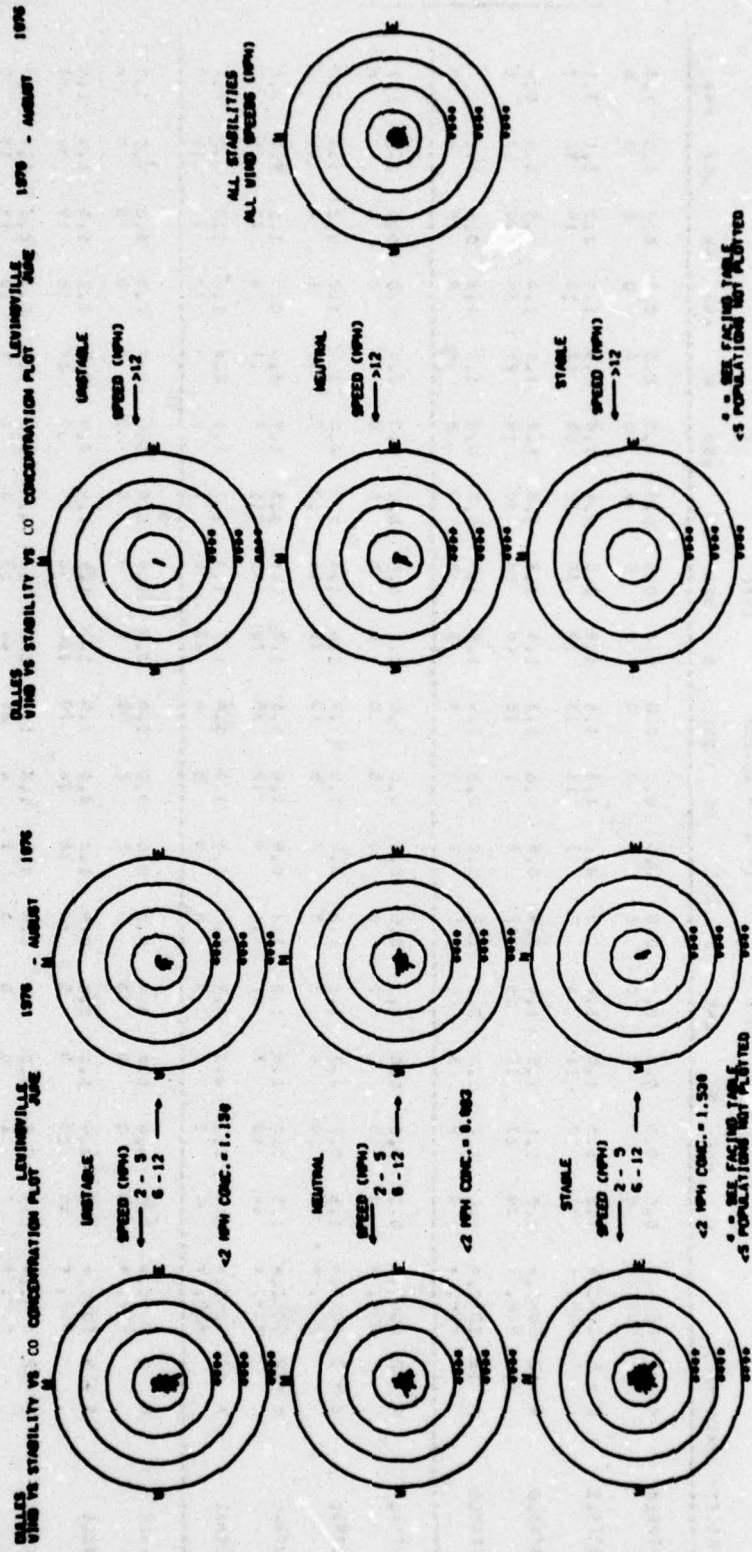


Table D1.21 LEVINSVILLE CANADON MONOXIDE ( PPF ) 1976 - AUGUST 1976 ( C )

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STABILITY SPEED(MPH)	CONC.	1976 - AUGUST 1976												VAR				
		N	NNE	NE	E	ESE	SE	SSE	SW	WSW	W	WNW	NW					
UNSTABLE < 2	CONC. POP.	0.0 0	0.0 0	0.0 0	0.0 0	0.0 0	0.0 0	0.0 0	0.0 0	0.0 0	0.0 0	0.0 0	0.0 0	0.0 0	0.0 0	0.0 0	0.0 0	1.1 4
UNSTABLE 2 - 5	CONC. POP.	0.7 32	0.7 10	0.7 12	0.9 4	0.9 8	0.9 13	1.0 35	1.0 40	1.0 26	1.0 16	1.0 29	1.0 10	1.0 15	1.0 10	1.0 19	1.0 31	1.7 5
UNSTABLE 6 - 12	CONC. POP.	0.2 31	0.2 24	0.3 13	0.6 15	0.6 12	0.6 3	0.7 41	1.1 68	1.1 50	1.1 27	0.6 21	0.6 27	0.2 28	0.2 43	0.2 35	0.1 58	0.0 1
UNSTABLE > 12	CONC. POP.	0.4 3	0.0 2	0.0 3	0.0 1	1.2 1	0.0 0	0.6 2	0.7 1	0.9 0	0.0 0	0.6 0	0.6 0	0.1 0	0.1 0	0.1 0	0.1 0	0.0 0
NEUTRAL < 2	CONC. POP.	0.0 0	0.0 0	0.0 0	0.0 0	0.0 0	0.0 0	0.0 0	0.0 0	0.0 0	0.0 0	0.0 0	0.0 0	0.0 0	0.0 0	0.0 0	0.0 0	0.0 0
NEUTRAL 2 - 5	CONC. POP.	0.5 11	0.5 16	0.9 6	1.2 2	0.7 5	0.9 7	1.2 16	1.3 32	1.2 16	1.2 10	1.2 7	1.2 10	1.2 1	1.2 8	1.2 16	1.2 25	0.0 0
NEUTRAL 6 - 12	CONC. POP.	0.3 24	0.6 18	0.5 7	0.6 16	1.0 11	1.2 4	0.7 35	0.7 69	1.0 46	1.0 11	0.5 6	1.3 11	0.3 13	0.3 22	0.3 25	0.0 0	0.0 0
NEUTRAL > 12	CONC. POP.	0.1 4	0.0 1	0.0 3	0.6 0	0.0 5	0.5 5	0.2 6	1.0 20	1.0 20	1.0 4	0.7 4	0.7 4	0.3 13	0.1 28	0.1 16	0.0 0	0.0 0
STABLE < 2	CONC. POP.	0.0 0	0.0 0	0.0 0	0.0 0	0.0 0	0.0 0	0.0 0	0.0 0	0.0 0	0.0 0	0.0 0	0.0 0	0.0 0	0.0 0	0.0 0	0.0 0	1.5 10
STABLE 2 - 5	CONC. POP.	0.8 50	1.0 18	0.8 5	1.1 5	1.2 11	1.2 12	1.1 70	1.2 131	1.5 50	1.2 30	1.3 20	1.0 12	1.0 19	0.7 19	0.7 55	1.0 11	0.0 0
STABLE 6 - 12	CONC. POP.	0.2 7	0.0 2	0.0 0	0.0 0	1.2 1	1.2 1	0.7 28	0.9 43	1.7 13	1.7 1	0.6 1	0.6 1	0.2 10	0.2 15	0.1 13	0.0 0	0.0 0
STABLE > 12	CONC. POP.	0.0 0	0.0 0	0.0 0	0.0 0	0.0 0	0.0 0	0.0 0	0.0 0	0.0 0	0.0 0	0.0 0	0.0 0	0.0 0	0.0 0	0.0 0	0.0 0	0.0 0
ALL	CONC. POP.	0.5 107	0.5 93	0.5 45	0.7 27	0.9 49	0.9 35	1.0 166	1.1 374	1.0 280	1.0 107	0.8 79	0.8 46	0.4 101	0.3 178	0.1 223	0.1 67	0.0 0

Figure D1.21



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Table D1.22 SEVEN CORNERS ( PPM ) 50

STABILITY SPEED(MPH)	1976													
	JUNE				AUGUST				1976					
	N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	WSW	W	WSW	NW	NW	VAR	
UNSTABLE < 2 CONC. POP. #	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3
UNSTABLE 2-5 CONC. POP. #	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.5	0.2	1.3	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.1
UNSTABLE 6-12 CONC. POP. #	31	10	11	4	6	3	13	13	35	39	22	14	17	30
UNSTABLE > 12 CONC. POP. #	1.0	1.1	1.5	1.8	0.9	0.8	0.6	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.3
UNSTABLE < 2 CONC. POP. #	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
UNSTABLE 2-5 CONC. POP. #	1.6	0.7	1.7	1.2	1.6	0.5	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.5	2.0	1.3	1.2
UNSTABLE 6-12 CONC. POP. #	12	10	4	3	6	7	5	15	31	16	10	7	10	16
UNSTABLE > 12 CONC. POP. #	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.2	0.9	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.7	2.0	0.9
UNSTABLE < 2 CONC. POP. #	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
UNSTABLE 2-5 CONC. POP. #	1.9	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.0	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.1	2.3	1.2
UNSTABLE 6-12 CONC. POP. #	4	1	1	3	0	5	5	6	20	21	1	1	13	16
UNSTABLE > 12 CONC. POP. #	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
UNSTABLE < 2 CONC. POP. #	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
UNSTABLE 2-5 CONC. POP. #	1.2	0.5	1.1	2.0	0.9	1.2	2.0	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	2.0	0.9	1.7
UNSTABLE 6-12 CONC. POP. #	50	15	5	5	10	12	26	70	130	50	30	19	12	16
UNSTABLE > 12 CONC. POP. #	1.4	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.3	1.7	1.1	1.2	4.6	1.2	2.0	0.3
UNSTABLE < 2 CONC. POP. #	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
UNSTABLE 2-5 CONC. POP. #	1.2	1.0	1.5	1.4	1.2	0.9	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.2
UNSTABLE 6-12 CONC. POP. #	166	89	44	47	46	35	86	168	312	259	105	75	81	99
UNSTABLE > 12 CONC. POP. #	1.2	1.0	1.5	1.4	1.2	0.9	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.2
UNSTABLE ALL	166	89	44	47	46	35	86	168	312	259	105	75	81	99

Figure D1.22

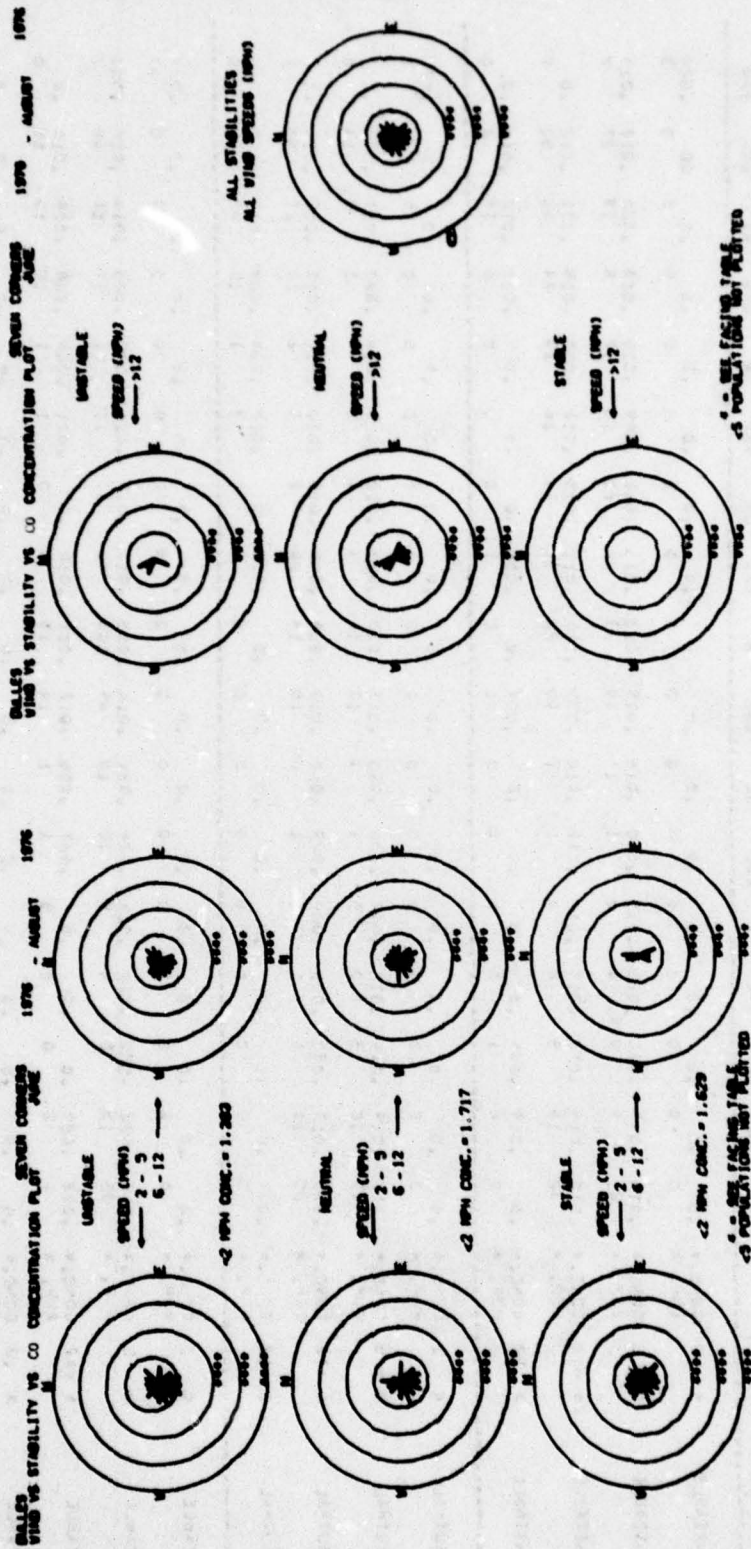
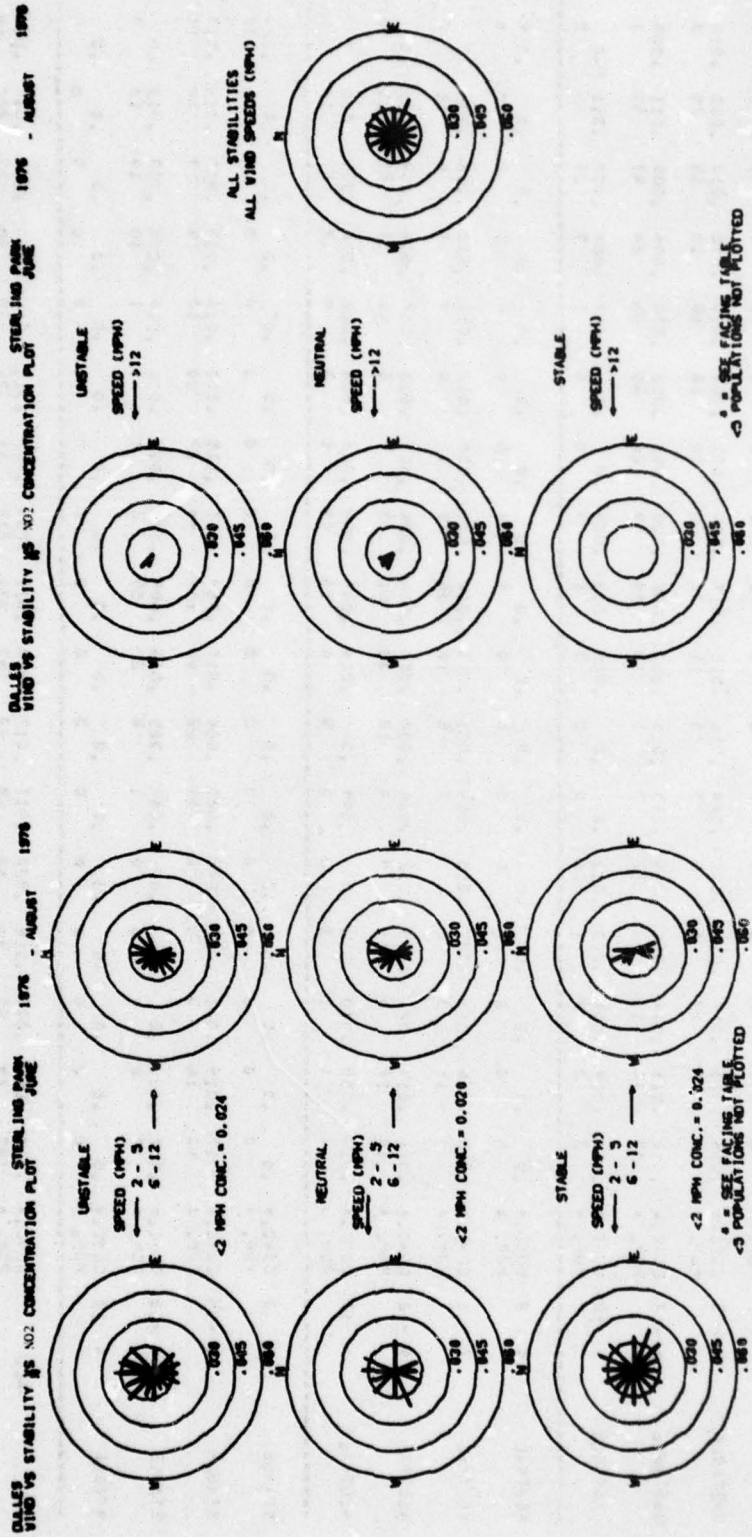


Table D1.23 STERLING PARK NITROGEN DIOXIDE ( PPM ) NO2

STABILITY SPEED(MPH)	1976 - AUGUST																		
	N	NNE	NE	E	ESE	SE	SSE	S	SSW	SW	WSW	W	WNW	NNW	VAN				
UNSTABLE	< 2	CONC.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0			
	POP.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0			
UNSTABLE	2 - 5	CONC.	.018	.017	.020	.023	.013	.010	.015	.015	.013	.015	.012	.009	.015	.013	.020	.017	.016
	POP.	.21	.9	.9	.8	.1	.11	.10	.23	.34	.20	.15	.17	.9	.13	.27	.2		
UNSTABLE	6 -12	CONC.	.014	.014	.013	.012	.012	.014	.009	.011	.011	.013	.012	.010	.009	.011	.012	.0	.0
	POP.	.32	.16	.9	.8	.1	.1	.10	.20	.56	.24	.16	.23	.24	.42	.50	.0		
UNSTABLE	> 12	CONC.	.0	.009	.005	.0	.0	.0	.009	.0	.008	.0	.0	.0	.007	.012	.010	.0	.0
	POP.	.0	.2	.1	.0	.0	.0	.1	.0	.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.6	.17	.8	.0	.0
NEUTRAL	< 2	CONC.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
	POP.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
NEUTRAL	2 - 5	CONC.	.018	.019	.016	.017	.026	.010	.013	.012	.015	.012	.021	.016	.023	.017	.014	.0	.0
	POP.	.10	.10	.3	.5	.1	.3	.13	.18	.9	.6	.5	.9	.1	.7	.13	.0		
NEUTRAL	6 -12	CONC.	.015	.017	.030	.016	.022	.009	.010	.010	.009	.009	.015	.010	.010	.012	.014	.0	.0
	POP.	.20	.11	.1	.1	.1	.6	.10	.19	.24	.4	.5	.2	.12	.21	.23	.0		
NEUTRAL	> 12	CONC.	.009	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.009	.0	.007	.008	.009	.010	.009	.0	.0
	POP.	.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.1	.0	.3	.1	.11	.25	.14	.0		
STABLE	< 2	CONC.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
	POP.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
STABLE	2 - 5	CONC.	.016	.022	.020	.022	.018	.024	.021	.014	.015	.017	.017	.021	.020	.014	.018	.002	.0
	POP.	.35	.15	.5	.4	.9	.10	.19	.45	.105	.41	.21	.11	.11	.17	.48	.3		
STABLE	6 -12	CONC.	.012	.007	.0	.0	.0	.027	.006	.012	.011	.010	.0	.011	.008	.008	.013	.0	.0
	POP.	.7	.2	.0	.0	.0	.1	.16	.13	.8	.0	.0	.1	.1	.10	.15	.11	.0	
STABLE	> 12	CONC.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
	POP.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
ALL	ALL	CONC.	.016	.017	.017	.016	.016	.022	.017	.013	.012	.013	.014	.013	.014	.012	.012	.018	.022
	POP.	.128	.65	.28	.19	.27	.15	.41	.107	.199	.175	.73	.56	.68	.90	.154	.189	.51	

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Figure D1.23



STABILITY SPEC (PPM)	1976 - AUGUST											
	JUNE			JULY			AUGUST			1976		
	M	N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	SM	W	WNW	NW	VAR
UNSTABLE < 2 CONC. POP. 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UNSTABLE 2-5 CONC. POP. 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UNSTABLE 6-12 CONC. POP. 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UNSTABLE > 12 CONC. POP. 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NEUTRAL < 2 CONC. POP. 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NEUTRAL 2-5 CONC. POP. 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NEUTRAL 6-12 CONC. POP. 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NEUTRAL > 12 CONC. POP. 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
STABLE < 2 CONC. POP. 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
STABLE 2-5 CONC. POP. 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
STABLE 6-12 CONC. POP. 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
STABLE > 12 CONC. POP. 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ALL CONC. POP. 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
INPUT	1, 78,750000	1, 101,25000	1, 123,75000	1, 146,25000	1, 168,75000	1, 191,25000	1, 213,75000	1, 236,25000	1, 258,75000	1, 281,25000	1, 303,75000	1, 326,25000
STATUS	1, 78,750000	1, 101,25000	1, 123,75000	1, 146,25000	1, 168,75000	1, 191,25000	1, 213,75000	1, 236,25000	1, 258,75000	1, 281,25000	1, 303,75000	1, 326,25000
END	1, 78,750000	1, 101,25000	1, 123,75000	1, 146,25000	1, 168,75000	1, 191,25000	1, 213,75000	1, 236,25000	1, 258,75000	1, 281,25000	1, 303,75000	1, 326,25000

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Figure D1.24

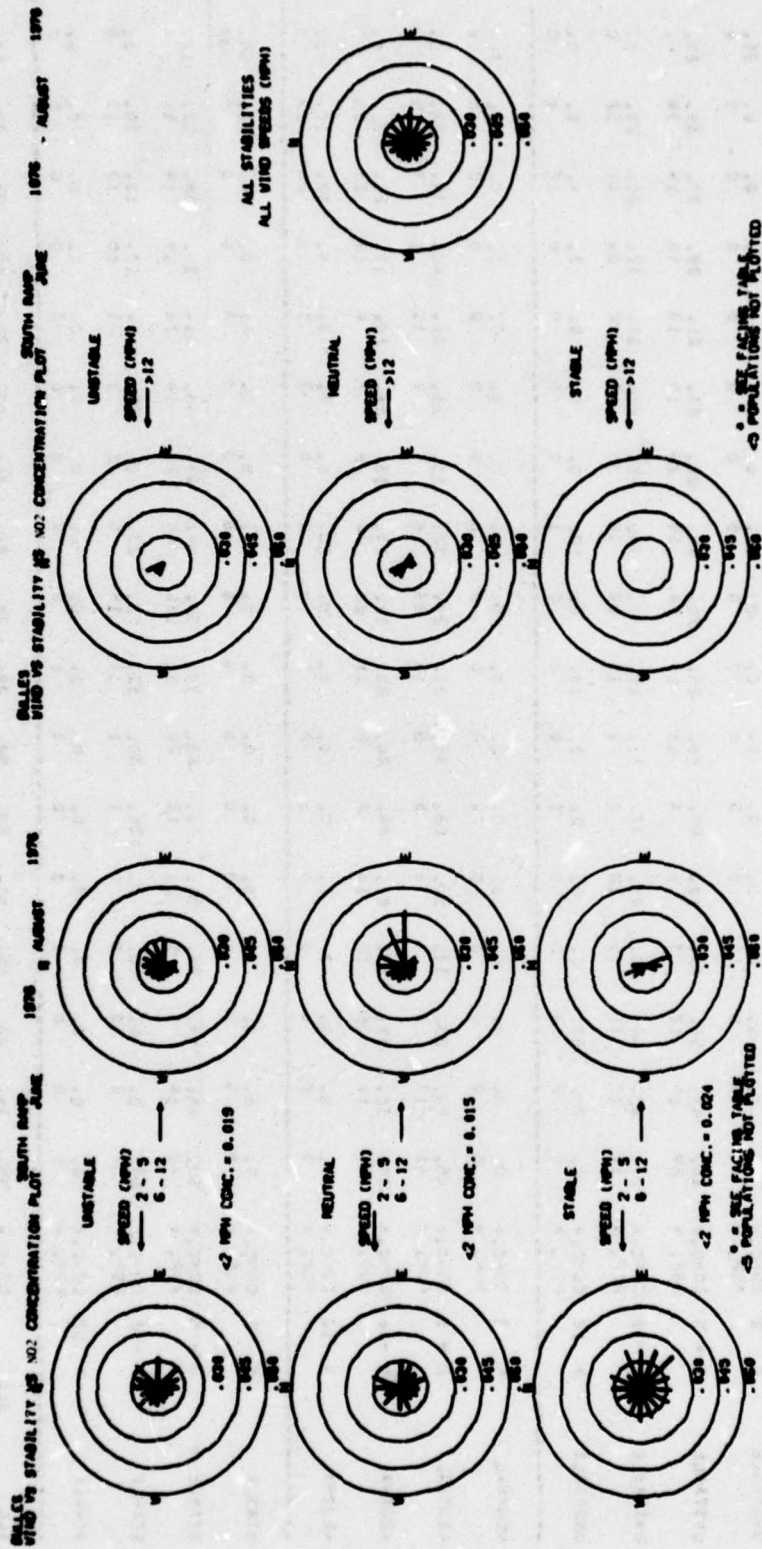
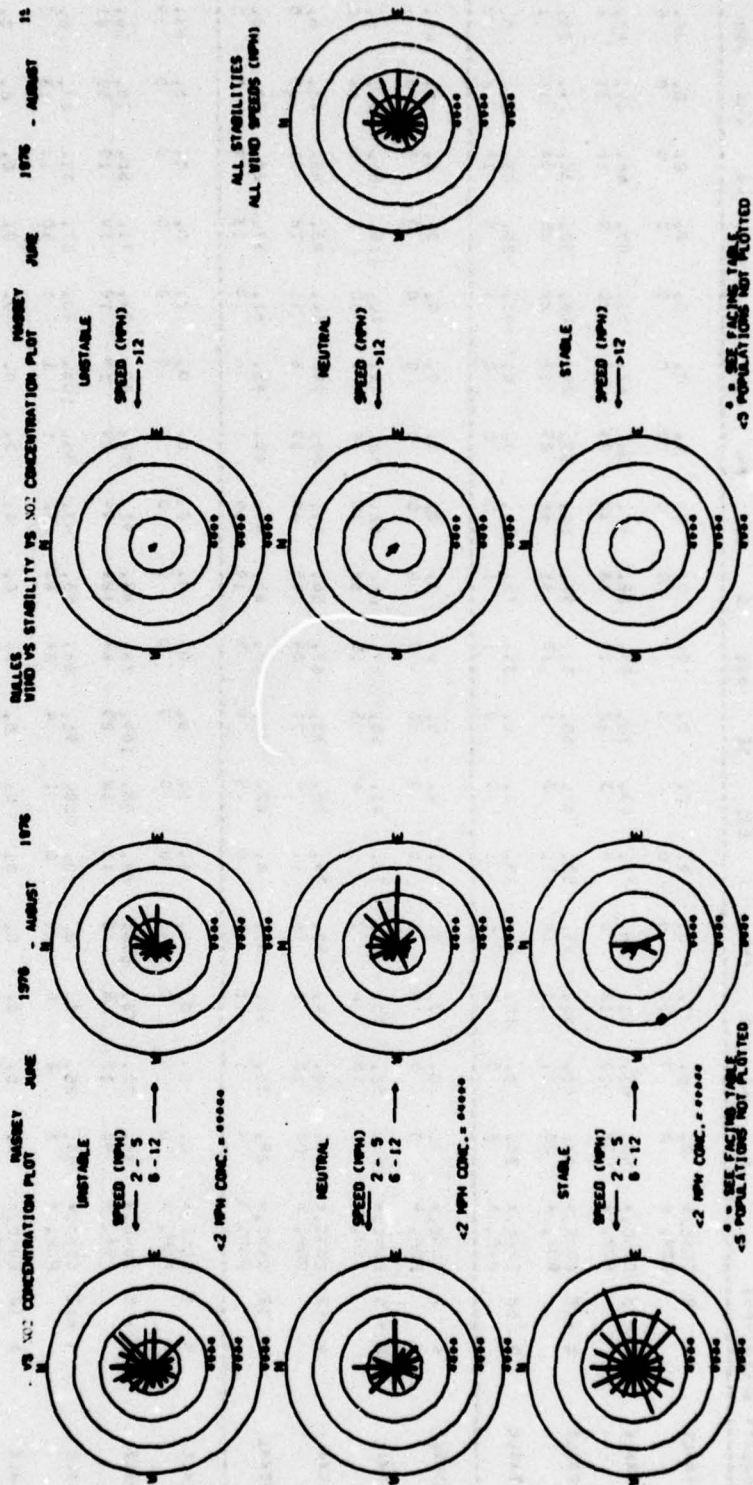


Table D1.25 MASSEY MITOGEN DIOXIDE (UGM3) 1976 AUGUST 1976 M02E

STABILITY SPEED(MPH)	1976 AUGUST														
	N	NNE	NE	E	ESE	SE	SSE	S	SSW	SW	WSW	W	WNW	NNW	VAR
UNSTABLE < 2 CONC. POP. 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UNSTABLE 2-5 CONC. POP. 48	42	55	33	45	40	46	23	21	24	22	23	21	29	37	39
UNSTABLE 6-12 CONC. POP. 29	10	12	3	8	3	12	13	28	39	23	18	19	10	16	28
UNSTABLE > 12 CONC. POP. 29	30	49	50	46	37	75	18	21	18	22	12	16	12	20	20
UNSTABLE > 12 CONC. POP. 38	17	11	15	10	3	1	15	22	56	30	37	22	26	41	52
UNSTABLE > 12 CONC. POP. 0	25	33	0	0	0	0	13	0	10	0	0	0	7	9	8
UNSTABLE > 12 CONC. POP. 2	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	6	17	6
NEUTRAL < 2 CONC. POP. 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NEUTRAL < 2 CONC. POP. 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NEUTRAL 2-5 CONC. POP. 45	26	23	31	54	23	34	31	24	32	10	25	26	40	34	28
NEUTRAL 6-12 CONC. POP. 11	17	4	3	6	5	16	23	10	9	7	10	1	8	15	0
NEUTRAL > 12 CONC. POP. 34	30	51	55	81	48	25	22	14	13	15	26	10	17	26	32
NEUTRAL > 12 CONC. POP. 24	18	5	15	10	3	6	11	20	28	6	7	8	12	22	25
NEUTRAL > 12 CONC. POP. 3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	7	0	4	17	10
NEUTRAL > 12 CONC. POP. 3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	1	11	26	12
STABLE < 2 CONC. POP. 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
STABLE < 2 CONC. POP. 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
STABLE 2-5 CONC. POP. 50	49	54	94	55	70	65	33	33	48	43	53	31	34	38	52
STABLE 6-12 CONC. POP. 46	18	5	5	11	12	24	61	116	48	27	14	12	19	19	51
STABLE > 12 CONC. POP. 29	0	0	0	0	130	30	33	14	23	0	55	0	17	11	20
STABLE > 12 CONC. POP. 7	2	0	0	0	1	1	17	16	6	0	1	1	10	15	12
STABLE > 12 CONC. POP. 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
STABLE > 12 CONC. POP. 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ALL CONC. POP. 39	34	48	55	57	53	52	29	27	27	26	27	21	19	22	32
ALL CONC. POP. 156	82	40	41	45	28	49	135	226	191	95	67	64	95	184	202

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Figure D1.25

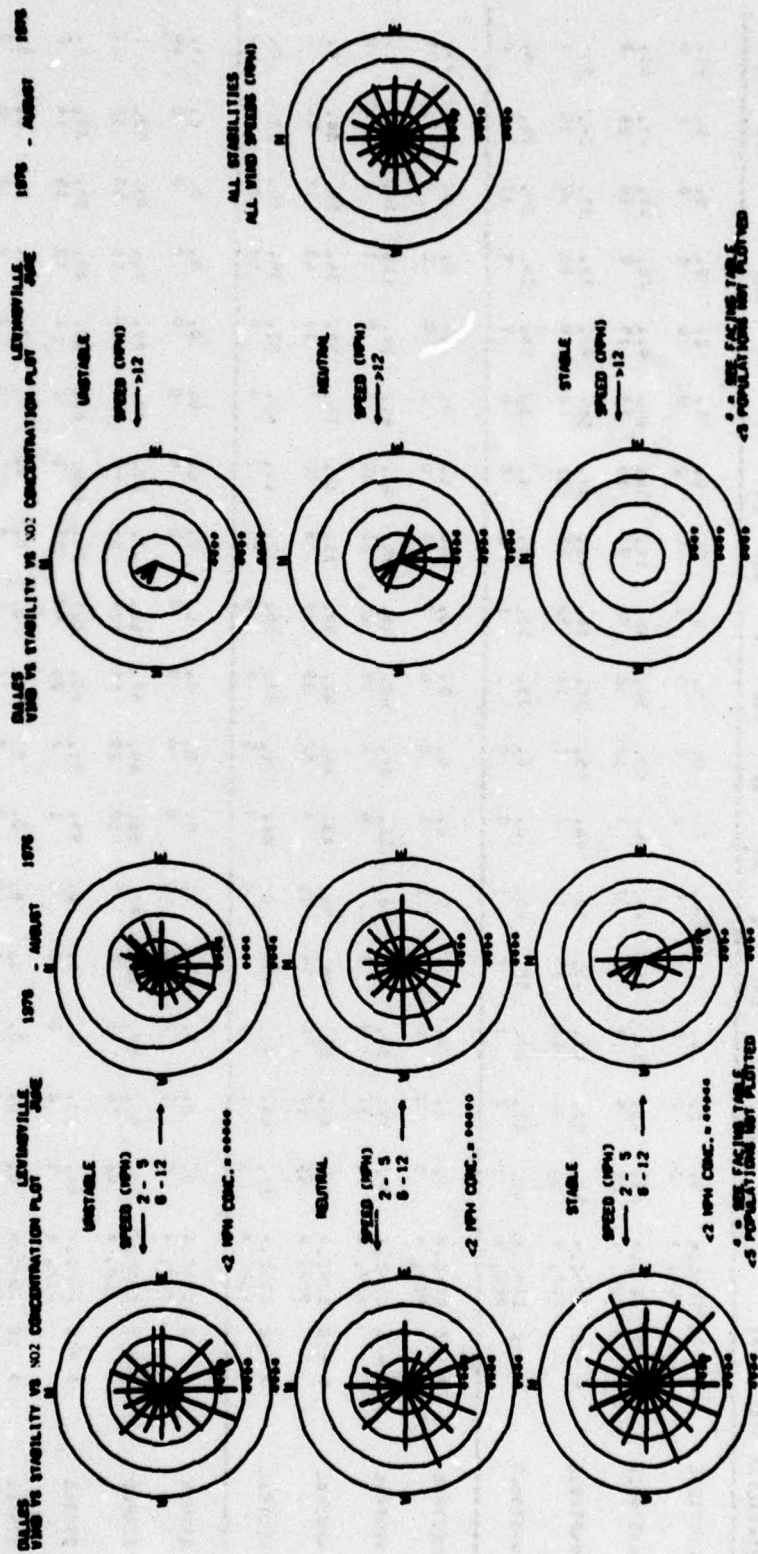


73 1037 WIND VS STABILITY VS CONCENTRATION PLOT VERSION 1.3 (770201) 0 JUN 1977 PAGE 10  
DULLES

Table D1.26 LEMINGVILLE NITROGEN DIOXIDE (UGM3) WDR2

STABILITY SPEED(MPH)	1976 - AUGUST																
	M	NNE	NE	ESE	E	SE	SSE	S	SSW	SW	WSW	W	WNW	NW	NNW	VAR	
UNSTABLE < 2 CONC. POP. 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UNSTABLE 2-5 CONC. POP. 53	61	85	71	73	78	63	82	87	62	47	53	49	60	46	65	2	
UNSTABLE 6-12 CONC. POP. 35	40	51	52	47	65	71	67	68	59	48	46	32	36	29	20	1	
UNSTABLE > 12 CONC. POP. 30	0	30	40	45	0	30	75	49	0	0	45	24	23	26	0	0	
NEUTRAL < 2 CONC. POP. 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
NEUTRAL 2-5 CONC. POP. 65	51	70	78	72	41	65	89	66	82	72	98	70	115	66	56	0	
NEUTRAL 6-12 CONC. POP. 48	42	54	57	79	56	53	63	56	68	63	79	84	43	49	43	0	
NEUTRAL > 12 CONC. POP. 29	30	30	37	0	42	34	45	65	64	40	45	61	37	28	27	0	
STABLE < 2 CONC. POP. 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
STABLE 2-5 CONC. POP. 71	73	78	106	84	98	103	76	63	91	72	92	74	71	59	70	78	
STABLE 6-12 CONC. POP. 53	25	0	0	0	160	91	83	55	47	95	103	20	37	33	43	0	
STABLE > 12 CONC. POP. 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
ALL CONC. POP. 166	51	58	65	71	70	83	75	70	73	63	68	60	44	42	46	74	
	166	87	43	46	34	62	179	357	250	101	72	65	97	167	216	65	

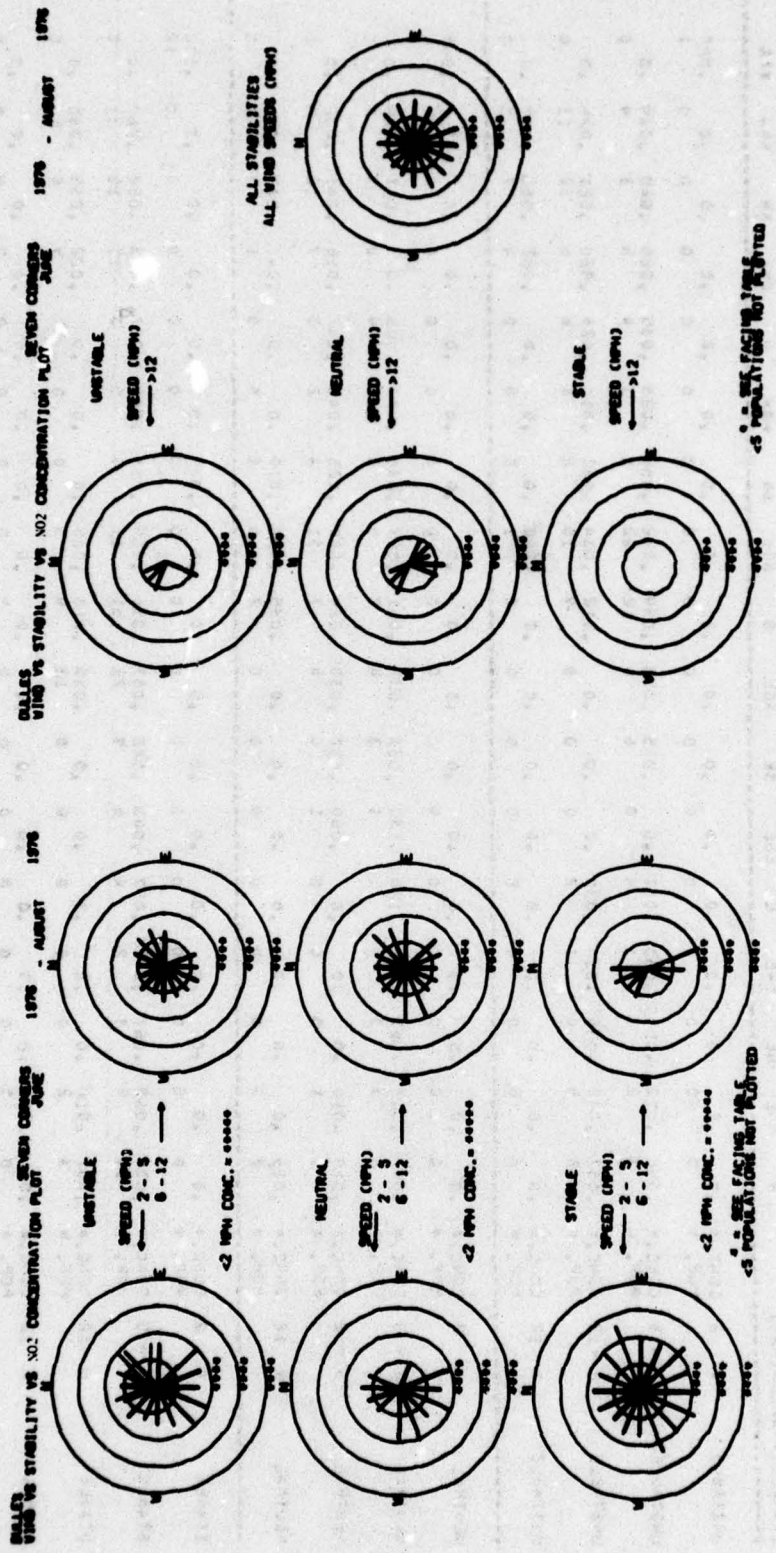
Figure D1.26



**Table D1.27 SEVEN COMPONENTS** ( UGMS ) MWZC

STABILITY SPEED(MPH)	1976 - AUGUST 1976															
	JUNE				JULY				AUGUST				MAY		VAR	
	N	NNE	NE	E	ESE	SE	SSE	S	SSW	SW	WSW	W	WNW	NW	MW	VAR
UNSTABLE < 2 CONC. PUP.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UNSTABLE 2-5 CONC. PUP.	42	41	54	48	44	60	50	46	58	56	47	43	40	47	42	40
UNSTABLE 6-12 CONC. PUP.	29	37	43	39	44	59	37	38	41	37	36	40	32	37	26	35
UNSTABLE > 12 CONC. PUP.	40	15	27	40	0	0	33	50	38	0	0	55	34	26	26	0
NEUTRAL < 2 CONC. PUP.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43
NEUTRAL 2-5 CONC. PUP.	42	37	33	49	68	32	48	60	45	56	43	61	56	40	38	0
NEUTRAL 6-12 CONC. PUP.	35	36	52	48	55	43	46	40	34	37	36	58	59	34	36	0
NEUTRAL > 12 CONC. PUP.	25	40	40	0	26	31	25	39	33	10	43	61	36	30	23	0
STABLE < 2 CONC. PUP.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	58
STABLE 2-5 CONC. PUP.	53	50	59	78	60	56	69	62	67	60	70	49	51	43	52	11
STABLE 6-12 CONC. PUP.	41	10	0	0	95	71	63	42	28	150	65	20	34	28	39	0
STABLE > 12 CONC. PUP.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ALL CONC. PUP.	41	39	47	50	51	46	58	51	47	46	46	52	49	37	35	37
POP.	153	83	39	45	42	34	61	168	341	220	99	66	74	93	150	211
13 PLOTS PRODUCED																

Figure D1.27



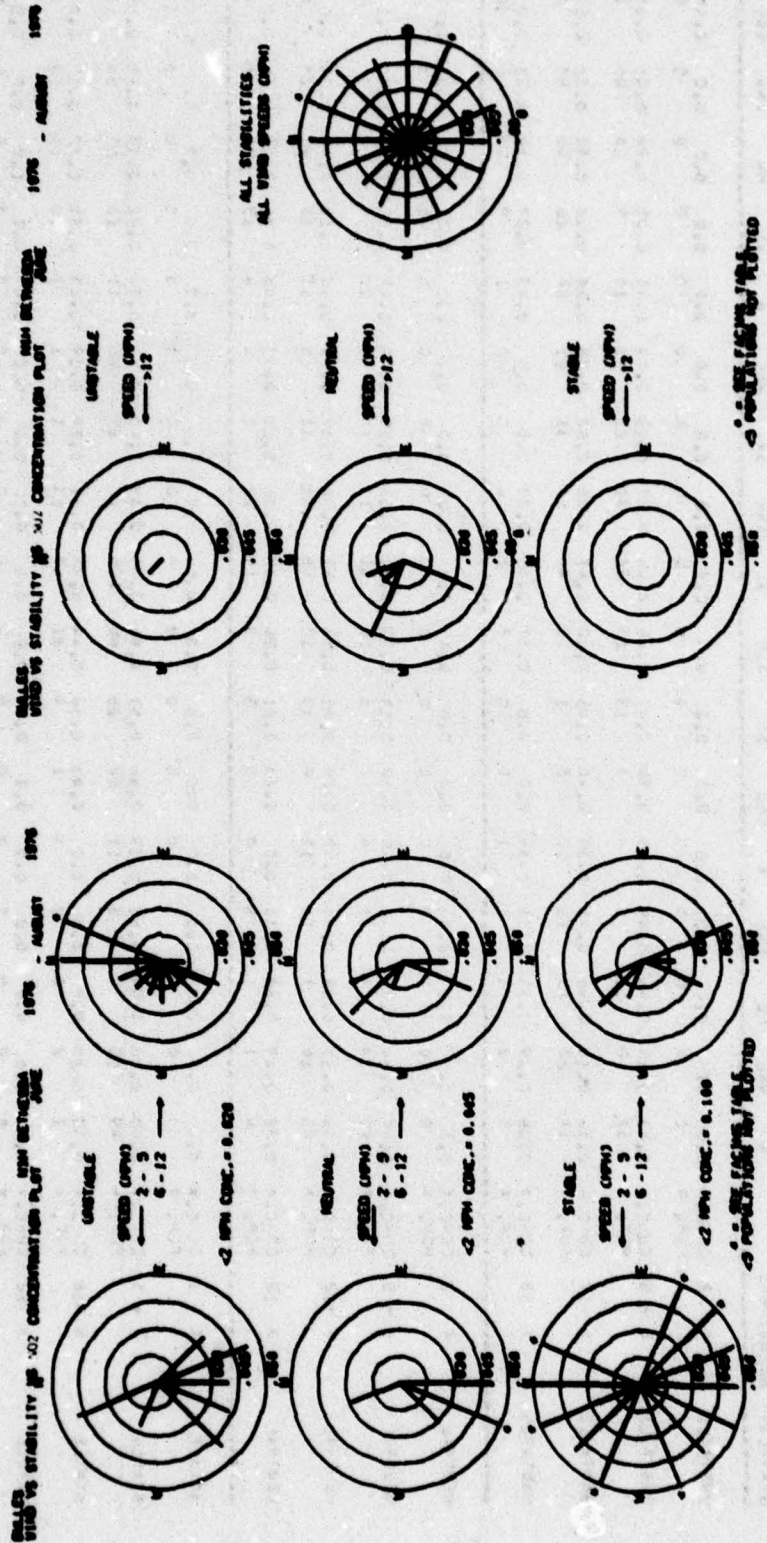
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49 1057 >INC VS STABILITY VS CONCENTRATION PLOT  
..... VERSION 1.3 (770201) ..... 8 JUN 1977 ..... PAGE 2  
DULLES

Table D1.28 NIM BEPNESSA ( PPM ) NO2

STABILITY SPEED (PPH)	1976 - AUGUST											
	M	NNE	NE	ESE	SE	SSE	S	SSW	SW	WSW	W	VAR
UNSTABLE < 2 CONC. PUP. #	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UNSTABLE 2-5 CONC. PUP. #	0.060	0.070	0.050	0.080	0.037	0.0	0.035	0.039	0.042	0.050	0.023	0.035
UNSTABLE 6-12 CONC. PUP. #	0.057	0.092	0.045	0.050	0.030	0.0	0.0	0.012	0.034	0.027	0.017	0.023
UNSTABLE > 12 CONC. PUP. #	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NEUTRAL < 2 CONC. PUP. #	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NEUTRAL 2-5 CONC. PUP. #	0.047	0.043	0.067	0.030	0.120	0.130	0.033	0.037	0.051	0.067	0.050	0.072
NEUTRAL 6-12 CONC. PUP. #	0.010	0.010	0	0	0	0.060	0.037	0.030	0.029	0.040	0.025	0.040
NEUTRAL > 12 CONC. PUP. #	0.015	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.035	0.040	0.010	0	0
STABLE < 2 CONC. PUP. #	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
STABLE 2-5 CONC. PUP. #	0.059	0.063	0.067	0.045	0.097	0.065	0.082	0.057	0.056	0.059	0.051	0.080
STABLE 6-12 CONC. PUP. #	0.057	0.010	0	0	0	0	0	0.055	0.018	0.036	0	0
STABLE > 12 CONC. PUP. #	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ALL CONC. PUP. #	0.054	0.060	0.056	0.050	0.055	0.072	0.055	0.052	0.043	0.045	0.037	0.045

Figure D1.28



44 043 100 75 STABILITY VS CONCENTRATION PLDT  
 100 500 100 (10201)  
 DULLS

Table D1.29 SEVEN CONCENTR (0005) 1976 - AUGUST 1975

STABILITY SPEED (KPH)	MAY		JUNE		JULY		AUGUST		1975		MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	1974
	W	WSE	E	ESE	SE	S	SSE	S	SSE	S					
UNSTABLE < 2 CONC. POP. 0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
UNSTABLE 2-5 CONC. POP. 0	0.02	0.04	0.09	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
UNSTABLE 6-12 CONC. POP. 0	0.36	0.38	0.46	0.41	0.39	0.40	0.46	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
UNSTABLE > 12 CONC. POP. 0	0.45	0.29	0.56	0.56	0.54	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
NEUTRAL < 2 CONC. POP. 0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
NEUTRAL 2-5 CONC. POP. 0	0.46	0.34	0.39	0.42	0.45	0.30	0.39	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45
NEUTRAL 6-12 CONC. POP. 0	0.56	0.58	0.67	0.60	0.62	0.62	0.61	0.61	0.61	0.61	0.61	0.61	0.61	0.61	0.61
NEUTRAL > 12 CONC. POP. 0	0.52	0.49	0.59	0.54	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
STABLE < 2 CONC. POP. 0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
STABLE 2-5 CONC. POP. 0	0.40	0.43	0.48	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.53
STABLE 6-12 CONC. POP. 0	0.55	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60
STABLE > 12 CONC. POP. 0	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60
ALL	0.39	0.38	0.45	0.42	0.41	0.37	0.47	0.65	0.61	0.61	0.61	0.61	0.61	0.61	0.61
POP. 0	167	92	45	44	44	35	63	166	351	244	164	78	43	44	175

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Figure D1.30 Diurnal Analysis Program

DULLES		DIURNAL AVERAGE FOR JUNE 1976 - SEPTEMBER 1976		DIURNAL AVERAGE FOR JANUARY 1976 - DECEMBER 1976	
WIND SPEEDS (MPH)	WIND SPEEDS (MPH)	WIND SPEEDS (MPH)	WIND SPEEDS (MPH)	WIND SPEEDS (MPH)	WIND SPEEDS (MPH)
WATERLICK PARK	SOUTH WAMP	INDIVIDUALS AIRPORT	INDIVIDUALS AIRPORT	INDIVIDUALS AIRPORT	INDIVIDUALS AIRPORT
01	01	01	01	01	01
3.637	4.430	99,900	99,900	999,000	999,000
3.605	4.561	6.205	6.205	3,366	3,366
3.608	4.374	99,900	99,900	999,000	999,000
3.600	4.187	99,900	99,900	999,000	999,000
3.337	4.065	6.100	6.100	3,421	3,421
3.136	4.196	99,900	99,900	999,000	999,000
3.563	4.692	99,900	99,900	999,000	999,000
4.373	6.065	6.423	6.423	3,475	3,475
5.817	7.505	99,900	99,900	999,000	999,000
6.531	6.252	99,900	99,900	999,000	999,000
6.802	6.670	10,289	10,289	3,100	3,100
7.049	8.924	99,900	99,900	999,000	999,000
7.650	9.236	99,900	99,900	999,000	999,000
7.667	9.462	11,483	11,483	3,292	3,292
7.506	9.433	99,900	99,900	999,000	999,000
7.525	9.632	99,900	99,900	999,000	999,000
7.100	9.311	10,779	10,779	3,713	3,713
6.605	8.132	99,900	99,900	999,000	999,000
5.272	6.868	99,900	99,900	999,000	999,000
4.593	5.736	7,777	7,777	3,098	3,098
4.500	5.462	99,900	99,900	999,000	999,000
4.173	5.132	99,900	99,900	999,000	999,000
3.950	4.953	6,400	6,400	3,333	3,333
3.593	4.491	99,900	99,900	999,000	999,000

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Figure D1.31 Diurnal Analysis Program

DULLES

DIURNAL AVERAGE FOR MAY (ppm) 1976 - SEPTEMBER 1976 03

OZONE

INDUSTRYVILLE

36	36
01	47.327
02	49.173
03	51.667
04	53.960
05	50.287
06	56.693
07	51.633
08	40.507
09	66.356
10	87.163
11	108.500
12	125.936
13	135.673
14	161.561
15	139.232
16	134.185
17	123.263
18	105.000
19	81.007
20	60.166
21	66.638
22	60.362
23	39.612
24	62.618

DULLES

DIURNAL AVERAGE FOR JUNE (ppm) 1976 - SEPTEMBER 1976 03

OZONE

INDUSTRYVILLE

36	36
01	0.027
02	0.023
03	0.025
04	0.028
05	0.021
06	0.017
07	0.018
08	0.023
09	0.033
10	0.084
11	0.053
12	0.058
13	0.064
14	0.065
15	0.067
16	0.066
17	0.063
18	0.059
19	0.051
20	0.041
21	0.035
22	0.032
23	0.030
24	0.028

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Table D1.32 Diurnal Analysis Program

DULLES	1976 - SEPTEMBER		1976 CO
	DIURNAL AVERAGE FOR MAY CARBON MONOXIDE ILLINOIS SPRINGS (ppm) mg/m <sup>3</sup>	DIURNAL AVERAGE FOR JUNE CARBON MONOXIDE INDUSTRIAL PARK (ppm) mg/m <sup>3</sup>	
01	2.853	0.760	1.423
02	3.204	0.591	1.306
03	3.085	0.484	1.183
04	2.824	0.416	1.076
05	1.833	0.462	1.161
06	1.297	0.427	1.026
07	1.636	1.232	1.676
08	1.000	1.057	1.706
09	1.806	0.691	1.586
10	1.465	0.521	1.465
11	2.238	0.486	1.422
12	2.613	0.449	1.414
13	2.742	0.404	1.404
14	2.500	0.449	1.361
15	2.705	0.504	1.395
16	2.725	0.691	1.435
17	2.028	0.729	1.531
18	1.875	0.630	1.573
19	1.433	0.970	1.676
20	2.026	1.303	1.669
21	2.096	1.566	1.979
22	2.493	1.930	1.882
23	2.923	1.404	1.697
24	2.625	1.157	1.577

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Table D1.33 Diurnal Analysis Program

DAILY		DAILY		DAILY		DAILY	
DIURNAL AVERAGE FOR MAY		DIURNAL AVERAGE FOR JUNE		DIURNAL AVERAGE FOR JULY		DIURNAL AVERAGE FOR AUGUST	
TIME	WIND SPEED (MPH)	TIME	WIND SPEED (MPH)	TIME	WIND SPEED (MPH)	TIME	WIND SPEED (MPH)
01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08
01	0.100	01	0.096	01	0.096	01	0.096
02	0.030	02	0.053	02	0.053	02	0.053
03	0.050	03	0.097	03	0.097	03	0.097
04	0.042	04	0.131	04	0.131	04	0.131
05	0.017	05	0.097	05	0.097	05	0.097
06	0.024	06	0.075	06	0.075	06	0.075
07	0.023	07	0.095	07	0.095	07	0.095
08	0.037	08	0.092	08	0.092	08	0.092
09	0.035	09	0.095	09	0.095	09	0.095
10	0.025	10	0.086	10	0.086	10	0.086
11	0.033	11	0.104	11	0.104	11	0.104
12	0.026	12	0.075	12	0.075	12	0.075
13	0.031	13	0.070	13	0.070	13	0.070
14	0.037	14	0.083	14	0.083	14	0.083
15	0.047	15	0.080	15	0.080	15	0.080
16	0.070	16	0.092	16	0.092	16	0.092
17	0.072	17	0.100	17	0.100	17	0.100
18	0.059	18	0.112	18	0.112	18	0.112
19	0.021	19	0.071	19	0.071	19	0.071
20	0.020	20	0.100	20	0.100	20	0.100
21	0.037	21	0.093	21	0.093	21	0.093
22	0.020	22	0.097	22	0.097	22	0.097
23	0.027	23	0.080	23	0.080	23	0.080
24	0.030	24	0.087	24	0.087	24	0.087

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Table D1.34 Diurnal Analysis Program

DULLS	DIURNAL AVERAGE FOR MAY (1974)		1974 - SEPTEMBER (1973)		1974 - SEPTEMBER (1972)	
	INDIANAPOLIS	INDIANAPOLIS	INDIANAPOLIS	INDIANAPOLIS	INDIANAPOLIS	INDIANAPOLIS
01	0.051	33.943	62.535	40.436	0.015	0.016
02	0.043	29.037	52.232	41.319	0.013	0.014
03	0.036	25.667	45.625	37.702	0.012	0.013
04	0.031	20.148	42.273	32.773	0.010	0.012
05	0.027	25.993	40.230	31.850	0.010	0.013
06	0.030	31.893	50.624	33.426	0.011	0.017
07	0.035	47.597	61.324	36.879	0.013	0.018
08	0.049	60.934	61.842	37.199	0.011	0.014
09	0.066	54.109	55.564	36.493	0.011	0.014
10	0.075	70.214	66.711	35.153	0.010	0.012
11	0.072	29.663	41.608	33.411	0.010	0.012
12	0.050	26.990	40.374	32.179	0.009	0.011
13	0.032	25.602	40.465	31.741	0.008	0.011
14	0.049	25.076	41.804	31.800	0.009	0.011
15	0.038	25.265	44.897	33.582	0.010	0.011
16	0.030	29.254	52.188	36.500	0.010	0.012
17	0.049	30.187	59.766	42.111	0.012	0.013
18	0.042	37.630	70.980	50.196	0.013	0.014
19	0.054	42.678	85.067	57.403	0.014	0.017
20	0.064	66.148	94.404	64.123	0.014	0.019
21	0.080	69.185	100.541	64.778	0.021	0.019
22	0.066	42.667	93.263	62.167	0.020	0.019
23	0.062	52.778	85.568	56.729	0.019	0.014
24	0.058	43.299	73.920	54.604	0.018	0.017

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Figure D1.35 Diurnal Analysis Program

DIURNAL AVERAGE FOR JUNE	1976 - SEPTEMBER	1976	1976
TOTAL HOURS/24 HOURS	( HRS )	THE	THE
180000	180000	180000	180000
01	1.701	2.086	
02	1.687	2.001	
03	1.668	2.075	
04	1.667	2.096	
05	1.691	2.121	
06	1.762	2.152	
07	1.752	2.199	
08	1.760	2.126	
09	1.712	2.128	
10	1.692	2.200	
11	1.667	2.050	
12	1.669	2.003	
13	1.666	2.015	
14	1.635	2.012	
15	1.636	2.010	
16	1.633	2.016	
17	1.630	2.030	
18	1.633	2.021	
19	1.665	2.022	
20	1.683	2.076	
21	1.733	2.112	
22	1.763	2.111	
23	1.715	2.110	
24	1.700	2.105	

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Table D1.36a Data Reduction Program  
DULLES AIRPORT

DAY	AIRCRAFT ACTIVITIES DATA (TACH)													DATA FOR JUNE 1976																
	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	Avg		
1	0	0	0	1	0	2	23	24	32	55	43	46	26	20	30	24	43	30	37	36	53	0	9	7	22					
2	0	0	0	1	0	2	23	24	32	35	43	46	26	20	30	24	43	30	37	36	53	0	9	7	22					
3	0	0	0	1	0	2	23	24	32	35	43	46	26	20	30	24	43	30	37	36	53	0	9	7	22					
4	0	0	0	1	0	2	23	24	32	35	43	46	26	20	30	24	43	30	37	36	53	0	9	7	22					
5	0	0	0	1	0	2	23	24	32	35	43	46	26	20	30	24	43	30	37	36	53	0	9	7	22					
6	0	0	0	1	0	2	23	24	32	35	43	46	26	20	30	24	43	30	37	36	53	0	9	7	22					
7	0	0	0	1	0	2	23	24	32	35	43	46	26	20	30	24	43	30	37	36	53	0	9	7	22					
8	0	0	0	1	0	2	23	24	32	35	43	46	26	20	30	24	43	30	37	36	53	0	9	7	22					
9	0	0	0	1	0	2	23	24	32	35	43	46	26	20	30	24	43	30	37	36	53	0	9	7	22					
10	0	0	0	1	0	2	23	24	32	35	43	46	26	20	30	24	43	30	37	36	53	0	9	7	22					
11	0	0	0	1	0	2	23	24	32	35	43	46	26	20	30	24	43	30	37	36	53	0	9	7	22					
12	0	0	0	1	0	2	23	24	32	35	43	46	26	20	30	24	43	30	37	36	53	0	9	7	22					
13	0	0	0	1	0	2	23	24	32	35	43	46	26	20	30	24	43	30	37	36	53	0	9	7	22					
14	0	0	0	1	0	2	23	24	32	35	43	46	26	20	30	24	43	30	37	36	53	0	9	7	22					
15	0	0	0	1	0	2	23	24	32	35	43	46	26	20	30	24	43	30	37	36	53	0	9	7	22					
16	0	0	0	1	0	2	23	24	32	35	43	46	26	20	30	24	43	30	37	36	53	0	9	7	22					
17	0	0	0	1	0	2	23	24	32	35	43	46	26	20	30	24	43	30	37	36	53	0	9	7	22					
18	0	0	0	1	0	2	23	24	32	35	43	46	26	20	30	24	43	30	37	36	53	0	9	7	22					
19	0	0	0	1	0	2	23	24	32	35	43	46	26	20	30	24	43	30	37	36	53	0	9	7	22					
20	0	0	0	1	0	2	23	24	32	35	43	46	26	20	30	24	43	30	37	36	53	0	9	7	22					
21	0	0	0	1	0	2	23	24	32	35	43	46	26	20	30	24	43	30	37	36	53	0	9	7	22					
22	0	0	0	1	0	2	23	24	32	35	43	46	26	20	30	24	43	30	37	36	53	0	9	7	22					
23	0	0	0	1	0	2	23	24	32	35	43	46	26	20	30	24	43	30	37	36	53	0	9	7	22					
24	0	0	0	1	0	2	23	24	32	35	43	46	26	20	30	24	43	30	37	36	53	0	9	7	22					
25	0	0	0	1	0	2	23	24	32	35	43	46	26	20	30	24	43	30	37	36	53	0	9	7	22					
26	0	0	0	1	0	2	23	24	32	35	43	46	26	20	30	24	43	30	37	36	53	0	9	7	22					
27	0	0	0	1	0	2	23	24	32	35	43	46	26	20	30	24	43	30	37	36	53	0	9	7	22					
28	0	0	0	1	0	2	23	24	32	35	43	46	26	20	30	24	43	30	37	36	53	0	9	7	22					
29	0	0	0	1	0	2	23	24	32	35	43	46	26	20	30	24	43	30	37	36	53	0	9	7	22					
30	0	0	0	1	0	2	23	24	32	35	43	46	26	20	30	24	43	30	37	36	53	0	9	7	22					
Avg	5	1	0	1	0	2	18	20	29	31	39	41	25	20	27	23	40	30	33	30	43	6	10	7	20					
DAYS	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30

NOTE: 999 - MISSING VALUE INDICATOR  
 TOTAL HOURS = 720 NUMBER OF GOOD HOURS = 720 NUMBER OF MISSING HOURS = 0 DATA CAPTURE = 100.00 ( PERCENT )  
 ABOVE THREE PUYS ARE TOTAL WEIGHTED HOURLY AVERAGES, NUMBER OF AVERAGES/MONTH FOR INDICATED HOUR, AND DATA CAPTURE STATISTICS  
 TOTAL AVERAGE = 1195.667 MAXIMUM HOURLY VALUE = 53.000 STANDARD DEVIATION = 15.5347

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Table D1.36b Data Reduction Program

DULLES AIRPORT		AIRCRAFT ACTIVITIES DATA (TACH)												DATA FOR JULY 1976													
MR-BES	DAY	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	AVE
		DULLES AIRPORT																									
		MOMENTS (LST)																									
1	6	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	23	24	32	35	43	46	26	20	30	24	43	30	37	36	52	0	9	7	22
2	6	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	20	24	32	35	43	46	26	20	30	24	43	30	37	36	52	0	9	7	22
3	4	3	1	1	0	0	1	18	5	8	19	20	28	27	21	19	18	21	30	31	23	15	18	15	11	8	14
4	4	3	1	1	0	0	1	5	8	19	20	28	27	21	19	18	21	30	31	23	15	18	15	11	8	14	
5	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	23	24	32	35	43	46	26	20	30	24	43	30	37	36	52	0	9	7	22
6	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	23	24	32	35	43	46	26	20	30	24	43	30	37	36	52	0	9	7	22
7	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	23	24	32	35	43	46	26	20	30	24	43	30	37	36	52	0	9	7	22
8	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	23	24	32	35	43	46	26	20	30	24	43	30	37	36	52	0	9	7	22
9	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	23	24	32	35	43	46	26	20	30	24	43	30	37	36	52	0	9	7	22
10	4	3	1	1	0	0	1	5	8	19	20	28	27	21	19	18	21	30	31	23	15	18	15	11	8	14	
11	4	3	1	1	0	0	1	5	8	19	20	28	27	21	19	18	21	30	31	23	15	18	15	11	8	14	
12	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	23	24	32	35	43	46	26	20	30	24	43	30	37	36	52	0	9	7	22
13	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	23	24	32	35	43	46	26	20	30	24	43	30	37	36	52	0	9	7	22
14	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	23	24	32	35	43	46	26	20	30	24	43	30	37	36	52	0	9	7	22
15	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	23	24	32	35	43	46	26	20	30	24	43	30	37	36	52	0	9	7	22
16	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	23	24	32	35	43	46	26	20	30	24	43	30	37	36	52	0	9	7	22
17	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	23	24	32	35	43	46	26	20	30	24	43	30	37	36	52	0	9	7	22
18	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	23	24	32	35	43	46	26	20	30	24	43	30	37	36	52	0	9	7	22
19	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	23	24	32	35	43	46	26	20	30	24	43	30	37	36	52	0	9	7	22
20	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	23	24	32	35	43	46	26	20	30	24	43	30	37	36	52	0	9	7	22
21	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	23	24	32	35	43	46	26	20	30	24	43	30	37	36	52	0	9	7	22
22	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	23	24	32	35	43	46	26	20	30	24	43	30	37	36	52	0	9	7	22
23	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	23	24	32	35	43	46	26	20	30	24	43	30	37	36	52	0	9	7	22
24	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	23	24	32	35	43	46	26	20	30	24	43	30	37	36	52	0	9	7	22
25	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	23	24	32	35	43	46	26	20	30	24	43	30	37	36	52	0	9	7	22
26	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	23	24	32	35	43	46	26	20	30	24	43	30	37	36	52	0	9	7	22
27	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	23	24	32	35	43	46	26	20	30	24	43	30	37	36	52	0	9	7	22
28	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	23	24	32	35	43	46	26	20	30	24	43	30	37	36	52	0	9	7	22
29	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	23	24	32	35	43	46	26	20	30	24	43	30	37	36	52	0	9	7	22
30	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	23	24	32	35	43	46	26	20	30	24	43	30	37	36	52	0	9	7	22
31	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	23	24	32	35	43	46	26	20	30	24	43	30	37	36	52	0	9	7	22
31	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	23	24	32	35	43	46	26	20	30	24	43	30	37	36	52	0	9	7	22
AVE	3	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	18	19	28	31	39	40	29	20	27	23	39	30	33	50	42	4	10	7	20
DAYS	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	788

TOTAL HOURS = 788 NUMBER OF GOOD HOURS = 784 NUMBER OF MISSING HOURS = 0 DATA CAPTURE = 100.00 ( PERCENT )  
 ABOVE THREE ROWS ARE TOTAL WEIGHTED HOURLY AVERAGES, NUMBER OF AVERAGES/MONTH FOR INDICATED HOUR, AND DATA CAPTURE STATISTICS  
 TOTAL AVERAGE = 1105.403 MAXIMUM HOURLY VALUE = 53,000 STANDARD DEVIATION = 15,4066

NOTE : 999 = MISSING VALUE INDICATOR

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Table D1.36c Data Reduction Program  
DULLES AIRPORT

MR-DES DAY	DULLES AIRPORT												AIRCRAFT ACTIVITIES DATA (TACH)												DULLES AIRPORT												DATA FOR AUGUST 1976											
	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	AVG																
1	4	1	1	0	1	5	8	19	20	28	27	21	19	18	21	30	31	23	15	16	15	11	8	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18																	
2	6	0	1	0	2	23	28	32	35	43	46	26	20	30	28	43	30	37	36	33	0	9	7	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22																	
3	6	0	1	0	2	23	28	32	35	43	46	26	20	30	28	43	30	37	36	33	0	9	7	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22																	
4	6	0	1	0	2	23	28	32	35	43	46	26	20	30	28	43	30	37	36	33	0	9	7	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22																	
5	6	0	1	0	2	23	28	32	35	43	46	26	20	30	28	43	30	37	36	33	0	9	7	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22																	
6	6	0	1	0	2	23	28	32	35	43	46	26	20	30	28	43	30	37	36	33	0	9	7	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22																	
7	6	0	1	0	2	23	28	32	35	43	46	26	20	30	28	43	30	37	36	33	0	9	7	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22																	
8	6	0	1	0	2	23	28	32	35	43	46	26	20	30	28	43	30	37	36	33	0	9	7	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22																	
9	6	0	1	0	2	23	28	32	35	43	46	26	20	30	28	43	30	37	36	33	0	9	7	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22																	
10	6	0	1	0	2	23	28	32	35	43	46	26	20	30	28	43	30	37	36	33	0	9	7	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22																	
11	6	0	1	0	2	23	28	32	35	43	46	26	20	30	28	43	30	37	36	33	0	9	7	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22																	
12	6	0	1	0	2	23	28	32	35	43	46	26	20	30	28	43	30	37	36	33	0	9	7	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22																	
13	6	0	1	0	2	23	28	32	35	43	46	26	20	30	28	43	30	37	36	33	0	9	7	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22																	
14	6	0	1	0	2	23	28	32	35	43	46	26	20	30	28	43	30	37	36	33	0	9	7	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22																	
15	6	0	1	0	2	23	28	32	35	43	46	26	20	30	28	43	30	37	36	33	0	9	7	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22																	
16	6	0	1	0	2	23	28	32	35	43	46	26	20	30	28	43	30	37	36	33	0	9	7	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22																	
17	6	0	1	0	2	23	28	32	35	43	46	26	20	30	28	43	30	37	36	33	0	9	7	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22																	
18	6	0	1	0	2	23	28	32	35	43	46	26	20	30	28	43	30	37	36	33	0	9	7	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22																	
19	6	0	1	0	2	23	28	32	35	43	46	26	20	30	28	43	30	37	36	33	0	9	7	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22																	
20	6	0	1	0	2	23	28	32	35	43	46	26	20	30	28	43	30	37	36	33	0	9	7	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22																	
21	6	0	1	0	2	23	28	32	35	43	46	26	20	30	28	43	30	37	36	33	0	9	7	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22																	
22	6	0	1	0	2	23	28	32	35	43	46	26	20	30	28	43	30	37	36	33	0	9	7	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22																	
23	6	0	1	0	2	23	28	32	35	43	46	26	20	30	28	43	30	37	36	33	0	9	7	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22																	
24	6	0	1	0	2	23	28	32	35	43	46	26	20	30	28	43	30	37	36	33	0	9	7	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22																	
25	6	0	1	0	2	23	28	32	35	43	46	26	20	30	28	43	30	37	36	33	0	9	7	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22																	
26	6	0	1	0	2	23	28	32	35	43	46	26	20	30	28	43	30	37	36	33	0	9	7	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22																	
27	6	0	1	0	2	23	28	32	35	43	46	26	20	30	28	43	30	37	36	33	0	9	7	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22																	
28	6	0	1	0	2	23	28	32	35	43	46	26	20	30	28	43	30	37	36	33	0	9	7	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22																	
29	6	0	1	0	2	23	28	32	35	43	46	26	20	30	28	43	30	37	36	33	0	9	7	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22																	
30	6	0	1	0	2	23	28	32	35	43	46	26	20	30	28	43	30	37	36	33	0	9	7	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22																	
31	6	0	1	0	2	23	28	32	35	43	46	26	20	30	28	43	30	37	36	33	0	9	7	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22																	
AVG	5	1	0	1	0	2	18	19	28	31	39	40	25	20	27	23	39	30	33	30	42	4	10	7	20	20	20	20	20	20	20																	
NVGS	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	768																	

TOTAL HOURS = 744 NUMBER OF GOOD HOURS = 744 NUMBER OF MISSING HOURS = 0 DATA CAPTURE = 100.00 ( PERCENT )  
 ABOVE THREE ROWS ARE TOTAL WEIGHTED HOURLY AVERAGES, NUMBER OF AVERAGES/MONTH FOR INDICATED HOUR, AND DATA CAPTURE STATISTICS  
 TOTAL AVERAGE = 1185.403 MAXIMUM HOURLY VALUE = 53.000 STANDARD DEVIATION = 15.0065

NOTE : 999 - MISSING VALUE INDICATOR

Figure D1.37

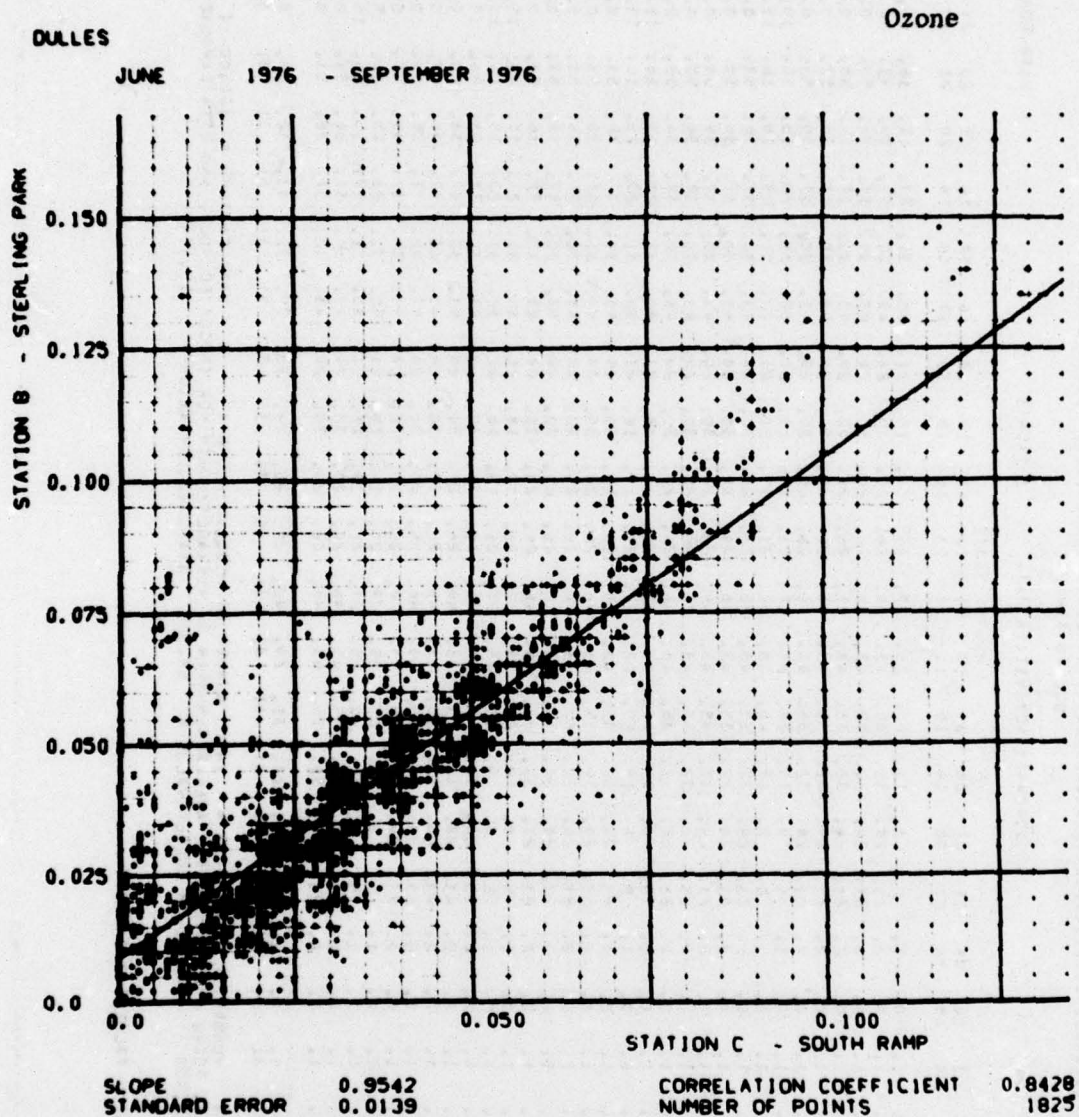


Figure D1.38

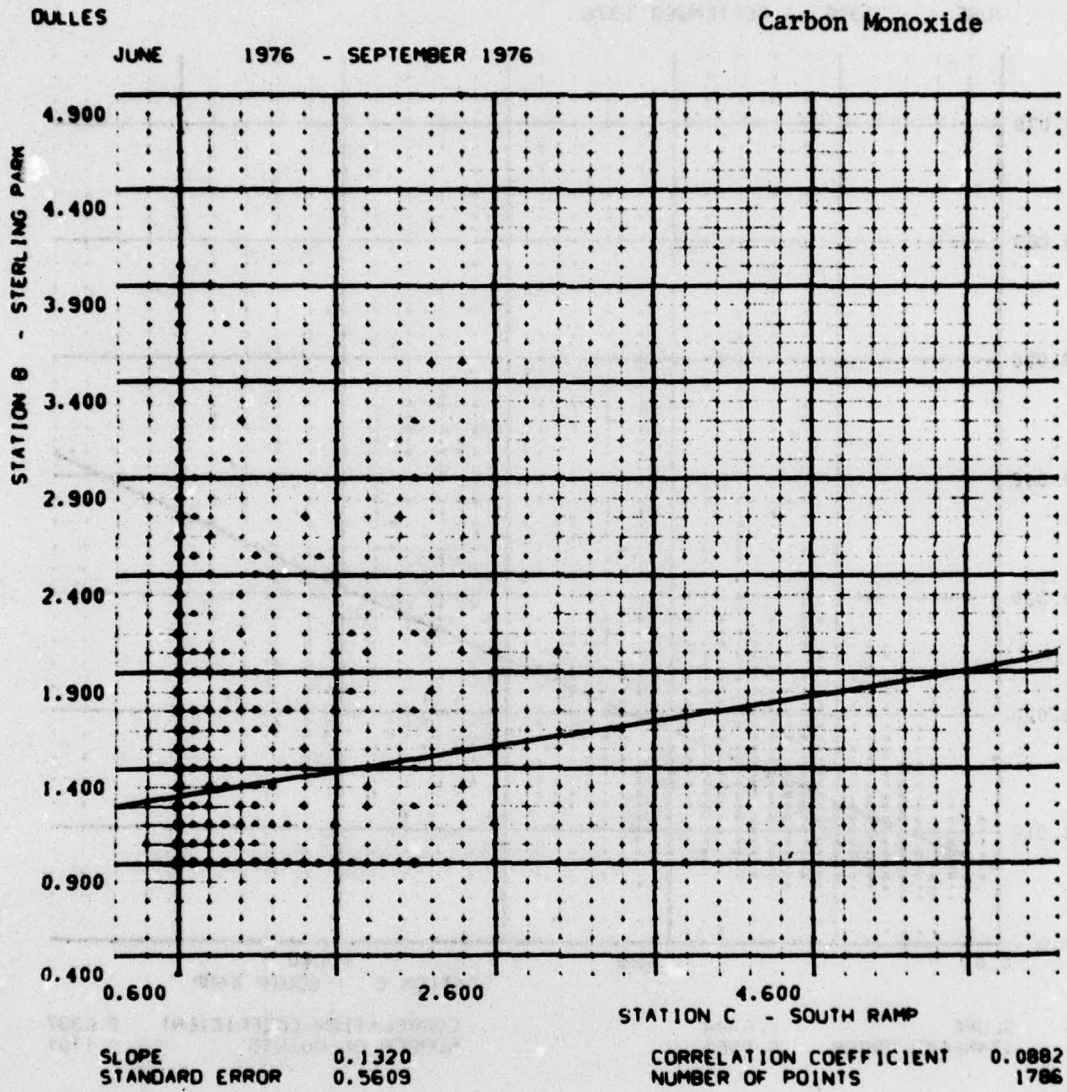
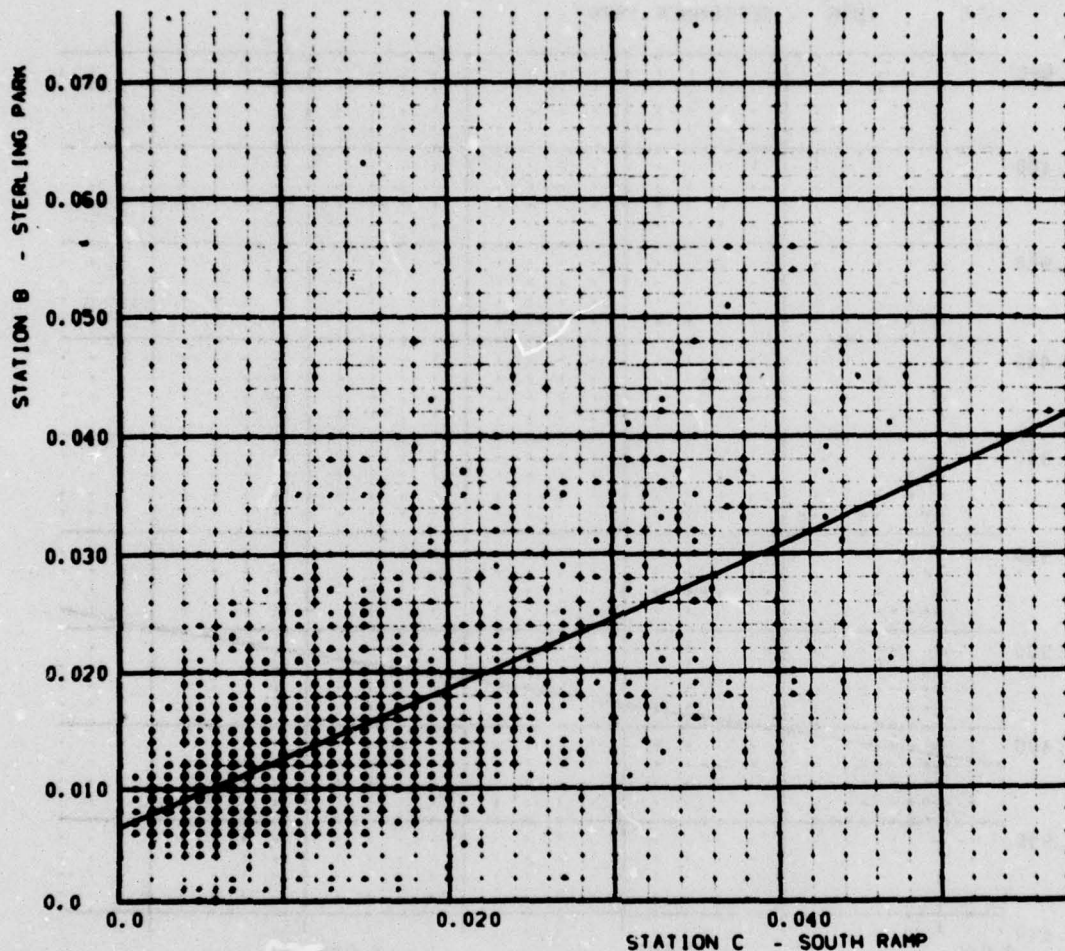


Figure D1.39

DULLES

Nitrogen Dioxide

JUNE 1976 - SEPTEMBER 1976



SLOPE 0.6084  
STANDARD ERROR 0.0065

CORRELATION COEFFICIENT 0.6337  
NUMBER OF POINTS 1761

Figure D1.40

