

MANUAL FOR
ENERGY I, II, III COMPUTER PROGRAMS

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1. A New Scheme of Numbering Channels and Nodes

1. Introduction

The ENERGY computer programs have been developed⁽¹⁾ for predicting coolant temperature distributions in wire wrapped fuel and blanket assemblies of a Liquid Metal Fast Breeder Reactor. The ENERGY series of codes consist of ENERGY I, ENERGY II and ENERGY III. ENERGY I must be used when the bundle is operating in Forced Convection (Natural Convection effects are small). The ENERGY II and ENERGY III programs may be used either when the bundle is operating in Forced Convection or in Mixed Convection (Forced and Free Convection effects are of the same order of magnitude). However, ENERGY II and III require much large computational time than ENERGY I and hence it is desirable to use the latter when the bundle is operating in forced convection. A criterion,^(1,3) has been derived which determines if the bundle is operating in forced or mixed convection.

The major difference between ENERGY II and ENERGY III computer programs is that ENERGY II neglects the convective terms in the axial momentum equation and it also neglects the lateral convection of energy transfer in the energy equation. However the temperature maps found to date by ENERGY II and ENERGY III, for various sets of bundles(Ref.1) are very similar. For this reason it is desirable to use

ENERGY II (less computational time) as compared to ENERGY III. However for cases having both large radial power skews (peak/average > 2) and small Reynolds numbers ($Re < 1000$) it is recommended ENERGY III be used.

2. ENERGY MODEL

Most existing calculational procedures are based on the subchannel analysis approach, i.e. a lumped parameter approach in which the lumped region is a subchannel. The present model differs from subchannel analysis methods in two distinct ways. First, the rod array in a LMFBR assembly is divided into two predominant regions; the central and wall regions. Second, each of these regions is treated as a continuum by viewing the wire wrapped bundle as a porous body.

The wire-wrapped rods are packed in an array which is enclosed by a flow duct and as a result there is a region of flow next to the duct wall which is quite different in character from the flow in the central region. In the central core the mean flow oscillates around each rod progressing in an axial direction. This oscillation of flow, shown in Fig. 1, may be imagined to contribute an effective eddy diffusivity superimposed on the normal eddy

diffusivity associated with turbulence. Thus a basis of our model is the existence of a uniform lateral effective enhanced eddy diffusivity, ϵ , for heat transfer, in the inner region of the bundle. The eddy diffusivity in the axial direction is not significantly enhanced by the presence of wire wraps. In the outer region near the wall the flow is quite different. since the wire wrap is spiralled around each rod in the same direction, the flow progresses with both an axial component and a tangential component parallel to the wall (Fig. 2).

The proposed model treats the rod assembly as a continuous porous media and energy generation by the rods is modelled by a continuous volumetric heat source distribution. The energy transfer in the transverse direction is modelled by the effective eddy diffusivity which includes the fluid oscillations due to the presence of wire wraps and also by any other means of energy transport, like natural turbulence.

The model described above is applicable to any wire-wrapped assembly irrespective of whether it is operating under conditions of forced convection or in the mixed convection regime. However the formulation for assemblies operating in forced convection is much simpler than those operating in mixed convection. In forced convection a

flow split between regions I and II is calculated based on methods developed in Ref. 3 (or from experimental data available). It is assumed that the slug velocity profiles in region I and II do not change axially. The energy equation for regions I and II are solved to determine the temperature field⁽¹⁾. The two unknowns ϵ^* ($= \frac{\epsilon}{\bar{U}d_e}$) and $C (= \frac{Us}{\bar{U}})$ are empirically determined as functions of geometry (p/d, h/d) and Reynolds number. Here \bar{U} is the bundle average superficial velocity and d_e is the hydraulic diameter of an interior channel in the actual assembly.

In the mixed convection region the buoyancy effects become important and the assumption of an axially constant slug velocity profiles in each of the two regions no longer holds good. The momentum, energy and continuity equations must now be solved simultaneously. The number of unknowns that must be empirically determined is still two - ϵ^* and C .

Given the bundle geometry and operating characteristics one can determine ϵ^* and C as well as the flow split by the correlations summarized in Ref. 3 and originally obtained in Ref. 1. In addition to the above Ref. 3 also presents a criterion for determining when buoyancy effects are important.

3. Mesh Size In ENERGY

The ENERGY computer programs are all based on the same basic model described in the previous section. Since a discreet set of rods in an assembly is modelled as a continuum the node spacing can be chosen as desired and it need not be taken equal to the centroid distance between subchannels (as is done in subchannel analysis) but may be so taken, if desired. The maximum size of the node spacing is not totally arbitrary. Since the temperature distributions must be independent of mesh spacing, the temperature distributions must be found for two different node sizes. If the effect of a large change in the node size on the temperature distribution is not significant the mesh size need not be reduced. Our results have shown that, for a large bundle, one can use node spacing greater than the centroid distance between subchannels without significant differences in temperature distribution at the exit of the bundle.

4a Various Versions of the ENERGY Code

The ENERGY I code must be used for predicting temperature distributions in bundles in forced convection. The ENERGY I and II codes can be used for bundles in forced or mixed convection. Since the subchannel analysis

methods are being currently used in nuclear industry each of the ENERGY codes (I, II, III) are provided with an additional capability to run as subchannel analysis codes. This option is provided in ENERGY I, II and III. The subchannel analysis versions of ENERGY are called ENERGY I S, II S and III S respectively for future reference. Recommended values of input data for ENERGY I S, II S and III S is also described in Ref. 3.

4b Limitation of ENERGY codes

The present versions of the ENERGY codes have the following limitations.

(a) The two empirical constants ϵ^* and C were determined from available data. The computer program should not be used outside the range of data used to determine ϵ^* and C. The range of data (p/d, h/d, Reynolds No.) within which these constants ϵ^* and C are known is quite extensive and is summarized in Ref. 3.

(b) The computer programs at present are applicable to bundles containing one wire wrap on each rod of the same size and the same starting position. Additionally the bundle duct should bound the array of wire pins in a manner which does not allow bypass flow space beyond that normally required for bundle fabrication.

(c) The power skews for which the codes have been

successfully tested are given below.

1. Flat to 400% power skew across a bundle (of 1.4 in. flat to flat distance). As the bundle size increases the confidence in predictions would be better for the same power skew.

2. Single rod heated at center of the bundle.

3. Two rods - one at the center of the bundle and one at the wall.

4. The present versions of the ENERGY codes do not include interassembly heat transfer. However this boundary condition is not fundamental to the model and can be easily incorporated. Work in this direction is being done presently at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

5. Data Input For ENERGY Codes

5.1 ENERGY I and ENERGY I S (Subchannel)

5.1.1 Card Group 1, Saturated Fluid Property Table

First Card - Number of cards in Table

(maximum of 50). (Format I 5)

Each card of Table - Pressure(psl2), Temperature ($^{\circ}\text{F}$), density of liquid (lbm/ft^3), density of vapor (lbm/ft^3), enthalpy of liquid (Btu/lbm), enthalpy of vapor (Btu/lbm), liquid viscosity ($\text{lbm}/\text{ft. hr}$), liquid thermal conductivity $\left(\frac{\text{BM}}{\text{hr } ^{\circ}\text{F ft}}\right)$, liquid surface tension (lb/ft). Cards must be in order of increasing pressure (Format 9E8.4) (in the present

version ENERGY enthalpy of vapor, viscosity, thermal conductivity and surface tension are not used and a value of 1.0 may be specified for them).

5.1.2 Card Group 2

One Card - Number of Values in Axial Heat Flux Distribution Table (Max. of 50), Number of runs desired, Number of runs desired (Last two optional) (FORMAT 3I5)

5.1.3 Card Group 3

Each card of Table - Relative distance from inlet ($\frac{x}{L}$), Relative Power (Local/avg.) up to 4 pairs of values per card (FORMAT 8E10.4)

5.1.4 Card Group 4

Number of Type 1 nodes (or channels of ENERGY I S, Number of (Type 1 + Type 2) nodes (or channels), Number of (Type 1 + Type 2 + Type 3) nodes (or channels), Number of (Type 1 + Type 2 + Type 3 + Type 4) nodes (or channels), Number of rods, total number of nodes (or channels) FORMAT (6I5). (For various types of nodes or channels see end of Data Input).

5.1.5 Card Group 5, Channel Layout Table

Each Card of Table - node number (channel number for ENERGY I S), Number of an adjacent node (up to 3 adjacent nodes), number of rods in channel (up to 3 rods/channel, needs to be specified only for ENERGY I S), Fraction of channel (for ENERGY I S only, otherwise put this = 1.0), FORMAT (I 5, 6 I 10, E 10.4).

5.1.6 Card Group 6

Relative Rod Power (Local/avg) in ascending rod numbers up to 8 per card, FORMAT (8E 10.4). If CHOICE = 2 (see below) put 1.0 for relative rod power of each rod.

5.1.7 Card Group 7

Nodal spacing between Type 1 nodes (or Type 1 channels), nodal spacing between Type 2 and Type 3 nodes, spacing between Type 3 nodes, spacing between Type 3 and Type 4 nodes, choice of using porous body model (= 2.0) or subchannel analysis (= 1.0), shape-factor on the conduction term, FORMAT (6E 11.4)

5.1.8 Card Group 8

Effective cross-flow area per unit axial length between nodes (or channels), in^2/in , wire wrap lead divided by rod diameter, diameter of wire (in.), thickness of region II in ENERGY (in.), axial step size (in.) (only specified if CHOICE = 2), gap between rod and wall (in.), FORMAT (6E 11.4). If CHOICE = 1, put thickness of region II equal to gap between rod and wall (in).

5.1.9 Card Group 9

Diameter of rod (in.), total length (in.), (pitch/diameter), number of rings of rods from center, FORMAT (3E11.4, I 5)

Operating-Conditions

If several operating conditions must be investigated

insert the following card prior to Read 12 --- card in the source deck.

Do 160 LNL = 1, NRUN1.

5.1.10 Card Group 10

Mass velocity (lbm/hr ft^2), inlet enthalpy ($\frac{\text{Btu}}{\text{lbm}}$), reference pressure (psia), average heat flux ($\frac{\text{Btu}}{\text{hr ft}^2}$), inlet density (lbm/ft^3), total flow rate (lbm/hr), FORMAT (6E11.4), if total flow rate > 0 mass velocity need not be supplied but is calculated by the code. If mass velocity is known leave total flow rate blank.

If CHOICE < 2.0 (subchannel analysis version is being used) skip the following cards Group 11, 12, 13.

5.1.11 Card Group 11

Area associated with typical interior rods (in^2) (node Type 1 and 2), area associated with typical wall node (Type 3) (in^2), area associated with typical corner node (in^2), hydraulic diameter of subchannels in region I, flow area in the presence of rods in^2 , ratio of bundle avg. inlet axial velocity to avg. inlet velocity in region I, ratio of bundle avg. inlet axial velocity to avg. inlet axial velocity in region II, same ratio for corner nodes (sub-region II), FORMAT (8E10.4).

5.1.12 Card Group 12

Avg. axial porosity in region I, in region II, in

subregion II (corners), hydraulic diameter to be used in region II, hydraulic diameter to be used in subregion II (corners). (5E10.4)

In case subregion II is not to be considered separately but as an integral part of region II specify CHOICE = 3 in card group 7. In that case flow split is automatically taken to be uniform in region 2 and also porosity of region 2 is taken to be uniform and equal to avg. axial porosity in region II specified in card group 12. If CHOICE = 3 the method of calculating flow split between the two regions is described at end of data input.

5.1.13 Card Group 13

Volumetric heat generation rate for each node (Btu/hr ft³) in ascending order of nodes (FORMAT 8E10.4)

5.1.14 Card Group 14

Axial increment for printout (if CHOICE = 1) (in.), a number which controls axial calculational step size (recommended value = 10), enhanced effective eddy diffusivity in region I, between region I and II, in region II, between region II and subregion II (corners), swirl flow ratio FORMAT (7E11.4)

A uniform enhanced effective eddy diffusivity in the entire bundle is recommended.

Input Parameters

If several input parameters are to be run consecutively

insert the following card prior to statement Read 11 card in the source deck.

Do 160 NRNL = 1, NO RUNS

5.2 Data Input for ENERGY II and ENERGY II(S).

This input data is the same as ENERGY-I & II(S) except for the following differences.

5.2.1 Card Group 2

Same as before except for one additional entry - No. of iterations in an internal loop which calculates velocity distribution to be used in the energy equations FORMAT (415). Recommended Value is 5.

5.2.2 Card Group 4

One Card - first five entries same as ENERGY I - sixth and seventh entries are as follows.

Values of A and B in the equation $f = \frac{A}{Re^B}$
FORMAT (515, 2E10.4)

5.3 Data Input For ENERGY III and ENERGY III(S)

Data Input for ENERGY III and IIIS is same as for ENERGY I and I(S) except for the following cards.

5.3.1 Card Group 8

In between axial step size (in.) and gap between rod and wall (in.) read in the convergence criterion for cross flow ($\sum_N W_c = 0^{(1,2)}$). A suggested value for this parameter is 1.0E-6. FORMAT (7E11.4)

5.3.2 Card Group 9

Diameter of rod, total length, p/d, number of rings, number of axial steps. FORMAT (3E11.4, 2I5)

5.3.3 Card Group 15

0.0, multiplication factor on axial drag, axial step above which debug printout is in operation in buoyancy subroutine, FORMAT (2E10.4, I5)

5.4 General Information

The following additional information is provided to complete this section.

5.4.1 Node Numbering Scheme (see Appendix 1 also)

Figures 3, 4 and 5 show the subchannel numbering scheme for a 19, 61 and 217 rod array. This could also be the node numbering scheme if in the porous body option the mesh size was made equal to the centroidal distance between subchannels. However the node size for the porous body option can be selected as desired. In addition any numbering scheme for nodes, channels and rods may be used provided the following caution is observed.

(a) Type 1 nodes or channels are those with connections with nodes or channels in region I.

(b) Type 2 nodes or channels are those connecting nodes or channels between regions I and II.

(c) Type 3 nodes or channels are in region II but

are not corner nodes or channels.

(d) Type 4 nodes or channels are corner nodes or channels.

Each channel or node must have three connections. If only two real connections exist the third fictitious node or channel is given the number 500.

Nodes adjacent to Type 3 nodes (or channels) are numbered as follows. First connection is with node (or channel) in region I. Second connection is with node (or channel) from which swirl flow enters. Third connection is with node (or channel) into which swirl flow goes after leaving the node (or channel) under consideration. Nodes adjacent to Type 4 nodes (or channels) are numbered as follows. First connection is with node (or channel) from which swirl flow enters. Second connection is with node (or channel) into which swirl flow goes after leaving the node (or channel) under consideration.

6. Listing of Codes (FORTRAN 4)

ENERGY I

ENERGY II

ENERGY III

```

COMPUTER PROGRAM ENERGY 1
COMMON PP(50),TT(50),RHOFF(50),RHOGG(50),MHF(50),MHG(50),
IUUF(50),KKF(50),SSIGMA(50)
COMMON NCHANL,PREF,NODATA,HSAT,HVSAT,RHSAT,RHVSAT,VISSAT,TSAT,
1CONSAT,SIGSAT,TAVGZ,CPAVG,CONAVG,RHAVG,N1,N2,N3,N4,VEL1,VEL2,VEL3
COMMON ENTHAL(200),TEMP(200)
COMMON DROD,DWIRE,LEADOD,GAP,POD,NORING,AUNIT,AWALL,ACORN,#PUNIT,
1WPWALL,WPCORN,DEUNIT,DEWALL,DECORN,HPUNIT,HPWALL,HPCORN
COMMON FLO(200)
COMMON AFT
DIMENSION AXIAL(50),FAX(50)
DIMENSION LC(200,4),P1(500),FRAC(200)
DIMENSION A(200),WP(200),DE(200),HPERIM(200)
DIMENSION ASTAR(200),QTPRIM(200),QSTAR(200),HSTAR(500),DHDZST(20
10)
DIMENSION MROD(200,3),SUMM(200)
DIMENSION QTPRI(150),BENTH(150),DHDZ(150)
PROGRAM ENERGY FOR CALCULATING TEMP. OF FLUID IN WIRE WRAP.RODS
REAL LAMBAV,LAMBL1,LAMBL2,LAMBA1,LAMBA2,LAMBA3
REAL LEADOD,LENGTH,KKF
READ(5,1) NODATA
1 FORMAT(I5)
READ(5,2) (PP(I),TT(I),RHOFF(I),RHOGG(I),MHF(I),MHG(I),IUUF(I),
1KKF(I),SSIGMA(I),I=1,NODATA)
2 FORMAT(9E8.4)
READ(5,3) NOOFAX,NORUNS,NRUN1
3 FORMAT(3I5)
READ(5,4) (AXIAL(I),FAX(I),I=1,NOOFAX)
4 FORMAT(8E10.4)
READ(5,5) N1,N2,N3,N4,NOROD,NCHANL
5 FORMAT(6I5)
INDI=0
DO 6 J=1,NCHANL
READ 7,I,LC(I,1),LC(I,2),LC(I,3),MROD(I,1),MROD(I,2),MROD(I,3),FRA
1C(I)
6 CONTINUE
7 FORMAT(I5,6I10,E10.4)
READ(5,201) (P1(I),I=1,NOROD)
201 FORMAT(8E10.4)
READ 8,ETA1,ETA2,ETA3,ETA4,CHOICE,SHAPEF,DDE
8 FORMAT(7E11.4)
READ 9,AIJ,LEADOD,DWIRE,GAP,DELZ,GAP1
9 FORMAT(6E11.4)
READ 10,DROD,LENGTH,POD,NORING
10 FORMAT(3E11.4,I5)
READ 12,GBAR,HIN,PREF,QBAR,RHOIN,FLOWW
12 FORMAT(6E11.4)
OPTIONS
IF(CHOICE.LT.2.0)GO TO 17
READ 501,AUNIT1,AWALL1,ACORN1,DEUNIT,AFT,VEL1,VEL2,VEL3
501 FORMAT(8E10.4)
READ 503,LAMBA1,LAMBA2,LAMBA3,DEWALL,DECORN
503 FORMAT(5E10.4)
READ(5,505) (QTPRIM(I),I=1,NCHANL)
505 FORMAT(8E10.4)
17 CONTINUE
DO 160 LLL=1,NORUNS

```

```

      READ 11,PRINT1,OPTION,EHSTA1,EHSTA2,EHSTA3,EHSTA4,C1
11  FORMAT(7E11.4)
      EHSTA1=EHSTA1*DDE/DROD
      EHSTA2=EHSTA2*DDE/DROD
      EHSTA3=EHSTA3*DDE/DROD
      EHSTA4=EHSTA4*DDE/DROD
      INPUT CALCULATIONS BEGIN
      IF(CHOICE.GE.2.0)GO TO 506
      CALL GEUM
506  CONTINUE
      IF(CHOICE.LT.3.0)GO TO 510
      VEL3=VEL2
      LAMBA3=LAMBA2
510  CONTINUE
      IF(CHOICE.LT.2.0)GO TO 515
      WPUNIT=1.0
      WPWALL=1.0
      WPCORN=1.0
      HPUNIT=1.0
      HPWALL=1.0
      HPCORN=1.0
      AUNIT=AUNIT1
      AWALL=AWALL1
      ACORN=ACORN1
515  CONTINUE
      JJ=1
      RHAVG=RHOIN
      NN=N2
      DO 19 I=1,N2
      A(I)=AUNIT*FRAC(I)
      WP(I)=WPUNIT*FRAC(I)
      DE(I)=DEUNIT*FRAC(I)
19  HPERIM(I)=HPUNIT*FRAC(I)
      IF(N3-NN)140,140,141
141  CONTINUE
      NK1=NN+1
      DO 21 I=NK1,N3,1
      A(I)=AWALL*FRAC(I)
      WP(I)=WPWALL*FRAC(I)
      DE(I)=DEWALL*FRAC(I)
21  HPERIM(I)=HPWALL*FRAC(I)
140  IF(N4-N3)142,142,143
143  CONTINUE
      NK2=N3+1
      DO 22 I=NK2,N4,1
      A(I)=ACORN*FRAC(I)
      WP(I)=WPCORN*FRAC(I)
      DE(I)=DECORN*FRAC(I)
22  HPERIM(I)=HPCORN*FRAC(I)
142  CONTINUE
      ATOTAL=0.0
      HPTOTL=0.0
      DO 25 I=1,NCHANL
      ATOTAL=A(I)+ATOTAL
25  HPTOTL=HPTOTL+HPERIM(I)
      PRINT2=PRINT1
      LAMBAV=AFT/ATOTAL
      LAMBL1=1.0-1.0/POD
      LAMBL2=GAP1/GAP

```

```

IF(CHOICE.GT.1.0)GO TO 520
LAMBAV=1.0
LAMBL2=1.0
LAMBL1=1.0
LAMBA1=1.0
LAMBA2=1.0
LAMBA3=1.0
GAP=GAP1
520 CONTINUE
IF(FLOWW.GT.0.0)GO TO 215
GO TO 217
215 GBAR=(FLOWW/ATOTAL)*144.0
217 DO 170 I=1,N2
170 FLO(I)=(A(I)/144.0)*(GBAR/VEL1)*(LAMBA1/LAMBAV)
DO 175 I=NK1,N3,1
175 FLO(I)=(A(I)/144.0)*(GBAR/VEL2)*(LAMBA2/LAMBAV)
DO 176 I=NK2,N4,1
176 FLO(I)=(A(I)/144.0)*(GBAR/VEL3)*(LAMBA3/LAMBAV)
FLOWW=GBAR*ATOTAL/144.0
C CALCULATE AXIAL STEP SIZE
ZSTART=LENGTH/DROD
ZSTAR=0.0
XPRINT=PRINT1/DROD
ETA1ST=ETA1/DROD
ETA2ST=ETA2/DROD
ETA3ST=ETA3/DROD
ETA4ST=ETA4/DROD
GAPST=GAP/DROD
DO 40 I=1,NCHANL
40 ASTAR(I)=A(I)/(DROD*DROD)
IF(DELZ.GT.0.0) GO TO 529
IF(EHSTA1.LE.0.0)EHSTA1=0.000001
DSTARM=(ASTAR(1))*ETA1ST/(2.0*EHSTA1*OPTION*(POD-1.0))
NNN=XPRINT/DSTARM
IF(NNN.LT.1)NNN=1
DZSTAR=XPRINT/(6.0*FLOAT(NNN))
GO TO 530
529 DZSTAR=DELZ/DROD
530 CONTINUE
C CALCULATE ALL SAT PROPERTIES
IPART=1
CALL PROP(IPART)
C ALL SAT PROPERTIES ARE OBTAINED
IF(CHOICE.GT.1.0) GO TO 147
PROD1=0.0
P1(500)=0.0
DO 205 I=1,NCHANL
DO 206 J=1,3
M=MROD(I,J)
PROD=P1(M)
PROD1=PROD+PROD1
206 CONTINUE
SUMM(I)=PROD1
PROD1=0.0
205 CONTINUE
C CALCULATE QSTAR AND QTP/FAXL
QTPBAR=(QBAR*HPTOTL/ATOTAL)*12.0
DO 45 I=1,NN
QTPRIM(I)=(QTPBAR*ATOTAL/(HPTOTL*A(I)))*((HPERIM(I)/3.0)*SUMM(I))

```

```

45 CONTINUE
  IF(N3-NN)145,145,146
146 CONTINUE
  DO 46 I=NK1,N3,1
  QTPRIM(I)=(QTPBAR*ATOTAL/(HPTOTL*A(I)))*((HPERIM(I)/2.0)*SUMM(I))
  46 CONTINUE
145 IF(N4-N3)147,147,148
148 CONTINUE
  DO 47 I=NK2,N4,1
  QTPRIM(I)=(QTPBAR*ATOTAL/(HPTOTL*A(I)))*((HPERIM(I)/1.0)*SUMM(I))
  47 CONTINUE
147 CONTINUE
C   CALCULATE QSTAR(I) BY MULT.QTPRIM*FAXL/QTPBAR
  DO 49 I=1,NCHANL
  49 HSTAR(I)=0.0
  HSTAR(500)=0.0
C   PRINT ALL INPUT QUANTITIES.
  IF(INDI.GT.0)GO TO 97
  PRINT 30
  30 FORMAT(1X,'ENERGY WITH UNIFORM VEL. IN ALL CHAN.')
```

1(I)	UUF I	KKF I	SIGMA'
WRITE(6,32) (PP(I),TT(I),RHOFF(I),RHOGG(I),HHF(I),HHG(I),UUF(I),			
1KKF(I),SSIGMA(I),I=1,NODATA)			

```

  32 FORMAT(1X,9F12.6/)
  WRITE(6,33)
  33 FORMAT(1X,'THE AXIAL DIST. AND AXIAL PEAKING RATIOS')
  WRITE(6,34) (AXIAL(I),FAX(I),I=1,NOOFAX)
  34 FORMAT(1X,8E10.4/)
  WRITE(6,110)
110  FORMAT(1X,'N1      N2      N3      N4      NCHANL')
```

N1	N2	N3	N4	NCHANL
WRITE(6,111) N1,N2,N3,N4,NCHANL				

```

111 FORMAT(1X,5I5/)
  WRITE (6,112)
112 FORMAT(1X,'CHANNEL NO. NO. OF ADJACENT CHAN IN ASCEND. ORDER PEAKING RATIO OF RODS FRACTION OF CHANN USED')
```

I	LC(I,1)	LC(I,2)	LC(I,3)	MROD(I,1)	MROD(I,2)	MROD(I,3)	FRAC(I)
WRITE(6,114) I,LC(I,1),LC(I,2),LC(I,3),MROD(I,1),MROD(I,2),MROD(I,3),FRAC(I)							

```

113 CONTINUE
114 FORMAT(1X,7I10,E10.4/)
  WRITE(6,115)
115 FORMAT(1X,'CENTROID SPACE BETWEEN ADJ. TYPES ORF CHANNEL')
```

ETA1	ETA2	ETA3	ETA4
WRITE(6,116)ETA1,ETA2,ETA3,ETA4			

```

116 FORMAT(1X,4E11.4/)
  WRITE(6,117)
117 FORMAT(1X,'WWW      LEAD/DIA      DIA OF WIRE      GAP BETW. ROD -WAL')
```

WWW	LEADOD	DWIRE	GAP
WRITE(6,118) WWW,LEADOD,DWIRE,GAP			

```

118 FORMAT(4E11.4)
  WRITE(6,120)
120 FORMAT(1X,'ROD DIA. 2(" IN. LENGTH IN.P/D      NO OF RINGS')
```

DROD	LENGTH	POD	NORING
WRITE(6,121) DROD,LENGTH,POD,NORING			

```

121 FORMAT(1X,3F15.6,I5)
  PRINT 127
127 FORMAT(1X,'AREAS(I)      WETTED PERI EQ. DIA.      HEATED PRERI.')
```

A(I)	WP(I)	DE(I)	HPERIM(I)
WRITE(6,129) A(I),WP(I),DE(I),HPERIM(I)			

```

128 CONTINUE
```



```

129 FORMAT(1X,4E11.4/)
    WRITE(6,130)
130 FORMAT(1X,'ZSTART      ETA1ST  ETA2ST  ETA3ST  ETA4ST  GAPST
1  DZSTAR  ')
    WRITE(6,131) ZSTART,ETA1ST,ETA2ST,ETA3ST,ETA4ST,GAPST,DZSTAR,
1QTPBAR
131 FORMAT(1X,8E11.4/)
    WRITE(6,202)
202 FORMAT(1X,'ROD NO.   ROD POWER')
    DO 203 I=1,NOROD
200 WRITE(6,204)I,P1(I)
203 CONTINUE
204 FORMAT(1X,I5,6X,E10.4)
    WRITE(6,210)
210 FORMAT(1X,'VUNIT/VBAR  VWALL/VBAR  VCORNER/VBAR')
    WRITE(6,211)VEL1,VEL2,VEL3
211 FORMAT(1X,3E10.4)
    97 CONTINUE
    WRITE(6,122)
122 FORMAT(1X,'AXIAL INCREM. FOR PRINT OPTION>2 EHSTA1      2      3      4
1 COEFF FOR PERI. VEL.')
```

EHSTA1	EHSTA2	EHSTA3	EHSTA4
2	3	4	

```

    WRITE(6,123) PRINT1,OPTION,EHSTA1,EHSTA2,EHSTA3,EHSTA4,C1
123 FORMAT(1X,7E11.4/)
    WRITE(6,124)
124 FORMAT(1X,'GBAR  HIN  BTU/LB. REF PRES.  AVG. HEAT FLUX VEL OPT')
    WRITE(6,125) GBAR,HIN,PREF,QBAR,OPVEL,FLOWW,A(1),A(115),DE(1),
1ATOTAL
125 FORMAT(1X,10E11.4/)
    WRITE(6,132)
132 FORMAT(1X,'CHANNEL NO.  ASTAR  HEAT GEN. PER UNIT VOL/FAX')
    INDI=INDI+1
    IF(OPVEL)70,70,71
    71 CALL HYDRO(V1,V2,V3)
    70  PREF=PREF
    HIN=HIN
    IPART=2
    SUM1=0.0
    DO 101 I=1,NCHANL
    ENTHAL(I)=HIN
    SUM1=SUM1+ENTHAL(I)*FLO(I)
101 CONTINUE
    SUM4=0.0
    SUM3=0.0
    CALL PROP(IPART)
C    ENTERING MAIN LOOP
C    CALL AXIAL PEAKING FACTOR
    26 ZBAR=DZSTAR/2.0+ZSTAR
    ZBAR=ZBAR*DROD/LENGTH
    CALL CURVE(FAXL,ZBAR,FAX,AXIAL,NOOFAX,IERROR,1)
    ALPSTA=12.0*CONAVG/(GBAR*CPAVG*DROD)*SHAPEF
    ALPSTA=ALPSTA*LAMBL1
    IF(CHOICE.LE.1.0) GO TO 545
    DO 550 I=1,NCHANL
550 QTPRI(I)=QTPRIM(I)*FAXL
    CALL ENT1(LC,FLO,A,DE,ENTHAL,QTPRI,GBAR,AIJ,N1,N2,N3,NCHANL,RHOIN
1,HIN,DROD,POD,JJ,EHSTA1,EHSTA2,EHSTA3,EHSTA4,ALPSTA,ETA1,ETA2,
2ETA3,ETA4,C1,DELZ,GAP,DHDZ)
    GO TO 560
545 CONTINUE

```

```

DO 76 I=1,NCHANL
76 QSTAR(I)=QTPRIM(I)*FAXL/QTPBAR
   DO 80 I=1,N1
   MM1=LC(I,1)
   MM2=LC(I,2)
   MM3=LC(I,3)
   HSTAR(500)=HSTAR(I)
   DHDZST(I)=QSTAR(I)+(1.0/ASTAR(I))*(EHSTA1+ALPSTA)*((POD-1.0)/ETA1S
IT)*(HSTAR(MM1)+HSTAR(MM2)+HSTAR(MM3)-3.0*HSTAR(I))
   DHDZST(I)=DHDZST(I)*VEL1
80 CONTINUE
   IF(N2-N1)150,150,151
151 CONTINUE
   NK3=N1+1
   DO 81 I=NK3,N2,1
   MM1=LC(I,1)
   MM2=LC(I,2)
   MM3=LC(I,3)
   HSTAR(500)=HSTAR(I)
   DHDZST(I)=QSTAR(I)+(1.0/ASTAR(I))*((POD-1.0)*((EHSTA1+ALPSTA)/ETA1
1ST)*(HSTAR(MM1)+HSTAR(MM2)-2.0*HSTAR(I)))+(EHSTA2+ALPSTA)/ETA2ST
2*(HSTAR(MM3)-HSTAR(I))*(POD-1.0))
   DHDZST(I)=DHDZST(I)*VEL1
81 CONTINUE
150 CONTINUE
   IF(N3-N2)155,155,156
156 CONTINUE
   DO 85 I=NK1,N3,1
   MM1=LC(I,1)
   MM2=LC(I,2)
   MM3=LC(I,3)
   IF(MM2.GT.N3)GO TO 888
   ETASTR=ETA3ST
   GO TO 889
888 ETASTR=ETA4ST
889 CONTINUE
   IF(MM3.GT.N3)GO TO 890
   ETASTS=ETA3ST
   GO TO 891
890 ETASTS=ETA4ST
891 CONTINUE
   HSTAR(500)=HSTAR(I)
   DHDZST(I)=(1.0/ASTAR(I))*((GAPST)*((EHSTA3+ALPSTA)*(((HSTAR(MM2)-
1HSTAR(I))/ETASTR)+((HSTAR(MM3)-HSTAR(I))/ETASTS))+C1*(HSTAR(MM2)-
2HSTAR(I)))+(POD-1.0)*((EHSTA2+ALPSTA)/ETA2ST)*(HSTAR(MM1)-HSTAR(I
3))))+QSTAR(I)
   DHDZST(I)=DHDZST(I)*VEL2
85 CONTINUE
155 CONTINUE
   IF(N4-N3)157,157,158
158 CONTINUE
   DO 88 I=NK2,N4,1
   MM1=LC(I,1)
   MM2=LC(I,2)
   MM3=LC(I,3)
   HSTAR(500)=HSTAR(I)
   DHDZST(I)=(1.0/ASTAR(I))*((GAPST)*((EHSTA4+ALPSTA)/ETA4ST)*(HST
1AR(MM1)+HSTAR(MM2)-2.0*HSTAR(I))+C1*(HSTAR(MM1)-HSTAR(I))))+QSTAR
2(I)

```

```

      DHDZST(I)=DHDZST(I)*VEL3
88  CONTINUE
157 CONTINUE
      DO 90 I=1,NCHANL
90  HSTAR(I)=HSTAR(I)+DHDZST(I)*DZSTAR
      DO 91 I=1,NCHANL
      ENTHAL(I)=(HSTAR(I)*DROD*QTPBAR/(GBAR*12.0))+HIN
91  CONTINUE
560 CONTINUE
      SUM2=0.0
      DO 570 I=1,NCHANL
570 CONTINUE
      SUM2=SUM2+ENTHAL(I)*FLO(I)
      SUM5=SUM2-SUM1
      SUM4=SUM4+SUM2
      IPART=2
      CALL PROP(IPART)
      ZSTAR=ZSTAR+DZSTAR
      IF(CHOICE.GT.1.0) GO TO 600
      DIFF=ABS(ZSTAR-XPRINT)
      IF(DIFF-0.1)92,92,26
92  XPRINT=XPRINT+PRINT1/DROD
      ZZSTAR=ZSTAR*DROD
      PRINT 171,SUM2,SUM3,SUM4,SUM5,SUM1,FLO(1),FLO(27),FLO(41)
171 FORMAT(1X,8F13.5/)
      PRINT 93
93  FORMAT(1X,'AXIAL DIST. IN.      ZSTAR      AVERAGE TEMP. ')
      WRITE(6,94)ZZSTAR,ZSTAR,TAVGZ
94  FORMAT(1X,3E11.4/)
      WRITE(6,95)(TEMP(I),I=1,NCHANL)
95  FORMAT(1X,10F12.4/)
      ZCZ=ABS(ZSTAR-ZSTART)
      IF(ZCZ.LT.0.1) GO TO 100
      IF(CHOICE.LE.1.0) GO TO 26
600 CONTINUE
      ZZSTAR=ZSTAR*DROD
      DIFF=ABS(ZZSTAR-PRINT2)
      IF(DIFF-0.1)601,601,26
601 PRINT2=PRINT2+PRINT1
      PRINT 625,SUM2,SUM5,SUM1
625 FORMAT(1X,3F13.6)
      PRINT 626
626 FORMAT(1X,'AXIAL DIST IN.      ZSTAR      AVG. TEMP ')
      PRINT 627,ZZSTAR,ZSTAR,TAVGZ
627 FORMAT(1X,3E11.4//)
      WRITE(6,509)(TEMP(I),I=1,NCHANL)
509 FORMAT(8F10.4)
      ZCZ=ABS(ZSTAR-ZSTART)
      IF(ZCZ.LT.0.1) GO TO 100
      GO TO 26
100 CONTINUE
      IF(CHOICE.LT.2.0) GO TO 160
      DO 508 I=1,NCHANL
      A(I)=A(I)*144.0
      DE(I)=DE(I)*12.0
508 CONTINUE
      AIJ=AIJ*12.0
      DELZ=DELZ*12.0
      ETA1=ETA1*12.0
      ETA2=ETA2*12.0

```

```

ETA3=ETA3*12.0
ETA4=ETA4*12.0
GAP=GAP1*12.0
160 CONTINUE
STOP
END
SUBROUTINE GEOM
COMMON PP(50),TT(50),RHOFF(50),RHOGG(50),HHF(50),HHG(50),
1UUF(50),KKF(50),SSIGMA(50)
COMMON NCHANL,PREF,NODATA,HSAT,HVSAT,RHSAT,RHVSAT,VISSAT,TSAT,
1CONSAT,SIGSAT,TAVGZ,CPAVG,CONAVG,RHAVG,N1,N2,N3,N4,VEL1,VEL2,VEL3
COMMON ENTHAL(200),TEMP(200)
COMMON DRDOD,DWIRE,LEADOD,GAP,POD,NORING,AUNIT,AWALL,ACORN,WPUNIT,
1WPWALL,WPCORN,DEUNIT,DEWALL,DECORN,HPUNIT,HPWALL,HPCORN
COMMON FLO(200)
COMMON AFT
C SUBROUTINE CALCULATES GEOMETRY FOR 3 TYPES OF CHANNELS
REAL LEADOD
N11=N2
N22=N3-N11
N33=N4-N3
SPACE=GAP
DR=DRDOD
DW=DWIRE
P=DR*POD
PPP=FLOAT(NORING)*P*1.732/2.0
DFLAT=2.0*(PPP+DR/2.0+GAP)
DFACE=DFLAT/1.732
PI=3.14159
AUNIT=1.732/4.0*P*P-PI/8.0*DR*DR-PI/8.0*DW*DW
AWALL=P*(DR/2.0+SPACE)-PI*DR*DR/8.0-PI*DW*DW/8.0
ACORN=2.0*(0.5*(DR/2.0+SPACE)*(DFACE-P*NORING)*0.5-PI*DR*DR/48.0
1)-PI*DW*DW/24.0
WPUNIT=(PI/2.0)*DR+0.5*PI*DW
WPWALL=P+WPUNIT
WPCORN=(PI/6.0)*DR+(PI/6.0)*DW+2.0*(DFACE-P*NORING)*0.5
DEUNIT=4.0*AUNIT/WPUNIT
DEWALL=4.0*AWALL/WPWALL
DECORN=4.0*ACORN/WPCORN
HPUNIT=(PI/2.0)*DR
HPWALL=(PI/2.0)*DR
HPCORN=(PI/6.0)*DR
AFT=N11*AUNIT+N22*AWALL+N33*ACORN
XX1=AFT/(N11*AUNIT+N22*AWALL*((DEWALL/DEUNIT)**0.714)+N33*ACORN*
1*((DECORN/DEUNIT)**0.714))
XX2=AFT/(N11*AUNIT*((DEUNIT/DEWALL)**0.714)+N22*AWALL+N33*ACORN*
1*((DECORN/DEWALL)**0.714))
XX3=AFT/(N11*AUNIT*((DEUNIT/DECORN)**0.714)+N22*AWALL*((DEWALL/
1DECORN)**0.714)+N33*ACORN)
VEL1=1.0/XX1
VEL2=1.0/XX2
VEL3=1.0/XX3
RETURN
END
SUBROUTINE CURVE(FX,X,F,Y,N,J,ISAVE)
DIMENSION F(60),Y(60)
GO TO(10,50),ISAVE
10 DO 20 KK=1,N
IF(X-Y(KK))30,15,20

```

```

15 IF(KK.EQ.N) GO TO 40
20 CONTINUE
   GO TO 60
30 IF(KK.EQ.1) GO TO 60
40 B=(X-Y(KK-1))/(Y(KK)-Y(KK-1))
50 FX=F(KK-1)+B*(F(KK)-F(KK-1))
   RETURN
60 PRINT 61
61 FORMAT(1X,'PROG.STOPPED IN CURVE')
   J=2
   RETURN
   END

   SUBROUTINE PROP(IPART)
   COMMON PP(50),TT(50),RHOFF(50),RHOGG(50),HHF(50),HHG(50),
1UUF(50),KKF(50),SSIGMA(50)
   COMMON NCHANL,PREF,NODATA,HSAT,HVSAT,RHSAT,RHVSAT,VISSAT,TSAT,
1CONSAT,SIGSAT,TAVGZ,CPAVG,CONAVG,RHAVG,N1,N2,N3,N4,VEL1,VEL2,VEL3
   COMMON ENTHAL(200),TEMP(200)
   COMMON DRDOD,DWIRE,LEADOD,GAP,POD,NORING,AUNIT,AWALL,ACORN,WPUNIT,
1WPWALL,WPCORN,DEUNIT,DEWALL,DECORN,HPUNIT,HPWALL,HPCORN
   COMMON FLO(200)
   COMMON AFT
   REAL KKF
   GO TO (10,100),IPART
C PART 1 CALCUL. OF SATURATED PROPERTIES
10 DO 11 I=1,NODATA
   IF(PREF.LT.PP(I)) GO TO 20
11 CONTINUE
   GO TO 300
20 IF(I.GT.1) GO TO 40
   GO TO 300
40 VALUE=(PREF-PP(I-1))/(PP(I)-PP(I-1))
   HSAT=HHF(I-1)+VALUE*(HHF(I)-HHF(I-1))
   HVSAT=HHG(I-1)+VALUE*(HHG(I)-HHG(I-1))
   RHSAT=RHOFF(I-1)+VALUE*(RHOFF(I)-RHOFF(I-1))
   RHVSAT=RHOGG(I-1)+VALUE*(RHOGG(I)-RHOGG(I-1))
   VISSAT=UUF(I-1)+VALUE*(UUF(I)-UUF(I-1))
   TSAT=TT(I-1)+VALUE*(TT(I)-TT(I-1))
   CONSAT=KKF(I-1)+VALUE*(KKF(I)-KKF(I-1))
   SIGSAT=SSIGMA(I-1)+VALUE*(SSIGMA(I)-SSIGMA(I-1))
   RETURN
C PART2 CALCULATE PROPERTIES AT LOCAL CONDIT.
100 CONTINUE
   DO 110 I=1,NCHANL
   TEMP(I)=TSAT
   IF(ENTHAL(I).GT.HSAT)GO TO 300
   CALL CURVE(TEMP(I),ENTHAL(I),TT,HHF,NODATA,IERROR,1)
110 CONTINUE
   SUMM1=0.0
   DO 111 I=1,NCHANL
   SUMM1=SUMM1+FLO(I)*TEMP(I)/RHAVG
111 CONTINUE
   SUMM2=0.0
   DO 112 I=1,NCHANL
   SUMM2=SUMM2+FLO(I)/RHAVG
   TAVGZ=SUMM1/SUMM2
112 CONTINUE
C NOW CALCULCATE CONDUCTIVITY CP DENSITY
   CONAVG=54.306-(1.878E-2)*TAVGZ+(2.0914E-6)*TAVGZ*TAVGZ

```

CPAVG=0.344021-(7.03539E-5)*TAVGZ+(2.68131E-8)*TAVGZ*TAVGZ
RHAvg=59.566-(7.9504E-3)*TAVGZ-(0.2872E-6)*TAVGZ*TAVGZ+(0.06035E-
19)*TAVGZ**3

RETURN

300 PRINT 301

301 FORMAT(1X,'STOPPED IN PROP')

STOP

END

SUBROUTINE HYDRO(V1,V2,V3)

V1=1.0

V2=1.0

V3=1.0

RETURN

END

SUBROUTINE ENT1(LC,FLO,A,DE,ENTHAL,QTPRI,GBAR,AIJ,N1,N2,N3,

1 NCHANL,RHOIN,HIN,DROD,POD,JJ,EHSTA1,EHSTA2,EHSTA3,EHSTA4,

2 ALPSTA,ETA1,ETA2,ETA3,ETA4,C1,DELZ,GAP,DHDZ)

DIMENSION FLO(200),A(200),DE(200),ENTHAL(200),LC(200,4),

1QTPRI(150),Q(200),FLR(200),DHDZ(150),ETP(200)

IF(JJ.GT.1)GO TO 10

DO 5 I=1,NCHANL

A(I)=A(I)/144.0

DE(I)=DE(I)/12.0

ENTHAL(I)=HIN

FLR(I)=FLO(I)/3600.0

5 CONTINUE

AIJ=AIJ/12.0

DROD1=DROD/12.0

GBAR1=GBAR/3600.0

DELZ=DELZ/12.0

ETA1=ETA1/12.0

ETA2=ETA2/12.0

ETA3=ETA3/12.0

ETA4=ETA4/12.0

GAP=GAP/12.0

10 CONTINUE

JJ=JJ+1

DO 12 I=1,NCHANL

ETP(I)=ENTHAL(I)

Q(I)=QTPRI(I)*A(I)/3600.0

12 CONTINUE

DO 400 I=1,NCHANL

QT=Q(I)

AJ=A(I)

AM=FLR(I)

IF(I.GT.N1) GO TO 35

MM1=LC(I,1)

MM2=LC(I,2)

MM3=LC(I,3)

EX1= AIJ*GBAR1*(EHSTA1+ALPSTA)*(DROD1/ETA1)*(ETP(MM1)+ETP(MM2)

1+ETP(MM3)-3.0*ETP(I))

DHDZ(I)=(EX1+QT)/AM

GO TO 400

35 CONTINUE

IF(I.GT.N2)GO TO 55

MM1=LC(I,1)

MM2=LC(I,2)

MM3=LC(I,3)

EX1= AIJ*DROD1*GBAR1*((EHSTA1+ALPSTA)*(1.0/ETA1)*(ETP(MM1)

1+ETP(MM2)-2.0*ETP(I))+(EHSTA2+ALPSTA)*(1.0/ETA2)*(ETP(MM3)-ETP(I))

```

2)
  DHDZ(I)=(EX1+QT)/AM
  GO TO 400
55 CONTINUE
  IF(I.GT.N3)GO TO 130
  MM1=LC(I,1)
  MM2=LC(I,2)
  MM3=LC(I,3)
  IF(MM2.GT.N3)GO TO 100
  ETASTR=ETA3
  GO TO 101
100 ETASTR=ETA4
101 CONTINUE
  IF(MM3.GT.N3)GO TO 105
  ETASTS=ETA3
  GO TO 104
105 ETASTS=ETA4
104 CONTINUE
  EX1=      (GAP*(DROD1*GBAR1*(EHSTA3+ALPSTA)*(((ETP(MM2)-ETP(I))
2/ETASTR)+((ETP(MM3)-ETP(I))/ETASTS))+C1*GBAR1*(ETP(MM2)-ETP(I)))
3+((GBAR1*DROD1/ETA2)*(EHSTA2+ALPSTA)*AIJ*(ETP(MM1)-ETP(I))))
  DHDZ(I)=(EX1+QT)/AM
  GO TO 400
130 CONTINUE
  MM1=LC(I,1)
  MM2=LC(I,2)
  MM3=LC(I,3)
  EX1=      GBAR1*((DROD1/ETA4)*(EHSTA4+ALPSTA)*(ETP(MM1)+ETP(MM2)
1-2.0*ETP(I))+C1*(ETP(MM1)-ETP(I)))*GAP
  DHDZ(I)=(EX1+QT)/AM
400 CONTINUE
  DO 153 I=1,NCHANL
  ENTHAL(I)=ENTHAL(I)+DHDZ(I)*DELZ
153 CONTINUE
  RETURN
  END

```

```

COMMON MAIN PROG.
COMMON PP(50),TT(50),RHOFF(50),RHOGG(50),HHF(50),HHG(50),
1 UUF(50),KKF(50),SSIGMA(50)
COMMON NCHANL,PREF,NODATA,HSAT,HVSAT,RHSAT,RHVSAT,VISSAT,TSAT,
1 CONSAT,SIGSAT,TAVGZ,CPAVG,CUNAVG,RHAVG,N1,N2,N3,N4,VEL1,VEL2,VEL3
COMMON ENTHAL(150),TEMP(150)
COMMON DROD,DWIRE,LEADOD,GAP,POD,NORING,AUNIT,AWALL,ACORN,WPUNIT,
1 WPWALL,WPCORN,DEUNIT,DEWALL,DECORN,HPUNIT,HPWALL,HPCORN,VRAR
COMMON RHO(150),VISCOS(150),U(150),V(150),AFRIC,BFRIC,FLOWW
COMMON A(150),WP(150),DE(150),HPERIM(150)
COMMON PUOP(150)
COMMON KRK
COMMON INDEX
COMMON LAMBAV,LAMBA1,LAMBA2,LAMBA3,LAMBL1,LAMBL2
COMMON AFT
DIMENSION BHSTAR(150)
DIMENSION AXIAL(50),FAX(50)
DIMENSION LC(150,3),P1(500),FRAC(150),RNUM(150)
DIMENSION ASTAR(150),QTPRIM(150),OSTAR(150),HSTAR(500),DHDZST(15
10)
DIMENSION PRESSU(150)
DIMENSION FLO(150),MROD(150,3),SUMM(150)
DIMENSION QTPRI(150),BENTH(150),DHDZ(150)
PROGRAM ENERGY FOR CALCULATING TEMP. OF FLUID IN WIRE WRAP. RODS
REAL LEADOD,LENGTH,KKF
REAL LAMBAV,LAMBL1,LAMBL2,LAMBA1,LAMBA2,LAMBA3
READ(5,1) NODATA
1 FORMAT(I5)
READ(5,2) (PP(I),TT(I),RHOFF(I),RHOGG(I),HHF(I),HHG(I),UUF(I),
1 KKF(I),SSIGMA(I),I=1,NODATA)
2 FORMAT(9E8.4)
READ(5,3) NOOFAX,NORUNS,NRUN1,NOITER
3 FORMAT(4I5)
READ(5,4) (AXIAL(I),FAX(I),I=1,NOOFAX)
4 FORMAT(8E10.4)
READ(5,5) N1,N2,N3,N4,NOROD,AFRIC,BFRIC
5 FORMAT(5I5,2E10.4)
INDI=0
NCHANL=N4
DO 6 I=1,NCHANL
READ 7,I,LC(I,1),LC(I,2),LC(I,3),MROD(I,1),MROD(I,2),MROD(I,3),FRA
1C(I)
6 CONTINUE
7 FORMAT(I5,6I10,E10.4)
READ(5,201) (P1(I),I=1,NOROD)
201 FORMAT(8E10.4)
READ 8,ETA1,ETA2,ETA3,ETA4,CHOICE,SHAPEF,DDE
8 FORMAT(7E11.4)
READ 9,AIJ,LEADOD,DWIRE,GAP,DELZ,GAP1
9 FORMAT(6E11.4)
READ 10,DROD,LENGTH,POD,NORING
10 FORMAT(3E11.4,I5)
READ 12,GBAR,HIN,PREF,QBAR,RHOIN,FLOWW
12 FORMAT(6E11.4)
C
OPTIONS
IF(CHOICE.LT.2.0)GO TO 17
READ 501,AUNIT1,AWALL1,ACORN1,DEUNIT,AF1,VEL1,VEL2,VEL3
501 FORMAT(8E10.4)
READ 503,LAMBA1,LAMBA2,LAMBA3,DEWALL,DECORN

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503 FORMAT(5E10.4)
    READ(5,505)(QTPRIM(I),I=1,NCHANL)
505 FORMAT(8E10.4)
    17 CONTINUE
    READ 11,PRINT1,OPTION,EHSTA1,EHSTA2,EHSTA3,EHSTA4,C1
    11 FORMAT(7E11.4)
    EHSTA1=EHSTA1*DDE/DR0D
    EHSTA2=EHSTA2*DDE/DR0D
    EHSTA3=EHSTA3*DDE/DR0D
    EHSTA4=EHSTA4*DDE/DR0D
C    INPUT CALCULATIONS BEGIN
    DO 326 I=1,NCHANL
326 PRESSU(I)=PREF*144.0
    PRINT 327,(PRESSU(I),I=1,NCHANL)
327 FORMAT(1X,11F11.4)
    IF(CHOICE.GE.2.0)GO TO 506
    CALL GEOM
506 CONTINUE
    OPVEL=0
    IF(CHOICE.LT.3.0)GO TO 510
    VEL3=VEL2
    LAMBA3=LAMBA2
510 CONTINUE
    IF(CHOICE.LT.2.0)GO TO 515
    WPUNIT=1.0
    WPWALL=1.0
    WPCORN=1.0
    HPUNIT=1.0
    HPWALL=1.0
    HPCORN=1.0
    AUNIT=AUNIT1
    AWALL=AWALL1
    ACORN=ACORN1
515 CONTINUE
    JJ=1
    RHAVG=RHOIN
    PRINT2=PRINT1
    NN=N2
    DO 19 I=1,N2
    A(I)=AUNIT*FRAC(I)
    WP(I)=WPUNIT*FRAC(I)
    DE(I)=DEUNIT*FRAC(I)
    19 HPERIM(I)=HPUNIT*FRAC(I)
    IF(N3-NN)140,140,141
141 CONTINUE
    NK1=NN+1
    DO 21 I=NK1,N3,1
    A(I)=AWALL*FRAC(I)
    WP(I)=WPWALL*FRAC(I)
    DE(I)=DEWALL*FRAC(I)
    21 HPERIM(I)=HPWALL*FRAC(I)
140 IF(N4-N3)142,142,143
143 CONTINUE
    NK2=N3+1
    DO 22 I=NK2,NCHANL,1
    A(I)=ACORN*FRAC(I)
    WP(I)=WPCORN*FRAC(I)
    DE(I)=DECORN*FRAC(I)
    22 HPERIM(I)=HPCORN*FRAC(I)

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142 CONTINUE
  ATOTAL=0.0
  HPTOTL=0.0
  DO 25 I=1,NCHANL
    ATOTAL=A(I)+ATOTAL
  25 HPTOTL=HPTOTL+HPERIM(I)
    LAMBAV=AFT/ATOTAL
    LAMBL1=1.0-1.0/POD
    LAMBL2=GAP1/GAP
    IF(CHOICE.GT.1.0)GO TO 520
    LAMBAV=1.0
    LAMBL2=1.0
    LAMBL1=1.0
    LAMBA1=1.0
    LAMBA2=1.0
    LAMBA3=1.0
    GAP=GAP1
  520 CONTINUE
    IF(FLOWW.GT.0.0)GO TO 215
    FLOWW=GBAR*ATOTAL/144.0
    GO TO 217
  215 GBAR=(FLOWW/ATOTAL)*144.0
  217 DO 170 I=1,N2
  170 FLO(I)=(A(I)/144.0)*(GBAR/VEL1)*(LAMBA1/LAMBAV)
    DO 175 I=NK1,N3,1
  175 FLO(I)=(A(I)/144.0)*(GBAR/VEL2)*(LAMBA2/LAMBAV)
    DO 176 I=NK2,NCHANL,1
  176 FLO(I)=(A(I)/144.0)*(GBAR/VEL3)*(LAMBA3/LAMBAV)
    FLOWW=GBAR*ATOTAL/144.0
    PRINT 999
  999 FORMAT(1X,'PASSED FLAG')
C   CALCULATE AXIAL STEP SIZE
    ZSTART=LENGTH/DROD
    ZSTAR=0.0
    XPRINT=PRINT1/DROD
    ETA1ST=ETA1/DROD
    ETA2ST=ETA2/DROD
    ETA3ST=ETA3/DROD
    ETA4ST=ETA4/DROD
    GAPST=GAP/DROD
    DO 40 I=1,NCHANL
  40 ASTAR(I)=A(I)/(DROD*DROD)
    IF(DELZ.GT.0.0) GO TO 529
    DSTARM=(ASTAR(1))*ETA1ST/(2.0*EHSTA1*OPTION*(POD-1.0))
    NNN=XPRINT/DSTARM
    IF(NNN.LT.1)NNN=1
    DZSTAR=XPRINT/(2.0*FLOAT(NNN))
    GO TO 530
  529 DZSTAR=DELZ/DROD
  530 CONTINUE
C   CALCULATE ALL SAT PROPERTIES
    IPART=1
    CALL PROP(IPART)
C   ALL SAT PROPERTIES ARE OBTAINED
    IF(CHOICE.GT.1.0) GO TO 147
    PROD1=0.0
    P1(500)=0.0
    DO 205 I=1,NCHANL
    DO 206 J=1,3

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M=MRUD(I,J)
PROD=P1(M)
PROD1=PROD+PROD1
206 CONTINUE
SUMM(I)=PROD1
PROD1=0.0
205 CONTINUE
C   CALCULATE QSTAR AND QTP/FAXL
QTPBAR=(QBAR*HPTOTL/ATOTAL)*12.0
DO 45 I=1,NN
QTPRIM(I)=(QTPBAR*ATOTAL/(HPTOTL*A(I)))*((HPERIM(I)/3.0)*SUMM(I))
45 CONTINUE
IF(N3-NN)145,145,146
146 CONTINUE
DO 46 I=NK1,N3,1
QTPRIM(I)=(QTPBAR*ATOTAL/(HPTOTL*A(I)))*((HPERIM(I)/2.0)*SUMM(I))
46 CONTINUE
145 IF(N4-N3)147,147,148
148 CONTINUE
DO 47 I=NK2,N4,1
QTPRIM(I)=(QTPBAR*ATOTAL/(HPTOTL*A(I)))*((HPERIM(I)/1.0)*SUMM(I))
47 CONTINUE
147 CONTINUE
C   CALCULATE QSTAR(I) BY MULT.QTPRIM*FAXL/QTPBAR
DO 49 I=1,NCHANL
49 HSTAR(I)=0.0
HSTAR(500)=0.0
C   PRINT ALL INPUT QUANTITIES
IF(INDI.GT.0)GO TO 97
PRINT 30
30 FORMAT(1X,'ENERGY WITH UNIFORM VEL. IN ALL CHAN. ')
PRINT 31
31 FORMAT(1X,'PP(I)      TT(I)      RHOFF(I)      RHOGG(I)      HHF I      HHG
1(I)      UUF I      KKF I      SIGMA')
WRITE(6,32) (PP(I),TT(I),RHOFF(I),RHOGG(I),HHF(I),HHG(I),UUF(I),
1KKF(I),SSIGMA(I),I=1,NODATA)
32 FORMAT(1X,9F12.6/)
WRITE(6,33)
33 FORMAT(1X,'THE AXIAL DIST. AND AXIAL PEAKING RATIOS')
WRITE(6,34) (AXIAL(I),FAX(I),I=1,NOOFAX)
34 FORMAT(1X,8E10.4/)
WRITE(6,110)
110 FORMAT(1X,'N1      N2      N3      N4      NCHANL')
WRITE(6,111) N1,N2,N3,N4,NCHANL
111 FORMAT(1X,5I5/)
WRITE(6,112)
112 FORMAT(1X,'CHANNEL NO. NO. OF ADJACENT CHAN IN ASCEND. ORDER PEAKING
RATIOOF RODS FRACTION OF CHANN USED')
DO 113 I=1,NCHANL
WRITE(6,114) I,LC(I,1),LC(I,2),LC(I,3),MRUD(I,1),MRUD(I,2),MRUD(I,
13),FRAC(I)
113 CONTINUE
114 FORMAT(1X,7I10.E10.4/)
WRITE(6,115)
115 FORMAT(1X,'CENTROID SPACE BETWEEN ADJ. TYPES ORF CHANNEL')
WRITE(6,116)ETA1,ETA2,ETA3,ETA4
116 FORMAT(1X,4E11.4/)
WRITE(6,117)
117 FORMAT(1X,'WWW      LEAD/DIA      DIA OF WIRE      GAP BETW. ROD -WAL')
WRITE(6,118) WWW,LEADD,DWIRE,GAP

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118 FORMAT(4E11.4)
WRITE(6,120)
120 FORMAT(1X,'ROD DIA. 2(" IN. LENGTH 1N.P/D NO OF RINGS')
WRITE(6,121) DROD,LENGTH,POD,NORING
121 FORMAT(1X,3F15.6,15)
PRINT 127
127 FORMAT(1X,'AREAS(I) WETTED PERI EQ. DIA. HEATED PERI.')
DO 128 I=1,NCHANL
WRITE(6,129) A(I),WP(I),DE(I),HPERIM(I)
128 CONTINUE
129 FORMAT(1X,4E11.4/)
WRITE(6,130)
130 FORMAT(1X,'ZSTART ETA1ST ETA2ST ETA3ST ETA4ST GAPST
1 DZSTAR ')
WRITE(6,131) ZSTART,ETA1ST,ETA2ST,ETA3ST,ETA4ST,GAPST,DZSTAR.
1QTPBAR
131 FORMAT(1X,8E11.4/)
WRITE(6,202)
202 FORMAT(1X,'ROD NO. ROD POWER')
DO 203 I=1,NOROD
200 WRITE(6,204)I,P1(I)
203 CONTINUE
204 FORMAT(1X,15,6X,E10.4)
WRITE(6,210)
210 FORMAT(1X,'VUNIT/VBAR VWALL/VBAR VCORNER/VBAR')
WRITE(6,211)VEL1,VEL2,VEL3
211 FORMAT(1X,3E10.4)
97 CONTINUE
WRITE(6,122)
122 FORMAT(1X,'AXIAL INCREM. FOR PRINT OPTION>2 EHSTA1 2 3 4
1 COEFF FOR PERI. VEL.')
WRITE(6,123) PRINT1,OPTION,EHSTA1,EHSTA2,EHSTA3,EHSTA4,C1
123 FORMAT(1X,7E11.4/)
WRITE(6,124)
124 FORMAT(1X,'GBAR HIN BTU/LB REF PRES. AVG HEAT FLUX VEL
1OPT FLOWW ATOTAL')
WRITE(6,125) GBAR,HIN,PREF,QBAR,OPVEL,FLOWW,ATOTAL
125 FORMAT(1X,7E11.4/)
WRITE(6,132)
132 FORMAT(1X,'CHANNEL NO. ASTAR HEAT GEN. PER UNIT VOL/FAX')
INDI=INDI+1
70 PREF=PREF
HIN=HIN
IPART=2
SUM1=0.0
DO 101 I=1,NCHANL
ENTHAL(I)=HIN
SUM1=SUM1+ENTHAL(I)*FLO(I)
101 CONTINUE
SUM4=0.0
SUM3=0.0
VBAR=GBAR/RHOIN
ENTERING MAIN LOOP
DO 301 I=1,NN
301 U(I)=(VBAR/VEL1)*(LAMBA1/LAMBAV)
DO 302 I=NK1,N3,1
302 U(I)=VBAR/VEL2*(LAMBA2/LAMBAV)
DO 303 I=NK2,NCHANL,1
303 U(I)=VBAR/VEL3*(LAMBA3/LAMBAV)

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DO 304 I=1,NCHANL
304 V(I)=U(I)
CALL PROP(IPART)
C CALL AXIAL PEAKING FACTOR
26 ZBAR=DZSTAR/2.0+ZSTAR
ZBAR=ZBAR*DROD/LENGTH
CALL CURVE(FAXL,ZBAR,FAX,AXIAL,NOOFAX,IERROE,1)
ALPSTA=12.0*CONAVG/(GBAR*CPAVG*DROD)*SHAPEF
ALPSTA=ALPSTA*LAMBL1
IF(CHOICE.LE.1.0) GO TO 545
DO 550 I=1,NCHANL
BENTH(I)=ENTHAL(I)
550 QTPRI(I)=QTPRIM(I)*FAXL
CALL ENT1(LC,FLO,A,DE,ENTHAL,QTPRI,GBAR,AIJ,N1,N2,N3,NCHANL,RHOIN
1,HIN,DROD,POD,JJ,EHSTA1,EHSTA2,EHSTA3,EHSTA4,ALPSTA,ETA1,ETA2,
2,ETA3,ETA4,C1,DELZ,GAP,DHDZ)
GO TO 560
545 CONTINUE
DO 76 I=1,NCHANL
76 QSTAR(I)=QTPRIM(I)*FAXL/QTPBAR
DO 80 I=1,N1
MM1=LC(I,1)
MM2=LC(I,2)
MM3=LC(I,3)
HSTAR(500)=HSTAR(I)
DHDZST(I)=QSTAR(I)+(1.0/ASTAR(I))*(EHSTA1+ALPSTA)*((POD-1.0)/ETA1S
IT)*(HSTAR(MM1)+HSTAR(MM2)+HSTAR(MM3)-3.0*HSTAR(I))
DHDZST(I)=DHDZST(I)*VBAR/U(I)
80 CONTINUE
IF(N2-N1)150,150,151
151 CONTINUE
NK3=N1+1
DO 81 I=NK3,N2,1
MM1=LC(I,1)
MM2=LC(I,2)
MM3=LC(I,3)
HSTAR(500)=HSTAR(I)
DHDZST(I)=QSTAR(I)+(1.0/ASTAR(I))*((POD-1.0)*((EHSTA1+ALPSTA)/ETA1
1ST)*(HSTAR(MM1)+HSTAR(MM2)-2.0*HSTAR(I)))+((EHSTA2+ALPSTA)/ETA2ST
2*(HSTAR(MM3)-HSTAR(I))*(POD-1.0))
DHDZST(I)=DHDZST(I)*VBAR/U(I)
81 CONTINUE
150 CONTINUE
IF(N3-N2)155,155,156
156 CONTINUE
DO 85 I=NK1,N3,1
MM1=LC(I,1)
MM2=LC(I,2)
MM3=LC(I,3)
IF(MM2.GT.N3)GO TO 888
ETASTR=ETA3ST
GO TO 889
888 ETASTR=ETA4ST
889 CONTINUE
IF(MM3.GT.N3)GO TO 890
ETASTS=ETA3ST
GO TO 891
890 ETASTS=ETA4ST
891 CONTINUE

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HSTAR(500)=HSTAR(I)
DHDZST(I)=(1.0/ASTAR(I))*((GAPST)*((EHSTA3+ALPSTA)*((HSTAR(MM2)-
1HSTAR(I))/ETASTR)+((HSTAR(MM3)-HSTAR(I))/ETA5TS))+C1*(HSTAR(MM2)-
2HSTAR(I)))+(POD-1.0)*(((EHSTA2+ALPSTA)/EIA2ST)*(HSTAR(MM1)-HSTAR(I
3))))+QSTAR(I)
DHDZST(I)=DHDZST(I)*VBAR/U(I)
85 CONTINUE
155 CONTINUE
IF(N4-N3)157,157,158
158 CONTINUE
DO 88 I=NK2,N4,1
MM1=LC(I,1)
MM2=LC(I,2)
MM3=LC(I,3)
HSTAR(500)=HSTAR(I)
DHDZST(I)=(1.0/ASTAR(I))*((GAPST)*(((EHSTA4+ALPSTA)/ETA4ST)*(HST
1AR(MM1)+HSTAR(MM2)-2.0*HSTAR(I))+C1*(HSTAR(MM1)-HSTAR(I))))+QSTAR
2(I)
DHDZST(I)=DHDZST(I)*VBAR/U(I)
88 CONTINUE
157 CONTINUE
DO 90 I=1,NCHANL
90 BHSTAR(I)=HSTAR(I)+DHDZST(I)*DZSTAR
DO 91 I=1,NCHANL
ENTHAL(I)=(BHSTAR(I)*DROD*QTPBAR/(GBAR*12.0))+HIN
91 CONTINUE
IPART=2
FLOSUM=0.0
CALL PROP(IPART)
CALL RUMBA
DO 310 IJ=1,NOITER
CALL HYDRO
DO 315 I=1,NCHANL
315 DHDZST(I)=DHDZST(I)*U(I)/VBAR
VBAR=GBAR/RHAVG
DO 316 I=1,NCHANL
DHDZST(I)=DHDZST(I)*VBAR/V(I)
BHSTAR(I)=DHDZST(I)*DZSTAR+HSTAR(I)
316 ENTHAL(I)=(BHSTAR(I)*DROD*QTPBAR/(GBAR*12.0))+HIN
CALL PROP(IPART)
DO 320 I=1,NCHANL
U(I)=V(I)
FLO(I)=RHO(I)*U(I)*A(I)/144.0
320 CONTINUE
310 CONTINUE
DO 1001 I=1,NCHANL
FLOSUM=FLOSUM+FLO(I)
1001 CONTINUE
DO 325 I=1,NCHANL
325 HSTAR(I)=BHSTAR(I)
GO TO 700
560 CONTINUE
IPART=2
CALL PROP(IPART)
FLOSUM=0.0
CALL RUMBA
DO 710 IJ=1,NOITER
CALL HYDRO1
DO 715 I=1,NCHANL
715 DHDZ(I)=DHDZ(I)*U(I)/V(I)

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DO 716 I=1,NCHANL
716 ENTHAL(I)=DHDZ(I)*DELZ+BENTH(I)
CALL PROP(IPART)
DO 720 I=1,NCHANL
U(I)=V(I)
FLO(I)=RHO(I)*U(I)*A(I)
720 CONTINUE
710 CONTINUE
DO 730 I=1,NCHANL
FLOSUM=FLOSUM+FLO(I)
730 CONTINUE
700 CONTINUE
PRINT 321
321 FORMAT(1X,'OUT OF ITER.LOOP FOR TEMP AT Z+DZ')
DO 328 I=1,NCHANL
328 PRESSU(I)=PRESSU(I)-PDOP(I)*DZSTAR*DROD/12.0
SUM2=0.0
DO 322 I=1,NCHANL
322 SUM2=SUM2+ENTHAL(I)*FLO(I)
SUM5=SUM2-SUM1
PRINT 171,SUM2,SUM4,SUM5,SUM1,FLO(1),FLO(97),FLO(121),FLOSUM,
I INDEX
171 FORMAT(1X,8F13.5,15/)
ZSTAR=ZSTAR+DZSTAR
IF(CHOICE.GT.1.0) GO TO 600
DIFF=ABS(ZSTAR-XPRINT)
IF(DIFF-0.1)92,92,26
92 XPRINT=XPRINT+PRINT1/DROD
ZZSTAR=ZSTAR*DROD
PRINT 93
93 FORMAT(1X,'AXIAL DIST. IN. ZSTAR AVERAGE TEMP.')
WRITE(6,94)ZZSTAR,ZSTAR,TAVGZ
94 FORMAT(1X,3E11.4/)
WRITE(6,95)
95 FORMAT(1X,' TEMP(2) TEMP(5) TEMP(19) TEMP(20) TEMP(4
17) TEMP(48) TEMP(69) TEMP(92) TEMP(117)')
WRITE(6,96) TEMP(2),TEMP(5),TEMP(19),TEMP(20),TEMP(47),TEMP(48),
I TEMP(69),TEMP(92),TEMP(117)
96 FORMAT(1X,9F12.4/)
PRINT 329
329 FORMAT(1X,'FOLLOWING ARE THE CHANNEL PRESSURES IN PSF')
PRINT 330,(PRESSU(I),I=1,NCHANL)
330 FORMAT(1X,11F11.4)
PRINT 311
311 FORMAT(1X,'FOLLOWING ARE CHANNEL VELOCITIES IN FT./HR.')
PRINT 312,(V(I),I=1,NCHANL)
312 FORMAT(1X,11F11.4)
PRINT 317
317 FORMAT(1X,'FOLLOWING ARE NEW TEMPERATURES IN ITER. LOOP AT Z+DZ')
PRINT 318,(TEMP(I),I=1,NCHANL)
318 FORMAT(1X,10F11.4)
ZCZ=ABS(ZSTAR-ZSTART)
IF(ZCZ.LT.0.1) GO TO 100
IF(CHOICE.LE.1.0) GO TO 26
600 CONTINUE
ZZSTAR=ZSTAR*DROD
DIFF=ABS(ZZSTAR-PRINT2)
IF(DIFF-0.1)601,601,26
601 PRINT2=PRINT2+PRINT1
PRINT 625,SUM2,SUM5,SUM1

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625 FORMAT(1X,3F13.6)
PRINT 626
626 FORMAT(1X,'AXIAL DIST IN.  ZSTAR  AVG.TEMP')
PRINT 627,ZZSTAR,ZSTAR,TAVGZ
627 FORMAT(1X,3E11.4//)
WRITE (6,509)(TEMP(I),I=1,NCHANL)
509 FORMAT(8E10.4)
ZCZ=ABS(ZSTAR-ZSTART)
IF(ZCZ.LT.0.1) GO TO 100
GO TO 26
100 CONTINUE
IF(CHOICE.LT.2.0) GO TO 160
DO 508 I=1,NCHANL
A(I)=A(I)*144.0
DE(I)=DE(I)*12.0
508 CONTINUE
AIJ=AIJ*12.0
DELZ=DELZ*12.0
ETA1=ETA1*12.0
ETA2=ETA2*12.0
ETA3=ETA3*12.0
ETA4=ETA4*12.0
GAP=GAP1*12.0
160 CONTINUE
STOP
END
SUBROUTINE GEOM
COMMON PP(50),TT(50),RHOFF(50),RHUGG(50),HHF(50),HHG(50),
IUUF(50),KKF(50),SSIGMA(50)
COMMON NCHANL,PREF,NODATA,HSAT,HVSAT,RHSAT,RHVSAT,VISSAT,TSAT,
ICONSAT,SIGSAT,TAVGZ,CPAVG,CONAVG,RHAVG,N1,N2,N3,N4,VEL1,VEL2,VEL3
COMMON ENTHAL(150),TEMP(150)
COMMON DRDOD,DWIRE,LEADOD,GAP,POD,NORING,AUNIT,AWALL,ACORN,WPUNIT,
IWPWALL,WPCORN,DEUNIT,DEWALL,DECORN,HPUNIT,HPWALL,HPCORN,VBAR
COMMON RHO(150),VISCOS(150),U(150),V(150),AFRIC,BFRIC,FLOWW
COMMON A(150),WP(150),DE(150),HPERIM(150)
COMMON PDOP(150)
COMMON KRK
COMMON INDEX
COMMON LAMBAV,LAMBA1,LAMBA2,LAMBA3,LAMBL1,LAMBL2
COMMON AFT
C SUBROUTINE CALCULATES GEOMETRY FOR 3 TYPES OF CHANNELS
REAL LEADOD
N11=N2
N22=N3-N11
N33=N4-N3
SPACE=GAP
DR=DRDOD
DW=DWIRE
P=DR*POD
AAAA=(1.0+BFRIC)/(2.0-BFRIC)
PPP=FLOAT(NORING)*P*1.732/2.0
DFLAT=2.0*(PPP+DR/2.0+GAP)
DFACE=DFLAT/1.732
PI=3.14159
AUNIT=1.732/4.0*P*P-PI/8.0*DR*DR-PI/8.0*DW*DW
AWALL=P*(DR/2.0+SPACE)-PI*DR*DR/8.0-PI*DW*DW/8.0
ACORN=2.0*(0.5*(DR/2.0+SPACE)*(DFACE-P*NORING)*0.5-PI*DR*DR/48.0
1)-PI*DW*DW/24.0

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WPUNIT=(PI/2.0)*DR+0.5*PI*DW
WPWALL=P+WPUNIT
WPCORN=(PI/6.0)*DR+(PI/6.0)*DW+2.0*(DFACE-P*NORING)*0.5
DEUNIT=4.0*AUNIT/WPUNIT
DEWALL=4.0*AWALL/WPWALL
DECORN=4.0*ACORN/WPCORN
HPUNIT=(PI/2.0)*DR
HPWALL=(PI/2.0)*DR
HPCORN=(PI/6.0)*DR
AFT=N11*AUNIT+N22*AWALL+N33*ACORN
XX1=AFT/(N11*AUNIT+N22*AWALL*((DEWALL/DEUNIT)**AAAA)+N33*ACORN*
1((DECORN/DEUNIT)**AAAA))
XX2=AFT/(N11*AUNIT*((DEUNIT/DEWALL)**AAAA)+N22*AWALL+N33*ACORN*
1((DECORN/DEWALL)**AAAA))
XX3=AFT/(N11*AUNIT*((DEUNIT/DECORN)**AAAA)+N22*AWALL*((DEWALL/
1DECORN)**AAAA)+N33*ACORN)
VEL1=1.0/XX1
VEL2=1.0/XX2
VEL3=1.0/XX3
RETURN
END
SUBROUTINE CURVE(FX,X,F,Y,N,J,ISAVE)
DIMENSION F(60),Y(60)
GO TO(10,50),ISAVE
10 DO 20 KK=1,N
IF(X-Y(KK))30,15,20
15 IF(KK.EQ.N) GO TO 40
20 CONTINUE
GO TO 60
30 IF(KK.EQ.1) GO TO 60
40 B=(X-Y(KK-1))/(Y(KK)-Y(KK-1))
50 FX=F(KK-1)+B*(F(KK)-F(KK-1))
RETURN
60 PRINT 61
61 FORMAT(1X,'PROG.STOPPED IN CURVE')
J=2
RETURN
END
SUBROUTINE PROP(IPART)
COMMON PP(50),TT(50),RHODD(50),RHOGG(50),HHF(50),HHG(50),
1UUF(50),KKF(50),SSIGMA(50)
COMMON NCHANL,PREF,NODATA,HSAT,HVSAT,RHSAT,RHVSAT,VISSAT,TSAT,
1CONSAT,SIGSAT,TAVGZ,CPAVG,CONAVG,RHAVG,N1,N2,N3,N4,VEL1,VEL2,VEL3
COMMON ENTHAL(150),TEMP(150)
COMMON DROD,DWIRE,LEADUD,GAP,POD,NORING,AUNIT,AWALL,ACORN,WPUNIT,
1WPWALL,WPCORN,DEUNIT,DEWALL,DECORN,HPUNIT,HPWALL,HPCORN,VBAR
COMMON RHO(150),VISCOS(150),U(150),V(150),AFRIC,BFRIC,FLOWW
COMMON A(150),WP(150),DE(150),HPERIM(150)
COMMON PUOP(150)
COMMON KKF
COMMON INDEX
COMMON LAMBAV,LAMBA1,LAMBA2,LAMBA3,LAMBL1,LAMBL2
COMMON AFT
REAL KKF
GO TO(10,100),IPART
C PART 1 CALCUL. OF SATURATED PROPERTIES
10 DO 11 I=1,NODATA
IF(PREF.LT.PP(I)) GO TO 20
11 CONTINUE

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GO TO 300
20 IF(I.GT.1) GO TO 40
GO TO 300
40 VALUE=(PREF-PP(I-1))/(PP(I)-PP(I-1))
HSAT=HHF(I-1)+VALUE*(HHF(I)-HHF(I-1))
HVSAT=HHG(I-1)+VALUE*(HHG(I)-HHG(I-1))
RHSAT=RHOFF(I-1)+VALUE*(RHOFF(I)-RHOFF(I-1))
RHVSAT=RHOGG(I-1)+VALUE*(RHOGG(I)-RHOGG(I-1))
VISSAT=UUF(I-1)+VALUE*(UUF(I)-UUF(I-1))
TSAT=TT(I-1)+VALUE*(TT(I)-TT(I-1))
CONSAT=KKF(I-1)+VALUE*(KKF(I)-KKF(I-1))
SIGSAT=SSIGMA(I-1)+VALUE*(SSIGMA(I)-SSIGMA(I-1))
RETURN
C PART2 CALCULATE PROPERTIES AT LOCAL CONDIT.
100 CONTINUE
DO 110 I=1,NCHANL
TEMP(I)=TSAT
IF(ENTHAL(I).GT.HSAT)GO TO 300
CALL CURVE(TEMP(I),ENTHAL(I),TT,HHF,NODATA,IERROR,1)
110 CONTINUE
SUMM1=0.0
DO 111 I=1,NCHANL
SUMM1=SUMM1+V(I)*TEMP(I)*A(I)/144.0
111 CONTINUE
SUMM2=0
DO 112 I=1,NCHANL
SUMM2=SUMM2+V(I)*A(I)/144.0
112 CONTINUE
TAVGZ=SUMM1/SUMM2
C NOW CALCULATE CONDUCTIVITY CP DENSITY
CPAVG=0.344021-(7.03539E-5)*TAVGZ+(2.68131E-8)*TAVGZ*TAVGZ
CONAVG=54.306-(1.878E-2)*TAVGZ+(2.0914E-6)*TAVGZ*TAVGZ
RHAVG=59.566-(7.9504E-3)*TAVGZ-(0.2872E-6)*TAVGZ*TAVGZ+(0.06035E-
19)*TAVGZ**3
DO 140 I=1,NCHANL
RHO(I)=59.566 -(7.9504E-3)*(TEMP(I))-(0.2872E-6)*TEMP(I)*TEMP(I)+
1(0.06035E-9)*TEMP(I)**3.0
VISCOS(I)= 2.87728-(7.59499E-3)*TEMP(I)+(9.97288E-6)*TEMP(I)*TEMP
1(I)-(6.03425E-9)*TEMP(I)*TEMP(I)*TEMP(I)+(1.34854E-12)*TEMP(I)
2*TEMP(I)*TEMP(I)*TEMP(I)
140 CONTINUE
RETURN
300 PRINT 301
301 FORMAT(1X,'STOPPED IN PROP')
STOP
END
SUBROUTINE RUMBA
COMMON PP(50),TT(50),RHOFF(50),RHOGG(50),HHF(50),HHG(50),
1UUF(50),KKF(50),SSIGMA(50)
COMMON NCHANL,PREF,NODATA,HSAT,HVSAT,RHSAT,RHVSAT,VISSAT,TSAT,
1CONSAT,SIGSAT,TAVGZ,CPAVG,CONAVG,RHAVG,N1,N2,N3,N4,VEL1,VEL2,VEL3
COMMON ENTHAL(150),TEMP(150)
COMMON DRD,DWIRE,LEADUD,GAP,POD,NORING,AUNIT,AWALL,ACORN,WPUNIT,
1WPWALL,WPCORN,DEUNIT,DEWALL,DECORN,HPUNIT,HPWALL,HPCORN,VBAR
COMMON RHO(150),VISCOS(150),U(150),V(150),AFRIC,BFRIC,FLOWW
COMMON A(150),WP(150),DE(150),HPERIM(150)
COMMON PDOP(150)
COMMON KRK
COMMON INDEX
COMMON LAMBAV,LAMBA1,LAMBA2,LAMBA3,LAMBL1,LAMBL2

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COMMON AFT
J=1
DO 10 KK=2,NCHANL,1
IF (TEMP(KK).GT.TEMP(J))GO TO 10
J=KK
10 CONTINUE
KRK=J
RETURN
END
SUBROUTINE HYDRO1
COMMON PP(50),TT(50),RHOFF(50),RHOGG(50),HHF(50),HHG(50),
IUUF(50),KKF(50),SSIGMA(50)
COMMON NCHANL,PREF,NODATA,HSAT,HVSAT,RHSAT,RHVSAT,VISSAT,TSAT,
ICONSATSIGSAT,TAVGZ,CPAVG,CONAVG,RHAVG,N1,N2,N3,N4,VEL1,VEL2,VEL3
COMMON ENTHAL(150),TEMP(150)
COMMON DROD,DWIRE,LEADOD,GAP,POD,NORING,AUNIT,AWALL,ACORN,WPUNIT,
IWPWALL,WPCORN,DEUNIT,DEWALL,DECORN,HPUNIT,HPWALL,HPCORN,VBAR
COMMON RHO(150),VISCOS(150),U(150),V(150),AFRIC,BFRIC,FLOWW
COMMON A(150),WP(150),DE(150),HPERIM(150)
COMMON PDOP(150)
COMMON KRK
COMMON INDEX
COMMON LAMBAV,LAMBA1,LAMBA2,LAMBA3,LAMBL1,LAMBL2
COMMON AFT
REAL LAMBA,LAMBAV,LAMBA1,LAMBA2,LAMBA3,LAMBL1,LAMBL2
REAL LEADOD
DO 300 I=1,NCHANL
IF (I.GT.N2) GO TO 310
LAMBA=LAMBA1
GO TO 303
310 IF (I.GT.N3) GO TO 311
LAMBA=LAMBA2
GO TO 303
311 LAMBA=LAMBA3
303 CONTINUE
A(I)=A(I)*LAMBA
U(I)=U(I)/LAMBA
300 CONTINUE
B=BFRIC
M=KRK
KRK1=M-1
KRK2=M+1
RNO=(RHO(1)*U(1)*DE(1)/12.0)/VISCOS(1)
INDEX=0
RMULT1=1.034/(POD**0.124)
RMULT2=(29.7*(POD**6.94)*(RNO**0.086))/(LEADOD**2.239)
RMULT=(RMULT1+RMULT2)**0.885
VH=U(M)/3600.0
DO 10 I=1,NCHANL
VISCOS(I)=VISCOS(I)/3600.0
10 CONTINUE
FLOWW=FLOWW/3600.0
110 ALPHA1=AFRIC*RMULT*(VISCOS(M)**B)*(RHO(M)**(1.0-B))*(VH**(2.0-B))
I(64.4*(DE(M)**(1.0+B)))
SUMM=0.0
SUMF=0.0
IF (KRK1.LT.1)GO TO 21
DO 20 I=1,KRK1,1
SUMM=SUMM+RHO(I)*A(I)*((ALPHA1+(RHO(M)-RHO(I))**0.885)/(2.0-B))

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1 (DE(I)**(1.0+B)*64.4/(RMULT*AFRIC*(VISCOS(I)**B)*(RHO(I)**(1.0-B)
2)**(1.0/(2.0-B)))
SUMF=SUMF+((RHO(I)*A(I)/(2.0-B))*(ALPHA1+(RHO(M)-RHO(I)))**((H-1.
10)/(2.0-B)))*
2((2.0-B)*(VH**(1.0-B))*ALPHA1/(VH**(2.0-B))))*
3(DE(I)**(1.0+B)*64.4/(RMULT*AFRIC*(VISCOS(I)**B)*(RHO(I)**(1.0-B)
4)**(1.0/(2.0-B)))
20 CONTINUE
21 CONTINUE
IF(KRK2.GT.NCHANL)GO TO 25
DO 22 I=KRK2,NCHANL,1
SUMM=SUMM+RHO(I)*A(I)*((ALPHA1+(RHO(M)-RHO(I)))**((1.0/(2.0-B)))*)
1(DE(I)**(1.0+B)*64.4/(RMULT*AFRIC*(VISCOS(I)**B)*(RHO(I)**(1.0-B)
2)**(1.0/(2.0-B)))
SUMF=SUMF+((RHO(I)*A(I)/(2.0-B))*(ALPHA1+(RHO(M)-RHO(I)))**((B-1.
10)/(2.0-B)))*
2((2.0-B)*(VH**(1.0-B))*ALPHA1/(VH**(2.0-B))))*
3(DE(I)**(1.0+B)*64.4/(RMULT*AFRIC*(VISCOS(I)**B)*(RHO(I)**(1.0-B)
4)**(1.0/(2.0-B)))
22 CONTINUE
25 CONTINUE
FUN=RHO(M)*A(M)*VH+SUMM-FLOH
FUNP=RHO(M)*A(M)+SUMF
VHNEW=VH-FUN/FUNP
EPSIL=(VHNEW-VH)/VH
EPSIL=ABS(EPSIL)
INDEX=INDEX+1
IF(EPSIL.LE.0.0005)GO TO 100
IF(INDEX.GE.10)GO TO 90
VH=VHNEW
GO TO 110
90 PRINT 91
91 FORMAT(1X,'CONVERGENCE CRITERIA IS NOT SAT. IN HYDRO')
STOP
100 V(M)=VHNEW
VH=VHNEW
ALPHA1=AFRIC*RMULT*(VISCOS(M)**B)*(RHO(M)**(1.0-B))*(VH**(2.0-B))/
1(64.4*(DE(M)**(1.0+B)))
IF(KRK1.LT.1)GO TO 150
DO 151 I=1,KRK1,1
V(I)=((ALPHA1+(RHO(M)-RHO(I)))*DE(I)**(1.0+B)*64.4/((VISCOS(I)**
1B)*(RHO(I)**(1.0-B))*RMULT*AFRIC))**((1.0/(2.0-B)))
151 CONTINUE
150 IF(KRK2.GT.NCHANL)GO TO 153
DO 152 I=KRK2,NCHANL,1
V(I)=((ALPHA1+(RHO(M)-RHO(I)))*DE(I)**(1.0+B)*64.4/((VISCOS(I)**
1B)*(RHO(I)**(1.0-B))*RMULT*AFRIC))**((1.0/(2.0-B)))
152 CONTINUE
153 CONTINUE
DO 202 I=1,NCHANL
REYNOL=RHO(I)*V(I)*DE(I)/VISCOS(I)
PDOP(I)=(RMULT*(AFRIC/(REYNOL**B))*RHO(I)*V(I)*V(I)/64.4)+RHO(I)
202 CONTINUE
DO 201 I=1,NCHANL
VISCOS(I)=VISCOS(I)*3600.0
201 V(I)=V(I)*3600.0
DO 330 I=1,NCHANL
IF(I.GT.N2) GO TO 335
LAMBDA=LAMBDA1

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GO TO 331
335 IF(I.GT.N3) GO TO 340
LAMBDA=LAMBDA2
GO TO 331
340 LAMBDA=LAMBDA3
331 CONTINUE
A(I)=A(I)/LAMBDA
V(I)=V(I)*LAMBDA
U(I)=U(I)*LAMBDA
330 CONTINUE
RETURN
END
SUBROUTINE HYDRO
COMMON PP(50),TT(50),RHOFF(50),RHOGG(50),HHF(50),HHG(50),
1UUF(50),KKF(50),SSIGMA(50)
COMMON NCHANL,PREF,NODATA,HSAT,HVSAT,RHSAT,RHVSAT,VISSAT,TSAT,
1CONSAT,SIGSAT,TAVGZ,CPAVG,CNAVGRH,AVG,N1,N2,N3,N4,VEL1,VEL2,VEL3
COMMON ENTHAL(150),TEMP(150)
COMMON DR0D,DWIRE,LEAD0D,GAP,POD,NORING,AUNIT,AWALL,ACORN,WPUNIT,
1WPWALL,WPCORN,DEUNIT,DEWALL,DECORN,HPUNIT,HPWALL,HPCORN,VBAR
COMMON RHO(150),VISCOS(150),U(150),V(150),AFRIC,BFRIC,FLOWW
COMMON A(150),WP(150),DE(150),HPERIM(150)
COMMON PDOP(150)
COMMON KRK
COMMON INDEX
COMMON LAMBDAV,LAMBDA1,LAMBDA2,LAMBDA3,LAMBL1,LAMBL2
COMMON AFT
REAL LEAD0D
B=BFRIC
M=KRK
KRK1=M-1
KRK2=M+1
RNO=(RHO(1)*U(1)*DE(1)/12.0)/VISCOS(1)
INDEX=0
RMULT1=1.034/(POD**0.124)
RMULT2=(29.7*(POD**6.94)*(RNO**0.086))/(LEAD0D**2.239)
RMULT=(RMULT1+RMULT2)**0.885
VH=U(M)/3600.0
DO 10 I=1,NCHANL
VISCOS(I)=VISCOS(I)/3600.0
DE(I)=DE(I)/12.0
10 A(I)=A(I)/144.0
FLOWW=FLOWW/3600.0
110 ALPHA1=AFRIC*RMULT*(VISCOS(M)**B)*(RHO(M)**(1.0-B))*(VH**(2.0-B))/
1(64.4*(DE(M)**(1.0+B)))
SUMM=0.0
SUMF=0.0
IF(KRK1.LT.1)GO TO 21
DO 20 I=1,KRK1,1
SUMM=SUMM+RHO(I)*A(I)*((ALPHA1+(RHO(M)-RHO(I))**(1.0/(2.0-B))))*
1(DE(I)**(1.0+B)*64.4/(RMULT*AFRIC*(VISCOS(I)**B)*(RHO(I)**(1.0-B)
2)**(1.0/(2.0-B))))
SUMF=SUMF+((RHO(I)*A(I)/(2.0-B))*(ALPHA1+(RHO(M)-RHO(I))**((B-1.
10)/(2.0-B)))*
2((2.0-B)*(VH**(1.0-B))*ALPHA1/(VH**(2.0-B))))*
3(DE(I)**(1.0+B)*64.4/(RMULT*AFRIC*(VISCOS(I)**B)*(RHO(I)**(1.0-B)
4)**(1.0/(2.0-B))))
20 CONTINUE
21 CONTINUE

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IF(KRK2.GT.NCHANL)GO TO 25
DO 22 I=KRK2,NCHANL,1
SUMM=SUMM+RHO(I)*A(I)*((ALPHA1+(RHO(M)-RHO(I)))**((1.0/(2.0-B)))*
1(DE(I)**(1.0+B)*64.4/(RMULT*AFRIC*(VISCOS(I)**B)*(RHO(I)**(1.0-B))
2)**(1.0/(2.0-B)))
SUMF=SUMF+((RHO(I)*A(I)/(2.0-B))*(ALPHA1+(RHO(M)-RHO(I)))**((B-1.
10)/(2.0-B)))*
2((2.0-B)*(VH**((1.0-B))*ALPHA1/(VH**((2.0-B)))))*
3(DE(I)**(1.0+B)*64.4/(RMULT*AFRIC*(VISCOS(I)**B)*(RHO(I)**(1.0-B))
4)**(1.0/(2.0-B)))
22 CONTINUE
25 CONTINUE
FUN=RHO(M)*A(M)*VH+SUMM-FLOH
FUNP=RHO(M)*A(M)+SUMF
VHNEW=VH-FUN/FUNP
EPSIL=(VHNEW-VH)/VH
EPSIL=ABS(EPSIL)
INDEX=INDEX+1
IF(EPSIL.LE.0.0005)GO TO 100
IF(INDEX.GE.10)GO TO 90
VH=VHNEW
GO TO 110
90 PRINT 91
91 FORMAT(1X,'CONVERGENCE CRITERIA IS NOT SAT. IN HYDRO')
STOP
100 V(M)=VHNEW
VH=VHNEW
ALPHA1=AFRIC*RMULT*(VISCOS(M)**B)*(RHO(M)**(1.0-B))*(VH**((2.0-B))/
1(64.4*(DE(M)**(1.0+B))))
IF(KRK1.LT.1)GO TO 150
DO 151 I=1,KRK1,1
V(I)=((ALPHA1+(RHO(M)-RHO(I)))*DE(I)**(1.0+B)*64.4/((VISCOS(I)**
1B)*((RHO(I)**(1.0-B))*RMULT*AFRIC))**((1.0/(2.0-B)))
151 CONTINUE
150 IF(KRK2.GT.NCHANL)GO TO 153
DO 152 I=KRK2,NCHANL,1
V(I)=((ALPHA1+(RHO(M)-RHO(I)))*DE(I)**(1.0+B)*64.4/((VISCOS(I)**
1B)*((RHO(I)**(1.0-B))*RMULT*AFRIC))**((1.0/(2.0-B)))
152 CONTINUE
153 CONTINUE
DO 202 I=1,NCHANL
REYNOL=RHO(I)*V(I)*DE(I)/VISCOS(I)
PDOP(I)=(RMULT*(AFRIC/(REYNOL**B))*RHO(I)*V(I)*V(I)/64.4)+RHO(I)
202 CONTINUE
DO 201 I=1,NCHANL
VISCOS(I)=VISCOS(I)*3600.0
DE(I)=DE(I)*12.0
A(I)=A(I)*144.0
201 V(I)=V(I)*3600.0
RETURN
END
SUBROUTINE ENT1(LC,FLO,A,DE,ENTHAL,QTPRI,GBAR,AIJ,N1,N2,N3,
1 NCHANL,RHOIN,HIN,DROD,POD,JJ,EHSTA1,EHSTA2,EHSTA3,EHSTA4,
2 ALPSTA,ETA1,ETA2,ETA3,ETA4,C1,DELZ,GAP,DHDZ)
DIMENSION FLO(150),A(150),DE(150),ENTHAL(150),LC(150,3),
1QTPRI(150),Q(150),FLR(150),DHDZ(150),ETP(150)
IF(JJ.GT.1)GO TO 10
DO 5 I=1,NCHANL
A(I)=A(I)/144.0
DE(I)=DE(I)/12.0

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ENTHAL(I)=HIN
5 CONTINUE
AIJ=AIJ/12.0
DROD1=DROD/12.0
GBAR1=GBAR/3600.0
DELZ=DELZ/12.0
ETA1=ETA1/12.0
ETA2=ETA2/12.0
ETA3=ETA3/12.0
ETA4=ETA4/12.0
GAP=GAP/12.0
10 CONTINUE
JJ=JJ+1
DO 12 I=1,NCHANL
FLR(I)=FLO(I)/3600.0
ETP(I)=ENTHAL(I)
Q(I)=QTPRI(I)*A(I)/3600.0
12 CONTINUE
DO 400 I=1,NCHANL
QT=Q(I)
AJ=A(I)
AM=FLR(I)
IF(I.GT.N1) GO TO 35
MM1=LC(I,1)
MM2=LC(I,2)
MM3=LC(I,3)
EX1= AIJ*GBAR1*(EHSTA1+ALPSTA)*(DROD1/ETA1)*(ETP(MM1)+ETP(MM2)
1+ETP(MM3)-3.0*ETP(I))
DHDZ(I)=(EX1+QT)/AM
GO TO 400
35 CONTINUE
IF(I.GT.N2)GO TO 55
MM1=LC(I,1)
MM2=LC(I,2)
MM3=LC(I,3)
EX1= AIJ*DROD1*GBAR1*((EHSTA1+ALPSTA)*(1.0/ETA1)*(ETP(MM1)
1+ETP(MM2)-2.0*ETP(I))+(EHSTA2+ALPSTA)*(1.0/ETA2)*(ETP(MM3)-ETP(I))
2)
DHDZ(I)=(EX1+QT)/AM
GO TO 400
55 CONTINUE
IF(I.GT.N3)GO TO 130
MM1=LC(I,1)
MM2=LC(I,2)
MM3=LC(I,3)
IF(MM2.GT.N3)GO TO 100
ETASTR=ETA3
GO TO 101
100 ETASTR=ETA4
101 CONTINUE
IF(MM3.GT.N3)GO TO 105
ETASTS=ETA3
GO TO 104
105 ETASTS=ETA4
104 CONTINUE
EX1= (GAP*(DROD1*GBAR1*(EHSTA3+ALPSTA)*(((ETP(MM2)-ETP(I))
2/ETASTR)+((ETP(MM3)-ETP(I))/ETASTS))+C1*GBAR1*(ETP(MM2)-ETP(I)))
3+((GBAR1*DROD1/ETA2)*(EHSTA2+ALPSTA)*AIJ*(ETP(MM1)-ETP(I))))
DHDZ(I)=(EX1+QT)/AM
GO TO 400

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130 CONTINUE
    MM1=LC(I,1)
    MM2=LC(I,2)
    MM3=LC(I,3)
    EX1=      GBAR1*((DROD1/ETA4)*(EHSTA4+ALPSTA)*(ETP(MM1)+ETP(MM2)
1-2.0*ETP(I))+C1*(ETP(MM1)-ETP(I)))*GAP
    DHDZ(I)=(EX1+QT)/AM
400 CONTINUE
    DO 153 I=1,NCHANL
    ENTHAL(I)=ENTHAL(I)+DHDZ(I)*DELZ
153 CONTINUE
    RETURN
    END
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C   COMPUTER PROGRAM ENERGY 3
      COMMON PP(50),TT(50),RH0FF(50),RH0GG(50),HHF(50),HHG(50),
1    UUF(50),KKF(50),SSIGMA(50)
      COMMON NCHANL,PREF,N0DATA,HSAT,HVSAT,RHSAT,RHVSAT,VISSAT,TSAT,
1    CONSAT,SIGSAT,TAVGZ,CPAVG,CONAVG,RHAVG,N1,N2,N3,N4,VEL1,VEL2,VEL3
      COMMON ENTHAL(130),TEMP(130)
      COMMON DROD,DWIRE,LEAD0D,GAP,POD,NORING,AUNIT,AWALL,ACORN,WPUNIT,
1    WPWALL,WPCORN,DEUNIT,DEWALL,DECORN,HPUNIT,HPWALL,HPCORN
      COMMON FLO(130),VISCOS(130)
      COMMON CHOICE
      COMMON AUNIT1,AWALL1,ACORN1
      COMMON GAP1
      COMMON AFT
      DIMENSION AXIAL(50),FAX(50)
      DIMENSION LC(130,4),P1(500),FRAC(130)
      DIMENSION A(130),WP(130),DE(130),HPERIM(130)
      DIMENSION ASTAR(130),QTPRIM(130),QSTAR(130),HSTAR(500),DH07ST(130
1)
      DIMENSION MROD(130,3),SUMM(130)
      DIMENSION V(130),RH0(130)
      DIMENSION QTPRI(130)
      DIMENSION ENP(50,260)
C   PROGRAM ENERGY FOR CALCULATING TEMP. OF FLUID IN WIRE WRAP.RODS
      REAL LEAD0D,LENGTH,KKF
      REAL LAMBAV,LAMBL1,LAMBL2
      REAL LAMBA1,LAMBA2,LAMBA3
      READ(5,1) N0DATA
1  FORMAT(I5)
      READ(5,2)(PP(I),TT(I),RH0FF(I),RH0GG(I),HHF(I),HHG(I),UUF(I),
1    KKF(I),SSIGMA(I),I=1,N0DATA)
2  FORMAT(9E8.4)
      READ(5,3) N0OFAX,NORUNS,NR0UN1
3  FORMAT(3I5)
      READ(5,4)(AXIAL(I),FAX(I),I=1,N0OFAX)
4  FORMAT(8E10.4)
      READ(5,5) N1,N2,N3,N4,NOR0D,NCHANL
5  FORMAT(6I5)
      INDI=0
      DO 6 J=1,NCHANL
      READ 7,I,LC(I,1),LC(I,2),LC(I,3),MROD(I,1),MROD(I,2),MROD(I,3),FRA
1    C(I)
6  CONTINUE
7  FORMAT(I5,6I10,E10.4)
      READ(5,201)(P1(I),I=1,NOR0D)
201 FORMAT(8E10.4)
      READ 8,ETA1,ETA2,ETA3,ETA4,CHOICE,SHAPEF,DDE
8  FORMAT(7E11.4)
      READ 9,AIJ,LEAD0D,DWIRE,GAP,DELZ,CONVER,GAP1
9  FORMAT(7E11.4)
      READ 10,DROD,LENGTH,POD,NORING,NSTEPS
10  FORMAT(3E11.4,2I5)
      READ 12,GBAR,HIN,PREF,QBAR,RH0IN,FLOWW
12  FORMAT(6E11.4)
      IF(CHOICE.LT.3.0)GO TO 17
      READ 510,AUNIT1,AWALL1,ACORN1,DEUNIT,AFT,VEL1,VEL2,VFL3
510  FORMAT(8E10.4)
      READ 511,LAMBA1,LAMBA2,LAMBA3

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511 FORMAT(3E10.4)
    READ(5,515)(QTPRIM(I),I=1,NCHANL)
515 FORMAT(8E10.4)
    17 CONTINUE
        DO 160 LLL=1,NORUNS
            READ 11,PRINT1,OPTION,EHSTA1,EHSTA2,EHSTA3,EHSTA4.C1
    11 FORMAT(7E11.4)
        READ 13,EHSTAC,COFRI,JMSTAR
    13 FORMAT(2E10.4,I5)
        EHSTA1=EHSTA1*DDE/DROD
        EHSTA2=EHSTA2*DDE/DROD
        EHSTA3=EHSTA3*DDE/DROD
        EHSTA4=EHSTA4*DDE/DROD
        INDC=1
C      INPUT CALCULATIONS BEGIN
        IF(CHOICE.GE.3.0)GO TO 520
        CALL GEOM
520 CONTINUE
        IF(CHOICE.LT.4.0)GO TO 999
        VEL3=VEL2
        LAMBA3=LAMBA2
999 CONTINUE
        IF(CHOICE.LT.3.0)GO TO 16
        DEWALL=DEUNIT
        DECORN=DEUNIT
        WPUNIT=1.0
        WPWALL=1.0
        WPCORN=1.0
        HPUNIT=1.0
        HPWALL=1.0
        HPCORN=1.0
        AUNIT=AUNIT1
        AWALL=AWALL1
        ACORN=ACORN1
    16 CONTINUE
        JJ=1
        NN=N2
        PRESSU=PREF
        JJMAX=NSTEPS+1
        DO 19 I=1,N2
            A(I)=AUNIT*FRAC(I)
            WP(I)=WPUNIT*FRAC(I)
            DE(I)=DEUNIT*FRAC(I)
    19 HPERIM(I)=HPUNIT*FRAC(I)
            IF(N3-NN)140,140,141
    141 CONTINUE
            NK1=NN+1
            DO 21 I=NK1,N3,1
                A(I)=AWALL*FRAC(I)
                WP(I)=WPWALL*FRAC(I)
                DE(I)=DEWALL*FRAC(I)
    21 HPERIM(I)=HPWALL*FRAC(I)
    140 IF(N4-N3)142,142,143
    143 CONTINUE
            NK2=N3+1
            DO 22 I=NK2,N4,1
                A(I)=ACORN*FRAC(I)
                WP(I)=WPCORN*FRAC(I)
                DE(I)=DECORN*FRAC(I)

```

```

22 HPERIM(I)=HPCORN*FRAC(I)
142 CONTINUE
    ATOTAL=0.0
    HPTOTL=0.0
    DO 25 I=1,NCHANL
    ATOTAL=A(I)+ATOTAL
25 HPTOTL=HPTOTL+HPERIM(I)
    RHAvg=RHOIN
    LAMBAV=AFT/ATOTAL
    LAMBL1=1.0-1.0/(POD)
    LAMBL2=GAP1/GAP
    IF(CHOICE.GT.2.0)GO TO 15
    LAMBAV=1.0
    LAMBL2=1.0
    LAMBL1=1.0
    LAMBA1=1.0
    LAMBA2=1.0
    LAMBA3=1.0
    GAP=GAP1
15 CONTINUE
    PRESSU=PREF
    JJ=1
    IF(FLOWW.GT.0.0)GO TO 215
    GO TO 217
215 GBAR=(FLOWW/ATOTAL)*144.0
217 DO 170 I=1,N2
170 FLO(I)=(A(I)/144.0)*(GBAR/VEL1)*(LAMBA1/LAMBAV)
    DO 175 I=NK1,N3,1
175 FLO(I)=(A(I)/144.0)*(GBAR/VEL2)*(LAMBA2/LAMBAV)
    DO 176 I=NK2,N4,1
176 FLO(I)=(A(I)/144.0)*(GBAR/VEL3)*(LAMBA3/LAMBAV)
    FLOWW=GBAR*ATOTAL/144.0
C   CALCULATE AXIAL STEP SIZE
    ZSTART=LENGTH/DROD
    ZSTAR=0.0
    XPRINT=PRINT1/DROD
    ETA1ST=ETA1/DROD
    ETA2ST=ETA2/DROD
    ETA3ST=ETA3/DROD
    ETA4ST=ETA4/DROD
    GAPST=GAP/DROD
    DO 40 I=1,NCHANL
40 ASTAR(I)=A(I)/(DROD*DROD)
    IF(DELZ.GT.0.0)GO TO 315
    IF(EHSTA1.LE.0.0)EHSTA1=0.000001
    DSTARM=(ASTAR(1))*ETA1ST/(2.0*EHSTA1*OPTION*(POD-1.0))
    NNN=XPRINT/DSTARM
    IF(NNN.LT.1)NNN=1
    DZSTAR=XPRINT/(2.0*FLOAT(NNN))
    GO TO 330
315 DZSTAR=DELZ/DROD
330 CONTINUE
C   CALCULATE ALL SAT PROPERTIES
    IPART=1
    CALL PROP(IPART)
C   ALL SAT PROPERTIES ARE OBTAINED
    IF(CHOICE.GE.3.0)GO TO 147
    PROD1=0.0
    P1(500)=0.0

```

```

DO 205 I=1,NCHANL
DO 206 J=1,3
M=MRUD(I,J)
PROD=P1(M)
PROD1=PROD+PROD1
206 CONTINUE
SUMM(I)=PROD1
PROD1=0.0
205 CONTINUE
C   CALCULATE QSTAR AND QTP/FAXL
QTPBAR=(QBAR*HPTOTL/ATOTAL)*12.0
DO 45 I=1,NN
QTPRIM(I)=(QTPBAR*ATOTAL/(HPTOTL*A(I)))*((HPERIM(I)/3.0)*SUMM(I))
45 CONTINUE
IF(N3-NN)145,145,146
146 CONTINUE
DO 46 I=NK1,N3,1
QTPRIM(I)=(QTPBAR*ATOTAL/(HPTOTL*A(I)))*((HPERIM(I)/2.0)*SUMM(I))
46 CONTINUE
145 IF(N4-N3)147,147,148
148 CONTINUE
DO 47 I=NK2,N4,1
QTPRIM(I)=(QTPBAR*ATOTAL/(HPTOTL*A(I)))*((HPERIM(I)/1.0)*SUMM(I))
47 CONTINUE
147 CONTINUE
IF(CHOICE.LT.3.0)GO TO 550
DO 525 I=1,NCHANL
525 QTPRIM(I)=(QTPRIM(I)*144.0*QBAR)/A(I)
550 CONTINUE
C   CALCULATE QSTAR(I) BY MULT.QTPRIM*FAXL/QTPBAR
DO 49 I=1,NCHANL
49 HSTAR(I)=0.0
HSTAR(500)=0.0
C   PRINT ALL INPUT QUANTITIES
IF(INDI.GT.0)GO TO 97
PRINT 30
30 FORMAT(1X,'ENERGY WITH UNIFORM VEL. IN ALL CHAN.')
```

31	PP(I)	TT(I)	RHOFF(I)	RHOGG(I)	HHE I	HHC
1(I)	UUF I	KKF I	SIGMA(I)			

```

WRITE(6,32) (PP(I),TT(I),RHOFF(I),RHOGG(I),HHE(I),HHC(I),UUF(I),
1KKF(I),SSIGMA(I),I=1,NODATA)
32 FORMAT(1X,9F12.6/)
WRITE(6,33)
33 FORMAT(1X,'THE AXIAL DIST. AND AXIAL PEAKING RATIOS')
WRITE(6,34) (AXIAL(I),FAX(I),I=1,NOOFAX)
34 FORMAT(1X,8E10.4/)
WRITE(6,110)
110 FORMAT(1X,'N1          N2          N3          N4          NCHANL')
```

111	N1	N2	N3	N4	NCHANL
WRITE(6,111)	N1	N2	N3	N4	NCHANL

```

111 FORMAT(1X,S15/)
WRITE(6,112)
112 FORMAT(1X,'CHANNEL NO. NO. OF ADJACENT CHAN IN ASCEND. ORDER PEAKING RATIOOF RODS FRACTION OF CHANN USED')
DO 113 I=1,NCHANL
WRITE(6,114) I,LC(I,1),LC(I,2),LC(I,3),MRUD(I,1),MRUD(I,2),MRUD(I,13),FRAC(I)
113 CONTINUE
114 FORMAT(1X,7I10,E10.4/)
```

```

WRITE(6,115)
115 FORMAT(1X,'CENTROID SPACE BETWEEN ADJ.TYPES ORF CHANNEL')
WRITE(6,116)ETA1,ETA2,ETA3,ETA4
116 FORMAT(1X,4E11.4/)
WRITE(6,117)
117 FORMAT(1X,'WWW LEAD/DIA DIA OF WIRE GAP BETW. ROD -WAL')
WRITE(6,118) WWW,LEADOD,DWIRE,GAP
118 FORMAT(4E11.4)
WRITE(6,120)
120 FORMAT(1X,'ROD DIA. 2(" IN. LENGTH IN.P/D NO OF RINGS')
WRITE(6,121) DROD,LENGTH,POD,NORING
121 FORMAT(1X,3F15.6,15)
PRINT 127
127 FORMAT(1X,'AREAS(I) WETTED PERI EQ. DIA. HEATED PRERI.')
DO 128 I=1,NCHANL
WRITE(6,129) A(I),WP(I),DE(I),HPERIM(I)
128 CONTINUE
129 FORMAT(1X,4E11.4/)
WRITE(6,130)
130 FORMAT(1X,'ZSTART ETA1ST ETA2ST ETA3ST ETA4ST GAPST
1 DZSTAR ')
WRITE(6,131) ZSTART,ETA1ST,ETA2ST,ETA3ST,ETA4ST,GAPST,DZSTAR,
1QTPBAR
131 FORMAT(1X,8E11.4/)
WRITE(6,202)
202 FORMAT(1X,'ROD NO. ROD POWER')
DO 203 I=1,NOROD
200 WRITE(6,204)I,P1(I)
203 CONTINUE
204 FORMAT(1X,15,6X,E10.4)
WRITE(6,210)
210 FORMAT(1X,'VUNIT/VBAR VWALL/VBAR VCORNER/VBAR')
WRITE(6,211)VEL1,VEL2,VEL3,LAMBAV,LAMBL1,LAMBL2,LAMBA1,LAMBA2,LAMB
1A3
211 FORMAT(1X,9E10.4)
97 CONTINUE
WRITE(6,122)
122 FORMAT(1X,'AXIAL INCREM. FOR PRINT OPTION>2 EHSTA1 2 3 4
1 COEFF FOR PERI. VEL.')
WRITE(6,123) PRINT1,OPTION,EHSTA1,EHSTA2,EHSTA3,EHSTA4,C1
123 FORMAT(1X,7E11.4/)
WRITE(6,124)
124 FORMAT(1X,'GBAR HIN BTU/LB. REF PRES. AVG. HEAT FLUX VEL OPT')
WRITE(6,125) GBAR,HIN,PREF,QBAR,OPVEL,FLOWW,A(1),A(115),DE(1),
1ATOTAL
125 FORMAT(1X,10E11.4/)
WRITE(6,132)
132 FORMAT(1X,'CHANNEL NO. ASTAR HEAT GEN. PER UNIT VOL/FA')
INDI=INDI+1
HIN=HIN
IPART=2
PRINT2=PRINT1
NDIM=2*NCHANL+1
NORDER=NDIM
SUM1=0.0
DO 101 I=1,NCHANL
ENTHAL(I)=HIN
SUM1=SUM1+ENTHAL(I)*FLO(I)
101 CONTINUE

```

```

SUM4=0.0
SUM3=0.0
CALL PROP(IPART)
C   ENTERING MAIN LOOP
C   CALL AXIAL PEAKING FACTOR
26  ZBAR=DZSTAR/2.0+ZSTAR
    ZBAR=ZBAR*DROD/LENGTH
    CALL CURVE(FAXL,ZBAR,FAX,AXIAL,NOOFAX,IERROE,1)
    IF(FAXL.GT.4.0)FAXL=4.0
    ALPSTA=12.0*CONAVG/(GBAR*CPAVG*DROD)*SHAPEF
    ALPSTA=ALPSTA*LAMBL1
    PRINT 601,FAXL,ALPSTA
601 FORMAT(1X,2E10.4)
    IF(CHOICE.LE.1.0)GO TO 300
    DO 410 I=1,NCHANL
410  QTPRI(I)=QTPRIM(I)*FAXL
        CALL BUOYAN(LC,FLO,A,DE,ENTHAL,V,RHO,VISCOS.
1QTPRI,GBAR,AIJ,N1,N2,N3,NCHANL,RHOIN,HIN,FLOWW,DROU,POD,LEAODD,
2PRESSU,JJ,NDIM,NORDER,EHSTA1,EHSTA2,EHSTA3,EHSTA4,ALPSTA,ETA1,
3ETA2,ETA3,ETA4,C1,DELZ,GAP,JJMAX,CONVER,LAMBVA,LAMBL1,LAMBL2,
4LAMBAL,LAMBA2,LAMBA3,ENP,EHSTAC,INDC,COFRI,JMSTAR)
        GO TO 301
300  CONTINUE
    DO 76 I=1,NCHANL
76  QSTAR(I)=QTPRIM(I)*FAXL/QTPBAR
    DO 80 I=1,N1
        MM1=LC(I,1)
        MM2=LC(I,2)
        MM3=LC(I,3)
        HSTAR(500)=HSTAR(I)
        DHDZST(I)=QSTAR(I)+(1.0/ASTAR(I))*(EHSTA1+ALPSTA)*((POD-1.0)/ETA1S
1T)*(HSTAR(MM1)+HSTAR(MM2)+HSTAR(MM3)-3.0*HSTAR(I))
        DHDZST(I)=DHDZST(I)*VEL1
80  CONTINUE
        IF(N2-N1)150,150,151
151  CONTINUE
        NK3=N1+1
        DO 81 I=NK3,N2,1
            MM1=LC(I,1)
            MM2=LC(I,2)
            MM3=LC(I,3)
            HSTAR(500)=HSTAR(I)
            DHDZST(I)=QSTAR(I)+(1.0/ASTAR(I))*((POD-1.0)*((EHSTA1+ALPSTA)/ETA1
1ST)*(HSTAR(MM1)+HSTAR(MM2)-2.0*HSTAR(I))+((EHSTA2+ALPSTA)/ETA2ST)
2*(HSTAR(MM3)-HSTAR(I))*(POD-1.0))
            DHDZST(I)=DHDZST(I)*VEL1
81  CONTINUE
150  CONTINUE
        IF(N3-N2)155,155,156
156  CONTINUE
        DO 85 I=NK1,N3,1
            MM1=LC(I,1)
            MM2=LC(I,2)
            MM3=LC(I,3)
            IF(MM2.GT.N3)GO TO 888
            ETASTR=ETA3ST
            GO TO 889
888  ETASTR=ETA4ST
889  CONTINUE
            IF(MM3.GT.N3)GO TO 890

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```

ETASTS=ETA3ST
GO TO 891
890 ETASTS=ETA4ST
891 CONTINUE
HSTAR(500)=HSTAR(I)
DHDZST(I)=(1.0/ASTAR(I))*((GAPST)*((EHSTA3+ALPSTA)*(((HSTAR(MM2)-
1HSTAR(I))/ETA3TR)+((HSTAR(MM3)-HSTAR(I))/ETASTS))+C1*(HSTAR(MM2)-
2HSTAR(I)))+(POD-1.0)*(((EHSTA2+ALPSTA)/ETA2ST)*(HSTAR(MM1)-HSTAR(I
3)))))+QSTAR(I)
DHDZST(I)=DHDZST(I)*VEL2
85 CONTINUE
155 CONTINUE
IF(N4-N3)157,157,158
158 CONTINUE
DO 88 I=NK2,N4,1
MM1=LC(I,1)
MM2=LC(I,2)
MM3=LC(I,3)
HSTAR(500)=HSTAR(I)
DHDZST(I)=(1.0/ASTAR(I))*((GAPST)*(((EHSTA4+ALPSTA)/ETA4ST)*(HST
1AR(MM1)+HSTAR(MM2)-2.0*HSTAR(I))+C1*(HSTAR(MM1)-HSTAR(I))))+QSTAR
2(I)
DHDZST(I)=DHDZST(I)*VEL3
88 CONTINUE
157 CONTINUE
DO 90 I=1,NCHANL
90 HSTAR(I)=HSTAR(I)+DHDZST(I)*DZSTAR
DO 91 I=1,NCHANL
ENTHAL(I)=(HSTAR(I)*DROD*QTPBAR/(GBAR*12.0))+HIN
91 CONTINUE
301 CONTINUE
SUM2=0.0
DO 320 I=1,NCHANL
SUM2=SUM2+ENTHAL(I)*FLO(I)
320 SUM5=SUM2-SUM1
IPART=2
CALL PROP(IPART)
ZSTAR=ZSTAR+DZSTAR
IF(CHOICE.GT.1.0)GO TO 400
DIFF=ABS(ZSTAR-XPRINT)
IF(DIFF-0.1)92,92,26
92 XPRINT=XPRINT+PRINT1/DROD
ZZSTAR=ZSTAR*DROD
SUM3=0.0
SUM4=0.0
PRINT 171,SUM2,SUM3,SUM4,SUM5,SUM1,FLO(1),FLO(27),FLO(41)
171 FORMAT(1X,8F13.5/)
PRINT 93
93 FORMAT(1X,'AXIAL DIST. IN. ZSTAR AVERAGE TEMP. ')
WRITE(6,94)ZZSTAR,ZSTAR,TAVGZ
94 FORMAT(1X,3E11.4/)
WRITE(6,95)(TEMP(I),I=1,NCHANL)
95 FORMAT(1X,10F12.4/)
ZCZ=ABS(ZSTAR-ZSTART)
IF(ZCZ.LT.0.1)GO TO 100
IF(CHOICE.LE.1.0)GO TO 26
400 CONTINUE
ZZSTAR=ZSTAR*DROD
DIFF=ABS(ZZSTAR-PRINT2)

```

```

      IF (DIFF-0.1)401,401,26
401 PRINT2=PRINT2+PRINT1
      PRINT 425,SUM2,SUM5,SUM1
425 FORMAT(1X,3F13.6)
      PRINT 426
426 FORMAT(1X,'AXIAL DIST IN. ZSTAR AVG. TEMP.')
```

```

      PRINT 427,ZZSTAR,ZSTAR,TAVGZ
427 FORMAT(1X,3E11.4//)
      PRINT 310
310 FORMAT(6X,'TEMP, ENTHALPY VELOCITY FT./SEC DENSITY FLOW
1PRESSURE')
```

```

      DO 305 I=1,NCHANL
      PRINT 311,I,TEMP(I),ENTHAL(I),V(I),RHO(I),FLO(I),PRESSU
311 FORMAT(1X,I5,6F11.4//)
305 CONTINUE
      ZCZ=ABS(ZSTAR-ZSTART)
      IF(ZCZ.LT.0.1)GO TO 100
      GO TO 26
100 CONTINUE
      IF(CHOICE.LT.2.0)GO TO 160
      DO 261 I=1,NCHANL
      A(I)=A(I)*144.0
      DE(I)=DE(I)*12.0
261 CONTINUE
      AIJ=AIJ*12.0
      DELZ=DELZ*12.0
      ETA1=ETA1*12.0
      ETA2=ETA2*12.0
      ETA3=ETA3*12.0
      ETA4=ETA4*12.0
      GAP=GAP*12.0
      IF(EHSTAC.LE.0.00001)GO TO 160
      INDC=INDC+1
      DO 500 I=1,NCHANL
      ENP(I,JJMAX)=ENP(I,NSTEPS)
500 CONTINUE
      IF(INDC.GT.3)GO TO 160
      GO TO 15
160 CONTINUE
      STOP
      END
```

```

      SUBROUTINE GEOM
      COMMON PP(50),TT(50),RH0FF(50),RH0GG(50),HHF(50),HHG(50),
1UUF(50),KKF(50),SSIGMA(50)
      COMMON NCHANL,PREF,NOGATA,HSAT,HVSAT,RHSAT,RHVSAT,VISSAT,TSAT,
1CONSAT,SIGSAT,TAVGZ,CPAVG,CONAVG,RHAVG,N1,N2,N3,N4,VEL1,VFL2,VEL3
      COMMON ENTHAL(130),TEMP(130)
      COMMON DROD,DWIRE,LEADOD,GAP,POD,NORING,AUNIT,AWALL,ACORN,WPUNIT,
1WPWALL,WPCORN,DEUNIT,DEWALL,DECORN,HPUNIT,HPWALL,HPCORN
      COMMON FLO(130),VISCOS(130)
      COMMON CHOICE
      COMMON AUNIT1,AWALL1,ACORN1
      COMMON GAP1
      COMMON AFT
```

```

C   SUBROUTINE CALCULATES GEOMETRY FOR 3 TYPES OF CHANNELS
      REAL LEADOD
      N11=N2
      N22=N3-N11
      N33=N4-N3
```



```

SPACE=GAP1
DR=DR0D
DW=DWIRE
P=DR*POD
PPP=FLOAT(NORING)*P*1.732/2.0
DFLAT=2.0*(PPP+DR/2.0+GAP1)
DFACE=DFLAT/1.732
PI=3.14159
AUNIT1=(1.732/4.0)*P*P
AWALL1=P*GAP
ACORN1=2.0*(0.5*GAP*(DFACE-P*NORING)*0.5)
AUNIT=1.732/4.0*P*P-PI/8.0*DR*DR-PI/8.0*DW*DW
AWALL=P*(DR/2.0+SPACE)-PI*DR*DR/8.0-PI*DW*DW/8.0
ACORN=2.0*(0.5*(DR/2.0+SPACE)*(DFACE-P*NORING)*0.5-PI*DR*DR/48.0
1)-PI*DW*DW/24.0
WPUNIT=(PI/2.0)*DR+0.5*PI*DW
WPWALL=P+WPUNIT
WPCORN=(PI/6.0)*DR+(PI/6.0)*DW+2.0*(DFACE-P*NORING)*0.5
DEUNIT=4.0*AUNIT/WPUNIT
DEWALL=4.0*AWALL/WPWALL
DECORN=4.0*ACORN/WPCORN
HPUNIT=(PI/2.0)*DR
HPWALL=(PI/2.0)*DR
HPCORN=(PI/6.0)*DR
AFT=N11*AUNIT+N22*AWALL+N33*ACORN
XX1=AFT/(N11*AUNIT+N22*AWALL*((DEWALL/DEUNIT)**0.714)+N33*ACORN*
1((DECORN/DEUNIT)**0.714))
XX2=AFT/(N11*AUNIT*((DEUNIT/DEWALL)**0.714)+N22*AWALL+N33*ACORN*
1((DECORN/DEWALL)**0.714))
XX3=AFT/(N11*AUNIT*((DEUNIT/DECORN)**0.714)+N22*AWALL*((DEWALL/
1DECORN)**0.714)+N33*ACORN)
VEL1=1.0/XX1
VEL2=1.0/XX2
VEL3=1.0/XX3
RETURN
END

```

SUBEND

```

SUBROUTINE CURVE(FX,X,F,Y,N,J,ISAVE)
DIMENSION F(60),Y(60)
GO TO(10,50),ISAVE
10 DO 20 KK=1,N
IF(X-Y(KK))30,15,20
15 IF(KK.EQ.N) GO TO 40
20 CONTINUE
GO TO 60
30 IF(KK.EQ.1) GO TO 60
40 B=(X-Y(KK-1))/(Y(KK)-Y(KK-1))
50 FX=F(KK-1)+B*(F(KK)-F(KK-1))
RETURN
60 PRINT 61
61 FORMAT(1X,'PROG.STOPPED IN CURVE')
J=2
RETURN
END

```

```

SUBROUTINE PROP(IPART)
COMMON PP(50),TT(50),RH0FF(50),RH0GG(50),HHF(50),HHG(50),
1UUF(50),KKF(50),SSIGMA(50)
COMMON NCHANL,PREF,NODATA,HSAT,HVSAT,RHSAT,RHVSAT,VISSAT,TSAT,

```

```

1CONSAT,SIGSAT,TAVGZ,CPAVG,CONAVG,RHAVG,N1,N2,N3,N4,VEL1,VFL2,VFL3
COMMON ENTHAL(130),TEMP(130)
COMMON DROD,DWIRE,LEADD,GAP,POD,NORING,AUNIT,AWALL,ACORN,WUNIT,
1WPWALL,WPCORN,DEUNIT,DEWALL,DECORN,HPUNIT,HPWALL,HPCORN
COMMON FLO(130),VISCOS(130)
COMMON CHOICE
COMMON AUNIT1,AWALL1,ACORN1
COMMON GAP1
COMMON AFT
REAL KKF
GO TO (10,100),IPART
C PART 1 CALCUL. OF SATURATED PROPERTIES
10 DO 11 I=1,NODATA
IF(PREF.LT.PP(I)) GO TO 20
11 CONTINUE
GO TO 300
20 IF(I.GT.1) GO TO 40
GO TO 300
40 VALUE=(PREF-PP(I-1))/(PP(I)-PP(I-1))
HSAT=HHF(I-1)+VALUE*(HHF(I)-HHF(I-1))
HVSAT=HHG(I-1)+VALUE*(HHG(I)-HHG(I-1))
RHSAT=RHOFF(I-1)+VALUE*(RHOFF(I)-RHOFF(I-1))
RHVSAT=RHOGG(I-1)+VALUE*(RHOGG(I)-RHOGG(I-1))
VISSAT=UUF(I-1)+VALUE*(UUF(I)-UUF(I-1))
TSAT=TT(I-1)+VALUE*(TT(I)-TT(I-1))
CONSAT=KKF(I-1)+VALUE*(KKF(I)-KKF(I-1))
SIGSAT=SSIGMA(I-1)+VALUE*(SSIGMA(I)-SSIGMA(I-1))
RETURN
C PART2 CALCULATE PROPERTIES AT LOCAL CONDIT.
100 CONTINUE
DO 110 I=1,NCHANL
TEMP(I)=TSAT
IF(ENTHAL(I).GT.HSAT)GO TO 300
CALL CURVE(TEMP(I),ENTHAL(I),TT,HHF,NODATA,IERROR,1)
110 CONTINUE
SUMM1=0.0
DO 111 I=1,NCHANL
SUMM1=SUMM1+FLO(I)*TEMP(I)/RHAVG
111 CONTINUE
SUMM2=0.0
DO 112 I=1,NCHANL
SUMM2=SUMM2+FLO(I)/RHAVG
112 CONTINUE
TAVGZ=SUMM1/SUMM2
C NOW CALCULATE CONDUCTIVITY CP DENSITY
CPAVG=0.344021-(7.03539E-5)*TAVGZ+(2.68131E-8)*TAVGZ*TAVGZ
CONAVG=54.306-(1.878E-2)*TAVGZ+(2.0914E-6)*TAVGZ*TAVGZ
RHAVG=59.566-(7.9504E-3)*TAVGZ-(0.2872E-6)*TAVGZ*TAVGZ+(0.06035E-
19)*TAVGZ**3
DO 140 I=1,NCHANL
VISCOS(I)=2.87728-(7.59499E-3)*TEMP(I)+(9.97288E-6)*TEMP(I)*TEMP
1(I)-(6.03425E-9)*TEMP(I)**3+(1.34854E-12)*TEMP(I)**4
140 CONTINUE
RETURN
300 PRINT 301
301 FORMAT(1X,'STOPPED IN PROP')
STOP
END
SUBROUTINE BUOYAN(LC,FLO,A,DE,ENTHAL,V,RHO,VISCOS,
1QTPRI,GBAR,AIJ,N1,N2,N3,NCHANL,RHOIN,HIN,FLOWW,DROD,POD,LEADD,

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```

2PRESSU,JJ,NDIM,NORDER,EHSTA1,EHSTA2,EHSTA3,EHSTA4,ALPSTA,FTA1,
3ETA2,ETA3,ETA4,C1,DEL7,GAP,JJMAX,CONVER,LAMBAV,LAMBL1,LAMBL2,
4LAMBAL,LAMBA2,LAMBA3,ENP,EHSTAC,INDC,COFRI,JMSTAR)
REAL LEADOD, KK, KR
REAL LAMBAV, LAMBL1, LAMBL2
REAL LAMBAL, LAMBA2, LAMBA3
REAL LAMBA
REAL*8 COEFF, RHS, SCALE
DIMENSION COEFF(85,85), RHS(85), FRICFA(130), KK(130),
1ETP(130), VAVG(130), DELR(130), DELV(130), FLR(130), Q(130),
2 FLO(130), A(130), DE(130), ENTHAL(130), V(130), LC(130,4),
3RHU(130), VISCOS(130), QTPRI(130)
DIMENSION REYNO(130)
DIMENSION SCALE(130)
DIMENSION QTPRI(130)
DIMENSION ENP(50,260)
IDEBUG=0
IF(JJ.LT.JMSTAR)IDEBUG=2
IF(IDEBUG.GT.1)GO TO 7777
WRITE(6,8888)(FLO(I),A(I),DE(I),ENTHAL(I),V(I),RHU(I),VISCOS(I),
1QTPRI(I),I=1,NCHANL)
8888 FORMAT(1X,RF11.4/)
WRITE(6,8889) HIN,JJ,NDIM,NORDER,NCHANL,EHSTA3,ALPSTA,FTA2,C1,
1DELZ,JJMAX,GBAR,GBAR1,EHSTA1
8889 FORMAT(1X,E10.4,I5,3I5,5E10.4,I5,3E10.4)
7777 CONTINUE
IF(JJ.GT.1)GO TO 10
DO 5 I=1,NCHANL
A(I)=A(I)/144.0
V(I)=FLO(I)/(RHOIN*A(I)*3600.0)
DE(I)=DE(I)/12.0
ENTHAL(I)=HIN
RHO(I)=RHOIN
5 CONTINUE
FLOH=FLO*W/3600.0
AIJ=AIJ/12.0
DROD1=DROD/12.0
GBAR1=GBAR/3600.0
PRESS=PRESSU*144.0
DELZ=DELZ/12.0
ETA1=ETA1/12.0
ETA2=ETA2/12.0
ETA3=ETA3/12.0
ETA4=ETA4/12.0
GAP=GAP/12.0
NOMAX=10
10 CONTINUE
JJ=JJ+1
NOITER=0
CALL FRIC(FRICFA,V,VISCOS,RHO,DE,POD,LEADOD,REYNO,NCHANL,
1LAMBAV,LAMBAL,LAMBA2,LAMBA3,N2,N3,COFRI)
DO 12 I=1,NCHANL
KK(I)=FRICFA(I)*DELZ/DE(I)
ETP(I)=ENTHAL(I)
VAVG(I)=V(I)
DELR(I)=0.0
DELV(I)=0.0
FLR(I)=0.0
Q(I)=QTPRI(I)*DELZ*A(I)/3600.0

```

```

12 CONTINUE
  IF (IDEBUG.GT.1) GO TO 7778
  WRITE (6,8890) (KK(I),ETP(I),Q(I),I=1,NCHANL)
8890 FORMAT (1X,9E10.4)
7778 CONTINUE
  DHDRU=-36.33334
250 CONTINUE
  DO 14 I=1,NDIM
  DO 13 J=1,NORDER
  COEFF(I,J)=0.0D0
13 CONTINUE
  RHS(I)=0.0D0
14 CONTINUE
C   ENTERING LOOP TO DET DR DV DP
  NMC=0
  DO 400 I=1,NCHANL
  IF (I.GT.N2) GO TO 280
  LAMBA=LAMBA1
  GO TO 286
280 IF (I.GT.N3) GO TO 281
  LAMBA=LAMBA2
  GO TO 286
281 LAMBA=LAMBA3
286 CONTINUE
  NMC=NMC+1
  NPMC=2*NMC
  RO=RHO(I)
  VE=V(I)
  EN=ENTHAL(I)
  QT=Q(I)
  DR=DELR(I)
  DV=DELV(I)
  KR=KK(I)
  AJ=A(I)
  IF (NOITER) 15,15,16
15 HSTAR=EN
  VSTAR=VE
16 CONTINUE
C   CAL. FOR V* ANDH*
  IF (I.GT.N1) GO TO 35
  MM1=LC(I,1)
  MM2=LC(I,2)
  MM3=LC(I,3)
  ZZJ=0.0
  EX1=DELZ*AIJ*GBAR1*(EHSTA1+ALPSTA)*(DROD1/ETA1)*(ETP(MM1)+ETP(MM2)
  1+ETP(MM3)-3.0*ETP(I))
  IF (INDC.LE.1) GO TO 301
  EX1=EX1+GBAR1*AJ*DROD1/DELZ*(EHSTAC+ALPSIA)*(ENP(I,JJ)-2.0*ETP(I)+
  1ENP(I,JJ-1))
301 CONTINUE
  IF (NOITER.LE.0) GO TO 153
  CRSFL1=FLR(I)-FLR(MM1)
  IF (CRSFL1) 17,19,21
17 HSTAR1=ETP(I)
  VSTAR1=VAVG(I)
  GO TO 19
21 HSTAR1=ETP(MM1)
  VSTAR1=VAVG(MM1)
19 CRSFL2=FLR(I)-FLR(MM2)

```

```

    IF (CRSFL2) 22, 24, 26
22  HSTAR2=ETP(I)
    VSTAR2=VAVG(I)
    GO TO 24
26  HSTAR2=ETP(MM2)
    VSTAR2=VAVG(MM2)
24  CRSFL3=FLR(I)-FLR(MM3)
    IF (CRSFL3) 27, 29, 31
27  HSTAR3=ETP(I)
    VSTAR3=VAVG(I)
    GO TO 29
31  HSTAR3=ETP(MM3)
    VSTAR3=VAVG(MM3)
29  GO TO 151
35  CONTINUE
    IF (I.GT.N2) GO TO 55
    MM1=LC(I,1)
    MM2=LC(I,2)
    MM3=LC(I,3)
    ZZJ=0.0
    EX1=DELZ*AIJ*DROD1*GBAR1*((EHSTA1+ALPSTA)*(1.0/ETA1)*(ETP(MM1)
1+ETP(MM2)-2.0*ETP(I))+(E-HSTA2+ALPSTA)*(1.0/ETA2)*(ETP(MM3)-ETP(I))
2)
    IF (INDC.LE.1) GO TO 305
    EX1=EX1+GBAR1*AJ*DROD1/DELZ*(EHSTAC+ALPSIA)*(ENP(I,JJ)-2.0*ETP(I)+
1ENP(I,JJ-1))
305 CONTINUE
    IF (NOITER.LE.0) GO TO 153
    CRSFL1=FLR(I)-FLR(MM1)
    IF (CRSFL1) 36, 38, 40
36  HSTAR1=ETP(I)
    VSTAR1=VAVG(I)
    GO TO 38
40  HSTAR1=ETP(MM1)
    VSTAR1=VAVG(MM1)
38  CRSFL2=FLR(I)-FLR(MM2)
    IF (CRSFL2) 91, 92, 93
91  HSTAR2=ETP(I)
    VSTAR2=VAVG(I)
    GO TO 92
93  HSTAR2=ETP(MM2)
    VSTAR2=VAVG(MM2)
92  CRSFL3=FLR(I)-FLR(MM3)
    IF (CRSFL3) 95, 96, 97
95  HSTAR3=ETP(I)
    VSTAR3=VAVG(I)
    GO TO 96
97  HSTAR3=ETP(MM3)
    VSTAR3=VAVG(MM3)
96  GO TO 151
55  CONTINUE
    IF (I.GT.N3) GO TO 130
    MM1=LC(I,1)
    MM2=LC(I,2)
    MM3=LC(I,3)
    IF (MM2.GT.N3) GO TO 100
    ETASTR=ETA3
    GO TO 101
100 ETASTR=ETA4
101 CONTINUE

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```

IF (MM3.GT.N3) GO TO 105
ETASTS=ETA3
GO TO 104
105 ETASTS=ETA4
104 CONTINUE
EX1=DELZ *(GAP*(DROD1*GBAR1*(EHSTA3+ALPSTA)*(((ETP(MM2)-ETP(I))
2/ETASTR)+((ETP(MM3)-ETP(I))/ETASTS))+C1*GBAR1*(ETP(MM2)-ETP(I)))
3+((GBAR1*DROD1/ETA2)*(EHSTA2+ALPSTA)*AIJ*(ETP(MM1)-ETP(I))))
IF (INDC.LE.1) GO TO 307
EX1=EX1+GBAR1*AJ*DROD1/DELZ*(EHSTAC+ALPSTA)*(ENP(I,JJ)-2.0*ETP(I)+
1ENP(I,JJ-1))
307 CONTINUE
ZZJ=(-GBAR1*C1*DELZ*GAP*(VAVG(I)-VAVG(MM2))/LAMBDA)
IF (NOITER.LE.0) GO TO 153
CRSFL1=FLR(I)-FLR(MM1)
IF (CRSFL1) 111,112,113
111 HSTAR1=ETP(I)
VSTAR1=VAVG(I)
GO TO 112
113 HSTAR1=ETP(MM1)
VSTAR1=VAVG(MM1)
112 CRSFL2=FLR(I)-FLR(MM2)
IF (CRSFL2) 115,116,117
115 HSTAR2=ETP(I)
VSTAR2=VAVG(I)
GO TO 116
117 HSTAR2=ETP(MM2)
VSTAR2=VAVG(MM2)
116 CRSFL3=FLR(I)-FLR(MM3)
IF (CRSFL3) 120,121,122
120 HSTAR3=ETP(I)
VSTAR3=VAVG(I)
GO TO 121
122 HSTAR3=ETP(MM3)
VSTAR3=VAVG(MM3)
121 GO TO 151
130 CONTINUE
MM1=LC(I,1)
MM2=LC(I,2)
MM3=LC(I,3)
EX1=DELZ*GBAR1*((DROD1/ETA4)*(EHSTA4+ALPSTA)*(ETP(MM1)+ETP(MM2)
1-2.0*ETP(I))+C1*(ETP(MM1)-ETP(I)))*GAP
IF (INDC.LE.1) GO TO 310
EX1=EX1+GBAR1*AJ*DROD1/DELZ*(EHSTAC+ALPSTA)*(ENP(I,JJ)-2.0*ETP(I)+
1ENP(I,JJ-1))
310 CONTINUE
ZZJ=(-GBAR1*C1*DELZ*GAP*(VAVG(I)-VAVG(MM2))/LAMBDA)
IF (NOITER.LE.0) GO TO 153
CRSFL1=FLR(I)-FLR(MM1)
IF (CRSFL1) 140,141,142
140 HSTAR1=ETP(I)
VSTAR1=VAVG(I)
GO TO 141
142 HSTAR1=ETP(MM1)
VSTAR1=VAVG(MM1)
141 CRSFL2=FLR(I)-FLR(MM2)
IF (CRSFL2) 150,151,152
150 HSTAR2=ETP(I)
VSTAR2=VAVG(I)

```

```

GO TO 151
152 HSTAR2=ETP(MM2)
VSTAR2=VAVG(MM2)
151 CONTINUE
CRSFL1=ABS(CRSFL1)
CRSFL2=ABS(CRSFL2)
CRSFL3=ABS(CRSFL3)
CRSSUM=CRSFL1+CRSFL2+CRSFL3
IF(CRSSUM.LF.0.0001)GO TO 251
HSTAR=(CRSFL1*HSTAR1+CRSFL2*HSTAR2+CRSFL3*HSTAR3)/
1CRSSUM
VSTAR=(CRSFL1*VSTAR1+CRSFL2*VSTAR2+CRSFL3*VSTAR3)/CRSSUM
GO TO 153
251 HSTAR=ETP(I)
VSTAR=VAVG(I)
153 CONTINUE
C SETUP OF MATRIX COEFF
ZZJ=0.0
COEFF(NNMC,NNMC-1)=(((VE+DV)*(VE+DV-VSTAR)+(1.0/14.0)*KR*((2.0*VE
1+DV)**2))/(LAMBDA*LAMBDA))+32.2*DEL7/2.0
COEFF(NNMC,NNMC)=(R0*((2.0+KR/2.0)*VE+(1.0+KR/8.0)*DV-VSTAR)/
1(LAMBDA*LAMBDA))
COEFF(NNMC-1,NNMC-1)=AJ*41.0*(VE+DV)*(DHDR0*(R0+DR)+EN-HSTAR)*10.0
COEFF(NNMC-1,NNMC)=AJ*41.0*R0*(EN-HSTAR)*10.0
COEFF(NNMC,NORDER)=32.2
COEFF(NDIM,NNMC-1)=90.0*AJ*(VE+DV)*2000.0
COEFF(NDIM,NNMC)=90.0*AJ*R0*2000.0
RHS(NNMC-1)=41.0*(QT+EX1)*10.0
RHS(NNMC)=ZZJ- (R0*(32.2*DELZ
1+0.5*KR*VE*VE/(LAMBDA*LAMBDA)))
IF(IDEBUG.GT.1)GO TO 400
PRINT 8892
8892 FORMAT(1X,'RJ TJ XJ YJ PJ CONT1
1 CONT2 QT+EX RHS737')
WRITE(6,8893)COEFF(NNMC,NNMC-1),COEFF(NNMC,NNMC),COEFF(NNMC-1,NNMC
1-1), COEFF(NNMC-1,NNMC),COEFF(NNMC,NORDER),COEFF(NDIM,NNMC-1),
2COEFF(NDIM,NNMC),RHS(NNMC-1),RHS(NNMC),QT,EX1
8893 FORMAT(1X,11E11.4)
400 CONTINUE
DO 500 I3=1,NDIM
SCALE(I3)=COEFF(I3,1)
DO 500 J3=1,NORDER
IF(SCALE(I3).GT.DABS(COEFF(I3,J3)))GO TO 500
SCALE(I3)=DABS(COEFF(I3,J3))
500 CONTINUE
DO 502 I3=1,NDIM
RHS(I3)=RHS(I3)/SCALE(I3)
DO 502 J3=1,NORDER
COEFF(I3,J3)=COEFF(I3,J3)/SCALE(I3)
502 CONTINUE
CALL RSMQ(NDIM,NORDER,COEFF,RHS,IERR)
WRITE(6,602)IERR
602 FORMAT(1X,15)
IF(IERR.GT.0)GO TO 270
C CHECK FOR CONVERGENCE
IF(NOITER.LT.2)GO TO 206
NR=0
CRSUM=0.0
DO 200 I=1,NCHANL

```

```

NR=NR+2
DV=RHS(NR)
DR=RHS(NR-1)
IF (IDEBUG.GT.1)GO TO 525
PRINT 526,I,DV,DR,V(I),RHO(I),A(I)
526 FORMAT(I5,5E10.4)
525 CONTINUE
CROSUM=CROSUM+A(I)*((V(I)+DV)*DR+RHO(I)*DV)
200 CONTINUE
PRINT 9999,CROSUM
9999 FORMAT(1X,E11.4)
IF (CROSUM.GT.0.00001)JMSTAR=JJ
IF (ABS(CROSUM)-CONVER)205,205,206
206 CONTINUE
C CALCULATE AVG ENTHAL. ETC
NR=0
DO 215 I=1,NCHANL
NR=NR+2
DR=RHS(NR-1)
DV=RHS(NR)
DELR(I)=DR
DELV(I)=DV
DELH=DHDRO*DR
VUP=V(I)+DV
RUP=RHO(I)+DR
HUP=ENTHAL(I)+DELH
ETP(I)=(HUP+ENTHAL(I))*0.5
VAVG(I)=(VUP+V(I))*0.5
FLR(I)=A(I)*(VUP*RUP-V(I)*RHO(I))
215 CONTINUE
NOITER=NOITER+1
IF (NOITER.GE.NOMAX)GO TO 271
GO TO 250
205 CONTINUE
C CONVERGED
NR=0
DO 260 I=1,NCHANL
NR=NR+2
DR=RHS(NR-1)
DV=RHS(NR)
DELH=DHDRO*DR
V(I)=V(I)+DV
RHO(I)=RHO(I)+DR
ENTHAL(I)=ENTHAL(I)+DELH
FLO(I)=RHO(I)*V(I)*A(I)*3600.0
ENP(I, JJ-1)=ETP(I)
260 CONTINUE
PRESS=PRESS+RHS(NORDER)
PRESSU=PRESS*(1.0/144)
RETURN
270 PRINT 272
272 FORMAT(1X,'MATRIX SINGULAR')
271 PRINT 274
274 FORMAT(1X,'MAX. NO. OF ITER. EXCEEDED')
STOP
END
SUBROUTINE FRICT(FRICFA,V,VISCOS,RHO,DE,POD,LEADD,REYNO,NCHANL,
1LAMBVA,LAMBAL,LAMBA2,LAMBA3,N2,N3,COFRI)
DIMENSION REYNO(130),FRICFA(130),V(130),VISCOS(130),RHO(130),

```



```

10E(130)
REAL LEAD00
REAL LAMBAV,LAMBA1,LAMBA2,LAMBA3
REAL LAMBA
REYNO(1)=RHO(1)*V(1)*3600.0*(DE(1))/VISCOS(1)
REYNO(1)=REYNO(1)/LAMBAV
RMULT1=1.034/(POD**0.124)
RMULT2=(29.7*(POD**6.94)*(REYNO(1)**0.086))/(LEAD00**2.239)
RMULT=(RMULT1+RMULT2)**0.885
RMULT=RMULT*COFRI
DO 1 I=1,NCHANL
IF(I.GE.N2)GO TO 25
LAMBA=LAMBA1
GO TO 30
25 IF(I.GE.N3)GO TO 27
LAMBA=LAMBA2
GO TO 30
27 LAMBA=LAMBA3
30 CONTINUE
REYNO(I)=RHO(I)*V(I)*3600.0*(DE(I))/VISCOS(I)
REYNO(I)=REYNO(I)/LAMBA
IF(REYNO(I).GT.1500)GO TO 20
FRICFA(I)=64.0/REYNO(I)
GO TO 5
20 FRICFA(I)=0.316/(REYNO(I)**0.25)
5 FRICFA(I)=FRICFA(I)*RMULT
1 CONTINUE
C MAKE CORREC FOR HAET ADD. ON F
RETURN
END
SUBROUTINE RSIMQ(NDIM, NORDER, COEFF, RHS, IERR)
C
REAL*8 COEFF,RHS,BIGC,SAVE,TOL,DABS
INTEGER NORDER, NDIM, I, J, K, IMAX, JP1, JJ, NM1
C
DIMENSION COEFF(NDIM, NORDER), RHS(NORDER)
C
CHECK FOR ARGUMENT ERRORS.
IF (NDIM .GE. NORDER .AND. NORDER .GT. 0) GO TO 10
IERR = 2
WRITE (6, 1001) NDIM, NORDER
RETURN
C
10 TOL=0.000
IERR = 0
C
DO FORWARD ELIMINATION, WITH PARTIAL PIVOTING.
DO 70 J = 1, NORDER
C
CHOOSE LARGEST ELEMENT REMAINING IN THIS COLUMN.
BIGC=0.000
DO 20 I = J, NORDER
IF(DABS(BIGC) .GE. DABS(COEFF(I,J)))GO TO 20
BIGC = COEFF(I, J)
IMAX = I
20 CONTINUE
C
IF ALL ELEMENTS HAVE MAGNITUDES LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO TOL. THEN
MATRIX IS SINGULAR.
IF(DABS(BIGC) .GT. TOL) GO TO 30

```


7. SAMPLE CALCULATION

The sample calculation presented is for a typical blanket assembly operating in forced convection. The geometric and operating conditions are shown in Table 1 from Ref. 6. The p/d and h/d ratios are 1.076 and 7.7 respectively. The wire-wrap in the wall channels is almost half the diameter of those in the central channels. The axial peak to average power skew is 2.06. The radial power skew is approx. 3.5:1 across flats and 6:1 across corners.

The ENERGY-I, II and III calculations were made assuming the assembly is a porous body (CHOICE = 2,2 and 3 in ENERGY I, II and III respectively). There are 126 subchannels in the assembly. Here only 42 nodes were used as shown in Fig. 6. The following pages show the results of the exit (64 in. level) temperature distribution using ENERGY I, II and III. The temperatures are identical, as expected, since at the high Reynolds number of operation of the assembly buoyancy effects are not important.

The data input used for ENERGY I, II and III for the above case is shown at the end of the listing of each of these codes. The values of the heat generation per unit volume for node I read in, were multiplied by a factor in the code, as shown below.

$$QTPRIM(I) = [QTPRIM(I)]_{\text{Read In}} * \overbrace{QBAR * 144/A(I)}^{\text{FACTOR}}$$

However the user should read in the values of the actual QTPRIM(I) given by the left hand side of the above equation as this multiplication is no longer performed within the code.

One of the difficulties in making ENERGY calculations for the blanket geometry is that both ϵ^* and C must be determined by extrapolation from fuel geometries. Calibration of ENERGY for blanket geometries has not been made due to lack of any data. For the purpose of this analysis ϵ^* and C were determined by linearly extrapolating fuel assembly data. The results matched well^(1,2) with THI-3D predictions. However, this was fortuitous. It is suggested that where data does not exist ϵ^* and C must be determined by calibration with the results of codes like COBRA⁴ and THI-3D⁵.

12	1	13	24	2	3	9	1.0
13	12	14	36	2	8	91.0	
14	7	13	25	2	8	19	1.0
15	7	16	25	7	18	191.0	
16	8	15	27	7	17	181.0	
17	8	18	28	6	16	171.0	
18	9	17	29	6	15	16	1.0
19	9	20	30	5	14	151.0	
20	10	19	31	5	13	141.0	
21	10	22	32	4	12	131.0	
22	11	21	33	4	11	12	1.0
23	11	24	34	3	10	11	1.0
24	12	23	35	3	9	10	1.0
25	14	37	26	8	19	500	1.0
26	15	25	38	18	19	500	1.0
27	16	38	28	17	18	500	1.0
28	17	27	39	16	17	500	1.0
29	18	39	30	15	16	500	1.0
30	19	29	40	14	15	500	1.0
31	20	40	32	13	14	500	1.0
32	21	31	41	12	13	500	1.0
33	22	41	34	11	12	500	1.0
34	23	33	42	10	11	500	1.0
35	24	42	35	9	10	500	1.0
36	13	35	37	8	9	500	1.0
37	36	25	500	8	500	500	1.0
38	26	27	500	18	500	500	1.0
39	28	29	500	16	500	500	1.0
40	30	31	500	14	500	500	1.0
41	32	33	500	12	500	500	1.0
42	34	35	500	10	500	500	1.0
1.4422	1.1322	1.4206	1.81	1.81	1.4206	1.1322	
1.1322	1.4206	1.81	2.807	2.807	2.807	1.81	
1.1322	1.00	1.0					

0.646	0.645	1.12	0.695	2.0	1.0	0.1326	
1.12	7.7	0.037	0.28	0.25	0.02		
0.52	64.0	1.0757	2	256			
1.0	163.9089	29.4	53950.0	53.638	29410.0		
0.5431	0.3135	0.0452	0.1326	4.044	1.0	1.0	
0.21364	0.3191	0.21409					
0.2259	0.273	0.3332	0.334	0.2757	0.2276	0.2572	
0.3881	0.26116	0.177	0.17569	0.1616	0.1964	0.298	
0.4527	0.454	0.3725	0.3033	0.2005	0.1646	0.136	
0.0923	0.1421	0.1952	0.2407	0.2417	0.19798	0.145	
0.069	0.0576	0.0570	0.0574	0.01165	0.0282	0.0433	
0.012	0.008						
1.0	10.0	0.022	0.022	0.022	0.022	0.3	
/E0J *****							

3	2	4	8	1	6	7	1.0
4	3	5	9	1	5	6	1.0
5	4	6	10	1	4	5	1.0
6	1	5	11	1	3	4	1.0
7	2	14	15	2	7	19	1.0
8	3	16	17	6	7	17	1.0
9	4	18	19	5	6	15	1.0
10	5	20	21	4	5	13	1.0
11	6	22	23	3	4	11	1.0
12	1	13	24	2	3	9	1.0
13	12	14	36	2	8	9	1.0
14	7	13	25	2	8	19	1.0
15	7	16	26	7	18	19	1.0
16	8	15	27	7	17	18	1.0
17	8	18	28	6	16	17	1.0
18	9	17	29	6	15	16	1.0
19	9	20	30	5	14	15	1.0
20	10	19	31	5	13	14	1.0
21	10	22	32	4	12	13	1.0

27	16	38	28	17	18	500	1.0
28	17	27	39	16	17	500	1.0
29	18	39	30	15	16	500	1.0
30	19	29	40	14	15	500	1.0
31	20	40	32	13	14	500	1.0
32	21	31	41	12	13	500	1.0
33	22	41	34	11	12	500	1.0
34	23	33	42	10	11	500	1.0
35	24	42	36	9	10	500	1.0
36	13	35	37	8	9	500	1.0
37	36	25	500	8	500	500	1.0
38	26	27	500	18	500	500	1.0
39	28	29	500	16	500	500	1.0
40	30	31	500	14	500	500	1.0
41	32	33	500	12	500	500	1.0
42	34	35	500	10	500	500	1.0

1.4422	1.1322	1.4206	1.81	1.81	1.4206	1.1322	1.0
1.1322	1.4206	1.81	2.807	2.807	2.807	1.81	1.4206
1.1322	1.00	1.0					
0.646	0.646	1.12	0.696	2.0	1.0	1.326	
1.12	7.7	0.037	0.28	0.25	0.02		
0.52	64.0	1.0767	2	256			
1.0	163.9089	29.4	53960.0	53.638	29410.0		
0.5431	0.3136	0.0452	0.1326	4.044	1.0	1.0	1.0
0.21364	0.3191	0.21409					
0.2269	0.273	0.3332	0.334	0.2757	0.2276	0.2572	0.3855
0.3881	0.26116	0.177	0.17569	0.1616	0.1954	0.298	0.3677
0.4527	0.454	0.3725	0.3033	0.2006	0.1646	0.136	0.136
0.0923	0.1421	0.1952	0.2407	0.2417	0.19798	0.145	0.0947
0.069	0.0576	0.0570	0.0674	0.01165	0.0282	0.0433	0.0288
0.012	0.008						
1.0	10.0	0.022	0.022	0.022	0.022	0.3	

/*EOJ *****

INPUT FOR ENERGY-III

38

.1526E-3	540.0055.174	.328E-6	106.806	2032.78	1.0	1.0	1.0
.2366E-3	560.0055.007	.498E-6	113.0750	2036.	1.0	1.0	1.0
.3606E-3	580.0054.840	.746E-6	119.3276	2041.78	1.0	1.0	1.0
.5408E-3	600.0054.673	.104E-5	125.5646	2045.	1.0	1.0	1.0
.7988E-3	620.0054.506	.159E-5	131.7862	2048.	1.0	1.0	1.0
.1163E-2	640.0054.339	.227E-5	137.9930	2052.	1.0	1.0	1.0
.1670E-2	660.0054.172	.321E-5	144.1854	2056.	1.0	1.0	1.0
.2368E-2	680.0054.005	.448E-5	150.3639	2059.	1.0	1.0	1.0
.3317E-2	700.0 53.839	.6181E-5	156.5287	2063.293	1.0	1.0	1.0
.4593E-2	720.0 53.672	.8420E-5	162.6805	2066.567	1.0	1.0	1.0
.6289E-2	740.0 53.505	.1135E-4	168.8195	2069.716	1.0	1.0	1.0
.8521E-2	760.0 53.338	.1514E-4	174.9463	2072.741	1.0	1.0	1.0
.1143E-1	780.0 53.171	.2001E-4	181.0612	2075.640	1.0	1.0	1.0
.1519E-1	800.0 53.004	.2620E-4	187.1647	2078.413	1.0	1.0	1.0
.2001E-1	820.0 52.837	.3401E-4	193.2573	2081.061	1.0	1.0	1.0
.2612E-1	840.0 52.670	.4378E-4	199.3393	2083.584	1.0	1.0	1.0
.3383E-1	860.0 52.503	.5592E-4	205.4112	2085.987	1.0	1.0	1.0
.4347E-1	880.0 52.336	.7087E-4	211.4733	2088.267	1.0	1.0	1.0
.5543E-1	900.0 52.169	.8919E-4	217.5262	2090.427	1.0	1.0	1.0
.7018E-1	920.0 52.002	.1115E-3	223.5703	2092.447	1.0	1.0	1.0
.8825E-1	940.0 51.835	.1384E-3	229.6060	2094.368	1.0	1.0	1.0
.1102	960.0 51.668	.1707E-3	235.6337	2096.176	1.0	1.0	1.0
.1368	980.0 51.501	.2094E-3	241.6538	2097.873	1.0	1.0	1.0
.1688	1000.0 51.335	.2552E-3	247.6668	2099.463	1.0	1.0	1.0
.2071	1020.0 51.168	.3095E-3	253.6732	2100.948	1.0	1.0	1.0
.2527	1040.0 51.001	.3732E-3	259.6732	2102.332	1.0	1.0	1.0
.3066	1060.0 50.834	.4478E-3	265.6675	2103.619	1.0	1.0	1.0
.3702	1080.0 50.667	.5347E-3	271.6563	2104.814	1.0	1.0	1.0
.4447	1100.0 50.500	.6355E-3	277.6402	2105.919	1.0	1.0	1.0
.5317	1120.0 50.333	.7518E-3	283.6195	2106.941	1.0	1.0	1.0
.6328	1140.0 50.166	.8855E-3	289.5947	2107.883	1.0	1.0	1.0
.7499	1160.0 49.999	.1039E-2	295.5662	2108.7502	1.0	1.0	1.0
.8848	1180.0 49.832	.1213E-2	301.5344	2109.5472	1.0	1.0	1.0
1.040	1200.0 49.665	.1412E-2	307.4998	2110.2802	1.0	1.0	1.0
1.217	1220.0 49.498	.1637E-2	313.4628	2110.9532	1.0	1.0	1.0
1.419	1240.0 49.331	.1891E-2	319.4234	2111.5722	1.0	1.0	1.0
1.649	1260.0 49.164	.2177E-2	325.3834	2112.1422	1.0	1.0	1.0
100.30	2090.0 42.237	.9913E-1	1576.8277	2145.0522	1.0	1.0	1.0

32

1

1

5

0.0	0.1643	0.0199	0.1776	0.05585	0.2015	0.09178	0.2535
0.1222	0.3163	0.1529	0.3958	0.18727	0.5048	0.21998	0.7887
0.255	1.1313	0.2902	1.3213	0.3257	1.4445	0.3599	1.7117
0.3885	1.8881	0.41898	1.9776	0.45312	2.0417	0.4853	2.5674
0.5126	2.0617	0.535	2.0382	0.5682	1.9722	0.6016	1.8882
0.6353	1.7319	0.6685	1.2167	0.7022	1.0685	0.7356	0.9126
0.7688	0.7521	0.803	0.3290	0.9497	0.2864	0.9772	0.2071
0.9132	0.1493	0.943	0.1095	0.963	0.0860	1.0	0.0752

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0.316

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3	2	4	8	1	6	7	1.0
4	3	5	9	1	5	6	1.0
5	4	6	10	1	4	5	1.0
6	1	5	11	1	3	4	1.0
7	2	14	15	2	7	19	1.0
8	3	16	17	6	7	17	1.0
9	4	18	19	5	6	15	1.0
10	5	20	21	4	5	13	1.0
11	6	22	23	3	4	11	1.0
12	1	13	24	2	3	9	1.0
13	12	14	36	2	8	9	1.0
14	7	13	25	2	8	19	1.0
15	7	16	26	7	18	19	1.0
16	8	15	27	7	17	18	1.0
17	8	18	28	6	16	17	1.0
18	9	17	29	6	15	16	1.0
19	9	20	30	5	14	15	1.0
20	10	19	31	5	13	14	1.0
21	10	22	32	4	12	13	1.0

27	16	38	28	17	18	500	1.0
28	17	27	39	16	17	500	1.0
29	18	39	30	15	16	500	1.0
30	19	29	40	14	15	500	1.0
31	20	40	32	13	14	500	1.0
32	21	31	41	12	13	500	1.0
33	22	41	34	11	12	500	1.0
34	23	33	42	10	11	500	1.0
35	24	42	36	9	10	500	1.0
36	13	35	37	8	9	500	1.0
37	36	25	500	8	500	500	1.0
38	26	27	500	18	500	500	1.0
39	28	29	500	16	500	500	1.0
40	30	31	500	14	500	500	1.0
41	32	33	500	12	500	500	1.0
42	34	35	500	10	500	500	1.0

1.4422	1.1322	1.4206	1.81	1.81	1.4206	1.1322	1.0
1.1322	1.4206	1.81	2.807	2.807	2.807	1.81	1.4206
1.1322	1.00	1.0					
0.646	0.646	1.12	0.696	2.0	1.0	0.1326	
1.12	7.7	0.037	0.28	0.25	0.02		
0.52	64.0	1.0767	2	256			
1.0	163.9089	29.4	53960.0	53.638	29410.0		
0.5431	0.3136	0.0452	0.1326	4.044	1.0	1.0	1.0
0.21364	0.3191	0.21409					
0.2269	0.273	0.3332	0.334	0.2757	0.2276	0.2572	0.3855
0.3581	0.26116	0.177	0.17569	0.1616	0.1954	0.298	0.3677
0.4527	0.454	0.3725	0.3033	0.2006	0.1646	0.136	0.136
0.0923	0.1421	0.1952	0.2407	0.2417	0.19798	0.145	0.0947
0.069	0.0576	0.0570	0.0674	0.01165	0.0282	0.0433	0.0233
0.012	0.008						
1.0	10.0	0.022	0.022	0.022	0.022	0.3	

/*E0J *****

ENERGY I OUTPUT AT 50 in.

Temperature Distribution

AXIAL DIST IN. Z SPAR AVG. TEMP
0.5330E+02 0.9615E+02 0.9785E+03

1065.2639	1010.7729	1078.3245	1079.6575	1017.7659	966.3782	992.8286	1123.9583
1123.3965	1001.9243	918.1843	910.7122	894.9558	922.2805	1011.2732	1067.1682
1143.2715	1152.3523	1089.2524	1038.1648	945.8948	911.9062	879.5961	875.2661
961.3005	866.4031	865.8765	916.1318	951.0256	971.0945	978.7278	967.6199
946.8678	919.8468	892.5615	873.3318	871.5374	867.2234	919.3997	972.9275
966.8870	917.3728						

ENERGY II OUTPUT AT 50.0 in.

Temperature Distribution

AXIAL DIST IN. ZSTAR AVG.TEMP
0.5000L+C2 0.9615E+02 0.9797E+03

.9652E+030.1014E+040.1077E+040.1079E+040.1017E+040.9663E+030.9926E+030.1123E+04
.1127E+040.1002E+040.9143E+030.9109E+030.8952E+030.9224E+030.1011E+040.1066E+04
.1144E+040.1151E+040.1088E+040.1038E+040.9459E+030.9121E+030.8799E+030.8755E+03
.8619E+030.8667E+030.8861E+030.9162E+030.9509E+030.9709E+030.9785E+030.9674E+03
.9454E+030.9198E+030.8927E+030.8736E+030.8718E+030.8675E+030.9195E+030.9728E+03
.863E+030.9174E+03

ENERGY III OUTPUT AT 50.0 in.

Temperature Distribution

	TEMPERATURE	VELOCITY	FT./SEC	DENSITY	FLOW	PRESSURE
1	985.3587	237.2461	1.2036	51.6182	843.5461	24.2791
2	1010.6462	252.0654	1.2148	51.2103	844.6014	24.2791
3	1076.0342	271.0676	1.2296	50.6871	846.2354	24.2791
4	1079.3704	271.4678	1.2299	50.6762	846.2612	24.2791
5	1017.6404	252.9646	1.2154	51.1855	844.6997	24.2791
6	966.3774	237.5534	1.2038	51.6098	843.5620	24.2791
7	992.6594	245.4599	1.2099	51.3921	844.2429	24.2791
8	1123.3904	284.6323	1.2411	50.3137	847.8359	24.2791
9	1128.3381	286.1106	1.2422	50.2731	847.9236	24.2791
10	1001.8254	248.2151	1.2118	51.3162	844.3369	24.2791
11	914.4197	221.8839	1.1922	52.0410	842.3630	24.2791
12	911.7019	221.0626	1.1916	52.0635	842.3455	24.2791
13	895.0259	216.0209	1.1878	52.2023	841.8879	24.2791
14	922.1968	224.2333	1.1941	51.9762	842.6641	24.2791
15	1010.9451	250.9538	1.2145	51.2408	844.9495	24.2791
16	1066.6814	267.6682	1.2279	50.7808	846.5989	24.2791
17	1144.5005	290.9385	1.2474	50.1402	849.2170	24.2791
18	1151.5581	293.0457	1.2492	50.0821	849.4111	24.2791
19	1088.7529	274.2751	1.2329	50.5989	846.9858	24.2791
20	1037.8547	259.0295	1.2203	51.0185	845.3188	24.2791
21	945.9238	231.3914	1.1990	51.7793	842.9333	24.2791
22	912.0698	221.1738	1.1913	52.0505	842.0869	24.2791
23	910.7723	219.7071	1.1843	52.3211	841.8379	24.2791
	890.3747	211.0077	1.1185	52.3251	794.6179	24.2791
	811.1111	171.1111	1.1760	52.4147	797.1111	24.2791

25	841.1536	205.7809	1.7609	52.4847	724.5818	24.2791
26	866.2153	207.2952	1.7637	52.4426	725.1570	24.2791
27	885.7825	213.2234	1.7718	52.2794	726.2056	24.2791
28	916.0056	222.3632	1.7830	52.0277	727.2786	24.2791
29	950.7703	232.8520	1.7953	51.7392	728.2410	24.2791
30	970.6309	238.8336	1.8014	51.5745	728.3989	24.2791
31	978.0781	241.0753	1.8027	51.5127	728.0352	24.2791
32	966.9436	237.7238	1.7974	51.6049	727.2017	24.2791
33	945.0703	231.1341	1.7887	51.7864	726.2417	24.2791
34	919.7107	223.4829	1.7796	51.9969	725.4612	24.2791
35	893.1001	215.4380	1.7705	52.2184	724.8428	24.2791
36	872.7136	209.2648	1.8671	52.3883	766.8545	24.2791
37	870.9556	208.7319	1.1832	52.4029	70.0608	24.2791
38	867.0752	207.5557	1.1837	52.4354	70.1358	24.2791
39	919.3037	223.3599	1.1972	52.0003	70.3473	24.2791
40	972.4570	239.3833	1.2090	51.5594	70.4415	24.2791
41	965.7935	237.3776	1.2056	51.6146	70.3137	24.2791
42	917.2788	222.7480	1.1934	52.0171	70.1459	24.2791

0.5993E+000.8353E-03

0
0
0
0

0.1525E-09

0.5579E+000.8351E-03

0
0
0
0

0.4275E-10

0.5165E+000.8349E-03

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2. E.H. Novendstern, "Turbulent Flow Pressure Drop Model for Fuel Rod Assemblies," Nuclear Engineering and Design, Vol. 22, No. 1, ANS. 1972.
3. E. Khan, "Suggested Input to ENERGY Code," Departments of Mechanical and Nuclear Engineering, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Report COO-2245-TR, Feb. 1975.
4. D.S. Rowe, "COBRA-IIIC - A Digital Computer Program for Steady State and Transient Thermal Hydraulic Analysis in Rod Bundle Nuclear Fuel Element," BNWL-1695, March 1973.
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LIST OF FIGURES

1. Cross-Flow Between Two Wire-Wrapped Pins
2. Present Model Showing Flow Field
3. Node Numbering for 19 Pin Bundle
4. Node Numbering for 61 Pin Bundle
5. Node Numbering for 217 Pin Bundle
6. 61 Pin Bundle Represented by 42 Nodes
7. New Nodal Numbering Scheme for 217 Pin Bundle

LIST OF TABLES

1. Geometric and Operating Characteristics of a 61 Pin Blanket Assembly

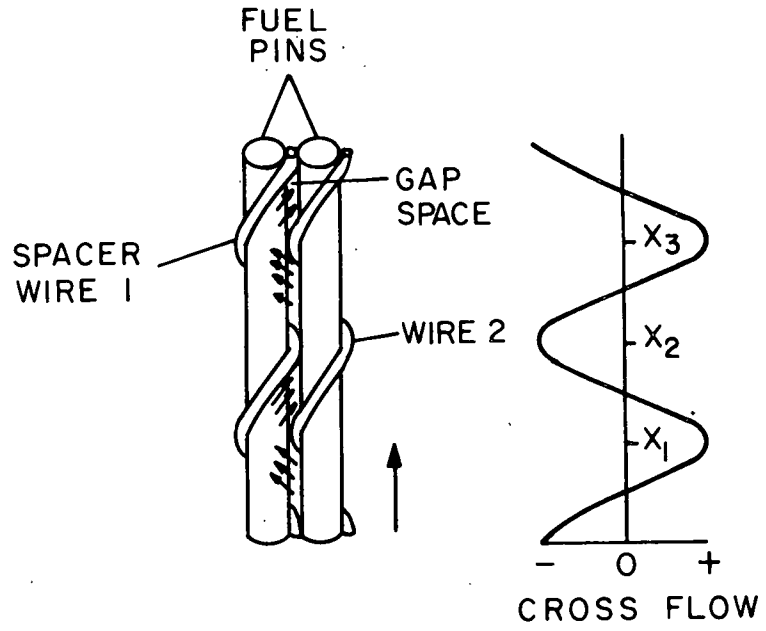


FIG. 1

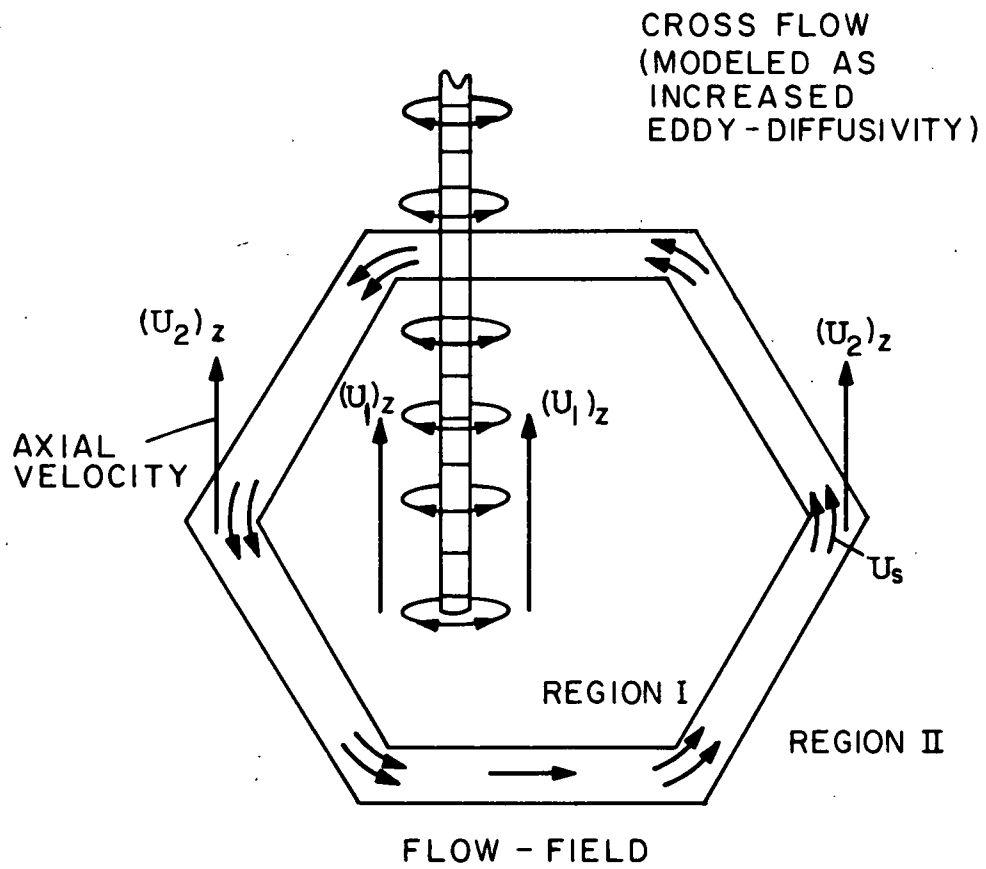


FIG. 2

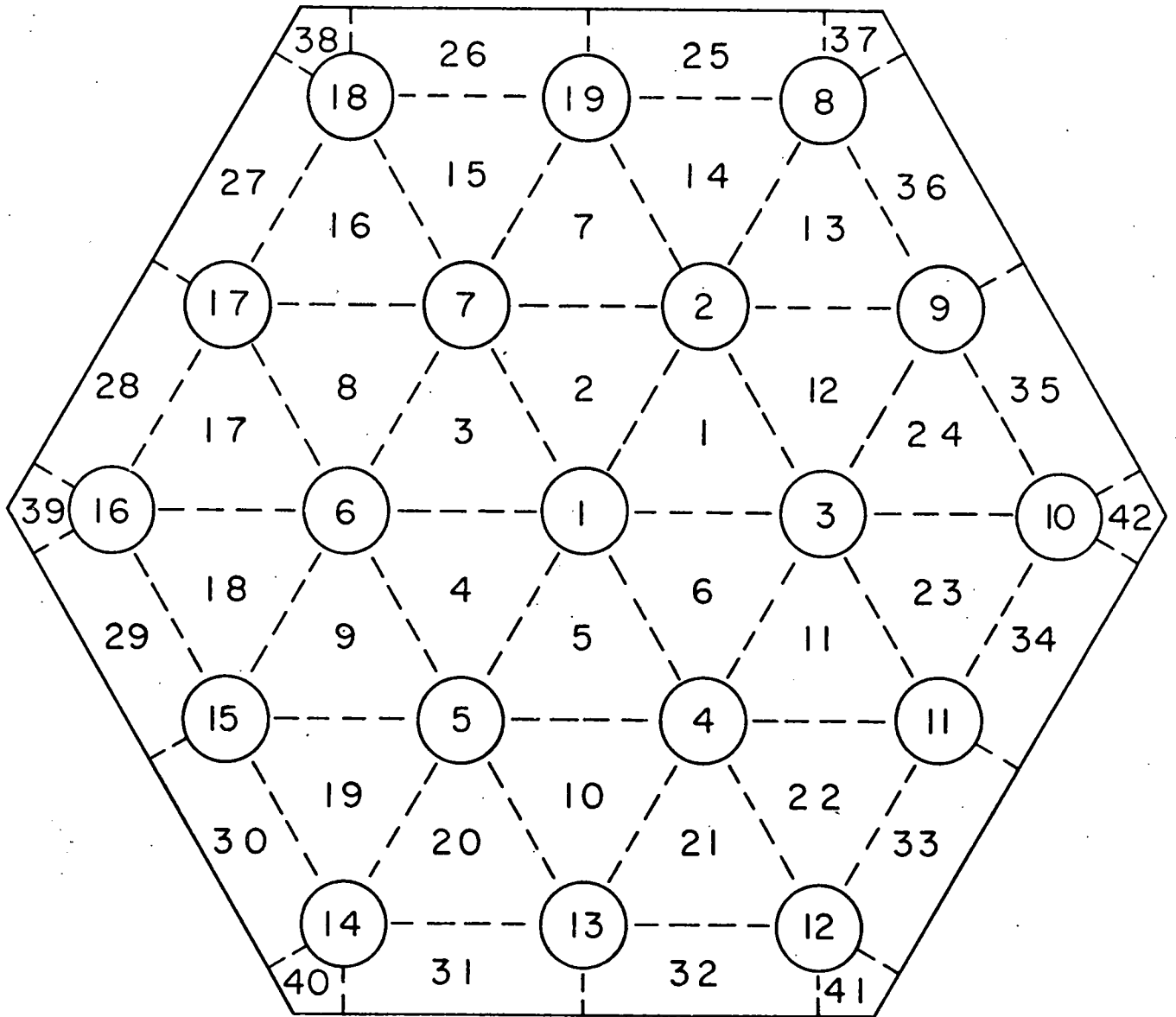


FIG. 3

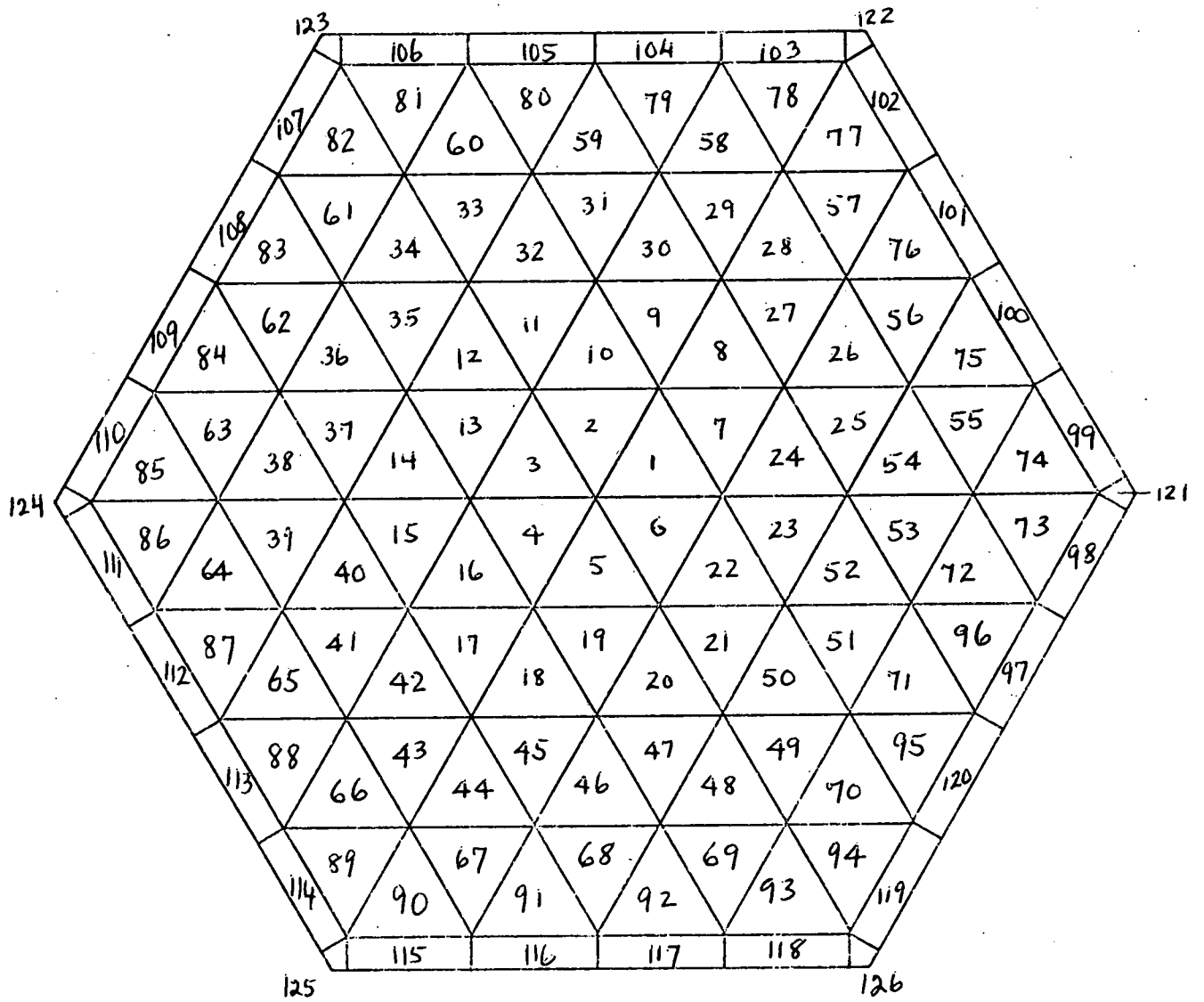


FIG. 4

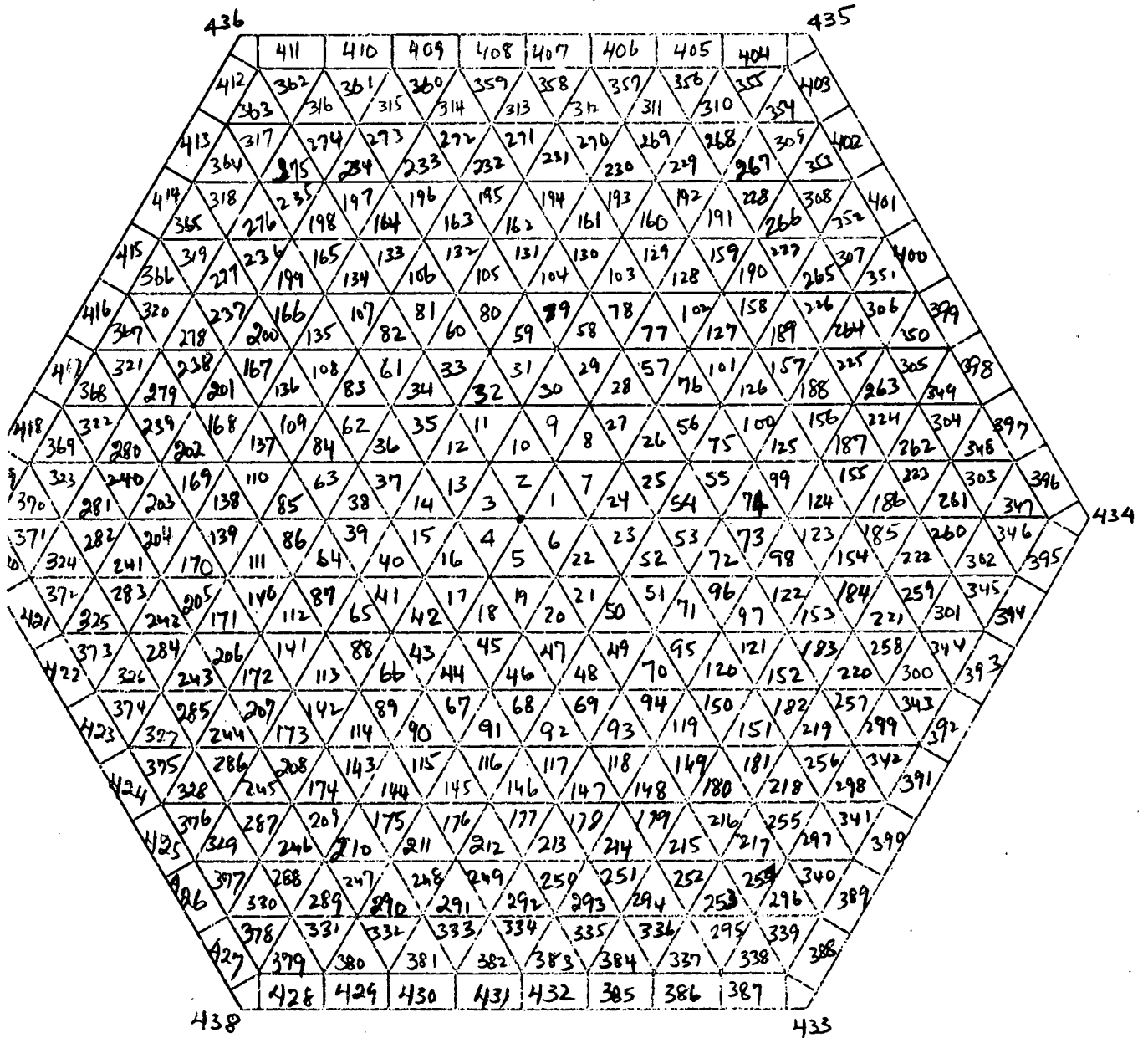


FIG. 5

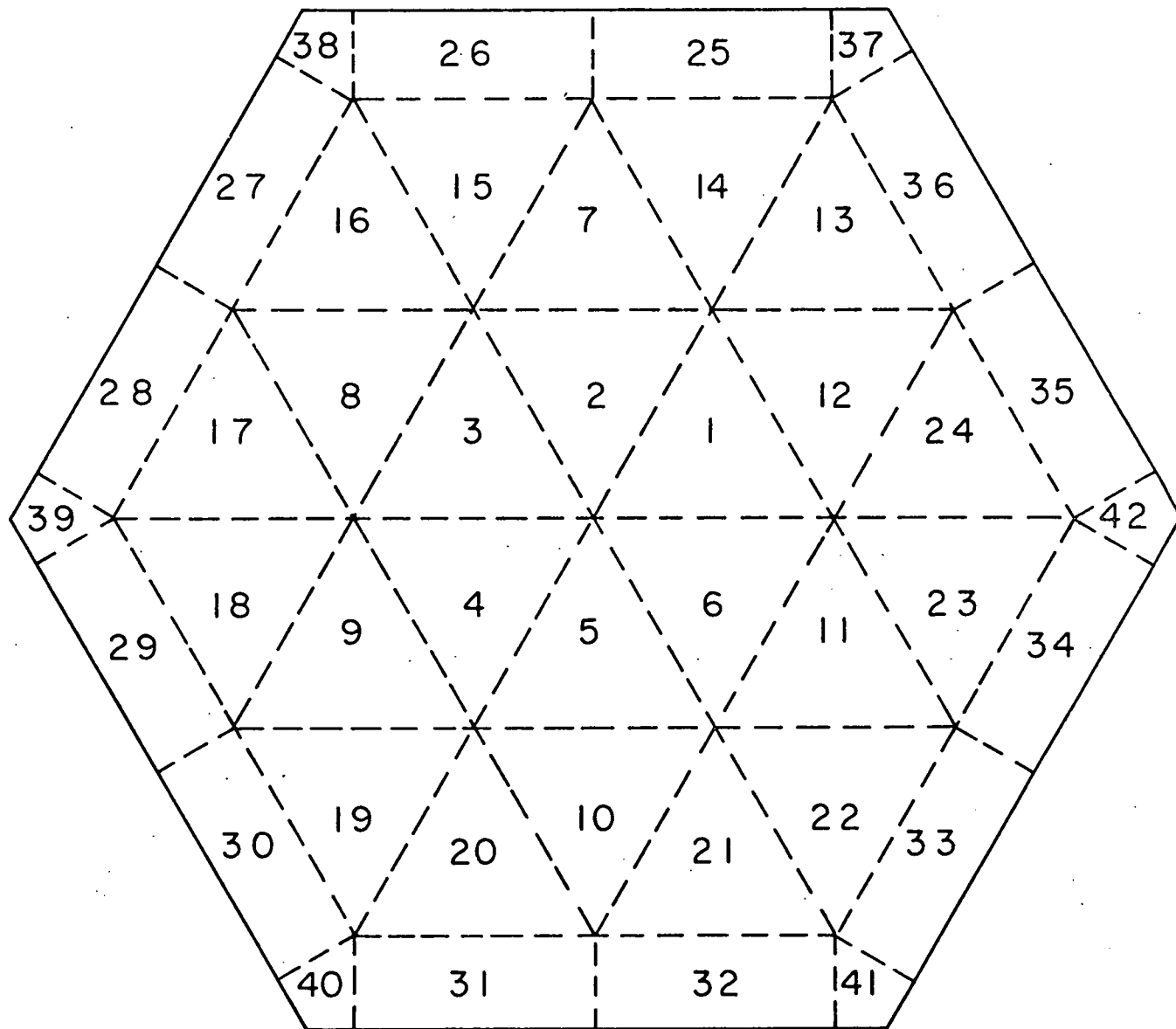


FIG. 6

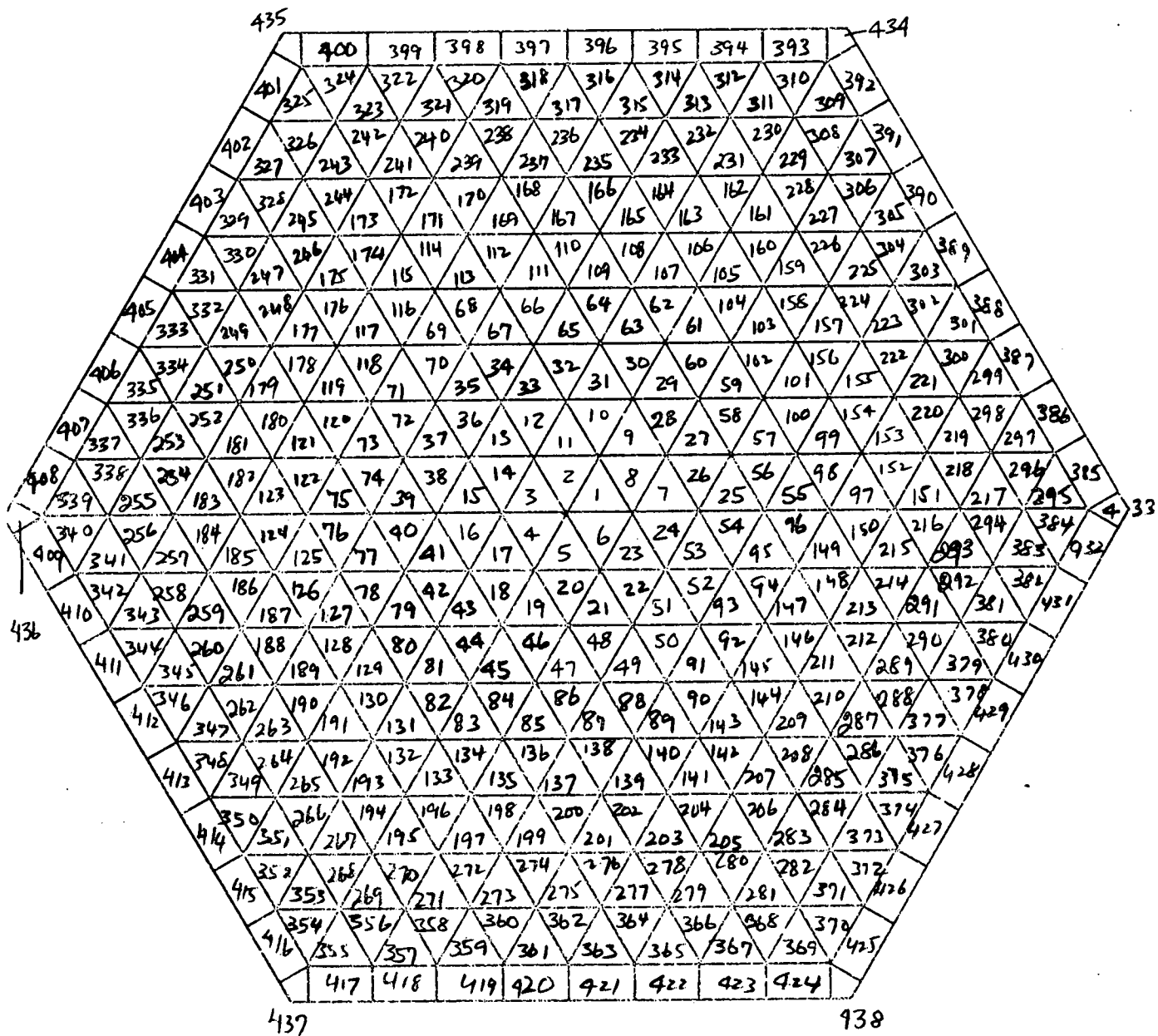


FIG. 7

Table 8⁵Geometric and Operating Characteristics of
a 61-Pin Blanket Assembly

Description	
Cladding o. d. (in.)	0.520
Cladding i. d. (in.)	0.490
Pellet o. d. (in.)	0.485
Pellet density (% of TD)	95.6
Wire-wrap o. d. (in.)	0.037 ^a
Wire-wrap pitch (in.)	4.0
Rod pitch (in.)	0.560
Across hex flat (in.)	4.450
Hex corner radius (in.)	0.16
Flow rate (lb/h)	29,412
Total power [kW(th)]	700.3
Heated length (cm)	162.56
Average heat flux [Btu/(h ft ²)]	53,963
Inlet temperature (°F)	724
Outlet temperature (°F)	992
Rod-bundle average velocity (ft/sec)	5.30
Rod-bundle inlet pressure (psia)	29.4

^aCorner rods have 0.020-in. wires; edge rods have 0.020-in. wires over 120-deg facing duct.

APPENDIX 1

THE METHOD OF NUMBERING CHANNELS FOR ENERGY GIVEN IN THIS APPENDIX WAS DEVELOPED BY B. CHEN AND F. CARRE

The present version of the ENERGY programs requires considerable amount of data input for channel layout. For example, a 217 pin assembly requires 438 cards to be read in for specifying channel layout. The method developed by Chen and Carre considerably simplifies the data input into ENERGY (both for porous body and subchannel analysis versions) and is strongly recommended. Fig. 7 shows the channel numbering scheme suggested by Chen and Carre. The ENERGY program is modified as follows.

- (a) A numbering subroutine called Subroutine Numb is added to the program.
- (b) As shown in the revised ENERGY-I listing, which follows, statement 41 is added to the main program to call NUMB. The only other changes are made in statements 203 to 227 which replace the corresponding statements in the previous version of ENERGY.

The results obtained by using the channel numbering method of Chen and Carre, described above, have been satisfactorily checked with the previous results for the ENERGY I S code.

```

C   COMMON MAIN PRGG.
COMMON PP(50),TT(50),RHOFF(50),RHOGG(50),HHF(50),HHG(50),
1UUF(50),KKF(50),SSIGMA(50)
COMMON NCHANL,PREF,NCDATA,HSAT,HVSAT,RHSAT,RHVSAT,VISSAT,TSAT,
1CONSAT,SIGSAT,TAVGZ,CPAVG,CONAVG,RHAVG,N1,N2,N3,N4,VEL1,VEL2,VEL3
COMMON ENTHAL(500),TEMP(500)
COMMON DROD,DWIRE,LEACOD,GAP,POD,NORING,AUNIT,AWALL,ACORN,WPUNIT,
1WPWALL,WPCORN,DEUNIT,DEWALL,DECORN,HPUNIT,HPWALL,HPCORN
COMMON FLO(500)
COMMON LC(500,3),MROD(500,3)
COMMON ETA1,ETA2,ETA3,ETA4
DIMENSION AXIAL(50),FAX(50)
DIMENSION A(500),WP(500),DE(500),HPERIM(500)
DIMENSION ASTAR(500),QTPRIM(500),GSTAR(500),HSTAR(500),DHDZST(500)
1)
DIMENSION SUMM(500),P1(500),GBARR(500),HINN(500)
C   PROGRAM ENERGY FOR CALCULATING TEMP. OF FLUID IN WIRE WRAP. RODS
REAL LEACOD,LENGTH,KKF
READ(5,1) NODATA
1  FORMAT(I5)
   READ(5,2)(PP(I),TT(I),RHOFF(I),RHOGG(I),HHF(I),HHG(I),UUF(I),
1KKF(I),SSIGMA(I),I=1,NODATA)
2  FORMAT(9E8.4)
   READ(5,3)NORUNS,NCRUN1,NCRUN2
3  FORMAT(3I5)
   DO 160 LLLLL=1,NORUN2
   READ(5,1)NOOFAX
   READ(5,4)(AXIAL(I),FAX(I),I=1,NCOFAX)
4  FORMAT(8F10.5)
   READ(5,5) NOROD
5  FORMAT(I5)
   READ 9,WWW,LEACOD,DWIRE,GAP
9  FORMAT(4F11.4)
   READ 10,DROD,LENGTH,POD
10 FORMAT(3F11.4)
   Z=(NCROD-1)/3.
   NORING=SQRT(Z)
   NIMP=6*NORING
   NOTG1=6*(NORING-1)*(NORING-1)
   N1=NOTG1+6*(NORING-1)
   N2=N1+NIMP
   N3=N2+NIMP
   N4=N3+6
   NCHANL=N4
   NCHSD=2*NORING-1
C   INPUT CALCULATIONS BEGIN
CALL NUMB ←————— ADDED
CALL GEOM
DO 160 LLLL=1,NRUN1
READ(5,201)(P1(I),I=1,NOROD)
201 FORMAT(8F10.4)
READ 12,GBAR,HIN,PREF,CBAR,FLOWW
12  FORMAT(5F11.4)
INDI=0
DO 160 LLL=1,NORUNS
READ 11,PRINT1,OPTICN,EHSTA1,EHSTA2,EHSTA3,EHSTA4,C1
11  FORMAT(7F11.4)
DEODR=DEUNIT/DROD
    
```

CHANGES TO ENERGY I&IS
 FOR NEW CHANNEL
 NUMBERING SCHEME
 (CHANGES ARE MARKED BELOW)

```

0167 210 FORMAT(1X,'MUHIT/VBAR  WALL/VBAR  ZSHALLER/ZBAR')
0168 WRITE(6,211)VCI1,VEL2,VCI3
0169 211 FORMAT(1X,3E10.4)
0170 97 CONTINUE
0171 WRITE(6,122)
0172 122 FORMAT(1X,'AXIAL INCREM. FOR PRINT OPTION 2 EHSTA1 2 3
1 CCEFF FOR PERI. VEL.')
```

```

0173 WRITE(6,123) PRINT1,OPTION,EHSTA1,EHSTA2, HSTA3, HSTA4,C1
0174 123 FORMAT(1X,7E11.4/)
0175 WRITE(6,124)
0176 124 FORMAT(1X,'GBAR HIN HFO/LB. REF PRES. AVG. HEAT FLUX VEL OPT')
```

```

0177 WRITE(6,125) GBAR,HIN,PR.F,GBAR,OPVEL
0178 125 FORMAT(1X,5E11.4/)
0179 WRITE(6,132)
0180 132 FORMAT(1X,'CHANNEL NO. ASTAR HEAT GEN. PER UNIT VOL/FAX')
```

```

0181 INCI=INCI+1
0182 IF(OPVEL)70,70,71
0183 71 CALL HYDRO(V1,V2,V3)
0184 70 PREF=PREF
0185 HIN=HIN
0186 IPART=2
0187 SUM1=0.0
0188 DO 101 I=1,NCHANL
0189 ENTHAL(I)=HIN
0190 SUM1=SUM1+ENTHAL(I)*FLO(I)
0191 101 CONTINUE
0192 SUM4=0.0
0193 SUM3=0.0
0194 CALL PRCP(IPART)
C ENTERING MAIN LOOP
C CALL AXIAL PEAKING FACTOR
0195 26 ZBAR=DZSTAR/2.0+ZSTAR
0196 ZBAR=ZBAR*DRUD/LENGTH
0197 CALL CURVE(FAXL,ZBAR,FAX,AXIAL,NCOFAX,IERRDE,1)
0198 PRINT 96,FAXL,ZBAR
0199 96 FORMAT(1X,2E11.4/)
0200 ALPSTA=12.0*CONAVG/(GBAR*CPAVG*DRUD)
0201 DO 76 I=1,NCHANL
0202 76 QSTAR(I)=QTPRIM(I)*FAXL/QTPBAR
0203 DO 151 I=1,N2
0204 MM1=LC(I,1)
0205 MM2=LC(I,2)
0206 MM3=LC(I,3)
0207 HSTAR(500)=HSTAR(I)
0208 Z=(I-1)/6
0209 N=SQRT(Z)+1.0001
0210 IQ=(I-6*N*N-1)/(2*N-1)+0.0001
```

AA

```

0211      IR=I-6*N*N-10*(2*N-1)+0.0001
0212      IF(N.EC.NORING) GO TO 80
0213      150 EHSTAA=EHSTA1
0214      LHSTAB=EHSTA1
0215      ETAAST=ETA1ST
0216      ETABST=ETA1ST
0217      GO TO 81
0218      80 J=IR/2
0219      IF(IR.EQ.2*J) GO TO 150
0220      EHSTAA=EHSTA1
0221      EHSTAB=EHSTA2
0222      ETAAST=ETA1ST
0223      ETABST=ETA2ST
0224      81 CONTINUE
0225      DHDZST(I)=QSTAR(I)+(1.0/ASTAR(I))*((POD-1.0)*((EHSTAA+ALPSTA)/ETA
1ST)*(HSTAR(MM1)+HSTAR(MM2))-2.0*HSTAR(I))+((EHSTAB+ALPSTA)/ETABST)
2*(HSTAR(MM3)-HSTAR(I))*(POD-1.0))
0226      DHDZST(I)=DHDZST(I)*VEL1
0227      151 CONTINUE
0228      IF(N3-N2).55,155,156
0229      156 CONTINUE
0230      GO 95 I=NK1,N3,1
0231      MM1=LC(I,1)
0232      MM2=LC(I,2)
0233      MM3=LC(I,3)
0234      IF(MM2.GT.N3)GO TO 888
0235      ETAS1R=ETA3ST
0236      GO TO 889
0237      888 ETAS1R=ETA4ST
0238      889 CONTINUE
0239      IF(MM3.GT.N3)GO TO 890
0240      ETAS1S=ETA3ST
0241      GO TO 891
0242      890 ETAS1S=ETA4ST
0243      891 CONTINUE
0244      HSTAR(500)=HSTAR(I)
0245      DHDZST(I)=(1.0/ASTAR(I))*((GAPST)*((EHSTAA+ALPSTA)*((HSTAR(MM1)
HSTAR(I))/ETAS1R)+((HSTAR(MM3)-HSTAR(I))/ETAS1S))+((HSTAR(MM2)
2*HSTAR(I)))+(POD-1.0)*((EHSTAB+ALPSTA)/ETABST)*(HSTAR(MM3)-HSTAR(I)
)))+HSTAR(I)
0246      DHDZST(I)=DHDZST(I)*VEL1
0247
0248
0249
0250

```

AA

NOTE: STATEMENTS (203 TO 227)
STARTS BELOW 76 QSTAR---
AND ENDS AT 151 CONTINUE. THIS
REPLACES STATEMENTS IN THE
OLDER VERSION OF ENERGY-I

WHICH STARTS BELOW 76 QSTAR---
AND WHICH ENDS AT 150 CONTINUE.

```

SUBROUTINE NUMB
COMMON PP(50),TT(50),RHOF(50),RHOGG(50),HHF(50),HHG(50),
1-IF(50),KKF(50),CSIGMA(50)
COMMON NCHANL,PREF,NODATA,HSAT,HVSAT,RHSAT,RHVSAT,VISSAT,TSAT,
1CORSAT,SIGSAT,TAVGZ,CPAVG,CUNAVG,RHAVG,N1,N2,N3,N4,VEL1,VEL2,VEL3
COMMON ENTHAL(500),TEMP(500)
COMMON DROD,DWIRE,LEADOD,GAP,POD,NORING,AUNIT,AWALL,ACORN,WPUNIT,
1WPWALL,WPCORN,DEUNIT,DEWALL,DECORN,HPUNIT,HPWALL,HPCORN
COMMON FLO(500)
COMMON LC(500,3),MROD(500,3)
COMMON ETA1,ETA2,ETA3,ETA4

```

C
C
C
C

```

SUBROUTINE FOR NUMBERING AUTOMATICALLY
THE SUBCHANNELS OF A HEXAGONAL FUEL BUNDLE

```

```

NOTRG=6*NORING*NORING
NOTG1=6*(NORING-1)*(NORING-1)
NOG01=3*(NORING-1)*NORING
LSTCH=NOTRG+6*(NORING+1)
NFWCH=NOTRG+1
NLWCH=LSTCH-6

```

C
C
C

```

TREATMENT OF TRIANGULAR SUBCHANNELS

```

```

DO 7 I=1,NOTRG
Z=(I-1)/6.
N=SQRT(Z)+1.0001
NOTR0=6*N*N
NOTR1=6*(N-1)*(N-1)
NOTR2=6*(N-2)*(N-2)
NOT01=3*N*(N-1)
NOT12=3*(N-1)*(N-2)
IQ=(I-NOTR1-1)/(2*N-1)+0.0001
IR=I-NOTR1-IQ*(2*N-1)+0.0001
IY=1.6-1/N
IF(I-NOTR1-1)901,902,901
901 IF(I.EQ.NOTR0)GO TO 903
J=IR/2
IF(IR-J*2)905,905,904

```

C
C
C
C

```

TREATMENT OF A TRIANGULAR SUBCHANNEL
FACING THE INNER RING

```

```

905 IZ=1.0001/(NOTR0-I)
LC(I,1)=NOTR2+IQ*(2*N-3)+IR-1
LC(I,2)=I-1
LC(I,3)=I+1
MROD(I,1)=1+NOT12+IQ*(N-1)+IR/2
MROD(I,2)=MROD(I,1)+1-6*IZ*(N-1)
MROD(I,3)=NOT01+IQ*N+IR/2+2
GO TO 7

```

C
C
C
C
C
C

```

GENERAL TREATMENT OF A
TRIANGULAR SUBCHANNEL
FACING THE OUTER RING
(NOT FIRST OR LAST ONE OF A RING)

```

```

904 LC(I,1)=I-1
    LC(I,2)=I+1
    MROD(I,1)=IY+NOT12+IQ*(N-1)+(IR+1)/2
    MROD(I,2)=1+NOT01+IQ*N+(IR+1)/2
    MROD(I,3)=MROD(I,2)+1
908 IF(N.EQ.NORING)GO TO 906
C
C   THE THIRD ADJACENT SUBCHANNEL
C   IS A WALL SUBCHANNEL
C
    LC(I,3)=NOTR0+IQ*(2*N+1)+IR+1
    GO TO 7
C
C   THE THIRD ADJACENT SUBCHANNEL
C   IS A TRIANGULAR SUBCHANNEL
C
906 LC(I,3)=NOTR0+IQ*N+(IR+1)/2
    GO TO 7
C
C   TREATMENT OF THE LAST SUBCHANNEL OF A RING
C
903 LC(I,1)=NOTR1+1
    LC(I,2)=NOTR0-1
    MROD(I,1)=1+IY+NOT12
    MROD(I,2)=2+NOT01
    MROD(I,3)=1+3*N*(N+1)
    GO TO 908
C
C   TREATMENT OF THE FIRST SUBCHANNEL OF A RING
C
902 LC(I,1)=NOTR1+2
    LC(I,2)=NOTR0
    MROD(I,1)=1+IY+NOT12
    MROD(I,2)=2+NOT01
    MROD(I,3)=MROD(I,2)+1
    GO TO 908
7 CONTINUE
C
C   TREATMENT OF RECTANGULAR WALL SUBCHANNELS
C
    DO 8 I=NFWCH,NLWCH
    MROD(I,3)=500
    IZ=1.0001/(LSTCH-5-I)
    IQ=(1-NOTRG-1)/NORING+0.0001
    IR=I-NOTRG-IQ*NORING+0.0001
C
C   COMMON TO ALL WALL SUBCHANNELS
C
    LC(I,1)=NOTG1+IQ*(2*NORING-1)+2*IR-1
    MROD(I,1)=1+NOG01+IQ*NORING+IR
    MROD(I,2)=MROD(I,1)+1-6*IZ*NORING
    IF(IR.EQ.1)GO TO 911
    IF(IR.EQ.NORING)GO TO 912
C
C   SUBCHANNEL NOT ADJACENT TO ANY CORNER
C
    LC(I,2)=I-1
    LC(I,3)=I+1
    GO TO 8

```

```
C
C   SUBCHANNEL PRECEDING A CORNER
C
912 LC(I,2)=I-1
   LC(I,3)=(1-IZ)*(LSTCH+IQ-4)+IZ*(I+1)
   GO TO 8
```

```
C
C   SUBCHANNEL FOLLOWING A CORNER
C
911 LC(I,2)=LSTCH+IQ-5
   LC(I,3)=I+1
   8 CONTINUE
```

```
C
C   TREATMENT OF CORNER SUBCHANNELS
C
   DO 9 K=1,6
   I=NLCWCH+K
   IQ=K-1
```

```
C
C   COMMON TREATMENT TO ALL CORNER SUBCHANNELS
C
   LC(I,3)=500
   MRUD(I,1)=2+NOG01+IQ*NORING
   MRUD(I,2)=500
   MRUD(I,3)=500
   IF(IQ)913,914,913
```

```
C
C   TREATMENT OF ALL THE CORNERS
C   BUT THE FIRST ONE
C
```

```
913 LC(I,1)=NOTRG+IQ*NORING
   LC(I,2)=LC(I,1)+1
   GO TO 9
```

```
C
C   TREATMENT OF THE FIRST CORNER
C
```

```
914 LC(I,1)=I-1
   LC(I,2)=NOTRG+1
   9 CONTINUE
   RETURN
   END
```

SUBROUTINE FOR NUMBERING AUTOMATICALLY
THE SUBCHANNELS OF A HEXAGONAL FUEL BUNDLE

Prepared by F.O. Carré and B.J. Chen

1. General

The SUBROUTINE NUMB generates two tables LC(I,J) and MROD(I,J) which describe the environment of subchannel I:

LC(I,J), J = 1,2,3 are the three adjacent subchannels

MROD(I,J), J = 1,2,3 are the three rods located at the corners of the triangular subchannels.

NUMB uses only one input parameter (NORING) transmitted from the MAIN program. (NORING is the number of rings of triangular subchannels.)

The three types of subchannels (interior, wall and corner) are successively treated.

The principal variables are defined in the nomenclature and a total map of the numbering for a 217 pin bundle is shown on Figure 1.

2. Flow Chart

In the following development, the position of each subchannel I is described by three figures.

- the number N of the ring of the bundle where I is located - (N ranges from 1 to NORING)

- the number IQ of the face of the ring N, where
 I is located = (IQ ranges from 0 to 5)

- the position IR in the face IQ of the ring N, where
 I is located - (IR ranges from 1 to 2N-1)

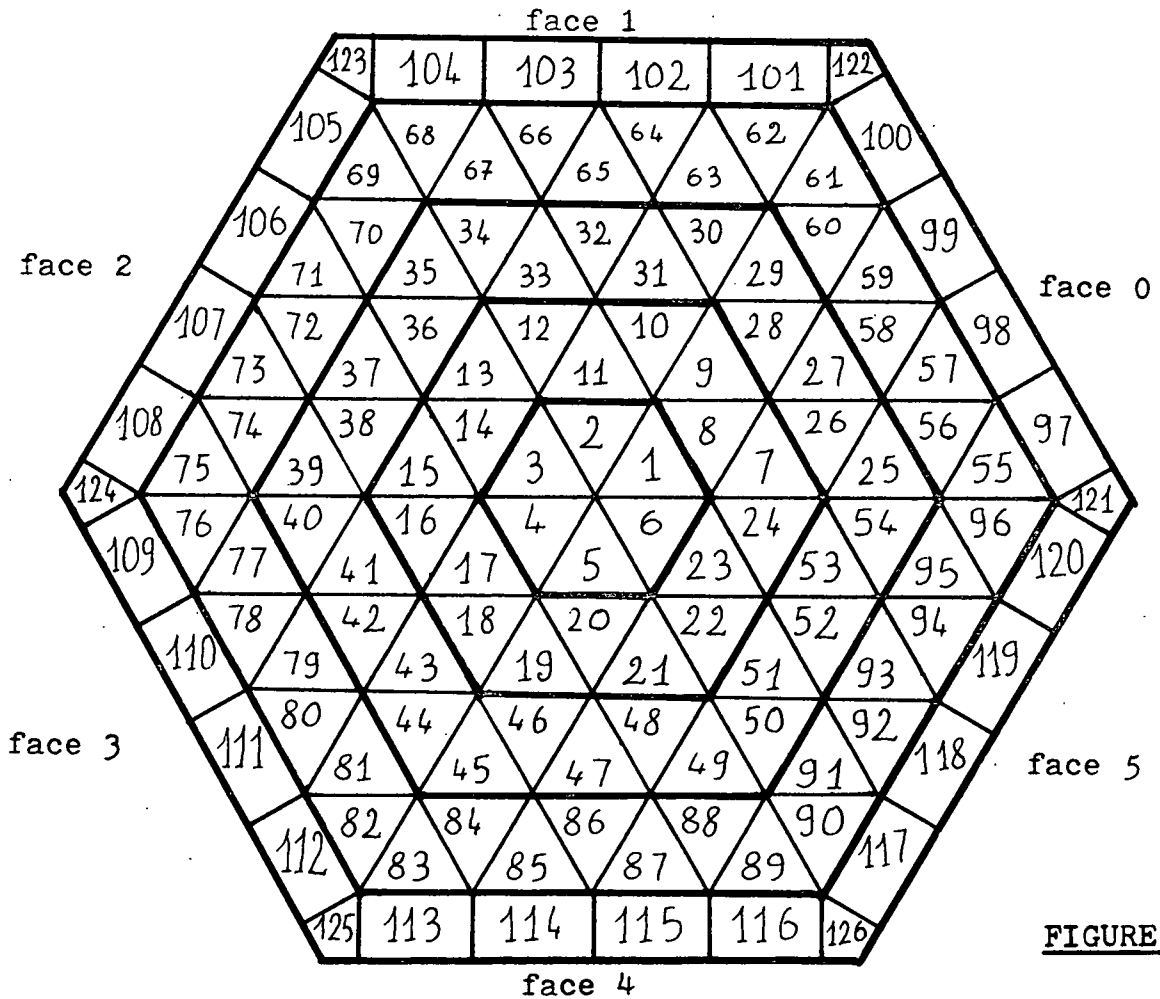
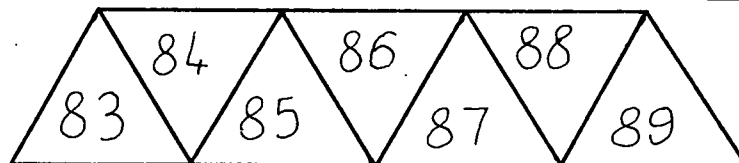


FIGURE 1a

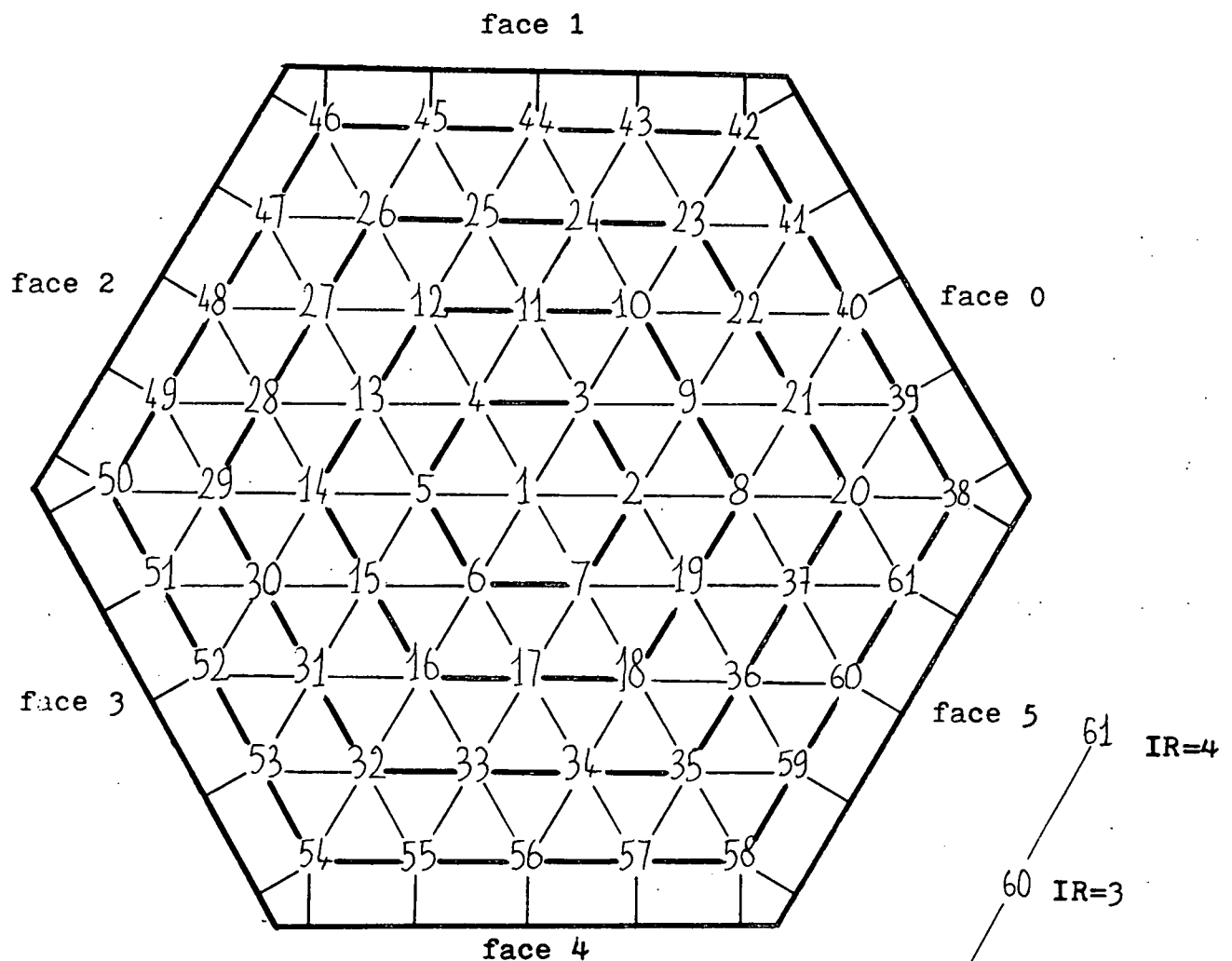
TOTAL NUMBERING OF THE SUBCHANNELS OF A 61 PINS BUNDLE.



IR=1 IR=3 IR=5 IR=7 (2N-1 with N=4)

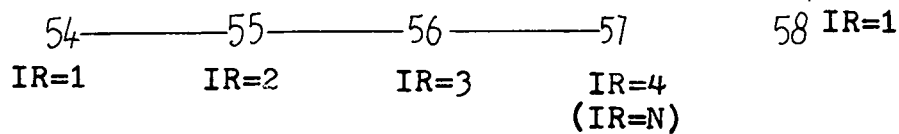
Detailed numbering of the face 4 of ring 4.
 The subchannels face inwards for even values of IR,
 and outwards for odd values of IR.

The same numbering is applied to the rings of rods.
 The first ring is the central rod.



TOTAL NUMBERING OF THE RODS
 OF A 61 PINS BUNDLE.

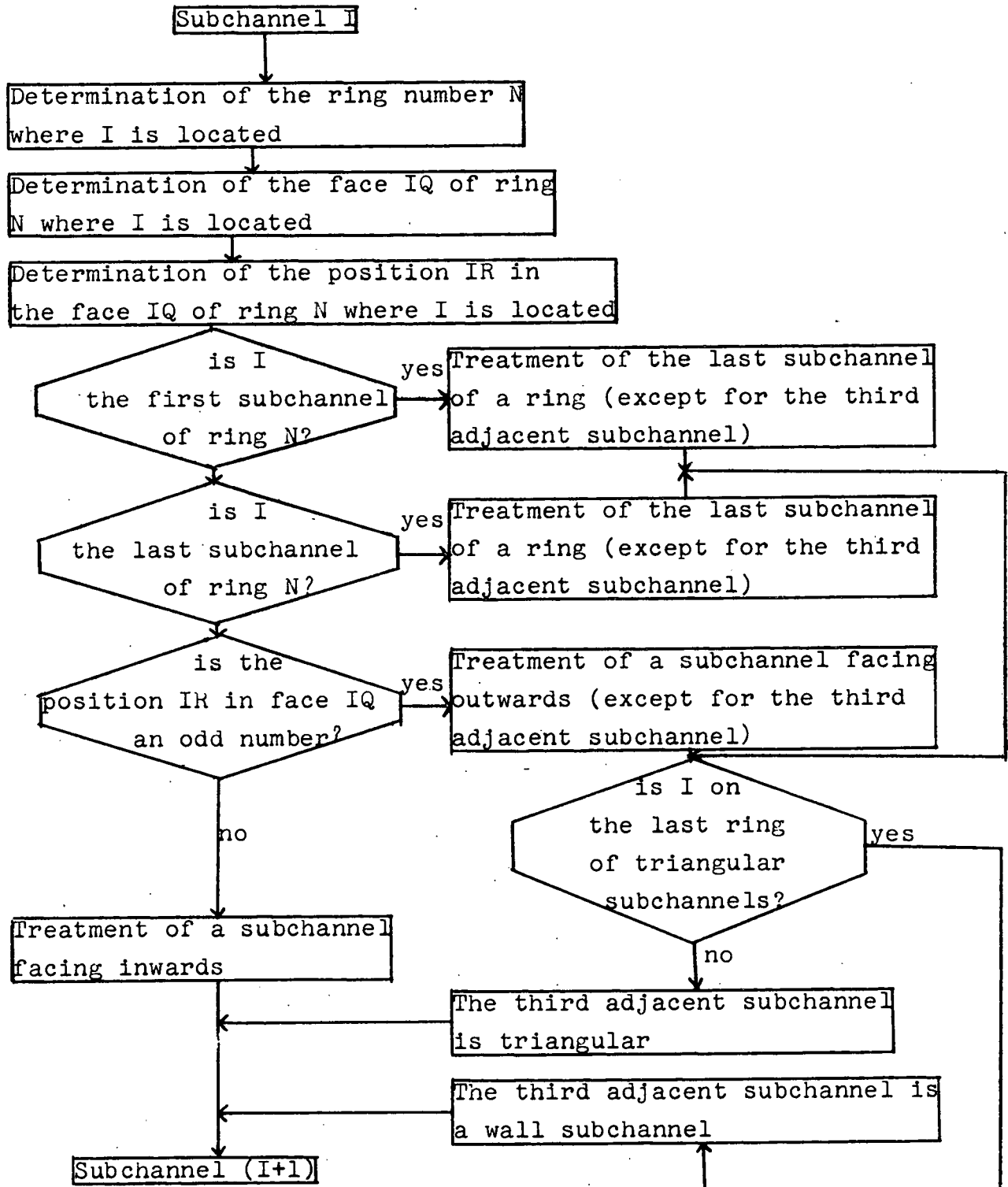
FIGURE 1b



Detailed numbering of the faces 4 and 5 of the 5th ring.

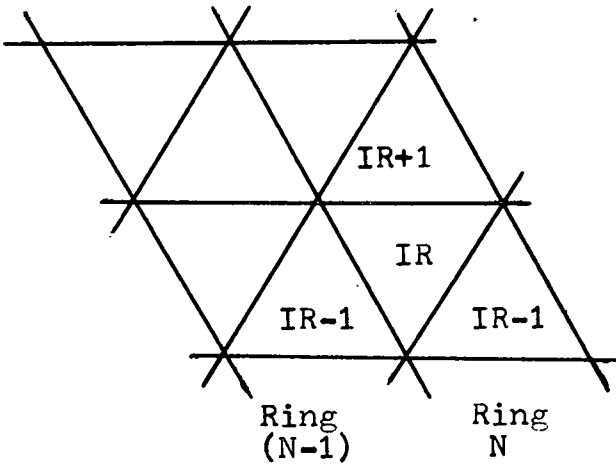
2.1 Interior (triangular) subchannels

A DO loop with the index I ranging from 1 to NOTRG has the following logic:



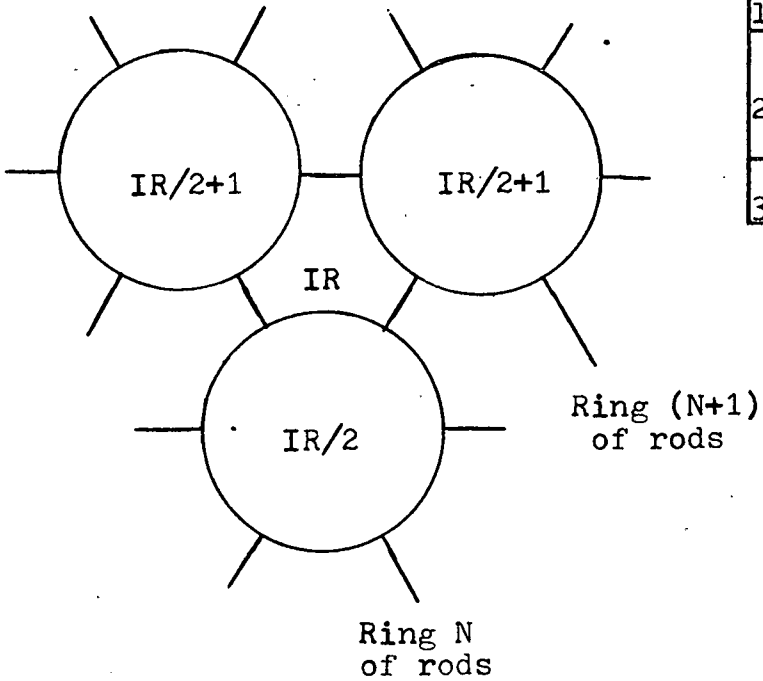
2.1.1 Treatment of a general subchannel facing inwards

Adjacent subchannels



	Ring	Face	Position
1	N-1	IQ	IR-1
2	N	IQ	IR-1
3	N	IQ	IR+1

Adjacent rods

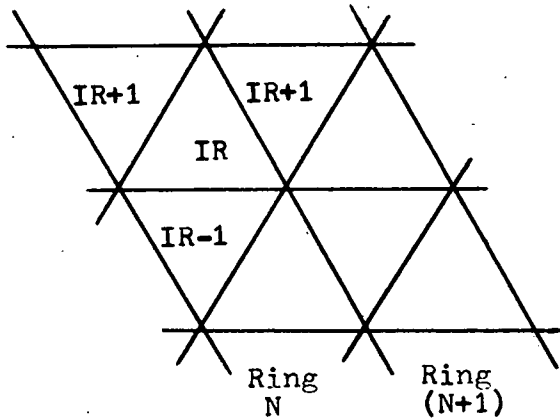


	Ring	Face	Position
1	N	IQ	IR/2
2	N	IQ	IR/2+1
	N	0	1
3	N+1	IQ	IR/2+1

(general case)
 (penultimate subchannel of ring N:
 IQ=5
 IR=2N-2)

2.1.2 Treatment of a general subchannel facing outwards:
(not the first or the last one of a ring).

Subchannel I is at the position IR in the
face IQ of the ring N.

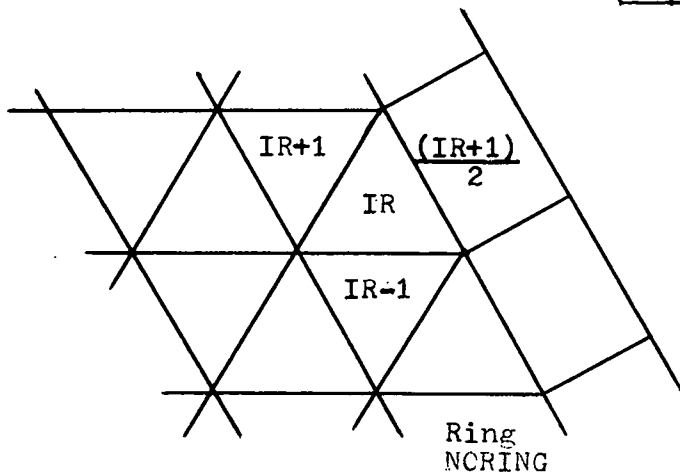


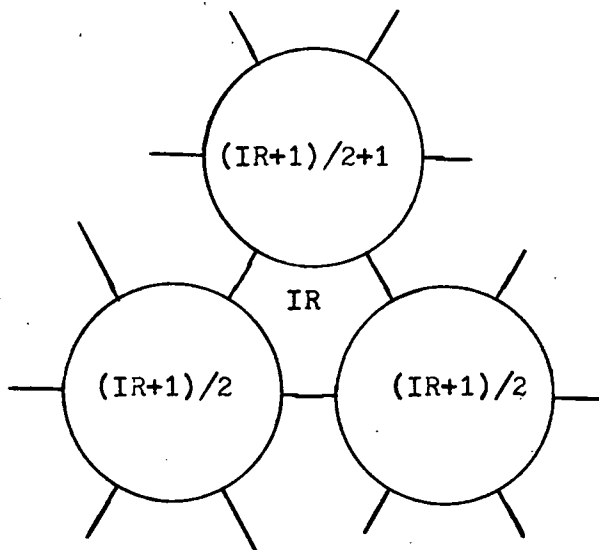
Adjacent subchannels

	Ring	Face	Position
1	N	IQ	IR-1
2	N	IQ	IR+1
3	N+1	IQ	IR+1
	N+1	IQ	$(IR+1)/2$

(If it is not a wall subchannel)

(If it is a wall subchannel)





Adjacent rods:

	Ring	Face	Position
1	N	IQ	$(IR+1)/2$
2	N+1	IQ	$(IR+1)/2$
3	N+1	IQ	$(IR+1)/2+1$

Ring N
of rods

Ring (N+1)
of rods

2.1.3 Treatment of the last subchannel of a ring

Subchannel I is at the position $(2N-1)$ in the face 5 of the ring N.

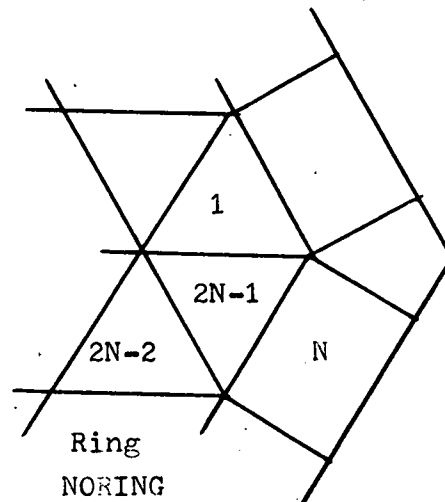
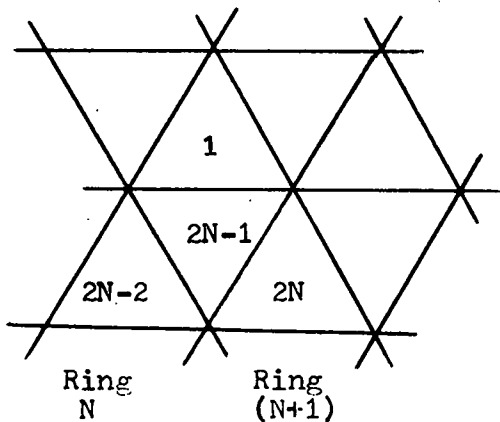
Adjacent subchannels:

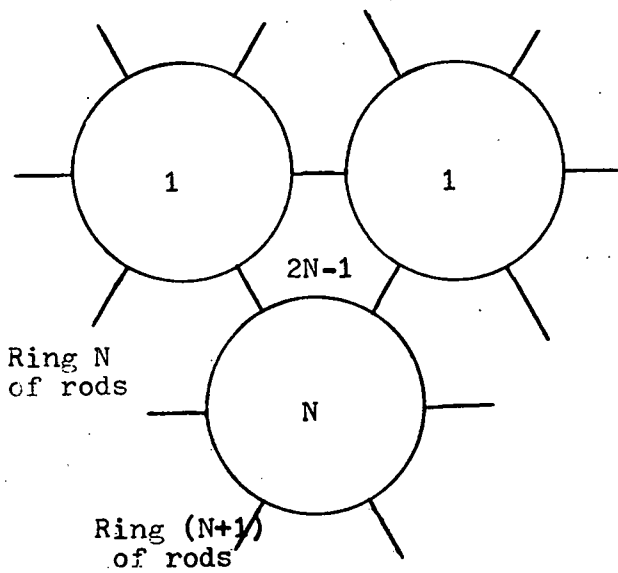
	Ring	Face	Position
1	N	0	1
2	N	5	$(2N-2)$
3	N+1	5	$2N$
	N+1	5	N

(first subchannel of the same ring)

(if it is not a wall subchannel)

(if it is a wall subchannel)



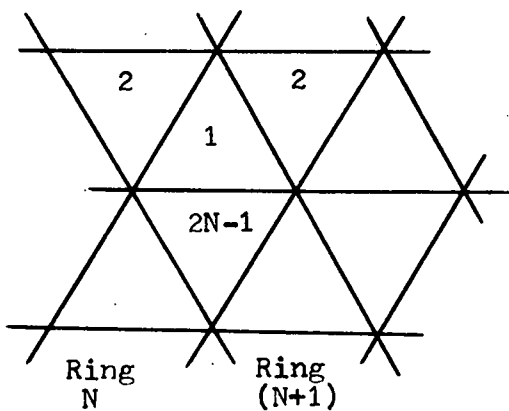


Adjacent rods:

	Ring	Face	Position	
1	N	0	1	(first rod of ring N)
2	N+1	0	1	(first and last rods of ring N)
3	N+1	5	N	

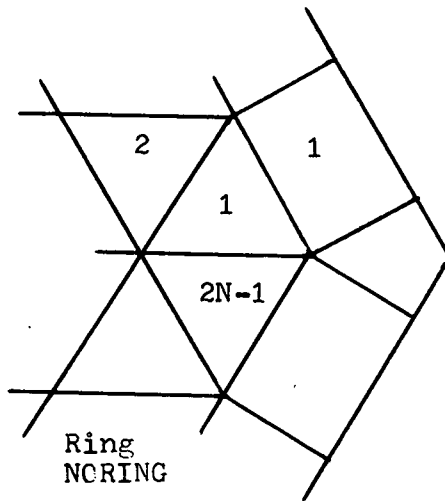
2.1.4 Treatment of the first subchannel of a ring:

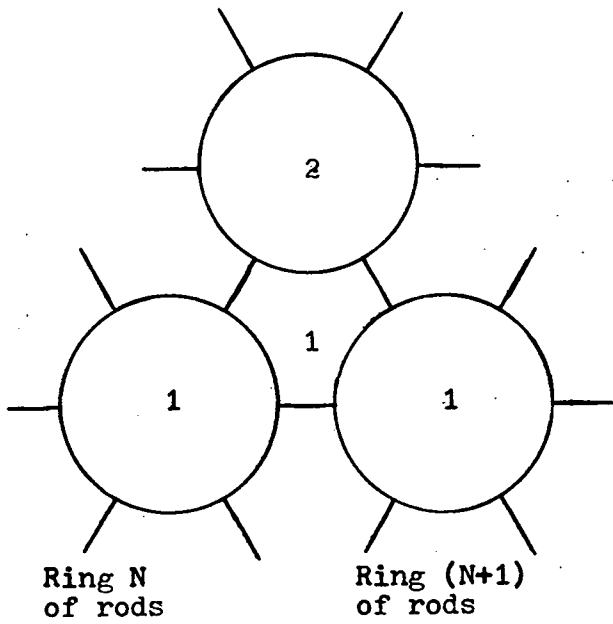
Subchannel I is at the position 1 in the face 0 of the ring N



Adjacent subchannels:

	Ring	Face	Position	
1	N	0	2	(last subchannel of the same ring)
2	N	5	(2N-1)	
3	N+1	0	2	(if it is not a wall subchannel)
	N+1	0	1	(if it is a wall subchannel)





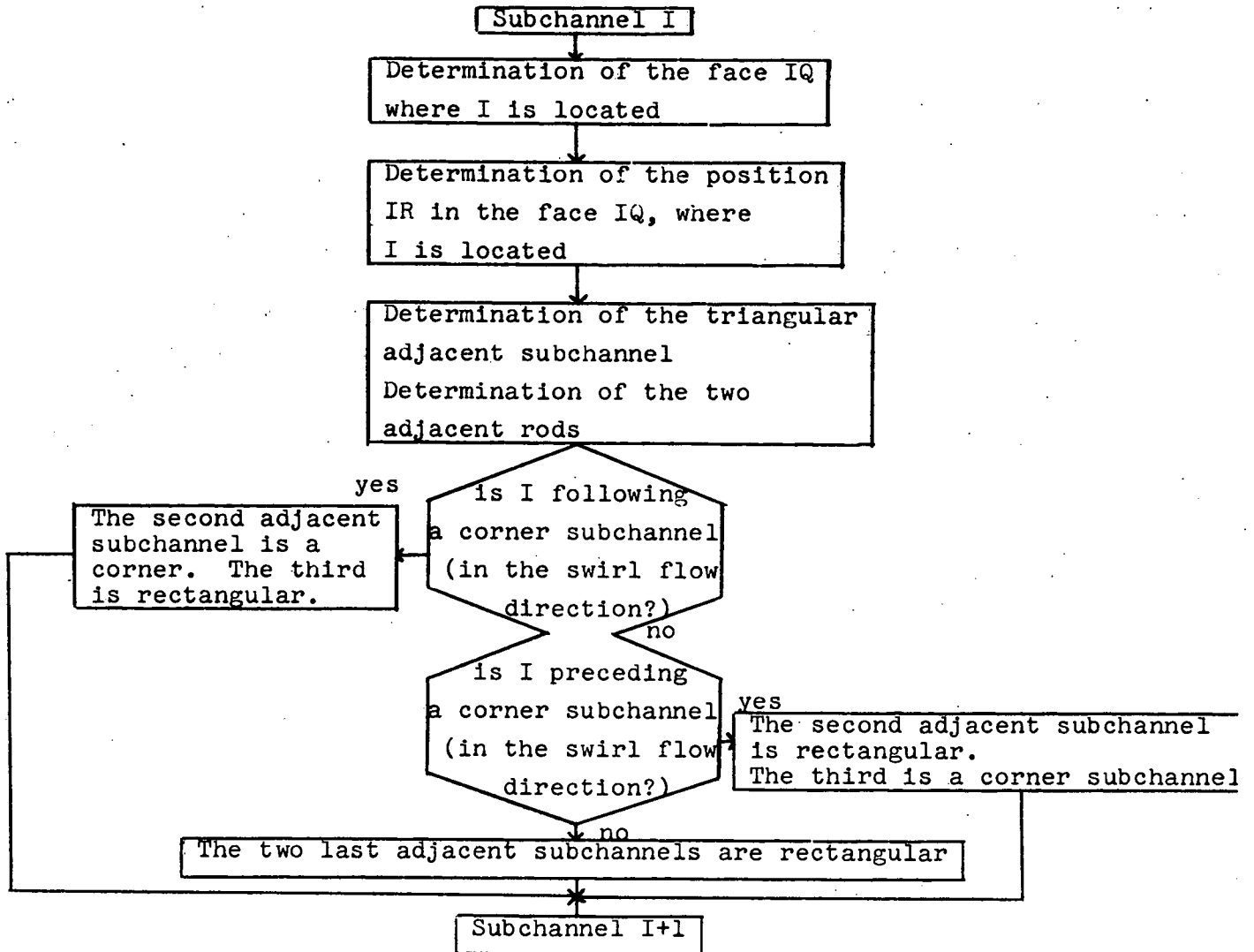
Adjacent rods

	Ring	Face	Position
1	N	0	1
2	N+1	0	1
3	N+1	0	2

(first rod of ring N)
 (first rod of ring N+1)
 (second rod of ring N+1)

2.2 Wall (rectangular) subchannels:

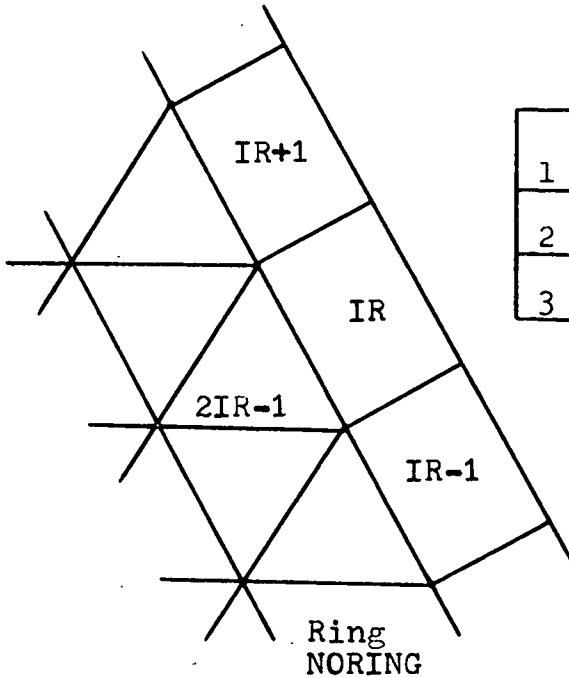
A DO loop with the index I ranging from NFWCH to NLWCH, has the following logic:



2.2.1 Treatment of a general wall subchannel:

(not adjacent to a corner)

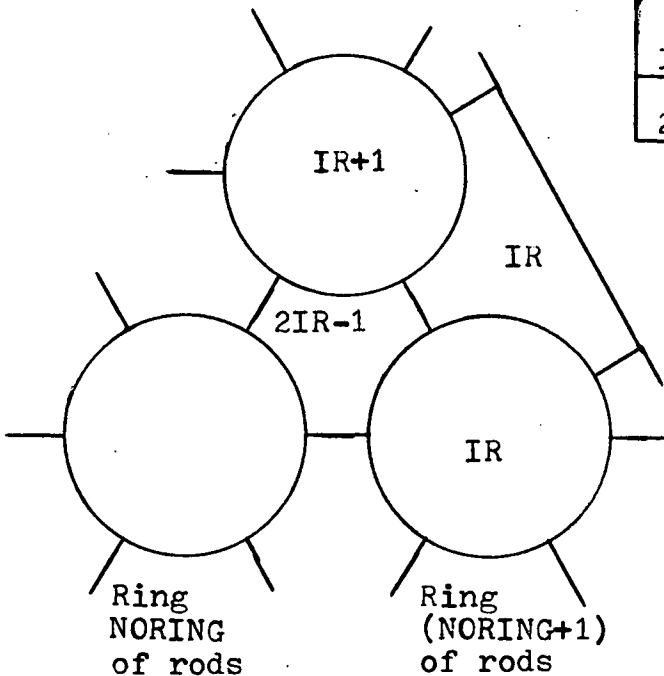
Subchannel I is at the position IR in the face IQ



Adjacent subchannels:

	Ring	Face	Position
1	NORING	IQ	2 IR-1
2	Wall	IQ	IR-1
3	Wall	IQ	IR+1

Adjacent rods:

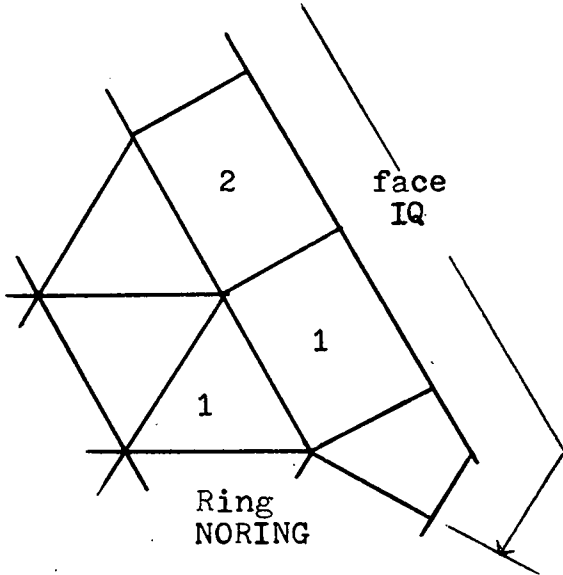


	Ring	Face	Position
1	NORING+1	IQ	IR
2	NORING+1	IQ	IR+1

2.2.2 Treatment of a wall subchannel following a corner:

(swirl flow direction taken as a reference)

Subchannel I is at the position 1 in the face IQ.



Adjacent subchannels:

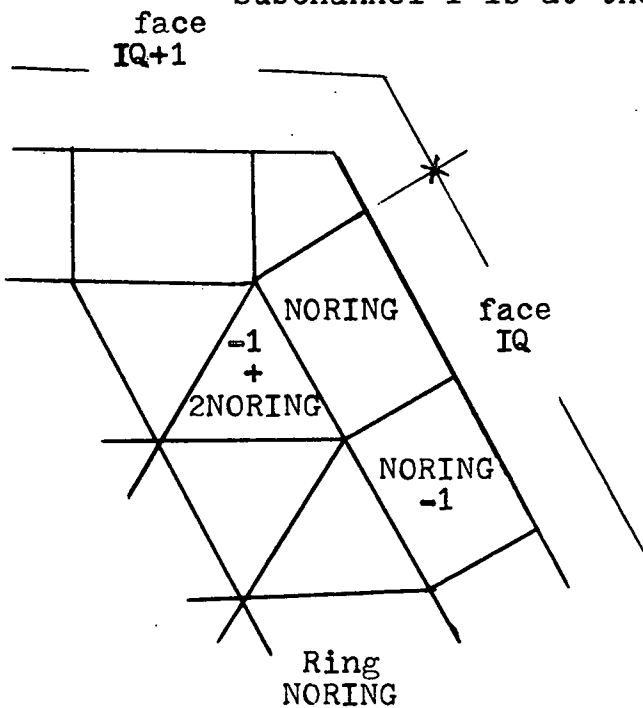
	Ring	Face	Position
1	NORING	IQ	1
2	wall	IQ	corner
3	wall	IQ	2

general treatment for the rods.

2.2.3 Treatment of a wall subchannel preceding a corner:

(swirl flow direction taken as a reference)

Subchannel I is at the position (NORING) in the face IQ.



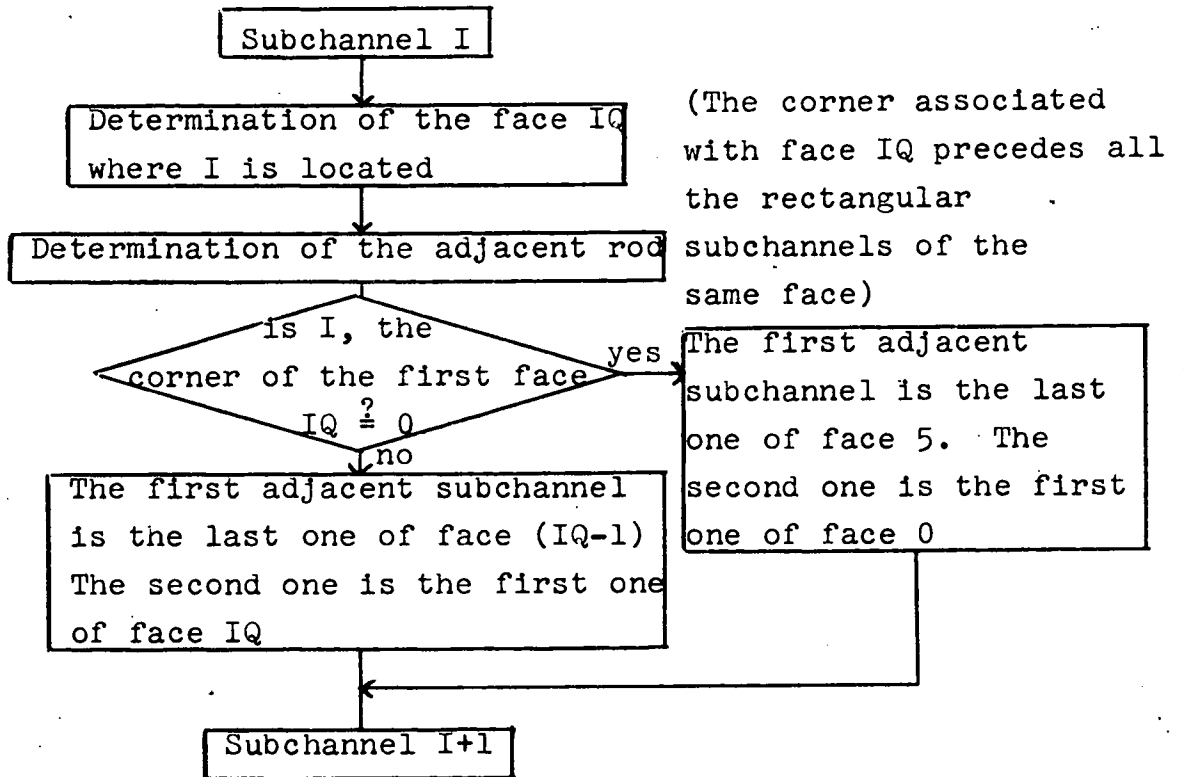
Adjacent subchannels:

	Ring	Face	Position
1	NORING	IQ	2 NORING-1
2	wall	IQ	NORING-1
3	wall	IQ+1	corner

general treatment for the rods.

2.3 Corner subchannels:

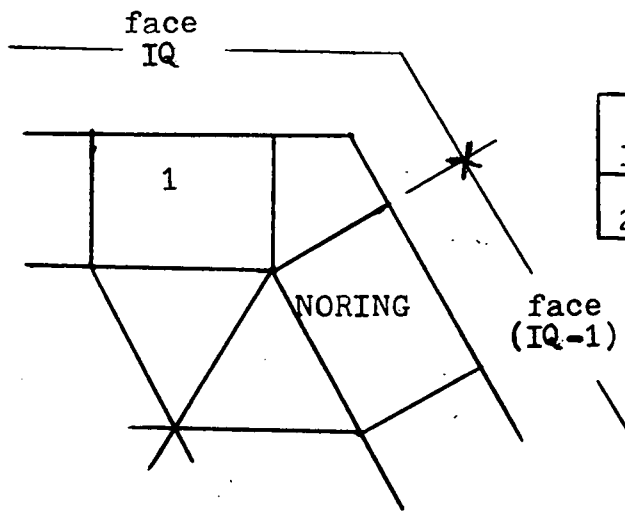
A DO loop with the index I ranging from (NLWCH+1) to (NLWCH+6), has the following logic:



2.3.1 Treatment of a general corner subchannel:

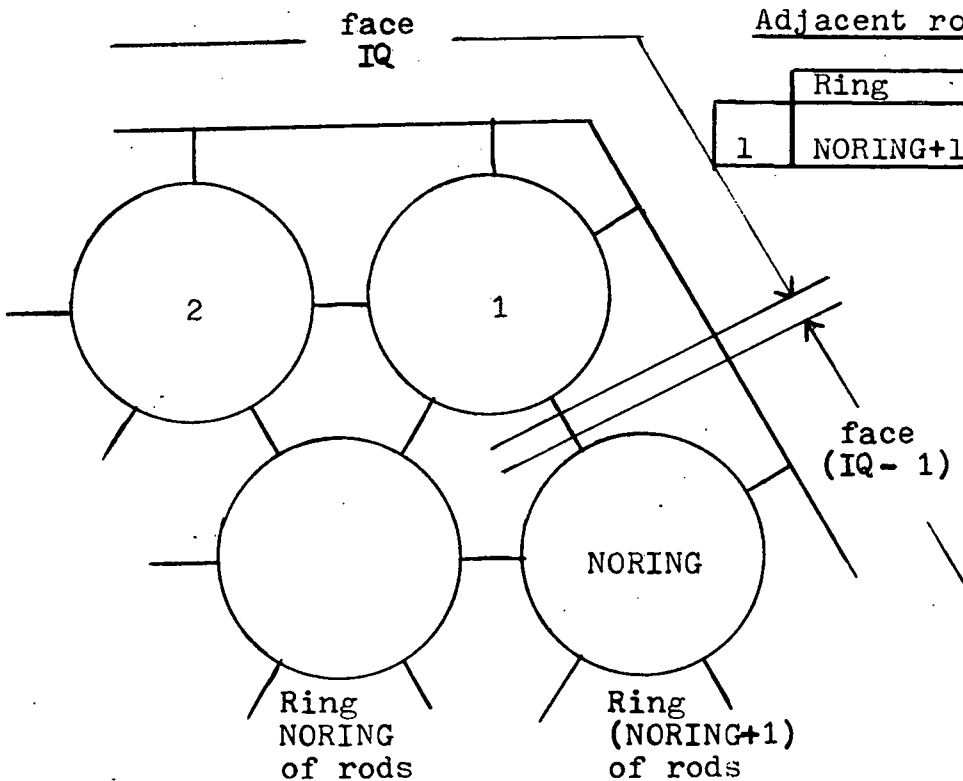
(not the corner of face 0)

Subchannel I is the corner of face IQ.



Adjacent subchannels:

	Ring	Face	Position
1	wall	IQ-1	NORING
2	wall	IQ	1

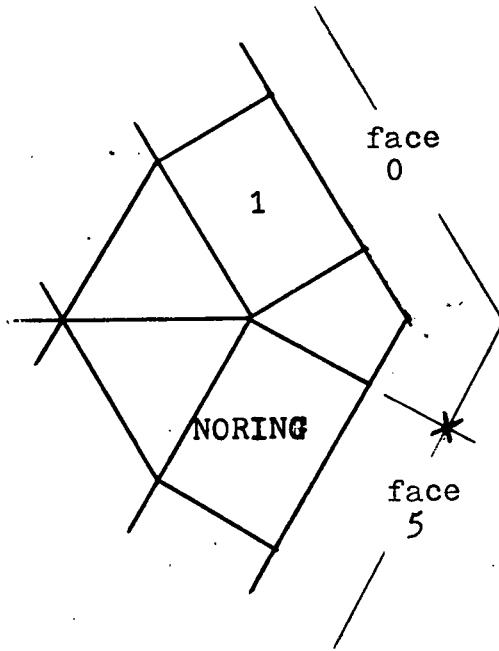


Adjacent rod:

	Ring	Face	Position
1	NORING+1	IQ	1

2.3.2 Treatment of the corner subchannel of face 0:

Subchannel I is the corner of face 0



Adjacent subchannels:

	Ring	Face	Position
1	wall	5	NORING
2	wall	0	1

general treatment for the rod

3. Conclusion:

For each subchannel I (corresponding to the parameters, N, IQ, IR), the adjacent subchannels or rods have been determined in terms of the same parameters (N, IQ, IR).

It is easy to relate these parameters to the number of the subchannel (or of the rod), when it has been noticed that:

- each face IQ of ring N counts $(2N-1)$ triangular subchannels (in the inner region) or (N) rectangular subchannels (in the wall region)

- each face IQ of ring N counts (N-1) rods

For example:

. The number of the triangular subchannel characterized by (N,IQ,IR) is:

$$I = \text{NOTR1} + (2N-1) \cdot \text{IQ} + \text{IR}$$

$$\text{with NOTR1} = 6 \cdot (N-1)^2$$

. The number of the rectangular subchannel characterized by (IQ,IR) is:

$$I = \text{NOTRG} + (N) \cdot \text{IQ} + \text{IR}$$

$$\text{with NOTRG} = 6 \cdot (\text{NORING})^2$$

. The number of the corner subchannel characterized by (IQ) is:

$$I = \text{NLWCH} + \text{IQ} + L$$

$$\text{with NLWCH} = 6 \cdot \text{NORING} (\text{NORING} + 1)$$

. The number of the rod characterized by (N,IQ,IR) is:

$$I = \text{NOT12} + 1 + \text{IQ} \cdot (N-1) + \text{IR}$$

$$\text{with NOT12} = 3 \cdot (N-1) \cdot (N-2)$$

- The SUBROUTINE NUMB uses this kind of equation;
- Given a subchannel I, inversion of these equations yields the parameters (N,IQ,IR)

- The algorithm of paragraph 2 yields the parameters (N,IQ,IR) of the adjacent subchannels and rods, from the parameters of the initial subchannel.

- Using the preceding equations directly yields the number of these adjacent subchannels and rods.

A listing of NUMB with further comments is included. The use of NUMB does not modify significantly the computing time needed by the former version of ENERGY I, without the necessity of reading numerous data cards (up to 438 for a 217 pin bundle case).

NOMENCLATURE

NORING	=	number of rings of triangular subchannels
NOTRG	=	total number of triangular subchannels
NOTG1	=	number of triangular subchannels in all the rings but the last one
NOG01	=	total number of rods (minus one) in the NORING first rings of rods
LSTCH	=	total number of subchannels (or number of the last subchannel)
NFWCH	=	number of the first wall subchannel
NLWCH	=	number of the last wall subchannel
I	=	number of a subchannel
N	=	ring number where subchannel I is located
NOTRO	=	number of the last subchannel of ring N
NOTR1	=	number of the last subchannel of the preceding ring (N-1)
NOTR2	=	number of the last subchannel of ring number (N-2)
NOT01	=	number of the last rod of ring N, minus one
NOT12	=	number of the last rod of ring (N-1), minus one
IQ	=	number of the face of ring N, where subchannel I is located (from 0 to 5)
IR	=	position of subchannel I inside the face IQ of ring N $\left\{ \text{from 1 to } (2N-1) \right\}$

(continued)

IY = 1 for the first ring and 0 for the others
IZ = 1 for the last subchannel of a ring and
0 for the others
LC(I,J),J = 1,2,3 numbers of the subchannels, adjacent
to subchannel I
MROD(I,J),J = 1,2,3 numbers of the rods, adjacent to
subchannel I