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Summary of Research 1997, Department of Mechanical Engineering

Faculty of the Department of Mechanical Engineering, Naval
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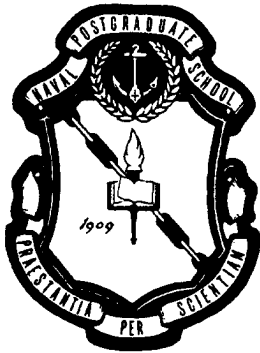
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SUMMARY OF RESEARCH 1997

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Monterey, California**

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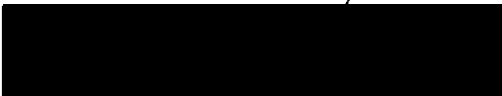
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This report contains summaries of research projects in the Department of Mechanical Engineering. A list of recent publications is also included which consists of conference presentations and publications, books, contributions to books, published journal papers, technical reports, and thesis abstracts.

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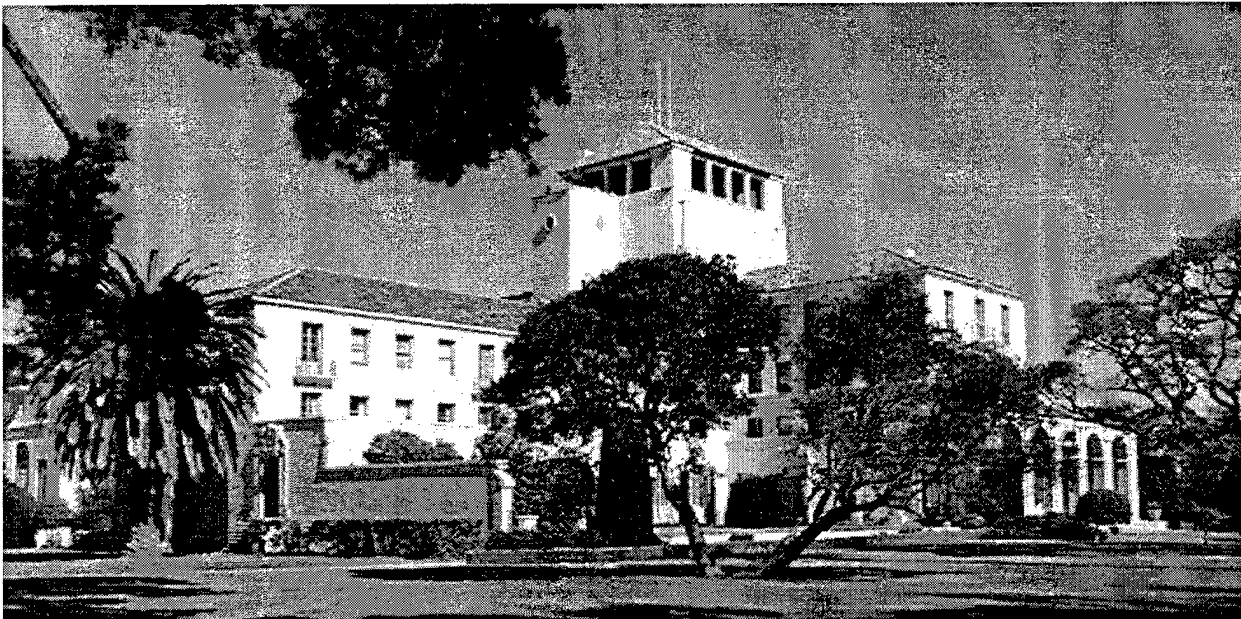
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THE NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL MISSION

The mission of the Naval Postgraduate School is to increase the combat effectiveness of U.S. and Allied armed forces and enhance the security of the USA through advanced education and research programs focused on the technical, analytical, and managerial tools needed to confront defense-related challenges



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PREFACE

Research at the Naval Postgraduate School is carried out by faculty in the School's eleven academic departments, four interdisciplinary groups, and the School of Aviation Safety. This volume contains research summaries for the projects undertaken by faculty in the Department of Mechanical Engineering during 1997. Also included is an overview of the department, faculty listing, a compilation of publications/presentations, and abstracts from these directed by the department faculty.

Questions about particular projects may be directed to the faculty Principal Investigator listed, the Department Chair, or the Department Associate Chair for Research. Questions may also be directed to the Office of the Associate Provost and Dean of Research. General questions about the NPS Research Program should be directed to the Office of the Associate Provost and Dean of Research at (831) 656-2098 (voice) or research@nps.navy.mil (e-mail). Additional information is also available at the RESEARCH AT NPS website, <http://web.nps.navy.mil/~code09/>.

INTRODUCTION

The research program at the Naval Postgraduate School exists to support the graduate education of our students. It does so by providing militarily relevant thesis topics that address issues from the current needs of the Fleet and Joint Forces to the science and technology that is required to sustain the long-term superiority of the Navy/DoD. It keeps our faculty current on Navy/DoD issues, permitting them to maintain the content of the upper division courses at the cutting edge of their disciplines. At the same time, the students and faculty together provide a very unique capability within the DoD for addressing warfighting problems. This capability is especially important at the present time when technology in general, and information operations in particular, are changing rapidly. Our officers must be able to think innovatively and have the knowledge and skills that will let them apply technologies that are being rapidly developed in both the commercial and military sectors. Their unique knowledge of the operational Navy, when combined with a challenging thesis project that requires them to apply their focussed graduate education, is one of the most effective methods for both solving Fleet problems and instilling the life-long capability for applying basic principles to the creative solution of complex problems.

The research program at NPS consists of both reimbursable (sponsored) and institutionally funded research. The research varies from very fundamental to very applied, from unclassified to all levels of classification.

- Reimbursable (Sponsored) Program: This program includes those projects externally funded on the basis of proposals submitted to outside sponsors by the School's faculty. These funds allow the faculty to interact closely with RDT&E program managers and high-level policymakers throughout the Navy, DoD, and other government agencies as well as with the private sector in defense-related technologies. The sponsored program utilizes Cooperative Research and Development Agreements (CRADAs) with private industry, participates in consortia with other government laboratories and universities, provides off-campus courses either on-site at the recipient command or by VTC, and provides short courses for technology updates.
- NPS Institutionally Funded Research Program (NIFR): The institutionally funded research program has several purposes: (1) to provide the initial support required for new faculty to establish a Navy/DoD relevant research area, (2) to provide support for major new initiatives that address near-term Fleet and OPNAV needs, (3) to enhance productive research that is reimbursable sponsored, (4) to contribute to the recapitalization of major scientific equipment, and (5) to cost-share the support of a strong post-doctoral program.
- Institute for Joint Warfare Analysis (IJWA) Program: The IJWA Program provides funding to stimulate innovative research ideas with a strong emphasis on joint, interdisciplinary areas. This funding ensures that joint relevance is a consideration of research faculty.

In 1997, the overall level of research effort at NPS was 151 faculty workyears and exceeded \$32 million. The Department of Mechanical Engineering's effort was 8.31 faculty workyears and exceeded \$2 million. The sponsored research program has grown steadily to provide the faculty and staff support that is required to sustain a strong and viable graduate school in times of reduced budgets. In FY97, over 87% percent of the NPS research program was externally supported. In the Department of Mechanical Engineering 92% was externally supported.

The department's research sponsorship in FY97 is provided in Figure 1.

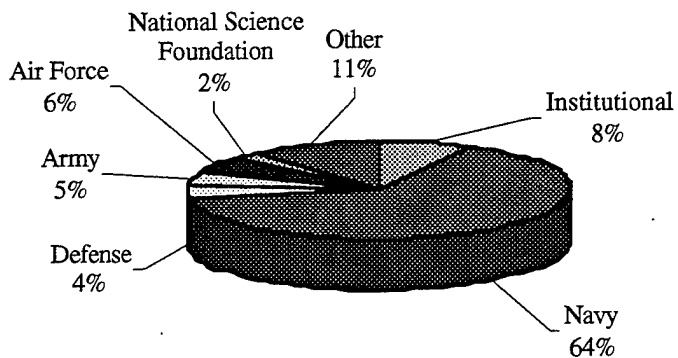


Figure 1. FY97 Sponsor Profile of the Department of Mechanical Engineering

These are both challenging and exciting times at NPS and the research program exists to help ensure that we remain unique in our ability to provide graduate education for the warfighter.

DAVID W. NETZER
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January 1999

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DEPARTMENT SUMMARY

The Department of Mechanical Engineering's research effort comprises activities in five main areas: the thermal/fluid sciences; solid mechanics and vibration; dynamic systems and controls; material sciences; and total ship systems engineering. Individual programs of relevance to the Navy continue to advance the state of knowledge in each of these areas. Results of these research programs are published in student theses, NPS technical reports, in technical papers given at various national and international conferences, and are also published in a wide variety of scientific journals. The individual programs associated with each faculty member are described in the following overviews, which correspond with the main discipline areas of the Department.

Dynamic Systems, Controls and Robotics

Professor Anthony H. Healey was active in furthering the technology of Autonomous Underwater Vehicles (AUV) and land based robot systems for minefield and unexploded ordnance clearance. In particular, the *Center for Autonomous Underwater Vehicle Research*, directed by Professor Healey, has facilities that include the AUV laboratory in Building 230, housing a 20' by 20' 6' deep vehicle systems test tank, that will support autonomous hovering maneuvers and high frequency imaging work of the AUV *Phoenix*. *Phoenix*, a testbed vehicle, has been designed and operated by the Center. In late 1997, a major advance was made towards performing the first experimental operation in open water outside the Monterey Harbor in the Monterey Bay. Major software developments were performed including the purchase and networked integration of a pentium-based processor running the QNX operating system in the *Phoenix* vehicle. The AUV has been equipped with a 900 MHz radio modem for communications between shore and vehicle when surfaced. The vehicle has a new propulsion system using two 1/4 horsepower DC brushless motors and larger propellers giving an expected forward speed of 3-4 knots when submerged.

International visitors to the Center included Professor Antonio Pascoal, and his doctoral student Carlos Silvestri from the University of Lisbon in Portugal. Additionally, Jose Miguel and Alfredo Martins, Ph.D students from the University of Porto, as well as NPS students, have worked with Professor Healey during this last year in the development of Petri Net methodology for the discrete event control of AUV missions. Professor Pascoal is now spending his sabbatical year in the Center. A new program this year has been funded by ONR to develop software for the Navy's 21UUV Tactical Size Vehicle that will automatically detect subsystem faults and make appropriate control reconfiguration. Also new is an ONR funded program to develop advanced controller architectures and concepts as part of a Multi-University Research Initiative, joint with Virginia Polytechnic Institute and the Florida Atlantic University. This program also focuses on fault tolerant control architectures and in particular studying the vehicle motion control in very shallow waters with wave conditions.

The effort has been funded during 1997 by the Office of Naval Research, the Naval Explosive Ordnance Disposal Technical Division, Florida Atlantic University, and Naval Surface Warfare Center-Coastal Systems Station, Panama City.

Professor Morris Driels' research focussed on the area of target acquisition, and was conducted for two major sponsors: (1) U.S. Army (White Sands Missile Range) and (2) Joint Technical Coordinating Group (JTCG). The work may be summarized as follows:

JTCG Projects: JTCG currently has a paper manual allowing users to predict the probability that a target they are planning to attack can be detected in sufficient time for the attacking aircraft to be maneuvered and the weapon released in time for a successful strike. The manual only contains data, and no algorithm, therefore it cannot be updated for newly developed weapon systems and aircraft. The research involved discovering the underlying analytical basis for the data presented in the manual, updating this basis to reflect the latest available methodology, and encapsulating the results in a stand alone computer program to replace the current manual. This model was developed in FY97 and presented to the JTCG A/S community for their review and approval. Preliminary planning was done for the incorporation of this TA module into JAWS, an FY98 task. In addition, a computer tool was produced which enables operational users to specify the nature of the target they are attacking, the terrain in which the target is located and the cultural features surrounding the target. The tool then determines those sectors of approach that will be obstructed by, for example, surrounding buildings or specific terrain features. Given the location of the target in the world and the sensors used for detection, the tool provides users with target/background visible/thermal contrast values as a function of time of day. Finally, the tool superimposes acquisition, unmarks and delivers contours superimposed on imagery of the target area, and generates images of the target at the weapon release point. The program is applicable to airborne or ground based weapon systems used against ground targets.

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U.S. Army Projects: In planning joint ground operations, each participant should use similar models for all phases of the operation in order to correctly predict the outcome of the action. In support of this, the ABCA (America, Britain, Canada, Australia) group has decided to adopt common models to estimate the outcome of certain forms of ground combat. In the area of target detection, standardized models will be needed in the areas of visual, infrared and video target observation, as well as models to predict observer search times and models of the human visual and cognitive systems. The research collated selected models in all of these areas, together with an analysis of those conditions in which the models are intended to perform. The resulting handbook allows users to evaluate and select appropriate models for the scenario under consideration and provides an analyst manual for that models operation. The U.S. Army does not have a target detection model designed specifically for use in the visible spectrum. Instead, they use a model called ACQUIRE, which was developed solely for use in the IR region, but has been adapted for the visible spectrum. ACQUIRE has been shown to be a poor predictor of performance in the visible spectrum for some scenarios. The U.K. has a very good visual performance model called ORACLE, but it is proprietary to British Aerospace. The research involves an analysis of the ORACLE model and, in particular, if the algorithmic basis could be found in the open literature. If this could be done, a U.S. version of ORACLE (to be called DELPHI) could be developed and used. The result has been the development of a foveal optical channel which reproduces ORACLE's results with a high degree of accuracy. All algorithms have been obtained from public domain sources.

Associate Professor Fotis A. Papoulias conducted research on maneuvering and control of submersible vehicles in varying operational specifications and environmental conditions. The objective of this work is the development of a control strategy, which allows for on-the-fly reconfiguration of integrated guidance and control strategies of an underwater vehicle in shallow and littoral waters. In view of the uncertainties inherent in the littoral environment, an effective control strategy will need to monitor execution and modify plans on-line as needed. For this reason, an appropriate seamless integration of relevant planning, guidance, and control functions is necessary. A formal approach to the integration of guidance and control functions in a shallow water environment is under development in order to achieve an increased system operability, performance, and mission success.

In addition, Professor Papoulias performed an analysis of roll stabilization schemes for a given class of surface ships to be used as mobile radar platforms. A careful analysis of the advantages and disadvantages of each system, in conjunction with the ship's operational requirements resulted in a final recommendation of a bilge keel stabilization scheme. The results demonstrated the vast impact on ship operability that such a roll stabilization system has.

Additional studies were performed with respect to current dynamic stability criteria for surface ships and their parametric relationship to hull form geometric properties. A systematic procedure for varying hull properties was initiated. It was shown that it is possible, in principle, to obtain an approximate expression relating ship dynamic stability to basic hull geometric properties. Since such geometric properties are easily obtained for a given ship type, the results of this work can be used as both design and assessment tools, in particular during salvage operations.

Fluid Dynamics, Heat Transfer, and Turbomachinery

In 1997, Distinguished Professor Turgut Sarpkaya directed five research projects, sponsored by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), the National Science Foundation (NSF), and the Office Naval Research (ONR).

The first NASA project is basic and applied *continuing* research towards the understanding of the phenomena resulting from the breakdown of vortices in trailing vortices and in a turbulent flow field, created by a round swirling jet issuing from a nozzle, for various swirl ratios, Froude and Reynolds numbers, and deep and shallow modes, using a three-component LDV system and laser-induced flow visualization.

The second NASA project deals with an in-depth *continuing* analysis of velocities, circulations, and decay histories of a number of trailing vortices generated by large aircraft during field tests in Memphis, TN, towards a clear understanding of the decay mechanisms. The complex circumstances governing the pre-roll-up history and the post-roll-up state of the trailing vortices have been clarified and the flight-separation times have been calculated for various domestic and foreign aircraft.

The first ONR project is a *continuing* investigation to carry out combined analytical, numerical, physical, and thought experiments to devise a physics-based model for the prediction of flow-induced unsteady forces on bluff bodies immersed in time-dependent flows. The new model, based on a sounder scientific rationale, is expected to replace the current models and offer greater universality and higher engineering reliability, particularly in the so-called drag-inertia regime.

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The second ONR project is a *continuing* investigation of the spray generation from bow-sheets. A series of new experiments have been designed to understand the influence of several competing internal/external influences such as turbulence, gravity, surface tension, liquid-sheet geometry, surface shear, roughness of the contact surfaces, velocity distribution in the sheet, and pressure fluctuations within and outside the sheet to understand, model and predict droplet and spray formation. The technological importance (IR signatures) and intellectual challenges (stability of a two-phase flow) presented by this nontrivial flow phenomena demand a scientific understanding of its physics through judiciously conceived physical experiments and numerical analyses which are now underway.

The NSF project is *continuing* fundamental research toward the understanding of the characteristics of the conical vortex breakdown discovered by Professor Sarpkaya. Trailing vortices, swirling flows in pipes, vortical flows above sweptback wings at large angles-of-attack, flows in closed containers with a rotating lid, and columnar vortices in atmosphere may experience breakdown. Where, how, and under what circumstances does this transformation occur in *viscous* vortical flows constitute the essence of the breakdown problem.

The foregoing five *continuing* sponsored fundamental/applied research projects resulted in two published papers, five conference papers (which will be published in archival journals in 1998), and three conference presentations.

Professor Matthew D. Kelleher has been continuing studies to model the effects of fire on the thermal environment of missiles in the launch systems of surface combatant ships. Distributed lumped capacitance and thermal resistance models have been formulated to obtain time response behavior of a missile in a canister within a cell in the Concentric Canister Launcher (CCL) System. More detailed computational fluid dynamics models of the fire induced environment within these systems is also being used to determine the effects on the missile of fire in the vicinity of and within the missile magazines. It is very important that an understanding of the propagation of fires in the various missile magazines be developed and that some means be developed to apply that understanding to the design of future combatants and to the development of fire fighting procedures. The thermal effects in the CCL due to a fire in an adjacent compartment have been simulated using computational fluid dynamics. A commercial code developed by CFD Research Corporation (CFDRC) has been used to implement the process.

Professor Kelleher has also been conducting a study to evaluate the Military (Mil) Standards used in the procurement process for acquiring tactical advanced computers. The standards dealing with temperature, humidity, altitude, salt fog and other environmental conditions have been examined and compared to existing commercial standards. It has been found that in many cases the commercial standards are as stringent as the Mil Standards. An analysis and computer simulation of the thermal performance of the TAC-4 Rugged Rack (CLIN 0003AA) is being performed. A methodology for determining the effect of air flow through the rack system on the temperature of critical components mounted in the rack, including the processor, the power distribution unit (PDU), the monitor, and the uninterruptable power supply (UPS) is being developed. The model will be used to perform parametric studies accounting for convection and conduction cooling. The effect of fan capacity and ambient cooling air temperature will be evaluated.

Assistant Professor Ashok Gopinath has been conducting research in time-averaged thermo-fluid phenomena induced by strong acoustic fields as part of an ongoing program on thermoacoustic transport sponsored by two grants from the NASA Microgravity Program. The goal is to obtain a better understanding and to quantify the thermoacoustic behavior in strong zero-mean oscillatory flows with potential application to the design of heat exchangers in thermoacoustic engines. Much fundamental insight has been gained into the role of various properties and parameters in the flow using analytical means. With relevance to thermoacoustic engine design, this has helped deduce optimal stack spacing and location that would maximize the performance of such engines.

Also, during CY97, an experimental project was carried out to explore the use of a standing wave acoustic field in a high-pressure gas to simulate the hydrodynamic wave loading on an offshore structure. Data gathered for lift and drag forces on a cylinder under such loading conditions corroborate well with existing data in the literature. The technique appears to hold promise for future testing under larger values of the parameter regime and is in the process of being patented.

Assistant Professor Knox T. Millsaps has been conducting an analytical and experimental investigation on optimizing the angular acceleration of a long, slender rotor passing through critical speed to minimize the amplitude of lateral vibration as well as the transmitted structure borne acoustic signature. Results from this study show that the operation of various accel-

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eration schedules can be well understood by consideration of the instantaneous power transfer rate from the unbalanced inertial forces to the total system energy (potential plus kinetic energy).

An experimental program to measure the synchronous (at rotor speed) pressure forces on a compressor rotor of a gas turbine due to non-uniform rotor blade tip clearances was conducted. High frequency response Kulite transducers were mounted in several axial and circumferential locations over the second rotor row of an axial compressor. Results from this study show that large amplitude synchronous forces relative to blade passing perturbations occur. Measurements were made on an "as is" rotor, a uniform tip clearance rotor, and a rotor with an imposed first harmonic in tip clearance. A rational correlation for rotordynamic forces versus the degree of non-uniformity of tip clearances was developed.

A method for determining a diesel engine's cylinder firing pressures, based on instantaneous output shaft speed, is being developed. A high fidelity torsional engine model was developed and calibrated for a 3-cylinder, 2-stroke diesel engine. Experimental measurements of near instantaneous speed fluctuations from this engine were made and good agreement was found between the measurements and the model over a range of speeds and applied torques. A new method for representing the speed fluctuations using integrated deviation from a constant speed shaft phasor was developed. This method proved to be very effective in identifying cylinders with low firing pressures.

An analytical and experimental research program into enhanced mixing technology for gas turbine exhausts for surface ship, IR signature suppression is being conducted. Methods to increase secondary flow into mixing eductors (ejectors) and, hence, reduce the mixed-out plume temperature are being investigated. Multiple high aspect ratio slot primary nozzles are being investigated along with enhanced axial vorticity generated by lobed mixing nozzles. A 1-D lumped parameter model is being used for preliminary design calculations.

Distinguished Professor Emeritus Paul J. Marto completed his research on condensation heat transfer enhancement by finishing his NSF-funded project on co-existing filmwise and dropwise condensation of steam on horizontal tubes. During the course of this investigation, a new hydrophobic monolayer coating was utilized which may be very attractive for use in large condensers of the future. Professor Marto also completed writing a chapter on condensation heat transfer for the new edition of the *Handbook of Heat Transfer*.

Solid Mechanics, Shock, and Vibration

Professor Young S. Shin continued his investigation on response of Naval structures to underwater explosion under the sponsorship of the Naval Sea Systems Command (NAVSEA), and the Naval Surface Warfare Center (NSWC)-Annapolis Detachment. For the NAVSEA project, modeling and surface ship shock simulation of DDG-53 has been conducted. This task is a part of team project consisting of NAVSEA, NSWC, Electric Boat, Weidinger Associates, Gibbs & Cox, and NPS. The task includes investigating whether the ship shock modeling and simulation can predict the dynamic transient responses of ship system and subsystem structures accurately. The analysis takes into account the effects of the fluid-ship structure interaction and cavitation effects on a surface ship model (DDG-53) due to a large scale underwater explosion. NSWC-Annapolis has been developing the Advanced Lightweight Influence Sweep System (ALISS). Professor Shin has performed the shock and vibration analysis of $\frac{1}{2}$ scale GA superconductor magnet model to assess the survivability in a severe environment.

Professor Shin has also been conducting four additional research projects: (1) Survivability of Shipboard Personnel Subjected to High Amplitude, Low Frequency Shock Induced By Underwater Explosion sponsored by NAVSEA; (2) Age-Reliability Analysis of Shipboard Repairable Systems sponsored by NAVSEA; (3) Frequency Modulation Approach for Machinery Noise and Vibration Suppression sponsored by the Office of Naval Intelligence and; (4) Evaluation of Environmental Requirement, Test Methods and Standard for Tactical Advanced Computers: Shock, Noise and Vibration sponsored by the Space and Naval Warfare Systems Center-San Diego (formerly NRaD).

Associate Professor Young W. Kwon worked on four sponsored projects during this reporting period. They were sponsored by the Air Force Phillips Laboratory, Marine Corps Systems Command, National Naval Medical Center, and Naval Surface Warfare Center, respectively. Two of them were continuing projects from previous years, and the other two were new projects. The first project, funded by the Air Force Phillips Laboratory and NPS, was to investigate damage/cracking in solid rocket propellants. In order to predict and understand the damage/cracking process, a numerical modeling and simulation technique was developed using the micro/macromechanical approach and damage mechanics. Using this technique, the effect of applied strain rate on damage/crack initiation and growth were investigated. Experimental data also validated

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the numerical technique. The second project was the biomechanical research sponsored by the National Naval Medical Center. The effort was placed on determining the instantaneous axis of rotation of the human cadaveric knee before and after the anterior cruciate ligament injury. A mathematical derivation was developed using the data measured from the 3-D motion device developed from previous years to determine the instantaneous axis of rotation. This study made a significant contribution to finding the common motions of different human knees. The cumulative research from this project gave Professor Kwon an "Excellence in Research Award" from the American Society of Sports Medicine this year.

The third project, sponsored by the Marine Corps Systems Command, was a body armor project. The emphasis was placed on evaluation of counter-mine boots currently available for U.S. soldiers against anti-personnel mines. The research characterized the material behaviors of all the materials used in the boots, and a finite element analysis was conducted to study the effectiveness of the boots on the lower extremity injury of soldiers under the M-14 anti-personnel mine. The last project, funded by Naval Surface Warfare Center, was to derive a new shell element for the finite element analysis which could be used to simulate progressive failure of metallic structures, like ship hulls, subjected to underwater explosion. The new shell element could have pressure variation through the shell thickness. This is important to implement Gurson's constitutive equation into the shell element so that microvoid growth can be modeled as progressive failure.

Associate Professor Joshua H. Gordis is conducting research in several areas of structural dynamics, vibration, and acoustics. In structural synthesis, a family of analytic methods have been developed which allow the direct calculation of modified dynamic response of structural dynamic system computer models which have been arbitrarily modified and/or combined with other models. These methods are distinguished by their ability to treat modifications of arbitrary size, distribution and damping, and that the methods provide a highly efficient and exact solution in all cases, where the synthesis is independent of model size. The time domain synthesis formulation is recently being extended to address local nonlinearities in large linear systems. The formulation provides an order of magnitude reduction in the time required to solve large, locally nonlinear structural dynamics problems. Work in acoustics focuses on the frequency dependent diffraction of acoustic waves due to obstacles such as wedges and plates. The goal of this work is its application to architectural acoustics.

Research is also being performed in structural system identification, where deficiencies in math models are identified through the use of measured dynamic response data. Recent results include the identification of a non-standard set of eigenvalues which provide additional independent data with which to tackle the underdetermined system identification problem. The system identification methods are being applied in the area of structural damage detection, which seeks to uncover structural damage in components using measured dynamic response data.

Research and development continues in the structural dynamic analysis of the Boeing-Sikorsky RAH-66 Comanche helicopter. Working with two additional faculty members, several modifications to the design of the Comanche aft fuselage were developed and shown, using finite element analysis, to provide an 18% increase in fuselage torsional stiffness, which is a critical quantity with respect to airframe structural dynamics and flight-worthiness.

Ship Systems

Associate Professor Charles N. Calvano's work with the Institute for Defense Analyses (IDA) continued in 1997, with emphasis on documenting the work in a paper to be presented at the American Society of Naval Engineers (ASNE) Annual Meeting in March 1998. The Navy partially adopted the principles of Operationally Oriented Vulnerability Requirements (OOVRs), espoused in this work, in the first draft of the SC-21 Operational Requirements Document (ORD) which includes them in some ship performance areas. Adoption of this approach is expected to increase the likelihood that ships will be able to "fight hurt" after receiving expected levels of damage.

OPNAV is interested in ongoing survivability research at NPS and in establishing a formal research center. In late FY97, the physical site for conducting such work was established in the Total Ship Systems Engineering Design Lab and survivability research by Professors Calvano and Papoulias was funded during 1998. To investigate the characteristics of damaged Navy ships in conditions of progressive flooding, a CRADA with AHT Inc. to use their simulation software (SIMSMART®) on the problem was initiated. The CRADA is presently under review by ONR and will become part of the first year's effort of the Survivability Research Center.

As part of the Navy's Revolution in Military Affairs (RMA), the CNO's Strategic Studies Group is exploring the positive impacts on task force survivability of large numbers of small ships with robust communications and distributed combat capabilities. Areas of exploration suggested include identification of missions and tasks for the ships, characterizing ships capable of those missions, and exploring the role of ship and combat systems modularity in making such ships more

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affordable. Professor Calvano is exploring the ship characterization and modularity aspects of the work while Professor Hughes of the Department of Operations Research addresses the missions and tasks.

Exploration of the Navy utility of non-traditional hull forms continued in thesis work on the stability implications of tumblehome hulls. This hull form has long been known to have stability weaknesses but was only recently seen to have useful radar cross section (RCS) characteristics which improve survivability. In order to trade off between the stability and improved RCS, the thesis quantified the degree of impact of tumblehome on stability.

Materials Science

Professor Terry R. McNelley continued work on a program of research into processing microstructural refinement and fracture toughness enhancement of particle-reinforced metal matrix composites with sponsorship by the Army Research Laboratory and Army Research Office. Initial work in this area was conducted with support from Duralcan-USA, a composites manufacturer located in Detroit, MI, under a CRADA agreement. In this initial effort, the feasibility of enhancing composite ductility by controlled thermomechanical processing was demonstrated. Under the Army-sponsored effort, the mechanisms of particle redistribution have been examined both experimentally and by finite element modeling of large strain deformation effects on the particle distribution. Deformation at elevated temperatures and under conditions promoting particle stimulated nucleation of recrystallization within particle clusters may facilitate redistribution of the particles and aid in homogenization of the particle distribution. Recent developments are currently being applied to the study of recrystallization in such materials and, in particular, to the nature of grain boundaries developed in relation to the processing conditions. Also, it has been shown that well distributed particles and a highly refined matrix grain structure contribute to improvements in the strength-toughness relationship in these materials. Indeed, strength-toughness combinations exceeding those characteristic of the unreinforced matrix are attainable by properly designed treatment of fully processed composites. In a joint effort with researchers at the CENIM Laboratory in Madrid, Spain, similar computer-aided electron diffraction analysis methods have been employed to investigate the mechanisms of recrystallization and grain boundary development in several superplastic aluminum alloys. Materials have been examined following various thermomechanical processing and deformation histories. Alloys such as Supral 2004, Al-10Mg-0.1Zr and Al-5Ca-5Zn transform to a superplastically enabled state by a continuous recrystallization reaction. High-angle grain boundaries develop as grains subdivide due to dislocation reaction during large-strain deformation. Recovery during annealing results in further changes that occur gradually and homogeneously throughout the deformation microstructure and the stable end orientations in the deformation texture are largely retained. Grain boundary misorientation distributions are bimodal in character and reflect both dislocation and texture-related boundaries. Alloys such as 5083 and 7475 transform via recrystallization processes involving the heterogeneous formation and subsequent growth of grains by the migration of high-angle grain boundaries. Now, the stable end orientations of the deformation texture are replaced by recrystallization components and misorientation distributions tend to be random in nature, reflecting the role of dispersed particles on the recrystallization process.

During 1997, the members of Professor Alan G. Fox's research team in the Center of Materials Science and Engineering were Professor E.S.K. Menon, Dr. Martin Saunders (NRC Research Associate), Mr. R. Y. Hashimoto (Materials Engineer) and Graduate Students, Lieutenants F. Maldonado, R.L. Johnson, and J.F. Dill.

In 1997 these group members have been pursuing various projects. Work has been continuing in collaboration with the Carderock Division of the Naval Surface Warfare Center and the Naval Research Laboratory on studies of the mechanical properties of Navy high strength steels and their weldments so that new weld consumables and parent steels for Naval applications can be developed. As in 1996, projects were undertaken in collaboration with the Naval Air Warfare Center, Patuxent River, MD. These concerned the microstructural characterization of new high temperature intermetallic alloys (including TiAl and NiAl) using new methods in x-ray and electron diffraction. Also during 1997, a new project on the topic of underwater wet welding was started in collaboration with the Underwater Ship Husbandry Division of the Office of the Director of Ocean Engineering/Supervisor of Salvage and Diving, Naval Sea Systems Command.

In 1997, the Fox group presented and published twelve conference papers (one invited) and three journal articles were accepted for publication. In addition, two invited presentations (without proceedings) were given by Professor Fox at the Sagamore XII Conference and to the Materials Science Department at the University of Southern California.

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Associate Professor Indranath Dutta's current research efforts are concentrated in the areas of metal-matrix composites and electronics packaging materials science. In the area of composites, there are two programs. One is on creep and thermal cycling behavior of fiber reinforced metal-matrix composites at elevated temperatures, which is currently supported by the National Science Foundation. During 1997, the emphasis was on identifying constitutive laws for interfacial deformation. To this end, experimental and modeling of interfacial deformation during fiber pushout testing was conducted. The second program is on the improvement of fracture toughness of discontinuously reinforced aluminum (DRA) composites via innovative processing routes, and was supported in 1997 by the Army Research Office and Wright Patterson Air Force Base. During 1997, in an extension of previous work, it was demonstrated that both fracture and strength properties of DRA can be improved relative to unreinforced aluminum if the process and microstructural conditions are precisely understood and controlled. In the area of electronics packaging, Professor Dutta is investigating new methods to improve adhesion between metallizations and CVD diamond substrates for hybrid micro-electronics packaging applications, in collaboration with Professor E.S.K. Menon. Also, Professor Dutta is initiating a new research program on liquid phase sintering of ceramics (LPSF) in collaboration with Professor A. Gopinath.

PROJECT SUMMARIES

METHODS FOR IMPLEMENTATING OPERATIONALLY-ORIENTED VULNERABILITY REQUIREMENTS FOR SHIPS, FOLLOW-ON

Charles N. Calvano, Associate Professor
Department of Mechanical Engineering

Sponsors: Office of the Secretary of Defense, Director of Operational Test and Evaluation, and
Naval Postgraduate School

OBJECTIVE: To examine the feasibility of developing a methodology for the use of operationally-oriented vulnerability requirements (OOVRs) for ships which would: (1) keep decision makers informed, beginning early in the acquisition process, as to what weapon hits the ship must be capable of withstanding without sinking or losing the ability to continue to fight effectively and (2) establish requirements for ship designers in providing the passive protection necessary to achieve this capability.

SUMMARY: OSD has proposed the institution of operationally-oriented vulnerability requirements for ships. Operationally-oriented vulnerability requirements (OOVRs) would specify minimum levels of combat capability that must remain after a ship is hit by selected threat weapons likely to be encountered in combat. OOVRs would be expected to: (1) keep decision makers informed, beginning early in the acquisition process, as to what threats a ship must be capable of withstanding without sinking and while retaining the capability to fight effectively and (2) establish requirements for ship designers in reducing vulnerability as necessary to achieve this capability. This project will examine the feasibility of this type of requirement, give examples of the kinds of wording, formats, and measures that might be appropriate for such requirements and examine how the imposition of such requirements would affect the ship design and vulnerability assessment process. This task will be performed jointly with the Institute for Defense Analyses (IDA), which will take the lead.

CONFERENCE PRESENTATION:

Calvano, C., Reese, R., and Hopkins, T., "Operationally Oriented Vulnerability Requirements in the Ship Design Process," accepted for presentation at the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Naval Engineers (ASNE), 3 March 1998.

DoD KEY TECHNOLOGY AREA: Surface/Under Surface Vehicles - Ships and Watercraft

KEYWORDS: Surface Ship Survivability, Submarine Survivability, Vulnerability

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PLANNING FOR SURFACE SHIP SURVIVABILITY

Charles N. Calvano, Associate Professor
Department of Mechanical Engineering

Sponsor: Chief of Naval Operations

OBJECTIVE: To assist OPNAV in establishing a pilot effort to identify high pay-off technologies consistent with SC-21 mission goals and in assessing on-going initiatives and new areas of opportunity to help shape future core investments in ship survivability.

SUMMARY: In order to assist OPNAV in identifying high pay-off technologies consistent with SC-21 mission goals the principal investigator (PI) played a leading role in a workshop (which included participants from OPNAV, the Naval Sea Systems Command, the Naval Surface Warfare Center and other activities) at the U.S. Naval Academy during the week of 1/27/97. The PI's experience in ship design and ship survivability matters were valuable additions to the discussion and resulted in OPNAV establishing a ship survivability research center at NPS. Through continuing involvement with the workshop sponsor and through the OPNAV supported survivability research effort at NPS, Professor Calvano will continue to participate in Navy ship survivability improvement initiatives.

PROJECT SUMMARIES

DoD KEY TECHNOLOGY AREA: Surface/Under Surface Vehicles – Ships and Watercraft

KEYWORDS: Surface Ship Survivability, Survivability, Ship Design, Vulnerability

ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY REVOLUTION IN MILITARY AFFAIRS (RMA) SHIP PLATFORM CONCEPTS

Charles N. Calvano, Associate Professor

Department of Mechanical Engineering

Sponsor: Navy Surface Warfare Center-Carderock Divison

OBJECTIVE: The Naval services want the ability to operate with impunity within enemy reach in littoral waters from affordable platforms capable of directing precision fires in support of a land campaign. Advanced operational concepts explored in the Revolution in Military Affairs (RMA) and developed by the CNO's Strategic Studies Group, (SSG), advanced weapons systems being investigated by CINCCENT and others, and advanced ship technologies developed by the Office of Naval Research and the Naval Surface Warfare Center, offer the promise of small ships with enhanced capabilities and survivability, and reduced operating costs. This program will explore innovative total ship approaches to improved Navy effectiveness.

SUMMARY: The SSG has postulated that U.S. Naval forces may gain operational flexibility and enjoy reduced vulnerability through an interconnected system of numerous functionally distributed, but physically dispersed, sensors and weapons. Emerging technologies make it feasible to consider seriously the physical dispersion, but functional joining, of ship assets. An inter-connected, advanced small ship, outfitted with cooperative engagement connectivity and the ability to control offboard sensors, complements the AEGIS/Blue Water ship team and advances the distributed concept one step further.

Such a ship could represent a major step in affordability and effectiveness and combine a very small crew with sufficient speed and endurance to transit to, and remain on station in, the desired theater of operations. Outfitted with a small number of advanced, precision-guided missiles capable of hitting precision and moving targets in the 20-100 km range, or with a weapon system capable of very rapidly firing a very large number of rounds in a shorter-range scenario, a small, highly-interconnected, inexpensive ship may represent a very effective and valuable addition to tomorrow's fleet. Professor Calvano is supporting this effort, along with Professor Hughes of the Department of Operations Research. Areas of exploration suggested by this initiative, include identification of missions and tasks for the ships, characterizing ships capable of those missions, and exploring the role of ship and combat systems modularity in making such ships more affordable and effective. This project involves the characterization of a mission capable small ship and evaluation of its ability to operate as a node in a distributed battlespace force architecture network and the evaluation of the operational concept of distributing weapons systems across a fully networked set of platforms in order to significantly improve the fleet's survivability. Professor Calvano is exploring the ship characterization and modularity aspects of this work with Professor Hughes addressing the missions and tasks.

DoD KEY TECHNOLOGY AREA: Surface/Under Surface Vehicles–Ships and Watercraft

KEYWORDS: Ship Survivability, Distributed Force, Fleet Survivability

EVALUATION OF DESIGNS FOR SEA-BASED DUAL BAND TRANSPORTABLE RADAR SHIP MODIFICATIONS

C. N. Calvano, Associate Professor

F. A. Papoulias, Associate Professor

Department of Mechanical Engineering

Funding: U.S. Air Force-Hanscom Air Force Base

OBJECTIVE: The objective of this project was to assist the United States Air Force (USAF), Electronics Systems Center, in the pursuit of modifying a suitable hull form to function as a sea-based radar station.

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SUMMARY: The T-AGOS class 3 and 4 ships are under consideration from the USAF for use as sea-based radar platforms. In order to meet mission requirements, their roll motion must be reduced. Several roll damping methods appropriate for these classes of ships were considered. Bilge roll stabilization was deemed as the most promising candidate for this problem and was studied in greater detail. Various sized bilge keels were analyzed utilizing a seakeeping prediction program for a full range of ship speed and sea states. Operability indices at several roll angles and for various bilge keel shapes were developed and compared. It was shown that operability improvement of up to a factor of two was possible. Design recommendations were made based on the results of this study.

OTHER:

Calvano, C.N. and Papoulias, F.A., "Evaluation of Designs for Sea-Based Dual Band Transportable Radar Ship Modifications," Final report to sponsor, April 1997.

THESIS DIRECTED:

Burdick, D. J., "Roll Stabilization for T-AGOS Class Ships," Master's Thesis, Naval Postgraduate School, March 1997.

DoD KEY TECHNOLOGY AREA: Surface/Under Surface Vehicles - Ships and Watercraft

KEYWORDS: Ship Motions, Roll Stabilization

**EVALUATION OF SIMSMART® SOFTWARE FOR USE IN SHIP
PROGRESSIVE FLOODING PROBLEMS
and
ESTABLISHMENT OF A MODELING AND SIMULATION-BASED
CENTER FOR TOTAL SHIP SURVIVABILITY STUDIES**

**Charles N. Calvano, Associate Professor
Department of Mechanical Engineering**

Sponsors: Naval Surface Warfare Center-Carderock Division and the Chief of Naval Operations

OBJECTIVE: These two funded projects were closely related. The first evaluated the commercially available SIMSMART® software to determine its suitability for use in developing a design tool for considering surface ship progressive flooding and other damage conditions. It showed the desirability of entering into a Cooperative Research and Development Agreement (CRADA) with the company Advanced High Technology (AHT) which produces the software.

The second project involved identification of the resources necessary to begin to make use of the SIMSMART® software and other methods for conducting surface ship survivability research and the identification and purchase of the equipment and software necessary to establish a laboratory for these purposes.

SUMMARY: Professors Calvano and Papoulias visited the company and became familiar with the capabilities of the software, which was developed for use in designing and simulating fluid systems, such as refineries and breweries. It was determined that, with modification, the program showed promise as a tool in developing design algorithms and methods that could be used by Navy ship designers in evaluating the performance of their ship designs when subjected to damage and to progressive flooding. This became part of the basis for establishment of the Surface Ship Survivability Center and the beginning of an ongoing survivability research program at NPS under OPNAV sponsorship as well as the initiation of a CRADA with AHT. The software and hardware necessary to establish the research center were identified and purchased and are in place.

DoD KEY TECHNOLOGY AREA: Surface/Under Surface Vehicles-Ships and Watercraft

KEYWORDS: Surface Ship Survivability, Vulnerability, Progressive Flooding, Ship Design

PROJECT SUMMARIES

AIR-TO-SURFACE AND SURFACE-TO-SURFACE TARGET ACQUISITION METHODOLOGIES

Morris Driels, Professor

Department of Mechanical Engineering

Sponsor: Joint Technical Coordinating Group, Surface-to-Surface Working Group

OBJECTIVE: To produce a target acquisition tool for attacking specific targets in known environments and terrain

SUMMARY: A computer tool was produced which enables operational users to specify the nature of the target they are attacking, the terrain in which the target is located and the cultural features surrounding the target. The tool then determines those sectors of approach that will be obstructed by, for example, surrounding buildings or specific terrain features. Given the location of the target in the world and the sensors used for detection, the tool provides users with target/background visible/thermal contrast values as a function of time of day. Finally, the tool superimposes acquisition, unmask and delivers contours superimposed on imagery of the target area, and generates images of the target at the weapon release point. The program is applicable to airborne or ground based weapon systems used against ground targets.

DoD KEY TECHNOLOGY AREA: Modeling and Simulation

KEYWORDS: Target Acquisition, Mission Planning, Weapon Effectiveness

TARGET ACQUISITION GUIDE UPDATE

Morris Driels, Professor

Department of Mechanical Engineering

Sponsors: Joint Technical Coordinating Group, Air-to-Surface Working Group
and Naval Postgraduate School

OBJECTIVE: To computerize the current Joint Technology Coordinating Group (JTTCG) target acquisition manual and to develop plans for its incorporation into the Joint Air-to-Surface Weaponing System (JAWS)

SUMMARY: JTTCG currently has a paper manual allowing users to predict the probability that a target they are planning to attack can be detected in sufficient time for the attacking aircraft to be maneuvered and the weapon released in time for a successful strike. The manual only contains data, and no algorithm, therefore, it cannot be updated for newly developed weapon systems and aircraft. The research involved discovering the underlying analytical basis for the data presented in the manual, updating this basis to reflect the latest available methodology, and encapsulating the results in a stand alone computer program to replace the current manual. This model was developed in FY97, and presented to the JTTCG A/S community for their review and approval. Preliminary planning was done for the incorporation of this target acquisition module into JAWS, an FY98 task.

CONFERENCE PRESENTATION:

Driels, M., "JAWS Target Acquisition Model," JTTCG Operational Users Working Group, Norfolk, VA, October 1997.

DoD KEY TECHNOLOGY AREA: Modeling and Simulation

KEYWORDS: Target Acquisition, Mission Planning, Weapon Effectiveness

PROJECT SUMMARIES

TARGET ACQUISITION MODEL EVALUATION

Morris Driels, Professor

Department of Mechanical Engineering

Sponsor: U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Analysis Command-Monterey

OBJECTIVE: To catalog and describe a selection of target acquisition models in support of the Joint ABCA (America, Britain, Canada, Australia) Quadripartite Task Force.

SUMMARY: In planning joint ground operations, each participant should use similar models for all phases of the operation in order to correctly predict the outcome of the action. In support of this the ABCA group has decided to adopt common models to estimate the outcome of certain forms of ground combat. In the area of target detection, standardized models will be needed in the areas of visual, infrared and video target observation, as well as models to predict observer search times and models of the human visual and cognitive systems. The research collated selected models in all of these areas, together with an analysis of those conditions in which the models are intended to perform. The resulting handbook allows users to evaluate and select appropriate models for the scenario under consideration, and to provide an analyst manual for that models operation

PUBLICATION:

Driels, M., "Handbook of Target Acquisition Models," Revision 1.2, December 1997.

DoD KEY TECHNOLOGY AREA: Modeling and Simulation

KEYWORDS: Target Acquisition, Mission Planning, Combat Simulation

DEVELOPMENT OF DELPHI VISUAL PERFORMANCE MODEL

Morris Driels, Professor

Department of Mechanical Engineering

Sponsor: U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Analysis Command-Monterey

OBJECTIVE: To develop a visual performance model to predict surface-to-surface target detection tasks.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Army does not have a target detection model designed specifically for use in the visible spectrum. Instead, they use a model called ACQUIRE, which was developed solely for use in the infrared region, but has been adapted for the visible spectrum. ACQUIRE has been shown to be a poor predictor of performance in the visible spectrum for some scenarios. The United Kingdom has a very good visual performance model called ORACLE, but it is proprietary to British Aerospace. The research involves an analysis of the ORACLE model, and in particular if the algorithmic basis could be found in the open literature. If this could be done, a U.S. version of ORACLE (to be called DELPHI) could be developed and used. The result has been the development of a foveal optical channel which reproduces ORACLE's results with a high degree of accuracy. All algorithms have been obtained from public domain sources.

DoD KEY TECHNOLOGY AREA: Modeling and Simulation

KEYWORDS: Target Acquisition, Visual Performance Models

PROJECT SUMMARIES

CREEP OF FIBER REINFORCED METAL MATRIX COMPOSITES

I. Dutta, Associate Professor

Department of Mechanical Engineering

Sponsors: National Science Foundation and Naval Postgraduate School

OBJECTIVE: To investigate the mechanisms of creep in metal-matrix composites.

SUMMARY: The goal of this project is to develop a phenomenological understanding of the mechanisms operative during high temperature deformation of metal matrix composites reinforced by continuous fibers. A combination of experimental and analytical means are being utilized to develop a model for creep/ thermal cycling, with the eventual objective of generating transient deformation mechanism maps.

PUBLICATIONS:

Dutta, I. and Funn, J. E., "Creep Behavior of Interfaces in Fiber Reinforced Metal-Matrix Composites," submitted to *Acta Materialia*.

CONFERENCE PRESENTATIONS:

Dutta, I. and Funn, J. V., "Creep Behavior of the Interface Region in Continuous Fiber Reinforced Metal-Matrix Composites," 1997 TMS Fall Meeting, Indianapolis, IN, September 1997.

Dutta I. and Funn, J. V., "Creep Behavior of Interfaces in Fiber Reinforced Metal-Matrix Composites," invited paper at National Science Foundation Workshop on Composite Materials, Institute for Mechanics and Materials (UCSD), Ruidoso, NM, 5-8 October 1997.

THESES DIRECTED:

Funn, J. E., "Creep Behavior of the Interface Region in Continuous Fiber Reinforced Metal-Matrix Composites," Master's Thesis, Naval Postgraduate School, September 1997.

Esmele, II, M., "A Model for Deformation of Continuous Fiber Composites Under Isothermal Creep and Thermal Cycling Conditions," Master's Thesis, Naval Postgraduate School, December 1997.

DoD KEY TECHNOLOGY AREA: Materials, Processes, and Structures

KEYWORDS: Metal Matrix Composites, Creep/Thermal Cycling

PROCESSING AND FRACTURE OF PARTICULATE REINFORCED METAL-MATRIX COMPOSITES

I. Dutta, Associate Professor

Department of Mechanical Engineering

Sponsors: Army Research Office and Wright-Patterson Air Force Base

OBJECTIVE: To correlate processing, microstructure, and fracture properties in particulate reinforced aluminum (PRA) composites.

SUMMARY: The purpose of this project is to investigate microstructural development during processing of PRA, specifically with respect to the evolution of particulate distribution and matrix grain and precipitate structure, and to evaluate the

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impact of fracture properties and mechanisms. The eventual goal is to design the material microstructure in such a way so as to result in substantially improved fracture toughness, while retaining the stiffness and strength advantage of PRA relative to unreinforced aluminum alloys.

PUBLICATION:

Dutta, I., Quiles, F.N., and McNelley, T.R., "Optimization of the Fracture Behavior of a SiCp-6092 Al Composite via Control of Matrix Microstructure," *Metallurgical Transactions A*, in press.

CONFERENCE PRESENTATIONS:

Dutta, I., McNelley, T.R., Quiles, F.N., and Ballou, M.A., "Tailoring the Strength-Fracture Toughness Relation in Discontinuously Reinforced Aluminum Composites by Thermo-Mechanical Processing," presented at the 21st Annual Conference on Ceramics and Composites, Cocoa Beach, FL, January 1997.

McNelley, T.R. and Dutta, I., "Optimization of Strength and Fracture Toughness in Discontinuously Reinforced Aluminum Composites," Aeromat 97, Williamsburg, VA, 12 May 1997.

DoD KEY TECHNOLOGY AREA: Materials, Processes, and Structures

KEYWORDS: Particulate Reinforced Aluminum, Fracture Toughness, Unreinforced Aluminum Alloy

METALLIZATION OF CVD DIAMOND FOR ELECTRONIC PACKAGING

I. Dutta, Associate Professor

Department of Mechanical Engineering

Sponsor: Naval Surface Warfare Center-Crane Division

OBJECTIVE: To develop approaches for metallization of CVD Diamond.

SUMMARY: The purpose of this project is to develop innovative approaches for producing adherent metallizations on CVD Diamond, which is an excellent thermal management material that is being currently considered for high-end electronic packages. Since metals do not naturally adhere to diamond, there is a need to develop new surface modifications for diamond to make metals stick to diamond.

PUBLICATION:

Menon, E.S.K. and Dutta, I., "Processing and Characterization of Alumina Thin Films on CVD Diamond Substrates for Producing Adherent Metallizations," *Journal of Materials Research*, 1997, in press.

CONFERENCE PRESENTATIONS:

Menon, E. S. K., Dutta, I., and Kroll, D. E., "Studies on Metallization of Surface Modified CVD Diamond Substrates for Electronics Packaging," 1997 MRS Fall Meeting, Boston, MA, 1-5 December 1997.

THESIS DIRECTED:

Kroll, D. E., "Metallization of CVD Diamond," Master's Thesis, Naval Postgraduate School, March 1997.

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DoD KEY TECHNOLOGY AREA: Materials, Processes, and Structures

KEYWORDS: Electronic Packaging, CVD Diamond

DIFFRACTION METHODS FOR THE ACCURATE MEASUREMENT OF STRUCTURE FACTORS AND CHARGE DENSITIES OF ELEMENTS AND INTERMETALLIC ALLOYS

A.G. Fox, Professor

E.S.K. Menon, Research Assistant Professor

M. Saunders, National Research Council Postdoctoral Research Associate

Center for Material Sciences and Engineering

Department of Mechanical Engineering

Sponsors: Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Naval Air Warfare

Center-Patuxent River, and the Naval Postgraduate School

OBJECTIVE: To accurately measure the low-angle structure factors of elements and alloys by various diffraction methods so that their electronic bonding mechanisms can be investigated.

SUMMARY: A knowledge of the distribution of bonding electrons in crystalline solids can give important information about their physical properties. One way to gain such knowledge is to accurately measure the low-angle structure factors of the materials of interest by some means, and then use these to generate maps of the electron charge distributions. In the past both electron and x-ray diffraction were used to measure the low-angle structure factors of several elements and intermetallic alloys with high accuracy. The lattice parameters and Debye-Waller factors were measured by x-ray diffraction and the structure factors by the critical voltage technique in electron diffraction. More recently these measurements have been made using the energy filtering transmission electron microscope which has been recently installed at NPS. This has allowed NPS to fully quantify energy filtered convergent beam electron diffraction patterns and determine the low-angle structure factors of elements and alloys with an accuracy far greater than previously achieved and, in addition, it has been shown that it is possible to measure Debye-Waller factors by this method. This is leading to a vastly improved understanding of the nature of bonding in crystalline solids.

PUBLICATIONS:

Fox, A.G. and Menon, E.S.K., "Structure Factors and Bonding in NiAl," *Journal of Phase Equilibria*, Vol. 18, 509-516, 1997.

Fox, A.G., Menon, E.S.K., and Saunders, M., "Energy Filtered Imaging and Convergent Beam Electron Diffraction in the Transmission Electron Microscope," *Proceedings of the Microscopy and Analysis 1997*, pp. 973-974, Cleveland, OH, August 1997. (Invited)

Saunders, M., Fox, A.G., and Midgley, P.A., "Debye-Waller Factor Measurements by Quantitative Convergent Beam Electron Diffraction," *Proceedings of the Microscopy and Analysis 1997*, pp. 1011-1012, Cleveland, OH, August 1997.

Saunders, M., Fox, A.G., and Midgley, P.A., "Quantitative Convergent Beam Electron Diffraction; Measurements of Low Order Structure Factors of Nickel," *Proceedings of the Microscopy and Analysis 1997*, pp. 1013-1014, Cleveland, OH, August 1997.

Saunders, M. and Fox, A.G., "Quantitative CBED Measurements of Debye-Waller Factors in Metals," *Proceedings of the Electron Microscopy and Analysis Group 1997*, Cambridge, U.K., September 1997.

Saunders, M. and Fox, A.G., "Quantitative CBED Measurements of Low-Order Structure Factors in Metals," *Proceedings of the Electron Microscopy and Analysis Group 1997*, Cambridge, U.K., September 1997.

PROJECT SUMMARIES

Saunders, M. and Fox, A.G., "Progress Towards the Full Quantification of Zone Axis Convergent Beam Electron Diffraction Patterns," *Proceedings of the International Centennial Symposium on the Electron*, Cambridge, U.K., September 1997.

CONFERENCE PRESENTATION

Fox, A.G. and Saunders, M., "Progress Towards the Full Quantification of Zone Axis Convergent Beam Electron Diffraction Patterns," an invited talk presented at Sagamore XII Conference, Waskesiu, Saskatchewan, Canada, July 1997.

DoD KEY TECHNOLOGY AREA: Materials, Processes, and Structures

KEYWORDS: Convergent Beam Electron Diffraction, Structure Factor Measurement, Bonding Charge Density

MICROSTRUCTURES AND MECHANICAL PROPERTIES OF HIGH-STRENGTH, LOW-ALLOY (HSLA) STEELS AND THEIR WELDMENTS

A.G. Fox, Professor

E.S.K. Menon, Research Assistant Professor

M. Saunders, National Research Council Postdoctoral Research Associate

Center for Material Sciences and Engineering

Department of Mechanical Engineering

Sponsors: Naval Surface Warfare Center-Carderock Division, Office of Naval Research,
in collaboration with the Naval Research Laboratory, and Naval Postgraduate School

OBJECTIVE: To investigate the microstructure and mechanical properties of ULC, HY and HSLA 80-130 series steels and their weldments to evaluate new weld consumables and parent steels for naval shipbuilding applications.

SUMMARY: In recent years the U.S. Navy has been replacing the HY80-100 series of high strength alloy steels with their high-strength, low-alloy (HSLA) equivalents. This is being done because the stringent weld pre-heat requirements associated with the HY steels are not necessary for the HSLA series. So, despite the higher manufacturing costs of high-strength, low-alloy steels, the U.S. Navy should make significant savings by changing over to HSLA or ultra low carbon (ULC) steels for ship and submarine construction. In order to extract the maximum benefit from these newly developed steels it is also necessary to develop improved weld filler wires. This project supports these objectives with fundamental physical metallurgy studies at NPS using advanced optical and electron microscopy techniques.

PUBLICATIONS:

Fox, A.G., Menon, E.S.K., and Saunders, M., "Energy Filtered Imaging and Convergent Beam Electron Diffraction in the Transmission Electron Microscope," *Proceedings of the Microscopy and Analysis 1997*, pp. 973-974, Cleveland, OH, August 1997. (Invited)

Menon, E.S.K., Reynolds, W.T., and Fox, A.G., "Electron Spectroscopic Investigations of the Solute Drag-Like Effect in Fe-C-Mo Alloys," *Proceedings of the Microscopy and Analysis 1997*, pp. 553-554, Cleveland, OH, August 1997.

Menon, E.S.K., Saunders, M., Fox, A.G., Reynolds, W.T., and Spanos, G., "PEELS of Steels," *Proceedings of the Electron Microscopy and Analysis Group 1997*, Cambridge, U.K., September 1997.

CONFERENCE PRESENTATIONS:

Fox, A.G., Menon, E.S.K., and Saunders, M., "Energy Filtered Imaging and Convergent Beam Electron Diffraction in the Transmission Electron Microscope," *Microscopy and Analysis 1997*, Cleveland, OH, August 1997. (Invited)

PROJECT SUMMARIES

Menon, E.S.K., Reynolds, W.T., and Fox, A.G., "Electron Spectroscopic Investigations of the Solute Drag-Like Effect in Fe-C-Mo Alloys," Microscopy and Analysis 1997, Cleveland, OH, August 1997.

Menon, E.S.K., Saunders, M., Fox, A.G., Reynolds, W.T., and Spanos, G., "PEELS of Steels," Electron Microscopy and Analysis Group 1997, Cambridge, U.K., September 1997.

THESIS DIRECTED:

Greene, M.K., "The Effects of Titanium on the Mechanical Properties of Shielded Metal Arc Welding of C-Mn Steels," Master's Thesis, Naval Postgraduate School, March 1997.

DoD KEY TECHNOLOGY AREA: Materials, Processes, and Structures

KEYWORDS: Ultra Low Carbon Steel, Welding

EVALUATION OF THE INFLUENCE OF WATER TEMPERATURE ON CRACKING IN UNDERWATER WET WELDS

A.G. Fox, Professor

E.S.K. Menon, Research Associate Professor
Center for Material Sciences and Engineering
Department of Mechanical Engineering
Sponsor: Naval Sea Systems Command

OBJECTIVE: To investigate the underbead cracking present in the heat affected zones of underwater shielded metal arc weldments.

SUMMARY: In recent years the U.S. Navy has been making a concerted effort to reduce maintenance costs, in particular the costs of dry docking. As a result, attempts are currently being made to underwater wet weld structural steels with carbon equivalents of 0.4 or less. Unfortunately, in fully restrained situations, it has proved difficult to produce such weldments without underbead cracking especially in low temperature water (less than 10 C). In this work fully restrained underwater wet welds are being produced on ASTM A516 Grade 70 steel under carefully controlled conditions at different temperatures. The microstructure and thermal history of these weldments is being carefully monitored in order that the precise mechanism of cracking can be understood.

THESES DIRECTED:

Johnson, R.L., "The Effect of Water Temperature on Underbead Cracking of Underwater Wet Weldments," Master's Thesis, Naval Postgraduate School, September 1997.

Dill, J.F., "Model for Estimation of Thermal History Produced by a Single Pass Underwater Wet Weld," Master's Thesis, Naval Postgraduate School, December 1997.

DoD KEY TECHNOLOGY AREA: Materials, Processes, and Structures

KEYWORDS: Underwater Wet Welding, Underbead Cracking

PROJECT SUMMARIES

CHEMISTRY, MICROSTRUCTURE, AND DUCTILITY OF Ti-44Al-11Nb ALLOYS

A.G. Fox, Professor

E.S.K. Menon, Research Associate Professor

Center for Material Sciences and Engineering

Department of Mechanical Engineering

Sponsors: Naval Air Warfare Center-Patuxent River and the Naval Postgraduate School

OBJECTIVE: To investigate the microstructure of Ti-44Al-11Nb alloys by optical, scanning and transmission electron microscopies with a view to understanding the improved ductility that results from adding Nb to TiAl alloys.

SUMMARY: The overall objective of this research is to quantitatively correlate the microstructure and chemical composition of the various phases, the interfaces between them and the grain boundaries between like phases in a Ti-44Al-11Nb alloy in the as-processed condition using optical, scanning, and scanning transmission electron microscopies. In particular, the effects of alloying element segregation to grain boundaries and interfaces between different phases will be carefully studied. This includes oxygen and boron which are usually present in significant amounts in TiAl alloys and, since they are small atoms, they can rapidly segregate to grain boundaries and interfaces during processing. This analysis of the nature of microstructure, segregation, and interfaces in Ti-44Al-11Nb will hopefully allow an understanding of why Nb additions and certain processing conditions lead to improved ductilities in these alloy systems.

DoD KEY TECHNOLOGY AREA: Materials, Processes, and Structures

KEYWORDS: Ductility of Ti-Al-Nb Alloys, Optical and Electron Microscopy

QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE PEELS AND ENERGY DISPERSIVE X-RAY (EDX) SPECTROSCOPY USING THE NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL TRANSMISSION ELECTRON MICROSCOPE

A.G. Fox, Professor

E.S.K. Menon, Research Associate Professor

M. Saunders, National Research Council Postdoctoral Research Associate

R. Hashimoto, Materials Technician

Center for Material Sciences and Engineering

Department of Mechanical Engineering

Sponsors: Army Research Office, Wright-Patterson Airforce Base, Naval Surface Warfare Center-Carderock Division, Naval Air Warfare Center-Patuxent River, Naval Sea Systems Command, Office of Naval Research, and Naval Postgraduate School

OBJECTIVE: To investigate the capability of the NPS Topcon 002B transmission electron microscope (TEM) to perform both quantitative and qualitative parallel electron energy loss spectroscopy (PEELS) and energy dispersive x-ray (EDX) spectroscopy.

SUMMARY: Parallel electron energy loss spectroscopy (PEELS) and energy dispersive x-ray (EDX) spectroscopy are commonly used to obtain microchemical information in the transmission electron microscope (TEM). Indeed most of the TEM research carried out in the Center for Material Sciences and Engineering involves the use of PEELS or EDX to some extent. The center is finding that novel techniques for treating PEELS and EDX data, including the use of multivariate statistical analysis, can provide important chemical information about interfaces in multiphase systems. Recently an EMiSPEC vision system was installed on the Topcon 002B TEM and this will allow simultaneous acquisition of EDX and PEELS spectra to be made which will significantly improve the capability to perform quantitative EDX and PEELS.

PROJECT SUMMARIES

PUBLICATIONS:

Hashimoto, R. Y., Menon, E.S.K., Saunders, M., and Fox, A.G., "Electron Energy Loss and Energy Dispersive X-ray Studies of Diffusion Bonded Cu-Al₂O₃ Interfaces," *Proceedings of the Microscopy and Analysis 1997*, pp. 993-994, Cleveland, OH, August 1997.

Hashimoto, R. Y., Menon, E.S.K., Saunders, M., and Fox, A.G., "Studies of Metal-Ceramic Interfaces by EDX and PEELS," *Proceedings of the Electron Microscopy and Analysis Group 1997*, Cambridge, U.K., September 1997.

Hashimoto, R. Y., Menon, E.S.K., Saunders, M., and Fox, A.G., "Analytical Electron Microscopy Studies of Cu-Al₂O₃ Interfaces," *Proceedings of the Metallurgical Society 1997 Fall Meeting*, Indianapolis, IN, September 1997.

CONFERENCE PRESENTATIONS:

Hashimoto, R. Y., Menon, E.S.K., Saunders, M., and Fox, A.G., "Electron Energy Loss and Energy Dispersive X-ray Studies of Diffusion Bonded Cu-Al₂O₃ Interfaces," *Microscopy and Analysis 1997*, Cleveland, OH, August 1997.

Hashimoto, R. Y., Menon, E.S.K., Saunders, M., and Fox, A.G. "Studies of Metal-Ceramic Interfaces by EDX and PEELS," *Electron Microscopy and Analysis Group 1997*, Cambridge, U.K., September 1997.

Hashimoto, R. Y., Menon, E.S.K., Saunders, M., and Fox, A.G., "Analytical Electron Microscopy Studies of Cu-Al₂O₃ Interfaces," *Metallurgical Society 1997 Fall Meeting*, Indianapolis, IN, September 1997.

DoD KEY TECHNOLOGY AREA: Materials, Processes, and Structures

KEYWORDS: Transmission Electron Microscopy, PEELS, EDX

THERMOACOUSTIC EFFECTS AT A SOLID-FLUID BOUNDARY: THE ROLE OF A SECOND ORDER THERMAL EXPANSION COEFFICIENT

Ashok Gopinath, Assistant Professor

Department of Mechanical Engineering

Sponsors: National Aeronautics and Space Administration-Lewis Research Center
and Naval Postgraduate School

OBJECTIVE: To conduct fundamental material and transport studies on thermoacoustic phenomena in microgravity with future application to thermodynamic engines aboard the Space Station.

SUMMARY: An analytical study has been conducted of the thermoacoustic effects induced by the interaction of a strong acoustic field with a rigid boundary such as that in a thermoacoustic engine. With the sphere as a representative object, it has been found that the acoustic field can create a spatially periodic heating and cooling pattern on its surface just as in the stack of a thermoacoustic engine. The thermoacoustic effects are generated primarily in the narrow Stokes boundary layer region on the sphere and are diffused and convected over the remaining part of the fluid domain. The unexpected role of a second-order thermal expansion coefficient in this process is explained.

PUBLICATION:

Gopinath, A., "Thermoacoustic Streaming on a Rigid Sphere," *Journal of the Acoustical Society of America*, Vol. 101, No. 5, pt. 2, p. 3022, May 1997.

PROJECT SUMMARIES

CONFERENCE PRESENTATIONS:

Gopinath, A., "Thermoacoustic Streaming on a Rigid Sphere," 133rd Meeting of the Acoustical Society of America, State College, PA, June 1997.

Gopinath, A., "Heat Transfer in Thermoacoustic Engines," 32nd National Heat Transfer Conference, Baltimore, MD, August 1997.

DoD KEY TECHNOLOGY AREAS: Materials, Processes, and Structures, Modeling and Simulation, Other (Basic Science)

KEYWORDS: Thermoacoustics, Acoustic Streaming, Acoustic Levitation, Thermophysical Property Measurement, Thermodynamic Moduli, Oscillatory Flows, Asymptotic Techniques

ACOUSTIC STREAMING IN MICROGRAVITY: FLOW STABILITY AND HEAT TRANSFER ENHANCEMENT

Ashok Gopinath, Assistant Professor

Department of Mechanical Engineering

Sponsor: National Aeronautics and Space Administration-Jet Propulsion Laboratory

OBJECTIVE: To conduct fundamental material and transport studies on the role of acoustic streaming in enhancing transport rates in microgravity with application to materials processing.

SUMMARY: Analytical studies have been conducted on the role of steady streaming in enhancing heat and mass transport rates in a zero-mean acoustic field under microgravity conditions. In particular the compressible flow situation has been considered for which the object in question in the acoustic field is non-compact. This requires a Helmholtz decomposition of the vector velocity field requiring the solution of both a velocity potential and a stream function. The streaming flow pattern indicates some unique features resulting from the nonlinear interaction of both the rotational and irrotational velocity fields. Some preliminary numerical studies (on steady flows) based on the spectral method have also been initiated with the goal of application to oscillatory flows.

THESES DIRECTED:

Akcan, Z., "Uniform Flow Past a Rigid Sphere by Spectral Numerical Methods," Master's Thesis, Naval Postgraduate School, March 1997.

Zeybek, B., "Numerical Simulation of Flow Induced by a Spinning Sphere Using Spectral Methods," Master's Thesis, Naval Postgraduate School, March 1997.

DoD KEY TECHNOLOGY AREA: Other (Energy Systems)

KEYWORDS: Acoustic Streaming, Heat Transport, Asymptotic Techniques

ACOUSTIC MODELING OF HYDRODYNAMIC WAVE LOADING

Ashok Gopinath, Assistant Professor

Department of Mechanical Engineering

Sponsor: Naval Postgraduate School

OBJECTIVE: To be able to use acoustics to simulate oscillatory wave loading on marine offshore structures.

PROJECT SUMMARIES

SUMMARY: An experimental study was conducted to measure the forces on a cylinder in a standing acoustic field. The cylinder is representative of the leg of an offshore structure or platform, while the acoustic field is representative of the oscillatory wave loading on such a structure. The working fluid is high pressure nitrogen so chosen to reduce the viscosity to allow high values of the Reynolds number to be achieved. Both in-line (drag) and transverse (lift) coefficients have been measured and corroborated with existing data in the literature. The experimental technique appears to have promising potential for extension to larger values of the parameter regime which need further study.

PUBLICATION:

Gopinath, A. and Sweany, G.W., "Acoustic Modeling of Oscillatory Hydrodynamic Loading and Fluid-Structure Interaction," *Journal of the Acoustical Society of America*, Vol. 102, No. 5, pt. 2, p. 3066, November 1997.

CONFERENCE PRESENTATION:

Gopinath, A. and Sweany, G.W., "Acoustic Modeling of Oscillatory Hydrodynamic Loading and Fluid-Structure Interaction," 134th Meeting of the Acoustical Society of America, San Diego, CA, December 1997

THESIS DIRECTED:

Sweany, G.W., "Experimental Study of Oscillatory Flow Forces on Smooth Circular Cylinders in a Pressurized Acoustic Chamber," Master's Thesis, Naval Postgraduate School, June 1997.

DoD KEY TECHNOLOGY AREAS: Materials, Processes, and Structures, Modeling and Simulation, Other (Basic Science)

KEYWORDS: Hydrodynamic Loading, Fluid-Structure Interaction, Acoustics, Reynolds Number, Lift and Drag, Off-shore Marine Structures, Oscillatory Wave Loading

INTEGRAL EQUATION FORMULATION FOR LOCALLY NONLINEAR TRANSIENT STRUCTURAL SYNTHESIS

Joshua H. Gordis, Associate Professor
Department of Mechanical Engineering
Sponsor: Unfunded

OBJECTIVE: This project is concerned with the theoretical development and computational implementation of a time domain theory for locally nonlinear transient structural synthesis.

SUMMARY: This research concerns the development of a time domain theory for structural synthesis. This new theory provides the previously unavailable capability of performing exact damped transient structural synthesis for systems with localized nonlinear components with the order of the synthesis being independent of model size. The method is based on Volterra integral equations derived from the convolution integral which describe substructure coupling and structural modification. Current results demonstrate an order of magnitude reduction in compute times as compared with widely-used commercial finite element analysis packages.

PUBLICATIONS:

Florence, D. E. and Gordis, J. H., "Time and Frequency Domain Synthesis in the Optimal Design of Shock and Vibration Isolation for Large Structural Systems," *Proceedings of the 68th Shock and Vibration Symposium*, Baltimore, MD, November 1997.

PROJECT SUMMARIES

Florence, D.E. and Gordis, J.H., "Time and Frequency Domain Synthesis in the Optimal Design of Shock and Vibration Isolation for Large Structural Systems," submitted to *Shock and Vibration*.

Gordis, J.H. and Radwick, J.L., "Efficient Transient Analysis for Large Locally Nonlinear Structures," *Proceedings of the 68th Shock and Vibration Symposium*, Baltimore, MD, November 1997.

Gordis, J.H. and Radwick, J.L., "Efficient Transient Analysis for Large Locally Nonlinear Structures," submitted to *Shock and Vibration*.

CONFERENCE PRESENTATIONS:

Florence, D. E. and Gordis, J. H., "Time and Frequency Domain Synthesis in the Optimal Design of Shock and Vibration Isolation for Large Structural Systems," 68th Shock and Vibration Symposium, Baltimore, MD, 3-7 November 1997.

Gordis, J. H. and Radwick, J. L., "Efficient Transient Analysis for Large Locally Nonlinear Structures," 68th Shock and Vibration Symposium, Baltimore, MD, 3-7 November 1997.

THESIS DIRECTED:

Florence, D., "Time and Frequency Domain Synthesis in the Optimal Design of Shock and Vibration Isolation for Large Structural Systems," Engineer's Thesis, Naval Postgraduate School, June 1997.

DoD KEY TECHNOLOGY AREA: Modeling and Simulation

KEYWORDS: Structural Dynamics, Transient Response, Synthesis, Nonlinear Dynamics

STRUCTURAL DYNAMICS OF THE RAH-66 COMANCHE HELICOPTER

Joshua H. Gordis, Associate Professor

Department of Mechanical Engineering

E. Roberts Wood, Professor

Department of Aeronautics and Astronautics

Don Danielson, Professor

Department of Mathematics

Sponsors: U. S. Army Aviation and Technology Command and the Naval Postgraduate School

OBJECTIVE: Technical support is provided to the U.S. Army Aviation and Technology Command, St. Louis, for the structural dynamics and vibration of the RAH-66 Comanche.

SUMMARY: The RAH-66 Comanche helicopter is the U.S. Army's attack helicopter for the 21st Century. During 1995, the Comanche began a program of ground vibration and flight tests, intended to validate structural dynamic performance of the airframe and to demonstrate the helicopter's performance characteristics. These tests typically uncover dynamics problems with rotor-fuselage coupling and forced response. In order to ensure the survival of the Comanche program, these problems, when discovered, must be quickly resolved. This effort provides rapid technical support to the Comanche Program, to resolve structural dynamics problems. FY97 efforts yielded the development of aft fuselage design modifications which were shown to increase torsional stiffness by 18%.

OTHER:

Wood, E. R., Danielson, D. A., and Gordis, J. H., "Research in the Structural Dynamic Response of the RAH-66 Comanche Helicopter," 1997 Report submitted to Comanche Program Manager's Office.

PROJECT SUMMARIES

THESES DIRECTED:

Tobin, V., "Analysis of Potential Structural Design Modifications for the Tail Section of the RAH-66 Comanche Helicopter," Master's Thesis, Naval Postgraduate School, June 1997.

Shoop, B., "Structural Design Analysis of the Tail Landing Gear Bay and the Vertical/Horizontal Stabilizers of the RAH-66 Comanche Helicopter," Master's Thesis, Naval Postgraduate School, September 1997.

DoD KEY TECHNOLOGY AREA: Air Vehicles

KEYWORDS: Helicopter, Comanche, Structural Dynamics

BUGS: BASIC UNEXPLODED ORDNANCE (UXO) GATHERING SYSTEM-MODELING AND SIMULATION

A.J. Healey, Professor

J. Kim, Research Assistant

Department of Mechanical Engineering

Sponsor: Naval Ordnance Technical Center

OBJECTIVE: This work is being undertaken to provide a modeling and simulation capability for evaluating the clearance performance of multiple cooperating vehicles in UXO gathering and minefield operations. The work involves the development and the evaluation of various robot system control concepts as proposed for the BUGS system and shallow water minefield reconnaissance/neutralization missions.

SUMMARY: The graphics simulator code runs on a high end SGI workstation currently. An ONYX reality engine workstation and has been developed using the "inventor" and "performer" tool kit. It is planned to use the simulator and its complementary modeling tools to evaluate sensor technology as well as control methodologies in relation to the performance of the overall BUGS system concepts for land-based ordnance clearance operations.

The simulator is built around a terrain base taken from the Marine Corps 29 Palms facility and a small subset of that database has been selected as a test site for evaluation of clearance operations. Vegetation has been included as uniformly distributed randomly dispersed objects added to the database. Munitions simulated include Mk 118 anti-personnel mines, and "softball" and "baseball" munitions that would have been dispensed from an airborne canister. These munitions are randomly distributed around a nominal center with an average density, selectable by the user.

Clearance operations are then simulated by a fleet of vehicles (BUGS) that can be controlled to a speed, heading and altitude above ground command. Walking machines are rendered as full kinematically faithful hexapods walking with a double tripod fixed gait, where each bug has an arm (boom) to support a camera, tactile, or magnetic sensor. The sensor has a defined radius of detection so that if a munition is encountered, a command is registered in the machine controller to manipulate the boom and retrieve the object.

Search patterns can be simulated that direct exhaustive searches if motion sensors are presumed to have sufficient accuracy for navigation to way points, or random searches if no navigation sensors are presumed to be available. The characteristics of random versus exhaustive search including obstacle avoidance have been established as part of this research, and the influence of various levels of navigation sensor accuracy and "inter-bug communication" on search effectiveness are being sought. Recently, questions concerning the comparison of random search as opposed to supervised autonomous directed searches for both PUCA and minefield operations are being analyzed. The effectiveness of obstacle avoidance methodology, path planning, and autonomous map building techniques, and the comparison of wheeled and tracked vehicle locomotion methods are being studied.

Four scenarios have been studied in detail. These are: (1) a field of distributed UXO being cleared by a fleet of robots; (2) particular vehicle behaviors moving around obstacles of large relative size to model experiments conducted at Indian Head, MD; (3) minefield neutralization scenarios for beach assault; and (4) clearing an MLRS site with an elliptical distribution of UXO using directed search coupled with local area spiral searching.

PROJECT SUMMARIES

PUBLICATIONS:

Healey, A.J., Kim, Y., and Lewis, T., "Control of Small Robotic Vehicles in Unexploded Ordnance Clearance," *Proceedings of the IEEE ICRA 97*, Albuquerque, NM, April 1997.

Healey, A.J. and Kim, J., "BUGS: Robot Control, UXO and Minefield Clearance," Naval Postgraduate School Technical Report, NPS-ME-96-005, December 1996 (Available in 1997).

THESIS DIRECTED:

Starr, J., "Control of Small Robotic Vehicles for Mine Counter Measures," Master's Thesis, Naval Postgraduate School, December 1997.

DoD KEY TECHNOLOGY AREAS: Modeling and Simulation, Other (Mine Warfare)

KEYWORDS: Robotics, Simulation and Modeling, Mine Warfare

STUDIES IN INTELLIGENT CONTROL OF AUTONOMOUS VEHICLES

A. J. Healey, Professor
Department of Mechanical Engineering
Sponsor: Ford Motor Company

OBJECTIVE: This grant is in the support of research in the subject matter without restriction, and serves to aid the ongoing programs in the Center for Autonomous Underwater Vehicle Research.

DoD KEY TECHNOLOGY AREAS: Other (Robotics, Underwater Vehicles)

KEYWORDS: Autonomous Systems, Robotics, Vehicles, Navigation

NAVIGATION OF REMOTE PLATFORMS

A. J. Healey, Professor
Department of Mechanical Engineering
Sponsor: Florida Atlantic University

OBJECTIVE: This project is aimed at a cooperative study between NPS and Florida Atlantic University (FAU) with the purpose of developing theories and algorithms for the asynchronous data fusion of Autonomous Underwater Vehicles (AUV) navigation sensory information.

SUMMARY: New navigation algorithms are needed for small AUV systems as they are limited in size and cost. Low cost sensor suites are less accurate than their higher cost counterparts, and their sensory data arrive at times that are not necessarily synchronized at control loop rates. With the new capabilities of networked embedded microprocessor systems, system control may be dispersed leading to distributed intelligent nodes that are capable of performing local area control functions coordinated by a higher level node. Sensory data arrive at arbitrary times when processed. For example, differential global position system (DGPS) position data arrives at approximately 1 second intervals. Acoustic doppler sonar returns when bottom locked, give information at about 2 Hz. Magnetic compass and inertial sensors for rotational rate may be available at high rates.

This work has developed a model-based navigation filter to smooth position and state estimates between updates using new data from all sensors as available. Bias and scale factor errors are included in the model and learned through the fusion of disparate sensors and compensated if constant.

PROJECT SUMMARIES

Real-time implementation in the QNX operating system on an embedded pentium processor (with connectivity to Lon Works network protocols) as used by the FAU Ocean Voyager II AUV has been used to provide real time computability of the algorithms. It has been shown that filter computations are easily managed within the typical rates required for AUV navigation. Further real-time implementation work into the FAU vehicles remains.

PUBLICATIONS:

An, P. E., Healey, A. J., Park, J., and Smith, S. M., "Asynchronous Data Fusion for AUV Navigation Via Heuristic Fuzzy Filtering Techniques," *Proceedings of IEEE, Oceans 97*, Halifax, Canada, IEEE CD-ROM 0-7803-4111-2, October 1997.

Smith, S.M., Healey, A.J., McPhail, S., and Russel, R., "Lon Talk as a Standard Protocol for Underwater Sensor Platforms," *Proceedings IEEE, Oceans 97*, Halifax, Canada, 7 IEEE CD-ROM 0-7803-4111-2, October 1997.

Sur, J. and Healey, A. J., "Asynchronous Multi-Sensor Fusion for AUV Navigation," *Proceedings of COSU '97*, Vol. 2, pp. 321-332, Singapore, 12-14 May 1997. .

Yun, X., Bachman, E., McGhee, R., Whalen, R., Roberts, Knapp, Healey, A., and Zyda, M., "Testing and Evaluation of an Integrated GPS/INS System for Small AUV Navigation," *Proceedings of the 10th Symposium on Unmanned Untethered Submersible Technology*, UUST, pp. 101-108, Durham, NH, 7-10 September 1997.

THESES DIRECTED:

Thorne, R., "Asynchronous Data Fusion for AUV Navigation Using Extended Kalman Filtering," Naval Postgraduate School Technical Report, NPS-ME-97-003, and Master's Thesis, Naval Postgraduate School, March 1997.

Sur, J., "State Observer for Linear Systems with Quantized Outputs," Doctor of Philosophy, Dissertation, University of California Santa Barbara, June 1996.

DoD KEY TECHNOLOGY AREAS: Other (Robotics and Automation, Underwater Vehicles, Mine Countermeasures)

KEYWORDS: Autonomous Systems, Robotics, Vehicles, Navigation

CONTROL ARCHITECTURES AND NON-LINEAR CONTROLLERS FOR UNMANNED UNDERWATER VEHICLES

A. J. Healey, Professor

Department of Mechanical Engineering

Sponsors: Office of Naval Research and Naval Postgraduate School

OBJECTIVE: This project is funded through the Office of Naval Research (ONR) to jointly collaborate with researchers from Florida Atlantic University (FAU) and Virginia Polytechnic Institute (VPI) as part of a Multi University Research Initiative to seek enhancements in robustness in control systems of interest to the Navy. Robustness will be sought through multi-level hierarchical control schemes using robust nonlinear servo control laws at the lowest level and discrete state switching using elastic constraint and fuzzy reasoning at higher levels.

SUMMARY: The work is just starting and collaborative discussions are ongoing between VPI, FAU and NPS. The review of available simulation and modeling tools for unmanned underwater vehicles (UUV) applications is beginning. Not only are existing simulation tools being evaluated, but others used for both lower level servo control development such as MATLAB/SIMULINK but higher level simulation tools for the design of discrete state controllers using Petri Net methods and Finite State Machine simulators are being evaluated.

PROJECT SUMMARIES

Robust nonlinear control methodology is expected to be used for ships underway replenishment, and at-sea transfer operations improvements, power electronic building block (PEBBS) systems, as well as for UUV and other underwater systems.

Building on robust control theory, this work has led to methodology for the automatic detection of subsystem faults arising from items such as control fin jams, or fin loss. Detection of faults is accomplished by a combination of model-free and model-based methods using both sensor information as well as the analytical redundancy afforded by the model-based filters.

PUBLICATIONS:

Riedel, J.S. and Healey, A.J., "A Discrete Filter for the Forward Prediction of Sea Wave Effects," *Proceedings of the 10th Symposium on Unmanned Untethered Submersible Technology*, UUST pp. 160-169, Durham, NH, 7-10 September 1997.

Silvestre, C., Pascoal, A., and Healey, A. J., "AUV Control Under Wave Disturbances," *Proceedings of the 10th Symposium on Unmanned Untethered Submersible Technology*, UUST, pp. 228-239, Durham, NH, 7-10 September 1997.

THESIS DIRECTED:

Simmons, A., "A Discrete Digital Filter for Forward Prediction of Seaway Elevation Response," Master's Thesis, Naval Postgraduate School, March 1997.

DoD KEY TECHNOLOGY AREAS: Other (Robotics and Automation, Underwater Vehicles, Control)

KEYWORDS: Autonomous Systems, Robotics, Vehicles, Nonlinear and Robust Control

AUTOMATIC FAULT DETECTION AND CONTROL RECONFIGURATION

A. J. Healey, Professor

Department of Mechanical Engineering

Sponsor: Office of Naval Research

OBJECTIVE: Long term deployments of autonomous systems in the ocean require replenishment of energy supplies and reliable, fault free operation.

SUMMARY: It is recognized that fault free operation will not always be possible, so that system design must pay attention to a study of failure modes and their effects. In spite of the use of good engineering practice, faults can occur. Two kinds of "faults" identified are: 1) those that arise from malfunctions in the hardware and software subsystems in the vehicle and 2) those that arise from environmental conditions that are viewed as disturbances, and while these may not be directly "faults," they have the effect that the completion of a mission is jeopardized.

An example of a hardware fault would be the loss of steering resulting from a stuck or loose fin. An example of a type 2 fault would be the inability of the vehicle to take a data measurement because of high sea state in shallow water operation.

To design a system that will automatically detect the presence of a "fault" is the subject of many papers. This problem is common to the aircraft, spacecraft, and process industries, and much has been written about methods available. In general, methods can be classified into those that use simple limits and trends analysis, those that use detection techniques but which are without the use of analytical models, and those that provide analytical models as the basis for detection filters. The detection of status signals such as battery voltage, motor winding temperature, computer bay temperatures, is relatively easy and accomplished by the comparison of the measured signal with a previously set threshold. Exceeding those thresholds indicates a fault condition for which some action is taken—for instance either to slow down the vehicle speed or to abort the mission and surface. The detection of dynamic signal faults is more complex and requires the design of specially constructed residual generators, and is the subject of this activity. Special application to the U.S. Navy's 21UUV vehicle is implied.

PROJECT SUMMARIES

PUBLICATION:

Humi, M. A., "Development of an On-Line Failure Mode Detection and Resolution Algorithm for the Phoenix AUV," Naval Postgraduate School Technical Report, NPS-ME-97-001, March 1997.

THESIS DIRECTED:

Humi, M. A., "Development of an On-Line Failure Mode Detection and Resolution Algorithm for the Phoenix AUV," Master's Thesis, Naval Postgraduate School, March 1997.

DoD KEY TECHNOLOGY AREAS: Other (Robotics, Autonomous Systems)

KEYWORDS: Autonomous Systems, Robotics, Vehicles, Navigation

MODELING OF FIRE PROPAGATION IN MISSILE MAGAZINE SYSTEMS ON SURFACE COMBATANTS

Matthew D. Kelleher, Professor

Department of Mechanical Engineering

Sponsors: Naval Air Warfare Center-Weapons Division and Naval Postgraduate School

OBJECTIVE: The objective of this proposed work is to model the effects of fire on the thermal environment of missiles in the launch systems of surface combatant ships. Distributed lumped capacitance and thermal resistance models have been formulated to obtain time response behavior of a missile in a canister within a cell in the concentric canister launcher (CCL) system. More detailed computational fluid dynamics models of the fire induced environment within the systems is also being used to determine the effects on the missile of fire in the vicinity of and within the missile magazines. It is very important that an understanding of the propagation of fires in the various missile magazines be developed and that some means be developed to apply that understanding to the design of future combatants and to the development of fire fighting procedures.

SUMMARY: The thermal effects in the CCL due to a fire in an adjacent compartment have been simulated using computational fluid dynamics. A commercial code developed by CFD Research Corporation (CFDRC) has been used to implement the process. A model has been developed for the A-module, configuration of the CCL. Two fire scenarios are applied to the aft bulkhead of the launcher. The first scenario is indicative of a high temperature fire caused by burning missile propellant such as that experienced by the *USS STARK* (FFG-31). The second fire scenario simulates the conditions caused by burning diesel fuel from a ruptured shipboard F-76 fuel tank. For both scenarios, the model has been used to predict the time and location of the critical cook-off temperatures of the missile's propellents in the CCL.

THESIS DIRECTED:

Null, G.L., "Computer Simulation of the Thermal Effects on a Concentric Canister Missile Launcher with a Fire in an Adjacent Compartment," Engineer's Thesis, Naval Postgraduate School, September 1997.

DoD KEY TECHNOLOGY AREA: Modeling and Simulation

KEYWORDS: Fire Propagation, Ship Survivability, Damage Control, Missile Magazines

PROJECT SUMMARIES

EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL REQUIREMENTS, TEST METHODS AND STANDARDS FOR TACTICAL ADVANCED COMPUTERS: TEMPERATURE, HUMIDITY, AND OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS

Matthew D. Kelleher, Professor

Department of Mechanical Engineering

Sponsor: Space and Naval Warfare Systems Center-San Diego

OBJECTIVE: The objective of this work is to evaluate the Military Standards (MIL-STDs) for the protection against ambient and battle conditions for racks, cabinets, enclosures, and other components to be procured under the next phase of the Tactical Advanced Computer procurement. The areas investigated include the MIL-STDs pertaining to temperature, humidity, and other environmental effects.

SUMMARY: The environmental requirements for Tactical Advanced Computers as given in the TAC-5 Draft Request for Procurement have been compared to similar requirements for commercial equipment as addressed in various commercial standards such as IEEE Standard 1156.1-1993. An analysis and computer simulation of the thermal performance of the TAC-4 Rugged Rack (CLIN 0003AA) is being performed. A methodology for determining the effect of air flow through the rack system on the temperature of critical components mounted in the rack, including the processor, the power distribution unit (PDU), the monitor, and the uninterruptable power supply (UPS) is being developed. The model will be used to perform parametric studies accounting for convection and conduction cooling. The effect of fan capacity and ambient cooling air temperature will be evaluated.

DoD KEY TECHNOLOGY AREA: Other (Environmental Requirements)

KEYWORDS: Temperature and Humidity, Environmental Requirements, Tactical Advanced Computers

MODELING AND SIMULATION OF DAMAGE AND CRACKS IN SOLID ROCKET PROPELLANT MATERIALS

Young W. Kwon, Associate Professor

Department of Mechanical Engineering

Sponsor: U.S. Air Force-Phillips Laboratory and the Naval Postgraduate School

OBJECTIVE: This is a continuing project from previous years. The main study for this year was investigation of the effects of strain rates on the damage initiation and growth in a particulate composite with stress concentration.

SUMMARY: The micro/macromechanical approach was utilized, which was based on the interaction between a simplified micromodel and the finite element analysis technique. Continuum damage mechanics was applied to the microlevel analysis to model and simulate damage initiation and growth. Because the binder matrix material in the solid rocket propellant has a viscous material behavior, the applied loading rate affects the material behavior of the solid rocket propellant, especially its damage initiation and growth. The propellant material under study showed an increase in stiffness and strength as the applied loading rate increased. The numerical simulation showed that the damage initiation occurred at the lower applied strain level for the higher loading rate than for the lower loading rate. This was the same for both uniform and perforated plates subject to uniformly applied strains along the edges. At the early damage stage, the damage growth rate (damage growth per applied strain) was quite the same for the specimens under the high and low loading rates. However, as the damage grew further, the damage growth rate was slower for the higher loading rate case. Therefore, damage saturation occurred at the larger applied strain for the higher loading case. In terms of the physical time for damage saturation (i.e., failure), the higher loading case failed earlier. For the element just at the notch tip, the difference in the applied strain level where damage initiated, was smaller than the difference in the applied strain level when the damage saturates. For the

PROJECT SUMMARIES

perforated specimen, the lower rate loading resulted in a larger saturated damage zone ahead of the notch tip.

PUBLICATIONS:

Kwon, Y.W., Lee, J.H., and Liu, C.T., "Modeling and Simulation of Crack Initiation and Growth in Particulate Composites," *Transactions of the ASME, Journal of Pressure Vessel Technology*, Vol. 119, No. 3, pp. 319-324, August 1997.

Kwon, Y.W. and Liu, C.T., "Study of Damage Evolution in Composites Using Damage Mechanics and Micromechanics," *Composite Structures*, Vol. 38, No. 1-4, pp. 133-139, 1997.

Kwon, Y.W. and Berner, J.M., "Matrix Damage Analysis of Fibrous Composites: Effects of Thermal Residual Stresses and Layer Sequences," *Computers and Structures*, Vol. 64, No. 1-4, pp. 375-382, 1977.

Kwon, Y.W. and Kim, C., "Micromechanical Model for Thermal Analysis of Particulate Composites," *Thermal Stresses '97*, pp. 37-40, Rochester, NY, 8-11 June 1997.

Kwon, Y.W. and Liu, C.T., "Effect of Strain Rate on Damage Evolution in Particulate Composites," *Proceedings of the Fourth International Conference on Composites Engineering*, pp. 573-574, Kona, HI, 6-12 June 1997.

Kwon, Y.W., Kim, C., and Yang, G.Y., "A Unified Micromodel for Constitutive Behavior of Metal Matrix Composites Undergoing Plastic Deformation," *Composites and Functionally Graded Materials*, ASME MD-Vol. 80, pp. 117-129, 1997.

Kwon, Y.W. and Liu, C.T., "Effects of Loading Rates on Damage Initiation and Growth in a Particulate Composite with a Viscoelastic Matrix Material," *Recent Advances in Solids/Structures and Application of Metallic Materials-1997*, ASME PVP Vol. 369, pp. 11-17, 1997.

Kwon, Y.W. and Kim, C., "Progressive Damage Evaluation of Composite Structures Using Micro/Macromechanics and Damage Mechanics," *Proceedings of the 14th U.S. Army Symposium on Solid Mechanics*, pp. 157-164, 1997.

Kwon, Y.W. and Kim, C., "Micromechanical Model for Thermal Analysis of Particulate and Fibrous Composites," *Journal of Thermal Stresses*, accepted for publication.

Kwon, Y.W., Lee, J.H., and Liu, C.T., "Study of Damage and Crack in Particulate Composites," *Composites, Part B: Engineering*, accepted for publication.

Kwon, Y.W. and Baron, D.T., "Numerical Predictions of Progressive Damage Evolution in Particulate Composites," *Journal of Reinforced Plastics and Composites*, accepted for publication.

DoD KEY TECHNOLOGY AREAS: Materials, Processes, and Structures, Modeling and Simulation

KEYWORDS: Damage and Crack, Particulate Composite, Solid Rocket Propellant, Micromechanics, Finite Element Method, Strain Rate Effect

BIOMECHANICAL STUDY OF THE HUMAN KNEE MOTION WITH INTACT, INJURED, AND RECONSTRUCTED CRUCIATE LIGAMENTS

Young W. Kwon, Associate Professor
Department of Mechanical Engineering
Sponsor: Naval Medical Center

OBJECTIVE: This was a continuing project from previous years to understand the knee kinematics before and after ligament injury as well as after ligament reconstruction, and to evaluate different surgical techniques. This year's effort was

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a mathematical modeling of the knee motions before and after the cruciate injury using the experimental data to find the instantaneous axis of rotation.

SUMMARY: The previously developed device was used to measure the knee motions from extension to flexion before and after the anterior cruciate ligament injury with data frequency of 15 Hz for rotations and translations. Kinematic constraint equations have been developed to analyze the six degree of freedom rotation and translational data to obtain an accurate approximation to the instantaneous axis of rotation. Four cadaveric knees were analyzed with all ligaments intact. Motion characteristics common to all knees were identified. The most obvious characteristics, internal tibial rotation, was related to the initial varus/valgus orientation of each knee. The anterior cruciate ligaments (ACL) of these same knees were subsequently served, the knees were measured, and the motion analyzed. Differences in the motion characteristics of each knee were detected after the ACL was cut.

PUBLICATION:

DeMaio, M., Adkison, D., Kwon, Y.W., Parks, S., Romero, N., and Bellen, R., "Continuous Motion Kinematics in the Loaded Human Cadaveric Knee: The Effect of Constraint, Axis, and Cruciate Transection and the Determination of the Instant Center of Motion," accepted for publication in *The American Journal of Sports Medicine*.

CONFERENCE PRESENTATION:

DeMaio, M., Adkison, D., Kwon, Y.W., Parks, S., Romero, N., and Bellen, R., "Continuous Motion Kinematics in the Loaded Human Cadaveric Knee: The Effect of Constraint, Axis, and Cruciate Transection and the Determination of the Instant Center of Motion," 23rd Annual Meeting of American Orthopedic Society of Sports Medicine, Sun Valley, ID, June 1997.

THESIS DIRECTED:

Parks, S. A., "Instantaneous Axis of Rotation for Continuous Human Knee Motion," Master's and Engineer's Thesis, Naval Postgraduate School, June 1997.

DoD KEY TECHNOLOGY AREA: Biomedical

KEYWORDS: Biomechanics, Knee Kinematics, Cruciate Ligaments, Instantaneous Axis of Rotation

BODY ARMOR AND INJURY PREVENTION: THE EFFECTS OF HELMETS AND ANTI-MINE FOOTWEAR ON INJURY

**Young W. Kwon, Associate Professor
Department of Mechanical Engineering
Sponsor: Marine Corps Systems Command**

OBJECTIVE: The goal of this project was to evaluate the counter-mine boots and over-boots against anti-personnel mines. As the first task, the mechanical properties of counter-mine boots and over-boots, which are currently available for U.S. soldiers, were evaluated. A preliminary finite element analysis was undertaken to evaluate the effectiveness of the boots for lower extremity injury.

SUMMARY: The sole of both boots were made of almost the same materials and the same layout of the materials. The used materials were a rubber, an aluminum honeycomb, a stainless steel, and a kevlar composite. The major structural strength and stiffness of the boots came from the aluminum honeycomb with stainless steel faceplates. All the materials used in the boots' soles were tested using an uniaxial testing machine to determine their mechanical properties like elastic moduli and ultimate strengths. Further, the scanning electron microscopy (SEM) was used for the stainless steel material to determine their chemical compositions. All the tests were conducted for multiple specimens to ensure their properties. In addition, a

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preliminary finite element analysis was conducted to evaluate the counter-mine boot against an anti-personnel mine such as the M-14 mine.

PUBLICATION:

Muschek, R.C., King, Q.M., and Kwon, Y.W., "Evaluation of the Mechanical Properties of Countermine Boots," Naval Postgraduate School Technical Report, NPS-ME-97-007, November 1997.

DoD KEY TECHNOLOGY AREAS: Conventional Weapons, Modeling and Simulation

KEYWORDS: Body Armors, Mechanical Testing, Biomechanics, Finite Element Analysis

DYSMAS FOR PREDICTING UNDEX EFFECTS: SHIP SHOCK MODELING AND SIMULATION AND CONSTITUTIVE MODELING OF METALS

**Young W. Kwon, Associate Professor
Department of Mechanical Engineering
Sponsor: Naval Surface Warfare Center**

OBJECTIVE: The goal of the research was to develop a new shell element which could model progressive failure of ship hulls subjected to underwater explosion.

SUMMARY: A shell formulation was developed from a three-dimensional solid. The shell element was an isoparametric element and had four corner nodes at which there were three displacements and three rotations, independently. Therefore, the element formulation included the transverse shear deformation and the transverse normal deformation. In addition, the formulation consisted of separate components of the mean stress and deviatoric stresses because the Gurson constitutive model for void growth is based on the mean stress and the dilatation. As a result, the Gurson void model could be implemented in the shell formulation at the next stage. The shell element used the reduced integration along the inplane axes and full integration along the transverse direction. If more accuracy were required along the thickness of the shell, a large number of integration points would be selected in the direction. Verification of the shell element was performed for a plate problem and a shell problem whose analytical solutions were available. The next phase of the work would implement the Gurson model into the shell element.

PUBLICATION:

Kwon, Y.W., "Development of a Shell Element with Pressure Variation Through Thickness," Naval Postgraduate School Technical Report, NPS-ME-97-006, September 1997.

DoD KEY TECHNOLOGY AREAS: Materials, Processes, and Structures, Modeling and Simulation

KEYWORDS: Finite Element Analysis, Shell Element, Constitutive Equation for Microvoids

A NOVEL COATING TECHNIQUE TO ENHANCE STEAM CONDENSATION ON HORIZONTAL TUBES

**P.J. Marto, Distinguished Professor Emeritus
Department of Mechanical Engineering
Sponsor: National Science Foundation**

OBJECTIVE: The objective of this study was to investigate the effects of a self-assembled monolayer (SAM) coating on selective promotion of dropwise and filmwise condensation (DWC and FWC) regions on horizontal tubes. The scope included a parametric study to determine an optimum pattern of coexisting hydrophobic and hydrophilic regions to obtain

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heat transfer enhancements exceeding a purely hydrophobic surface. In addition to the stated objectives, the study also included SAM coating on corrugated tubes, and on a variety of substrate materials spanning gold-coated aluminum, gold-coated titanium, copper and a copper-nickel.

SUMMARY: The hydrophilic SAM was found to be very unstable under filmwise condensing conditions, and hence the FWC zones were created by oxidizing the copper-tube surface. To do this, the hydrophobic zones were covered with a masking tape and the exposed zones were oxidized chemically. The mask was then removed and the un-oxidized surface was coated with the hydrophobic SAM to create DWC zones. A range of patterns with varying widths of DWC and FWC were successfully created by this technique.

While it was found that the SAM coating enhances DWC by a factor of ten under atmospheric conditions, and four under vacuum conditions, compared to FWC, the coexisting DWC-FWC patterns did not perform as well as expected. Within the scope of the patterns tested in this study, the maximum enhancement obtained with the patterns was only about eight under atmospheric conditions and 3.6 under vacuum, for a diamond-shape pattern with the widest FWC at the top of the tube. For the strip patterns, optimum enhancements were obtained for the 3mm DWC by 3mm FWC and 4mm DWC by 2mm FWC cases. Hence it is concluded that, for the patterns studied, a plain hydrophobic tube gives the best heat transfer enhancement, and that adding filmwise strips reduces the heat transfer more than it increases it due to reduced drop sizes in the DWC zones. Nevertheless, the SAM coating appears to be an extremely effective hydrophobic coating to enhance steam condensation heat transfer. Its use could make a significant reduction in condenser size.

This study also showed that SAM could very well be coated on a copper-nickel surface. So far, SAM coatings were believed to work only with gold, silver, and copper surfaces. The finding of this study greatly expands the application of SAM coating in the steam condenser industry where Cu-Ni is the commonly used material.

PUBLICATIONS:

Marto, P., "The Use of an Organic Monolayer Coating to Promote Dropwise Condensation of Steam on Horizontal Tubes," *Journal of Heat Transfer* (accepted for publication).

Marto, P., "Dropwise Condensation of Steam on Horizontal Corrugated Tubes Using an Organic Monolayer Coating," *Journal of Enhanced Heat Transfer* (accepted for publication).

Marto, P., "Co-existing Dropwise-Filmwise Condensation of Steam on Horizontal Tubes through a Self-Assembled-Monolayer Organic Coating," *International Journal of Heat Mass Transfer* (in preparation).

DoD KEY TECHNOLOGY AREA: Other (Steam Condensation on Horizontal Tubes)

KEYWORDS: Steam Condensation, Dropwise, Filmwise, Horizontal Tubes

GRAIN BOUNDARY CHARACTER AND SUPERPLASTICITY

T. R. McNelley, Professor
Department of Mechanical Engineering
Sponsor: Unfunded

OBJECTIVE: The goal of this program is to determine how boundary misorientation develops during deformation processing and the mechanisms by deformation microstructures may transform to a fine-grained superplastic state.

SUMMARY: Recently developed computer-aided electron microscopy diffraction analysis methods have been applied to the investigation of the mechanisms of grain boundary development during deformation processing and annealing of several superplastic aluminum alloys. Materials have been examined following various thermomechanical processing schedules and deformation histories. Aluminum alloys 5083, 7475 and laboratory-processed 2519 are observed to transform to a refined, superplastic microstructure via a primary (discontinuous) recrystallization reaction involving the formation and

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migration of high-angle grain boundaries. However, Supral 2004, Al-10Mg-0.1Zr and Al-5Ca-5Zn materials transform by a continuous process. These different transformation processes may be distinguished by distinctly different grain boundary misorientation distributions. Primary recrystallization produces a random distribution similar to that predicted by Mackenzie for randomly oriented cubes and the resultant superplastic response is often relatively limited. The continuous reaction results in a bi-modal misorientation distribution, with many moderately misoriented boundaries of misorientation near ten degrees, and a much more highly superplastic response.

PUBLICATIONS:

McNelley, T.R., McMahon, M.E., and Hales, S.J., "An EBSP Investigation of Alternate Microstructures for Superplasticity in Aluminum-Magnesium Alloys," *Scripta Materialia*, 36, pp. 369-375, 1997.

McNelley, T.R. and McMahon, M.E., "Application of EBSP Methods to Analyze Continuous Grain Refinement Processes in Supral 2004," *Proceedings of the ICSAM-97, International Conference on Superplasticity in Advanced Materials* (A. H. Chokshi, ed.), Materials Science Forum, Vols. 243-245, Trans Tech Publications, pp., 527-536, Zurich, Switzerland, 1997.

McNelley, T.R., McMahon, M.E. and Hales, S.J., "Grain Boundary Development Following Processing, Annealing and Deformation of Superplastic Aluminum Alloys," *Proceedings of the ReX'96: Third International Conference on Recrystallization and Related Phenomena* (T. R. McNelley, ed.), MIAS, pp. 519-525, 1997.

McNelley, T.R. and McMahon, M.E., "Microtexture and Grain Boundary Evolution during Microstructural Refinement Processes in Supral 2004," *Metallurgical and Materials Transactions A*, 28A, pp. 1879-1887, 1997.

Doherty, R.D., Hughes, D.A., Humphreys, F.J., Jonas, J.J., Jensen, D. J., Kassner, M.E., King, W.E., McNelley, T.R., McQueen, H.J., and Rollett, A.D., "Current Issues in Recrystallization: A Review," *Materials Science and Engineering*, A238, pp. 219-274, 1997.

Pérez-Prado, M.T., McNelley, T.R., Ruano, O.A., and González-Doncel, G., "Microtexture Evolution during Annealing and Superplastic Deformation," *Metallurgical and Materials Transactions A*, accepted for publication.

CONFERENCE PRESENTATIONS:

McNelly, T.R. and McMahon, M.E., "Application of EBSP Methods to Analyze Continuous Grain Refinement Processes in Supral 2004," ICSAM-97, International Conference on Superplasticity in Advanced Materials, Bangalore, India, 29 January 1997.

McNelley, T.R., Hales, S.J., and McMahon, M.E., "Microstructural Design for Improved Formability in Aluminum Alloys," AeroMat'97, Williamsburg, VA, 14 May 1997.

OTHER PRESENTATIONS:

McNelley, T.R. and McMahon, M.E., "Application of EBSP Analysis Methods to Grain Boundaries in Superplastic Al Alloys," at CTC Corporation, Johnstown, PA, 20 March 1997.

McNelley, T.R. and McMahon, M.E., "Application of EBSP Analysis Methods to Grain Boundaries in Superplastic Al Alloys," at NASA-Langley Research Center, Metallic Materials Branch, Hampton, VA, 12 May 1997.

DoD KEY TECHNOLOGY AREA: Materials, Processes, and Structures

KEYWORDS: Aluminum, Superplasticity, Recrystallization, Grain Boundaries, Thermomechanical Processing

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A KNOWLEDGE-BASED APPROACH TO FRACTURE TOUGHNESS IMPROVEMENT VIA PROCESSING FOR PARTICULATE-REINFORCED ALUMINUM METAL MATRIX COMPOSITES

T.R. McNelley, Professor

Department of Mechanical Engineering

Sponsors: Army Research Office and Army Research Laboratory

OBJECTIVE: The goal of this program is obtain improved combinations of strength, ductility, and toughness in Al-based metal-matrix composite materials by thermomechanical processing.

SUMMARY: Discontinuously reinforced Al matrix composite materials have many attractive properties but lack adequate ductility and toughness for many applications. Dramatic improvements in composite ductility have been attained in extruded 6061 Al-Al₂O₃ processed using methods designed to redistribute the Al₂O₃ particles as well as achieve a fully recrystallized matrix grain structure via particle-stimulated nucleation of recrystallization. Further improvements in ductility have been obtained with use of controlled heat treatments on processed material. The influence of deformation temperature on redistribution of particles during processing has been investigated by controlled deformation of samples in a channel die. Fracture toughness improvements in extruded powder metallurgy 6092 Al-SiC material have been demonstrated and strength-toughness combinations equivalent to those of the unreinforced matrix alloy have been attained.

PUBLICATIONS:

McNelley, T.R., Ballou, M.A., and Dutta, I., "A Microstructural Investigation of Particle Redistribution during Thermomechanical Processing of a Cast 6061 Al - Al₂O₃ MMC," *Proceedings of the Symposium on Processing, Properties, and Applications of Cast Metal Matrix Composites* (P. K. Rohatgi, ed.), pp. 143-153, Warrendale, PA, 1997.

Dutta, I., Quiles, F.N., McNelley, T.R., and Nagarajan, R., "Optimization of the Strength-Fracture Toughness Relation in Particulate Reinforced Aluminum Composites via Control of Matrix Microstructure," *Metallurgical and Materials Transactions A*, in press.

PRESENTATIONS:

Dutta, I., McNelly, T.R., Quiles, F.N., and Ballou, M. A., "Tailoring the Strength-Fracture Toughness Relation in Discontinuously Reinforced Aluminum Composites by Thermomechanical Processing," 21st Annual Army Science Conference on Ceramics and Composites, Cocoa Beach, FL, 14 January 1997.

McNelley, T.R. and Dutta, I., "Optimization of the Strength and Fracture Toughness in Discontinuously Reinforced Aluminum Composites," AeroMat'97, Williamsburg, VA, 12 May 1997.

DoD KEY TECHNOLOGY AREA: Materials, Processes, and Structures

KEYWORDS: Metal-Matrix Composites, Processing, Particle Distribution, Fracture Toughness

METHODS FOR REDUCING LATERAL VIBRATIONS IN GAS TURBINES

Knox T. Millsaps, Assistant Professor

Department of Mechanical Engineering

Sponsors: Naval Sea Systems Command and Naval Postgraduate School

OBJECTIVE: To develop methods to reduce lateral vibrations in high speed turbomachines rotors.

SUMMARY: An analytical investigation was conducted to determine the physical mechanisms responsible for creating reduced response from an accelerating rotor. In particular, an analytical model was developed which models the long

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slender rotor of an existing experimental facility. The transient model contains linear, direct and cross stiffness and damping which result from the bearing dynamics. The equations were integrated using time steps corresponding to constant angular phase rotation. The analytical predictions indicate that scheduling is more effective at high acceleration rates and the total transmitted power to the structure (noise) is more easily controlled than the displacement amplitude (stress).

PUBLICATIONS:

Millsaps, K.T. and Reed, G., "Reducing Lateral Vibrations of a Rotor Passing Through Critical Speed by Acceleration Scheduling," *Proceedings of IGTC*, Orlando, FL, 2-5 June 1997.

Millsaps, K.T. and Reed, G., "Reducing Lateral Vibrations of a Rotor Passing Through Critical Speed by Acceleration Scheduling," *Transactions of the ASME*, to appear July 1998.

Millsaps, K.T. and Bridges, C., "Reduction of Lateral Vibrations with Variable Accelerations," *ISOROMAC-7*, Honolulu, HI, 25-29 February 1998.

CONFERENCE PRESENTATIONS:

Millsaps, K.T. and Reed, G., "Reducing Lateral Vibrations of a Rotor Passing through Critical Speed by Acceleration Scheduling," *IGTC*, Orlando, FL, 2-5 June 1997.

Millsaps, K.T. and Bridges, C., "Reduction of Lateral Vibrations with Variable Accelerations," *ISOROMAC-7*, Honolulu, HI, 25-29 February 1998.

THESIS DIRECTED:

Bridges, C., "Analytical Investigation of a Simple Rotor with an Arbitrary Acceleration Schedule," Master's Thesis, Naval Postgraduate School, December 1997.

DoD KEY TECHNOLOGY AREA: Aerospace Propulsion and Power

KEYWORDS: Rotordynamics, Accelerating Response, Acceleration Scheduling, Subcritical/Supercritical Transition

OPTIMIZING THE F-18 E/F FIRE SUPPRESSION SYSTEM

**Knox T. Millsaps, Assistant Professor
Department of Mechanical Engineering
and**

**David W. Netzer, Distinguished Professor
Department of Aeronautics and Astronautics**

Sponsor: Naval Air Warfare Center-Weapons Division

OBJECTIVE: To characterize the cooling flow field in the engine bay, between the engine and fuselage on the F/A-18 E/F, and to optimize the locations for fire suppressant injection.

SUMMARY: A low-speed, water tunnel flow visualization study was conducted on two subscale (6.2 to 1) models of the F/A 18-E/F cooling bays. Nitrogen bubble injection along with a laser sheet was used to visualize the flows at various cross-sections and hence to establish the baseline flow. Transient dye injections were made at various locations at the forward wall of the cooling bay. Videos were made to identify the mixing effectiveness due to injection at the various locations. Based on these observations, recommendations on the optimal locations for fire suppressant locations were made.

PROJECT SUMMARIES

PUBLICATION:

Millsaps, K.T. and Netzer D. W., NAWCWPNS TM-8120, "F/A-18E/F Nacelle Ballistic Protection by Gas Generator Fire Suppression Systems," *Optimizing the F-18 E/F Fire Suppression System: Flow Visualization Study*, pp.37-50, September 1997.

DoD KEY TECHNOLOGY AREAS: Aerospace Propulsion and Power, Air Vehicles, Environmental Quality

KEYWORDS: Engine Cooling, Fire Suppression, Gas Generators, Halon Replacement

CONDITION-BASED MAINTENANCE FOR DIESEL ENGINES

**Knox T. Millsaps, Assistant Professor
Department of Mechanical Engineering
Sponsor: Office of Naval Research**

OBJECTIVE: To develop methods for determining cylinder firing pressure based on the instantaneous shaft speed.

SUMMARY: A torsional, dynamic engine model for a 3-cylinder, 2-stroke diesel engine was developed and calibrated. Measurements of near instantaneous shaft speed were made on a real engine for a wide range of applied torques and speeds. The model is capable of predicting shaft speed variations.

PUBLICATIONS:

Millsaps, K.T. and Bell, J. A., "Using Joint Time Frequency Distributions to Analyze Vibrations and Faults in a Diesel Engine," *Proceedings of SAE Congress*, Detroit, MI, 27-30 January 1997.

Millsaps, K.T., Bell, J.A., Hudson, J., and Swanson, W.A., "Development and Calibration of a High Fidelity Torsional Engine Model for a 3-Cylinder Diesel Engine," submitted for publication to *SAE*.

THESIS DIRECTED:

Hudson, J., "Development and Calibration of a Diesel Engine Torsional Model," Master's Thesis, Naval Postgraduate School, December 1997.

OTHER: Presentations given to NAVSEA03Z, Southwest Research and Ford Motor Company.

DoD KEY TECHNOLOGY AREAS: Modeling and Simulation, Sensors

KEYWORDS: Condition Based Maintenance, Diesel Engines, Cylinder Firing Pressure, Torsional Vibrations

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DESIGN AND COLD FLOW VERIFICATION OF AN ENHANCED EDUCATOR FOR THE LOW OBSERVABLE MULTI-FUNCTION STACK (LOMFS) ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATION (ATD)

Knox T. Millsaps, Assistant Professor
Department of Mechanical Engineering
and

Garth V. Hobson, Associate Professor
Department of Aeronautics and Astronautics

**Sponsors: Naval Surface Warfare Center-Carderock Division, Naval Sea
Systems Command, and Office of Naval Research**

OBJECTIVE: To develop and verify an enhanced mixing performance educator design for the Low Observable Multi-Function Stack (LOMFS) Advanced Technology Demonstration (ATD). Also to provide consulting services as necessary to the ATD program.

SUMMARY: A 1-D fluid mechanical model was developed to predict the secondary flow and mixed-out temperature from an infrared suppressing, gas turbine ship exhaust educator. The model was calibrated against DDG-51 baseline performance measurements. The model was used to perform parametric studies to optimize the performance of the new design. Preliminary facility design and component acquisition for a subscale, cold flow facility is underway. Consulting services and technical support were also provided to the program to measure the hot flow performance of the Phase I and Phase II Temeku Company educator designs.

OTHER:

Millsaps, K.T. and Hobson, G.V., "Test Report and Analysis for the Temeku Cold Wall Educator," submitted to NSWC-Carderock Division, 15 September 1997.

Millsaps, K.T., "Design Goals and Constraints for the LOMFS-ATD Educator," submitted to NSWC-Carderock Division, 29 December 1997.

Millsaps, K. T., and Hobson, G.V., "Preliminary Design Report for the NPS LOMFS Educator," to be submitted.

DoD KEY TECHNOLOGY AREAS: Modeling and Simulation, Surface/Under Surface Vehicles – Ships and Watercraft, Ground Vehicles

KEYWORDS: IR Signature Suppression, Ejectors, Educators, Plume Temperature Reduction, Gas Turbine Exhausts

SYNCHRONOUS VIBRATIONS DRIVEN BY NON-UNIFORM TIP CLEARANCES IN AN AXIAL COMPRESSOR

Knox T. Millsaps, Assistant Professor
Department of Mechanical Engineering
Sponsor: Unfunded

OBJECTIVE: To measure the time resolved pressure variations and induced synchronous forces due to rotating non-uniform tip clearances in an axial compressor.

SUMMARY: Time resolved pressure measurements were made over the rotor tips of a real compressor. Blade-to-blade and rotor speed variations were measured at several compressor speeds and flow coefficients and several geometries. Synchronous pressure forces (rotordynamic direct forces) were found and characterized.

PROJECT SUMMARIES

PUBLICATIONS:

Millsaps, K.T. and Cuellar, A.F., "Prediction and Measurement of Synchronous Pressure Forces due to Non-Axisymmetric Tip Clearances," submitted for review to the IGTC, Stockholm, Sweden, 2-6 June 1998.

THESIS DIRECTED:

Cuellar, A.F., "Measurement of Synchronous Forces in an Axial Compressor," Master's Thesis, Naval Postgraduate School, December 1997.

DoD KEY TECHNOLOGY AREA: Aerospace Propulsion and Power

KEYWORDS: Tip Clearances, Non-Uniform Compressor Flow, Synchronous Forces, Rotordynamic Forces.

EVALUATION OF SUBMARINE RESPONSE AND RECONFIGURATION CONTROL

F. A. Papoulias, Associate Professor

Department of Mechanical Engineering

Sponsors: Naval Surface Warfare Center-Carderock Division and the Naval Postgraduate School

OBJECTIVE: The objective of this project was to initiate efforts in characterizing and classifying submarine response and to develop strategies for reconfiguration control in cases of actuator or sensor failure and/or drastic changes of the environment.

SUMMARY: The objective of this work is the development of a control strategy which allows for on-the-fly reconfiguration of integrated guidance and control strategies of an underwater vehicle in shallow and littoral waters. In view of the uncertainties inherent in the littoral environment, an effective control strategy will need to monitor execution and modify plans on-line as needed. For this reason, an appropriate seamless integration of relevant planning, guidance and control functions is necessary. Recent efforts in artificial intelligence have addressed these issues and a number of suggested schemes focus on planning/control integration. A common feature of all schemes is the hierarchical integration of knowledge-based plans with reactive-type control laws while monitoring its performance. Although most architectures are formal within their computational domain, they tend to be rather ad-hoc when viewed from a systems viewpoint. A more formal approach to the integration of guidance and control functions in a shallow water environment is necessary for increasing system operability, performance, and mission success.

PUBLICATION:

Kang, W. and Papoulias, F.A., "Bifurcation and Normal Forms of Dive Plane Reversal of Submersible Vehicles," *Proceedings of the 7th International Offshore and Polar Engineering Conference*, Vol. II, pp. 62-69, Honolulu, HI, 25-30 May 1997.

DoD KEY TECHNOLOGY AREA: Surface/Under Surface Vehicles - Ships and Watercraft

KEYWORDS: Submarine Response, Guidance and Control, Reconfiguration Control

PROJECT SUMMARIES

APPROXIMATION OF SHIP RIGHTING ENERGY USING PARAMETRICS

F. A. Papoulias, Associate Professor
Department of Mechanical Engineering
Sponsor: Unfunded

OBJECTIVE: The objective of this project was to provide to NAVSEA OOC2 the capability to perform ship righting energy calculations from a parametric hull model.

SUMMARY: There currently exists no direct method for predicting the righting energy of a ship based on key geometric hull properties. Consequently, naval architects traditionally select hull parameters based on other constraints and merely check the dynamic stability indicators after designing the preliminary body plan. Quantifying these relationships would allow such indicators to be used as design variables in optimizing a hull form. Additionally, the hull form has a considerable impact on ship motions and dynamic stability criteria. The results of this work suggest possible functional relationships in order to predict the residuary stability of a design using basic hull parameters. A frigate and a tanker are used as candidate hull forms, although the methodology could be easily applied for a variety of hull types.

THESIS DIRECTED:

Sebastian, J.W., "Parametric Prediction of the Transverse Dynamic Stability of Ships," Master's Thesis, Naval Postgraduate School, September 1997.

DoD KEY TECHNOLOGY AREA: Surface/Under Surface Vehicles - Ships and Watercraft

KEYWORDS: Ship Stability, Righting Energy, Parametric Studies

AN EXPERIMENTAL AND NUMERICAL INVESTIGATION OF TURBULENT VORTEX BREAKDOWN AND AIRCRAFT WAKES

T. Sarpkaya, Distinguished Professor
Department of Mechanical Engineering
Sponsor: National Aeronautics and Space Administration-Langley Research Center

OBJECTIVE: Basic and applied research towards the understanding of the phenomena resulting from the breakdown of vortices in trailing vortices and in a turbulent flow field, created by a round swirling jet issuing from a nozzle, for various swirl ratios, Froude and Reynolds numbers, and deep and shallow modes, using a three-component LDV system and laser-induced flow visualization.

SUMMARY: The statistical as well as structural characteristics of the turbulent flow field resulting from the swirling turbulent flow in a swirling jet in an unbounded medium were investigated in order to elucidate the physics of the phenomena relevant to the understanding of breakdown and its numerical simulation. Turbulence intensities, energy spectra, and turbulent stresses were measured with an LDV. The results refute the conjectures that the circumstances of breakdown are insensitive to the Reynolds number and the local turbulence properties.

PUBLICATIONS:

Sarpkaya, T. and Massidda, T., "Conductivity Measurements in the Wake of Submerged Bodies in Density-Stratified Media," *Proceedings of the Twenty-First Symposium on Naval Hydrodynamics*, Vol. 1, pp: 216-225, Trondheim, Norway, 1997.

Feyedelem, M.S. and Sarpkaya, T., "Free and Near-Free-Surface Swirling Turbulent Jets," *American Institute of Aeronautics and Aeronautics Journal* (to appear in the AIAA Journal, in March 1998).

PROJECT SUMMARIES

DoD KEY TECHNOLOGY AREA: Surface/Under Surface Vehicles – Ships and Watercraft

KEYWORDS: Vortex Breakdown, Vorticity, Swirling Flow, Free-Surface

KELVIN/LIGHTHILL POTENTIAL AND VORTICITY DRAG DECOMPOSITION OF WAVE LOADING

**T. Sarpkaya, Distinguished Professor
Department of Mechanical Engineering
Sponsor: Office of Naval Research**

OBJECTIVE: The scientific purpose of this continuing investigation is to carry out combined analytical, numerical, physical, and thought experiments to devise a physics-based model for the prediction of flow-induced unsteady forces on bluff bodies immersed in time-dependent flows. The new model, based on a sounder scientific rationale, is expected to replace Morison's equation and offer greater universality and higher engineering reliability, particularly in the so-called drag-inertia regime.

SUMMARY: Over 3,000 digital force-time-data files have been evaluated during the second year of the continuing investigation in order to separate the resistance for each combination of the Keulegan-Carpenter number K_c , Frequency parameter b , the Reynolds number Re , and the relative roughness k_s/D into the sum of an inviscid inertial force and a vorticity-induced force. Several fundamental concepts for the modeling of the vorticity-force have been examined. After considerable effort, a new and relatively simple three-term force model has been devised.

PUBLICATIONS:

Sarpkaya, T., de Angelis, M, and Hanson, C., "Oscillating Turbulent Flow With or Without a Current About a Circular Cylinder," *Journal of Offshore Mechanics and Arctic Engineering*, TRANS. ASME, Vol. 119, pp. 73-78, May 1997.

Sarpkaya, T., "Resistance in Unsteady Flow—A New Physics Based Model," *Proceedings of the 22nd Symposium on Naval Hydrodynamics*, (in print, to appear in '98).

DoD KEY TECHNOLOGY AREA: Other (Fundamental Fluid Dynamics)

KEYWORDS: Bluff Body, Resistance, Unsteady Flows, Vorticity

DYNAMICS OF DROP FORMATION

**T. Sarpkaya, Distinguished Professor
Department of Mechanical Engineering
Sponsor: Office of Naval Research and the Naval Postgraduate School**

OBJECTIVE: To understand the physics of droplet formation, in general, and of the spray formation on bow-sheets, in particular, and devise means to minimize it in order to reduce the radar cross-section of ships and a number of other undesirable effects.

SUMMARY: An experimental investigation of the ligament and drop formation at the free surface of liquid wall jets, flowing over smooth and sand-roughened horizontal plates has been performed. Measurements were made with several high-speed imagers and analyzed through the use of appropriate software. The wall-jet Reynolds number ranged from 2.4×10^4 to 3.6×10^4 , the Froude number from 19 to 27, and the Weber number from 1,500 to 3,000. Intersection of the turbulent boundary layer with the free surface, ligament and drop sizes, and the life-times of drops were determined from the digitized images and interpreted in terms of the characteristics of the turbulent boundary layer. The emphasis has been on the physics of the phenomenon rather than on the development of empirical relationships.

PROJECT SUMMARIES

PUBLICATION:

Merrill, C.F. and Sarpkaya, T., "Spray Formation at the Free Surface of a Liquid Wall Jet," *American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics Paper*, No. 98-0442, 1977 (to appear in the AIAA Journal in 1998).

CONFERENCE PRESENTATION:

Merrill, C.F. and Sarpkaya, T., "Spray Formation at the Free Surface of a Liquid Wall Jet," 36th Aerospace Sciences of the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, Reno, NV, 12-15 January 1998.

DoD KEY TECHNOLOGY AREA: Surface/Under Surface Vehicles - Ships and Watercraft

KEYWORDS: Hydrodynamics, Drop Formation, Spray

THE STRUCTURE OF WAKE VORTICES MEASURED DURING THE MEMPHIS FIELD PROGRAM

T. Sarpkaya, Distinguished Professor

Department of Mechanical Engineering

Sponsor: National Aeronautics and Space Administration-Langley Research Center

OBJECTIVE: To carry out an in-depth analysis of velocities, circulations, and decay histories of a number of trailing vortices generated by large aircraft during field tests in Memphis, TN, towards a clear understanding of the decay mechanisms. The interaction of vortices with what surrounds them and the relation between the full-scale flight tests and the physical/numerical laminar-flow experiments remain elusive because of the complex circumstances governing the pre-roll-up history and the post-roll-up state of the trailing vortices. Only some but not all of the governing parameters may be made to attain critically high enough values in small-scale physical and numerical experiments.

SUMMARY: The results suggest that field experiments are absolutely indispensable to create the conditions which sustain a critical damping mechanism. The decay of trailing vortices is governed by the mutual straining of vortices; intermittent exchange of mass, momentum, and vorticity across the core boundary; rotational damping and restructuring of turbulence in the core; stretching of large turbulent structures, turbulent diffusion, the interaction of oppositely-signed vorticity in the overlapping regions of the vortex pair, and the draining of vorticity from the Kelvin oval.

PUBLICATION:

Sarpkaya, T., "Decay of Wake Vortices of Large Aircraft," *American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics Paper*, No. 98-0442, 1997 (to appear in AIAA Journal in '98).

CONFERENCE PRESENTATION:

Sarpkaya, T., "Decay of Wake Vortices of Large Aircraft," 36th Aerospace Sciences Meeting of the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, Reno, NV, 12-15 January 1998.

DoD KEY TECHNOLOGY AREAS: Aerospace Propulsion and Power, Air Vehicles

KEYWORDS: Trailing Vortices, Vortex Decay, Wake Hazard

PROJECT SUMMARIES

VORTEX BREAKDOWN IN TURBULENT SWIRLING FLOWS

T. Sarpkaya, Distinguished Professor
Department of Mechanical Engineering
Sponsor: National Science Foundation

OBJECTIVE: Trailing vortices, swirling flows in pipes, vortical flows above sweptback wings at large angles-of-attack, flows in closed containers with a rotating lid, and columnar vortices in atmosphere may experience breakdown: *The transformation of a slender vortex into three-dimensional forms*. Where, how, and under what circumstances does this transformation occur in *viscous* vortical flows constitute the essence of the breakdown problem.

SUMMARY: The mean velocities and turbulence intensities were measured in forward-scattering mode with a three-component Laser Doppler Anemometer. The results refute the conjectures that the circumstances of breakdown are insensitive to the Reynolds number and the local turbulence properties. These two factors have a strong influence on the evolution of the flow. Of all the known forms, the spiral emerges as the most fundamental breakdown form. All other forms may be regarded as transient states affected by various types of instabilities. At very high Reynolds numbers the breakdown acquires forms and characteristics never seen before: Extremely high rates of revolution, onset of core-bifurcation or core-trifurcation, intense nonisotropic turbulence, and a conical shape.

PUBLICATION:

Sarpkaya, T. and Novak, F., "Turbulent Vortex Breakdown: Experiments in Tubes at High Reynolds Numbers," Book Chapter in *Slender Vortices* (Ed: E. Kause), Kluwer Press, Berlin, pp. 1-8, 1997.

CONFERENCE PRESENTATION:

Sarpkaya, T. and Novak, F., "Turbulent Vortex Breakdown: Experiments in Tubes at High Reynolds Numbers," International Union of the Theoretical and Applied Mechanics Conference on Vortex Dynamics, Aachen, Germany, August 1997.

DoD KEY TECHNOLOGY AREAS: Aerospace Propulsion and Power, Air Vehicles

KEYWORDS: Vortex Breakdown, Vorticity, Swirling Flow

SHOCK AND VIBRATION RESEARCH IN SUPPORT OF ADVANCED LIGHTWEIGHT INFLUENCE SWEEP SYSTEM (ALISS)

Young S. Shin, Professor
Department of Mechanical Engineering
Sponsor: Naval Surface Warfare Center-Carderock Division

OBJECTIVE: The scientific objectives include: (1) to study the operational environment in which the ALISS must be designed to perform and to make a recommendation on shock and vibration design criteria and (2) to investigate dynamic behavior of GA superconductor models and to assess the survivability based on the proposed shock and vibration design criteria.

SUMMARY: This is a on-going shock and vibration research project in support of advanced lightweight influence sweep system (ALISS). ALISS is an advanced technology demonstration (ATD) program to validate the feasibility of superconducting technology to sweep magnetic influence mines. A superconducting mine countermeasures (SCMCM) system would be small, light, and simple compared to currently deployed MCM system. When ALISS is constructed as a superconducting mine countermeasure, the system must perform satisfactorily under the extremes of shock and vibration environment encountered in military applications. The task conducted include: (1) modal analysis and transient response analysis of GA superconductor magnet SCMCM models and (2) to assess the shock and vibration survivability of the system.

PROJECT SUMMARIES

PUBLICATION:

Lee, M. and Shin, Y. S., "Modal Analysis of a GA Superconducting Magnet Subsystem for ALISS," Naval Postgraduate School Technical Report, NPS-ME-97-004, April 1997.

DoD KEY TECHNOLOGY AREA: Materials, Processes, and Structures

KEYWORDS: ALISS, Superconducting Mine Countermeasures, Light Weight Influence Mine Sweep System, Shock and Vibration

SHOCK AND VIBRATION ANALYSIS IN SUPPORT OF DDG-51 CLASS SHOCK FOLLOW-ON ACTIONS

Young S. Shin, Professor
Department of Mechanical Engineering
Sponsor: Naval Sea Systems Command

OBJECTIVE: To perform shock and vibration analysis in support of DDG-51 Class shock follow-on actions including DDG-51 Flight IIA ship shock analysis to predict dynamic responses of ship system and subsystem structures to underwater explosions.

SUMMARY: This task is a part of team project consisting of NAVSEA, NSWC, Electric Boat, Weindlinger Associates, Gibs & Cox, and NPS. The FY97-task was to conduct surface ship shock modeling and simulation of DDG-53. The task includes investigating whether the ship shock modeling and simulation can predict the dynamic transient responses of ship system and subsystem structures correctly. The analysis takes into accounts of the effects of the fluid-ship structure interaction and cavitation effects on a surface ship model (DDG-53) due to a large scale underwater explosion.

PUBLICATIONS:

Shin, Y.S. and Chisum, J.E., "Modeling and Simulation of Underwater Shock Problems Using a Coupled Lagrangian-Eulerian Analysis Approach," *Journal of Shock and Vibration*, Vol. 4 Issue 1, pp. 1-10, 1997.

Chisum, J.E., and Shin, Y.S., "Explosion Gas Bubble Near Simple Boundaries," *Journal of Shock and Vibration*, Vol. 4, Issue 1, pp. 11-26, 1997.

Shin, Y.S., and Santiago, L.D., "Surface Ship Shock Modeling and Simulation," *ASME Pressure Vessels and Piping*, Vol. 351, pp.29-34, 1997 ASME PVP Conference, Orlando, FL, 27-31 July 1997.

CONFERENCE PRESENTATION:

Shin, Y.S. and Santiago, L.D., "Surface Ship Shock Modeling and Simulation," 1997 ASME Pressure Vessels and Piping Conference, Orlando, FL, 27-31 July 1997.

DoD KEY TECHNOLOGY AREAS: Surface/Under Surface Vehicles - Ships and Watercraft, Modeling and Simulation

KEYWORDS: Surface Ship, Underwater Explosion, Cavitation, Fluid-Structure Interaction

PROJECT SUMMARIES

AGE-RELIABILITY ANALYSIS OF SHIPBOARD REPAIRABLE SYSTEMS

Young S. Shin, Professor
Department of Mechanical Engineering
Sponsor: Naval Sea Systems Command

OBJECTIVE: The objective is to examine whether certain class maintenance plan (CPM) tasks satisfy reliability centered maintenance (RCM) criteria for applicability for examining the age-reliability characteristics of one or more of three different shipboard equipments: AOE-1 Class main feed pumps, AOE-1 Class electric-driven fire pumps and controllers, and FFG-7 Class high-pressure air compressors.

SUMMARY: The age reliability relationships must be determined for an effective and efficient preventive maintenance (PM) program. New preventive maintenance requirements must be based on reliability centered maintenance (RCM) analysis as presented in MIL-STD-2173 (AS). A RCM analysis provides the reliability characteristics (mission reliability, probability of failure, age-reliability, etc.) on the equipment which may require age exploration. Ships' 3M data for the target equipment was obtained through the database maintained by Naval Sea Logistics Center. Five-year database contained over 8,000 repair records per target equipment. The statistical analysis has been conducted to develop age-reliability curve for FFG-7 Class high pressure air compressor (HPAC). The 17,400 repair records over five-year span were examined and the 1,400 records were selected as valid repair data to develop failure rate curve.

DoD KEY TECHNOLOGY AREA: Materials, Processes, and Structures

KEYWORDS: Age-Reliability, Ships' 3M Data, Repairable System

SURVIVABILITY OF SHIPBOARD PERSONNEL SUBJECTED TO HIGH AMPLITUDE, LOW FREQUENCY SHOCK INDUCED BY UNDERWATER EXPLOSION

Young S. Shin, Professor
Department of Mechanical Engineering
Sponsor: Naval Sea Systems Command

OBJECTIVE: Modeling and simulation of dynamic behavior of hybrid dummies mounted on the SSTV subjected to underwater explosion. The shock loading includes the high amplitude, low frequency shock. Subsequently the dynamic behavior of shipboard personnel (normal male and female) will be investigated from the standpoint of survivability and critical injuries.

SUMMARY: The articulated total body (ATB) modeling approach was used to model the motion of a human (or test dummy such as the Hybrid III) in response to ship shock. The preliminary investigation was conducted to simulate the response such as the gross motion, the contact forces between body parts and the surrounding environment, the torque within the body's joints, and the relative accelerations of the body parts (head acceleration with respect to the upper torso, for example).

PUBLICATION:

Oglesby, D.B. and Shin, Y.S., "Biodynamic Response of a Hybrid III Dummy and a Human Male to an Underwater Explosion Event," submitted to *Journal of Shock and Vibration*.

Oglesby, D.B. and Shin, Y.S., "Biodynamic Response of a Hybrid III Dummy and a Human Male to an Underwater Explosion Event," *Proceedings of the 68th Shock and Vibration Symposium* in CD-ROM, November 1997.

PROJECT SUMMARIES

CONFERENCE PRESENTATION:

Oglesby, D. B. and Shin, Y. S., "Biodynamic Response of a Hybrid III Dummy and a Human Male to an Underwater Explosion Event," 68th Shock and Vibration Symposium, Hunt Valley, MD, 3-7 November 1997.

DoD KEY TECHNOLOGY AREA: Materials, Processes, and Structures

KEYWORDS: Underwater Explosion, Human Survivability

EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL REQUIREMENT, TEST METHODS AND STANDARD FOR TACTICAL ADVANCED COMPUTERS: SHOCK, NOISE, AND VIBRATION

Young S. Shin, Professor

Department of Mechanical Engineering

Sponsor: Space and Naval Warfare Systems Center-San Diego

OBJECTIVE: To review and evaluate the MILSPECS from the standpoints of shock and vibration for the survivability of racks, cabinets, enclosures and other components to be procured under TAC-5 (Tactical Advanced Computer Fifth Generation).

SUMMARY: The Navy has demonstrated a commitment to migrating highly customized automation requirements in tactical systems to approaches exploiting the use of commercial-based technologies and commercial-off-the-shelf (COTS) components as part of the TAC-5. However, the survivability of COTS in various types of severe environments is questionable. The evaluation results showed that the recent commercially available products such as high performance processors, low cost workstations, fully populated 72" and 60" racks may meet the code requirement for airborne noise, structureborne noise, storage and transportation shock, and ship motion and attitude. However, the COTS may not survive for severe shock and vibration environments.

PUBLICATION:

Oesterreich, M.H. and Shin, Y.S., "Modal Analysis of the 72 Inch TAC-4 Ruggedized Rack (CLIN 0003AA)," Naval Postgraduate School Technical Report, NPS-ME-97-005, September 1997.

DoD KEY TECHNOLOGY AREA: Environmental Quality

KEYWORDS: Shock and vibration, TAC-5, Computers

FREQUENCY AND AMPLITUDE MODULATION APPROACH FOR MACHINERY NOISE AND VIBRATION SUPPRESSION

Young S. Shin, Professor

Department of Mechanical Engineering

Michael D. McClatchey

Office of Naval Intelligence

Sponsor: Office of Naval Intelligence

OBJECTIVE: The objective is to investigate the frequency modulation method to suppress machinery noise and vibration. It may be more practical and effective to shift machinery noise and vibration energy to a wide frequency range by the frequency modulation technique. The periodic/non-periodic variations of system variables (such as operating frequency) and system model configuration may be the key to redistribute the noise and vibration energy.

PROJECT SUMMARIES

SUMMARY: Machinery noise and vibration suppression has been a major focus of the Russian Navy's ship silencing program for many years. Russian open source literature claims further noise reductions may be possible through frequency modulation of rotating machinery. The narrow-band noise level of rotating machinery (in particular, a submarine's main SSTG and associated components) may, therefore, be reduced by modulating the operating frequency. Two important factors influence the amount of noise and vibration reduction: (1) the sweep rate of the frequency modulation and (2) the bandwidth over which the frequency is distributed. This investigation determines the response, that is, how much and how quickly rotating machinery noise can be reduced by using this modulation technique.

THESIS DIRECTED:

McClatchey, M.D., "Noise and Vibration Suppression of Rotating Machinery by Frequency Modulation," Master's Thesis and Engineer's Thesis, Naval Postgraduate School, March 1997.

DoD KEY TECHNOLOGY AREA: Materials, Processes, and Structures

KEYWORDS: Noise and Vibration, Suppression, Frequency Modulation

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Kwon, Y.W., Lee, J.H., and Liu, C.T., "Modeling and Simulation of Crack Initiation and Growth in Particulate Composites," *Transactions of the ASME, Journal of Pressure Vessel Technology*, Vol. 119, No. 3, pp. 319-324, August 1997.

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Feyedelem, M. and Sarpkaya, T., "Free and Near-Free-Surface Swirling Turbulent Jets," American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, Reno, NV, Paper No. AIAA 97-0438, pp. 1-11, 7-11 January 1997.

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1997 THESIS ABSTRACTS

UNIFORM FLOW PAST A RIGID SPHERE BY THE SPECTRAL NUMERICAL METHODS

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A steady, axially symmetric, incompressible, viscous flow past a rigid sphere is numerically simulated by using a numerical scheme, based on spectral methods. The equations have been reduced to two sets of nonlinear second order partial differential equations in terms of vorticity and stream function. The calculations have been carried out for Reynolds numbers, based on the sphere diameter, in the range 0.1 to 104.

The numerical results have verified that there is excellent agreement with Stokes theory at very low Reynolds numbers. At moderate to intermediate Reynolds numbers there is good general agreement with available experimental data and flow visualization pictures. The Reynolds number at which separation occurs is estimated as 20. The approach to boundary-layer behavior with increasing Reynolds numbers is also verified by comparison with potential flow theory and analytical boundary-layer solution.

FAULT ASSESSMENT OF A DIESEL ENGINE USING VIBRATION MEASUREMENTS AND ADVANCED SIGNAL PROCESSING

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Master of Science in Mechanical Engineering-December 1996

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Advisor: Knox T. Millsaps, Jr., Department of Mechanical Engineering

A Diesel Engine test cell was developed, which consisted of a Detroit Diesel 3-53 engine, a water brake dynamometer and an engine cycle analyzer. Extensive steady state and time resolved instrumentation were installed along with a high speed data acquisition system to obtain cylinder pressure and engine vibration data. High frequency response accelerometers were mounted on the cylinder head assembly to measure phase resolved response relative to top dead center (TDC) on the first cylinder. Baseline vibration data were taken over a range of engine load and speed combinations. An engine fault was introduced by adjusting the timing on the first cylinder injector. The vibration signatures of the baseline engine and the induced fault engine were characterized using Joint Time Frequency Analysis. The fault condition was detected and localized.

LINEAR STRUCTURAL STRESS ANALYSIS OF A HULL GIRDER PENETRATION AND A SHORT LONGITUDINAL BULKHEAD USING FINITE ELEMENT MODELING

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The objective of this study is to investigate structural shadow zones encountered in shipbuilding design using the Integrated Design Engineering Analysis Software (IDEAS). The term "shadow zone" refers to areas of low stress concentrations that are caused by lines of stress bending around structural discontinuities. Two ship design situations frequently encountered that result in shadow zones are hull girder penetrations and short structural longitudinal bulkheads. In both of these situations, a long-used rule of thumb is to construct a line with a slope of 1:4 originating from the discontinuity that encompasses the area of low stress. The material within this line is then considered ineffective when computing the section modulus. This can prove to be expensive. However, powerful finite element analysis software is readily available that can analyze the shadow zones in greater detail and possibly minimize the area considered ineffective. This study uses the I-DEAS™ software to develop finite element models of the cited design situations for a U.S. Navy Frigate, FFG-7 class of ship. It conducts

1997 THESIS ABSTRACTS

a static structural linear analysis of the ship balanced on a trochoidal wave of height $1.1\pm L$. The results generated in this study validate the rule of thumb in both situations.

AIRCRAFT WAKE VORTICES AND FIELD DATA

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Trailing vortices shed from large aircraft pose great danger to following aircraft in cruise, landing, and take-off conditions. Too much separation time reduces the effective use of airports and increases cost and pollution, while too little separation poses grave dangers. The accurate determination of the optimal separation time between the leading and following aircraft in a landing corridor became a major international concern. The LIDAR data, obtained by the Lincoln/MIT laboratories at various airports, have been used to analyze in as much detail as possible the velocity, core radii, circulation, vorticity, and the decay mechanisms of trailing vortices.

ROLL STABILIZATION FOR T-AGOS CLASS SHIPS

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The T-AGOS class 3 and 4 ships are under consideration by the United States Air Force for use as sea-based radar platforms. In order to meet mission requirements, their roll motion must be reduced. Several roll damping methods appropriate for this class of ships are considered. Bilge keel stabilization is studied in more detail and various sized bilge keels are analyzed, utilizing a seakeeping prediction program, for the full range of ship speed and sea states. Operability indices at several roll angles and for various bilge keel shapes are developed and compared. Design considerations based on the above studies are made.

FIRE MODELING FOR COOK-OFF IN ORDNANCE MAGAZINES

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In this study, the time temperature profile of a missile exposed to fire in a compartment adjacent to the missile magazine is examined. The study required the development of a heat transfer model based on the geometry and thermophysical properties of a new concept for a vertical launching system, the Concentric Canister Launcher (CCL). Different fire scenarios are analyzed by the model to predict the time it takes to reach a critical value or "cook-off" temperature of the missile's propellant and explosives.

1997 THESIS ABSTRACTS

SIMULATION OF THE DYNAMIC BEHAVIOR OF EXPLOSION GAS BUBBLES IN A COMPRESSIBLE FLUID MEDIUM

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Young W. Kwon, Department of Mechanical Engineering

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Steven R. Baker, Department of Physics

Data from one-dimensional (spherically symmetric) analyses was used to examine the effects of compressibility and gas energy on the dynamic behavior of an explosion gas bubble, by comparing the bubble's behavior with experimental results and with analytical results which neglect these factors. Results from two-dimensional (axially symmetric) analyses were used to investigate the behavior of a deep explosion gas bubble in the vicinity of plane rigid or constant pressure boundaries. Previous analytical research into explosion gas bubbles near such boundaries has primarily led to results of a qualitative nature, owing to a complete breakdown of the assumptions made in the analysis at the critical juncture. In the present investigation, it was found possible to characterize the effect of the boundary surface on both the change in the first oscillation period of the bubble and its location at the end of the first oscillation cycle. For a broad range of bubble-boundary standoff distances, these semi-empirical characterizations have a functional form particularly suitable for extension of the quantitative results of this investigation to other explosive charge types, weights, and depths, as has been done for the Willis formula for the free-field oscillation period of explosion gas bubbles.

CALCULATION OF TARGET MASKING EFFECTS FOR AIR-TO-SURFACE ORDNANCE DELIVERY

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The Perspective View Generator (PVG) is a database driven simulation that displays a three-dimensional synthetic environment from terrain information stored in a two-dimensional array. Each terrain element is identified by coordinates which index the array. Each array value contains 32 bits of information arranged to specify the greyscale, elevation, and other features of the terrain at that position. Currently there are few areas of the world digitally mapped in the data format accepted by the PVG.

The objective of this thesis is to enable the automatic generation of a database for use with the PVG from information available from various sources. The project involves writing computer algorithms to synthesize data from different sources and making modifications to the PVG functions. The source of terrain information is aerial imagery and elevation information which is not resolved fine enough to distinguish tree and building heights. The ability to modify the data base to include object heights allows the PVG to show the target masking effects these objects have in a given region. The resulting synthetic environment can be used for strike planning and as a mission tailored training tool.

1997 THESIS ABSTRACTS

AN INVESTIGATION INTO THE DAMAGED STABILITY OF A TUMBLEHOME HULL WARSHIP DESIGN

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Advisor: Charles N. Calvano, Department of Mechanical Engineering

The objective of this study is to investigate the hydrostatics and damaged stability of a tumblehome hull form by comparing the tumblehome form with one of similar displacement and geometric properties in a wallsided hull form. The data for the comparison is generated by modeling the hull forms in a computer modeling program designed by Creative Systems Incorporated titled General HydroStatics. The objective was achieved by conducting research and computer modeling in 3 parts: 1) model development, 2) intact stability analysis, and 3) damaged stability analysis. This thesis demonstrates both the intact stability and damaged stability problems that will be encountered if the tumblehome hull design is used on a modern warship, as well as the benefits from using an innovative and modern tumblehome hull design.

TIME AND FREQUENCY DOMAIN SYNTHESIS IN THE OPTIMAL DESIGN OF SHOCK AND VIBRATION ISOLATION FOR LARGE STRUCTURAL SYSTEMS

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The dynamic analysis of large, complex structural systems is computationally intensive and therefore prohibits the use of optimization procedures, which are both iterative and complex with respect to variable search patterns. The solution to this problem is through the use of time and frequency synthesis techniques. They provide a means of rapidly recalculating a system's changed response due to structural modifications, as dictated by the optimization procedure. The efficiency is gained through the fact that the synthesis methods are independent of model size, in that only those model degrees of freedom where changes are made are required in the analysis. Furthermore, these methods are exact in their formulation, including the treatment of non-proportional damping. These structural synthesis techniques are developed in the context of optimal design of shock and vibration isolation systems. Their utility and value is demonstrated in the optimal design of an isolation system for a 109 dof non-proportionally damped structural system. In the course of the optimization, the synthesis techniques make possible 80 transient, frequency response, and static analyses in 2 hours and 39 minutes (desktop computer), while yielding an isolation design which satisfies all design constraints.

CREEP BEHAVIOR OF THE INTERFACE REGION IN CONTINUOUS FIBER REINFORCED METAL-MATRIX COMPOSITES

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Master of Science in Mechanical Engineering-September 1997

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The accurate incorporation of interface effects on creep in metal matrix composites is contingent on the direct experimental determination of the deformation kinetics. An experimental approach is identified that is capable of providing the necessary data regarding interface deformation without being influenced by the other mechanisms in the composite. The goal is accomplished by isolating the composite interface and precisely measuring the creep characteristics of the interface, by utilizing a fiber-pushout apparatus to apply a constant force on the fiber of a model single fiber composite (SFC), so that the interface can creep under the applied shear stress. Two different model fiber-matrix systems—one with no mutual solubility and the other with limited mutual solubility—were investigated. In both systems, the interface displayed Bingham flow

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(diffusional flow with a threshold stress). The Finite Element Method (FEM) was utilized to check the conceptual validity of the test approach for one of the model systems, and to provide insight into the design of the sample and test apparatus. FEM was also utilized to estimate the residual radial stresses present in the model composite system following cooling from an elevated to ambient temperature. Based on the experimental results and the FEM analysis, an analytical model is advanced to incorporate the effect of radial residual stresses on the creep of the fiber-matrix interface. The model yields an explicit constitutive law which describes the stress, temperature, and matrix property dependence of interfacial creep. The model also indicates that the experimentally observed threshold stress is directly attributable to the normal (radial stress) acting on the fiber-matrix interface.

AN INVESTIGATION INTO THE IMPACTS OF ADDING AN AUTOMATED DAMAGE CONTROL SYSTEM TO A COAST GUARD 270' WMEC CUTTER

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Master of Science in Mechanical Engineering-September 1997

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This investigation studied the ship impacts of adding an automated damage control system to a Coast Guard vessel. The available new technology may allow better damage control systems to be utilized aboard Coast Guard vessels, with potential accompanying manning reductions. This study attempts to quantify some of the expected changes in parameters and how they may be applied to other new ship designs.

This study was carried out in three distinct parts: 1) A technology assessment of existing and proven damage control technologies for possible use on future Coast Guard vessels was conducted. Systems available commercially or through the U.S. Navy were included. Long term R&D efforts were excluded from this study. 2) A preliminary automated damage control system design was completed. The design used a Total Ship System Engineering design approach. The Coast Guard 270' Medium Endurance Cutter was the baseline platform utilized. The new design was compared to the existing baseline ship to investigate and determine the ship parameters impacted. Specifically, the parameters monitored were displacement, interior volume, cost, electrical load and manning levels. 3) Conclusions, concerning the potential value of an automated damage control system aboard ships, were drawn and are presented in this report.

FINITE ELEMENT MODELING AND SIMULATION OF THERMOMECHANICAL PROCESSING OF PARTICLE REINFORCED METAL MATRIX COMPOSITES

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Master of Science in Mechanical Engineering-March 1997

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Second Reader: Terry R. McNelley, Department of Mechanical Engineering

During the consolidation phase, reinforcement particles of Metal Matrix Composites (MMC's) tend to be non uniformly distributed. The result is that the material properties of the composite materials are not as good as those originally desired. Through large amounts of straining, homogeneity can be achieved. Finite element models of MMC's undergoing different thermomechanical processes (TMP's) to true strains of approximately 1.2 were generated. The models consist of particle clusters within the particle-depleted matrix. The particle clusters were modeled by either a smeared model in which the particles refine the grains in the cluster, or a discrete model of the particles within clusters. The smeared and discrete models qualitatively agreed with each other. The results suggest that the best TMP to reach a state of reinforcement particle homogeneity was a hot worked, low strain rate TMP.

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THE EFFECTS OF TITANIUM ON THE MECHANICAL PROPERTIES OF SHIELDED METAL ARC WELDING (SMAW) OF C-MN STEELS

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Master of Science in Mechanical Engineering-March 1997

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The strength and toughness of low alloy steel shielded metal arc weld (SMAW) metal is markedly improved by the presence of the microconstituent acicular ferrite. Since acicular ferrite is nucleated by the non-metallic inclusions present in the weld metal its presence is determined by the size, number, distribution, and chemical composition of these inclusions. Previous work has shown that inclusions containing no titanium are usually ineffective as nucleants of acicular ferrite in some C-Mn steel weld metal whereas inclusions containing small amounts (less than 5%) of titanium or more can produce a microstructure containing as much as 70% of acicular ferrite.

In the present work the size, number, distribution and chemistry of the inclusions in two C-Mn steel weld metals containing 1 and 28 ppm respectively of Ti were studied by scanning and transmission electron microscopy, energy dispersive x-ray (EDX) analysis and parallel electron energy loss spectroscopy (PEELS). This work showed that the inclusions in the 'Ti-free' sample contained rhodonite ($\text{MnO}\cdot\text{SiO}_2$) sometimes complexed with copper sulfide (CuS). In the sample that contained 28 ppm Ti the nature of the inclusions was found to be far more complex, often containing three phases. However EDX and PEELS analyses indicated that the titanium adopts a valency of 4 and may be complexed as pyrophanite ($\text{MnO}\cdot\text{TiO}_2$) and the presence of this compound seems to be responsible for the nucleation of acicular ferrite although the exact mechanism is not yet clear. This work shows that it is important to control the Ti content of steel weld metal so that strong tough microstructures are produced; this issue is obviously of critical importance in Naval ship construction.

INSTRUMENTATION AND MEASUREMENT OF A THERMOACOUSTICALLY DRIVEN THERMOACOUSTIC REFRIGERATOR

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Master of Science in Applied Physics-December 1996

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This thesis is written to document the design, instrumentation and initial operation of a thermoacoustically driven thermoacoustic refrigerator. This design combines a quarter wavelength acoustic motor and a quarter wavelength acoustic refrigerator in a common resonator. Electrically generated heat provides power to the acoustic motor, producing a standing pressure wave, which is used by the refrigerator to produce cooling power. Several techniques are employed in the design to increase the efficiency of both the driver and the refrigerator compared to previous designs. A detailed description of the design and calibration of the required measurement instrumentation is provided. Finally, some initial driver data is presented.

DEVELOPMENT OF AN ON-LINE FAILURE MODE DETECTION AND RESOLUTION ALGORITHM FOR THE PHOENIX AUV

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It has become apparent that in order for an AUV to be a more reliable self-sufficient system, it must have on-line failure detection and resolution capability. In support of this the AUV must have reconfigurable systems so as to be able to take corrective action against resolvable failures. A simulator has been designed using SIMULINK in order to analyze failure

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modes associated with the NPS *Phoenix* AUV steering system. The analyses of these failure modes have been used to identify possible signals for steering system fault detection. Finally, a rule based algorithm was developed which can be converted into a format that ultimately could be implemented in a fuzzy logic set, for later insertion into the *Phoenix* tactical level software. This methodology will be applied to the Navy's UUV.

THE EFFECT OF WATER TEMPERATURE ON UNDERBEAD CRACKING OF UNDERWATER WET WELDMENTS

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Specifications for underwater welding have not yet addressed the effect of water temperature on weldment microstructure. The environmental effects on underwater wet welding using a shielded metal arc welding (SMAW) process are severe with higher quenching rates, porosity, slag inclusions and diffusible hydrogen levels.

One of the problems associated with these high quenching rates and high diffusible hydrogen levels is the increased likelihood of underbead cracking in the heat affected zone (HAZ), particularly with steel weldments which have a higher carbon equivalent (approximately greater than 0.3). In this work, the underbead cracking resulting in three underwater test welds made on ASTM 516 grade 70 steel at three different water temperatures (2.8°C, 10°C and 31°C) was investigated. This was done by optical and scanning electron microscopy (SEM) and by making microhardness measurements.

HAZ underbead cracking was observed in all three weldments, but was much less prevalent in the 31°C sample and could only be seen at high magnifications in the optical microscope. The cracking in this weldment only appeared to occur in isolated regions where bead tempering had been ineffective for some reason. The weldments made at 10°C and 2.8°C both showed extensive evidence of underbead HAZ cracking typical of that associated with rapid cooling rates, high diffusible hydrogen levels and hard microstructures. SEM studies of the surfaces of these cracks showed evidence for transgranular failure with secondary cracking, both of which are typical of hydrogen induced cracking.

This work highlights the importance of water temperature, quenching and diffusible hydrogen levels in underwater wet welding. This is an issue of critical importance in the future wet welding structural repair of Naval ships.

STABILITY ANALYSIS OF SHIP STEERING IN CANALS

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Master of Science in Mechanical Engineering-March 1997
Advisor: Fotis A. Papoulias, Department of Mechanical Engineering

The problem of ship steering in canals and confined waters is analyzed with emphasis on stability and bifurcation analysis. The classical maneuvering equations of motion augmented with a model for ship/canal interaction are used to model the open loop dynamics. Coupling of a control law and a guidance scheme with appropriate time lags is employed to model the essential dynamics of a helmsman. The complete system is analyzed using both linear and nonlinear techniques in order to assess its stability under finite disturbances. The results indicate that for certain regions of parameters, limit cycle oscillations may develop which could compromise system stability and safety of operations.

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THE USE OF NON-PARAMETRIC TRANSFER FUNCTION ESTIMATES TO PREDICT SUBMARINE HULL VIBRATIONS FROM NOISE SOURCE MEASUREMENTS (U)

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M.S., Naval Postgraduate School, 1992

Doctor of Philosophy in Applied Physics-June 1997

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Joshua H. Gordis, Department of Mechanical Engineering

Fundamental and practical limitations in the ability of non-parametric transfer function estimates to predict submarine hull vibrations are investigated. In order to assess the prediction performance and to succeed with non-stationary transfer functions, new methods and terminology are developed. An expression is derived for the maximum fractional error due to leakage which can be expected for the prediction of a pure sinusoid. For the data analysis, Bendat and Piersol's techniques for multiple-correlated inputs are used to condition up to eight input signals. Data is analyzed in three stages of complexity. The first data analyzed is from a scale model submarine driven by shakers. The next data is from the *USS Dolphin*, a deep-diving diesel-electric submarine. Measurements were taken on the Dolphin both surfaced running on diesels and submerged running on battery. During the submerged runs a minimal engineering line-up was used to limit the number of active noise sources. The final data analyzed was obtained from the *USS Hartford*, a nuclear attack submarine while in a normal engineering line-up. Results discussed include the percentage of power remaining in the processed hull signals, the lack of sensitivity of the predictions to input order, and the practical limitations encountered.

METALLIZATION OF CVD DIAMOND USING METAL OXIDE INTERMEDIATE LAYERS FOR ELECTRONICS PACKAGING

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Master of Science in Mechanical Engineering-March 1997

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The high thermal conductivity of chemically vapor deposited CVD diamond (up to 2000 W/m/K) and its low dielectric constant (~5.6) makes it highly desirable for use as an electronics packaging substrate material. To make CVD diamond amenable to thick film metallization via standard industrial processes, a thin g-alumina layer (~1500Å) was grown on diamond by reactive evaporation of Al in oxygen over a very thin Cr intermediate-layer (~700Å). Commercially available silver and gold thick films were applied to CVD diamond both with and without the metal-oxide inter-layer. The interfaces were characterized by scanning electron microscopy, energy dispersive x-ray spectroscopy, Auger electron spectroscopy and transmission electron microscopy. The intermediate oxide layer was found to result in well-adherent, chemically bonded interfaces between the metallization and the CVD diamond substrates for both Ag and Au pastes. Without the oxide layer, the Ag paste was found to have very poor adhesion to the substrate. The Au paste, developed for non-oxide substrates, was found to be nominally adherent to the CVDD substrate, although quantitative adhesion comparisons between the metallization with and without the oxide inter-layer was not obtained. Micro structural and chemical characterization studies of the interface suggests that the alumina layer enhances adhesion by producing chemically reacted/solid solution species across all interfaces and is therefore a very versatile approach for thick film metallization of CVDD.

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THERMAL BOUNDARY RESISTANCE IN A HIGH TEMPERATURE THIN-FILM SUPERCONDUCTOR UNDER VARYING HEAT FLUX

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Master of Science in Mechanical Engineering-December 1996

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Patrick Phelan, Department of Mechanical and Aerospace Engineering, Arizona State University

The thermal boundary resistance between a $\text{YBa}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_7$ thin-film and an MgO substrate was measured under conditions of varying heat flux. Heat flux was varied in a manner to explore any hysteresis effects present. It was concluded that hysteresis effects are present and are most likely attributed to changes in the peeling or compressive stresses in the thin-film. The changes in the peeling stresses may not be fully relieved after cycling of the heat flux or may have caused microstructural changes near the interface resulting in changes in microscale heat transfer characteristics. Additionally, the finite difference method was used to model the physical situation. It was found that boundary resistance values generated by the computer program were several orders of magnitude less than experimental values. It was concluded that finer meshes must be used in order to increase the accuracy of the results. It was recommended that the modeling be redone on a main frame computer using finite element methods.

MICROSTRUCTURE, COMPOSITION, AND CRYSTALLOGRAPHY OF AALBROG LION BRAND DANISH WHITE CEMENT

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Master of Science in Mechanical Engineering-September, 1997

Advisor: Alan G. Fox, Department of Mechanical Engineering

The morphology and crystallography of fully hardened Aalborg Lion Brand Danish White cement paste (water to cement ratio 0.25) were examined using x-ray diffraction, optical and scanning electron microscopy with energy dispersive x-ray analysis (EDX) and transmission electron microscopy and EDX. These experiments showed the hardened cement to be mostly comprised of equiaxed particles of $3\text{CaO}\cdot\text{SiO}_2$ with diameter of the order of $10\ \mu\text{m}$ and larger often surrounded by inner and outer hydrated regions of an amorphous gel-like matrix with an average composition of about $1.75\text{CaO}\cdot\text{SiO}_2\cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (C-S-H) in which the CaO/SiO_2 ratio varied from about 0.35 to 5.74. The hydrated regions were also found to contain significant amounts of $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$. Small amounts of ettringite ($\text{Ca}_6\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3(\text{SiO}_4)_3(\text{OH})_{12}\cdot 26\text{H}_2\text{O}$) were also detected. In addition, selected area electron diffraction of the C-S-H matrix revealed diffuse rings, indicating the presence of short range ordering. The morphology of C-S-H matrix was found to be comprised of small "cells" of size approximately 5nm which are no doubt responsible for the good mechanical properties of this particular hardened cement paste. These results were also found to be in excellent agreement with previous research on this topic.

DEVELOPMENT, CORRELATION, AND UPDATING OF A FINITE ELEMENT MODEL OF THE OH-6A HELICOPTER

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Master of Science in Mechanical Engineering-December 1996

Advisor: Joshua H. Gordis, Department of Mechanical Engineering

Second Reader: E. Roberts Wood, Department of Aeronautics and Astronautics

This thesis is part of the helicopter research program established at the Naval Postgraduate School (NPS). NPS currently has two OH-6A light observation helicopters which were obtained from the U.S. Army. One of these is dedicated to ground vibration testing and dynamics research.

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Previous research on the OH-6A at NPS established baseline vibration test data. The data includes natural frequencies, principal mode shapes and damping characteristics. This thesis continues previous research of the OH-6A and develops a detailed finite element model to be used in future helicopter dynamics research at NPS.

The model is based on an MSC/NASTRAN finite element model of a similar aircraft obtained from the McDonnell Douglas Helicopter Company. Both the nose and empennage were modified to represent the structural characteristics of the test article. Due to lack of structural design data, model mass updating was performed using previously obtained test data and a design sensitivity approach. The updated model natural frequencies agree well with the test data.

INSTANTANEOUS AXIS OF ROTATION FOR CONTINUOUS HUMAN KNEE MOTION

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Master of Science in Mechanical Engineering-June 1997

Mechanical Engineer-June 1997

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Previous studies of human knee motion are based on finite rotation data collected using large rotation steps varying from 5 to 30 degrees. In some cases this rotation data is used to develop axes of rotation for the joint. For such analysis, the rotation axis developed may be significantly different from the joint's instantaneous axis of rotation because, in general, the axis of rotation developed using finite rotation steps only closely approximates the true instantaneous axis of rotation if the step size is small. For the current study, a device has been developed to record high frequency (15 Hz) rotation and translation data of the femur and tibia during knee flexion. Kinematic constraint equations have been developed to analyze the six degree of freedom rotation and translation data to obtain an accurate approximation to the instantaneous axis of rotation. Four cadaveric knees were analyzed with all ligaments intact. Motion characteristics common to all knees were identified. The most obvious characteristic, internal tibial rotation, was related to the initial varus/valgus orientation of each knee. The anterior cruciate ligaments (ACL) of these same knees were subsequently severed, the knees were measured, and the motion analyzed. Differences in the motion characteristics of each knee were detected after the ACL was cut.

EXPERIMENTAL PERFORMANCE STUDIES OF A PLATE HEAT EXCHANGER

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Master of Science in Mechanical Engineering-December 1996

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A plate and frame heat exchanger experimental test stand was developed. Using this test stand a performance analysis was conducted. The analysis consisted of evaluating the performance of the heat exchanger at varying flow rates and inlet temperatures, to develop an effectiveness-NTU and Log Mean Temperature Difference relationships, under steady state operation. The measured heat rates were compared to the heat rates provided by the manufacturer and good/bad agreement was found. Standard operating procedures for the test stand were developed and implemented.

PARAMETRIC PREDICTION OF THE TRANSVERSE DYNAMIC STABILITY OF SHIPS

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Master of Science in Mechanical Engineering-September 1997

Advisor: Fotis A. Papoulias, Department of Mechanical Engineering

There currently exists no direct method for predicting the righting energy of a ship based on key geometric hull properties. Consequently, naval architects traditionally select hull parameters based on other constraints and merely check the dynamic stability indicators after designing the preliminary body plan. Quantifying these relationships would allow such indicators

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to be used as design variables in optimizing a hull form. Additionally, the hull form has a considerable impact on ship motion theory and dynamic stability criteria. This thesis suggests possible functional relationships, to predict the residuary stability of a design using basic hull parameters.

STRUCTURAL DESIGN ANALYSIS OF THE TAIL LANDING GEAR BAY AND THE VERTICAL/HORIZONTAL STABILIZERS OF THE RAH-66 COMANCHE HELICOPTER

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Donald A. Danielson, Department of Mathematics

Joshua H. Gordis, Department of Mechanical Engineering

The RAH-66 Comanche's stealth design requires the use of radar-absorbing material (RAM) on the outer skin of the aircraft. The reduced stiffness properties of RAM produce insufficient tail torsional stiffness, necessitating the use of non-radar-absorbing graphite on the outer skin of the prototype's tail section. This thesis investigates structural design modifications to increase the tail section's stiffness to allow the use of RAM on the outer skin and still meet all structural requirements. An original model represents the prototype aircraft at first flight. The goal is to create a model using RAM on the outer skin that matches the structural stiffness of the original model. This thesis builds on earlier work conducted at the Naval Postgraduate School (NPS). Two new design modifications to the tailcone are developed. The best modification increases the torsional stiffness of a baseline model by six percent. Integrating earlier NPS modifications increases torsional stiffness by 12 percent. When RAM is applied to the outer skin of the modified model, torsional stiffness is reduced by only six percent from the baseline as compared to a 24 percent reduction with no modifications. Additional modifications to the vertical and horizontal stabilizers further increase structural stiffness and reduce weight.

A DISCRETE, DIGITAL FILTER FOR FORWARD PREDICTION OF SEAWAY ELEVATION RESPONSE

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Master of Science in Mechanical Engineering-March 1997

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The Autonomous Underwater Vehicle (AUV) must be able to operate in various shallow water sea-state conditions. In order to have a precise navigation and steering system, and efficiently place charges on underwater mines, the AUV must be able to sense and overcome hydrodynamic forces which are caused by waves. This thesis establishes a model of sea-state conditions based on spectral analysis, and uses the model to predict future knowledge of the sea. This prediction is determined by the random white noise output of a discrete, digital filter. The development of the discrete, digital filter is described herein. The Pierson-Moskowitz (P-M) spectrum which models seaway elevations using linear wave theory is used as a target spectrum which the filter will track. Cross-correlation between the P-M target spectrum and digital filter have shown that a reasonably accurate estimate of wave elevations can be predicted one full wave period into the future.

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EXPERIMENTAL STUDY OF OSCILLATORY FLOW FORCES ON SMOOTH CIRCULAR CYLINDERS IN A PRESSURIZED ACOUSTIC CHAMBER

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Mechanical Engineer-June 1997

Advisor: Ashok Gopinath, Department of Mechanical Engineering

This thesis investigates the measurement of forces on a smooth cylinder in a zero-mean oscillatory flow. The cylinder is representative of the leg of an offshore structure or platform, while the oscillatory flow is representative of the wave loading on such a structure. An acoustic standing wave, created by a piston oscillator provides a method to study such forces. The test cylinder is positioned across the diameter of a pressure vessel which is completely sealed to allow increased mean pressures and, therefore, lower viscosity and higher Reynolds numbers typical of such flows. Preliminary experiments using test cylinders from 0.6 to 1.5 inches in diameter and mean pressures up to 7.8 atmospheres were conducted to obtain force coefficients for small KC values and a wide range of 3 values. Higher harmonic forces and phasing were also measured and analyzed. This method of experimentation appears to have promising potential in evaluating high KC and high Reynolds number oscillatory flow force coefficients and to study the interaction of higher harmonic forces with marine structures. This work would find application in the consideration of wind and sea loads of offshore structures, moored vessels, cable runs, and risers.

ASYNCHRONOUS DATA FUSION FOR AUV NAVIGATION USING EXTENDED KALMAN FILTERING

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B.S., Memphis State University, 1991

Master of Science in Mechanical Engineering-March 1997

Advisor: Anthony J. Healey, Department of Mechanical Engineering

A truly autonomous vehicle must be able to determine its global position in the absence of external transmitting devices. This requires the optimal integration of all available organic vehicle attitude sensors. This thesis investigates the extended Kalman filtering method to merge asynchronous heading, heading rate, velocity, and DGPS information to produce a single state vector. Different complexities of Kalman filters, with biases and currents, are investigated with data from Florida's Atlantic Ocean Voyager II surface run. This thesis used a simulated loss of DGPS data to represent the vehicles submergence. All levels of complexity of the Kalman filters are shown to be much more accurate than the basic dead reckoning solution commonly used aboard autonomous underwater vehicles.

ANALYSIS OF POTENTIAL STRUCTURAL DESIGN MODIFICATIONS FOR THE TAIL SECTION OF THE RAH-66 COMANCHE HELICOPTER

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Donald A. Danielson, Department of Mathematics

Joshua H. Gordis, Department of Mechanical Engineering

The Army RAH-66 Comanche Helicopter made its first flight in January of 1996. Its current structural configuration, however, does not meet the Army's requirements for radar signature. Structural configurations of the tailcone that meet radar cross-section requirements tend to lack sufficient structural stiffness due to the presence of Kevlar in place of graphite on the outer mold line. This thesis investigates potential structural design modifications to the Comanche tailcone that would move the design closer to meeting both its structural and radar signature requirements. Structural geometry modifications with baseline (current configuration) materials increased torsional stiffness by six percent. Geometry modifications

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using radar signature-compliant materials reduced torsional stiffness by 15 percent. The geometry changes analyzed produce structural performance improvements insufficient to allow the use of radar-compliant materials without further geometry changes.

NONLINEAR ANALYSIS OF COUPLED ROLL/SWAY/YAW STABILITY CHARACTERISTICS OF SUBMERSIBLE VEHICLES

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Master of Science in Mechanical Engineering-March 1997

Advisor: Fotis A. Papoulias, Department of Mechanical Engineering

The problem of coupled roll, sway, and yaw stability analysis of submersible vehicles is analyzed, with particular emphasis on nonlinear studies. Previous results had indicated that a primary loss of stability is through the development of limit cycles. This loss of stability is due to the coupling of roll into sway and yaw and cannot be predicted by considering the uncoupled dynamics. In this study, it is shown that the mechanism of loss of stability is through bifurcations to periodic solutions. These are characterized as either subcritical or supercritical, depending on the sign of a certain nonlinear coefficient. Implications of these results to vehicle performance and operations are discussed.

VISUALIZING TRANSIENT STRUCTURAL RESPONSE BY EXPANDING SPATIALLY INCOMPLETE TIME HISTORY DATA

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Master of Science in Mechanical Engineering-June 1997

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Due to a limited number of accelerometers available for use, the shock trial for the DDG-51 class destroyer provided a spatially incomplete set of time history data. However, a visualization of the shock response of the entire ship is desired. To this end, finite element model reduction methods are employed to provide a transformation matrix which is used to expand this relatively small collection of data into the same number of degrees of freedom as the finite element model. Using this expanded set of time histories, it is possible to animate the transient response of the structure as a whole. This approach is investigated using computer-simulated transient response data from a finite element model of a flat plate. The use of static and dynamic reduction methods are explored in the creation of the transformation matrices required for the visualization of the expanded data. The animations are assessed based on a quantitative comparison with the full-order transient model response.

NUMERICAL SIMULATION OF FLOW INDUCED BY A SPINNING SPHERE USING SPECTRAL METHODS

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Master of Science in Mechanical Engineering-March 1997

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A direct numerical simulation, based on spectral methods, has been used to investigate viscous, incompressible, steady, rotationally symmetric flow due to a sphere rotating with a constant angular velocity about a diameter. The equations of motion have been reduced to a set of three nonlinear second order partial differential equations in terms of the vorticity, the stream function and the azimuthal velocity. The calculations have been carried out for Reynolds numbers (Re) from the Stokes flow regime (low Re) to the boundary layer regime (high Re).

The numerical results clearly show how the Stokes flow behavior for low Reynolds numbers, and the boundary layer behavior for high Reynolds numbers, are approached in the appropriate limits. Besides showing the flow streamlines,

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results have been presented for the torque and the skin friction behavior. It is shown that the present results are in excellent agreement with both available experimental data, and previously obtained numerical data. The radial equatorial jet which develops with increasing Reynolds numbers has been observed as expected from boundary layer collision behavior. No separation was observed for the range of Reynolds numbers considered, even near the equator.

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