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East Hartford, Connecticut 06108

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USER'S MANUAL FOR A TEACH COMPUTER PROGRAM
FOR THE ANALYSIS OF TURBULENT, SWIRLING
REACTING FLOW IN A RESEARCH COMBUSTOR

By

Louis M. Chiappetta
United Technologies Research Center
East Hartford, CT 06108

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<p>Abstract:</p> <p>Described herein is a computer program for the analysis of the subsonic, swirling, reacting turbulent flow in an axisymmetric, bluff-body research combustor. The program features an improved finite-difference procedure designed to reduce the effects of numerical diffusion and a new algorithm for predicting the pressure distribution within the combustor.</p> <p>A research version of the computer program described in the report was supplied to United Technologies Research Center by Professor A. D. Gosman and his students, R. Benodeker and R. I. Issa, of Imperial College, London. The Imperial College staff also supplied much of the program documentation contained in this report.</p> <p>This report presents a description of the mathematical model for flow within an axisymmetric bluff-body combustor, the development of the finite-difference procedure used to represent the system of equations, an outline of the algorithm for determining the static pressure distribution within the combustor, a description of the computer program including its input format, and the results for representative test cases.</p> <p>This report constitutes the final report for Task VII of NASA Lewis Research Center Contract NAS3-22771.</p>			
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1.0 SUMMARY

Described herein is a computer program for the analysis of the subsonic, swirling, reacting turbulent flow in an axisymmetric, bluff-body research combustor. The program features an improved finite-difference procedure designed to reduce the effects of numerical diffusion and a new algorithm for predicting the pressure distribution within the combustor.

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This report constitutes the final report for Task VII of NASA Lewis Research Center Contract NAS3-22771. Funding for this effort was provided by the Air Force Aero Propulsion Laboratory under contract FY1455-82-N0633. The AFAPL program manager was Dr. W. M. Roquemore.

The NASA project monitor is Dr. C. J. Marek.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

This report presents a description of the mathematical basis for and operation of a new version of the TEACH computer program developed originally by workers at Imperial College, London. The program is intended for use in the analysis of the subsonic, swirling, reacting, turbulent flow in a cylindrical bluff-body research combustor (Fig. 1). This combustor has been developed by W. M. Rocquemore and colleagues of AFAPL as a research tool for gas turbine combustor modelling and for diagnostic instrumentation development (Ref. 1). The flowfield of interest is that which is developed in the open-ended, cylindrical chamber downstream of the base of the bluff-body which houses the fuel injector (Fig. 1). Such flows can be described by the fully-elliptic, steady-state equations of motion. The present version of TEACH solves these equations using an improved finite-difference procedure--the Bounded Skew-Upwind Differencing (BSUD) method. The axisymmetric pressure distribution is estimated by means of a new algorithm--The Pressure-Implicit Split Operation (PISO) predictor-corrector technique.

Sections of the computer program have been reorganized by UTRC in an attempt to minimize the changes necessary to install the program on different computer systems. The input format has been extensively revised to permit more flexibility in setting up and running cases. In the program that was supplied to UTRC, Imperial College included a number of additional options. These include switches that permit (1) the analysis of two-dimensional (planar) flows and (2) the selection of the more conventional hybrid differencing scheme. Verification of the operational status of these optional features was beyond the scope of the present contract and would have required additional documentation from Imperial College. These options have been retained in the present version of TEACH for the convenience of the user.

In Section 3, the system of equations describing the flow within the research combustor is presented. In Section 4, the finite-difference forms of these equations, the special numerical treatment for certain source terms, and the PISO algorithm are described. In Section 5, the input format, source language listings, and other documentation for the computer program are presented. In Section 6, three representative sample cases are used to illustrate the results obtained with the computer program.

References are listed in Section 7 and the nomenclature is presented in Section 8.

3.0 MATHEMATICAL MODEL

In this section, the governing equations describing the subsonic, swirling, reacting turbulent flow in an axisymmetric research combustor are presented. The two-equation turbulence model is then described. Finally, a combustion model for the turbulent reaction of propane with air is outlined.

3.1 Governing Equations

The governing conservation equations for the mean motion of a two-dimensional (axisymmetric), steady-state turbulent flow are presented below using cylindrical coordinates. Closure of this set of equations is provided by using the turbulent kinetic energy k and energy dissipation rate ϵ which are derived from additional transport equations (see Sect. 3.2 and Launder and Spalding (Ref. 2)) to obtain an effective eddy viscosity such that the unknown turbulence diffusional fluxes can be expressed as the product of the eddy viscosity and the gradient of the appropriate dependent variable; i.e., from the "gradient transport hypothesis" (Hinze, Ref. 3).

The governing equations are:

Continuity

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (r \rho u) + \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r \rho v) = 0 \quad (3.1.1)$$

Axial Momentum

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{r} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (r \rho uu) + \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r \rho vu) \right] \\ &= - \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{r} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(r \nu_{eff} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \nu_{eff} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \right) \right] + s_u \end{aligned} \quad (3.1.2)$$

Radial Momentum

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{r} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (r \rho uv) + \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r \rho vv) \right] \\ &= - \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} + \frac{1}{r} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(r \nu_{eff} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \nu_{eff} \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} \right) \right] - \nu_{eff} \frac{v}{r^2} + s_v \end{aligned} \quad (3.1.3)$$

Tangential Momentum

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{r} \left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (r \rho urw) + \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r \rho vrw) \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{r} \left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(r \nu_{eff} \frac{\partial rw}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \nu_{eff} \frac{\partial rw}{\partial r} \right) \right\} + s_w \end{aligned} \quad (3.1.4)$$

Scalar Transport

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{r} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (r \rho u\zeta) + \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r \rho v\zeta) \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{r} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(r \tau_{eff} \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \tau_{eff} \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial r} \right) \right] + s_\zeta \end{aligned} \quad (3.1.5)$$

where ϕ represents such scalars as temperature, mass fraction, turbulent kinetic energy, etc. The quantities ν_{eff} and Γ_{eff} are the effective exchange coefficients and are the sum of both the laminar and turbulent transport coefficients.

$$\nu_{\text{eff}} = \nu_l + \nu_t; \quad \Gamma_{\text{eff}} = \frac{\nu_l}{\sigma_{\phi_l}} + \frac{\nu_t}{\sigma_{\phi_t}} \quad (3.1.6)$$

The sources S_u , S_v and S_w in the momentum equations represent additional terms associated with non-uniform viscosity. Their influence is generally small except where changes in fluid properties have considerable effects. These terms are given by:

$$S_u = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\nu_{\text{eff}} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \nu_{\text{eff}} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right) \quad (3.1.7)$$

$$S_v = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\nu_{\text{eff}} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \nu_{\text{eff}} \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} \right) \\ - 2 \nu_{\text{eff}} \frac{v}{r^2} - \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left[\frac{2}{3} \sigma_k + \frac{2}{3} \nu_{\text{eff}} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} \right) \right] + \frac{\sigma_w^2}{r} \quad (3.1.8)$$

$$S_w = -\frac{2}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \nu_{\text{eff}} \right) \quad (3.1.9)$$

The governing equations (3.1.1) to (3.1.5) can be represented by the following general equation:

$$\frac{1}{r} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\sigma_r u \dot{\phi}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (\sigma_r v \dot{\phi}) - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(r \Gamma_c \frac{\partial \dot{\phi}}{\partial x} \right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \Gamma_c \frac{\partial \dot{\phi}}{\partial r} \right) \right] - S_{\dot{\phi}} = 0 \quad (3.1.10)$$

where it is now assumed that the axial and radial pressure gradients have been incorporated into S_u and S_v , respectively.

3.2 Turbulence Model

The two equation ($k-\epsilon$) turbulence model, developed by Launder and Spalding (Ref. 2), is used in the computer program. In the model, the turbulent viscosity is determined from the time-mean values of the kinetic energy of turbulence (k) and the volumetric turbulent kinetic energy dissipation rate (ϵ) by the relationship:

$$\nu_t = C_{\nu} \rho \frac{k^2}{\epsilon} \quad (3.2.1)$$

where C_{ν} is a constant. The quantities k and ϵ are determined from transport-equations of the same form as Eq. (3.1.10) where for the k equation:

$$\epsilon = k, S_\epsilon = \nu_t G - C_1 \epsilon^2 k^2 / \nu_t \quad (3.2.2)$$

and for the ϵ equation

$$\epsilon = \varepsilon, S_\varepsilon = C_1 G C_\nu \kappa k - C_2 \varepsilon \epsilon^2 / k \quad (3.2.3)$$

where

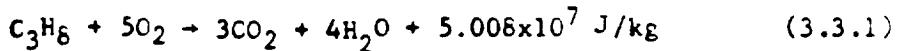
$$G = 2 \left[\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial r} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{v}{r} \right)^2 \right] + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} \right)^2 \quad (3.2.4)$$

The quantity G represents the production of turbulent kinetic energy by the mean motion. Turbulent kinetic energy is dissipated at a rate proportional to ϵ which, in turn, is also generated and dissipated at rates that depend on k and ϵ as can be seen from Eq. (3.2.3). Thus, the equations for k and ϵ are strongly coupled. In the vicinity of the walls, the determination of both k and ϵ requires special consideration as noted in Section 4.3. The constants appearing in the turbulence model are listed in Table 1.

3.3 Combustion Model

The model proposed by Magnussen and Hjertager (Ref. 4) is used in the computer program. This model relates the rate of combustion of the fuel (restricted to propane in the present analysis) to the rate of dissipation of turbulent eddies and expresses the rate of reaction in terms of the mean concentration of the reacting species, the turbulent kinetic energy, and the rate of dissipation of turbulent kinetic energy.

For propane, the stoichiometric relationship is:



In the combustion model, the species concentrations are determined from the governing partial differential equations for the fuel mass fraction and the mixture fraction defined below. The enthalpy is defined as:

$$h = m_f H_R + C_{p,m} T \quad (3.3.2)$$

The mean specific heat is obtained from

$$C_{p,m} = \sum_i m_i C_{pi} \quad (3.3.3)$$

with the summation over all species. The specific heats of individual species are obtained using polynomials of the form:

$$C_{p,i} = \frac{R}{M_i} (C_{1i} + C_{2i}T + C_{3i}T^2 + C_{4i}T^3 + C_{5i}T^4) \quad (3.3.4)$$

where R is the universal gas constant, 8314.3 J/kg-molK .

The constants of the polynomials are obtained from standard thermochemical tables and are listed in Table 2.

The mixture fraction (f), enthalpy (h) and fuel mass fraction (m_f) are governed by equations identical in form to Eq. (3.1.10). For both the mixture fraction and enthalpy, the source term is zero. For the fuel mass fraction, the source term is calculated in accordance with the Magnussen-Hjertager model:

$$Sm_f = -c \frac{\epsilon}{k} \min \left[Am_f, A \frac{m_{O_2}}{i}, AB \frac{m_{pr}}{i+1} \right] \quad (3.3.5)$$

for which the constants are $A = 4$, $B = 0.5$; for propane, the stoichiometric oxygen to fuel mass ratio is 3.635. The rate of combustion is then,

$$R_f = -Sm_f \quad (3.3.6)$$

The fuel mass fraction is defined by the sum of the unburned and burned fuel:

$$f = m_f + \frac{1}{3} m_{CO_2} \quad (3.3.7)$$

where, from (Eq. 3.3.1) and the fact that propane and carbon dioxide have nearly identical molecular weights, the mass fraction of burned fuel equals one-third of the mass fraction of CO_2 . Since both the mixture fraction and fuel mass fraction are determined by the solution of the respective transport equation, Eq. (3.3.7) can be used to determine the mass fraction for CO_2 .

$$m_{CO_2} = 3(f - m_f) \quad (3.3.8)$$

Similarly, for the remaining species:

$$\begin{aligned} m_{H_2O} &= 0.545 m_{CO_2} \\ &= 1.635 (f - m_f) \end{aligned} \quad (3.3.9)$$

$$m_{pr} = m_{CO_2} + m_{H_2O} = 4.635 (f - m_f) = (i+1)(f - m_f) \quad (3.3.10)$$

$$m_{N_2} = 0.767 (1-f) \quad (3.3.11)$$

$$\begin{aligned} m_{O_2} &= 1 - (m_{N_2} + m_f + m_{CO_2} + m_{H_2O}) \\ &= 0.233 - 3.868f + 3.635 m_f \\ &= 0.233 - (i+0.233)f + im_f \end{aligned} \quad (3.3.12)$$

The average density is given by

$$\rho = \frac{P}{RT \sum_i \frac{m_i}{M_i}} \quad (3.3.13)$$

and the temperature is calculated from Eq. (3.3.2).

4.0 FINITE-DIFFERENCE APPROXIMATIONS

In this section, the finite-difference approximations used in the computer program are discussed. In Section 4.1, the Bounded Skew-Upwind Differencing (BSUD) scheme is presented. In Section 4.2, the special treatment given to certain source terms in the equations of motion are discussed briefly. In Section 4.3, the boundary condition formulations are outlined. Finally, in Section 4.4, the predictor-corrector algorithm for determining the static pressure distribution is presented.

4.1 The Bounded Skew-Upwind Differencing Scheme

In this section, the Bounded Skew-Upwind Differencing (BSUD) scheme is described. First, a brief review of the flux form of the equations of motion is presented. Second, a detailed description of the finite-difference form of the flux contribution to a representative face of a typical control volume is given; the derivation of the flux contributions to the other faces is then outlined. Third, the resulting coefficients for the finite-difference equations representing the total flux (and sources) are presented. Finally, the bounding scheme for the coefficients is detailed.

4.1.1 Flux Form of the Equations of Motion

Further generalization of Eq. (3.1.10) leads to the conclusion that the equations of motion for both laminar flow and (time-averaged) turbulent flow can be written in similar fashion for all of the dependent variables:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\rho u \phi) + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r^\delta \rho v \phi) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\Gamma_\phi \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(\Gamma_\phi \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial r} \right) + S_\phi \quad (4.1.1.1)$$

where $\delta = 0$ for two-dimensional (planar) flow and $\delta = 1$ for axisymmetric flow. The variable ϕ represents any of the dependent variables (e.g., the velocity components u , v , w , mixture fraction, turbulent kinetic energy and turbulent energy dissipation rate, etc.). The exchange coefficient, Γ_ϕ , represents the sum of both laminar and turbulent contributions and is interpreted as the effective viscosity for $\phi = u$, v , w , the effective diffusivity for $\phi = \text{mixture fraction}$, etc. S_ϕ is a generalized source term.

Eq. (4.1.1.1) is integrated over a control volume appropriate for each dependent variable ϕ and, after some manipulation, the finite-difference equivalent form of Eq. (4.1.1.1) is obtained. The control volumes are defined using an orthogonal grid formed by the intersection of co-ordinate lines in the axial and radial co-ordinate directions. The intersection of the grid lines, Fig. 2, form the grid nodes at which all flow properties except the axial (u) and radial (v) velocities are calculated; i.e., all scalars and the tangential velocity component (w) for swirling flows. The axial velocity is calculated using a second grid with grid lines such that the grid nodes of the scalars in the axial direction are midway between the axial velocity grid nodes, Fig. 3. The axial velocity and scalar grid nodes are co-incident in radial position. The radial velocity is

calculated using a third grid such that the grid nodes of the scalars in the radial direction are midway between the radial velocity grid nodes, Fig. 3. The radial velocity and scalar grid nodes are co-incident in axial position. Directions in the grids are identified as north, south, east and west. It should be noted that it is the axial grid line locations for the axial velocity and the radial grid line locations for the radial velocity which are input to the present version of the computer program.

Control volumes for each scalar and the tangential velocity are defined such that (1) the east and west faces of the control volume are co-incident with the axial velocity axial grid line locations and (2) the north and south faces are co-incident with the radial velocity radial grid line locations as shown in Fig. 4. The control volumes for the u velocity are shifted relative to the scalar control volumes such that the east and west faces are co-incident with the scalar grid node axial locations; similarly, the v velocity control volumes are shifted such that the north and south faces are co-incident with the scalar grid node radial positions.

The finite-difference form of Eq. (4.1.1.1) is derived by integrating this equation over the appropriate control volume. In performing the integration over the control volume for each term in Eq. (4.1.1.1), the mean-value theorem is employed and the source term is linearized in the vicinity of the center of the control volume (point P). After some manipulation, the finite-difference form of Eq. (4.1.1.1) is obtained

$$C_E \epsilon_e - C_W \epsilon_w + C_N \epsilon_n - C_S \epsilon_s = D_E (\epsilon_E - \epsilon_P) - D_W (\epsilon_P - \epsilon_W) \\ + D_N (\epsilon_N - \epsilon_P) - D_S (\epsilon_P - \epsilon_S) + (S_u + S_p \epsilon_P) \quad (4.1.1.2)$$

where C_E , C_W , etc. are "convective coefficients" as defined below

$$C_E = (\rho u)_e a_e \\ C_N = (\rho v)_n a_n \\ C_W = (\rho u)_w a_w \\ C_S = (\rho v)_s a_s \quad (4.1.1.3)$$

and $a_n = a_e$, $a_e = a_w$ are the areas of the faces of the control volume. The "diffusion" coefficients are given by

$$D_E = \left(\frac{\Gamma \epsilon}{\Delta x} \right)_e a_e \\ D_N = \left(\frac{\Gamma \epsilon}{\Delta y} \right)_n a_n \\ D_W = \left(\frac{\Gamma \epsilon}{\Delta x} \right)_w a_w \\ D_S = \left(\frac{\Gamma \epsilon}{\Delta y} \right)_s a_s \quad (4.1.1.4)$$

and $(\Delta x)_e$ is the distance between points P and E, etc. (e.g., see Fig. 4).

It is important to note that Eq. (4.1.1.2) applies to all of the dependent variables although the appropriate grid must be used in each case to define the geometric parameters used in the calculation. Also, Eq. (4.1.1.2) applies to both the hybrid and bounded skew-upwind differencing procedures used in the computer program since each scheme is simply an alternative method for defining (interpolating for) the fluxes at the faces of the control volume (e.g., c_e , c_w , c_n , c_s). However, the diffusion terms are always represented by central differences.

It is convenient to define a total flux for each face of the control volume as the sum of a convective flux and a diffusive flux such that

$$F_e = F_w + F_n + F_s = S_u + S_p c_p \quad (4.1.1.5)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} F_e &= C_E c_e - D_E (c_E - c_p) \\ F_w &= C_W c_w - D_W (c_p - c_w) \\ F_n &= C_N c_n - D_N (c_N - c_p) \\ F_s &= C_S c_s - D_S (c_p - c_s) \end{aligned} \quad (4.1.1.6)$$

In the following section, the skew upwind differencing procedure will be used to calculate the values of the dependent variables at the faces of the control volume. As a result, Eq. (4.1.1.5) will include not only the values of c at the "normal", or main, grid node locations (E, W, N, S and P) but also at the corner locations (NE, SE, NW, and SW). The finite-difference form for Eq. (4.1.1.5) will be shown to be

$$\begin{aligned} A_p c_p &= A_E c_E + A_W c_W + A_N c_N + A_S c_S + A_{NE} c_{NE} + A_{SE} c_{SE} \\ &\quad + A_{NW} c_{NW} + A_{SW} c_{SW} + S_u + S_p c_p \end{aligned} \quad (4.1.1.7)$$

4.1.2 - Calculation of the Fluxes

Recall that the equation of motion, Eq. (4.1.1.1), can be written in terms of fluxes to each face of the control volume, Eq. (4.1.1.5). In this section, a procedure will be described to calculate fluxes, F_e , F_w , F_n , and F_s . The derivation of F_w , the flux to the west face, of a typical scalar control volume is given in detail. The derivation of the fluxes for the other faces or the fluxes for the u and v velocity components are outlined.

Consider the control volume shown in Fig. 5. For this case, it has been assumed that the velocity vector is oriented as shown; i.e., the u and v components are non-negative. The flux to the west face is given by:

$$F_w = C_W c_w - D_W (c_p - c_w) \quad (4.1.2.1)$$

For central-differencing (CD), the value of the dependent variable at the west face, ϕ_w , is given by linear interpolation between ϕ at the W and P grid nodes:

$$\phi_w = (1 - \alpha_w) \phi_W + \alpha_w \phi_P \quad (4.1.2.2)$$

where the interpolating factor is

$$\alpha_w = \frac{x_w - x_W}{x_P - x_W} \quad (4.1.2.3)$$

The central difference form of the flux at the west face is then:

$$\frac{F_{wCD}}{D_w} = \left[Pe_w (1 - \alpha_w) + 1 \right] \phi_W + (\alpha_w Pe_w - 1) \phi_P \quad (4.1.2.4)$$

where the Peclet number at this face is given by:

$$Pe_w = C_w / D_w \quad (4.1.2.5)$$

The upwind difference (UD) form for the flux at the west face is obtained by setting α_w to zero and neglecting the diffusion term:

$$\frac{F_{wUD}}{D_w} = Pe_w \phi_w \quad (4.1.2.6)$$

Equation (4.1.2.1) is also the starting point for the skew upwind differencing (SUD) scheme. The value of ϕ at the west face of the control volume, ϕ_w' , is determined by extrapolating the velocity vector upstream to the point w' which lies along the grid line connecting the west and southwest nodes (see Fig. 5) to give:

$$\phi_{w'} = (1 - k_w) \phi_w + k_w \phi_{SW} \quad (4.1.2.7)$$

where the skew interpolation factor is the ratio of the vertical distance between w' and SW to the vertical distance between W and SW:

$$k_w = \frac{1}{2} \frac{V_w}{U_w} \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta y} \quad (4.1.2.8)$$

For very large flow angles (skewing) relative to the co-ordinate directions, k_w will exceed unity and $\phi_{w'}$ will be defined in terms of ϕ at the SW and S nodes; however, it is known that this approach can yield negative coefficients at the corner nodes (NW, SW, NE, SE) which can in turn produce oscillations in the solution. To assure that the coefficients for the corner nodes are non-negative, then:

$$k_w = \min \left(1.0, \frac{1}{2} \left| \frac{v_w}{U_w} \right| \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta y} \right) \quad (4.1.2.9)$$

The use of absolute value in Eq. (4.1.2.9) permits this equation to be used to define k for all velocity components at the west face.

In his original development of the skew upwind differencing approximation, Raithby (Ref. 5) assumed that $\epsilon_w' = \epsilon_w$. Thus,

$$\frac{F_w^{SUD}}{D_w} = P_{e_w} \epsilon_w' - (\epsilon_p - \epsilon_w) \quad (4.1.2.10)$$

It is desirable to use the central-difference procedure for small values of the grid Peclet number and the skew upwind differencing method for large values of the grid Peclet number. It is also desirable that these two formulations produce a continuous transition at the transition Peclet number which in the present case is:

$$P_{e_w}^* = \frac{1}{a_w} \quad (4.1.2.11)$$

At the transition Peclet number, the central difference result (Eq. 4.1.2.4) is:

$$\frac{F_w^{CD}}{D_w} = \frac{\epsilon_w}{a_w} \quad (4.1.2.12)$$

while the skew upwind differencing method (Eq. 4.1.2.10) yields:

$$\frac{F_w^{SUD}}{D_w} = \frac{\epsilon_w'}{a_w} - (\epsilon_p - \epsilon_w) \quad (4.1.2.13)$$

Noting the definition given by Eq. (4.1.2.7), it is clear that these two results are not equal.

The fluxes at the transition Peclet number can be made equal by noting (contrary to the assumption made by Raithby) that ϵ_w' and ϵ_w are related by:

$$\epsilon_w' = \epsilon_w - \left(\frac{\partial \epsilon}{\partial s} \right)_w \Delta s + \dots \quad (4.1.2.14)$$

so that Eq. (4.1.2.10) becomes

$$\frac{F_w^{SUD}}{D_w} = P_{e_w} \epsilon_w - P_{e_w} \left(\frac{\partial \epsilon}{\partial s} \right)_w \Delta s - (\epsilon_p - \epsilon_w) \quad (4.1.2.15)$$

Writing the central difference result in terms of the flux definition, Eq. (4.1.2.1) then:

$$\frac{F_{wCD}}{D_w} = Pe_w \phi_w - (\phi_p - \phi_w) \quad (4.1.2.16)$$

Clearly, these two fluxes will be equal at the transition Peclet number if a correction $Pe^*(\partial c / \partial s)_{\Delta s}$ is added to the skew upwind differencing flux, Eq. 4.1.2.10, to obtain:

$$\frac{F_{wSUD}}{D_w} = Pe_w \phi_w + Pe_w^* \left(\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial s} \right)_w \Delta s - (\phi_p - \phi_w) \quad (4.1.2.17)$$

The derivative $(\partial c / \partial s)_w$ can be computed by

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial s} = \frac{\phi_w - \phi_w'}{\Delta s} \quad (4.1.2.18)$$

Then, using Eq. (4.1.2.2), (4.1.2.7) and (4.1.2.11), Eq. (4.1.2.17) becomes

$$\frac{F_{wSUD}}{D_w} = Pe_w \phi_w - (Pe_w - Pe_w^*) k_w (\phi_w - \phi_{sw}) \quad (4.1.2.19)$$

At the transition Peclet number, the fluxes calculated by central differencing (Eq. 4.1.2.12) and skew upwind differencing (Eq. 4.1.2.19) are equal.

It will be recalled that the above result for the skew upwind differencing flux at the west face of the control volume was derived for non-negative values of the axial and radial velocities. Similar results can be derived for other combinations of u and v by consistent application of the process leading to Eq. (4.1.2.19). The result is a general expression for the flux as calculated using skew upwind differencing:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{F_{wSUD}}{D_w} &= Pe_w [\sigma_w^u \phi_w + (1 - \sigma_w^u) \phi_p] \\ &- (Pe_w - Pe_w^*) k_w \left[\sigma_w^u \left\{ \phi_w - \sigma_w^v \phi_{sw} - (1 - \sigma_w^v) \phi_{nw} \right\} \right. \\ &\left. + (1 - \sigma_w^u) \left\{ \phi_p - \sigma_w^v \phi_s - (1 - \sigma_w^v) \phi_n \right\} \right] \end{aligned} \quad (4.1.2.20)$$

The parameters, σ_w^u and σ_w^v , are switches that indicate the direction of the components of the local flow velocities

$$\sigma_w^u = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \frac{u_w}{|u_w|} \right) \quad (4.1.2.21)$$

$$\sigma_v^v = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \frac{v_w}{|v_w|} \right) \quad (4.1.2.22)$$

Each of these parameters has a value of unity if the velocity component is positive (or, by convention, non-negative) and zero if it is negative. The transition Peclet number is now given by the general result.

$$Pe_w^* = \frac{1}{\sigma_w^u - (1 - \sigma_w^u)} \quad (4.1.2.23)$$

In the hybrid differencing procedure, the more accurate central differencing formulation (Eq. 4.1.2.4) is used when the Peclet number is less than the transition value while the less accurate, but stable, upwind differencing result (the generalization of Eq. (4.1.2.6))

$$\frac{F_w^{UD}}{D_w} = Pe_w [c_w^u \phi_w + (1 - c_w^u) \phi_p] \quad (4.1.2.24)$$

is used when the Peclet number is greater than the transition value. Originally it was believed that a similar hybrid procedure could be developed for skew upwind differencing with Eq. (4.1.2.4) used for $Pe < Pe^*$ and Eq. (4.1.2.20) used for $Pe > Pe^*$. However, this approach proved to be unworkable since some of the coefficients derived from this hybrid formulation for use in Eq. (4.1.2.7) can be negative. As an alternative, a flux blending scheme is used in which a weighted average of the upwind differencing and the skew upwind differencing fluxes is used. The weighting (blending) factor, γ , is chosen in such a way as to assure boundedness (i.e., all co-efficients of Eq. (4.1.1.7) are non-negative). The bounded skew-upwind differencing (BSUD) flux is defined by

$$F_w_{BSUD} = \gamma_w F_w^{UD} + (1 - \gamma_w) F_w^{SUD} \quad (4.1.2.25)$$

with the weighting factor restricted to the range, $0 \leq \gamma_w \leq 1$. As a consequence of this definition:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{F_w_{BSUD}}{D_w} = & Pe_w [c_w^u \phi_w + (1 - c_w^u) \phi_p] - (Pe_w - Pe_w^*) \gamma_w k_w \\ & \left[c_w^u \left\{ \phi_w - \sigma_w^v \phi_{SW} - (1 - \sigma_w^v) \phi_{NW} \right\} \right. \\ & \left. + (1 - c_w^u) \left\{ \phi_p - \sigma_w^v \phi_S - (1 - \sigma_w^v) \phi_N \right\} \right] \end{aligned} \quad (4.1.2.26)$$

Finally, a bounded skew hybrid differencing (BSHD) formulation can be defined as:

$$F_w_{BSHD} = \lambda_w F_w_{CD} + (1 - \lambda_w) F_w_{BSUD} \quad (4.1.2.27)$$

where γ is permitted to assume only two values: $\gamma = 1$ for central

differencing ($Pe < Pe^*$) and $\lambda = 0$ for bounded skew-upwind differencing ($Pe > Pe^*$). Eqs. (4.1.2.26) and (4.1.2.27) are the basic working relationships to determine the flux at the west face of the control volume. The contributions of the flux to each of the co-efficients in Eq. (4.1.1.7) can be immediately identified by using Eqs. (4.1.2.26) and (4.1.2.27) in Eq. (4.1.1.5).

Equations analogous to Eq. (4.1.2.26) can be derived for the other three faces of the control volume in exactly the same manner as employed above. However, the results can be obtained by inspection as follows:

East

The east face flux is obtained by translating the nodal subscripts eastward such that:

<u>West Subscript</u>		<u>East Subscript</u>
W	becomes	P
P	becomes	E
SW	becomes	S
NW	becomes	N
S	becomes	SE
N	becomes	NE

Of course, the lower case subscript "w" becomes "e".

South

The south face flux is obtained from the west flux Eq. 4.1.2.26 by rotating the nodal subscripts through 90 degrees in the counterclockwise

<u>West Subscript</u>		<u>East Subscript</u>
W	becomes	S
SW	becomes	SE
NW	becomes	SW
S	becomes	E
N	becomes	W
c^u	becomes	c^v

$1 - c^u$	becomes	$1 - c^v$
$-v$	becomes	$1 - c^u$
$1 - c^v$	becomes	c^u

North

The north face flux is derived by translating the south flux result northward:

<u>South Subscript</u>		<u>North Subscript</u>
S	becomes	P
P	becomes	N
SE	becomes	E
SW	becomes	W
E	becomes	NE
W	becomes	NW

The results of the manipulations are summarized in Tables 3 through 5.

4.1.3 - Calculation of the Coefficients for the Finite-Difference Form of the Equations of Motion

The finite-difference form of the equations of motion, (e.g., Eq. (4.1.1.7)) can be derived directly from the flux information presented in Tables 3 through 5 and the sign conventions determined from Eq. (4.1.1.5). The resulting expressions will contain the unknown blending factor, γ . The blending strategy requires that the terms in the equations for the coefficients most responsible for producing negative co-efficients be isolated so that appropriate values for γ can be determined. Furthermore, the coefficients for the control volumes adjacent to the physical boundaries of the flow may require modification to incorporate the effect of the boundary conditions. Thus, to simplify manipulation and modification, some additional notation will be defined.

Let the center of the control volume (point P) be located at the Ith axial position and Jth radial position. The flux contributions (the components of the total flux) to the east face are denoted as $E1(I,J)$, $E2(I,J)$, $E3(I,J)$ and the flux contributions to the north face are denoted as $N1(I,J)$, $N2(I,J)$, $N3(I,J)$. These flux contributions are defined as follows:

$1 - \sigma^u$	becomes	$1 - \sigma^v$
σ^v	becomes	$1 - \sigma^u$
$1 - \sigma^v$	becomes	σ^u

North

The north face flux is derived by translating the south flux result northward:

<u>South Subscript</u>		<u>North Subscript</u>
S	becomes	P
P	becomes	N
SE	becomes	E
SW	becomes	W
E	becomes	NE
W	becomes	NW

The results of the manipulations are summarized in Tables 3 through 5.

4.1.3 - Calculation of the Coefficients for the Finite-Difference Form of the Equations of Motion

The finite-difference form of the equations of motion, (e.g., Eq. (4.1.1.7)) can be derived directly from the flux information presented in Tables 3 through 5 and the sign conventions determined from Eq. (4.1.1.5). The resulting expressions will contain the unknown blending factor, Y. The blending strategy requires that the terms in the equations for the coefficients most responsible for producing negative co-efficients be isolated so that appropriate values for Y can be determined. Furthermore, the coefficients for the control volumes adjacent to the physical boundaries of the flow may require modification to incorporate the effect of the boundary conditions. Thus, to simplify manipulation and modification, some additional notation will be defined.

Let the center of the control volume (point P) be located at the Ith axial position and Jth radial position. The flux contributions (the components of the total flux) to the east face are denoted as E1(I,J), E2(I,J), E3(I,J) and the flux contributions to the north face are denoted as N1(I,J) N2(I,J), N3(I,J). These flux contributions are defined as follows:

Central Differencing:

$$\begin{aligned} E1(I,J) &= D_E - \alpha_e C_E \\ E2(I,J) &= E1(I,J) + C_E \\ E3(I,J) &= 0 \end{aligned} \tag{4.1.3.1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} N1(I,J) &= D_N - \alpha_n C_N \\ N2(I,J) &= N1(I,J) + C_N \\ N3(I,J) &= 0 \end{aligned} \tag{4.1.3.2}$$

Bounded Skew-Upwind Differencing

$$\begin{aligned} E1(I,J) &= (c_e^u - 1) C_E \\ E2(I,J) &= E1(I,J) + C_E \\ E3(I,J) &= k_e (C_E - P_{e_e}^* D_E) \end{aligned} \tag{4.1.3.3}$$

$$\begin{aligned} N1(I,J) &= (c_n^v - 1) C_N \\ N2(I,J) &= N1(I,J) + C_N \\ N3(I,J) &= k_n (C_N - P_{e_n}^* D_N) \end{aligned} \tag{4.1.3.4}$$

The use of central vs. bounded skew-upwind differencing is determined by the value of the Peclet number at each face. The parameters C_E , D_E , α_e , k_e , . . . are local values; the subscripts (I,J) have been omitted in the interest of readability. The corresponding flux contributions at the west face are given immediately by $E1(I-1,J)$, $E2(I-1,J)$, $E3(I-1,J)$ and the flux contributions at the south face are $N1(I,J-1)$, $N2(I,J-1)$, $N3(I,J-1)$.

The coefficients of the finite-difference form of the equations of motion may then be defined in terms of these flux contributions. The results are presented in Table 6. The coefficient A_p can be shown to be equal to the sum of the other eight coefficients when use is made of the mass continuity restriction:

$$C_E - C_W + C_N - C_S = 0 \tag{4.1.3.5}$$

The boundary conditions (Section 4.3) and the bounding scheme (Section 4.1.4)) can be applied directly to the flux contributions so that the results shown in Table 6 are general.

4.1.4 - The Bounding Scheme

The calculation of the bounded skew-upwind differencing fluxes and, therefore, the determination of the coefficients to the finite-difference form of the equations of motion requires that the blending factor, γ , be determined. The blending factor specifies the relative proportions of the flux computed using skew and upwind differencing. For example, at the west face of the typical control volume, Eq. (4.1.2.25) states:

$$\frac{F_w_{BSUD}}{D_w} = \gamma_w F_w_{SUD} + (1 - \gamma_w) F_w_{UD} \quad (4.1.4.1)$$

The co-efficients including the local blending factor are listed in Table 6.

It is possible to show that the corner co-efficients (A_{SW} , A_{SE} , A_{NW} , A_{NE}) are unconditionally non-negative. For example, consider the coefficient A_{SW} :

$$A_{SW}(I,J) = \gamma_w [\sigma_e^u c_e^u E3]_{I-1,J} + \gamma_s [c_n^u c_n^u N3]_{I,J-1} \quad (4.1.4.2)$$

Both γ_w and γ_s are restricted to the range $0 \leq \gamma \leq 1$. If both the axial and radial velocities at the west face of the control volume are positive, then both c_e^u and c_n^u at this location are unity; in any other case, either (or both) are zero. For positive u and v velocities, the flux contribution $E3(I-1,J)$ at the west face is positive. Therefore, the west face flux contribution to A_{SW} is always nonnegative. The same reasoning when applied to the south face leads to a similar conclusion. Therefore, A_{SW} is unconditionally non-negative. The other corner coefficients are treated in the same manner.

Now, consider the four main co-efficients (A_w , A_E , A_S , A_N). From Table 6:

$$\begin{aligned} A_w(I,J) &= E2(I-1,J) - \gamma_w [c_e^u E3]_{I-1,J} \\ &\quad + \gamma_s [(1-c_n^v) c_n^u N3]_{I,J-1} \\ &\quad - \gamma_n [c_n^v c_n^u N3]_{I,J} \end{aligned} \quad (4.1.4.3)$$

From the definitions of the flux contributions, Eqs. (4.1.3.1) through (4.1.3.4), it is evident that:

(1) $E2(I-1,J)$ is positive if the axial velocity is positive and it is zero otherwise;

(2) σ_e^u and $E3$ at the west face ($I-1,J$) are positive if the axial velo-

city is positive but $\frac{c^u}{e}$ is zero if u is negative;

(3) from the definitions of E2 and E3 and the fact that $\gamma_w \leq 1$, it is therefore concluded that the first two terms in Eq. (4.1.4.3) must yield a non-negative result;

(4) the third term is zero unless u is positive and v is negative at the south face, in which case, it is negative;

(5) the fourth term is non-positive because the term within the brackets is always non-negative.

Therefore, it is possible that the co-efficient A_w is negative.

It is desirable that all of the co-efficients of the finite-difference form of the equations of motion (Eq. (4.1.1.7)) be non-negative for in this case the value of the dependent variable c at the node P is simply a weighted average of the values of c at the surrounding nodes exclusive of the (somewhat complicating) effects of local sources. A bounding scheme is a procedure to limit the values of the co-efficients of the finite-difference equations in such a manner as to produce this physically realistic result. Its principal computational advantage is to exclude under- and overshoots of the solution during the iterative procedure; these oscillations can produce severe numerical instability.

The bounding procedure used herein is based upon the following sequence:

(1) For convenience, the following quantities are defined:

$$\bar{a} = E2(I-1, J) - \gamma_w [\frac{c^u}{e} E3]_{I, J-1} \quad (4.1.4.4)$$

$$\bar{a}_s = -[(1-\gamma_n^v) c_n^u N3]_{I, J-1} \quad (4.1.4.5)$$

$$\bar{a}_n = [\gamma_n^v c_n^u N3]_{I, J} \quad (4.1.4.6)$$

so that

$$A_w = \bar{a} - \gamma_s \bar{a}_s - \gamma_n \bar{a}_n \quad (4.1.4.7)$$

From the previous discussion, $\bar{a} \geq 0$, $\bar{a}_s \geq 0$ and $\bar{a}_n \geq 0$.

(2) It is desired that $A_w > 0$. Therefore, the blending factors, γ_s and γ_n , are the solution to the linear programming problem

$$\bar{a}_s \gamma_s + \bar{a}_n \gamma_n \leq \bar{a} \quad (4.1.4.8)$$

subject to the constraints

$$0 \leq \gamma_s \leq \bar{\gamma}_s \quad (4.1.4.9)$$

$$0 \leq \gamma_n \leq \bar{\gamma}_n \quad (4.1.4.10)$$

(3) The solution to this problem is given by:

If $\bar{a}_s \geq \bar{a}_n$

$$\gamma_s = \min [\bar{\gamma}_s, \bar{a}/\bar{a}_s] \quad (4.1.4.11)$$

$$\gamma_n = \max [0, (\bar{a} - \bar{a}_s \gamma_s)/\bar{a}_n] \quad (4.1.4.12)$$

If $\bar{a}_n \geq \bar{a}_s$

$$\gamma_n = \min [\bar{\gamma}_n, \bar{a}/\bar{a}_n] \quad (4.1.4.13)$$

$$\gamma_s = \max [0, (\bar{a} - \bar{a}_n \gamma_n)/\bar{a}_s] \quad (4.1.4.14)$$

The upper limits, $\bar{\gamma}_s$ and $\bar{\gamma}_n$, are normally equal to unity or are the values determined for the faces of adjacent control volumes; e.g., the west face of the control volume at (I, J) is the east face of the control volume at (I-1, J).

The resulting set of blending factors are then used to compute all of the coefficients in Table 6.

4.2 Source Terms

In this section, the finite-difference approximation to representative source terms of the governing equations are described briefly. From Eqs. (4.1.1.2) and (4.1.1.7) it can be seen that the source term is linearized into a term independent (in an explicit sense) of the dependent variable at the grid node P and a term explicitly dependent on ϕ_p :

$$S_\phi = S_u + S_p \phi_p \quad (4.2.1)$$

Then, using Eq. (4.1.1.7), one "solves" for ϕ_p :

$$\phi_p = \frac{\sum_i A_{pi} \phi_i + S_u}{A_p - S_p} \quad (4.2.2)$$

The determination of S_u and S_p for each dependent variable may be illustrated by considering the source term for the rate of reaction of fuel, Eq. (3.3.5):

$$S_{m_f} = - \frac{\epsilon}{k} \min \left[\frac{A m_f}{i}, \frac{A m_{O_2}}{i}, \frac{A B m_{pr}}{i+1} \right] \quad (4.2.3)$$

If either the fuel or oxidizer are the minimum of the three rates contained in the brackets, then:

$$S_{m_f} = - \frac{\epsilon}{k} A m_f \quad (4.2.4)$$

or

$$S_{m_f} = 0 + \left(- \frac{\epsilon \epsilon A}{k} \right) m_f \quad (4.2.5)$$

Hence,

$$S_u = 0 \quad (4.2.6)$$

$$S_p = - \frac{\epsilon \epsilon A}{k} \quad (4.2.7)$$

But if the third term (the product term) is the minimum, then

$$\begin{aligned} S_{m_f} &= - \frac{\epsilon \epsilon}{k} \frac{A B m_{pr}}{i+1} \\ &= - \frac{\epsilon \epsilon}{k} A B (f - m_f) \\ &= - \frac{\epsilon \epsilon}{k} A B (f - 2m_f) - \frac{\epsilon \epsilon}{k} A B m_f \end{aligned} \quad (4.2.8)$$

Then,

$$S_u = - \frac{\epsilon \epsilon}{k} A B (f - 2m_f) \quad (4.2.9)$$

$$S_p = - \frac{\epsilon \epsilon}{k} A B \quad (4.2.10)$$

It is seen that Eq. (4.2.9) depends explicitly on the fuel mass fraction; necessarily, S_u is evaluated using the results from the previous iteration.

Numerical stability in the determination of ϕ is enhanced if the coefficient S_p is non-positive. If S_p is positive, then it can be seen that the denominator in Eq. (4.2.2) may become negative (or zero) causing oscillations in the solution for ϕ_p . The linearization of the source term

for the fuel mass fraction guarantees that s_p is non-positive.

Other source terms in the governing equations require similar treatment. For example, the source term (per unit volume) in the tangential (swirl velocity) momentum equation is:

$$\frac{s_w}{\delta V} = - \frac{2}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (rw_{eff}) \quad (4.2.11)$$

which is written in finite-differences as:

$$\frac{s_w}{\delta V} = - \frac{2}{r_p \Delta r} \left[r_n w_n u_{eff,n} - r_s w_s u_{eff,s} \right] \quad (4.2.12)$$

It is maintained that the form of Eq. (4.2.12) is essential to preserving the equivalency between the partial differential equation for swirl velocity and the finite-difference approximation. Other forms such as:

$$\frac{s_w}{\delta V} = - \frac{2}{r_p \Delta r} \left[(rw)_{n u_{eff,n}} - (rw)_{s u_{eff,s}} \right] \quad (4.2.13)$$

or

$$\frac{s_w}{\delta V} = - \frac{2}{r_p \Delta r} \left[(rw_{eff})_n - (rw_{eff})_s \right] \quad (4.2.14)$$

do not preserve the desired equivalency because the quantities w_s , w_n , $u_{eff,s}$ and $u_{eff,n}$ must be interpolated at the desired locations (i.e., at r_s and r_n). The source term, when multiplied by the cell volume ($r_p \Delta r_x$) becomes

$$s_w = - 2 \Delta x r_n w_n u_{eff,n} + 2 \Delta x r_s w_s u_{eff,s} \quad (4.2.15)$$

or

$$s_w = 2 \Delta x r_s w_s u_{eff,s} + \left(- \frac{2 \Delta x r_n w_n u_{eff,n}}{w_p} \right) w_p \quad (4.2.16)$$

so that

$$s_u = 2 \Delta x r_s w_s u_{eff,s} \quad (4.2.17)$$

and

$$s_p = - \frac{2 \Delta x r_n w_n u_{eff,n}}{w_p} \quad (4.2.18)$$

It must be noted that both w_s and w_n may depend on w_p and that the values

of w_n , w_s and w_p in Eqs. (4.2.17) and (4.2.18) are obtained from values at the previous iteration.

4.3 Boundary Conditions

The boundary conditions are applied to the flux contributions as defined by Eqs. (4.1.3.1) through (4.1.3.4) so that the set of coefficients (e.g., Table 6) for each dependent variable is the same throughout the computational domain. This consistency simplifies the application of both (1) the algorithm for solving the set of simultaneous equations for each variable and (2) the bounding procedure.

The boundary conditions are applied to the control volumes in the vicinity of the physical boundaries for the flow field (see Fig. 1). Thus, the left-most control volumes include either the main flow or secondary flow inlets or the bluff body. The right-most control volumes include the combustor outlet. The top-most control volumes include a solid wall while the bottom-most control volumes include the axis of symmetry.

Inlets

The flows in either the main or secondary inlet are known and specified. It is assumed that constant values of axial velocity, swirl velocity, turbulence intensity, fuel concentration, and temperature are known for each inlet. The radial velocity is assumed to be zero and the static pressure is assumed to be the same for both inlets.

Axis of Symmetry

At the axis of symmetry, the normal gradient for each dependent variable, except for the radial velocity, is assumed to vanish; the radial velocity is assumed to be zero. By setting the co-efficients A_r and A_s to zero for the radial gridline adjacent to the axis of symmetry, then the finite difference form of the normal gradient becomes:

$$\left(\frac{\Delta \phi}{\Delta r} \right)_{\text{Axis of symmetry}} = 0 \quad (4.3.1)$$

For all variables, except the radial velocity, the axis of symmetry is located midway between the $J=1$ and $J=2$ radial gridlines. For the converged solution, the boundary condition (Eq. (4.3.1)) produces the result:

$$\phi_{I,1} = \phi_{I,2} \quad (\phi \neq v) \quad (4.3.2)$$

where I is the axial gridline index. For the radial velocity, the axis of symmetry and the radial gridline for radial velocity are coincident and the boundary condition becomes:

$$v_{I,1} = 0 \quad (4.3.3)$$

Outlet

At the outlet of the combustor, the axial gradient in all variables except axial velocity is assumed to vanish. By setting the co-efficients A_E and A_W at the outlet to zero, the finite-difference approximation to the gradient becomes

$$\left(\frac{\frac{\Delta \phi}{\Delta t}}{\Delta x} \right)_{\text{outlet}} = 0 \quad (4.3.4)$$

so that

$$\phi_{NI,J} = \phi_{NI-1,J} \quad (4.3.5)$$

where NI is the number of axial grid lines. For the axial velocity, a velocity correction U_{INC} is applied uniformly so that

$$U_{NIU,J} = U_{NIU-1,J} + U_{INC} \quad (4.3.6)$$

where $NIU = NI-1$. The correction U_{INC} is the velocity increment necessary to conserve mass flow at the outlet.

Solid Wall

If the resolution of the grid system could be made arbitrarily fine in the vicinity of a wall, then application of the appropriate boundary conditions at the wall would be straightforward. For example, the velocity components u , v , w vanish at a wall. However, for a realistic grid system, setting the velocity to zero for components of the velocity vector parallel to the wall (by adjusting the co-efficients of the finite-difference equations) is improper because the co-efficients do not properly account for the effects of the wall; i.e., the shear is computed incorrectly. Instead, wall functions are used to compute contributions to the source terms in the governing equations. For a velocity component normal to the wall, the co-efficients may be adjusted so that this velocity component vanishes. (See the discussion for the axis of symmetry boundary condition.)

Consider the case for which the axial velocity is parallel to a wall. The flow in the region near the wall is assumed to behave as one-dimensional Couette flow. For turbulent flow, the shear stress is assumed to be constant in the Couette flow region except in the laminar sublayer immediately adjacent to the wall. Following Launder and Spalding (Ref. 2), the laminar sublayer extends from the wall to $y^+ = 11.63$ where

$$y^+ = \left(\frac{\rho C_p \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{k} y}{u_l} \right)_P \quad (4.3.7a)$$

with the density, molecular viscosity, turbulent kinetic energy and grid distance from the wall evaluated at node P. If y^+ is less than 11.63, then the shear stress is given by:

$$\tau_w = \left(u \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right)_p \quad (4.3.7b)$$

Otherwise the point P is within the turbulent flow region and the shear stress is calculated using the logarithmic law of the wall so that

$$\tau_w = \left[C_L^{1/2} K \sqrt{k} u / \ln(Ey^+) \right]_p \quad (4.3.8)$$

Here K and E are constants given in Table 1. The shear stress contribution to the source term for the axial velocity momentum equation is

$$S_p U_p = \left(- \frac{\tau_w}{U_p} A_T \right) U_p + \dots \quad (4.3.9)$$

where A_T is the area of the face of the control volume adjacent to the wall.

The influence of the walls on the v and w velocity components is treated similarly. Of course, the normal distance y in Eq. (4.3.7) must be interpreted appropriately. For swirling flows, the shear stress on the top wall must be resolved into axial and azimuthal components.

For the turbulent kinetic energy equation, the coefficient corresponding to the wall node is set to zero and the source term (see Eq. 3.2.2) is given by:

$$S_k = \nu_t G - \left[C_L^{3/4} \epsilon k^{3/2} y^+ / y \right]_p , \quad y^+ < 11.63 \quad (4.3.10)$$

$$S_k = \nu_t G - \left[C_L^{3/4} \epsilon k^{3/2} \ln(Ey^+) / (Ky) \right]_p , \quad y^+ \geq 11.63 \quad (4.3.11)$$

The shear stress evaluated above is used in the generation term G to compute $(\partial u / \partial y)$.

The turbulent dissipation rate, ϵ , is computed in the vicinity of a wall by assuming that the rates of turbulent kinetic energy generation and dissipation are equal so that the value of ϵ at the edge of the Couette flow region is given by:

$$\epsilon_p = \left[\frac{C_L^{3/4} k^{3/2}}{Ky} \right]_p \quad (4.3.12)$$

By defining the source for ϵ as

$$S_\epsilon = 10^{30} + 10^{30} \epsilon_p \quad (4.3.13)$$

then by Eq. (4.1.1.7), $\epsilon_p = \epsilon_p$.

For both the mixture fraction, f , and the fuel mass fraction, m_f , it is assumed that the flux normal to the wall vanishes. Thus, for both f and m_f , this boundary condition is mathematically identical to the axis of symmetry boundary condition.

The enthalpy at the wall is determined using Eq. (3.3.2) with the wall temperature specified and the fuel mass fraction calculated as above.

$$h_{\text{wall}} = m_{f\text{wall}} H_R + C_{p,m} T_{\text{wall}} \quad (4.3.14)$$

4.4 Pressure Implicit Split Operator

The finite-difference approximations to the governing equations are solved using the Pressure Implicit Split Operator (PISO) developed at Imperial College by Issa (Ref. 6). The finite-difference equations are solved iteratively. The velocities are first calculated from the momentum equations using a guessed pressure distribution; then the pressure distribution is adjusted so that the velocities satisfy the mass continuity equation and the cycle is repeated.

The PISO algorithm involves splitting operations that couple the velocity and pressure variables.

Let the superscripts *, ** and *** denote intermediate field values obtained during the operation of the algorithm which consists of a predictor step and two corrector steps.

Predictor Step - The pressure distribution prevailing at the n th iteration is used in the solution of the axial and radial velocity momentum equations which can be written in the general form:

$$A_p^{u_i} u_i^* = \sum_m A_m^{u_i} u_{im}^* + D_p^{u_i} \Delta_i p^n + S_p^{u_i} \quad (4.4.1)$$

where U_i represents either of the velocity components, u or v , and the operator Δ_i is a difference operator given by

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_{ip} &= p_w - p_e & \text{for } u_i = u \\ &= p_s - p_n & \text{for } u_i = v \end{aligned} \quad (4.4.2)$$

The subscript m denotes the nodes, E, W, NE, . . .

First Corrector Stage - A new velocity field u_i^{**} together with a corresponding new pressure field p^* are calculated such that the zero divergence (incompressible continuity) condition

$$\Delta_i u_i^{**} = 0 \quad (4.4.3)$$

is satisfied. The momentum equation is now written as:

$$A_p^{u_i} u_i^{**} = \sum_m A_m^{u_i} u_{im}^* - D_p^{u_i} \Delta_i p^* + S_p^{u_i} \quad (4.4.4)$$

By subtracting Eq. (4.4.1) from Eq. (4.4.4), a velocity-increment equation is obtained:

$$A_p^{u_i} (u_i^{**} - u_i^*) = D_p^{u_i} \Delta_i (p^* - p^n) \quad (4.4.5)$$

Combining the divergence of this equation with Eq. (4.4.3) the pressure-correction equation is obtained:

$$\Delta_i \left[A_p^{u_i-1} D_p^{u_i} \Delta_i \right] p' = \Delta_i u_i^* \quad (4.4.6)$$

where

$$p' = p^* - p^n \quad (4.4.7)$$

Eq. (4.4.6) is solved for the p' field so that the revised pressure distribution p^* is determined and a new velocity field u_i^{**} is calculated.

Second Corrector Step - A new velocity field u_i^{***} together with a corresponding pressure distribution p^{**} are calculated such that

$$\Delta_i u_i^{***} = 0 \quad (4.4.8)$$

The momentum equation is now written as:

$$\Delta_p^{u_i} u_i^{***} = \sum_m A_m^{u_i} u_{im}^{**} - D_p^{u_i} \Delta_i p^{**} + S_p^{u_i} \quad (4.4.9)$$

Subtracting Eq. (4.4.5) from Eq. (4.4.9) yields:

$$A_p^{u_i} (u_i^{***} - u_i^*) = \sum_m A_m^{u_i} (u_i^{**} - u_{im}^*) - D_p^{u_i} \Delta_i (p^{**} - p') \quad (4.4.10)$$

This equation combined with the continuity relations (4.4.3) and (4.4.8) yields the second pressure-correction equation:

$$\Delta_i \left[A_p^{u_i-1} D_p^{u_i} \Delta_i \right] p'' = \Delta_i \left[A_p^{u_i-1} \sum_m A_m^{u_i-1} (u_i^{**} - u_{im}^*) \right] \quad (4.4.11)$$

where

$$p'' = p^{**} - p^* \quad (4.4.12)$$

Eq. (4.4.11) is solved for the p'' field so that the revised pressure distribution p^{**} is computed and a new velocity field u_i^{***} is determined. The pressure and velocity distributions for the $(n+1)$ th iteration are taken as p^{**} and u_i^{***} , respectively.

A similar procedure is used for the turbulent kinetic energy and turbulent energy dissipation equations because these equations are strongly coupled by means of their source terms. The equations for k and ϵ are first solved for the source term components based on the previous iteration values. A corrector step is then applied to account for the changes in the source terms.

5.0 DESCRIPTION OF COMPUTER PROGRAM

The computer program based on the mathematical model described in Section 3.0 is described in this section. Information is presented to assist the user in the installation of the program on modern large-scale computers. Additionally, an input format is provided.

5.1 General Remarks

The computer program is intended for use in the batch-operating mode on modern large-scale computers. Specifically, programming constructions have been avoided that refer to the characteristics of specific computer operating systems. In addition, all logical units referred to by the program are defined using integer constants initialized in the BLOCK DATA routine BLOCKD. In the present version of the program, these logical units have been assigned as follows:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Purpose</u>
LU4	4	Restart file
LU5	5	Card reader
LU6	6	Line printer
LU8	8	Scratch unit
LU9	9	Scratch unit

The program may be stopped periodically and the results stored in the restart file, LU4. The calculation may subsequently be continued from the latest iteration by using the restart file in conjunction with the options described on Card No. 2 of the Input Format, Section 5.7.

The present program was derived from the development version provided by Imperial College to UTRC. The Imperial College computer is taken to be a CDC 6600 computer with a FORTRAN IV compiler. Except for eliminating two minor incompatible constructions and the CDC PROGRAM card, the development program was completely compatible with the FORTRAN V compiler used on the UNIVAC 1100/81A computer at UTRC. For the convenience of users of CDC computers, the PROGRAM card has been retained but rendered inoperable in the present version (see routine AMAIN, lines 1-2). It is believed that the present version is also compatible with the IBM FORTRAN IV compiler.

No attempt was made to compile the present version of the program using the UNIVAC 1977 ASCII FORTRAN compiler since it would have been necessary to eliminate any incompatibilities between the constructions used in the development version and the 1977 ASCII standard; in addition, it is known that some 1977 ASCII standard compilers are not compatible with each other.

The workers at Imperial College have indicated throughout the program those sections of the code that are restricted to flow within a research combustor of the type shown in Fig. 1. They have labeled these sections of

the code as "Problem Dependent". No attempt has been made to determine if other sections of the code should be designated in a similar manner.

The computer program can be allocated in approximately 50000 decimal words, or 200000 bytes.

5.2 Program Flow Chart

A general flow chart of the computer program is shown in Fig. 6. The input to the program is read in subroutine MODINP; additional constants are initialized in the BLOCK DATA routine. Initial guesses are assigned for the distributions of each of the field variables. The program then proceeds as follows:

1. A pressure distribution is guessed. For the first iteration, the estimated pressure distribution is provided by subroutine MODINP. On subsequent iterations, it is assumed to be the distribution determined at the end of the previous iteration.
2. The axial and radial momentum equations are solved for the axial and radial velocity distributions using subroutines COEFU and COEFV.
3. The pressure-correction equations (i.e., the PISO algorithm) are solved using subroutine CALUVP to obtain the corrected pressure, axial velocity and radial velocity distributions.
4. The swirl velocity (actually, the product of radius and swirl velocity) distribution is solved for using subroutine CALCFL.
5. The turbulent kinetic energy and energy dissipation rate are determined using subroutine CALCFL.
6. The turbulent kinetic energy and energy dissipation rate are adjusted using the predictor-corrector technique noted in Section 4.4.
7. The distributions of the remaining dependent variables (e.g., enthalpy, mixture fraction, fuel concentration) are calculated using subroutine CALCFL.
8. The absolute values of the normalized residuals for each variable are examined at all points in the flow field. If the residuals are all less than a specified maximum value, the solution is considered to be converged; otherwise, the iteration is repeated from Step 1.

The distributions for each variable are solved using a line-by-line iterative procedure which utilizes a tridiagonal matrix algorithm (subroutine LISOLV) to solve simultaneously for the variables along each grid line. An alternating direction scanning procedure is employed to sweep the whole

field. The number of sweeps is usually different for each variable. Generally, two sweeps are used for the axial and radial velocities and one sweep is used for all other variables except for the primary pressure correction equation. Since this equation is strongly elliptic and has Neumann boundary conditions specified at all boundaries, at least three sweeps are generally made.

5.3 Description of Routines

A brief description of each of the routines used in the computer program is presented in this section. The principal FORTRAN variables are listed in Section 5.4, the entry point and external reference table is presented in Section 5.5, the source language listings are displayed in Section 5.6, and the input format is presented in Section 5.7.

AMAIN

AMAIN is the main program whose principal operation is to control the progress of the iterative solution described in the previous section. Additionally, MAIN controls the rate of intermediate printout (e.g., the printing of the maximum residuals and values of the dependent variables at the monitoring grid node) and it determines which of the distributions for the dependent variables will be displayed by subroutine PRINT. For reacting flows, this routine initiates the combustion reaction by introducing at the iteration ITREAX an artificial difference in the mixture fraction and fuel concentration (e.g., by setting $m_f = 0.9f$) at the monitoring grid node (IMON, JMON). Finally, MAIN retrieves dependent variable distributions from the file on logical unit LU4 to restart a calculation; and it stores these distributions in the same file at the end of the current execution so that the case may be started subsequently from the latest iteration.

BLOCKD

The BLOCK DATA routine initializes certain print heading arrays, assigns values to the constants used for logical units and for the turbulence model, and sets some miscellaneous controls.

BOUNDS

This subroutine determines the values of the flux blending factor used to adjust the flux contributions to the coefficients of the finite-difference equations such that the coefficients are non-negative. The bounding procedure is described in Section 4.1.4. It should be noted that γ does not appear explicitly in this subroutine; instead, the values of the flux contributions are reduced in accordance with the bounding procedure.

CALCFI

Subroutine CALCFI is a general subroutine for calculating the distributions of all scalar variables and the product of swirl velocity with radial position. The coefficients of the finite-difference equations are calculated for each variable (i.e., for each call to CALCFI). In some cases, it is known that the co-efficients for one scalar are simply related

to those for another. A provision is made to determine one set of co-efficients from the other without the need to recompute all of the flux contributions. Often, two sets have identical values or differ only by the ratio of the Prandtl numbers for each variable. The source term contributions to the finite-difference equations are then calculated by calling subroutine SORCFI. The modifications to the co-efficients due to the boundary conditions are determined by calling subroutine MODFI. The co-efficients are then bounded using subroutine BOUNDS. The underrelaxation factors are then applied. The system of simultaneous equations is then solved using subroutine LISOLV.

CALUVP

Subroutine CALUVP uses the coefficients assembled in subroutines COEFU and COEFV for the axial and radial momentum equations to solve for the initial estimates of the axial and radial velocity distributions, respectively, for the current iteration. The co-efficients for the finite-difference form of the primary and secondary pressure-correction (predictor-corrector) equations are then calculated and the final velocity fields are determined. (See the discussion of the PISO algorithm, Section 4.4.)

COEFU

Subroutine COEFU is used to calculate the co-efficients of the finite-difference form of the axial momentum equation. First, the convection and diffusion contributions to the coefficients are calculated. Next, the components of the source term are determined. The flux contributions to the finite-difference coefficients are then calculated. The effects of the boundary conditions are incorporated by calling the entry point MODU of subroutine MODUVP. The bounding strategy is then applied by using subroutine BOUNDS. Finally, the coefficients are stored for use by subroutine CALUVP.

COEFV

Subroutine COEFV is used for calculating the coefficients for the finite-difference form of the radial momentum equation. Its operation is similar to that of subroutine COEFU. The boundary conditions are applied by calling the entry point MODV of subroutine MODUVP.

CORECT

This subroutine determines the values of the flux blending factor used by subroutine BOUNDS to limit the co-efficients of the finite-difference equations to non-negative values.

CORTED

The turbulent kinetic energy and energy dissipation rate equations are strongly coupled to each other by their source terms. Subroutine CORTED performs a predictor-corrector operation for the two equations to provide more accurate estimates of these variables and thereby improve the rate of convergence of the entire system of equations.

INIT

Subroutine INIT defines the grids used in the calculation, determines cell dimensions for the control volumes, and calculates the factors used for interpolating variables at each face of the control volumes. The subroutine also initializes all arrays to appropriate values.

LISOLV

This subroutine solves the system of simultaneous finite-difference equations for each variable using an alternating direction method with a tridiagonal matrix solution algorithm. The first sweep of the system of equations is from west to east, the second from south to north, etc. The total number of sweeps is specified for each variable in the input.

MODFI

Subroutine MODFI is used to modify the coefficients of the finite-difference equations for each scalar variable due to the influence of the boundary conditions appropriate for that variable. The scalars are: turbulent kinetic energy, turbulent energy dissipation rate, enthalpy, fuel mass fraction, mixture fraction, and swirl velocity (actually, the product of swirl velocity with radial position). The boundary conditions are described in Section 4.3.

MODINP

This subroutine reads the input cards, writes the input on the line printer, sets all logical variables, calculates the reference values for the residuals, and initializes the dependent variables.

MODUVP

Subroutine MODUVP modifies the coefficients for the axial and radial momentum equations and for the pressure-correction coefficients in accordance with the boundary conditions (Section 4.3). The entry point MODPRO was provided by the authors of the program at Imperial College to deal with the effects of transport properties on the coefficients that are not incorporated elsewhere in the program; presently, this entry point contains no executable code.

OUTPUT

Subroutine OUTPUT prints the values of selected integrated quantities (main flow rate, secondary flow rate, etc.) and other parameters that characterize the flow field. For reacting flows, the distributions of oxygen, nitrogen, water vapor, and carbon dioxide are also printed.

PRINT

This subroutine generates a printout of the tabulated values of the field variables.

PROPS

Subroutine PROPS is used to determine the fluid properties at each point in the flow field. It is assumed that the main flow contains air with an oxygen mass fraction of 0.233 and a nitrogen mass fraction of 0.767. The average heat capacity, molecular weight, and density can then be determined. The viscosity at each point in the flow field is the sum of the laminar viscosity and turbulent viscosity. The effective diffusivity for the turbulent kinetic energy equation is also calculated. The diffusivities for other scalars are determined in subroutine CALCFI by multiplying the diffusivity for the turbulent kinetic energy equation by the ratio of the turbulent Prandtl number for another scalar to that for the turbulent kinetic energy.

SORCFI

This subroutine calculates the linearized source term components for each scalar in accordance with Section 4.2.

5.4 Principal FORTRAN Variables

The principal FORTRAN variables are listed in this section. The variables are arranged in logically occurring groups rather than in strict alphabetical order. Variables written as var(I,J) denote two-dimensional arrays defined for each axial gridline location I and each radial gridline location J.

AE(I,J)	Coefficients for the finite-difference equation for the control volume at point (I,J).
AW(I,J)	E = east, W = west, etc., P = point (I,J)
AN(I,J)	
AS(I,J)	
ANE(I,J)	
ANW(I,J)	
ASE(I,J)	
ASW(I,J)	
AP(I,J)	
CAPPA,ELOG	Constants in the velocity law of the wall
CCEN,CIN	Input mass fraction of second species (fuel) in secondary and main stream, respectively.
CMU,CD,C1,C2	Constants in the two-equation turbulence model
CPM(I,J)	Specific heat of mixture
CP02 CPN2 CPCO2 CPH20 CPF	Specific heats of oxygen, nitrogen, carbon dioxide, water vapor and fuel, respectively
DELCEN,DELTA	Input value of boundary layer thicknesses for secondary and main stream, respectively

DEN(I,J)	Density
DENSIT	Input value for density for incompressible flow case
ED(I,J)	Turbulent kinetic energy dissipation rate
EN(I,J)	Enthalpy
E1(I,J)	Flux contributions, east face of control volume
E2(I,J)	
E3(I,J)	
F(I,J)	Mixture fraction
FM(I,J)	Fuel mass fraction
FN1(I,J)	Flux contributions, north face of control volume
FN2(I,J)	
FN3(I,J)	
F02	Mass fraction of oxygen, nitrogen, carbon dioxide, water vapor, and products of reaction, respectively
FN2	
FC02	
FH20	
FPR	
GAMH(I,J)	Diffusivity for turbulent kinetic energy
HR	Heat of reaction
IED	Parameters used to set the logical array INCAL for turbulent energy dissipation rate, enthalpy, mixture fraction,
IEN	
IF	
IFM	
IP	
IPP	
ISWR	
ITE	
IU	
IV	
IMON, JMON	Location for grid node used to monitor the calculation
INCAL	Linear array for the logical variable that determines if the differential equation for the Kth dependent variable is to be solved (INCAL(K)=.TRUE.) or not solved (INCAL(K)=.FALSE.)
INCOMP	Logical variable indicating whether flow is compressible (.FALSE.) or incompressible (.TRUE.)
INDCOS	Parameter to indicate whether flow is two-dimensional (1) or axisymmetric (2)

INDPRI	The number of iterations between the output of the tabulated field variables
INPRO	Logical variable indicating whether flow properties are constant (.FALSE.) or variable (.TRUE.)
IPREF,JPREF	Location of reference pressure node
ISCEME	Parameter indicating whether hybrid differencing (1) or skew-upwind differencing (2) is to be used
IT,JT	Maximum dimensions of the arrays var (I,J)
ITREAX	Iteration at which chemical reaction starts
ITSTEP	Number of iterations to be performed for current execution
IVISCO	Logical variable indicating whether viscosity is constant (.TRUE.) or variable (.FALSE.)
JEXIT	Radial grid line number for location of maximum radius at exit
JINS	Radial grid line number for location of maximum radius for secondary inlet
MAXIT	The maximum number of iterations to be executed
MAXSWP	The maximum number of sweeps to be executed by LISOLV for solving the pressure-correction equation
MODOP	Parameter indicating whether a new case is being started (1) or a previous case is being run using the Restart file (2)
NI,NJ	Number of input axial gridline and radial grid line locations, respectively
NSWP	A linear array denoting the number of sweeps to be used when solving for each of the dependent variables
NUMPRI	The number of iterations between output of the maximum residuals and monitoring node information
P(I,J)	Pressure
PERR	Maximum allowable residual in pressure correction equation
PIN	Input value of pressure
PRANDL	Laminar Prandtl number

PRANDT	A linear array of turbulent Prandtl numbers for each dependent variable
PREF	Reference pressure at node (IPREF,JPREF)
PP(I,J)	Pressure correction
SORMAX	Maximum allowable residual for any dependent variable
SNORM	A linear array of the maximum residuals for the dependent variables
SP(I,J) SU(I,J)	Coefficients in linearized source term that are dependent on and independent of the dependent variable at (I,J), respectively
STOIC	Stoichiometric oxygen to fuel mass ratio
T(I,J)	Temperature
TE(I,J)	Turbulent kinetic energy
TCEN,TIN	Input values of temperature for secondary and mainstream, respectively
TURBCN,TURBIN	Input values of constant of proportionality for turbulent kinetic energy for secondary and main stream, respectively
U(I,J)	Axial velocity
UCEN,UIN	Input values of axial velocity for secondary and main stream, respectively
UGC	Universal gas constant
URF	Linear array for underrelaxation factors for dependent variables except for density and viscosity
URFDEN	Underrelaxation factor for density
URFVIS	Underrelaxation factor for viscosity
V(I,J)	Radial velocity
VIS(I,J)	Total (laminar plus turbulent) viscosity
VISCOS	Input value of laminar viscosity
W(I,J)	Swirl velocity
WCEN,WIN	Input values of swirl to axial velocity ratio for secondary and main stream, respectively

XU	Input linear array of axial locations of axial velocity grid lines
YV	Input linear array of radial locations of radial velocity grid lines

5.5 Entry Points and External References

The entry points for each routine and the external references by each routine are listed in this section. An asterisk is used to denote external references to FORTRAN library routines.

<u>Routine</u>	<u>Entry Points</u>	<u>External References</u>
AMAIN	AMAIN	AMAX1* CALCFI CALUVP COEFU CALFV CORTED GAM INITOP INTOP PARAM PRINT PROPS STARTV
BOUNDS	BOUNDS	CORECT
CALCFI	CALCFI	AMIN1* BOUNDS LISOLV MODFI SIGN* SORCFI
CALUVP	CALUVP	LISOLV MODP MODU1
COEFU	COEFU	AMAX1* AMIN1* BOUNDS MODU SIGN*
COEFV	COEFV	AMAX1* AMIN1* BOUNDS MODV SIGN*
CORECT	CORECT	AMAX1* AMIN1*

CORTED	CORTED	MODFI SORCFI VISC
INIT	GRID INIT SET	
LISOLV	LISOLV	
MODFI	MODFI	AMAX1*
MODINP	MODINP PARAM STARTV	GRID PROPS SET
MODUVP	MODP MODPRO MODU MODUVP MODU1 MODV	
OUTPUT	FINOP INITOP INTOP OUTPUT	PRINT
PRINT	PRINT	MIN0*
PROPS	DENS GAM PROPS VISC	AMAX1*
SORCFI	SORCFI	AMAX1* AMIN1*

5.6 Source Listings of Routines

The listing of the FORTRAN source language for each routine is presented in this section.

160 C-----
 161 CONDITONAL STORAGE OF RESULTS
 162 IF NOT WORK SITE STOP
 163 WHILE LU1 NITER,U,V,P,T,L,D,EN,FM,F,VIS,DLN,W
 164 NEWIND LU4
 165 STOP
 166 C-----FORMAT STATEMENTS
 167 310 FORMAT(1HO,7HITER) 107HI
 168 1 SUMS -
 169 2N1H1I21H0,121H1,9H -
 170 2N1H1I21H0,15X,4HMAS,S,5X,4HENTH,5X,4HT
 171 35X,4HMOM,5X,4HMOM,5X,4HMOM,5X,4HMOM,
 172 41HV,8X,1HW,8X,1HP,8X,2HE,8X,1HO/9X,6HF.RAC,
 173 554X,2HE,N,8X,1H,7X,2HFM,8X,1HF /
 174 311 FORMAT(1W,14,2X,1P7E9,2,5X,1P6E9,2,5UX,1P4E9,2)
 175 320 FORMAT(1/69H ***) PROGRAM TERMINATED BEFORE CONVERGENCE CRITERIO
 176 IN SATISFIED ***)
 177 END
 178
 179 310 TEACH,TEACH,BLOCKD
 180
 181
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 194
 195

SPRT,S TEACH,TEACH,BLOCKD

ORIGINAL PAGE IS
OF POOR QUALITY

```

      1  DATA 11,UT/30,30/
      2  DATA CMU,C0,C1,C2,CAPPA,ELGG/0,39,1,L0,1,44,1,92,C,4187
      3  DATA ,9,0/
      4  DATA LU4,LCS,LU6,LJ8,LJ9/4,5,6,8,9/
      5  END
      6
      7
      8
      9
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      40

```

```
TEACH#1EACH(12).BOUNDS(10)
SUBROUTINE BOUNDS(I,J,N,M)

```

-----SUBROUTINE TO CALCULATE COEFFICIENTS FOR HBSD SCHMID

```

01 J=JN(1)+JENDIN
02 FN(1,J)=1.0
03 DO 210 J=2,JEND
04 LIE=I(E(1,J))+JENDIN
05 C---201 TELLW LIE
06 C---1. CHECK FOR THE NEGATIVE COEFFICIENTS
07 C---2. ADJUST THE WEIGHTING FACTORS IF REQUIRED
08 C---2.1 CALL CORECT(FB,FL,FR,FEL(1,J),FE(1,J))
09 FB=FN(1,J)+1.0-SVN(1,J)*E3(1,J)
10 FL=-1.0-SUE(1,J)*SYN(1,J)*E3(1,J)
11 FR=SUE(1,J)*SYN(1,J)*E3(1,J)
12 IF (FB-FL-FR)LT.0.0
13 1 CALL CORECT(FB,FL,FR,FEL(1,J),FE(1,J))
14 C--- NORTH STORE
15 FB=FN(1,J)+1.0-SVN(1,J)*E3(1,J)
16 FL=-1.0-SUE(1,J)*SYN(1,J)*E3(1,J)
17 FR=SUE(1,J)*SYN(1,J)*E3(1,J)
18 IF (FB-FL-FR)LT.0.0
19 1 CALL CORECT(FB,FL,FR,FEL(1,J),FE(1,J))
20 C--- WEST SIDE
21 FB=FN(1,J)-1.0-SUE(1,J)*E3(1,J)
22 FL=-1.0-SVN(1,J)*E3(1,J)
23 FR=SYN(1,J)*SUN(1,J)*E3(1,J)
24 IF (FB-FL-FR)LT.0.0
25 1 CALL CORECT(FB,FL,FR,FEL(1,J),FE(1,J))
26 C--- EAST SIDE
27 FB=FN(1,J)-1.0-SUE(1,J)*E3(1,J)
28 FL=-1.0-SVN(1,J)*E3(1,J)
29 FR=SYN(1,J)*SUN(1,J)*E3(1,J)
30 IF (FB-FL-FR)LT.0.0
31 1 CALL CORECT(FB,FL,FR,FEL(1,J),FE(1,J))
32 C--- CONTINUE
33 220 CONTINUE(J=FE(1,J),FE(31,J))
34 210 CONTINUE(I=2,IEND)
35 LIE=I(E(1,J))+JENDIN
36 FN(1,J)=FN(1,J)*FN(31,J)
37 230 CONTINUE
38 231 CONTINUE
39 C---2.1 ASSEMBLE THE COEFFICIENTS
40 DO 300 J=2,JEND
41 LIE=I(E(1,J))+JENDIN
42 FN(1,J)=SUN(1,J)*SUE(1,J)*E3(1,J)
43 ASEL(1,J)=SUN(1,J)*SUE(1,J)*E3(1,J)
44 1 ANU(1,J)=SUE(1,J)*E3(1,J)*F3(1,J)
45 1 ASW(1,J)=SUE(1,J)*E3(1,J)*F3(1,J)
46 1 ASE(1,J)=SUN(1,J)*E3(1,J)*F3(1,J)
47 1 ASE(1,J)=SUN(1,J)*E3(1,J)*F3(1,J)
48 1 ASE(1,J)=SUN(1,J)*E3(1,J)*F3(1,J)
49 1 ASE(1,J)=SUN(1,J)*E3(1,J)*F3(1,J)
50 1 ASE(1,J)=SUN(1,J)*E3(1,J)*F3(1,J)
51 1 ASE(1,J)=SUN(1,J)*E3(1,J)*F3(1,J)
52 1 ASE(1,J)=SUN(1,J)*E3(1,J)*F3(1,J)
53 1 ASE(1,J)=SUN(1,J)*E3(1,J)*F3(1,J)
54 1 ASE(1,J)=SUN(1,J)*E3(1,J)*F3(1,J)
55 1 ASE(1,J)=SUN(1,J)*E3(1,J)*F3(1,J)
56 1 ASE(1,J)=SUN(1,J)*E3(1,J)*F3(1,J)
57 1 ASE(1,J)=SUN(1,J)*E3(1,J)*F3(1,J)
58 1 ASE(1,J)=SUN(1,J)*E3(1,J)*F3(1,J)
59 1 ASE(1,J)=SUN(1,J)*E3(1,J)*F3(1,J)
60 1 ASE(1,J)=SUN(1,J)*E3(1,J)*F3(1,J)
61 1 ASE(1,J)=SUN(1,J)*E3(1,J)*F3(1,J)
62 1 ASE(1,J)=SUN(1,J)*E3(1,J)*F3(1,J)
63 1 ASE(1,J)=SUN(1,J)*E3(1,J)*F3(1,J)
64 1 ASE(1,J)=SUN(1,J)*E3(1,J)*F3(1,J)
65 1 ASE(1,J)=SUN(1,J)*E3(1,J)*F3(1,J)
66 1 ASE(1,J)=SUN(1,J)*E3(1,J)*F3(1,J)
67 1 ASE(1,J)=SUN(1,J)*E3(1,J)*F3(1,J)
68 1 ASE(1,J)=SUN(1,J)*E3(1,J)*F3(1,J)
69 1 ASE(1,J)=SUN(1,J)*E3(1,J)*F3(1,J)
70 1 ASE(1,J)=SUN(1,J)*E3(1,J)*F3(1,J)
71 1 ASE(1,J)=SUN(1,J)*E3(1,J)*F3(1,J)
72 1 ASE(1,J)=SUN(1,J)*E3(1,J)*F3(1,J)
73 1 ASE(1,J)=SUN(1,J)*E3(1,J)*F3(1,J)
74 1 ASE(1,J)=SUN(1,J)*E3(1,J)*F3(1,J)
75 1 ASE(1,J)=SUN(1,J)*E3(1,J)*F3(1,J)
76 1 ASE(1,J)=SUN(1,J)*E3(1,J)*F3(1,J)
77 1 ASE(1,J)=SUN(1,J)*E3(1,J)*F3(1,J)
78 1 ASE(1,J)=SUN(1,J)*E3(1,J)*F3(1,J)
79 1 ASE(1,J)=SUN(1,J)*E3(1,J)*F3(1,J)
80 1 ASE(1,J)=SUN(1,J)*E3(1,J)*F3(1,J)
81 1 ASE(1,J)=SUN(1,J)*E3(1,J)*F3(1,J)
82 1 ASE(1,J)=SUN(1,J)*E3(1,J)*F3(1,J)
83 1 ASE(1,J)=SUN(1,J)*E3(1,J)*F3(1,J)
84 1 ASE(1,J)=SUN(1,J)*E3(1,J)*F3(1,J)
85 1 ASE(1,J)=SUN(1,J)*E3(1,J)*F3(1,J)
86 1 ASE(1,J)=SUN(1,J)*E3(1,J)*F3(1,J)
87 1 ASE(1,J)=SUN(1,J)*E3(1,J)*F3(1,J)
88 1 ASE(1,J)=SUN(1,J)*E3(1,J)*F3(1,J)
89 1 ASE(1,J)=SUN(1,J)*E3(1,J)*F3(1,J)
90 1 ASE(1,J)=SUN(1,J)*E3(1,J)*F3(1,J)
91 1 ASE(1,J)=SUN(1,J)*E3(1,J)*F3(1,J)
92 1 ASE(1,J)=SUN(1,J)*E3(1,J)*F3(1,J)
93 1 ASE(1,J)=SUN(1,J)*E3(1,J)*F3(1,J)
94 1 ASE(1,J)=SUN(1,J)*E3(1,J)*F3(1,J)
95 1 ASE(1,J)=SUN(1,J)*E3(1,J)*F3(1,J)
96 1 ASE(1,J)=SUN(1,J)*E3(1,J)*F3(1,J)
97 1 ASE(1,J)=SUN(1,J)*E3(1,J)*F3(1,J)
98 1 ASE(1,J)=SUN(1,J)*E3(1,J)*F3(1,J)
99 1 ASE(1,J)=SUN(1,J)*E3(1,J)*F3(1,J)
100 1 ASE(1,J)=SUN(1,J)*E3(1,J)*F3(1,J)
101 1 ASE(1,J)=SUN(1,J)*E3(1,J)*F3(1,J)
102 1 ASE(1,J)=SUN(1,J)*E3(1,J)*F3(1,J)
103 1 ASE(1,J)=SUN(1,J)*E3(1,J)*F3(1,J)
104 1 ASE(1,J)=SUN(1,J)*E3(1,J)*F3(1,J)
105 CHAPTER 2 2 2 FINAL OPERATIONS 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
106 C---2.1 ASSEMBLE THE COEFFICIENTS
107 201 DO 230 I=2,IEND
108 LIE=I(E(1,J))+JENDIN
109 200 300 TELLW LIE
110 C---CORNER NODAL POINTS
111 210 300 TELLW LIE
112 220 300 TELLW LIE
113 230 300 TELLW LIE
114 240 300 TELLW LIE
115 250 300 TELLW LIE
116 260 300 TELLW LIE
117 270 300 TELLW LIE
118 280 300 TELLW LIE
119 290 300 TELLW LIE
120 300 300 TELLW LIE
121 310 300 TELLW LIE
122 320 300 TELLW LIE
123 330 300 TELLW LIE
124 340 300 TELLW LIE
125 350 300 TELLW LIE
126 360 300 TELLW LIE
127 370 300 TELLW LIE
128 380 300 TELLW LIE
129 390 300 TELLW LIE
130 400 300 TELLW LIE
131 410 300 TELLW LIE
132 420 300 TELLW LIE
133 430 300 TELLW LIE
134 440 300 TELLW LIE
135 450 300 TELLW LIE
136 460 300 TELLW LIE
137 470 300 TELLW LIE
138 480 300 TELLW LIE
139 490 300 TELLW LIE
140 500 300 TELLW LIE
141 510 300 TELLW LIE
142 520 300 TELLW LIE
143 530 300 TELLW LIE
144 540 300 TELLW LIE
145 550 300 TELLW LIE
146 560 300 TELLW LIE
147 570 300 TELLW LIE
148 580 300 TELLW LIE
149 590 300 TELLW LIE

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120      C-----STANDARD NODAL POINTS (I,J) = (1.0-SVN(I,J)) * FN3(I,J)
121      AN(I,J)=E2(I-1,J)*SUE(I-1,J-1)*FN3(I-1,J)
122      1   + (1.0-SVN(I,J-1))*SUN(I-1,J-1)*FN3(I,J-1)
123      2   - SVN(I,J)*SUN(I,J)*FN3(I,J)
124      AE(I,J)=E1(I,J)*SUF(I,J)*E3(I,J)
125      1   + (1.0-SVN(I,J-1))*SUE(I,J-1)*FN3(I,J-1)
126      2   + (1.0-SVN(I,J-1))*SUN(I,J-1)*FN3(I,J-1)
127      AS(I,J)=FN2(I,J)*SUE(I,J-1)*FN3(I,J)
128      1   + (1.0-SUE(I,J-1))*SVF(I,J-1)*E3(I,J-1)
129      2   - SUE(I,J)*SVF(I,J-1)*E3(I,J-1)
130      AN(I,J)=FN1(I,J)*SUE(I,J)*FN3(I,J)
131      1   + (1.0-SVN(I,J-1))*SUE(I,J-1)*FN3(I,J-1)
132      2   - SUE(I,J)*SUE(I,J-1)*FN3(I,J-1)*E3(I,J-1)
133      300 CONTINUE
134      END
135      RETURN
136      END
```

aPRT,S TEACH@TEACH.CALCFI

TEACH*TEACH(12)*CALCFILE
SUBROUTINE CALCEFFPHI(WAV,ICOFF)

CHAPTER C PRELIMINARIES 0 0 0 0 0 0

COMMON /COM1/
 V(30), P(30), T(30), ED(30), EN(30),
 F(30), SP(30), PP(30), T(30), W(30),
 DEN(30), GANH(30), GEN(30), DOU(30),
 DEU(30), AN(30), DMO(30), DOV(30),
 AES(30), A(30), ANU(30), ANZ(30),
 ASU(30), SP(30), SPARE(30), CPW(30),
 X(30), SE(30), IN(30), JS(30), RV(30),
 XE(30), DS(30), SE(30), SN(30), RCV(30),
 DXEP(30), DYNP(30), OYPS(30), AU(30),
 DXEP(30), DYNP(30), OYPS(30), DYNP(30),
 SNORM(30), TAUS(30), TAUN(30), TAUS(30),
 STAUNS(30), TAUN(30), YPLUSN(30),
 XPLUSE(30), YPLUSN(30), YPLUSS(30)

C----- COEFFICIENTS UNALTERED
 C----- COEFFICIENTS FULLY CALCULATED
 C----- SIMPLE PRINTOUT NO CHANGE

CHAPTER I I I ASSEMBLY OF COEFFICIENTS

C-----CONSTRUCTION OF MAIN COEFFICIENTS

ORIGINAL PAGE IS
OF POOR QUALITY

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61 IF (ICOEF .EQ. 1) IVARO=IVAR
62 IF (ICOEF .NE. 1) FACTOR=PRANDT(IVAR0)/PRANDT(IVAR)
63 ---- WEST BOUNDARY
64 DO 10 J=2,NJM1
65 I=1W(J)-1
66 IF (ICOEF .EQ.2) GO TO 11
67 AREAEW=RL*(J)*SNS(J)
68 CE(I,J)=DEN(I,J)*U(I,J)*ARLAEW
69 DE(I,J)=GAMH(I,J)*ARLAEW/(0.5*SNS(I+1))
70 GO TO 9
71 11 DE(I,J)=DE(I,J)*FACTOR
72 12 AEL(I,J)=CE(I,J)
73 13 AUL(I,J)=DE(I,J)
74 ---- ALL OTHER LOCATIONS
75 DO 100 I=2,NIM1
76 LJS=JS(I)
77 LN=JN(I)
78 ---- SOUTH BOUNDARY
79 LJSNM=LJS-1
80 ALPHA=AU(I)
81 ALPHAI=1.0-ALPHA
82 IF (ICOEF .EQ.2) GO TO 102
83 AREAS=ERY(LJSNM)*SNS(I),
84 CNE(I,LJSNM)=DEN(I,LJSNM)*V(I,LJSNM)*AREAS
85 DN(I,LJSNM)=GAMH(I,LJSNM)*AREAS/(0.5*SNS(LJS))
86 DO 105 I=LJSNM=DN(I,LJSNM)*FACTOR
87 102 AN(I,LJSNM)=CN(I,LJSNM)
88 AS(I,LJSNM)=CN(I,LJSNM)
89 ---- FLOW POINTS
90 101 J=JS(LJN)
91 ---- COMPUTE AREAS, VOLUME AND INTERPOLATION FACTORS
92 C---- BETA=AV(J)
93 C---- BETAI=1-BETA
94 C---- TICOFF=EQ(J)*SEU(I)
95 C---- AREAN=ERY(J)*SEU(I)
96 C---- AREAEU=R(J)*SNS(J)
97 C---- VOLCER(I,J)*SNS(I)*SEU(I)
98 C---- CALCULATE CONVECTION COEFFICIENTS
99 C---- GE=IDEN(I,J)*BETAI+DEN(I,J)*BETAI*V(I,J)
100 C---- CN(I,J)=GN*AREAN
101 C---- CCE(I,J)=GE*AREAN
102 C---- CALCULATE DIFFUSION COEFFICIENTS
103 C---- GAMM=GMH(I,J)*BETAI+GMH(I,J)*BETA
104 C---- GAME=GMH(I,J)*ALPHAI+GMH(I,J)*ALPHA
105 C---- DN(I,J)=GMH*AREAN/DYNP(I,J)
106 C---- IF (I,J)=LN) DN(I,J)=GMH*AREAN
107 C---- D5(I,J)=EQ(J)*GMH*AREAN/DXEP(I)
108 C---- GO TO 150
109 C---- STORE CONVEC. & DIFF. PARTS IN MAIN COLEFF. ARRAYS
110 C---- 120 DN(I,J)=DN(I,J)*FACTOR
111 C---- DE(I,J)=DE(I,J)*FACTOR
112 C---- 150 AN(I,J)=CN(I,J)
113 C---- AEL(I,J)=CE(I,J)
114 C---- AS(I,J)=DN(I,J)
115 C---- AUL(I,J)=DE(I,J)
116 C---- 101 CONTINUE
117
118
119

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180
181      VEQ=0.5*(ALPHAI*(V(I,J-1)+V(I,J))+ALPHAV(V(I+1,J-1)+V(I,J)))
182      CEP=AU(I,J)
183      DEP=S*SIGN(0.5,CEP)
184      SIV=D*S*SIGN(0.5,VE)
185      SUE(I,J)=SIV
186      SVER(I,J)=SIV
187      SVERIT=0/1(SIV-ALPHAI*SMALL)
188      CECRIT=PECRIT*DEP*SMALL
189      ICECERIT/CECRIT*GT*1.0) GO TO 604
190      C----CENTRAL DIFFERENCING
191      E1(I,J)=DEP-ALPHA*CEP
192
193      GO TO 605
194
195      C----SKew DIFFERENCING
196      604 IX=I*0.5*SE(I*IX)
197      DX=J-INT(SIV)
198      DY=DYNP(JY)
199      IF(I-JY-JS)(IX)+1)*((JY-JN)(IX))) 607,606,607
200
201      607 TANTE=VE/(UE+SMALL)
202      AK=AMIN(1.0,ABS(DX/DY*TANTE))
203      E1(I,J)=SIV-I)*CEP
204      E3(I,J)=MCORNR*AK*(ICEP-CECRIT)
205      E2(I,J)=E1(I,J)*CEP
206
207      605 CONTINUE
208      C----CALCULATE BOUNDED COEFFICIENTS
209      CALL BOUNDS(I,J)
210      RESTORE INFORMATION FROM TAPE
211      READ(ILU9) DU,DV,GAMM,VIS,SP,PP,SPARE,DEN,GEN
212      REWIND ILU9
213
214      130 CONTINUE
215
216
217      C-----CHAPTER 4 FINAL COEFFICIENT ASSEMBLY AND RESIDUAL SOURCE CALCULATION
218      RESOR(IVAR)=0.0
219      DO 300 I=2,NM
220      LJS=JS(I)
221      LJN=JN(I)
222      DO 301 J=LJS,LJN
223      AP(I,J)=AN(I,J)+AS(I,J)*AE(I,J)+AN(I,J)*SP(I,J)
224      1 RESOR(I)=AN(I,J)*PHI(I,J)+PHI(I,J)*AS(I,J)+PHI(I,J)*AE(I,J)+PHI(I,J)
225      1 +AN(I,J)*PHI(I,J)-AP(I,J)*PHI(I,J)+SUI(I,J)
226      2 +ASU(I,J)*PHI(I,J)-1)*ASE(I,J)+PHI(I,J)*PHI(I,J)
227      2 +AN(I,J)*PHI(I,J)+1)*ANE(I,J)+PHI(I,J)*PHI(I,J)
228      VOL=I*J*SEW(I,J)*SNS(J)
229      SORVOL=GREAT*VOL
230      IF(I-SP(I,J)) GT 0.5*SORVOL RESOR1=RESOR1/SORVOL
231      RESOR(IVAR)=RESOR1*IVARI+ABSI(RESOR1)
232      C----UNDER-RELAXATION
233      AP(I,J)=AP(I,J)/URF(IVARI)
234      SUI(I,J)=SU(I,J)+(1.-URF(IVARI))*AP(I,J)*PHI(I,J)
235      301 CONTINUE
236      300 CONTINUE
237      IF(IVAR.EQ.4.OR.IVAR.EQ.5) WRITE(ILU4) AP,SP,SU,PHI
238
239      C-----CHAPTER 5 5 5 SOLUTION OF DIFFERENCE EQUATIONS 5 5 5 5

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240
241 CALL LISULV(0,0,PH1,IVAR,2,2)
242 IVAR=IVAR
243 RETURN
END

244 S TLACH*TTEACH.CALUVP

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TEACH#TEACH(12).CALUVP(01  
1      CLC      SUBROUTINE CALUVP  
2      CLC      SUBROUTINE CALUVP
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DO 100 I=2,NIM1
LJS=LJS(1)
LJN=LJN(1)
C-----SOUTH BOUNDARY
LJS1=LJS-1
AREAS=SERV(LJS1)*SE(1)
CN=DEN(1,LJS1)*V(1,LJS1)*AREAS
AN(LJS1)=0.0
ALPHA=AUT(1)
ALPHA=1.0-ALPHA
C----FLOW POINTS
DO 101 J=LJS,LJN
C----COMPUTE AREA AND INTERPOLATION FACTORS
AREAN=SERV(1)+SE(1),
AREANE=SERV(J)
BETA=1.0-BETA
AREANE=1.0+SNS(J)
C----CALCULATE COEFFICIENTS
DEN=DEN(1,J)*BETA+DEN(1,J+1)*BETA
DEN=DEN(1,J)*ALPHA+DEN(1,J+1)*ALPHA
AS(I,J)=AN(1,J-1)
AN(I,J)=DEN*DV(1,J)
AN(I,J)=DE(1,J)
AE(I,J)=DEN*DU(1,J)
AE(I,J)=DEN*AREANE*DU(1,J)
C----CALCULATE SOURCE TERMS
CS=CN
CN=CWT(J)
CN=DENN*V(1,J)*AREAN
CE=DENE*V(1,J)*AREAN
CUT(J)=CE
SMPI=CN-CS*CE-CW
SP1(J)=0.0
SU(J)=0.0
C----COMPUTE SUM OF ABSOLUTE MASS SOURCES
RESOR(IP)=RESOR(IP)+ABS(SMPI)
100 CONTINUE
C-2.2-----PROBLEM MODIFICATIONS
C CALL MOOP
C-2.3-----FINAL COEFFICIENT ASSEMBLY
C DO 300 I=2,NIM1
LJS=LJS(1)
LJN=LJN(1)
DO 301 J=LJS,LJN
PP(I,J)=0.0
301 AP(I,J)=AN(I,J)+AS(I,J)+AE(I,J)-SP(I,J)
300 CONTINUE
WRITE(LU4) DU,DV,AE,AN,AS,AP
REWIND LU4
C-2.4-----SOLUTION OF DIFFERENCE EQUATIONS
C PRES=RESOR(IP)
CALL LISOLVIO,O,PP,IP,2,21
C-2.5-----CORRECT VELOCITIES AND PRESSURE

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C 121 PPREF=PP(I,PREF,JPREF)
C 122 DO 500 I=2,NIU
C 123 LJS=S(J,I)
C 124 LRN=N(I,J)
C 125 IF I.EQ.1 GO TO 501
C 126 DUL(I,J)=DUI(I,J)+PP(I,J)-PP(I+1,J))
C 127 DUF(I,J)=DUI(I,J)*DU(I,J)
C 128 GO TO 500
C 129 DO 501 J=2,NIU
C 130 DV(I,J)=DUI(I,J)*(PP(I,J)-PP(I+J-1))
C 131 DUL(I,J)=DV(I,J)+DU(I,J)-PPREF
C 132 S00 P(I,J)=PP(I,J)+PP(I,J)-PPREF
C 133 C-3.1-----EVALUATION OF U=SUM.(AI*Ui) AND CORRECT U VELOCITIES
C 134 C-3.2-----VALUES TEMPORARILY STORED IN PP(I,J), ARRAY
C 135 DO 520 I=2,NIUMI
C 136 LJS=S(J,I)
C 137 LRN=N(I,J)
C 138 DO 520 J=LJS,LJN
C 139 PPP=PP(A(I,J))
C 140 PPP=PPP/4
C 141 PPP=PPP*(DU(I,J)+DU(I-1,J)+DU(I,J-1)+
C 142 ANH(I,J)+DU(I-1,J-1)+ANF(I,J)*DU(I,J-1))
C 143 PPP=PPP*(DU(I,J)+DU(I-1,J)+DU(I,J-1)+
C 144 ANH(I,J-1)+DU(I-1,J-2)+ANF(I,J-2)*DU(I,J-1))
C 145 PPP=PPP*(DU(I,J)+DU(I-1,J)+DU(I,J-1)+
C 146 ANH(I,J-2)+DU(I-1,J-3)+ANF(I,J-3)*DU(I,J-1))
C 147 PPP=PPP*(DU(I,J)+DU(I-1,J)+DU(I,J-1)+
C 148 ANH(I,J-3)+DU(I-1,J-4)+ANF(I,J-4)*DU(I,J-1))
C 149 PPP=PPP*(DU(I,J)+DU(I-1,J)+DU(I,J-1)+
C 150 ANH(I,J-4)+DU(I-1,J-5)+ANF(I,J-5)*DU(I,J-1))
C 151 PPP=PPP*(DU(I,J)+DU(I-1,J)+DU(I,J-1)+
C 152 ANH(I,J-5)+DU(I-1,J-6)+ANF(I,J-6)*DU(I,J-1))
C 153 PPP=PPP*(DU(I,J)+DU(I-1,J)+DU(I,J-1)+
C 154 ANH(I,J-6)+DU(I-1,J-7)+ANF(I,J-7)*DU(I,J-1))
C 155 PPP=PPP*(DU(I,J)+DU(I-1,J)+DU(I,J-1)+
C 156 ANH(I,J-7)+DU(I-1,J-8)+ANF(I,J-8)*DU(I,J-1))
C 157 PPP=PPP*(DU(I,J)+DU(I-1,J)+DU(I,J-1)+
C 158 ANH(I,J-8)+DU(I-1,J-9)+ANF(I,J-9)*DU(I,J-1))
C 159 PPP=PPP*(DU(I,J)+DU(I-1,J)+DU(I,J-1)+
C 160 ANH(I,J-9)+DU(I-1,J-10)+ANF(I,J-10)*DU(I,J-1))
C 161 PPP=PPP*(DU(I,J)+DU(I-1,J)+DU(I,J-1)+
C 162 ANH(I,J-10)+DU(I-1,J-11)+ANF(I,J-11)*DU(I,J-1))
C 163 PPP=PPP*(DU(I,J)+DU(I-1,J)+DU(I,J-1)+
C 164 ANH(I,J-11)+DU(I-1,J-12)+ANF(I,J-12)*DU(I,J-1))
C 165 PPP=PPP*(DU(I,J)+DU(I-1,J)+DU(I,J-1)+
C 166 ANH(I,J-12)+DU(I-1,J-13)+ANF(I,J-13)*DU(I,J-1))
C 167 PPP=PPP*(DU(I,J)+DU(I-1,J)+DU(I,J-1)+
C 168 ANH(I,J-13)+DU(I-1,J-14)+ANF(I,J-14)*DU(I,J-1))
C 169 PPP=PPP*(DU(I,J)+DU(I-1,J)+DU(I,J-1)+
C 170 ANH(I,J-14)+DU(I-1,J-15)+ANF(I,J-15)*DU(I,J-1))
C 171 PPP=PPP*(DU(I,J)+DU(I-1,J)+DU(I,J-1)+
C 172 ANH(I,J-15)+DU(I-1,J-16)+ANF(I,J-16)*DU(I,J-1))
C 173 PPP=PPP*(DU(I,J)+DU(I-1,J)+DU(I,J-1)+
C 174 ANH(I,J-16)+DU(I-1,J-17)+ANF(I,J-17)*DU(I,J-1))
C 175 PPP=PPP*(DU(I,J)+DU(I-1,J)+DU(I,J-1)+
C 176 ANH(I,J-17)+DU(I-1,J-18)+ANF(I,J-18)*DU(I,J-1))
C 177 PPP=PPP*(DU(I,J)+DU(I-1,J)+DU(I,J-1)+
C 178 ANH(I,J-18)+DU(I-1,J-19)+ANF(I,J-19)*DU(I,J-1))
C 179 PPP=PPP*(DU(I,J)+DU(I-1,J)+DU(I,J-1)+
C 180 ANH(I,J-19)+DU(I-1,J-20)+ANF(I,J-20)*DU(I,J-1))
C 181 READ(ILU4),AE,AN,AS,AP,ASH,ASE,ANM,ANE,SU
C 182 C-3.2-----EVALUATION OF V=SUM.(AVi.Vi) AND CORRECT V VELOCITIES
C 183 C-3.3-----VALUES TEMPORARILY STORED IN PP(I,J), ARRAY
C 184 DO 521 J=2,NIUMI
C 185 LJS=S(J,I)
C 186 LRN=N(I,J)
C 187 DO 521 J=LJS,LJN
C 188 PPP=PP(A(I,J))
C 189 PPP=PPP*(DU(I,J)+DU(I-1,J)+DU(I,J-1)+
C 190 ANH(I,J)+DU(I-1,J)+DU(I,J-1)+
C 191 ANH(I,J-1)+DU(I-1,J)+DU(I,J-1)+
C 192 ANH(I,J-2)+DU(I-1,J)+DU(I,J-1)+
C 193 ANH(I,J-3)+DU(I-1,J)+DU(I,J-1)+
C 194 ANH(I,J-4)+DU(I-1,J)+DU(I,J-1)+
C 195 ANH(I,J-5)+DU(I-1,J)+DU(I,J-1)+
C 196 ANH(I,J-6)+DU(I-1,J)+DU(I,J-1)+
C 197 ANH(I,J-7)+DU(I-1,J)+DU(I,J-1)+
C 198 ANH(I,J-8)+DU(I-1,J)+DU(I,J-1)+
C 199 ANH(I,J-9)+DU(I-1,J)+DU(I,J-1)+
C 200 ANH(I,J-10)+DU(I-1,J)+DU(I,J-1)+
C 201 ANH(I,J-11)+DU(I-1,J)+DU(I,J-1)+
C 202 ANH(I,J-12)+DU(I-1,J)+DU(I,J-1)+
C 203 ANH(I,J-13)+DU(I-1,J)+DU(I,J-1)+
C 204 ANH(I,J-14)+DU(I-1,J)+DU(I,J-1)+
C 205 ANH(I,J-15)+DU(I-1,J)+DU(I,J-1)+
C 206 ANH(I,J-16)+DU(I-1,J)+DU(I,J-1)+
C 207 ANH(I,J-17)+DU(I-1,J)+DU(I,J-1)+
C 208 ANH(I,J-18)+DU(I-1,J)+DU(I,J-1)+
C 209 ANH(I,J-19)+DU(I-1,J)+DU(I,J-1)+
C 210 ANH(I,J-20)+DU(I-1,J)+DU(I,J-1)+
C 211 READ(ILU4),AE,AN,AS,AP,ASH,ASE,ANM,ANE,SU
C 212 C-3.3-----ASSEMBLY OF SECONDARY PRESSURE EQUATION COEFFICIENTS
C 213 DO 531 DV(I,J)=PP(I,J)
C 214 LJN=N(I,J)
C 215 LJN=N(I,J-1)
C 216 LJN=N(I,J-2)
C 217 LJN=N(I,J-3)
C 218 LJN=N(I,J-4)
C 219 LJN=N(I,J-5)
C 220 LJN=N(I,J-6)
C 221 LJN=N(I,J-7)
C 222 LJN=N(I,J-8)
C 223 LJN=N(I,J-9)
C 224 LJN=N(I,J-10)
C 225 LJN=N(I,J-11)
C 226 LJN=N(I,J-12)
C 227 LJN=N(I,J-13)
C 228 LJN=N(I,J-14)
C 229 LJN=N(I,J-15)
C 230 LJN=N(I,J-16)
C 231 LJN=N(I,J-17)
C 232 LJN=N(I,J-18)
C 233 LJN=N(I,J-19)
C 234 LJN=N(I,J-20)

190 RESOK(I,PP)=0.0
191 DO 540 J=2,NJM1
192 CWT(I,J)=0.0
193 DO 545 I=2,NIM1
194 LJS=JS(I)
195 LJN=JN(I)

196 CN=0.0
197 ALPHAI=0.0-ALPHA
198 DO 545 J=LJS,LJN
199 AREAN=RUL(J)*SEW(I,J)
200 BETAI=AU(I,J)
201 BETAE=AU(I,J)*BETA
202 AREAE=AU(I,J)*SNS(J,I)
203 DENE=DEN(I,J)*BETAI+DEN(I,J)*AU(I,J)*BETA
204 CS=CN
205 CH=CUT(I,J)
206 CN=DENN*DV(I,J)*AREAN
207 CE=DENE*DUI(J,J)*AREAN
208 CUT(J)=CE
209 CSU(I,J)=(CE-CH*CN-CS)
210 PPI(I,J)=0.0
211 S45 RESOR(I,PP)=RESOR(I,PP)+ABS(SU(I,J))
212 READ(LU4,DV,AE,AU,AN,AS,AP)
213 REWIND LU4

C-3.4-----SOLUTION OF DIFFERENCE EQUATION
C

214 PRES=RESOR(I,PP)
215 CALL LISOLV(0,PP,IP,2,2)
216 PPREF=PP(IPREF,JPREF)

C-3.5-----CORRECT VELOCITIES AND PRESSURE
C

217 DO 580 I=2,NIM1
218 LJS=JS(I)
219 LJN=JN(I)
220 DO 580 J=LJS,LJN
221 IF (I,NE,IE,I,J,DU(I,J)*(PP(I,J)-PP(I,J+1))
222 1,IF (J,NE,LJN,I,J,DV(I,J)*(PP(I,J)-PP(I,J+1))
223 1,IF (J,NE,LJN,I,J,PP(I,J)*PP(I,J+1)-PP(I,J-1))
224 1,PPI(J)=PPI(I,J)*PP(I,J+1)-PP(I,J-1)
225 1,PP(I,J)=0.
226 RETURN
227 END
228 CONTINUE
229 CALL MODU
230 END

231 APR1,S TEACH*TEACH,COEFU

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!EACH *!EACH(2) • COEF(U) !  
!SUBROUTINE COEF(U)
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CHAPTER 1 1 1 1 1 ASSEMBLY OF COEFFICIENTS 1 1 1 1 1
C----WEST BOUNDARY
DO 10 J=2,NJM1
I=IW(J)-1
AREAEW=R(J)*SNS(J)
UP=U(I,J)
UE=U(I+1,J)
CE=0.5*(UE+UP)*DEN(I+1,J)*AREAW
DE=VIS(I+1,J)*AREAW/DXFPUT
AE(I,J)=CE
10

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60      ANI=J-1
61      TSUE=U(J-1,J)-U(J,J)/DXE(J,J)
62      TSUN=V(J-1,J)-V(J,J)/DXE(J,J)
63      CONTINUE
64      DO 100 I=2,NUM1
65      LS1=J-1
66      LS2=J
67      C----SOUTH BOUNDARY
68      LJSM1=LJS1*SSEW(LJ)
69      AREAS=RVLJSM1*SSEW(LJ)
70      CN=0.5*(DEN1,LJSM1)*V(LJSM1)+DEN1+1,LJSM1)*V(LJSM1)
71      AREAS=0.5*(DEN1,LJSM1)*V(LJSM1)
72      DN=VISN*AREAS/10.S*SNS(LJ)
73      DVDXN=RVLJSM1*(V(J,J,LJSM1)-V(J,J,LJSM1))/DXEP(J,J)
74      VISN=DEN1*(V(J,J,LJSM1)-V(J,J,LJSM1))
75      AN1,LJSM1=CN
76      AS1,LJSM1=CN
77      TSUN=VISN*DXN
78      C----FLOW POINTS
79      DO 101 J=LJS,LJN
80      C----COMPUTE AREA & VOLUME AND INTERPOLATION FACTORS
81      AREAN=RVLJJS*SSEW(LJ)
82      AREAEW=RVLJJS*SNS(LJ)
83      ALPHA=ALPHA*AREAN
84      GNE=GNE*AREAEW
85      CN=0.5*GNY*GNE*AREAN
86      ALPHA=ALPHA*AREAEW
87      C----CONVECTION COEFFICIENTS
88      GNY=(ALPHA*DEN1,J)*V(J,J,J,J)
89      C----DIFFUSION COEFFICIENTS
90      CN=0.5*GNY*GNE*AREAN
91      U(J,J,J,J)=U(J,J,J,J)+UP1*DEN1+1,J*AREAEW
92      CE=0.5*(UE+UP1*DEN1+1,J*AREAEW
93      C----DIFFUSION COEFFICIENTS
94      VISN=0.5*(VISI,J,VISI,J,J)*ALPHAI
95      C----CALCULATE COEFFICIENTS OF SOURCE TERMS
96      1  DN=VISN*AREAN/DYPI,J
97      IF(J.EQ.1)DN=VISN*AREAN/10.S*SNS(J,J)
98      DE=VISI,J*VISI,J,J*VISI,J,J*ALPHAI
99      C----STORE CONVEC. & DIFF. PARTS IN MAIN COEFF. ARRAYS
100     SM=CN-ANI-J-1*CE-AE1-1,J
101     CP=AHX10.Q*SMPI
102     QUIT,J=VOL/DXEP(J,J)
103     C----STORE CONVEC. & DIFF. PARTS IN MAIN COEFF. ARRAYS
104     ANI=J-1
105     AS1=J-1
106     AS2=J
107     AS3=J+1
108     C----CALCULATE SOURCE TERMS
109     TSUE=VISI,J,J*DUDX
110     TSUN=VISN*DXN
111     SP1=IVISCO1/CP
112     TSUS=TSUN
113     TSUE=VISI,J,J-DU(J,J)/SEW(J,J)
114     TSUN=VISN*DXN
115     TSUE=TSU(J,J)
116     TSUE=TSU(J,J)-(TSUE-SUM)*(V(J,J,J,J)/SEW(J,J))
117     TSUN=VISN*DXN
118     TSUE=TSU(J,J)
119

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1 1 SNS(J)*R(J)
1 SW1(J)*TSU1
1 IF1(MINR1 GO TO 102
1 SUI1,J=SU1(I,J)-0.66667*(DEN(I,J)*TE(I+1,J)-DEN(I,J)*TE(I,J))
1 DDXE=U(I,J)-U(I-1,J)/SEU(I,J)
1 DDXH=U(I,J)-U(I,J-1)/SEU(I,J)
1 SUI1=(VIS(I,J)*DUOX-E-VIS(I,J)*DUOXW)*VOL/SEMU(I,J)
1 DRVDY=(RV(I,J)*V(I,J)-RV(I,J-1)*V(I,J-1))/SNS(J)
1 DRVDYP=(RV(I,J)*V(I,J)-RV(I,J-1)*V(I,J-1))/SNS(J)
1 SUI2=(VIS(I,J)*SU1(I,J)-0.66667*(SU1+SU2)*
1 SUI1)*NOT(VISCO1,GO TO 101
1 SUI1,J=SU1(I,J)+SU1+SU2
100 CONTINUE
C CHAPTER 2 2 2 2 PROBLEM MODIFICATIONS 2 2 2 2 2 2
C CALL MODU
C CHAPTER 3 3 3 3 CALCULATE BSND COEFFICIENTS 2 2 2 2 2 2 3
C-----DUMP INFORMATION TO TAPE
C-----WRITE(ULUP) DU,DV,GAMM,VIS,SP,PP,SPARE,DEN,GEN
C-----REHINDLU9
C-----CALCULATE COEFFICIENT COMPONENTS
C-----NORTH SIDE COEFFICIENT COMPONENTS
C-----DO 600 I=2,NUM1
LJS=JS(I-1)
LJN=JN(I-1)
DO 600 J=LJS,LJN
BETA=1.0-BETA
YK=D05*I*V(I,J)+V(I,J-1),J+1)
CNP=DAN(I,J)
SSSI=0.5*SIGN(0.5,UNI)
SSNI=0.5*SIGN(0.5,CNP)
SPECRIT=PERCRIT*DNP*BETAL*SMALL1
C-----CENTRAL DIFFERENCING
C-----CNP/CNCRIT*GT:1.0/1 60 10 601
FNI1,J=DNP-BETA*CNP
FNI3,I,J=0.0
GO TO 602
C-----SKEW DIFFERENCING
C-----DX=SENI1*INTX1*0-SINU1
C-----DY=SENI1*INTX1*0-SINU1
C-----DO 601 CONTINUE SNS(J)*INT(1.0-SINU1)
C-----DX=SENI1*INTX1*0-SINU1
C-----DY=SENI1*INTX1*0-SINU1
C-----DANBUN/JVN*SMALL1
AK=AMIN1(1.0,ABS(DY/DX*TANBN1))

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      FN1(1,1)=SIN(-1.0)*CNP
      FN3(1,1)=COSNR*AK*(CNP-CNCRIT)
      FN2(1,1)=FN1(1,1)+CNP
      602  CONTINUE
      600  C-----EAST SIDE
      DO 603 J=2,NUM1
      604  I=1
      185  LIE=IE(I,J-1)
      186  LIE=IE(I,J)
      187  LIE=IE(I,J+1)
      188  YUE=0.5*(Y(I,J-1)+Y(I,J)+Y(I,J+1))
      189  CEP=A(I,J)
      190  DEP=A(I,J)
      191  SSIU=DSIGN(0.5,CEP)
      192  SSIV=DSIGN(0.5,VE)
      193  SUPERI=SSIV*SIU-0.5*
      194  PECCRIT*DFP*SMALL
      195  C-----CENTRAL COIFFERENCING
      196  E1(1,J)=DEP-0.5*CEP
      197  E2(1,J)=0.0
      198  GO TO 605
      199  C-----SKew COIFFERENCING
      200  JY=J-1
      201  DY=DY(JY)
      202  DX=0.5*SNS(JY)
      203  TANTE=VE/(UE+SMALL)
      204  AX=AH(1,1)*0.0*ABS(DX/DY*TANTE)
      205  E1(1,J)=SIU-1.0*CEP
      206  E2(1,J)=COSNR*AK*(CEP-CECRIT)
      207  CONTINUE
      208  C-----CALCULATE BOUNDED COEFFICIENTS
      209  CALL BOUNDS (-1.0)
      210  C-----RESTORE INFORMATION FROM TAPE
      211  READ(LU9) DU,DY,GAMM,VIS,SP,PP,SPARE,DEN,GEN
      212  REWIND LU9
      213
      214  C-----FINAL COEFF. ASSEMBLY AND RESIDUAL SOURCE CALCULATION
      215  RESOR(IU)=0.0
      216  DO 300 I=2,NUM1
      217  LJS=SJS(I)
      218  LJN=JN(I)
      219  DO 301 J=LJS,LJN
      220  AP(I,J)=AN(I,J)+ASE(I,J)*AE(I,J)+AW(I,J)-SP(I,J)
      221  1  RESOR(I)=AN(I,J)*U(I,J)+ASE(I,J)*U(I,J-1)+AE(I,J)*U(I,J+1)
      222  1  RESOR(I)=AN(I,J)*U(I,J)+ASE(I,J)*U(I,J-1)+AP(I,J)*U(I,J+1)+SU(I,J)
      223  2  RESOR(I)=AN(I,J)*U(I,J)+ASE(I,J)*U(I,J-1)+ANE(I,J)*U(I,J+1)
      224  3  VOL=RI(J)*SEH(I,J)*SNS(I,J)
      225  SORVOL=GREAT*VOL
      226  IF (-SP(I,J)*GT.0.5*SORVOL) RESOR(I)=RESOR(I)+ABSIRESOR(I)
      227
      228
      229
      230
      231
      232
      233
      234
      235
      236
      237
      238
      239

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240
241      C-----UNIVER-RELAXATION
242      AP(I,J)=AP(I,J)/URF(10)
243      SU(I,J)=SU(I,J)*(1.-URF(10))*AP(I,J)*U(I,J)
244      DU(I,J)=DU(I,J)/AP(I,J)
245
246      301  CONTINUE
247      CHAPTER 5 5 5 SOLUTION OF DIFFERENCE EQUATION 5 5 5 5 5 5
248      C          WRITE(ILU4) AE,AN,AS,AP,ASW,ANE,ANE,SU
249      RETURN
250      END
251
252      @PRT,S TEACH*TEACH.COEFV

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TEACHIEACH(2).COFFVIOI SUBROUTINE COFFV

CHAPTER 0000000 PRELIMINARIES 0000000

CHAPTER 1 I I I I ASSEMBLY OF COEFFICIENTS I I I I I

SOUTH BOUNDARY

ASIDE, ASIDE, ASIDE, ASIDE,
AREAS AREAS AREAS AREAS,
AREAS AREAS AREAS AREAS,
AREAS AREAS AREAS AREAS.

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60
61 DYNR=RV(J+1)*(V(I,J+1)+V(I,J)) - V(I,J+1) - V(I,J)
62 SS(I,J)=V(I,J+1)+V(I,J)
63
64 10 CONTINUE
65 DO 100 J=2,NJVM1
66 LIVELM1(J)
67 LIVELIE(J)
68 C-----WEST BOUNDARY
69 LIVELM1=LIVEL1-J*SNSV(J)
70 AREAEW=RV(J)*SNSV(J)
71 CE=0.5*(DEN(LIVELM1,J)*U(LIVELM1,J)+DEN(LIVELM1,J+1)*U(LIVELM1,J+1))
72
73 DE=VISE*AREAEW*(0.5*SSEW(LIVELM1,J))
74 DUDYE=(U(LIVELM1,J+1)-U(LIVELM1,J))/SNSV(J)
75 AEL(LIVELM1,J)=CE
76
77 TSUE=VISE*DUDYE
78 C----FLOW POINTS
79 DO 101 I=LIVELM1
80   COMPUTE AREAS & LIE
81   AREACENTER(J)*SEV(I),
82   AREAEW*(V(I,J)*SNSV(J),
83   VOL=AREAEW*SSEW(I),
84   ALPHA=AU(I),
85   ALPHA1=A-E-ALPHA
86   CALCULATE CONVECTION COEFFICIENTS
87   GSE=(DEN(I,J)*ALPHA1+DEN(I,J+1)*ALPHA)*U(I,J)
88   GNE=(DEN(I,J+1)*ALPHA1+DEN(I,J+1)*ALPHA)*U(I,J+1)
89   GVN=(V(I,J+1)*V(I,J+1)
90   VPE=(V(I,J+1)*V(I,J+1)
91   CN=DCN*(VN*VPI*DEN(I,J+1)*AREAN
92   C----CALCULATE DIFFUSION COEFFICIENTS
93   VISE=0.5*((VIS(I,J+1)*VIS(I,J+1)*ALPHA1
94   1  DN=VIS(I,J+1)*AREAN/DYNPV(J)
95   DE=VISE*AREAEW/DXEPV(I)
96   CALCULATE COEFFICIENTS OF SOURCE TERMS
97   SMPCN=AN(I,J-1)*CE-AE(I-1,J)
98   CP=AMAX(0.0,SHP)
99   DV(I,J)=VOL/DYNPV(J)
100  C----STORE CONVEC. & DIFF. PARTS IN MAIN COEFF. ARRAYS
101  AE(I,J)=CE
102  AN(I,J)=CN
103  AS(I,J)=DE
104  SUS=TSUE
105
106  C----CALCULATE SOURCE TERMS
107  SP(I,J)=CP*V(I,J)-DV(I,J)*P(I,J)
108  CP=SP(I,J)
109  IF 1 IND05*E9*21 SP(I,J)=SP(I,J)-0.5*(VIS(I,J)*VIS(I,J+1))
110  1 VOL/RV(J)*#2
111  1 IF (LIVISCO) GO TO 102
112  1 SUS=TSUE
113  1
114  1
115  1 QDYE=(U(I,J+1)-U(I,J))/SNSV(J)
116  1 QSUE=VISE*DUDYE
117  1 DODYNER(I,J+1)*(V(I,J+1)-V(I,J))/SNSV(J+1)
118  1 TSUN=VIS(I,J+1)*DV(DY)
119  1 SU(I,J)=SU(I,J)+(TSUE-SU(I,J))*VOL/SEW(I)+ITSUN-SU(I,J)*VOL /

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160 IF ((IX-1)*(IY-1)*((IX-NIM1)) .LE. 0) GO TO 608
161 DX=0.5*SIN(J1)
162 DY=0.5*SIN(J1)
163 TANBNEUN/(VN+SMALL)
164 AK=AMIN(1.0,ABS(DY/DX*TANGN))
165 FN3(I,J)=SIV-1.*CNP
166 FN3(I,J)=CORNRAK*(CNP-CNCRIT)
167 FN2(I,J)=FNL(I,J)*CNP
168 CONTINUE
169 C-----EAST SIDE
170 DO 603 J=2,NJVM1
171 LIV=LIE(I,J)-1
172 LIE=IE(I,J)
173 DO 603 I=LIE,ILIE
174 ALPHA=AUL(I,J)
175 UEL=0.5*(U(I,J)+U(I,J+1))
176 VEL=0.5*(V(I,J)+V(I,J+1))
177 CEP=VAL(I,J)
178 DEP=VAL(I,J+1)
179 SIV=DO_SIGN(0.5,CEP)
180 SIV=DO_SIGN(0.5,VEL)
181 SUEL=U(I,J)-SIV
182 VEL=V(I,J)-SIV
183 SVER=1.0/((SIU-ALPHA)*SMALL)
184 SECURIT=DEP*SMALL
185 C-----CENTRAL DIFFERENCING
186 CEP=CEP/SECURIT*GT*1.0
187 DEP=ALPHA*CEP
188 EEM=1.0
189 J=0.0
190 GO TO 605
191 C-----DIFFERENCING
192 C 604 DX=DO_SIN(J1-INT(1.0-SIV))
193 C 604 CONTINUE
194 INTX=INT(1.0-SIV)
195 DX=0.5*SIN(INTX)
196 INTY=INT(1.0-SIV)
197 DANTIVE/YU*SMALL
198 AK=AMIN(1.0,ABS(DX/DY*TANTE))
199 EEL=1.0-1.0*CEP
200 E31=1.0-1.0*CEP-CECRIT
201 E21=1.0-1.0*CEP
202 C-----CALCULATE BOUNDED COEFFICIENTS
203 CONINUE
204 CALL BOUNDS(10-1)
205 C-----RESTORE INFORMATION FROM TAPE
206 READ(LU9) DU,DV,GAMM,VIS,SP,PP,SPARE,DEN
207 REWIND LU9
208
209 C-----FINAL COEFF. ASSEMBLY AND RESIDUAL
210 RESORI(VI)=0.0
211 DO 300 J=2,NJVM1
212 LIV=LIE(I,J)
213 LIE=IE(I,J)
214
215 C-----ASSEMBLY
216 AP(I,J)=ANI(I,J)*ASCI(I,J)*AE(I,J)*AVL(I,J)*S
217
218
219

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RESOK1=AN(1,1)*V(1,1)+AS(1,1)*V(1,J-1)+A(1,1)*V(1,J)+V(1,J+1,1)
1   +AW(1,1)*V(1,J+1)-AP(1,1)*V(1,J-1)+SU(1,1)*V(1,J)
2   +ASW(1,1)*V(1,J-1)+ASE(1,1)*V(1,J-1)
3   +ANE(1,1)*V(1,J+1)+ANE(1,1)*V(1,J+1)
VOL=RIJ*SEH*IN*NS(J)
SORVOL=GREAT*VOL
IF I-SPI(I,IV)>GT.O*SORVOL RESORI=RESORI/SORVOL
RESORI(IV)=RESORI(IV)+ABS(RESORI)
C----UNDER-RELAXATION
AP(I,J)=AP(I,J)/URF(I,IV)
SU(I,J)=SU(I,J)+(1-URF(I,IV))*AP(I,J)*V(I,J)
DV(I,J)=DV(I,J)/AP(I,J)
301 CONTINUE
300 CONTINUE
CHAPTER 5 5 5 SOLUTION OF DIFFERENCE EQUATION 5 5 5 5 5 5
C
C      WRITE(LU4) AE,AW,AN,AS,AP,ASW,ASE,ANW,ANE,SU
C      REWIND LU4
C      RETURN
C      END
259
260

```

6PRT, S TEACH*TEACH.CORECT

```

1 TEACH*TEACH(2)*CORRECT(0)
2   C SUBROUTINE CORRECT(IFR,FL,FR,WL,WR)
3   C-----ROUTINE FOR OPTIMISING WEIGHTING FACTORS
4
5   IF (FL>IFR) GO TO 1
6   WL=AMIN1(WL,FB/(FL+1.0E-30))
7   WR=AMAX1(0.0,(FB-WL+FL)/FR)
8   RETURN
9   CONTINUE
10  WL=AMIN1(WR*FR/(FR+1.0E-30))
11  WR=AMAX1(0.0,(FB-WR*FR)/FL)
12  RETURN
13  END

```

APRT,S TEACH*TEACH.CORRECT

REACH & TEACH (2). COURSES SUBDIVIDED

ROUTINE SUBROUTINE CORTEO

COMMON /COM2/X(U(30),A(1130),INDCOS,INCOMP,LA(MINR,BY15CO,BY18CO,PRANOL,1181,URF)1101

C-CORRIDOR ENERGY FIELD - REVENUE INFLUENCE

```

C-----CORRECT TURBULENCE ENERGY FIELD
CALL VISC
CALL SORCF(IITE)
CALL MODFI(IITE)
READ(LU4) AP$PO, SUO, PHIO
DO 150 I=2,NIM1
LJS=JS(1)
DO 150 J=LJS,LJN
AP$STAR=AP(I,J)-SP(I,J)-SP0(I,J)/URF(IITE)
SUSTAR=SU(I,J)+(I0-URF(IITE))*AP$STAR*PH0(I,J)
TE(I,J)=CAP(I,J)*IE(I,J)+SUSTAR-SU(I,J)/AP$STAR
150 CONTINUE
C-----CORRECT ENERGY DISSIPATION FIELD
CALL SORCF(IIED)
CALL MODFI(IIED)
READ(LU4) AP$PO, SUO, PHIO
DO 250 I=2,NIM1
LJS=JS(1)
DO 250 J=LJS,LJN
AP$STAR=AP(I,J)-(SP(I,J)-SP0(I,J))/URF(IIED)

```

```
60      SUSSTAR=SUSU(I,J)+(I-J-URF)*(EDU)*APSTAR*PHI0(I,J)
61      EDU(I,J)=AP(I,J)*EDI(I,J)*SUSSTAR-SU0(I,J)/APSTAR
62      CONTINUE
63      REWIND LU4
64      RETURN
65      END
APPRT,S TEACH#TEACH,INIT
```

```
TEACH*TEACH(2).INIT((8))  
SUBROUTINE INIT
```

CHAPTER 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 PRELIMINARIES 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

CHAPTER 1111 CALCULATE GRID QUANTITIES 1111

INVENTORY GRID

```

      100    RY (J)=YY(J)
      105    IF(INDCOS<=0.1)RV(J)=1.0
              DO 105 I=2*NJU-1
              X(I)=0.5*(XU(I)+XU(I-1))
              X(I)=2.*XU(I)-XU(I-2)
              X(NJ)=2.*XU(NJU)-XU(NJU-1)
              105 J=2,NJV
      108    NIU=NIMI

```

ORIGINAL PAGE IS
OF POOR QUALITY

APRT, S TEACH@TEACH.LISOLV

ORIGINAL PAGE IS
OF POOR QUALITY

!LACH! EACH(2) LISOLV()
SUBROUTINE LISOLV(FENDIN,JENDIN,PMI,IVARR,IXSM,JSW)


```

120 IF (IVAR.NE.3) RETURN
121 RESORP=0
122 DO 500 I=2,NIM1
123 LJS=JS(I)
124 LJN=JN(I)
125 DO 500 J=LJS,LJN
126 SRESOR=A(LJS,J)*PHI(I-1,J)*AC(I,J)-A(I,J)*PHI(I,J)*AS(I,J)*PHI(I,J-1)
127 1+ANAL(J)*PHI(I,J+1)-A(I,J+1)*PHI(I,J)*SUS(I,J)*AS(I,J)
128 500 RESORP=RESORP+ABS(SRESOR)
129 RESORP=RESORP/PRES
130 IF(ENCOUNT.GE.MAXSUP) GO TO 502
131 IF(RESORP.GT.PERR) GO TO 111
132 CONTINUE
133 PERR=0
134 GO TO 111
135 RETURN
136 END
137
138 APRT,S TEACH#TEACH#MODFI

```

```
1 //EACH#IEACH(12).MODIFI(0)
2 //SUBROUTINE MODIFI(IVAR)
3 //CHAPTER 0 0 0 0 0 0
4 //C
```

ORIGINAL PAGE IS
OF POOR QUALITY

```

IF ((YPLUSN(1,1)*LE*11.63) .LE. 341) GO TO 341
DITERM=DENU*SORTK*ALOG(ELOG*YPLUSN(1,1))/YP
GO TO 342
341 DITERM=DENU*CMU75*SORTK*ALOG(ELOG*YPLUSN(1,1))/YP
CONTINUE
342 SMP=CN(1,J)-CN(1,J-1)*CE(1,J)-CE(1-1,J)
CP=AMAX(1.0,0.5MP)
SUF(1,J)=CP*TE(1,J)*GEN(1,J)*VOL
SPL(1,J)=CP-DITERM*VOL
ANI(1,J)=0.0
ASCI(1,J)=0.0
340 CONTINUE

C-1.2-SIDE WALL OF BLUFF BODY (WEST BOUNDARY)
JSTR=JINS+1
DO 260 J=JSTR,JSTEP
X=JIN(J)-X1(J)
XP=XU(J)-X1(J)
DEN=DENU(1,J)
SORTK=SORTITE(1,J)
VOL=R(J)*SNS(1,J)*SE(1,J)
GENCOU=GENCOU+S*ABSI(AUSS(1,J-1)*V(1,J-1)*ABS(IAUSS(1,J)*V(1,J))/XP
GEN(1,J)=GEN(1,J-1)*(V(1,J)-V(1,J-1)*VISCOSI)*GENCOU
GFXPH(1,J)=GFXPH(1,J-1)*631 GO TO 263
DITERM=DENU*DITERM*SORTK*ALOG(ELOG*XPLUSW(1,1))/XP
GO TO 264
263 DITERM=DENU*CMU75*SORTK*XPLUSW(1,1)/XP
CONTINUE
264 SMP=CN(1,J)-CN(1,J-1)*CE(1,J)+CE(1-1,J)
CP=AMAX(1.0,0.5MP)
SUF(1,J)=CP*TE(1,J)*GEN(1,J)*VOL
SPL(1,J)=CP-DITERM*VOL
ANI(1,J)=0.0
ASCI(1,J)=0.0
260 CONTINUE

C-1.3-TOP WALL OF BLUFF BODY (SOUTH BOUNDARY)
DO 140 I=2,1STEP
Y=Y(1,J)-Y(1,J-1)
DEN=DENU(1,J)
SORTK=SORTITE(1,J)
VOL=R(J)*SNS(1,J)*SE(1,J)
GENCOU=GENCOU+S*ABSI(AUSS(1,J-1)*V(1,J-1)*ABS(IAUSS(1,J)*V(1,J))/YP
GEN(1,J)=GEN(1,J-1)*(V(1,J)-V(1,J-1)*VISCOSI)*GENCOU
GFXPYPLUS(1,J)=GFXPYPLUS(1,J-1)*631 GO TO 141
DITERM=DENU*DITERM*SORTK*ALOG(ELOG*YPLUS(1,1))/YP
GO TO 142
141 DITERM=DENU*CMU75*SORTK*ALOG(ELOG*YPLUS(1,1))/YP
CONTINUE
142 SMP=CN(1,J)-CN(1,J-1)*CE(1,J)-CE(1-1,J)
CP=AMAX(1.0,0.5MP)
SUF(1,J)=CP*TE(1,J)*GEN(1,J)*VOL
SPL(1,J)=CP-DITERM*VOL
ANI(1,J)=0.0
ASCI(1,J)=0.0
140 CONTINUE

```

```

C-1.4-SYMMETRY AXIS AT THE BOTTOM (SOUTH BOUNDARY)
DO 160 I=1,IP1,N1
  AN(I,1)=0.0
  AS(I,1)=0.0
  TE(I,1)=ED(I,2)
160 CONTINUE

C-1.5-OUTLET (EAST BOUNDARY)
DO 130 J=2,JEXIT
  AE(NIM1,J)=0.0
  AN(NIM1,J)=0.0
  AS(NIM1,J)=0.0
130 RETURN

CHAPTER 2 2 2 2 2 DISSIPATION 2
C 200 CONTINUE
TERM=GREAT*CMUTS/CAPPA
C-2.1-TOP WALL (NORTH BOUNDARY)
C
DO 440 I=2,NIM1
  J=N(I)
  YP=Y(I,J)-Y(J,I)
  AN(I,J)=0.0
  AS(I,J)=0.0
  SU(I,J)=TERM*TE(I,J)**1.5/YP
  SP(I,J)=-GREAT
440 SP(I,J)=GREAT

C-2.2-SIDE WALL OF BLUFF BODY (WEST BOUNDARY)
JSR=JINS+1
DO 222 J=JSR,JSTEP
  I=IY(J)
  XP=XU(I,J)-X(I,I)
  AE(I-1,J)=0.0
  AN(I-1,J)=0.0
  SU(I,J)=TERM*TE(I,J)**1.5/XP
  SP(I,J)=-GREAT
222 CONTINUE

C-2.3-TOP WALL OF BLUFF BODY (SOUTH BOUNDARY)
DO 240 I=2,1STEP
  J=JS(I)
  YP=Y(I,J)-Y(J,I)
  AN(I,J)=0.0
  AS(I,J)=0.0
  SU(I,J)=TERM*TE(I,J)**1.5/YP
  SP(I,J)=-GREAT
240 SP(I,J)=GREAT

C-2.4-SYMMETRY AXIS AT THE BOTTOM (SOUTH BOUNDARY)
DO 280 I=1,IP1,N1
  AN(I,1)=0.0
  AS(I,1)=0.0
  ED(I,1)=ED(I,2)
280 CONTINUE

C-2.5-OUTLET (EAST BOUNDARY)
DO 230 J=2,JEXIT
  AE(NIM1,J)=0.0
  AN(NIM1,J)=0.0
  AS(NIM1,J)=0.0
  ED(NIM1,J)=ED(NIM1,J)
230 RETURN

```

```

180
181 C CHAPTER 3 3 3 3 3 3 ENTHALPY 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3
182 C 300 CONTINUE
183 C-3.1-TOP WALL (NORTH BOUNDARY)
184 DO 505 I=2,NIM1
185 J=JN(I)
186 AN(I,J)=0.0
187 AS(I,J)=0.0
188 SU(I,J)=SU(I,J)+DN(I,J)*(CPM(I,J)*TWALL+FM(I,J)*HP)
189
190 SOS SP(I,J)=SP(I,J)-DN(I,J)
191
192 C-3.2-SIDE WALL OF BLUFF BODY (WEST BOUNDARY)
193 JSTR=JINS+1
194 DO 510 J=JSTR,JSTEP
195 I=IHI(J)
196 AE(I-1,J)=0.0
197 AW(I-1,J)=0.0
198 SU(I,J)=SU(I,J)+DE(I-1,J)*(CPM(I,J)*TBLUF+FM(I,J)*HR)
199
200 510 SP(I,J)=SP(I,J)-DE(I-1,J)
201
202 C-3.3-TOP WALL OF BLUFF BODY (SOUTH BOUNDARY)
203 DO 515 I=2,1STEP
204 J=JS(I)
205 AN(I,J-1)=0.0
206 AS(I,J-1)=0.0
207 SU(I,J)=SU(I,J)+DN(I,J-1)*(CPM(I,J)*TBLUF+FM(I,J)*HR)
208
209 515 SP(I,J)=SP(I,J)-DN(I,J-1)
210
211 C-3.4-SYMMETRY AXIS AT THE BOTTOM (SOUTH BOUNDARY)
212 DO 520 I=ISTP1,NI
213 AN(I,1)=0.0
214 AS(I,1)=0.0
215 T(I,1)=T(I,2)
216 520 EN(I,1)=EN(I,2)
217
218 C-3.5-OUTLET (EAST BOUNDARY)
219 DO 525 J=2,JEXIT
220 AE(NIM1,J)=0.0
221 AN(NIM1,J)=0.0
222 T(NIM1,J)=T(NIM1,J)
223 525 EN(NIM1,J)=EN(NIM1,J)
224 RETURN
225
226 C CHAPTER 4 4 4 4 4 SPECIES CONCENTRATION 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
227 C 400 CONTINUE
228 C-4.1-SYMMETRY AXIS AT THE BOTTOM (SOUTH BOUNDARY)
229 DO 410 I=ISTP1,NI
230 FM(I,1)=FM(I,2)
231
232 C-4.2-OUTLET (EAST BOUNDARY)
233 DO 420 J=1,NJ
234 FM(NI,J)=FM(NI,J)
235
236 420 RETURN
237
238 C CHAPTER 5 5 5 MIXTURE FRACTION 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
239

```

```

240
242 C-5.1-SYMMETRY AXIS AT THE BOTTOM (SOUTH BOUNDARY)
243 DO 550 I=1,2,
244 550 F(I,1)=F(I,2),
245 C-5.2-OUTLET (EAST BOUNDARY)
246 DO 560 J=1,NJ
247 F(NI,J)=F(NM1,J)
248 RETURN
249
250 CHAPTER 6 6 6 6 SWIRL 6 6 6 6 6
251
252 C 600 CONTINUE
253
254 C-6.0.1-TOP WALL (NORTH BOUNDARY)
255 DO 601 I=2,NM1
256
257 YP=Y(J)-Y(J)
258 YPLUS=ALOG(DEN(I,J)*CMU25*SQRT(I,J))*YP/CAPPA
259 IF(YPLUS<0)LE=631 GO TO 602
260 THMULT=DENI(J)*CMU25*SQRT(IE(I,J))
261 THMULT=THMULT/YPLUS
262 GO TO 603
263 TAUNS(I)=TAUNS(I)+Y(I)/R(J)
264 T1=SE(I)*SP(I,J)-T1/W(I,J)*THMULT*W(I,J)/R(J)
265 SP(I,J)=SP(I,J)-T1/W(I,J)*Y(I)/R(J)
266 HS=AV(I,J)-AV(I,J)*Y(I)/W(I,J)*VIS(I,J)
267 VIS=AV(I,J)-AV(I,J)*Y(I)/W(I,J)*VIS(I,J)
268 YISS=AV(I,J)-AV(I,J)*Y(I)/W(I,J)*YISS
269 T1=2.0*SE(I)*Y(I)/W(I,J)*YISS
270 ANI=J=0.0
271 ASI=I=0.0
272
273 601 CONTINUE
274 TAUNS(NI)=TAUNS(NI)
275
276 C-6.0.2-TOP WALL OF BLUFF BODY (SOUTH BOUNDARY)
277 DO 604 I=2,1STEP
278
279 J=SI(I)
280 YP=Y(J)-Y(J)
281 YPLUS=SS(I)=DEN(I,J)*CMU25*SQRT(I,J))*YP/CAPPA
282 YPLUS=ALOG(ELOG(YPLUS(I,J))/CAPPA)
283 T1=SE(I)*SP(I,J)-T1/W(I,J)*AV(I,J)*Y(I)/R(J)
284 HS=AV(I,J)-AV(I,J)*Y(I)/W(I,J)*VIS(I,J)
285 VIS=AV(I,J)-AV(I,J)*Y(I)/W(I,J)*VIS
286 T1=SE(I)*SP(I,J)-T1/W(I,J)*Y(I)/W(I,J)
287 SP(I,J)=SP(I,J)-(T3*T4)/W(I,J)
288 ANI=J=0.0
289 ASI=I=0.0
290
291 604 CONTINUE
292 TAUS(I)=TAUSS(I)
293
294
295
296
297
298
299

```

```

301 TAUSS(INI)=TAUSS(INIM1)
302 C-6.3-SIDE WALL OF BLUFF BODY (WEST BOUNDARY)
303 JSTR=JINS+1
304 DO 607 J=JSTR,JSTEP
305 I=1W(J)
306 XP=XU(I)-X(I)
307 XPLUSV(J)=DEN(I,J)*SQR(T(E(I,J)))*CMU25*XPPA/VISCOS
308 YPLUSV=LOG(ELOG*XPLUSV(J))/CAPP
309 IF (XPLUSV(J).LE.11.63) GO TO 608
310 TMULT=DEN(I,J)*CMU25*SQR(T(E(I,J)))
311 THMULT=TMULT/YPLUSV
312 GO TO 609
313 608 TMULT=YVISCOS/XP
314 609 SP(I,J)=SP(I,J)-TMULT*YU(I,J)
315 SP(I,J)=SP(I,J)-TMULT*SNS(J)*R(J)
316 AE(I-1,J)=0.0
317 AW(I-1,J)=0.0
318 607 CONTINUE
319 C
320 C-6.4-SYMMETRY AXIS AT THE BOTTOM (SOUTH BOUNDARY)
321 DO 610 I=2,N1
322 AN(I,1)=0.0
323 AS(I,1)=0.0
324 610 W(I,1)=W(I,2)
325 C
326 C-6.5-OUTLET (EAST BOUNDARY)
327 DO 611 J=2,JEXIT
328 AE(NIM1,J)=0.0
329 AW(NIM1,J)=0.0
330 611 W(NIM1,J)=W(NIM1,J)
331 RETURN
332 END

```

APRT,S TEACH#TEACH.MODIMP

```
TEACH#TEACH(121).MODINP(L)  
SUBROUTINE MODINP
```

```

COMMON /COM3/LU4/LUS/LUG/LUG/LUG
COMMON /COM4/CPFTRMIS/TRELAX
COMMON /COM5/WCNS/TURBCN/DELCEC
LOGICAL INCAL*INCOMP,INPRO,IREAD,IWRITE,LAMINR
      INFREE,SSYM
      DIMENSION TITLE(20),ISUDUM(10)

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三

ENTROPY BABAIAH

ENIQUETTE

READ CARD IMAGE INPUT

ପାତାରେ କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା

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60
61      READILUS(2005) TITLE(1), I=1,201
62      1005 FORMAT(20A4)
63      1010 FORMAT(8I10) ITSTFP,MODOP
64
65      C READILUS,1010) ISCEME,INDCOS,KNPRO,KNCOMP,KVISCO,KLAMNR
66
67      C READILUS,1010) NI,NJ,ISTEP,JSTEP,JEXIT,JINS,IMON,JMON
68
69      C READILUS,1010) IUVIP,IP,IE,IED,IEN,IFM,IF
70
71      C READILUS,1010) ISWR,IPP,IP,IE,IED,IEN,IFM,IF
72
73      C ISWUDUM( 1) = IU
74      C ISWUDUM( 2) = IV
75      C ISWUDUM( 3) = IP
76      C ISWUDUM( 4) = IE
77      C ISWUDUM( 5) = ED
78      C ISWUDUM( 6) = EN
79      C ISWUDUM( 7) = FM
80      C ISWUDUM( 8) = IF
81      C ISWUDUM( 9) = ISWR
82      C ISWUDUM(10) = IPP
83
84
85      C READILUS,1010) INSWP(1), I=1,10)
86
87      1015 READILUS(8I10.5) IURF(1), I=1,10),URFVIS,URFDEN
88
89      C READILUS,1015) VISCOS,DENSIT,TWALL,TBLUF
90      C READILUS,1015) UIN,WIN,CIN,TURBIN,DELTA,PIN
91
92      C READILUS,1015) UCEN,WCEN,TCEN,CCEN,TURBCN,DELGEN
93
94      C READILUS,1015) STOIC,HR,WMF
95
96      C READILUS,1015) CP02,CPN2,CPC02,CPH20
97
98      C READILUS,1015) CPFTRM(1), I=1,5)
99
100     C DO 1020 I=1,NI
101     C READILUS,1015) XU(1)
102     C CONTINUE
103     C 1020
104
105     C 1025 DO 1025 J=1,NJ
106     C READILUS,1015) YV(J)
107     C CONTINUE
108
109     C 1025 READILUS(10.30) PREF,JPREF,PERR,MAXSWP
110     C 1030 FORMAT(E10.3,2I10,E10.5,I10)
111
112     C READILUS(10.35) SORMAX,MAXIT,INDPRI,NUMPRI,JIREAX
113
114     C 1035 FORMAT(E10.3,4I10)
115
116     C WRITE CARD IMAGE INPUTS
117
118     C WRITEILU6(17005) TITLE(1), I=1,201
119     C 2005 FORMAT(IH17005) TURULENT FLOW IN A BLUFF - BODY COMBUSTOR,

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```

1<0      X //10X, *F0N 0, 20A4 /1
121      C WRITE(LU6,2010) ITSTEP
122      C 2010 FORMAT(1/10X, *NUMBER OF ITERATIONS TO EXECUTE*, 1X, 110)
123
124      C IF(MODOP .NE. 2) WRITE(LU6,2015)
125      C IF(MODOP .EQ. 2) WRITE(LU6,2020)
126      C 2015 FORMAT(1/10X, *MODOP = 1, THIS IS A NEW CASE*)
127      C 2020 FORMAT(1/10X, *MODOP = 2, START FROM RESTART FILE*)
128
129      C IF(ISCHEME .EQ. 1) WRITE(LU6,2025)
130      C IF(ISCHEME .EQ. 2) WRITE(LU6,2030)
131      C 2025 FORMAT(1/10X, *ISCHEME = 1, USE HYBRID DIFFERENCING*)
132      C 2030 FORMAT(1/10X, *ISCHEME = 2, USE SKEW DIFFERENCING*)
133
134      C IF(INDCOS .EQ. 1) WRITE(LU6,2032)
135      C IF(INDCOS .EQ. 2) WRITE(LU6,2035)
136      C 2032 FORMAT(1/10X, *INDCOS = 1, CARTESIAN CO-ORDINATES*)
137      C 2035 FORMAT(1/10X, *INDCOS = 2, CYLINDRICAL CO-ORDINATES*)
138
139      C IF(KNPRO .LE. 0) WRITE(LU6,2040)
140      C IF(KNPRO .GE. 1) WRITE(LU6,2045)
141      C 2040 FORMAT(1/10X, *KNPRO = 0, FLUID PROPERTIES ARE CONSTANT*)
142      C 2045 FORMAT(1/10X, *KNPRO = 1, FLUID PROPERTIES ARE VARIABLE*)
143
144      C IF(KNCOMP .LE. 0) WRITE(LU6,2050)
145      C IF(KNCOMP .GE. 1) WRITE(LU6,2055)
146      C 2050 FORMAT(1/10X, *KNCOMP = 0, FLOW IS COMPRESSIBLE*)
147      C 2055 FORMAT(1/10X, *KNCOMP = 1, FLOW IS INCOMPRESSIBLE*)
148
149      C IF(KVISCO .LE. 0) WRITE(LU6,2060)
150      C IF(KVISCO .GE. 1) WRITE(LU6,2065)
151      C 2060 FORMAT(1/10X, *KVISCO = 0, VISCOSITY IS VARIABLE*)
152      C 2065 FORMAT(1/10X, *KVISCO = 1, VISCOSITY IS CONSTANT*)
153
154      C IF(KLAMNR .LE. 0) WRITE(LU6,2070)
155      C IF(KLAMNR .GE. 1) WRITE(LU6,2075)
156      C 2070 FORMAT(1/10X, *KLAMNR = 0, FLOW IS TURBULENT*)
157      C 2075 FORMAT(1/10X, *KLAMNR = 1, FLOW IS LAMINAR*)
158
159      C WRITE(LU6,2080) NI, NJ, ISTEP, JSTEP, JEXIT, JINS, JMON
160      C 2080 FORMAT(1/10X, *GRID CONTROLS*/
161      C X/10X, *NI   15, 15,
162      C X/10X, *NJ   15, 15,
163      C X/10X, *ISTEP 15, 15,
164      C X/10X, *JSTEP 15, 15,
165      C X/10X, *JEXIT 15, 15,
166      C X/10X, *JINS  15, 15,
167      C X/10X, *JMON  15, 15,
168      C X/10X, *JHON  15, 15,
169      C X/10X, *J    15, 15
170
171      C WRITE(LU6,2100)
172      C 2100 FORMAT(1/10X, *DEPENDENT VARIABLE EQUATION CONTROLS*/
173      C X/10X, *VARIABLE ,22X, *SWITCH NO. SWEEPS UNDER RELAX*
174      C X/10X, *3DX, 15, 15,
175      C X/10X, *2105)  (ISWEEP(1),NSWP(1),URF(1),I=1,10),URFVIS,URFDEN
176
177      C 2105 FORMAT(1/10X, *U VELOCITY : 2112, F12.5,
178      C X/10X, *V VELOCITY : 2112, F12.5,
179

```

```

C      WRITE(ILU6,2120) VISCOS,DENSIT, IWALL, TBLUF
2120 FORMAT(1DX,1DX)
C      WRITE(ILU6,2150) N-SEC/M**2., E12.5
2150 FORMAT(1DX,YARIABLE)
C      WRITE(ILU6,2155) UIN,UCEN,WIN,TIN,TCEN,CIN,CCEN,
X      TURBIN,TURBCN,DELTA,DELCEN,PIN
C      WRITE(ILU6,2160) STOIC,HR,WMF
2160 FORMAT(1DX,1DX)
C      WRITE(ILU6,2165) CP02,CPC02,CPH20
2165 FORMAT(1DX,1DX)
C      WRITE(ILU6,2170) (CPFTERM(I),I=1,5)
2170 FORMAT(1DX,1DX)
X      CP = (C1+C2*T+C3*T**2+C4*T**3+C5*T**4)*UGC/WMF
X      WITH T IN DEG K AND CP IN J/KG-K
X      C1,E12.5
X      C2,E12.5
X      C3,E12.5
X      C4,E12.5
X      C5,E12.5

```

```

C      WRITE(ILU6,2180) X,AXIAL STORAGE LOCATIONS FOR AXIAL VELOCITY.,
2180  X FORMAT(10X,10X,10X,10X,10X,10X,10X,10X,10X,10X)
      DO 2181 I=1,NI
      WRITE(ILU6,2182) I,XU(I)
2182  FORMAT(10X,I5,E12.5)
2181  CONTINUE

C      WRITE(ILU6,2190) J,RADIAL STORAGE LOCATIONS FOR RADIAL VELOCITY.,
2190  X FORMAT(10X,10X,10X,10X,10X,10X,10X,10X,10X,10X)
      DO 2191 J=1,NJ
      WRITE(ILU6,2182) J,YV(J)
2191  CONTINUE

C      WRITE(ILU6,2200) PREF,IPREF,JPREF,PERR,MAXSUP
2200  FORMAT(10X,10X,REFERENCE PRESSURE PASCL,' E12.5,
      X/10X,'IPREF          ',' I12,
      X/10X,'JPREF          ',' I12,
      X/10X,'PREF FOR RESIDUAL FOR    ',' E12.5,
      X/10X,'PRESSURE CORRECT. EQN. ',' E12.5,
      X/10X,'MAX NO OF SNEEPS FOR ',' I12,
      X/10X,'PRESS. CORRECT. EQN. ',' I12,
      X/)

C      WRITE(ILU6,2210) SORMAX, MAXIT, INOPRI, NUMPRI, ITREAK
2210  FORMAT(10X,'MAX. RESIDUAL FOR FIELD VARIABLE ',' E12.5,
      X/10X,'MAX. NO. OF ITERATIONS TO BE RUN ',' I12,
      X/10X,'NO. OF ITERATIONS BETWEEN TABULATION ',' I12,
      X/10X,'OF FIELD VARIABLES ',' I12,
      X/10X,'NO. OF ITERATIONS BETWEEN OUTPUT OF ',' I12,
      X/10X,'MONITORING INFORMATION ',' I12,
      X/10X,'ITERATION TO START CHEMICAL REACTION ',' I12,
      X/)

C      WRITE(ILU6,2299) 29999
2999 FORMAT(1H1) 29999

C      CHAPTER 1 1 1 1 PARAMETERS AND CONTROL INDICES 1 1 1
C-1.0----- CONSTANTS -----
C-1.0----- NITEREO
      GREATE1.0E30
      SMALL=1.0E-30
      PI=4.14159265
      UGC=8.3149E3
      IF(MODOP.EQ.1) IREAD=.FALSE.
      IF(MODOP.EQ.2) IREAD=.TRUE.
      IF(LSCME.EQ.1) WCORNR=0.0
      IF(LSCME.EQ.2) WCORNR=1.0
      IWRITE=.TRUE.

C-1.1----- GRID SPECIFICATION---
C---GRID PARAMETERS
      RLARGE=Y(VINJ)
      REXIT=Y(VINJ)

```

```

340
332 3 330 5 331 2 330 7 331 0 331 4 331 5 331 6 331 7 331 8 331 9 331 10 331 11 331 12 331 13 331 14 331 15 331 16 331 17 331 18 331 19 332 2 332 3 332 4 332 5 332 6 332 7 332 8 332 9 333 0 333 1 333 2 333 3 333 4 333 5 333 6 333 7 333 8 333 9 333 10 333 11 333 12 333 13 333 14 333 15 333 16 333 17 333 18 333 19 333 20 333 21 333 22 333 23 333 24 333 25 333 26 333 27 333 28 333 29 333 30 333 31 333 32 333 33 333 34 333 35 333 36 333 37 333 38 333 39 333 40 333 41 333 42 333 43 333 44 333 45 333 46 333 47 333 48 333 49 333 50 333 51 333 52 333 53 333 54 333 55 333 56 333 57 333 58 333 59

C-----SET VERTICAL TRAVERSE LIMITS
DO 110 I=1,N1
JS(1)=2
JN(1)=NJ-1
IF(I.LE.ISTEP) JS(I)=JSTEP+1
110 CONTINUE
C-----SET HORIZONTAL TRAVERSE LIMITS
DO 120 J=1,NJ
IN(J)=2
IF(J.LE.JSTEP) IN(J)=ISTEP+1
120 CONTINUE
CALL GRID
RSMALL=YV(JSTEP)
C-1-2-----CONTROL PARAMETERS-----
C-----DEPENDENT VARIABLE SELECTION
DO 130 I=1,10
INCAL(I)=.FALSE.
130 CONTINUE
C
IF(IU .EQ. 1) INCAL(IU) = .TRUE.
IF(IP .EQ. 2) INCAL(IP) = .TRUE.
IF(ITE .EQ. 3) INCAL(ITE) = .TRUE.
IF(LTE .EQ. 4) INCAL(LTE) = .TRUE.
IF(FLE .EQ. 5) INCAL(FLE) = .TRUE.
IF(FLEN .EQ. 6) INCAL(FLEN) = .TRUE.
IF(IFM .EQ. 7) INCAL(IFM) = .TRUE.
IF(IFUR .EQ. 8) INCAL(IFUR) = .TRUE.
IF(IFUR .EQ. 9) INCAL(IFUR) = .TRUE.
C
INPRO = .FALSE.
INCOMP = .FALSE.
IVISCO = .FALSE.
LAMINR = .FALSE.
IF(KNCMP .GT. 0) INPRO = .TRUE.
IF(KVISCO .GT. 0) INCOMP = .TRUE.
IF(KLAMNR .GT. 0) IVISCO = .TRUE.
C-----BOUNDARY CONDITIONS-----
NFREE = .FALSE.
SSYMM = .TRUE.
C-----PRESSURE CALCULATION
CLC RETURN
CLC ENTRY PRELIM
CHAPTER 2 2 2 2 2 PRELIMINARY OPERATIONS 2 2 2 2 2 2
C-2-1-----FLUID AND FLOW PROPERTIES
DO 20 IVAR=1,9
PRANDL(IVAR)=0.7
20 PRANDT(IVAR)=0.9
PRANDL(IFUR)=1.0
C-2-2-----TURBULENCE CONSTANTS
CMU25=SQR(SQRT(CMU25**3))
CMU75=CMU25**3
PRANDT(ITE)=1.0
PRANDT(IE)=0.5
PRANDT(IFM)=0.5

```

```

360 PRANDT11=0.5
361 PRANDT12=0.5
362 PRANDT13=1.0
363 PFUN=PRANDT11*EN1/PRANDT11*EN1
364 CPIN=0.76*CPN2+0.233*CP02
365 PFUN=9.24*(PFUN*0.75-1.0)*(1.0+0.28/FXP(0.0,0.0))
366 C-2.3----SET VARIABLES TO ZERO
367 CALL SET
C-2.4----BOUNDARY VALUES
368 TWALL=0.0
369 ALAMDA=0.005
370 EDINT=TEIN**1.5/(0.09*DELTA)*CMU75
371 ECEN=TEURBN*UCEN**2
372 ECEN=TECEN**1.5/(0.09*DELCEEN)*CMU75
373 ENTRY STARTY
374
C-3.1----INITIALISE VARIABLE FIELDS
375 JSTR=ISYM
376 JEND=INJM
377 DO 21 J=JSTR,JEND
378 U11,J=UIN
379 FM1,J=CIN
380 EN1,J=CPIN*TIN
381 F1,J=CIN
382 V1,J=0.0
383 W1,J=WIN*UIN
384
385 CONINUE
386
387 TP1=TCEN
388 TP2=TP*TP
389 TP3=TP2*TP
390 TP4=TP3*TP
391 CPF=(CPFTRM(11)*TP3+CPFTRM(15)*TP4)*UGC/WMF
392 X
393
394 DO 28 I=1,ISTEP
395 DO 28 J=1,JINS
396 FM1,J=ECEN
397 EN1,J=HR*CPF*TCEN
398 CPN1,J=CPF
399 T1,J=TCEN
400 F1,J=TCEN
401 V1,J=ECEN
402 W1,J=0.0
403 TE1,J=TECEN
404 ED1,J=EDCEEN
405 DEN1,J=PIN*WMF/(UGC*TCEN)
406 VIS1,J=DEN1,J*TE1,J*2*CMU/ED1,J*VISCS
407
408 C-3.2-CALCULATE MASS, MOMENTUM & TOTAL KINETIC ENERGY FLOW AT THE INLET
409 ENIN=0.0
410 CINT=0.0
411 XM1IN=0.0
412 XM0IN=0.0
413
414
415
416
417
418
419

```



```
540 SNORM(1TL)=XXMININ  
541 SNORM(1ED)=XXMININ/(RLARGE/UMIN)  
542 SNORM(1EN)=XXMININ  
543 SNORM(1EN1)=CINT  
544 SNORM(1FM)=CINT  
545 SNORM(1F)=CINT  
546 SNORM(1PP)=FLOWIN  
547 SNORM(1SWR)=AMONIN  
548 RETURN  
END
```

APRT,S TEACH*TEACH.MODUVP

CHAPTER 0 0 0 0 U O PRELIMINARIFS 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
 C

```

COMMON /COM1/ U(30,30),V(30,30),P(30,30),ED(30,30),EN(30,30),
  FM(30,30),F(30,30),PP(30,30),T(30,30),W(30,30),
  'DEN(30,30),GAH(30,30),GEN(30,30),DU(30,30),DV(30,30),
  'DEN(30,30),AN(30,30),A(30,30),D(30,30),AP(30,30),
  'ASE(30,30),ASE(30,30),SPARE(30,30),SPARE(30,30),
  'SU(30,30),SP(30,30),IE(30,30),JN(30,30),RCV(30,30),RV(30,30),
  'X(30,30),SNS(30,30),SE(30,30),NSV(30,30),AV(30,30),
  'SEY(30,30),OXPU(30,30),OYNP(30,30),DXEPU(30,30),
  'DXEP(30,30),DYP(30,30),DT(30,30),TAUN(30,30),TAUS(30,30),
  'SNORM(30,30),TAUF(30,30),TAUS(30,30),TAUS(30,30),
  'TAUNS(30,30),TAUS(30,30),YPLUSN(30,30),YPLUSS(30,30)

COMMON /COM2/XU(30),YY(30),INDCOS,INCOS,INCOPMLAMINR,IYSCO,PRANDL(10),YRF(10),
  URFYIS,URFDEN,RESOR(10),IPEF,JPREF,PREF,PREF,
  'C1,C2,CMU,CMU2,CMU3,APPAC,DELOG,PFUN,TUALLN,DEL,T,
  'DIN,TURBIN,EDIN,TIN,FLOWIN,DENS,TVISCO,S,ENIN,CINT
  'DIN,TURBIN,EDIN,TIN,FLOWIN,DENS,TVISCO,S,ENIN,CINT
  'CPN,CPN2,CPN3,CPN4,CPN5,CPN6,CPN7,CPN8,CPN9,CPN10,
  'CPN,CPN2,CPN3,CPN4,CPN5,CPN6,CPN7,CPN8,CPN9,CPN10,
  'AL1,AL2,AL3,AL4,AL5,AL6,AL7,AL8,AL9,AL10,AL11,AL12,AL13,AL14,AL15,AL16,AL17,AL18,AL19,AL20,
  'SORMAX,MAXIT,ISTEP,ITER,NITER,NCORN,INCALL,IPRO,
  'ISCREME,IPOLOP,IREAD,INPRO,INCALL,IPRO,INPRO,
  'IGREAT,IPOLIP,IREAD,INPRO,INCALL,IPRO,ISUR,
  'NI,NJ,NIUE,NJ,NIUM,NJMI,NJMN,NJUM,NJMON,NJMON,
  'IT,ITM1,ISTP1,JSTEP,JINS1,ISTP1,JSTEP1,JFFIX1
  'IT,ITM2,ISTP2,JSTEP2,JINS2,ISTP2,JSTEP2,JFFIX2
  'HED1(9),HED2(9),HED3(9),HED4(9),HED5(9),HED6(9),
  'HED7(9),HED8(9),HED9(9),HED10(9),HED11(9),HED12(9),
  'HED13(9),HED14(9),HED15(9),HED16(9),HED17(9),
  'HED18(9),HED19(9),HED20(9),HED21(9),HED22(9),
  'LOGICAL INCAL,INCOMP,INPRO,IREAD,IVISCO,IRWITE,ILAMINR
  1,INFREE,SYH

```

CHAPTER 1 1 1 1 1 1 PROPERTIES 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

C ENTRY MODPRO
 C----NO MODIFICATIONS FOR THIS PROBLEM
 C-----RETURN

CHAPTER 2

C ENTRY MODU
 CDTERM=CMU2*S*CAPP
 TERM1=CMU2/S/VISCO
 C-2.1-CALCULATIONS OF XPLUS AND YPLUS FOR WALL NEAREST SCALAR NODES

```

10 CONTINUE
  DO 10 J=JINS1,JSTEP
  I=IY(I)
  XP=XU(I)-X(I)
  XPLUSN(I)=DEN(I),J)*SQRT((I(I),J))+(XP*TERM1)
  YP=YU(I)-Y(I)

```



```

120 AS(I,J)=U(1,2)
121 430 U(I,J)=U(I,2)
122 C CHAPTER 3 3 3 INTEGRAL CONTINUITY EQUATION AT OUTLET 3 3 3
123
124
125 ENTRY MODU1
126 ARDEN=0.0
127 FLOW=0.0
128 IF(NIM1>0)1
129 ALPHA=AU(I)
130 ALPHA=1.0-ALPHA
131 DO 204 J=2,JEXIT
132 ARDEN=ALPHA*DEN(I,J)+ALPHA1*DEN(I-1,J))*R(J)*SNS(I,J)
133
134 204 FLOW=FLOW+ARDEN*UNIUM1,J
135 ARDEN=ARDEN+ARDEN*ARDEN*J
136 UINC=(FLOWIN-FLOW)/ARDEN
137 DO 205 J=2,JEXIT
138 AE(UNIUM1,J)=0.0
139 AU(UNIUM1,J)=0.0
140 205 UINC=UINC1,J+UINC
141 RETURN
142
143 C CHAPTER 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 V MOMENTUM 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
144
145 C ENTRY MODV
146
147 C-4.1-SIDE WALL OF BLUFF BODY (WEST BOUNDARY)
148 DO 360 J=JINS,JSTEP
149 I=IW(I,J)
150 XP=XU(I,J-X(1))
151 SORTK=SORT(DEN(5)*(TE(I,J)+TE(I,J+1)))
152 DENY=0.5*(DEN(I,J)+DEN(I,J+1))
153 XPLUSA=0.5*(XPLUS(I,J)+XPLUS(I,J+1))
154 IF(XPLUSA>LE*LE*63) GO 10 371
155 TMULT=DENV*CTERM*SORTK/ALOG(ELOG*XPLUSA)
156 QMULT=YISFCOS/XP
157 TAUW(I,J)=QMULT*V(I,J)
158 IF(I,J).EQ.0)JINS) GO 10 372
159 IF(I,J).EQ.0)JSTEP) GO 10 373
160 GO TO 374
161 C---CORNER CELLS
162 373 BETA=AY(I,J)
163 GO TO 378
164 375 BETA=1.0-AY(I,J)
165 XPLUSA=DENV*SORTK*CMU25*XPCOS/VISCOS
166 IF(XPLUSA.LE.11.63) GO 10 376
167 TMULT=DENV*CTERM*SORTK/ALOG(ELOG*XPLUSA)
168 GO 40 377
169 TMULT=YISFCOS/XP
170 TAUW(I,J)=QMULT*V(I,J)
171 TMULT=TMULT*BETA
172 AE(I-1,J)=2.0*(BETA1*AE(I-1,J))
173 AN(I-1,J)=(1.0-BETA1*AN(I-1,J))
174 GO TO 379
175 374 AE(I-1,J)=0.0
176 AN(I-1,J)=0.0
177 379 SP(I,J)=SP(I,J)-TMULT*SNS(V,I,J)*RV(I,J)
178 360 CONTINUE

```

```

180      C-4•2-OUTLET (EAST BOUNDARY)
181      DO 320 J=2,JEXIT
182      AE(NIM1,J)=0.0
183      AW(NIM1,J)=0.0
184      320 V(NI,J)=V(NIM1,J)
185      RETURN
186
187      CHAPTER 5 5 5 5 5 PRESSURE CORRECTION 5 5 5 5 5 5
188      C ENTRY MODE
189      C
190      C-5•1-SYMMETRY AXIS AT THE BOTTOM (SOUTH BOUNDARY)
191      DO 480 I=ISTP1,NI
192      AS(I,2)=0.0
193      480 P(I,1)=P(I,2)
194      RETURN
195
196      END

```

APRT,S TEACH*TEACH.OUTPUT

```
!LATCH@TEACH(2).OUTPUT(0) !SIMBROUNLINE OUTPUT
```

1.0. OUTPUT
 SUBROUTINE OUTPUT
 COMMON /COM1/, U(30,30), V(30,30), P(30,30), T(30,30), ED(30,30), EN(30,30),
 F(30,30), F(30,30), YIS(30,30), PP(30,30), 1(30,30), 1(30,30),
 DEN(30,30), GAH(30,30), AN(30,30), AS(30,30), AP(30,30),
 AE(30,30), AN(30,30), SPARE(30,30), ANE(30,30),
 ASU(30,30), SP(30,30), CPM(30,30),
 X(30,30), Y(30,30), J(30,30), R(30,30), RV(30,30),
 SE(30,30), SNS(30,30), SNSV(30,30), RCV(30,30), AU(30,30),
 DEXP(30,30), DYNP(30,30), DYSV(30,30), DEXP(30,30), DXPW(30,30),
 DYNPV(30,30), DT(30,30), TAUN(30,30), YPLUSN(30,30),
 SNORM(30,30), TAUES(30,30), TAUYS(30,30), TAUS(30,30),
 XPLUSE(30,30), YPLUSN(30,30), YPLUSS(30,30),
 COMMON /COM2/X(30), Y(30), INDCOS, INCOMP, LAMINR, IVISCO, PRANDT(10), URFF(10),
 YURFV(30), URFDEN, RESOR(10), NSUP(10), IPREF, PREF, PRES,
 C1(1), C2(1), CH2(2), CH3(2), CH4(2), CAPP(10), PFUN, PREF, DELTA,
 C1IN, UCEN, TEIN, TURBIN, EDIN, TIN, FLOWIN, DENSIT, VISCO, ENIN, CINT,
 CP0(1), CP0(2), CPN2, CPCO2, HRSTOIC, FLOWA, FLOWF,
 CIN, CCEN, UMF, TCEEN, THALL, FBLSURFCPIN, WIN,
 AL2, AL3, AL4, AL5, AL6, AL7, AL8, MAXIT, MAXIT, MAXIT, MAXIT,
 ISORMAX, ISORMAX, MAXIT, MAXIT, MAXIT, MAXIT, MAXIT,
 ISOCME, MODOP, IREAD, IWRITE, INCORR, INCALL(10), INPRO,
 IUD(1), IP(1), UGC, SUNO,
 N1(1), N2(1), N3(1), N4(1), N5(1), N6(1), N7(1), N8(1), N9(1), N10(1), N11(1), N12(1),
 N13(1), N14(1), N15(1), N16(1), N17(1), N18(1), N19(1), N20(1), N21(1), N22(1), N23(1),
 N24(1), N25(1), N26(1), N27(1), N28(1), N29(1), N30(1),
 IT(1), J(1), STEP(1), STM1(1), STP1(1), JSTEP(1), JSTM1(1), JSTP1(1), JEXIT
 HED(1,9), HED(1,9), HEDC(1,9), HEDU(1,9), HEDV(1,9), HED(9,1), HEDC(9,1), HEDU(9,1),
 HEDV(9,1), HED(19,1), HEDEN(19,1), HEDM(19,1), HEDCON(19,1), HEDDE(19,1), HEDC02(1,9),
 HEDC02(1,9), HEDO2(1,9), HEDN(2,9), HEDN(2,9), HED(20,1), HEDSH(20,1), HEDSH(19,1),
 COMMON /COM3/LU4CLUS, LU4BLUS, LU4GLUS, LU4RLUS, LU4BLUGLU9,
 LOGICAL, INCAL, INCOMP, INPRO, IREAD, IVISCO, IWRITE, LAMINR
 1, , NFREE, , SSYM
 ENTRY INITOP, FLOWA, FLOWF, TIN, TCEN, PIN, CCEN, SWNO, WITH COMBUSTION
 210 FORMAT(1HD.59X, 9H, 1INA BLUFF-BODY COMBUSTOR //, 29X, 56H TURBULENT FLOW WITH COMBUSTION
 2/26X, 50H FLOW RATE OF MAIN STREAM (AIR) KG/S-----
 3/26X, 50H FLOW RATE OF SECONDARY STREAM KG-----
 4/26X, 50H TEMPERATURE OF MAIN STREAM K-----
 5/26X, 50H TEMPERATURE OF SECONDARY STREAM K-----
 6/26X, 50H PRESSURE AT INLET N/m^2 2-----
 7/26X, 50H CONCENTRATION OF FUEL IN MAIN STREAM--
 8/26X, 50H CONCENTRATION OF FUEL IN SECONDARY STREAM--
 CHAPTER 1 1 1 1 1 1 INITIAL OUTPUT 1 1 1 1 1 1
 C

```

CHAPTER 2 2 2 2 2 INTERMEDIATE OUTPUT 2 2 2 2 2 2
C ENTRY INITP
      DO 310 I=1,NI
      DO 310 J=1,NJ
310 SPARE(I,J)=0.233-(STOIC*U.233)*F(I,J)+STOIC*FM(I,J)

```

```

61 CALL PRINT(1,1,N1,NJ,IT,JI,X,Y,SPARE,HEDN2)
62 DO 320 J=1,NJ
63   SPARE(1,1)=0.767*(1.0-F(1,J))
64   CALL PRINT(1,1,N1,NJ,IT,JI,X,Y,SPARE,HEDN2)
65 DO 330 J=1,NJ
66   SPARE(1,1)=3.0*(F(1,J)-FM(1,J))
67   CALL PRINT(1,1,N1,NJ,IT,JI,X,Y,SPARE,HEDN2)
68 DO 340 J=1,NJ
69   SPARE(1,1)=0.545*SPARE(1,J)
70   CALL PRINT(1,1,N1,NJ,IT,JI,X,Y,SPARE,HEDN20)
71 UARDT=0.0
72 FUAUDT=0.0
73 ENAUDT=0.0
74 ENUADT=0.0
75 ENUADT=0.0
76 DO 341 J=1,NJ
77 UARDEN=UIN(M1,J)*R(J)*SNS(J)*DEN(N1,J)
78 UARDT=UARDT+UARDEN
79 FUADET(M1,J)=UARDEN
80 FUADET(M1,J)=UARDEN
81 FUADET(M1,J)=UARDEN
82 FUADET(FUADT+FUADET)
83 FUADET=FUADET+ENUARD
84 FUADET=TUADT+TUARD
85 CONTINUE
86 FOUT=FUADT/UARDT
87 ENOUT= TUADT/UARDT
88 FOUT=INT/FLWIN
89 ENIN=ENIN/FLWIN
90 FLOWT=2.0*PI*FLWIN
91 WRITE(1,101) FLOWT,FOUT,ENIN,ENOUT,TIN,TOUT
92 101 FORMAT(1/8X,7HFLOWT=1PE11.3,10X,5HFOUT=1PE11.3,
93 1      *10X,5HSHEIN=1PE11.3,10X,5HENOUT=1PE11.3,
94 2      *10X,5SHFIN=1PE11.3,10X,5HTOUT=1PE11.3,
95 3      *10X,5SHTIN=1PE11.3,10X,5HTOUT=1PE11.3)
96 RETURN
97
98
99
100
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102
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119
CHAPTER 3 3 3 3 3 FINAL OUTPUT 3 3 3 3 3 3
C---- ENTRY FINOP
C---- CALCULATION OF NON-DIMENSIONAL TURBULENCE ENERGY AND LENGTH SCALE
DO 400 I=2,NIM1
JSTR=JS(I)
JEND=NJ
DO 400 J=JSTR,JEND
SU(1,J)=TE(1,J)*DEN(1,J)/(0.5*(ABS(TAUS(1))+ABS(TAUS(1-1))))
400 SP(1,J)=TF(1,J)*1.5*ED(1,J)/RSALL*CMUT5
CALL PRINT(1,1,N1,NJ,IT,JI,X,Y,SUPH1)
CALL PRINT(1,1,N1,NJ,IT,JI,X,Y,SUPH2)
C---- CALCULATION OF SHEAR-STRESS COEFFICIENT ALONG LARGE DUCT WALL
WRITE(1,402)
DO 410 I=1,NIM1
SSCS=0.0
RESSTAN=SQR(TAUN(1))*2*TAUNS(1)*2
RESSTAN=RESSTAN/(DENSIT*ULARGE*ULARGE)
RESSTAS=SQR(TAUS(1))*2*TAUS(1)*2
IF (1.LE.ISTEP) SSCTS=RESSTAS/(DENSIT*ULARGE*ULARGE)

```



```

1 TEACH*TEACH(2).PRINT(10)
2 C----- SUBROUTINE PRINT(ISTART,JSTART,JEND,IEND,JEND,X,Y,PHI,HEAD)
3 C----- OUTPUT OF DEPENDENT-VARIABLE FIELDS
4 COMMON /COM3/LU4,LUS,LU6,LUR,LU9
5
6 CHAPTER 0 0 0 0 0 0 PRELIMINARIES 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
7
8 DIMENSION PHI(IIT,JIT) X(IIT) Y(JIT),HEAD(9),STORE(112)
9 DIMENSION F(18),F(13),FD(13),FD(18)
10 DATA F(1),F(2),F(3),F(4),F(5),F(6),F(7),F(8)
11 /4H 1/1H 4H 1A4H 13 4H 14H 15 4H 16 4H 17 4H 18 4H 19 4H 1A4H /
12 1 DATA FD(1),FD(2),FD(3),FD(4),FD(5),FD(6),FD(7),FD(8),
13 /4H 1H 4H 12 4H 13 4H 14H 12 4H 10 4H 1P6 4H 1P7,4H /
14 1 DATA F(9),F(10),F(11),F(12),F(13),F(14),F(15),F(16),F(17),
15 /4H 46, 4H 10, 4H 2, 4H 3, 4H 5, 4H 10, 4H 11, 4H 12 /
16 1 DATA HI,HY,4H I=,4H Y=/
17
18 CHAPTER 1 1 1 1 1 INITIALIZATION AND HEADINGS 1 1 1 1 1
19
20 ISKIP=1
21 JSKIP=1
22 LINLIM=12START
23
24 C-----PRINT ARRAY HEADING
25 LINSTA=12START
26 WRITE(ILU6,1800)HEAD
27
28 1100 CONTINUE
29 LINEND=LINSTA+(LINLIM-1)*ISKIP
30 LINEND=MIN((IEND-LINSTA)/ISKIP+1,
31 IF4=(LINEEND-LINSTA)/ISKIP+1
32 F(5)=F(4)*F(4)
33 F(3)=F(4)*(F(4)+1)
34
35 C-----PRINT LINE HEADING
36 WRITE(ILU6,F) HI, (I,I=LINSTA,LINEND,ISKIP), HY
37 WRITE(ILU6,1900)
38
39 CHAPTER 2 2 2 2 2 OUTPUT OF PHI ARRAY 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
40
41 2000 DO 2100 J=JSTART,JEND-JJ
42 J=J$PARR+JEND-JJ
43 IS=0
44 2100 I=LINSTA,LINEND,ISKIP
45 A=PHI(I,J)
46 IF(LABS(A).LT.1.E-20) A=0.0
47 IS=IS+1
48 STORE(I,S)=A
49 WRITE(ILU6,2900) J,STORE(I),I=Y(J)
50
51 LINSTA=LINEEND+ISKIP
52 IF(LINEEND.LT.IENDGO) 10 1100
53 RETURN
54 1800 FORMAT(/IX,20(2H*-1,7X,4A4,7X,20(2H-*1),
55 1900 FORMAT(3H J)
56 2900 FORMAT(4H X =,12E10.3)
57 END

```

ELACH#1EACH(2).PROPS(U)

CHAPTER 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

CHAPTER 1 DENSITY 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

ENTRY DENS SCS TIN

```

61
62      CPH20=(TP4)*UGC/44.0
63      CPN2=(TP4)*UGC/18.0
64      CP02=(TP4)*UGC/28.0
65      CP01=(TP4)*UGC/32.0
66      GO TO 112
67
68      1111 CPC02=(4*4608+3*0982E-3*TP-1*2392E-6*TP2+2*2741E-10*TP3-1*5526E-14
69      *TP4)*UGC/44.0
70      CPH20=(2*7168+3*9454E-3*TP-8*0224E-7*TP2+1.0227E-10*TP3-4*8472E-15
71      *TP4)*UGC/18.0
72      CPN2=(2*8963+1*5155E-3*TP-5*7235E-7*TP2+9*9807E-11*TP3-6*5224E-16
73      *TP4)*UGC/28.0
74      CP02=(3*6200+7*3612E-4*TP-1*9652E-7*TP2+3*6202E-11*TP3-2*8946E-15
75      *TP4)*UGC/32.0
76      CPF=(CPFTRM(1)+CPFTRM(2)*TP +CPFTRM(3)*TP2
77      X      CPFTRM(4)*TP3 +CPFTRM(5)*TP4)*UGC/UMF
78      C----TEMPERATURE
79      CPM(I,J)=CPC02*FC02*CPH20*FN20+CPN2*FN2+CP02*F02+CPF*FM(I,J)
80
81      TOLD=I
82      TII(J)=(EN(I,J)-FM(I,J))*HR)/CPM(I,J)
83      IF(I<1)J=L(E,TIN)T(I,J)=TIN
84      IF(ABS((TOLD-TII,J))/T(I,J))<LE.0.01) GO TO 1120
85
86      1115 CONTINUE
87      C----MEAN MOLECULAR WEIGHT INVERSE
88      C----AVMIN=FMI,I,J)/WMF*FC02/49.0*FH20/18.0*FN2/28.0*F02/32.0
89      C----NEW DENSITY
90      DENOLD=DEN(I,J)
91      DENP=PIN/(UGC*(I,J)*AVMIN)
92      DEN(I,J)=URFDEN*DNP*(I,J)*URFDEN*DENOOLD
93
94      1120 CONTINUE
95      DO 105 J=2,JEQUIT
96      CPM(NI,J)=CPM(NIM1,J)
97      IF(NOT(SYM))GO TO 150
98      DO 110 I=2,NM1
99      CPM(I,J)=CPM(I,2)
100     DEN(I,J)=DEN(I,2)
101     110 CONTINUE
102
103
104
105      ENTRY VISC
106      DO 200 I=2,NIM1
107      JSR=JS(I)
108      JEND=JN(I)
109      JSOLD=VIS(I,J)
110      DO 210 JEQUI,JEEND
111      IFED(I,J)=LIT(SMALL,I,J)*TE(I,J)*?*CMU/ED(I,J)*VIS(COS
112      VIS(I,J)=URFDEN(I,J)*TE(I,J)*?*CMU/ED(I,J)*VIS(COS
113      GO TO 230
114
115      220 VIS(I,J)=VIS(COS
116      230 VIS(I,J)=URFDEN*VIS(I,J)*URFVIS*VIS(I,J)*VIS(COS
117      210 CONTINUE
118      DO 240 J=2,JEQUIT
119      240 VIS(NI,J)=VIS(NIM1,J)

```

```

140      CONTINUE
141      IF(I .NOT. SSYM) GO TO 500
142      DO 400 I=2,NIM1
143      400  VIS(I,1)=VIS(I,2)
144      500  CONTINUE
145
146      CHAPTER 3 3 3 3 OTHER DIFFUSION COEFF 3 3 3 3 3 3
147
148      C ENTRY GAM
149      IPHI=ITE
150      DO 300 I=2,NI
151      JS TR=JS(I)
152      JEND=JN(I)
153      DO 300 J=JS?JEND
154      300  GAMM(I,J)=VISOS/PRANDT(IPHI)
155      RETURN
156
157      END

```

APRT,S TEACH#TEACH.SORCFI

CALIFORNIA. - 2011. - 10. - SAN BERNARDINO SOURCE LIMADE

```

FXM1=AU(I-1)
FY1=AV(J-1)
UP=0.5*(U(I-1,J-1)+U(I,J-1)+U(I,J-1)+U(I,J))
UN=0.5*(U(I-1,J-1)+U(I,J-1)+U(I,J-1)+U(I,J))
DUOY=UN-US1/SNS(J)
DYP=0.5*(V(I-1,J-1)+V(I,J-1)+V(I,J-1)+V(I,J))
YE=0.5*(V(I-1,J-1)+V(I,J-1)+V(I,J-1)+V(I,J))
DUOX=UY-YV1/SEY1
DVOX=(UY-YV1)/SEY1
DUOX=UY1/R(Y1)*FYM1*(W(I,J-1)/R(J-1)*(1.0-FY))
DUOX=UY1/R(Y1)*FYM1*(W(I,J-1)/R(J-1)*(1.0-FY))
DUORY=YV1-R(J)/SNS(J)
GEN1=GEN1J*DWDX**2*DWRDY**2
108 GEN1=INDCOS*EQ(1,1) GO TO 114
IF(V(I-1,J-1)/RV(J-1),SMALL)
  GEN1=GEN1J*DWDX**2*DWRDY**2
  YRDY=RV(J-1)*SNS(J)/RV(J)
  114 IF(LINCOMP(60,19,15,0.5*(WDR*V(I,J)/RV(J)))**2
    DRVDY=(RY(J)*V(I,J)-RV(J-1)*V(I,J-1))/DRDX
    GEN1=GEN1J*-0.66667*(DUOX*DRDY+DEN(I,J)*TE(I,J))
    1 115 SU(I,J)=CP*(DWDX*DRDY+DEN(I,J)*TE(I,J)*VOL
    SP(I,J)=CP-CMU*DEN(I,J)*2*TE(I,J)*VOL/VIS(I,J)-VISCO(I,J)
    120 CONTINUE
    110 RETURN
    C
    CHAPTER 2 2 2 ENERGY DISSIPATION 2 2 2
    C 200 CONTINUE
    DO 210 I=2,NIM1
      LS=JS(I)
      LN=JN(I)
      DO 220 J=LJN(I)
        JS=CN(I,J)-CN(I,J-1)*SEW(I,J)
        CP=MAX1(0.05*JS,CP*ED(I,J)+C1*GEN(I,J)*CMU*DEN(I,J)*VOL
        SP(I,J)=CP-C2*DEN(I,J)*ED(I,J)*VOL/TE(I,J)
        1 IF(LINCOMP(60,19,15,0.5*(WDR*V(I,J)/RV(J)))**2
          DUOX=(RY(I,J)-RY(I,J-1)*V(I,J-1))/DRDX
          DRDY=(RY(I,J)-RY(I,J-1)*V(I,J-1))/DRDY
          SUI(I,J)=SU(I,J)*DEN(I,J)*ED(I,J)*2.0
          220 CONTINUE
        210 RETURN
        C
        CHAPTER 3 3 3 ENTHALPY 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3
        C 300 CONTINUE
        DO 301 I=2,NIM1
          LS=JS(I)
          LN=JN(I)

```

```

120      DO 301 J=LJS(LJN)
121      SMP=CN(I,J)-CN(I,J-1)+CF(I,J)-CE(I-1,J)
122      CP=AMAX(0.0, SMP)
123      SUI(J)=CP*EN(I,J)
124      SPU(J)=CP
125      RETURN
126
127  C 400 CONTINUE
128      DO 401 I=2,NIM1
129      LJN=LJS(I)
130      DO 401 J=LJS(LJN)
131      VOL=RS(I)*SNS(I)*SEW(I)
132      SMP=CN(I,J)-CN(I,J-1)+CE(I,J)-CE(I-1,J)
133      CP=AMAX(0.0, SMP)
134      F02=AMAX(1.0, 0.0, 233*(STOIC*0.233)*F(I,J))
135      FPRE=AMAX(1.0, 0.0, (STOIC*1.0)*(F(I,J)-FM(I,J)))
136      R1=FMI(I,J)
137      R2=F02/SY
138      R3=F05*FPR/(STOIC+1)
139      THULI=4.0*DEN(I,J)*ED(I,J)/TE(I,J)
140      RHIN=AMIN(R1,R2,R3)
141      IF(RHIN<NE*0.0)AND.RMIN.EQ.0.R3) GO 10 410
142      SUI(I,J)=CP*FM(I,J)
143      SPU(I,J)=CP*FM(I,J)-TMULT*RHIN/(FM(I,J)+SMALL)*VOL
144      GO 401
145      SUI(I,J)=CP*FM(I,J)-TMULT*0.5*(F(I,J)-2.0*FM(I,J))*VOL
146      SPU(I,J)=CP*TMULT*0.5*VOL
147      410
148      SP1(I,J)=CP*FM(I,J)
149      401 CONTINUE
150      RETURN
151
152  C 500 CONTINUE
153      DO 501 I=2,NIM1
154      LJN=LJS(I)
155      DO 501 J=LJS(LJN)
156      SMP=CN(I,J)-CN(I,J-1)+CE(I,J)-CE(I-1,J)
157      SUI(I,J)=CP*F(I,J)
158      SPU(I,J)=CP*F(I,J)
159      501
160      SP1(I,J)=CP
161      RETURN
162
163
164
165
166
167  C 600 CONTINUE
168      DO 610 I=2,NIM1
169      LJN=LJS(I)
170      DO 610 J=LJS(LJN)
171      VOL=RS(I,J)*SNS(I,J)*SEW(I)
172      SMP=CN(I,J)-CN(I,J-1)+CE(I,J)-CE(I-1,J)
173      CP=AMAX(0.0, SMP)
174      SUI(J)=CP*EN(I,J)
175      SPU(J)=CP
176      IF(J<NE*LJN) AND. (J.NE.0.LJS.0.R.0.I.GT.1.0) STEP1) GO 10 610
177
178
179

```

```

160      WNE=AV(I,J)+W(I,J+1)/R(J+1)+((I-J)/R(J))*W(I,J)*W(I,J+1)-AV(I,J)*W(I,J+1)*RV(J)
161      WSE=AV(I,J-1)+W(I,J)/R(J)*(I-J-1)/R(J-1)+W(I,J-1)*W(I,J)*AV(I,J-1)*RV(J-1)
162      VISN=AV(I,J)+VIS(I,J+1)+W(I,J+1)*(I-J-1)/R(J-1)+W(I,J)*VIS(I,J)*AV(I,J-1)
163      VISS=AV(I,J-1)+VIS(I,J)+(I-J-1)*W(I,J-1)*VIS(I,J-1)
164      SORN=2.0*WN*VISS
165      SORS=2.0*WS*VISS
166      SP(I,J)=SP(I,J)-SORN*SEW(I,J)/WN(I,J)
167      SU(I,J)=SU(I,J)+SORS*SEW(I,J)
168      CONTINUE
169      END
170      APRT,S TEACH*TEACH.WPAFB1

```

5.7 Input Format

• • •
• • •

FORMAT (20A4)	
CARD NO.	1
1	2
3	4
5	6
7	8
9	10
11	12
13	14
15	16
17	18
19	20
21	22
23	24
25	26
27	28
29	30
31	32
33	34
35	36
37	38
39	40
41	42
43	44
45	46
47	48
49	50
51	52
53	54
55	56
57	58
59	60
61	62
63	64
65	66
67	68
69	70
71	72
73	74
75	76
77	78
79	80
TITLE	

ORIGINAL PAGE 10
OF POOR QUALITY

TITLE Alphanumeric data for title of case

ITSTEP Number of iterations to be run during present execution

MODOP = 1 New case - start with first iteration
= 2 Start case using distributions of dependent variables stored in Restart file on logical unit 114

FORMAT (8110)							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64
65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72
73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80

ORIGINAL PAGE IS
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- ISCEME = 1 Use hybrid differencing
 = 2 Use bounded skew-upwind differencing
- INDCOS = 1 Cartesian co-ordinates
 = 2 Cylindrical co-ordinates
- KNPRO = 0 Fluid properties are constant
 = 1 Fluid properties are variable
- KNCOMP = 0 Flow is compressible
 = 1 Flow is incompressible
- KVISCO = 0 Viscosity is variable
 = 1 Viscosity is constant
- KLAMNR = 0 Flow is turbulent
 = 1 Flow is laminar

FORMAT (8110)							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64
65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72
73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88
89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96
97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104

These variables are used to determine which dependent variables are to be calculated; that is, which partial differential equations will be solved. If a switch is input with a value other than indicated below, the corresponding variable is NOT calculated.

- IU = 1 Axial velocity
- IV = 2 Radial velocity
- IP = 3 Primary pressure correction
- ITE = 4 Turbulent kinetic energy
- IED = 5 Turbulent energy dissipation rate
- IEN = 6 Enthalpy
- IFW = 7 Fuel concentration
- IF = 8 Mixture fraction

CARD NO. 5A								FORMAT (8110)							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	*	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64
65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
ISWR	IPP	IPP	IPP	IPP	IPP	IPP	IPP	IPP							

ISWR

= 9 Swirl velocity

IPP

= 10 Secondary pressure correction

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CARD NO.	6
FORMAT	(8110)
N	SWP(1)
N	SWP(2)
N	SWP(3)
N	SWP(4)
N	SWP(5)
N	SWP(6)
N	SWP(7)
N	SWP(8)

NSWP(K) Number of sweeps through difference equations per iteration for the Kth dependent variable where K = 1 through 8 corresponds to the variables calculated as specified on Card No. 5

<u>Variable</u>	<u>Recommended Value</u>
Axial velocity	2
Radial velocity	2
Primary pressure correction	3
Turbulent kinetic energy	1
Turbulent energy dissipation rate	1
Enthalpy	1
Fuel concentration	1
Mixture fraction	1

FORMAT (8E10.5)							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64
65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72
73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88
89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96
97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104

Underrelaxation factor of the Kth dependent variable calculated as specified on
URF(K)
Card No. 5

K	Variable	Recommended Value
1	Axial velocity	0.7
2	Radial velocity	0.7
3	Primary pressure correction	1.0
4	Turbulent kinetic energy	0.7
5	Turbulent energy dissipation rate	0.7
6	Enthalpy	0.6
7	Fuel concentration	0.6
8	Mixture fraction	0.6

Underrelaxation Factor For Recommended Value

Table 2. Summary of the URF(9) and swirl velocity

THEORY AND PRACTICE IN THE FIELD OF CULTURAL HERITAGE

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5-91

FORMAT (8E10.5)	
CARD NO. 8	
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80	
VISCOS	
DENSIT	
TWALL	
TBLUF	

VISCOS Laminar viscosity, N-sec/m²

DENSIT Density, kg/m³

TWALL Temperature of combustor outer wall, K

TBLUF Bluff body surface temperature, K

FORMAT (8E10.5)	
CARD NO.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80
UIN	W N
CIN	T N
TURBIN	T R N
DEUTA	D E U T A
PIN	P I N

UIN	Axial velocity of main (outer) flow, m/sec
WIN	Ratio of swirl to axial velocity of main flow
TIN	Temperature of main flow, K
CIN	Concentration (mass fraction) of secondary component (e.g., fuel) in main flow
TURBIN	Turbulence constant for main flow. Turbulent kinetic energy = $TURBIN^2 UIN^2 / 2$
DELTA	Boundary layer thickness for each surface (bluff body and wall) of main flow, M
PIN	Pressure at inlet for both main and secondary flow, Pascal

CARD NO. 10
FORMAT (8E10.5)

UCEN	Axial velocity of secondary (inner) flow, m/sec
WCEN	Ratio of swirl to axial velocity of secondary flow
TCEN	Temperature of secondary flow, K
CCEN	Concentration (mass fraction) of secondary component in secondary flow
TURBCN	Turbulence constant for secondary flow Turbulent kinetic energy = TURBCN*UCEN**2
DELCEN	Boundary layer thickness for secondary flow, M

CARD NO. 11 FORMAT (8E10.5)

1	3	4	5	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
STOIC	HR	WMF																																																																											

STOIC

Stoichiometric oxygen to fuel mass ratio

HR

Heat of combustion, J/Kg

WMF

Fuel (secondary component) molecular weight

ORIGINAL PAGE IS
OF POOR QUALITY

Heat capacities used during program initialization and for cases in which flow properties are constant. Therefore, these heat capacities must be input.

CP02 Heat capacity for oxygen, J/kg·K

CPN2 Heat capacity for nitrogen, J/kg-K

cpnco2 Heat capacity for carbon dioxide, J/kg-K

λ_{water} = heat capacity for water, J/kg-K

FORMAT (E10.5)							
CARD NO. 14							
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80							

X U(1)

There are NI of these cards, each containing one value of XU(I) where XU(I) is the axial location (in meters) of the Ith axial gridline for the axial velocity.

The axial storage locations for all other dependent variables are defined by X(I) = 0.5*(XU(I) + XU(I-1)), $2 \leq I \leq NI - 1$

Rule 1: For the upstream physical boundary located at an axial distance XB (typically, XB = 0), input XU(2) = XB and XU(1) = -XB

Rule 2: For the downstream physical boundary located at an axial distance XB, input XU(NI-1) = XB = XU(NI)

CARD NO. 15 FORMATTED (E10.5)

FORMAT (E10 5)

CARD NO. 15	
FORMAT (E10.5)	
1	2
3	4
5	6
7	8
9	10
11	12
13	14
15	16
17	18
19	20
21	22
23	24
25	26
27	28
29	30
31	32
33	34
35	36
37	38
39	40
41	42
43	44
45	46
47	48
49	50
51	52
53	54
55	56
57	58
59	60
61	62
63	64
65	66
67	68
69	70
71	72
73	74
75	76
77	78
79	80
Y	V
(J

There are NJ of these cards, each containing one value of VY(J) where VY(J) is the radial location (in meters) of the Jth radial gridline for the radial velocity.

The radial storage locations for all other dependent variables are defined by

$$Y(J) = 0.5 * (Y(V(J)) + Y(V(J-1))), \quad 2 > J > N_V - 1$$

二三

For the centerline in axisymmetric flow input $\mathbf{V}(1) = 0$

Rule 2 For the upper physical boundary located at a radial distance RB
input $YV(NJ-1) = RB = YV(NJ)$

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CARD NO. 16 FORMAT (E10.5,2110,E10.5,110)

PREF	I	PREF	J	PREF	P	F	R	R	P	MAX	S	WP																																																																			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80

PREF

Reference pressure, Pascal

(NOTE: For incompressible flow, it is sufficient to use PREF = 0.0 and this value is recommended by the authors of the development version of the program.)

I PREF

Axial gridline number for PREF

J PREF

Radial gridline number for PREF

PERR

Tolerance for residual in the primary pressure-correction equation.

Recommended value = 0.05

MAXWP

Maximum number of sweeps through the primary pressure-correction equation.

CARD NO. 17 FORMAT (E10.5,4I10)

FORMAT (E10.5,4110)

CARD NO. 17		FORMAT (E10.5, 4110)	
1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28
29	30	31	32
33	34	35	36
37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44
45	46	47	48
49	50	51	52
53	54	55	56
57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64
65	66	67	68
69	70	71	72
73	74	75	76
77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84
85	86	87	88
89	90	91	92
93	94	95	96
97	98	99	100
101	102	103	104
105	106	107	108
109	110	111	112
113	114	115	116
117	118	119	120
121	122	123	124
125	126	127	128
129	130	131	132
133	134	135	136
137	138	139	140
141	142	143	144
145	146	147	148
149	150	151	152
153	154	155	156
157	158	159	160
161	162	163	164
165	166	167	168
169	170	171	172
173	174	175	176
177	178	179	180
181	182	183	184
185	186	187	188
189	190	191	192
193	194	195	196
197	198	199	200
201	202	203	204
205	206	207	208
209	210	211	212
213	214	215	216
217	218	219	220
221	222	223	224
225	226	227	228
229	230	231	232
233	234	235	236
237	238	239	240
241	242	243	244
245	246	247	248
249	250	251	252
253	254	255	256
257	258	259	260
259	260	261	262
263	264	265	266
267	268	269	270
271	272	273	274
275	276	277	278
279	280	281	282
283	284	285	286
287	288	289	290
291	292	293	294
295	296	297	298
299	300	301	302
303	304	305	306
307	308	309	310
311	312	313	314
315	316	317	318
319	320	321	322
323	324	325	326
327	328	329	330
331	332	333	334
335	336	337	338
339	340	341	342
343	344	345	346
347	348	349	350
351	352	353	354
355	356	357	358
359	360	361	362
363	364	365	366
367	368	369	370
371	372	373	374
375	376	377	378
379	380	381	382
383	384	385	386
387	388	389	390
391	392	393	394
395	396	397	398
399	400	401	402
403	404	405	406
407	408	409	410

SORMAX

Maximum residual for field variables (recommended range .001 to .005). As a practical matter

there is no suitable means of normalizing the residual for turbulent energy dissipation rate. As a result, the maximum residual for this variable tends to be large compared to residuals for all other variables. Therefore, the program continues to execute iterations until the criterion specified by ITSTEP (Card No. 2) or MAXIT (this card) is satisfied. The user decides whether the case must be continued by examining the change in the maximum residual for turbulent energy dissipation rate between the first and last iteration.

5-10:

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The maximum total number of iterations that can be run irrespective of the additional iterations requested by ITSTRF (see Card No. 2)

Number of iterations between out-of-the-distribution from the demand and arrival

Number of iterations between outputs of the monitoring node information

Start chemical reaction on iteration ITREAX; this variable is used to permit flow calculation to stabilize prior to start of combustion. Typically ITREAX = 30

NTPR 1

ITREAX

•
•
•

6.0 TEST CASES

Three test cases are described in this section. The first two cases are based upon flow conditions and data supplied to UTRC by W. M. Roquemore of Wright-Patterson Air Force Base in consultation with the NASA Project Monitor. These data were obtained for nonswirling flows in a research combustor of the type shown in Fig. 1. Both a cold flow run and a hot flow run are simulated. The cold flow and hot flow nonswirling test cases are designated cases WPAFB1 and WPAFB2, respectively. The third case (WPAFB3) is derived from the hot flow test case without swirl by including swirl in the main (outer) stream and neglecting chemical reaction. It is included only to provide confirmation that the swirl option is operational.

For all the cases, the main flow consisted of air with a flow rate of 2 kg/sec. For the cold flow test cases, the secondary flow consisted of carbon dioxide having a flowrate of 6 kg/hr; for the hot flow test case, the same flow rate was used but the carbon dioxide was replaced with propane. The secondary inlet temperature and flow velocity also differed between the hot and cold flow cases. It was assumed that the turbulence was isotropic. From the test data provided to UTRC, it was estimated that the ratio of turbulent kinetic energy to the square of the flow velocity in each stream was 0.005. The inlet flow conditions are summarized in Table 7.

The primary purpose of the test cases was to demonstrate that the computer program is capable of producing a physically realistic result with a minimum of user intervention. Achieving an accurate comparison between calculated and measured results was considered to be of secondary importance. Therefore, a relatively coarse grid system, consisting of twelve axial and ten radial grid lines, was used for all calculations. The grid system is shown schematically in Fig. 7. The numbering of the grid lines is consistent with that defined in Sections 5.4 and 5.7.

6.1 Cold Flow Test Case Without Swirl

The cold flow test case without swirl (case WPAFB1) was run for a total of 100 iterations. A listing of the input cards and a copy of the printout corresponding to iterations 1 through 5 are included in Appendix 1. A copy of the printout for iterations 31 through 100 is also included in Appendix 1. All input values for underrelaxation factors, number of sweeps per iteration, etc. were the same for all of the runs.

At the end of 100 iterations, the calculation had not converged since some of the residuals exceeded the input maximum, SORMAX = 0.001. Generally, SORMAX is assigned a value between 0.001 and 0.005. The residuals for fuel concentration (F.CONC.) and mixture fraction (M.FRAC.) are about 0.01. However, for purposes of illustrating the operation of the program, these residuals may be considered to be small enough. No suitable length scale has been defined in the program for normalizing the turbulent energy dissipation rate. It is seen that the final value of the residual (DISS) for this variable is 1.78; however, since the value of DISS on the first iteration was 96200, the iteration for turbulent energy dissipation has probably converged. Therefore, the case has essentially converged as of the 100th iteration. Approximately 1670 seconds of UNIVAC 1100/81A machine time were used for this calculation.

The computed variation of centerline velocity with axial distance is shown by the solid line in Fig. 8. The measured data correspond to carbon dioxide flow rates of 4 and 8 kg/hr; data are not available for the carbon dioxide flow rate of 6 kg/hr used in the calculation. It can be seen that the calculated results show a more rapid initial deceleration of centerline velocity than that shown by the data. This could be the result of a greater rate of mixing of the two streams with the rapid mixing the result of severe numerical diffusion due to the very coarse grid used for the calculation. Similar behavior is exhibited by the calculated results for axial variation of centerline carbon dioxide concentration shown in Fig. 9 which are compared to measured data at the simulated flow rate.

6.2 Hot Flow Test Case Without Swirl

The hot flow test case without swirl (case WPAFB2) was run for 125 iterations; a listing of the input cards and a copy of the results for iterations 1 through 125 are shown in Appendix 2. The final residual for the fuel concentration and the mixture fraction is slightly greater than the specified maximum ($SORMAX = 0.001$). The residual for the turbulent dissipation rate decreased from a value of 135000 on the first iteration to a value of 463 on the last iteration. Therefore, this case has converged. Use of the combustion model was initiated on the 30th iteration. All underrelaxation factors, number of sweeps per iteration, etc. remained fixed throughout the entire calculation which used approximately 2080 seconds of UNIVAC 1100/81A machine time.

The calculated and measured variations of axial velocity are shown in Fig. 10 and of temperature in Fig. 11. A comparison of calculated and measured temperature profiles is shown in Fig. 12 for a downstream location. In all cases the predicted results exhibit greater mixing between the main and secondary streams than that shown by the data; again the greater mixing could be due to numerical diffusion caused by the use of a very coarse grid.

6.3 Cold Flow Test Case With Swirl

A cold flow test case (case WPAFB3) was run to demonstrate that the computer program was operating properly. The case was terminated after twenty iterations. A listing of the input cards and a copy of the results are included in Appendix 3. The calculation has obviously not converged but appears to be stable. This test case is provided only for documentation purposes and to aid the user in installing the computer program on another computer system.

7.0 REFERENCES

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2. Launder, B. E. and D. B. Spalding: Mathematical Models of Turbulence, (London; Academic Press, 1972).
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5. Raithby, G. D.: Skew Upwind Differencing for Problems Involving Fluid Flow, Computational Methods in Applied Mechanics and Engineering, Vol. 9, 1976, pp. 153-164.
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8.0 LIST OF SYMBOLS

A	Co-efficient in finite-difference equations
a	Flow area
\tilde{a}	Flux contribution
C	Convective flux
c_p	Heat capacity
c_1, c_2	Constants in turbulence model
D	Diffusive flux
E	Constant in law of the wall
E_1, E_2, E_3	Flux contributions, east face of control volume
F	Flux
f	Mixture fraction
G	Turbulence generation term
h	Enthalpy
H_R	Heat of reaction
I	Index for nodes - axial direction
i	Stoichiometric oxygen to fuel mass ratio
J	Index for nodes - radial direction
K	Constant in law of the wall
k	Skewing interpolation factor or turbulent kinetic energy
M	Molecular weight
m	Mass fraction
N_1, N_2, N_3	Flux contributions, north face of control volume
Pe	Peclet number
R	Universal gas constant
R_f	Reaction rate
S	Source

s	Distance along streamline
u	Axial velocity
v	Radial velocity
x	Axial co-ordinate
y	Distance from wall
α	Interpolation factor
β	Exchange co-efficient
γ	Blending factor
δ	Coordinate indicator (0 for planar, 1 for axisymmetric)
Δv	Differential volume
$\Delta x, \Delta y$	Control volume dimensions
$\Delta x, \Delta y$	Internodal distances
ϵ	Turbulent energy dissipation rate
λ	Hybrid differencing switch (1 for central differencing, 0 for bounded skew-upwind differencing)
c	Dependent variable
ρ	Density
σ^u, σ^v	Flow velocity direction switches
c_{ϕ}	Turbulent Prandtl number for ϕ
τ	Shear stress

Subscripts

BSHD	Bounded skew hybrid differencing
BSUD	Bounded skew-upwind differencing
CD	Central differencing
CO_2	Carbon dioxide
E	East node
e	East face
eff	Effective value

f	Fuel
H ₂ O	Water vapor
l	Laminar
m	Mean value
max	Maximum value
min	Minimum value
N	North node
N ₂	Nitrogen
n	North face
NE	Northeast node
NW	Northwest node
O ₂	Oxygen
P	Node at center of control volume
pr	Product
S	South node
s	South face
SE	Southeast node
SW	Southwest node
SUD	Skew upwind differencing
t	Turbulent
u	Value not dependent on
UD	Upwind differencing
W	West node
w	West face or swirl velocity
¢	Dependent variable

Superscripts

()^u Axial velocity

()^v Radial velocity
()* Transition
()' For co-efficients, value not associated with
()" For co-efficients, value associated with .

9.0 TABLES

TABLE 1
Turbulence Model Constants

<u>Constant</u>	<u>Value</u>
c_1	1.44
c_2	1.92
c_μ	0.09
c_k	1.0
σ_ϵ	$k^2 / \{(c_2 - c_1) c_\mu^{1/2}\}$
E	9.0
K	0.4187

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TABLE 2

Constants in the Polynomials for Heat
Capacity for Various Species

		H ₂ O	C ₃ H ₈	O ₂	N ₂	CO ₂
↑ 1000K	C ₁	2.7168	-0.24515	3.620	3.8963	4.4603
	C ₂	2.9454x10 ⁻³	0.36714x10 ⁻¹	7.3612x10 ⁻⁴	1.5155x10 ⁻³	3.0982x10 ⁻³
	C ₃	-8.0224x10 ⁻⁷	-0.19576x10 ⁻⁴	-1.9652x10 ⁻⁷	-5.7235x10 ⁻⁷	-1.2392x10 ⁻⁶
	C ₄	1.0227x10 ⁻¹⁰	0.46527x10 ⁻⁸	3.6202x10 ⁻¹¹	9.9807x10 ⁻¹¹	2.9741x10 ⁻¹⁰
	C ₅	-4.8472x10 ⁻¹⁵	-0.29008x10 ⁻¹²	-2.8946x10 ⁻¹⁵	-6.5224x10 ⁻¹⁶	-1.6526x10 ⁻¹⁴
↓ 1000K	C ₁	4.0701	-0.24515	3.6256	3.6748	2.4003
	C ₂	-1.1084x10 ⁻³	0.36714x10 ⁻¹	-1.8782x10 ⁻³	-1.2081x10 ⁻³	8.7351x10 ⁻³
	C ₃	4.1521x10 ⁻⁶	-0.19576x10 ⁻⁴	7.0555x10 ⁻⁶	2.324x10 ⁻⁶	-6.6071x10 ⁻⁶
	C ₄	-2.9637x10 ⁻⁹	0.46527x10 ⁻⁸	-6.7635x10 ⁻⁹	-6.3218x10 ⁻¹⁰	2.0322x10 ⁻⁹
	C ₅	8.0702x10 ⁻¹³	-0.29008x10 ⁻¹²	2.1556x10 ⁻¹²	-2.2577x10 ⁻¹³	6.327x10 ⁻¹²

TABLE 3

Definition of Bounded Skew Hybrid Differencing Fluxes

West

$$\frac{F_{wBSHD}}{D_w} = \lambda_w F_{wCD} + (1 - \lambda_w) F_{wBSUD}$$

East

$$\frac{F_{eBSHD}}{D_e} = \lambda_e F_{eCD} + (1 - \lambda_e) F_{eBSUD}$$

South

$$\frac{F_{sBSHD}}{D_s} = \lambda_s F_{sCD} + (1 - \lambda_s) F_{sBSUD}$$

North

$$\frac{F_{nBSHD}}{D_n} = \lambda_n F_{nCD} + (1 - \lambda_n) F_{nBSUD}$$

TABLE 4
Central Differencing Fluxes

West

$$\frac{F_{wCD}}{D_w} = \left[P_{\epsilon_w} (1 - \alpha_w) + 1 \right] \epsilon_w + (\alpha_w P_{\epsilon_w} - 1) \epsilon_p$$

East

$$\frac{F_{eCD}}{D_e} = \left[P_{\epsilon_e} (1 - \alpha_e) + 1 \right] \epsilon_p + (\alpha_e P_{\epsilon_e} - 1) \epsilon_e$$

South

$$\frac{F_{sCD}}{D_s} = \left[P_{\epsilon_s} (1 - \alpha_s) + 1 \right] \epsilon_s + (\alpha_s P_{\epsilon_s} - 1) \epsilon_p$$

North

$$\frac{F_{nCD}}{D_n} = \left[P_{\epsilon_n} (1 - \alpha_n) + 1 \right] \epsilon_p + (\alpha_n P_{\epsilon_n} - 1) \epsilon_n$$

TABLE 5
Bounded Skew-Upwind Differencing Fluxes

West

$$\frac{F_{wBSUD}}{D_w} = P_{e_w} [c_w^u \epsilon_w + (1 - c_w^u) \epsilon_p] - (P_{e_w} - P_{e_w}^*) \gamma_w k_w$$

$$+ (1 - c_w^u) \left[\begin{array}{l} \left\{ \epsilon_w - c_w^v \epsilon_{SW} - (1 - c_w^v) \epsilon_{NW} \right\} \\ \left\{ \epsilon_p - c_w^v \epsilon_s - (1 - c_w^v) \epsilon_n \right\} \end{array} \right]$$

East

$$\frac{F_{eBSUD}}{D_e} = P_{e_e} [c_e^u \epsilon_p + (1 - c_e^u) \epsilon_E] - (P_{e_e} - P_{e_e}^*) \gamma_e k_e$$

$$+ (1 - c_e^u) \left[\begin{array}{l} \left\{ \epsilon_p - c_e^v \epsilon_s - (1 - c_e^v) \epsilon_n \right\} \\ \left\{ \epsilon_E - c_e^v \epsilon_{SE} - (1 - c_e^v) \epsilon_{NE} \right\} \end{array} \right]$$

South

$$\frac{F_{sBSUD}}{D_s} = P_{e_s} [c_s^v \epsilon_s + (1 - c_s^v) \epsilon_p] - (P_{e_s} - P_{e_s}^*) \gamma_s k_s$$

$$+ (1 - c_s^v) \left[\begin{array}{l} \left\{ \epsilon_s - (1 - c_s^u) \epsilon_{SE} - c_s^u \epsilon_{SW} \right\} \\ \left\{ \epsilon_p - (1 - c_s^u) \epsilon_E - c_s^u \epsilon_W \right\} \end{array} \right]$$

North

$$\frac{F_{nBSUD}}{D_n} = P_{e_n} [c_n^v \epsilon_p + (1 - c_n^v) \epsilon_N] - (P_{e_n} - P_{e_n}^*) \gamma_n k_n$$

$$+ (1 - c_n^v) \left[\begin{array}{l} \left\{ \epsilon_p - (1 - c_n^u) \epsilon_E - c_n^u \epsilon_W \right\} \\ \left\{ \epsilon_N - (1 - c_n^u) \epsilon_{NE} - c_n^u \epsilon_{NW} \right\} \end{array} \right]$$

TABLE 6

Co-efficients of the Finite-Difference Equations

$$A_N(I,J) = E2(I-1,J) - \gamma_w [c_e^u E3]_{I-1,J}$$

$$+ \gamma_s [(1 - c_n^v) c_n^u N3]_{I,J-1}$$

$$- \gamma_n [c_n^v c_n^u N3]_{I,J}$$

$$A_E(I,J) = E1(I,J) + \gamma_e [(1 - c_e^u) E3]_{I,J} + \gamma_s [(1 - c_n^v)(1 - c_n^u) N3]_{I,J-1}$$

$$- \gamma_n [c_n^v (1 - c_n^u) N3]_{I,J}$$

$$A_S(I,J) = N2(I,J-1) - \gamma_s [c_n^v N3]_{I,J-1} + \gamma_w [(1 - c_e^u) c_e^v E3]_{I-1,J}$$

$$- \gamma_e [c_e^u c_e^v E3]_{I,J}$$

$$A_N(I,J) = N1(I,J) + \gamma_n [(1 - c_n^v) N3]_{I,J} + \gamma_w [(1 - c_e^u)(1 - c_e^v) E3]_{I-1,J}$$

$$- \gamma_e [c_e^u (1 - c_e^v) E3]_{I,J}$$

$$A_{SW}(I,J) = \gamma_w [c_e^u c_e^v E3]_{I-1,J} + \gamma_s [c_n^u c_n^v N3]_{I,J-1}$$

$$A_{SE}(I,J) = \gamma_s [c_n^v (1 - c_n^u) N3]_{I,J-1} - \gamma_e [(1 - c_e^u) c_e^v E3]_{I,J}$$

$$A_{NW}(I,J) = \gamma_w [c_e^u (1 - c_e^v) E3]_{I-1,J} - \gamma_n [(1 - c_n^v) c_n^u N3]_{I,J}$$

$$A_{NE}(I,J) = -\gamma_e [(1 - c_e^u)(1 - c_e^v) E3]_{I,J} - \gamma_n [(1 - c_n^v)(1 - c_n^u)] N3_{I,J}$$

NOTE: The blending factors γ_w , γ_e , γ_s and γ_n are the factors appropriate for the (I,J) node as determined by the procedure discussed in Section 4.1.4.

TABLE 7
Inlet Flow Conditions for Test Cases

<u>Case</u>	<u>WPAFB1</u>	<u>WPAFB2</u>	<u>WPAFB3</u>
<u>Main Flow</u>			
Axial Velocity, m/sec	49.3	49.3	49.3
Swirl/Axial Velocity	0.0	0.0	0.101
Temperature, K	293	293	293
Turbulent Kinetic Energy/ (Main Velocity) ²	0.005	0.005	0.005
<u>Secondary Flow</u>			
Axial Velocity, m/sec	52.5	69.6	69.6
Swirl/Axial Velocity	0.0	0.0	0.0
Temperature, K	293	400	400
Turbulent Kinetic Energy/ (Sec. Velocity) ²	0.005	0.005	0.005
Pressure, Pa	98000	98000	98000

10.0 FIGURES

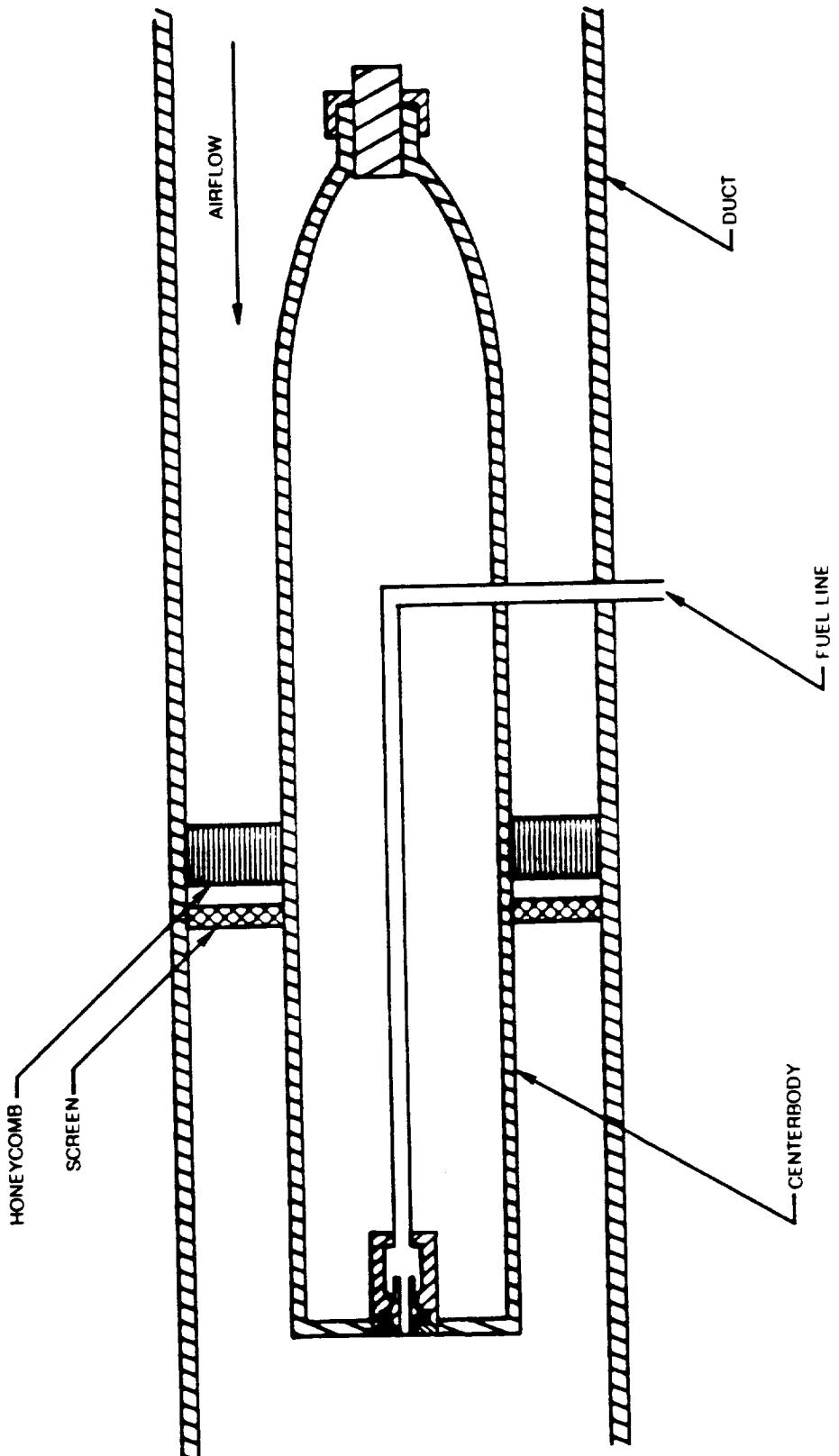


Fig. 1 Geometry of Bluff-Body Research Combustor

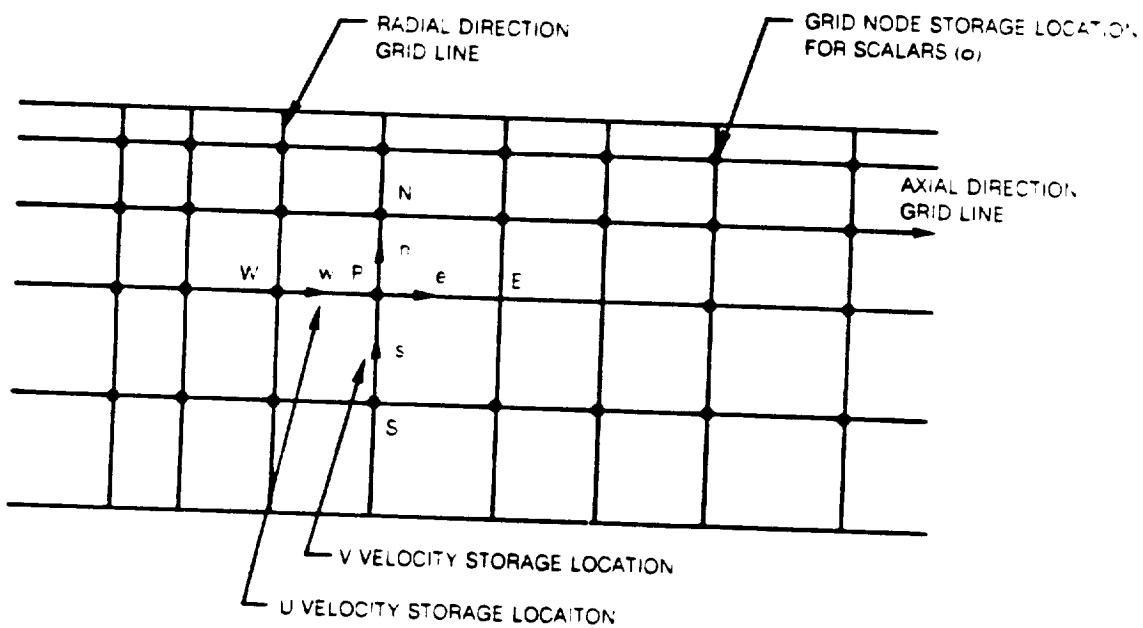
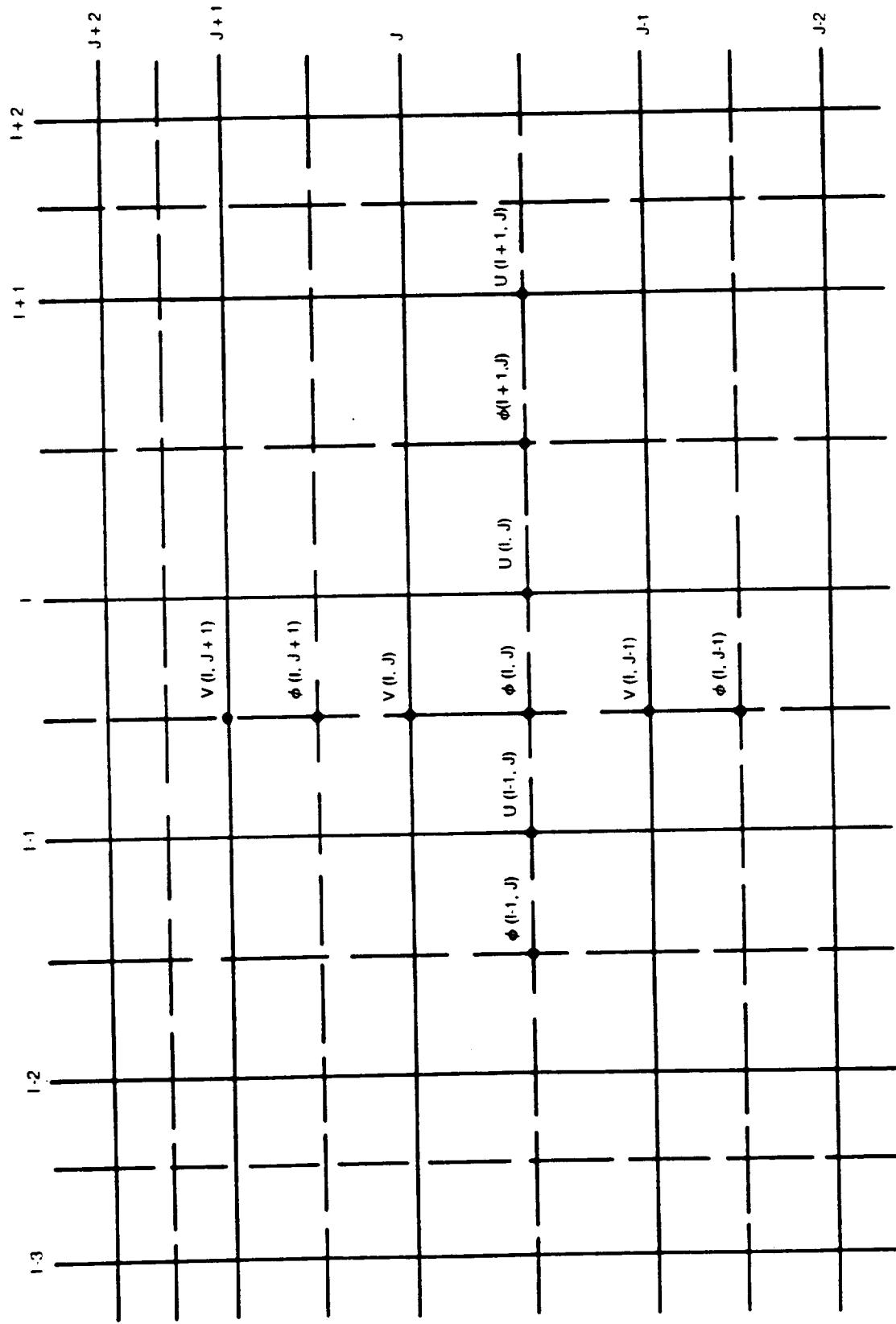


Fig. 2 Grid System for Scalars and Tangential Velocity



I = AXIAL LOCATION OF AXIAL VELOCITY

J = RADIAL LOCATION OF RADIAL VELOCITY

Fig. 3 Relative Positions of Axial Velocity, Radial Velocity, and Scalar Grid Systems

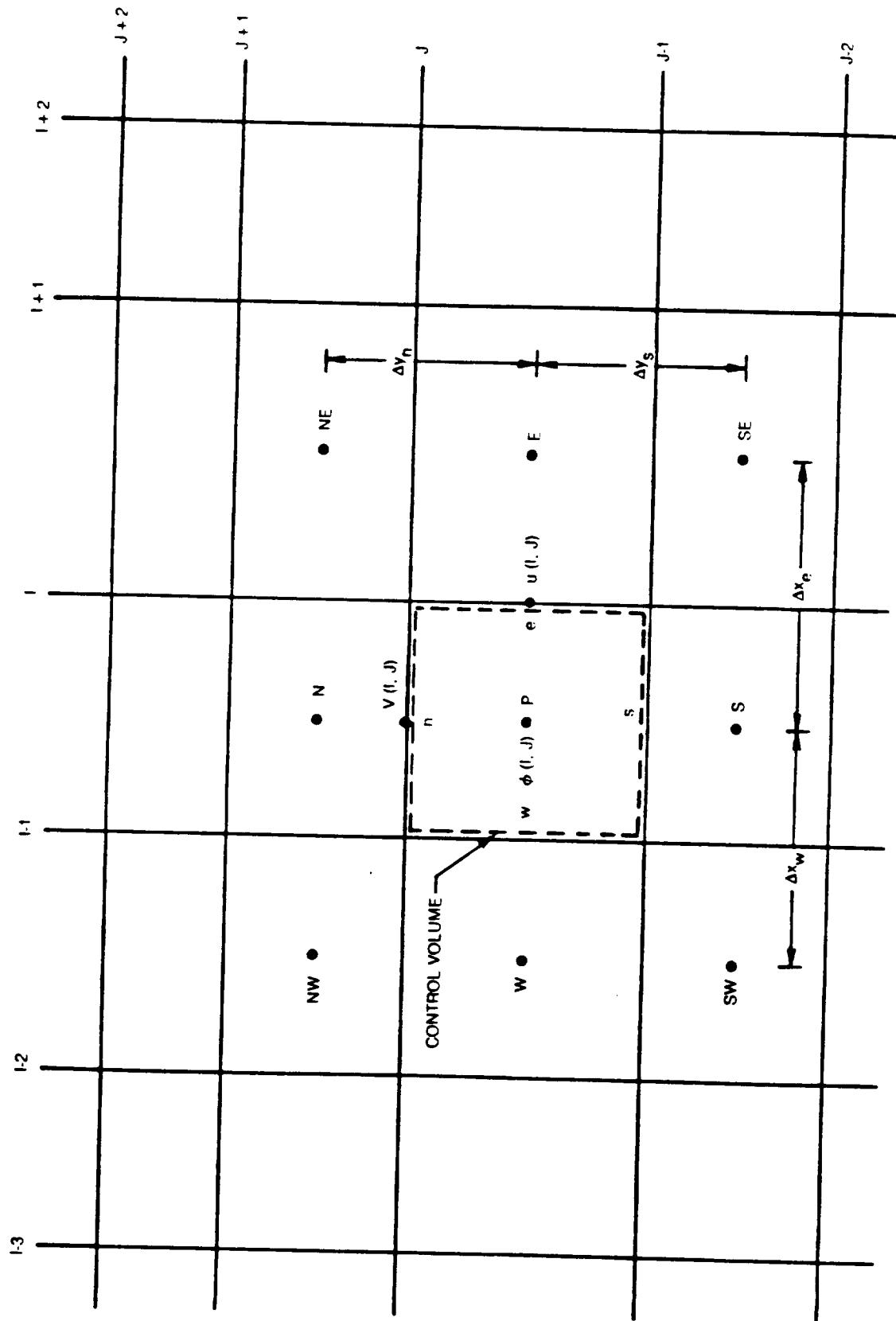
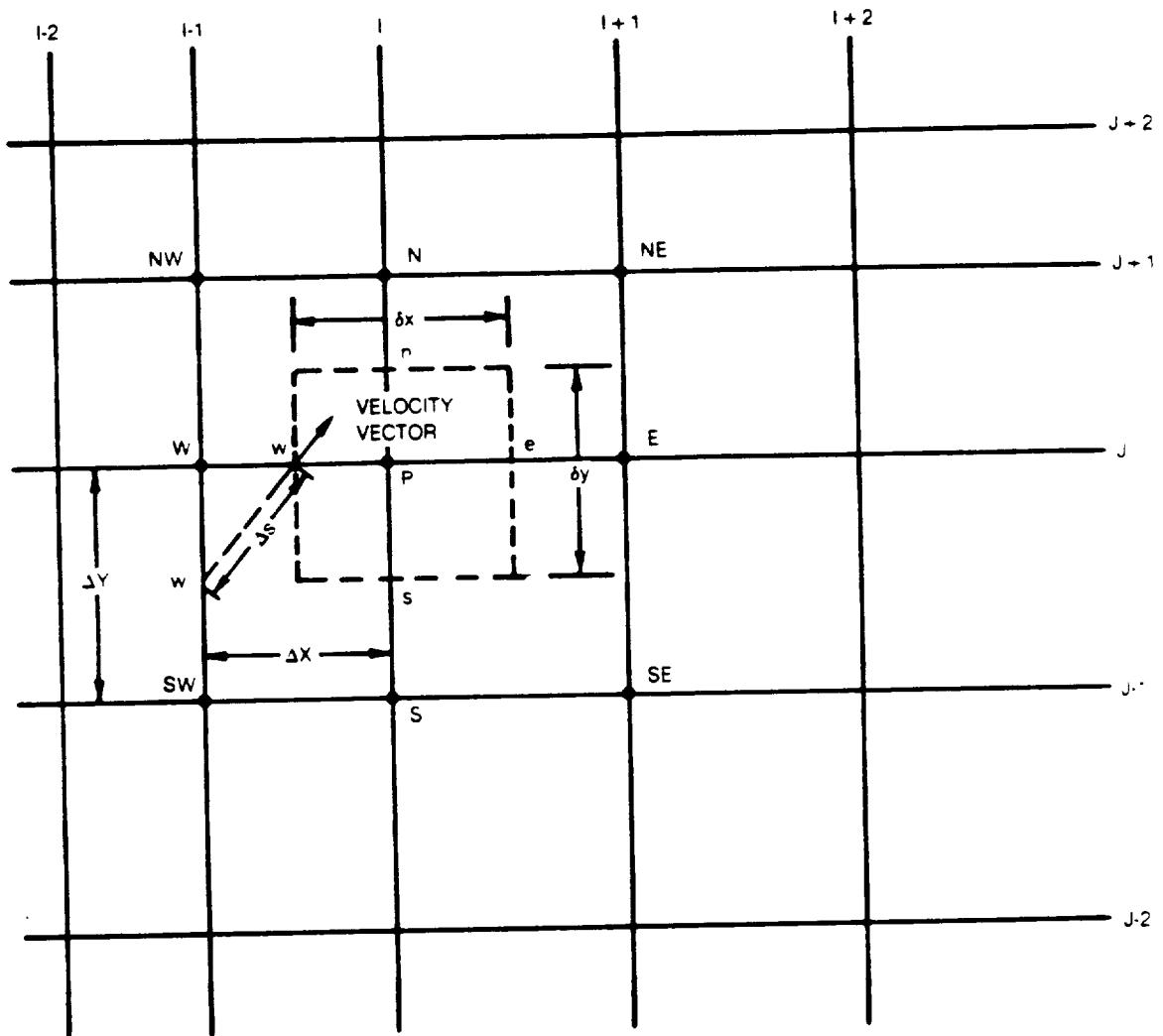


Fig. 4 Control Volume for Scalar ϕ (I, J)



NOTE: INDICES I , J REFER TO LOCATION OF SCALAR

Fig. 5 Control Volume for Skew Upwind Differencing for West Face of Control Volume and Positive Velocity Components

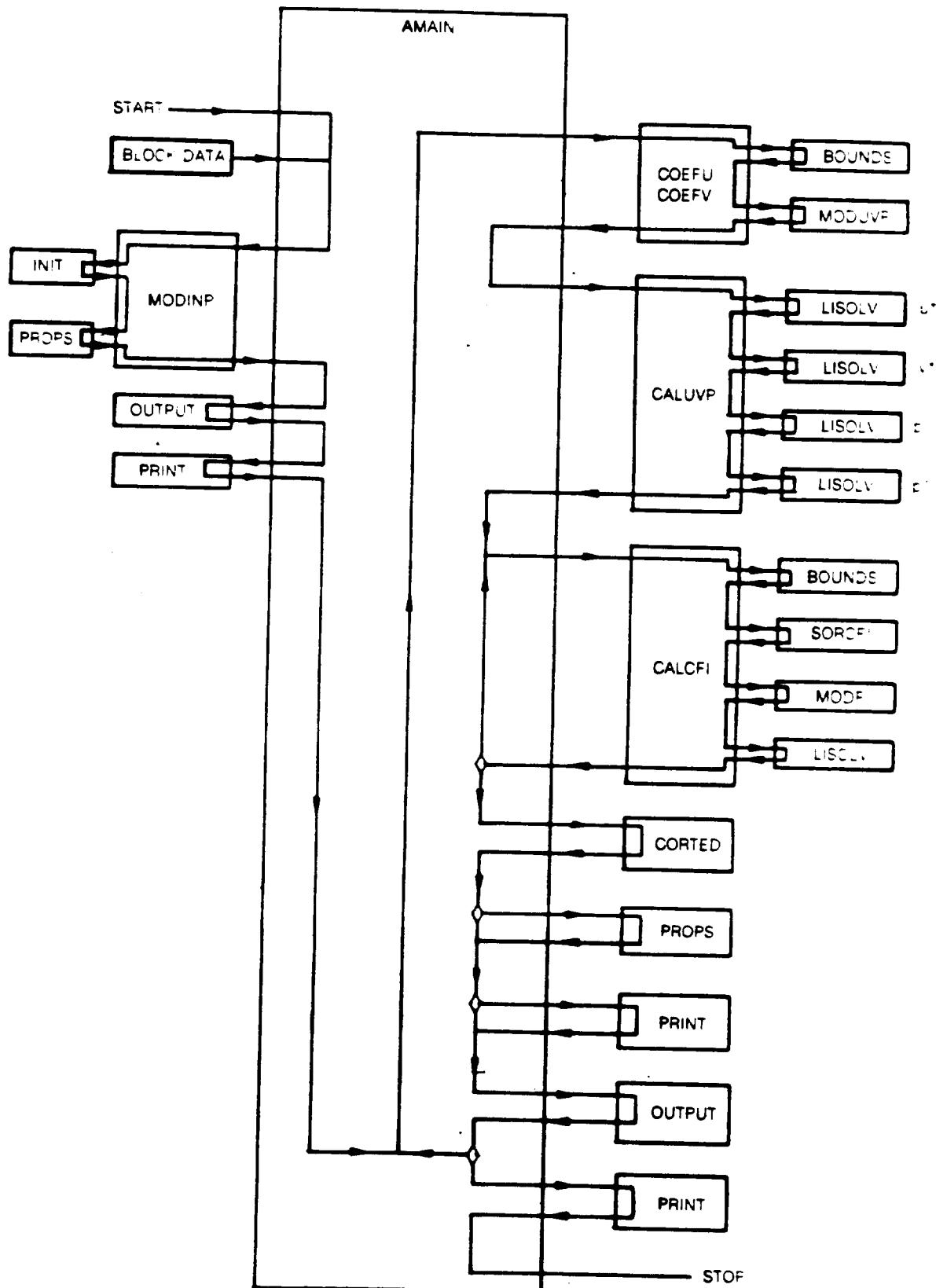


Fig. 6 Program Flow Chart

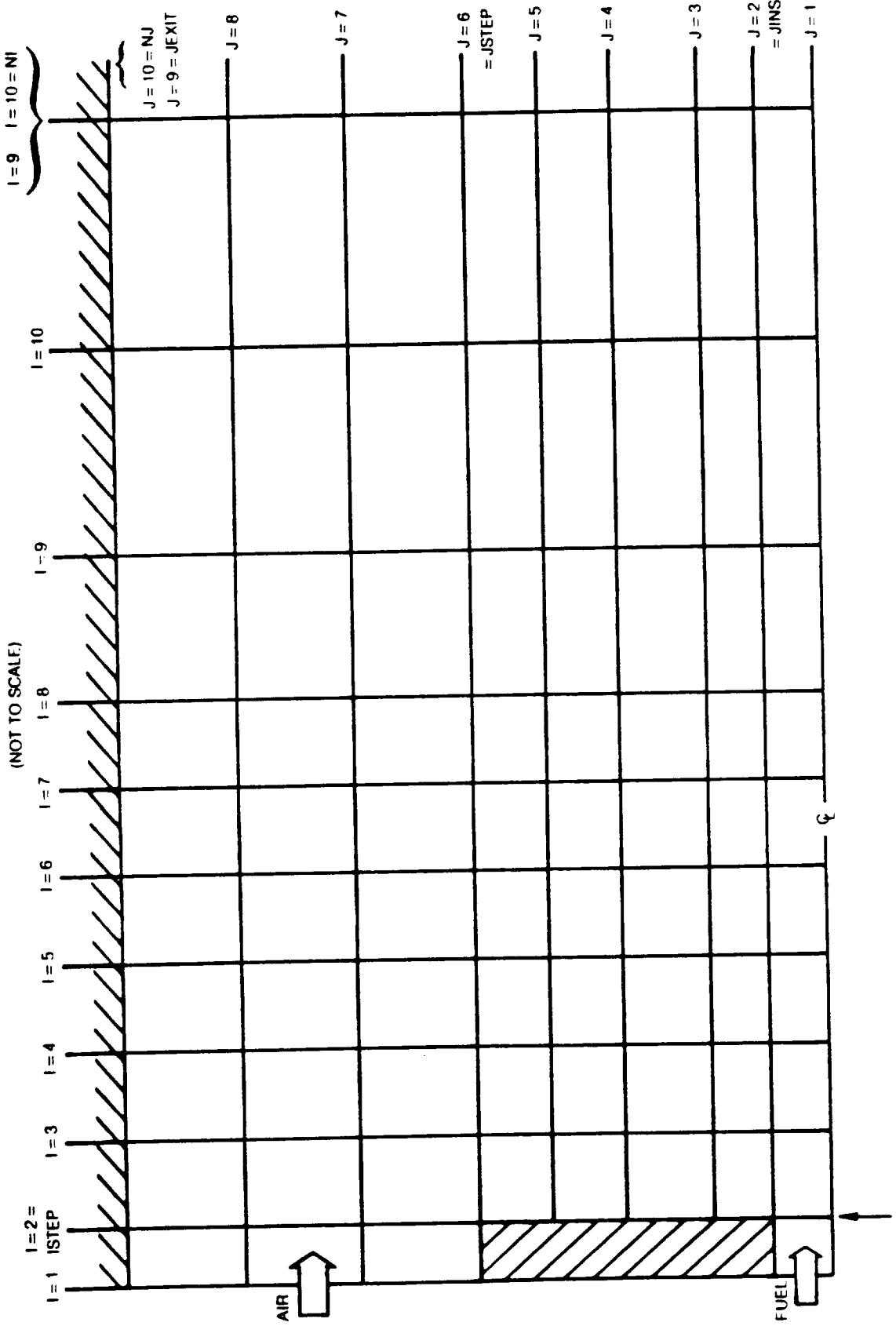


Fig. 7 Grid System Used for Test Cases

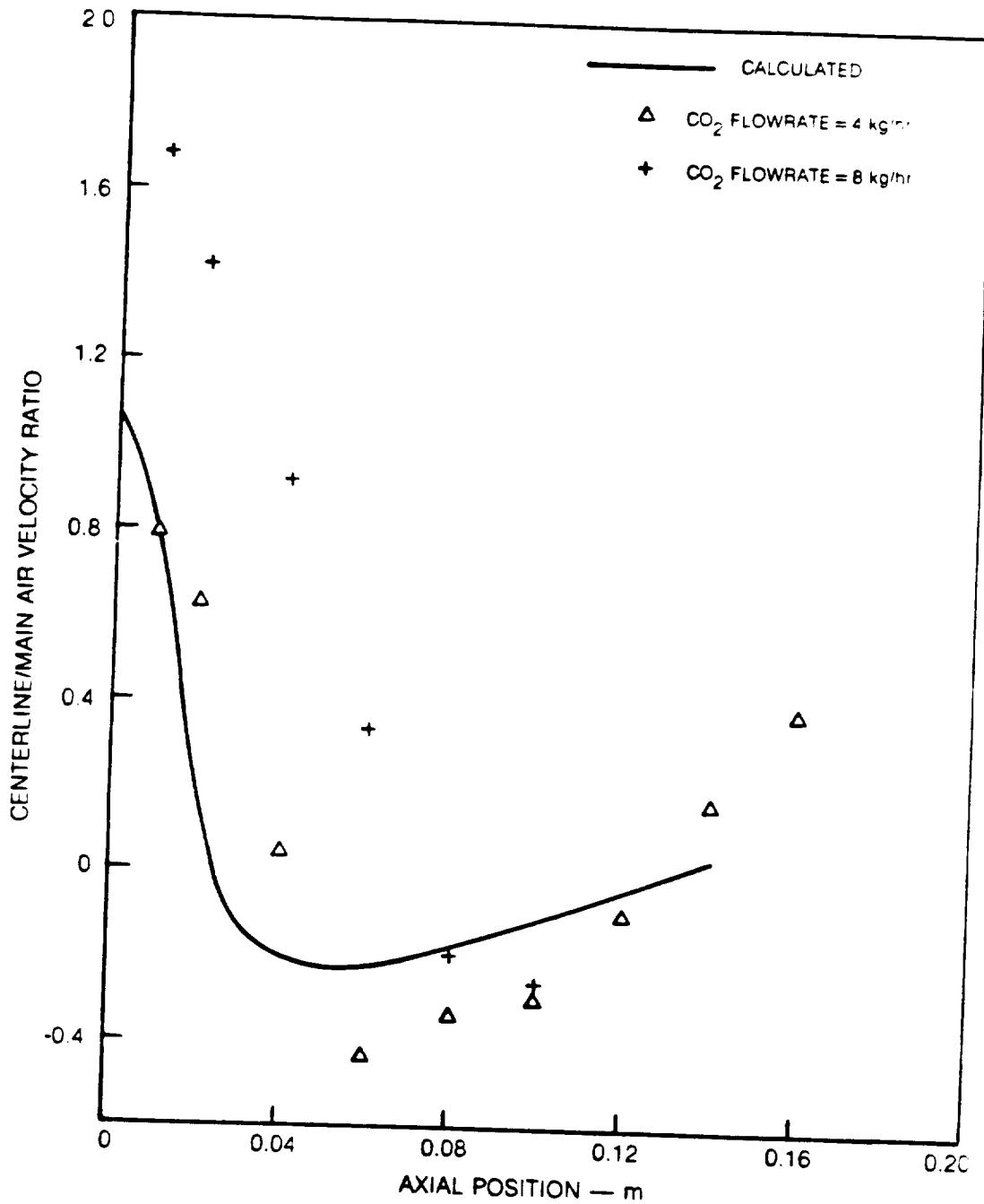


Fig. 8 Centerline Axial Velocity Distribution for Cold Flow Test Case Without Swirl

83-6-30-5

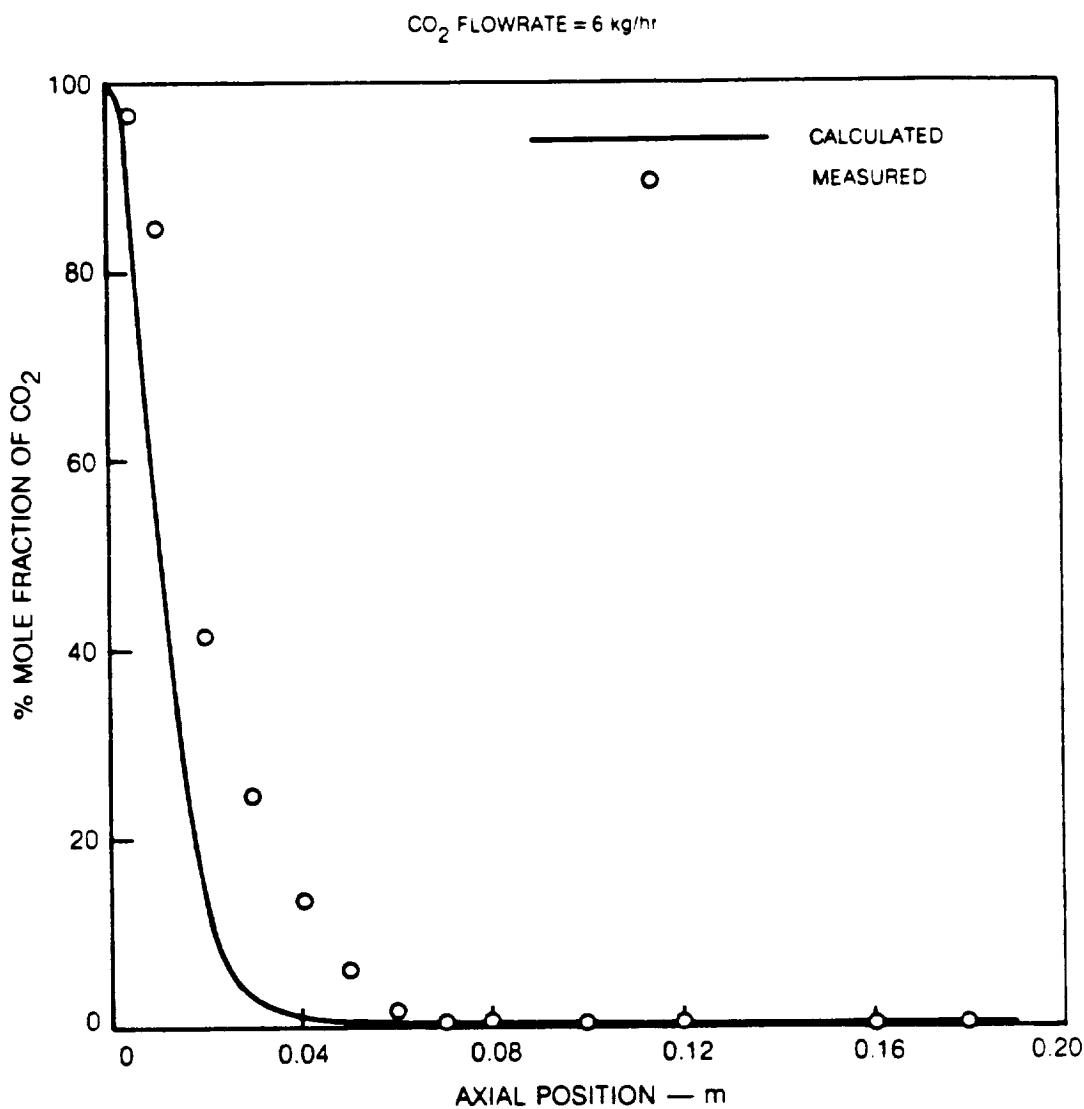


Fig. 9 Centerline CO_2 Concentration Distribution for Cold Flow Test Case Without Swirl

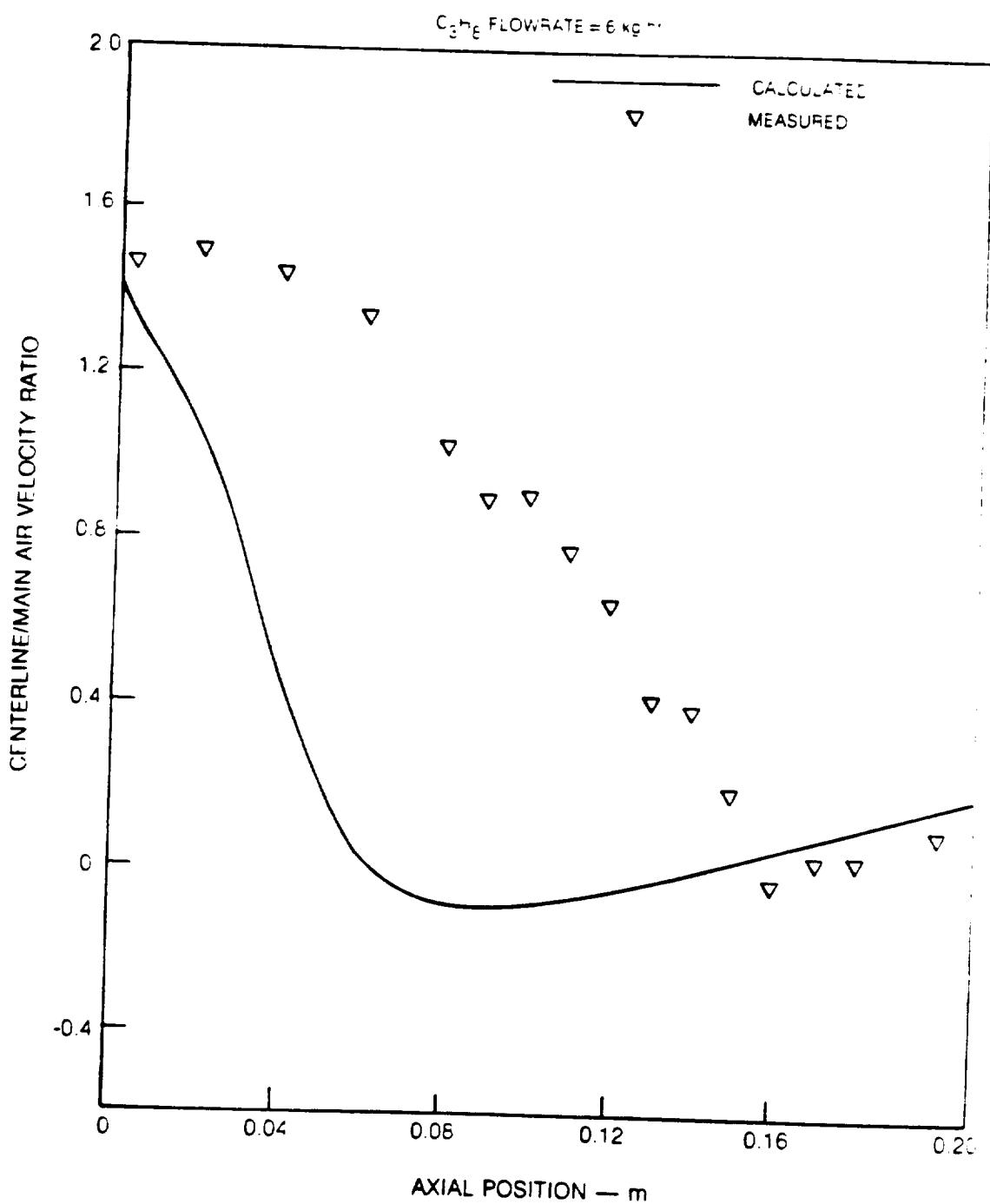


Fig. 10 Centerline Axial Velocity Distribution for Hot Flow Test Case Without Swirl

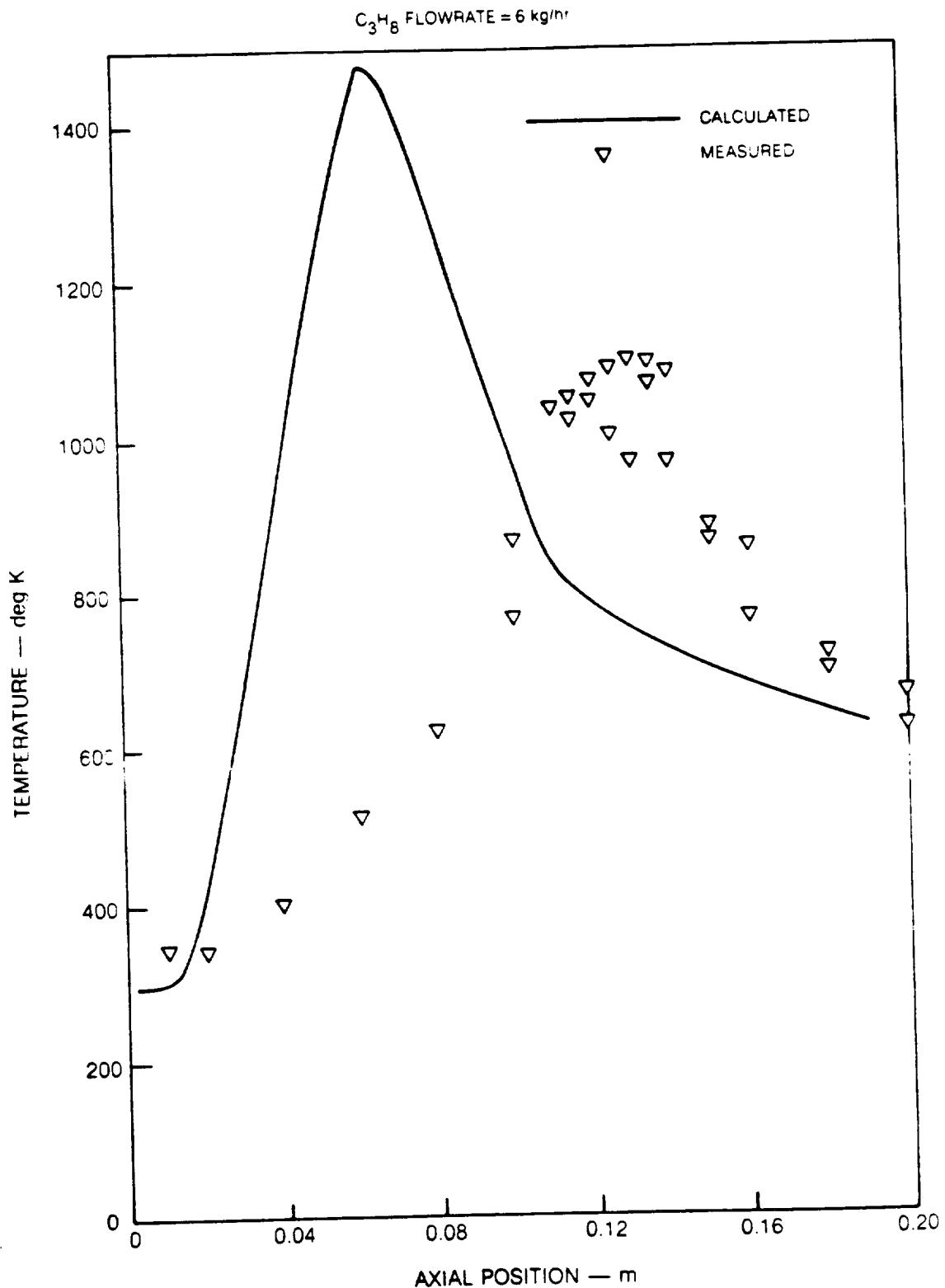


Fig. 11 Centerline Temperature Distribution for Hot Flow Test Case Without Swirl

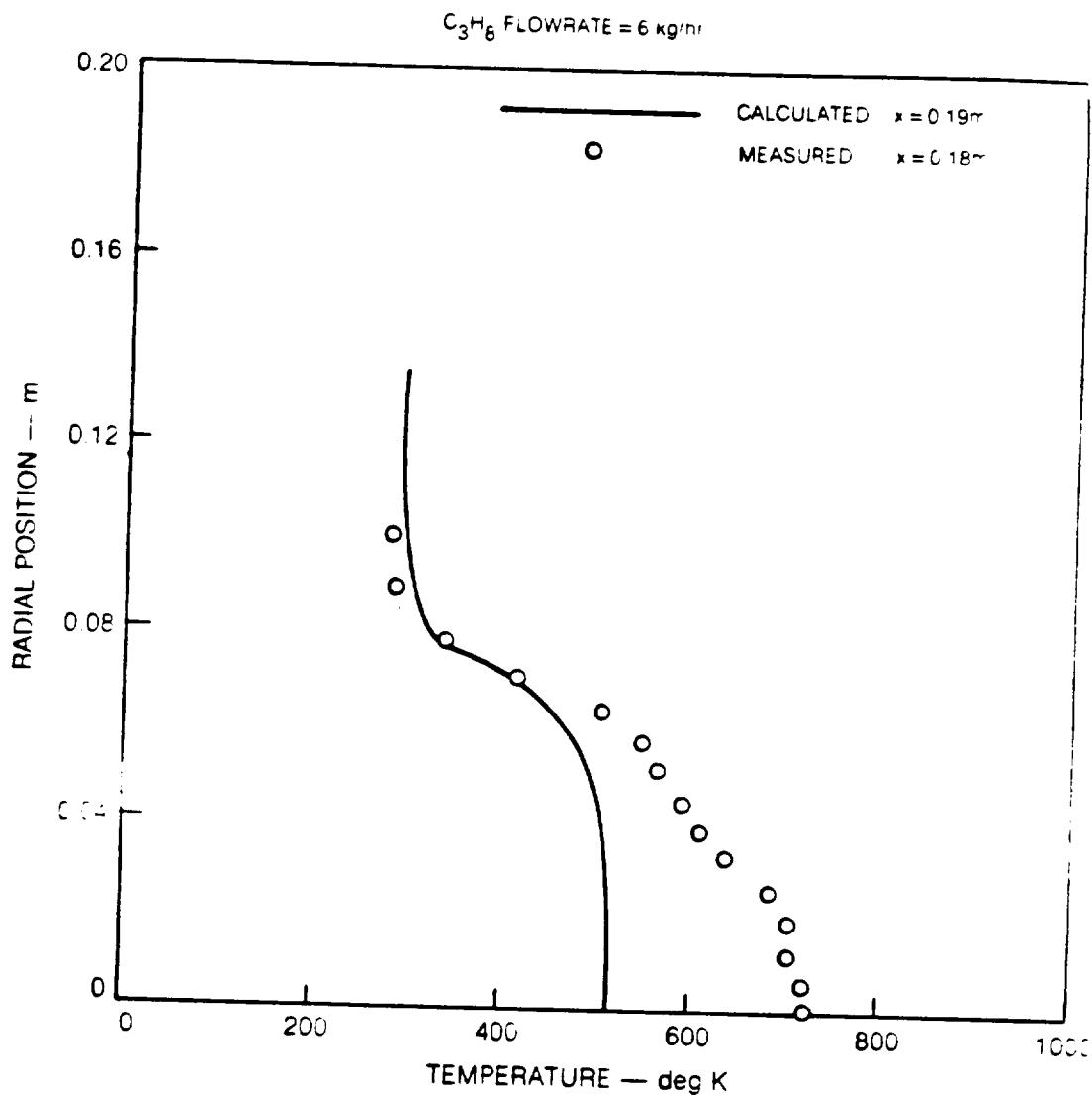


Fig. 12 Temperature Profile for Hot Flow Test Case Without Swirl

APPENDIX 1

TEACH MEACH 121 • NPAB 113 - COLD FLOW TEST CASE

(H*TEACH*MPAFB2

APRT, S TEACH*TEACH.WPAFB2

TURBULENT FLOW IN A BLUFF-BODY COMBUSTOR
 FOR #PAFB1 - COLD FLOW TEST CASE

NUMBER OF ITERATIONS TO EXECUTE

MOCOP = 1, THIS IS A NEW CASE

ISCFME = 2, USE SKEW DIFFERENCING

IMUCOS = 2, CYLINDRICAL CO-ORDINATES

MNPRU = 1, FLUID PROPERTIES ARE VARIABLE

MNCOMP = 1, FLOW IS INCOMPRESSIBLE

MVISCO = 0, VISCOSITY IS VARIABLE

MALMNR = 0, FLOW IS TURBULENT

GRID CONTROLS

NI	=	12
NJ	=	10
ISTEP	=	2
JSTEP	=	6
JEXT	=	9
JINS	=	5
JMON	=	4

DEPENDENT VARIABLE EQUATION CONTROLS

VARIABLE	SWITCH	NO. SWEEPS UNDER RELAX FACTOR
U VELOCITY	1	2
Y VELOCITY	2	2
PRIMARY PRESSURE CORRECT	3	70000+00
TURBULENCE ENERGY	4	70000+00
ENERGY DISSIPATION	4	10000+01
ENTHALPY	5	10000+00
FUEL CONCENTRATION	6	70000+00
FIXTURE RATIO	7	60000+00
SWIRL VELOCITY	8	60000+00
SEC. PRESSURE CORRECT.	10	60000+00
VISCOSITY	10	70000+00
DENSITY	10	40000+01

VISCOSITY N-SEC/M²
 DENSITY KG/M³
 WALL TEMPERATURE K
 BLUFF BODY TEMPERATURE K

FLOW CONDITIONS ...

VARIABLE	OUTER FLOW	INNER FLOW
AXIAL VEL. / SHIRL/AXIAL VEL. RATIO	.49100*U2	.52500*U2
TEMPERATURE K	.00000	.00000
CONC.-SECOND COMPONENT	.29300*U3	.29300*U3
CURB. INTENSITY FACTOR	.00000	.10000*U1
BNDRY LAYER THICKNESS M	.50000*U2	.50000*U2
PRESSURE N/Mee2	.10000*U1	.10000*U1
STOIC. O2/FUEL MASS RATIO	.36350*001	.36350*001
HEAT OF COMBUSTION J/KG	.30080*001	.30080*001
FUEL MOLECULAR WEIGHT	.40000*002	.40000*002

STOIC. O2/FUEL MASS RATIO
HEAT OF COMBUSTION J/KG
FUEL MOLECULAR WEIGHT

CP-O2
CP-N2
CP-CO2
CP-H2O

CO-EFFICIENTS OF THE POLYNOMIAL FOR THE HEAT CAPACITY FOR THE SECOND COMPONENT (E.G., FUEL)
 $CP = C1 + C2*t + C3*t^2 + C4*t^3 + C5*t^4 + UGC/WMF$
 WITH t IN DEG-K AND CP IN J/KG-K

C1 = .24000*01
 C2 = .87351*02
 C3 = -.66071*05
 C4 = .20022*08
 C5 = .63274*15

AXIAL STORAGE LOCATIONS FOR AXIAL VELOCITY

I	X-METER	Y-METER
1	-100000-02	
2	+000000-02	
3	+300000-02	
4	+600000-02	
5	+160000-01	
6	+280000-01	
7	+460000-01	
8	+800000-01	
9	+140000-01	
10	+240000-00	
11	+320000-00	
12	+390000-00	

RADIAL STORAGE LOCATIONS FOR RADIAL VELOCITY

6 *70000-01
7 *65000-01
8 *11200+00
9 *12700+00
10 *12700+00

REFERENCE PRESSURE PASCL .000000

IPRF IPWF ?
YOL FOR RESIDUAL FOR ?
PRESSURE CORRECT. LCN.
MAX. NO. OF STEPS FOR
PRESS. CORRECT. EQN. 50

MAX. RESIDUAL FOR FIELD VARIABLE .10000-02
NO. OF ITERATIONS TO BE RUN 300
NO. OF FIELD VARIABLES 500
NO. OF ITERATIONS BETWEEN TABULATION 1
MONITORING INFORMATION OUTPUT OF
ITERATION 10 START CHEMICAL REACTION 500

TURBULENT FLOW WITH COMBUSTION IN A BLUFF-BODY COMBUSTOR

FLOW RATE OF MAIN STREAM (AIR) kg/s	2.014*00
FLOW RATE OF SECONDARY STREAM (FUEL), kg/s	1.661*03
FLOW RATE OF MAIN STREAM (FUEL), kg/s	2.930*02
TEMPERATURE OF MAIN STREAM, K	2.930*02
TEMPERATURE OF SECONDARY STREAM, K	9.800*04
PRESSURE AT INLET, N/m ²	0.0000
CONCENTRATION OF FUEL IN MAIN STREAM	0.0000
CONCENTRATION OF FUEL IN SECONDARY STREAM	0.0000
SWIRL NUMBER	0.0000

ITER NO.	U MON F. CONC	V MON M.F.RAC	RESIDUAL MASS	SOURCE SUMS ENTH	FIELD VALUES AT MONITORING LOCATION(S, F)			
					I	EN	U EN	V EN
1	1.02*01	2.34*04	0.00	5.68*01	1.23*01	3.30*02	9.62*04	2.04*00
	1.00*00	1.00*00						4.03*00
2	9.51*01	1.82*01	0.00	1.43*01	9.78*01	1.16*02	3.15*05	-6.78*01
	7.96*00	1.96*00						4.01*01
3	5.06*01	4.33*01	0.00	1.19*00	4.94*01	7.09*03	2.38*05	-3.74*01
	4.03*00	4.03*00						4.66*01
4	2.22*J1	1.45*01	0.00	7.70*01	2.60*01	3.48*03	1.52*05	-2.31*01
	2.13*00	2.13*00						4.77*05
5	1.16*01	5.36*02	0.00	4.19*01	1.63*01	2.79*03	2.14*05	-1.85*01
	1.49*00	1.49*00						5.48*05

*** PROGRAM TERMINATED BEFORE CONVERGENCE CRITERION SATISFIED ***

I	J	U VELOCITY (M/SEC)							V VELOCITY (M/SEC)							
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
9	4.93*01	4.93*01	4.93*01	4.93*01	4.93*01	4.93*01	4.93*01	4.93*01	4.93*01	4.93*01	4.93*01	4.93*01	4.93*01	4.93*01	4.93*01	4.93*01
8	4.93*01	4.93*01	4.93*01	4.93*01	4.93*01	4.93*01	4.93*01	4.93*01	4.93*01	4.93*01	4.93*01	4.93*01	4.93*01	4.93*01	4.93*01	4.93*01
7	4.93*01	4.93*01	4.93*01	4.93*01	4.93*01	4.93*01	4.93*01	4.93*01	4.93*01	4.93*01	4.93*01	4.93*01	4.93*01	4.93*01	4.93*01	4.93*01
6	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	5.25*01	5.25*01	5.25*01	5.25*01	5.25*01	5.25*01	5.25*01	5.25*01	5.25*01	5.25*01	5.25*01	5.25*01	5.25*01	5.25*01	5.25*01	5.25*01
1	5.25*01	5.25*01	5.25*01	5.25*01	5.25*01	5.25*01	5.25*01	5.25*01	5.25*01	5.25*01	5.25*01	5.25*01	5.25*01	5.25*01	5.25*01	5.25*01
x = -100.02	.000	.300*02	.600*02	.900*02	.120*01	.160*01	.200*01	.240*01	.280*01	.320*01	.360*01	.400*01	.440*01	.480*01	.520*01	.560*01

MEAN SP. WT. (L/KG-KI)											
TEMPERATURE (K)											
DENSITY (KG/M ³)											
j	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
X = -150-02	-500-03	-150-02	-550-02	-120-01	-220-01	-365-01	-625-01	-110-00	-190-00	-315-00	-465-00
X = -150-02	-500-03	-150-02	-550-02	-120-01	-220-01	-365-01	-625-01	-110-00	-190-00	-315-00	-465-00
i	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
X = -150-02	-500-03	-150-02	-550-02	-120-01	-220-01	-365-01	-625-01	-110-00	-190-00	-315-00	-465-00
VISCOSITY (N-SIL/M ²)											
j	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
X = -150-02	-500-03	-150-02	-550-02	-120-01	-220-01	-365-01	-625-01	-110-00	-190-00	-315-00	-465-00
X = -150-02	-500-03	-150-02	-550-02	-120-01	-220-01	-365-01	-625-01	-110-00	-190-00	-315-00	-465-00
i	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
X = -150-02	-500-03	-150-02	-550-02	-120-01	-220-01	-365-01	-625-01	-110-00	-190-00	-315-00	-465-00
Y =											
X = -150-02	-500-03	-150-02	-550-02	-120-01	-220-01	-365-01	-625-01	-110-00	-190-00	-315-00	-465-00
j	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
X = -150-02	-500-03	-150-02	-550-02	-120-01	-220-01	-365-01	-625-01	-110-00	-190-00	-315-00	-465-00
i	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
X = -150-02	-500-03	-150-02	-550-02	-120-01	-220-01	-365-01	-625-01	-110-00	-190-00	-315-00	-465-00
Z =											
X = -150-02	-500-03	-150-02	-550-02	-120-01	-220-01	-365-01	-625-01	-110-00	-190-00	-315-00	-465-00
j	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
X = -150-02	-500-03	-150-02	-550-02	-120-01	-220-01	-365-01	-625-01	-110-00	-190-00	-315-00	-465-00


```

    PLUNGE= 2.021000
    FIN=   8.321-04
    ENIN=  3.371705
    QIN=   2.930402
    FOUT=  3.398-05
    ENOUT= 2.977405
    TOUT=  2.930402

```

ABBWKPI PRINTS

TURBULENT FLOW IN A BLUFF-BODY COMBUSTOR
FOR WPAFB1 - COLD FLOW TEST CASE

NUMBER OF ITERATIONS TO EXECUTE 70

MODOP = 2, START FROM RESTART FILE

ISCFME = 2, USE SKewed DIFFERENCING

INDCOS = 2, CYLINDRICAL CO-ORDINATES

KNPRO = 1, FLUID PROPERTIES ARE VARIABLE

MNCOMP = 1, FLOW IS INCOMPRESSIBLE

MVISCO = 0, VISCOSITY IS VARIABLE

KLAMNN = 0, FLOW IS TURBULENT

GRID CONTROLS

NJ	=	12
NJ	=	10
ISTEP	=	2
JSTEP	=	6
JEXIT	=	9
JIMS	=	2
JHON	=	5
JHON	=	4

DEPENDENT VARIABLE EQUATION CONTROLS
VARIABLE SWITCH NO. SWEEPS UNDER RELAX

U VELOCITY	1	2
V VELOCITY	2	2
PRIMARY PRESSURE CORRECT	3	2
TURBULENCE ENERGY	4	2
ENERGY DISSIPATION	5	1
ENTHALPY	6	1
FULL CONCENTRATION	7	1
MIXTURE FRACTION	8	1
SWIRL VELOCITY	9	0
SEC. PRESSURE CORRECT.	10	0
VISCOSITY		1000000
DENSITY		1000000

VISCOSITY	N-SEC/M**2	.1000000
DENSITY	KG/M**3	.1609001
WALL TEMPERATURE	K	.29300003
BLUFF BODY TEMPERATURE	K	.29300003

FLOW CONDITIONS...

Variable	OUTER FLOW	INNER FLOW
AXIAL VELOCITY SWIRL/AXIAL VEL. RATIO	.49300*02	.52500*02
TEMPERATURE K	.00000	.00000
CONE - SECOND COMPONENT	.29300*03	.29300*03
TUBE - INTENSITY FACTOR	.00000	.10000*01
BED-PAINTER THICKNESS M	.50000*02	.50000*02
PRESSURE N/M**2	.10000*01	.10000*01
STOIC OF O2/FUEL MASS RATE FUEL MOLECULAR WEIGHT	.36350*01	.30080*01
	.44000*02	

CP-O ₂	J/KG-K
CP-N ₂	.91288*01
CP-CO ₂	.16488*01
CP-H ₂ O	.20200*03

CO-EFFICIENTS OF THE POLYNOMIAL FOR THE HEAT CAPACITY FOR THE SECOND COMPONENT (E.G., FUEL)

$$CP = C1 + C2*T + C3*T^2 + C4*T^3 + C5*T^4 \text{ IN J/KG-K }$$

WITH T IN DEG K AND CP IN J/KG-K

C1 = .24008*01

C2 = .87351*02

C3 = -.66071*05

C4 = .20022*08

C5 = .63274*15

AXIAL STOWAGE LOCATIONS FOR AXIAL VELOCITY

I

X-METER

1 - .100000*02

2 - .000000

3 - .300000*02

4 - .000000*02

5 - .160000*01

6 - .280000*01

7 - .450000*01

8 - .600000*01

9 - .140000*02

10 - .240000*02

11 - .390000*00

12 - .390000*00

RADIAL STOWAGE LOCATIONS FOR RADIAL VELOCITY

J

Y-METER

1 - .000000

2 - .240000*02

3 - .100000*01

4 - .300000*01

5 - .550000*01

Y * 10000-01
 Y * 10000-04
 Y * 11000-04
 Y * 12000-04
 Y * 12700-04
 Y * 12700+04
 1 J
 INFLUENCE PRESSURE PASCL * 00000 2
 UPKEF ?
 IPKF ?
 TGL FOR RESIDUAL FOR
 PRESSURE CORRECT. LQN.
 MAX. NO. OF STEPS FOR
 PRESS. CORRECT. LQN. 50
 MAX. RESIDUAL FOR FIELD VARIABLE
 MAX. NO. OF ITERATIONS TO BE RUN
 NO. OF ITERATIONS BETWEEN TABULATION
 OF FIELD VARIABLES 100
 NO. OF ITERATIONS BETWEEN OUTPUT OF
 MONITORING INFORMATION 1
 ITERATION TO START CHEMICAL REACTION 500

TURBULENT FLOW WITH COMBUSTION IN A BLUFF-BUOY COMBUSTION

FLOW RATE OF MAIN STREAM (AIR), KG/S -----
 FLOW RATE OF SECONDARY STREAM (FUEL), KG/S -----
 TEMPERATURE OF MAIN STREAM, K -----
 TEMPERATURE OF SECONDARY STREAM, K -----
 PRESSURE AT INLET, N/M² -----
 CONCENTRATION OF FUEL IN MAIN STREAM -----
 CONCENTRATION OF FUEL IN SECONDARY STREAM -----
 SWIRL NUMBER -----
 1.00-----
 0.000-----
 2.01*10⁻³
 1.681*03
 2.911*02
 2.911*02
 9.800*04
 0.000
 1.000*00

TEST NO.	INPUT			ABSOLUTE RESIDUAL SOURCE SUMS			FIELD VALUES AT MONITORING LOCATIONS _E , _S , _N , _E , _W		
	F.CONC	V.WOM	M.FRAC	TEN	DISS	U	EN	W	FH
3.1	5.57*03	1.06*02	0.00	7.03*02	7.18*02	2.36*03	4.34*03	-7.29*00	5.08*04
3.2	5.82*01	5.82*01	0.00	5.44*02	6.10*02	1.78*03	4.17*03	-3.43*06	2.93*02
3.3	5.89*03	7.92*03	0.00	4.20*01	6.26*01	1.34*03	4.23*03	-7.33*00	5.17*00
3.4	4.95*01	4.95*01	0.00	4.08*02	5.18*02	1.34*03	4.08*03	-3.44*06	2.93*02
3.5	5.51*03	6.26*03	0.00	3.08*02	4.45*02	1.10*03	3.87*03	-7.46*00	5.34*00
3.6	4.20*01	4.20*01	0.00	3.14*02	4.45*02	1.10*03	3.87*03	-3.44*06	2.93*02
3.7	3.61*01	3.61*01	0.00	2.38*02	3.86*02	9.30*04	3.66*03	-7.58*00	5.48*00
3.8	3.24*03	3.80*03	0.00	3.14*02	3.45*02	8.10*04	3.73*03	-3.42*06	2.93*02
3.9	3.84*03	3.04*03	0.00	1.81*02	3.04*02	8.10*04	3.73*03	-7.58*00	5.48*00
3.10	2.79*01	2.79*01	0.00	1.11*02	2.60*02	6.09*04	3.52*03	-3.39*06	2.93*02
3.11	3.23*01	2.38*03	0.00	1.38*02	3.07*02	7.01*04	3.80*03	-7.63*00	5.54*00
3.12	2.49*01	2.49*01	0.00	1.38*02	3.07*02	7.01*04	3.80*03	-3.40*06	2.93*02
3.13	2.77*03	1.91*03	0.00	1.11*02	2.60*02	6.09*04	3.52*03	-7.66*00	5.58*00
3.14	2.27*01	2.27*01	0.00	1.11*02	2.60*02	6.09*04	3.52*03	-3.39*06	2.93*02
3.15	2.40*03	1.58*03	0.00	9.28*03	2.62*02	5.31*04	1.14*04	-7.69*00	5.63*00
3.16	2.12*01	2.12*01	0.00	6.88*03	2.30*02	4.16*04	1.65*04	-3.37*06	2.93*02
3.17	2.10*03	1.55*03	0.00	7.96*03	2.45*02	4.69*04	1.63*04	-7.71*00	5.65*00
3.18	1.99*01	1.99*01	0.00	6.00*03	2.17*02	3.68*04	1.43*04	-3.36*06	2.93*02
3.19	1.88*03	1.16*03	0.00	5.28*03	2.03*02	3.26*04	1.18*04	-7.73*00	5.69*00
3.20	1.87*01	1.87*01	0.00	6.88*03	2.30*02	4.16*04	1.65*04	-3.34*06	2.93*02
3.21	1.70*03	1.32*03	0.00	6.00*03	2.17*02	3.68*04	1.43*04	-7.73*00	5.69*00
3.22	1.76*01	1.76*01	0.00	6.00*03	2.17*02	3.68*04	1.43*04	-3.33*06	2.93*02
3.23	1.54*03	0.99*04	0.00	1.65*01	0.00	0.00	0.00	-7.73*00	5.69*00

-4	1.41-04	7.47-04	0.00	4.63-03	1.91-02	2.08-04	4.64-01	-7.76+03	2.70+00	2.70+00	0.00	0.00	-3.76+02	1.15+02	3.33+04
4.2	1.47-04	7.17-04	0.00	4.05-03	1.67-02	2.013-04	8.36+03	-7.71+00	2.71+00	2.71+00	0.00	0.00	-3.67+02	1.16+02	3.34+04
4.0	1.7-03	6.47-04	0.00	3.51-03	1.74-02	2.22-04	6.87+03	-7.71+00	2.71+00	2.71+00	0.00	0.00	-3.67+02	1.16+02	3.34+04
4.1	1.07-03	5.75-04	0.00	3.04-03	1.66-02	1.93-04	5.96+03	-7.71+00	2.71+00	2.71+00	0.00	0.00	-3.67+02	1.16+02	3.34+04
4.3	1.35-04	5.35-04	0.00	2.62-03	1.60-02	1.67-04	5.25+03	-7.70+00	2.70+00	2.70+00	0.00	0.00	-3.68+02	1.17+02	3.34+04
4.4	8.67-04	4.49-04	0.00	2.33-03	1.55-02	1.45-04	4.79+03	-7.70+00	2.70+00	2.70+00	0.00	0.00	-3.68+02	1.17+02	3.34+04
5.0	7.75-04	3.97-04	0.00	2.07-03	1.52-02	1.27-04	4.57+03	-7.69+00	2.69+00	2.69+00	0.00	0.00	-3.68+02	1.18+02	3.35+04
5.1	6.94-04	3.43-04	0.00	1.82-03	1.49-02	1.14-04	4.46+03	-7.69+00	2.69+00	2.69+00	0.00	0.00	-3.68+02	1.18+02	3.35+04
5.2	6.04-04	2.97-04	0.00	1.60-03	1.46-02	1.02-04	4.36+03	-7.69+00	2.69+00	2.69+00	0.00	0.00	-3.68+02	1.18+02	3.35+04
5.3	5.26-04	2.55-04	0.00	1.41-03	1.43-02	1.02-05	4.22+03	-7.68+00	2.68+00	2.68+00	0.00	0.00	-3.68+02	1.18+02	3.35+04
5.4	4.54-04	2.17-04	0.00	1.23-03	1.40-02	7.69-05	4.01+03	-7.68+00	2.68+00	2.68+00	0.00	0.00	-3.68+02	1.19+02	3.35+04
5.5	3.89-04	1.83-04	0.00	1.05-03	1.36-02	6.85-05	3.75+03	-7.68+00	2.68+00	2.68+00	0.00	0.00	-3.68+02	1.19+02	3.36+04
5.6	3.32-04	1.54-04	0.00	9.05-04	0.00	6.75-04	3.47+03	-7.68+00	2.68+00	2.68+00	0.00	0.00	-3.68+02	1.20+02	3.36+04
5.7	2.81-04	1.32-04	0.00	7.83-04	1.26-02	5.05-05	3.18+03	-7.68+00	2.68+00	2.68+00	0.00	0.00	-3.68+02	1.20+02	3.36+04
5.8	1.04-01	1.04-01	0.00	6.78-04	0.00	5.78-04	1.20-02	3.67-05	2.62+03	2.62+03	-7.68+00	2.68+00	-1.02+02	1.20+02	3.36+04
5.9	9.75-02	9.75-02	0.00	4.92-04	1.24-02	4.31-05	2.31+03	1.16-02	3.13-05	2.90+03	-7.68+00	2.76+00	0.00	-1.03+02	1.20+02
6.0	1.66-02	8.04-02	0.00	6.75-04	1.24-02	4.31-05	2.31+03	1.07-02	2.26-05	1.90+03	-7.68+00	2.76+00	0.00	-1.03+02	1.20+02
6.1	1.39-04	6.12-05	0.00	4.16-04	1.11-02	2.67-05	2.12+03	1.11-02	2.67-05	2.62+03	-7.68+00	2.76+00	0.00	-1.03+02	1.20+02
6.2	1.16-04	5.59-05	0.00	3.49-04	1.07-02	2.26-05	1.90+03	1.03-02	1.93-05	1.70+03	-7.68+00	2.76+00	0.00	-1.03+02	1.20+02
6.3	9.66-05	9.73-05	0.00	2.92-04	1.03-02	1.93-05	1.70+03	1.03-02	1.93-05	1.70+03	-7.68+00	2.76+00	0.00	-1.03+02	1.20+02

1.4	4.11-05	4.21-05	6.00	2.44-114	4.81-03	1.64-15	1.51+03	-7.68+011	5.76+00	0.00	-1.03+02	1.20+02	3.37+04
1.5	6.85-05	3.44-05	0.00	2.03-04	3.36-03	1.41-15	1.35+03	-7.68+00	5.76+00	0.00	-1.03+02	1.20+02	3.37+04
6.6	5.85-05	3.03-05	0.00	1.71-04	8.96-03	1.21-05	1.14+03	-7.68+00	5.76+00	0.00	-1.03+02	1.20+02	3.37+04
6.7	5.01-05	2.73-05	0.00	1.48-04	8.54-03	1.09-05	1.06+03	-7.67+08	5.76+00	0.00	-1.03+02	1.20+02	3.37+04
6.8	6.93-02	6.93-02	0.00	1.35-04	8.14-03	9.81-06	9.37+02	-7.67+00	5.76+00	0.00	-1.03+02	1.20+02	3.37+04
6.9	3.78-05	2.29-05	0.00	1.25-04	7.74-03	8.89-06	8.28+02	-7.67+00	5.76+00	0.00	-1.03+02	1.20+02	3.37+04
7.0	5.33-05	2.12-05	0.00	1.17-04	7.36-03	8.13-06	7.32+02	-7.67+00	5.77+00	0.00	-1.03+02	1.20+02	3.37+04
7.1	5.96-05	1.95-05	0.00	1.09-04	6.99-03	7.42-06	6.47+02	-7.67+00	5.77+00	0.00	-1.03+02	1.20+02	3.37+04
7.2	2.65-05	1.79-05	0.00	1.01-04	6.64-03	6.75-06	5.72+02	-7.67+00	5.77+00	0.00	-1.03+02	1.20+02	3.37+04
7.3	2.39-05	1.63-05	0.00	9.33-05	6.29-03	6.13-06	5.06+02	-7.67+00	5.77+00	0.00	-1.03+02	1.20+02	3.37+04
7.4	2.17-05	1.49-05	0.00	8.53-05	5.96-03	5.54-06	4.47+02	-7.67+00	5.77+00	0.00	-1.03+02	1.20+02	3.37+04
7.5	1.97-05	1.35-05	0.00	7.72-05	5.65-03	5.00-06	3.95+02	-7.67+00	5.77+00	0.00	-1.03+02	1.20+02	3.37+04
7.6	1.79-05	1.22-05	0.00	6.95-05	5.35-03	4.49-06	3.49+02	-7.67+00	5.77+00	0.00	-1.03+02	1.20+02	3.37+04
7.7	1.63-05	1.09-05	0.00	6.23-05	5.06-03	4.02-06	3.09+02	-7.67+00	5.77+00	0.00	-1.03+02	1.20+02	3.37+04
7.8	1.48-05	9.76-06	0.00	5.53-05	4.78-03	3.57-06	2.73+02	-7.67+00	5.77+00	0.00	-1.03+02	1.20+02	3.37+04
7.9	1.35-05	6.67-06	0.00	4.87-05	4.52-03	3.17-06	2.41+02	-7.67+00	5.77+00	0.00	-1.03+02	1.20+02	3.37+04
8.0	1.23-05	7.66-06	0.00	4.29-05	4.26-03	2.81-06	2.13+02	-7.67+00	5.77+00	0.00	-1.03+02	1.20+02	3.37+04
8.1	1.11-05	6.83-06	0.00	3.76-05	4.02-03	2.48-06	1.88+02	-7.67+00	5.77+00	0.00	-1.03+02	1.20+02	3.37+04
8.2	1.06-05	6.06-06	0.00	3.28-05	3.80-03	2.19-06	1.67+02	-7.67+00	5.77+00	0.00	-1.03+02	1.20+02	3.37+04
8.3	9.03-06	5.35-06	0.00	2.84-05	3.58-03	1.93-06	1.47+02	-7.67+00	5.77+00	0.00	-1.03+02	1.20+02	3.37+04

0.4	2.44-0.49	2.79-0.82	2.00.0	2.46-0.5	2.52-0.3	1.70-0.16	1.30+0.07	-1.07+0.04	-1.08+0.04	0.98-0.02	-1.83-0.82	1.20+0.02	3.37+0.4
0.5	2.26-0.6	2.12-0.6	0.00.0	2.14-0.5	3.18-0.3	1.49-0.16	1.15+0.2	-1.67+0.0	-1.08+0.0	0.00.0	-1.83+0.02	1.20+0.02	3.37+0.4
0.6	2.45-0.2	2.56-0.2	0.00.0	1.86-0.5	2.99-0.3	1.31-0.16	1.02+0.2	-1.67+0.0	-1.77+0.0	0.56-0.02	-1.83+0.02	1.20+0.02	3.37+0.4
0.7	2.43-0.2	2.43-0.2	0.00.0	1.64-0.5	2.82-0.3	1.15-0.6	0.98+0.1	-1.67+0.0	-1.77+0.0	0.56-0.02	-1.83+0.02	1.20+0.02	3.37+0.4
0.8	2.28-0.2	2.28-0.2	0.00.0	1.43-0.5	2.65-0.3	1.01-0.6	0.94+0.1	-1.67+0.0	-1.77+0.0	0.56-0.02	-1.83+0.02	1.20+0.02	3.37+0.4
0.9	2.15-0.2	2.15-0.2	0.00.0	1.25-0.5	2.49-0.3	8.82-0.7	7.02+0.1	-1.67+0.0	-1.77+0.0	0.56-0.02	-1.83+0.02	1.20+0.02	3.37+0.4
1.0	2.02-0.2	2.02-0.2	0.00.0	1.08-0.5	2.34-0.7	7.73-0.7	6.21+0.1	-1.67+0.0	-1.77+0.0	0.55-0.02	-1.83+0.02	1.20+0.02	3.37+0.4
1.1	1.90-0.2	1.90-0.2	0.00.0	9.34-0.6	2.20-0.3	6.80-0.7	5.44+0.1	-1.67+0.0	-1.77+0.0	0.55-0.02	-1.83+0.02	1.20+0.02	3.37+0.4
1.2	1.79-0.2	1.79-0.2	0.00.0	8.07-0.6	2.07-0.3	5.96-0.7	4.85+0.1	-1.67+0.0	-1.77+0.0	0.55-0.02	-1.83+0.02	1.20+0.02	3.37+0.4
1.3	2.06-0.6	1.49-0.6	0.00.0	7.01-0.6	1.95-0.3	5.24-0.7	4.29+0.1	-1.67+0.0	-1.77+0.0	0.55-0.02	-1.83+0.02	1.20+0.02	3.37+0.4
1.4	1.68-0.2	1.68-0.2	0.00.0	5.99-0.6	1.83-0.3	4.57-0.7	3.79+0.1	-1.67+0.0	-1.77+0.0	0.55-0.02	-1.83+0.02	1.20+0.02	3.37+0.4
1.5	2.54-0.6	1.28-0.6	0.00.0	5.06-0.6	1.72-0.3	4.00-0.7	3.34+0.1	-1.67+0.0	-1.77+0.0	0.55-0.02	-1.83+0.02	1.20+0.02	3.37+0.4
1.6	1.58-0.2	1.58-0.2	0.00.0	4.30-0.6	1.61-0.3	3.50-0.7	2.95+0.1	-1.67+0.0	-1.77+0.0	0.55-0.02	-1.83+0.02	1.20+0.02	3.37+0.4
1.7	2.16-0.6	1.09-0.6	0.00.0	3.89-0.6	1.51-0.3	3.06-0.7	2.60+0.1	-1.67+0.0	-1.77+0.0	0.55-0.02	-1.83+0.02	1.20+0.02	3.37+0.4
1.8	1.46-0.2	1.46-0.2	0.00.0	3.27-0.6	1.42-0.3	2.69-0.7	2.29+0.1	-1.67+0.0	-1.77+0.0	0.55-0.02	-1.83+0.02	1.20+0.02	3.37+0.4
1.9	1.39-0.2	1.39-0.2	0.00.0	2.94-0.6	1.33-0.3	2.34-0.7	2.02+0.1	-1.67+0.0	-1.77+0.0	0.55-0.02	-1.83+0.02	1.20+0.02	3.37+0.4
2.0	1.01-0.2	1.01-0.2	0.00.0	2.40-0.6	1.25-0.3	2.04-0.7	1.78+0.1	-1.67+0.0	-1.77+0.0	0.55-0.02	-1.83+0.02	1.20+0.02	3.37+0.4

PROGRAM TERMINATED BEFORE CONVERGENCE CRITERION SATISFIED		U VELOCITY (M/SEC)
1	1	7
1	2	6
1	3	5
1	4	5
1	5	6
1	6	7

APPENDIX 2

TEACH#TEACH1(21)WPAFB2(21) WPAFB2-MOT FLOW TEST CASE

APRIL 5 TEACH*TEACH.WPAFB3
40 0.001

88 1
87 1
86 1
85 1
84 1
83 1
82 1

ORIGINAL PAGE IS
OF POOR QUALITY

VARIABLE	OUTER FLOW	INNER FLOW
AXIAL VELOCITY M/SIC	49300+02	69600+02
SLIR/AXIAL VEL. RATIO	00000	00000
TEMPERATURE K	29300+03	40000+01
CONE - SECOND COMPONENT	00000	10000+01
TURB. INTEN.ITY FACTOR	50000+02	50000+01
BNDY. LAYER THICKNESS M	10000+01	10000+01
PRESSURE N/m ² 2	48000+05	
STOIC. O ₂ /FUEL MASS RAT.	36350+01	
H _{AT} OF COMBUSTION J/kg	50000+08	
FUEL MOLECULAR WEIGHT	44000+02	
CR=0	J/KG-K	91300+03
CR=1	J/KG-K	10400+04
CR=0.2	J/KG-K	83400+04
CR=1.0	J/KG-K	20200+04

CF-EFFICIENTS OF THE POLYNOMIAL FOR THE HEAT CAPACITY FOR THE CONN. COMPONENT (E.G., FUEL)

$$CF = (C1 + C2*t + C3*t^2 + C4*t^3 + C5*t^4)*UGR/WMF$$
 WITH T IN DEG K AND CP IN J/KG-K

C1	-24515+00
C2	-36714-01
C3	-19576-01
C4	-46527-06
C5	-29010-12

AXIAL STOPPAGE LOCATIONS FOR AXIAL VELOCITY

I	X-METRE
1	-10000-72
2	00000
3	30000-02
4	60000-02
5	16000-01
6	26000-01
7	45000-01
8	80000-01
9	140000+02
10	230000+02
11	320000+02
12	420000+02

RADIAL STOPPAGE LOCATIONS FOR RADIAL VELOCITY

J	Y-METRE
1	10000
2	14000
3	18000
4	24000
5	31000
6	40000
7	50000
8	60000
9	70000
10	80000
11	90000
12	100000

6 .70000-01
7 .85000-01
8 .11200-01
9 .12700-01
10 .12700-01
REFERENCE PRESSURE PASCAL .00000

ITERE
JIRE
TCL FOR RESIDUAL FOR
PRESSURE CORRECT CON
MAX NO OF SWP PS FOR
PLSS. CORRECT CON.
55

MAX. RESIDUAL FOR FIELD VARIABLE .10000-02
NO. NO OF ITERATIONS TO BE RUN 100
OF FIELD VARIABLES
NO. OF ITERATIONS BETWEEN TABULATION
MONITORING INFORMATION OUTPUT OF
ITERATION TO START CHEMICAL REACTION 1

ORIGINAL PAGE IS
OF POOR QUALITY

TURBULENT FLOW WITH COMBUSTION IN A PLIANT-PODY COMBUSTOR

	FLOW RATE OF MAIN STREAM (AIR), KG/S	FLOW RATE OF SECONDARY STREAM (FUEL), KG/S	TEMPERATURE OF MAIN STREAM, K	TEMPERATURE OF SECONDARY STREAM, K	PRESSURE AT INLET, MM ²	CONCENTRATION OF FUEL IN MAIN STREAM, MOLE	CONCENTRATION OF FUEL IN SECONDARY STREAM, MOLE	SWIRL NUMBER
1	1.019*09	1.643*03	2.910*02	2.910*02	9.800*04	9.800*04	1.000*00	1.000*00
2	9.617*61	1.011*01	0.00	1.014*00	1.20*02	4.63*04	6.73*01	7.85*02
3	5.612*51	4.15*00	0.00	1.19*00	5.01*01	7.34*03	1.79*05	2.75*03
4	2.075*51	2.15*00	0.00	7.67*01	2.60*01	2.72*03	3.76*25	4.60*05
5	1.217*51	1.47*00	0.00	4.39*01	1.78*01	4.90*03	3.04*35	2.83*01
6	7.42*36	1.32*00	0.00	3.11*01	1.60*01	4.52*03	1.89*35	1.64*03
7	4.517*42	1.51*00	0.00	1.64*01	1.02*01	2.37*03	9.81*36	6.63*02
8	1.77*40	1.79*02	0.00	1.61*01	2.16*01	3.20*03	5.66*36	1.58*06
9	2.05*42	1.99*02	0.00	1.74*01	3.03*01	4.51*03	4.73*36	1.90*04
10	1.049*42	2.49*02	0.00	1.65*01	5.42*01	1.10*03	1.73*34	1.90*04
11	2.015*42	1.82*02	0.00	1.02*01	4.45*01	4.04*03	1.79*34	1.71*04
12	3.024*42	1.06*02	0.00	1.62*01	5.42*01	1.10*03	1.73*34	1.11*04
13	1.047*42	1.74*02	0.00	1.62*01	3.04*01	4.04*03	1.79*34	1.04*04

TIER NO.	UPW VFM N F.C.UNC W.Frac			ABSOLUTE RESIDUAL SOURCE SUMS			MONITORING LOCATION 1 S. 41--10		
	U	V	W	W.M	W.M	W.M	E.N	F.W	F.W
A2-6	3.65*00	2.38*00	0.00	5.00*01	1.21*01	2.35*02	1.75*07	2.91*00	3.26*00
	1.019*09	1.643*03	2.910*02	2.910*02	9.800*04	9.800*04	1.000*00	1.000*00	1.000*00
1	9.617*61	1.011*01	0.00	1.04*01	1.01*00	1.20*02	4.63*04	6.73*01	7.85*02
2	5.612*51	4.15*00	0.00	1.19*00	5.01*01	7.34*03	1.79*05	2.75*03	3.21*03
3	2.075*51	2.15*00	0.00	7.67*01	2.60*01	2.72*03	3.76*25	4.60*05	5.65*03
4	1.217*51	1.47*00	0.00	4.39*01	1.78*01	4.90*03	3.04*35	2.83*01	3.21*03
5	7.42*36	1.32*00	0.00	3.11*01	1.60*01	4.52*03	1.89*35	1.64*03	2.04*03
6	4.517*42	1.51*00	0.00	1.64*01	1.02*01	2.37*03	9.81*36	6.63*02	7.76*03
7	1.049*42	2.49*02	0.00	1.65*01	5.42*01	1.10*03	1.73*34	1.90*04	2.23*02
8	3.024*42	1.06*02	0.00	1.62*01	5.42*01	1.10*03	1.73*34	1.90*04	2.34*02
9	1.047*42	1.74*02	0.00	1.62*01	3.04*01	4.04*03	1.79*34	1.04*04	3.16*02
10	2.015*42	1.82*02	0.00	1.62*01	4.45*01	4.04*03	1.79*34	1.04*04	3.16*02
11	3.024*42	1.06*02	0.00	1.62*01	5.42*01	1.10*03	1.73*34	1.11*04	2.34*02
12	1.047*42	1.74*02	0.00	1.62*01	3.04*01	4.04*03	1.79*34	1.04*04	3.16*02
13	1.047*42	1.74*02	0.00	1.62*01	3.04*01	4.04*03	1.79*34	1.04*04	3.16*02

14	2.14-62	1.01-02	0.00	8.99-72	2.19-01	4.01-03	1.01-04	-1.25-01	7.99-00	0.00-02	-1.67-01	6.06-01	4.01-00
15	1.62-02	9.74-03	0.00	8.57-02	1.76-01	3.46-03	6.32-04	-1.12-01	9.75-01	0.70-02	5.46-03	7.09-01	3.75-00
16	1.28-02	8.65-03	0.00	9.25-02	1.75-01	3.56-03	6.31-04	-1.03-02	1.25-01	3.74-03	7.07-01	3.66-00	3.66-00
17	1.55-02	9.01-03	0.00	9.05-72	8.86-02	6.31-03	6.72-04	-1.02-01	1.16-01	6.31-03	6.72-04	6.31-03	6.31-03
18	2.37-84	9.04-03	0.00	1.12-01	1.16-01	6.31-03	7.05-04	-1.01-01	1.16-01	6.31-03	7.07-01	6.31-03	6.31-03
19	2.55-42	1.25-02	0.00	2.37-84	9.04-03	0.00	0.00	-1.01-01	1.16-01	6.31-03	7.07-01	6.31-03	6.31-03
20	2.06-02	8.86-02	0.00	1.05-72	8.86-02	6.31-03	6.72-04	-0.96-00	6.31-00	6.66-02	5.55-02	5.27-02	5.27-02
21	1.71-5-02	1.21-02	0.00	7.06-02	6.21-00	0.00	0.00	-0.91-00	6.31-00	6.66-02	5.55-02	5.27-02	5.27-02
22	1.66-02	1.17-02	0.00	7.06-02	6.21-00	0.00	0.00	-0.91-00	6.31-00	6.66-02	5.55-02	5.27-02	5.27-02
23	2.01-5-02	1.75-02	0.00	7.06-02	6.21-00	0.00	0.00	-0.91-00	6.31-00	6.66-02	5.55-02	5.27-02	5.27-02
24	2.01-5-02	1.75-02	0.00	7.06-02	6.21-00	0.00	0.00	-0.91-00	6.31-00	6.66-02	5.55-02	5.27-02	5.27-02
25	2.01-5-02	1.75-02	0.00	7.06-02	6.21-00	0.00	0.00	-0.91-00	6.31-00	6.66-02	5.55-02	5.27-02	5.27-02
26	2.01-5-02	1.75-02	0.00	7.06-02	6.21-00	0.00	0.00	-0.91-00	6.31-00	6.66-02	5.55-02	5.27-02	5.27-02
27	1.71-5-02	1.75-02	0.00	7.06-02	6.21-00	0.00	0.00	-0.91-00	6.31-00	6.66-02	5.55-02	5.27-02	5.27-02
28	1.92-5-02	1.85-02	0.00	1.06-01	1.16-01	6.07-03	5.06-04	-1.01-01	1.16-01	6.07-03	5.06-04	5.06-04	5.06-04
29	1.01-01	1.06-01	0.00	1.06-01	1.16-01	6.07-03	5.06-04	-1.01-01	1.16-01	6.07-03	5.06-04	5.06-04	5.06-04
30	1.01-01	1.06-01	0.00	1.06-01	1.16-01	6.07-03	5.06-04	-1.01-01	1.16-01	6.07-03	5.06-04	5.06-04	5.06-04
31	1.01-01	1.06-01	0.00	1.06-01	1.16-01	6.07-03	5.06-04	-1.01-01	1.16-01	6.07-03	5.06-04	5.06-04	5.06-04
32	1.01-01	1.06-01	0.00	1.06-01	1.16-01	6.07-03	5.06-04	-1.01-01	1.16-01	6.07-03	5.06-04	5.06-04	5.06-04
33	1.01-01	1.06-01	0.00	1.06-01	1.16-01	6.07-03	5.06-04	-1.01-01	1.16-01	6.07-03	5.06-04	5.06-04	5.06-04
34	1.01-01	1.06-01	0.00	1.06-01	1.16-01	6.07-03	5.06-04	-1.01-01	1.16-01	6.07-03	5.06-04	5.06-04	5.06-04
35	1.01-01	1.06-01	0.00	1.06-01	1.16-01	6.07-03	5.06-04	-1.01-01	1.16-01	6.07-03	5.06-04	5.06-04	5.06-04

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34	6.01-5-0-3	5.96-0-3	0.00	5.68-0-2	4.00-0-2	1.25-0-3	2.04-0-3	-0.93-0-0	5.83-89	5.83-89	0.83-0-2	-1.31-0-3	1.11-0-2	4.07-0-4
35	5.71-0-3	4.93-0-3	0.00	3.16-0-2	5.42-0-2	1.09-0-3	4.05-0-3	-0.92-0-0	5.99-0-0	5.99-0-0	0.90-0-2	-1.48-0-2	1.12-0-2	4.03-0-4
36	5.03-0-3	4.15-0-3	0.00	2.37-0-2	7.79-0-2	9.80-0-4	3.11-0-4	-0.97-0-0	6.06-0-0	6.06-0-0	0.98-0-2	-1.79-0-2	1.13-0-2	4.13-0-4
37	4.31-0-3	3.53-0-3	0.00	1.70-0-2	7.79-0-2	8.96-0-4	3.20-0-4	-0.67-0-0	5.93-0-0	5.93-0-0	0.99-0-2	-1.47-0-2	1.16-0-2	4.36-0-4
38	3.76-0-3	2.94-0-3	0.00	1.37-0-2	7.17-0-2	6.16-0-4	2.34-0-4	-0.95-0-0	5.26-0-0	5.26-0-0	0.99-0-2	-1.13-0-2	1.18-0-2	4.66-0-4
39	3.15-0-3	2.33-0-3	0.00	1.20-0-2	5.97-0-2	7.40-0-4	1.18-0-4	-0.95-0-0	5.42-0-0	5.42-0-0	0.99-0-2	-1.05-0-2	1.22-0-2	4.99-0-4
40	2.69-0-3	2.04-0-3	0.00	1.12-0-2	5.64-0-2	7.08-0-4	0.16-0-4	-0.67-0-2	5.97-0-0	5.97-0-0	0.99-0-2	-1.06-0-2	1.26-0-2	5.22-0-4
41	2.25-0-3	1.92-0-3	0.00	1.09-0-2	5.18-0-2	6.28-0-4	0.18-0-4	-0.95-0-0	5.12-0-0	5.12-0-0	0.99-0-2	-1.05-0-2	1.29-0-2	5.36-0-4
42	1.83-0-3	2.07-0-3	0.00	1.07-0-2	4.90-0-2	7.05-0-4	0.12-0-4	-1.07-0-0	6.16-0-0	6.16-0-0	0.99-0-2	-1.07-0-0	1.37-0-2	5.49-0-4
43	1.47-0-3	3.04-0-3	0.00	1.05-0-2	4.67-0-2	7.24-0-4	0.14-0-4	-1.05-0-0	6.54-0-0	6.54-0-0	0.99-0-2	-1.05-0-0	1.42-0-2	5.57-0-4
44	1.16-0-3	2.11-0-3	0.00	1.03-0-2	4.49-0-2	7.43-0-4	0.16-0-4	-1.05-0-0	7.01-0-0	7.01-0-0	0.99-0-2	-1.05-0-0	1.47-0-2	5.72-0-4
45	0.95-0-3	4.08-0-3	0.00	1.02-0-2	4.31-0-2	7.62-0-4	0.18-0-4	-1.05-0-0	7.41-0-0	7.41-0-0	0.99-0-2	-1.05-0-0	1.49-0-2	5.99-0-4
46	0.71-0-3	6.09-0-3	0.00	1.01-0-2	4.14-0-2	7.81-0-4	0.20-0-4	-1.05-0-0	7.81-0-0	7.81-0-0	0.99-0-2	-1.05-0-0	1.54-0-2	6.22-0-4
47	0.51-0-3	6.04-0-3	0.00	1.00-0-2	3.97-0-2	8.01-0-4	0.22-0-4	-1.05-0-0	8.01-0-0	8.01-0-0	0.99-0-2	-1.05-0-0	1.57-0-2	7.30-0-4
48	0.29-0-3	7.05-0-3	0.00	0.99-0-2	3.80-0-2	8.17-0-4	0.24-0-4	-1.05-0-0	8.17-0-0	8.17-0-0	0.99-0-2	-1.05-0-0	1.62-0-2	7.70-0-4

54	1.67+0.0	1.07+0.2	0.00	6.79+0.2	4.55+0.2	2.04+0.3	0.89+0.3	-1.05+0.8	7.08+0.89	5.08+0.02	-1.021+0.02	1.08+0.02	0.10+0.04
55	1.11+0.2	9.51+0.3	0.00	6.30+0.2	8.25+0.2	2.71+0.3	1.09+0.4	-1.18+0.1	7.51+0.9	5.79+0.02	-1.018+0.02	1.09+0.01	0.48+0.04
56	9.61+0.3	6.58+0.3	0.00	5.72+0.2	7.66+0.2	2.30+0.3	1.13+0.4	-1.08+0.06	1.81+0.3	5.73+0.02	-1.009+0.01	1.09+0.01	0.48+0.04
57	8.02+0.1	6.93+0.3	0.00	5.11+0.2	7.43+0.2	2.01+0.3	2.01+0.4	-1.08+0.06	1.81+0.3	5.18+0.02	-1.017+0.02	1.08+0.02	0.77+0.04
58	6.74+0.3	6.53+0.3	0.00	4.44+0.2	7.73+0.2	1.60+0.3	2.01+0.4	-1.14+0.06	1.78+0.3	6.96+0.02	-1.021+0.02	1.08+0.02	0.92+0.04
59	6.6+0.3	5.91+0.3	0.00	3.79+0.2	6.89+0.2	1.41+0.1	1.74+0.4	-1.10+0.06	1.71+0.3	7.00+0.02	-1.023+0.02	1.08+0.02	0.94+0.04
60	9.78+0.3	5.25+0.3	0.00	3.34+0.2	6.59+0.2	1.24+0.3	1.79+0.4	-1.07+0.06	1.71+0.3	6.97+0.02	-1.020+0.02	1.08+0.02	0.92+0.04
61	6.65+0.3	4.59+0.3	0.00	2.92+0.2	6.12+0.2	1.17+0.3	1.09+0.4	-1.03+0.06	1.71+0.3	6.79+0.02	-1.026+0.02	1.08+0.02	0.94+0.04
62	6.66+0.3	4.16+0.3	0.00	2.55+0.2	5.95+0.2	9.66+0.4	2.72+0.4	-0.92+0.06	1.68+0.3	6.68+0.02	-1.025+0.02	1.08+0.02	0.94+0.04
63	9.58+0.3	3.62+0.3	0.00	2.08+0.2	5.78+0.2	8.14+0.4	2.04+0.4	-0.90+0.06	1.68+0.3	6.69+0.02	-1.026+0.02	1.08+0.02	0.94+0.04
64	6.05+0.3	3.61+0.3	0.00	1.72+0.2	5.72+0.2	7.6+0.4	2.08+0.4	-0.83+0.06	1.71+0.3	6.00+0.02	-1.022+0.02	1.04+0.01	0.85+0.04
65	5.91+0.3	2.52+0.3	0.00	1.41+0.2	5.48+0.2	7.27+0.4	2.04+0.4	-0.74+0.06	1.68+0.3	6.36+0.02	-1.027+0.02	1.04+0.01	0.85+0.04
66	5.23+0.3	2.22+0.3	0.00	1.12+0.2	5.32+0.2	7.37+0.4	1.63+0.4	-0.97+0.06	1.65+0.3	6.05+0.02	-1.026+0.02	1.05+0.01	0.86+0.04
67	4.93+0.3	1.93+0.3	0.00	1.06+0.2	5.18+0.2	7.27+0.4	1.07+0.4	-0.91+0.06	1.66+0.3	5.00+0.02	-1.025+0.02	1.06+0.01	0.86+0.04
68	4.28+0.3	1.71+0.3	0.00	1.02+0.2	5.07+0.2	7.74+0.4	2.02+0.4	-0.76+0.06	1.67+0.3	5.00+0.02	-1.026+0.02	1.05+0.01	0.86+0.04
69	3.17+0.3	1.66+0.3	0.00	9.68+0.3	9.01+0.2	6.40+0.4	6.40+0.4	-0.95+0.06	1.68+0.3	5.98+0.02	-1.028+0.02	1.06+0.01	0.86+0.04
70	2.97+0.3	1.71+0.3	0.00	9.30+0.3	8.75+0.2	6.07+0.4	6.16+0.4	-0.61+0.06	1.68+0.3	5.71+0.02	-1.022+0.02	1.06+0.01	0.86+0.04
71	2.11+0.3	1.66+0.3	0.00	8.84+0.3	8.55+0.2	6.11+0.4	6.14+0.4	-0.64+0.06	1.68+0.3	5.50+0.02	-1.025+0.02	1.06+0.01	0.86+0.04
72	1.47+0.3	1.67+0.3	0.00	6.38+0.3	6.26+0.2	6.07+0.4	6.07+0.4	-0.64+0.06	1.67+0.3	5.50+0.02	-1.026+0.02	1.06+0.01	0.87+0.04
73	1.42+0.3	1.37+0.3	0.00	7.74+0.3	6.11+0.2	6.07+0.4	6.07+0.4	-0.71+0.06	1.67+0.3	5.50+0.02	-1.027+0.02	1.06+0.01	0.87+0.04

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94	7.11-04	5.79-04	0.000	3.10-03	1.76-02	1.10-04	1.16-03	-7.07-00	1.22-08	0.70-01	-1.13-02	1.43-02	5.55-00
95	6.69-04	5.59-04	0.000	3.13-03	1.76-02	1.16-04	8.51-03	-7.03-00	1.23-08	0.70-01	-1.13-02	1.43-02	5.51-04
96	6.45-04	5.31-04	0.000	3.08-03	1.63-02	1.11-04	6.02-02	-7.01-00	1.20-08	0.70-01	-1.13-02	1.43-02	5.49-04
97	6.25-04	5.09-04	0.000	3.02-03	1.55-02	1.09-04	4.32-02	-7.01-00	1.18-08	0.70-01	-1.13-02	1.43-02	5.48-04
98	6.05-04	4.86-04	0.000	2.96-03	1.46-02	1.06-04	3.1-02	-7.06-00	1.26-08	0.70-01	-1.13-02	1.43-02	5.47-04
99	5.86-04	4.65-04	0.000	2.88-03	1.43-02	1.01-04	2.58-02	-7.07-00	1.29-08	0.70-01	-1.12-02	1.43-02	5.46-04
100	5.68-04	4.45-04	0.000	2.79-03	1.37-02	9.61-05	1.07-02	-7.06-00	1.31-08	0.70-01	-1.12-02	1.43-02	5.45-04
101	5.48-04	4.26-04	0.000	2.70-03	1.41-02	1.02-04	2.56-02	-7.04-00	1.35-08	0.70-01	-1.12-02	1.43-02	5.45-04
102	5.35-04	4.11-04	0.000	2.58-03	1.35-02	9.76-05	1.05-02	-7.05-00	1.37-08	0.70-01	-1.12-02	1.43-02	5.44-04
103	5.14-04	3.97-04	0.000	2.45-03	1.21-02	8.27-05	2.05-02	-7.02-00	1.41-08	0.70-01	-1.12-02	1.43-02	5.43-04
104	4.95-04	3.86-04	0.000	2.32-03	1.15-02	7.77-05	1.07-02	-7.01-00	1.45-08	0.70-01	-1.12-02	1.43-02	5.42-04
105	4.74-04	3.76-04	0.000	2.20-03	1.11-02	7.31-05	7.05-02	-7.02-00	1.49-08	0.70-01	-1.12-02	1.43-02	5.41-04
106	4.55-04	3.65-04	0.000	2.07-03	1.07-02	6.87-05	9.36-02	-6.99-00	1.53-08	0.70-01	-1.12-02	1.43-02	5.40-04
107	4.34-04	3.54-04	0.000	1.95-03	1.03-02	6.44-05	7.16-02	-6.98-00	1.57-08	0.70-01	-1.12-02	1.43-02	5.39-04
108	4.13-04	3.43-04	0.000	1.83-03	0.93-02	6.08-05	5.07-02	-6.97-00	1.61-08	0.70-01	-1.12-02	1.43-02	5.38-04
109	3.92-04	3.32-04	0.000	1.73-03	0.59-02	5.66-05	5.03-02	-6.95-00	1.65-08	0.70-01	-1.12-02	1.43-02	5.37-04
110	3.71-04	3.21-04	0.000	1.64-03	0.96-02	5.31-05	4.07-02	-6.93-00	1.69-08	0.70-01	-1.12-02	1.43-02	5.36-04
111	3.52-04	3.11-04	0.000	1.55-03	0.53-02	5.01-05	4.07-02	-6.91-00	1.73-08	0.70-01	-1.12-02	1.43-02	5.35-04
112	3.32-04	3.01-04	0.000	1.48-03	0.11-02	4.76-05	1.07-02	-6.89-00	1.77-08	0.70-01	-1.12-02	1.43-02	5.34-04
113	3.11-04	2.91-04	0.000	1.41-03	0.71-02	4.41-05	1.07-02	-6.87-00	1.81-08	0.70-01	-1.12-02	1.43-02	5.33-04

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3.63-U4	2.26-04	0.00	1.36-03	7.35-03	4.36-05	3.71-02	-6.97+00	4.07+00	0.00	-1.12+02	1.43+02
3.63-U2	2.08-02	0.00	1.32-03	7.01-03	4.21-02	3.39+02	-6.89+00	4.06+00	0.00	-1.12+02	1.42+02
3.47-U4	2.15-04	0.00	1.32-03	7.01-03	4.21-02	3.39+02	-6.89+00	4.06+00	0.00	-1.12+02	1.42+02
3.47-U2	5.79-02	0.00	1.32-03	7.01-03	4.21-02	3.39+02	-6.89+00	4.06+00	0.00	-1.12+02	1.42+02
2.76-U4	2.06-04	0.00	1.27-03	6.69-03	4.08-05	3.13+02	-6.88+00	4.05+00	0.00	-1.12+02	1.42+02
3.31-U2	5.53-02	0.00	1.24-03	6.38-03	3.97-05	3.26+02	-6.87+00	4.04+00	0.00	-1.12+02	1.42+02
1.16-U2	5.27-02	0.00	1.24-03	6.38-03	3.97-05	3.26+02	-6.87+00	4.04+00	0.00	-1.12+02	1.42+02
2.65-U4	1.97-04	0.00	1.24-03	6.38-03	3.97-05	3.26+02	-6.87+00	4.04+00	0.00	-1.12+02	1.42+02
1.16-U2	5.27-02	0.00	1.24-03	6.38-03	3.97-05	3.26+02	-6.87+00	4.04+00	0.00	-1.12+02	1.42+02
2.54-U4	1.89-04	0.00	1.20-03	6.09-03	3.84-05	3.74+02	-6.86+00	4.03+00	0.00	-1.12+02	1.42+02
3.10-U2	5.03-02	0.00	1.16-03	5.81-03	3.76-05	4.13+02	-6.85+00	4.02+00	0.00	-1.12+02	1.42+02
2.44-U4	1.82-04	0.00	1.16-03	5.81-03	3.76-05	4.13+02	-6.85+00	4.02+00	0.00	-1.12+02	1.42+02
2.56-U2	4.80-02	0.00	1.16-03	5.81-03	3.76-05	4.13+02	-6.85+00	4.02+00	0.00	-1.12+02	1.42+02
2.34-U4	1.74-04	0.00	1.13-03	5.54-03	3.62-05	4.01+02	-6.85+00	4.02+00	0.00	-1.12+02	1.42+02
2.71-U2	4.50-02	0.00	1.13-03	5.54-03	3.62-05	4.01+02	-6.85+00	4.02+00	0.00	-1.12+02	1.42+02
2.34-U4	1.69-04	0.00	1.09-03	5.29-03	3.51-05	4.05+02	-6.84+00	4.01+00	0.00	-1.12+02	1.42+02
2.54-U2	4.37-02	0.00	1.09-03	5.29-03	3.51-05	4.05+02	-6.84+00	4.01+00	0.00	-1.12+02	1.42+02
2.34-U20	2.34-04	0.00	1.05-03	5.05-03	3.39-05	4.67+02	-6.83+00	4.00+00	0.00	-1.12+02	1.41+02
2.46-U2	4.17-02	0.00	1.05-03	5.05-03	3.39-05	4.67+02	-6.83+00	4.00+00	0.00	-1.12+02	1.41+02
2.34-U21	2.34-04	0.00	1.01-03	4.83-03	3.25-05	4.68+02	-6.82+00	4.00+00	0.00	-1.12+02	1.41+02
2.35-U2	3.99-02	0.00	1.01-03	4.83-03	3.25-05	4.68+02	-6.82+00	4.00+00	0.00	-1.12+02	1.41+02
2.15-U4	1.59-04	0.00	1.05-03	5.05-03	3.39-05	4.67+02	-6.81+00	3.99+00	0.00	-1.12+02	1.41+02
2.46-U2	4.17-02	0.00	1.05-03	5.05-03	3.39-05	4.67+02	-6.81+00	3.99+00	0.00	-1.12+02	1.41+02
2.35-U22	2.15-04	0.00	1.01-03	4.83-03	3.25-05	4.68+02	-6.80+00	3.98+00	0.00	-1.12+02	1.41+02
2.46-U2	4.17-02	0.00	1.01-03	4.83-03	3.25-05	4.68+02	-6.80+00	3.98+00	0.00	-1.12+02	1.41+02
2.35-U23	2.15-04	0.00	1.01-03	4.83-03	3.25-05	4.68+02	-6.80+00	3.98+00	0.00	-1.12+02	1.41+02
2.34	1.96-04	0.00	9.64-74	4.61-03	3.11-05	4.69+02	-6.82+00	3.99+00	0.00	-1.12+02	1.41+02
2.23-U2	3.81-02	0.00	9.64-74	4.61-03	3.11-05	4.69+02	-6.82+00	3.99+00	0.00	-1.12+02	1.41+02
1.87-U4	1.38-04	0.00	9.21-04	4.40-03	2.94-05	4.63+02	-6.81+00	3.98+00	0.00	-1.12+02	1.41+02
2.13-U2	3.64-02	0.00	9.21-04	4.40-03	2.94-05	4.63+02	-6.81+00	3.98+00	0.00	-1.12+02	1.41+02

PROGRESSIVE MINIMALISM BEFORE CONVERGENCE CRITERION, 1911-1930

卷之三

X = -150-02 - 500-03 • 150-02 • 550-02 • 120-01 • 220-01 • 345-01 • 625-01 • 100-00 • 190-00 • 315-00 • 465-00

VICINITY IN-SCR C/M(3)

I	J	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	A
10	10	1.88-05	1.88-05	1.88-05	1.88-05	1.88-05	1.88-05	1.88-05	1.88-05	1.88-05	1.88-05	1.88-05	1.88-05	1.88-05
9	9	2.01-03	2.01-03	2.01-03	2.01-03	2.01-03	2.01-03	2.01-03	2.01-03	2.01-03	2.01-03	2.01-03	2.01-03	2.01-03
8	8	1.99-05	1.99-05	1.99-05	1.99-05	1.99-05	1.99-05	1.99-05	1.99-05	1.99-05	1.99-05	1.99-05	1.99-05	1.99-05
7	7	1.97-03	1.97-03	1.97-03	1.97-03	1.97-03	1.97-03	1.97-03	1.97-03	1.97-03	1.97-03	1.97-03	1.97-03	1.97-03
6	6	1.95-05	1.95-05	1.95-05	1.95-05	1.95-05	1.95-05	1.95-05	1.95-05	1.95-05	1.95-05	1.95-05	1.95-05	1.95-05
5	5	1.94-03	1.94-03	1.94-03	1.94-03	1.94-03	1.94-03	1.94-03	1.94-03	1.94-03	1.94-03	1.94-03	1.94-03	1.94-03
4	4	1.92-05	1.92-05	1.92-05	1.92-05	1.92-05	1.92-05	1.92-05	1.92-05	1.92-05	1.92-05	1.92-05	1.92-05	1.92-05
3	3	1.90-03	1.90-03	1.90-03	1.90-03	1.90-03	1.90-03	1.90-03	1.90-03	1.90-03	1.90-03	1.90-03	1.90-03	1.90-03
2	2	1.88-05	1.88-05	1.88-05	1.88-05	1.88-05	1.88-05	1.88-05	1.88-05	1.88-05	1.88-05	1.88-05	1.88-05	1.88-05
1	1	-150-02	-500-03	-150-02	-550-02	-120-01	-220-01	-345-01	-625-01	-100-00	-190-00	-315-00	-465-00	-

DENSITY (MG/M³)

I	J	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	A
10	10	1.16-00	1.16-00	1.16-00	1.16-00	1.16-00	1.16-00	1.16-00	1.16-00	1.16-00	1.16-00	1.16-00	1.16-00	1.16-00
9	9	1.15-00	1.15-00	1.15-00	1.15-00	1.15-00	1.15-00	1.15-00	1.15-00	1.15-00	1.15-00	1.15-00	1.15-00	1.15-00
8	8	1.14-00	1.14-00	1.14-00	1.14-00	1.14-00	1.14-00	1.14-00	1.14-00	1.14-00	1.14-00	1.14-00	1.14-00	1.14-00
7	7	1.13-00	1.13-00	1.13-00	1.13-00	1.13-00	1.13-00	1.13-00	1.13-00	1.13-00	1.13-00	1.13-00	1.13-00	1.13-00
6	6	1.12-00	1.12-00	1.12-00	1.12-00	1.12-00	1.12-00	1.12-00	1.12-00	1.12-00	1.12-00	1.12-00	1.12-00	1.12-00
5	5	1.11-00	1.11-00	1.11-00	1.11-00	1.11-00	1.11-00	1.11-00	1.11-00	1.11-00	1.11-00	1.11-00	1.11-00	1.11-00
4	4	1.10-00	1.10-00	1.10-00	1.10-00	1.10-00	1.10-00	1.10-00	1.10-00	1.10-00	1.10-00	1.10-00	1.10-00	1.10-00
3	3	1.09-00	1.09-00	1.09-00	1.09-00	1.09-00	1.09-00	1.09-00	1.09-00	1.09-00	1.09-00	1.09-00	1.09-00	1.09-00
2	2	1.08-00	1.08-00	1.08-00	1.08-00	1.08-00	1.08-00	1.08-00	1.08-00	1.08-00	1.08-00	1.08-00	1.08-00	1.08-00
1	1	-150-02	-500-03	-150-02	-550-02	-120-01	-220-01	-345-01	-625-01	-100-00	-190-00	-315-00	-465-00	-

TEMPERATURE (K)

I	J	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	A
10	10	2.93-02	2.93-02	2.93-02	2.93-02	2.93-02	2.93-02	2.93-02	2.93-02	2.93-02	2.93-02	2.93-02	2.93-02	2.93-02
9	9	2.92-02	2.92-02	2.92-02	2.92-02	2.92-02	2.92-02	2.92-02	2.92-02	2.92-02	2.92-02	2.92-02	2.92-02	2.92-02
8	8	2.91-02	2.91-02	2.91-02	2.91-02	2.91-02	2.91-02	2.91-02	2.91-02	2.91-02	2.91-02	2.91-02	2.91-02	2.91-02
7	7	2.90-02	2.90-02	2.90-02	2.90-02	2.90-02	2.90-02	2.90-02	2.90-02	2.90-02	2.90-02	2.90-02	2.90-02	2.90-02
6	6	2.89-02	2.89-02	2.89-02	2.89-02	2.89-02	2.89-02	2.89-02	2.89-02	2.89-02	2.89-02	2.89-02	2.89-02	2.89-02
5	5	2.88-02	2.88-02	2.88-02	2.88-02	2.88-02	2.88-02	2.88-02	2.88-02	2.88-02	2.88-02	2.88-02	2.88-02	2.88-02
4	4	2.87-02	2.87-02	2.87-02	2.87-02	2.87-02	2.87-02	2.87-02	2.87-02	2.87-02	2.87-02	2.87-02	2.87-02	2.87-02
3	3	2.86-02	2.86-02	2.86-02	2.86-02	2.86-02	2.86-02	2.86-02	2.86-02	2.86-02	2.86-02	2.86-02	2.86-02	2.86-02
2	2	2.85-02	2.85-02	2.85-02	2.85-02	2.85-02	2.85-02	2.85-02	2.85-02	2.85-02	2.85-02	2.85-02	2.85-02	2.85-02
1	1	-150-02	-500-03	-150-02	-550-02	-120-01	-220-01	-345-01	-625-01	-100-00	-190-00	-315-00	-465-00	-

CHART P-1474

APPENDIX 3

TEACH*TEACH(2)*WPAFB3(2) WPAFB3 - COLD FLOW TEST CASE WITH SWIRL

ABSTRACT PRINTS

38	0.121
39	0.001
40	0.001
500	70.02
500	1
500	50

58 1
57 1
026 1
005 1
-103 1
123 1

A3-2

TURBULENT FLOW IN A BLUFF-BODY COMBUSTOR
FOR WPAFB3 - COLD FLOW TEST CASE WITH SWIP

NUMBER OF ITERATIONS TO EXECUTE 20

MODOP = 1, THIS IS A NEW CASE

ISCEME = 2, USE SKEW DIFFERENCING

INDCOS = 2, CYLINDRICAL CO-ORDINATES

KNPRO = 1, FLUID PROPERTIES ARE VARIABLE

KNCOMP = 1, FLOW IS INCOMPRESSIBLE

KVISCO = 0, VISCOSITY IS VARIABLE

KLAMNR = 0, FLOW IS TURBULENT

GRID CONTROLS

NJ	=	16
ISTEP	=	2
JSTEP	=	6
JEXIT	=	9
JINS	=	2
JMON	=	5
JMON	=	4

DEPENDENT VARIABLE EQUATION CONTROLS

VARIABLE	SWITCH	NO. SWEEPS UNDER RELAX FACTOR
U VELOCITY	1	2
V VELOCITY	2	2
PRIMARY PRESSURE CORRECT	3	1
TURBULENCE ENERGY	4	3
ENERGY DISSIPATION	5	1
ENTHALPY	6	1
FUEL CONCENTRATION	7	1
MIXTURE FRACTION	8	1
SWIRL VELOCITY	9	1
SEC PRESSURE CORRECT.	10	1
VISCOSITY		1
DENSITY		1

VISCOSITY	N-SEC/M**2	• 18800 - U ⁴
DENSITY	KG/M**3	• 1604 • U ¹
WALL TEMPERATURE	K	• 2930U • U ¹
BLUFF BODY TEMPERATURE	K	• 2930U • U ¹

FLOW CONDITIONS...

VARIABLE	OUTER FLOW	INNER FLOW
AXIAL VELOCITY M/SEC	.49300+02	.69600+02
SWIRL/AXIAL VEL. RATIO	.10142+00	.00000
TEAPERATURE K	.29300+03	.40000+03
CONE - SECOND COMPONENT	.00000	.10000+01
TURB. INTENSITY FACTOR	.50000-02	.50000-02
BNDY. LAYER THICKNESS M	.00000-01	.10000-01
PRESSURE N/m**2	.68000+05	

STOIC. O2/FUEL MASS RAT.	.36350+01	
HEAT OF COMBUSTION	.50080+08	
FUEL MOLECULAR WEIGHT g/kg	.44000+02	
CP-O2	J/KG-K	.91300+03
CP-N2	J/KG-K	.10400+04
CP-CO2	J/KG-K	.83400+03
CP-H20	J/KG-K	.20200+04

CO-EFFICIENTS OF THE POLYNOMIAL FOR THE HEAT CAPACITY FOR THE SECOND COMPONENT (E.G., FUEL)

$$CP = (C1 + C2*T + C3*T^2 + C4*T^3 + C5*T^4)*UGC /WMF$$

WITH T IN DEG K AND CP IN J/KG-K

C1	=	-24515+00
C2	=	36714-01
C3	=	19576-04
C4	=	46527-08
C5	=	-29010-12

AXIAL STORAGE LOCATIONS FOR AXIAL VELOCITY
I X-METER

1	-10000-02
2	00000+00
3	30000-02
4	60000-02
5	16000-01
6	28000-01
7	45000-01
8	60000-01
9	14000+00
10	24000+00
11	39000+00
12	39000+00

RADIAL STORAGE LOCATIONS FOR RADIAL VELOCITY
J Y-METER

1	00000
2	24000-02
3	10000-01
4	30000-01
5	50000-01

ORIGINAL PAGE IS
OF POOR QUALITY.

6	.70000-01	
7	.85000-01	
8	.11200+00	
9	.12700+00	
10	.12700+00	

REFERENCE PRESSURE PASCL .00000 2
IPREF 7
JPREF
TOL FOR RESIDUAL FOR
PRESSURE CORRECT. EQN. .20000-01
MAX. NO OF STEPS FOR
PRESS. CORRECT. EQN. 50

MAX. RESIDUAL FOR FIELD VARIABLE .10000-02
NO. OF ITERATIONS TO BE RUN 300
NO. OF FIELD VARIABLES BETWEEN TABULATION
NO. OF ITERATIONS BETWEEN OUTPUT OF
ITERATION MONITORING INFORMATION
ITERATION TO START CHEMICAL REACTION 50n

TURBULENT FLOW WITH COMBUSTION IN A BLUFF-BODY COMBUSTOR

FLOW RATE OF MAIN STREAM (AIR), kg/s	2.019+00
FLOW RATE OF SECONDARY STREAM (FUEL), kg/s	1.613+03
TEMPERATURE OF MAIN STREAM, K	2.910+02
TEMPERATURE OF SECONDARY STREAM, K	4.000+02
PRESSURE AT INLET, N/m ²	9.800+00
CONCENTRATION OF FUEL IN MAIN STREAM	0.000+00
CONCENTRATION OF FUEL IN SECONDARY STREAM	1.000+00
SWIRL NUMBER	1.609+01

ITER NO.	ABSOLUTE RESIDUAL SOURCE SUMS			FIELD VALUES AT MONITORING LOCATIONS, m									
	U _W	V _W	W _W	U _N	V _N	W _N							
1	3.82+01	1.86+02	4.24+01	7.12+01	1.21+01	3.24+02	1.34+05	2.92+00	-3.27+00	7.38+00	-1.39+03	5.43+00	2.96+03
1.00+00	1.00+00	1.00+00	1.00+00	1.00+00	1.00+00	1.00+00	1.00+00	3.65+05	2.93+02	1.18+03	1.38+03		
2	9.51+01	1.90+01	1.17+01	1.45+01	9.95+01	1.26+02	4.61+05	-6.65+01	4.35+01	6.61+02	-2.51+02	1.26+01	1.50+04
6.25+00	6.25+00	6.25+00	6.25+00	6.25+00	6.25+00	6.25+00	6.25+00	3.82+05	2.93+02	1.71+03	1.71+03		
3	5.79+01	9.96+01	3.21+01	1.67+00	4.68+01	8.09+03	3.06+05	-2.73+01	2.15+01	1.07+01	4.22+02	1.46+01	2.28+04
3.87+00	3.87+00	3.87+00	3.87+00	3.87+00	3.87+00	3.87+00	3.87+00	4.47+05	2.91+02	3.00+03	3.00+03		
4	2.17+01	2.59+01	2.28+01	2.03+00	2.62+01	5.68+03	2.14+05	-2.36+01	1.10+01	1.24+01	-3.01+02	1.52+01	2.24+04
2.17+00	2.17+00	2.17+00	2.17+00	2.17+00	2.17+00	2.17+00	2.17+00	4.90+05	2.91+02	3.85+03	3.85+03		
5	1.09+01	1.22+01	1.55+01	1.65+00	1.95+01	8.46+03	3.22+05	-1.95+01	1.95+01	1.56+01	-3.73+02	1.37+01	2.39+04
1.62+00	1.62+00	1.62+00	1.62+00	1.62+00	1.62+00	1.62+00	1.62+00	5.77+05	2.93+02	5.56+03	5.56+03		
6	8.37+02	2.68+01	1.21+01	7.41+00	1.79+01	3.71+02	3.36+05	-6.62+01	2.98+00	1.41+01	-3.47+02	4.72+00	1.96+04
1.48+00	1.48+00	1.48+00	1.48+00	1.48+00	1.48+00	1.48+00	1.48+00	6.76+05	2.94+02	7.83+03	7.83+03		
7	9.52+02	8.73+01	1.46+01	6.28+00	3.40+01	9.73+02	1.41+05	-1.46+01	9.97+00	1.49+01	-2.67+02	1.67+00	1.63+04
2.81+00	2.81+00	2.81+00	2.81+00	2.81+00	2.81+00	2.81+00	2.81+00	5.81+05	2.94+02	5.63+03	5.63+03		
8	1.23+01	9.89+01	1.67+01	4.51+00	5.75+01	2.79+01	6.20+04	-1.58+01	9.98+00	1.48+01	-2.95+02	5.63+01	1.07+04
4.74+00	4.74+00	4.74+00	4.74+00	4.74+00	4.74+00	4.74+00	4.74+00	6.76+05	2.94+02	7.50+03	7.50+03		
9	1.35+01	7.74+01	2.14+01	4.06+00	1.55+00	3.10+01	2.11+04	-6.66+01	1.95+01	1.62+01	-2.19+02	2.55+01	5.52+04
1.27+01	1.27+01	1.27+01	1.27+01	1.27+01	1.27+01	1.27+01	1.27+01	5.81+05	2.94+02	5.63+03	5.63+03		
10	8.24+02	3.88+01	2.53+01	1.45+01	1.45+01	1.92+00	1.76+00	2.18+01	1.42+05	8.77+05	2.94+02	1.15+02	1.15+02
1.45+01	1.45+01	1.45+01	1.45+01	1.45+01	1.45+01	1.45+01	1.45+01	6.76+05	2.94+02	7.50+03	7.50+03		
11	4.97+02	2.80+01	3.25+01	1.08+00	1.36+00	1.41+01	4.64+04	-9.68+00	7.24+00	1.99+01	-3.23+02	3.01+00	4.36+04
1.12+01	1.12+01	1.12+01	1.12+01	1.12+01	1.12+01	1.12+01	1.12+01	4.46+06	2.94+02	2.50+02	2.50+02		
12	5.87+02	3.02+01	2.05+01	1.43+00	9.96+01	8.44+02	1.04+05	-6.85+00	7.38+00	1.93+01	-3.58+02	2.70+01	1.43+04
8.20+00	8.20+00	8.20+00	8.20+00	8.20+00	8.20+00	8.20+00	8.20+00	2.78+06	2.97+02	3.93+02	3.93+02		
13	4.30+02	2.46+01	2.09+01	1.09+00	1.03+00	5.47+02	5.79+04	-4.82+00	9.69+00	1.47+01	-2.97+02	6.45+01	3.16+04
8.52+00	8.52+00	8.52+00	8.52+00	8.52+00	8.52+00	8.52+00	8.52+00	7.40+05	3.01+02	6.14+02	6.14+02		

14	3.92-02	1.99-01	1.56-01	1.04-00	7.72-01	3.58-02	1.80-06	-8.59-00	6.12-00	1.27-01	-2.67-02	1.08-02	4.62-04								
15	2.86-02	1.51-01	8.16-01	6.57-01	2.27-02	1.61-06	-5.98-06	5.62-00	1.01-01	-2.69-02	1.56-02	5.80-04									
16	2.85-02	1.07-01	8.20-02	6.42-01	6.00-01	1.57-02	1.01-06	-6.17-00	5.16-00	7.45-00	-2.78-02	1.59-02	6.55-04								
17	2.50-02	7.26-02	5.93-02	4.68-01	5.09-01	1.03-02	1.95-05	-6.30-00	5.11-00	5.49-00	-2.53-02	1.45-02	5.92-04								
18	2.51-02	5.14-02	4.44-02	3.30-01	3.84-01	7.49-03	4.86-05	-6.31-00	5.05-00	6.14-00	-2.27-02	1.31-02	5.27-04								
19	2.33-02	3.89-02	3.47-02	2.31-01	2.71-01	6.22-03	5.73-05	-6.30-00	4.96-00	3.23-00	-2.08-02	1.20-02	4.74-04								
20	2.10-02	3.02-02	2.82-02	1.94-01	2.02-01	5.52-03	4.90-05	-6.12-00	4.79-00	2.59-00	-1.98-02	1.10-02	4.31-04								

*** PROGRAM TERMINATED BEFORE CONVERGENCE CRITERION SATISFIED ***

U VELOCITY (M/SEC)												V VELOCITY (M/SEC)															
I = 1				I = 2				I = 3				I = 4				I = 5				I = 6				I = 7			
J = 1				J = 2				J = 3				J = 4				J = 5				J = 6				J = 7			
X = -1.00-02												Y = 0.00-02															
X = -1.50-02												Y = -0.50-03															
X = -1.50-01												Y = 1.20-01															
X = 3.65-01												Y = 3.15-01															
X = 6.75-01												Y = 4.65-01															

BOOKS RECEIVED



