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Users Manual for the NASA Lewis Three-Dimensional Ice Accretion Code (LEWICE 3D)

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SUMMARY

A description of the methodology, the algorithms, and the input and output data along with an example case, for the NASA Lewis three-dimensional ice accretion code (LEWICE3D) has been produced. The manual has been designed to help the user understand the capabilities, the methodologies and the use of the code.

The LEWICE3D code is a conglomeration of several codes for the purpose of calculating ice shapes on three-dimensional external surfaces. A three-dimensional external flow panel code is incorporated which has the capability of calculating flow about arbitrary three-dimensional lifting and nonlifting bodies with external flow. A 4th order Runge-Kutta integration scheme is used to calculate arbitrary streamlines. An Adams type predictor-corrector trajectory integration scheme has been included to calculate arbitrary trajectories. Schemes for calculating tangent trajectories, collection efficiencies and concentration factors for arbitrary regions of interest for single droplets or droplet distributions have been incorporated. A heat transfer algorithm based on the NASA Lewis two-dimensional ice accretion code (LEWICE) can be used to calculate ice accretions along surface streamlines. A geometry modification scheme is incorporated which calculates the new geometry based on the ice accretions generated at each section of interest.

The three-dimensional ice accretion calculation is based on the two-dimensional LEWICE calculation. Both codes calculate the flow, pressure distribution, and collection efficiency distribution along surface streamlines. For both codes the heat transfer calculation is divided into two regions, one above the stagnation point and one below the stagnation point, and solved for each region assuming a flat plate with pressure distribution. Water is assumed to follow the surface streamlines, hence starting at the stagnation zone any water that is not frozen out at a control volume is assumed to run back into the next control volume. After the amount of frozen water at each control volume has been calculated the geometry is modified by adding the ice at each control volume in the surface normal direction.

SYMBOLS

A, A2	Parametric slope matrix for a line in space
Am	Trajectory flux tube area at surface
A ₀	Trajectory flux tube area in free stream
Asur	Surface area of a segment on the streamline
B, B2	Parametric intercept matrix for a line in space
B ^k	Vortex pair strength for kth lifting strip
Cn	Specific heat, J/kg
DCOR	Coarse step size for tangent trajectory search
DFINE	Fine step size for tangent trajectory search
DSo	Trajectory flux tube width in free stream
DSm	Trajectory flux tube width at surface
DICE	Ice thickness array along streamline
DICES	Ice thickness save array for streamlines
dice	Ice thickness array
f	Freezing fraction at a segment
hc	Convective heat transfer coefficient
i	Enthalpy
IFLOW	Flow field calculation flag
IRUN	Trajectory calculation control flag
ICE	Ice accretion calculation control flag
IMOD	Geometry modification control flag
ISUP	Upper streamline release point array counter
ISLO	Lower streamline release point array counter
ISTRF	Streamline calculation control flag
IST1, IST2	Flags denoting two closest sections of interest to a given N-
	line
L _f	Heat of fusion, J/kg
L _v	Heat of vaporization J/kg
m	mass flow rate
NBR	Number of rows of trajectories to be released at a section of
	interest
NBC	Number of columns of trajectories to be released at a section
	of interest
NPSEC	Flag describing region of interest
NPTS1, NPTS2	Number of points in two the two closest streamlines to a giv-
	en N-line
PIN, PIN1,	Point arrays
P1,P2	
PLN	Array containing coefficients of equation of a plane
q _c	Convective heat flux, W/m ²
Т	Temperature, K
TL	Parametric distance of an N-line from two closest sections of
	interest

SYMBOLS CONTINUED

-

u	Weighting factor in j direction for collection efficiency inter-
V	Weighting factor in i direction for collection efficiency inter-
▼	nolation
v	Velocity M/S
VCRIT	Stagnation point search velocity criteria
XNEW	Coordinate arrays describing the on-body streamline.
YNEW.	
ZNEW.	
XSCI.	Arrays describing upstream release points
YSCI.	for trajectories passing through points describing the
ZSCI	section of interest.
XTIP,	Arrays describing upstream release points for tangent
YTIP,	trajectories
XTIP	•
XSEC,	Arrays describing the region of interest.
YSEC,	
ZSEC	
XSTOP	Stream wise stopping point for all trajectory and streamline
	calculations
XL,YL, ZL	calculations Scan line arrays for stagnation point search
XL,YL, ZL XN,YN,ZN	calculations Scan line arrays for stagnation point search Arrays of surface normals for streamline
XL,YL, ZL XN,YN,ZN x _i	calculations Scan line arrays for stagnation point search Arrays of surface normals for streamline Surface coordinates of impingement cell
XL,YL, ZL XN,YN,ZN ^x i ^x ci	calculations Scan line arrays for stagnation point search Arrays of surface normals for streamline Surface coordinates of impingement cell Location of centroid of A _m
XL,YL, ZL XN,YN,ZN x _i x _{ci} x _{si}	calculations Scan line arrays for stagnation point search Arrays of surface normals for streamline Surface coordinates of impingement cell Location of centroid of A _m Location along surface streamline
XL,YL, ZL XN,YN,ZN ^x i ^x ci ^x si X _j	calculations Scan line arrays for stagnation point search Arrays of surface normals for streamline Surface coordinates of impingement cell Location of centroid of A_m Location along surface streamline Displacement vector from $x(i,j)$ to $x(i,j+1)$
XL,YL, ZL XN,YN,ZN ^x i ^x ci ^x si X _j X _i	calculations Scan line arrays for stagnation point search Arrays of surface normals for streamline Surface coordinates of impingement cell Location of centroid of A_m Location along surface streamline Displacement vector from $x(i,j)$ to $x(i,j+1)$ Displacement vector from $x(i,j)$ to $x(i+1,j)$
XL,YL, ZL XN,YN,ZN x _i x _{ci} x _{si} X _j X _i X _s	calculations Scan line arrays for stagnation point search Arrays of surface normals for streamline Surface coordinates of impingement cell Location of centroid of A_m Location along surface streamline Displacement vector from $x(i,j)$ to $x(i,j+1)$ Displacement vector from $x(i,j)$ to $x(i+1,j)$
XL,YL, ZL XN,YN,ZN ^x i ^x ci ^x si Xj Xi X _s a	calculations Scan line arrays for stagnation point search Arrays of surface normals for streamline Surface coordinates of impingement cell Location of centroid of A_m Location along surface streamline Displacement vector from $x(i,j)$ to $x(i,j+1)$ Displacement vector from $x(i,j)$ to $x(i+1,j)$ Displacement vector from $x(i,j)$ to x_s Pitch angle of geometry
XL, YL, ZL XN, YN, ZN x_i x_{ci} x_{si} X_j X_i X_s α β	calculations Scan line arrays for stagnation point search Arrays of surface normals for streamline Surface coordinates of impingement cell Location of centroid of A_m Location along surface streamline Displacement vector from $x(i,j)$ to $x(i,j+1)$ Displacement vector from $x(i,j)$ to $x(i+1,j)$ Displacement vector from $x(i,j)$ to x_s Pitch angle of geometry Collection efficiency
XL,YL, ZL XN,YN,ZN x_i x_{ci} x_{si} X_j X_i X_s α β ρ_i	calculations Scan line arrays for stagnation point search Arrays of surface normals for streamline Surface coordinates of impingement cell Location of centroid of A_m Location along surface streamline Displacement vector from $x(i,j)$ to $x(i,j+1)$ Displacement vector from $x(i,j)$ to $x(i+1,j)$ Displacement vector from $x(i,j)$ to x_s Pitch angle of geometry Collection efficiency Density of ice at segment i
XL, YL, ZL XN, YN, ZN x_i x_{ci} x_{si} X_j X_i X_s α β ρ_i Δs	calculations Scan line arrays for stagnation point search Arrays of surface normals for streamline Surface coordinates of impingement cell Location of centroid of A_m Location along surface streamline Displacement vector from $x(i,j)$ to $x(i,j+1)$ Displacement vector from $x(i,j)$ to $x(i+1,j)$ Displacement vector from $x(i,j)$ to x_s Pitch angle of geometry Collection efficiency Density of ice at segment i Length of segment along surface streamline
XL, YL, ZL XN, YN, ZN x_i x_{ci} x_{si} X_j X_i X_s α β ρ_i Δs Δt	calculations Scan line arrays for stagnation point search Arrays of surface normals for streamline Surface coordinates of impingement cell Location of centroid of A_m Location along surface streamline Displacement vector from $x(i,j)$ to $x(i,j+1)$ Displacement vector from $x(i,j)$ to $x(i+1,j)$ Displacement vector from $x(i,j)$ to x_s Pitch angle of geometry Collection efficiency Density of ice at segment i Length of segment along surface streamline Time increment for ice accretion
XL, YL, ZL XN, YN, ZN x_i x_{ci} x_{si} X_j X_i X_s α β ρ_i Δs Δt ψ	calculations Scan line arrays for stagnation point search Arrays of surface normals for streamline Surface coordinates of impingement cell Location of centroid of A_m Location along surface streamline Displacement vector from $x(i,j)$ to $x(i,j+1)$ Displacement vector from $x(i,j)$ to $x(i+1,j)$ Displacement vector from $x(i,j)$ to x_s Pitch angle of geometry Collection efficiency Density of ice at segment i Length of segment along surface streamline Time increment for ice accretion Sideslip angle of geometry
XL, YL, ZL XN, YN, ZN x_i x_{ci} x_{si} X_j X_i X_s α β ρ_i Δs Δt ψ ν	calculations Scan line arrays for stagnation point search Arrays of surface normals for streamline Surface coordinates of impingement cell Location of centroid of A_m Location along surface streamline Displacement vector from $x(i,j)$ to $x(i,j+1)$ Displacement vector from $x(i,j)$ to $x(i+1,j)$ Displacement vector from $x(i,j)$ to x_s Pitch angle of geometry Collection efficiency Density of ice at segment i Length of segment along surface streamline Time increment for ice accretion Sideslip angle of geometry Rotation angle of surface droplet flux tube

Subscripts

a	Air
aw	Adiabatic wall
с	Critical; convection
e	Evaporation: condition at the edge of the boundary layer

SYMBOLS CONCLUDED

i	Ice
(i)	Control volume
Iin	Runback into control volume
r _{out} sur	Runback out of control volume surface condition
S	Static condition
Т	Total condition

I. INTRODUCTION

The LEWICE3D code is a conglomeration of several codes for the purpose of calculating ice shapes on two-dimensional external surfaces. A three-dimensional external flow panel code is incorporated which has the capability of calculating flow about arbitrary three-dimensional lifting and nonlifting bodies with external flow. A 4th order Runge-Kutta integration scheme is used to calculate arbitrary streamlines. An Adams type predictor-corrector trajectory integration scheme has been included to calculate arbitrary trajectories. Schemes for calculating tangent trajectories, collection efficiencies and concentration factors for arbitrary regions of interest for single droplets or droplet distributions have been incorporated. A heat transfer algorithm based on the NASA Lewis two-dimensional ice accretion code (LEWICE) can be used to calculate ice accretions along surface streamlines. A geometry modification scheme is incorporated which calculates the new geometry based on the ice accretions generated at each section of interest.

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The basic methodology of the three-dimensional ice accretion analysis is to divide the three-dimensional ice accretion process into two-dimensional processes along streamlines of interest (fig. 1). The user inputs regions of interest on the three-dimensional body (e.g. leading edge points). A streamline is then calculated along the body's surface from the centroid of this region of interest. Impingement rates and velocities are calculated along this streamline. This information is input to a two-dimensional heat transfer module which calculates ice growth along the streamline. This information is used to generate a new geometry at the streamline location. This process is repeated for each streamline of interest on the three-dimensional body. Upon completing the ice growth calculations the geometry is modified and the flow field is updated. The above steps are repeated for as for each time step.



(c) Iced swept airfoil resulting from three iced streamlines.

Figure 1. - Airfoil with several sections of interest.

The three-dimensional (3D) analysis then, can be broken into 6 basic steps. First, a flow field is generated for the body. Second, impingement efficiency is calculated at the region of interest. Third, a streamline is calculated at the region of interest. Fourth, impingement rates along the streamline of interest are found by interpolation. During the Fifth step ice accretion along the streamline is calculated using the two-dimensional (2D) heat transfer module. The Sixth step involves generating a new body from the ice accretion information.

A 3D Hess-Smith panel code (ref. 1-5) is used to generate the flow field used in the trajectory and heat transfer calculations. The code can accommodate lifting and non-lifting geometries or combinations thereof such as entire airplanes (fig. 2). If desired, a Prandtl-Glauert correction can be made for compressible cases. The code can also handle leaking panels to emulate inlets for instrument orifices. The code also has a variable dimension feature which allows easy adaption to different computers or problems.



(b) Twin Otter aircraft.

Figure 2. - Panel representation of different types of geometries

The trajectory code is basically that developed by Hillyer Norment (ref. 5) with one additional feature. The code uses the Hess-Smith flow field along with an Adams-type predictor-corrector algorithm developed by Krogh (ref. 6). An added feature is the ability to calculate local collection efficiency from the impacting trajectories. The code is used here to generate an array of impingement efficiencies for each region of interest.

The surface streamline is calculated using a 4th order Runge-Kutta integration scheme. The streamline integration is carried forward from the stagnation region for both the upper and lower surfaces at the region of interest.

A linear interpolation scheme is used to determine the collection efficiency along the streamline from the matrix of collection efficiencies generated above in the trajectory step.

The 2D ice accretion calculation is basically that of the LEWICE program generated at Lewis. This code is described in detail in reference 7.

The new geometry is generated from ice accretion information and from the surface normal information and final trajectory angle information. Each new point on the streamline is generated by adding the ice accretion multiplied by either the surface normal vector or by the final trajectory tangent vector to the old streamline point.

II. PROGRAM UNITS

A. Introduction

There are nine basic program units comprising the 3D ice accretion calculation: READIN, FLOW, SETFLO, BETAC, STREM3D, STREM2D, BSTREM, LEWICE2D, AND BODMOD. A brief description of each of these modules is given along with a flow chart. Figure 3 shows an overview of the LEWICE3D job stream. Section J contains tables giving a brief description of each subroutine used in the above modules.



Figure 3. - LEWICE3D segmentation tree structure.

B. Subroutine READIN

1. General Discusion

The module READIN reads the job control file (unit INPUT) and initializes important program control variables. All input data (unit INPUT) is in "NAMELIST" format. Three "NAMEL-ISTS" are input from unit INPUT: IMPING, TRAJ and ICEIN. A brief description of the variables in each of the NAMELISTS is given in the INPUT FILE section. IMPING contains control variables for the Hillyer Norment Trajectory codes. These variables are described in the user's manual for the trajectory codes (ref. 5). TRAJ contains the control variables for the overall calculation including how many stations are to be used, number of trajectories to be used, whether to run the flow field code, LEWICE or streamline calculations, etc. ICEIN contains control variables for the 2D LEWICE calculation. These variables are described in the LEWICE manual.

2. Printed Output

Subroutine READIN prints job control information to several output files (OUPUT, JOB-SUM). This information is self explanatory.

C. Subroutine FLOW

1. General Discussion

Subroutine FLOW is essentially the HESS-Smith 3D panel code put into subroutine form. Hillyer Norment gives a good description of the Hess-Smith code in his user's manual (ref. 5, pages 10-14), and this description is repeated here for completeness. Figure 4 shows a flow chart of the flow field (subroutine FLOW) and velocity calculations (subroutine FLOVE2 and FLOVEL). Subroutine FLOVE2 is the original velocity calculation alogorithm developed by Hillyer Norment (ref. 5). Subroutine FLOVEL is a vectorized version of FLOVE2 which was developed at LEWIS by Bidwell and Mohler. Subroutine FLOVEL evaluates velocities about 20 % faster than FLOVE2 on computers that do not support vectorization and about 80% faster on machines supporting vectorization. The algorithm cannot be used in cases where the piecewise linear vorticity option has been chosen (i.e. PESWIS = TRUE).



(a) Subroutine FLOW



(b) Subroutine FLOVE2





(c) Subroutine FLOVEL

Figure 4. -Concluded. Flow field and velocity calculation segmentation tree structures.

The methods and codes of Hess (ref. 1) and Hess and Smith (ref. 2,3) are used for calculation of lifting and nonlifting potential flow about arbitrary three-dimensional bodies. Lifting bodies (i.e., airfoils) alone, nonlifting bodies alone, or combinations of lifting bodies with nonlifting bodies (e.g., combinations or airfoils and fuselages) can be treated. Effects of flow into an inlet, for example an instrument aperture, can be accounted for provided the intake flow rate, in terms of fraction of free stream air speed, is specified. The method is restricted to subsonic airspeeds, but for free stream Mach numbers greater than 0.5, the Prandtl-Glauert method is used to correct approximately for compressibility effects. Since potential flow is computed, neither viscous effects nor turbulence are treated.

The code requires input of a digital description of the body surface, and for purposes of organizing the data as well as for computing flow, the body surface is partitioned into sections which are designated as either lifting or nonlifting. In either case, the surface is represented by contiguous, plane quadrilateral panels, usually called elements (fig.2). For nonlifting sections there are few restrictions on the manner in which the elements can be arranged to represent the surface other than those required for organization. Lifting sections are restricted as follows: each must consist of strips of elements, the strips being oriented parallel to the chordwise direction of the airfoil each strip must have the same number of elements and wake elements must be included after the trailing edge of each strip. Both lifting and nonlifting portions of the body may be described by more than one section.

Each on-body element (which is in the flow) is taken to be a potential flow source. The source is a distributed one, with the distribution being uniform over the surface of the element, and each element, for example the jth, is characterized by a unique source density, σ_j . In addition, each strip of elements in a lifting section is characterized by having a unique value of lift vorticity associated with it. This quantity, for example for the Kth lifting strip, B^(K), represents vortex strength per unit path length around the strip (fig. 5), and it represent the sum of contributions from all panels in the strip. Velocities induced by these vorticities are treated as onset flows. Thus, there is an onset flow from each lifting strip plus the free stream onset flow. It is necessary to compute an independent source density for each of these onset flows for each on-body quadrilateral panel: if there

are N on-body panels, K lifting strips, and one free stream flow, N(K + 1) values of σ must be computed. Source densities are determined by solving large systems of linear equations that represent the effects of all onset flows on all panels, plus the mutual interactions of all distributed sources, under boundary conditions for zero flux through the centroid (also called control point) of each onbody panel, or specified fraction of free stream flux through each inlet panel.



Figure 5. - Organization of m and n lines in a lifting section. A lifting strip is delineated by sequential n lines, and extends over the complete circuit from m = 1 at the trailing edge, along the underside to and around the leading edge, back to the trailing edge, and finally back to the furthest aftward extent of the wake.

Determination of vortex strengths requires an additional constraint, the Kutta condition, and this is supplied by user-selection of one of two optional methods which are designated as "flow tangency" and "pressure equality."

Lift vorticity is computed by a novel method developed by Hess (ref. 1). To circumvent

problems that have been found to result from use of vortex filaments in prior work, and to ensure that potential flow results from the vorticity distribution and that individual infinitesimal vortex lines either form closed curves or go to infinity, Hess has developed a method by which vortex sheets on the body and wake surfaces can be expressed in terms of dipole sheets on the same surfaces. Hess summarizes the method as follows:

"A variable-strength dipole sheet is equivalent to the sum of: (1) a variablestrength vortex sheet on the same surface as the dipole sheet whose vorticity has a direction at right angles to the gradient of the dipole strength and a magnitude equal to the magnitude of this gradient, and (2) a concentrated vortex filament around the edge of the sheet whose strength is everywhere equal to the local edge value of dipole strength."

Mathematical details are given in appendix A of reference 1.

For particular body geometry and orientation relative to the free stream, the source densities and vortex strengths are calculated only once, and then these can be used to calculate flow velocity at any space point exterior to the body. The primary functions of the DUGLFT codes are to calculate the σ_j and B^(k) and store these quantities, along with other requisite data, for use by subroutine FLOVEL in calculating flow velocities. Subroutine FLOVEL is called as needed by programs TRAJEC, CONFAC, and ARYTRJ to provide flow velocities for trajectory and flow velocity array calculations.

In calculating each flow velocity, contributions from all quadrilateral elements are summed. There are three sets of algorithms for computing contributions from individual elements: (1) for elements that are close to the calculation point, detailed calculations are used that account for exact element geometries, (2) for elements at intermediate distances multipole expansions are used, and (3) for remote elements the point source approximation is used. Mathematical details are given in references 1,2 and 3 with emphasis on lifting flow in reference 1 and emphasis on nonlifting flow in references 2 and 3. The reader is strongly urged to study these references closely before attempting to use this code. Reference 4 consists of a code users manual for the lifting flow calculations described in reference 1.

Calculation accuracy is discussed in the Validation section in the Hillyer manual (ref. 5). Of course accuracy also depends on the fineness of resolution of the element description of the body, and naturally some compromise is called for. The smaller the elements the finer the resolution, and the fewer of them for which the most exacting of the three algorithms must be used. On the other hand, the number of elements increases inversely as the square of their linear size. In past studies on airplanes we have used the following paneling criteria For those parts of the airplane traversed by particle trajectories, we try to keep the element edges between 6" and 8" in length. Where allowed by simplicity of surface shape, remote elements can be larger. Remote downstream complexities of shape are ignored or treated approximately. For example, if interest is confined to the forward fuselage, then the remainder of the fuselage can be represented as a cylinder of constant cross-section which is extended to approximately five time the length of the of the nose section (as recommended by Hess and Smith, ref. 2), and the wings can be ignored entirely. The following are basic requirements of the method that apply to all calculations

- 1. A uniform, unit-speed free stream approximately in the direction of the positive x-axis.
- 2. Normalization of all velocities to be consistent with the unit free stream speed.
- 3. Normalization of all distances by a user-specified characteristic dimension of the body.

Surface point coordinates may be recorded in any convenient units and can be appropriately translated and scaled, to meet requirement 3 above, during processing via use of SR's PATPRS and DATPRS. These subroutines also allow rotation of the body about the y axis to adjust attitude angle. The coordinate system used for the calculations is described on pp. 19-20 (ref. 5).

The unit free stream speed is assumed by program DUGLFT, and the distance normalization, if required, is done during preliminary data processing as indicated above. For trajectory calculations, the user specifies the true free stream speed and the normalization length, and the codes automatically handle any additional normalizing or scaling that is required.

The module FLOW computes a flow field for the geometry input on unit NGEOM (DUG-LIFT format) and saves it on unit FLOWF. This module is executed only if IFLOW=1 (NAMEL-IST TRAJ). If the flow field code is not executed (i.e. IFLOW=0) then the flow field must be provided on unit FLOWF. The Hess-Smith 3D flow field code is used in subroutine form here to generate the flow field. The execution time for the flow field calculation is proportional to the square of the number of panels. A 1200 lifting panel model with one section required 80 seconds of CPU time on the CRAY XMP while that for a 3200 panel model with one section required 630 seconds. Two basic requirements have been found to date for the ice accretion calculations. The first is a numerical one for the panel method used. The requirement is that the aspect ratio of any panel should not be greater than 100. The source strength calculation will converge for larger aspect ratios but the vortex calculation will not. The requirement grows more stringent with angle of attack and ratios as high as 100 may not be allowed for some geometries. The second requirements is that to produce a smooth beta curve there must be approximately one panel per trajectory released in the z-direction (i.e. if 20 trajectories were to be released between the impingement limits then 20 panels are required between the impingement limits at the surface to ensure a smooth beta curve.

2. Printed Output

Subroutine flow produces several output files (units FLSUM, FLOWF). Unit FLSUM is a summary of the flow field computation and contains varying amounts of information depending on the flags set in the flow input file (unit NGEOM). Any error messages from the flow field computation will be found in unit FLSUM. Unit FLOWF contains the flow field information in binary format to be used in the calculation of velocities in the trajectory routines. A description of these files is taken from reference 5.

The flow field calculation summary output (unit FLSUM) consists of two main parts, plus a summary of input control data, various error condition messages, and optional outputs of data that are used for debugging.

- 1. The first printout is a summary of input control data, and is self-explanatory.
- 2. Next, which is the first main part, is a printout (from NOLIFT and LIFT) of element data. Elements are designated as lifting or non-lifting.

A short table follows (from INPUTL) titled TABLE OF INPUT INFORMATION, which summarizes the data in terms of section type, number of elements per section, number of strips, etc.

- 3. In the course of computing velocities induced by each element on all others, additional summary information is printed (from VIJMX) for each section. For lifting strips, this includes information on ignored elements which does not appear elsewhere.
- 4. If the piecewise linear option for determination of spanwise variation of vortex strength is used, strip widths, W_k , and parameters D_k , E_k , F_k (ref. 3, sec. 7.11) are printed for each strip for each section, along with a summary of edge conditions (NLINE1 and NLINEN).
- 5 A short statement is printed (from COLSOL) regarding the dimensions of the matrix that are solved to determine element source strengths, and the number of right-handsides (i.e., number of uniform onset flows plus number of lifting strips) for which the solutions are obtained.
- 6. The second main printout (from PRINTL) contains the final results of the calculations. A printout for each on-body element is labeled as follows.

X0, Y0, Z0	Control point coordinates.
VX, VY, VZ	Flow velocity components at the control point
VT	Velocity magnitude
VTSQ	Square of velocity magnitude
СР	Pressure coefficient = $1.0 - VTSQ$
DCX, DCY, DCZ	Direction cosines of the velocity components
NX, NY, NZ	Components of the unit normal to the plane of the element
SIG	Source density
VN	Velocity component in the direction of the unit nor- mal

AREA Area of the element

Printouts for off-body and Kutta points are similarly labeled.

Also printed are vector components for pressure force and moment for each strip, each section and for the entire body, as well as a table of vortex strength per unit length, $B^{(k)}$, for each lifting strip.

-

7. Error messages (ref. 4).

(a)	Message:	MISMATCH OF ELEMENTS IN A LIFTING STRIP IS DETECTED. ELEMENTS FORMED XXX, ELEMENTS INPUT XXX, COMPUTATION TERMINATED. (SR INPUTL)
	Cause of error:	Inconsistent input data. The program sums the num- ber of on-body elements plus the wake elements specified on card 8. This sum does not match with the elements formed from the input coordinates.
	Action:	Check the lifting body information card (card 8) and the quadrilateral corner point coordinates cards (cards 12). The number of points on an n-line should equal the number of elements plus 1.
		For example: If in a lifting section each lifting strip consist of 10 on-body elements and 1 wake element, the total number of elements is 11, and there should be 12 points on each n-line input via cards no. 12.
(b)	Message:	ERROR IN IGNORED ELEMENT COUNT XXX, SHOULD BE XXX. (SR LIFT)
	Cause of error:	Erroneous specification of ignored element informa- tion.
	Action:	Check card 10 to make sure the ignored element in- formation is properly specified.
(c)	Message:	LABEL ERROR IN NONLIFTING VFORM. (SR VFMNLF) LABEL ERROR IN LIFTING VFORM (SR VFM- LFT)
	Cause of error:	Geometric data for each element strip, preceded by a

lifting or nonlifting label are stored on unit 4. The error occurs when a labeling mix-up is detected during input of the data from unit 4 for calculation of velocities. That is, data for a strip labeled lifting are encountered during computation for a nonlifting section. or vice versa.

Action:

Check that the number of lifting strips specified on card no. 8 for each lifting section corresponds with the cards no. 12 input.

(d) The following messages pertain to errors in specification of variable dimensions (SR CKARRY).

ELEMENT CAPACITY, NONX = XXX IS LESS THAN TOTAL ELEMENTS, NON= XXX

STRIP CAPACITY, NSTX = XXX IS LESS THAN TOTAL STRIPS, NSTRP = XXX

LIFTING SECTION CAPACITY, LFSX= XXX IS LESS THAN TOTAL SECTIONS, ISECT = XXX

LIFTING STRIP CAPACITY, NOBX = XXX IS LESS THAN TOTAL LIFTING STRIPS, LSTRP = XXX

N2BX = XXX IS NOT GE TWICE NOBX AS REQUIRED, NOBX = XXX

NSLX = XXX IS LESS THATN THE MAX. NO. OF STRIPS IN A LIFTING SECTION, WHICH IS XXX

CAPACITY OF ARRAY WKAREA, NWAX = XXX, USED BY COLSOL TO DETERMINE SOURCE STRENGTHS, IS INSUFFICIENT. IT MUST BE GREATER OR EQUAL TO XXX

NWAX = XXX IS NOT GREATER OR EQUAL TO NO. OF LIFTING STRIPS = XXX CUBED, AS REQURED FOR THE PRESSURE EQUALITY KUTTA OPTION.

Cause of error: Array dimensions are inadequate to accommodate the input data.

Action: Check array dimensions and variable array parameters against the storage demands of the element data input via cards no. 12. Also check input parameter

		LIFSEC, NSORCE, NWAKE, NSTRIP, and IX- FLAG.
(e)	Messages:	XXX ANGLES OF ATTACK HAVE BEEN SPECI- FIED, ONLY ONE IS ALLOWED SINCE COM- PRESSION EFFECTS ARE CONSIDERED.
		ANLGE OF ATTACK, + - XXX, + - XXX, +- XXX- IS INAPPROPRIATE FOR A CASE WITH COM- PRESSION CORRECTION. (SR CKARRY)
	Cause of error:	Only one uniform onset flow (i.e. free stream) is al- lowed if the compressibility correction is applied (MACH > 0.0 on card no. 2). Moreover, the direction cosines (ALPHAX, ALPHAY, ALPHAZ) of this on- set flow must be (1.0, 0.0, 0.0; card no. 4).
	Action:	Set IATACK = 1 on card 2, and/or specify direction cosines on card 4 as stated above.
(f)	Message:	THE NUMBER OF KUTTA POINTS SPECIFIED IS INCORRECT AND SHOULD BE XXX (SR CK- ARRY)
	Cause of error:	The flow tangency Kutta option has been specified, and the number of Kutta points specified by input (cards no. 9, 13 and 14) does not equal the number of lifting strips.
	Action:	Check parameter KUTTA on card 9, and the number of KUTTA data points on cards 13 and 14, against the number of lifting strips input via cards no. 12 (Do not count extra strips.)
(g)	Message:	ERROR IN VFORM. THE ELEMENTS FORMED DO NOT CORRESPOND TO THE NO. OF BODY ELEMENTS. (SRS VFMNLF AND VFMLFT)
	Cause of error:	Element tally recorded by SR INPTL does not match with tally recorded from input of data from unit 4 during velocity calculation.
	Action:	Check lifting strip specification data on card 8 for consistency with cards no. 12 input data.
(h)	Message:	AFTER XXX INTERATIONS, DELTA B STILL

•

DID NOT CONVERGE TO THE GIVEN CRITERI-ON/ LARGEST DELTA B = +- XXX.XXX/ PRO-GRAM PROCEEDS WITH THE MODS CURRENT VORTEX STRENGTH. (SR PKUTTA)

Cause of error: Non-convergence of vortex strengths, B, calculation via the pressure equality Kutta condition method (ref.4, sec. 7.13.2).

Check the cards no. 12 input data.

Action:

(i) Message:

THIS CODE SHOULD BE APPLIED TO FIRST STRIP

or,

THIS CODE SHOULD BE APPLIED TO LAST STRIP. (SR DKEKFK OR PSONST)

Improper specification of NLINE1 or NLINEN for piecewise linear option. Specifically, either NLINE1 = 2 or NLINEN = 3 is specified, both of which are for-

The number of on-body source elements tallied during final printout does not agree with the count tallied

XXX KUTTA POINTS MISSED, EXECUTION

The number of Kutta points tallied during the final print out does not agree with the number specified by

Cause of error:

Action:

(j) Message: XXX ON-BODY POINTS MISSED. EXECUTION TERMINATED. (SR PRINTL)

during input.

Check input data.

Check card 8 specifications

bidden.

Cause of error:

Action:

(k) Message:

Cause of error:

Action:

Check the number of Kutta points input via cards 13 and 14 against parameter KUTTA.

(1) Message: XXX OFF-BODY POINTS MISSED, EXECU-

TERMINATED. (SR PRINTL)

parameter KUTTA on card 9.

TION TERMINATED. (SR PRINTL)

Cause of error:	The number of off-body points tallied during final printout does not agree with the number tallied dur- ing input.

Action: Check input data.

- 8. Optional Printouts for Use in Debugging
 - (a) Geometrical data for each element. (IOUT = TRUE, card 3, SR INPUTL). For each nonlifting element is printed the element sequence number and twenty-nine geometric quantities (ref.4, sec. 9.51) and for each lifting element is printed the element sequence number and forty-five geometric quantities (ref. 3, sec. 7.2).
 - (b) Source induced velocity matrix, \vec{V}_{ij} . (MPR = 1, card 2; SR PNTVIJ)

``		· ·
	COLUMN	Matrix column number (j)
	CNTRL PT	Control point number (i)
	VXS, VYS, VZS	Velocity components
	if LIFSEC is greater to \vec{V}_{ik} , also are printed	han 0 (card 2), dipole induced velocity matrices, \vec{V}_{ij}^F , 1.
	STRIP	Lifting strip number
	CNTRL PT	Control point number
	VXF, VYF, VZF	First velocity components
	VXS, VYS, VZS	Second velocity components
(c)	Onset flow matrices,	$\vec{V}_i^{(k)}, \vec{V}_i^{(\infty)}$. (MPR = 3, SR UNIFLO)
	ONSET FLOW NO.	
	CONTROL POINTS	Control point number
	X-FLOW, Y-FLOW Z-FLOW	Onset flow velocity components
	~	(k) N (⁽⁰⁾) (MDD > 2 cord 2 SD AIIMY and

(d) Dot product matrices, A_{ij} , $N_i^{(k)}$, $N_i^{(\infty)}$ (MPR > = 2, card 2 SR AIJMX and NIKMX)

COLUMN	Matrix column number (j) .
AIJ	Elements of A _{ij}
FLOW NO.	Onset flow number (k)
RIJ	Right side of equation (7.12.5)

(e) Source density matrix (MPR > 2, card 2; PGM SIGMAL) SOLUTION OBTAINED AFTER COLSOL FLOW NO. Onset flow number. Element source densities, $\sigma_i^{(k)}$, $\sigma_i^{(\infty)}$, are printed eight to a line.

The following data are stored on unit FLOWF in binary format for use later in the velocity calculations. Actual record structures are more easily determined by examining the SR SETFLO FORTRAN listing.

CASE	Body identifier (input card 2)
ISECT	Number of sections (lifting plus nonlifting)
LIFSEC	Number of lifting sections (input card 2)
ALPHAX(1) ALPHAY(1) ALPHAZ(1)	Uniform onset flow direction cosines (card 4)
SYM1 SYM2	Floating point equivalent of input parameters NSYM1 and NSYM2 (card 2)
NSYM	Total number of symmetry planes
NSTRP	Total number of strips, including extra lifting strips if input.
BETAM	$SQRT(1-N_M^2)$ where N_M is free stream Mach number
BETSQ	$1-N_{M}^{2}$
NLT (NSTRIP)	Number of elements on each strip, including extra strips, and ignored and wake elements are counted. It is negative for the last strip of each section.
NTYPE	Section type indicator.
(15ECI)	0 for nonlifting

1 for lifting

NLINE Number of strips in a section, not including extra strips (ISECT)

If LIFSEC GT 0:

IGW	If true, there are ignored elements.
-----	--------------------------------------

LASWAK If true, the semi-infinite final wake element option is exercised

PESWIS If true, the piecewise linear method for computing spanwise variation of lift vorticity is used.

NSTRIP See input card 8 (LIFSEC) NLINE1(LIFSEC) NLINEN(LIFSEC) NSORCE(LIFSEC) IXFLAG(LIFSEC)

IG1(I,J) Only if IGW = TRUE (see input card 10) IGN(I,J)

For each nonlifting element, the twenty-nine geometric quantities written on unit 4 by SR NOLIFT.

For each lifting element, the fifty-seven geometric quantities written on unit 4 by SR LIFT.

Only if the piecewise linear method is used for calculation of spanwise variation of vorticity. For each of K strips in J = LIFSEC lifting sections:

 $K_{,(D(I,J),E(I,J),F(I,J),I=1,K)}$

where D, E, F are D_k , E_k , F_k of equation 7.11.5 of reference 3.

KFLOW	Number of lifting strips
KONTRL	Number of on-body source elements (not including ignored, wake, and extra strip elements)
COMSIG (KONTRL)	Combined source densities (ref. 3 eq. 7.13.1)

B(KFLOW) Vortex strength per unit length

3. Peripheral Storage

In addition to the flow field summary file (unit FLSUM) and the flow field file (unit FLOWF) several internal files are needed for the flow field calculation. Subroutine FLOW used eleven units for scratch storage. All data stored on these units are in binary format. In the following, use of each unit is considered only in terms of the maximum number of data words (numbers) and record lengths that would be stored on it. The following variables are defined to aid in this:

	KONTRL	Number of quadrilateral elements, not including those generated by symmetry, ignored, in the wake and in extra strips.	
	KUTTA	Points defined by input cards no. 13 and 14 at which the Kutta condition is to be applied. (KUTTA > 0 only if the flow tangency option is exercised.)	
	NOFF	Number of off-body points at which velocity is to be calculated as defined by input cards no. 15.	
	NON	KONTRL + KUTTA + NOFF	
	IATACK	Number of lifting strips, not counting extra strips, nor those generated by symmetry.	
	NFLOW	KFLOW + IATACK	
Unit 3:	NFLOW records each consisting of 3 x NON numbers		
Unit4:	There is a record of 29 numbers for each nonlifting quadrilateral element		
	plus		
	There is a record of 57 numbers for each lifting quadrilateral element (including ignored, wake, and extra strip elements)		

plus

A one word record for each section of elements

The larger of Unit 8:

Two records each of length 3 x NON numbers or

NFLOW records each of length 6 x KFLOW numbers or

KONTRL records each of length KUTTA numbers

- Unit 9: KONTRL records of maximum length KONTRL + 1 numbers
- Unit 10: KONTRL records of maximum length KONTRL + 1 numbers
- Unit 11: 1/2 KONTRL records each of length 3 x NON numbers
- Unit 12: 1/2 KONTRL records each of length 3 x NON numbers
- Unit 13: The larger of

2 x KONTRL records each of length 3 x NON numbers or

KONTRL records of maximum length KONTRL + NFLOW +1 numbers

Unit 14: The larger of

KFLOW records each of length 3 x NON numbers or

KONTRL records of maximum length KONTRL +1 numbers

Unit 15: The larger of

KFLOW records each of length 3 x NON numbers or

KONTRL records of maximum length KONTRL + NFLOW +1 numbers

4. Variable Array Dimensioning

Subroutine FLOW incorporates variable dimensioning so that the program can be resized to fit different sized problems and computers. The calculation and storage of the flow field account for almost all storage required by LEWICE3D and hence are the only areas where variable dimensioning is used. To resize the problem the variables affected by the following dimension sizes must be resized in the main program along with the dimension sizes located in the data statement in the main program. The following description of the variable array sizes has been taken from reference 4. Minimum values for the variable dimension parameters are given where these numbers are not effected by symmetry.

LFSX Number of lifting sections

NL2X NSLX + 2

NOBX	Total number of lifting strips, not counting extra strips
NONX	Number of on-body elements in the flow (not counting ignored, wake, and extra strip elements) plus Kutta points defined by input (flow tangency option only) plus off body points (cards 15)
NSEX	Total number of sections (lifting plus nonlifting)
NSLX	Maximum number of lifting strips in any lifting section (including extra strips if input)
NSTX	Total number of strips (i.e., n-lines; lifting plus nonlifting plus extra strips)
NWAX	Similar to 2 x (number of on-body quadrilateral elements in the flow (see NONX) plus the number of onset flows)
	and
	Cube of the number of lifting strips (not counting extra strips: i.e. NOBX**3) if the pressure equality Kutta condition options is selected.

N2BX 2 x NOBX

D. Subroutine SETFLO

1. General Discussion

The module SETFLO reads the flow field generated by the Hess-Smith code (unit FLOWF). This subroutine is always executed and hence a flow field is required on unit (FLOWF).

1. Printed Output

SETLFLO output is limited to summary information about the flow field being read. This information is self explanatory and is written to units OUTPUT and JOBSUM.

E. Subroutine BETAC

1. General Discussion

The module BETAC drives the trajectory work used in calculating the local collection efficiency at each station of interest. This subroutine is optional (IRUN=2-10, NAMELIST TRAJ) and controls all the trajectory work (fig. 6). This subroutine calculates tangent and impact trajectories at the station of interest. The impact trajectory information is then used in the collection efficiency calculation. If module BSTREM or LEWICE2D are to be executed then the collection efficiency information is required and BETAC must be executed.



Figure 6. - BETAC segmentation tree structure.

a. Search For Upstream Particle Release Points

BETAC's first step toward the calculation of collection efficiency is to determine the upstream release points for trajectories that pass through the area of interest (fig. 7). There will be one release point calculated for each point specified at the section of interest (i.e. if NPSEC=2 then 2 upstream release points will be calculated; if NPSEC=4, then 4 upstream points will be calculated). These upstream release points (XSCI, YSCI, ZSCI) correspond to trajectories that will pass through the points defining the section of interest (XSEC, YSEC, ZSEC). The program CONFAC

developed by Norment (ref. 5) and put into subroutine form here is used to determine each of the upstream points.



Figure 7. - Illustration of tangent trajectory search arrays.

Program CONFAC is described in detail in reference 5 and will be covered only briefly here. CONFAC is an iterative procedure which finds a trajectory that passes within RW*TOL of the specified target point (XSEC, YSEC, ZSEC). Subroutine MAP controls the iteration and uses subroutine TRAJEC for the calculation of individual trajectories. If convergence has not been reached in 50 iterations then CONFAC will continue with the next upstream point. If one or more failures occur during the search for each of the upstream points then the program will terminate.

b. Search For Tangent Trajectories

The second step toward calculating the collection efficiency at a section of interest is to determine the tangent trajectories. These are limiting trajectories that impact. Trajectories released between corresponding upper and lower tangent trajectories will impact the body. Those released outside the tangent trajectories will miss the body. There will be one tangent trajectory for every point of interest on the body (i.e. if NPSEC=2 then there will be 2 tangent trajectories, an upper and a lower. If NPSEC =4, then there will be 4 tangent trajectories, two upper and two lower). The tangent trajectories are found by searching for the proper release points along the lines formed by the upstream release points XSCI, YSXI, ZSCI. For NPSEC=2 there will be one line. For NPSEC=4 there will be 2 lines. Each line is searched in both directions to determine the upper and lower tangent trajectories. The tangent trajectory search is handled by the subroutine IMPLIM.

Subroutine IMPLIM determines tangent trajectories at the section of interest. Subroutine IMPLIM is based on the 2D tangent trajectory search routine used in LEWICE (ref. 7). Subroutine IMPLIM requires the input of specified lines (in this case the lines are formed by alternating values of XSCI YSCI, ZSCI), an initial start point on the specified line (in this case alternating points XSCI, YSCI, ZSCI), and the search tolerance DFINE. The algorithm initiates trajectories along the specified line midway between the most current "hit" trajectory and the most current "miss" trajectory. If the trajectory impacts the body it becomes the current "hit" trajectory. If it misses the body it becomes the current "miss" trajectory. If it misses the body it between the initial start points of the current "hit" and "miss" trajectories is less then DFINE. This current impacting trajectory is then the tangent trajectory and is denoted by its upstream release points XTIP, YTIP, ZTIP. If the subroutine fails to find an impacting trajectory after three steps then it will continue on with the next tangent search. If one or more failures occur during the tangent trajectory search at the section of interest then the program will terminate.

c. Calculation Of Impact Trajectories

The third step is to determine the matrix of release points for the trajectories to be used in the collection efficiency calculation. If NPSEC=2, then a string of NBR equi-spaced release points will be generated between the upper and lower tangent trajectory release points (XTIP, YTIP, ZTIP). If NPSEC=4, then a matrix of NBR x NBC trajectories release points will be determined. The rectangle formed by the four upstream tangent trajectory release points (XTIP, YTIP, ZTIP) is divided into NBC equi-spaced columns and NBR equi-spaced rows (fig. 8).



Figure 8. - Illustration of starting point and impaction point arrays.

The forth step involves calculating the trajectories for each of the release points generated in the above step. Subroutine ARYTRJ (ref. 5) is used to calculate the individual trajectories. The impact points corresponding to the release points are stored in arrays XBETA, YBETA, ZBETA for use in the calculation of collection efficiency.

d. Calculation Of Collection Efficiency

The fourth and final step involves the calculation of collection efficiency at the section of interest. Subroutine BETAC calculates the local collection efficiency in two different ways depending on the variable NPSEC. The first method (NPSEC = 4) uses a full 3D calculation for which a matrix of impact trajectories (NBC x NBR) is required. This method is to be used for areas where fully 3D flow is expected. The second method (NPSEC = 2) uses a 2D method in which a single string of NBR impact trajectories is required. This 2D method saves considerable computational time and is justifiable for cases where small spanwise variations in the flow field are expected throughout the section of interest.

The full 3D collection efficiency calculations are straightforward and are analogous to those of the 2D problem. 3D collection efficiency is defined as the ratio of the particle flux at the surface to the particle flux in the free stream. Or if we follow a group of particle trajectories to the surface, then the 3D collection efficiency is the ratio of the surface area to free stream area mapped out by the particles.

$$\beta(x_c) = A_o / A_m \qquad \text{Eq. 1}$$

If the flux tube consists of four adjacent trajectories in the release matrix (fig.9) then the collection efficiency at the surface can be written where corrections for angle-of-attack and yaw have been made.

$$\beta(i,j) = (\cos\Psi \cdot \cos\alpha \cdot A_o(i,j)) / (A_m(i,j))$$
 Eq. 2

where the collection efficiency is said to be located at the center of the impact region mapped out by the four impacting particles. The angles Ψ and α refer to the sideslip and pitch angle of the geometry relative to the free stream flow vector (fig. 9). The areas A(i,j) and $A_m(i,j)$ are calculated using subroutine AREAP which calculates the area of an arbitrary polygon by dividing it into triangles and summing the areas of the individual triangles.



(b) Top view.

Figure 9. - Pitch and sideslip corrections for 3D collection efficiency calculation.

Calculation of collection efficiency using the "pseudo 2D" methods is similar to the 2D methods with several corrections. Corrections for angle-of-attack, yaw angle, sweep angle of surface and deformation of the flux tube are necessary (fig. 10). The resulting collection efficiency equation is then

$$\beta(i) = (\cos\psi \cdot \cos\alpha \cdot \cos\nu \cdot DS_{\alpha}(i)) / (DS_{m}(i))$$
 Eq. 3

where the collection efficiency is said to occur at the center of the impacting points of the two trajectories. The distances $DS_0(i)$ and $DS_m(i)$ represent the distance between the upstream release point and the impact points respectively for two adjacent trajectories (fig. 10). As for the 3D case the angles α and Ψ represent the pitch and sideslip angles, respectively. Angle v represents the rotation angle of the droplet trajectory pair relative to the sweep of the leading edge of the airfoil.



(c) Top view



2. Printed Output

BETAC output is written to several files and includes summary information about the trajectory calculation, trajectory coordinates, and several error messages.

Trajectory summary information includes various information about the CONFAC, TANTRA, and ARYTRJ runs and is written to units JOBSUM and OUTPUT. The information written to the files is self explanatory. Trajectory coordinates along with other pertinent trajectory parameters are written in binary format to unit TEMP25. The information is output according the output time step TPRINT and is in the following format (SR's CONFAC, TANTRA, and ARYTRJ)

IREC,(T(I),P1(I),P3(I),P5(I),P2(I),P4(I),P6(I),VX,VY,VZ,H,R,AC) I=1,IREC)

where:

IREC	Total number of cards output
T(I)	Integration time at the Ith output step
P1(I),P3(I),P5(I)	X,Y, Z components of the particle velocity respectively
P2(I),P4(I),P6(I)	X,Y,Z components of the particle acceleration respectively
VX,VY,VZ	X,Y,Z components of the flow field velocity respectively
Н	Integration step size at the Ith output step
R	Reynolds number at the Ith output step
AC	Acceleration modulus at the Ith output step

Several error messages are written to units OUTPUT, JOBSUM. These messages along with an explanation and a possible solution are as follows.

(a) Message:	OUTPUT TRAJECTORIES FROM SUBROUTINE CONFAC DOES NOT MATCH THE NUMBER REQURIED. (SR BETAC)
Cause of error:	Failure to find a trajectory that passes within a given tolerance (TOL) for one of the target points at the section of interest (XSEC, YSEC, ZSEC).
Action:	Increase error tolerance (TOL), move section of in- terests points farther from body (i.e. XSEC, YSEC, ZSEC) or increase the trajectory count limit for the CONFAC search (ILIM in data statement in SR MAP)
(b) Message:	OUTPUT TRAJECTORIES FROM SUBROUTINE TANTRA DOES NOT MATCH THE NUMBER REQURIED. (SR BETAC)
Cause of error:	Failure to find a tangent trajectory for one of the im- pingement limits at the section of interest (XTIP, YTIP, ZTIP).
Action:	Increase the tangent trajectory search step sizes (DCOR,DFINE) or increase the trajectory count lim- it for the TANTRA search (KTLIM in data statement in SR TANTRA)
F. Subroutine STREM3D

1. General Discussion

The module STREM3D determines the streamline at the station of interest. The module uses a RUNGE-KUTTA integration scheme to calculate the 3D streamlines. Figure 11 shows a schematic of the job stream for STREM3D. STREM3D also generates pressure coefficient and velocity information at each of the streamlines points. This module is optional (IRUN=1,5,7,9: and ISTRF=0; NAMELIST TRAJ). If module BSTREM or LEWICE2D are to be executed then streamline information is required and either STREM3D or STREM2D must be executed.



Figure 11. - STREM3D segmentation tree structure.

Four steps are involved in determining the 3D streamline: determination of the local stagnation point, integration of the upper surface streamline, integration of the lower surface streamline, and projection of the upper and lower surface streamlines onto the body.

b. Search For Stagnation Zone

A marching procedure is used to determine the stagnation zone. This algorithm steps towards the body with a step size of H. At each point a vertical scan of velocities is made. A dot product is made from consecutive velocities along the scan line. When the dot product reaches a minimum along the scan line, the value is stored and compared to a criterion, VCRIT (currently VCRIT =.5). If the value is less than the criterion, then the stagnation point has been found and the current scan line points (XL, YL, ZL) and the points where the dot product reached a minimum value are stored (ISUP, ISLO). The points ISUP and ISLO are the points in the scan line arrays (XL, YL, ZL) where the upper and lower streamlines' integration will initiate, respectively. If the criterion is not met at the current scan line then the procedure steps towards the body and repeats the above process. If the algorithm marches to the leading edge without meeting the criterion, VCRIT, then a warning message is printed and the stagnation points (ISUP, ISLO) are set to the values where the minimum dot product occurs for the current scan line. The above procedure essentially searches for the point near the leading edge where the velocity vector divergence (measured by the dot product of consecutive velocities along the scan line) is the greatest. This point should be the stagnation zone and streamlines initiated above this point (ISUP) should follow the upper surface, while streamlines initiated below this point should follow the lower surface.

b. Calculation Of Upper and Lower Streamlines

Once the stagnation point has been found, the upper and lower surface streamlines can be determined. Off-body streamlines are used because velocity gradients on the panel edges make the integration of on-body streamlines difficult. The streamlines are integrated using a Runge-Kutta 4th order integration scheme with variable step size from points located on the scan line stored in the previous step (i.e. XL, YL, ZL). The upper streamline is integrated from the point ISUP in the scan line array. If problems occur at any time during the integration (i.e the streamline penetrates the body or the step size is too small) the streamline calculation will be restarted from the next point in the scan line array (i.e. ISUP = ISUP + 1). The above process is repeated until a streamline is integrated to X = XSTOP with no problems. If failure to integrate a "good" streamline occurs for ISUP = NPTS (where NPTS is the number of points in the scan line array) then the program will terminate. After the upper surface streamline has been found, the lower streamline search begins. The lower streamline integration is initiated from the point ISLO in the scan line arrays. As for the upper streamline, the lower streamline is integrated until either a X=XSTOP is reached or until a problem arises. If a problem occurs then the streamline is restarted from the next point on the scan line (i.e. ISLO = ISLO - 1). If ISLO drops below 1 during a restart then the procedure will terminate.

c. Projection Of Streamlines Onto Surface

The last step is to project the streamlines onto the body. That is, the off-body integrated streamlines are projected onto the body in a surface normal direction to produce a streamline which has points lying on the panel edges. Projecting the streamline onto the body is done to allow easier geometry modifications in later calculations

To project the streamline onto the body we must first find the portion of the body where the streamline is located. This is done by searching for the panel which is closest to the centroid of the current section of interest (XC, YC, ZC). The lifting strip that contains the panel is then used for the on-body projection.

Once the local lifting strip has been found, we can construct the on-body points. There will

be NSTREM points in the on-body streamline which correspond to one more than the number of panels in the lifting strip. Each point on the on-body streamline will lie upon a panel edge connecting n-lines in the strip. Hence if there are NPTS panels there will be NPTS+1 points in the N-lines and hence NPTS + 1 points in the on-body streamline.

To determine the on-body points corresponding to each panel edge in the strip, we first must calculate several parameters for each edge line in the strip: the surface normal of the panel edge (XN, YN, ZN), a line containing the panel edge (A, B), and a plane with the normal of the panel edge which contains the panel edge (PLN). For the first and last edge line, the surface normal is the surface normal for the first and last panel respectively. For internal edges, the surface normal is taken as the average of the two surface normals from the panels that form the edge. The line containing the panel edge is formed from the corresponding points on the panel edge. The edge normal plane is determined from the panel edge surface normal and from a panel corner point on the panel edge line.

We can now contsruct the on-body points. Each point on the upper and lower integrated streamlines is projected onto the panel edge plane (PLN) using subroutine TRNSF (these points are stored in arrays XNEW, YNEW, ZNEW). The algorithm then searches for the two closest points in XNEW, YNEW, ZNEW to the line formed by the panel edge (A, B). A line is then formed from the two points (A2, B2) and the intersection between the two lines (A, B and A2, B2) is found. This point of intersection (PIN) is then the on-body point from the current edge line. This procedure is repeated for each of the panel edge lines in the lifting strip.

2. Printed Output

Output from STREM3D is written to several output files (JOBSUM, OUTPUT) and includes summary information about the streamline integration and several error messages. The summary information includes coordinates, surface distances (measured from stagnation zone where positive surface distance denotes lower surface and negative surface distance denotes upper surface), pressure coefficients, and surface normals for each point on the streamline. The following error messages which can occur are explained with possible solutions.

Message:	STOP IN SUBROUTINE STREAM, ISUP = XXX or STOP IN SUBROUTINE STREAM, ISLO = XXX
Cause of error:	Failure to find an upper streamline or lower stream- line along the line of points (XL, YL, ZL). During the search iteration the release point for the streamline (ISLO or ISUP) has reached the upper or lower bound of the arrays XL, YL, ZL (i.e ISUP = 25 or ISLO =1).
Action:	Increase the distance between the body and the sec- tion of interest (XSEC, YSEC, ZSEC)

G. Subroutine STREM2D

1. General Discussion

The module STREM2D determines a 'pseudo' streamline at the station of interest. Figure 12 shows a schematic of job stream for STREM2D. The 'pseudo' streamline is determined as the intersection between the surface geometry and a plane input by the user (PLNST(I), I=1,4; NAMELIST TRAJ). This essentially generates a 2D cut along the surface. This 2D streamline can be used for generating data (e.g. pressure coefficient, collection efficiency, heat transfer coefficient) for swept and unswept comparisons or for evaluating the traditional quasi-3D icing calculation (i.e. calculating swept 3D cases by using 2D calculations along planes normal to the leading edge). This module is optional (IRUN=1,5,7,9: and ISTRF=1: NAMELIST TRAJ). If module BSTREM or LEWICE2D are to be executed then streamline information is required and either STREM3D or STREM2D must be executed.



Figure 12. - STREM2D segmentation tree structure.

The first step in determining the 2D streamline is to find the lifting strip associated with the section of interest. As for the 3D streamline case, this strip is the one associated with the closest panel to the section of interest.

The next step is to determine where the specified plane intersects the local lifting strip. The points making up the 2D streamline are essentially the points where the panel edge lines (m-lines in the strip) intersect the plane. There will be one point on the 2D streamline for every m-line in the strip. This number of points in the 2D streamline then corresponds to the number of points in the N-lines for the strip or to the number of panels plus one.

Each point on the 2D streamline is constructed from an m-line and the specified plane. The panel edge lines (A, B) are constructed from the 2 corner points of the panel forming the edge line (P1, P2). The intersection of the edge line and the plane is calculated in subroutine PINT. This point then is the 2D streamline point. This procedure is repeated for every point in the N-line.

2. Printed Output

STREM2D output consists of coordinates, surface distances (measured from stagnation zone where positive surface distance denotes lower surface and negative surface distance denotes upper surface), pressure coefficients, and surface normals along the streamline and is written to units JOBSUM and OUTPUT.

H. Subroutine BSTREM

1. General Discussion

The module BSTREM interpolates the surface collection efficiencies generated by module BETAC onto the streamline generated in STREM2D or STREM3D. Figure 13 provides a schematic of the BSTREM algorithm. This module is optional (IRUN=5,7,9: NAMELIST TRAJ). If LEWICE2D is to be executed, then collection efficiencies along the streamlines are required and BSTREM must be executed.



Figure 13. - BSTREM segmentation tree structure.

Subroutine BSTREM calculates the collection efficiency along the streamline from the surface impingement data in two different ways depending on the value of NPSEC. If NPSEC = 4 then an interpolation for the streamline points is made from the surface collection efficiency information. If NPSEC= 2, then an extrapolation of the surface collection efficiency is made onto the streamline points.

The first step in making the 3D interpolation (NPSEC = 4) is to determine the location of the streamline points relative to the matrix of surface collection efficiency points. For each point in the surface streamline, a search is made to determine in which collection efficiency cell the point lies (fig. 14). If the point does not lie in any of the cells, then the collection efficiency for that point is set to zero. This means care must be taken in setting the width of our section of interest. The spanwise width of the section of interest must cover the spanwise range of the streamline in its entirety within the impingement local impingement limits.



Figure 14. - Collection efficiency interpolation onto surface.

The interpolation procedure used when NPSEC = 4 is basically that described by Kim (ref. 8) in his 3D trajectory code paper. Given a point on the surface which lies amid the matrix of surface collection efficiencies, we have the following interpolation scheme for the collection efficiency at that poin.:

$$\beta(x_s) = \beta(x_c(i+1,j+1)) \cdot u \cdot v + \beta(x_c(i,j+1)) \cdot u \cdot (1-v) + \beta(x(i,j)) \cdot (1-u) \cdot (1-v) + \beta(x(i+1,j)) \cdot (1-u) \cdot v$$
Eq. 4

where:

$$u = \vec{X}_s \bullet \vec{X}_j$$

$$v = \vec{X}_s \bullet \vec{X}_j$$

Eq. 5

The method employed when NPSEC = 2 is an extrapolation technique based on the assumption that there is no spanwise variation in collection efficiency. Alternatively, the method assumes that surface lines running parallel to the leading edge are lines of constant collection efficiency. For each point on the streamline, a test is made to determine which two iso-lines of collection efficiency the point lies between. If the point is outside of the impingement limits, then the two iso-lines will be zero and the collection efficiency will be set to zero. To determine which iso-lines the streamline point lies between, we first form a line parallel to the surface which goes through the streamline point. This line (A, B) is formed from the slope of the local panel edge (ATRAN) and from the point on the streamline (P1). We then loop through the collection efficiency surface points searching for the two closest points to this line (P3, P4), and form a line between these two points (A2,B2). The minimum distance between the lines and the points where this minimum occurs for each of the lines is then calculated (PIN1, PIN2). If the point (PIN1) lies outside of the endpoints of the line segment (A2, B2), then the point lies outside of the impingement limits and its impingement efficiency is zero. If the point lies within the line segment, then a linear interpolation of collection efficiency from the collection efficiencies at the segment endpoints is made. This collection efficiency is then the collection efficiency for the streamline point.

2. Printed Output

BSTREM output consists of streamline coordinates, surface distances (measured from stagnation zone where positive surface distance denotes lower surface and negative surface distance denotes upper surface), pressure coefficients, surface normals, trajectory tangents and collection efficiency information along the streamline and is written to units JOBSUM and OUTPUT.

I. Subroutine LEWICE2D

1. General Discussion

The module LEWICE2D calculates the ice shape at the section of interest using the collection efficiency and pressure coefficient information generated above. The methodology of the ice accretion is basically that of the 2D LEWICE calculation expanded to three dimensions.Figure 15 shows a breakdown of the job stream for LEWICE2D. The ice may be grown either in the surface normal direction or in the trajectory tangent direction (see subroutine NEWPTS). If LEWICE2D is to be executed, then collection efficiency and pressure coefficient information is needed along the streamline and hence BETAC, STREM2D or STREM3D, and BSTREM must be executed.



Figure 15. - LEWICE2D segmentation tree structure.

The ice accretion process consists of the deposition of super-cooled water droplets on an aerodynamic surface and the associated mass and energy exchange processes which result in the growth of ice on that surface. That process was first modeled by Tribus (ref. 9) and later developed into the model currently used in LEWICE, by Messinger (ref. 10). The Messinger model is also used in this code and is applied along streamlines, as calculated by the potential flow portion of the code. This chapter describes the Messinger model, the application of that model along streamlines, and the input and output files used by these subroutines.

a. Modeling The Ice Growth Process

The Messinger model of ice growth is based on the premise that all water impinging on the surface of interest exchanges energy with the surface and surrounding environment, resulting in freezing of some fraction of the incoming water and the remaining water running back along the surface. This model of ice growth on a surface exposed to an icing cloud is depicted in figure 16, showing the relevant mass and energy exchange processes.



Figure 16. - Ice growth on a surface

The ice growth is modeled by dividing the surface into control volumes, along streamlines determined from the potential flow analysis, and performing a mass and energy balance on each control volume. The control volume extends from the ice-water interface out to beyond the boundary layer. Evaluation of the control volumes is started at the stagnation point and marches along the upper and lower surfaces to the trailing edge. The mass and energy balances at each station are considered quasi-steady processes. The ice growth is thus modeled as a series of steady-state processes with the duration of each step and the number of steps determined by the user.

The mass balance, depicted in figure 17, is described by the following equation

$$\dot{m}_c + \dot{m}_{r_{in}} - \dot{m}_e - \dot{m}_{r_{out}} = \dot{m}_i$$
 Eq. 6

where \dot{m}_c is mass flow rate of incoming water, $\dot{m}_{r_{in}}$ is the mass flow rate of runback water from the previous control volume, \dot{m}_e is the mass flow rate of evaporated water, $\dot{m}_{r_{out}}$ is the mass flow rate of water running back to the next control volume, and \dot{m}_i is the mass flow rate of water leaving the control volume due to freeze-out.



Figure 17. - Mass balance control volume

In this mass balance, the incoming water, incoming runback water, and evaporated water flow rate are previously calculated quantities. The amount of water changing phase to ice is determined from the energy balance and any remaining water is considered to move into the next control volume. The value of $\dot{m}_{r_{in}}$ is set to zero at the stagnation point, as this is the start of the marching process for both the upper and lower surfaces.

The energy balance is handled in a similar manner and is depicted in figure 18.



Figure 18. - Energy balance control volume

The equation describing the control volume energy balance is

$$\dot{m}_{c}i_{w,T} + \dot{m}_{r_{in}}i_{w,sur(i-1)}$$

$$= (\dot{m}_{e}i_{v,sur} + \dot{m}_{r_{out}}i_{w,sur} + \dot{m}_{i}i_{i,sur} + q_{c}\Delta s + q_{k}\Delta s)$$
Eq. 7

where $i_{w,T}$ is the stagnation enthalpy of the incoming water droplets, $i_{w,sur(i-1)}$ is the enthalpy of the water flowing into the control volume from upstream, $i_{v,sur}$ is the enthalpy of the vapor leaving the control volume due to evaporation, $i_{w,sur}$ is the enthalpy of the water running back to the next control volume, $i_{i,sur}$ is the enthalpy of the ice leaving the control volume, q_c is the heat transfer due to convection, and q_k is the heat transfer due to conduction.

The incoming energy due to water droplet impingement and runback are calculated from known information. The energy leaving the control volume due to evaporation and convection can be calculated independently. The heat transfer due to conduction is not considered in this analysis, as the ice layer is considered to act as an insulating surface. This leaves the energy loss due to freeze-out and the energy leaving the control volume due to runback as unknowns. In particular, the mass flow rates for these two terms are unknown, as was the case for the mass balance. This leaves two equations and two unknowns and the system can be solved. The details of the evaluation of each of the terms in the energy equation can be found in appendix A of the LEWICE Users Manual (ref. 7). A useful concept for evaluation of the nature of the ice accretion being calculated is the freezing fraction. This is the fraction of the total water coming into the control volume that changes phase to ice. The equation defining freezing fraction is

$$f = \frac{\dot{m}_i}{\dot{m}_c + \dot{m}_{r_{i_c}}}$$
 Eq. 8

This term can also be used to simplify the evaluation of the energy balance.

The convection heat transfer term plays an important role in the LEWICE3D energy balance. It is through this term that the aerodynamics and the roughness levels can influence the development of the ice accretion. Currently, the convection heat transfer is determined from an evaluation of the boundary layer growth on the surface, using an integral boundary layer method. The pressure distribution determined by the potential flow code is used as input to the boundary layer calculation. The boundary layer calculation determines the displacement thickness and the momentum thickness. The Reynold's analogy is used to determine the heat transfer coefficient. Roughness is accounted for by a correlation developed by Ruff. (ref. 7) The complete description of the integral boundary layer calculation is found in appendix B of the LEWICE Users Manual (ref. 7).

Expanding the terms in the energy equation as described in the LEWICE manual and combining Eqs.7 and 8 yields the following form of the energy equation

$$\begin{split} \dot{m}_{c} \Bigg[c_{p_{w,s}} (T_{s} - 273.15) + \frac{V_{\infty}^{2}}{2} \Bigg] \\ &+ \dot{m}_{r_{in}} \Big[c_{p_{w,sur(i-1)}} (T_{sur(i-1)} - 273.15) \Big] + q_{k} \Delta s \\ &= m_{e} \Big[c_{p_{w,sur}} (T_{sur} - 273.15) + L_{v} \Big] \\ &+ \Big[(1 - f) (\dot{m}_{c} + \dot{m}_{r_{in}}) - \dot{m}_{e} \Big] c_{p_{w,sur}} (T_{sur} - 273.15) \\ &+ f (\dot{m}_{c} - \dot{m}_{r_{in}}) \Big[c_{p_{i,sur}} (T_{sur} - 273.15) - L_{f} \Big] \\ &+ h_{c} \Bigg[T_{sur} - T_{e} - \frac{r_{c} V_{e}^{2}}{2c_{p_{a}}} \Bigg] \Delta s \end{split}$$

b. Ice Growth Along Streamlines

The application of this ice growth model in two dimensions is straightforward in the sense that the flow direction of runback water is unambiguous. In three dimensions, the flow direction of water out of a control volume is not so easily determined. The most rigorous approach would be to solve the air-water flow interaction problem, including the possibility of flow over large roughness elements. In this case, considerable computational effort would be required beyond the already significant effort of calculating the flow field, droplet trajectories, and ice growth. As such, some degree of approximation is appropriate in order to develop a tool which can be useful and not require more computational effort than necessary.

One alternative is to calculate the boundary layer development over the entire three dimensional surface. This approach requires significant computational expenditure. The approach taken for this code is to apply a two dimensional strip analysis along streamlines calculated by the three-dimensional panel code. There are differences in streamline direction between those determined from a boundary layer analysis and those from the panel code. The differences in ice shape development caused by use of the panel code results are most likely smaller than the accuracy level of the ice growth prediction method, given the geometric resolution limits established by the surface grid. Thus, the integral boundary layer calculation is started at the stagnation line, as determined from the panel code results. Then the streamline is divided up into control volumes by using the intersection of the streamline with the fore and aft panel edges as the boundaries of the control volume and a unit length in the spanwise direction as the other dimension of the control volume. Then the β value at the midpoint of the streamline segment is used as the β for the control volume. This use of the streamline β value brings in the spanwise influence on the particle trajectory, whereas a simple cut perpendicular to the leading edge would result in a somewhat different β distribution for the ice growth calculation. A representative streamline used for an ice growth calculation on a swept wing model is shown in figure 19.



Figure 19. - Streamline on swept wing surface.

The control volumes thus correspond to a series of trapezoidal elements stacked side-byside from the leading edge to the trailing edge on both the upper and lower surfaces. Figure 20 illustrates a series of control volumes for an arbitrary surface, including the streamline path through the center of each volume.

The β value for the element is taken as the β value at the midpoint of the streamline segment. The surface area of the bottom face of the control volume is that of a trapezoid (i.e. equal to the panel length times the panel width) and thus is equivalent to the corresponding panel area. This value is then used to determine the height of the ice accretion, using \dot{m}_i and the density of ice to determine the ice volume, resulting in the following equation for the height of ice deposited.

$$d_{ice} = \frac{\dot{m}_i \Delta t}{\rho_i A_{sur}}$$
 Eq. 10

The thickness is then considered to be uniform over the entire panel for determination of the new geometry. The new coordinates for the panel are obtained from the relation,

$$x_i = x_i + d_{ice} \hat{x}_i$$
 Eq. 11

where x_i is the coordinate of the center of the panel in the i-direction and \hat{x}_i is the i-component of the unit normal vector for the panel.



Figure 20. - Control volumes for mass and energy balance.

As the ice thickness increases, there is the possibility that the ice segments will intersect and thus this must be accounted for in the determination of the new geometry. Since this is a strip analysis, the ice thickness does not vary along the span at a given chordwise location. Therefore, the possibility of ice growth intersection is limited to the normal and chordwise directions. In that case, the line segments corresponding to the top of every other panel are examined for intersection. If the intersection is determined to occur, then a new panel is formed with its center halfway between the two old panels. This requires determination of the coordinates of the new panel and renumbering of the panels. This information is then used in subsequent potential flow calculations.

2. Printed Output

Output from LEWICE2D consists of iced streamline coordinates, surface distances, surface normals, trajectory tangents, edge velocities, collection efficiencies ice thickness, heat transfer coefficient, and static pressure and is written to units OUTPUT, JOBSUM.

J. Subroutine BODMOD

1. General Discussion

The module BODMOD generates the new geometry file (NGEOM) for the iced geometry using the ice accretion at each station of interest (generated in LEWICE2D) and the old geometry file (OGEOM). Figure 21 shows a schematic of the job stream for BODMOD. The module reads the old geometry file N-line by N-line and if no ice accretion is requested for the section (IMO-D(ISEC)=0) it is written to the new geometry file (NGEOM). If an ice accretion has been calculated for the section (IMOD(ISEC)=ICEC), then the entire section is modified to reflect the ice shape calculated for the two closest streamlines and is written into the new geometry file. In essence, the old geometry file (OGEOM) is transferred to the new geometry file (NGEOM) and it is overlaid only at sections where ice shapes have been calculated.



Figure 21. - BODMOD segmentation tree structure.

Subroutine BODMOD controls the modification of each N-line and is comprised of two steps. First it takes the ice thickness distribution from each of the iced streamlines and extrapolates or interpolates that distribution upon each N-line and second, it calculates the new N-line using the ice thickness distribution and either the surface normals or trajectory tangents. The algorithm uses a cubic interpolation of ice thickness as a function of surface distance in the flow direction and a linear interpolation of ice thickness as a function of spanwise position in the spanwise direction. Once the ice thickness distribution has been determined for each point on the N-line, the new Nline is generated by adding the interpolated ice thickness at each point to the old N-line in either the surface normal or the trajectory tangent direction as described in the LEWICE2D section.

The first step in generating the new N-line is to determine the closest iced streamlines to the N-line. If only one iced streamline was calculated then the N-line receives the ice thickness distribution calculated for that streamline (DICES(I,1) vs. SST(I,1), I=1 to NPTS). If multiple iced streamlines were calculated, then the two closest streamlines to the N-line will be found. This is

done by finding the two closest sections of interest to the N-line and using the iced streamlines associated with these sections. The two closest streamlines are denoted by IST1, IST2 and the ice thickness distribution and surface distance associated with each of the streamlines are stored in the arrays (DICE(I,IST1), SST(I,IST1), I = 1 to NPTS1, DICES(I,IST2), SST(I,IST2), I=1, NPTS2), where NPTS1, NPTS2 are the number of points in each of the iced streamlines, respectively. In addition to the above parameters the parametric distance of the N-line along the line connecting the two closest sections of interest is calculated (TL). This distance is used in the linear spanwise interpolation or extrapolation done later.

The second step is to normalize all of the streamline surface distance arrays to the surface distance arrays for the current N-line. This is done to avoid problems in the cubic spline interpolation which follows.

The third step involves interpolating the ice thickness distribution from each of the iced streamlines onto the N-line surface distance distribution. The interpolation is done using a cubic spline fit of the ice thickness vs. surface distance array.

The fourth step is to determine the ice distribution at the current N-line from the associated iced streamlines. If only one streamline is calculated then the N-Line will receive the ice thickness distribution from that streamline. If more than one streamline is calculated then a spanwise linear interpolation will be made from the two closest ice streamlines (ISTR1, ISTR2). This linear interpolation can be written

 $DICE(I) = (DICES(IST2, I) - DICES(IST1, I)) \cdot TL + DICES(IST1, I)$ Eq. 12

where TL is the parameteric distance of the N-line along the line connecting the two closest sections of interest (ISTR1, ISTR2), and DICE is the ice thickness distribution for the current N-line.

The fifth and final step is to generate the new N-line. This is done by adding the ice to the old geometry in either the surface normal or trajectory tangent direction. This is the same procedure used to generate the iced streamlines, and is discussed in the LEWICE2D section.

2. Printed Output

Output for BODMOD is written to unit NGEOM and contains the new iced geometry in DUGLIFT format. For an explanation of the information in the NGEOM file see table I.

K. Summary Of Subroutines

The following tables describe the subroutines used to do the flow, trajectory, streamline, impingement efficiency, impingement efficiency interpolation, ice accretion, and geometry modification.

TABLE I. - FLOW FIELD CALCULATION SUBROUTINES

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<u>Subroutine</u>	Called by	Description
AIJMX	SIGMAL	Computes the matrix, Aij, of dot products of source induced velocities with normal vectors on the on-body elements.
BVORTX	CONTRL	Calls PKUTTA or FKUTTA to calculate vortex strength per unit path length around the k^{th} lifting strip, $B^{(k)}$, for all lifting strips.
CKARRY	CONTRL	Cross checks storage array capacities.
COLSOL	SIGMAL	Solves linear equation matrices for element source densities.
CONTRL	DUGLFT	Controls flow of the modified Hess code which processes body surface data for use by the flow and trajectory codes.
DATPRS	INPUTL	Translates, scales, and rotates about the y-axis surface descrip- tion data immediately after input.
DKEKFK	PISWIS	Calculates D_k , E_k and F_k for use in calculating piecewise linear spanwise variation of $B^{(k)}$.
FAR3	FLOVEL	Vectorized subroutine which calculates the induced velocity from a lifting panel in the far field.
FARNL	FLOVEL	Vectorized subroutine which calculates the induced velocity from a non-lifting panel in the far field
FKUTTA	BVORTX	Computes vortex strength, $B^{(k)}$, for each lifting strip by the flow tangency method.
FLOVE2	TRAJEC CONFAC ARYTRJ FLOPNT	Returns flow velocity for a given point in space.
FLOVEL	TRAJEC CONFAC ARYTRJ FLOPNT	Returns flow velocity for a given point in space (vectorized ver- sion).
HEADER	CONTRL INPUTL	Writes a printout header.

Subroutine	Called by	Description
	NOLIFT LIFT VIJMX PNTVIJ DKEKFK UNIFLO SIGMAL AIJMX NIKMX VELOCY PRINTL	
INPUTL	CONTRL	Inputs surface quadrilateral corner coordinates and controls computation of the geometric properties of lifting quadrilateral elements. Also prints the first major DUGLFT output.
LIFT	INPUTL	Computes geometric properties of lifting quadrilateral elements.
MIS1	PKUTTA FKUTTA	Linear equation solver. Used in calculation of vortex strengths, $B^{(k)}$, of lifting strips.
NEAR	VFMLFT	Computes source and vortex induced velocities from an element in a lifting strip using the near-field equations.
NEAR5	FLOVEL	Vectorized subroutine which calculates the induced velocity from a lifting panel in the near field.
NEARF	VFLIFT	Computes source and vortex induced velocities from an element in a lifting strip using the near-field equations.
NEARNL	FLOVEL	Vectorized subroutine which calculates the induced velocity from a non-lifting panel in the near field.
NIKMX	SIGMAL	Computes the right hand sides of the A_{ij} matrix, $N_i^{(k)}$ and $N_i^{(\infty)}$, which are the dot products of the onset flows with the unit normal vectors to the on-body elements.
NOLIFT	INPUTL	Calculates geometric quantities for quadrilateral elements in a nonlifting section.

TABLE I. - Continued.

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TABLE I. - Continued.

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Subroutine	<u>Called by</u>	Description
PATPRS	PINPUT	Translates, scales, and rotates about the y-axis surface descrip- tion data immediately after input.
PEADER	PINPUT	Writes a printout header.
PISWIS	VMATRX	Calculates $\vec{V}_{ik}^{(0)}$ and $\vec{V}_{ik}^{(1)}$ according to equation (11.2) of reference2, and calls DKEDKFK and PSONST to calculate vortex induced onset flows. Used only for piecewise linear spanwise variation of vortex strength.
PKUTTA	BVORTX	Computes vortex strength, $B^{(k)}$, for each lifting strip by the pressure equality method.
PNTVIJ	VMATRX	If so requested (for debugging purposes only), prints all source induced velocities, \overline{V}_{ij} , and all vortex induced velocities, $\overline{V}_{ij}^{(F)}$ and $\overline{V}_{ij}^{(S)}$.
PRINTL	VELOCY	Prints the final output of the DUGLFT computations.
PSONST	PISWIS	Computes vortex induced onset flows when the piecewise-linear method of spanwise variation of vortex strength is used.
READ1	SIGMAL COLSOL PKUTTA FKUTTA SUMSIG VELOCY	Reads in one singly subscripted array from a peripheral storage unit.
READ3	PNTVIJ STEPFN PISWIS PSONST UNIFLO ALJMX NIKMX	Reads three subscripted arrays from a peripheral storage unit.
SETFLO	FLOPNT ARYTRJ CONFAC TANTRA	Reads DUGLFT output data stored on unit18 that is required by SR FLOVEL for velocity calculations. If flow velocities are cal- culated by other than the Hess method, this code must be replaced with a dummy call.

TABLE I. - Continued.

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Subroutine	Called by	Description
SIGMAL	CONTRL	Controls calculation of the element source densities, $\sigma_j^{(k)}$ and $\sigma_j^{(\infty)}$.
STEPFN	VMATRX	Computes vortex induced onset flows when the step function method of spanwise variation of vortex strength is used.
STOR18	CKARRY	Store control and quadrilateral geometrical property data on storage unit 18 for use by the flow and trajectory codes.
SUMSIG	CONTRL	Computes the combined element source strengths, $\sigma_{(j)}$.
UNIFLO	VMATRX	Stores uniform onset flow velocities for use in calculating ele- ment source densities.
VELOCY	CONTRL	Computes the final velocity at the centroid of each element. and controls the final printout of the DUGLFT calculation.
VFLIF3	FLOVEL	Vectorized subroutine which calculates the induced velocity from a wake panel.
VFLIFT	FLOVE2	Controls computation of velocities induced at a point in space by elements of unit source density and unit vortex strength in a lifting section.
VFMLFT	VIJMX	Controls computation of velocities induced at all control points by elements of unit source density and unit vortex strength in a lifting section.
VFMNLF	VIJMX	Computes velocities induced at all control points by elements of unit source density in a nonlifting section.
VFNLFT	FLOVE2	Computes velocities induced at a point in space by elements of unit source density in a nonlifting section.
VIJMX	VMATRX	Controls computation of source induced velocities, $\overline{\nabla}_{ij}$, and vortex induced velocities, $\overline{\nabla}_{ij}^{(F)}$ and $\overline{\nabla}_{ij}^{(S)}$, at the centroids of all elements.
VMATRX	CONTRL	Subexecutive code for computation of induced and onset flow.

TABLE II. - STREAMLINE CALCULATION SUBROUTINES

Subroutine	<u>Called by</u>	Description
CLINE	STAGF	Produces a set of equi-spaced points between the two endpoints of a line segment.
CROSP	STAGF	Determines the cross product of two vectors.
DISLN	INSTRM	Computes the minimum distance between two lines and the points on each of the lines where this minimum occurs.
DSTPLN	INSTRM AREAP	Calculates the minimum distance between a point and a line and the point along the line where this minimum occurs.
FLOVEL	INSTRM STAGF STINT STREM2D STREM3D STRMLN	Vectorized velocity subroutine. Returns a velocity at a given point. Description of dependent subroutines given in TableI.
FLOVE2	INSTRM STAGF STINT STREM2D STREM3D STRMLN	Returns a velocity at a given point. Description of dependent subroutines given in Table I.
INSTRM	STREM3D	Projects off-body integrated streamline points to on-body streamline points.
PANMIN	STREM2D STREM3D	Determines the closest panel to a given point.
PLIN	INSTRM STREM2D AREAP	Given three points, determines the parametric equation of a line parallel to two of the points and which passes through a third point.
STAGF	STREM3D	Determines the off body stagnation point at a section of interest.
STINT	STRMLN	4th order Runge-Kutta integration scheme for calculating streamlines.

TABLE II. - Concluded.

Subroutine	Called by	Description
STREM2D	MAIN	Calculates a 2D streamline based on the intersection of a given plane and the geometry.
STREM3D	MAIN	Controls the calculation of the 3D integrated on-body stream- lines.
STRMLN	STREM3D	Integrates a 3d streamline from a given point.
TRANSF	INSTRM STREM2D	Projects a set of points onto a given plane along a specified direc- tion.

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TABLE III. - COLLECTION EFFICIENCY CALCULATION SUBROUTINES

Subroutine	Called by	Description
ACORR	BETAC	Determines surface area correction due to sweep of surface for the "quasi" 2D impingement efficiency calculation.
ARYTRJ	BETAC	Calculates trajectories for a given set of release points.
AREAP	BETAC	Calculates the area of an N-sided polygon.
BETAC	LEWICE3D	Controls the calculation of surface impingement efficiency at a section of interest.
CDRR	PRFUN PARTCL	Given Reynolds number, returns Davies number for a sphere. Used for water drops for which Reynolds number is less than equal to 81.23.
CLINE	BETAC	Produces a set of equi-spaced points along a line between two given points.
CONFAC	BETAC	Determines the release point for a trajectory which passes within a specified tolerance of a target point at the section of interest.
DVDQ	TRAJEC	Integrates particle equations of motion for each time step.
FALWAT	PARTCL	Returns still-air, terminal settling speed for a water drop. Uses equation of Beard.
IMPACT	TRAJEC	Used in runs under control of CONFAC to adjust trajectory ini- tial y, z coordinates to avoid impact on the body on the next tra- jectory after impaction has occurred. This is a problem-specific subroutine that must be programmed by the user.
IMPLIM	BETAC	Determines tangent trajectories at the section of interest.
МАР	CONFAC	Controls the iterative calculation of trajectories to a specified tar- get point.
MATINV	MAP	Linear equation solver.
PARTCL	BETAC	Reads particle specification data and returns still-air, terminal particle settling speed and other particle data as required for the particular type of particle. This is a particle type-specific code.

TABLE III. - Continued.

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Subroutine	Called by	Description
		The version provided here is for water drops.
POLYGO	CONFAC	Calculates area of plane polygon of N vertices. Provides cross- sectional areas of particle flux tubes which are used to compute concentration factors, concentration ratios and collection effi- ciencies.
PRFUN	TRAJEC	Given the particle Reynolds number, returns the factor which when multiplied by $\overline{V}_p - \overline{V}_a$ yields the first term on the right side of eq. (1). This is a particle type-specific function. The version provided here is for water drops.
STRPNT	TANTRA	Specifies a curve in three-dimensional space on which lie the ini- tial points of all trajectories used in computing a tangent trajec- tory to the body. Also specifies coarse and fine step sizes to be used in traversing the curve in search of the tangent trajectory, and it steps along the curve to define new initial trajectory points under control of TANTRA. The version supplied here uses straight line curves.
TRAJEC	ARYTRJ IMPLIM MAP	Computes particle trajectories.
TRANSF	PRFUN MAP	Transforms coordinate system for the "flow system" to the "flux tube system", or reverse.
WCDRR	PRFUN PARTCL	Given Reynolds number, returns Davies number for a water drop. Used for cases where the Reynolds number is greater than 81.32.
BETINT	BSTREM	Determines which surface collection efficiency cell the stream- line point lies in if any and the weighting factors for the interpo- lation.
BSTREM	LEWICE3D	Controls the interpolation of surface collection efficiency onto the streamline.
DISLN	BSTREM	Determines the minimum distance between a point and a line and the point on the line where this minimum occurs.

TABLE III. - Concluded.

Subroutine	Called by	Description
PLIN	BSTREM	Given three points determines the parametric equation of a line parallel to two of the points and which passes through the third. point.

TABLE IV. - ICE ACCRETION CALCULATION SUBROUTINES

Subroutine	<u>Called by</u>	Description
BDYLR	ICECAL	Determines heat transfer coefficients and transition points for streamline.
COMPF	EBAL	Solves the energy equation for the freezing fraction.
COMPS	LEWICE2D SEGSEC	Calculates surface distance for streamline.
COMPT	EBAL	Solves the energy equation for the ice surface temperature given a value of freezing fraction.
CONST	LEWICE2D	Sets constants in /ICECOM/ for ice accretion calculation.
CPW	COMPF COMPT	Calculates specific heat of water for a given temperature.
DSTPLN	BDYLR COMPS ICECAL NWFOIL NWPTS	Determines the minimum distance between a point and a line and where this point on the line occurs.
EBAL	ICECAL	Controls the mass and energy balance for each of the segments on the streamline.
ICECAL	LEWICE2D	Controlling routine for ice distribution thickness and new airfoil point calculations at each step.
INTRST	SEGSEC	Determines if two line segments in a line intersect and if so, at which point this intersection occurs.
LEWICE2D	LEWICE3D	Controls the ice accretion calculation for a streamline.
NWFOIL	ICECAL	Computes the new x, y, z coordinates for the iced airfoil in the surface normal or trajectory tangent direction.
NWPTS	LEWICE2D	Tests the iced streamline point distribution for refinement. If seg- ments have become too large during a time step, they are subdi- vided into two segments of equal size.

Subroutine	Called by	Description
PLIN	INTRST	Given three points determines the parametric equation for a line parallel to two of the points and which passes through a third point.
PLNFRM	SEGSEC	Produces a plane given three points.
PLNNRM	NWFOIL	Calculates cross product of two vectors.
PVI	COMPT	Calculates the vapor pressure over ice for a given temperature.
PVW	COMPF COMPT	Calculates vapor pressure over water for a given temperature.
RHOICE	ICECAL	Calculates local ice density using Macklin correlation (ref. 7).
SEGSEC	ICECAL	Removes segments that intersect due to ice growth.
TRANSF	NWFOIL SEGSEC	Projects a set of points onto a given plane along a specified direc- tion.
VEDGE	LEWICE2D	Determines edge velocity, static temperature, and pressure along a streamline.

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TABLE IV - Concluded.

TABLE V. - GEOMETRY MODIFICATION CALCULATION SUBROUTINES

Subroutine	<u>Called by</u>	Description
BODMOD	LEWICE3D	Controls the geometry modification at each ice step.
CSPLINE	NLNMOD	Cubic spline interpolation routine.
DSTPLN	ISCFND	Determines the minimum distance between a point and a line and where this point occurs on the line.
GEOMOD	BODMOD	Controls the modification of each N-line on a lifting section and its subsequent loading into the new geometry file.
ISCFND	NLNMOD	Finds the two closest iced streamlines to a given streamline and its relative position between them.
NLNDAT	NLNMOD	Determines the surface normals for each point on a given N-line.
NLNMOD	GEOMOD	Controls the calculation of the ice thickness distribution and geometry modification for each N-line.
NORM	NLNMOD	Normalizes an array of surface distances to a given surface dis- tance.
NWFOI2	NLNMOD	Calculates the new points on the N-line given the old N-line points, ice thickness distribution and either the surface normals or the trajectory tangents.
PANMIN	BODMOD	Determines the number of the panel closest to a given point.
PLIN	ISCFND NLNDAT	Given three points, determines the parametric equation of a line which is parallel to two of the points and which passes through the third.
PLNFRM	GEOMOD NLNMOD	Forms a plane given three points on the plane.
SURFD	NLNMOD	Determines the surface distance distribution from a set of points.
SWITC1	NLNMOD	Transfers points from a two-dimensional array into a one-dimen- sional array.
SWITC2	NLNMOD	Transfers points from a three-dimensional array into a one- dimensional array.

TABLE	V. -	Concluded.
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<u>Subroutine</u>	<u>Called by</u>	Description
TRANSF	GEOMOD NLNMOD	Projects a set of points onto a given plane along a specified direc- tion.
TRIB	CSPLINE	Solves for coefficients in a cubic spline curve fit.
WEIGT	NLNMOD	Determines the ice distribution at an N-line from weighted val- ues of the two closest iced streamlines.

III. INPUT FILES

Two basic input files are required to run the code and a third is optional if the restart capability of the code is used (IRES=1). A geometry file (unit OGEOM) is required for the flow field generation. The job control file (unit INPUT) is required and contains flags and inputs for the trajectory, and ice accretion calculations. The third file, which is optional, is a restart file (unit RESTRT) which allows the user to continue from the point where the last run was terminated. This file is useful for long runs where it might be more advantageous to split the job into smaller runs. A brief description of the flow field input file is contained in Hillyer Norment's trajectory code manual (ref. 5) while a more detailed description is available in the Duglift users manual (ref. 4).

The run parameter file (unit INPUT) contains basically three namelists which control the trajectory and ice accretion calculations. A description of each of the variables and namelists is given in table VI.

The DUGLIFT flow field input file (unit NGEOM) contains geometry information in DUG-LIFT format. Table VII, which was taken from reference 5, gives a brief description of the input format of the variables.

In addition to the flow field and job control input files there is an optional restart file. This file allows a job to be restarted from its previous termination point. To restart a job the restart flag must be set (IRES=1) and the previous restart file must be provided on unit REST. This file contains collection efficiency and ice accretion information at each time step and section of interest. The restart file is read in subroutine REST. For information about the type and format of the data see subroutine REST.

TABLE VI. - LEWICE3D STANDARD INPUT FILE DESCRIPTION.

NAMELIST	Variables and Format	<u>Description</u>	on
IMPING IRUN, IFLOW, ICE, ISTRF, ICEC, IRES, NPSEC, NBR, NBC, XSEC, YSEC, ZSEC, XSCI, YSCI, ZSCI, XTIP, YTIP, ZTIP, DSHIFT, SHFTF, PLNST (NAMELIST FORMAT)	IRUN, IFLOW, ICE, ISTRF, ICEC, IRES,	IRUN	Flag controlling trajectory and streamline calculations.
	XSEC, YSEC, ZSEC, XSCI, YSCI, ZSCI, XTIP, YTIP, ZTIP,	=1	Only streamline calculation will be carried out. Must input XSEC, YSEC,ZSEC. (Sub- routines STREM2D or STREM3D will be
	DSHIFT, SHFTF, PLNST (NAMELIST FORMAT)	F, called depending on flag ISTRF). ELIST =2 CONFAC run will be carried out mine trajectories that pass XSEC, ZSEC, (subroutine CONFAC).	CONFAC run will be carried out to deter- mine trajectories that pass XSEC, YSEC,- ZSEC, (subroutine CONFAC).
	 =3 Tangent trajectories will be detern Must input XSCI, YSCI, ZSCI. (su TANTRA). =4 An array of particles will be releas lection efficiencies will be calcula input XTIP, YTIP, ZTIP. (subrouti ARYTR I) 	Tangent trajectories will be determined. Must input XSCI, YSCI, ZSCI. (subroutine TANTRA).	
		An array of particles will be released and col- lection efficiencies will be calculated. Must input XTIP, YTIP, ZTIP. (subroutine ARYTRJ).	
		=5	All of the above will be calculated. Must
	=6	CONFAC run will be carried out, followed by a tangent trajectory, and a collection effi-	
	=7 Streamline calculation will be can lowed by a tangent trajectory, and a efficiency run. Must input XSEC, ZSEC.	Streamline calculation will be carried out fol- lowed by a tangent trajectory, and a collection efficiency run. Must input XSEC, YSEC, ZSEC.	
		=8	Tangent trajectory calculation will be fol- lowed by a collection efficiency run. Must input XSCI, YSCI, ZSCI.Collection effi- ciency run will be carried out and will be fol- lowed by tangent trajectory run. Must input XSEC, YSEC, ZSEC.
		IFLOW	Flow field control flag.
		=0	Flow solver will not be run. Must provide geometry on OGEOM.
		=1	Flow solver will be run. Must provide geom- etry on unit OGEOM.
		ICE	Ice accretion calculation control variable.

TABLE VI. - Continued.

NAMELIST Variables and Format Description

- =0 Lewice2D ice accretion calculation will not be run.
- =1 Lewice2D ice accretion calculation will be run. Must provide accretion calculation variables. (NAMELIST ICEIN)
- ISTRF Streamline calculation control variable.
 - =0 A 3D streamline will be integrated along the surface at the section of interest. Must input XSEC, YSEC, ZSEC.
 - =1 A 2D cut will be generated along the surface. The 2D slice will be the intersection between the surface and the plane input by the user (PLNST(ICEC,4)) where the plane is:

PLNST(ICEC,1)*X + PLNST(ICEC,2)*Y + PLNST(ICEC,3)*Z + PLNST(ICEC,4) = 0

The user must input PLNST, and XSEC, YSEC, and ZSEC.

ICEC The number of sections for which the above trajectory or ice accretion calculations will be made.

IRES Restart flag.

- =0 No restart will be made and job will run from the beginning.
- =1 Job will continue from last point of execution. Must link restart file (unit 26)
- NPSEC Variable controlling the type of region at the section of interest.
 - =2 The region at the section of interest is a line and hence only two points are needed to describe it (i.e. XSEC(ICEC,1), YSEC(I-CEC,1), ZSEC(ICEC,1) and XSEC(ICEC,2),

TABLE VI. - Continued.

NAMELIST Variables and Format Description

YSEC(ICEC,2), ZSEC(ICEC,2) fully describe the region at the surface). This type of calculation is justified for regions where no spanwise variation in the flow field or collection efficiency is expected. A single row of trajectories will be released along the section line and a 2D beta calculation will be used for determining collection efficiency. Flow field data are linearly extrapolated onto the streamline assuming no spanwise variation.

- The region at the section of interest is a rect-=4 angle and hence four points are needed to describe the region of interest (i.e. XSEC(I-CEC,1), YSEC(ICEC,1), ZSEC(ICEC,1) and XSEC(ICEC,2), YSEC(ICEC,2), ZSEC(I-CEC,2), XSEC(ICEC,3), YSEC(ICEC,3), ZSEC(ICEC,3) and XSEC(ICEC,4), YSEC(ICEC,4), ZSEC(ICEC,4) describe the four corners of the rectangle at the section of interest. This type of calculation is for regions where the flow is expected to be fully 3D. A matrix of trajectories will be released into the rectangle of interest to generate a distribution of collection efficiencies on the surface. A 3D collection efficiency is made. The collection efficiency and flow field data are interpolated onto the streamline using linear interpolation.
- NBR The number of rows of trajectories to be released at each section of interest NBR(ICEC). Typical value is 20.
- NBC The number of columns of trajectories to be released at each section of interest NBC(I-CEC). For the 2D Approximation (i.e. NPSEC(ICEC)=1) NBC will be set to one and only a line of NBR(ICEC) trajectories will be released at the section of interest.

XSEC,

TABLE VI. - Continued.

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NAMELIST	Variables and Format	Descriptio	n
		YSEC, ZSEC	Arrays describing the region of interest. Depending on NPSEC(I), I=1, ICEC either a line is desired (NPSEC=2) and two points along this line must be entered, or a rectangle is desired (NPSEC=4) and the four corner points of the rectangle of interest must be entered. The points must be off-body points. These arrays are needed to run the streamline and CONFAC calculations.
		XSCI, YSCI, ZSCI	Arrays either generated by subroutine CON- FAC or input by the user that define upstream release points for trajectories that pass through the points XSEC, YSEC, ZSEC at the region of interest. These arrays are needed to run the tangent trajectory routine.
		XTIP, YTIP, ZTIP	Arrays either generated by subroutine TANTRA or input by the user that define upstream release points for tangent trajecto- ries for the upper and lower surface along the line defined by XSCI, YSCI, ZSCI at the region of interest. These arrays define the region to release impacting trajectories. These arrays are needed to run the ARYTRJ trajectory subroutine which generates collec- tion efficiency data.
		DSHIFT	Normal distance off-body where the stream- line integration is started. Because of velocity gradient problems at panel edges, integration of a streamline at the surface is difficult. For this reason the streamline integration is made at a distance off the body equal to DSHIFT. Typical values are 0.002.

TABLE VL - Continued.

NAMELIST Variables and Format Description

IPLOT, VINF, CHORD,

RHO, VIS, HI, HMINI,

IDIS, TPRINT,

SHFTF Variable which controls the amount the surface is shifted to overcome difficulties in integrating the trajectories due to high velocity gradients near panel edges. The surface is shifted in the flow direction an amount equal to SHFTF*DHSIFT. The default value for SHFTF is 0.0. Typical values may range from 0.0 to 1.0.

PLNST Array defining plane which is to cut surface to generate 2D streamline at each section of interest. Plane is defined as

> PLNST(ICEC,1)*X + PLNST(ICEC,2)*Y + PLNST(ICEC,3)*Z - PLNST(ICEC,4) = 0

Array PLNST must be entered if ISTRF=1.

Logical variable controlling output of trajec-**IPLOT** tory information.

=TRUE Trajectories are written to unit TEMP24.

=FALSE No trajectory data is output.

XSTART, XFINAL	=FALSE No trajectory data is output.		
EPSE, NW, RW, TOL, XE, YE, XI, YI, DMDS, PLWC, FNR, DFINE,	VINF	Airspeed (M/S).	
(NAMELIST FOR-	CHORD	Characteristic dimension of body (M).	
MAT)	RHO	Air density (Kg/M3).	
	VIS	Air viscosity (Kg/(M-S).	
	Ш	Initial time step for numerical integrator. Typical value is 0.1.	
	HMINI	Minimum time step for numerical integrator. Typical value is 0.00001.	

TRAJ
NAMELIST Variables and Format Description

IDIS	The number of the particle sizes in the particle distribution. If IDIS is greater than one, a particle distribution is assumed and DMDS(I), PLWC(I), I = 1, IDIS must be input. If IDIS = 1 than PWLC(1)=1.TPRINT Output time interval for trajectory plotting arrays. Typical value is 0.1.
XSTART	Initial X release plane for trajectory calcula- tions (non-dimensional).
XFINAL	Termination X plane for trajectory integra- tion (non-dimensional).
EPSI	Array used to control local error in trajectory integration in each of the coordinated directions. Typical values are 0.000001.
NW	Number of trajectories used to define the flux tube periphery. This parameter should only be greater than one if off body concentration factors are desired. If $NW = 1$, then single trajectories are computed.
RW	Radius of particle flux tube in target plane. Only used if NW is greater than one.
TOL	Tolerance for reaching a point on tangent plane. Controls how closely trajectories pass through points XSEC, YSEC, ZSEC in the CONFAC calculation.
XE, YE	Target point coordinates of the last three guesses. Used in subroutine CONFAC in search for target point trajectories (see sub- routine CONFAC).
XI, YI	Initial point coordinates of the last three guesses. Used in subroutine CONFAC in search for target point trajectories (see sub-

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TABLE VI. - Concluded.

NAMELIST	Variables and Format	Description								
			routine CONFAC).							
		DMDS	Distribution of droplet or ice aggregate diam- eters to be run: DDS(I), I=1, IDIS.							
		PLWC	Distribution of percent liquid water content for the distribution of particles. If IDIS =1 then PLWC = 1.							
		FNR	Froude number. If gravitational forces in the z-direction are to be considered then FNR = 1. The default value for FNR is 0 or no gravitational forces.							
		DFINE	Step size used in search for tangent trajectory.							
		LWC	Liquid water content of cloud (g/m ³).							
ICEIN	LWC, TAMB, PAMB,	TAMB	Ambient temperature (K).							
	QCOND,TSTOP,	PAMB	Ambient pressure (Pa).							
	(NAMELIST FOR-	RH	Relative humidity of cloud (percent).							
	MAI)	XKINIT	Roughness factor (m).							
		SEGTOL	Maximum growth length of a surface seg- ment before it is divided into two surface ele-							
		QCOND	ments.							
		TSTOP	Length of icing encounter (sec).							
		DTIME	Time stepping for ice growth (sec). Should be fraction of DTFLW.							
		DTFLW	Time stepping for flow field calculation (sec). Should be fraction of TSTOP.							

Card No. Variables and Format Description Description. Variables and format Card No. Run identification. TITLE(I), I=1, 18), A41 Run control data: 2 CASE, LIFSEC, IATACK, NSYM1, Four character body identification. CASE NSYM2, MPR, LEAK, (col. 1-4)FRAC, MACH (A4,6I4,2X,2F10.0) LIFSEC Total number of lifting sections. (col. 5-8)Number of angles of attack (i.e., uniform IATACK free stream flows) to be specified via cards (co. 9-12) no. 4. Maximum value is 10. If the compression correction is to be applied (MACH > 0.0), it is necessary that IATACK = 1. One of the three values 0, 1 or -1 is entered. NSYM1 (col.13-16) NSYM1 specifies the 1st symmetry plane, and NSYM2 specifies the second NSYM2 symmetry plane according to (col.17-20) 0 nonexistent. a plus (ordinary symmetry plane. +1a minus (anti) symmetry plane. - 1 Print flag used for program debugging only. MPR (col. 21-24)No debug print. This is the normal 0 value for this parameter. Print the source induced velocity 1 matrix, V_{ij} , and, if LIFSEC > 0, print the dipole induced velocity matrices, $V_{ik}^{(F)}$ and $V_{ij}^{(S)}$. >2 Print the dot product matrices A_{ij} , $N_i^{(k)}$ and $N_i^{(\infty)}$, and the element

TABLE VII. - DUGLIFT INPUT FILE DESCRIPTION

Card No. Variables and Format		Description							
			source densities, $\sigma_i^{(k)}$ and $\sigma_i^{(\infty)}$						
			3 Print the onset flow matrices, $V_i^{(k)}$ and $V_i^{(\infty)}$						
		LEAK (col. 25-28)	Number of inlet quadrilateral elements. These must be the first elements in the dig- ital description set (cards no. 12).						
	- -	FRAC (col.31-40)	Fraction of unit free stream flow that passes through each of the LEAK inlet elements. If $LEAK = 0$, leave this field blank.						
		MACH (col.41-50)	Mach number of the free stream flow. (Note that this is a floating point number.) If $N_M < 0.5$, leave this field blank.						
3	IPROS, LOFF, MOMENT LIST JOUT	Logical cont	rol flags:						
3	(5LI)	IPROS (col. 1)	If true, the card 12, 13, and 15 coordinates are to be translated, scaled, and rotated about the y axis before processing, and card no. 5 is to be input. If false, no translation, scaling or rotation is done, and card no. 5 is not input.						
		LOFF (col. 2)	if true, velocities at off-body points are to be calculated. The off-body points are spec- ified by the user via input of the no. 15 cards. If false, off-body velocities are not calculated and there is no input of the no. 15 cards.						
		MOMENT (col.3)	If true, the moment origin is specified by input of card no. 6. If false, card 6 is not input and moments are computed about point $(0,0,0)$.						
		LIST (col. 4)	If false, specifies complete execution. If true execution is terminated after the first main part of the printed output.						

<u>Card No.</u>	Variables and Format	Description										
		IOUT If true, the 29 geometric quantities for each nonlifting element and 45 geometric quantities for each lifting element are printed. The normal value for this parameter is false.										
4	(ALPHAX(I), ALPHAY(I), ALP- HAZ(I), I=1, IATACK) (3E10.0)	Direction cosines of uniform onset (i.e., free stream) flow vectors. IATACK is the number of uniform onset flows specified in card no. 2. One set of direction cosines per card. If the compression correction is applied (MACH.0.0), only one uniform onset flow vector can be specified. If more than one vector is specified, only the first is passed along via unit 18 for use by SR SETFLO and FLOVEL. The direction cosines are with reference to the airplane coordinate system (after rotation by angle ANGLE (card 5)). These vectors are equivalent to unit free stream velocities. Ordinarily, free stream unit veloc- ity components are (1.0,0.0,0.0).										
5	ANGLE, XSCALE, YSCALE, ZSCALE, XTRANS, YTRANS, ZTRANS, (7F10.0)	Input only if IPROS = TRUE on card 3. Same as card no. 4 of program PBOXC.										
6	ORIGNX, ORIGNY, ORIGNZ (3E10.0)	Coordinate if MOMEN	s of the moment origin. This card is input only T = TRUE on card 3.									
7	LKUTT, LASWAK, PESWIS, IGW (5L1)	Input only i for lifting s	f LIFSEC > 0 on card 2. Logical control flags ection data									
		LKUTT (col. 1)	If true, the flow tangency method for application of the Kutta condition is selected. This means that one point in or near the wake of each lifting strip (not counting extra strips) must be specified via input of card no. 9. If false, the pressure equality method is selected, and cards no.9, 13, and 14 are not input.									

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Card No.	Variables and Format	Description								
		LASWAK (col. 2)	If true, the trailing edge of the last wake element is automatically extended by the code to $x = \infty$. This is the semi-infinite last wake element option.							
		 PESWIS (col. 3) If true, the piecewise linear method calculating spanwise variation of lifity is selected, and lifting strip width be input via cards no. 11. If false, the function option is selected, and card are not input. IGW If true, there are ignored lifting elem (col. 4) Which must be defined via input of 10 cards. If false, there are not ignoments, and cards no. 10 are not input 								
8	(NSORCE(I)									
0	(NSORCE(J), NWAKE(J), NSTRIP(J), NLINE1(J), NLINEN(I),	This card only input if LIFSEC > 0 on card 2.								
	IXFLAG(J), J=1, LIF- SEC), (6I4)	NSORCE (col. 1-4)	Number of on-body elements (including ignored) in each lifting strip of the Jth lifting section.							
		NWAKE (col. 5-8)	Number of wake elements in each lifting strip of the Jth lifting section, including a semi-infinite final element if this option is selected.							
		NSTRIP (col. 9-12)	Number of lifting strips in the Jth lifting section. Include extra strips only if they are defined via input of cards no. 12.							
		NLINE1 (col. 13-16)	If the piecewise linear option is selected, (PESWIS = TRUE on card 7), NLINE1(J) specifies the edge condition of the first strip on the Jth lifting section. If the step function option is specified, ignore this field.							
		NLINEN (col. 17-20)	Same as NLINE1(J) but for the last strip of the Jth lifting section.							

<u>Card No.</u>	Variables and Format	Description								
		IXFLAG (col. 21-24)	IXFLAG(J) = 0 means that no extra strips are defined via input (i.e. via cards no. 12).							
			IXFLAG(J) = 1 means the first strip is an extra strip. If the piecewise linear option is selected, this also requires NLINEN(J) = 4 or 5.							
			IXFLAG $(J) = 3$ means the last strip is an extra strip. If the piecewise linear option is selected, (PESWIS = TRUE on card 7), this also requires NLINEN(J) = 4 or 5.							
			IXFLAG(J) = 2 means that both the first and last strips are extra strips. If the piece- wise linear option is specified, this requires that both NLINE1(J) and NLINEN(J) = 4 or 5.							
		LIFSEC is required for in the same cards no. 12	specified on card 2. A separate card is or each lifting section, and the cards are input e order as input of the quadrilateral data via 2.							
9	KUTTA(I4)	Input only i on card 7. N method for applied. It i ber of liftin used to read normal to th cards no. 12	f LIFSEC > 0 on card 2 and if LKUTT = true Number of points which the flow tangency application of the KUTTA conditions is to be s required that KUTTA equal the total num- g strips, not counting extra strips. KUTTA is d the point coordinates, and the unit vectors he wake or airfoil surface at these points, via 3 and 14.							
10	((IG1(I,J), IGN(I,J), I=1, NSTRIP(J)), J=1, LIF- SEC), (12I4)	Input only on card 7. I If on the It strip of igno ifying its b	if LIFSEC > 0 on card 2 and if IGW = TRUE = lifting strip index: $J =$ lifting section index. h strip of the Jth lifting section there is a sub- ored elements, the substrip is defined by spec- eginning and ending element indices via							
		IG1(I,J)	= index of the first ignored element on the lifting strip.							

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Card No.	Variables and Format	Description										
		IGN(I,J)	= index of the last ignored element on the lifting strip.									
		If there are no ignored elements on a strip, leave both fields blank: but IG1 and IGN must be specified for every lifting strip if IGW = TRUE on card 7. Six strips per card. Each lifting section begins a new card.										
		LIFSEC is specified on card 2, and NSTRIP(J) on card 8.										
11	(WIDXTR(I,J), (WIDTH(I,J), I=2, NSTRIP(J)-K), WIDX- TR(2,J), J=1, LIFSEC),	Input only if LIFSEC > 0 and if PESWIS = TRUE on card 7. These quantities are the widths of each lifting strip for use in calculating the spanwise variation of vorticity via the piecewise linear method.										
	(I = 0 if IXFLAG(J) = 0	WIDXTR(1	J) specifies the width of the first extra strip of the Jth lifting section. If NLINE1(J) NE 4, leave this field blank.									
	K = 1 if IXFLAG(J) = 1 or 3	WIDTH(I,J)	specifies the width of the Ith lifting strip of the Jth lifting section.									
	K = 2 IF IXFLAG(J) = 2	WIDXTR(2	J) specifies the width of the last extra strip of the Jth lifting section. If NLINEN(J) NE 4, leave this field blank.									
		LIFSEC is s NLINE1(J), on card 8.	pecified on card 2, and NSTRIP(J), NLINEN(J) and IXFLAG(J) are specified									
12	X, Y, Z, STAT, LAB, XX, YY, ZZ, STATT, LABL, (3E10.0,212/ 3E10.0,212)	On-body wake quadrilateral element corner point coordi- nates are specified by these cards for both lifting and nonlifting sections, one point per card. The body and wake surface panels are constructed from these data. (Note: there must be an even number of no. 12 cards. Add a blank card to the end of the card 12 deck if neces- sary).										
		X, Y, Z	Quadrilateral corner point coordinates.									

Card No.	Variables and Format	<u>Description</u>									
		XX, YY, ZZ (col. 1-30)									
		STAT STATT	Stat 1, 2	us parameter: Allowed values are 0, ,3:							
		(col. 52)	0	This point is on the same N-line as the last point.							
			1	This point starts a new N-line.							
			2	This point starts a new section.							
			3	This is the last point in the card 12 input.							
		LAB	Spe	cifies a lifting or nonlifting section							
		(col. 32)	0	Nonlifting.							
			1 Thi or S first	Lifting. s field is relevant only when STAT STATT = 2, that is, only on the t card of a new section.							
13	(XC(I), YC(I), ZC(I), I=1 KUTTA) (3E10.0)	, Input only if L ¹ ified via the car per card) at wh use of the flow 3) the coordin	nly if LKUTT = TRUE on card 7. KUTTA is spec- a the card 9 input. Coordinates of points (one point d) at which the Kutta condition is to be applied via he flow tangency method. If IPROS = TRUE (card coordinates according to the card 5 input data								
14	(XN(I), YN(I), ZN(I), I=1, KUTTA) (3E10.0)	Input only if L ified via the ca (one vector per at the points sp Kutta condition gency method. that of the no. I formation is au rotation of coo	KUT rd 9 in card) ecifie is to The 3 card tomat	$\Gamma = \text{TRUE}$ on card 7. KUTTA is spec- nput. Components of the unit vectors) normal to the wake or airfoil surface ed by the no. 13 cards at which the be applied via use of the flow tan- order of input must be consistent with ds. If IPROS = TRUE (card 3), a trans- tically applied by the code to adjust for tes by angle ANGLE (card 5).							

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TABLE VII. - Concluded.

<u>Card No.</u>	Variables and Format	Description								
15	XOF, YOF, ZOF, STAT, XOFF, YOFF, ZOFF, STATT, (3E10.0, I2/ 3E10.0,I2)	XOF, YOF, ZOF XOFF, YOFF,ZOFF (col. 1-30)	Coordinates of off-body points at which flow velocities are to be calculated, one point per card.							
		STAT STATT (col. 32)	Status parameter. A value of 3 signifies the end of the off-body points. Otherwise, leave this field							

If IPROS=TRUE (card 3), the code automatically translates, scales, and rotates these coordinates according to the card 5 input data.

blank.

IV. REFERENCES

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V. EXAMPLE CASE

For the test case, a swept NACA 0012 airfoil with a 30 degree sweep, an aspect ratio of 1.4, and a .4399 meter chord was used (fig. 22). Calculations at 0 degrees angle of attack were made for this configuration at two different airspeeds, 150 MPH and 165 MPH. This choice allowed for direct comparison to experimental impingement data for the 165 MPH case and to ice accretion data for the 150 MPH case. Because the cases were very similar, only the ice accretion related run files have been included. The experimental impingement calculations are summarized in figure 23. The various steps in producing an ice shape for a 3D geometry are illustrated.

The ice accretion calculations were carried out in a single run on the Cray XMP at LEWIS. The calculation conditions were airspeed, 150 MPH; angle-of-attack, 0 degrees; drop size, 20 microns; LWC, .75 g/m³; icing time, 2 minutes. Three sections of interest were chosen to resolve the spanwise ice shape. Because of the relative shortness of the icing encounter a single step ice accretion calculation was chosen. These sections of interest were located at the 10, 50 and 90% span locations. The panel model contained one lifting section containing 14 lifting strips of constant width and 91 chordwise segments. This model yielded 1218 lifting elements. Figures 24 and 25 show the job control input file (unit INPUT) and the flow field input file respectively (unit OGEOM). Figure 26 contains the job summary file (unit JOBSUM). The entire calculation required approximately 1340 seconds on the Cray XMP.

The first step is to generate a flow field. If the same flow field will be used for several trajectory runs then it is suggested that the flow field be generated on the first run (IFLOW=1) and saved (unit FLOWF) for any runs thereafter (IFLOW=0). It is also a good idea when calculating flow for a panel model for the first time to do a flow field calculation only (IRUN=0, IFLOW=1) and inspect the quality of the panel solution. A summary of the flow field calculation is contained on unit (FLSUM). Criteria such as smoothness of the pressure and vortex distributions are used to measure the quality of the flow field solution. Because of the relatively small execution time required for the flow field generation (90 seconds on the Cray XMP) and the ensured quality of the panel model, the flow field was generated in a single run along with the trajectory and ice accretion calculation (IRUN=5, IFLOW=1) and was stored (unit FLOWF). The job control input file (unit INPUT), the DUGLIFT geometry file (unit OGEOM), and the job summary file (unit JOBSUM) are shown in figures 24, 25, and 26 respectively. Figure 27 shows the pressure distribution at the 0% spanwise location

The second through fourth steps involve various steps in finding the ice accretion at each station of interest. These steps are repeated for each station of interest.

The second step involves calculation of the streamline at the current section of interest. This requires finding the local stagnation zone, integrating upper and lower off-body streamlines from this stagnation zone and finding the on-body projection of the off-body streamline. This calculation required about 10 seconds for each section of interest. The coordinates for the off-body and on - body streamlines along with other information are contained in the job summary output (unit JOB-SUM). Figure 28 illustrates the off-body and on-body streamlines at the 0% span location.

The collection efficiency at the station of interest is determined in the third step. This

involves determining the upstream release points of the droplets that would pass through the points at the leading edge demarcating the section of interest, determining the tangent trajectories associated with these upstream release points, calculating the impact trajectories between these tangent trajectories, and calculating the collection efficiency resulting from these impact trajectories. The job summary output file shown in figure 26 summarizes the pertinent information from these runs. Approximately 448 seconds on the Cray XMP were required to complete the trajectory calculations for each section. Figure 29 depicts the impact trajectories generated in the collection efficiency calculation.

During the fourth step the surface collection efficiencies generated in step three are used to find the collection efficiencies along the streamline generated in step two. Depending upon the value of NPSEC chosen, the determination of the collection efficiency values along the streamline are calculated from either an extrapolation (NPSEC=2) or an interpolation (NPSEC=4). In the current example very little spanwise variation was expected hence a "quasi-2D" collection efficiency calculation was made (NPSEC=2). The interpolation or extrapolation proceeds quickly and only required .1 seconds on the Cray XMP.The results from this calculation are summarized in the job summary output file (unit JOBSUM) in figure 26. Steps two through four are repeated for each of the sections of interest.

Ice accretion along the streamline is calculated in step five for each of the streamlines. This involves calculating the ice thickness as a function of surface distance along the streamline at the current section of interest. The ice thickness distribution is calculated using a 3D version of the LEWICE heat transfer subroutine (ref. 7). The ice accretion at the local section is then calculated by adding the ice thickness calculated at a point to the point in either the surface normal or trajectory tangent direction. This results in a new off-body "iced-streamline" shown in figure 30. In addition to the calculation of the "iced-streamline" the ice thickness distribution for each streamline is stored for the geometry modification calculation in step six. The ice accretion calculation, which proceeds fairly quickly (.2 seconds), is summarized in the job summary output file (unit JOBSUM) in figure 26. Step 5 is repeated for each of the sections of interest.

The sixth and final step involves calculating the new goemetry from the ice thickness distribution at each section of interest. This involves a cubic chordwise interpolation and a linear spanwise interpolation. The geometry modification calculations took approximately 1 second on the Cray XMP. Figure 31 shows the resulting iced wing resulting from the calculations. Figure 32 shows a comparsion between the calculation and experiment for this case. In general the aggreement is good with the calculation predicting the shape, amount and postion of the ice.



Figure 22. - Swept NACA 0012 panel model used in example case.



Figure 23. - Collection efficiency as a function of surface distance and spanwise location for the example case.

N012

SWEPT NACA0012 AIRFOIL (30 DEGREE SWEEP) EXAMPLE &TRAJ DFINE=.0001,DMDS(1)=20., VINF=67.0,CHORD=.4399, RHO=1.29, RW=.1, TOL=.02, FNR=0.0, HMINI=.0001,HI=.01,XSTART=-20.,XFINAL=1.5,TPRINT=.1,EPSI(1)=2.E-07, EPSI(2)=2.E-07,EPSI(3)=2.E-07 &END &IMPING IRUN=5,ICE=1,ICEC=3,IFLOW=1,ISTRF=0,NBC(1)=1,NBR(1)=20, NBC(2)=1,NBR(2)=20,NBC(3)=1,NBR(3)=20,NPSEC(1)=2,NPSEC(2)=2, NPSEC(3)=2,SHFTF=0.,DSHIFT=.002,IRES=0, XSEC(1,1)=0.,XSEC(1,2)=0.,XSEC(1,3)=0.,XSEC(1,4)=0., YSEC(1,1)=0.,YSEC(1,2)=0.,YSEC(1,3)=0.01,YSEC(1,4)=0.01, ZSEC(1,1)=0.07,ZSEC(1,2)=-0.05,ZSEC(1,3)=0.07,ZSEC(1,4)=-0.05, XSEC(2,1)=0.318,XSEC(2,2)=0.318,XSEC(2,3)=0.,XSEC(2,4)=0., YSEC(2,1)=0.55,YSEC(2,2)=0.55,YSEC(2,3)=0.01,YSEC(2,4)=0.01, ZSEC(2,1)=0.05,ZSEC(2,2)=-0.06,ZSEC(2,3)=0.07,ZSEC(2,4)=-0.05, XSEC(2,1)=-.318,XSEC(2,2)=-.318,XSEC(2,3)=0.,XSEC(2,4)=0., YSEC(2,1)=-.55,YSEC(2,2)=-.55,YSEC(2,3)=0.01,YSEC(2,4)=0.01, ZSEC(2,1)=0.05,ZSEC(2,2)=-0.06,ZSEC(2,3)=0.07,ZSEC(2,4)=-0.05, PLNST(1,1)=0.0,PLNST(1,2)=1.,PLNST(1,3)=0.,PLNST(1,4)=0., PLNST(2,1)=0.0,PLNST(2,2)=1.,PLNST(2,3)=0.,PLNST(2,4)=-.55, PLNST(3,1)=0.0,PLNST(3,2)=1.,PLNST(3,3)=0.,PLNST(3,4)=.55 &END &ICEIN LWC=.75,TAMB=267.,PAMB=89876.,RH=100., XKINIT=.0045,SEGTOL=1.5,TSTOP=120.,DTIME=120.,DTFLOW=120. &END

Figure 24. - Job control input file for example case unit (INPUT).

0.910460	0.600000.0	-0.041647 1	0
0.867290	0.600000	-0.044392 1	-
0.824510	0.600000	-0.046/91 1	-
0.740330	0.600000	-0.050333	
0.699970	0.600000	-0.051390	. –
0.661080	0.600000	-0.051918	-
0.623950	0.600000	-0.051901	<u> </u>
0.555810	0.600000	-0.050329	
0.525170	0.600000	-0.048575	
0.497010	0.600000	-0.046462	-
0191/9.0	0.600000	-0.043908	
0.428090	0.600000	-0.037733	
0.410360	0.600000	-0.034243	
0.395180	0.600000	-0.030571	-
0.382440	0.600000	-0.026803	-
0.3/2020	0.600000	-0.0102084	
0.357430	0.600000	-0.015519	
0.352840	0.600000	-0.011986	-
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0.420090	0.600000	0.037733	_
0.448430	0.600000	0.040972	_
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Figure 25. - Input flow field geometry for example case (unit OGEOM).

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0.001031 0.000260 0.000000	0.000000	0.000000		-0.002295	-0.004027	-0.006175	-0.011535	-0.014636		-0.024907	-0.028449		-0.038625	-0.041647	-0.044392	-0.046/01	-0.050333	-0.051390	-0.051918	106160.0-	-0.050212	-0.048575	-0.046462 -0.045468	-0.040980	-0.037733	-0.034243 -0.034243	-0.026803	-0.022984 -0.019208	-0.015519	-0.011986	-0.008695 -0.005712	-0.003135	-0.001117	0.000000	0.003135	0.005716	0.008695	0.015519
0.300000	0.300000	0.200000	0.200000	0.200000	0.200000	0.200000	0.200000	0.200000	0.200000	0.200000	0.200000	0.200000	0.200000	0.200000	0.200000		0.200000	0.20000	0.200000	0.200000	0.200000	0.200000	0.200000	0.200000	0.200000	0.200000	0.200000	0.200000	0.200000	0.200000	0.200000	0.20000	0.200000	0.200000	0.200000	0.200000	0.200000	0.200000
1.164834 1.171104 1.173204 1.181205	1.193205	1.115469	1.113369	1.096720	1.082330	1 062119	1.016689	0.988020	0.956390	0.885460	0.846830	0.806550	0.722520	0.679520	0.636350	0.550960	0.509390	0.469030	0.450140	0.357850	0.324870	0.294230	U.266U/0 D.240470	0.217500	0.197150	0.164240	0.151500	0.132810	0.126490	0.121900	0.116/00	0.115890	0.115520	0.115470	0.115890	0.116870	0.121900	0.126490





Figure 25. - Continued

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0.031965 0.020458 0.024907 0.021382 0.017935 0.014636	0.001535 0.008695 0.006175 0.004027		-0.008695 -0.011535 -0.011535 -0.017935 -0.021382 -0.021382 -0.028649	-0.051368 -0.0516625 -0.0616625 -0.0616625 -0.066791 -0.066791 -0.0687925 -0.050333	-0.0519018 -0.051329 -0.051329 -0.056212 -0.056575 -0.056575 -0.056575 -0.056575 -0.0567573 -0.0573988 -0.0373573 -0.037739898 -0.01952985 -0.0195295 -0.0195295 -0.0195295 -0.0195295 -0.019555 -0.0195555 -0.01955555555555555555555555555555555555
0.10000 0.100000 0.100000 0.100000 0.100000 0.100000	0.100000				
0.748805 0.789885 0.827715 0.864355 0.898645 0.930275	0.958945 0.984385 1.006334 1.024594	1.055634 1.055634 1.055734 1.057735	0.926650 0.901220 0.872550 0.840920 0.840920 0.769990 0.751360 0.751360	0.64950	0.271550 0.277550 0.272560 0.20560 0.15650 0.15660 0.125000 0.125000 0.017355 0.017550 0.017550 0.017550 0.017550 0.017550 0.017550 0.017550 0.0064530 0.0064530





Figure 25. • Continued

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0.051329 0.051901 0.051918	0.050342	0.046791	0,041667	0.035368	0.028458	0.024907 0.021382	0.017935	0.011535	0.008695	0.004027	0.001031	0.000260	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	-0.000260	-0.002295	-0.004027	-0.008695	-0.011535	-0.017935	-0.021382 -0.024907	-0.028449	-0.035368	-0.030625	-0.044392	-0.046791 -0.046791	-0.050333	-0.051390	-0.051918 -0.051901	-0.051329	-0.050212 -0.040575
-0.100000 -0.100000 -0.100000	-0.100000	-0.100000		-0.100000	-0.100000	-0.100000	-0.100000	-0.10000	-0.100000	-0.100000	-0.100000	-0.10000	-0.100000	-0.100000	-0.200000	-0.200000	-0.200000	-0.200000	-0.200000	-0.200000	-0.20000	-0.200000 -0.200000	-0.200000	-0.20000	-0.200000	-0.200000	-0.200000	-0.200000	-0.200000	-0.200000	-0.20000	-0.200000 -0.200000
0.184635 0.219795 0.256925 0.2958055	0.336175	0.420155	0.506305	0.591775	0.673615	0.748885	0.783175 0.8316505	0.843475	0.890865	0.909125	0.933895	0.940165	0.950265	0.962265	0.884530	0.882430	0.865780	0.851390	0.811180	0.785750	0.725450	0.654520	0.615890	0.534050	0.491580 0.468580	0.405410	0.362430	0.278450	0.238090	0.199200	0.126910	0.0939300.063290

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-0.006175			222110.0-	-0.014636	-0.017935	-0.021382	-0.024907	-0.028449	-0.031965	-0.035368	-0.038625	-0.041647	-0.044392	-0 066791	-0.048792	-0.050333	-0.051390	-0.051918	-0.051901	-0.051329	-0.050212	-0.048575	-0.046462	-0.043908	-0.040980	-0.036263	-0.030571	-0.026803	-0.022984	-0.019208	410010-0-	-0.000695	-0.005716		/11100.0-0-	0.001117	0.003135	0.005716	0.00000	0.015510	0.019200	0.022984	0.026795	0.030571	0.034243	0.03//33	0.0409/2	0000000	0.040402	0.050212
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0.890875 -		207270 1		- 218 19.0	1.703105 -	0.748895 -	0.712255 -	0.673625 -	0.633345 -	- 201705 -	0.549315 -	0.506315 -	0.463145 -	0.420165 -	0.377735 -	0.336185	1.295825 -	1.256935 -	0.219805 -	0.184645 -	0.151665 -	0.121025	1.092865 -	1.06/265	- 27270.0	0.006215 -	0.000965	0.021705 -	0.032125	- 275040.0	051305 -	0.054425 -	0.0563355 -	- 216/20.0	0.057735 -	0.057685 -	0.057315 -	- 355359-0	- 626760.0	0.046715 -	040395 -	0.032125 -	021705 -	0.008975 -	0.006205 -	- 0222445	- 2020000	0.002855 -		151655 -

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-0.008695	-0.005716	-0.003135	-0.001117	0.000000	0.001117	0.003135	0.005716	0.000695	0.011986	0.015519	0.019200	0.022984	0.026795	0.030571	0.034243	0.037733	0.040972	0.043908	0.046462	0.048575	0.050212	0.051329	0.051901	0.051918	0.051390	0.050342	0.048792	16/010.0	0.044592	0.011010	0.035368	0,031965	0.028458	0.024907	0.021382	426/10.0 /2//10.0	000410.0	0.008695	0.006175	0.004027	0.002295	0.001031	0.000260		0.000000	0.000000	0.000000		-0.002295	-0.004027
0.000000	0.000000.0		0.000000.0	0,000000	0.000000	0.00000	0.000000	0.00000.0	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.00000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.00000.0	0.000000	0.000000.0	0.000000	0.00000.0	0.000000	0.000000			000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000		0.000000	0.00000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	U.UUUUUU 0.000000		0.000000	0.000000	-0.100000	-0.100000	-0.100000	-0.100000
0.003310	0.001400	0.000420	0.000050	0.000000	0.000050	0.000420	0.001400	0.003310	0.006430	0.011020	0.017340	0.025610	0.036030	0.048760	0.063940	0.081680	0.102020	0.125000	0.150590	0.178750	0.209390	0.242370	0.277530	0.314660	0.353540	0.393910	0.435460	0.01/10/0	0/8025.0	0100000000000	0.649510	0.691070	0.731350	0.769980	0.806620	0.840910	0167/0.0	0.926650	0.948600	0.966860	0.981250	0.991630	0.997900	1.000000	1.020000	1.050000	0.942265	0.940165	0.923515 D.923515	0.909125

Figure 25. - Continued.

 $\begin{array}{c} -0.155665 & -0.500000 & 0.022984 \\ -0.127475 & -0.500000 & 0.022984 \\ -0.127475 & -0.500000 & 0.022984 \\ -0.1274755 & -0.500000 & 0.037753 \\ -0.1274765 & -0.500000 & 0.051910 \\ 0.0519165 & -0.500000 & 0.048575 \\ 0.0519165 & -0.500000 & 0.048575 \\ 0.0519165 & -0.500000 & 0.048575 \\ 0.051916 & -0.500000 & 0.048575 \\ 0.051916 & -0.500000 & 0.048575 \\ 0.051916 & -0.500000 & 0.048575 \\ 0.051916 & -0.500000 & 0.048575 \\ 0.051916 & -0.500000 & 0.048575 \\ 0.051916 & -0.500000 & 0.048575 \\ 0.051916 & -0.500000 & 0.048575 \\ 0.051916 & -0.500000 & 0.0513916 \\ 0.1614555 & -0.500000 & 0.0513916 \\ 0.1614555 & -0.500000 & 0.0513916 \\ 0.222755 & -0.500000 & 0.0513956 \\ 0.220755 & -0.500000 & 0.0513956 \\ 0.220755 & -0.500000 & 0.0513956 \\ 0.220755 & -0.500000 & 0.014555 \\ 0.550755 & -0.500000 & 0.011555 \\ 0.755365 & -0.500000 & 0.000000 \\ 0.056776 & -0.500000 & 0.000000 \\ 0.056756 & -0.500000 & 0.000000 \\ 0.056756 & -0.500000 & 0.000000 \\ 0.056755 & -0.500000 & 0.000000 \\ 0.056756 & -0.500000 & 0.000000 \\ 0.056756 & -0.500000 & 0.000000 \\ 0.0560700 & -0.600000 & -0.000260 \\ 0.07555 & -0.500000 & -0.000000 \\ 0.07555 & -0.500000 & -0.000000 \\ 0.076655 & -0.500000 & -0.000000 \\ 0.076655 & -0.500000 & -0.000000 \\ 0.05655 & -0.500000 & -0.000000 \\ 0.05655 & -0.500000 & -0.000000 \\ 0.05655 & -0.500000 & -0.000000 \\ 0.05675 & -0.500000 & -0.000000 \\ 0.07555 & -0.500000 & -0.000000 \\ 0.07665 & -0.500000 & -0.000000 \\ 0.07555 & -0.500000 & -0.000000 \\ 0.07555 & -0.500000 & -0.000000 \\ 0.07555 & -0.500000 & -0.000000 \\ 0.07555 & -0.500000 & -0.000000 \\ 0.05605 & -0.500000 & -0.000000 \\ 0.05605 & -0.500000 & -0.000000 \\ 0.05605 & -0.500000 & -0.000000 \\ 0.05605 & -0.500000 & -0.000000 \\ 0.05605 & -0.500000 & -0.000000 \\ 0.05605 & -0.500000 & -0.000000 \\ 0.05605 & -0.500000 & -0.000000 \\ 0.05605 & -0.500000 & -0.000000 \\ 0.05605 & -0.500000 & -0.000000 \\ 0.05605 & -0.500000 & -0.000000 \\ 0.05605 & -0.500000 & -0.000000 \\ 0.05605 & -0.500000 & -0.000000 \\ 0.05755 & -0.5000000 & -0.000000 \\ 0.05555 & -0.5000000 & -0.000000 \\ 0.05555 &$





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-0.008695 -0.005716 -0.003135	0.000000	0.003135	0.005716	0.011986	0.015519	0.022984	0.026795	0.034243	0.037733	0.0409/2	0.046462	0.048575	0.051329	0.051901	0.051390	0.050342	0.046791	0.044392	U.U4164/ D.D3R625	0.035368	0.031965 0.028658	0.024907	0.021382	0.014636	0.011535	0.006175	0.004027	0.001031	0.000260	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000 -0 000760	-0.001031	-0.002295 -0.004027
-0.500000	-0.500000	-0.500000	-0.500000	-0.500000	-0.500000	-0.500000	-0.500000	-0.500000	-0.500000	-0.500000	-0.500000	-0.500000 -0.500000	-0.500000	-0.500000	-0.500000	-0.500000	-0.500000	-0.50000	-0.500000	-0.500000	-0.500000	-0.500000	-0.500000	-0.50000	-0.500000	-0.50000	-0.500000	-0.50000	-0.50000	-0.500000	-0.500000	-0.500000	-0.600000	-0.600000	-0.600000 - 0.600000 - 0.6000000
-0.286365 -0.287275 -0.288255	-0.288625	-0.208255	-0.287275 -0.285365	-0.202245	-0.271335	-0.263065	-0.252645	-0.224735	-0.206995	-0.163675	-0.138085	-0.109925	-0.046305	-0.011145 0 075985	0.064865	0.105235	0.189215	0.232195	0.318365	0.360835	0.4425395	0.481305	0.517945	0.583865	0.612535	0.659925	0.6/8185	0.702955	0.709225	0.719326	0.731326	0.761325	UVCCC0.U	0.645220	0.634840

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-0.00000 -0.400000 -0.400000 -0.400000 -0.400000	-0.400000	-0.400000 -0.400000	-0.400000 -0.400000 -0.400000	-0.400000 -0.400000 -0.500000		-0.500000 -0.500000 -0.500000			
0.500410 0.500410 0.539040	0.641600	0.695710 0.717660 0.735920	0.750310 0.760690 0.766960 0.769060	0.777061 0.789061 0.819060 0.711325	0.702955	0.637975 0.612545 0.583875 0.552245 0.5517955 0.617955	0.2753750.00.27537500.27537500.27537500.27537500.00.00.27537500.00.27537500.00.27537500.00.27537500.00.27537500.00.27537500.00.27537500.00.27537500.00.27537500.00.275527500.00.275557500.00.275557500.00.275557500.00.275557500.00.275557500.00.275557500.00.275557500.00.275557500.00.275557500.00.275557500.00.275557500.00.275557500.00.275557500.00.275557500.00.275557500.00.275557500.00.275557500.00.27555500.00.2755500.00.27555500.00.27555500.000.0000000000	0.146795 0.165245 0.064885 0.064885 -0.011135 -0.012135	-0.138975 -0.163675 -0.163675 -0.2069955 -0.239905 -0.239905 -0.239905 -0.239905 -0.239905 -0.237655 -0.237655 -0.277655 -0.227655

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-0.041647 -0.044392 -0.046392 -0.046791		-0.051901	-0.048575	-0.040980 -0.040980 -0.037733	-0.030571 -0.030571 -0.026803	-0.019208 -0.019208 -0.015519	-0.008695	-0.000000 0.0000000	0.005716	0.011986	0.022984 0.026795 0.030571	0.040972	0.046462 0.048575 0.050212 0.051329	0.051901 0.051918 0.051390 0.051390 0.050342 0.058792 0.058792 0.056372	0.035368
			-0.400000	-0.400000		0000000-0-			-0.400000		-0.400000 -0.400000 -0.400000		-0.400000 -0.400000 -0.400000 -0.400000		-0.400000
0.289940 0.289940 0.246960 0.246960	0.162980	0.046600	-0.052180	-0.128910	-0.166990 -0.182170 -0.194910	-0.213600	-0.227630	-0.230890	-0.230520	-0.224510 -0.219920 -0.219920	-0.205330 -0.194910 -0.182180	-0.16/000 -0.149260 -0.128920 -0.105940	-0.080350 -0.052190 -0.021550 0.011430	0.046590 0.083720 0.122600 0.162970 0.162970 0.204520 0.2894520 0.289930 0.289930 0.289930	0.376100

 $\begin{array}{c} 0.\ & 253545 \\ 0.\ & 279145 \\ 0.\ & 279145 \\ 0.\ & 279145 \\ 0.\ & 2613795 \\ 0.\ & 2613755 \\ 0.\ & 700000 \\ 0.\ & 00119175 \\ 0.\ & 2613755 \\ 0.\ & 700000 \\ 0.\ & 00119175 \\ 0.\ & 2613755 \\ 0.\ & 700000 \\ 0.\ & 00119175 \\ 0.\ & 2613755 \\ 0.\ & 700000 \\ 0.\ & 00119175 \\ 0.\ & 2613755 \\ 0.\ & 700000 \\ 0.\ & 00119175 \\ 0.\ & 2613755 \\ 0.\ & 700000 \\ 0.\ & 00119175 \\ 0.\ & 2613755 \\ 0.\ & 700000 \\ 0.\ & 00119175 \\ 0.\ & 2613755 \\ 0.\ & 700000 \\ 0.\ & 00119175 \\ 0.\ & 2613755 \\ 0.\ & 700000 \\ 0.\ & 00119175 \\ 0.\ & 2613755 \\ 0.\ & 700000 \\ 0.\ & 00119175 \\ 0.\ & 2613755 \\ 0.\ & 700000 \\ 0.\ & 00119175 \\ 0.\ & 2613755 \\ 0.\ & 700000 \\ 0.\ & 00119175 \\ 0.\ & 700000 \\ 0.\ & 00119175 \\ 0.\ & 700000 \\ 0.\ & 00119175 \\ 0.\ & 700000 \\ 0.\ & 00119175 \\ 0.\ & 700000 \\ 0.\ & 00119175 \\ 0.\ & 700000 \\ 0.\ & 00119175 \\ 0.\ & 700000 \\ 0.\ & 0010000 \\ 0.\ & 0010000 \\ 0.\ & 0010000 \\ 0.\ & 0010000 \\ 0.\ & 0010000 \\ 0.\ & 0010000 \\ 0.\ & 0010000 \\ 0.\ & 0010000 \\ 0.\ & 0010000 \\ 0.\ & 0010000 \\ 0.\ & 0010000 \\ 0.\ & 0010000 \\ 0.\ & 0010000 \\ 0.\ & 0000000 \\ 0.\ & 000000 \\ 0.\ & 000000 \\ 0.\ & 000000 \\ 0.\ & 000000 \\ 0$



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0.602200	0.55084.0	0.554810	0.526140	0.494510	0.460220	0.423580	0.384950	0.344670	0.303110	0.260660	0.217660	0 176670	009121 0		0.067610	0.007150	-0.031760	-0.068870	-0.104030	-0.137010	-0.167650	019661.0-	0177133.0-	-0.264730	-0.282460	-0.297640	-0.310380	-0.320800	-0.329070	-0.330980	-0.343100	-0.345010	-0.345990	-0.346360	-0.346910	-0.345000	-0.345010	-0.343100	-0.339980	070005 0-	-0.3290/0	-0.310300	-0.297650	-0.282470	-0.264730	-0.244390	-0.221410	07066110-	-0.137020

Figure 25. - Concluded.

Figure 26. - Output summary file for the example case (unit JOBSUM).

LEWICE3D: A QUASI-3D ICE ACCRETION CODE BASED ON A 3D HESS SMITH PANEL CODE AND A 2D INTEGRAL BOUNDARY LAYER HEAT TRANSFER CALCULATION. FOR FURTHER DETAILS SEE LEWICE3D MANUAL OR CONTACT COLIN BIDWELL, MS 77-10 NASA LEWIS RESEARCH CENTER, CLEVELAND OH, 44135, PHONE 216-433-3947 **** **** TRAJECTORY CALCULATION INPUTS (NAMELIST TRAJ) ***** SWEPT NACA0012 AIRFOIL (30 DEGREE SWEEP) EXAMPLE THIS CODE SHOULD NOT BE DISTRIBUTED MITHOUT THE PERMISION OF NASA. ALL REQUESTS FOR THIS CODE SHOULD BE-FORWARDED TO C. S. BIDWELL FINALLY DO NOT DISTRIBUTE THIS CODE OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES ********* LEWICE3D INPUT DECK *********** *** **** **** **** **** ** **** **** . PHYSICAL INPUT DATA ж **** NOTE NOTE NOTE NOTE NOTE NOTE **** ***** *** NOTE NOTE NOTE NOTE NOTE * ** *****

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NIMEBICAL INTEGRATOR INPUTS (SUB DUDD)

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RVAL= DISTANCE= DISTANCE= ERANCES FOR DVDO

2.0000E-07 2.0000E-07 2.0000E-07

EPS(1)= EPS(2)= EPS(3)= Figure 26. - Continued.

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AMBIENT TEMPERATURE; TAMB= AMBIENT PRESSURE; PAMB= RELATIVE HUMIDITY, RH= LIQUID WATER CONTENT; LWC= LIQUID WATER CONTENT; LWC= SEGNENT GROWTH TOLERANCE; SEGTOL= ROUGHNESS PARAMETER; XKINIT= ICING TIME; TSTOP= FLOWFIELD TIME STEP; DTFLW= ICING TIME.STEP; DTFLW=

2.670000E+02 8.987600E+04 1.000000E+01 7.500000E+01 1.500000E+02 1.200000E+02 1.200000E+02 1.200000E+02 1.200000E+02 1.200000E+02 1.200000E+02

CPU TIME = 0.375

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******* SUBROUTINE READIN COMPLETE *******

*** SUBROUTINE FLOW COMPLETE ***

CPU TIME = 89,934

POINT XSTRM YSTRM ZSTRM XNSTRM YSTRM ZNSTRM		SUBROUTINE	E STREM3D OU	TPUT FOR SLIC	E: 1						
$ \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1.669816 \\ 2 & 1.203731 \\ 6 & 1.203731 \\ 0 & 0005533 \\ - 0 & 0005655 \\ 1 & 476087 \\ - 1 & 1239552 \\ 0 & 0001010 \\ - 0 & 0005011 \\ - 1 & 1239552 \\ 0 & 0001010 \\ - 0 & 0005011 \\ - 1 & 1259545 \\ - 0 & 0001011 \\ - 0 & 0005011 \\ - 0 & 0005011 \\ - 1 & 1259545 \\ - 0 & 0001001 \\ - 0 & 000000 \\ - 0 & 0 & 000000 \\ - 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ - 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ - 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ - 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ - 0$	POINT	XSTRM	YSTRM	ZSTRM	SSTRM	XNSTRM	VNSTRM	ZNSTRM	CPSTRM	VSTRM	BSTRM
$ \begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 1.501231 \\ 5 \\ 1.501231 \\ 0.0013159 \\ 0.0010101 \\ 0.001001 \\ 0.0010101 \\ 0.000000 \\ 0.0$	-	1.669816	0.006438	-0.000562	1.697766	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0 016696	0 001718	00000000
$ \begin{array}{c} 3 & 1.301231 \\ 6 & 1.097136 \\ 7 & 1.097136 \\ 7 & 1.097136 \\ 7 & 1.097136 \\ 7 & 1.097136 \\ 7 & 1.097136 \\ 7 & 1.097136 \\ 7 & 1.097136 \\ 9 & 1.05712 \\ 1.0070189 \\ 9 & 1.05726 \\ 1.0070189 \\ 1.0070189 \\ 1.0070189 \\ 1.0070189 \\ 1.0070189 \\ 1.0070189 \\ 1.0070189 \\ 1.0070189 \\ 1.0070189 \\ 1.0070189 \\ 1.007000 \\ 1.0070191 \\ 1.0070181 \\ 1.007000 \\ 1.007010 \\ 1.007000 \\ 1.000000 \\ 1.0$		1.448139	0.005533	-0.000565	1.476087	0.00000	0.000000	0.00000	0 027065	0111110	
$ \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} 1.1203976 \\ 6 \\ 1.0794552 \\ 1.069044 \\ 0.0002010 \\ 1.167577 \\ 1.069044 \\ 0.000000 \\ 0.$	m	1.301231	0.004380	-0.000569	1.329174	0.00000	0.000000	0.000000	0 039622		
$ \begin{array}{c} 5 & 1.139652 \\ 6 & 1.0697136 \\ 7 & 1.0697136 \\ 1.0697136 \\ 1.0697136 \\ 1.0697136 \\ 1.0697136 \\ 1.0697136 \\ 1.0697136 \\ 1.060009 \\ 1.060009 \\ 1.060009 \\ 1.060009 \\ 1.060009 \\ 1.060009 \\ 1.060009 \\ 1.060009 \\ 1.060009 \\ 1.060009 \\ 1.000000 \\ 1.000$	4	1.203976	0.003159	-0.000574	1.231912	0.00000	0.00000		0 053850	0 077707 0 077200	
$ \begin{array}{c} 6 & 1.097136 \\ 6 & 1.097136 \\ 7 & 1.069144 \\ 9 & 1.059144 \\ 1.059144 \\ -0.000458 \\ -0.000458 \\ -0.000458 \\ -0.000617 \\ -0.000578 \\ -0.000617 \\ -0.000578 \\ -0.000601 \\ -0.000000 \\$	ŝ	1.139652	0.002010	-0.000581	1.167577	0.00000	0.000000		0 069321	0 066717	
$ \begin{array}{c} 1 & 1.069044 & 0.000189 & -0.000595 & 1.096945 & 0.0000000 & 0.0000000 & 0.0000000 & 0.0000000 & 0.0000000 & 0.0000000 & 0.0$	9	1.097136	0.001011	-0.000588	1.125049	0,00000	0.00000		0 085387	0 066757	
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	~	1.069044	0.000189	-0.000595	1.096945	0,000000	0.000000		0 101269		
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	80	1.050480	-0.000458	-0.000602	1.078370	0.000000	0.000000		0 116266		
$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	6	1.038206	-0.000951	-0.000608	1.066086	0.000000	0.00000		027071.0	700620 U	
$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	10	1.026046	-0.001512	-0.000617	1.053913	0.000000	0.00000		0 168155	0 00000	
$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	11	1.018027	-0.001937	-0.000626	1.045883	0.00000				0042770	0.00000
$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	12	1.012736	-0.002252	-0.000635	1.040582				144C01.0	74G016.0	0.00000
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	13	1.009241	-0.002482	-0.000662	1 037080				G7TT0T.0	114904.0	0.000000
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	14	1.005782	-0.002732	-0.000654	1 033512				818441.0	0.897319	0.000000
$ \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 1.002506 & -0.005046 & -0.000674 & 1.029817 & 0.00000 & 0.00000 & 0.00000 & 0.00000 & 0.00000 & 0.0000000 & 0.000000 & 0.0000000 & 0.0000000 & 0.0000000 & 0.000000 & 0.0000000 & 0.0000000 & 0.0000000 & 0.0000000 & 0.000000 & 0.000000 & 0.000000 & 0.000000 & 0.000000 & 0.000000 & 0.000000 & 0.000000 & 0.000000 & 0.000000 & 0.000000 & 0.000000 & 0.0000000 & 0.0000000 & 0.0000000 & 0.000000 & 0.000000 & 0.000000 & 0.000000 & 0.0000000 & 0.00$	5	1.003503	-0 002016		762120 1			0.00000	0.213038	0.887109	0.000000
$ \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 1.000516 & -0.003188 & -0.000687 & 1.025326 & 0.0000000 & 0.0000000 & 0.0000000 & 0.0000000 & 0.0000000 & 0.0000$	16	1 002000	-0.00100		07CTCD.1				0.229878	0.877566	0.000000
$ \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 0.999057 & -0.003544 & -0.000714 & 1.026859 & 0.00000 & 0.0000000 & 0.0000000 & 0.0000000 & 0.0000000 & 0.0000000 & 0.0000000 & 0.0000000 & 0.0000000 & 0.00$		1 000516			/ 107070 /		0.00000	0.00000	0.244915	0.868956	0.0000000
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		0 000057	001000.0		070070 1		0.00000	0.000000	0.264902	0.857378	0.000000
27 0.19741 -0.00000 0.000000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.000000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.000000 0.00000 <th< td=""><td></td><td></td><td>11000000-0-</td><td>+T/000.0-</td><td>1.020239</td><td>0.00000</td><td>0.00000</td><td>0.00000</td><td>0.289497</td><td>0.842913</td><td>0.000000</td></th<>			11000000-0-	+T/000.0-	1.020239	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.289497	0.842913	0.000000
21 0.982533 -0.001744 -0.0001642 1.00000 0.000000 <th< td=""><td>10</td><td>0.10767.0</td><td>200CC00.0-</td><td>-0.000/84</td><td>1094220.1</td><td>0.00000</td><td>0.00000</td><td>0.000000</td><td>0.283385</td><td>0.846531</td><td>0,00000</td></th<>	10	0.10767.0	200CC00.0-	-0.000/84	1094220.1	0.00000	0.00000	0.000000	0.283385	0.846531	0,00000
22 0.962954 -0.005749 -0.004706 0.94446 0.000000	20	0 087282	VT0500 0-	+TCT00.0-	0200101	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.222920	0.881521	0.00000
23 0.925515 -0.007003 -0.008947 0.952747 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000 0	10			704700.0-	00010.1		0.0000.0	0.000000	0.167957	0.912164	0.00000.0
0 000000 0.000000 0.000000 19/252/0 1.900000 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000	10	107207.0	VP/CUU.U-	- 0.000.0	0.990446	0.000000	0.00000	0.00000	0.117111	0.939622	0.000000
	S	616624.0	- 0.00/00-	-0.00894/	191226.0	0.00000	0.000000	0.00000	0.064996	0.966956	0.000000

Figure 26. - Continued.

______ -0.008151-0.008151 -0.008305 -0.008305 -0.007355 -0.0015226 -0.0015256 -0.0015556 -0.0015556 -0.0015556 -0.0015558 -0.00155558 -0.00

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0.000000 0.000000 0.0000000	0.000000	0.0000000000000000000000000000000000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000		0.00000	0.00000		0.000000	0.000000	0.00000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.00000	0.000000	0.00000	0.00000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.00000	0.00000	0.000000	0.00000	
1.016421 1.009916 0.999154	0.989928	0.941926 0.931721	0.919029 0.906965	0.850577	0.818784	0.783830	0.705502	0.654822	0.589667	0.541689	0.573639	0.618668	0.587204	0.584128	0.662888	0.905317	0.967020	1.014729	1.071454	1.088071	1.109523	1.118940	1.123871	1.132743	1.137084	1.138351	1.137892	1.139497	1.131928	1.130574	1.121166	1.118629	1.109847	1.106633	1.099570	1.009661	
$-0.033112 \\ -0.019929 \\ 0.001692 \\ 0.00169$	0.020043	0.112775 0.131895	0.155386	0.276519	0.329593	0.385611	U.469861 D 502267	0.571209	0.652293	0.711/50	0.670938	0.617250	0.655191	0.658794	0.560579	0.180401	0.064872	-0.029675 -0 104821	-0.148013	-0.183898	-0.231042	-0.252027	-0.263086 -0 288205	-0.283107	-0.292961	-0.295843	-0.294798	-0.298454	-0.281260	-0.278199	-0.257014	-0.251332	-0.231760	-0.224638	-0.209054	-0.187360	
0.0000000000000000000000000000000000000	0.000000	0.0000000000000000000000000000000000000	0.000000	0.00000	0.000000	0.000000		0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.00000	0.000000	0.000000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.00000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.00000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	0.00000	
0.0000000000000000000000000000000000000		0.000000	0.000000	0.00000	0.000000	0.000000		0.00000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000		0.00000	0.00000	0.000000	0.00000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.00000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.00000	0.000000	0.000000	0.00000	0.000000	0.000000	0.00000	0,000000	0.00000	
0.000000 0.000000 0.0000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.00000	0.000000	0.000000		0.00000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.00000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.00000		0.00000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.00000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	0.00000	
0.047894 0.045649 0.044166	0.042699	0.0403470.038621	0.037486 0.037486	0.035291	0.032096	0.030863	0.029/06	0.025705	0.022419	0.011504	0.005951	0.000000	0.006037	0.011840	0.017971	0.029939	0.034950	0.040272	0.051469	0.057263	0.069048	0.075003	0.084017	0.102163	0.115854	0.143258	0.163869	0.204960	0.225423	0.266226	0.286516	0.306756	0.347005	0.366997	0.396863	0.456148	
-0.018474 -0.017375 -0.016638	-0.015901	-0.014676 -0.013698	-0.013051	-0.011785	-0.009820	-0.009071	-0.008364 -0.007160	-0.006047	-0.004407	-0.001498	-0.001016	-0.000769	0.003035	0.004417	0.007033	0.013835	0.016520	0.019110	0.023801	0.025885	0.029621	0.031302	0.033577	0.037508	0.040000	0.044018	0.046354	0.049834	0.051008	0.052538	0.052932	0.053170	0.053034	0.052751	0.052054	0.049957	
0.019986 0.019826 0.019708	0.019579	0.019296 0.019034	0.018849 D 018660	0.018429	0.017576	0.017214	26/910.0 0 015953	0.015070	0.013209	0.005964	0.002766	0.000000	0.002722	0.005801	0.008986	0.012647	0.013344	0.013778	0.014129	0.014116	0.013883	0.013696	0.013330	0.012448	0.011690	0.010077	0.008788	0.006230	0.004979	0.002534	0.001371	0.000237	-0.001897	-0.002887	-0.004298	-0.006855	
0.026994 0.025043 0.023762	0.022499	0.019115	0.018201	0.016459	0.014090	0.013179	0.012365	0.009599	0.007443	-0 000123	-0.004637	-0.009900	-0.004561	0.000160	0.004699	0.013796	0.017970	0.022599	0.032756	0.038162	0.049684	0.055045	0.063759 0 072566	0.081450	0.094891	0.121949	0.142387	0.183248	0.203639	0.244339	0.264592	0.284799	0.324991	0.344956	0.374781	0.433973	
79 80 81	82 83	84 85	86 87	800	606	16	7 P O	5.4	50	20	98	66		102	203	102	106	107	109	011		113	114	116	117	119	120	122	123	125	126	127	129	130	131	133	

Figure 26. - Continued.

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			Matod	
1.079757 1.079757 1.0618425 1.0618444 1.0603444 1.0402444 1.053374 0.9245454 0.9272959	0.925430	0.986900 0.986900 0.986900 0.986900 0.986900 0.986900	VSTRM	0.85603 0.85603 0.9194751 0.9194751 0.9194751 0.9194751 0.9566433 0.9566433 0.9566433 0.9566433 0.9566433 0.9566433 0.9566433 0.9566433 0.9566433 0.9566433 0.098158936 0.09815833 0.09815833 0.09815833 0.09815833 0.09815833 0.09815833 0.09815833 0.09815833 0.09815833 0.09815833 0.09815833 0.09815833 0.09815833 0.09815833 0.09815833 0.09815833 0.09815833 0.0981583 0.0981583 0.0981583 0.0981583 0.0981583 0.0981583 0.0981583 0.0981583 0.0981583 0.0981583 0.0981583 0.0981583 0.0981583 0.0981583 0.0981583 0.0981583 0.0981583 0.098158
-0.165876 -0.165876 -0.127509 -0.127509 -0.109598 -0.082107 -0.04889 0.010886 0.03267 0.1358356 0.11308356	0.263496 0.263496 0.244327 0.197308 0.197355 0.157669 0.157669 0.152669 0.122931 0.122931	0.082725 0.067178 0.052158 0.038286 0.038286 0.0157627 0.0157627	CPSTRM	C 20120202000 0.1551484 0.1551484 0.1551484 0.1551484 0.1551484 0.1551484 0.0551484 0.0551484 0.0551454 0.0551454 0.0551454 0.0551455 0.0551455 0.0551455 0.055145 0.05515
			ZNSTRM	-0.990162 -0.990164 -0.990164 -0.990164 -0.990164 -0.991564 -0.991564 -0.9956419 -0.9956419 -0.9956419 -0.997622 -0.997635 -0.997635 -0.997655 -0.997655 -0.9976555 -0.9976555 -0.99765555 -0.997655555555555555555555555555555555555
			VNSTRM	-0.070762 -0.070762 -0.0699526 -0.06808226 -0.06808226 -0.06808276 -0.06808276 -0.06808276 -0.06808276 -0.0589576 -0.058676676 -0.058676676 -0.058676676 -0.058676676
			XNSTRM	0.122563 0.122563 0.1221664 0.12116921 0.117921 0.117921 0.117921 0.117921 0.117921 0.122659 0.035955 0.0328559 0.0555559 0.05555559 0.05555559 0.05555559 0.0555559 0.0555559 0.0555559 0.0555559 0.0555559 0.0555559 0.0555559 0.0555559 0.0555559 0.0555559 0.0555559 0.0555555559 0.0555559 0.0555559 0.0555559 0.0555559 0.05555555555
0.500153 0.587079 0.587079 0.6870019 0.6870019 0.787959 0.787959 0.9880035 0.9880035 0.9958000 1.006620	1.018975 1.022916 1.0229482 1.0239788 1.023078 1.053078 1.053030 1.053030 1.053030 1.053030 1.094831	1.123777 1.127564 1.233786 1.233878 1.333878 1.485038 1.713089	E: 1 SSTRM	1.023690 1.023690 1.023690 1.023690 1.023690 1.023690 1.023690 1.023690 1.023690 1.023660 1.023600 1.023600 1.023660 1.023660 1.023660 1.023660 1.023660 1.023660 1.023660 1.023660 1.023660 1.023660 1.023660 1.023660 1.023660 1.023660 1.023660 1.0236000 1.0236000 1.0236000 1.02360000 1.023600000000000000000000000000000000000
0.047812 0.045299 0.045299 0.0333393 0.0333393 0.0333393 0.0333393 0.016956 0.016957 0.0015559 0.0015569 0.0015569 0.003140	0.001598 0.001752 0.001752 0.001768 0.001683 0.001663 0.001663 0.001663 0.001663	0.001568 0.001550 0.001555 0.001521 0.001521 0.001511	PUT FOR SLIC Zstrm	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 $
-0.008501 -0.009937 -0.01168 -0.012205 -0.0132168 -0.014386 -0.014386 -0.014388 -0.014388 -0.014388 -0.014388	-0.009295 -0.009742 -0.008742 -0.0085802 -0.007554 -0.007554 -0.007554 -0.007554	-0.005047 -0.004050 -0.002690 -0.001690 -0.000550 -0.000550 -0.000336	STREM3D OUT VSTRM	
0.477895 0.5521440 0.5521440 0.6044315 0.6674815 0.764789 0.764789 0.9456414 0.9456414 0.9456414 0.9456414 0.9456414	0.997858 0.997858 0.0012552 0.0025522 0.025552 0.0255559 0.0255559 0.0255559 0.0255559 0.02555559 0.02565555000000000000000000000000000000	1.1429118 1.209191 1.309191 1.688396 1.688396	SUBROUTINE Xstrm	$\begin{array}{c} 0.995806\\ 0.995806\\ 0.995806\\ 0.995806\\ 0.995806\\ 0.995806\\ 0.995826\\ 0.968706\\ 0.9687096\\ 0.96526\\ 0.8867996\\ 0.95522\\ 0.955522\\$
4302100087654 430210087654 43021008765	10000000000000000000000000000000000000	158 158 158 160	POINT	01008000000000000000000000000000000000

0.01596	0.992561	-0.060876	0.105440	-0.886108	0.014636
-0.00410	0.993080	-0.058718	0.101703	-0.854180	0.017935
-0.02377	0.993611	-0.056428	0.097737	-0.819678	0.021382
-0.04202	0.994153	-0.053990	.0.093514	-0.782851	0.024907
-0.06049	0.994703	-0.051396	0.089020	-0.744280	0.028458
-0.07823	0.995277	-0.048540	0.084074	-0.704084	0.031965
-0.09538	0.995835	-0.045584	0.078955	-0.662765	0.035368
-0.11424	0.996419	-0.042274	0.073220	-0.620640	0.038625
-0.13191	0.997027	-0.038528	0.066732	-0.578125	0.041647
-0.15097	0.997632	-0.034386	0.059559	-0.535561	0.044392

1.125555577 1.1255175 1.1255175 1.1255175 1.1255175 1.1255175 1.12555557 1.12555555 1.15555555 1.15555555 1.15555555 1.15555555 1.15555555 1.15555555 1.15555555 1.15555555 1.15555555 1.15555555 1.15555555 1.15555555 1.15555555 1.15555555 1.15555555 1.15555555 1.15555555 1.15555555 1.15555555 1.15555555 1.15555555 1.15555555 1.15555555 1.15555555 1.15555555 1.15555555 1.1555555 1.15555555 1.15555555 1.15555555 1.15555555 1.155555555 1.15555555 1.15555555 1.1555555555 1.15555555555	1.029805 1.020797 1.011815 1.002049 0.991988
	-0.060494 -0.042027 -0.023770 -0.004103 0.015960
	0.994/U3 0.994153 0.993611 0.993680 0.992661
	-0.051396 -0.053990 -0.056428 -0.058718 -0.060876
0.0008555555555555555555555555555555555	0.089020 0.093514 0.101703 0.101703 0.105440
0.0000000000000000000000000000000000000	-0.74428U -0.782851 -0.819678 -0.854180 -0.886108
	0.028458 0.024907 0.021382 0.017935 0.017935
0.00000000000000000000000000000000000	-0.013891 -0.014279 -0.014248 -0.014248 -0.014179
0.1255519 0.2257521 0.2257521 0.2257521 0.2257521 0.2257521 0.2257521 0.2257521 0.2257521 0.2257521 0.2257521 0.0229207 0.0229207 0.02292107 0.00229225207 0.00229225207 0.0022922525207 0.0022922525207 0.0022922525207 0.0022922525207 0.0022922525207 0.0022922525207 0.0022922525207 0.0022922525207 0.0022922525207 0.0022922525207 0.002292252525207 0.0022922525207 0.00229252525207 0.0022925252525207 0.00229252525207 0.00229252525207 0.00229252525207 0.0022925207 0.002292525207 0.002292525207 0.002292525207 0.0022925207 0.0022925207 0.0022925207 0.0022925207 0.002292525207 0.0022925207 0.00022925207 0.0002925207 0.0002925207 0.0002925207 0.0000000000000000000000000000000000	0.723350 0.761736 0.798394 0.832724 0.864479
,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	77777 76950

Figure 26. - Continued.

-******* OUTPUT FROM SUBROUTINE IMPLIM FOR ICEC=

*** SUBROUTINE IMPLIM RUNS COMPLETE, CPU TIME = 369.512 SECONDS ***

0.07013

0.00002

0.00000

0.06176 -0.04314

-20.00000 -0.01042 -20.00000 -0.01143

*** SUBROUTINE IMPLIM BEGINS ***

ZSCF

YSCF

XSCF

ZSCI

YSCI

XŚCI

100.791 CPU TIME =

*** SUBROUTINE STREM3D COMPLETE

TRAJECTORY DATA ARE WRITTEN ON UNIT 10 FOR PLOTTING

WATER DROP DIAMETER = Particle settling speed=

2.00000E+01MICROMETERS 1.93333E-04 M/SEC

***** SUBROUTINE CONFAC BEGINS *****

140.459 SECONDS *** *** SUBROUTINE CONFAC RUNS COMPLETE, CPU TIME =

******* OUTPUT FROM SUBROUTINE CONFAC FOR ICEC= 1

100

0.000000	10.039787	0.116800	1.000000	0.000000	0.000000	-1.068762	0.000000	-0.006701	1.046131
0.00000	0.890463	0.207076	1.00000	0.00000	0.000000	-1.025440	0.000000	-0.000892	1.002866
0.00000	0.858079	0.263700	0.997481	-0.035470	0.061436	-1.017035	0.00000	-0.009549	0.994487
0.00000	0.865114	0.251578	0.990002	-0.070526	0.122154	-1.014855	0.000260	-0.009657	0.992325
0.000000	0.894904	0.199147	0.990164	-0.069955	0.121166	-1.008197	0.001031	-0.010211	0.985735
0.00000	0.919287	0.154911	0.990369	-0.069225	0.119901	-0.997297	0.002295	-0.010942	0.974933
0.000000	0.938843	0.118574	0.990691	-0.060064	0.117890	-0.982370	0.004027	-0.011666	0.960124
0.000000	0.954735	0.088480	0.991115	-0.066503	0.115187	-0.963557	0.006175	-0.012387	0.941448
0.000000	0.968531	0.061947	0.991562	-0.064816	0.112265	-0.941194	0.008695	-0.012847	0.919233
0.00000	0.980817	0.037997	0.992044	-0.062945	0.109024	-0.915288	0.011535	-0.013374	0.893488

F	03046 03049		Z(NBRC,NBCC)	0.016225 0.016225 0.014522 0.012012028 0.0079410 0.0079410 0.007999 0.00729 0.0072000 0.00729
ZTJ	 		())	82-83-0-20-22-22-22-22-22-22-22-22-22-22-22-2
YTIF	0.00700 0.00669	1	Y (NBRC , NB	
XTIF	0.05242 0.05237	FOR SLICE:	BRC, NBCC)	
ZTIP	0.01623 -0.01615	TRJ INPUT	NBCC) X(N	00000000000000000000000000000000000000
γTIP	-0.01086	DUTINE ARY	COLUMN (
XTIP	20.00000	SUBRI	OW CHBRC)	00000000000000000000000000000000000000
	6 0		20	

*** SUBROUTINE ARYTRJ BEGINS ***

548.081 SECONDS *** *** SUBROUTINE ARYTRJ RUNS COMPLETE, CPU TIME =

****		FRUM SUBKI	JULINE AKYI	KJ FUK ICE	-			
XBLI	YBLI	ZBLI	XBLF	YBLF	ZBLF	TNORMX	TNORMY	TNORMZ
-20.00000 -20.00000 -20.00000	-0.01086 -0.01087 -0.01087	0.01623 0.01452 0.01282	0.05242 0.02851 0.01989	0.00700 0.00552 0.00488	0.03046 0.02286 0.01904	-0.96770 -0.96948 -0.9162	-0.05566 -0.09531 -0.11519	-0.24588 -0.22591 -0.20658
-20.00000 -20.00000	-0.01091 -0.01092	0.01111	0.01428	0.00444	0.01592	-0.97379 -0.97602	-0.13088 -0.14387	-0.18604 -0.16338
-20.00000	-0.01094	0.00771	0.00729	0.00383	0.01056	-0.97820 -0.98025	-0.15551	-0.13766 -0.10883
-20.00000	-0.01097	0.00430	0.00339	0.00345	0.00572	-0.98206	-0.17159	-0.07822

Figure 26. - Continued.

		BNORMZ		BSTRM	0.0000000000000000000000000000000000000
		BNORMY	-0.17548 -0.12303 -0.12303 -0.12303 -0.15253 -0.14963 -0.17651 -0.17651 -0.17651 -0.17651 -0.17651 -0.17550 -0.175550 -0.177550 -0.175500 -0.175500 -0.175500 -0.175500 -0.175500 -0.175500 -0.175500 -0.175500 -0.	VSTRM	0.85604 0.86496 0.89477 0.91916
		XWX	6 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	CPSTRM	0.26720 0.25184 0.19938 0.15515
-0.06726 -0.015569 -0.015569 -0.015569 -0.15769 -0.15769 -13769 -0.15769 -0.15769 -0.15769 -0.15769 -0.15769 -0.25593 -0.25593		ICC) BNOK		ZNSTRM	.98993 .99000 .99016 .99037
-0.17550 -0.17550 -0.17759 -0.17159 -0.17159 -0.15555 -0.1555555 -0.1555555 -0.1555555 -0.1555555 -0.1555555 -0.1555555 -0.1555555 -0.1555555 -0.1555555 -0.155555555 -0.1555555 -0.15555555 -0.1555555555555 -0.1555555555555555555555555555555555555		I A (NBKC , NB	0.18209 0.18209 0.18209 0.410972 0.410972 0.657772 0.657772 0.657772 0.657772 0.657772 0.657772 0.65772 0.65772 0.65772 0.65772 0.65772 0.65772 0.65772 0.65772 0.7288 0.7772 0.7288 0.7772 0.7288 0.7772 0.7288 0.7772 0.7288 0.7772 0.7288 0.7772 0.7288 0.7772 0.7288 0.7772 0.7288 0.7772 0.7288 0.7772 0.7288 0.7772 0.7288 0.7772 0.7288 0.7772 0.7288 0.7772 0.7288 0.7772 0.7288 0.7772 0.77772 0.77772 0.77772 0.77772 0.77772 0.77772 0.77772 0.77772 0.77772 0.77772 0.77772 0.77772 0.77772 0.7777777777	TRM Z	7076 -0 7053 -0 6996 -0 6922 -0
-0.98335 -0.98335 -0.98400 -0.98206 -0.98206 -0.97819 -0.97819 -0.97578 -0.97578 -0.948		NBCC) BE	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	SNY MS	56 17 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
0.00341 0.00113 0.00113 0.00113 0.00572 0.01556 0.01556 0.0159286 0.02286		ZINBKC	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	XNSTI	0.122
0.00335 0.00335 0.00327 0.003356 0.003356 0.003568 0.003568 0.00422 0.00422 0.00423 0.00423 0.00423 0.00523	1 VBDC NBCCY	NDKC, NDCCJ	0.005626 0.005626 0.005626 0.005626 0.0056273737373737373737373737373737373737373	SSTRM	1.02369 1.02143 1.01476 1.00388
0.00246 0.00195 0.00195 0.00195 0.00195 0.00195 0.00195 0.001972 0.01972 0.01972 0.01972 0.01972 0.05237	FOR SLICE:	נהיאפררה זרו	0.04047 0.02420 0.01278 0.01279 0.00880 0.00815 0.00615 0.00220 0.00220 0.00220 0.00289 0.00280 0.00289 0.00289 0.00289 0.00280 0.000800000000	ZSTRM	0.00000 -0.00026 -0.00103 -0.00230
$\begin{array}{c} 0.\ 00259\\ 0.\ 00089\\ -0.\ 00081\\ -0.\ 00252\\ -0.\ 00592\\ -0.\ 00592\\ -0.\ 00593\\ -0.\ 01274\\ -0.\ 01274\\ -0.\ 01274\\ -0.\ 01615 \end{array}$	LAC OUTPUT	AULU AUNDA	NE BETAC CC TIME = 54 TREM OUTPUT	YSTRM	0.00339 0.00363 0.00420 0.00490
-0.0109	OUTINE BE		SUBROUTII CPU CPU	TRM	9804 9581 8921 7842
20.00000 20.00000 20.00000 20.00000 20.00000 20.00000 20.00000 20.00000 20.00000 20.00000 20.00000 20.00000 20.00000	SUBR ROW (NTL)		ловаларана 111111111 11111111 11111111 1111111	POINT XS	1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2

Figure 26. - Continued.

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	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.0000	0.00000	0.0000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000		0.0000	0.00000	0.0000	0.00000	0.00000	0.07377	0.14863	0.22723	0.40987	0.49679	0.57758	0.64455	0.65130	0.62662	0.57758	0.41027	0.32121	0.22721	0.07372	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
	0.93874 0.95472	0.98081	0.99200	1.01107	1.02095	1.03858	1.04667	1.05567	1.07289	1.08158	1.09051	1.10731	1.11518	1.12260	1.13418	1.13811	1.14113	CU241.1	1.13750	1.13050	1.09928	1.06880	1.02372	0.86544	0.75611	0.56151 0.56151	0.52462	0.52462	0.56123	0.64583	0.86822	0.95950	1.02546	1.10023	1.11946	1.13861	1.14312	1.1421/
	0.11877 0.08851	0.03800	0.01595 -0.00411	-0.02387	-0.05259	-0.07866	-0.09552	-0.13207	-0.15110	-0.16982	-0.2022	-0.22614	-0.24362	-0 27666	-0.28636	-0.29530	-0.30218	-0.30232	-0.29392	-0.27803	-0.20841	-0.14233	-0.04801 0 08667	0.25101	0.42831	0.68471	0.72478	0.72477	0.68503	U.58290 D 62665	0.24619	0.07937	-0.05156 -0.14635	-0.21050	-0.25319 -0.28091	-0.29643	-0.30671	-0.29681
	-0.99069 -0.99111	-0.99204	-0.99256	-0.99361	-0.99670	-0.99526	-0.99584	-0.99703	-0.99763	-0.99824	-0 99933	-0.99974	-0.99997	-0 99958	-0.99873	-0.99726	-0.99495	-0.98655	-0.97950	-0.96942	-0.93422	-0.90357	-0.85816	-0.69313	-0.56229	-0.23535	-0.09795	0.09795	0.23535	0.400/U 0 56229	0.69313	0.79041	0.90354	0.93420	0.95499 0.96944	0.97954	0.99148	0,99726
	-0.06808 -0.06651	10,00200-0-	-0.05872	-0.05643	-0.05139	-0.04860	-0.04558	-0.03853	-0.03439	-0.02967	-0.02429 -0.01825	-0.01148	-0.00379	U.UU485 D D1667	0.02517	0.03698	0.05020	0.08172	0.10073	0.12270	0.17835	0.21422	0.25669	0.36041	0.41347	0.48595	0.49760	0.49760	0.48595	0.4281U	0.36041	0.30629	0.21425	0.17838	0.12267	0.10061	0.06512	0.03698
	0.11792 0.11519	0.10905	992U1.0	0.09776	0.08902	0.08418	0.07895	0.06673	0.05956	0.05140	0.04207	0.01988	0.00656	-0.02506	-0.04359	-0.06405	-0.08694	-0.14154	-0.17447	-0.21253	-0.30890	-0.37104	-0.530861	-0.62424	-0.71615	-0.84170	-0.86186	-0.86186	-0.84170	-0./9546 -0 71615	-0.62424	0.53051	-0.37109	-0.30896	-0.21247	-0.17427		-0.06405
:	0.98892 0.97017	0.92182	0.86076	0.82625	0.75083	0.71067	0.66936	0.58475	0.54220	0.49994	0.47054	0.37835	0.34050	0.27034	0.23838	0.20869	0.18137	0.13407	0.11409	0.09651	0.06817	0.05712	0.04/91 0.04029	0.03395	0.02857	0.01789	0.00961	-0.00112	-0.01009	-0.02138	-0.02703	-0.03346	-0.05037	-0.06144	-0.08980	-0.10739	-0.14982	-0.20201
	-0.00403 -0.00618	-0.01154	-0.01794	-0.02138	-0.02845	-0.03197	-0.03537	-0.04165	-0.04439	-0.04679	-0.040/9	-0.05139	-0.05192	-0.05133	-0.05021	-0.04858	-0.04646	-0.04098	-0.03773	-0.03424 -0 03424	-0.02680	-0.02298	-0.01552	-0.01199	-0.00870	-0.00314	-0.00112	0.00112	0.00314	2/500.0 0.0870	0.01199	0.01552	U.U192U 0.02298	0.02680	0.03424	0.03773	0.04391	0.04858
	-0.00567 -0.00631	-0.00743	-0.00816	-0.00823	-0.00792	-0.00743	-0.00675	-0.00482	-0.00357	-0.00216	0,000.0	0.00295	0.00485	0.00873	0.01063	0.01244	0.01414	0.01705	0.01820	0.01912	0.02017	0.02026	0.01947	0.01848	0.01697	0.01075	0.00396	-0.00431	0.00309	24/00.0 96600.0	0.01182	0.01296	0.01389	0.01384	0.01284	0.01195	0.00948	0.00625
	0.96359 0.94497	0.89693	0.83621	0.80188	0.72678	0.68679	0.64562	0.56127	0.51882	0.4/665	0.39458	0.35526	0.31747	0.24742	0.21554	0.18594	0.15876	0.11187	0.09219	0.07499 0 06019	0.04767	0.03731	0.02226	0.01710	0.01311	0.00663	0.00233	-0.00244	0.00221	0/600.0	0.01325	0.01850	0.03363	0.04402	0.07136	0.08858	0.13047	0.18236
	ហេក	~ @ 0	701	12	13	14	15	17	18	19	210	22	23	52 72	50	27	, 8 2 8 2 8	30	31	22	36	35	9 C C	38	39 60	15 7	40	44	45	4 4 0 7 4 0	48	49 649	200	22	0 (T	50	220	26

Figure 26. - Continued.

•	SUBROUTINE	STREM3D OUT	TPUT FOR SLIC	E: 2							
POINT	XSTRM	YSTRM	ZSTRM	SSTRM	XNSTRM	YNSTRM	ZNSTRM	CPSTRM	VSTRM	BSTRM	
-	1 570271	0 562293	-0 001786	1 275275	0.122563	-0.070762	-0.989935	0.034181	0.982761	0.00000	
40	1 500077	0 562675	-0 001796	1 205982	0.122154	-0.070526	-0.990002	0.047673	0.975873	0.000000	
4 1		0 562553	-0.001804	1.160122	0.121166	-0.069955	-0.990164	0.061690	0.968664	0.00000	
	372769 1	0 562553	-0 001814	1.129770	106611.0	-0.069225	-0.990369	0.074707	0.961922	0.000000	
ru	(77702 L	0 562670	-0 001829	1.099666	0.117921	-0.068082	-0.990686	0.092330	0.952717	0.00000	
2		0 562338	-0.001845	1.079781	0.115193	-0.066507	-0.991114	0.108124	0.944392	0.000000.0	
0 r	1 TEEDOR	0 562108	-0 001869	1.060101	0.112261	-0.064814	-0.991563	0.129630	0.932936	0.00000	
- 0	721672 1	0 561873		1.047137	0.109045	-0.062957	-0.992041	0.149800	0.922063	0.00000	
0 0	DOTJLC'T	297192 0		1.038592	0.105440	-0.060876	-0.992561	0.168245	0.912006	0.00000.0	
	1 205167	0 561380	-0.001962	1.030160	0.101703	-0.058718	-0.993080	0.194781	0.897340	0.00000	
	1 316026	0.541009	-0.002051	1.021910	0.097737	-0.056428	-0.993611	0.241458	0.870943	0.000000	
	1 208026	0 560515	-0.002673	1.013844	0.093400	-0.053924	-0.994167	0.247254	0.867610	0.00000.0	
125	1.300704	0.540103	-0.003336	1.005606	0.089015	-0.051393	-0.994704	0.194301	0.897607	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	

CPU TIME = 548.273

*** SUBROUTINE BSTREM COMPLETE ***

1.13455 1.122556 1.125556 1.1255556 1.1255556 1.1255556 1	0.93979
	0.11680
0.99958 0.99958 0.99958 0.99958 0.999588 0.999588 0.999588 0.995882 0.995885882 0.99588582 0.9	1.00000
0.02517 0.015517 0.015517 0.015517 0.015517 0.015557 0.01555737 0.055575737 0.000555757777 0.0005557577777777777777777777777777777	0.00000
- 0.02506 0.00636 0.00636 0.01976 0.01976 0.05160 0.05160 0.05160 0.05160 0.05256 0.05256 0.05256 0.05256 0.05256 0.05256 0.05256 0.05256 0.05256 0.05256 0.05256 0.05256 0.05566 0.05556 0.05566 0.055556 0.055555 0.055555 0.055555 0.055555 0.055555 0.055555 0.055555 0.055555 0.055555 0.055555 0.055555 0.055555 0.055555 0.055555 0.055555 0.055555 0.055555 0.055555 0.055555 0.0555555 0.055555 0.055555 0.055555 0.055555 0.055555 0.055555 0.0555555 0.055555 0.055555 0.055555 0.055555 0.055555 0.055555 0.0555555 0.0555555 0.05555555 0.055555555	0.00000
	-1.06876 -1.06876
0.05133 0.05133 0.051339 0.051339 0.051339 0.051339 0.051339 0.051339 0.051339 0.051339 0.051339 0.051339 0.051339 0.021338 0.00126 0.00103 0.00103 0.00026 0.00026	0.00000
0.0005554 0.0005554 0.0005519 0.0005519 0.0005519 0.0005519 0.0005519 0.0005519 0.0005519 0.000552539 0.0005519 0.0005519 0.0005219 0.000529 0.0005219 0.0005219 0.000521	-0.00670
0.24113866 24113866 24113866 24113866 2413886 2413886 2413886 2413886 2413886 2413886 2413886 2413886 2413886 241458 24144	1.01552
00000000000000000000000000000000000000	87 88
	0.000000
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0.955507	1.131820
0.144291 0.144291 0.06494994 0.064949944994949494949494 0.002484944949494949494949494949494949494949	-0.281017 -0.287432 -0.286114
	0.998813 0.998237 0.997632
	-0.024353 -0.029674 -0.034386
0.084184 0.08418455 0.0567332 0.0567332 0.0567332 0.0567332 0.0567332 0.0567332 0.0567332 0.0557322 0.0557322 0.05573220 0.05573259559 0.005657559 0.005657559 0.005656595559 0.0025056599 0.0025056599555256555955255555555555555555	0.051396
0.931942 0.931942 0.931942 0.931942 0.931942 0.931942 0.931942 0.931942 0.931942 0.931942 0.931942 0.9319499 0.01283955 0.03283999 0.01283955 0.03283999 0.01283955 0.03283999 0.01283955 0.000000 0.0356453 0.0000000 0.0356453 0.0000000 0.0356453 0.0000000 0.0559688 0.00000000 0.0559688 0.0000000000000000000000000000000000	0.082154
-0.0015131 -0.0055158 -0.0015131 -0.0015131 -0.0015131 -0.0055158 -0.0015131 -0.0015131 -0.0055558 -0.0015131 -0.0015131 -0.0015131 -0.0055558 -0.0015131 -0.0015131 -0.0055558 -0.0015131 -0.0055558 -0.0015131 -0.0055558 -0.0015131 -0.0055558 -0.00155558 -0.0	0.031316 0.032117 0.033274
000000000000000000000000000000000000000	0.566379
	0.384327
	69 69 69

	.Е. Z
	PUT FOR SLIC
	SIKEMSD UUI
	2UBKUU1 LNL
00000000000000000000000000000000000000	

BSTRM		*****
VSTRM	0.864796 0.864796 0.9125944 0.9125944 0.9125944 0.915554 0.9915554 0.99155554 0.99155554 0.99155554 0.99155554 0.99155554 0.99155554 0.99155554 0.99155554 0.99155554 0.99155554 0.99155554 0.99155554 0.99155554 0.99155554 0.99155554 0.99155554 0.99155554 0.95555453 0.95555994 0.95555994 0.95555994 0.95555994 0.95555994 0.71555594 0.95555994 0.715555594 0.715555594 0.71555569 0.75555594 0.715555594 0.755555594 0.75555594 0.75555594 0.75555594 0.75555594 0.75555594 0.75555594 0.755555594 0.755555594 0.755555594 0.755555594 0.755555594 0.755555594 0.755555594 0.755555565656565656565656565656565656565	
CPSTRM	0.252128 0.252128 0.166453 0.166453 0.1564545 0.156451 0.156451 0.056077 0.056077 0.056077 0.0566761 0.0566761 0.0566765 0.0566765 0.257753 0.65455757 0.65455757 0.65455757 0.65455757 0.65455757 0.6545575757 0.6545575757 0.65557777 0.65557775 0.655577575 0.65557777 0.65557775 0.655577575 0.655577575 0.65557775 0.655577575 0.655577575 0.65557775 0.655577575 0.655577575 0.655577575 0.655577575 0.655577575 0.655577575 0.655577575 0.655577575 0.655577575 0.655577575 0.6555755 0.6555755 0.65557575 0.655577575 0.65557575 0.65557575 0.65557575 0.65557575 0.65557575 0.65557575 0.65555755 0.65555755 0.65555755 0.65555755 0.655557575 0.655557575 0.655557575 0.655557575 0.65555755 0.655557555 0.655557575 0.65555755 0.65555755 0.65555755 0.65555755 0.65555755 0.65555556 0.65555755 0.65555556 0.65555556 0.6555556 0.6555556 0.6555556 0.6555556 0.65555556 0.6555556 0.6555556 0.6555556 0.6555556 0.6555556 0.6555556 0.6555556 0.65555556 0.655556 0.655556 0.655556 0.655556 0.655556 0.655556 0.655556 0.655556 0.655556 0.555556 0.555556 0.555556 0.555556 0.555556 0.555556 0.555556 0.555556 0.555556 0.555556 0.555556 0.5555556 0.5555556 0.5555556 0.5555556 0.55	
ZNSTRM	0.000000000000000000000000000000000000	
YNSTRM		
XNSTRM	0.11225 0.11225 0.11225 0.11215 0.1115 0.1115 0.1115 0.1115 0.1115 0.1115 0.1115 0.1115 0.1115 0.1115 0.1115 0.1115 0.000 0.0100 0.01105 0.0225 0.000 0.01115 0.0225 0.000 0.01115 0.0225 0.000 0.01115 0.0225 0.000 0.01115 0.0225 0.000 0.01115 0.0225 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.000000	
SSTRM	1.015452 1.015452 1.015452 1.015452 1.0154554 1.0155547 1.0155547 1.0155547 1.0155547 1.0155547 1.0155547 1.0155554 1.0155554 1.0155555 1.01555555 1.015555555 1.015555555 1.015555555 1.015555555 1.015555555 1.015555555 1.015555555 1.015555555 1.015555555 1.015555555 1.015555555 1.015555555 1.015555555 1.015555555 1.01555555 1.01555555 1.015555555 1.01555555 1.01555555 1.01555555 1.01555555 1.01555555 1.01555555 1.01555555 1.01555555 1.01555555 1.01555555 1.015555555 1.01555555 1.01555555 1.01555555 1.01555555 1.01555555 1.01555555 1.01555555 1.01555555 1.01555555 1.01555555 1.01555555 1.01555555 1.01555555 1.01555555 1.01555555 1.01555555 1.01555555 1.01555555 1.01555555 1.0155555 1.0155555 1.01555555 1.01555555 1.0155555 1.0155555 1.01555555 1.01555555 1.01555555 1.01555555 1.0155555 1.0155555 1.01555555 1.01555555 1.0155555 1.0155555 1.0155555 1.0155555 1.0155555 1.0155555 1.0155555 1.0155555 1.0155555 1.0155555 1.01555555 1.01555555 1.015555555 1.01555555 1.01555555 1.015555555 1.0155555555555555555555555555555555555	
ZSTRM	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 $	
VSTRM	0.000000000000000000000000000000000000	
XSTRM	1.312290 1.312290 1.2508530 1.2508530 1.2508530 1.2508530 1.2508530 1.2508530 1.2508530 1.2508530 1.25085488 1.25085488 1.152785488 1.152785488 1.152785488 1.152785488 1.152785488 1.152785488 1.152785488 1.2585488 1.	
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*** SUBROUTINE CONFAC BEGINS ***

2.00000E+01MICROMETERS 1.93333E-04 M/SEC

WATER DROP DIAMETER = PARTICLE SETTLING SPEED=

TRAJECTORY DATA ARE WRITTEN ON UNIT 10 FOR PLOTTING

556.650 CPU TIME =

SUBROUTINE STREM3D COMPLETE ***

1.126003 1.126003 1.126002 1.142739 1.142759 1.142759 1.142759 1.1527559 1.1527559 1.1527559 1.1527559 1.1527559 1.1527559 1.1527559 1.1527559 1.1527559 1.1527559 1.1527559 1.1527559 1.1527559 1.1527559 1.15275559 1.15275559 1.15275559 1.15275559 1.15275559 1.152755559 1.152755559 1.152755559 1.15275555555555555555555555555555555555	0.913033 0.888657 0.888657 0.88652135 0.8652135 0.9188633 0.918863 0.918863 0.938242
-0.267883 -0.267883 -0.292545 -0.3058461 -0.3058421 -0.3058421 -0.2627832 -0.2627832 -0.2627837 -0.2627837 -0.165561 -0.165561 -0.057897 -0.057897 -0.057897 -0.057897 -0.057897 -0.057897 -0.057897 -0.057897 -0.056191 -0.057835 -0.0750873 -0.0750873 -0.0750873 -0.0750873 -0.0750873 -0.0750873 -0.0750873 -0.0750873 -0.0750873 -0.0750873 -0.0750873 -0.0750873 -0.0750873 -0.0750873 -0.0750873 -0.077835 -0.0750873 -0.077873 -0.07873 -	0.166370 0.210289 0.249184 0.251407 0.251407 0.127088 0.119701
0.954987 0.95445 0.95445 0.9914836 0.9914836 0.9914836 0.9914836 0.9914813 0.999555 0.9995334 0.9995334 0.99956277 0.9956315 0.9956315 0.9956315 0.9956315 0.9956315 0.9956315 0.99564153 0.99564153 0.99564153 0.99564153 0.99564153 0.99564153 0.99564153 0.99564153 0.995664 0.99566666666666666666666666666666666666	0.990369 0.990164 0.990164 0.99002 0.997002 0.997481 0.997481 1.000000 011 0.00000 011 0.00000 011 0.00000 011 0.00000 011 0.00000 011 0.00000 011 0.00000 010 01
0.148324 0.122672 0.00101513 0.00101513 0.050207 0.050207 0.050207 0.050207 0.050207 0.056207 0.056207 0.056207 0.026353 -0.0263564 -0.058766 -0.058766 -0.058766 -0.058768 -0.058768 -0.058768 -0.058768 -0.058768 -0.058768 -0.058768 -0.058768 -0.058768 -0.058768 -0.058768 -0.058768 -0.058768 -0.058768 -0.05866428 -0.058768 -0.05866428 -0.058768 -0.05866428 -0.058768 -0.058768 -0.05866428 -0.05866428 -0.058666428 -0.058666428 -0.058666428 -0.058666428 -0.058666428 -0.058666428 -0.058666428 -0.058666428 -0.058666428 -0.058666428 -0.058666428 -0.058666428 -0.058666428 -0.058666428 -0.058666428 -0.058666428 -0.058666428 -0.05866644817 -0.05866644817 -0.05866644817 -0.05866644817 -0.05866644817 -0.05866644817 -0.05866644817 -0.05866644817 -0.05866644817 -0.05866644817 -0.05866644817 -0.05866644817 -0.058666644817 -0.05866644817 -0.05866644817 -0.05866644817 -0.05866644817 -0.05866644817 -0.05866644817 -0.05866646817 -0.05866646817 -0.05866646817 -0.05866646817 -0.05866646817 -0.05866646817 -0.05866646817 -0.05866646817 -0.05866646817 -0.05866646817 -0.05866646817 -0.05866646817 -0.05866646817 -0.058666646817 -0.058666646817 -0.058666646817 -0.05866666666666666666666666666666666666	-0.069227 -0.06957 -0.070526 -0.035470 0.000000 0.000000
-0.256906 -0.1415268 -0.1415268 -0.1415268 -0.1615286961 -0.086961 -0.085961 -0.085961 0.0195661 0.0195661 0.0195596 0.059559 0.0595596 0.0595596 0.097737 0.01127265 0.1102265 0.1102265 0.1152865	0.1119904 0.121169 0.121169 0.012154 0.000000 0.0000000
-0.076815 -0.052308 -0.1500453 -0.1500453 -0.1552453 -0.15526279 -0.2566279 -0.2566279 -0.2566279 -0.2566279 -0.2566279 -0.2566279 -0.2566279 -0.2566279 -0.2566279 -0.2566279 -0.2566279 -0.2566279 -0.2566279 -0.2566279 -0.2566279 -0.556279 -0.562799 -0.562799 -0.5627970 -0.9950801 -0.9950801 -0.9950753 -0.9667379 -0.9962020 -0.9667379 -0.9950753 -0.9667379 -0.9950753 -0.9667379 -0.9667379 -0.9667370 -0.967370 -0.967370 -0.967370 -0.967370 -0.967370 -0.9667370 -0.97370 -0.97370 -0.97370 -0.97370 -0.97370 -0.97370 -0.97370 -0.97370 -0.97370 -0.97370 -0.97370 -0.97370 -0.97370 -0.97370 -0.97370 -0.97370 -0.97370	-0.999867 -1.010555 -1.017084 -1.017084 -1.027537 -1.027537 -1.027537 -1.027537 -1.027537
0.034543 0.034543 0.0439733 0.0439733 0.048575 0.050212 0.050212 0.051318 0.051318 0.051342 0.051342 0.051342 0.0513482 0.0513482 0.05134282 0.051535 0.051535 0.0117982 0.01173825 0.01173825 0.0115355 0.0115355 0.0115535 0.0115555 0.0115555 0.0115555 0.0115555 0.0115555 0.0115555 0.0115555 0.01155555 0.01155555 0.01155555 0.0115555555555	
0.5559128 0.5559128 0.5559128 0.5559128 0.5559128 0.5559128 0.5559128 0.5559128 0.5559128 0.5559128 0.5559128 0.5549150 0.5549150 0.5549150 0.5549188 0.55491880 0.55480000000000000000000000000000000000	0.543709 0.543709 0.543754 0.543754 0.543754 0.543866 0.543866 0.544312 0.544312 0.544312 0.544312 0.544312 0.544312 0.544312 0.544312 0.544312 0.544312 0.544312 0.544312 0.544312 0.544312 0.544312 0.544312 0.543866 0.543754 0.544754 0.544754 0.544754 0.544754 0.544754 0.54575454 0.545754754754 0.5457547547547547547547547547547547547547
0.375743 0.375743 0.4559320 0.4559320 0.4559320 0.553711 0.553711 0.553711 0.553711 0.553711 0.553711 0.5537135 0.5537135 0.7149000 0.7149000 0.7149000000000000000000000000000000000000	1.294756 1.305361 1.318855 1.3214000 1.334513 1.334513 1.354513 1.364833
55555555555555555555555555555555555555	88888888888888888888888888888888888888

0.00000

*** SUBROUTINE CONFAC RUNS COMPLETE, CPU TIME = 594.427 SECONDS ***

 OUTPUT FROM SUBROUTINE CONFAC FOR ICEC= 2

 XSCI
 YSCI
 ZSCI
 XSCF
 YSCF
 ZSCF

 -20.00000
 0.53191
 0.04405
 0.31800
 0.54997
 0.05101

 -20.00000
 0.53242
 -0.05314
 0.31800
 0.54992
 -0.06080

.

*** SUBROUTINE IMPLIM BEGINS ***

*** SUBROUTINE IMPLIM RUNS COMPLETE, CPU TIME = 784.205 SECONDS ***

******** OUTPUT FROM SUBROUTINE IMPLIM FOR ICEC= 2 XTIP YTIP ZTIP XTIF YTIF ZTIF 20 00000 0 53206 0 01663 0 36062 0 55757 0 0302

-20.00000 0.53206 0.01643 0.36962 0.55757 0.03026 -20.00000 0.53223 -0.01632 0.36007 0.55760 -0.03002 subroutine Arytrj input for slice; 2

ROW (NBRC) COLUMN (NBCC) X(NBRC,NBCC) Y(NBRC,NBCC) Z(NBRC,NBCC)

0.016432	0.014709	0.012985	0.011262	0.009538	0.007815	0.006091	0.004368	0.002644	0.000920	-0.000803	-0,002527	-0.004250	-0.005974	-0.007697	-0.009421	-0.011144	-0.012868
0.532056	0.532065	0.532074	0.532083	0.532092	0.532101	0.532111	0.532120	0.532129	0.532138	0.532147	0.532156	0.532165	0.532174	0.532183	0.532193	0.532202	0.532211
-20,00000	-20.000000	-20.00000	-20.00000	-20.00000	-20.00000	-20.00000	-20.00000	-20.000000	-20.000000	-20.000000	-20.00000	-20.00000	-20.00000	-20.00000	-20.00000	-20.000000	-20.000000
	I	-	-		Г	I	-	-	~	-		1	-4		-1	-4	l
-	2	м	5	ŝ	9	7	8	6	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18

-0.014592 -0.016315 0.532220 0.532229 -20.000000 -20.000000 ----20

***** SUBROUTINE ARYTRJ BEGINS *****

957.498 SECONDS *** *** SUBROUTINE ARYTRJ RUNS COMPLETE, CPU TIME =

2 OUTPUT FROM SUBROUTINE ARYTRJ FOR ICEC= ******

			BNORMY
	TNORMZ	-0.21972 -0.21972 -0.21972 -0.21972 -0.127989 -0.137989 -0.135794 -0.135794 -0.15538 -0.15538 -0.156484 0.1766484 0.1766484 0.1766484 0.1766484 0.1766484 0.1766484 0.1766484 0.220941 0.220941	C) BNORMX
	TNORMY	-0.07747 -0.11380 -0.11380 -0.117280 -0.17103 -0.17103 -0.177930 -0.18918 -0.18918 -0.18918 -0.17989 -0.17989 -0.17989 -0.17989 -0.17989 -0.17329 -0.17329	TA(NBRC,NBC
	TNORMX	-0.96789 -0.96890 -0.97264 -0.9725451 -0.97451 -0.97451 -0.973931 -0.973931 -0.973931 -0.973655 -0.973834 -0.9736555 -0.9725556 -0.97256 -0.97256 -0.	, NBCC) BE
2	ZBLF	0.03226 0.012294 0.0160132 0.0106023 0.0106233 0.0105233 0.0105233 0.0013233 0.0013235 0.0013245 0.0013157 0.00130505 0.00130505 0.00130505 0.00130505 0.00130505 0.001050505 0.0005050505 0.0005050505 0.0005050505050505050505050505050505050) Z(NBRC
	YBLF	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	CHBRC, NBCC
	XBLF	P. 252255 0.355555 0.355551 0.355551 0.357916 0.3227916 0.322791 0.322791 0.3227919 0.3227919 0.3227255 0.3227255 0.3277959 0.32772559 0.3277759 0.32772559 0.32772559 0.32772559 0.32772559 0.32772559 0.32772559 0.32772559 0.33777559 0.32772559 0.32772559 0.32772559 0.32772559 0.33777559 0.32772559 0.32775569 0.33777559 0.32775569 0.33775569 0.337755569 0.33775569 0.33775569 0.33755569 0.33755569 0.33755569 0.33755569 0.337555569 0.337555569 0.3375556	C,NBCC) Y
	ZBLI	0.01643 0.01269 0.01299 0.01299 0.01286 0.00781 0.00781 0.007597 0.000892 0.000892 0.0009253 0.0009253 0.0009253 0.0009253 0.001287 0.001287 0.001287 0.011287 0.011287 0.011287 0.011287 0.011287 0.011287 0.011287 0.011287 0.011287 0.011287 0.011287 0.011287 0.011287 0.011287 0.011287 0.011285 0.011287 0.011285 0.011285 0.011285 0.011285 0.011285 0.011285 0.011285 0.011285 0.011285 0.011285 0.011285 0.011285 0.011285 0.011285 0.011285 0.011285 0.011285 0.00000000000000000000000000000000000	JL) XCNBR
	YBLI	0.53206 0.53206 0.53206 0.53207 0.53208 0.53208 0.53211 0.53215 0.53215 0.53215 0.53219 0.532215 0.532215 0.532215 0.532215 0.532215 0.532215 0.532215 0.532215 0.532215 0.532215 0.532215 0.532215 0.532215 0.532215 0.532215 0.532215 0.532215 0.532215 0.5532215 0.5532215 0.5532215 0.5532215 0.5532215 0.5532215 0.5532215 0.5532215 0.5532215 0.5532215 0.5532215 0.5532215 0.5532215 0.5532215 0.5532215 0.5532220 0.55322220 0.55322220 0.55322220 0.5532220 0.5532220 0.55322220 0.55322220 0.55322220 0.5532220 0.5532220 0.5532220 0.55322220 0.55322220 0.5532220 0.5532220 0.5532220 0.5532220 0.5532220 0.55322220 0.5532220 0.5532220 0.5532220 0.553220 0.552200 0.552200 0.552200 0.55220000000000	COLUMN (N.
	XBLI	SUBR	ROW (NIL)

COLUMN (NJL) X(NBRC,NBCC) ROW (NIL)

BNORMZ

-0.22942-0.21013-0.18921-0.18424-0.11723-0.058542-0.058542-0.05852-0.050552-0.050552-0.050552

-0.09564 -0.12330 -0.153230 -0.15563 -0.15563 -0.18560 -0.18966

-0.96860 -0.97360 -0.97360 -0.97360 -0.97358 -0.97358 -0.97358 -0.98158 -0.98158 -0.98158 -0.98158

0.07257 0.18368 0.26742 0.34442 0.47941 0.47941 0.54811 0.54811 0.65575 0.65575 0.65575

0.026600.021040.0117580.0117580.0119580.0139380.009380.006960.002610.00236

0.35798 0.34198 0.32479 0.329479 0.329479 0.328677 0.32867 0.32867 0.32942 0.31969 0.31969

1098765422

Figure 26. - Continued.

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0.05879 0.08781 0.11664 0.1666 0.16756 0.16791 0.18988 0.21003 0.22927				BSTRM	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.0000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0000000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000 0.07401
0.18735 0.18270 0.16589 0.15689 0.15636 0.15636 0.15676 0.15377 0.12377				VSTRM	0.86480 0.86615 0.88861 0.91299	0.94744	0.97156 0.98152	0.99033	1.00655 1.01387	1.02167 1.02878	1.03674 1.04438	1.05271	1.07007	1.08812	1.10647	1.11522	1.13059	1.13690	1.14300	1.13645	1.12543
98053 97923 97753 97562 97366 971666 9882 96857 96857				CPSTRM	0.25213 0.24978 0.21037 0.16644	0.10237	0.05608	0.019245 0.00245	-0.01315 -0.02794	-0.04380 -0.05840	-0.07483 -0.09072	-0.10820	-0.14504	-0.18401	-0.22428	-0.24372 -0.26195	-0.27824	-0.29255	-0.30644	-0.29153	-0.26659 -0.22677
40227084				ZNSTRM	-0.98993 -0.99000 -0.99016 -0.99016	-0.99156	-0.99204	-0.99308 -0.99361	-0.99417 -0.99470	-0.99526 -0.99584	-0.99642	-0.99763 -0.99826	-0.99882	-0.99974	-0.99995	-0.99958	-0.99726	-0.99495 -0.99151	-0.98655	-0.96942	-0.95512
0.05483 0.5483 0.5481 0.5481 0.5481 0.5481 0.5481 0.1845 0.1845 0.1845 0.1845				VNSTRM	-0.07076 -0.07053 -0.06996 -0.06923	-0.06651 -0.06651	-0.06296 -0.06087	-0.05872 -0.05643	-0.05392 -0.05139	-0.04860 -0.04558	-0.04227 -0.03053	-0.03439	-0.02429 -0.01825	-0.01148	-0.00483 0.00483	0.01447 0.02517	0.03698	0.05020	0.08172	0.12270	$0.14811 \\ 0.17835$
-0.00456 -0.00690 -0.01187 -0.01187 -0.01750 -0.01750 -0.02096			-	XNSTRM	0.12256 0.12215 0.12117 0.11990	0.11519	0.10905	0.10170 0.09774	0.09340 0.08902	0.08418	0.07322 U.06673	0.05956	0.04207	0.01988	-0.00836	-0.02506 -0.04359	-0.06405	-0.08694	-0.14154	-0.21253	-0.25654 -0.30890
0.55330 .55345 0.55367 0.55367 0.55367 0.55545 0.55544 0.55544 0.55544			2	SSTRM	1.01545 1.01325 1.00672 0.99603	0.94069	0.91513 0.88644	0.85487 0.82076	0.78441 0.74616	0.70629 0.66525	0.62336 0.58097	0.53848	0.45450	0.37403	0.29938	0.26484	0.20228	0.17453	0.12646	0.08829	0.07279 0.05950
0.32041 0.32170 0.32366 0.326635 0.32635 0.32689 0.33472 0.35755 0.35755	COMPLETE ***	957.581	UT FOR SLICE:	ZSTRM	0.00000 -0.00026 -0.00103	-0.00870	-0.01154	-0.01794 -0.02138	-0.02491 -0.02845	-0.03197 -0.03537	-0.03863 -0.04165	-0.04439 -0.04439	-0.04879	-0.05139	-0.05190	-0.05133 -0.05021	-0.04858	-0.04646 -0.04391	-0.04098	-0.03424	-0.03057 -0.02680
	TINE BETAC	U TİME =	BSTREM OUTP	YSTRM	0.54090 0.54076 0.54040 0.54040	0.53955	0.53943	0.54011	0.54154	0.54350 0.54467	0.54593	0.54858	0.55133	0.55398	0.55643	0.55755	0.55955	0.56042	0.56187	0.56279	0.56300 0.56299
	.NONBROU'	CP	SUBROUTINE	XSTRM	1.31229 1.31011 1.30363 1.29302	1.26012	1.21266 1.18414	1.15275 1.11881	1.08265 1.04457	1.00487 0.96398	$0.92224 \\ 0.87990$	0.83760 0 79562	0.75378	0.67340	0.59879	0.56428	0.50182	0.47416 0.44401	0.42642	0.38888	0.37382 0.36107
	~			POINT	-0845	00r	. 80	10	12	154	16	18	50	122	57 56	25 26	27	28 29	រន	51 32	36 36

0.15084	0.32490	0.41337	0.58234	0.63160	0.64923	0.65593	0.64925	001100.0		1010C.U		00120	49107.0	/6767.0	09670.0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.0000	0.0000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000			0,0000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.0000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
1.07800	0.96717	0.8//39	0.66426	0.58771	0.55559	0.55028		0,22000	0.0000.0	7CT//.0	770/0.0	1000200	100000 T	C00/0.1	1 12/00	00071.1	1,1,504	261P1.1	277177	1.14105	1.13676	1.13031	1.12300	1.11480	1.10602	1.09684	1.08758	1.07869	1.06958	1.06078	1.05238	1.04408	1 000 1	1,02020.1	1.01400	1.00632	0.99864	0.99024	0.98144	0.97150	0.96029	0.94740	0.93215	0.91303	0.88866	0.86650	0.86521	0.88482	U.YIU86 0.93824
-0.16208	0.06459	0.45019	0.55876	0.65459	0.69132	0.69719	10160'N	0.65232		000000 U	5/077.0	-0 04882	20000.0-	CHC01.0-	-0.22708		CC747.0-	004000		- 0.20200	- 0. 29222	-0.27760	-0.26112	-0.24278	-0.22329	-0.20305	-0.18283	-0.16356	-0.14400	-0.12525	-0.10750	-0.09010	-0.05700	06720.0-	-0.02820	-0.01268	0.00272	0.01943	0.03677	0.05619	0.07783	0.10243	0.13110	0.16637	0.21029	0.24918	0.25141	0.21/09	0/1100
-0.90357 -0.85816	-0.79010	-0.56223	-0.40070	-0.23535	-0.09795	0.00000	0 22525	0 40070	0 56220	21207.0		0 85810	0 00356		0 05600	22422.0	730L0 0		00000	04144.0	24474.U	0.99/26	0.99873	0.99958	0.99995	0.99997	0.99974	0.99933	0.99881	0.99824	0.99763	50/66.0 0 00/62	0 00586	0.99528	0.99470	0.99415	0.99361	0.99308	0.99256	0.99204	0.99156	0.99112	0.99069	0.99037	0.99016	0.99000	0.99748	1 00000	1.00000
0.21422 0.25669	0.30649	0.41347	0.45810	0.48595	0.49760	0000000	0.49700	0.65810	0 61367	19092 0	12002.0	0.25666	0.21425		0.14832	12201 0	17001 0	12180 0	1/100.0		17000.0	0.02698	0.02517	0.01447	0.00483	-0.00379	-0.01141	-0.01825	-0.02435	-0.02967	-0.05459	20000- 20000-	-0.04558	-0.04854	-0.05140	-0.05399	-0.05643	-0.05872	-0.06088	-0.06295	-0.06482	-0.06650	-0.06806	-0.06923	-0.06996	-0.07053	-0.03547		0.00000
-0.37104 -0.44461	-0.53086	-0.71615	-0.79346	-0.84170	-0.86186	-0.00000- 20196	-0 86170	-0.79346	-0.71615	-0.62626	-0.53051	-0.44456	-0.37109	-0 30896	-0.25691	-0 21267	-0 17627	-0 16153		207070- 0-	04000.0-	C0400.0-	-0.04359	-0.2506	-0.00836	0.00656	0.01976	0.03161	0.04218	0,05140	96660.0	0.07322	0.07896	0.08407	0.08902	0.09351	0.09774	0.10170	0.10544	0.10902	0.11226	0.11519	0.11789	0.11990	0.12117	0.12215	0.00000		0.00000
0.04825 0.03885	0.03098	0.01862	0.01300	0.00595	21100.0		-0.01160	-0.01774	-0.02294	-0.02859	-0.03518	-0.04296	-0.05233	-0.06355	-0.07682	12200 0-	-0.11016	-0 13045	-0.15376	23021.0-	CCD/T 0-	07007.0-	- 0.22045	102202 0-	-0.50558	-0.33989	-0.5/802	-0.41/6/	-0.45849	6TNNG'N-	04740.0-	12223 U-	-0.66920	-0.71022	-0.75005	-0.78832	-0.82472	-0.85880	-0.89030	-0.91900	-0.94453	-0.96673	-0.98520	-0.99987	22010.1-	-1.01/08	/2610.1-	46/20.1-	-1.07013
-0.02298 -0.01921	-0.01552	-0.00870	-0.00572	-0.00314	21100.0-	0.00112	0.00314	0.00572	0.00870	0,01199	0.01552	0.01920	0.02298	0.02680	0.03057	0.03424	0.03773	0.04097	10270 0	79790 0		0.05010	12000.0		061GD 0	26160.0	40100 0	0.05059	6/950.0	6/950.0	0 06165	0.03863	0.03537	0.03197	0.02846	0.02491	0.02138	0.01794	0.01464	0.01154	0.00870	0.00618	0.00403	0.00250	0.00105	0.00020	0.00000		0.00000
0.56272 0.56215	0.56118	0.55778	0.55473	0.54952	0.54507	0.54589	0.55446	0.55899	0.56157	0.56344	0.56481	0.56565	0.56615	0.56637	0.56635	0.56613	0.56572	0.56517	0.56450	0 56372	D 562RE		0 520250		H/ACC.0	- 0000 - 0	K7/GG.0	14000 D	20100.0	0.20024		0.54915	0.54789	0.54668	0.54561	0.54467	0.54395	0.54328	0.54274	0.54250	0.54239	0.54257	2/266.0	10596.0		C/C+C.D	20710 20720 20720	0.54475	0.54531
0.35050	0.33502	0.32534	0.32167	0.31/69	0 31518	0.31522	0.32054	0.32413	0.32753	0.33173	0.33711	0.34392	0.35247	0.36302	0:37574	0.39079	0.40830	0.42832	0.45091	0.47605	0 50371	0 53300	0000000	010007 0	00000 0		47C/0.0	0.75527	1000/.N	0.777.0 0.870/8	D REIRE	0.92409	0.96583	1.00669	1.04636	1.08445	1.12067	/ 4 4 4 1 . 1	1.18589	26612.1	1.23980	CR192.1	N2N02.1	0/567.T	0000001	40712.1	76662 L	1.33451	1.36483
35 36	37	39	9;	- C	3 M F - 3	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	. 80 14				101	24		tu ov	07	010	20		202	11	72	23	51	עי רי	01 ~1		200	~ C	0.0		00		+ u	200	87	88

*** SUBROUTINE BSTREM COMPLETE ***

CPU TIME = 957.692

SUBROUTINE STREM3D OUTPUT FOR SLICE: 3

BSTRM	0.000000	0.000000	0.00000		0.000000	0.00000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.00000	0.000000	0.000000					0.04/0.0	2400CT.0	CCBUCZ.0	0,024070	0.410300	0 587330	0.631602	0.649228	0.655933
VSTRM	0.997351	0.992420	0.988690	0,927812	0.971004	0.963798	0.956667	0.950039	0.940697	0.931706	0.923409	0.916070	0.909858	0.901933	0.895132	0.889528	0.882649	0.881501	0.880977	0.880802	0.884877	0.886272	0.905007	0.944625	0.976653	1.007545	1.021080	1.030680	010000.1	1,042244	1 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	CTCCCD.T	+00000.T	2020070 T	102000.1	1000000	1.0/0771 1.086650	1.090537	1.096364	1.102282
CPSTRM	0.005291 0.009499	0.015103	0.022125	0.043883	0.057151	0.071093	0.084789	0.097425	0.115090	0.131924	0.147316	0.160816	0.172158	0.186516	0.198739	0.208740	0.220931	0.222956	0.223879	0.224187	0.216992	0.214522	0.179369	0.107683	0.046148	-0.015147	-0.042605	106200.0-	10CH/0.0-	C/2000.0-		-0.100005	100021.0-	97CACT.0-	+COT+T.O.	2442CI.U-	-0.174685	-0-1189272	-0.202014	-0.215025
ZNSTRM	-0.989935 -0.990002	-0.990164	-0.990369	-0.991114	-0.991563	-0.992041	-0.992561	-0.993080	-0.993611	-0.994167	-0.994704	-0.995264	-0.995835	-0.996419	-0.997027	-0.997632	-0.998237	-0.998819	-0.999333	-0.999737	-0.999971	-0.999953	-0.999581	-0.998733	-0.997262	-0.994948	905166.0-	PCC086.0-	164616.0-	-0.055110		C776C6'0-	70000A.0-	/61968.0-	707120 00120700	- 0.52120 - 0.52220	007706'0-	-0.235352	-0.097951	0.00000
YNSTRM	-0.070762 -0.070526	-0.069957	-0.02000	-0.068082	-0.064813	-0.062957	-0.060875	-0.058718	-0.056429	-0.053925	-0.051392	-0.048603	-0.045585	-0.042274	-0.038528	-0.034386	-0.029674	-0.024291	-0.018254	-0.011476	-0.003787	0.004828	0.014466	0.025165	0.036977	0.050196	0.065024	/1/180.0	47/00T.0	20/221.0	272021 0	CHC9/T.0	777417.0	C600G7 0	064000.0	10-000-0	0/4014/0	0 485955	0 497595	0.500000
XNSTRM	0.122563 0.122154	0.121169	0.1120211	0.115192	0.112261	0.109045	0.105439	0.101703	0.097737	0.093400	0.089015	0.084184	0.078955	0.073220	0.066732	0.059559	0.051396	0.042073	0.031616	0.019877	0.006559	-0.008362	-0.025056	-0.043587	-0.064045	-0.086941	-0.112625	/25191.0-	001111101	07C7T7.0-	00000X 0	CU480C.U-	CHN1/C.N-	-0.444606	0000000.0-	-0.512150	179101/.n-	10404/0-	-0 861861	-0.866026
SSTRM	2.350709	1.630425	1.459252	1 226212.1	1.172492	1.135611	1.111206	1.095054	1.079034	1.068459	1.061474	1.056857	1.053801	1.050770	1.048765	1.047438	1.046120	1.044808	1.043498	1.042188	1.040075	1.038412	1.032609	1.011568	0.970764	0.891974	0.838356	0.184120		/GDTT/.0	1474/0.0	U.00/202	220009.0	0.562692	0,41626.0	0.48/380	024644.0	2082112.0	0.336312	0.295515
ZSTRM	-0.000226	-0.000227	-0.000229	-0.000232	-0.000235	-0.000237	-0.000240	-0.000242	-0.000246	-0.000249	-0.000252	-0.000255	-0.000258	-0.000261	-0.000264	-0.000267	-0.000270	-0.000275	-0.000282	-0.000294	-0.000371	-0.000629	-0.001285	-0.003691	-0.008283	-0.016650	-0.021960	-0.02/055	/67000.0-	202220.0-	1000010- 0000000	960600.0-	-0.141/00	-0.044122	-0.046295	-0.048184	24/640.0-	-0.051919	-0.052277	-0.051865
YSTRM	-0.526717 -0.527861	-0.529434	-0.531220	-0.533012 -0 536666	-0.536090	-0.537260	-0.538180	-0.538879	-0.539669	-0.540266	-0.540707	-0.541027	-0.541254	-0.541496	-0.541668	-0.541789	-0.541915	-0.542045	-0.542176	-0.542308	-0.542439	-0.542686	-0.543228	-0.544695	-0.546653	-0.549135	-0.550317	-0.551210	70100.0-	1961CC.U-		C012CC.U-	820266.0-	-0.551/20	122122.0-	214044.0- 224044.0-	0/0646.0-	200293 0-	00015010-	-0.543399
XSTRM	1.995758	1.275479	1.084315	0.95/428 0 877700	0.817602	0.780739	0.756352	0.740215	0.724215	0.713656	0.706685	0.702079	0.699032	0.696010	0.694013	0.692691	0.691379	0.690074	0.688770	0.687467	0.686164	0.683726	0.677986	0.657135	0.616637	0.538332	0.484991	0.431006	17/560.0	012865.0	010170.0	129482.0	0.24/529	0.210246	0.1/2/60	951250.0	0.0770000	0 0204847	-0 017857	-0.056604
POINT	~	1W	J I	אים	2	. 60	6	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	2	101	21	0 \ 0 I	5 L 10 P	ה יר	36	21	28 8 8	50	2.5	- C 5 - C	1 M 1 V T

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	0.649235 0.631455	0.583072	0.412999	0.324555	0.1515572	0.075596	0.00000	0.000000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000.0	0.000000		0.000000	0.00000	0.00000	0.000000	0.00000	0.00000		0.00000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.00000		0.00000	0.00000	0.000000	0.00000	0.00000.0	0.00000	0,00000	0.000000	0.00000	0.000000	0.000000		0.000000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000		0.000000
	1.106125 1.111125	1.115097	1.115654	1.118597	1.117848	1.115039	1.118252	1019111	1.111036	1.113327	1.106950	1.105298	1.099118	1.094358	1.090924	1.090351	1.075257	1.072750	1 046743	1.062378	1.043833	1.042259	1.038450	1.030896	0.994883	0.968977	0.921508	0.909949	0.897095	0.823096	0.814875	0.793194	0.747471	0.706976	0.655843	0.587039	0.551714 0 520015	0 519903	0.517694	0.524020	0.532268	0.54228	0.566648	0.591057
	-0.223513	-0.243442 -0.244134	-0.244684	-0.251260	-0.249585	-0.243311	-0.250487	-0.241221	-0.234401	-0.239498	-0.225339	-0 220880	-0.208060	-0.197619	-0.190116	-0.188866	-0.1561/7	-0.15U/95	-0135850	-0.128648	-0.089587	-0.086304	-0.078379	-0.062746	U.UIU2U8 0 030701	0.061084	0.150823	0.171992	122641.U	0.322512	0.335978	U.362886 0 380561	0.441287	0.500185	0.569870	0.655385	0.692612	0.729701	0.731993	0.725403	0.716690	0 202150	0.678910	0.649706
	0.097951	0.400699 0.562288	0.693128	0.790407	0.903542	0.934198	0.954987	0.979565	0.986556	0.991483	0.994946	0.99/202 0 098733	0.999581	0.999953	1799991	0.999740	4777777 777777777777777777777777777777	0 000727	0.997632	0.997027	0.996419	0.995835	0.995277	0.994/03	CCI476.U	0.993080	0.992561	0.992044	205166.0	0.990691	0,990369	401044.0	0.997481	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	0,000000	0.00000	0.000000	0.00000	000000		0.000000	0.000000
	0.497595	0.458105 0.413470	0.360407	0.306291	0.214249	0.178377	0.12254	219001.0	0.081711	0.065117	0.050207	0.025165	0.014466	0.004828	-0.003788	-0.011411	-0.02521U.U-	-0.024333	-0.034386	-0.038528	-0.042274	-0.045585	-0.048540	065160.0- -0 05200.0-	-0.056428	-0.058719	-0.060876	-0.062946	-0.066504	-0.068065	-0.069227	-0.070526	-0.035470	0.00000	0.000000		0.000000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.000000		0.000000	0.00000
	-0.861861 -0.841699	-0.716152	-0.624244	-0.530512 -0 444557	-0.371091	-0.308959	-0.256906	-0.174268	-0.141528	-0.112786	-0.02606L	-0.043587	-0.025056	-0.008362	0.006561	0.021210	1010700.0	101250.0	0.059559	0.066732	0.073220	0.078955	0.084074	0.007615	CTCCC0.0	0.101703	0.105440	0.109029	0.115186	0.117890	0.119904	0.122154	0.061436	0.000000	0.000000		0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000			0.000000	0.00000.0
,	0.269534 0.243486	0.199923	0.182433	0.153272	0.141588	0.133822	U.128643	0.120014	0.115727	0.110381	24020T.0	0.096195	0.092660	0.089150	0.085649	761780.0	0 075228	0.072940	0.070657	0.069141	0.067643	0.066158	0.063585	0 058161	0.054869	0.052707	0.050631	109840.0	0.045956	0.044718	0.043912	0.041457	0.040505	0.039612	U.U36682 0 036028	020450.0	0.029275	0.027028	0.024804	0.022573	U.UZIU63	0.017960	0.016358	0.013262
	-0.051281 -0.050256	-0.047398	-0.045742	-0.042318	-0.040672	-0.039415	-0.037649	-0.036982	-0.036130	-0.035039	-0.032581	-0.031709	-0.030815	-0.029833	-0.028822	-0 0267179	-0.025540	-0.024738	-0.023919	-0.023373	-0.022796	-0.022195	-0 020256	-0.018758	-0.017145	-0.016063	-0.014933	0000210 0-	-0.012233	-0.011539	-0.0101044	-0.009515	-0.008942	-0.008390	-U.UU6696 -A AA5276	-0.006167	-0.003304	-0.002650	-0.002166	-0.001803	-0.001642	-0.001334	-0.001227	-0.001073
	-0.541961 -0.540423 -0.530782	-0.537646	-0.536463	-0.534451	-0.533630	-0.533101	-0.532390	-0.532163	-0.531886	064154.U-	-0.530899	-0.530697	-0.530498	-0.530326	59TN25.0-	-0 529863	-0.529761	-0.529701	-0.529648	-0.529616	-0.529601	-0.529600	010625.0-	-0.529697	-0.529866	-0.530003	-0.530218	-0.530673	-0.530879		-0.531671	-0.531929	-0.532187	-0.532493	-0.535900	-0.536269	-0.537664	-0.539052	-0.540409	12/162.0-	-0.543359	-0.544125	-0.544856	-0.546126
	-0.082539 -0.108521 -0.136561	-0.151899	-0.169271 -0 186675	-0.198158	-0.209697	-0.21/341	-0.227528	-0.230901	-0.235093	-0.24USL7	-0.250655	-0.254078	-0.257492	-0.260858	002402.0-	-0.270851	-0.274086	-0.276228	-0.278358	-0.279772	-0.281154	CIC202.0-	-0.286696	-0.289731	-0.292596	-0.294462	-0.296191 -0 207836	-0.298906	-0.299949	-0.300948	-0.302654	-0.303370	-0.304085	-0.304/1/	-0.308666	-0.310350	-0.311984	-0.313627	-0.315320	690/TC.0-	-0.319632	-0.320993	-0.322415	-0.525254
	4 10 V	;;;	8 0 7 0	20	55	25	2.4	55	9 r 10 r	~ a	20	60	30	27	202	59	99	67	68	69	2;	10	36	74	75	25	7 B C	64	80	81	283	94	۵° ۵	000	88	80	06	<u>91</u>	25 27	20	50	96	22	98

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-0.280186 -0.280487 -0.3040422 -0.301290 -0.3012929 -0.31040422 -0.31040422 -0.31040422 -0.31040422 -0.31040422 -0.31040422 -0.31040422 -0.31040422 -0.31040422 -0.31040422 -0.31040422 -0.2012955 -0.2012955 -0.2012955 -0.2012955 -0.2012955 -0.2012955 -0.2012955 -0.2012955 -0.2012955 -0.20129 -0.201295 -0.2

SUBROUTINE ARYTRJ INPUT FOR SLICE: 3 Row (NBRC) Column (NBCC) X(NBRC,NBCC) V(NBRC,NBCC) Z(NBRC,NBCC)

*** SUBROUTINE STREM3D COMPLETE *** CPU TIME = 966.413

1 THE - 900.413

TRAJECTORY DATA ARE WRITTEN ON UNIT 10 FOR PLOTTING

WATER DROP DIAMETER = Particle settling speed=

2.00000E+01MICR0METERS 1.93333E-04 M/SEC

*** SUBROUTINE CONFAC BEGINS ***

*** SUBROUTINE CONFAC RUNS COMPLETE, CPU TIME = 1003.258 SECONDS ***

******* OUTPUT FROM SUBROUTINE CONFAC FOR ICEC= 3 XSCI YSCI ZSCI XSCF YSCF ZSCF -20.00000 -0.54883 0.04462 -0.31800 -0.54989 0.05006 -20.00000 -0.54851 -0.05417 -0.31800 -0.54992 -0.06007

*** SUBROUTINE IMPLIM BEGINS ***

*** SUBROUTINE IMPLIM RUNS COMPLETE, CPU TIME = 1178.084 SECONDS ***

******* OUTPUT FROM SUBROUTINE IMPLIM FOR ICEC= 3 XTIP YTIP ZTIP XTIF YTIF ZTIF -20.00000 -0.54874 0.01713 -0.26688 -0.54555 0.03037 -20.00000 -0.54863 -0.01702 -0.26721 -0.54544 -0.03025

0.017127	0.015329	0.013532	0.011734	0.009937	0.008140	0.006342	0.004545	0.002747	0.000950	-0.000847	-0.002645	-0.004442	-0.006240	-0.008037	-0.009835	-0.011632	-0.013429	-0.015227	-0.017024		
-0.548742	-0.548736	-0.548730	-0.548724	-0.548718	-0.548712	-0.548707	-0.548701	-0.540695	-0.548689	-0.548683	-0.548677	-0.548671	-0.548665	-0.548660	-0.548654	-0.548648	-0.548642	-0.548636	-0.548630		
-20.00000	-20,00000	-20.00000	-20,00000	-20.00000	-20.00000	-20.00000	-20.00000	-20.00000	-20,00000	-20.00000	-20.000000	-20.000000	-20.00000	-20.00000	-20.00000	- 20,000000	-20.00000	-20.00000	-20.00000		
-			4	4	4	•	•	•	•	4	4	4	4	4	- ،	4	- •	•	•		
-	••	1 14		ru	.	.	- α			22	10	 		r 1	14	4 r		0	20	i	

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*** SUBROUTINE ARYTRJ BEGINS ***

*** SUBROUTINE ARYTRJ RUNS COMPLETE, CPU TIME = 1337.498 SECONDS ***

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******** OUTPUT FROM SUBROUTINE ARVTRJ FOR ICEC= 3

XBLI	YBLI	ZBLI	XBLF	YBLF	ZBLF	TNORMX	TNORMY	TNORMZ
	76075 U"	21710 0	-0 266AB	-0 54545	0.03037	-0.96933	-0.02918	-0.24402
00000.07-	5/050 0 -		-0.28036	-0 54624	0 02314	-0.97217	-0.06317	-0.22560
	+/0+C'D.		-0.2001-	-0 56658	0.01929	-0.97513	-0.08147	-0.20610
00000 02-	- 0 - 0 - 0 - 0		01202-0-	-0 54682	0.01615	-0.97797	-0.09585	-0.18546
	-0.54072		29202.0-	-0 54701	0.01334	-0.98082	-0.10806	-0.16223
	1/0/1 0-		-0 31069	-0.54716	0.01071	-0.98359	-0.11860	-0.13597
		0100530	-0 31298	-0.54728	0.00821	-0.98614	-0.12705	-0.10667
	100000		-0 31457	-0.54737	0.00581	-0.98823	-0.13248	-0.07655
	0101010-	32200 0	-0.31550	-0.54742	0.00347	-0.98956	-0.13627	-0.04687
		0 00095	-0.31601	-0.54744	0.00116	-0.99040	-0.13733	-0.01587
		-0.00045	-0.31601	-0.54744	-0.00113	-0,99040	-0.13735	0.01542
		00000	-031550	-0.54740	-0.00344	-0.98955	-0.13650	0.04645
00000 07-		40700 0 -		-0 56736	-0.00578	-0.98824	-0.13263	0.07614
-20,0000.02-	10845.0-	+++nn.n-		-0.56726	-0.00818	-0.98617	-0.12718	0.10631
-20.0000	10010.0-	57000 0 0	07012 0	-0.56711	-0 01067	-0.98362	-0.11875	0.13559
-20.00000	-0.54866	-0.0004	400TC'0-				-010876	0 14186
-20.00000	-0.54865	-0.00983	-0.50/64	- U - 24674	ncc1n.u-	000004 0 -		
-20.00000	-0.54865	-0.01163	-0.30363	-0.54674	-0.01611	-0.9/8/0	-0.02100	
-20 0000	-0.54864	-0.01343	-0.29813	-0.54650	-0.01923	-0.97513	-0.08188	64607.0
- 20 00000	-0 54866	-0.01523	-0.28946	-0.54614	-0.02307	-0.97227	-0.06348	0.22506
		-0.01702	-0 26721	-0 54544	-0.03025	-0.96935	-0.02966	0.24390
-20.0000	-U.24000	70/70.0-	1.1.1.1.1.1.1					

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	BNORMZ	-0.23481 -0.19578 -0.19578 -0.19578 -0.19578 -0.19578 -0.0023 0.12955 0.19555 0.19555 0.23448 -0.219555 0.19555 0.23448 0.23488 0.23488 0.23488 0.23488 0.23488 0.234888 0.234888 0.2348888 0.234888888888888888888888888888888888888				RCTPM	
	BNORMY	-0.04618 -0.082628 -0.0826283 -0.0826283 -0.113332 -0.113333 -0.113333 -0.113333 -0.1133459 -0.1329583 -0.1329583 -0.1329591 -0.132991 -0.122991 -0.122991 -0.122991 -0.122991 -0.12295 -0.12295 -0.12295 -0.12295 -0.12295 -0.12295 -0.12295 -0.12295 -0.12265 -0.1265 -0.12				VSTRM	0.255865 0.255965 0.255965 0.255965 0.255965 0.255965 0.255965 0.255965 0.255965 0.255965 0.255965 0.255965 0.255965 0.255965 0.255965 0.255965 0.255965 0.255955 0.255950 0.255950 0.255950 0.255950 0.255950 0.25595000000000000000000000000000000000
	NORMX	0.97093 0.97653 0.97653 0.97663 0.98254 0.988730 0.988730 0.988730 0.988730 0.988730 0.988730 0.988730 0.988730 0.97651 0.97650 0.97651 0.9755100000000000000000000000000000000000				CPSTRM	0.22142 0.221444 0.17925 0.17925 0.06703 0.06703 0.064733 0.064733 0.064733 0.06703 0.06703 0.06703 0.06703 0.06703 0.06703 0.06891 0.06891 0.06286 0.062880 0.06682800 0.06682800 0.06682800000000000000000000000000000000
	IBRC, NBCC) B	10762 10762 107623 275525 275525 275525 275525 423355 423355 423555 66633355 66633355 6663355 6663355 6663355 6663355 66635 7465 66635 7465 6663 7465 6663 7465 74				ZNSTRM	222 222 222 222 222 222 222 222
	CC) BETA(N					YNSTRM	-0.01053951 -0.01053951 -0.01553642 -0.055642 -0.056
	Z (NBRC , NB					XNSTRM	0.12255 0.12215 0.12215 0.11292 0.11519 0.11519 0.11519 0.11519 0.11519 0.11525 0.10525 0.10525 0.10525 0.10525 0.000000000000000000000000000000000
м	(NBRC, NBCC)	90000000000000000000000000000000000000	×		₩.	SSTRM	1.03573 1.03573 1.03347 1.025676 1.002676 1.00077 1.01583 0.98185 0.98185 0.98185 0.98185 0.98185 0.97928 0.97928 0.77928 0.77928 0.779765 0.7797775 0.7797757575 0.7797757575
PUT FOR SLICE:	(NBRC,NBCC) Y		C COMPLETE **	1337.589	TPUT FOR SLICE	ZSTRM	0.00000 -0.00026 -0.000230 -0.001330 -0.00118 -0.001184 -0.01154 -0.011544 -0.011544 -0.011544 -0.011544 -0.011544 -0.02138 -0.02197 -0.02363
BETAC OUT	X (TRN) N		UTINE BETA	PU TIME =	BSTREM OUT	YSTRM	
SUBROUTINE	MIL) COLUM	<u>๚๙๗๛๗๛๗๛๐ๅ๗๗๛๗๛๛๗๏</u>	*** SUBRO	U	SUBROUTINE	XSTRM	0.68688 68688 68665 686465 686465 686419 666719 666719 666719 666719 666719 666719 666719 667468 66719 667468 66719 67719 677719 7777100000000000000000000000000000
	ROW (N					POINT	

40000000000000000000000000000000000000
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
0.55 0.55
7464333 746436 746436 746633 746633 746633 74767 7476 7476 7476 74767 7476 7476 747
0.1102288555 0.220488 0.22048

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Continued
26.
Figure

		ZNTRJ	
1.04042 1.03417 1.03417 1.03517 1.02732 1.02732 1.02732 1.02732 0.07996 0.95018 0.95018 0.95018 0.931325 0.988556 0.98556 0.98556 0.98556 0.98556 0.98556 0.98556 0.98556 0.98556 0.98556 0.98556 0.98556 0.98556 0.9556555 0.955655556		YNTRJ	
0.08247 0.06952 0.06952 0.05538 0.015370 0.015370 0.03716 0.03716 0.13715 0.17873 0.17		XNTRJ	
		ZNSTRM	-0.9999355 -0.9991564 -0.9991564 -0.99915664 -0.99915666 -0.99915666 -0.9992661 -0.99956611 -0.9995611 -0.9995611 -0.99957564 -0.99957564 -0.99957564 -0.99957564 -0.999971 -0.9999733 -0.9999733 -0.9999733 -0.9999731 -0.999733 -0.99975555555 -0.99975555555555555555555555555555555555
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	0	YNSTRM	-10.0076556716 -10.0076556716 -10.00569576 -10.005695176 -10.005695716 -10.00569716 -10.00569716 -10.00569716 -10.0055967286 -10.0056967286 -10.0055967286 -10.0056967286 -10.0055967286 -10.00569676 -10.005696766 -10.0056967666666 -10.0056966666666666
	15 = 120.0	XNSTRM	0.122563 0.1221564 0.1129166 0.11299015 0.11299015 0.11299015 0.102651936 0.1026651936 0.10266559 0.0789555 0.07895559 0.07895559 0.051366 0.051366 0.051366 0.0513655555555555555555555555555555555555
	ICE: 1 TIM	DICE	
	*** FUT FOR SL	BETA	
0.028456 0.028456 0.028456 0.021391 0.01464 0.01794 0.00103 0.00103 0.000103 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.000000	M COMPLETE 1337.698 Eometry out	ZSTSV	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 $
61190 6100 610	DUTINE BSTRE CPU TIME = E Lewice2D (VSTSV	0.0005855 0.00058527 0.0005827 0.0005811 0.000581382 0.000581382 0.000581382 0.000581382 0.000581382 0.000581382 0.0005813 0.0005813 0.0005813 0.0005813 0.00058555 0.000585555 0.000585555 0.000585555 0.000585555 0.000585555 0.00058555555 0.000585555555555
0.36970 0.41025 0.41025 0.441025 0.55316224 0.555316224 0.555316224 0.555316224 0.5649655 0.66825464 0.7002622 0.66825464 0.66825464 0.66825464 0.66825464 0.66825464 0.66825464 0.66825464 0.66825464 0.66825464 0.7002622 0.66825464 0.66825464 0.7002622 0.66825464 0.7002622 0.7002622 0.66825464 0.7002622 0.66825464 0.7002622	XXX SUBRI	XSTSV	0.998040 0.998040 0.998040 0.998040 0.998205 0.9449666 0.9449666 0.98580202 0.88579966022 0.88579966022 0.885679966022 0.885679966022 0.89679966022 0.8967966220 0.560265920 0.5602659200 0.5602659200 0.5602659200 0.5602652000 0.56026520000 0.56026520000000000000000000000000000000
8265543210 888888888888888888888888888888888888		POINT	00000000000000000000000000000000000000

 $\begin{array}{c} 0.000000\\ 0.000000\\ 0.000000\\ 0.0000000\\ 0.000000\\ 0.000000\\ 0.000000\\ 0.000000\\ 0.000000\\ 0.000000\\ 0.000000\\ 0.000000\\ 0.000000\\ 0.000000\\ 0.000000\\ 0.000000\\ 0.000000\\ 0.00000\\ 0.000000\\ 0.00000\\ 0.00000\\ 0.00000\\ 0.00000\\ 0.00000\\ 0.00000\\ 0.00000\\ 0.00000\\ 0.00000\\ 0.000000\\ 0.000000\\ 0.00000\\ 0.0000000\\ 0.0000000\\ 0.0000000\\ 0.0000000\\ 0.0000000\\ 0.0000000\\$ $\begin{array}{c} -0 & 0.50212\\ -0 & 0.63575\\ -0 & 0.645968\\ -0 & 0.645968\\ -0 & 0.645968\\ -0 & 0.645968\\ -0 & 0.645968\\ -0 & 0.0505733\\ -0 & 0.0505713\\ -0 & 0.0505713\\ -0 & 0.0505733\\ -0 & 0.055548\\ -0 & 0.0575883\\ -0 & 0.0575883\\ -0 & 0.0575883\\ -0 & 0.0575883\\ -0 & 0.0575883\\ -0 & 0.0575883\\ -0 & 0.0575768\\ -0 & 0.0575768\\ -0 & 0.0575758\\ -0 & 0.05757568\\ -0 & 0.0575568\\ -0 & 0.057568\\ -0 & 0.057556$ 215539 215539 215539 215539 215539 215539 21587653 21587653 2158758 005591897 0055958716 005562695 005562695 00556869 00556869 005562695 00556869 005

$\begin{array}{c} 0.993611\\ 0.993611\\ 0.993681\\ 0.992561\\ 0.991565\\ 0.991565\\ 0.990691\\ 0.9906691\\ 0.990166\\ 0.990166\\ 0.9901065\\ 0.990000\\ 1.000000\\ 1.000000\\ 1.000000\\ 0.0000\\ 0.0000\\ 0.0000\\ 0.0000\\ 0.0000\\ 0.0000\\ 0.0000\\ 0.0000\\ 0.0000\\ 0.0000\\ 0.000\\ 0.0000\\ 0.0000\\ 0.0$	00
-0.056428 -0.056428 -0.05876 -0.062945 -0.0669064 -0.068064 -0.069264 -0.069264 -0.069255 -0.069255 -0.0705255 -0.070500 0.000000 0.000000	4E= 120.0(
0.097737 0.1017037 0.105440 0.1090246 0.112266 0.112867 0.1128167 0.1128167 0.1128167 0.1128167 0.000000 0.0000000 0.0000000	LICE: 1 TI
	UTPUT FOR SI
	ER OUTPUT OI
0.021382 0.017935 0.014535 0.014635 0.014635 0.004027 0.000260 0.000260 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000	HEAT TRANSFI
0.014248 0.014179 0.013374 0.013374 0.013367 0.012867 0.010942 0.009657 0.008892 0.00892	E LEWICE2D I
0.798394 0.852724 0.8954224 0.895488 0.912688 0.912488 0.912488 0.912488 0.912488 0.9925735 0.9925735 1.0122864 1.0128644 1.01286454 1.01286454 1.01286454 1.012864545454545454545454545555	SUBROUTINE
69301008088888888888888888888888888888888	

TEDGE	267.587327 267.511150 267.401530	267.234218	267.112207	267.011481	266.922399	266.839586	266.798693 266.757665	266.715724	266.673639 266.630245	266.586404	266.543361 266 E00827	266.458836	266.419510 266 303205	266.353472	266.329578	266.300909	266.300742	266.312/24	266.391712	266.472164 266 506663	266.781300
PEDGE	90569.864 90479.654 90349.953	90152.246	90008.266	89889.528	89784.490	89687.151	89590.817 89590.817	89541.526	89441.126 89441.126	89389.665	89359.160 89289 272	89240.041	89193.952 89151 081	89116.595	89088.618 89067 206	89055.059	89054.863	89101.795	89161.384	89255.665 89401 444	89618.602
HTC	0.00000 314.98831 334.54978 351.26255	365.56449	390.22291	413.11174	436.39209 448 49442	461.53107	4790.37677	506.78355	544.46714	566.33093	616.85013	646.45948	679.21036 715.57095	755.78445	851.41115	909.14271	974.96941	1137.88925	1237.32677	1549./2451	1588.19053
VEDGE	57.519264 58.835213 60.678822 62.176600	63.389428	65.295196	66.827556	68.155554 68.759595	69.364496	70.541454	71.136476	72.334037	72.940611	74.110357	74.677616	75.682243	76.082391	76.637624	76.773569	19/5//.9/ 76 618760	76.249169	75.575571	72.802173	70.203916
DDICE	0.0000000000000000000000000000000000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000		0.000000	0.000000	0.001662	0.002809
BETA	0.0000000000000000000000000000000000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.0000000000000000000000000000000000000	0.000000	0.00000.0		0.00000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000.0	0.000000	0.000000	0.00000	0.000000	0.111201	0.187932
SSTRM	-0.388100 -0.386489 -0.383286	-0.372247 -0.364519	-0.355415 -0.345028	-0.333455	-0.307214 -0.292792	-0.277681 -0.262018	-0.245945	-0.213143	-0.196694	-0.180395	-0.148766	-0.133666	-0.105414	-0.092428	-0.069062	-0.058770	-0.041074	-0.033669	-0.027204	-0.016918	-0.012982
ZSTSV	0.000000 -0.000260 -0.001031 -0.002295	-0.004027 -0.006175	-0.008695	-0.014636	-0.024907	-0.028449 -0.031965	-0.035368	-0.041647	-0.044392	-0.046/91	-0.050333	-0.051390	-0.051901	-0.051329 -0.050312	-0.048575	-0.046462	-0.040980	-0.037733	-0.034243	-0.027580	-0.025032
VSTSV	-0.003394 -0.003627 -0.004200 -0.004200	-0.005671	-0.007426	-0.008158	-0.008188	-0.007925	-0.006751	-0.004819	-0.003568	-0.000585	0.001137	0.004846	0.006782	0.010632	0.012438	0.015680	0.017047	0.018203	0.019775	0.020315	0.020710
r xstsv	0.998040 0.995806 0.989205 0.989205	0.944966	0.896932	0.836210	0.765263	0./26/85	0.645622 0.645622	0.561268	0.518820	0.435133	0.394577	0.317468	0.281455	0.215539	0.185941	0.134058	0.111872	0.092190	0.060187	0.047416	826960.0
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*** SUBROUTINE LEWICE2D COMPLETE ***

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Figure 26. - Continued.

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Figure 26. - Concluded.

1339.025 n CPU TIME

*** SUBROUTINE BODMOD COMPLETE ***

1338.289 Ħ TIME СРИ

COMPLETE
LEWICE2D
SUBROUTINE

0.119181	0.133660	0.148760	0.164375	0.180391	0.196689	0.213138	0.229601	0.245940	0.262014	0.277677	0.292788	0.307210	0.320807	0.333451	0.345023	0.355413	0.364516	0.372244	0.378522	0.383286	0.386489	0.388099	0.390027	0.393837	0.401837	0.00000.0	0.00000.0	0.00000.0	0.000000	0.00000.0	0.000000	0.00000
0.040972	0.043908	0.046462	0.048575	0.050212	0.051329	0.051901	0.051918	0.051390	0.050342	0.048792	0.046791	0.044392	0.041647	0.038625	0.035368	0.031965	0.028458	0.024907	0.021382	0.017935	0.014636	0.011535	0.008695	0.006175	0.004027	0.002295	0.001031	0.000260	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
-0.539054	-0.540598	-0.542284	-0.544077	-0.545919	-0.547742	-0.549520	-0.551184	-0.552690	-0.553984	-0.555075	-0.555932	-0.556541	-0.556888	-0.557001	-0.556910	-0.556631	-0.556165	-0.555545	-0.554871	-0.554060	-0.553215	-0.552304	-0.551263	-0.550360	-0.549418	-0.548380	-0.547630	-0.547084	-0.546944	-0.546232	-0.545307	-0.543615
-0.209203	-0.187114	-0.162497	-0.135373	-0.105796	-0.073869	-0.039735	-0.003566	0.034445	0.074067	0.114987	0.156923	0.199551	0.242520	0.285455	0.327978	0.369699	0.410248	0.449236	0.486265	0.521024	0.553141	0.582337	0.608378	0.630850	0.649653	0.664643	0.675456	0.682041	0.684222	0.692634	0.705168	0.736144
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Figure 27. - Pressure distribution at 50% span location for example case at 0 and 8 degrees angle-of-attack.



Figure 28. - Illustration of off-body and on-body streamlines.

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Figure 29. - Illustration of impact trajectories for the example case.



Figure 30. - Illustration of iced streamline for the example case.



Figure 31. - Iced wing panel model for the example case.



Figure 32. - Comparison of predicted and measured ice shape at the 0% span location for the example case.

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A description of the methodolo	ogy, the algorithms, and the input an	d output data along with a	in example case, for the NAS	A Lewis 3D							
ice accretion code (LEWICE3)	D) has been produced. The manual h	as been designed to help	the user understand the capab	vilities, the							
methodologies and the use of t	he code. The LEWICE3D code is a	conglomeration of severa	codes for the purpose of call	culating ice							
shapes on three-dimensional e	xternal surfaces. A three-dimensiona	with external flow A 4th	order Runge-Kutta integratio	on scheme is							
of calculating flow about arbit	amlines An Adams type predictor-co	orrector trajectory integra	tion scheme has been include	d to calculate							
arbitrary trajectories. Schemes	for calculating tangent trajectories,	collection efficiencies an	l concentration factors for art	oitrary regions							
of interest for single droplets of	or droplet distributions have been inc	corporated. A LEWICE 2	D based heat transfer algorith	m can be used							
to calculate ice accretions alon	g surface streamlines. A geometry n	nodification scheme is inc	orporated which calculates th	ie new							
geometry based on the ice acc	retions generated at each section of i	nterest. The three-dimens	ional ice accretion calculation	n is based on							
the LEWICE 2D calculation. I	Both codes calculate the flow, pressu	re distribution, and collect	tion efficiency distribution al	ong surface							
streamlines. For both codes the	e heat transfer calculation is divided	into two regions, one abo	We the stagnation point and of Water is assumed to follow t	he surface							
stagnation point, and solved for each region assuming a hat plate with pressure distribution. Watch is assumed to follow the surface streamlines hence starting at the stagnation zone any water that is not frozen out at a control volume is assumed to run back into the											
next control volume. After the amount of frozen water at each control volume has been calculated the geometry is modified by adding											
the ice at each control volume in the surface normal direction.											
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