

NASA Technical Memorandum 107195

ASTROP2 Users Manual: A Program for Aeroelastic Stability Analysis of Propfans

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March 1996



National Aeronautics and
Space Administration

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ASTROP2 Users Manual: A Program for Aeroelastic Stability Analysis of Propfans

Version 2.0

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SUMMARY

This manual describes the input data required for using the second version of the ASTROP2 (Aeroelastic STability and Response Of Propulsion systems - 2 dimensional analysis) computer code. In ASTROP2, version 2.0, the program is divided into two modules: 2DSTRIP, which calculates the structural dynamic information; and 2DASTROP, which calculates the unsteady aerodynamic force coefficients from which the aeroelastic stability can be determined. In the original version of ASTROP2, these two aspects were performed in a single program. The improvements to version 2.0 include an option to account for counter rotation, improved numerical integration, accommodation for non-uniform inflow distribution, and an iterative scheme to flutter frequency convergence.

ASTROP2 can be used for flutter analysis of multibladed structures such as those found in compressors, turbines, counter rotating propellers or propfans. The analysis combines a two-dimensional, unsteady cascade aerodynamics model and a three dimensional, normal mode structural model using strip theory. The flutter analysis is formulated in the frequency domain resulting in an eigenvalue determinant. The flutter frequency and damping can be inferred from the eigenvalues.

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1. INTRODUCTION

During the last decade several aeroelastic analyses for propfans and turbomachines have been developed at NASA Lewis Research Center. This work has resulted in several individual codes with variations in the aerodynamic and structural models used, Ref. 1. One of the codes is named ASTROP2. ASTROP2 uses strip theory to integrate the aerodynamic forces calculated using a two dimensional aerodynamic model with a three dimensional structural model. The theoretical development of ASTROP2 and a user's manual for the original ASTROP2 code was given in Ref. 2. The original version combined calculation of structural dynamic characteristics of selected blade sections called strips, and the calculation of the aeroelastic stability in one large program.

In the present updated version, the original program is divided into two programs. The first program, 2DSTRIP calculates the structural dynamic characteristics at the required strips for the aeroelastic analysis. The second program, 2DASTROP, uses the structural data obtained from 2DSTRIP and calculates the aeroelastic stability. In this way each program can be used and modified independently. The user has to run 2DSTRIP first, and then 2DASTROP. However, for the same structural model, only 2DASTROP need to be run for different flow conditions.

Additional improvements were made in ASTROP2 version 2.0. These include (1) an option to account for counter rotation, (2) improved numerical integration, (3) accommodation for nonuniform inflow distribution in the velocity calculations, and (4) an iterative scheme for flutter convergence.

This manual will help the user in the preparation of the input data files required for using 2DSTRIP and 2DASTROP. In the following, a brief description of the analysis is given in section 2. In section 3, the input and output description, followed by input and output for an example case for 2DSTRIP is given. Section 4, gives the input and output description, followed by an actual input and output for an example case using 2DASTROP. A job run stream for a Cray YMP computer, and the program calling tree are also given for each program.

The codes were developed in the Structural Dynamics Branch at the NASA Lewis Research Center. They are made available strictly as a research tool. Neither NASA, nor any individuals who have contributed to the development of the code, assume any liability resulting from the use of the codes beyond research needs. Both the 2DSTRIP and 2DASTROP codes are written in

FORTTRAN. They are operational on the Cray YMP computer at the NASA Lewis Research Center under the UNICOS operating system.

Dr. G.V. Narayanan originally developed this program under the direction of Dr. K.R.V. Kaza. The first author of this report was responsible for the present version. Additional improvements and modifications were made by Dr. A.J. Mahajan and by the second author of this report.

2. ANALYSIS

The aeroelastic analysis uses the unsteady aerodynamic forces calculated at selected blade sections (strips) of a three dimensional structure. The aerodynamic forces are calculated using a two dimensional unsteady aerodynamic model. The aerodynamic model calculates the unsteady forces at the selected strips for an airfoil undergoing rigid body pitching and plunging motions. The 2DSTRIP program calculates the pitching and plunging values for the strips, and the 2DASTROP program uses this information to calculate the aeroelastic stability. The formulation and aeroelastic analysis are described in detail in Ref. 2.

The three dimensional normal mode structural characteristics are obtained from a finite element analysis, and used as input to the 2DSTRIP program. Two types of output files (to be used as input to 2DSTRIP) are used from the finite element analysis. One, a non-linear steady state blade deflection analysis output. The other, a free vibration analysis output in the form of mode shapes and frequencies. 2DSTRIP can be run without the nonlinear steady state blade deflection if its effect on the flutter stability is assumed negligible. However, the effect of structural non-linearity due to blade deflection must be included in the calculation of the natural frequencies and mode shapes. The program 2DSTRIP calculates the equivalent rigid pitching and plunging values, stagger angle, gap to chord ratio and strip widths at the desired strips. This information is stored as a file and used as input to 2DASTROP.

Currently, the 2DSTRIP program is set up to use the NASTRAN (NASA STRuctural ANalysis program) finite element analysis program. Two forms of NASTRAN are available at NASA Lewis; one is COSMIC/NASTRAN and the other is MSC/NASTRAN. The non-linear steady-state blade deflection configuration of a rotating blade is obtained from a geometric nonlinear analysis. This analysis is done in COSMIC/NASTRAN by using the available solution sequence number 4. The normal mode vibration analysis of the blade is done by using the solution sequence number 9. The respective solution sequence numbers in MSC/NASTRAN are 64 and 63. See Ref. 3 for more

details on how to run NASTRAN for rotating flexible blades. If other finite element programs are used in obtaining the structural characteristics, the formats in the relevant subroutines have to be changed.

The output file from 2DSTRIP for strip data information is read by 2DASTROP and used to calculate the unsteady aerodynamic force coefficients. The unsteady aerodynamic forces are obtained with a two dimensional unsteady aerodynamic model. The aerodynamic model provides unsteady aerodynamic forces for airfoils undergoing rigid pitching (twist) and plunging (bending) motions. For subsonic flow the Rao and Jones theory (Ref. 4) is used. For supersonic flow with subsonic leading edge, the Adamczyk and Goldstein theory (Ref. 5) is used. The strip structural information along with an assumed frequency are used to calculate the unsteady aerodynamic forces. These unsteady aerodynamic coefficients are then used in an eigen analysis. The eigen values determine the flutter frequency and damping. The flutter calculations are iterated (the required number of iterations is given as input) until the assumed frequency is close or equal to the calculated flutter frequency. The ASTROP2 program has been used to predict flutter of the SR3CX2 propfan observed in experiments, Ref. 6-7, and to assist in the design of other propfans systems, Ref. 8.

The coordinate system used for both programs is shown in Fig.1. The X axis is the axis of rotation. It is assumed to be along the direction of axial flow and positive in the direction of flow. The blade pitch axis is the Y axis. It is taken normal to the X axis with positive values in the direction of increasing radius. The Z axis is then defined to form a right-hand coordinate system. The plane of rotation is the plane formed by the Y and Z axes. A typical strip, with mid point, at a distance "d" is shown in Fig. 1. The axial velocity is V and the rotational speed is " Ω ", and V_e is the effective (relative) velocity. The tangent (tangent to blade leading edge), chord and normal vectors ("t,c,n" respectively) at the mid point of the strip are defined as shown. "s" denotes the arc length measured along the leading edge. Figure 2 shows the section A-A of the strip showing the rigid pitching (α) and plunging (h) motions for the strip, assuming the reference axis for the aeroelastic analysis is at the leading edge.

3. PROGRAM 2DSTRIP

In this section the input and output for the 2DSTRIP program is given. The source code is designated as *2dstrip.f*, and the input data for the code is provided in the input file *2dstrip.in*. As mentioned before, in addition to this input file, 2DSTRIP requires input files from finite element structural analysis giving the structural dynamic characteristics of the blade. The naming and linking of these input files is also given in the following sections.

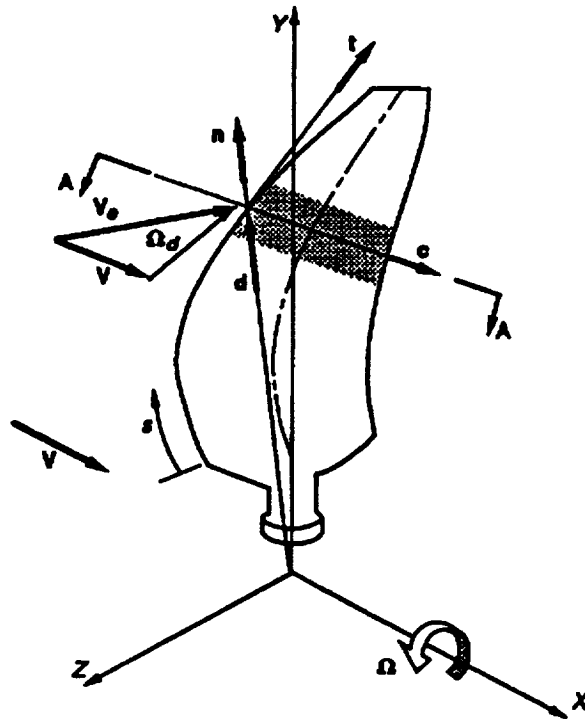
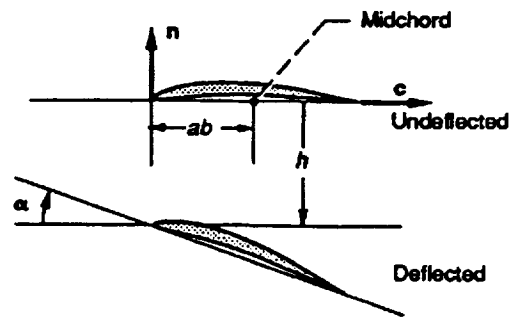


Figure 1. : 2DSTRIP and 2DASTROP coordinate system for a rotating propfan blade



section A-A

Figure 2. : Section A-A showing rigid pitching (α) and plunging (h) motions for the strip (reference axis =leading edge)

3.1 Dimension Statement for the Program

The program is currently dimensioned for a maximum of 20 strips, and 500 finite elements with six degrees of freedom. It is dimensioned for reading natural mode shape information and frequencies for six modes. If the user needs to change these limits, the dimension statements have to be changed globally in the source code, and compiled for execution.

3.2 Description of Input Variables

The input is given through a data file named **2dstrip.in** . This file contains the standard (unit 5) input that the 2DSTRIP code requires. Unless stated otherwise, real values are read in 8F10.4 format and integer values are read in 8I10 format.

Some lines of the input data are preceded by a line containing the names of the variables. These lines are an aid in preparing the input file and are read by the program but not used as data in the calculations.

The first line in the input file is the title card read in 20A4 format, used for identification of the structure to be analyzed. The rest of the input variables are described below in the order in which they appear in the input data file (see section 3.7 for an example input file).

variable: NAEROP
type: integer variable
description: number of strips (aero points) at which structural information has to be generated for stability analysis (maximum 20).
example: 10

variable: NMODE
type: integer variable
description: number of modes for which structural information is available (maximum 6).
example: 6

variable: ITEST
type: integer variable
description: ITEST = 0 read and check finite element structural information and then proceed to calculate the required data for the aeroelastic analysis
ITEST=1 read and check finite element structural information
example: 0

variable: I6364
type: integer variable

description Indicator for using MSC/NASTRAN combined solution sequence 6364 output file
I6364 = 0
I6364 = 1 If the structural input file is from MSC/NASTRAN combined solution 6364 sequence.

example: 0

variable: NASTRAN OUPUT TYPE
type: character variable of length A4 followed by a blank and then an integer number in I2 format.

description: denotes the type of finite element structural input files for free vibration (mode shapes and frequencies) and steady state solution input files followed by the file unit number.
At present COSMIC/NASTRAN and MSC/NASTRAN are supported. Input NULL indicates that there is no input file for steady state solution.

example: COSM04 NULL08
MSC04 NULL08
COSM04 NULL08

NOTE: If the input is from any other source (other than COSMIC or MSC), the formats in subroutines RDNAS, RDISP, RDMODS have to be modified.

variable: IPG
type: integer variable
description: control for printing structural grid data
IPG = 0 do not print
IPG = 1 print

example: 1

variable: IPD
type: integer variable
description: control for printing structural steady data
IPD = 0 do not print
IPD = 1 print

example: 0

variable: IPM
type: integer variable
description: control for printing structural modal data
IPM = 0 do not print
IPM = 1 print

example: 1

variable: ISET
type: integer variable
description: defines blade coordinate axis system of the structural input
ISET = 0 Z along span, X along velocity and chord (eg. COSMIC or MSC NASTRAN axis system)
ISET = 1 Y along span, X along velocity and chord (as shown in Fig. 1 i.e. ASTROP2 coordinate system)

ISET = 2 X along span, Y along velocity and chord
Note: with this input, the structural data input is transformed to ASTROP2 coordinate system, Fig. 1.

example: 0

NOTE: If the finite element structural input axis system is other than that described above, relevant statements in RDNAS, RDDISP and RDMODS must be modified.

variable: ICONFIG
type: integer variable
description: indicator for counter rotation
ICONFIG = 0 no counter rotation
ICONFIG = 1 counter rotation

example: 0

variable: BETA75
type: real variable
description: setting angle at 75% span in degrees. If this angle is different by 0.005 degrees (0.001 radians) from the finite element structural input the program stops. If required, this tolerance can be increased in subroutine SETB75

example: 61.2

variable: N1
type: integer variable
description: leading edge node number near and below 75% span station
example: 157

variable: N2
type: integer variable
description: trailing edge node number near and below 75% span station
example: 165

variable: N3
type: integer variable
description: leading edge node number near and above 75% span station
example: 166

variable: N4
type: integer variable
description: trailing edge node number near and above 75% span station
example: 174

variable: ZETA75
type: real variable
description: spanwise coordinate at 75% span
example: 9.1875

Note: values of N1, N2, N3, N4 and ZETA75 are used to calculate the setting angle

from the NASTRAN output, and then checked with the input value BETA75.

variable: LECOY
type: real variable
description: spanwise coordinate (lowest Y-coordinate) value above which leading edge line is effective
example: 4.00

variable: TECOY
type: real variable
description: spanwise coordinate (lowest Y-coordinate) value above which trailing edge line is effective
example: 4.00

variable: IDREAD
type: integer variable
description: option to read the node numbers of the leading and trailing edges.
IDREAD=0 determine the leading and trailing edge node numbers
IDREAD=1 input the leading and trailing edge node numbers
example: 1

variable: NLE
type: integer variable
description: number of leading edge nodes (required if IDREAD = 1)
example: 18

variable: NTE
type: integer variable
description: number of trailing edge nodes (required if IDREAD =1)
example: 18

NOTE: values of NLE and NTE are read in 2I5 format

variable: LENODES
type: integer variable
description: leading edge node numbers of the finite element structural model with spanwise coordinate (Y-coordinate) value greater than LECOY in 16I5 format (required if IDREAD =1)
example:
000670007600085000940010300112001210013000139001480015700166001750018400193002020021100220

variable: TENODES
type: integer variable
description: trailing edge node numbers of the finite element structural model with spanwise coordinate (Y-coordinate) value greater than TECOY in 16I5 format (required if IDREAD =1)
example:
000750008400093001020011100120001290013800147001560016500174001830019200201002100021900228

variable: METHOD
type: integer variable
description: METHOD =0, no steady displacements (fabricated blade geometry)
METHOD =1, steady displacements added (deformed blade geometry)
example: 0

variable: AEROPOINTS COORDINATES
type: character variable
description: this card is followed by the spanwise coordinate (strip mid point)
value of the strips, equal to NAEROP values.
example: 4.2500
4.5000
4.7500
5.6361
*
*
12.200

variable: CAL
type: real variable
description: indicator for calculation of rigid pitching amplitude values (α)
CAL = -1.0, read from the structural input file
CAL =0.0, calculate from displacements (h)
CAL =1.0, calculated from average rotations
example: 1.0

3.3 Additional Input Files

The program requires that the structural dynamic characteristics data files from a finite element analysis be linked to unit 4 and unit 8. The natural frequencies and mode shapes input file must be linked to unit 4, and steady displacement input file should be linked to unit 8. At present both COSMIC and MSC NASTRAN are supported. If the structural data files are from any other source, the formats in routines RDNAS, RDDISP, and RDMODS have to be modified accordingly.

3.4 Additional Notes

The 2DSTRIP program is setup to work with the finite element structural model having node numbers from root to tip, and increasing in the +ve X direction. It also works well if the chord lines (lines parallel to X-axis) are at a constant spanwise location. The leading edge line is taken as the reference axis for calculating pitching and plunging values.

The program is implemented on the Cray YMP at NASA Lewis Research Center. However, the program can be implemented on a workstation or

personal computer. It required about 1.1 MW memory, and took about 12 seconds to compile and about 16 seconds to execute for the example given in section 3.7.

3.5 Job run stream on Cray YMP

A sample Cray job stream to run 2DSTRIP at the NASA Lewis Research Center is given in this section. For this case, the modal information output file (sol9cos.out) from finite element structural analysis is linked to unit 4. The source code, 2dstrip.f, is compiled using cft77 with standard options. The input to 2DSTRIP is contained in the file named 2dstrip.in. The standard unit 6 output is written to a file named 2dstrip.out. The information required for 2DASTROP is written to unit 7 as file fort.7. This file is renamed as fort7.2dstrip. The rest of the file contains UNICOS and Cray related commands.

```
#!/bin/csh
# QSUB -r sr3cx2
# QSUB -lM 1.2Mw
# QSUB
/bin/rm 2dstrip.out
ln sol9cos.out fort.4
cft77 -V -a static 2dstrip.f
segldr -o 2dstrip 2dstrip.o
time 2dstrip<2dstrip.in>2dstrip.out
mv fort.7 fort7.2dstrip
```

3.6 Description of Output files

Unit 6 (2dstrip.out) output : All the output is written on to unit 6, with selected output rewritten on to unit 7 to be used by 2DASTROP program. The user has to check for the correctness of the following items in the output:

- (1) the input file from the finite element structural output (grid and modal values);
- (2) the tangent, normal and streamline vectors for all points on the leading edge;
- (3) the coordinates of each of the aeropoints;
- (4) the tangent, streamline and normal vectors at the aeropoints;
- (5) the modal values (rigid pitching and plunging values) for each strip and for each mode; and

(6) the sweep and stagger angles, semichord (SEMICHD) values at each strip, and strip widths (STRIPW).

Unit 7 output: This file contains the relevant information of the strips required by the 2DASTROP program.

3.7 Example Case: Calculation of Structural Dynamic Characteristics at Selected Strips for SR3CX2 Propfan

In this section the actual input and output are given for the SR3CX2 propfan which fluttered during wind tunnel testing, Refs. 6-7. The input file is named 2dstrip.in. The COSMIC/ NASTRAN input file for six modes and frequencies (NMODE=6) is linked to unit 4 (COSM04). There is no steady state blade deflection input file (NULL). The NASTRAN grid and mode shapes are to be printed (IPG =1, IPM=1), and the example is not for counter rotation (ICONFIG=0). The setting angle at 75% span (BETA75) is 61.2 degrees. It is required to calculate strip data at ten strip stations (NAEROP=10). The strip locations along the span are given as AEROPOINTS COORDINATES. The equivalent rigid pitching (α) has to be calculated as an average of the rotation values of the nodes on the strip (CAL=1).

Input file (2dstrip.in)

```

READING NASTRAN OUTPUT AND PROCESSING for SR3CX2 propfan
      NAEROP      NMODE      ITEST      I6364 (READ IN MAIN)
          10          6          0          0
NASTRAN OUTPUT TYPE (RDNAS)
COSM04 NULL08
      IPG      IPD      IPM      ISET      ICONFIG
          01          00          01          00          00
BETA75 (SETTING ANGLE AT 75% SPAN)
      61.20
      N1      N2      N3      N4
      157      165      166      174
ZBETA75
      9.1875
LECOY
      4.000
TECOY
      4.000
IDREAD
      1
NLE  NTE
      18  18
LENODES
00067000760008500094001030011200121001300013900148001570016600175001840019300202
0021100220
TENODES
00075000840009300102001110012000129001380014700156001650017400183001920020100210
0021900228
METHOD
      0

```

AEROPOINTS COORDINATES (LOGRI)

4.2500
4.5000
4.7500
5.6361
6.9739
8.8736
9.7114
10.8758
11.7553
12.2000

CAL(RDNAS1)

1.0 CAL:(=-1 NODAL VALUES,=0 ALFA/DISP, =1 ALFA/ALFA)

Unit 6 output file (2dstrip.out)

The output information is printed, and given here in the order mentioned in section 3.6, and is self explanatory. In this report, most of the output is deleted, and only key output is retained to help the user to check the output before going through the large printed output. For easy debugging and understanding, the output from each subroutine is identified by "entered (subroutine) **xxxx**" and "leaving (subroutine) **xxxxx**". It is to be noted that the rigid body pitching (α) and plunging values (h) are denoted by A-VALUE and H-VALUE with appropriate names for their derivatives.

READING NASTRAN OUTPUT AND PROCESSING for SR3CX2 propfan

*** ENTERED RDNAS ***

ECHO PRINT OF FINITE ELEMENT ANALYSIS OUTPUT
IN ASTROP2 COORDINATE SYSTEM

IPG= 1 IPD= 0 IPM= 1 ISETUP= 0
NUMBER OF GRID POINTS = 228
GRID 1 -0.699 1.700 -0.038
GRID 2 -0.399 1.700 -0.022
GRID 3 -0.200 1.700 -0.011
GRID 4 0.000 1.700 0.000
GRID 5 0.200 1.700 0.011
GRID 6 0.399 1.700 0.022
GRID 7 0.699 1.700 0.038

*****lines deleted for brevity ***

GRID 220 1.905 12.250 -1.739
GRID 221 2.079 12.250 -1.885
GRID 222 2.253 12.250 -2.023
GRID 223 2.426 12.250 -2.159
GRID 224 2.600 12.250 -2.291
GRID 225 2.772 12.250 -2.422
GRID 226 2.945 12.250 -2.550
GRID 227 3.118 12.250 -2.674
GRID 228 3.291 12.250 -2.791

GIVEN SETTING ANGLE = 61.20000 DIFF.= 0.00000
 Z1,Z2,X1,X2 IN SETB75 BETA1= 0.76110 -1.31350 -1.39020
 2.47060 -0.49308
 Z1,Z2,X1,X2 IN SETB75 BETA1= 0.76110 -1.31350 -1.39020
 2.47060 1.07772
 SAME AS ABOVE IN SETB75 BETA2= 0.54020 -1.53350 -0.99070
 2.64270 -0.51862
 SAME AS ABOVE IN SETB75 BETA2= 0.54020 -1.53350 -0.99070
 2.64270 1.05217

CALCULATED SETTING ANGLE = 61.19985
 GIVEN SETTING ANGLE = 61.20000 DIFF.= -0.00015
 GRID COORDINATES IN ROUTINE SETB75
 RETURNING FROM ROUTINE SETB75

ENTERED RDDISP(NGP,NFC) 228 1
 ENTERED RDMODS

FREQ IN HZ= 0.221082E+03 GEN. MASS = 0.100000E+01
 FREQ IN HZ= 0.402129E+03 GEN. MASS = 0.100000E+01
 FREQ IN HZ= 0.698200E+03 GEN. MASS = 0.100000E+01
 FREQ IN HZ= 0.816943E+03 GEN. MASS = 0.100000E+01
 FREQ IN HZ= 0.106519E+04 GEN. MASS = 0.100000E+01
 FREQ IN HZ= 0.115721E+04 GEN. MASS = 0.100000E+01

NUMBER OF EIGENVALUES EXTRACTED = 6
 NOTE THAT MAX. NO. OF EIGENVALUES RETAINED IS 6

FREQUENCY(OMEGA**2) = 0.192960E+07
 FREQUENCY(OMEGA**2) = 0.638395E+07
 FREQUENCY(OMEGA**2) = 0.192451E+08
 FREQUENCY(OMEGA**2) = 0.263477E+08
 FREQUENCY(OMEGA**2) = 0.447934E+08
 FREQUENCY(OMEGA**2) = 0.528671E+08
 ** MODAL DISPLACEMENTS AT EACH NODE *** 6

*** LEAVING RDMODS ***
 ** MODAL DISPLACEMENTS AT EACH NODE *** 6

MODE NUMBER 1 FREQUENCY 0.1929603E+07
 NODE 1 0.000000E+00 0.000000E+00 0.000000E+00 0.000000E+00
 0.000000E+00 0.000000E+00

*
 *NOTE: grids 1 thru 7 are fixed at the base thus displacement = 0
 *

NODE 8 -0.304607E-02-0.806913E-03 0.147851E-02 0.120198E-01 0.181593E-01 0.000000E+00
 NODE 9 -0.333980E-02-0.933904E-03-0.138738E-02-0.109695E-01 0.916673E-02 0.000000E+00
 NODE 10 -0.312842E-02-0.986026E-03-0.315005E-02-0.305093E-01 0.912233E-02 0.000000E+00
 NODE 11 -0.206363E-02-0.127986E-02-0.420668E-02-0.410897E-01 0.337328E-02 0.000000E+00
 NODE 12 -0.650327E-03-0.238605E-03-0.413737E-02-0.414708E-01-0.374381E-02 0.000000E+00
 NODE 13 -0.100480E-03 0.137419E-02-0.319257E-02-0.311352E-01-0.489164E-02 0.000000E+00
 NODE 14 -0.508570E-03 0.153128E-02-0.568214E-03-0.110998E-01-0.200406E-01 0.000000E+00
 NODE 15 -0.834550E-02-0.226911E-02-0.755601E-03-0.270103E-02 0.347927E-

01 0.000000E+00
 NODE 16 -0.816145E-02-0.205379E-02-0.667316E-02-0.354511E-01 0.368838E-
 01 0.000000E+00
 NODE 17 -0.715473E-02-0.211537E-02-0.132772E-01-0.675880E-01 0.261375E-
 01 0.000000E+00
 NODE 18 -0.510992E-02-0.274521E-02-0.164227E-01-0.805298E-01 0.116495E-
 01 0.000000E+00
 NODE 19 -0.261430E-02-0.125851E-02-0.169016E-01-0.848442E-01-0.545229E-
 02 0.000000E+00
 NODE 20 -0.392116E-03 0.277116E-02-0.144540E-01-0.778615E-01-0.216500E-
 01 0.000000E+00

 *****lines deleted for brevity ***

NODE 219 -0.116350E+03-0.407301E+02-0.201573E+03 0.000000E+00
 0.811890E+02 0.124330E+01
 NODE 220 -0.538991E+02-0.193324E+02-0.116813E+03 0.000000E+00
 0.397867E+02 0.226917E+01
 NODE 221 -0.603932E+02-0.213408E+02-0.124651E+03 0.217392E+02
 0.546571E+02 0.268687E+02
 NODE 222 -0.674061E+02-0.236378E+02-0.133485E+03 0.000000E+00
 0.553667E+02-0.150818E+01
 NODE 223 -0.752087E+02-0.261159E+02-0.143511E+03 0.264773E+02
 0.693699E+02 0.322665E+02
 NODE 224 -0.833544E+02-0.288660E+02-0.154295E+03 0.000000E+00
 0.662551E+02-0.212215E+01
 NODE 225 -0.920327E+02-0.317458E+02-0.165770E+03-0.117279E+01
 0.703865E+02-0.420867E+01
 NODE 226 -0.100975E+03-0.348671E+02-0.177933E+03 0.135083E+01
 0.751524E+02 0.000000E+00
 NODE 227 -0.110112E+03-0.380907E+02-0.190600E+03-0.110234E+02
 0.735406E+02-0.175985E+02
 NODE 228 -0.119026E+03-0.414257E+02-0.203769E+03 0.000000E+00
 0.815080E+02-0.802315E+00

*
 *****similar output for modes 2 thru 6 has been deleted***
 *

FINISHED ECHOING FEA OUTPUT

*** LEAVING RDNAS***

*** ENTERED ROUTINE ASTROP ***

ENTERED RDNAS1

NUMBER OF MODES USED= 6

** ENTERED LETEDG (NGP, IDREAD) ** 228 1

ENTERED ROUTINE RDLTNS 18 18

67	-2.4215	4.0000	0.6462	76	-2.5971	4.5000	0.8019	85
-2.7349	5.0000	0.9417						
94	-2.8152	5.5000	1.0565	103	-2.8205	6.0000	1.1372	112
-2.7366	6.5000	1.1770						
121	-2.5662	7.0000	1.1750	130	-2.3366	7.5000	1.1335	139
-2.0649	8.0000	1.0540						
148	-1.7488	8.5000	0.9309	157	-1.3902	9.0000	0.7611	166
-0.9907	9.5000	0.5402						
175	-0.5511	10.0000	0.2666	184	-0.0704	10.5000	-0.0689	193
0.4520	11.0000	-0.4692						
202	1.0024	11.5000	-0.9262	211	1.5822	12.0000	-1.4427	220
1.9048	12.2500	-1.7386						
75	1.9588	4.0000	-0.3136	84	1.8736	4.5000	-0.3132	93
1.8326	5.0000	-0.3335						

102	1.8060	5.5000	-0.3760	111	1.8005	6.0000	-0.4404	120
1.8282	6.5000	-0.5280						
129	1.9023	7.0000	-0.6402	138	2.0190	7.5000	-0.7770	147
2.1567	8.0000	-0.9348						
156	2.3066	8.5000	-1.1140	165	2.4706	9.0000	-1.3135	174
2.6427	9.5000	-1.5335						
183	2.8139	10.0000	-1.7726	192	2.9716	10.5000	-2.0215	201
3.1039	11.0000	-2.2645						
210	3.2148	11.5000	-2.4990	219	3.2915	12.0000	-2.7131	228
3.2906	12.2500	-2.7913						

*****lines deleted for brevity ***

LEADING EDGE(REF. AXIS) GRID COORDINATES: KYL = 18

1	67	-2.4215	4.0000	0.6462
2	76	-2.5971	4.5000	0.8019
3	85	-2.7349	5.0000	0.9417
4	94	-2.8152	5.5000	1.0565
5	103	-2.8205	6.0000	1.1372
6	112	-2.7366	6.5000	1.1770
7	121	-2.5662	7.0000	1.1750
8	130	-2.3366	7.5000	1.1335
9	139	-2.0649	8.0000	1.0540
10	148	-1.7488	8.5000	0.9309
11	157	-1.3902	9.0000	0.7611
12	166	-0.9907	9.5000	0.5402
13	175	-0.5511	10.0000	0.2666
14	184	-0.0704	10.5000	-0.0689
15	193	0.4520	11.0000	-0.4692
16	202	1.0024	11.5000	-0.9262
17	211	1.5822	12.0000	-1.4427
18	220	1.9048	12.2500	-1.7386

TRAILING EDGE GRID COORDINATES : KYT = 18

1	75	1.9588	4.0000	-0.3136
2	84	1.8736	4.5000	-0.3132
3	93	1.8326	5.0000	-0.3335
4	102	1.8060	5.5000	-0.3760
5	111	1.8005	6.0000	-0.4404
6	120	1.8282	6.5000	-0.5280
7	129	1.9023	7.0000	-0.6402
8	138	2.0190	7.5000	-0.7770
9	147	2.1567	8.0000	-0.9348
10	156	2.3066	8.5000	-1.1140
11	165	2.4706	9.0000	-1.3135
12	174	2.6427	9.5000	-1.5335
13	183	2.8139	10.0000	-1.7726
14	192	2.9716	10.5000	-2.0215
15	201	3.1039	11.0000	-2.2645
16	210	3.2148	11.5000	-2.4990
17	219	3.2915	12.0000	-2.7131
18	228	3.2906	12.2500	-2.7913

*** LEAVING ROUTINE LETEDG ***

*** LEAVING ROUTINE LETEDG ***

NUMBER OF MODES USED= 6

1-TH MODAL FREQUENCY(OMEGA:RAD/SEC) = 1929603.00

2-TH MODAL FREQUENCY(OMEGA:RAD/SEC) = 6383953.00

3-TH MODAL FREQUENCY (OMEGA:RAD/SEC) = 19245060.00
 4-TH MODAL FREQUENCY (OMEGA:RAD/SEC) = 26347720.00
 5-TH MODAL FREQUENCY (OMEGA:RAD/SEC) = 44793420.00
 6-TH MODAL FREQUENCY (OMEGA:RAD/SEC) = 52867090.00

STEADY DISP. NOT ADDED: METHOD= 0

NUMBER OF MODES USED= 6

*** ENTERED TSNFAL***

TANGENT VECTOR AT GRIDPOINT 67 ARE
 -0.3467 0.8915 0.2917
 TANGENT VECTOR AT GRIDPOINT 76 ARE
 -0.2941 0.9157 0.2738
 TANGENT VECTOR AT GRIDPOINT 85 ARE
 -0.2233 0.9426 0.2485
 TANGENT VECTOR AT GRIDPOINT 94 ARE
 -0.0991 0.9751 0.1986
 TANGENT VECTOR AT GRIDPOINT103 ARE
 0.0717 0.9898 0.1233
 TANGENT VECTOR AT GRIDPOINT112 ARE
 0.2622 0.9644 0.0357
 TANGENT VECTOR AT GRIDPOINT121 ARE
 0.3873 0.9210 -0.0419
 TANGENT VECTOR AT GRIDPOINT130 ARE
 0.4499 0.8868 -0.1057
 TANGENT VECTOR AT GRIDPOINT139 ARE
 0.4994 0.8498 -0.1685
 TANGENT VECTOR AT GRIDPOINT148 ARE
 0.5449 0.8055 -0.2330
 TANGENT VECTOR AT GRIDPOINT157 ARE
 0.5778 0.7610 -0.2950
 TANGENT VECTOR AT GRIDPOINT166 ARE
 0.6018 0.7173 -0.3512
 TANGENT VECTOR AT GRIDPOINT175 ARE
 0.6187 0.6728 -0.4056
 TANGENT VECTOR AT GRIDPOINT184 ARE
 0.6309 0.6240 -0.4610
 TANGENT VECTOR AT GRIDPOINT193 ARE
 0.6328 0.5871 -0.5048
 TANGENT VECTOR AT GRIDPOINT202 ARE
 0.6270 0.5605 -0.5411
 TANGENT VECTOR AT GRIDPOINT211 ARE
 0.6283 0.5233 -0.5756
 TANGENT VECTOR AT GRIDPOINT220 ARE
 0.6447 0.4755 -0.5986
 TESTP = 2.7952 PLEQC = 4.5939
 TESTP = 3.2706 PLEQC = 4.5939
 TESTP = 3.7246 PLEQC = 4.5939
 TESTP = 4.1672 PLEQC = 4.5939
 TESTP = 4.5960 PLEQC = 4.5939
 VAL1 = 5.5000 VAL2 = 6.0000
 YVAL = 5.7500 DY = 0.2500
 VAL1 = 5.7500 VAL2 = 6.0000
 YVAL = 5.8750 DY = 0.3750
 VAL1 = 5.8750 VAL2 = 6.0000
 YVAL = 5.9375 DY = 0.4375
 VAL1 = 5.9375 VAL2 = 6.0000

YVAL = 5.9688 DY = 0.4688
 STREAMLINE VECTOR AT 67 -TH GRIDPOINT = 0.8828 0.4117 -0.2262
 STRUCTURAL PRE-TWIST OF BLADE AT 67 -TH GRIDPOINT = 76.9241
 NORMAL VECTOR AT 67 -TH GRIDPOINT = -0.3218 0.1791 -0.9297
 TESTP = 3.0011 PLEQC = 5.1040
 TESTP = 3.4841 PLEQC = 5.1040
 TESTP = 3.9485 PLEQC = 5.1040
 TESTP = 4.4025 PLEQC = 5.1040
 TESTP = 4.8444 PLEQC = 5.1040
 TESTP = 5.2701 PLEQC = 5.1040
 VAL1 = 6.0000 VAL2 = 6.5000
 YVAL = 6.2500 DY = 0.2500
 STREAMLINE VECTOR AT 76 -TH GRIDPOINT = 0.8971 0.3563 -0.2612
 STRUCTURAL PRE-TWIST OF BLADE AT 76 -TH GRIDPOINT = 74.8562
 NORMAL VECTOR AT 76 -TH GRIDPOINT = -0.3368 0.1688 -0.9263

*****lines deleted for brevity ***

TESTP = 3.3524 PLEQC = 8.0934
 TESTP = 3.5350 PLEQC = 8.0934
 TESTP = 3.7585 PLEQC = 8.0934
 TESTP = 4.0045 PLEQC = 8.0934
 TESTP = 4.2773 PLEQC = 8.0934
 TESTP = 4.5853 PLEQC = 8.0934
 TESTP = 4.9380 PLEQC = 8.0934
 TESTP = 5.3329 PLEQC = 8.0934
 TESTP = 5.7538 PLEQC = 8.0934
 TESTP = 6.1955 PLEQC = 8.0934
 TESTP = 6.6584 PLEQC = 8.0934
 TESTP = 7.1388 PLEQC = 8.0934
 TESTP = 7.6300 PLEQC = 8.0934
 TESTP = 8.1184 PLEQC = 8.0934
 VAL1 = 10.0000 VAL2 = 10.5000
 YVAL = 10.2500 DY = 0.2500
 VAL1 = 10.2500 VAL2 = 10.5000
 YVAL = 10.3750 DY = 0.3750
 VAL1 = 10.3750 VAL2 = 10.5000
 YVAL = 10.4375 DY = 0.4375
 STREAMLINE VECTOR AT 220 -TH GRIDPOINT = 0.4970 -0.8595 -0.1195
 STRUCTURAL PRE-TWIST OF BLADE AT 220 -TH GRIDPOINT = 83.1355
 NORMAL VECTOR AT 220 -TH GRIDPOINT = -0.5713 -0.2205 -0.7904

*** LEAVING TSNFAL***

NUMBER OF MODES USED= 6

ENTERED LOGRI

* NO. OF AEROELASTIC PTS FOR "LOGRI"*= 10

(DEFAULT: INPUT 7 AEROPOINTS)

Y - COORDINATE OF 1-TH AEROELASTIC POINT: 4.25000
 Y - COORDINATE OF 2-TH AEROELASTIC POINT: 4.50000
 Y - COORDINATE OF 3-TH AEROELASTIC POINT: 4.75000
 Y - COORDINATE OF 4-TH AEROELASTIC POINT: 5.63610
 Y - COORDINATE OF 5-TH AEROELASTIC POINT: 6.97390
 Y - COORDINATE OF 6-TH AEROELASTIC POINT: 8.87360
 Y - COORDINATE OF 7-TH AEROELASTIC POINT: 9.71140
 Y - COORDINATE OF 8-TH AEROELASTIC POINT: 10.87580
 Y - COORDINATE OF 9-TH AEROELASTIC POINT: 11.75530
 Y - COORDINATE OF 10-TH AEROELASTIC POINT: 12.20000

*** ENTERED LOCXZ***

*****lines deleted for brevity ***

POINT 1	X-CO =	-2.513537	Y-CO =	4.250000	Z-CO =	0.725816
POINT 2	X-CO =	-2.597100	Y-CO =	4.500000	Z-CO =	0.801900
POINT 3	X-CO =	-2.671259	Y-CO =	4.750000	Z-CO =	0.874009
POINT 4	X-CO =	-2.825452	Y-CO =	5.636100	Z-CO =	1.082509
POINT 5	X-CO =	-2.577051	Y-CO =	6.973900	Z-CO =	1.176128
POINT 6	X-CO =	-1.484797	Y-CO =	8.873600	Z-CO =	0.808617
POINT 7	X-CO =	-0.809747	Y-CO =	9.711400	Z-CO =	0.431453
POINT 8	X-CO =	0.319148	Y-CO =	10.875800	Z-CO =	-0.364181
POINT 9	X-CO =	1.293340	Y-CO =	11.755300	Z-CO =	-1.181533
POINT 10	X-CO =	1.837465	Y-CO =	12.200000	Z-CO =	-1.676337

*****lines deleted for brevity ***

POINT 1	X-CO =	1.909270	Y-CO =	4.250000	Z-CO =	-0.310858
POINT 2	X-CO =	1.873600	Y-CO =	4.500000	Z-CO =	-0.313200
POINT 3	X-CO =	1.850524	Y-CO =	4.750000	Z-CO =	-0.320663
POINT 4	X-CO =	1.801821	Y-CO =	5.636100	Z-CO =	-0.391327
POINT 5	X-CO =	1.896989	Y-CO =	6.973900	Z-CO =	-0.633688
POINT 6	X-CO =	2.427798	Y-CO =	8.873600	Z-CO =	-1.261101
POINT 7	X-CO =	2.715210	Y-CO =	9.711400	Z-CO =	-1.632949
POINT 8	X-CO =	3.073039	Y-CO =	10.875800	Z-CO =	-2.204533
POINT 9	X-CO =	3.260289	Y-CO =	11.755300	Z-CO =	-2.612417
POINT 10	X-CO =	3.294167	Y-CO =	12.200000	Z-CO =	-2.778188

*** LEAVING LOCKZ***

ENTER CUBE DIMEN. ALONG STACKING AXIS, IN INCHES, TO LOCATE
STRUCTURAL GRID NOS. AND HENCE, ITS X-, Y-, Z- COORDINATES.
(DEFAULT CUBE DIMENSION = 2.0)

ENTER CONTROL VALUE TO PRINT GRID CONNECTION ARRAY
TYPE 1 TO USE THIS PRINT OPTION

*** LEAVING LOCGRI***

NUMBER OF MODES USED= 6
ALFA VALUES FROM AVERAGE ALFA

NUMBER OF MODES USED= 6

FOR MODE NUMBER 1

*** ENTERED AVEMV2***

AVERAGE ROTATION FROM ROTATIONS AT GRID POINTS

*****lines deleted for brevity ***

MODE NO = 1	ALPHA VALUES FROM TIP TOWARDS HUB						
-5.2683	-3.0417	-9.0542	-6.2417	-7.1214	-6.9717	-6.3822	-5.9653
-22.1784	-5.5081	-5.8454	-6.9008	-7.5113	-9.8267	-12.4296	-16.3741
	-29.1149	-31.2989					

*** LEAVING AVEMV2***

*** ENTERED HAINPTS***

THE LEADING EDGE NODES ARE

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    67   76   85   94  103  112  121  130
  139  148  157  166  175  184  193  202
  211  220

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*** ENTERED RLENC ***
SLEN( 1 ) = 0.000000
SLEN( 2 ) = 0.552423
SLEN( 3 ) = 1.089718
SLEN( 4 ) = 1.609389
SLEN( 5 ) = 2.116627
SLEN( 6 ) = 2.626125
SLEN( 7 ) = 3.154886
SLEN( 8 ) = 3.706856
SLEN( 9 ) = 4.281621
SLEN( 10 ) = 4.886038
SLEN( 11 ) = 5.524519
SLEN( 12 ) = 6.201727
SLEN( 13 ) = 6.921677
SLEN( 14 ) = 7.692331
SLEN( 15 ) = 8.518967
SLEN( 16 ) = 9.391846
SLEN( 17 ) = 10.315491
SLEN( 18 ) = 10.819666
*** LEAVING RLENC***

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*****lines deleted for brevity ***
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AT GRID NO 67, H-DISP= -0.85677149E+00 A-ROT= -0.30417404E+01
AT GRID NO 76, H-DISP= -0.23271259E+01 A-ROT= -0.90542090E+01
AT GRID NO 85, H-DISP= -0.41668405E+01 A-ROT= -0.62417229E+01
AT GRID NO 94, H-DISP= -0.62370540E+01 A-ROT= -0.71214226E+01
AT GRID NO 103, H-DISP= -0.85312713E+01 A-ROT= -0.69716610E+01
AT GRID NO 112, H-DISP= -0.11246058E+02 A-ROT= -0.63821847E+01
AT GRID NO 121, H-DISP= -0.14687740E+02 A-ROT= -0.59652618E+01
AT GRID NO 130, H-DISP= -0.18990035E+02 A-ROT= -0.52683215E+01
AT GRID NO 139, H-DISP= -0.23948742E+02 A-ROT= -0.55080652E+01
AT GRID NO 148, H-DISP= -0.29253928E+02 A-ROT= -0.58453933E+01
AT GRID NO 157, H-DISP= -0.35091410E+02 A-ROT= -0.69007687E+01
AT GRID NO 166, H-DISP= -0.41663892E+02 A-ROT= -0.75112929E+01
AT GRID NO 175, H-DISP= -0.49065662E+02 A-ROT= -0.98267179E+01
AT GRID NO 184, H-DISP= -0.57838489E+02 A-ROT= -0.12429613E+02
AT GRID NO 193, H-DISP= -0.70096814E+02 A-ROT= -0.16374141E+02
AT GRID NO 202, H-DISP= -0.88089094E+02 A-ROT= -0.22178403E+02
AT GRID NO 211, H-DISP= -0.11246933E+03 A-ROT= -0.29114876E+02
AT GRID NO 220, H-DISP= -0.12738349E+03 A-ROT= -0.31298910E+02

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IKAP = 1
  AT POINT = 4.250000, FUNCTION VALUE = 0.278031
IKAP = 1
  AT POINT = 0.278031, FUNCTION VALUE = -1.540085
IKAP = 1
  AT POINT = 0.278031, FUNCTION VALUE = -7.404140
AT 1-TH AEROPOINT, MODAL DISP = -1.54008
AT 1-TH AEROPOINT, MODAL ROTATION = -7.40414
AT 1-TH AEROPOINT, MODAL DISP PRIME = -2.65048
AT 1-TH AEROPOINT, MODAL ROTATION PRIME = -11.60601
AT 1-TH AEROPOINT, MODAL DISP DBLE PRIME = -1.48127
AT 1-TH AEROPT., MODAL ROT. DBLE PRIME = 38.50773

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*****lines deleted for brevity ***

AT 10-TH AEROPOINT ,MODAL DISP =-124.17147
AT 10-TH AEROPOINT, MODAL ROTATION = -30.99385
AT 10-TH AEROPOINT ,MODAL DISP PRIME = -30.38635
AT 10-TH AEROPOINT, MODAL ROTATION PRIME = -3.13811
AT 10-TH AEROPOINT ,MODAL DISP DBLE PRIME = -5.59814
AT 10-TH AEROPT., MODAL ROT. DBLE PRIME = 11.23637
*** LEAVING HAINTS***

FOR MODE NUMBER 1

PT.	H-VALUE	A-VALUE	HP-VALUE	AP-VALUE	HPP-VALUE
APP-VALUE	HD-VALUE	HDD-VALUE			
1	-0.15401E+01	-0.74041E+01	-0.26505E+01	-0.11606E+02	-0.14813E+01
0.38508E+02	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00			
2	-0.23271E+01	-0.90542E+01	-0.31019E+01	0.41897E+00	-0.13621E+01
0.14500E+01	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00			
3	-0.32109E+01	-0.75414E+01	-0.34261E+01	0.79799E+01	-0.12149E+01
-0.46401E+01	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00			
4	-0.68320E+01	-0.71166E+01	-0.44000E+01	0.32047E-01	-0.10374E+01
0.21310E+01	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00			
5	-0.14485E+02	-0.59894E+01	-0.71812E+01	0.84405E+00	-0.27125E+01
-0.23912E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00			
6	-0.33556E+02	-0.66212E+01	-0.92709E+01	-0.19033E+01	-0.79620E+00
-0.12593E+01	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00			
7	-0.44685E+02	-0.84228E+01	-0.10287E+02	-0.32436E+01	-0.73941E+00
-0.69398E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00			
8	-0.66616E+02	-0.15185E+02	-0.16125E+02	-0.53830E+01	-0.71867E+01
-0.34197E+01	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00			
9	-0.99850E+02	-0.25676E+02	-0.26406E+02	-0.78140E+01	-0.39630E+01
0.14973E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00			
10	-0.12417E+03	-0.30994E+02	-0.30386E+02	-0.31381E+01	-0.55981E+01
0.11236E+02	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00			

*****similar output for modes 2 to 6 is deleted*****

*** ENTERED TSNCAL ***

IKAP = 1

TANGENT X-,Y-,Z-COMPONENTS AT AEROPOINT 1 ARE

-0.3163 0.9060 0.2813

STRU. SWEEP ANGLE OF BLADE AT 1-TH AEROPOINT= -25.0446

TANGENT X-,Y-,Z-COMPONENTS AT AEROPOINT 2 ARE

-0.2941 0.9157 0.2738

STRU. SWEEP ANGLE OF BLADE AT 2-TH AEROPOINT= -23.6928

*****lines deleted for brevity ***

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TANGENT X-,Y-,Z-COMPONENTS AT AEROPOINT 9 ARE
    0.6278      0.5409      -0.5598
STRU. SWEEP ANGLE OF BLADE AT 9-TH AEROPOINT= 57.2568
TANGENT X-,Y-,Z-COMPONENTS AT AEROPOINT10 ARE
    0.6444      0.4820      -0.5936
STRU. SWEEP ANGLE OF BLADE AT 10-TH AEROPOINT= 61.1818

STRUCTURAL PRE-TWIST OF BLADE AT 1 -TH AEROPOINT = 75.8581
STRUCTURAL PRE-TWIST OF BLADE AT 2 -TH AEROPOINT = 74.8562
****
*****lines deleted for brevity ***
***
STRUCTURAL PRE-TWIST OF BLADE AT 9 -TH AEROPOINT = 80.8365
STRUCTURAL PRE-TWIST OF BLADE AT 10 -TH AEROPOINT = 82.4217
*** LEAVING TSNCAL ***
*** LEAVING RDNAS1 ***
NUMBER OF MODES = 6
1-TH MODAL FREQUENCY(OMEGA:RAD/SEC) = 1389.10
2-TH MODAL FREQUENCY(OMEGA:RAD/SEC) = 2526.65
3-TH MODAL FREQUENCY(OMEGA:RAD/SEC) = 4386.92
4-TH MODAL FREQUENCY(OMEGA:RAD/SEC) = 5133.00
5-TH MODAL FREQUENCY(OMEGA:RAD/SEC) = 6692.79
6-TH MODAL FREQUENCY(OMEGA:RAD/SEC) = 7270.98
NUMBER OF AEROPOINTS(NAEROP)= 10
X-,Y-,Z- COORD OF AEROPOINT NO. 1 = -2.513537 4.250000 0.725816
X-,Y-,Z- COORD OF AEROPOINT NO. 2 = -2.597100 4.500000 0.801900
****
*****lines deleted for brevity ***
***
X-,Y-,Z- COORD OF AEROPOINT NO. 9 = 1.293340 11.755300 -1.181533
X-,Y-,Z- COORD OF AEROPOINT NO. 10 = 1.837465 12.200000 -1.676337
X-,Y-,Z- COORD OF STLINE POINT 1 = 1.803263 6.125000 -0.460014
X-,Y-,Z- COORD OF STLINE POINT 2 = 1.808957 6.250000 -0.481173
****
*****lines deleted for brevity ***
***
X-,Y-,Z- COORD OF STLINE POINT 9 = 2.685601 9.625000 -1.592055
X-,Y-,Z- COORD OF STLINE POINT 10 = 2.934168 10.375000 -1.959611
****
*****lines deleted for brevity ***
***
REF. SEMI-CHORD (AT THE ROOT) = 2.24211
0.24268E+01 0.24557E+01 0.24843E+01 0.24517E+01 0.25051E+01
0.22884E+01 0.20388E+01 0.16567E+01 0.12889E+01 0.10740E+01

NUMBER OF NODES ON THE LEADING EDGE(KYL)= 18
NUMBER OF NODES ON THE TRAILING EDGE(KYT)= 18
*** LEAVING ROUTINE ASTROP ***

COMPONENTS OF SVEC------(chordline( streamline) vector)
0.88942 0.38632 -0.24432
0.89710 0.35631 -0.26124
0.90340 0.32706 -0.27731
0.94398 0.09971 -0.31458
0.87863 -0.36903 -0.30302
0.71770 -0.64151 -0.27088
0.65667 -0.71092 -0.25174

```

```

0.57670    -0.79248    -0.19847
0.54009    -0.82640    -0.15925
0.51058    -0.84965    -0.13188
  COMPONENTS OF TANV----- (tangent vector)
-0.31635    0.90598    0.28129
-0.29410    0.91571    0.27382
-0.25498    0.93145    0.25958
-0.04845    0.98323    0.17580
 0.38009    0.92417    -0.03800
 0.56967    0.77225    -0.28124
 0.60934    0.69795    -0.37625
 0.63241    0.59567    -0.49521
 0.62779    0.54088    -0.55976
 0.64439    0.48203    -0.59364
  COMPONENTS OF NVEC----- (normal vector)
-0.33002    0.17290    -0.92800
-0.33679    0.16881    -0.92628
-0.34320    0.16379    -0.92487
-0.32684    0.15071    -0.93298
-0.29406    0.08179    -0.95227
-0.38961    -0.04753    -0.91970
-0.44319    -0.09368    -0.89152
-0.51067    -0.16007    -0.84470
-0.54872    -0.20234    -0.81093
-0.56796    -0.21812    -0.79362

```

PT.	SEMICHD	SETTA	STAGGER	SWEEP ANG
1	2.42676	75.85810	14.14190	-25.04462
2	2.45571	74.85620	15.14380	-23.69282
3	2.48429	73.90004	16.09996	-21.33763
4	2.45170	71.66442	18.33558	-10.50709
5	2.50506	72.36114	17.63886	22.45675
6	2.28843	74.28347	15.71653	39.44325
7	2.03883	75.41933	14.58067	45.73715
8	1.65669	78.55250	11.44750	53.43972
9	1.28890	80.83649	9.16351	57.25675
10	1.07397	82.42165	7.57835	61.18180

```

*** ENTERED RLENCA***
****
*****lines deleted for brevity ***
***

```

```

STRIPW( 1 ) = 0.274364----- (strip width)
STRIPW( 2 ) = 0.272468
STRIPW( 3 ) = 0.598613
STRIPW( 4 ) = 0.989694
STRIPW( 5 ) = 1.610702
STRIPW( 6 ) = 1.376096
STRIPW( 7 ) = 1.591950
STRIPW( 8 ) = 1.569312
STRIPW( 9 ) = 1.214444
STRIPW( 10 ) = 0.859577
*** LEAVING RLENCA***

```

3.8 Program Calling Tree

The following is the static calling tree for the 2DSTRIP code:

```
MAIN--- ASTROP--RDNAS1--ADISP1--ADDDIS

      |-----AVEMV0-----SEQNOD
      |-----AVEMV1--NORMAL-- IQHSCU--UERTST--UGETIO
                                      |---USPKD
      |-----SEQNOD
      |-----AVEMV2-----SEQNOD

      |-----HAINTS--FDDRP--FUNCD --IQHSCU--UERTST--UGETIO
                                      |---USPKD
      |--- FUNCD--IQHSCU ---UERTST---UGETIO
                                      USPKD
      |---RLENC---IQHSCU---UERTST---UGETIO
                                      USPKD
      |--- SEQNOD
      |---SPLINT--IQHSCU--UERTST--UGETIO
                                      |---USPKD

      |-----LETEDG-----DETLTN-----SORTX
      |---RDLTNS-----SEQNOD
      |---SPLINT--IQHSCU--UERTST--UGETIO
                                      |---USPKD
      |---SEQNOD
      |---SORTX

      |-----LOGGRI--LOCKZ--- IQHSCU---UERTST--- UGETIO
                                      |---USPKD
      |-----TSNCAL--IQHSCU--UERTST---UGETIO
                                      |---USPKD
      |-----TSNFAL--IQHSCU--UERTST--UGETIO
                                      |---USPKD

      |-----RDNAS-----RDDISP
      |-----RDMODS
      |-----SETB75-----ROTATE

      |-----RLENCA-----IQHSCU---UERTST-----UGETIO
                                      |---USPKD
```

4. PROGRAM 2DASTROP

In this section the input and output for an example problem for using the 2DASTROP program is given. The source code is designated as *2dastrop.f*, and the input data for the code is provided in the input file *2dastrop.in*. In addition to this input file, 2DASTROP requires the structural characteristic information at the selected strips. This information was obtained by first executing 2DSTRIP program.

4.1 Dimension Statement for the Program

The program is dimensioned for a maximum of 20 strips, six modes and frequencies, and for 20 blades (phase angles). If the user needs to change these limits, the dimension statements have to be changed globally in the source code, and compiled for execution.

4.2 Description of Input Variables

The input is given through a data file named **2dastrop.in**. This file contains the standard (unit 5) input that the 2DASTROP code requires. Unless otherwise stated, real values are read in 8F10.4 format and integer values are read in 8I10 format.

Some lines of the input data are preceded by a line containing the names of the variables. These lines are an aid in preparing the input file and are read by the program but not used as data in the calculations.

The first line in the input file is the title card read in 20A4 format, used for identification of the structure to be analyzed. The rest of the input variables are described below in the order in which they appear in the input data file (see section 4.7 for an example input file).

variable: P0
type: real variable
description: static pressure in psi
example: 13.1023

variable: SPS
type: real variable
description: speed of sound in feet per second
example: 1130.0

variable: NMODEU
type: real variable (converted to integer value with in the program)

description: actual number of modes to be used in the flutter calculation (NMODEU<NMODE in the 2DSTRIP run)

example: 4.0

variable: NSEGS

type: real variable (converted to integer value with in the program)

description: number of the first strip to be used in integration

example: 1.0

variable: CONFIG

type: real variable (converted to integer value with in the program)

description: indicator for counter rotation

CONFIG = 0.0 front rotor in a counter rotation setup

CONFIG = 1.0 aft rotor in a counter rotation setup

example: 0.0

variable: RTIP

type: real variable

description: blade tip radius in inches

example: 12.25

variable: UINFL

type: real variable (converted to integer value with in the program)

description: indicator for inflow description

UINFL = 0.0 uniform inflow

UINFL > 0.0 number of points in the inflow velocity data set

example: 0.0

Note: If UINFL > 0.0, the velocity distribution (axial, and tangential) is read as input from unit 11 (see section 4.7)

variable: NONROT

type: integer variable

description: NONROT = 0 non-rotating blades

NONROT = 1 rotating blades

example: 1

variable: NATHE

type: integer variable

description: indicator for subsonic cascade aerodynamic theory used

NATHE = 22 Rao and Jones aerodynamic theory

example: 22

variable: NQUASI

type: integer variable

description: indicator for quasi-steady aerodynamics

NQUASI = 0 no quasi steady aerodynamics

NQUASI = 1 quasi steady aerodynamics used

example: 0

variable: IREAD
type: integer variable
description: unit number for reading 2DSTRIP output
example: 7

variable: ISOAFL
type: integer variable
description: option for isolated airfoil or cascade aerodynamic theory
ISOAFL = 0 cascade aerodynamics
ISOAFL = 1, isolated airfoil aerodynamics
example: 0

variable: IAUTO
type: integer variable
description: indicator for automatic flutter analysis
IAUTO = 0 no auto flutter analysis
IAUTO = 1, auto flutter analysis
example: 0

variable: INTEG
type: integer variable
description: indicator for numerical integration method used
INTEG = 0 Newton-Cotes formula for spanwise integration
INTEG = 1 trapezoidal rule used
example: 1

variable: FSF
type: real variable
description: frequency scale factors on calculated frequencies up to NMODEU modes in 8F10.0 format.
example: 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0

variable: GDAMP
type: real variable
description: generalized structural damping ratio values for each mode up to NMODEU modes in 8F10.0 format.
example: 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0

variable: RPM
type: real variable
description: rotor rotational speed in revolutions per minute
example: 6080.0

variable: FRF
type: real variable
description: estimated flutter frequency in HZ to start aeroelastic calculations. An initial value may be equal to one of the natural frequencies of the blade
example: 261.0

variable: MACH
type: real variable
description: free stream Mach number
example: 0.60

variable: BR
type: real variable
description: reference chord
example: 1.0

variable: NBLD
type: real variable (converted to integer in the program)
description: number of phase angles to be evaluated
NBLD = 1 calculate for the phase angle given in SIGMA
NBLD >1, calculate for all phase angles 1 through BLDN
example: 1.0

variable: BLDN
type: real variable
description: number of blades on the rotor
example: 8.0

variable: SIGMA
type: real variable
description: interblade phase angle in degrees, if NBLD=1. Ignored if NBLD >1
example: 225.0

variable: SWEEP
type: real variable
description: user input sweep angle in degrees
example: 0.0

variable: GAP/CHD
type: real variable
description: user input gap to chord ratio value
example: 0.0

variable: STAG
type: real variable
description: user input stagger angle in degrees
example: 0.0

NOTE: User input values of SWEEP, GAP/CHD, and STAG are used only if
NONROT = 0

variable: NITER
type: integer variable
description: number of iterations for flutter convergence
example: 3 (usually enough if the assumed frequency is near the
natural frequency of the mode of interest).

4.3 Additional Input Files

The program uses the strip data obtained from 2DSTRIP on unit 7. In addition, if UINFL is not zero, a velocity distribution file, for example VEL.IN (see below), should be linked to unit 11.

4.4 Additional Notes

The aeroelastic analysis assumes the leading edge as the reference axis, the axis to which values of pitching and plunging values are referred. The iterative procedure for obtaining the flutter condition is explained in appendix B of Ref. 2.

The program is implemented on Cray YMP at NASA Lewis Research Center. However, the program can be implemented on a workstation or personal computer. It required about 1.2 MW memory, and took about 27 seconds to compile and about 32 seconds to execute for the example given in section 4.7.

4.5 Job Run Stream on Cray YMP

A sample Cray job stream to run 2DASTROP at the NASA Lewis Research Center is given in this section. The strip data file, fort7.2dstrip, from 2DSTRIP is linked to unit 7. The source code, 2dastrop.f, is compiled using cft77 with standard options. The input is contained in the file named 2dastrop.in. The standard unit 6 output is written to a file named 2dastrop.out. The rest of the file contains UNICOS and Cray related commands.

```
#!/bin/csh
# QSUB -r M55
# QSUB -lM 1.2Mw
# QSUB
/bin/rm 2dastrop.out
ln fort7.2dstrip fort.7***** (file created by 2DSTRIP)
ln vel.in fort.11 ***** (if needed)
cft77 -V -a static 2dastrop.f
segl dr -o 2dastrop 2dastrop.o
time 2dastrop<2dastrop.in>2dastrop.out
```


4.6 Description of Output file

Unit 6 (2dastrop.out) output: Only one output file, 2dastrop.out, is generated. This output contains

(1) the atmospheric conditions;

(2) a printout of the fort.7 file (obtained from 2DSTRIP program). This is printed to check for proper reading by 2DASTROP. This printout includes

(a) the rigid pitching (α -value) and plunging (h-value) values) at aeropoints (strips) for all the modes.

(b) the leading edge coordinates, the tangent, streamline and normal vectors at each strip, setting angles, sweep angles, semichord values and strip width.

(c) the generalized mass, frequencies and damping values;

(3) for the given Mach number, and for the reference frequency, 2DASTROP prints, in a tabular form

the helical Mach number, effective Mach number, reduced frequency, semichord and gap/chord ratio, stagger and sweep angle at each strip (aeropoint);

(4) the eigen values indicating frequency and damping.

4.7 Example case: Calculation of Unsteady Aerodynamic Forces at the Strips and Aeroelastic Stability of SR3CX2 propfan

In this section, the actual input and output are given for the SR3CX2 propfan. This propfan fluttered in experiments, Refs. 6-7. The air static pressure (P_0) is 13.1023 psi, and the speed of sound (SPS) is 1130 feet per second. Four modes (NMODEU=4) are used in the aeroelastic stability calculation. The example is not for counter rotation (CONFIG=0.0). The modal data for the strips (pitching and plunging values) are available on unit 7 (IREAD=7). There are no scaling factors on the frequency, and the structural damping is zero. The propfan is rotating at 6080 RPM (RPM=6080). The free stream Mach number (MACH) is 0.60, and the assumed flutter frequency (FRF) is 261 HZ. The calculation of the aeroelastic stability is required at only one (NBLD=1) inter blade phase angle (SIGMA) of 225. degrees. The propfan has eight blades (BLDN=8). The flutter calculations are done for three iterations (NITERF=3). The iterations are indicated as ifast=1,2,3 in the output.

Input file (2dastrop.in)

```
FLUTTER ANALYSIS OF SR3CX2 PROPFAN
P0 (psi)   SPS (fps)   NMODEU   NSEGS   CONFIG   RTIP   UINFL
13.1023   1130.0   4.0     1.00    0.0     12.25  0.0
NONROT    NATHE    NQUASI   IREAD   ISOAFL   IAUTO   INTEG
  01      22      00      07      00      0       1
FSF(Frequency Scaling Factors, I=1,NMODEU)
  1.0   1.00000   1.00   1.0   1.0   1.0
GDAMP(Generalized DAMPING) ratios (I=1,NMODEU)
  0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0
  RPM   FRF (HZ)   MACH   BR   NBLD   BLDN
 6080.  261.00   0.60   1.0   1.0   8.0
SIGMA
225.0
SWEEP   GAP/CHD   STAGGER
  0.0   0.0   0.0
NITERF
  3
```

Input file (vel.in)

The following input file should be provided if UINFL is not zero. In this example, the velocity distribution is given at 15 radial stations (UINFL=15) .

J	r/R	v-axial	v-tang
1	0.41081017	-0.16728285	-0.05450882
2	0.44025650	-0.16872721	-0.05451032
3	0.47642539	-0.17227991	-0.05357961
4	0.51606186	-0.18472728	-0.05425016
5	0.56907335	-0.20119552	-0.05350141
6	0.62218097	-0.21676765	-0.05081225
7	0.67530677	-0.23388092	-0.04875675
8	0.73462527	-0.25145703	-0.04527572
9	0.79412632	-0.26515110	-0.03736664
10	0.85373921	-0.27467869	-0.03441140
11	0.90105147	-0.27602396	-0.04618262
12	0.94203777	-0.26435932	-0.07675376
13	0.97108997	-0.23443168	-0.10637459
14	0.98845123	-0.18557730	-0.11354895
15	1.00000000	-0.09629623	-0.02621240

Unit 6 output file (2dastrop.out)

The output information is printed, and given here in the order mentioned in section 4.6, and is self explanatory. In this report, most of the output is deleted, and only key output is retained to help the user to check his output before going through the large printed output. For easy debugging and understanding, the subroutine, from which the output is generated, is identified by statements '** ENTERED (SUBROUTINE) **' and '**LEAVING (SUBROUTINE) **'.

FLUTTER ANALYSIS OF SR3CX2 PROPFAN

STATIC PRESSURE(PSI) = 13.102
 SPEED OF SOUND (FT/SEC) = 1130.000
 AIR DENSITY (LBF-SEC**2/IN**4) = 0.99759944E-07

*** DATA FROM 2DSTRIP PROGRAM ***

NO. OF MODES= 6
 NO.OF AEROPOINTS= 10

FOR MODE NUMBER 1

PT.	H-VALUE	A-VALUE	HP-VALUE	AP-VALUE	HPP-VALUE
1	-0.15401E+01	-0.74041E+01	-0.26505E+01	-0.11606E+02	-0.14813E+01
2	-0.23271E+01	-0.90542E+01	-0.31019E+01	0.41897E+00	-0.13621E+01
3	-0.32109E+01	-0.75414E+01	-0.34261E+01	0.79799E+01	-0.12149E+01
4	-0.68320E+01	-0.71166E+01	-0.44000E+01	0.32047E-01	-0.10374E+01
5	-0.14485E+02	-0.59894E+01	-0.71812E+01	0.84405E+00	-0.27125E+01
6	-0.33556E+02	-0.66212E+01	-0.92709E+01	-0.19033E+01	-0.79620E+00
7	-0.44685E+02	-0.84228E+01	-0.10287E+02	-0.32436E+01	-0.73941E+00
8	-0.66616E+02	-0.15185E+02	-0.16125E+02	-0.53830E+01	-0.71867E+01
9	-0.99850E+02	-0.25676E+02	-0.26406E+02	-0.78140E+01	-0.39630E+01
10	-0.12417E+03	-0.30994E+02	-0.30386E+02	-0.31381E+01	-0.55981E+01

****similar output for modes 2 thru 6 are deleted****

** FREQUENCIES (OMEGA: RAD/SEC) **

 0.138910E+04 0.252665E+04 0.438692E+04
 0.513300E+04 0.669279E+04 0.727098E+04

** GENERALIZED MASS **

 0.100000E+01 0.100000E+01 0.100000E+01
 0.100000E+01 0.100000E+01 0.100000E+01

```

** LEADING EDGE COORDINATES **
*****
-.251354E+01  0.425000E+01  0.725820E+00
-.259710E+01  0.450000E+01  0.801900E+00
-.267126E+01  0.475000E+01  0.874010E+00
-.282545E+01  0.563610E+01  0.108251E+01
-.257705E+01  0.697390E+01  0.117613E+01
-.148480E+01  0.887360E+01  0.808620E+00
-.809750E+00  0.971140E+01  0.431450E+00
0.319150E+00  0.108758E+02  -.364180E+00
0.129334E+01  0.117553E+02  -.118153E+01
0.183747E+01  0.122000E+02  -.167634E+01
** TANGENT VECTOR AT AEROPOINTS **
*****
-.316350E+00  0.905980E+00  0.281290E+00
-.294100E+00  0.915710E+00  0.273820E+00
-.254980E+00  0.931450E+00  0.259580E+00
-.484500E-01  0.983230E+00  0.175800E+00
0.380090E+00  0.924170E+00  -.380000E-01
0.569670E+00  0.772250E+00  -.281240E+00
0.609340E+00  0.697950E+00  -.376250E+00
0.632410E+00  0.595670E+00  -.495210E+00
0.627790E+00  0.540880E+00  -.559760E+00
0.644390E+00  0.482030E+00  -.593640E+00
** CHORD LINE VECTOR AT AEROPOINTS **
*****
0.889420E+00  0.386320E+00  -.244320E+00
0.897100E+00  0.356310E+00  -.261240E+00
0.903400E+00  0.327060E+00  -.277310E+00
0.943980E+00  0.997100E-01  -.314580E+00
0.878630E+00  -.369030E+00  -.303020E+00
0.717700E+00  -.641510E+00  -.270880E+00
0.656670E+00  -.710920E+00  -.251740E+00
0.576700E+00  -.792480E+00  -.198470E+00
0.540090E+00  -.826400E+00  -.159250E+00
0.510580E+00  -.849650E+00  -.131880E+00
** NORMAL VECTOR AT AEROPOINTS **
*****
-.330020E+00  0.172900E+00  -.928000E+00
-.336790E+00  0.168810E+00  -.926280E+00
-.343200E+00  0.163790E+00  -.924870E+00
-.326840E+00  0.150710E+00  -.932980E+00
-.294060E+00  0.817900E-01  -.952270E+00
-.389610E+00  -.475300E-01  -.919700E+00
-.443190E+00  -.936800E-01  -.891520E+00
-.510670E+00  -.160070E+00  -.844700E+00
-.548720E+00  -.202340E+00  -.810930E+00
-.567960E+00  -.218120E+00  -.793620E+00
** SETTING ANGLE AT 75% SPAN **
*****
0.611998E+02
* REF. SEMI-CHORD AT ROOT FROM ASTROP2 *
*****
0.224211E+01
** TRAILING EDGE COORDINATES **
*****
0.190927E+01  0.425000E+01  -.310860E+00
0.187360E+01  0.450000E+01  -.313200E+00

```

0.185052E+01 0.475000E+01 -.320660E+00
0.180182E+01 0.563610E+01 -.391330E+00
0.189699E+01 0.697390E+01 -.633690E+00
0.242780E+01 0.887360E+01 -.126110E+01
0.271521E+01 0.971140E+01 -.163295E+01
0.307304E+01 0.108758E+02 -.220453E+01
0.326029E+01 0.117553E+02 -.261242E+01
0.329417E+01 0.122000E+02 -.277819E+01

** STLP COORDINATES **

0.180326E+01 0.612500E+01 -.460010E+00
0.180896E+01 0.625000E+01 -.481170E+00
0.181735E+01 0.637500E+01 -.503850E+00
0.180326E+01 0.612500E+01 -.460010E+00
0.182500E+01 0.512500E+01 -.342020E+00
0.179999E+01 0.593750E+01 -.431150E+00
0.186792E+01 0.681250E+01 -.595070E+00
0.222998E+01 0.825000E+01 -.102179E+01
0.268560E+01 0.962500E+01 -.159206E+01
0.293417E+01 0.103750E+02 -.195961E+01

** SETTING ANGLES AT AEROPOINTS **

0.758581E+02 0.748562E+02 0.739000E+02
0.716644E+02 0.723611E+02 0.742835E+02
0.754193E+02 0.785525E+02 0.808365E+02
0.824217E+02

** SWEEP ANGLES AT AEROPOINTS **

-.250446E+02 -.236928E+02 -.213376E+02
-.105071E+02 0.224568E+02 0.394433E+02
0.457371E+02 0.534397E+02 0.572568E+02
0.611818E+02

** STAGGER ANGLES AT AEROPOINTS **

0.141419E+02 0.151438E+02 0.161000E+02
0.183356E+02 0.176389E+02 0.157165E+02
0.145807E+02 0.114475E+02 0.916351E+01
0.757835E+01

** SEMICHORD VALUES AT AEROPOINTS **

0.242676E+01 0.245571E+01 0.248429E+01
0.245170E+01 0.250506E+01 0.228843E+01
0.203883E+01 0.165669E+01 0.128890E+01
0.107397E+01

** LENGTH BETWEEN GRID POINTS ALONG LEADING EDGE **

0.00000 0.55242 1.08972 1.60939 2.11663 2.62613 3.15489
3.70686 4.28162 4.88604
5.52452 6.20173 6.92168 7.69233 8.51897 9.39185 10.31549
10.81967

** STRIP WIDTH **

0.27436 0.27247 0.59861 0.98969 1.61070 1.37610 1.59195
1.56931 1.21444 0.85958

*** END OF ECHOING DATA FROM 2DSTRIP ***

FREQUENCY FACTORS 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000

MODE.	GEN. MASS	FREQ(RAD/S)	DAMP.
1	0.10000E+01	0.13891E+04	0.00000E+00
2	0.10000E+01	0.25266E+04	0.00000E+00
3	0.10000E+01	0.43869E+04	0.00000E+00
4	0.10000E+01	0.51330E+04	0.00000E+00

RPM = 6080.000

PT. SETANG	STN	SWEEP ANG.	SEMICHD	GAP/CHD	STAGGER
1	5.18750	-25.04462	2.42676	0.83944	14.14190
75.85810					
2	5.37500	-23.69282	2.45571	0.85953	15.14380
74.85620					
3	5.56250	-21.33763	2.48429	0.87928	16.09996
73.90004					
4	5.88055	-10.50709	2.45170	0.94191	18.33558
71.66442					
5	6.04945	22.45675	2.50506	0.94833	17.63886
72.36114					
6	7.40555	39.44325	2.28843	1.27081	15.71653
74.28347					
7	8.26195	45.73715	2.03883	1.59133	14.58067
75.41933					
8	9.56290	53.43972	1.65669	2.26677	11.44750
78.55250					
9	10.69015	57.25675	1.28890	3.25705	9.16351
80.83649					
10	11.28750	61.18180	1.07397	4.12729	7.57835
82.42165					

** number of modes used in the analysis ** 4
 ** ENTERED SMAP(NB,NMODES) ** 1 4
 *** LEAVING SMAP ***

** FLUTTER ANALYSIS **

No. of ITER. for flutter convergence 3
 ifast = 1----- (first iteration)
 *** ENTERED PRPAN ***

FREE STREAM MACH NO = 0.60000

** ENTERED RELVEL(SPEED OF SOUND)= ** 0.13560E+05
 LEAVING RELVEL

REFERENCE FREQUENCY(RAD/SEC & HZ) = 1639.91137 261.00000

IPRNT= 0

PT. RED. FREQ	STN GAP/CHD	HMACH STAGGER	SWEEP ANG. SETANG	EFF. M	SEMICHD
1	5.18750	0.63323	-25.04462	0.57369	2.42676

0.51157	0.83944	14.14190	76.80836		
2	5.37500	0.63723	-23.69282	0.58352	2.45571
0.50896	0.85953	15.14380	75.99482		
3	5.56250	0.64143	-21.33763	0.59746	2.48429
0.50287	0.87928	16.09996	75.20042		
4	5.88055	0.65774	-10.50709	0.64671	2.45170
0.45848	0.94191	18.33558	72.33271		
5	6.04945	0.68577	22.45675	0.63376	2.50506
0.47803	0.94833	17.63886	67.97589		
6	7.40555	0.73146	39.44325	0.56488	2.28843
0.48994	1.27081	15.71653	62.12168		
7	8.26195	0.75388	45.73715	0.52617	2.03883
0.46861	1.59133	14.58067	59.64454		
8	9.56290	0.78808	53.43972	0.46943	1.65669
0.42680	2.26677	11.44750	56.24627		
9	10.69015	0.81715	57.25675	0.44198	1.28890
0.35268	3.25705	9.16351	53.96537		
10	11.28750	0.83327	61.18180	0.40166	1.07397
0.32336	4.12729	7.57835	52.89609		

** ENTERED AMAP **

W0 = 1639.911365

XMACHA = 0.600000

NUMBER OF SEGMENTS, N = 9

THE CORRESPONDING WEIGHTING MATRIX FOR INTEGRATION IS:

0.50000000
1.00000000
1.00000000
1.00000000
1.00000000
1.00000000
1.00000000
1.00000000
1.00000000
1.00000000
0.50000000

TRAPEZOIDAL FORMULA FOR INTEGRATION

ENTERING DEINVE

LEAVING DEINVE

LEAVING AMAP

REF FREQ = 0.164E+04 RAD/SEC, = 0.261E+03 HZ

EIGZC: INFER AND IER = 0 0

INTER BLADE PHASE ANGLE = 225.000

1 -TH DAMPING(HZ) = -0.14137E+03

1 -TH FREQ (HZ) = 0.78911E+03

2 -TH DAMPING(HZ) = -0.29494E+03

2 -TH FREQ (HZ) = 0.19294E+03

3 -TH DAMPING(HZ) = 0.55686E+01
 3 -TH FREQ (HZ) = 0.27232E+03
 4 -TH DAMPING(HZ) = -0.10921E+03
 4 -TH FREQ (HZ) = 0.36121E+03

SMALLEST DAMPING VALUE = 0.55686E+01 HZ
 CORRESPONDING FREQUENCY = 0.27232E+03 HZ
 CORRESPONDING INTERBLADE PHASE ANGLE = 225.0 DEG

ifast = 2----- (second iteration)
 *** ENTERED PRPAN ***

FREE STREAM MACH NO = 0.60000

** ENTERED RELVEL(SPEED OF SOUND)= ** 0.13560E+05
 LEAVING RELVEL

REFERENCE FREQUENCY(RAD/SEC & HZ) = 1711.05389 272.32268

IPRNT= 0

PT. RED. FREQ	STN GAP/CHD	HMACH STAGGER	SWEEP ANG. SETANG	EFF. M	SEMICHD
1 0.53376	5.18750 0.83944	0.63323 14.14190	-25.04462 76.80836	0.57369	2.42676
2 0.53104	5.37500 0.85953	0.63723 15.14380	-23.69282 75.99482	0.58352	2.45571
3 0.52469	5.56250 0.87928	0.64143 16.09996	-21.33763 75.20042	0.59746	2.48429
4 0.47837	5.88055 0.94191	0.65774 18.33558	-10.50709 72.33271	0.64671	2.45170
5 0.49876	6.04945 0.94833	0.68577 17.63886	22.45675 67.97589	0.63376	2.50506
6 0.51120	7.40555 1.27081	0.73146 15.71653	39.44325 62.12168	0.56488	2.28843
7 0.48894	8.26195 1.59133	0.75388 14.58067	45.73715 59.64454	0.52617	2.03883
8 0.44532	9.56290 2.26677	0.78808 11.44750	53.43972 56.24627	0.46943	1.65669
9 0.36798	10.69015 3.25705	0.81715 9.16351	57.25675 53.96537	0.44198	1.28890
10 0.33739	11.28750 4.12729	0.83327 7.57835	61.18180 52.89609	0.40166	1.07397

** ENTERED AMAP **
 W0 = 1711.053886

 XMACHA = 0.600000
 ****lines deleted for brevity****

LEAVING AMAP

REF FREQ = 0.171E+04 RAD/SEC, = 0.272E+03 HZ
 EIGZC: INFER AND IER = 0 0
 INTER BLADE PHASE ANGLE = 225.000
 1 -TH DAMPING(HZ) = -0.13849E+03
 1 -TH FREQ (HZ) = 0.79085E+03

 2 -TH DAMPING(HZ) = -0.30141E+03
 2 -TH FREQ (HZ) = 0.21534E+03

 3 -TH DAMPING(HZ) = 0.15226E+01
 3 -TH FREQ (HZ) = 0.26961E+03

 4 -TH DAMPING(HZ) = -0.10627E+03
 4 -TH FREQ (HZ) = 0.36589E+03

SMALLEST DAMPING VALUE = 0.15226E+01 HZ
 CORRESPONDING FREQUENCY = 0.26961E+03 HZ
 CORRESPONDING INTERBLADE PHASE ANGLE = 225.0 DEG

ifast = 3----- (third iteration)
 *** ENTERED PRPAN ***

FREE STREAM MACH NO = 0.60000

** ENTERED RELVEL(SPEED OF SOUND)= ** 0.13560E+05
 LEAVING RELVEL

REFERENCE FREQUENCY(RAD/SEC & HZ) = 1693.98904 269.60673

IPRNT= 0

PT. RED. FREQ	STN GAP/CHD	HMACH STAGGER	SWEEP ANG. SETANG	EFF. M	SEMICHD
1 0.52844	5.18750 0.83944	0.63323 14.14190	-25.04462 76.80836	0.57369	2.42676
2 0.52574	5.37500 0.85953	0.63723 15.14380	-23.69282 75.99482	0.58352	2.45571
3 0.51945	5.56250 0.87928	0.64143 16.09996	-21.33763 75.20042	0.59746	2.48429
4 0.47360	5.88055 0.94191	0.65774 18.33558	-10.50709 72.33271	0.64671	2.45170
5 0.49379	6.04945 0.94833	0.68577 17.63886	22.45675 67.97589	0.63376	2.50506
6 0.50610	7.40555 1.27081	0.73146 15.71653	39.44325 62.12168	0.56488	2.28843
7	8.26195	0.75388	45.73715	0.52617	2.03883

0.48407	1.59133	14.58067	59.64454		
8	9.56290	0.78808	53.43972	0.46943	1.65669
0.44088	2.26677	11.44750	56.24627		
9	10.69015	0.81715	57.25675	0.44198	1.28890
0.36431	3.25705	9.16351	53.96537		
10	11.28750	0.83327	61.18180	0.40166	1.07397
0.33403	4.12729	7.57835	52.89609		

```

-----
** ENTERED AMAP **
W0      = 1693.989044
XMACHA  = 0.600000

```

```

***
****lines deleted for brevity****
***

```

LEAVING AMAP

```

REF FREQ = 0.169E+04 RAD/SEC, = 0.270E+03 HZ
EIGZC: INFER AND IER = 0 0
INTER BLADE PHASE ANGLE = 225.000
1 -TH DAMPING (HZ) = -0.13918E+03
1 -TH FREQ (HZ) = 0.79043E+03

2 -TH DAMPING (HZ) = -0.30001E+03
2 -TH FREQ (HZ) = 0.20992E+03

3 -TH DAMPING (HZ) = 0.24343E+01
3 -TH FREQ (HZ) = 0.27027E+03

4 -TH DAMPING (HZ) = -0.10693E+03
4 -TH FREQ (HZ) = 0.36481E+03

```

```

SMALLEST DAMPING VALUE = 0.24343E+01 HZ
CORRESPONDING FREQUENCY = 0.27027E+03 HZ
CORRESPONDING INTERBLADE PHASE ANGLE = 225.0 DEG

```

The calculated damping value obtained above for M (Mach number) = 0.6, and for the phase angle of 225 degrees is positive indicating instability. The 2DASTROP program is again run for M=0.55, and the following eigen values are obtained after 3rd iteration.

```

ifast = 3------(third iteration)
*** ENTERED PRPAN ***

```

```

FREE STREAM MACH NO = 0.55000

```

```

** ENTERED RELVEL (SPEED OF SOUND) = ** 0.13560E+05
***LEAVING RELVEL***

```

```

REFERENCE FREQUENCY (RAD/SEC & HZ) = 1679.50802 267.30200

```

```

IPRNT= 0

```

```

-----
PT.      STN      HMACH      SWEEP ANG.      EFF. M      SEMICHD
RED. FREQ  GAP/CHD      STAGGER      SETANG

```

1	5.18750	0.58607	-25.04462	0.53097	2.42676
0.56608	0.83944	14.14190	76.80836		
2	5.37500	0.59039	-23.69282	0.54063	2.45571
0.56260	0.85953	15.14380	75.99482		
3	5.56250	0.59492	-21.33763	0.55414	2.48429
0.55527	0.87928	16.09996	75.20042		
4	5.88055	0.61247	-10.50709	0.60220	2.45170
0.50426	0.94191	18.33558	72.33271		
5	6.04945	0.64248	22.45675	0.59376	2.50506
0.52256	0.94833	17.63886	67.97589		
6	7.40555	0.69104	39.44325	0.53366	2.28843
0.53112	1.27081	15.71653	62.12168		
7	8.26195	0.71473	45.73715	0.49885	2.03883
0.50622	1.59133	14.58067	59.64454		
8	9.56290	0.75071	53.43972	0.44718	1.65669
0.45887	2.26677	11.44750	56.24627		
9	10.69015	0.78118	57.25675	0.42252	1.28890
0.37783	3.25705	9.16351	53.96537		
10	11.28750	0.79802	61.18180	0.38467	1.07397
0.34580	4.12729	7.57835	52.89609		

** ENTERED AMAP **

W0 = 1679.508017

XMACHA = 0.550000

LEAVING AMAP

REF FREQ = 0.168E+04 RAD/SEC, = 0.267E+03 HZ

EIGZC: INFER AND IER = 0 0

INTER BLADE PHASE ANGLE = 225.000

1 -TH DAMPING (HZ) = -0.13124E+03

1 -TH FREQ (HZ) = 0.78521E+03

2 -TH DAMPING (HZ) = -0.30854E+03

2 -TH FREQ (HZ) = 0.23974E+03

3 -TH DAMPING (HZ) = -0.25824E+01

3 -TH FREQ (HZ) = 0.26804E+03

4 -TH DAMPING (HZ) = -0.97135E+02

4 -TH FREQ (HZ) = 0.36791E+03

SMALLEST DAMPING VALUE = -0.25824E+01 HZ

CORRESPONDING FREQUENCY = 0.26804E+03 HZ

CORRESPONDING INTERBLADE PHASE ANGLE = 225.0 DEG

The calculated damping shows a negative value for $M=0.55$, indicating the blade is stable. The flutter Mach number can be interpolated to zero damping, to give about 0.575, which is very close to the experimental value of 0.58.

4.8 Program Calling Tree

The following is the static calling tree for the 2DASTROP code:

```

MAIN -----DATAP
  |-----PRPAN-----AMAP-----ATITLE
    |-----CTVP
    |-----DEINVE
    |-----NCOTEW
    |-----PRMATX-----REALMP
    |-----RAO-----GAUSSR
      |----- LM
    |-----SSCASC-----AKAPM
      |-----AKAPPA
      |-----AKP2
      |-----ALAMDA
      |-----ASYCON
      |-----DLKAPM
      |-----DRKAPM
    |----- EIGEN2-----EIGZC---ELZHC
      |-----ELZVC-----UERTST----UGETIO
        |-----USPKD
      |-----UERTST-----UGETIO
        |-----USPKD
    |----- RELVEL -----INFLOW
      |-----INTERP
      |-----VCROSP
  |-----QNEWTU-----PRPAN-----AMAP-----ATITLE
    |-----CTVP
    |-----DEINVE
    |-----NCOTEW
    |-----PRMATX-----REALMP
    |-----RAO -----GAUSSR
      |----- LM
    |-----SSCASC-----AKAPM
      |-----AKAPPA
      |-----AKP2
      |-----ALAMDA
      |-----ASYCON
      |-----DLKAPM
      |-----DRKAPM
    |----- EIGEN2-----EIGZC---ELZHC
      |-----ELZVC--UERTST-UGETIO
        |-----USPKD
      |-----UERTST-----UGETIO
        |-----USPKD
    |----- RELVEL -----INFLOW
      |-----INTERP
      |-----VCROSP
  |-----READMV
  |-----RPLACE
  |-----SMAP

```

5. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors thank D. C. Jantzke and R. Srivastava for helpful suggestions in preparing this manual. This work was supported by NASA grant NAG-1137 from NASA Lewis Research Center. O. Mehmed and G.L. Stefko are the grant monitors.

6. REFERENCES

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REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE

Form Approved
OMB No. 0704-0188

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 1 hour per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to Washington Headquarters Services, Directorate for Information Operations and Reports, 1215 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 1204, Arlington, VA 22202-4302, and to the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (0704-0188), Washington, DC 20503.

1. AGENCY USE ONLY (Leave blank)	2. REPORT DATE March 1996	3. REPORT TYPE AND DATES COVERED Technical Memorandum	
4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE ASTROP2 Users Manual: A Program for Aeroelastic Stability Analysis of Propfans		5. FUNDING NUMBERS WU-538-06-13 NAG-1137	
6. AUTHOR(S) T.S.R. Reddy and John M. Lucero			
7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) National Aeronautics and Space Administration Lewis Research Center Cleveland, Ohio 44135-3191		8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER E-10174	
9. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) National Aeronautics and Space Administration Washington, D.C. 20546-0001		10. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY REPORT NUMBER NASA TM-107195	
11. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES T.S.R. Reddy, University of Toledo and NASA Resident Research Associate at Lewis Research Center (work funded by NASA Grant NAG-1137) and John M. Lucero, NASA Lewis Research Center. Responsible person, John M. Lucero, organization code 5230, (216) 433-6038.			
12a. DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILITY STATEMENT Unclassified - Unlimited Subject Category 39 This publication is available from the NASA Center for AeroSpace Information, (301) 621-0390.		12b. DISTRIBUTION CODE	
13. ABSTRACT (Maximum 200 words) This manual describes the input data required for using the second version of the ASTROP2 (Aeroelastic STability and Response Of Propulsion systems - 2 dimensional analysis) computer code. In ASTROP2, version 2.0, the program is divided into two modules: 2DSTRIP, which calculates the structural dynamic information; and 2DASTROP, which calculates the unsteady aerodynamic force coefficients from which the aeroelastic stability can be determined. In the original version of ASTROP2, these two aspects were performed in a single program. The improvements to version 2.0 include an option to account for counter rotation, improved numerical integration, accommodation for non-uniform inflow distribution, and an iterative scheme to flutter frequency convergence. ASTROP2 can be used for flutter analysis of multibladed structures such as those found in compressors, turbines, counter rotating propellers or propfans. The analysis combines a two-dimensional, unsteady cascade aerodynamics model and a three dimensional, normal mode structural model using strip theory. The flutter analysis is formulated in the frequency domain resulting in an eigenvalue determinant. The flutter frequency and damping can be inferred from the eigenvalues.			
14. SUBJECT TERMS Aeroelastic stability; Flutter; Normal modes; Cascades; NASTRAN; Finite element analysis; Strip theory; Eigenvalues; Pitching and plunging; Subsonic axial flow; Propfans		15. NUMBER OF PAGES 46	16. PRICE CODE A03
17. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF REPORT Unclassified	18. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE Unclassified	19. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF ABSTRACT Unclassified	20. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT

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