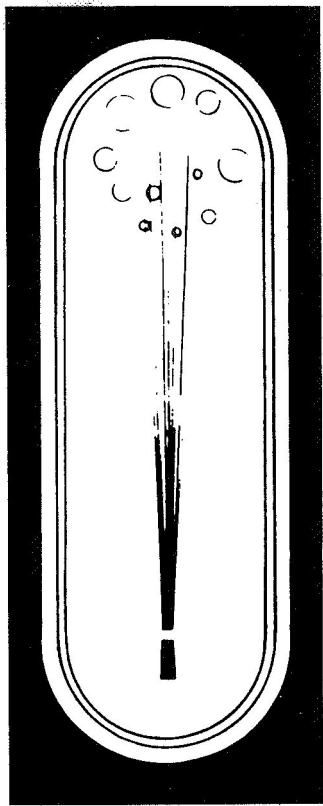


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FZA-450-3  
15 SEPTEMBER 1970



**CASE FILE  
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# **STUDY OF CRYOGENIC FLUID MIXING TECHNIQUES**

## **Final Report**

(JULY 1969-JULY 1970)

*Volume III - Computer Procedure for the Prediction of  
Stratification in Supercritical Oxygen Tanks*

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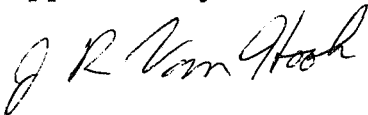
L. J. Poth

Prepared for the  
George C. Marshall Space Flight Center  
National Aeronautics and Space Administration  
Huntsville, Alabama

Under

Contract No. NAS8-24882

Approved by:



J. R. Van Hook  
Project Manager

Approved by:



R. A. Stevens  
Aerothermodynamics Group Engineer



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## F O R E W O R D

This document is Volume III of the final report on NASA Contract NAS8-24882, "Study of Cryogenic Propellant Stratification Reduction Techniques." The study was performed by the Fort Worth Division of General Dynamics Corporation for the George C. Marshall Space Flight Center of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. The program was conducted under the technical direction of Mr. T. W. Winstead of the MSFC Astronautics Laboratory. His assistance in the performance of this study is gratefully acknowledged.

The final reports consists of three volumes:

Volume I. Large-Scale Experimental Mixing Investigations and Liquid-Oxygen Mixer Design

Volume II. Large-Scale Mixing Data

Volume III. Computer Procedure for the Prediction of Stratification in Supercritical Oxygen Tanks

Volume I contains a presentation of the large-scale experimental investigation and liquid-oxygen mixer design study together with a summary of the important findings of the study. Volume II contains a presentation of the experimental data utilized in this study. Volume III describes the computer procedure developed during the study for the prediction of stratification development in supercritical oxygen tanks.



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## S E C T I O N 1

### I N T R O D U C T I O N A N D S U M M A R Y

The computer procedure described herein was developed and used during this study to predict the thermodynamic state of supercritical oxygen. This procedure, designated as General Dynamics Procedure SW6, is used to predict the transient pressure, density, temperature, and mass of supercritical oxygen stored under a "zero-gravity" environment in a spherical tank. Both temperature-stratified and -mixed cases have been analyzed. In the stratified case, only radial variations in the thermodynamic state are considered. The fluid is withdrawn from the center region of the tank. Environmental heating occurs at the outer tank wall. An internal electrical heater is used to control the fluid pressure in the tank.

For the mixed case (thermodynamic equilibrium), the thermodynamic state of the stored oxygen is established by overall mass and energy conservation along with an appropriate equation of state. In a similar manner, the thermodynamic state of the radially stratified case is defined by the laws of spacial conservation of mass, and energy, along with an equa-

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tion of state. These governing equations have been solved in an approximate fashion by the use of a finite-element, numerical solution. Although the results are valid for a compressible fluid, the stable time increment used is orders-of-magnitude greater than that usually required for the finite-difference solution of compressible flow. The large time step that can be used for this solution is a direct consequence of an assumption that the pressure is uniform throughout tank. Typically, the fluid behavior during a mission of 10 hours can be analyzed by the use of a few minutes of computer time.

The description of the computer program includes such information as typical error diagnosis, sample problem input and output data, and the computer program listing.

The equations solved by the computer program described herein are similar to those solved by Kamat (Reference 1) although the numerical procedure used differed appreciably from that of Kamat.



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## S E C T I O N 2

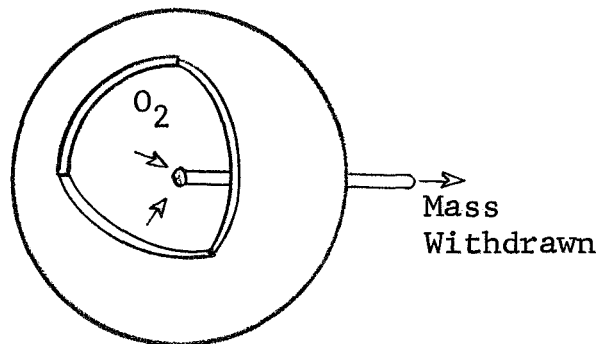
### P R O G R A M D E S C R I P T I O N

In this section, the program applications, the governing equations, which were numerically integrated, along with the appropriate boundary conditions are described. In addition, the finite-difference approximations resulting from the governing equations and the corresponding numerical procedure are discussed.

#### 2.1 PROGRAM APPLICATION

Computer program SW6 was written to predict the transient thermodynamic state (i.e., pressure, density, temperature) of a single-phase cryogen stored in a spherical tank under a zero-gravity environment with simultaneous environmental/electrical heating and fluid withdrawal (including venting). A sketch of the supercritical storage tank is shown below

Environmental and  
Electrical Heating



Supercritical Storage Tank

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Energy due to the environment or electrical heaters is assumed to be added at the outer tank boundaries. Mass withdrawal is assumed to take place at the center of the tank. The mass withdrawal rate due to venting is included if the tank pressure rises above a specified vent pressure.

Temperature, internal energy, enthalpy, and density gradients are assumed to exist only in the radial direction. The velocities developed in the tank due to heating and mass outflow are also considered to occur in the radial direction only.

The predictions of this program include:

1. Tank pressure history
2. Radial temperature distribution as a function of time
3. Radial density distribution as a function of time
4. Radial velocity distribution as a function of time
5. Stored mass history
6. Mass flow-rate history.

Other quantities that can be easily obtained from the computer output include:

7. Vented mass as a function of time
8. Electrical heater duty cycle, power requirements history, and total accumulated electrical heater power requirements
9. Mixer duty cycle
10. Energy added to the tank by the mixer operation.

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The program has the capability of plotting the first six items mentioned as a function of time and the second and third items as a function of radial position in the tank.

Some of the other capabilities and options of the program include

1. An option to use one of two different finite-difference equations of energy and mass
2. An option to use one of three different methods of defining the velocity at the boundary of each node,
3. An option to consider either an ideal gas with constant specific heats or a real fluid, with variable properties defined by thermodynamic tables.

Limitations of the program include:

1. One-dimensional (radial) property variations (temperature, density, and velocity)
2. Mass withdrawal at the tank center region
3. Heating at the tank wall.

## 2.2 GOVERNING EQUATIONS

The governing equations used as the basis for this program include the one-dimensional compressible form of the

- o continuity,
- o energy,
- o r-momentum, and
- o thermodynamic state equations or thermodynamic tables.

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The continuity equation is

$$\frac{\partial(\rho)}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (\rho u r^2) = 0$$

where  $\rho$  is the density

$u$  is the radial velocity

$r$  is the radial coordinate

$t$  is the time.

The energy equation is

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\rho e) = - \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (\rho h u r^2) + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (k r^2 \frac{\partial T}{\partial r})$$

where  $e$  is the specific internal energy

$h$  is the specific enthalpy

$T$  is the temperature

$k$  is the thermal conductivity.

The  $r$  momentum equation is

$$\rho \left[ \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \right] = \frac{4}{3} \mu \left[ \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2} + \frac{2}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} - \frac{2u}{r^2} \right] - \frac{\partial P}{\partial r}$$

where  $\mu$  is the dynamic viscosity

$P$  is the pressure.

In addition to the above equations, an equation of state or thermodynamic property table relating the internal energy and enthalpy to two independent properties (i.e.,  $\rho$  and  $P$ ) is required. The equation of state is

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$$\rho = P/ZRT$$

where Z is the compressibility

R is the gas constant.

For very low compressible flow (Mach number on the order of  $10^{-7}$ ), convective and viscous terms of the momentum equation can be neglected as can be shown by an order-of-magnitude analysis. The momentum equation reduces to

$$\rho \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial P}{\partial r} = 0$$

The above equation is coupled with the continuity equation to form a wave equation. Any sizeable pressure fluctuation propagates at the speed of sound and equalizes the tank pressure. Consequently, the pressure gradients are essentially zero. For the long storage times in which this prediction is applicable, the momentum equation reduces to a quasi-steady condition in which

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial r} = 0$$

This condition along with the continuity and energy equations and thermodynamic property tables serve as the basis for the numerical solution.

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#### 2.3 BOUNDARY CONDITIONS

The boundary conditions associated with this solution establishes the energy and mass fluxes across the inner and outer tank boundaries. On the inner surface three boundary conditions are applied:

1. The velocity,  $u(r_1, t)$ , is

$$u(r_1, t) = \dot{m}_0 / 4\pi r_1^2 \rho_1(r_1, t)$$

where  $\dot{m}_0$  is the mass utilization or venting rate

$r_1$  is the inner radius

$\rho_1$  is the outflow density

2. The heat transfer by conduction,  $q_1$ , is assumed to be zero; hence,

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial r}(r_1, t) = 0$$

3. The energy transfer,  $E'$ , by convection at  $(r_1, t)$  is

$$E' = h(r_1, t)u(r_1, t)\rho(r_1, t)4\pi r_1^2$$

Three boundary conditions are also applied to the outer tank surface at  $(r_t, t)$ :

1. The velocity,  $u(r_t, t)$ , is zero
2. The heat transfer by conduction is

$$Q = 4\pi r_t^2 \frac{k\partial T}{\partial r}(r_t, t)$$

where  $Q$  is the total electrical and/or environmental heating,  $k$  is the thermal conductivity.



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Thus the transient behavior of the fluid in the tank is completely defined by (1) the equations of continuity, energy and momentum (uniform pressure within the fluid at a given time) and equation of state (thermodynamic tables), (2) the initial conditions in terms of density and pressure, and (3) the boundary conditions defined in terms of the mass flow at the tank center and heat transfer at the tank walls.

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### 2.4 FINITE-DIFFERENCE EQUATIONS

The finite-difference equations derived in this subsection satisfy energy and mass conservation on a finite-size element. As a result, the form of the difference equations differs somewhat from those that are conventionally obtained from use of a Taylor series-type expansion of the governing equations.

#### 2.4.1 Cell Description

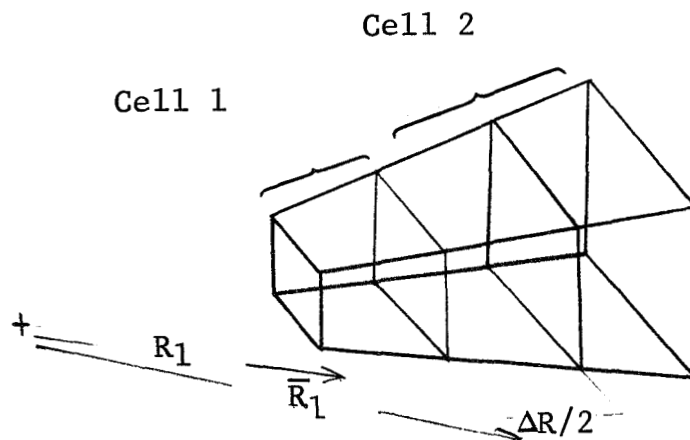
In order to facilitate the derivation of the finite element equations, a description of the cells and the corresponding mass and energy storage in each cell along with energy and mass flow across the cell boundaries is presented. In the description of the elemental cells, the cell geometry and flow areas are also defined. A description of three means of defining the cell boundary velocities is presented. Finally, conservation of mass and energy is applied to establish the finite element equations.

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## 2.4.1.1 Cell Geometry

The cell geometry used in the finite-element solution is shown in the sketch below. The element or cell is described in spherical coordinates for a unit solid angle or steradian. The energy and mass flow is assumed to take place in the radial direction only. The inner tank boundary consists of the spherical surface of radius  $R_1$ . The last cell,  $n$ , is bounded on the outer edge by a spherical surface which consists of the tank wall. The first cell, of thickness  $\Delta R/2$ , is bounded by the outer spherical surface of radius  $R = \bar{R}_1$ . The interior cells, 2 to  $n-1$ , are of thickness  $\Delta R$  and each cell,  $i$ , is bounded on the inner spherical surface by  $\bar{R}_{i-1}$  and on the outer surface by  $\bar{R}_i$ .

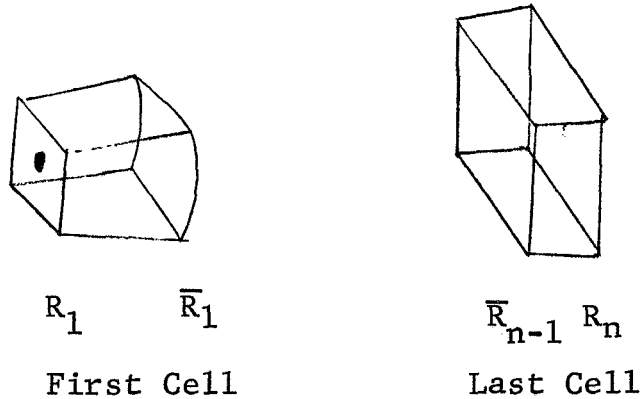


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## Cell Flow Area

The cell flow area per unit solid angle is defined at the inner radius,  $R_1$ , and the outer tank radius,  $R_n$ , for the first and last cells, respectively. The outer boundary area of the first cell is defined at  $\bar{R}_1$  and the inner boundary of the last cell is defined at  $\bar{R}_{n-1}$  as shown below.



The inner and outer flow area at the first cell boundaries are

$$\bar{A}_1 = R_1^2 \quad \text{and} \quad \bar{A}_1 = \bar{R}_1^2$$

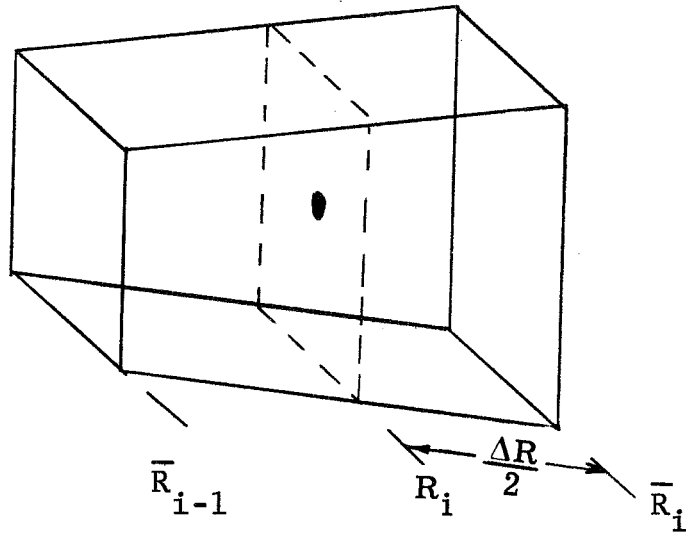
respectively. The inner and outer flow areas at the boundaries of the last cell are

$$\bar{A}_{n-1} = \bar{R}_{n-1}^2 \quad \text{and} \quad \bar{A}_n = R_n^2$$

respectively.

For an interior cell, sketched below, the inner area is

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given by

$$\bar{A}_{i-1} = \bar{R}_{i-1}^2$$

and the outer area by

$$\bar{A}_i = R_i^2$$

where

$$\bar{R}_i = R_i + \Delta R/2$$

Cell Volume

The volume per unit solid angle ( $4\pi$  steradians for the sphere) of the first cell is given by

$$\text{VOL}(1) = \frac{1}{3} ( \bar{R}_1^3 - R_1^3 )$$

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and for the last cell by

$$\text{VOL}(n) = \frac{1}{3} (R_{n-1}^3 - R_n^3)$$

The volume of each interior cell is also defined per steradian as

$$\text{VOL}(i) = \frac{1}{3} (\bar{R}_i^3 - \bar{R}_{i-1}^3)$$

where

$$\bar{R}_i = R_i + \Delta R/2$$

The tank volume,  $V_t$ , is given by

$$V_t = \frac{4\pi}{3} (R_n^3 - R_1^3)$$

It can be easily shown from the above equations that the summation of the cell volumes equals the tank volume since each  $\bar{R}_i^3$  cancels in the summation.

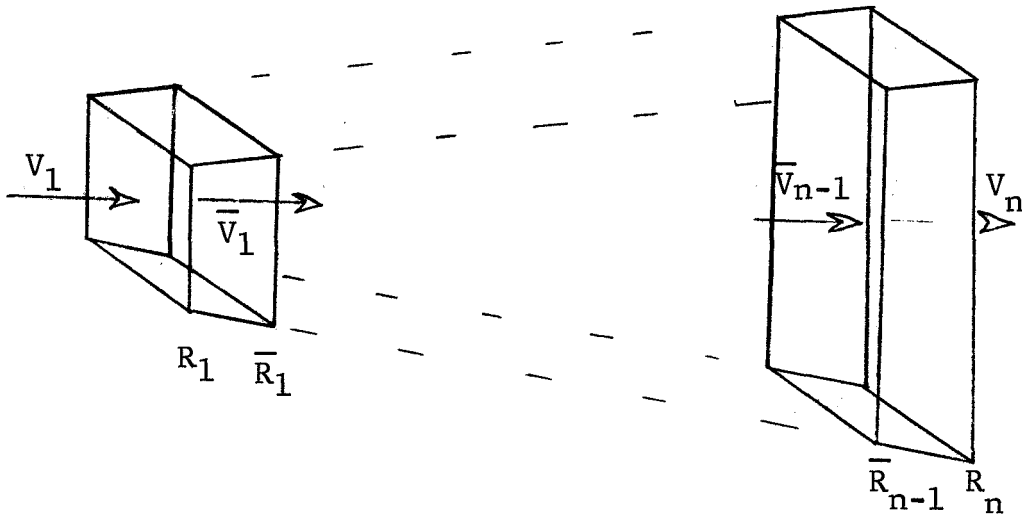
Another representation of the cell volumes and areas is used as an option in the computer procedure. The volume representation, however, does not sum to the exact tank volume. Hence this option, which is derived from the finite-difference equation, is not recommended.



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2.4.1.2 Velocities at Cell Boundaries

The velocity is defined at each cell boundary. For the first and last cells the velocities are shown in the sketch at the appropriate boundaries



The velocity at the inner boundary of the first cell is

$$V_1 = \dot{m}_0 / (4 \pi R_1^2 \rho_1)$$

where  $\dot{m}_0$ , the mass flow rate into the tank and  $\rho_1$ , the inflow density, are computer input quantities representing either the utilization rate (negative  $\dot{m}_0$ ) and/or the vent rate (also negative  $\dot{m}_0$ ).

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The velocity at the outer boundary of the first cell is established by one of three options:

1. The arithmetic average between cell 1 and 2

$$\bar{V}_1 = (V_1 + V_2)/2$$

2. The area-weighted arithmetic average,

$$\bar{V}_1 = (R_1^2 V_1 + R_2^2 V_2)/2 (\bar{R}_1)^2 \quad \text{or}$$

3. A computer iteration process by which the boundary velocity is varied in such a manner that the pressure between the cells adjacent to the boundary is converged to within a specified pressure difference.

The velocity of the inner boundary of the last cell is given by a similar set of options:

1.  $\bar{V}_{n-1} = (V_{n-1} + V_n)/2$

2.  $\bar{V}_{n-1} = (\bar{R}_{n-1}^2 V_{n-1} + R_n^2 V_n)/2 \bar{R}_{n-1}^2$

3. A pressure relaxing iteration process.

The velocity at the outer boundary of the last cell is assumed equal to zero.

The velocity of the inner boundaries of the interior cells is similarly given by

1.  $\bar{V}_{i-1} = (V_{i-1} + V_i)/2$

2.  $\bar{V}_{i-1} = (\bar{R}_{i-1}^2 V_{i-1} + R_i^2 V_i)/2 (\bar{R}_{i-1})^2$

3. A pressure iteration process.

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The velocity at the outer boundary of the interior cells is given by

1.  $\bar{V}_i = (V_i + V_{i+1})/2$
2.  $\bar{V}_i = (V_i R_i^2 + V_{i+1} R_{i+1}^2)/2 R_i^2$
3. A pressure iteration process.

#### 2.4.1.3 Cell Mass

The cell mass,  $M_i$ , of the two boundary and the interior cells is given by

$$M_i = \text{VOL}(i) \rho_i$$

where  $\rho_i$  is the density of the  $i$ th cell and  $\text{VOL}(i)$  is the cell volume.

The tank mass,  $M_t$ , may be calculated by

$$M_t = \sum_{i=1}^n \text{VOL}(i) \rho_i$$

or by

$$M_t = V_t \rho_m$$

where  $V_t$  is the tank volume, and

$\rho_m$  is the mean density

The new mean density,  $\rho_m$ , is calculated after one time step,  $\Delta t$ , by

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$$\rho_m = (M_t + \dot{m} \Delta t) / V_t$$

or by

$$\rho_m = \sum_{i=1}^n (\rho_i \text{VOL}(i)) / V_t$$

### 2.4.1.4 Cell Energy

The energy,  $E_i$ , stored in the  $i$ th cell is given by

$$E_i = \text{VOL}(i) \rho_i e_i$$

where

$e_i$  is the specific internal energy.

The specific internal energy, calculated initially by the computer procedure, is based on thermodynamic tables of temperature and enthalpy as dependent variables and pressure and density as independent variables. For an initial pressure and density, the enthalpy,  $h_i$ , at each cell is calculated. The internal energy,  $e_i$ , is then calculated by the equation

$$e_i = h_i - P_i / \rho_i$$

Thereafter, a new value of the specific internal energy,  $e_i$ , of each cell is calculated by the use of the finite-element form of the energy equation.

The total internal energy,  $E_t$ , is given by

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$$E_t = \sum_{i=1}^n \text{VOL}(i) \rho_i e_i$$

and also by

$$E_t = V_t \rho_m e_m$$

where  $\rho_m$  and  $e_m$  are mean quantities.

The new mean internal energy,  $e'_m$ , is given by

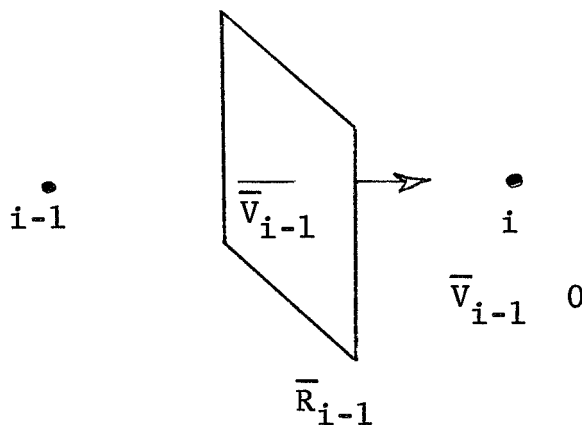
$$e'_m = (E_t + \dot{m} h_1 \Delta t) / \rho_m V_t$$

where  $h_1$  is the enthalpy of the first cell.

## 2.4.1.5 Boundary Mass Flow Rate

The mass flow rate across both cell boundaries is defined by use of a convention to ensure mass conservation and numerical stability.

For the inner boundary of the  $i$ th cell shown below,



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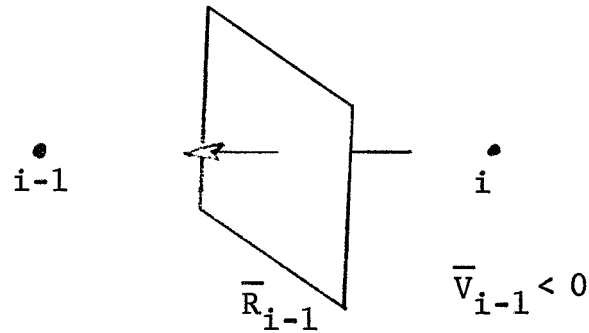
the mass flow rate per solid angle for  $\bar{V}_{i-1} > 0$  is

$$\bar{m}_{i-1} = (\rho_{i-1}) \bar{V}_{i-1} \bar{A}_{i-1}$$

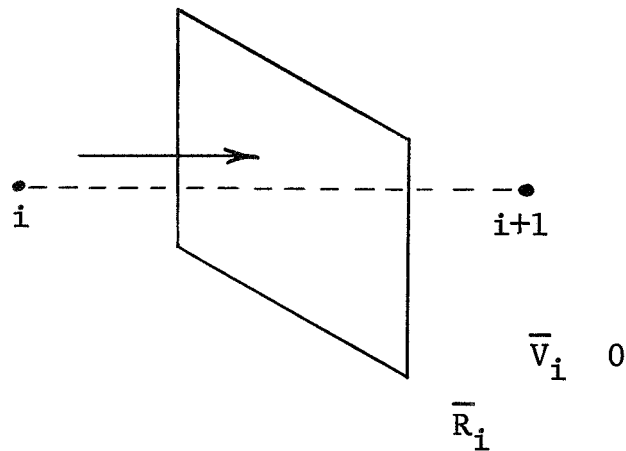
For  $\bar{V}_{i-1} < 0$ , the mass flow rate per solid angle is

$$\bar{m}_{i-1} = (\rho_i) \bar{V}_{i-1} \bar{A}_{i-1}$$

Note that the density used is evaluated at the "tail" side of the velocity arrow, as illustrated in the above and below sketches.



For the outer cell boundaries, the mass flow rate,  $\bar{m}_i$ , is shown below for  $\bar{V}_i > 0$





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and is given by

$$\dot{\bar{m}}_i = \rho_i \bar{V}_i \bar{A}_i$$

For  $\bar{V}_i < 0$ , the mass flow rate,  $\dot{\bar{m}}_i$ , is given by

$$\dot{\bar{m}}_i = \rho_{i+1} \bar{V}_i \bar{A}_i$$

The mass flow rate across the inner boundary of the first cell is

$$\dot{m}_1 = \dot{m}_0 / 4\pi$$

where  $\dot{m}_0$  is the total mass flow rate into the tank.

The mass flow rate across the nth cell outer boundary (i.e., the tank wall) is zero.

### 2.4.1.6 Boundary Energy Flow

The flow of energy across the cell boundaries is in the form of convection and the conduction. The convection of energy across the inner boundary of the first cell is given by

$$\dot{E}_1 = V_1 A_1 (\rho_1 h_1) \text{ for } V_1 < 0,$$

where  $h_1$  is the specific enthalpy of the first cell.

The convection of energy across the outer boundary of the first cell is given by

$$\dot{E}_1 = \bar{V}_1 \bar{A}_1 (\rho_1 h_1) \text{ for } \bar{V}_1 > 0$$

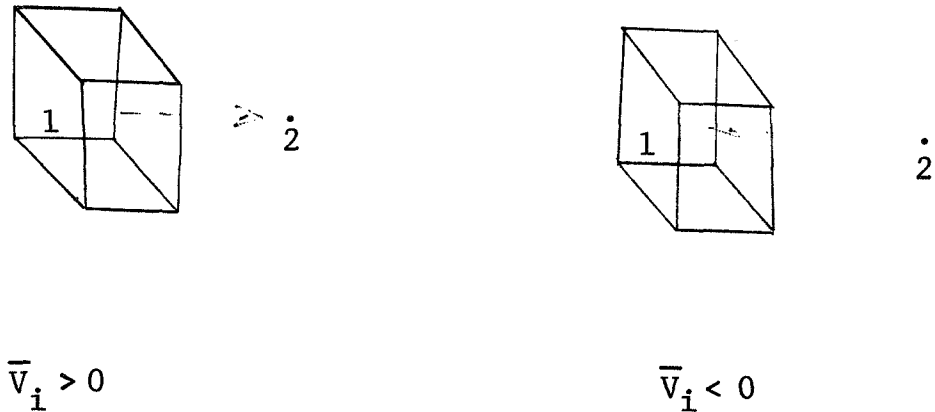
and

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$$\dot{\bar{E}}_1 = \bar{V}_1 \bar{A}_1 (\rho_2 h_2) \quad \text{for } \bar{V}_1 < 0$$

as illustrated in the sketch below:



Here again, the thermodynamic properties,  $\rho h$ , being convected are evaluated at the cell upstream or at the "tail" of the velocity vector.

The energy convected across the outer boundary of the last cell is zero because of the presence of the tank wall. The energy convected across the inner boundary of the last cell is given by

$$\dot{\bar{E}}_{n-1} = \bar{V}_{n-1} \bar{A}_{n-1} (\rho_{n-1} h_{n-1})$$

for  $\bar{V}_{n-1} > 0$  and

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$$\bar{E}_{n-1} = \bar{V}_{n-1} \bar{A}_{n-1} (\rho_n h_n)$$

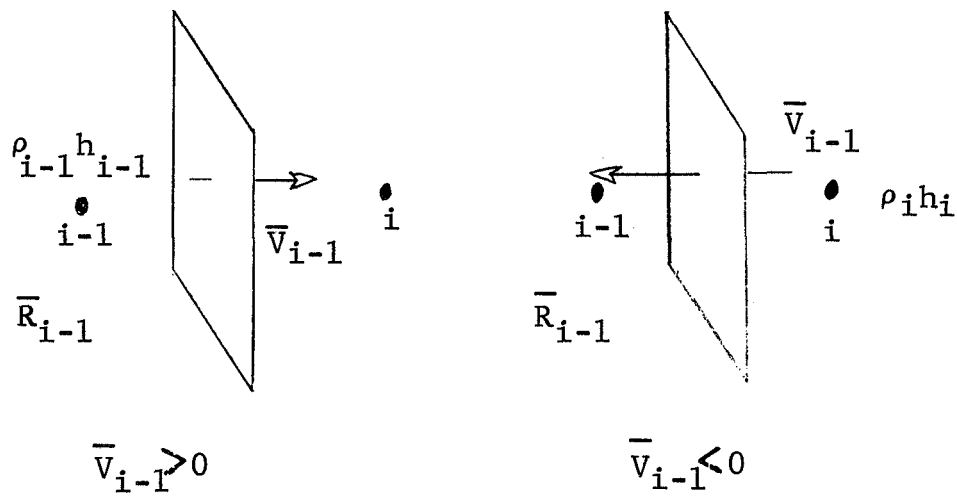
for  $\bar{V}_{n-1} < 0$ .

Similar equations for the convective energy across the inner boundary or each interior cell may be expressed as

$$\bar{E}_{i-1} = \bar{V}_{i-1} \bar{A}_{i-1} (\rho_{i-1} h_i)$$

for  $\bar{V}_{i-1} > 0$ .

The sketch below shows the inner boundary for each interior cell,  $i$ :



For the outer boundary of each interior cell, the convective energy flow is

$$\bar{E}_i = \bar{V}_i \bar{A}_i (\rho_i h_i)$$

for  $\bar{V}_i > 0$  and

$$\bar{E}_i = \bar{V}_i \bar{A}_i (\rho_{i+1} h_{i+1})$$

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for  $\bar{V}_i < 0$ .

In addition to the convective energy flow across each cell boundary, heat transfer by thermal conduction is present. The rate of energy conducted from the first cell across the boundary at the average radius,  $\bar{R}_1$  is

$$\bar{Q}_1 = -K \bar{A}_1 (T_2 - T_1) / \Delta R$$

where K is the thermal conductivity.

In this analysis, the energy conducted across the inner tank boundary is assumed to be zero. The rate of energy conducted into the last cell is

$$\bar{Q}_{n-1} = -K \bar{A}_{n-1} (T_n - T_{n-1}) / \Delta R.$$

The rate of energy added to the last cell takes into account the rate of energy added along the tank boundaries by environmental and/or electrical heater sources. In a similar manner, the energy crossing the inner boundary of cell i is

$$\bar{Q}_{i-1} = -K \bar{A}_{i-1} (T_i - T_{i-1}) / \Delta R$$

and the energy crossing the outer boundary of cell i is

$$\bar{Q}_i = -K \bar{A}_i (T_{i+1} - T_i) / \Delta R$$

### 2.4.2 Conservation of Mass

The finite-element description of the cell properties given

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in Subsection 2.4.1 serve as the basis for the development of the conservation characteristics in space and time. For any cell,  $i$ , the change in the amount of mass stored is equal to the summation of the mass rate of flow at the boundaries multiplied by the time interval. In mathematical form, the conservation of mass for the interior cells is written as

$$\rho_i \text{ VOL}(i) - \rho_i \text{ VOL}(i) = \Delta t (\bar{\dot{m}}_i - \bar{\dot{m}}_{i-1})$$

For the first and last cells, similar equations may be written as

$$\rho_1 \text{ VOL}(1) - \rho_1 \text{ VOL}(1) = \Delta t (\bar{\dot{m}}_1 - \bar{\dot{m}}_2)$$

and

$$\rho_n \text{ VOL}(n) - \rho_n \text{ VOL}(n) = \Delta t \bar{\dot{m}}_{n-1}$$

The primed densities are at the time,  $t + \Delta t$ .

The new density may be determined, giving for the  $i$ th cell

$$\rho_i = \rho_i + \Delta t (\bar{\dot{m}}_i - \bar{\dot{m}}_{i+1})/\text{VOL}(i)$$

The mass flow rate across the boundaries have been defined previously for boundary velocities greater than and less than zero. In a similar manner, the densities at the new time,  $t + \Delta t$ , for the first and last cells are

$$\rho_1 = \rho_1 + \Delta t (\bar{\dot{m}}_1 - \bar{\dot{m}}_1)/\text{VOL}(1)$$

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and

$$\rho_n = \rho_n + \Delta t (\bar{m}_{n-1}) / \text{VOL}(n)$$

The three above equations are used in the computer solution.

### 2.4.3 Conservation of Energy

The finite element form of the energy equation which is used in the computer solution for the internal energy and temperature of each cell is based upon the basic cell characteristics previously derived. The change in energy of the ith interior cell is equal to the net energy convected and conducted across the cell boundaries and is given by

$$(\rho'_i e'_i - \rho_i e_i) \text{VOL}(i) = \Delta t (\bar{E}_{i-1} - \bar{E}_i) + \Delta t (\bar{Q}_{i-1} - \bar{Q}_i)$$

where  $\bar{E}_i$  and  $\bar{Q}_i$  are the energies convected and conducted across the boundary at  $R = \bar{R}_i$ . Similar expressions can be written for energy conservation for the first and last cells.

The new specific internal energy at the time  $t + \Delta t$  for the ith interior cell is

$$e'_i = \rho_i e_i / \rho'_i + \Delta t (\bar{E}_{i-1} - \bar{E}_i) / \rho'_i \text{VOL}(i) + \Delta t (\bar{Q}_{i-1} - \bar{Q}_i) / \rho'_i \text{VOL}(i)$$

The specific internal energies at the time  $t + \Delta t$  for the first and last cells are, respectively,

$$e'_1 = \rho_1 e_1 / \rho'_1 + \Delta t (\bar{E}_{i-1} - \bar{E}_1 + \bar{Q}_{i-1} - \bar{Q}_1) / \rho'_1 \text{VOL}(i)$$



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and

$$e'_n = \rho_n e_n / \rho'_n + \Delta t (\bar{E}_{n-1} + \bar{Q}_{i-1} - Q_i) / \rho'_n \text{ VOL}(i)$$

The new internal energy along with the new density at each cell defines the thermodynamic state of each cell. A thermodynamic table is nominally used (pressure and density as independent variables and temperature and enthalpy as dependent variables) along with an iteration procedure to establish the pressure and temperature of each cell. The computer procedure possesses an option which permits the specific heat at constant volume to be used to calculate the new temperature for the case of an ideal gas. The ideal gas equation (corrected by use of a constant compressibility factor) is then used in this option to calculate a new pressure at each cell.

Once the new temperature and pressure is calculated at each cell an iteration process is initiated to relax the pressure gradients in the tank to zero or a very small value before the calculations for the next time step ( $t+2 \Delta t$ ) are initiated. In order to relax the nonuniformities in the tank pressure, cell boundary flow is assumed as described in Subsection 2.4.5.

#### 2.4.4 Thermodynamic Tables/Equation of State

The thermodynamic tables provide a relation between any two thermodynamic variables (i.e.,  $p$  and  $\rho$ ) and any remaining

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variable,  $e, T$ , or  $h$ . The equation of state as used in this program calculates the compressibility factor,  $Z(\rho, P)$ , by

$$Z(\rho, P) = P / \rho RT$$

where  $T = T(\rho, P)$  is found by interpolating tabular values of a thermodynamic table. The compressibility factor in this program is used for the ideal gas case and is not varied with time.

### 2.5 STABILITY CONSIDERATIONS

A conventional stability criterion is used to establish the time increment. There is a characteristic stable time for each cell which is given by

$$\Delta t_{si} = \left[ \frac{2a}{\Delta R^2} + \left| \frac{V_i}{\Delta R} \right| \right]^{-1}$$

where

$a$  is the thermal diffusivity

$V_i$  is the node velocity

$\Delta R$  is the distance between cells.

The stable time increment used is the minimum value of  $\Delta t_{si}$  as calculated for each cell. The actual time step used is some fraction,  $TF$ , of the minimum stable time step,

$$\Delta t = TF (\text{Minimum } \Delta t_{si})$$

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#### 2.6 NUMERICAL PROCEDURE

The numerical procedure utilizes a forward marching technique in time to obtain the thermodynamic state history of the supercritical oxygen. The program consists of data input, problem initialization, new state calculations and a printout/plotting procedure.

After the data is read in the initialization technique includes

1. the calculation of the volume of the tank and of each cell,
2. the determination of the initial temperature, internal energy, enthalpy, and mass of the tank as a whole and of each cell, and
3. the initialization of the velocity distribution.

The new state calculations include

4. the calculation of the new densities at each cell by the use of the continuity equation,
5. the calculation of the new specific internal energy at each cell by the use of the energy equation,
6. the determination of the pressure and temperature of each cell by use of thermodynamic tables of the new densities and internal energies and
7. the relaxation of any pressure non-uniformities by allowing for mass flow in the direction opposite to the pressure gradient.

Steps 4 through 7 are repeated as often as necessary to reduce any pressure difference to less than a specified input value.

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The results are printed out and the time is updated.

Various checks may be performed with the optional outputs from this program. The stored mass in the tank and total internal energy is evaluated in three ways to insure accurate predictions. It has been established that mass and energy is conserved at each cell in the tank and in the whole tank. In addition it has been established as described in the method of solution that the tabular thermodynamic state is satisfied at each node for the stratified case and for the complete tank in the case of thermal equilibrium.

The computer procedure consists of one main program and four subroutines. The subroutines include

DATCHK  
INTERP  
NEWQUA  
SIMPLT  
SC102

DATCHK checks the input data for errors and inconsistencies. The principle check is made on input data for the plot option.

INTERP uses the thermodynamic table to calculate values of the temperature and enthalpy from input values of density and pressure.

NEWQUA calculates the values of the pressure, velocity, temperature, internal energy, density, at a new time step from the old values.

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SIMPLT permits a group of 8 curves to be plotted on the one graph.

SC102 permits each curve on a graph to be plotted by the use of the "scores package" for the Stromberg Carlson 4020 plotter.

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#### 2.7 OPTIONAL CONDITIONS

Various options in the computer procedure include

1. ideal gas assumption
2. conventional form of the finite difference equations
3. method by which velocity at boundaries are evaluated
4. plotting option

The use of these options are described in Section 3.

The option using the conventional form of the finite difference equation is not recommended since exact mass and energy conservation is not achieved, even though the finite difference equations are written in "conservative form" as described by Torrance in Reference 2.

Linear average of the velocity across the boundary is not recommended.

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### S E C T I O N 3

#### I N P U T D A T A

The input data consist of thermodynamic property library data, physical property data and control numbers.

#### 3.1 LIBRARY DATA

The library data consist of densities, temperatures, enthalpies, and pressures.  $J1$  values of temperature, enthalpy, and pressure are read in for each density. In all,  $I1$  values of density are read in. The library data are as follows:

$I1, J1$

$\rho(1)$

$T(1,1), H(1,1), P(1,1), T(1,2), H(1,2), P(1,2)$

$T(1,3), H(1,3), P(1,3), T(1,4), H(1,4), P(1,4)$

$T(1,J1), H(1,J1), P(1,J1)$

(2)

$T(2,1), H(2,1), P(2,1), T(2,2), H(2,2), P(2,2)$

$T(2,I1), H(2,I1), P(2,I1)$

⋮

⋮

⋮

⋮

$\rho(I1)$

$T(I1,1), H(I1,1), P(I1,1), T(I1,2), H(I1,2), P(I1,2)$

⋮

⋮

$T(I1,J1), H(I1,J1), P(I1,J1)$

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where

$T(I,J)$  is a library table temperature,  $^{\circ}R$

$H(I,J)$  is a library table enthalpy, Btu/lb

$P(I,J)$  is a library table pressure, psia

The two indices,  $I_1$  and  $J_1$ , are read in on the first card and have a field width of five spaces (2I5) and must be right-adjusted.

The second library card is used to read in the first two sets of temperatures, enthalpies and pressures with a 6E10.0 format statement. The first temperature, including decimal, occupies the first 10 spaces, the first enthalpy occupies the next 10 spaces, etc., up to 60 spaces. The additional sets of  $T$ ,  $H$ ,  $P$  for the first density are read in on subsequent cards.

3.2 PROBLEM DATA

The problem data consist of the appropriate physical quantities for the problem along with required control numbers. Each problem data card is discussed below.

First Card Six values of the problem data are read in with a field width of 10 spaces (columns):

0	10	20	30	40	50	60
$Q_e$		$\dot{m}_O$	$\Delta R$	$P$	$P_{max}$	$R_1$



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where  $Q_e$  is the environment heating, Btu/sec

$\dot{m}_o$  is the main flow into the tank, lb/sec

$\Delta R$  is the radial distance between nodes, ft

$\Delta P$  is the pressure difference, psi, to which two adjacent cells are relaxed

$P_{max}$  is the maximum tank pressure, psi

$R_1$  is the radius at the center of the tank (inner tank boundary), ft

Second Card Six values are read in with a 10 space field

width:

	10	20	30	40	50	60
$R_M$		$\mu$	$k$	TF		$t$

where  $R_M$  is the tank radius, ft

$\mu$  is the dynamic viscosity,  $lb_m/ft \text{ sec}$

$k$  is the thermal conductivity,  $Btu/^\circ R\text{-sec-ft}$

TF is the fraction of the stable time step

$t$  is the initial time increment, sec

$\rho$  is the initial density,  $lb_m/ft^3$

Third Card Six values are read in:

	10	20	30	40	50	60
P		$R_G$	$c_p$	$c_v$	$t_i$	$\dot{m}_v$

where P is the initial pressure, psia

$R_G$  is the gas constant,  $lb_f \text{ ft}/^\circ R \text{ lb}_m$

$c_p$  is the specific heat at constant pressure,  $Btu/lb \text{ }^\circ R$

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$c_v$  is the specific heat at constant volume, Btu/lb-°R

$t_i$  is the initial time, seconds

$\dot{m}_v$  is the initial vent rate, lbs/sec (negative for outflow)

Fourth Card The six values read in are

10	20	30	40	50	60
$Q_h$	$Q_m$	$P_{vo}$	$P_{vc}$	$P_{ho}$	$P_{hf}$

where  $Q_h$  is the electrical heating in Btu/sec

$Q_m$  is the heat added to the tank by mixer operation in Btu/sec

$P_{vo}$  is the pressure in psia at which the vent valve is open

$P_{vc}$  is the pressure in psia at which the vent valve is closed

$P_{ho}$  is the pressure in psia at which the heater is turned on

$P_{hf}$  is the pressure in psia at which the heater is turned off

Fifth Card The four values read in are

10	20	30	40	50	60
$DT_{mo}$	$DT_{mf}$	CT	PC	-	-

where  $DT_{mo}$  is the temperature difference in the tank at which the mixer is turned on

$DT_{mf}$  is the temperature difference in the tank at which the mixer is turned off

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CT is the max computer time in one hundreds of a second

PC is a fraction increase in the pressure used for derivatives obtained from the thermodynamic tables

#### Sixth Card

5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60
IM	NCOUT	NC2	NC7	IDM	NTIMEM	IMIX	IHET	IVENT	NC3	NC4	NC6

where IM is the number of cells

NCOUT is a control number, if equal to 1 uses average velocities across cell boundaries

NC2 is a control number, if equal to 1 uses constant density at all nodes

NC7 is a control number, if equal to 1 uses the exact cell volumes.

IDM is the maximum number of pressure iterations per time step

NTIMEM is the maximum number of time steps

IMIX is set equal to 1 for initial mixing, 0 for no initial mixing

IHET is initially set to 1 for the heater on, 0 for heater off

IVENT is initially set to 1 for venting, 0 for nonventing

NC3 is a control number, if equal to 1, the initial densities are read in.

NC4 is a control number, if equal to 1 uses a constant specific heat and compressibility

NC6 is a control number, if equal to 1 uses boundary velocities rather than velocities at the center of the cell

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7th Card The variables using a field width of 5 spaces each

(12I5)

5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50 55 60

NFI NWO NW1 NW2 NW3 NW4 NPC1 INPRIN NTT NW5

where NFI is a control number, if = 1, plots each curve of graph I on separate graph

NWO is a control number, if = 1, writes calculated values of specific heat

NW1 is a control number, if = 1, writes the mass flux across each cell boundary

NW2 is a control number, if = 1, writes the specific heat and compressibility

NW3 is a control number, if = 1, writes the mass flux across each boundary

NW4 is a control number, if = 1, writes the output of Subroutine Interp (Thermodynamic Table Interpolation subroutine)

NPC1 is a control number, if = 1, plots the results

INPRIN is the number of time steps between printing

NTT is the number of pair of points of the drain history

NW5 is a control number, which when set equal to 1, writes the input of quantities to Subroutine Simplt.

Card 8 through 15 These cards are for plotting the results

5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40

KXI( )	KYI(1)	NUS(1)	NGR(1)	NCC(1)	JN(1)	JTN(1)
KXI(2)	KYI(2)	NUS(2)	NGR(2)	NCC(2)	JN(2)	JTN(2)
KXI(8)	KYI(8)	NUS(8)	NGR(8)	NCC(8)	JN(8)	JTN(8)

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where  $KXI(I) = 0$  for a linear abscissa scale and 1 for a logarithmic scale

$KYI(I) = 0$  for a linear ordinate and 1 for a logarithmic ordinate scale

$NVS(I) = 1$  for point plots, 2 for points connected with straight line

$NGR(I) =$  is the graph number to be plotted

$NCC(I) =$  the number of curves on each plot

$JN(I) =$  the cell number to be plotted on the curves

$JTN(I) =$  the time steps to be plotted.

Card 16 through 19 History of mass flow into the tank can be specified by these cards. The field width is 10 spaces, with 6 quantities per card as shown below:

10	20	30	40	50	60
$\dot{m}_1$	$t_1$	$\dot{m}_2$	$t_2$	$\dot{m}_3$	$t_3$
10	20	30	40	50	60
				$\dot{m}_{NTT}$	$t_{NTT}$

where  $\dot{m}$  is the mass flow rate in pounds/hr

$t$  is the time in hours and

NTT is the number of  $(\dot{m}, t)$  pairs



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### S E C T I O N 4

### E R R O R D I A G N O S I S

The two means of diagnosing input data and program errors are

1. Error messages and
2. Optional printout

The error messages are self-explanatory. For example, in Subroutine Newqua, if the absolute value of the pressure difference between two adjacent cells is not less than a specified input value, the following message is printed out:

'Iterations did not converge in IDM steps'.

IDM is the maximum number of iterations specified by the input data.

For the Subroutine Interp, if the value of either a given pressure or density cannot be found in the thermodynamic table, the following message is printed:

'Enthalpy is outside of density library data' or

'Enthalpy is outside of pressure library data'.

Almost all pertinent intermediate data may be obtained by the use of the proper input data control numbers described in Section 3.





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## S E C T I O N 5

### P R O B L E M T I M I N G

A typical SW6 computer run will calculate the transient thermodynamic state of supercritical oxygen for a period of real time of about 10 hours using about 1 minute of computer time with a distance between nodes of 0.1 ft and an outflow velocity of  $10^{-1}$  ft/hour. Generally the computer time will increase as the inverse of the square of the distance between nodes and as the outflow velocity is increased.



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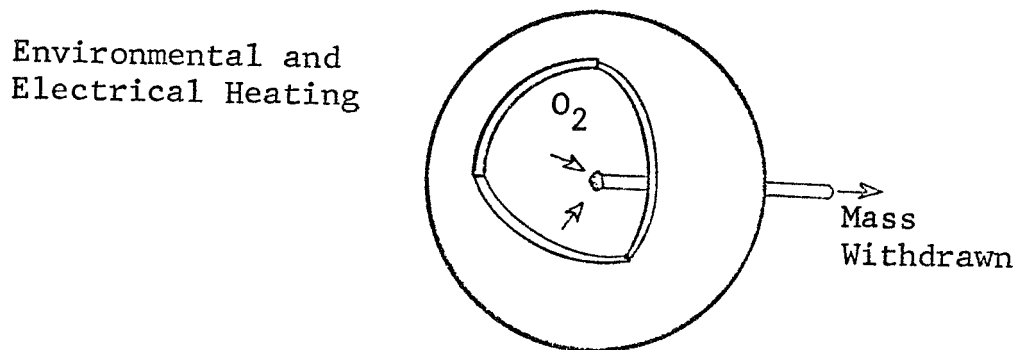
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## S E C T I O N 6

### S A M P L E P R O B L E M

#### 6.1 PROBLEM DESCRIPTION

The following sample problem consists of environmental heating, mass withdrawal and electrical heating of super-critical oxygen stored in a low gravity space environment. The pressure history, temperature and density distributions are predicted. A sketch of the tank is shown below:



Some of the most pertinent parameters are

1. Environment heating,  $Q_e = 0.0$  Btu/sec
2. Withdrawal rate,  $\dot{m}_o = -1.0$  pounds/hr
3. Distance between nodes,  $R = 0.1$  Ft
4. Minimum Radius,  $R_1 = 0.1$  Ft
5. Maximum Radius,  $R_m = 1.$  ft
6. Initial density,  $\rho = 55$  lb/ft<sup>3</sup>

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7. Initial Pressure,  $P = 870$  psia
8. Electrical Heater Power,  $P_h = 0.166$  Btu/sec
9. Vent Valves open pressure,  $P_{vo} = 2500$  psia
10. Vent valve close pressure,  $P_{vc} = 2400$  psia
11. Heater on pressure,  $P_{ho} = 860$  psia
12. Heater off pressure,  $P_{ho} = 1000$  psia

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### 6.2 LIBRARY DATA

The sample library data is shown below.

18	12						003557L010001
0.3+00							003557L010002
1.64+02	9.175+01	1.575+01	2.068+02	1.0125+02	2.0+01		003557L010003
2.25+02	1.055+02	2.2+01	2.5+02	1.11+02	2.475+01		003557L010004
3.0+02	1.215+02	2.975+01	3.5+02	1.325+02	3.5+01		003557L010005
4.0+02	1.435+02	4.0+01	4.5+02	1.545+02	4.55+01		003557L010006
5.0+02	1.6575+02	5.05+01	5.5+02	1.7675+02	5.55+01		003557L010007
6.0+02	1.8775+02	6.05+01	6.5+02	1.99+02	6.55+01		003557L010008
0.6+00							003557L010009
1.775+02	9.45+01	3.45+01	2.0+02	9.9+01	3.75+01		003557L010010
2.25+02	1.045+02	4.3+01	2.5+02	1.1025+02	4.75+01		003557L010011
3.0+02	1.21+02	5.85+01	3.5+02	1.3175+02	5.85+01		003557L010012
4.0+02	1.43+02	7.9+01	4.5+02	1.54+02	3.95+01		003557L010013
5.0+02	1.655+02	10.0+01	5.5+02	1.765+02	11.1+01		003557L010014
6.0+02	1.875+02	12.1+01	6.5+02	1.985+02	13.1+01		003557L010015
1.0+00							003557L010016
1.895+02	0.92+02	6.0+01	2.0+02	0.98+02	6.35+01		003557L010017
2.25+02	1.035+02	7.15+01	2.5+02	1.0925+02	8.05+01		003557L010018
3.0+02	1.205+02	9.75+01	3.5+02	1.315+02	11.4+01		003557L010019
4.0+02	1.45+02	13.1+01	4.5+02	1.535+02	14.75+01		003557L010020
5.0+02	1.65+02	16.5+01	5.5+02	1.76+02	18.25+01		003557L010021
6.0+02	1.87+02	20.0+01	6.5+02	1.9825+02	22.0+01		003557L010022
1.5+00							003557L010023
2.0+02	0.975+02	0.915+02	2.25+02	1.025+02	1.05+02		003557L010024
2.5+02	1.0825+02	1.18+02	2.75+02	1.1375+02	1.325+02		003557L010025
3.0+02	1.195+02	1.45+02	3.5+02	1.305+02	1.72+02		003557L010026
4.0+02	1.44+02	2.0+02	4.5+02	1.53+02	2.25+02		003557L010027
5.0+02	1.6425+02	2.5+02	5.5+02	1.7525+02	2.8+02		003557L010028
6.0+02	1.86+02	3.05+02	6.5+02	1.95+02	3.3+02		003557L010029
3.0+00							003557L010030
2.21+02	0.985+02	1.85+02	2.25+02	0.99+02	1.375+02		003557L010031
2.5+02	1.0525+02	2.2+02	2.75+02	1.1075+02	2.48+02		003557L010032
3.0+02	1.165+02	2.75+02	3.5+02	1.28+02	3.3+02		003557L010033
4.0+02	1.3925+02	3.85+02	4.5+02	1.5075+02	4.37+02		003557L010034
5.0+02	1.62+02	4.95+02	5.5+02	1.7325+02	5.47+02		003557L010035
6.0+02	1.845+02	6.0+02	6.5+02	1.96+02	6.55+02		003557L010036
6.0+00							003557L010037
2.465+02	9.6+01	3.52+02	2.5+02	9.9+01	3.62+02		003557L010038
2.75+02	10.5+01	4.2+02	3.0+02	11.05+01	4.8+02		003557L010039
3.25+02	11.7+01	5.4+02	3.5+02	12.3+01	5.0+02		003557L010040
4.0+02	13.475+01	7.2+02	4.5+02	14.55+01	3.4+02		003557L010041
5.0+02	15.8+01	9.5+02	5.5+02	16.975+01	10.6+02		003557L010042
6.0+02	18.125+01	11.75+02	6.5+02	19.3+01	13.0+02		003557L010043

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10.0+00						003557L010044
2.64+02	0.9425+02	5.25+02	2.75+02	0.975+02	5.8+02	003557L010045
3.0+02	1.04+02	6.85+02	3.25+02	1.105+02	7.95+02	003557L010046
3.5+02	1.17+02	9.05+02	3.75+02	1.23+02	10.10+02	003557L010047
4.0+02	1.2925+02	11.25+02	4.5+02	1.41+02	13.40+02	003557L010048
5.0+02	1.5325+02	15.50+02	5.5+02	1.65+02	17.50+02	003557L010049
6.0+02	1.7725+02	19.50+02	6.5+02	1.8925+02	21.50+02	003557L010050
14.0+00						003557L010051
2.719+02	8.9+01	6.38+02	2.75+02	9.025+01	6.7+02	003557L010052
3.0+02	9.725+01	8.35+02	3.25+02	10.425+01	10.1+02	003557L010053
3.5+02	11.075+01	11.75+02	4.0+02	12.350+01	15.0+02	003557L010054
4.5+02	13.65+01	18.25+02	5.0+02	14.85+01	21.4+02	003557L010055
5.5+02	16.1+01	24.5+02	6.0+02	17.4+01	27.75+02	003557L010056
6.5+02	18.65+01	30.75+02	7.0+02	19.85+01	33.75+02	003557L010057
18.0+00						003557L010058
2.75+02	0.85+02	7.0+02	3.0+02	0.9175+02	9.25+02	003557L010059
3.25+02	0.9875+02	11.75+02	3.5+02	1.0550+02	14.0+02	003557L010060
3.75+02	1.1225+02	16.4+02	4.0+02	1.19+02	18.5+02	003557L010061
4.25+02	1.2575+02	20.75+02	4.5+02	1.3225+02	23.0+02	003557L010062
5.0+02	1.4525+02	27.5+02	5.5+02	1.58+02	31.5+02	003557L010063
6.0+02	1.71+02	36.25+02	6.5+02	1.835+02	40.75+02	003557L010064
25.0+00						003557L010065
2.776+02	0.71+02	7.15+02	3.0+02	8.275+01	10.6+02	003557L010066
3.25+02	9.0+01	14.3+02	3.5+02	9.775+01	19.0+02	003557L010067
3.75+02	10.45+01	21.75+02	4.0+02	11.15+01	25.4+02	003557L010068
4.25+02	11.875+01	29.25+02	4.5+02	12.575+01	32.5+02	003557L010069
5.0+02	13.95+01	39.75+02	5.5+02	15.275+01	45.0+02	003557L010070
6.0+02	16.6+01	52.0+02	6.5+02	17.9+01	53.0+02	003557L010071
30.0+00						003557L010072
2.775+02	0.7+02	7.32+02	3.0+02	0.765+02	11.75+02	003557L010073
3.25+02	0.8425+02	16.6+02	3.5+02	0.9175+02	21.6+02	003557L010074
3.75+02	0.9925+02	26.5+02	4.0+02	1.07+02	31.75+02	003557L010075
4.25+02	1.1475+02	37.0+02	4.5+02	1.21+02	41.50+02	003557L010076
4.75+02	1.285+02	46.0+02	5.0+02	1.3525+02	50.5+02	003557L010077
5.25+02	1.42+02	55.0+02	5.5+02	1.485+02	59.0+02	003557L010078
35.0+00						003557L010079
2.76+02	0.6475+02	7.1+02	3.0+02	0.715+02	13.0+02	003557L010080
3.13+02	0.755+02	16.25+02	3.25+02	0.7975+02	17.5+02	003557L010081
3.38+02	0.835+02	22.5+02	3.5+02	0.875+02	25.0+02	003557L010082
3.63+02	0.915+02	29.2+02	3.75+02	0.955+02	32.25+02	003557L010083
4.0+02	1.0375+02	39.0+02	4.25+02	1.115+02	45.0+02	003557L010084
4.5+02	1.185+02	51.5+02	4.75+02	1.2525+02	58.0+02	003557L010085
40.0+00						003557L010086
2.725+02	0.59+02	6.6+02	2.75+02	0.595+02	7.3+02	003557L010087
2.88+02	0.625+02	10.75+02	3.0+02	0.67+02	15.5+02	003557L010088
3.13+02	0.71+02	19.25+02	3.25+02	0.75+02	23.75+02	003557L010089
3.38+02	0.8+02	28.5+02	3.5+02	0.84+02	32.75+02	003557L010090
3.63+02	0.885+02	36.75+02	3.75+02	0.93+02	40.50+02	003557L010091
4.0+02	1.0075+02	47.5+02	4.25+02	1.0875+02	55.5+02	003557L010092

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45.0+00						003557L010093
2.65+02	0.51+02	5.6+02	2.7+02	0.525+02	7.2+02	003557L010094
2.75+02	0.545+02	9.25+02	2.88+02	0.57+02	13.6+02	003557L010095
3.0+02	0.635+02	20.0+02	3.13+02	0.6725+02	25.0+02	003557L010096
3.25+02	0.7175+02	30.75+02	3.38+02	0.765+02	35.0+02	003557L010097
3.5+02	0.815+02	41.50+02	3.63+02	0.8575+02	47.0+02	003557L010098
3.75+02	0.905+02	52.5+02	4.0+02	0.9775+02	61.0+02	003557L010099
50.0+00						003557L010100
2.535+02	4.2+01	4.3+02	2.556+02	4.275+01	4.85+02	003557L010101
2.6+02	4.375+01	6.25+02	2.643+02	4.55+01	3.0+02	003557L010102
2.686+02	4.7+01	10.25+02	2.729+02	4.925+01	13.0+02	003557L010103
2.75+02	5.075+01	14.90+02	2.8125+02	5.3+01	13.0+02	003557L010104
2.88+02	5.55+01	21.40+02	3.0+02	6.0+01	29.6+02	003557L010105
3.13+02	6.525+01	36.0+02	3.25+02	6.975+01	43.5+02	003557L010106
55.0+00						003557L010107
2.38+02	3.2+01	2.75+02	2.404+02	3.275+01	3.65+02	003557L010108
2.428+02	3.35+01	4.9+02	2.452+02	3.45+01	6.55+02	003557L010109
2.476+02	3.575+01	8.7+02	2.5+02	3.75+01	11.5+02	003557L010110
2.5625+02	4.0+01	15.0+02	2.625+02	4.3+01	19.0+02	003557L010111
2.6875+02	4.65+01	24.0+02	2.75+02	5.025+01	30.0+02	003557L010112
2.88+02	5.55+01	38.25+02	3.0+02	6.025+01	46.5+02	003557L010113
60.0+00						003557L010114
2.17+02	2.375+01	1.65+02	2.18+02	2.4+01	2.16+02	003557L010115
2.196+02	2.425+01	2.92+02	2.21+02	2.45+01	3.87+02	003557L010116
2.223+02	2.5+01	5.15+02	2.236+02	2.6+01	6.80+02	003557L010117
2.25+02	2.7+01	9.0+02	2.3+02	2.875+01	12.50+02	003557L010118
2.35+02	3.125+01	17.75+02	2.4+02	3.4+01	19.25+02	003557L010119
2.45+02	3.725+01	34.50+02	2.5+02	4.0+01	45.0+02	003557L010120
71.35						003557L010121
165.4	2.176	588.	166.9	2.5	700.	003557L010122
167.4	3.0	800.	168.2	3.4	900.	003557L010123
168.9	3.95	1000.	169.5	3.45	1100.	003557L010124
170.12	5.156	1176.	171.5	5.8	1350.	003557L010125
172.6	6.9	1500.	174.9	8.416	1754.	003557L010126
177.2	10.2	2000.	180.2	12.407	2352.	003557L010127

# GENERAL DYNAMICS

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### 6.3 PROBLEM DATA

#### 1st Card:

10            20            30            40            50            60  
 $Q_e = 0.0$      $\dot{m}_o = -.27 \times 10^{-3}$      $R = 0.1$      $P = 0.01$      $P_{max} = 3000.$      $R_1 = 0.1$

#### 2nd Card:

10            20            30            40            50            60  
 $R_m = 1.0$      $\mu = 1 \times 10^{-6}$      $k = 1 \times 10^{-5}$      $TF = .25$      $t = 10^{-3}$      $\rho = 55.$

#### 3rd Card:

10            20            30            40            50            60  
 $P = 870.$      $R_G = 48.3$      $C_p = .58$      $C_v = .337$      $t_1 = 0.0$      $\dot{m}_v = 0.0$

#### 4th Card:

10            20            30            40            50            60  
 $Q_h = .166$      $Q_m = 0.0$      $P_{vo} = 2500.$      $P_{vc} = 2400.$      $P_{ho} = 860$      $P_{hf} = 1000.$

#### 5th Card:

10            20            30            40            50            60  
 $DT_{mo} = 500.$      $DT_{mf} = 400.$      $CT = 6000.$      $PC = .05$

The first five data cards are shown below:

0.0	-0.000277	0.1	0.01	3000.0	0.1	3733P010001
1.0	.000001	.00001	0.25	0.001	55.	3733P010002
870.	48.3	0.58	0.3367	0.0	0.0	3733P010003
0.1667	0.0	2500.	2400.	860.	1000.	3733P010004
500.	400.	6000.	0.05			3733P010005



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6th Card:

	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60
IM	NCOUT	NC2	NC7	IDM	NTMEM	IMIX	IHET	IVENT	NC3	NC4	NC6	
10	0	0	1	150	40	0	0	0	2	0	0	

7th Card:

	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60
NFI	NWO	NW1	NW2	NW3	NW4	NPC1	INPRIN	NTT	NW5			
1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	1			

The 6th and 7th cards are shown below:

10	0	0	1	150	40	0	0	0	2	0	0 3733P010006
0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	10	1		3733P010007

The 8th through 15th problem data cards are shown below

0	0	2	1	2	1	1					3733P010008
0	0	2	2	6	2	10					3733P010009
0	0	2	3	6	3	20					3733P010010
0	0	2	4	6	4	50					3733P010011
0	0	2	5	1	5	100					3733P010012
0	0	2	6	1	0	140					3733P010013
0	0	1	7	8	0	160					3733P010014
0	0	1	8	8	0	200					3733P010015

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The 16th through 19th problem data cards are shown below:

-1.0		0.0-1.0		10.0-1.0		100.3733P010016
	0.0	101.0	0.0	120.	0.0	150.3733P010017
-10.		151. -10.0		200.1.0		250.3733P010018
1.0		1000.				3733P010019

**GENERAL DYNAMICS**

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6.4 PROBLEM OUTPUT

Typical problem data output is shown on the next page.

NODE NO	TIME	TEMPERATURE	PRESSURE	DENSITY	VELOCITY
1	0.0	0.247600E 03	0.870000E 03	0.550000E 02	-0.400780E-04
2	0.0	0.247600E 03	0.870000E 03	0.550000E 02	0.0
3	0.0	0.247600E 03	0.870000E 03	0.550000E 02	0.0
4	0.0	0.247600E 03	0.870000E 03	0.550000E 02	0.0
5	0.0	0.247600E 03	0.870000E 03	0.550000E 02	0.0
6	0.0	0.247600E 03	0.870000E 03	0.550000E 02	0.0

NODE NO	TIME	TEMPERATURE	PRESSURE	DENSITY	VELOCITY
1	0.372182E 03	0.247567E 03	0.865201E 03	0.549942E 02	-0.401906E-04
2	0.372182E 03	0.247567E 03	0.865202E 03	0.549942E 02	-0.171631E-05
3	0.372182E 03	0.247567E 03	0.865208E 03	0.549942E 02	-0.469997E-06
4	0.372182E 03	0.247567E 03	0.865202E 03	0.549942E 02	-0.152369E-06
5	0.372182E 03	0.247567E 03	0.865203E 03	0.549942E 02	-0.582942E-08
6	0.372182E 03	0.247567E 03	0.865215E 03	0.549942E 02	0.0

**GENERAL DYNAMICS**

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S E C T I O N 7

P R O G R A M L I S T I N G

The program listing is shown on the following pages.

G LEVEL 1, MOD 3

MAIN 3953

DATE = 70239

19/22/34

C\*\*\*\* SMOUTI IS THE DRAIN RATE , POUNDS/SEC SW6M002  
C\*\*\*\* DELTAR IS THE DISTANCE BETWEEN NODES , FT SW6M003  
C\*\*\*\* PMMI IS THE PRESSURE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ADJACENT NUDES FOR CONVERGESW6M004  
C\*\*\*\* NCE ,PSI SW6M005  
C\*\*\*\* TM IS THE MAX TANK PRESSURE SW6M006  
C\*\*\*\* RADMIN IS THE MINIMUM TANK RADIUS , FT SW6M007  
C\*\*\*\* RADMAX IS THE TANK RADIUS , FT SW6M008  
C\*\*\*\* VIDY IS THE DYNAMIC VISCOSITY SW6M009  
C\*\*\*\* COND IS THE THERMAL CONDUCTIVITY , BTU/HR-FT-DEG F SW6M010  
C\*\*\*\* TF IS THE FRACTION OF THE STABLE TIME STEP USED SW6M011  
C\*\*\*\* DELT IS THE INITIAL TIME STEP (SHOULD BE SMALL SAY 0.1 SEC ) SW6M012  
C\*\*\*\* RHO1 IS THE INITIAL DENSITY , POUNDS/FT CUBE SW6M013  
C\*\*\*\* PRESI IS THE INITIAL PRESSURE , PSI SW6M014  
C\*\*\*\* GASCON IS THE GAS CONSTANT SW6M015  
C\*\*\*\* SPHTP IS THE SPECIFIC HEAT (CON PRESS) BTU/POUNDS- DEG F SW6M016  
C\*\*\*\* SPHTV IS THE SPECIFIC HEAT (CON VOL ) BTU/POUNDS- DEG F SW6M017  
C\*\*\*\* TIME1 IS THE INITIAL TIME ,SEC SW6M018  
C\*\*\*\* SMVENT IS THE VENT RATE , POUNDS/SEC SW6M019  
C\*\*\*\* QHEATR IS THE HEATING RATE OF THE HEATER, BTU/HR SW6M020  
C\*\*\*\* QMOTOR IS THE MOTOR HEAT DISSIPATION , BTU/HR SW6M021  
C\*\*\*\* PVENTU IS THE PRESSURE AT WHICH VENT VALVE OPENS ,PSI SW6M022  
C\*\*\*\* PVENTC IS THE PRESSURE AT WHICH VENT VALVE CLOSES,PSI SW6M023  
C\*\*\*\* PHETON IS THE PRESSURE AT WHICH HEATER IS TURNED ON SW6M024  
C\*\*\*\* PHETOF IS THE PRESSURE AT WHICH HEATER IS TURNED OFF SW6M025  
C\*\*\*\* DTMIXN IS THE TEMP DIFFERENCE AT WHICH MIXER IS TURNED ON SW6M026  
C\*\*\*\* DTMIXF IS THE TEMP DIFFERENCE AT WHICH MIXER IS TURNED OFF SW6M027  
C\*\*\*\* COMPM IS THE MAX COMPUTER TIME IN ONE HUNDREDS OF A SECOND SW6M028  
C\*\*\*\* PC IS A FACTOR USUALLY MUCH LESS THAN 1 FOR SPECIFIC HEAT CALCUL. SW6M029  
C\*\*\*\* IM IS THE NUMBER OF NODES SW6M030  
C\*\*\*\* NCONT EQ 1 USE AVERAGE VELOCITY ACROSS CELL BOUNDARIES (LINEAR) SW6M031  
C\*\*\*\* NC2 EQ 1 DENSITY OF ALL NODES REMAIN CONSTANT SW6M032  
C\*\*\*\* IF NC3 EQ 1 READ IN INITIAL DENSITY AND MIXED DENSITY SW6M033  
C\*\*\*\* NC4 EQ 1 USE CONSTANT SPECIFIC HEAT AND COMPRESSIBILITY SW6M034  
C\*\*\*\* NC6 EQ 1 USE VEL(I) AT THE CELL BOUNDARIES SW6M035  
C\*\*\*\* NC7 EQ 1 USE EXACT EQUATION FOR VOLUME ELEMENTS SW6M036  
C\*\*\*\* IDM IS MAXIMUM NUMBER OF ITERATIONS IN SUBROUTINE NEWQUA SW6M037  
C\*\*\*\* NTIMEM IS THE MAXIMUM NUMBER OF TIME STEPS SW6M038  
C\*\*\*\* IMIX IF IMIX = 1 , MIXER ON SW6M039  
C\*\*\*\* IHET IF = 1 , HEATER ON SW6M040  
C\*\*\*\* IVENT IF = 1 , VENT VALVE OPEN SW6M041  
C\*\*\*\* NFI IF = 1 , PLOT EACH CURVE OF GRAPH 1 ON SEPARATE FRAME SW6M042  
C\*\*\*\* NWO IF = 1 , WRITE RESULTS OF SUB. INTERP FOR SPECIFIC HEAT- NODE2 SW6M043  
C\*\*\*\* NW1 IF = 1 , WRITE SMAS1 , SMAS2 , SMAS3 ETC SW6M044  
C\*\*\*\* NW2 IF = 1 , WRITE SPHTVV(1) , ZCOMP(1) .... SPHTVV(IMM).... SW6M045  
C\*\*\*\* NW3 EQ 1 WRITE MASS FLUX CELL BOUNDARIES SW6M046  
C\*\*\*\* NW4 EQ 1 WRITE INTERP OUTPUT - FR, TP1 ,TP2 ETC SW6M047  
C\*\*\*\* IF NW5 EQ 1 WRITE INPUTS TO SUBROUTINE SIMPLT SW6M048  
C\*\*\*\* NPC1 EQ1 PLOT RESULTS SW6M049  
C\*\*\*\* INPRIN IS THE NUMBER OF TIME STEPS BETWEEN PRINTING SW6M050  
C\*\*\*\* NTT IS THE NUMBER OF PAIR OF POINTS OF DRAIN HISTORY SW6M051  
C\*\*\*\* KXI(K) IS 0 FOR KTH GRAPH LINEAR SCALE, 1 FOR LOG SCALE OF X COOR SW6M052  
C\*\*\*\* KYI(K) IS 0 FOR LINEAR ORD SCALE, 1 FOR LOG SW6M053

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C**** NVS(K) IS 1 FOR POINT PLOT , 2 FOR LINE PLOT FOR GRAPH SW6M054
C**** NGRI(K) IS GRAPH NO., 1 FOR FIRST,2 FOR SECOND ETC FOR PLOTTING SW6M055
C**** NCCI(K) IS THE NUMBER OF CURVES ON THE KTH GRAPH SW6M056
C**** JN(K) IS THE NODE NUMBER TO BE PLOTTED ON THE KTH CURVE SW6M057
C**** JTN(K) IS THE TIME STEP TO BE PLOTTED, WHEN JTN=NTIME SW6M058
C**** SMT(I) IS THE DRAIN RATE ,POUNDS/HOUR SW6M059
C**** TIMT(I) IS THE TIME IN HOURS SW6M060
C**** READ IN INITIAL DENSITY AND PRESSURE SW6M061
C**** SMAS1 IS THE AVER DENSITY TIMES TANK VOLUME SW6M062
C**** SMAS2 IS THE DENSITY TIMES THE VOLUME ELEMENTS SW6M063
C**** SMAS3 IS THE INITIAL MASS MINUS MASS OUT SW6M064
C**** ENOUTT IS THE TOTAL ENERGY OUT SW6M065
C**** ENINT IS THE TOTAL ENERGY IN SW6M066
C**** ENENT1 IS THE AVER INTERNAL ENERGY TIMES DENSITY TIMES TANK VOLUMES SW6M067
C**** ENENT2 IS THE INTERNAL ENERGY TIMES DENSITY TIMES VOLUME ELEMENTS SW6M068
C**** ENENT3 IS THE INITIAL TOTAL INTERNAL ENERGY PLUS ENG. IN MINUS ENG SW6M069
C**** OUT SW6M070
COMMON/PROP/ENTHT(30,30),TEMT(30,30), PREST(30,30), RHO(30) , SW6M071
IIMAX, JIMAX SW6M072
DIMENSION TIT(108) , ABSA(108) , ORD(108) , LABLCU(320) SW6M0731
DIMENSION X(200,2), Y(200,8,8) , NVS(8) , NCS(8) , NGRI(8), KXI(8) SW6M0742
1 , KYI(8), JN(8) , NCCI(8) , JTN(8) , NPI(8) SW6M0753
DIMENSION SMT(50), TIMT(50) SW6M0764
COMMON/CONTR/NW3,NW4 SW6M0775
DIMENSION PRESSP(100), TEMPNP(100) , TEMPNQ(100),PRESSQ(100) SW6M078
DATA TIT/'FIGURE TANK PRESSURE HISTORY ,FIGURE SW6M0791
1 TANK TEMPERATURE HISTORY ,FIGURE TANK DENSITY SW6M0802
2 HISTORY ,FIGURE TANK VELOCITY HISTORY SW6M0813
X', SW6M0824
3 ,FIGURE STORAGE MASS HISTORY ,FIGURE HISW6M0835
4STORY OF MASS FLOW ,FIGURE TEMPERATURE STRATIFSW6M0846
5ICATION ,FIGURE DENSITY STRATIFICATION , SW6M0857
6 , / SW6M0868
DIMENSION ENTHLP(100), ENTHLO(100) SW6M087
DATA ABSA/' STORAGE TIME, HOURS , SW6M0881
1 STORAGE TIME, HOURS , STORAGE TIMESW6M0892
2,HOURS , STORAGE TIME, HOURS SW6M0903
3, , , STORAGE TIME, HOURS , SSW6M0914
4STORAGE TIME, HOURS , RADIAL DISTANCE, FSW6M0925
5FEET , RADIAL DISTANCE, FEET , SW6M0936
6 , / SW6M0947
DIMENSION AQ(100) SW6M095
DATA ORD/' PRESSURE, PSIA , SW6M0961
1TEMPERATURE, DEGREES F , DENSITY, POUNDS SW6M0972
2/CUBIC FT , VELOCITY, FT/HOUR SW6M0983
X', SW6M0994
3 , STORAGE MASS, POUNDS , FLOWSW6M1005
4 RATE , POUNDS/ HOUR , TEMPERATURE , DEGREES SW6M1016
5 R , DENSITY , POUNDS/ CUBIC FT , SW6M1027
6 , / SW6M1038
DIMENSION XAR(200),YAR(200), PRESSR(4,200), TIMER(200), IS(12) SW6M104
DATA LABLCU/'NODE , STRATIFIED NSW6M1052

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10DE      ,          HOURS*/          SW6M1063
COMMON RHO(100), TEMP(100), RADIUS(100) , ENTHLY(100),          SW6M107
1VEL(100), VELN(100) , PRESS(100) , TEMPN(100) , ENTHLN(100),    SW6M108
2SMFLUX(100), RHON(100) , TAU(100) , RHO0(100) , VELD(100),    SW6M109
3ENVOL(100) , ENVOLN(100), ENVOLL(100) , ENVOLD(100),          SW6M110
4ILAST(100) , JLAST(100) , IMAX , DELT , DELR , DELTAR, IM,     SW6M111
5NC1,NC2,NC3,NC4, NC5, NC6 ,NC7,NC8, QFLUX(100), TF,RADMAX,QTAN SW6M112
COMMON/PRDR/ZCOMP(100),SPHTVV(100)          SW6M113
COMMON/V11/VOLE(50) ,VOLTAN          SW6M114
COMMON/NEW/ GASCON, A(100) , IDD , IDM , PMM1          SW6M115
CALL GSTART ('SW6',MOVER)          SW6M116
GO TO (10,20),MOVER          SW6M117
10 CALL LIB          SW6M118
C**** IIMAX IS THE NUMBER OF LIB. DENSITIES          SW6M119
READ(5,12) IIMAX ,JIMAX          SW6M120
12 FORMAT (2I5)          SW6M121
C**** JIMAX IS NUMBER OF LIB. PRESSURES          SW6M122
DO 14 I=1,IIMAX          SW6M123
READ(5,16)RHOT(I)          SW6M124
13 FORMAT(1H ,1E16.8)          SW6M125
15 FURMAT(1H ,3E16.8)          SW6M126
16 FORMAT(1E10.0)          SW6M127
READ(5,17)(TEMT (I,J), ENHT(I,J) , PREST(I,J) ,J=1,JIMAX )    SW6M128
17 FORMAT(6E10.0)          SW6M129
WRITE(6, 9)          SW6M130
9 FORMAT('0', ' DENSITY ' )          SW6M131
WRITE(6,13) RHOT(I)          SW6M132
WRITE(6, 8)          SW6M133
8 FORMAT('0', ' PRESSURE      , TEMPERATURE , ENTHALPY ' )    SW6M134
WRITE(6,15)(PREST(I,J),TEMT(I,J),ENHT(I,J),J=1,JIMAX)          SW6M135
14 CONTINUE          SW6M136
20 CALL PROB          SW6M137
CALL STATUS(IS)          SW6M138
COMP1 = IS(8)          SW6M139
READ(5,71) QTANI, SMOUTI , DELTAR , PMM1, TM , RADMIN,          SW6M140
1 RADMAX , VIDY , COND , TF , DELT , RHOI , PRESI , GASCON,      SW6M141
2 SPHTP , SPHTV , TIMEI, SMVENT , QHEATR , QMOTOR , PVENTO ,    SW6M142
3 PVENTC , PHETON , PHETOF , DTMIXN , DTMIXF,COMPMP,PC          SW6M143
READ(5,72) IM , NCONT , NC2 , NC7          , IDM, NTIMEM, IMIX ,  SW6M144
1 IHET , IVENT ,NC3,NC4,NC6,NFI          SW6M145
2,NW0, NW1, NW2, NW3 , NW4, NPC1, INPRIN,NTT ,NW5          SW6M1461
READ(5,771)(KXI(K), KYI(K), NVS(K), NGRI(K)          , NCCI(K),JN(K)SW6M1472
1 ) , JTN(K), K=1 ,8)          SW6M1483
771 FORMAT( 7I5)          SW6M1494
71 FORMAT (6F10.0)          SW6M150
72 FJRMAT(12I5)          SW6M151
READ(5, 21)(SMT(I), TMT(I), I=1,NTT)          SW6M1521
21 FORMAT( 6E10.0)          SW6M1532
WRITE(6,73)          SW6M154
73 FORMAT(1H , ' ENVON HEAT-B/S, DRAIN RATE-P/S DELTA RADIUS-FT, PRES SW6M155
1 DIF. PSI, MAX PRES PSI, MIN RADIUS - FT ' )          SW6M156
WRITE(6,74)QTANI, SMOUTI , DELTAR , PMM1, TM , RADMIN          SW6M157

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74 FORMAT(1H ,6E16.7)                                SW6M158
   WRITE(6,75)                                        SW6M159
75 FORMAT(1H , ' RADMAX, FT , DYN. VISC. , THERMAL COND , SW6M160
   1TF , DELT SEC , INIT DENSITY ')                SW6M161
   WRITE(6,74)RADMAX , VIDY , COND , TF , DELT , RHUI SW6M162
   WRITE(6,76)                                        SW6M163
76 FORMAT(1H , ' PRESI PSI , GASCON , SPHTP B/P-F , SPHTV SW6M164
   1B/P-F , TIMEI SEC , VENT RATE P/S ')            SW6M165
   WRITE(6,74) PRESI, GASCON , SPHTP , SPHTV , TIMEI , SMVENT SW6M166
   WRITE(6,78)                                        SW6M167
78 FORMAT(1H , ' Q-HEATER B/S , Q-MOTOR B/S , PVENT-O PSI , PVENS SW6M168
   1T-C PSI , P-HET-ON PSI , P-HET-OFF PSI ')       SW6M169
   WRITE(6,74) QHEATR , QMOTOR, PVENTO, PVENTC , PHETON , PHETOF SW6M170
   WRITE(6,79)                                        SW6M171
79 FORMAT(1H , ' DEL-TEMP-MIX-DN, DEL-TEMP-MIX-OF ,COMPMP,PC ' ) SW6M172
   WRITE(6,74) DTMIXN, DTMIXF,COMPMP,PC             SW6M173
   WRITE(6,82)                                        SW6M174
82 FORMAT(1H , ' IM NCONT NC2 NC7 IDM NTIMEN IMIX IHET IVENT NCSW6M175
   13 NC4 NC6 NFI NW0 NW1 NW2 NW3 NW4 NPC1 INPRIN NTT NW5') SW6M1762
   WRITE(6,81) IM , NCONT , NC2 , NC7 , IDM, NTIMEM, IMLX, IHET, SW6M177
   1 IVENT , NC3, NC4, NC6, NFI                      SW6M178
   2, NWC, NW1, NW2, NW3 , NW4, NPC1, INPRIN, NTT, NW5 SW6M1791
   WRITE(6,773) ( KXI(K), KYI(K), NVS(K), NGRI(K) , NCCI(K) , JN(K) , SW6M1802
   1 JTN(K), K=1, 8 )                                SW6M1813
773 FORMAT(1H , 'KXI=',I5,' KYI=',I5,' NVS=',I5,' NGRI=',I5,' NCCI= SW6M1824
   1',I5,' JN=',I5,' JTN=',I5 ')                   SW6M1835
81 FORMAT(1H ,24I5)                                   SW6M184
   WRITE(6, 22)                                       SW6M1851
22 FORMAT(1H , 'DRAIN RATE-POUNDS/HR , TIME HOURS ETC' ) SW6M1862
   WRITE(6,26 ) (SMT(I), TIMT(I), I=1,NTT)           SW6M1873
26 FORMAT(1H ,8E14.6)                                SW6M1884
   IMAX = IM - 1                                       SW6M189
   CALL DATCHK(KXI, KYI, NVS, NGRI, NCCI, JN, JTN, ERK , IM, NTIMEM SW6M1902
   1 , NPC1 )                                         SW6M1913
   IF(ERR.EQ.1) GO TO 20                               SW6M1924
   IMM = IM + 1                                       SW6M193
   II = 1                                              SW6M1941
   QTAN = QTANI                                       SW6M195
   DIR = IM - 1                                       SW6M1952
   IF(DIR. NE. 0.) DELTAR = (RADMAX - RADMIN)/DIR     SW6M197
   ENINT=C.0                                           SW6M203
   NPRNT = 0                                           SW6M2042
   RADIUS(1) = RADMIN                                   SW6M205
   X(1,2) = RADIUS(1)                                  SW6M2061
   X(IMM,2) = 0.0                                      SW6M2073
   RADIUS(IMM) = 0.0                                   SW6M208
   RADIUS(IM) = RADMAX                                 SW6M209
   X(IM,2) = RADIUS(IM)                               SW6M2102
   DO 31 I = 2, IMAX                                  SW6M211
   RADIUS(I) = RADIUS(I-1) + DELTAR                   SW6M212
311 X(I,2) = RADIUS(I)                                SW6M2132
31 CONTINUE                                           SW6M214

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SMFLUX(1) = SMOUTI/(4.*3.1416) SW6M215
DELR = 2.*DELTAR SW6M216
VOLTAN = 3.1416*4.*(RADIUS(IM)**3.- RADIUS(1)**3.)/3.0 SW6M217
AREOUT = 3.1416*(RADIUS(1)**2.) *4. SW6M218
RATIO = AREOUT/VOLTAN SW6M219
XL = 0.0 SW6M220
XU = 0.0 SW6M221
YL = 0.0 SW6M222
YU = 0.0 SW6M223
ENOUTT =0.0 SW6M224
NTQ = 0 SW6M2251
IND = 1 SW6M226
DO 251 I=2, IMAX SW6M227
VOLE(I)= 4.*3.1416*((RADIUS(I)+DELTAR/2. )**3.- (RADIUS(I)-DELTAR/2.
1)**3 )/3. SW6M228
251 CONTINUE SW6M229
VOLE(1)= 4.*3.1416*((RADIUS(1)+DELTAR/2. )**3.- RADIUS(1)**3.)/3. SW6M230
VOLE(IM)= 4.*3.1416*(RADIUS(IM)**3.- (RADIUS(IM)-DELTAR/2. )**3.)/3. SW6M232
DO 27 I = 1 , IMM SW6M233
PRESS(I) = PRESI SW6M234
RHO(I) = RHOI SW6M235
27 CONTINUE SW6M236
IF(NC3. NE. 1) GO TO 34 SW6M2371
READ(5, 28)(RHO(I), I=1, IMM) SW6M2381
READ(5 ,28)(PRESS(I), I=1, IMM ) SW6M2382
28 FORMAT( 6E10.0) SW6M2393
WRITE(6 ,29) SW6M2404
29 FORMAT(1H , 'THE INITIAL DENSITIES ARE..... ' ) SW6M2415
WRITE(6, 32)( I, RHO(I), I=1 , IMM ) SW6M2426
WRITE(6, 32)( I, PRESS(I), I=1 , IMM ) SW6M2427
32 FORMAT(1H ,15,8E14.6) SW6M2437
34 CONTINUE SW6M244
CALL INTERP(IND, PRESS , RHO , ENTHLY , TEMP , IMM) SW6M245
TIME = TIMEI SW6M2460
NTIMES = 0 SW6M2471
NTIME = 0 SW6M248
DO 40 I=1 , IMM SW6M249
ENVOLI = ENTHLY(I)*RHO(I) - 0.185*PRESS(I) SW6M250
VELN(I) = 0.0 SW6M251
PRESS(I) = PRESI SW6M252
ENVOL(I) = ENVOLI SW6M253
SPHTVV(I) = SPHTV SW6M254
ZCOMP(I)=(PRESS(I)/(RHO(I)*GASCON*TEMP(I)))*144. SW6M255
40 CONTINUE SW6M256
ENENTI = VOLTAN*ENVOL(IMM) SW6M257
SMAS3 = VOLTAN*RHO(IMM) SW6M258
PPFIVE = PHETOF + 0.5 SW6M2581
PMFIVE = PHETON - 0.5 SW6M2582
PMFE = PHETOF - 0.5 SW6M2711
PPFE = PHETON + 0.5 SW6M2712
DO 60 I=2, IMM SW6M259
VEL(I) = 0.0 SW6M260

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60 CONTINUE
  VEL(1) = SMFLUX(1)/(RHO(1)*(RADIUS(1)**2))
  K52 = 0
  GO TO 90
100 CONTINUE
  IDD = 1
C**** IF IMIX = 1 , MIXER ON
C**** IF IHET = 1 , HEATER ON
C**** IF IVENT = 1 , VENT VALVE OPEN
  DIT = ABS(TEMP(IM) - TEMP(1))
  IF(DIT.GT.DTMIXN) IMIX = 1
  IF(DIT.LE.DTMIXF) IMIX = 0
  IF(PRESS(2).GT.PVENTO) IVENT = 1
  IF(PRESS(2).LE.PVENTC) IVENT = 0
  IF(PRESS(2).LE.PPFE) IHET = 1
  DELTO = DELT
  IF(PRESS(2).GE.PMFE) IHET = 0
  KDLP = 0
  QTAN = QTANI + IHET*QHEATR + IMIX*QMOTOR
  KONT1 = 0
  TIMM = TIMT(II)*3600.
  IF(TIME.LT.TIMM) GO TO 121
  SMOUTI = SMT(II)/3600.
  II = II + 1
121 CONTINUE
  DO 122 I=1, IMM
122 PRESSO(I) = PRESS(I)
  KONT = 0
124 CONTINUE
  SMFLUX(1) = (SMOUTI + SMVENT*IVENT)/(4.*3.1416)
  DO 129 I=1, IMM
129 PRESS(I) = PRESSO(I)
  VEL(1) = SMFLUX(1)/(RHO(1)*(RADIUS(1)**2))
  DELTT = DELT
  RHON(IMM) = RHG(IMM) + VEL(1)*DELTT*RHO(1)*RATIO
123 CALL NEWQUA(NCONT, DELT, RHO, VEL, TEMP, ENVOL, ENVOLN,
  IRHON, VELN, ENTHLY, ENTHLN, RADIUS, QFLUX, COND, PRESS,
  ZDELTA, NC2, SMFLUX, QTAN, VIDY, TF, IMAX, NC6, NC7, SPHTV, SPHTP,
  3 TEMPN, NC4)
  DLP = ABS(PRESSO(2) - PRESS(2))
  KDLP = KDLP + 1
  IF(DLP.GT.11.) DELT = DELTO*10./DLP
  IF(DLP.GT.11..AND.KDLP.LT.4) GO TO 124
  IF(KONT1.GT.0) GO TO 125
  KONT1 = KONT1 + 1
  PHIG = 0.
  PLOW = 0.
  IF(PRESS(2).LE.PPFIVE) GO TO 127
  IF(PRESSO(2).NE.PRESS(2)) PHIG = (PHETOF - PRESSO(2))/(PRESS(2) - PRESSO(2))
  IF(PHIG.LE.0. OR.PHIG.GT..98) GO TO 127
  DELT = DELTO*PHIG

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SW6M261
SW6M262
SW6M2621
SW6M263
SW6M264
SW6M265
SW6M266
SW6M267
SW6M268
SW6M269
SW6M270
SW6M271
SW6M272
SW6M273
SW6M274
SW6M2742
SW6M275
SW6M2752
SW6M276
SW6M2761
SW6M2772
SW6M2783
SW6M2790
SW6M2792
SW6M2794
SW6M2795
SW6M2796
SW6M2827
SW6M2828
SW6M283
SW6M2831
SW6M2832
SW6M284
SW6M285
SW6M288
SW6M289
SW6M290
SW6M2901
SW6M2902
SW6M2905
SW6M2906
SW6M2907
SW6M2909
SW6M2913
SW6M2914
SW6M2915
SW6M2916
SW6M2917
SW6M2918
SW6M2919
SW6M2920
SW6M2922

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GO TO 124
127 IF(PRESS(2).GE. PMFIVE )GO TO 125
IF(PRESSO(2).NE. PRESS(2)) PLOW= (PRESSO(2)- PHETON)/(PRESSO(2) -
1PRESS(2) )
IF(PLOW .LE.0..OR.PLOW .GT.0.98 ) GO TO 125
DELT = DELTO*PLOW
GO TO 124
125 CONTINUE
DELT = DELT
IF ( IDD .EQ. -1 ) GO TO 20
DELT = DELTT
SMOUTT = DELT*SMFLUX(1)*4.*3.1416
ENEWAV= QTAN*SMFLUX(1)*4.*3.1416*ENTHLY(1)
ENOUTT = ENOUTT + DELT*SMFLUX(1)*4.*3.1416*ENTHLY(1)
ENINT = ENINT + DELT*QTAN
DELT = DELTP
IF ( IDD .EQ. -1 ) GO TO 20
IF(NC4.EQ.1) GO TO 220
IND = 1
DO 215 I = 1, IMM
ZCOMP(I)=(PRESS(I)/(RHON(I)*GASCON*TEMPN(I)))*144
215 CONTINUE
220 CONTINUE
ENENT2 = ENVOLN(1)*VOLE(1) + ENVOLN(IM)*VOLE(IM)
ENENT1 = VOLTAN*ENVOLN(IMM)
ENENT3 = ENENT1 + ENOUTT + ENINT
DO 237 I=2,IMAX
ENENT2 = ENENT2 + ENVOLN(I)*VOLE(I)
237 CONTINUE
SMAS1 = VOLTAN*RHON(IMM)
SMAS2 = VOLE(1)*RHON(1)
DO 252 I=2, IM
SMAS2 = SMAS2 + RHON(I)*VOLE(I)
252 CONTINUE
SMAS3 = SMAS3 + SMOUTT
IF(NW1.NE. 1 ) GO TO 240
WRITE(6,238)
238 ,FORMAT(1H , 'SMAS1-POUNDS ,SMAS2-POUNDS ,SMAS3-POUNDS ,ENER.OUT-BTU
1 ,ENER.IN-BTU ,ENENT1 -BTU , ENENT2 -BTU , ENENT3-BTU ,')
239 FORMAT(1H ,8E14.5)
WRITE(6,239) SMAS1,SMAS2,SMAS3,ENOUTT,ENINT,ENENT1,ENENT2,ENENT3
240 CONTINUE
SUMP =0.0
IF(IMIX.NE.1) GO TO 25
DO 23 I=1, IM
RHU(I) = RHU(IMM)
TEMP(I)= TEMP(IMM)
PRESS(I)= PRESS(IMM)
ENVOL(I) = ENVOL(IMM)
23 CONTINUE
IF(TM. LT. PRESS(1) ) NTIMES = NTIMEM
25 CONTINUE

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DO 80 I=1,IMM	SW6M337
RHO(I) =RHON(I)	SW6M338
TEMP(I) = TEMPN(I)	SW6M339
ENTHLY(I) = ENTHLN(I)	SW6M340
ENVOL(I) = ENVOLN(I)	SW6M341
SUMP = SUMP + PRESS(I)	SW6M342
80 CONTINUE	SW6M343
DO 83 I=1,8	SW6M3431
83 IF(JTN(I).EQ. NTIMES) K52 = K52 +1	SW6M3432
X(NTIME,1) = TIME/3600.	SW6M3444
DO 315 K1= 1,8	SW6M3456
IF(K1.NE. NGR1(K1))GO TO 315	SW6M3468
NGR = NGR1(K1)	SW6M347
NCC = NCCI(K1)	SW6M3482
DO 316 J=1,NCC	SW6M3494
NK = JN(J)	SW6M3506
IF(J.EQ.NCC)NK = IMM	SW6M3517
IF(NK.EQ.0)GO TO 321	SW6M3528
IF(NGR.EQ.1) Y(NTIME,J ,NGR) = PRESS(NK)	SW6M3530
IF(NGR.EQ.2) Y(NTIME,J ,NGR) = TEMP(NK)	SW6M3542
IF(NGR.EQ.3) Y(NTIME,J ,NGR) = RHO(NK)	SW6M3554
IF(NGR.EQ.4) Y(NTIME,J ,NGR) = VEL(NK)*3600.	SW6M3566
321 CONTINUE	SW6M3578
K5 = 0	SW6M3589
NK1=JTN(J)	SW6M3590
IF(NGR.I.T.7) GO TO 317	SW6M3601
IF(NK1.NE. NTIMES ) GO TO 317	SW6M3612
DO 314 J2=1 , IM	SW6M3626
IF(NGR.EQ.7) Y(J2, J , NGR) = TEMP(J2)	SW6M3637
314 IF(NGR.EQ.8) Y(J2, J , NGR) = RHO(J2)	SW6M3648
317 CONTINUE	SW6M3659
316 CONTINUE	SW6M3660
IF(NGR.EQ.5) Y(NTIME,1,5 ) = SMAS1	SW6M3673
IF(NGR.EQ.6) Y(NTIME,1,6 ) = 4*3.1416*SMFLUX(1)*3600.	SW6M3684
315 CONTINUE	SW6M3692
NP = NTIME	SW6M3709
CALL STATUS(IS)	SW6M371
COMP2 = IS(8)	SW6M372
COMP = COMP2 - COMP1	SW6M373
NNN = 0	SW6M374
NNH = 0	SW6M3751
IF(COMP.GE.COMPM)NNN=1	SW6M376
IF(COMP .GE. COMPM ) NTIMES = NTIMEM	SW6M3762
IF(NTIME.GE.200.OR .NTIMES.GE.NTIMEM)NNH=1	SW6M377
IF(NNN.EQ.0.AND. NNH.EQ.0 )GO TO 105	SW6M378
CALL STATUS(IS)	SW6M379
COMP1 = IS(8)	SW6M380
IF(NPC1.NE.1) GO TO 371	SW6M3812
WRITE(6,115)	SW6M382
115 FORMAT(1H , 'COMPUTER TIME AT START OF PLOT,IN SECONDS')	SW6M383
COMP = COMP/100	SW6M384
WRITE(6,116) COMP	SW6M385

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116 FORMAT(1H ,F14.5)                                SW6M386
DO 772 J1 = 1, 8                                     SW6M3871
IF(NGR1(J1).NE. J1 ) GO TO 772                       SW6M3883
NGR = J1                                             SW6M3895
KX= KXI(J1)                                         SW6M3907
KY= KYI(J1)                                         SW6M3919
IF(NGR.EQ.7.OR.NGR.EQ.8) NP= IM                    SW6M3920
IF(NGR.NE.7.AND.NGR.NE.8) NP= NTIME               SW6M3932
NCC= NCCI(J1)                                       SW6M3944
IF( NGR.EQ.7 .OR. NGR.EQ. 8) NCC = K52            SW6M3945
NV = NVS(J1)                                        SW6M3956
CALL SIMPLT(KX, KY, X      , Y      , NP      , NCC , NV      , NGR SW6M3960
1,TIT      , ABSA      , OPD      , LABLCU , NFI ,JN,JTN,IMM,NW5) SW6M3971
772 CONTINUE                                         SW6M3982
CALL STATUS(IS)                                     SW6M399
COMPP2 = IS(8)                                     SW6M400
COMPTT =(COMPP2 -COMPP1)/100.                      SW6M401
WRITE(6,109)                                        SW6M402
109 FORMAT(1H , 'COMPUTER TIME IN SECONDS FOR PLOT ') SW6M403
WRITE(6,112) COMPTT                                 SW6M404
112 FORMAT(1H ,E14.5)                               SW6M405
371 CONTINUE                                         SW6M4062
IF(NNN.EQ.1 ) NTIMEM = NTIMES                      SW6M407
NTIME = 0                                           SW6M4082
105 CONTINUE                                         SW6M409
IF(NPRNT.NE. NTIMES)GO TO 500                      SW6M4102
90 CONTINUE                                         SW6M411
WRITE(6,201)                                        SW6M412
201 FORMAT('0','NODE NO , TIME , TEMPERATURE , PRESSURE , SW6M413
1DENSITY , VELOCITY , ENTHALPY , DENSITY-INTEN , RADIUS' )SW6M414
WRITE(6,205) (I, TIME, TEMP(I),PRESS(I),RHO(I), VEL(I), ENTHLY(I),SW6M415
1ENVCL(I) , RADIUS(I) , I=1 , IMM)                  SW6M416
205 FORMAT(1H ,I5,8E15.6)                           SW6M417
NPRNT = NPRNT + INPRIN                             SW6M4182
500 CONTINUE                                         SW6M419
IF(NW2.NE.1) GO TO 128                              SW6M4202
WRITE(6,222)                                         SW6M421
222 FORMAT(1H , 'SPECIFIC HEAT AND COMP. OF NODE J1 AND IMM' ) SW6M422
WRITE(6,221) SPHTVV(1),ZCOMP(1),SPHTVV(2),ZCOMP(2),SPHTVV(IM), SW6M423
1ZCOMP(IM) , SPHTVV(IMM) , ZCOMP(IMM)              SW6M424
221 FORMAT(1H ,8E14.6)                               SW6M425
128 CONTINUE                                         SW6M426
TIME = TIME + DELT                                  SW6M427
NTIME = NTIME + 1                                   SW6M428
NTIMES = NTIMES + 1                                 SW6M4291
IF(NTIMES .LE.NTIMEM) GO TO 100                    SW6M430
700 GO TO 20                                         SW6M431
END                                                  SW6M432

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LEVEL 1, MOD 3

NEWQUA 3953

DATE = 70239

19/22/34

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SUBROUTINE NEWQUA (NCONT, DELT, RHO, VEL, TEMP, ENVOL, ENVOLN, SW6N001
1RHON, VELN, ENTHLY, ENTHLN, RADIUS, QFLUX, COND, PRESS, SW6N002
2DELTAR, NC2, SMFLUX, QTAN, VIDY, TF, IMAX, NC6, NC7, SPHTV, SPHTP, SW6N003
3TEMPN, NC4)
COMMON/NEW/ GASCON, A(100), IDD, IDM, PMM1 SW6N005
COMMON/PROR/ZCOMP(100), SPHTVV(100) SW6N006
COMMON/V11/VOLE(50), VOLTAN SW6N007
COMMON/CONTR/NW3, NW4 SW6N0072
DIMENSION B(100), AA(100), PRESSD(100), RHOA(100), ENN(100), SW6N0073
1ENNO(100), ENNA(100) SW6N0074
DATA AF/0.01/ SW6N0075
DIMENSION RHO(100), VEL(100), TEMP(100) SW6N008
DIMENSION ENVOL(100), ENVOLN(100), RHON(100) SW6N009
DIMENSION VELN(100), ENTHLY(100), ENTHLN(100) SW6N010
DIMENSION RADIUS(100), QFLUX(100), PRESS(100) SW6N011
DIMENSION TEMPN(100), SMFLUX(100) SW6N012
DIMENSION RAVER(100), RAVERP(100) SW6N013
DIMENSION DELV(100), DELP(100), DELPO(100) SW6N014
DIMENSION NSAME(100) SW6N015
DIMENSION ISKIP(100) SW6N016
DIMENSION SMAS(100), SMASP(100), ENEG(100), ENEGP(100) SW6N017
DIMENSION ENP(100), ENNP(100) SW6N0171
DATA TF2 /0.03/ SW6N0172
C**** SUBROUTINE NEWQUA CALCULATES NEW DENSITIES, VELOCITIES, AND INTERNAL SW6N018
C**** IF NC6 EQUALS 1 USE VEL(I) AT BOUNDARIES SW6N019
C**** ENERGIES PER UNIT VOLUME SW6N020
C**** IF NC7 EQUALS ONE USE EXACT RELATIONSHIP FOR VOLUME ELEMENTS SW6N021
  IDD = 1 SW6N022
  IND = 1 SW6N0221
  IC = 1 SW6N0222
  DPO = 0. SW6N0223
10 CONTINUE SW6N023
  IM = IMAX + 1 SW6N024
  IMM = IM + 1 SW6N0245
  SMASP(IM) = 0.0 SW6N025
  CALL INTERP(IND, PRESS, RHO, ENTHLN, TEMPN, IMM) SW6N0252
  Q2 = 0.0 SW6N0253
  IF( QTAN.LT.0.0) Q2 = 0.0995 SW6N0254
  ENEWAV = QTAN + SMFLUX(1)*4.*3.1416*ENTHLY(1) + Q2 SW6N0282
  ENVOLN(IMM) = ENVOL(IMM) + DELT*ENEWAV/VOLTAN SW6N0284
  DO 25 I= 1, IM SW6N026
    NSAME(I) = 1 SW6N027
    ISKIP(I) = 1 SW6N028
25 CONTINUE SW6N029
  DO 5 I=1, IMM SW6N0252
    ENN(I) = ENTHLN(I) - 0.185* PRESS(I) /RHO(I) SW6N0294
    ENNP(I) = ENN(I) SW6N0295
    PRESSD(I) = PRESS(I) SW6N0296
    PRESS(I) = PRESS(I) + 2. SW6N0297
    ENNO(I) = ENN(I) SW6N0298
5 RHOA(I) = RHO(I) - 0.5 SW6N0299
  DELVI = 0.000001 SW6N030
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LEVEL 1, MOD 3

NEWQUA

DATE = 70239

19/22/34

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AB = 0.5 SW6N031
CALL INTERP( IND,PRESS, RHO, ENTHLN, TEMPN, IMM) SW6N0311
DO 7 I=1,IMM SW6N0312
ENN(I) = ENTHLN(I) - 0.185* PRESS(I)/RHO(I) SW6N0314
AA(I) = 0. SW6N0315
7 IF(ENN(I).NE. ENNO(I)) AA(I) = (PRESS(I)- PRESSQ(I))/(ENN(I)- ENN
1 Q(I) ) SW6N0316
DELR = 2.*DELTAR SW6N0317
CALL INTERP( IND,PRESSQ,RHOA,ENTHLN, TEMPN, IMM) SW6N0321
DO 8 I=1, IMM SW6N0322
ENN(I) = ENTHLN(I) - 0.185*PRESSQ(I)/ RHOA(I) SW6N0323
B(I) = 0. SW6N0324
IF(RHOA(I).NE.RHO(I))B(I)=-AA(I)*(ENN(I)-ENNO(I))/(RHOA(I)-RHO(I)) SW6N0325
ENNO(I) = ENVOL(I)/RHO(I) SW6N0326
PRESS(I) = PRESSQ(I) SW6N0326
8 RHOA(I) = RHO(I) SW6N0327
QFIN = QTAN/(4.*3.1416*(RADIUS(IM)**2)) SW6N033
DO 51 I=2,IM SW6N 34
RAVER(I) = RADIUS(I-1) + DELTAR/2, SW6N035
RAVERP(I)= RADIUS(I) + DELTAR/2. SW6N036
DELV(I) = VEL(I)*AB*(RADIUS(I)/(RAVER(I)))**2 SW6N037
51 IF(VEL(I).EQ. 0) DELV(I) = DELVI SW6N 38
50 CONTINUE SW6N039
IF( IDU.EQ.1) GO TO 52 SW6N 391
CALL INTERP(IND, PRESS ,RHO , ENTHLN, TEMPN, IMM ) SW6N 392
DO 53 I=1, IMM SW6N 394
ENP(I) = ENTHLN(I) - 0.185* PRESS(I)/RHO (I) SW6N 396
53 IF(ENP(I).NE. ENNP(I)) AA(I) =(PRESS(I)- PRESSQ(I))/(ENP(I)- ENNP
1 I) ) SW6N 399
CALL INTERP(IND, PRESS , RHON, ENTHLN, TEMPN , IMM ) SW6N 402
DO 54 I=1, IMM SW6N 403
ENN(I) = ENTHLN(I) - 0.185* PRESS (I)/ RHON(I) SW6N 404
54 IF(RHON(I).NE.RHO(I) ) B(I)= -AA(I)*(ENN(I)- ENP (I))/(RHON(I) -
1 RHO(I) ) SW6N 405
52 CONTINUE SW6N 408
IJK =2 SW6N 409
DO 43 I=2 , IM SW6N041
QFLUX(I) = COND*(RAVER(I)**2). *(TEMP(I) - TEMP(I-1))/DELTAR SW6N042
43 CONTINUE SW6N043
IJKM= IMAX SW6N044
123 DO 100 I= IJK, IJKM SW6N045
RAVE = RAVER(I) SW6N046
RAVEP = RAVERP(I) SW6N047
C**** IF NCONT EQUALS ONE USES LINEAR AVERAGE VELOCITY ACROSS BOUNDARIES SW6N048
IF(NCONT .NE. 1 ) GO TO 320 SW6N049
C**** IF ISKIP(I) EQ 2 SKIPS NODE I SW6N050
VELB =(VEL(I-1) + VEL(I))/2. SW6N051
IF(ISKIP(I).EQ. 2 ) GO TO 100 SW6N052
VELBP =(VEL(I+1)+ VEL(I))/2. SW6N053
GO TO 340 SW6N054
320 CONTINUE SW6N055
VELB = (VEL(I-1)*(RADIUS(I-1)**2) + VEL(I)*(RADIUS(I)**2))/((RAVESW6N056
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1**2)*2.) SW6N057
VELBP= (VEL(I+1)*(RADIUS(I+1)**2) + VEL(I)*(RADIUS(I)**2))/((RAVEP SW6N058
1**2)*2.) SW6N059
340 CONTINUE SW6N060
IF(NC6.EQ.1) VELB= VEL(I) SW6N061
IF(NC6.EQ.1) VELBP=VEL(I+1) SW6N062
IF(VELB .LE. 0.0)GO TO 212 SW6N063
CONDE = (RAVE**2) * ( RHO(I-1)* VELB ) SW6N064
CONEN = CONDE*ENTHLY(I-1) SW6N065
GO TO 225 SW6N066
212 CONDE = (RAVE**2) * ( RHO(I )* VELB ) SW6N067
CONEN = CONDE*ENTHLY(I) SW6N068
225 IF(VELBP .LE. 0.0) GO TO 250 SW6N069
CONDEP = (RAVE**2)* ( RHO(I ) * VELBP) SW6N070
CONENP = CONDEP*ENTHLY(I) SW6N071
GO TO 255 SW6N072
250 CONDEP = (RAVE**2)* ( RHO(I+1)* VELBP) SW6N073
CONENP = (CONDEP)*ENTHLY(I+1) SW6N074
255 CONTINUE SW6N075
C**** DIFFU IS THE DIFFUSIVE TERM OF THE ENERGY EQUATION SW6N076
DIFFU=(QFLUX (I+1)-QFLUX(I))/[DELTA*(RADIUS(I)**2)] SW6N077
IF( NC2.EQ. 1 ) GO TO 286 SW6N078
IF(NC7.NE.1)GO TO 385 SW6N079
CONDT =(CONDEP - CONDE)*3.1416*4. SW6N080
RHON(I) = RHO(I) - DELT*CONDT/VOLE(I) SW6N081
GO TO 386 SW6N082
385 CONTINUE SW6N083
RHON(I) = RHO(I) - DELT*(CONDEP - CONDE)/[DELTA*(RADIUS(I)**2)] SW6N084
386 CONTINUE SW6N085
SMAS(I) = CONDE SW6N086
SMASP(I)= CONDEP SW6N087
286 CONENG = DELT*( CONEN - CONENP)/((RADIUS(I)**2)*DELTA) SW6N088
AFR = 1 SW6N089
Q1 = 0.0 SW6N0892
IF(I.EQ.2 .AND. QTAN.LT.0.0) Q1 =0.0995 SW6N0894
IF(NC7.EQ.1)AFR=4.*3.1416*(RADIUS(I)**2.)*DELTA/VOLE(I) SW6N090
ENVOLN(I)=ENVOL(I)+ AFR*(CONENG + DELT*DIFFU)+Q1*DELTA/VOLE(I) SW6N091
100 CONTINUE SW6N092
C**** AT I=1 SW6N093
101 CONTINUE SW6N094
I= 1 SW6N095
RAVE = RADIUS(IMAX) + DELTA/2. SW6N096
IF(ISKIP(1).EQ. 2 ) GO TO 482 SW6N097
RAVEP = RADIUS( 1 ) + DELTA/2. SW6N098
IF(NCONT .NE. 1 ) GO TO 420 SW6N099
VELB = (VEL(IM) + VEL(IMAX ))/2. SW6N100
VELBP = (VEL(2 ) + VEL(1) )/2. SW6N101
GO TO 440 SW6N102
420 CONTINUE SW6N103
VELBP= (VEL(2)*(RADIUS(2)**2) + VEL(1)*(RADIUS(1)**2))/((RAVEP**2) SW6N104
1*2.) SW6N105
440 CONTINUE SW6N106
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IF(NC6.EQ.1) VELBP=VEL(2) SW6N107
IF( VELBP.LE. 0.0) GO TO 351 SW6N108
CONDEP = (RAVEP**2)* ( RHO(1 )* VELBP) SW6N109
CONENP = CONDEP* ENTHLY(1) SW6N110
GO TO 381 SW6N111
351 CONDEP = (RAVEP**2)* ( RHO(2 )* VELBP) SW6N112
CONENP = (CONDEP)*ENTHLY( 2 ). SW6N113
381 CONTINUE SW6N114
SMOUT = SMFLUX(1) SW6N115
SMAS(1) = SMOUT SW6N116
ENGOUT = ENTHLY(1)*SMOUT SW6N117
SMASP(1)= CONDEP SW6N118
IF( NC2 .EQ. 1 ) GO TO 422 SW6N119
CONDT =(CONDBP-SMOUT)*3.1416*4. SW6N120
RHON(1)= RHO(1) - DELT*(CONDEP - SMOUT)*2./(DELTAR*(RADIUS(1))** SW6N121
1 2 ) SW6N122
IF(NC7.EQ.1) RHON(1) = RHO(1). - DELT*CONDT/VOLE(1) SW6N123
422 CONENG = DELT*(CONENP - ENGOUT)/(DELTAR * RADIUS(1)**2 ) SW6N124
DIFFU = (QFLUX(2))/(DELTAR*(RADIUS(1)**2)) SW6N125
AFR =1 SW6N126
IF(NC7.EQ.1)AFR=4.*3.1416*(RADIUS(1)**2.)*DELTAR/(VOLE(1)*2.) SW6N127
ENVOLN(1)= ENVOL(1) + 2.*AFR*(DELT*DIFFU - CONENG); SW6N128
C**** AT I= IM SW6N129
482 CONTINUE SW6N130
I= IM SW6N131
IF(ISKIP(IM).EQ. 2 ) GO TO 511 SW6N132
RAVE = RADIUS(IMAX) + DELTAR/2. SW6N133
VELB = (VEL(IM)*(RADIUS(IM)**2) + VEL(IMAX)*(RADIUS(IMAX)**2) ) / SW6N134
1((RAVE **2)*2.) SW6N135
IF(NC6.EQ.1) VELB =VEL(IM) SW6N136
IF( VELB .LE. 0.0) GO TO 451 SW6N137
CONDE = (RAVE **2)* ( RHO(IMAX)*VELB ) SW6N138
CONEN = CONDE*ENTHLY(IMAX) SW6N139
GO TO 481 SW6N140
451 CONDE = (RAVE **2)* ( RHO(IM )*VELB ) SW6N141
CONEN = CONDE*ENTHLY(IM ) SW6N142
481 CONTINUE SW6N143
SMAS(IM)= CONDE SW6N144
IF( NC2.EQ. 1) GO TO 502 SW6N145
CODENS = DELT*CONDE/(DELTAR*(RADIUS(IM ))**2) SW6N146
CONDT = CONDE*3.1416*4. SW6N147
RHON(IM) = RHO( IM) + 2.*CODENS SW6N148
IF(NC7.EQ.1) RHON(IM)= RHO(IM)+ DELT*CONDT/VOLE( IM) SW6N149
502 CONENG = DELT*(CONEN)/((RADIUS( IM )**2)*DELTAR) SW6N150
QTANR=((RADIUS(I))**2)*QFIN SW6N151
DIFFU =(QTANR-QFLUX(I))/(DELTAR*(RADIUS( I)**2)) SW6N152
AFR =1 SW6N153
IF(NC7.EQ.1)AFR=4.*3.1416*(RADIUS(IM)**2.)*DELTAR/(VOLE( IM)*2.) SW6N154
ENVOLN(IM) = ENVOL(IM) + AFR*2.*(CONENG + DELT*DIFFU ) SW6N155
511 CONTINUE SW6N156
DELINM =0.0 SW6N157
IF(RHON(I).LE. 0.) WRITE( 6,504) SW6N1572
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504 FORMAT(1H , ' NEW DENSITY IS LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO ZERO ' )      SW6N1574
    IF(RHON(I).LE. 0.) GO TO 974                                        SW6N1576
    VIDA = VIDY                                                       SW6N158
    IF ( VIDY .LE. COND/SPHTV ) VIDY = COND/SPHTV                    SW6N159
    DO 501 I= 1, IM                                                  SW6N160
    DELINV = 2.*VIDY/(RHON(I)*(DELTAR**2)) + ABS(VEL (I)/DELTAR)    SW6N161
    IF (DELINV. LE. DELINM ) GO TO 510                               SW6N162
    DELINM = DELINV                                                  SW6N163
510 CONTINUE                                                         SW6N164
501 CONTINUE                                                         SW6N165
    VIDA = VIDA                                                       SW6N1651
    IF(NC4.NE.1) GO TO 80                                           SW6N1652
    DO 79 I=1, IMM                                                  SW6N1653
    ENENGO = ENVOLN(I)/RHO(I)                                        SW6N1654
    ENENG = ENVOLN(I)/RHON(I)                                       SW6N1655
    SPHTV = SPHTVV(I)                                               SW6N1656
    TEMPN(I) = TEMP(I) + (ENENG - ENENGO)/SPHTV                    SW6N1657
    PRESS(I) = ZCOMP(I)*RHON(I)*GASCON *TEMPN(I)/144.              SW6N1658
79  ENTHLN(I)= ( ENVOLN(I) + 0.185*PRESS(I))/RHON(I)              SW6N1659
    GO TO 78                                                         SW6N1660
80 CONTINUE                                                         SW6N1661
    DPM = 0.0                                                         SW6N1661
    DO 65 I=1,IMM                                                  SW6N1662
    ENN(I) = ENVOLN(I)/ RHON(I)                                     SW6N1661
    DRA = ABS(-AA(I)*(ENN(I)-ENNO(I)) + B(I)*(RHO(I)- RHON(I)))    SW6N1663
65  IF( DRA.GT. DPM) DPM=DRA                                        SW6N1664
    AF = 1.0                                                         SW6N1665
    IF(DPM.GT.50.)AF= 50./DPM                                       SW6N1667
    IF(AF.GT. 1.) AF=1.                                             SW6N1668
    IC=1                                                             SW6N1668
    IF(AF.LT..98) IC =0                                             SW6N1669
    CALL INTERP( IND, PRESS ,RHON, ENTHLN, TEMPN, IMM )            SW6N167
    ICC = 1                                                         SW6N1673
    DO 70 I=1, IMM                                                  SW6N1674
    AAA =-AA(I)                                                      SW6N1675
    ENNA(I) = ENTHLN(I) - 0.185*PRESS(I) /RHON(I).                SW6N1678
    DP =-AF* (AAA *(ENN(I)- ENNO(I)) + B(I)*(RHO (I)- RHON(I)))    SW6N1682
    RHOA(I) = RHON(I)                                               SW6N1686
70  PRESS(I) = DP + PRESS0(I).                                       SW6N1688
    IF(NW3.EQ.1) WRITE( 6,71)( AA(I), B(I), PRESS0(I), PRESS(I), RHOA( SW6N1710
    I), RHO (I), VEL(I) , ENN(I) , ENNA(I), I=1,IMM)              SW6N1714
71  FORMAT(1H ,9E13.6 )                                             SW6N1716
    IF(NW3.EQ.1) WRITE( 6, 72) DPM, AF , IC                        SW6N1718
72  FORMAT(1H , 'DPM=',E14.7,'AF= ',E14.7,'IC=', (5 )           SW6N172
78  CONTINUE                                                         SW6N1736
    PMAX1 = 0.0                                                      SW6N175
    DO 772 I=2 , IM                                                 SW6N176
    DELP(I) = PRESS(I) - PRESS(I-1)                                  SW6N177
    IF(ABS(DELP(I)).LT.0.00000001) DELP(I)= 0.00000001           SW6N178
    ABDELP = ABS(DELP(I))                                           SW6N179
    IF( ABDELP .LT. PMAX1 )GO TO 772                                 SW6N180
    PMAX1 = ABDELP                                                  SW6N181
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772 CONTINUE                                SW6N182
    IF(PMAX1.LT.PMM1) GO TO 996              SW6N183
    E = 0.0                                  SW6N1832
    DO 702 I= 2 ,IM                           SW6N184
    IF(IDD.LT.2 ) GO TO 705                   SW6N185
    E1 = ABS(ENNA(I) - ENN(I))                SW6N1842
    IF( E1.GT. E ) E = E1                     SW6N1843
    IF( E1.EQ. E ) IG = I                     SW6N1844
    ISKIP(I) = 2                               SW6N186
    IF(NC6.NE.1) ISKIP(I) =1                  SW6N187
    IF(ABS(DELP(I)) .LT.0.5*PMAX1 )GO TO 701  SW6N188
    ISKIP(I) = 1                               SW6N189
    IF(DELPO(I)*DELP(I).GT. 0 ) GO TO 710     SW6N190
    NSAME(I)=1                                 SW6N191
    IF(DELPO(I).NE.0)AFACTR=.5*ABS(DELP(I))/(ABS(DELP(I))+ ABS(DELPO( SW6N1922
    I I)))                                     SW6N1924
    DELV(I) = -AFACTR*DELV(I).                SW6N193
    GO TO 705                                  SW6N194
710 NSAME(I)=NSAME(I)+1                       SW6N195
    SIGN = 0.0                                 SW6N1948
    IF(DELP(I).NE.0.) SIGN =DELP(I)/ ABS(DELP(I)) SW6N195
    IF(NSAME(I).LE. 4 )GO TO 704              SW6N197
    DELV(I) =-SIGN*ABS(DELV(I))*1.4           SW6N198
    GO TO 705                                  SW6N199
704 DELV(I) =-SIGN*ABS(DELV(I))               SW6N200
705 VEL (I) = VEL(I) + DELV(I)                SW6N201
    DELPO(I) = DELP(I)                         SW6N202
701 CONTINUE                                  SW6N203
702 CONTINUE                                  SW6N204
    IDD = IDD + 1                              SW6N205
    IF(NW3.EQ.1)WRITE(6 ,703)VEL(1),VEL(2),VEL(3), VEL(4) SW6N2051
703 FORMAT(1H , 'VEL(1)=' ,E14.7, 'VEL(2)=' ,E14.7, 'VEL(3)=' ,E14.7, 'VEL(4 SW6N2052
    )=' ,E14.7 )                               SW6N2053
    IF(IDD.GT.IDM)GO TO 998                    SW6N206
    GO TO 50                                    SW6N207
998 WRITE(6 ,997) IDM, IG , E                 SW6N2080
997 FORMAT(1H , 'ITERATIONS DIDNT CONVERGE IN',I5,' ITERATIONS, ENERGY SW6N2090
    IERROR AT NODE',I5,' IS ',E14.7, 'BTU/POUND') SW6N2091
    GO TO 974                                   SW6N2092
996 IF(ICC.EQ.0 ) GO TO 50                     SW6N210
999 CONTINUE                                  SW6N211
    IF(NW3.NE.1) GO TO 974                     SW6N2112
    WRITE(6,971)                                SW6N212
971 FORMAT(1H , 'SMAS(1)          , SMAS(2)          , SMAS(3)          , SMAS(4) SW6N213
    I          , SMAS(5)          ' )           SW6N214
    WRITE(6,972){SMAS(I), I=1 , 5 )           SW6N215
972 FORMAT(1H ,5E14.6 )                       SW6N216
    WRITE(6,973)                                SW6N217
973 FORMAT(1H , 'SMASP(1)          , SMASP(2)          , SMASP(3)          , SMASP(4) SW6N218
    I          , SMASP(5)          ' )         SW6N219
    WRITE(6,972) (SMASP(I), I=1 , 5 )         SW6N220
974 CONTINUE                                  SW6N2202
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DPMN = ABS(DPM)

IF(DPMN.GT. 0.1.AND. TF2.GT..001) TF2 = TF2\*9.2 /DPMN

IF(TF2.GT. TF) TF2 = TF

DELT = TF2/DELTINM

RETURN

END

SW6N2212

SW6N2214

SW6N2216

SW6N2218

SW6N222

SW6N223

```

SUBROUTINE DATCHK(KXI, KYI, NVS, NGRI, NCCI, JN, JTN, ERR, IM, NTIM)SW60001
IFM, NPC1)SW60002
DIMENSION KXI(8), KYI(8), NVS(8), NGRI(8), NCCI(8),SW60004
JN(8), JTN(8)SW60005
ERR = 0SW60001
DO 10 K=1,8SW60002
IF(KXI(K).EQ.0.OR.KXI(K).EQ.1) GO TO 12SW60016
WRITE(6,13)SW60017
13 FORMAT(1H,'KXI(K) IS NOT 0 OR 1 ..... THEREFORE KXI(K) IS BEING SW60018
LEFT EQUAL TO 0 ')SW60019
KYI(K) = 0SW60020
12 IF(KYI(K).EQ.0.OR. KYI(K).EQ.1) GO TO 10SW60021
WRITE(6,14)SW60022
14 FORMAT(1H,'KYI(K) IS NOT 0 OR 1 ..... THEREFORE KYI(K) IS BEING SW60023
LEFT EQUAL TO 0 ')SW60024
10 CONTINUESW60025
DO 20 K=1, 8SW60030
IF(NVS(K).EQ. 1.OR. NVS(K).EQ.2 ) GO TO 20SW60031
WRITE(6,21)SW60032
21 FORMAT(1H,'NVS(K) IS NOT 0 OR 1 ..... THEREFORE NVS(K) IS BEING SW60033
LEFT EQUAL TO 1 ')SW60034
NVS(K) = 1SW60035
20 CONTINUESW60036
NCCI = 0SW60040
DO 30 K=1, 8SW60041
IF(NGRI(K).EQ.K ) GO TO 30SW60042
NCCI = NCCI + 1SW60043
30 CONTINUESW60044
IF(NCCI.NE.9) GO TO 34SW60045
IF(NPC1.EQ.1) NPC1 = 0SW60046
WRITE(6,35)SW60047
35 FORMAT(1H,'NO GRAPHS WILL BE PLOTTED BECAUSE NONE OF THE NGRI S SW60048
ARE BETWEEN 1 AND 8 ')SW60049
34 CONTINUESW60050
NJJ = 0SW60060
IMM = IM+1SW60069
DO 40 K=1,8SW60070
IF( JN(K).LE.IMM)GO TO 44SW60071
JN(K) = IMM SW60072
WRITE(6,43)SW60073
43 FORMAT(1H,'JN(K) IS GREATER THAN IMM.... JN(K) = IM ')SW60074
44 IF(JN(K).GE. 0 ) GO TO 46SW60075
JN(K) = 1SW60076
WRITE(6,47)SW60077
47 FORMAT(1H,' JN(K) IS LESS THAN 1, JN(K) = 1 ')SW60078
46 IF( JN(K).NE.0 ) GO TO 40SW60079
NJJ = NJJ + 1SW60080
40 CONTINUESW60081
NJK = 9 - NJJ SW60082
DO 50 K=1, 4SW60083
50 IF(NCCI(K).GT. NJK) NCCI(K) = NJK SW60084
NCCI(5)=1SW60085
NCCI(6)=1SW60086
DO 70 K=1,8SW60087
70 IF( JTN(K).GT. NTIMEM) JTN(K) = 0 SW60088
NJTN = 0SW60089

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DO 72 K=1, 9
  IF(JTN(K).NE.0) GO TO 72
  NJTN = 1 + NJTN
72 CONTINUE
  NJTNT = 9 - NJTN
  IF(NJTNT.LT.NCCI(7)) NCCI(7) = NJTNT
  IF(NJTNT.LT.NCCI(8)) NCCI(8) = NJTNT
  RETURN
END
```

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SW60090
SW60091
SW60092
SW60093
SW60094
SW60095
SW60096
SW60099
SW60100
```

SUBROUTINE INTERP (IND ,PRESS , RHO ,ENTHLN ,TEMPN, NNODES)	SWAT001
DIMENSION PRESS(100), RHO(100),ENTHLN(100) , TEMPN(100) ,	SWAT002
IILAST(100),JLAST(100)	SWAT003
COMMON/CONTR/NW3,NW4	SWAT004
DIMENSION JFOUND(2)	SWAT005
DATA NCT/1/	SWAT006
COMMON /PROP/ ENTH(30,30), TEMT(30,30),PREST(30,30),RHOT(30) ,	SWAT007
IIMAX, JIMAX	SWAT008
DATA ILAST/100*1/,JLAST/100*1/	SWAT009
C*** IF IND EQUALS 4 ONLY ONE PASS IS MADE WITH I EQ IM+1(AVE PRESS)	SWAT010
50 CONTINUE	SWAT011
DO 120 I= 1,NNODES	SWAT012
TP1 = 1.0	SWAT013
TP2 = 1.0	SWAT014
EP = 1.0	SWAT015
I1 = ILAST(I)	SWAT016
J1 = JLAST(I)	SWAT017
ICOUT = 1	SWAT018
IF(IND.NE. 4 ) GO TO 130	SWAT019
I = NNODES + 1	SWAT020
130 CONTINUE	SWAT021
IF(RHO(I) .NE. RHOT(I1)) GO TO 118	SWAT022
IILAST(I) = I1	SWAT023
EP = 0.0	SWAT024
TP2 = 0.0	SWAT025
GO TO 230	SWAT026
118 IF(RHO(I) .LT. RHOT(I1)) GO TO 140	SWAT027
IF(RHO(I) .GE. RHOT(I1+1)) GO TO 125	SWAT028
IILAST(I) = I1	SWAT029
EP = (RHO(I) - RHOT(I1))/(RHOT(I1+1) - RHOT(I1))	SWAT030
IF( I1 .LT. 1.0R . I1.GT. IIMAX ) GO TO 300	SWAT031
GO TO 230	SWAT032
125 I1 = I1 +1	SWAT033
GO TO 130	SWAT034
140 I1 = I1 -1	SWAT035
IF( I1 .LT. 1.0R . I1.GT. IIMAX ) GO TO 300	SWAT036
GO TO 130	SWAT037
300 WRITE( 6, 310)	SWAT038
310 FORMAT('0', 'ENTHALPY IS OUTSIDE OF DENSITY LIBRARY DATA')	SWAT039
GO TO 120	SWAT040
230 CONTINUE	SWAT041
202 IF(PRESS(I).NE. PREST(I1,J1))GO TO 218	SWAT042
JLAST(I) = J1	SWAT043
JFOUND(ICOUT) = J1	SWAT044
IF( EP .EQ. 0 ) GO TO 650	SWAT045
IF( ICOUT.EQ.1)TP1=0.0	SWAT046
IF( ICOUT .EQ. 2 ) GO TO 430	SWAT047
ICOUT = 2	SWAT048
I1 = I1 + 1	SWAT049
GO TO 230	SWAT050
430 TP2 = 0.0	SWAT051
GO TO 330	SWAT052
650 TP1 = 0.0	SWAT053
TP2 = 0.0	SWAT054
GO TO 330	SWAT055
218 IF( PRESS(I) .LT. PREST(I1, J1) ) GO TO 240	SWAT056



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IF( PRESS(I) .GE. PREST(I1, J1+1) ) GO TO 225 SW6T057
JLAST(I) = J1 SW6T058
JFOUND(ICOUT) = J1 SW6T059
IF( ICOUT .EQ. 2 .OR. RHO(I).EQ. PHCT(I1).OR. FR.EQ. 0.0)GO TO 330SW6T060
ICOUT = 2 SW6T061
I1 = I1 + 1 SW6T062
GO TO 230 SW6T063
225 J1 = J1+1 SW6T064
IF(J1 .LT. 1.OR. J1 .GE. J1MAX ) GO TO 400 SW6T065
GO TO 230 SW6T066
400 WRITE(6,420) SW6T067
420 FORMAT('0','ENTHALPY IS OUTSIDE OF PRESS-LIB DATA' ) SW6T068
GO TO 120 SW6T069
240 J1 = J1 - 1 SW6T070
IF(J1 .LT. 1.OR. J1 .GT. J1MAX ) GO TO 400 SW6T071
GO TO 230 SW6T072
230 J11 = JFOUND(I) SW6T073
J12 = JFOUND(ICOUT) SW6T074
IF(ICOUT.NE.1 ) I1 = I1 - 1 SW6T075
IF( TP1 .EQ. 0.0) GO TO 450 SW6T076
TP1=(PRESS(I) - PREST(I1, J11))/(PREST(I1,J11+1) - PREST(I1,J11))SW6T077
450 CONTINUE SW6T078
IF( TP2 .EQ. 0.0) GO TO 550 SW6T079
TP2 =(PRESS(I) - PREST(I1+1,J12))/(PREST(I1+1 ,J12 +1) - PREST( SW6T080
I I1+1 , J12 )) SW6T081
550 CONTINUE SW6T082
TEMI1 = TP1*(TEMT(I1,J11+1) - TEMT(I1,J11)) SW6T083
ENTI1 = TP1*(ENTHT(I1,J11+1) - ENTHT(I1, J11)) SW6T084
TEMI11= TP2*(TEMT(I1+1,J12+1) - TEMT(I1+1, J12)) SW6T085
ENTI11= TP2*(ENTHT(I1+1 ,J12+1) - ENTHT(I1+1, J12) ) SW6T086
TEMPN(I) =(1.-FR)*(TEMT(I1, J11) + TEMI1 ) + FR*(TEMT(I1+1, J12 SW6T087
) + TEMI11) SW6T088
ENTHUN(I) =(1. - FR)*(ENTHT(I1, J11) + ENTI1 ) + FR*(ENTHT(I1+1 , SW6T089
I J12 ) + ENTI11 ) SW6T090
IF(NW4.NE.1) GO TO 502 SW6T091
IF(NW4.EQ.1.AND. I.EQ.1)WRITE(6 ,503) FR,TP1,TP2, ICOUT, I1, J1, SW6T092
I J11, J12, ILAST(1), JLAST(1), JFOUND(1), JFOUND(2) SW6T093
503 FORMAT(1H , 'FR= ',F14.7,'TP1=',F14.7,'TP2=',F14.7,'NODE= 1',9I5) SW6T094
IF(NW4.EQ.1.AND. I.EQ.2)WRITE(6 ,504) FR,TP1,TP2, ICOUT, I1, J1, SW6T095
I J11, J12, ILAST(2), JLAST(2), JFOUND(1), JFOUND(2) SW6T096
504 FORMAT(1H , 'FR=',F14.7,'TP1=',F14.7,'TP2=',F14.7,'NODE= 2 ',9I5) SW6T097
502 CONTINUE SW6T098
120 CONTINUE SW6T099
RETURN SW6T100
END SW6T101

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SUBROUTINE SIMPLT(KX, KY, X, Y, NP, NCC, NV, NGR
1, TIT, ARSA, ORD, LABLCU, NEI, JN, JTN, IMM, NW5)
C**** KX IS 0 FOR LINEAR IN X, 1 FOR LOG SW60001
C**** KY IS 0 FOR LINEAR IN Y, 1 FOR LOG SW60002
C**** X IS SUBSCRIBED 200,2 ABSCISSA SW60003
C**** Y IS SUBSCRIBED 200,8,8 ORDINATE SW60004
C**** NP IS NUMBER OF POINTS FOR EACH CURVES SW60005
C**** NCS IS CURVE SYMBOLS SW60006
C**** NVS IS 2 FOR LINE PLOTTING SW60007
C**** NGR IS THE GRAPH NUMBER SW60008
C**** NCC IS THE NUMBER OF CURVES SW60009
C**** TIT IS GRAPH TITLE 12 LOCATIONS (108 TOTAL) 2 GRAPHS ,1 BLANK SW60010
C**** ARSA IS ABSCISSA TITLE 12 LOCATIONS(48 CHAR) 8GRAPHS 1 BLANK 108 SW60011
C**** ORD IS ORDINATE TITLE 12 LOCATIONS(48 CHAR) 8GRAPHS 1 BLANK 108 SW60012
C**** LABLCU IS THE CURVE LABELS (PRINTED ON SEPARATE PAGE) 20CHAR/CUR SW60013
C**** SW60014
C**** SW60015
C**** SW60016
C**** SW60017
C**** SW60018
C**** SW60019
C**** SW60020
C**** SW60021
C**** SW60022
DIMENSION X(200,2), Y(200,8,8), NCS(8), NCF(8)
1 JN(8), JTN(8), NCP(8) SW60040
SW60044
C SW60048
DIMENSION TIT(108), ARSA(108), ORD(108), LABLCU(200) SW60052
IF(NW5.NE.1) GO TO 2 SW60053
C SW60058
WRITE(6,105)((X(I,J),I=1,NP),J=1,2) SW60058
WRITE(6,105)((Y(I,J,K),I=1,NP),J=1,8),K=1,8) SW60058
WRITE(6,108) ((JN(I),I=1,8), (JTN(I),I=1,8)) SW60058
WRITE(6,109) (TIT(I),I=1,108) SW60058
WRITE(6,109) (ARSA(I),I=1,108) SW60059
WRITE(6,109) (ORD(I),I=1,108) SW60059
WRITE(6,109) (LABLCU(I),I=1,108) SW60059
105 FORMAT(1H, 8F14.7 ) SW60060
103 FORMAT(1H, 24F5 ) SW60060
108 FORMAT(1H, 27A4 ) SW60060
1 WRITE(6,2) X(1,1), X(NP,1), Y(1,1,1), Y(NP,1,1), NP, NCC, NV ,
INCP, NEI, JN(1), JTN(1), IMM, JN(NCC) SW60067
2 FORMAT(1H, 4F14.7,9I5) SW60068
2 CONTINUE SW60069
NM = 1 + (NGR-1)*12 SW60070
NX11 = 330 SW60071
NX12 = 340 SW60072
K1 = 1 SW60073
IF(NGR.EQ.7.OR.NGR.EQ.8)K1 = 2 SW60074
YU = Y(1,1,NGR)*1.01 SW60081
YL = Y(1,1,NGR)*0.9 SW60082
XU = X(1,K1)*1.01 SW60083
XL = X(1,K1)*.99 SW60084
DO 20 J=1,NCC SW60085
DO 20 I=1, NP SW60091
C SW60092
IF(J.NE.1) GO TO 21 SW60093

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	IF(X(I,K1).GT.XU) XU= X(I,K1)	SW6C094
	IF(X(I,K1).LF.XL) XL =X(I,K1)	SW6C095
21	IF( Y(I,J,NGR).GE. YU) YU = Y(I,J,NGR)	SW6C105
20	IF( Y(I,J,NGR).LT. YL) YL = Y(I,J,NGR)	SW6C110
	NCS(1)= 42	SW6C120
	NCS(2)= 63	SW6C121
	NCS(3)= 14	SW6C122
	NCS(4)= 44	SW6C123
	NCS(5)= 38	SW6C124
	NCS(6)= 55	SW6C125
	NCS(7)= 19	SW6C126
	NCS(8)= 24	SW6C127
	NCP(1)= 0	SW6C130
	NCP(2)= 3	SW6C131
	NCP(3)= 5	SW6C132
	NCP(4)= 6	SW6C133
	NCP(5)= 1	SW6C134
	NCP(6)= 2	SW6C135
	NCP(7)= 11	SW6C136
	NCP(8)= 10	SW6C137
	K2 =1	SW6C138
	IF(NGR.EQ.7.OR.NGR.EQ.8)K2=2	SW6C139
C		SW6C140
C		SW6C141
	CALL BICV	SW6C150
	CALL RPITFV	SW6C151
	CALL FRAMEV( 3)	SW6C152
	DO 40 J=1, NCC	SW6C170
	IF(NGR.IT.5) NLC = 1	SW6C171
	IF(NLC.IT.5.AND.J.EQ. NCC)NLC =6	SW6C1712
	IF(NGR.EQ.7.OR. NGR.EQ.8) NLC =16	SW6C1714
	NY11 = 800 - 40*J	SW6C172
	NCP1 = NCP(J)	SW6C173
	DO 40 K=1,3	SW6C174
	CALL POINTV(NX12, NY11, NCP1 , ANY)	SW6C175
	CALL PRINTV(20 , LABLCU(NLC) , NX11 , NY11 )	SW6C176
	IF(NGR.EQ.7.OR. NGR.EQ.8) GO TO 42	SW6C1762
	NX2 = NX11 + 40	SW6C1772
	* XJN = JN(J)	SW6C1773
	IF(J.EQ.NCC)XJN =IMM	SW6C1774
	CALL LABLV(XJN, NX2, NY11 , 4 , 2 , 2)	SW6C1776
	GO TO 41	SW6C1778
42	JL = JTN(J)	SW6C178
	NX3 = NX11	SW6C1782
	YX = Y(JL,1)	SW6C1784
	CALL LABLV(YX , NX3 , NY11 , 7 , 2 , 4 )	SW6C1786
41	CONTINUE	SW6C1788
40	CONTINUE	SW6C179
	J= NGR	SW6C1792
	DO 70 J=1 , NCC	SW6C180
	IF(J.EQ. 1) NF= 1	SW6C181
	IF(J.NF. 1) NF= 2	SW6C182
	IF(NF1.EQ.1.AND.NGR.EQ.1)NF=1	SW6C1825
	IF(J.NF. 1) NN= 97	SW6C183
	NC = NCS(J)	SW6C185
70	CALL SC102 (KX, KY, X(1,K2),Y(1,J,1),NP,1, NV ,1, NC ,TIT(NN) ,	SW6C186

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148 , ABSA(NN) , 48 , ORD(NN) , 48 , NF,1, 16.0, 16.0, 2 , XL , SW60187  
2XU , 2 , YL , YU ) SW60188  
RETURN SW60495  
END SW60500
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