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1 C**AGDROP
2 C Continuum Dynamics, Inc.
3 C AGDISP Version 8.29 06/16/16
4 C
5 SUBROUTINE AGDROP(NNDROP)
6 !MS$ATTRIBUTES DLLEXPORT,STDCALL :: AGDROP
7 !MS$ATTRIBUTES REFERENCE :: NNDROP
8 C
9 C AGDROP controls the solution for each drop equation set
10 C
11 C NNDROP - Drop size number
12 C
13 CALL AGDROX(NNDROP)
14 RETURN
15 END
16 C**AGDROX
17 SUBROUTINE AGDROX(NNDROP)
18 C
19 CHARACTER*1 NUM(10)
20 C
21 DIMENSION XV(9,60)
22 C
23 INCLUDE 'AGCOMMON.INC'
24 C
25 DATA NUM / '0','1','2','3','4','5','6','7','8','9' /
26 C
27 C Set for next drop diameter
28 C
29 IF (IDSB.EQ.1) THEN
30 I3=NNDROP/100+1
31 I2=(NNDROP-100*(I3-1))/10+1
32 I1=NNDROP-100*(I3-1)-10*(I2-1)+1
33 OPEN (16,FILE='dsb'//NUM(I3)//NUM(I2)//NUM(I1)//'.txt',
34 $ STATUS='unknown')
35 WRITE (16,1000) NNDROP,NNDROP,NVAR,DMASSN(NNDROP)
36 ENDIF
37 C
38 NNDROP=NNDROP
39 NN=NNDROP
40 XDTOT=0.0
41 FDTOT=0.0
42 DIAM=DDIAMN(NN)
43 DCUT=AMAX1(DIAM*(1.0-VFRAC)**0.33333,2.0)
44 YMASS=DMASSN(NN)/NVAR
45 XO=XOS
46 IF (LVTFLG.GT.0.AND.NVTRK.LT.8000000) THEN
47 NVTRK=NVTRK+1
48 IVTRK(NVTRK)=-1
49 RVTRK(1,NVTRK)=DIAM
50 RVTRK(2,NVTRK)=YMASS
51 RVTRK(3,NVTRK)=0.0
52 RVTRK(4,NVTRK)=0.0
53 ENDIF
54 C
55 DO N=1,NVAR
56 ISW(N)=1
57 IVT(N)=LVTFLG
58 DO K=1,9
59 XV(K,N)=XS(K,N)
60 ENDDO
61 XV(2,N)=XS(3,N)*STS+XS(2,N)*CTS
62 XV(3,N)=XS(3,N)*CTS-XS(2,N)*STS
63 EDOV(N)=DIAM
64 EDNV(N)=DIAM
65 CMASS(N)=1.0
66 IF (IIDIS.EQ.1) THEN
67 DO NR=1,NNDROP
68 NTDNR(NR,N)=ITDSR(NR)
69 ENDDO
70 ENDIF
71 ENDDO
72 IF (NVOR.GT.0) THEN
73 DO N=1,NVOR
74 G2PI(N)=G2PIS(N)
75 YBAR(N)=ZBARS(N)*STS+YBARS(N)*CTS
76 ZBAR(N)=ZBARS(N)*CTS-YBARS(N)*STS
77 YBAL(N)=ZBALS(N)*STS+YBALS(N)*CTS
78 ZBAL(N)=ZBALS(N)*CTS-YBALS(N)*STS
79 GDKV(N)=1.0
80 ENDDO
81 ENDIF
82 IF (LMVEL.EQ.2) THEN
83 WHEL=CHW
84 YHEL=ZHEL*STS+YHEL*CTS
85 ZHEL=ZHEL*CTS-YHEL*STS
86 ENDIF
87 IF (NPRP.GT.0) THEN
88 DO N=1,NPRP
89 XPRP(N)=XPRPS
90 YPRP(N)=ZPRPS*STS+YPRPS(N)*CTS
91 ZPRP(N)=ZPRPS*CTS-YPRPS(N)*STS
92 RPRP(N)=RPRPS
93 VPRP(N)=VPRPS
94 CPXI(N)=CPXIS
95 ENDDO
96 ENDIF
97 C
98 C Set deposition and flux flags
99 C
100 TEMND=DMASSN(NN)*SWATH*CTS*CTS/AFRAC/NVAR/5.01326
101 DO N=1,NVAR
102 IDEPV(N)=1
103 CNDEP(N)=0.0
104 CSDEP(N)=1.0
105 ENDDO
106 TEMNF=DMASSN(NN)*SWATH*CTS*CTS/AFRAC/NVAR/5.01326
107 DO N=1,NVAR
108 DO NS=1,NSWTH
109 IFLXV(N,NS)=1
110 CNFLX(N,NS)=0.0
111 CSFLX(N,NS)=1.0
112 ENDDO
113 ENDDO
114 TOLD=0.0
115 C
116 C Integrate the equations to maximum time
117 C
118 CALL AGEQN(XV)
119 C
120 C Correct for mass conservation
121 C
122 XDSUM=0.0
123 DO N=2,NDEPS
124 XDSUM=XDSUM+0.5*DDEPR*(ZDEPS(N)+ZDEPS(N-1))
125 ENDDO
126 IF (XDSUM.GT.0.0) THEN
127 TEM=SWATH*CTS*XDTOT/XDSUM
128 TEMN=1.90986E+07*TEM*FLOWN/DDIAMN(NN)**3
129 DO N=1,NDEPS
130 ZDEPN(N)=ZDEPN(N)+TEMN*ZDEPS(N)
131 ZDEPT(N)=ZDEPT(N)+TEMN*ZDEPS(N)
132 ZDEPS(N)=0.0
133 ZDEPI(N)=ZDEPI(N)+TEMN*ZDEPH(N)
134 ZDEPH(N)=0.0
135 ENDDO
136 ENDIF
137 FDSUM=0.0
138 DO N=2,NFLXR
139 FDSUM=FDSUM+0.5*DFLXR*(ZFLXR(N)+ZFLXR(N-1))
140 ENDDO
141 IF (FDSUM.GT.0.0) THEN
142 TEM=SWATH*CTS*FDTOT/FDSUM
143 DO N=1,NFLXR
144 ZFLXT(N)=ZFLXT(N)+TEM*ZFLXR(N)
145 ZFLXR(N)=0.0
146 ENDDO
147 ENDIF
148 IF (IDSB.EQ.1) CLOSE (16)
149 C
150 IF (LVTFLG.GT.0.AND.NNDROP.EQ.NDRP.AND.NVTRK.LT.8000000) THEN
151 NVTRK=NVTRK+1
152 IVTRK(NVTRK)=-2
153 RVTRK(1:4,NVTRK)=0.0
154 IF (LVTFLG.EQ.1) THEN
155 OPEN (18,FILE='SCIPUFFvaport.txt',STATUS='UNKNOWN')
156 VOLFAC=0.0001*DEPR*FLOWN*UO*SWATH
157 WRITE (18,4000) NVOR,G2PIS,YBARS,ZBARS,CTS,STS,RLIM,XOS
158 WRITE (18,4000) NPRP,XPRPS,YPRPS,ZPRPS,RPRPS,VPRPS,CPXIS,CPUR
159 WRITE (18,5000) ZQ,CCW,SCW,QQMX
160 WRITE (18,5000) GDKV,CDK,BSTAB
161 WRITE (18,5000) VOLFAC
162 WRITE (18,5000) XVTMAX,YVTMIN,YVTMAX,ZVTMAX,IVTMAX
163 DO N=1,NVTRK
164 IF (IVTRK(N).EQ.-1) THEN
165 WRITE (18,2000) IVTRK(N),RVTRK(1:4,N)
166 ELSE
167 WRITE (18,3000) IVTRK(N),RVTRK(1:4,N)
168 ENDIF
169 ENDDO
170 CLOSE (18)
171 ENDIF
172 CALL AGVAPOR(0,0.0,NVAR,IFLAG)
173 ENDIF
174 C
175 RETURN
176 1000 FORMAT(3I6,1P1E12.4)
177 C
178 4000 FORMAT(I4,1P1E12.4)
179 C
180 5000 FORMAT(1P5E12.4)
181 END

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Save for Trajectory

NNDROP is "sent" in why set 2 variables = to it? NNDROP does not look to be used

These are set elsewhere DDIAMN } Set in Aglims DMASSN }

Evaporation Tracking? LVTFLG default to 0 in Aglims Cannot find any place where LVTFLG gets changed from 0

Always 0?? See 31A-31Z Ageqn - still = 0

CTS = STS Terrain Slope parameters XS set by AGINIT

Discrete Receptors? IIDIS set set = -1 by Aginit gets set to 1 by Agdrin

NVOR Single or Binning

ybars = -5.8 zbars = 5.8

All these have to be reset after each droplet size solution is complete

NPRP = # Propellers

Lines 56 - 97 done in RunDets Object

Will need to work to temporary Var as these get reset each diam

Deposition

NVAR = # Nozzles on boom NSWTH = # spray swathes Flux

For given diam, does not return here until all settled.

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1. **Introduction**
The purpose of this study is to investigate the effects of various factors on the performance of a system. The study is organized as follows:
2. **Methodology**
The methodology used in this study is a combination of experimental and analytical methods. The experimental method involves the use of a test system to measure the performance of the system under different conditions. The analytical method involves the use of mathematical models to predict the performance of the system.
3. **Results**
The results of the study show that the performance of the system is significantly affected by the input parameters. The performance is highest when the input parameters are set to their optimal values. The results also show that the performance of the system is relatively stable over time.
4. **Conclusion**
The study concludes that the performance of the system can be improved by optimizing the input parameters. The study also shows that the performance of the system is relatively stable over time.

Figure 1: A line graph showing the performance of the system over time. The x-axis represents time in hours, and the y-axis represents the performance metric. The graph shows a steady increase in performance over time, reaching a plateau after approximately 10 hours.

Figure 2: A line graph showing the performance of the system over time. The x-axis represents time in hours, and the y-axis represents the performance metric. The graph shows a steady increase in performance over time, reaching a plateau after approximately 10 hours.

Figure 3: A line graph showing the performance of the system over time. The x-axis represents time in hours, and the y-axis represents the performance metric. The graph shows a steady increase in performance over time, reaching a plateau after approximately 10 hours.

Figure 4: A line graph showing the performance of the system over time. The x-axis represents time in hours, and the y-axis represents the performance metric. The graph shows a steady increase in performance over time, reaching a plateau after approximately 10 hours.

Figure 5: A line graph showing the performance of the system over time. The x-axis represents time in hours, and the y-axis represents the performance metric. The graph shows a steady increase in performance over time, reaching a plateau after approximately 10 hours.