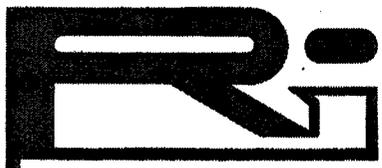


NASA-CR-174199  
19850005493



**BOUNDARY LAYER SIMULATOR IMPROVEMENT**

**December 1984**

**REMTECH inc.**

Huntsville, Alabama



BOUNDARY LAYER SIMULATOR IMPROVEMENT

December 1984

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Prepared under

Contract NAS8-35976

for

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N85-13802 #

## FOREWORD

This final report presents work conducted for the Marshall Space Flight Center (MSFC) in response to the requirements of Contract NAS8-35976. The work presented here was performed by REMTECH, Inc., Huntsville, Alabama and is titled, "Boundary Layer Simulator Improvement".

The project manager for this project was Dr. Sarat C. Praharaj. The project was very much aided by the helpful technical support of the NASA contract monitor, Mr. Klaus Gross, and by Mr. A. Krebsbach, both of the Systems Performance Branch of the Mission Analysis Division.

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## Section 1.0

## INTRODUCTION

The primary goal of the work reported here was to improve the existing Boundary Layer Integral Matrix Procedure, Version J (BLIMPJ)<sup>1</sup>. BLIMPJ has been used in the industry as a rigorous boundary layer program in connection with the existing JANNAF reference programs such as ODE and TDK<sup>2</sup>. It is capable of treating two-dimensional and axisymmetric nozzles with a variety of wall boundary conditions which include regenerative and transpiration cooling as well as ablating wall materials. The improvements described herein have potential use in the design of the future Orbit Transfer Vehicle (OTV) engines.

The projected engine design for the OTV would utilize an expander cycle operation mode. In this mode, heat energy obtained through a regeneratively cooled wall is used to drive the turbines and pumps. O<sub>2</sub>-H<sub>2</sub> propellant system is used to react in the combustion chamber at pressure levels of 1500-2000 psia at a mixture ratio of 6. The reaction products are expanded through a nozzle of large area ratio, ranging from 400 to 3000. Although the above chamber pressures and O/F ratio for a O<sub>2</sub>-H<sub>2</sub> system are not uncommon for the currently operating Space Shuttle main engines (SSMEs), the area ratio is only of the order of 80. These high chamber pressure expander cycle engines depend primarily on the heat energy transmitted from the combustion products through the thrust chamber wall. The larger the regenerative heat transfer the higher the chamber pressure which in turn permits larger area ratio motors. These engines

- 
1. Evans, R., "Boundary Layer Integral Matrix Procedure, BLIMP-J User's Manual," Aerotherm Division/Acurex Corporation, July 1975, under Contract NAS8-30930.
  2. Nickerson, G.R., Coats, D.E., and Bartz, J.L., "The Two-Dimensional Kinetic (TDK) Reference Computer Program," Engineering and Programming Manual, Ultrasystems, Inc., December 1973, under Contract NAS9-12652.

and the associated interior nozzle flowfields are outside the range of current engineering experience. The heat transfer to the nozzle wall is affected by such variables as wall roughness, relaminarization, and the presence of particles in the flow. The motor performance loss for these nozzles with thick boundary layers is inaccurate using the existing procedure coded in BLIMPJ. Flow expansion within large area ratio nozzles and associated low pressures and temperatures may produce two-phase flow conditions (liquid droplets or ice crystals) adjacent to the wall especially in connection with strongly cooled walls. The presence of such particles will have some effect on the friction and heat transfer mechanism within the boundary layer. Moreover, there are discussions in the technical community of replacing the nozzle wall around the throat by an ablative wall. This would reduce high heat-transfer to the nozzle throat because of ablation while introducing the ablation products in the nozzle boundary layer and the inviscid part of the nozzle flowfield. All these modifications and innovations require investigations and implementation in BLIMPJ code of the following simplified analytical formulations:

- Wall surface roughness simulation and its impact on heat transfer and shear effects.
- Prediction of relaminarization regions with approximations on heat transfer and friction along the wall.
- Presence of particles in the boundary layer and their impact on heat transfer and friction.
- Re-evaluation of the existing boundary layer thrust loss calculation method for nozzles with large area ratios, experiencing thick boundary layers at low density and high Mach number flow situations.

Various versions of BLIMPJ were received from Marshall Space Flight Center (MSFC). Apart from the version available at REMTECH, a total of three additional versions including the (I) Aerotherm, (II) MSFC, and (III) mini-versions was

TABLE 1.1 BLIMPJ SUBROUTINES

MINI	AERO THERM	MINI	AERO THERM	MINI	AERO THERM
ABMAX	ABMAX	ITERAT	ITERAT	SATEMP	
<span style="border: 1px solid black;">BLKDTA</span>			KINET	SCRND	
<span style="border: 1px solid black;">BLMAIN</span>	MAIN	LIAD	LIAD		SECOND
CHANGE		LIMIT		SETUP	SETUP
		LIMIL*			SHOMO
	CHOMO	LINCER	LINCER	SLOPE	
CRECT	CRECT	LINMAT	LINMAT		SLOPL
	DATE	LOGPLT			SLOPQ
	DUMCOM	LTCPHS			STATE
EQUIL	EQUIL	MATER	MATER	STATE	STATEN
ERF*	ERF	MATS1	MATS1	STATEN	TAYLOR
ERP	ERP	MATS2	MATS2	TAYLOR	TAYLOR
	ETIME*				
	ETIMEF	MINMAX		THERM	THERM
	FILQ3		MISCIN		TLEFT
	FILQ5	NICK			TOD
	FINEQ	<span style="border: 1px solid black;">NNNCER</span>	NNNCER	TRANCR	TRANCR
FIRSTG	FIRSTG	NONCER*	OGLE	TRINT	TRINT
FISLEQ	FISLEQ	<span style="border: 1px solid black;">OUTPUT</span>	OUTPUT	<span style="border: 1px solid black;">TRMBL</span>	TRMBL
FUNXS	FUNXS	PLOT		TVCCOE*	TVCCOE*
GEOM	GEOM	POINTS	POINTS	TVCM1*	TVCM1*
	HHOMO	PROPS	PROPS	TVCI*	TVCI*
HISTXI	HISTXI	RECASE	RECASE		
ICOEFF	ICOEFF	REFCON	REFCON	<span style="border: 1px solid black;">ROUGH</span>	
IMONE	IMONE	REFIT	REFIT	<span style="border: 1px solid black;">PARTCL</span>	
INPUT	INPUT	RERAY	RERAY		
INTRP		RNLCER	RNLCER		
IONLY	IONLY	ROCOU	ROCOU		

\*ENTRY POINT ROUTINE

Routine Modified Or Added  
By REMTECH

obtained. It was recommended by MSFC to use the mini-version for making modifications to the code. The mini-version is a cleaner and shorter version of the code and has fewer subroutines when compared with the Aerotherm version in Table 1.1. In order to access the code at various subroutines for modifications, a macro flow diagram was prepared and is provided in Fig. 1.1.

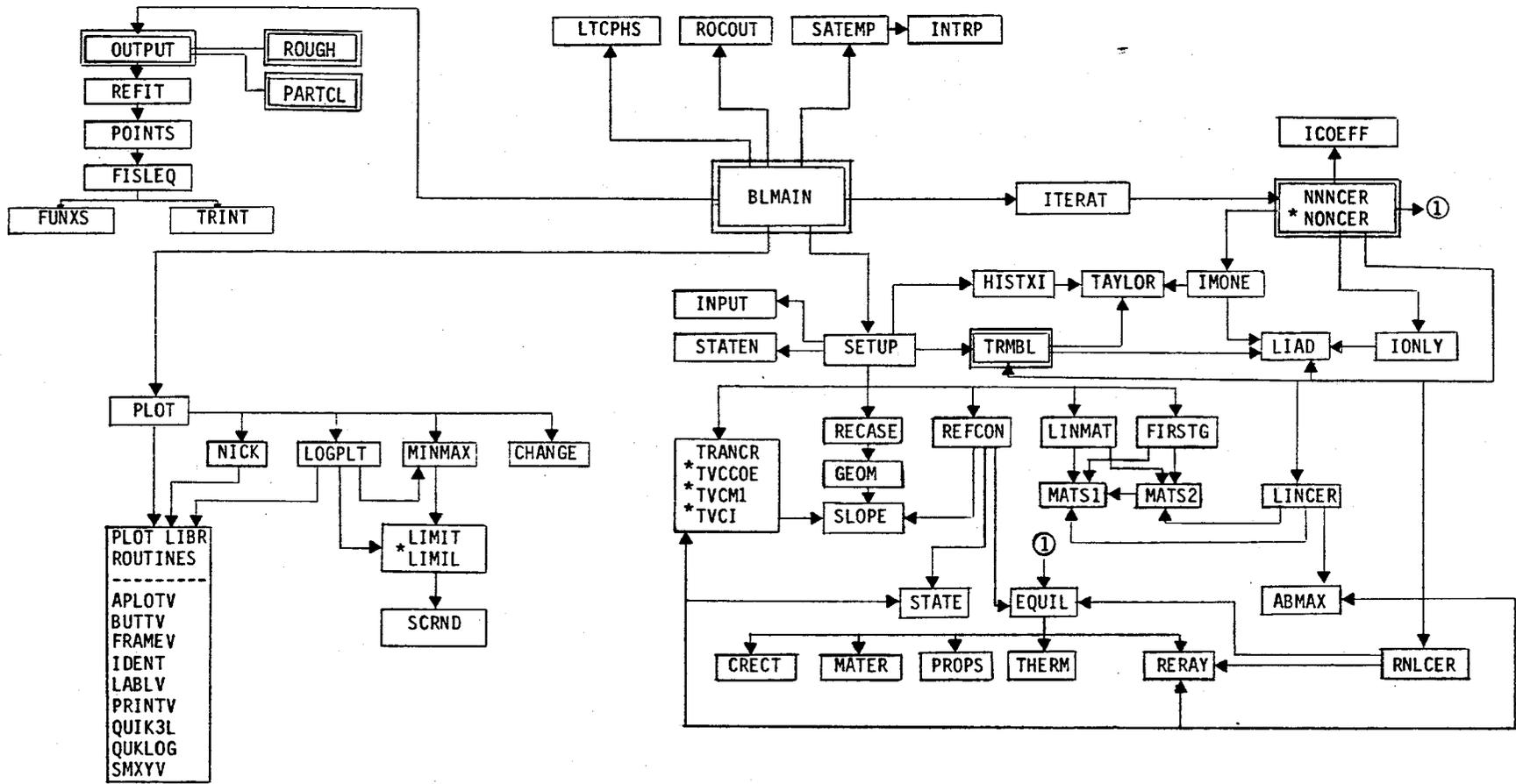
The various tasks described earlier are discussed in the following sections. Section 2 discusses the effects of wall roughness on skin friction and heat transfer. Section 3 highlights the mechanism and effects of relaminarization, whereas Section 4 discusses the effects of particles on skin friction and heat transfer rate on the nozzle wall. Section 5, on the other hand, focuses on the re-evaluation of the existing boundary layer thrust loss calculation method for nozzles with large area ratios experiencing thick boundary layers. The last four sections described above are self-contained in that the technical discussion for each item along with the corresponding figures and list of references are contained in that section, independent of any other section. These sections also describe applications of the various modules in a composite fashion if more than one effect needs to be considered. Finally, Section 6 makes recommendations both in the areas of analytical and experimental techniques for future work.

BLKDTA

BLOCK DATA

ERP  
ERF\*

FUNCTIONS



\* ENTRY POINT ROUTINES

Routine Modified Or Added  
By REMTECH

Fig. 1.1 BLIMPJ Mini-Version Macro Flow Diagram

## Section 2.0

## WALL SURFACE ROUGHNESS EFFECTS

2.1 Background

The importance of wall surface roughness which increases the resistance to fluid flows has been recognized for many years. One of the principal parameters influencing the surface heat transfer to a rough wall is the roughness height,  $k$ .

The problem of modeling turbulent flow over rough surfaces has been divided into three regimes:

- Regime I: Smooth - The roughness size is so small that the protrusions are contained within the laminar sublayer. The surface skin friction and heat transfer are not changed from smooth surface values.
- Regime II: Transitional - Some of the roughness elements protrude outside of the laminar sublayer. The skin friction and heat transfer are increased above the smooth surface values.
- Regime III: Fully Rough - All surface roughness elements protrude outside of the laminar sublayer. The increase in skin friction is primarily a result of form drag of the roughness elements.

H. Schlichting (Ref. 1) summarizes all the early work on rough wall measurements in turbulent flow and describes the evaluation of the "equivalent sand grain roughness height",  $K_s$ , which is based on the early work of Nikuradse (Ref. 2). Many theories and correlations, following Nikuradse, employ the parameter  $K_s$ . Defining  $K_s$  for a given surface condition is not a straightforward task. Schlichting (Ref. 1) describes procedures for a given array of roughness elements. Recently, Dirling (Ref. 3) has devised a correlation for  $K_s$  and has applied it to the prediction of nosetip shape change. In modeling the effects of roughness on skin friction, the velocity profile through the boundary layer has

been correlated with surface roughness of sand. Data and empirical correlations have been developed for other types of roughness elements to obtain the equivalent sand roughness. That is, the sand roughness which yields the same velocity profile is the roughness of interest. There is considerable uncertainty in the determination of the equivalent sand roughness for roughness elements which are randomly shaped and spaced. Physical spacing, relating to the type of cavity flow that is established, the inclination of the roughness element surface to the flow direction, and the increased surface area are some of the important elements in the calculation of  $K_s$ . Figure 2.1 shows the correlation developed by Dirling (Ref. 3). The roughness density parameter  $\Lambda$  is defined as shown on the figure, where  $A_s$  is the windward surface area of the roughness,  $A_p$  is the projected area of the roughness in the flow direction and  $D$  is the inverse square root of the roughness elements per unit area. The correlation shown is derived from velocity measurements and is applicable for rough wall skin friction calculations. For the analysis given here, the  $K_s$  parameter is not investigated, but instead, it is assumed that  $K_s$  is given.

## 2.2 Roughness Options

The purpose of the task in this section is to determine which simplified correlations are appropriate for application in the BLIMPJ computer code. The correlations available in the literature, which perform "point" calculations based on local edge and wall quantities, were reviewed. The significance of "point" calculations lies in the fact that the history effects in the boundary layer at other points do not affect the calculation at the point under consideration. An excellent paper by Seidman (Ref. 4) reviewed some of these correlations and compared them with incompressible and compressible data. The appropriate options performing "point" calculations are given below:

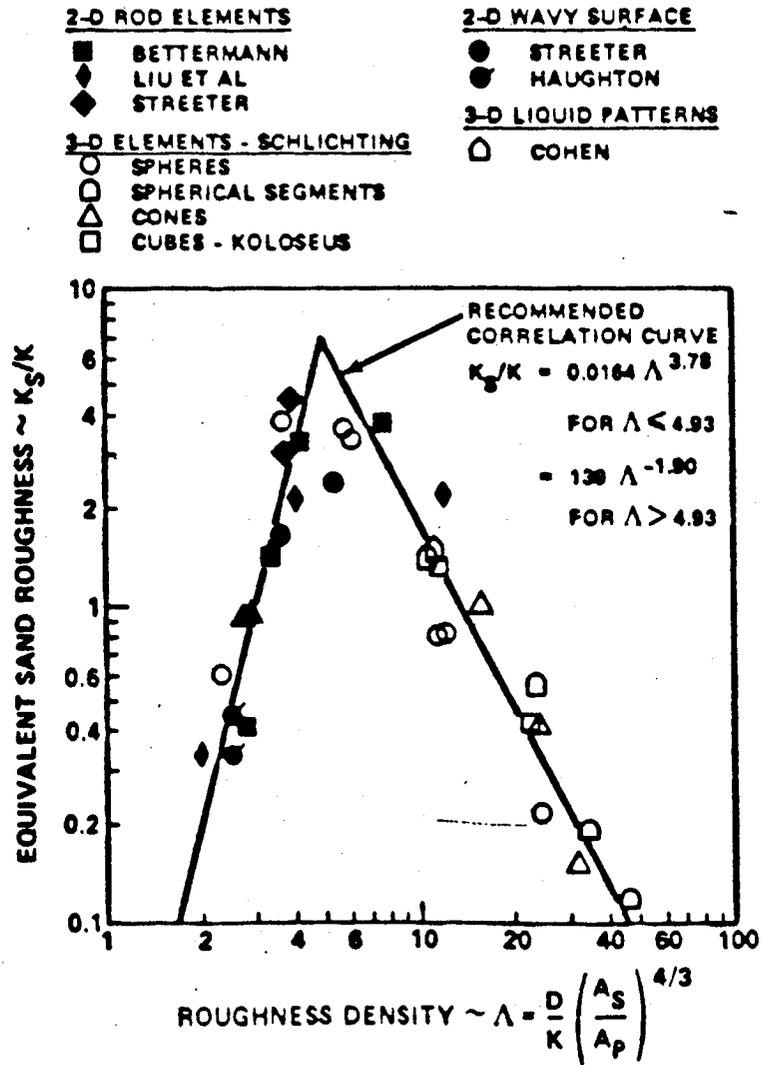


Fig. 2.1 Roughness Density Effect On Equivalent Sand Roughness Depth

Skin Friction Options	Heat Transfer Options
1. Prandtl-Schlichting	1. Seidman
2. Droblenkov	2. Hill

The mathematical expressions are given in Ref. 4. There are two options for calculating skin friction and four possible combinations that can be used to calculate heat transfer rate. For reasons described in the next subsection, Hill's correlation was not coded in BLIMPJ. As a result, only two combinations for heat-transfer rate calculation remained. The mathematical expressions for the above options were taken from Ref. 4 and are listed in Table 2.1 along with the input-output variable list that is used in the roughness subroutine. The expression (A.1) in Table 2.1 contain the calculation of a compressibility factor in terms of the enthalpy ratio. Although, in the original paper (Ref. 4) the corresponding temperature ratios are chosen, it is customary to use the enthalpy ratios instead of temperature ratio in order to include real gas effects. This would be appropriate for the  $O_2-H_2$  reactive system to be used in the future OTV motor, where the combustion temperatures are in the order of  $6000^{\circ}R$  and real gas effects exist.

Another option by Cebeci was selected to simulate the effects of a rough wall on the boundary layer and to account for "history" effects in the boundary layer. In Ref. 8, the turbulent mixing length of the eddy viscosity expression is modified for the inner region of a two-layer turbulence model to include the effects of surface roughness. Assuming that the velocity profiles for smooth and rough walls are similar, the expression for the mixing length given by

$$l = 0.4 y \{1 - \exp(-y/A)\} \quad (2.1)$$

is modified and rewritten as,

TABLE 2.1  
ROUGH WALL HEAT TRANSFER OPTIONS

Options 1 and 2:

Skin friction compressibility (Young)

$$\frac{C_f}{C_{fi}} = 0.365 \left( \frac{H_e}{H_{aw}} \right) + 0.635 \left( \frac{H_e}{H_w} \right) \quad (A.1)$$

Incompressible rough wall skin friction

Option (1) Prandtl-Schlichting

$$C_{fi} = \left[ 2.87 + 1.58 \log_{10}(X/k) \right]^{-2.5} \quad (A.2)$$

Option (2) Droblenkov

$$C_{fi} = 0.0139 (X/k)^{-1/7} \quad (A.3)$$

Rough surface turbulent Stanton Number (Seidman)

$$St = \frac{C_f}{2} \left[ 1 + A \left( \frac{C_f}{2} \right)^{0.725} (Re_k)^{0.45} (Pr)^{0.8} \right]^{-1} \quad (A.3)$$

where A = 0.52 nominal and range from 0.45 to 0.7 (Owen & Thomson), and C<sub>f</sub> is obtained from Equ. (A.1).

Transition criterion (Fenter)

$$\eta_k = \frac{\rho_w U_\tau k}{\mu_w} \quad \text{where } U_\tau = U_e \sqrt{\frac{C_f}{2} \frac{\rho_e}{\rho_w}} \quad (A.4)$$

- $\eta_k < 5$       Smooth
- $5 < \eta_k < 100$       Transitionally rough
- $100 < \eta_k$       Rough



$$\lambda = 0.4 (y + \Delta y) [1 - \exp \{ - (y + \Delta y)/A \}] \quad (2.2)$$

where the coordinates are displaced by an amount  $\Delta y$ . He expresses  $\Delta y$  as a function of an equivalent sand-grain roughness parameter  $K_S^+$  ( $\equiv K_S U_\tau / \nu$ ), i.e.,

$$y = 0.9 (\nu / U_\tau) \left\{ \sqrt{K_S^+} - K_S^+ \exp(-K_S^+/6) \right\} \quad (2.3)$$

This expression is valid for  $4.535 < K_S^+ < 2000$ , with the lower limit corresponding to the upper bound for a hydraulically smooth surface.

### 2.3 Examples

In order to illustrate the validity of the roughness options against measured data, first the skin-friction and heat-transfer data were collected from the original report by Pimenta, Moffat and Kays (Ref. 5). The two sets of data collected were for flat plates at moderate freestream velocities. Since BLIMPJ could not be run for external flow situations, BLIMPK (applicable for external flow) was modified to include the roughness options 1 and 2 and was run for an equivalent sand roughness of  $K_S = .002583$  ft. employing the only-resident, Kendall's turbulence model. Figure 2.2 contains the two cases for which the two skin-friction options were used. It is seen that the two options bracket the data, although Droblenkov's approach is closer to the data. Figure 2.3, on the other hand, shows the heat-transfer computations based on Seidman's Stanton number correlation. Again, the two skin-friction options along with Seidman's heat transfer correlation bracket the heat-transfer data, although one combination seems to predict the data better than the other one. Another Stanton number correlation by Hill was checked out (Fig. 2.4a), by varying the value of  $A$  in Hill's correlation. It is found that Hill's correlation underpredicts the data considerably. Figure 2.4b, on the other hand, gives comparison of

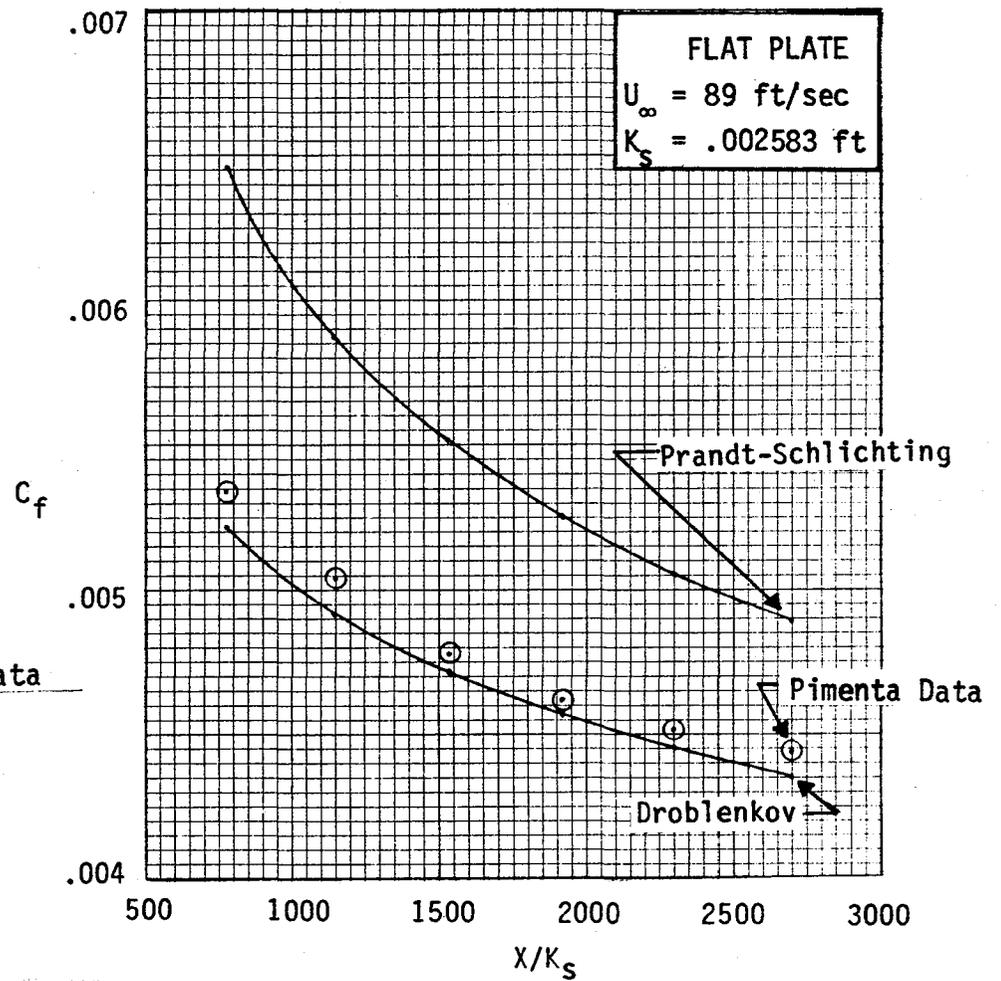
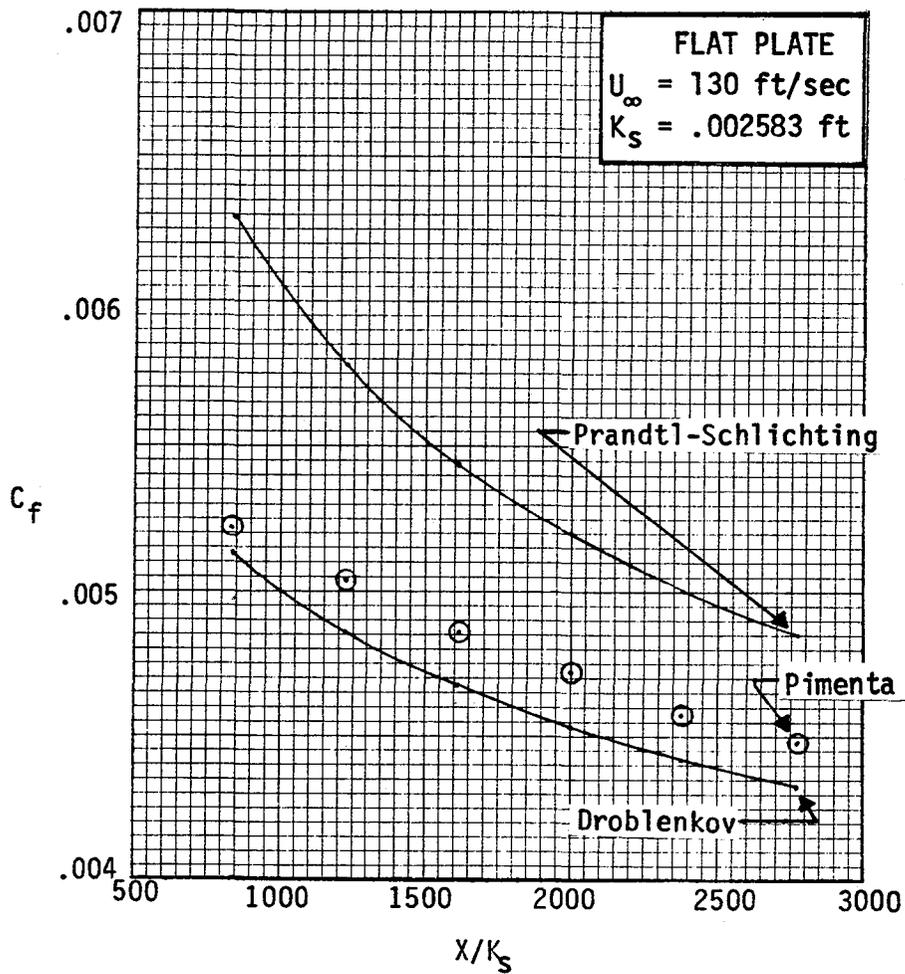


Fig. 2.2 Comparison Of Skin-Friction Correlation With Data

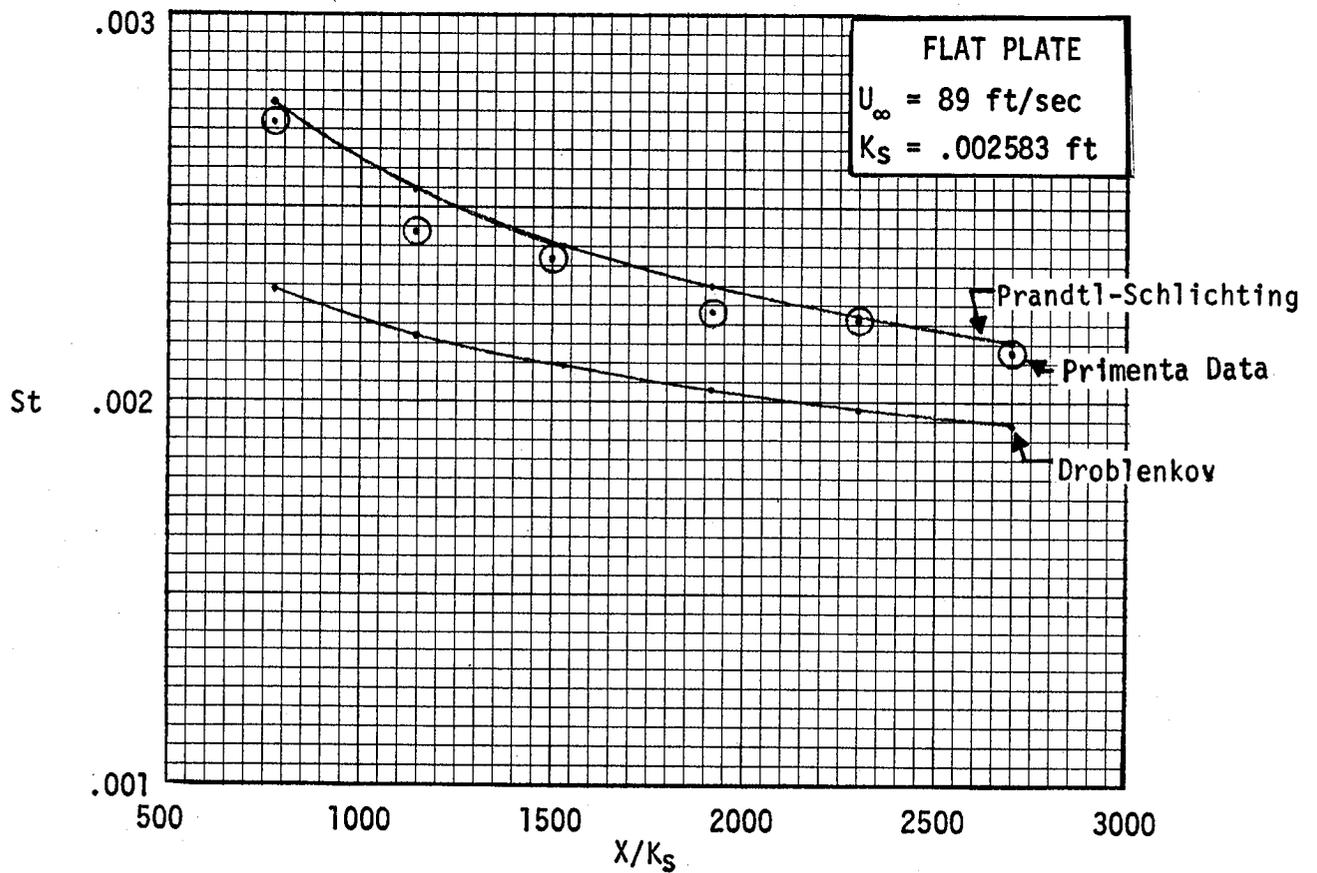
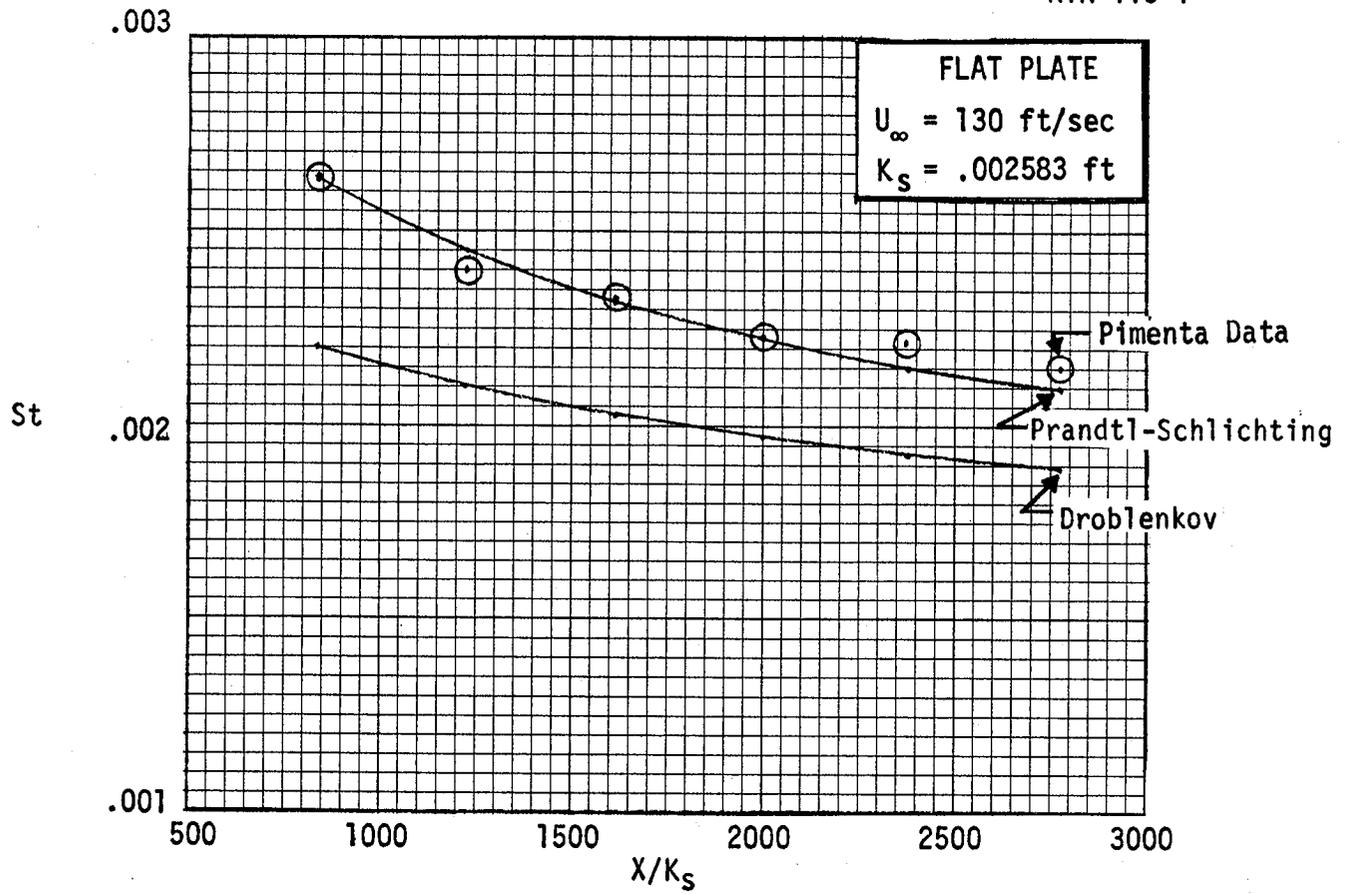


Fig. 2.3 Comparison Of Stanton Number Correlation With Data

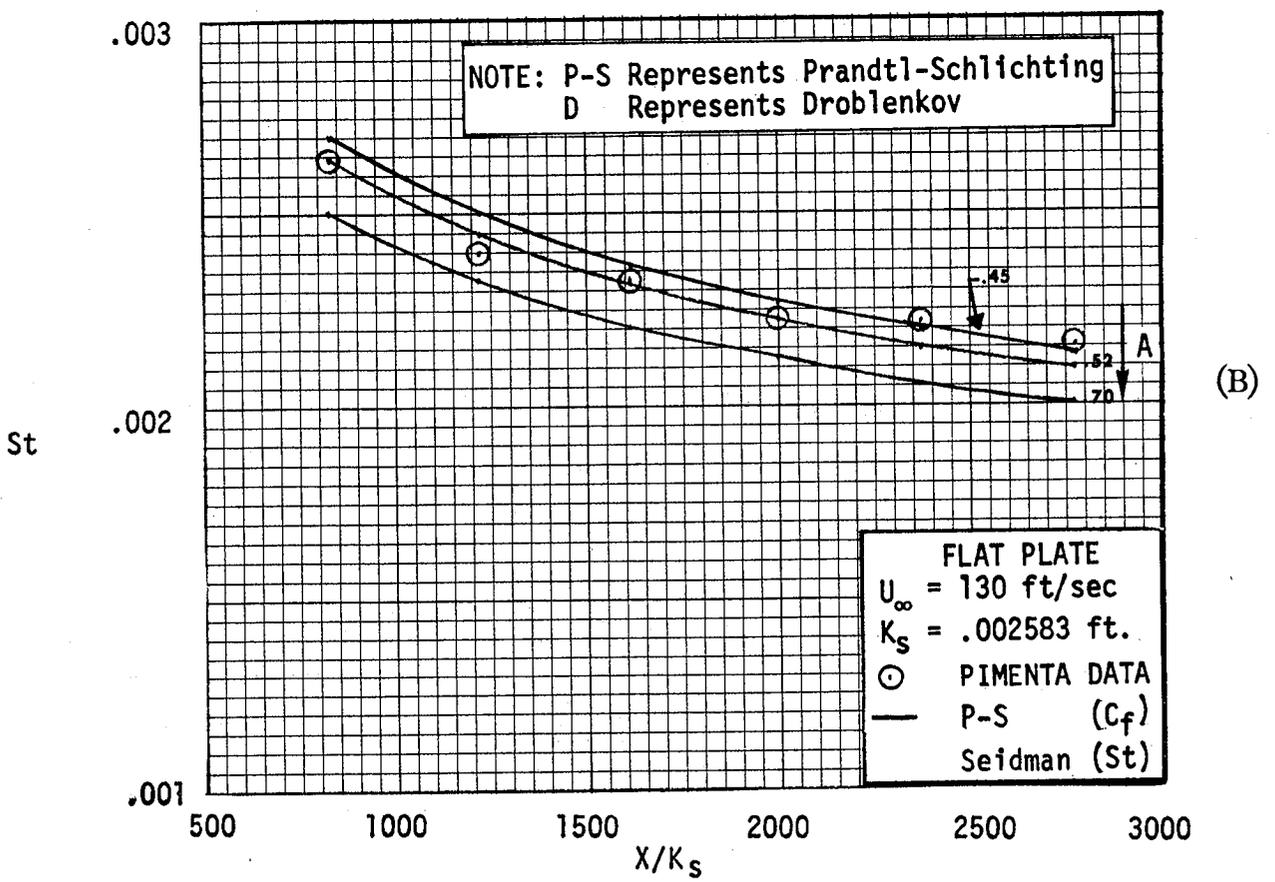
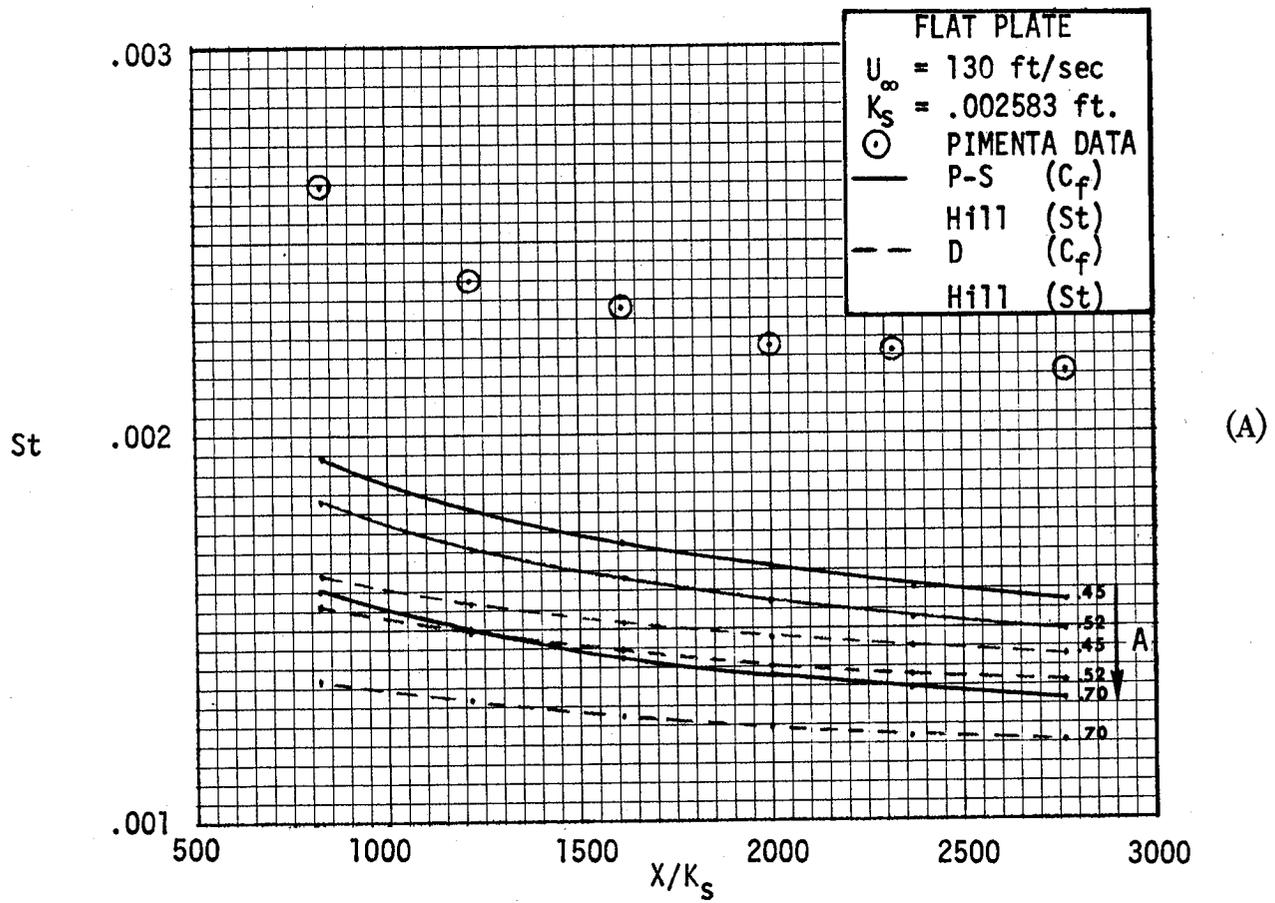


Fig. 2.4 Comparison Between Stanton Number Correlation And Data With Variable Parameter A

Seidman's correlation with heat-transfer data for three values of  $A$ . The nominal value of 0.52 for  $A$  seems to predict the data quite well.

The rationale for checking the roughness heat-transfer options against data in external flow is a result of little or no data being available for nozzles having rough walls. Some roughness data obtained in an MSFC test on a 40-K sub-scale regeneratively cooled nozzle (Ref. 6) were communicated to the authors. On closer examination, it was found, however, that the nozzle was rough at the throat region only. In other words, the equivalent sand roughness is not constant throughout the nozzle and none of the roughness options described here applies to such a situation. Moreover, the concept of equivalent sand roughness breaks down, since similarity in the boundary layer can no longer be satisfied. Instead, to exercise the three roughness options in BLIMPJ, the code was modified to integrate all the options. In the meantime, the geometry package of a generic OTV nozzle was received (Ref. 7) along with the wall temperatures and wall pressures (given in Fig. 2.5). The code was first checked out for the OTV smooth wall situation using two different turbulence models including the Kendall and Cebeci-Smith models. The heat transfer distributions on the nozzle wall are given in Fig. 2.6. As noted by other investigators, the Cebeci-Smith model predicted lower heating rates. A fictitious value of the equivalent sand roughness of 0.00125 ft. was used to run BLIMPJ for the OTV nozzle using first the roughness option 3 (which used a modification to Cebeci-Smith turbulence model). An example of the namelist tape for BLIMPJ using a roughness option is given in Table 2.2. The heat-transfer results are plotted in Fig. 2.9 and compared with those for a smooth wall. Heat rates are approximately 3 times higher for the rough wall than for the smooth wall in the peak heating region occurring around the throat. Although the skin friction and heating rate values are quite high for a rough nozzle locally in the throat region, the integrated values of

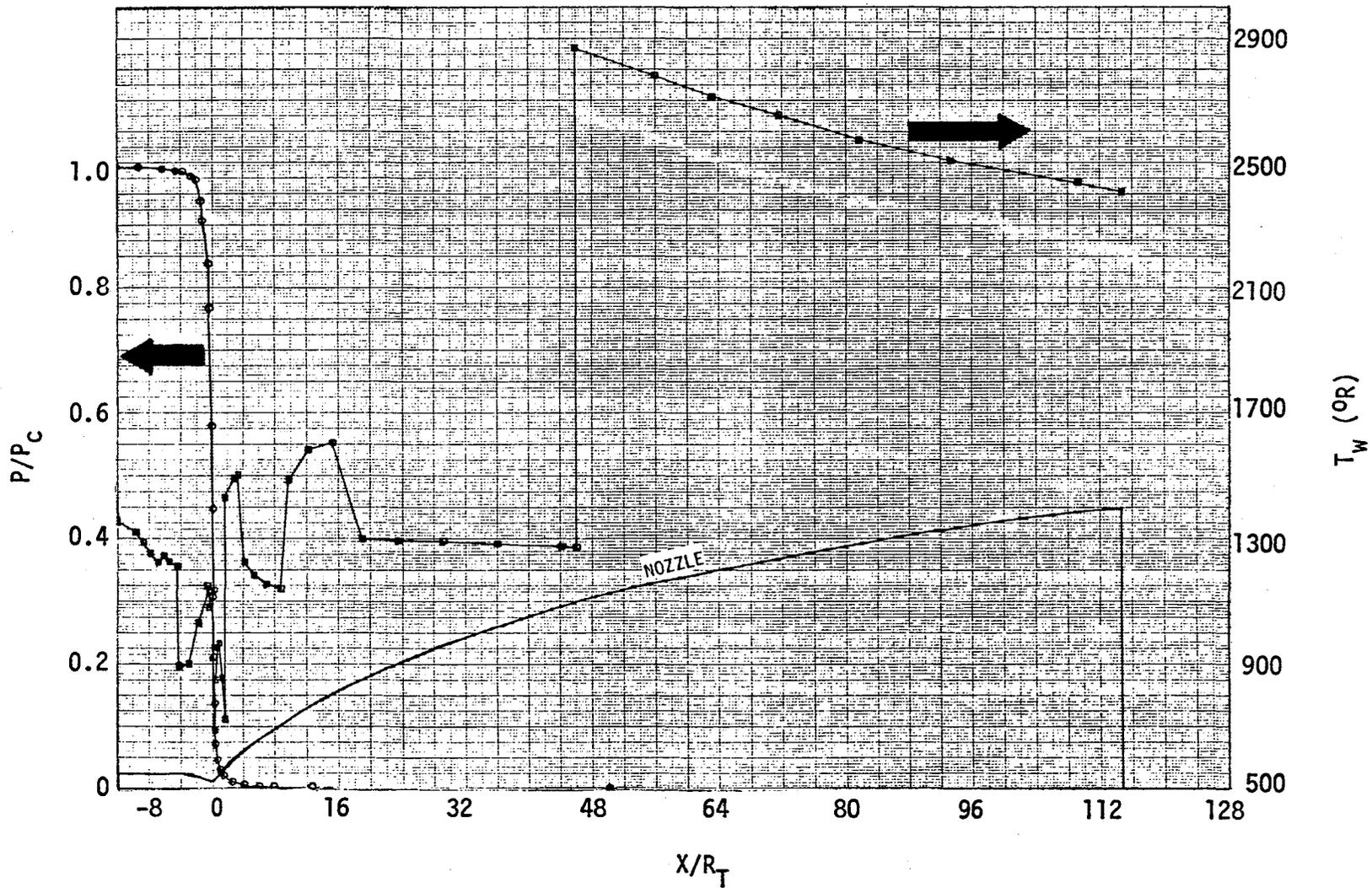


Fig. 2.5 Input Wall Pressure And Temperature Variation For A Typical OTV Nozzle

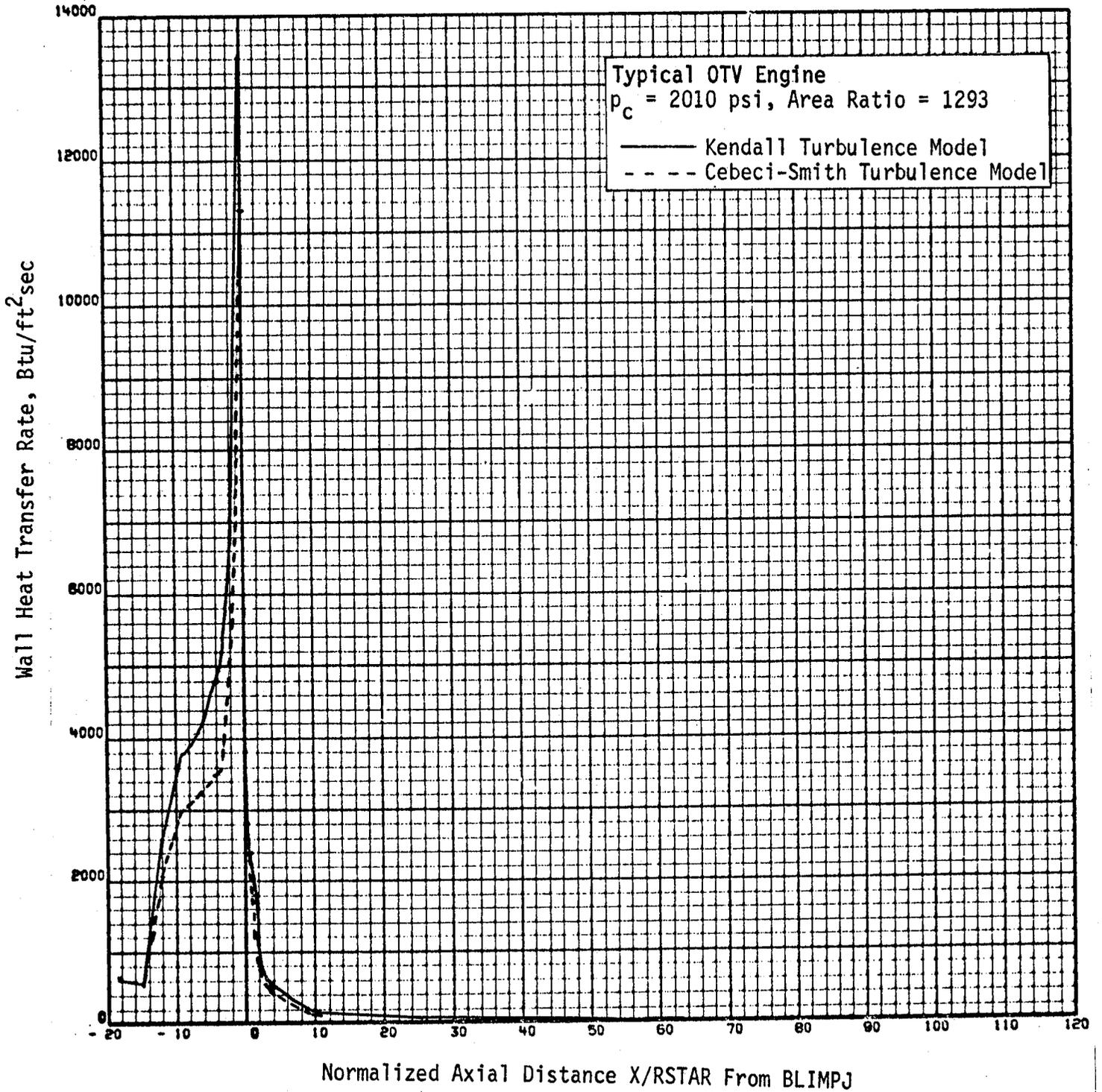


Fig. 2.6 Comparison Of Two Turbulence Models

TABLE 2.2 Example Of Namelist Input For Roughness Option

Line	Code	Parameter	Value
1	NEW 04	ROCKETDYLE CTV ENGINE PC = 2010., AREA RATIO = 1293.0, ROUGHNESS OPTION = 2	
2	-1 00	%DATA	
3	01	ITOK = 0.	
4	00	N5P = 2.	
5	02	NEL = 2.	
6	NEW 04	HR = 0.0, FUEL = 2.0,6*0.0, CX = 0.0,2.0,5*0.0,	
7	NEW 04	N5=49.	
8	NEW 04	IPL0T=1.	
9	NEW 04	PK=.00125,ICF=2	← Equivalent Sand Roughness, RK = .00125 ft. Roughness Option, ICF = 2
10	NEW 04	YAP=-11.823,	
11	NEW 04	S=1.	
12	NEW 04	RTM=.0900633,	
13	NEW 04	PCHAMB=2009.59,	
14	NEW 04	GE=77.9558,6W=-5000.00,	
15	-6 00	KAT = 2HM ,2HO , ATA = 4HMYDR,4M OXY, ATB = 4HOGEN,4MGEN , ATC = 2*4H	
16	00	WAT = 1.0080,16.0,	
17	NEW 04	TMP = -1.0,-6.08,	
18	NEW 04	Tb=1445.,.1375.,.1340.,.1305.,.1234.,.690.,.895.,.900.,.900.,.1031.,.1088.,.1095.,	
19	NEW 04	1060.,.103L.,.1114.,.1122.,.1100.,.1000.,.790.,.690.,.740.,.850.,.870.,.880.,.910.,	
20	NEW 04	920.,.960.,.950.,.890.,.880.,.860.,.850.,.727.,.1460.,.1500.,.1460.,.1230.,.1140.,	
21	NEW 04	1520.,.1296.,.1275.,.1272.,.2670.,.2740.,.2590.,.2540.,.2430.,.2407.,	
22	NEW 04	N=353,NTH=36,	
23	NEW 04	NP=1,2,3,4,5,-9,12,14,16,25,30,36,42,50,60,70,80,90,100,110,120,130,140,150,	
24	NEW 04	160,170,180,190,200,210,220,235,255,-275,-266,267,288,-294,295,305,315,316,	
25	NEW 04	-317,329,335,340,346,353,	
26	-7 00	IP = 1.	
27	NEW 04	IU = 0.	
28	NEW 04	KTURB=0.	
29	NEW 04	RETR=360.,	
30	NEW 04	XITAB=-18.5614,-14.601,-12.026,-9.251,-6.475,	
31	NEW 04	YITAB=5*2.,	
32	NEW 04	PITAB=.9993,.99652,.99369,.99090,.98791,	
33	NEW 04	VITAB=52.5,210.0,367.5,516.4,682.4,	
34	NEW 04	XITAB( 1 ) = -4.629640, -4.486464, -4.332684, -4.176904, -4.021124, -3.865344,	
35	NEW 04	-3.709563, -3.553783, -3.398003, -3.242223, -3.086443, -2.930662, -2.774882,	
36	NEW 04	-2.619102, -2.463322, -2.307542, -2.151761, -1.995981, -1.840201, -1.684421,	
37	NEW 04	-1.528641, -1.372860, -1.217080, -1.061300, -.905520, -.749739, -.593959,	
38	NEW 04	-.438179, -.282399, -.126618,	
39	NEW 04	XITAB( 36 ) = .0000000, .0026841, .0054051, .0081631, .0109557, .0137826,	
40	NEW 04	.0166440, .0195390, .0224674, .0254285, .0284217, .0314471, .0345044,	
41	NEW 04	.0375934, .0407142, .0438664, .0470496, .0502643, .0535102, .0567872,	
42	NEW 04	.0600955, .0634349, .0668057, .0702078, .0736420, .0771078, .0806054,	
43	NEW 04	.0841347, .0876959, .0912899, .0949169, .0985759, .1022678, .1059941,	
44	NEW 04	.1097530, .1135461, .1173736, .1212348, .1251319, .1290635, .1330140,	
45	NEW 04	.1370354, .1410858, .1451667, .1492819, .1534217, .1576217, .1618628,	
46	NEW 04	.1661349, .1704193, .1747863, .1791886, .1835960, .1880890, .1926184,	
47	NEW 04	.1971513, .2017714, .2064334, .2110955, .2158496, .2206147, .2254662,	
48	NEW 04	.2303253, .2352729, .2402253, .2452701, .2503176, .2554613, .2606647,	
49	NEW 04	.2658488, .2710883, .2764313, .2817655, .2871431, .2926704, .2982837,	
50	NEW 04	.3039636, .3096250, .3151908, .3208446, .3265262, .3321344, .3378464,	
51	NEW 04	.3435913, .3492695, .3550602, .3608782, .3666981, .3724603, .3783393,	
52	NEW 04	.3842594, .3901933, .3960694, .4020641, .4081228, .4141769, .4202372,	
53	NEW 04	.4263254, .4324444, .4385960, .4447029, .4509437, .4572341, .4635464,	
54	NEW 04	.4698995, .4762680, .4826573, .4890841, .4955500, .5020569, .5086027,	
55	NEW 04	.5151893, .5218162, .5285065, .5352209, .5419597, .5487456, .5555785,	

and so on

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these quantities over the whole nozzle in relation to the smooth wall values are much lesser in magnitude. Since this roughness option modifies the turbulence model due to the presence of roughness, Fig. 2.7a was prepared to compare the velocity profiles between the rough and smooth wall cases at the nozzle throat. Figure 2.7b, on the other hand, compares the velocity profiles given in normalized  $y$ -coordinates. It is clearly seen from both the plots that not only the boundary layer is thicker but is pushed upward as suggested by Cebeci. This phenomenon has also been observed experimentally by Voisinet (Ref. 9) and is reproduced in Fig. 2.7c as evidence.

The other two roughness options were also exercised for the same OTV nozzle with the above equivalent sand roughness height. Since the enthalpies in the expression (A1) in Table 2.1 are with respect to  $T = 0^{\circ}\text{R}$  as the reference, the concept was modified in BLIMPJ to integrate  $C_p$  with respect to  $T$  from  $T = 0^{\circ}\text{R}$  to either the wall or the edge temperature to calculate  $H_w$  or  $H_e$ , respectively. Noting that  $C_p$  is calculated as a function of  $T$  in the boundary layer, an extrapolation was made on  $C_p$  to a value down to  $T = 0^{\circ}\text{R}$  as shown in Fig. 2.8 for the OTV nozzle throat location. A numerical integration was performed within the code to calculate all the required enthalpies, and consequently, to compute skin friction and heat transfer rates. Figures 2.9, 2.10 and 2.11 compare heat flux, Stanton number and skin friction coefficient distribution using all the three available roughness options with  $K_s = 0.00125$  ft. The comparison among the three options is quite reasonable near the throat and downstream of the throat. However, some disparities remain in Stanton number and skin friction in the subsonic contraction section of the nozzle, particularly for Options 1 and 2.

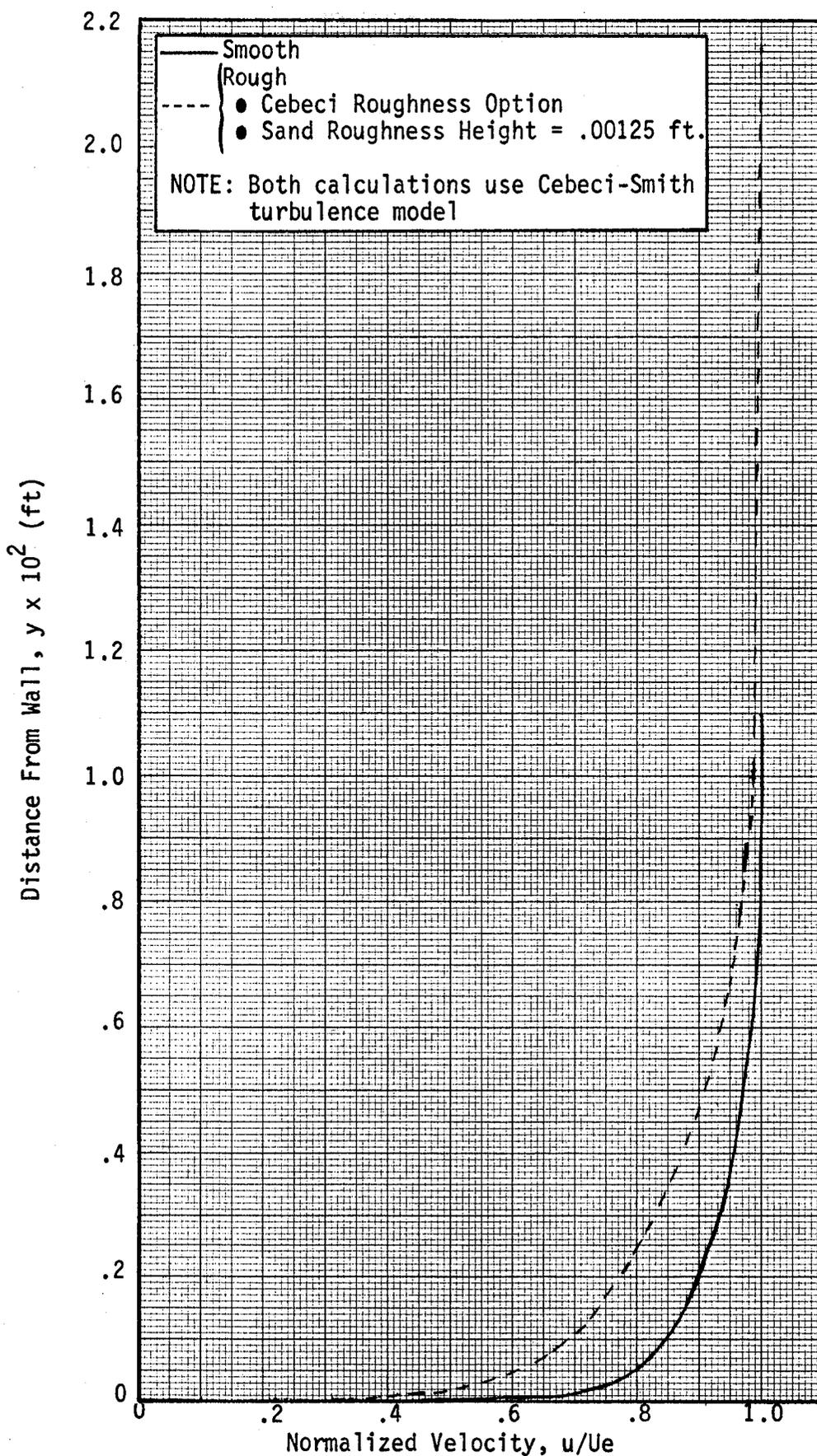


Fig. 2.7a Comparison Of Velocity Distribution Between Rough And Smooth Walls At The OTV Nozzle Throat

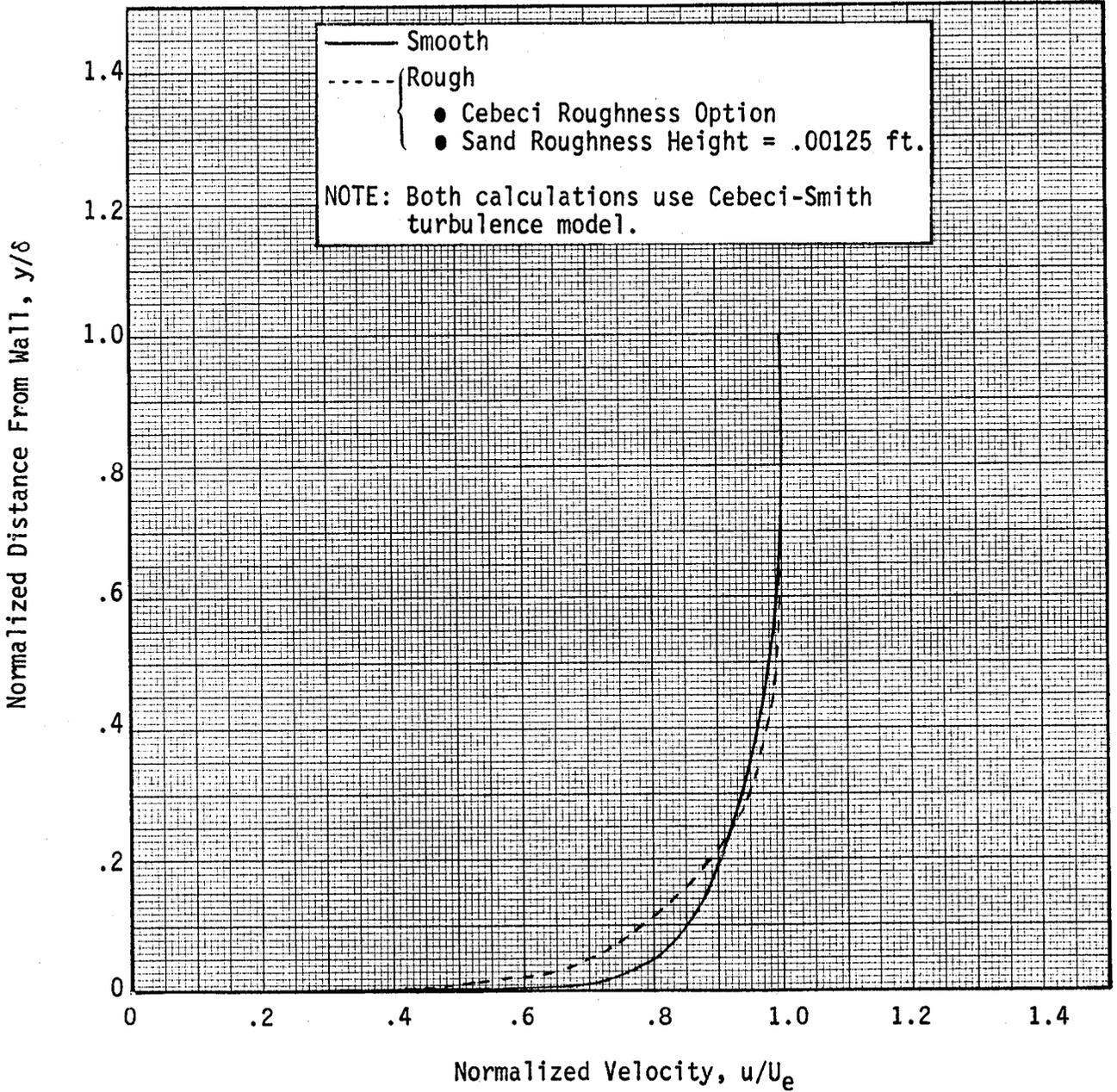
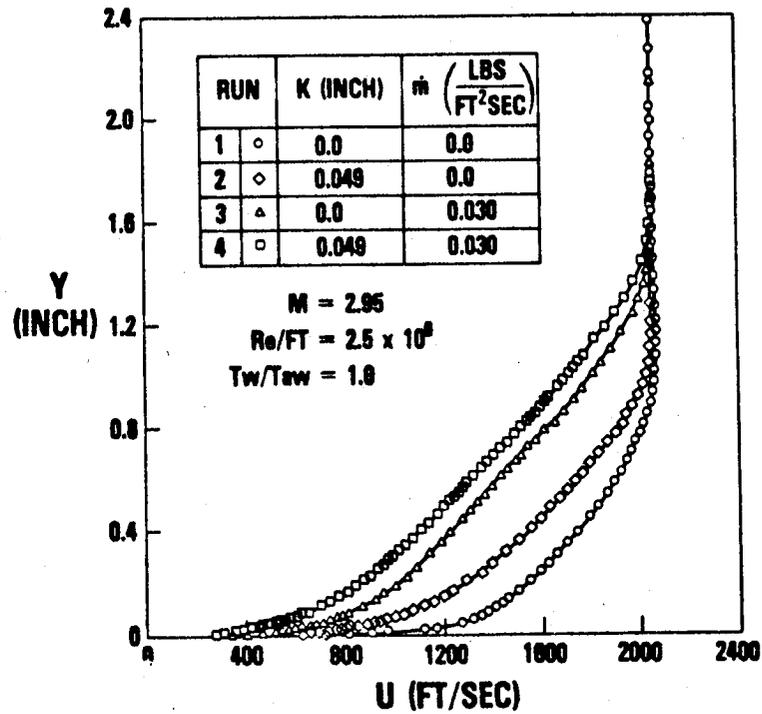


Fig. 2.7b Comparison Of Velocity Distribution Between Rough And Smooth Walls At The OTV Nozzle Throat



K = Equivalent Sand Roughness Height

$\dot{m}$  = Mass Transfer Rate

Fig. 2.7c Typical Velocity Profiles Given By Voisinet (Ref. 9)

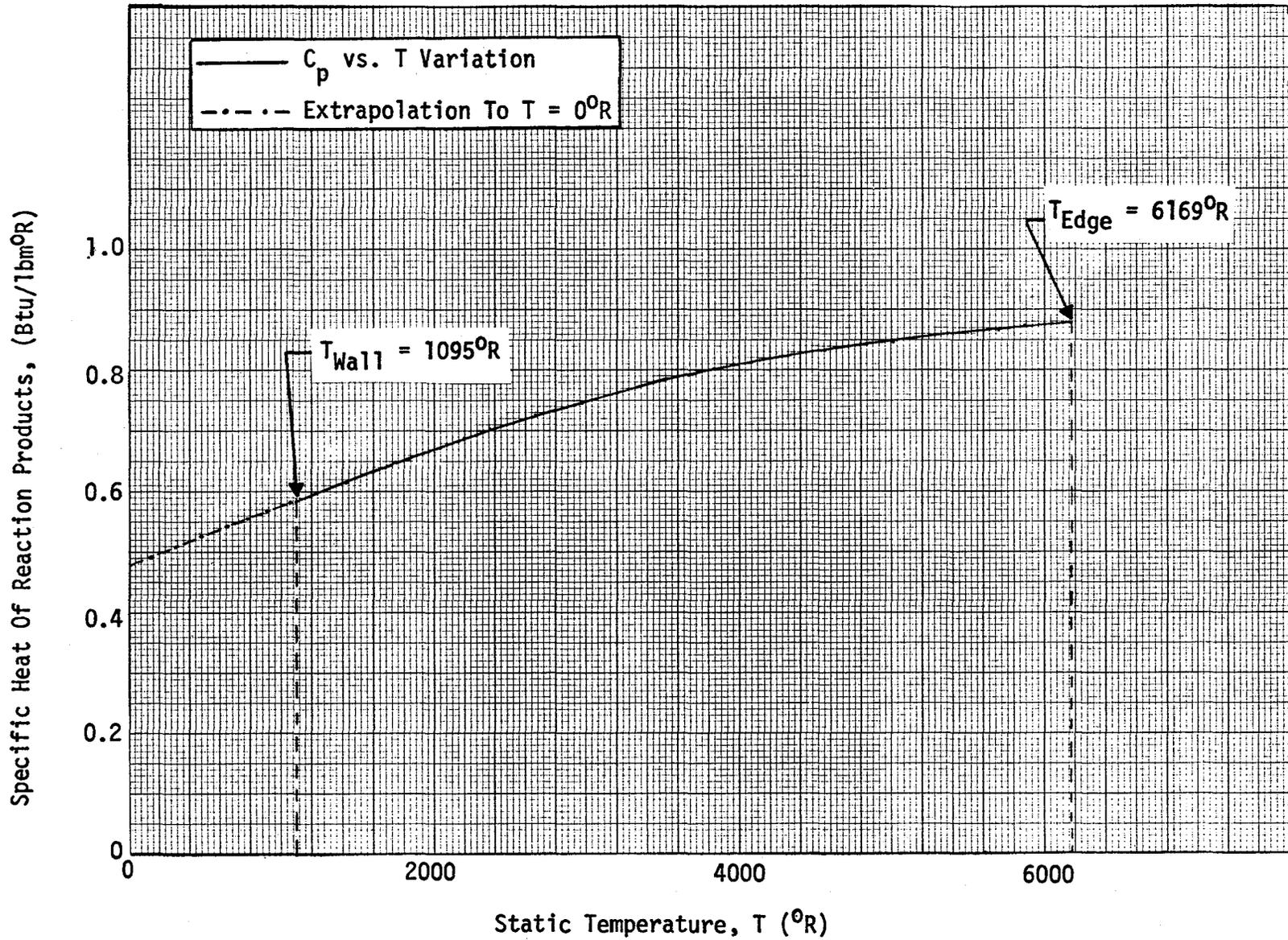


Fig. 2.8 Variation Of Specific Heat Of  $H_2/O_2$  Reaction Products With Static Temperature At OTV Nozzle Throat

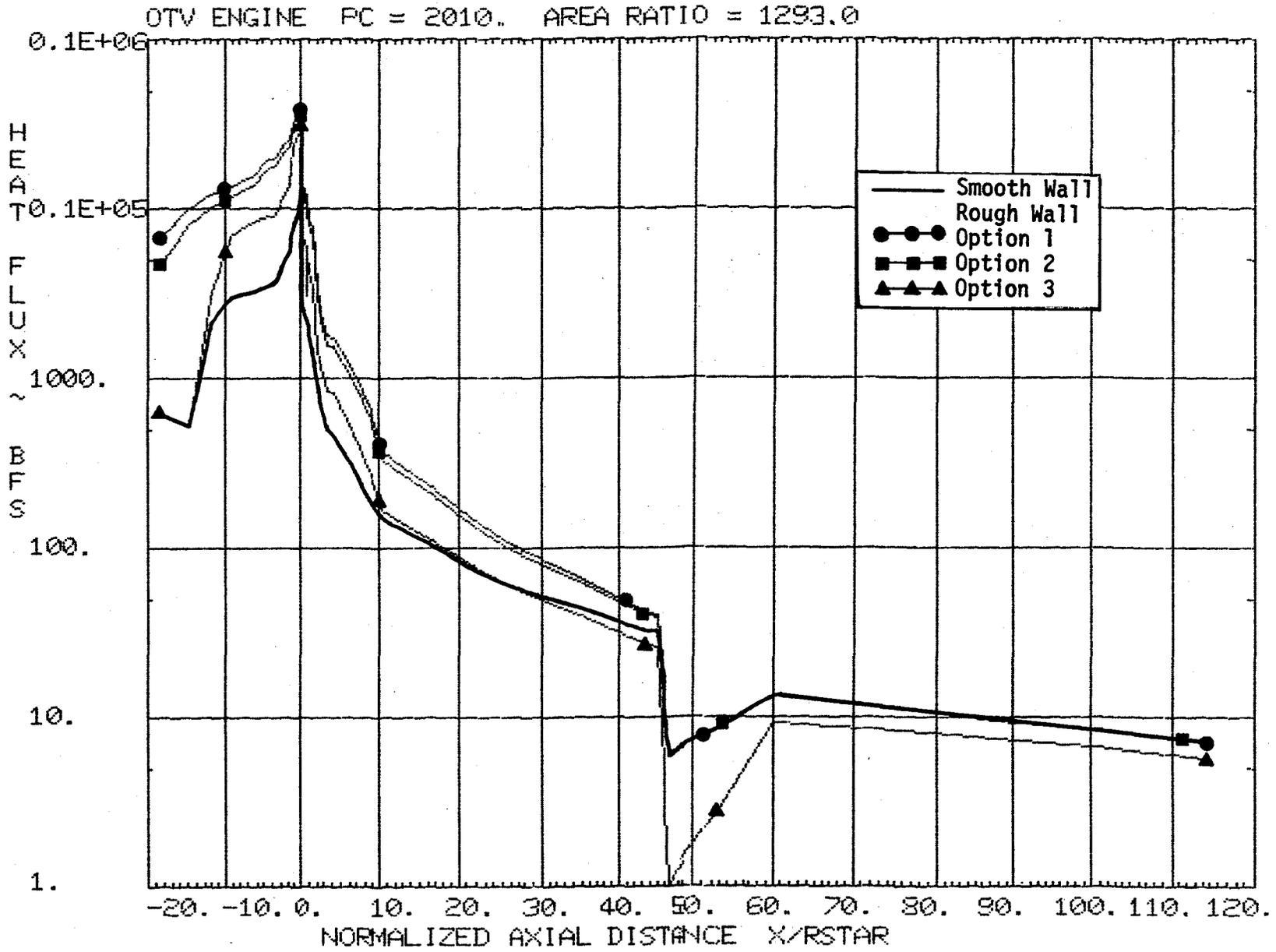


Fig. 2.9 Comparison Of Heat Flux Distribution On The Wall Of The OTV Nozzle Wall Using Various Roughness Options

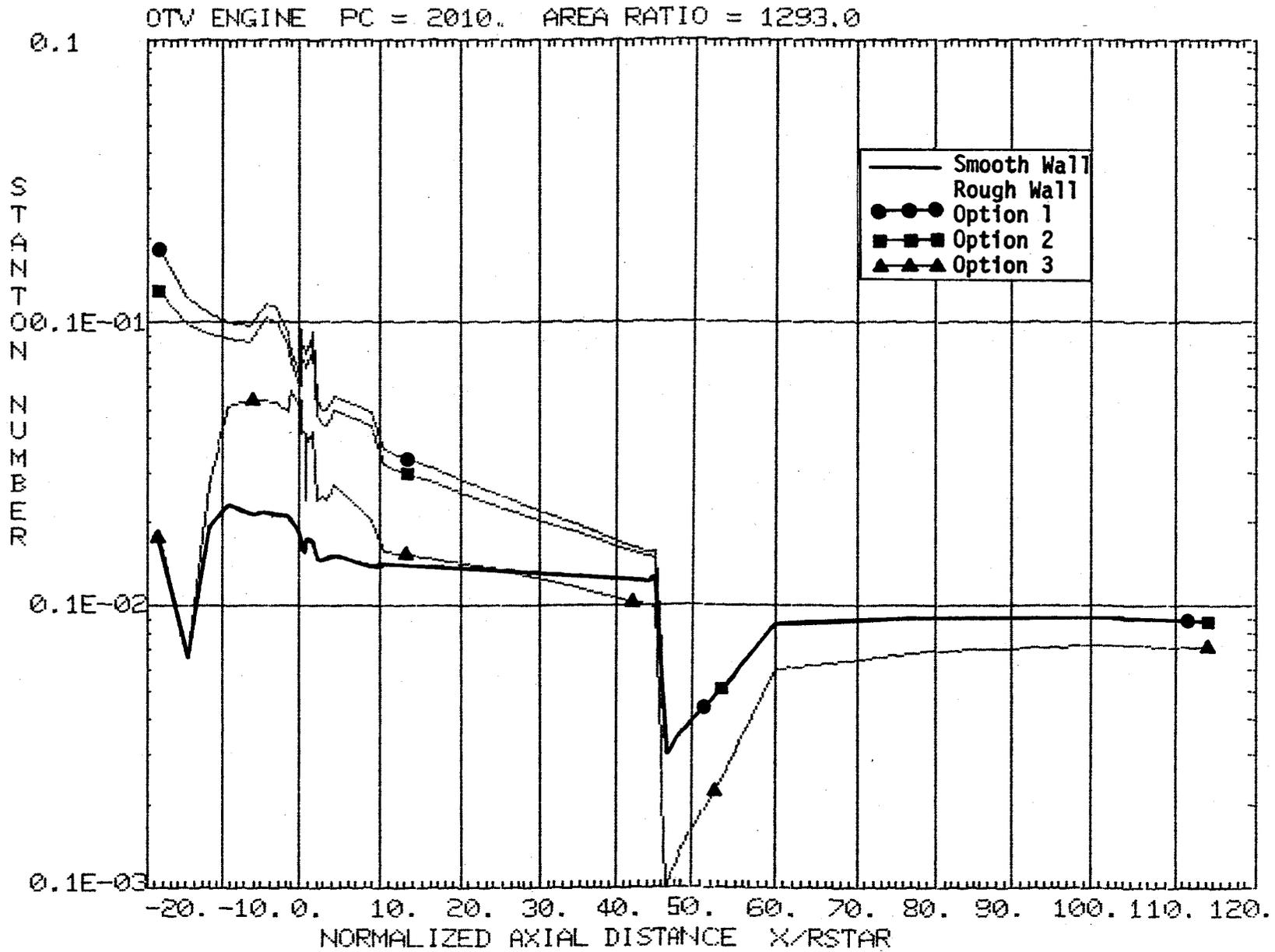


Fig. 2.10 Comparison Of Stanton Number Distribution On The OTV Nozzle Wall Using Various Roughness Options

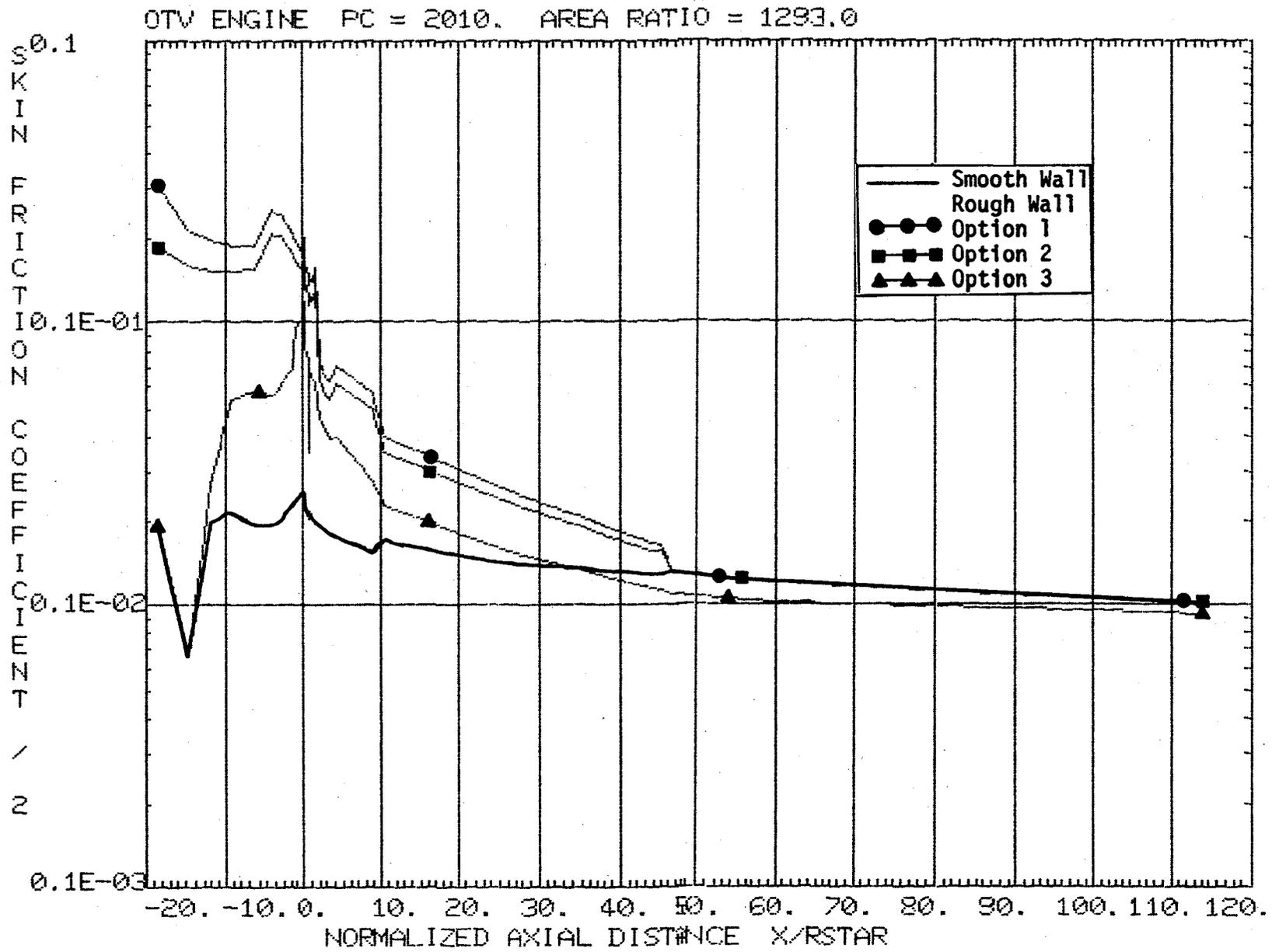


Fig. 2.11 Comparison Of Skin-Friction Coefficient Distribution On The OTV Nozzle Wall

## 2.4 Discussions

The correlations and modifications incorporated in BLIMPJ to account for roughness would be very good candidates for evaluating the thermal losses on the OTV nozzles. The results given in Figs. 2.9-2.11 for a fictitious sand roughness show that although the comparison of  $\dot{q}$ ,  $St$  and  $C_{f_i}$  on the OTV wall between the three options is reasonable, there is still about 20 to 30 percent variation in the peak heating areas of the nozzle. It must be noted that certain engineering approximations have been incorporated in the evaluation of  $H$  in the calculation of the compressibility factor,  $C_f/C_{f_i}$  in Options 1 and 2. The Option 3, on the other hand, is a more systematic modification of the turbulence model to account for wall surface roughness. It not only gives the heat transfer at the wall, but also provides the details of the turbulence scale change effects within the boundary layer. The effects of wall roughness on the law-of-the-wall results have been noted by others (Ref. 8) to cause a downward shift in the profiles with increased roughness. This meant that for the same value of the law-of-the-wall coordinate,  $y^+$ , the velocity is lower. The same phenomenon was observed in the work presented earlier. One item in the Cebeci roughness model (Ref. 8) is the upper limit of 2000 for the equivalent sand-grain roughness parameter,  $K_s$  for which the modification of the length scale is valid. In the code modification, a value of 4000 was used for running the case presented earlier. The validity of this limit must be examined experimentally. Suggestions for future work in this area appear in Sec. 6.

## 2.5 References

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## Section 3.0

## RELAMINARIZATION

3.1 Background

The prediction of relaminarization phenomena is one of the strongest tests of validity of the turbulence models. Relaminarization is basically a reversion from turbulent to laminar boundary layer. Relaminarization is principally caused by severe flow acceleration effects that typically occur internally in the convergent portion of nozzles where subsonic flow exists; in the divergent portion of nozzles where supersonic flow is dominant; and externally in expanding supersonic flows around bodies such as ogive-cylinder and sphere-cylinder configurations. Some of the theoretical and experimental work is reported in Refs. 1-5. Many of these works are experimental in nature. Patel and Head in Ref. 1 have shown experimentally that quite large departures occur from the universal inner-law velocity distribution in the presence of severe favorable pressure gradients in turbulent boundary layers. The work of such investigators as Laufer in Ref. 2 has described investigations generally similar to that reported by Patel et al. (Ref. 1), but emphasizes the measurements of turbulence and mean velocity profiles, and covers the complete reversal transition process. In the measurements of Back, Cuffel and Massier (Ref. 3), a reduction in heat-transfer below values typical of a turbulent boundary layer was found when the values of the parameter,  $K = (\mu_e / \rho_e U_e) (dU_e / dx)$  exceeded about  $2$  to  $3 \times 10^6$ . One of the best documented experimental investigations of compressible boundary layer relaminarization is that reported by Nash-Webber (Ref. 4). In this work, an instrumented flat plate was tested in the presence of a variety of upper-wall profiles. The profiles were chosen to impose various pressure gradients on the flat-plate turbulent boundary layer. He deduced a comprehensive criterion for

relaminarization, which will be discussed in detail in the following subsection. It was noticed that acceleration effects tend to keep flow laminar beyond the normally-prescribed transition value.

### 3.2 Relaminarization Criterion

The various turbulence models in BLIMPJ were derived based on zero to moderate pressure gradients existing in the flow direction and thus, would not be able to predict laminarization for severe favorable pressure gradients. However, a treatment done by Adams et al. (Ref. 5) using the IKET (Integral form of the Kinetic Energy of Turbulence) approach was able to predict laminarization on the shoulder of a sphere-cylinder configuration tested at  $M_\infty = 9$  in Tunnel F at AEDC. It was also pointed out by Adams that BLIMP could not predict either the onset of relaminarization or the degree of relaminarization.

The acceleration parameter which is a potential candidate for relaminarization and chosen for this study is that due to Nash-Webber (Ref. 4). According to Ref. 4, the acceleration parameter is defined as,

$$K = \frac{\bar{\mu}_w}{\bar{\rho}_w U_e} \cdot \frac{dU_e}{dx} \quad (3.1)$$

Where the subscript 'w' denotes wall conditions, the subscript 'e' denotes boundary-layer edge conditions, and the barred quantities are time-averaged values. The importance of this parameter is illustrated in Ref. 4 and is reproduced here in Fig. 3.1 for completeness. According to this, the numerical value of K can be used as an indicator for probable occurrence of relaminarization provided that the momentum thickness Reynolds number based on edge conditions is sufficiently low. The recommended boundary value for the onset of relaminarization in Fig. 3.1 seems to be somewhat lower than the threshold recommended by Launder

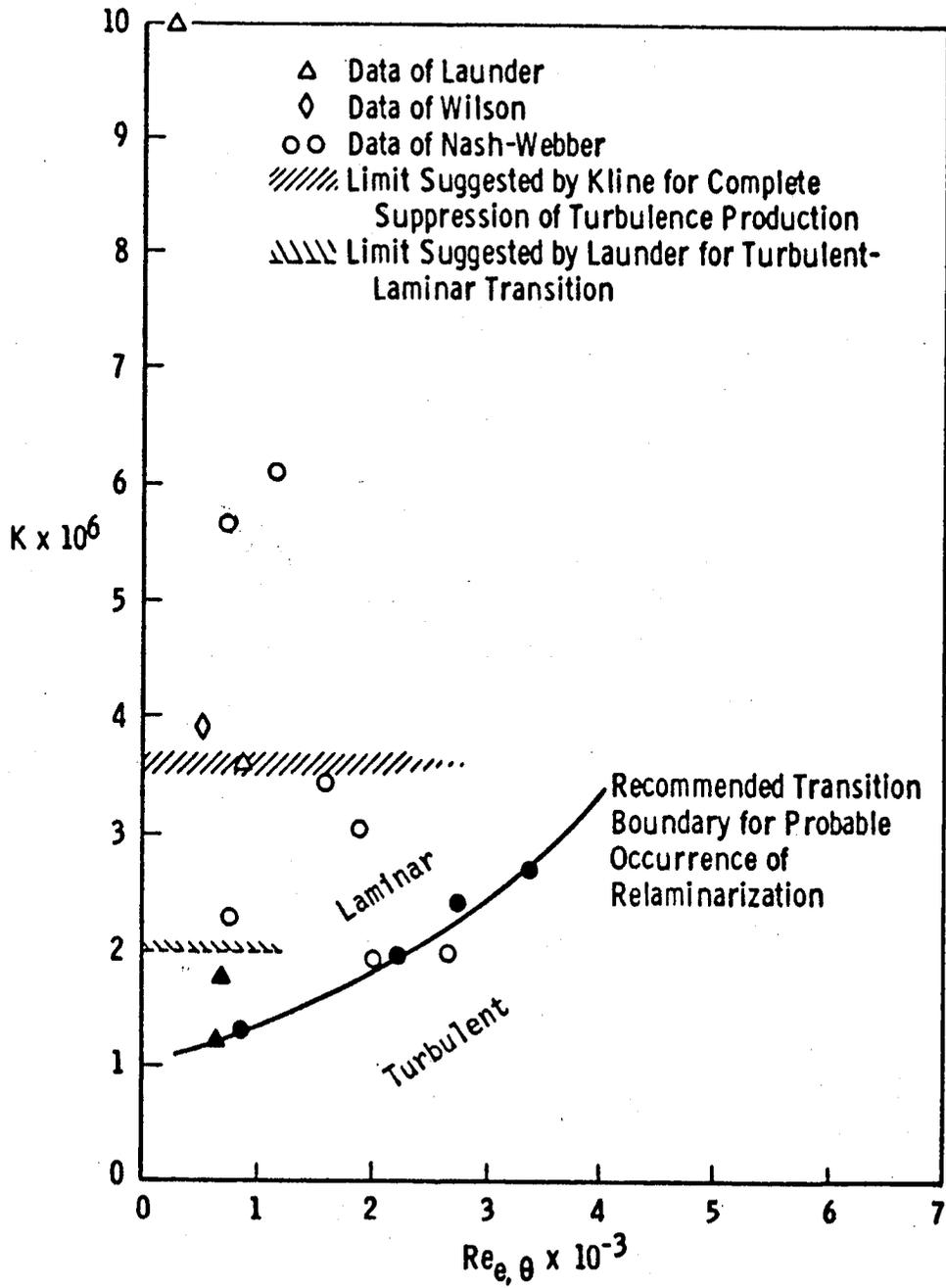


Fig. 3.1 Turbulent-Laminar Transition Boundary

(Ref. 2) and was curve-fitted by a quadratic polynomial given by

$$K = aR^2 + bR + C \quad (3.2)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} a &= 8.935 \times 10^{-14} \\ b &= 2.239 \times 10^{-10} \\ c &= 1.0248 \times 10^{-6} \end{aligned}$$

The end of relaminarization (complete laminar condition) is the limit (Fig. 3.1) suggested by Kline (given in Ref. 4) where there is complete suppression of turbulence production.

Currently, BLIMPJ contains a criterion for transition where a specified or input value of  $Re_{e,\theta}$  is used to trigger transition. When the prescribed  $Re_{e,\theta}$  is exceeded, the turbulent transport properties are introduced into the calculations. In order to simulate a transition zone, these transport properties are reduced by a factor varying between 0 and 1 for complete laminar and complete turbulent flow respectively. A linear relationship that is used for varying  $\epsilon_m$  (eddy viscosity) is given by

$$\epsilon_m = I(S) \cdot \epsilon_m(\text{ref}) \quad (3.3)$$

where  $\epsilon_m(\text{ref})$  is the reference value for complete turbulent flow and

$$I(S) = \frac{S}{S_+} - 1.0, \quad S_+ < S < 2S_+$$

$$\text{with } I(S) = 0 \text{ for } S \leq S_+$$

$$I(S) = 1 \text{ for } S \geq 2S_+$$

where  $S$  is the running length and  $S_+$  is the running length up to the point of transition on the body. It is suggested by Ref. 6 that a flat plate zero pressure gradient value of  $Re_{e,\theta} = 360$  serves as a nominal estimate. Now, in order to

account for flow acceleration effects, the recommended transition boundaries described in the previous paragraph and given in Fig. 3.1 has been coded in BLIMPJ. For acceleration parameters  $K$  less than  $1 \times 10^{-6}$ , Eq.(3.3) is used to check the state of the boundary layer. However, for acceleration parameter greater than  $1 \times 10^{-6}$ , the new criterion given in Fig. 3.1 and described in the previous paragraph is used. In order to simulate a relaminarization zone, the values of  $K$  are used instead of  $S$  in Eq. (3.3).  $K_1$  and  $K_2$  at any  $Re_{e,\theta}$  corresponding to the beginning and the end of relaminarization have been coded in BLIMPJ according to the following formula:

$$\epsilon_m = \left( \frac{K - K_1}{K_2 - K_1} \right) \cdot \epsilon_m (\text{ref}) \quad (3.4)$$

It should be observed that  $\epsilon_m$  linearly varies with  $K$  from a turbulent  $\epsilon_m (\text{ref})$  value to a value of zero for completely laminar flow. Incidentally, the percent relaminarization value is

$$\text{PCT} = \left( \frac{K - K_1}{K_2 - K_1} \right) \times 100 \quad (3.5)$$

This additional logic in BLIMPJ only applies for turbulent flow. Depending on the value  $K$ , a value of turbulent eddy viscosity is calculated and fed into the boundary layer calculations.

### 3.3 Examples

In order to check the limits of relaminarization, an example of flow over the Shuttle clean ET configuration was considered. The aeroheating data were measured on a 0.0175 scale clean ET model tested at  $M_\infty = 7.3$  in the Ames HWT facility. The measured data had been compared against turbulent and laminar cal-

culations made by other aeroheating codes in Fig. 3.2. Because of tripping of the boundary layer due to the ET triple-cone nose, the boundary layer becomes turbulent over the ogive. The flow remains turbulent up to  $X/L = 0.2$ , becomes fully laminar at  $X/L = 0.25$ , and finally turbulent again beyond  $X/L = 0.4$ . The acceleration parameter in Eq. (3.2) was examined after calculating the pressure gradient from the method-of-characteristics procedure and then the acceleration parameter, and was plotted in Fig. 3.3 as a function of  $X/L$ . It is evident that the parameter peaks at  $X/L = 0.2$  and drops off very rapidly as  $X/L$  is increased. Another way of plotting this information is shown in Fig. 3.4, where  $K$  is plotted vs.  $Re_{e,\theta}$ . From both the figures, it is obvious that the peak value is not higher than the threshold value of  $K (\approx 1.58 \times 10^{-6})$  at  $Re_{e,\theta} = 1550$ . This indicates that the acceleration parameter is not high enough to trigger relaminarization, even though the data seem to suggest it. A similar observation was made by Adams (Ref. 5) for the sphere-cylinder case. Even though his IKET approach as well as the measured data seemed to show relaminarization, the Nash-Webber correlation did not strongly suggest that.

In order to examine the validity of this correlation for nozzle boundary layers, the relevant data taken on a  $10^\circ - 10^\circ$  half angle conical nozzle by Back et al. (Ref. 3) were examined in Fig. 3.5. Wall pressures calculated by TDK (Ref. 7) were input to the REMTECH version of BLIMPJ, and the heat-transfer (Fig. 3.5.B) along with the acceleration parameter distributions (Fig. 3.5.C) were calculated. The acceleration parameter based on edge quantities,  $K_e$ , compared quite well with Back's calculations. The  $K_e$  peak occurring upstream of the nozzle throat was not predicted by BLIMPJ because of inadequate wall pressure definition in this region. The heat-transfer calculations were made by using the coded relaminarization criterion. The momentum thickness Reynolds number,  $Re_{e,\theta}$  distribution compared well with Back's calculations. The  $K_w$

vs.  $R_{e,\theta}$  correlation for relaminarization [Eq. (3.2)] suggested that the turbulent boundary layer was on the verge of relaminarization at the tangency point located at the juncture of the conical and curved portions of the nozzle contraction section. It is seen from Fig. 3.5.B, however, that the prediction is consistently higher than the measured data and that the boundary layer is predicted to be turbulent throughout the contraction section of the nozzle, but not partially relaminarized as evident from the measured data and as pointed out by Back's analysis. Back et al. point out in their paper that if  $K_e$  is higher than  $2$  to  $3 \times 10^{-6}$  relaminarization occurs. Since  $K_e$  satisfies this criterion in the contraction portion of the nozzle as evident from Fig. 3.5.C, it suggests that relaminarization occurs. The currently coded criterion, which is different from the above criterion and is more definite in structure, is not able to quantify the degree of laminarization as well as suggested by Nash-Webber (Ref. 4).

An example of the name list input to turn on the relaminarization flag is given in Table 3.1.

### 3.4 Discussions

The Nash-Webber criterion for relaminarization worked only marginally for the external flow situations, whereas for the limited measured data available on nozzles where relaminarization occurs in the boundary layer, this criterion seems to be only approximate. Without going through an extensive analysis such as the IKET-type model (Ref. 5), the current approach needs to be modified somewhat for engineering calculations. In addition, relaminarization can be predicted in the presence of roughness. In order to accomplish this, the roughness option 3 due to Cebeci must be input ( $RK = \dots$ ,  $ICF = 3$ ) along with the relaminarization option ( $ILAMIN = 1$ ). The occurrence of relaminarization will tend to reduce the turbulence length scales whereas the presence of wall rough-



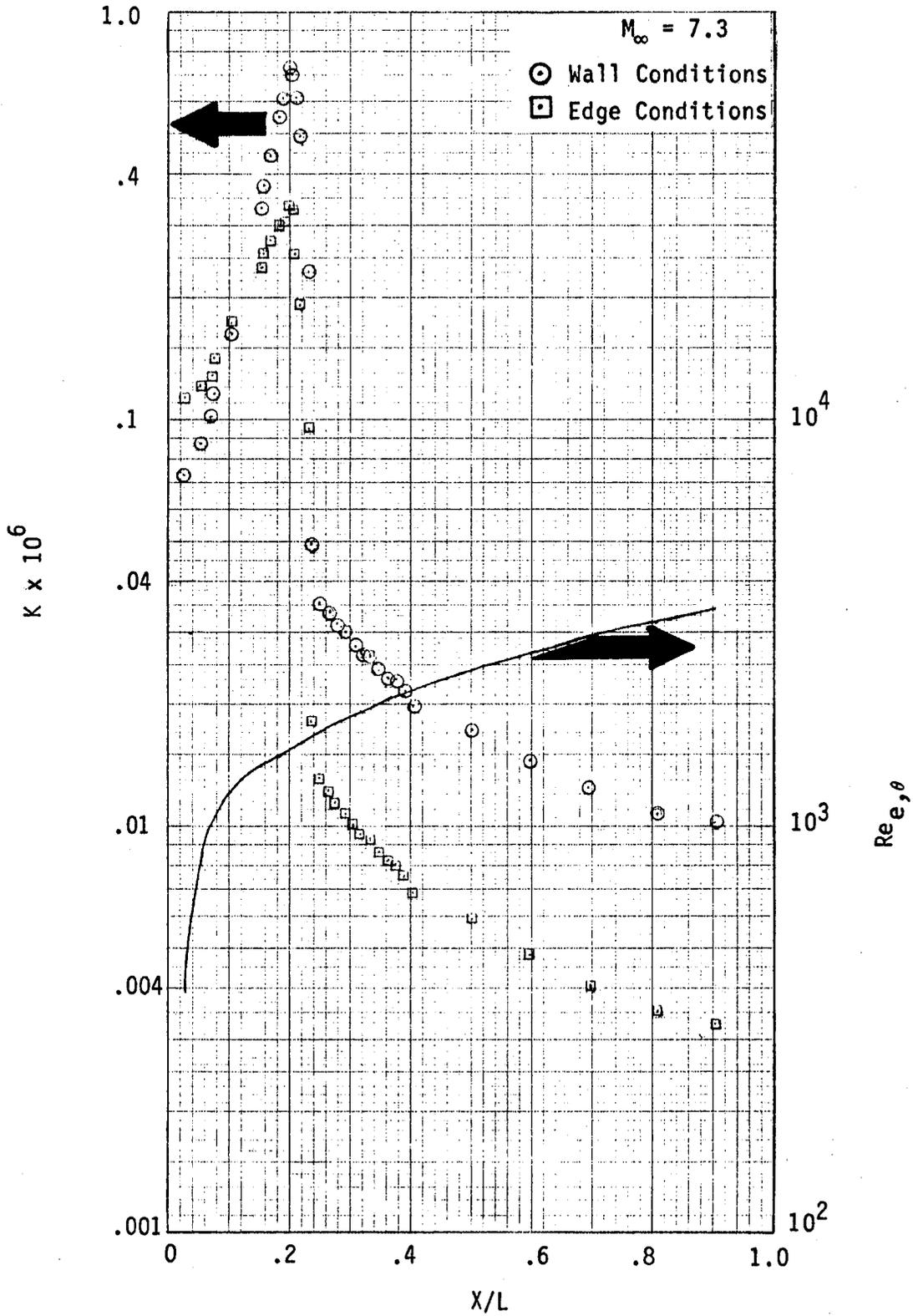


Fig. 3.3 Plot Of Acceleration Parameters Based On Edge And Wall Conditions And Momentum Thickness Reynolds Number Vs.  $X/L$  For The Shuttle ET Model

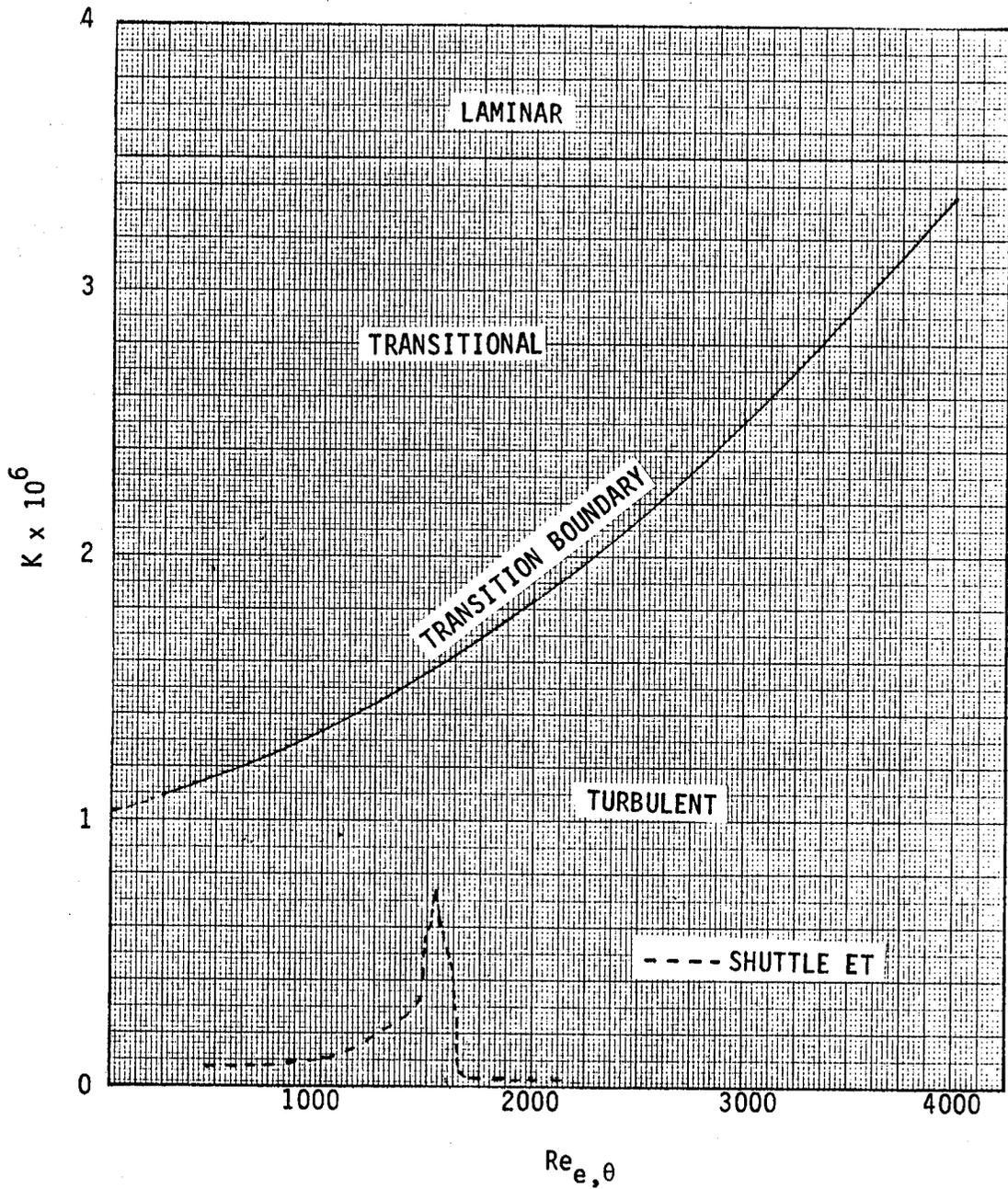


Fig. 3.4 Acceleration Parameter Vs.  $Re_{e,\theta}$  for the Shuttle ET Shoulder Region

Nozzle contraction  
area ratio,  $c_c = 9.87$

$10^\circ-10^\circ$  Nozzle

Test 514  
(Ref. 3)

Air

Nozzle expansion  
area ratio,  $c_E = 6.52$

$P_{C_{total}} = 20$  psia

$T_{C_{total}} = 1500^\circ R$

$r_{throat} = 0.795"$

$r_c/r_{throat} = 2.5, r_c = 1.987"$

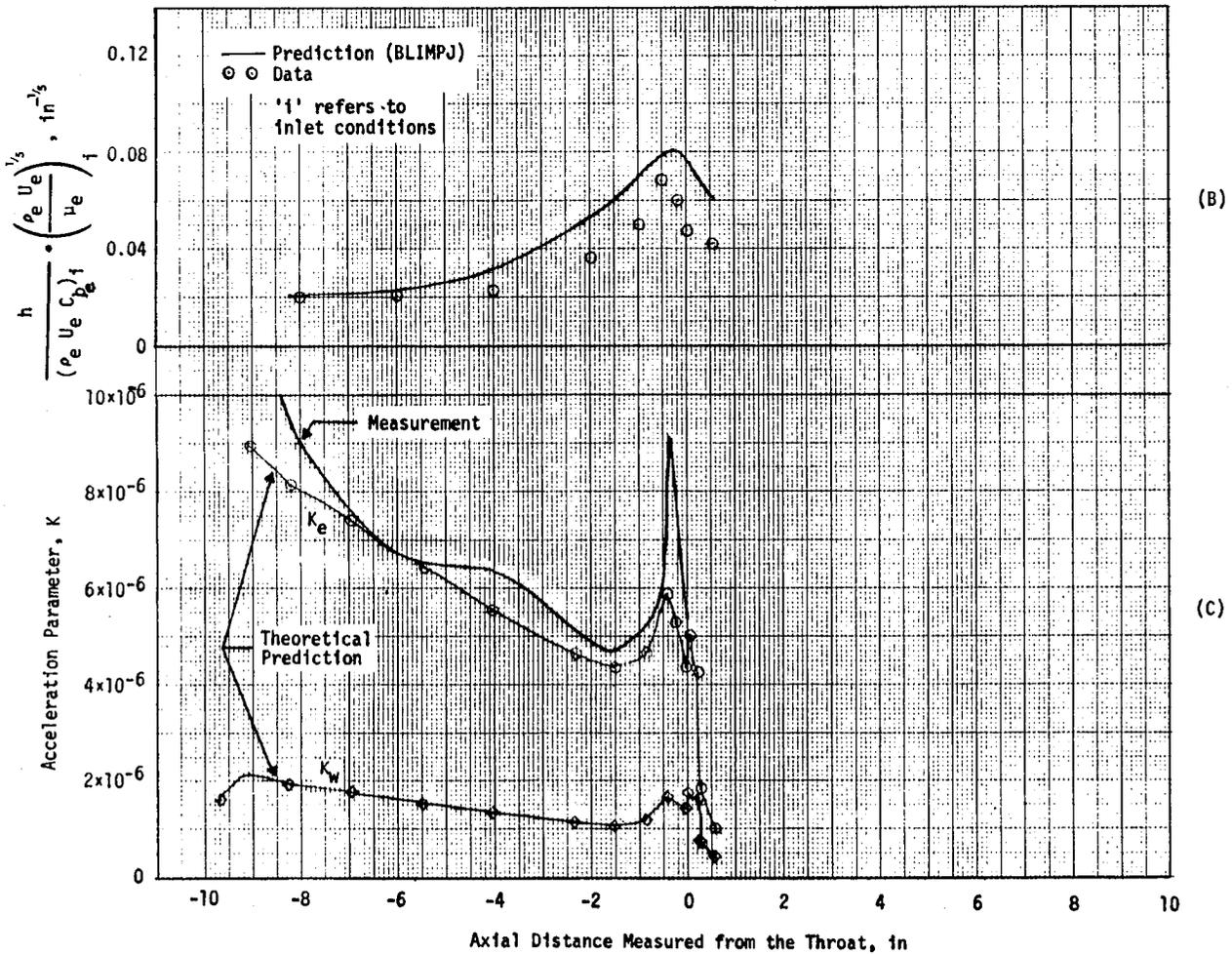
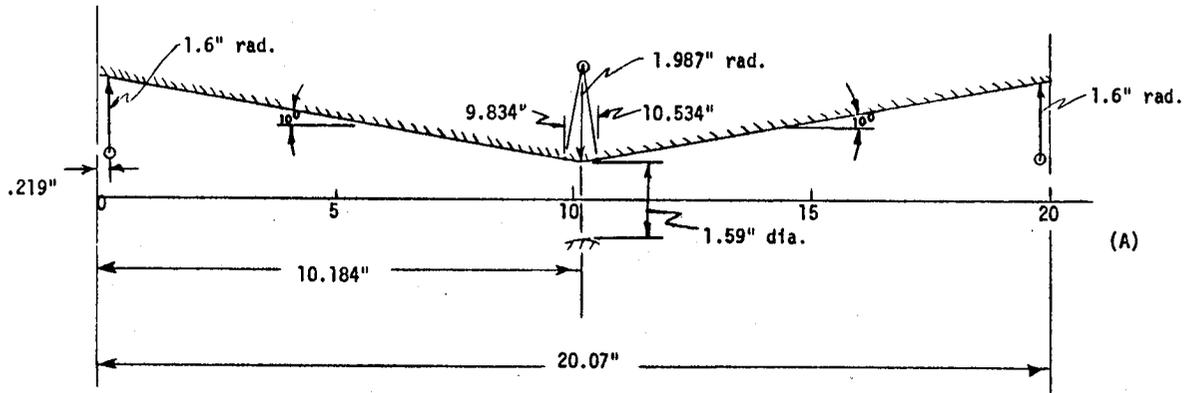


Fig. 3.5 Relaminarization Analysis Of The Boundary Layer Flow In Back Et Al.  $10^\circ - 10^\circ$  Half Cone Angle Nozzle

TABLE 3.1 Example Of Namelist Input For Relaminarization

```

@ELT,DUL SSME1Z,DTV
ELT 8R1 57401C 12/10/84 22:24:19 (3->4)
1. NEW 04 ROCKETDYNE OTV ENGINE PC = 2010., AREA RATIO = 1293.0 PARTICLE OPTION = 1
2. -1 00 $DATA
3. 01 ITDK = 0.
4. 00 NSP = 2.
5. 02 NEL = 2.
6. NEW 04 MR = 0.0, FUEL = 2.0,6*0.0, OX = 0.0,2.0,5*0.0,
7. NEW 04 NS=48.
8. NEW 04 IPLOT=1.
9. NEW 04 RK= .00125, ICF=0.
10. NEW 04 RP=1.E-5, RHOPA=169., CPART=0.208, WP=4.0, IPART=1.
11. NEW 04 ILAMIN=1 ← Relaminarization Flag,
12. NEW 04 YAP=-11.823. ILAMIN = 1
13. NEW 04 S=1.
14. NEW 04 RTM=.0900833.
15. NEW 04 PCHAMB=2009.59.
16. NEW 04 GE=77.9558, GW=-5000.00.
17. -6 00 KAT = 2HH, 2HO, ATA = 4HHYDR, 4H OXY, ATB = 4HOGEN, 4HGEN, ATC = 2*4H
18. 00 WAT = 1.0080, 16.0.
19. NEW 04 TKP = -1.0, -6.08.
20. NEW 04 TW=1445., 1375., 1340., 1305., 1234., 890., 895., 900., 900., 1031., 1088., 1095.,
21. NEW 04 1060., 1030., 1114., 1122., 1100., 1000., 790., 690., 740., 850., 870., 880., 910.,
22. NEW 04 920., 960., 950., 890., 880., 860., 850., 727., 1460., 1500., 1460., 1230., 1140.,
23. NEW 04 1520., 1298., 1275., 1272., 2870., 2740., 2590., 2540., 2430., 2407..
24. NEW 04 N=353, NTH=36.
25. NEW 04 NP=1, 2, 3, 4, 5, -9, 12, 14, 16, 25, 30, 36, 42, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 110, 120, 130, 140, 150.
26. NEW 04 160, 170, 180, 190, 200, 210, 220, 235, 255, -275, -286, 287, 288, -294, 295, 305, 315, 316,
27. NEW 04 -317, 325, 335, 340, 346, 353.
28. -7 00 IP = 1.
29. NEW 04 IU = 0.
30. NEW 04 KTURB=0.
31. NEW 04 RETR=360.
32. NEW 04 XITAB= -18.5014, -14.801, -12.026, -9.251, -6.475.
33. NEW 04 YITAB=5*2.
34. NEW 04 PITAB= 9993, 99652, 99369, 99090, 98791.
35. NEW 04 VITAB=52.5, 210.0, 367.5, 518.4, 682.4.
36. NEW 04 XITAB( 6) = -4.629640, -4.488464, -4.332684, -4.176904, -4.021124, -3.865344,
37. NEW 04 -3.709563, -3.553783, -3.398003, -3.242223, -3.086443, -2.930662, -2.774882,
38. NEW 04 -2.619102, -2.463322, -2.307542, -2.151761, -1.995981, -1.840201, -1.684421,
39. NEW 04 -1.528641, -1.372860, -1.217080, -1.061300, -.905520, -.749739, -.593959,
40. NEW 04 -.438179, -.282399, -.126618.
41. NEW 04 XITAB( 36) = .000000, .0026841, .0054051, .0081631, .0109557, .0137826,
42. NEW 04 .0166440, .0195390, .0224674, .0254285, .0284217, .0314471, .0345044,
43. NEW 04 .0375934, .0407142, .0438664, .0470496, .0502643, .0535102, .0567872,
44. NEW 04 .0600955, .0634349, .0668057, .0702078, .0736420, .0771078, .0806054,
45. NEW 04 .0841347, .0876959, .0912899, .0949169, .0985759, .1022678, .1059941,
46. NEW 04 .1097530, .1135461, .1173736, .1212348, .1251319, .1290635, .1330140,
47. NEW 04 .1370354, .1410858, .1451667, .1492819, .1534127, .1576217, .1618628,
48. NEW 04 .1661349, .1704193, .1747863, .1791886, .1835969, .1880890, .1926184,
49. NEW 04 .1971513, .2017714, .2064334, .2110955, .2158496, .2206147, .2254662,
50. NEW 04 .2303253, .2352729, .2402253, .2452701, .2503176, .2554613, .2606047,
51. NEW 04 .2658488, .2710883, .2764313, .2817655, .2871431, .2926704, .2982837,
52. NEW 04 .3039638, .3096250, .3151908, .3208446, .3265282, .3321344, .3378464,
53. NEW 04 .3435913, .3492695, .3550602, .3608782, .3666981, .3724603, .3783393,
54. NEW 04 .3842594, .3901933, .3960694, .4020641, .4081228, .4141769, .4202372,
55. NEW 04 .4263254, .4324444, .4385960, .4447029, .4509437, .4572341, .4635464,
56. NEW 04 .4698995, .4762680, .4826573, .4890841, .4955500, .5020569, .5086027,
57. NEW 04 .5151893, .5218162, .5285065, .5352209, .5419597, .5487456, .5555785,
58. NEW 04 .5624576, .5693844, .5763592, .5833812, .5904729, .5975959, .6047506.

```

↓  
and so on.

ness will tend to increase it. Although the code has not been exercised extensively for both being present in a nozzle, it is believed that the code would handle it adequately.

### 3.5 References

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## Section 4.0

### PARTICLE EFFECTS

#### 4.1 Background

The study of the boundary layer flow containing particles (in the fluid-particle systems) is of special interest because of the influence of the particles on the wall shear and heat transfer, the possible tendency of particles to collect near a wall, and the problem of particle impingement on the wall. Typical data (Ref. 1) in the chemical engineering literature correlated in terms of voidage show that there is negligible effect caused by solid particles until the volume percent of solids reaches 0.05 percent, but a very marked increase occurred in heat transfer for higher solids loading. In fact, Nusselt number increases by factors as high as eight have been reported for the addition of particles to a flowing gas (Ref. 1). Material deposited on the nozzle wall also represents a loss in performance, because the resulting rough surface causes increased skin friction losses.

Correlation of gas-particle heat transfer in terms of solids loading and, sometimes, tube diameter (for pipe flow) is not entirely satisfactory, since such correlations ignore the effect of particle size. The differences in the data reported by Leva (Refs. 2 and 3) suggest that the enhancement in heat transfer is at least partially associated with disturbance of the laminar sub-layer by particles, causing a local increase in heat transfer. On the other hand, reduction in heat transfer and shear stress have been reported in Ref. 4 for large populations of the smallest particles, less than  $1\mu$ , by primarily displacing the boundary layer and thereby reducing thermal gradients.

The laminar particle-gas boundary layer has been investigated by Marble (Ref. 5), Soo (Ref. 6), Tabakoff and Hamed (Ref. 7) using momentum integral

techniques. In all these studies, analytical expressions have been found relating wall heat transfer and shear with particles to those without the particles. These investigations have determined that the introduction of particles leads to an increase in the gas boundary layer thickness. In addition, it was found that the gas boundary layer characteristics are more sensitive to particle concentration than any other particulate flow parameter. It has been shown that for gas-particle flow systems, the wall heat transfer and skin friction are related to non-particle flow by a non-dimensional parameter called the "momentum range" which depends on particle size, the fluid viscosity, the fluid velocity and the distance from the leading edge, and another quantity called the "particle momentum interaction parameter", which depends on the ratio of particle mass density to fluid mass density.

Particulate-laden turbulent boundary layer flows in nozzles have not been understood completely and substantial empiricism must be employed to estimate the effects of particle concentration, particle size, density, pressure and entropy gradients on wall shear and heat transfer rate. Tien (Ref. 8) analyzed the increase in heat transfer due to differences in the gas and particle temperatures in boundary layer regions, under the assumptions of incompressible, constant property flow with no radiation or velocity lag effects and no effect of the particles on the gas flowfield. In this case, there is an increase in heat transfer rate while the flow is developing in the pipe. Soo and Tien (Ref. 9) considered particle motion in a turbulent fluid stream with emphasis on the effect of wall interference. The high particle intensity in wall regions increases the heat transfer by increasing the particle to gas heat transfer rates. Disruption of the gas laminar sublayer by particle motion further increases the local heat transfer. Also, if temperatures are high enough for radiation to occur, the radiation from particles to colder walls causes additional

heat transfer. Farbar and Morley (Ref. 10) also concluded from their experimental work on flowing gas-solids mixtures in a circular tube that the use of solids in gaseous heat transfer systems may prove to be advantageous when an increase in the heat transfer rate is desired without any increase in the heat transfer area. It was concluded from this study that the gas-side heat transfer factor increases rapidly for solids loading ratios greater than unity. The solids affect both the gas boundary layer and the heat capacity of the flowing mixture. On the other hand, for solids loading ratios of unity or less, a transitional region exists in which the effect is primarily one of increased heat capacity.

#### 4.2 Particle Options

The various options integrated in BLIMPJ fall into the following two categories:

##### 4.2.1 Laminar Boundary Layer-Particulate Flow

The approach used in the modification of BLIMPJ to account for the presence of particles and their effect on wall shear and heat transfer is taken from the work of Marble (Ref. 10). Marble developed an expression for the shear coefficient from an integral momentum solution of the laminar boundary layer equations, particle continuity and momentum equations for an incompressible flat plate flow. The final expression for the case where  $\lambda_v/x < 1$  is given in Table 4.1. The applicable momentum range,  $\lambda_v$ , in the OTV-type nozzles would fall basically in this category. We recognize in Eq. (B.1) of Table 4.1  $C_{f_0}$  as the shear coefficient for the fluid boundary layer without particles. In his original paper, Marble used

$$C_{f_0} / 2 = 0.332 / \sqrt{R_x} \quad (4.1)$$

Since BLIMPJ provides a shear coefficient for clean flow, that value was used as reference instead to calculate the shear coefficient for the gas-particle system. The quantity,  $\lambda_v$ , represents a distance,  $x$ , which describes the particle motion relative to the fluid. For  $x < \lambda_v$ , there is a high degree of fluid-particle slip, whereas for  $x > \lambda_v$ , the particles tend to take on the motions of the gas. The heat transfer characteristics are more complex in the high "particle-slip" regime in that the initial conditions become quite important in such a calculation. Since there is very little work in the literature for this regime, this was not coded in BLIMPJ.

Returning our attention to the expression for shear, the factor  $\sqrt{1 + K}$  multiplying the usual shear coefficient gives the result for no particle slip and represents a minimum value for shearing stress. The first order correction  $0.49 (\lambda_v/x \cdot K/1 + K)$  gives shear stress due to particle slip reduction along the flow path.

Heat transfer through the boundary layer was treated in a similar manner as given in Eq. (B.2).

#### 4.2.2 Turbulent Boundary Layer-Particulate Flow

The approach for modification of the heat transfer and skin friction calculations in BLIMPJ for a turbulent boundary layer is based on the analytical results of Tien (Ref. 8) and the empirical expressions of Farbar and Morley (Ref. 10). Tien solved the turbulent gas-particle energy equations for flow in a pipe and found that the qualitative effect of particle concentration is to flatten the temperature profile and consequently to increase the heat transfer. He has theoretically confirmed the test results of Farbar and Morley that

TABLE 4.1

## GAS-PARTICLE SKIN FRICTION AND HEAT TRANSFER

Laminar Boundary Layer (Marble)

$$C_f = C_{f_0} \sqrt{1 + K} \left( 1 + 0.49 \frac{K\lambda_{V/X}}{1 + K} \right), \quad \frac{\lambda_V}{X} \ll 1 \quad (\text{B.1})$$

and

$$\dot{q} = \dot{q}_0 \sqrt{1 + K} \left( 1 + 0.49 \frac{K\lambda_{V/X}}{1 + K} \right), \quad \frac{\lambda_V}{X} \ll 1 \quad (\text{B.2})$$

where

$$K = \rho_p / \rho_e$$

$$\lambda_V = \frac{mU_e}{6\pi\mu_e}$$

TABLE 4.1 (Continued)

Turbulent Boundary Layer

For  $\frac{W_p}{W_f} < 1$  (Tien)

$$\left. \begin{aligned} C_f &= C_{f_0} (1 + \beta_5) \\ \dot{q} &= \dot{q}_0 (1 + \beta_5) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (B.3)$$

where  $\beta_5 = \frac{C_p W_p}{C_f W_f}$

For  $\frac{W_p}{W_f} > 1$  (Farbar and Morley)

$$Nu = 0.14 Re_D^{0.6} (W_p/W_f)^{0.45} \quad (B.4)$$

$$\dot{q} = \frac{Nu \cdot K_g}{D} \cdot (T_{aw} - T_w)$$

$$\text{Particle Factor} = \dot{q}/\dot{q}_0$$

$$C_f = \left( \frac{\dot{q}}{\dot{q}_0} \right) \cdot C_{f_0} \quad (B.6)$$

TABLE 4.1 (Continued)

Nomenclature

$m$	= average particle mass, lbm
$U_e$	= boundary layer edge velocity, ft/sec
$\sigma$	= Stokes drag coefficient ( $= 6\pi\mu_e a$ )
$a$	= radius of spherical particle, ft.
$\mu$	= gas viscosity, lbm/ft.sec
$\lambda_v$	= momentum range, ft.
$K$	= Particle momentum interaction parameter
$\rho_p$	= particle mass density of the gas, lbm/ft <sup>3</sup>
$\rho_e$	= gas density, lbm/ft <sup>3</sup>
$Re_D$	= edge Reynolds number based on diameter
$X$	= running length, ft.
$\tau$	= shear stress, lbf/ft <sup>2</sup>
$C_{f_0}$	= friction coefficient calculated by BLIMPJ
$C_f$	= modified friction coefficient
$\dot{q}_0$	= heat transfer rate calculated by BLIMPJ, Btu/ft <sup>2</sup> sec.
$\dot{q}$	= modified heat transfer rate, Btu/ft <sup>2</sup> sec.
$c_p$	= specific heat of the solid particle, Btu/lb.degF
$W_p$	= mass flow of particles, lb/sec.ft <sup>2</sup>
$c_f$	= specific heat at constant pressure of fluid, Btu/lb.degF
$W_f$	= mass flow of fluid, lb/sec.ft <sup>2</sup>
$K_g$	= thermal conductivity of the gas, Btu/sec.ft <sup>0</sup> K
$D$	= diameter of the tube, ft.
$Nu$	= Nusselt's number

suspended solids, having a solids-to-gas loading ratio of less than 1.0, have a negligible effect on heat transfer. As pointed out earlier, Tien's analysis is valid for the entrance region of a pipe. Since the flow is not fully developed in this region of the pipe, the boundary layers do not merge. This flow situation is similar to what happens in a nozzle, where the boundary layers develop near the nozzle wall and do not merge. Consequently, the expressions developed by Tien for the pipe may be applicable to a nozzle. The expressions for particle-to-fluid loading ratio of less than 1 are given in Eq. (B.3) of Table 4.1.

For higher particulate loading where interactions and collisions among particles become important, the above expression is no longer valid. For the case, where the particle-to-fluid loading ratio is more than 1, the experimental results of Farbar and Morley (Ref. 10) have been correlated and are given in Eq. (B.4) of Table 4.1. This expression is valid for a limited Reynolds number range of  $13,500 < Re < 27,000$  which were the limits in the test conditions. It has further been noted by Farbar and Morley that for loading ratios up to unity, the Nusselt number varies as the 0.03 power of the loading ratio, while that above unity varies as the 0.45 power of the loading ratio, except that for the lowest Reynolds number which indicates a variation to the 0.5 power. The expressions for Nu in Eq. (B.4) was used to calculate a particle factor which was then used to calculate skin friction coefficient from Eq. (B.5). The above expressions were coded in BLIMPJ and checked with a few examples.

#### 4.3 EXAMPLES

In order to illustrate the effect of particles in the fluid boundary layer on skin friction and heat transfer rate, the following hypothetical example was chosen. Aluminum particles of 10  $\mu$ radius (density of Al = 169 lbm/ft<sup>3</sup>) and particles-to-fluid loading ratio of 0.5 was chosen. Thus,

$$\begin{aligned}r &= 10\mu = 10^{-5} \text{ m} \\ \rho_{a1} &= 169 \text{ lbm/ft}^3 \\ C_{p a1} &= 0.208 \text{ Btu/lbm.}^\circ\text{F}\end{aligned}$$

An example of the namelist input in BLIMPJ for particles-in-flow is given in Table 4.2. The OTV nozzle was used for testing the effects of these particles. The relative magnitudes of the resultant skin friction and heat flux are plotted in Figs. 4.1-4.3. Since the OTV nozzle contains both laminar and turbulent boundary layer flow regimes, both laminar and turbulent expressions for particles-in-flow could be checked out simultaneously.

#### 4.4 Discussions

The particle options chosen in the present work are designed to perform "point" calculations and are not capable of taking into account the "history" effects. The particle option can either be used independently or used along with one or both of the roughness and relaminarization options. The reference value for the particle factor will be obtained either from the smooth wall value or from the relaminarization or rough wall value and then be enhanced by the particle factor. It has been pointed out previously that the particle factor expressions for turbulent flow were derived from tube data and do not represent a rocket nozzle case, and in that sense are only approximate in nature. However, they will provide relative values of wall skin friction and heat flux for various particle sizes and particle loadings. Some relevant suggestions for future work for gas-particle flows in rocket nozzles are given in Sec. 6.

TABLE 4.2 Example Of Namelist Input Particle Option

```

@ELT,DUL SSME1Z,OTV
ELT 8R1 S74Q1C 12/10/84 22:24:19 (3->4)
1. NEW 04 OTV ENGINE PC = 2010., AREA RATIO = 1293.0 PARTICLE OPTION = 1
2. -1 00 $DATA
3. 01 ITDK = 0.
4. 00 NSP = 2.
5. 02 NEL = 2.
6. NEW 04 MR = 0.0, FUEL = 2.0,6*0.0, OX = 0.0,2.0,5*0.0.
7. NEW 04 NS=48.
8. NEW 04 IPILOT=1.
9. NEW 04 RK= .00125, ICF=0.
10. NEW 04 RP=1.E-5, RHOPA=169., CPART=0.208, WP=0.5, IPART=1.
11. NEW 04 TLAMIN=0.
12. NEW 04 YAP=-11.823.
13. NEW 04 S=1.
14. NEW 04 RTM=.0900833.
15. NEW 04 PCHAMB=2009.59.
16. NEW 04 GE=77.9558, GW=-5000.00.
17. -6 00 KAT = 2HM, 2HO, ATA = 4HHYDR, 4H OXY, ATB = 4HOGEN, 4HGEN, ATC = 2*4H
18. 00 WAT = 1.0080, 16.0.
19. NEW 04 TKP = -1.0, -6.08.
20. NEW 04 TW=1445., 1375., 1340., 1305., 1234., 890., 895., 900., 900., 1031., 1088., 1095.,
21. NEW 04 1060., 1030., 1114., 1122., 1100., 1000., 790., 690., 740., 850., 870., 880., 910.,
22. NEW 04 920., 960., 950., 890., 880., 860., 850., 727., 1460., 1500., 1460., 1230., 1140.,
23. NEW 04 1520., 1298., 1275., 1272., 2870., 2740., 2590., 2540., 2430., 2407.,
24. NEW 04 N=353, NTH=36.
25. NEW 04 NP=1, 2, 3, 4, 5, -9, 12, 14, 16, 25, 30, 36, 42, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 110, 120, 130, 140, 150.
26. NEW 04 160, 170, 180, 190, 200, 210, 220, 235, 255, -275, -286, 287, 288, -294, 295, 305, 315, 316,
27. NEW 04 -317, 325, 335, 340, 346, 353.
28. -7 00 IP = 1.
29. NEW 04 IU = 0.
30. NEW 04 KTURB=0.
31. NEW 04 RETR=360.
32. NEW 04 XITAB=-18.5014, -14.801, -12.026, -9.251, -6.475.
33. NEW 04 YITAB=5*2.
34. NEW 04 PITAB=.9993, .99652, .99369, .99090, .98791.
35. NEW 04 VITAB=52.5, 210.0, 367.5, 518.4, 682.4.
36. NEW 04 XITAB( 6) = -4.629640, -4.488464, -4.332684, -4.176904, -4.021124, -3.865344,
37. NEW 04 -3.709563, -3.553783, -3.398003, -3.242223, -3.086443, -2.930662, -2.774882,
38. NEW 04 -2.619102, -2.463322, -2.307542, -2.151761, -1.995981, -1.840201, -1.684421,
39. NEW 04 -1.528641, -1.372860, -1.217080, -1.061300, -.905520, -.749739, -.593959,
40. NEW 04 -.438179, -.282399, -.126618.
41. NEW 04 XITAB( 36) = .0000000, .0026841, .0054051, .0081631, .0109557, .0137826,
42. NEW 04 .0166440, .0195390, .0224674, .0254285, .0284217, .0314471, .0345044,
43. NEW 04 .0375934, .0407142, .0438664, .0470496, .0502643, .0535102, .0567872,
44. NEW 04 .0600955, .0634349, .0668057, .0702078, .0736420, .0771078, .0806054,
45. NEW 04 .0841347, .0876959, .0912899, .0949169, .0985759, .1022678, .1059941,
46. NEW 04 .1097530, .1135461, .1173736, .1212348, .1251319, .1290635, .1330140,
47. NEW 04 .1370354, .1410858, .1451667, .1492819, .1534127, .1576217, .1618628,
48. NEW 04 .1661349, .1704193, .1747863, .1791886, .1835969, .1880890, .1926184,
49. NEW 04 .1971513, .2017714, .2064334, .2110955, .2158496, .2206147, .2254662,
50. NEW 04 .2303253, .2352729, .2402253, .2452701, .2503176, .2554619, .2606047,
51. NEW 04 .2658488, .2710883, .2764313, .2817655, .2871431, .2926704, .2982837,
52. NEW 04 .3039638, .3096250, .3151908, .3208446, .3265262, .3321344, .3378464,
53. NEW 04 .3435913, .3492695, .3550602, .3608782, .3666981, .3724603, .3783393,
54. NEW 04 .3842594, .3901933, .3960694, .4020641, .4081228, .4141769, .4202372,
55. NEW 04 .4263254, .4324444, .4385960, .4447029, .4509437, .4572341, .4635464,
56. NEW 04 .4698995, .4762680, .4826573, .4890841, .4955500, .5020569, .5086027,
57. NEW 04 .5151893, .5218162, .5285065, .5352209, .5419597, .5487456, .5555785,
58. NEW 04 .5624576, .5693844, .5763592, .5833812, .5904729, .5975959, .6047506.

```

Radius of the particle, RP = 1.E-05  
Density of the particle, RHOPA = 169 lbm/ft<sup>3</sup>  
Specific heat of the particle, CPART = .208, Btu/lb  
Particle loading (W<sub>p</sub>/W<sub>f</sub>) WP = 0.5  
Particle Option, IPART = 1

↓ and so on.

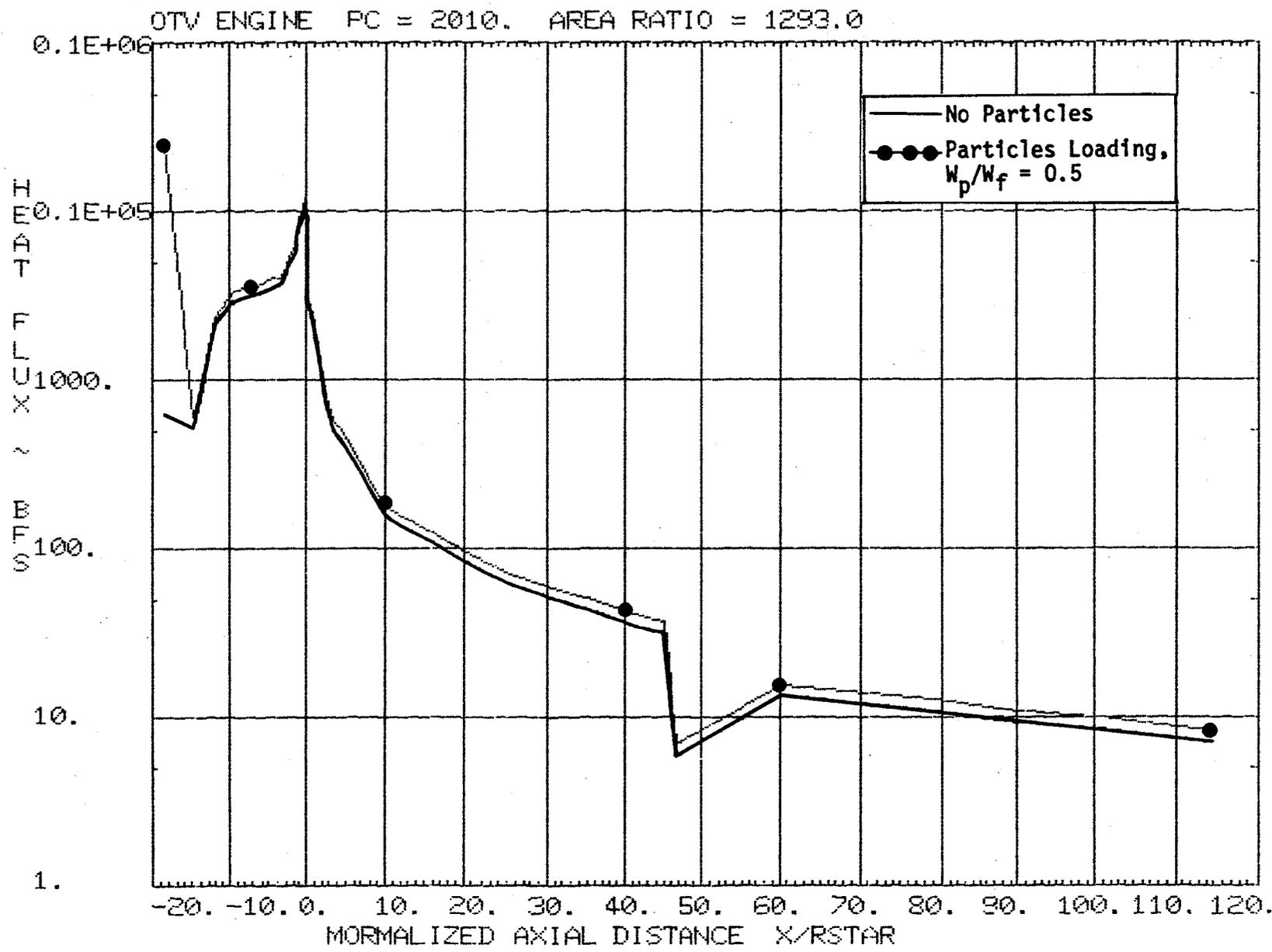


Fig. 4.1 Comparison Of Heat Flux Distribution Over The OTV Nozzle Wall For With And Without Particles In Flow

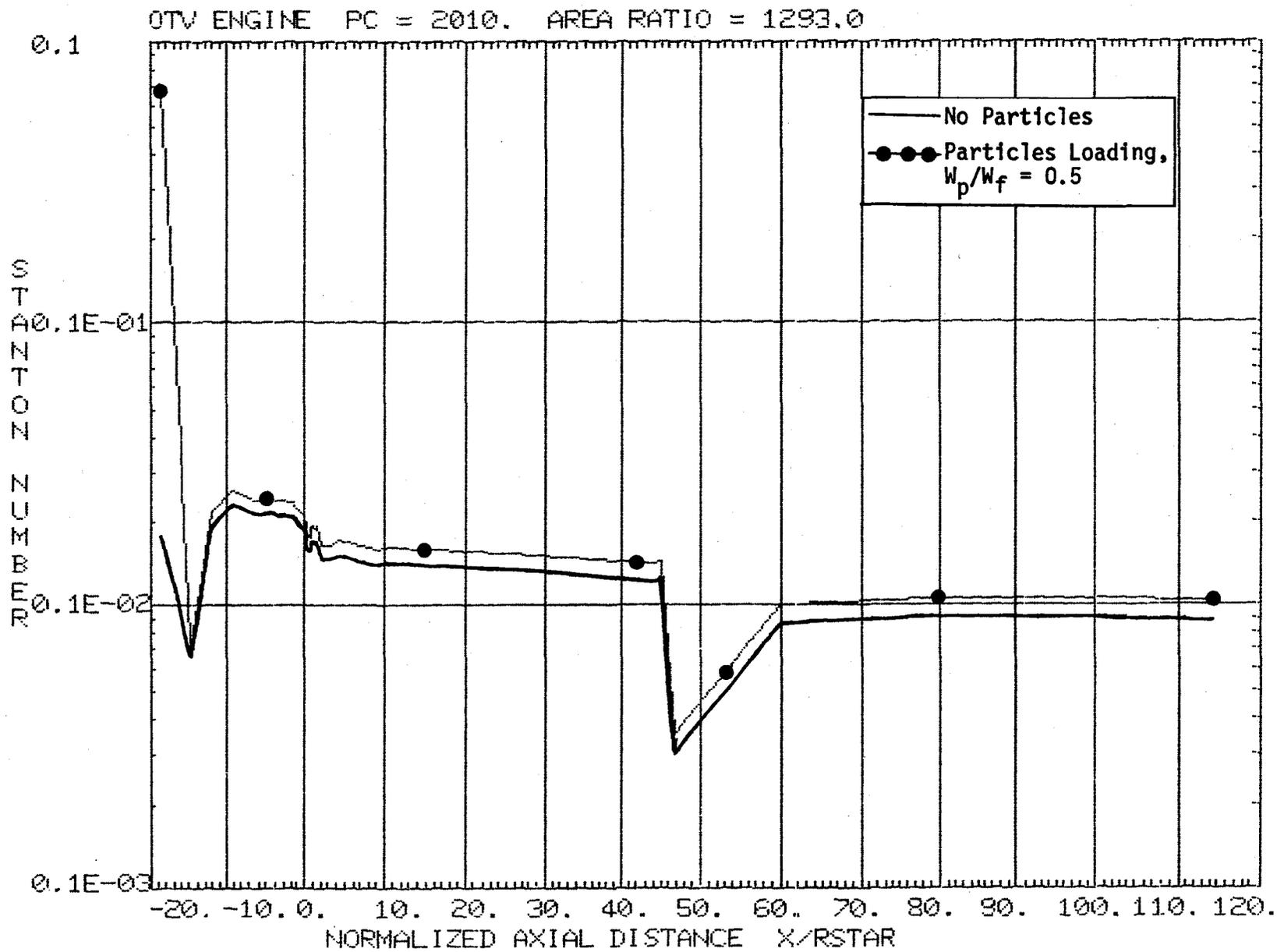


Fig. 4.2 Comparison Of Stanton Number Distribution Over The OTV Nozzle Wall For With And Without Particles In Flow

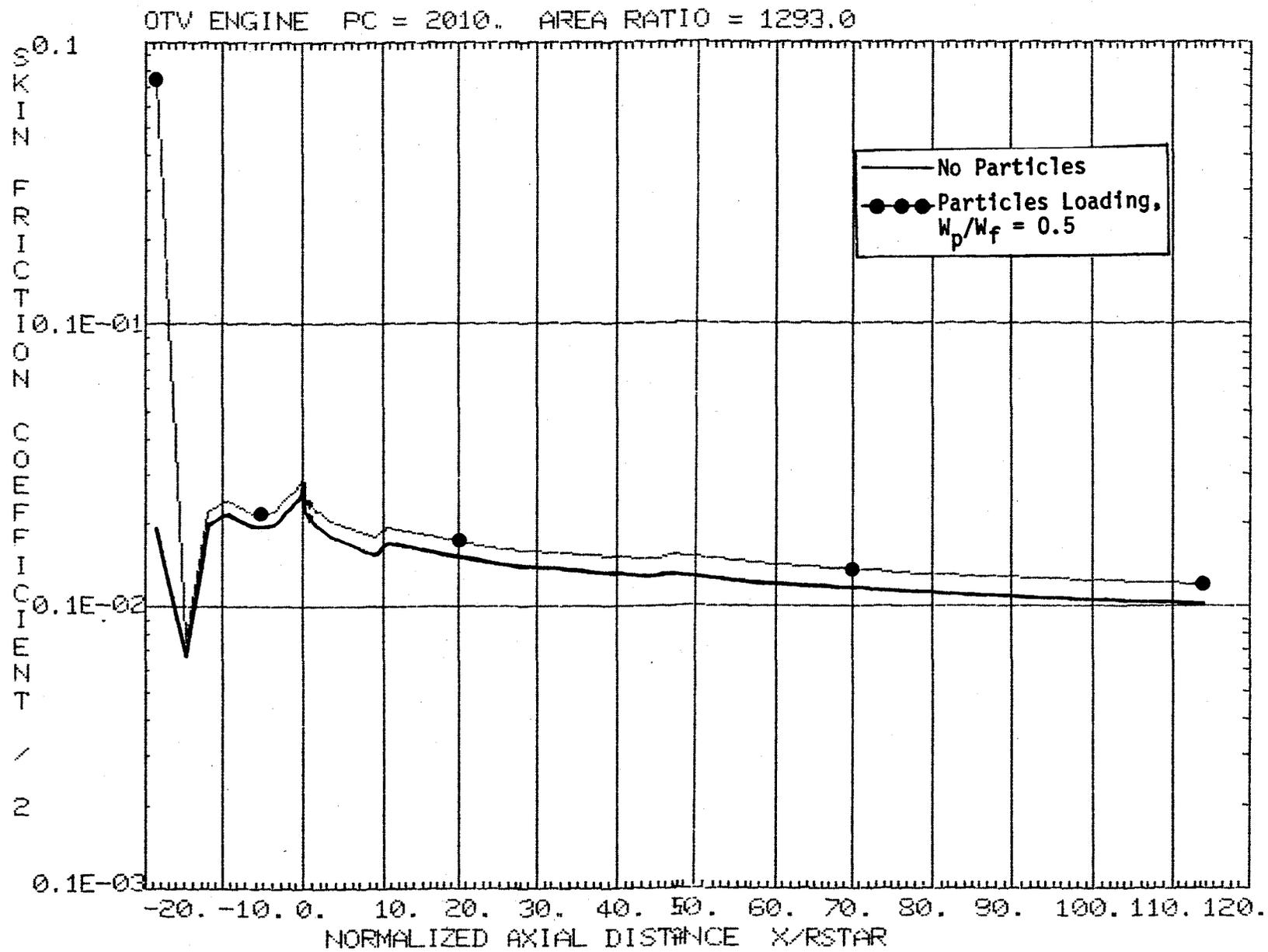


Fig. 4.3 Comparison Of Skin Friction Coefficient Distribution Over The OTV Nozzle Wall For With And Without Particles In Flow

#### 4.5 References

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## Section 5.0

## THRUST LOSS RE-EVALUATION

5.1 Background

A thrust loss calculation method which has been previously implemented in BLIMPJ code is given in Ref. 1. The thrust loss due to the boundary layer effects for a circular cross-section nozzle is given at a specified cross-section by (for vacuum ambient conditions)

$$\Delta F = 2 \pi r_e \cos \phi_e (\rho_e U_e^2 \theta - P \delta_B^*) \quad (5.1)$$

where

$r_e$  = Body radius at the station of interest

$\phi_e$  = Wall angle

$\rho_e$  = Boundary layer edge density

$U_e$  = Boundary layer edge velocity

$\theta$  = Momentum thickness

$P$  = Static pressure in the boundary layer

$\delta_B^*$  = Body displacement thickness

The assumptions used in deriving the above expression are the following:

- (I) The boundary layer is thin, i.e., the thickness of the boundary layer is small compared to the radius of the nozzle at any cross-section.
- (II) The inviscid values of density and velocity do not change within the thickness of the boundary layer. In other words, if there was no viscosity (i.e. for inviscid flow), there would be no variation of the inviscid values between the edge location and the nozzle wall.
- (III) The pressure is constant across the boundary layer. This assumption is consistent with the derivation of the usual boundary layer equations.
- (IV) The definitions of body displacement thickness and momentum thickness are given by

$$\delta_B^* = \int_0^e \left( 1 - \frac{\rho U}{\rho_e U_e} \right) dy \quad (5.2)$$

and

$$\theta = \int_0^e \frac{\rho U}{\rho_e U_e} \left( 1 - \frac{U}{U_e} \right) dy \quad (5.3)$$

where e and o refer to edge and wall conditions respectively.

As the nozzles grow in area ratio, the boundary layers grow in size, and the above assumptions may not hold. The proposed OTV nozzles such as the one given in Fig. 2.5 will utilize an expander cycle operations mode in which the walls will be regenerately cooled and the heat energy will be used to drive the turbines and pumps. So, while the regeneratively cooled walls will help in reducing the size of the boundary layers to some extent, the large area ratio nozzles will produce thick boundary layers. Consequently, depending on the reservoir and exit conditions, and the geometry of the nozzle, it is possible and very likely that boundary layer thicknesses will vary from small to large values. The displacement and transverse curvature effects become important for thick boundary layers and must be included in the boundary layer calculations. In addition, as the flow expands in the nozzle, it will create low density and high Mach number flows. If the flow passes from the continuum to a non-continuum regime, velocity slip and temperature jump (STJ) may become important.

Similar boundary layer solutions are not applicable for such an investigation, since similarity cannot be satisfied for any specified set of reservoir conditions, nozzle geometry and wall temperature distributions. Fortunately, the boundary layer procedure in BLIMPJ does not assume similarity. Furthermore, it takes into account transverse curvature effects (TVC) in the derivation. It also calculates the displacement effects for thin boundary layers. As far as the STJ effects are concerned, it has been pointed out by previous investiga-

tions (Ref. 2) that they are generally small compared to the other effects discussed above and thus, will be ignored in the present approach.

## 5.2 Thrust Loss Reevaluation Procedure For Thick Boundary Layers

In accordance with the above discussions, the expression for thrust loss for thick boundary layers has been modified. The assumptions made in deriving Eq. (5.2) and (5.3) are no more strictly valid. The u-component of the velocity in the inviscid flow will vary to some extent between the nozzle wall to the edge location. Consequently, the definitions for  $\delta_B^*$  and  $\theta$  are

$$\delta_{B+}^* = \int_0^e \left[ 1 - \frac{\rho U}{\rho_1(y) \cdot U_1(y)} \right] dy \quad (5.4)$$

and

$$\theta_+ = \int_0^e \frac{\rho U}{\rho_1(y) \cdot U_1(y)} \left[ 1 - \frac{U}{U_1(y)} \right] dy \quad (5.5)$$

The expression for the thrust loss calculation given in Eq. (5.1) will also have to be modified in its derivation where the edge quantities,  $(\rho_e, U_e)$  and pressure will no more be constants but would be replaced by local inviscid values  $\rho_1(y)$ ,  $U_1(y)$  and  $P(y)$ . However, it was decided that the whole procedure of thrust loss calculation will be much more simple and adapted a lot easier in the BLIMPJ algorithm, if the pressure is replaced by an average value of the pressure distribution within the thickness of the boundary layer. As a result, averaged inviscid edge values of velocity and density will automatically be calculated from the BLIMPJ algorithm and could be used in the thrust loss calculation in the existing algorithm in BLIMPJ. In the above calculations, the location of the boundary layer edge is not precisely known and has to be determined by iterating upon the inviscid and viscous flowfields.

There are two different problems to be solved when one attempts to calcu-

late performance for a rocket nozzle having thick boundary layers:

Case 1 - The potential nozzle contour is given and the objective is to define the hardware wall contour and calculate the rocket nozzle performance. For details, see Attachment 5.1.

Case 2 - The hardware wall contour is given and the objective is to define the potential contour and calculate the rocket nozzle performance. For details, see Attachment 5.2.

## Attachment 5.1

In the case, where the potential contour is given, the objective is to define the wall contour for thick boundary layer situations. The suggested iteration procedure is given below: (Also see Fig. 5.1).

- (i) Run the inviscid code (TDK and RAMP) to define the distribution of pressure on the potential wall and everywhere else in the nozzle, particularly near the potential wall.
- (ii) Run BLIMPJ with the given pressure distribution on the potential wall. This calculates  $\delta$  and  $\delta^*$ . Then, the body radius is calculated from

$$R_B = R_p + \delta^* \cos \phi$$

This is the first iteration.

- (iii) Calculate an average inviscid pressure for the height between the potential wall and the boundary layer edge, which was obtained from the previous calculation at each station. Use these pressures to run BLIMPJ again, and calculate  $\delta_2$  and  $\delta_2^*$ . Then, calculate  $R_B$ . This is the second iteration.
- (iv) Iterations stop when convergence on  $\delta^*$  is achieved within a specified accuracy.

## Attachment 5.2

In the case where the hardware wall contour is given, the objective is to define the inviscid edge for thick boundary layer situations. The suggested iteration procedure is given below: (also see Fig. 5.2)

- (i) Run the inviscid code (TDK or RAMP) to calculate the distribution of pressure on the hardware wall in the nozzle.
- (ii) Run BLIMPJ with the calculated wall pressure distribution on the hardware wall. This calculates  $\delta$  and  $\delta^*$  as a function of the nozzle axial coordinate. Then, the radius of the potential wall is calculated from

$$R_p = R_B - \delta^* \cos \phi$$

This is the first iteration.

- (iii) Calculate the pressures again by using the inviscid code (TDK or RAMP) on the new potential wall and everywhere else in the nozzle, particularly near the potential wall.
- (iv) Calculate the average pressure for the height between the boundary layer edge, which was obtained previously, and the hardware wall. Use the pressures on the hardware wall to run BLIMPJ again and calculate  $\delta_2$  and  $\delta_2^*$ . Then calculate  $R_p$ . This is the second iteration.
- (v) Go back to (iii) and iterate until a prescribed convergence criterion on  $\delta^*$  is achieved. If it is found that the pressure calculations in (iii) in the first two iterations are very close, do not go back to (iii), instead go back to the beginning of (iv).

Once the iterations are completed, the thrust loss will automatically have been calculated by BLIMPJ to yield the final answer.

NOTES:

1. The potential contour is given; the objective is to define the wall contour.
2. Subscript refers to iteration number.
3.  $\delta^*$  refers to displacement thickness.
4.  $\delta$  refers to boundary layer thickness.

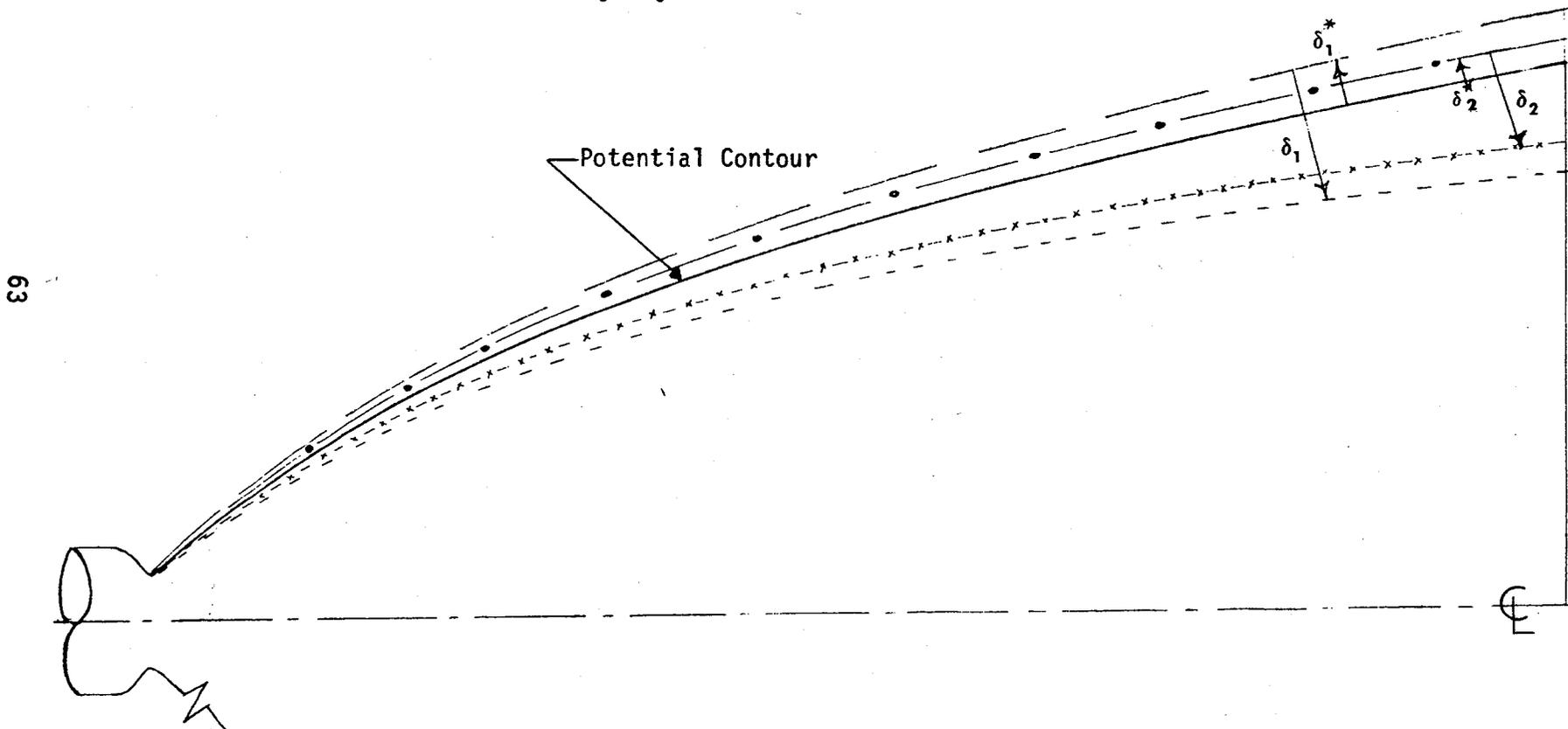
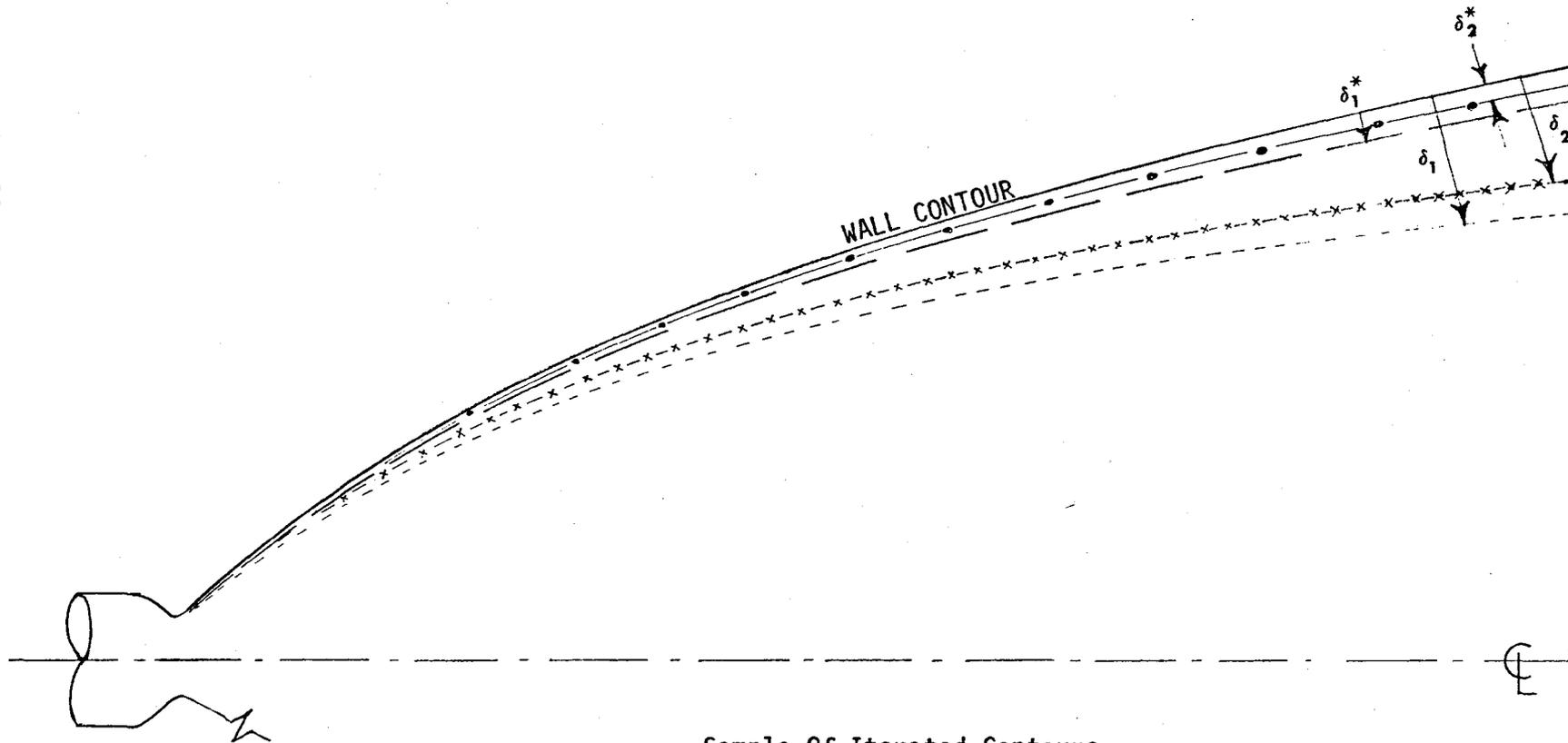


Fig. 5.1 Suggested Iteration Procedure For Nozzles With Thick Boundary Layer (Potential Contour Given)

NOTES:

1. The wall contour is given; the objective is to define the inviscid edge.
2. Subscript refers to iteration number.
3.  $\delta_*$  refers to displacement thickness.
4.  $\delta$  refers to boundary layer thickness.

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Sample Of Iterated Contours

Fig. 5.2 Suggested Iteration Procedure For Nozzle With Thick Boundary Layer (Wall Contour Given)

### 5.3 Example

For illustrating the procedure given above for calculating thrust loss for thick boundary layer situations, the OTV nozzle given earlier in Sec. 2.3 was used. Furthermore, since the given wall coordinates represent a generic class of OTV nozzles, these coordinates were assumed to represent the potential wall contour of the OTV nozzle. Consequently, the iterations were performed based on the procedure shown in Attachment 5.1.

Since REMTECH did not have the information to run TDK for computing and storing the pressures for the interior points away from the wall, another available code called RAMP (Ref. 3) was run for the OTV nozzle contour to compute the pressure fields both on the wall and near the wall. Figure 5.3 gives a comparison of wall pressure distributions from TDK and RAMP on the nozzle wall. The comparison is quite good. A comparison of  $\delta^*$  calculations based on results from both codes is given in Fig. 5.4 showing a close agreement. The pressure distribution near the potential contour obtained from RAMP is given in Fig. 5.5 along with  $\delta$  and  $\delta^*$  from the first iteration. It is obvious that there is a distribution of pressure through the thickness of the boundary layer and as a result, the shown inviscid edge of the boundary layer is not accurate. Going through the step (iii) in Attachment 5.1 yields a new average pressure distribution given in Fig. 5.6, which is distinctly different from the first iteration both in the high pressure region near the throat and in the low pressure region near the exit plane. The BLIMPJ calculation yielded a  $\delta^*$  distribution which was compared with the original distribution in Fig. 5.7. Again, the two iterations are somewhat different. A third iteration was done when it was found that the average pressure and  $\delta^*$  distributions were very close to the second iteration (Figs. 5.6 and 5.7). The thrust loss in the successive iterations is given in Fig. 5.8.

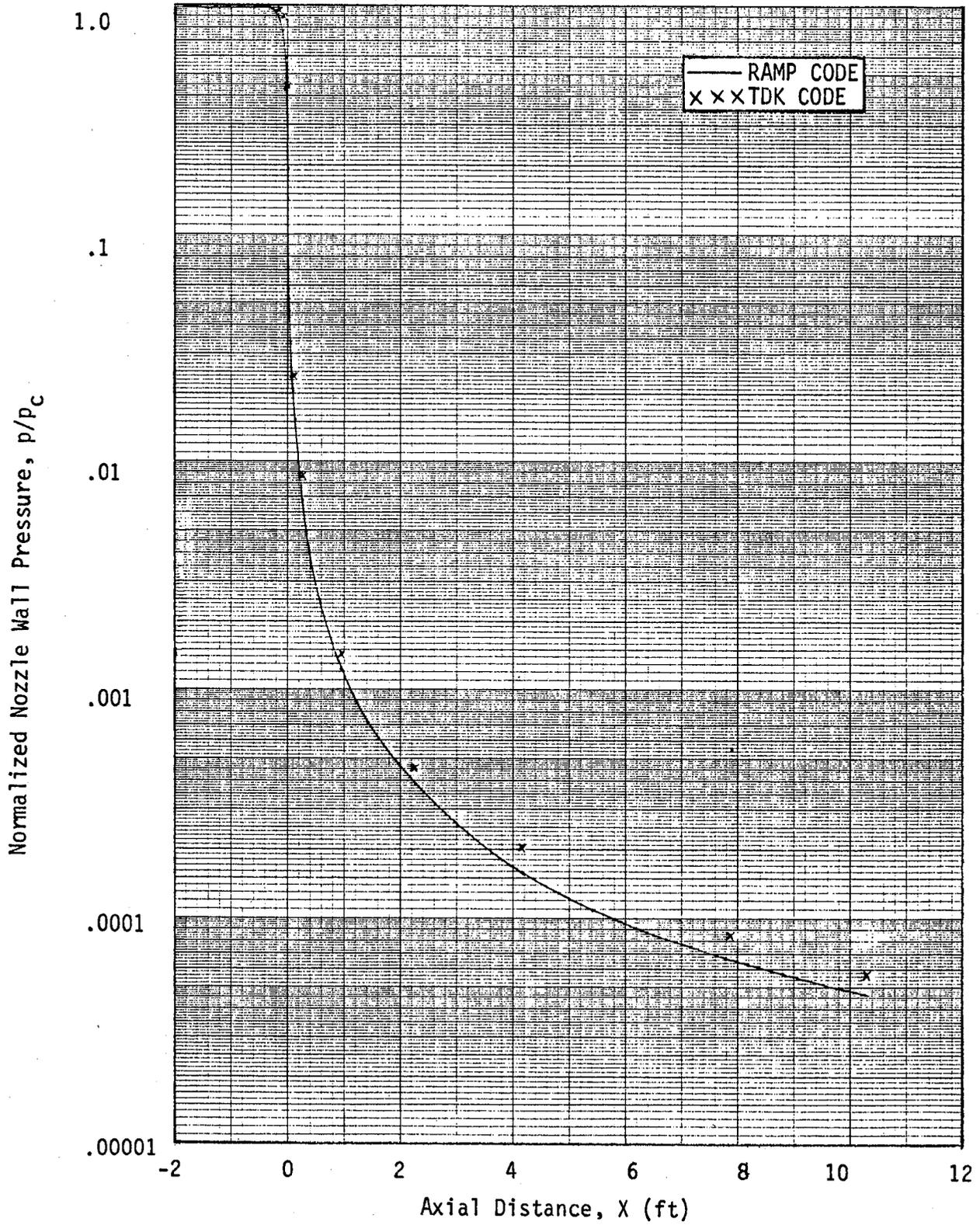


Fig. 5.3 Comparison Of OTV Nozzle Wall Pressure Distribution Using Two Different Codes

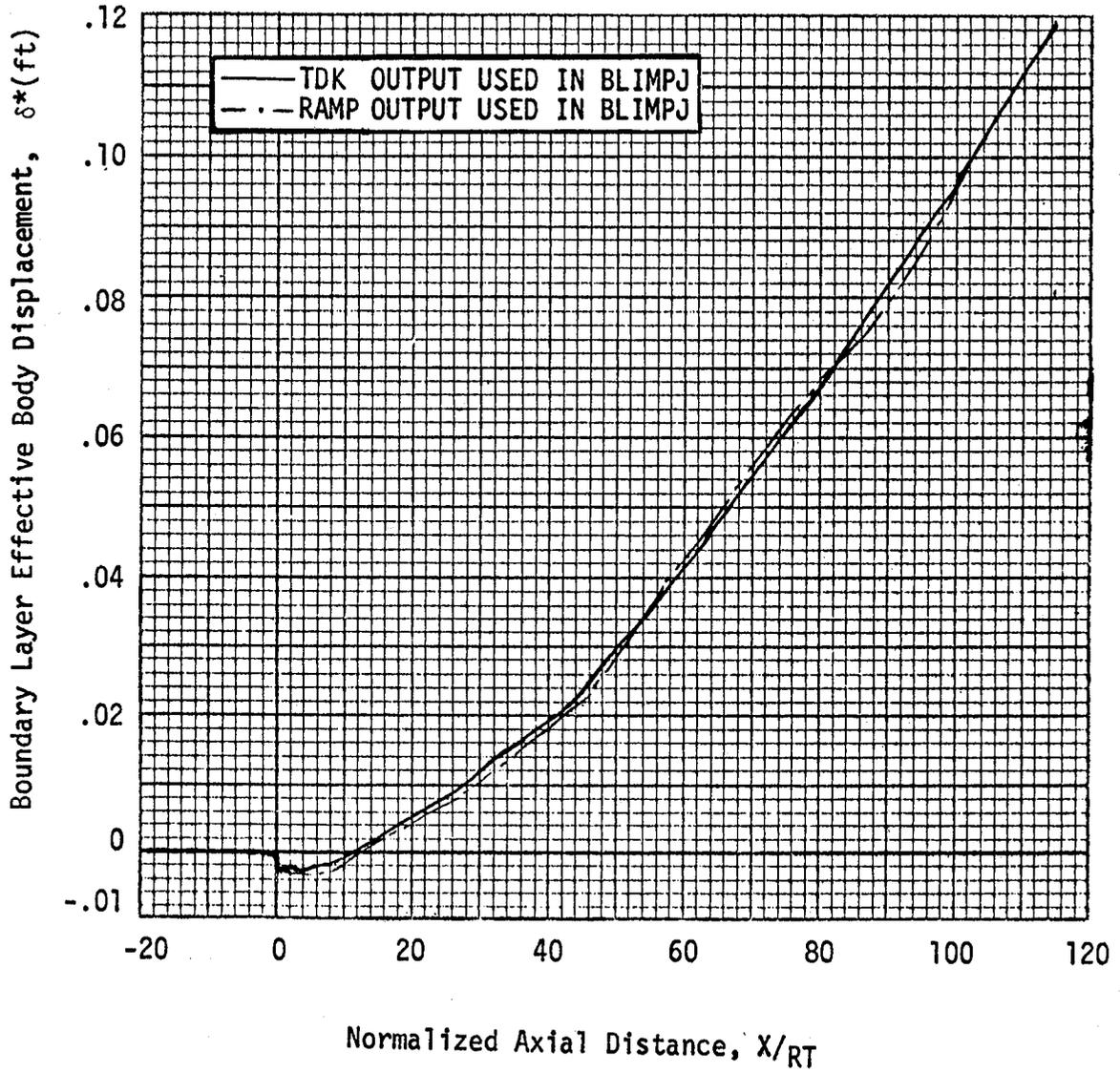


Fig. 5.4 Comparison Between TDK And RAMP Output For The Boundary Layer Effective Displacement For First Iteration

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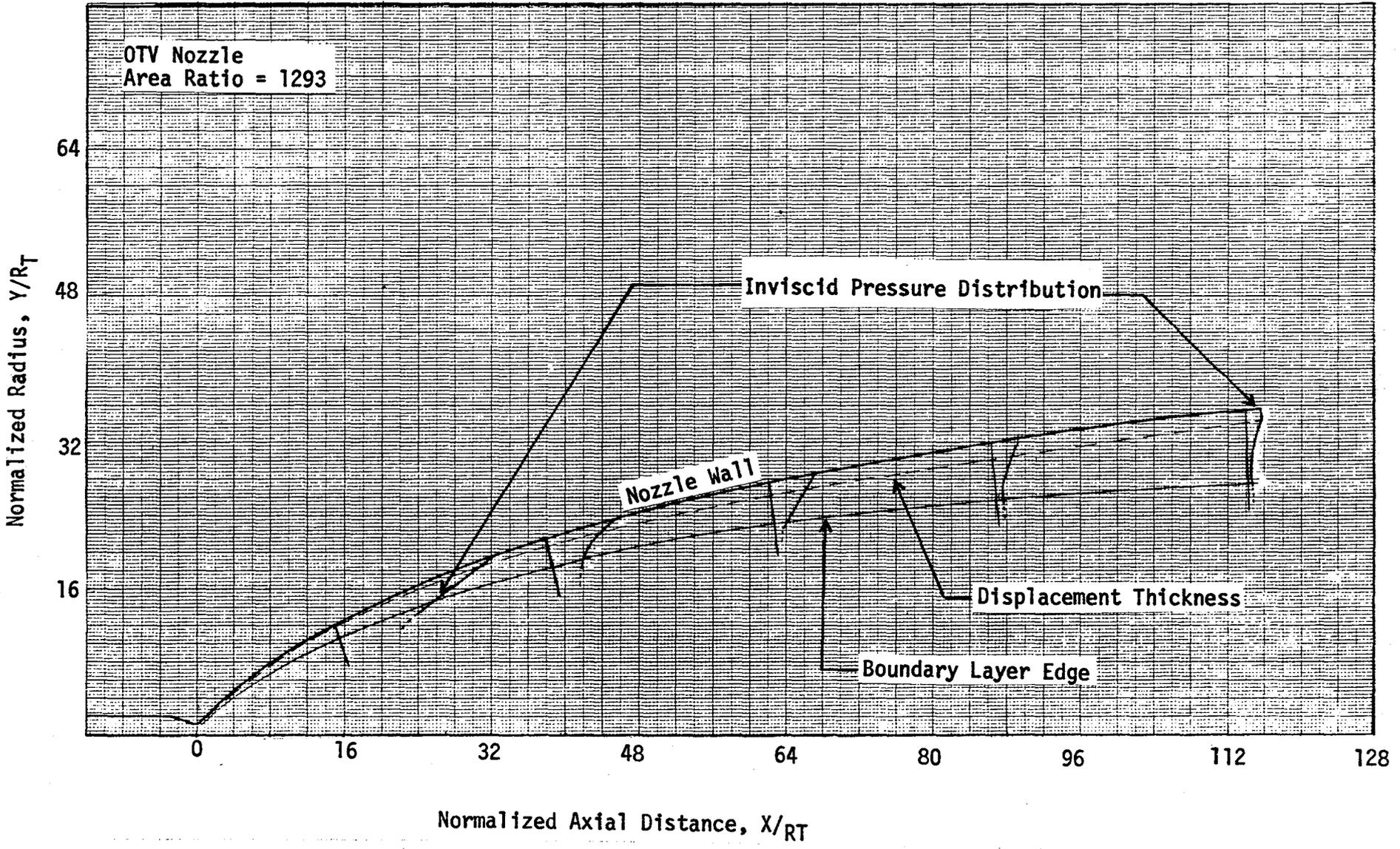


Fig. 5.5 Inviscid Pressure Distribution At Various Wall Locations Within The Boundary Layer Thickness

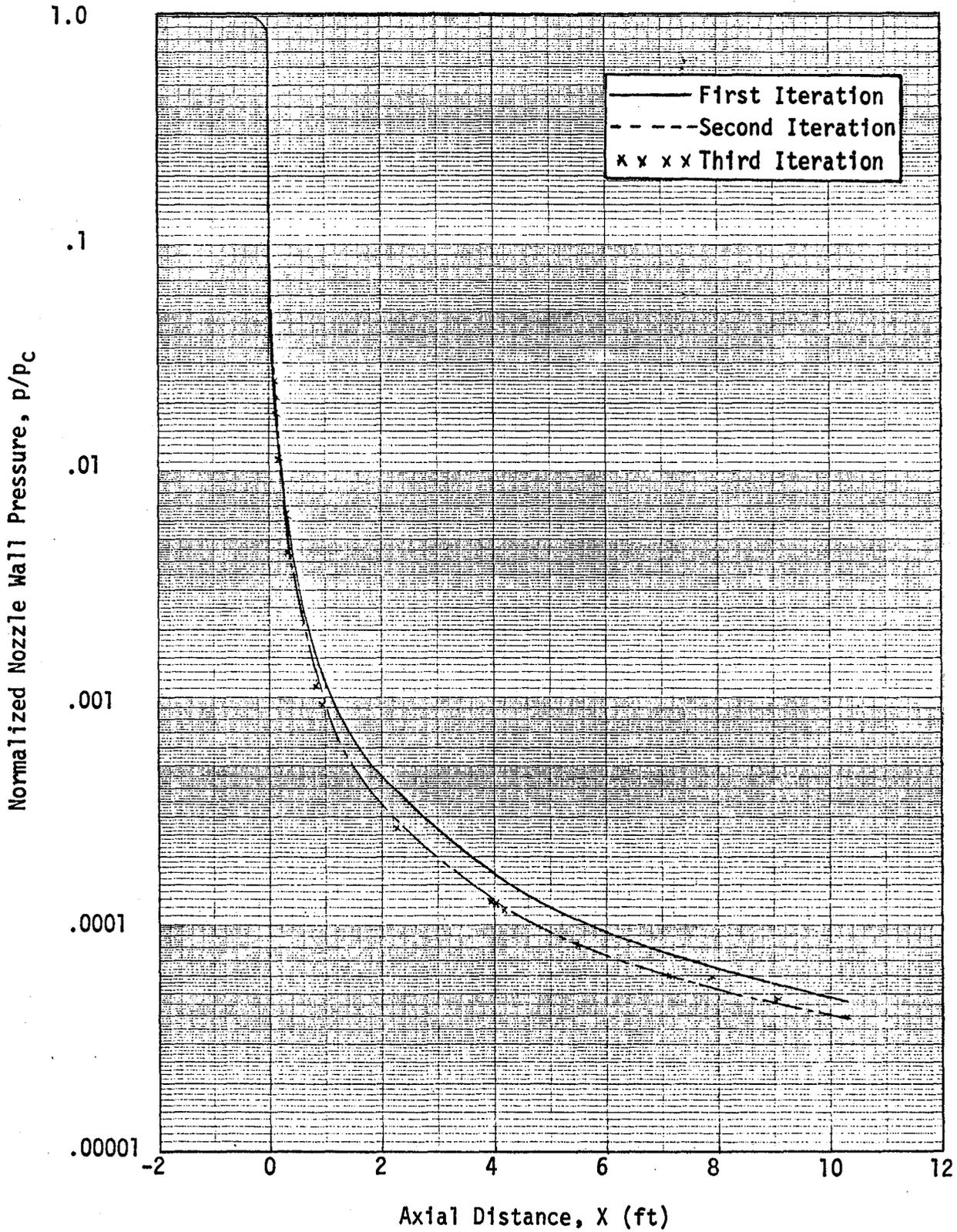


Fig. 5.6 Iterations Of The Wall Pressure Distribution For The OTV Nozzle With Thick Boundary Layer

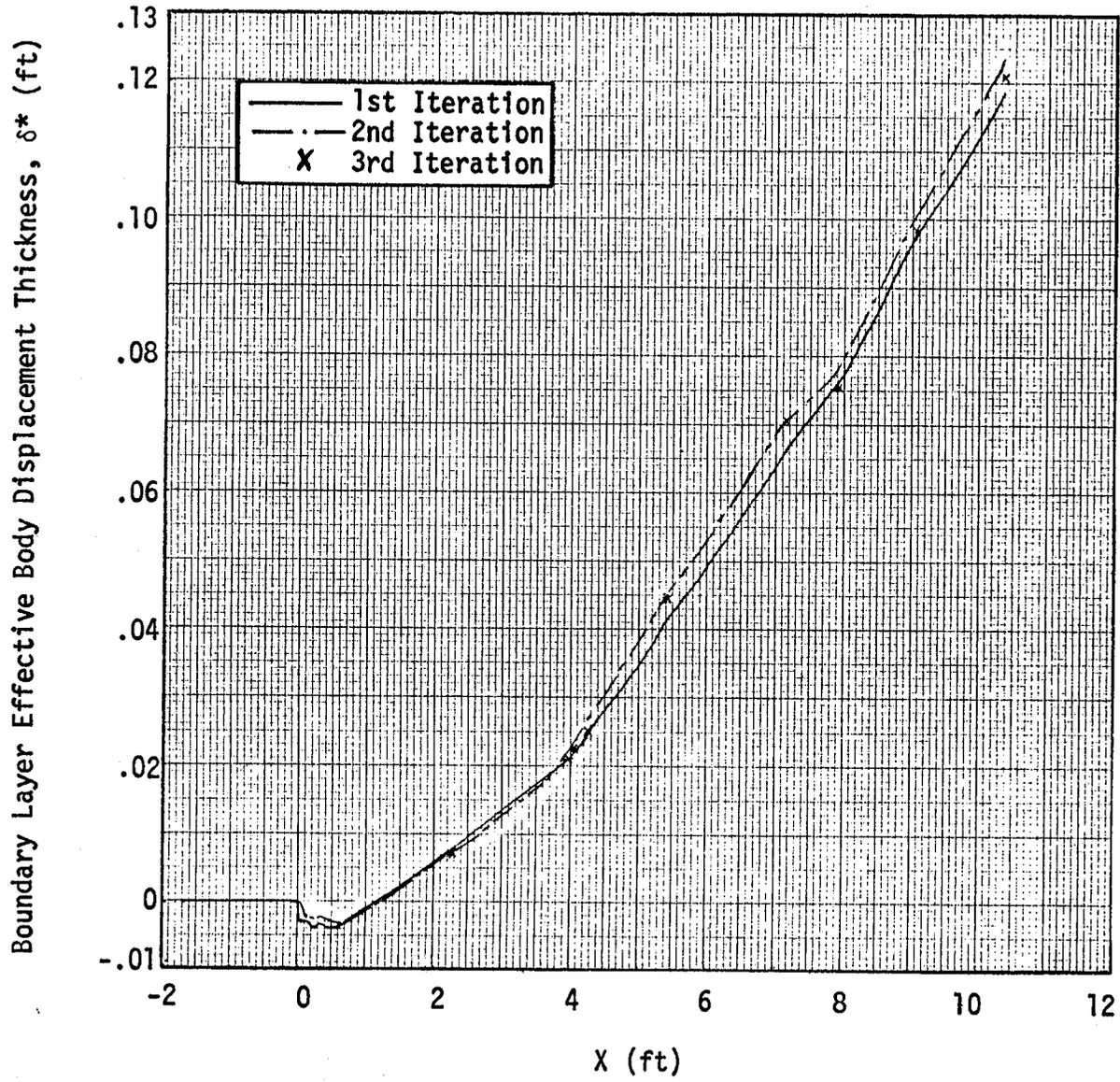


Fig. 5.7 Iterations Of  $\delta^*$  Distribution For The OTV Nozzle With Thick Boundary Layer

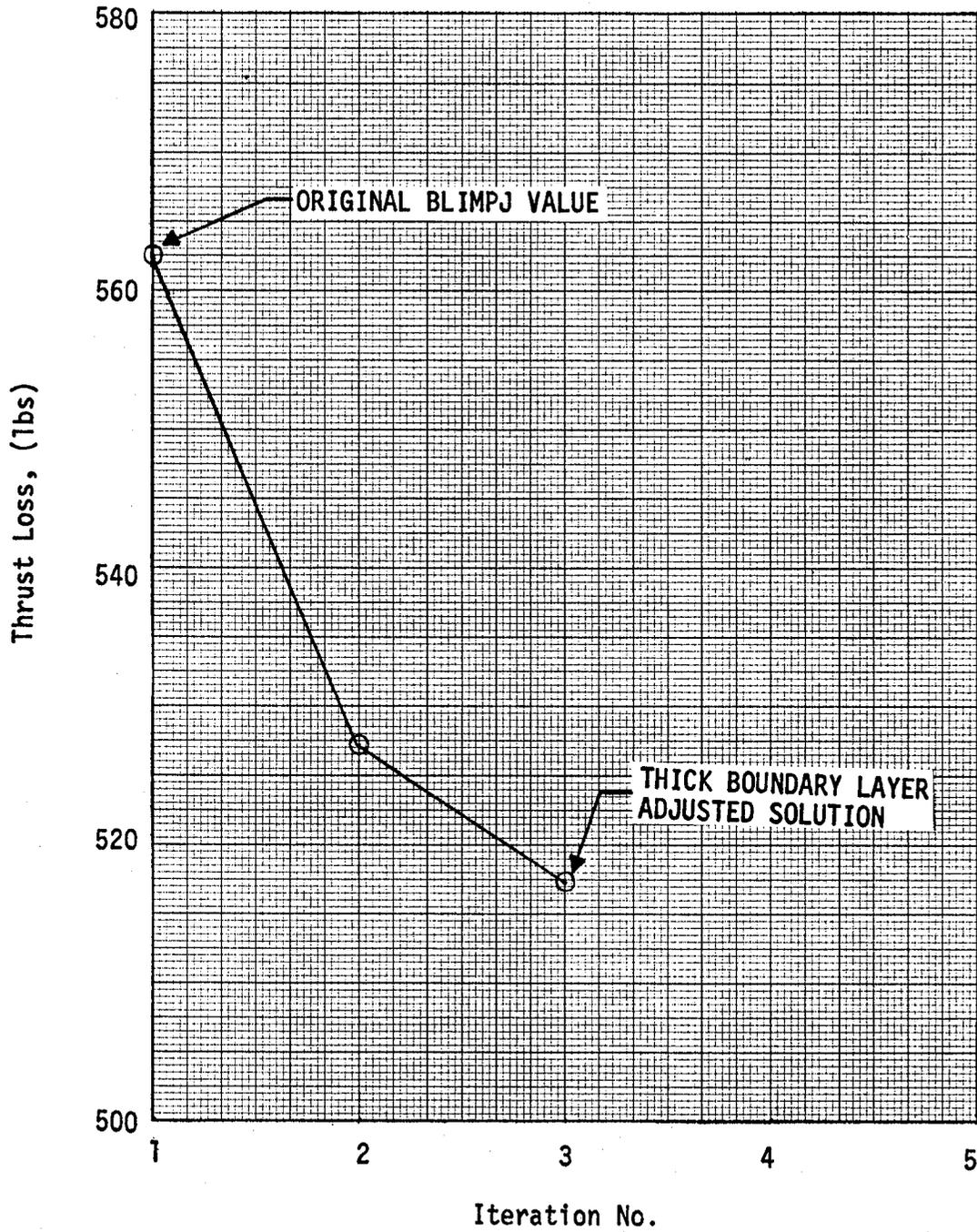


Fig. 5.8 Thrust Loss In The OTV Nozzle As A Function Of Iterations

#### 5.4 Discussions

The procedures described before and the example given in Subsection 5.3 are engineering procedures which could be used for thrust loss calculation in nozzles with thick boundary layers. The calculations performed at the time were not all computerized and as a result, could contain some inaccuracies in the various steps of the calculation. Even though the convergence was observed in the pressure distribution in Fig. 5.6 in the third iteration, it was not absolutely so in the convergence of  $\delta^*$  in Fig. 5.7 and thrust loss in Fig. 5.8. However, the difference between the second and third iteration for the thrust loss in the OTV nozzle is around 10 lbs and it might be even less between the third and a fourth iteration. The thrust loss for thick boundary layers has not been programmed, since TDK cannot presently provide the necessary data away from the nozzle wall. However, a number of suggestions are made in Sec. 6 for future work.

#### 5.5 References

1. Evans, M., "BLIMPJ User's Manual," Aerotherm/Acurex Corporation, July 1975, under Contract NAS8-30930.
2. Whitfield, D.L., and Lewis, C.H., "Boundary-Layer Analysis of Low-Density Nozzles, Including Displacement, Slip, and Transverse Curvature," Journal of Spacecraft, April 1970, pp. 462-468.
3. Smith, Sheldon D., "High Altitude Chemically Reacting Gas-Particle Mixture, Volume I - A Theoretical Analysis and Development of Numerical Solution," August 1984, LMSC-HREC TRD867400-1.

Section 6.0  
RECOMMENDATIONS

Future work in the OTV research and development areas described in the previous sections may be categorized into three broad areas;

- Analytical
- Numerical
- Experimental

### 6.1 Analytical

The future analytical work on OTV-class nozzles, with reference to the four modules that have been addressed in the previous sections of this report, consists of the following recommendations:

#### 6.1.1 Wall Roughness Effects

1. Roughness module in BLIMPJ needs to be checked out further with other available data for any size nozzle. This would enhance confidence in the usability of the various roughness options incorporated in BLIMPJ. The modules should also be exercised with the data to be taken on the future OTV model or flight tests.
2. Effects of partially smooth and partially rough nozzle wall on wall skin friction and heat transfer rate need to be examined. This problem does not lend itself to the assumption of an equivalent sand roughness, because the concept of equivalent sand roughness which is based on similarity assumptions breaks down. Some related developments appear in works by T.C. Lin, J.C. Adams, etc.

#### 6.1.2 Relaminarization

1. The relaminarization module needs to be checked out with any other available data for internal flow situations.
2. Questions remain as to whether the relaminarization criterion using wall quantities rather than edge quantities is valid for OTV-type nozzles. What happens to this criterion when wall roughness is present?
3. It is well known that freestream turbulence is present in the inviscid flow inside the nozzle. The question, then, is what role does the freestream turbulence play in the turbulence length scales and thus, in the relaminarization process?

### 6.1.3 Particle Effects

1. Check the options in BLIMPJ with available data both in laminar and turbulent flows.
2. For the case of replaceable and ablating nozzle inserts, the particles or debris in boundary layer flow will enhance heat transfer at the nozzle wall. If the particle loading could be determined, the effects of ablating nozzle wall could be determined.
3. Modify the turbulent mixing length due to the presence of particles in the flow.

### 6.1.4 Thrust Loss Reevaluation

1. Check the predicted performance with available nozzle data having large area ratios, and consequently, thick boundary layers.
2. A procedure which consists of a combination of machine and hand calculations has been given in Sec. 5 for computing final performance calculations for large area ratio nozzles. This procedure should be considered approximate. A special software using a flow diagram involving TDK and BLIMPJ needs to be written for smooth calculation of high area ratio nozzles.
3. An optimization procedure needs to be developed to design a nozzle with length and area ratio constraints for minimizing thrust loss in large area ratio nozzles.

## 6.2 Numerical

Computational fluid dynamics (CFD) procedures should be examined to evaluate the nozzle wall thermal losses due to relaminarization, the presence of wall roughness and particles in flow. Without going into too many details, the following concerns should be borne in mind:

1. The turbulence models in the existing codes need to be examined. The problems of modifying the turbulence models for roughness, particles and relaminarization remain.
2. Acceptable chemistry packages have to be integrated in the CFD codes.
3. On the positive side, the iteration procedure necessary for calculating the thrust loss for thick boundary layers is eliminated in the CFD procedure, since the code defines both the inviscid and viscous flowfields in the nozzle at the same time. However, the thrust loss formula for nozzles needs to be integrated with the CFD code, if the boundary layer effects need to be singled-out.

### 6.3 Experimental

It is the opinion of the authors that not enough applicable experimental data is available for the OTV-class nozzles. In order to validate the modules described in this report, measurements need to be made to support them. The parameters that need to be measured, the size of the models, the kind of flow to be tested and the accuracies involved in conducting these tests are the items described in modular form in Table 6.1. This table presents a number of choices and possibilities from which any combinations could be selected for future experimental programs to support the OTV nozzle development.

TABLE 6.1 Recommendations For OTV Experimental Programs

STUDY ITEMS ITEMS TO EXPLORE	WALL ROUGHNESS EFFECTS	RELAMINARIZATION EFFECTS	PARTICLE EFFECTS	THICK BOUNDARY LAYER ISP LOSSES
EXISTING DATA BASE FOR NOZZLES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● NO OTV NOZZLE DATA</li> <li>● ROCKETDYNE 40K SUBSCALE CHAMBER TEST AT MSFC</li> <li>● FOR SSME, NO INTERNAL NOZZLE DATA</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● BACK AND CUFFEL 10° - 10° HALF ANGLE CONE DATA</li> <li>● NASH-WEBBER VARIABLE NOZZLE WHICH STUDIED RELAMINARIZATION EFFECTS</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● NO OTV NOZZLE OR ANY OTHER NOZZLE BOUNDARY LAYER DATA</li> <li>● THE AVAILABLE DATA BASE IS FOR TUBES AND PIPES</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● NO OTV THICK BOUNDARY LAYER DATA</li> </ul>
MODEL TESTS - SHORT DURATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● STEADY STATE TEST TIMES 10 MSEC - 100 MSEC</li> <li>● TEST TIME DEPENDENT ON ALTITUDE CHAMBER SIZE AND/OR DIFFUSER CAPACITY</li> <li>● USE DIFFERENT NOZZLES OR NOZZLE INSERTS FOR ROUGHNESS EFFECTS STUDY</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● TEST ARRANGEMENT SAME AS WITH WALL ROUGHNESS</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● VERY DIFFICULT IF NOT IMPOSSIBLE TO INJECT <u>KNOWN</u> PARTICLES INTO FLOWS ON SHORT DURATION BASIS</li> </ul>	
COLD, HOT OR REACTIVE FLOW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● EXACT SIMULATION OF HOT FLOWING H<sub>2</sub>/O<sub>2</sub> @ O/F = 6 AND P<sub>CH</sub> = 2000 PSI</li> <li>● USE OF COLD/NON-REACTING GASES</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● SAME AS WITH WALL ROUGHNESS</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● COMBUSTION OF SOLID PROPELLANT - THE PROBLEM IS THE LACK OF CONTROL OR KNOWLEDGE OF PARTICLE SIZE AND CONCENTRATION</li> </ul>	
PARAMETERS TO BE MEASURED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● WALL ROUGHNESS</li> <li>● NOZZLE WALL HEAT TRANSFER AS A FUNCTION OF TIME</li> <li>● NOZZLE WALL PRESSURES</li> <li>● NOZZLE WALL TEMPERATURES</li> <li>● EXIT VELOCITY/TEMPERATURE PROFILES</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● WALL HEAT TRANSFER</li> <li>● WALL TEMPERATURES</li> <li>● WALL PRESSURES</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● WALL HEAT TRANSFER</li> <li>● WALL TEMPERATURES</li> <li>● WALL PRESSURES</li> </ul>	
INSTRUMENTS TO BE USED; SPECIAL INNOVATIVE PROBES THAT COULD BE USED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● FAST-RESPONSE PIEZO-ELECTRIC PRESSURE TRANSDUCERS</li> <li>● THIN FILM SHORT DURATION HEAT TRANSFER GAGES</li> <li>● CO-AXIAL SURFACE HEAT TRANSFER GAGES</li> <li>● MINIATURE THIN WIRE/T.C. GAGES</li> <li>● MECHANICAL MEASUREMENTS OF WALL ROUGHNESS</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● SAME AS WITH WALL ROUGHNESS</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● SAME AS WITH WALL ROUGHNESS</li> </ul>	
ACCURACY OF MEASUREMENTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● ±5% TO ±10% FOR THIN-FILM AND CO-AXIAL GAGES</li> <li>● ±0.5% ON TEMPERATURE</li> <li>● ±2% ON PRESSURE</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● ±5% TO ±10% ON HEAT TRANSFER</li> <li>● ±0.5% ON TEMPERATURE</li> <li>● ±2% ON PRESSURE</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● ±5% TO 10% ON HEAT TRANSFER</li> <li>● ±0.5% ON TEMPERATURE</li> <li>● ±2% ON PRESSURE</li> </ul>	
MODEL SCALE PROBLEMS, IF ANY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● CHEMISTRY, THERMODYNAMICS AND TRANSPORT PROPERTIES ARE REALISTIC IN NOZZLE</li> <li>● SMALL THROAT AREAS AND IMPERFECTIONS MAY OBSCURE EFFECTS BEING SOUGHT</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● SAME AS WITH WALL ROUGHNESS</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● PARTICLE SIZE AND CONCENTRATIONS VERY DIFFICULT TO SCALE FOR SMALL TEST RIG</li> </ul>	
FACILITIES TO BE USED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● IMPULSE BASE FLOW FACILITY (IBFF) AT MSFC</li> <li>● PLUMBROOK SPACE POWER FACILITY AT NASA LEWIS</li> <li>● CHAMBER A AT JOHNSON SPACE CENTER</li> <li>● LUDWIG TUBE AT CALSPAN, BUFFALO</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● SAME AS FOR WALL ROUGHNESS EFFECTS</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● SAME FACILITIES AS FOR WALL ROUGHNESS STUDIES</li> </ul>	

TABLE 6.1 (Continued)

STUDY ITEMS	WALL ROUGHNESS EFFECTS	RELAMINARIZATION EFFECTS	PARTICLE EFFECTS	THICK BOUNDARY LAYER ISP LOSSES
MODEL TESTS - LONG DURATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● DEPENDING ON MODEL SIZE AND TEST DURATION, COSTS CAN BE A FACTOR OF 10 LARGER THAN SHORT DURATION</li> <li>● ALLOWS MORE THAN ONE MEASUREMENT PER RUN</li> <li>● SCALE PROBLEMS ARE ALLEVIATED</li> <li>● HIGH ALTITUDE SIMULATION REQUIRES VERY LARGE FACILITY</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● SAME AS FOR WALL ROUGHNESS EFFECTS</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● LONG DURATION ALLOWS FOR POSSIBLE UTILIZATION OF PARTICLE INJECTION TECHNIQUES IN COLD/WARM GAS FLOW</li> <li>● REACTIVE FLOWS STILL HAVE UNKNOWN PARTICLE SIZE/CONCENTRATION</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● LARGE OTV MODELS SHOULD BE USED</li> <li>● CAN MAKE BETTER THRUST MEASUREMENTS THAN SHORT DURATION TEST</li> <li>● BOUNDARY LAYER PROBING IS POSSIBLE</li> </ul>
COLD, HOT OR REACTIVE FLOW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● COLD/WARM FLOWS SIMPLEST AND LEAST COSTLY</li> <li>● HOT OR REACTIVE FLOWS REQUIRE COMPLEX FACILITY AND MODEL COOLING</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● SAME AS FOR WALL ROUGHNESS EFFECTS</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● COLD, HOT OR REACTIVE FLOW SIMULATION IS NOW COMPLICATED BY THE NEED FOR PARTICLES</li> <li>● PARTICLE INJECTION SCHEME CAN BE UNRELIABLE</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● HOT/REACTIVE FLOWS SIMULATING H<sub>2</sub>/O<sub>2</sub> SYSTEM ARE PREFERABLE</li> </ul>
PARAMETERS TO BE MEASURED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● WALL ROUGHNESS</li> <li>● WALL PRESSURE AND TEMPERATURE MEASUREMENTS</li> <li>● EXIT VELOCITY/TEMPERATURE PROFILES</li> <li>● WALL HEAT TRANSFER RATE</li> <li>● PROBE THE BOUNDARY LAYER INSIDE NOZZLE</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● SAME AS FOR WALL ROUGHNESS EFFECTS</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● PARTICLE DENSITY AND SIZE</li> <li>● NOZZLE PROBES TO MEASURE PRESSURE AND TEMPERATURE</li> <li>● WALL PRESSURE AND TEMPERATURE MEASUREMENTS</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● THRUST MEASUREMENT</li> <li>● BOUNDARY LAYER PRESSURE AND TEMPERATURE MEASUREMENTS, BOTH INSIDE AND AT EXIT PLANE OF NOZZLE</li> </ul>
INSTRUMENTS AND PROBES TO BE USED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● THERMOCOUPLES FOR TEMPERATURE</li> <li>● PRESSURE TRANSDUCERS</li> <li>● LASER DOPPLER VELOCIMETER (PARTICLES)</li> <li>● FOR HOT/REACTIVE FLOW MEASUREMENTS, SYSTEMS/PROBES REQUIRE SPECIAL PROTECTION</li> <li>● OPTICAL SCHLIEREN AT EXIT PLANE</li> <li>● PHASE CHANGE PAINT</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● SAME AS FOR WALL ROUGHNESS EFFECTS</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● LDV VERY ADAPTABLE TO PARTICLE FLOWS</li> <li>● PARTICLE MEASUREMENT TECHNIQUES ARE GENERALLY UNRELIABLE EXCEPT IN SPECIAL FLOW SITUATIONS</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● THRUST/STRAIN GAGE - MEASUREMENTS FOR ISP DETERMINATION</li> <li>● INTRUSIVE TECHNIQUES SUCH AS HOT-WIRE ANEMOMETERS AND PRESSURE PROBES</li> <li>● NON-INTRUSIVE TECHNIQUE SUCH AS LDV</li> </ul>
ACCURACY OF MEASUREMENTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● SAME AS FOR SHORT DURATION</li> <li>● LDV ±15% DUE TO PARTICLE LAG</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● SAME AS FOR SHORT DURATION</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● SAME AS FOR SHORT DURATION</li> <li>● LDV ±15% DUE TO PARTICLE LAG</li> <li>● PARTICLE - UNKNOWN</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● SAME AS FOR SHORT DURATION</li> <li>● HOT WIRE ±15%</li> </ul>
MODEL SCALE PROBLEMS, IF ANY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● SCALE PROBLEMS ARE ALLEVIATED TO SOME EXTENT ASSUMING THAT MODELS ARE LARGER ON LONG DURATION</li> <li>● THROAT MUST BE PROTECTED AGAINST HIGH q RESULTING IN WALL TEMPERATURE DISCONTINUITY WHERE MATERIALS CHANGE</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● SCALE PROBLEMS ARE ALLEVIATED IF MODEL SIZES ARE INCREASED</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● SCALE PROBLEMS ARE ALLEVIATED IF MODEL SIZES ARE INCREASED</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● SCALE PROBLEMS ARE ALLEVIATED IF MODEL SIZES ARE INCREASED</li> </ul>
FACILITIES TO BE USED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● ENGINE TEST FACILITY AT AEDC CAN SIMULATE ALTITUDE</li> <li>● ENGINE TEST FACILITY AT MSFC HAS NO ALTITUDE SIMULATION</li> <li>● LEWIS TEST FACILITY ALTITUDE SIMULATION NOT KNOWN</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● SAME FACILITIES AS FOR WALL ROUGHNESS STUDIES</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● SAME FACILITIES AS FOR WALL ROUGHNESS STUDIES</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● SAME FACILITIES AS FOR WALL ROUGHNESS STUDIES</li> </ul>

APPENDIX

A LISTING OF THE UPDATED SUBROUTINES  
IN BLIMPJ

0001	000565	411G	0001	001023	42L	0001	001042	447G	0001	001057	452G	0001	001072	464G
0001	001107	500G	0001	001124	513G	0001	001131	520G	0001	001172	533G	0001	001246	65L
0001	001252	70L	0006 I	000000	ADARY	0005 I	000000	CASE	0005	000015	CBAR	0004	000000	DUB
0006 I	000026	ESPER	0006 I	000027	FLDP	0007 I	000000	FLDX	0006 I	000313	FLDY	0000 I	000000	I
0006 I	001077	IAXIS	0000 I	000003	IERR	0006 I	001100	INJ	0000	000071	INJP\$	0006 I	001101	INKI
0003	000000	IPLDT	0007 I	000030	IPP	0005 I	000020	IS	0005	000021	ISH	0003 I	000001	IUNIT
0006 I	001102	IWALL	0000 I	000001	IX	0006 I	001103	J	0006 I	001104	K	0006 I	001105	KELVIN
0006 I	001106	KGDE	0006 I	001107	L	0006 I	026161	LA	0006 I	001110	LANK	0006 I	026162	LB
0006 I	026163	LC	0006 I	001111	LOGRAM	0006 I	001112	LWXO	0006 I	001126	LWYO	0006 I	001142	LXIN
0006 I	001156	LXIV	0006 I	001172	LYIN	0006 I	001206	LYIV	0006 I	026164	M	0006 I	001222	METER
0007 I	000031	MS	0004 I	000006	N	0005 I	000114	NETA	0006 I	001223	NJOUL	0005	000115	NNLEQ
0006 I	026165	NOGRID	0007 I	000032	NPCON	0007 I	000033	NPLOT	0005 I	000120	NS	0007 I	000072	NSTAT
0007 I	000154	NSTP	0000 I	000002	NUMBR	0006 I	001224	OULES	0006 R	020266	Q	0006 R	023222	R
0006 R	026156	RCIRC	0006 R	026157	RSQAR	0006 R	026160	RSTAR	0006 I	001225	S	0006 I	001226	SECON
0006 I	001227	SPER	0006 I	001230	SQUARE	0006 R	001231	U	0006 R	004165	V	0006 R	007121	W
0006 I	012055	WATTS	0006 R	012056	X	0006 R	012224	XL	0006 R	012222	XMAX	0006 R	012223	XMIN
0006 R	012225	XR	0006 R	012226	Y	0006 R	015244	YB	0006 R	015245	YMAX	0006	015246	YMIN
0006 R	015247	YT	0006 R	015250	Z	0006 I	020204	ZS						

00101	1*		SUBROUTINE PLOT											000000
00101	2*	C												000000
00101	3*	C	BLIMP PLOT SUBROUTINE FOR PLOTTING BLIMP DATA STORED ON DRUM											000000
00101	4*	C	ORDER OF PARAMETERS TO BE PLOTTED: 1 PRESSURE, 2 EDGE TEMPERATURE,											000000
00101	5*	C	3 VELOCITY, 4 MACH NUMBER, 5 DENSITY, 6 TOTAL ENTHALPY, 7 TOTAL HEAT,											000000
00101	6*	C	8 TOTAL WALL AREA, 9 MOMENTUM THICKNESS, 10 DISPLACEMENT THICKNESS,											000000
00101	7*	C	11 THRUST LOSS, 12 WALL TEMPERATURE, 13 SHEAR AT WALL,											000000
00101	8*	C	14 ACCELERATION PARAMETER, 15 VISCOSITY, 16 SPECIFIC HEAT,											000000
00101	9*	C	17 THERMAL CONDUCTIVITY, 18 WALL LENGTH, 19 CONDUCTIVE HEAT FLUX,											000000
00101	10*	C	20 INVISID MASS FLOW, 21 TOTAL MASS FLOW, 22 BETAP, 23 BETAV,											000000
00101	11*	C	24 MOMENTUM TRANSFER COEFFICIENT, 25 HEAT TRANSFER COEFFICIENT,											000000
00101	12*	C	26 XI, 27 TOTAL GAS FLUX, 28 TOTAL GAS BLOWING PARAMETER.											000000
00101	13*	C	ORDER OF PROFILE PLOTS: 1 TEMPERATURE, 2 VELOCITY RATIO, 3 MACH NUMBER,											000000
00101	14*	C	4 DENSITY, 5 VISCOSITY, 6 SPECIFIC HEAT, 7 STATIC ENTHALPY,											000000
00101	15*	C	8 TOTAL ENTHALPY, 9 THERMAL CONDUCTIVITY, 10 EPSA (RHOSQ*EPS/RHO/MU),											000000
00101	16*	C	11 SHEAR, 12 ETA, 13 GAMMA, 14 PITOT TUBE PRESSURE.											000000
00101	17*	C	NOTE FOR PLOTTING PURPOSES THE FOLLOWING VALUES OF IP AND THEIR											000000
00101	18*	C	CORRESPONDING CHARACTERS ARE GIVEN: 35 = (PLOTTING DOT), 43 = (SMALL											000000
00101	19*	C	CIRCLE), 34 = +, 5 = (BLANK), 40 = *, 20 = 0, 48 = 0, 39 = \$, 23 = Q,											000000
00101	20*	C	62 = (SMALL SQUARE), 61 = (PERIOD), 46 = ,(COMMA), 33 = -, 58 = ',											000000
00101	21*	C	36 = =, 3 AND 4 GIVE SMALL CIRCULAR SYMBOLS.											000000
00101	22*	C												000000
00103	23*		COMMON /AL/ IPLDT,IUNIT					/AL/						000000
00104	24*		COMMON /CARDS/ DUB(6),N					/CARDS/						000000
00105	25*		COMMON /INTCOM/ CASE(13),CBAR(3),IS,ISH(59),NETA,NNLEQ(3),NS					/INTCOM/						000000
00106	26*		COMMON /NONCOM/ ADARY(22),ESPER,FLDP(12,15),FLDY(12,31),IAXIS,INJ,					/NONCOM/	NEW000000					
00106	27*		1 INKI,IWALL,J,K,KELVIN,KGDE,L,LANK,LOGRAM,LWXO(12),LWYO(12),					/NONCOM/	-01000000					
00106	28*		2 LXIN(12),LXIV(12),LYIN(12),LYIV(12),METER,NJOUL,OULES,S,SECON,					/NONCOM/	000000					
00106	29*		3 SPER,SQUARE,U(1500),V(1500),W(1500),WATTS,X(100),XMAX,XMIN,XL,					/NONCOM/	000000					
00106	30*		4 XR,Y(50,31),YB,YMAX,YMIN,YT,Z(1500),ZS(50),Q(1500),R(1500)					/NONCOM/	NEW000000					
00106	31*		5 ,RCIRC,RSQAR,RSTAR,LA,LB,LC,M,NOGRID					/NONCOM/	-01000000					
00107	32*		COMMON /PLOTS/FLDX(12,2),IPP,MS,NPCON,NPLOT(31),NSTAT(50),NSTP(15)					/PLOTS/	NEW000000					
00107	33*	C							-01000000					
00110	34*		INTEGER ADARY,CASE,ESPER,FLDP,FLDX,FLDY,OULES,S,SECON,SPER,SQUARE,						000000					
00110	35*	1	WATTS,ZS						000000					
00111	36*		DATA ADARY/22*6H /,ZS/1H1,1H2,1H3,1H4,					ANK 3/83	000000					
00111	37*		1 1H5,1H6,1H7,1H8,1H9,2H10,2H11,2H12,2H13,2H14,2H15,2H16,2H17,2H18,						000000					
00111	38*		2 2H19,2H20,2H21,2H22,2H23,2H24,2H25,2H26,2H27,2H28,2H29,2H30,2H31,						000000					

00111	39*	3 2H32,2H33,2H34,2H35,2H36,2H37,2H38,2H39,2H40,2H41,2H42,2H43,2H44,	000000
00111	40*	& 2H45,2H46,2H47,2H48,2H49,2H50/,SPER/6HS PER /,	000000
00111	41*	4 KELVIN/6HKELVIN/,INKI/6H IN KI/,LOGRAM/6HLOGRAM/,METER/6HMETER /,	000000
00111	42*	5 WATTS/6HWATTS//,SQUARE/6HSQUARE/,S/6HS /,LANK/6H /,	000000
00111	43*	6 SECON/6H SECON/,NJOUL/6HN JOUL/,ESPER/6HES PER/,KGDE/6H KG DE/,	000000
00111	44*	7 INJ/6HE IN J/,OULES/6HOULES//,FLDX/'NORMALIZED AXIAL DISTANCE X/R	000000
00111	45*	8STAR FROM BLIMP ',4*6H ',DISTANCE FROM WALL TO BOUNDARY LA	000000
00111	46*	9YER EDGE IN INCHES AT STATION 1 '//,LXIN/'NORMALIZED INPUT AANK 7/83	000000
00111	47*	AXIAL DISTANCE X/RSTAR IN BLIMP ',3*6H /,LYIN/'NORMALIZED	000000
00111	48*	BINPUT NOZZLE CONTOUR WALL RADIUS R/RSTAR ',3*6H /,	000000
00111	49*	C LWXO/'ADJUSTED NORMALIZED AXIAL DISTANCE X/RSTAR FOR NEW WALL CON	000000
00111	50*	DTOUR '//,LWYO/'ADJUSTED NORMALIZED NOZZLE WALL CONTOUR RADI	000000
00111	51*	EUS R/RSTAR',3*6H /,LXIV/'ADJUSTED NORMALIZED AXIAL DISTANCE X	000000
00111	52*	F/RSTAR FOR NEW INVISCID CONTOUR '//,LYIV/'ADJUSTED NORMALIZED I	000000
00111	53*	GNVISCID NOZZLE CONTOUR RADIUS R/RSTAR ',2*6H /	000000
00142	54*	DATA ((FLDY(I,J),I=1,12),J=1,17)'/PRESSURE AT THE EDGE OF THE BOUN	000000
00142	55*	ADARY LAYER IN POUNDS PER SQUARE INCH ',TEMPERATURE AT THE EDGE	000000
00142	56*	B OF THE BOUNDARY LAYER IN DEGREES RANKINE ',VELOCITY AT T	000000
00142	57*	CHE EDGE OF THE BOUNDARY LAYER IN FEET PER SECOND ',	000000
00142	58*	D 'MACH NUMBER AT THE EDGE OF THE BOUNDARY LAYER ',4*6H	000000
00142	59*	E 'DENSITY AT THE EDGE OF THE BOUNDARY LAYER IN POUNDS PER CUBIC	000000
00142	60*	F FOOT ',TOTAL ENTHALPY FROM THE BOUNDARY LAYER TO THE WALL IN B	000000
00142	61*	GTU PER SEC FT**2 ',TOTAL HEAT FROM THE BOUNDARY LAYER TO THE WAL	000000
00142	62*	HL IN BTU PER SECOND ',TOTAL WALL AREA IN SQUARE FEET	000000
00142	63*	I ',6*6H ',BOUNDARY LAYER MOMENTUM THICKNESS THETA IN F	000000
00142	64*	JEET ',3*6H ',BOUNDARY LAYER EFFECTIVE BODY DISPLACEMENT	000000
00142	65*	KTHICKNESS IN FEET ',BOUNDARY LAYER THRUST LOSS IN POUND	000000
00142	66*	LS',6*6H ',NOZZLE WALL TEMPERATURE IN DEGREES RANKINE	000000
00142	67*	M ',4*6H ',BOUNDARY LAYER SHEAR ALONG THE NOZZLE WALL IN PO	000000
00142	68*	NUNDS PER SQUARE FOOT ',BOUNDARY LAYER ACCELERATION PARAMETER MU	000000
00142	69*	OLTIPLIED BY ONE MILLION ',VISCOSITY AT THE BOUNDARY LAYE	000000
00142	70*	PR EDGE IN POUNDS PER FOOT SECOND ',SPECIFIC HEAT AT THE	000000
00142	71*	Q BOUNDARY LAYER EDGE IN BTU PER POUND DEGREE RANKINE',THERMAL CO	000000
00142	72*	RNDUCTIVITY AT THE BOUNDARY LAYER EDGE IN BTU/FT SECOND DEG. R'/'	000000
00144	73*	DATA ((FLDY(I,J),I=1,12),J=18,28)'/NOZZLE WALL LENGTH IN FEET '	000000
00144	74*	A ',7*6H ',HEAT CONDUCTED FROM THE BOUNDARY LAYER TO THE WALL	000000
00144	75*	B IN BTU PER SEC FT**2 ',BOUNDARY LAYER INVISCID MASS FLOW IN PO	000000
00144	76*	CUNDS PER SECOND ',2*6H ',BOUNDARY LAYER TOTAL MASS FLOW	000000
00144	77*	D IN POUNDS PER SECOND',3*6H ',STREAMWISE PRESSURE GRADIE	000000
00144	78*	ENT PARAMETER BETAP ',4*6H ',STREAMWISE VELOCITY GRADIENT	000000
00144	79*	F PARAMETER BETAV ',4*6H ',MOMENTUM TRANSFER COEFFICIENT	000000
00144	80*	G',7*6H ',HEAT TRANSFER COEFFICIENT BASED ON ENTHALPY POTENT	000000
00144	81*	HIAL ',3*6H ',TRANSFORMED STREAMWISE COORDINATE XI IN POU	000000
00144	82*	INDS**2 PER SECOND**2 ',TOTAL GAS MASS FLUX IN POUND	000000
00144	83*	JS PER SQUARE FOOT SECOND ',TOTAL GAS BLOWING PARAMETE	000000
00144	84*	KR ',7*6H /	000000
00146	85*	DATA((FLDY(I,J),I=1,12),J=29,31)'/MOMENTUM TRANSFER COEFFICIENT ',	NEW000000
00146	86*	\$ 7*6H ',HEAT TRANSFER COEFFICIENT ',7*6H	NEW000000
00146	87*	\$ 'HEAT FLUX ',10*6H /	NEW000000
00150	88*	DATA FLDP/'TEMPERATURE FROM THE WALL TO BOUNDARY LAYER EDGE IN DEG	000000
00150	89*	AREES RANKINE ',RATIO OF BOUNDARY LAYER VELOCITY TO EDGE VELO	000000
00150	90*	BCITY FROM WALL TO EDGE ',MACH NUMBER FROM THE WALL TO THE BO	000000
00150	91*	CUNDARY LAYER EDGE ',3*6H ',DENSITY FROM THE WALL TO THE BO	000000
00150	92*	DUNDARY LAYER EDGE IN POUNDS/CUBIC FOOT',VISCOSITY FROM WALL T	000000
00150	93*	ED B. L. EDGE TIMES 100,000 POUNDS PER FOOT SECOND ',SPECIFIC HEANK 7/83	000000
00150	94*	FAT FROM WALL TO BOUNDARY LAYER EDGE IN BTU PER POUND DEGREE R',	000000
00150	95*	G 'STATIC ENTHALPY FROM WALL TO BOUNDARY LAYER EDGE IN BTU PER POU	000000
00150	96*	HND ',TOTAL ENTHALPY FROM THE WALL TO THE BOUNDARY LAYER EDG	000000
00150	97*	IE IN BTU PER POUND',THERMAL CONDUCTIVITY FROM WALL TO BL EDGE TIANK 7/83	000000
00150	98*	JMES 1.0E5 IN BTU/FT SEC DG R',EPSA ARRAY KINEMATIC EDDY VISCOSITANK 7/83	000000

00150	99*		KY FROM THE WALL TO BOUNDARY LAYER EDGE', 'SHEAR FROM THE WALL TO B	000000
00150	100*		OUNDARY LAYER EDGE IN POUNDS PER SQUARE FOOT', 'ETA ARRAY FROM	000000
00150	101*		M THE WALL TO THE BOUNDARY LAYER EDGE', '3*6H', 'SPECIFIC HE	000000
00150	102*		NAT RATIO GAMMA FROM THE WALL TO THE BOUNDARY LAYER EDGE	000000
00150	103*		O 'PITOT TUBE PRESSURE ACROSS THE BOUNDARY LAYER IN POUNDS PER SQUA	000000
00150	104*		PRE INCH', 12*6H	000000
00150	105*	C		000000
00152	106*		CALL IDENT (105,ADARY)	000000
00153	107*		REWIND 3	000003
00154	108*		DO 10 I = 1,NS	000006
00157	109*	10	READ (3) X(I),Y(I,2),Y(I,12),Y(I,18),Y(I,22),Y(I,23),Y(I,26)	000016
00171	110*		IAXIS = 31	NEW000031
00172	111*		WRITE (10) IS,IAXIS	-01000033
00176	112*		DO 20 I = 1,IS	000054
00201	113*		READ (3) Y(I,3),Y(I,6),Y(I,1),Y(I,19)	000054
00207	114*		READ (3) Y(I,13),Y(I,27)	000063
00213	115*		READ (3) Y(I,24),Y(I,25),Y(I,28)	000071
00220	116*		READ(3)Y(I,29),Y(I,30),Y(I,31)	NEW000100
00225	117*		READ (3) Y(I,9),Y(I,10)	000107
00231	118*		READ (3) Y(I,7),Y(I,8),Y(I,11),Y(I,14),Y(I,20),Y(I,21)	000115
00241	119*		READ (3) Y(I,5),Y(I,15),Y(I,16),Y(I,17),Y(I,4)	000127
00250	120*	20	WRITE (10) X(I),(Y(I,J)), J = 1,IAXIS)	000140
00260	121*		CALL MINMAX (IS,1,1,IS,X,XR,XL)	000156
00261	122*		IF (IUNIT .EQ. 1) CALL CHANGE	000167
00263	123*		DO 30 J = 1,IAXIS	000174
00266	124*		IF (NPL0T(J) .EQ. 0) GO TO 30	000203
00270	125*		IF (NPL0T(J) .EQ. 2) GO TO 26	000205
00272	126*		CALL MINMAX (IS,2,1,1,Y(1,J),YT,YB)	000210
00272	127*	C	SKIP PLOT IF ALL DATA IS ZERO	000210
00273	128*		IF (ABS(YB) + ABS(YT) .LE. 0.0) GO TO 30	ANK 7/83 000223
00275	129*		GO TO 27	000230
00276	130*	26	CALL LOGPLT (FLDX(1,1),FLDY(1,J),IPP,IS,X,XL,XR,Y(1,J))	ANK 5/83 000232
00277	131*		GO TO 28	000247
00300	132*	27	CALL QUIK3L (-1,XL,XR,YB,YT,5,FLDX(1,1),FLDY(1,J),-IS,X,Y(1,J))	ANK 3/83 000251
00301	133*	28	CALL PRINTV (78,CASE,30,1023)	ANK 7/83 000274
00302	134*		IX = MAXO (IS/MS,1)	ANK 3/83 000301
00303	135*		NUMBR = IS/IX	ANK 3/83 000311
00304	136*		CALL APL0TV (NUMBR,X,Y(1,J),IX,IX,1,IPP,IERR)	ANK 5/83 000315
00305	137*	30	CONTINUE	000335
00307	138*		REWIND 2	000335
00310	139*		WRITE (10) N	000340
00313	140*		READ (2) RSTAR,(Q(I),R(I), I = 1,N)	000350
00323	141*		WRITE (10) RSTAR,(Q(I),R(I), I = 1,N)	000363
00333	142*		READ (2) RCIRC,RSQAR,(Z(I),W(I),U(I),V(I), I = 1,N)	000376
00333	143*	C	NORMALIZE CORRECTED CONTOURS TO ORIGINAL THROAT RADIUS FOR PLOTTING	000376
00346	144*		DO 31 J = 1,N	000417
00351	145*		Z(J) = Z(J)*RCIRC/RSTAR	000417
00352	146*		W(J) = W(J)*RCIRC/RSTAR	000422
00353	147*		U(J) = U(J)*RSQAR/RSTAR	000426
00354	148*	31	V(J) = V(J)*RSQAR/RSTAR	000432
00356	149*		WRITE (10) RCIRC,RSQAR,(Z(I),W(I),U(I),V(I), I = 1,N)	000437
00371	150*		IF (NPCDN .EQ. 0) GO TO 42	000455
00371	151*	C	FORCE A BLANK FRAME ON THE MICROFICHE	000455
00373	152*		CALL FRAMEV (2)	ANK 7/83 000457
00374	153*		XMIN = AMIN1 (Q(1),U(1),Z(1))	000462
00375	154*		XMAX = AMAX1(Q(N),U(N),Z(N))	000474
00376	155*		YMAX = AMAX1 (R(N),V(N),W(N))	000507
00377	156*		XMIN = SIGN(AINT(ABS(XMIN)*10.0)/10.0 + 0.10,XMIN)	000521
00400	157*		NOGRID = IFIX((XMAX - XMIN)/YMAX) + 1	000532
00401	158*		CALL BUTTV(1)	000544

00402	159*	YB = 0.0		000547
00403	160*	YT = YMAX		000550
00404	161*	XR = XMIN		000552
00405	162*	LA = 1		000554
00406	163*	LB = 1		000556
00407	164*	LC = 1		000557
00410	165*	DO 35 M = 1,NOGRID		000565
00413	166*	XL = XR		000565
00414	167*	XR = XR + YT		000567
00415	168*	CALL NICK (1,-1,N,LA,LXIN,XL,XR,YB,YT,Q,R)	ANK 3/83	000571
00416	169*	IF (M.NE.1) GO TO 32		000606
00420	170*	CALL PRINTV (8,8HRSTAR = ,100,1005)	ANK 8/83	000611
00421	171*	CALL LABLV (RSTAR,215,1005,7,1,2)		000617
00422	172*	CALL PRINTV (11,11HR CIRCLE = ,420,1005)	ANK 8/83	000627
00423	173*	CALL LABLV (RCIRC,574,1005,7,1,2)		000635
00424	174*	CALL PRINTV (11,11HR SQUARE = ,775,1005)	ANK 8/83	000645
00425	175*	CALL LABLV (RSQAR,930,1005,7,1,2)		000653
00426	176*	32 CALL NICK (2,0,N,LB,LWXD,XL,XR,YB,YT,Z,W)	ANK 3/83	000664
00427	177*	IF (MOD(M,2).EQ.1.AND.MOD(M,3).EQ.1) CALL PRINTV(72,LYIN,30,1023)	ANK 8/83	000700
00431	178*	IF (MOD(M,2).EQ.0.AND.MOD(M,3).EQ.1) CALL PRINTV(72,LWYO,30,1023)	ANK 8/83	000726
00433	179*	IF (MOD(M,2).EQ.1.AND.MOD(M,3).EQ.0) CALL PRINTV(72,LYIV,30,1023)	ANK 8/83	000753
00435	180*	35 CALL NICK (3,0,N,LC,LXIV,XL,XR,YB,YT,U,V)	ANK 3/83	001000
00437	181*	CALL BUTTV(0)		001017
00440	182*	42 IWALL = 14		001023
00441	183*	WRITE (10) NETA,IWALL		001024
00445	184*	REWIND 4		001034
00446	185*	DO 70 L = 1,IS		001042
00451	186*	DO 45 I = 1,NETA		001057
00454	187*	45 READ (4) Y(I,12),Y(I,2),Y(I,13),Y(I,11)		001057
00463	188*	DO 50 I = 1,NETA		001072
00466	189*	50 READ (4) X(I),Y(I,4),Y(I,3),Y(I,14),Y(I,7),Y(I,8)		001072
00477	190*	DO 52 I = 1,NETA		001107
00502	191*	52 READ (4) Y(I,5),Y(I,6),Y(I,9),Y(I,1),Y(I,10)		001107
00512	192*	DO 55 I = 1,NETA		001124
00515	193*	55 WRITE (10) X(I),(Y(I,K), K = 1,IWALL)		001124
00525	194*	IF (NSTAT(L).EQ.0) GO TO 70		001141
00527	195*	CALL MINMAX (NETA,1,1,NETA,X,XR,XL)		001143
00530	196*	IF (L.GT.1) *FLDX(12,2) = ZS(L)		001157
00532	197*	DO 65 J = 1,IWALL		001172
00535	198*	IF (NSTP(J).EQ.0) GO TO 65		001172
00537	199*	CALL MINMAX (NETA,2,1,1,Y(1,J),YT,YB)		001174
00537	200*	C SKIP PLOT IF ALL DATA IS ZERO		001174
00540	201*	IF (ABS(YB) + ABS(YT) .LE. 0.0) GO TO 65	ANK 7/83	001207
00542	202*	CALL QUIK3L(-1,YB,YT,XL,XR,IPP,FLDP(1,J),FLDX(1,2),-NETA,Y(1,J),X)	ANK 5/83	001214
00543	203*	CALL PRINTV (78,CASE,30,1023)	ANK 7/83	001237
00544	204*	65 CONTINUE		001253
00546	205*	70 CONTINUE		001253
00550	206*	WRITE (6,2) IS,N,NETA		001253
00555	207*	2 FORMAT (///10X,'BLIMP PLOT TAPE COMPLETED IS =',I3,' N =',I4,		001263
00555	208*	1 NETA =',I3//)		001263
00556	209*	CALL ENDJOB		001263
00557	210*	RETURN		001265
00560	211*	END		001322

END OF COMPILATION: NO DIAGNOSTICS.



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00105 25* C 1.15 - AXISYMETRIC 000000
00105 26* C 000000
00105 27* C 000000
00105 28* C OUTPUT VARIABLES 000000
00105 29* C 000000
00105 30* C ST - ROUGH WALL STANTON NUMBER 000000
00105 31* C PCT - PERCENT OF TRANSITION TO FULLY ROUGH 000000
00105 32* C CF - ROUGH WALL SKIN FRICTION COEFFICIENT 000000
00105 33* C 000000
00106 34* IF(ICF.EQ.3)GO TO 100 000000
00106 35* C SKIN FRICTION COMPRESSIBILITY (YOUNG) 000000
00110 36* CFCFI=(0.365*HE/HAW)+(0.635*HE/HW) 000002
00111 37* IF(CFCFI.LE.0.0)CFCFI=0.0 000012
00111 38* C INCOMPRESSIBLE ROUGH WALL SKIN FRICTION 000012
00113 39* IF(ICF.NE.1)GO TO 10 000016
00113 40* C OPTION(1) PRANDTL - SCHLICHTING 000016
00115 41* CFI=(2.87+1.58*ALOG10(X/RK))**-2.5 000021
00116 42* GO TO 20 000037
00117 43* 10 CONTINUE 000041
00117 44* C OPTION(2) DROBLENKOV 000041
00120 45* CFI=0.0139*(X/RK)**-(1.0/7.0) 000041
00121 46* 20 CONTINUE 000052
00122 47* CFR=CFCFI*CFI*FMF 000052
00122 48* C TRANSITION CRITERION (FENTER) 000052
00123 49* UTAU1=UE*SQRT((CFR/2.0)*(RHOE/RHOW)) 000055
00124 50* ETAK=RHOW*UTAU1*RK/MUW 000070
00124 51* C ROUGH SURFACE TURBULENT STANTON NUMBER 000070
00124 52* C A=0.52 NOMINAL , RANGE OF 0.45 TO 0.7 (OWEN - THOMSON) 000070
00125 53* REK=RHOE*UE*RK/MUE 000074
00126 54* STR=CFR/2.*(1.+A*((CFR/2.)*.725*REK*.45*PR*.8))**-1. @ (SEIDMAN) 000101
00126 55* C STR=CFR/2.*(1.+A*((CFR/2.)*(HW/HE))*.5*REK*.45*PR*.8))**-1. @ (HILL) 000101
00126 56* C 000101
00126 57* C 100 USED BY FENTER , 70 USED BY HILL , 65 USED BY PIMENTA 000101
00126 58* C PIMENTA VALUE CURRENTLY USED FOR TRANSITION 000101
00126 59* C ETAK .LE. 5.0 SMOOTH 000101
00126 60* C 5.0 .LE. ETAK .LE. 65.0 TRANSITIONALLY ROUGH 000101
00126 61* C 65.0 .LT. ETAK ROUGH 000101
00126 62* C 000101
00127 63* PCT=(ETAK-5.0)/(65.0-5.0) 000126
00130 64* IF(PCT.LT.0.0)PCT=0.0 000132
00132 65* IF(PCT.GT.1.0)PCT=1.0 000136
00134 66* CF=(PCT*CFR)+((1.0-PCT)*CFS) 000144
00135 67* ST=(PCT*STR)+((1.0-PCT)*STS) 000154
00136 68* 100 CONTINUE 000163
00137 69* RETURN 000163
00140 70* END 000175

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END OF COMPILATION: NO DIAGNOSTICS.



00105	23*	C CP - SPECIFIC HEAT OF THE SOLID PARTICLE	(BTU/LB DEG F)	000000
00105	24*	C WP - MASS FLOW OF PARTICLES	(LB/FT2 SEC)	000000
00105	25*	C CF - SPECIFIC HEAT AT CONSTANT PRESSURE OF FLUID	(BTU/LB DEG F)	000000
00105	26*	C WF - MASS FLOW OF FLUID	(LB/FT2 SEC)	000000
00105	27*	C K- RATIO OF PARTICLE DENSITY TO FLUID MASS DENSITY AT EDGE		000000
00105	28*	C KG - THERMAL CONDUCTIVITY OF THE GAS	(BTU/SEC FT DEG K)	000000
00105	29*	C D - DIAMETER OF THE TUBE	(FT)	000000
00105	30*	C NU - NUSSELT'S NUMBER		000000
00105	31*	C TAW - ADIABATIC WALL TEMPERATURE	DEG. R	000000
00105	32*	C TW - WALL TEMPERATURE	DEG. R	000000
00105	33*	C ILT - FLOW TYPE FLAG 1 - LAMINAR		000000
00105	34*	C	2 - TURBULENT	000000
00105	35*	C	OUTPUT VARIABLES	000000
00105	36*	C		000000
00105	37*	C	CFR - MODIFIED FRICTION COEFFICIENT	000000
00105	38*	C	STR - PARTICLE STANTON NUMBER	000000
00105	39*	C		000000
00106	40*		PI=3.1415927	000000
00107	41*		IF(ILT.EQ.2) GOTO 100	000001
00107	42*	C	IF ILT = 2 THE FLOW IS TURBULENT	000001
00111	43*		K=RHOP/RHOE	000004
00112	44*		Y=LAMBDA/X	000007
00112	45*	C	THE EQUATIONS USED TO COMPUTE QDOT AND CFR ARE DIFFERENT WHEN	000007
00112	46*	C	LAMBDA/X IS LESS THAN 1. THAT THE EQUATIONS USED WHEN LAMBDA/X	000007
00112	47*	C	IS GREATER THAN 1. HERE ONLY LAMBDA/X LESS THAN 1 CASE IS USED.	000007
00113	48*	10	CFR=CFRO*SQRT(1.+K)*(1.+(.49*(Y*K /((1.+K))))	000012
00114	49*		STR = STS*SQRT(1.+K)*(1.+(.49*(Y*K /((1.+K))))	000031
00115	50*		Q =STR/STS	000035
00116	51*		GOTO 160	000037
00117	52*	100	BETA5=(WP*CP)/(WF*CF)	000041
00120	53*		W=WP/WF	000046
00121	54*		IF(W.LT.1..OR.ABS(W-1..LT..001) GO TO 105	000051
00123	55*		IF(W.GT.1.) GOTO 110	000070
00123	56*	C	THIS IF STATEMENT SERVES THE SAME PURPOSE AS THE IF STATEMENT FOR	000070
00123	57*	C	THE LAMINAR CASE	000070
00125	58*	105	CFR=CFRO*(1.+BETA5)	000075
00126	59*		STR =STS *(1.+BETA5)	000101
00127	60*		Q =STR/STS	000104
00130	61*		GOTO 120	000106
00131	62*	110	NU=.14*(RED**.6)*(W**.45)	000110
00132	63*		D=RED/(RHOE*UE/MUE)	000123
00133	64*		QDOT=((NU*KG/D)*(TAW-TW)	000131
00134	65*		STR=QDOT/((DUMM5-DUMM6)*RHOE*UE)	000137
00135	66*		Q =STR/STS	000145
00136	67*		CFR=Q*CFRO	000147
00137	68*	120	CONTINUE	000152
00140	69*		RETURN	000152
00141	70*	160	CONTINUE	000155
00142	71*		RETURN	000155
00143	72*		END	000167

END OF COMPILATION: NO DIAGNOSTICS.

@SYS\$\*MSFCFOR\$. FOR, WUS BLKDTA  
HSA E3 -12/10/84-22:23:49 (22,23)

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COMMON/RUF/DUMM1, DUMM2, DUMM3, DUMM4, DUMM5, DUMM6, DUMM7, DUMM8, DUMM9,  
\$ DUMM10, DUMM11, DUMM12, RK, ICF, FMF, DUMM16, DUMM17, DUMM18  
COMMON/PARTI/PARTM, DUMM24, RHOPA, DUMM23, CPART, WP, DUMM19, WF,  
\$ DUMM22, DUMM20, DUMM21, ILT, PF, AK, RP, IPART  
COMMON /LAM/ ILAMIN

-92

C DEFAULT VALUES FOR ROUGHNESS OPTION  
DATA FMF/1.15/, ICF/O/, RK/O.O/  
C DEFAULT VALUES FOR PARTICLE OPTION  
DATA IPART/O/, RP/O./, WP/O./, WF/1./, CPART/O./, RHOPA/O./  
C DEFAULT VALUES FOR RELAMINARIZATION OPTION  
DATA ILAMIN/O/

BLOCK DATA

STORAGE USED: CODE(1) 000000; DATA(O) 000000; BLANK COMMON(2) 000000

COMMON BLOCKS:

0003 AL 000002  
0004 CARDS 000003  
0005 CONSTS 000010  
0006 CRBCOM 000111  
0007 EPSCOM 000045  
0010 EQPCOM 000435  
0011 ETACOM 000017  
0012 HOLLER 000060  
0013 INPUTI 000015  
0014 INTCOM 000115  
0015 LOWTH 001372  
0016 NZERO 000001  
0017 PLOTS 000172  
0020 PRMALS 000154  
0021 RFTCOM 000045  
0022 RUF 000022  
0023 PARTI 000020  
0024 LAM 000001  
0025 SAHA 000066  
0026 TEMCOM 000162  
0027 UNICOM 000011  
0030 WALTEM 000715

STORAGE ASSIGNMENT (BLOCK, TYPE, RELATIVE LOCATION, NAME)

0020	000000	A	0023	000015	AK	0030	000000	ALTAB	0012	I	000000	AREA	0006	000000	ASU			
0010	000000	ATA	0010	R	000030	BASMOL	0014	000000	CASE	0014	R	000015	CBAR	0007	R	000000	CLNUM	
0023	R	000004	CPART	0005	R	000000	CPFL	0025	000000	CPH	0015	R	000000	CPL	0012	I	000002	CQ
0012	I	000006	DENS	0012	I	000010	DIST	0007	000001	DL	0005	R	000001	DPR	0004	000000	DUB8	
0022	000000	DUMM1	0022	000011	DUMM10	0022	000012	DUMM11	0022	000013	DUMM12	0022	000017	DUMM16	0023	000011	DUMM20	
0022	000020	DUMM17	0022	000021	DUMM18	0023	000006	DUMM19	0022	000001	DUMM2	0023	000011	DUMM20	0022	000002	DUMM3	
0023	000012	DUMM21	0023	000010	DUMM22	0023	000003	DUMM23	0023	000001	DUMM24	0022	000007	DUMM8	0007	000021	EPSA	
0022	000003	DUMM4	0022	000004	DUMM5	0022	000005	DUMM6	0022	000006	DUMM7	0022	000007	DUMM8	0017	000000	FLDX	
0022	000010	DUMM9	0007	R	000020	ELCON	0012	I	000012	ENERGY	0010	R	000031	EPOVRK	0005	R	000002	GC
0011	R	000000	ETA	0010	000032	FF	0004	R	000001	FFAR	0004	R	000002	FITMOL	0015	I	000454	IADD
0012	I	000014	FLUX	0022	R	000016	FMF	0021	R	000000	F2FIX	0021	000017	F2FIXT	0015	I	000454	IADD
0012	I	000016	HEAT	0015	R	000226	HL	0012	I	000022	HWALL	0014	000016	I	0015	I	000454	IADD

0013 I 000000	IBODY	0022 I 000015	ICF	0025 I 000062	ICON	0030 I 000231	IC00L	0026 I 000000	IDAT
0013 I 000001	IDERIV	0013 I 000002	IDIFF	0026 I 000001	IED	0030 I 000232	IENH	0013 I 000003	IETA
0013 I 000004	IFIT	0013 I 000005	IFLOW	0013 I 000006	IGUESS	0024 I 000000	ILAMIN	0015 I 000455	ILSP
0023 I 000013	ILT	0026 I 000002	IND	0015 I 000537	INew	0026 I 000003	IOR	0026 I 000004	IOUT
0023 I 000017	IPART	0025 I 000063	IPASS	0003 I 000000	IPL0T	0017 I 000030	IPP	0020 I 000146	IPUNCH
0026 I 000005	IRE	0025 I 000064	IRITE	0026 I 000006	IROC	0026 I 000007	ISAV	0026 I 000010	ITA
0013 I 000007	ITDK	0026 I 000011	ITE	0013 I 000010	ITHERM	0025 I 000065	ITRCNT	0003 I 000001	IUNIT
0013 I 000011	IWALL	0020 I 000147	J	0013 I 000012	JWALL	0014 I 000023	KAPPA	0013 I 000013	KEDGP
0014 I 000024	KONRFT	0014 I 000025	KR9	0026 I 000012	LIF	0026 I 000014	LLA	0026 I 000015	LLAW
0026 I 000016	LOT	0026 I 000017	MAIN	0012 I 000024	MASS	0026 I 000020	MOEG	0017 I 000031	MS
0026 I 000021	MURD	0026 I 000022	NCH	0014 I 000114	NETA	0026 I 000023	NIT	0015 I 000551	NLTSP
0017 I 000032	NPCON	0017 I 000033	NPL0T	0021 I 000043	NPOINT	0017 I 000071	NSTAT	0017 I 000153	NSTP
0026 I 000024	NTOR	0013 I 000014	NTR0PY	0016 I 000000	NUL	0026 I 000026	NW	0023 I 000000	PARTM
0005 R 000003	PATM	0023 I 000014	PF	0005 R 000004	PI	0020 R 000153	PNORM	0012 I 000030	PRESS
0007 R 000040	PRT	0012 I 000032	RAD	0021 R 000044	RATLIM	0005 R 000005	RBAR	0007 R 000041	RETR
0012 I 000034	REY	0023 R 000002	RHOPA	0007 I 000042	RHOVS	0022 R 000014	RK	0023 R 000016	RP
0005 R 000006	RVAR	0007 R 000043	SCT	0012 I 000036	SHEAR	0010 R 000434	SIGMA	0005 R 000007	SIPSF
0015 R 000552	SL	0006 R 000110	STEF	0015 I 001000	SUBLT	0012 I 000040	TCON	0012 I 000044	TEMP
0012 I 000046	THRUST	0015 R 001144	TL	0030 R 000714	TOLQW	0027 R 000000	UCD	0027 R 000001	UCE
0027 R 000002	UCL	0027 R 000003	UCM	0027 R 000004	UCP	0027 R 000005	UCR	0027 R 000006	UCS
0027 R 000007	UCT	0027 R 000010	UCV	0012 I 000050	VEL	0012 I 000052	VIS	0023 R 000007	WF
0023 R 000005	WP	0012 I 000056	XIPR	0007 R 000044	YAP				

00101	1*	BLOCK DATA	000000
00101	2*	C	000000
00102	3*	COMMON /AL/ IPL0T, IUNIT	/AL/ 000000
00103	4*	COMMON /CARDS/ DUB8, FFAR, FITMOL	/CARDS/ 000000
00104	5*	COMMON /CONSTS/ CPFL, DPR, GC, PATM, PI, RBAR, RVAR, SIPSF	/CONSTS/ 000000
00105	6*	COMMON /CRBCOM/ ASU(72), STEF	/CRBCOM/ 000000
00106	7*	COMMON /EPSCOM/ CLNUM, DL(15), ELCON, EPSA(15), PRT, RETR, RHOVS, SCT, YAP	/EPSCOM/ 000000
00107	8*	COMMON /EQPCOM/ ATA(24), BASMOL, EPOVRK, FF(258), SIGMA	/EQPCOM/ 000000
00110	9*	COMMON /ETACOM/ ETA(15)	/ETACOM/ 000000
00111	10*	COMMON /HOLLER/ AREA(2), CQ(2,2), DENS(2), DIST(2), ENERGY(2), FLUX(2)	/HOLLER/ 000000
00111	11*	1 HEAT(2,2), HWALL(2), MASS(2,2), PRESS(2), RAD(2), REY(2), SHEAR(2)	/HOLLER/ 000000
00111	12*	2 TCON(2,2), TEMP(2), THRUST(2), VEL(2), VIS(2,2), XIPR(2)	/HOLLER/ 000000
00112	13*	COMMON /INPUTI/ IBODY, IDERIV, IDIFF, IETA, IFIT, IFLOW, IGUIESS, ITDK	/INPUTI/ 000000
00112	14*	1 I THERM, IWALL, JWALL, KEDGP, NTR0PY	/INPUTI/ 000000
00113	15*	COMMON /INTCOM/ CASE(13), CBAR, I(5), KAPPA, KONRFT, KR9(55), NETA	/INTCOM/ 000000
00114	16*	COMMON /LOWTH/ CPL(3,50), HL(3,50), IADD, ILSP(50), INEW(10), NLTSP	/LOWTH/ 000000
00114	17*	1 SL(3,50), SUBLT(50,2), TL(50,3)	/LOWTH/ 000000
00115	18*	COMMON /NZERO/ NUL	/NZERO/ 000000
00116	19*	COMMON /PLOTS/ FLDX(12,2), IPP, MS, NPCON, NPL0T(30), NSTAT(50), NSTP(15)	/PLOTS/ 000000
00117	20*	COMMON /PRMALS/ A(102), IPUNCH, J(4), PNORM	/PRMALS/ 000000
00120	21*	COMMON /RFTCOM/ F2FIX(15), F2FIXT(20), NPOINT, RATLIM	/RFTCOM/ 000000
00121	22*	COMMON /RUF/ DUMM1, DUMM2, DUMM3, DUMM4, DUMM5, DUMM6, DUMM7, DUMM8, DUMM9	NEW000000
00121	23*	\$ DUMM10, DUMM11, DUMM12, RK, ICF, FMF, DUMM16, DUMM17, DUMM18	NEW000000
00122	24*	COMMON /PARTI/ PARTM, DUMM24, RHOPA, DUMM23, CPART, WP, DUMM19, WF	NEW000000
00122	25*	\$ DUMM22, DUMM20, DUMM21, ILT, PF, AK, RP, IPART	NEW000000
00123	26*	COMMON /LAM/ ILAMIN	NEW000000
00124	27*	COMMON /SAHA/ CPH(50), ICON, IPASS, IRITE, ITRCNT	/SAHA/ 000000
00125	28*	COMMON /TEMCOM/ IDAT, IED, IND, IOR, IOUT, IRE, IROC, ISAV, ITA, ITE	/TEMCOM/ 000000
00125	29*	1 LIF(2), LLA, LLAW, LOT, MAIN, MOEG, MURD, NCH, NIT, NTOR(2), NW(92)	/TEMCOM/ 000000
00126	30*	COMMON /UNICOM/ UCD, UCE, UCL, UCM, UCP, UCR, UCS, UCT, UCV	/UNICOM/ 000000
00127	31*	COMMON /WALTEM/ ALTAB(153), IC00L, IENH(306), TOLQW	/WALTEM/ 000000
00127	32*	C	000000
00130	33*	INTEGER AREA, CQ, DENS, DIST, ENERGY, FLUX, HEAT, HWALL, PRESS, RAD, REY	ANK 5/83 000000
00130	34*	1 SHEAR, SUBLT, TCON, TEMP, THRUST, VEL, VIS, XIPR	000000

00130	35*	C			000000
00131	36*		DATA IDAT/5HDATA), IED/5HEDGE /, IND/6HREWIND/, IOR/2HOR/, IOUT	ANK 7/83	000000
00131	37*		1 /6HOUTPUT/, IRE/5HREAD(/, IROC/6HRCOUT/, ISAV/5HSAVE /, ITA/6HTAPE)	ANK 7/83	000000
00131	38*		2 /, ITE/6HWRITE(/, LIF/4HPROF, 4HILE /, LLA/3HALL/, LLAW/5HWALL /,	ANK 7/83	000000
00131	39*		3 LOT/6H PLOT /, MAIN/6HBLMAIN/, MOEG/6HGEOM [/, MURD/6H(DRUM /,	ANK 7/83	000000
00131	40*		4 NCH/6HPUNCH /, NIT/6H UNIT /, NTOR/4HCONT, 4HOUR /, NW/6H(1H1, 3,	ANK 7/83	000000
00131	41*		5 6OH7X, 'THE FOLLOWING STORAGE UNITS ARE USED IN THE BLIMP PROGR,	ANK 7/83	000000
00131	42*		6 6OHAM'///A6, '2 'A6, A2, 1X, A6, 1X, A6, ' ['A6, ']; '2A6, ' ANK 7/83	000000	
00131	43*		7 6OH2A5, ' 'A6, ' ['A6, ' ['3A5, ' 'A6, ' 'A6, 2A4, A5, ']; ' ANK 7/83	000000	
00131	44*		8 6OH23X, A6, ' ['A6, ' 'A5, 2A4, A5, ']'//A6, '3 'A6, A2, 1X, A6, 1X, ' ANK 7/83	000000	
00131	45*		9 6OHA6, ' ['A6, ']; 'A6, ' ['A6, 2A5, ']; 'A6, ' ['A6, ' '3A5, ' ANK 7/83	000000	
00131	46*		A 6OH' ' // A6, '4 'A6, A2, 1X, A6, 1X, A6, ' ['A6, ']; 'A6, ' [' ANK 7/83	000000	
00131	47*		B 6OHA6, 2A4, A5, ']; 'A6, ' ['A6, ' 'A5, 2A4, A5, ']'//A6, ' ANK 7/83	000000	
00131	48*		C 6OH'10 'A6, A2, A6, A5, 2A6, ' ['A6, A3, A6, A5, ']'//A6, ' ANK 7/83	000000	
00131	49*		D 6OH'15 'A6, A2, 1X, A6, A5, A6, 1X, A6, ' ['A6, A3, 1X, A6, A5, ' ANK 7/83	000000	
00131	50*		E 6H' ']'// )/ ANK 7/83	000000	
00157	51*		DATA NPCON, NSTP, NPLLOT, IPLLOT, NSTAT, IUNIT, IPUNCH, NPOINT, IPP/16*1, 5*	ANK 7/83	000000
00157	52*		12, 7*1, 2, 2, 16*1, 0, 1, 49*0, 2, 3, 3.40/, ELCDN, ETA/.44, 0, .002, .006, .01, ANK 7/83	000000	
00157	53*		4 0.025, 0.06, 0.15, 0.35, 0.60, 0.80, 1.0, 1.35, 1.75, 2.05, 2.50/,	000000	
00157	54*		5 F2FIX/0.0, 0.05, 0.12, 0.25, 0.35, 0.45, 0.60, 0.68, 0.77, 0.86, 0.95, 0.97,	000000	
00157	55*		6 0.98, 0.99, 1.0/, MS/30/, PNORM/1.0/, YAP/11.8230/, ANK 3/83	000000	
00157	56*		1 CLNUM/0.0180/, SCT, PRT/2*0.90/, RETR/0.0/, RATLIM/0.50/	000000	
00204	57*		DATA IBODY/4/, IDERIV, IDIFF/2, 2/, IETA, IFIT/1, 1/, IFLOW/2/, I GUESS/O/, ANK 4/83	000000	
00204	58*		1 I THERM, IWALL/2, 2/, JWALL, KEDGP, NTROPY/O, 1, O/ ANK 8/83	000000	
00221	59*		DATA FITMOL/26.70/, BASMOL/32.0/, NETA/15/, FPAR/O.4890/, ANK 8/83	000000	
00221	60*		3 SIGMA/3.4670/, EPOVRK/106.70/, KAPPA/11/, CBAR/O.950/, TOLQW/1.0E-4/,	000000	
00221	61*		J ICON, ICool, IPASS, ITRCNT, ITDK, NUL, IRITE, KONRFT/6*0, 1, 1/, ANK 5/83	000000	
00221	62*		K STEF/4.7589105E-13/ ANK 5/83	000000	
00244	63*		DATA AREA/12HSQ. M SQ. FT/, CQ/24H(J/KG DEG K)BTU/LB DEG R/, DENS/12ANK 5/83	000000	
00244	64*		1HKG/M3 LB/FT3/, DIST/12HMETERS(FEET)/, ENERGY/12H(J/KG)BTU/LB/, FLUX/	000000	
00244	65*		3 12HKG/SM2LB/SF2/, HEAT/24H (WATTS/M2) BTU/SEC FT2 /, HWALL/12HWATTS	000000	
00244	66*		4 BTU/S /, MASS/24H(KG/SEC-M2) LB/SEC SQ FT /, PRESS/12H(N/M2)(ATM) /,	000000	
00244	67*		5 RAD/12HJ/S-M2B/SFT2/, REV/12H METER FOOT /, SHEAR/12H(N/M2)LB/FT2/,	000000	
00244	68*		6 TCON/24H(WATTS/M-K) BTU/SEC FT R/, TEMP/12HDEG. K DEG. R/, THRUST/	000000	
00244	69*		7 12HNEWTONPOUNDS/, VEL/12HM/SEC FT/SEC/, VIS/24H (N-SEC/M2) (LBM/SEC	000000	
00244	70*		8 FT)/, XIPR/12H(KG/SE(LB/SE/	000000	
00244	71*	C	CONVERSION FACTORS SI UNITS TO BLIMP UNITS	000000	
00270	72*		DATA UCD/6.2427962E-2/, UCE/4.3021E-4/, UCL/3.280839895/, UCM/2.20462	000000	
00270	73*		A26/, UCP/9.8692327E-6/, UCR/8.8114E-5/, UCS/2.0885434E-2/, UCT/1.80/,	000000	
00270	74*		B UCV/0.671968995/, CPFL/777.64867981/, DPR/57.2957795/, GC/32.174/, ANK 4/83	000000	
00270	75*		C PATM/14.696006/, PI/3.1415926536/, RBAR/1.987165/, RVAR/1545.12/, ANK 4/83	000000	
00270	76*		D SIPSF/144.0/ ANK 4/83	000000	
00270	77*	C	COMPOUNDS IN LOW TEMPERATURE EXTENSION ARRAY ARE: 1 = OH, 2 = H,	000000	
00270	78*	C	3 = HO2, 4 = H2, 5 = H2O2, 6 = O, 7 = O2, 8 = H2O, 9 = N2, 10 = AR	000000	
00312	79*		DATA CPL/3.6484136, 3.9241834, 3.701756, 2.5010504, 2*2.5000943,	000000	
00312	80*		1 3.995642, 4.000171, 4.0273454, 3.6081553, 3.3857279, 3.3011853,	000000	
00312	81*		2 4.0057066, 4.0323777, 4.4349613, 2.6545354, 2.8510969, 2.7345992,	000000	
00312	82*		3 3.4924125, 3.5014706, 3.5029803, 3.9553836, 4.0062098, 4.0102356,	000000	
00312	83*		4 3.4909028, 3.5004642, 3.5009674, 2.5005472, 2*2.500943, 120*0.0/,	000000	
00312	84*		5 SL/1.7978376, 17.978376, 20.62486, 1.1052932, 11.052932, 12.786054,	000000	
00312	85*		6 2.2956322, 22.956322, 25.732639, 1.2102165, 12.102165, 14.349588,	000000	
00312	86*		7 2.2422898, 22.422898, 25.320494, 1.6337344, 16.337344, 18.286352,	000000	
00312	87*		8 2.0831184, 20.831184, 23.258259, 1.8315539, 18.315539, 21.093366,	000000	
00312	88*		9 1.9208269, 19.208269, 21.634841, 1.5879808, 15.879808, 17.612729, 120*	000000	
00312	89*		A0.0/, HL/3589.6616, 39.508546, 21.65648, 25476.983, 257.24587,	000000	
00312	90*		B 129.87094, 1317.4245, 17.129931, 10.570335, -1014.9283, -6.577209,	000000	
00312	91*		C -1.6682057, -17671.426, -172.74861, -84.05699, 29164.349, 294.27148,	000000	
00312	92*		D 148.53824, -1040.7087, -6.949599, -1.7235609, -30272.845, -298.81263,	000000	
00312	93*		E -147.40094, -1039.3515, -6.937521, -1.7185286, -742.9332, -4.9537909,	000000	
00312	94*		F -1.2268734, 120*0.0/, TL/50*1.0, 50*100.0, 50*200.0/, ILSP/50*3/,	000000	

00312	95*	G	SUBLT/6H0H ,6HH ,6HH02 ,6HH2 ,6HH202 ,6HO	000000
00312	96*	H	6H02 ,6HH20 ,6HN2 ,6HAR ,90*6H /,NLTSP/10/.	000000
00312	97*	I	IADD,INEW/11+0/	000000
00312	98*	C	DEFAULT VALUES FOR ROUGHNESS OPTION	NEW000000
00324	99*		DATA FMF/1.15/,ICF/O/,RK/O.O/	NEW000000
00324	100*	C	DEFAULT VALUES FOR PARTICLE OPTION	NEW000000
00330	101*		DATA IPART/O/,RP/O./,WP/O./,WF/1./,CPART/O./,RHOPA/O./	NEW000000
00330	102*	C	DEFAULT VALUES FOR RELAMINARIZATION OPTION	NEW000000
00337	103*		DATA ILAMIN/O/	NEW000000
00341	104*		END	000000

END OF COMPILATION: NO DIAGNOSTICS.

@SYSS\$\*MSFCFOR\$.FOR,WUS BLMAIN  
HSA E3 -12/10/84-22:23:51 (22,23)  
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COMMON/ACCN/ACCPK,ILAM,SPCT  
COMMON/RETH/RETHMO  
COMMON/RUF/DUMM1,DUMM2,DUMM3,DUMM4,DUMM5,DUMM6,DUMM7,DUMM8,DUMM9,  
\$ DUMM10,DUMM11,DUMM12,RK,ICF,FMF,DUMM16,DUMM17,DUMM18  
COMMON/PARTI/PARTM,DUMM24,RHOPA,DUMM23,CPART,WP,DUMM19,WF,  
\$ DUMM22,DUMM20,DUMM21,ILT,PF,AK,RP,IPART  
COMMON/LAM/ILAMIN  
COMMON/RUF3/UTAU,DEACY

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\$ IPART,RP,WP,WF,RHOPA,CPART,ILAMIN,

-98,98-

/ZP /ZP,FMF,ICF,RK/

MAIN PROGRAM

STORAGE USED: CODE(1) 000576; DATA(O) 002046; BLANK COMMON(2) 000000

COMMON BLOCKS:

0003 AL 000002  
0004 BLQCOM 002043  
0005 CARDS 000077  
0006 COEFFS 002354  
0007 CRBCOM 000111  
0010 EDGCOM 001217  
0011 EPSCOM 000045  
0012 EQPCOM 002433  
0013 EQTCOM 000243  
0014 ETACOM 002631  
0015 INPUTI 000015  
0016 INTCOM 000123  
0017 INTERI 000007  
0020 LOWTH 001372  
0021 NONCOM 035230  
0022 PLOTS 000172  
0023 PRMALS 000243  
0024 PRMORG 000455  
0025 RFTCOM 000045  
0026 ACCN 000003  
0027 RETH 000001  
0030 RUF 000022  
0031 PARTI 000020  
0032 LAM 000001  
0033 RUF3 000002  
0034 SAHA 000151  
0035 SAVE 000010  
0036 SAVEQL 000005  
0037 SAVHIS 000475  
0040 SAVMAT 000056  
0041 SAVNCR 000175  
0042 SAVOUT 000021  
0043 SAVTBL 000067  
0044 SAVTRM 000020  
0045 STTCOM 000044  
0046 TEMCOM 000162  
0047 VARCOM 000645  
0050 WALL 001212

## EXTERNAL REFERENCES (BLOCK, NAME)

0052 LTCPHS  
 0053 SETUP  
 0054 ITERAT  
 0055 OUTPUT  
 0056 SATEMP  
 0057 RDCOUT  
 0060 PLOT  
 0061 EXIT  
 0062 NINTR\$  
 0063 NWDU\$  
 0064 NIO3\$  
 0065 NIO1\$  
 0066 NIO2\$  
 0067 NRDU\$  
 0070 NRNL\$  
 0071 NWNL\$  
 0072 NREW\$  
 0073 NWBU\$  
 0074 NSTOP\$

## STORAGE ASSIGNMENT (BLOCK, TYPE, RELATIVE LOCATION, NAME)

0000	002000	1F	0001	000533	15L	0000	002016	2F	0001	000236	25L	0000	002001	3F							
0001	000334	30L	0001	000262	347G	0001	000371	35L	0001	000310	361G	0001	000443	41L							
0001	000445	43L	0001	000401	45L	0001	000137	46L	0001	000550	50L	0026	000000	ACCPK							
0031	000015	AK	0047	R	000000	ALPH	0051	R	000000	ALTAB	0000	R	000033	AMNFS							
0000	R	000032	AMNOS	0000	R	000031	AMWP	0000	001677	ARRAYS	0007	I	000000	ASU							
0012	I	000010	ATB	0012	I	000020	ATC	0012	R	000030	BASMOL	0014	I	000000	ATA						
0044	000000	BC	0040	000000	BE	0044	000010	BLNK	0014	000072	BONE	0007	I	000003	BSU						
0040	000010	BY	0036	000000	B1	0014	000110	B2	0016	I	000000	CASE	0016	R	000015	CBAR					
0043	000000	CL	0011	R	000000	CLNUM	0000	R	000034	CMR	0006	R	000000	CDEF	0051	R	000062	CDEFCL			
0041	000000	CORMA	0023	000000	COSALF	0031	R	000004	CPART	0034	000000	CPH	0020	R	000000	CPL					
0051	R	000063	CPLTAB	0000	000075	DATA	0043	000001	DCLNUM	0014	000054	DCU	0033	000001	DEACY						
0043	000002	DELCON	0023	000062	DELTBD	0043	000003	DEPC	0014	000017	DETA	0011	000001	DL							
0037	000000	DLX2	0021	R	000000	DPDX	0043	000004	DPI	0010	R	000000	DSIP	0014	000036	DSQ					
0005	R	000000	DUB8	0021	R	002734	DUDX	0010	000062	DUEDGE	0021	005670	DUM	0030	000000	DUMM1					
0030	000011	DUMM10	0030	000012	DUMM11	0030	000013	DUMM12	0030	000017	DUMM16	0030	000020	DUMM17							
0030	000021	DUMM18	0031	000006	DUMM19	0030	000001	DUMM2	0031	000011	DUMM20	0031	000012	DUMM21							
0031	000010	DUMM22	0031	000003	DUMM23	0031	000001	DUMM24	0030	000002	DUMM3	0030	000003	DUMM4							
0030	000004	DUMM5	0030	000005	DUMM6	0030	000006	DUMM7	0030	000007	DUMM8	0030	000010	DUMM9							
0041	000001	DVNL	0043	000042	DVS	0021	010624	DXDS	0040	000020	EB	0040	000030	EBL							
0040	000040	ESEE	0011	R	000020	ELCON	0007	000006	EMIS	0007	000007	EMISC	0007	R	000010	EMIST					
0007	R	000011	EMIV	0051	R	000145	ENHTAB	0042	000000	ENTHAL	0040	000050	EP	0012	R	000031	EPOVRK				
0011	000021	EPSA	0043	000043	EPS1	0014	R	000000	ETA	0047	R	000001	F	0012	R	000032	FF				
0005	R	000001	FFAR	0005	R	000002	FITMQL	0000	R	000026	FK	0045	000000	FLD	0022	I	000000	FLDX			
0051	R	000227	FLMASS	0050	R	000000	FLUXJ	0030	R	000016	FMF	0004	000000	FR	0000	R	000000	FUEL			
0050	000226	FW	0025	R	000000	F2FIX	0025	R	000017	F2FIXT	0047	R	000075	G	0045	000025	GAM1				
0023	R	000144	GE	0010	000063	GEP	0012	R	000126	GG	0047	R	000075	GW	0037	000001	HALPH				
0007	000014	HCARB	0036	000001	HCH	0007	R	000015	HCHAR	0010	000064	HE	0000	R	000023	HFU					
0037	000002	HGP	0020	R	000226	HL	0000	R	000024	HGX	0007	000020	HPG	0007	R	000021	HPYG				
0037	000057	HSP	0007	R	000024	HTEF	0050	R	000310	HW	0016	000016	I	0020	I	000454	IADD				
0051	I	000230	IAREA	0015	I	000000	IBODY	0030	I	000015	ICF	0034	I	000062	ICON	0051	I	000231	ICOOOL		
0041	000174	ICORM	0024	000000	ID	0046	I	000000	IDAT	0015	I	000001	IDERIV	0015	I	000002	IDIFF				
0046	I	000001	IED	0051	I	000232	IENH	0015	I	000003	IIETA	0012	000222	IFC	0040	000051	IFCJC				

0015 I 000004 IFIT	0015 I 000005 IFLOW	0005 I 000003 IFRAC	0015 I 000006 I GUESS	0026 000001 ILAM
0032 I 000000 ILAMIN	0020 I 000455 ILSP	0031 000013 ILT	0046 I 000002 IND	0020 I 000537 INEW
0035 000000 INT	0046 I 000003 IOR	0046 I 000004 IOUT	0023 I 000145 IP	0031 I 000017 IPART
0034 I 000063 IPASS	0003 I 000000 I PLOT	0022 I 000030 IPP	0023 I 000146 IPUNCH	0016 I 000017 IQ
0012 000316 IR	0046 I 000005 IRE	0034 I 000064 IRITE	0046 I 000006 IROC	0016 I 000020 IS
0046 I 000007 ISAV	0016 I 000021 ISH	0013 I 000000 ISN	0023 I 000147 IST	0007 000025 ISU
0046 I 000010 ITA	0051 I 000233 ITCOOL	0015 I 000007 ITDK	0046 I 000011 ITE	0005 I 000004 ITEM P
0036 000002 ITFF	0015 I 000010 I THERM	0051 I 000234 I THICK	0051 I 000235 ITLINP	0034 000065 ITRCNT
0016 000022 ITS	0023 I 000150 IU	0003 I 000001 IUNIT	0015 I 000011 IWALL	0000 I 000027 J
0040 000052 JJ	0015 I 000012 JWALL	0016 I 000023 KAPPA	0025 000036 KAPPAL	0025 I 000037 KAPPAT
0012 I 000326 KAT	0017 000000 KBC	0017 000001 KCC	0015 I 000013 KEDGP	0016 I 000024 KONRFT
0017 I 000003 KQ10	0017 000002 KQ9	0036 000003 KR2	0016 I 000025 KR9	0007 I 000026 KS
0017 000004 KSB	0017 000005 KSOL	0025 I 000040 KTURB	0017 000006 KT8	0005 I 000005 KU
0051 R 000236 LAMDAW	0012 000336 LAMI	0051 R 000237 LAMTAB	0014 000126 LAR	0004 I 001606 LEF
0004 001616 LEFS	0004 001626 LEFT	0004 001636 LEFW	0046 I 000012 LIF	0046 I 000014 LLA
0046 I 000015 LLAW	0046 I 000016 LOT	0000 L 000016 LOWT	0004 001604 L2	0004 001605 L3
0046 I 000017 MAIN	0016 000107 MAT1I	0016 000110 MAT1J	0016 000111 MAT2I	0004 001646 MOA
0004 001742 MOB	0046 I 000020 MQEG	0000 R 000017 MR	0022 I 000031 MS	0046 I 000021 MURD
0016 I 000112 MWE	0005 I 000006 N	0016 000113 NAM	0045 I 000026 NC	0000 I 000020 NCASE
0046 I 000022 NCH	0036 000004 NCV	0012 I 000432 NEL	0016 I 000114 NETA	0025 000041 NETAL
0025 I 000042 NETAT	0005 I 000007 NFF	0046 I 000023 NIT	0020 000551 NLTSP	0016 000115 NNLEQ
0016 I 000116 NON	0005 I 000010 NP	0022 I 000032 NPCON	0022 I 000033 NPLOT	0025 I 000043 NPPOINT
0016 000117 NRNL	0016 I 000120 NS	0034 I 000066 NSJ	0016 I 000121 NSP	0004 000236 NSPEC
0016 000122 NSPM1	0022 I 000071 NSTAT	0022 I 000153 NSTP	0000 I 000021 NTAL	0023 I 000151 NTH
0046 I 000024 N TOR	0015 I 000014 NTRDPY	0046 I 000026 NW	0000 R 000025 OK	0000 001106 OUT
0000 R 000007 OX	0012 000433 P	0031 000000 PARTM	0023 R 000152 PCHAMB	0010 000065 PE
0031 000014 PF	0004 002037 PIEASE	0043 000044 PIM	0021 R 013560 PITAB	0043 000045 PM
0023 R 000153 PNORM	0045 R 000027 PRA	0045 R 000030 PRE	0045 R 000031 PRC	0045 R 000032 PRD
0045 R 000033 PRDUM	0024 R 000063 PRE	0011 R 000040 PRT	0013 000074 PVMW	0013 000120 PVOL
0034 000067 QWG	0023 R 000156 RADFL	0024 R 000145 RADR	0024 000227 RADS	0023 000154 RAD5
0023 000155 RAD6	0025 R 000044 RATLIM	0051 R 000321 RECOFT	0043 000046 RED	0027 000000 RETHMO
0011 R 000041 RETR	0010 000147 RHDE	0031 R 000002 RHOPA	0011 000042 RHOVS	0050 R 000372 RHOVW
0030 R 000014 RK	0024 R 000311 RDKAP	0031 R 000016 RP	0023 R 000157 RTM	0024 R 000373 S
0011 R 000043 SCT	0035 000001 SDRH0H	0035 000002 SDRH0K	0012 R 000434 SIGMA	0020 R 000552 SL
0047 R 000152 SP	0026 000002 SPCT	0010 000231 SPE	0005 000072 SPL	0005 000073 SPU
0050 R 000454 SPW	0007 000110 STEF	0020 I 001000 SUBLT	0023 000160 SUMQG	0012 000435 T
0010 000705 TE	0012 R 001006 TF	0051 R 000322 THITAB	0051 000404 TI	0013 R 000144 TJ
0005 R 000074 TJA	0012 R 000436 TKP	0013 R 000147 TKT	0020 R 001144 TL	0051 R 000466 TLINP
0051 R 000632 TLTAB	0051 R 000714 TOLQW	0012 000526 TQ	0045 000034 TR	0043 000047 TREF
0010 000767 TTVC	0012 000616 TU	0051 R 000715 TUBEN	0010 000770 TVCC	0050 R 001130 TW
0010 001052 UE	0042 000001 UKAPPA	0033 000000 UTAU	0021 016514 VA	0043 000050 VINTR
0021 R 021450 VITAB	0045 R 000037 VMUA	0045 R 000040 VMUB	0045 R 000041 VMUC	0045 R 000042 VMUD
0010 001134 VMUE	0045 000043 VMWD	0010 001216 VMWE	0012 001102 VN	0012 001176 VNU
0021 024404 VS	0004 002040 W	0042 000020 WALLA	0012 R 002136 WAT	0031 R 000007 WF
0012 002146 WM	0013 R 000217 WMS	0031 R 000005 WP	0012 002147 WTM	0051 R 000716 XAREA
0051 R 001000 XENH	0021 R 027340 XITAB	0051 R 001062 XLTAB	0023 000161 XST	0051 R 001226 XTHIK
0012 002243 Y	0011 R 000044 YAP	0021 R 032274 YITAB	0012 002337 YW	0051 R 001310 ZMUTAB
0000 R 000022 ZP				

00100	1*	CBLIMP	BOUNDARY LAYER INTEGRAL MATRIX PROCEDURE	BLIM 001	000000
00100	2*	C			000000
00101	3*	COMMON /AL/ IPLOT,IUNIT		/AL/	000000
00103	4*	COMMON /BLQCOM/ FR(60,15),L2,L3,LEF(8),LEFS(8),LEFT(8),LEFW(8),		/BLQCOM/	000001
00103	5*	1 MOA(60),MOB(60),NSPEC,PIEASE,W(3)		/BLQCOM/	000001
00104	6*	COMMON /CARDS/ DUB8,FFAR,FITMOL,IFRAC,ITEMP,KU,N,NFF,NP(50),SPL,		/CARDS/	000001
00104	7*	1 SPU,TJA(3)		/CARDS/	000001
00105	8*	COMMON /COEFFS/ COEF(7,3,60)		/COEFFS/	000001

00106	9*	COMMON /CRBCOM/ ASU(3),BSU(3),EMIS,EMISC,EMIST,EMIV(3),HCARB,	/CRBCOM/	000001
00106	10*	1 HCHAR(3),HPG,HPYG(3),HTEF,ISU,KS(50),STEF	/CRBCOM/	000001
00107	11*	COMMON /EDGCOM/ DSIP(50),DUEDGE,GEP,HE,PE(50),RHOE(50),SPE(6,50),	/EDGCOM/	000001
00107	12*	1 TE(50),TTVC,TVCC(50),UE(50),VMUE(50),VMWE	/EDGCOM/	000001
00110	13*	COMMON /EPSCOM/ CLNUM,DL(15),ELCON,EPSA(15),PRT,RETR,RHOVS,SCT,YAP	/EPSCOM/	000001
00111	14*	COMMON /EQPCOM/ ATA(8),ATB(8),ATC(8),BASMOL,EPOVRK,FF(60),GG(60),	/EQPCOM/	000001
00111	15*	1 IFC(60),IR(8),KAT(8),LAMI(60),NEL,P,SIGMA,T,TKP(8,7),TQ(8,7),	/EQPCOM/	000001
00111	16*	2 TU(60,3),VN(60),VNU(60,8),WAT(8),WM,WTM(60),Y(60),YW(60)	/EQPCOM/	000001
00112	17*	COMMON/EQTCOM/1SN(3,20),PVMW(20),PVL(20),TJ(3),TKT(20,2),WMS(20)	/EQTCOM/	000001
00113	18*	COMMON /ETACOM/ ETA(15),DETA(15),DSQ(14),DCU(14),BONE(14),B2(14),	/EATCOM/	000001
00113	19*	1 LAR(123),BA1(43,18),BA2(30,15)	/EATCOM/	000001
00114	20*	COMMON /INPUTI/ IBODY,IDERIV,IDIFF,IETA,IFIT,IFLOW,IGUESS,ITDK,	/INPUTI/	000001
00114	21*	1 ITERM,IWALL,JWALL,KEDGP,NTROPY	/INPUTI/	000001
00115	22*	COMMON /INTCOM/ CASE(13),CBAR,I,IQ,IS,ISH,ITS,KAPPA,KONRFT,KR9(50)	/INTCOM/	000001
00115	23*	1 MAT1I,MAT1J,MAT2I,MWE,NAM,NETA,NNLEQ,NON,NRNL,NS,NSP,NSPM1	/INTCOM/	000001
00116	24*	COMMON /INTERI/ KBC,KCC,KQ9,KQ10,KSB,KSOL,KT8	/INTERI/	000001
00117	25*	COMMON /LOWTH/ CPL(3,50),HL(3,50),IADD,ILSP(50),INew(10),NLTSP,	/LOWTH/	000001
00117	26*	1 SL(3,50),SUBLT(50,2),TL(50,3)	/LOWTH/	000001
00120	27*	COMMON /NONCOM/ DPDX(1500),DUDX(1500),DUM(1500),DXDS(1500),PITAB(	/NONCOM/	000001
00120	28*	1 1500),VA(1500),VITAB(1500),VS(1500),XITAB(1500),YITAB(1500)	/NONCOM/	000001
00121	29*	COMMON/PLOTS/ FLDX(12,2),IPP,MS,NPCON,NPLOT(30),NSTAT(50),NSTP(15)	/PLOTS/	000001
00122	30*	COMMON /PRMALS/ COSALF(50),DELTBD(50),GE,IP,IPUNCH,IST,IU,NTH,	/PRMALS/	000001
00122	31*	1 PCHAMB,PNORM,RAD5,RAD6,RADFL,RTM,SUMQG,XST(50)	/PRMALS/	000001
00123	32*	COMMON /PRMORG/ ID(51),PRE(50),RADR(50),RADS(50),ROKAP(50),S(50)	/PRMORG/	000001
00124	33*	COMMON /RFTCOM/ F2FIX(15),F2FIXT(15),KAPPAL,KAPPAT,KTURB,NETAL,	/RFTCOM/	000001
00124	34*	1 NETAT,NPOINT,RATLIM	/RFTCOM/	000001
00125	35*	COMMON/ACCN/ACCPK,ILAM,SPCT		NEW000001
00126	36*	COMMON/RETH/RETHMO		NEW000001
00127	37*	COMMON/RUF/DUMM1,DUMM2,DUMM3,DUMM4,DUMM5,DUMM6,DUMM7,DUMM8,DUMM9,		NEW000001
00127	38*	\$ DUMM10,DUMM11,DUMM12,RK,ICF,FMF,DUMM16,DUMM17,DUMM18		NEW000001
00130	39*	COMMON/PARTI/PARTM,DUMM24,RHOPA,DUMM23,CPART,WP,DUMM19,WF,		NEW000001
00130	40*	\$ DUMM22,DUMM20,DUMM21,ILT,PF,AK,RP,IPART		NEW000001
00131	41*	COMMON /LAM/ ILAMIN		NEW000001
00132	42*	COMMON/RUF3/UTAU,DEACY		NEW000001
00133	43*	COMMON /SAHA/ CPH(50),ICON,IPASS,IRITE,ITRCNT,NSJ,QWG(50)	/SAHA/	000001
00134	44*	COMMON /SAVE/ INT,SDRH0H,SDRH0K(6)	/SAVE/	000001
00135	45*	COMMON /SAVEQL/ B1,HCH,IFF,KR2,NCV	/SAVEQL/	000001
00136	46*	COMMON /SAVHIS/ DLX2,HALPH,HGP(15,3),HSP(15,3,6)	/SAVHIS/	000001
00137	47*	COMMON /SAVMAT/ BE(8),BY(8),EB(8),EBL(8),ESEE(8),EP,IFCJC,JJ(4)	/SAVMAT/	000001
00140	48*	COMMON /SAVNCR/ CORMA,DVNL(123),ICORM	/SAVNCR/	000001
00141	49*	COMMON /SAVOUT/ ENTHAL,UKAPPA(15),WALLA	/SAVOUT/	000001
00142	50*	COMMON /SAVTBL/ CL,DCLNUM,DELCON,DEPC,DPI(15,2),DVS,EPS1,PIM,PM,	/SAVTBL/	000001
00142	51*	1 RED,TREF,VINTR(15)	/SAVTBL/	000001
00143	52*	COMMON /SAVTRM/ BC(8),BLNK(8)	/SAVTRM/	000001
00144	53*	COMMON /STTCOM/ FLD(7,3),GAM1,NC,PRA,PRB,PRC,PRD,PRDUM,TR(3),	/STTCOM/	000001
00144	54*	1 VMUA,VMUB,VMUC,VMUD,VMWD	/STTCOM/	000001
00145	55*	COMMON /TEMCOM/ IDAT,IED,IND,IOR,IOUT,IRE,IROC,ISAV,ITA,ITE,	/TEMCOM/	000001
00145	56*	1 LIF(2),LLA,LLAW,LOT,MAIN,MOEG,MURD,NCH,NIT,NTOR(2),NW(92)	/TEMCOM/	000001
00146	57*	COMMON /VARCOM/ ALPH,F(15,4),G(15,3),SP(15,3,7)	/VARCOM/	000001
00147	58*	COMMON /WALL/ FLUXJ(3,50),FW(50),HW(50),RHOVW(50),SPW(6,50),TW(50)	/WALL/	000001
00150	59*	COMMON /WALTEM/ ALTAB(50),COEFCL,CPLTAB(50),ENHTAB(50),FLMASS,	/WALTEM/	000001
00150	60*	1 IAREA,ICOOL,IENH,ITCOOL,ITHICK,ITLINP,LAMDaw,LAMTAB(50),RECOFT,	/WALTEM/	000001
00150	61*	2 THITAB(50),TI(50),TLINP(100),TLTAB(50),TOLQW,TUBEN,XAREA(50),	/WALTEM/	000001
00150	62*	3 XENH(50),XLTAB(100),XTHIK(50),ZMUTAB(50)	/WALTEM/	000001
00150	63*	C		000001
00150	64*	C ORDER OF PARAMETERS TO BE PLOTTED: 1 PRESSURE, 2 EDGE TEMPERATURE,		000001
00150	65*	C 3 VELOCITY, 4 MACH NUMBER, 5 DENSITY, 6 TOTAL ENTHALPY, 7 TOTAL HEAT,		000001
00150	66*	C 8 TOTAL WALL AREA, 9 MOMENTUM THICKNESS, 10 DISPLACEMENT THICKNESS,		000001
00150	67*	C 11 THRUST LOSS, 12 WALL TEMPERATURE, 13 SHEAR AT WALL,		000001
00150	68*	C 14 ACCELERATION PARAMETER, 15 VISCOSITY, 16 SPECIFIC HEAT,		000001

00150	69*	C	17 THERMAL CONDUCTIVITY, 18 WALL LENGTH, 19 CONDUCTIVE HEAT FLUX,	000001
00150	70*	C	20 INVISID MASS FLOW, 21 TOTAL MASS FLOW, 22 BETAP, 23 BETAV,	000001
00150	71*	C	24 MOMENTUM TRANSFER COEFFICIENT, 25 HEAT TRANSFER COEFFICIENT,	000001
00150	72*	C	26 XI, 27 TOTAL GAS FLUX, 28 TOTAL GAS BLOWING PARAMETER.	000001
00150	73*	C	ORDER OF PROFILE PLOTS: 1 TEMPERATURE, 2 VELOCITY RATIO, 3 MACH NUMBER,	000001
00150	74*	C	4 DENSITY, 5 VISCOSITY, 6 SPECIFIC HEAT, 7 STATIC ENTHALPY,	000001
00150	75*	C	8 TOTAL ENTHALPY, 9 THERMAL CONDUCTIVITY, 10 EPSA (RHOSQ*EPS/RHO/MU),	000001
00150	76*	C	11 SHEAR, 12 ETA, 13 GAMMA, 14 PITOT TUBE PRESSURE.	000001
00150	77*	C	NOTE FOR PLOTTING PURPOSES THE FOLLOWING VALUES OF IP AND THEIR	000001
00150	78*	C	CORRESPONDING CHARACTERS ARE GIVEN: 35 = (PLOTTING DOT), 43 = (SMALL	000001
00150	79*	C	CIRCLE), 34 = +, 5 = (BLANK), 40 = *, 20 = 0, 48 = 0, 39 = \$, 23 = Q,	000001
00150	80*	C	62 = (SMALL SQUARE), 61 = (PERIOD), 46 = ,(COMMA), 33 = -, 58 = ',	000001
00150	81*	C	36 = =, 3 AND 4 GIVE SMALL CIRCULAR SYMBOLS.	000001
00150	82*	C	COMPOUNDS IN LOW TEMPERATURE EXTENSION ARRAY ARE: 1 = OH, 2 = H,	000001
00150	83*	C	3 = HO2, 4 = H2, 5 = H2O2, 6 = O, 7 = O2, 8 = H2O, 9 = N2, 10 = AR	000001
00150	84*	C		000001
00151	85*		DIMENSION FUEL(7),OX(7),TF(60)	ANK 5/83 000001
00152	86*		EQUIVALENCE (G,GW),(TU(121),TF)	ANK 4/83 000001
00153	87*		INTEGER ASU,ATA,ATB,ATC,BSU,CASE,FLDX,SUBLT	000001
00154	88*		LOGICAL LOWT	000001
00155	89*		REAL LAMDAW,LAMTAB,MR	ANK 4/83 000001
00156	90*		DATA FUEL,MR,OX/15*O.O/,LOWT/F/,NCASE,NTAL/O.O/,ZP/-1.O/	ANK 7/83 000001
00156	91*	C		000001
00166	92*		NAMelist /DATA/ ALPH,ALTB,ASU,ATA,ATB,ATC,BASMOL,BSU,CBAR,CLNUM, /DATA/	000001
00166	93*	1	COEF,COEFCL,CPL,CPLTAB,DPDX,DSIP,DUB8,DUOX,ELCON,EMIST, /DATA/	000001
00166	94*	2	EMIV,ENHTAB,EPOVRK,ETA,F,FF,FFAR,FITMOL,FLDX,FLMASS, /DATA/	000001
00166	95*	3	FLUXJ,FUEL,F2FIX,F2FIXT,G,GE,GG,GW,HCHAR,HFU,HL,HOX,HPYG,HTEF, /DATA/	000001
00166	96*	4	HW,IADD,IAREA,IBODY,ICOOL,IDERIV,IDIFF,IENH,IETA,IFIT, /DATA/	000001
00166	97*	5	IFLOW,IFRAC,IGUESS,ILSP,INew,IP,IPLot,IPP,IPUNCH,ISN, /DATA/	000001
00166	98*	6	IST,ITCOOL,ITDK,ITEMP,ITHERM,ITHICK,ITLINP,IU,IUNIT, /DATA/	000001
00166	99*	7	IWALL,JWALL,KAPPA,KAPPAT,KAT,KEDGP,KONRFT,KR9,KS,KTURB, /DATA/	000001
00166	100*	8	KU,LAMDAW,LAMTAB,LEF,LOWT,MR,MS,N,NC,NEL,NETA,NETAT,NFF,NP, /DATA/	000001
00166	101*	9	NPCON,NPLOT,NPOINT,NS,NSP,NSTAT,NSTP,NTAL,NTH,NTROPY,OX, /DATA/	000001
00166	102*	A	PCHAMB,PITAB,PNORM,PRA,PRB,PRC,PRD,PRDUM,PRE,PRT,RADFL, /DATA/	000001
00166	103*	B	RADR,RATLIM,RECOFT,RETR,RHOVW,ROKAP,RTM,S,SCT,SIGMA,SL, /DATA/	000001
00166	104*	C	SP,SPW,SUBLT,TF,THITAB,TJ,TJA,TKP,TKT,TL,TLINP,TLTAB, /DATA/	000001
00166	105*	D	TOLQW,TUBEN,TW,VITAB,VMUA,VMUB,VMUC,VMUD,WAT,WMS,XAREA, /DATA/	000001
00166	106*		\$ IPART,RP,WP,WF,RHOPA,CPART,ILAMIN, NEW000001	
00166	107*	E	XENH,XITAB,XLTAB,XTHIK,YAP,YITAB,ZMUTAB,ZP,FMF,ICF,RK /DATA/	NEW000001
00167	108*		NAMelist /OUT/ ALPH,BASMOL,CBAR,CLNUM,COEFCL,DUB8,ELCON,EMIST, /OUT/	-01000001
00167	109*	1	EMIV,EPOVRK,ETA,F,FFAR,FITMOL,FLMASS,FUEL,F2FIX,F2FIXT, /OUT/	000001
00167	110*	2	G,GE,GW,HCHAR,HFU,HOX,HPYG,HTEF,HW,IADD,IAREA,IBODY, /OUT/	000001
00167	111*	3	ICOOL,IDERIV,IDIFF,IENH,IETA,IFIT,IFLOW,IFRAC,IGUESS, /OUT/	000001
00167	112*	4	INew,IP,IPLot,IPP,IPUNCH,IST,ITCOOL,ITDK,ITEMP,ITHERM, /OUT/	000001
00167	113*	5	ITHICK,ITLINP,IU,IUNIT,IWALL,JWALL,KAPPA,KAPPAT,KEDGP, /OUT/	000001
00167	114*	6	KONRFT,KR9,KS,KTURB,KU,LAMDAW,LEF,LOWT,MR,MS,N,NC,NEL, /OUT/	000001
00167	115*	7	NETA,NETAT,NFF,NP,NPCON,NPLOT,NPOINT,NS,NSP,NSTAT,NSTP, /OUT/	000001
00167	116*	8	NTAL,NTH,NTROPY,OX,PCHAMB,PNORM,PRA,PRB,PRC,PRD,PRDUM, /OUT/	000001
00167	117*	9	PRE,PRT,RADFL,RADR,RATLIM,RECOFT,RETR,RHOVW,ROKAP,RTM, /OUT/	000001
00167	118*	A	S,SCT,SIGMA,TJ,TJA,TKP,TOLQW,TUBEN,TW,VMUA,VMUB,VMUC, /OUT/	000001
00167	119*	B	VMUD,WAT,WMS,YAP,ZP /OUT/	000001
00170	120*		NAMelist /ARRAYS/ ALTB,CPL,CPLTAB,DSIP,ENHTAB,FLUXJ,HL,ILSP, /ARRAYS/	000001
00170	121*	1	LAMTAB,SL,SP,TF,THITAB,TKT,TL,TLINP,XAREA,XENH,XLTAB, /ARRAYS/	000001
00170	122*	2	XTHIK,ZMUTAB /ARRAYS/	000001
00170	123*	C		000001
00171	124*		WRITE (6,NW) NIT,MURD,IOR,ITA,MAIN,IND,MOEG,ITE,LLAW,IDAT,IND, ANK 7/83	000001
00171	125*	1	IROC,IRE,LLAW,IDAT,IND,ITE,NTOR,IDAT,LOT,IND,IRE,NTOR,IDAT,NIT, ANK 7/83	000001
00171	126*	2	MURD,IOR,ITA,MAIN,IND,IOUT,ITE,IED,IDAT,LOT,IND,IRE,IED,IDAT,NIT, ANK 7/83	000001
00171	127*	3	MURD,IOR,ITA,MAIN,IND,IOUT,ITE,LIF,IDAT,LOT,IND,IRE, ANK 7/83	000001
00171	128*	4	LIF,IDAT,NIT,MURD,IOR,LOT,ISAV,ITA,LOT,ITE,LLA,LOT, ANK 7/83	000001

00171	129*	5	IDAT,NIT,MURD,IOR,NCH,ISAV,ITA,IROC,ITE,LLA,NCH,IDAT	ANK 7/83	000001
00307	130*	46	MWE = -1		000137
00310	131*		READ (5,1,END=50) CASE		000140
00313	132*	1	FORMAT (13A6)		000151
00314	133*		READ (5,DATA,END=50)		000151
00317	134*		IF (ZP .GT. 0.0) WRITE (6,ARRAYS)	ANK 3/83	000156
00323	135*		IF (ZP .GE. 0.0) WRITE (6,OUT)	ANK 3/83	000165
00327	136*		IF (NEL .LE. 8 .AND. NSP .LE. 7) GO TO 25	ANK 8/83	000174
00331	137*		WRITE (6,3) NEL,NSP	ANK 8/83	000212
00335	138*	3	FORMAT (//10X,'NEL MUST BE .LE. 8, NEL =',I2,	ANK 8/83	000221
00335	139*	1	' NSP MUST BE .LE. 7, NSP =',I2//)	ANK 8/83	000221
00336	140*		NEL = MINO(NEL,8)	ANK 8/83	000221
00337	141*		NSP = MINO(NSP,7)	ANK 8/83	000227
00340	142*	25	IF (MR .LE. 0.0) GO TO 30	ANK 8/83	000236
00342	143*		IF (NTAL .GT. 0) GE = (MR*HOX + HFU)/(MR + 1.0)	ANK 4/83	000240
00342	144*	C	CALCULATE RELATIVE NUMBER OF ATOMS FROM THE MIXTURE RATIO AND THE		000240
00342	145*	C	NUMBER OF EACH ELEMENT IN THE OXIDIZER AND FUEL		000240
00344	146*		OK = 0.0	ANK 5/83	000255
00345	147*		FK = 0.0	ANK 5/83	000256
00346	148*		DO 10 J = 1,NSP	ANK 5/83	000262
00351	149*		FK = FK + FUEL(J)*WAT(J)	ANK 5/83	000262
00352	150*	10	OK = OK + OX(J)*WAT(J)	ANK 5/83	000265
00354	151*		AMNO = MR*FK/OK	ANK 5/83	000272
00355	152*		AMWP = FK + AMNO*OK	ANK 5/83	000275
00356	153*		AMNOS = AMNO/AMWP	ANK 5/83	000300
00357	154*		AMNFS = 1.0/AMWP	ANK 5/83	000302
00360	155*		DO 20 J = 1,NSP	ANK 5/83	000310
00363	156*	20	TKP(J,1) = AMNOS*OX(J) + AMNFS*FUEL(J)	ANK 5/83	000310
00365	157*		CMR = AMNOS*OK/(AMNFS*FK)	ANK 5/83	000316
00366	158*		WRITE (6,2) CMR,MR	ANK 5/83	000324
00372	159*	2	FORMAT (//10X,'COMPUTED MIXTURE RATIO =',F10.6,' INPUT MIXTURE',	ANK 5/83	000334
00372	160*	1	' RATIO =',F10.6//)	ANK 5/83	000334
00373	161*	30	NCASE = NCASE + 1	ANK 5/83	000334
00374	162*		NSJ = 15 + NSP		000336
00374	163*	C	IF LOW TEMPERATURE EXTENSION DATA HAS BEEN READ IN, CONVERT IT		000336
00374	164*	C	TO INTERNALLY REQUIRED UNITS		000336
00375	165*		IF (LOWT) CALL LTCPHS		000341
00377	166*		IF (NCASE .GT. 1) REWIND 2	ANK 7/83	000345
00401	167*		IF (IPLT .EQ. 0) GO TO 45		000354
00403	168*		IF (NCASE .LE. 1) GO TO 35	ANK 7/83	000356
00405	169*		REWIND 3		000362
00406	170*		REWIND 4		000365
00407	171*	35	NSTAT(NS) = 1	ANK 7/83	000371
00410	172*		IF (IWALL .NE. 7) GO TO 45	ANK 4/83	000373
00412	173*		NPLOT(7) = 0		000376
00413	174*		NPLOT(12) = 0		000377
00414	175*	45	IS = 1	ANK 5/83	000401
00415	176*		IQ = 1		000402
00416	177*		IF (ICOOOL .NE. 0 .AND. ICON .EQ. 0) IRITE = 0		000404
00420	178*		IF (IPLT .EQ. 0 .OR. ICOOOL .NE. 0) IPASS = 1		000415
00422	179*		IF (ICON .EQ. 1 .AND. IPLT .NE. 0) IPASS = 0		000427
00424	180*	41	CALL SETUP		000443
00425	181*	43	CALL ITERAT	BLIM 031	000445
00426	182*		CALL OUTPUT	BLIM 032	000446
00427	183*		IF (NON) 43,44,15		000450
00432	184*	44	ISH = IS	ANK 5/83	000454
00433	185*		IQ = IQ + 1		000456
00434	186*		IS = IS + 1	ANK 5/83	000461
00435	187*		IF (NP(IS) .EQ. NTH) NSTAT(IS) = 1	ANK 5/83	000464
00437	188*		IF (KQ10 + IS .EQ. -10) KQ10 = 1	ANK 5/83	000474

00441	189*	IF (IS .EQ. NS) IRITE = 1	ANK 5/83	000502
00443	190*	IF (IS .LE. NS) GO TO 41	ANK 5/83	000507
00445	191*	IS = NS	ANK 5/83	000513
00446	192*	IF (ICDOL .EQ. 0 .OR. ICON .EQ. 1) GO TO 15		000515
00450	193*	CALL SATEMP		000527
00451	194*	GO TO 45		000531
00452	195*	15 IF (NP(IS) .LE. NTH) GO TO 46	ANK 8/83	000533
00454	196*	CALL RDCOUT	ANK 8/83	000537
00455	197*	IF (IPLT .GT. 0) CALL PLOT		000541
00457	198*	GO TO 46		000546
00460	199*	50 IF (IPUNCH .NE. 1 .AND. IPUNCH .NE. 2) CALL EXIT	ANK 8/83	000550
00462	200*	J = 0	ANK 8/83	000565
00463	201*	WRITE (15) J	ANK 8/83	000566
00466	202*	END	BLIM 038	000575

END OF COMPILATION: NO DIAGNOSTICS.

@SYS\$\*MSFCFOR\$.FOR,WUS NNNCER  
HSA E3 -12/10/84-22:23:55 (31,32)  
-20

\$ ,HF(15,5),XI(50)  
-28,28-  
/251),S(50) /151),RADS(50),ROKAP(50),S(50)/  
-30,30-  
/30),RHOP(15),TP /15),RHO(15),RHOP(15),TP/  
-34

COMMON/ACCN/ACCPK,ILAM,SPCT  
COMMON/ACPK/ACCPK1,ACCPK2  
COMMON/RETH/RETHMO  
COMMON/RUF/DUMM1,DUMM2,DUMM3,DUMM4,DUMM5,DUMM6,DUMM7,DUMM8,DUMM9,  
\$ DUMM10,DUMM11,DUMM12,RK,ICF,FMF,DUMM16,DUMM17,DUMM18  
COMMON/PARTI/PARTM,DUMM24,RHOPA,DUMM23,CPART,WP,DUMM19,WF,  
\$ DUMM22,DUMM20,DUMM21,ILT,PF,AK,RP,IPART  
COMMON /LAM/ ILAMIN

-313  
RETHMO=-C3M(IS)\*RHOE(IS)\*UE(IS)\*CTE\*VMUE(IS)/VMU(NETA)  
ACCP=BETAV(IS)\*VMUE(IS)\*\*2\*ROKAP(IS)\*\*2/2.0/XI(IS)  
ACCPK=ACCP\*RHOE(IS)\*VMU(1)/(VMUE(IS)\*RHO(1))  
IF(ILAMIN.EQ.0)GO TO 79  
ILAM=0

IF(S(IS).GT.2.\*STURB.AND.ACCPK.GT.1.1E-06)GO TO 69  
GO TO 79

69 IF(RETHMO.LT.250.)GO TO 79  
ILAM=1  
AA=8.935E-14  
BB=2.239E-10  
CC=1.0247E-06  
ACCPK1=AA\*RETHMO\*\*2+BB\*RETHMO+CC  
IF(RETHMO.LT.4100.)GO TO 98  
ILAM=0  
GO TO 99

98 ACCPK2=3.5E-06  
99 IF(ACCPK.LT.ACCPK1)ILAM=0  
IF(ACCPK.GT.ACCPK2)ILAM=1  
79 CONTINUE

-320  
IF(RETHMO.GT.RETR)ILT=2  
-321  
IF(RETHMO.LT.RETR)ILT=1

SUBROUTINE NNNCER ENTRY POINT 002554  
NONCER ENTRY POINT 002557

STORAGE USED: CODE(1) 002562; DATA(0) 000142; BLANK COMMON(2) 000000

COMMON BLOCKS:

0003 BLQCOM 002043  
0004 BUMCOM 000004  
0005 COECOM 000014  
0006 COECON 000247  
0007 CONSTS 000003  
0010 CRBCOM 000110  
0011 EDGCOM 001216  
0012 EPSCOM 000042

0013	EQPCOM	000433
0014	EQTCOM	001427
0015	ERRCOM	000622
0016	ETACOM	002631
0017	FLXCOM	000020
0020	HISCOM	000426
0021	INPUTI	000015
0022	INTCOM	000123
0023	INTERI	000006
0024	NONCOM	035532
0025	NZERO	000001
0026	PRMALS	000145
0027	PRMORG	000455
0030	PRPCOM	000303
0031	PRPNPT	000076
0032	SAVNCR	000175
0033	TURB	000001
0034	VARCOM	000645
0035	WALL	000226
0036	ACCN	000003
0037	ACPK	000002
0040	RETH	000001
0041	RUF	000022
0042	PARTI	000020
0043	LAM	000001

EXTERNAL REFERENCES (BLOCK, NAME)

0044	EQUIL
0045	STATE
0046	LINCER
0047	TRMBL
0050	IMONE
0051	TVCM1
0052	ICDEFF
0053	TVCCOE
0054	IDONLY
0055	TVCI
0056	LIAD
0057	ABMAX
0060	RERAY
0061	RNLCER
0062	NERR3\$

STORAGE ASSIGNMENT (BLOCK, TYPE, RELATIVE LOCATION, NAME)

0001	000067	10L	0001	000626	100L	0001	001141	1001L	0001	000163	11L	0001	000157	12L
0001	000642	120L	0001	001022	145L	0001	000056	167G	0001	000113	202G	0001	000137	216G
0001	000204	230G	0001	000206	234G	0001	001163	244L	0001	000247	251G	0001	000345	270G
0001	000346	273G	0001	000025	3L	0001	000364	302G	0001	000417	317G	0001	000426	325G
0001	000435	331G	0001	000501	354G	0001	000504	360G	0001	000513	364G	0001	000030	4L
0001	000604	417G	0001	000671	441G	0001	000672	444G	0001	001002	470G	0001	001033	500G
0001	001114	512G	0001	001117	516G	0001	001134	526G	0001	000373	53L	0001	001173	535G
0001	000401	54L	0001	001274	560G	0001	001304	565G	0001	001324	574G	0001	000424	58L
0001	000544	60L	0001	001350	605G	0001	001204	605L	0001	001376	614G	0001	001407	621G
0001	001445	629L	0001	001425	630G	0001	001472	642G	0001	001474	645G	0001	001512	654G
0001	001520	660G	0001	001663	665L	0001	001545	671G	0001	001703	673L	0001	001720	675L
0001	002320	69L	0001	001572	701G	0001	001617	704G	0001	001624	710G	0001	001646	717G



00110	10*	1	HPG,HPYG(4),ISU,KS(50)	/CRBCOM/	000000
00111	11*	COMMON	/EDGCOM/ DSIP(50),DUEDGE,GEP,HE,PE(50),RHQE(400),TTVC,	/EDGCOM/	000000
00111	12*	1	TVCC(50),UE(50),VMUE(50)	/EDGCOM/	000000
00112	13*	COMMON	/EPSCOM/ CLNUM(17),EPSA(16),RETR	/EPSCOM/	000000
00113	14*	COMMON	/EQPCOM/ ATA(282),NEL	/EQPCOM/	000000
00114	15*	COMMON	/EQTCOM/ EQT(14),ISP,P(21),A(14,14),R(439),TC(60),VLNK(60)	/EQTCOM/	000000
00115	16*	COMMON	/ERRCOM/ FLE(43),GLE(30),SPLE(30,6),ELMM,ENL(123),ENLM(8)	/ERRCOM/	000000
00115	17*	1	ENLMM,IENLM(8),DRNL(8)	/ERRCOM/	000000
00116	18*	COMMON	/ETACOM/ ETA(86),LAR(123),BA1(43,18),BA2(30,15)	/ETACOM/	000000
00117	19*	COMMON	/FLXCOM/ WALLQ,WALLJ(6),QW,VJKW(7),TPWALL	/FLXCOM/	000000
00120	20*	COMMON	/HISCOM/ ALPHD,BETAP(50),BETAV(50),C1,C2,C3M(50)	/HISCOM/	000000
00120	21*	\$	HF(15,5),XI(50)		NEW000000
00121	22*	COMMON	/INPUTI/ IBODY(5),IFLOW,IGUESS,IH(2),IWALL,JW(2),NTROPY	/INPUTI/	000000
00122	23*	COMMON	/INTCOM/CASE(13),CBAR,I,IQ,IS,ISH,ITS,KAPPA,KONRFT,KR9(50)	/INTCOM/	000000
00122	24*	1	MAT1I,MAT1J,MAT2I,MWE,NAM,NETA,NNLEQ,NON,NRNL,NS,NSP,NSPM1	/INTCOM/	000000
00123	25*	COMMON	/INTERI/ KBC,KCC,KQ9,KQ10,KS,KSOL	/INTERI/	000000
00124	26*	COMMON	/NONCOM/AM(123,123),DLP(8),DLPK(6,8),DTHW,DTKW(6),TCW,VLNKW	/NONCOM/	000000
00125	27*	COMMON	/NZERO/ NUL	/NZERO/	000000
00126	28*	COMMON	/PRMALS/ COSALF(100),GE	/PRMALS/	000000
00127	29*	COMMON	/PRMORG/ IDISC(151),RADS(50),ROKAP(50),S(50)	/PRMORG/	NEW000000
00130	30*	COMMON	/PRPCOM/ DRHOH,DRHOK(30),DTK(141),DTH,DCAPCH(7),VMU(15)	/PRPCOM/	-01000000
00131	31*	COMMON	/PRPNPT/ HB(15),HP,QR(15),RHO(15),RHOP(15),TP	/PRPNPT/	NEW000000
00132	32*	COMMON	/SAVNCR/ CORMA,DVNL(123),ICORM	/SAVNCR/	-01000000
00133	33*	COMMON	/TURB/ STURB	/TURB/	000000
00134	34*	COMMON	/VARCOM/ ALPH,F(15,4),G(15,3),SP(15,3,7)	/VARCOM/	000000
00135	35*	COMMON	/WALL/ FLUXJ(3,50)	/WALL/	000000
00136	36*	COMMON	/ACCN/ACCPK,ILAM,SPCT		NEW000000
00137	37*	COMMON	/ACPK/ACCPK1,ACCPK2		NEW000000
00140	38*	COMMON	/RETH/RETHMO		NEW000000
00141	39*	COMMON	/RUF/DUMM1,DUMM2,DUMM3,DUMM4,DUMM5,DUMM6,DUMM7,DUMM8,DUMM9,		NEW000000
00141	40*	\$	DUMM10,DUMM11,DUMM12,RK,ICF,FMF,DUMM16,DUMM17,DUMM18		NEW000000
00142	41*	COMMON	/PARTI/PARTM,DUMM24,RHOPA,DUMM23,CPART,WP,DUMM19,WF,		NEW000000
00142	42*	\$	DUMM22,DUMM20,DUMM21,ILT,PF,AK,RP,IPART		NEW000000
00143	43*	COMMON	/LAM/ ILAMIN		NEW000000
00143	44*	C			000000
00144	45*		DIMENSION CORAR(1),PREQ(1)	ANK 4/83	000000
00145	46*		EQUIVALENCE (AM,CORAR),(DRHOH,PREQ)	ANK 4/83	000000
00146	47*		INTEGER ASU,BSU		000000
00146	48*	C			000000
00147	49*		EASE=AMIN1(EASE*2.,1.0)		000000
00150	50*		IF (ITS .NE. 1) GO TO 11		000006
00152	51*		EASE = 1.0/3.0	ANK 8/83	000011
00153	52*		BUMP = 1.0	B05A0740	000013
00154	53*		IF (IQ .LE. 1) GO TO 3	ANK 5/83	000015
00156	54*		IF (WDOT .LT. 0.0) GO TO 4		000021
00160	55*	3	WDOT=-.12/C1		000025
00161	56*	4	PIEASE=1.		000030
00162	57*		ICORM = 1	B05A0760	000031
00163	58*		CORMA = 1.E + 10	B05A0770	000033
00164	59*		IF (KR9(IS) .GT. 0) IWALL = KR9(IS)	ANK 4/83	000035
00166	60*		DO 17 I = 1,NETA		000056
00171	61*	17	EPSA(I)=0.		000056
00173	62*		IF (IWALL - 2) 11,10,9	ANK 4/83	000057
00176	63*	9	FLUXJ(3,IS) = -1.0		000063
00177	64*	10	ISP = NEL + 1	ANK 5/83	000067
00200	65*		KK=MAXO(1,KS(IS))		000071
00201	66*		DO 13 J = 1,3	ANK 6/83	000104
00204	67*	13	W(J) = FLUXJ(J,IS)	ANK 6/83	000113
00206	68*		L2=2*KK		000115
00207	69*		L3=L2+1		000120

00210	70*		IF (IWALL .LE. 2) GO TO 11	ANK 4/83	000122
00212	71*		HPG = HPYG(KK)		000126
00213	72*		EMISC=EMIV(KK)		000130
00214	73*		HCARB=HCHAR(KK)		000132
00215	74*		DO 12 J=ISP,NSPEC		000137
00220	75*		IF (MOA(J) .NE. ASU(KK) .OR. MOB(J) .NE. BSU(KK)) GO TO 12		000137
00222	76*		ISU = J		000153
00223	77*		GO TO 11		000155
00224	78*	12	CONTINUE		000160
00226	79*		ISU=ISP		000160
00226	80*	C	INITIALIZE AM MATRIX AND ENL ARRAY; COMPUTE COEFF. FOR NONLINEAR EQUATIONS		000160
00227	81*	11	DO 15 I = 1,123	ANK 4/83	000163
00232	82*		ENL(I)=0.		000204
00233	83*		DO 15 J=1,NNLEQ	B05A0860	000206
00236	84*	15	AM(I,J) = 0.	B05A0870	000206
00236	85*	C	EVAL. GROUPINGS WHICH CHANGE DURING ITERATION BUT ARE NOT F(ETA)	B05A0880	000206
00241	86*		C5 = 1.0/ALPH		000214
00242	87*		C6 = ALPH**2*BETAP(IS)	ANK 7/83	000217
00243	88*		C7 = -UE(IS)**2/ALPH**2/(CPFL*GC)	ANK 4/83	000222
00244	89*		C8 = ALPHD * C5	B05A0980	000231
00245	90*		C9 = BETAV(IS) + C1 - C8	ANK 8/83	000234
00245	91*	C	FINALLY, EVAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO AM AND ERRORS FROM OTHER COEFFS	B05A1140	000234
00245	92*	C----	START OF MAJOR DO LOOP FOR EVAL OF COEFFS AND ERRORS AT EACH ETA	B05A1290	000234
00246	93*		KCC = 2	ANK 4/83	000240
00247	94*		KSOL = 0	ANK 4/83	000242
00250	95*		DO 49 I=1,NETA		000247
00253	96*		M = MAT1J + I - NETA	ANK 8/83	000247
00254	97*		MX = NETA - 1	ANK 8/83	000253
00255	98*		HB(I) = G(I,1) + C7*F(I,2)**2/2.0	ANK 5/83	000256
00256	99*		HP = G(I,2) + C7*F(I,2)*F(I,3)		000264
00257	100*		IF (IFLOW .LE. 0) CALL EQUIL (HB(I),PE(IS))	ANK 5/83	000271
00261	101*		IF (IFLOW .GT. 0) CALL STATE	ANK 4/83	000307
00263	102*		IF (I .GT. 1) GO TO 54		000314
00265	103*		IF (NSPM1 .LE. 0) GO TO 53		000330
00267	104*		DO 52 K = 1,NSPM1		000333
00272	105*		DO 31 KK = 1,NEL	ANK 5/83	000346
00275	106*	31	DLPK(K,KK) = A(KK+2, K+2)		000346
00277	107*	52	DTKW(K)= DTK(K)		000350
00301	108*		DO 32 KK = 1,NEL	ANK 5/83	000364
00304	109*	32	DLPH(KK)= A(KK+2,1)		000364
00306	110*		VLNKW=VLNK(ISU)		000366
00307	111*		TCW=TC(ISU)		000370
00310	112*	53	DTHW=DTH		000373
00311	113*		M=116		000374
00312	114*		MX=1		000376
00313	115*	54	RHOP(I)=DRHOK*HP		000401
00314	116*		IF (NSPM1 .LE. 0) GO TO 58		000405
00316	117*		DO 57 K = 1,NSPM1		000410
00321	118*	57	RHOP(I) = RHOP(I) + DRHOK(K)*SP(I,2,K)		000417
00323	119*	58	L=0		000424
00323	120*	C----	UPPER LIMIT IS MAX NUMBER OF SPECIES (MXNSP) =LAST DIM ON SP		000424
00324	121*		DO 49 MM=1, 7		000426
00327	122*		M=M+MX		000426
00327	123*	C----	UPPER LIMIT CORRESPONDS TO DIMENSIONS ON AM ARRAY		000426
00327	124*	C	LOWER LIMIT IS UPPER LIMIT (123) MINUS (2*7 + 11 + 4/7 OR 25) (123 - 25)		000426
00330	125*		DO 49 N=98,123		000430
00333	126*		L=L+1		000435
00334	127*	49	AM(M,N)=PREQ(L)		000440
00340	128*		RETURN		000447
00340	129*	C			000447

00341	130*	ENTRY NONCER		000452
00342	131*	DUEDGE=O.		000452
00343	132*	GEP=O.		000453
00344	133*	HE = GE	ANK 4/83	000454
00345	134*	CALL LINCER		000456
00346	135*	IF (KQ10 .GT. O) CALL TRMBL(2)	ANK 4/83	000460
00350	136*	TTVC=1.0		000466
00351	137*	M=116		000470
00352	138*	MX=1		000472
00353	139*	DO 120 I=1,NETA	B05A1300	000501
00356	140*	L=O		000501
00357	141*	DO 59 MM=1, 7	B05B	000504
00362	142*	M=M+MX		000504
00363	143*	DO 59 N= 98,123	B05B	000506
00366	144*	L=L+1		000513
00367	145*	PREQ(L)=AM(M,N)		000515
00370	146*	59 AM(M,N)=O.		000520
00370	147*	C TEST TO BYPASS COMMANDS THAT CANNOT BE PERFORMED AT ETA(1)	B05A1310	000520
00373	148*	IF (I .LE. 1) GO TO 60		000523
00375	149*	CALL IMONE		000527
00376	150*	IF (KQ9 .NE. O) CALL TVCM1	ANK 4/83	000531
00400	151*	IF (KQ10 .GT. O) CALL TRMBL(4)	ANK 4/83	000535
00400	152*	C COMPUTE STATIC ENTHALPY AND DETERMINE STATE OF GAS	B05A1340	000535
00402	153*	60 C10 = C7*F(I,2)		000544
00403	154*	C13 = C7*F(I,3)		000546
00404	155*	HP = C13*F(I,2) + G(I,2)		000551
00404	156*	C---- EVAL GROUPINGS WHICH ARE USED AT I-1 AS WELL AS AT I	B05A1460	000551
00405	157*	CALL ICOEFF		000554
00406	158*	IF (KQ9 .NE. O) CALL TVCCOE	ANK 4/83	000556
00410	159*	IF (KQ10 .GT. O) CALL TRMBL(3)	ANK 4/83	000562
00412	160*	IF (I .NE. 1) GO TO 100		000570
00412	161*	C DLPK,TCW,VLNKW,DLPH, AND Y1 NEEDED ONLY FOR CARBON PROBLEM	B05A1490	000570
00414	162*	IF (NSPM1 .LE. O) GO TO 95		000574
00416	163*	DO 90 K = 1,NSPM1		000577
00421	164*	WALLJ(K) = CK6(K)	B05A1520	000604
00422	165*	90 VJKW(K) = CK6(K)/C3M(IS)	ANK 8/83	000605
00424	166*	95 WALLQ = C32	B05A1620	000612
00425	167*	QW = C32/C3M(IS)	ANK 8/83	000614
00426	168*	TPWALL = TP		000617
00427	169*	MX = NETA - 1	ANK 8/83	000621
00430	170*	GO TO 120	ANK 4/83	000624
00430	171*	C---- BACK TO CONSERVATION EQUATIONS	B05A1650	000624
00431	172*	100 CALL IONLY	B05A1660	000626
00432	173*	IF (KQ10 .GT. O) CALL TRMBL(5)	ANK 4/83	000627
00434	174*	IF (KQ9 .NE. O) CALL TVCI	ANK 4/83	000635
00436	175*	120 M=MAT1J+I-MX		000642
00440	176*	DO 122 I=2,4		000647
00443	177*	DO 122 J=1,NNLEQ		000672
00446	178*	122 AM(I,J)=O.		000672
00451	179*	ENL(4)= F(NETA,2) - ALPH	ANK 4/83	000677
00452	180*	AM(4,1) = 1.0	ANK 4/83	000702
00453	181*	AM(4,MAT1J)=-1.		000704
00454	182*	ENL(3) = - F(1,2)		000707
00455	183*	AM(3,4)=1.		000711
00456	184*	ENL(2) = CBAR*(F(NETA,2) - (ETA(NETA) - ETA(KAPPA))*F(NETA,3)) -	ANK 4/83	000713
00456	185*	1 F(KAPPA,2)	ANK 4/83	000713
00457	186*	IF (NTROPY .EQ. O) ENL(2) = CBAR*F(NETA,2) - F(KAPPA,2)	ANK 4/83	000724
00461	187*	AM(2,KAPPA+3)=1.		000734
00462	188*	AM(2,MAT1J)=-CBAR		000737
00463	189*	IF (NTROPY .EQ. 5) CALL LIAD (-1,2,2*NETA-2,(ETA(NETA) -	ANK 4/83	000742

00463	190*	1	ETA(KAPPA))*CBAR)	ANK 4/83	000742
00465	191*		IF (ITS .GT. 1) GO TO 145	ANK 5/83	000771
00467	192*		DO 140 K = 1,NSP		001002
00472	193*	140	IF (LEFS(K) .LE. 0 .AND. LEF(K) .GT. 0) EASE = 0.050		001002
00475	194*	145	M = 2	ANK 4/83	001022
00476	195*		MM=MAT1J-1		001023
00477	196*		DO 200 I=1,NRNL		001033
00502	197*		CALL ABMAX(MM-1,ENL(M),ENLM(I),IENLM(I))		001034
00503	198*		IENLM(I) = IENLM(I)+1		001053
00504	199*		M=M+MM		001056
00505	200*	200	MM = NETA - 1	ANK 8/83	001061
00505	201*	C	SOLVE REDUCED SET OF EQUATIONS	B05A2070	001061
00507	202*		IF (IGUESS .LT. 0) RETURN	ANK 4/83	001066
00507	203*	C	SCRUNTCH DEFINED ROWS OF AM MATRIX TO THE TOP	B05A2090	001066
00511	204*		DO 240 M=1,NAM	B05A2130	001074
00514	205*		ENL(M)=ENL(M+1)		001114
00515	206*		DO 240 J=1,NNLEQ		001117
00520	207*	240	AM(M,J)=AM(M+1,J)		001117
00523	208*		IF (KQ10 .LE. 0) GO TO 1001	ANK 4/83	001126
00525	209*		DO 1000 M = 4,NAM		001134
00530	210*	1000	AM(M,3) = AM(M,3) + ENL(M)/F(1,3)		001134
00530	211*	C	THE FOLLOWING ROUTINE REARRANGES COLUMNS OF THE NOW RECTANGULAR	B05A2250	001134
00530	212*	C	AM MATRIX,ACCORDING TO LAR,INVERTS((AM(I,J),J=2,NAM),I=1,NAM) AND	B05A2260	001134
00530	213*	C	MULTIPLIES THE INVERSE TIMES THE REMAINING COLUMNS OF AM MATRIX	B05A2270	001134
00530	214*	C	AND TIMES THE ENL.	B05A2280	001134
00532	215*	1001	CALL RERAY (NAM,AM,NSP+1,ENL,1,LAR,IX,123,EQT,EQT(106),EQT(219),	ANK 4/83	001141
00532	216*	1	EQT(332),EQT(445))	ANK 4/83	001141
00532	217*	C	TREAT SURFACE OPTIONS IN RNLCEP WITH REDUCED NONLINEAR SET		001141
00533	218*	244	CALL RNLCEP	ANK 4/83	001163
00533	219*	C	DETERMINE MAXIMUM NONLINEAR ERRORS	B05A4010	001163
00534	220*		DO 605 I = 1,NRNL		001164
00537	221*		IF (ABS(ENLM(I)) .GE. ABS(DRNL(I))) GO TO 605		001173
00541	222*		ENLM(I) = DRNL(I)		001177
00542	223*		IENLM(I) = 1		001201
00543	224*	605	CONTINUE		001205
00545	225*		SFE = ALPH*AMAX1(ABS(BETAP(IS)),0.10)	ANK 7/83	001205
00546	226*		DUB = AMAX1(ABS(G(NETA,1) - G(1,1)),1.0E3)		001214
00547	227*		ENLM(1) = ENLM(1)/SFE		001224
00550	228*		ENLM(2) = ENLM(2)/DUB		001227
00551	229*		CALL ABMAX (NRNL,ENLM,ENLMM,M)		001232
00552	230*		ENLMM = ENLMM/10.		001240
00553	231*		ENLM(1) = ENLM(1)*SFE		001243
00554	232*		ENLM(2) = ENLM(2)*DUB		001246
00555	233*		ELMM = ABS(ENLMM)	B05A4160	001251
00556	234*		ENLMM = ABS(ENLMM)	ANK 4/83	001253
00556	235*	C	EVALUATE NONLINEAR CORRECTIONS FROM THE REDUCED SET	B05A4180	001253
00557	236*		DO 615 I=1,NAM	B05A4190	001274
00562	237*		L = LAR(I)	B05A4200	001274
00563	238*		DVNL(L) = ENL(I)	B05A4210	001276
00564	239*		DO 615 K=1,NRNL	B05A4220	001304
00567	240*		J = K + NAM	B05A4230	001304
00570	241*	615	DVNL(L) = DVNL(L) - DRNL(K) * AM(I,J)	B05A4240	001307
00573	242*		DO 620 K=1,NRNL	B05A4250	001324
00576	243*		I = NAM + K	B05A4260	001324
00577	244*		J = LAR(I)	B05A4270	001327
00600	245*	620	DVNL(J) = DRNL(K)	B05A4280	001332
00600	246*	C-----	RECYCLE IF ALPH WANTS TO GO NEGATIVE		001332
00602	247*		IF (DVNL(1) .GT. -0.90*ALPH) GO TO 629		001337
00604	248*		DO 627 K=NUL,NSPM1		001350
00607	249*		WALLJ(K) = VJKW(K)*C3M(IS)	ANK 8/83	001350

00610	250*	627 ENL(K+117)=0.		001352
00612	251*	JJ = NAM + 1		001354
00613	252*	DO 628 I=2,NNLEQ		001357
00616	253*	DUM=AM(I,1)/AM(1,1)		001376
00617	254*	ENL(I)=ENL(I)-ENL(1)*DUM		001400
00620	255*	DO 628 J = JJ,NNLEQ		001407
00623	256*	628 AM(I,J)=AM(I,J)-DUM*AM(1,J)		001407
00626	257*	ENL(1)=0.		001420
00627	258*	DO 631 J = JJ,NNLEQ		001425
00632	259*	631 AM(1,J)=0.		001425
00634	260*	ITS=ITS+1		001426
00635	261*	EASE = AMIN1(EASE,0.2)		001431
00636	262*	IF (ITS - 101) 244,244,850		001437
00636	263*	C-----EVALUATE LINEAR CORRECTIONS	B05A4300	001437
00641	264*	629 DO 630 I = 1,MAT1I		001445
00644	265*	DO 630 J=1,MAT1J	B05A4320	001474
00647	266*	630 FLE(I) = FLE(I) - DVNL(J) * BA1(I,J)	B05A4330	001474
00652	267*	JJ = MAT1J	B05A4340	001505
00653	268*	DO 635 J = 1,NETA	ANK 8/83	001512
00656	269*	JJ = JJ + 1	B05A4360	001512
00657	270*	DO 635 I=1,MAT2I	B05A4370	001514
00662	271*	635 GLE(I) = GLE(I) - DVNL(JJ) * BA2(I,J)	B05A4380	001520
00665	272*	CORAR(1)=DVNL(1)/ALPH*0.5		001530
00666	273*	L=NETA		001534
00667	274*	J=MAT1J+2		001536
00670	275*	DO 640 I=2,NETA		001545
00673	276*	CORAR(I) = DVNL(J)/AMAX1(G(NETA,1),1.OE4)		001546
00674	277*	640 J=J+1		001556
00676	278*	IF (NSPM1 .LE. 0) GO TO 665		001562
00700	279*	DO 655 K = 1,NSPM1		001565
00703	280*	DO 650 J = 1,NETA	ANK 8/83	001617
00706	281*	JJ = JJ + 1	B05A4460	001617
00707	282*	DO 650 I=1,MAT2I	B05A4470	001621
00712	283*	650 SPLE(I,K) = SPLE(I,K) - DVNL(JJ) * BA2(I,J)	B05A4480	001624
00715	284*	J = MAT1J + K*NETA + 2	ANK 8/83	001637
00716	285*	DO 655 I=2,NETA	B05A4510	001646
00721	286*	L = L + 1	B05A4520	001646
00722	287*	CORAR(L)=DVNL(J)		001652
00723	288*	655 J=J+1		001654
00726	289*	665 IF (EASE .LT. 0.20) GO TO 673		001663
00730	290*	IF (CORAR(ICORM)/CORMA .LT. -0.330) BUMP = 2.0*BUMP		001666
00732	291*	GO TO 675		001701
00733	292*	673 IF (ABS(1.0 - CORAR(ICORM)/CORMA) .LE. 0.250) BUMP = BUMP/2.0		001703
00735	293*	675 CALL ABMAX(L,CORAR,CORMA,ICORM)	B05A4580	001720
00735	294*	C CORRECT PRIMARY VARIABLES		001720
00736	295*	DUM = 0.050/BUMP	ANK 4/83	001725
00737	296*	EASE=AMIN1(1.5*EASE,1.0,DUM/ABS(CORMA))		001730
00740	297*	IF (ITS.EQ.2) BUMP=AMAX1(BUMP,.02/ABS(CORMA))		001745
00742	298*	IF (KQ10 .GT. 0) EASE=AMIN1(ABS(F(1,3)/(DVNL(3)+1.E-30)/2.),EASE)	ANK 6/83	001760
00744	299*	IF (EASE .GE. 1.0) GO TO 740	ANK 4/83	001776
00746	300*	DO 730 I = 1,253		002005
00751	301*	IF (I .LE. 123) DVNL(I) = DVNL(I)*EASE	ANK 7/83	002005
00753	302*	730 FLE(I) = FLE(I) * EASE	B05A4800	002014
00755	303*	740 PIEASE = PIEASE*(1.0 - EASE)		002022
00756	304*	CTE = F(NETA,1) - F(1,1) - XM(5)/F(NETA,2)		002025
00757	305*	DO 785 I = 1,NETA		002077
00762	306*	F(I,2) = F(I,2) + DVNL(I+3)		002077
00763	307*	F(I,4) = F(I,4) + FLE(2*NETA+I-2)		002102
00764	308*	IF (I .GT. 1) GO TO 765		002105
00766	309*	F(1,1) = F(1,1) + DVNL(2)		002111

00767	310*		F(1,3) = F(1,3) + DVNL(3)		002114
00770	311*		GO TO 770		002117
00771	312*	765	F(I,1) = F(I,1) + FLE(I-1)		002121
00772	313*		F(I,3) = F(I,3) + FLE(NETA+I-2)		002123
00773	314*	770	LPI=MAT1J+I+1		002127
00774	315*		DO 785 K=NUL,NSPM1		002132
00777	316*		IF (I .EQ. NETA) SP(I,1,K) = SP(I,1,K) + SPLE(1,K)		002165
01001	317*		IF (I .NE. NETA) SP(I,1,K) = SP(I,1,K) + DVNL(LPI)		002172
01003	318*		SP(I,3,K) = SP(I,3,K) + SPLE(NETA+I,K)		002201
01004	319*		IF (I .LE. 1) SP(1,2,K) = SP(1,2,K) + DVNL(LPI-1)		002210
01006	320*		IF (I .GT. 1) SP(I,2,K) = SP(I,2,K) + SPLE(I,K)		002216
01010	321*	785	LPI = LPI + NETA	ANK 8/83	002223
01013	322*		ALPH=ALPH+DVNL(1)		002242
01014	323*		RETHMO=-C3M(IS)*RHOE(IS)*UE(IS)*CTE*VMUE(IS)/VMU(NETA)		NEW002245
01015	324*		ACCP=BETAV(IS)*VMUE(IS)**2*ROKAP(IS)**2/2.O/XI(IS)		NEW002255
01016	325*		ACCPK=ACCP*RHOE(IS)*VMU(1)/(VMUE(IS)*RHO(1))		NEW002266
01017	326*		IF(ILAMIN.EQ.O)GO TO 79		NEW002274
01021	327*		ILAM=O		NEW002276
01022	328*		IF(S(IS).GT.2.*STURB.AND.ACCPK.GT.1.1E-06)GO TO 69		NEW002277
01024	329*		GO TO 79		NEW002316
01025	330*	69	IF(RETHMO.LT.250.)GO TO 79		NEW002320
01027	331*		ILAM=1		NEW002323
01030	332*		AA=8.935E-14		NEW002325
01031	333*		BB=2.239E-10		NEW002327
01032	334*		CC=1.0247E-06		NEW002331
01033	335*		ACCPK1=AA*RETHMO**2+BB*RETHMO+CC		NEW002333
01034	336*		IF(RETHMO.LT.4100.)GO TO 98		NEW002342
01036	337*		ILAM=O		NEW002346
01037	338*		GO TO 99		NEW002347
01040	339*	98	ACCPK2=3.5E-06		NEW002351
01041	340*	99	IF(ACCPK.LT.ACCPK1)ILAM=O		NEW002353
01043	341*		IF(ACCPK.GT.ACCPK2)ILAM=1		NEW002357
01045	342*	79	CONTINUE		NEW002366
01046	343*		IF (ITS .NE. 99 .OR. I777 .EQ. 777) GO TO 850		002366
01050	344*		I777 = 777		002401
01051	345*		ITS = 60		002403
01052	346*	850	IF (KQ10 .GT. -1 .OR. KQ10 .LT. -10) RETURN	ANK 4/83	002406
01054	347*		RETHMO = -C3M(IS)*RHOE(IS)*UE(IS)*CTE*VMUE(IS)/VMU(NETA)	ANK 8/83	002426
01055	348*		IF (RETHMO.GT.RETR) STURB = S(IS)		002440
01057	349*		IF (RETHMO .GT. RETR) KQ10 = -10	ANK 4/83	002447
01061	350*		IF(RETHMO.GT.RETR)ILT=2		NEW002455
01063	351*		IF (RETHMO .LT. RETR) KQ10 = -1	ANK 4/83	002463
01065	352*		IF(RETHMO.LT.RETR)ILT=1		NEW002471
01067	353*		RETURN	B05A5350	002477
01070	354*		END	B05A5360	002561

END OF COMPILATION: NO DIAGNOSTICS.

©SYS\$\*MSFCFOR\$. FOR, WUS OUTPUT  
HSA E3 -12/10/84-22:24:00 (39,40)  
-8,8

COMMON/EDGCOM/DSP(53), PE(50), RHOE(350), TE(51), TVCC(50), UE(50),  
\$ VMUE(50)

-30  
COMMON/RUF/DUMM1, DUMM2, DUMM3, DUMM4, DUMM5, DUMM6, DUMM7, DUMM8, DUMM9,  
\$ DUMM10, DUMM11, DUMM12, RK, ICF, FMF, DUMM16, DUMM17, DUMM18  
COMMON/PARTI/PARTM, DUMM24, RHOPA, DUMM23, CPART, WP, DUMM19, WF,  
\$ DUMM22, DUMM20, DUMM21, ILT, PF, AK, RP, IPART  
COMMON /LAM/ ILAMIN

-37  
COMMON/ACCN/ACCPK, ILAM, SPCT  
COMMON/RETH/RETHMO  
DIMENSION DM1(15), DM2(15)

-99,99-

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-196

IF(IPART.EQ.1)GO TO 40  
IF(ICF.GT.0.AND.ICF.LT.3)GO TO 40  
GO TO 41

40 DUMM1=DER(11)\*2.  
DUMM2=DER(12)  
DUMM3=5(IS)  
AM=F(NETA,2)/ALPH\*UE(IS)/SQRT(GMR(NETA)/VMW(NETA)\*TT(NETA)\*49732.)  
REFF=(1.+(GMR(NETA)-1.)/2.\*PR(NETA)\*\*.333\*AM\*\*2)/  
\$ (1.+(GMR(NETA)-1.)/2.\*AM\*\*2)  
DO 42 I=1,NETA  
DM1(I)=CPBAR(I)\*UCT/UCE  
DM2(I)=TT(I)/UCT

42 CONTINUE  
DZERO=DM1(1)-(DM1(2)-DM1(1))/(DM2(2)-DM2(1))\*DM2(1)  
AINT=0.5\*(DZERO+DM1(1))\*DM2(1)  
DUMM6=AINT  
DO 43 I=2,NETA  
AINT=AINT+0.5\*(DM1(I-1)+DM1(I))\*(DM2(I)-DM2(I-1))

43 CONTINUE  
DUMM4=AINT  
DUMM5=(DUMM4+(G(NETA,1)-HB(NETA)/UCE))\*REFF  
DUMM7=RHO(NETA)  
DUMM8=RHO(1)  
DUMM9=VMU(1)  
DUMM10=VMUE(IS)  
DUMM11=PR(NETA)  
DUMM12=UE(IS)  
IF(IPART.EQ.1.AND.(ICF.EQ.0.OR.ICF.EQ.3))GO TO 41  
AFACT=0.52  
CALL ROUGH(AFACT)  
CF=DUMM18/2.  
ST=DUMM16  
WALLQ=ST\*(G(NETA,1)-G(1,1))\*RHOE(IS)\*UE(IS)

41 CONTINUE  
IF(IPART.EQ.1)GO TO 45  
GO TO 44

45 IF(ICF.EQ.0.OR.ICF.EQ.3)GO TO 46  
DUMM1=DUMM18  
DUMM2=DUMM16

46 CONTINUE  
DUMM5=G(NETA,1)  
DUMM6=G(1,1)

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DUMM19=CPBAR(NETA)*UCT/UCE
DUMM20=REFF*TE(1)/UCT
DUMM21=TT(1)/UCT
DUMM22=DUMM19*VMU(NETA)/UCV/DUMM11
DUMM23=(DUMM7*DUMM12*2.*ROKAP(IS)/RAD5)/DUMM10
PARTM=(4./3.)*(22./7.)*((RP/12.）**3)*RHOPA
DUMM24=PARTM*DUMM12/((22./7.)*6.*RP/12.*DUMM10)
CALL PARTCL
CF=DUMM18/2.
ST=DUMM16
WALLQ=ST*(G(NETA,1)-G(1,1))*RHOE(IS)*UE(IS)
44 CONTINUE
-204 IF(IPASS.EQ.O) WRITE(3)CF,CH,WALLQ
-235 ACCPK=ACCP*RHOE(IS)*VMU(1)/(VMUE(IS)*RHO(1))
-240 IF(ICF.EQ.O)GO TO 1111
WRITE(6,1009)
1009 FORMAT(/,1X,56('*'),' REMTECH INC. 11-84 ',56('*'))
1010 FORMAT(/,1X,132('*'))
WRITE(6,1000)ICF,RK
1000 FORMAT(/,2X,'ROUGHNESS MODULE USED - OPTION ',I2,/,
$ 6X,'EQUIVALENT SAND ROUGHNESS HEIGHT, RK = ',E10.3,'(FEET)')
IF(ICF.EQ.3)GO TO 1112
RFACT=DUMM16/DUMM2
IF(DUMM17.EQ.O.O)WRITE(6,1001)RFACT
IF(DUMM17.GT.O.O.AND.DUMM17.LT.1.O)WRITE(6,1002)RFACT
IF(DUMM17.EQ.1.O)WRITE(6,1003)RFACT
1001 FORMAT(6X,'SMOOTH',14X,20X,'ROUGHNESS FACTOR = ',F7.3)
1002 FORMAT(6X,'TRANSITIONALLY ROUGH',20X,'ROUGHNESS FACTOR = ',F7.3)
1003 FORMAT(6X,'ROUGH',15X,20X,'ROUGHNESS FACTOR = ',F7.3)
WRITE(6,1008)CF,ST,WALLQ
1008 FORMAT(1X,' CF/2=',1PE10.3,5X,' ST NO. =',1PE10.3,5X,
$ 'HEAT FLUX=',1PE10.3)
GO TO 1111
1112 CONTINUE
IF(ABS(DUMM17).LE.O.OO1)WRITE(6,1004)
IF(ABS(DUMM17-1.).LE.O.OO1)WRITE(6,1005)
IF(ABS(DUMM17-2.).LE.O.OO1)WRITE(6,1006)
1004 FORMAT(6X,'SMOOTH')
1005 FORMAT(6X,'ROUGH')
1006 FORMAT(6X,'RKS BEYOND UPPER LIMIT - EQUATION BECOMES INVALID - ',
$ 'THEREFORE RKS = O.O WAS USED.')
WRITE(6,1010)
1111 CONTINUE
IF(IPART.EQ.1)GO TO 1301
GO TO 1302
1301 WRITE(6,1009)
IF(ILT.EQ.1)WRITE(6,1303)RP,AK,PF
1303 FORMAT(/,2X,'PARTICLE MODULE USED',/,6X,'LAMINAR FLOW',5X,
$ 'PARTICLE SIZE RP=',E10.3,'IN RADIUS',/,1X,'PARTICLE LOADING =',
$ F10.2,10X,'PARTICLE FACTOR =',F10.4)
IF(ILT.EQ.2)WRITE(6,1305)RP,WP,PF
1305 FORMAT(/,2X,'PARTICLE MODULE USED',/,6X,'TURBULENT FLOW',5X,
$ 'PARTICLE SIZE RP=',E10.3,'IN RADIUS',/,1X,'PARTICLE LOADING =',
$ F10.2,10X,'PARTICLE FACTOR =',F10.4)
WRITE(6,1008)CF,ST,WALLQ
WRITE(6,1010)
1302 CONTINUE

```

```
IF(ILAMIN.EQ.O.OR.ILAM.EQ.O)GO TO 1211
WRITE(6,1009)
WRITE(6,1200)SPCT
1200 FORMAT(/,2X,'RELAMINARIZATION OCCURED',/,
$ 2X,'DEGREE OF RELAMINARIZATION = ',E10.3,' PERCENT')
WRITE(6,1010)
1211 CONTINUE
WRITE(6,1007)RETHMO,ACCP,ACCPK
1007 FORMAT(/,1X,' RETHMO ACCN PARA ACCN PARA',/,1X,
$ ' (EDGE) (WALL)',/, 3X,1P3E10.3)
```

SUBROUTINE OUTPUT ENTRY POINT 003775

STORAGE USED: CODE(1) 004015; DATA(0) 001251; BLANK COMMON(2) 000000

COMMON BLOCKS:

0003	AL	000002
0004	BLQCOM	002043
0005	COECON	000317
0006	CONSTS	000010
0007	CRBCOM	000111
0010	EDGCOM	001216
0011	EPSCOM	000040
0012	EQPCOM	002243
0013	ETACOM	000017
0014	FLXCOM	000020
0015	HISCOM	000426
0016	HOLLER	000056
0017	INPUTI	000015
0020	INTCOM	000123
0021	INTERI	000004
0022	PRMALS	000243
0023	PRMORG	000455
0024	PRPCOM	000303
0025	PRPERT	000151
0026	PRPIOP	000016
0027	PRPNPT	000056
0030	RFTCOM	000045
0031	RUF	000022
0032	PARTI	000020
0033	LAM	000001
0034	SAHA	000151
0035	SAVOUT	000021
0036	TEMCOM	000201
0037	TURB	000020
0040	UNICOM	000011
0041	VARCOM	000645
0042	WALL	000454
0043	ACCN	000003
0044	RETH	000001

EXTERNAL REFERENCES (BLOCK, NAME)

0045	ROUGH
0046	PARTCL
0047	REFIT

0050 ATAN2  
 0051 CDS  
 0052 NWDU\$  
 0053 NIO1\$  
 0054 NIO3\$  
 0055 NIO2\$  
 0056 NWBU\$  
 0057 SQRT  
 0060 XPRR  
 0061 NERR3\$

STORAGE ASSIGNMENT (BLOCK, TYPE, RELATIVE LOCATION, NAME)

0000	000111	1F	0000	000413	1000F	0000	000437	1001F	0000	000450	1002F	0000	000463	1003F
0000	000512	1004F	0000	000515	1005F	0000	000520	1006F	0000	000650	1007F	0000	000474	1008F
0000	000377	1009F	0000	000410	1010F	0001	002343	1111L	0001	002277	1112L	0001	002544	1155G
0001	002552	1163G	0000	000722	12F	0000	000630	1200F	0001	002447	1211L	0001	002641	1220G
0001	002653	1231G	0000	001070	13F	0001	002347	1301L	0001	002417	1302L	0000	000540	1303F
0000	000574	1305F	0001	003101	1307G	0001	003107	1313G	0001	003115	1317G	0001	003127	1330G
0000	001122	14F	0001	003255	1406G	0001	003273	1417G	0001	003302	1425G	0001	003313	1434G
0001	003324	1442G	0001	003363	1453G	0001	003364	1456G	0001	003423	1472G	0000	001134	15F
0001	003432	1500G	0001	003554	1537G	0001	003562	1544G	0001	003603	1553G	0001	003614	1561G
0001	003654	1577G	0000	001141	16F	0001	003667	1605G	0001	003707	1615G	0001	000041	166G
0000	001145	17F	0000	000215	18F	0001	003035	184L	0001	003173	185L	0000	000151	2F
0000	001002	20F	0001	000541	2021L	0001	000123	204G	0001	003377	2041L	0001	001041	2071L
0001	001047	2074L	0001	001224	2078L	0000	000330	21F	0001	000260	2103L	0001	000246	2104L
0001	000271	2105L	0001	000317	2106L	0001	000556	2135L	0001	000625	2137L	0000	000374	22F
0000	000205	23F	0000	000326	24F	0000	001103	25F	0001	000334	262G	0000	000212	3F
0001	000371	30L	0001	000047	3051L	0001	000433	314G	0001	000436	316G	0001	000444	323G
0001	003460	325L	0001	003744	327L	0001	000477	336G	0001	000513	347G	0001	000707	35L
0001	000516	352G	0001	000574	373G	0000	000263	4F	0001	001334	40L	0001	000604	400G
0001	000457	400L	0001	003623	4002L	0001	003700	4012L	0001	003534	4019L	0001	003565	4021L
0001	003630	4022L	0001	000607	404G	0001	001543	41L	0001	000661	423G	0001	000673	431G
0001	001657	44L	0001	001547	45L	0001	000776	455G	0001	001565	46L	0001	001007	463G
0000	001062	5F	0001	002074	50L	0001	001070	502G	0001	001205	514G	0001	001275	525G
0001	002477	55L	0001	001415	551G	0001	001444	563G	0000	000671	6F	0001	003227	60L
0001	001707	642G	0001	003343	65L	0001	001745	664G	0001	001763	674G	0000	000726	7F
0001	001775	704G	0001	002023	717G	0001	002040	730G	0001	002070	746G	0000	001010	8F
0015	000000	A	0000 R	000062	ACCP	0043 R	000000	ACCPK	0000 R	000055	ACH	0000 R	000047	ADR
0000 R	000101	AFACT	0000 R	000000	AINT	0032 R	000015	AK	0041 R	000000	ALPH	0000 R	000076	AM
0016 I	000000	AREA	0000 R	000057	ARET	0007	000000	ASU	0012 I	000000	ATA	0012 I	000010	ATB
0015 R	000001	BETAP	0015 R	000063	BETAV	0000 R	000073	BLOW	0015	000146	C	0025 R	000000	CAPC
0020	000000	CASE	0000 R	000064	CF	0000 R	000063	CH	0005	000000	CK	0011	000000	CLNUM
0036 R	000000	CM	0000 R	000106	COND	0022 R	000000	COSALF	0000 R	000044	COSDR	0032	000004	CPART
0025 R	000017	CPBAR	0006	000000	CPFL	0034 R	000000	CPH	0016 I	000002	CQ	0026 R	000000	CRHO
0015 R	000145	C1	0015 R	000147	C3M	0000 R	000045	C89	0000 R	000072	DELBD	0000 R	000067	DELST
0022 R	000062	DELTBD	0016 I	000006	DENS	0036 R	000007	DER	0000 R	000075	DF	0016 I	000010	DIST
0011 R	000001	DL	0000 R	000001	DM1	0000 R	000020	DM2	0024	000000	DRH0H	0010	000000	DSP
0036 R	000071	DUDS	0031 R	000000	DUMM1	0031 R	000011	DUMM10	0031 R	000012	DUMM11	0031 R	000013	DUMM12
0031 R	000017	DUMM16	0031 R	000020	DUMM17	0031 R	000021	DUMM18	0032 R	000006	DUMM19	0031 R	000001	DUMM2
0032 R	000011	DUMM20	0032 R	000012	DUMM21	0032 R	000010	DUMM22	0032 R	000003	DUMM23	0032 R	000001	DUMM24
0031 R	000002	DUMM3	0031 R	000003	DUMM4	0031 R	000004	DUMM5	0031 R	000005	DUMM6	0031 R	000006	DUMM7
0031 R	000007	DUMM8	0031 R	000010	DUMM9	0000 R	000066	DUM3	0000 R	000074	DUZ	0000 R	000105	DW
0000 R	000054	DX	0000 R	000100	DZERO	0007 R	000006	EMIS	0007	000007	EMISC	0016 I	000012	ENERGY
0035 R	000000	ENTHAL	0011 R	000021	EPSA	0013 R	000000	ETA	0041 R	000001	F	0000 I	000037	FLOW
0042	000000	FLUXJ	0031	000016	FMF	0004 R	000000	FR	0030 R	000000	F2FIX	0030 R	000017	F2FIXT
0041 R	000075	G	0006 R	000002	GC	0025 R	000036	GMR	0027 R	000000	HB	0000 R	000056	HEAD
0016 I	000016	HEAT	0015 R	000231	HF	0016 I	000022	HWALL	0000 I	000051	I	0017	000000	IB
0031 I	000015	ICF	0023	000000	IDISC	0017 I	000005	IFLOW	0017	000006	IG	0043 I	000001	ILAM

0033 I 000000 ILAMIN	0032 I 000013 ILT	0000 001211 INJP\$	0032 I 000017 IPART	0034 I 000063 IPASS
0003 000000 IPLOT	0034 I 000064 IRITE	0020 I 000020 IS	0020 000021 ISH	0022 I 000147 IST
0007 I 000025 ISU	0017 I 000007 ITDK	0017 000010 ITH	0034 000065 ITRCNT	0022 000150 IU
0003 I 000001 IUNIT	0017 I 000011 IWALL	0000 I 000060 J	0017 000012 JW	0000 I 000046 K
0020 I 000023 KAPPA	0030 I 000036 KAPPAL	0030 I 000037 KAPPAT	0021 000000 KBC	0020 I 000024 KONRFT
0021 I 000003 KQ10	0021 I 000002 KQ9	0020 000025 KR9	0007 000026 KS	0030 I 000040 KTURB
0004 001604 L2	0000 I 000110 M	0016 I 000024 MASS	0004 I 001646 MOA	0004 I 001742 MOB
0012 I 000432 NEL	0020 I 000114 NETA	0030 I 000041 NETAL	0030 I 000042 NETAT	0020 000115 NNLEQ
0020 I 000116 NON	0030 000043 NPOINT	0020 000117 NRNL	0020 I 000120 NS	0034 I 000066 NSJ
0020 I 000121 NSP	0004 I 002036 NSPEC	0020 I 000122 NSPM1	0017 I 000014 NTROPY	0000 I 000043 NUM
0012 000433 P	0032 R 000000 PARTM	0006 R 000003 PATM	0010 R 000065 PE	0032 R 000014 PF
0006 000004 PI	0004 002037 PIEASE	0000 R 000104 PITOT	0000 R 000061 POUT	0025 R 000055 PR
0000 I 000041 PRES	0016 I 000030 PRESS	0000 R 000053 QDIFU	0034 R 000067 QWG	0022 000156 RADFL
0023 R 000227 RADS	0022 R 000154 RAD5	0022 R 000155 RAD6	0030 R 000044 RATLIM	0000 R 000077 REFF
0044 R 000000 RETHMO	0016 I 000034 REY	0000 R 000103 RFACT	0027 R 000037 RHO	0010 R 000147 RHOE
0032 R 000002 RHOPA	0042 R 000372 RHQVW	0031 R 000014 RK	0023 R 000311 ROKAP	0032 R 000016 RP
0022 R 000157 RTM	0006 R 000006 RVAR	0023 R 000373 S	0025 R 000074 SC	0000 R 000052 SHEAD
0016 I 000036 SHEAR	0000 R 000050 SHFAC	0006 R 000007 SIPSF	0041 R 000152 SP	0043 R 000002 SPCT
0000 R 000102 ST	0007 R 000110 STEF	0037 000000 STURB	0022 R 000160 SUMQG	0016 I 000040 TCON
0010 R 000705 TE	0016 I 000044 TEMP	0036 R 000153 THELEM	0000 R 000070 THENGY	0000 R 000071 THMOM
0016 I 000046 THRUST	0014 R 000017 TPWALL	0025 R 000113 TT	0037 R 000001 TURPR	0010 R 000770 TVCC
0040 R 000000 UCD	0040 R 000001 UCE	0040 R 000002 UCL	0040 R 000003 UCM	0000 R 000065 UCMF
0040 R 000004 UCP	0040 R 000005 UCR	0040 R 000006 UCS	0040 R 000007 UCT	0040 R 000010 UCV
0010 R 001052 UE	0035 R 000001 UKAPPA	0016 I 000050 VEL	0016 I 000052 VIS	0000 R 000107 VISC
0014 R 000010 VJKW	0024 R 000264 VMU	0010 R 001134 VMUE	0025 R 000132 VMW	0012 R 001176 VNU
0004 R 002040 W	0035 R 000020 WALLA	0014 R 000001 WALLJ	0014 R 000000 WALLQ	0012 R 002136 WAT
0032 000007 WF	0032 R 000005 WP	0012 R 002147 WTM	0005 R 000247 XG	0015 R 000344 XI
0005 R 000242 XM	0005 R 000254 XSP	0022 R 000161 XST	0036 R 000162 Y	

00101	1*	SUBROUTINE OUTPUT	B11A 002	000000
00101	2*	C		000000
00103	3*	COMMON /AL/ IPLOT,IUNIT	/AL/	000000
00104	4*	COMMON /BLQCOM/ FR(60,15),L2(34),MOA(60),MOB(60),NSPEC,PIEASE,W(3)	/BLQCOM/	000000
00105	5*	COMMON /COECON/ CK(162),XM(5),XG(5),XSP(5,7)	/COECON/	000000
00106	6*	COMMON /CONSTS/ CPFL(2),GC,PATM,PI(2),RVAR,SIPSF	/CONSTS/	000000
00107	7*	COMMON /CRBCOM/ ASU(6),EMIS,EMISC(14),ISU,KS(50),STEF	/CRBCOM/	000000
00110	8*	COMMON/EDGCOM/DSP(53),PE(50),RHQE(350),TE(51),TVCC(50),UE(50),		NEW000000
00110	9*	\$ VMUE(50)		NEW000000
00111	10*	COMMON /EPSCOM/ CLNUM,DL(16),EPSA(15)	/EPSCOM/	-01000000
00112	11*	COMMON/EQPCOM/ATA(8),ATB(274),NEL,P(355),VNU(60,8),WAT(9),WTM(60)	/EQPCOM/	000000
00113	12*	COMMON /ETACOM/ ETA(15)	/ETACOM/	000000
00114	13*	COMMON /FLXCOM/ WALLQ,WALLJ(7),VJKW(7),TPWALL	/FLXCOM/	000000
00115	14*	COMMON /HISCOM/ A,BETAP(50),BETAV(50),C1,C,C3M(50),HF(15,5),XI(50)	/HISCOM/	000000
00116	15*	COMMON /HOLLER/ AREA(2),CQ(2,2),DENS(2),DIST(2),ENERGY(4),HEAT(2,	/HOLLER/	000000
00116	16*	1 2),HWALL(2),MASS(2,2),PRESS(4),REY(2),SHEAR(2),TCON(2,2),TEMP(2),	/HOLLER/	000000
00116	17*	2 THRUST(2),VEL(2),VIS(2,2)	/HOLLER/	000000
00117	18*	COMMON /INPUTI/ IB(5),IFLOW,IG,ITDK,ITH,IWALL,JW(2),NTROPY	/INPUTI/	000000
00120	19*	COMMON /INTCOM/ CASE(16),IS,ISH(2),KAPPA,KONRFT,KR9(55),	/INTCOM/	000000
00120	20*	1 NETA,NNLEQ,NON,NRNL,NS,NSP,NSPM1	/INTCOM/	000000
00121	21*	COMMON /INTERI/ KBC(2),KQ9,KQ10	/INTERI/	000000
00122	22*	COMMON /PRMALS/ COSALF(50),DELTBD(53),IST,IU(4),	/PRMALS/	000000
00122	23*	1 RAD5,RAD6,RADFL,RTM,SUMQG,XST(50)	/PRMALS/	000000
00123	24*	COMMON /PRMORG/ IDISC(151),RADS(50),ROKAP(50),S(50)	/PRMORG/	000000
00124	25*	COMMON /PRPCOM/ DRHOH(180),VMU(15)	/PRPCOM/	000000
00125	26*	COMMON /PRPERT/ CAPC(15),CPBAR(15),GMR(15),PR(15),SC(15),TT(15),	/PRPERT/	000000
00125	27*	1 VMW(15)	/PRPERT/	000000
00126	28*	COMMON /PRPIOP/ CRHO(14)	/PRPIOP/	000000

00127	29*	COMMON /PRNPNT/ HB(31),RHO(15)	/PRNPNT/	000000
00130	30*	COMMON /RFTCOM/ F2FIX(15),F2FIXT(15),KAPPAL,KAPPAT,KTURB,NETAL,	/RFTCOM/	000000
00130	31*	1 NETAT,NPOINT,RATLIM	/RFTCOM/	000000
00131	32*	COMMON/RUF/DUMM1,DUMM2,DUMM3,DUMM4,DUMM5,DUMM6,DUMM7,DUMM8,DUMM9,		NEW000000
00131	33*	\$ DUMM10,DUMM11,DUMM12,RK,ICF,FMF,DUMM16,DUMM17,DUMM18		NEW000000
00132	34*	COMMON/PARTI/PARTM,DUMM24,RHOPA,DUMM23,CPART,WP,DUMM19,WF,		NEW000000
00132	35*	\$ DUMM22,DUMM20,DUMM21,ILT,PF,AK,RP,IPART		NEW000000
00133	36*	COMMON /LAM/ ILAMIN		NEW000000
00134	37*	COMMON /SAHA/ CPH(51),IPASS,IRITE,ITRCNT,NSJ,OWG(50)	/SAHA/	000000
00135	38*	COMMON /SAVOUT/ ENTHAL,UKAPPA(15),WALLA	/SAVOUT/	000000
00136	39*	COMMON /TEMCOM/ CM(7),DER(50),DUDS(50),THELEM(7),Y(15)	/TEMCOM/	000000
00137	40*	COMMON /TURB/ STURB,TURPR(15)	/TURB/	000000
00140	41*	COMMON /UNICOM/ UCD,UCE,UCL,UCM,UCP,UCR,UCS,UCT,UCV	/UNICOM/	000000
00141	42*	COMMON /VARCOM/ ALPH,F(15,4),G(15,3),SP(15,3,7)	/VARCOM/	000000
00142	43*	COMMON /WALL/ FLUXJ(250),RHOVW(50)	/WALL/	000000
00143	44*	COMMON/ACCN/ACCPK,ILAM,SPCT		NEW000000
00144	45*	COMMON/RETH/RETHMO		NEW000000
00145	46*	DIMENSION DM1(15),DM2(15)		NEW000000
00145	47*	C		000000
00146	48*	DIMENSION FLOW(2),PRES(2)		000000
00147	49*	INTEGER AREA,CQ,DENS,DIST,ENERGY,FLOW,HEAT,HWALL,PRES,PRESS,REY,	ANK 5/83	000000
00147	50*	1 SHEAR,TCON,TEMP,THRUST,VEL,VIS,ATA,ATB	ANK 8/83	000000
00147	50*	1 SHEAR,TCON,TEMP,THRUST,VEL,VIS,ATA,ATB	ANK 8/83	000000
00150	51*	DATA FLOW/12HKG/SECLB/SEC/,NUM/6HNUMBER/,PRES/12H(N/M2)LB/IN2/		000000
00150	52*	C		000000
00154	53*	TVCF(X)=(SQRT(AMAX1(0.,1.+2.*COSR*X))-1.)/COSR		000000
00154	54*	C		000000
00155	55*	IF (IWALL .GT. 2) RHOVW(IS) = C1*F(1,1) + HF(1,5)	ANK 4/83	000000
00157	56*	C89 = -ALPH*C3M(IS)*VMUE(IS)	ANK 8/83	000012
00160	57*	WALLQ = -WALLQ/C3M(IS)	ANK 8/83	000017
00161	58*	DER(3) = WALLQ - RHOVW(IS)*G(1,1)/C3M(IS)	ANK 8/83	000022
00162	59*	WALLJ(NSP)=0.	B11A 149	000027
00163	60*	IF (NSPM1 .LE. 0) GO TO 3051		000031
00165	61*	DO 305 K = 1,NSPM1		000034
00170	62*	WALLJ(K)=VJKW(K)	B11A 151	000041
00171	63*	305 WALLJ(NSP)=WALLJ(NSP)-WALLJ(K)	B11A 152	000042
00173	64*	3051 DER(1) = W(2)/C3M(IS)	ANK 8/83	000047
00174	65*	DER(2) = W(3)/C3M(IS)	ANK 8/83	000052
00175	66*	ADR = (W(2) + W(3) - RHOVW(IS))/C3M(IS)	ANK 8/83	000055
00176	67*	IF (ADR*100.0 .LT. RHOVW(IS)/C3M(IS)) ADR = 0.0	ANK 8/83	000063
00200	68*	Y(1) = 0.0		000074
00201	69*	SHFAC = -UE(IS)/(ALPH**2*C3M(IS)*GC)	ANK 8/83	000075
00202	70*	DUDS(1) = F(1,3)*SHFAC*(CAPC(1) + EPSA(1))		000105
00203	71*	DO 182 I=2,NETA	B11A 162	000123
00206	72*	DUDS(I) = F(I,3)*SHFAC*(CAPC(I) + EPSA(I))		000123
00207	73*	182 Y(I)=Y(I-1)+C89*CRHO(I-1)	B11A 163	000130
00211	74*	SHEAD = DUDS(1)	ANK 8/83	000135
00212	75*	IF (IWALL .LT. 3) EMIS = 0.0	ANK 4/83	000140
00214	76*	QDIFU = -CAPC(1)/ALPH*CPBAR(1)/PR(1)*TPWALL/C3M(IS)	ANK 8/83	000145
00215	77*	CPH(IS) = CPBAR(NETA)	ANK 5/83	000155
00216	78*	QWG(IS) = QDIFU		000160
00217	79*	DER(11)=ALPH	EV 10/73	000161
00220	80*	DER(12) = ROKAP(IS)/RAD5		000163
00221	81*	DER(13) = PE(IS)/UCP		000166
00222	82*	DER(14)=UE(IS)/UCL	EV 10/73	000171
00223	83*	DX = UE(IS)**2*RHOE(IS)/GC	ANK 4/83	000174
00224	84*	ACH = DER(12)*RAD6		000201
00225	85*	DER(15) = BETAP(IS)	ANK 7/83	000204
00226	86*	DER(16) = BETAV(IS)		000206
00227	87*	DER(17) = WALLQ/UCR		000210
00230	88*	DER(18) = DER(3)/UCR		000213

00231	89*	DER(19) = STEF*TT(1)**4*EMIS/UCR	ANK 5/83	000216
00232	90*	DER(20) = QDIFU/UCR		000224
00233	91*	HEAD = ACH*DER(18)	ANK 8/83	000226
00234	92*	IF (IWALL .LE. 2) GO TO 2104	ANK 4/83	000230
00236	93*	HEAD = 0.0	ANK 8/83	000234
00237	94*	IF (RADS(IS) .LT. -1.0E-4) HEAD = - RADS(IS)/UCR	ANK 8/83	000235
00241	95*	2104 IF (IS .NE. 1) GO TO 2103		000246
00243	96*	ARET = 0.0	ANK 8/83	000250
00244	97*	IF (ITDK .GT. 0) COSALF(1) = 1.0	ANK 4/83	000251
00246	98*	GO TO 2106	EV 10/73	000256
00247	99*	2103 ARET = (S(IS) - S(IS-1))/UCL	ANK 8/83	000260
00250	100*	IF (IST .EQ. 0) GO TO 2105		000264
00252	101*	ARET = 0.0	ANK 8/83	000266
00253	102*	IST = 0		000267
00254	103*	2105 IF (ITDK .GT. 0) COSALF(IS) = COS(ATAN2((ROKAP(IS) - ROKAP(IS-1))	ANK 4/83	000271
00254	104*	1 ,UCL*(XST(IS) - XST(IS-1)))		000271
00256	105*	2106 IF (IRITE .EQ. 0) GO TO 30		000317
00260	106*	WRITE (6,1) (HEAT(J,IUNIT), J = 1,2),DIST(IUNIT),PRESS(IUNIT),	ANK 8/83	000320
00260	107*	1 VEL(IUNIT),(DER(J), J = 11,20)		000320
00272	108*	1 FORMAT(/6X,5HALPHA,7X,6HRADIUS,6X,8HPRESSURE,4X,9HEDGE VEL.,6X,		NEW000346
00272	109*	1 5HBETAP,8X,5HBETAV,17X,'HEAT FLUXES '2A6/18X,A6,7X,A6,6X,A6,31X,		-01000346
00272	110*	2 'DIFFUSIONAL',4X,8HTOT ENTH,7X,5HRERAD,8X,5HQCOND/1X,1P10E13.6)		000346
00273	111*	POUT = DER(13)*PATM	ANK 5/83	000346
00274	112*	IF (IUNIT .EQ. 1) POUT = DER(13)	PLOT	000351
00274	113*	C STORE ON DRUM FOR PLOTTING: VELOCITY,ENTHALPY,PRESSURE,HEAT FLUX	PLOT	000351
00276	114*	IF (IPASS .EQ. 0) WRITE (3) DER(14),DER(18),POUT,DER(20)	ANK 7/83	000356
00305	115*	30 ACCP = RHO(NETA)/VMU(NETA)*UE(IS)/ALPH*F(NETA,2)		000371
00306	116*	CH = WALLQ/(G(NETA,1) - G(1,1))		000400
00307	117*	CF = CAPC(1)/ALPH*VMUE(IS)/C89*F(1,3)		000405
00310	118*	IF (IRITE .EQ. 0) GO TO 400		000413
00312	119*	WRITE (6,2) ((MASS(J,IUNIT),J=1,2),K=1,2),(ATA(K),ATB(K),K=1,NSP)		000423
00330	120*	2 FORMAT(/5X,4HWALL 12X,12HMASS FLUXES ,2A6,9X,32HELEMENTAL MASS DI		000450
00330	121*	1FFUSIVE FLUXES ,2A6,1X,3HFOR/4X,5HSHEAR,3X,17HMECHANICAL PYROL,		000450
00330	122*	2 6X,4HCHAR,3X,'TOTAL GAS ',8(1X,2A4,1X))		000450
00331	123*	WRITE (6,23) SHEAR(IUNIT)	ANK 8/83	000450
00334	124*	23 FORMAT (4X,A6,3X,7HREMOVAL,5X,3HGAS)		000457
00335	125*	400 DO 203 I = 1,NETA		000457
00340	126*	SP(I,1,NSP) = 1.0		000477
00341	127*	SP(I,2,NSP) = 0.0		000500
00342	128*	203 SP(I,3,NSP) = 0.0		000501
00344	129*	IF (NSPM1 .LE. 0) GO TO 2021		000503
00346	130*	DO 202 K = 1,NSPM1		000506
00351	131*	DO 202 I=1,NETA	B11A 191	000516
00354	132*	SP(I,1,NSP) = SP(I,1,NSP) - SP(I,1,K)		000516
00355	133*	SP(I,2,K) = SP(I,2,K)/ALPH		000520
00356	134*	SP(I,2,NSP) = SP(I,2,NSP) - SP(I,2,K)		000523
00357	135*	SP(I,3,K) = SP(I,3,K)/ALPH**2		000525
00360	136*	202 SP(I,3,NSP) = SP(I,3,NSP) - SP(I,3,K)		000530
00363	137*	2021 XSP(5,NSP) = F(NETA,1) - F(1,1)		000541
00364	138*	IF (NSPM1 .GT. 0) GO TO 2135		000546
00366	139*	VJKW(1) = 0.0		000551
00367	140*	CM(1)=0.		000552
00370	141*	THELEM(1)=0.		000553
00371	142*	GO TO 2137		000554
00372	143*	2135 DO 2136 I=1,NSPM1	B11A	000556
00375	144*	2136 XSP(5,NSP)=XSP(5,NSP)-XSP(5,I)	B11A 199	000574
00377	145*	DO 2131 I=1,NSP	B11A 200	000604
00402	146*	VJKW(I)=0.	B11A 201	000604
00403	147*	DO 2132 K=1,NSP	B11A 202	000607
00406	148*	2132 VJKW(I) = VJKW(I) - WALLJ(K)/WTM(K)*VNU(I,K)	ANK 4/83	000607

00410	149*	2131	VJKW(I)=VJKW(I)*WAT(I)	B11A 204	000614
00412	150*	2137	UCMF = UCE/UCR		000625
00413	151*		IF (IRITE .EQ. 0) GO TO 35		000627
00415	152*		DER(11) = SHEAD/UCS	ANK 8/83	000631
00416	153*		DER(12) = ADR*UCMF		000634
00417	154*		DER(13)=DER(1)*UCMF	EV 10/73	000636
00420	155*		DER(14)=DER(2)*UCMF	EV 10/73	000641
00421	156*		DER(15) = RHOVW(IS)*UCMF/C3M(IS)	ANK 8/83	000644
00422	157*		DO 2237 I=1,NSP	EV 10/73	000661
00425	158*	2237	DER(I+15)=VJKW(I)*UCMF	EV 10/73	000661
00427	159*		WRITE (6,3) (DER(J), J = 11,NSJ)		000664
00435	160*	3	FORMAT (2X,1P13E10.3)		000676
00435	161*	C	STORE ON DRUM FOR PLOTTING: WALL SHEAR,TOTAL GAS FLUX	PLOT	000676
00436	162*		IF (IPASS .EQ. 0) WRITE (3) DER(11),DER(15)	ANK 7/83	000676
00443	163*	35	ADR = C89/F(NETA,2)*RHOE(IS)/RHO(NETA)		000707
00444	164*		DUM3 = ADR*(F(NETA,1) - F(1,1))		000715
00445	165*		DELST=Y(NETA)-DUM3	B11A 208	000721
00446	166*		THENGY = (DUM3*G(NETA,1) - ADR*XG(5))/(G(NETA,1) - G(1,1))		000723
00447	167*		THMOM = DUM3 - ADR*XM(5)/F(NETA,2)		000734
00450	168*		DELBD = Y(NETA) - ADR*F(NETA,1)		000741
00451	169*		BLOW = RHOVW(IS)/C3M(IS)/CH	ANK 8/83	000745
00452	170*		IF (NSPM1 .LE. 0) GO TO 2074		000751
00454	171*		DO 2071 I = 1,NSP		000776
00457	172*		THELEM(I)=0.	B11A 221	000776
00460	173*		CM(I)=0.		000776
00461	174*		DUZ=0.		000777
00462	175*		DO 2072 K=1,NSP	B11A 223	001007
00465	176*		DUZ = DUZ + (DUM3*SP(NETA,1,K)-C89/ALPH*XSP(5,K))/WTM(K)*VNU(I,K)	ANK 4/83	001007
00466	177*	2072	THELEM(I) = THELEM(I) + (SP(NETA,1,K) - SP(1,1,K))/WTM(K)*VNU(I,K)	ANK 4/83	001017
00470	178*		IF (ABS(THELEM(I)) .LE. 0.0) GO TO 2071		001026
00472	179*		CM(I) = VJKW(I)/(THELEM(I)*WAT(I))		001031
00473	180*		THELEM(I)=DUZ/THELEM(I)		001036
00474	181*	2071	CONTINUE		001047
00476	182*	2074	IF (KQ9 .EQ. 0) GO TO 2078	ANK 4/83	001047
00476	183*	C	TRANSVERSE CURVATURE CALLED FOR BY IBODY INPUT AS 8		001047
00500	184*		COSOR = TVCC(IS)/VMUE(IS)*0.50/C3M(IS)	ANK 4/83	001050
00501	185*		DO 2076 I=1,NETA		001062
00504	186*		Y(I)=TVCF(Y(I))		001070
00505	187*	2076	DUDS(I)=DUDS(I)*(1.+COSOR*Y(I))		001105
00507	188*		DELST=TVCF(DELST)		001112
00510	189*		DELBD=TVCF(DELBD)		001130
00511	190*		THMOM=TVCF(THMOM)		001146
00512	191*		THENGY=TVCF(THENGY)		001164
00513	192*		DO 2077 K=1,NSP		001205
00516	193*	2077	THELEM(K)=TVCF(THELEM(K))		001205
00520	194*	2078	IF (IRITE .EQ. 0) GO TO 50		001224
00520	195*	C	CALCULATE THE BOUNDARY LAYER THRUST LOSS		001224
00522	196*		DF = 2.0*COSALF(IS)/(UCL*UCS)*(ACH*DX*THMOM - ACH*PE(IS)*DELBD*	ANK 5/83	001225
00522	197*	1	PATM*SIPSF + RAD6*SQRT(XI(IS)*2.0)*F(1,1)*UE(IS)/GC/UCL)	ANK 5/83	001225
00523	198*		WRITE (6,18) (ATA(K),ATB(K), K = 1,NEL)	ANK 5/83	001265
00532	199*	18	FORMAT (/3X,20HMOM TRANS HEAT TRANS,5X,18HBLOWING PARAMETERS,7X,		001301
00532	200*	1	36HELEMENTAL MASS TRANSFER COEFFICIENTS/4X,2(6HCoeff.,4X),25H(NOR		001301
00532	201*	2M. BY RHOE*UE*ST) FOR,14X,8HCM, FOR/5X,4HCF/2,5X,38HST NO.	PYRO		001301
00532	202*	3L GAS CHAR TOTAL GAS,8(1X,2A4,1X))			001301
00533	203*		DER(10) = RHOE(IS)*UE(IS)		001301
00534	204*		DER(11)=CF/DER(10)	EV 10/73	001304
00535	205*		DER(12)=CH/DER(10)	EV 10/73	001307
00536	206*		IF(IPART.EQ.1)GO TO 40		NEW001312
00540	207*		IF(ICF.GT.0.AND.ICF.LT.3)GO TO 40		NEW001315
00542	208*		GO TO 41		NEW001332

00543	209*	40	DUMM1=DER(11)*2.	NEW001334
00544	210*		DUMM2=DER(12)	NEW001336
00545	211*		DUMM3=S(IS)	NEW001340
00546	212*		AM=F(NETA,2)/ALPH*UE(IS)/SQRT(GMR(NETA)/VMW(NETA)*TT(NETA)*49732.)	NEW001343
00547	213*		REFF=(1.+(GMR(NETA)-1.)/2.*PR(NETA)**.333*AM**2)/	NEW001361
00547	214*		\$ (1.+(GMR(NETA)-1.)/2.*AM**2)	NEW001361
00550	215*		DO 42 I=1,NETA	NEW001415
00553	216*		DM1(I)=CPBAR(I)*UCT/UCE	NEW001415
00554	217*		DM2(I)=TT(I)/UCT	NEW001420
00555	218*	42	CONTINUE	NEW001424
00557	219*		DZERO=DM1(1)-(DM1(2)-DM1(1))/(DM2(2)-DM2(1))*DM2(1)	NEW001424
00560	220*		AINT=0.5*(DZERO+DM1(1))*DM2(1)	NEW001434
00561	221*		DUMM6=AINT	NEW001440
00562	222*		DO 43 I=2,NETA	NEW001444
00565	223*		AINT=AINT+0.5*(DM1(I-1)+DM1(I))*(DM2(I)-DM2(I-1))	NEW001444
00566	224*	43	CONTINUE	NEW001454
00570	225*		DUMM4=AINT	NEW001454
00571	226*		DUMM5=(DUMM4+(G(NETA,1)-HB(NETA)/UCE))*REFF	NEW001455
00572	227*		DUMM7=RHO(NETA)	NEW001463
00573	228*		DUMM8=RHO(1)	NEW001465
00574	229*		DUMM9=VMU(1)	NEW001467
00575	230*		DUMM10=VMUE(IS)	NEW001471
00576	231*		DUMM11=PR(NETA)	NEW001473
00577	232*		DUMM12=UE(IS)	NEW001475
00600	233*		IF(IPART.EQ.1.AND.(ICF.EQ.0.OR.ICF.EQ.3))GO TO 41	NEW001477
00602	234*		AFACT=0.52	NEW001520
00603	235*		CALL ROUGH(AFACT)	NEW001522
00604	236*		CF=DUMM18/2.	NEW001525
00605	237*		ST=DUMM16	NEW001530
00606	238*		WALLQ=ST*(G(NETA,1)-G(1,1))*RHOE(IS)*UE(IS)	NEW001532
00607	239*	41	CONTINUE	NEW001543
00610	240*		IF(IPART.EQ.1)GO TO 45	NEW001543
00612	241*		GO TO 44	NEW001545
00613	242*	45	IF(ICF.EQ.0.OR.ICF.EQ.3)GO TO 46	NEW001547
00615	243*		DUMM1=DUMM18	NEW001560
00616	244*		DUMM2=DUMM16	NEW001562
00617	245*	46	CONTINUE	NEW001565
00620	246*		DUMM5=G(NETA,1)	NEW001565
00621	247*		DUMM6=G(1,1)	NEW001567
00622	248*		DUMM19=CPBAR(NETA)*UCT/UCE	NEW001571
00623	249*		DUMM20=REFF*TE(1)/UCT	NEW001575
00624	250*		DUMM21=TT(1)/UCT	NEW001601
00625	251*		DUMM22=DUMM19*VMU(NETA)/UCV/DUMM11	NEW001604
00626	252*		DUMM23=(DUMM7*DUMM12*2.*ROKAP(IS)/RAD5)/DUMM10	NEW001610
00627	253*		PARTM=(4./3.)*(22./7.)*((RP/12.)*3)*RHOPA	NEW001620
00630	254*		DUMM24=PARTM*DUMM12/((22./7.)*6.*RP/12.*DUMM10)	NEW001630
00631	255*		CALL PARTCL	NEW001637
00632	256*		CF=DUMM18/2.	NEW001641
00633	257*		ST=DUMM16	NEW001644
00634	258*		WALLQ=ST*(G(NETA,1)-G(1,1))*RHOE(IS)*UE(IS)	NEW001646
00635	259*	44	CONTINUE	NEW001657
00636	260*		DER(13) = DER(1)/CH	001657
00637	261*		DER(14) = DER(2)/CH	001661
00640	262*		DER(15)=BLOW	EV 10/73 001664
00641	263*		DO 2139 I=1,NSP	EV 10/73 001707
00644	264*	2139	DER(I+15)=CM(I)/DER(10)	EV 10/73 001707
00644	265*	C	STORE ON DRUM FOR PLOTTING: MOMENTUM TRANSFER COEFFICIENT, HEAT	001707
00644	266*	C	TRANSFER COEFFICIENT, TOTAL GAS BLOWING PARAMETER	001707
00646	267*		IF (IPASS .EQ. 0) WRITE (3) DER(11),DER(12),BLOW	PLOT 001714
00654	268*		IF (IPASS .EQ. 0) WRITE (3) CF,CH,WALLQ	NEW001725

00662	269*		WRITE (6,3) (DER(J), J = 11,NSJ)		001736
00670	270*		WRITE (6,4) DIST(IUNIT),REY(IUNIT),(ATA(K),ATB(K), K = 1,NEL)	ANK 5/83	001750
00701	271*	4	FORMAT(/3X,68HMOMENTUM DISPLACE. EFFECTIVE ENTHALPY REYNOLDS M		001767
00701	272*		1ASS THICKNESS IN ,A6,4H FOR/2X,48HTHICKNESS THICKNESS BODY TH		001767
00701	273*		2ICKNESS NUMBER/4X,5HTHETA,4X,33HDELSTAR DISPLACE. LAMBDA PE		001767
00701	274*		3R,A6,8(1X,2A4,1X))		001767
00702	275*		WRITE (6,24) (DIST(IUNIT), K = 1,4)		001767
00710	276*	24	FORMAT (4(4X,A6))		002000
00711	277*		THMOM = THMOM/UCL		002000
00712	278*		DELTBD(IS) = DELBD/UCL		002003
00713	279*		DER(13) = DELST/UCL		002007
00714	280*		DER(14) = THENGY/UCL		002012
00715	281*		DER(15) = ACCP*UCL		002015
00716	282*		DO 2140 I=1,NSP	EV 10/73	002023
00721	283*	2140	DER(I+15) = THELEM(I)/UCL		002023
00723	284*		WRITE (6,3) THMOM,DER(13),DELTBD(IS),(DER(K), K = 14,NSJ)		002026
00723	285*	C	STORE ON DRUM FOR PLOTTING: MOMENTUM THICKNESS, EFFECTIVE DISPLACEMENT		002026
00734	286*		IF (IPASS .EQ. 0) WRITE (3) THMOM,DELTBD(IS)	PLOT	002043
00741	287*		WRITE (6,21) HWALL(IUNIT),THRUST(IUNIT),AREA(IUNIT),(FLOW(IUNIT),	ANK 8/83	002055
00741	288*	1	K = 1,2)		002055
00752	289*	21	FORMAT (/5X,'TOTAL HEAT',7X,6HTHRUST,9X,5HTOTAL,7X,'ACCELERATION'		002074
00752	290*		1,5X,8HINVISCID,9X,5HTOTAL,7X,'AREA RATIO'/6X,7HTO WALL,10X,4HLOSS,		002074
00752	291*		A 8X,9HWALL AREA,		002074
00752	292*		25X,'PARAMETER-K',5X,2(9HMASS FLOW,7X)/7X,A6,2(9X,A6),15X,2(9X,A6))		002074
00753	293*	50	WALLA = WALLA + (ROKAP(IS-1) + ROKAP(IS))*RAD6*ARET/RAD5	ANK 8/83	002074
00754	294*		SUMQG = SUMQG + (ENTHAL + HEAD)*ARET	ANK 8/83	002103
00755	295*		ENTHAL = HEAD	ANK 8/83	002110
00755	296*	C	ENTHAL IS PI*ROKAP(I)*QWALL, SUMQG IS THE TOTAL HEAT TO THE WALL,		002110
00755	297*	C	AND WALLA IS THE ACCUMULATED WALL AREA		002110
00756	298*		IF (IRITE .EQ. 0) GO TO 60		002112
00760	299*		ACCP = BETAV(IS)*VMUE(IS)**2*ROKAP(IS)**2/2.0/XI(IS)		002114
00761	300*		ACCPK=ACCP*RHOE(IS)*VMU(1)/(VMUE(IS)*RHO(1))	NEW002125	
00762	301*		THENGY = 2.0*SQRT(XI(IS)*2.0)*RAD6/UCM*F(NETA,1)		002133
00763	302*		THMOM = 2.0*SQRT(XI(IS)*2.0)*RAD6/UCM*(F(NETA,1) - F(1,1))		002150
00764	303*		ARET = (ROKAP(IS)/RAD5/RTM)**2	ANK 8/83	002154
00765	304*		WRITE (6,22) SUMQG,DF,WALLA,ACCP,THENGY,THMOM,ARET	ANK 8/83	002161
00776	305*	22	FORMAT (1X,1P7E15.6)		002175
00777	306*		IF(ICF.EQ.0)GO TO 1111		NEW002175
01001	307*		WRITE(6,1009)		NEW002177
01003	308*	1009	FORMAT(/,1X,56('*'),' REMTECH INC. 11-84 ',56('*'))		NEW002204
01004	309*	1010	FORMAT(/,1X,132('*'))		NEW002204
01005	310*		WRITE(6,1000)ICF,RK		NEW002204
01011	311*	1000	FORMAT(/,2X,'ROUGHNESS MODULE USED - OPTION ',I2,/,		NEW002213
01011	312*		\$ 6X,'EQUIVALENT SAND ROUGHNESS HEIGHT, RK = ',E10.3,'(FEET)')		NEW002213
01012	313*		IF(ICF.EQ.3)GO TO 1112		NEW002213
01014	314*		RFACT=DUMM16/DUMM2		NEW002216
01015	315*		IF(DUMM17.EQ.0.0)WRITE(6,1001)RFACT		NEW002221
01021	316*		IF(DUMM17.GT.0.0.AND.DUMM17.LT.1.0)WRITE(6,1002)RFACT		NEW002231
01025	317*		IF(DUMM17.EQ.1.0)WRITE(6,1003)RFACT		NEW002254
01031	318*	1001	FORMAT(6X,'SMOOTH',14X,20X,'ROUGHNESS FACTOR = ',F7.3)		NEW002265
01032	319*	1002	FORMAT(6X,'TRANSITIONALLY ROUGH',20X,'ROUGHNESS FACTOR = ',F7.3)		NEW002265
01033	320*	1003	FORMAT(6X,'ROUGH',15X,20X,'ROUGHNESS FACTOR = ',F7.3)		NEW002265
01034	321*		WRITE(6,1008)CF,ST,WALLQ		NEW002265
01041	322*	1008	FORMAT(1X,' CF/2=',1PE10.3,5X,' ST NO. =',1PE10.3,5X,		NEW002275
01041	323*		\$ 'HEAT FLUX=',1PE10.3)		NEW002275
01042	324*		GO TO 1111		NEW002275
01043	325*	1112	CONTINUE		NEW002277
01044	326*		IF(ABS(DUMM17).LE.0.001)WRITE(6,1004)		NEW002277
01047	327*		IF(ABS(DUMM17-1.).LE.0.001)WRITE(6,1005)		NEW002307
01052	328*		IF(ABS(DUMM17-2.).LE.0.001)WRITE(6,1006)		NEW002322

01055	329*	1004	FORMAT(6X,'SMOOTH')			NEW002335
01056	330*	1005	FORMAT(6X,'ROUGH')			NEW002335
01057	331*	1006	FORMAT(6X,'RKS BEYOND UPPER LIMIT - EQUATION BECOMES INVALID - ',			NEW002335
01057	332*		\$ 'THEREFORE RKS = 0.0 WAS USED.')			NEW002335
01060	333*		WRITE(6,1010)			NEW002335
01062	334*	1111	CONTINUE			NEW002343
01063	335*		IF(IPART.EQ.1)GO TO 1301			NEW002343
01065	336*		GO TO 1302			NEW002345
01066	337*	1301	WRITE(6,1009)			NEW002347
01070	338*		IF(ILT.EQ.1)WRITE(6,1303)RP,AK,PF			NEW002353
01076	339*	1303	FORMAT(/,2X,'PARTICLE MODULE USED',/,6X,'LAMINAR FLOW',5X,			NEW002366
01076	340*		\$ 'PARTICLE SIZE RP=',E10.3,'IN RADIUS',/,1X,'PARTICLE LOADING =',			NEW002366
01076	341*		\$ F10.2,10X,'PARTICLE FACTOR =',F10.4)			NEW002366
01077	342*		IF(ILT.EQ.2)WRITE(6,1305)RP,WP,PF			NEW002366
01105	343*	1305	FORMAT(/,2X,'PARTICLE MODULE USED',/,6X,'TURBULENT FLOW',5X,			NEW002401
01105	344*		\$ 'PARTICLE SIZE RP=',E10.3,'IN RADIUS',/,1X,'PARTICLE LOADING =',			NEW002401
01105	345*		\$ F10.2,10X,'PARTICLE FACTOR =',F10.4)			NEW002401
01106	346*		WRITE(6,1008)CF,ST,WALLQ			NEW002401
01113	347*		WRITE(6,1010)			NEW002411
01115	348*	1302	CONTINUE			NEW002417
01116	349*		IF(ILAMIN.EQ.0.OR.ILAM.EQ.0)GO TO 1211			NEW002417
01120	350*		WRITE(6,1009)			NEW002426
01122	351*		WRITE(6,1200)SPCT			NEW002433
01125	352*	1200	FORMAT(/,2X,'RELAMINARIZATION OCCURED',/,			NEW002441
01125	353*		\$ 2X,'DEGREE OF RELAMINARIZATION =',E10.3,' PERCENT')			NEW002441
01126	354*		WRITE(6,1010)			NEW002441
01130	355*	1211	CONTINUE			NEW002447
01131	356*		WRITE(6,1007)RETHMO,ACCP,ACCPK			NEW002447
01136	357*	1007	FORMAT(/,1X,' RETHMO ACCN PARA ACCN PARA',/,1X,			NEW002456
01136	358*		\$ ' (EDGE) (WALL)',/,3X,1P3E10.3)			NEW002456
01137	359*		IF (IPASS .EQ. 1) GO TO 55		PLOT	002456
01141	360*		ACCP = 1.OE6*ACCP			002461
01141	361*	C	STORE ON DRUM FOR PLOTTING: TOTAL HEAT TO WALL, WALL AREA, THRUST LOSS,			002461
01141	362*	C	ACCELERATION PARAMETER, INVISCID MASS FLOW, AND TOTAL MASS FLOW			002461
01142	363*		WRITE (3) SUMQG,WALLA,DF,ACCP,THENGY,THMOM		PLOT	002464
01152	364*	55	WRITE (6,6) SHEAR(IUNIT),(ENERGY(IUNIT), K = 1,2)		ANK 8/83	002477
01161	365*	6	FORMAT (1H1,5X,'NODAL INFORMATION'//1X,2HNO,7X,3HETA,10X,4HU/UE,			002552
01161	366*		1 8X,5HGAMMA,8X,6HSHEAR ,A6,3X,'STREAM FUNCTION F',8X,'FPP',12X,			002552
01161	367*		2 'GP 'A6,8X,'GPP ',A6)			002552
01162	368*		DO 183 I=1,NETA		B11A 240	002552
01165	369*		DER(1) = F(I,2)/ALPH			002552
01166	370*		DER(2) = DUOS(I)/UCS			002555
01167	371*		DER(3) = F(I,3)/ALPH**2			002560
01170	372*		DER(4) = G(I,2)/(ALPH*UCE)			002563
01171	373*		DER(5) = G(I,3)/(ALPH**2*UCE)			002566
01171	374*	C	STORE ON DRUM FOR PLOTTING: ETA VALUES, VELOCITY RATIO, GAMMA, AND SHEAR.			002566
01172	375*		IF (IPASS .NE. 1) WRITE (4) ETA(I),DER(1),GMR(I),DER(2)		PLOT	002571
01201	376*	183	WRITE (6,12) I,ETA(I),DER(1),GMR(I),DER(2),F(I,1),(DER(J),J=3,5)			002603
01213	377*	12	FORMAT (1X,12,3F13.7,1P5E18.7)			002623
01214	378*		WRITE (6,7) DIST(IUNIT),DENS(IUNIT),(ENERGY(IUNIT), K = 1,2),			002623
01214	379*	1	PRES(IUNIT),NUM,NUM			002623
01227	380*	7	FORMAT (//1X,2HNO,5X,'DISTANCE FROM',8X,'DENSITY',7X,'STATIC ENTHA			002653
01227	381*		1LPY',4X,'TOTAL ENTHALPY',6X,'PITOT TUBE',7X,'MACH',7X,'MOLECULAR',			002653
01227	382*		2 5X,'PRANDTL' / 9X,'WALL ',A6,8X,'RHO ',A6,8X,'H ',A6,9X,'G. ',			002653
01227	383*		3 A6,5X,'PRESSURE ',A6,4X,A6,7X,'WEIGHT',7X,A6)			002653
01230	384*		DO 184 I=1,NETA		B11A 259	002653
01233	385*		GMR(I)=ABS(GMR(I))			002657
01234	386*		ACH = F(I,2)/ALPH*UE(IS)/SQRT(GMR(I)/VMW(I)*TT(I)*GC+RVAR)		ANK 5/83	002661
01235	387*		DER(2)=RHO(I)/UCD		EV 10/73	002676
01236	388*		DX = GMR(I) - 1.0			002701

01237	389*		ADR = GMR(I) + 1.0			002704
01240	390*		IF (ACH .GE. 1.0) PITOT = POUT*(ACH**2*ADR/2.0)**(GMR(I)/DX)/			002707
01240	391*		1 ((2.0+GMR(I)*ACH**2 - DX)/ADR)**(1.0/DX)			002707
01242	392*		DX = (UE(IS)/UCL*F(I,2)/ALPH)**2			002752
01243	393*		IF (IUNIT .EQ. 2) DX = DX/(GC*SIPSF)	ANK 4/83		002755
01245	394*		IF (ACH .LT. 1.0) PITOT = POUT + (1.0 + ACH**2/4.0)*DER(2)*DX/2.0			002762
01247	395*		Y(I) = Y(I)/UCL			002777
01250	396*		DER(1) = HB(I)/UCE	ANK 5/83		003002
01251	397*		DER(6) = G(I,1)/UCE			003005
01252	398*		IF (IPASS .EQ. 1) GO TO 184	ANK 7/83		003010
01252	399*	C	CONVERT DISTANCE FROM WALL TO CENTIMETERS OR INCHES			003010
01254	400*		DW = 100.0*Y(I)	ANK 7/83		003012
01255	401*		IF (IUNIT .EQ. 2) DW = 12.0*Y(I)	ANK 7/83		003014
01255	402*	C	STORE ON DRUM FOR PLOTTING: DISTANCE FROM WALL, DENSITY, MACH NUMBER,			003014
01255	403*	C	PITOT TUBE PRESSURE, STATIC ENTHALPY, AND TOTAL ENTHALPY.			003014
01257	404*		WRITE (4) DW,DER(2),ACH,PITOT,DER(1),DER(6)	ANK 7/83		003022
01267	405*	184	WRITE (6,20) I,Y(I),DER(2),DER(1),DER(6),PITOT,ACH,VMW(I),PR(I)			003035
01303	406*	20	FORMAT (1X,I2,1P5E18.7,OPF13.8,F13.6,F13.8)			003054
01304	407*		WRITE (6,8) DIST(IUNIT),(VIS(J,IUNIT), J = 1,2),(TCO(J,IUNIT),			003054
01304	408*	1	J = 1,2),(CQ(J,IUNIT), J = 1,2),TEMP(IUNIT),NUM,NUM	ANK 5/83		003054
01326	409*	8	FORMAT (/1X,2HNO,5X,'MIXING LENGTH',6X,'VISCOSITY MU',5X,'THERMAL			003127
01326	410*	1	COND.',5X,'SPECIFIC HEAT',4X,'KINEMATIC EDDY',2X,'TEMPERATURE',2X			003127
01326	411*	2,	'SCHMIDT',5X,'TURBULENT'/11X,A6,10X,2A6,6X,2A6,6X,2A6,4X,'VISCO			003127
01326	412*	3TY	EPSA',4X,A6,5X,A6,4X,'PRANDTL ',A6)			003127
01327	413*		DO 185 I = 1,NETA			003127
01332	414*		DER(1) = DL(I)/C89/ALPH/UCL	ANK 5/83		003127
01333	415*		DER(3)=VMU(I)/UCV	EV 10/73		003134
01334	416*		DER(4)=CPBAR(I)*UCT/UCE	EV 10/73		003137
01335	417*		DER(5)=DER(4)*DER(3)/PR(I)	EV 10/73		003143
01336	418*		DER(6) = TT(I)/UCT	ANK 5/83		003146
01337	419*		IF (IPASS .EQ. 1) GO TO 185	ANK 7/83		003151
01341	420*		COND = 1.0E5*DER(5)	ANK 7/83		003153
01342	421*		VISC = 1.0E5*DER(3)	ANK 7/83		003156
01342	422*	C	STORE ON DRUM FOR PLOTTING: VISCOSITY, SPECIFIC HEAT, THERMAL			003156
01342	423*	C	CONDUCTIVITY, TEMPERATURE, AND KINEMATIC EDDY VISCOSITY.			003156
01343	424*		WRITE (4) VISC,DER(4),COND,DER(6),EPSA(I)	ANK 7/83		003161
01352	425*	185	WRITE (6,5) I,DER(1),DER(3),DER(5),DER(4),EPSA(I),DER(6),SC(I),			003173
01352	426*	1	TURPR(I)			003173
01366	427*	5	FORMAT (1X,I2,1P5E18.7,OPF11.3,F12.8,F13.8)			003212
01366	428*	C	STORE ON DRUM FOR PLOTTING: EDGE DENSITY,VISCOSITY, SPECIFIC HEAT,			003212
01366	429*	C	THERMAL CONDUCTIVITY, AND MACH NUMBER			003212
01367	430*		IF (IPASS .NE. 1) WRITE (3) DER(2),DER(3),DER(4),DER(5),ACH	PLOT		003212
01377	431*	60	IF (IFLOW .EQ. 1) GO TO 325	ANK 4/83		003227
01401	432*		IF (IRITE .EQ. 0) GO TO 65			003231
01403	433*		WRITE (6,13) DIST(IUNIT),(Y(I), I = 1,NETA)			003242
01412	434*	13	FORMAT (1H1,45X,22HDISTANCE FROM WALL IN ,A6/(12X,1P10E12.4/18X,			003260
01412	435*	1	9E12.4))			003260
01413	436*		WRITE (6,25)			003260
01415	437*	25	FORMAT(/1X,78HELEMENTAL FRACTIONS AND THEIR FIRST AND SECOND DERI			003273
01415	438*		VATIVES WITH RESPECT TO ETA/)			003273
01416	439*		DO 201 K=1,NSP	B11A 265		003273
01421	440*		WRITE (6,14) MOA(K),MOB(K).(SP(I,1,K), I = 1,NETA)			003273
01431	441*	14	FORMAT (2X,2A6,1X,1P9E13.5/21X,8E13.5/(15X,9E13.5/21X,8E13.5))			003305
01432	442*		WRITE (6,15) (SP(I,2,K), I = 1,NETA)			003305
01440	443*	201	WRITE (6,15) (SP(I,3,K), I = 1,NETA)			003316
01447	444*	15	FORMAT (12X,1P10E12.4/18X,9E12.4)			003343
01450	445*	65	IF (NSPM1 .LE. 0) GO TO 2041			003343
01452	446*		DO 204 K = 1,NSPM1			003345
01455	447*		DO 204 I=1,NETA	B11A 270		003364
01460	448*		SP(I,2,K) = SP(I,2,K)*ALPH			003364

01461	449*	204	SP(I,3,K) = SP(I,3,K)*ALPH**2		003366
01464	450*	2041	IF (IRITE .EQ. 0) GO TO 325		003377
01466	451*		WRITE (6,16)		003400
01470	452*	16	FORMAT (/2X14HMOLE FRACTIONS,/) B11A 130		003405
01471	453*		DO 196 J=1,NSPEC B11A 274		003405
01474	454*	196	WRITE (6,14) MOA(J),MOB(J),(FR(J,I), I = 1,NETA)		003423
01505	455*		IF (IWALL .EQ. 4) WRITE (6,17) MOA(ISU),MOB(ISU)	ANK 4/83	003443
01512	456*	17	FORMAT (/4X,'SURFACE SPECIES IS ',2A6)		003460
01513	457*	325	WALLQ = -WALLQ*C3M(IS)	ANK 8/83	003460
01514	458*		IF (NON.LT.O) RETURN		003463
01516	459*		J = NETA - 1		003471
01517	460*		M = KAPPA - 1		003474
01520	461*		K = KAPPA + 1		003477
01521	462*		NETAL=NETA		003502
01522	463*		KAPPAL=KAPPA		003504
01523	464*		IF (KONRFT.EQ.O) RETURN		003506
01525	465*		IF (KQ10 .GT. 0 .AND. KTURB .GT. 0) GO TO 4019	ANK 4/83	003513
01527	466*		IF (IS - 1) 4002,4021,4002		003527
01527	467*	C	TRANSITION TO TURBULENCE - CHANGE NODE DATA		003527
01532	468*	4019	KTURB=-1		003534
01533	469*		Y(I)=Y(I)*UCL	EV 10/73	003535
01534	470*		NETA=NETAT		003541
01535	471*		KAPPA=KAPPAT		003543
01536	472*		DO 4020 I=1,NETA		003554
01541	473*	4020	F2FIX(I)=F2FIXT(I)		003554
01543	474*		DO 4018 I = NETAL,J		003562
01546	475*	4018	TT(I+1) = -1.0	ANK 5/83	003562
01550	476*	4021	IF (NTROPY .EQ. 0) GO TO 4002	ANK 4/83	003565
01550	477*	C	SPECIAL ENTROPY OPTION NTROPY = 5		003565
01552	478*		DO 4000 I = 1,M		003566
01555	479*	4000	UKAPPA(I)=F2FIX(I)/F2FIX(KAPPA)		003603
01557	480*		UKAPPA(KAPPA)=1.0		003606
01560	481*		DO 4001 I = K,J		003614
01563	482*	4001	UKAPPA(I)=(F2FIX(I)-F2FIX(KAPPA))/(F2FIX(NETA)-F2FIX(KAPPA))	ANK 8/83	003614
01565	483*		UKAPPA(NETA)=1.0		003620
01566	484*	4002	IF (KTURB .NE. -1) GO TO 4022		003623
01570	485*		KTURB = 0		003625
01571	486*		GO TO 327		003626
01572	487*	4022	IF (IS .EQ. NS) RETURN		003630
01574	488*		IF (NTROPY .EQ. 0) GO TO 4012	ANK 4/83	003635
01574	489*	C	SPECIAL ENTROPY OPTION NTROPY = 5		003635
01576	490*		DO 4010 I = 1,M		003654
01601	491*	4010	F2FIX(I) = UKAPPA(I)*F(KAPPA,2)/ALPH		003654
01603	492*		F2FIX(KAPPA) = F(KAPPA,2)/ALPH		003660
01604	493*		DO 4011 I = K,J		003667
01607	494*	4011	F2FIX(I) = (F(KAPPA,2) + (F(NETA,2) - F(KAPPA,2))*UKAPPA(I))/ALPH	ANK 8/83	003667
01611	495*		F2FIX(NETA) = F(NETA,2)/ALPH		003674
01612	496*	4012	IF (IS .EQ. 1) GO TO 327		003700
01614	497*		DO 326 I = 2,J		003702
01617	498*		M=I		003707
01620	499*		IF (F(I,2) - F2FIX(I)*ALPH .LT. 0.0) M = I + 1	ANK 8/83	003711
01622	500*	326	IF (ABS((F(I,2)-F2FIX(I)*ALPH)/(F(M,2)-F(M-1,2))).GT.RATLIM)GOTO327	ANK 8/83	003721
01625	501*		KONRFT=1		003736
01626	502*		RETURN		003740
01627	503*	327	CALL REFIT		003744
01630	504*		KONRFT=2		003745
01631	505*		RETURN		003747
01632	506*		END	B11A 307	004014

END OF COMPILATION:

NO DIAGNOSTICS.

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@SYS\$\*MSFCFOR\$.FOR,WUS TRMBL -  
HSA E3 -12/10/84-22:24:09 (31,32)  
-23

.....  
COMMON/ACPK/ACCPK1,ACCPK2  
COMMON/ACCN/ACCPK,ILAM,SPCT  
COMMON/RETH/RETHMO  
COMMON/RUF/DUMM1,DUMM2,DUMM3,DUMM4,DUMM5,DUMM6,DUMM7,DUMM8,DUMM9,  
\$ DUMM10,DUMM11,DUMM12,RK,ICF,FMF,DUMM16,DUMM17,DUMM18  
COMMON /LAM/ ILAMIN

-80  
.....  
IF(ILAMIN.EQ.0)GO TO 39  
IF(ILAM.EQ.1)GO TO 29  
GO TO 39  
29 SALPH=1.-(ACCPK-ACCPK1)/(ACCPK2-ACCPK1)  
SPCT=~~SALPH~~\*(1.-SALPH)\*100.  
39 CONTINUE

-304  
C  
C ROUGHNESS OPTION (3) ICF = 3  
C

.....  
IF(ICF.EQ.3)GO TO 201  
GO TO 202  
201 CONTINUE  
RKS=RK\*UTAU\*RHO(I)/VMU(I)  
IF(RKS.LE.4.535)PCT=0.0  
IF(RKS.GT.4.535.AND.RKS.LE.4000.)PCT=1.0  
IF(RKS.GT.4000.)PCT=2.0  
DUMM17=PCT  
IF(ABS(PCT).LE..001)GO TO 203  
DEACY=.9\*(VMU(I)/(RHO(I)\*UTAU))\*(RKS\*\*.5-RKS\*EXP(-RKS/6.))  
203 CONTINUE  
ACY=ALPH\*DEL\*CAPY+DEACY  
202 CONTINUE

.....  
SUBROUTINE TRMBL ENTRY POINT 004622

.....  
STORAGE USED: CODE(1) 004637; DATA(0) 000631; BLANK COMMON(2) 000000

.....  
COMMON BLOCKS:

.....  
0003 COECOM 000017  
0004 COECON 000014  
0005 EDGCOM 001216  
0006 EPSCOM 000045  
0007 ERRCOM 000571  
0010 ETACOM 000036  
0011 HISCOM 000344  
0012 INPUTI 000006  
0013 INTCOM 000123  
0014 INTERI 000004  
0015 NONCOM 035431  
0016 NZERO 000001  
0017 PRMORG 000455  
0020 PRPCOM 000303  
0021 PRPERT 000074  
0022 PRPNPT 000076  
0023 SAVTBL 000067  
0024 TURB 000020

0025 VRCOM 000645  
 0026 ACPK 000002  
 0027 ACCN 000003  
 0030 RETH 000001  
 0031 RUF 000022  
 0032 LAM 000001

EXTERNAL REFERENCES (BLOCK, NAME)

0033 LIAD  
 0034 TAYLOR  
 0035 ERP  
 0036 ERF  
 0037 NERR2\$  
 0040 NWDU\$  
 0041 NIO2\$  
 0042 SQRT  
 0043 EXP  
 0044 XPRR  
 0045 TANH  
 0046 COSH  
 0047 NERR3\$

STORAGE ASSIGNMENT (BLOCK, TYPE, RELATIVE LOCATION, NAME)

0001	002617	1000G	0001	000012	1001L	0001	000213	1002L	0001	001402	1003L	0001	004232	1004L
0001	004245	1005L	0001	001534	103L	0001	003114	1036G	0001	001576	104L	0001	003454	1100G
0001	003565	1122G	0001	003661	1136G	0001	003716	1150G	0001	004051	1177G	0001	004074	1210G
0001	004167	1226G	0001	004310	1255G	0001	004434	1275G	0001	004511	1307G	0001	004556	1317G
0001	000577	15L	0001	000074	2003L	0001	000123	2004L	0001	000155	2005L	0001	002456	201L
0001	002560	202L	0001	002553	203L	0001	000227	247G	0001	000264	29L	0001	001651	305L
0001	001127	32L	0001	001702	320L	0001	000415	321G	0001	000432	324G	0001	000752	33L
0001	001712	330L	0001	001742	331L	0001	002022	350L	0001	002111	362L	0001	000275	39L
0001	000710	400G	0001	003773	400L	0001	004027	401L	0001	004063	405L	0001	003770	406L
0001	004133	415L	0000	000360	42F	0001	000064	43L	0001	001065	431G	0000	000437	44F
0000	000407	45F	0001	001215	456G	0000	000417	46F	0001	001220	461G	0000	000351	47F
0001	001336	477G	0000	000457	48F	0000	000516	49F	0001	002143	505L	0001	002216	525L
0001	002317	532L	0001	002664	547L	0001	002701	550L	0001	003253	554L	0001	003203	555L
0001	001656	561G	0001	001675	573G	0001	004252	600L	0001	001706	601G	0001	001775	616G
0001	002101	636G	0001	004600	650L	0001	002206	663G	0001	002213	670G	0001	003257	700L
0001	003650	703L	0001	002273	711G	0001	001204	75L	0003	000000	A	0000	R 000321	ABECK
0027	R 000000	ACCPK	0026	R 000000	ACCPK1	0026	R 000001	ACCPK2	0000	R 000341	ACEB	0000	R 000325	ACY
0000	R 000311	AF	0025	R 000000	ALPH	0011	000000	ALPHD	0015	R 000000	AM	0000	R 000301	BBECK
0011	R 000001	BETAP	0000	R 000312	BF	0003	000003	C	0021	R 000000	CAPC	0000	R 000307	CAPY
0013	000000	CASE	0013	R 000015	CBAR	0000	R 000300	CBECK	0000	R 000275	CCEB	0005	000000	CG
0004	000000	CK1	0004	R 000006	CK6	0023	R 000000	CL	0006	R 000000	CLNUM	0021	R 000017	CPBAR
0000	R 000324	CRD	0011	R 000145	C1	0003	R 000005	C10	0003	R 000007	C13	0011	000146	C2
0003	R 000011	C26	0003	R 000012	C28	0011	R 000147	C3M	0003	R 000013	C32	0003	R 000015	C53
0003	R 000016	C56	0003	R 000002	C7	0003	000006	D	0000	R 000320	DADA	0000	R 000313	DADPP
0000	R 000306	DADVP	0000	R 000277	DB	0020	R 000255	DCAPCH	0020	R 000067	DCAPCK	0000	R 000000	DCAPCW
0023	R 000001	DCLNUM	0000	R 000344	DEACY	0000	R 000304	DEL	0023	R 000002	DELCON	0000	R 000007	DELTA
0023	R 000003	DEPC	0010	R 000017	DETA	0006	R 000001	DL	0000	R 000346	DLDA	0023	R 000004	DPI
0020	000256	DPRH	0020	R 000000	DRHOH	0000	R 000331	DRHOI	0020	R 000001	DRHOK	0000	R 000332	DUM
0031	000000	DUMM1	0031	000011	DUMM10	0031	000012	DUMM11	0031	000013	DUMM12	0031	000017	DUMM16
0031	R 000020	DUMM17	0031	000021	DUMM18	0031	000001	DUMM2	0031	000002	DUMM3	0031	000003	DUMM4
0031	000004	DUMM5	0031	000005	DUMM6	0031	000006	DUMM7	0031	000007	DUMM8	0031	000010	DUMM9
0000	R 000326	DUM1	0000	R 000327	DUM2	0023	R 000042	DVS	0000	R 000071	DYA	0003	000010	E
0006	R 000020	ELCON	0007	R 000376	ENL	0000	R 000330	EPI	0000	R 000322	EPS	0006	R 000021	EPSA

0023 R 000043 EPS1	0036 R 000000 ERF	0035 R 000000 ERP	0010 R 000000 ETA	0000 R 000345 EXPA
0025 R 000001 F	0007 000000 FLE	0000 R 000264 FM	0031 000016 FMF	0025 R 000075 G
0022 000000 HB	0011 R 000231 HF	0022 R 000017 HP	0013 I 000016 I	0012 000000 IBODY
0031 I 000015 ICF	0017 000000 IDISC	0012 I 000005 IFLOW	0027 I 000001 ILAM	0032 I 000000 ILAMIN
0000 000574 INJP\$	0000 I 000334 INK	0000 I 000274 IPRT	0013 000017 IQ	0013 I 000020 IS
0013 000021 ISH	0000 I 000302 IWK	0000 I 000335 J	0000 I 000316 K	0013 I 000023 KAPPA
0014 000000 KBC	0013 000024 KONRFT	0014 I 000003 KQ10	0013 000025 KR9	0000 I 000315 L
0013 I 000110 MAT1J	0013 000111 MAT2I	0000 I 000347 MINK	0000 I 000333 MPJ	0013 I 000114 NETA
0013 I 000115 NNLEQ	0013 000116 NON	0013 I 000121 NSP	0013 I 000122 NSPM1	0016 I 000000 NUL
0003 000014 O	0000 R 000323 ONK	0000 R 000343 PCT	0023 R 000044 PIM	0023 R 000045 PM
0000 R 000317 PPL	0021 R 000055 PR	0006 R 000040 PRT	0022 000020 QR	0000 R 000305 RC
0023 R 000046 RED	0030 000000 RETHMO	0006 R 000041 RETR	0022 R 000037 RHO	0005 R 000147 RHOE
0022 R 000056 RHOP	0006 R 000042 RHOVS	0031 R 000014 RK	0000 R 000342 RKS	0017 R 000373 S
0000 R 000303 SALPH	0006 R 000043 SCT	0025 R 000152 SP	0027 R 000002 SPCT	0000 R 000350 SQPI
0024 R 000000 STURB	0000 R 000336 TAUW	0022 R 000075 TP	0000 R 000276 TPCDN	0023 R 000047 TREF
0005 R 000767 TTVC	0024 R 000001 TURPR	0006 000770 TVCC	0005 R 001052 UE	0000 R 000337 UTAU
0000 R 000314 VA	0023 R 000050 VINTR	0020 R 000264 VMU	0005 R 001134 VMUE	0000 R 000340 VWP
0000 R 000270 XP	0006 R 000044 YAP	0000 R 000310 YDI		

00101	1*	SUBROUTINE TRMBL(ILK)		000000
00101	2*	C		000000
00103	3*	COMMON /COECOM/ A(2),C7,C(2),C10,D,C13,E,C26,C28,C32,O,C53,C56	/COECOM/	000000
00104	4*	COMMON /COECON/ CK1(6),CK6(6)	/COECON/	000000
00105	5*	COMMON /EDGCOM/ CG(103),RHOE(400),TTVC,TVCC(50),UE(50),VMUE(50)	/EDGCOM/	000000
00106	6*	COMMON /EPSCOM/ CLNUM,DL(15),ELCON,EPISA(15),PRT,RETR,RHOVS,SCT,YAP	/EPSCOM/	000000
00107	7*	COMMON /ERRCOM/ FLE(254),ENL(123)	/ERRCOM/	000000
00110	8*	COMMON /ETACOM/ ETA(15),DETA(15)	/ETACOM/	000000
00111	9*	COMMON /HISCOM/ ALPHD,BETAP(100),C1,C2,C3M(50),HF(15,5)	/HISCOM/	000000
00112	10*	COMMON /INPUTI/ IBODY(5),IFLOW	/INPUTI/	000000
00113	11*	COMMON /INTCOM/ CASE(13),CBAR,I,IQ,IS,ISH(2),KAPPA,KONRFT,KR9(51)	/INTCOM/	000000
00113	12*	1 MAT1J,MAT2I(3),NETA,NNLEQ,NON(3),NSP,NSPM1	/INTCOM/	000000
00114	13*	COMMON /INTERI/ KBC(3),KQ10	/INTERI/	000000
00115	14*	COMMON /NONCOM/ AM(123,123)	/NONCOM/	000000
00116	15*	COMMON /NZERO/ NUL	/NZERO/	000000
00117	16*	COMMON /PRMORG/ IDISC(251),S(50)	/PRMORG/	000000
00120	17*	COMMON /PRPCOM/ DRHOH,DRHOK(54),DCAPCK(118),DCAPCH,DPRH(6),VMU(15)	/PRPCOM/	000000
00121	18*	COMMON /PRPERT/ CAPC(15),CPBAR(30),PR(15)	/PRPERT/	000000
00122	19*	COMMON /PRPNPT/ HB(15),HP,QR(15),RHO(15),RHOP(15),TP	/PRPNPT/	000000
00123	20*	COMMON /SAVTBL/ CL,DCLNUM,DELCON,DEPC,DPI(15,2),DVS,EPS1,PIM,PM,	/SAVTBL/	000000
00123	21*	1 RED,TREF,VINTR(15)	/SAVTBL/	000000
00124	22*	COMMON /TURB/ STURB,TURPR(15)	/TURB/	000000
00125	23*	COMMON /VARCOM/ ALPH,F(15,4),G(15,3),SP(15,3,7)	/VARCOM/	000000
00126	24*	COMMON/ACPK/ACCPK1,ACCPK2		NEW000000
00127	25*	COMMON/ACCN/ACCPK,ILAM,SPCT		NEW000000
00130	26*	COMMON/RETH/RETHMO		NEW000000
00131	27*	COMMON/RUF/DUMM1,DUMM2,DUMM3,DUMM4,DUMM5,DUMM6,DUMM7,DUMM8,DUMM9,		NEW000000
00131	28*	\$ DUMM10,DUMM11,DUMM12,RK,ICF,FMF,DUMM16,DUMM17,DUMM18		NEW000000
00132	29*	COMMON /LAM/ ILAMIN		NEW000000
00132	30*	C		000000
00133	31*	DIMENSION DCAPCW(7),DELTA(50),DYA(123),FM(4),XP(4)	ANK 4/83	000000
00133	32*	C		000000
00134	33*	GD TO (1001,1002,1003,1004,1005),ILK		000000
00135	34*	1001 IPRT = 0	ANK 8/83	000012
00136	35*	IF(YAP)2002,2003,2004		000012
00136	36*	C CEBECI-SMITH TURBULENCE MODEL		000012
00141	37*	2002 YAP = - YAP		000015
00142	38*	CCEB = 26.0		000016

00143	39*		WRITE (6,47)	000020
00145	40*	47	FORMAT (/1X,'CEBECI-SMITH TURBULENCE MODEL')	000025
00146	41*		WRITE (6,42) ELCON,YAP,CLNUM	000025
00153	42*	42	FORMAT (/1X,'MIXING LENGTH CONSTANT ELCON =',1PE13.6/1X,'SUBLAYER	000035
00153	43*		1CONSTANT YAP',8X,'=',E13.6/1X,'CLAUSER NUMBER CLNUM',9X,'=',E13.6)	000035
00154	44*		IF (PRT .GT. 0.0) WRITE (6,45) PRT	000035
00160	45*	45	FORMAT (/1X,'TURBULENT PRANDTL NUMBER PRT =',1PE13.6)	000046
00161	46*		IF (PRT .GT. 0.0) GO TO 43	000046
00163	47*		IPRT = 1	000051
00164	48*		TPCON=-PRT	000053
00165	49*		WRITE (6,46) TPCON	000055
00170	50*	46	FORMAT (/1X,'VARIABLE TURBULENT PRANDTL NUMBER IN USE'/1X,	000064
00170	51*		1 'TURBULENT PRANDTL CONSTANT =',1PE13.6)	000064
00171	52*	43	WRITE (6,44) SCT,RETR	000064
00175	53*	44	FORMAT (/1X,'TURBULENT SCHMIDT NUMBER SCT =',1PE13.6/1X,	000072
00175	54*		1 'TRANSITION MOM. THICK. RETR =',E13.6)	000072
00176	55*		GO TO 2005	000072
00176	56*	C	BECKWITH-BUSHNELL TURBULENCE MODEL	000072
00177	57*	2003	DB = ELCON/CLNUM	000074
00200	58*		CBECK = 26.0	000076
00201	59*		BBECK=CLNUM	000100
00202	60*		WRITE (6,48) BBECK,ELCON,PRT	000102
00207	61*	48	FORMAT (/1X,'BECKWITH-BUSHNELL TURBULENCE MODEL'//1X,'BECKWITH CON	000112
00207	62*		1STANT BBECK',6X,'=',1PE13.6/1X,'MIXING LENGTH CONSTANT ELCON =',	000112
00207	63*		2 E13.6/1X,'TURBULENT PRANDTL NUMBER PRT =',E13.6)	000112
00210	64*		WRITE (6,44) SCT,RETR	000112
00214	65*		GO TO 2005	000121
00214	66*	C	KENDALL TURBULENCE MODEL	000121
00215	67*	2004	WRITE (6,49)	000123
00217	68*	49	FORMAT (/1X,'KENDALL TURBULENCE MODEL')	000127
00220	69*		WRITE (6,42) ELCON,YAP,CLNUM	000127
00225	70*		WRITE (6,45) PRT	000137
00230	71*		WRITE (6,44) SCT,RETR	000145
00234	72*	2005	DELCON = ELCON	000155
00235	73*		DCLNUM = CLNUM	000156
00236	74*		IFLOW = IFLOW - 2	ANK 4/83 000160
00237	75*		KQ10 = 1	ANK 4/83 000163
00240	76*		IF (RETR .GT. 0.0) KQ10 = -1	ANK 4/83 000165
00242	77*		IF (RETR .LT. -1.999) KQ10 = RETR - 10.010	ANK 4/83 000172
00244	78*		RETURN	000207
00244	79*	C****	CALCULATES EPS2/NUE AND ITS DERIVITIVES AS DVS AND AM(1,...)	000207
00245	80*	1002	IWK = 0	000213
00245	81*	C	INTERMITTANCY CORRECTIONS	000213
00246	82*		DO 13 I = 1,NETA	000213
00251	83*		VINTR(I) = 1.0	000227
00252	84*	13	IF (CBECK .LE. 0.0 .AND. I .GT. KAPPA) VINTR(I) = 1.0 - (ETA(I) -	000231
00252	85*		1 ETA(KAPPA))/(ETA(NETA) - ETA(KAPPA))	000231
00255	86*		SALPH = 1.0	000253
00256	87*		IF(ILAMIN.EQ.0)GO TO 39	NEW000255
00260	88*		IF(ILAM.EQ.1)GO TO 29	NEW000257
00262	89*		GO TO 39	NEW000262
00263	90*	29	SALPH=1.-(ACCPK-ACCPK1)/(ACCPK2-ACCPK1)	NEW000264
00264	91*		SPCT=SALPH*100. (1.-SALPH)*100.	NEW000272
00265	92*	39	CONTINUE	NEW000275
00266	93*		IF (S(IS) .LT. 2.0*STURB) SALPH = S(IS)/STURB - 1.0	000275
00270	94*		ELCON = DELCON*SQRT(SALPH)	000310
00271	95*		TPCON = TPCON*SQRT(SALPH)	000316
00272	96*		BBECK = DCLNUM*SQRT(SALPH)	000321
00273	97*		CLNUM = DCLNUM*SALPH	000324
00273	98*		COMMENT .. C3=-DEL/VMUE , RHOVS=-DEL/VMUE*RHOV=-RED*RHOV/(RHOE*UE)	000324

00274	99*	DEL = -C3M(IS)*VMUE(IS)	ANK 8/83	000327
00275	100*	RED = -C3M(IS)*RHOE(IS)*UE(IS)	ANK 8/83	000333
00276	101*	RC=RED*CLNUM		000337
00277	102*	PM = 0.0	ANK 5/83	000341
00300	103*	EPS1=0.		000342
00301	104*	DEPC=0.		000343
00302	105*	RHOVS=C1*F(1,1)+HF(1,5)		000344
00303	106*	IF (RC .LT. 0.0) GO TO 75		000350
00305	107*	DADVP = RHOE(IS)/RHO(1)		000361
00306	108*	CAPY = DADVP/RHO(1)*RHOP(1)		000364
00307	109*	YDI=0.		000367
00310	110*	AF = 0.0		000370
00311	111*	BF = 0.0		000371
00312	112*	AM(1,1)=0.		000372
00313	113*	DADPP = (0.995 - CBAR)/(1.0 - CBAR)		000373
00314	114*	SALPH = 0.0		000401
00315	115*	VA = 0.0		000402
00316	116*	DVS=0.		000403
00317	117*	L = 117		000404
00320	118*	DO 66 I=1,NETA		000415
00323	119*	DO 3 K=1,NSP		000432
00326	120*	3 DRHOK(K-1) = AM(L,K+97)		000432
00330	121*	PPL = - CAPY		000434
00331	122*	DADA = DADVP		000436
00332	123*	ABECK = YDI		000440
00333	124*	EPS = BF		000442
00334	125*	ONK = RHOE(IS)/RHO(I)**2		000444
00335	126*	C10 = C7*F(I,2)		000452
00336	127*	C56 = F(I,2)/ALPH		000455
00337	128*	CRD=DRHOH*C10		000460
00340	129*	ACY = - VA		000462
00341	130*	IF (I .GE. NETA) GO TO 15		000464
00343	131*	DADVP = RHOE(IS)/RHO(I+1)		000470
00344	132*	CAPY = DADVP/RHO(I+1)*RHOP(I+1)		000474
00345	133*	PPL = PPL + CAPY		000477
00346	134*	YDI = DETA(I)/2.0*(DADVP + DADA + DETA(I)/6.0*PPL)		000501
00347	135*	SALPH = SALPH + YDI		000513
00350	136*	DUM1 = YDI*(F(I,3)/DADA - F(I+1,3)/DADVP)/6.0		000515
00351	137*	DUM2 = F(NETA,2) - (F(I,2) + F(I+1,2))/2.0		000525
00352	138*	DVS=DVS+YDI*(DUM2-DUM1/2.)		000532
00353	139*	VA = YDI**2		000537
00354	140*	ACY = ACY + VA		000542
00355	141*	AF = AF + DETA(I)/2.0*(DUM2 - DUM1)		000544
00356	142*	ABECK = ABECK + YDI		000552
00357	143*	BF = ALPH*DEL*DETA(I)/2.0		000555
00360	144*	IF (I .EQ. KAPPA) EPI = BF*DADPP		000562
00362	145*	IF (I .NE. KAPPA) EPS = EPS + BF		000570
00364	146*	15 DRHOI = - AF*DADA/RHO(I) - F(I,3)/12.0*ACY/RHOE(IS)		000577
00365	147*	IF(CBECK.GT.0.) GO TO 33		000611
00367	148*	DUM = AM(L,98)*DRHOI*RC		000613
00370	149*	AM(1,I+3) = AM(1,I+3) - RC*ABECK/2.0 + C7*DUM*F(I,2)		000616
00371	150*	IF (I .LE. 1) AM(1,3) = AM(1,3) - RC/DADA*ACY/12.0		000626
00373	151*	IF (I .GT. 1) CALL LIAD (-1,1,NETA-2+I,-RC/DADA*ACY/12.0)		000640
00375	152*	AM(1,1) = AM(1,1) - C7*DUM*F(I,2)**2/ALPH		000663
00376	153*	MPJ=MAT1J+1+I		000700
00377	154*	DO 60 K=NUL, NSPM1		000710
00402	155*	IF (K .GT. 0) DUM = AM(L,K+98)*DRHOI*RC		000713
00404	156*	IF (I .EQ. NETA) CALL LIAD (K,1,1,DUM)		000722
00406	157*	IF (I .NE. NETA) AM(1,MPJ) = AM(1,MPJ) + DUM		000733
00410	158*	60 MPJ = MPJ + NETA	ANK 8/83	000742

00412	159*		GO TO 32		000750
00412	160*	C	BECKWITH-BUSHNELL MODEL		000750
00413	161*	33	IF (I .LT. KAPPA) AM(1,1) = AM(1,1) + DEL*YDI + CRD*C56*ONK*EPS		000752
00415	162*		IF (I .EQ. KAPPA) AM(1,1) = AM(1,1)+CRD*C56*ONK*EPS+DADPP*DEL*YDI		000777
00417	163*		IF -(I .GE. KAPPA) AM(1,1) = AM(1,1) + EPI*ONK*CRD*C56		001013
00421	164*		INK=I+3		001024
00422	165*		AM(1,INK) = - CRD*EPS*ONK		001030
00423	166*		IF (I .EQ. KAPPA) AM(1,INK) = AM(1,INK) - CRD*EPI*ONK		001035
00425	167*		IF (I .EQ. KAPPA + 1) AM(1,INK) = - CRD*BF*ONK		001046
00427	168*		INK=INK+1		001057
00430	169*		DO 68 K=1,NSP		001065
00433	170*		INK = INK + NETA	ANK 8/83	001065
00434	171*		AM(1,INK) = - EPS*ONK*DRHOK(K-1)		001071
00435	172*		IF (I .EQ. KAPPA) AM(1,INK) = AM(1,INK) - EPI*ONK*DRHOK(K-1)		001075
00437	173*	68	IF (I .EQ. NETA) CALL LIAD (K-1,1,1,-EPI*ONK*DRHOK(K-1))		001105
00442	174*	32	IF (I .EQ. KAPPA - 1) DELTA(IS) = SALPH		001127
00444	175*	66	L = MAT1J + I		001137
00446	176*		DVS=AMAX1(O.,RC*DVS)		001145
00447	177*		IF (CBECK .LE. O.O) AM(1,MAT1J) = AM(1,MAT1J) + SALPH*RC		001154
00451	178*		DELTA(IS) = ALPH*DEL*(DELTA(IS) + (SALPH - DELTA(IS))*DADPP)		001167
00452	179*		RETURN		001200
00453	180*	75	RC=-RC		001204
00454	181*		DVS=0.		001205
00455	182*		DO 80 I=2,NETA		001220
00460	183*		DO 76 J = 1,3	ANK 6/83	001220
00463	184*	76	FM(J) = F(I,J+1)	ANK 6/83	001220
00465	185*		FM(4) = F(I-1,4)		001222
00466	186*		CALL TAYLOR (DETA(I-1),FM(2),FM,XP)		001224
00467	187*		DVS = DVS+F(I,2)*XP(1)+F(I,3)*XP(2)+F(I,4)*XP(3)+F(I-1,4)*XP(4)		001234
00470	188*		AM(1,I+3) = AM(1,I+3) + XP(1)		001251
00471	189*		CALL LIAD (-1,1,NETA+I-2,XP(2))		001254
00472	190*		CALL LIAD (-1,1,2*NETA+I-2,XP(3))		001266
00473	191*	80	CALL LIAD (-1,1,2*NETA+I-3,XP(4))		001301
00475	192*		DVS = DVS*RC/F(NETA,2)		001321
00476	193*		DO 85 I=1,NNLEQ		001326
00501	194*	85	AM(1,I) = - 2.0*AM(1,I)*RC/F(NETA,2)		001336
00503	195*		AM(1,2)=AM(1,2)-RC		001343
00504	196*		AM(1,MAT1J) = AM(1,MAT1J) + DVS/F(NETA,2)		001346
00505	197*		CALL LIAD(-1,1,NETA-1,RC)		001353
00506	198*		DVS = AMAX1(RC*(F(NETA,1) - F(1,1)) - DVS,O.O)		001364
00507	199*		RETURN		001376
00510	200*	1003	TURPR(I) = PRT		001402
00511	201*		TURPR(1)=0.		001404
00512	202*		IF(ELCON.LE.O.O0001) GO TO 401		001405
00514	203*		IF(IPRT.EQ.1) GO TO 505		001411
00516	204*		IF(IWK.EQ.1) GO TO 401		001414
00520	205*		IF(CCEB.GT.O..OR.CBECK.GT.O.) GO TO 505		001417
00520	206*	C****	CALCULATES MIXING LENGTH AND ITS DERIVITIVES FOR KENDALL MODEL		001417
00522	207*		PIM = PM	ANK 5/83	001433
00523	208*		PM = SQRT(ABS(RED/C26*((CAPC(1)*F(1,3) - ALPH*RHOVS*F(I,2))))/	ANK 5/83	001435
00523	209*	1	(CAPC(I)*YAP)		001435
00524	210*		IF (I .LE. 1) GO TO 305		001457
00526	211*		EPI = EXP(-(PM + PIM)/2.O*DETA(I-1))	ANK 5/83	001463
00527	212*		ONK = PM - PIM	ANK 5/83	001474
00530	213*		IF (ONK/PM .GT. 1.OE-4) GO TO 103	ANK 5/83	001477
00532	214*		PM = AMAX1(PM,PIM)	ANK 5/83	001503
00533	215*		ONK = 1.0		001511
00534	216*		AF=1.0		001513
00535	217*		BF = 1.0/PM	ANK 5/83	001514
00536	218*		DADA = -2.0/PM**2	ANK 5/83	001516

00537	219*		CRD = 1.0/PIM		001522
00540	220*		EPS = -2.0/PIM**2		001525
00541	221*		GO TO 104		001532
00542	222*	103	AF = SQRT(2.0*DETA(I-1)/ONK)		001534
00543	223*		BF = ERP(AF*PM/2.0)	ANK 5/83	001544
00544	224*		DADA = 1.0 - AF*PM*BF	ANK 5/83	001553
00545	225*		CRD = ERP(AF*PIM/2.0)		001560
00546	226*		EPS = 1.0 - AF*PIM*CRD		001570
00547	227*	104	BF = BF - EPI*CRD		001576
00550	228*		DUM1 = EPI*(AF*CRD - CL)*DETA(I-1)/2.0		001601
00551	229*		CL=CL+EPI+AF*BF		001611
00552	230*		DL(I) = ALPH*ELCON*(ETA(I) - CL)	ANK 5/83	001616
00553	231*		DUM2 = AF/ONK*(BF/2.0 + DADA*AF*PM/4.0 - EPI*EPS*AF*PIM/4.0)	ANK 5/83	001623
00554	232*		IF(I-2) 305,330,320		001644
00557	233*	305	DL(1) = 0.0	ANK 5/83	001651
00560	234*		DO 307 J=1,NNLEQ		001651
00563	235*	307	AM(2,J)=0.		001656
00565	236*		CL=0.		001657
00566	237*		DPI(1,2)= CAPC(1)		001660
00567	238*		DPI(3,1) = F(1,3)*DCAPCH		001662
00570	239*		IF (NSPM1 .LE. 0) GO TO 350		001665
00572	240*		DO 315 K = 1,NSPM1		001670
00575	241*	315	DPI(K+3,1) = F(1,3)*DCAPCK(K)		001675
00577	242*		GO TO 350		001700
00600	243*	320	DO 325 J=1,NNLEQ		001702
00603	244*	325	AM(2,J) = AM(2,J)*EPI		001706
00605	245*	330	DUM = -ALPH*ELCON*(DUM1 + DUM2 - EPI*EPS*AF**2/2.0)*TREF		001712
00606	246*		AM(2,1) = AM(2,1) + (DL(I) - EPI*DL(I-1))/ALPH	ANK 5/83	001727
00607	247*		L=I-1		001736
00610	248*	331	AM(2,1)= AM(2,1)+DPI(1,1)*DUM		001742
00611	249*		AM(2,2)= AM(2,2) + DPI(2,1)* DUM		001745
00612	250*		AM(2,3)= AM(2,3) + DPI(1,2)*DUM		001751
00613	251*		AM(2,L+3)= AM(2,L+3)+DPI(2,2)*DUM		001755
00614	252*		J=MAT1J+2		001764
00615	253*		DO 340 K=NUL,NSPM1		001775
00620	254*		AM(2,J)= AM(2,J) + DPI(K+3,1) * DUM		002001
00621	255*		AM(2,J+L-1) = AM(2,J+L-1) + DPI(K+3,2)*DUM		002005
00622	256*	340	J = J + NETA	ANK 8/83	002011
00624	257*		IF (L .GE. 1) GO TO 400		002015
00626	258*	350	TREF= RED/C26 /(2.*CAPC(I)*YAP*PM*YAP*CAPC(I))	ANK 5/83	002022
00627	259*		DPI(3,2) = -PM/TREF*(DCAPCH/CAPC(I)-DRHOH/(2.*RHO(I)))	ANK 5/83	002034
00630	260*		DPI(2,2)= C10*DPI(3,2)-RHOVS*ALPH		002047
00631	261*		DPI(1,1) = - C10*C56*DPI(3,2) - F(I,2)*RHOVS		002054
00632	262*		DPI(2,1) = - ALPH*C1*F(I,2)		002063
00633	263*		IF (NSPM1 .LE. 0) GO TO 362		002067
00635	264*		DO 360 K = 1,NSPM1		002072
00640	265*	360	DPI(K+3,2)=-PM/TREF*(DCAPCK(K)/CAPC(I)-DRHOK(K)/(2.*RHO(I)))	ANK 5/83	002101
00642	266*	362	L=I		002111
00643	267*		DUM = - ALPH*ELCON*(DUM1 - DUM2 + DADA*AF**2/2.0)*TREF		002112
00644	268*		IF (I .LE. 1) RETURN		002126
00646	269*		IF (I - NETA) 331,400,400		002135
00646	270*	C	CEBECI-SMITH AND BECKWITH-BUSHNELL MODELS		002135
00651	271*	505	DEL = -C3M(IS)*VMUE(IS)	ANK 8/83	002143
00652	272*		INK=I-1		002146
00653	273*		ONK = - 12.0		002151
00654	274*		IF (I .GT. 1) GO TO 525		002153
00656	275*		INK = 1		002157
00657	276*		ONK=ABS(ONK)		002161
00660	277*		TAUW = -AMAX1(C28,1.0E-4)*UE(IS)/ALPH/C3M(IS)	ANK 8/83	002163
00661	278*		DCAPCW(1)=DCAPCH		002174

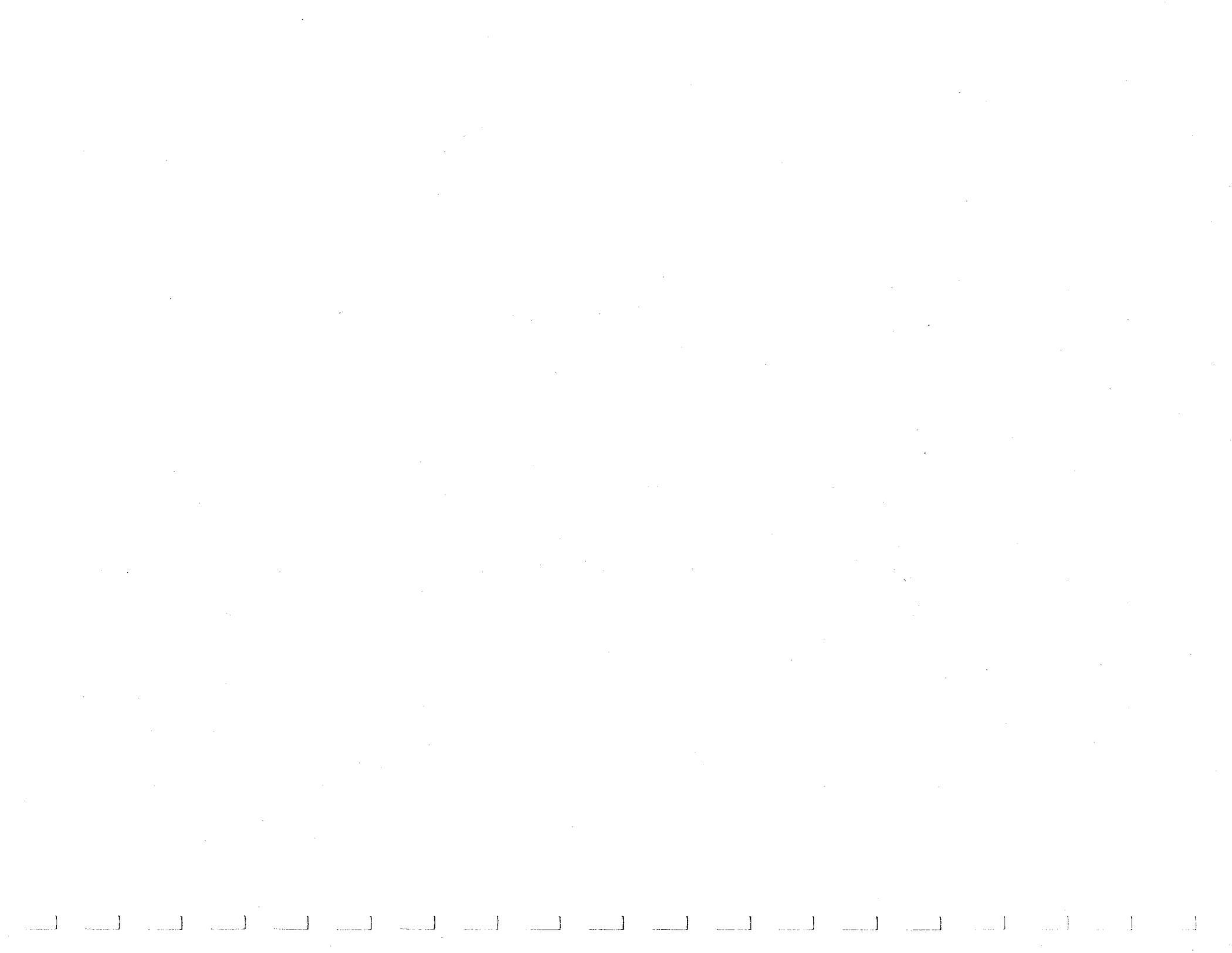
00662	279*		DO 515 K=1,NSPM1		002206
00665	280*	515	DCAPCW(K+1)=DCAPCK(K)		002206
00667	281*		DO 520 J=1,NNLEQ		002213
00672	282*	520	DYA(J)=0.		002213
00674	283*		CAPY=0.		002214
00675	284*	525	VA = DETA(INK)*C26*(0.50 - C53*DETA(INK)/ONK)		002216
00676	285*		CAPY=CAPY+VA		002226
00677	286*		DYA(1)=DYA(1)+VA*DEL		002230
00700	287*		IF(I.EQ.NETA) GO TO 532		002234
00702	288*		DADA = - DETA(INK)/2.0*C26/RHO(I)*ALPH*DEL		002237
00703	289*		VA = DADA*DRHOK*C10		002247
00704	290*		DYA(1)=DYA(1)-VA*C56		002252
00705	291*		INK=I+3		002255
00706	292*		DYA(INK)=DYA(INK)+VA		002260
00707	293*		INK=INK+1		002264
00710	294*		DO 530 K=1,NSP		002273
00713	295*		INK = INK + NETA	ANK 8/83	002273
00714	296*	530	DYA(INK) = DYA(INK) + DADA*DRHOK(K-1)		002275
00716	297*		IF(I.EQ.1) RETURN		002303
00720	298*		IF(ONK.GT.O.) GO TO 406		002311
00722	299*		ONK=ABS(ONK)		002314
00723	300*	532	UTAU = SQRT(TAUW/RHO(I))		002317
00724	301*		IF(CBECK.GT.O.) GO TO 700		002326
00724	302*	C	***** CEBECI-SMITH MODEL *****		002326
00726	303*		VWP = (HF(1,5) + F(1,1)*C1)/(C3M(IS)*RHO(1)*UTAU)	ANK 8/83	002331
00727	304*		EPI = EXP(YAP*VWP)		002342
00730	305*		PPL=0.		002350
00731	306*		IF (ABS(BETAP(IS)) .GE. 1.OE-7) PPL = -BETAP(IS)*RHOE(IS)*UE(IS)	ANK 8/83	002351
00731	307*		1 /C3M(IS)**2*CAPC(I)/(RHO(I)*UTAU)**3	ANK 8/83	002351
00733	308*		EPS = EPI - 1.0		002400
00734	309*		IF (ABS(VWP) .LT. 1.OE-7) AF = YAP		002403
00736	310*		IF (ABS(VWP) .GE. 1.OE-7) AF = EPS/VWP		002411
00740	311*		BF = AF*PPL		002420
00741	312*		SALPH = BF + EPI		002423
00742	313*		IF (SALPH .LE. 0.0) SALPH = 1.OE-30		002425
00744	314*		SALPH = SQRT(SALPH)		002432
00745	315*		ACEB = CCEB*VMU(I)/RHO(I)/UTAU/SALPH		002436
00746	316*		ACY=ALPH*DEL*CAPY		002445
00746	317*	C			NEW002445
00746	318*	C	ROUGHNESS OPTION (3) ICF = 3		NEW002445
00746	319*	C			NEW002445
00747	320*		IF(ICF.EQ.3)GO TO 201		NEW002451
00751	321*		GO TO 202		NEW002454
00752	322*	201	CONTINUE		NEW002456
00753	323*		RKS=RK*UTAU*RHO(I)/VMU(I)		NEW002456
00754	324*		IF(RKS.LE.4.535)PCT=0.0		NEW002464
00756	325*		IF(RKS.GT.4.535.AND.RKS.LE.4000.)PCT=1.0		NEW002471
00760	326*		IF(RKS.GT.4000.)PCT=2.0		NEW002511
00762	327*		DUMM17=PCT		NEW002517
00763	328*		IF(ABS(PCT).LE..001)GO TO 203		NEW002521
00765	329*		DEACY=.9*(VMU(I)/(RHO(I)*UTAU))*(RKS**.5-RKS*EXP(-RKS/6.))		NEW002525
00766	330*	203	CONTINUE		NEW002553
00767	331*		ACY=ALPH*DEL*CAPY+DEACY		NEW002553
00770	332*	202	CONTINUE		NEW002560
00771	333*		VA = ACY/ACEB		002560
00772	334*		EXPA = EXP(-VA)		002562
00773	335*		DL(I)=ELCON*ACY*(1.-EXPA)	ANK 5/83	002567
00774	336*		DADA = ELCON*(1.0 - (1.0 - VA)*EXPA)		002575
00775	337*		IF(IWK.EQ.1) GO TO 555		002603
00777	338*		DO 545 J=1,NNLEQ		002617

01002	339*	545	AM(2,J) = DYA(J)*DADA		002617
01004	340*		DLDA = - ELCON*EXPA*VA**2		002622
01005	341*		IF (ABS(VWP).LT.1.E-07) GO TO 547		002630
01007	342*		DADPP = - ACEB/2.0/VWP/(PPL/VWP + EPI/EPS)		002634
01010	343*		DADVP = - ACEB/2.0*(- BF/VWP + YAP*(1.0 + PPL/VWP)*EPI)/(BF + EPI)		002646
01011	344*		GO TO 550		002662
01012	345*	547	DADPP=-ACEB/2./(PPL+1./YAP)		002664
01013	346*		DADVP=DADPP*(1.+YAP*PPL/2.)		002672
01014	347*	550	BF = - C10*C56*DRHOH		002701
01015	348*		AF = - C10*C56*DCAPCH		002705
01016	349*		DADA = DADPP*PPL*(AF/CAPC(I) - 1.50*BF/RHO(I) + 3.0/ALPH) - 1.50*		002710
01016	350*		1 ACEB*BF/RHO(I) + ACEB/ALPH + DADVP*VWP*(BF/RHO(I)/2.0 + 1.0/ALPH)		002710
01016	351*		2 + AF*ACEB/CAPC(I)		002710
01017	352*		AM(2,1)=AM(2,1)+DLDA*DADA		002755
01020	353*		AM(2,2) = AM(2,2) + DLDA*DADVP*C1/C3M(IS)/RHO(1)/UTAU	ANK 8/83	002760
01021	354*		DADA = (- ACEB/2.0 - 1.50*DADPP*PPL - DADVP*VWP/2.0)/F(1,3)		002771
01022	355*		AM(2,3) = AM(2,3) + DLDA*DADA		003005
01023	356*		INK=I+3		003010
01024	357*		DADA = C10*((ACEB + DADPP*PPL)*(DCAPCH/CAPC(I) - 1.50*DRHOH/RHO(I)		003013
01024	358*		1) + DADVP*VWP*DRHOH/RHO(I)/2.0)		003013
01025	359*		AM(2,INK) = AM(2,INK) + DLDA*DADA		003034
01026	360*		INK = INK + NETA + 1	ANK 8/83	003040
01027	361*		MINK=MAT1J+2		003044
01030	362*		AM(2,MINK) = AM(2,MINK) + DLDA*DCAPCW(1)/CAPC(1)*(- ACEB/2.0 -		003047
01030	363*		1 1.50*DADPP*PPL - DADVP*VWP/2.0)		003047
01031	364*		IF (I.NE.NETA) AM(2,INK) = AM(2,INK) + DADA*DLDA/C10		003057
01033	365*		IF (I.EQ.NETA) CALL LIAD (0,2,1,DLDA*DADA/C10)		003072
01035	366*		DO 553 K = 2,NSP		003107
01040	367*		INK = INK + NETA	ANK 8/83	003115
01041	368*		MINK = MINK + NETA	ANK 8/83	003120
01042	369*		AF = (ACEB + DADPP*PPL)*(DCAPCK(K-1)/CAPC(I) - 1.50*DRHOK(K-1)/		003123
01042	370*		1 RHO(I)) + DADVP*VWP*DRHOK(K-1)/RHO(I)/2.0		003123
01043	371*		AM(2,MINK) = AM(2,MINK) + DLDA*DCAPCW(K)/CAPC(1)*(-ACEB/2.0 - 1.50		003140
01043	372*		1 *DADPP*PPL - DADVP*VWP/2.0)		003140
01044	373*		IF (I.NE.NETA) AM(2,INK) = AM(2,INK) + DLDA*AF		003151
01046	374*	553	IF (I.EQ.NETA) CALL LIAD (K-1,2,1,DLDA*AF)		003161
01046	375*		CALCULATE THE TURBULENT PRANDTL NUMBER		003161
01051	376*	555	IF(IPRT.NE.1) GO TO 554		003203
01053	377*		AF = ACY*UTAU*RHO(I)/VMU(I)/CCEB/SALPH		003205
01054	378*		BF = ACY*UTAU*RHO(I)/VMU(I)*SQRT(PR(I))/34.0/SALPH		003216
01055	379*		PRT = ELCON/TPCON*(1.0 - EXP(-AF))/(1.0 - EXP(-BF))		003227
01056	380*	554	TURPR(I)=PRT		003253
01057	381*		GO TO 703		003255
01057	382*	C	***** BECKWITH-BUSHNELL MODEL *****		003255
01060	383*	700	SQPI = 1.772453851		003257
01061	384*		ABECK=CBECK/RHO(I)*VMU(I)/UTAU		003260
01062	385*		ACY=ALPH*DEL*CAPY		003266
01063	386*		VA = DB*ACY/DELTA(IS)		003273
01064	387*		EPI = 5.0*ACY/DELTA(IS) - 3.90		003277
01065	388*		EXPA = EXP(-ACY/ABECK)		003304
01066	389*		AF = 1.0 - EXPA		003313
01067	390*		BF = TANH(VA)		003315
01070	391*		CRD = SQRT(0.50 - ERF(EPI)/2.0)		003321
01071	392*		DL(I) = BBECK*DELTA(IS)*AF*BF*CRD	ANK 5/83	003333
01072	393*		DRHOI = 1.50*DRHOH/RHO(I)		003343
01073	394*		EPS = EXP(-EPI**2)		003347
01074	395*		DADA = BBECK*(DELTA(IS)/ABECK*BF*CRD*EXPA + DB*AF*CRD/COSH(VA)**2		003356
01074	396*		1 - 2.50/SQPI*AF*BF/CRD*EPS)		003356
01075	397*		DLDA = -BBECK*DELTA(IS)*BF*CRD*ACY/ABECK**2*EXPA		003406
01076	398*		DADPP = BBECK*(AF*BF*CRD - DB*ACY/DELTA(IS)*AF*CRD/COSH(VA)**2 +		003420

01076	399*	1	2.50/SQPI*AF*BF/CRD*ACY/DELTA(IS)*EPS)	003420
01077	400*		DO 701 J=1,NNLEQ	003454
01102	401*	701	AM(2,J) = DYA(J)*DADA + AM(1,J)*DADPP	003454
01104	402*		DADA = ABECK*(C10*C56*(-DCAPCH/CAPC(I) + DRHOI) + 1.0/ALPH)	003462
01105	403*		AM(2,1)=AM(2,1)+DLDA*DADA	003472
01106	404*		AM(2,3) = AM(2,3) - DLDA*ABECK/2.0/F(1,3)	003475
01107	405*		INK=I+3	003502
01110	406*		AM(2,INK) = AM(2,INK) + DLDA*ABECK*C10*(DCAPCH/CAPC(I) - DRHOI)	003505
01111	407*		INK = INK + NETA + 1	ANK 8/83 003513
01112	408*		MINK=MAT1J+2	003517
01113	409*		DADA = ABECK*(DCAPCH/CAPC(I) - DRHOI)	003522
01114	410*		AM(2,MINK) = AM(2,MINK) - DLDA*ABECK*DCAPCW(1)/CAPC(1)/2.0	003525
01115	411*		IF (I .NE. NETA) AM(2,INK) = AM(2,INK) + DADA*DLDA	003534
01117	412*		IF (I .EQ. NETA) CALL LIAD (0,2,1,DADA*DLDA)	003547
01121	413*		DO 708 K = 2,NSP	003560
01124	414*		INK = INK + NETA	ANK 8/83 003566
01125	415*		MINK = MINK + NETA	ANK 8/83 003572
01126	416*		DADA = ABECK*(DCAPCK(K-1)/CAPC(I) - 1.50*DRHOK(K-1)/RHO(I))	003576
01127	417*		AM(2,MINK) = AM(2,MINK) - ABECK*DCAPCW(K)*DLDA/CAPC(1)/2.0	003606
01130	418*		IF (I .NE. NETA) AM(2,INK) = AM(2,INK) + DADA*DLDA	003616
01132	419*	708	IF (I .EQ. NETA) CALL LIAD (K-1,2,1,DADA*DLDA)	003626
01132	420*	C	CEBECI-SMITH AND BECKWITH-BUSHNELL MODELS	003626
01135	421*	703	DO 704 J = 1,NNLEQ	003650
01140	422*	704	AM(2,J)=AM(2,J)/C26/DEL	003661
01142	423*		EPI = DL(I)/RHOE(IS)/DEL	ANK 5/83 003665
01143	424*		AM(2,1) = AM(2,1) - C10*C56*DRHOH*EPI	003671
01144	425*		INK=I+3	003677
01145	426*		AM(2,INK) = AM(2,INK) + C10*DRHOH*EPI	003702
01146	427*		INK=INK+1	003710
01147	428*		DO 706 K = 1,NSP	003716
01152	429*		INK = INK + NETA	ANK 8/83 003716
01153	430*		IF (I .NE. NETA) AM(2,INK) = AM(2,INK) + DRHOK(K-1)*EPI	003723
01155	431*	706	IF (I .EQ. NETA) CALL LIAD (K-1,2,1,DRHOK(K-1)*EPI)	003733
01160	432*		DL(I) = DL(I)/C26/DEL	ANK 5/83 003754
01161	433*		IF(I.EQ.NETA) GO TO 406	003761
01163	434*		INK=I	003764
01164	435*		GO TO 525	003766
01164	436*	C	CALCULATES EPS AND EPS DERIVATIVES	003766
01164	437*	C	CEBECI-SMITH AND BECKWITH-BUSHNELL MODELS	003766
01165	438*	406	IF(IWK.EQ.1) GO TO 401	003770
01165	439*	C	KENDALL TURBULENCE MODEL	003770
01167	440*	400	DUM1 = DL(I)**2/ALPH**2*RED/C26	ANK 5/83 003773
01170	441*		EPS1 = DUM1*ABS(F(I,3))	004003
01171	442*		IF (CBECK .GT. 0.0 .OR. EPS1 .LT. DVS/C26**2) GO TO 405	004006
01173	443*	401	EPS = VINTR(I)*DVS/C26**2	004027
01174	444*		IWK = 1	004035
01175	445*		ENL(3) = ENL(1)*VINTR(I)/C26**2	004037
01176	446*		DO 402 J=1,NNLEQ	004051
01201	447*	402	AM(3,J) = AM(1,J)*VINTR(I)/C26**2	004051
01203	448*		DUM1=2.0*EPS/RHO(I)	004055
01204	449*		GO TO 415	004061
01204	450*	C	BECKWITH-BUSHNELL MODEL	004061
01205	451*	405	EPS=EPS1*VINTR(I)	004063
01206	452*		ENL(3)=0.	004066
01207	453*		DO 410 J=1,NNLEQ	004074
01212	454*	410	AM(3,J) = 2.0*AM(2,J)*EPS/DL(I)	ANK 5/83 004074
01214	455*		AM(3,1)=AM(3,1)-2.0/ALPH*EPS	004101
01215	456*		CALL LIAD (-1,3,NETA+I-2,SIGN(1.0,F(I,3))*VINTR(I)*DUM1)	004106
01216	457*		DUM1=EPS/RHO(I)	004126
01217	458*	415	DUM=DUM1*DRHOH	004133

01220	459*	EPSA(I)=EPS	004135
01221	460*	AM(3,1)=AM(3,1)-C56*C10*DUM	004140
01222	461*	AM(3,I+3)=AM(3,I+3)+DUM*C10	004145
01223	462*	J=MAT1J+I+1	004154
01224	463*	L=MAT1J	004160
01225	464*	DO 420 K=NUL,NSPM1	004167
01230	465*	IF (I.LT.NETA) AM(3,J) = AM(3,J) + DUM	004172
01232	466*	IF (I.GE.NETA) CALL LIAD (K,3,1,DUM)	004202
01234	467*	J = J + NETA	ANK 8/83 004214
01235	468*	420 DUM=DUM1*DRHOK(K+1)	004217
01237	469*	DEPC=ENL(3)	004224
01240	470*	RETURN	004226
01240	471*	C**** MODIFIES ENL AND AM AFTER IMONE	004226
01241	472*	1004 L = I - 1	004232
01242	473*	SALPH=-ALPH/TTVC	004234
01243	474*	IF(I-2) 650,650,600	004237
01243	475*	C**** MODIFIES ENL AND AM AFTER IONLY	004237
01246	476*	1005 L = I	004245
01247	477*	SALPH= ALPH/TTVC	004246
01250	478*	600 DUM = F(L,3)/SALPH	004252
01251	479*	ENL(I+3)=ENL(I+3)-DUM*(EPS-DEPC)	004255
01252	480*	AM(I+3,1)=AM(I+3,1)-DUM*EPS/ALPH	004263
01253	481*	C28=C28+DUM*EPS	004271
01254	482*	DO 605 J=1,NNLEQ	004310
01257	483*	605 AM(I+3,J)=AM(I+3,J)+DUM*AM(3,J)	004310
01261	484*	CALL LIAD (-1,I+3,L+NETA-2,EPS/SALPH)	004314
01262	485*	MPJ=MAT1J+I-1	004331
01263	486*	EPI = 1.0 - 1.0/PRT	004335
01264	487*	DEL = - C13*F(L,2)*EPI/SALPH	004342
01265	488*	AF = G(L,2)/(SALPH*PRT)	004347
01266	489*	CRD = DEL*EPS	004354
01267	490*	DEL = DEL + AF	004356
01270	491*	BF = EPS/SALPH*(1.0/SCT - 1.0/PRT)*(HP - CPBAR(L)*TP)	004360
01271	492*	ENL(MPJ) = ENL(MPJ) - AF*(EPS - DEPC) - BF - CRD	004371
01272	493*	C32 = C32 + AF*EPS + BF + CRD	004401
01273	494*	AM(MPJ,1) = AM(MPJ,1) - AF/ALPH*EPS - 3.0/ALPH*CRD	004407
01274	495*	DO 610 J=1,NNLEQ	004434
01277	496*	610 AM(MPJ,J) = AM(MPJ,J) + DEL*AM(3,J)	004434
01301	497*	AM(MPJ,L+3) = AM(MPJ,L+3) - EPI*C13/SALPH*EPS	004440
01302	498*	CALL LIAD (-1,MPJ,NETA+L-2,-EPI*C10/SALPH*EPS)	004447
01303	499*	CALL LIAD (0,MPJ,L,EPS/(SALPH*PRT))	004466
01304	500*	IF (NSPM1.LE.0) GO TO 650	004501
01306	501*	DO 630 K = 1,NSPM1	004504
01311	502*	DUM = SP(L,2,K)/(SALPH*SCT)	004520
01312	503*	MPJ = MPJ + NETA - 1	ANK 8/83 004526
01313	504*	CK6(K)=CK6(K)+DUM*EPS	004534
01314	505*	ENL(MPJ)=ENL(MPJ)-DUM*(EPS-DEPC)	004537
01315	506*	AM(MPJ,1)=AM(MPJ,1)-DUM/ALPH*EPS	004544
01316	507*	DO 620 J=1,NNLEQ	004556
01321	508*	620 AM(MPJ,J)=AM(MPJ,J)+DUM*AM(3,J)	004556
01323	509*	630 CALL LIAD (K,MPJ,L,EPS/(SALPH*SCT))	004562
01325	510*	650 RETURN	ANK 4/83 004600
01326	511*	END	004636

END OF COMPILATION: NO DIAGNOSTICS.





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