

NASA Technical Memorandum 82756

Interactive-Graphic Flowpath Plotting for Turbine Engines

(NASA-TM-82756) INTERACTIVE-GRAPHIC
FLOWPATH PLOTTING FOR TUREINE ENGINES (NASA)
51 p HC A04/MF A01 C SCL 21E

N82-15041

Unclas

G3/07 08753

Robert R. Corban
Lewis Research Center
Cleveland, Ohio

C214f

November 1981



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INTERACTIVE-GRAPHIC FLOWPATH PLOTTING FOR TURBINE ENGINES

Robert R. Corban

National Aeronautics and Space Administration
Lewis Research Center
Cleveland, Ohio

SUMMARY

NASA-Lewis and the Navy jointly developed, based on a previous Navy code, an engine cycle program capable of simulating the design and off-design performance of arbitrary turbine engines. Boeing, under a NASA-Lewis contract, developed a computer code which, when used in conjunction with the cycle code, could predict the weight of the engines. Thus, the Navy/NASA Engine Program (NNEP) along with WATE-2 (Weight Analysis of Turbine Engines) determines the dimensions and weight of each major component in the engine. The output from these codes originally included a very crude and indecipherable computer drawing of the flowpath representation of the designed turbine engine. This proved to be of little use. It was desired to add a graphics subroutine to the code to enable the engineer to visualize the designed engine with more clarity by producing an overall view of the designed engine for output on a graphics device using IBM-370 graphics subroutines. In addition, with the engine drawn on a graphics screen, the program would allow for the interactive user to make changes to the inputs to WATE-2 for the engine to be redrawn and reweighed. These improvements would allow better use of the WATE-2 code in conjunction with NNEP.

E-1074

INTRODUCTION

NNEP (Ref. 1) is a very general cycle analysis code that can assemble an arbitrary matrix of fans, turbines, ducts, shafts, etc. into a complete gas turbine engine and compute on- and off-design thermodynamic performance. WATE-2 (Ref. 2) is a preliminary design procedure for calculating engine weight using the component characteristics determined by NNEP. A main objective of the WATE-2 program using NNEP is to get a "feel" for what the total designed engine looks like in terms of size, weight, and its flowpath. Previously, the only output that could be examined as being the "total engine" was the flowpath configuration, shown in Figure 1, which was very hard to decipher. Development of a subprogram that incorporates the IBM-370 graphics package subroutines has now allowed the capability for a clearer output on a graphics device. The graphical output of the engine includes numbers on the components, a display of the total engine's weight, and an option of individual data output of the individual components which includes type, number of stages, and weight of the component, as shown in Figure 2.

DISCUSSION OF METHODS

Interactive Mode

In the past, if an engine was to be modified, the program running was terminated, input dataset was modified, and the program was rerun. Now available is the direct interactive creation and modification of the engine's inputs without exiting from the program. The interactive mode allows modification of any or all inputs to WATE-2 for revisions to the engine. The interactive mode is used in conjunction with the graphics subroutine (EGPLOT). Thus, the flag for graphics must be turned on in the weight code input (PLOT=T). The program will prompt the user on Unit 20 as to whether modifica-

tions are desired, thus Unit 20 must be identified to the computer as being the interactive terminal. Request of modifications will key the program to prompt the user for the input modifications. The new NAMELIST inputs entered on Unit 20 will over-write the previous inputs and proceed to perform the weight-code estimate.

Additions to the subroutine WTEST in the code WATE-2 are shown in Appendix C (marked with an arrow at each line in the subprogram that is new or has been modified).

Example Case

Appendix D contains a photocopy from an actual terminal session for interactively modifying a component for a more reasonable-designed engine. Shown in Figure 3, component Number 6 (low pressure compressor) is off-set to the fan (No. 2). The beginning of Appendix D shows the original WATE inputs, with the inputs to be changed marked. The H/T ratio of the compressor is increased (DESVAL (3,6)) and the mean diameter of duct 4 increased (DESVAL (3,4)). Thus, the newly designed engine is shown in Figure 4 with the compressor lined-up with the fan.

Non-Interactive Mode

The non-interactive mode allows the user to perform the WATE-2 program but not make any changes to the inputs. The code is written so that it will run as in the past, i.e., without the graphics subroutine, unless the user inputs a flag for graphics. Graphics is performed by putting PLOT=T in the weight code input (&W). PLOT=F will turn off the flag and the graphics will not be used. When executing the program in the non-conversational mode (BACK) the program and the procedure definition have been developed to perform with or without graphics. If plots are desired, then PLOT must be set to "True," as

above, but also an input to the procedure definition, WATE2IT, must be BACK=YES. The output of the plots will be on the Zetal2 plotter. If BACK is set to "YES" but the program is not executed in background, the program will still output plots on the Zetal2 plotter and will not prompt for any input.

Description of Subprogram

An explanation of the subprogram and subroutines is given below. A more thorough explanation of the graphics subroutines is given in Appendix A.

GRAPHICS SUBROUTINES

Line 102	GRINIT	Initializes graphics package
Line 103	CORNER	Removes corner marks on PLOT
Line 131	SETFRM	Sets no. of frames
Line 148	XAXIS	Produces the x-axis
Line 153	YAXIS	Produces the y-axis
Lines 164, 217, 248	GPLOT	Plots the given x and y array values
Line 186	GARC	Draws an arc or circle
Lines 260, 275- 277, 287	NUMBER	Converts a number to an array of Printable graphics characters (EBCDIC)
Lines 261, 270, 278-282, 286, 288	CHARS	Positions printable characters (EBCDIC) anywhere on the graphics Display
Line 263	TITLE	Puts a title on the PLOT
Line 289	DISPLA	Displays the accumulated plot orders on the graphics device.

Program Description

Lines 105-135

This section of the program finds the maximum radius of the engine and scales the y-axis according to the maximum radius. The user is prompted, if in the conversation mode, for single or multiple frames and whether component output is desired on the plot. The x-axis is scaled to the engine's length and the x-axis is set according to the desired frame option.

Lines 136-153

Using the previous scaling information, the x- and y-axis are setup for the graphics output.

Lines 155-170

The centerline of the engine (radius=0) is created for the plot.

Lines 171-191

A curve for an arbitrary inlet is created using a generated arc. The slope of the line for the inner radius of the second flowpath component is matched and the arc generated from that point to the centerline. This part of the program is not necessarily needed but could help in visualizing the engine.

Lines 192-258

This section draws the basic components of the engine to be output on the graphics device. "Ducts" are drawn with a cosine function to create a "smoother" looking engine to allow for misalignment of components. This is the main section of the program. The components are drawn in the order of the flowpath (JFLOW) using output summary data from WATE-2.

Lines 259-271

The component numbers are put on the components to help in understanding the structure of the engine drawn. Also, the title of the engine is put on the plot.

Lines 272-290

If component output on the plot was requested, this section of the program will be performed. It converts data into a printable graphics character array that is put on the plots.

Lines 291-301

The total engine weight is put on the plot and then the final graphics output is displayed on the designated output graphics device.

CONCLUSIONS

The modifications to WATE-2 described in this report can help visualize needed changes to the engine's inputs and reduce time spent modifying the inputs. The user can interactively change inputs such as H/T ratio, aspect ratios of the blades, number of compressor or turbine stages, etc. to redraw the engine and see the effect on engine dimensions, flowpath and weight. The user can thus be assured that the final engine design is reasonable.

The logical structure developed for this code is adaptable to any other code in which the dimensions of the components are known.

NNEP and WATE-2 computer codes are available by written request to L. H. Fishbach, c/o NASA Lewis Research Center, 21000 Brookpark Road, Mail Stop 501-10, Cleveland, Ohio 44135. Requesters will be expected to input the necessary graphics subroutines for their system to replace the IBM 370 graphics subroutines indicated in this subprogram (EGPLOT).

REFERENCES

1. Fishbach, L. H. and Caddy, M. J.: NNEP - The Navy/NASA Engine Program. NASA TMX-71857, 1975.
2. Onat, E. and Klees, G. W.: A Method to Estimate Weight and Dimensions of Large and Small Gas Turbine Engines. NASA CR-159481, 1979.

TOTAL ENGINE WT= 8749.

COMP#	TYPE	NSTAGE	WT
1	INLT	0	0.
2	FAN	1	2069.
3	SPLT	0	0.
6	LPC	3	1236.
7	DUCT	0	18.
8	HPC	14	1043.
17	DUCT	0	39.
9	PBUR	0	468.
10	HPT	2	278.
11	DUCT	0	15.
12	LPT	4	2487.
13	DUCT	0	0.
14	NDZ	0	187.
4	DUCT	0	21.
5	NDZ	0	356.

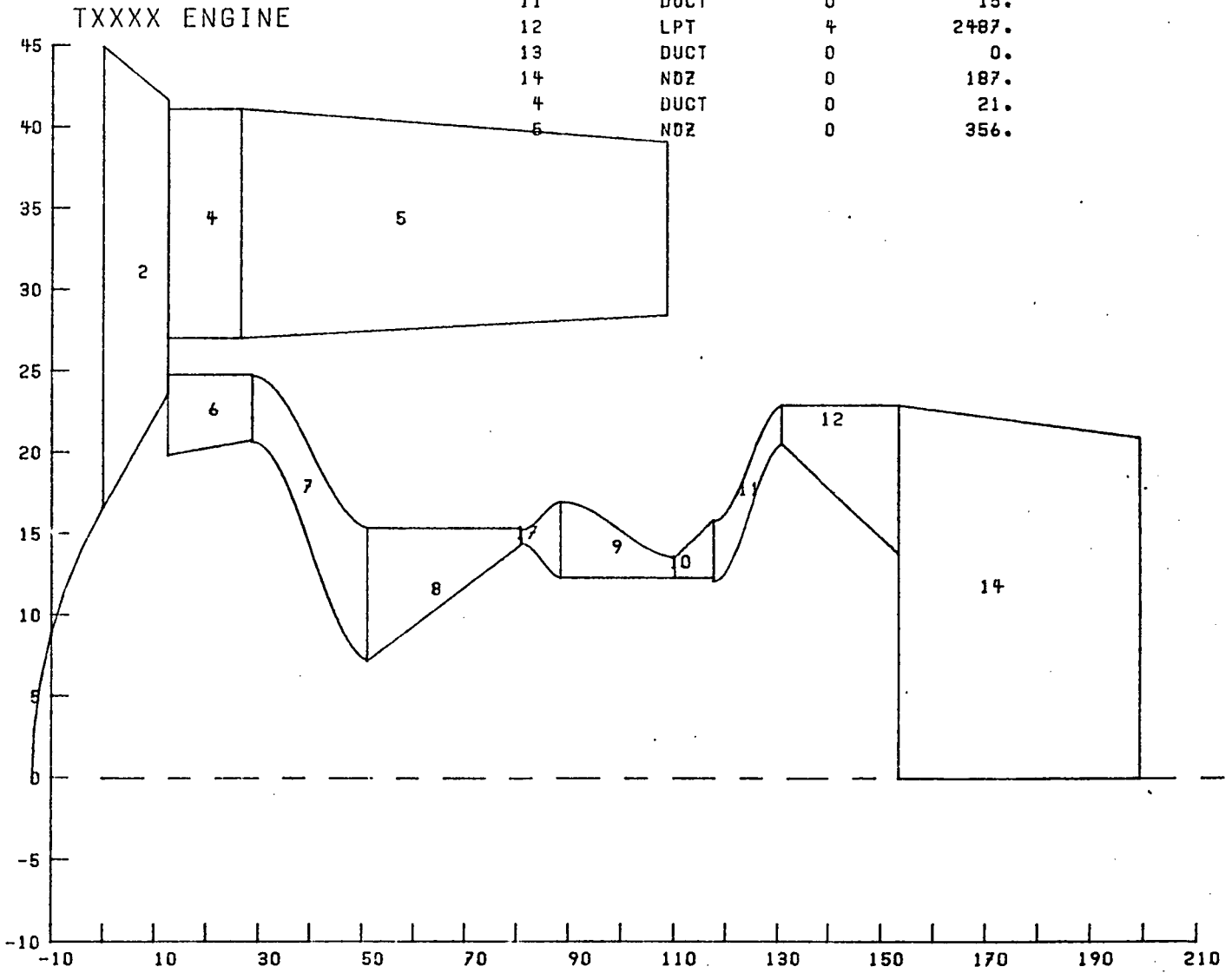


Figure 3 Sample engine before interactive changes (NOTE: Component 6).

TOTAL ENGINE WT= 8559.

COMP#	TYPE	NSTAGE	WT
1	INLT	0	0.
2	FAN	1	2069.
3	SPLT	0	0.
6	LPC	3	1490.
7	DUCT	0	20.
8	HPC	14	1043.
17	DUCT	0	39.
9	PBUR	0	468.
10	HPT	2	278.
11	DUCT	0	15.
12	LPT	3	1987.
13	DUCT	0	0.
14	NOZ	0	249.
4	DUCT	0	21.
5	NOZ	0	360.

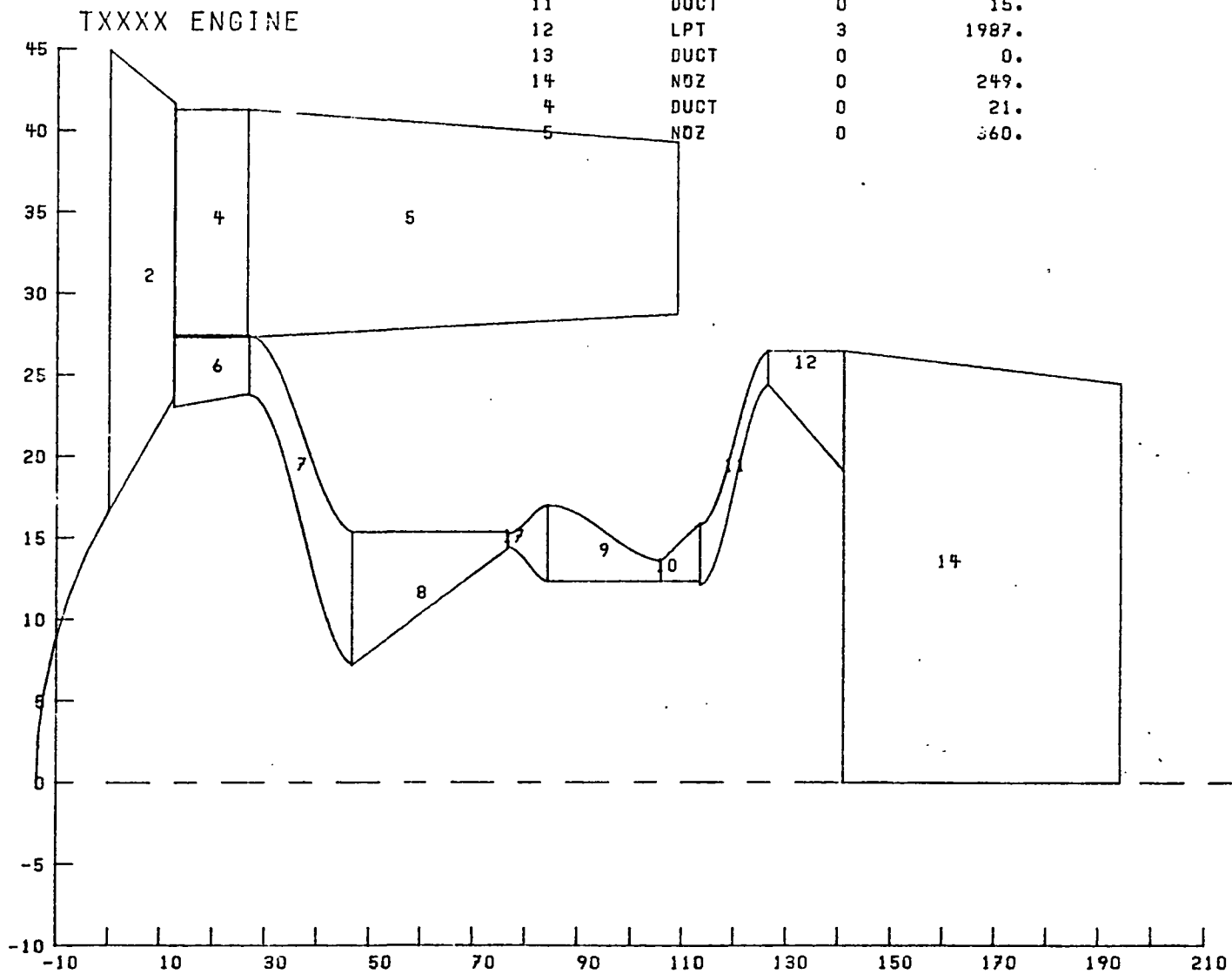


Figure 4 Sample engine after interactive modifications to inputs.

APPENDIX A

Subroutine EGLOT User-Guide for Interactive Mode

The following user-guide pertains only to the IBM-370 computer system at NASA Lewis Research Center. However, this guide will show the steps taken when using the interactive mode for all systems. Use of the graphics devices mentioned and the set-up of the system's graphics package may differ from system to system.

The computer program is written so that it will run as in the past, i.e., without the graphics subroutine, unless you input a flag for graphics. This is done by putting PLOT=T in the &W input for the weight-code. PLOT=F will turn off the flag and the graphics will not be used.

When PLOT is set "TRUE" the graphics subroutine, EGLOT, will be referenced. If you do not want all of the plots displayed, you will still have the option of graphics or no graphics. You will be prompted as to whether you still want the engine plotted. i.e., "DO YOU WANT A GRAPHICS PICTURE? YES = Y; NO = N." If you do not, then it will go on to the next scale factor (or terminate) without performing the graphics routine. If you request an engine graphics display, then it will use the graphics routine.

The graphics picture of the engine can be arranged in a few ways. You will be prompted by the program for the desired arrangement. The first option is whether you want multiple frames or not, i.e., "DO YOU WISH MULTIPLE FRAMES? YES = Y; NO = N." If you do not want multiple frames then you will get just one frame which has the components out of proportion with the x-axis condensed. The multiple frames gives a scaled picture with the engine in

proportion. Usually the single frame picture of the engine is sufficient for analysis of the engine, but multiple frames will give a better looking engine, especially on a Zeta or Calcomp plot. The user will also have the option as to whether component output is to be printed on the picture or not, i.e., "DO YOU WANT COMPONENT OUTPUT? YES = Y; NO = N." If the component output is desired, the component numbers along with its weight, type, and number of stages will be put on the engine plot. The total weight of the engine is still put on the plot even if the component output is not.

If a graphics device for output has not been previously defined, then it must be defined before the display of the engine can be performed. The system will prompt you for a device. Enter the desired output device. This device will stay the same for all plots until you "abend" or do a GSWITCH and redefine the output device.

Upon completion of the displayed engine, you will be prompted as to whether changes to the weight-code's inputs are desired, i.e., "DO YOU WISH TO MAKE CHANGES TO THE INPUT? YES = Y; NO = N." If using a graphics terminal for execution of the program and also for the graphics display, this question may come before initializing the graphics mode. If nothing is entered before displaying the picture, just enter the appropriate response after exiting from the graphics mode. If the bell has been turned off the terminal, backspace one and then enter the response. The program will go on with the weight-estimation program, if no changes are requested. If modifications to the inputs are requested, then the program will prompt you for the new NAMELIST inputs, i.e., "ENTER DESIRED CHANGES FROM TERMINAL, I.E., &W DESVAL (1,6) = ***** , &END." Any number of changes can be made to the NAMELIST inputs. The new NAMELIST inputs will over-write the previous inputs and again carry-out the weight-estimation program.

When using offline graphics printing, such as the Calcomp or the Zeta plotters, GTERM must be entered (interactive mode) to initialize the batch task for offline printing to obtain the desired plots.

PROGRAM LISTING FOR SUBPROGRAM EG PLOT

```

C*****
C
C SUBROUTINE EG PLOT
C -----
C
C PURPOSE
C -----
C     TO MAKE A GRAPHICS PLOT OF THE TOTAL ENGINE SHOWING INDIVIDUAL
C     COMPONENTS ALONG THE FLOWPATH (JFLOW).
C
C DESCRIPTION
C -----
C     THE OVERALL VIEW OF THE DESIGNED ENGINE IS PRODUCED FOR OUTPUT ON
C     A GRAPHICS DEVICE USING IBM-370 GRAPHICS SUBROUTINES. IN THE
C     INTERACTIVE MODE (BACK='NO',PLOT=T) THE USER IS PROMPTED FOR SIZE
C     OF THE PLOT (PROPORTIONAL LENGTH OR SINGLE FRAME) AND A REQUEST
C     FOR COMPONENT DATA OUTPUT ON THE PLOT. IN RUNNING THE PROGRAM IN
C     BACKGROUND(BACK),BACK='YES' MUST BE AN INPUT TO THE PROCDEF AND
C     PLOT=T SET. THE COMPONENTS ARE DRAW AS IT FOLLOWS THE FLOW PATH.
C
C USAGE
C -----
C     CALL EG PLOT(ENGLN,WATENG)
C
C CALLING ROUTINES
C -----
C     WTEST---THE WEIGHT ESTIMATION ROUTINE
C
C REQUIRED SUBROUTINES
C -----
C     >>>>IBM-370 GRAPHICS PACKAGE SUBROUTINES<<<<<<
C     GARC      - DRAWS AN ARC OR A CIRCLE
C     GRINIT    - INITIALIZES THE GRAPHICS PACKAGE
C     CORNER    - REMOVES CORNER MARKS FROM PLOT
C     SETFRM    - SETS THE NUMBER OF FRAMES FOR THE PLOT
C     XAXIS     - CREATES A NONSTANDARD X-AXIS
C     YAXIS     - CREATES A NONSTANDARD Y-AXIS
C     GPLOT     - PLOTS DATA FROM ARRAYS
C     NUMBER    - CONVERTS A NUMBER TO CHARACTER DATA FORM (EBCDIC)
C     CHARS     - PLACES CHARACTER DATA ANYWHERE ON THE PLOT
C     TITLE     - PRINTS AN AXIS OR PLOT TITLE
C     DISPLA    - DISPLAYS THE ACCUMULATED PLOT ORDERS
C                ON THE GRAPHICS DEVICE SELECTED
C
C MODIFICATION HISTORY
C -----
C
C     DATE      ID      ANALYST      DESCRIPTION
C     -----
C     MO/DA/YR  IDENT   NAME      DESCRIPTION OF CHANGES
C
C AUTHOR/LANGUAGE/DATE
C -----
C     ROBERT CORBAN-COOP (U. OF CINCINNATI) /FORTRAN IV / SEPT 21,1981
C
C GLOSSARY
C -----
C
C     NAME      ORIGIN USAGE      DESCRIPTION
C     -----
C     IWMEC     /WMECH/ I      CONTROL INFORMATION
C     WATE      /WMECH/ I      WEIGHT OF EACH COMPONENT

```

```

C      ALENG  /WMECH/ I      ACTUAL LENGTH OF EACH COMPONENT      61
C      TLENG  /WMECH/ I      ACCUMULATED LENGTH TO END OF COMPONENT      62
C      RI      /WMECH/ I      RADIUS INNER INLET,OUTLET EACH STATION      63
C      RO      /WMECH/ I      RADIUS OUTER INLET,OUTLET EACH STATION      64
C      ENGLN   ARG  I      TOTAL ENGINE LENGTH      65
C      WATENG   ARG  I      TOTAL ENGINE WEIGHT      66
C      VARS     L      ARRAY OF DATA FOR DESIRED AXIS      67
C      IVARS    L      ARRAY OF CONTROL INFO. FOR LINE DRAWING      68
C      ITICKS   L      NO. OF TICK MARKS ON THE AXIS      69
C      NFRAM    L      NO. OF FRAMES FOR GRAPHICS OUTPUT      70
C      AMAX     L      MAXIMUM RADIUS OF ALL COMPONENTS      71
C      SKIPIT   I      BACKGROUND FLAG (BACK=YES),SKIP PROMPTS      72
C      C      73
C      C      74
C      C      75
C      C      76
C      C      77
C      C      78
C      C      79
C      C      80
C      C      81
C      C      82
C      C      83
C      C      84
C      C      85
C      C      86
C      C      87
C      C      88
C      C      89
C      C      90
C      C      91
C      C      92
C      C      93
C      C      94
C      C      95
C      C      96
C      C      97
C      C      98
C      C      99
C      C      100
C      C      101
C      C      102
C      C      103
C      C      104
C      C      105
C      C      106
C      C      107
C      C      108
C      C      109
C      C      110
C      C      111
C      C      112
C      C      113
C      C      114
C      C      115
C      C      116
C      C      117
C      C      118
C      C      119
C      C      120

SUBROUTINE EGLOT(ENGLN,WATENG)
REAL*8 DATINP,DATOUT,WTF,TOPRES,TOTEMP,FAR,CORFLO,VMACH,STATP,-
1ERROR,TOL,TOLT,TOLTT,DEPV,DTOL,PERPF,RPMNT,TMTEMP,MPRES,DATOUM,-
2DATMAC,DATALT,DESLIM,TNPRES,TNTEMP,CNRFLO,CORFLM,WNTF,DATOUN,FARN,-
3DANINP,DEBUG,DEPQ,SELAST,DD,TOLOPT,M
*****
* COMMON BLOCKS *
*****
COMMON /DBL/ DATINP(15,60),DATOUT(9,60),WTF(40),TOPRES(40),TOTEMP-
1(40),FAR(40),CORFLO(40),VMACH(40),STATP(40),ERROR(40),TOL,TOLT-
2,TOLTT,DEPV(20),DTOL(20),PERPF(20)
COMMON /SNGL/ JM1,JM2,JP1,JP2,JCX,LOCTBL(9,60),JCOMP(70),IWAY,NIT,-
1ITAB(70),JCONF(60,4),JTYPE(60),JFLOW(70),IDEDAP(15),KKINDS(14,25),-
2NCOMP,NOSTAT,NITER,NFINIS,NPASS,JCC,NTBL,NCTS,JCIND(20),JCDEP(20),-
3JCVIND(20),JCVDEP(20),KDTYP(20),IDONE(60)
COMMON /WMECH/ IWMEC(7,60),WATE(60),ALENG(60),TLENG(40),RI(2,40),-
1RO(2,40),DESVAL(17,60),DSHAF(5),RPMT(60),IWT,IPLT,IERR,ISII,ISIO,-
2IOUTCD,NSTAG(60)
COMMON /SKIP/ SKIPIT
DIMENSION VARS(10),X(30),IVARS(10),Y(30),SY(5),IS(60),ANGLE(3)
DIMENSION DATA(7),WEIGHT(4),XS(60),YS(60)
DATA DATA/4HCOMP,4H# ,4HTYPE,4H N,4HSTAG,4HE ,4H WT /
DATA WEIGHT/4HTOTA,4HLEN,4HGINE,4H WT=/
DATA INLT,YES,COMP/4HINLT,2*4HY /
DOUBLE PRECISION PLOT3,PLOT4
LOGICAL SKIPIT
IWMEC(1,1)=INLT
CALL GRINIT
CALL CORNER(1)

FINDS MAXIMUM RADIUS OF ENGINE (AMAX)

AMAX=0.0
MAIN=0
PHI=3.1415927
DO 20 I=1,2
DO 10 J=1,40
IF(RO(I,J).GT.AMAX) AMAX=RO(I,J)
10 CONTINUE
20 CONTINUE

PROMPTS FOR TYPE OF PLOT

ISTORE=AMAX/5.
YMAX=ISTORE*5.+5.0
N=YMAX/5.+2.

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	NFRAM=1	121
	IF (SKIPIT) GO TO 30	122
	WRITE(20,500)	123
	READ(20,600) FRAME	124
	WRITE(20,700)	125
	READ(20,600) COMP	126
	IF(FRAME.NE.YES) GO TO 30	127
	ITICKS=ENGLN/5.+6	128
	IFRAM=N/7.*9.	129
	NFRAM=ITICKS/IFRAM	130
	CALL SETFRM(NFRAM)	131
	GO TO 40	132
30	ITICKS=ENGLN/10.+3	133
	IODD=ITICKS/2*2	134
	IF(IODD.NE.ITICKS)ITICKS=ITICKS+1	135
C		136
C	SET-UP OF X AND Y AXIS	137
C		138
40	VAR5(1)=7.	139
	VAR5(2)=9.*NFRAM	140
	VAR5(3)=0.	141
	VAR5(4)=-10.	142
	VAR5(5)=(ITICKS-1)*10.	143
	IF(FRAME.EQ.YES) VAR5(5)=(ITICKS-2)*5.	144
	XMAX=VAR5(5)	145
	VAR5(6)=ITICKS	146
	VAR5(7)=2.	147
	CALL XAXIS(0.5,0.5,VAR5)	148
	VAR5(2)=7.	149
	VAR5(3)=90.	150
	VAR5(5)=YMAX	151
	VAR5(6)=N	152
	CALL YAXIS(0.5,0.5,VAR5)	153
C		154
C	CREATION OF THE CENTERLINE FOR THE ENGINE (--- ----)	155
C		156
	N=ITICKS-2	157
	X(1)=0.0	158
	X(2)=8.0	159
	Y(1)=0.0	160
	Y(2)=0.0	161
	IVARS(1)=3	162
	IVARS(2)=2	163
	DO 50 I=1,N	164
	CALL GPLOT(X,Y,IVARS)	165
	X(1)=X(2)+5.	166
	J=I/2	167
	IF(I.EQ.2*J) X(2)=X(2)+13.	168
	IF(I.NE.2*J) X(2)=X(2)+9.	169
50	CONTINUE	170
C		171
C	CREATE AN ARBITRARY INLET USING A GENERATED ARC	172
C		173
	I=JFLOW(2)	174
	IUP1=JCONF(I,1)	175
	IDN1=JCONF(I,3)	176
	YO=RI(1,IUP1)*7.0/(YMAX+10.)	177
	A=(RI(2,IDN1)-RI(1,IUP1))*7.0/(YMAX+10.)	178
	B=9*NFRAM/(XMAX+10.)*ALENG(2)	179
	M=A/B	180

	DEGREE=PHI/2.-ATAN(M)	181
	IF(DEGREE.GT.PHI/2.) DEGREE=PHI/2.	182
	RAD=YO/SIN(DEGREE)	183
	CENTX=SQRT(RAD**2-YO**2)+0.5+10.*9*NFRAM/(XMAX+10.)	184
	CENTY=10.*7.0/(YMAX+10.)+0.5	185
	ANGLE(1)=0.0	186
	ANGLE(2)=90.+(PHI/2.-DEGREE)*(180./PHI)	187
	ANGLE(3)=180.-ANGLE(2)	188
	CALL GARC(CENTX,CENTY,RAD,ANGLE,2)	189
C		190
C	COMPONENTS ARE DRAWN FROM SUMMARY DATA (RI AND RO)	191
C		192
	DO 170 II=1,60	193
	I=JFLOW(II)	194
	NC=JTYPE(I)	195
	IF(I.EQ.0) GO TO 180	196
	IUP1=JCONF(I,1)	197
	IDN1=JCONF(I,3)	198
	X(1)=TLENG(IDN1)-ALENG(I)	199
	X(2)=X(1)	200
	SY(2)=RO(1,IUP1)	201
	SY(3)=RO(2,IDN1)	202
	IF(NC.EQ.8) SY(2)=SY(3)	203
	IF(MAIN.EQ.1 .AND. NC.EQ.9) GO TO 80	204
	IF(NC.EQ.9) MAIN=1	205
	SY(1)=RI(1,IUP1)	206
	SY(4)=RI(2,IDN1)	207
	GO TO 90	208
80	AREA=DATOUT(5,I)	209
	SY(1)=RI(2,ISTOR)	210
	SY(4)=SQRT(SY(3)*SY(3)-AREA/PHI)	211
90	AINC=ALENG(I)	212
	ISTOR=IDN1	213
	IVARS(2)=2	214
	N=4	215
	IF(NC.EQ.2) N=1	216
	DO 100 IP=1,N	217
	Y(1)=SY(IP)	218
	Y(2)=SY(IP+1)	219
	IF(IP.EQ.4) Y(2)=SY(1)	220
	CALL GPLOT(X,Y,IVARS)	221
	X(1)=X(2)	222
	X(2)=X(2)+AINC	223
	AINC=AINC-ALENG(I)	224
100	CONTINUE	225
	IF(NC.NE.2) GO TO 160	226
C		227
-C	CREATE A SMOOTH DUCT USING THE COSINE FUNCTION	228
-C		229
	JJ=JFLOW(II+1)	230
110	CONTINUE	231
	IF(ALENG(JJ).NE.0.0 .OR. JJ.EQ.60 .OR. JTYPE(JJ).EQ.8) GO TO 120	232
	JJ=JJ+1	233
	GO TO 110	234
120	IUP1=JCONF(JJ,1)	235
	IUP2=JCONF(JJ,2)	236
	SY(3)=RI(1,IUP1)	237
	IF(JTYPE(JJ).EQ.9) SY(3)=RI(2,IDN1)	238
	SY(4)=RO(1,IUP1)	239
	IF(JTYPE(JJ).EQ.8) SY(3)=RI(1,IUP2)	240

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	IF(JTYPE(JJ).EQ.8) SY(4)=RO(1,IUP2)	241
	DO 150 IJ=1,2	242
	DIFF=SY(IJ+2)-SY(IJ)	243
	YO=SY(IJ)+DIFF/2.	244
	YMAX=ABS(DIFF/2.)	245
	THEATA=0.0	246
	IF(DIFF.GT.0.0) THEATA=PHI	247
	DO 140 IK=1,30	248
	Y(IK)=YMAX*COS(THEATA)+YO	249
	IF(IK.EQ.1)GO TO 130	250
	X(IK)=X(IK-1)+ALENG(I)/29.	251
130	THEATA=THEATA+0.1047198	252
140	CONTINUE	253
	IVARS(2)=30	254
	CALL GPLOT(X,Y,IVARS)	255
	IF(IJ.EQ.1) YSAVE=Y(15)	256
150	CONTINUE	257
C		258
C	LABEL COMPONENTS BY COMPONENT NUMBER (JFLOW)	259
C		260
160	Y1=(SY(1)+SY(2))/2.	261
	IF(NC.EQ.2) Y1=(Y(15)+YSAVE)/2.	262
	X1=TLENG(IDN1)-ALENG(I)/1.5	263
	IF(ALENG(I).LE.10.0 .AND. FRAME.NE.YES) X1=X1-ALENG(I)*0.5	264
	IF(ALENG(I).EQ.0.0) GO TO 170	265
	IF(X1.GT.ENGLN) X1=TLENG(IDN1)-ALENG(I)*0.95	266
	CALL NUMBER(1,I,2,0,NUMS)	267
	CALL CHARS(-2,NUMS,0.0,X1,Y1,10)	268
170	CONTINUE	269
180	CALL TITLE(1,60,15,IDEDAP)	270
C		271
C	COMPONENT OUTPUT DATA IS PLACED ON THE PLOT,IF REQUESTED(COMP=YES)	272
C		273
	IF(COMP.NE.YES) GO TO 200	274
	X2=4.0	275
	YY=9.8	276
	CALL CHARS(28,DATA,0.,X2,9.8,15)	277
	DO 190 III=1,60	278
	I=JFLOW(III)	279
	IF(I.EQ.0) GO TO 200	280
	YY=YY-.2	281
	CALL NUMBER(4,WATE(I),6.0,PLOT3)	282
	CALL NUMBER(1,I,2,0,PLOT1)	283
	CALL NUMBER(1,NSTAG(I),2.0,PLOT2)	284
	CALL CHARS(2,PLOT1,0.,4.2,YY,10)	285
	CALL CHARS(4,IWMEC(1,I),0.,5.3,YY,10)	286
	CALL CHARS(2,PLOT2,0.,6.5,YY,10)	287
	CALL CHARS(6,PLOT3,0.,7.5,YY,10)	288
190	CONTINUE	289
C		290
C	WEIGHT OF TOTAL ENGINE IS PLACED ON THE PLOT; PLOT IS DISPLAYED	291
C		292
200	CALL CHARS(16,WEIGHT,0.,0.2,8.5,15)	293
	CALL NUMBER(4,WATENG,6.0,PLOT4)	294
	CALL CHARS(6,PLOT4,0.,2.5,8.5,15)	295
	CALL DISPLA(1)	296
500	FORMAT (' DO YOU WISH MULTIPLE FRAMES? YES=Y ; NO=N')	297
600	FORMAT(A4)	298
700	FORMAT (' DO YOU WANT COMPONENT OUTPUT? YES=Y ; NO=N')	299
	RETURN	300
	END	301

APPENDIX C

PROGRAM LISTING FOR REVISED SUBPROGRAM WTEST

```

C*****
C SUBROUTINE WTEST
C -----
C PURPOSE
C -----
C     TO CONTROL THE CALLING OF SUBROUTINES WHICH WILL ESTIMATE THE
C     WEIGHT AND LENGTH OF INDIVIDUAL COMPONENTS
C
C DESCRIPTION
C -----
C     THE OVERALL LENGTH OF THE ENGINE IS CALCULATED BY PROCESSING THE
C     ILENG ARRAY. ALL COMPONENTS EXCEPT DUCTS AND SHAFTS, THEN DUCTS.
C     THE REMAINING COMPONENTS EXCEPT DUCTS AND SHAFTS ARE PROCESSED.
C     THE DUCTS ARE PROCESSED AND FINIALLY THE SHAFTS.
C     A BUILT-IN ASSUMPTION IN THE DUCT ROUTINE IS THAT NO DUCT IS
C     CONNECTED TO ANOTHER DUCT I.E. THE DUCT SIZE IS DETERMINED BY THE
C     ADJOINING COMPONENTS.
C     THEN THE MAXIMUM RADIUS IS FOUND. THEN DEPENDING ON THE PRINT
C     FLAG -IOUTCD- THE REQUIRED PRINTING IS DONE
C     IF THE PLOT CODE FLAG -IPLT- IS TRUE ROUTINE EPLT IS CALLED
C
C USAGE
C -----
C     CALL WTEST
C
C CALLING ROUTINES
C -----
C     FLOCAL-
C     ZTOPZ -
C
C REQUIRED SUBROUTINES
C -----
C     COMP -COMPRESSOR WEIGHT/LENGTH
C     TURB -TURBINE
C     SHAFT -SHAFT
C     DUCTW -DUCT
C     COMBWT -PRIMARY BURNER WEIGHT/LENGTH
C     WTN0Z -NOZZLE WEIGHT/LENGTH
C     WMIXR -MIXER
C     WSPLT -SPLITTER
C     EPLT -PRINTER/PLOTTER
C
C MODIFICATION HISTORY
C -----
C
C     DATE ID ANALYST DESCRIPTION
C     -----
C     MO/DA/YR IDENT NAME DESCRIPTION OF CHANGES
C     9/21/81 ROBERT CORBAN INCORPORATE INTERACTIVE MODE AND GRAPHICS
C
C AUTHOR/LANGUAGE/DATE
C -----
C     NORMAN PREWITT-BOEING COMPUTER SERV. /FORTRAN IV / OCT 10,1976
C
C GLOSSARY
C -----
C     NAME ORIGIN USAGE DESCRIPTION
C     -----
C     IWMEC /WMECH/ I CONTROL INFORMATION
  
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C      WATE      /WMECH/ 0      WEIGHT OF EACH COMPONENT      61
C      ALENG     /WMECH/ 0      ACTUAL LENGTH OF EACH COMPONENT 62
C      TLENG     /WMECH/ 0      ACCUMULATED LENGTH TO END OF COMPONENT 63
C      RI        /WMECH/ 0      RADIUS INNER INLET,OUTLET EACH STATION 64
C      RO        /WMECH/ 0      RADIUS OUTER INLET,OUTLET EACH STATION 65
C      DESVAL    /WMECH/ I      MECHANICAL DESIGN DATA OVERRIDES DEFAULT 66
C      DSHAF     /WMECH/ 0      SHAFT DIAMETER INNER TO OUTER 67
C      RPMT      /WMECH/ I      ACTUAL COMPONENT RPM 68
C      IWT       /WMECH/ I      WEIGHT ESTIMATION FLAG TRU= DO IT 69
C      IPLT      /WMECH/ I      PLOTTER FLAG TRUE= DO IT 70
C      PLOT      /WMECH/ L      GRAPHICS PLOTTING FLAG TRUE= DO IT 71 ←
C      IERR      /WMECH/ 0      ERROR FLAG 72
C      ISIO      /WMECH/ I      OUTPUT UNITS 0=ENGLISH, 0 SI 73
C      ISII      /WMECH/ I      INPUT UNITS 0=ENGLISH, 0 SI 74
C      IOUTCD    /WMECH/ I      PRINT FLAG 0=SUMMARY, 1=GENERAL, 2=DIAGNOSTIC 75
C      ILENG     /WMECH/ I      COMPONENTS CONTRIBUTING TO OVERALL LENGTH 76
C      IDID      /WMECH/ 0      FLAG = 0 COMPONENT NOT YET WEIGHED =1 YES 77
C      *SKIPIT   /WMECH/ L      BACKGROUND FLAG YES=SKIP PROMPTS 78 ←
SUBROUTINE WTEST
REAL*8 DATINP, DATOUT, WTF, TOPRES, TOTEMP, FAR, CORFLO, VMACH, STATP, ERRO-
1R, TOL, TOLT, TOLTT, DEPV, DTOL, PERPF, RPMNT, TMTEMP, TMPRES, DATOUM, DATMAC-
2, DATAIT, DESLIM, TNPRES, TNTEMP, CNRFLO, CORFLM, WNTF, DATOUN, FARN, DANINP-
3, DEBUG, DEPQ, SELAST, DD, TOLOPT
*****
* COMMON BLOCKS *
*****
COMMON /DBL/ DATINP(15,60), DATOUT(9,60), WTF(40), TOPRES(40), TOTEMP(-
140), FAR(40), CORFLO(40), VMACH(40), STATP(40), ERROR(40), TOL, TOLT, TOLT-
2T, DEPV(20), DTOL(20), PERPF(20)
COMMON /SNGL/ JMI, JM2, JP1, JP2, JCX, LOCTBL(9,60), JCOMP(70), IWAY, NIT, -
1ITAB(70), JCONF(60,4), JTYPE(60), JFLOW(70), IDEDAP(15), KKINDS(14,25), -
2NCOMP, NOSTAT, NITER, NFINIS, NPASS, JCC, NTBL, NCTS, JCIND(20), JCDEP(20), -
3JCVIND(20), JCVDEP(20), KDTYP(20), IDONE(60)
COMMON /DEFAULT/ DEFAULT(15,20), ISCALE(3), SCALE(6)
COMMON /WMECH/ IWMEC(7,60), WATE(60), ALENG(60), TLENG(40), RI(2,40), R-
10(2,40), DESVAL(17,60), DSHAF(5), RPMT(60), IWT, IPLT, IERR, ISII, ISIO, IO-
2UTCD, NSTAG(60)
COMMON /CONVER/ CONVER(15)
COMMON /NEOPT/ DEBUG, DEPQ, SELAST, DD, TOLOPT, NDSET, NPARTS, IOPTP, NPA-
1SSD, NVOPT, NJOPT, NOPT
COMMON /TERMON/ TNPRES(40), TNTEMP(40), CNRFLO(40), WNTF(40), RPMNT(40-
1), DATOUN(9,60), FARN(40), DANINP(15,60), TMTEMP(40), TMPRES(40), CORFLM-
2(40), DATOUM(9,60), DATMAC(4,60), DATAIT(4,60), DESLIM(15)
COMMON /CENTER/ CGARM(60)
COMMON /ARM/ ACCARM
COMMON /DISKK/ DISKWI, ENGINE
COMMON /SKIP/ SKIPIT
*****
* DATA STORAGE DEFINITION *
*****
LOGICAL PINP, IPLT, ISIO, ISII, PLOT, SKIPIT
INTEGER IDID(60), ILENG(40)
DIMENSION NUMNUM(17), IRNAME(17), CORFLC(40)
NAMelist / W/IWMEC, DESVAL, ACCS, IWT, IPLT, ISII, ISIO, IOUTCD, ILENG, DES-
1LIM, ISCALE, SCALE, ACCARM, DISKWI, ENGINE, PLOT
*****
* DATA STATEMENTS *
*****
DATA IDUC, LSHAF, ENGU, SIU, IVALV/4HDUCT, 4HSHAF, 4HENGL, 4HSIU ,4HVALV/
120

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DATA ILPC,IHPC,IFAN,IFO,IFI,IHPT,ILPT/3HLPC,3HHPC,3HFAN,2HFO,2HFI,- 121
13HHPT,3HLPT/ 122
DATA PINP,YES/.TRUE.,4HY / 123<
C 124
C---- TEST WTEST FLAG 125
IF (IWT.EQ.0) GO TO 540 126
IF (IWAY.GE.0) GC TO 20 127
DO 10 I=1,40 128
WNTF(I)=WTF(I) 129
FARN(I)=FAR(I) 130
TNPRES(I)=TOPRES(I) 131
TNTEMP(I)=TOTEMP(I) 132
CNRFLC(I)=CORFLO(I) 133
DATOUN(1,I)=DATOUT(1,I) 134
DATOUN(2,I)=DATOUT(2,I) 135
DATOUN(8,I)=DATOUT(8,I) 136
DATOUN(9,I)=DATOUT(9,I) 137
10 CONTINUE 138
DO 15 I=1,900 139
15 DANINP(I,1)=DATINP(I,1) 140
20 DO 30 I=1,40 141
CORFLC(I)=CORFLO(I)/1.5497255 142
IF (JTYPE(I).EQ.1) II=I 143
IF (TOPRES(I).GT.TMPRES(I)) DATMAC(1,I)=DATINP(5,II) 144
IF (TOPRES(I).GT.TMPRES(I)) DATALT(1,I)=DATINP(9,II) 145
IF (TOTEMP(I).GT.TMTEMP(I)) DATMAC(2,I)=DATINP(5,II) 146
IF (TOTEMP(I).GT.TMTEMP(I)) DATALT(2,I)=DATINP(9,II) 147
IF (DATOUT(2,I).GT.DATOUM(2,I)) DATMAC(3,I)=DATINP(5,II) 148
IF (DATOUT(2,I).GT.DATOUM(2,I)) DATALT(3,I)=DATINP(9,II) 149
IF (CORFLC(I).GT.CORFLM(I)) DATMAC(4,I)=DATINP(5,II) 150
IF (CORFLC(I).GT.CORFLM(I)) DATALT(4,I)=DATINP(9,II) 151
IF (TOPRES(I).GT.TMPRES(I)) TMPRES(I)=TOPRES(I) 152
IF (TOTEMP(I).GT.TMTEMP(I)) TMTEMP(I)=TOTEMP(I) 153
IF (CORFLC(I).GT.CORFLM(I)) CORFLM(I)=CORFLC(I) 154
IF (DATOUT(2,I).GT.DATOUM(2,I)) DATOUM(2,I)=DATOUT(2,I) 155
IF (JTYPE(I).NE.5) GO TO 30 156
DATTRQ=DATOUT(1,I)/DATOUT(2,I) 157
IF (DATTRQ.GT.DATOUM(1,I)) DATOUM(3,I)=DATOUT(2,I) 158
IF (DATTRQ.GT.DATOUM(1,I)) DATOUM(1,I)=DATTRQ 159
C THE FOLLOWING MAY BE USEFUL FOR DEBUGGING AND HAS BEEN LEFT IN 160
C WRITE(10,992)JTYPE(I) 161
C 992 FORMAT(//' COMP TYPE'I3) 162
C WRITE(10,997) 163
C 997 FORMAT(' DES TOTPRES N D TOTEMP') 164
C WRITE(10,999)TOPRES(I),TNPRES(I),TOTEMP(I),TNTEMP(I) 165
C WRITE(10,996) 166
C 996 FORMAT(' DES CORFLO N D M WTF') 167
C WRITE(10,999)CORFLO(I),CNRFLC(I),CORFLM(I),WNTF(I) 168
C WRITE(10,993) 169
C 993 FORMAT(' DES EFF N D PR') 170
C WRITE(10,999)DATOUT(8,I),DATOUN(8,I),DATOUT(9,I),DATOUN(9,I) 171
C WRITE(10,995) 172
C 995 FORMAT(' MAX TOTPRES N M TOTEMP') 173
C WRITE(10,999)TOPRES(I),TMPRES(I),TOTEMP(I),TMTEMP(I) 174
C WRITE(10,994) 175
C 994 FORMAT(' MAX RPM N M D') 176
C WRITE(10,999)DATOUT(2,I),DATOUM(2,I),DATOUN(2,I) 177
C WRITE(10,991) 178
C 991 FORMAT(' MTRQ N M TRPM MTRPM ') 179
C WRITE(10,999)DATTRQ,DATOUM(1,I),DATOUT(2,I),DATOUM(3,I) 180

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C 999	FORMAT(4F12.3)	181
C	WRITE(10,999)DATMAC(1,I),DATMAC(2,I),DATMAC(3,I)	182
C	WRITE(10,999)DATALT(1,I),DATALT(2,I),DATALT(3,I)	183
30	CONTINUE	184
	IF (IWT.GE.2) GO TO 40	185
C----	ZERO OUT OUTPUT ARRAYS	186
	GO TO 540	187
40	JSCALE=0	188
	ISAVE=IWT	189 ←
	IF (IWT.NE.4) GO TO 70	190
50	JSCALE=JSCALE+1	191
	IF (JSCALE.GT.ISCALE(2)) GO TO 540	192
	IF (JSCALE.GT.1.AND.ISCALE(1).EQ.2) IOUTCD=1	193
	SCALEF=SCALE(JSCALE)	194
	IF (JSCALE.GT.1) SCALEF=SCALE(JSCALE)/SCALE(JSCALE-1)	195
55	IF(REVISE.EQ.YES) SCALEF=1.0	196 ←
	DO 60 I=1,40	197
	WNTF(I)=WNTF(I)*SCALEF	198
	CHRFLO(I)=CHRFLO(I)*SCALEF	199
	CORFLM(I)=CORFLM(I)*SCALEF	200
	IDID(I)=0	201
	DATOUN(1,I)=DATOUN(1,I)*SCALEF	202
60	CONTINUE	203
	IF (JSCALE.GT.1.AND.IWT.EQ.4) GO TO 120	204
	IF(REVISE.EQ.YES) GO TO 115	205 ←
70	DO 80 I=1,5	206
80	DSHAF(I)=0.	207
	DO 90 I=1,60	208
	WATE(I)=0	209
	NSTAG(I)=0	210
	IDID(I)=0	211
	RPMT(I)=0.	212
90	ALENG(I)=0	213
	DO 100 I=1,40	214
	TLENG(I)=0	215
	RI(1,I)=0	216
	ILENG(I)=0	217
	RI(2,I)=0	218
	RO(1,I)=0	219
100	RO(2,I)=0	220
C		221
C----	NAMELIST READ OF WTEST DATA	222
C		223
	CALL NAMEPR (9,10,8,PINP)	224
	READ (8,W)	225
	DO 110 I=1,60	226
	DO 110 K=1,17	227
	IF (IWMEC(1,I).EQ.NUMNUM(K)) IWMEC(1,I)=IRNAME(K)	228
110	CONTINUE	229
	GO TO 120	230 ←
115	WRITE(20,720)	231 ←
	CALL NAMEPR(20,10,8,PINP)	232 ←
	READ(8,W)	233 ←
C		234
C----	PROCESS LENGTH CONTRIBUTING VECTOR EXCEPT DUCTS AND SHAFTS	235
C		236
120	DO 240 I=1,40	237
	NC=ILENG(I)	238
C	WRITE(10,777)NC,ILENG(I),JTYPE(NC)	239
	IF (NC.EQ.0) GO TO 250	240

	JT=JTYPE(NC)	241
	GO TO (240,160,200,130,140,210,190,150,180,240,240,240,240,240),JT	242
C----	COMPRESSOR	243
130	CALL COMP (NC)	244
	GO TO 230	245
C----	TURBINE	246
140	CALL TURB (NC)	247
	GO TO 230	248
C----	MIXER	249
150	CALL WMIXR (NC)	250
	GO TO 230	251
C----	PRIMARY BURNER	252
160	IF (IWMEC(1,NC).EQ.IDUC) GO TO 170	253
	IF (IWMEC(1,NC).EQ.IVALV) GO TO 220	254
	CALL COMBWT (NC)	255
	GO TO 230	256
C---	DUCTS	257
170	CALL DUCTW (NC)	258
	GO TO 230	259
C----	NOZZLES	260
180	CALL WTNOZ (NC)	261
	GO TO 230	262
C----	SPLITTER	263
190	CALL WSPLT (NC)	264
	GO TO 230	265
C	TRANSFER DIMENSIONS FOR WATER INJECTION	266
200	CALL DUMMY (NC)	267
	GO TO 230	268
C	HEAT EXCHANGER WEIGHT	269
210	CALL HMEC (NC)	270
	GO TO 230	271
C	VALVES	272
220	CALL VALVWT (NC)	273
C----	ACCUME LENGTH	274
230	IUP=JCONF(NC,1)	275
	IDN=JCONF(NC,3)	276
	TLENG(IDN)=TLENG(IUP)+ALENG(NC)	277
	IF (JT.EQ.6) TLENG(IDN)=TLENG(IUP)	278
	ID2=JCONF(NC,4)	279
	IF (ID2.GT.0) TLENG(ID2)=TLENG(IUP)+ALENG(NC)	280
	IF (JT.EQ.6) TLENG(ID2)=TLENG(IUP)	281
	IU2=JCONF(NC,2)	282
	IF (IU2.GT.0) TLENG(IU2)=TLENG(IUP)	283
	IDID(NC)=1	284
240	CONTINUE	285
C----	LAST COMPONENT WAS A NOZZLE SET ENGINE MAXIMUM LENGTH	286
250	ENGLN=TLENG(IDN)	287
C		288
C	PROCESS REMAINING COMPONENTS	289
C		290
	DO 340 I=1,60	291
C	WRITE(10,7777)NC,I,IDID(I)	292
	IF (IDID(I).EQ.1) GO TO 340	293
C		294
C--	PROCESS COMPRESSORS,TURBINES,MIXERS,BURNERS,SPLITTERS	295
	NC=JTYPE(I)	296
	IF (NC.LE.0) GO TO 340	297
	GO TO (340,290,330,260,270,320,310,280,340,340,340,340,340,340),NC	298
C--	COMPRESSOR	299
260	CALL COMP (I)	300

	GO TO 340	301
C--	TURBINES	302
270	CALL TURB (I)	303
	GO TO 340	304
C--	MIXER	305
280	CALL WMIXR (I)	306
	GO TO 340	307
C--	BURNERS	308
290	IF (IWMEC(1,I).EQ.IDUC) GO TO 340	309
	IF (IWMEC(1,I).EQ.IVALV) GO TO 300	310
	CALL COMBWT (I)	311
	GO TO 340	312
C	VALVES	313
300	CALL VALVWT (I)	314
	GO TO 340	315
C---	SPLITTER	316
310	CALL WSPLT (I)	317
	GO TO 340	318
C	HEAT EXCHANGERS	319
320	CALL HMEC (I)	320
	GO TO 340	321
C	TRANSFER DIMENSIONS FOR WATER INJECTION	322
330	CALL DUMMY (I)	323
340	CONTINUE	324
C	WRITE(10,7771)JTYPE	325
C		326
C----	PROCESS DUCTS	327
	DO 350 I=1,60	328
	IF (IDID(I).EQ.1) GO TO 350	329
	NC=JTYPE(I)	330
	IF (NC.NE.2) GO TO 350	331
	IF (IWMEC(1,I).NE.IDUC) GO TO 350	332
	CALL DUCTW (I)	333
350	CONTINUE	334
C	WRITE(10,7771)JTYPE	335
C----	PROCESS NOZZLES	336
	DO 360 I=1,60	337
	IF (IDID(I).EQ.1) GO TO 360	338
	NC=JTYPE(I)	339
	IF (NC.NE.9) GO TO 360	340
	CALL WTNOZ (I)	341
360	CONTINUE	342
C	WRITE(10,7771)JTYPE	343
C----	ACCUME LENGTH	344
	DO 380 I=1,40	345
C	WRITE(10,7777)NC,I,IDID(I)	346
	IF (JTYPE(I).LE.0) GO TO 370	347
	IF (IDID(I).EQ.1) GO TO 380	348
	NC=JTYPE(I)	349
	GO TO (380,370,370,370,370,370,370,370,370,380,380,380,380,380),NC	350
370	IUP=JCONF(I,1)	351
	IU2=JCONF(I,2)	352
	IDN=JCONF(I,3)	353
	ID2=JCONF(I,4)	354
	TLENG(IDN)=TLENG(IUP)+ALENG(I)	355
	IF (NC.EQ.6) TLENG(IDN)=TLENG(IUP)	356
	IF (IU2.GT.0) TLENG(IU2)=TLENG(IUP)	357
	IF (ID2.GT.0) TLENG(ID2)=TLENG(IDN)	358
	IDID(I)=1	359
380	CONTINUE	360

C----	PROCESS SHAFTS	361
	DO 400 J=1,5	362
	DO 390 I=1,25	363
	NC=KINDS(11,I)	364
	IF (NC.LE.0) GO TO 400	365
	IF (IWMEC(1,NC).NE.LSHAF) GO TO 390	366
	IF (IWMEC(2,NC).EQ.J) CALL SHAFT (NC)	367
390	CONTINUE	368
400	CONTINUE	369
C		370
C----	FIND ENGINE MAXIMUM RADIUS	371
	XR=0	372
	DO 420 I=1,NOSTAT	373
	IF (XR.GE.RO(1,I)) GO TO 410	374
	XR=RO(1,I)	375
410	IF (XR.GE.RO(2,I)) GO TO 420	376
	XR=RO(2,I)	377
420	CONTINUE	378
C		379
C----	GET ENGINE TOTAL WEIGHT AND ALENG CONVERSION	380
	WATENG=0	381
	IF (ACCS.EQ.0) ACCS=.1	382
	WAT=0.	383
	DO 430 I=1,60	384
	IF (JTYPE(I).EQ.9) GO TO 430	385
	WAT=WATE(I)+WAT	386
430	CONTINUE	387
	WATACC=ACCS*WAT	388
	IF (IOUTCD.GT.1) WRITE (10,580) IOUTCD	389
	IF (ISIO) WATACC=WATACC*CONVER(3)	390
	IF (IOUTCD.GT.1) WRITE (10,610) WATACC	391
	DO 440 I=1,60	392
	WFACTR=1.	393
	IF (DESVAL(15,I).NE.0.) WFACTR=DESVAL(15,I)	394
	WATE(I)=WATE(I)*WFACTR	395
	IF (.NOT.ISIO) GO TO 440	396
	WATE(I)=WATE(I)*CONVER(3)	397
	ALENG(I)=ALENG(I)*CONVER(1)	398
440	WATENG=WATENG+WATE(I)	399
C		400
C----	CONVERT RADIAL DIMENSIONS AND TLENG	401
	IF (.NOT.ISIO) GO TO 460	402
	DO 450 I=1,NOSTAT	403
	RI(1,I)=RI(1,I)*CONVER(1)	404
	RI(2,I)=RI(2,I)*CONVER(1)	405
	RO(1,I)=RO(1,I)*CONVER(1)	406
	RO(2,I)=RO(2,I)*CONVER(1)	407
	TLENG(I)=TLENG(I)*CONVER(1)	408
450	CONTINUE	409
C		410
C----	WRITE COMPONENT WEIGHT INFO	411
460	UNITSI=ENGU	412
	IF (ISII) UNITSI=SIU	413
	UNITSO=ENGU	414
	IF (ISIO) UNITSO=SIU	415
	WRITE (10,590) UNITSI,UNITSO	416
	IF (IWT.EQ.4) WRITE (10,550)	417
	IF (IWT.EQ.4) WRITE (10,560)	418
	IF (IWT.EQ.4) WRITE (10,570) SCALE(JSKALE)	419
	IF (IWT.EQ.4) WRITE (10,560)	420

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	IF (IOUTCD.LT.1) GO TO 510	421
	WRITE (10,600)	422
	HLENG=0.	423
	CGLENG=0.	424
	CGWATE=0.	425
	CGTOTM=0.	426
	CGCOMP=0.	427
	DO 500 I=1,60	428
	NC=JTYPE(I)	429
	IF (NC.LE.0) GO TO 500	430
C	WRITE(10,777)JT	431
	GO TO (470,470,470,470,470,470,470,470,470,470,500,470,500,500,500),NC	432
470	IUP1=JCONF(I,1)	433
	IUP2=JCONF(I,2)	434
	IDN1=JCONF(I,3)	435
	IDN2=JCONF(I,4)	436
	WRITE (10,620) I,WATE(I),ALENG(I),TLENG(IDN1),RI(1,IUP1),RO(1,IUP1-	437
	1),RI(1,IUP2),RO(1,IUP2),RI(2,IDN1),RO(2,IDN1),RI(2,IDN2),RO(2,IDN2-	438
	2),NSTAG(I)	439
	IF (ALENG(I).EQ.0.) GO TO 480	440
	HLENG=ALENG(I)/2.	441
	IF (IWMEC(1,I).EQ.ILPC.OR.IWMEC(1,I).EQ.IHPC) CGX=ALENG(I)-CGARM(I-	442
	1)	443
	IF (IWMEC(1,I).EQ.IFAN.OR.IWMEC(1,I).EQ.IFO) CGX=ALENG(I)-CGARM(I)	444
	IF (IWMEC(1,I).EQ.IFI.OR.IWMEC(1,I).EQ.IHPT) CGX=ALENG(I)-CGARM(I)	445
	IF (IWMEC(1,I).EQ.ILPT) CGX=ALENG(I)-CGARM(I)	446
	IF (IWMEC(1,I).EQ.ILPC.OR.IWMEC(1,I).EQ.IHPC) HLENG=CGX	447
	IF (IWMEC(1,I).EQ.IFAN.OR.IWMEC(1,I).EQ.IFO) HLENG=CGX	448
	IF (IWMEC(1,I).EQ.IFI.OR.IWMEC(1,I).EQ.IHPT) HLENG=CGX	449
	IF (IWMEC(1,I).EQ.ILPT) HLENG=CGX	450
	CGLENG=TLENG(IDN1)-HLENG	451
	GO TO 490	452
480	IF (IWMEC(1,I).EQ.ISHAF) CGLENG=CGARM(I)	453
	IF (IWMEC(1,I).NE.ISHAF) GO TO 500	454
490	CGWATE=WATE(I)	455
	CGCOMP=CGWATE*CGLENG	456
	CGTOTM=CGTOTM+CGCOMP	457
500	CONTINUE	458
	CENGRA=(CGTOTM+(WATACC*ACCARM))/WATENG	459
C		460
C----	MAKE SUMMARY PRINT	461
510	IF (.NOT.ISIO) GO TO 520	462
	XR=XR*CONVER(1)	463
	ENGLN=ENGLN*CONVER(1)	464
	CENGRA=CENGRA*CONVER(1)	465
520	WRITE (10,630) WATENG,WATACC,ENGLN,XR	466
	IF (SCALE(JSCALE).EQ.1.) SEXPO1=WATENG	467
	SEXPO2=1.	468
	IF (SCALE(JSCALE).NE.1..AND.IWT.EQ.4) SEXPOE=ALOG(WATENG/SEXPO1)/A-	469
	LOG(SCALE(JSCALE)/SEXPO2)	470
	IF (SCALE(JSCALE).EQ.1.) SEXPOE=1.	471
	WRITE (10,640) CENGRA	472
	IF (IWT.EQ.4) WRITE (10,650) SEXPOE	473
	IF (JSCALE.GT.1.AND.ISCALE(1).EQ.2) GO TO 530	474
	IF (ENGINE.EQ.2.) GO TO 530	475
	IF (IPLT) CALL ENGPLT (ENGLN,XR)	476
	IF(PLOT) GO TO 525	477
	GO TO 530	478
525	IF (SKIPIT) CALL EGLOT(ENGLN,WATENG)	479
	IF (SKIPIT) GO TO 530	480

```

WRITE(20,700)
READ(20,750) ANSWER
IF(ANSWER.NE.YES) GO TO 530
CALL EGLOT(ENGLN,WATENG)
WRITE(20,710)
READ(20,750) REVISE
IF(REVISE.EQ.YES) IWT=2
ENGINE=1.
530 IF(REVISE.EQ.YES) GO TO 55
IWT=ISAVE
IF (IWT.EQ.4) GO TO 50
540 IWT=0
IOUTCD=2
RETURN
C
C
550 FORMAT (1H /24H ENGINE SCALING DATA )
560 FORMAT (20H *****)
570 FORMAT (14H SCALE FACTOR ,F5.2)
580 FORMAT (1H /14H *****/14H * */14H * ACCS WT *-
1/14H * */13H *****,I1)
590 FORMAT (1H1,26H WEIGHT INPUT DATA IN ,A4,6H UNITS/27H WEIG-
1HT OUTPUT DATA IN ,A4,6H UNITS//)
600 FORMAT (69H COMP WT COMP ACCU UPSTREAM RADIUS DOWNS-
1TREAM RADIUS /77H NO EST LEN LEN RI RO RI RO -
2 RI RO RI RO NSTAGE/)
610 FORMAT (/11H ACCS WT=,F8.3)
620 FORMAT (I7,F6.0,F7.0,F6.0,4F5.0,F6.0,3F5.0,I8)
630 FORMAT (/27H TOTAL BARE ENGINE WEIGHT=,F6.0,2X,12HACCESSORIES=,F-
17.2,2X,23HESTIMATED TOTAL LENGTH=,F6.0,2X,25HESTIMATED MAXIMUM RAD-
2IUS=,F5.0)
640 FORMAT (30H ESTIMATED CENTER OF GRAVITY=,F6.0)
650 FORMAT (39H ESTIMATED AIRFLOW SCALING EXPONENT IS,F6.3)
700 FORMAT (46H DO YOU WISH A GRAPHICS PICTURE? YES=Y ; NO=N)
710 FORMAT (54H DO YOU WISH TO MAKE CHANGES TO THE INPUT? YES=Y;NO=N)
720 FORMAT (:2H ENTER DESIRED CHANGES FROM TERMINAL,I.E./39H &W DE-
1SVAL(1,6)=****(DATA)**** &END)
750 FORMAT (A4)
END

```

```

481<-
482<-
483<-
484<-
485<-
486<-
487<-
488<-
489<-
490<-
491<-
492<-
493<-
494<-
495<-
496<-
497<-
498<-
499<-
500<-
501<-
502<-
503<-
504<-
505<-
506<-
507<-
508<-
509<-
510<-
511<-
512<-
513<-
514<-
515<-
516<-
517<-
518<-
519<-

```

SAMPLE CASE TERMINAL LISTING FOR INTERACTIVE MODE

```

&W
IWT=4,IPLT=T,PLOT=T,
ISII=F,ISIO=F,IOUTCD=2.
ILENG(1)=2,3,6,7,8,17,9,10,11,12,13,14,
IWMEC(1,2)='FAN ',0,0,4,3*0,
IWMEC(1,3)='SPLT',6*0,
IWMEC(1,4)='DUCT',2,5*0,
IWMEC(1,5)='NOZ ',1,5*0,
IWMEC(1,6)='LPC ',1,5*0,
IWMEC(1,7)='DUCT',2,5*0,
IWMEC(1,8)='HPC ',1,5*0,
IWMEC(1,9)='PBUR',1,5*0,
IWMEC(1,10)='HPT ',0,8,-8,3*0,
IWMEC(1,11)='DUCT',2,5*0,
IWMEC(1,12)='LPT ',1,2,6,3*0,
IWMEC(1,13)='DUCT',1,5*0,
IWMEC(1,14)='NOZ ',1,5*0,
IWMEC(1,15)='SHAF',1,12,3*0,6,
IWMEC(1,16)='SHAF',2,10,3*0,8,
IWMEC(1,17)='DUCT',2,5*0,
DESVAL(1,2)=.55,1.8,.37,1.5,4.5,4.5,.5,0.,0.,1.,0.,2.,1.,
DESVAL(1,3)=15*0.,
->DESVAL(1,4)=.5,1.,0.,4.,11*0.,
DESVAL(1,5)=1.,14*0.,
->DESVAL(1,6)=.5,1.15,.8,1.5,2.,2.,.45,0,0,1,0,3.,1.,
DESVAL(1,7)=.45,5.5,0.,8.,11*0.,
DESVAL(1,8)=.45,1.31,.47,1.5,4.5,1.5,.3,0,0,1.,0.,3.,1.,
DESVAL(1,9)=100.,.0180,13*0.,
DESVAL(1,10)=.4,20,1.5,1.5,1.5,.5,150000.,3.,1.,6*0.,
DESVAL(1,11)=.5,3.5,0.,-1.,11*0.,
DESVAL(1,12)=.5,.327,1.5,2.,4.,.6,150000.,1.,1.,6*0.,
DESVAL(1,13)=.6,.5,0.,14.,11*0.,
DESVAL(1,14)=1.,14*0.,
DESVAL(1,15)=50000.,.3,.85,12*0.,
DESVAL(1,16)=50000.,.3,13*0.,
DESVAL(1,17)=.3,8.9,0.,-1.,11*0.,
&END

```

```

ASO:WATE2IT TXXXX.RET=T,PRINT=NO,NEWLIB=JOB.BOBLIB
DEFAULTS ARE IN=WHITLOW,OUT=ANSWER.IN,PRINT=YES,MAPS=ADV3DMAP,LIMEN=W,NEWLIB=NONE,RET=P,BACK=NO
THIS RUN,IN=CF6,OUT=ANSWER.CF6.PRINT=NO,MAPS=MAPS.PWSCAR,LIMEN=W,NEWLIB=JOB.BOBLIB,RET=T,BACK=NO
JOB.BOBLIB LOADED
BLOCK DATA BLOCKWT IS LOADED
ENGWT LOADED
00001
00002
00003
00004
00005
00006
00007
00008
LAST QUALIFIER IS FROM NEPCAL
00009
00010
00011
00012
00013
00004
EXECUTION HAS BEGUN

```

```

00003
>>>> SUCCESSFUL CONVERGENCE <<<<<
NIT=0
DO YOU WISH A GRAPHICS PICTURE? YES=Y ; NO=N
Y
DO YOU WISH MULTIPLE FRAMES? YES=Y ; NO=N
N
DO YOU WANT COMPONENT OUTPUT? YES=Y ; NO=N
Y
NOT ENOUGH ROOM BETWEEN LABELS. NOLAB REDUCED BY 1/2.
GRAPHICS DEVICE NOT DEFINED BY DDEF.
ENTER UNIT NAME. DEFAULT TO CANCEL.
LA001
MAKE SURE GRAPHICS DEVICE STILL CONNECTED TO TEMPO/3033
DO YOU WISH TO MAKE CHANGES TO THE INPUT? YES=Y;NO=N
Y
00012
WATENG=+.87486914E+04
WATACC=+.82054126E+03
WATE =
(1) +.00000000E+00 +.20693882E+04 +.00000000E+00 +.21138214E+02 +.35629565E+03 +.12359275E+04 +.18432083E+0
(8) +.10429136E+04 +.46836670E+03 +.27845117E+03 +.14609849E+02 +.24869705E+04 +.00000000E+00 +.18697968E+0
(15) +.46437256E+03 +.65491196E+02 +.39371490E+02 +.00000000E+00 +.00000000E+00 +.00000000E+00 +.00000000E+0
(22):(60) CONTAINS +.00000000E+00
ENTER DESIRED CHANGES FROM TERMINAL, I.E.
&W DESVAL(1,6)=***(DATA)*** &END
&W DESVAL(3,6)=.84, DESVAL(3,4)=35.,0. &END
DO YOU WISH A GRAPHICS PICTURE? YES=Y ; NO=N
Y
DO YOU WISH MULTIPLE FRAMES? YES=Y ; NO=N
N
DO YOU WANT COMPONENT OUTPUT? YES=Y ; NO=N
Y
NOT ENOUGH ROOM BETWEEN LABELS. NOLAB REDUCED BY 1/2.
DO YOU WISH TO MAKE CHANGES TO THE INPUT? YES=Y;NO=N
N
00012
WATENG=+.85592891E+04
WATACC=+.79504028E+03
WATE =
(1) +.00000000E+00 +.20693882E+04 +.00000000E+00 +.21235367E+02 +.35957813E+03 +.14904048E+04 +.20406189E+0
(8) +.10429136E+04 +.46836670E+03 +.27845117E+03 +.14609849E+02 +.19867976E+04 +.00000000E+00 +.24930663E+0
(15) +.45298218E+03 +.65491196E+02 +.39371490E+02 +.00000000E+00 +.00000000E+00 +.00000000E+00 +.00000000E+0
(22):(60) CONTAINS +.00000000E+00
DO YOU WISH A GRAPHICS PICTURE? YES=Y ; NO=N
N
00012
WATENG=+.65964336E+04
WATACC=+.60576050E+03
WATE =
(1) +.00000000E+00 +.16723853E+04 +.00000000E+00 +.16504425E+02 +.33938574E+03 +.10575210E+04 +.14601471E+0
(8) +.74049707E+03 +.38088965E+03 +.20086632E+03 +.10453938E+02 +.14909504E+04 +.00000000E+00 +.19944562E+0
(15) +.38575269E+03 +.59026550E+02 +.28171722E+02 +.00000000E+00 +.00000000E+00 +.00000000E+00 +.00000000E+0
(22):(60) CONTAINS +.00000000E+00
DO YOU WISH A GRAPHICS PICTURE? YES=Y ; NO=N
N
00012
WATENG=+.10718051E+05
WATACC=+.10039109E+04
WATE =
(1) +.00000000E+00 +.25008088E+04 +.00000000E+00 +.26188171E+02 +.37977100E+03 +.19757178E+04 +.26824646E+0
(8) +.13843208E+04 +.55517700E+03 +.36383301E+03 +.19205093E+02 +.25465410E+04 +.00000000E+00 +.29916724E+0
(15) +.51733716E+03 +.71418152E+02 +.51754623E+02 +.00000000E+00 +.00000000E+00 +.00000000E+00 +.00000000E+0
(22):(60) CONTAINS +.00000000E+00
00006
PERPF(4)=+.5190356392337627D+05
PERPF(5)=+.3885521902236921D+00
PERPF(9)=+.5190356392337627D+05
PERPF(10)=+.3885521902236921D+00
TERMINATED: EXIT IN USER PROGRAM
CANCELLED: DUM.T2 UNKNOWN.
AS0:

```

IBM-370 GRAPHICS SUBROUTINES (INCLUDES ONLY THOSE USED IN RUNNING THE PROGRAM)

CHARS -- Print Character Data on a Plot

The CHARS subroutine allows the user to print character data anywhere on a plot. The routine can be used to label a point.

```
-----
| General Form                                     |
|-----|
| CALL CHARS(nchar,char,orient,x,y,isiz)         |
|-----|
-----
```

nchar

is an integer constant or variable the absolute value of which specifies the number of characters to be printed. For $nchar < 0$, the x- and y-coordinates of the starting position for the character data will be in user data units. For $nchar > 0$, the coordinates of the starting position for the character data will be in relative (0-10), units.

char

is the array of characters to be printed. The dimension of char must be large enough for the number of characters desired. The characters must be packed four to a word (A4 format). See Appendix A for EBCDIC and integer equivalents for characters available on each device when a stroke table is not in use.

orient

is the angle of orientation in degrees from the horizontal. (OANGL from GRCOM will be added to this angle). If the angle is 0 degrees, and OANGL is 0 degrees, the characters will be printed right side up and horizontally.

x

is a floating point constant or variable which represents the x-coordinate of the starting position for the character data. If x is expressed in user units, NCHAR must be less than 0. If x is expressed in relative (0-10), units, NCHAR must be greater than 0.

y

is a floating point constant or variable which represents the y-coordinate of the starting position for the character data. If y is expressed in user units, NCHAR must be less than 0. If y is expressed in relative units, NCHAR must be greater than 0.

isiz

is an integer constant or variable the value of which specifies the size of the characters to be printed. Its value must be in the range -127 to +127 and is interpreted as follows:

< 0 Display italicized characters.

Each character is drawn in a square whose size in internal units is calculated by the following formula:
box size = $128 / (143 - \text{IABS}(\text{ISIZ})) * (\text{IABS}(\text{ISIZ}) + 1) * 15.0$.
To find the number of characters that will fit across a frame, divide the box size (found above) into 16384 or see Appendix B.

Note: The standard character size is 15.

Programming Note: If x and y are specified in user's units, the user must have defined XMAX, YMAX, XMIN, and YMIN by previous calls to SCALE, AXIS or NAXIS. If nonstandard axes are to be used and x and y are specified in user's units, the user must have defined the plot boundaries by previous calls to AXIS or NAXIS.

Example: The following is an example of using the CHARS subroutine to label a point.

```
10      DIMENSION CH(3)
20      DATA CH/'(3.0','5.0',')/
30      CALL CHARS(9,CH,0.0,3.0,4.0,15)
```

10 Defines the dimension of the array which contains the characters to be plotted.
20 Initializes the array with the information to be printed.
30 Causes the printing of the label (3.0,5.0) in standard size characters, upright and parallel to the x axis beginning at relative coordinate location (3.0,4.0).

CORNER - Delete / Restore Corner Marks

The CORNER subroutine will remove or restore the corner marks that define a frame.

```
-----  
|General Form  
|-----  
|CALL CORNER(iopt)  
|-----
```

iopt is an integer indicating whether to remove or restore the corner marks.

Specified as: 1 - remove the corner marks
 0 - restore the corner marks

Functional Description: The option will remain set until changed. This call should be made before the frame is displayed (i.e., before the applicable DISPLA call).

DISPLA -- Display

The DISPLA subroutine defines the end of a display or plot and initiates transmission of orders to the device.

```
-----  
|General Form                                     |  
|-----  
|CALL DISPLA(OPT)                                |  
-----
```

opt

is a fullword integer constant or variable the value of which indicates the status of the buffers after the call.

specified as either 0 or 1.

OPT=0 specifies that the general orders buffers are not to be cleared following the display.

OPT=1 specifies that the general orders buffers and GRCOM values will be cleared following the display.

GARC -- Approximate circles and arcs.

The GARC subroutine allows the user to approximate circles and arcs by points or vectors.

```
-----  
|General Form  
|-----  
|CALL GARC(centx,centy,rad,angle,iopt)  
|-----
```

centx
is a real constant or variable the value of which is the x-coordinate of the center of the circle/arc in relative units.

centy
is a real constant or variable the value of which is the y-coordinate of the center of the circle/arc in relative units.

rad
is a real constant or variable the value of which is the radius of the circle/arc in relative units.

angle
is a real array for specifying variable data to the ARC subroutine. Its entries should contain the following information:

- angle(1) The incremental angle for points or vectors. If angle(1) is 0, the default for the device is used.
- angle(2) The beginning angle for the arc in degrees.
- angle(3) The counterclockwise sweep angle for the arc.

iopt
is an integer constant or variable which indicates whether points or vectors are to be used to approximate the arc. Its value must be one of the following:

- 0 - use default for device.
- 1 - approximate with points.
- 2 - approximate with vectors.

GPLOT -- Generate a Plot

The GPLOT subroutine enables the user to plot single or multiple curves or lines as vector, point, symbol, or vector-symbol plots.

```
-----  
|General Form                                     |  
|-----  
|CALL GPLOT(x,y,ivars)                           |  
|-----  
-----
```

x
is a floating point array of x-coordinates of the points to be plotted or the array of radius-values for a polar plot.

y
is a floating point array of y-coordinates of the points to be plotted or the array of theta-values (in degrees) for a polar plot.

ivars
is an integer array for communicating other options to the subroutine.

When plotting a single curve, the information supplied in ivars should be specified as follows:

- ivars(1) The number of elements in ivars.
- ivars(2) The number of points in the curve.
- ivars(3) The type of plot, same as in IVARS(2) for multiple curve plot.
Default: 0 is assumed.
- ivars(4) The symbol code for a symbol plot.
- ivars(5) The symbol frequency for a symbol plot.
Default: 1 is assumed.
- ivars(6) The size of the symbol to be plotted.
Default: 15 is assumed.
- ivars(7) The interval option.
 - 0 - scaled (adjusted) to include MIN and MAX.
 - 1 - exact MIN and MAX interval.Default is 0 (adjusted).

Notes: If a vector plot is desired, ivars(3) through ivars(7) need not be specified. If a point plot is desired, ivars(4) through ivars(7) need not be

specified.

For plotting multiple curves, the entries in `ivars` should contain the following information:

- `ivars(1)` The number of elements in `ivars`.
- `ivars(2)` The type of plot. Its value must be one of the following:
- 0 vector plot
 - 1 point plot
 - 2 vector-symbol plot
 - 3 symbol plot
 - 4 polar vector plot with no call to PAXIS
 - 5 polar point plot with no call to PAXIS
 - 6 polar vector-symbol plot with no call to PAXIS
 - 7 polar symbol plot with no call to PAXIS
 - 12 polar vector plot with PAXIS call
 - 13 polar point plot with PAXIS call
 - 14 polar vector-symbol plot with PAXIS call
 - 15 polar symbol plot with PAXIS call
 - 16 log vector plot
 - 17 log point plot
 - 18 log vector-symbol plot
 - 19 log symbol plot
 - 20 log-polar vector plot with NAXIS call
 - 21 log-polar point plot with NAXIS call
 - 22 log-polar vector-symbol plot with NAXIS call
 - 23 log-polar symbol plot with NAXIS call
 - 28 log-polar vector plot with axes
 - 29 log-polar point plot with axes
 - 30 log-polar vector-symbol plot with axes
 - 31 log-polar symbol plot with axes
- `ivars(3)` The symbol code for a symbol plot (See Appendix A).
- `ivars(4)` The frequency of printing the symbol for a symbol plot.
Example: `ivars(4) = 3` would cause the printing of the special symbol at every third point.
- `ivars(5)` Specifies whether or not duplication of coordinates is to take place when plotting multiple curves. Its value must be one of the following:
- +1 duplicate x-coordinates
 - 0 no duplication of coordinates
 - 1 duplicate y-coordinates

ivars(6) The size of the symbol to be plotted.
 Default: 15 is assumed.

ivars(7) The interval option.
 0 - scaled (adjusted) to include MIN
 and MAX.
 1 - exact MIN and MAX interval.
 If not specified, an adjusted interval
 will be created.

ivars(8) - ivars(ivars(1))
 One entry for each curve specifying the
 number of points in that curve to be
 plotted.

If there have been no calls to AXIS before PLOT is called,
 the standard size axes with 90 degree orientation will be
 drawn with no titles, but with 10 intervals and 11 grid
 lines or tick marks and 11 labels, (tick marks will be the
 default).

TITLE can be called to print titles for standard x or y axes
 or to print a plot title. TITLE should be called following
 GPLOT.

If XMAX and XMIN or YMAX and YMIN are equal, GPLOT assumes
 maximum and minimum have not been determined and calls SCALE
 to scan the array and determine the maximum and minimum
 coordinates. Depending on the interval option, if scaled or
 adjusted was requested, GINTVL will be called to create an
 interval containing the data MIN and MAX.

To preset XMIN, XMAX, YMIN, YMAX, use the AXIS routines,
 SCALE, SCLBAK, or GINTVL.

Specifying a symbol type plot allows the user to plot
 symbols or characters at random locations. The symbol or
 character will be centered at the X,Y location.

Note: In FORTRAN programming, selective array locations
 cannot be defaulted. For example, if only array location 1,
 2, and 3 in IVALS are specified, the remaining locations
 will be defaulted. However, if location 7 is specified,
 locations 1-6 must also be specified. Zero is not
 recognized as a default value.

Example: The following example shows the use of the GPLOT
 subroutine to plot multiple curves as point plots.

```

5      DIMENSION IVARS(9)
10     DIMENSION X(30),Y(60)
20     XSTART = 0.0
30     DO 40 I=1,30
        X(I) = XSTART
        Y(I) = XSTART*XSTART + XSTART + 1
        Y(I+30) = XSTART*XSTART - XSTART + 2
        XSTART = XSTART + 0.5
    
```

```

40      CONTINUE
45      IVARS(1) = 9
50      IVARS(2) = 1
55      IVARS(3) = 0
60      IVARS(4) = 0
65      IVARS(5) = +1
70      IVARS(6) = 0
80      IVARS(7) = 0
90      IVARS(8) = 30
95      IVARS(9) = 30
100     CALL GPLOT(X,Y,IVARS)

```

```

5      Dimensions the IVARS array.
10     Defines the x and y arrays. There will be 2
       y-coordinates for each x-coordinate.
20     Initializes XSTART at 0.0.
30-40  This loop places values in the X and Y arrays.
45     Defines the number of elements in IVARS to be
       seven.
50     Specifies a point plot.
55-60  Specifies no symbol code or index.
65     Specifies that there will be duplicate
       x-coordinates.
70     Specifies no symbol size (no symbol).
80     Specifies interval option adjusted.
90-95  Specify that there will be two curves with 30
       points in each.

```

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OF POOR QUALITY

GRINIT -- Graphics package initialization.

The GRINIT subroutine initializes the graphics package.

|General Form

|CALL GRINIT

There are no parameters for this call.

Functional description: GRINIT causes initialization of the graphics package and prompts the user for a device (if one has not been previously defined). This call is optional in that a call to any graphics subroutine will cause initialization if not previously accomplished.

NUMBER -- Convert an Integer or Real Number to a Character Array

The **NUMBER** subroutine allows the user to convert an integer or real number to an array of printable characters.

| General Form |

CALL NUMBER(ityp,rnum,nochar,nodec,char)

ityp

is an integer constant or variable the value of which specifies the type of number to be converted. Its value must be one of the following:

- 0 Specifies an integer halfword is to be converted.
- 1 Specifies an integer fullword is to be converted.
- 2 Specifies a single precision real number is to be converted to 'E' format.
- 3 Specifies a double precision real number is to be converted to 'D' format.
- 4 specifies a single precision real number is to be converted to 'F' format.

rnum

is a constant or variable (either integer or real as specified in ityp) the value of which is the number to be converted.

nochar

is an integer constant or variable the value of which specifies the number of characters desired in the output array.

nodec

is an integer constant or variable the value of which specifies the number of positions right of the decimal point.

char

is the output array of printable characters. Char must be specified large enough to hold the number of characters requested (nochar). The characters are packed four to a word (A4 format).

Note: If ITYP = 2 or 3, and NOCHAR is less than 8 or NODEC is greater than (NOCHAR-6), or if ITYP = 0, 1 or 4, and NOCHAR is not large enough to hold the number of significant digits in RNUM, or if ITYP is invalid, asterisks are placed into the output array.

Example: The user wants to convert the real number XMAX to an array of printable characters in an array named CHARS. The printed number will be 8 digits long with 2 decimal places and will be in E format.

```
10    DIMENSION CHARS(2)
20    CALL NUMBER(2,XMAX,8,2,CHARS)

10    CHARS contains two elements (8 characters in A4
      format).
20    Calls the NUMBER subroutine:
      2 - convert a real number
      XMAX - contains the number to be converted
      8 - characters in output array
      2 - positions right of the decimal point
      CHARS - stores the printable characters
```

SETFRM -- Set number of frames for plot

The SETFRM subroutine allows the user to specify the number of frames to be plotted.

|General Form

CALL SETFRM(frames)

frames

is an integer constant or variable the value of which specifies the number of frames in the user's plot, creating a larger physical plotting area in the x direction. Its value may range from 1 to 21 inclusive.

Example: The following is an example of using the SETFRM subroutine to set the number of frames to 2.

```
30      CALL SETFRM(2)
```

```
30      sets plot boundaries for a plot of 2 frames (up  
to 20.0 relative units in x direction).
```

TITLE -- Print Plot or Axis Title

The TITLE subroutine allows the user to print a plot title for a plot or to print titles for the axes used in the plot.

General Form

CALL TITLE(ityp,nchar,isiz,char)

ityp

is an integer constant or variable the value of which specifies what type of title is to be generated. Its value must be one of the following:

- 0 A plot title is to be printed, centered on the plot.
- 1 A plot title is to be printed, left justified on the plot.
- 2 A plot title is to be printed, right justified on the plot.
- 3 A y-axis title is to be printed. Not valid for polar plots.
- 4 An x-axis title is to be printed. Not valid for polar plots.

nchar

is an integer constant or variable the value of which specifies the number of characters in the title.

isiz

is an integer constant or variable the value of which specifies the size of the characters to be printed. Its value must be in the range -127 to +127 and is interpreted as follows:

< 0 Display italicized characters.

Each character is drawn in a square whose size in internal units is calculated by the following formula:
box size = $(128/(143-IABS(ISIZ))) * (IABS(ISIZ)+1)*15.0$.
To find the number of characters that will fit across a frame, divide the box size (found above) into 16384 or see Appendix B.

Note: The standard character size is 15.

char

is an array of characters for the title. The dimension of CHAR must be large enough for the number of characters desired. The characters must be packed four to a word (A4 format).

Programming Note: If TITLE is called to print plot or axis titles for a plot with nonstandard placement or orientation of axes, the plot boundaries must have been defined by a previous call to AXIS or NAXIS.

Example: The following example shows how the TITLE subroutine can be used to print axes titles and a plot title.

```
10  DIMENSION XTITLE(6), YTITLE(6), PTITLE(5)
20  DATA XTITLE/'SAMP','LE X','-AXI','S TI','TLE '/
21  DATA YTITLE/'SAMP','LE Y','-AXI','S TI','TLE '/
22  DATA PTITLE/'SAMP','LE P','LOT ','TITL','E  '/
30  CALL TITLE (4,19,15,XTITLE)
40  CALL TITLE (3,19,15,YTITLE)
50  CALL TITLE (0,17,35,PTITLE)
```

10 Defines the arrays from which the titles will be printed.

20 Initializes the arrays defined in 10 with the actual titles to be printed.

30 Causes the x-axis title to be printed in standard size characters.

40 Causes the y-axis title to be printed in standard size characters.

50 Causes the plot title to be printed in large, (3/8"), characters and centered.

XAXIS, YAXIS, GAXIS -- Draw Nonstandard Axes

The axis subroutines can be used to draw axes of nonstandard lengths, in nonstandard positions, with nonstandard grid/tick mark frequency, and/or at angles other than 0 degrees and 90 degrees. It also permits the user to specify a range of plotted coordinate values. If no axes are to be drawn the user must call NAXIS before PLOT is called.

XAXIS is used to draw x axes, YAXIS is used to draw y axes, and GAXIS is used to draw additional axes. Both XAXIS and YAXIS should be called in succession to avoid defaulting the other's values. GAXIS will affect the scaling and placement of the user's data.

| General Form |

|-----|
| CALL XAXIS(x,y,vars) |
| CALL YAXIS(x,y,vars) |
CALL GAXIS(x,y,vars)

x

is a real constant or variable which represents, for GAXIS calls, the x-coordinate of the starting position of the axis in relative units, and for XAXIS or YAXIS calls, the x-coordinate of the lower left plot boundary. A value of -1.0 represents the standard starting x-coordinate position.

NOTE 1: The values entered on the first call, (to either X or YAXIS), should be the same as the values used for the second call. (to either X or YAXIS). If they are not, the results will be unpredictable.

NOTE 2 : If the standard X and Y location is specified (-1.0), the package will calculate the X and Y location, allowing room for horizontal y-axis labels. If the X and Y location is specified, it will be used even if there is insufficient room for the labels.

y

Same definition as for x above, except that this value represents a y-coordinate.

vars

is a real array for communicating other variables and options to the subroutine. The entries in vars contain the following information:

- vars(1) The number of elements in vars. (0-9)
- vars(2) The axis length in relative units, (0-10 for Y; 0-210 for X). Default or -1. gives standard length (XUR-XLL) if XAXIS is called; (YUR-YLL) if YAXIS is called.

- VARs(3)** The angle of orientation in degrees. Specify as 0 degrees for x-axis and 90 degrees for y-axis. The default for vars(3) is 0 degrees + OANGL (from GRCOM) if xaxis is called; 90 degrees + OANGL if YAXIS is called.
- vars(4)** The value represented by starting point of axis (maximum or minimum). The default for vars(4) is (XMIN/YMIN). Note: This value must be entered unless the user has already specified XMIN/YMIN by using SCALE, SCLBAK, or GINTVL. The value entered for vars(4) replaces the current XMIN/YMIN value in GRCOM.
- vars(5)** The value represented by end point of axis (maximum or minimum). The default for vars(5) is (XMAX,YMAX). Note: The same rule applies as in note above for vars(4), except this value replaces XMAX|YMAX.
- vars(6)** The number of grid line/tick mark intervals. Its value can be one of the following:
- n the number of grid line/tick mark intervals desired.
 - .5 standard number of grid line/tick mark intervals. (10 intervals--11 tick marks). This is the default value if not entered.
 - n the number of cycles for a logarithmic scale.
- If 0 is input, 1 interval with 2 grid lines/tick marks will be created and the default no of labels will be set to 0. If 1 is input, 1 interval with 2 grid lines/tick marks will be created and the default no of labels will be set to 2.
- vars(7)** Grid line/tick mark option (for XAXIS or YAXIS calls only). Its value should be one of the following:
- 0 default for device. (this is the default if not input or if incorrect).
 - 1 grid lines.
 - 2 tick marks.
- vars(7)** The associated YAXIS angle (for GAXIS calls only). Default is vars(3) + 90 degrees + OANGL.
- vars(8)** The number of labels per axis. If this element is not specified, or is negative, the number of labels will correspond to the number of grid lines/tick marks, (intervals + 1), except when vars(6) was input as 0., in which case, the number of labels will be 0. The y-axis labels will be horizontal and on the counterclockwise

- side of the axis.
- vars(9) The user data value (DX|DY) for displacement of this axis (on the other axis) in user units. Default if not entered or invalid is zero. The DX|DY values will be calculated automatically for the user, (for XAXIS & YAXIS calls only), to cross the axes at 0,0 if -255. is entered. If this value is entered as -255 for a call to either X or YAXIS, it must also be entered as -255 for the other call.
- vars(10) The size of the labels generated by this routine. Value from 0 to 127. Default if not specified will be 10.

Note: In FORTRAN programming, selective array locations cannot be defaulted. For example, if only array locations 1,2 and 3 are specified, 4 - 10 will be defaulted. However, if 1 and 2 are specified and 6 and 7 are specified, 3, 4, and 5 must also be specified (although 8, 9, and 10 can be defaulted). Zero is not recognized as a default value.

Example: The following is an example of using the AXIS subroutines to draw axes with nonstandard specifications. The user wants the x axis to be drawn at a 0 degree angle with the horizontal, the y axis to be drawn at a 90 degree angle with the horizontal, and the origin to be at user data point 0.,0..

```

DIMENSION VARS(9)
10  VARS(1) = 9.
20  VARS(2) = 7.
30  VARS(3) = 0.
40  VARS(4) = -20.
50  VARS(5) = 20.
60  VARS(6) = 4.
70  VARS(7) = 2.
80  vars(8) = -1.
90  vars(9) = -255.
100 CALL XAXIS (1., 1., VARS)
110 VARS(3) = 90.
120 VARS(4) = -100.
130 VARS(5) = 200.
140 vars(6) = 6.
150 CALL YAXIS (1., 1., VARS)

```

```

10  Defines the number of elements in VARS to be 9.
20  Sets the length of the x axis equal to 7
    relative units, and x upper right plot boundary
    to x + length or 8 relative units.
30  Sets the angle of orientation for the x axis to
    0 degrees.
40  Sets the value represented by the starting point
    of the x axis at -20.
50  Sets the value represented by the ending point

```


GTERM Command

This command is required to close the graphics data set and perform any necessary cleanup functions.

Operation	Operand
GTERM	

Note: there are no operands.

Functional Description: GTERM initiates the closing of the graphics data set, and any necessary cleanup functions. For offline devices, GTERM establishes the BWQ task to transfer the dataset to tape for plotting. GTERM also frees virtual memory in which graphics entities have been saved.

PROCEDURE DEFINITION: WATE2IT

ORIGINAL PAGE IS
OF POOR QUALITY

```

PROCLIST WATE2IT
WATE2IT 0000000 PROCDEF WATE2IT
WATE2IT 0000100 PARAM IN=$IN,OUT=$OUT,PRINT=$PRINT,MAPS=$MAPS,LIMEN=$LIMEN,NEWLIB=$NEWLIB,RET=$RET,BACK=$BACK
WATE2IT 0000200 D 'DEFAULTS ARE IN=WHITLOW,OUT=ANSWER.IN,PRINT=YES,MAPS=ADV3DMAP,LIMEN=W,NEWLIB=NONE,RET=P,BACK=NO'
WATE2IT 0000300 IF 'SOUT'='NONE'; -
WATE2IT 0000400 D 'THIS RUN,IN=$IN,OUT=ANSWER.$OUT,PRINT=$PRINT,MAPS=$MAPS,LIMEN=$LIMEN,NEWLIB=$NEWLIB,RET=$RET,BACK=$BACK'
WATE2IT 0000500 IF 'SOUT'='NONE'; -
WATE2IT 0000600 D 'THIS RUN,IN=$IN,OUT=ANSWER.$IN,PRINT=$PRINT,MAPS=$MAPS,LIMEN=$LIMEN,NEWLIB=$NEWLIB,RET=$RET,BACK=$BACK'
WATE2IT 0000700 DEFAULT LIMEN=$LIMEN
WATE2IT 0000800 IF 'SOUT'='NONE';ERASE ANSWER.$OUT
WATE2IT 0000900 IF 'SOUT'='NONE';ERASE ANSWER.$IN
WATE2IT 0001000 RELEASE FT01F001;DDEF FT01F001,VS,DUM.T1,RET=T
WATE2IT 0001100 RELEASE FT02F001;DDEF FT02F001,VS,DUM.T2,RET=T
WATE2IT 0001200 RELEASE FT03F001;DDEF FT03F001,VS,DUM.T3,RET=T
WATE2IT 0001300 RELEASE FT04F001;DDEF FT04F001,VS,DUM.T4,RET=T
WATE2IT 0001400 RELEASE FT05F001;DDEF FT05F001,VS,DUM.T5,RET=T
WATE2IT 0001500 RELEASE FT06F001;DDEF FT06F001,VS,DUM.T6,RET=T
WATE2IT 0001600 RELEASE FT08F001;DDEF FT08F001,VS,DUM.T8,RET=T
WATE2IT 0001700 RELEASE FT09F001;DDEF FT09F001,, $IN
WATE2IT 0001800 RELEASE FT13F001;DDEF FT13F001,VS,SAVEFILE
WATE2IT 0001900 RELEASE FT14F001;DDEF FT14F001,VS,AMACPTS
WATE2IT 0002000 IF 'SOUT'='NONE'; -
WATE2IT 0002100 RELEASE FT10F001;DDEF FT10F001,VS,ANSWER.$OUT,RET=$RET
WATE2IT 0002200 IF 'SOUT'='NONE'; RELEASE FT10F001;DDEF FT10F001,VS,ANSWER.$IN,RET=$RET
WATE2IT 0002300 RELEASE FT15F001;DDEF FT15F001,VS,LASTOPT
WATE2IT 0002400 RELEASE FT11F001;DDEF FT11F001,VS,DUM.T11,RET=T
WATE2IT 0002500 RELEASE FT12F001;DDEF FT12F001,VS,$MAPS
WATE2IT 0002600 IF 'SOUT'='CONSOLE';RELEASE FT10F001
WATE2IT 0002700 IF '$IN'='KEYBOARD';RELEASE FT09F001
WATE2IT 0002800 DDEF XXX1,VP,GRAPHICS,OPTION=JOB LIB
WATE2IT 0002850 IF '$BACK'='YES';RELEASE GRAPHICS;DDEF GRAPHICS,VS,DSNAME=ZETA12(+1),DCB=(RECFM=V,LRECL=1028,MACRF=P),RE
WATE2IT 0003000 IF LOADED='TRUE';GOTO ENGWT
WATE2IT 0003100 RELEASE XXYZZ
WATE2IT 0003200 RELEASE DDHNEP;DDEF DDHNEP,VP,VCELIB2,OPTION=JOB LIB
WATE2IT 0003300 RELEASE WTNNEP;DDEF WTNNEP,VP,LIB.WATE2,OPTION=JOB LIB
WATE2IT 0003400 IF '$NEWLIB'='NONE';RELEASE AANNEP;DDEF AANNEP,VP,$NEWLIB,OPTION=JOB LIB;D '$NEWLIB LOADED'
WATE2IT 0003500 LOAD BLOCKWT;D 'BLOCK DATA BLOCKWT IS LOADED'
WATE2IT 0003600 QUALIFY ENGWT;D ' ENGWT LOADED'
WATE2IT 0003700 SET LOADED='TRUE'
WATE2IT 0003800 REMOVE ALL
WATE2IT 0003900 QUALIFY NEPCAL
WATE2IT 0004000 AT 140;IF NVOPT=0 & NIT>0;IF NIT=(NIT/5)*5;D ' ITERATING', NIT
WATE2IT 0004100 AT 370(2);IF NVOPT=0 & NIT=51;D ' $ $ $ $ $ FAILED TO CONVERGE $ $ $ $ $',NIT
WATE2IT 0004200 AT 370(2);IF NVOPT=0 & NIT<51;D ' > > > > > SUCCESSFUL CONVERGENCE < < < < < ',NIT
WATE2IT 0004300 AT 0(2);D ' EXECUTION HAS BEGUN'
WATE2IT 0004400 DEBUG
WATE2IT 0004500 QUALIFY WTEST
WATE2IT 0004600 AT 530;IF NVOPT=0;D WATENG,WATACC,WATE
WATE2IT 0004625 QUALIFY BWTEST
WATE2IT 0004650 AT 30(2);IF '$BACK'='YES';SET SKIPIT='.TRUE.'
WATE2IT 0004700 QUALIFY NEPCAL
WATE2IT 0004800 ENGWT
WATE2IT 0004900 CLOSE ANSWER.$OUT
WATE2IT 0005000 CLOSE ANSWER.$IN
WATE2IT 0005100 CLOSE LASTOPT
WATE2IT 0005200 CLOSE $IH
WATE2IT 0005300 CLOSE $MAPS
WATE2IT 0005400 RELEASE FT;ERASE DUM.T1;ERASE DUM.T2;ERASE DUM.T8;ERASE DUM.T11
WATE2IT 0005500 IF '$PRINT'='YES' & 'SOUT'='NONE'; PRINT ANSWER.$OUT,, ,EDIT
WATE2IT 0005600 IF '$PRINT'='YES' & 'SOUT'='NONE'; PRINT ANSWER.$IN,, ,EDIT
WATE2IT 0005700 IF '$BACK'='YES';GTERM

```

1. Report No. NASA TM-82756		2. Government Accession No.		3. Recipient's Catalog No.	
4. Title and Subtitle INTERACTIVE-GRAPHIC FLOWPATH PLOTTING FOR TURBINE ENGINES				5. Report Date November 1981	
				6. Performing Organization Code 505-32-72	
7. Author(s) Robert R. Corban				8. Performing Organization Report No. E-1074	
9. Performing Organization Name and Address National Aeronautics and Space Administration Lewis Research Center Cleveland, Ohio 44135				10. Work Unit No.	
				11. Contract or Grant No.	
12. Sponsoring Agency Name and Address National Aeronautics and Space Administration Washington, D. C. 20546				13. Type of Report and Period Covered Technical Memorandum	
				14. Sponsoring Agency Code	
15. Supplementary Notes					
16. Abstract <p>NASA-Lewis and the Navy jointly developed, based on a previous Navy code, an engine cycle program capable of simulating the design and off-design performance of arbitrary turbine engines. Boeing, under a NASA-Lewis contract, developed a computer code which, when used in conjunction with the cycle code, could predict the weight of the engines. Thus, the Navy/NASA Engine Program (NNEP) along with WATE-2 (Weight Analysis of Turbine Engines) determines the dimensions and weight of each major component in the engine. The output from these codes originally included a very crude and indecipherable computer drawing of the flow-path representation of the designed turbine engine. This proved to be of little use. It was desired to add a graphics subroutine to the code to enable the engineer to visualize the designed engine with more clarity by producing an overall view of the designed engine for output on a graphics device using IBM-370 graphics subroutines. In addition, with the engine drawn on a graphics screen, the program would allow for the interactive user to make changes to the inputs to WATE-2 for the engine to be redrawn and reweighed. These improvements would allow better use of the WATE-2 code in conjunction with NNEP.</p>					
17. Key Words (Suggested by Author(s)) Propulsion; Turbine engines; Graphics; Flowpath; Analysis			18. Distribution Statement Unclassified - unlimited STAR Category 07		
19. Security Classif. (of this report) Unclassified		20. Security Classif. (of this page) Unclassified		21. No. of Pages	22. Price*