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A COMPUTER PROGRAM FOR CALCULATING AERODYNAMIC
CHARACTERISTICS OF LOW ASPECT-RATIO WINGS WITH
PARTIAL LEADING-EDGE SEPARATION

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LIST OF SYMBOLS

<u>Symbols</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Dimensions</u>
b	Wing span	m (ft)
c	Local chord	m (ft)
C_R	Root chord	m (ft)
M	Number of spanwise strips plus one	
N	Number of bound elements	
x,y,z	Wing rectangular coordinate system with x in the streamwise direction and y to the right	m (ft)
<u>Greek</u>		
α	Angle of attack	deg
<u>Subscripts</u>		
cp	Control point	
i	Chordwise bound element number	
j	Spanwise strip number	
k	Chordwise bound element number	
l	Leading-edge	

1. INTRODUCTION

This document describes in detail the necessary information for using a computer program to predict distributed and total aerodynamic characteristics for low aspect-ratio wings with partial leading-edge separation. This program is based on the numerical method developed in reference 1. The flow is assumed to be steady and inviscid. The wing boundary condition is formulated by the Quasi-Vortex-Lattice method. The leading-edge separated vortices are represented by discrete free vortex elements which are aligned with the local velocity vector at mid-points to satisfy the force free condition. The wake behind the trailing-edge is also force free. The flow tangency boundary condition is satisfied on the wing, including the leading- and trailing-edges.

The program is restricted to delta wings with zero thickness and no camber. It is written in Fortran language and runs on CDC 6600 Computer.

2. COMPUTER PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

2.1 PROBLEM DEFINITION

In steady symmetric flight at a high angle of attack, the flow over a thin low aspect-ratio highly sweptback wing separates along the leading-edge and the tips. In the following, only delta wings are considered. The wing can be represented by a bound vortex sheet, across which there exists a pressure difference, and the separated flow along leading-edges by force free vortex sheets, across which there is no pressure difference. In the present method, the Quasi-Vortex-Lattice method (reference 2) is used to simplify the induced velocity expressions due to the bound vortex sheet and discrete force free vortex elements for separated vortex sheets. The following boundary conditions are imposed on the flow model:

- a. The flow must be tangential to the wing surface.
- b. The leading-edge boundary condition and the trailing-edge Kutta condition are to be satisfied.
- c. The vortex elements over the wing and wake behind the trailing-edge are force free.

This is a non-linear problem because the strengths of the wing bound vortices and free vortices, and the locations of the free vortex elements are unknown. Thus, the problem is solved by an iterative method.

2.2 PROGRAM CAPABILITIES

This computer program provides a theoretical method for determining the aerodynamic characteristics of low aspect-ratio thin delta wings without camber, with partial leading-edge separation. The following is a list of the aerodynamic characteristics the program calculates:

- a. Spanwise and chordwise ΔC_p distributions

- b. Spanwise distribution of sectional lift, induced-drag and pitching moment coefficients.
- c. Total lift, induced-drag, pitching-moment and leading-edge thrust coefficients.

2.3 GEOMETRY DESCRIPTION

The origin of the rectangular coordinate system is at the wing apex. The wing lies in the x-y plane and the x-axis is taken along the wing center-line. The wing span is given by b and the surface area S.

2.3.1 WING GEOMETRY

The location of bound- and trailing-vortex elements for a typical case are shown in figure 1. The x-location of bound elements is given by the cosine law and is illustrated in figure 1.

$$x_i = x_\ell + \frac{c}{2} (1 - \cos(\frac{2i-1}{2N} \pi)), \quad (1)$$

$$i = 1, 2, \dots, N$$

where x_ℓ is the leading-edge x-coordinate, c is the chord and N is the number of bound elements in a chordwise direction. The spanwise location of trailing elements is given by,

$$y_j = \frac{b}{4} (1 - \cos(\frac{2j-1}{2M} \pi)), \quad (2)$$

$$j = 1, 2, \dots, M$$

where b is the span and M is the number of legs of trailing vorticity, which is one higher than the number of spanwise strips of bound elements.

The locations of control points are given by,

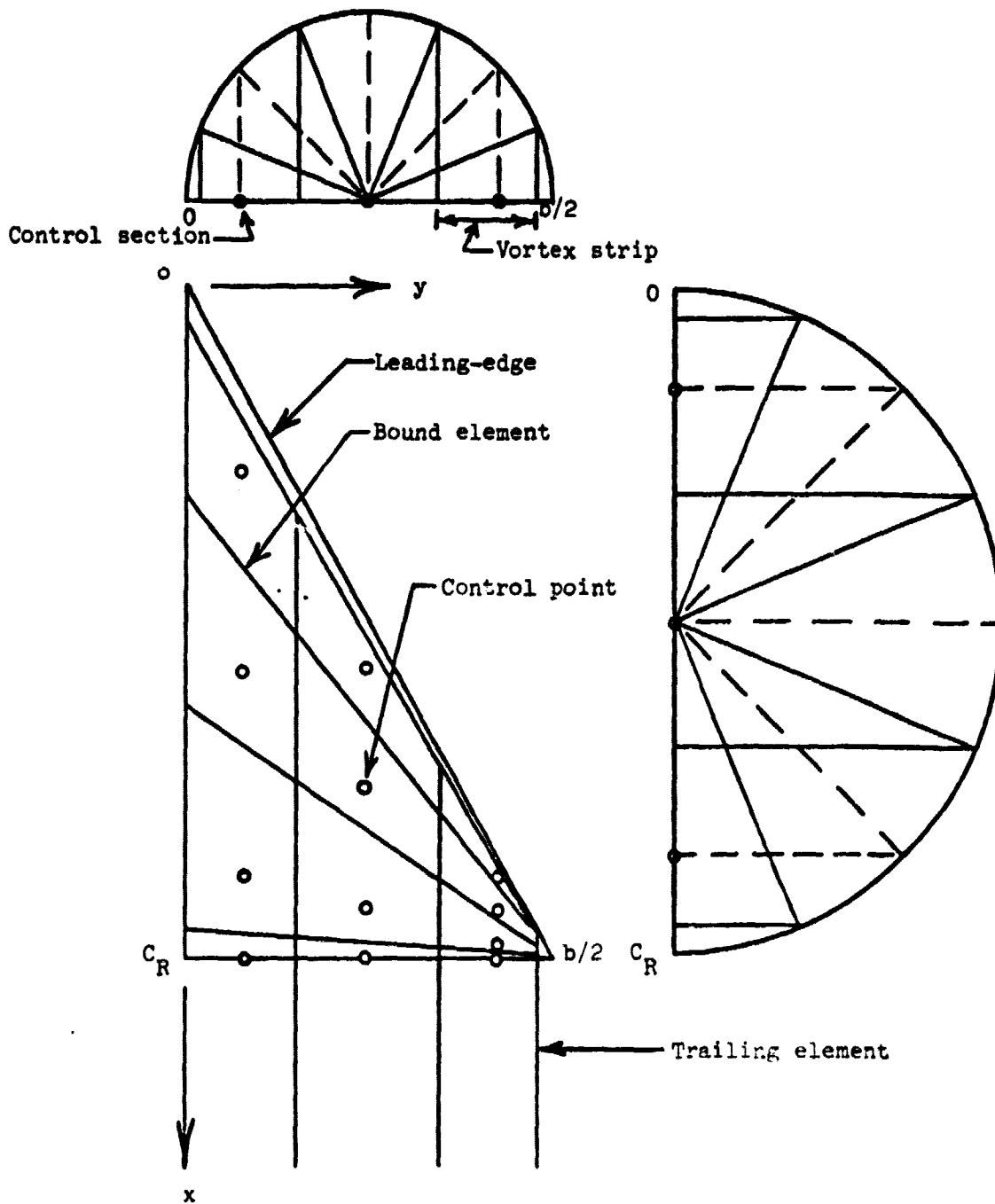


Figure 1. Wing geometry without leading-edge vortex system

$$x_{cp_k} = x_{l_j} + \frac{c_j}{2} (1 - \cos(\frac{\pi k}{N})) , \quad (3)$$

$$k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, N$$

$$y_{cp_j} = \frac{b}{4} (1 - \cos(\frac{\pi j}{M})) , \quad (4)$$

$$j = 1, 2, \dots, (M - 1)$$

where x_{l_j} and c_j are the leading-edge x-coordinate and chord at y_{cp_j} respectively.

It has been found numerically that the aerodynamic characteristics depended on the number of spanwise strips, i.e. M of equation (2). Therefore, a parametric study has been made to find a relation between the aspect ratio and the number of spanwise strips for reasonably accurate results (Fig. 2) (Section 3 of ref. 1). It is to be noted that as the aspect ratio is decreased, the number of spanwise strips has to be increased. This is due to the fact that the spanwise variation of aerodynamic characteristics, such as pressure coefficient and thrust coefficient, is large for small aspect ratio wings. This study was performed by matching the lift coefficients obtained by using the present method to those obtained by using suction analogy (ref. 3) at one angle of attack.

2.3.2 LEADING-EDGE VORTEX SYSTEM GEOMETRY

The leading-edge vortex system is superimposed on the regular quasi-vortex-lattice grid. A typical vortex element is shown by points A through J in figure 3. These points are connected by a series of short straight segments. The initial location of these segments is shown by dashed lines and final

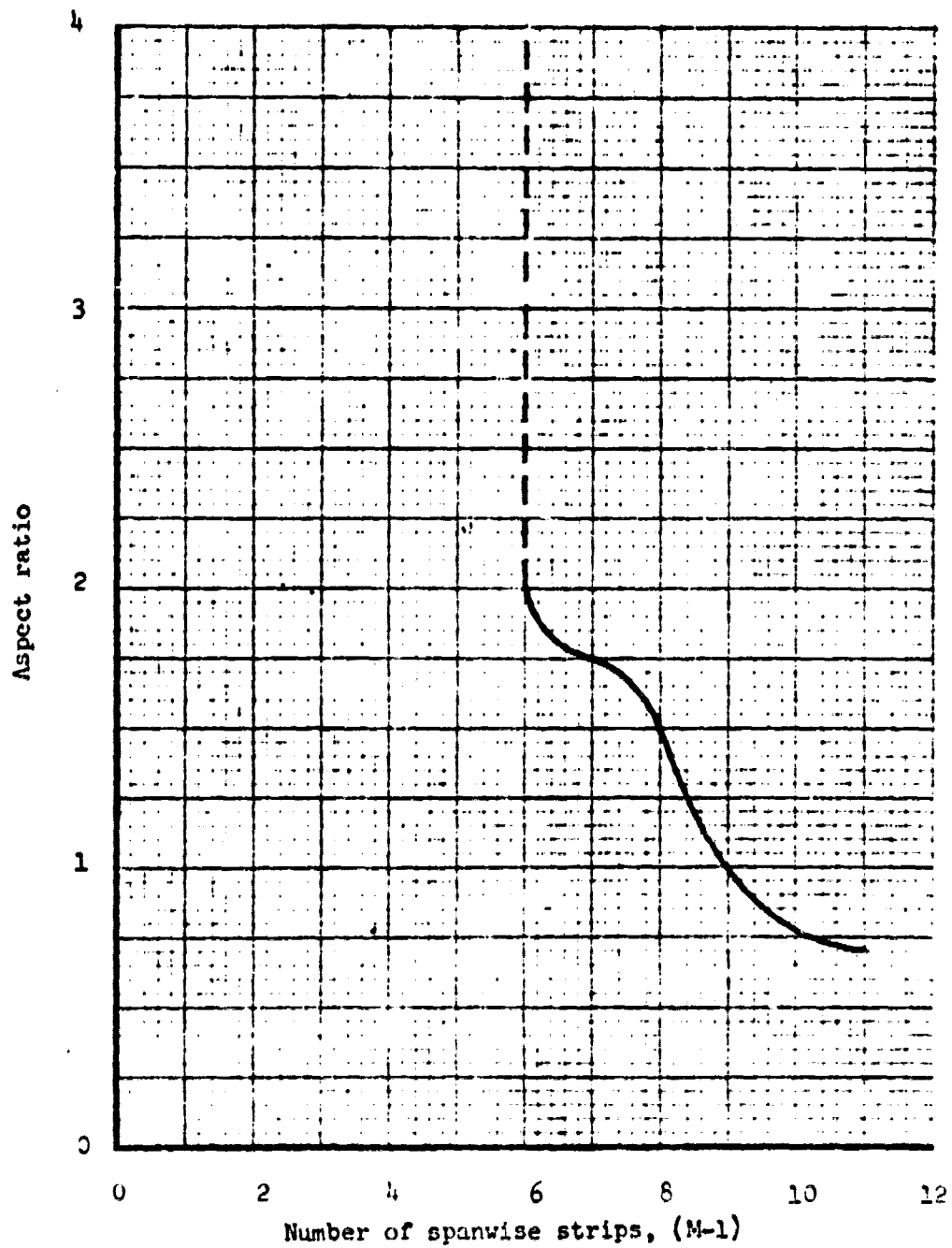


Figure 2. Variation of number of spanwise strips with aspect ratio

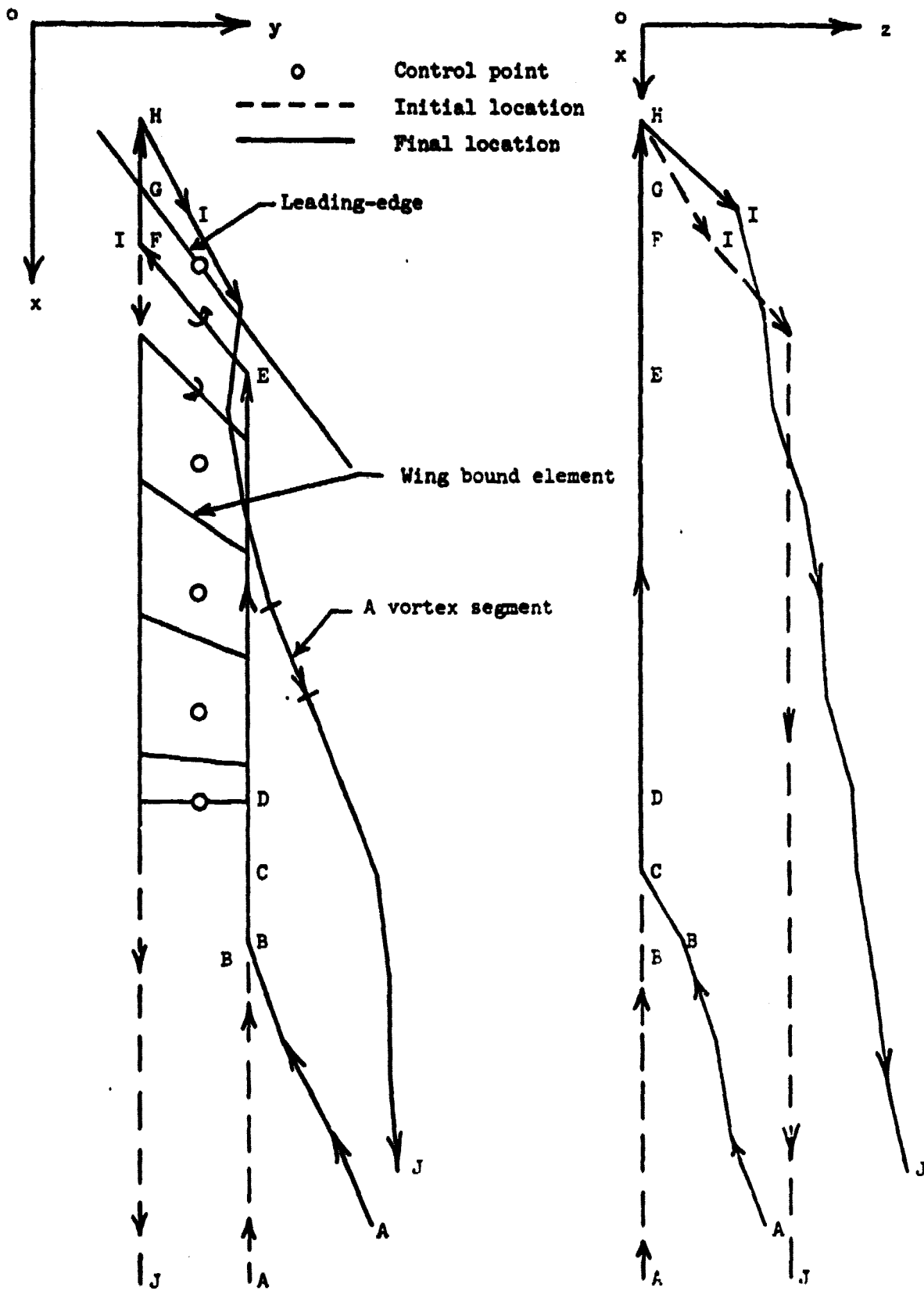


Figure 3. A typical vortex element of leading-edge vortex system

location by solid lines. These segments have the following characteristics;

- a. Points A through E lie along a wing trailing vortex element.

Initially point A is one root chord away from the trailing-edge in the downstream direction and the line segments between A and D are parallel to the axis of symmetry. The line segments between points A and B are of equal length. In the final converged position these segments are aligned in the direction of the local velocity vector. The segments B-C and C-D are $0.1 C_R$ long. B-C is allowed to move only in the vertical direction whereas C-D is fixed in the wing plane because the flow is tangential to the trailing-edge. Segment D-E is also fixed in the wing plane.

- b. Points E, F, G and H also lie in the wing plane. The location of segment E-F is ahead of the wing first bound element and is given by,

$$x_E = x_{l_E} + \frac{c_E}{2} \left(1 - \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2(N+1)}\right) \right) \quad (5.a)$$

$$x_F = x_{l_F} + \frac{c_F}{2} \left(1 - \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2(N+1)}\right) \right) \quad (5.b)$$

where the subscripts E and F refer to the points under consideration. The above two equations are similar to equation (1). It is to be noted that segment E-F is located at the first bound element for a grid of $(N + 1)$ bound elements in a chordwise direction. The segments F-G and G-H are of the same length and point G lies on the leading-edge. The segment G-H is fixed in the wing plane due to the leading-edge boundary condition.

c. The initial location of point I is given by,

$$x_I = x_F \quad (6.a)$$

$$y_I = y_F \quad (6.b)$$

$$z_I = 0.1 C_R \tan(22.5 - 0.5\alpha) \text{ for } \alpha \leq 15^\circ \quad (6.c)$$

$$\text{or } z_I = 0.1 C_R \tan \alpha \quad \text{for } \alpha \geq 15^\circ \quad (6.d)$$

where C_R is the root chord and α is the angle of attack.

Initially point J is one root chord away from the trailing-edge.

The segments between point I and J are of equal length and lie in

a plane parallel to x-z plane. These segments are approximately

at a height of $0.1 \cdot C_R$ above the wing plane. In the final converged

position all the segments between points H and J are aligned in the

direction of the local velocity vector.

d. The semi-infinite segments from points A to infinity and J to

infinity are straight and are parallel to the undisturbed

free-stream direction.

2.4 SOLUTION PROCEDURE

The basic unknowns of the problem are the bound vortex density on the wing, and the strengths and the locations of the elements of the leading-edge vortex system and the wake. The problem is nonlinear because the locations of the leading-edge vortex system and the wake are unknown a priori. Therefore, the problem is solved by the iterative process described below;

- a. Prescribe the vortex lattice for the wing surface, and the initial locations of the free elements over the wing and in the wake.
- b. By satisfying the wing boundary condition, obtain the bound vortex density of the wing and the strengths of free elements.
- c. Calculate all the aerodynamic characteristics.
- d. Calculate the forces acting on the free elements over the wing surface.
- e. Adjust the free elements of the leading-edge vortex system and the wake in the local velocity vector direction.
- f. Repeat steps b through e until a converged solution is obtained.

The initial locations of the free vortex elements are assumed by letting them leave the leading-edge in the undisturbed free-stream direction up-to a height of about ten percent of the root chord beyond which the elements are parallel to the wing plane. Initially, all the elements of the wake lie in the plane of the wing. In the iteration process, the force free condition is satisfied on the free elements from the root to the tip in the down-stream direction. The elements over the wing are adjusted before the elements of the wake. In the first iteration the segments over the wing are moved 100 percent according to the velocity computed at their mid-points. This movement is gradually reduced in steps of 90, 80 and 75 percent in the next three iterations, after which it remains at 75 percent (Section 2.5.2 of ref. 1). The segments in the wake are moved only 50 percent in each iteration. Thus, exact force free condition is not enforced because whenever the free elements come close to each other they induce unreasonably large velocities because viscous effects are not included in the present theory. These large velocities increase the forces on the segments and induce fluctuations in their locations.

The solution is assumed to have converged if in two consecutive iterations the difference between the total strengths of leading-edge free vortex elements is less than one percent and the absolute force acting on the free elements is in the neighborhood of a minimum. Thus, an exact force free condition is not enforced as discussed in the previous paragraph.

3. INPUT DATA FORMAT

The following is the description of input data cards for this program.

Card 1. Format (16A5)

TTL Any title identifying the case to be run. END in first three columns terminates the job.

Card 2. Format (6I5)

NCW Number of chordwise lines (limited to nine)

NSW Number of spanwise lines (one higher than number of spanwise strips of panels, limited to twenty). It depends on aspect-ratio and is determined by using figure 2.

NBRR Number of constant x-locations where ΔC_p 's are to be interpolated (limited to twenty-five).

NCONTS = 0, Initial locations of free elements will be calculated in the program.
= 1, Initial locations of free elements will be read from data cards.

MITER Maximum number of iterations to be performed (usually between 10 and 15)

IPUNCH = 0, Coordinates of free elements will not be punched out after last iteration.
= 1, Coordinates of free elements will be punched out after last iteration.

Card 3. Format (6F10.5)

XXL(1) Leading-edge x-coordinate of the root chord.

XXT(1) Trailing-edge x-coordinate of the root chord.
 YL(1) y-coordinate of the root chord
 XXL(2) Leading-edge x-coordinate of the tip chord.
 XXT(2) Trailing-edge x-coordinate of the tip chord.
 YL(2) y-coordinate of the tip chord.

Card 4. Format (7F10.5)

ALPHA Angle of attack (in degrees).
 AMACH Mach number.
 DELTA Length of a segment of leading-edge free vortex
 elements (may be taken as $0.15 C_R$).
 DL Length of a segment of wake elements (may be taken
 as $0.15 C_R$).
 XEND x-coordinate beyond which free elements of leading-
 edge and wake system are represented by a single
 element going to infinity.
 CBAR Reference chord.
 AREA Total reference wing area.

Card 5. Format (8F10.5)

XBRR(I), Constant x-locations where
 I = 1, NBRR ΔC_p 's are to interpolated.

Card 6. Format (8F10.5)

CTT(I), Sectional leading-edge thrust coefficients for
 I = 1, (NSW-1) spanwise strips. All these values are set equal to
 zero for complete leading-edge separation.

*** If NCONTS = 0, go back to card number 1 ***

Card 7. Format (10I2)

NELM(I), One higher than the number of segments for each leading-
I = 1, (NSW-1) edge free vortex element (numbered from root to tip).

Card 8. Format (8F10.5)

XE(K) x-coordinates of the end-points of segments of Ith
K = 1, NELM(I) leading-edge free vortex element.

Card 9. Format (8F10.5)

YE(K), y-coordinates of the end-points of segments of Ith
K = 1, NELM(I) leading-edge free vortex element.

Card 10. Format (8F10.5)

ZE(K) z-coordinates of the end-points of segments of Ith
K = 1, NELM(I) leading-edge free vortex element.

Cards 8 thru 10 are repeated (NSW-1) times.

Card 11. Format (10I2)

NNELM(I), One higher than the number of segments for each wake
I = 1, NSW element (numbered from root to tip).

Card 12. Format (8F10.5)

XXE(K) x-coordinates of the end-points of segments of Ith
K = 1, NNELM(I) trailing wake element.

Card 13. Format (8F10.5)

YYE(K) y-coordinates of the end-points of segments of Ith
K = 1, NNELM(I) trailing wake element.

Card 14. Format (8F10.5)

ZZE(K), z-coordinates of the end-points of segments of Ith
K = 1, NNEM(I) trailing wake element.

*** Cards 12 thru 14 are repeated NSW times.***

*** Go back to card number 1.***

Note: The punched data cards obtained by running this program with IPUNCH = 1,
can be directly used for cards 7 thru 14 for further iterations.

4. OUTPUT DATA FORMAT

All the input data cards for each case are listed at the beginning of the output. The output data at each iteration step is as follows:

The title card (input data card number 1) is printed-out as it is inputted. The angle-of-attack (in degrees), Mach Number and iteration number are also listed. The end-point locations of the leading-edge free elements are listed next. The first row of numbers in each group are the x-coordinates, second row the y-coordinates and third row the z-coordinates. The end-point locations of the wake elements are listed in the similar manner. On the next two pages, x-y and y-z digital plots for leading-edge free-elements are made. It is to be noted that the leading-edge elements lying in the plane of the wing and along center line are not plotted. So, the elements next to the center line are represented by "1". When similar numbers are connected by straight lines, they represent the path of a free vortex element. A "+" sign represents a duplicate point. In these two plots there are (NSW-2) rows of free elements. The digital plots for wake elements are made on next two pages. The elements along center line are again not plotted. There are (NSW-1) elements.

Some of the intermediate variables are listed under following labels:

X/C	Percent chord location
2Y/B	Percent span location
GAMAY	Bound vortex density over the wing (γ_y) at the given (X/C, 2Y/B)
CAPGAMA	Strength of leading-edge free element (Γ) at the given 2Y/B
DELTA-CP	The total ΔC_p at the given (X/C, 2Y/B)

The sectional properties are listed under the following labels:

I	Spanwise station number (numbered from root to tip)
CLI	The sectional lift coefficient
CMi	The sectional pitching moment coefficient about the y-axis
CDI	The sectional induced drag coefficient
CTI	The sectional leading-edge thrust coefficient.

The total lift, pitching moment, induced drag and leading-edge thrust coefficients are listed after sectional properties. The spanwise pressures at constant x-locations are listed under following labels:

Y	y-coordinate
2Y/B(LOCAL)	Percent span location based on local span
DELTA-CP	The total ΔC_p at the given (x,y)

The last item listed for each iteration is the absolute force acting on leading-edge free elements.

The last page of the output is the "Summary Sheet", which is used to pick up final converged solution. It has the following format:

The title (input data card number 1) is printed again. The angle of attack (in degrees) and Mach Number are also listed. The other variables listed are,

ITERATION	Iteration number
CL	The total lift coefficient
CM	The total pitching moment coefficient about y-axis
CD	The total induced drag coefficient
CT	The total leading-edge thrust coefficient
GMSUM	Total sum of the strengths of leading-edge free vortex elements, except the one at the center line.

PFRR Percent change in GMSUM values of two consecutive
 iterations

TFABS Total absolute force acting on leading-edge free
 elements

This program has not yet been completely automated and the converged solution is to be picked by the user, from the Summary Sheet, by using the following criteria:

The solution is assumed to have converged if in two consecutive iterations the difference between the total strengths of leading-edge free vortex elements is less than one percent and the absolute force acting on the free elements is in the neighborhood of a minimum.

5. REFERENCES

1. Mehrotra, S. C. and Lan, C. E., "A Theoretical Investigation of the Aerodynamics of Low-Aspect-Ratio Wings with Partial Leading-Edge Separation", NASA CR-145304, January 1978.
2. Lan, C. E., "A Quasi-Vortex-Lattice Method in Thin Wing Theory", Journal of Aircraft, Vol. 11, No. 9, pp. 518-527, Sept. 1974.
3. Lamar, J. E. and Gloss, B. B., "Subsonic Aerodynamic Characteristics of Interacting Lifting Surfaces with Separated Flows around Sharp Edges Predicted by a Vortex Lattice Method", NASA TN D-7921, Sept. 1975.

6. APPENDICES

6.1 APPENDIX A: EXAMPLE INPUT AND OUTPUT

The following is an example of delta wing of aspect-ratio 2 at an angle-of-attack of 30 degrees. The flow is assumed to be completely separated from the leading-edge and so sectional leading-edge thrust coefficients are set to zero on card number 6. Listing of input data cards is given below:

Listing of Input Data Cards

		C O L U M N N U M B E R									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
CARD NUMBER		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1											
2											
3											
4	30.										
5	1.										
6	0.										
7	END										

Output data is listed on the following pages. An inspection of the "Summary Sheet" suggests that the converged solution has been reached at 8th iteration.

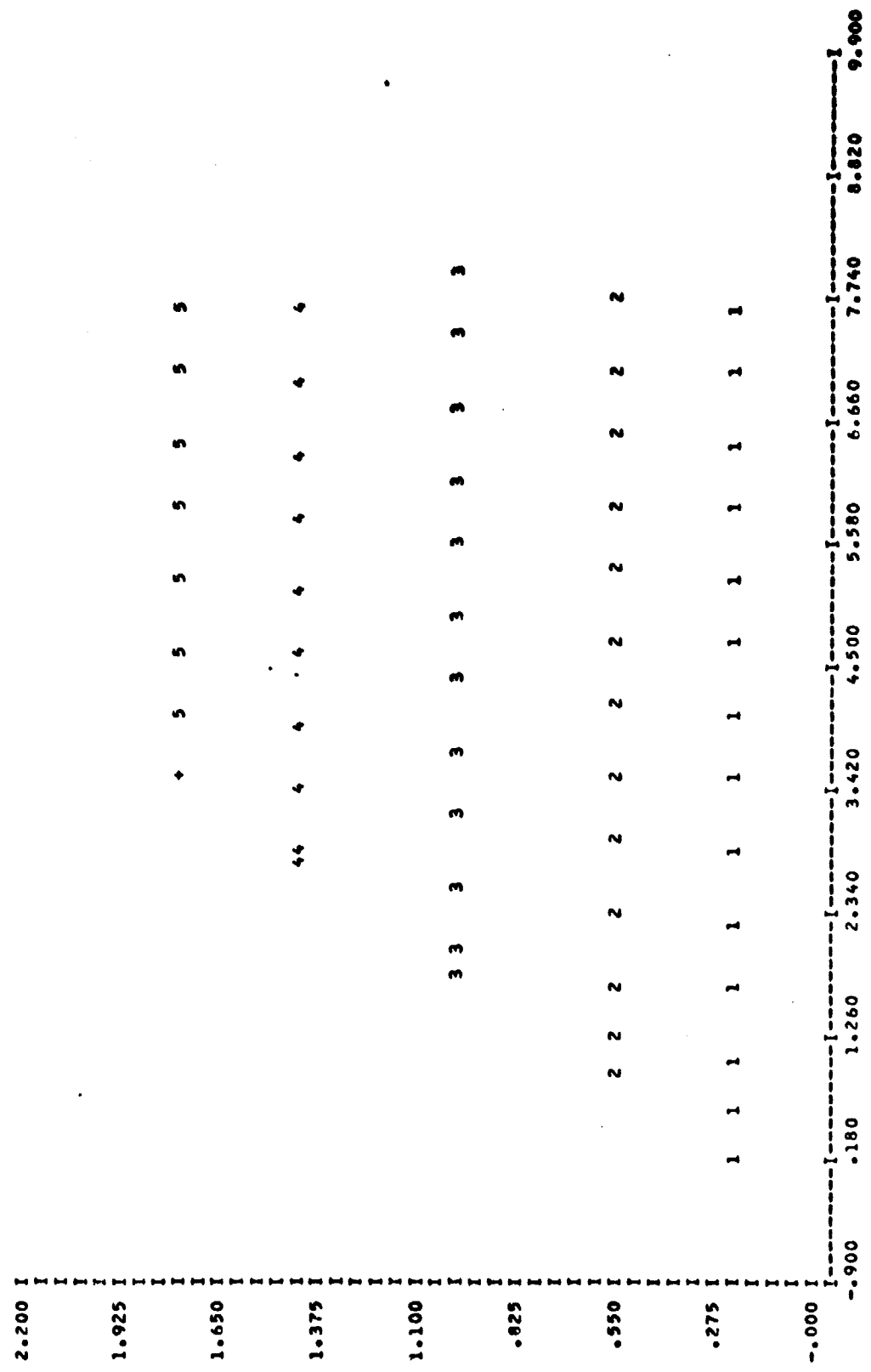
INPUT DATA CARDS

ASPECT RATIO = 2.0

6	7	5	0	10	0
0.00000	4.00000	0.00000	0.00000	4.00000	4.00000
30.00000	0.00000	0.60000	0.60000	7.50000	2.00000
1.00000	2.00000	3.00000	3.50000	3.75000	2.00000
0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	8.00000

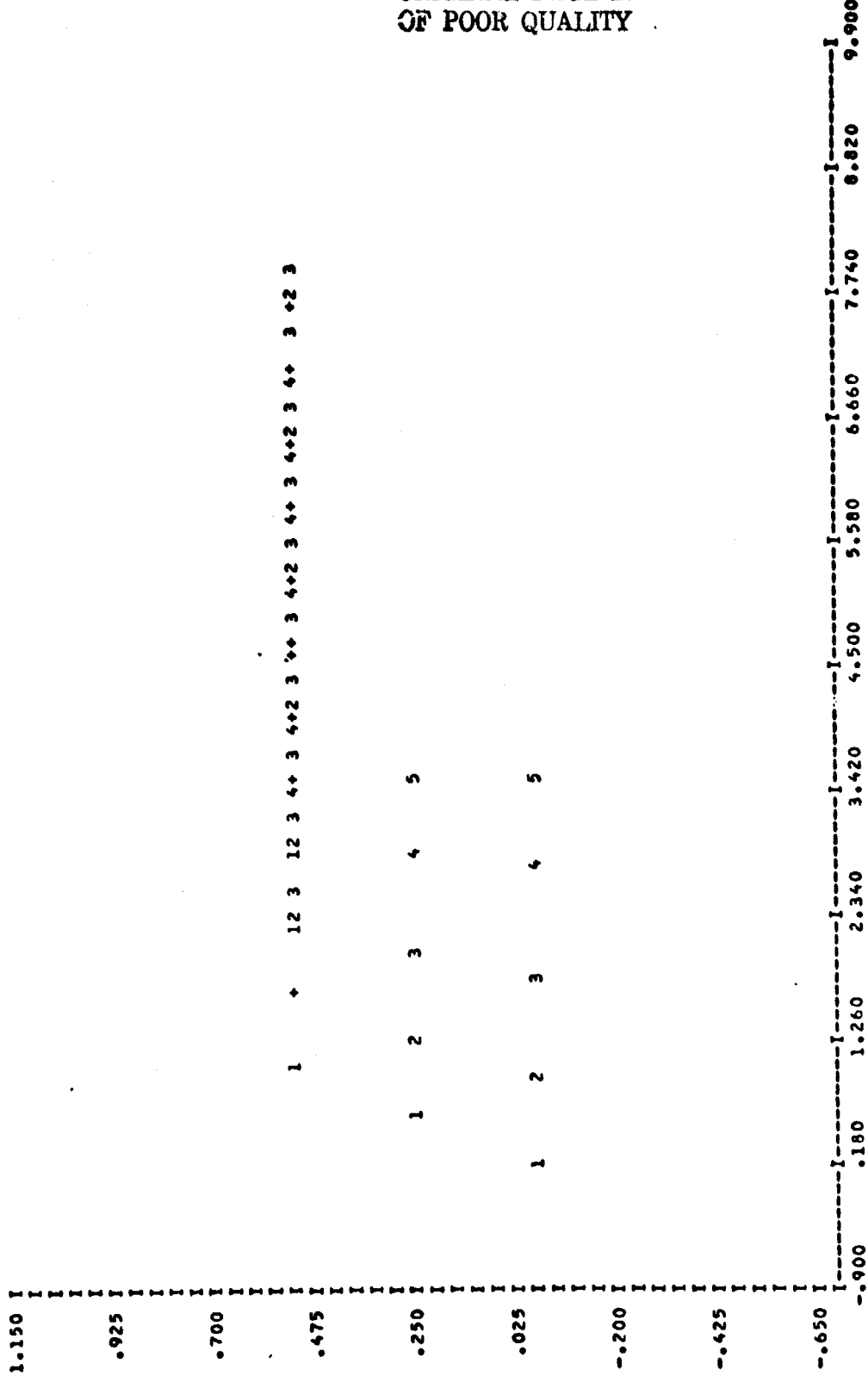
END OF INPUT DATA

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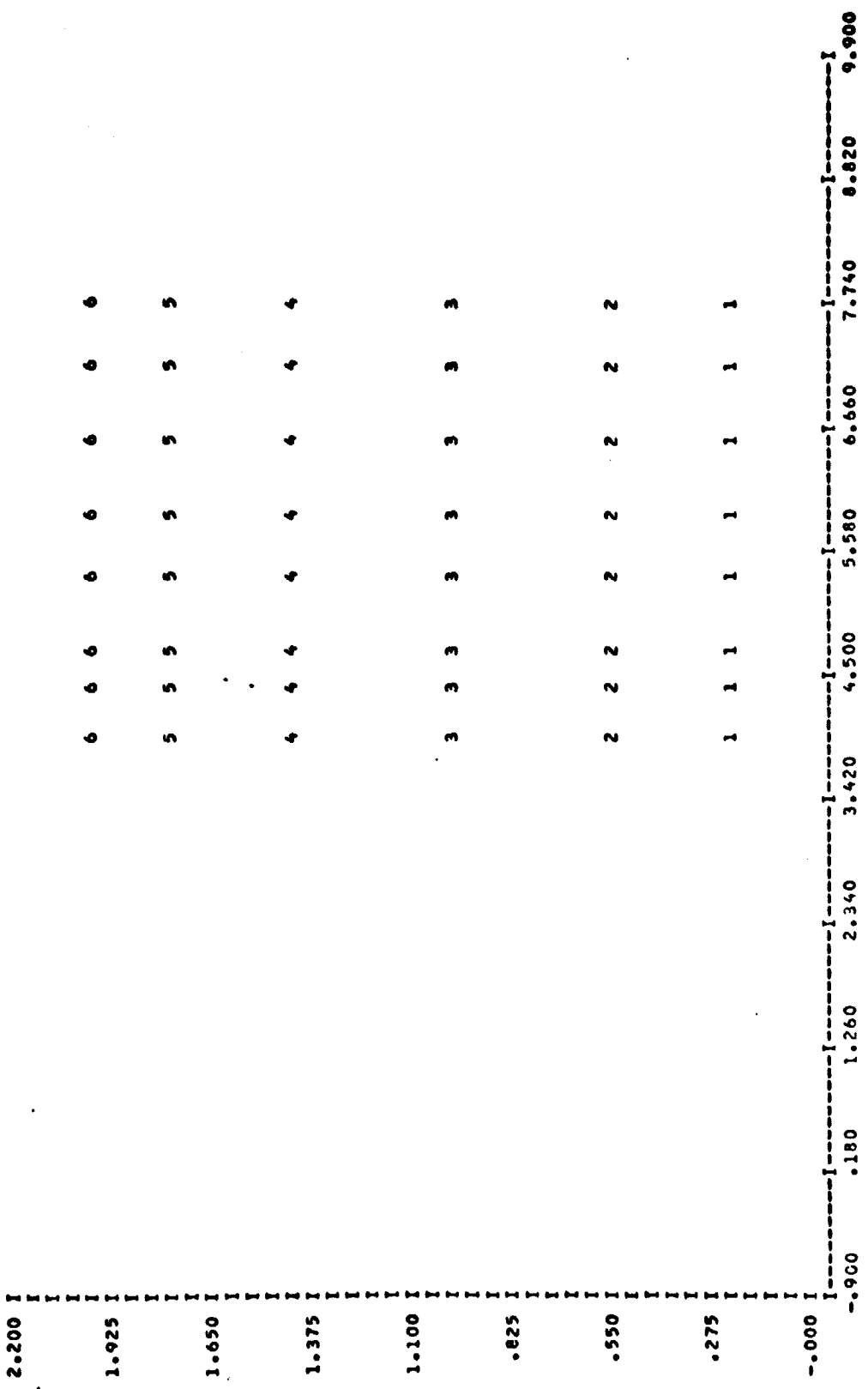


X VS Y (LEADING-EDGE ELEMENTS)

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X VS Z (LEADING-EDGE ELEMENTS)



X VS Y (WAKE ELEMENTS)

28 WING VORTEX STRENGTHS

X/C	2Y/B	GAMAY
.01704	.04952	8.33720
.14645	.04952	1.56297
.37059	.04952	.80264
.62941	.04952	.44407
.85355	.04952	.22943
.98296	.04952	.07193
.01704	.18826	5.99420
.14645	.18826	1.18337
.37059	.18826	.73233
.62941	.18826	.44816
.85355	.18826	.23360
.98296	.18826	.07046
.01704	.38874	6.94864
.14645	.38874	1.00875
.37059	.38874	.71030
.62941	.38874	.44483
.85355	.38874	.23903
.98296	.38874	.07214
.01704	.61126	8.69819
.14645	.61126	1.01388
.37059	.61126	.75967
.62941	.61126	.47910
.85355	.61126	.25817
.98296	.61126	.07882
.01704	.81174	11.59210
.14645	.81174	1.22090
.37059	.81174	.82058
.62941	.81174	.56037
.85355	.81174	.30312
.98296	.81174	.09232
.01704	.95048	17.69230
.14645	.95048	1.80028
.37059	.95048	1.10401
.62941	.95048	.77418
.85355	.95048	.44792
.98296	.95048	.13807

LEADING-EDGE VORTICES STRENGTHS

2Y/B CAPGAMA

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1.59529
1.00437
.89376
.71560
.46288
.18600

.04952
.18826
.38874
.61126
.81174
.95048

DELTA-CP DISTRIBUTION		
X/C	2Y/8	DELTA-CP
***	***	*****
.01254	.04952	10.99014
.10908	.04952	5.20072
.28306	.04952	1.89953
.50000	.04952	1.53386
.71694	.04952	.63537
.89092	.04952	.60226
.98746	.04952	.19361
.01254	.18826	10.23401
.10908	.18826	3.02399
.28306	.18826	1.66076
.50000	.18826	1.48151
.71694	.18826	1.05696
.89092	.18826	.88171
.98746	.18826	.53502
.01254	.38874	5.78581
.10908	.38874	3.46117
.28306	.38874	1.78347
.50000	.38874	1.32014
.71694	.38874	1.35983
.89092	.38874	.93750
.98746	.38874	.90278
.01254	.61126	4.22909
.10908	.61126	2.95873
.28306	.61126	1.38105
.50000	.61126	.92197
.71694	.61126	.95365
.89092	.61126	.59231
.98746	.61126	.44996
.01254	.81174	3.41732
.10908	.81174	2.72773
.28306	.81174	1.32286
.50000	.81174	.79997
.71694	.81174	.50924
.89092	.81174	.25959
.98746	.81174	-.08718
.01254	.95048	2.86271
.10908	.95048	2.70303
.28306	.95048	1.17791
.50000	.95048	.82040
.71694	.95048	.18540
.89092	.95048	-.14688
.98746	.95048	-.76388

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SECTIONAL PROPERTIES

I	CLI	CMI	CDI	CTI
*	***	***	***	***
1	1.92867	-1.25424	1.11352	0.00000
2	1.70269	-1.71973	.98305	0.00000
3	1.62912	-2.27566	.94057	0.00000
4	1.22177	-2.08599	.70539	0.00000
5	.98222	-1.95844	.56708	0.00000
6	.79862	-1.77019	.46108	0.00000

TOTAL LIFT COEFFICIENT= 1.55805
 TOTAL PITCHING MOMENT COEFFICIENT= -1.83185
 TOTAL DRAG COEFFICIENT= .89954
 TOTAL THRUST COEFFICIENT= 0.00000

SPANWISE PRESSURES AT CONSTANT X= 1.00000
 Y 2Y/B(LOCAL) DELTA-CP
 .09903 .19806 2.73389
 .37651 .75302 3.43013

SPANWISE PRESSURES AT CONSTANT X= 2.00000
 Y 2Y/B(LOCAL) DELTA-CP
 .09903 .09903 1.55729
 .37651 .37651 1.55929
 .77748 .77748 2.62486

SPANWISE PRESSURES AT CONSTANT X= 3.00000
 Y 2Y/B(LOCAL) DELTA-CP
 .09903 .06602 .54461
 .37651 .25101 1.11094
 .77748 .51832 1.37594
 1.22252 .81501 1.05633

SPANWISE PRESSURES AT CONSTANT X= 3.50000
 Y 2Y/B(LOCAL) DELTA-CP
 .09903 .05659 .50101
 .37651 .21515 .89194
 .77748 .44427 1.22320
 1.22252 .69858 .98009
 1.62319 .92771 1.03340

3.75000

SPANWISE PRESSURES AT CONSTANT X=

Y	2Y/R (LOCAL)	DELTA-CP
.09903	.05282	.79304
.37651	.20081	.86444
.77748	.41466	.91482
1.22252	.65201	.73136
1.62349	.86586	.59463

TOTAL ABSOLUTE FORCE ACTING ON LEADING-EDGE FREE ELEMENTS= 1.28618

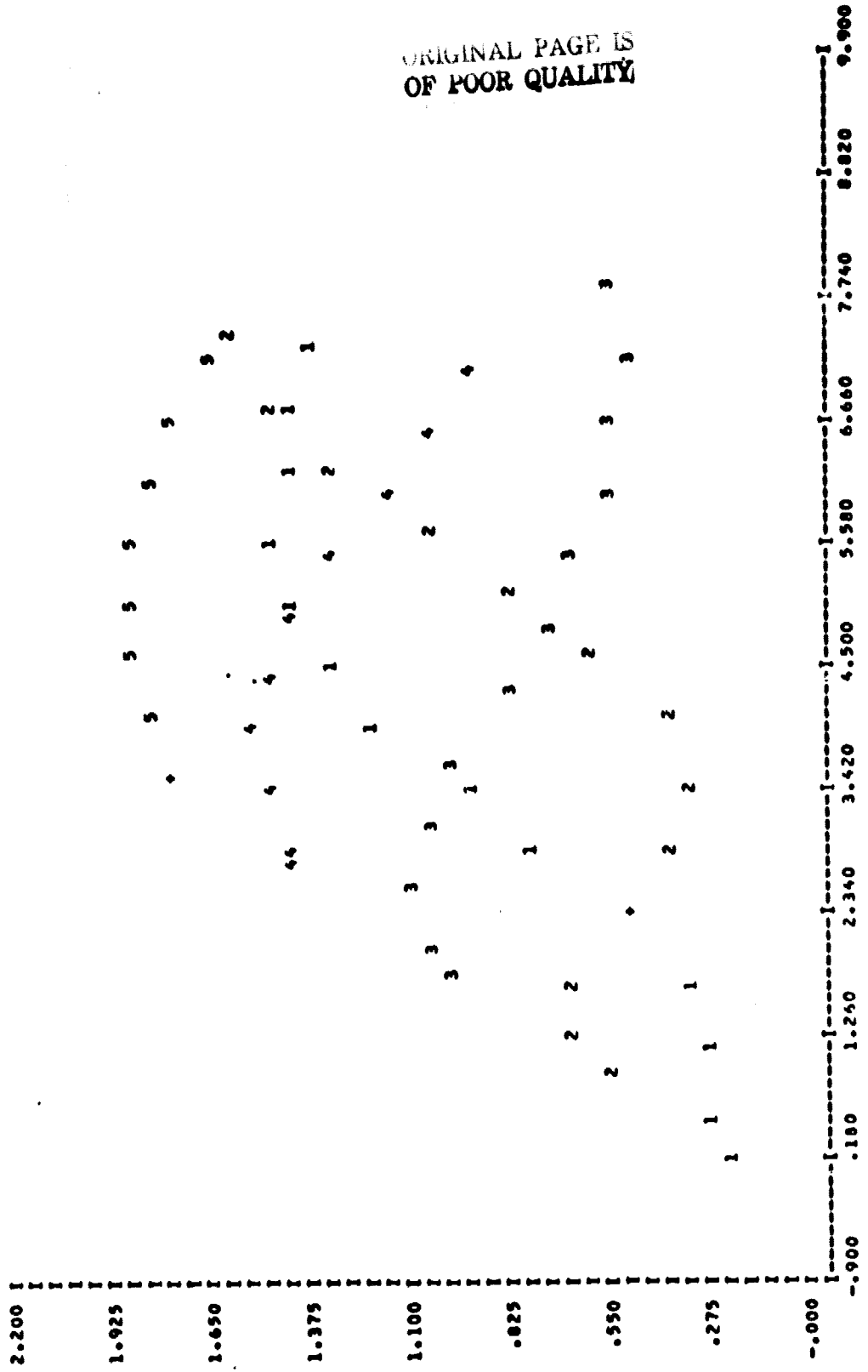
WAKE ELEMENTS

```

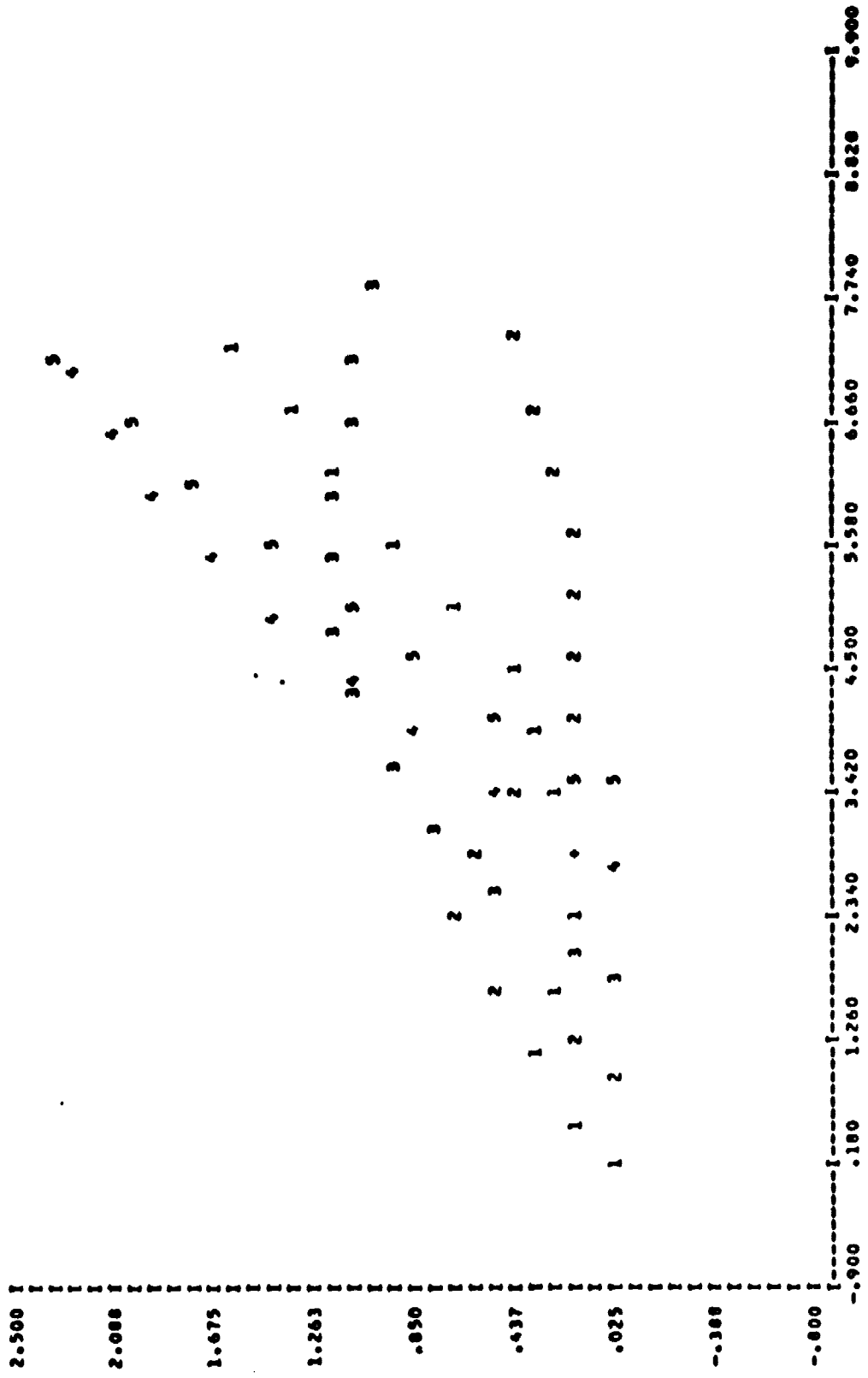
*****
*** 1****
4.0000 4.4000 4.8000 5.4000 6.0000 6.6000 7.2000 7.8000
0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000
0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000
**** 2****
4.0000 4.4000 4.7960 5.3953 5.9940 6.5920 7.1890 7.7847
.2182 .2182 .2578 .3015 .3359 .3660 .3956 .4263
0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0380 0.0191 0.0188 0.0711 0.1362
**** 3****
4.0000 4.4000 4.7766 5.3421 5.9134 6.4944 7.0814 7.6696
.5661 .5661 .7009 .9010 1.0842 1.2337 1.3542 1.4563
0.0000 0.0000 0.0047 0.0174 0.0124 0.0047 0.0257 0.0859
**** 4****
4.0000 4.4000 4.7883 5.3537 5.9220 6.4620 7.0440 7.6423
1.0000 1.0000 1.0935 1.2481 1.4221 1.5050 1.3919 1.3901
0.0000 0.0000 0.0225 0.0931 0.2274 0.4753 0.5674 0.5224
**** 5****
4.0000 4.4000 4.7857 5.3673 5.9494 6.5284 7.1000 7.6664
1.4339 1.4339 1.5302 1.6578 1.7672 1.8530 1.9251 1.9971
0.0000 0.0000 0.0440 0.1184 0.2137 0.3459 0.5135 0.6979
**** 6****
4.0000 4.4000 4.7877 5.3675 5.9425 6.5136 7.0814 7.6465
1.7918 1.7918 1.8458 1.9524 2.0615 2.1512 2.2193 2.2745
0.0000 0.0000 0.0750 0.1866 0.3185 0.4793 0.6607 0.8548
**** 7****
4.0000 4.4000 4.7740 5.3314 5.8961 6.4717 7.0506 7.6294
1.9749 1.9749 2.0235 2.0791 2.0785 2.0702 2.0623 2.0566
0.0000 0.0000 0.1334 0.3483 0.5509 0.7203 0.8778 1.0359

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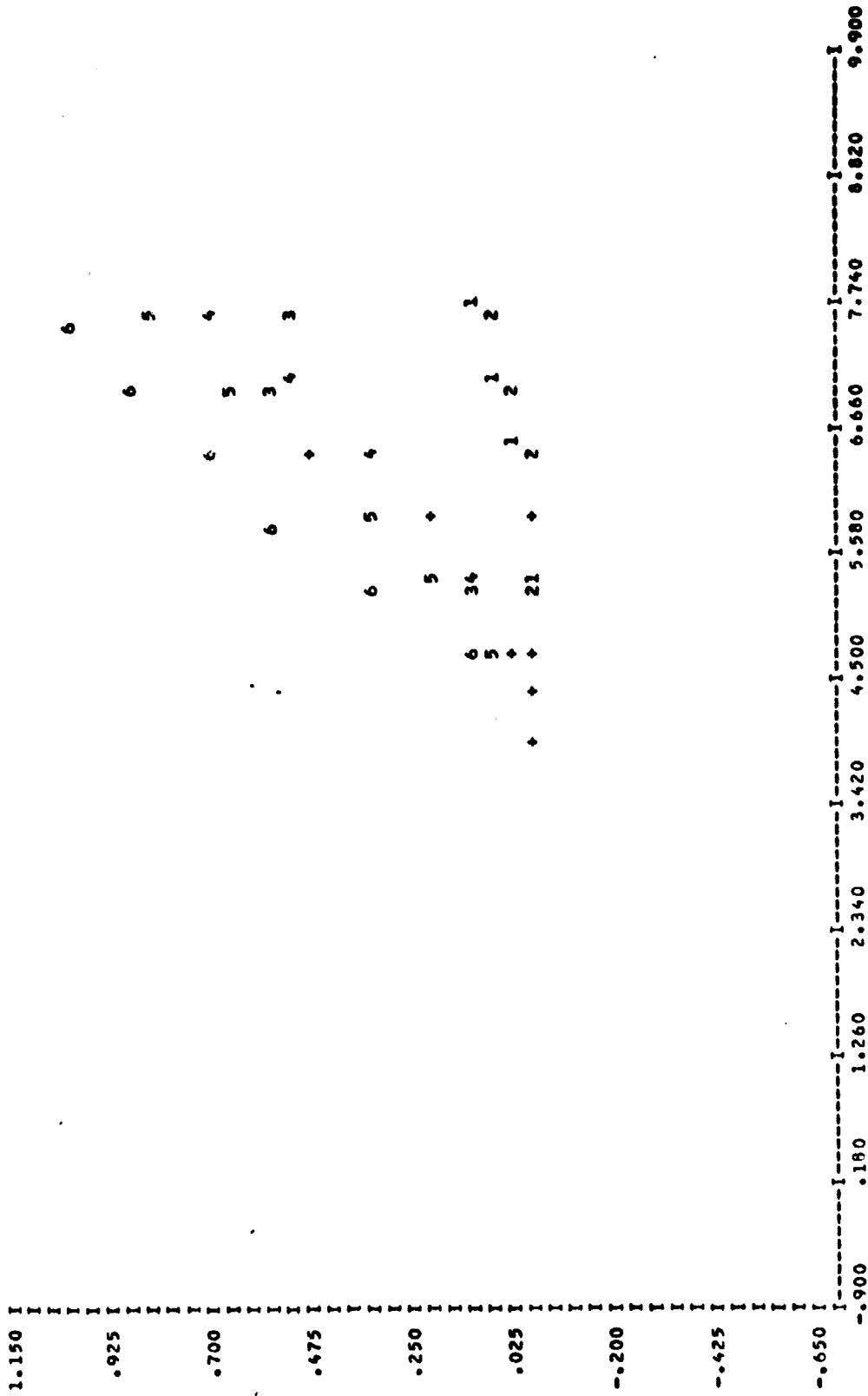
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X VS Y (LEADING-EDGE ELEMENTS)



X VS Y (LEADING-EDGE ELEMENTS)



X VS Z (WAKE ELEMENTS)

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WING VORTEX STRENGTHS

X/C	ZY/B	GAMAY
.01704	.04952	8.25052
.14645	.04952	1.36927
.37059	.04952	.61192
.62941	.04952	.51188
.85355	.04952	.22160
.98296	.04952	.03334
.01704	.18826	5.80367
.14645	.18826	1.10192
.37059	.18826	.47379
.62941	.18826	.46969
.85355	.18826	.29190
.98296	.18826	.03814
.01704	.38874	7.13406
.14645	.38874	1.02614
.37059	.38874	.61492
.62941	.38874	.11650
.85355	.38874	.30132
.98296	.38874	.13724
.01704	.61126	8.92539
.14645	.61126	1.04178
.37059	.61126	.75280
.62941	.61126	.40170
.85355	.61126	.08733
.98296	.61126	-.00273
.01704	.81174	11.70835
.14645	.81174	1.22415
.37059	.81174	.80887
.62941	.81174	.53281
.85355	.81174	.27362
.98296	.81174	.08046
.01704	.95048	17.57687
.14645	.95048	1.78459
.37059	.95048	1.09015
.62941	.95048	.76081
.85355	.95048	.43806
.98296	.95048	.13460

LEADING-EDGE VORTICES STRENGTHS

ZY/B GAMAY

1.58978
.96851
.91597
.73407
.46763
.18480

.04952
.18826
.38874
.61126
.81174
.95048

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DELTA-CP DISTRIBUTION		
X/C	Y/B	DELTA-CP
.01254	.04952	9.56653
.10908	.04952	4.96700
.28306	.04952	1.65211
.50000	.04952	1.42061
.71694	.04952	.79068
.89092	.04952	.52909
.98746	.04952	.24339
.01254	.18826	8.81633
.10908	.18826	2.68645
.28306	.18826	1.96220
.50000	.18826	1.82361
.71694	.18826	1.35237
.89092	.18826	.90122
.98746	.18826	.65134
.01254	.38874	5.57613
.10908	.38874	3.48906
.28306	.38874	2.25933
.50000	.38874	1.84106
.71694	.38874	1.93991
.89092	.38874	1.54343
.98746	.38874	1.23947
.01254	.61126	4.02855
.10908	.61126	2.83133
.28306	.61126	1.32986
.50000	.61126	1.00104
.71694	.61126	1.23559
.89092	.61126	.90902
.98746	.61126	.97263
.01254	.81174	3.29553
.10908	.81174	2.57849
.28306	.81174	1.22989
.50000	.81174	.66425
.71694	.81174	.38255
.89092	.81174	.14927
.98746	.81174	-.14288
.01254	.95048	2.58105
.10908	.95048	2.40211
.28306	.95048	1.07138
.50000	.95048	.69590
.71694	.95048	.11024
.89092	.95048	-.21056
.98746	.95048	-.78007

SECTIONAL PROPERTIES

I	CLI	CMI	CDI	CTI
*	***	**	***	***
1	1.79394	-1.20941	1.03573	0.00000
2	1.77886	-1.91614	1.02703	0.00000
3	1.99753	-2.92693	1.15327	0.00000
4	1.31320	-2.30045	.75818	0.00000
5	.87826	-1.74180	.50706	0.00000
6	.68555	-1.51759	.39580	0.00000

TOTAL LIFT COEFFICIENT= 1.66094
 TOTAL PITCHING MOMENT COEFFICIENT= -2.07341
 TOTAL DRAG COEFFICIENT= .95894
 TOTAL THRUST COEFFICIENT= 0.00000

SPANWISE PRESSURES AT CONSTANT X= 1.00000
 Y 2Y/B(LOCAL) DELTA-CP
 .09903 .19806 2.52115
 .37651 .75302 3.26689

SPANWISE PRESSURES AT CONSTANT X= 2.00000
 Y 2Y/B(LOCAL) DELTA-CP
 .09903 .09903 1.40484
 .37651 .37651 1.92070
 .77748 .77748 2.89741

SPANWISE PRESSURES AT CONSTANT X= 3.00000
 Y 2Y/B(LOCAL) DELTA-CP
 .09903 .06602 .69986
 .37651 .25101 1.41881
 .77748 .51832 1.89848
 1.22252 .81501 1.03833

SPANWISE PRESSURES AT CONSTANT X= 3.50000
 Y 2Y/B(LOCAL) DELTA-CP
 .09903 .05659 .47866
 .37651 .21515 1.01330
 .77748 .44427 1.84657
 1.22252 .69858 1.23075
 1.62340 .92771 .99452

SPANWISE PRESSURES AT CONSTANT X = 3.75000

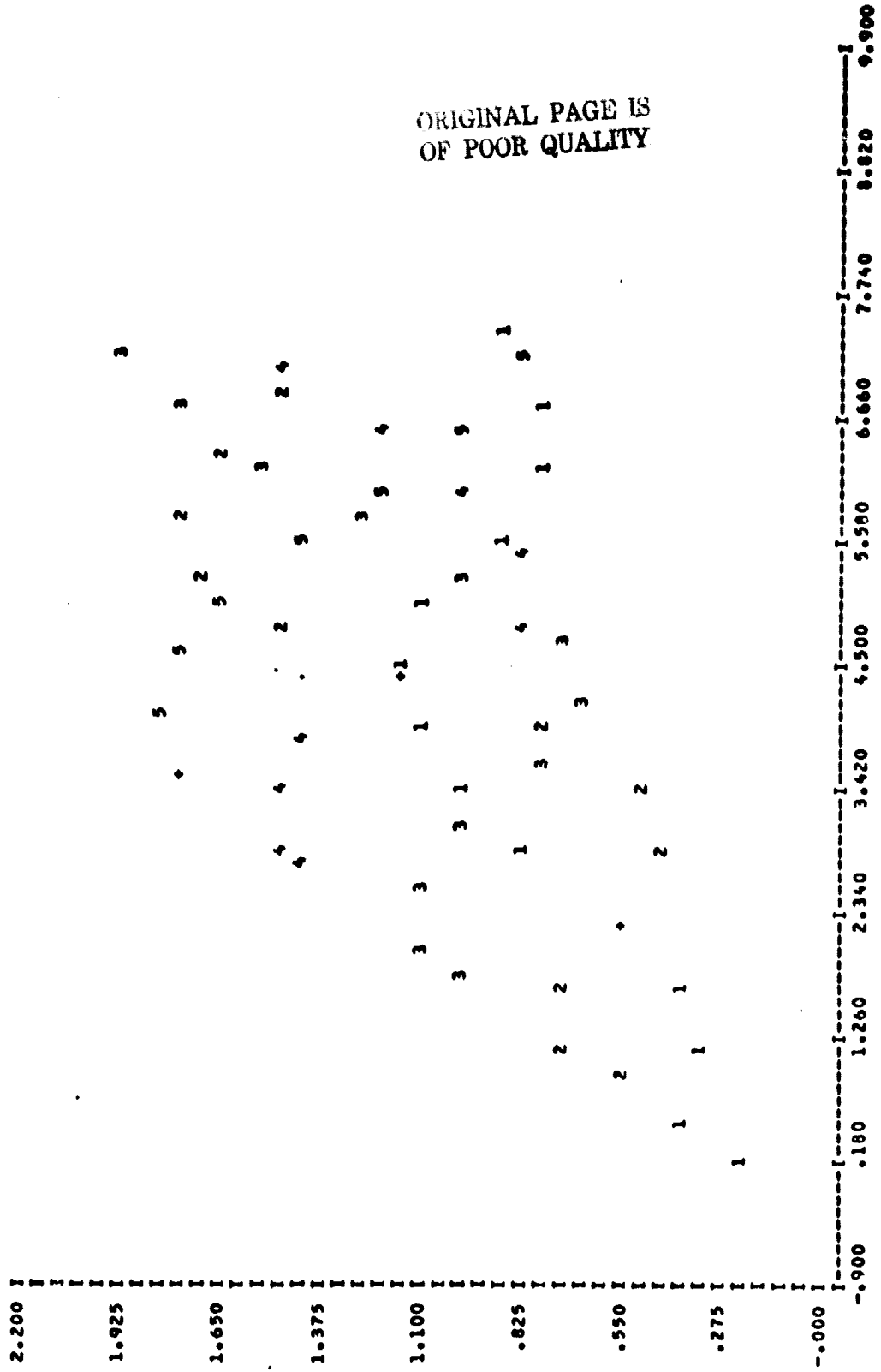
Y	2Y/8(LOCAL) DELTA-CP
.09903	.05282
.37651	.20081
.77748	.41466
1.22252	.65201
1.62349	.86586

TOTAL ABSOLUTE FORCE ACTING ON LEADING-EDGE FREE ELEMENTS = .42133

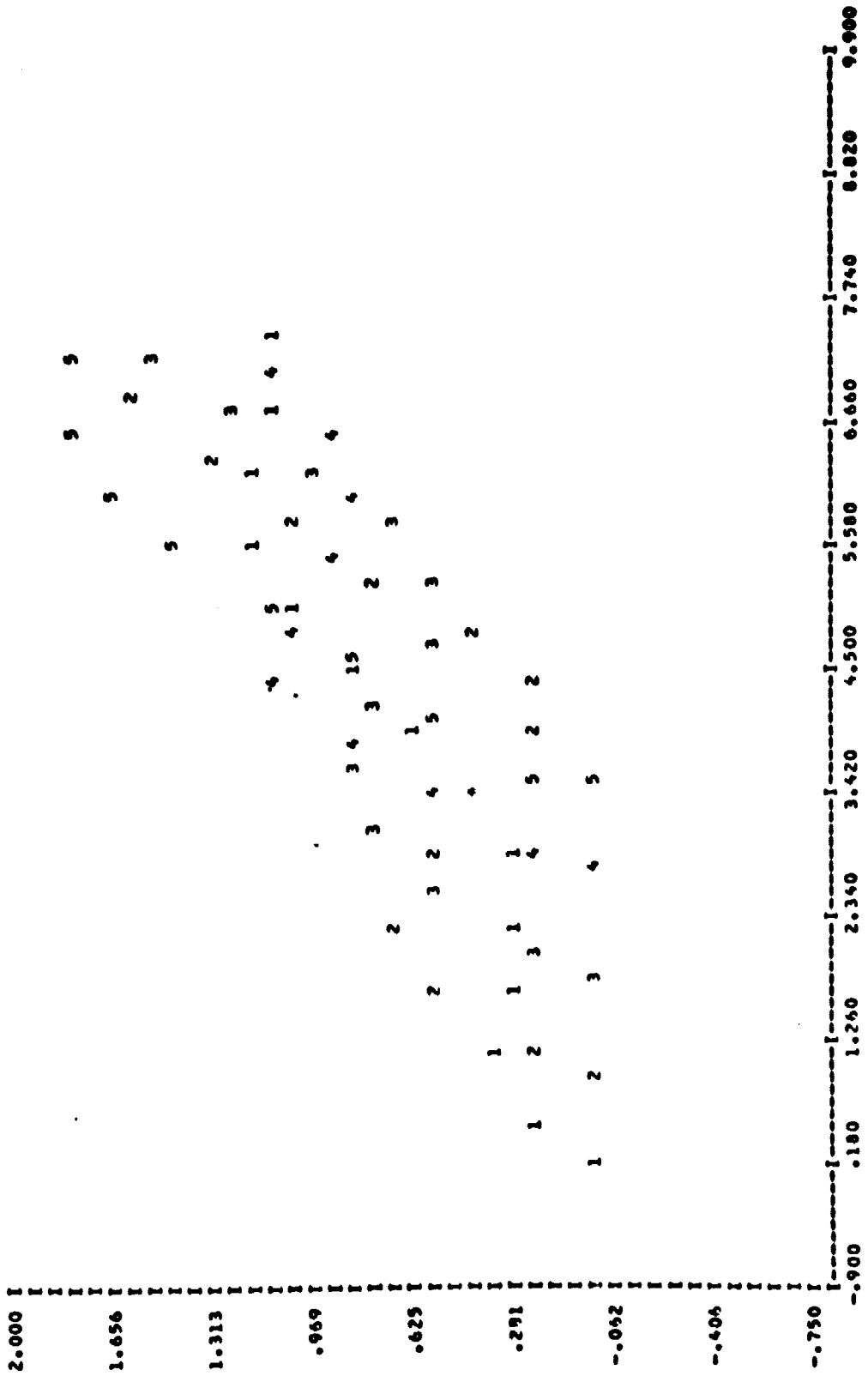
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Similar type of output data is printed for iterations 2 through 7.

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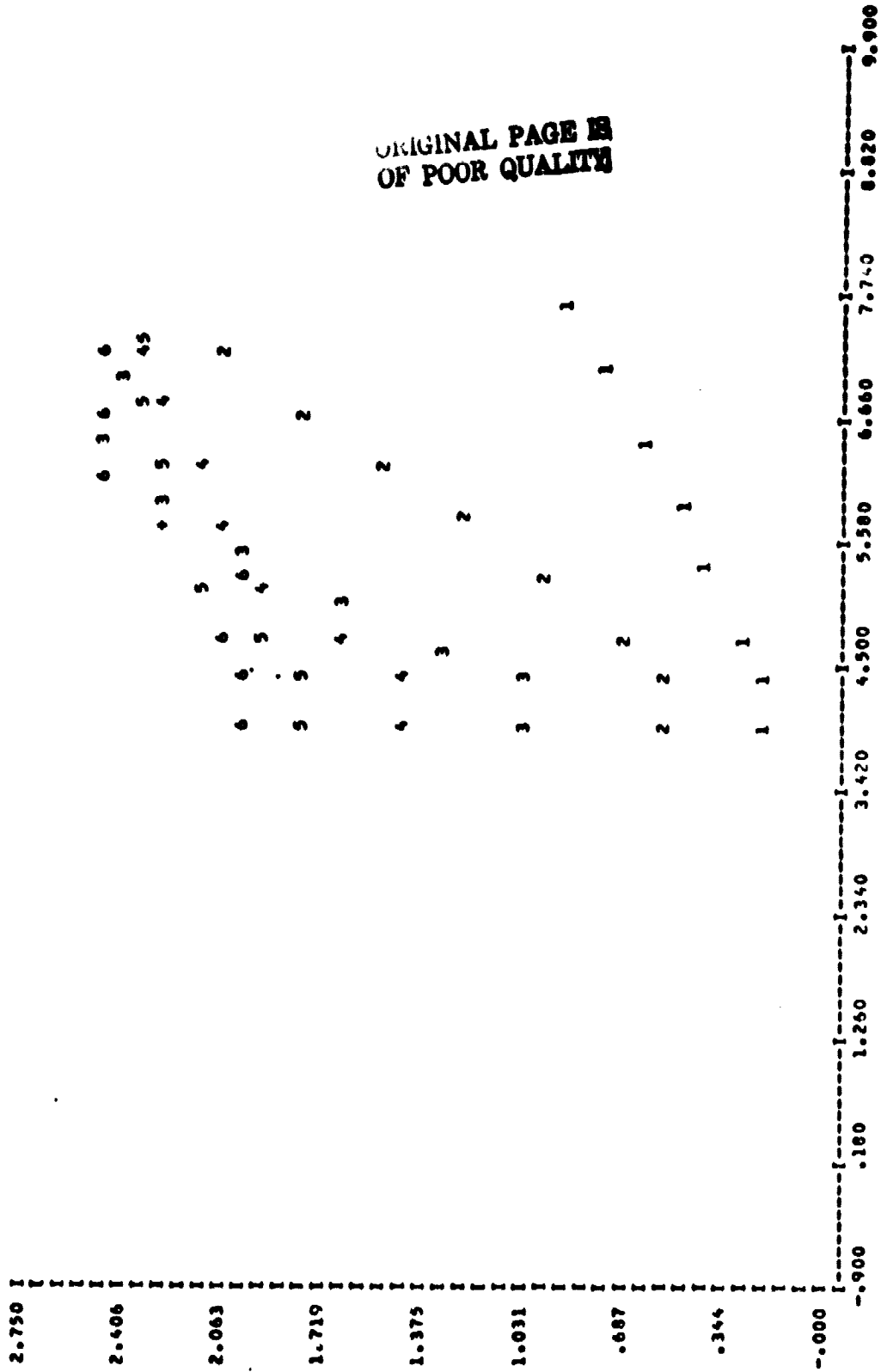


X VS Y (LEADING-DIGIT ELEMENTS)

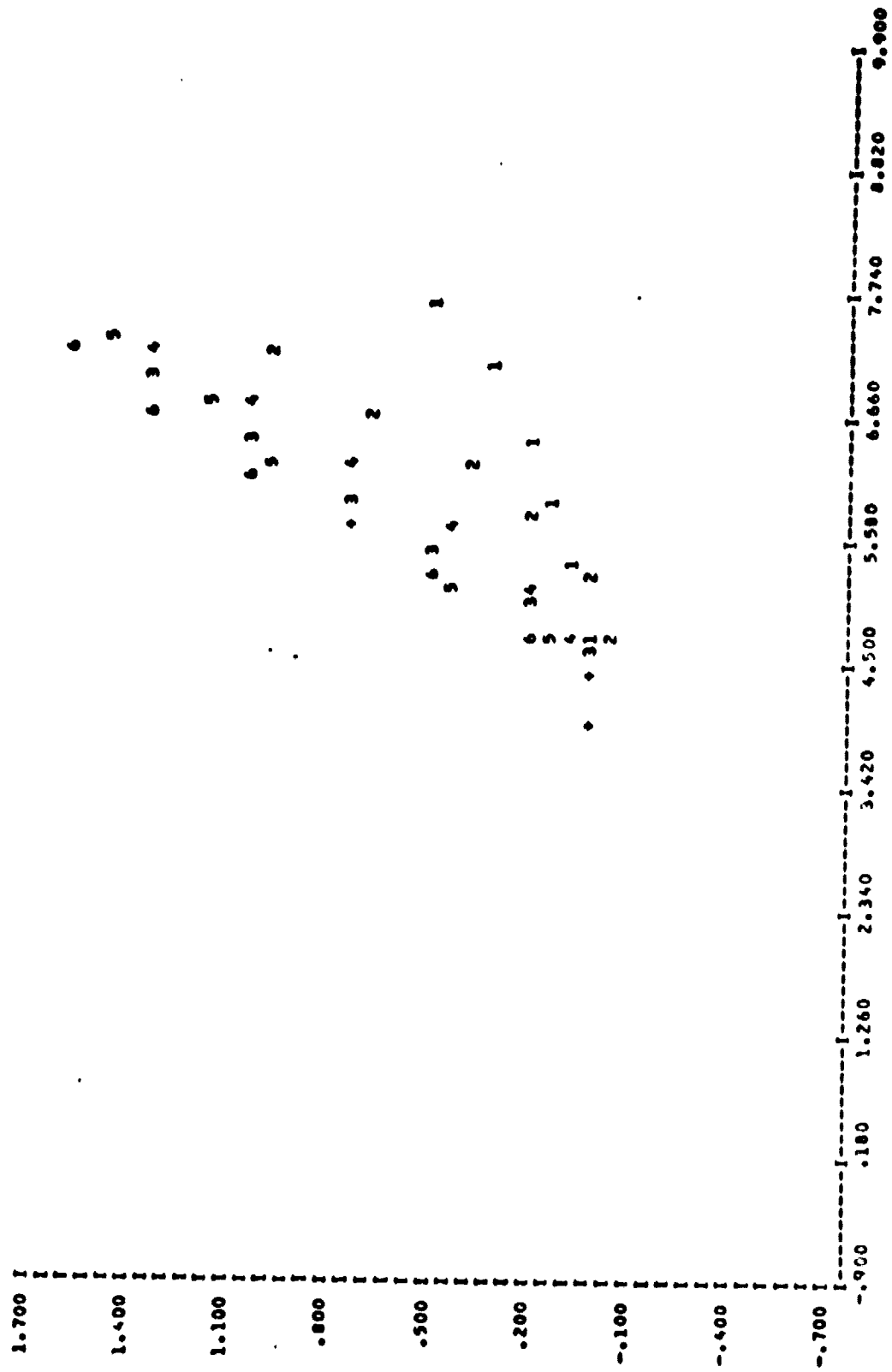


X VS Z (LEADING-EDGE ELEMENTS)

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X VS Y (MAKE ELEMENTS)



X VS Z (MAKE ELEMENTS)

6

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WING VORTEX STRENGTHS

X/C	ZY/B	GAMAY
.01704	.04952	R.29778
.14645	.04952	1.29432
.37059	.04952	.66099
.62941	.04952	.47469
.85355	.04952	.20774
.98296	.04952	.07803
.01704	.18826	5.46106
.14645	.18826	1.03076
.37059	.18826	.54839
.62941	.18826	.47055
.85355	.18826	.16869
.98296	.18826	.04794
.01704	.38874	5.73815
.14645	.38874	.99339
.37059	.38874	.54775
.62941	.38874	.37491
.85355	.38874	.22447
.98296	.38874	-.09010
.01704	.61126	8.64016
.14645	.61126	1.01289
.37059	.61126	.72101
.62941	.61126	.45620
.85355	.61126	.29402
.98296	.61126	.09298
.01704	.81174	11.55106
.14645	.81174	1.21739
.37059	.81174	.82212
.62941	.81174	.56278
.85355	.81174	.30692
.98296	.81174	.09418
.01704	.95048	17.73351
.14645	.95048	1.80204
.37059	.95048	1.10434
.62941	.95048	.77341
.85355	.95048	.44698
.98296	.95048	.13769

LEADING-EDGE VORTICES STRENGTHS

ZY/B C P M

1.60568
.90490
.86239
.71020
.46124
.18644

.04952
.18826
.38874
.61126
.81174
.95048

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DELTA-CP DISTRIBUTION		DELTA-CP	
X/C	2Y/B	X/C	2Y/B
.01254	.04952	7.61337	
.10908	.04952	4.55513	
.28306	.04952	1.52432	
.50000	.04952	1.29877	
.71694	.04952	.66802	
.89092	.04952	.36277	
.98746	.04952	.15258	
.01254	.18826	6.34274	
.10908	.18826	2.29859	
.28306	.18826	1.73239	
.50000	.18826	1.58317	
.71694	.18826	1.21972	
.89092	.18826	.77920	
.98746	.18826	.50958	
.01254	.38874	4.33651	
.10908	.38874	2.91581	
.28306	.38874	1.97543	
.50000	.38874	1.63405	
.71694	.38874	1.76146	
.89092	.38874	1.44152	
.98746	.38874	1.15567	
.01254	.61126	3.55946	
.10909	.61126	2.62342	
.28306	.61126	1.33923	
.50000	.61126	.97921	
.71694	.61126	1.18459	
.89092	.61126	.90131	
.98746	.61126	.86762	
.01254	.81174	3.13069	
.10908	.81174	2.47576	
.28306	.81174	1.27152	
.50000	.81174	.73556	
.71694	.81174	.48107	
.89092	.81174	.22523	
.98746	.81174	-.11281	
.01254	.95048	2.63992	
.10908	.95048	2.47422	
.28306	.95048	1.11563	
.50000	.95048	.74813	
.71694	.95048	.15061	
.89092	.95048	-.18024	
.98746	.95048	-.76758	

SECTIONAL PROPERTIES

I	CLI	CHI	CDI	CTI
1	1.56797	-1.04769	.90527	0.00000
2	1.49362	-1.64737	.86234	0.00000
3	1.73731	-2.58121	1.00304	0.00000
4	1.25071	-2.19754	.72210	0.00000
5	.90756	-1.80956	.52399	0.00000
6	.72602	-1.60937	.41917	0.00000

TOTAL LIFT COEFFICIENT= 1.45997
 TOTAL PITCHING MOMENT COEFFICIENT= -1.86231
 TOTAL DRAG COEFFICIENT= .84292
 TOTAL THRUST COEFFICIENT= 0.00000

SPANWISE PRESSURES AT CONSTANT X= 1.00000
 Y
 .09903 2Y/B(LOCAL) DELTA-CP
 .37651 .19806 2.34285
 .75302 2.68275

SPANWISE PRESSURES AT CONSTANT X= 2.00000
 Y
 .09903 2Y/B(LOCAL) DELTA-CP
 .37651 .37651 1.28618
 .77748 .77748 1.66734
 .77748 2.47956

SPANWISE PRESSURES AT CONSTANT X= 3.00000
 Y
 .09903 2Y/B(LOCAL) DELTA-CP
 .37651 .06602 .57516
 .77748 .25101 1.27410
 .51832 1.69580
 1.22252 .81501 1.06014

SPANWISE PRESSURES AT CONSTANT X= 3.50000
 Y
 .09903 2Y/B(LOCAL) DELTA-CP
 .37651 .05659 .31908
 .77748 .21515 .89992
 .44427 1.69872
 1.22252 .69858 1.17457
 1.62349 .92771 1.05241

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SPANWISE PRESSURES AT CONSTANT X = 3.75000

Y	2Y/B(LOCAL) DELTA-CP
.09903	.05282
.37651	.20081
.77748	.41466
1.22252	.65201
1.62349	.86586

TOTAL ABSOLUTE FORCE ACTING ON LEADING-EDGE FREE ELEMENTS = .17432

Similar type of output data is printed for iterations 9 and 10.

SUMMARY SHEET

ALPHA(DEG.) = 30.000 MACH NUMBER = 0.000
ASPECT RATIO = 2.0

ITERATION	CL	CM	CD	CT	GMSUM	PERR	TFABS
0	1.5581	-1.8319	.8995	0.0000	3.2626		1.2862
1	1.6609	-2.0734	.9589	0.0000	3.2710	.2571	.4213
2	1.5024	-1.9132	.8674	0.0000	3.1577	3.5233	.3423
3	1.4260	-1.8073	.8233	0.0000	3.1057	1.6609	.3454
4	1.4328	-1.8182	.8272	0.0000	3.1027	.0976	.2999
5	1.4558	-1.8541	.8405	0.0000	3.1204	.5712	.2140
6	1.4632	-1.8670	.8448	0.0000	3.1257	.1698	.1865
7	1.4648	-1.8697	.8457	0.0000	3.1292	.1117	.1858
8	1.4600	-1.8623	.8429	0.0000	3.1252	.1308	.1743
9	1.4598	-1.8618	.8428	0.0000	3.1260	.0263	.1754
10	1.4598	-1.8614	.8428	0.0000	3.1270	.0318	.1732

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ALL CASES COMPLETED

6.2 APPENDIX B: COMPUTER PROGRAM LISTING

A listing of the computer program is given on the following pages.

C OVERLAY (LEVSP,0,0) LEV 10
 C PROGRAM LEVSP(INPUT,OUTPUT,TAPE1,TAPE2,TAPE3,TAPE5=INPUT,TAPE6=OUTPUT,TAPE7) LEV 20
 C INPUT,PUNCH,TAPE4,TAPE7) LEV 30
 C LEV 40
 C AERODYNAMICS OF LOW ASPECT-RATIO WINGS WITH PARTIAL LEADING-EDGE LEV 50
 C SEPARATION (LEADING-EDGE VORTEX SEPARATION PROGRAM) LEV 60
 C BY - SUDHIR C. MFHRUTRA AND C. EDWARD LAN LEV 70
 C UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS LEV 80
 C LEV 90
 C THIS PROGRAM IS RESTRICTED TO DELTA AND ARROW WINGS LEV 100
 C LEV 110
 C PROGRAM IS DIVIDED INTO FIVE OVERLAYS. LEV 120
 C OVERLAY (1,0) READS ALL THE DATA CARDS AND SETS UP INITIAL GEOMETRY LEV 130
 C OF THE WING AND THE FREE ELEMENTS LEV 140
 C OVERLAY (2,0) PLOTS FREE ELEMENTS OVER THE WING AND IN THE WAKE ON LEV 150
 C THE LINE PRINTER OUTPUT LEV 160
 C OVERLAY (3,0) SOLVES FOR THE STRENGTHS OF WING AND LEADING-EDGE LEV 170
 C VORTEX SYSTEM LEV 180
 C OVERLAY (4,0) COMPUTES THE AERODYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS LEV 190
 C OVERLAY (5,0) COMPUTES THE NEW LOCATIONS OF THE LEADING-EDGE AND LEV 200
 C TRAILING-EDGE VORTICES LEV 210
 C AS THE PROBLEM IS NONLINEAR, IT IS SOLVED BY ITERATION. ITERATION LEV 220
 C IS PERFORMED OVER OVERLAYS (2,0) THRU (4,0) TO OBTAIN THE FINAL LEV 230
 C CONVERGED SOLUTION. LEV 240
 C LEV 250
 C THE DIMENSIONS OF THE FOLLOWING VARIABLES MUST BE CHECKED BEFORE LEV 260
 C RUNNING THE PROGRAM. LEV 270
 C LEV 280
 C -D- APPEARS IN BLANK COMMON OF MAIN LINE (OVERLAY(0,0)) LEV 290
 C MUST BE DIMENSIONED MAXIMUM OF THE FOLLOWING VARIABLES. LEV 300
 C N1=2286 LEV 310
 C N2=3*NMAX*(NSW-1)+NSW LEV 320
 C N3=3*NSW*(NNMAX+2)+NSW+1 LEV 330
 C N4=(NCPTTL+1)**2/4+10*NNWG+10*NSW+3*NCW-6 LEV 340
 C N5=28*NNWG+25*NSW+10*NCW-14 LEV 350
 C N6=21*NNWG+14*NSW+NCW-9 LEV 360
 C LEV 370
 C -W- APPEARS IN PROGRAM LOADS (OVERLAY(4,0)) LEV 380
 C MUST BE DIMENSIONED AT LEAST ((NNWG+NCW+3)*(NNWG+NCW+4)) LEV 390
 C LEV 400


```

C -E- APPEARS IN PROGRAM NEWSHAP (OVERLAY(5,0))
C MUST BE DIMENSIONED AT LEAST (3*NSW*(NMAX+NNMAX)-3*NNMAX+1)
C
C WHERE, NMAX = MAXIMUM NUMBER OF END-POINTS IN ANY ONE FREE
C LEADING-EDGE VORTEX ELEMENT
C NNMAX = MAXIMUM NUMBER OF END-POINTS IN ANY ONE WAKE
C ELEMENT
C NCW = NUMBER OF CHORDWISE LINES
C NSW = NUMBER OF SPANWISE LINES (ONE HIGHER THAN
C NUMBER OF SPANWISE ROWS OF PANELS)
C NCPTTL = TOTAL NUMBER OF CONTROL POINTS OVER THE WING
C INCLUDING THOSE AT THE LEADING-EDGE ((NCW+1)*
C (NSW-1))
C NWNNG = TOTAL NUMBER OF CONTROL POINTS OVER THE WING
C EXCLUDING THOSE AT THE LEADING-EDGE (NCW*
C (NSW-1))
C
COMMON D(3000)
COMMON /ALLI/ NSW,NSW1,NCW,NWNG,NCPTTL,MITER,IPUNCH
COMMON /ALLRA/ TTL(16),ALPHA,SINA,COSA,SMPLF,BETA,TANPH1,B?P
1H1,RSQD4P,D4,CON,PI,D4SQ2,CBAR,HALFB,AREA
COMMON /ALLRR/ XE(40),YE(40),ZE(40),XXE(30),YYE(30),ZMIN,NLE
IELM(11),NNELM(12)
COMMON /XPLOT/ XMN,VMN,ZMN,VMX,ZMX
COMMON /GM/ ITER,L1,L2,L3,L4,L5,L6,L7,L8
COMMON /XSTN/ XBR(25),NBRK
CALL OVERLAY (5HLEVSP,1,0)
ITER=0
10 CONTINUE
20 ALP=ALPHA*180./PI
AMACH=SQRT(1.-BETA2)
C WRITE FREE ELEMENTS LOCATIONS
WRITE (6,100) TTL,ALP,AMACH,ITER
REWIND 4
DO 30 I=1,NSW1
C *****
READ (4) K,(XE(J),YE(J),ZE(J),J=1,K)
C *****
WRITE (6,150) I

```

```

LEV 410
LEV 420
LEV 430
LEV 440
LEV 450
LEV 460
LEV 470
LEV 480
LEV 490
LEV 500
LEV 510
LEV 520
LEV 530
LEV 540
LEV 550
LEV 560
LEV 570
LEV 580
LEV 590
LEV 600
LEV 610
LEV 620
LEV 630
LEV 640
LEV 650
LEV 660
LEV 670
LEV 680
LEV 690
LEV 700
LEV 710
LEV 720
LEV 730
LEV 740
LEV 750
LEV 760
LEV 770
LEV 780
LEV 790

```

```

30  WRITE (6,140) (XE(J),J=1,K)
    WRITE (6,140) (YE(J),J=1,K)
    WRITE (6,140) (ZE(J),J=1,K)
    WRITE (6,180)
    DO 40 I=1,NSW
    *****
    READ (4) K,(XXE(J),YYE(J),ZZE(J),J=1,K)
    *****
    WRITE (6,150) I
    WRITE (6,140) (XXE(J),J=1,K)
    WRITE (6,140) (YYE(J),J=1,K)
    WRITE (6,140) (ZZE(J),J=1,K)
    CALL OVERLAY (5HLEVSP,2,0)
    CALL OVERLAY (5HLEVSP,3,0)
    CALL OVERLAY (5HLEVSP,4,0)
    CALL OVERLAY (5HLEVSP,5,0)
    ITER=ITER+1
    IF (ITEP.LE.MITER) GO TO 20
    IF (IPUNCH.EQ.0) GO TO 70
    PUNCH-OUT FREE ELEMENTS LOCATIONS AFTER LAST ITERATION
    REWIND 4
    C
    C
    PUNCH 170, (NELM(I),I=1,NSW)
    DO 50 I=1,NSW
    *****
    READ (4) K,(XE(J),YE(J),ZE(J),J=1,K)
    *****
    PUNCH 160, (XE(J),J=1,K)
    PUNCH 160, (YE(J),J=1,K)
    PUNCH 160, (ZE(J),J=1,K)
    PUNCH 170, (NNELM(I),I=1,NSW)
    DO 60 I=1,NSW
    *****
    READ (4) K,(XXE(J),YYE(J),ZZE(J),J=1,K)
    *****
    PUNCH 160, (XXE(J),J=1,K)
    PUNCH 160, (YYE(J),J=1,K)
    PUNCH 160, (ZZE(J),J=1,K)
    FORMULATION OF SUMMARY SHEET
    C
60  C

```

```

LEV 800
LEV 810
LEV 820
LEV 830
LEV 840
LEV 850
LEV 860
LEV 870
LEV 880
LEV 890
LEV 900
LEV 910
LEV 920
LEV 930
LEV 940
LEV 950
LEV 960
LEV 970
LEV 980
LEV 990
LEV1000
LEV1010
LEV1020
LEV1030
LEV1040
LEV1050
LEV1060
LEV1070
LEV1080
LEV1090
LEV1100
LEV1110
LEV1120
LEV1130
LEV1140
LEV1150
LEV1160
LEV1170
LEV1180

```

```

70      REWIND 7
        WRITE (6,110) TTL,ALP,AMACH
        MIT=MITER+1
        GM1=0.
        ON 90 I=1,MIT
        J=I-1
        C *****
        READ (7) GMSUM
        READ (7) CL,CM,CD,CTT
        READ (7) TFABS,TAVRG,TLNTH
        C *****
        GM2=GMSUM
        PERR=200.0*(ABS(GM1-GM2))/(GM1+GM2)
        GM1=GM2
        IF (I.EQ.1) GO TO 80
        WRITE (6,120) J,CL,CM,CD,CTT,GMSUM,PERR,TFABS
        GO TO 90
        80      WRITE (6,130) J,CL,CM,CD,CTT,GMSUM,TFABS
        90      CONTINUE
        GO TO 10
        C
        C
        100     FORMAT (I11,/,16A5,/,1X,12HALPHA(DEG.)=,F6.3,14H MACH NUMBER=,F6LEVI1410
        110     1.3,19H ITERATION NUMBER=,I2,/,1X,21HLEADING EDGE ELEMENTS,/,1X,2LEVI1420
        21H*****
        110     FORMAT (I11,/,23X,13SUMMARY SHEET,/,23X,13H*****
        16A5,/,2X,12HALPHA(DEG.)=F6.3,14H MACH NUMBER=,F6.3,/,66H ITERALEVI1450
        2TION CL CM CD CT GMSUM PERR TFABS,/,66H LEVI1460
        3 *****
        120     FORMAT (I7,4X,7F8.4)
        130     FDRMAT (I7,4X,5F8.4,8X,F8.4)
        140     FORMAT (14F9.4)
        150     FORMAT (5H ****,I2,4H****)
        160     FORMAT (10F8.5)
        170     FORMAT (10I2)
        180     FORMAT (I11,/,14H MAKE ELEMENTS,/,14H *****
        END
LEVI1190
LEVI1200
LEVI1210
LEVI1220
LEVI1230
LEVI1240
LEVI1250
LEVI1260
LEVI1270
LEVI1280
LEVI1290
LEVI1300
LEVI1310
LEVI1320
LEVI1330
LEVI1340
LEVI1350
LEVI1360
LEVI1370
LEVI1380
LEVI1390
LEVI1400
LEVI1410
LEVI1420
LEVI1430
LEVI1440
LEVI1450
LEVI1460
LEVI1470
LEVI1480
LEVI1490
LEVI1500
LEVI1510
LEVI1520
LEVI1530
LEVI1540
LEVI1550-

```

SUBROUTINE SKIPR (NT,NR)
SKIPS NR-RECORDS OF TAPE NT
DO 10 I=1,NR
READ (NT)
RETURN
END

C
10

SKP 10
SKP 20
SKP 30
SKP 40
SKP 50
SKP 60-

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OF POOR QUALITY

```

FUNCTION ARCS (X)
CALCULATES ARC-COSINE OF X
ARCS=0.
IF (X.EQ.1.) RETURN
IF (X.EQ.(-1.)) GO TO 10
XX=X/(SQRT(1.-X*X))
ARCS=1.5707963-ATAN(XX)
RETURN
ARCS=3.1415926
RETURN
END

```

C

10

```

ARC 10
ARC 20
ARC 30
ARC 40
ARC 50
ARC 60
ARC 70
ARC 80
ARC 90
ARC 100
ARC 110-

```

```

SUBROUTINE DOTPRD (A,B,SUM)
CALCULATES DOT-PRODUCT OF TWO VECTORS
DIMENSION A(3), B(3)
SUM=0.
DO 10 I=1,3
SUM=SUM+A(I)*B(I)
RETURN
END

```

C

10

```

DOT 10
DOT 20
DOT 30
DOT 40
DOT 50
DOT 60
DOT 70
DOT 80-

```

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OF POOR QUALITY

C

```
SUBROUTINE CRSPRD (A,B,C)
CALCULATES CROSS-PRODUCT OF TWO VECTORS
DIMENSION A(3), B(3), C(3)
C(1)=A(2)*B(3)-A(3)*B(2)
C(2)=A(3)*B(1)-A(1)*B(3)
C(3)=A(1)*B(2)-A(2)*B(1)
RETURN
END
```

```
CRS 10
CRS 20
CRS 30
CRS 40
CRS 50
CRS 60
CRS 70
CRS 80-
```

```

SUBROUTINE VDTWNG (C,THETP,XX,YY,ZZ,XN,YN,XTE,YTE,CONS,CONI1,CONI3,WNG 10
1,CONJ1,CONJ2,CONJ3,CONK1,CONK2,CONK3,CONI,CONJ,CONK,SI,NSWI,NCW,NMWNG 20
2NG) WNG 30
C EVALUATES INFLUENCE COEFFICIENTS FOR CALCULATION OF INDUCED WNG 40
C VELOCITY DUE TO WING ELEMENTS WNG 50
COMMON /ALLI/ NSW WNG 60
COMMON /ALLRR/ XXE(30),YYE(30),ZZE(30) WNG 70
COMMON /NCTT/ NCT,NCON WNG 80
COMMON /XIYIZI/ XI,YI,ZI WNG 90
DIMENSION THETP(1),C(1),CONS(1),XTE(1),YTE(1),SI(1),CONI1(1),WNG 100
1,CONI3(1),CONJ1(1),CONJ2(1),CONJ3(1),CONK1(1),CONK2(1),CONK3(1), WNG 110
23(1),CONI(1),CONJ(1),CONK(1),XN(NWNG,2),YN(NWNG,2),S(3),D(3), WNG 120
3) WNG 130
C DIMENSIONS OF FJ1,FJ2,FJ3-(2*NSW) ** SEE GEOM ** WNG 140
C DIMENSIONS OF FI2,FI3-(2*NCPTTL) ** SEE GEOM ** WNG 150
DIMENSION FJ1(40),FJ2(40),FJ3(40),FI2(418),FI3(418) WNG 160
XI=XX WNG 170
YI=YY WNG 180
ZI=ZZ WNG 190
NC1=NWNG+NCW WNG 200
NC2=NWNG-NCW WNG 210
VELOCITY DUE TO ROUND ELEMENTS WNG 220
DO 10 I=1,NSWI WNG 230
DO 10 J=1,NCW WNG 240
NP=(I-1)*NCW+J WNG 250
CALL INFL2 (XN(NP,1),YN(NP,1),0.,XN(NP,2),YN(NP,2),0.,B) WNG 260
A1=-YN(NP,1) WNG 270
A2=-YN(NP,2) WNG 280
CALL INFL2 (XN(NP,1),A1,0.,XN(NP,2),A2,0.,D) WNG 290
CONI(NP)=CONS(I)*(R(1)-D(1)) WNG 300
CONJ(NP)=CONS(I)*(R(2)-D(2)) WNG 310
CONK(NP)=CONS(I)*(B(3)-D(3)) WNG 320
VELOCITY DUE TO TRAILING ELEMENTS ON THE WING SURFACE WNG 330
DO 20 I=1,NSWI WNG 340
DO 20 J=1,NCW WNG 350
NP=(I-1)*NCW+J WNG 360
CALL INFL2 (XN(NP,1),YN(NP,1),0.,XTE(I),YN(NP,1),0.,B) WNG 370
FI2(NP)=R(2) WNG 380
FI3(NP)=B(3) WNG 390
AYN=-YN(NP,1) WNG 400

```



```

20  NO=NCI+NP
    CALL INFL2 (XN(NP,1),AYN,O.,XTE(I),AYN,O.,B)
    FI2(NQ)=B(2)
    FI3(NQ)=B(3)
    CONTINUE
    DO 30 J=1,NCW
      NP1=NWNG+J
      NP2=NCI+NP1
      NP=NC2+J
      CALL INFL2 (XN(NP,2),YN(NP,2),O.,XTE(NSW),YN(NP,2),O.,B)
      FI2(NP1)=B(2)
      FI3(NP1)=B(3)
      AYN=-YN(NP,2)
      CALL INFL2 (XN(NP,2),AYN,O.,XTE(NSW),AYN,O.,B)
      FI2(NP2)=B(2)
      FI3(NP2)=B(3)
    CONTINUE
    DO 40 I=1,NSW1
      DO 40 J=1,NCW
        NP=(I-1)*NCW+J
        I1=NP+NCI
        I2=NP+NCW
        I3=I1+NCW
        CONJ2(NP)=CONS(I)*(FI2(I1)-FI2(NP)+FI2(I2)-FI2(I3))
        CONK2(NP)=CONS(I)*(FI3(I1)-FI3(NP)+FI3(I2)-FI3(I3))
        VELOCITY DUE TO TRAILING ELEMENTS BEYOND TRAILING EDGE
        *****
      REWIND 4
      CALL SKTPR (4,NSW)
      DO 80 I=2,NSW
        READ (4) KK,(XXE(J),YYE(J),ZZE(J),J=1,KK)
        *****
      FJ1(I)=0.
      FJ2(I)=0.
      FJ3(I)=0.
      IF (I.EQ.NCT) GO TO 60
      DO 50 J=2,KK
        CALL INFL2 (XXE(J-1),YYE(J-1),ZZE(J-1),XXE(J),YYE(J),ZZE(J),B)
        FJ1(I)=FJ1(I)+B(1)

```

```

WNG 410
WNG 420
WNG 430
WNG 440
WNG 450
WNG 460
WNG 470
WNG 480
WNG 490
WNG 500
WNG 510
WNG 520
WNG 530
WNG 540
WNG 550
WNG 560
WNG 570
WNG 580
WNG 590
WNG 600
WNG 610
WNG 620
WNG 630
WNG 640
WNG 650
WNG 660
WNG 670
WNG 680
WNG 690
WNG 700
WNG 710
WNG 720
WNG 730
WNG 740
WNG 750
WNG 760
WNG 770
WNG 780
WNG 790

```

WNG 800
WNG 810
WNG 820
WNG 830
WNG 840
WNG 850
WNG 860
WNG 870
WNG 880
WNG 890
WNG 900
WNG 910
WNG 920
WNG 930
WNG 940
WNG 950
WNG 960
WNG 970
WNG 980
WNG 990
WNG1000
WNG1010
WNG1020
WNG1030
WNG1040
WNG1050
WNG1060
WNG1070
WNG1080
WNG1090
WNG1100
WNG1110
WNG1120
WNG1130
WNG1140
WNG1150
WNG1160
WNG1170
WNG1180

50 FJ2(I)=FJ2(I)+B(2)
FJ3(I)=FJ3(I)+B(3)
CONTINUE
CALL FUNA (XXE(KK), YYE(KK), ZZE(KK), B(1), B(2), B(3))
FJ1(I)=FJ1(I)+B(1)
FJ2(I)=FJ2(I)+B(2)
FJ3(I)=FJ3(I)+B(3)
CONTINUE
IN=I+NSW
FJ1(IN)=0.
FJ2(IN)=0.
FJ3(IN)=0.
DO 70 J=2, KK
AYT1=-YYE(J-1)
AYT2=-YYE(J)
CALL INFL? (XXE(J-1), AYT1, ZZE(J-1), XXE(J), AYT2, ZZE(J), B)
FJ1(IN)=FJ1(IN)+B(1)
FJ2(IN)=FJ2(IN)+B(2)
FJ3(IN)=FJ3(IN)+B(3)
CONTINUE
AYT2=-YYE(KK)
CALL FUNA (XXE(KK), AYT2, ZZE(KK), B(1), B(2), B(3))
FJ1(IN)=FJ1(IN)+B(1)
FJ2(IN)=FJ2(IN)+B(2)
FJ3(IN)=FJ3(IN)+B(3)
CONTINUE
FJ1(I)=0.
FJ2(I)=0.
FJ3(I)=0.
FJ1(NSW+1)=0.
FJ2(NSW+1)=0.
FJ3(NSW+1)=0.
DO 90 I=1, NSW1
I1=I+1
I2=I+NSW
I3=I2+1
EFJ1=CONS(I)*(FJ1(I2)-FJ1(I1)+FJ1(I1))-FJ1(I3)
EFJ2=CONS(I)*(FJ2(I2)-FJ2(I1)+FJ2(I1))-FJ2(I3)
EFJ3=CONS(I)*(FJ3(I2)-FJ3(I1)+FJ3(I1))-FJ3(I3)

60

70

90

```

90      DO 90 J=1,NCW
          NP=(I-1)*NCW+J
          CONI3(NP)=EFJ1
          CONJ3(NP)=EFJ2
          CONK3(NP)=EFJ3
          TOTAL INDUCED VELOCITY
          I=1
          DO 100 J=1,NWNG
              CONI(J)=(CONI(J)+CONI3(J))*SI(I)
              CONJ(J)=(CONJ(J)+CONJ2(J)+CONJ3(J))*SI(I)
              CONK(J)=(CONK(J)+CONK2(J)+CONK3(J))*SI(I)
              I=I+1
          IF (I.GT.NCW) I=1
          CONTINUE
          RETURN
          END
100

```

```

WNG1190
WNG1200
WNG1210
WNG1220
WNG1230
WNG1240
WNG1250
WNG1260
WNG1270
WNG1280
WNG1290
WNG1300
WNG1310
WNG1320
WNG1330
WNG1340-

```

```

C          SUBROUTINE VDTFRE (X,Y,Z,CJ,CK,NSW1,BSQD4P,XLE,YLE)
C          EVALUATES INFLUENCE COEFFICIENTS FOR CALCULATION OF INDUCED
C          VELOCITY DUE TO FREE ELEMENTS
COMMON /ALLPR/ XE(40),YE(40),ZE(40),XXE(30),YYE(30),ZZE(30)
COMMON /NCTT/ NCT,NCON
COMMON /XIYIZI/ XI,YI,ZI
DIMENSION CI(1), CJ(1), CK(1), XLE(1), YLE(1), V(3), VVV(3)
DIMENSION OF VTDL-(NSW1,3) ** SEE GEOM **
DIMENSION VTDL(19,3)
XI=X
YI=Y
ZI=Z
NCT1=0
C          *****
C          REMIND 4
C          *****
DO 60 I=1,NSW1
V(1)=0.
V(2)=0.
V(3)=0.
FJ1=0.
FJ2=0.
FJ3=0.
C          *****
C          READ (4) KK,(XF(J),YE(J),ZE(J),J=1,KK)
C          *****
K=KK-1
C          VELOCITY DUE TO FREE ELEMENTS AHEAD OF TRAILING-EDGE AND THOSE
C          OVER THE WING
DO 20 J=1,K
IF (I.EQ.NCON.AND.J.GT.4.AND.YI.GT.0.) GO TO 20
CALL INFL2 (XF(J),YE(J),ZE(J),XE(J+1),YE(J+1),ZE(J+1),VVV)
V(1)=V(1)+VVV(1)
V(2)=V(2)+VVV(2)
V(3)=V(3)+VVV(3)
CONTINUE
IF (I.EQ.NCON.AND.YI.GT.0.) GO TO 30
CALL FUNA (XE(K+1),YE(K+1),ZE(K+1),FJ1,FJ2,FJ3)
VTDL(I,1)=V(1)+FJ1
VTDL(I,2)=V(2)+FJ2

```

FRE 10
FRE 20
FRE 30
FRE 40
FRE 50
FRE 60
FRE 70
FRE 80
FRE 90
FRE 100
FRE 110
FRE 120
FRE 130
FRE 140
FRE 150
FRE 160
FRE 170
FRE 180
FRE 190
FRE 200
FRE 210
FRE 220
FRE 230
FRE 240
FRE 250
FRE 260
FRE 270
FRE 280
FRE 290
FRE 300
FRE 310
FRE 320
FRE 330
FRE 340
FRE 350
FRE 360
FRE 370
FRE 380
FRE 390
FRE 400

```

VTDL(I,3)=V(3)+FJ3
FJ1=0.
FJ2=0.
FJ3=0.
I1=I+1
*****
C CALL SKIPR (4,NSW1)
READ (4) II,(XXE(J),YYE(J),ZZE(J),J=1,II)
*****
C IF (II.EQ.NCT.AND.YI.GT.0.) GO TO 50
VELOCITY DUE TO WAKE ELEMENTS
DO 40 J=7,IT
CALL INFL2 (XXE(J-1),YYE(J-1),ZZE(J-1),XXE(J),YYE(J),ZZE(J),V)
FJ1=FJ1+V(1)
FJ2=FJ2+V(2)
FJ3=FJ3+V(3)
CONTINUE
40 CALL FUNA (XXE(II),YYE(II),ZZE(II),V(1),V(2),V(3))
FJ1=FJ1+V(1)
FJ2=FJ2+V(2)
FJ3=FJ3+V(3)
CONTINUE
50 VTDL(I,1)=VTDL(I,1)-FJ1
VTDL(I,2)=VTDL(I,2)-FJ2
VTDL(I,3)=VTDL(I,3)-FJ3
*****
C REWIND 4
CALL SKIPR (4,I)
*****
C CONTINUE
60 YI=-YI
NCT1=NCT1+1
IF (NCT1.GT.1) GO TO 80
DO 70 I=1,NSW1
CI(I)=VTDL(I,1)
CJ(I)=VTDL(I,2)
CK(I)=VTDL(I,3)
CONTINUE
70 GO TO 10

```

```

FRE 410
FRE 420
FRE 430
FRE 440
FRE 450
FRE 460
FRE 470
FRE 480
FRE 490
FRE 500
FRE 510
FRE 520
FRE 530
FRE 540
FRE 550
FRE 560
FRE 570
FRE 580
FRE 590
FRE 600
FRE 610
FRE 620
FRE 630
FRE 640
FRE 650
FRE 660
FRE 670
FRE 680
FRE 690
FRE 700
FRE 710
FRE 720
FRE 730
FRE 740
FRE 750
FRE 760
FRE 770
FRE 780
FRE 790

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FRE 800
FRE 810
FRE 820
FRE 830
FRE 840
FRE 850
FRE 860-

C TOTAL INDUCED VELOCITY
R0 DO 90 I=1,NSW1
CI(I)=BSOD4P*(CI(I))+VTDL(I,1))
CJ(I)=BSOD4P*(CJ(I))-VTDL(I,2))
CK(I)=BSOD4P*(CK(I))+VTDL(I,3))
RETURN
END
90

```

C
C
SUBROUTINE FUNA (XT, YT, ZT, FJ1, FJ2, FJ3)
INDUCED VELOCITY DUE TO A VORTEX ELEMENT OF UNIT STRENGTH TRAILING
FROM (XT, YT, ZT) TO INFINITY
COMMON /ALLRA/ AA(21), BETA2, TANPH1, B2PH1, AB, D4, AC(2), D4S02
COMMON /XIVIZI/ XI, YI, ZI
DIMENSION A(3), B(3), C(3)
A(1)=XT-XI
A(2)=YT-YI
A(3)=ZT-ZI
B(1)=XT+1-XI
B(2)=YT-YI
B(3)=ZI+TANPH1-ZI
CALL CRSPD (A, B, C)
CC=SQRT(C(1)*C(1)+C(2)*C(2)+C(3)*C(3))
IF (CC.LE.(1.E-10)) GU TO 10
D5=2.*(R2PH1*(ZT-ZI-XI+TANPH1)-XI)
D6=XI*XI+RETA2*((YI-YI)**2+(ZT-ZI-XI+TANPH1)**2)
O=4.*D4*D6-D5*D5
IF (O.LE.(1.E-10)) GU TO 10
RB=SQRT(D4*XT*XT+D5*XT+D6)
FJ4=2.*(D4S02-(2.*D4*XT+D5)/RB)/O
FJ1=(YI-YI)*TANPH1*FJ4
FJ2=(ZT-ZI+(XI-XI)*TANPH1)*FJ4
FJ3=- (YT-YI)*FJ4
RETURN
FJ1=0.
FJ2=0.
FJ3=0.
RETURN
END
FUN 10
FUN 20
FUN 30
FUN 40
FUN 50
FUN 60
FUN 70
FUN 80
FUN 90
FUN 100
FUN 110
FUN 120
FUN 130
FUN 140
FUN 150
FUN 160
FUN 170
FUN 180
FUN 190
FUN 200
FUN 210
FUN 220
FUN 230
FUN 240
FUN 250
FUN 260
FUN 270
FUN 280
FUN 290
FUN 300-

```

```

SUBROUTINE INFL2 (X1,Y1,Z1,X2,Y2,Z2,VACL)
INDUCED VELOCITY DUE TO A VORTEX ELEMENT OF UNIT STRENGTH LYING
BETWEEN (X1,Y1,Z1) AND (X2,Y2,Z2)
COMMON /ALLRA/ AA(20),BETA
COMMON /XIYIZI/ XI,YI,ZI
DIMENSION VA(3), VL(3), VAP(3), VBP(3), VLP(3), VACL(3), VAPCLP(3)
VA(1)=X1-XI
VA(2)=Y1-YI
VA(3)=Z1-ZI
VL(1)=X2-XI
VL(2)=Y2-YI
VL(3)=Z2-ZI
VAP(1)=VA(1)
VAP(2)=BETA*VA(2)
VAP(3)=BETA*VA(3)
VBP(1)=X2-XI
VBP(2)=BETA*(Y2-YI)
VBP(3)=BETA*(Z2-ZI)
VLP(1)=VL(1)
VLP(2)=BETA*VL(2)
VLP(3)=BETA*VL(3)
CALL CRSPRD (VA,VL,VACL)
CALL CRSPRD (VAP,VLP,VAPCLP)
CALL DOTPRD (VAPCLP,VAPCLP,DAPCLP)
IF (ABS(DAPCLP).LT.(1.E-10)) GO TO 10
CALL DOTPRD (VBP,VBP,DBP)
BPMOD=SQRT(DBP)
CALL DOTPRD (VAP,VAP,DAP)
APMOD=SQRT(DAP)
CALL DOTPRD (VBP,VLP,DBPLP)
DBPLP=DBPLP/APMOD
CALL DOTPRD (VAP,VLP,DAPLP)
DAPLP=DAPLP/APMOD
CONST=(DBPLP-DAPLP)/DAPCLP
GO TO 20
CONST=0.
CONTINUE
VACL(1)=VACL(1)+CONST
VACL(2)=VACL(2)+CONST
VACL(3)=VACL(3)+CONST

```

10 INF
 20 INF
 30 INF
 40 INF
 50 INF
 60 INF
 70 INF
 80 INF
 90 INF
 100 INF
 110 INF
 120 INF
 130 INF
 140 INF
 150 INF
 160 INF
 170 INF
 180 INF
 190 INF
 200 INF
 210 INF
 220 INF
 230 INF
 240 INF
 250 INF
 260 INF
 270 INF
 280 INF
 290 INF
 300 INF
 310 INF
 320 INF
 330 INF
 340 INF
 350 INF
 360 INF
 370 INF
 380 INF
 390 INF
 400 INF

C C

10
20

INF 410
INF 420-

RETURN
END

```

SUBROUTINE NEWVEL (C,THETP,XEE,YEE,ZEE,XN,YN,XTE,YLE,CONS,DUMMY,CVEL 10
INT,CONJ,CONK,SI,NSWI,NCW,MWNG,CI,CJ,CK,XLE,UU,VV,MW,CPCW1,XCP,YCP,VEL 20
2GAMA,YYM)
EVALUATES TOTAL VELOCITY AT POINT (XEE,YEE,ZEE)
COMMON /ALLRA/ AA(17),SINA,COSA,AB(5),BSQD4P
COMMON /GM/ ITER,L1,L2,L3,L4,L5,L6,L7,L8
DIMENSION DUMMY(1), CONI(1), CONJ(1), CONK(1), CI(1), CJ(1), CK(1),VEL 70
1, C(1), THETP(1), XTE(1), XLE(1), YLE(1), YLE(1), SI(1), CPCW1(1),VEL 80
2, XCP(1), YCP(1), GAMA(1), YYM(1), XN(MWNG,2), YN(MWNG,2), NP(4), VEL 90
3U(4,3), V(3)
IF POINT IS IN THE WING PLANE, THE REGULAR METHOD FOR VELOCITY
EVALUATION IS USED.
IF (ZEE.LE.0.00001) GO TO 110
IF (YEE.GT.YYM(NSWI)) GO TO 110
CH1=XTE(1)-XLF(1)
CH2=XTE(2)-XLE(2)
XLY=XLE(1)+(YEE-YLE(1))*(XLE(2)-XLF(1))/(YLF(2)-YLE(1))
CHY=CH1+(YEE-YLE(1))*(CH2-CH1)/(YLE(2)-YLE(1))
XC=(XEE-XLY)/CHY
IF (XC.LT.0.0.OR.XC.GT.1.0) GO TO 110
ZC=ZEE/CHY
IF THE POINT (XEE,YEE,ZEE) IS AT Z/C(LOCAL) LESS THAN ZTOL, THE
VELOCITY IS OBTAINED BY LINEAR INTERPOLATION OF THE VELOCITIES
CALCULATED ABOVE FOUR WING CONTROL POINTS AMONG WHICH THE POINT ISVEL 240
LOCATED. BY NUMERICAL EXPERIMENTATION ZTOL HAS BEEN OBTAINED TO 9VEL 250
0.2.
ZTOL=0.2
IF (ZC.GE.ZTOL) GO TO 110
I=1
IF (YEE.LE.YYM(I)) GO TO 20
IF (YEE.GT.YYM(I).AND.YEE.LE.YYM(I+1)) GO TO 20
I=I+1
IF (I.LT.NSWI) GO TO 10
J=1
IF (XC.LE.CPCW1(1)) GO TO 50
IF (XC.GT.CPCW1(J).AND.XC.LE.CPCW1(J+1)) GO TO 40
J=J+1
IF (J.LT.NCW) GO TO 30
NP(1)=(I-1)*NCW+J
NP(2)=NP(1)+1

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NP(3)=NP(1)+NCW
NP(4)=NP(3)+1
XC1=CPCWI(J)
XC2=CPCWI(J+1)
GO TO 60
50 NP(1)=NCW+NSW1+I
   NP(2)=(I-1)+NCW+1
   NP(3)=NP(1)+1
   NP(4)=NP(2)+NCW
   XC1=0.
   XC2=CPCWI(1)
   CONTINUE
60 EVALUATION OF INDUCED VELOCITY AT FOUR POINTS
   DO 80 I=1,4
   NN=NP(I)
   CALL VOTWNG (C,THETP,XCP(MN),YCP(MN),ZEE,XN,YN,XTE,YLE,CNNS,DUMMY(VEL 560
1L1),DUMMY(L2),DUMMY(L3),DUMMY(L4),DUMMY(L5),DUMMY(L6),DUMMY(L7),DUVEL 570
2MXY(L9),CUNI,CONJ,CONK,SI,NSW1,NCW,NWNG)
   U(I,1)=0.
   U(I,2)=0.
   U(I,3)=0.
   DO 70 J=1,NWNG
   U(I,1)=U(I,1)+CUNI(J)+GAMA(J)
   U(I,2)=U(I,2)+CONJ(J)+GAMA(J)
   U(I,3)=U(I,3)+CONK(J)+GAMA(J)
70 CONTINUE
90 INTERPOLATION
   C
   NN1=NP(1)
   NN2=NP(3)
   Y1=YCP(MN1)
   Y2=YCP(MN2)
   DO 90 I=1,3
   UA=U(1,I)+(U(3,I)-U(1,I))*(YEE-Y1)/(Y2-Y1)
   UB=U(2,I)+(U(4,I)-U(2,I))*(YEE-Y1)/(Y2-Y1)
   V(I)=UA+(UB-UA)*(XC-XC1)/(XC2-XC1)
   UU=V(1)+CNSA
   VV=V(2)
   WW=V(3)+SINA
   CALL VOTFRE (XEE,YEE,ZEE,CI,CJ,CK,NSW1,NSW2,D4P,XLE,YLE)
VEL 410
VEL 420
VEL 430
VEL 440
VEL 450
VEL 460
VEL 470
VEL 480
VEL 490
VEL 500
VEL 510
VEL 520
VEL 530
VEL 540
VEL 550
VEL 560
VEL 570
VEL 580
VEL 590
VEL 600
VEL 610
VEL 620
VEL 630
VEL 640
VEL 650
VEL 660
VEL 670
VEL 680
VEL 690
VEL 700
VEL 710
VEL 720
VEL 730
VEL 740
VEL 750
VEL 760
VEL 770
VEL 780
VEL 790

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C          FINAL TOTAL VELOCITY
  D0 100 J=1,NSWI
  JJ=NWNG+J
  UU=UU+CI(J)*GAMA(JJ)
  VV=VV+CJ(J)*GAMA(JJ)
  WW=WW+CK(J)*GAMA(JJ)
  RETURN
100      EVALUATION OF VELOCITY WHEN POINT IS IN THE WING PLANE
C          CONTINUE
110      CALL VOTWNG (C,THETP,XEE,YEE,ZEE,XN,YN,XTE,YLE,COMS,DUMMY(L1),DUMMVEL
          1Y(L2),DUMMY(L3),DUMMY(L4),DUMMY(L5),DUMMY(L6),DUMMY(L7),DUMMY(L8),
          2CONI,CONJ,CONK,ST,NSWI,NCH,NWNG)
C          CALL VOTFRE (XEE,YEE,ZEE,CI,CJ,CK,NSWI,BSOD4P,XLE,YLE)
C          FREE STREAM VELOCITY
  UU=CNSA
  VV=0.
  WW=SINA
C          VELOCITY DUE TO FREE ELEMENTS
  D0 120 I=1,NSWI
  NO=NWNG+I
  UU=UU+CI(I)*GAMA(NO)
  VV=VV+CJ(I)*GAMA(NO)
  WW=WW+CK(I)*GAMA(NO)
C          VELOCITY DUE TO WING
  D0 130 I=1,NSWI
  D0 130 J=1,NCW
  NO=(I-1)*NCW+J
  UU=UU+CONI(NO)*GAMA(NO)
  VV=VV+CONJ(NO)*GAMA(NO)
  WW=WW+CONK(NO)*GAMA(NO)
  RETURN
130      END
VEL 800
VEL 810
VEL 820
VEL 830
VEL 840
VEL 850
VEL 860
VEL 870
VEL 880
VEL 890
VEL 900
VEL 910
VEL 920
VEL 930
VEL 940
VEL 950
VEL 960
VEL 970
VEL 980
VEL 990
VEL1000
VEL1010
VEL1020
VEL1030
VEL1040
VEL1050
VEL1060
VEL1070
VEL1080
VEL1090
VEL1100
VEL1110-

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10  NPRCY=0
    IF (NPRCY.EQ.1) NCW=NNCW
    PI=3.14159265
    FN2=2*NCW
    PIJ=PI/FLOAT(NCW)
    TWOPI=2.*PI
    DO 20 I=1,NCW
    CPCWL(I)=50.*(1.-COS((2.*FLOAT(I)-1.)*PI/FN2))
    CPCW1(I)=50.*(1.-COS(FLOAT(I)*PI/FLOAT(NCW)))
    CC=CPCWL(I)/100.
    SNN(I)=2.*SQRT(CC*(1.-CC))
    PSIJ=(2.*FLOAT(I)-1.)*PIJ/2.
    SN(I)=SIN(PSIJ)/TWOPI
    SI(I)=TWOPI*SN(I)
    SWPLE=ATAN((XXL(?)-XXL(1))/(YL(2)-YL(1)))
    FM2=2*NSW
    DO 30 J=1,NSW
    CPSWL(J)=50.*(1.-COS((2.*FLOAT(J)-1.)*PI/FM2))
    CPSWL(1)=0.
    DO 40 I=1,NSW1
    CPSWI(I)=50.*(1.-COS(FLOAT(I)*PI/FLOAT(NSW)))
    CALL PNLWNG (NSW,NWNG,NCW)
    HALFR=YL(2)
    DO 50 I=1,NSWI
    C(I)=XTM(I)-XLM(I)
    YYLM=YLM(I)/HALFR
    THETP(I)=ARCOS(YYLM)
    NCP TTL=NSWI+NWNG
    IF (NPRCY.EQ.1) GO TO 60
    NCW1=NCW
    .....
    C .....
    REWIND 1
    REWIND 7
    WRITE (1) NCW,NWNG
    WRITE (1) (SI(I),SNN(I),SWP(I),I=1,NCW)
    WRITE (1) (XAVWNG(I),YAVWNG(I),I=1,NWNG,NCW)
    .....
    NPRCY=1
    GO TO 10

```

GED 410
GED 420
GED 430
GED 440
GED 450
GED 460
GED 470
GED 480
GED 490
GED 500
GED 510
GED 520
GED 530
GED 540
GED 550
GED 560
GED 570
GED 580
GED 590
GED 600
GED 610
GED 620
GED 630
GED 640
GED 650
GED 660
GED 670
GED 680
GED 690
GED 700
GED 710
GED 720
GED 730
GED 740
GED 750
GED 760
GED 770
GED 780
GED 790

```

60      DD 70 I=1,NCW
        CPCWL(I)=CPCWL(I)/100.
70      CPCWL(I)=CPCWL(I)/100.
        DD 80 I=1,NSW
        CPSWL(I)=CPSWL(I)/100.
80      DD 90 I=1,NSW1
        CPSW1(I)=CPSW1(I)/100.
90      EVALUATING THE CONSTANTS
        C      ALPHA=ALPHA*PI/180.
            TANPH1=TAN(ALPHA)
            TANPH2=TANPH1*TANPH1
            BETA2=1.-AMACH*AMACH
            BETA=SQRT(BETA2)
            B2PH1=BETA2*TANPH1
            D4=RETA2*TANPH2+1.
            D4SQ2=2.*SQRT(D4)
            CON=BETA2/(8.*FLJAT(NCW))
            BSQD4P=RETA2/(4.*PI)
            CON1=CON(SWPLE)
            CON2=(SIN(SWPLE))/CON1
            CON3=FLOAT(NCW)*SORT(BETA2+CON2*CON2)
            CON4=2.*CON1/(PI*SORT(1.-AMACH*AMACH*CON1*CON1))
100     DD 100 I=1,NSW1
            CTT(I)=CON3*SORT(CON4*CTT(I))
110     DD 110 I=1,NSW1
            CONS(I)=CON*C(I)
            SINA=SIN(ALPHA)
            COSA=COS(ALPHA)
        C      .....
            WRITE (1) (SNN(I),SWP(I),I=1,NCW)
            WRITE (1) (XAVWNG(I),YAVWNG(I),I=1,NWNG)
            WRITE (1) (C(I),I=1,NSW1)
            WRITE (1) (THETP(I),I=1,NSW1)
            WRITE (1) (XTE(I),XLE(I),YLE(I),I=1,NSW)
            WRITE (1) (XLM(I),YLM(I),I=1,NSW1)
            WRITE (1) (CONS(I),I=1,NSW1)
            WRITE (1) (SI(I),SN(I),I=1,NCW)
            WRITE (1) (XCP(I),YCP(I),I=1,NCPTTL)
            WRITE (1) ((XN(I),J),YN(I),J),J=1,2),I=1,NWNG)
GEO 800
GEO 810
GEO 820
GEO 830
GEO 840
GEO 850
GEO 860
GEO 870
GEO 880
GEO 890
GEO 900
GEO 910
GEO 920
GEO 930
GEO 940
GEO 950
GEO 960
GEO 970
GEO 980
GEO 990
GEO1000
GEO1010
GEO1020
GEO1030
GEO1040
GEO1050
GEO1060
GEO1070
GEO1080
GEO1090
GEO1100
GEO1110
GEO1120
GEO1130
GEO1140
GEO1150
GEO1160
GEO1170
GEO1180

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WRITE (1) (CTT(I), I=1, NSWI)
WRITE (1) (CPCWL(I), I=1, NCW)
WRITE (1) (CPCWI(I), I=1, NCW)
WRITE (1) (CPSWL(I), I=1, NSW)
WRITE (1) (CPSWI(I), I=1, NSWI)
.....
CALL FRELM (XXL, XXT, YL, XLE, XTE, YLE, PI, NCWL, NSWI, XEND, DELTA, ALPHA, D
1L, NCONTS)
RETURN
WRITE (5, 140)
STOP
C
120
C
130
140
150
160
170
FORMAT (16A5)
FORMAT (1H1, /, 10X, 19HALL CASES COMPLETED)
FORMAT (R10.5)
FORMAT (10I5)
FORMAT (1H1, /, 174 INPUT DATA CARDS /, 16A5)
END
GEO1190
GEO1200
GEO1210
GEO1220
GEO1230
GEO1240
GEO1250
GEO1260
GEO1270
GEO1280
GEO1290
GEO1300
GEO1310
GEO1320
GEO1330
GEO1340
GEO1350
GEO1360-

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SUBROUTINE PNLWNG (NSW,LPANEL,NCW)
GENERATES THE GRID OF BOUND AND TRAILING VORTEX ELEMENTS
COMMON XXL(2),XXT(2),YL(2),CPCWL(10),CPCWL(10),SI(10),SN(10),SMM(1PML
10),SWP(10),SLOPE(10),XL(2,10),C(19),THETP(19),CPSWI(19),XPML
2LM(19),XTM(19),YLM(19),CTT(19),CPSWL(20),XLE(20),XTE(20),XPML
3AVWNG(190),YAVWNG(190),XN(190,2),YN(190,2),XCP(209),YCP(209),X(10,PML
420),Y(10,20)
PML 10
DO 10 I=1,2
PML 20
D=XXT(I)-XXL(I)
PML 30
DO 10 J=1,NCW
PML 40
XL(I,J)=XXL(I)+CPCWL(J)*D/100.
PML 50
SPAN=YL(2)-YL(1)
PML 60
DO 20 I=1,NCW
PML 70
SLOPE(I)=(XL(2,I)-XL(1,I))/SPAN
PML 80
SWP(I)=ATAN(SLOPE(I))
PML 90
DO 30 K=1,NSW
PML 100
YK=CPSWL(K)*SPAN/100.
PML 110
YLI=YL(1)+YK
PML 120
DO 30 J=1,NCW
PML 130
V(J,K)=YLI
PML 140
X(J,K)=XL(1,J)+SLOPE(J)*YK
PML 150
NSWI=NSW-1
PML 160
XLE(1)=XXL(1)
PML 170
XTE(1)=XXT(1)
PML 180
YLE(1)=Y(1,1)
PML 190
DLE=(XXL(2)-XXL(1))/SPAN
PML 200
DTE=(XXT(2)-XXT(1))/SPAN
PML 210
DO 40 I=2,NSW
PML 220
YLE(I)=Y(1,I)
PML 230
YLM(I-1)=YLE(1)+CPSWI(I-1)*SPAN/100.
PML 240
DLEL=DLE*(Y(1,I)-Y(1,I-1))
PML 250
DTEl=DTE*(Y(1,I)-Y(1,I-1))
PML 260
XLE(I)=XLE(I-1)+DLEL
PML 270
XTE(I)=XTE(I-1)+DTEl
PML 280
XLM(I-1)=XLE(1)+SPAN*CPSWI(I-1)*DLE/100.
PML 290
XTM(I-1)=XTE(1)+SPAN*CPSWI(I-1)*DTE/100.
PML 300
DO 60 K=1,NSWI
PML 310
NP=(K-1)*NCW
PML 320
CC=XTM(K)-XLM(K)
PML 330
DO 60 J=1,NCW
PML 340
PML 350
PML 360
PML 370
PML 380
PML 390
PML 400

```

PNL 410
PNL 420
PNL 430
PNL 440
PNL 450
PNL 460
PNL 470
PNL 480
PNL 490
PNL 500
PNL 510
PNL 520
PNL 530
PNL 540
PNL 550
PNL 560
PNL 570-

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```
NPANEL=NP+J
XCP(NPANEL)=XLM(K)+CC*CPCW1(J)/100.
YCP(NPANEL)=YLM(K)
XAVWG(NPANEL)=XLM(K)+CC*CPCWL(J)/100.
YAVWG(NPANEL)=YLM(K)
DO 50 I=1,2
  KI=K+I-1
  XN(NPANEL,I)=X(J,KI)
  YN(NPANEL,I)=Y(J,KI)
CONTINUE
LPANEL=NPANEL
DO 70 K=1,NSW1
  NP=LPANEL+K
  XCP(NP)=XLM(K)
  YCP(NP)=YLM(K)
RETURN
END
```

50
60

70

```

SUBROUTINE FRELM (XXL, XXT, YL, XLE, XTE, YLE, PI, NCW1, NSWI, XEND, DELTA, AFLM 10
ALPHA, DL, NCONTS) FLM 20
FINDS THE INETIAL COORDINATES OF FREE VORTEX ELEMENTS FLM 30
COMMON /ALLPB/ XE(40), YE(40), ZE(40), XE(30), YE(30), ZZE(30), ZMIN, NFLM 40
IELM(11), NNELM(12) FLM 50
COMMON /XPLOT/ XMN, YMN, ZMN, XMN, YMX, ZMX FLM 60
DIMENSION XXL(1), XXT(1), YL(1), XLE(1), XTE(1), YLE(1) FLM 70
AHPI=ALPHA FLM 80
ALP=ALPHA*180./PI FLM 90
IF (ALP.LE.15.) AHPI=(22.5-0.5*ALP)*PI/180. FLM 100
NSW=NSW1+1 FLM 110
THT1=PI/(FLOAT(2*NCW1)) FLM 120
CPC=0.5*(1.-COS(THT1)) FLM 130
ZMIN=.XTE(1)-XLE(1)*TAN(AHPI)/10. FLM 140
SAHPI=SIN(AHPI) FLM 150
CAHPI=COS(AHPI) FLM 160
REWIND 2 FLM 170
REWIND 4 FLM 180
EVALUATION OF COORDINATES OF LEADING-EDGE ELEMENTS FLM 190
DO 30 I=1,NSWI FLM 200
XE(1)=XTE(I+1) FLM 210
YE(1)=YLE(I+1) FLM 220
ZE(1)=0. FLM 230
XE(2)=XLE(I+1)+CPC*(XTE(I+1)-XLE(I+1)) FLM 240
YE(2)=YLE(I+1) FLM 250
ZE(2)=0. FLM 260
XE(3)=XLE(I)+CPC*(XTE(I)-XLE(I)) FLM 270
YE(3)=YLE(I) FLM 280
ZE(3)=0. FLM 290
XE(4)=XLE(I) FLM 300
YE(4)=YLE(I) FLM 310
ZE(4)=0. FLM 320
XE(5)=XLE(I)-0.05*(XTE(I)-XLE(I)) FLM 330
IF (I.EQ.1) XMN=XE(5) FLM 340
YE(5)=YLE(I) FLM 350
ZE(5)=0. FLM 360
XE(6)=XE(4)+0.05*(XTE(I)-XLE(I)) FLM 370
YE(6)=YE(4) FLM 380
ZE(6)=ZMIN FLM 390
J=6 FLM 400

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```

FLM 410
FLM 420
FLM 430
FLM 440
FLM 450
FLM 460
FLM 470
FLM 480
FLM 490
FLM 500
FLM 510
FLM 520
FLM 530
FLM 540
FLM 550
FLM 560
FLM 570
FLM 580
FLM 590
FLM 600
FLM 610
FLM 620
FLM 630
FLM 640
FLM 650
FLM 660
FLM 670
FLM 680
FLM 690
FLM 700
FLM 710
FLM 720
FLM 730
FLM 740
FLM 750
FLM 760
FLM 770
FLM 780
FLM 790

XE(7)=XE(6)+DELTA*CAHPI
YE(7)=YE(6)
ZE(7)=ZE(6)+DELTA*SAHPI
IF (I.EQ.1) GO TO 20
  J=7
  XE(J+1)=XE(J)+DELTA
  YE(J+1)=YE(J)
  ZE(J+1)=ZE(J)
  IF (XE(J+1).GE.XEND) GO TO 20
  J=J+1
  GO TO 10
NELM(I)=J+1
K=NELM(I)
.....
IF (NCONTS.NE.0) WRITE (2) (XE(J),YE(J),ZE(J),J=1,5)
WRITE (4) K,(XE(J),YE(J),ZE(J),J=1,K)
.....
NMAX=0
DO 40 I=1,NSW1
  IF (NMAX.LT.NELM(I)) NMAX=NELM(I)
  EVALUATION OF COORDINATES OF WAKE ELEMENTS
  DO 70 I=1,NSW
    XXE(I)=XTE(I)
    YYE(I)=YLE(I)
    ZZE(I)=0.
    XXF(2)=XXE(1)+(XXT(1)-XXL(1))/10.
    YYE(2)=YYE(1)
    ZZE(2)=ZZE(1)
    XXE(3)=XXE(2)+(XXT(1)-XXL(1))/10.
    YYE(3)=YYE(2)
    ZZE(3)=ZZE(2)
  J=3
  IF (XXE(J).GE.XEND) GO TO 60
  XXE(J+1)=XXE(J)+DL
  YYE(J+1)=YYE(J)
  ZZE(J+1)=ZZE(J)
  J=J+1
  GO TO 50
NNELM(I)=J
  
```

```

C      K=J
      .....
      IF (NCONTS.NE.0) WRITE (2) (XXE(J),YYE(J),ZZE(J),J=1,2)
      WRITE (4) K,(XXE(J),YYE(J),ZZE(J),J=1,K)
      .....
      NNMAX=0
      DO 80 I=1,NSW1
      IF (NNMAX.LT.NNELM(I)) NNMAX=NNELM(I)
      .....
      WRITE (4) NMAX,NNMAX,ZMIN,NCONTS
      .....
      XLNT=XEND-XMN
      XMN=XEND
      XMN=XEND+0.20*XLNT
      YMN=0.
      YMX=YL(2)
      ZMN=-YL(2)/4.
      ZMX=YL(2)/2.
      IF (NCONTS.EQ.0) GO TO 130
      READS LOCATION OF LEADING-EDGE ELEMENTS FROM INPUT DATA CARDS
      *****
      REWIND 2
      REWIND 4
      READ (5,160) (NELM(I),I=1,NSW1)
      DO 90 I=1,NSW1
      K=NNELM(I)
      READ (5,150) ((X1,J=1,5),(XE(J),J=6,K))
      READ (5,150) ((Y1,J=1,5),(YE(J),J=6,K))
      READ (5,150) ((Z1,J=1,5),(ZE(J),J=6,K))
      READ (2) (XE(J),YE(J),ZE(J),J=1,5)
      WRITE (4) K,(XE(J),YE(J),ZE(J),J=1,K)
      READS LOCATION OF WAKE ELEMENTS FROM INPUT DATA CARDS
      READ (5,160) (NNELM(I),I=1,NSW)
      DO 100 I=1,NSW
      K=NNELM(I)
      READ (5,150) ((X1,J=1,2),(XXE(J),J=3,K))
      READ (5,150) ((Y1,J=1,2),(YYE(J),J=3,K))
      READ (5,150) ((Z1,J=1,2),(ZZE(J),J=3,K))
      READ (2) (XXE(J),YYE(J),ZZE(J),J=1,2)
      .....
      FLM 800
      FLM 810
      FLM 820
      FLM 830
      FLM 840
      FLM 850
      FLM 860
      FLM 870
      FLM 880
      FLM 890
      FLM 900
      FLM 910
      FLM 920
      FLM 930
      FLM 940
      FLM 950
      FLM 960
      FLM 970
      FLM 980
      FLM 990
      *****FLM1000
      FLM1010
      FLM1020
      FLM1030
      FLM1040
      FLM1050
      FLM1060
      FLM1070
      FLM1080
      FLM1090
      FLM1100
      FLM1110
      FLM1120
      FLM1130
      FLM1140
      FLM1150
      FLM1160
      FLM1170
      FLM1180

```

```

100 WRITE (4) K,(XXF(J),YYE(J),ZZE(J),J=1,K)
    WRITE (4) NMAX,NNMAX,ZMIN,NCONTS
    REWIND 4
    WRITE (6,160) (NELM(I),I=1,NSWI)
    DO 110 I=1,NSWI
    READ (4) K,(XE(J),YE(J),ZE(J),J=1,K)
    WRITE (6,140) (XE(J),J=1,K)
    WRITE (6,140) (YE(J),J=1,K)
    WRITE (6,140) (ZE(J),J=1,K)
    WRITE (6,160) (MELM(I),I=1,NSW)
    DO 120 I=1,NSW
    READ (4) K,(XXE(J),YYE(J),ZXE(J),J=1,K)
    WRITE (6,140) (XXE(J),J=1,K)
    WRITE (6,140) (YYE(J),J=1,K)
    WRITE (6,140) (ZXE(J),J=1,K)
    WRITE (6,170)
    C *****
    RETURN
C
140 FORMAT (14F9.4)
150 FORMAT (10F8.4)
160 FORMAT (10I2)
170 FORMAT (18H END OF INPUT DATA,/)
    END

```

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OF POOR QUALITY

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OVERLAY (LEVSP,2,0)
PROGRAM PLOT
SETS UP DIMENSIONS FOR PLOTTING LEADING-EDGE AND WAKE ELEMENTS
COMMON D(1)
COMMON /ALLI/ NSW,NSW1
*****
REWIND 4
NN=NSW1+NSW
CALL SKIPR (4,NN)
READ (4) NMAX,NNMAX,ZMIN,NCONTS
*****
MXE=1
MYE=MXE+NSW1+NNMAX
MZE=MYE+NSW1+NNMAX
MNELM=MZE+NSW1+NNMAX
MNEXT=MNELM+NSW1
MNEXT=3*NSW+NNMAX-3*NNMAX+NSW
CALL PLOTT (D(MXE),D(MYE),D(MZE),D(MNELM),NSW1)
MXE=1
MYE=MYE+NSW*(NNMAX+2)
MZE=MYE+NSW*(NNMAX+2)
MNELM=MZE+NSW*(NNMAX+2)
MNEXT=MNELM+NSW
MNEXT=3*NSW*(NNMAX+2)+NSW+1
CALL PLOTT (D(MXE),D(MYE),D(MZE),D(MNELM),NSW)
RETURN
END

```

PLT 10
PLT 20
PLT 30
PLT 40
PLT 50
PLT 60
PLT 70
PLT 80
PLT 90
PLT 100
PLT 110
PLT 120
PLT 130
PLT 140
PLT 150
PLT 160
PLT 170
PLT 180
PLT 190
PLT 200
PLT 210
PLT 220
PLT 230
PLT 240
PLT 250
PLT 260
PLT 270-

```

SUBROUTINE PLOTT (XE,YE,ZE,NM,NS)
MANIPULATES LEADING-EDGE AND WAKE ELEMENTS COORDINATES IN A FORM
C SUITABLE FOR PLOTTING
C COMMON /ALLI/ NSW,NSW1
COMMON /XPLOT/ YMN,YMN,ZMN,XXM,YMX,ZMX
DIMENSION NM(1), XE(NS,1), YE(NS,1), ZE(NS,1), LABZ(14), LABZ(14)
DATA LABY/6*6H ,6HX VS Y,6*6H ,2H /
DATA LABZ/6*6H ,6HX VS Z,6*6H ,2H /
*****
REWIND 4
IF (NS.EQ.NSW) GO TO 20
DO 10 I=1,NSW1
READ (4) KK,(XE(I,J),YE(I,J),ZE(L,J),J=1,KK)
NM(I)=KK
NC=4
LABY(8)=6H(LEADI
LABY(9)=6HNG-EDG
LABY(10)=6HE ELEM
LABY(11)=6HENTS)
LABZ(8)=6H(LEADI
LABZ(9)=6HNG-EDG
LABZ(10)=6HE ELEM
LABZ(11)=6HENTS)
GO TO 50
DO 30 I=1,NSW1
READ (4)
DO 40 I=1,NSW
READ (4) KK,(XE(I,J),YE(I,J),ZE(I,J),J=1,KK)
NM(I)=KK
LABY(8)=6H(WAKE
LABY(9)=6HELEMFN
LABY(10)=6HTS)
LABY(11)=6H
LABZ(8)=6H(WAKE
LABZ(9)=6HELEMFN
LABZ(10)=6HTS)
LABZ(11)=6H
*****
NC=0
DO 70 L=2,NS

```

PTT 10
PTT 20
PTT 30
PTT 40
PTT 50
PTT 60
PTT 70
PTT 80
PTT 90
PTT 100
PTT 110
PTT 120
PTT 130
PTT 140
PTT 150
PTT 160
PTT 170
PTT 180
PTT 190
PTT 200
PTT 210
PTT 220
PTT 230
PTT 240
PTT 250
PTT 260
PTT 270
PTT 280
PTT 290
PTT 300
PTT 310
PTT 320
PTT 330
PTT 340
PTT 350
PTT 360
PTT 370
PTT 380
PTT 390
PTT 400


```

PTT 410
PTT 420
PTT 430
PTT 440
PTT 450
PTT 460
PTT 470
PTT 480
PTT 490
PTT 500
PTT 510
PTT 520
PTT 530
PTT 540
PTT 550
PTT 560
PTT 570
PTT 580
PTT 590-

```

```

I=L-1
K=NM(L)-NC
DO 60 J=1,K
  KK=J+NC
  XE(I,J)=XE(L,KK)
  YE(I,J)=YE(L,KK)
  ZE(I,J)=ZE(L,KK)
  XE(I,K+1)=XMN
  YE(I,K+1)=YMN
  ZE(I,K+1)=ZMN
  XE(I,K+2)=XMY
  YE(I,K+2)=YMX
  ZE(I,K+2)=ZMX
  NM(I)=K+2
  NSI=NS-1
  CALL LNPLT (YE,YE,NM,NSI,NS,LABY)
  CALL LNPLT (YE,ZE,NM,NSI,NS,LABZ)
  RETURN
END

```

60

70

LNP 410
 LNP 420
 LNP 430
 LNP 440
 LNP 450
 LNP 460
 LNP 470
 LNP 480
 LNP 490
 LNP 500
 LNP 510
 LNP 520
 LNP 530
 LNP 540
 LNP 550
 LNP 560
 LNP 570
 LNP 580
 LNP 590
 LNP 600
 LNP 610
 LNP 620
 LNP 630
 LNP 640
 LNP 650
 LNP 660
 LNP 670
 LNP 680
 LNP 690
 LNP 700
 LNP 710
 LNP 720
 LNP 730
 LNP 740
 LNP 750
 LNP 760
 LNP 770
 LNP 780
 LNP 790

```

50 IF (TOP.GE.ZMAX) GO TO 60
   TOP=TOP+RANGE
   GO TO 50
60 CONTINUE
   IF (KEY.EQ.2) GO TO 70
   KEY=2
   ZMAX=YMAX
   ZMIN=YMIN
   YINC=0.01*(TOP-BOTTOM)
   XINC=YINC*SCALE
   XROT=BOTTOM*SCALE
   GO TO 20
70 CONTINUE
   YINC=0.0125*(TOP-BOTTOM)
   YLOW=TOP+YINC
   YINC=2.*YINC
   WRITE (6,160)
   KEY=5
80 CONTINUE
   DO 90 IJ=2,101
   ALINE(IJ)=BLANK
   YHIGH=YLOW
   YLOW=YHIGH-YINC
   YHS=SCALE*YHIGH
   YLS=SCALE*YLOW
   DO 110 I=1,M
   N=NELM(I)-2
   DO 110 J=1,N
   IF (Y(I,J).GT.YHS.OR.Y(I,J).LE.YLS) GO TO 110
   INDEX=(X(I,J)-XROT)/XINC
   INDEX=INDEX+1
   IF (INDEX.GT.101) INDEX=101
   IF (ALINE(INDEX).NE.BLANK) GO TO 100
   ALINE(INDEX)=SYM(I)
   GO TO 110
100 ALINE(INDEX)=PLUS
110 CONTINUE
   ALINE(1)=UP
   IF (KEY.NE.5) GO TO 120

```

C-2

LNP 800
 LNP 810
 LNP 820
 LNP 830
 LNP 840
 LNP 850
 LNP 860
 LNP 870
 LNP 880
 LNP 890
 LNP 900
 LNP 910
 LNP 920
 LNP 930
 LNP 940
 LNP 950
 LNP 960
 LNP 970
 LNP 980
 LNP 990
 LNP1000
 LNP1010
 LNP1020
 LNP1030
 LNP1040
 LNP1050
 LNP1060-

```

120  TPP=TOP*SCALE
130  WRITE (6,170) TPP,ALINE
    GO TO 130
    WRITE (6,180) ALINE
    CONTINUE
    KEY=KEY-1
    IF (KEY.EQ.0) KEY=5
    TOP=TOP-YINC
    IF (TOP.GE.BOTTOM) GO TO 80
    IF (KEY.NE.4) GO TO 80
    WRITE (6,210) YAXIS
    XINC=10.0*XINC
    ALINE(1)=X8DT
    DO 140 I=2,11
140  ALINE(I)=ALINE(I-1)+XINC
    C    WRITE (6,190) (ALINE(I),I=1,11)
150  WRITE (6,200) (LABEL(I),I=1,14)
    C    RETURN
160  FORMAT (1H1,/)
170  FORMAT (F10.3,1X,101A1)
180  FORMAT (11X,101A1)
190  FORMAT (5X,11F10.3)
200  FORMAT (//,20X,13A6,A2)
210  FORMAT (11X,101A1)
    END
  
```

```

OVERLAY (LEVSP,3,0)
PROGRAM SOLN
SETS UP DIMENSIONS FOR SOLVING THE STRENGTHS OF WING AND LEADING-
EDGE VORTEX SYSTEM
COMMON D(1)
COMMON /ALLI/ NSW,NSW1,NCW,NWNG,NCPTTL
LC=1
LTHETP=LC+NSW1
LXTE=LTHETP+NSW1
LXLE=LXTE+NSW
LYLE=LXLE+NSW
LCONS=LYLE+NSW
LCTT=LCONS+NSW1
LCPWL=LCTT+NSW1
LCPSW=LCPWL+NCW
LSI=LCPSW+NSW1
LSN=LSI+NCW
LXCP=LSN+NCW
LYCP=LXCP+NCPTTL
LXN=LYCP+NCPTTL
LYN=LXN+2*NWNG
LCONI=LYN+2*NWNG
LCONJ=LCONI+NWNG
LCONK=LCONJ+NWNG
LCI=LCONK+NWNG
LCJ=LCI+NWNG
LCK=LCJ+NWNG
LDUMY=LCK+NWNG
LNEXT=LDUMY+8*NWNG
LNEXT=20*NWNG+10*NSW+3*NCW-6
MNEXT=LCJ+(NCPTTL+1)**2/4
MNEXT=(NCPTTL+1)**2/4+10*NWNG+10*NSW+3*NCW-6
CALL AERODN (NWNG,D(LC),D(LTHETP),D(LXTE),D(LXLE),D(LYLE),D(LCONS),D(LCONJ),D(LSNI),D(LSN),D(LXCP),D(LYCN),D(LYN),D(LXN),D(LYCN),D(LCONI),D(LCONJ),D(LCPWL),D(LCPSW))
2CONK),D(LCI),D(LCJ),D(LCK),D(LDUMY),D(LCTT),D(LCPWL),D(LCPSW))
RETURN
END

```

```

SLN 10
SLN 20
SLN 30
SLN 40
SLN 50
SLN 60
SLN 70
SLN 80
SLN 90
SLN 100
SLN 110
SLN 120
SLN 130
SLN 140
SLN 150
SLN 160
SLN 170
SLN 180
SLN 190
SLN 200
SLN 210
SLN 220
SLN 230
SLN 240
SLN 250
SLN 260
SLN 270
SLN 280
SLN 290
SLN 300
SLN 310
SLN 320
SLN 330
SLN 340
SLN 350
SLN 360
SLN 370-

```

C

C

C

C

```

SUBROUTINE AERODN (NWNG,C,THETP,XTE,XLE,YLE,CONS,SI,SN,XCP,YCP,XN, AER 10
1YN,CONI,CONJ,CONK,CI,CJ,CK,DUMMY,CT,CP,IL,CPSWI) AER 20
SOLVES FOR THE STRENGTHS OF WING AND LEADING-EDGE VORTEX SYSTEM AER 30
COMMON /ALLI/ NSW,NSWI,NCW,ICWG,NCPTTL AER 40
COMMON /ALLRA/ AA(17),SINA,AD(6),BSQD4P AER 50
COMMON /GM/ ITER,L1,L2,L3,L4,L5,L6,L7,L8 AER 60
COMMON /NCTI/ NCT,NCON AER 70
DIMENSION C(1), THETP(1), XTE(1), XLE(1), YLE(1), CONS(1), SI(1), AER 80
1SN(1), XCP(1), YCP(1), DUMMY(1), CONI(1), CONJ(1), CONK(1), CI(1), AER 90
2 CJ(1), CK(1), CT(1), CPCWL(1), CPSWI(1), XN(NWNG,2), YN(NWNG,2) AER 100
***** AER 110
REWIND 1 AER 120
REWIND 2 AER 130
REWIND 3 AER 140
CALL SKIPR (1,5) AER 150
READ (1) (C(I),I=1,NSWI) AER 160
READ (1) (THETP(I),I=1,NSWI) AER 170
READ (1) (XTE(I),XLE(I),YLE(I),I=1,NSW) AER 180
CALL SKIPR (1,1) AER 190
READ (1) (CONS(I),I=1,NSWI) AER 200
READ (1) (SI(I),SN(I),I=1,NCW) AER 210
READ (1) (XCP(I),YCP(I),I=1,NCPTTL) AER 220
READ (1) ((XN(I,J),YN(I,J),J=1,2),I=1,NWNG) AER 230
READ (1) (CT(I),I=1,NSWI) AER 240
READ (1) (CPCWL(I),I=1,NCW) AER 250
CALL SKIPR (1,2) AER 260
READ (1) (CPSWI(I),I=1,NSWI) AER 270
***** AER 280
INFLUENCE COEFFICIENT MATRIX EVALUATION AER 290
L1=1 AER 300
L2=L1+NWNG AER 310
L3=L2+NWNG AER 320
L4=L3+NWNG AER 330
L5=L4+NWNG AER 340
L6=L5+NWNG AER 350
L7=L6+NWNG AER 360
L8=L7+NWNG AER 370
NCON=0 AER 380
NCT=0 AER 390
DO 10 I=1,NCPTTL AER 400

```

```

ZCP=0.
CALL VDTWNG (C,THETP,XCP(I),YCP(I),ZCP,XN,YN,XTE,YLE,CONS,DUMMY(L1AER
1),DUMMY(L2),DUMMY(L3),DUMMY(L4),DUMMY(L5),DUMMY(L6),DUMMY(L7),DUMMAER
2Y(L9),CONI,CONJ,CONK,SI,NSWI,NCW,NWNG)
WRITE (2) (CONK(J),J=1,NWNG)
CALL VDTFRE (XCP(I),YCP(I),ZCP,CI,CJ,CK,NSWI,BSOD,P,XLE,YLE)
WRITE (3) (CK(J),J=1,NSWI)
CONTINUE
GAMA-EVALUATION
REWIND 2
REWIND 3
READ (2) (CONI(I),I=1,NWNG)
NWNG1=NWNG+1
NWNB=NWNG+NSWI
NWNB1=NWNB+1
READ (3) (CONI(I),I=NWNG1,NWNB)
CONI(NWNB1)=SINA
IJ=1
DO 20 I=1,NWNB
CJ(I)=-CONI(I+1)/CONI(I)
IJ=2
NJ=NWNB-1
CONTINUE
READ (2) (CONI(I),I=1,NWNG)
READ (3) (CONI(I),I=NWNG1,NWNB)
CONI(NWNB1)=SINA
IF (IJ.GT.NWNG) CONI(NWNB1)=SINA*(1.0-NWNB)
CALL VMSEON (NJ,IJ,CONI,CJ,CONK)
IJ=IJ+1
NJ=NJ-1
IF (IJ.LE.NWNB) GO TO 30
WRITE (6,80)
DO 40 I=1,NSWI
DO 40 J=1,NCW
NP=(I-1)*NCW+J
WRITE (8,90) (CONK(IJ),I=1,NCW)
WRITE (6,100)
DO 50 I=1,NSWI
J=NWNG+I

```

```

AER 410
AER 420
AER 430
AER 440
AER 450
AER 460
AER 470
AER 480
AER 490
AER 500
AER 510
AER 520
AER 530
AER 540
AER 550
AER 560
AER 570
AER 580
AER 590
AER 600
AER 610
AER 620
AER 630
AER 640
AER 650
AER 660
AER 670
AER 680
AER 690
AER 700
AER 710
AER 720
AER 730
AER 740
AER 750
AER 760
AER 770
AER 780
AER 790

```

```

10
C

```

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20

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30

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40

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50 WRITE (6,90) CPSWI(I),CJ(J)
C EVALUATION OF SECTIONAL LEADING-EDGE THRUST
CALL THRST (CJ,CONI,CONJ)
NERR=0
DO 60 I=1,NSWI
IF (ABS(CONJ(I)-CT(I)).GE.(1.0E-10)) NERR=1
IF (NERR.EQ.1) WRITE (6,110)
GMSUM=0.
DO 70 I=2,NSWI
KS=NWNG+I
GMSUM=GMSUM+CJ(KS)
.....
REWIND 2
WRITE (2) (CJ(I),I=1,NWNB)
WRITE (7) GMSUM
.....
RETURN
C
C
C
80 FORMAT (1H1,/,22H WING VORTEX STRENGTHS,/,22H *****
1**,/,29H X/C 2Y/3 GAMAY,/,20H ***
2 *****
90 FORMAT (3F10.5)
100 FORMAT (/,32H LEADING-EDGE VORTICES STRENGTHS,/,31H *****
1*****
2*****
110 FORMAT (/,34H ERROR IN SECTIONAL CT CALCULATION,/,10F10.5)
END

```

AER 000
AER 810
AER 020
AER 830
AER 840
AER 850
AER 860
AER 870
AER 880
AER 890
AER 900
AER 910
AER 920
AER 930
AER 940
AER 950
AER 960
AER 970
AER 980
AER 990
AER1000
AER1010
AER1020
AER1030
AER1040
AER1050
AER1060-

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VMS 410
VMS 420
VMS 430
VMS 440-

GO TO 40
CONTINUE
RETURN
END

90

```

C
SUBROUTINE THRST (SGM,CONK,CT)
EVALUATES SECTIONAL LEADING-EDGE THRUST COEFFICIENTS
COMMON /ALLI/ NSW,NSWI,NCH,NWNG
COMMON /ALLRA/ AA(17),SINA,COSA,SWPLE,A3,BETA2,AC(5),PI
DIMENSION SGM(1), CONK(1), CT(1)
AM2=1.-BETA2
FCOS=COS(SWPLE)
FTAN=TAN(SWPLE)
VAR1=FLOAT(NCW)*SORT(FTAN*FTAN+BETA2)
VAR2=SQRT(1.-AM2*FCOS*FCOS)
REWIND 2
REWIND 3
CALL SKIPR (2,NWNG)
CALL SKIPR (3,NWNG)
DO 30 I=1,NSWI
  WL=0.
  READ (2) (CONK(J),J=1,NWNG)
  DO 10 J=1,NWNG
    WL=WL+CONK(J)*SGM(J)
  READ (3) (CONK(J),J=1,NSWI)
  DO 20 J=1,NSWI
    JJ=NWNG+J
    WL=WL+CONK(J)*SGM(JJ)
  THRT1=(WL+SINA)/VAR1
  CT(I)=(PI/2.)*VAR2+THRT1*THRT1/FCOS
RETURN
END
10
20
30
THR 10
THR 20
THR 30
THR 40
THR 50
THR 60
THR 70
THR 80
THR 90
THR 100
THR 110
THR 120
THR 130
THR 140
THR 150
THR 160
THR 170
THR 180
THR 190
THR 200
THR 210
THR 220
THR 230
THR 240
THR 250
THR 260
THR 270-

```

L00 10
L00 20
L00 30
L00 40
L00 50
L00 60
L00 70
L00 80
L00 90
L00 100
L00 110
L00 120
L00 130
L00 140
L00 150
L00 160
L00 170
L00 180
L00 190
L00 200
L00 210
L00 220
L00 230
L00 240
L00 250
L00 260
L00 270
L00 280
L00 290
L00 300
L00 310
L00 320
L00 330
L00 340
L00 350
L00 360
L00 370
L00 380
L00 390
L00 400

C OVERLAY (LEVSP,4,0)
PROGRAM LOADS
SETS UP DIMENSIONS FOR EVALUATING AERODYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS

COMMON 0(11)
COMMON /ALLI/ NSW,NSWI,NCW,NWNG
DIMENSION W(4100)
NWCW=NCW+1
NWNP=NWCW+NSWI
LCI=1
LCJ=LCI+NWNG
LCK=LCJ+NWNG
LCONI=LCK+NWNG
LCONJ=LCONI+NWNG
LCONK=LCONJ+NWNG
LXVWNG=LCONK+NWNG
LYVWNG=LXVWNG+NWNG
LXLE=LYVWNG+NWNG
LXTE=LXLE+NSW
LYLE=LXTE+NSW
LSI=LYLE+NSW
LC=LSI+NCW
LSWP=LC+NSWI
LXN=LSWP+NCW
LYN=LXN+2*NWNG
LSNN=LYN+2*NWNG
LTHTP=LSNN+NCW
LCONS=LTHETP+NSWI
LDUMHY=LCONS+NSWI
LCT=LDUMHY+2*NWNG
LOI=LCT+NSWI
LONN=LOI+NCW
LCSWP=LONN+NCW
LYVWNA=LCSWP+NWCW
LYVWNA=LXVWNA+NSWI
LGAMA=LYVWNA+NSWI
LGML=LGAMA+NWNG+NSWI
LXLM=LGML+NSWI
LTHT=LXLM+NSWI
LSCL=LTHT+NCW
LSCM=LSCL+NSWI


```

60      GML(I)=GAMA(NGI)*SURA/C(I)
C      .....
      REWIND 3
      WRITE (3) (GML(I),I=1,NSW1)
C      .....
      TNSP=TAN(OSWP(1))
      DO 70 II=1,NSW1
      XEE=XAVWNA(II)
      YEE=YAVWNA(II)
      CALL NEWVEL (C,THETP,XEE,YEE,ZEE,XN,YN,XTE,YLE,CONS,DUMMY,CONI,CONC,
1J,CONK,SI,NSW1,NCW,NWNG,CI,CJ,CK,XLE,UU,VV,MW,ADUM,BDUM,CDUM,GAMA,
2YLM)
      NWNII=NWNG+II
      GMY(NWNII)=GML(II)*(UU-VV*TNSP)
70      CONTINUE
C      CALCULATION OF MCP-VALUES FOR WING POINTS
      PN=PI/(FLOAT(NCW))
      DO 80 I=1,NCW
      W(I)=0.
      WX(I)=XN(I,1)
      WY(I)=YN(I,1)
      DO 150 I=1,NSW1
      DO 140 J=1,NCW
      NP=(I-1)*NCW+J
      VYY=VY(NP)
      CPG=0.
      CPH=0.
      CPI=0.
      DO 100 JJ=1,J
      NPIN=(I-1)*NCW+JJ
      IF (J.EQ.JJ) GO TO 90
      CPG=CPG+GAMA(NPIN)*SI(JJ)
      GO TO 100
90      CPG=CPG+0.5*GAMA(NPIN)*SI(JJ)
100     CONTINUE
      CPG=-CPG+PN*C(I)*VYY
      IF (I.EQ.NSW1) GO TO 130
      DO 120 JJ=1,J
      NPOT=I*NCW+JJ

```

```

COF 800
COF 810
COF 820
COF 830
COF 840
COF 850
COF 860
COF 870
COF 880
COF 890
COF 900
COF 910
COF 920
COF 930
COF 940
COF 950
COF 960
COF 970
COF 980
COF 990
COF1000
COF1010
COF1020
COF1030
COF1040
COF1050
COF1060
COF1070
COF1080
COF1090
COF1100
COF1110
COF1120
COF1130
COF1140
COF1150
COF1160
COF1170
COF1180

```


COF1190
 COF1200
 COF1210
 COF1220
 COF1230
 COF1240
 COF1250
 COF1260
 COF1270
 COF1280
 COF1290
 COF1300
 COF1310
 COF1320
 COF1330
 COF1340
 COF1350
 COF1360
 COF1370
 COF1380
 COF1390
 COF1400
 COF1410
 COF1420
 COF1430
 COF1440
 COF1450
 COF1460
 COF1470
 COF1480
 COF1490
 CONCOF1500
 COF1510
 COF1520
 COF1530
 COF1540
 COF1550
 COF1560
 COF1570

```

IF (J.EQ.JJ) GO TO 110
CPH=CPH+GAMA(NPOT)*SI(JJ)
GO TO 120
CPH=CPH+0.5*GAMA(NPOT)*SI(JJ)
CONTINUE
CPH=CPH+PN+C(I+1)*VYY
CPI=2.*GAMA(NWNG+I)*VYY
W(NP+NCW)=CPG+CPH+CPI
WX(NP+NCW)=XN(NP,2)
WY(NP+NCW)=YN(NP,2)
CONTINUE
CONTINUE
N3=NWNG+NCW+3
CALL SURFSET (N3,WX,WY,W,C1)
DO 170 K=1,NCW
DO 160 J=1,NSW1
NP=(J-1)*NCW+K
DCPI=2.*GMY(NP)
XEE=XAVWNG(NP)
YEE=YAVWNG(NP)
CALL SURFORD (W,XEE,YEE,VV,N3)
DCPD=VV/(YLE(J+1)-YLE(J))
DCP(NP)=DCPI+DCPD
CONTINUE
CONTINUE
CALCULATION OF INDUCED VELOCITIES AT END-POINTS OF SOUND ELEMENTS
NEAR LEADING-EDGE
CPC=0.5*(1.-COS(THT(1)))
DO 180 I=2,NSW
XEE=XLE(I)+CPC*(XTE(I)-XLE(I))
YEE=YLE(I)
CALL NEWVEL (C,THT(I),XEE,YEE,ZEE,XN,YN,XTE,YLE,CONS,DUMMY,CUNI,CONCOF1500
1J,CONK,SI,NSW1,NCW,NWNG,C1,CJ,CK,XLE,UU,VV,WA,ADUM,ADUM,ADUM,ADUM,GAMA,
2YLM)
VY(I)=VV
DCP-INTERPOLATION FOR SOUND ELEMENTS OF WING
CALL INTGMY (NCW,NSW1,DCP,SNN,COEF,DUMMY(I),DUMMY(INNCW))
CALCULATION OF DECREASE IN DCP-VALUES AT THE LEADING-EDGE
DCPA(I)=0.
  
```

COF1580
COF1590
COF1600
COF1610
COF1620
COF1630
COF1640
COF1650
COF1660
COF1670
COF1680
COF1690
COF1700
COF1710
COF1720
COF1730
COF1740
COF1750
COF1760
COF1770
COF1780
COF1790
COF1800
COF1810
COF1820
COF1830
COF1840
COF1850
COF1860
COF1870
COF1880
COF1890
COF1900
COF1910
COF1920
COF1930
COF1940
COF1950
COF1960

```

DCPA(NSW)=0.
DO 190 I=2,NSWI
DCPA(I)=2.*GAMA(NWNG+I)*VY(I)
CONTINUE
DO 200 I=1,NSWI
CNC(I)=-2.*GMY(NWNG+I)
CONTINUE
FINAL DCP-VALUES AT LARGER WING GRID
DO 230 I=1,NSWI
DO 220 J=1,NNCW
NP=(I-1)*NNCW+J
GMNW(NP)=CDEF(I,1)
DO 210 K=1,NCW
FK=K
AMI1=COS(FK*THT(J))
AMI2=AMI1*COEF(I,K+1)
GMNW(NP)=GMNW(NP)+AMI2
CONTINUE
GMNW(NP)=GMNW(NP)/((SIN(THT(J))))
IF (J.NE.1) GO TO 220
NGI=NWNG+I
GMNW(NP)=GMNW(NP)+CNC(I)
CONTINUE
CONTINUE
DO 240 I=1,NWNP
DCP(I)=GMNW(I)
PIJ=PI/(2.*FLOAT(NNCW))
WRITE (6,370)
DO 250 I=1,NSWI
DO 250 J=1,NNCW
NP=(I-1)*NNCW+J
CPCJ=0.5*(1.-COS((2.*FLJAT(J)-1.)*PIJ))
WRITE (6,380) CPCW,CPSH(I),DCP(NP)
DO 260 J=1,NNCW
COSP(J)=COS((2.*FLOAT(J)-1.)*PIJ)
EVALUATION OF SECTIONAL AND TOTAL AERODYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS
CL=0.
CM=0.
CD=0.

```

```

CTT=0.
DO 280 I=1,NSWI
  SECCL(I)=0.
  SECCM(I)=0.
  PHII=PI*FLOAT(I)/FLOAT(NSW)
DO 270 J=1,NNCW
  NP=(I-1)*NNCW+J
  SECCL(I)=SECCL(I)+DCP(NP)*QI(J)
  SECCM(I)=SECCM(I)-DCP(NP)*QI(J)*(XLM(I)+0.5*C(I)+(1.-COSP(J)))/CBA
1R CONTINUE
270 SECCL(I)=SECCL(I)*PI/(2.*FLOAT(NNCW))
  SECCM(I)=SECCM(I)*PI/(2.*FLOAT(NNCW))
  SECCD(I)=SECCL(I)*SINA-CT(I)*COSA
  SECCL(I)=SECCL(I)*COSA+CT(I)*SINA
  CL=CL+SECCL(I)*C(I)*SIN(PHII)
  CM=CM+SECCM(I)*C(I)*SIN(PHII)
  CD=CD+SECCD(I)*C(I)*SIN(PHII)
  CTT=CTT+CT(I)*C(I)*SIN(PHII)
  CL=CONST*CL
  CM=CONST*CM
  CD=CONST*CD
  CTT=CONST*CTT
C .....
C WRITE (7) CL,CM,CD,CTT
C .....
C WRITE (6,340) (I,SECCL(I),SECCM(I),SECCD(I),CT(I),I=1,NSWI)
  WRITE (6,350) CL,CM,CD,CTT
  NNCW1=NNCW+1
  CALL INTGMY (NNCW,NSW1,DCP,ANN,CDEF,DUMMY(1),DUMMY(NNCW1))
  REWIND 1
  CALL SKIPR (1,8)
  READ (1) (XLM(I),CI(I),I=1,NSW1)
  EVALUATION OF DCP AT CONSTANT X LOCATIONS
  DO 330 X=1,NARR
    XBR=XBRR(K)
    KY=1
  290 IF (XBR.LT.XLM(KY)) GO TO 300
    KY=KY+1

```

COF1970
COF1980
COF1990
COF2000
COF2010
COF2020
COF2030
COF2040
COF2050
COF2060
COF2070
COF2080
COF2090
COF2100
COF2110
COF2120
COF2130
COF2140
COF2150
COF2160
COF2170
COF2180
COF2190
COF2200
COF2210
COF2220
COF2230
COF2240
COF2250
COF2260
COF2270
COF2280
COF2290
COF2300
COF2310
COF2320
COF2330
COF2340
COF2350

```

300 IF (KY.LE.NSW1) GO TO 290
    KY=KY-1
    BLOCAL=CI(KY)+(CI(KY+1)-CI(KY))*(XBR-XLM(KY))/(XLM(KY+1)-XLM(KY))
    DO 320 I=1,KY
    CJ(I)=CI(I)/BLOCAL
    XC=(XBR-XLM(I))/C(I)
    THTA=ARCOS(1.-2.*XC)
    DCPN(I)=COEF(I,1)
    DO 310 J=1,NNCW
    DCPN(I)=DCPN(I)+COEF(I,J+1)*COS(FLOAT(J)*THTA)
    DCPN(I)=DCPN(I)/(SIN(THTA))
310 WRITE (6,360) XBR,(CI(I),CJ(I),DCPN(I),I=1,KY)
320 CONTINUE
330 RETURN
C
340 FORMAT (1H1,/,9X,20HSECTIONAL PROPERTIES,/,9X,20H*****
1***,/,9X,39H  CMI  CDI  CTI,/,9X,39H*
2 *** ***/,(I10,4F10.5))
350 FORMAT (/,9X,23HTOTAL LIFT COEFFICIENT=F10.5,/,9X,34HTOTAL PITCHING
ING MOMENT COEFFICIENT=F10.5,/,9X,23HTOTAL DRAG COEFFICIENT=F10.5
2,/,9X,25HTOTAL THRUST COEFFICIENT=F10.5)
360 FORMAT (/,9X,34H SPANWISE PRESSURES AT CONSTANT X=F10.5,/,9X,25HY
1 2Y/3(LOCAL) DELTA-CP,/,9X,2F10.5,2X,F10.5))
370 FORMAT (1H1,/,5X,21HDELTA-CP DISTRIBUTION,/,5X,21H*****
1*****/,30H X/C 2Y/3 DELTA-CP,/,30H ***
2* *****)
380 FORMAT (3F10.5)
    END
COF2360
COF2370
COF2380
COF2390
COF2400
COF2410
COF2420
COF2430
COF2440
COF2450
COF2460
COF2470
COF2480
COF2490
COF2500
COF2510
COF2520
COF2530
COF2540
COF2550
COF2560
COF2570
COF2580
COF2590
COF2600
COF2610
COF2620
COF2630-

```

```

C
SUBROUTINE INTGMY (NCH,NSWI,SGM,SNN,COEF,F,THETA)
SETS UP COEFFICIENTS OF A MATRIX FOR OCP-INTERPOLATION
DIMENSION SGM(1), SNN(1), F(1), THETA(1), COEF(NSWI,1)
PI=3.14159265
NI=NCW+1
FN=NCW
DO 40 I=1,NSWI
DO 10 J=1,NCW
NK=(I-1)*NCW+J
FJ=J
THETA(J)=(2.*FJ-1.)*PI/(2.*FN)
F(J)=SGM(NK)*SNN(J)
DO 30 J=1,NI
COEF(I,J)=0.
FJ=J
DO 20 K=1,NCW
COEF(I,J)=COEF(I,J)+F(K)*COS((FJ-1.)*THETA(K))
IF (J.EQ.1) COEF(I,J)=COEF(I,J)/FN
IF (J.NE.1) COEF(I,J)=COEF(I,J)*2./FN
CONTINUE
CONTINUE
RETURN
END
INT 10
INT 20
INT 30
INT 40
INT 50
INT 60
INT 70
INT 80
INT 90
INT 100
INT 110
INT 120
INT 130
INT 140
INT 150
INT 160
INT 170
INT 180
INT 190
INT 200
INT 210
INT 220
INT 230-

```

SRF 10
SRF 20
SRF 30
SRF 40
SRF 50
SRF 60
SRF 70
SRF 80
SRF 90
SRF 100
SRF 110
SRF 120
SRF 130
SRF 140
SRF 150
SRF 160
SRF 170
SRF 180
SRF 190
SRF 200
SRF 210
SRF 220
SRF 230
SRF 240
SRF 250
SRF 260
SRF 270
SRF 280
SRF 290
SRF 300
SRF 310
SRF 320
SRF 330
SRF 340
SRF 350
SRF 360
SRF 370
SRF 380
SRF 390
SRF 400

SUBROUTINE SURFSET (N3,X,Y,M,IMK)
SET UP PROGRAM FOR SURFACE SPLINE
WRITTEN BY - ROBERT N. DESMARAIS, STRUCTURES AND DYNAMICS DIV.
LANGLEY RESEARCH CENTER, HAMPTON, VA.23665

DIMENSION X(1), Y(1), W(N3,1), IMK(1)
E=1.E-10
NZ=1
N=N3-3
N1=N+1
N2=N+2
N4=N3+1
RN=1./N
NZ=N3+NZ
NZ=NZ+3
C COMPUTE SCALING PARAMETERS, UB,UX,UY,VB,VX,XY

XB=0.
YB=0.
PXX=0.
PXY=0.
PYY=0.
TH=0.

DO 10 I=1,N

XB=XB+X(I)

YB=YB+Y(I)

PXX=PXX+X(I)*X(I)

PXY=PXY+X(I)*Y(I)

PYY=PYY+Y(I)*Y(I)

XB=RN*XB

YB=RN*YB

PXX=RN*PXX-XB*XB

PXY=RN*PXY-XB*YB

PYY=RN*PYY-YB*YB

IF (PXY.NE.0) TH=.5+ATAN2(2.*PXY,PY/-PXX)

CT=COS(TH)

ST=SIN(TH)

C2=CT*CT

CS=2.*CT*ST

S2=ST*ST

SU=1./SQRT(PXX*C2-PXY*CS+PY*(S2)

SV=1./SQRT(PXX*S2+PXY*CS+PY*(C2)

10

```

SRF 410 UX=SU*CT
SRF 420 UY=-SU*ST
SRF 430 VX=SV*ST
SRF 440 VY=SV*CT
SRF 450 UB=- (UX*XB+UY*YB)
SRF 460 VB=- (VX*XB+VY*YB)
SRF 470 PUT Z INTO ITS W LOCATION
SRF 480 IZ=N*NZ
SRF 490 DO 30 J=N4,N3Z
SRF 500 DO 20 I=1,3
SRF 510 W(I,J)=0
SRF 520 DO 30 I=4,N3
SRF 530 W(I,N3Z+N4-J)=W(I7,1)
SRF 540 IZ=IZ-1
SRF 550 PUT 1,U,V (SCALED X,Y) INTO THEIR W LOCATIONS
SRF 560 DO 40 J=N1,N3
SRF 570 DO 40 I=1,3
SRF 580 W(I,J)=0
SRF 590 DO 50 J=1,N
SRF 600 JR=N4-J
SRF 610 W(1,J)=1.
SRF 620 W(JR,N1)=W(1,J)
SRF 630 W(2,J)=UB+UX*X(J)+UY*Y(J)
SRF 640 W(JR,N2)=W(2,J)
SRF 650 W(3,J)=VB+VX*X(J)+VY*Y(J)
SRF 660 W(JR,N3)=W(3,J)
SRF 670 DO 60 J=1,N
SRF 680 JB=N4-J
SRF 690 COMPUTE H MATRIX IN W
SRF 700 DO 60 I=4,JR
SRF 710 IB=N4-I
SRF 720 R2=(W(2,J)-W(2,IR))*2+(W(3,J)-W(3,IB))*2
SRF 730 W(I,J)=R2*ALOG(R2+E)
SRF 740 W(JB,IB)=W(I,J)
SRF 750 MATINV IS THE SYSTEM LIBRARY ROUTINE FOR SOLVING LINEAR EQUATIONS
SRF 760 N31=N3+1
SRF 770 CALL MATINV (N3,N3,W,1,W(1,N31),1,DET,ISC,IMK,IMK(N4))
SRF 780 PUT S,U,V IN LOW W
SRF 790 W(1,1)=N3*(3.+N7)

```

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SRF 800
SRF 810
SRF 820
SRF 830
SRF 840
SRF 850
SRF 860
SRF 870
SRF 880
SRF 890
SRF 900
SRF 910
SRF 920
SRF 930
SRF 940
SRF 950
SRF 960
SRF 970
SRF 930-

```
W(2,1)=N
W(3,1)=E
DO 70 I=1,N
W(I+3,1)=0
W(I,2)=UB+UX+X(I)+UY+Y(I)
W(I,3)=VB+VX+X(I)+VY+Y(I)
W(N1,2)=UR
W(N2,2)=UX
W(N3,2)=UY
W(N1,3)=VR
W(N2,3)=VX
W(N3,3)=VY
IF (NZ.EQ.0) RETURN
DO 80 J=4,NZ3
DO 80 I=1,N3
C LEFT SHIFT A,B MATRICES N COLUMNS
W(I,J)=W(I,N+J)
RETURN
END
70
80
```



```

C
C
C
SUBROUTINE SURFORD (W,XP,YP,ZP,N3)
SURFACE SPLINE INTERPOLATION (ORDINATES)
WRITTEN BY - ROBERT N. DESMARAIS, STRUCTURES AND DYNAMICS DIV.
LANGLEY RESEARCH CENTER, HAMPTON, VA.23665
DIMENSION W(N3,1)
N=N3-3
N1=N+1
N2=N+2
U=W(N1,2)+W(N2,2)*XP+W(N3,2)*YP
V=W(N1,3)+W(N2,3)*XP+W(N3,3)*YP
ZP=W(N1,4)+W(N2,4)*U+W(N3,4)*V
DO 10 I=1,N
R2=(U-W(I,2))*2+(V-W(I,3))*2
ZP=ZP+W(I,4)*R2*ALOG(R2+W(3,1))
RETURN
END
ORD 10
ORD 20
ORD 30
ORD 40
ORD 50
ORD 60
ORD 70
ORD 80
ORD 90
ORD 100
ORD 110
ORD 120
ORD 130
ORD 140
ORD 150
ORD 160-

```

```

SUBROUTINE MATINV (MAX,N,A,M,B,IOP,DETERM,ISCALE,IPIVOT,IMK)
MATRIX INVERSION WITH ACCOMPANYING SOLUTION OF LINEAR EQUATIONS
PROVIDED BY - ANALYSIS AND COMPUTATION DIVISION
LANGLEY RESEARCH CENTER
HAMPTON, VA. 23665
DIMENSION IPIVOT(N), A(MAX,N), B(MAX,N), IMK(MAX,2)
EQUIVALENCE (IROW,JROW), (ICOLUMN,JCOLUMN), (AMAX,T,SWAP)

INITIALIZATION
ISCALE=0
R1=10.0**100
R2=1.0/R1
DETERM=1.0
DO 10 J=1,N
IPIVOT(J)=0
DD 370 I=1,N

SEARCH FOR PIVOT ELEMENT
AMAX=0.0
DO 60 J=1,N
IF (IPIVOT(J)-1) 20,60,20
DO 50 K=1,N
IF (IPIVOT(K)-1) 30,50,410
IF (ABS(AMAX)-ABS(A(J,K))) 40,50,50
IROW=J
ICOLUMN=K
AMAX=A(J,K)
CONTINUE
CONTINUE
IF (AMAX) 60,70,80
DETERM=0.0
ISCALE=0
GO TO 410
IPIVOT(ICOLUMN)=IPIVOT(ICOLUMN)+1

INTERCHANGE ROWS TO PUT PIVOT ELEMENT ON DIAGONAL
IF (IROW-ICOLUMN) 90,130,90

```

C C C C C
C C C
20
C C C
20
30
40
50
60
70
80
C C C

MAT 10
MAT 20
MAT 30
MAT 40
MAT 50
MAT 60
MAT 70
MAT 80
MAT 90
MAT 100
MAT 110
MAT 120
MAT 130
MAT 140
MAT 150
MAT 160
MAT 170
MAT 180
MAT 190
MAT 200
MAT 210
MAT 220
MAT 230
MAT 240
MAT 250
MAT 260
MAT 270
MAT 280
MAT 290
MAT 300
MAT 310
MAT 320
MAT 330
MAT 340
MAT 350
MAT 360
MAT 370
MAT 380
MAT 390
MAT 400

```

90  DETERM=-DETERM
    DO 100 L=1,M
    SWAP=A(IROW,L)
    A(IROW,L)=A(ICOLUM,L)
    A(ICOLUM,L)=SWAP
    IF (Y) 130,130,210
110  DO 120 L=1,M
    SWAP=B(IROW,L)
    B(IROW,L)=B(ICOLUM,L)
    B(ICOLUM,L)=SWAP
120  IMK(1,1)=IROW
130  IMK(1,2)=ICOLUM
    PIVOT=A(ICOLUM,ICOLUM)
    IF (IDP.EQ.1) GO TO 270
    IF (PIVOT) 140,70,140

C   SCALE THE DETERMINANT
C
C   PIVOTI=PIVOT
140  IF (ABS(DETERM)-R1) 170,150,150
    DETERM=DETERM/R1
150  ISCALE=ISCALE+1
    IF (ABS(DETERM)-R1) 200,160,160
160  DETERM=DETERM/R1
    ISCALE=ISCALE+1
    GO TO 200
170  IF (ABS(DETERM)-R2) 130,130,200
180  DETERM=DETERM*R1
    ISCALE=ISCALE-1
190  IF (ABS(DETERM)-R2) 170,190,200
    DETERM=DETERM*R1
    ISCALE=ISCALE-1
200  IF (ABS(PIVOTI)-R1) 230,210,210
210  PIVOTI=PIVOTI/R1
    ISCALE=ISCALE+1
220  IF (ABS(PIVOTI)-R1) 250,220,220
    PIVOTI=PIVOTI/R1
    ISCALE=ISCALE+1
    GO TO 240

```

```

MAT 410
MAT 420
MAT 430
MAT 440
MAT 450
MAT 460
MAT 470
MAT 480
MAT 490
MAT 500
MAT 510
MAT 520
MAT 530
MAT 540
MAT 550
MAT 560
MAT 570
MAT 580
MAT 590
MAT 600
MAT 610
MAT 620
MAT 630
MAT 640
MAT 650
MAT 660
MAT 670
MAT 680
MAT 690
MAT 700
MAT 710
MAT 720
MAT 730
MAT 740
MAT 750
MAT 760
MAT 770
MAT 780
MAT 790

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MAT 800
MAT 810
MAT 820
MAT 830
MAT 840
MAT 850
MAT 860
MAT 870
MAT 880
MAT 890
MAT 900
MAT 910
MAT 920
MAT 930
MAT 940
MAT 950
MAT 960
MAT 970
MAT 980
MAT 990
MAT1000
MAT1010
MAT1020
MAT1030
MAT1040
MAT1050
MAT1060
MAT1070
MAT1080
MAT1090
MAT1100
MAT1110
MAT1120
MAT1130
MAT1140
MAT1150
MAT1160
MAT1170
MAT1180

```

230 IF (ABS(PIVOTI)-R2) 240,240,260
240 PIVOTI=PIVOTI+R1
    ISCALE=ISCALE-1
250 IF (ABS(PIVOTI)-R2) 250,250,260
    PIVOTI=PIVOTI+R1
    ISCALE=ISCALE-1
260 DETERM=DETERM*PIVOTI
    C
    C
    C
270 DIVIDE PIVOT ROW BY PIVOT ELEMENT
280 IF (PIVOT) 280,70,280
    A(ICOLUMN,ICOLUMN)=1.0
    DO 290 L=1,N
290 A(ICOLUMN,L)=A(ICOLUMN,L)/PIVOT
    IF (N) 320,320,300
300 DO 310 L=1,M
310 B(ICOLUMN,L)=B(ICOLUMN,L)/PIVOT
    C
    C
    C
    C
320 REDUCE NON-PIVOT ROWS
    DO 370 LI=1,N
    IF (LI-ICOLUMN) 330,370,330
330 T=A(LI,ICOLUMN)
    A(LI,ICOLUMN)=0.0
    DO 340 L=1,N
    A(LI,L)=A(LI,L)-A(ICOLUMN,L)*T
340 IF (M) 370,370,350
350 DO 360 L=1,M
360 B(LI,L)=B(LI,L)-B(ICOLUMN,L)*T
370 CONTINUE
    C
    C
    C
    INTERCHANGE COLUMNS
    DO 400 I=1,N
    L=N+1-I
    IF (IWK(L,1)-IWK(L,2)) 330,400,380
380 JROW=IWK(L,1)
    JCOLUM=IWK(L,2)
    DO 390 K=1,N

```

MAT1190
MAT1200
MAT1210
MAT1220
MAT1230
MAT1240
MAT1250-

SWAP=A(K, JROW)
A(K, JROW)=A(K, JCOLUMN)
A(K, JCOLUMN)=SWAP
CONTINUE
CONTINUE
RETURN
END

390
400
410

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```
OVERLAY (LEVSP,5,0)
PROGRAM NEWSHAP
SETS UP DIMENSIONS FOR COMPUTING THE NEW LOCATIONS OF LEADING-EDGE
AND TRAILING-EDGE VORTICES BY MAKING THOSE FORCE-FREE
COMMON D(1)
COMMON /ALLI/ NSW,NSWI,NCW,NWNG,NCPTTL
DIMENSION E(2400)
*****
REWIND 4
NN=NSWI+NSW
CALL SKTPR (4,NN)
READ (4) NMAX,NNMAX,ZMIN,NCONTS
*****
LC=1
LTHETP=LC+NSWI
LXN=LTHETP+NSWI
LYN=LXN+2*NWNG
LXTE=LYN+2*NWNG
LXLE=LXTE+NSW
LYLE=LXLE+NSW
LCONS=LYLE+NSW
LSI=LCONS+NSWI
LXCP=LSI+NCW
LYCP=LXCP+NCPTTL
LCI=LYCP+NCPTTL
LCJ=LCI+NWNG
LCK=LCJ+NWNG
LCONI=LCK+NWNG
LCONJ=LCONI+NWNG
LCONK=LCONJ+NWNG
LDUMY=LCONK+NWNG
LNELM=LDUMY+8*NWNG
LNNELM=LNELM+NSWI
LGAMA=LNNELM+NSW
LGML=LGAMA+NCPTTL
LILM=LGML+NSWI
LCPCW=LYLM+NSWI
LNEXT=LCPCW+NSWI
LNEXT=21*NWNG+14*NSW+NCW-9
MXE=1
```

NSP 10
NSP 20
NSP 30
NSP 40
NSP 50
NSP 60
NSP 70
NSP 80
NSP 90
NSP 100
NSP 110
NSP 120
NSP 130
NSP 140
NSP 150
NSP 160
NSP 170
NSP 180
NSP 190
NSP 200
NSP 210
NSP 220
NSP 230
NSP 240
NSP 250
NSP 260
NSP 270
NSP 280
NSP 290
NSP 300
NSP 310
NSP 320
NSP 330
NSP 340
NSP 350
NSP 360
NSP 370
NSP 380
NSP 390
NSP 400


```

SUBROUTINE NEMELM (C, THETP, XN, YN, XIE, XLE, YLE, CONS, SI, XCP, YCP, CI, CJ, NLM
1 CK, CONJ, CONX, DUMY, NNG, NCPTTL, XE, YE, ZE, XE, YE, ZE, XE, YE, ZE, NSWI, NSWNL
2, NCM, ZMIN, NMAX, NNHAX, NHEL, NHELH, NCONTS, GAMA, GHL, YLM, CPCWI)
NLM 10
NLM 20
NLM 30
NLM 40
NLM 50
NLM 60
NLM 70
NLM 80
NLM 90
NLM 100
NLM 110
NLM 120
NLM 130
NLM 140
NLM 150
NLM 160
NLM 170
NLM 180
NLM 190
NLM 200
NLM 210
NLM 220
NLM 230
NLM 240
NLM 250
NLM 260
NLM 270
NLM 280
NLM 290
NLM 300
NLM 310
NLM 320
NLM 330
NLM 340
NLM 350
NLM 360
NLM 370
NLM 380
NLM 390
NLM 400

COMPUTES THE NEW LOCATIONS OF LEADING-EDGE AND TRAILING-EDGE
VORTICES BY MAKING THOSE FORCE-FREE
COMMON /GM/ ITER
COMMON /NCTT/ NCT, NCON
COMMON /ALLRA/ TTL(15), ALPHA, SIN, AA(9), PI, AD(2), HALF, AREA
DIMENSION DUMY(1), CONJ(1), CONX(1), CI(1), CJ(1), CK(1), NLM
1, C(1), THETP(1), XTE(1), XLE(1), YLE(1), CONS(1), SI(1), XCP(1), YCP(1),
2YCP(1), GAMA(1), GHL(1), YLM(1), CPCWI(1), XN(NWNG, 2), YN(NWNG, 2), NLM
3 NEM(1), NNELM(1), XE(NSWI, 1), YE(NSWI, 1), ZE(NSWI, 1), XE(NSW, 1), XE(NSW, 1),
4, YE(NSW, 1), ZE(NSW, 1), A(3), B(3), F(3)
.....
REWIND 1
*****
CALL SKIPR (1, 5)
READ (1) (C(I), I=1, NSW1)
READ (1) (THETP(I), I=1, NSW1)
READ (1) (XTE(I), XLE(I), YLE(I), I=1, NSW)
READ (1) (XLM, YLM(I), I=1, NSW1)
READ (1) (CONS(I), I=1, NSW1)
READ (1) (ST(I), AC, I=1, NCW)
READ (1) (XCP(I), YCP(I), I=1, NCPTTL)
READ (1) ((XN(I, J), YN(I, J), J=1, 2), I=1, NWNG)
CALL SKIPR (1, 2)
READ (1) (CPCWI(I), I=1, NCW)
REWIND 2
READ (2) (GAMA(I), I=1, NCPTTL)
REWIND 3
READ (3) (GML(I), I=1, NSW1)
REWIND 4
DO 10 I=1, NSW1
READ (4) XK, (XE(I, J), YE(I, J), ZE(I, J), J=1, KK)
NELM(I)=KK
DO 20 I=1, NSW
READ (4) XK, (XE(I, J), YE(I, J), ZZE(I, J), J=1, KK)
NNELM(I)=KK
*****
SHALF=1.25*HALFB

```

C

C

C

10

20

C


```

      ATL=1.-0.1*FLOAT(ITER)
      IF (NCONTS.NE.0) ATL=0.75
      IF (ATL.LT.0.75) ATL=0.75
      BTL=1.-ATL
      EVALUATION OF FORCE ACTING ON LEADING-EDGE ELEMENTS
      TFABS=0.
      TLNTH=0.
      NCT=0
      DO 40 I=2,NSWI
      NCON=I
      K=NELM(I)-1
      FABS=0.
      ALNTH=0.
      DO 30 J=5,K
      XEE=(XE(I,J)+XE(I,J+1))/2.
      YEE=(YE(I,J)+YE(I,J+1))/2.
      ZEE=(ZE(I,J)+ZE(I,J+1))/2.
      CALL NEWVEL (C,THETP,XEE,YEE,ZEE,XN,YN,XTE,YLE,CONS,DUHMY,CONI,CONNM,
      1J,CONK,SI,NSWI,NCW,NWNG,CI,CJ,CK,XLE,UU,VV,WW,CPCWI,XCP,YCP,GAMA,YNLM,
      2LM)
      GMA=GAMA(NWNG+I)
      A(1)=XE(I,J+1)-XE(I,J)
      A(2)=YE(I,J+1)-YE(I,J)
      A(3)=ZE(I,J+1)-ZE(I,J)
      AAA=SQRT(A(1)*A(1)+A(2)*A(2)+A(3)*A(3))
      A(1)=A(1)*GMA/AREA
      A(2)=A(2)*GMA/AREA
      A(3)=A(3)*GMA/AREA
      B(1)=UU
      B(2)=VV
      B(3)=WW
      CALL CRSPRD (A,B,F)
      FABS=SQRT(F(1)*F(1)+F(2)*F(2)+F(3)*F(3))
      FABS=FABS+FABS
      ALNTH=ALNTH+AAA
      CONTINUE
      TFABS=TFABS+FABS
      TLNTH=TLNTH+ALNTH
      CONTINUE

```

C

30

40

```

: NLM 410
: NLM 420
: NLM 430
: NLM 440
: NLM 450
: NLM 460
: NLM 470
: NLM 480
: NLM 490
: NLM 500
: NLM 510
: NLM 520
: NLM 530
: NLM 540
: NLM 550
: NLM 560
: NLM 570
: CONNLM 580
: YNLM 590
: NLM 600
: NLM 610
: NLM 620
: NLM 630
: NLM 640
: NLM 650
: NLM 660
: NLM 670
: NLM 680
: NLM 690
: NLM 700
: NLM 710
: NLM 720
: NLM 730
: NLM 740
: NLM 750
: NLM 760
: NLM 770
: NLM 780
: NLM 790

```

```

NLN 800
NLN 810
NLN 820
NLN 830
NLN 840
NLN 850
NLN 860
NLN 870
NLN 880
NLN 890
NLN 900
NLN 910
NLN 920
NLN 930
NLN 940
NLN 950
NLN 960
NLN 970
NLN 980
NLN 990
CONNL1000
YNL1010
NLN1020
NLN1030
NLN1040
NLN1050
NLN1060
NLN1070
NLN1080
NLN1090
NLN1100
NLN1110
NLN1120
NLN1130
NLN1140
NLN1150
NLN1160
NLN1170
NLN1180
NLN1190

TAVRG=TFABS/TLNTH
WRITE (6,170) TFABS
.....
WRITE (7) TFABS,TAVRG,TLNTH
.....
CALCULATION OF THE COORDINATES OF LEADING-EDGE ELEMENTS BY
SATISFYING FORCE-FREE CONDITION
DO 110 J=5,NMAX
DO 110 I=2,NSWI
NCON=I
K=NELM(I)-1
IF (J.GT.K) GO TO 110
XXX=XE(I,J+1)
YYY=YE(I,J+1)
ZZZ=ZE(I,J+1)
DLS=SQRT((XE(I,J+1)-XE(I,J))**2+(YE(I,J+1)-YE(I,J))**2+(ZE(I,J+1)-ZE(I,J))**2)
XEE=(XE(I,J)+XE(I,J+1))/2.
YEE=(YE(I,J)+YE(I,J+1))/2.
ZEE=(ZE(I,J)+ZE(I,J+1))/2.
CALL NEWVEL (C,THETP,XEE,YEE,ZEE,XN,YN,XTE,YLE,CONS,DUMMY,CONI,CONNL1000,
1J,CONK,SI,NSWI,NCW,NWNG,CI,CJ,CK,XLE,UU,VV,WW,CPCW1,XCP,YCP,GAMA,YNL1010,
2LM)
UVW=SQRT(UU*UU+VV*VV+WW*WW)
IF (J.EQ.5) GO TO 50
VVA=ATL*VV/UVW
WVA=ATL*WV/UVW
DLY=VVA*DLS+8TL*(YE(I,J+1)-YE(I,J))
DLZ=WVA*DLS+8TL*(ZE(I,J+1)-ZE(I,J))
GO TO 60
CONTINUE
VVA=0.5*VV/UVW
WVA=0.5*WV/UVW
DLY=VVA*DLS+0.5*(YE(I,J+1)-YE(I,J))
DLZ=WVA*DLS+0.5*(ZE(I,J+1)-ZE(I,J))
GO TO 70
CONTINUE
IF ((DLZ/DLS).GT.SINA) DLZ=DLS*SINA
CONTINUE

```

C

C

C

C

50

60

70

```

YINT=YE(I,J)+DLY
ZINT=ZE(I,J)+DLZ
IF (YINT.LE.YE(2,5)) YINT=YE(2,5)
IF (YINT.GE.BHALF) YINT=BHALF
IF (ZINT.LE.ZMIN) ZINT=ZMIN
DLY2=YINT-YE(I,J)
DLZ2=ZINT-ZE(I,J)
DLX22=DLS*DLS-DLY2*DLY2-DLZ2*DLZ2
IF (DLX22.LE.0.) DLY2=DLY2/2.
IF (DLX22.LE.0.) DLZ2=DLZ2/2.
DLX2=SQRT(DLS*DLS-DLY2*DLY2-DLZ2*DLZ2)
XE(I,J+1)=XE(I,J)+DLX2
YE(I,J+1)=YE(I,J)+DLY2
ZE(I,J+1)=ZE(I,J)+DLZ2
DX=XE(I,J+1)-XXX
DY=YE(I,J+1)-YYY
DZ=ZE(I,J+1)-ZZZ
J2=J+2
KP=K+1
IF (J2.GT.KP) GO TO 110
DO 80 JK=J2,KP
XE(I,JK)=XE(I,JK)+DX
YE(I,JK)=YE(I,JK)+DY
ZE(I,JK)=ZE(I,JK)+DZ
80 C
C .....
REWIND 4
DO 90 L=1,NSW1
KS=NELM(L)
WRITE (4) KS,(XE(L,M),YE(L,M),ZE(L,M),M=1,KS)
90 C
DO 100 L=1,NSW
KS=NNELM(L)
WRITE (4) KS,(XXE(L,H),YYE(L,M),ZZE(L,H),M=1,KS)
100 C
WRITE (4) NMAX,NNMAX,ZMIN,NCONTS
C .....
CONTINUE
110 C
CALCULATION OF THE COORDINATES OF WAKE ELEMENTS BY SATISFYING
FORCE-FREE CONDITION
CTL=0.5
DTL=1.-CTL

```

NLM1190
NLM1200
NLM1210
NLM1220
NLM1230
NLM1240
NLM1250
NLM1260
NLM1270
NLM1280
NLM1290
NLM1300
NLM1310
NLM1320
NLM1330
NLM1340
NLM1350
NLM1360
NLM1370
NLM1380
NLM1390
NLM1400
NLM1410
NLM1420
NLM1430
NLM1440
NLM1450
NLM1460
NLM1470
NLM1480
NLM1490
NLM1500
NLM1510
NLM1520
NLM1530
NLM1540
NLM1550
NLM1560
NLM1570

ORIGINAL PAGE IS
OF POOR QUALITY

```
NLM1580
NLM1590
NLM1600
NLM1610
NLM1620
NLM1630
NLM1640
NLM1650
NLM1660
NLM1670
NLM1680
NLM1690
NLM1700
NLM1710
CONNL1720
YNL1730
NLM1740
NLM1750
NLM1760
NLM1770
NLM1780
NLM1790
NLM1800
NLM1810
NLM1820
NLM1830
NLM1840
NLM1850
NLM1860
NLM1870
NLM1880
NLM1890
NLM1900
NLM1910
NLM1920
NLM1930
NLM1940
NLM1950
NLM1960

NCDN=0
DO 160 J=1,NNMAX
DO 160 I=2,NSW
NCT=I
K=NNELM(I)-1
IF (J.GT.K) GO TO 160
XXX=XXE(I,J+1)
YYY=YYE(I,J+1)
ZZZ=ZZE(I,J+1)
WLS=SQRT((XXE(I,J+1)-XXE(I,J))**2+(YYE(I,J+1)-YYE(I,J))**2+(ZZE(I,
1J+1)-ZZE(I,J))**2)
XEE=(XXE(I,J)+XXE(I,J+1))/2.
YEE=(YYE(I,J)+YYE(I,J+1))/2.
ZEE=(ZZE(I,J)+ZZE(I,J+1))/2.
CALL NEWVEL (C,THETP,XEE,YEE,ZEE,XN,YN,XTE,YLE,CONS,DUMMY,CONI,CONNL1720
1J,CONK,SI,NSW1,NCW,NWNG,CI,CJ,CK,XLE,UU,VV,NW,CPCW1,XCP,YCP,GAMA,
2LM)
UVW=SQRT(UU*UU+VV*VV+WW*WW)
IF (J.EQ.1) GO TO 130
VVA=CTL*VV/UVW
WVA=CTL*WW/UVW
DLY=VVA*WLS+DTL*(YYE(I,J+1)-YYE(I,J))
DLZ=WVA*WLS+DTL*(ZZE(I,J+1)-ZZE(I,J))
IF ((DLZ/WLS).GT.SINA) DLZ=WLS*SINA
YINT=YYE(I,J)+DLY
IF (YINT.LE.(YLE(2)/2.)) YINT=YLE(2)/2.
IF (YINT.GE.BHALF) YINT=BHALF
DLY2=YINT-YYE(I,J)
DLZ2=DLZ
DLX22=WLS*WLS-DLY2*DLY2-DLZ2*DLZ2
IF (DLX22.LE.0.) DLY2=DLY2/2.
IF (DLX22.LE.0.) DLZ2=DLZ2/2.
DLX2=SQRT(WLS*WLS-DLY2*DLY2-DLZ2*DLZ2)
XXE(I,J+1)=XXE(I,J)+DLX2
YYE(I,J+1)=YYE(I,J)+DLY2
ZZE(I,J+1)=ZZE(I,J)+DLZ2
DX=XXE(I,J+1)-XXX
DY=YYE(I,J+1)-YYY
DZ=ZZE(I,J+1)-ZZZ
```

```

J2=J+2
KP=K+1
IF (J2.GT.KP) GO TO 130
DO 120 JK=J2,KP
  XXE(I,JK)=XXE(I,JK)+DX
  YYE(I,JK)=YYE(I,JK)+DY
  ZZE(I,JK)=ZZE(I,JK)+DZ
120 CONTINUE
130 .....
C .....
REVIND 4
DO 140 L=1,MSW1
  KS=NELM(L)
  WRITE (4) KS,(XE(L,M),YE(L,M),ZE(L,M),M=1,KS)
140 .....
DO 150 L=1,MSW
  KS=NNELM(L)
  WRITE (4) KS,(XXE(L,M),YYE(L,M),ZZE(L,M),M=1,KS)
150 .....
C .....
160 CONTINUE
RETURN
C .....
170 FORMAT (//,59H TOTAL ABSOLUTE FORCE ACTING ON LEADING-EDGE FREE
ELEMENTS=F10.5)
END

```

```

NLM1970
NLM1980
NLM1990
NLM2000
NLM2010
NLM2020
NLM2030
NLM2040
NLM2050
NLM2060
NLM2070
NLM2080
NLM2090
NLM2100
NLM2110
NLM2120
NLM2130
NLM2140
NLM2150
NLM2160
NLM2170
NLM2180
NLM2190
NLM2200-

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16. Abstract <p>This document describes in detail the necessary information for using a computer program to predict distributed and total aerodynamic characteristics for low aspect-ratio wings with partial leading-edge separation. The flow is assumed to be steady and inviscid. The wing boundary condition is formulated by the Quasi-Vortex-Lattice method. The leading-edge separated vortices are represented by discrete free vortex elements which are aligned with the local velocity vector at mid-points to satisfy the force free condition. The wake behind the trailing-edge is also force free. The flow tangency boundary condition is satisfied on the wing, including the leading- and trailing-edges.</p> <p>The program is restricted to delta wings with zero thickness and no camber. It is written in Fortran language and runs on CDC 6600 Computer.</p>			
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