Harmonized Calculation Method for Mobile Services (HCM-MS)

Developed by the Sub Working Group Program

Version 7

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(Prague)

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# FOREWORD

As chairmen of the Sub Working Groups Program (suspended after Plenary 2014, Budapest) and Mobile Service, sub-working groups of the HCM Agreement‘s Technical Working Group Harmonized Calculation Method, we have the honor to present you the Version 7 of the HCM-MS program and documentation, which is in line with the HCM Agreement 2014 (Budapest).

The last Version 7 of the HCM-MS program implements calculation methods applicable to:

* HCM Agreement 2014
* ERMES (\*)
* GSM 900 (\*)
* GSM 1800 (\*)
* Emergency- and Security Services (band 380-385/390-395 MHz)
* UMTS and IMT 2000 systems (\*)
* Coverage
* Wideband systems

(\*) Please note that not all the technical parameters of these systems are fully integrated in the HCM Agreement.

The program and its subroutines are written in FORTRAN-90.

In the documentation some pages are intentionally left blank to permit recto-verso printing. In the documentation you will find the flow charts on the left page, the text on the right page.

As chairmen of the -SWG-Mobile Service I would like to thank all active participants of the group for their support during the development of the new version, the program and its documentation.

Kind regards,

Philipp Birrer  
Chairman of the Sub Working Group Mobile Service  
(TWG-HCM SWG-MS)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

[FOREWORD 3](#_Toc465836734)

[GENERAL 6](#_Toc465836735)

[Chapter 1: HCMMS\_V7 subroutine 8](#_Toc465836736)

[Part 1 8](#_Toc465836737)

[Part 2 12](#_Toc465836738)

[Chapter 1.1: Read and test input values 14](#_Toc465836739)

[Chapter 2: Subroutine P\_to\_P\_calculation 16](#_Toc465836740)

[Part 1 16](#_Toc465836741)

[Part 2 20](#_Toc465836742)

[Part 3 22](#_Toc465836743)

[Part 4 24](#_Toc465836744)

[Part 5 26](#_Toc465836745)

[Part 6 28](#_Toc465836746)

[Part 7 30](#_Toc465836747)

[Chapter 2.1: Subroutine Position\_of\_mobile 32](#_Toc465836748)

[Part 1 32](#_Toc465836749)

[Part 2 34](#_Toc465836750)

[Part 3 36](#_Toc465836751)

[Part 4 38](#_Toc465836752)

[Chapter 2.1.1: Subroutine TestCut 40](#_Toc465836753)

[Chapter 2.1.2: Subroutine NearestLinePoint 42](#_Toc465836754)

[Chapter 2.1.3: Subroutine Calc\_Tx\_pos 44](#_Toc465836755)

[Chapter 2.1.4: Subroutine Calc\_Rx\_pos 46](#_Toc465836756)

[Chapter 3: Subroutine Line\_calculation 48](#_Toc465836757)

[Part 1 48](#_Toc465836758)

[Part 2 52](#_Toc465836759)

[Part 3 54](#_Toc465836760)

[Chapter 3.1: Subroutine CBR\_Coordinates 56](#_Toc465836761)

[Chapter 3.2: Subroutine Test\_cut1 58](#_Toc465836762)

[Chapter 3.3: Subroutine Manage\_List 60](#_Toc465836763)

[Chapter 4: Subroutine Permissible\_FS\_calculation 62](#_Toc465836764)

[Part1 62](#_Toc465836765)

[Part 2 64](#_Toc465836766)

[Chapter 5: Common subroutines 66](#_Toc465836767)

[Chapter 5.1: Subroutine Calc\_distance 66](#_Toc465836768)

[Chapter 5.2: Subroutine Calc\_direction 67](#_Toc465836769)

[Chapter 5.3: Subroutine Point\_height 68](#_Toc465836770)

[Chapter 5.4: Subroutine Point\_type 70](#_Toc465836771)

[Chapter 5.5: Subroutine Profile 72](#_Toc465836772)

[Part 1 72](#_Toc465836773)

[Part 2 74](#_Toc465836774)

[Chapter 5.6: Subroutine Antenna 76](#_Toc465836775)

[Chapter 5.7: Subroutine Antenna\_Correction 78](#_Toc465836776)

[Chapter 5.8: Subroutine CooConv 80](#_Toc465836777)

[Chapter 5.9: Subroutine TCA\_correction\_calculation 82](#_Toc465836778)

[Chapter 5.10: Subroutine Dh\_calculation 84](#_Toc465836779)

[Chapter 5.11: Subroutine Dh\_Correction 86](#_Toc465836780)

[Chapter 5.12: Subroutine Get\_FS\_from\_figures 88](#_Toc465836781)

[Chapter 5.12.1: Calculate field strengths according Heff for 10 m < Heff < 3000 m 90](#_Toc465836782)

[Chapter 5.12.2: Calculate L\_E10d, S\_E10d, L\_E10dh10, S\_E10dh10, L\_Edh1, S\_E10dh1 and Land\_FS\_1kW, Sea\_FS\_1kW 92](#_Toc465836783)

[Chapter 5.12.3: Calculate dhx, L\_E10dhx, S\_E10dhx and Land\_FS\_1kW, Sea\_FS\_1kW 94](#_Toc465836784)

[Chapter 5.13: Subroutine Get\_figure\_FS\_value 96](#_Toc465836785)

[Chapter 5.14: Subroutine New\_coordinates 98](#_Toc465836786)

[Chapter 6: Storage format of the height data 100](#_Toc465836787)

[Chapter 7: Storage format of the morphological data 104](#_Toc465836788)

[Chapter 8: Geographical data requirements for line calculations, field strength predictions and storage of line-data 108](#_Toc465836789)

[Chapter 8.1: Data requirements 108](#_Toc465836790)

[Chapter 8.1.1: The different cases 108](#_Toc465836791)

[Chapter 8.1.2: Border lines to involved countries 108](#_Toc465836792)

[Chapter 8.1.3: Cross border lines (cross border ranges) 109](#_Toc465836793)

[Chapter 8.1.4: x-km lines of preferential frequencies 110](#_Toc465836794)

[Chapter 8.1.5: Closed borderlines of the own and of involved countries (for calculation of the position of mobiles) 112](#_Toc465836795)

[Chapter 8.2: Storage format of the line data 113](#_Toc465836796)

[Chapter 8.3: How to create the required database with the “BORDER”-program 114](#_Toc465836797)

[Chapter 8.4: FORTRAN program to convert ASCII – line-data to HCM-format 115](#_Toc465836798)

[Chapter 9: Interface to the HCMMS\_V7 subroutine in FORTRAN 90 116](#_Toc465836799)

[Chapter 10: Interface to the HCMMS\_V7.DLL 122](#_Toc465836800)

[Annex: List of error codes and Info(i) values 128](#_Toc465836801)

# GENERAL

This Harmonized Calculation Method for Mobile Service (HCM-MS) is part of the HCM Agreement '14. With the new non-strict C\_modes model the field strength prediction can also be used for services not noted in the HCM Agreement '14 by setting input parameters accordingly.

**General Note**

In the description (unless stated different):

* all angles are in degrees or radians,
* all heights are in meters,
* all distances are in kilometers,

**List of common subroutines**

The HCM MS V7 program uses a lot of additional subroutines. The list of the common subroutines is:

* calculation of the distance between two points (Tx and receiving point) (Calc\_distance)
* calculation of the azimuth from one point to another point (Calc\_direction)
* read the height of a given point from the terrain database (Point\_height)
* read the morphological information of a given point from the morphological database (Point\_type)
* get the profile between two points (heights or morphological information) (Tx and receiving point) (Profile)
* calculate the gain/loss of a 3D-Antennamodel, combined from horizontal and vertical pattern (Antenna\_Correction)
* convert co-ordinates to text format (CooConv)
* calculation of the clearance angle correction factor (TCA\_correction\_calculation)
* calculate h (Dh\_calculation)
* calculation of the correction factor kh (Dh\_Correction)
* calculation of the (1kW) land- and sea field strength from curves (Get\_FS\_from\_figures)
* get the field strength values from the figures (land and sea) (Get\_figure\_FS\_value)
* calculation of the new co-ordinates from a given point in a given direction with a given distance (New\_coordinates)
* calculation of the position of the mobile station (Position\_of\_mobile)

**Interface**

The HCM MS V7 program is only a subroutine. The interface to the HCM MS V7 is described in chapter 9.

**Remarks**

When an error occurs, an error code is generated and the subroutine is terminated. A list of error codes and their description is given in chapter 11.

Certain circumstances of calculation are indicated by info values, a list is annexed.

# HCMMS\_V7 subroutine

## Part 1



**@’15**

**Description**

This subroutine HCMMS\_V7 is the Harmonized Calculation Method itself. The HCMMS\_V7 subroutine performs calculation from a transmitting station to a receiving station or from a transmitting station to a co-ordination line. Because the HCMMS\_V7 is a subroutine, a surrounding program is required to run this software. An example for a small surrounding program is given in chapter 10. A more complex surrounding program is supplied by the HCM group and can be found on the web site of the HCM Agreement.

**Read and check basic Tx-data**

This process is part of process described in chapter 1.1.

**Is calculation mode >= 0?**

**Set default virt Rx-data**

For point-to-point calculations detailed Rx-data is needed, for line calculations fictive Rx-data.

**Read and check basic Rx-data**

If real Rx station, read avail. input data. This process is part of process described in chapter 1.1.

**Set conditional calc. parameters according to Tx-frequency  
Set conditional calc. parameters according to C\_mode**

For “strict HCM” calculations (C\_mode 0/-1) default values depending on frequency according to Table of Annex 1 are selected, for others the values are set according to C\_mode.

**Table of calculation modes**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| C\_mode | Type of calculation | HCMmode | Applied T% | Applied |
| +12 | P2P | non strict | 1 | noc |
| +11 | P2P | non strict | 50 | noc |
| +10 | P2P | non strict | 10 | noc |
| +1 … +9 | Deprecated | - | - | - |
| 0 | P2P (normal HCM Agreement \*\*) | strict | 1 or 10\* | noc |
| -1 | P2L (border-/line normal HCM Agreement\*\*) | strict | 1 or 10\* | 10m |
| -2 … -8 | Deprecated | - | - | - |
| -9 | P2L | non strict | 10 | 3 |
| -10 | P2L | non strict | 10 | 10 |
| -11 | P2L | non strict | 50 | 3 |

P2P = point-to-point calculation

P2L = point-to-(border)line calculation

noc = no change

strict = Table of Annex 1 of the HCM Agreement

\* = derived from input value 10Z (Channel occupation)

\*\* = Normal HCM Agreement (or strict) calculation mode means calculation for all services   
 covered by Table of Annex 1 of the HCM Agreement with values in rightmost column

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## Part 2



**@’15**

**Check harmonized use**

For “harmonized use” it has to be the same service in the same band (at the moment TETRA only).

**Is the calculation mode < 0?**

A decision is made, if it is a line calculation (calculation mode is negative) or a point-to-point calculation (calculation mode is 0 or positive).

**Subroutine P\_to\_P\_calculation**

If the calculation mode is 0 or positive, a point-to-point calculation is performed. This process is described in chapter 2.

**Subroutine Permissible\_FS\_calculation**

The permissible field strength is calculated. This process is described in chapter 4.

**Subroutine Line\_calculation**

The maximum field strength on a line or the cross-border field strength is calculated. This process is described in chapter 3. This subroutine is using the subroutine P\_to\_P\_calculation.

**Calculate the protection margin**

The protection margin is calculated. It is the permissible field strength minus the calculated field strength.

## Read and test input values



**@’15Read and test Tx co-ordinates, Tx antenna height, Tx frequency and radius of Tx service area**

The Tx data is read and tested. If an error in the format of data occurs, an HCM\_error code is generated (see chapter 11).

**Read Tx site height from terrain database**

The site height of Tx is read from the terrain database with the Point\_height subroutine. This subroutine is described in chapter 5.3.

**If an input value of Tx site height is available, verify Tx site height and take input height, else take database height**

If an input value for the Tx site height is available, this input height is compared with the height of the terrain database. If the heights differ, an Info(i) value is set depending on the difference value.

**Read and test Rx co-ordinates, Rx antenna height, Rx frequency and radius of Rx service area**

In case of point-to-point calculations, the Rx values are read and tested if an error in the format of data occurs; an HCM\_error code is generated (see chapter 11).

**Read maximum radiated power, calculate the correction according to Tx antenna type (E / I) and correct the maximum radiated power accordingly**

The value of the maximum radiated power is read, tested and if the type of the antenna is ‘I’, this value is reduced by 2.1 dB.

**Set the time percentage according to the channel occupation**

If the channel occupation is 1, than the time percentage is set to 1%, else it is set to 10%.

**Test point distance and if <30 m, set to 100 m**

The point distance for the profile is an input value (PD) and is normally 100 m. If this value is less than 30 m, it is set to the default value of 100 m. For harmonized calculations the point distance should be set to 100 m. The default value of 100 m is chosen because the grid size of the HCM topo data is 3” by 3” or 3” by 6”, which is approximately 100 m.

# Subroutine P\_to\_P\_calculation

## Part 1



**@’15Initialization**

The new coordinates for Tx and Rx in a first step are set to the input values. All info values relating to this subroutine are cleared. Default field strength is set to 999.9.

**Calculate the new co-ordinates**

The new co-ordinates of Tx and / or Rx are calculated with the subroutine Position\_of\_mobile. This subroutine is described in chapter 2.1. The new co-ordinates are only calculated with the Position\_of\_mobile subroutine, if there is no cross-border calculation! In case of cross-border calculation, the position of a mobile Tx is calculated in the subroutine CBR\_Cooordinates which is described in chapter 3.1.

**Convert the new co-ordinates to text format and recalculate for accuracy**

The new calculated co-ordinates are converted from internal decimal format to text format with the subroutine CooConv. This subroutine is described in chapter 5.8. Co-ordinates are converted because they are given as an output value in degrees, minutes and seconds. To cope for loss of resolution by conversion to text format, decimal coordinates are recalculated from text.

**Calculate the distance between Tx and Rx position**

The distance between Tx and Rx position is calculated with the subroutine Calc\_distance. This subroutine is described in chapter 5.1.

**Is dist < PD? Is C\_mode < 0?**

If the distance is smaller than the point distance then set Info(7) for (border)line calculations or return error=1000 for P2P.

**Is distance > 1000 km?**

The range of the propagation curves is limited to 1000 km, so no calculation is possible beyond this distance.

**Calculate the direction from Rx to Tx  
Calculate the direction from Tx to Rx**

The directions are calculated with the subroutine Calc\_direction. This subroutine is described in chapter 5.2.

**P\_to\_P\_calculation Part 2**

This process is described in the next flow chart.

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## Part 2



**@’15Read and check (input) Tx site height**

If an input for Tx site height is given, it is checked against the topo database else the value from the topo-db is taken.

The site height is read from the topo-db with the Point\_height subroutine. This subroutine is described in chapter 5.3.

**Is C\_mode>=0 and Rx service area=0?**

If it is a calculation to a real Rx (no mobile, no line) we need actual Rx site height.

**Read and check (input) Rx site height**

The site height is either input or read from the topo-db with the Point\_height subroutine.

**Calculate the vertical angle from Tx to Rx**

The vertical angle from Tx to Rx is calculated.

**P\_to\_P\_calculation Part 3**

This process is described in the next flow chart.

## Part 3



**@’15Is horizontal and vertical Tx antenna type = 000ND00?**

If the Tx antenna is a non-directional antenna, the antenna correction is set to 0, else the antenna correction is calculated.

**Calculate the Tx antenna correction**

Taking into account the horizontal and vertical antenna types and the horizontal and vertical difference angles, the antenna correction of the Tx antenna is calculated with the Antenna\_correction subroutine. This subroutine is described in chapter 5.7.

**Calculate the free space field strength**

The free space field strength is calculated with the formula:

**Calculated field = free space field strength  
set Info(11) = true**

The calculated field strength is set equal to the free space field strength for distances less than 1 km, because the propagation curves only start at 1 km. The Info(11) value is set to indicate this situation.

**P\_to\_P\_calculation Part 4**

This process is described in the next flow chart.

## Part 4



**@’15Get the elements of the terrain profile**

Between Tx and Rx position, all terrain heights in a defined grid are read from the terrain database. This is done with the PROFILE subroutine. This subroutine is described in chapter 5.5.

**Calculate the first Fresnel zone**

Only if Tx and Rx are fixed stations and only in the case of a point to point calculation, the first Fresnel zone is calculated and it is checked, if it is free. If it is free, the calculated field strength is set equal to the free space field strength and the Info(12) value is set to indicate this situation.

**Calculate the Tx clearance angle  
Calculate the correction factor according to the Tx terrain clearance angle**

Depending on C\_mode prepare for slanted/normal profile and if Tx is a fixed station, the terrain clearance angle and further the correction factor is calculated with the subroutine TCA\_correction\_calculation (as described in chapter 5.9.) else set to zero.

**P\_to\_P\_calculation Part 5**

This process is described in the next flow chart.

## Part 5



**@’15Is radius of Rx Service area=0 and C\_mode>=0?  
Calculate the Rx clearance angle  
Calculate the correction factor according to the Rx terrain clearance angle**

If Rx is not a mobile and not virtual (line calculation), the terrain clearance angle and further the correction factor is calculated with the subroutine TCA\_correction\_calculation (as described in chapter 5.9.) else set to zero.

**Is the radius of Tx service area > 0?**

If the Tx is a mobile, the effective antenna height of the Tx is set to the input value of the Tx antenna height, else the effective antenna height of the Tx is calculated.

**Is the radius of Rx service area > 0?**

Only in case of a point-to-point calculation, it is checked if the Rx is a mobile.

If the Rx is a mobile, the effective antenna height of the Rx is set to the input value of the Rx antenna height, else the effective antenna height of the Rx is calculated.

**Is the calculation mode >= 0?**

This subroutine is also used inside the subroutine Line\_calculation. For line calculation the effective antenna height of the receiver is set to the antenna height.

**P\_to\_P\_calculation Part 6**

This process is described in the next flow chart.

## Part 6



**@’15Is the input value of distance over sea empty?**

If an input value of distance over sea is available, this value is read and used for the value of calculated distance over sea.

If no input value is available, the distance over sea is calculated taking the information of the morphological database.

**Get the morphological profile**

The morphological profile is read with the PROFILE subroutine. This subroutine is described in chapter 5.5.

**Is the morphological data available?**

If the morphological data is available, the distance over sea is calculated, else it is set to 0 and the Info(16) value is set to indicate this situation.

**Is the calculated distance over sea > distance?**

If the calculated distance over sea is greater than the distance between Tx and Rx (which may be the case if you supply an input value of distance over sea), the calculated distance is set to the distance between Tx and Rx and Info(13) is set to indicate this situation.

**P\_to\_P\_calculation Part 7**

This process is described in the next flow chart.

## Part 7



**@’15Calculate delta-h**

If the distance is less than 10 km or there is no land path or Tx is mobile and it is line calculation, then delta-h is set to 50m, else the terrain irregularity delta-h is calculated with the subroutine Dh\_calculation.

The Subroutine Dh\_calculation is described in chapter 5.10.

**Get the land- and sea field strength for 1 kW from the figures**

The land – and sea field strength for 1 kW is calculated from the figure values. This is performed with the subroutine Get\_FS\_from\_figures. This subroutine is described in chapter 5.12.

**Correct the land field strength according to the clearance angles and the correction according to delta-h**

The 1 kW land field strength is corrected with the correction factor according to the Tx terrain clearance angle, the correction factor according to the Rx terrain clearance angle and the correction factor according to the terrain irregularity.

**Correct land- and sea field strength according to the power in direction to Rx**

Because the land- and sea field strength calculated up till now are for 1 kW, this values need to be corrected according to the real power.

**Calculated field strength = land field strength**

If the whole path is land, the calculated field strength is the land field strength.

**Mixed path calculation**

Depending on the time percentage, the calculated field strength is calculated according to Annex 5, section 3.6a or section 3.6b.

## Subroutine Position\_of\_mobile

### Part 1



**@’15**

This subroutine calculates the position of Tx or Rx for further calculation, taking into account the radius of the service areas and the border lines.

**Set new co-ordinates = old co-ordinates,  
set N\_cut\_Rx and N\_cut\_Tx to zero  
calculate distance and directions with new co-ordinates**

This subroutine is also used for line calculations. To ensure that for all calculations to all points of the calculation line the original Tx point together with distance and directions are used, the above mentioned settings and calculations are done.

**Is Tx a mobile?  
Is Rx a mobile?**

If Tx, Rx or both are a mobile, the number of borderline cuts is determined (see subroutine TestCut). If at least one service area is cutting the border and both stations are mobiles, the program will use the subroutine Position\_of\_mobile Part 3. If at least one service area is cutting the border and only one station is a mobile, the program will use the subroutine Position\_of\_mobile Part 4. In case no service area is cut the program will continue with the subroutine Position\_of\_mobile Part 2.

**Calculate the distance between (new) Tx and (new) Rx point**

The distance is calculated using the subroutine Calc\_distance (see chapter 5.1). If this distance is 0, the calculated field strength is set to 999.9 and Info(7) is set to True to indicate the overlapping of the service areas.

### Part 2



**@’15**This flow-chart describes the situation when no borderline is cut.

**Is the distance between the centre of Tx service area and the centre of Rx service area <= the sum of both service areas?**

If the service areas of both mobiles are overlapping, or if a fixed station is located within the service area of a mobile, the distance is set to zero, an info value (7) is given and the calculated field strength is set to 999.9.

If there is no overlapping, the closest positions between both mobiles, or between a mobile and a fixed station, is calculated. This is performed by using the subroutine New\_coordinates (see chapter 5.14).

### Part 3



**@’15**This flow-chart describes the situation when both stations are mobiles and at least one service area is cut by a borderline.

**Is Tx service area > Rx service area?**

For correct further calculations it is important that the station with the bigger service area is calculated first. Only in this case you can ensure that the nearest point to the other station will be found in all special borderline situations.

The new position of the stations is calculated with the subroutines Calc\_Tx\_pos (see chapter 2.1.3) and Calc\_Rx\_pos (see chapter 2.1.4). Before the new position of the other station can be calculated, the distance and the direction between the two stations need to be recalculated.

### Part 4



**@’15**This flow-chart describes the situation when only one station is a mobile and the service area is cut by a borderline.

**Is Tx a mobile?  
Is Rx a mobile?**

If the Tx is a mobile, the position of the mobile is calculated with subroutine Calc\_Tx\_pos (see chapter 2.1.3); if Rx is a mobile, the position of the mobile is calculated with subroutine Calc\_Rx\_pos (see chapter 2.1.3).

### Subroutine TestCut



**@’15**This subroutine determinates the number of intersections between the complete borderline and the radius of the service area in the direction of the other station.

**Set number of intersections = 0**

Initialization of the counter.

**Calc new point on circle**

The point on the edge of the service area in the direction of the other station is calculated.

**Open the \*.ALL border line file**

The file containing the closed borderline of the own country is opened.

**Read the first two points**

The first two points of the closed borderline are read.

**Is there an intersection?**

It is tested if the radius of the service area intersects the line between the two points of the closed border line. If there is an intersection, the counter Number of intersections is incremented by 1.

**Read next line point**

The next point of the closed borderline is read until all points are checked.

### Subroutine NearestLinePoint



**@’15Calculate the distance from the line point to the center of the service area**

The distance is calculated with the subroutine Calc\_distance. This subroutine is described in chapter 5.1. This process is repeated for all points of the selected border line.

Only the points inside the service area are taken into account for further calculations.

**Calculate the distance from the new line point to the other station**

The distance is calculated with the subroutine Calc\_distance. This subroutine is described in chapter 5.1.

**Keep the point with the shortest distance**

The line point with the shortest distance is kept. This point is the nearest line point.

### Subroutine Calc\_Tx\_pos



**@’15**This subroutine calculates the position of Tx in case Tx is a mobile.

**Set calc. distance to distance with limit of Tx service area**

For further calculations only the points on the edge of the service area are taken into account. The part of the borderline which is inside the circle of service area of the mobile is taken into account.

**Determine the number of borderline cuts in the direction to the Rx**

This calculation determines the number of cuts of the borderline in the direction to Rx; if the number of cuts is even, this means that the edge of the service area of Tx in this direction is again in your own country. If the number of cuts is odd, this means that Rx is in the neighbouring country and the borderline is taken into account as part of the edge of the service area.

**Calculate the new Tx co-ordinates**

The new Tx co-ordinates are on the circle representing the edge of the service area. The co-ordinates are calculated with the subroutine New\_coordinates (see chapter 5.14).

**Select the line point with the shortest distance to Rx**

The new Tx co-ordinates are on the part of the borderline cut by the circle representing the edge of the service area. The nearest point to Rx is selected by using the subroutine NearestLinePoint (see chapter 2.1.2).

### Subroutine Calc\_Rx\_pos



**@’15**This subroutine calculates the position of Rx in case Rx is a mobile.

**Set calc. distance to distance with limit of Rx service area**

For further calculations only the points on the edge of the service area are taken into account. The part of the borderline which is inside the circle of service area of the mobile is taken into account.

**Determine the number of borderline cuts in the direction to the Tx**

This calculation determines the number of cuts of the borderline in the direction to Tx; if the number of cuts is even, this means that the edge of the service area of Rx in this direction is again in your own country. If the number of cuts is odd, this means that Tx is in the neighbouring country and the borderline is taken into account as part of the edge of the service area.

**Calculate the new Rx co-ordinates**

The new Rx co-ordinates are on the circle representing the edge of the service area. The co-ordinates are calculated with the subroutine New\_coordinates (see chapter 5.14).

**Select the line point with the shortest distance to Tx**

The new Rx co-ordinates are on the part of the borderline cut by the circle representing the edge of the service area. The nearest point to Tx is selected by using the subroutine NearestLinePoint (see chapter 2.1.2).

# Subroutine Line\_calculation

## Part 1



**@’15**All line data are stored in records. Each record contains 10 line points following each other and an additional 11th “center point” of these 10 points.

The line calculation is performed in a iteration process to shorten the calculation process.

First, the calculation is performed to each 5th centre point of the line data, starting at the 3rd centre point. The record numbers of the three points with the highest field strengths are stored. (e.g. for center points 13, 38 and 63) if no point with relevant fs is found, this part is repeated for every centre point.

Second it is calculated to the +/- 2 neighbouring centre points of the previous stored records. Again the three record numbers for the points with the highest field strengths are stored. (e.g. center points 13, 37 and 67 are stored).

Finally each point inside the three stored records (30 points) is calculated; the point with the highest field strength is the final result.

**Set filename for line data**

The filename for the line data is set using the country codes of the two involved country and the distance to the borderline (see description of the line data in chapter 8).

**Read and store all centre points of the borderline**

In case of a cross-border range calculation, all centre points of the closed borderline of the whole affected country (xxx.ALL file) are read and stored for the test if a borderline point is cut or not (CBR calculations are only performed if a neighbouring country is affected).

**Open the line data**

For all calculations the appropriate borderline, the CBR line or the X-km line is opened. In case the data is not available the program terminates with error code 1048.

**Correct start/end point**

New Tx coordinates in case of mobile Tx and new reception point coordinates for a CBR calculation is calculated using subroutine CBR\_Coordinates. This subroutine is described in chapter 3.1.

**Is it a x-km or CBR calculation and a valid point?**

Valid points are those points where at least one point of the propagation path is in the affected country, this is result of subroutine Test\_cut1 (inverse logic).

**Calculate the field strength of this center point**

This calculation is performed using the subroutine P\_to\_P\_calculation that is described in chapter 2.

**Store the record numbers for the three centre points with the highest field strength**

The record numbers for the three centre points with the highest field strength are stored using subroutine Manage\_List that is described in chapter 3.3.

**Is at least 1 point calculated?**

For small co-ordination line files it may happen that no valid point is found with the highest increment. In this case this step is repeated for each centre point.

**Line\_calculation Part 2**

This process is described in the next flow chart.

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## Part 2



**@’15Correct start/end point**

New Tx coordinates in case of mobile Tx and new reception point coordinates for a CBR calculation is calculated using subroutine CBR\_Coordinates. This subroutine is described in chapter 3.1.

**Is it a x-km or CBR calculation and a valid point?**

Valid points are those points where at least one point of the propagation path is in the affected country, this is result of subroutine Test\_cut1 (inverse logic).

**Calculate the field strength of this point**

This calculation is performed using the subroutine P\_to\_P\_calculation that is described in chapter 2.

**Store the three record numbers for centre points with the highest field strength**

The record numbers for the three centre points with the highest field strength are stored using subroutine Manage\_List that is described in chapter 3.3.

**Line\_calculation Part 3**

This process is described in the next flow chart.

## Part 3



**@’15Correct start/end point**

New Tx coordinates in case of mobile Tx and new reception point coordinates for a CBR calculation is calculated using subroutine CBR\_Coordinates. This subroutine is described in chapter 3.1.

**Is it a x-km or CBR calculation and a valid point?**

Valid points are those points where at least one point of the propagation path is in the affected country, this is result of subroutine Test\_cut1 (inverse logic).

**Calculate the field strength of this point**

This calculation is performed using the subroutine P\_to\_P\_calculation that is described in chapter 2.

**Store the point with the highest field strength**

If field strength is higher than maximum so far, replace stored point with current.

**Recalculate details for point with highest field strength**

After the 30 calculations are done, the calculation to the point with the highest field strength has to be redone to get the correct output values. (At the end the highest might have been not the last and all information is lost due to following calculations).

## Subroutine CBR\_Coordinates



**@’15Calculate the direction from the Tx to the line point**

The direction is calculated with the subroutine Calc\_direction. This subroutine is described in chapter 5.2.

**Tx mobile?**

If the transmitter is mobile, the coordinates only mark the centre of the operation area, the point closest to the relevant line point is calculated using Calc\_Tx\_pos

**CBR calculation?**

If d2b (distance to border) is negative, then it is CBR calculation and new CBR co-ordinates are calculated with the subroutine New\_coordinates. This subroutine is described in chapter 5.14. Direction is same as Tx-borderlinepoint, distance is -CBR\_D (d2b).

## Subroutine Test\_cut1



**@’15**This subroutine only determines if the closed borderline is cut. The number of cuts is not important.

This subroutine uses only the centre points of the borderline. These points are already stored in the subroutine Line\_calculation chapter 3 part 1.

**Select the first two line points**

This process starts by selecting the first two borderline centre points.

**Is the line between the points intersected?**

If the line between any two neighbouring centre points (single line of the tested countries border polygon) is intersected by the propagation path once, test\_cut1 is set to false and the process terminates. Single cut is sufficient; there is no need to test additional points.

If the line is not intersected, the next line centre point is taken and the intersection of the line between the new point and the ending point of the previous test is tested and so on until all parts of the border polygon are tested.

## Subroutine Manage\_List



**@’15**For the whole process of line calculations, two lists of record numbers and field strengths are available. List 1 is used for the first and third iteration process. List 2 is used for the second iteration process.

**Is number of stored items < 3?**

If the number of stored items is less than 3, then the number of stored items is increased and the record number of the co-ordinates of the new calculated point and the calculated field strength are stored in this list place.

If the number of stored records is 3 (all list places are occupied), then the entry with the lowest field strength is found and if the field strength is greater than the stored field strength this entry is overwritten with the new values.

# Subroutine Permissible\_FS\_calculation

## Part1



**@’15**In this subroutine the permissible field strength (either supplied or default from table 1) is corrected according to the frequency difference, the Rx antenna diagram and antenna gain and the depolarization loss.

**Calculate TxRx the frequency difference in Hz**

The absolute difference between Tx and Rx frequency is calculated in Hz.

**Is an input value of correction factor according to delta-f available?**

If an input value of correction factor according to delta-f is available, this value is read and used and Info(14) value is set to indicate this situation.

**Check if Tx/Rx are digital and/or Tetra  
Calculate bandwidth for Tx**

The type of involved stations (digital, TETRA) is determined and numerical bandwidth is determined.

**Line calculation?**

If it is linecalculation C\_mode, then after possible bw conversion (for dig. wb Tx below 470 MHz) everything is done.

**Calculate acorrB1, acorrsinus and Corr\_delta\_f according A X.Y.**

According to the different combination of involved stations the necessary parameters (acorrB1, acorrsinus and Corr\_delta\_f) for approximating the correction factors according to delta-f are prepared for wb and nb

## Part 2



**@’15Combine wb and nb corr\_df and apply to perm\_fs**

The wb and nb contribution to the corr\_delta\_f are summed up according Annex 3.6.

**Calculate the Rx antenna correction**

This process is done with the subroutine Antenna\_correction. This subroutine is described in chapter 5.7.

**Apply correction factors for Rx antenna, E/I-type, Rx-antenna gain, DPN**

The mentioned factors are applied to perm\_fs

# Common subroutines

## Subroutine Calc\_distance

This routine calculates the distance from point A to point B.

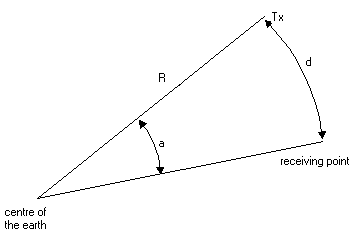
**Calculate distance**

Point 1 (Tx) longitude=A d=distance

latitude=B a=arc-distance

Point 2(receiving point) longitude=C

latitude=D



Radius of the earth at the equator: 6378.137 km

Radius at the poles:

6356.752 km

Weighted radius of the earth R:

6371.0 km

Arc-distance on the great circle:

Weighted length of one degree of a great circle on the earth surface:

Distance on the surface:

n.b: since term cos(C-A) tends to get very small in our application, leading to bad resolution for distance values, this general formula is reformulated by algebraic conversion avoiding such terms using atan2.

## Subroutine Calc\_direction

This subroutine calculates the azimuth from point A to point B.

**Calculate the azimuth**

The azimuth is calculated according to the formula

where

and

LOA = longitude of point A

LAA = latitude of point A

LOB = longitude of point B

LAB = latitude of point B

n.b: since term cos(LOB-LOA) tends to get very small in our application, leading to bad resolution for direction values, this general formula is reformulated by algebraic conversion avoiding such terms using atan2.

## Subroutine Point\_height



**@’15**This process determines the height of a point. The height information is stored in files on a disk. The structure of this files containing the height information i described in detail in Chapter 6.

**Split Longitude and Latitude into integer end decimal part**

After normalizing coordinates to 0°…359.9° / -90°…+90° coordinates are split into degree and reminder part for further building the filename, calculating the row and column number of the datablock in the file.

**Set first part of the filename according to the longitude (= subdirectory)**

The first part of the filename is set using the longitude and orientation of the point (e.g. ‘E015’ for 15 degrees East).

**Set the rest of the filename according to the latitude**

The rest of the filename is set using the latitude and orientation of the point (e.g. ‘N52’ for 52 degrees North).

The ending of the filename is set depending on the latitude. Above 50° latitude (N and S), the resolution of the data in East – West direction is 6 seconds, below 50° latitude it is 3 seconds. Therefore the ending of the filename is set to e.g. ‘.33E’ or ‘.63E’

**Calculate the horizontal and the vertical data block and the block number**

The row and column number of the datablock in the file and the position of the requested height entry in the block are determined using the previously calculated information..

**Check if block was previously read or read from file**

If the block is already in memory use it, if not read from file to memory. Remember blocknumber for next request.

**Get the four surrounding point heights**

The heights of the 4 surrounding grid points are determined.

**Calculate the height of the point**

The resulting height is calculated by interpolating between the 4 surrounding points.

## Subroutine Point\_type



**@’15**This process determines the morphological information of a point. The information is stored in files on a disk. The structure of this files containing the morphological information is described in detail in Chapter 7.

**Split Longitude and Latitude into integer end decimal part**

After normalizing coordinates to 0°…359.9° / -90°…+90° coordinates are split into degree and reminder part for further building the filename, calculating the row and column number of the datablock in the file.

**Set first part of the filename according to the longitude (= subdirectory)**

The first part of the filename is set using the longitude and orientation of the point (e.g. ‘E015’ for 15 degrees East).

**Set the rest of the filename according to the latitude**

The rest of the filename is set using the latitude and orientation of the point (e.g. ‘N52’ for 52 degrees North).

The ending of the filename is set depending on the latitude. Above 50° latitude (N and S), the resolution of the data in East – West direction is 6 seconds, below 50° latitude it is 3 seconds. Therefore the ending of the filename is set to e.g. ‘.33M’ or ‘.63M’

**Calculate the horizontal and the vertical data block and the block number**

The row and column number of the datablock in the file and the position of the requested height entry in the block are determined using the previously calculated information..

**Check if block was previously read or read from file**

If the block is already in memory use it, if not read from file to memory. Remember blocknumber for next request.

**Get the four surrounding M-Types**

The information of the 4 surrounding grid points is determined.

**Get M-Type of the nearest point**

The resulting morphological information is taken from the nearest point.

## Subroutine Profile

### Part 1



**@’15**

This process determines the height profile or the morphological profile between two points.

**Calculate the distance between point A and B**

The distance is calculated using Calc\_distance. If it is more than 1000 km, the HCM\_error is set to 1028 and the subroutine terminates.

**Prepare various data for waypoints from Rx to center**

Number of waypoints is determined. Values for slanted profile are prepared. Constant factors for spherical triangulation are calculated and the step size is transformed from direction and distance to spherical vector.

The switch to spherical trigonometry for better accuracy and splitting path into two parts (end to center) are done to get same profile not depending on direction.

**Calculate next point**

The geographical co-ordinates of the next point are calculated and converted from spherical to planar.

**Get height or type of this point and store in profile (relative to connecting line between Tx and Rx if point2point)**

The terrain height or type of the point is read (from the database). If slanted profile is requested (depending on C\_mode) the difference to the height of the point on the connecting line between the Tx and Rx location is built, else the height or type is stored in the profile.

### Part 2



**@’15**This process determines the height profile or the morphological profile between two points.

**Prepare various data for waypoints from Tx to center**

Constant factors for spherical triangulation are calculated and the step size is transformed from direction and distance to spherical vector, now with reversed direction.

**Calculate next point**

The geographical co-ordinates of the next point are calculated and transformed from spherical to planar.

**Get height or type of this point and store in profile relative to connecting line between Tx and Rx**

The terrain height or type of the point is read (from the database). If slanted profile is requested the difference to the height of the point on the connecting line between the Tx and Rx location is built, else the height or type is stored in the profile.

## Subroutine Antenna



**@’15**This process determines the loss of an antenna according to the radiation pattern in a given direction.

**Divide the antenna type in three parts**

The first part of this subroutine splits the input antenna character string into three parts as described in point 1.1 of Annex 6 of the HCM Agreement:

* the leading part (first 3 numbers)
* the type (2 letters)
* the trailing part (last 2 numbers)

**Is leading part for EB between 0 and 79, EA and DE between 0 and 65, TA/Px between 1 and 890, KA, CA, CB and CC between 0 and 100, LA between 0 and 120, EC between 0 and 96?**

This part of the subroutine checks if the leading part is in line with the antenna types limits as defined in Annex 6.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| type | Valid values for leading part |
| EA | 001 - 065 |
| EB | 001 - 079 |
| EC | 001 - 096 |
| DE | 001 - 065 |
| TA/Px | 001 - 890 |
| LA | 001 - 120 |
| KA | 000 - 100 |
| CA | 000 - 100 |
| CB | 000 - 100 |
| CC | 000 - 100 |

For other types no validation check is performed.

**Calculate the antenna loss using formulas of Annex 6**

For EA, EB, EC, DE, TA/Px, LA, KA, CA, CB and CC type antennas, the angle and antenna codes are used directly with the formulas in Annex 6 of the HCM Agreement to calculate the loss.

For V\* and W\* type antennas, the antenna code is further analyzed to derive the correct formula according to Appendix 4 & 5 to Annex 6 of the HCM Agreement.

For ND type antennas the loss is set to 0 dB.

The result is limited to -40 dB, giving an antenna loss in the range of -40 ... 0 dB.

## Subroutine Antenna\_Correction



**@’15**This process determines the total loss of an antenna in a given three-dimensional direction as fully described in the Annex 8A of the HCM Agreement.

For Px antennas the “x” (valid range “A”…”Z”) is converted into a tilt value from 0° to 25°.

## Subroutine CooConv



**@’15**This process converts co-ordinates from decimal to text format.

The output is in the format ‘111E223344N5500’

where

‘111’ is the longitude degrees

‘E’ is the indicator for East, for West is ‘W’

‘22’ is the longitude minutes

‘33’ is the longitude seconds

‘44’ is the latitude degrees

‘N’ is the indicator for North, for South it is ‘S’

‘55’ is the latitude minutes

‘00’ is the latitude seconds

## Subroutine TCA\_correction\_calculation



**@’15**This process calculates the correction factor according to the terrain clearance angle (TCA) according to Annex 5.

**Calculate v100, v600 and v2000**

**Calculate TCA\_c\_100, TCA\_c\_600 and TCA\_c\_2000**

**Limit TCA\_c\_nnn**

Limits: TCA\_c\_100 = range from 0 to - 32

TCA\_c\_600 = range from 0 to - 35

TCA\_c\_2000 = range from 0 to - 36

**Set f\_inf and f\_sup according to the frequency**

The nominal frequencies f\_inf and f\_sup (100, 600 or 2000 MHz) are set according to the frequency.

**Calculate TCA\_corr according to the frequency, f\_inf and f\_sup**

The total correction factor TCA\_corr is calculated using linear interpolation.

## Subroutine Dh\_calculation



**@’15**This process calculates the terrain irregularity Dh.

**Is distance <= 50 km?**

If the distance is less than or equal to 50 km, then the profile of the total distance minus two times 4.5 km (at the beginning and at the end) is determined, else two parts of the profile are taken, first at the Tx site from 4.5 to 20 km and second at the Rx site 4.5 km from the Rx to 25 km from the Rx (in direction to the Tx).

**Sort all profile heights**

All taken heights are sorted.

**Remove 10% of the highest and 10% of the lowest heights**

If e.g. 100 heights are taken and sorted, the 10 (=10%) first and 10 last heights are removed and the remaining difference between the lowest and highest height is the terrain irregularity Dh ().

## Subroutine Dh\_Correction



**@’15**This process calculates the correction factor according to the terrain irregularity Dh.

**Limit Dh for calculation to range 10 – 500 m**

Only for the calculation process, Dh is limited to the range 10 – 500 m.

**Set f\_inf and f\_sup according to the Frequency**

The values of f\_inf and f\_sup are set to one of the nominal frequencies 100, 600 or 2000 MHz according to the Frequency.

According to the values of f\_inf and f\_sup and the distance, the intermediate values of A1\_100, A2\_100, A1\_600, A2\_600, A1\_2000 and A2\_2000 are calculated.

**Calculate C100, C600 and C2000 according to the Distance**

The correction factors for 100, 600 and 2000 MHz (C100, C600 and C2000) are calculated for the given distance.

**Calculate Dh\_Corr according to the Frequency**

Finally, the correction factor according to the terrain irregularity is calculated for the given frequency.

## Subroutine Get\_FS\_from\_figures



**@’15**This process calculates the land- and sea field strength for 1 kW from the figures.

In a first step, the distance is checked if it is greater than 0 and maximum 1000 km. If not, the respective error codes are set and the process terminates.

**Calculate the free Space field strength for 1 kW = E\_free\_1kW**

The free space field strength for 1 kW is calculated. This value is required for further steps.

**Is Distance < 1 km?**

If the distance is less than 1 km, then the land- and sea field strength for 1 kW are set to the free space field strength for 1 kW.

**Calculate field strength according Heff for 10 m < Heff < 3000 m (see separate flow chart)**

This process calculates the 1 kW field strength for Heff greater than or equal to 10 m and is described in chapter 5.12.1.

**Calculate dh1 and dh10**

The distances dh1 and dh10 are calculated using formulas of Appendix 2 to Annex 5, chapter 1.2.

**Calculate L\_E10d, S\_E10d, L\_Edh10, S\_Edh10, L\_E10dh1, S\_E10dh1 and Land\_FS\_1kW, Sea\_FS\_1kW (see separate flow chart)**

If the distance is less than dh1, then the land- and sea field strengths for 1 kW are calculated using this process. This process is described in chapter 5.12.2.

**Calculate dhx, L\_E10dhx, S\_E10dhx and Land\_FS\_1kW, Sea\_FS\_1kW (see separate flow chart)**

If the distance is equal or greater than dh1, then the land- and sea field strengths for 1 kW are calculated using this process. This process is described in chapter 5.12.3.

### Calculate field strengths according Heff for 10 m < Heff < 3000 m



**@’15**

This process calculates the land- and sea field strength for 1 kW from the figures if Heff is between 10 and 3000 m.

**Subroutine Get\_figure\_FS\_Value**

This process determines the figure values and is described in chapter 5.13.

All the values are interpolated using formulas of Annex 5. The result is the land- and sea field strength for 1 kW.

### Calculate L\_E10d, S\_E10d, L\_E10dh10, S\_E10dh10, L\_Edh1, S\_E10dh1 and Land\_FS\_1kW, Sea\_FS\_1kW



**@’15**This process calculates the land- and sea field strength for 1 kW from the figures if Heff is less than 10 m and the distance is less than dh1.

**Subroutine Get\_figure\_FS\_Value**

This process determines the figure values and is described in chapter 5.13.

The whole calculation is based on the formulas of Appendix 2 to Annex 5, chapters 1.2, 2 and 3. The outcome is the land- and sea field strength for 1 kW.

### Calculate dhx, L\_E10dhx, S\_E10dhx and Land\_FS\_1kW, Sea\_FS\_1kW



**@’15**This process calculates the land- and sea field strength for 1 kW from the figures if Heff is less than 10 m and the distance is equal or greater than dh1.

**Subroutine Get\_figure\_FS\_Value**

This process determines the figure values and is described in chapter 5.13.

The whole calculation is based on the formulas of Appendix 2 to Annex 5, chapters 1.2, 2 and 3. The outcome is the land- and sea field strength for 1 kW.

## Subroutine Get\_figure\_FS\_value



**@’15**This process gets one figure value for the land field strength and one for the sea field strength from the field strength curves.

The field strength values are stored for the following distances (km):

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15,

16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60,

65, 70, 75, 80, 85, 90, 95, 100, 110, 120, 130, 140,

150, 160, 170, 180, 190, 200, 225, 250, 275, 300,

325, 350, 375, 400, 425, 450, 475, 500, 525, 550,

575, 600, 625, 650, 675, 700, 725, 750, 775, 800,

825, 850, 875, 900, 925, 950, 975, 1000

For each distance, the field strength values for the following effective antenna heights are stored:

10, 20, 37.5, 75, 150, 300, 600, 1200 m and the maximum field strength (for 1 kW).

All this values are stored for the frequencies 100, 600 and 2000 MHz and for time percentages 1, 10 and 50%.

For the sea field strength there are two sets of data, one for cold sea and one for warm sea.

In this process, the selection of the required data elements is done taking into account the frequency, the time percentage, the sea temperature, the effective antenna height and the distance.

## Subroutine New\_coordinates



@’15This process calculates the new co-ordinates starting from the co-ordinates of a known point going into the known direction with a known distance.

# Storage format of the height data

The height data used by the HCM programs (Mobile Service and Fixed Service) may come from different sources.

Some data may come from military source (Digital Terrain Elevation Data (DTED) Level 1 Coverage); some data are may come from national geographic institutes.

A fallback possibility to get terrain height data is to use GTOPO30 data. This data is free available at the Internet, but it only has a resolution of 30 seconds (approximately 1 km). GTOPO30 data converted to the HCM format are available at the Internet site of the HCM Agreement (<http://hcm.bundesnetzagentur.de>).

A second fallback possibility is to use the SRTM3 topo data, converted to HCM format. This data has a resolution of 3 seconds by 3 seconds but is only available for latitudes from 61S to 61N. This data is measured from the space and therefor all heights are not the heights above sea level, but the heights include the morphology (e.g. heights of buildings, forests, …). This data is also available on the Internet site of the HCM Agreement.

The HCM terrain height data has a resolution of 3 seconds in the North - South direction and 3 or 6 seconds in the East – West direction (depending on the latitude). If the latitude is less than 50 degrees (North or South), the resolution is 3 seconds, if the latitude is greater or equal to 50 degrees, the resolution is 6 seconds.

All source data has to be converted to WGS84 format and to the above-mentioned resolution. Data from different sources needs to be combined to a common database covering all HCM Agreement Signatory countries (plus an additional range of approximately 100 km).

The storage format of this data is:

* All elevation data consists of 2 bytes Integer-values (Fixed Binary integers). If the elevation value is negative, first the MSB (Bit #15) has to be cleared and second the complement has to be built to get the correct elevation value.
* Terrain data of a 5 x 5 minute square (approximately 9 x 5 km) is combined in one data-record. Strips in the North and East are added to the data inside the square. The reason is: If you want to have the elevation of a given point, in most cases this point is located between 4 points in the grid of the stored data. To get the correct elevation, you have to interpolate between these 4 points. The western and southern grid-points are always present (example: wanted point 8 degrees 0 minute 1 second → record 8 degrees 0 minute to 5 minutes is read; so the western grid-point (= 8 degrees 0 minute 0 second) is present. In the case where the wanted point is for example 8 degrees 4 minutes 59 seconds, the eastern grid-point is 8 degrees 5 minutes 0 second. Normally this point is not inside the read record, but part of another record (8 degrees 5 minutes to 10 minutes). To prevent the program from reading an additional record, the strip 5 minutes 0 second is added to the record 0 minute to 5 minutes. For the same reason, a strip in the North is also added. It is therefore possible to get the right elevation of a wanted point reading only one record of data.
* 12 x 12 records (=144 records; =1 x 1 degree) are stored in one file.
* The filename is (example): E007N50.63E

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| where | E007 = | Longitude of the South-West corner |
|  | N50 = | Latitude of the South-West corner |
|  | 63 = | Resolution in seconds longitude (6) and latitude (3) |
|  | E = | Elevation data (M for morphological data) |
|  |  |  |

* Position of records inside the file:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| North | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| West | 133 | 134 | 135 | 136 | 137 | 138 | 139 | 140 | 141 | 142 | 143 | 144 | East |
| 121 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 132 |
| 109 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 120 |
| 97 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 108 |
| 85 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 96 |
| 73 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 84 |
| 61 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 72 |
| 49 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 60 |
| 37 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 48 |
| 25 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 36 |
| 13 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 24 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| South | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

* All files with the same longitude are stored in the same subdirectory. The name of the subdirectory is equal to the first four characters of the filename (example: E007).
* All subdirectories are stored in the (top level) directory, e.g. ‘TOPO’. A valid filename with the full path therefore is:

C:\TOPO\E010\E010N45.33E

**Note**

In older versions of the HCM software, only the drive letter ‘C’ may be replaced by any other valid drive letter and the top level directory is fixed to ‘TOPO’. In version 7 of the HCM software, it is possible to define the path of the topo-data and only the name of the subdirectory and the file name is fixed, but the old system still works alternatively.

* In Europe, a 5 minutes x 5 minutes square contains north of 50 degrees latitude 101 x 51 values = 5.151 values and south of 50 degrees latitude 101 x 101 values = 10.201 values. One value = 2 bytes. The length of data records therefore is 10.302 or 20.402 bytes.
* Record description:

Length: fixed, 10.302 or 20.402 bytes

No carriage control!

* The elevation data inside the record is combined from East to West and from South to North.

**Example**

(South of 50 degrees latitude, resolution in East-West-direction = 3 seconds; number of elevation data)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| North | | | | | | | | |
| West | 10101 | 10102 | 10103 |  |  | 10200 | 10201 | East |
| 10000 | 10001 | 10002 |  |  | 10099 | 10100 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| 102 | 103 | 104 |  |  | 201 | 202 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 |  |  | 100 | 101 |
| South | | | | | | | | |

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# Storage format of the morphological data

The morphological data required for the HCM programs is provided by the TWG HCM SWG Program (Technical Working Group Harmonized Calculation Method Sub Working Group Program) and is available at the Internet site of the HCM Agreement (<http://hcm.bundesnetzagentur.de>).

The data is elaborated using GTOPO30 data (see Chapter 6).

The morphological database is a raster database with the same grid and structure as the terrain height database (see Chapter 6).

Each entry consists of two bytes, one for the predominant height of the surface (trees, buildings) and one for the class of the morphology information.

Because each grid point represents an area of 3 x 3 (3 x 6) seconds, more than one class of morphology is possible, e.g. a part is buildings, an other part is trees. In those cases there are different heights for this area. It is possible, to define more than one class, but only one height.

The height information is one byte. Therefore it is possible to define heights from 0 m to 255 m.

The height is the predominant height of the area represented by this grid point, e.g. if there are 70% buildings with 10 m height, 20% trees with 12 m height and 10% roads with 0 m height, 10 m is taken to represent this area.

The class of morphology consists of one byte. Therefore 8 different classes (bits) are possible. For the fixed service land, sea and coastal area are required, for the mobile service only land and sea are required.

* all bits are 0 normal land
* bit 0 is 1 sea, ocean
* bit 1 is 1 small lake, river, small portions of water (no sea, no ocean!)
* bit 2 is 1 coastal area
* bit 3 is 1 villages, towns (buildings)
* bit 4 is 1 trees
* bits 5 to 7 for future use

In general, a morphological database is not required for all countries applying the HCM software. If there is no sea or coastal area (e.g. Austria, Slovakia), the use of a morphological database is not mandatory.

The morphological database offered by the TWG HCM SWG Program does not have height information (all heights are 0 m). Only the morphological classes ‘normal land’, ‘sea / ocean’ and ‘costal area’ are supplied.

All morphological data consists of 2 bytes. The first byte represents the class of morphology; the second byte is the height information.

Morphological data of a 5 x 5 minutes square (approximate 9 x 5 km) is combined in one data-record.

* 12 \* 12 records (=144 records; =1 \* 1 degree) are stored in one file.
* The filename is (example): E007N50.63M

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| where | E007 = | Longitude of the South-West corner |
|  | N50 = | Latitude of the South-West corner |
|  | 63 = | Resolution in seconds longitude (6) and latitude (3) |
|  | E = | Elevation data (M for morphological data) |
|  |  |  |

* Position of records inside the file:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| North | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| West | 133 | 134 | 135 | 136 | 137 | 138 | 139 | 140 | 141 | 142 | 143 | 144 | East |
| 121 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 132 |
| 109 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 120 |
| 97 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 108 |
| 85 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 96 |
| 73 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 84 |
| 61 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 72 |
| 49 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 60 |
| 37 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 48 |
| 25 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 36 |
| 13 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 24 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| South | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

* All files with the same longitude are stored in the same subdirectory. The name of the subdirectory is equal to the first four characters of the filename (example: E007).
* All subdirectories are stored in the (top level) directory, e.g. ‘MORPHO’. A valid filename with the full path therefore is:

C:\MORPHO\E010\E010N45.33M

**Note**

In older versions of the HCM software, only the drive letter ‘C’ may be replaced by any other valid drive letter and the top level directory is fixed to ‘MORPHO’. In version 7 of the HCM software, it is possible to define the path of the topo-data and only the name of the subdirectory and the file name is fixed, but the old system still works alternatively.

* In Europe, a 5 x 5 minutes square contains north of 50 degrees latitude 101 x 51 values = 5.151 values and south of 50 degrees latitude 101 x 101 values = 10.201 values. One value = 2 bytes. The length of data records therefore is 10.302 or 20.402 bytes.
* Record description:

Length: fixed, 10.302 or 20.402 bytes

No carriage control!

* The data inside the record is combined from East to West and from South to North.

**Example**

(South of 50 degrees latitude, resolution in East-West-direction = 3 seconds; number of morphological data)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| North | | | | | | | | |
| West | 10101 | 10102 | 10103 |  |  | 10200 | 10201 | East |
| 10000 | 10001 | 10002 |  |  | 10099 | 10100 |
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| 102 | 103 | 104 |  |  | 201 | 202 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 |  |  | 100 | 101 |
| South | | | | | | | | |

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# Geographical data requirements for line calculations, field strength predictions and storage of line-data

## Data requirements

### The different cases

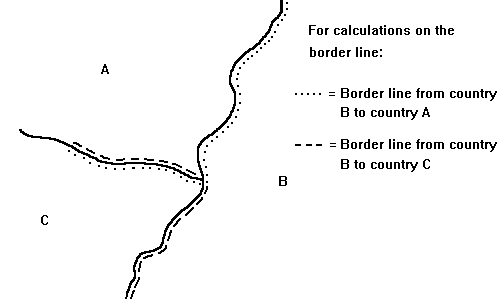
For distance calculations, field strength predictions and calculation of the position of a mobile, following geographical data are required:

* Borderlines to involved countries,
* Cross border lines according to the Annex 1 of the HCM Agreement,
* X-km lines for preferential frequencies (for own and foreign preferential frequencies).
* Closed borderlines of the own and of involved countries (for calculation of the position of mobiles).

These cases are described below.

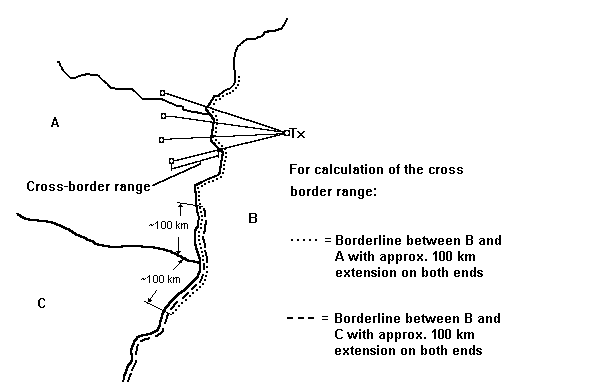
### Border lines to involved countries

To determine the necessary borderline for the involved countries, the borderline data of the involved countries are required up to a distance of 100 km within these countries.

****

### Cross border lines (cross border ranges)

For calculating the cross border range for Tx the common borderline e.g. between country B and A is used with an extension of approx. 100 km on both ends as shown below.

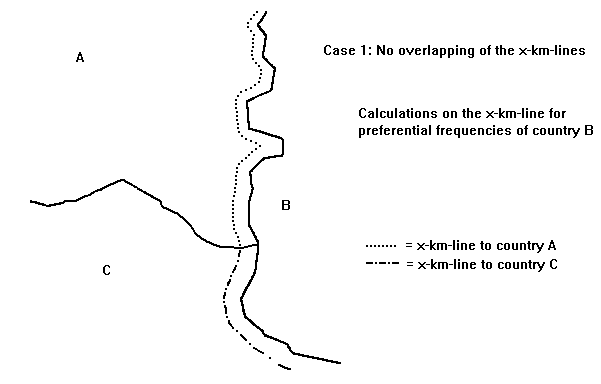
****

### x-km lines of preferential frequencies

To determine the x-km lines in every country involved, the data of these x-km lines with or without an overlap on one or both sides of the border are required. The requirement of an overlap depends on the shape of the borderlines.

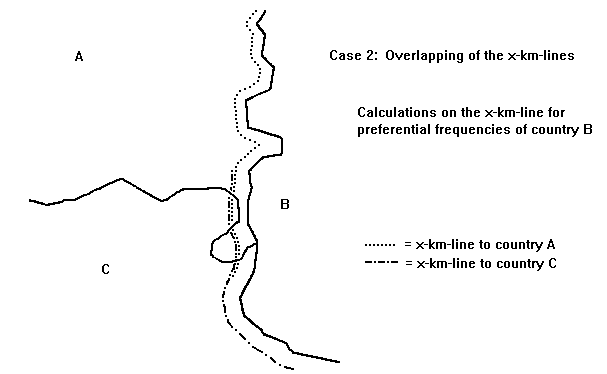
#### x-km lines without an overlap

The normal condition without an overlap is shown in the picture below.



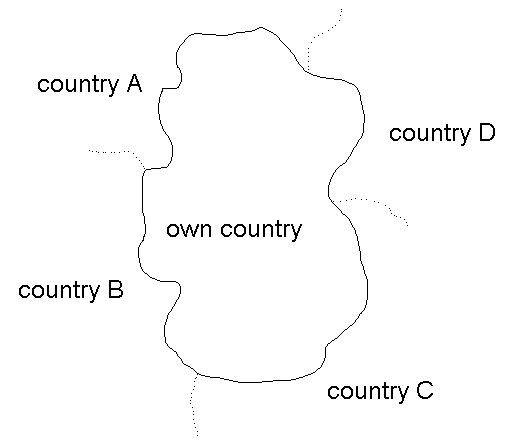
#### x-km lines with an overlap

In some cases, if the borderline e.g. looks like the picture below, an overlap of the x-km-lines is required. How long the overlap is and where the line starts or ends, is subject of a bilateral agreement between the involved countries.



### Closed borderlines of the own and of involved countries (for calculation of the position of mobiles)

To determine the position of a mobile (if the borderline cuts the service area of this mobile), a closed borderline of the country is required. To obtain a closed borderline the last line point of the file has to be equal to the first line point of the file.



The closed border line of the country is stored in the BORDER directory with the name of the country (country code, 3 characters, missing characters are ‘\_’) and the extension ‘ALL’, e.g. ‘HOL.ALL’ or ‘F\_\_.ALL’

## Storage format of the line data

All line data (borderlines, x-km lines, lines for calculating the cross border range) are stored in different files. The names of those files are build using the two country codes (country from – country to) and the distance to the borderline. If the country code is less than 3 letters, the missing places are filled with underscores (e.g. ‘F\_\_’). Borderlines are stored with the extension ‘.000’ (e.g. the borderline between HOL and BEL has the filename ‘HOLBEL.000’).

Lines to calculate the cross border range use the extension ‘.CBR’.

Preferential lines (x-km lines) use the value of the distance to the borderline as extension (e.g. ‘.015’ for a 15 km line).

Closed lines to calculate the position of a mobile use the extension ‘.ALL’.

Line data files consist of fixed length records without carriage control.

To create a record, the co-ordinates of 10 points following each other are selected. The center of these 10 co-ordinates is calculated. This is the 11th point. All co-ordinates are in decimal form, longitude first, latitude second (e.g. 10.14567 45.39876). The result of all 11 points is 22 numbers. These 22 values are converted to radian (value x  / 180) and stored in REAL x 8 variables. All converted 22 values are stored in one record writing 22 x 8 = 176 bytes.

Record: long 1, lat 1, long 2, lat 2, …, long 10, lat 10, long11, lat11

Part of a FORTRAN code to store the data (22 radian values of co-ordinates)

PROGRAM TEST

C

DOUBLE PRECISION COORD(22)

CHARACTER\*176 LINE

C

EQUIVALENCE (COORD, LINE)

C

OPEN (UNIT=1, FILE=’HOLBEL.000’, ACCESS = ‘DIRECT’, RECL = 176)

WRITE (1, REC=1) LINE

C

C LINE and COORD use the same memory space (EQUIVALENCE statement) !

C

CLOSE (UNIT=1)

C

END

If for the last record the number of the remaining points is less than 10, the co-ordinates of the last available point is duplicated until 10 co-ordinates are reached.

## How to create the required database with the “BORDER”-program

The "BORDER" program offers the option to create all required data files. As the input for calculations you need the borderline data from your own country, subdivided in portions according to the different involved countries and up to a distance of 100 km from the own border. All data consist of pairs of geographical co-ordinates of border points in decimal, WGS’84 format. It is required as a text file, in each line longitude and latitude of one border point, first longitude, second latitude. These two values have to be delimited by a blank, a comma or a semicolon (see HELP in the BORDER program, example: 9.523 51.324).

For other computers (e.g. UNIX) the BORDER program presents the possibility to store the line data in ASCII-format. This file(s) have to be moved to the other computer and a small program has to be run to convert this data to the format required for the HCM module. This FORTRAN program is listed in paragraph 4.

This BORDER program, with its user guide, is available for free on the Internet site of the HCM Agreement (<http://hcm.bundesnetzagentur.de>).

## FORTRAN program to convert ASCII – line-data to HCM-format

C

C ASC\_BIN.FOR

C

C Converting ASCII (border-) line data created with the "BORDER"

C program to binary data.

C

DOUBLE PRECISION X(22)

CHARACTER\*176 Y

CHARACTER\*50 IN, OUT

INTEGER I, J, IOS, IN\_L, OUT\_L

C

EQUIVALENCE (X,Y)

C

C \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

C

C Ask for filenames:

10 WRITE (\*,\*)

IN = ' '

WRITE (\*,\*) ' Please enter the name of the file containing',

\* ' the ASCII data:'

READ (\*,'(A50)',END=900,ERR=10) IN

C

20 WRITE (\*,\*)

OUT = ' '

WRITE (\*,\*) ' Please enter the name of the file for the',

\* ' binary data:'

READ (\*,'(A50)',END=900,ERR=20) OUT

C

C Length of filenames:

IN\_L = INDEX (IN, ' ') - 1

IF (IN\_L .LT. 1) GOTO 10

OUT\_L = INDEX (OUT, ' ') - 1

IF (OUT\_L .LT. 1) GOTO 20

C

OPEN (UNIT=1, FILE=IN(1:IN\_L), RECL=440)

OPEN (UNIT=2, FILE=OUT(1:OUT\_L), RECL=176, ACCESS='DIRECT')

C

J = 1

C

100 READ (1,'(22F20.15)',IOSTAT=IOS) (X(I),I=1,22)

IF (IOS .EQ. -1) GOTO 900

IF (IOS .NE. 0) THEN

WRITE (6,\*) ' Error reading ASCII data, I/O-status = ',IOS

GOTO 900

END IF

WRITE (2,REC=J,IOSTAT=IOS) Y

IF (IOS .NE. 0) THEN

WRITE (6,\*) ' Error writing binary data, I/O-status = ',IOS

GOTO 900

END IF

J = J + 1

GOTO 100

900 CLOSE (UNIT=1)

CLOSE (UNIT=2)

END

# Interface to the HCMMS\_V7 subroutine in FORTRAN 90

The HCMMS\_V7 program is only a subroutine. To run the program, a surrounding program is required.

The subroutine HCMMS\_V7 is written in FORTRAN 90 language (with Compaq Visual Fortran Professional Edition 6.6C). A simple surrounding program is listed below. A more complex surrounding program is supplied by the HCM SWG Program and can be found on the Internet site of the Agreement.

!

! Simple surrounding program for the HCMMS\_V7 subroutine.

!

PROGRAM Test

!

IMPLICIT NONE

INCLUDE ‘HCM\_MS\_V7\_definitions.f90’

!

! Prepare all input data

!

CALL HCMMS\_V7

!

! Show all output data

!

END PROGRAM Test

!

All input- and output data is defined in the file ‘HCM\_MS\_V7\_definitions.f90’. Therefore no arguments are included in the subroutine call.

**Description of all input data**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Name | Data type | Description |
| C\_mode | Integer\*4 | Calculation mode, possible values are: |
|  |  | 12 point to point calculation (t%=1%) |
|  |  | 11 point to point calculation (t%=50% |
|  |  | 10 point to point calculation (t%=10%) |
|  |  | 0 point to point calculation (t%=Channel occ.) |
|  |  | -1 point to line calculation (t%=Channel occ., 10m) |
|  |  | -9 point to line calculation (t%=10%, 3m) |
|  |  | -10 point to line calculation (t%=10%, 10m) |
|  |  | -11 point to line calculation (t%=50%, 3m) |
| More information regarding the several calculation modes are available in the user guide (chapter 6). | | |
| Coo\_Tx | Character\*15 | Tx co-ordinates, format = ‘015E203052N2040’ |
| Coo\_Rx | Character\*15 | Rx co-ordinates, format = ‘015E203052N2040’ only required if C\_mode is 0 or positive |
| H\_Tx\_ant | Character\*4 | Tx antenna height in m |
| H\_Rx\_ant | Character\*4 | Rx antenna height in m only required if C\_mode is 0 or positive |
| Tx\_frequ | Character\*12 | Tx frequency, format = ‘00147.77000M’ |
| Rx\_frequ | Character\*12 | Rx frequency, format = ‘00147.77000M’ only required if C\_mode is 0 or positive |
| Rad\_of\_Tx\_serv\_area | Character\*5 | Radius of Tx service area |
| Rad\_of\_Rx\_serv\_area | Character\*5 | Radius of Rx service area only required if C\_mode is 0 or positive |
| H\_Tx\_input | Character\*4 | Input value of Tx site height (if available) |
| H\_Rx\_input | Character\*4 | Input value of Rx site height (if available) only required if C\_mode is 0 or positive |
| Max\_power | Character\*6 | Maximum radiated power |
| Type\_of\_Tx\_ant | Character\*1 | Type of Tx reference antenna (E / I) |
| Type\_of\_Rx\_ant | Character\*1 | Type of Rx reference antenna (E / I) only required if C\_mode is 0 or positive |
| Chan\_occup | Character\*1 | Channel occupation (0 /1) |
| PD | DoublePrecision | Point distance for the profile (default value = 0.1 km) |
| Perm\_FS\_input | Character\*5 | Input value of permissible field strength (if not filled in, the value is taken from the table in Annex 1) |
| Max\_CBR\_D\_input | Character\*3 | Input value of maximum cross-border range (if not filled in, the value is taken from the table in Annex 1) |
| Sea\_temperature | Character\*1 | Sea temperature (C / W) |
| Topo\_path | Character\*63 | Path of the terrain height data (e.g. ‘C:\TOPO’) |
| Morpho\_path | Character\*63 | Path of the morphological data (e.g. ‘C:\MORPHO’) |
| Border\_path | Character\*63 | Path of the (border-) line data (e.g. ‘C:\BORDER’) |
| D\_to\_border | Integer\*4 | Distance to border line (for the selection of the type of line calculation, 0 = calculation on the borderline, negative value = calculation of the maximum cross-border range, positive value x = calculation on the x-km line only required if C\_mode is 0 or positive |
| Land\_from | Character\*3 | Country of Tx or country to calculate from |
| Land\_to | Character\*3 | Country of Rx or country to calculate to |
| Rx\_ant\_gain | Character\*4 | Gain of Rx antenna  only required if C\_mode is 0 or positive |
| Depol\_loss | Character\*4 | Depolarization loss  only required if C\_mode is 0 or positive |
| Cor\_fact\_frequ\_diff | Character\*4 | Correction factor according to frequency Difference, only required if C\_mode is 0 or positive, if missing, this value is calculated |
| Azi\_Tx\_input | Character\*5 | Tx azimuth |
| Azi\_Rx\_input | Character\*5 | Rx azimuth only required if C\_mode is 0 or positive |
| Ele\_Tx\_input | Character\*5 | Tx elevation |
| Ele\_Rx\_input | Character\*5 | Rx elevation only required if C\_mode is 0 or positive |
| D\_sea\_input | Character\*5 | Input value of distance over sea; if filled, the calculation of distance over sea is switched off |
| Ant\_typ\_H\_Tx | Character\*7 | Horizontal antenna type of Tx |
| Ant\_typ\_V\_Tx | Character\*7 | Vertical antenna type of Tx |
| Ant\_typ\_H\_Rx | Character\*7 | Horizontal antenna type of Rx only required if C\_mode is 0 or positive |
| Ant\_typ\_V\_Rx | Character\*7 | Vertical antenna type of Rx only required if C\_mode is 0 or positive |
| Desig\_of\_Tx\_emis | Character\*9 | Designation of emission of Tx |
| Desig\_of\_Rx\_emis | Character\*9 | Designation of emission of Rx only required If C\_mode is 0 or positive |

**Description of all output data**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Name | Data type | Description |
| HCM\_error | Integer\*4 | Error value, see list of HCM\_error values |
| Info(i) | Logical\*4(20) | List of Info(i) values, see list of Info values |
| Calculated\_FS | Real | Calculated field strength |
| Perm\_FS | Real | Permissible field strength |
| Prot\_margin | Real | Protection margin |
| Free\_space\_FS | Real | Free space field strength |
| Distance | DoublePrecision | Distance between Tx position and Rx position |
| D\_sea\_calculated | DoublePrecision | Calculated distance over sea (or from input value) |
| Dir\_Tx\_Rx | DoublePrecision | Horizontal direction from Tx to Rx |
| Dir\_Rx\_Tx | DoublePrecision | Horizontal direction from Rx to Tx |
| V\_angle\_Tx\_Rx | DoublePrecision | Vertical direction from Tx to Rx |
| V\_angle\_Rx\_Tx | DoublePrecision | Vertical direction from Rx to Tx |
| H\_diff\_angle\_Tx\_Rx | DoublePrecision | Horizontal difference angle from Tx to Rx |
| H\_diff\_angle\_Rx\_Tx | DoublePrecision | Horizontal difference angle from Rx to Tx |
| V\_diff\_angle\_Tx\_Rx | DoublePrecision | Vertical difference angle from Tx to Rx |
| V\_diff\_angle\_Rx\_Tx | DoublePrecision | Vertical difference angle from Rx to Tx |
| Delta\_frequency | DoublePrecision | Frequency difference in kHz |
| Heff\_Tx | Real | Tx effective antenna height |
| Heff\_Rx | Real | Rx effective antenna height |
| Heff | Real | Total effective antenna height |
| Dh | Real | Terrain irregularity |
| Dh\_corr | Real | Correction factor according to the terrain irregularity |
| Tx\_TCA | Real | Tx clearance angle |
| Rx\_TCA | Real | Rx clearance angle |
| Tx\_TCA\_corr | Real | Correction factor according to the Tx clearance angle |
| Rx\_TCA\_corr | Real | Correction factor according to the Rx clearance angle |
| ERP\_ref\_Tx | Real | ERP of the reference transmitter |
| Land\_FS | Real | Land field strength |
| Sea\_FS Real | Real | Sea field strength |
| Tx\_ant\_corr | Real | Correction factor according to the Tx antenna type (horizontal and vertical) |
| Rx\_ant\_corr | Real | Correction factor according to the Rx antenna type (horizontal and vertical) |
| Tx\_ant\_type\_corr | Real | Correction factor according to the Tx reference antenna type (E / I) |
| Rx\_ant\_type\_corr | Real | Correction factor according to the Rx reference antenna type (E / I) |
| Perm\_FS\_from\_table | Real | Permissible field strength from the Table in Annex 1 |
| Corr\_delta\_f | Real | Correction factor according to the Frequency difference (calculated or from the input value) |
| Channel\_sp\_Tx | Real | Channel spacing of Tx in kHz |
| Channel\_sp\_Rx | Real | Channel spacing of Rx in kHz |
| Power\_to\_Rx | Real | Power in direction of Rx |
| CBR\_D | Real | Maximum cross-border range in km (from input value or from table in Annex 1) |
| Version | Character\*5 | HCMMS\_V7 version number |
| Coo\_Tx\_new | Character\*15 | Calculated Tx co-ordinates |
| Coo\_Rx\_new | Character\*15 | Calculated Rx co-ordinates (or line co-ordinates) |
| T\_Prof(i) | Integer\*2 (10002) | Terrain height profile |
| M\_Prof(i) | Integer\*2 (10002) | Morphological profile |
| PN | Integer\*2 | Number of profile points |
| H\_Datab\_Tx | Integer\*2 | Tx site height from terrain database |
| H\_Datab\_Rx | Integer\*2 | Rx site height from terrain database |

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# Interface to the HCMMS\_V7.DLL

To simplify the use of the HCM software, the HCM team build a dynamic link library HCMMS\_V7.DLL.

A lot of programming languages (e.g. Visual Basic, C++) are able to work with DLL’s.

An example in Visual Basic is available from the HCM team.

There are some restrictions in some programming languages: Boolean - and String variables are difficult to handle and the number of arguments is limited. Therefore some modifications in the interface are required:

* No Boolean variables are passed,
* Only one String is passed.

The Interface to (and from) the DLL is:

There is one Subroutine called HCMMS\_V7\_DLL.

The arguments are:

C\_mode  
An input value; the mode of calculation; a 4 byte INTEGER (LONG in VB); permissible values = -11 to +12; Values -2 to -8 and 2 to 10 are deprecated.

Bor\_dis  
An input value; the distance to the borderline; a 4 byte INTEGER (LONG in VB);  
Values: 0 = calculations are performed on the borderline, positive value x = calculations are performed at the x-km line, any negative value = calculation of the maximum cross-border range.

PD   
An input value; the distance between two profile points (grid size) in km; an 8 byte DOUBLE PRECISION (DOUBLE in VB); this value has to be set to 0.1 (default value).

Distance   
An output value; the distance between transmitter and the receiving point in km; an 8 byte DOUBLE PRECISION (DOUBLE in VB).

H\_Datab\_Tx  
An output value; a 2 byte INTEGER (INTEGER in VB); the height of the transmitter site above sea level from the terrain database in m.

H\_Datab\_Rx  
An output value; a 2 byte INTEGER (INTEGER in VB); the height of the receiver site above sea level from the terrain database in m. This value is only valid if CMODE is positive!

HCM\_error  
An output value; a 4 byte INTEGER (LONG in VB); the error code. Error codes are listed in the HCM documentation. An additional error code is generated by the DLL software:   
Number: 3000  
Description: The string variable passed to the DLL is too short (less than 432 characters).

Heff  
An output value; a 4 byte REAL (SINGLE in VB), the effective antenna height in m used for the calculations according the ITU\_R method.

Dh  
An output value; a 4 byte REAL (SINGLE in VB), the terrain irregularity in m used for the calculations according the ITU\_R method.

Dh\_corr  
An output value; a 4 byte REAL (SINGLE in VB), the correction factor according to the terrain irregularity in dB used for the calculations according the ITU\_R method.

Power\_to\_Rx  
An output value; a 4 byte REAL (SINGLE in VB), the power in the direction of the receiver in dBW.

Free\_space\_FS  
An output value; a 4 byte REAL (SINGLE in VB), the free space field strength in dBµV/m.

Land\_FS  
An output value; a 4 byte REAL (SINGLE in VB), the land field strength in dBµV/m.

Sea\_FS  
An output value; a 4 byte REAL (SINGLE in VB), the sea field strength in dBµV/m.

Tx\_ant\_corr  
An output value; a 4 byte REAL (SINGLE in VB), the correction factor in dB according to the transmitter antenna type (horizontal and vertcal).

Tx\_ant\_type\_corr  
An output value; a 4 byte REAL (SINGLE in VB), the correction factor in dB according to the transmitter antenna type (‘E’ or ‘I’).

Dir\_Tx\_Rx  
An output value; a DOUBLE PRECISION (DOUBLE in VB), the horizontal direction from the transmitter to the receiver in degrees.

V\_angle\_Tx\_Rx  
An output value; a DOUBLE PRECISION (DOUBLE in VB), the vertical direction from the transmitter to the receiver in degrees.

Tx\_TCA  
An output value; a 4 byte REAL (SINGLE in VB), the transmitter clearance angle in degrees.

Rx\_TCA  
An output value; a 4 byte REAL (SINGLE in VB), the receiver clearance angle in degrees.

Tx\_TCA\_corr  
An output value; a 4 byte REAL (SINGLE in VB), the correction factor according to the transmitter clearance angle in dB.

Rx\_TCA\_corr  
An output value; a 4 byte REAL (SINGLE in VB), the correction factor according to the receiver clearance angle in dB.

D\_sea\_calculated  
An output value; a DOUBLE PRECISION (DOUBLE in VB), the distance over sea in km taken into account during the calculations (either input value or calculated value).

Rx\_ant\_corr  
An output value; a 4 byte REAL (SINGLE in VB), the correction factor in dB according to the receiver antenna type (horizontal and vertical).

Rx\_ant\_type\_corr  
An output value; a 4 byte REAL (SINGLE in VB), the correction factor in dB according to the receiver antenna type (‘E’ or ‘I’).

Delta\_frequency  
An output value; a DOUBLE PRECISION (DOUBLE in VB), the frequency difference between transmitter - and receiver frequency in kHz.

Corr\_delta\_f  
An output value; a 4 byte REAL (SINGLE in VB), the correction factor according to the frequency difference between transmitter - and receiver frequency in dB.

Calculated\_FS  
An output value; a 4 byte REAL (SINGLE in VB), the calculated field strength in dBµV/m.

Perm\_FS  
An output value; a 4 byte REAL (SINGLE in VB), the permissible field strength in dBµV/m (input value or calculated value).

CBR\_D  
An output value; a 4 byte REAL (SINGLE in VB), the maximum cross border range in km (input value or from Agreement).

ERP\_ref\_Tx  
An output value; a 4 byte REAL (SINGLE in VB), the power of the reference transmitter in dBW.

Prot\_margin  
An output value; a 4 byte REAL (SINGLE in VB), the protection margin in dB (difference of calculated field strength and permissible field strength).

I\_str  
An input / output value (a part of this string is only input, an other part is only output). A CHARACTER (STRING in VB) variable with at least 432 characters. The content of this string is:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Start pos. | Stop pos. | Description | In-/Output | Format |
| 1 | 15 | Tx co-ordinates | Input | 009E223350N4422 |
| 16 | 30 | Rx co-ordinates | Input | 009E223350N4422 |
| 31 | 34 | Height of Tx site | Input | 9999 or four blanks |
| 35 | 38 | Height of Rx site | Input | 9999 or four blanks |
| 39 | 45 | Tx hor. ant. Type | Input | 000ND00 |
| 46 | 52 | Tx vert. ant. type | Input | 000ND00 |
| 53 | 57 | Tx Azimuth | Input | 999.9 |
| 58 | 62 | Tx Elevation | Input | +99.9 |
| 63 | 66 | Tx Antenna height | Input | 9999 |
| 67 | 70 | Rx Antenna Height | Input | 9999 |
| 71 | 71 | Tx Type of antenna | Input | ‘E’ or ‘I’ |
| 72 | 77 | Max. radiated power | Input | +999.9 |
| 78 | 89 | Tx Frequency | Input | 99999.99999M |
| 90 | 90 | Channel occupation | Input | ‘0’ or ‘1’ |
| 91 | 91 | Sea temperature | Input | ‘C’ or ‘W’ |
| 92 | 96 | Tx Service area | Input | 99999 |
| 97 | 101 | Rx Service area | Input | 99999 |
| 102 | 106 | Distance over sea | Input | 99999 or 5 blanks |
| 107 | 118 | Rx Frequency | Input | 99999.99999M |
| 119 | 127 | Rx Design. of emis. | Input | 14k0..... |
| 128 | 136 | Tx Design. of emis. | Input | 14k0..... |
| 137 | 143 | Rx hor. ant. Type | Input | 000ND00 |
| 144 | 150 | Rx vert. ant. Type | Input | 000ND00 |
| 151 | 155 | Rx Azimuth | Input | 999.9 |
| 156 | 160 | Rx Elevation | Input | +99.9 |
| 161 | 161 | Rx Type of ant. | Input | ‘E’ or ‘I’ |
| 162 | 165 | Rx Antenna gain | Input | 99.9 |
| 166 | 169 | Depolarization loss | Input | 99.9 |
| 170 | 174 | Perm. Field strength | Input | +99.9 or 5 blanks |
| 175 | 178 | Corr. fact. acc. freq. diff. | Input | 99.9 or four blanks |
| 179 | 181 | County code to calcul. to | Input | XXX |
| 182 | 184 | County code of Tx | Input | XXX |
| 185 | 187 | Max. cross border range Input | Input | 999 or 3 blanks |
| 188 | 250 | Path of terrain data | Input | C:\TOPO..... (63 C) |
| 251 | 313 | Path of borderline data | Input | C:\BORDER (63 C) |
| 314 | 376 | Path of morphological data | Input | C:\MORPHO (63 C) |
| 377 | 382 | Version number | Output |  |
| 383 | 402 | Info values (field, 20 values) | Output | ‘T’rue or ‘F’alse |
| 403 | 417 | Tx co-ordinates calculated | Output | 008E213651N2137 |
| 418 | 432 | Rx co-ordinates calculated | Output | 007E413672N4127 |
| 433 | ??? | Debug directory (optional) | Input | e.g. ‘C:\Temp’ |

**Note**

If more than 432 characters are passed, the remaining part (> 432) must be a valid directory name.

If a valid directory is given, the HCMMS\_V7\_DLL will write a text-file into this directory:  
DEBUG.TXT every time it is called.

DEBUG.TXT contains all input values passed to the DLL and stores all output values coming from the DLL.

**Additional files**

To run the DLL on your system, you need some additional run-time files.

The self-installing executable kit ‘VFRUN66CI.exe’ installs the run-time components needed to run Visual Fortran applications on systems, which do not have Visual Fortran, installed.

The components installed by this kit are:

* DFORRT.DLL - Visual Fortran non-threaded run-time support
* DFORMD.DLL - Visual Fortran threaded run-time support
* FQWIN.HLP - QuickWin run-time help file
* MSVCRT.DLL - Microsoft Visual C run-time support
* OLEAUT32.DLL - Microsoft OLE Automation
* OLEPRO32.DLL - Microsoft OLE Automation
* STDOLE32.TLB - Microsoft OLE Automation

Files will be installed only if newer versions do not exist on the system. The files in this kit can be used with earlier versions of Visual Fortran.

The file ‘VFRUN66CI.exe’ is available on the server.

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# Annex: List of error codes and Info(i) values

**HCM\_error values**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 0 | No error |
| 36 | Error opening terrain- or morphological data file (data not available) |
| 200 | Error in longitude (in 'Point\_height' or 'Point\_type' subroutine) |
| 210 | Error in latitude (in 'Point\_height' or 'Point\_type' subroutine) |
| 220 | Error reading record (in 'Point\_height' or 'Point\_type' subroutine) |
| 300 | Latitude is not in range of 0.0 - 90.0 (in 'Point\_height' or 'Point\_type' subroutine) |
| 400 | Height is missing (-9999) (in 'Point\_height' subroutine) |
| 1000 | Distance between Tx and Rx = 0. Calculations not possible |
| 1001 | Error in geographical coordinates (Tx longitude, degrees) |
| 1002 | Error in geographical coordinates (Tx longitude, minutes) |
| 1003 | Error in geographical coordinates (Tx longitude, seconds) |
| 1004 | Error in geographical coordinates (Tx longitude, E/W) |
| 1005 | Error in geographical coordinates (Tx latitude, degrees) |
| 1006 | Error in geographical coordinates (Tx latitude, minutes) |
| 1007 | Error in geographical coordinates (Tx latitude, seconds) |
| 1008 | Error in geographical coordinates (Tx latitude, N/S) |
| 1009 | Error in Tx antenna height |
| 1010 | Error in transmitting frequency value |
| 1011 | Error in transmitting frequency unit |
| 1012 | Error in radius of service area of Tx |
| 1013 | Error in input value height of Tx site above sea level |
| 1014 | Error in geographical coordinates (Rx longitude, degrees) |
| 1015 | Error in geographical coordinates (Rx longitude, minutes) |
| 1016 | Error in geographical coordinates (Rx longitude, seconds) |
| 1017 | Error in geographical coordinates (Rx longitude, E/W) |
| 1018 | Error in geographical coordinates (Rx latitude, degrees) |
| 1019 | Error in geographical coordinates (Rx latitude, minutes) |
| 1020 | Error in geographical coordinates (Rx latitude, seconds) |
| 1021 | Error in geographical coordinates (Rx latitude, N/S) |
| 1022 | Error in Rx antenna height |
| 1023 | Error in reception frequency value |
| 1024 | Error in reception frequency unit |
| 1025 | C\_mode is out of range |
| 1026 | Error in input value of permissible field strength |
| 1027 | Error in input value of maximum cross border range |
| 1028 | The distance is greater than 1000 km. Calculations not possible |
| 1029 | Error in radius of Rx service area |
| 1030 | Error in input value Rx site height above sea level |
| 1031 | Error in Tx elevation |
| 1032 | Error in Tx azimuth |
| 1033 | Error in type of Tx antenna (E/I) |
| 1034 | Error in power |
| 1035 | Error in input value of distance over sea |
| 1036 | The 'xxx.ALL' borderline file for Tx is missing |
| 1037 | The 'xxx.ALL' borderline file for Rx is missing |
| 1038 | Error in type of antenna |
| 1039 | Error in input data of correction factor according frequency difference |
| 1040 | Channel spacing outside definition range (Rx) |
| 1041 | Channel spacing outside definition range (Tx) |
| 1042 | Error in Rx elevation |
| 1043 | Error in Rx azimuth |
| 1044 | Error in Rx type of antenna ("E" or "I") |
| 1045 | Error in gain of Rx antenna |
| 1046 | Error in input data of depolarization loss |
| 1047 | Distance to borderline is too long |
| 1048 | Selected line data not available |
| 1049 | Error in line data |
| 1050 | No HCM Agreement frequency and important technical data missing e.g. CBR, max. perm. FS |
|  |  |
| 2000 | wrong Figure\_frequency (from Get\_figure\_FS\_value) |
| 2001 | wrong Time\_percentage (from Get\_figure\_FS\_value) |
| 2002 | wrong Sea\_temperature (from Get\_figure\_FS\_value) |
| 2003 | wrong Figure\_Heff (from Get\_figure\_FS\_value) |
| 2004 | wrong Figure\_distance (from Get\_figure\_FS\_value) |
|  |  |
| 3000 | DLL inputstring to short |

**Info(i) values**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1 | No height of Tx site is given or Tx is mobile; height is taken from the terrain database |
| 2 | Height of Tx site differs from height of terrain database |
| 3 | Height of Tx site differs more than 10%, calculated values may be (extremely) wrong! |
| 4 | Frequency out of range of table in Annex 1 |
| 5 | Input value of permissible field strength is used |
| 6 | Input value of maximum cross border range is used |
| 7 | Distance between Tx and Rx is less than both service area radiuses; field strength is set to 999.9 |
| 8 | No height of Rx site is given or Rx is mobile/line, height is from the terrain database |
| 9 | Height of Rx site differs from height of terrain data |
| 10 | Rx site height differs more than 10%, calculated values may be (extremely) wrong! |
| 11 | Free space field strength used because distance < 1 km |
| 12 | Free space field strength is used, because 1st Fresnel zone is free |
| 13 | Distance over sea is greater than total distance. Distance between Tx and Rx is used! |
| 14 | Input value of correction factor according frequency difference is used |
| 15 | Frequency difference outside definition range; 82 dB is used |
| 16 | Calculated distance over sea is set to 0 because of missing morphological data. |
| 17 | Tx channel spacing outside definition range, 25 kHz is used! |
| 18 | Correction factors for the band 380 - 400 MHz are used. |