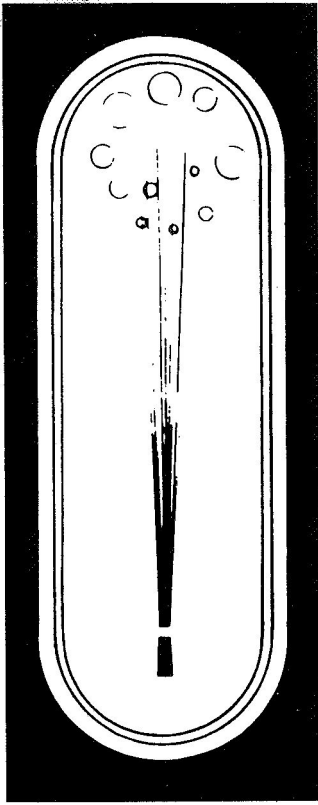


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15 SEPTEMBER 1970



**CASE FILE  
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# **STUDY OF CRYOGENIC FLUID MIXING TECHNIQUES**

## **Final Report**

(JULY 1969-JULY 1970)

*Volume III - Computer Procedure for the Prediction of  
Stratification in Supercritical Oxygen Tanks*

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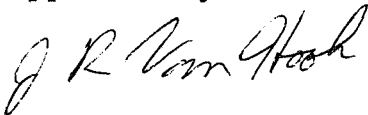
L. J. Poth

Prepared for the  
George C. Marshall Space Flight Center  
National Aeronautics and Space Administration  
Huntsville, Alabama

Under

Contract No. NAS8-24882

Approved by:



J. R. Van Hook  
Project Manager

Approved by:



R. A. Stevens  
Aerothermodynamics Group Engineer



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### **F O R E W O R D**

This document is Volume III of the final report on NASA Contract NAS8-24882, "Study of Cryogenic Propellant Stratification Reduction Techniques." The study was performed by the Fort Worth Division of General Dynamics Corporation for the George C. Marshall Space Flight Center of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. The program was conducted under the technical direction of Mr. T. W. Winstead of the MSFC Astronautics Laboratory. His assistance in the performance of this study is gratefully acknowledged.

The final reports consists of three volumes:

Volume I.      Large-Scale Experimental Mixing  
                 Investigations and Liquid-Oxygen  
                 Mixer Design

Volume II.     Large-Scale Mixing Data

Volume III.    Computer Procedure for the Prediction  
                 of Stratification in Supercritical  
                 Oxygen Tanks

Volume I contains a presentation of the large-scale experimental investigation and liquid-oxygen mixer design study together with a summary of the important findings of the study. Volume II contains a presentation of the experimental data utilized in this study. Volume III describes the computer procedure developed during the study for the prediction of stratification development in supercritical oxygen tanks.



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## **S E C T I O N    1**

### **I N T R O D U C T I O N    A N D    S U M M A R Y**

The computer procedure described herein was developed and used during this study to predict the thermodynamic state of supercritical oxygen. This procedure, designated as General Dynamics Procedure SW6, is used to predict the transient pressure, density, temperature, and mass of supercritical oxygen stored under a "zero-gravity" environment in a spherical tank. Both temperature-stratified and -mixed cases have been analyzed. In the stratified case, only radial variations in the thermodynamic state are considered. The fluid is withdrawn from the center region of the tank. Environmental heating occurs at the outer tank wall. An internal electrical heater is used to control the fluid pressure in the tank.

For the mixed case (thermodynamic equilibrium), the thermodynamic state of the stored oxygen is established by overall mass and energy conservation along with an appropriate equation of state. In a similar manner, the thermodynamic state of the radially stratified case is defined by the laws of spacial conservation of mass, and energy, along with an equa-

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tion of state. These governing equations have been solved in an approximate fashion by the use of a finite-element, numerical solution. Although the results are valid for a compressible fluid, the stable time increment used is orders-of-magnitude greater than that usually required for the finite-difference solution of compressible flow. The large time step that can be used for this solution is a direct consequence of an assumption that the pressure is uniform throughout tank. Typically, the fluid behavior during a mission of 10 hours can be analyzed by the use of a few minutes of computer time.

The description of the computer program includes such information as typical error diagnosis, sample problem input and output data, and the computer program listing.

The equations solved by the computer program described herein are similar to those solved by Kamat (Reference 1) although the numerical procedure used differed appreciably from that of Kamat.

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## S E C T I O N    2

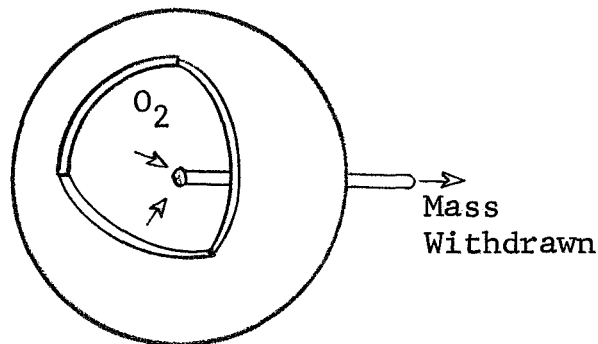
### P R O G R A M    D E S C R I P T I O N

In this section, the program applications, the governing equations, which were numerically integrated, along with the appropriate boundary conditions are described. In addition, the finite-difference approximations resulting from the governing equations and the corresponding numerical procedure are discussed.

#### 2.1    PROGRAM APPLICATION

Computer program SW6 was written to predict the transient thermodynamic state (i.e., pressure, density, temperature) of a single-phase cryogen stored in a spherical tank under a zero-gravity environment with simultaneous environmental/electrical heating and fluid withdrawal (including venting). A sketch of the supercritical storage tank is shown below

Environmental and  
Electrical Heating



Supercritical Storage Tank

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Energy due to the environment or electrical heaters is assumed to be added at the outer tank boundaries. Mass withdrawal is assumed to take place at the center of the tank. The mass withdrawal rate due to venting is included if the tank pressure rises above a specified vent pressure.

Temperature, internal energy, enthalpy, and density gradients are assumed to exist only in the radial direction. The velocities developed in the tank due to heating and mass outflow are also considered to occur in the radial direction only.

The predictions of this program include:

1. Tank pressure history
2. Radial temperature distribution as a function of time
3. Radial density distribution as a function of time
4. Radial velocity distribution as a function of time
5. Stored mass history
6. Mass flow-rate history.

Other quantities that can be easily obtained from the computer output include:

7. Vented mass as a function of time
8. Electrical heater duty cycle, power requirements history, and total accumulated electrical heater power requirements
9. Mixer duty cycle
10. Energy added to the tank by the mixer operation.

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The program has the capability of plotting the first six items mentioned as a function of time and the second and third items as a function of radial position in the tank.

Some of the other capabilities and options of the program include

1. An option to use one of two different finite-difference equations of energy and mass
2. An option to use one of three different methods of defining the velocity at the boundary of each node,
3. An option to consider either an ideal gas with constant specific heats or a real fluid, with variable properties defined by thermodynamic tables.

Limitations of the program include:

1. One-dimensional (radial) property variations (temperature, density, and velocity)
2. Mass withdrawal at the tank center region
3. Heating at the tank wall.

## 2.2 GOVERNING EQUATIONS

The governing equations used as the basis for this program include the one-dimensional compressible form of the

- o continuity,
- o energy,
- o r-momentum, and
- o thermodynamic state equations or thermodynamic tables.

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The continuity equation is

$$\frac{\partial(\rho)}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (\rho u r^2) = 0$$

where  $\rho$  is the density

$u$  is the radial velocity

$r$  is the radial coordinate

$t$  is the time.

The energy equation is

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\rho e) = - \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (\rho h u r^2) + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (k r^2 \frac{\partial T}{\partial r})$$

where  $e$  is the specific internal energy

$h$  is the specific enthalpy

$T$  is the temperature

$k$  is the thermal conductivity.

The  $r$  momentum equation is

$$\rho \left[ \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \right] = \frac{4}{3} \mu \left[ \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2} + \frac{2}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} - \frac{2u}{r^2} \right] - \frac{\partial P}{\partial r}$$

where  $\mu$  is the dynamic viscosity

$P$  is the pressure.

In addition to the above equations, an equation of state or thermodynamic property table relating the internal energy and enthalpy to two independent properties (i.e.,  $\rho$  and  $P$ ) is required. The equation of state is

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$$\rho = P/ZRT$$

where Z is the compressibility

R is the gas constant.

For very low compressible flow (Mach number on the order of  $10^{-7}$ ), convective and viscous terms of the momentum equation can be neglected as can be shown by an order-of-magnitude analysis. The momentum equation reduces to

$$\rho \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial P}{\partial r} = 0$$

The above equation is coupled with the continuity equation to form a wave equation. Any sizeable pressure fluctuation propagates at the speed of sound and equalizes the tank pressure. Consequently, the pressure gradients are essentially zero. For the long storage times in which this prediction is applicable, the momentum equation reduces to a quasi-steady condition in which

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial r} = 0$$

This condition along with the continuity and energy equations and thermodynamic property tables serve as the basis for the numerical solution.

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#### 2.3 BOUNDARY CONDITIONS

The boundary conditions associated with this solution establishes the energy and mass fluxes across the inner and outer tank boundaries. On the inner surface three boundary conditions are applied:

1. The velocity,  $u(r_1, t)$ , is

$$u(r_1, t) = \dot{m}_0 / 4\pi r_1^2 \rho_1(r_1, t)$$

where  $\dot{m}_0$  is the mass utilization or venting rate

$r_1$  is the inner radius

$\rho_1$  is the outflow density

2. The heat transfer by conduction,  $q_1$ , is assumed to be zero; hence,

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial r}(r_1, t) = 0$$

3. The energy transfer,  $E'$ , by convection at  $(r_1, t)$  is

$$E' = h(r_1, t) u(r_1, t) \rho(r_1, t) 4\pi r_1^2$$

Three boundary conditions are also applied to the outer tank surface at  $(r_t, t)$ :

1. The velocity,  $u(r_t, t)$ , is zero
2. The heat transfer by conduction is

$$Q = 4\pi r_t^2 \frac{k \partial T}{\partial r}(r_t, t)$$

where  $Q$  is the total electrical and/or environmental heating,  $k$  is the thermal conductivity.

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Thus the transient behavior of the fluid in the tank is completely defined by (1) the equations of continuity, energy and momentum (uniform pressure within the fluid at a given time) and equation of state (thermodynamic tables), (2) the initial conditions in terms of density and pressure, and (3) the boundary conditions defined in terms of the mass flow at the tank center and heat transfer at the tank walls.

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## 2.4 FINITE-DIFFERENCE EQUATIONS

The finite-difference equations derived in this subsection satisfy energy and mass conservation on a finite-size element. As a result, the form of the difference equations differs somewhat from those that are conventionally obtained from use of a Taylor series-type expansion of the governing equations.

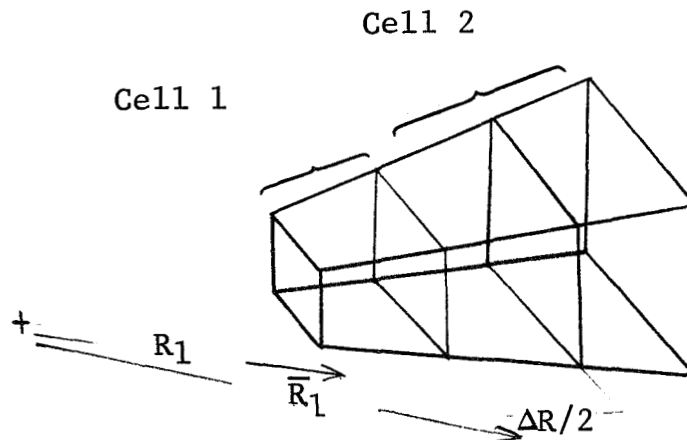
### 2.4.1 Cell Description

In order to facilitate the derivation of the finite element equations, a description of the cells and the corresponding mass and energy storage in each cell along with energy and mass flow across the cell boundaries is presented. In the description of the elemental cells, the cell geometry and flow areas are also defined. A description of three means of defining the cell boundary velocities is presented. Finally, conservation of mass and energy is applied to establish the finite element equations.

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2.4.1.1 Cell Geometry

The cell geometry used in the finite-element solution is shown in the sketch below. The element or cell is described in spherical coordinates for a unit solid angle or steradian. The energy and mass flow is assumed to take place in the radial direction only. The inner tank boundary consists of the spherical surface of radius  $R_1$ . The last cell,  $n$ , is bounded on the outer edge by a spherical surface which consists of the tank wall. The first cell, of thickness  $\Delta R/2$ , is bounded by the outer spherical surface of radius  $R = \bar{R}_1$ . The interior cells, 2 to  $n-1$ , are of thickness  $\Delta R$  and each cell,  $i$ , is bounded on the inner spherical surface by  $\bar{R}_{i-1}$  and on the outer surface by  $\bar{R}_i$ .

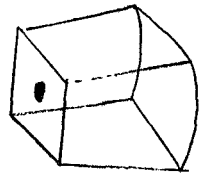


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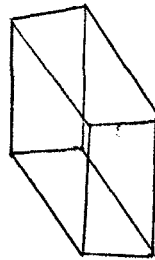
### Cell Flow Area

The cell flow area per unit solid angle is defined at the inner radius,  $R_1$ , and the outer tank radius,  $R_n$ , for the first and last cells, respectively. The outer boundary area of the first cell is defined at  $\bar{R}_1$  and the inner boundary of the last cell is defined at  $\bar{R}_{n-1}$  as shown below.



$R_1$        $\bar{R}_1$

First Cell



$\bar{R}_{n-1}$     $R_n$

Last Cell

The inner and outer flow area at the first cell boundaries are

$$\bar{A}_1 = R_1^2 \quad \text{and} \quad \bar{A}_1 = \bar{R}_1^2$$

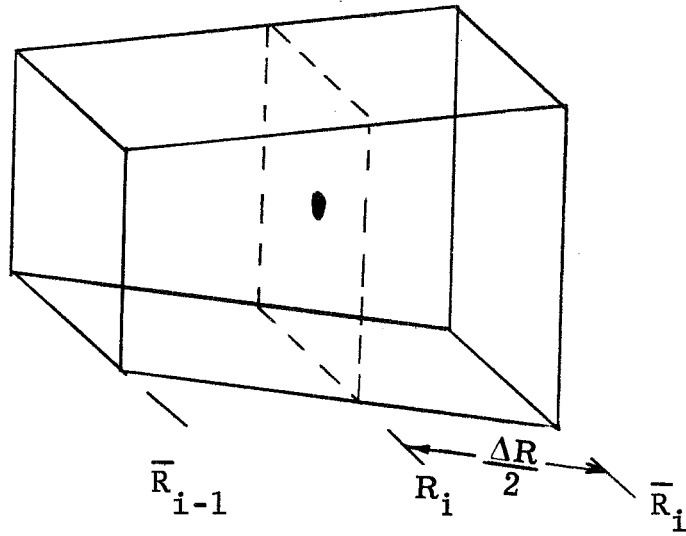
respectively. The inner and outer flow areas at the boundaries of the last cell are

$$\bar{A}_{n-1} = \bar{R}_{n-1}^2 \quad \text{and} \quad \bar{A}_n = R_n^2$$

respectively.

For an interior cell, sketched below, the inner area is

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given by

$$\bar{A}_{i-1} = \bar{R}_{i-1}^2$$

and the outer area by

$$\bar{A}_i = \bar{R}_i^2$$

where

$$\bar{R}_i = R_i + \Delta R/2$$

Cell Volume

The volume per unit solid angle ( $4\pi$  steradians for the sphere) of the first cell is given by

$$\text{VOL}(1) = \frac{1}{3} ( \bar{R}_1^3 - R_1^3 )$$

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and for the last cell by

$$VOL(n) = \frac{1}{3} (R_{n-1}^3 - R_n^3)$$

The volume of each interior cell is also defined per steradian as

$$VOL(i) = \frac{1}{3} (\bar{R}_i^3 - \bar{R}_{i-1}^3)$$

where

$$\bar{R}_i = R_i + \Delta R/2$$

The tank volume,  $V_t$ , is given by

$$V_t = \frac{4\pi}{3} (R_n^3 - R_1^3)$$

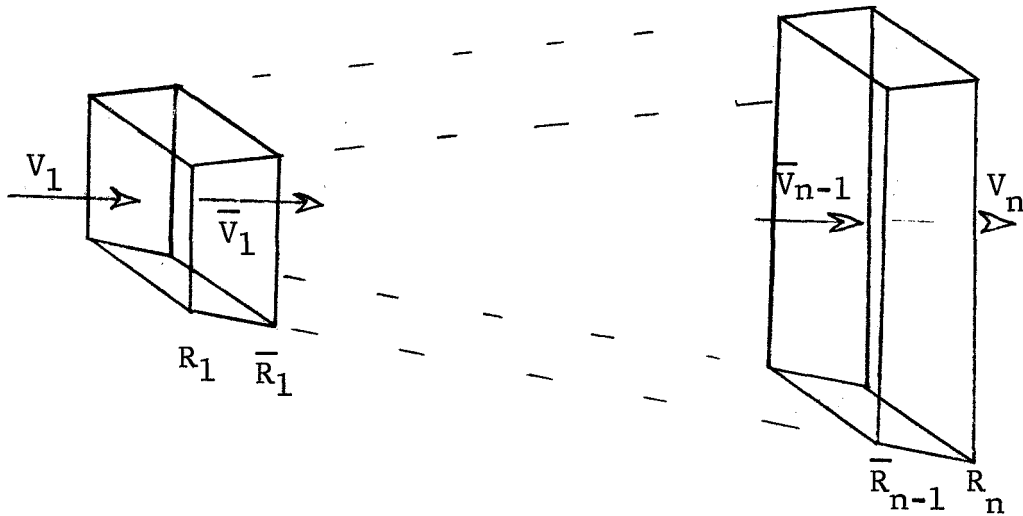
It can be easily shown from the above equations that the summation of the cell volumes equals the tank volume since each  $\bar{R}_i^3$  cancels in the summation.

Another representation of the cell volumes and areas is used as an option in the computer procedure. The volume representation, however, does not sum to the exact tank volume. Hence this option, which is derived from the finite-difference equation, is not recommended.

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2.4.1.2 Velocities at Cell Boundaries

The velocity is defined at each cell boundary. For the first and last cells the velocities are shown in the sketch at the appropriate boundaries



The velocity at the inner boundary of the first cell is

$$V_1 = \dot{m}_0 / (4 \pi R_1^2 \rho_1)$$

where  $\dot{m}_0$ , the mass flow rate into the tank and  $\rho_1$ , the inflow density, are computer input quantities representing either the utilization rate (negative  $\dot{m}_0$ ) and/or the vent rate (also negative  $\dot{m}_0$ ).

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The velocity at the outer boundary of the first cell is established by one of three options:

1. The arithmetic average between cell 1 and 2

$$\bar{V}_1 = (V_1 + V_2)/2$$

2. The area-weighted arithmetic average,

$$\bar{V}_1 = (R_1^2 V_1 + R_2^2 V_2)/2 (\bar{R}_1)^2 \quad \text{or}$$

3. A computer iteration process by which the boundary velocity is varied in such a manner that the pressure between the cells adjacent to the boundary is converged to within a specified pressure difference.

The velocity of the inner boundary of the last cell is given by a similar set of options:

1.  $\bar{V}_{n-1} = (V_{n-1} + V_n)/2$

2.  $\bar{V}_{n-1} = (\bar{R}_{n-1}^2 V_{n-1} + R_n^2 V_n)/2 \bar{R}_{n-1}^2$

3. A pressure relaxing iteration process.

The velocity at the outer boundary of the last cell is assumed equal to zero.

The velocity of the inner boundaries of the interior cells is similarly given by

1.  $\bar{V}_{i-1} = (V_{i-1} + V_i)/2$

2.  $\bar{V}_{i-1} = (\bar{R}_{i-1}^2 V_{i-1} + R_i^2 V_i)/2 (\bar{R}_{i-1})^2$

3. A pressure iteration process.

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The velocity at the outer boundary of the interior cells is given by

1.  $\bar{V}_i = (V_i + V_{i+1})/2$
2.  $\bar{V}_i = (V_i R_i^2 + V_{i+1} R_{i+1}^2)/2 \bar{R}_i^2$
3. A pressure iteration process.

#### 2.4.1.3 Cell Mass

The cell mass,  $M_i$ , of the two boundary and the interior cells is given by

$$M_i = \text{VOL}(i) \rho_i$$

where  $\rho_i$  is the density of the ith cell and  $\text{VOL}(i)$  is the cell volume.

The tank mass,  $M_t$ , may be calculated by

$$M_t = \sum_{i=1}^n \text{VOL}(i) \rho_i$$

or by

$$M_t = V_t \rho_m$$

where  $V_t$  is the tank volume, and

$\rho_m$  is the mean density

The new mean density,  $\rho_m$ , is calculated after one time step,  $\Delta t$ , by

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$$\rho_m = (M_t + \dot{m} \Delta t) / V_t$$

or by

$$\rho_m = \sum_{i=1}^n (\rho_i \text{VOL}(i)) / V_t$$

#### **2.4.1.4 Cell Energy**

The energy,  $E_i$ , stored in the  $i$ th cell is given by

$$E_i = \text{VOL}(i) \rho_i e_i$$

where

$e_i$  is the specific internal energy.

The specific internal energy, calculated initially by the computer procedure, is based on thermodynamic tables of temperature and enthalpy as dependent variables and pressure and density as independent variables. For an initial pressure and density, the enthalpy,  $h_i$ , at each cell is calculated. The internal energy,  $e_i$ , is then calculated by the equation

$$e_i = h_i - P_i / \rho_i$$

Thereafter, a new value of the specific internal energy,  $e_i$ , of each cell is calculated by the use of the finite-element form of the energy equation.

The total internal energy,  $E_t$ , is given by

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$$E_t = \sum_{i=1}^n \text{VOL}(i) \rho_i e_i$$

and also by

$$E_t = V_t \rho_m e_m$$

where  $\rho_m$  and  $e_m$  are mean quantities.

The new mean internal energy,  $e'_m$ , is given by

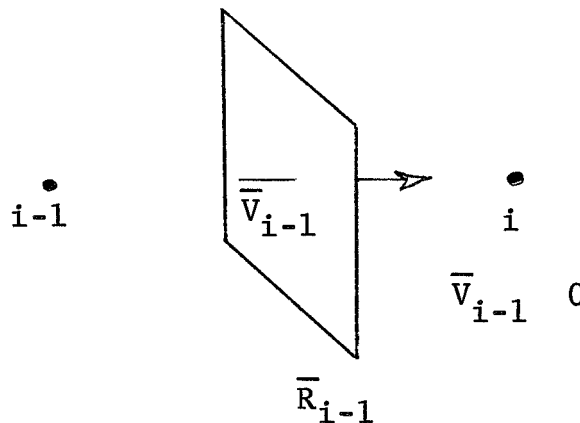
$$e'_m = (E_t + \dot{m} h_1 \Delta t) / \rho_m V_t$$

where  $h_1$  is the enthalpy of the first cell.

### 2.4.1.5 Boundary Mass Flow Rate

The mass flow rate across both cell boundaries is defined by use of a convention to ensure mass conservation and numerical stability.

For the inner boundary of the  $i$ th cell shown below,



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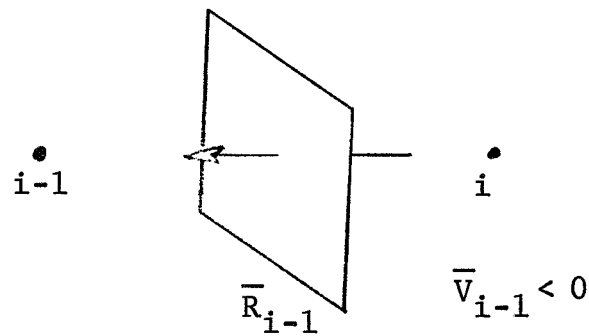
the mass flow rate per solid angle for  $\bar{V}_{i-1} > 0$  is

$$\dot{\bar{m}}_{i-1} = (\rho_{i-1}) \bar{V}_{i-1} \bar{A}_{i-1}$$

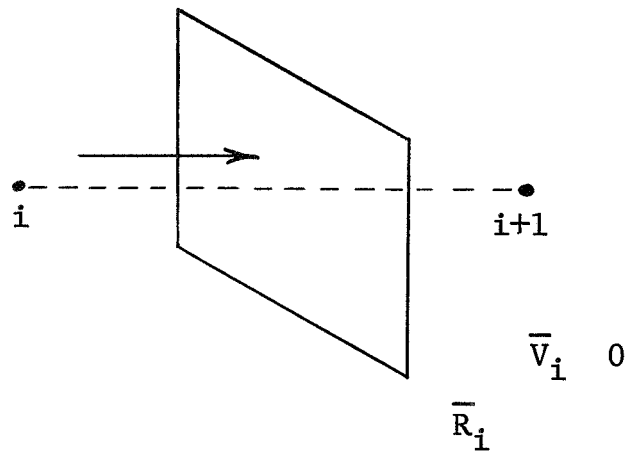
For  $\bar{V}_{i-1} < 0$ , the mass flow rate per solid angle is

$$\dot{\bar{m}}_{i-1} = (\rho_i) \bar{V}_{i-1} \bar{A}_{i-1}$$

Note that the density used is evaluated at the "tail" side of the velocity arrow, as illustrated in the above and below sketches.



For the outer cell boundaries, the mass flow rate,  $\dot{\bar{m}}_i$ , is shown below for  $\bar{V}_i > 0$



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and is given by

$$\dot{\bar{m}}_i = \rho_i \bar{V}_i \bar{A}_i$$

For  $\bar{V}_i < 0$ , the mass flow rate,  $\dot{\bar{m}}_i$ , is given by

$$\dot{\bar{m}}_i = \rho_{i+1} \bar{V}_i \bar{A}_i$$

The mass flow rate across the inner boundary of the first cell is

$$\dot{m}_1 = \dot{m}_0 / 4\pi$$

where  $\dot{m}_0$  is the total mass flow rate into the tank.

The mass flow rate across the nth cell outer boundary (i.e., the tank wall) is zero.

#### 2.4.1.6 Boundary Energy Flow

The flow of energy across the cell boundaries is in the form of convection and the conduction. The convection of energy across the inner boundary of the first cell is given by

$$\dot{E}_1 = V_1 A_1 (\rho_1 h_1) \text{ for } V_1 < 0,$$

where  $h_1$  is the specific enthalpy of the first cell.

The convection of energy across the outer boundary of the first cell is given by

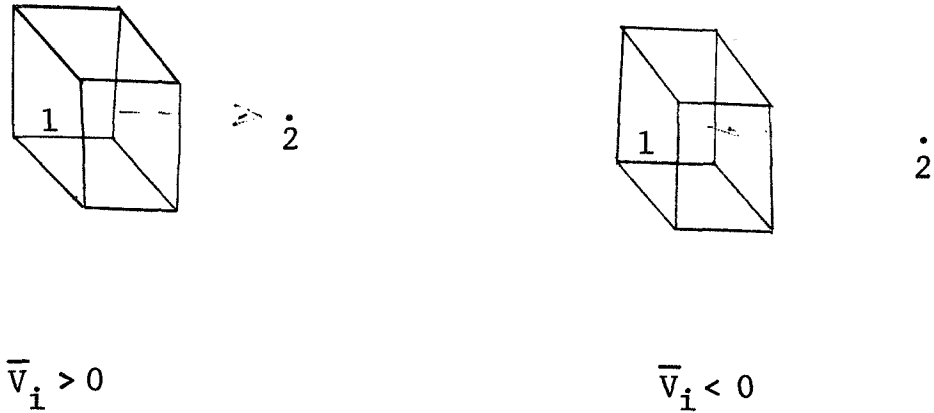
$$\dot{E}_1 = \bar{V}_1 \bar{A}_1 (\rho_1 h_1) \text{ for } \bar{V}_1 > 0$$

and

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$$\dot{\bar{E}}_1 = \bar{V}_1 \bar{A}_1 (\rho_2 h_2) \quad \text{for } \bar{V}_1 < 0$$

as illustrated in the sketch below:



Here again, the thermodynamic properties,  $\rho h$ , being convected are evaluated at the cell upstream or at the "tail" of the velocity vector.

The energy convected across the outer boundary of the last cell is zero because of the presence of the tank wall. The energy convected across the inner boundary of the last cell is given by

$$\dot{\bar{E}}_{n-1} = \bar{V}_{n-1} \bar{A}_{n-1} (\rho_{n-1} h_{n-1})$$

for  $\bar{V}_{n-1} > 0$  and

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$$\bar{E}_{n-1} = \bar{V}_{n-1} \bar{A}_{n-1} (\rho_n h_n)$$

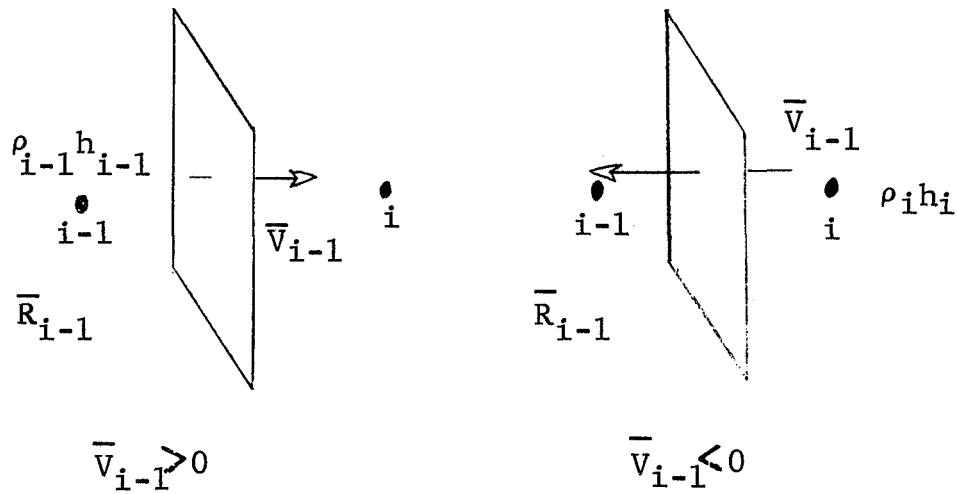
for  $\bar{V}_{n-1} < 0$ .

Similar equations for the convective energy across the inner boundary or each interior cell may be expressed as

$$\bar{E}_{i-1} = \bar{V}_{i-1} \bar{A}_{i-1} (\rho_{i-1} h_{i-1})$$

for  $\bar{V}_{i-1} > 0$ .

The sketch below shows the inner boundary for each interior cell, i:



For the outer boundary of each interior cell, the conductive energy flow is

$$\bar{E}_i = \bar{V}_i \bar{A}_i (\rho_i h_i)$$

for  $\bar{V}_i > 0$  and

$$\bar{E}_i = \bar{V}_i \bar{A}_i (\rho_{i+1} h_{i+1})$$

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for  $\bar{V}_i < 0$ .

In addition to the convective energy flow across each cell boundary, heat transfer by thermal conduction is present. The rate of energy conducted from the first cell across the boundary at the average radius,  $\bar{R}_1$  is

$$\bar{Q}_1 = -K \bar{A}_1 (T_2 - T_1) / \Delta R$$

where  $K$  is the thermal conductivity.

In this analysis, the energy conducted across the inner tank boundary is assumed to be zero. The rate of energy conducted into the last cell is

$$\bar{Q}_{n-1} = -K \bar{A}_{n-1} (T_n - T_{n-1}) / \Delta R.$$

The rate of energy added to the last cell takes into account the rate of energy added along the tank boundaries by environmental and/or electrical heater sources. In a similar manner, the energy crossing the inner boundary of cell  $i$  is

$$\bar{Q}_{i-1} = -K \bar{A}_{i-1} (T_i - T_{i-1}) / \Delta R$$

and the energy crossing the outer boundary of cell  $i$  is

$$\bar{Q}_i = -K \bar{A}_i (T_{i+1} - T_i) / \Delta R$$

#### 2.4.2 Conservation of Mass

The finite-element description of the cell properties given

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in Subsection 2.4.1 serve as the basis for the development of the conservation characteristics in space and time. For any cell,  $i$ , the change in the amount of mass stored is equal to the summation of the mass rate of flow at the boundaries multiplied by the time interval. In mathematical form, the conservation of mass for the interior cells is written as

$$\rho_i \text{ VOL}(i) - \rho_i \text{ VOL}(i) = \Delta t (\dot{\bar{m}}_i - \dot{\bar{m}}_{i-1})$$

For the first and last cells, similar equations may be written as

$$\rho_1 \text{ VOL}(1) - \rho_1 \text{ VOL}(1) = \Delta t (\dot{\bar{m}}_1 - \dot{\bar{m}}_2)$$

and

$$\rho_n \text{ VOL}(n) - \rho_n \text{ VOL}(n) = \Delta t \dot{\bar{m}}_{n-1}$$

The primed densities are at the time,  $t + \Delta t$ .

The new density may be determined, giving for the  $i$ th cell

$$\rho_i = \rho_i + \Delta t (\dot{\bar{m}}_i - \dot{\bar{m}}_{i+1})/\text{VOL}(i)$$

The mass flow rate across the boundaries have been defined previously for boundary velocities greater than and less than zero. In a similar manner, the densities at the new time,  $t + \Delta t$ , for the first and last cells are

$$\rho_1 = \rho_1 + \Delta t (\dot{\bar{m}}_1 - \dot{\bar{m}}_1)/\text{VOL}(1)$$

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and

$$\rho_n = \rho_n + \Delta t (\bar{m}_{n-1}) / \text{VOL}(n)$$

The three above equations are used in the computer solution.

### 2.4.3 Conservation of Energy

The finite element form of the energy equation which is used in the computer solution for the internal energy and temperature of each cell is based upon the basic cell characteristics previously derived. The change in energy of the ith interior cell is equal to the net energy convected and conducted across the cell boundaries and is given by

$$(\rho'_i e'_i - \rho_i e_i) \text{VOL}(i) = \Delta t (\bar{E}_{i-1} - \bar{E}_i) + \Delta t (\bar{Q}_{i-1} - \bar{Q}_i)$$

where  $\bar{E}_i$  and  $\bar{Q}_i$  are the energies convected and conducted across the boundary at  $R = \bar{R}_i$ . Similar expressions can be written for energy conservation for the first and last cells.

The new specific internal energy at the time  $t + \Delta t$  for the ith interior cell is

$$e'_i = \rho_i e_i / \rho'_i + \Delta t (\bar{E}_{i-1} - \bar{E}_i) / \rho'_i \text{VOL}(i) + \Delta t (\bar{Q}_{i-1} - \bar{Q}_i) / \rho'_i \text{VOL}(i)$$

The specific internal energies at the time  $t + \Delta t$  for the first and last cells are, respectively,

$$e'_1 = \rho_1 e_1 / \rho'_1 + \Delta t (\bar{E}_{1-1} - \bar{E}_1 + \bar{Q}_{1-1} - \bar{Q}_1) / \rho'_1 \text{VOL}(i)$$

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and

$$e'_n = \rho_n e_n / \rho'_n + \Delta t (\bar{E}_{n-1} + \bar{Q}_{i-1} - Q_i) / \rho'_n \text{ VOL}(i)$$

The new internal energy along with the new density at each cell defines the thermodynamic state of each cell. A thermodynamic table is nominally used (pressure and density as independent variables and temperature and enthalpy as dependent variables) along with an iteration procedure to establish the pressure and temperature of each cell. The computer procedure possesses an option which permits the specific heat at constant volume to be used to calculate the new temperature for the case of an ideal gas. The ideal gas equation (corrected by use of a constant compressibility factor) is then used in this option to calculate a new pressure at each cell.

Once the new temperature and pressure is calculated at each cell an iteration process is initiated to relax the pressure gradients in the tank to zero or a very small value before the calculations for the next time step ( $t+2 \Delta t$ ) are initiated. In order to relax the nonuniformities in the tank pressure, cell boundary flow is assumed as described in Subsection 2.4.5.

#### 2.4.4 Thermodynamic Tables/Equation of State

The thermodynamic tables provide a relation between any two thermodynamic variables (i.e.,  $p$  and  $\rho$ ) and any remaining

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variable,  $e$ ,  $T$ , or  $h$ . The equation of state as used in this program calculates the compressibility factor,  $Z(\rho, P)$ , by

$$Z(\rho, P) = P / \rho RT$$

where  $T = T(\rho, P)$  is found by interpolating tabular values of a thermodynamic table. The compressibility factor in this program is used for the ideal gas case and is not varied with time.

## 2.5 STABILITY CONSIDERATIONS

A conventional stability criterion is used to establish the time increment. There is a characteristic stable time for each cell which is given by

$$\Delta t_{si} = \left[ \frac{2a}{\Delta R^2} + \left| \frac{V_i}{\Delta R} \right| \right]^{-1}$$

where

$a$  is the thermal diffusivity

$V_i$  is the node velocity

$\Delta R$  is the distance between cells.

The stable time increment used is the minimum value of  $\Delta t_{si}$  as calculated for each cell. The actual time step used is some fraction,  $TF$ , of the minimum stable time step,

$$\Delta t = TF (\text{Minimum } \Delta t_{si})$$

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2.6 NUMERICAL PROCEDURE

The numerical procedure utilizes a forward marching technique in time to obtain the thermodynamic state history of the supercritical oxygen. The program consists of data input, problem initialization, new state calculations and a printout/plotting procedure.

After the data is read in the initialization technique includes

1. the calculation of the volume of the tank and of each cell,
2. the determination of the initial temperature, internal energy, enthalpy, and mass of the tank as a whole and of each cell, and
3. the initialization of the velocity distribution.

The new state calculations include

4. the calculation of the new densities at each cell by the use of the continuity equation,
5. the calculation of the new specific internal energy at each cell by the use of the energy equation,
6. the determination of the pressure and temperature of each cell by use of thermodynamic tables of the new densities and internal energies and
7. the relaxation of any pressure non-uniformities by allowing for mass flow in the direction opposite to the pressure gradient.

Steps 4 through 7 are repeated as often as necessary to reduce any pressure difference to less than a specified input value.

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The results are printed out and the time is updated.

Various checks may be performed with the optional outputs from this program. The stored mass in the tank and total internal energy is evaluated in three ways to insure accurate predictions. It has been established that mass and energy is conserved at each cell in the tank and in the whole tank. In addition it has been established as described in the method of solution that the tabular thermodynamic state is satisfied at each node for the stratified case and for the complete tank in the case of thermal equilibrium.

The computer procedure consists of one main program and four subroutines. The subroutines include

DATCHK  
INTERP  
NEWQUA  
SIMPLT  
SC102

DATCHK checks the input data for errors and inconsistencies. The principle check is made on input data for the plot option.

INTERP uses the thermodynamic table to calculate values of the temperature and enthalpy from input values of density and pressure.

NEWQUA calculates the values of the pressure, velocity, temperature, internal energy, density, at a new time step from the old values.

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SIMPLT permits a group of 8 curves to be plotted on the one graph.

SC102 permits each curve on a graph to be plotted by the use of the "scores package" for the Stromberg Carlson 4020 plotter.

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#### 2.7 OPTIONAL CONDITIONS

Various options in the computer procedure include

1. ideal gas assumption
2. conventional form of the finite difference equations
3. method by which velocity at boundaries are evaluated
4. plotting option

The use of these options are described in Section 3.

The option using the conventional form of the finite difference equation is not recommended since exact mass and energy conservation is not achieved, even though the finite difference equations are written in "conservative form" as described by Torrance in Reference 2.

Linear average of the velocity across the boundary is not recommended.

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## S E C T I O N    3

### I N P U T    D A T A

The input data consist of thermodynamic property library data, physical property data and control numbers.

#### 3.1 LIBRARY DATA

The library data consist of densities, temperatures, enthalpies, and pressures. J1 values of temperature, enthalpy, and pressure are read in for each density. In all, I1 values of density are read in. The library data are as follows:

I1, J1

$\rho(1)$

T(1,1), H(1,1), P(1,1), T(1,2), H(1,2), P(1,2)

T(1,3), H(1,3), P(1,3), T(1,4), H(1,4), P(1,4)

T(1,J1), H(1,J1), P(1,J1)

(2)

T(2,1), H(2,1), P(2,1), T(2,2), H(2,2), P(2,2)

T(2,I1), H(2,I1), P(2,I1)

'

'

'

'

$\rho(I1)$

T(I1,1), H(I1,1), P(I1,1), T(I1,2), H(I1,2), P(I1,2)

'

'

T(I1,J1), H(I1,J1), P(I1,J1)

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where

$T(I,J)$  is a library table temperature,  $^{\circ}\text{R}$

$H(I,J)$  is a library table enthalpy, Btu/lb

$P(I,J)$  is a library table pressure, psia

The two indices,  $I1$  and  $J1$ , are read in on the first card and have a field width of five spaces (2I5) and must be right-adjusted.

The second library card is used to read in the first two sets of temperatures, enthalpies and pressures with a 6E10.0 format statement. The first temperature, including decimal, occupies the first 10 spaces, the first enthalpy occupies the next 10 spaces, etc., up to 60 spaces. The additional sets of  $T$ ,  $H$ ,  $P$  for the first density are read in on subsequent cards.

### 3.2 PROBLEM DATA

The problem data consist of the appropriate physical quantities for the problem along with required control numbers. Each problem data card is discussed below.

First Card Six values of the problem data are read in with a field width of 10 spaces (columns):

|       |             |            |     |            |       |    |
|-------|-------------|------------|-----|------------|-------|----|
| 0     | 10          | 20         | 30  | 40         | 50    | 60 |
| $Q_e$ | $\dot{m}_O$ | $\Delta R$ | $P$ | $P_{\max}$ | $R_1$ |    |

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where  $Q_e$  is the environment heating, Btu/sec

$\dot{m}_o$  is the main flow into the tank, lb/sec

$\Delta R$  is the radial distance between nodes, ft

$\Delta P$  is the pressure difference, psi, to which two adjacent cells are relaxed

$P_{\max}$  is the maximum tank pressure, psi

$R_1$  is the radius at the center of the tank (inner tank boundary), ft

Second Card Six values are read in with a 10 space field

width:

|       |       |     |    |     |    |
|-------|-------|-----|----|-----|----|
| 10    | 20    | 30  | 40 | 50  | 60 |
| $R_M$ | $\mu$ | $k$ | TF | $t$ |    |

where  $R_M$  is the tank radius, ft

$\mu$  is the dynamic viscosity,  $\text{lb}_m/\text{ft sec}$

$k$  is the thermal conductivity,  $\text{Btu}/^\circ\text{R-sec-ft}$

TF is the fraction of the stable time step

$t$  is the initial time increment, sec

$\rho$  is the initial density,  $\text{lb}_m/\text{ft}^3$

Third Card Six values are read in:

|    |       |       |       |       |             |
|----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------|
| 10 | 20    | 30    | 40    | 50    | 60          |
| P  | $R_G$ | $c_p$ | $c_v$ | $t_i$ | $\dot{m}_v$ |

where P is the initial pressure, psia

$R_G$  is the gas constant,  $\text{lb}_f \text{ ft}/^\circ\text{R lb}_m$

$c_p$  is the specific heat at constant pressure,  $\text{Btu}/\text{lb } ^\circ\text{R}$

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$c_v$  is the specific heat at constant volume, Btu/lb-°R

$t_i$  is the initial time, seconds

$\dot{m}_v$  is the initial vent rate, lbs/sec (negative for outflow)

Fourth Card The six values read in are

|       |       |          |          |          |          |
|-------|-------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 10    | 20    | 30       | 40       | 50       | 60       |
| $Q_h$ | $Q_m$ | $P_{vo}$ | $P_{vc}$ | $P_{ho}$ | $P_{hf}$ |

where  $Q_h$  is the electrical heating in Btu/sec

$Q_m$  is the heat added to the tank by mixer operation in Btu/sec

$P_{vo}$  is the pressure in psia at which the vent valve is open

$P_{vc}$  is the pressure in psia at which the vent valve is closed

$P_{ho}$  is the pressure in psia at which the heater is turned on

$P_{hf}$  is the pressure in psia at which the heater is turned off

Fifth Card The four values read in are

|           |           |    |    |    |    |
|-----------|-----------|----|----|----|----|
| 10        | 20        | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 |
| $DT_{mo}$ | $DT_{mf}$ | CT | PC | -  | -  |

where  $DT_{mo}$  is the temperature difference in the tank at which the mixer is turned on

$DT_{mf}$  is the temperature difference in the tank at which the mixer is turned off

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CT is the max computer time in one hundreds of a second

PC is a fraction increase in the pressure used for derivatives obtained from the thermodynamic tables

#### **Sixth Card**

5    10    15    20    25    30    35    40    45    50    55    60

IM   NCOUT   NC2   NC7   IDM   NTIMEM   IMIX   IHET   IVENT   NC3   NC4   NC6

where IM is the number of cells

NCOUT is a control number, if equal to 1 uses average velocities across cell boundaries

NC2 is a control number, if equal to 1 uses constant density at all nodes

NC7 is a control number, if equal to 1 uses the exact cell volumes.

IDM is the maximum number of pressure iterations per time step

NTIMEM is the maximum number of time steps

IMIX is set equal to 1 for initial mixing, 0 for no initial mixing

IHET is initially set to 1 for the heater on, 0 for heater off

IVENT is initially set to 1 for venting, 0 for nonventing

NC3 is a control number, if equal to 1, the initial densities are read in.

NC4 is a control number, if equal to 1 uses a constant specific heat and compressibility

NC6 is a control number, if equal to 1 uses boundary velocities rather than velocities at the center of the cell

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7th Card The variables using a field width of 5 spaces each  
(12I5)

5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50 55 60

NFI NWO NW1 NW2 NW3 NW4 NPC1 INPRIN NTT NW5

where NFI is a control number, if = 1, plots each curve of  
graph I on separate graph

NWO is a control number, if = 1, writes calculated values  
of specific heat

NW1 is a control number, if = 1, writes the mass flux  
across each cell boundary

NW2 is a control number, if = 1, writes the specific heat  
and compressibility

NW3 is a control number, if = 1, writes the mass flux  
across each boundary

NW4 is a control number, if = 1, writes the output of  
Subroutine Interp (Thermodynamic Table Interpo-  
lation subroutine)

NPC1 is a control number, if = 1, plots the results

INPRIN is the number of time steps between printing

NTT is the number of pair of points of the drain history

NW5 is a control number, which when set equal to 1, writes  
the input of quantities to Subroutine Simplt.

Card 8 through 15 These cards are for plotting the results

5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40

|        |        |        |        |        |       |        |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|--------|
| KXI( ) | KYI(1) | NUS(1) | NGR(1) | NCC(1) | JN(1) | JTN(1) |
| KXI(2) | KYI(2) | NUS(2) | NGR(2) | NCC(2) | JN(2) | JTN(2) |
| '      | '      | '      | '      | '      | '     | '      |
| '      | '      | '      | '      | '      | '     | '      |
| KXI(8) | KYI(8) | NUS(8) | NGR(8) | NCC(8) | JN(8) | JTN(8) |

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where  $KXI(I) = 0$  for a linear abscissa scale and 1 for a logarithmic scale

$KYI(I) = 0$  for a linear ordinate and 1 for a logarithmic ordinate scale

$NVS(I) = 1$  for point plots, 2 for points connected with straight line

$NGR(I) =$  is the graph number to be plotted

$NCC(I) =$  the number of curves on each plot

$JN(I) =$  the cell number to be plotted on the curves

$JTN(I) =$  the time steps to be plotted.

Card 16 through 19 History of mass flow into the tank can be specified by these cards. The field width is 10 spaces, with 6 quantities per card as shown below:

| 10          | 20    | 30          | 40    | 50              | 60        |
|-------------|-------|-------------|-------|-----------------|-----------|
| $\dot{m}_1$ | $t_1$ | $\dot{m}_2$ | $t_2$ | $\dot{m}_3$     | $t_3$     |
|             |       |             |       |                 |           |
|             |       |             |       |                 |           |
|             |       |             |       |                 |           |
|             |       |             |       |                 |           |
|             |       |             |       |                 |           |
|             |       |             |       |                 |           |
| 10          | 20    | 30          | 40    | 50              | 60        |
|             |       |             |       | $\dot{m}_{NTT}$ | $t_{NTT}$ |

where  $\dot{m}$  is the mass flow rate in pounds/hr

$t$  is the time in hours and

$NTT$  is the number of  $(\dot{m}, t)$  pairs



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### **S E C T I O N    4**

#### **E R R O R    D I A G N O S I S**

The two means of diagnosing input data and program errors are

1. Error messages and
2. Optional printout

The error messages are self-explanatory. For example, in Subroutine Newqua, if the absolute value of the pressure difference between two adjacent cells is not less than a specified input value, the following message is printed out:

'Iterations did not converge in IDM steps'.

IDM is the maximum number of iterations specified by the input data.

For the Subroutine Interp, if the value of either a given pressure or density cannot be found in the thermodynamic table, the following message is printed:

'Enthalpy is outside of density library data' or

'Enthalpy is outside of pressure library data'.

Almost all pertinent intermediate data may be obtained by the use of the proper input data control numbers described in Section 3.



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## **S E C T I O N    5**

### **P R O B L E M    T I M I N G**

A typical SW6 computer run will calculate the transient thermodynamic state of supercritical oxygen for a period of real time of about 10 hours using about 1 minute of computer time with a distance between nodes of 0.1 ft and an outflow velocity of  $10^{-1}$  ft/hour. Generally the computer time will increase as the inverse of the square of the distance between nodes and as the outflow velocity is increased.



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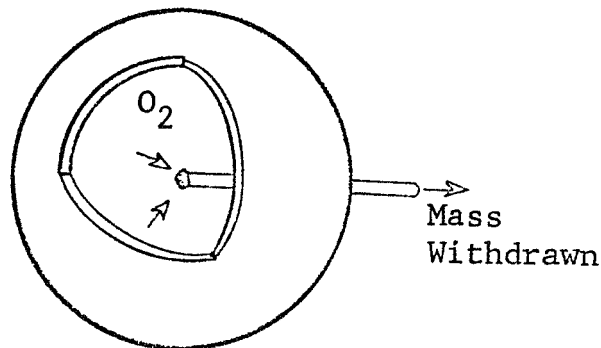
### **S E C T I O N    6**

#### **S A M P L E    P R O B L E M**

##### **6.1    PROBLEM DESCRIPTION**

The following sample problem consists of environmental heating, mass withdrawal and electrical heating of super-critical oxygen stored in a low gravity space environment. The pressure history, temperature and density distributions are predicted. A sketch of the tank is shown below:

Environmental and  
Electrical Heating



Some of the most pertinent parameters are

1. Environment heating,  $Q_e = 0.0$  Btu/sec
2. Withdrawal rate,  $\dot{m}_O = - 1.0$  pounds/hr
3. Distance between nodes,  $R = 0.1$  Ft
4. Minimum Radius,  $R_1 = 0.1$  Ft
5. Maximum Radius,  $R_m = 1.$  ft
6. Initial density,  $\rho = 55$  lb/ft<sup>3</sup>

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7. Initial Pressure,  $P = 870$  psia
8. Electrical Heater Power,  $P_h = 0.166$  Btu/sec
9. Vent Valves open pressure,  $P_{vo} = 2500$  psia
10. Vent valve close pressure,  $P_{vc} = 2400$  psia
11. Heater on pressure,  $P_{ho} = 860$  psia
12. Heater off pressure,  $P_{ho} = 1000$  psia

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6.2 LIBRARY DATA

The sample library data is shown below.

|          |           |          |          |           |          |               |
|----------|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|---------------|
| 18       | 12        |          |          |           |          | 003557L010001 |
| 0.3+00   |           |          |          |           |          | 003557L010002 |
| 1.64+02  | 9.175+01  | 1.575+01 | 2.068+02 | 1.0125+02 | 2.0+01   | 003557L010003 |
| 2.25+02  | 1.055+02  | 2.2+01   | 2.5+02   | 1.11+02   | 2.475+01 | 003557L010004 |
| 3.0+02   | 1.215+02  | 2.575+01 | 3.5+02   | 1.325+02  | 3.5+01   | 003557L010005 |
| 4.0+02   | 1.435+02  | 4.0+01   | 4.5+02   | 1.545+02  | 4.55+01  | 003557L010006 |
| 5.0+02   | 1.6575+02 | 5.05+01  | 5.5+02   | 1.7675+02 | 5.55+01  | 003557L010007 |
| 6.0+02   | 1.8775+02 | 6.05+01  | 6.5+02   | 1.99+02   | 6.55+01  | 003557L010008 |
| 0.6+00   |           |          |          |           |          | 003557L010009 |
| 1.775+02 | 9.45+01   | 3.45+01  | 2.0+02   | 9.9+01    | 3.75+01  | 003557L010010 |
| 2.25+02  | 1.045+02  | 4.3+01   | 2.5+02   | 1.1025+02 | 4.75+01  | 003557L010011 |
| 3.0+02   | 1.21+02   | 5.85+01  | 3.5+02   | 1.3175+02 | 5.85+01  | 003557L010012 |
| 4.0+02   | 1.43+02   | 7.9+01   | 4.5+02   | 1.54+02   | 3.95+01  | 003557L010013 |
| 5.0+02   | 1.655+02  | 10.0+01  | 5.5+02   | 1.765+02  | 11.1+01  | 003557L010014 |
| 6.0+02   | 1.875+02  | 12.1+01  | 6.5+02   | 1.985+02  | 13.1+01  | 003557L010015 |
| 1.0+00   |           |          |          |           |          | 003557L010016 |
| 1.895+02 | 0.92+02   | 6.0+01   | 2.0+02   | 0.98+02   | 6.35+01  | 003557L010017 |
| 2.25+02  | 1.035+02  | 7.15+01  | 2.5+02   | 1.0925+02 | 8.05+01  | 003557L010018 |
| 3.0+02   | 1.205+02  | 9.75+01  | 3.5+02   | 1.315+02  | 11.4+01  | 003557L010019 |
| 4.0+02   | 1.45+02   | 13.1+01  | 4.5+02   | 1.535+02  | 14.75+01 | 003557L010020 |
| 5.0+02   | 1.65+02   | 16.5+01  | 5.5+02   | 1.76+02   | 18.25+01 | 003557L010021 |
| 6.0+02   | 1.87+02   | 20.0+01  | 6.5+02   | 1.9825+02 | 22.0+01  | 003557L010022 |
| 1.5+00   |           |          |          |           |          | 003557L010023 |
| 2.0+02   | 0.975+02  | 0.915+02 | 2.25+02  | 1.025+02  | 1.05+02  | 003557L010024 |
| 2.5+02   | 1.0825+02 | 1.18+02  | 2.75+02  | 1.1375+02 | 1.325+02 | 003557L010025 |
| 3.0+02   | 1.195+02  | 1.45+02  | 3.5+02   | 1.305+02  | 1.72+02  | 003557L010026 |
| 4.0+02   | 1.44+02   | 2.0+02   | 4.5+02   | 1.53+02   | 2.25+02  | 003557L010027 |
| 5.0+02   | 1.6425+02 | 2.5+02   | 5.5+02   | 1.7525+02 | 2.8+02   | 003557L010028 |
| 6.0+02   | 1.86+02   | 3.05+02  | 6.5+02   | 1.95+02   | 3.3+02   | 003557L010029 |
| 3.0+00   |           |          |          |           |          | 003557L010030 |
| 2.21+02  | 0.985+02  | 1.85+02  | 2.25+02  | 0.99+02   | 1.375+02 | 003557L010031 |
| 2.5+02   | 1.0525+02 | 2.2+02   | 2.75+02  | 1.1075+02 | 2.48+02  | 003557L010032 |
| 3.0+02   | 1.165+02  | 2.75+02  | 3.5+02   | 1.28+02   | 3.3+02   | 003557L010033 |
| 4.0+02   | 1.3925+02 | 3.85+02  | 4.5+02   | 1.5075+02 | 4.37+02  | 003557L010034 |
| 5.0+02   | 1.62+02   | 4.95+02  | 5.5+02   | 1.7325+02 | 5.47+02  | 003557L010035 |
| 6.0+02   | 1.845+02  | 6.0+02   | 6.5+02   | 1.96+02   | 6.55+02  | 003557L010036 |
| 6.0+00   |           |          |          |           |          | 003557L010037 |
| 2.465+02 | 9.6+01    | 3.52+02  | 2.5+02   | 9.9+01    | 3.62+02  | 003557L010038 |
| 2.75+02  | 10.5+01   | 4.2+02   | 3.0+02   | 11.05+01  | 4.8+02   | 003557L010039 |
| 3.25+02  | 11.7+01   | 5.4+02   | 3.5+02   | 12.3+01   | 5.0+02   | 003557L010040 |
| 4.0+02   | 13.475+01 | 7.2+02   | 4.5+02   | 14.65+01  | 3.4+02   | 003557L010041 |
| 5.0+02   | 15.8+01   | 9.5+02   | 5.5+02   | 16.975+01 | 10.6+02  | 003557L010042 |
| 6.0+02   | 18.125+01 | 11.75+02 | 6.5+02   | 19.3+01   | 13.0+02  | 003557L010043 |

# GENERAL DYNAMICS

## Fort Worth Division

|          |           |          |         |           |          |               |
|----------|-----------|----------|---------|-----------|----------|---------------|
| 10.0+00  |           |          |         |           |          | 003557L010044 |
| 2.64+02  | 0.9425+02 | 5.25+02  | 2.75+02 | 0.975+02  | 5.8+02   | 003557L010045 |
| 3.0+02   | 1.04+02   | 6.85+02  | 3.25+02 | 1.105+02  | 7.95+02  | 003557L010046 |
| 3.5+02   | 1.17+02   | 9.05+02  | 3.75+02 | 1.23+02   | 10.10+02 | 003557L010047 |
| 4.0+02   | 1.2925+02 | 11.25+02 | 4.5+02  | 1.41+02   | 13.40+02 | 003557L010048 |
| 5.0+02   | 1.5325+02 | 15.50+02 | 5.5+02  | 1.65+02   | 17.50+02 | 003557L010049 |
| 6.0+02   | 1.7725+02 | 19.50+02 | 6.5+02  | 1.8925+02 | 21.50+02 | 003557L010050 |
| 14.0+00  |           |          |         |           |          | 003557L010051 |
| 2.719+02 | 8.9+01    | 6.38+02  | 2.75+02 | 9.025+01  | 6.7+02   | 003557L010052 |
| 3.0+02   | 9.725+01  | 8.35+02  | 3.25+02 | 10.425+01 | 10.1+02  | 003557L010053 |
| 3.5+02   | 11.075+01 | 11.75+02 | 4.0+02  | 12.350+01 | 15.0+02  | 003557L010054 |
| 4.5+02   | 13.65+01  | 13.25+02 | 5.0+02  | 14.85+01  | 21.4+02  | 003557L010055 |
| 5.5+02   | 16.1+01   | 24.5+02  | 6.0+02  | 17.4+01   | 27.75+02 | 003557L010056 |
| 6.5+02   | 18.65+01  | 30.75+02 | 7.0+02  | 19.85+01  | 33.75+02 | 003557L010057 |
| 18.0+00  |           |          |         |           |          | 003557L010058 |
| 2.75+02  | 0.85+02   | 7.0+02   | 3.0+02  | 0.9175+02 | 9.25+02  | 003557L010059 |
| 3.25+02  | 0.9875+02 | 11.75+02 | 3.5+02  | 1.0550+02 | 14.0+02  | 003557L010060 |
| 3.75+02  | 1.1225+02 | 16.4+02  | 4.0+02  | 1.19+02   | 18.5+02  | 003557L010061 |
| 4.25+02  | 1.2575+02 | 20.75+02 | 4.5+02  | 1.3225+02 | 23.0+02  | 003557L010062 |
| 5.0+02   | 1.4525+02 | 27.5+02  | 5.5+02  | 1.58+02   | 31.5+02  | 003557L010063 |
| 6.0+02   | 1.71+02   | 36.25+02 | 6.5+02  | 1.835+02  | 40.75+02 | 003557L010064 |
| 25.0+00  |           |          |         |           |          | 003557L010065 |
| 2.776+02 | 0.71+02   | 7.15+02  | 3.0+02  | 8.275+01  | 10.6+02  | 003557L010066 |
| 3.25+02  | 9.0+01    | 14.3+02  | 3.5+02  | 9.775+01  | 19.0+02  | 003557L010067 |
| 3.75+02  | 10.45+01  | 21.75+02 | 4.0+02  | 11.15+01  | 25.4+02  | 003557L010068 |
| 4.25+02  | 11.875+01 | 29.25+02 | 4.5+02  | 12.575+01 | 32.5+02  | 003557L010069 |
| 5.0+02   | 13.95+01  | 39.75+02 | 5.5+02  | 15.275+01 | 46.0+02  | 003557L010070 |
| 6.0+02   | 16.6+01   | 52.0+02  | 6.5+02  | 17.9+01   | 53.0+02  | 003557L010071 |
| 30.0+00  |           |          |         |           |          | 003557L010072 |
| 2.775+02 | 0.7+02    | 7.32+02  | 3.0+02  | 0.765+02  | 11.75+02 | 003557L010073 |
| 3.25+02  | 0.8425+02 | 16.6+02  | 3.5+02  | 0.9175+02 | 21.6+02  | 003557L010074 |
| 3.75+02  | 0.9925+02 | 26.5+02  | 4.0+02  | 1.07+02   | 31.75+02 | 003557L010075 |
| 4.25+02  | 1.1475+02 | 37.0+02  | 4.5+02  | 1.21+02   | 41.50+02 | 003557L010076 |
| 4.75+02  | 1.285+02  | 46.0+02  | 5.0+02  | 1.3525+02 | 50.5+02  | 003557L010077 |
| 5.25+02  | 1.42+02   | 55.0+02  | 5.5+02  | 1.485+02  | 59.0+02  | 003557L010078 |
| 35.0+00  |           |          |         |           |          | 003557L010079 |
| 2.76+02  | 0.6475+02 | 7.1+02   | 3.0+02  | 0.715+02  | 13.0+02  | 003557L010080 |
| 3.13+02  | 0.755+02  | 16.25+02 | 3.25+02 | 0.7975+02 | 19.5+02  | 003557L010081 |
| 3.38+02  | 0.835+02  | 22.5+02  | 3.5+02  | 0.875+02  | 25.0+02  | 003557L010082 |
| 3.63+02  | 0.915+02  | 29.2+02  | 3.75+02 | 0.955+02  | 32.25+02 | 003557L010083 |
| 4.0+02   | 1.0375+02 | 39.0+02  | 4.25+02 | 1.115+02  | 45.0+02  | 003557L010084 |
| 4.5+02   | 1.185+02  | 51.5+02  | 4.75+02 | 1.2525+02 | 58.0+02  | 003557L010085 |
| 40.0+00  |           |          |         |           |          | 003557L010086 |
| 2.725+02 | 0.59+02   | 6.6+02   | 2.75+02 | 0.595+02  | 7.3+02   | 003557L010087 |
| 2.88+02  | 0.625+02  | 10.75+02 | 3.0+02  | 0.67+02   | 15.5+02  | 003557L010088 |
| 3.13+02  | 0.71+02   | 19.25+02 | 3.25+02 | 0.75+02   | 23.75+02 | 003557L010089 |
| 3.38+02  | 0.8+02    | 28.5+02  | 3.5+02  | 0.84+02   | 32.75+02 | 003557L010090 |
| 3.63+02  | 0.885+02  | 36.75+02 | 3.75+02 | 0.93+02   | 40.50+02 | 003557L010091 |
| 4.0+02   | 1.0075+02 | 47.5+02  | 4.25+02 | 1.0875+02 | 55.5+02  | 003557L010092 |

**GENERAL DYNAMICS**  
**Fort Worth Division**

|           |           |          |           |           |          |               |
|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|---------------|
| 45.0+00   |           |          |           |           |          | 003557L010093 |
| 2.65+02   | 0.51+02   | 5.6+02   | 2.7+02    | 0.525+02  | 7.2+02   | 003557L010094 |
| 2.75+02   | 0.545+02  | 9.25+02  | 2.88+02   | 0.57+02   | 13.6+02  | 003557L010095 |
| 3.0+02    | 0.635+02  | 20.0+02  | 3.13+02   | 0.6725+02 | 25.0+02  | 003557L010096 |
| 3.25+02   | 0.7175+02 | 30.75+02 | 3.38+02   | 0.765+02  | 35.0+02  | 003557L010097 |
| 3.5+02    | 0.815+02  | 41.50+02 | 3.63+02   | 0.8575+02 | 47.0+02  | 003557L010098 |
| 3.75+02   | 0.905+02  | 52.5+02  | 4.0+02    | 0.9775+02 | 61.0+02  | 003557L010099 |
| 50.0+00   |           |          |           |           |          | 003557L010100 |
| 2.535+02  | 4.2+01    | 4.3+02   | 2.556+02  | 4.275+01  | 4.85+02  | 003557L010101 |
| 2.6+02    | 4.375+01  | 6.25+02  | 2.643+02  | 4.55+01   | 3.0+02   | 003557L010102 |
| 2.686+02  | 4.7+01    | 10.25+02 | 2.729+02  | 4.925+01  | 13.0+02  | 003557L010103 |
| 2.75+02   | 5.075+01  | 14.90+02 | 2.8125+02 | 5.3+01    | 13.0+02  | 003557L010104 |
| 2.88+02   | 5.55+01   | 21.40+02 | 3.0+02    | 6.0+01    | 29.6+02  | 003557L010105 |
| 3.13+02   | 6.525+01  | 36.0+02  | 3.25+02   | 6.975+01  | 43.5+02  | 003557L010106 |
| 55.0+00   |           |          |           |           |          | 003557L010107 |
| 2.38+02   | 3.2+01    | 2.75+02  | 2.404+02  | 3.275+01  | 3.65+02  | 003557L010108 |
| 2.428+02  | 3.35+01   | 4.9+02   | 2.452+02  | 3.45+01   | 6.55+02  | 003557L010109 |
| 2.476+02  | 3.575+01  | 8.7+02   | 2.5+02    | 3.75+01   | 11.5+02  | 003557L010110 |
| 2.5625+02 | 4.0+01    | 15.0+02  | 2.625+02  | 4.3+01    | 19.0+02  | 003557L010111 |
| 2.6875+02 | 4.65+01   | 24.0+02  | 2.75+02   | 5.025+01  | 30.0+02  | 003557L010112 |
| 2.88+02   | 5.55+01   | 38.25+02 | 3.0+02    | 6.025+01  | 46.5+02  | 003557L010113 |
| 60.0+00   |           |          |           |           |          | 003557L010114 |
| 2.17+02   | 2.375+01  | 1.65+02  | 2.18+02   | 2.4+01    | 2.16+02  | 003557L010115 |
| 2.196+02  | 2.425+01  | 2.92+02  | 2.21+02   | 2.45+01   | 3.87+02  | 003557L010116 |
| 2.223+02  | 2.5+01    | 5.15+02  | 2.236+02  | 2.6+01    | 6.80+02  | 003557L010117 |
| 2.25+02   | 2.7+01    | 9.0+02   | 2.3+02    | 2.875+01  | 12.50+02 | 003557L010118 |
| 2.35+02   | 3.125+01  | 17.75+02 | 2.4+02    | 3.4+01    | 19.25+02 | 003557L010119 |
| 2.45+02   | 3.725+01  | 34.50+02 | 2.5+02    | 4.0+01    | 45.0+02  | 003557L010120 |
| 71.35     |           |          |           |           |          | 003557L010121 |
| 165.4     | 2.176     | 588.     | 166.9     | 2.5       | 700.     | 003557L010122 |
| 167.4     | 3.0       | 800.     | 168.2     | 3.4       | 900.     | 003557L010123 |
| 168.9     | 3.95      | 1000.    | 169.5     | 3.45      | 1100.    | 003557L010124 |
| 170.12    | 5.156     | 1176.    | 171.5     | 5.8       | 1350.    | 003557L010125 |
| 172.6     | 6.9       | 1500.    | 174.9     | 8.416     | 1754.    | 003557L010126 |
| 177.2     | 10.2      | 2000.    | 180.2     | 12.407    | 2352.    | 003557L010127 |

## **GENERAL DYNAMICS**

### ***Fort Worth Division***

#### 6.3 PROBLEM DATA

##### 1st Card:

| 10          | 20                                | 30        | 40         | 50                 | 60          |
|-------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|------------|--------------------|-------------|
| $Q_e = 0.0$ | $\dot{m}_o = -.27 \times 10^{-3}$ | $R = 0.1$ | $P = 0.01$ | $P_{\max} = 3000.$ | $R_1 = 0.1$ |

##### 2nd Card:

| 10          | 20                       | 30                     | 40         | 50            | 60           |
|-------------|--------------------------|------------------------|------------|---------------|--------------|
| $R_m = 1.0$ | $\mu = 1 \times 10^{-6}$ | $k = 1 \times 10^{-5}$ | $TF = .25$ | $t = 10^{-3}$ | $\rho = 55.$ |

##### 3rd Card:

| 10         | 20           | 30          | 40           | 50          | 60                |
|------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------------|
| $P = 870.$ | $R_G = 48.3$ | $C_p = .58$ | $C_v = .337$ | $t_1 = 0.0$ | $\dot{m}_v = 0.0$ |

##### 4th Card:

| 10           | 20          | 30               | 40               | 50             | 60               |
|--------------|-------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|
| $Q_h = .166$ | $Q_m = 0.0$ | $P_{vo} = 2500.$ | $P_{vc} = 2400.$ | $P_{ho} = 860$ | $P_{hf} = 1000.$ |

##### 5th Card:

| 10               | 20               | 30           | 40         | 50 | 60 |
|------------------|------------------|--------------|------------|----|----|
| $DT_{mo} = 500.$ | $DT_{mf} = 400.$ | $CT = 6000.$ | $PC = .05$ |    |    |

The first five data cards are shown below:

|        |           |        |        |        |                   |
|--------|-----------|--------|--------|--------|-------------------|
| 0.0    | -0.000277 | 0.1    | 0.01   | 3000.0 | 0.1 3733P010001   |
| 1.0    | .000001   | .00001 | 0.25   | 0.001  | 55. 3733P010002   |
| 870.   | 48.3      | 0.58   | 0.3367 | 0.0    | 0.0 3733P010003   |
| 0.1667 | 0.0       | 2500.  | 2400.  | 860.   | 1000. 3733P010004 |
| 500.   | 400.      | 6000.  | 0.05   |        | 3733P010005       |

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6th Card:

|    | 5 | 10    | 15  | 20  | 25  | 30    | 35   | 40   | 45    | 50  | 55  | 60  |
|----|---|-------|-----|-----|-----|-------|------|------|-------|-----|-----|-----|
| IM |   | NCOUT | NC2 | NC7 | IDM | NTMEM | IMIX | IHET | IVENT | NC3 | NC4 | NC6 |
| 10 |   | 0     | 0   | 1   | 150 | 40    | 0    | 0    | 0     | 2   | 0   | 0   |

7th Card:

|     | 5 | 10  | 15  | 20  | 25  | 30  | 35   | 40     | 45  | 50  | 55 | 60 |
|-----|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|--------|-----|-----|----|----|
| NFI |   | NWO | NW1 | NW2 | NW3 | NW4 | NPC1 | INPRIN | NTT | NW5 |    |    |
| 1   |   | 0   | 1   | 1   | 1   | 1   | 1    | 1      | 10  | 1   |    |    |

The 6th and 7th cards are shown below:

|    |   |   |   |     |    |   |   |    |   |   |   |             |
|----|---|---|---|-----|----|---|---|----|---|---|---|-------------|
| 10 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 150 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 0  | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3733P010006 |
| 0  | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1   | 1  | 1 | 1 | 10 | 1 |   |   | 3733P010007 |

The 8th through 15th problem data cards are shown below

|   |   |   |   |   |   |     |  |  |  |  |  |             |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|-----|--|--|--|--|--|-------------|
| 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1   |  |  |  |  |  |             |
| 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 10  |  |  |  |  |  | 3733P010008 |
| 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 20  |  |  |  |  |  | 3733P010009 |
| 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 50  |  |  |  |  |  | 3733P010010 |
| 0 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 100 |  |  |  |  |  | 3733P010011 |
| 0 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 140 |  |  |  |  |  | 3733P010012 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 7 | 8 | 0 | 160 |  |  |  |  |  | 3733P010013 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 8 | 0 | 200 |  |  |  |  |  | 3733P010014 |
|   |   |   |   |   |   |     |  |  |  |  |  | 3733P010015 |

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The 16th through 19th problem data cards are shown below:

|      |     |            |     |          |     |                 |
|------|-----|------------|-----|----------|-----|-----------------|
| -1.0 |     | 0.0-1.0    |     | 10.0-1.0 |     | 100.3733P010016 |
|      | 0.0 | 101.0      | 0.0 | 120.     | 0.0 | 150.3733P010017 |
| -10. |     | 151. -10.0 |     | 200.1.0  |     | 250.3733P010018 |
| 1.0  |     | 1000.      |     |          |     | 3733P010019     |

## **GENERAL DYNAMICS**

*Fort Worth Division*

### 6.4 PROBLEM OUTPUT

Typical problem data output is shown on the next page.

| NODE NO | TIME | TEMPERATURE  | PRESSURE     | DENSITY      | VELOCITY      |
|---------|------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1       | 0.0  | 0.247600E 03 | 0.870000E 03 | 0.550000E 02 | -0.400780E-04 |
| 2       | 0.0  | 0.247600E 03 | 0.870000E 03 | 0.550000E 02 | 0.0           |
| 3       | 0.0  | 0.247600E 03 | 0.870000E 03 | 0.550000E 02 | 0.0           |
| 4       | 0.0  | 0.247600E 03 | 0.870000E 03 | 0.550000E 02 | 0.0           |
| 5       | 0.0  | 0.247600E 03 | 0.870000E 03 | 0.550000E 02 | 0.0           |
| 6       | 0.0  | 0.247600E 03 | 0.870000E 03 | 0.550000E 02 | 0.0           |

| NODE NO | TIME         | TEMPERATURE  | PRESSURE     | DENSITY      | VELOCITY      |
|---------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1       | 0.372182E 03 | 0.247567E 03 | 0.865201E 03 | 0.549942E 02 | -0.401906E-04 |
| 2       | 0.372182E 03 | 0.247567E 03 | 0.865202E 03 | 0.549942E 02 | -0.171631E-05 |
| 3       | 0.372182E 03 | 0.247567E 03 | 0.865208E 03 | 0.549942E 02 | -0.469997E-06 |
| 4       | 0.372182E 03 | 0.247567E 03 | 0.865202E 03 | 0.549942E 02 | -0.152369E-06 |
| 5       | 0.372182E 03 | 0.247567E 03 | 0.865203E 03 | 0.549942E 02 | -0.582942E-08 |
| 6       | 0.372182E 03 | 0.247567E 03 | 0.865215E 03 | 0.549942E 02 | 0.0           |

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S E C T I O N    7

P R O G R A M    L I S T I N G

The program listing is shown on the following pages.

G LEVEL 1, MOD 3

MAIN 3953

DATE = 70239

19/22/34

```

C**** SMOUTI IS THE DRAIN RATE , POUNDS/SEC SW6M002
C**** DELTAR IS THE DISTANCE BETWEEN NODES , FT SW6M003
C**** PMM1 IS THE PRESSURE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ADJACENT NODES FOR CONVERGESW6M004
C**** NCE ,PSI SW6M005
C**** TM IS THE MAX TANK PRESSURE SW6M006
C**** RADMIN IS THE MINIMUM TANK RADIUS , FT SW6M007
C**** RADMAX IS THE TANK RADIUS , FT SW6M008
C**** VIDY IS THE DYNAMIC VISCOSITY SW6M009
C**** COND IS THE THERMAL CONDUCTIVITY , BTU/HR-FT-DEG F SW6M010
C**** TF IS THE FRACTION OF THE STABLE TIME STEP USED SW6M011
C**** DELT IS THE INITIAL TIME STEP (SHOULD BE SMALL SAY 0.1 SEC ) SW6M012
C**** RHO1 IS THE INITIAL DENSITY , POUNDS/FT CUBE SW6M013
C**** PRESI IS THE INITIAL PRESSURE , PSI SW6M014
C**** GASCON IS THE GAS CONSTANT SW6M015
C**** SPHTP IS THE SPECIFIC HEAT (CON PRESS) BTU/POUNDS- DEG F SW6M016
C**** SPHTV IS THE SPECIFIC HEAT (CON VOL ) BTU/POUNDS- DEG F SW6M017
C**** TIME1 IS THE INITIAL TIME ,SEC SW6M018
C**** SMVENT IS THE VENT RATE , POUNDS/SEC SW6M019
C**** QHEATR IS THE HEATING RATE OF THE HEATER, BTU/HR SW6M020
C**** QMOTOR IS THE MOTOR HEAT DISSIPATION , BTU/HR SW6M021
C**** PVENTU IS THE PRESSURE AT WHICH VENT VALVE OPENS ,PSI SW6M022
C**** PVENTC IS THE PRESSURE AT WHICH VENT VALVE CLOSES,PSI SW6M023
C**** PHETON IS THE PRESSURE AT WHICH HEATER IS TURNED ON SW6M024
C**** PHETOF IS THE PRESSURE AT WHICH HEATER IS TURNED OFF SW6M025
C**** DTMIXN IS THE TEMP DIFFERENCE AT WHICH MIXER IS TURNED ON SW6M026
C**** DTMIXF IS THE TEMP DIFFERENCE AT WHICH MIXER IS TURNED OFF SW6M027
C**** COMPM IS THE MAX COMPUTER TIME IN ONE HUNDREDS OF A SECOND SW6M028
C**** PC IS A FACTOR USUALLY MUCH LESS THAN 1 FOR SPECIFIC HEAT CALCUL. SW6M029
C**** IM IS THE NUMBER OF NODES SW6M030
C**** NCONT EQ 1 USE AVERAGE VELOCITY ACROSS CELL BOUNDARIES (LINEAR) SW6M031
C**** NC2 EQ 1 DENSITY OF ALL NODES REMAIN CONSTANT SW6M032
C**** IF NC3 EQ 1 READ IN INITIAL DENSITY AND MIXED DENSITY SW6M033
C**** NC4 EQ 1 USE CONSTANT SPECIFIC HEAT AND COMPRESSIBILITY SW6M034
C**** NC6 EQ 1 USE VEL(I) AT THE CELL BOUNDARIES SW6M035
C**** NC7 EQ 1 USE EXACT EQUATION FOR VOLUME ELEMENTS SW6M036
C**** IDN IS MAXIMUM NUMBER OF ITERATIONS IN SUBROUTINE NEWQUA SW6M037
C**** NTIMEM IS THE MAXIMUM NUMBER OF TIME STEPS SW6M038
C**** IMIX IF IMIX = 1 , MIXER ON SW6M039
C**** IHET IF = 1 , HEATER ON SW6M040
C**** IVENT IF = 1 , VENT VALVE OPEN SW6M041
C**** NFI IF = 1 , PLOT EACH CURVE OF GRAPH 1 ON SEPARATE FRAME SW6M042
C**** NWO IF = 1 , WRITE RESULTS OF SUB. INTERP FOR SPECIFIC HEAT- NODE2SW6M043
C**** NW1 IF = 1 , WRITE SMAS1 , SMAS2 , SMAS3 ETC SW6M044
C**** NW2 IF = 1 , WRITE SPHTVV(1) , ZCOMP(1) .... SPHTVV(IMM).... SW6M045
C**** NW3 EQ 1 WRITE MASS FLUX CELL BOUNDARIES SW6M046
C**** NW4 EQ 1 WRITE INTERP OUTPUT - FR, TPI ,TP2 ETC SW6M047
C**** IF NW5 EQ 1 WRITE INPUTS TO SUBROUTINE SIMPLT SW6M048
C**** NPC1 EQ1 PLOT RESULTS SW6M049
C**** INPRIN IS THE NUMBER OF TIME STEPS BETWEEN PRINTING SW6M050
C**** NTT IS THE NUMBER OF PAIR OF POINTS OF DRAIN HISTORY SW6M051
C**** KXI(K) IS 0 FOR KTH GRAPH LINEAR SCALE, 1 FOR LOG SCALE OF X COOR SW6M052
C**** KYI(K) IS 0 FOR LINEAR ORD SCALE, 1 FOR LOG SW6M053

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C**** NVS(K) IS 1 FOR POINT PLOT , 2 FOR LINE PLOT FOR GRAPH SW6M054
C**** NGRI(K) IS GRAPH NO., 1 FOR FIRST,2 FOR SECOND ETC FOR PLOTTING SW6M055
C**** NCCI(K) IS THE NUMBER OF CURVES ON THE KTH GRAPH SW6M056
C**** JN(K) IS THE NODE NUMBER TO BE PLOTTED ON THE KTH CURVE SW6M057
C**** JTN(K) IS THE TIME STEP TO BE PLOTTED, WHEN JTN=NTIME SW6M058
C**** SMT(I) IS THE DRAIN RATE ,POUNDS/HOUR SW6M059
C**** TIMT(I) IS THE TIME IN HOURS SW6M060
C**** READ IN INITIAL DENSITY AND PRESSURE SW6M061
C**** SMAS1 IS THE AVER DENSITY TIMES TANK VOLUME SW6M062
C**** SMAS2 IS THE DENSITY TIMES THE VOLUME ELEMENTS SW6M063
C**** SMAS3 IS THE INITIAL MASS MINUS MASS OUT SW6M064
C**** ENOUTT IS THE TOTAL ENERGY OUT SW6M065
C**** ENINT IS THE TOTAL ENERGY IN SW6M066
C**** ENENT1 IS THE AVER INTERNAL ENERGY TIMES DENSITY TIMES TANK VOLUMESW6M067
C**** ENENT2 IS THE INTERNAL ENERGY TIMES DENSITY TIMES VOLUME ELEMENTS SW6M068
C**** ENENT3 IS THE INITIAL TOTAL INTERNAL ENERGY PLUS ENG. IN MINUS ENG SW6M069
C**** OUT SW6M070
COMMON/PROP/ENTHT(30,30),TEMT(30,30), PREST(30,30), RHOT(30) , SW6M071
IIMAX, JIMAX SW6M072
DIMENSION TIT(108) , ABSA(108) , ORD(108) , LABLCU(320) SW6M0731
DIMENSION X(200,2), Y(200,8,8) , NVS(8) , NCS(8) , NGRI(8), KXI(8) SW6M0742
1 , KYI(8) , JN(8) , NCCI(8) , JTN(8) , NPI(8) SW6M0753
DIMENSION SMT(50), TIMT(50) SW6M0764
COMMON/CONTR/NW3,NW4 SW6M0775
DIMENSION PRESSP(100), TEMPNP(100) , TEMPNQ(100),PRESSQ(100) SW6M078
DATA TIT/'FIGURE TANK PRESSURE HISTORY ,FIGURE SW6M0791
1 TANK TEMPERATURE HISTORY ,FIGURE TANK DENSITY SW6M0802
2 HISTORY ,FIGURE TANK VELOCITY HISTORY SW6M0813
X', SW6M0824
3 ,FIGURE STORAGE MASS HISTORY ,FIGURE HISW6M0835
4STORY OF MASS FLOW ,FIGURE TEMPERATURE STRATIFSW6M0846
5ICATION ,FIGURE DENSITY STRATIFICATION , SW6M0857
6 , / SW6M0868
DIMENSION ENTHLP(100), ENTHLO(100) SW6M087
DATA ABSA/' STORAGE TIME, HOURS , SW6M0881
1 STORAGE TIME, HOURS , STORAGE TIMESW6M0892
2,HOURS , STORAGE TIME, HOURS SW6M0903
3, , , STORAGE TIME, HOURS , SSW6M0914
4STORAGE TIME, HOURS , RADIAL DISTANCE, FSW6M0925
5FEET , RADIAL DISTANCE, FEET , SW6M0936
6 , / SW6M0947
DIMENSION AO(100) SW6M095
DATA ORD/' PRESSURE, PSIA , SW6M0961
1TEMPERATURE, DEGREES F , DENSITY, POUNDS SW6M0972
2/CUBIC FT , VELOCITY, FT/HOUR SW6M0983
X', SW6M0994
3 , STORAGE MASS, POUNDS , FLOWSW6M1005
4 RATE , POUNDS/ HOUR , TEMPERATURE , DEGREES SW6M1016
5 R , DENSITY , POUNDS/ CUBIC FT , SW6M1027
6 , / SW6M1038
DIMENSION XAR(200),YAR(200), PRESSR(4,200), TIMER(200), IS(12) SW6M104
DATA LABLCU/'NODE , , STRATIFIED NSW6M1052

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      IODE      ,      HOURS' /      SW6M1063
      COMMON RHO(100), TEMP(100), RADIUS(100) , ENTHLY(100),      SW6M107
      1VEL(100), VELN(100) , PRESS(100) , TEMPN(100) , ENTHLN(100),      SW6M108
      2SMFLUX(100), RHON(100) , TAU(100) , RHOD(100) , VELO(100),      SW6M109
      3ENVOL(100) , ENVOLN(100), ENVOLL(100) , ENVOLO(100),      SW6M110
      4ILAST(100) , JLAST(100) , IMAX , DELT , DELR , DELTAR, IM,      SW6M111
      5NC1,NC2,NC3,NC4, NC5, NC6 ,NC7,NC8, QFLUX(100), TF,RADMAX,QTAN      SW6M112
      COMMON/PROR/ZCOMP(100),SPHTVV(100)      SW6M113
      COMMON/V11/VOLE(50) ,VOLTAN      SW6M114
      COMMON/NEW/ GASCON, A(100) , IDD , IDM , PMM1      SW6M115
      CALL GSTART ('SW6',MOVER)      SW6M116
      GO TO (10,20),MOVER      SW6M117
10  CALL LIB      SW6M118
C**** IIMAX IS THE NUMBER OF LIB. DENSITIES      SW6M119
      READ(5,12) IIMAX ,JIMAX      SW6M120
12  FORMAT (2I5)      SW6M121
C**** JIMAX IS NUMBER OF LIB. PRESSURES      SW6M122
      DO 14 I=1,IIMAX      SW6M123
      READ(5,16)RHOT(I)      SW6M124
13  FORMAT(1H ,1E16.8)      SW6M125
15  FURMAT(1H ,3E16.8)      SW6M126
16  FORMAT(1E10.0)      SW6M127
      READ(5,17)(TEMT (I,J), ENHTT(I,J) , PREST(I,J) ,J=1,JIMAX )      SW6M128
17  FORMAT(6E10.0)      SW6M129
      WRITE(6, 9)      SW6M130
9   FORMAT('0',' DENSITY ' )      SW6M131
      WRITE(6,13) RHOT(I)      SW6M132
      WRITE(6, 8)      SW6M133
8   FORMAT('0',' PRESSURE      , TEMPERATURE      , ENTHALPY ')      SW6M134
      WRITE(6,15)(PREST(I,J),TEMT(I,J),ENHTT(I,J),J=1,JIMAX)      SW6M135
14  CONTINUE      SW6M136
20  CALL PROB      SW6M137
      CALL STATUS(IS)      SW6M138
      COMPI = IS(8)      SW6M139
      READ(5,71) QTANI, SMOUTI , DELTAR , PMM1, TM , RADMIN,      SW6M140
1   RADMAX , VIDY , CUND , TF , DELT , RHOI , PRESI , GASCON,      SW6M141
2   SPHTP , SPHTV , TIMEI, SMVENT , QHEATR , QMOTOR , PVENTO ,      SW6M142
3   PVENTC , PHETON , PHETOF , DTMIXN , DTMIXF,COMPMP,PC      SW6M143
      READ(5,72) IM , NCONT , NC2 , NC7      , IDM, NTIMEM, IMIX ,      SW6M144
1   IHET , IVENT ,NC3,NC4,NC6,NFI      SW6M145
2   ,NW0, NW1, NW2, NW3 , NW4, NPC1, INPRIN,NTT ,NW5      SW6M1461
      READ(5,771)(KXI(K), KYI(K), NVS(K), NGRI(K)      , NCCI(K),JN(K)      SW6M1472
1   ), JTN(K), K=1 ,8)      SW6M1483
771 FORMAT( 7I5)      SW6M1494
71  FORMAT (6F10.0)      SW6M150
72  FJRMAT(12I5)      SW6M151
      READ(5, 21)(SMT(I), TMT(I), I=1,NTT)      SW6M1521
21  FORMAT( 6E10.0)      SW6M1532
      WRITE(6,73)      SW6M154
73  FORMAT(1H , ' ENVON HEAT-B/S, DRAIN RATE-P/S DELTA RADIUS-FT, PRES      SW6M155
1   DIF. PSI, MAX PRES PSI, MIN RADIUS - FT ' )      SW6M156
      WRITE(6,74)QTANI, SMOUTI , DELTAR , PMM1, TM , RADMIN      SW6M157

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74 FORMAT(1H ,6E16.7)                                SW6M158
   WRITE(6,75)                                          SW6M159
75 FORMAT(1H , ' RADMAX, FT , DYN. VISC. , THERMAL COND , SW6M160
   1TF , DELT SEC , INIT DENSITY ')                  SW6M161
   WRITE(6,74) RADMAX , VIDY , COND , TF , DELT , RHUI SW6M162
   WRITE(6,76)                                          SW6M163
76 FORMAT(1H , ' PRESI PSI , GASCON , SPHTP B/P-F , SPHTV SW6M164
   1B/P-F , TIMEI SEC , VENT RATE P/S ')              SW6M165
   WRITE(6,74) PRESI , GASCON , SPHTP , SPHTV , TIMEI , SMVENT SW6M166
   WRITE(6,78)                                          SW6M167
78 FORMAT(1H , ' Q-HEATER B/S , Q-MOTOR B/S , PVENT-O PSI , PVENS SW6M168
   1T-C PSI , P-HET-ON PSI , P-HET-OFF PSI ')         SW6M169
   WRITE(6,74) QHEATR , QMOTOR , PVENTO , PVENTC , PHETON , PHETOF SW6M170
   WRITE(6,79)                                          SW6M171
79 FORMAT(1H , ' DEL-TEMP-MIX-ON, DEL-TEMP-MIX-OFF , COMPM, PC SW6M172
   WRITE(6,74) DTMIXN , DTMIXF , COMPM , PC           SW6M173
   WRITE(6,82)                                          SW6M174
82 FORMAT(1H , ' IM NCONT NC2 NC7 IDM NTIMEN IMIX IHET IVENT NCSW6M175
   13 NC4 NC6 NFI NW0 NW1 NW2 NW3 NW4 NPC1 INPRIN NTT NW5') SW6M1762
   WRITE(6,81) IM , NCONT , NC2 , NC7 , IDM , NTIMEN , IMIX , IHET , IVENT , NCSW6M177
   1 IVENT , NC3 , NC4 , NC6 , NFI                     SW6M178
   2 , NW0 , NW1 , NW2 , NW3 , NW4 , NPC1 , INPRIN , NTT , NW5 SW6M1791
   WRITE(6,773) ( KXI(K) , KYI(K) , NVS(K) , NGRI(K) , NCCI(K) , JN(K) , SW6M1802
   1 JTN(K) , K=1 , 8 )                                SW6M1813
773 FORMAT(1H , ' KXI=' , I5 , ' KYI=' , I5 , ' NVS=' , I5 , ' NGRI=' , I5 , ' NCCI=' SW6M1824
   1 ' , I5 , ' JN=' , I5 , ' JTN=' , I5 , ' )          SW6M1835
81 FORMAT(1H , 24I5)                                    SW6M184
   WRITE(6, 22)                                         SW6M1851
22 FORMAT(1H , ' DRAIN RATE-POUNDS/HR , TIME HOURS ETC' ) SW6M1862
   WRITE(6,26 ) (SMT(I) , TIMT(I) , I=1,NTT)           SW6M1873
26 FORMAT(1H , 8E14.6)                                  SW6M1884
   IMAX = IM - 1                                        SW6M189
   CALL DATCHK(KXI , KYI , NVS , NGRI , NCCI , JN , JTN , ERK , IM , NTIMEN SW6M1902
   1 , NPC1 )                                           SW6M1913
   IF(ERR.EQ.1) GO TO 20                                SW6M1924
   IMM = IM + 1                                          SW6M193
   II = 1                                                SW6M1941
   QTAN = QTANI                                          SW6M195
   DIR = IM - 1                                          SW6M1952
   IF(DIR. NE. 0.) DELTAR = (RADMAX - RADMIN)/DIR       SW6M197
   ENINT=C.0                                             SW6M203
   NPRNT = 0                                             SW6M2042
   RADIUS(1) = RADMIN                                    SW6M205
   X(1,2) = RADIUS(1)                                    SW6M2061
   X(IMM,2) = 0.0                                        SW6M2073
   RADIUS(IMM) = 0.0                                    SW6M208
   RADIUS(IM) = RADMAX                                   SW6M209
   X(IM,2) = RADIUS(IM)                                  SW6M2102
   DO 31 I= 2,IMAX                                     SW6M211
   RADIUS(I) = RADIUS(I-1) + DELTAR                     SW6M212
311 X(I,2) = RADIUS(I)                                  SW6M2132
31 CONTINUE                                             SW6M214

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SMFLUX(1) = SMOUTI/(4.*3.1416)
DELR = 2.*DELTAR
VOLTAN = 3.1416*4.*(RADIUS(IM)**3.- RADIUS(1)**3.)/3.0
AREOUT = 3.1416*(RADIUS(1)**2.) *4.
RATIO = AREOUT/VOLTAN
XL = 0.0
XU = 0.0
YL = 0.0
YU = 0.0
ENOUTT = 0.0
NTQ = 0
IND = 1
DO 251 I=2, IMAX
VOLE(I)= 4.*3.1416*((RADIUS(I)+DELTAR/2. )**3.-(RADIUS(I)-DELTAR/2.
1)**3 )/3.
251 CONTINUE
VOLE(1)= 4.*3.1416*((RADIUS(1)+DELTAR/2. )**3. - RADIUS(1)**3.)/3.
VOLE(IM)= 4.*3.1416*(RADIUS(IM)**3.-(RADIUS(IM)-DELTAR/2. )**3.)/3.
DO 27 I = 1 , IMM
PRESS(I) = PRESI
RHO(I) = RHOI
27 CONTINUE
IF(NC3. NE. 1) GO TO 34
READ(5, 28)(RHO(I), I=1, IMM)
READ(5 , 28)(PRESS(I), I=1, IMM )
28 FORMAT( 6E10.0)
WRITE(6 ,29)
29 FORMAT(1H , 'THE INITIAL DENSITIES ARE..... ' )
WRITE(6, 32)( I, RHO(I), I=1 , IMM )
WRITE(6, 32)( I, PRESS(I), I=1 , IMM )
32 FORMAT(1H ,15,8E14.6)
34 CONTINUE
CALL INTERP(IND, PRESS , RHO , ENTHLY , TEMP , IMM)
TIME = TIMEI
NTIMES = 0
NTIME = 0
DO 40 I=1 , IMM
ENVOLI = ENTHLY(I)*RHO(I) - 0.185*PRESS(I)
VELN(I) = 0.0
PRESS(I) = PRESI
ENVOL(I) = ENVOLI
SPHTVV(I) = SPHTV
ZCOMP(I)=(PRESS(I)/(RHO(I)*GASCON*TEMP(I)))*144.
40 CONTINUE
ENENTI = VOLTAN*ENVOL(IMM)
SMAS3 = VOLTAN*RHO(IMM)
PPFIVE = PHETOF + 0.5
PMFIVE = PHETON - 0.5
PMFE = PHETOF - 0.5
PPFE = PHETON + 0.5
DO 60 I=2, IMM
VEL(I) = 0.0

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60 CONTINUE
  VEL(1) = SMFLUX(1)/(RHO(1)*(RADIUS(1)**2))
  K52 = 0
  GO TO 90
100 CONTINUE
  IDD = 1
C**** IF IMIX = 1 , MIXER ON
C**** IF IHET = 1 , HEATER ON
C**** IF IVENT = 1 , VENT VALVE OPEN
  D1T = ABS(TEMP(IM)-TEMP(1))
  IF(D1T.GT.DTMIXN) IMIX= 1
  IF(D1T.LE.DTMIXF) IMIX= 0
  IF(PRESS(2).GT. PVENTO) IVENT = 1
  IF(PRESS(2).LE. PVENTC) IVENT = 0
  IF(PRESS(2).LE. PPFE ) IHET = 1
  DELTO = DELT
  IF(PRESS(2).GE. PMFE ) IHET = 0
  KDLP = 0
  QTAN = QTANI + IHET*QHEATR +IMIX*QMOTOR
  KONT1 = 0
  TIMM = TIMT(II)*3600.
  IF(TIME.LT. TIMM) GO TO 121
  SMOUTI = SMT(II)/3600.
  II = II + 1
121 CONTINUE
  DO 122 I=1, IMM
122 PRESSO(I) = PRESS(I)
  KONT= 0
124 CONTINUE
  SMFLUX(1) = (SMOUTI + SMVENT*IVENT)/(4.*3.1416)
  DO 129 I=1,IMM
129 PRESS(I) = PRESSO(I)
  VEL(1) = SMFLUX(1)/(RHO (1)*(RADIUS(1)**2))
  DELTT = DELT
  RHON(IMM) = RHG(IMM) + VEL(1)*DELT*RHO(1)*RATIO
123 CALL NEWQUA(NCONT,DELT, RHO, VEL, TEMP , ENVOL , ENVOLN ,
  1RHON , VELN , ENTHLY , ENTHLN , RADIUS , QFLUX , COND , PRESS,
  2DELTAR, NC2, SMFLUX, QTAN, VIDY, TF, IMAX ,NC6,NC7,SPHTV,SPHTP,
  3TEMPN , NC4 )
  DLP = ABS(PRESSO(2)- PRESS(2) )
  KDLP = KDLP + 1
  IF(DLP.GT. 11.) DELT = DELTO*10./DLP
  IF(DLP.GT. 11..AND. KDLP.LT. 4 ) GO TO 124
  IF(KONT1.GT.0) GO TO 125
  KONT1 = KONT1 + 1
  PHIG = 0.
  PLOW = 0.
  IF(PRESS(2).LE. PPFIVE)GO TO 127
  IF(PRESSO(2).NE.PRESS(2)) PHIG =(PHETOF-PRESSO(2))/(PRESS(2)-PRESS
  1O(2))
  IF(PHIG.LE.0. OR. PHIG.GT..98) GO TO 127
  DELT = DELTO*PHIG

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SW6M261  
 SW6M262  
 SW6M2621  
 SW6M263  
 SW6M264  
 SW6M265  
 SW6M266  
 SW6M267  
 SW6M268  
 SW6M269  
 SW6M270  
 SW6M271  
 SW6M272  
 SW6M273  
 SW6M274  
 SW6M2742  
 SW6M275  
 SW6M2752  
 SW6M276  
 SW6M2761  
 SW6M2772  
 SW6M2783  
 SW6M2790  
 SW6M2792  
 SW6M2794  
 SW6M2795  
 SW6M2796  
 SW6M2827  
 SW6M2828  
 SW6M283  
 SW6M2831  
 SW6M2832  
 SW6M284  
 SW6M285  
 SW6M288  
 SW6M289  
 SW6M290  
 SW6M2901  
 SW6M2902  
 SW6M2905  
 SW6M2906  
 SW6M2907  
 SW6M2909  
 SW6M2913  
 SW6M2914  
 SW6M2915  
 SW6M2916  
 SW6M2917  
 SW6M2918  
 SW6M2919  
 SW6M2920  
 SW6M2922

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      GO TO 124
127 IF(PRESS(2).GE. PMFIVE )GO TO 125
      IF(PRESS(2).NE. PRESS(2)) PLOW= (PRESS(2)- PHETON)/(PRESS(2) -
1PRESS(2) )
      IF(PLow .LE.0..OR.PLOW .GT.0.98 ) GO TO 125
      DELT = DELTO*PLOW
      GO TO 124
125 CONTINUE
      DELTP = DELT
      IF ( IDD .EQ. -1 ) GO TO 20
      DELT = DELTP
      SMOUTT = DELT*SMFLUX(1)*4.*3.1416
      ENEWAV= QTAN*SMFLUX(1)*4.*3.1416*ENTHLY(1)
      ENOUTT = ENOUTT + DELT*SMFLUX(1)*4.*3.1416*ENTHLY(1)
      ENINT = ENINT + DELT*QTAN
      DELT = DELTP
      IF ( IDD .EQ. -1 ) GO TO 20
      IF(NC4.EQ.1) GO TO 220
      IND = 1
      DO 215 I = 1, IMM
      ZCOMP(I)=(PRESS(I)/(RHON(I)*GASCON*TEMPN(I)))*144
215 CONTINUE
220 CONTINUE
      ENENT2 = ENVOLN(1)*VOLE(1) + ENVOLN(IM)*VOLE(IM)
      ENENT1 = VOLTAN*ENVOLN(IMM)
      ENENT3 = ENENT1 + ENOUTT + ENINT
      DO 237 I=2,IMAX
      ENENT2 = ENENT2 + ENVOLN(I)*VOLE(I)
237 CONTINUE
      SMAS1 = VOLTAN*RHON(IMM)
      SMAS2 = VOLE(1)*RHON(1)
      DO 252 I=2, IM
      SMAS2 = SMAS2 + RHON(I)*VOLE(I)
252 CONTINUE
      SMAS3 = SMAS3 + SMOUTT
      IF(NW1.NE. 1 ) GO TO 240
      WRITE(6,238)
238 ,FORMAT(1H , 'SMAS1-POUNDS ,SMAS2-POUNDS ,SMAS3-POUNDS ,ENER.OUT-BTU
1 ,ENER.IN-BTU ,ENENT1 -BTU , ENENT2 -BTU , ENENT3-BTU ,')
239 FORMAT(1H ,8E14.5)
      WRITE(6,239) SMAS1,SMAS2,SMAS3,ENOUTT,ENINT,ENENT1,ENENT2,ENENT3
240 CONTINUE
      SUMP =0.0
      IF(IMIX.NE.1) GO TO 25
      DO 23 I=1, IM
      RHU(I) = RHU(IMM)
      TEMP(I)= TEMP(IMM)
      PRESS(I)= PRESS(IMM)
      ENVOL(I) = ENVOL(IMM)
23 CONTINUE
      IF(TM. LT. PRESS(1) ) NTIMES = NTIMEM
25 CONTINUE

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      DO 80 I=1,IMM
      RHO(I) = RHON(I)
      TEMP(I) = TEMPN(I)
      ENTHLY(I) = ENTHLN(I)
      ENVOL(I) = ENVOLN(I)
      SUMP = SUMP + PRESS(I)
80  CONTINUE
      DO 83 I=1,8
83  IF(JTN(I).EQ. NTIMES) K52 = K52 +1
      X(NTIME,1) = TIME/3600.
      DO 315 K1= 1,8
      IF(K1.NE. NGR1(K1))GO TO 315
      NGR = NGR1(K1)
      NCC = NCC1(K1)
      DO 316 J=1,NCC
      NK = JN(J)
      IF(J.EQ.NCC)NK = IMM
      IF(NK.EQ.0)GO TO 321
      IF(NGR.EQ.1) Y(NTIME,J ,NGR) = PRESS(NK)
      IF(NGR.EQ.2) Y(NTIME,J ,NGR) = TEMP(NK)
      IF(NGR.EQ.3) Y(NTIME,J ,NGR) = RHO(NK)
      IF(NGR.EQ.4) Y(NTIME,J ,NGR) = VEL(NK)*3600.
321 CONTINUE
      K5 = 0
      NK1=JTN(J)
      IF(NGR1(J).7) GO TO 317
      IF(NK1.NE. NTIMES ) GO TO 317
      DO 314 J2=1 , IM
      IF(NGR.EQ.7) Y(J2, J , NGR) = TEMP(J2)
314 IF(NGR.EQ.8) Y(J2, J , NGR) = RHO(J2)
317 CONTINUE
316 CONTINUE
      IF(NGR.EQ.5) Y(NTIME,1,5 ) = SMAS1
      IF(NGR.EQ.6) Y(NTIME,1,6 ) = 4*3.1416*SMFLUX(1)*3600.
315 CONTINUE
      NP = NTIME
      CALL STATUS(15)
      COMP2 = IS(8)
      COMP = COMP2 - COMP1
      NNN = 0
      NNH = 0
      IF(COMP.GE.COMPM)NNN=1
      IF(COMP .GE. COMPM ) NTIMES = NTIMEM
      IF(NTIME.GE.200.OR .NTIMES.GE.NTIMEM)NNH=1
      IF(NNN.EQ.0.AND. NNH.EQ.0 )GO TO 105
      CALL STATUS(15)
      COMPP1 = IS(8)
      IF(NPC1.NE.1) GO TO 371
      WRITE(6,115)
115 FORMAT(1H , 'COMPUTER TIME AT START OF PLOT,IN SECONDS')
      COMP = COMP/100
      WRITE(6,116) COMP

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SW6M337  
 SW6M338  
 SW6M339  
 SW6M340  
 SW6M341  
 SW6M342  
 SW6M343  
 SW6M3431  
 SW6M3432  
 SW6M3444  
 SW6M3456  
 SW6M3468  
 SW6M347  
 SW6M3482  
 SW6M3494  
 SW6M3506  
 SW6M3517  
 SW6M3528  
 SW6M3530  
 SW6M3542  
 SW6M3554  
 SW6M3566  
 SW6M3578  
 SW6M3589  
 SW6M3590  
 SW6M3601  
 SW6M3612  
 SW6M3626  
 SW6M3637  
 SW6M3648  
 SW6M3659  
 SW6M3660  
 SW6M3673  
 SW6M3684  
 SW6M3692  
 SW6M3709  
 SW6M371  
 SW6M372  
 SW6M373  
 SW6M374  
 SW6M3751  
 SW6M376  
 SW6M3762  
 SW6M377  
 SW6M378  
 SW6M379  
 SW6M380  
 SW6M3812  
 SW6M382  
 SW6M383  
 SW6M384  
 SW6M385

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116 FORMAT(1H ,F14.5)                                SW6M386
DO 772 J1 = 1, 8                                       SW6M3871
IF(NGR1(J1).NE. J1 ) GO TO 772                         SW6M3883
NGR = J1                                               SW6M3895
KX= KXI(J1)                                           SW6M3907
KY= KYI(J1)                                           SW6M3919
IF(NGR.EQ.7.OR.NGR.EQ.8) NP= IM                      SW6M3920
IF(NGR.NE.7.AND.NGR.NE.8) NP= NTIME                  SW6M3932
NCC= NCCI(J1)                                         SW6M3944
IF( NGR.EQ.7 .OR. NGR.EQ. 8) NCC = K52               SW6M3945
NV = NVS(J1)                                          SW6M3956
CALL SIMPLT(KX, KY, X      , Y      , NP      , NCC , NV      , NGR SW6M3960
1,TIT      , ABSA      , OPD      , LABLCU , NFI ,JN,JN,IMM,NW5) SW6M3971
772 CONTINUE                                           SW6M3982
CALL STATUS(15)                                       SW6M399
COMPP2 = IS(8)                                        SW6M400
COMPTT =(COMPP2 -COMPP1)/100.                        SW6M401
WRITE(6,109)                                          SW6M402
109 FORMAT(1H , 'COMPUTER TIME IN SECONDS FOR PLOT ') SW6M403
WRITE(6,112) COMPTT                                   SW6M404
112 FORMAT(1H ,E14.5)                                SW6M405
371 CONTINUE                                           SW6M4062
IF(NNN.EQ.1 ) NTIMEM = NTIMES                        SW6M407
NTIME = 0                                              SW6M4082
105 CONTINUE                                           SW6M409
IF(NPRNT.NE. NTIMES)GO TO 500                        SW6M4102
90 CONTINUE                                           SW6M411
WRITE(6,201)                                          SW6M412
201 FORMAT('0','NODE NO ,      TIME      , TEMPERATURE ,      PRESSURE      , SW6M413
1DENSITY      ,      VELOCITY      , ENTHALPY      , DENSITY-INTEN , RADIUS' )SW6M414
WRITE(6,205) (I, TIME, TEMP(I),PRESS(I),RHO(I), VEL(I), ENTHLY(I),SW6M415
1ENVCL(I) , RADIUS(I) , I=1 , IMM)                  SW6M416
205 FORMAT(1H ,15,8E15.6)                            SW6M417
NPRNT = NPRNT + INPRIN                               SW6M4182
500 CONTINUE                                           SW6M419
IF(NW2.NE.1) GO TO 128                               SW6M4202
WRITE(6,222)                                          SW6M421
222 FORMAT(1H , 'SPECIFIC HEAT AND COMP. OF NODE J1 AND IMM' ) SW6M422
WRITE(6,221) SPHTVV(1),ZCOMP(1),SPHTVV(2),ZCOMP(2),SPHTVV(IM), SW6M423
1ZCOMP(IM) , SPHTVV(IMM) , ZCOMP(IMM)               SW6M424
221 FORMAT(1H ,8E14.6)                                SW6M425
128 CONTINUE                                           SW6M426
TIME = TIME + DELT                                    SW6M427
NTIME = NTIME + 1                                     SW6M428
NTIMES = NTIMES + 1                                   SW6M4291
IF(NTIMES .LE.NTIMEM) GO TO 100                      SW6M430
700 GO TO 20                                           SW6M431
END                                                    SW6M432

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SUBROUTINE NEWQUA (NCONT, DELT, RHO, VEL, TEMP, ENVOL, ENVOLN, SW6N001
1RHON, VELN, ENTHLY, ENTHLN, RADIUS, QFLUX, COND, PRESS, SW6N002
2DELTAR, NC2, SMFLUX, QTAN, VIDY, TF, IMAX, NC6, NC7, SPHTV, SPHTP, SW6N003
3TEMPN, NC4) SW6N004
COMMON/NEW/ GASCON, A(100), IDD, IDM, PMM1 SW6N005
COMMON/PROR/ZCOMP(100), SPHTVV(100) SW6N006
COMMON/V11/VOLE(50), VOLTAN SW6N007
COMMON/CONTR/NW3, NW4 SW6N0072
DIMENSION B(100), AA(100), PRESSD(100), RHOA(100), ENN(100), SW6N0073
1ENNO(100), ENNA(100) SW6N0074
DATA AF/0.01/ SW6N0075
DIMENSION RHO(100), VEL(100), TEMP(100) SW6N008
DIMENSION ENVOL(100), ENVOLN(100), RHON(100) SW6N009
DIMENSION VELN(100), ENTHLY(100), ENTHLN(100) SW6N010
DIMENSION RADIUS(100), QFLUX(100), PRESS(100) SW6N011
DIMENSION TEMPN(100), SMFLUX(100) SW6N012
DIMENSION RAVR(100), RAVRP(100) SW6N013
DIMENSION DELV(100), DELP(100), DELPO(100) SW6N014
DIMENSION NSAME(100) SW6N015
DIMENSION ISKIP(100) SW6N016
DIMENSION SMAS(100), SMASP(100), ENEG(100), ENEGP(100) SW6N017
DIMENSION ENP(100), ENNP(100) SW6N0171
DATA TF2 /.03/ SW6N0172
C**** SUBROUTINE NEWQUA CALCULATES NEW DENSITIES, VELOCITIES, AND INTERNAL SW6N018
C**** IF NC6 EQUALS 1 USE VEL(I) AT BOUNDARIES SW6N019
C**** ENERGIES PER UNIT VOLUME SW6N020
C**** IF NC7 EQUALS ONE USE EXACT RELATIONSHIP FOR VOLUME ELEMENTS SW6N021
    IDD = 1 SW6N022
    IND = 1 SW6N0221
    IC = 1 SW6N0222
    DPO = 0. SW6N0223
10 CONTINUE SW6N023
    IM = IMAX + 1 SW6N024
    IMM = IM + 1 SW6N0245
    SMASP(IM) = 0.0 SW6N025
    CALL INTERP(IND, PRESS, RHO, ENTHLN, TEMPN, IMM) SW6N0252
    Q2 = 0.0 SW6N0253
    IF (QTAN.LT.0.0) Q2 = 0.0995 SW6N0254
    ENEWAV = QTAN + SMFLUX(1)*4.*3.1416*ENTHLY(1) + Q2 SW6N0282
    ENVOLN(IMM) = ENVOL(IMM) + DELT*ENEWAV/VOLTAN SW6N0284
    DO 25 I=1, IM SW6N026
        NSAME(I) = 1 SW6N027
        ISKIP(I) = 1 SW6N028
25 CONTINUE SW6N029
    DO 5 I=1, IMM SW6N0252
        ENN(I) = ENTHLN(I) - 0.185* PRESS(I) /RHO(I) SW6N0294
        ENNP(I) = ENN(I) SW6N0295
        PRESSO(I) = PRESS(I) SW6N0296
        PRESS(I) = PRESS(I) + 2. SW6N0297
        ENNO(I) = ENN(I) SW6N0298
5 RHOA(I) = RHO(I) - 0.5 SW6N0299
    DELVI = 0.000001 SW6N030

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AB = 0.5
CALL INTERP( IND,PRESS, RHO, ENTHLN, TEMPN, IMM)
DO 7 I=1,IMM
  ENN(I) = ENTHLN(I) - 0.185* PRESS(I)/RHO(I)
  AA(I) = 0.
7 IF(ENN(I).NE. ENN(I)) AA(I) = (PRESS(I)- PRESSQ(I))/(ENN(I)- ENN
  I Q(I) )
  DELR = 2.*DELTAR
  CALL INTERP( IND,PRESSQ,RHOA,ENTHLN, TEMPN, IMM)
  DO 8 I=1, IMM
    ENN(I) = ENTHLN(I) - 0.185*PRESSQ(I)/ RHOA(I)
    B(I) = 0.
    IF(RHOA(I).NE.RHO(I))B(I)=-AA(I)*(ENN(I)-ENNQ(I))/(RHOA(I)-RHO(I))
    ENNO(I) = ENVOL(I)/RHO(I)
    PRESS(I) = PRESSQ(I)
8 RHOA(I) = RHO(I)
  QFIN = QTAN/(4.*3.1416*(RADIUS(IM)**2))
  DO 51 I=2,IM
    RAVER(I) = RADIUS(I-1) + DELTAR/2.
    RAVERP(I)= RADIUS(I) + DELTAR/2.
    DELV(I) = VEL(I)*AB*(RADIUS(I)/(RAVER(I)))*2
51 IF(VEL(I).EQ. 0) DELV(I) = DELVI
50 CONTINUE
  IF( IDU.EQ.1) GO TO 52
  CALL INTERP(IND, PRESS ,RHO , ENTHLN, TEMPN, IMM )
  DO 53 I=1, IMM
    ENP(I) = ENTHLN(I) - 0.185* PRESS(I)/RHO(I)
53 IF(ENP(I).NE. ENNP(I)) AA(I) =(PRESS(I)- PRESSQ(I))/(ENP(I)- ENNP
  I I))
  CALL INTERP(IND, PRESS , RHON, ENTHLN, TEMPN, IMM )
  DO 54 I=1, IMM
    ENN(I) = ENTHLN(I) - 0.185* PRESS(I)/ RHON(I)
54 IF(RHON(I).NE.RHO(I) ) B(I)= -AA(I)*(ENN(I)- ENP(I))/(RHON(I) -
  I RHO(I) )
52 CONTINUE
  IJK =2
  DO 43 I=2, IM
    QFLUX(I) = COND*(RAVER(I)**2) * (TEMP(I) - TEMP(I-1))/DELTAR
43 CONTINUE
  IJKM= IMAX
123 DO 100 I= IJK, IJKM
    RAVE = RAVER(I)
    RAVP = RAVERP(I)
C*** IF NCOUNT EQUALS ONE USES LINEAR AVERAGE VELOCITY ACROSS BOUNDARIES
  IF(NCOUNT.NE. 1 ) GO TO 320
C*** IF ISKIP(I) EQ 2 SKIPS NODE I
  VELB =(VEL(I-1) + VEL(I))/2.
  IF(ISKIP(I).EQ. 2 ) GO TO 100
  VELBP =(VEL(I+1)+ VEL(I))/2.
  GO TO 340
320 CONTINUE
  VELB = (VEL(I-1)*(RADIUS(I-1)**2) + VEL(I)*(RADIUS(I)**2))/((RAVE
  SW6N031
  SW6N0311
  SW6N0312
  SW6N0314
  SW6N0315
  SW6N0316
  SW6N0317
  SW6N032
  SW6N0321
  SW6N0322
  SW6N0323
  SW6N0324
  SW6N0325
  SW6N0326
  SW6N0326
  SW6N0327
  SW6N033
  SW6N 34
  SW6N035
  SW6N036
  SW6N037
  SW6N 38
  SW6N039
  SW6N 391
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  SW6N 408
  SW6N 409
  SW6N041
  SW6N042
  SW6N043
  SW6N044
  SW6N045
  SW6N046
  SW6N047
  SW6N048
  SW6N049
  SW6N050
  SW6N051
  SW6N052
  SW6N053
  SW6N054
  SW6N055
  SW6N056

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1**2)*2.) SW6N057
  VELBP= (VEL(I+1)*(RADIUS(I+1)**2) + VEL(I)*(RADIUS(I)**2))/((RAVEP
1**2)*2.) SW6N059
340 CONTINUE SW6N060
  IF(NC6.EQ.1) VELB= VEL(I) SW6N061
  IF(NC6.EQ.1) VELBP=VEL(I+1) SW6N062
  IF(VELB .LE. 0.0)GO TO 212 SW6N063
  CONDE = (RAVE**2 )* ( RHO(I-1)* VELB ) SW6N064
  CONEN = CONDE*ENTHLY(I-1) SW6N065
  GO TO 225 SW6N066
212 CONDE = (RAVE**2 )* ( RHO(I )* VELB ) SW6N067
  CONEN = CONDE*ENTHLY(I) SW6N068
225 IF(VELBP .LE. 0.0) GO TO 250 SW6N069
  CONDEP = (RAVEP**2)* ( RHO(I )* VELBP) SW6N070
  CONENP = CONDEP*ENTHLY(I) SW6N071
  GO TO 255 SW6N072
250 CONDEP = (RAVEP**2)* ( RHO(I+1)* VELBP) SW6N073
  CONENP = (CONDEP)*ENTHLY(I+1) SW6N074
255 CONTINUE SW6N075
C**** DIFFU IS THE DIFFUSIVE TERM OF THE ENERGY EQUATION SW6N076
  DIFFU=(QFLUX (I+1)-QFLUX(I))/(DELTAR*(RADIUS(I)**2)) SW6N077
  IF( NC2.EQ. 1 ) GO TO 286 SW6N078
  IF(NC7.NE.1)GO TO 385 SW6N079
  CONDT =(CONDEP - CONDE)*3.1416*4. SW6N080
  RHON(I) = RHO(I) - DELT*CONDT/VOLE(I) SW6N081
  GO TO 386 SW6N082
385 CONTINUE SW6N083
  RHON(I) = RHO(I) - DELT*(CONDEP - CONDE)/(DELTAR*(RADIUS(I)**2)) SW6N084
386 CONTINUE SW6N085
  SMAS(I) = CONDE SW6N086
  SMASP(I)= CONDEP SW6N087
286 CONENG = DELT*( CONEN - CONENP)/((RADIUS(I)**2)*DELTAR) SW6N088
  AFR = 1 SW6N089
  Q1 = 0.0 SW6N0892
  IF(I.EQ.2 .AND. QTAN.LT.0.0) Q1 =0.0995 SW6N0894
  IF(NC7.EQ.1)AFR=4.*3.1416*(RADIUS(I)**2.)*DELTAR/VOLE(I) SW6N090
  ENVOLN(I)=ENVOL(I)+ AFR*(CONENG + DELT*DIFFU)+Q1*DELT/VOLE(I) SW6N091
100 CONTINUE SW6N092
C**** AT I=1 SW6N093
101 CONTINUE SW6N094
  I= 1 SW6N095
  RAVE = RADIUS(IMAX) + DELTAR/2. SW6N096
  IF(ISKIP(1).EQ. 2 ) GO TO 482 SW6N097
  RAVEP = RADIUS( 1 ) + DELTAR/2. SW6N098
  IF(NCONT .NE. 1 ) GO TO 420 SW6N099
  VELB = (VEL(IM) + VEL(IMAX ))/2. SW6N100
  VELBP = (VEL(2 ) + VEL(1) )/2. SW6N101
  GO TO 440 SW6N102
420 CONTINUE SW6N103
  VELBP= (VEL(2)*(RADIUS(2)**2) + VEL(1)*(RADIUS(1)**2))/((RAVEP**2)
1*2.) SW6N105
440 CONTINUE SW6N106

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      IF(NC6.EQ.1) VELBP=VEL(2)
      IF( VELBP.LE. 0.0) GO TO 351
      CONDEP = (RAVEP**2)* ( RHO(1 )* VELBP)
      CONENP = CONDEP* ENTHLY(1)
      GO TO 381
351  CONDEP = (RAVEP**2)* ( RHO(2 )* VELBP)
      CONENP = (CONDEP)*ENTHLY( 2 )
381  CONTINUE
      SMOUT = SMFLUX(1)
      SMAS(1) = SMOUT
      ENGOUT = ENTHLY(1)*SMOUT
      SMASP(1)= CONDEP
      IF( NC2 .EQ. 1 ) GO TO 422
      CONDT =(CONDBP-SMOUT)*3.1416*4.
      RHON(1)= RHO(1) - DELT*(CONDEP - SMOUT)*2./(DELTAR*(RADIUS(1))**
1 2 )
      IF(NC7.EQ.1) RHON(1) = RHO(1). - DELT*CONDT/VOLE(1)
422  CONENG = DELT*(CONENP - ENGOUT)/(DELTAR * RADIUS(1)**2 )
      DIFFU = (QFLUX(2))/(DELTAR*(RADIUS(1)**2))
      AFR =1
      IF(NC7.EQ.1)AFR=4.*3.1416*(RADIUS(1)**2.)*DELTAR/(VOLE(1)*2.)
      ENVOLN(1)= ENVOL(1) + 2.*AFR*(DELT*DIFFU - CONENG);
C**** AT I= IM
482  CONTINUE
      I= IM
      IF(ISKIP(IM).EQ. 2 ) GO TO 511
      RAVE = RADIUS(IMAX) + DELTAR/2.
      VELB = (VEL(IM)*(RADIUS(IM)**2) + VEL(IMAX)*(RADIUS(IMAX)**2 )) /
1((RAVE **2)*2.)
      IF(NC6.EQ.1) VELB =VEL(IM)
      IF( VELB .LE. 0.0) GO TO 451
      CONDE = (RAVE **2)* ( RHO(IMAX)*VELB )
      CONEN = CONDE*ENTHLY(IMAX)
      GO TO 481
451  CONDE = (RAVE **2)* ( RHO(IM )*VELB )
      CONEN = CONDE*ENTHLY(IM )
481  CONTINUE
      SMAS(IM)= CONDE
      IF( NC2.EQ. 1) GO TO 502
      CODENS = DELT*CONDE/(DELTAR*(RADIUS(IM ))**2)
      CONDT = CONDE*3.1416*4.
      RHON(IM) = RHO( IM) + 2.*CODENS
      IF(NC7.EQ.1) RHON(IM)= RHO(IM)+ DELT*CONDT/VOLE(IM)
502  CONENG = DELT*(CONEN)/((RADIUS(IM )**2)*DELTAR)
      QTANR=((RADIUS(I))**2)*QFIN
      DIFFU =(QTANR-QFLUX(I))/(DELTAR*(RADIUS(I)**2))
      AFR =1
      IF(NC7.EQ.1)AFR=4.*3.1416*(RADIUS(IM)**2.)*DELTAR/(VOLE(IM)*2.)
      ENVOLN(IM) = ENVOL(IM) + AFR*2.*(CONENG + DELT*DIFFU )
511  CONTINUE
      DELINM =0.0
      IF(RHON(I).LE. 0.) WRITE( 6,504)

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SW6N107  
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 SW6N155  
 SW6N156  
 SW6N157  
 SW6N1572

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504 FORMAT(1H , ' NEW DENSITY IS LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO ZERO ' )      SW6N1574
    IF(RHON(I).LE. 0.) GO TO 974                                       SW6N1576
    VIDA = VIDY                                                         SW6N158
    IF ( VIDY .LE. COND/SPHTV ) VIDY = COND/SPHTV                     SW6N159
    DO 501 I= 1, IM                                                    SW6N160
    DELINV = 2.*VIDY/(RHON(I)*(DELTAR**2)) + ABS(VEL (I)/DELTAR)      SW6N161
    IF (DELINV. LE. DELINM ) GO TO 510                                  SW6N162
    DELINM = DELINV                                                    SW6N163
510 CONTINUE                                                           SW6N164
501 CONTINUE                                                           SW6N165
    VIDA = VIDA                                                         SW6N1651
    IF(NC4.NE.1) GO TO 80                                              SW6N1652
    DO 79 I=1, IMM                                                     SW6N1653
    ENENG0 = ENVOLN(I)/RHO(I)                                          SW6N1654
    ENENG = ENVOLN(I)/RHON(I)                                          SW6N1655
    SPHTV = SPHTVV(I)                                                  SW6N1656
    TEMPN(I) = TEMP(I) + (ENENG - ENENG0)/SPHTV                       SW6N1657
    PRESS(I) = ZCOMP(I)*RHON(I)*GASCON *TEMPN(I)/144.                 SW6N1658
79  ENTHLN(I)= ( ENVOLN(I) + 0.185*PRESS(I))/RHON(I)                 SW6N1659
    GO TO 78                                                            SW6N1660
80 CONTINUE                                                            SW6N1661
    DPM = 0.0                                                           SW6N1661
    DO 65 I=1,IMM                                                      SW6N1662
    ENN(I) = ENVOLN(I)/ RHON(I)                                        SW6N1661
    DRA = ABS(-AA(I)*(ENN(I)-ENNO(I)) + B(I)*(RHO(I)- RHON(I)))      SW6N1663
65  IF( DRA.GT. DPM) DPM=DRA                                           SW6N1664
    AF = 1.0                                                            SW6N1665
    IF(DPM.GT.50.)AF= 50./DPM                                          SW6N1667
    IF(AF.GT. 1.) AF=1.                                                SW6N1668
    IC=1                                                                SW6N1668
    IF(AF.LT..98) IC =0                                                SW6N1669
    CALL INTERP( IND, PRESS ,RHON, ENTHLN, TEMPN, IMM )               SW6N167
    ICC = 1                                                            SW6N1673
    DO 70 I=1, IMM                                                     SW6N1674
    AAA =-AA(I)                                                         SW6N1675
    ENNA(I) = ENTHLN(I) - 0.185*PRESS(I) /RHON(I).                   SW6N1678
    DP =-AF* (AAA *(ENN(I)- ENNO(I)) + B(I)*(RHO (I)- RHON(I)))      SW6N1682
    RHOA(I) = RHON(I)                                                  SW6N1686
70  PRESS(I) = DP + PRESS0(I).                                         SW6N1688
    IF(NW3.EQ.1) WRITE( 6,71)( AA(I), B(I), PRESS0(I), PRESS(I), RHOA( SW6N1710
    I), RHO (I), VEL(I) , ENN(I) , ENNA(I), I=1,IMM)                  SW6N1714
71  FORMAT(1H ,9E13.6 )                                               SW6N1716
    IF(NW3.EQ.1) WRITE( 6, 72) DPM, AF , IC                           SW6N1718
72  FORMAT(1H , 'DPM=',E14.7,'AF= ',E14.7,'IC=', (5 )              SW6N172
78  CONTINUE                                                            SW6N1736
    PMAx1 = 0.0                                                         SW6N175
    DO 772 I=2 , IM                                                    SW6N176
    DELP(I) = PRESS(I) - PRESS(I-1)                                    SW6N177
    IF(ABS(DELP(I)).LT.0.00000001) DELP(I)= 0.00000001              SW6N178
    ABDELP = ABS(DELP(I))                                              SW6N179
    IF( ABDELP .LT. PMAx1 )GO TO 772                                   SW6N180
    PMAx1 = ABDELP                                                     SW6N181

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772 CONTINUE
  IF(PMAX1.LT.PMM1) GO TO 996
  E = 0.0
  DO 702 I= 2 ,IM
    IF(IDD.LT.2 ) GO TO 705
    E1 = ABS(ENNA(I) - ENN(I))
    IF( E1.GT. E ) E = E1
    IF( E1.EQ. E ) IG = I
    ISKIP(I) = 2
    IF(NC6.NE.1) ISKIP(I) =1
    IF(ABS(DELP(I)) .LT.0.5*PMAX1 )GO TO 701
    ISKIP(I) = 1
    IF(DELP(I)*DELP(I).GT. 0 ) GO TO 710
    NSAME(I)=1
    IF(DELP(I).NE.0)AFACTR=.5*ABS(DELP(I))/(ABS(DELP(I))+ ABS(DELP(
1 I)))
    DELV(I) = -AFACTR*DELP(I).
    GO TO 705
710 NSAME(I)=NSAME(I)+1
    SIGN = 0.0
    IF(DELP(I).NE.0.) SIGN =DELP(I)/ ABS(DELP(I))
    IF(NSAME(I).LE. 4 )GO TO 704
    DELV(I) =-SIGN*ABS(DELV(I))*1.4
    GO TO 705
704 DELV(I) =-SIGN*ABS(DELV(I))
705 VEL (I) = VEL(I) + DELV(I)
    DELPO(I) = DELP(I)
701 CONTINUE
702 CONTINUE
    IDD = IDD + 1
    IF(NW3.EQ.1)WRITE(6 ,703)VEL(1),VEL(2),VEL(3), VEL(4)
703 FORMAT(1H , 'VEL(1)=' ,E14.7, 'VEL(2)= ' ,E14.7, 'VEL(3)=' ,E14.7, 'VEL(4)=' ,E14.7 )
    IF(IDD.GT.IDM)GO TO 998
    GO TO 50
998 WRITE(6 ,997) IDM, IG , E
997 FORMAT(1H , 'ITERATIONS DIDNT CONVERGE IN',I5,' ITERATIONS, ENERGY
  ERROR AT NODE',I5,' IS ',E14.7,'BTU/POUND')
    GO TO 974
996 IF(ICC.EQ.0 ) GO TO 50
999 CONTINUE
    IF(NW3.NE.1) GO TO 974
    WRITE(6,971)
971 FORMAT(1H , 'SMAS(1)      , SMAS(2)      , SMAS(3)      , SMAS(4)
  1 , SMAS(5)      ')
    WRITE(6,972)(SMAS(I), I=1 , 5 )
972 FORMAT(1H ,5E14.6 )
    WRITE(6,973)
973 FORMAT(1H , 'SMASP(1)      , SMASP(2)      , SMASP(3)      , SMASP(4)
  1 , SMASP(5)      ')
    WRITE(6,972) (SMASP(I), I=1 , 5 )
974 CONTINUE

```

SW6N182  
 SW6N183  
 SW6N1832  
 SW6N184  
 SW6N185  
 SW6N1842  
 SW6N1843  
 SW6N1844  
 SW6N186  
 SW6N187  
 SW6N188  
 SW6N189  
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 SW6N191  
 SW6N1922  
 SW6N1924  
 SW6N193  
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 SW6N195  
 SW6N1948  
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 SW6N2051  
 SW6N2052  
 SW6N2053  
 SW6N206  
 SW6N207  
 SW6N2080  
 SW6N2090  
 SW6N2091  
 SW6N2092  
 SW6N210  
 SW6N211  
 SW6N2112  
 SW6N212  
 SW6N213  
 SW6N214  
 SW6N215  
 SW6N216  
 SW6N217  
 SW6N218  
 SW6N219  
 SW6N220  
 SW6N2202

LEVEL 1, MOD 3

NEWQUA

DATE = 70239

19/22/34

DPMN = ABS(DPM)

IF(DPMN.GT. 0.1.AND. TF2.GT..001) TF2 = TF2\*9.2 /DPMN

IF(TF2.GT. TF) TF2 = TF

DELT = TF2/DELTINM

RETURN

END

SW6N2212

SW6N2214

SW6N2216

SW6N2218

SW6N222

SW6N223

```

SUBROUTINE DATCHK(KXI, KYI, NVS, NGRI, NCCI, JN, JTN, ERR, IM, NTIM)SW6D001
IFM, NPC1)SW6D002
DIMENSION KXI(8), KYI(8), NVS(8), NGRI(8), NCCI(8),SW6D004
1 JN(8), JTN(8)SW6D005
ERR = 0SW6D001
DO 10 K=1,8SW6D001
IF(KXI(K).EQ.0.OR.KXI(K).EQ.1) GO TO 12SW6D016
WRITE(6,13)SW6D017
13 FORMAT(1H,'KXI(K) IS NOT 0 OR 1 ..... THEREFORE KXI(K) IS BEING SW6D018
1SET EQUAL TO 0 ')SW6D019
KXI(K) = 0SW6D020
12 IF(KYI(K).EQ.0.OR. KYI(K).EQ.1) GO TO 10SW6D021
WRITE(6,14)SW6D022
14 FORMAT(1H,'KYI(K) IS NOT 0 OR 1 ..... THEREFORE KYI(K) IS BEING SW6D023
1SET EQUAL TO 0 ')SW6D024
10 CONTINUESW6D025
DO 20 K=1, 8SW6D030
IF(NVS(K).EQ. 1.OR. NVS(K).EQ.2 ) GO TO 20SW6D031
WRITE(6,21)SW6D032
21 FORMAT(1H,'NVS(K) IS NOT 0 OR 1 ..... THEREFORE NVS(K) IS BEING SW6D033
1SET EQUAL TO 1 ')SW6D034
NVS(K) = 1SW6D035
20 CONTINUESW6D036
NCTT = 0SW6D040
DO 30 K=1, 8SW6D041
IF(NGRI(K).EQ.K ) GO TO 30SW6D042
NCTT = NCTT + 1SW6D043
30 CONTINUESW6D044
IF(NCTT.NE.9) GO TO 34SW6D045
IF(NPC1.EQ.1) NPC1 = 0SW6D046
WRITE(6,35)SW6D047
35 FORMAT(1H,'NO GRAPHS WILL BE PLOTTED BECAUSE NONE OF THE NGRI S SW6D048
1ARE BETWEEN 1 AND 8 ')SW6D049
34 CONTINUESW6D050
NJJ = 0SW6D060
IMM = IM+1SW6D069
DO 40 K=1,8SW6D070
IF( JN(K).LE.IMM)GO TO 44SW6D071
JN(K) = IMM SW6D072
WRITE(6,43)SW6D073
43 FORMAT(1H,'JN(K) IS GREATER THAN IMM.... JN(K) = IMM ')SW6D074
44 IF( JN(K).GE. 0 ) GO TO 46SW6D075
JN(K) = 1SW6D076
WRITE(6,47)SW6D077
47 FORMAT(1H,' JN(K) IS LESS THAN 1, JN(K) = 1 ')SW6D078
46 IF( JN(K).NE.0 ) GO TO 40SW6D079
NJJ = NJJ + 1SW6D080
40 CONTINUESW6D081
NJK = 9- NJJ SW6D082
DO 50 K=1, 4SW6D083
50 IF(NCCI(K).GT. NJK) NCCI(K) = NJK SW6D084
NCCI(5)=1SW6D085
NCCI(6)=1SW6D086
DO 70 K=1,8SW6D087
70 IF( JTN(K).GT. NTIMEM) JTN(K) = 0 SW6D088
NJTN = 0SW6D089

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DO 72 K=1, 9
  IF(JTN(K).NE.0) GO TO 72
  NJTN = 1 + NJTN
72 CONTINUE
  NJTNT = 9 - NJTN
  IF(NJTNT.LT.NCCI(7)) NCCI(7) = NJTNT
  IF(NJTNT.LT.NCCI(8)) NCCI(8) = NJTNT
  RETURN
END

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SW6D090
SW6D091
SW6D092
SW6D093
SW6D094
SW6D095
SW6D096
SW6D099
SW6D100

```

|                                                                       |         |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| SUBROUTINE INTERP (IND ,PRESS , RHO ,ENTHLYN ,TEMPN, NNODES)          | SWAT001 |
| DIMENSION PRESS(100), RHO(100),ENTHLYN(100) , TEMPN(100) ,            | SWAT002 |
| ILAST(100),JLAST(100)                                                 | SWAT003 |
| COMMON/CONTR/NW3,NW4                                                  | SWAT004 |
| DIMENSION JFOUND(2)                                                   | SWAT005 |
| DATA NOT/1/                                                           | SWAT006 |
| COMMON /PROP/ ENTH(30,30), TEMT(30,30),PREST(30,30),RHO(30) ,         | SWAT007 |
| ILIMAX, JIMAX                                                         | SWAT008 |
| DATA ILAST/100*1/,JLAST/100*1/                                        | SWAT009 |
| C**** IF IND EQUALS 4 ONLY ONE PASS IS MADE WITH I EQ IM+1(AVE PRESS) | SWAT010 |
| 50 CONTINUE                                                           | SWAT011 |
| DO 120 I= 1,NNODES                                                    | SWAT012 |
| TP1 = 1.0                                                             | SWAT013 |
| TP2 = 1.0                                                             | SWAT014 |
| EP = 1.0                                                              | SWAT015 |
| II = ILAST(I)                                                         | SWAT016 |
| J1 = JLAST(I)                                                         | SWAT017 |
| ICOUT = 1                                                             | SWAT018 |
| IF (IND.NE. 4 ) GO TO 130                                             | SWAT019 |
| I = NNODES + 1                                                        | SWAT020 |
| 130 CONTINUE                                                          | SWAT021 |
| IF(RHO(I) .NE. RHO(II)) GO TO 118                                     | SWAT022 |
| ILAST(II) = II                                                        | SWAT023 |
| EP = 0.0                                                              | SWAT024 |
| TP2 = 0.0                                                             | SWAT025 |
| GO TO 230                                                             | SWAT026 |
| 118 IF(RHO(I) .LT. RHO(II)) GO TO 140                                 | SWAT027 |
| IF(RHO(I) .GE. RHO(II+1)) GO TO 125                                   | SWAT028 |
| ILAST(II) = II                                                        | SWAT029 |
| EP = (RHO(II) - RHO(II+1))/(RHO(II+1) - RHO(II))                      | SWAT030 |
| IF( II .LT. 1.0R . II.GT. IIMAX ) GO TO 300                           | SWAT031 |
| GO TO 230                                                             | SWAT032 |
| 125 II = II +1                                                        | SWAT033 |
| GO TO 130                                                             | SWAT034 |
| 140 II = II -1                                                        | SWAT035 |
| IF( II .LT. 1.0R . II.GT. IIMAX ) GO TO 300                           | SWAT036 |
| GO TO 130                                                             | SWAT037 |
| 300 WRITE( 6, 310)                                                    | SWAT038 |
| 310 FORMAT('0', 'ENTHALPY IS OUTSIDE OF DENSITY LIBRARY DATA')        | SWAT039 |
| GO TO 120                                                             | SWAT040 |
| 230 CONTINUE                                                          | SWAT041 |
| 202 IF(PRESS(I).NE. PREST(II,J1))GO TO 218                            | SWAT042 |
| JLAST(II) = J1                                                        | SWAT043 |
| JFOUND(ICOUT) = J1                                                    | SWAT044 |
| IF( EP .EQ. 0 ) GO TO 650                                             | SWAT045 |
| IF(ICOUT.EQ.1)TP1=0.0                                                 | SWAT046 |
| IF( ICOUT .EQ. 2 ) GO TO 430                                          | SWAT047 |
| ICOUT = 2                                                             | SWAT048 |
| II = II + 1                                                           | SWAT049 |
| GO TO 230                                                             | SWAT050 |
| 430 TP2 = 0.0                                                         | SWAT051 |
| GO TO 330                                                             | SWAT052 |
| 650 TP1 = 0.0                                                         | SWAT053 |
| TP2 = 0.0                                                             | SWAT054 |
| GO TO 330                                                             | SWAT055 |
| 218 IF( PRESS(I) .LT. PREST(II, J1) ) GO TO 240                       | SWAT056 |

```

      IF( PRESS(I) .GE. PREST(I1, J1+1) ) GO TO 225
      JLAST(I) = J1
      JFOUND(ICOUT) = J1
      IF( ICOUT .EQ. 2 .OR. RHO(I).EQ. PHCT(I1).OR. FR.EQ. 0.0)GO TO 330
      ICOUT = 2
      I1 = I1 + 1
      GO TO 230
225  J1 = J1+1
      IF(J1 .LT. 1.OR. J1 .GE. J1MAX ) GO TO 400
      GO TO 230
400  WRITE(6,420)
420  FORMAT('0','ENTHALPY IS OUTSIDE OF PRESS-LIB DATA' )
      GO TO 120
240  J1 = J1 - 1
      IF(J1 .LT. 1.OR. J1 .GT. J1MAX ) GO TO 400
      GO TO 230
230  J11 = JFOUND(I)
      J12 = JFOUND(ICOUT)
      IF(ICOUT.NE.1 ) I1 = I1 - 1
      IF( TP1 .EQ. 0.0) GO TO 450
      TP1 =(PRESS(I) - PREST(I1, J11))/(PREST(I1,J11+1) - PREST(I1,J11))
450  CONTINUE
      IF( TP2 .EQ. 0.0) GO TO 550
      TP2 =(PRESS(I) - PREST(I1+1,J12))/(PREST(I1+1 ,J12 +1) - PREST(
1  I1+1 , J12 ))
550  CONTINUE
      TEMI1 = TP1*(TEMT(I1,J11+1) - TEMT(I1,J11))
      ENTI1 = TP1*(ENTHT(I1,J11+1) - ENTHT(I1, J11))
      TEMI11= TP2*(TEMT(I1+1,J12+1) - TEMT(I1+1, J12))
      ENTI11= TP2*(ENTHT(I1+1 ,J12+1) - ENTHT(I1+1, J12) )
      TEMPN(I) =(1.-FR)*(TEMT(I1, J11) + TEMI1 ) + FR*(TEMT(I1+1, J12
1) + TEMI11)
      ENTHLN(I) =(1. - FR)*(ENTHT(I1, J11) + ENTI1 ) + FR*(ENTHT(I1+1 ,
1 J12 ) + ENTI11 )
      IF(NW4.NE.1) GO TO 502
      IF(NW4.EQ.1.AND. I.EQ.1)WRITE(6 ,503) FR,TP1,TP2, ICOUT, I1, J1,
1 J11, J12, ILAST(1), JLAST(1), JFOUND(1), JFOUND(2)
503  FORMAT(1H , 'FR= ',F14.7,'TP1=',F14.7,'TP2=',F14.7,'NODE= 1',9I5)
      IF(NW4.EQ.1.AND. I.EQ.2)WRITE(6 ,504) FR,TP1,TP2, ICOUT, I1, J1,
1 J11, J12, ILAST(2), JLAST(2), JFOUND(1), JFOUND(2)
504  FORMAT(1H , 'FR=',F14.7,'TP1=',F14.7,'TP2=',F14.7,'NODE= 2 ',9I5)
502  CONTINUE
120  CONTINUE
      RETURN
      END

```

SW6TC57  
 SW6TC58  
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 SW6TC95  
 SW6TC96  
 SW6TC97  
 SW6TC98  
 SW6TC99  
 SW6T100  
 SW6T101

```

      SUBROUTINE SIMPLT(KX, KY, X, Y, NP, NCC, NV, NGR
1, TIT, ARSA, ORD, LABLCU, NFI, JN, JTN, IMM, NW5)
C**** KX IS 0 FOR LINEAR IN X, 1 FOR LOG
C**** KY IS 0 FOR LINEAR IN Y, 1 FOR LOG
C**** X IS SUBSCRIPTED 200,2 ABSCISSA
C**** Y IS SUBSCRIPTED 200,8,8 ORDINATE
C**** NP IS NUMBER OF POINTS FOR EACH CURVES
C**** NCS IS CURVE SYMBOLS
C**** NVS IS 2 FOR LINE PLOTTING
C**** NGR IS THE GRAPH NUMBER
C**** NCC IS THE NUMBER OF CURVES
C**** TIT IS GRAPH TITLE 12 LOCATIONS (108 TOTAL) 2 GRAPHS, 1 BLANK
C**** ARSA IS ABSCISSA TITLE 12 LOCATIONS (48 CHAR) 8 GRAPHS, 1 BLANK, 108
C**** ORD IS ORDINATE TITLE 12 LOCATIONS (48 CHAR) 8 GRAPHS, 1 BLANK, 108
C**** LABLCU IS THE CURVE LABELS (PRINTED ON SEPARATE PAGE) 20 CHAR/CUR
C****
C****
C****
C****
C****
C****
C****
C****
C****
C****
      DIMENSION X(200,2), Y(200,8,8), NCS(8), NFI(8)
1      , JN(8), JTN(8), NCP(8)
C
      DIMENSION TIT(108), ARSA(108), ORD(108), LABLCU(320)
      IF(NW5.NE.1) GO TO 2
C
      WRITE(6,105) ((X(I,J),I=1,NP),J=1,2)
      WRITE(6,105) ((Y(I,J,K),I=1,NP),J=1,8),K=1,8)
      WRITE(6,108) ((JN(I),I=1,8), (JTN(I),I=1,8))
      WRITE(6,109) (TIT(I),I=1,108)
      WRITE(6,109) (ARSA(I),I=1,108)
      WRITE(6,109) (ORD(I),I=1,108)
      WRITE(6,109) (LABLCU(I),I=1,108)
105 FORMAT(1H, 8F14.7)
108 FORMAT(1H, 24F5)
109 FORMAT(1H, 27A4)
      WRITE(6,2) X(1,1), X(NP,1), Y(1,1,1), Y(NP,1,1), NP, NCC, NV,
      INCP, NFI, JN(1), JTN(1), IMM, JN(NCC)
2 FORMAT(1H, 4F14.7,9I5)
2 CONTINUE
      NM = 1 + (NGR-1)*12
      NX11 = 330
      NX12 = 340
      K1 = 1
      IF(NGR.EQ.7.OR.NGR.EQ.8)K1 = 2
      YU = Y(1,1,NGR)*1.01
      YL = Y(1,1,NGR)*0.9
      XU = X(1,K1)*1.01
      XL = X(1,K1)*.99
      DO 20 J=1,NCC
      DO 20 I=1, NP
C
      IF(J.NE.1) GO TO 21

```

|                                                                   |          |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| IF(X(I,K1).GT.XU) XU= X(I,K1)                                     | SW6C094  |
| IF(X(I,K1).LT.XL) XL =X(I,K1)                                     | SW6C095  |
| 21 IF( Y(I,J,NGR).GE. YU) YU = Y(I,J,NGR)                         | SW6C105  |
| 20 IF( Y(I,J,NGR).LT. YL) YL = Y(I,J,NGR)                         | SW6C110  |
| NCS(1)= 42                                                        | SW6C120  |
| NCS(2)= 63                                                        | SW6C121  |
| NCS(3)= 14                                                        | SW6C122  |
| NCS(4)= 44                                                        | SW6C123  |
| NCS(5)= 38                                                        | SW6C124  |
| NCS(6)= 55                                                        | SW6C125  |
| NCS(7)= 19                                                        | SW6C126  |
| NCS(8)= 24                                                        | SW6C127  |
| NCP(1)= 0                                                         | SW6C130  |
| NCP(2)= 3                                                         | SW6C131  |
| NCP(3)= 5                                                         | SW6C132  |
| NCP(4)= 6                                                         | SW6C133  |
| NCP(5)= 1                                                         | SW6C134  |
| NCP(6)= 2                                                         | SW6C135  |
| NCP(7)= 11                                                        | SW6C136  |
| NCP(8)= 10                                                        | SW6C137  |
| K2 =1                                                             | SW6C138  |
| IF(NGR.EQ.7.OR.NGR.EQ.8)K2=2                                      | SW6C139  |
| C                                                                 | SW6C140  |
| C                                                                 | SW6C141  |
| CALL BIGV                                                         | SW6C150  |
| CALL RPITFV                                                       | SW6C151  |
| CALL FRAMEV( 3)                                                   | SW6C152  |
| DO 40 J=1, NCC                                                    | SW6C170  |
| IF(NGR.(1,5) NLC = 1                                              | SW6C171  |
| IF(NLC.(1,5).AND.J.EQ. NCC)NLC =6                                 | SW6C1712 |
| IF(NGR.EQ.7.OR. NGR.EQ.8) NLC =16                                 | SW6C1714 |
| NY11 = 800 - 40*J                                                 | SW6C172  |
| NCP1 = NCP(J)                                                     | SW6C173  |
| DO 40 K=1,3                                                       | SW6C174  |
| CALL POINTV(NX12, NY11, NCP1 , ANY)                               | SW6C175  |
| CALL PRINTV(20 , LABLCU(NLC) , NX11 , NY11 )                      | SW6C176  |
| IF(NGR.EQ.7.OR. NGR.EQ.8) GO TO 42                                | SW6C1762 |
| NX2 = NX11 + 40                                                   | SW6C1772 |
| *XJN = JN(J)                                                      | SW6C1773 |
| IF(J.EQ.NCC)XJN =IMM                                              | SW6C1774 |
| CALL LABLV(XJN, NX2, NY11 , 4 , 2 , 2)                            | SW6C1776 |
| GO TO 41                                                          | SW6C1778 |
| 42 J1 = JTN(J)                                                    | SW6C178  |
| NX3 = NX11                                                        | SW6C1782 |
| YX = Y(J1,1)                                                      | SW6C1784 |
| CALL LABLV(YX , NX3 , NY11 , 7 , 2 , 4 )                          | SW6C1786 |
| 41 CONTINUE                                                       | SW6C1788 |
| 40 CONTINUE                                                       | SW6C179  |
| J= NGR                                                            | SW6C1792 |
| DO 70 J=1 , NCC                                                   | SW6C180  |
| IF(J.EQ. 1) NF= 1                                                 | SW6C181  |
| IF(J.NF. 1) NF= 2                                                 | SW6C182  |
| IF(NF1.EQ.1.AND.NGR.EQ.1)NF=1                                     | SW6C1825 |
| IF(J.NF. 1) NN= 97                                                | SW6C183  |
| NC = NCS(J)                                                       | SW6C185  |
| 70 CALL SC102 (KX, KY,X(1,K2),Y(1,J,1),NP,1, NV ,1, NC ,TIT(NN) , | SW6C186  |

|                                                                 |         |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| 148 , ARSA(NN) , 48 , ORD(NN) , 48 , NF,1, 16.0, 16.0, 2 , XL , | SW60187 |
| 2XU , 2 , VL , YU )                                             | SW60188 |
| RETURN                                                          | SW60495 |
| END                                                             | SW60500 |

## **GENERAL DYNAMICS**

*Fort Worth Division*

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1. Kamat, D. V. and Abraham W. H., "Pressure Collapse in Oxygen Storage Under Zero-g" Journal of Spacecraft Vol. 2, No. 2, February 1968.
2. Torrance, K. E. "Comparison of Finite-Difference Computations of Natural Convection", J. Research of the National Bureau of Standards-B. Mathematical Sciences, 72B,281.

**GENERAL DYNAMICS**

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***Fort Worth Division***

P. O. Box 748

Fort Worth, Texas 76101