An Improved Panel Method for the Solution of Three-Dimensional Leading-Edge Vortex Flows


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CONTRACTS NAS1-15169 and NAS1-15275
JULY 1980
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Prepared for
Langley Research Center
under Contracts NAS1-15169 and NAS1-15275

NASA
National Aeronautics and Space Administration
Scientific and Technical Information Office
1980
## CONTENTS

1.0 SUMMARY ................................................................. 1

2.0 INTRODUCTION ............................................................ 2

3.0 NOMENCLATURE ............................................................ 4

4.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE METHOD ......................................... 7
   4.1 Theoretical Model .................................................. 7
   4.2 Numerical Procedure .............................................. 9
   4.3 Solution Procedure ............................................. 14
      4.3.1 Quasi-Newton Scheme, ITFLOW ...................... 14
      4.3.2 Least Squares Method, LSFLOW ................... 15

5.0 USER'S INPUT GUIDE .................................................. 20
   5.1 Capabilities and Restrictions .................................. 20
   5.2 Network Description ........................................... 21
      5.2.1 Network Nomenclature .................................. 21
      5.2.2 Network Paneling ....................................... 23
      5.2.3 Network Abutments ..................................... 23
      5.2.4 Network Types and Uses ............................... 23
      5.2.5 Network Geometry Preprocessors .................. 36
   5.3 STARTING SOLUTIONS ............................................. 37
   5.4 EXAMPLE NETWORK ARRANGEMENTS ............................... 43
      5.4.1 Delta Wing without Near Wake ....................... 43
      5.4.2 Delta Wing with Near Wake .......................... 43
      5.4.3 Arrow Wing ................................................ 46
      5.4.4 Rectangular Wing ...................................... 46
      5.4.5 Wing with Cropped Tip ................................ 46
      5.4.6 Asymmetric or Yaw Configurations ................ 50
      5.4.7 Wing Body Configuration ................................ 50
   5.5 Input Format Specifications .................................. 50
   5.6 Example Input Cases ........................................... 66
   5.7 Practical Instructions ....................................... 66

6.0 OUTPUT GUIDE .......................................................... 70
   6.1 Data Check Output .............................................. 70
      6.1.1 Free and Fed Sheet Printer Plots .................... 70
      6.1.2 Mesh Point Data ......................................... 70
      6.1.3 Abutment Data ........................................... 74
   6.2 Solution Output .................................................. 79
      6.2.1 Iterative Results Summary ........................... 79
      6.2.2 Detail Physical Quantities ......................... 80
      6.2.3 Free and Fed Sheet Printer Plots .............. 83
         (OPTIONAL, IPLOTP=1)
      6.2.4 Variables, Residuals, and Corrections ........... 83
         (OPTIONAL, ITVRCP=1)
### CONTENTS (CONCLUDED)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>Diagnostic Printouts</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.3.1</td>
<td>Geometry Data (OPTIONAL, IGEOMP=1)</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.3.2</td>
<td>Singularity Distribution Definition (OPTIONAL, ISINGP=1)</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.3.3</td>
<td>Control Point Data (OPTIONAL, ICONTP=1)</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.3.4</td>
<td>Edge Control Point Data (OPTIONAL, IEDGEP=1)</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.3.5</td>
<td>Singularity Grid Data (OPTIONAL, ISINGW)</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.3.6</td>
<td>Elapsed CPU Time (OPTIONAL, IPTIME=1) (OPTIONAL, IPNINC=1)</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.3.7</td>
<td>Near Field/Far Field Information</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.3.8</td>
<td>Out-of-Core Solver Information (OPTIONAL, IPSOLV=1)</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>TAPE14 Save File</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7.0 COMPUTER PROGRAM DESCRIPTION ........................................ 97

7.1 Basic Program Structure .............................................. 97

7.2 Description of Overlay Programs ................................... 97

7.2.1 OVERLAY (MAIN, 0,0) ........................................... 97
7.2.2 OVERLAY (DATA, 1,0) .......................................... 103
7.2.3 OVERLAY (NETGCS, 2,0) ....................................... 104
7.2.4 OVERLAY (NETGCS, 2,1) ....................................... 104
7.2.5 OVERLAY (NETGCS, 2,2) ....................................... 105
7.2.6 OVERLAY (NETGCS, 2,3) ....................................... 105
7.2.7 OVERLAY (AICGEN, 3,0) ....................................... 106
7.2.8 OVERLAY (JACGEN, 4,0) ....................................... 107
7.2.9 OVERLAY (SOLVER, 5,0) ....................................... 108
7.2.10 OVERLAY (RESULT, 6,0) ...................................... 109

7.3 File Usage ................................................................... 110

7.4 Common Block Definition .............................................. 113

7.5 Linkage Map of Overlay Programs and Subroutines ................ 123

7.5.1 Map of OVERLAY (MAIN, 0,0) .................................. 124
7.5.2 Map of OVERLAY (DATA, 1,0) .................................. 135
7.5.3 Map of OVERLAY (NETGCS, 2,0) ................................ 137
7.5.4 Map of OVERLAY (NETGCS, 2,1) ................................ 138
7.5.5 Map of OVERLAY (NETGCS, 2,2) ................................ 139
7.5.6 Map of OVERLAY (NETGCS, 2,3) ................................ 146
7.5.7 Map of OVERLAY (AICGEN, 3,0) ................................ 147
7.5.8 Map of OVERLAY (JACGEN, 4,0) ................................ 152
7.5.9 Map of OVERLAY (SOLVER, 5,0) ................................ 165
7.5.10 Map of OVERLAY (RESULT, 6,0) ................................ 167

REFERENCES ..................................................................... 169

iv
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FIGURES</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Flow Model</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Panel Model</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Free/Fed Sheet Kinematics</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Smith's Free/Fed Sheet Kinematics</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Convergence Characteristics - Residuals</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Convergence Characteristics - Geometry</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Convergence Characteristics - Pressures</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Network Nomenclature</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Network Paneling Arrangements</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Abutment Examples</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Network Arrangement, Wing-Body Configuration</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 Parameter and Control Point Location Source/Analysis Network (NT=1)</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 Parameter and Control Point Location Doublet/Analysis Network (NT=2)</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 Parameter and Control Point Location Doublet/Design #1 Network (NT=4)</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 Parameter and Control Point Location Doublet/Design #2 Network (NT=6)</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 Parameter and Control Point Location Doublet/Wake #1 Network (NT=8)</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 Parameter and Control Point Location Doublet/Wake #4 Network (NT=10)</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 Parameter and Control Point Location Doublet/Wake #2 Network (NT=14)</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 Parameter and Control Point Location Doublet/Wake #3 Network (NT=16)</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 Initial Free-Sheet Geometry and Size of Fed Sheet for Various 'a'</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 Selection of Initial Geometry</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 Free and Fed Sheet Shape</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 Asymmetric Initial Sheet Shape</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 Delta Wing Network Arrangement</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 Delta Wing with Near Wake Network Arrangement</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 Arrow Wing Network Arrangement</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 Rectangular Wing Network Arrangement</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 Wing with Cropped Tip Network Arrangement</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29 Asymmetric or Yaw Configuration Network Arrangement</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 Input Data Sequence</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 Input Specification - AR = 1.15 Delta Wing</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32 Input Specification - Arrow Wing</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33 Printer Plot of Vortex Sheet</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34 Mesh Point Data</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 Abutment List Printout</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36 Abutment Check</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37 Abutment Intersection List Printout</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38 Update Index Arrays Printout</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39 Force and Moment Summary</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40 Physical Quantities Printout</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41 Corrections, Variables, and Residuals</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42 Mesh Point Data</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43 Singularity Distribution Definition Data</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44 Control Point Data</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 Edge Control Point Data</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46 Singularity Grid Data</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47 Basic Program Structure</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48 Flow Chart of Main Overlay Program A378</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TABLES

1. Program Size Restriction .................................. 53
2. Type and Use of Each Network of Arrow Wing-Body ...... 27
3. Network Types and their Uses .............................. 54
4. Definition of Output Quantities ............................ 93
5. TAPE14 Format ............................................. 96
1.0 SUMMARY

An improved panel method for the solution of three dimensional flow about wing and wing-body combinations with leading edge vortex separation is presented. The method employs a three-dimensional inviscid flow model in which the configuration, the rolled-up vortex sheets, and the wake are presented by quadratic doublet distributions. The strength of the singularity distribution, as well as shape and position of the vortex spirals, are computed in an iterative fashion starting with an assumed initial sheet geometry. The method calculates forces, moments, and detail surface pressure distributions. Improvements include the implementation of improved panel numerics for the purpose of eliminating the highly non-linear effects of ring vortices around doublet panel edges, and the development of a least squares procedure for damping vortex sheet geometry update instabilities.

The documentation is divided up into two parts:

Volume I Theory Document


Volume I contains a complete description of the method. A variety of cases generated by the computer program implementing the method are presented. These cases are of two types. The first type consists of numerical studies, which verify the underlying mathematical assumptions of the method and, moreover, show that the results are strongly invariant with respect to such user dependent input as wing panel layout, initial sheet shape, sheet rollup, etc. The second type consists of cases run for the purpose of comparing computed results with experimental data, and these comparisons verify the underlying physical assumptions made by the method.

Volume II contains instructions for the proper set up and input of a problem into the computer code. Program input formats and output are described. A description of the computer program and its overlay structure is also presented.
A computer program has been developed for the solution of the subsonic, three-dimensional flow over wing-body configurations with leading-edge vortex separation. The program provides capabilities for calculating forces, moments, and detailed surface pressures on thin, sharp-edged wings of an arbitrary planform. The wing geometry is arbitrary in the sense that leading and trailing edges may be curved or kinked and the wing may have arbitrary camber and twist as long as in real flow it produces only a single well developed vortex system. The numerical methods employs an inviscid flow model in which the wing and the rolled-up vortex sheets are represented by continuous quadratic doublet sheet distribution. Furthermore, wing thickness may be represented by linear source distributions. The Kutta condition is imposed along all wing edges, and a zero force condition is imposed on the vortex core. An iterative scheme is applied to find the strengths of the doublet distributions as well as shape and position of the free vortex sheets spirals satisfying the nonlinear boundary conditions of the flow problem. The code includes two iterative solution procedures: (i) Quasi-Newton scheme and (ii) Least Squares Method. The least squares procedure for damping unstabilities was developed to alleviate convergence problems for certain cases using the standard Quasi-Newton iterative scheme.

The computer program is written in the CDC FORTRAN Extended (FTN4) language for the CDC Network Operating System (NOS). The program uses overlay structures and fourteen disk files which include the standard system files INPUT (TAPE5) for card reading and OUTPUT (TAPE6) for printing. The program has been checked out and run on NASA Langley Research Center's CDC CYBER series computers.

This method was originally developed by the Boeing Company under contracts NAS1-12185 and NAS1-13833. In order to upgrade the capability of the method and the code, a coordinated effort was launched involving contracts NAS1-15169 and NAS1-15275 from the Langley Research Center and work conducted for the Boeing Independent Research and Development Program. For purposes of completeness, the independent Boeing work is included in this documentation.

The documentation is divided into two parts:

Volume I - Theory Document

The Theory Document (bound separately) contains a detailed description of the theoretical method. Also included are computed results which verify the underlying mathematical assumptions of the method and test theory comparisons which verify the underlying physical assumptions made by the method.

The remainder of this volume, the User's Guide and Programmer's Document, is organized as follows. In section 4 a brief description of the method is given for completeness. Section 5 provides instructions for the proper setup of analysis case. Network definitions and arrangements are discussed. The input formats are described followed by two example cases. Useful hints for practical use of these instructions are also included. Section 6 describes
the output formats. Discussions and examples are provided. Section 7 describes the computer programs. This concludes with a description of the program structure, the overlay program, the file structure, common block definition and a linkage map of the programs and subroutines.
3.0 NOMENCLATURE

\begin{itemize}
\item \( a \) \text{ free and fed sheet geometry parameter }
\item \( \text{AR} \) \text{ aspect ratio }
\item \( b \) \text{ local span }
\item \( c \) \text{ chord }
\item \( C_N \) \text{ normal force coefficient }
\item \( C_p \) \text{ pressure coefficient }
\item \( F \) \text{ equations determining singularity parameters }
\item \( \vec{F} \) \text{ force vector }
\item \( G \) \text{ equations determining vortex geometry parameters }
\item \( K \) \text{ equations penalizing panel twist }
\item \( l \) \text{ panel width }
\item \( \hat{\ell} \) \text{ unit vector along vortex core or network junction }
\item \( M \) \text{ number of grid point rows on a network }
\item \( M_\infty \) \text{ free stream Mach number }
\item \( \hat{n} \) \text{ surface unit normal vector }
\item \( \vec{n} \) \text{ normal vector at panel center }
\item \( N \) \text{ number of grid point columns on a network }
\item \( p \) \text{ circular arc parameter }
\item \( p \) \text{ pressure }
\item \( p_i \) \text{ isentropic pressure }
\item \( P_2 \) \text{ second-order pressure }
\item \( \vec{P} \) \text{ field point }
\item \( \vec{Q} \) \text{ point on boundary B }
\item \( \vec{Q}_i \) \text{ nine canonical panel points }
\item \( \vec{Q}_0 \) \text{ panel center }
\end{itemize}
NOMENCLATURE (CONTINUED)

\( \vec{a}_s, \vec{a}_t, \vec{a}_st \) parametric coefficients defining \( H \)

\( s \) local semispan used in Smith solution

\( (u,v,w) \) perturbation velocity vector components

\( V_\infty \) free stream velocity magnitude

\( \vec{w} \) perturbation mass flux vector

\( \vec{\hat{w}} \) total mass flux vector

\( \vec{\hat{w}}_n \) average surface value of total mass flux vector

\( \hat{x} \) unit vector along \( x \)-axis

\( x,y,z \) Cartesian coordinates

\( \alpha \) angle of attack

\( \beta = \sqrt{1 - M_\infty^2} \)

\( \gamma \) delta wing semi apex angle

\( \gamma \) ratio of specific heats

\( \Delta \) jump in quantity across singularity surface or line

\( \Delta \) change in quantity from one iteration to the next

\( \delta \) fraction of Newton step

\( \vec{\zeta} \) surface vorticity vector

\( \Theta \) vortex system orientation angles

\( \Theta \) all vortex systems geometry parameters

\( \lambda \) vortex system scale factor

\( \Lambda \) all singularity parameters

\( \mu \) doublet strength

\( \hat{n} \) normal vector to panel edge

\( \nu \) fed sheet scale factor

\( \rho \) Newton iteration step size limiter
NOMENCLATURE (CONCLUDED)

\( \sigma \) \hspace{1cm} \text{source strength} \\
\( \phi \) \hspace{1cm} \text{perturbation potential} \\
\( (\phi_x, \phi_y, \phi_z) \) \hspace{1cm} \text{gradient of perturbation potential} \\
\( \vec{\nabla} \) \hspace{1cm} \text{gradient operator} \\
\( \times \) \hspace{1cm} \text{vector cross product}
4.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE METHOD

For the sake of completeness, a brief description of the method is included in this document.

4.1 Theoretical Model

The flow model used in the Leading Edge Vortex (LEV) Program is illustrated in Figure 1. Flow about a highly swept wing at angle of attack separates at the leading edge and forms a spiral vortex. Studies (refs. 1,2) of the principal vortex indicate that its shape and strength are relatively independent of Reynolds number. This apparent lack of viscosity dependence suggests that the flow may be regarded as potential, with the free shear layer represented either as a vortex sheet or, equivalently, a doublet distribution supporting a discontinuity in tangential velocity. Since the position of the vortex sheet is not known a-priori, this results in a problem governed by the linear subsonic flow differential equation

\[ \beta^2 \phi_{xx} + \phi_{yy} + \phi_{zz} = 0, \beta^2 = 1 - M_{\infty}^2 \]  

(1)

where \( \phi \) is the perturbation velocity potential and by non-linear boundary conditions.

The essential elements of the present flow model are the configuration surfaces, the trailing wake, the sheet emerging from the wing leading edge and the tip (we call this the free sheet), and the rolled-up core or spiral region fed by the leading edge and tip vortex sheets (we call this the fed sheet).

The following boundary conditions are imposed on these elements:

1. The configuration surface must be impermeable.
   \[ (\vec{W}_A \cdot \hat{n}) = 0 \]  
   (2)

   where \( \vec{W} \) is the average surface value of the total mass flux vector and \( \hat{n} \) is the surface unit normal vector.

2. The free sheet and wake cannot support a pressure difference and must form a stream surface.
   \[ \Delta C_{p_2} = 0 \]  
   (3)

   where \( \Delta C_{p_2} \) is the jump in the second order pressure coefficient, see Section 6.2.2 for definition of \( C \). Impermeable condition
   \[ \hat{n} \cdot \vec{W}_A = 0 \]  
   (4)
Differential Equation

\[(1 - M_\infty^2) \phi_{xx} + \phi_{yy} + \phi_{zz} = 0\]

Boundary Conditions

- Wing, Body: Impermeable
- Wake, Free Sheet: Impermeable, Zero Pressure Jump
- Fed Sheet: Zero Total Force
- Kutta Condition

Figure 1 Flow Model
The fed sheet is an extension of the free sheet and feeds vorticity to the vortex core (modeled as a simple line vortex). The boundary condition governing fed sheet size and core orientation is that the total force induced on the fed sheet and core by the rest of the configuration be parallel to the core.

\[ \hat{\mathbf{\chi}} \otimes \Delta \mathbf{F} = 0 \]  

(5)

where \( \hat{\mathbf{\chi}} \) is the unit vector along the vortex core and \( \Delta \mathbf{F} \) is the force.

The size of the fed sheet is chosen initially by experience or from the conical flow results of Smith (ref. 3).

Kutta conditions are imposed along the appropriate leading, side, and trailing edges of the wing in the presence of free sheets emanating from these edges. The Kutta condition is controlled by the appropriate edge matching condition.

\[ \Delta \mathbf{g} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{\chi}} = 0 \]

where \( \mathbf{g} \) is the surface vorticity vector and \( \hat{\mathbf{\chi}} \) is the unit vector along the junction.

The configuration impermeability condition, the free sheet pressure jump condition, and the Kutta edge conditions determine the solution of singularity strengths. The free sheet impermeability condition and the fed sheet zero force condition will determine the free and fed sheet positions.

In subsonic flow, compressibility is accounted for by use of the Goethert rule which is used to transform the problem into the equivalent incompressible problem for solution.

### 4.2 Numerical Procedure

This problem can be represented by the proper distribution of logically independent paneling networks, which satisfy either Neumann (analysis) or Dirichlet (design) boundary conditions. Shown in Figure 2 is a typical paneling scheme for a wing-body configuration. Hyperboloidal (Hyperbolic-paraboloid) panels are used to ensure surface continuity. A continuous quadratic doublet distribution is used on the midplane to represent wing, wake, free and fed sheet networks. A linear surface source distribution can be used to represent the body and wing thickness if desired.

The main features of the numerical discretization and computational scheme are:

1) Geometry input for a network consists of a rectangular array of corner point coordinates. These corner points are fitted exactly by hyperbolic paraboloid patches (hyperboloidal panels). These exact
FIGURE 2 PANEL MODEL
fits ensure surface continuity.

2) Discrete values of singularity strength are assigned to certain standard points on each network. A local distribution on surface singularity strength is obtained by fitting a linear source or quadratic doublet form to those discrete values in an immediate neighborhood by the method of least squares. An analysis type network is employed on the wing (geometry of the wing is specified), and a design type network of doublets simulates the free sheet (unknown free sheet geometry, zero pressure jump specified). In order to insure continuity of doublet strength between panels and networks, nine degree of freedom splines are used to describe the quadratic panel distributions.

3) Certain standard points on each network are assigned as control points, where boundary conditions are specified. These points include panel center points as well as edge abutment downwash points in the case of doublet networks. The latter serve to impose standard aerodynamic edge conditions automatically (e.g., the Kutta condition, zero potential jump at thin edges, continuity of singularity strength across abutting networks), in order to produce logical independence for each network. The number of boundary conditions on each network coincides with the number of assigned surface singularity parameters.

4) The induced potential and velocity integrals of the influence coefficient equations are all evaluated in closed form, although standard far field expansions are employed when the control point is sufficiently distant from the influencing panel.

Since the problem is non-linear, an iterative procedure must be used for solution. An initial guess must be made for the free and fed sheet position. Normally results from Smith's conical flow method are used for the initial guess, but the user can also input his own geometry. During the iterative solution the position and size of the free and fed sheet are updated until all the boundary conditions are satisfied. The standard free and fed sheet kinematics which allow this updating are shown in Figure 3. A cut normal to the longitudinal axis is shown. The wing panels, of course, remain fixed. The angle \( \theta \) (theta) associated with the free sheet segments are free to change with the exception of the angle between the horizontal and fed sheets. The length of the free and fed sheet segments are controlled by the parameters \( \lambda \) (lambda) and the length of the fed sheet segments are further controlled by the parameters \( \nu \) (nu). These parameters as well as the panel singularity strengths \( \mu \) (mu) are all updated simultaneously using a Newton correction scheme.

The above vortex system kinematics is, of course, only one of many possibilities. A good alternative is the kinematics of Smith (ref. 3) shown in Figure 4. Here, in contrast to the standard kinematics, angles \( \theta \) are fixed and lengths \( \ell \) and core location are chosen as the free parameters. Both kinematics schemes will lead to the same converged solution. Preliminary studies indicate that Smith's kinematics may results in faster convergence.
FREE PARAMETERS:  $\theta_1, \theta_2, \theta_3, \theta_4, \lambda, \nu$

FIXED PARAMETERS:  $\ell_1, \ell_2, \ell_3, \ell_4, \theta_5, \ell$

FIGURE 3  FREE/FED SHEET KINEMATICS
FREE PARAMETERS: $\ell_2, \ell_3, \ell_4, \ell_5, Y_c, Z_c$

FIXED PARAMETERS: $\theta_2, \theta_3, \theta_4, \theta_5$

FIGURE 4 SMITH'S FREE/FED SHEET KINEMATICS
4.3 Solution Procedure

The boundary value problem of wings with leading edge vortex separation is nonlinear due to the fact that the shape of the free vortex sheet as well as its strength are unknown. The solution procedure must therefore be iterative. Two solution procedures are available in the LEV code, ITFLOW and LSFLOW.

4.3.1 Quasi-Newton Scheme, ITFLOW

The standard procedure ITFLOW uses a Quasi-Newton scheme for the iterative solution of the flow problem. The incompressible boundary conditions as derived from the compressible formulation by application of the Goethert rule, can be written symbolically in terms of the following equations:

\[ F(\Lambda, \Theta) = \begin{cases} \left( \mathbf{W}_A \cdot \hat{n} \right) = 0 & \text{Wing-body} \\ \Delta C_{p2} = 0 & \text{Free sheet and wake} \\ \Delta \mathbf{F} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{r}} = 0 & \text{Kutta condition} \end{cases} \]

\[ G(\Lambda, \Theta) = \begin{cases} \left( \mathbf{W}_A \cdot \hat{n} \right) = 0 & \text{Free sheet} \\ \hat{\mathbf{r}} \otimes \Delta \mathbf{F} = 0 & \text{Fed sheet} \end{cases} \]

where \( \Lambda \) denotes all the singularity parameters and \( \Theta \) denotes all the geometric degrees of freedom. The function \( F \) symbolizes the impermeable boundary condition of the wing and body, equation (2), zero pressure jump across the free sheet and wake, equation (3), and the Kutta condition. The function \( G \) represents the stream surface boundary condition of the free sheet, equation (4), and the global boundary condition of zero net force acting on the fed sheet and the line vortex, equation (5).

Starting with an assumed initial geometry (i.e., a given set of parameters \( \Theta \)), the initial singularity strength parameters \( \Lambda \) are obtained using the set of equations (6) in which \( \Delta C_{p2} \) has been replaced by the linear form of the pressure equation (see section 6.2.2).

To obtain a solution, two phases of iterative procedure are performed alternatively. The first phase, which is called subiteration, merely produces convergence to the nonlinear \( \Delta C_{p2} \) equation associated with the pressure jump boundary condition on the free sheet. The spatial location of the free sheets is not updated and the aerodynamic influence coefficients remain the same throughout the iteration. The Jacobian matrix consisting of only the small perturbation of the functions \( F \) due to the singularity strength parameters \( \frac{\delta F}{\delta \Lambda} \) can be easily calculated.

\[ \frac{\delta F}{\delta \Lambda} \Delta \Lambda = -\rho F \]
F is known and denotes the error residual in the satisfaction of the boundary conditions of equation (6) at intermediate steps in the iteration cycle. \( \rho \) represents symbolically the step size scaling parameter \( \delta \) which is a positive number less than 1 and is chosen small enough (by the code) to ensure a decrease in \( F \). Newton's method with this controlled step size is used and convergence is usually achieved in 2 or 3 iterations.

For the second phase, the boundary conditions that the free sheet form a streamsheet, and the zero force condition on the fed sheet are introduced. In general the initial guess, \( \Theta \), will not be correct and a full iteration procedure will begin in which the free and fed sheet geometry will be updated. This will require the recalculation of those aerodynamic influence coefficients affected by the perturbation of the free and fed sheet geometry.

Small perturbations of equations (6) and (7) from the initial "starting solution" result in a set of linear equations governing the perturbation variables \( \Lambda \), \( \Theta \).

\[
\begin{pmatrix}
\frac{\partial F}{\partial \Lambda} & \frac{\partial F}{\partial \Theta} \\
\frac{\partial G}{\partial \Lambda} & \frac{\partial G}{\partial \Theta}
\end{pmatrix}
\begin{pmatrix}
\Delta \Lambda \\
\Delta \Theta
\end{pmatrix} = -\rho \begin{pmatrix}
F \\
G
\end{pmatrix}
\]  

(9)

As in equation (8) \( F \) and \( G \) are known and denote the error residual in satisfaction of the boundary conditions at intermediate cycles. These equations are solved iteratively by a Quasi-Newton method with controlled step size (see Appendix G of Volume I). The calculation of a complete Jacobian (left hand side matrix) which includes the effect of the perturbation of geometry, \( \Theta \), is quite expensive. A new Jacobian is computed after every three iterations in the iterative process. Five to six iterations are generally sufficient to obtain convergence.

The convergence history of a typical solution is illustrated in Figures 5, 6 and 7. Figure 5 illustrates the normal force and residual history. The subiteration is now shown. Once convergence for the subiteration is achieved the complete boundary conditions are introduced and the full iteration begins. The solution should not be considered complete until the residual is less than 10. The case shown had a particularly slow convergence with the Jacobian update being made only every 5 iterations. More typical cases tend to converge in 5 to 6 iterations with Jacobian updates occurring every 3 iterations. Figure 6 shows the progress of the free sheet geometry at one station during the iteration. Figure 7 shows the corresponding pressure distribution.

4.3.2 Least Squares Method, LSFLOW

An alternate iteration procedure is also available for those cases for which the Quasi-Newton scheme, ITFLOW, fails to converge. In these cases local flow anomalies on the free sheet may cause instabilities which destroy convergence everywhere in the solution. These instabilities cause excessive panel twist which propagates throughout the free sheet.
$R = 2.0$
$\alpha = 20^\circ$

DELTA WING WITH NEAR WAKE

$\log$ (SUM OF SQUARES OF RESIDUALS)

FIGURE 5 CONVERGENCE CHARACTERISTICS - RESIDUALS
Figure 6: Convergence Characteristics - Geometry

**AR** = 2.0

**α** = 20°

**X/C** = 1.0
$A = 2.0$
\[a = 20^\circ\]

$X/C = 0.9$

**Figure 7** Convergence Characteristics - Pressures
One of the simplest methods of damping this instability whenever it arises is to limit excessive panel twist. This leads to an additional equation that all free sheet panels be untwisted (flat),

\[
K(\Theta) = \frac{\hat{n} \cdot \hat{\Omega}_\text{st}}{(\hat{n} \cdot \hat{n})^{3/4}} = 0
\]

(10)

where \( \hat{n} = \hat{Q}_s \times \hat{Q}_t \) and \( \hat{Q}_s, \hat{Q}_t \) and \( \hat{Q}_\text{st} \) are hyperboloidal panel defining quantities. Equation (10) combined with equations (6) and (7) creates an overdetermined system of equations for \( \Lambda \) (singularity parameters) and \( \Theta \) (geometric degrees of freedom).

The system is solved in a least squares sense after suitable normalization to account for dimensional differences as well as desired weighting. Equation (10) governing panel twist is not weighted heavily since a free sheet made up entirely of flat panels may not in general be a good approximation to a stream surface. The instabilities produced by a local flow anomaly are severe enough that a very small penalty on panel twist force relaxation of the boundary condition causing the local anomaly.

The procedure for solving the overdetermined equation set is iterative as before. At the beginning of an iteration, equation (6) is solved for \( \Lambda \) as a function of the current \( \Theta \) using Newton's method with controlled step size, i.e.,

\[
\frac{\partial F}{\partial \Lambda} \Delta \Lambda = -\rho F
\]

(11)

This is essentially the subiteration which was discussed previously in Section 4.3.1. Upon obtaining convergence, a new estimate for \( \Theta \) is calculated by solving the equation

\[
\begin{pmatrix}
\frac{\partial G}{\partial \Lambda} & \frac{\partial f}{\partial \Theta} + \frac{\partial G}{\partial \Theta} \\
\frac{\partial K}{\partial \Theta}
\end{pmatrix}
\begin{pmatrix}
\Delta \Theta
\end{pmatrix}
= -\rho
\begin{pmatrix}
G \\
K
\end{pmatrix}
\]

(12)

in a least square sense, where the Jacobian on the left is evaluated at the point \( \Lambda = f(\Theta) \) as determined from (11) and \( \partial f/\partial \Theta \) is calculated from

\[
\frac{\partial F}{\partial \Lambda} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \Theta} + \frac{\partial F}{\partial \Theta} = 0
\]

(13)

We assume here that \( G \) and \( K \) have been normalized appropriately.

When using the Least Squares Method, a new Jacobian is computed after every two iterations. If cycle of step size reduction exceeds 3 (see Appendix G of Volume I), then a new Jacobian will also be formed.
5.0 USER'S INPUT GUIDE

In this section instructions are given to enable the user to properly set up a flow model and prepare the program input data. Since proper formulation of the flow model is paramount in obtaining a solution, considerable description of the networks and their characteristics is given. Several examples are given illustrating the proper network placement for various configuration planforms. A complete listing of the Input Formats and two example cases are also included.

5.1 Capabilities and Restrictions

The Leading Edge Vortex (LEV) program is a versatile tool for calculating flows about a class of configurations with leading edge vortex separation. The wing geometry may be arbitrary in the sense that leading edge and trailing edge may be curved or kinked and the wing may have arbitrary camber and twist. The limiting factor on planform shape is that only a single primary vortex system be formed. Configurations for which a strong well defined vortex system does not exist in real flow will probably encounter convergence difficulties during the solution. This includes configurations with less than 60° leading edge sweep, configurations with discontinuities in the leading edge which will promote the formation of more than one vortex system, and solutions at low angles of attack where a well defined vortex has not yet formed in real flow.

Planforms for which successful solutions have been obtained include delta, arrow, and diamond wings with pointed or cropped wing tips, and also gothic and ogee planforms. Several of these examples may be found in Volume I - Engineering Document, Sections 6 and 7. A variety of camber and twists have also been successfully analyzed. Several of these examples may be found in reference 4. Again the key requirement in any of these solutions is that a single well formed vortex exist in the real flow. (Note that it may be possible to obtain a solution on a configuration with more than one vortex system on each side of the plane of symmetry as long as the systems never coalesce. However, this capability has not been explored at the time of this writing).

The program has a symmetry condition option (NSYMM, card 9) which must be set in the input. Normally solutions are obtained assuming a plane of symmetry. For asymmetric configurations or configurations at yaw the symmetry condition must be defeated and both sides of the configurations specified. (For these cases two vortex systems will be specified). The network setup for asymmetric cases will be discussed in section 5.4.6, results are shown in Figure 23, section 7.1.2, Volume I - Theory Document.

An often overlooked capability of the LEV program is to analyze attached flow models. The setup of such models is identical to that of the separated case except that the free and fed sheet networks are deleted. Use of this option allows direct comparisons between solutions that assume attached or separated flow. An example of this type comparison is shown in Figure 28b in Volume I - Theory Document.
The program is valid only for subsonic Mach numbers. The Gothert rule is
applied to transform the problem to the equivalent incompressible case for
solution. The flow model size restrictions are given in Table 1 which
appears in section 5.5. Restrictions are given both for the Quasi-Newton
scheme (section 4.3.1) and for the Least Squares method (section 4.3.2).
Note that the number of singularity strength parameters does not
correspond to the number of panels. This is because in the higher order
panel method used there is not a one-to-one correspondence between
singularity unknowns and panels. Control point placement on the various
types of networks which corresponds to the number of singularity unknowns
will be illustrated in the next section. Also note that for the
Quasi-Newton scheme the number of singularity parameters (which could be
used for an attached flow solution) is greater than the combined number of
singularity parameters, panel orientation angles, and geometry parameters
which can be used for a separated flow solution.

5.2 Network Description

5.2.1 Network Nomenclature

A network is defined as a portion of the boundary surface on which a
certain distribution of source or doublet strength is specified, together
with properly posed analysis (Neumann) or design (Dirichlet) boundary
conditions. The true surface is assumed to have continuous position,
slope and curvature. Discontinuities in these quantities are therefore
limited to network edges. The networks are logically independent in that
each network contributes as many equations as unknowns to the overall
boundary value problem, hence networks can be added or dropped without
total reformulation of the problem.

Every network is specified by giving the coordinates of an array of grid
points which is basically quadrilateral as illustrated in Figure 8. That
is, the array consists of M "rows" or grid points which each contain N
points. N is the number of columns of grid points. A triangular shaped
network is achieved by allowing one edge of the quadrilateral collapse
into a single point. This is accomplished by letting a single grid point
belong to several rows or columns.

The sense of M and N defines the orientation of a paneling network. Side
numbering, corner numbering, grid point indexing and outward direction are
all defined by the sense of M and N. The vector N corresponds to a column
of grid points directed in the direction of increasing points, while the
vector M corresponds to a row of grid points in the direction of
increasing points. The vector NxM is directed out of the surface. The
outward sense of a network is important when using source type networks.
The outward side of a source network must always bound the flow. In
setting up the geometry for a solution it is also important to know the
proper side numbering nomenclature. Wake and design type networks such as
those used for the free and fed sheets and the trailing wake demand a
specific orientation when being attached to the configuration type
networks (side 1 must attach). Figure 8 illustrates the proper
nomenclature for a network. Several data preprocessors are included in
FIGURE 8  NETWORK NOMENCLATURE
the LEV code to aid the user in defining the appropriate network input data. Use of these preprocessors will be discussed in a later section.

5.2.2 Network Paneling

Generally two types of network paneling may be employed, although other arrangements are possible. The two basic types illustrated in Figure 9 are conical paneling and streamwise paneling. Conical paneling is used mainly for wing, free and fed sheet networks, while streamwise paneling is used mainly for wake networks. Streamwise paneling may also be used on wing networks but may require the use of the more expensive least squares method, LSFLOW to obtain a solution. Further discussion on the use of streamwise paneling on wing networks is given in sections 5.2 and 6.2 in Volume I - Theory Document.

5.2.3 Network Abutments

A typical problem will consist of several different networks, representing different types of singularity and boundary conditions. Control points located at the junction of two doublet networks are assigned to match singularity strength across the junction. If only one control point exists, doublet value is matched. If there are two opposing control points the component of vorticity along the junction is also matched.

Proper edge matching is dependent on correct abutments between networks. In order to ensure correct abutments it is absolutely necessary that network paneling match identically along adjacent edges. This means that adjacent panel grid points across an abutment must be identical to the accuracy of the computer. An additional restriction is that network abut along complete edges, i.e., their network corner grid points must coincide. Examples of acceptable and unacceptable paneling abutments are shown in Figure 10.

Because of the necessity of achieving proper abutments between networks before a valid solution may be obtained, a data check procedure (card 15, $DATA CHECK) has been incorporated into the program. It is imperative that the data check be performed to confirm proper abutment between networks before committing a problem to solution. A discussion of the abutment data check output will be given in section 6.1.3.

5.2.4 Network Types and Uses

The various network types and their uses are illustrated through the following example. The paneling scheme of Figure 2 is schematically shown in Figure 11. The network type used for each network is summarized in Table 2. Several different singularity types and boundary conditions are necessary to properly specify the problem. In the present program eight network types are available for modeling a given configuration along with its separated vortex system. Each network type represents a different source or doublet distribution accompanied by a properly posed set of boundary conditions. These network types are distinguished by the index NT. A brief description of each available type is presented below.
CONICAL PANELING

STREAMWISE PANELING

FIGURE 9  NETWORK PANELING ARRANGEMENTS
EXAMPLE 1
ACCEPTABLE ABUTMENTS

EXAMPLE 2
ACCEPTABLE ABUTMENTS

EXAMPLE 3
UNACCEPTABLE ABUTMENT
PARTIAL ABUTMENT ALONG SIDE 1
OF NETWORK 1 IS ILLEGAL

FIGURE 10 ABUTMENT EXAMPLES
FIGURE 11 NETWORK ARRANGEMENT, WING-BODY CONFIGURATION
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Network Sequence Number</th>
<th>Network Type</th>
<th>Use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>NT = 1</td>
<td>Upper Forebody</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>NT = 1</td>
<td>Lower Forebody</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>NT = 1</td>
<td>Upper Midbody</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>NT = 1</td>
<td>Lower Midbody</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>NT = 1</td>
<td>Upper Aftbody</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>NT = 1</td>
<td>Lower Aftbody</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>NT = 2</td>
<td>Wing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>NT = 2</td>
<td>Wing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>NT = 8</td>
<td>Carry Over Lifting System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>NT = 8</td>
<td>Carry Over Lifting System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>NT = 10</td>
<td>Wake of Carry Over System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>NT = 6</td>
<td>Near Wake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>NT = 8</td>
<td>Trailing Wake of Near Wake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>NT = 4</td>
<td>Free Sheet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>NT = 14</td>
<td>Fed Sheet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>NT = 4</td>
<td>Free Sheet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>NT = 14</td>
<td>Fed Sheet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>NT = 16</td>
<td>Wake of Free Sheet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>NT = 10</td>
<td>Wake of Fed Sheet</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NT = 1: Source/Analysis Network

This network is used primarily to represent the exterior surfaces of thick wings and bodies. See network numbers 1 to 6 of Figure 11 as examples.

When inputting source type networks one should always be careful that the surface normal (N x M) points out into the flow.

The singularity parameters and control point locations for the Source/Analysis network are illustrated in Figure 12.

---

**FIGURE 12  PARAMETER AND CONTROL POINT LOCATION**

**SOURCE/ANALYSIS NETWORK**
NT = 2: Doublet/Analysis Network

This network is used primarily to represent a thin wing and is placed on the camber surface of the wing (e.g., networks 7 and 8 of Figure 11). This network type is also used as a lifting system for a thick wing. Here the network is placed on the camber surface in the same fashion as for a thin wing. However, Source/Analysis (NT = 1) networks are then added to form the upper and lower wing surfaces.

The singularity parameter and control point locations for the Doublet/Analysis networks are illustrated in Figure 13.
NT = 4: Doublet/Design #1 Network

This network is used as a free sheet, that is, a sheet which has $\Delta C_p = 0$ boundary conditions and is updated to be a stream surface. ($C_p$ here is calculated using the second order formula, equation 18, section 6.2.2.) See networks 14 and 16 of Figure 11 as examples. These examples illustrate two important rules concerning the corner point input of a free sheet network. First, the apex or collapsed side of a free sheet must be side 4. Secondly, the side adjoining the wing (or adjoining another free sheet attached to the wing) must be side 1.

The singularity parameter and control point locations for the Doublet/Design #1 network are illustrated in Figure 14.
NT = 6: Doublet/Design #2 Network

This network is used for a wake in place of a type NT = 8 network when the approximation of the linearized pressure formulas is deemed insufficient (see discussion in section 7.1.1, Vol. 1). The boundary condition $\Delta C_p = 0$ (where $C_p$ is calculated using the second order formula, equation 18, section 6.2.2), is applied on each panel. In contrast to the type NT = 4 network, this network must remain fixed. See network 12 of Figure 11 as an example. If an additional wake is attached to a type 6 network as in Figure 11, the wake should adjoin side 3 of the type 6 network.

The singularity parameters and control point locations for the Doublet/Design #2 network are illustrated in Figure 15.
NT = 8: Doublet/Wake #1 Network

This network is used as a wake behind a wing. It satisfies a built-in boundary condition, namely that $\Delta C_p = 0$, (where $C_p$ is calculated using the linearized pressure formula equation 16, section 6.2.2). This is achieved by making doublet strength constant along columns (which are presumed to be in the stream direction). See network 13 of Figure 11 as examples. One rule concerning corner point inputs for an NT = 8 network is that side 1 must always be placed next to the wing or near wake trailing edge.

A type 8 network is also used as a carry-over lifting system which extends the wing lifting system into the body (see networks 9 and 10 in Figure 11). For this purpose the type 8 network is turned sideways. Note that side 1 must adjoin the wing lifting system root edge.

The singularity parameters and control point locations for the Doublet/Wake #1 networks are illustrated in Figure 16.

![PARAMETER LOCATION](image1)

![CONTROL POINT LOCATION](image2)

**FIGURE 16** PARAMETER AND CONTROL POINT LOCATION

DOUBLET/WAKE #1 NETWORK (NT = 8)
NT = 10: Doublet/Wake #4 Network

This network is used as a wake behind a carry-over lifting system or a fed sheet. It has constant doublet strength and therefore, carries no shed vorticity. As examples see networks 11 and 19 of Figure 11. Note that side 1 is always placed next to the carry-over lifting system or fed sheet trailing edge.

The singularity parameter and control point locations for the Doublet/Wake #4 network are illustrated in Figure 17.
NT = 14: Fed Sheet Network (Doublet/Wake #2)

This network is of the same basic construction as the type NT = 8 network but has special panel center and terminated edge velocity evaluation points for the calculation of the total force on the network. See networks 15 and 17 of Figure 11 as an example. Note that side 1 must adjoin the free sheet.

The singularity parameters and control point locations for the Fed Sheet network are illustrated in Figure 18.

---

**FIGURE 18** PARAMETER AND CONTROL POINT LOCATION

DOUBLET/WAKE #2 NETWORK (NT = 14)
NT = 16: Doublet/Wake #3 Network

This network is used as a wake behind a free sheet. It is just like a Doublet/Wake #1 network (type 8) except that its degrees of freedom are associated with its edge corner points so that it can be used behind a free sheet. It satisfies a built-in boundary condition, namely that $\Delta C_p = 0$ (where $C_p$ is calculated using the linearized pressure formula, equation 16). This is achieved by making doublet strength constant along columns (which are presumed to be in the stream direction). See network #18 of Figure 11 as an example. Note that side 1 is always placed next to the free sheet trailing edge.

The singularity parameter and control point locations for the Doublet/Wake #3 networks are illustrated in Figure 19.

![Parameter and Control Point Location](image-url)
5.2.5 Network Geometry Preprocessors

In order to facilitate the definition of the various networks in the program input several geometry data preprocessors have been included in the code. These preprocessors will greatly simplify the user's task by generating the network grid point geometry for most cases. A preprocessor option ($POINTS) is also included to allow completely general grid point definition by some outside source. The following preprocessors are available within the code.

$POINTS
$QUADRILATERAL
$GOTHIC
$TRAILING WAKE
$VORTEX

In addition, a sixth preprocessor called $CAMBERED WING is also available for use with $QUADRILATERAL or $GOTHIC for the simplified input of cambered or twisted surfaces.

A description and discussion of the various preprocessors follows.

$POINTS - This option allows the input of a user defined array of XYZ points in 6E10.0 format. It can be used to define any type of network and is the most general input for planform and camber shapes. The input formats for $POINTS are given in section 5.5. Users may find some difficulty in obtaining proper abutments between networks defined using $POINTS and networks defined using $GOTHIC or $QUADRILATERAL. This may occur because of the requirement for adjacent grid points across abutments being identical not being met. The abutments may appear identical in the program printout but it must be realized that the grid point coordinates calculated by $GOTHIC or $QUADRILATERAL may have more significant figures than shown in the output format. In such cases it may be convenient to dispose the network geometry (which is saved on TAPE14) as punch card output, and reinput the networks using $POINTS.

$QUADRILATERAL - This option allows the definition of a network by specifying the network corner points and the internal percentage arrays to define the paneling distribution. This option is useful in defining simple wing planforms and design wakes. The input formats for $QUADRILATERAL are given in section 5.5. $CAMBERED WING may be used with this option to define a camber and a twist for the network. $QUADRILATERAL may be used to generate any type network.
$GOTHIC$ - This option allows the definition of a network with a straight or curved edge. A longitudinal array of XYZ points is input which defines both the edge geometry and the longitudinal panel spacing. A percentage array defines a lateral panel spacing. The input formats for $GOTHIC$ are given in section 5.5. $CAMBERED WING$ may be used with this option to define a camber and twist for the network. $GOTHIC$ may be used to generate any type network.

$TRAILING WAKE$ - This option is used to define a simple network paneling which consists of a single row of panels. This network attaches to another specified network edge and extends straight back (parallel to the X-axis) to a specified distance. This option is used exclusively to generate wake networks. The network and edge to which the wake attaches is defined to ensure a proper abutment. The input formats for $TRAILING WAKE$ are in section 5.5.

$VORTEX$ - This option will automatically generate a free and fed sheet network and their associated trailing wakes. The shapes of the free and fed sheet networks are based on Smith's conical results which are discussed in section 5.3. The network edge to which the free sheet attaches is defined to assure proper edge abutment. More than one set of free and fed sheet networks may be specified in tandem in order to satisfy the edge abutment constraints when more than one network has been used to define the wing. This option may only be used to define free (NT=4) and fed (NT=14) sheet (and associated wake) networks. The input formats for $VORTEX$ are given in section 5.5.

$CAMBERED WING$ - This option is used in conjunction with $GOTHIC$ or $QUADRILATERAL$ to generate network geometry for cambered or twisted surfaces. Camber lines can be defined independent of the network arrays to define a 3-D cambered surface. Linear spanwise interpolation is used to generate the cambered surface at the network grid points.

$CAMBERED WING$ can also be used to generate conical camber of the form used by Wentz (ref. 5) or conical camber where the wing is a portion of a circular arc.

5.3 Starting Solution

The iterative process used in the solution of the leading edge vortex problem required an initial guess for the free and fed sheet geometry. A reasonable guess may be based on the conical solution of Smith (ref. 3). Smith's results are reproduced in Figure 20, which shows the shape of the free sheet and the size of the fed sheet for various values of the parameter "a". This parameter is defined as

\[ a = \frac{\alpha}{\tan \gamma} \]  

(14)

where $\alpha$ denotes the angle of attack in radians and $\gamma$ is one-half of the apex angle of a delta wing. The sheet geometries of Figure 20 represent...
FIGURE 20  INITIAL FREE-SHEET GEOMETRY AND SIZE OF FED SHEET FOR VARIOUS \( 'a' \)
transverse cuts through the configuration normal to the wing surface. The y,z-coordinates are nondimensionalized by the wing semispan s. The locations of the line vortex along the terminated edge of the fed sheet are given for several values of a (0.2 ≤ a ≤ 3.0) and are connected by a dashline. The straight line between the last point on the free sheet and the line vortex is the trace of the fed sheet. An example is shown for "a" = 1.4.

Smith's results are available within the LEV program through a network preprocessor called EXITORS. Here Smith's solution in tabulated form is used to form the network geometry for the initial guess on the free and fed sheet shape. Figure 21 illustrates how an initial free-sheet geometry is obtained for a nonconical wing geometry. For this purpose the assumption is made that initially the shape of the free sheet at a particular chordwise station is the same as that of a certain delta wing. This delta wing is locally equivalent to the considered nonconical wing geometry and is defined as a wing that has the same apex position and the same local semispan at that chordwise station where the initial free-sheet geometry is to be computed. Thus, the parameter a can be calculated at each transverse cut for a given angle of attack and a given angle Y = arc tan (s/x). Linear interpolation of Smith's data provides the desired initial free-sheet geometry for a chosen number of free-sheet panels. All free-sheet segments of a transverse cut (y,z-plane) have approximately the same chord length.

The described procedure also provides the size of the fed sheet at all geometry defining transverse cuts. During the iteration process the shape of the free and fed sheet may change dramatically as shown in Figure 22. Here a transverse cut through the free and fed sheet at the trailing edge of an aspect ratio 2.0 delta wing is shown. The initial guess is generated by the EXITORS preprocessor based on Smith's conical solution. The converged position shows considerable growth of the free and fed sheet.

It should be emphasized that Smith's conical data provide only the initial free-sheet geometry. This is a convenient choice and a good guess for wing geometries that are not too different from flat delta wings. The computed doublet distributions and the sheet geometries computed in subsequent cycles of the iteration procedure are, in general, not conical.

The choice of initial and fed sheet shape is in general not critical to the converged solution. However, the choice will affect the number of iterations necessary for a solution to achieve convergence and may preclude convergence in some cases. Figure 23 illustrates a case in which an asymmetric initial guess was used. Eight iterations later, the solution had converged to a symmetric solution.

Initial guesses other than those based on the Smith's results can be used. The most general option available is the use of the SPOINTS preprocessor. SPOINTS allow a network definition by xyz panel corner points, which gives the user complete freedom in specifying free and fed sheet shape. Sometimes it is desirable only to grow the Smith guess in order to increase the clearance between the fed sheet termination and the
x = 0.50, s = 0.25, \alpha = 0.25 \approx 14.3^\circ

NONCONICAL WING GEOMETRY

INTERPOLATION OF TABULATED DATA

FIGURE 21 SELECTION OF INITIAL GEOMETRY
\( R = 2.0 \)
\( \alpha = 20^\circ \)

**Figure 22** Free and Fed Sheet Shape
Figure 23: Asymmetric Initial Sheet Shape

- Initial Sheet Shape
- Converged Sheet Shape (8 Iterations)

X/C = 0.5

Figure 23: Asymmetric Initial Sheet Shape
wing surface (i.e., on a highly cambered wing). This may be accomplished within the $VORTEX$ preprocessor by use of the APC parameter on card V5. APC is an increment to the "a" parameter of equation 14. A positive value for APC will result in a larger free and fed sheet. In general it is easier for a large free sheet/fed sheet to contract to a converged position than for a small initial guess to grow into a converged position.

5.4 Example Network Arrangements

A series of examples illustrating the proper network arrangement for various configurations are presented. The purpose of these examples is to aid the user in the proper use and placement of the various types of network in formulating a flow model. These examples do not necessarily represent the only possible modeling for the various configurations. In explaining these various network arrangements it is of particular importance to note the network orientation. For those network for which the orientation is important, network side number one has been identified along with its M and N vector orientation.

5.4.1 Delta Wing Without Near Wake

A delta wing without a near wake is about the simplest model for which a leading edge solution can be obtained. This model is in general not a good model because of the inadequacy of the doublet/wake #1 (NT=8) network in satisfying the Kutta condition (see section 7.1, Vol. 1 - Theory Document). Its use, if at all, should be limited to delta wings of aspect ratio less than 1.0 and angles of attack greater than 15°.

The network formulation schematically is shown in Figure 24 with the vortex system rolled out flat in the plane of the wing. The flow model is made up of: 1, a doublet/analysis (NT=2) network for the wing; 2, a doublet/wake #1 (NT=8) network for the wake from the wing; 3, a doublet/design #1 (NT=4) network for the free sheet; 4, a doublet/design #3 (NT=14) network for the fed sheet; 5, a doublet/wake #4 (NT=16) network for the wake from the free sheet; and 6, a doublet/wake #2 (NT=10) network for the wake from the fed sheet.

In setting up this model $POINTS$, $QUADRILATERAL$, or $GOTHIC$ could be used to define the wing network, $TRAILING WAKE$ to define the wake from the wing network and $VORTEX$ to define the remaining four networks representing the free and fed sheets and their associated wakes.

5.4.2 Delta Wing With Near Wake

This is the recommended model for most wing planforms. The network arrangement is shown in Figure 25. The near wake is actually a doublet/design #2 (NT=6) network, which satisfies the boundary condition \( \Delta C_p = 0 \) where \( C_p \) is calculated using the second order formula, equation 17, section 6.2.2. Unlike the simpler doublet/wake #1 (NT=8) network which only satisfies the linear \( \Delta C_p = 0 \) boundary condition, the design wake network accommodates a spanwise shedding of vorticity at the trailing edge which is necessary to properly satisfy the Kutta condition.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NETWORK</th>
<th>TYPE</th>
<th>USE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>NT = 2</td>
<td>WING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>WAKE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>FREE SHEET</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>FED SHEET</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>FREE SHEET WAKE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>FED SHEET WAKE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FIGURE 24 DELTA WING NETWORK ARRANGEMENT
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NETWORK</th>
<th>TYPE</th>
<th>USE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>NT = 2</td>
<td>WING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>NEAR WAKE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>WAKE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>FREE SHEET</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>FED SHEET</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>FREE SHEET</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>FED SHEET</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>FREE SHEET WAKE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>FED SHEET WAKE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FIGURE 25** DELTA WING WITH NEAR WAKE NETWORK ARRANGEMENT
Studies (Section 7.1.1, Vol. I - Theory Document) have shown that the design wake can be as short as 0.1 root chords and only two rows of panels deep (in the x-direction). The planform may correspond to a simple extension of the wing planform or may increase the sweep of the edge from which the free sheet abuts. It is not recommended that the free sheet edge become parallel to the x-axis as this can make convergence more difficult. The free and fed sheets must extend to the end of the near wake. Because of the requirement that abutments occur along complete network edges it is necessary to split the free and fed sheets into two segments as shown in Figure 25.

$\texttt{POINTS}$, $\texttt{SQUADRILATERAL}$, or $\texttt{SGOTHIC}$ may be used to generate the wing and near wake geometry. $\texttt{STRAILING WAKE}$ will take care of the wake network number 3 in the example. $\texttt{SVORTEX}$ can be used to generate the remaining networks, numbers 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9. Two calls to $\texttt{SVORTEX}$ will be necessary to generate the six networks. First, networks 4 and 5 will be generated without trailing wakes (KW=0, Card V2). Then networks 6, 7, 8 and 9 can be generated. $\texttt{NATF}$ (Card V4) will assure connection of networks 6 and 7 to networks 4 and 5. $\texttt{JNAT}$ (Card V5) will be referenced to the vortex apex network (Network 4) to assure a proper starting solution.

5.4.3 Arrow Wing

A network arrangement for an arrow wing planform is shown in Figure 26. The need to split the wing, free and fed sheets into two networks depends on the type of paneling used to define the wing. If a conical type paneling (see Figure 9, example 2) is used, then the split in the wing, free, and fed sheets is necessary as shown in Figure 26 and is due to the constraint that networks abut along entire edges (section 5.2.3). If a steamwise paneling scheme (see Figure 9, example 1) is used then the wing and free and fed sheets could be single networks.

5.4.4 Rectangular Wing

A network arrangement for a rectangular wing is illustrated on Figure 27. Limited studies (section 7.2 - Vol. I - Theory Document) have not indicated a need for a design wake on rectangular wings. Some problems have been encountered with the convergence on rectangular wings associated with the starting solution generated by $\texttt{SVORTEX}$ when APC=0. (card V5). Setting APC = 0.5 to 1.0 helped to avoid the convergence problems.

5.4.5 Wing With Cropped Tip

Figure 28 shows a network arrangement for a wing with a cropped wing tip. The presence of the tip does not by itself introduce any new network arrangement procedures. The arrangement shown assumes that the tip has been defined as part of the leading edge so that the leading edge and the tip together form only one edge. Conical type paneling would then be necessary and could be defined by use of $\texttt{SGOTHIC}$. Planforms with tips cropped parallel to the x-axis have experienced convergence difficulty using the standard IITFLOW iteration procedure, necessitating use of the more expensive LSFLOW procedure.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NETWORK</th>
<th>TYPE</th>
<th>USE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>2</td>
<td>WING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>FREE SHEET</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>FED SHEET</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>FREE SHEET</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>FED SHEET</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>FREE SHEET WAKE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>FED SHEET WAKE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>NEAR WAKE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>WAKE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FIGURE 26 ARROW WING NETWORK ARRANGEMENT**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NETWORK</th>
<th>TYPE</th>
<th>USE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<td>NT = 2</td>
<td>WING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
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<td>WAKE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>FREE SHEET</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>14</td>
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<tr>
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<td>FREE SHEET WAKE</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>FED SHEET WAKE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FIGURE 27** RECTANGULAR WING NETWORK ARRANGEMENT
## Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NETWORK</th>
<th>TYPE</th>
<th>USE</th>
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</thead>
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<td>WAKE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>FREE SHEET</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>FED SHEET</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
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<td>FREE SHEET</td>
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<td>FED SHEET</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>FREE SHEET WAKE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>FREE SHEET WAKE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Figure 28

**WING WITH CROPPED TIP NETWORK ARRANGEMENT**
A simple gambit which tends to alleviate the convergence problems is to modify the tip as shown in Figure 28. Instead of a tip with an edge parallel to the x-axis, the tip is modified to have a high sweep but still retain the same planform area.

5.4.6 Asymmetric or Yaw Configurations

The network arrangements for the preceding configuration all assumed a plane of symmetry and therefore zero yaw. The paneling arrangement for an asymmetric configuration or configuration at yaw demands that the entire (both sides) configuration be represented. Such an arrangement is illustrated in Figure 29, NSYMM (Card 9) must be set equal to zero. The wing may be represented by one of two networks split along the x-axis. When two networks are used for the wing, care must be taken to keep the upward sense (nxm) of the networks the same.

5.4.7 Wing Body Configuration

A network arrangement for a wing-body configuration has already been shown in Figure 11. This figure was used as an example to discuss the various network types and their uses in section 5.2.3. Table 2 summarizes the use of the various networks. One alternative possible over what is shown in Figure 11 is to combine all the source networks (1-6) into one network. Source networks are exempt from the edge matching requirements of the doublet networks.

5.5 Input Format Specifications

The input data sequence is illustrated in Figure 30. The data sequences consist of several cards defining the flow conditions, configuration reference values, program execution mode, etc. These are followed by a series of network data blocks which define the flow model. A network data block consists of any one of several data preprocessors such as $POINTS, $QUADRILATERAL, $GOTHIC, $TRAILING WAKE, and $VORTEX. Two of these preprocessors can also include a call to $CAMBERED WING for simplified input of camber surfaces.

Program size limitations have been summarized in Table 1. A summary of the various types of networks and their uses is given in Table 3.

All numerical inputs are read in 6E10.0 floating point format. Some input variables are named in traditional integer format. These designations are internal designations and the data should be input as a floating point number. All literal words are read in A4 format. Only the first four characters need be input. A description of the data input follows.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NETWORK</th>
<th>TYPE</th>
<th>USE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>NT = 2</td>
<td>WING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>WAKE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>FREE SHEET</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>FED SHEET</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>FREE SHEET WAKE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>FED SHEET WAKE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>FREE SHEET</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>FED SHEET</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>FREE SHEET WAKE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>FED SHEET WAKE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Figure 29** Asymmetric or Yaw Configuration Network Arrangement
FIGURE 30  INPUT DATA SEQUENCE
PROGRAM SIZE RESTRICTIONS
TABLE 1

Restriction on total number of networks

\[ \text{NNETT} \leq 20 \]

Restrictions for Quasi-Newton Scheme, ITFLOW

\[ \text{NF (No. of singularity strength parameters)} \leq 750 \]
\[ \text{NG (No. of free sheet panels)} \leq 300 \]
\[ = \text{No. of panel orientation angles} \]
\[ \text{NH (No. of fed sheet panels)} \leq 50 \]
\[ = \text{No. of geometry parameters} \]
\[ \text{NF} + \text{NG} + \text{NH} \leq 500 \]

Restrictions for Least Squares Method, LSFLOW

\[ \text{NF} \leq 400 \]
\[ \text{NG} + \text{NH} \leq 80 \]
\[ \text{NG} + \text{NH} + \text{NK} \leq 144 \]

Where NK (=NG) is the number of twist function equations
\[ \text{NF} + \text{NG} + \text{NH} \leq 480 \]
**NETWORK TYPES AND THEIR USES**

**TABLE 3**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Common Use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NT = 1</td>
<td>Source/Analysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Exterior surface of thick wings and bodies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NT = 2</td>
<td>Doublet/Analysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Camber surface of wing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NT = 4</td>
<td>Doublet/Design #1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Free sheet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NT = 6</td>
<td>Doublet/Design #2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Near Wake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NT = 8</td>
<td>Doublet/Wake #1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Simple wake or carry over lifting system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NT = 10</td>
<td>Doublet/Wake #4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wake behind carry over lifting system or fed sheet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NT = 14</td>
<td>Doublet/Wake #2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fed sheet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NT = 16</td>
<td>Doublet/Wake #3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wake behind free sheet</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Data Card Variable (Numeric data are input in 6E10.0 format)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Column</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description/Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>$CASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1-80</td>
<td>Title information</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1-80</td>
<td>User information</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>1-10</td>
<td>$ANGLE OF ATTACK</td>
<td>Angle of attack in degrees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td>$YAW ANGLE</td>
<td>Yaw angle in degrees; if NSYMM = 0, both sides of the configuration must be defined</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>1-10</td>
<td>NSYMM</td>
<td>1. For symmetry about X-Z plane; 0 otherwise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>1-10</td>
<td>AMACH</td>
<td>Mach number; must be less than 1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>1-10</td>
<td>SREFERENCES</td>
<td>XREF, YREF, ZREF are the x,y,z coordinates of the moment center.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>1-10</td>
<td>SITERATION or $LEAST SQUARES ITERATION or $ITERATION or $DATA CHECK</td>
<td>If SITERATION or $LEAST SQUARES ITERATION is specified then follow with ITMX on next card</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td>maximum number of iterations allowed for the iterative procedure. If ITMX &lt; 0, the program will read corner points and singularity strength parameters data (from previous run) on disk file TAPE14 provided by the user.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>1-10</td>
<td>ITMX</td>
<td>Maximum number of iterations allowed for the iterative procedure. If ITMX &lt; 0, the program will read corner points and singularity strength parameters data (from previous run) on disk file TAPE14 provided by the user.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IF $ITERATION is specified then the program will use Quasi-Newton scheme to find an iterative solution of the flow problem. A new Jacobian will be computed after every 3 iterations.
Data Card Variable (Numeric data are input in 6E10.0 format)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Column</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description/Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>1-10</td>
<td>IPRINT</td>
<td>Printing output occurs at every IPRINT iterations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>1-10</td>
<td>ITVRCP</td>
<td>= 1. for printout of variables, residuals and corrections resulting from full iteration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11-20</td>
<td></td>
<td>= 1. for printer plot of cuts of vortex system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>21-30</td>
<td>IPELOTP</td>
<td>= 1. for printout of elapsed CPU time from various programs and subroutines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>31-40</td>
<td>IPTIME</td>
<td>= 1. for printout of near field and far field information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>41-50</td>
<td>IPNPC</td>
<td>= 1. for printout of out-of-core equations solver information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>51-60</td>
<td>IPSOLV</td>
<td>= 1. for printout of resultant values of singularity strength and gradient at panel corners, centers, and edge midpoints</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>1-10</td>
<td>ISINGS</td>
<td>= 1. for printout of geometry diagnostic data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11-20</td>
<td>IGEOMP</td>
<td>= 1. for printout of singularity spline diagnostic data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>21-30</td>
<td>ISINGP</td>
<td>= 1. for printout of control points diagnostic data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>31-40</td>
<td>ICONTP</td>
<td>= 1. printout of boundary condition diagnostic data (not used)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>41-50</td>
<td>IBCONP</td>
<td>= 1. for printout of edge matching diagnostic data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>51-60</td>
<td>IEDGE</td>
<td>= 1. for printout of network data block which is headed by one of the preprocessor options</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NETWORK**

Total number of networks; each call of $VORTEX counts two or four networks (see $VORTEX), NNETT < 20

Each network is now defined in turn by a network data block which is headed by one of the preprocessor options.
Data Card Variable (Numeric data are input in 6E10.0 format)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Column</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description/Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| $POINTS
$SQUADRILATERAL
$GOTHIC
$VORTEX
$TRAILING WAKE |

The sequence in which the networks are to be input into the program is irrelevant except for the following restrictions.

1) The sequence number of the networks must be in proper sequential order.

2) A network which will be updated must be input after a network to which it is attached.

3) Moreover, the data cards ($SQUADRILATERAL, $GOTHIC, $POINTS) for setting up wing and/or body networks should precede those ($VORTEX, $TRAILING WAKE, $POINTS) for generating free and fed sheets and the trailing wakes.

*******************************************************************************

Input data for the complete case is terminated by the following card

22 $END OF CASE

If $DATA CHECK is used, additional sets of data cases can be input following immediately the $END OF CASE card.

*******************************************************************************

P1 $POINTS

An input format for x,y,z coordinates of all corner points of a network is provided for a general cambered wing geometry or any other network such as body, special wake, or vortex sheets.
Data Card Variable (Numeric data are input in 6E10.0 format)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Column</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description/Comment</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P2</td>
<td>1-10</td>
<td>KN</td>
<td>Network no.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11-20</td>
<td>NT</td>
<td>Type of network</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>21-30</td>
<td>NUP</td>
<td>Update index</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- 0. Fixed network
- 1. Trailing wake emanating from free or fed sheet
- 2. Fed sheet
- 3. Free sheet to which no fed sheet is attached
- 4. Free sheet to which a fed sheet is attached

| P3     | 1-10   | NROW   | Number of rows and columns of the specified network |
|        | 11-20  | NCOL   |                                                    |

| P4     | 1-60   | ZM(1,I,J) | x,y,z coordinates of corner points input by column (J=1, NCOL). Corner points are input sequentially (see figure above), two points per (I=1,NROW) card and continuous per point column. Start each column on a new card. |

*******************************************************************************

Q1 1-4 $QUADRILATERAL

This data card calls for using Quadrilateral preprocessor to generate mesh points for a specified network no. with the given four corner points.
### Data Card Variable (Numeric data are input in 6E10.0 format)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Column</th>
<th>Name</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>1-10</td>
<td>KN</td>
<td>Network no.</td>
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<tr>
<td>11-20</td>
<td>NT</td>
<td>Type of network</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21-30</td>
<td>NUP</td>
<td>Update index</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>= 0. Fixed network</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1. Trailing wake emanating from free or fed sheet</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. Fed Sheet</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3. Free sheet to which no fed sheet is attached</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4. Free sheet to which a fed sheet is attached</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q3</td>
<td>1-60</td>
<td>SC(1,J)</td>
<td>(x, y, z) coordinates of corner pts. 1 and 2 input by the following order, (x_1, y_1, z_1, x_2, y_2, z_2).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SC(2,J)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SC(3,J)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(J=1,2)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q4</td>
<td>1-60</td>
<td>SC(1,J)</td>
<td>(x, y, z) coordinates of corner pts. 3 and 4 input by the following order, (x_3, y_3, z_3, x_4, y_4, z_4).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SC(2,J)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SC(3,J)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(J=3,4)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q5</td>
<td>1-10</td>
<td>NROW</td>
<td>Number of rows</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q6</td>
<td>1-60</td>
<td>YPC(I)</td>
<td>Percent values (100% = 1.) for cuts along column, i.e., side 2 and 4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(I=1,NROW)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q7</td>
<td>1-20</td>
<td>NCOL</td>
<td>Number of columns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q8</td>
<td>1-60</td>
<td>XPC(J)</td>
<td>Percent values (100% = 1.) for cuts along row, i.e., side 1 and 3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(J=1,NCOL)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$$CAMBERED WING (OPTIONAL)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Input $\$CAMBERED WING data block for simplified camber definition. If this option is chosen, the network mesh points generated by $\$QUAD must have corner 1 at the apex.
Data Card Variable (Numeric data are input in 6E10.0 format)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Column</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description/Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>G1</td>
<td>1-10</td>
<td>%GOTHIC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11-20</td>
<td>KN</td>
<td>Network no.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>21-30</td>
<td>NT</td>
<td>Type of network</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NUP</td>
<td>Update index</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- KN = 0. Fixed network
- 1. Trailing wake emanating from free or fed sheet
- 2. Fed sheet
- 3. Free sheet to which no fed sheet is attached
- 4. Free sheet to which a fed sheet is attached

G2 1-10 NCOL Number of corner points along leading edge

G3 1-60 SC(1,J) x,y,z coordinates of corner pts. along leading edge from nose to tail

G4 1-60 SC(2,J) SC(3,J) \( J=1, \text{NCOL} \) for spanwise cuts.

G5 1-10 NROW Number of spanwise cuts

G6 1-60 YPC(I) Percent values \((100\% = 1)\) for spanwise cuts.

G7 1-10 NCEN Number of corner pts. of wing network along centerline; NCEN should be less or equal to NCOL. If NCEN<NCOL, then wing geometry with swept trailing edge will result. This option is presently invalid for analysis due to abutment restrictions. It can be used to generate a set of data which upon proper manipulation can be reinput using $POINTS.$

G8 $SCAMBERED\ WING\ (OPTIONAL)$ Input $SCAMBERED$ wing data block for simplified camber definition

***************************************************************************
### Data Card Variable (Numeric data are input in 6E10.0 format)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Column</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description/Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>T1</td>
<td></td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>STRAILING WAKE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>The data card calls for using Trailing Wake preprocessor to generate mesh points for the trailing wake network attached to wing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Diagram

```
SIDE 1  SIDE 2  SIDE 3  SIDE 4
      1       2       3       4
      M       N       N       N
      XWAKE   XWAKE   XWAKE   XWAKE
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>T2</th>
<th>1-10</th>
<th>KN</th>
<th>Network no.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11-20</td>
<td>NT</td>
<td>Type of network</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>21-30</td>
<td>NUP</td>
<td>Update index</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>= 0. Fixed network</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1. Trailing wake emanating from free or fed sheet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. Fed sheet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3. Free sheet to which no fed sheet is attached</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4. Free sheet to which a fed sheet it attached</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>T3</th>
<th>1-10</th>
<th>NAT</th>
<th>Sequence number of network to which side 1 of trailing network is attached</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11-20</td>
<td>NSD</td>
<td>Side of network to which side 1 of trailing network is attached</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| T4     | 1-10  | XWAKE | X coordinate of corner pt. of downstream of the trailing wake; should be about 50 times of the X-coordinates of the trailing edge along centerline. It is essential that this value should be the same as the one given in card no. V6 under $VORTEX. |

**********************************************************************************************
Data Card Variable (Numeric data are input in 6E10.0 format)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Column</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description/Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>V1</td>
<td></td>
<td>SVORTEX</td>
<td>This data card calls for using Vortex preprocessing to generate mesh points for free sheet, fed sheet, and as an option the attached trailing wakes. Either two or four networks will be generated.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

V2  1-10  KN  Network no. for free sheet, the fed sheet will have network no. KN+1.
     11-20  KW  If KW = 1., then the trailing wake networks attached to free sheet and fed sheet will also be formed. Their network numbers will be KN+2 and KN+3 respectively. If KW=0, then no trailing wake networks are formed.

V3  1-10  NROWF  Number of rows on free sheet
     11-20  NROWV  Number of rows on fed sheet

V4  1-10  NAT  Sequence number or network to which side 1 of the free sheet is attached
     11-20  NSD  Side of network which side 1 of free sheet is attached
Data Card Variable (Numeric data are input in 6E10.0 format)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Column</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description/Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>21-30</td>
<td>NATF</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sequence number of another free sheet network to which side 4 of the free sheet is attached. Set NATF=0 if side collapses to a point.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V5</td>
<td>APC</td>
<td></td>
<td>Perturbation parameters for size of free and fed sheets. The parameter a is reset to a + APC. If the user wants the original initial guess, APC should be set to 0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11-20</td>
<td>JNAT</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sequence number of the vortex network to which the apex of the complete vortex system resides. JNAT will differ from KN when more than one set of networks are used to define the free and fed sheets. See figures 25 and 26 as examples.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V6</td>
<td>XWAKE</td>
<td></td>
<td>This card is required only if KW = 1. X-coordinates of corner pt. at downstream of the trailing wake; should be about 50 times of the X-coordinate of the trailing edge along centerline. (also see T4)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**************************************************************

SCAMBERED WING

A deck must first be prepared to generate the desired networks for the flat plate representation of the configuration to be studied. The wing plan view itself will be generated either through use of the $QUADRILATERAL preprocessor or the $GOTHIC preprocessor.

The three-dimensional character of the wing can be defined by use of the $SCAMBERED WING preprocessor. This preprocessor generates the z coordinate for the (x,y) coordinates of the flat wing representation of the desired 3-D wing through interpolation. In general, the cambered surface is defined through a set of input data specifying the wing mean lines in the chordwise direction at a limited number of spanwise stations (no more than 50). It is also possible to input a fixed mean line shape valid for all span stations scaled to the local chord. The $SCAMBERED WING preprocessor also can generate the camber surface for wings with circular arc spanwise camber. This preprocessor was originally developed in reference 6.

Thus, the current technique for generation for three-dimensional wing networks consists of two steps:

1. Generate wing plan view, with desired paneling density using $GOTHIC or $QUADRILATERAL.
2. Generate wing z coordinates using $SCAMBERED WING.
It is essential that the card set $\text{CAMBERED WING}$ should follow immediately the card set $\text{QUADRILATERAL}$ or $\text{GOTHIC}$.

A description of the input card preparation, as part of the $\text{GOTHIC}$ or $\text{QUADRILATERAL}$ input cards is as follows (data are input in $6E10.0$ format):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Column</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description/Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$\text{CAMBERED WING}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C2</td>
<td>1-10</td>
<td>CNTRL</td>
<td>CNTRL controls which type of wing is generated: CNTRL = 1. is for a single mean line for all span stations, CNTRL = 2. is for varying camber and twist with span, CNTRL = 3. generates the Wentz (ref. 5) conical cambered delta, and CNTRL = 4. generates the Barsby conical cambered deltas (see equation (15)).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The input cards hereafter differ and will be described for each of the 4 possible values of CNTRL.

(1) If CNTRL = 1, a 3-D wing with a single camber shape will be generated. The necessary input cards are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Column</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description/Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C3</td>
<td>1-10</td>
<td>NPCT</td>
<td>Number of x/c's (of which z/c's will be defined) on card C4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C4</td>
<td>1-60</td>
<td>PCTX(I)</td>
<td>PCTX(I) is a table of percent local chord at which the z percent local chord is to be specified on the following cards. (100% = 1.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C5</td>
<td>1-60</td>
<td>PCTZ(I)</td>
<td>PCTZ(I) is a table of the z values in z/c.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This completes the necessary input for a general wing with a single mean line shape. The desired z values for the paneling generated in $\text{GOTHIC}$ or $\text{QUADRILATERAL}$ are then found through linear interpolation.

(2) If CNTRL = 2, a 3-D wing with camber and twist varying with span station will be generated. (Note that for CNTRL = 1. or 2., it is not necessary to specify NPCT = NROW or NTST = NCOL for the network in question.) The only restrictions are NPCT, NYST $\geq$ 50. The necessary input cards are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Column</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description/Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C3</td>
<td>1-10</td>
<td>NPCT1</td>
<td>Number of x/c's at which z/c's will be defined on card C4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11-20</td>
<td>NYST</td>
<td>Number of y stations at which z/c's will be defined. The x/c array will apply at each y station</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Number Column Name Description/Comment
C4 1-60 PCTX(I) (I=1,NPCT) PCTX(I) is a table of percent local chord at which the z percent local chord is to be specified on the following cards. (100% = 1.0)
C5 1-10 YSTA Y-location at which array of z/c's will be defined. Input NYST sets of C5 and C6 data cards
C6 1-60 PCTZ(I) (I=1,NPCT) PCTZ(I) is a table of the z values in z/c.

This completes the necessary input for a general wing with varying twist and camber shape. The desired z values for the paneling generated in $GOTHIC or $QUADRILATERAL are then found through linear interpolation.

(3) If CNTRL = 3., a conically cambered delta wing will be generated where the first (0.805) b/2 is flat and at the maximum z, and the remainder of the wing semispan is a portion of a circular arc. The maximum z is 0.105 of the wing local semispan. See reference 5 for a description of these wings. When CNTRL = 3., no further data cards are required.

(4) If CNTRL = 4., a conically cambered delta wing will be generated, where the wing is a portion of a circular arc in the spanwise direction determined by the equation:

\[
\frac{z}{local} = \frac{(b/2)_{local}}{2p} \left\{ \sqrt{(1 + p^2)^2 - \left( \frac{2p \cdot y_{local}}{(b/2)_{local}} \right)^2} \right\} - \sqrt{(1 + p^2)^2 - (2p)^2}
\]

where \( p = 0.0 \) corresponds to a flat wing and \( p = 1.0 \) corresponds to a wing which is one-half of a cone. One further card is then required to specify the value of p.

Number Column Name Description/Comment
C3 1-10 p1 0.0 < p1 ≤ 1.0

*******************************************************************************

65
5.6 Example Input Case

As an aid to the user in understanding the proper application of the input format specifications, two example input cases are provided. The first case consists of an aspect ratio 1.15 flat delta wing with a design wake. The network arrangement is shown in Figure 25, section 5.4.2. The inputs for this case are given in Figure 31.

The second case is a 70 panel twisted arrow wing. The network arrangement is shown in Figure 26, section 5.4.3. The inputs for this case are given in Figure 32.

5.7 Practical Instructions

The preceding sections have given sufficient instructions to properly set up a solution, here practical hints are given to aid in their use.

1. Always submit a data check (SDATA CHECK, Card 15) before submitting the solution to iteration. Check abutment data (described in section 6.1.3) to ensure proper network arrangement.

2. Use $SUBITERATION (Card 15) for further checking of unusual cases. If solution does not converge in subiteration it will not converge in the full iteration process. Use of $SUBITERATION is not necessary for typical cases.

3. Most well posed cases using conical type paneling on the lifting surface will converge using $ITERATION (Card 15). Try 5 iterations (ITMX, Card 16) and save results on TAPE14. If case appears to be converging but residual (SSR) are greater than 10^{-3}, repeat iterations starting with saved results (set ITMX negative).

4. Cases which appear to have difficulty in converging using $ITERATION may respond to the least squares solver, $LEAST SQUARES. This will include most cases with streamwise lifting systems. Save data on TAPE14 in case more iterations are necessary. Remember that $LEAST SQUARES is more expensive than $ITERATION. Also remember the paneling limitations given in Table 1.

5. Reasonable results have been obtained using 60-70 panels on the wing, 7-9 rows (NROWF, Card V3) on the free sheet, and 3 rows (NROWV, Card V3) on the fed sheet. More wing panels may be necessary to obtain desired simulation of wing camber and resolution of the pressure distribution.
### FIGURE 31 INPUT SPECIFICATION - AR = 1.15 DELTA WING
A COMPUTER PROGRAM
FOR
A THREE DIMENSIONAL SOLUTION OF FLOYS OVER WINGS
WITH LEADING EDGE VORTEX SEPARATION

- LIST OF INPUT DATA CARDS -

FIGURE 32 INPUT SPECIFICATION - ARROW WING
FIGURE 32 CONCLUSION
6.0 OUTPUT GUIDE

In this section the organization of the computer output is described. The nomenclature employed in the output is summarized in Table 4. A typical output (with the appropriate print options) will consist of a copy of the program inputs, printer plots of the initial free/fed sheet, network coordinates, and network abutment data. If the $DATA CHECK option had been used the program would terminate at this point. If the $SUBINTERATION option is used then printout will also include results from the initial solution. If a complete solution is sought the singularity parameters, corrections, and residuals, and updated geometry can be printed every iteration. Printout of the solution results (pressure coefficients, velocities, etc) can be deferred until the final iteration, printed every so many iterations, or every iteration.

Additional print options provide for the printing of detailed diagnostics which can be of use to a user intimately familiar with the workings of the code. Although of not much use to the typical user a brief description will be given of these options.

The program also creates a file (TAPE14) which can be saved and used to restart the iterations if convergence is not achieved in the first solution attempt. A description will be given of TAPE14 in section 6.4.

Examples of the output will be presented to aid in its description. The examples used are from the aspect ratio 1.15 flat delta wing case used to illustrate the inputs in section 5.6. Since the program always prints out the inputs, the first part of the output will appear as shown in Figure 31. The input formats are described in section 5.5.

6.1 Data Check Output

In this section the print out typically associated with a data check will be described. This print out is included in every solution.

6.1.1 Free and Fed Sheet Printer Plots (OPTIONAL, IPRINTP=1)

Printer plots of the free and fed sheets geometry are shown in Figure 33. These plots are created when IPRINTP=1 (Card 18). The network arrangement, Figure 25, contained two sets of free and fed sheet networks which results in the two plots. A different symbol is used for each transverse cut. The poor resolution of the printer plots results in a somewhat ragged look of the cuts but will at least give the user an idea of the initial geometry. Note the change in the horizontal scale for the plots of networks 6 and 7.

6.1.2 Mesh Point Data

The program always prints the mesh point data. An example of the mesh point data printout is shown in Figure 34. Only a partial list is shown for the sake of brevity. The mesh point data is organized by network.
FIGURE 33 PRINTER PLOT OF VORTEX SHEET
FIGURE 33 CONCLUDED
**INPUT NETWORK MESH POINTS DATA**

**NETWORK NO. 1**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NETWORK NO.</th>
<th>NUMBER ROWS</th>
<th>NUMBER COLUMNS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Figure 34** MESH POINT DATA
Each network is identified followed by the number of rows and columns (M and N). Paired mesh points coordinates are presented by row in 6F10.5 format in X Y Z order.

6.1.3 Abutment Data

The program always prints the abutment list, abutment intersection list and the update index arrays. These data are vital to determining whether the networks have been properly defined to ensure the appropriate matching along their edges. Unless proper matching occurs along all network edges the flow model and the resulting solution will be in error. Every network arrangement should be run through data check and have its abutment list thoroughly checked before being committed to solution.

The abutment list is shown in its entirety in Figure 35. The corresponding network arrangement is illustrated in Figure 36. A similar sketch should always be prepared to aid the user in the abutment checks. The abutment list consists of the abutment number, side and network involved, and a characterization of the control points. The user should refer to section 5.2.4 for the control point placement for the various types of networks. To facilitate understanding of the abutment list a walk through of the list follows.

Abutment 1 concerns side 1 of network 1 which is on the plane of symmetry. These control points satisfy their appropriate boundary conditions. Side 4 of network 1 collapses to a point and has no abutment. Abutments 2 and 3 concern the remaining two sides of network 1. These sides both abut to other networks, side 2 to the near wake network 2 and side 3 to the free sheet network 4. Proper matching is indicated by the characterization "control points perform doublet matching." In both cases the control points on network 1 satisfy the boundary conditions while the control points on networks 2 and 4 do the matching. Abutment 4 between networks 2 and 6 is similar.

Abutments 5, 10, 11, 14, and 15 are between networks in which one edge has no control points. In each case the proper abutment is indicated by the edge with the control points performing doublet matching. Abutments 7, 12, 16 and 18 have no control points on their coincident edges. Here proper abutments are indicated by the network pairing. Abutments 8, 13, 17, 19, 20 and 21 are not actually abutments but free edges. If an error is made in the network definition such that the proper abutment is not made between two adjacent networks, the program will not pair the networks and regard them as free edges.

The Abutment Intersection List is shown in Figure 37. This list is similar to the abutment list except that it characterizes the control point behavior at network corners. If the abutment list checks out for the configuration the user need not concern himself with the intersection list.

The Update Index Arrays are shown in Figure 38. These arrays list the various control parameters which regulate the geometry update during
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ABUTMENT</th>
<th>SIDE</th>
<th>NETWORK</th>
<th>CHARACTERIZATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>CONTROL POINTS (IF ANY) USE ORIGINAL BOUNDARY CONDITIONS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>CONTROL POINTS (IF ANY) USE ORIGINAL BOUNDARY CONDITIONS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>CONTROL POINTS PERFORM DOUBLE MATCHING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>CONTROL POINTS (IF ANY) USE ORIGINAL BOUNDARY CONDITIONS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>CONTROL POINTS PERFORM DOUBLE MATCHING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>CONTROL POINTS (IF ANY) USE ORIGINAL BOUNDARY CONDITIONS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>CONTROL POINTS PERFORM DOUBLE MATCHING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>NO CONTROL POINTS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>CONTROL POINTS PERFORM DOUBLE MATCHING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>CONTROL POINTS (IF ANY) USE ORIGINAL BOUNDARY CONDITIONS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>NO CONTROL POINTS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>NO CONTROL POINTS</td>
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**FIGURE 35 ABUTMENT LIST PRINTOUT**
FIGURE 36 ABUTMENT CHECK
### ABUTMENT INTERSECTION LIST

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**FIGURE 37 ABUTMENT INTERSECTION LIST PRINTOUT**
## UPDATE INDEX ARRAYS

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**FIGURE 38 UPDATE INDEX ARRAYS PRINTOUT**
iteration. These data define how the various networks are connected together. Table 4 lists the definitions of the various headings. The general user need not be concerned with this print out.

6.2 Solution Output

In this section the printout typically associated with an iteration solution will be described. For every main iteration the following is printed.

Iteration Summary

Iteration No.
Sum of Squares of Residuals (SSR) =
No. of Function called =
Fraction of Newton Step taken =
Step Size (Length of Correction Vector) =
Force and Moment Data for NT = 1 or NT = 2 Networks
Network Mesh Point Data

For every ITPRINT (Card 18) iterations the detailed physical quantities are printed.

When IPLOTP = 1 (Card 18)
Printer Plot of Vortex Sheet
When ITVRCP = 1 (Card 18)
Values of Variables
Residuals
Corrections

6.2.1 Iterative Results Summary

These data are printed every main iteration and serve to summarize the progress of the solution during the iteration process.

Iteration No. - Counter on the number of iterations taken. Starts with "0" for the initial guess solution.

Sum of Squares of Residuals (SSR) - This is the sum of the squares of the residuals. When using ITFLOW, SSR = F^2 + G^2 (refer to equation 9, section 4.3.1). In using the Quasi-Newton, ITFLOW, SSR is a reliable indicator of the goodness of the solution. A solution may be considered acceptable when SSR < 10^{-3}.

When using the least squares solution procedure LSFLOW, SSR = G^2 + K^2 (subiteration drives F to zero, also, refer to equation 12, section 4.3.2). A solution is acceptable when SSR < 10^{-3}. For higher values of SSR the residual is not a reliable indicator. Many converged solutions will have residuals larger than 10^{-3}. This may result because the panel twist residual K is included in the sum. A more reliable indicator in this case may be the residuals of G.

79
No. of Function called - Cumulative number of function residual calculations for the iterations performed.

Fraction of Newton Step Taken - Refer to Appendix G, Volume I - Theory Document.

\[ x^{(i+1)} = x^{(i)} + \delta \Delta x^{(i)}, \quad 0 < \delta < 1 \]

where \( \delta \) is the fraction of Newton step taken and \( \Delta x^{(i)} \) is the correction vector.

Step Size (Length of Correction Vector) - Refer to Appendix G, Volume I - Theory Document

\[ \| \delta \Delta x^{(i)} \| = \delta \| \Delta x^{(i)} \| \]

where \( \| \cdot \| \) is the euclidean length.

Force and Moment Data for NT = 1 or NT = 2 Networks - This is a force and moment summary on all source/analysis (NT = 1) and doublet/analysis (NT = 2) type networks. These type networks are used to define configuration surfaces and this summary will give the total forces acting on the configuration. An example of this printout is shown in Figure 39. The force and moments are with respect to the configuration axis system. Also printed is the network surface area. Three sets of data are printed for each quantity. The top values represent forces and moments calculated integrating pressures (based on the isentropic formula, section 6.2.2, equation 19) on the upper side of the network, middle values represent the lower surface totals, and the bottom values represent the sum of upper and lower. The upper and lower sense is determined by the NxM vector (points out from the upper surface).

Network Mesh Point Data - Updated mesh point geometry. See 6.1.2 for details.

6.2.2 Detailed Physical Quantities

For every ITPRINT (Card 18) iterations, the detailed physical quantities are printed. These are also printed for the initial solution and the final iteration. An example of these results are shown in Figure 40. The quantity headings are defined in Table 4. The printout is organized by network. For every panel center-control point the following quantities are listed:

- Source strength
- Doublet strength
- Doublet strength gradient
- Perturbation velocity potential*
- Total velocity potential*
- Perturbation mass flux vector*
- Total mass flux vector*
FIGURE 39 FORCE AND MOMENT SUMMARY
Normal and tangential components of total
Mass flux vector*
Normal component of perturbation mass flux vector*
Pressure coefficient*

Quantities starred are listed for both the upper and lower surfaces of the network. Four different pressure formulas are used for the pressure coefficient:

\[ C_p = -2u \text{ (Linearized)} \] (16)
\[ C_p = -2u - v^2 - w^2 \text{ (Slender Body)} \] (17)
\[ C_p = -2u - (1 - M^2) u^2 - v^2 - w^2 \text{ (Second Order)} \] (18)
\[ C_p = \frac{2}{Y M_{\infty}^2} \left[ \left[ 1 - \frac{Y-1}{2} M_{\infty}^2 (u^2 + v^2 + w^2) \right]^{Y-1} - 1 \right] \text{ (Isentropic)} \] (19)

Here \((u, v, w)\) is the perturbation velocity vector, referred to the compressibility axis which is aligned with the freestream vector. Also listed are the differences in the four pressure coefficients across the network (upper surface value minus lower), the control point label, the panel label, the control point coordinates, and the components of the freestream velocity. The results for each network are followed by summaries of the forces and moments similar to those shown in Figure 39 and described in the previous section. In addition to the total forces for the network, forces and moments are also given for each column of the network.

6.2.3 Free and Fed Sheet Printer Plots (OPTIONAL, IPLOTP= 1)

When IPLOTP=1 (Card 18) printer plots of the updated free and fed sheet are produced. These plots have been illustrated in Figure 33 and are discussed in section 6.1.1.

6.2.4 Variables, Residuals, and Corrections (OPTIONAL, ITVRCP=1)

When ITVRCP=1 (Card 18) values of the program variables, the residuals at each control point, and corrections for the iteration are listed. These data are organized by type and by network. Figure 41 illustrates a partial printout of these quantities. The singularity strengths, the corrections to these strengths, and the associated residuals are ordered by control point order. See section 5.2.4 on network types and uses for proper ordering. The orientation angles, corrections and associated residuals are ordered one per panel and are given in degrees. Geometry parameters lamda and nu, corrections, and residuals are ordered by freec/fed sheet column. Note that the residuals are identified as to type and that the sum of the squares of the residuals is given for each network.
SINGULARITY STRENGTH

NETWORK NO. 19
-2.498E-16 -1.176E-02 -1.904E-02 -3.171E-02 -2.917E-02 -1.594E-02 -1.084E-02 -4.804E-03 -1.911E-03 -1.100E-03 -7.005E-04 -2.102E-01 -7.844E-02 -2.573E-02 -1.279E-02 -8.171E-03 -1.134E-01 -1.116E-01 -7.776E-01 -1.405E-01 -1.450E-01 -1.087E-01
-1.012E-01 -1.784E-02 -4.132E-02 -9.794E-03 -1.712E-03 -9.037E-03 -8.931E-03 -1.018E-03 -1.181E-03 -1.094E-03
-6.154E-02 -1.136E-01 -1.796E-01 -1.994E-01 -2.957E-01 -1.490E-01 -1.094E-01

NETWORK NO. 23
-1.318E-01 -1.357E-01 -1.394E-01 -1.452E-01 -1.492E-01 -1.793E-01 -1.881E-01 -1.781E-01 -1.908E-01
-2.224E-01 -1.854E-01 -1.532E-01 -1.579E-01

NETWORK NO. 91
-3.143E-02

PANEL ORIENTATION ANGLE (NETWORK NO. 03)
-7.031E-01 -9.751E-01 -1.295E-01
-6.793E-08 -9.696E-08 -1.166E-08 -9.928E-08 -1.501E-08 -1.501E-08 -1.501E-08
-1.937E-01 -1.501E-08 -1.884E-01 -4.888E-01 -6.144E-01 -9.643E-01 -5.988E-01

GEOMETRY - LAMBDA AND MU (NETWORK NO. 4 AND 5)
-7.435E-08 -6.345E-08 -3.948E-08 -2.983E-08 -1.854E-08 -1.854E-08 -1.854E-08
-1.927E+01 -3.093E+01 -1.106E+01 -3.726E+01 -1.126E+01 -2.286E+01 -2.452E+01 -1.845E+01
-2.744E+01 -1.558E+01 -6.398E+01 -3.860E+01 -1.133E+01 -8.711E+01

GEOMETRY - LAMBDA AND MU (NETWORK NO. 6 AND 7)
-6.689E+01 -5.595E+01 -1.648E+01 -3.216E+01

ITERATION NO. 3

SUM OF SQUARES OF RESIDUALS (SSR) = -2.9645E+00
NO. OF FUNCTION CALLED = 5
FRACTION OF NEUTRON STEP TAKEN = .18088E+01
STEP SIZE LENGTH OF CORRECTION VECTOR = .185417E+02

VALUES OF VARIABLES

SINGULARITY STRENGTH

NETWORK NO. 13
-1.012E-01 -1.784E-02 -4.132E-02 -9.794E-03 -1.712E-03 -9.037E-03 -8.931E-03 -1.018E-03 -1.181E-03 -1.094E-03
-6.154E-02 -1.136E-01 -1.796E-01 -1.994E-01 -2.957E-01 -1.490E-01 -1.094E-01

NETWORK NO. 21
-2.935E+00 -2.935E+00 -2.935E+00 -2.935E+00 -2.935E+00 -2.935E+00 -2.935E+00 -2.935E+00
-3.185E+00 -3.185E+00 -3.185E+00 -3.185E+00 -3.185E+00 -3.185E+00 -3.185E+00 -3.185E+00
-3.396E+00 -3.396E+00 -3.396E+00 -3.396E+00 -3.396E+00 -3.396E+00 -3.396E+00 -3.396E+00

FIGURE 41 CORRECTIONS, VARIABLES, AND RESIDUALS
6.3 Diagnostic Printouts

In this section the various optional diagnostic printouts will be briefly described. These printouts were used in the early program development and are as such not much use to the typical user.

6.3.1 Geometry Data (OPTIONAL, IGEOMP=1)

An alternate form of the geometry data is printed when IGEOMP=1, (Card 19). An example of this printout is shown in Figure 42. The program lists the coordinates of all grid points along with its number, row number, column number, and network number. Panel data is also included listing panel number.

6.3.2 Singularity Distribution Definitions (OPTIONAL, ISINGP=1)

Panel distribution quantities shown in Figure 43 are printed when ISINGP=1 (Card 19). This printout lists the singularity parameter numbers and coefficients for the nine canonical points on each panel. Refer to Appendix B, Volume I - Theory Document, for further discussion of these parameters.

6.3.3 Control Point Data (OPTIONAL, ICONTP=1)

Control point data, shown in Figure 44, are printed when ICONTP=1 (Card 19). These data list the control point index, network number of control point, panel number of control point, side number of edge control point, control point index along an edge, edge control point characterization, global coordinates of control point, and upper surface normal at control point.

6.3.4 Edge Control Point Data (OPTIONAL, IEDGEP=1)

Edge control point data, shown in Figure 45, are printed when IEDGEP=1 (Card 19). These data list the edge control point index, panel number of control point, influencing panel number, side of influencing panel, and global coordinates of control point.

6.3.5 Singularity Grid Data (OPTIONAL, ISINGS=1)

Singularity grid data, shown in Figure 46, is printed when ISINGS=1 (Card 19). The program prints out the source strength, the doublet strength, and the components of the surface vorticity vector along the row and column directions and in direction normal thereto as well as along the global coordinate axis. This is done for the nine canonical points: the four corners, the mid points of each side, and the panel center. These data are useful in checking the continuity of the doublet strength from one network to another. Data are organized by network.

6.3.6 Elapsed CPU Time (OPTIONAL, IPTIME=1)

When IPTIME=1 (Card 18), the program prints the elapsed CPU time from various programs and subroutines.
**GEOHETRI DATA**

**MESH POINT DATA**

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**FIGURE 42 MESH POINT DATA**
SINGULARITY DISTRIBUTION DEFINITION

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FIGURE 43 SINGULARITY DISTRIBUTION DEFINITION DATA
### CONTROL POINT DATA

**CONTROL POINT LOCATIONS AND NORMALS**

- **JCN** - CONTROL POINT INDEX (INCLUDING THOSE USED FOR FORCE CALCULATION)
- **KC** - NETWORK NO. OF CONTROL POINT
- **IPC** - PANEL NO. OF CONTROL POINT
- **ISC** - SIDE NO. OF EDGE CONTROL POINT
- **ICN** - CONTROL POINT INDEX ALONG AN EDGE
- **ICH** - EDGE CONTROL POINT CHARACTERIZATION
  - 0: REAL
  - 1: DOUBLET VALUE MATCHING
  - 2: DOUBLET NORMAL DERIVATIVE MATCHING
  - 3: DOUBLET TANGENTIAL DERIVATIVE MATCHING
- **NX, NY, NZ** - GLOBAL COORDINATES OF CONTROL POINT (IN GLOBAL COORDINATES)
- **X, Y, Z** - UPPER SURFACE NORMAL AT CONTROL POINT (IN GLOBAL COORDINATES)

**Example Data:**

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**Figure 44: Control Point Data**

- NF (NUMBER OF SINGULARITY STRENGTH PARAMETERS) = 173
- NG (NUMBER OF PANEL ORIENTATION ANGLES) = 56
- NH (NUMBER OF GEOMETRY PARAMETERS - LAMBDA AND NU) = 14
FIGURE 45  EDGE CONTROL POINT DATA

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**EDGE CONTROL POINT DATA**

JC - EDGE CONTROL POINT INDEX
IPC - PANEL NO. OF CONTROL POINT
IP - INFLUENCING PANEL NO.
IS - SIDE NO. OF INFLUENCING PANEL
ZX, ZY, ZZ - GLOBAL COORDINATES OF CONTROL POINT
### Figure 46: Singularity Grid Data

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<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.0000</td>
<td>0.0000</td>
<td>0.0000</td>
<td>0.0000</td>
<td>0.0000</td>
<td>0.0000</td>
<td>0.0000</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>0.0000</td>
<td>0.0000</td>
<td>0.0000</td>
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<td>0.0000</td>
<td>0.0000</td>
<td>0.0000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.0000</td>
<td>0.0000</td>
<td>0.0000</td>
<td>0.0000</td>
<td>0.0000</td>
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<td>0.0000</td>
<td>0.0000</td>
<td>0.0000</td>
<td>0.0000</td>
<td>0.0000</td>
<td>0.0000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.0000</td>
<td>0.0000</td>
<td>0.0000</td>
<td>0.0000</td>
<td>0.0000</td>
<td>0.0000</td>
<td>0.0000</td>
<td>0.0000</td>
<td>0.0000</td>
<td>0.0000</td>
<td>0.0000</td>
<td>0.0000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.0000</td>
<td>0.0000</td>
<td>0.0000</td>
<td>0.0000</td>
<td>0.0000</td>
<td>0.0000</td>
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<td>0.0000</td>
<td>0.0000</td>
<td>0.0000</td>
<td>0.0000</td>
<td>0.0000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Network No. = 1  Network Type = 2**
6.3.7 Near Field/Far Field Information (OPTIONAL, IPNPIC=1)

When IPNPIC=1 (Card 18) program VINFCC prints a table of panel influence coefficients count for source and doublet. The counts are listed separately for no influence, monopole far field, dipole far field, quadrupole far field, one subpanel intermediate field, two subpanel intermediate field, and eight subpanel near field.

6.3.8 Out-of-Core Solver Information (OPTIONAL, IPSOLV=1)

When IPSOLV=1 (Card 18), the PTSOLV solution package prints a description of the problem being solved and an error analysis report.

6.4 TAPE14 Save File

A data file is set up on TAPE14 which can be used for post processing or for a solution restart. Network mesh point data is generated during a data check which can be used for post processing graphics. The user must provide his own interface and graphics software. During the iterative solution network and singularity data necessary for a solution restart are saved. Section 7.3 describes the file usage. The TAPE14 format is given in Table 5.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>QUANTITY</th>
<th>DEFINITION</th>
<th>WHEN PRINTED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>JC</td>
<td>Cumulative control point index</td>
<td>Every ITPRINT iteration, initial, final iteration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IP</td>
<td>Index of panel containing control point</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(X,Y,Z)</td>
<td>Global coordinates of control point</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DO</td>
<td>Doublet strength</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(DX,DY,DZ)</td>
<td>Global Coordinates of surface vorticity vector</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SO</td>
<td>Source strength</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(FSVX,FSVY, FSVZ)</td>
<td>Freestream velocity vector in global coordinates</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHIU</td>
<td>Upper surface total potential</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(WXU,WYU, WZU)</td>
<td>Upper surface total mass flux vector in global coordinates</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHEU</td>
<td>Upper surface perturbation potential</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(PWXU,PWYU, PWZU)</td>
<td>Upper surface perturbation mass flux vector in global coordinates</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPLINU</td>
<td>Upper surface linearized pressure coefficient</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPSLNU</td>
<td>Upper surface slender body pressure coefficient</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPSLNDU</td>
<td>Upper surface second order pressure coefficient</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPI2NU</td>
<td>Upper surface isentropic pressure coefficient</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHIL</td>
<td>Lower surface total potential</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(WXL,WYL, WZL)</td>
<td>Lower surface total mass flux vector in global coordinates</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHEL</td>
<td>Lower surface perturbation potential</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(PWXL,PWYL, PWZL)</td>
<td>Lower surface perturbation mass flux vector in global coordinates</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPLINL</td>
<td>Lower surface linearized pressure coefficient</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPSLNL</td>
<td>Lower surface slender body pressure coefficient</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CP2NDL</td>
<td>Lower surface second order pressure coefficient</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPSISNL</td>
<td>Lower surface isentropic pressure coefficient</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WNU</td>
<td>Normal component of upper surface total mass flux vector</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WNL</td>
<td>Normal component of lower surface total mass flux vector</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WTU</td>
<td>Magnitude of tangential component of upper surface total mass flux vector</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WTL</td>
<td>Magnitude of tangential component of lower surface total mass flux vector</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHIUI</td>
<td>Upper surface total mass flux potential</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHILI</td>
<td>Lower surface total mass flux potential</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PWNU</td>
<td>Normal component of upper surface perturbation mass flux vector</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PWNL</td>
<td>Normal component of lower surface perturbation mass flux vector</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When printed: Physical Quantities
TABLE 4 (CONTINUED)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>QUANTITY</th>
<th>DEFINITION</th>
<th>WHEN PRINTED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CPLIND</td>
<td>Difference between upper and lower surface linearized pressure coefficient</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPSLND</td>
<td>Difference between upper and lower surface slender body pressure coefficient</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CP2NDD</td>
<td>Difference between upper and lower surface second order pressure coefficient</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPISND</td>
<td>Difference between upper and lower surface isentropic pressure coefficient</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Forces and Moments Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>QUANTITY</th>
<th>DEFINITION</th>
<th>WHEN PRINTED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AREA</td>
<td>Total area of panels</td>
<td>Always</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(FX,FY,FZ)</td>
<td>Global coordinates of force coefficient</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(MX,MU,MZ)</td>
<td>Moment coefficients about global principal axes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Update Index Arrays

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>QUANTITY</th>
<th>DEFINITION</th>
<th>WHEN PRINTED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NFT</td>
<td>Network sequence number</td>
<td>Always</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NUP</td>
<td>Network update index</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAT1</td>
<td>Square number of network to which side 1 of NET is attached</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAT2</td>
<td>Sequence number of network to which side 4 of NET is attached</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NSD1</td>
<td>Side of NAT1 to which side 1 of NET is attached</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NSD2</td>
<td>Side of NAT2 to which side 4 of NET is attached</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCR1</td>
<td>Leading corner of NSD1 to which side 1 of NET is attached</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IEDGA1</td>
<td>Cumulative index of points on side 1 which have been assigned matching points</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IEDGA2</td>
<td>Cumulative index of points on side 4 which have been assigned matching points</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KEDG1</td>
<td>Same definition as NAT1 when NAT1 = 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KEDG2</td>
<td>Same definition as NAT2 when NAT2 = 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEDG1T</td>
<td>Row index of point on NAT1 to which initial point on side 1 of NET is attached</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEDG1F</td>
<td>Row index of point on NAT1 to which final point on side 1 of NET is attached</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEDG2I</td>
<td>Row index of point on NAT2 to which initial point on side 4 of NET is attached</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TABLE 4 (CONCLUDED)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>QUANTITY</th>
<th>DEFINITION</th>
<th>WHEN PRINTED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MEDG2F</td>
<td>Row index of point on NAT2 to which final point on side 4 of NET is attached</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEDG1I</td>
<td>Column index of point on NAT1 to which initial point on side 1 of NET is attached</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEDG1F</td>
<td>Column index of point on NAT1 to which final point and side 1 of NET is attached</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEDG2I</td>
<td>Column index of point on NAT2 to which initial point and side 4 of NET is attached</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEDG2F</td>
<td>Column index of point on NAT2 to which final point and side 4 of NET is attached</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Singularity Grid Data (ISINGS = 1)

S  Solution singularity parameters
IP Cumulative index of panel on which singularity distribution is evaluated
I Local row index of evaluation point
J Local column index of evaluation point
(X,Y,Z) Global coordinates of evaluation point
SO Source strength value at evaluation point
DO Doublet strength value at evaluation point
(DX,DY,DZ) Global coordinates of surface vorticity vector at evaluation point
(SM,SN) Derivative of doublet strength in (row, column) directions respectively
(SMP,SNP) Derivative of doublet strength in directions normal to (row, column) directions respectively
(1) When $\text{DATA CHECK}$ is specified, the following FORTRAN statements in program
INPUT are used to save network mesh points on NSAV=TAPE14 (format 6F10.5):

\[
\begin{align*}
  \text{FNT} & = \text{NNETT} \\
  \text{WRITE (NSAV, 1030) FNT} \\
  \text{1030 FORMAT (6F10.5)} \\
  \text{DO 1070 K = 1, NNETT} \\
  \text{NMK} & = \text{NM(K)} \\
  \text{NNK} & = \text{NN(K)} \\
  \text{FM} & = \text{NMK} \\
  \text{FN} & = \text{NNK} \\
  \text{WRITE (NSAV, 1030) FM, FN} \\
  \text{DO 1060 J = 1, NNK} \\
  \text{JM} & = (J-1) \times \text{NMK} + \text{NZA(K)} \\
  \text{WRITE (NSAV, 1030) (ZM(I,J), ZM(2,I+JM), ZM(3,I+JM), I = 1, NMK)} \\
  \text{1060 CONTINUE} \\
  \text{1070 CONTINUE}
\end{align*}
\]

(2) When $\text{ITERATION}$ or $\text{LEAST SQUARES ITERATION}$ is specified, the network mesh
points and values of singularity parameters for the current iteration (no.
JT) are saved on NSAV=TAPE14 (unformatted) using the following FORTRAN
statements:

\[
\begin{align*}
  \text{NNETP1} & = \text{NNETT} + 1 \\
  \text{REWIND NSAV} \\
  \text{WRITE (NSAV) JT} \\
  \text{WRITE (NSAV) NNETT, NSNGT, NZMPT, NNETP1} \\
  \text{WRITE (NSAV) (NZA(I), I = 1, NNETP1)} \\
  \text{WRITE (NSAV) (ZM(I,J), ZM(2,J), ZM(3,J), J = 1, NZMPT)} \\
  \text{WRITE (NSAV) (S(I), I = 1, NSNGT)}
\end{align*}
\]
7.0 COMPUTER PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This computer program is written in the CDC FORTRAN Extended (FTN4) language for the CDC Network Operating System (NOS). It uses overlay structures and fourteen disk files which include the standard system files INPUT (TAPE5) for card reading and OUTPUT (TAPE6) for printing. The program has been checked out and run on the Langley Research Center's CDC CYBER series computers.

The computer code implements recent advances in the solution of three-dimensional flow over wings with leading edge vortex separation. It has been designed and developed for the purpose of performing numerical experiment studies with the flow model.

The code includes two iterative solution procedures: (i) Quasi-Newton scheme and (ii) Least Squares Method. The least squares procedure for damping vortex sheet geometry update instabilities was developed to alleviate the convergence problem for certain cases using the Quasi-Newton iterative scheme. It is restricted to run smaller problems (see discussion in User's Input Guide) in the present set up and takes more computational time to execute. In the future, we hope to further develop the least squares procedure so that it can be used to execute larger problems as well as taking less computational time.

7.1 Basic Program Structure

The computer program consists of one main overlay, six primary overlays, three secondary overlays and one user library. A schematic diagram of basic program structure is illustrated in Figure 47.

7.2 Description of Overlay Programs

The following is a discussion of the overlay programs. A detailed flow chart of the main overlay program A378 is shown in Figure 48.

7.2.1 OVERLAY (MAIN, 0,0)

Main OVERLAY (MAIN, 0,0)

Program A378

Purpose To perform various tasks by calling the following overlay programs and subroutines:

- Program INPUT to process the input data and set up network mesh points
- Program CONFIG to compute panel geometry, panel singularity distribution and panel control points defining quantities
- Program VINFCC to calculate and store induced potential and velocity coefficients
FIGURE 47 BASIC PROGRAM STRUCTURE
Rewind disk files

Print title

Any input data? No

Yes Read and print a list of input data

CALL OVERLAY(4HDATA,1,0) (use program INPUT to process the input data and set up network mesh points)

CALL OVERLAY(6HNETGCS,2,0) (use program CONFIG to obtain panel geometry, panel singularity distribution, panel control point defining quantities for each network)

Set and print NF, MG, NH

FIGURE 48 FLOW CHART OF MAIN OVERLAY PROGRAM A378
CALL OVERLAY(GHAIGGEN,3,0)  
(use program VINFCC to calculate and store induced potential and velocity coefficients)

CALL INIMU  
(to calculate initial values for singularity strength parameters)

CALL OVERLAY(GRESULT,6,0)  
(use program OUTPUT to calculate and print the singularity grid and physical flow quantities for each network)

FIGURE 48 CONTINUED
CALL OVERLAY(6RESULT,6,0)  
(Use program OUTPUT to calculate and print the singularity grid and physical flow quantities for each network)

CALL JTFLOW(X,N,RX,DX,Y,RY)  
(to perform subiteration for a solution of singularity strength parameters)

IF ITCODE # 1

Store values of panel orientation angles and geometry parameters - λ & ν in the array X following the values of singularity strength parameters

IF ITCODE # 2

CALL ITFLOW(X,N,RX,DX,Y,RY)  
(using Quasi-Newton Scheme to find an iterative solution of the flow problem)

CALL LSFLOW(X,N,RX,DX,Y,RY)  
(using Least Square Method to find an iterative solution of the flow problem)

EXIT

FIGURE 48 CONCLUDED
Subroutine INIMU to compute initial values for singularity strength parameters

Program OUTPUT to calculate and print the singularity grid and the physical flow quantities for each network

Subroutine JTFLOW to perform subiteration for a solution of singularity strength parameters

Subroutine ITFLOW using Quasi-Newton scheme to find an iterative solution to the flow problem

Subroutine LSFLOW using Least Squares Method to find an iterative solution to the flow problem

Discussion

The main overlay program A378 first sets up data blocks for transferring among the overlay programs and also initializes the data. At the beginning of the execution of the code, disk files except system files INPUT (TAPE5), OUTPUT (TAPE6), and random access file (TAPE4) are rewound. The code then reads and prints a list of the input data cards. Program INPUT is first called to process the input data and set up network mesh points. Next, program CONFIG is called to compute panel geometry, panel singularity distribution and panel control points defining quantities by using the secondary overlay programs TGEOMC, TSING and TCNTRL. Induced potential and velocity influence coefficients, are then calculated via program VINFCC.

If the input data indicates no previous iteration results are to be used, then the code calls subroutine INIMU to calculate the initial singularity strength parameters values. Otherwise, the code reads in the values provided by the user on disk file TAPE14. If no iteration is requested, then program OUTPUT is called to calculate and print the singularity grid, physical flow quantities, and mesh points for each network.

If the user requests only the subiteration then the code calls subroutine JTFLOW for an iterative solution of the singularity strength parameters values, and program OUTPUT for printing the results of physical flow quantities and network mesh points.

When full iteration using Quasi-Newton scheme or least squares method is requested, then the code will proceed after the subiteration being exercised to find an iterative solution to the flow problem by using either subroutine ITFLOW or subroutine LSFLOW.
7.2.2 OVERLAY (DATA, 1,0)

Primary Program

Purpose To read and process the input data as follows:

- Set up network mesh points by using various preprocessors
- Calculate free stream velocity and compressibility direction and metric A and B
- Determine all network edge abutments and abutment intersections
- Obtain initial panel orientation angles and geometry parameters $\lambda$ and $\nu$

Discussion The input data cards are processed as indicated in the discussion of the User's Input Guide. After reading in the physical quantities such as angle of attack, yaw angle, symmetry or asymmetry, Mach number, and reference values, the code checks which of the following option is requested: (1) data check, (2) subiteration, (3) full iteration using Quasi-Newton scheme, or (4) full iteration using Least Squares Method. The printing options are read in next. Finally, the code reads the number of networks and the specified preprocessor. The preprocessors such as $\text{SQUADRILATERAL}$, $\text{SGOTHIC}$, $\text{SVORTEX}$, and $\text{STRAILING WAKE}$ are then called to set up the network mesh points. The code proceeds to calculate free stream velocity, compressibility direction matrices A and B, and orthogonal transformation matrix from reference coordinates into wing axis coordinates. If previous iteration results are to be used, network mesh points data will be read in from disk file TAPE14. On the other hand, if $\text{DATA CHECK}$ is specified, network mesh points data will be saved on disk file NSAV for external graphic processing. A printer plot of cross sections of the initial vortex system will be produced when this option is chosen. A printout of input network mesh points data is always provided by the program. Before returning the control to the main overlay, the code calls subroutine ABTCAL to determine all network edge abutments, and abutment intersections, and also obtains initial panel orientation angles and geometry parameters...
7.2.3 OVERLAY (NETGCS, 2,0)

Primary Program
CONFIG
Purpose
To compute panel geometry, panel singularity distribution, and panel control points defining quantities for all networks.

Discussion
This overlay program serves as a driver for calling the following three secondary overlay programs:

- Program TGEOMC to compute panel geometry defining quantities
- Program TSING to compute panel singularity distribution defining quantities
- Program TCNTRL to compute panel control points defining quantities

7.2.4 OVERLAY (NETGCS, 2,1)

Secondary Program
TGEOMC
Purpose
To compute panel geometry defining quantities for all networks

Discussion
If diagnostic geometry information is desired (IGEOMP = 1), the code prints mesh points data along with their row and column indices of the network. The main function of the code is to call subroutine GEOMC for each network to compute panel geometry defining quantities. It also sets up arrays containing number of panels in each network (NP(K)), number of mesh points in each network (NZ(K)) and accumulated sum of NP (NPA(K)), and accumulated sum of NZ (NZA(K)); and obtains the total number of panels (NPANT) and the total number of mesh points (NZMPT) for all networks.
7.2.5 OVERLAY (NETGCS, 2,2)

Secondary OVERLAY (NETGCS, 2,2)

Program TSING

Purpose To compute panel singularity distribution defining quantities for all networks

Discussion The code calls various routines depending on the type of each network to compute panel singularity distribution defining quantities:

- Routine SING for type 1 network
- Routine DASPL for type 2 network
- Routine DDSPL for type 4 network
- Routine DSDSPL for type 6 network
- Routine DWSPL for type 8, 10, 14, 16 network

It also sets up arrays containing number of singularity parameters in each network \( (NS(K)) \), and accumulated sum of \( NS( NSA(K)) \), and obtains the total number of singularity parameters \( (NSNGT) \) for all networks.

7.2.6 OVERLAY (NETGCS, 2,3)

Secondary OVERLAY (NETGCS, 2,3)

Program TCNTRL

Purpose To compute panel control points defining quantities for all networks

Discussion The code calls subroutine CONTRL for each network to compute panel control points defining quantities. It also sets up arrays containing number of control points in each network \( (NC(K)) \) and accumulated sum of \( NC( NCS(K)) \), and obtains the total number of control points \( (NCTRTE) \) for all networks. Next, defining quantities of some special control points used for calculating fed sheet force are computed by calling subroutine CONFRC. The sum of the total number of these special control points and that of the original control points is given as a parameter NCTRTE.
7.2.7 OVERLAY (AICGEN, 3,0)

Primary OVERLAY (AICGEN, 3,0)

Program VINFCC

Purpose To calculate and store induced potential and velocity coefficients

Discussion The code first obtains far field moments for hyperboloidal panels by calling subroutine FFHPMG. It starts to compute the potential/velocity influence coefficients by storing defining quantities for a group of control points in the available core of a scratch array. Then it proceeds to calculate panel influence coefficients by looping through all panels for that group of control points. After these calculated influence coefficients are being stored in a random access disk file, the code goes back to store defining quantities for another group of control points and perform the same calculation as described before. This process terminates when it is done with all control points. At the very first call of this overlay, all of the influence coefficients will be computed and stored in a random access disk file. After that, only the part of the influence coefficients affected by the perturbation of geometry will be calculated and replaced on the random access disk file. This cost saving scheme is controlled by a parameter NRAIC passing through the common block REAIC.

The potential/velocity influence coefficients of those special control points used for fed sheet force calculation are also obtained in this overlay program via subroutine AICFOR. Finally, information for far field, intermediate field, and near field are provided when requested by the user (IPNPIC=1).
7.2.8 OVERLAY (JACGEN, 4,0)

Primary OVERLAY (JACGEN, 4,0)

Program AJGEN

Purpose To calculate and store the analytic Jacobian matrix.

Discussion The code first sets the row and column dimensions of the Jacobian matrix according to the type of iteration requested:

(i) Subiteration (NDZA=0) - iteration performed only on the singularity strength parameters

(ii) Iteration without force boundary condition (NDZA=1) - iteration performed on the singularity strength parameters and panel orientation angles

(iii) Full iteration (NDZA=2) - iteration performed on the singularity strength parameters, panel orientation angles, and geometry parameters \( \lambda \) and \( \nu \).

(iv) Least Squares iteration (NDZA=3) - iteration performed on all the parameters with additional equations consisting of twist function

If it is not subiteration (NDZA=0), a subroutine ZTHET is called to calculate and store perturbation of network mesh points with respect to panel orientation angle and geometry parameters \( \lambda \) and \( \nu \). The major part of the code is the loop that ranges over all regular control points to compute the Jacobian corresponding to the equations of the function \( F \) (see section 4.3) and store it by row on the disk file NSC3. For those interior control points at the network with update index greater than 3, it also calculates rows of Jacobian corresponding to the function \( G \) and saves on a scratch disk file if NDZA is not zero. Later, these rows of Jacobian are transferred and stored behind the Jacobian matrix corresponding to the function \( F \). If full iteration is requested, the code computes rows of Jacobian corresponding to the function \( H \) (force boundary condition) via subroutine DFRC and stores also on the disk file NSC3.

The code will compute and store rows of Jacobian corresponding to the function \( K \) (twist function) via subroutine DKCAL when it is desired to have least squares iteration.
### 7.2.9 OVERLAY (SOLVER, 5,0)

**Primary**  
OVERLAY (SOLVER, 5,0)

**Program**  
TINVER

**Purpose**  
To provide an interface for using a large out-of-core equations solver

**Discussion**  
The input coefficient and right-hand side matrices are read in by row, and written into square blocks on a random access disk file via subroutine BLOCKR. The code sets up the argument list and calls the out-of-core equations solver PTSOLV. The solution matrix obtained from the solver is then unblocked and written by row on the disk file NANS via subroutine RBLOCK.
7.2.10 OVERLAY (RESULT, 6,0)

Primary OVERLAY (RESULT, 6,0)

Program OUTPUT

Purpose To compute and print or save on a disk file the following quantities:

- Network mesh points and values of singularity strength parameters for each iteration
- Singularity grid (singularity strength and derivatives at 9 canonical points on each panel) on each network for diagnostic purpose
- Physical flow quantities of interest such as average, upper and lower surface potentials and velocities, singularity strength and gradient, and upper, lower and difference pressure coefficients, force and moment coefficients for each network
- Printer plot for cross sections of vortex systems

Discussion At the beginning of the code, current iteration number, network mesh points and values of singularity strength parameters are saved on a disk file NSAV. These results could be used to restart another run later for more iterations. If diagnostic option (ISINGS=1) is chosen, singularity strength and derivatives at 9 canonical points on each panel are computed and printed along with the global coordinates of the representative points for each network.

The next major portion of the code is to compute and print various physical flow quantities for all panel center control points on each network. Physical flow quantities of interest include average, upper and lower surface potentials and velocities, singularity strength and gradient, and upper, lower and difference pressure coefficients. The pressure coefficients are also stored for use in computing network force and moment coefficients by calling the subroutine FMCAL.

Finally, a printer plot for cross sections of vortex system (when IPLITP=1) and a list of network mesh points are given as part of the output for each iteration.
7.3 File Usage

There are fourteen disk files used in the computer program. They all have symbolic names except TAPE4 which is used as a random access file. The following table shows the common block through which the disk file is passed, program or subroutine that uses it, and how it is being used.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disk No.</th>
<th>Symbolic Name</th>
<th>Common Block</th>
<th>Program Usage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>NTD</td>
<td>DRWI</td>
<td>IDIRNS, DTRNS</td>
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<td></td>
<td>IPTRNS, PTRNS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>PRWI</td>
<td>STRNS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td></td>
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<td>ISTRNS, CTRNS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>ISTRNS, STRNS</td>
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<td>4</td>
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<td>VINFCC, AICFOR</td>
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<td></td>
<td>FGCAL, HCAL, INIMU, AJGEN. etc.</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
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<td>CM03</td>
<td>A378, INPUT,</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
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<td>CM03</td>
<td>A378, INPUT, OUTPUT, etc.</td>
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<td>SOLNT</td>
<td>LSFLOW</td>
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<td>Symbolic Name</td>
<td>Common Block</td>
<td>Program Subroutine</td>
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<td>INIMU, ITFLOW,</td>
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<td>JTFLOW, LSFLOW</td>
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<td></td>
<td>A378, ITFLOW,</td>
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<td>etc.</td>
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<td>14</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>A378</td>
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</table>

The computer program uses the following CDC system utilities for random access files:

- **OPENMS** — declare a disk file to be random
- **CLOSMS** — close a random access file
- **READMS** — read a random access record
- **WRITMS** — write a random access record
### 7.4 Common Block Definition

Variables of the more essential common blocks shared by overlay programs and subroutines are defined below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Block</th>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>ACASE</td>
<td>ALPHA</td>
<td>Angle of attack in degrees</td>
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<td>BETA</td>
<td>Yaw angle in degrees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FSV</td>
<td>Magnitude of free stream velocity</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>FSVM</td>
<td>Free stream velocity vector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>OMEG</td>
<td>Roll rate vector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>RC</td>
<td>Center of rotation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADR</td>
<td>RTD</td>
<td>Degrees in unit radian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DTR</td>
<td>Radians in unit degree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AICQ</td>
<td>Q(I,K)</td>
<td>Dependence of Ith Taylor's series coefficient of panel doublet distribution on Kth canonical panel doublet value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B</td>
<td>Dependence of coefficient of linear distribution on triangle on values at vertices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Dependence of coefficients of quadratic distribution on triangle on values at vertices and edge lambdas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Dependence of coefficients of reduced cubic distribution on triangle on values at vertices and center and edge lambdas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AR</td>
<td>Transformation matrix from global to local coordinates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ARI</td>
<td>Inverse of AR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ARP</td>
<td>Matrix transforming combined potential/velocity vector from local to global coordinates</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td>Local coordinates of control point</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DU</td>
<td>Dependence of potential/velocity vector in local coordinates on source distribution coefficients</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DV</td>
<td>Dependence of potential/velocity vector in local coordinates on doublet distribution coefficients</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DVP</td>
<td>Dependence of potential/velocity vector in global coordinates on doublet distribution coefficients</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PC</td>
<td>Hyperboloidal panel geometry coefficient vectors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>EN</td>
<td>Unit normal (in global coordinates) to plane panel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>P</td>
<td>Local coordinates of panel corner points</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Common Block Variables Description

ZET Hyperboloidal panel geometry coefficient vectors in local coordinates
ZSTP Parameter values corresponding to ZP
ZP Average of triangle corner points
R Dependence of coefficients of reduced cubic doublet distribution on 9 canonical panel doublet parameters
DS Dependence of doublet strength and vorticity at a point on 9 canonical doublet parameters

ANGLEN
ZA Panel orientation angles for free sheet network
ZL Panel edge length along spanwise cut for free sheet network
ZAF Panel orientation angles for fed sheet network
ZLF Panel edge lengths along spanwise cut for fed sheet network
ALAM Geometry parameter λ
ANU Geometry parameter ν
NZAT Total number of panel orientation angles for free sheet networks
NZAFT Total number of panel orientation angles for fed sheet networks

BCARY
XX (1) - Potential
(2,3,4) - Velocity vector
(5) - Source strength
(6) - Doublet strength
(7,8,9) - Vorticity vector
(10,11,12) - Unit upper surface normal \( \hat{n} \)
(13,14,15) - Control point \( \bar{z} \)
(16,17,18) - Upper surface normal \( \bar{n} \)
(19,20,21) - Normal vector to panel edge \( \nu \)
(22,23,24) - Panel edge vector \( \vec{v} \)

F Value of analysis boundary condition (ANLBC), or design boundary condition (DESBC), or edge matching condition (MATBC)

FX Perturbation of boundary condition with respect to each of the variables XX

GG Vector of panel force boundary condition (SFCBC and EGFBC)

GX Perturbation of panel force boundary condition with respect to each of the variables XX

EX (1,J) - Perturbation of force boundary condition \( f_y \) with respect to Jth variable of XX
### Common Block Variables Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>NX2</td>
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<td>NX3</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NTSIN</td>
<td>Standard system file INPUT for card reading</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NTSOUT</td>
<td>Standard system file OUTPUT for printing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NSAV</td>
<td>Disk file to save intermediate iteration results</td>
</tr>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>Error code from subroutine RHEAD or WHEAD</td>
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<td>CM05</td>
<td>Code for bypassing the opening of random access file NSC2</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<td>Control point $\mathbf{z}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENC</td>
<td>Upper surface normal $\mathbf{n}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZNC</td>
<td>Unit upper surface normal $\mathbf{n}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZNCG</td>
<td>$\mathbf{n} \times \nabla f$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZCP</td>
<td>Perturbation of control point with respect to panel corner points $P_i$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENCP</td>
<td>Perturbation of $\mathbf{n}$ with respect to panel corner points $P_i$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZNCP</td>
<td>Perturbation of $\mathbf{n}$ with respect to panel corner points $P_i$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZNCGP</td>
<td>Perturbation of $\mathbf{n} \times \nabla f$ with respect to panel corner points $P_i$</td>
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<td>AN</td>
<td>Normal vector to panel edge $\mathbf{a}$</td>
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<tr>
<td>EL</td>
<td>Panel edge vector $\mathbf{e}$</td>
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<tr>
<td>ANP</td>
<td>Perturbation of $\mathbf{a}$ with respect to panel corner points $P_i$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ELP</td>
<td>Perturbation of $\mathbf{e}$ with respect to panel corner points $P_i$</td>
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<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>Parameters $s$ and $t$ of control point $Q_0$, $Q_s$, $Q_t$, $Q_{st}$ for the hyperboloidal panel of control point</td>
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<td>Doublet tangential derivative matching</td>
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<td>Common Block Variables</td>
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<td>Compressibility matrix for metric A</td>
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117
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>NSNGT</td>
<td>Total number of singularity strength parameters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCTRT</td>
<td>Total number of regular control points</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCTRTE</td>
<td>Total number of regular and special control points</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INDX</td>
<td>Key indices for random access file TAPE4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DSDFS</td>
<td>Vector relating source strength $\sigma$ to neighboring singularity parameters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DDDFS</td>
<td>Matrix relating doublet strength $\mu$ and $\hat{n} \otimes \nabla \mu$ to neighboring singularity parameters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DD</td>
<td>Matrix relating doublet strength $\mu$ and $\hat{n} \otimes \nabla \mu$ to the 9 canonical panel doublet parameters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZM</td>
<td>Mesh points coordinates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SLV</td>
<td>Vector consisting of source strength $\sigma$, doublet strength $\mu$, and $\hat{n} \otimes \nabla \mu$ at a control point</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SLVP</td>
<td>Perturbation of source strength $\sigma$, doublet strength $\mu$, and $\hat{n} \otimes \nabla \mu$ with respect to panel corner points</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZK</td>
<td>$X,Y,Z$ coordinates of mesh points used in least squares fit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WTK</td>
<td>Weights used in least squares fit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AK</td>
<td>Generalized inverse from least squares fit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NO</td>
<td>$= 2$ for quadratic fit (6 terms) $&lt; 2$ for linear fit (3 terms)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPK</td>
<td>Number of data points used in least squares fit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PI</td>
<td>$\pi$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PI2</td>
<td>$2\pi$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PI41</td>
<td>$1/4\pi$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AKAP</td>
<td>$4\pi$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NF</td>
<td>Number of singularity strength parameters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NG</td>
<td>Number of panel orientation angles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NH</td>
<td>Number of geometry parameters and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NFG</td>
<td>$NF + NG$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGH</td>
<td>$NG + NH$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NFGH</td>
<td>$NF + NG + NH$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common Block</td>
<td>Variables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NK</td>
<td>Number of equations of twist function</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGHK</td>
<td>NG + NH + NK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NKGHK</td>
<td>NF + NG + NH + NK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NITF</td>
<td>JT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ITMX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>JTP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ITPRIN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NDZA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ITCODE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ITVRCP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PANDQ</td>
<td>CP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AQ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AQI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DIAM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AST</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ITS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>INS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common Block</td>
<td>Variables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCS</td>
<td>Number of parameters (quadratic or linear coefficients) defining panel doublet or source distribution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ITS</td>
<td>Panel singularity type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>= 1 Source</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>= 2 Doublet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICS</td>
<td>Index of collapsed side, and is equal to 0 if no collapsed side</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPN</td>
<td>Index of the given panel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KP</td>
<td>Network number of the given panel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PIVM</td>
<td>DVDS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AMU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DVDZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DVDP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRNT</td>
<td>All variables in this common block are printing codes for diagnostic purpose,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>= 1 Printout</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>= 0 No printout</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IGEOMP</td>
<td>Panel defining quantities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISINGP</td>
<td>Panel singularity distribution defining quantities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICONTP</td>
<td>Panel control points defining quantities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IBCONP</td>
<td>Boundary conditions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISINGS</td>
<td>Singularity grid on each network</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPLOTOP</td>
<td>Printer plot of cross sections of vortex sheet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPTIME</td>
<td>Elapsed CPU time for various programs and subroutines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPRAIC</td>
<td>Influence coefficients for each control point</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPAJAC</td>
<td>Analytic Jacobian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPNPIC</td>
<td>Far field and near field information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPSOLV</td>
<td>Out-of-core equations solver information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Block</td>
<td>Variables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRWI</td>
<td>NPDQ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NSP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NRP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NTP</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| REAIC | NRAIC     | = 0 All influence coefficients will be computed  
|       |           | = 1 Part of the influence coefficients affected by the perturbation of geometry will be recomputed |
| SKRCHS| PANQ      | Buffers containing multiple blocks of panel and singularity distribution defining quantities |
|       | CNTQ      | Buffers containing multiple blocks of control point defining quantities |
|       | DMUQ      | Buffer containing temporary multiple blocks of panel defining quantities; buffer containing multiple blocks of singularity spline derivatives |
| SKRC1 | DUMSK1    | Scratch array |
| SOLN  | S         | Singularity (doublet and/or source) strength |
| SOLNT | NAIC      | Disk files (see File Usage) |
|       | NRHS      | |
|       | NANS      | |
|       | NSC1      | |
|       | NSC2      | |
|       | NSC3      | |
|       | NSCR      | |
|       | IRAY      | Array containing input specification for out-of-core equations solver  
|       |           | (1) - Number of words in the scratch array  
|       |           | (2) - I/O device for the coefficient matrix  
|       |           | (3) - File argument for coefficient matrix  
|       |           | (4) - I/O device for the solution matrix  
|       |           | (5) - File argument for solution matrix  
|       |           | (6) - Scratch I/O device  
|       |           | (7) - Scratch I/O device |
Common Block Variables Description

(8) - Not used
(9) - I/O matrix for the right-hand side matrix
(10) - File argument for right-hand side matrix

MTITLE
Title of solution

SRWI
NSDQ
Number of panel and singularity spline defining quantities

NSS
Number of panel and singularity spline defining quantity blocks in buffer

NRS
Current record in buffer

NTS
File on which panel and singularity spline defining quantity blocks are stored

SYMM
NSYMM
= 1 for asymmetric about X-Z plane
= 0 otherwise

TFMQ
FC
Accumulated force coefficients of networks

FMC
Accumulated moment coefficients of networks

TCA
Accumulated surfaces area of networks

UPDIND
NUP
Network update index

NAT
(1,K) - Sequence no. of network to which side 1 of Kth network is attached
(2,K) - Sequence no. of network to which side 4 of Kth network is attached

NSD
(1,K) - Side no. of network to which side 1 of Kth network is attached
(2,K) - Side no. of network to which side 4 of Kth network is attached

NCR
(1,K) - Leading corner point no. of network to which side 1 of Kth network is attached
(2,K) - Leading corner point no. of network to which side 4 of Kth network is attached

ZMD
ZMTH
Dependence of corner point coordinates on thetas

ZMAL
Dependence of corner point coordinates on lambdas and nus

NZMTHA
Cumulative number of thetas in each network

NZMALM
Cumulative number of lambdas and nus in each network
7.5 Linkage Map of Overlay Programs and Subroutines

In the following map, the subroutines followed with * are CDC system routines.

(This linkage map is obtained from using a program CALLMAP written by Gary Bills of Boeing Computer Services Company.)
7.5.1 MAP OF OVERLAY (MAIN, 0, 0)
MAP OF OVERLAY(MAIN,0,0)
ENTRY PT. A378V8

UPDATE
- COS*
- SIN*
OVERLAY* (2,0)

- UNIT*
CTRNS
- TRNS
XFERA
CROSS
- UVECTM
- SORT*
ZERO
CROSSM
CMAB

- UNIT*
STRNS
- TRNS
XFERA

- CMAB
SINC
ZER0
SINFCC
CMAB
SINC5
SNGCAL

- FGCAL
FUNC
XFERA
READMS*
CMAB

- ZERO
ANELC
- XFERA
CMAB
CMAB

- ZERO
DESCB
- XFERA
CMAB
CROSS
CMAB
CMAB
MATBC
ZERO

- ZERO
CTRNS
- TRNS
UNIT*
MAP OF OVERLAY(MAIN,0,0)
ENTRY PT. A378V8
MAP OF OVERLAY(MAIN, 0, 0)

ENTRY PT. A378V8

- XFERA
  - CROSS
  - UVECTH SORT*
  - CPNTCL
  - ZERO
  - CROSSM CMAB
  - ZERO
  - SINFCC CMAB SINCS
  - SNGCAL CMAB SINCD
  - XFERA READMS* CMAB
  - HCAL
  - XFERA XFERA CAMAB CROSS CMAB
  - ZERO
  - DESBC
  - CMAB
  - CROSS
  - VADD
  - CMAB
  - ZERO
  - EPNTCL
  - MINMOD
  - UVECTH SORT*
  - ZERU
  - XFERA CAMAB
  - EGFBC
  - CROSS CROSSM CMAB SORT*
  - MAG
  - IRNS IRNS
  - UNIT* XFERA
  - CROSS
MAP OF OVERLAY(MAIN,0,0)
ENTRY PT. A370V8

132
MAP OF OVERLAY(MAIN,0,0)

ENTRY PT. A378V8

133
MAP OF OVERLAY(MAIN, 0, 0)

ENTRY PT. A370V0

EXIT*
MAP OF OVERLAY (DATA, 1, 0)

ENTRY PT. INPUT

```
SORT*  
QUADNT  
    ZER0  
    SORT*  
GADNET  
VORTEX  
    XFERA  
    SROt*  
    TRWAKE  
    XFERA  
TRWAKE  
    XFERA  
    ISICAL  
    PIDENT  
    SORT*  
CAMBER  
    XFERA  
    INTPl  
    BINSCH  
    INTp2  
    BINSCH  
CONCAM  
    ASIN*  
    COS*  
    SORT*  
INPUT  
    COS*  
    SIN*  
    M3NDD  
    MSHIND  
    PIDENT  
    SORT*  
    VADD  
    COMIP  
    CMAGNH  
    UVECT  
    SORT*  
    CMAB  
    ZER0  
 SCALE2  
    ALUG10*  
    VSPL0T  
    SUBPON  
```

135
MAP OF OVERLAY DATA,1,0
ENTRY PT. INPUT

CPTLS MAG SORT*

VADD

ZERO MNMOD

ABTANL ZERO TREPLK UKYSRT

UKYSRT KEISRT FSHELL

TRESCI KEYSRT ISHELL

ASHIND MNMOD

MNMOD

UPDTIN

SORT* ATAN2*

CSTRPT SECOND*
7.5.3 MAP OF OVERLAY (NETGCS, 2, 0)

MAP OF OVERLAY(NETGCS,2,0):
ENTRY PT. CONFIG

CONFIG—OVERLAY* (2,1) (2,2) (2,3)
7.5.4 MAP OF OVERLAY (NETGCS, 2, 1)

MAP OF OVERLAY (NETGCS, 2, 1):
ENTRY PT. TGEOMC

TGEOMC

- PCCAL
- VADD
- CONPIP
- SQRZ

GEOMC

- CROSS
- SRFIT
- IICALLS
- IPTRNS
- ITRNS
- XFERA
- UNITZ

CSTPRT

SECONDZ
7.5.5 MAP OF OVERLAY (NETGCS, 2, 2)

ENTRY PT. TSING

MAP OF OVERLAY (NETGCS, 2, 2):

- GCPCAL
- GRDIND - PIDENT - SORT*
- PTRANS - TRNS - UNIT*
- CMAB
- UVECT - SORT*
- LPROJ - PROJ - VADD - CMAB - SORT*
- MAC - VADD
- SING
- UNIPAN - CMAB - VADD
- ZERO
- PSINTP - VIP
- LSGSFX - OCBHTX - VIP
- SORT*
- PIDENT - SORT*
- SCMPKT - XFERA - VADD
- ITRANS - ITMNS - UNIT*
- XFERA
- ZER0
- GCPCAL
- MNSWCH
- GRIND - PIDENT - SORT*
- XFERA
MAP OF OVERLAY(NEOGC5,2,2)
ENTRY PT. TSING

PTRNS --- TRNS --- UNIT

MMMOD

INCMPR

XFERA

DASPL

ZERO

DISTNC

PIDENT

EDGLB

MSROTM

TRANS

UVECT --- SORT

CROSS

BLCCAL

TRANS

MMMOD

CMAB

UVECT --- SORT

LPREDJ

PROJ

CMAB

MAG --- SORT

VADD

UNIPAN --- CMAB

ZERO

PSINTP --- VIP

LSOFSF

LSOFSFX

DCBHTX --- SQRT

VIP

VIP

SQRT

PIDENT --- SORT

VIPS
MAP OF OVERLAY NETGCS, 2, 2:
ENTRY PT. TSING

BLDCAI

ZERO

MNMOD

SCMPKI

XFERA

VADD

ISIRNS

ITRNS

UNIT*

XFERA

GHDIND

PIDENT

SORT*

PTRNS

TRNS

UNIT*

MNMOD

XFERA

DDSPL

ZERO

PSINTP

VIP

LSQSFX

VIP

DCBHTX

VIPS

LSQSF

SORT*

PIDENT

CMAB

UNIPAN

CMAB

UVECT

SORT*

LPROJ

PROJ

VADD

MAC

SORT*

VADD

BLDCAL

MNMOD

141
MAP OF OVERLAY(METGCS, 2, 2)
ENTRY PT. TSING

TRANS
  ↓ MSROTM
  ↓ UVECT
  ↓ CROSS
  ↑ ZER0
  ↓ LSQSF
  ↓ UNIPAN
  ↑ LSQSF
  ↓ CMAB
  ↓ CHAB
  ↓ UVECT
  ↓ PROJ
  ↑ LPROJ
  ↓ MPSMOD
  ↓ ENDSPL
  ↓ TRANS
  ↓ MSROTM
  ↓ UVECT
  ↓ CROSS
  ↑ DEDGLS
  ↓ DISTINC
  ↓ MAG
  ↓ VADD
  ↓ PIDENT
  ↓ SQR0
  ↑ SCMPKI
  ↓ XFERA
  ↑ VADD

142
MAP OF OVERLAY(NETGCS,2,2):  
ENTRY PT. TSING  

TSING  

ISTRNS  

ITRNS  

UNIT*  

XFERA  

MPCCAL  

GHIND  

PIDENT  

SORT*  

PTRNS  

TRNS  

UNIT*  

XFERA  

MNMOD  

XFERA  

ZERO  

PSINTP  

VIP  

LSOSFX  

VIP  

DCBHTX  

SORT*  

VIPS  

LSOSF  

SQR1*  

PIDENT  

SORT*  

CMAB  

UNIPAN  

CMAB  

UVECT  

SORT*  

CMAB  

VADD  

LPROJ  

VAUD  

PROJ  

CMAB  

MAG  

SORT*  

VADD  

MNMOD  

TRANS  

MSRTM  

TRANS  

UVECT  

SORT*  

CROSS
MAP OF OVERLAY(NETGCS,2,2)
ENTRY PT. TSING

- DEDGLS
  - ZERO
  - LSQSF
    - SORT*
    - PIDENT
    - SORT*
  - LSQSF
  - UNIPAN
    - CMAB
      - CMAB
      - UVECT
      - SORT*
    - CMAB
      - UVECT
      - VADD
      - CMAB
    - LPROJ
      - PROJ
      - VADD
    - MHMOD
      - TRANS
      - TRANS
      - UVECT
      - SORT*
      - UVECT
      - CROSS
      - DISTNC
      - MAG
      - SORT*
      - VADD
      - IDENT
      - SORT*
      - VADD
  - SCMPKT
    - XFERA
    - VADD
  - UNIT*
MAP OF OVERLAY(NETGCS,2,2):
ENTRY PT. TSING

- ISTRNS
- ITRNS
- XFERA
- XFERA
- PIDENT
- SORT*
- PTRNS
- TRNS
- XFERA
- UNIT*
- MNMOD
- ZERO
- DWSPL
- DISTNC
- MAG
- SORT*
- VADD
- EDGLS
- DEDGLS
- SCMPKI
- XFERA
- VADD
- ISTRNS
- ITRNS
- UNIT*
- XFERA
- CSTPRT
- SECOND*

145
7.5.6 MAP OF OVERLAY (NETGCS, 2, 3)

ENTRY PT. TCNTRL

MAP OF OVERLAY(NETGCS,2,3):

TCNTRL

CONTRL

GCPCAL
GRDIND
STRNS

UNIT*

XFERA

CROSS

CPNTCL

UNIT*

SORT*

ZERO

CROSSM

CMAB

XFERA

CTRNS

UNIT*

XFERA

CTRNS

UNIT*

CROSS

CPNTCL

UNIT*

SORT*

ZERO

CROSSM

CMAB

CSTPR1

SECOND*
7.5.7 MAP OF OVERLAY (AICGEN, 3, 0)

MAP OF OVERLAY(AICGEN,3,0):
ENTRY PT. VINFCC

ZERO
   FFHPMG
   ASITJQ
   RRZAB
   ZERO

CIRNS
   TRNS
   XFERA
   READMS*
   STRNS
   TRANS

VINFCC
   XFERA
   UNIT*
   CPTLS
   VADD
   MAG
   SQT*
   XXADJ
   VADD
   MAG
   SQT*
   PIDNTE
   SORT*
   MAG
   SORT*
   DISTNC
   VADD
   XFERA
   CMAB
   CROSSM
   ZERO
   UVECTM
   SQT*
   CROSS
   CPNTCL
   MNMOD
   CMAB
   MNMOD
   CMAB
   ZHPRJ
   SQT*
   VADD
   VMUL
   CMAB
MAP OF OVERLAY(AICGEN,3,0)i

ENTRY PT. VINFC

- SORT*  - XFERA
- COMPPIP
- YADD

- CMAB
- CROSS
- INSIDE
- XFERA
- YADD

- UVect
- CROSS
- SORI*

- CMAB
- CROSSTM
- ZERO
- UVECTM
- SORI*
- CROSS

- SINFC
- CMAB
- SINC

- EPNTCL
- MNMOD

- CMAB
- CROSSTM
- ZERO
- UVECTM
- SORI*
- CROSS

- ZERO
- TYPICAL
- MNMOD

- PVC
- INFLU
- YADD
- CMAB

- SORI*
- COMPPIP

- SCROSS
- ACKROSS
- AGAT
- CAXAB
- RRAADD
MAP OF OVERLAY(AICGEN,3,0):
ENTRY PT. VINFCC

- CAMAB
- XFEKA
- HXZABT
- CXAB
- HRZATB
- CMPIP
- VADD
- SORT*
- CMAB
- CROSS
- CSCAL1
- ZERO

- FFPIC
  - CAMAB
  - XFEKA
  - HXZABT
  - CXAB
  - HRZATB
  - CMPIP
  - VADD
  - SORT*
  - CMAB
  - CROSS
  - CSCAL1
  - ZERO

- PIFCAL
  - ONEPIF
    - ALOG*
    - ATAN2*
    - SORT*
    - ZERO
    - CMAB
    - ZERO

- BLANQ
  - CSCAL
  - VADD
  - CMAB
  - SORT*
  - CMAB
  - CROSS
  - OBLIKU
  - CMAB
  - SORT*
  - TRANS
  - UVECT
  - CMAB
  - SORT*
  - CMAB
  - CROSS
  - PCCAL

- LINVOR
  - CAMAB
  - CROSSM
  - CROSS
  - ECAL
  - ALOG*
  - SORT*
  - CMAB

- CATAM
  - CRITMS
MAP OF OVERLAY(AICGEN,3,0): ENTRY PT. VINFCC
7.5.8 MAP OF OVERLAY (JACGEN, 4, 0)

MAP OF OVERLAY (JACGEN, 4, 0)
ENTRY PT. AJGEN
MAP OF OVERLAY(JACGEN,4,0):
ENTRY PT. AJGEN

```
  | UVECT ---- SORT*
  | CMAB
  | UNIPAN ---- CMAB
  | PIDENT ---- SORT*
  | LSOSF ---- SORT*
  | VIPS ---- VIP
  | DCBHTX ---- VIP
  | LSOSFX ---- VIP
  | ZIP      ---- VIP
  | ZERO     ---- VIP

  | CROSS ---- UVECT ---- SORT*
  | TRANS ---- TRANS

  | MSROTH ---- UVECT ---- SORT*
  | TRANS ---- TRANS

  | BLDCAL ---- VADD ---- SORT*
  | MAG ---- CMAB
  | LPROJ ---- PROJ ---- VADD
  | UVECT ---- SORT*
  | CMAB
  | UNIPAN ---- CMAB
  | PIDENT ---- SORT*
  | LSOSF ---- SORT*
  | VIPS ---- VIP
  | DCBHTX ---- VIP
  | LSOSFX ---- SORT*
```

153
MAP OF OVERLAY(JACGEN,4,0)
ENTRY PT. AJGEN

- XFERA
  - DISTNC
  - MAG
  - SORT*
- EIFLU
  - MAG
  - SORT*
  - PIDENT
  - SORT*
  - XXADJ
    - VADD
  - MAG
  - SORT*
  - VADD
- CPTLS
  - VADD
  - MAG
  - SORT*

- MMNMOD
  - CMAB

- CROSS
  - UVECT
    - SORT*
  - VADD
    - XFERA
  - INSIDE
    - CROSS
    - CMAB
  - NRPTED
    - VADD
    - COMP IP
    - XFERA
    - SORT*

- ZHPROJ
  - CMAB
  - VMUL
  - VADD
  - SORT*

- DEIVC

- CPNTCL
  - CROSS
    - UVECT
    - SORT*
  - ZERO
  - CROSSM
  - CMAB
  - ZERO
MAP OF OVERLAY(JACGEN, 4, 0):
ENTRY PT. AJGEN

- DPIVC
  - CMAB
  - XFERA
  - PCCAL
  - ZERO
  - CRCAL1
  - CROSS
  - CMAB
  - SQRT*
  - VADD
  - CMPIP
  - RHzATB
  - CXAB
  - RRZABT
  - XFHA
  - CAMAB
  - RRAABT
  - CAXAB
  - AGAT
  - ACHSS
  - SCROSS
- FFPIC
- LINVOR
  - CMAB
  - SQRT*
  - ALOG*
  - ECAL
  - CROSS
  - CROSS
  - CAMAB
- DTRNS
  - TRNS
  - UNIT*
  - XFERA
- DFDTH
  - CMAB
  - NETCAL
  - MNMOD
  - ZPPTH
  - DZDTH
  - MNMOD
  - XFERA
  - ZERO
  - CAMAB
  - ←UNIT*
MAP OF OVERLAY(JACGEN, 4, 0)1
ENTRY PT. AJGEN

158
MAP OF OVERLAY(JACGEN, 4, 0):
ENTRY PT. AJGEN
MAP OF OVERLAY(JACGEN,4,0)

ENTRY PT. AJGEN

--- Diagram Content ---

- CMAB
- CNMOD
- CPTLS
- VADD
- MAG
- SORT
- CROSS
- UVCT
- SORT
- VADD
- XFERA
- INSIDE
- CROSS
- CMAB
- NRPTED
- VADD
- CMAB
- CMAB
- VMUL
- VADD
- SORT
- ZHPROJ
- CMAB
- VMUL
- VADD
- SORT
- DEIVC
- CROSS
- UVCT
- SORT
- CPNTCL
- ZERO
- CROSS
- CMAB
- ZERO
- SINFCC
- CMAB
- SINC
- SINGCAL
- CMAB
- SINC
- EPNTCL
- MNMOD
- UVCT
- SORT
- ZERO
- VADD
MAP OF OVERLAY(JACGEN,4,0):
ENTRY PT. AJGEN

SINFCG   SINCD   CMAB   SINC
SNGCAL   CMAB   SINCD
XFERA
READMS*
CMAB
DESBG   CMAB   ZERO
GFCGC
VADD
CMAB   CAMAB
FDER
CMAB   CAMAB
DFDTH   CMAB   NETCAL
MNMOD   ZPPTH
DZPTH   MNMOD   XFERA
CMAB   ZERO
MNMOD   UMECTH
EPNCL   UVECTH   SORT*
ZERO
XFERA
CAMAB
EGFBC
CROSS
CMAB
MAP OF OVERLAY(JACGEN,4,0):
ENTRY PT. AJGEN

MAG ---- SORT*
      |      | UNIT*
      |      | XFERA
STRNS ---- TRNS ---- CROSS
          |      | UVECTM ---- SORT*
          |      | ZERO ---- CROSSM
          |      | CMAB
CPNTCL ---- SORT*
      |      | MAG ---- SORT*
      |      | CMAB
      |      | ZERO
      |      | CAMAB
DKCAL
      |      | CMAB
      |      | NETCAL
      |      | DFDTH
CSTPRT ---- SECOND*
      |      | CMAB
      |      | ZPPTH
      |      | DZDTH ---- MNMOD
      |      | XFERA ---- MNMOD
      |      | ZERO ---- CAMAB

7.5.9 MAP OF OVERLAY (SOLVER, 5, 0)

ENTRY PT. TINVER

MAP OF OVERLAY(SOLVER, 5, 0):

RHEAD
  LOCATE
  ZERO
  RVEC
  EOF*

TINVER
  BLOCKR
  OPENMS*
  OPENMS*
  ZERO
  RVEC
  EOF*
  WRITMS*
  WRITMS*

FILSET
  REPSOL
  READMB
  READMS*
  CSMAB
  ARAMAX
  PRSUB
  VIPS
  WRITMB
  WRITMS*
  XCHR
  SLIN
  PCDCOM
  PFSUB
  XCHR
  VIPS

PTSOLV
  READMB
  READMS*
  CSMAB
  PTFSUB
  XCHR
  VIPS
  WRITMB
  WRITMS*
  READMB
  READMS*
  CSMAB
MAP OF OVERLAY(SOLVER,5,0):

ENTRY PT. TINVER

TBSUB - BSUB - VIPS
       |       | WRITMB - WRITMS*
       | PRIV - READMB - READMS*
       | WHEAD - LOCATE - EDF*
       | REAMD - READMS*
       | WVEC
       | CSTPRT - SECONDD*
7.5.10 MAP OF OVERLAY (RESULT, 6, 0)

ENTRY PT. OUTPUT

MAP OF OVERLAY (RESULT, 6, 0):

HMOD

STNRS — TRNS — UNIT*

XFERA

CROSS

UVECT — SORT*

ZERO

CROSSM

CMAB

UVECT — SORT*

CMAB

SINCD

SINCC

CMAB

SINGCAL

CMAB

UNIT*

STRNS — TRNS — XFERA

CROSS

UVECT — SORT*

ZERO

CROSSM

CMAB

UVECT — SORT*

CMAB

UNIT*

STRNS — TRNS — XFERA

CROSS

UVECT — SORT*

ZERO

CROSSM

CMAB

UVECT — SORT*

CMAB
MAP OF OVERLAY RESULT 6 0:
ENTRY PT OUTPUT

UNIPAN CMAB
FMICAL ZERO
CCAL ECAL
CSCAL VADD
CMAR SORT*

VADD MAC SORT*
LPROJ PROJ CMAB VAUD
UVECT SORT* CMAB
PIDENT SORT*
LSGSF

VIPS
DCBHTX SORT*
LSGSFX VIP PSINTP VIP

ZERO
VSPLTT SUBPON
CSTPRT SECOND*
REFERENCES


An improved panel method for the solution of three-dimensional leading-edge vortex flows is presented. The method employs a three-dimensional inviscid flow model in which the configuration, the rolled-up vortex sheets, and the wake are represented by quadratic doublet distributions. The strength of the singularity distribution as well as shape and position of the vortex spirals are computed in an iterative fashion starting with an assumed initial sheet geometry. The method calculates forces and moments as well as detail surface pressure distributions. Improvements include the implementation of improved panel numerics for the purpose of eliminating the highly non-linear effects of ring vortices around doublet panel edges, and the development of a least squares procedure for damping vortex sheet geometry update instabilities.

The documentation is divided up into two parts:
- Volume I - Theory Document

Volume II contains instructions for the proper set up and input of a problem into the computer code. Program input formats and output are described. A description of the computer program and its overlay structure is also presented.