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**STUDY OF APOLLO WATER IMPACT  
FINAL REPORT**

**VOLUME 10**

**USER'S MANUAL FOR MODIFICATION OF  
SHELL OF REVOLUTION ANALYSIS**

**(Contract NAS9-4552, G.O. 5264)**


**May 1967**

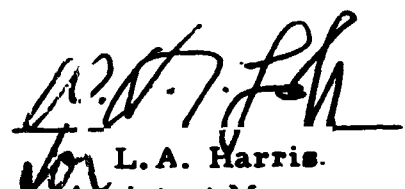


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## **FOREWORD**

This report was prepared by North American Aviation, Inc., Space Division, under NASA Contract NAS9-4552, for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Manned Space Flight Center, Houston, Texas, with Dr. F.C. Hung, Program Manager and Mr. P.P. Radkowski, Assistant Program Manager. This work was administered under the direction of Structural Mechanics Division, MSC, Houston, Texas with Dr. F. Stebbins as the technical monitor.

This report is presented in eleven volumes for convenience in handling and distribution. All volumes are unclassified.

The objective of the study was to develop methods and Fortran IV computer programs to determine by the techniques described below, the hydro-elastic response of representation of the structure of the Apollo Command Module immediately following impact on the water. The development of theory, methods and computer programs is presented as Task I Hydrodynamic Pressures, Task II Structural Response and Task III Hydroelastic Response Analysis.

Under Task I - Computing program to extend flexible sphere using the Spencer and Shiffman approach has been developed. Analytical formulation by Dr. Li using nonlinear hydrodynamic theory on structural portion is formulated. In order to cover a wide range of impact conditions, future extensions are necessary in the following items:

- a. Using linear hydrodynamic theory to include horizontal velocity and rotation.
- b. Nonlinear hydrodynamic theory to develop computing program on spherical portion and to develop nonlinear theory on toroidal and conic sections.

Under Task II - Computing program and User's Manual were developed for nonsymmetrical loading on unsymmetrical elastic shells. To fully develop the theory and methods to cover realistic Apollo configuration the following extensions are recommended:

- a. Modes of vibration and modal analysis.
- b. Extension to nonsymmetric short time impulses.



**c. Linear buckling and elasto-plastic analysis**

These technical extensions will not only be useful for Apollo and future Apollo growth configurations, but they will also be of value to other aeronautical and spacecraft programs.

The hydroelastic response of the flexible shell is obtained by the numerical solution of the combined hydrodynamic and shell equations. The results obtained herein are compared numerically with those derived by neglecting the interaction and applying rigid body pressures to the same elastic shell. The numerical results show that for an axially symmetric impact of the particular shell studied, the interaction between the shell and the fluid produces appreciable differences in the overall acceleration of the center of gravity of the shell, and in the distribution of the pressures and responses. However the maximum responses are within 15% of those produced when the interaction between the fluid and the shell is neglected. A brief summary of results is shown in the abstracts of individual volumes.

The volume number and authors are listed on the following page.

The contractor's designation for this report is SID 67-498.

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2	Dynamic Response of Shells of Revolution During Vertical Impact Into Water - No Interaction	A. P. Cappelli, and J. P. D. Wilkinson
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### **ABSTRACT**

The shell of revolution program described in this report was developed as a basic tool to be used in the elastic, load-deflection analysis of shell structures subjected to arbitrary loads and temperatures. The program is applicable to most aerospace-type shell elements (e. g., boosters, reentry vehicles, etc.) as well as ground-based shells.

The computer program is based on the numerical analysis presented in Reference 1 and is restricted to linear-elastic thin-shell theory. The analysis utilizes Fourier series expansion technique to separate circumferential variation of problem variables. A reduced set of shell field equations for each Fourier harmonic of load results from using Fourier approach. The finite difference form of the reduced shell equations are solved by a direct matrix elimination procedure. Solutions for various Fourier harmonics can then be summed to obtain the general solution for arbitrary unsymmetric loads.

In using the program it is necessary to select a mathematical model to represent a physical shell problem. By introducing fictitious subdivisions called shell regions, it is possible to analyze complicated shell configurations as a series of shell regions of simple shapes. The procedures for connecting shell regions require the satisfaction of boundary and junction conditions in the program.

The computer program, which was written in FORTRAN IV and applicable to the IBM 7090/7094 systems, was developed in a general fashion to permit the consideration of variety of shell problems. Wherever possible, time and space-saving techniques have been employed to simplify and reduce the amount of input data to be supplied by the user. Various option techniques have been used to permit more generality and still keep data input at a respectable minimum. The solutions obtained from the program yield deformations, forces, moments, stresses, etc., at each station of a shell region. This output is presented in tabular form with an option for graphical plotting of results.

The users of this program should be forewarned that the program is only a tool and considerable insight must be used in relating results to an actual physical shell problem. In turn, the results obtained are only as good as the mathematical model selected for the problem. The numerical procedure used in the solution of differential shell equations is an approximate one

(finite differences) and results must be interpreted in terms of round-off errors that are inevitable when using approximate numerical techniques.

This report is intended to supply the information necessary for the best utilization of the shell of revolution computer program. Considerable detail has been incorporated in this report to aid not only the engineer but also the programmer in understanding the program. It is hoped that this information will permit the modification and extension of this program to handle various other types of shell response problems (e. g., dynamics, buckling, etc.).

This user's manual has been organized in three basic sections. The first section (I) presents the theory used as a basis of the shell of revolution computer program. For ease of reference, much of the numerical procedure developed in Reference 1 is repeated together with modifications and improvements that have been developed at S&ID. A general description of the computer program is given in Section II. This section is intended to serve as an aid to the user in establishing a mathematical model for a physical shell problem in terms of the program format. Limitations and general program characteristics are given. Section III gives information for the detailed use of the program. Included are input data shell format, flow diagrams, sample data sheets, example problem, etc. As one becomes familiar with the program, this section will probably be the most used since it gives detailed instructions and characteristics of the program.



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## I. THEORY

### 1.1 INTRODUCTION

The general numerical procedure developed in Reference 1 for the analysis of unsymmetrical bending of shells of revolution forms the basis of the computer program. Included in the program are extensions and improvements to the basic analysis that were developed at S&ID and are reported in References 2 and 3.

The analysis is based on the general first-order linear shell theory of Sanders (Reference 4), which has been assessed (Reference 5) as the "best" of the many competing thin-shell theories in the literature. All pertinent variables are expanded into Fourier series in the circumferential direction which permit decoupled sets of ordinary differential equations in terms of the individual Fourier components. Finite difference approximations to these differential equations in the meridional coordinate then are solved using a direct matrix elimination technique (Potter's Method) (Reference 6).

This section will present the general theory which forms the basis of the computer program. Nomenclature and approach similar to that of Reference 1 will be used together with appropriate modifications.

### 1.2 SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS OF THEORY

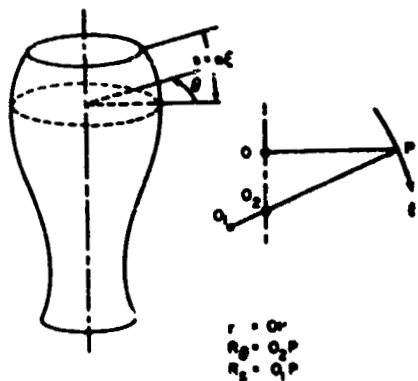
The shell theory on which the program is based is restricted to linear, elastic, thin-shell theory. Implied by the above statement and other assumptions introduced in the analysis are the following:

- a. The thickness of the shell at any point is small compared to the other dimensions of the shell.
- b. Deformations of the shell are small compared to the dimensions of the shell.
- c. All portions of the shell deform elastically, obeying Hooke's law.
- d. The shell is "complete" as well as axisymmetric, i. e., its only boundaries are at meridian ends and inner and outer surfaces.
- e. Each layer of shell material is assumed to have two-dimensional elastic isotropy with respect to directions tangent to its surface,

but Young's modulus is permitted to be variable (and discontinuous) through the thickness as well as in the meridional direction.

- f. Poisson's ratio is assumed constant in each shell layer.
- g. Arbitrary loads and temperature distributions are permissible. However, the present analysis is inapplicable when circumferential variation of temperature is sufficiently great to produce appreciable circumferential changes in Young's modulus. In such cases, average values of Young's modulus can be used to obtain approximate results.
- h. Redundant shell structures can be analyzed only indirectly using the program.
- i. The effects of transverse shear distortion are neglected in the analysis. A procedure for including these effects is described in Reference 7.
- j. Instability is not considered.

### 1.3 SURFACE GEOMETRY AND COORDINATES



Material points in the shell can be specified by means of the orthogonal coordinates  $(s, \theta, \zeta)$ , (see Figure 1-1) where  $s$  is the meridional distance measured from a boundary along an axisymmetric reference surface,  $\theta$  is the circumferential angle, and  $\zeta$  is the normal, outward distance from the reference surface. In homogeneous shells, the middle surface always is used as the reference surface; but when, more generally, the Young's modulus  $E$  is variable, the reference surface is best chosen so that

Figure 1-1. Surface Geometry and Coordinates

$$\int \zeta E d\zeta = 0 \quad (1)$$

where the integration is through the thickness. (This choice, as will be seen later, simplifies the constitutive relations of elastic shells.) If the shape of the reference surface is given by  $r(s)$ , where  $r$  is the distance from the axis, the principal radii of curvature are



$$R_{\theta} = r \left| 1 - (dr/ds)^2 \right|^{-1/2}$$

$$R_s = - \left| 1 - (dr/ds)^2 \right|^{1/2} / (d^2r/ds^2) \quad (2)$$

Introduce the nondimensional meridional coordinate  $\xi = s/a$ , where  $a$  is a reference length; then, with  $\rho = r/a$ , the nondimensional curvatures  $\omega_{\xi} = a/R_s$ , and  $\omega_{\theta} = a/R_{\theta}$  can be found from the formulas

$$\omega_{\theta} = \left| 1 - (\rho')^2 \right|^{1/2} / \rho \quad (3)$$

$$\omega_{\xi} = -(\gamma' + \gamma^2) / \omega_{\theta} \quad (4)$$

where

$$\gamma = \rho' / \rho \quad (5)$$

In these equations, and henceforth,  $( )' \equiv (d/d\xi) ( )$ . Finally, note the Codazzi identity

$$\omega_{\theta}' = \gamma (\omega_{\xi} - \omega_{\theta}) \quad (6)$$

and the relation

$$\rho'' / \rho = -\omega_{\xi} \omega_{\theta} \quad (7)$$

#### 1.4 EQUILIBRIUM EQUATIONS

The components of membrane force per unit length, transverse force per unit length, moment (about the reference surface) per unit length, and load per unit area (assumed to be applied at the reference surface) are as shown in Figure 1-2.

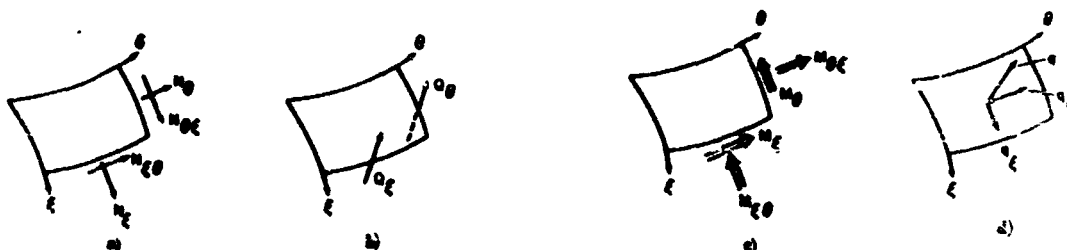


Figure 1-2. Forces, Moments, and Loads: a) Membrane Forces per Unit Length, b) Transverse Forces per Unit Length, c) Moments per Unit Length, d) Loads per Unit Area

In the Sanders theory, the shearing forces  $N_{\xi\theta}$  and  $N_{\theta\xi}$ , as well as the twisting moments  $M_{\xi\theta}$  and  $M_{\theta\xi}$ , are not handled separately but are combined to provide the modified variables

$$\bar{N}_{\xi\theta} = \frac{1}{2}(N_{\xi\theta} + N_{\theta\xi}) + \frac{1}{4}\left(\frac{1}{R_{\theta}} - \frac{1}{R_{\xi}}\right)(M_{\xi\theta} - M_{\theta\xi}) \quad (8)$$

and 
$$\bar{M}_{\xi\theta} = \frac{1}{2}(M_{\xi\theta} + M_{\theta\xi}) \quad (9)$$

With the elimination of the transverse forces  $Q_{\xi}$  and  $Q_{\theta}$ , the equilibrium equations of the Sanders theory (reference 4) can be written, for shells of revolution, as

$$a\left[\frac{\partial}{\partial\xi}(\rho N_{\xi}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial\theta}(\bar{N}_{\xi\theta}) - \rho' N_{\theta}\right] + \omega_{\xi}\left[\frac{\partial}{\partial\xi}(\rho M_{\xi}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial\theta}(\bar{M}_{\xi\theta}) - \rho' M_{\theta}\right] + \frac{1}{2}(\omega_{\xi} - \omega_{\theta})\frac{\partial}{\partial\theta}(\bar{M}_{\xi\theta}) + a^2\rho q_{\xi} = 0 \quad (10a)$$

$$a\left[\frac{\partial}{\partial\theta}(N_{\theta}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial\xi}(\rho\bar{N}_{\xi\theta}) + \rho'\bar{N}_{\xi\theta}\right] + \omega_{\theta}\left[\frac{\partial}{\partial\theta}(M_{\theta}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial\xi}(\rho\bar{M}_{\xi\theta}) + \rho'\bar{M}_{\xi\theta}\right] + \frac{\rho}{2}\frac{\partial}{\partial\xi}\left[(\omega_{\theta} - \omega_{\xi})\bar{M}_{\xi\theta}\right] + a^2\rho q_{\theta} = 0 \quad (10b)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial\xi}\left[\frac{\partial}{\partial\xi}(\rho M_{\xi}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial\theta}(\bar{M}_{\xi\theta}) - \rho' M_{\theta}\right] + \frac{1}{\rho}\frac{\partial}{\partial\theta}\left[\frac{\partial}{\partial\theta}(M_{\theta}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial\xi}(\rho\bar{M}_{\xi\theta}) + \rho'\bar{M}_{\xi\theta}\right] - a\rho(\omega_{\xi}N_{\xi} + \omega_{\theta}N_{\theta}) + a^2\rho q = 0 \quad (10c)$$

### 1.5 DISPLACEMENTS, ROTATIONS, AND STRAINS

The displacements and rotations of the reference surface (Figure 1-3) are related by the equations

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_{\xi} &= \frac{1}{a}\left[-\frac{\partial W}{\partial\xi} + \omega_{\xi}U_{\xi}\right] \\ \Phi_{\theta} &= \frac{1}{a}\left[-\frac{1}{\rho}\frac{\partial W}{\partial\theta} + \omega_{\theta}U_{\theta}\right] \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

The membrane strains of the reference surface are given by

$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon_{\xi} &= \frac{1}{a}\left[\frac{\partial U_{\xi}}{\partial\xi} + \omega_{\xi}W\right] \\ \epsilon_{\theta} &= \frac{1}{a}\left[\frac{1}{\rho}\frac{\partial U_{\theta}}{\partial\theta} + \gamma U_{\xi} + \omega_{\theta}W\right] \\ \epsilon_{\xi\theta} &= \frac{1}{2a}\left[\frac{1}{\rho}\frac{\partial U_{\xi}}{\partial\theta} + \frac{\partial U_{\theta}}{\partial\xi} - \gamma U_{\theta}\right] \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

where  $\epsilon_{\xi\theta}$  is half the usual engineering shear strain.

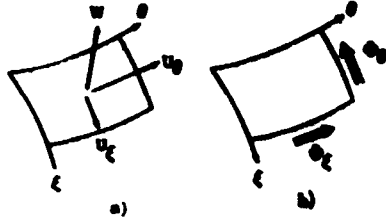


Figure 1-3. a) Displacements; b) Rotations

Finally, the measures of bending distortion used in the Sanders theory are

$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon_{\xi} &= \frac{1}{a} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial \xi} \xi \\ \kappa_{\theta} &= \frac{1}{a} \left[ \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial \theta} + \gamma \Phi_{,\xi} \right] \\ \kappa_{\xi\theta} &= \frac{1}{2a} \left[ \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial \Phi_{,\xi}}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial \xi} - \gamma \Phi_{,\theta} + \right. \\ &\quad \left. \frac{1}{2a} (\omega_{\xi} - \omega_{\theta}) \left( \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial U_{\xi}}{\partial \theta} - \frac{\partial U_{\theta}}{\partial \xi} - \gamma U_{\theta} \right) \right] \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

Then, by the usual Kirchhoff hypothesis ("normals remain normal") and the neglect of terms of order  $\zeta/R_{\theta}$  and  $\zeta/R_{\theta}$  relative to unity, the longitudinal, circumferential, and shear strains at a distance  $\zeta$  from the reference surface are

$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon_{\xi} + \zeta \kappa_{\xi} \\ \epsilon_{\theta} + \zeta \kappa_{\theta} \\ \epsilon_{\xi\theta} + \zeta \kappa_{\xi\theta} \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

respectively.

## 1.6 CONSTITUTIVE RELATIONS

Neglecting, as usual, the effects of stresses normal to the shell permits the stress-strain-temperature relations to be written as

$$\begin{aligned}
\epsilon_{\xi} + \zeta \kappa_{\xi} &= \left[ (\sigma_{\xi} - \nu \sigma_{\theta}) / E \right] + \alpha T \\
\epsilon_{\theta} + \zeta \kappa_{\theta} &= \left[ (\sigma_{\theta} - \nu \sigma_{\xi}) / E \right] + \alpha T \\
\epsilon_{\xi\theta} + \zeta \kappa_{\xi\theta} &= \left[ (1 + \nu) / E \right] \sigma_{\xi\theta}
\end{aligned} \tag{15}$$

where the temperature change  $T$  may vary with  $\zeta$ , as well as with  $\xi$  and  $\theta$ . The Young's modulus  $E$  and the thermal expansion coefficient  $\alpha$  will, however, be permitted to vary only with  $\xi$  and  $\zeta$ . The (modified) forces and moments are approximated closely in the shell by the following integrals through the thickness:

$$\begin{aligned}
N_{\xi} &= \int \sigma_{\xi} d\zeta & M_{\xi} &= \int \zeta \sigma_{\xi} d\zeta \\
N_{\theta} &= \int \sigma_{\theta} d\zeta & M_{\theta} &= \int \zeta \sigma_{\theta} d\zeta \\
\bar{N}_{\xi\theta} &= \int \sigma_{\xi\theta} d\zeta & \bar{M}_{\xi\theta} &= \int \zeta \sigma_{\xi\theta} d\zeta
\end{aligned} \tag{16}$$

Then, with the use of the defining relation (Equation 1) for the reference surface, together with the assumption of constant Poisson's ratio, it is found from (Equations 14 through 16) that

$$\begin{aligned}
\epsilon_{\xi} &= \frac{N_{\xi} - \nu N_{\theta}}{\int E d\zeta} + \frac{\int E \alpha T d\zeta}{\int E d\zeta} \\
\epsilon_{\theta} &= \frac{N_{\theta} - \nu N_{\xi}}{\int E d\zeta} + \frac{\int E \alpha T d\zeta}{\int E d\zeta} \\
\epsilon_{\xi\theta} &= \frac{(1 + \nu) \bar{N}_{\xi\theta}}{\int E d\zeta}
\end{aligned} \tag{17}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}
\kappa_{\xi} &= \frac{M_{\xi} - \nu M_{\theta}}{\int \zeta^2 E d\zeta} + \frac{\int \zeta E \alpha T d\zeta}{\int \zeta^2 E d\zeta} \\
\kappa_{\theta} &= \frac{M_{\theta} - \nu M_{\xi}}{\int \zeta^2 E d\zeta} + \frac{\int \zeta E \alpha T d\zeta}{\int \zeta^2 E d\zeta} \\
\kappa_{\xi\theta} &= \frac{(1 + \nu) \bar{M}_{\xi\theta}}{\int \zeta^2 E d\zeta}
\end{aligned} \tag{18}$$

The complete set of field equations for the 17 independent variables  $N_\xi, N_\theta, \bar{N}_{\xi\theta}, M_\xi, M_\theta, \bar{M}_{\xi\theta}, U_\xi, U_\theta, W, \phi_{\xi\theta}, \xi, \theta, \xi\theta, \xi, \theta, \xi\theta$  now is given by the equations (10-13, 17, and 18).

## 1.7 FOURIER EXPANSIONS AND NONDIMENSIONAL EQUATIONS

The independent variables now will be expanded into Fourier series, with appropriate normalization to provide nondimensional Fourier coefficients of roughly comparable magnitudes for the different variables. Letting  $\sigma_0$  be a reference stress level,  $E_0$  a reference Young's modulus, and  $h_0$  a reference thickness, solutions of the field equations will be sought in the following forms:

$$\begin{aligned} N_\xi &= \sigma_0 h_0 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} t_\xi^{(n)} \cos n\theta \\ N_\theta &= \sigma_0 h_0 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} t_\theta^{(n)} \cos n\theta \\ \bar{N}_{\xi\theta} &= \sigma_0 h_0 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} t_{\xi\theta}^{(n)} \sin n\theta \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_\xi &= \frac{\sigma_0 h_0^3}{a} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} m_\xi^{(n)} \cos n\theta \\ M_\theta &= \frac{\sigma_0 h_0^3}{a} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} m_\theta^{(n)} \cos n\theta \\ \bar{M}_{\xi\theta} &= \frac{\sigma_0 h_0^3}{a} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} m_{\xi\theta}^{(n)} \sin n\theta \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

$$U_\xi = \frac{a\sigma_0}{E_0} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} u_\xi^{(n)} \cos n\theta$$

$$U_\theta = \frac{a\sigma_0}{E_0} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_\theta^{(n)} \sin n\theta$$

$$W = \frac{a\sigma_0}{E_0} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} w^{(n)} \cos n\theta \quad (21)$$



$$\begin{aligned}\phi_{\xi} &= \frac{\sigma_0}{E_0} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \phi_{\xi}^{(n)} \cos n\theta \\ \phi_{\theta} &= \frac{\sigma_0}{E_0} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \phi_{\theta}^{(n)} \sin n\theta\end{aligned}\quad (22)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\epsilon_{\xi} &= \frac{\sigma_0}{E_0} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \epsilon_{\xi}^{(n)} \cos n\theta \\ \epsilon_{\theta} &= \frac{\sigma_0}{E_0} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \epsilon_{\theta}^{(n)} \cos n\theta \\ \epsilon_{\xi\theta} &= \frac{\sigma_0}{E_0} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \epsilon_{\xi\theta}^{(n)} \sin n\theta\end{aligned}\quad (23)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\kappa_{\xi} &= \frac{\sigma_0}{aE_0} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \kappa_{\xi}^{(n)} \cos n\theta \\ \kappa_{\theta} &= \frac{\sigma_0}{aE_0} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \kappa_{\theta}^{(n)} \cos n\theta \\ \kappa_{\xi\theta} &= \frac{\sigma_0}{aE_0} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \kappa_{\xi\theta}^{(n)} \sin n\theta\end{aligned}\quad (24)$$

These Fourier expansions are consistent with loadings of the forms

$$\begin{aligned}q &= \frac{\sigma_0 h_0}{a} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} p^{(n)}(\xi) \cos n\theta \\ q_{\xi} &= \frac{\sigma_0 h_0}{a} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} p_{\xi}^{(n)}(\xi) \cos n\theta \\ q_{\theta} &= \frac{\sigma_0 h_0}{a} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} p_{\theta}^{(n)}(\xi) \sin n\theta\end{aligned}\quad (25)$$

and a temperature distribution

$$T = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} T^{(n)}(\xi, \zeta) \cos n\theta \quad (26)$$

The various field equations now can be decoupled into separate sets for each Fourier index  $n$ ; for convenience, the superscript  $(n)$  on Fourier coefficients will be omitted in the equations that follow. The equilibrium equations (Equation 10) lead to

$$\begin{aligned} & t_{\xi}' + \gamma(t_{\xi} - t_{\theta}) + (n/\rho)t_{\xi\theta} + \lambda^2 \left[ \omega_{\xi} m_{\xi}' + \right. \\ & \quad \left. \gamma \omega_{\xi}(m_{\xi} - m_{\theta}) + (n/2\rho)(3\omega_{\xi} - \omega_{\theta})m_{\xi\theta} \right] + p_{\xi} = 0 \\ & t_{\xi\theta}' + 2\gamma t_{\xi\theta} - (n/\rho)t_{\theta} + \lambda^2 \left[ -(n/\rho)\omega_{\theta} m_{\theta} + \right. \\ & \quad \left. \frac{1}{2}(3\omega_{\theta} - \omega_{\xi})m_{\xi\theta}' + \frac{1}{2} \left[ \gamma(3\omega_{\theta} + \omega_{\xi}) - \omega_{\xi}' \right] m_{\xi\theta} \right] + p_{\theta} = 0 \\ & -\omega_{\xi} t_{\xi} - \omega_{\theta} t_{\theta} + \lambda^2 \left[ m_{\xi\theta}' + 2\gamma m_{\xi\theta} - \omega_{\xi}\omega_{\theta} m_{\xi} + \right. \\ & \quad \left. \left[ \omega_{\xi}\omega_{\theta} - (n^2/\rho^2) \right] m_{\theta} - \gamma m_{\theta}' + (2n/\rho)m_{\xi\theta}' + \right. \\ & \quad \left. (2\gamma n/\rho)m_{\xi\theta} \right] + p = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (27)$$

where  $\lambda = h_0/a$ , and use has been made of the geometrical identities (Equations 6 and 7). The relations (Equations 11 through 13) give

$$\phi_{\xi} = -w' + \omega_{\xi} u_{\xi} \quad (28a)$$

$$\phi_{\theta} = (n/\rho)w + \omega_{\theta} u_{\theta} \quad (28b)$$

$$e_{\xi} = u_{\xi}' + \omega_{\xi} w$$

$$e_{\theta} = (n/\rho)u_{\theta} + \gamma u_{\xi} + \omega_{\theta} w$$

$$e_{\xi\theta} = \frac{1}{2} \left[ u_{\theta}' - \gamma u_{\theta} - (n/\rho)u_{\xi} \right] \quad (29)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
k_{\xi} &= \phi_{\xi}' & k_{\theta} &= (n/\rho)\phi_{\theta} + \gamma\phi_{\xi} \\
k_{\xi\theta} &= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ -(n/\rho)\phi_{\xi} + \phi_{\theta}' - \gamma\phi_{\theta} + \right. \\
&\quad \left. \frac{1}{2}(\omega_{\theta} - \omega_{\xi}) \left[ (nu_{\xi}/\rho) + u_{\theta}' + \gamma u_{\theta} \right] \right\} \quad (30)
\end{aligned}$$

and finally, the constitutive relations (Equations 17 and 18), inverted to give forces and moments in terms of strains and bending distortions, lead to

$$\begin{aligned}
t_{\xi} + b(e_{\xi} + \nu e_{\theta}) - t_T^{(n)} & & t_{\theta} &= b(e_{\theta} + \nu e_{\xi}) - t_T^{(n)} \quad (31) \\
t_{\xi\theta} &= b(1 - \nu)e_{\xi\theta}
\end{aligned}$$

and

$$m_{\xi} = d(k_{\xi} + \nu k_{\theta}) - m_T^{(n)} \quad (32a)$$

$$m_{\theta} = d(k_{\theta} + \nu k_{\xi}) - m_T^{(n)} \quad (32b)$$

$$m_{\xi\theta} = d(1 - \nu)k_{\xi\theta} \quad (32c)$$

where

$$b = \frac{\int E d \zeta}{E_0 h_0 (1 - \nu^2)} \quad (33)$$

$$d = \frac{\int \zeta^2 E d \zeta}{E_0 h_0^3 (1 - \nu^2)} \quad (34)$$

$$t_T^{(n)} = \frac{\int E \alpha T^{(n)} d \zeta}{\sigma_0 h_0 (1 - \nu)} \quad (35)$$

$$m_T^{(n)} = \frac{a \int \zeta E \alpha T^{(n)} d \zeta}{\sigma_0 h_0^3 (1 - \nu)} \quad (36)$$

(Again, the superscript (n) on  $t_T^{(n)}$  and  $m_T^{(n)}$  will be omitted henceforth.)

For each  $n$ , the set of field equations for the 17 Fourier coefficients  $t_\xi, t_\theta, t_{\xi\theta}, m_\xi, m_\theta, m_{\xi\theta}, u_\xi, u_\theta, w, \phi_\xi, \phi_\theta, e_\xi, e_\theta, e_{\xi\theta}, k_\xi, k_\theta, k_{\xi\theta}$  now is given by the 17 equations (Equations 27 through 32):

It may be remarked at this point that the Fourier expansions (Equations 25 and 26), which are symmetrical about  $\theta = 0$  for  $q, q_\xi$ , and  $T$  and antisymmetrical for  $q_\theta$  are not the most general that could exist. For full generality, these expansions should be augmented by the additional series

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{q} &= \frac{\sigma_0 h_0}{a} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \bar{p}^{(n)}(\xi) \sin n\theta \\ \bar{q}_\xi &= \frac{\sigma_0 h_0}{a} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \bar{p}_\xi^{(n)}(\xi) \sin n\theta \\ \bar{q}_\theta &= \frac{\sigma_0 h_0}{a} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \bar{p}_\theta^{(n)}(\xi) \cos n\theta \\ \bar{T} &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \bar{T}^{(n)}(\xi, \zeta) \sin n\theta \end{aligned} \quad (25a)$$

In this case, the form of the shell field equations can be obtained by setting the Fourier harmonics ( $n$ ) to negative values in Equations 27 through 32. These effects have been neglected in this program but can be included with minor modifications of the program.

## 1.8 REDUCTION TO FOUR SECOND-ORDER DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS

The set of field equations obtained constitutes an eighth-order system that can be reduced, in a conventional fashion, to three equations in  $u_\xi, u_\theta$ , and  $w$ . But a more attractive procedure is to derive four differential equations, each of second order, in the variables  $u_\xi, u_\theta, w$ , and  $m_\xi$ . In so doing, it is necessary to eliminate  $m_\theta$  by means of the relation

$$m_\theta = \nu m_\xi + d(1 - \nu^2)k_\theta - (1 - \nu)m_T \quad (37)$$

in order to prevent the ultimate appearance of derivatives of order higher than two. Then, substituting Equations 37, 32c, and 31 into Equation 27 and using Equations 28 through 30 to eliminate the membrane strain and

bending distortion gives three of the desired equations; the fourth equation is given by Equation 32a, again with  $k_\xi$  and  $k_\theta$  expressed in terms of the displacements. The resultant set then can be written as

$$\begin{aligned}
 a_1 u_\xi'' + a_2 u_\xi' + a_3 u_\xi + a_4 u_\theta' + a_5 u_\theta + a_6 w_6' + \\
 a_7 w + a_8 m_\xi' + a_9 m_\xi &= C_1 \\
 a_{10} u_\xi' + a_{11} u_\xi + a_{12} u_\theta'' + a_{13} u_\theta' + a_{14} u_\theta + \\
 a_{15} w'' + a_{16} w' + a_{17} w + a_{18} m_\xi &= C_2 \\
 a_{19} u_\xi' + a_{20} u_\xi + a_{21} u_\theta' + a_{22} u_\theta' + a_{23} u_\theta + \\
 a_{24} w'' + a_{25} w' + a_{26} w + a_{27} m_\xi'' + a_{28} m_\xi' + \\
 a_{29} m_\xi &= C_3 \\
 a_{30} u_\xi' + a_{31} u_\xi + a_{32} u_\theta + a_{33} w'' + a_{34} w' + \\
 a_{35} w + a_{36} m_\xi &= C_4
 \end{aligned} \tag{38}$$

where the a's and c's are given in Appendix A. These equations can be written in the matrix form

$$Ez'' + Fz' + Gz = e \tag{39}$$

where

$$z = \begin{bmatrix} u_\xi \\ u_\theta \\ w \\ m_\xi \end{bmatrix} \tag{40}$$



and

$$\begin{aligned}
 E &= \begin{bmatrix} a_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & a_{12} & a_{15} & 0 \\ 0 & a_{21} & a_{24} & a_{27} \\ 0 & 0 & a_{33} & 0 \end{bmatrix} & \nu &= \begin{bmatrix} a_2 & a_4 & a_6 & a_8 \\ a_{10} & a_{13} & a_{16} & 0 \\ a_{19} & a_{22} & a_{25} & a_{28} \\ a_{30} & 0 & a_{34} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \\
 G &= \begin{bmatrix} a_3 & a_5 & a_7 & a_9 \\ a_{11} & a_{14} & a_{17} & a_{18} \\ a_{20} & a_{23} & a_{26} & a_{29} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{35} & a_{36} \end{bmatrix} & e &= \begin{bmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \\ c_3 \\ c_4 \end{bmatrix}
 \end{aligned} \tag{41}$$

### 1.9 BOUNDARY CONDITIONS

In the Sanders theory, the expressions for virtual work per unit length at the boundaries  $s = 0, \bar{s}$  are

$$\delta W = (N_\xi U_\xi + \hat{N}_{\xi\theta} U_\theta + \hat{Q}_\xi W + M_\xi \phi_\xi) \tag{42}$$

where

$$\hat{N}_{\xi\theta} = \bar{N}_{\xi\theta} + \left[ (3/2R_\theta) - (1/2R_\xi) \right] \bar{M}_{\xi\theta} \tag{43}$$

and

$$\hat{Q}_\xi = (1/a\rho) \left[ (\partial/\partial \xi)(\rho M_\xi) + 2(\partial \bar{M}_{\xi\theta} / \partial \theta) - \rho' M_\theta \right] \tag{44}$$

are "effective" membrane and transverse shears, respectively, per unit length. (See Figure 1-4.) This form of the virtual work indicates the kinds of boundary conditions that can be imposed; thus, either  $N_\xi$  or  $U_\xi$  may be prescribed, either  $\hat{N}_{\xi\theta}$  or  $U_\theta$  may be prescribed, and so on; or, more generally,  $N_\xi$  and  $U_\xi$  may be related through an elastic constraint against meridional displacement; and analogous constraints can link  $\hat{N}_{\xi\theta}$  and  $U_\theta$ ,  $\hat{Q}_\xi$  and  $W$ , and  $M_\xi$  and  $\phi_\xi$ . Letting

$$\hat{N}_{\xi\theta} = \sigma_0 h_0 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \hat{t}_{\xi\theta}^{(n)} \sin n\theta$$

$$\hat{Q}_{\xi} = \sigma_0 h_0 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \hat{i}_{\xi}^{(n)} \cos n\theta$$

gives (dropping superscripts)

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{t}_{\xi\theta} &= t_{\xi\theta} + (\lambda^2/2)(3\omega_{\theta} - \omega_{\xi})m_{\xi\theta} \\ \hat{i}_{\xi} &= \lambda^2 \left[ m_{\xi}' + \nu(m_{\xi} - m_{\theta}) + (2n/\rho)m_{\xi\theta} \right] \end{aligned} \quad (46)$$

Then the boundary conditions just discussed always can be written (for the nth Fourier components) as

$$\Omega y + \Lambda z = \mathcal{L} \quad (47)$$

where

$$y = \begin{bmatrix} t_{\xi} \\ \hat{t}_{\xi\theta} \\ \hat{i}_{\xi} \\ \phi_{\xi} \end{bmatrix} \quad (48)$$

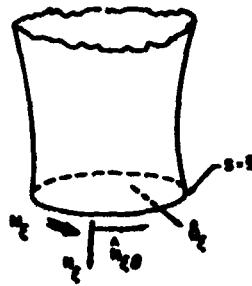


Figure 1-4. Effective Boundary Forces and Moment

and where  $\Omega$  and  $\Lambda$  are appropriate diagonal matrices, and  $\ell$  is a given column matrix. (For example, if  $u_\xi$  is given, the first diagonal element of  $\Omega$  is zero, that of  $\Lambda$  is unity, and the first element of  $\ell$  is the prescribed value of  $u_\xi$ ; if there is an elastic constraint on  $u_\xi$ , then the first diagonal element of  $\Omega$  is unity, that of  $\Lambda$  is the appropriate constraint coefficient, and the first element of  $\ell$  vanishes.) But now it is desirable to express the boundary conditions entirely in terms of  $z$ ; from Equations 28 through 32 and 37, it follows that

$$\begin{aligned}
 t_\xi &= b_1 u_\xi' + b_2 u_\xi + b_3 u_\theta + b_4 w - t_T \\
 \hat{t}_{\xi\theta} &= b_5 u_\xi + b_6 u_\theta' + b_7 u_\theta + b_8 w' + b_9 w \\
 \hat{f}_\xi &= b_{10} u_\xi + b_{11} u_\theta' + b_{12} u_\theta + b_{13} w' + b_{14} w + b_{15} m_\xi' \\
 &\quad + b_{16} m_\xi + \lambda^2 \gamma (1 - \nu) m_T
 \end{aligned} \tag{49}$$

where the  $b$ 's are given in Appendix A. These equations, together with Equation 28a, give

$$y = Hz' + Jz + f \tag{50}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned}
 H &= \begin{bmatrix} b_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & b_6 & b_8 & 0 \\ 0 & b_{11} & b_{13} & b_{15} \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} & f &= \begin{bmatrix} -t_T \\ 0 \\ \lambda^2 \gamma (1 - \nu) m_T \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \\
 J &= \begin{bmatrix} b_2 & b_3 & b_4 & 0 \\ b_5 & b_7 & b_9 & 0 \\ b_{10} & b_{12} & b_{14} & b_{16} \\ \omega_\xi & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}
 \end{aligned} \tag{51}$$

Hence, the boundary conditions (Equation 47) can be written as

$$\Omega Hz' + (\Lambda + \Omega J)z = \ell - \Omega f \tag{52}$$

## 1.10 SINGULAR POINTS (APEX CONDITION)

If the shell has a pole (i. e.,  $r = 0$ ), coefficients in the governing differential equations become singular. An improved procedure for handling such conditions has been outlined in References 8 and 9 and is used in the analysis. The boundary conditions at the apex of a closed shell of revolution are described as follows for each Fourier component ( $n$ )

$$\begin{aligned}
 u_{\xi} &= u_{\theta} = w' = w_{\xi}' = 0 && \text{for } n = 0 \\
 u_{\xi}' &= u_{\xi} + u_{\theta} = w = m_{\xi} = 0 && \text{for } n = 1 \\
 u_{\xi} &= u_{\theta} = w = w' = 0 && \text{for } n = 2 \\
 u_{\xi} &= u_{\theta} = w = m_{\xi} = 0 && \text{for } n \geq 3
 \end{aligned}$$

These special conditions can be cast in a matrix form identical to Equation 52. For this case, the matrix  $\Lambda + \Omega J$  is not of a diagonal form.

## 1.11 DISCONTINUITY CONDITIONS

The differential equations (39) are not valid at points in the shell in which discontinuities in geometry (and hence in the coefficients) occur; furthermore,  $z$  itself is ambiguous at a discontinuity in the inclination of the reference surface, where the directions of  $u_{\xi}$  and  $w$  change abruptly. Accordingly, special transition equations must be derived which relate  $z$  and its derivative on either side of a discontinuity.

In Reference 1, the special case in which reference surfaces coincide across a discontinuity was considered. (See Figure 1-5.) A more general condition, which was treated in Reference 2, occurs when reference surfaces do not coincide at discontinuities. This type of condition is considered for this program and will be referred to as eccentric discontinuities. The effects of external line load end moments applied at the discontinuity are included in the analysis (Figure 1-5). A typical eccentric discontinuity model is shown in Figure 1-6. Roman numeral superscripts refer to shell regions; thus, for the example considered, II denotes values beyond and I values ahead of a discontinuity. The conditions of geometrical compatibility are (Figures 1-5 and 1-6)

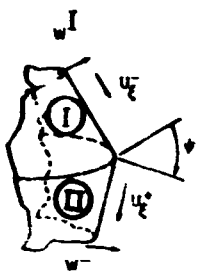


Figure 1-5. Discontinuity Conditions

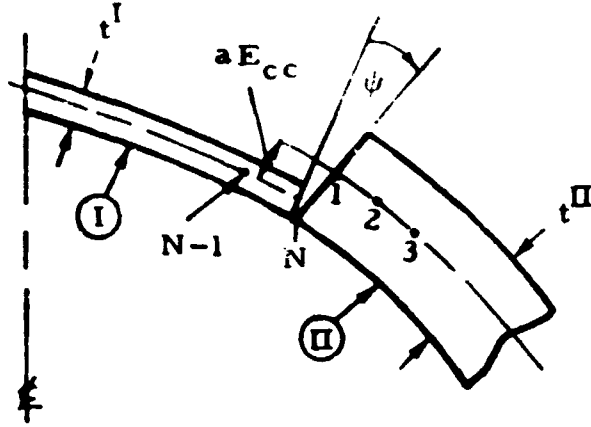


Figure 1-6. Eccentric Discontinuity Model

$$\begin{aligned}
 u_{\xi}^{\text{II}} &= \left| u_{\xi}^{\text{I}} + E_{\text{cc}} \phi_{\xi}^{\text{I}} \right| \cos \psi - w^{\text{I}} \sin \psi \\
 u_{\theta}^{\text{II}} &= u_{\theta}^{\text{I}} + E_{\text{cc}} \phi_{\theta}^{\text{I}} \\
 w^{\text{II}} &= \left| u_{\xi}^{\text{I}} + E_{\text{cc}} \phi_{\xi}^{\text{I}} \right| \sin \psi + w^{\text{I}} \cos \psi \\
 \phi_{\xi}^{\text{II}} &= \phi_{\xi}^{\text{I}}
 \end{aligned} \tag{53}$$

where  $E_{\text{cc}}$  is the dimensionless eccentricity of the participating reference surfaces measured along the radius of curvature behind the discontinuity point. It can be noted in Figure 1-6 that a positive value of  $E_{\text{cc}}$  corresponds to an abrupt increase in the radius of a parallel circle as one proceeds in the direction of increasing  $\xi$ . Equilibrium requires that

$$\begin{aligned}
 t_{\xi}^{\text{II}} &= t_{\xi}^{\text{I}} \cos \psi - \hat{f}_{\xi}^{\text{I}} \sin \psi + P_{\text{D}} \sin \psi_0 \\
 \hat{t}_{\xi\theta}^{\text{II}} &= \hat{t}_{\xi\theta}^{\text{I}} \\
 \hat{f}_{\xi}^{\text{II}} &= t_{\xi}^{\text{I}} \sin \psi + \hat{f}_{\xi}^{\text{I}} \cos \psi - P_{\text{D}} \cos \psi_0 \\
 m_{\xi}^{\text{II}} &= m_{\xi}^{\text{I}} - \frac{E_{\text{cc}}}{\lambda^2} t_{\xi}^{\text{I}} - M_{\text{D}}
 \end{aligned} \tag{54}$$

where  $P_D$  and  $M_D$  are Fourier coefficients of series expansions for externally applied line loads and moments; i. e.,

$$\bar{P}_D = \frac{\sigma_0 h_0}{a} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} P_D \cos n\theta$$

$$\bar{M}_D = \frac{\sigma_0 h_0^3}{a} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} M_D \cos n\theta$$

The information in Equations 53 and 54 is reproduced in the equations

$$y^{II} = \Psi y^I + \Phi_0 P_D \quad (55)$$

$$z^{II} = \Upsilon z^I + \Xi y^I + \Upsilon M_D \quad (56)$$

where

$$\Psi = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \psi & 0 & -\sin \psi & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \sin \psi & 0 & \cos \psi & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (57)$$

$$\Upsilon = E_{cc} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & (\omega_{\theta})_j I & n/\rho_j I & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \bar{\Psi} \quad (58)$$

$$\Xi = E_{cc} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & \cos \psi \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \sin \psi \\ -1/\lambda^2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (59)$$

$$\Phi_0 = \begin{bmatrix} \sin \psi_0 \\ 0 \\ -\cos \psi_0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (60)$$

$$\eta = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (61)$$

Combining Equations 55, 56, and 50 then provides the equations relating  $(z')^{\text{II}}$ ,  $(z')^{\text{I}}$ , and  $z^{\text{I}}$ :

$$H^{\text{II}} (z^{\text{II}})' + \left[ J^{\text{II}} \psi - \psi J^{\text{I}} \right] z^{\text{I}} - \psi H^{\text{I}} (z^{\text{I}})' = \Phi_0 P_D + \psi f^{\text{I}} - f^{\text{II}} \quad (62a)$$

$$z^{\text{II}} = \psi z^{\text{I}} + \left[ H^{\text{I}} z^{\text{I}} + J^{\text{I}} z^{\text{I}} + f^{\text{I}} + \eta M_D \right] \quad (62b)$$

where the Roman numerals I and II mean that the matrices H, J, and f are to be calculated from Equation 51 on the basis of shell properties just behind and ahead of the discontinuity, respectively. The equilibrium equations (39), the boundary conditions (52), and the discontinuity conditions (62) will now be cast into a unified set of appropriate finite-difference equations suitable for numerical analysis.

## 1.12 FINITE DIFFERENCE FORMULATION

A finite difference technique will be used in the solution of the shell equations. In treating complicated shell configurations, it will at times be necessary and convenient for analysis purposes to divide the mathematical model of the shell in combinations of smaller region. The dividing line between regions is usually selected at discontinuity regions. (See Section 2.5.) In the finite difference formulation, the path region will be subdivided into  $(N^P - 1)$  equal increments of length  $\Delta^P$ .  $N^P$  corresponds to the number of station or pivotal points considered for the region. The pivotal points are identified along the meridian by the integer index  $i$ , starting from  $i = 1$  at  $\xi = 0$  (station 1) and proceeding to  $N$ -th station ( $i = N$ ) occurring at the endpoint of the region (see Figure 1-7).

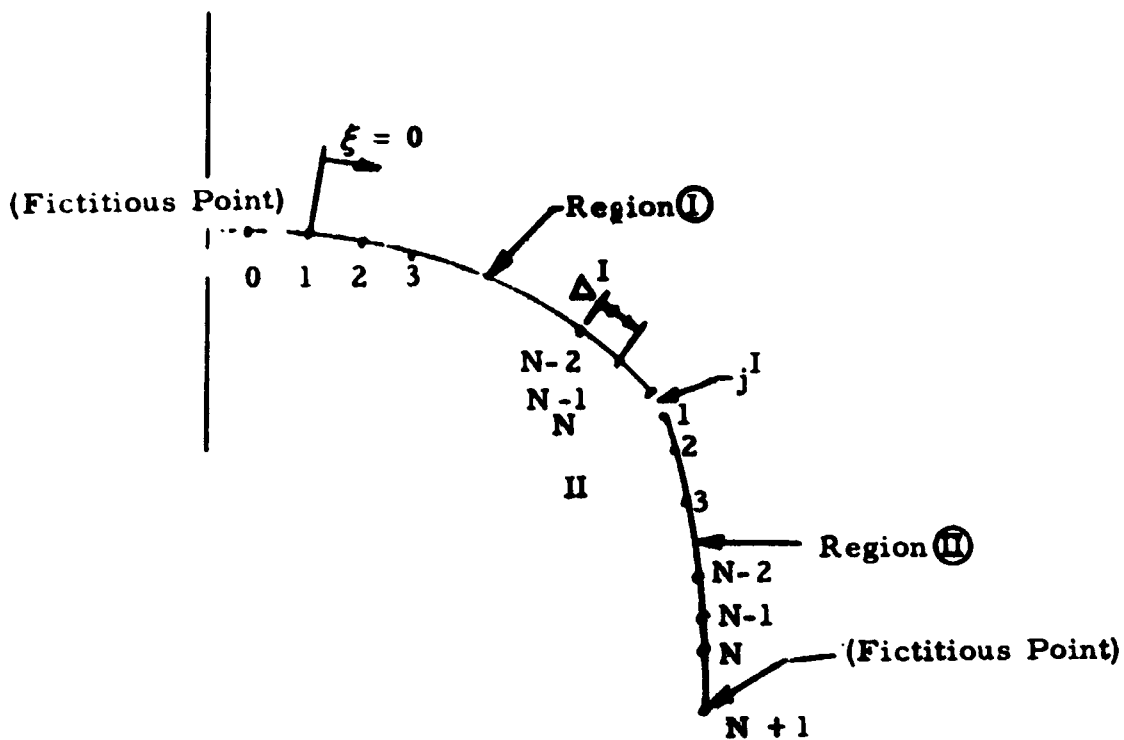


Figure 1-7. Meridional Grid Points

The regions are designated by Roman numeral superscripts I, II, etc., and discontinuity stations by  $i = J^P$ . For the discontinuity junction illustrated in Figure 1-8, the discontinuity  $j^I$  would correspond to station  $i = N$  of region I,  $j^{II}$  station  $i = 1$  of region II, etc. The increment  $\Delta^P$  can be varied from region to region. Thus, it is possible to introduce fictitious discontinuities wherever a change in increment size is considered desirable.

The differential equations (39), boundary conditions (52) (excepting the closed apex condition), and discontinuity conditions (62) are written in finite difference form at all stations on the basis of the usual central difference formulas

$$\begin{aligned} z_i'' &= (z_{i+1} - 2z_i + z_{i-1})/\Delta^2 \\ z_i' &= (z_{i+1} - z_{i-1})/2\Delta \end{aligned} \quad (63)$$

where the  $\Delta$  must, of course, be the one corresponding to the region associated with the station  $i$ .

Applying the above expressions at the endpoints of a region ( $i = 1, N$ ) results in fictitious points occurring outside the range of the region



(i. e.,  $i = 0, N + 1$ ). Figure 1-8 illustrates the mathematical model used at a discontinuity point with fictitious points  $j^{II-1}$  and  $j^{I+1}$  resulting from application of difference expressions

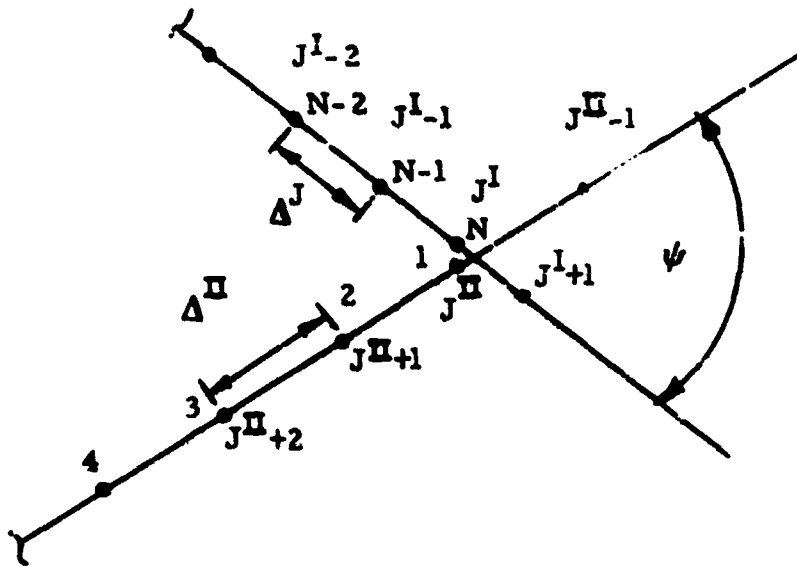


Figure 1-8. Finite Difference Stations in Discontinuity Region

The fictitious points can be mathematically eliminated by applying both boundary (or discontinuity) and equilibrium conditions at the endpoints. The details of this type of operation are described in Reference 2. In the original analysis of Reference 1, a somewhat different approach was utilized in that equilibrium was not satisfied at endpoints. The improved procedure of Reference 2 permits a more accurate representation of shell behavior at endpoints.

In case of a pole condition ( $r = 0$ ), the singularity does not permit writing both equilibrium and compatibility; as a result, the procedure must be modified for this case. The approach used for this special case is to express derivatives at endpoints in terms of modified forward (backward) differences. The boundary condition for a pole condition will be written at  $i = 0$  and  $i = N$  with the help of

$$z'_1 = (-3z_1 + 4z_2 - z_3)/2\Delta$$

$$z'_N = (3z_N - 4z_{N-1} + z_{N-2})/2\Delta \quad (64)$$

The order of approximation of these expressions is the same as the usual central difference expressions and is usually more accurate than simple forward or backward difference expressions used in Reference 1.

The convention will now be adopted that, at the discontinuity (say  $P = 1$ ), whenever  $z_j$  is written without a qualifying superscript, it means  $z_j^I$ ; then, whenever  $z_j^{II}$  appears, it will be replaced by utilizing relationship according to Equation 58b. Similar operations would occur for subsequent discontinuities. The results of writing the various difference equations just described can be stated compactly (excepting for pole conditions) as the following set of algebraic equations for  $z_i$  ( $i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, N$ ):

$$\begin{aligned} A_1 z_2 + B_1 z_1 &= g_1 \quad (i = 1) \\ A_i z_{i+1} + B_i z_i + C_i z_{i-1} &= g_i \quad (i = 2, 3, \dots, N - 1) \\ B_N z_N + C_N z_{N-1} &= g_N \quad (i = N) \end{aligned} \quad (65)$$

Here, at  $i = 2, 3, \dots, N - 1$  the internal points of the region we have

$$\begin{aligned} A_i &= (2E_i/\Delta) + F_i \\ B_i &= -(4E_i/\Delta) + 2\Delta G_i \\ C_i &= (2E_i/\Delta) - F_i \\ g_i &= 2\Delta e_i \end{aligned} \quad (66)$$

where the appropriate value for  $\Delta$  is used.

At  $i = 1$ , we have been using the procedure outlined above and described in Reference 2 following

$$\begin{aligned} A_1 &= \frac{\Omega_1 H_1}{2\Delta_1} + \frac{\Omega_1 H_1}{2\Delta_1} \bar{C}_1^{-1} \bar{A}_1 \\ B_1 &= \Lambda_1 + \Omega_1 J_1 + \frac{\Omega_1 H_1}{2\Delta_1} \bar{C}_1^{-1} \bar{B}_1 \\ g_1 &= \ell_1 - \Omega_1 f_1 + \frac{\Omega_1 H_1}{2\Delta_1} \bar{C}_1^{-1} 2\Delta_1 e_1 \end{aligned} \quad (67)$$

and  $i = N$

$$\begin{aligned}
 B_N &= \Lambda_N + \Omega_N J_N - \Omega_N H_N \bar{A}_N^{-1} \bar{B}_N \\
 C_N &= -\frac{\Omega_N H_N}{2\Delta_{N-1}} - \frac{\Omega_N H_N}{2\Delta_{N-1}} \bar{A}_N^{-1} \bar{C}_N \\
 \epsilon_N &= \ell_N - \Omega_N \ell_N - \frac{\Omega_N H_N}{2\Delta_{N-1}} \bar{A}_N^{-1} 2\Delta_{N-1} e_N
 \end{aligned} \tag{68}$$

where the matrices  $\bar{A}_1, \bar{B}_1, \bar{C}_1$  and  $\bar{A}_N, \bar{B}_N, \bar{C}_N$  are of the form of Equation 66 evaluated at  $i - 1$  and  $N$ , respectively.

At discontinuity locations  $j^P$ , considerably more complicated expressions for the matrices are obtained than are reported in Reference 1, which arises due to the improved numerical model and the fact that eccentric discontinuities are considered. The details of obtaining these expressions are reported in Reference 2. As a result, the following form of the matrices of discontinuity location is obtained:

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_j &= \frac{H^{II}}{2\Delta^{II}} + \left( \frac{H^{II}}{2\Delta^{II}} \right) \cdot (C^{II})^{-1} \cdot A^{II} \\
 B_j &= \left( \frac{H^{II}}{2\Delta^{II}} \right) \cdot (C^{II})^{-1} \cdot B^{II} \cdot \left[ \begin{array}{l} \cdot - \left( \frac{\approx H^I}{2\Delta^I} \right) (A^I)^{-1} \cdot B^I + \approx J^I \end{array} \right] + [Y] \\
 &\quad - [X] \cdot (A^I)^{-1} \cdot B^I \\
 C_j &= - \left( \frac{H^{II}}{2\Delta^{II}} \right) (C^{II})^{-1} \cdot B^{II} \left( \frac{\approx H^I}{2\Delta^I} + \frac{\approx H^I}{2\Delta^I} \right) \cdot (A^I)^{-1} \cdot C^I \Big] \\
 &\quad - [X] \cdot (A^I)^{-1} \cdot C^I - [X] \\
 g_j &= \left( \frac{H^{II}}{2\Delta^{II}} \right) \cdot (C^{II})^{-1} \cdot \left[ \begin{array}{l} g^{II} - B^{II} \cdot \left( \frac{\approx H^I}{2\Delta^I} \right) \cdot (A^I)^{-1} \cdot g^I - B^{II} \approx f^I \end{array} \right] \\
 &\quad - [X] \cdot (A^I)^{-1} \cdot g^I - [L]
 \end{aligned} \tag{69}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} |X| &= (J^{II} - \psi) \cdot \left( \frac{H^I}{2\Delta^I} \right) \\ |Y| &= J^{II} (\psi + J^I) - \psi \cdot r^I \\ |L| &= (J^{II} - \psi) f^I + f^{II} \end{aligned} \quad (70)$$

The A, B, C, and g matrices in Equation 69 are given for either points  $j^I$  or  $j^{II}$  by Equation 66 with the appropriate superscript attached to E, F, G and  $\Delta$ . At station just past a discontinuity ( $j^{II} + 1$ ) the matrices must be modified as follows: \*

$$\begin{aligned} C_{j+1}^* &= C_{j+1}^{II} \left\{ \left[ \psi + J^I - \frac{H^I}{2\Delta^I} \cdot (A^I)^{-1} \cdot B^I \right] \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{H^I}{2\Delta^I} \left[ I + A^{I-1} C^I \right] P_{j-1}^I \right\} \\ g_{j+1}^* &= g_{j+1}^{II} - C_{j+1}^{II} \cdot f^I - C_{j+1}^{II} \cdot \left[ \frac{H^I}{2\Delta^I} \cdot (A^I)^{-1} \cdot g^I \right] \\ &\quad + C_{j+1}^{II} \left\{ \frac{H^I}{2\Delta^I} \left[ I + (A^I)^{-1} \cdot C^I \right] \right\} X_{j-1}^I \end{aligned} \quad (71)$$

### 1.13 MATRIX SOLUTION OF DIFFERENCE EQUATIONS

The set of matrix equations (65) will be solved by essentially the same formal procedure that is used in Reference 1 for the analogous equation for the case of axisymmetric loading of shells of revolution; this procedure is actually equivalent to solution by the method of Gaussian elimination used in Reference 1 for the same axisymmetric loading problem. In its most primitive form, the Gaussian elimination technique would proceed as follows: the first of Equations 65 would be solved for  $z_1$  in terms of  $z_2$ ; this result would be substituted into the next equation, and  $z_2$  would be found in terms of  $z_3$  and so on; finally, the very last equation, together with the result for  $z_{N-1}$  in terms of  $z_N$  would determine  $z_N$  and then all of the  $z$ 's would be calculated in reverse order. A minor modification of this method is desirable, however (and sometimes essential), in the treatment of Equation 65 for the matrix  $B_0$  sometimes may be

singular.\* Accordingly, the solution is started by the simultaneous solution for  $z_0$  and  $z_1$ , in terms of  $z_2$  and then proceeds as just described. From

$$A_1 z_2 + B_1 z_1 = g_1$$

$$B_2 z_2 + C_2 z_1 = g_2 - A_2 z_3$$

it follows that

$$z_2 = - \left[ B_1 C_2^{-1} B_2 - A_1 \right]^{-1} \left[ B_1 C_2^{-1} A_2 z_3 - B_1 C_2^{-1} g_2 + g_1 \right] \quad (72)$$

Now write the general result for  $z_i$  in terms of  $z_{i+1}$  as

$$z_i = - P_i z_{i+1} + x_i \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, N - 1) \quad (73)$$

Then, the substitution of  $z_{i-1} = - P_{i-1} z_i + x_{i-1}$  into the general equation (65) provides the results

$$P_i = \left[ B_i - C_i P_{i-1} \right]^{-1} A_i$$

$$x_i = \left[ B_i - C_i P_{i-1} \right]^{-1} \left[ g_i - C_i x_{i-1} \right] \quad (i = 2, 3, \dots, N - 1) \quad (74)$$

---

\*This occurs, for example, in the case of a clamped edge, with  $u_\xi = u_\theta = w = \phi_\xi = 0$ ; then

giving

$$\mathcal{L}_0 = 0 \quad \Omega_0 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & & & \\ & 0 & & \\ & & 0 & \\ & & & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \Lambda_0 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & 1 & & \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad B_0 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \omega_\xi & 0 & 1/\Delta & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

which is singular.

The recurrence relations (Equation 74), with the initial from (Equation 72),

$$\begin{aligned} P_2 &= \left[ B_1 C_2^{-1} B_2 - A_1 \right]^{-1} B_1 C_2^{-1} A_2 \\ x_2 &= \left[ B_1 C_2^{-1} B_2 - A_1 \right]^{-1} B_1 C_2^{-1} g_2 - g_1 \end{aligned} \quad (75)$$

then provide all the P's and x's up to  $P_{N-1}$  and  $x_{N-1}$ . Substitution of  $z_{N-1} = -P_{N-1} z_N + x_{N-1}$  into the last of Equation (66) then gives

$$z_N = \left[ B_N - C_N P_{N-1} \right]^{-1} \left[ g_N - C_N x_{N-1} \right] \quad (76)$$

and then  $z_{N-1}, z_{N-2}, \dots, z_1$  can be found from Equation 73. Finally,  $z_0$  is given by

$$z_1 = C_2^{-1} \left[ g_2 - A_2 z_1 - B_2 z_3 \right] \quad (77)$$

Thus, the only matrix inversions involved in the solution for all the z's are of 4 x 4 matrices, and the process is very well suited for rapid machine computation. The  $z_j$  obtained at a discontinuity station is, of course, really  $z_j^I$ . The value of  $z_j^{II}$  at this point can be evaluated from Equation 62b. For a singular or pole condition, a slight modification in the elimination procedure is involved to accommodate for finite difference form (Equation 64) applied at an endpoint. The details of this procedure are described in Reference 2.

#### 1.14 CALCULATION OF STRESSES

Once the z's have been calculated, the stresses at any point in the shell can be found. The stresses in the present solution are obtained from the expansions

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_\xi &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sigma_\xi^{(n)} \cos n\theta \\ \sigma_\theta &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sigma_\theta^{(n)} \cos n\theta \\ \sigma_{\xi\theta} &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sigma_{\xi\theta}^{(n)} \sin n\theta \end{aligned} \quad (78)$$

Inverting the constitutive relations (Equation 15) and using Equations 23, 24, and 26 gives

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma_{\xi}^{(n)} &= \frac{E\sigma_0}{E_0(1-\nu^2)} \left[ e_{\xi}^{(n)} + \nu e_{\theta}^{(n)} + \frac{\zeta}{a} (k_{\xi}^{(n)} + \nu k_{\theta}^{(n)}) \right] - \frac{E\sigma T^{(n)}}{1-\nu} \\ \sigma_{\theta}^{(n)} &= \frac{E\sigma_0}{E_0(1-\nu^2)} \left[ e_{\theta}^{(n)} + \nu e_{\xi}^{(n)} + \frac{\zeta}{a} (k_{\theta}^{(n)} + \nu k_{\xi}^{(n)}) \right] - \frac{E\sigma T^{(n)}}{1-\nu} \\ \sigma_{\xi\theta}^{(n)} &= \frac{E\sigma_0}{E_0(1+\nu)} \left[ e_{\xi\theta}^{(n)} + \frac{\zeta}{a} k_{\xi\theta}^{(n)} \right]\end{aligned}\quad (79)$$

Note that  $E$ ,  $\nu$ , and  $T^{(n)}$  all may depend on  $\zeta$ , the distance from the reference surface.

Using Equations 32a, 32b, and 37 (and, again, casually dropping superscripts  $n$ ) gives

$$\begin{aligned}k_{\xi} + \nu k_{\theta} &= \frac{m_{\xi} + m_T}{d} \\ k_{\theta} + \nu k_{\xi} &= \frac{m_{\theta} + m_T}{d} = \frac{\nu(m_{\xi} + m_T)}{d} + (1-\nu^2)k_{\theta}\end{aligned}$$

which, when used in Equation 79, together with the strain-rotation-displacement equations (28 through 30), leads to

$$\begin{bmatrix} \sigma_{\xi}^{(n)} \\ \sigma_{\theta}^{(n)} \\ \sigma_{\xi\theta}^{(n)} \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{Kz}' + \mathbf{Lz} + \sigma_T \quad (80)$$

$$\mathbf{K} = \frac{E\sigma_0}{E_0(1-\nu^2)} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \nu & 0 & -\frac{\zeta\gamma(1-\nu^2)}{a} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1-\nu}{2} \cdot \left[ 1 + \frac{\zeta}{2a} (3\omega_{\theta} - \omega_{\xi}) \right] & \frac{\zeta}{a} (1-\nu) \frac{n}{p} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (81)$$

$$1. \frac{E_0}{E_0(1-\nu^2)} \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{1 - \frac{(1-\nu^2)\zeta^2}{a^2}} & \frac{n}{a} \sqrt{1 - \frac{(1-\nu^2)\zeta^2}{a^2}} & -\frac{(1-\nu^2)n^2}{a^2} \zeta & \frac{\nu}{ad} \\ \left(\frac{1-\nu}{2}\right)\left(\frac{n}{a}\right) \left[ -1 + \frac{(\omega_\theta - 3\omega_\xi)\zeta}{2a} \right] & \sqrt{\left(\frac{1-\nu}{2}\right)} \left[ -1 + \frac{(\omega_\theta - 3\omega_\xi)\zeta}{2a} \right] & -\frac{(1-\nu)n\gamma\zeta}{a^2} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (82)$$

$$\bar{\sigma} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{E \sigma_0 \zeta m_T}{E_0(1-\nu^2)ad} - \frac{E \sigma_T(n)}{1-\nu} \\ \frac{\nu E \sigma_0 \zeta m_T}{E_0(1-\nu^2)ad} - \frac{E \sigma_T(n)}{1-\nu} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (83)$$

### 1.15 REMARK CONCERNING THE REFERENCE SURFACE

A substantial simplification in setting up the numerical analysis for computation may result from the observation that, in the spirit of thin-shell theory, errors of the order of the thickness in the specification of the reference surface can be tolerated in the formulation of the equation of equilibrium. It is recommended accordingly that the key geometric function  $r(s)$  be started with respect to a surface chosen simply according to convenience anywhere in the shell wall. In other words, the condition (Equation 1) need not be imposed insofar as calculations of the various geometrical parameters  $\rho$ ,  $\omega_\theta$ ,  $\omega_\xi$ , and  $\gamma$  are concerned. Of course, if Equation 1 can be satisfied easily in these calculations, there is no harm in doing so; but when, for example, the same shell is to be analyzed for several different temperature conditions with different resultant variations of Young's modulus, it is not recommended that new reference surfaces and new variations of  $\rho$ ,  $\omega_\theta$ , etc., be calculated for each case. On the other hand, it is essential that the rigorous location of the reference surface enter into Equations 34 and 36 for the nondimensional bending stiffness  $d$  and the thermal moment  $m_T$ . Similarly, the correct value of  $\zeta$  as measured from the true reference surface must be used in Equations 80 through 83 for the stresses.



## 1.16 BRANCHING OF SHELL REGIONS

It has been tacitly assumed that the shell under consideration has no more than two boundaries; a multiple-branch shell such as shown in Figure 1-9a may be analyzed, however, by applying appropriate transition conditions at the branch point.

Define separate families of auxiliary matrices  $P^I$ ,  $P^{II}$ ,  $P^{III}$ ,  $x^I$ ,  $x^{II}$  and  $x^{III}$  with the properties

$$\begin{aligned} z_i^I &= - P_i^I z_{i+1}^I + x_i^I \\ z_i^{II} &= - P_i^{II} z_{i+1}^{II} + x_i^{II} \\ z_i^{III} &= - P_i^{III} z_{i+1}^{III} + x_i^{III} \end{aligned} \quad (84)$$

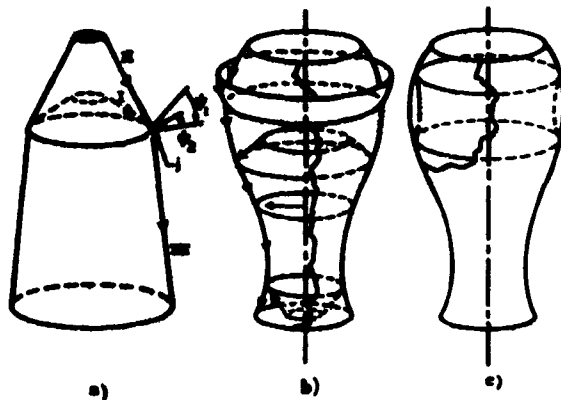


Figure 1-9. Branched Shells

where the superscripts refer to the separate branches shown in Figure 1-9a. It is possible to start the calculations of  $P^I$ ,  $x^I$  and  $P^{II}$ ,  $x^{II}$  at the boundaries of branches I and II and then leap across the juncture  $j$  to the calculation of  $P^{III}$ ,  $x^{III}$ . The reverse sweep for the calculation of the  $z$ 's then would start at the boundary of branch III and, at the juncture  $j$ , continue independently along the branches I and II back to their respective boundaries. The details of this procedure are herein given. This method can be extended readily to handle a multiplicity of branches as in Figure 1-9b; it will not, however, be applicable to closed loops (Figure 1-9c), which must be treated separately by traditional cut-and-fit methods of indeterminate structural analysis.

The mathematical model considered for the numerical solution of branched shell problems is shown in Figure 1-10 with the possibility of a concentrated force  $P_D$  and  $M_D$  applied at the juncture included. The program has been set up to handle 4 shell branches meeting at a common point.

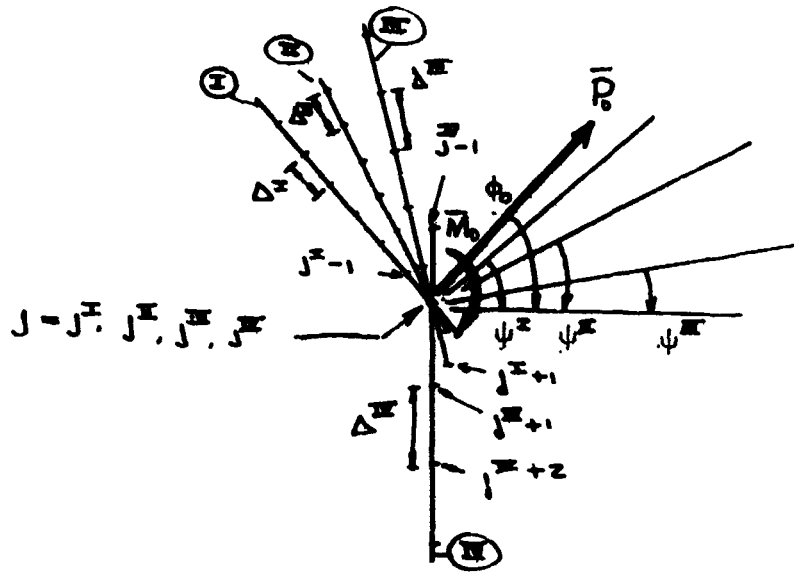


Figure 1-10. Mathematical Model for Branched Shell

By analogy with the previous discussion on discontinuity conditions, we may repeat here for branched shells the compatibility and equilibrium equations in the following manner:

$$\text{Compatibility: } \left. \begin{aligned} u_{\xi}^{IV} &= u_{\xi}^M \cos \psi^M - w^M \sin \psi^M \\ u_{\theta}^{IV} &= u_{\theta}^M \\ w^{IV} &= u_{\xi}^M \sin \psi^M + w^M \cos \psi^M \\ \phi_{\xi}^{IV} &= \phi_{\xi}^M \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (M = I, II \text{ or } III) \quad (85)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Equilibrium: } \quad t_{\xi}^{IV} - \sum_{M=1}^{III} t_{\xi}^M \cos \psi^M + \sum_{M=1}^{III} \hat{f}_{\xi}^M \sin \psi^M - \bar{P} \sin \phi_0 &= 0 \\
t_{\xi\theta}^{IV} - \sum_{M=1}^{III} t_{\xi\theta}^M &= 0 \\
\hat{f}_{\xi}^{IV} - \sum_{M=1}^{III} t_{\xi}^M \sin \psi^M - \sum_{M=1}^{III} \hat{f}_{\xi}^M \cos \psi^M + \bar{P} \cos \phi_0 &= 0 \\
m_{\xi}^{IV} - \sum_{M=1}^{III} m_{\xi}^M + \bar{M} &= 0
\end{aligned} \tag{86}$$

By recalling the definition of the  $y$  (Equation 48) and  $z$  (Equation 40) matrices and introducing the diagonal matrices

$$\beta = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & 1 & & \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \eta = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & & & \\ & 0 & & \\ & & 0 & \\ & & & 1 \end{bmatrix} \tag{87}$$

Equations 65 and 86 may be recast in the formulas for compatibility

$$\beta z^{IV} + \eta y^{IV} = \beta \Psi^I z^I + \eta y^I = \beta \Psi^{II} z^{II} + \eta y^{II} = \beta \Psi^{III} z^{III} + \eta y^{III} \tag{88}$$

and for equilibrium

$$\beta y^{IV} + \eta z^{IV} = \sum_{M=1}^{III} \beta \Psi^M y^M + \eta z^M + \bar{\Phi} \bar{P} + \bar{\eta} \bar{M} \tag{89}$$

where

$$\bar{\Phi} = \begin{vmatrix} \sin \phi_0 \\ 0 \\ -\cos \phi_0 \\ 0 \end{vmatrix} \quad \bar{\eta} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{vmatrix} \tag{90}$$

Introducing Equations 36 into 88 and 89 and noting  $\eta f = 0$ ;  $\beta f = f$  and  $\beta \psi f = \psi f$ , we obtain:

for compatibility:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \eta H_{IV} (z^{IV})' + (\eta J_{IV} + \beta) z^{IV} &= \eta H_I z^I + (\eta J_I + \beta \psi^I) z^I \\
 &= \eta H_{II} z^{II} + (\eta J_{II} + \beta \psi^{II}) z^{II} \\
 &= \eta H_{III} z^{III} + (\eta J_{III} + \beta \psi^{III}) z^{III}
 \end{aligned} \tag{91}$$

and for equilibrium

$$\begin{aligned}
 \beta H_{IV} (z^{IV})' + (\beta J_{IV} + \eta) z^{IV} &= \sum_{M=I}^{III} \left[ \beta \psi^M H_M z^M + (\beta \psi^M J_M + \eta) z^M \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + \psi^M f_M \right] - f_{IV} + \bar{\phi} \bar{P} + \bar{\eta} \bar{M}
 \end{aligned} \tag{92}$$

A central finite difference scheme is used to obtain the numerical solution of Equations 91 and 92 within the framework of the Gaussian elimination procedure.

To eliminate the fictitious points (they will be used in calculating for internal forces and stresses at junction)  $z_{j+1}^I$ ,  $z_{j+1}^{II}$ ,  $z_{j+1}^{III}$  and  $z_{j+1}^{IV}$  that appear, we utilize the equilibrium equations at the ends of the adjoining regions of the juncture in a fashion similar to that used in the discontinuity section. After substituting the expressions for fictitious points in Equations 91 and 92 and recalling the definitions of the A, B, and C matrices (Equations 52), we may write the recursive equation equivalent of Equation 54 for the branched shell. As (for  $j^{IV}$ ):

$$z_j^{IV} = -P_j^{IV} z_{j+1}^{IV} + X_j^{IV} \tag{93}$$

where

$$P_j^{IV} = L_M^{-1} \left[ \frac{\beta H_{IV}}{2\Delta_{IV}} \left[ I + C_{IV}^{-1} A_{IV} \right] - \left[ \sum_{M=I}^{III} (K_M) \right] \left[ \frac{\eta H_{IV}}{2\Delta_{IV}} I + C_{IV}^{-1} A_{IV} \right] \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
x_j^{IV} = L_M^{-1} & \left\{ \left[ \frac{\beta H_{IV}}{2\Delta_{IV}} C_{IV}^{-1} g_{IV} - f_{IV} + \sum_{M=I}^{III} \left\{ \beta \psi^M \frac{H_M}{2\Delta_M} A_M^{-1} g_M + \psi^M f_M \right. \right. \right. \\
& - \frac{\beta \psi^M H_M}{2\Delta_M} \left[ A_M^{-1} C_M + I \right] x_j^{M-1} \left. \right\} - \sum_{M=I}^{III} \left\{ (K_M) \left[ \frac{\eta H_{IV}}{2\Delta_{IV}} C_{IV}^{-1} g_{IV} \right. \right. \\
& \left. \left. + \eta \frac{H_{IV}}{2\Delta_{IV}} A_{IV}^{-1} g_{IV} - \frac{\eta H_{IV}}{2\Delta_{IV}} \left[ A_{IV}^{-1} C_{IV} + I \right] x_j^{M-1} \right] \right\} \left. \right\} \quad (94)
\end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}
K_M &= \left\{ \frac{\beta \psi^M H_M}{2\Delta_M} \left[ -A_M^{-1} B_M + A_M^{-1} C_M P_j^{M-1} + P_j^{M-1} \right] \right. \\
& \left. + \left( \beta \psi^M J_M + \eta \right) \right\} M_M^{-1} \\
L_M &= \left\{ \left[ \left( \beta J_{IV} + \eta \right) + \frac{\beta H_{IV}}{2\Delta_{IV}} C_{IV}^{-1} B_{IV} \right] - \sum_{M=I}^{III} K_M \left[ \frac{\eta H_{IV}}{2\Delta_{IV}} C_{IV}^{-1} B_{IV} \right. \right. \\
& \left. \left. + \left( \eta J_{IV} + \beta \right) \right] \right\} \quad (95)
\end{aligned}$$

where

$$M_M = \frac{\eta H_M}{2\Delta_M} \left[ -A_M^{-1} B_M + A_M^{-1} C_M P_j^{M-1} + P_j^{M-1} \right] + \left( \eta J_M + \beta \psi^M \right)$$

For the remaining branch segments (i.e.,  $M = I, II, III$ ), the following recursion formula is used:

$$z_j^M = Q_j^M z_j^{IV} + P_j^M z_{j+1}^{IV} + X_j^M \quad (96)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_j^M &= M_M^{-1} \left\{ \frac{\eta H_{IV}}{2\Delta_{IV}} C_{IV}^{-1} B_{IV} + (\eta J_{IV} + \beta) \right\} \\
 P_j^M &= M_M^{-1} \left\{ \frac{\eta H_{IV}}{2\Delta_{IV}} \left[ I - C_{IV}^{-1} A_{IV} \right] \right\} \\
 X_j^M &= M_M^{-1} \left\{ -\eta \frac{H_{IV}}{2\Delta_{IV}} C_{IV}^{-1} g_{IV} - \eta \frac{H_M}{2\Delta_M} A_M^{-1} \cdot g_M \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + \frac{\eta H_M}{2\Delta_M} \left[ A_M^{-1} C_M + I \right] X_j^{M-1} \right\}
 \end{aligned}$$

and  $(M_M)$  is given by Equation 95.

Thus, from a knowledge of  $P_{j-1}^I, P_{j-1}^{II}, P_{j-1}^{III} \dots, P_{j-1}^{N-1}$  and  $X_{j-1}^I, X_{j-1}^{II}, \dots, X_{j-1}^{N-1}$ , the calculation can proceed directly to the determination of the Nth shell region,  $P_j^N, X_j^N$  and then to the boundary of branch N in the standard fashion.

#### APPENDIXIA: FORMULAS FOR COEFFICIENTS

The coefficients  $a_1, a_2 \dots a_{36}$  in Equation 38 are as follows:

$$a_1 = b$$

$$a_2 = \gamma b + b'$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 a_3 &= \nu b' \gamma - \nu b \omega_\xi \omega_\theta - b \gamma^2 - \frac{(1-\nu) b n^2}{2\rho^2} - \lambda^2 d (1-\nu) \left[ (1+\nu) \gamma^2 \omega_\xi^2 \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + \frac{(3\omega_\xi - \omega_\theta)^2 n^2}{8\rho^2} \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

$$a_4 = \frac{(1+\nu)bn}{2\rho} + \frac{\lambda^2 d n (1-\nu)}{8\rho} (3\omega_\xi - \omega_\theta) (3\omega_\theta - \omega_\xi)$$

$$a_5 = \frac{\nu n b'}{\rho} - \left( \frac{3-\nu}{2\rho} \right) (\gamma b n) - \frac{\lambda^2 d (1-\nu) \gamma n}{\rho} \left[ \frac{(3\omega_\xi - \omega_\theta) (3\omega_\theta - \omega_\xi)}{8} + (1+\nu)\omega_\xi \omega_\theta \right]$$

$$a_6 = b(\omega_\xi + \nu\omega_\theta) + \lambda^2 d (1-\nu) \left[ (1+\nu)\gamma^2 \omega_\xi + (n^2/2\rho^2) (3\omega_\xi - \omega_\theta) \right]$$

$$a_7 = b \left[ \omega_\xi' + \gamma (\omega_\xi - \omega_\theta) \right] + b' (\omega_\xi + \nu\omega_\theta) - \frac{\lambda^2 d (1-\nu) \gamma n^2}{\rho^2} \left[ \frac{3\omega_\xi - \omega_\theta}{2} + (1+\nu)\omega_\xi \right]$$

$$a_8 = \lambda^2 \omega_\xi$$

$$a_9 = \lambda^2 (1-\nu) \gamma \omega_\xi$$

$$a_{10} = -a_4$$

$$a_{11} = \frac{b\gamma n}{2\rho} (3-\nu) - \frac{(1-\nu)nb'}{2\rho} + \frac{\lambda^2 d (1-\nu)n}{\rho} \times \left[ - (1+\nu)\gamma \omega_\xi \omega_\theta + \frac{\gamma}{8} (6\omega_\xi \omega_\theta - 7\omega_\xi^2 - 3\omega_\theta^2) - \frac{\omega_\xi'}{4} (5\omega_\theta - 3\omega_\xi) \right] - \frac{\lambda^2 d' (1-\nu)n}{8\rho} (3\omega_\xi - \omega_\theta) (3\omega_\theta - \omega_\xi)$$

$$a_{12} = \frac{b(1-\nu)}{2} + \frac{\lambda^2 d (1-\nu) (3\omega_\theta - \omega_\xi)^2}{8}$$

$$a_{13} = \left( \frac{1-\nu}{2} \right) (\gamma b + b') - \frac{\lambda^2 d (1-\nu)}{8} (3\omega_\theta - \omega_\xi) \times \left[ 2\omega_\xi' - \gamma (5\omega_\xi - 3\omega_\theta) \right] + \frac{\lambda^2 d' (1-\nu)}{8} (3\omega_\theta - \omega_\xi)^2$$

$$a_{14} = -\gamma a_{13} + \left(\frac{1-\nu}{2}\right) b\omega_{\xi}\omega_{\theta} - \frac{bn^2}{\rho^2} - \lambda^2 d(1-\nu) \left[ \frac{(1+\nu)\omega_{\theta}^2 n^2}{\rho^2} - \frac{\omega_{\xi}\omega_{\theta}}{8} (3\omega_{\theta} - \omega_{\xi})^2 \right]$$

$$a_{15} = \frac{\lambda^2 d(1-\nu)(3\omega_{\theta} - \omega_{\xi})n}{2\rho}$$

$$a_{16} = \frac{\lambda^2 d(1-\nu)n}{2\rho} \left[ 2(1+\nu)\gamma\omega_{\theta} - \omega_{\xi}' + 3\gamma(\omega_{\xi} - \omega_{\theta}) \right] + \frac{\lambda^2 d'(1-\nu)(3\omega_{\theta} - \omega_{\xi})n}{2\rho}$$

$$a_{17} = -\frac{bn(\omega_{\theta} + \nu\omega_{\xi})}{\rho} + \frac{\lambda^2 dn(1-\nu)}{2\rho} \times \left[ \gamma\omega_{\xi}' - 2\gamma^2\omega_{\xi} - \frac{2(1+\nu)\omega_{\theta}n^2}{\rho^2} + (3\omega_{\theta} - \omega_{\xi})(\gamma^2 + \omega_{\xi}\omega_{\theta}) \right] - \frac{\lambda^2 d'n(1-\nu)\gamma}{2\rho} (3\omega_{\theta} - \omega_{\xi})$$

$$a_{18} = -(\nu\lambda^2\omega_{\theta}n/\rho)$$

$$a_{19} = -a_6$$

$$a_{20} = -b\gamma(\omega_{\theta} + \nu\omega_{\xi}) + \lambda^2 d(1-\nu) \left[ \gamma(1+\nu)(-\gamma\omega_{\xi}' + \gamma^2\omega_{\xi} - (n^2\omega_{\xi}/\rho^2) + 2\omega_{\xi}^2\omega_{\theta}) + (n^2/2\rho^2)(\gamma\omega_{\xi} - \gamma\omega_{\theta} - 3\omega_{\xi}') \right] - \lambda^2 d'(1-\nu) \left[ (1+\nu)\gamma^2\omega_{\xi} + (n^2/2\rho^2)(3\omega_{\xi} - \omega_{\theta}) \right]$$

$$a_{21} = a_{15}$$



$$a_{22} = \frac{\lambda^2 d (1-\nu) n}{2\rho} \left[ 3\gamma \omega_\xi - \gamma \omega_\theta (5+2\nu) - \omega_\xi \right] \\ + \frac{\lambda^2 d' (1-\nu) n}{2\rho} (3\omega_\theta - \omega_\xi)$$

$$a_{23} = -\frac{b n (\omega_\theta + \nu \omega_\xi)}{\rho} + \frac{\lambda^2 d (1-\nu) n}{2\rho} \times \left[ 2(1+\nu) (\omega_\xi \omega_\theta^2 - \gamma^2 \omega_\xi \right. \\ \left. + 2\gamma^2 \omega_\theta - \frac{n^2 \omega_\theta}{\rho^2}) + \gamma \omega_\xi' + 3\gamma^2 (\omega_\theta - \omega_\xi) + \omega_\xi \omega_\theta (3\omega_\theta - \omega_\xi) \right] \\ - \frac{\lambda^2 d' (1-\nu) n}{2\rho} \left[ 2(1+\nu)\gamma \omega_\theta + \gamma(3\omega_\theta - \omega_\xi) \right]$$

$$a_{24} = \lambda^2 d (1-\nu) \left[ (2n^2/\rho^2) + (1+\nu)\gamma^2 \right]$$

$$a_{25} = -\lambda^2 d (1-\nu) \left[ (1+\nu) (2\gamma \omega_\xi \omega_\theta + \gamma^3) + (2\gamma n^2/\rho^2) \right] \\ + \lambda^2 d' (1-\nu) \left[ (1+\nu) \gamma^2 + (2n^2/\rho^2) \right]$$

$$a_{26} = -b (\omega_\xi^2 + 2\nu \omega_\xi \omega_\theta + \omega_\theta^2) + \frac{\lambda^2 d (1-\nu) n^2}{\rho^2} \left[ (1+\nu) \left( \omega_\xi \omega_\theta - \frac{n^2}{\rho^2} + 2\gamma^2 \right) \right. \\ \left. + 2(\gamma^2 + \omega_\xi \omega_\theta) \right] + \frac{\lambda^2 d' (1-\nu) n^2}{\rho^2} (3+\nu)\gamma$$

$$a_{27} = \lambda^2$$

$$a_{28} = \lambda^2 \gamma (2-\nu)$$

$$a_{29} = -\lambda^2 \left[ (1-\nu) \omega_\xi \omega_\theta + (\nu n^2/\rho^2) \right]$$

$$a_{30} = d \omega_\xi$$

$$a_{31} = d (\omega_\xi' + \nu \gamma \omega_\xi)$$

$$a_{32} = d \nu n \omega_\theta / \rho$$

$$a_{33} = -d$$

$$a_{34} = -d\nu\gamma$$

$$a_{35} = d\nu n^2/\rho^2$$

$$a_{36} = -1$$

The c's are

$$c_1 = -p_\xi + t_T' - \lambda^2 (1-\nu)\gamma\omega_\xi m_T$$

$$c_2 = -p_\theta - (n/\rho) t_T - \lambda^2 (1-\nu) (n/\rho)\omega_\theta m_T$$

$$c_3 = -p - (\omega_\xi + \omega_\theta) t_T - \lambda^2 (1-\nu)\gamma m_T' + \lambda^2 (1-\nu) \left[ \omega_\xi \omega_\theta - (n^2/\rho^2) \right] m_T$$

$$c_4 = m_T$$

Finally, the b's in Equation (49) are

$$b_1 = b$$

$$b_2 = \nu\gamma b$$

$$b_3 = \nu n b/\rho$$

$$b_4 = b (\omega_\xi + \nu\omega_\theta)$$

$$b_5 = -\frac{b(1-\nu)n}{2\rho} - \frac{d\lambda^2(1-\nu)n}{8\rho} (3\omega_\xi - \omega_\theta)(3\omega_\theta - \omega_\xi)$$

$$b_6 = \frac{b(1-\nu)}{2} + \frac{\lambda^2 d(1-\nu)}{8} (3\omega_\theta - \omega_\xi)^2$$

$$b_7 = -\gamma b_6$$

$$b_8 = \frac{\lambda^2 d(1-\nu)n}{2\rho} (3\omega_\theta - \omega_\xi)$$

$$b_9 = -\gamma b_8$$

$$b_{10} = - \lambda^2 d (1-\nu) \left[ (1+\nu) \gamma^2 \omega_\xi + (n^2/2\rho^2) (3\omega_\xi - \omega_\theta) \right]$$

$$b_{11} = \frac{\lambda^2 d (1-\nu) n}{2\rho} (3\omega_\theta - \omega_\xi)$$

$$b_{12} = - \frac{\lambda^2 d (1-\nu) \gamma n}{2\rho} \left[ 3\omega_\theta - \omega_\xi + 2(1+\nu)\omega_\theta \right]$$

$$b_{13} = \lambda^2 d (1-\nu) \left[ (2n^2/\rho^2) + (1+\nu) \gamma^2 \right]$$

$$b_{14} = - \lambda^2 d (1-\nu) (3+\nu) (\gamma n^2/\rho^2)$$

$$b_{15} = \lambda^2$$

$$b_{16} = \lambda^2 (1-\nu)\gamma$$

PAGES 40 AND 41 ARE MISSING FROM THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT.

paragraphs that follow are intended to aid in formulation of the problem for program use and augment the detail input instructions in Section III. For ease of reference, FORTRAN instruction symbols used in the program and related to the descriptive paragraphs are placed in parentheses following paragraph titles.

## 2.2 PROGRAM CAPABILITIES AND LIMITATIONS

Before describing some of the general program characteristics, it will perhaps be worthwhile to list some of the program features that are not generally present in other shell analysis programs. Also included in this list are limitations in the program that have resulted due to theoretical restrictions, computer storage capacity, economic considerations, etc.

- a. A shell structure having virtually any combination of abrupt discontinuities in geometry, loads, temperature, and material properties can be analyzed by breaking the structure into the appropriate regions.
- b. The main requirement in each shell region is that geometry, material properties, loads, and temperatures vary smoothly along the generatrix or meridian line.
- c. As many as 50 (estimated) integrally joined shell regions can be analyzed as one shell structure.
- d. As many as four regions may be joined at one common junction (branch point).
- e. Line loads and line moments can be applied at junctions between regions. The effects of eccentricity of reference surfaces occurring at discontinuity junctions (juncture of two shell regions) is automatically handled by the program. At branch points, these effects can be handled by an approximate procedure or minimized by appropriate selection of junction point.
- f. Laminated shell structures consisting of up to three materials broken into as many as six intimately bonded layers can be considered by the computer program.
- g. All materials excepting Poisson's ratio can vary from layer to layer through the thickness as well as along the meridional coordinate.

- h. As many as 150 integration intervals (station points) can be considered in each region.
- i. Curve fitting techniques are utilized to reduce amount of input data. A second-degree polynomial fit is used.
- j. Both unsymmetric surface load and temperatures can be applied to the shell. The variation of temperature across the cross-section can be continuous and piece-wise linear through each layer.
- k. The numerical solution procedure allows for high accuracy without excessive use of computer time. (Approximate machine running time 150 stations per minute for each Fourier harmonic.)

### 2.3 SIGN CONVENTIONS AND DIMENSIONS

The sign conventions used in the program are illustrated in Figures 1-1 through 1-10 in Section I. To briefly augment, the stresses  $\sigma_\xi$ ,  $\sigma_\theta$  and membrane forces  $N_\xi$ ,  $N_\theta$  are positive when they tend to produce tension and negative when they are in compression. The moments  $M_\xi$ ,  $M_\theta$  are positive in sign when they tend to produce tensile stresses in the inner (bottom) surfaces and compressive stresses in the outer (top) surface. (See Section 2.4.) The extensional displacement  $u$  and transverse deflection  $w$  are positive when the  $\xi$  and  $\zeta$  coordinates, respectively, are increased.

In using the program, all data specified must be dimensionally consistent. In the manual, the quantity  $P$  will indicate force quantities (e.g., pounds) and  $L$  length quantities (e.g., inches). The program output yields results in force and length that are consistent with the input quantities.

### 2.4 REFERENCE, INNER, AND OUTER SURFACES

The reference surface  $\zeta = 0$  is chosen such that the requirements of Equation 1 be satisfied. The cross-sectional properties are then evaluated based upon this reference surface. As discussed in 1.15, a substantial simplification is obtained when specifying key geometric functions (e.g.,  $r$ ,  $\omega_\xi$ ), if the reference surface is chosen according to convenience anywhere within the shell wall. However, the shell stiffness parameter should be evaluated systematically along the lines discussed in Section I.

It will be convenient to refer to inner and outer surfaces of the shell. One can keep the inner and outer surface definitions clear by remembering that in direction of increasing value of  $\xi$ , the outer surface is on the left and the inner surface is on the right when the geometry is drawn with axial distance increasing from top to bottom and radial distance from left to right.

as shown in Figure 1-1. Using the same description, the inner surface will sometimes be referred to as the "bottom" (BOT) surface and outer as the "top" (TOP) surface.

## 2.5 SHELL REGIONS (EKK)

In solving a shell problem it is necessary to select a mathematical model to represent the actual shell configuration. It may be necessary or convenient in establishing a suitable mathematical model for complicated shell configurations to fictitiously divide the shell along its length into a number of "regions." Thus, the first step in the analysis of shell problems is to delineate the "regions" of the mathematical model. Ideally, this division results in each region being a simple shell element, such as a cylinder, sphere, cone, etc.

The main requirement in delineating a shell region is that shell properties and loads vary smoothly along the generatrix or meridian line in the region. Thus, the logical dividing line between regions would occur at points on the shell where an abrupt discontinuity or a radical change in any of the following exists: (1) geometry; (2) section or material properties; (3) induced or surface loading; (4) temperature distribution; (5) other considerations such as length to radius magnitudes; (6) combinations of 1 through 5. The points at which these fictitious subdivisions occur are called junctions. It will be convenient in the program to differentiate between two types of junction points. The point where one region of the mathematical model is joined to a single other region of the same mathematical model is termed a discontinuity point or junction. (See Section 1.11.) Junctions where more than two shell regions meet at a common point are called branch points. (See Section 1.16.) It should be emphasized that it is absolutely essential in treating problems where abrupt discontinuities in shell properties (1 and 2 above) occur to introduce a junction point since a unique solution procedure is required in such cases. For convenience of data input or change in grid increment (Section 1.12), fictitious-type discontinuities may be introduced when desirable.

Theoretically, the limit on the number of shell regions per problem is dictated by the storage capacity on the tapes used. Twenty regions have been used without difficulty, and it is estimated that the capability for considering up to 50 regions is possible. With a structural mesh of 150 grid points possible (Section 2.7), it is unlikely that such a large number of regions is necessary in treating even the most complicated of engineering problems.

The program code processes the region data in the order in which the regional data is introduced into the input data deck of punched cards. The

first region is known as region 1, the second region, regions 2, etc., even though punched cards do not carry the number designation of the regions. The complete data information for a particular region must be inputted before the subsequent region data can be considered. The sequence of input of regional data must be consistent with the analytical solution of the problem. The regions should be selected in sequence proceeding in a continuous manner from one boundary to the final boundary. The procedure for handling branched shell configurations (more than two shells joining) is modified somewhat in that data for each branch is input up to the common branch junction point until the next to last branch is completed. The data for the final or closing branch proceeds from junction point to the final end conditions. (See 2.10.2.)

The code value EKK represents the number of shell regions selected for a particular shell problem. The amount of regional data must coincide with the value of EKK. The examples shown below indicate typical region delineation for complicated shell configurations.

In Figure 2-1 a five-region shell configuration is shown where four discontinuity junctions have been used to subdivide the mathematical model. Junction ① illustrates a discontinuity point where an abrupt change in the shell section properties occur. A discontinuity of slope between the reference surface of two joining shells is illustrated by junction ②. At ③ and ④, fictitious subdivisions have been introduced where abrupt changes in load distribution occurred. The arrows on Figure 2-1 indicate the direction of increasing  $\xi$  or station number and the sequence of data input. A six-region branched shell is shown in Figure 2-2. The first discontinuity point illustrates the region delineation when two shells of different shapes meet. Branch points ② and ③ represent common branch points where more than two regions join. This example will be discussed in more detail in Section 2.10 on junction points.

## 2.6 FOURIER COMPONENTS (SUM, ENFO, ENFI, ENFOR, THETA)

The computer program permits analysis of shells subjected to unsymmetric loads using a Fourier series technique. This approach described in Section 1.7 permits the analysis of complicated loads by considering the individual contribution of each Fourier component of the Fourier series expansion of the load distribution. The total solution is obtained by summing the Fourier components in the appropriate series expression in the circumferential coordinate.



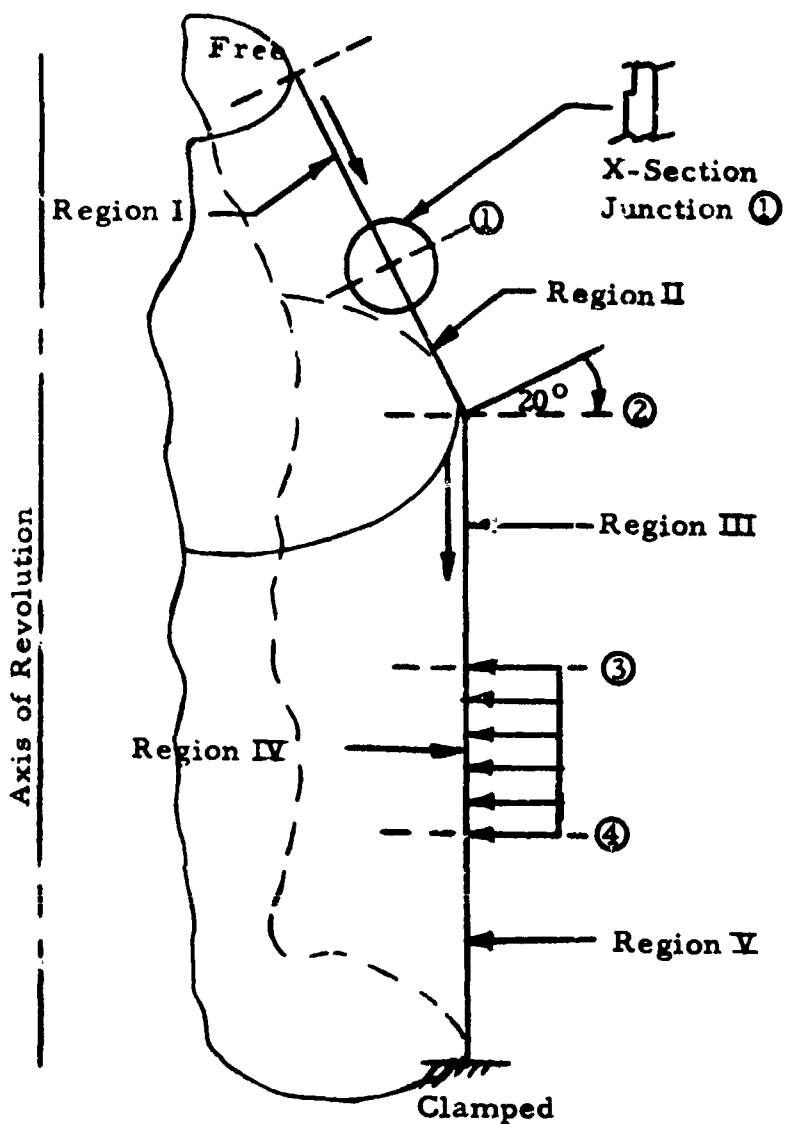


Figure 2-1

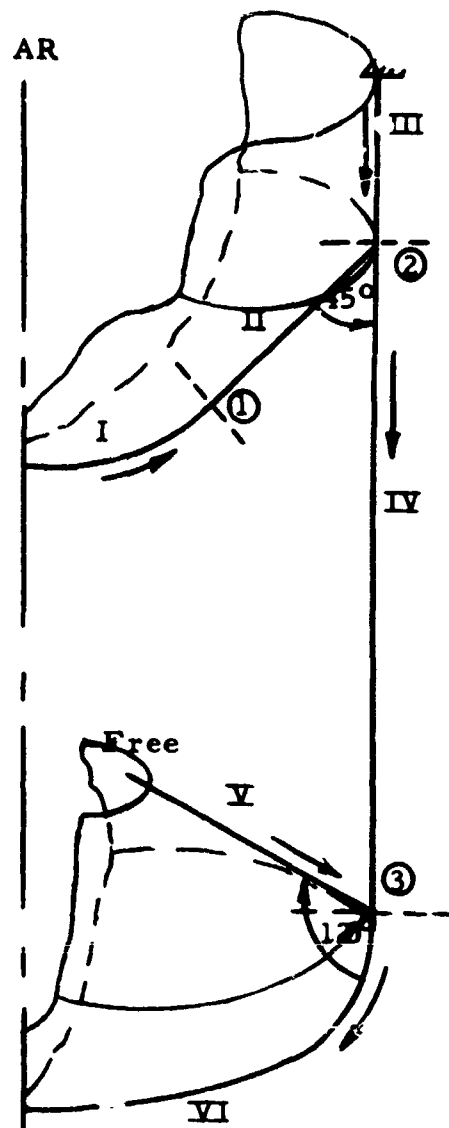


Figure 2-2

When treating more than one Fourier component for a shell problem the code value SUM is set to a nonzero value. A positive value for the SUM indicator indicates the solution will be summed according to the series expressions, Equations 1' through 24, page 7. A negative SUM prints the individual solution for each discrete Fourier harmonic.

The data value ENFO represents the first and lowest Fourier harmonic (ENF) considered. Subsequent Fourier components are numbered in increasing order in the ENFI(I) data region. Up to 11 ENF values are permissible in this data region. If more than 11 Fourier harmonics are to be considered, the problem can be reformulated for the remaining harmonics and the solutions added.

It may be desirable to test the convergence of the Fourier series solution to obtain intermediate prints of partial Fourier sums. This capability is possible using the ENFOR(I) data region where these intermediate prints are permissible. For example, if 10 Fourier components are considered, it might be desirable to print the summed solutions for the last three harmonics to compare convergence of results.

In order to determine the value of solution at circumferential (THETA) locations on the shell, the capability for evaluating the series expressions at discrete THETA values is possible. This data region THETA(I) permits a maximum of 10 circumferential solution printouts.

## 2.7 STATIONS IN REGIONS (EN)

The machine program achieves a shell solution by integration of finite difference equations along the meridian or arc length distance of the shell. The meridional coordinate  $\xi$  on the reference surface has the range  $0 \leq \xi \leq \xi_j$  for the j-th region. The number of integration points (called stations) located in the region under consideration is assigned the EN code value. The stations are equally spaced with the initial point located on the reference surface at the beginning of the region designated station 1 ( $i = 1$  or  $\xi = 0$ ) and the last or EN-th station at the end of the region called station N ( $i = N$  or  $\xi = \xi_j$ ). The numbering of stations proceeds in direction of positive meridional coordinate assigned to the respective region. The maximum number of stations permissible in a region is 150 (minimum 3). The regional input data are specified at stations on the reference surface of each region.

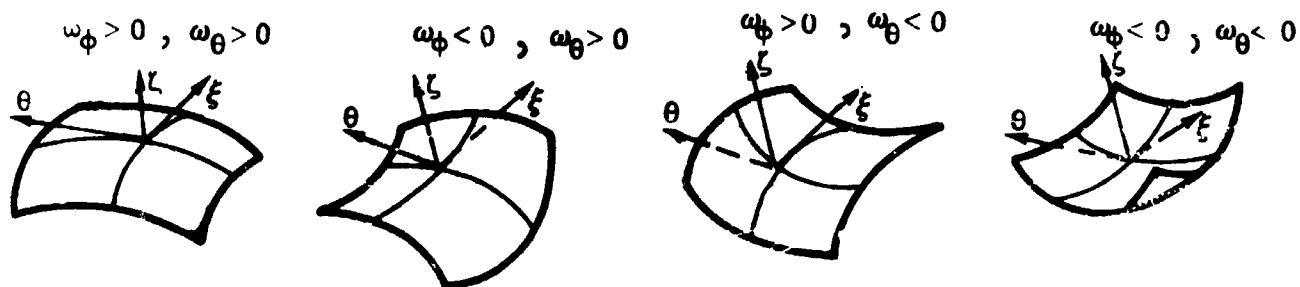
The length of the finite difference "lump" of shell is computed internal to the program from the length or wrap distance and the number of stations (EN) in the region. This finite difference increment of integration is defined as DEL in the program and printout. Best results are obtained when the finite difference increments are approximately the same from region to region.

The machine running time increases with the number of integration steps considered per region. The type of shell problem considered should dictate the size of the grid mesh or number of stations considered. This comes with experience and how the results are to be used. As a general rule, it is recommended that more integration intervals be used where rapid

change in variables occurs along the length of the shell. Experience with the program indicates that considering 100 stations is probably sufficient for engineering type accuracy of the shell solution in most shell regions. For extremely long shells (e.g., cylinders), it may be necessary to subdivide the shell into more regions in order to obtain a suitable integration interval.

## 2.8 GEOMETRY OF REGIONS (GMI)

Geometric parameters must be defined at each station location. The sign convention for the curvature parameters,  $\omega_\phi$ ,  $\omega_\theta$  are illustrated as follows:



In order to assist the analyst in defining the set of geometry parameters with a minimum number of input parameters, several options for specific classes of geometries are made available. The options are described below with their identifying code number (GMI).

### 2.8.1 Cone-Cylinder Option (GMI = 1.0)

This geometry option may be specified for a complete range of regional configurations generated by a straight line, e.g., circular plates, cones, and cylinders. A minimum of three input parameters is required. The input parameters required are defined as follows:

1. RAI - Radial distance from axis of revolution to the first station ( $i = 1$ ) of the region
2. AXL - meridional length of shell
3. ANX - angle the generator makes with the axis of revolution

Figure 2-3 illustrates the geometric parameters used in describing the cone cylinder option. Both RAI and AXL are positive quantities. The parameter ANX is given in degrees and is positive clockwise measured from the generator to the positive X axis as shown in Figure 2-3.

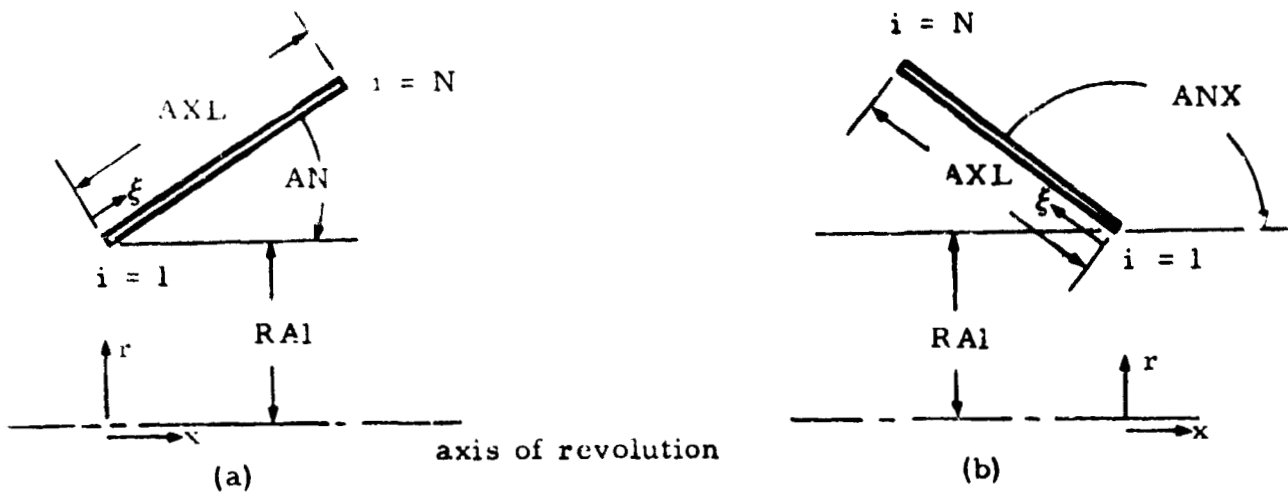


Figure 2-3. Cone Cylinder Geometry

### 2.8.2 Sphere-Toroid (GMI = 2.0)

This option may be specified for a complete range of regional configuration generated by a circular curve. Four input parameters are necessary for defining a sphere-toroid, as shown in Figure 2-4.

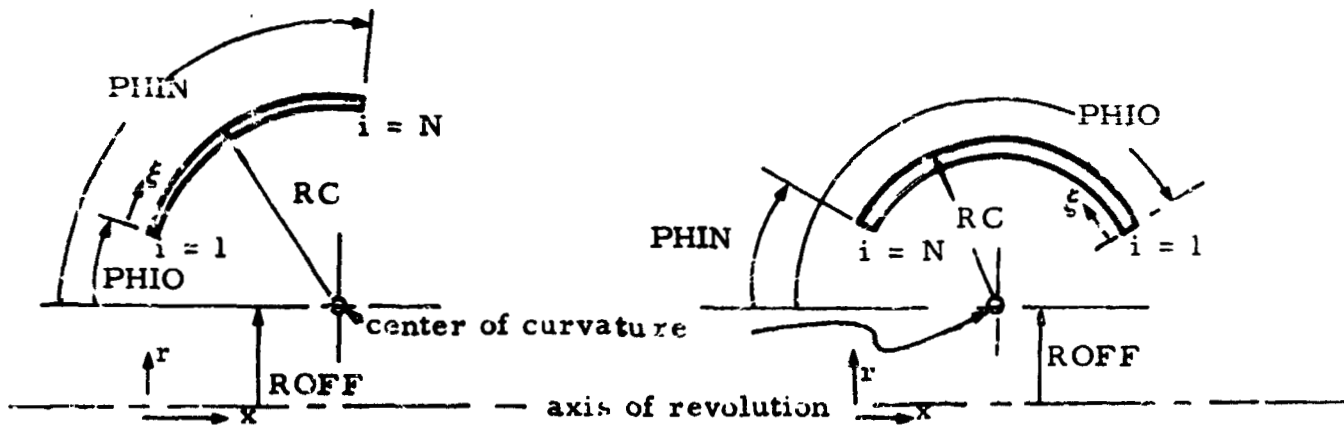


Figure 2-4. Sphere-Toroid Geometry

The input parameters are

1.  $RC$  - Radius of curvature of the generator
2.  $ROFF$  - Offset distance measured from axis of revolution to the center of meridional curvature

3. PHIO - Angular position in degrees of the beginning of a region measured clockwise positive about the center of curvature from an axis parallel to the axis of revolution
4. PHIN - Angular position of the end of the region

### 2.8.3 Discrete Point Option (GMI = ±3.0)

This option was developed for use on regions where the generator cannot be described by one of the other options or where a curved generator is given by a set of discrete points. As a consequence of various possible ways the geometry may be supplied to the analyst, several variations of input data format can be accommodated.

On a positive indicator (GMI = +3.0), the program will set up the necessary geometric parameter from the input data which describes the generator by discrete radial and axial distances. The input quantities to the program are EM (number of points given), RIPT (radial distance from axis of revolution at input points), XIPT (axial coordinates of the input points). The set of RIPT and XIPT must include the first and last points of the region. XIPT must be given in ascending magnitudes. On a negative indicator (GMI = -3.0), the coordinates of the discrete points are given in radial and surface or arc length, the surface length coordinate is input directly in the XIPT locations.

An interpolation routine is used to obtain appropriate geometric parameters at station points from the original input values. The parameters such as curvatures are computed using finite difference forms of the station set. A least squares method is used to minimize the scatter of these computations. To hold the errors in curvatures to less than 10 percent, the number of points described by RIPT and XIPT should be at least as great as the number of stations. For some situations such as locations of major changes in the generator curve, it will be necessary to input a denser population of RIPT and XIPT. (See Figure 2-5.) Because of the difficulty involved in the least squares and interpolation routines, extreme care must be exercised in the use of this option in order to obtain an adequate description of shell geometry. A significant improvement in results is obtained if the additional recommendations described below are adhered to.

When the meridional and circumferential radii of curvatures are available, they can be input at discrete points and curve-fit to give a better description of the curvatures. If possible, it is strongly recommended that this capability be used since the errors in curvatures are reduced considerably to better control curvatures and less input points of the generator

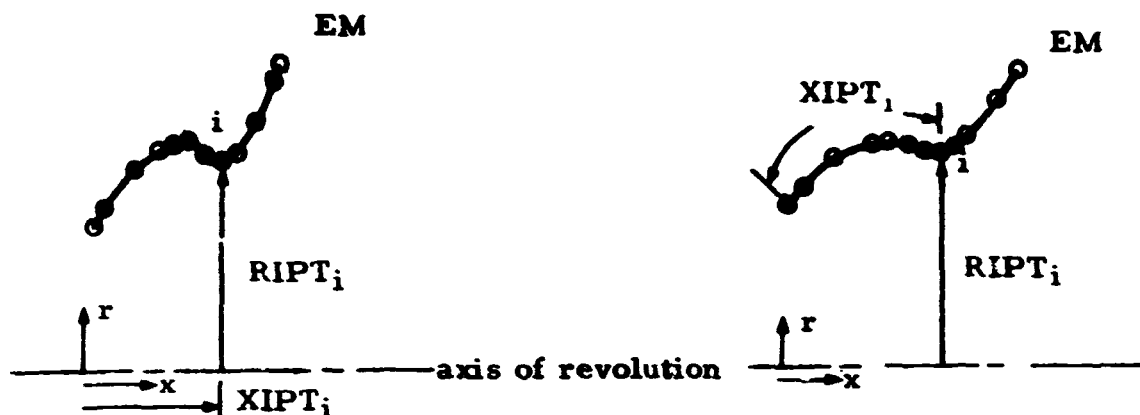


Figure 2-5

are required. This data is input in the location RCURV and RCURZ for radius of curvatures  $R_{\xi}$  and  $R_{\theta}$ , respectively (Section 1.3). RCURV and RCURZ values must correspond with the points described by RIPT and XIPT. This is an optional input to both GMI = +3.0 and GMI = -3.0. When no values are input at RCURV and RCURZ locations, the curvatures will be computed from the discrete point set of RIPT and XIPT.

#### 2.8.4 Conics Options (GMI = 4.0, 5.0, $\pm 6.0$ )

Several options are made available for the conics class of generator. Three classes of conics are treated: ellipse (GMI = 4.0), hyperbola (GMI = 5.0), and the parabolas (GMI =  $\pm 6.0$ ). The parameters for the conics are taken from the standard form (Figure 2-6).

In Figure 2-6, the coordinates  $X'$ ,  $Y'$  are the standard form coordinates. The input quantities are as follows:

1. RFF is the translation distance of  $X'$  axis from the axis of revolution.
2. SPNO is the clockwise positive opening angle from positive  $X'$  to the first station location.
3. SPNN is the positive opening angle from positive  $X'$  to the last station location.

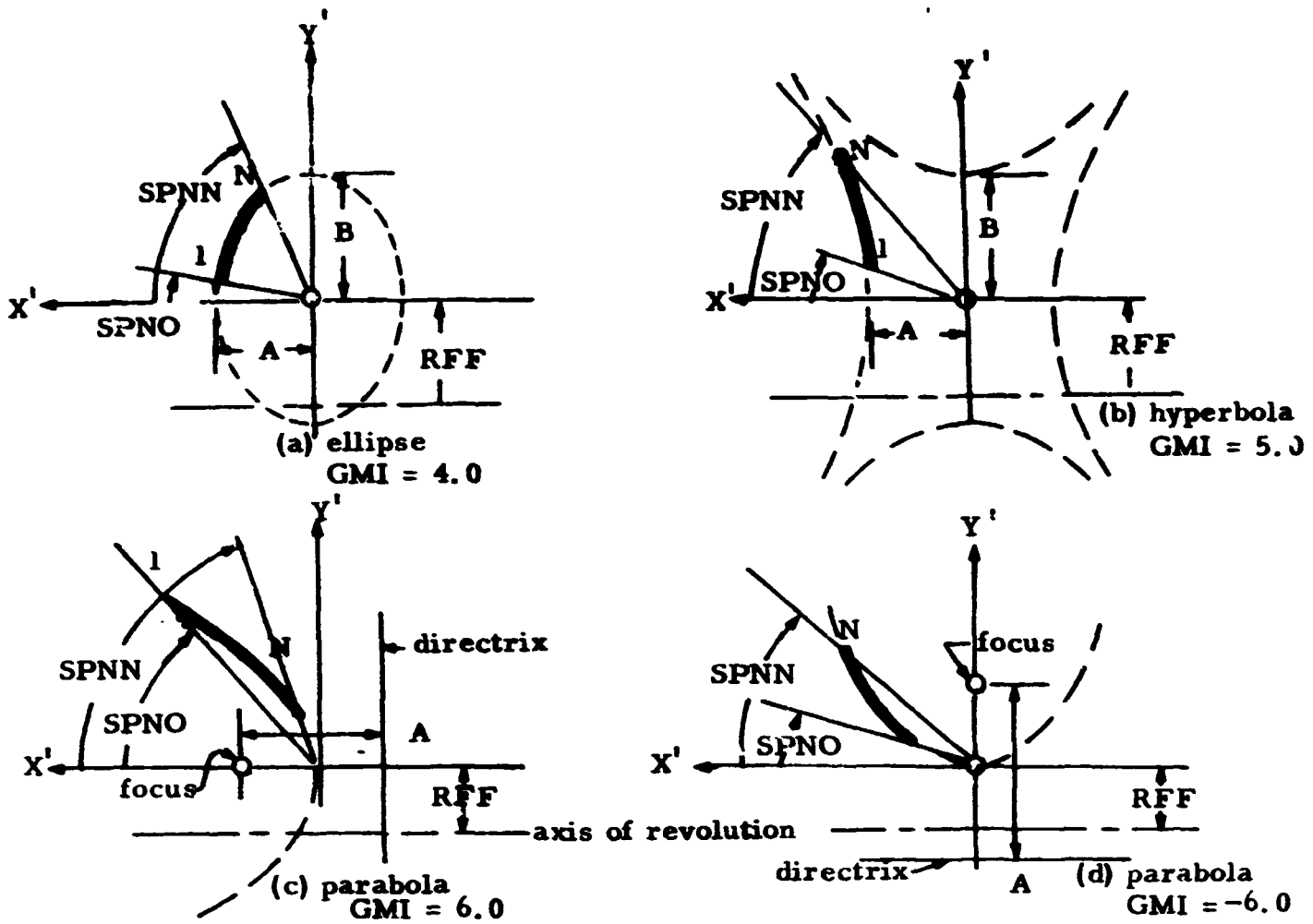


Figure 2-6

4. A is the semimajor axis parallel to the axis of revolution for the ellipse and hyperbola, A is the distance from the directrix to the focus for the parabolas.
5. B is the semimajor axis perpendicular to the axis of revolution.

## 2.9 END CONDITIONS (BCITP, BCIBM)

Four boundary or end conditions must be supplied at each end of a shell region. From Section 1.9, these conditions are input in matrix form. To simplify the amount of data input a boundary indicator code has been set up to permit simple call of boundary support conditions. The value BCITP defines the boundary indicator at the 1st or top station ( $i = 1$ ) of the region and BCIBM the value at the last station (bottom) ( $i = N$ ). The boundary or

end conditions permitted by the code, together with the identifying code number and mathematical description, are as follows:

BCITP or BCIBM Code No.	Type of End Condition	Mathematical Equivalent
1	Free Support	$t_{\xi} = \hat{t}_{\xi\theta} = \hat{f}_{\xi} = m_{\xi} = 0$
2	Roller	$t_{\xi} = u_{\theta} = w = m_{\xi} = 0$
3	Clamped (Fixed)	$u_{\xi} = u_{\theta} = w = \phi_{\xi} = 0$
4	Simple Support (Hinged)	$u_{\xi} = u_{\theta} = w = m_{\xi} = 0$
5	Symmetrical (or Complete)*	$u_{\xi} = u_{\theta} = \hat{f}_{\xi} = \phi_{\xi} = 0$
6	Special	Read Boundary Matrices $\Omega, \Lambda, \ell$
7, 8	(to be defined)	Space for additional Boundary Condition
9	Closed Apex ( $r = 0$ )	See Section 1.10 for conditions
10	Branch Point	
0, >10	Discontinuity Point	

The identifying boundary matrices for often encountered external support conditions 1 through 5 and 9 are internal to the program and can be called by stipulating the correct code number. Space is available in code numbers 7 and 8 to put in appropriate boundary condition matrices that offer particular interest to the user. Specifying BCITP (or BCIBM) = 6 permits inputting boundary matrices  $\Omega$ ,  $\Lambda$ , and  $\ell$  (See Equation 47) directly into the program. This option would be used when considering special boundaries, spring support conditions, applied load or displacements to boundaries, or any consistent set of end restraint conditions. The details

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\*Special condition when shell has a plane of symmetry about the normal to the axis of revolution. Use only for axisymmetric loads (e.g., complete sphere can be treated as hemisphere).



of formulating these matrices directly are described in Section 3.4.5. The indicator value when set equal to 0 (or >10) indicates a discontinuity condition occurring at the particular boundary location. The program automatically employs the appropriate compatibility relationship as described in Section 1.11. When the endpoint corresponds to a branched junction point (more than two shells coming together), the boundary indicator must be set at 10 and the program will automatically set the solution format to handle branched configurations.

## 2.10 JUNCTIONS (GPSI, GECX, PD, MD, PSIO)

A junction occurs when one region of the mathematical model is joined to one, two, or three regions of the same mathematical model. It will be convenient to differentiate between two types of junction points. A detailed description of discontinuity and branch type junction points is given in the following paragraphs. Each type requires a different mode of solution in the computer program (Section 1.11 and 1.16). Also discussed below is a description of external line loads and moments that can be applied at junction points.

### 2.10.1 Discontinuity Junction

By our definition, a discontinuity junction occurs at a point where one region of the mathematical model is joined to another single region of the same mathematical model. Discontinuity junctions are usually selected where abrupt discontinuities in shell properties or loads occur. However, fictitious type discontinuities are sometimes introduced where change in finite difference grid interval is described or for reasons of convenience of inputting data. Types of abrupt discontinuities in shell properties that can be accommodated by the program are illustrated by considering in detail the example shown in Figure 2-7.

Junction ② (Figure 2-7a) illustrates a discontinuity point occurring between regions II and III due to an abrupt angle change in reference surface caused by two shells of different shape joining at a common point. The angle  $\psi$  is coded GPSI in the program and measures the change in slope, i. e., the angle between the normals to the region meridians at the junction point. The discontinuity angle GPSI is referred to the end of the region, e. g., the  $\psi$  in Figure 2-7a would be part of the input data of region II. The discontinuity junction ① characterizes a discontinuity point where an abrupt change in the shell cross-sectional (including material) properties occurs. The program will also accommodate eccentric discontinuities, i. e., discontinuities where reference surfaces at a discontinuity junction do not intersect at a common point (see Figure 2-7b). The program automatically compensates for the couple generated by in-plane membrane forces in each region

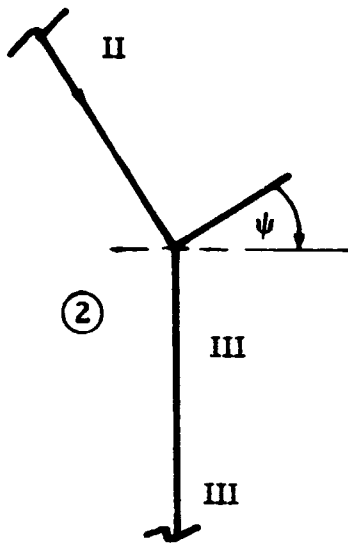


Figure 2-7a. Slope Discontinuity  
(Discontinuity Junction 2 of  
Figure 2-1)

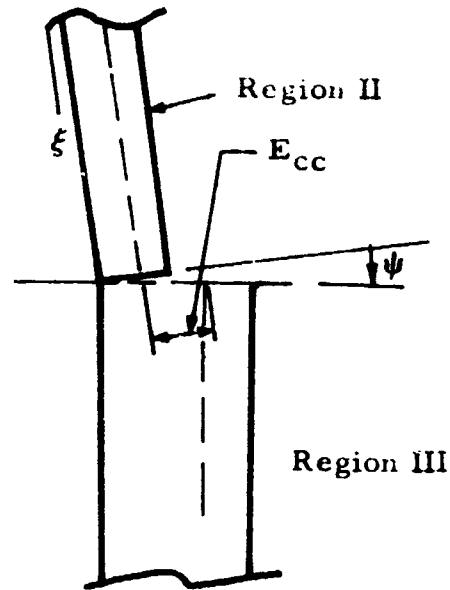


Figure 2-7b. Eccentric Discontinuity  
(Junction 1 of Figure 2-1)

not being coincident with each other. The eccentricity distance  $E_{cc}$  (Figure 2-7b) is coded GECX and represents the eccentricity of reference surfaces measured along the radius of curvature at the end point of a region (e.g., region II of Figure 2-7b). A positive value of  $E_{cc}$  corresponds to an abrupt increase in the radius of a parallel circle as one proceeds in the direction of increasing  $\xi$  and station numbers. This positive direction is shown by directional arrows in Figure 2-7. Following a similar procedure as described above, fictitious discontinuities may be introduced at points where abrupt variation of load occur or where change in finite difference grid increment is desired.

The existence of a discontinuity junction at the endpoint of a region is specified by the end condition indicator BCITP (or BCIBM). For a discontinuity point, the indication values BCITP (or BCIBM) can be set equal to zero or  $>1$ . The printout for a discontinuity junction is given by the value  $1 \times 10^{10}$ .

To illustrate the use of end condition indicators and sequence of data input, the following table has been prepared for sample problem shown in Figure 2-7:

Table 2.1

Region	Boundary at $i = 1$ (BCITP)	Boundary at $i = N$ (BCIBM)	GPSI	GECX
I	1	0	0	$E_{cc}$
II	0	0	$20^\circ$	0
III	0	0	0	0
IV	0	0	0	0
V	0	3	0	0

### 2.10.2 Branch Junction

A branch point occurs when one region of a mathematical model is joined to two or three regions of the same mathematical model. The program will consider up to four shell regions or branches meeting at a common junction point. In the analysis of branched shells, a precise order must be followed in the inputting of data information. This order can best be exemplified by a typical branched configuration illustrated in Figure 2-2 on page 46. The numbers on each branch identify the regions or branches and indicate the sequence of data input for the regions comprising the multishell configuration. All required data for a particular region must be input before the next regional information is considered. The regions I-III are referred to as starting branches, the last regions are characterized by the fact that the last or N-th station in that region occurs at the common junction point. A closing branch has its first station ( $i = 1$ ) at the branch point. The starting and closing branches must be selected in consistent form with the numerical solution procedure (Figure 2-2). The existence of a branch junction occurring at the endpoints of a region is designated by use of the end condition indicator BCITP (BCIBM) set equal to 10.

The program does not automatically handle eccentricities in reference surfaces occurring at branch point as was done at a discontinuity junction. However, since line moments can be applied at a junction, it is possible to account for the unbalance moment occurring at a branch point due to eccentricities in an approximate manner. This is accomplished by running a multibranch shell case (without eccentricity effects included) and calculating by hand the unbalance moment due to the couple generated by the in-plane membrane forces  $N_\xi$  (  $Q_\xi$  contribution) in each region being

displaced from each other. Applying the calculated unbalance moment as an externally applied line moment at the junction and rerunning the same case in the program will yield a corrected solution. This trial-and-error process can be repeated until the resulting error is as small as desired. Use of free body diagrams are helpful in setting up this model.

The procedure for setting up a branched configuration in the program can be illustrated by consideration of the example shown in Figure 2-2. In Figure 2-2, the first junction is a discontinuity point with ② and ③ being branched points. The arrows on the diagram indicate directions of increasing  $\xi$  or increasing station number for the respective regions. Regions II and III would be starting branches and IV the closing branch associated with junction ②; similarly, IV and V starting and VI closing branches characterizing junction ③. The sequence of input of data with appropriate end and discontinuity conditions can best be illustrated by Table 2-2.

Table 2.2

Region	BCITP	BCIBM	GPSI	GECX
I	9	0	0	0
II	0	10	315°	Not possible
III	3	10	0	Not possible
IV	10	10	0	Not possible
V	1	10	60°	Not possible
VI	10	9	0	Not possible

### 2.10.3 Discontinuity Loads

The effects of externally applied line loads and moments on a shell response can be determined using the program. The concentrated line load coded PD and moment MD are applied at junction points on the mathematical model. If no geometrical discontinuity exists, a fictitious discontinuity is introduced to incorporate the line load and moment. The program will permit a maximum of 11 Fourier components of PD and MD to be applied to the program. The value of PSI0 (in degrees) is the measured angle between the concentrated load direction and the normal to the closing branch at the common branch point. The positive magnitude of PD ( $\bar{P}_D$ ) and MD ( $\bar{M}_D$ ) is shown in Figure 2-8. For a branched configuration, the load and moment value occurring at a junction can be entered with the regional data of any (one only) of the starting branches; for example, the information could be supplied with data for either of regions I, II, or III. At a discontinuity point, the discontinuity loads would, of course, be supplied with the region preceding the junction point.

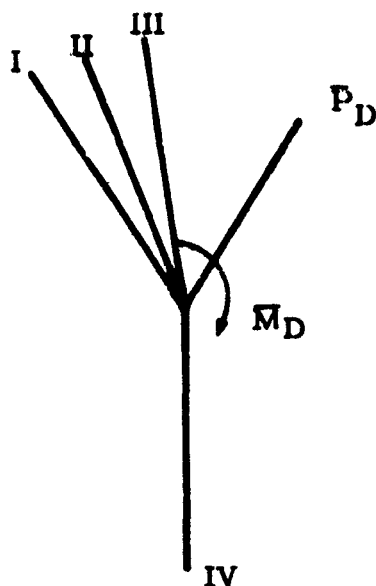


Figure 2-8

## 2.11 PRESSURE LOADS (PILD, PFETB, PTHTB, PNTB)

The values of surface pressure acting on a region are supplied at each station of the region. The sign convention for positive and negative values of pressure is shown in Figure 1.2d in its simplified form, internal pressure has a positive value and external pressure a negative value. The normal  $q_n$  and tangential loads  $q_t$  are assumed to be symmetrical about  $\theta = 0$  and antisymmetrical for circumferential load  $q_\theta$ . (See Section 1.7.)

To reduce the amount of data load information input into the program and to simplify the handling of unsymmetric loads, a pressure load indicator has been introduced. This indicator has the coded value PILD and permits different input format for various types of load information. The dimensional arrays PFETB, PTHTB, PNTB are used for inputting tangential, circumferential, and normal loads, respectively. These arrays, referred to as load tables, are dimensional for 200 information bits. The detailed procedure or table setup is given in Section 3.4.7, page 90.

When loads (or more specifically Fourier coefficients of load) are constant over the region, i. e., do not vary in the meridional coordinate, the PILD indicator is set equal to one. In this case, only one value of pressure load data is required for each Fourier harmonic (ENF) in each load table. For the case of unsymmetric loads that vary meridionally, the

Fourier components of load can be inputted at selected stations along the meridian. The program will automatically compute values at intermediate stations using the CODIMA curve-fit routine. (See Section 3.7.) PLLD is set equal to two when using this option. Arbitrary unsymmetric loads can be described without prior knowledge of the Fourier coefficients of load distribution by using PLLD option three. Discrete values of load are inputted in appropriate load tables at specific meridional and circumferential locations. A linear interpolation routine yields necessary values at intermediate locations, and the program automatically determines Fourier coefficients of loads using the Fourier-Euler inversion formula. The inversion integral is evaluated numerically with coded value ENTH indicating number of finite sums taken. It is recommended that the maximum number 91 be used for this value for general cases.

All pressure load data are inputted in dimensional form (i. e., in units of  $P/L^2$ ) and the program automatically performs appropriate operations to make coefficients nondimensional (Section 1.7).

## 2.12 TEMPERATURE DISTRIBUTIONS (TBOT, TTOP, TTP, TIBT)

The temperature of the outer surface, each interface (multilayer shells), and inner surface must be supplied at each station of each region. The temperature data of inner and outer surfaces are inputted in a similar manner to pressure loads (see Section 3.4.7). Temperature indicators coded TIBT and TTP for inner and outer surfaces, respectively, are utilized with TBOT and TTOP representing table arrays for inner and outer surface temperature values.

Temperature distributions across the shell thickness are usually derived from solution of the heat transfer problem. The program handles only shell structural problems and does not make any heat transfer calculations. However, it does use the given temperature distribution to calculate stresses and deflections due to thermal influences in the shell. Since the temperature must be supplied at each face, there will be one more temperature value at each station than there are layers in the region. The outer and inner surface temperatures are supplied using procedures described above. The internal interface temperatures are supplied using a temperature gradient table for inputting interface temperatures at discrete meridional stations. An interface defines the surface between two shell layers (Section 2.13). The gradient value at each interface is prescribed as a percentage of the total differential between top and bottom surface temperatures. The number of gradient stations considered per region is coded ENOGR (10 maximum), with GSTA being station values at which gradients are supplied. The gradients are supplied at internal interfaces and GSTA stations counting from first interface beyond the inner surface to the last interface before the outer surface of the shell.

The temperature input data is not curve-fitted directly; instead, the program calculates the thermal load ENT and moment EMT at data input stations and curve-fits using CODIMA to give intermediate station values.

### 2.13 MULTILAYER SHELLS (ELAY, ENMAT, EMAT)

The computer program permits the analysis of multilayer shell configurations. Laminated shell sections having as many as six intimately bonded layers can be analyzed. The value assigned to the variable ELAY is the number of layers in the region. For identification, the layers are numbered consecutively starting from the inner surface. (See Section 2.4.) A region may consist of various layers of different materials each material having different elastic properties. A region of one material may be assumed to be divided into imaginary layers for purposes of determining stress internal to the outside and inside surfaces of the region or handling nonlinear temperature distributions across the thickness. The code value ENMAT indicates the number of different materials considered, for the problem with three being the maximum. The material layer indicator EMAT describes the material for each layer. The material used in a layer are numbered in sequence starting from inner layer and proceeding to outer layer. There are six possible values in the EMAT data locations, i. e., one for each layer. As an example, let us consider the four-layer shell section shown in Figure 2-9. The layer identification is given in Roman numerals. The sequence of data for EMAT, for example, would be shown 1, 2, 1, 3, i. e., material 1 in first and third layers, material 2 in second layer, third material in fourth layer.

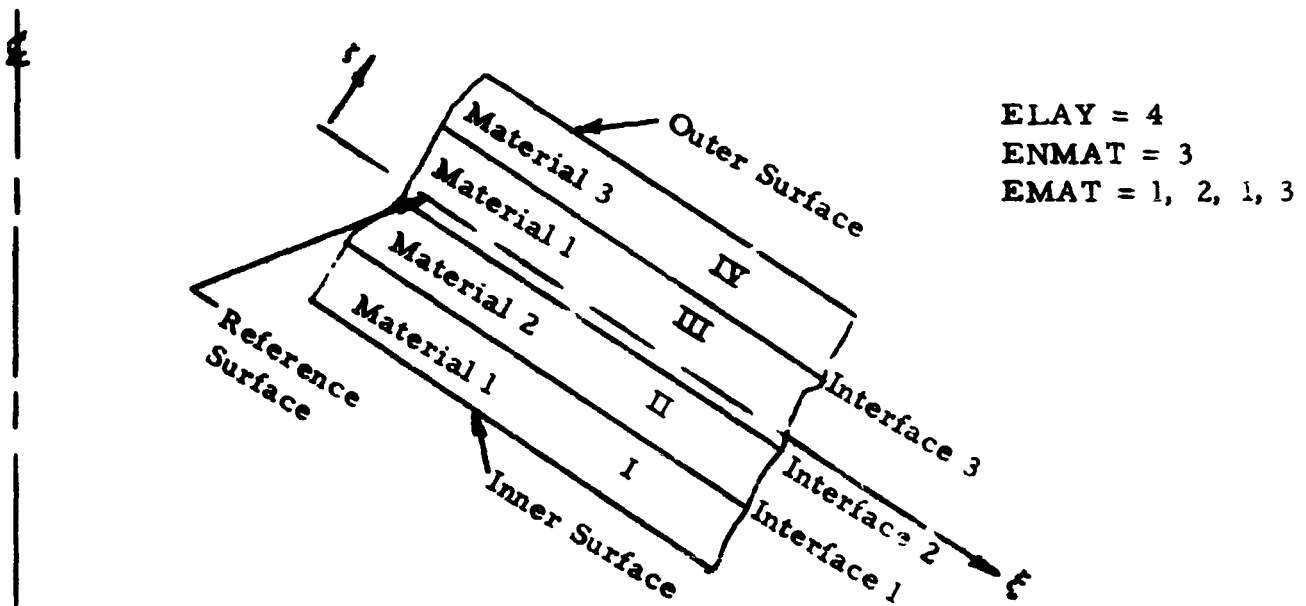


Figure 2-9. Layer Shell

## 2.14 MATERIAL PROPERTIES (POIS, ENE1, TMPE1, YM1, ENA1, TMPA1, ALF1, ENE2, etc.)

In general, the elastic properties for structural material depend on the temperature of the material. In the computer program, the material properties, modulus of elasticity (Young's modulus), and coefficient of thermal expansion are permitted to vary as a function of temperature in the material. The material properties versus temperature data are read into the program in the form of tables for each individual material. The variables ENE1 and ENA1 describe the number of values of Young's modulus and coefficient of thermal expansions, respectively, that will be used in the tables for the first material. The code value TMPE1 represents temperatures of which the YM1 (Young's modulus) values are given in the tables for the first material. TMPA1 are temperature values at which the ALF1 thermal expansion coefficients are given. In the second material, similar code instructions are given by ENE2, TMPE2, YM2, ENA2, TMPA2, ALF2 and so on for the third material.) With the temperature at the layer interfaces and surfaces known, the values of Young's modulus and coefficient of thermal expansion are determined for each material at each interface by CODIMA curve-fit of the material property tables. The material property variation through each layer is obtained by linear interpolation. The value of Poisson's ratio is assumed constant in each layer and defined in the regional input data as the quantity POIS (six data locations possible, one per layer). The inaccuracies introduced by assuming a constant value of Poisson's ratio for each layer in a region are small and this assumption greatly simplifies the equations of the program. The distribution of material properties must be known before the stiffness properties and thermal loads can be determined at each station on the shell.

## 2.15 STIFFNESS PROPERTIES (EIFH, ENOTH, THSTA, TH, D, EK)

The stiffness properties of the shell can be evaluated when the material properties and shell thicknesses are known. The stiffness parameters must be supplied at each station in the region. The procedure for input of material property data is given in Section 2.14. For multilayer shells, the program permits the input of shell layer thicknesses in array form and automatically curve-fits data to ascertain thicknesses at intermediate station points. For the case of constant thicknesses, setting the variable EIFH to +1 permits the use of a simplified data format. For variable thicknesses, EIFH is set to -1 to permit reading of layer thickness tables. The quantity ENOTH sets the number of thickness stations given with THSTA being the active station number at which thicknesses are supplied (20 maximum). The station number must be the same for all layers. The thicknesses are read in by the quantity TH in order of layers' thicknesses per station, e.g., for a five-layer shell, the thickness of each layer is read at a specific station before



preceding to the next station. The order of layer input is consistent with description outlined in Section 2.13. i. e. , first layer at inner surface preceding in order to the last layer on the outer surface.

The cross-sectional properties are evaluated from Equations 33 and 34. It is assumed that the material properties (and temperature distribution) varies linearly across each layer. Thus, all integrands will be broken up into a sum of linear functions of  $\xi$  and the integrals are evaluated numerically based on values of material properties at layer and branching surfaces. A similar procedure is used in evaluating the thermal load and moment expression described by Equations 35 and 36.

For the case of constant stiffness properties, the extensional (D) and flexural (EK) stiffness can be inputted directly into the program by use of the EX indicator discussed in Section 3.4.6.

#### 2.16 INTERNAL SPRING SUPPORT (GSPRL, GUK, GVK, GWK, GEMK)

The program will allow the consideration of a support spring at any internal station in a region. The station location of the spring is specified by value GSPRL. The values of spring constants for the meridional, circumferential, transverse, and rotational spring supports are given by the symbols GUK, GVK, GWK, GEMK. This capability would aid in considering shell structures which have internal elastic restraints such as a circumferential ring or other type of elastic support conditions. The program with minor modifications can be extended to handle more internal support points if desired.

#### 2.17 REFERENCE QUANTITIES (SIGO, EO, HO, AO)

SIGO, EO, HO, and AO represent reference stress, Young's modulus, thickness, and length quantities introduced in the analysis to provide non-dimensional Fourier coefficients of comparable magnitudes. (See Section 1.3.5.) It is usually most convenient to set the value of these quantities equal to one.

#### 2.18 GRAPHICAL PLOTS (PIXI)

This is a program option permitting graphical plotting of results using the Stromberg Carlson automatic plotter. Nonzero values of PIXI will give plots. If no graphs desired set PIXI = 0.

## 2.19 SPECIAL INDICATORS (EX, PTHI, PFLAG, STRI)

There are several indicators in the program that yield certain features in the program that cannot be classified completely under the paragraph description presented previously.

The program will permit the stacking of problems so that more than one problem can be run with a job submittal. Theoretically, any number of problems can be stacked. The indicator PTHI is used to eliminate the repetition of data when similar problems are used. A PTHI value equal to zero indicates a normal program path. Positive PTHI values permit skipping of the geometry subroutine with the shell geometry remaining identical to the preceding case. A negative value of PTHI retains all shell properties from preceding case but permits variation of surface loads.

The PFLAG indicator permits the printing of all input data when the value is set to nonzero. In addition, a negative PFLAG will yield print information of a diagnostic type.

The quantity STRI indicates the layer at which a second value of stress across the thickness is desired. The value of stress at the inner surface of the specified layer is printed. Zero value of STRI automatically gives the stress at the outer surface of the shell.

The EX indicator is an option formulated to simplify data when running cases with constant loads and section properties are considered. This option is invaluable in running simple check cases. The details on this use of the EX symbol is given in Section 3.4.6.

## 2.20 CURVE FITTING

As discussed in previous sections, the shell parameters and loads are curve-fitted using the controlled deviation interpolation method concept (CODIMA). CODIMA basically involves fitting a second-degree polynomial through three successive points in the data field. Thus, the curve passes exactly through the supplied input points. The detailed characteristics of CODIMA are outlined in Section 3.7.3 and will not be repeated here. CODIMA was selected because it offers an accurate, efficient, and reliable technique for fitting data. As contrasted to "least square" techniques, it does not exhibit ill behavior in treating even the most complex of functions. Of most importance, CODIMA fits automatically and does not require additional input construction to be supplied by the user.

## 2.21 GENERAL COMMENTS

A number of difficulties may arise as a result not of errors in the program or its writeup but of certain subtleties connected with shell theory and the construction of the program. It would be foolhardy to attempt to outline all these difficulties and subtleties here. However, it would perhaps be worthwhile to give some simple tips to serve as a reminder in use of the program.

1. The user should always check the output data from the program to see if it corresponds to input entered. In using curve-fit techniques (CODIMA) it may be desirable to input more data than absolutely necessary to increase the accuracy of representative results.
2. Some difficulty may be encountered in selecting a mathematical model particularly when treating branching configurations; for example, some ambiguity is discovered in the definition of thickness for each shell region in the junction region. Careful study of Section 2.10.3 with the exercise of good engineering judgment should permit the selection of an adequate engineering model.
3. The user should be reminded that shell theory is two-dimensional and input parameters and results should be interpreted accordingly. The results, of course, will only be as good as the mathematical model selected.
4. The discrete point option (GMI = 3.0) should be used only when the shell geometry cannot be described by the other geometry options. If this option is used, it is strongly recommended that the capability for input of radius of curvature information be utilized. A dense population of input data must be supplied when using this option in order to guarantee an accurate geometrical representation.
5. For multiregion configurations, extreme care must be exercised to ensure that the geometrical location of a junction point is matched between regions. In addition, best results are obtained if the finite difference intervals are selected to be approximately equal on each region.
6. Some difficulty may be encountered in treating problems having apex-apex or free-free boundary conditions. Rigid body type motion may occur when data are not input precisely. For some problems where some "drift" occurs, it may be possible to supply a nonforce-inducing spring to the shell in order to obtain a zero reference point for displacements.

### III. DETAILED USE OF THE PROGRAM

#### 3.1 INTRODUCTION

The Shell of Revolution Computer Program is written almost entirely in FORTRAN IV and makes use of the overlay feature of that language. The exception is found in the utility subroutine CRTG, described in Section 3.7.5.

The program has been checked out in NAASYS, the NAA adaption of the IBM 7090/7094 IBSYS/IBJOB system and uses the NAASYS library routines shown in the load map, pages 67 to 73, inclusive, this section.

The NAASYS input tape is 'UNIT05,' the output tape is 'UNIT06,' and the system CRT file is 'UNIT16.' In addition to these files, the program uses 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13 as scratch tapes or for overlay storage during execution. NAASYS itself, is stored on 'UNIT01.'

The program is made up of an executive program and eight links, five of which are called by the executive program, and the other three by the DATLNK subroutine. The name of the main program in each link and a description of its use follows.

Link No.	Name	Purpose
0	EXECUTIVE	Reads the general data, DA, and controls the flow of execution of the other links.
1	DATLNK	Acts as a subexecutive program to control GEOM, DATLDS, and DATLYR, the subroutines that set up regional data. Also reads special data, SDA. Prints Section and Material Properties and Loads.
2	GEOM	Reads geometry parameters/region. Calculates DEL, R, X, WFE, WTH, GAMA, and RHO. (See program nomenclature, Section 3.10.) Prints all geometry input and calculated values.

Link No.	Name	Purpose
3	DATLDS	Reads pressure loads and temperatures for the inner and outer faces/region, DLD. Makes pressure dimensionless and, depending on indicator, sends a constant, curve-fits, or Fourier sums for values at each meridional station. Sets up temperatures at 20 stations for use in DATLYR. Some data prints on indicator.
4	DATLYR	Reads section and material properties data, DAL/region. Sets up D, EK, ENT, EMT, E1, T, ALF at all meridional stations. (The first four mentioned are made dimensionless.) Some data prints on indicator.
5	PANDX	Forms the P and X matrices of Equations 74 and 75 (Section 1.13) needed in the solution of the difference equations.
6	INTLD	Uses the P and X matrices from link 5 to form the solution matrix, z. (Equations 76 and 77, Section 1.13) Computes the current Fourier component for the bending moments, transverse shear forces, membrane forces, and stresses.
7	SUMS	Performs the Fourier summing for unsymmetrical loading conditions. Prints results. Sets up tapes and indicators for next Fourier component.
8	PIX	Plots shell geometry, displacements and other results from link 6/region. (Results are printed for all THETA values but are plotted for just the first THETA.)

### 3.2 DECK SET-UP

In Figure 3-1 we have shown the setup of the column binary program deck, with the necessary control cards for each link.

The \$IBJOB, \$ORIGIN, and \$DATA cards are single control cards. The circled numbers found on the first two control cards mentioned indicate the order in which they, plus the associated decks of that link, should be

OVERLAY ORIGIN CARDS AND ASSIGNED LINK NUMBERS

SORIGIN	LNK	IS LIAK	1, PARENT LIAK	IS	0
SORIGIN	LNKA	IS LIAK	2, PARENT LIAK	IS	1
SORIGIN	LNKA	IS LIAK	3, PARENT LIAK	IS	1
SORIGIN	LNKA,REN	IS LIAK	4, PARENT LIAK	IS	1
SORIGIN	LNK	IS LIAK	5, PARENT LIAK	IS	0
SORIGIN	LNK	IS LIAK	6, PARENT LIAK	IS	0
SORIGIN	LNK	IS LIAK	7, PARENT LIAK	IS	0
SORIGIN	LNK,REN	IS LIAK	8, PARENT LIAK	IS	0

*Shows the relation between the overlay links.*

Overlay Origin Cards and Assigned Link Numbers

\* MEMORY MAP \*

SYSTEM FILE BLOCK ORIGIN 00000 THRU 03700  
FILES 03766

- UNIT01
- UNIT02
- UNIT03
- UNIT04
- UNIT05
- UNIT06
- UNIT07
- UNIT08
- UNIT09
- UNIT10
- UNIT11
- UNIT12
- UNIT13
- UNIT14
- UNIT15
- UNIT16

*MANYS reserved expressions  
for all tape units for any read  
or write statements contain  
a variable unit name.*

FILE LIST ORIGIN 04266  
PRE-EXECUTION INITIALIZATION 04326  
CALL CN OBJECT PROGRAM 04373  
OBJECT PROGRAM 04400 THRU 51121

LINK	DECK	ORIGIN	CONTROL SECTIONS	(/NAME/=NUN 0 LENGTH, (LDC)=DELETED, *NOT REFERENCED)
0	1488R	04400	///	(/67372)
	MAD	05213	MAD	(05213)
	MSU	05323	MSU	(05323)
	PMY	05433	PMY	(05433)
	LINK	05601	/LDT /	05601
	LXCCN	05652	•LXSTR	05652
			IREXIT	05772 *
			•LXARG	06305
			•LFBL	06333 *
			SC•SWT	06340
			/ALPECT/	05612
			•LXSTP	05657
			•LXRTRN	05772
			•LN	06324
			•LUNB	06334
			/SMRI•V/	06341
			•LVFC /	05632
			•LXOUT	05754
			•LXCAL	05776 *
			/TDUMPO/	06326 *
			•DFCUT	06335
			•DPNFO	06360
			•LXEDD	05756
			•JBCLS	05164 *
			•CLSE	05317
			CYES,	05337
			•CLSE)	05361

Map of Core Storage

• IODEF	06367	• WRITQ	06362	• REDFO	06363	• CNTL	06364	• OPEN	06377
		• DEFIN	06367	• ATTAC	06373 *	• CLOSF	06375	• REAR	06423 *
		• READ	06401	• WRITE	06403 *	• RSP	06413	• LTX	06457 *
		• RELES	06425 *	• LAREA	06436 *	• LFALK	06454	• GNA	06536
		• AREAL	06471	• LUNBL	06477 *	• ENTRY	06503	• CTMXI	06564
		• GO	06542	• DERR	06556	• NOPXI	06562		
		• EX34	06606	• FPUN	06613	• PLOT	06613		
• IOCSF	06614								
• LOVRY	12136	• LOVRY	(12136)	• LDT	(05601)	• IRECT	(05612)	• LVEC	(05532)
• LKSL	12710	• LXSEL	12710	• LXSCL	12711	• LXTST	12714 *	• LXGVL	12762 *
		• LXRCT	12773 *	• LXTND	13132	• LXDIS	13140	• LXFLS	13141
		• LTCH	13146						
• FPTRP	13166	• FFPT	13166 *	• FPOUT	13322	• FPARG	13332	• CCOUNT	13334 *
		• OVFLOW	13405 *						
• ERAS	13412	E.1	13412	E.2	13413	E.3	13414	E.4	13415
• XCC	13416	CC.1	13416	CC.2	13417	CC.3	13420	CC.4	13421
XIT	13422	EXIT	13422	• EXIT	13422				
FXEM	13423	• FXEM	13423	• FXOUT	13756	• FXARG	13764	• JPTM	14040
OPXP.Q	14052	ROOPXQ	14052 *	• OPEXQ	14054				
FOUT	14120	• FOUT	14120						
FCNV	14461	• FCOM	14461	/HMDSQ /	14511 *	/NOHSHQ/	14513 *	• FCNV	14515
		• ENDFS	14534	• CNVSW	14536	• FOX1	14542	• FOX2	14543
		• DBC	14545	• DBC10	14703	• DBC20	14731	• DDM	14741
		• DDFIX	14750	• FIXSW	14756	• DARC	15033	• DDRS1	15276
		• DDRS2	15300 *	• DI	15303	• D2	15305	• FERR2	15372 *
		• ANPT	15426	• ONPT	15443	• LNTP	15526	• ADU	15575
		• DFLT	15614	• FLT	15751	• DEXPN	16042	• FXD	16043
		• HOUT	16174	• INTG	16245	• LOUT	16365	• JOUT	16406
		• XCF	16440	• TEST	17146	• KOUNT	17151	• LIST	17154
		• DONE	17165	• OUTBF	17212	EVEN	17231	• BUF	17262
		• OSTO	17263	• WIDTH	17264	• GAIN	17265	• GAIN1	17266
		• FBDBF	17276	EVEN	17307	• DDFL	17323	• DDFLG	17324
		• MQD	17325	• PEX	17326	• FEXP	17327	• DIG	17330
		• FIOB	17346	• FCNT	17451	• FBLT	17547	• FNT	17567
		• FRLR	17613	• FRLR	(17613)	• FWR	1765	• FWR	(17557)
• FIOB	17346	• FRIE	20011	• FRITE	20011				
		• FBIBF	17717	• FSFL	20206	• FILR	20212	• FRIB	20221
• FIOS	20017	• FIOS	20017						

Map of Core Storage (Cont)



FIOH	20547	•FIOH	20226	•FILL	20244	•FCLS	20261	•FJPI	20245 *
FWRD	21557	•REOF	20271 *	•REOF	20300 *	•TOUT	20434	•REF	20444 *
FWRB	21603	•BIN	20445 *	•FCT	20446	•FCKSZ	20450	•SEQF	20471 *
FRRD	21627	•FIOH	20547	•FFIL	21334	•FRYN	21261		
FRDR	21655	•FWRD	21557						
UN01	21701	•FWR9	21603						
UN02	21702	•FRDD	21627						
UN03	21703	•FRDR	21655						
UN04	21704	•UN01	21701						
UN05	21705	•UN02	21702						
UN06	21706	•UN03	21703						
UN07	21712	•UN04	21704						
UN08	21713	•UN05	21705						
UN09	21714	•UN06	21706	•RUF57	21707				
UN10	21715	•UN07	21712						
UN11	21716	•UN08	21713						
UN12	21717	•UN09	21714						
UN13	21720	•UN10	21715						
UN14	21721	•UN11	21716						
UN15	21722	•UN12	21717						
UN16	21723	•UN13	21720						
FLDG	21724	•UN14	21721						
FSCD	22130	•UN15	21722						
FSCN	22161	•UN16	21723						
FSJR	22355	•ALOG10	21724	•ALOG	21725				
FAP2	22430	•COSD	22130	•SIND	22137				
F8ST	22546	•CNS	22161	•SIN	22162				
F8WT	23003	•SQRT	22355						
FSLDI	23122	•XP2	22430						
FSLBI	23157	•F8ST	22546						
FSLI	23215	•F8WT	23003						
FSLDO	23251	•FSL1	23140	•FSD1	23145 *				
FSLBO	23306	•FBL1	23175	•FBD1	23203 *				
FSL0	23344	•SLI	23215	•SLI1	23222	•SDI	23220	•SDI1	23236
		•FSD0	23267	•FSD0	23275 *				
		•FBL0	23324	•FRDD	23322 *				
		•SL0	23344	•SL07	23352	•SD02	23357	•SD02	23365

Map of Core Storage (Cont)

INDEX

DECPD	2340C	DECPD (23400)	/PLOT/(23516)	/FND.ID/(23517)	/PLOT./ 23516
SMR20Q	23516	/PLOT/(06613)	/XXXX./ 23526	EVEN 23525	/YYYY./ 23527
		/END.ID/ 23517	/AX./ 23531 *	/AX./ 23532	/MY./ 23533 *
		/AX./ 23530	/VHI./ 23535	/XLO./ 23536	/YLD./ 23537 *
		/XHI./ 23534	/MR./ 23541 *	/MR./ 23542	/MT./ 23543 *
		/ML./ 23540	/HIGH./ 23545 *	/Z.PTA/ 23550	/XXSY/ 23551
		/WIDF./ 23544	/XX.YY/ 23553	/...S./ 23554 *	/HOLD./ 23555
		/...YY/ 23552	/YRFG./ 23557	/CTPE./ 23560	/CAMV./ 23561
		/YTOP./ 23556	/ID.CUT/ 23563	/CUT./ 23564	/LEGND/ 23565
		/IDOK./ 23562	/BUTT./ 23574	/XPND./ 23575	/CHDF./ 23576
		/STOP./ 23573			
		/SMR20V/ 23577 *			
		SCDU./ 23745	RUMP./ 23765		
SMR30J	23745	BIN.D 23770 *	RNBCDV 23770		
RNBCDC	23770	BRITEV (24210)	FAINTV 24212 *		
BRITEV	24210	ERMKV (24242)			
ERMKV	24242	EVEN 24257	ERLNV (24256)		
ERRLNV	24256	EVEN 24433	ERRNV (24432)		
ERRNV	24432	GRIDIV (24617)	HOLDNV 25552		
GRIDIV	24617	HOLDIV (25547)			
HOLDIV	25547	LABLV (25555)			
LABLV	25555	LINIV (26060)			
LINIV	26060	EVEN 26221	LINRV (26220)		
LINRV	26220	NONLNV (27053)			
NONLNV	27053	PLOI./ 27466	CAMRAV 27517 *	FRAMEV 27560	RESETV 27562 *
PLOI./	27466	CFF 27562 *	IDFRM 27560		
PLOTV	30220	PLOTV (30220)			
PRINTV	30237	PRINTV (30237)			
SFTCIV	30347	SETCIV (30347)			
SETMIV	30357	SETMIV (30357)	ETCOV 30353		
SMXYV	30375	SMXYV (30375)	GETMOV 30366		
STOPTV	30407	STOPTV (30407)	MSXV 30402		
VAV	30414	VXAV 30414	VYXV 30417		
XMODQ	30464	XMODV 30464	YMODV 30464		
XPANDV	30465	XPANDV (30465)	RXPNDV 30473		
XSCALQ	30476	XSCALV 30507	YSCALV 30513	NXV 30626	NYV 20632 *
		IXV 30671	IXV 30673	SCERV 30676 *	SFRSAV 30703 *

Map of Core Storage (Cont.)

		SFRREV	30710 *	UXV	30717 *	IUVV	30723 *	SCLSAV	30734
FVIN	31013	RFSCLV	30746 *						
LUCSAV	31127	• FVIN	31013	LNCSTV	31137				
NOFRV	31156	LUCSAV	(31127)						
SCOUTQ	31165	NOFRV	(31156)	SCTV.2	31224				
//	67372	SCOUTQ	31165						
1	DLNK	31322	///	FVEN	31323	DATELNK	32437		
	CF3P	32455	COPI MA	33470					
2	ENTRY	33616	///	EVEN	33617	GFJM	44266		
	DLOS	33616	///	EVEN	33617	DATLDS	45036		
	DNTP	45067	DINTRP	45353					
	ENTP	45412	EVEN	45413	ENTERP	45601			
4	DLVR	33616	///	EVEN	33617	DATLYP	44132		
	STN	44160	EVEN	44161	STCNMB	44306			
5	PXMAT	31322	///	EVEN	31323	PANDX	47344		
	PXDN	47373	///	DOLP	50161	DDO	50235	DDA	50254
			DOB	50300	50324	DD2	50327	DD3	50332
	INV	50350	DD4	50342	50345				
			EVEN	50351	INV	(50350)			
6	INLDS	31322	///	EVEN	31323	INTLO	50414		
7	FSUMS	31322	///	FVEN	31323	SUMS	44566		
8	CRT	31322	///	EVEN	31323	PIX	37631	/MARG	37654
	DATAG	37650	/COMMG	37650	FVEN	/ERRORG/	37662	/LIMITG/	37674
			EVEN	37663	/HOLDG	/INTG	37672	EVEN	37701
			EVEN	37673	/MESHG	/TABG	37702	RESETS	40147 *
			LINEG	37715	POINTG	37720 *	FTCC	37721 *	
			/LINCRT/	40166 *	/L. NCRT/	40166	/LCGCRT/	40167 *	
			/L. NCRT/(40166)	/DXNYV	/(42070)	/FRRLNV/(24256)			

Map of Core Storage (Cont)

IBLDR

SCALE*	40170	/LOGDXV/142142)	/FPPNLV/(24432)	/JONLNV/(27353)
		/XMODV/(30464)	/HOLDG/(37456)	/LIMITS/(37674)
PLOTG*	40347	/COMMG/(37650)	/INTG/(37672)	PLOTS 40536
GRIDG*	40552	EVFN 40171	/HMRG/(37664)	/LIMITS/(37574)
		/COMMG/(37650)	GPING 41216	
SCMRG	41234	/DXOYQ/(37700)	LNCIXV(42142)	
DXOYV*	41251			
LOGDXV	42142	/DXDYQ/(40554)		
ILINE*	42355	/UXDYQ/(40554)		
CFFSC	42775	ILINE 42735		

I/O BUFFERS

51122 THRU 67352

UNUSED CORE  
BEGIN EXECUTION 32

67353 THRU 67371

1R-49-22

stacked. For example, the second level subroutines, GEOM, DATLDS, and DATLYR, will be found in the deck before the first-level subroutine, PANDX, because they are executed in this order.

It is imperative that the utility subroutines be kept with each link as shown. The matrix arithmetic subroutines, MAD, MSU, and MMY, are required by PANDX and INTLD, but since only one first-level subroutine may occupy core at a given time, they are entered with the EXECUTIVE link so that they may be shared by both.

Additional control cards preceding the \$IBJOB card are likely to vary somewhat with the installation. An IBM systems handbook should be consulted.

```
9 184705 0 $JOB 18JOB C13504410956 32 1920258804122FURUIKE 8305
```

```
9 184705 C $IBJOB
9 184802 0 $*
9 135033 0 $IBSYS
```

Additional control cards used at S&ID

### 3.3 PROGRAM FLOW DESCRIPTION

An overall flow diagram of the paths between the EXECUTIVE program and the first-level subroutines, and between the subroutine DATLNK and its second-level subroutines, is included in Figure 3-2.

A detailed flow diagram of each of these major control type routines, i. e., EXECUTIVE and DATLNK, is also included in Figures 3-3 and 3-4, respectively.

Many comments cards have been included in the listings of the other subroutines to aid in understanding their flow. (See Appendix IIIA, pages 181 through 273.)

### 3.4 INPUT DATA FORMAT

#### 3.4.1 Introduction

Two types of data are entered in the program: (1) general data that is read by the EXECUTIVE program and (2) regional data that is controlled by DATLNK. Depending on the values entered for the indicators PTHI (see DA data, Section 3.4.4) and EX (see SDA data, Section 3.4.6), the DATLNK subroutine will call or omit calling GEOM, DECRD(SDA), DATLDS, and

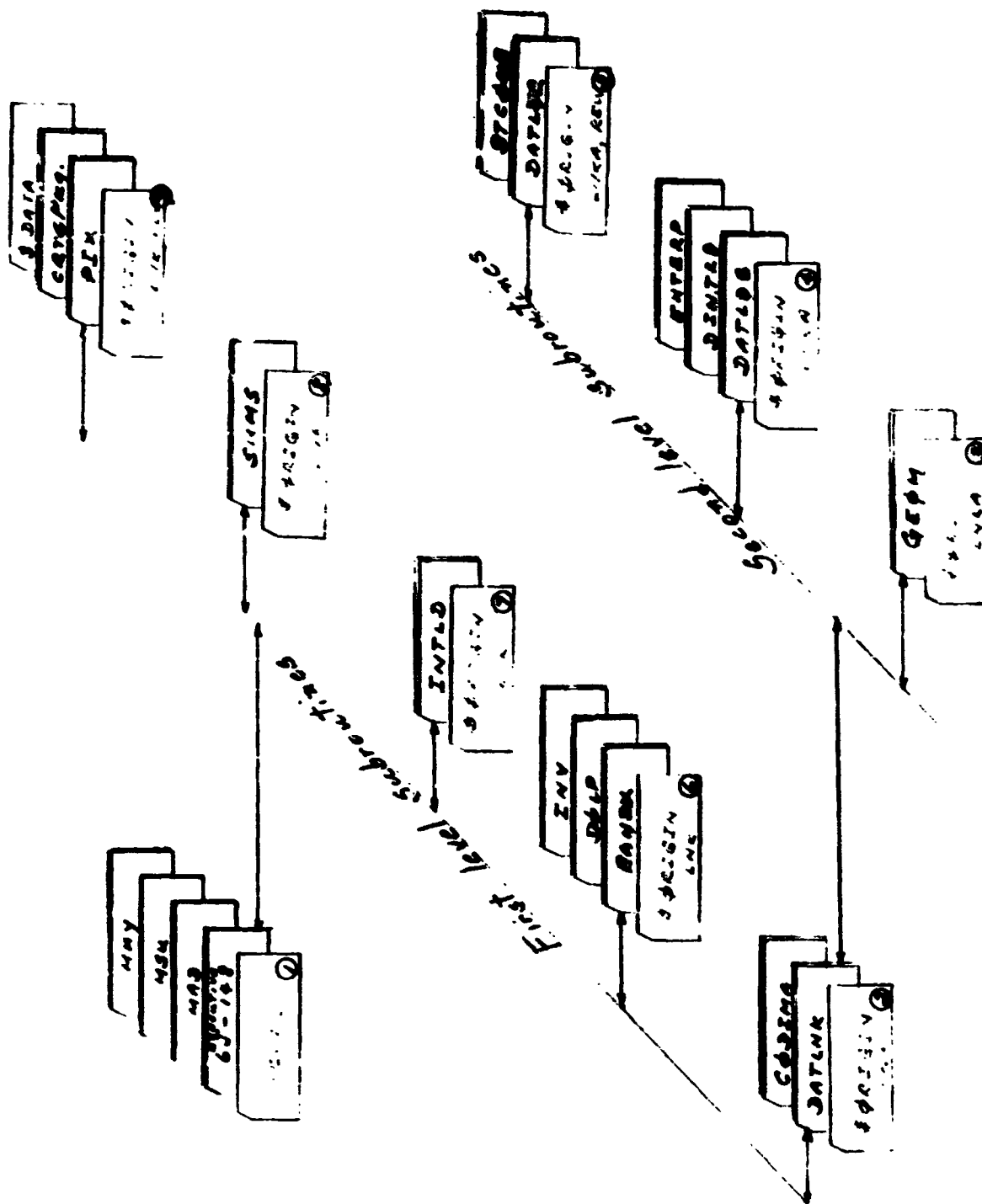


Figure 3.1 Setup for Deck 6J-148

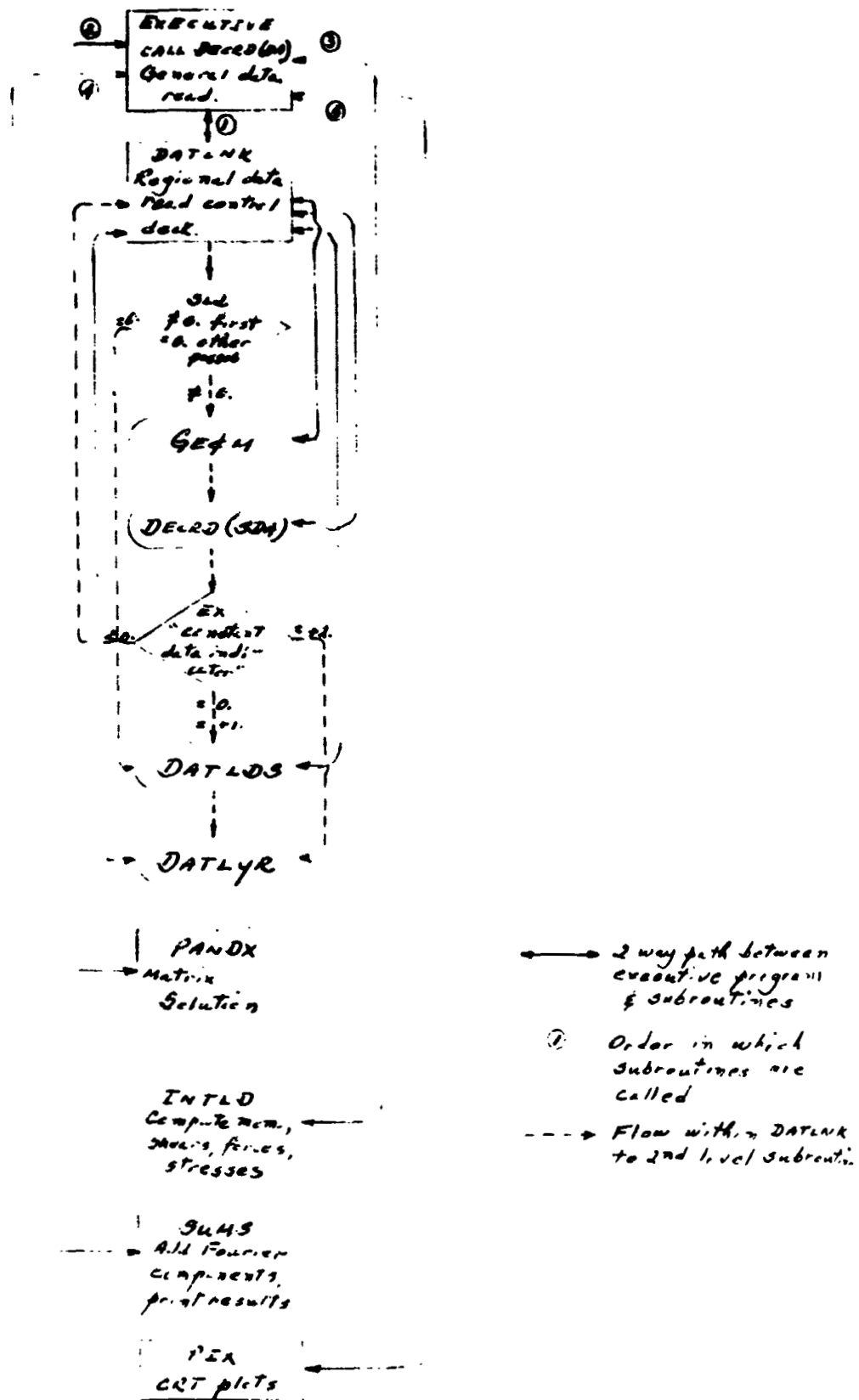


Figure 3.2. Program Flow

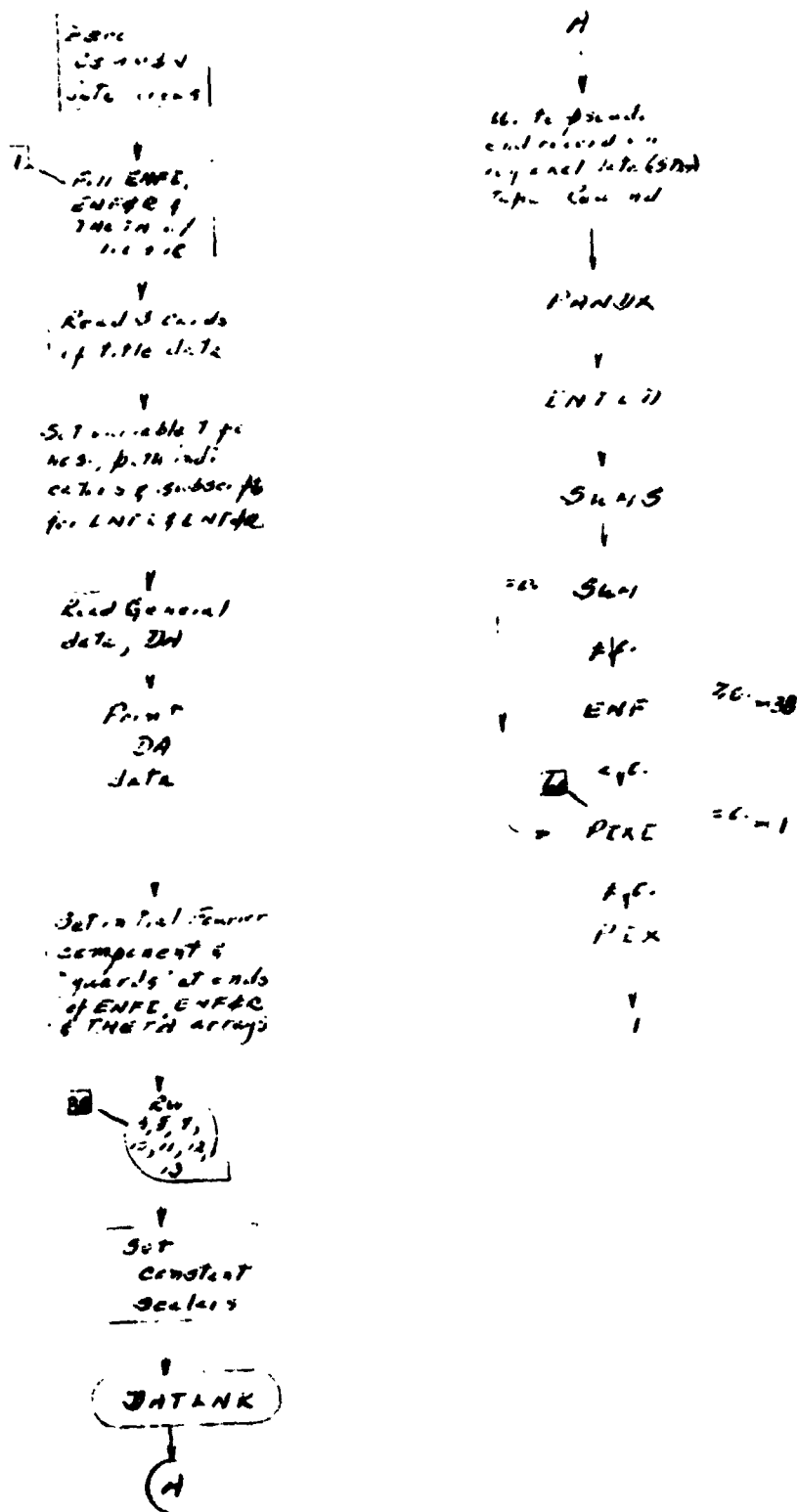


Figure 3.3. Executive Program



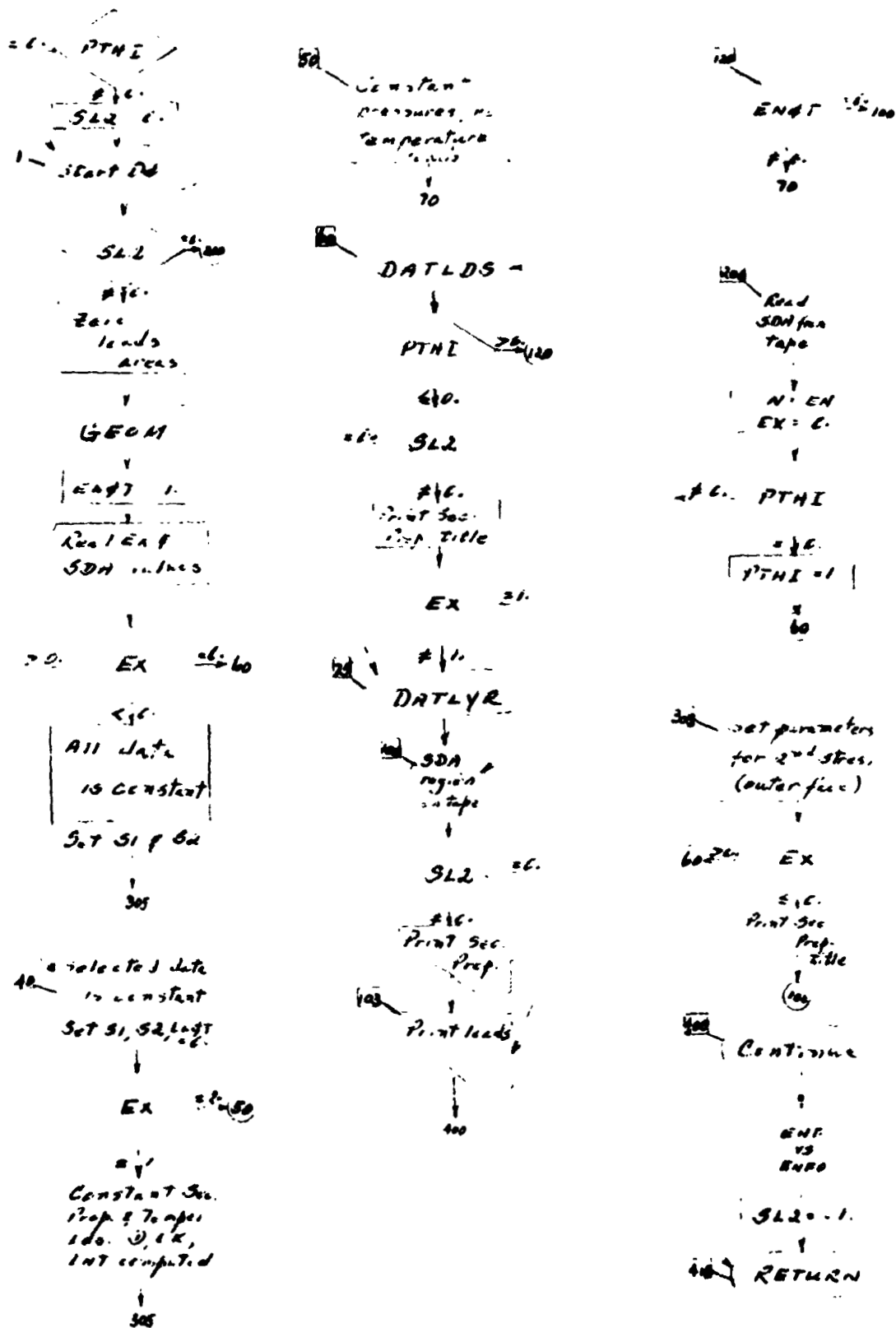


Figure 3.4. DATLNK - Regional Data Control Program

DATLYR. These latter four subroutines are cycled per region. A full explanation of the data for each routine, together with sample data sheets, is included in Sections 3.4.4 through 3.4.9.

Figure 3-5 shows the possible flow between the various data reading subroutines.

### 3.4.2 DECRD Subroutine

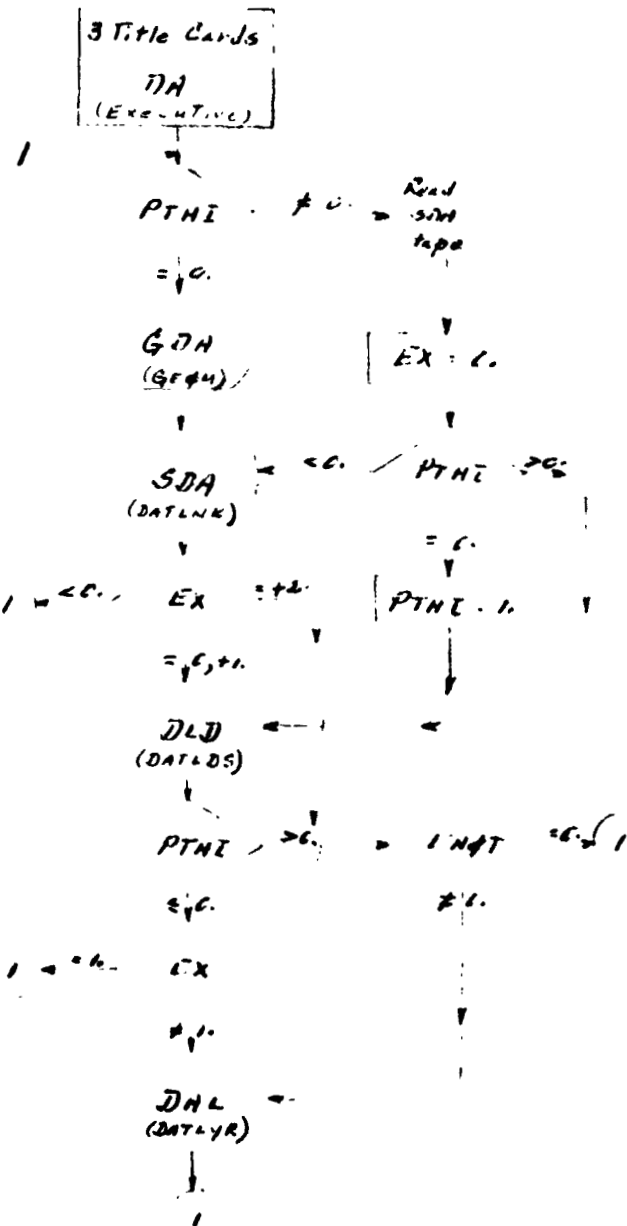
All data, with the exception of the three title cards, is read by means of the DECRD subroutine, available on the NAA library tape.

This routine provides the facility for reading a variable number of pieces of floating point data into specified elements of an array; these elements may be in either sequential or nonconsecutive locations. Only the information specified is actually read into storage.

		16	
4 . 6			
0 .			
	1 .	+ 17	
3 . 3		- 2	24

The fixed point number (index) in the first field on each card defines the position of the first piece of data on the card. If the index is 1, the first piece of data will be stored in the first location reserved for the array; if it is 16, the first word will be placed in the sixteenth position, etc. The remaining fields on each card contain information for the successive locations of the array. If one or more fields are left blank, no information is read into the locations corresponding to these fields; the information already in these locations is unaltered.

The sample data sheets shown in Section 3.6.3 have six fields of 12-card columns each and an identification field of eight columns for sorting purposes.



- 1 Start of region  $DA$  loop. Cycles for EKK regions. See DA data, section 3.4.4
- PTHI, path indicator See DA data, sec 3.4.4.
- EX, constant data indicator See SDA data, section 3.4.6.
- INPT, no. of temperature stations. When zero, no temperature loads. This indicator is set by the program.

Figure 3.5. Flow Chart for Data Reading

- a. The index must be written to the extreme right of the first field; it may not be zero or blank (no decimal point).
- b. The programmer should keep in mind the way in which FORTRAN stores arrays having double or triple subscripts, e.g. A(1, 1), A(2, 1), A(3, 1), A(1, 2), A(2, 2), etc.
- c. The floating point (REAL) data should be entered with a decimal point (anywhere in the field) and an exponent, when necessary, written to the extreme right of the field and preceded by a '+' or '-'.
- d. Reading data is concluded by placing a negative sign in column 1 of the last card to be read.
- e. Zero should always be entered as '0.'. A '-0.' or '.0' will be recognized as a blank.

ERROR indication: If the index is zero or blank, the comment "\*\*\*\*BAD INDEX ON DECRD CARD-" will be printed, followed by a printout of the columns 1-80 of the defective card. The job will be terminated.

If the data for the array in the CALL statement have been completely read and no negative sign has been encountered in column 1 of last card read, data intended for subsequent CALL's will be read into the incorrect array. When there are no data cards to satisfy the appetite of a CALL DECRD statement, the job will terminate with an end of file tape 5 designation, as shown below.

TRACEBACK - CALLS IN REVERSE ORDER.

CALLING ROUTINE	IFN OR LINE NO.	ABSOLUTE LOCATION
FIOS	333	20471
FRDD	13	21632
149BR	17	04635
NAA USER MESSAGE	141	
END OF FILE READING	UNIT05	
EXECUTION ENDED.		

If this occurs before all expected results have been printed, check the last card of each data block for the negative sign in column 1.

### 3.4.3 Data Deck Setup

Data decks should be stacked as follows:

1. Three cards (72 columns each) of title data
2. DA, general shell data. read by the EXECUTIVE program
3. GDA, geometry data, read by the GEOM subroutine
4. SDA, special data cases, read in DATLNK subroutine
5. DLD, loads data, read in DATLDS subroutine
6. DAL, section properties data, read in DATLYR

With the exception of the three title cards, each group of data listed above should have a minus sign in column 1 of the last card. Groups three through six are repeated for additional regions. Remember that some portions may be omitted due to the values of indicators EX or PTHI. (See flow chart, Figure 3-5, Section 3.4.1.)

### 3.4.4 Title Cards and Call DECRD (DA)

Three title cards form the first three cards of any data deck for each case. These cards are useful in identifying the run at a later date. They may include a brief problem description, the date of the run, a reference, etc.

These cards may not be omitted, but they may be blank, if desired. If the cards are forgotten, the error indication from DECRD will occur for a multiple case run, or the job will terminate with an end of file tape 5 designation (as explained in Section 3.4.2) provided the DA data for the case was three cards or less.

All input data must be dimensionally consistent. It should be noted that all nondimensionalization is done internal to the program; thus, all inputs must be supplied with appropriate dimensions (e.g., transverse load PN is input with dimensions  $P/L^2$ ). In the instructions that follow, the input quantities in terms of nomenclature of Section I are listed in the description and comments.

DECARD Index	Name	Description and Comments
1	EKK	Number of regions (50 regions estimated limit)
2	AO	Reference length (a)
3	H0	Reference thickness (h <sub>0</sub> )
4	EO	Reference Young's modulus (E <sub>0</sub> )
5	SIG0	Reference stress (σ <sub>0</sub> )
6	PIXI	CRT indicator. Plots curves when nonzero. Must be zero when SUM is negative.
7	PTHI	Path indicator First case = 0, "normal" path Following cases: a. Negative - skip GEOM; geometry is the same as preceding case b. Positive - loads change only
8	SUM	Nonzero for multiple Fourier components a. Positive - results are summed, with prints given at ENFOR values b. Negative - discrete Fourier components printed each time to CRT
9	ENFO	Initial Fourier component (n)
10	ENFI	Subsequent Fourier components (10 more)
21	ENFOR	Fourier component print values. Three prints are permitted. Two intermediate prints of the Fourier summing are possible for checking convergence. The last ENFOR given should be the same as the last ENFI
25	THETA	Circumferential angle θ (degrees), 10 maximum

ENFI, ENFOR, and THETA values must be read for each case. DA(1) through DA(9) are set to zero before reading the first case data but, for multiple case runs, they will retain their values unless changed by the programmer.

### 3.4.5 Call DECRD (GDA)

The GDA data array is zeroed each time before the above statement is executed. This means that all GDA data must be repeated for multiple-region or multiple-case runs.

DECRD Index	Name	Description and Comments
1	GMI	<p>Geometry indicator</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>= 1. cone-cylinder</li> <li>= 2. sphere-toroid</li> <li>= ±3. discrete points</li> <li>= 4. ellipse</li> <li>= 5. hyperbola</li> <li>= ±6. parabola</li> </ul>
2	EN	Number of station points per region (150 maximum)
3	PFLAG	Print indicator. Nonzero prints all input data. A negative PFLAG prints additional information of a diagnostic type (see Section 3.5).
4	BCITP	Boundary condition indicator at first station $i = 1$ (top)
5	BCIBM	<p>Boundary condition indicator at last station <math>i</math> at <math>N</math> (bottom)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>= 1. free (<math>t_\xi, \uparrow \xi_\theta, \uparrow \xi_c, m_\xi = 0</math>)</li> <li>= 2. roller (<math>t_\xi, u_\theta, w, m_\xi = 0</math>)</li> <li>= 3. clamped, fixed (<math>f_\xi, u_\theta, u_\theta, w = 0</math>)</li> <li>= 4. simply supported, hinged (<math>v_\xi, u_\theta, w, m_\xi = 0</math>)</li> <li>= 5. complete (<math>f_\xi, f_\xi, u_\xi, u_\theta = 0</math>) axisymmetric load problem only</li> <li>= 6. special boundary matrices read in. Must use 6 whenever nonzero values are prescribed at boundary values in EM5X or EMN5 matrices</li> <li>= 9. closed apex (e.g., apex of sphere, pole condition). Set one of the apex end conditions to -9 for apex-apex type boundaries.</li> <li>= 10. branch point (more than 2 regions joining)</li> <li>** At a branching discontinuity only one region may have a top boundary indicator of 10</li> <li>= 0, 1. E+10 discontinuity junction (two regions joining)</li> </ul>

DECRI Index	Name	Description and Comments
6	GPSI	Discontinuity in slope at the end of the region (degrees) (See Figure 2.1 (2))
7	GECX	Eccentricity of reference surface at a discontinuity point ( $i = N$ ) (See Section 2.10)
8	GSPRI	Station location of internal support spring, one per region
9	GUK	Spring constant, meridional direction
10	GVK	Spring constant, circumferential
11	GWK	Spring constant, normal to shell
12	GEMK	Spring constant, rotational  When $GMI = 1.0$ ; see Section 2.8.1
15	RAI	Radial distance from axis of revolution to station 1 (L)
16	AXL	Meridional length of shell (L)
17	ANX	Angle the generator makes with the axis of revolution (degrees)  When $GMI = 2.0$ ; see Section 2.8.2
15	RC	Radius of curvature of the generator (L)
16	R $\phi$ FF	Offset distance measured from axis of revolution to center of meridional curvature (L)
17	PHIO	Initial opening angle from vertical axis (degrees)
18	PHIN	Final opening angle from vertical axis (degrees)  When $GMI = 3.0$ (or $-3.0$ ); see Section 2.8.3
19	EM	Number of RIPT's given (12 minimum, 150 maximum)
20	RIPT	Discrete radial distances



<b>DECRD Index</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Description and Comments</b>
170	XIPT	Discrete axial or vertical distances (or arc lengths)
320	RCURV	Meridional radii of curvatures
470	RCURZ	Circumferential radii of curvatures  GMI = 4.0, 5.0; see Section 2.8.4
796	RFF	Offset distance from axis of revolution to the parallel coordinate of the standard form
797	SPNO	Clockwise positive opening angle from the positive vertical standard form coordinate to the first station (degrees)
798	SPNN	Clockwise positive opening angle from the positive vertical standard form coordinate to the last station (degrees)
799	A	Semimajor axis parallel to the axis of revolution
800	B	Semimajor axis perpendicular to the axis of revolution  GMI = ±6.0; see Section 2.8.4
796	RFF	Offset distance from axis of revolution to the parallel coordinate of the standard form
797	SPNO	Clockwise positive opening from the positive vertical standard form coordinate to the first station (degrees)
798	SPNN	Clockwise positive opening angle from the positive vertical standard form coordinate to the last station (degrees)
799	A	Distance from the directrix to the focus, positive in positive direction of the standard form

Boundary matrices, when not set by indicator, only the diagonal elements are read. The explanation below is based on the assumption that the user is familiar with Section 1.9, "Boundary Conditions".

DEC RD Index	Name	Description and Comments
620	EMIX	Diagonal terms of force boundary matrix ( $\Omega$ ) ( $i = 1$ or top of shell)
624	EM3K	Diagonal terms of displacement boundary matrix ( $A$ ), $i = 1$
628	EM5X	Column boundary matrices ( $A$ ), top of open shell ( $i = 1$ ); dimensioned for 20 Fourier components of boundary force or displacement
708	EMNI	Like EMIX at $i = N$ (or bottom boundary)
712	EMN3	Like EM3X at $i = N$ (bottom boundary)
716	EMN5	Like EM5X at $i = N$ (bottom boundary)

#### 3.4.0 Call DEC RD (SDA)

The SDA data array is set to zero before the first case and first region data are read. Succeeding regions or cases have just the T, ENT, EMT, PN, PFE, and PTH arrays zeroed. EX is set to zero on the second pass of an unsymmetrical load case. All other data will remain unchanged from the preceding region unless entered by the programmer. If there are no changes, one data card (with an index number) must be read to satisfy the call DEC RD (SDA) statement.

DEC RD Index	Name	Description and Comments
1	EX	<p>Constant data indicator*</p> <p>= 0. No constants</p> <p>Negative - all constants. One value is entered for D, EK, E1, T, ALF, DNA, POI and the Fourier component of ENT, EMT, PFE, PTH, PN. These values are modified by the reference coefficients where applicable and the entire EN stations are filled with the constants.</p>

\*The constant data indicator for EX  $\neq$  0 can be used only when SUM = 0. When SUM  $\neq$  0, EX must be set equal to zero and normal input format following.

DECRD Index	Name	Description and Comments
		<p>+ 1. - constant section properties and temperature loads. One value is entered for EI, POI, DNA, ALF, and T. Values for D, EK, EMT and ENT are set by Equations 33 through 36.</p> <p>Values may be read for D and EK by entering the data flag 1. E + 10 in SDA (26) and the D and EK values in SDA (27) and SDA (177), respectively. The program multiplies by the appropriate reference coefficients.</p> <p>= + 2. - constant pressure loads, no temperature loads. The Fourier component for PN, PFE and PTH are entered as data. The values are multiplied by the reference coefficients and stored for EN stations.</p>

The following data are read directly into the SDA array only when EX is nonzero, exceptions noted.

DECRD Index	Name	Description and Comments
25	POI	Poisson's ratio ( $\nu$ ). Not entered for EX = +2.
26	D	Membrane stiffness ( $bE_0h_0$ ). Not entered for positive EX, except for data flag use explained in EX = +1., above.
176	EK	Bending stiffness ( $dE_0h_0^3$ ). Same as D.
326	ENT	Thermal load ( $t_T\sigma_0h_0$ ). Negative EX only.
476	EMT	Thermal moment ( $m_T\sigma_0h_0^3$ ). Negative EX only.
626	PFE	Fourier component for surface load applied in meridional direction ( $P_{\xi}a/\sigma_0h_0$ ). Read for negative EX or EX = +2.
776	PTH	Same as PFE, circumferential direction
926	PN	Same as PFE, normal direction

DECRD Index	Name	Description and Comments
1070	E1	Modulus of elasticity (E). Read when EX is negative or equal to +1.
1220	T	Temperature differential (0° reference temperature). EX neg. or +1.
1370	ALF	Coefficient of thermal expansion ( $\alpha$ ). EX negative or +1.
1520	DNA	Distance from neutral axis. (Value will be negative for inner surface.) EX negative or +1.

These data cards (with a "-" in column 1 of the last one) will be succeeded by the following:

When EX is

-1.	Next region's GDA, geometry data
+1.	This region's DLD, pressure loads data
+2.	This region's DAL, Section properties data
0.	This region's DLD, then DAL data

### 3.4.7 Call DECRD (DLD)

The DLD data array is zeroed each time before the above statement is executed. This means that all DLD data must be repeated for multiple region or multiple case runs.

DECRD Index	Name	Description and Comments
1	PILD	Pressure loads indicator for PFETB, PHTB, PNTB = 1. constants = 2. Fourier components given = 3. Fourier summing, symmetrical
2	TIBT	Temperature distribution indicator for inner surface (TBOT) (Same as PILD)
3	TITP	Temperature distribution indicator for outer surface (TTOP) (Same as PILD)

DECARD Index	Name	Description and Comments
4	ENFH	Number of finite sums taken to evaluate Fourier inversion integral for pressure or temperature coefficients. For most cases, best results obtained by setting equal to maximum value of 91.
5	PFETB	Table for PFE load. The array is dimensioned as 200 and its format is dependent on PILD, as explained below—TAB setup, Section 3.4.7.1
205	PTHTB	Table for PTH load. Like PFETB
405	PNTB	Table for PN load. Like PFETB
605	TBOT	Table for temperatures on the inner surface. Dimension is 200; format determined by TIBT
805	TTOP	Table for outer surface temperature. Dimension is 200; format determined by TITP
1005	PSIO	Angle at which line load is applied at a junction point (see Figure 1-10)
1006	PD	Magnitude of line loads applied at a junction point. Consecutive locations are used for succeeding Fourier components, 11 maximum
1026	EMD	Line moment applied at a junction (11 Fourier components possible)

Don't forget the "-" in column one of the last card.

### 3.4.7.1 Tab Setup

All loads tables—PFETB, PTHTB, PNTB, TBOT, and TTOP—are dimensioned 200. Where Fourier summing is desired, the values are read for all Fourier components (ENF's) at the same time. The format of the tables for PFE, PTH, and PN will depend on the value assigned to PILD, while that of TBOT and TTOP are determined by TIBT and TITP, respectively.

**TAB(I)** Tables for all loads (temperature) and all ENF's

**Indicator = 1**

**TAB(I)** Constant value for first ENF  
**TAB(I+1)** Constant value for second ENF  
.  
.  
.

**Indicator = 2**

**TAB(I)** Number of ENF's  
**TAB(I+1)** 1st ENF value  
**TAB(I+2)** Number of meridional stations where loads are entered  
**TAB(I+3)** Station No. = 1 \*\* must be 1.  
**TAB(I+4)** Load at station 1  
**TAB(I+5)** Second station, e.g. 10.  
**TAB(I+6)** Load at station 10.,  
.  
.  
.  
etc., with station numbers and values interlaced.  
.  
.  
.  
\*\*The last station must be EN, GDA (2)

**TAB(2\* TAB(I+2)+4)** will be like **TAB(I+1)**, i. e., the second ENF value. Repeat the pattern.

**Indicator = 3**

**TAB(I)** Number of theta rays (circumferential stations) included in the table  
**TAB(I+1)** First theta value (degrees) \*\* must be 0.  
**TAB(I+2)** Number of stations to describe the first theta ray  
\*\* Must include all stations listed for all theta rays (20 maximum)  
**TAB(I+3)** Stations and values interlaced in same manner as for Indicator = 2. Rules regarding first and last stations apply to all theta rays  
.  
.  
.  
.

**TAB(2\* TAB(I+2)+4)** will be like **TAB(I+1)** for the second theta and the pattern repeats from there. \*\*It is not necessary to include all stations from theta ray one in theta ray two and the succeeding rays but stations 1 and EN must be among those chosen.  
\*\*The last theta value must be 180.

The table entered for an indicator 3 will be used to form a matrix, NFE x NTH, where NFE is equal to the number of stations given in TAB(I+2) and NTH is equal to ENTH, i. e., DLD (4).

The matrix is formed by double, linear interpolation of the values. The interpolation subroutine, DINTRP, will select the lower or upper bound when a value is off an end of a theta ray and continue after printing:

```
LIMITS OF TABLE EXCEEDED BY ARGUMENT  ±x.xxxxE±xx
±x.xxxxE±xx  VALUE USED FROM TABLE
```

This, of course, wastes time and will not occur if stations along each theta ray start with 1. and end with EN. A more serious error is made when the first theta ray is not 0.0 degrees and the last 180.0 degrees. The resulting printout will read:

```
ARGUMENT EXCEEDS EXTENT OF TABLE IN DINTRP
ARGUMENT = ±x.xxxxE±xx
TABLE VALUES x.xxxxE±xx (6 per line)
-----
```

and the job is terminated.

When EX is

Next data will be

- 0. This region's DAL, section properties data
- 1. Next region's DGA, geometry data
- 1. or 2. (Should not have had any DLD data.)

### 3.4.8 Call DECRD (DAL)

The DAL data array is zeroed each time before the above statement is executed. This means that all DAL data must be repeated for multiple region or multiple case runs.

DECRD Index	Name	Description and Comments
1	ELAY	Number of layers (6 maximum)
2	STRIX	Layer number for second stress print
3	EIFH	Thickness indicator = +1. constants all stations in a layer = -1. discrete values given at THSTA stations

DEC RD Index	Name	Description and Comments
4	EN $\Phi$ TH	Number of thickness stations
5	THSTA	Station numbers at which thicknesses are given. These are the same for all layers. (20 maximum) First one = 1., last one = EN.
25	TH	Thicknesses at stations, layers

\*\*The TH array is dimensioned (20 x 6). When EIFH = +1. The constant for each layer may be entered in consecutive locations, i. e., the thickness for layer one at DEC RD index, 25, thickness for layer two at 26, etc.

When thickness varies along a layer (EIFH = -1) and values are entered at thickness stations (THSTA), they must be entered according to FORTRAN doubly subscripted arrays. Station 1 on the second layer will have a DEC RD index 20 locations away from station 1 on layer one (the inner layer). For any given station and layer, the DEC RD index = 24 + 20\* (layer no. - 1) + sta. no. (See also the example for entering gradients.)

DEC RD Index	Name	Description and Comments
145	ENMAT	Number of materials considered in problem (3 maximum)
146	EMAT	Material indicator/layer (1, 2, or 3)
152	POIS	Poisson's ratio/layer

The Materials Tables data (DEC RD indices 158 to 284) for all materials should be entered with the data for the first region which uses DAL data, whether that region uses all given materials or not.

DEC RD Index	Name	Description and Comments
158	ENE1	Number of Young's moduli for the first material (10 maximum)
159	TMPE1	Temperatures at which Young's moduli are given, first material (ENE1 of them)



DECRD Index	Name	Description and Comments
169	YM1	Young's modulus for first material
179	ENE2	Same as ENE1, second material
180	TMPE2	Same as TMPE1, second material
190	YM2	Same as YM1, second material
200	ENE3	Same as ENE1, third material
201	TMPE3	Same as TMPE1, third material
211	YM3	Same as YM1, third material

\*\*When there are no temperature loads, the Young's modulus is considered constant and should be entered at DECRD indices 169, 190, and 211 for materials 1, 2, and 3, respectively.

DECRD Index	Name	Description and Comments
221	ENA1	Number of thermal expansion coefficient for first material, 10 maximum
222	TMPA1	Temperatures at which thermal expansion coefficients are given. First material, ENA1 of them
232	ALF1	Thermal expansion coefficients for first material
242	ENA2	As ENA1, second material
243	TMPA2	As TMPA1, second material
253	ALF2	As ALF1, second material
263	ENA3	As ENA1, third material
264	TMPA3	As TMPA1, third material
274	ALF3	As ALF1, third material

\*\*TMPE1, TMPE2, TMPE3, TMPA1, TMPA2, and TMPA3 are used by the curve-fitting routine CODIMA, and so the temperatures should be listed in algebraic ascending order and should bound expected temperatures for all regions.

DEC RD Index	Name	Description and Comments
284	ENOG <del>R</del>	Number of gradient stations (10 maximum)
285	GSTA	Stations at which temperature gradients are given. Same for each interface. First one = 1. Last one = EN
295	GR	Gradients at GSTA stations and "internal" interfaces, counting from the first interface (next to the inner surface) up to and including the last interface (below the outer surface of the shell). Values are given as ratio of the total differential between top and bottom surface temperatures.

\*\*When the gradients are constant along an interface, ENOGR is entered as 1, and the gradient values are entered in the GR array in consecutive locations, each representing the value to be used for one interface. It is not necessary to enter GSTA values.

When the gradients vary along an interface, and gradient stations (GSTA) are given, the gradients themselves must be entered according to the way FORTRAN stores doubly subscripted arrays. GR (stations, gradient interfaces) = GR (10, 5).

For example, ENOGR = 4, ELAY = 3., then the DEC RD indices for the GR array would be

GSTA \ Layer	1.	10.	25.	EN
1	295	(296)	(297)	(298) entered on one card
2	305	(306)	(307)	(308) entered on next card
3	315	(316)	(317)	(318) entered on third card

The DEC RD index for any layer and station = 294 + 10 (layer no. - 1) + sta.

The last DAL data card should have a minus (-) in column 1. The geometry data, GDA, for the next region will normally follow except for subsequent cases where PTHI may not be zero.

When PTHI is negative, the geometry data remains the same and the next cards will be SDA type. If one desires to enter values in the EM5X or EMN5 boundary matrices without entering the GEOM subroutine, he may use SDA (2458) and SDA (2494), respectively, when SUM = 0.; or, when summing is desired, the values for the first Fourier component will be entered in SDA (2458) and SDA (2494) but succeeding Fourier components for the upper boundary in SDA (780) and lower boundary in SDA (930).

When PTHI is positive the DAL data will be followed by DLD, loads data for the next region. A positive PTHI does not permit a change in the EM5X and EMN5 boundary matrices.

### 3.5 OUTPUT FORMAT

Following are sample pages and a description of the output of the program. The sample output represents some of the results obtained from the sample problem discussed in Section 3.6. Due to amount of output information, only a portion of the results will be used to illustrate the output format. Additional results are reported in Section 3.6. The page numbers indicate the start of new pages of the computer output (i. e., the first print wheel has the carriage control character 1) and do not necessarily correspond to the actual page numbers of the computer output. The latter is a function of the number of meridional stations, the number of regions into which the shell has been divided and the value assigned to the print indicator, PFLAG, entered with the geometry data, GDA. These page numbers and the circled letters that correspond to remarks in the description are not printed by the computer. The link where the printing occurs and the EFN (external formula number) of the FORMAT statements are given for cross-reference with the program listings (Section 3.9).

Output page 1

Always printed EXEC

- A Three title cards. These cards are printed exactly as entered on the data sheets.
- B This space is available for other pertinent comments (21) that would not fit the three title cards but that will be useful from a documentation point of view. It is a convenient place to include a sketch of the model assumed in setting up the problem, such as identifying the ends and junctions of various regions and showing the loads and reactions together with their respective points of application.

- A This is the value entered as ENFO, the initial Fourier component.
- B There are 12 values printed for Fourier components, but as stated in the input format, only 10 values in addition to the ENFO are provided for. The last one is used as a program indicator and in fact will be "wiped out" by the program, if entered. (32)
- C Space is provided for 10 thetas. The eleventh one is used as an indicator. See B.
- D When SUM = 0., it is not necessary to enter any ENFOR data.
- E When SUM = 0. only three or fewer ENFOR's should be chosen. This location like B and C should always be -1.0000E 10 and will be set to this number by the machine.

- A Region number will depend on how the data cards were stacked, i.e., the first set of data entered is called "1", the second set "2", etc.
- B The type of shell is indicated, depending on the (32, 49 or value read in for the geometry indicator, GMI. 90)
- C The value 1.0000E 10 indicates a discontinuity boundary. Any other values were entered as data. See input format for GDA (page )
- D This data will vary with the GMI indicator.
- E These parameters, together with the finite difference increment, DEL, are computed by the GEOM subroutine. They are printed at each of the N meridional stations. (126)

R	Figure 1. 1	Section 1. 3
X	Figure 1. 1	Section 1. 3
WFE	Equation 4	Section 1. 3
WTH	Equation 3	Section 1. 3
GAMA	Equation 5	Section 1. 3
RHO		Section 1. 3

BRANCHED SHELL SAMPLE PROGRAM FOR USFOS MANUAL \*\* AUGUST 17, 1955

(A)

FOUR REGIONS \* SPHERE - CONE - CONE - CYLINDER \* UNSYMMETRICAL PRESSURE

LOADING, TEMPERATURE LOADS, LAYERED REGIONS, BOUNDARY FORCE

(B)

Output Page 1

GENERAL DATA

NO. OF SHELL REGIONS (EKK) = 4.0000E 00

FOURIER COMPONENTS (ENFI)

0.0000E-39 1.0000E 00 -1.0000E 10 -1.0000E 10 -1.0000E 10 -1.0000E 10  
 -1.0000E 10 -1.0000E 10 -1.0000E 10 -1.0000E 10 -1.0000E 10 -1.0000E 10

PRINT ANGLES (THETA)

0.0000E-39 9.0000E 01 1.8000E 02 -1.0000E 10 -1.0000E 10 -1.0000E 10  
 -1.0000E 10 -1.0000E 10 -1.0000E 10 -1.0000E 10 -1.0000E 10 -1.0000E 10

CONSTANTS

A0 = 1.0000E 00 HO = 1.0000E 00 FO = 1.0000E 00 SIG0 = 1.0000E 00  
 SUM = 1.0000E 00 PIX1 = 1.0000E 00 PTH1 = 0.0000E-39  
 PRINT ENFS (ENFOR) = 0.0000E-39 1.0000E 00 -1.0000E 10 -1.0000E 10

(ELAG -1.0E+10 INDICATES LAST ENEL, ENFOR, AND THETA VALUES.)

Output Page 2

GEOMETRY DATA FOR REGION 1 (SPHERE-TYPE)

NO. OF STATIONS N = 1.2100E 02  
 FINITE DIFFERENCE INCR. DEL = 7.0395E-02  
 BOUNDARY CONDITIONS BCIT = 9.0000E 00  
 ACIR = 1.0000E 01  
 DISCONTINUITY CONDITIONS PSI = 0.0000E-39  
 ECK = 0.0000E-39  
 SPRING CONDITION SPRL = 0.0000E-39  
 UK = 0.0000E-39 MK = 0.0000E-39 NK = 0.0000E-39  
 OTHER DATA  
 PFLAG = -1.0000E 00 GEOMI = 2.0000E 00  
 RC = 6.0520E 00 ROFF = 0.0000E-39  
 PHIN = 0.0000E-39 PHIN = 9.0000E 01

I	R(I)	X(I)	WF(I)	WTM(I)	GAMA(I)	R-I(I)
1	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	1.6528925E-01	1.6528925E-01	1.000000E 17	0.000000E-39
2	7.0393356E-02	4.0951557E-04	1.6528925E-01	1.6528925E-01	1.4204604E 01	7.0393356E-02
3	1.4077718E-01	1.6381074E-03	1.6528925E-01	1.6528925E-01	7.1013412E 00	1.4077718E-01
4	2.1114195E-01	3.6855049E-03	1.6528925E-01	1.6528925E-01	4.7331599E 00	2.1114195E-01
5	2.8147813E-01	6.5514828E-03	1.6528925E-01	1.6528925E-01	3.5487460E 00	2.8147813E-01
6	3.5177620E-01	1.0235635E-02	1.6528925E-01	1.6528925E-01	2.8379433E 00	3.5177620E-01
7	4.2202565E-01	1.4737512E-02	1.6528925E-01	1.6528925E-01	2.3636934E 00	4.2202565E-01
8	4.9221995E-01	2.0056436E-02	1.6528925E-01	1.6528925E-01	2.0248315E 00	4.9221995E-01
9	5.6234662E-01	2.6191732E-02	1.6528925E-01	1.6528925E-01	1.7709245E 00	5.6234662E-01
10	6.3239717E-01	3.3142543E-02	1.6528925E-01	1.6528925E-01	1.5725970E 00	6.3239717E-01
11	7.0236209E-01	4.0907923E-02	1.6528925E-01	1.6528925E-01	1.4141042E 00	7.0236209E-01
↑						
114	5.8528950E 00	4.5181657E 00	1.6528925E-01	1.6528925E-01	4.3259017E-02	5.8528950E 00
115	5.8702862E 00	4.5863690E 00	1.6528925E-01	1.6528925E-01	4.1217795E-02	5.8702862E 00
116	5.9869185E 00	4.6547703E 00	1.6528925E-01	1.6528925E-01	3.9173395E-02	5.9869185E 00
117	5.9802753E 00	4.7233605E 00	1.6528925E-01	1.6528925E-01	3.7147689E-02	5.9802753E 00
118	5.9177900E 00	4.7921305E 00	1.6528925E-01	1.6528925E-01	3.5132524E-02	5.9177900E 00
119	5.9320257E 00	4.8610706E 00	1.6528925E-01	1.6528925E-01	3.3127266E-02	5.9320257E 00
120	5.9454549E 00	4.9301717E 00	1.6528925E-01	1.6528925E-01	3.1131471E-02	5.9454549E 00
121	5.9584439E 00	4.9994245E 00	1.6528925E-01	1.6528925E-01	2.9146479E-02	5.9584439E 00

Output page 4

Printed on negative PFLAG  
in DATLDS (451)

There is no sample output page for this, since it would be used very infrequently for diagnostic purposes to check the "summing matrix" that results from linear double interpolation of the load distribution on the shell.

The matrix is dimensioned NFE by NTH, where NFE is the number of stations entered in the table along the first theta ray (TAB (I+2)) when the indicator is set at option 3 (20 maximum); and NTH is the fixed point form of DID(4), ENTH (see Section 3.4.7), the number of theta increments to sum.

This summing area, called TEMP, is printed station-wise (column-wise), eight per line.

Output page 5

PFLAG ≠ 0., DATLDS  
(97)

The output sample for this page represents results printed out for the tables. It would be used strictly as a check of the data inputted in PFETB, PTHFB, PNTB, TBOT and TTOP. (See Section 3.4.7.) The format would appear as follows:

LOADS TABLES FOR REGION 1

I	PFE	PTH	PN	TBOT	TTOP
1					
2					
.					
.					
.					
200					

Output page 6

PFLAG ≠ 0., DATLDS (851)

- A Meridional stations, 19 or 20 of them, chosen equally spaced between 1 and EN
- B TBOT, temperature on the bottom or inner surface  
TTOP, temperature on the top or outer surface.  
In the example shown the bottom surface temperature data was constant, and outer surface varied linearly along the meridian, i. e., TIBT = 1, TITP = 2.



LOADS TABLES FOR REGION I

I	PFE	PTH	PN	TRAT	TTOD
1	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	2.000000E 70	1.170000E 02	2.000000E 00
2	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39
3	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	4.000000E 00	0.000000E-39	2.000000E 00
4	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	1.000000E 00	0.000000E-39	1.000000E 00
5	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39
6	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	5.000000E 01	0.000000E-39	1.210000E 02
7	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	-7.500000E 00	0.000000E-39	5.000000E 01
8	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	8.000000E 01	0.000000E-39	1.000000E 00
9	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	-9.100000E 00	0.000000E-39	2.000000E 00
10	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	1.210000E 02	0.000000E-39	1.000000E 00
11	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	-1.000000E 01	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39
12	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	1.000000E 00	0.000000E-39	1.210000E 02
13	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	4.000000E 00	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39
14	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	1.000000E 00	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39
15	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39
16	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	5.000000E 01	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39
17	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	-3.750000E 00	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39
18	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	8.000000E 01	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39
19	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	-4.595000E 00	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39
20	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	1.210000E 02	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39
21	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	-5.000000E 00	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39
22	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39
23	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39
24	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39
25	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39
26	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39
27	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39
28	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39
29	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39
30	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39
31	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39
32	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39
33	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39
34	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39
35	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39
36	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39
37	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39
38	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39

Output Page 5

FOR REF. IN THE TERMINATION 1980, 1981

SIN. ④	DATE	TYPE	AMOUNT
1.0	1.10.81	02	0.0000E-39
8.0	1.10.81	02	2.9157E 01
15.0	1.10.81	02	5.8313E 00
22.0	1.10.81	02	8.7469E 00
29.0	1.10.81	02	1.1647E 01
36.0	1.10.81	02	1.4583E 01
43.0	1.10.81	02	1.7500E 01
50.0	1.10.81	02	2.0417E 01
57.0	1.10.81	02	2.3333E 01
64.0	1.10.81	02	2.6250E 01
71.0	1.10.81	02	2.9157E 01
78.0	1.10.81	02	3.2083E 01
85.0	1.10.81	02	3.5000E 01
92.0	1.10.81	02	3.7917E 01
99.0	1.10.81	02	4.0833E 01
106.0	1.10.81	02	4.3750E 01
113.0	1.10.81	02	4.6667E 01
120.0	1.10.81	02	4.9583E 01
121.0	1.10.81	02	5.0000E 01

Output Page 0

**\*\*Pages 4, 5 and 6, to reiterate, can be printed only if the DATLDS subroutine has been entered. (EX will be 0. or +1. or, for a succeeding case, PTHI will be greater than zero.)**

**Output page 7**

**PFLAG ≠ 0., DATLYR**

- A**      **First, second, and third materials. Curves are dimensioned for 10 possible values. Zeroes fill the locations where no entries have been made.**
- B**      **The meridional station numbers given here are a combination of those set up in DATLDS for the temperature loads (see output page 6) and the thickness stations, THSTA, read as data or set to 1. and EN when the thickness is constant, as it was in the example.**
- C**      **The temperatures indicate a value at the inner face of the layer**      **(440)**
- D**      **Printed for all values of PFLAG from here to "Output page 8. "**
- E**      **One value of Poisson's ratio per layer, read**  
          **1st layer                      2nd                      3rd**  
          **4th                              5th                      6th**      **(591)**  
**Material indicators have the same format.**
- F**      **Gradients are entered for interfaces other than the inner and outer faces and at stations common to all, thus the printout indicates interfaces**  
          **2    3    4    5    6**  
**where 1 and 7 would indicate the inner and outer faces, respectively.**
- DATLNK (102)**
- G**      **When the DATLYR subroutine has not been entered because EX = ± 1. the Section and Material Properties output will consist of just the printout from this point to "Output page 8. "**
- H**      **POI, Poisson's ratio, inner layer**  
**POI2, Poisson's ratio for second stress**

Print Symbol	Math Symbol and Equation	Definition
D	b Equation 33, Section 1.7	Membrane stiffness
EK	d Equation 34, Section 1.7	Bending stiffness
E	E	Modulus of elasticity (E1)
ALF		Thermal expansion coefficient
DNA		Distance from the neutral axis to the inner surface
T	T Equation 26, Section 1.7	Temperature differential

\*\*For succeeding Fourier components none of the Section and Material Properties are printed except when PFLAG  $\neq$  0.

Output page 8

Always printed DATLNK (104)

- A ENF, current Fourier component
- B Current Fourier component for a force or moment applied at a junction point, EN.
- C Mechanical and thermal loads at each meridional station

Print Symbol	Math Symbol and Equation	Definition
P(PHI)	Equation 25, Section 1.7	Pressure in the meridional direction
P(THETA)	Equation 25, Section 1.7	Pressure in the circumferential direction
P(N)	Equation 25, Section 1.7	Normal pressure
ENT	Equation 35, Section 1.7	Temperature load
EMT	Equation 36, Section 1.7	Temperature moment

THICKNESS INDICATOR # 1.0000E 00

CURVES OF TEMPERATURE VS. YOUNG'S MODULUS

TEMP	YMI	TFMP	YVZ	TEMP	YV3
-1.000000E-39	6.500000E 06	-1.000000E 03	1.000000E 07	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39
0.000000E-39	6.500000E 06	1.000000E 03	1.000000E 07	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39
1.000000E 02	6.500000E 06	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39
1.000000E 03	6.500000E 06	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39
0.000000E-39	7.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39
0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39
0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39
0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39
0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39

CURVES OF TEMPERATURE VS. THERMAL EXPANSION COEF.

TEMP	ALE1	TEMP	ALF2	TEMP	ALF3
-1.000000E 03	1.400000E-05	-1.000000E 03	1.100000E-05	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39
1.000000E 03	1.400000E-05	1.000000E 03	1.100000E-05	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39
1.500000E 03	1.200000E-05	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39
0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39
0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39
0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39
0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39
0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39
0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39

TABLE OF STATIONS VS. TEMP. AND THICKNESSES, LAYER 1

STA.	TFMP	THK.
1.0000E 00	1.50000E 02	5.0000E-02
7.0000E 00	1.50000E 02	5.0000E-02

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1.49000E 01	1.50000E 02	5.00000E-02
1.49000E 01	1.50000E 02	5.00000E-02
2.49000E 01	1.50000E 02	5.00000E-02
3.49000E 01	1.50000E 02	5.00000E-02
4.49000E 01	1.50000E 02	5.00000E-02
5.49000E 01	1.50000E 02	5.00000E-02
6.49000E 01	1.50000E 02	5.00000E-02
7.49000E 01	1.50000E 02	5.00000E-02
8.49000E 01	1.50000E 02	5.00000E-02
9.49000E 01	1.50000E 02	5.00000E-02
1.03000E 02	1.50000E 02	5.00000E-02
1.09000E 02	1.50000E 02	5.00000E-02

TABLE OF STATIONS VS. TEMP. AND THICKNESSES, LAYER 2

STA.	TEMP	THK.
1.00000E 00	1.30000E 02	1.00000E-01
2.00000E 00	1.30000E 02	1.00000E-01
1.90000E 01	1.30000E 02	1.00000E-01
2.50000E 01	1.30000E 02	1.00000E-01
3.10000E 01	1.30000E 02	1.00000E-01
3.70000E 01	1.30000E 02	1.00000E-01
4.30000E 01	1.30000E 02	1.00000E-01
4.90000E 01	1.30000E 02	1.00000E-01
5.50000E 01	1.30000E 02	1.00000E-01
6.10000E 01	1.30000E 02	1.00000E-01
6.70000E 01	1.30000E 02	1.00000E-01
7.30000E 01	1.30000E 02	1.00000E-01
7.90000E 01	1.30000E 02	1.00000E-01
8.50000E 01	1.30000E 02	1.00000E-01
9.10000E 01	1.30000E 02	1.00000E-01
9.70000E 01	1.30000E 02	1.00000E-01
1.03000E 02	1.30000E 02	1.00000E-01
1.09000E 02	1.30000E 02	1.00000E-01

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TABLE 4 STATIONS VS. TEMP. AND THICKNESSES, LAYER 3

STA.	TEMP	THK.
1.00000E 00	1.14000E 02	5.00000E-02
7.00000E 00	1.14000E 02	5.00000E-02
1.30000E 01	1.14000E 02	5.00000E-02
1.00000E 01	1.14000E 02	5.00000E-02
2.50000E 01	1.14000E 02	5.00000E-02
3.10000E 01	1.14000E 02	5.00000E-02
3.70000E 01	1.14000E 02	5.00000E-02
4.30000E 01	1.14000E 02	5.00000E-02
4.90000E 01	1.14000E 02	5.00000E-02
5.50000E 01	1.14000E 02	5.00000E-02
6.10000E 01	1.14000E 02	5.00000E-02
6.70000E 01	1.14000E 02	5.00000E-02
7.30000E 01	1.14000E 02	5.00000E-02
7.90000E 01	1.14000E 02	5.00000E-02
8.50000E 01	1.14000E 02	5.00000E-02
9.10000E 01	1.14000E 02	5.00000E-02
9.70000E 01	1.14000E 02	5.00000E-02
1.03000E 02	1.14000E 02	5.00000E-02
1.09000E 02	1.14000E 02	5.00000E-02

STATION VS. TEMPERATURE, OUTER FACE

STA.	TEMP
1.00000E 00	1.10000E 02
7.00000E 00	1.10000E 02
1.30000E 01	1.10000E 02
1.90000E 01	1.10000E 02
2.50000E 01	1.10000E 02
3.10000E 01	1.10000E 02
3.70000E 01	1.10000E 02
4.30000E 01	1.10000E 02
4.90000E 01	1.10000E 02
5.50000E 01	1.10000E 02
6.10000E 01	1.10000E 02
6.70000E 01	1.10000E 02
7.30000E 01	1.10000E 02

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7.00000E 01  
 8.50000E 01  
 9.10000E 01  
 9.70000E 01  
 1.03000E 02  
 1.09000E 02

NO. OF LAYERS (ELAY) = 3.0000E 00  
 NO. OF MATERIALS (EMAT) = 2.0000E 00  
 PERMISSIVE RATIOS (POIS) = 3.0000E-01  
 MATERIAL IND. (EMAT) = 2.0000E 00

3.5000E-01  
 0.0000E-39  
 1.0000E 00  
 0.0000E-39

GRADIENT TABLES

STA. GRADIENTS AT INNER INTERFACES  
 1.00000E 00 5.00000E-01 9.00000E-01 0.00000E-39 0.00000E-39 0.00000E-39  
 1.00000E 02 5.00000E-01 9.00000E-01 0.00000E-39 0.00000E-39 0.00000E-39

EX = 0.0000E-39 POI = 3.0000E-01 PNI2 = 3.0000E-01  
 LAYER NO. FOR SECOND STRESS PRINT = 3.0000E 00

I	D(I)	EK(I)	E(I)	ALF(I)	DNA(I)	T(I)
1	1.8394678E 06	7.0273950E 03	1.0000000E 07	1.3300000E-05	-1.0000000E-01	1.5000000E 02
2	1.8394678E 06	7.0273950E 03	9.9999999E 06	1.3300000E-05	-1.0000000E-01	1.5000000E 02
3	1.8394678E 06	7.0273950E 03	9.9999999E 06	1.3300000E-05	-1.0000000E-01	1.5000000E 02
4	1.8394678E 06	7.0273950E 03	1.0000000E 07	1.3300000E-05	-1.0000000E-01	1.5000000E 02
5	1.8394678E 06	7.0273950E 03	9.9999999E 06	1.3300000E-05	-1.0000000E-01	1.5000000E 02
6	1.8394678E 06	7.0273950E 03	9.9999999E 06	1.3300000E-05	-1.0000000E-01	1.5000000E 02
7	1.8394678E 06	7.0273950E 03	1.0000000E 07	1.3300000E-05	-1.0000000E-01	1.5000000E 02
8	1.8394678E 06	7.0273950E 03	9.9999999E 06	1.3300000E-05	-1.0000000E-01	1.5000000E 02
9	1.8394678E 06	7.0273950E 03	9.9999999E 06	1.3300000E-05	-1.0000000E-01	1.5000000E 02

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- D These matrices are the  $\Omega$  and  $\Lambda$  matrices of Equation 47, Section 1.9. They are printed for boundary condition indicators equal to 1. through 6.; thus, a set printed with the last region on the shell would be for a bottom boundary. Branched shells may have several top boundary prints but any closed apex regions (BCITP = 9.) will not be printed.

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SUMS (733)

- A Current circumferential angle
- B Current Fourier component. Results are for this component only or represent the Fourier sums to this component, depending on whether SUM = 0. or SUM  $\neq$  0., respectively.

Print Symbol	Math Symbol and Equation	Definition
U		Meridional displacement
V	Equation 21, Section 1.3.5	Circumferential displacement
W	Figure 3a, Section 1.3.4	Normal displacement
M(PHI)		Meridional bending moment per unit length
M(THETA)	Equation 20, Section 1.3.5 Figure 2c, Section 1.3.4	Circumferential bending moment per unit length
M(PHI, THETA)		Bending moment per unit length, shear

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Print Symbol	Math Equation and Symbol	Definition
Q(PHI)	Figure 2b, Section 1.3.4	Transverse forces per unit length
Q(THETA)		Meridional membrane force per unit length
N(PHI)		Circumferential membrane force per unit length
N(THETA)	Equation 19, Section 1.3.5 Figure 2a, Section 1.3.4	Membrane force per unit length, shear
N(PHI, THETA)		

LOADS REGION 1 ENF = 0.0000E-39

DISCONTINUITY CONDITIONS

P(MOMENT) = 1.6000E-01 P(MOMENT) = 0.0000E-39 ANGLE(PSTIO) = -1.0000E 01

MECHANICAL AND THERMAL LOADS

I	P(PHI)	P(META)	P(N)	ENT(1)	ENT(2)
1	0.0000E-39	0.0000E-39	0.0000E-39	1.0450E 03	-1.7417E 01
2	0.0000E-39	0.0000E-39	-1.8001E-01	1.0490E 03	-1.7351E 01
3	0.0000E-39	0.0000E-39	-3.5930E-01	1.7529E 03	-1.7205E 01
4	0.0000E-39	0.0000E-39	-5.3485E-01	1.7569E 03	-1.7219E 01
5	0.0000E-39	0.0000E-39	-7.0967E-01	1.0600E 03	-1.7153E 01
6	0.0000E-39	0.0000E-39	-8.8277E-01	1.0648E 03	-1.7087E 01
7	0.0000E-39	0.0000E-39	-1.0541E 00	1.0687E 03	-1.7021E 01
8	0.0000E-39	0.0000E-39	-1.2236E 00	1.0727E 03	-1.6955E 01
9	0.0000E-39	0.0000E-39	-1.3917E 00	1.0767E 03	-1.6889E 01
10	0.0000E-39	0.0000E-39	-1.5578E 00	1.0806E 03	-1.6823E 01
11	0.0000E-39	0.0000E-39	-1.7223E 00	1.0846E 03	-1.6757E 01
12	0.0000E-39	0.0000E-39	-1.8850E 00	1.0885E 03	-1.6691E 01
13	0.0000E-39	0.0000E-39	-2.0460E 00	1.0925E 03	-1.6625E 01
14	0.0000E-39	0.0000E-39	-2.2052E 00	1.0965E 03	-1.6559E 01
15	0.0000E-39	0.0000E-39	-2.3628E 00	1.1004E 03	-1.6493E 01
16	0.0000E-39	0.0000E-39	-2.5186E 00	1.1044E 03	-1.6427E 01
17	0.0000E-39	0.0000E-39	-2.6726E 00	1.1083E 03	-1.6361E 01
18	0.0000E-39	0.0000E-39	-2.8250E 00	1.1123E 03	-1.6295E 01
19	0.0000E-39	0.0000E-39	-2.9756E 00	1.1162E 03	-1.6229E 01
20	0.0000E-39	0.0000E-39	-3.1245E 00	1.1202E 03	-1.6163E 01
21	0.0000E-39	0.0000E-39	-3.2716E 00	1.1242E 03	-1.6097E 01
22	0.0000E-39	0.0000E-39	-3.4170E 00	1.1281E 03	-1.6031E 01
23	0.0000E-39	0.0000E-39	-3.5607E 00	1.1321E 03	-1.5965E 01
24	0.0000E-39	0.0000E-39	-3.7027E 00	1.1360E 03	-1.5899E 01
25	0.0000E-39	0.0000E-39	-3.8429E 00	1.1400E 03	-1.5833E 01
26	0.0000E-39	0.0000E-39	-3.9814E 00	1.1440E 03	-1.5767E 01
27	0.0000E-39	0.0000E-39	-4.1182E 00	1.1479E 03	-1.5701E 01
28	0.0000E-39	0.0000E-39	-4.2512E 00	1.1519E 03	-1.5635E 01
29	0.0000E-39	0.0000E-39	-4.3865E 00	1.1558E 03	-1.5569E 01
30	0.0000E-39	0.0000E-39	-4.5181E 00	1.1598E 03	-1.5503E 01
31	0.0000E-39	0.0000E-39	-4.6479E 00	1.1637E 03	-1.5437E 01
32	0.0000E-39	0.0000E-39	-4.7761E 00	1.1677E 03	-1.5372E 01
33	0.0000E-39	0.0000E-39	-4.9024E 00	1.1717E 03	-1.5306E 01

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BOUNDARY MATRICES \*\*\*

FM1 (JMEGA)

1.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39
0.000000E-39	1.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39
0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	1.000000E-39	0.000000E-39
0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	1.000000E-39

EM3 (LAMRDA)

0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39
0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39
0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39
0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39

EM5 (LI)

0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39
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BOUNDARY MATRICES \*\*\*

EM1 (JMEGA)

0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39
0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39
0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39
0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39

EM3 (LAMRDA)

1.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39
0.000000E-39	1.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39
0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	1.000000E-39	0.000000E-39
0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	1.000000E-39

EM5 (LI)

0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39	0.000000E-39
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LEAVING INTLD, LNK6

REGION 1. DEFLECTIONS AND INTERNAL LOADS, THETA = 0.0000F-39 EKF = 7.0000E-39

U(1)	V(1)	W(1)	M(PHI)	M(THETA)	M(PHI, THETA)
2.6193E-10	-0.0000E-39	7.9396E-02	1.6920E 01	1.6920E 01	0.0000E-39
-8.7231E-04	0.0000E-39	7.9392E-02	1.6900E 01	1.6900E 01	0.0000E-39
-1.7444E-03	-0.0000E-39	7.9303E-02	1.6872E 01	1.6854E 01	0.0000E-39
-2.6160E-03	-0.0000E-39	7.9359E-02	1.6846E 01	1.6813E 01	0.0000E-39
-3.4873E-03	-0.0000E-39	7.9329E-02	1.6819E 01	1.6773E 01	0.0000E-39
-4.3579E-03	-0.0000E-39	7.9291E-02	1.6790E 01	1.6733E 01	0.0000E-39
-5.2279E-03	-0.0000E-39	7.9244E-02	1.6758E 01	1.6692E 01	0.0000E-39
-6.0971E-03	-0.0000E-39	7.9187E-02	1.6724E 01	1.6650E 01	0.0000E-39
-6.9654E-03	-0.0000E-39	7.9121E-02	1.6687E 01	1.6607E 01	0.0000E-39
-7.8327E-03	-0.0000E-39	7.9046E-02	1.6648E 01	1.6561E 01	0.0000E-39
-8.6989E-03	0.0000E-39	7.8962E-02	1.6606E 01	1.6515E 01	0.0000E-39
-9.5639E-03	0.0000E-39	7.8867E-02	1.6561E 01	1.6467E 01	0.0000E-39
-1.0428E-02	-0.0000E-39	7.8763E-02	1.6513E 01	1.6417E 01	0.0000E-39
-1.1290E-02	-0.0000E-39	7.8650E-02	1.6464E 01	1.6366F 01	0.0000E-39
-1.2130E-02	-0.0000E-39	7.8526E-02	1.6412E 01	1.6314E 01	0.0000E-39
-1.3009E-02	-0.0000E-39	7.8393E-02	1.6358E 01	1.6261E 01	0.0000E-39
-1.3867E-02	-0.0000E-39	7.8250E-02	1.6302E 01	1.6206E 01	0.0000E-39
-1.4722E-02	-0.0000E-39	7.8097E-02	1.6244E 01	1.6150E 01	0.0000E-39
-1.5575E-02	-0.0000E-39	7.7934E-02	1.6186E 01	1.6094E 01	0.0000E-39
-1.6426E-02	-0.0000E-39	7.7761E-02	1.6125E 01	1.6036E 01	0.0000E-39
-1.7275E-02	-0.0000E-39	7.7578E-02	1.6064E 01	1.5977E 01	0.0000E-39
-1.8122E-02	-0.0000E-39	7.7385E-02	1.6002E 01	1.5918E 01	0.0000E-39
-1.8966E-02	-0.0000E-39	7.7183E-02	1.5939E 01	1.5858E 01	0.0000E-39
-1.9807E-02	-0.0000E-39	7.6971E-02	1.5875E 01	1.5798E 01	0.0000E-39
-2.0646E-02	-0.0000E-39	7.6748E-02	1.5811E 01	1.5737E 01	0.0000E-39
-2.1482E-02	-0.0000E-39	7.6517E-02	1.5746E 01	1.5675E 01	0.0000E-39
-2.2314E-02	-0.0000E-39	7.6275E-02	1.5681E 01	1.5613E 01	0.0000E-39
-2.3144E-02	0.0000E-39	7.6023E-02	1.5615E 01	1.5551E 01	0.0000E-39
-2.3971E-02	0.0000E-39	7.5762E-02	1.5549E 01	1.5488E 01	0.0000E-39
-2.4794E-02	0.0000E-39	7.5492E-02	1.5483E 01	1.5425E 01	0.0000E-39
-2.5614E-02	0.0000E-39	7.5212E-02	1.5417E 01	1.5361E 01	0.0000E-39
-2.6431E-02	0.0000E-39	7.4922E-02	1.5351E 01	1.5298E 01	0.0000E-39
-2.7244E-02	0.0000E-39	7.4622E-02	1.5284E 01	1.5234E 01	0.0000E-39
-2.8053E-02	0.0000E-39	7.4314E-02	1.5218E 01	1.5170E 01	0.0000E-39
-2.8858E-02	0.0000E-39	7.3996E-02	1.5152E 01	1.5106E 01	0.0000E-39
-2.9660E-02	0.0000E-39	7.3668E-02	1.5085E 01	1.5042E 01	0.0000E-39
119	-7.3445E-02	2.2930E-02	9.3264E 00	9.4407E 00	0.0000E-39
120	-7.3641E-02	2.2329E-02	1.0512E 01	9.7470E 00	0.0000E-39
121	-.3832E-02	2.1720E-02	1.1996E 01	1.0165E 01	0.0000E-39

	(PHEI, THETA)	(METHA)	(NIPHI)	(METHA)	(NIPHI)	(METHA)	(NIPHI, THETA)
1	-2.1533E-01	0.0000E-39	-2.5431F 00	-2.5439E 00	-0.0000E-39	-0.0000E-39	-0.0000E-39
2	-3.2487E-01	0.0000E-39	-2.3787F 00	-3.1980E 00	-0.0000E-39	-0.0000E-39	-0.0000E-39
3	-2.5468E-01	0.0000E-39	-3.1424E 00	-4.6659E 00	0.0000E-39	0.0000E-39	0.0000E-39
4	-2.2579E-01	0.0000E-39	-3.8541E 00	-5.9621E 00	0.0000E-39	0.0000E-39	0.0000E-39
5	-2.3828E-01	0.0000E-39	-4.5749E 00	-7.0628E 00	0.0000E-39	0.0000E-39	0.0000E-39
6	-2.6861E-01	0.0000E-39	-5.0488E 00	-7.9903E 00	0.0000E-39	0.0000E-39	0.0000E-39
7	-3.3798E-01	0.0000E-39	-5.6423E 00	-8.8065E 00	0.0000E-39	0.0000E-39	0.0000E-39
8	-3.5200E	0.0000E-39	-6.1739E 00	-9.5117E 00	0.0000E-39	0.0000E-39	0.0000E-39
9	-3.9816E-01	0.0000E-39	-6.5902E 00	-1.0125E 01	0.0000E-39	0.0000E-39	0.0000E-39
10	-4.4485E-01	0.0000E-39	-7.0766E 00	-1.0661E 01	0.0000E-39	0.0000E-39	0.0000E-39
11	-4.9087E-01	0.0000E-39	-7.3887E 00	-1.1135E 01	-0.0000E-39	-0.0000E-39	-0.0000E-39
12	-5.3531E-01	0.0000E-39	-7.7421E 00	-1.1564E 01	-0.0000E-39	-0.0000E-39	-0.0000E-39
13	-5.7746E-01	0.0000E-39	-8.0727E 00	-1.1957E 01	0.0000E-39	0.0000E-39	0.0000E-39
14	-6.1750E-01	0.0000E-39	-8.3808E 00	-1.2324E 01	0.0000E-39	0.0000E-39	0.0000E-39
15	-6.5451E-01	0.0000E-39	-8.6670E 00	-1.2673E 01	0.0000E-39	0.0000E-39	0.0000E-39
16	-6.8859E-01	0.0000E-39	-8.9409E 00	-1.3009E 01	0.0000E-39	0.0000E-39	0.0000E-39
17	-7.1975E-01	0.0000E-39	-9.2021E 00	-1.3344E 01	0.0000E-39	0.0000E-39	0.0000E-39
18	-7.4804E-01	0.0000E-39	-9.4589E 00	-1.3676E 01	0.0000E-39	0.0000E-39	0.0000E-39
19	-7.7348E-01	0.0000E-39	-9.7004E 00	-1.4011E 01	0.0000E-39	0.0000E-39	0.0000E-39
20	-7.9617E-01	0.0000E-39	-9.9370E 00	-1.4353E 01	0.0000E-39	0.0000E-39	0.0000E-39
21	-8.1627E-01	0.0000E-39	-1.0167E 01	-1.4699E 01	0.0000E-39	0.0000E-39	0.0000E-39
22	-8.3396E-01	0.0000E-39	-1.0395E 01	-1.5057E 01	0.0000E-39	0.0000E-39	0.0000E-39
23	-8.4949E-01	0.0000E-39	-1.0621E 01	-1.5424E 01	0.0000E-39	0.0000E-39	0.0000E-39
24	-8.6297E-01	0.0000E-39	-1.0840E 01	-1.5797E 01	0.0000E-39	0.0000E-39	0.0000E-39
25	-8.7460E-01	0.0000E-39	-1.1062E 01	-1.6182E 01	0.0000E-39	0.0000E-39	0.0000E-39
26	-8.8466E-01	0.0000E-39	-1.1283E 01	-1.6576E 01	0.0000E-39	0.0000E-39	0.0000E-39
27	-8.9328E-01	0.0000E-39	-1.1491E 01	-1.6973E 01	0.0000E-39	0.0000E-39	0.0000E-39
28	-9.0053E-01	0.0000E-39	-1.1703E 01	-1.7377E 01	-0.0000E-39	-0.0000E-39	-0.0000E-39
29	-9.0658E-01	0.0000E-39	-1.1921E 01	-1.7791E 01	-0.0000E-39	-0.0000E-39	-0.0000E-39
30	-9.1166E-01	0.0000E-39	-1.2135E 01	-1.8207E 01	-0.0000E-39	-0.0000E-39	-0.0000E-39
31	-9.1587E-01	0.0000E-39	-1.2343E 01	-1.8628E 01	-0.0000E-39	-0.0000E-39	-0.0000E-39
32	-9.1930E-01	0.0000E-39	-1.2550E 01	-1.9051E 01	-0.0000E-39	-0.0000E-39	-0.0000E-39
33	-9.2202E-01	0.0000E-39	-1.2764E 01	-1.9475E 01	-0.0000E-39	-0.0000E-39	-0.0000E-39
34	-9.2418E-01	0.0000E-39	-1.2981E 01	-1.9905E 01	-0.0000E-39	-0.0000E-39	-0.0000E-39
35	-9.2594E-01	0.0000E-39	-1.3194E 01	-2.0331E 01	-0.0000E-39	-0.0000E-39	-0.0000E-39
36	-9.2737E-01	0.0000E-39	-1.3415E 01	-2.0755E 01	-0.0000E-39	-0.0000E-39	-0.0000E-39
37	-9.2842E-01	0.0000E-39	-1.3642E 01	-2.1179E 01	-0.0000E-39	-0.0000E-39	-0.0000E-39
38	-9.2918E-01	0.0000E-39	-1.3868E 01	-2.1607E 01	-0.0000E-39	-0.0000E-39	-0.0000E-39
39	-9.3019E-01	0.0000E-39	-1.4085E 01	-2.2026E 01	-0.0000E-39	-0.0000E-39	-0.0000E-39
40	-9.3192E-01	0.0000E-39	-1.4298E 01	-2.2435E 01	-0.0000E-39	-0.0000E-39	-0.0000E-39
41	-9.3327E-01	0.0000E-39	-1.4514E 01	-2.2843E 01	-0.0000E-39	-0.0000E-39	-0.0000E-39

Output page 11

A	Print Symbol	Math Equation or Symbol	Definition
	SIG(PHI)		Meridional stress, inner surface
	SIG(THETA)	Equation 79, Section 1.4.3	Circumferential stress, inner surface
	SG(PHI, THETA)		Shear stress, inner surface
	SG2(PHI)		Meridional stress, chosen surface
	SG2 (THETA)		Circumferential stress, chosen surface
	SG2(PHI, THETA)		Shear stress, chosen surface

Pages 9, 10, 11 are repeated first for other regions and then for other thetas.

### 3.6 SAMPLE PROBLEM

To demonstrate the use of the computer program and illustrate the format for data input, the sample problem shown in Figure 3.6 has been worked out. This problem is a hypothetical one, selected to illustrate the use of many options in the program. The problem features an unsymmetrical load distribution, varying temperature loads, branch and eccentric discontinuity junctions, applied boundary forces, discontinuity loads, and others. The details for setting up this problem are described in the following paragraphs. Sample data sheets are presented in Section 3.4.9.

#### 3.6.1 Problem Setup

The first step toward setting up this problem is a suitable selection of a mathematical model. For the shell configuration considered, it will be necessary to divide the shell into at least four regions for computer solution. Using four regions, it will be convenient to draw a line diagram of the geometry denoting the extent of each region, the junction, and appropriate end conditions. This line diagram is shown in Figure 3.7. The arrows indicate direction of increasing meridional coordinate or station numbers. The sequence of input of regional data is given by the numeral designation given the particular regions (i. e., 1-2-3-4). Other sequences for numbering regions are permissible provided the selection is consistent with solution

I	SIG(PHI)	SIG(TMET)	SIG(PHI, TMETA)	SG2(PHI)	SG2(TMETA)	SG2(PHI, TMETA)
1	-1.0177E 04	-1.0177E 04	-0.0000E-39	1.0127E 04	1.0127E 04	1.0000E-39
2	-1.0164E 04	-1.0172E 04	-0.0000E-39	1.0116E 04	1.0108E 04	0.0000E-39
3	-1.0155E 04	-1.0159E 04	-0.0000E-39	1.0092E 04	1.0066E 04	-0.0000E-39
4	-1.0146E 04	-1.0147E 04	-0.0000E-39	1.0069E 04	1.0028E 04	-0.0000E-39
5	-1.0136E 04	-1.0134E 04	-0.0000E-39	1.0046E 04	9.9934E 03	-0.0000E-39
6	-1.0125E 04	-1.0120E 04	-0.0000E-39	1.0023E 04	9.9599E 03	-0.0000E-39
7	-1.0111E 04	-1.0103E 04	-0.0000E-39	9.9985E 03	9.9272E 03	-0.0000E-39
8	-1.0096E 04	-1.0085E 04	-0.0000E-39	9.9732E 03	9.8948E 03	-0.0000E-39
9	-1.0078E 04	-1.0065E 04	-0.0000E-39	9.9466E 03	9.8626E 03	-0.0000E-39
10	-1.0059E 04	-1.0043E 04	-0.0000E-39	9.9187E 03	9.8302E 03	-0.0000E-39
11	-1.0037E 04	-1.0022E 04	-0.0000E-39	9.8895E 03	9.7975E 03	-0.0000E-39
12	-1.0014E 04	-9.9957E 03	-0.0000E-39	9.8590E 03	9.7644E 03	-0.0000E-39
13	-9.9967E 03	-9.9699E 03	-0.0000E-39	9.8273E 03	9.7308E 03	-0.0000E-39
14	-9.9619E 03	-9.9431E 03	-0.0000E-39	9.7943E 03	9.6966E 03	-0.0000E-39
15	-9.9336E 03	-9.9152E 03	-0.0000E-39	9.7603E 03	9.6618E 03	-0.0000E-39
16	-9.9040E 03	-9.8865E 03	-0.0000E-39	9.7251E 03	9.6263E 03	-0.0000E-39
17	-9.8732E 03	-9.8571E 03	-0.0000E-39	9.6890E 03	9.5902E 03	-0.0000E-39
18	-9.8412E 03	-9.8270E 03	-0.0000E-39	9.6521E 03	9.5534E 03	-0.0000E-39
19	-9.8084E 03	-9.7963E 03	-0.0000E-39	9.6143E 03	9.5161E 03	-0.0000E-39
20	-9.7746E 03	-9.7651E 03	-0.0000E-39	9.5759E 03	9.4781E 03	-0.0000E-39
21	-9.7402E 03	-9.7335E 03	-0.0000E-39	9.5369E 03	9.4395E 03	-0.0000E-39
22	-9.7052E 03	-9.7015E 03	-0.0000E-39	9.4973E 03	9.4004E 03	-0.0000E-39
23	-9.6696E 03	-9.6692E 03	-0.0000E-39	9.4572E 03	9.3607E 03	-0.0000E-39
24	-9.6335E 03	-9.6366E 03	-0.0000E-39	9.4167E 03	9.3207E 03	-0.0000E-39
25	-9.5972E 03	-9.6038E 03	-0.0000E-39	9.3759E 03	9.2802E 03	-0.0000E-39
26	-9.5605E 03	-9.5708E 03	-0.0000E-39	9.3348E 03	9.2392E 03	-0.0000E-39
27	-9.5234E 03	-9.5375E 03	-0.0000E-39	9.2936E 03	9.1981E 03	-0.0000E-39
28	-9.4862E 03	-9.5041E 03	-0.0000E-39	9.2521E 03	9.1566E 03	-0.0000E-39
29	-9.4489E 03	-9.4706E 03	-0.0000E-39	9.2104E 03	9.1147E 03	-0.0000E-39
30	-9.4114E 03	-9.4369E 03	-0.0000E-39	9.1687E 03	9.0728E 03	-0.0000E-39
31	-9.3737E 03	-9.4031E 03	-0.0000E-39	9.1269E 03	9.0305E 03	-0.0000E-39
32	-9.3360E 03	-9.3692E 03	-0.0000E-39	9.0857E 03	8.9822E 03	-0.0000E-39
33	-9.2983E 03	-9.3352E 03	-0.0000E-39	9.0433E 03	8.9457E 03	-0.0000E-39
34	-9.2606E 03	-9.3011E 03	-0.0000E-39	9.0011E 03	8.9030E 03	-0.0000E-39
35	-9.2229E 03	-9.2669E 03	-0.0000E-39	8.9592E 03	8.8603E 03	-0.0000E-39
36	-9.1852E 03	-9.2326E 03	-0.0000E-39	8.9169E 03	8.8174E 03	-0.0000E-39
37	-9.1476E 03	-9.1992E 03	-0.0000E-39	8.8749E 03	8.7746E 03	-0.0000E-39
38	-9.1100E 03	-9.1638E 03	-0.0000E-39	8.8327E 03	8.7316E 03	-0.0000E-39
39	-9.0723E 03	-9.1292E 03	-0.0000E-39	8.7906E 03	8.6887E 03	-0.0000E-39
40	-9.0346E 03	-9.0945E 03	-0.0000E-39	8.7485E 03	8.6458E 03	-0.0000E-39
41	-8.9969E 03	-9.0597E 03	-0.0000E-39	8.7066E 03	8.6029E 03	-0.0000E-39

Output Page 11

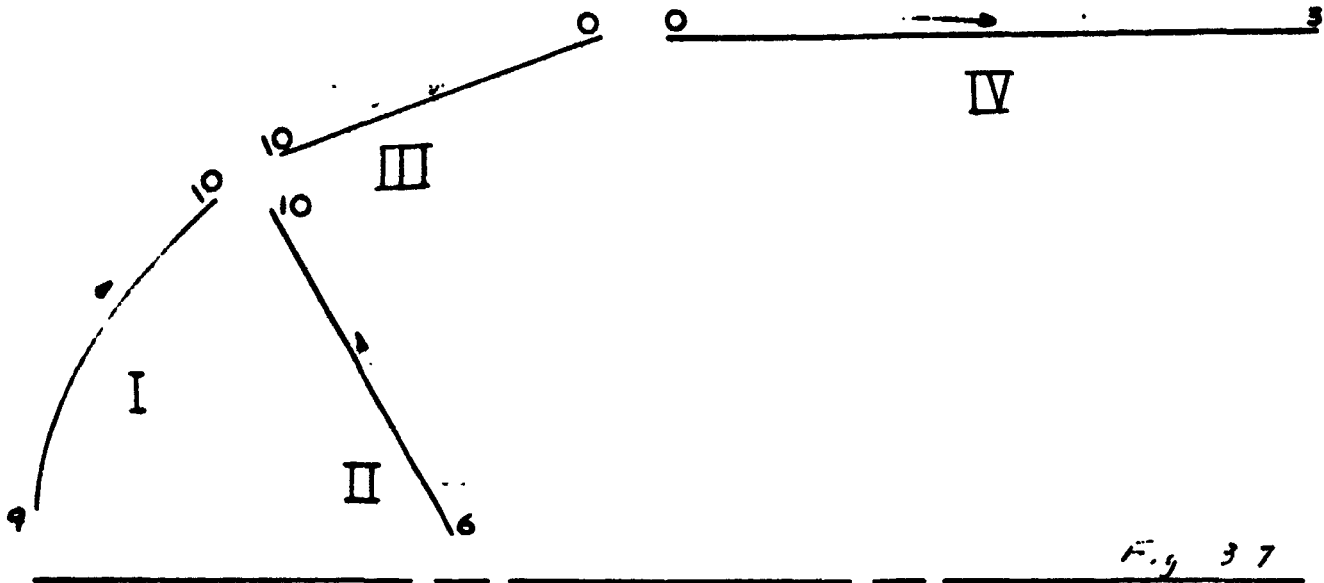


Figure 3.7

procedure of the program. Referring to the region numbering system shown in Figure 3.7, the problem could be consistently formulated by sequencing the regional input data (with appropriate end condition, of course) in these following combinations: (2-1-3-4), (4-3-2-1), and (4-3-1-2). The sequences (1-2-4-3) and (2-4-3-1) for example would not offer consistent formulation since a continuous transgression to the next region is not possible with this format. Using the example illustrated in Figure 3.6 let us now proceed to the input of regional data information.

### 3.0.2 Regional Data

Let us now consider the individual shell regions that make up the shell configuration (Figure 3.8 a-d).

#### Region I

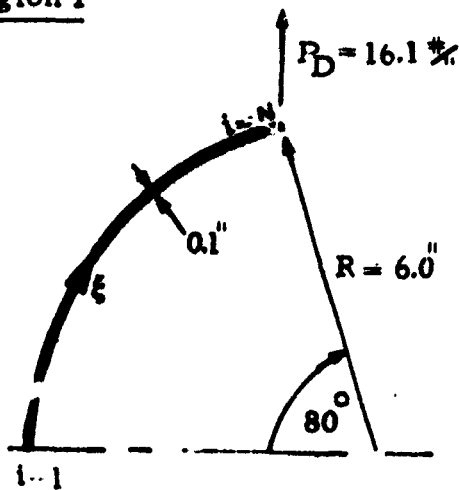


Figure 3.8a

Region I is a spherical shell with an opening angle of 80 degrees. The end condition at ( $i = 1$ ) is a closed apex and requires that BCITP be set equal to 9. Since this region joins to two other shells at  $i = N$ , its bottom boundary (BCIBM) is set equal to 10.

The mechanical loading on the shell consists of an unsymmetric external normal pressure load with a distribution given in the form



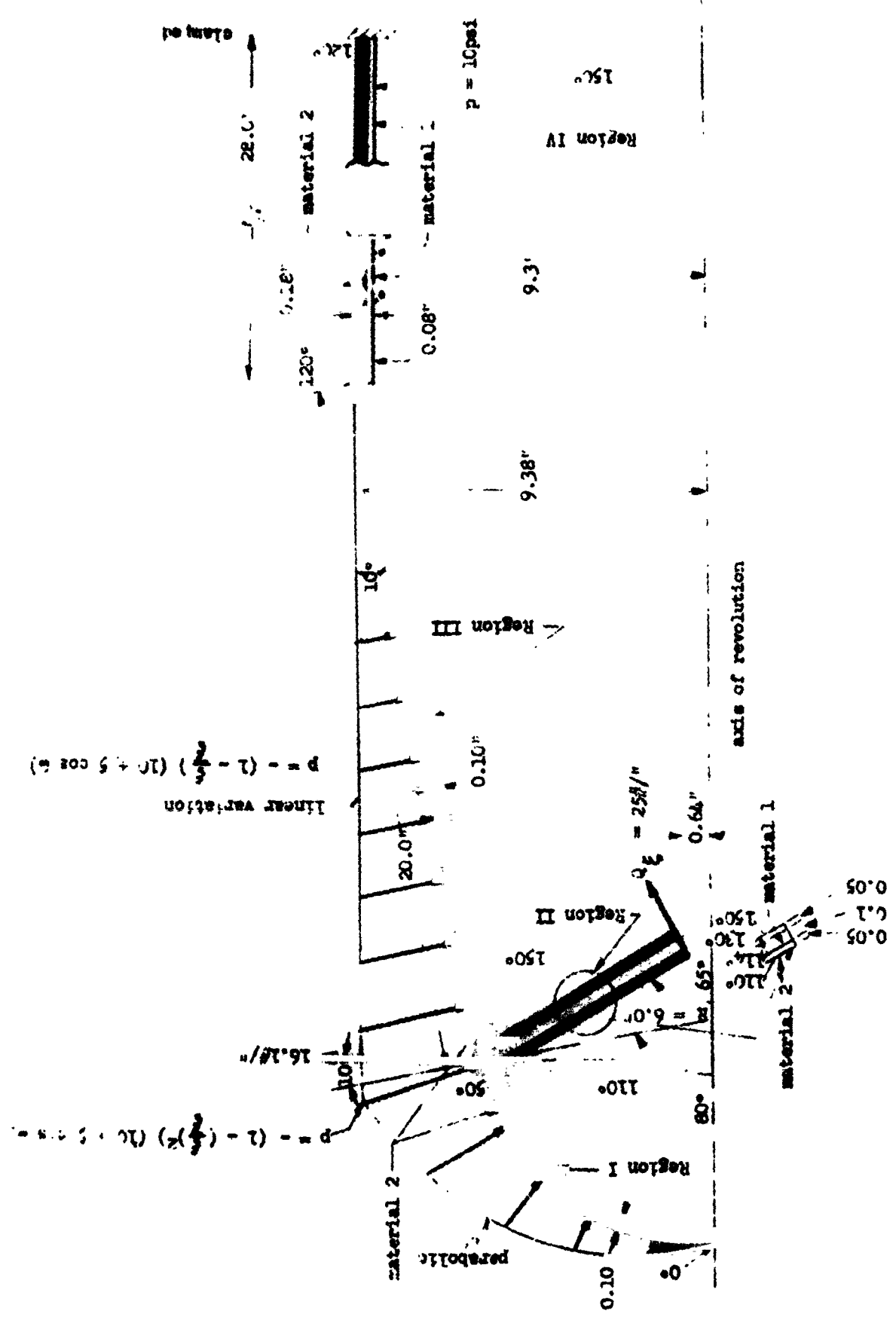


Figure 3.6

$$p = - \left( 1 - \left( \frac{\xi}{L} \right)^2 \right) (10 + 5 \cos \theta)$$

where  $\xi$  is the arc length of the shell (dimensionless).

The form of this load requires that the problem be defined by two Fourier harmonics ( $n = 0, 1$ ) in order to obtain complete solutions. The temperature applied to this region is a constant temperature differential of 110 degrees ( $0^\circ$  reference) applied to the inner surface and linearly varying temperature at the outer surface starting from  $0^\circ$  at the apex to 50 degrees at station  $i = N$ . The number of stations considered in this region is 121. A line load of 16.1 pounds per inch is applied at the branch junction which requires values of  $\psi = -10^\circ$  and  $P_D = 16.1$  (in DLD (1005) and DLD (1006), respectively. If desired this load could be read in with data for region II. In this case,  $\psi$  would be set equal to 115 degrees.

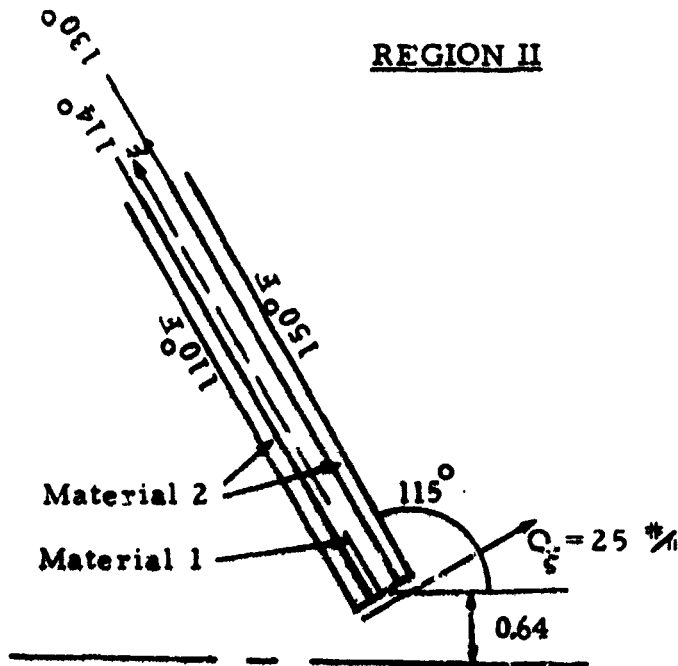
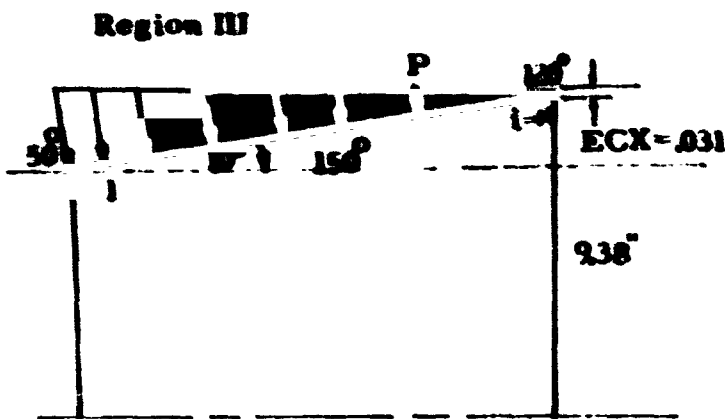


Figure 3.8b

appropriate diagonal boundary arrays are read in EM1X, EM5X, EM5X array in GDA locations 621-632. The other endpoint corresponds to a branch junction and BCIBM is set equal to 10.

Region II is a conical shell in which the cone angle input (ANX) is 115 degrees. This region is a three-layer section with constant temperature of 110 degrees at outer surface and 150 degrees at inner surface. The middle layer (0.1-inch thick) is constructed of material 2 and layers 1 and 3 (0.05-inch thick) are of material 1. The temperatures at the interfaces are shown in the accompanying figure and are reflected in the gradient table shown on card 143. A force-free end condition excepting for an applied asymmetric shear load (25 pounds per inch) exists at top boundary (station 1). This boundary condition requires that BCITP be set equal to 6, and



The third region is a single-layer conical shell. The end conditions are stipulated at  $i = 1$  by setting  $BCITB = 10$  since this is a branch point and  $BCIBM = 0$  at  $i = N$ , a discontinuity point. The temperature of outer surface is assumed to vary linearly from 50 degrees at station 1 to 120 degrees at the last station. The inner surface has a constant temperature of 150 degrees.

Figure 3.8 c

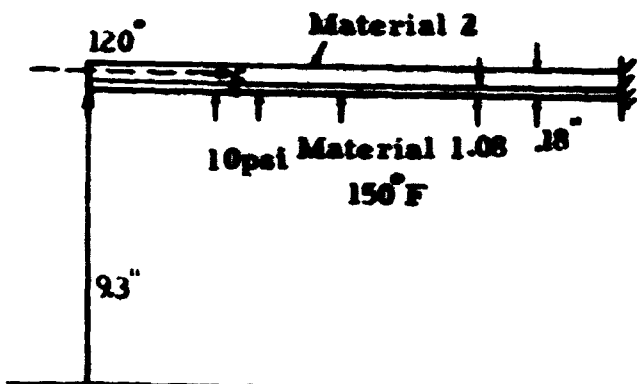
The unsymmetrical pressure load has the distribution

$$p = - \left( 1 - \frac{x}{L} \right) (10 + 5 \cos \theta)$$

Material 1 is used and the number of stations have been chosen at 141.

Since an eccentricity in reference surface occurs between Regions III and IV, the eccentricity distance  $ECX$  is set equal to 0.031 and discontinuity angle  $\psi = 10$  degrees.

#### Region IV



The last region is a two-layer cylindrical shell. The boundary condition at the last station is assumed to be clamped, then  $BCIBM = 3.0$ . A uniform internal pressure of 10 psi acts on the section and temperatures of outer and inner surfaces and 120 degrees and 150 degrees, respectively. The outer layer is constructed of material 2 and the inner layer of material 1. The temperature gradient across the shell thickness is assumed to vary along the meridian of the shell. The values are shown on data sheets.

Figure 3.8 d

### 3.6.3 Data Sheets and Results

The regional data for each region are written on standard IBM data sheets. The complete data for the sample problem are shown in the following IBM data form sheets.

FORTRAN MIXED IO UNIT DEC 1966 DATA

DECK NO 1 PROC S. Furuiko DATE 8/22/66 PAGE 1 22 2733-01

NUMBER	THREE TITLE CARDS
BRANCHED SHE	(A) See Section 3.4.4
LL SAMPLE PR	
OBLEM FOR US	
ERS MANUAL *	
* AUGUST 19, 74	
1966	
FUR REGIONS	
* SPHERE -	
CONE - CONE	
- CYLINDER *	
UNSYMMETRIC	
AL PRESSURE	
LADING, TEM	
PERATURE LPA	
DS, LAYERED	
REGIONS, BPU	
NDARY FORCE	
1	(A) Three cards are necessary, but they may be blank if desired.
3	(B) Identification numbers are safeguards against data deck "scrambling". E. g., a card of GDA data preceding the last (-) card of the DA data, will be read into the DA array. The actual values are optional but should be chosen to permit additions and sorting of entire deck.
25	
49	
61	

Sample Data Sheet

# FORTRAN FIXED 10 DIGIT DECIMAL DATA

DECK NO. \_\_\_\_\_ PROGRAMMER \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_ PAGE 2 OF 22 JOB NO. 2733-01

NUMBER	IDENTIFICATION	DESCRIPTION	DO NOT KEY PUNCH
1		EKK	DA (General Data)
4		A0	See Section 3.4.4
1		H0	
1		E0	
1		SIG0	
1		PLXI	
1		PTHI (B)	
1		SUM	
1		ENFO (B)	
1		ENFI (1)	
1		ENFØR (1)	
1		ENFØR (2)	
1		THETA (1)	

(A) This is the last card of the DA data array  
 (B) PTHI & ENFO are zero so do not have to be entered for a first case  
 (C) Prints are wanted for both Fourier components, 0, and 1. It is necessary to enter the zero for ENFØR (1) because DA is filled with a data flag from ENFI (1) through the THETA values.

Sample Data Sheet (Cont)

FORTRAN FIVED 10 DIGIT DECIMAL DATA

22 JCE 2733-01

3

1

NUMBER LOCATION DESCRIPTION

1 GDA (Geometry Data)

2 GMI Region 1

1 2 1 EN See Section 3. 4. 5

1 PFLAG

9 BCITP

1 0 (A) 2 0 BCIBM (A) Branched Shell (Sec. 1. 4. 5)

1 5 (B) (B) GDA (6) through GDA (14) do not apply to this case & have been set to zero by the program.

6 . 0 5 RC

(C) ROPF (C) Automatic zeroes

8 0 PHIO

PHIN

2 . 1

1 SDA (Special Data)

0 (D) EX Region 1

(D) Data cards for DLD and DAL must follow. See Section 3. 4. 6

73 80

3 0

1 DLD (Loads Data)

2 PILD Region 1

1 TIBT See Section 3. 4. 7

2 TITP

4 0

Sample Data Sheet (Cont)

# FORTRAN FIXED 10 DIGIT DECIMAL DATA

DECK NO. PROGRAMMER DATE PAGE 4 of 22 JOB NO. 2733-01

NUMBER	IDENTIFICATION	DESCRIPTION DO NOT KEY PUNCH
4 0 5		DLD, cont. - Region 1
2.		PNTB - No. of ENF's
0.		1st ENF
4.		No. of stations
1. (A)		Station No. = 1. (A) First station must be 1.
0.	4 1	Load at station 1.
6 0 5	(B)	(B) Cards are inserted at this point by using intermediate sequence no. and having the deck sorted. Inserts are found on pages 7, 8, and 9.
1 1 0.		TBØT
2.		TTØP
0.		1st ENF
2.		No. of stations
1. (A)		First Station
0.	4 6	Temp. at station 1.
1.	(B)	DAL (Section Properties)
1.		ELAY Region 1
1.		STRIX See Section 3.4.8
1.		EIFH
		5 0

Sample Data Sheet (Cont)

# FORTRAN FIXED 10 DIGIT DECIMAL DATA

DECK NO. \_\_\_\_\_ PROGRAMMER \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_ PAGE 5 of 22 JOB NO. 2733-01

NUMBER	IDENTIFICATION	DESCRIPTION	DC NOT KEY	PUNCH
2 5		DAL, cont. - Region 1		
1		TH		
<p>(A) Although region 1 does not use material 1, the materials properties tables for all materials, DAL (158) through DAL (283), must be entered with the first region which contains ENMAT DAL data and the value for ENMAT is the number of materials in these tables.</p>				
1 4 5	5 1			
2		ENMAT		
2		EMAT (1)		
<p>(A)</p>				
1 5 2	5 2			
3		POIS (1)		
1 5 8	5 3			
4		ENE1 (First material)		
1 0 0 0		TMPE1 (1)		
0		TMPE1 (2)		
1 0 0		TMPE1 (3)		
1 0 0 0	6 0	TMPE1 (4)		

Sample Data Sheet (Cont)



# FORTRAN FIXED IO DIGIT DECIMAL DATA

NUMBER	IDENTIFICATION	DESCRIPTION	DC VOLT KEY PUNCH
1 6 9			DAL, cont. - Region 1
6 . 5		YM1 (1)	
6 . 5		YM1 (2)	
6 . 5		YM1 (3)	
6 . 0		YM1 (4)	
1 7 9			
2 . .		ENE2 (Second Material)	
- 1 0 0 0 .		TMPE2 (1)	
1 0 0 0 .		(2)	
		(A) DAL (158) through DAL (284),	
		the tables of temperature vs.	
		Young's Modulus & the Coef. of	
1 9 0		thermal Expansion for the 3	
1 .		materials, are preserved and	
1 .		used for all regions and Fourier	
		components. Therefore, the	
		given temperature range should	
		bracket all expected temperatures.	
2 2 1		ENAI	
3 .		TMPA1 (1)	
- 1 0 0 0 .		(2)	
1 0 0 0 .		(3)	
1 5 0 0 .			

Sample Data Sheet (Cont)

# FORTRAN FIXED 10 DIGIT DECIMAL DATA

DECK NO. \_\_\_\_\_ PROGRAMMER \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_ PAGE 7 of 22 JOB NO. 2733-01

NUMBER	IDENTIFICATION	DESCRIPTION	DO NOT KEY PUNCH
1	2 3 2		
13	1 . 4 - 5	ALF1 (1)	DAL, cont. - Region 1
25	1 . 3 - 5	(2)	
37	1 . 2 - 5	(3)	
49			
61			
1	2 4 2		8 1
13	2 .	ENA2	
25	- 1 0 0 0 .	TMPA2 (1)	
37	1 0 0 0 .		
49			
61			9 0
1	2 5 3		
13	1 . 3 3 - 5	ALF2 (1)	
25	1 . 3 3 - 5	(2)	
37			
49			
61			9 1
1	4 1 C		
13	5 8 .	2nd sta. load	
25	- 7 . 5 (B)	3rd sta. load	
37	8 8 .		
49	- 9 . 1 9 (B)		(A)
61	1 2 1 .	4th sta. load	4 2

(A) Insert for pg. 4

(B) This load will be multiplied by A0/ (SIG0 \* H0) before curve fitting to all stations.

Sample Data Sheet (Cont)

# FORTRAN FIXED 10 DIGIT DECIMAL DATA

DECK NO. \_\_\_\_\_ PROGRAMMER \_\_\_\_\_ DATE PAGE 8 of 22 JOB NO 2733-01

NUMBER	IDENTIFICATION	DESCRIPTION	DO NOT KEY PUNCH	DLD, cont. - Region 1
1	4 1 5	load	(A)	Inserts for pg. 4
2	- 1 0 .	2nd ENF		
3	1 .	No. of sta.	(A)	
4	4 .	1st sta.		
5	1 .	1st val.	4 3	
6	0 .	2nd sta.		
7	4 2 0	2nd val.		
8	5 8 .	3rd sta.		
9	- 3 . 7 5	3rd val.	(A)	
10	8 8 .	4th sta.	4 4	
11	- 4 . 5 9 5	4th val.		
12	1 2 1 .			
13	4 2 5			
14	- 5 .			
15				
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98				
99				
100				

Sample Data Sheet (Cont)

FORM 114-C-17 REV. 7-56

# FORTRAN FIXED 10 DIGIT DECIMAL DATA

DECK NO. PROGRAMMER IDENTIFICATION DESCRIPTION 9 22 2733-04

NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
0	Temp. at station 1
1 2 1	2nd station
0	Temp. at station 2
4 8	(A) Inserts for Pg. 4
1 0 0 5	
- 1 0 .	Angle at which load is applied at lower boundary
1 6 . 1	Initial Fourier component of load applied at lower boundary
4 9	(A)
4 9	80
4 9	80

Sample Data Sheet (Cont)

FORM 114-C-17 REV. 7-58

# FORTRAN FIXED 10 DIGIT DECIMAL DATA

DECK NO. \_\_\_\_\_ PROGRAMMER \_\_\_\_\_ DATE PAGE 10 of 22 JOB NO. 2733-01

NUMBER	IDENTIFICATION	DESCRIPTION	DO NOT KEY PUNCH
1	1		GDA (Geometry Data)
13	1		Region 2
25	1 0 9		
37	1		
49	6		
61	1 0	1 0 0 BCIBM	Ⓐ Cards are inserted at this
1	1 5	Ⓐ	by using intermediate sequence
3	6 4 0 8 1 0 7 1		No. and having the deck sorted.
25	5 8 6 6 9 8 7 5		Inserts are found on Page 13.
37	1 1 5		
49			
61	1 0 9		
1	1		SDA (Special Data)
13	0		Region 2
25			
37			
49			
61	1 1 0		
1	1		DLD (Loads Data)
3	1		Region 2
25	1		
37	1		
49	1		
61	1 2 0		

Sample Data Sheet (Cont)

FORTRAN FIXED 10 DIGIT DECIMAL DATA

DECP NO          PROGRAMMER          DATE          11          22          2733-01

ANALYSER

D.L.D. cont. - Region 2

TBØT

6 0 5

1 5 0

1 2 1

8 0 5

1 1 0

TTØP

1 2 2

1

3

3

1

DAL (Section Properties)

Region 2

ELAY

STRIX

EIFH

1 3 0

2 5

0 5

1

0 5

TH (1st layer)

(2nd layer)

(3rd layer)

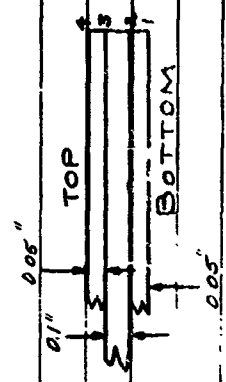
1 3 1

Sample Data Sheet (Cont)

# FORTRAN FIXED IO DIGIT DECIMAL DATA

DECK NO. \_\_\_\_\_ PROGRAMMER \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_ PAGE 12 of 22 JOB NO. 2733-01

NUMBER	IDENTIFICATION	DESCRIPTION DO NOT KEY PUNCH
13	1 4 5	ENMAT
2	2	DAL, cont. - Region 2
2	2	EMAT (1st layer)
37	1	(2nd layer)
6	2	(3rd layer)
61	1 4 0	
31	1 5 2	
35	3	$P\Phi IS$ (1)
37	3 5	(2)
49	3	(3)
61	1 4 1	
1	2 8 4	
1	1	EN $\Phi$ GR (constants)
25		
37		
49		
61	1 4 2	
1	2 9 5	
3	5	GR (interface 2)
5	9	(interface 3)
61	1 4 3	
61		



Sample Data Sheet (Cont)

# FORTRAN FIXED 10 DIGIT DECIMAL DATA

DECK NO. \_\_\_\_\_ PROGRAMMER \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_ PAGE 13 of 22 JOB NO. 2733-01

NUMBER	IDENTIFICATION	DESCRIPTION	DO NOT KEY PUNCH
6 2 0			Inserts for pg. 10
1		EXIX (1)	
1		(2)	
1		(3)	
0		(4)	
0	1 0 1	EM3X (1)	
6 2 5			
0		(2)	
0		(3)	
1		(4)	
0		EM5X (1) (1st ENF)	
0	1 0 2	(2)	
6 3 0			
2 5		(3)	
0		(4)	
		EM5X (2nd ENF)	
6			
1 0 5	1 0 3		
		GPSI, Discontinuity angle of lower boundary	
	1 0 4		

Sample Data Sheet (Cont)



# FORTRAN FIXED 10 DIGIT DECIMAL DATA

DECK NO. \_\_\_\_\_ PROGRAMMER \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_ PAGE 14 of 22 JOB NO. 2733-01

NUMBER	IDENTIFICATION	DESCRIPTION	DO NOT KEY PUNCH
1			GDA (Geometry Data) Region 3
1		GMI	
1 2 1		EN	
1		PFLAG	
1 0		BCIP	
	2 0 0		
6			
1 0		GPSI	
0 3 1		GECK	
	2 0 1		
1 5			
5 9 5 8 0 8 6		RAI	
2 0		AXL	
1 0		ANX	
	2 0 2		
1			SDA (Special Data) Region 3
0		EX	
	2 1 0		

Sample Data Sheet (Cont)

# FORTRAN FIXED 10 DIGIT DECIMAL DATA

DECK NO. \_\_\_\_\_ PROGRAMMER \_\_\_\_\_ DATE PAGE 15 of 22 JOB NO. 2733-01

NUMBER	IDENTIFICATION	DESCRIPTION DO NOT KEY PUNCH
13	1	
25	2	PILD DLD (Loads Data)
37	1	Region 3
49	2	TITP
61		
1	2 2 0	
13	4 0 5	
25	2	PNTB
37	0	1st ENF
49	2	
61	1	
1	- 1 0 .	
13	2 2 1	
25		
37	4 1 0	
49	1 2 1 .	
61	0 .	
1	1 .	
13	2 .	2nd ENF
25	1 .	
37	2 .	
49	1 .	
61		
1	2 2 2	
13	4 1 5	
25	- 5 .	
37	1 2 1 .	
49	0 .	
61		
1	73	
13	80	
25		
37	2 2 3	
49		
61		

Sample Data Sheet (Cont)

# FORTRAN FIXED 10 DIGIT DECIMAL DATA

DECK NO. \_\_\_\_\_ PROGRAMMER \_\_\_\_\_ DATE PAGE 16 of 22 JOB NO 2733-01

NUMBER	IDENTIFICATION	DESCRIPTION DO NOT PUNCH
	6 0 5	
13	1 5 0 .	TBØT
25		
49		
61		
1	8 0 5	2 3 0
3	2 .	
25	0 .	
37	2 .	
49	1 .	
61	5 0 .	2 3 1
1	8 1 0	
13	1 2 1 .	
25	1 2 0 .	
37	1 .	
49	2 .	
61	1 .	2 3 2
1	8 1 5	
13	0 .	
25	1 2 1 .	
37	0 .	
49		
61		2 3 3

DLD, cont. - Region 3

TTØP

1st ENF

2nd ENF

FORM 114-C-17 REV. 7-58

Sample Data Sheet (Cont)

# FORTRAN FIXED 10 DIGIT DECIMAL DATA

DECK NO. \_\_\_\_\_ PROGRAMMER \_\_\_\_\_ DATE 17 . 22 JOB NO. 2733-01

NUMBER	IDENTIFICATION	DESCRIPTION	CONNECT KEY PUNCH	DAL (Section Properties)
1				ELAY
1				STRIX
1				EIFH
25				TH
25				
37				
49				
61				
1				
13				ENMAT
25				EMAT
37				
49				
61				
1				
13				PHIS (I)
25				
37				
49				
61				

Sample Data Sheet (Cont)

# FORTRAN FIXED 10 DIGIT DECIMAL DATA

DECK NO. \_\_\_\_\_ PROGRAMMER \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_ PAGE 18 of 22 JOB NO. 2733-01

NUMBER	IDENTIFICATION	DESCRIPTION DO NOT KEY PUNCH
1	1	GDA (Geometry Data)
13	1	GMI Region 4
25	1 1 3	EN
37	1	PFLAG
49	1	
61	3 0 0	BCIBM
1	1 5	
13	9 4 0	RAI
25	2 8	AXL
37	0	ANX
49	1	
61	3 0 1	
1	1	SDA (Special Data)
13	0	EX Region 4
25		
37		
49	1	
61	3 1 0	
1	1	DLD (Loads Data)
13	1	PILD Region 4
25	1	TIBT
37	1	TITP
49		
61	3 2 0	

Sample Data Sheet (Cont)

ORM 114-C-17 REV. 7-58

# FORTRAN FIXED 10 DIGIT DECIMAL DATA

DECK NO. \_\_\_\_\_ PROGRAMMER \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_ PAGE 19 of 22 JOB NO. 2733-01

NUMBER	IDENTIFICATION	DESCRIPTION
	4 0 5	DLD, cont. - Region 4
	1 0	PNTB
	3 3 0	
	6 0 5	
	1 5 0	TBΦI
	3 3 1	
	8 0 5	
	1 2 0	TTΦP
	3 3 2	
	1	DAL (Section Properties)
	2	ELAY
	2	STRIX
	1	EIFH
	6	ENΦTH
	1	THSTA (I)

Sample Data Sheet (Cont)

APR 64-C-17 REV 7-58

# FORTRAN FIXED 10 DIGIT DECIMAL DATA

DECK NO. \_\_\_\_\_ PROGRAMMER \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_ PAGE 20 of 22 JOB NO. 2733-01

NUMBER	IDENTIFICATION	DESCRIPTION DO NOT KEY PUNCH
		DAL, cont. - Region 4
1	6	THSTA (2)
31	1 9 .	(3)
35	4 5 .	(4)
37	6 7 .	(5)
40	9 1 .	(6)
5	1 1 3 .	
17	2 5	
2	. 0 8	TH (1, 1)
28	. 0 7 9	(2, 1)
32	. 0 7 8	(3, 1)
48	. 0 7 5	(4, 1)
61	. 0 7 1	(5, 1)
11	3 0	
13	. 0 6 8	TH (6, 1)
25		
32		
49		
5		
11		
13	4 5	TH (1, 2)
15	. 1	(2, 2)
17	. 1	(3, 2)
40	. 1	(4, 2)
47	. 1	(5, 2)
51	3 5 0	

Sample Data Sheet (Cont)

FORM 13-C-17 REV. 7-59

# FORTRAN FIXED 10 DIGIT DECIMAL DATA

DECK NO. \_\_\_\_\_ PROGRAMMER \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_ PAGE 21 of 22 JOB NO. 2733-01

NUMBER	IDENTIFICATION	DESCRIPTION
	5 0	DAL, cont. - Region 4
1		TH (6, 2)
2	1 1 5	
3	3 5 1	
4		ENMAT
5		EMAT (1)
6		EMAT (2)
7	1 5 2	
8	3 5	PΦIS (1)
9	3	(2)
10		
11	3 6 1	
12		ENΦGR
13	2 8 4	GSTA (1)
14		(2)
15		(3)
16	9 1	(4)
17	1 1 3	
18	3 7 0	

Sample Data Sheet (Cont.)



# FORTRAN FIXED 10 DIGIT DECIMAL DATA

DECK NO. \_\_\_\_\_ PROGRAM IER \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_ PAGE 22 of 22 JOB NO. 2733-01

IDENTIFICATION DESCRIPTION DO NOT KEY PUNCH:

NUMBER	IDENTIFICATION	DESCRIPTION	DO NOT KEY PUNCH:
	2 9 5		DAL cont. - Region 4
8			GR (1, 1)
7 3			(2, 1)
6 2			(3, 1)
49	73	80	(4, 1)
3		3 7 1	
25			
49	73	80	
61			
1			
13			
25			
37			
49	73	80	
61			
1			
13			
25			
37			
49	73	80	
61			

Sample Data Sheet (Cont)

REGION 3. DEFLECTIONS AND INTERNAL LOADS. THETA = 9.0000F 01 ENF = 1.0000E 30

I	UNI	V(U)	M(I)	M(PH)	M(THETA)	M(PH), T(THETA)
1	-7.3832E-02	1.4706E-02	2.1720E-02	3.0164E 01	2.0049E 01	6.8557E-04
2	-7.3623E-02	1.4645E-02	2.2077E-02	2.5199E 01	1.8548E 01	-7.1989E-03
3	-7.3414E-02	1.4584E-02	2.2147E-02	2.1240E 01	1.7328E 01	-1.1521E-02
4	-7.3205E-02	1.4523E-02	2.2947E-02	1.8298E 01	1.6399E 01	-1.2486E-02
5	-7.2993E-02	1.4461E-02	2.1664E-02	1.6264E 01	1.5732E 01	-1.1444E-02
6	-7.2778E-02	1.4399E-02	2.1657E-02	1.4970E 01	1.5280E 01	-9.3868E-03
7	-7.2562E-02	1.4337E-02	2.1462E-02	1.4234E 01	1.4991E 01	-6.9891E-03
8	-7.2342E-02	1.4275E-02	2.1299E-02	1.3890E 01	1.4818E 01	-4.6709E-03
9	-7.2121E-02	1.4213E-02	2.1176E-02	1.3798E 01	1.4720E 01	-2.6597E-03
10	-7.1898E-02	1.4150E-02	2.1093E-02	1.3851E 01	1.4666E 01	-1.0487E-03
11	-7.1674E-02	1.4087E-02	2.1044E-02	1.3970E 01	1.4633E 01	1.5463E-04
12	-7.1448E-02	1.4024E-02	2.1024E-02	1.4104E 01	1.4605E 01	9.9282E-04
13	-7.1222E-02	1.3961E-02	2.1026E-02	1.4220E 01	1.4572E 01	1.5312E-03
14	-7.0995E-02	1.3897E-02	2.1043E-02	1.4303E 01	1.4531E 01	1.8402E-03
15	-7.0768E-02	1.3833E-02	2.1069E-02	1.4348E 01	1.4479E 01	1.9861E-03
16	-7.0539E-02	1.3769E-02	2.1102E-02	1.4355E 01	1.4416E 01	2.0245E-03
17	-7.0311E-02	1.3705E-02	2.1138E-02	1.4330E 01	1.4343E 01	1.9993E-03
18	-7.0081E-02	1.3640E-02	2.1174E-02	1.4279E 01	1.4263E 01	1.9423E-03
19	-6.9852E-02	1.3575E-02	2.1209E-02	1.4208E 01	1.4177E 01	1.8754E-03
20	-6.9621E-02	1.3510E-02	2.1244E-02	1.4124E 01	1.4088E 01	1.8119E-03
21	-6.9390E-02	1.3445E-02	2.1277E-02	1.4030E 01	1.3995E 01	1.7591E-03
22	-6.9159E-02	1.3379E-02	2.1309E-02	1.3932E 01	1.3901E 01	1.7198E-03
23	-6.8927E-02	1.3314E-02	2.1339E-02	1.3831E 01	1.3806E 01	1.6942E-03
24	-6.8694E-02	1.3248E-02	2.1368E-02	1.3730E 01	1.3712E 01	1.6810E-03
25	-6.8461E-02	1.3182E-02	2.1397E-02	1.3630E 01	1.3617E 01	1.6780E-03
26	-6.8227E-02	1.3116E-02	2.1426E-02	1.3530E 01	1.3522E 01	1.6827E-03
27	-6.7992E-02	1.3049E-02	2.1454E-02	1.3433E 01	1.3429E 01	1.6929E-03
28	-6.7757E-02	1.2983E-02	2.1482E-02	1.3336E 01	1.3335E 01	1.7065E-03
29	-6.7521E-02	1.2916E-02	2.1510E-02	1.3241E 01	1.3242E 01	1.7219E-03
30	-6.7285E-02	1.2849E-02	2.1539E-02	1.3147E 01	1.3149E 01	1.7381E-03
31	-6.7048E-02	1.2783E-02	2.1567E-02	1.3054E 01	1.3056E 01	1.7543E-03
32	-6.6810E-02	1.2715E-02	2.1596E-02	1.2961E 01	1.2964E 01	1.7699E-03
33	-6.6572E-02	1.2648E-02	2.1625E-02	1.2869E 01	1.2871E 01	1.7848E-03
34	-6.6333E-02	1.2581E-02	2.1654E-02	1.2777E 01	1.2779E 01	1.7989E-03
35	-6.6094E-02	1.2513E-02	2.1684E-02	1.2685E 01	1.2687E 01	1.8120E-03
36	-6.5854E-02	1.2446E-02	2.1713E-02	1.2593E 01	1.2595E 01	1.8242E-03
37	-6.5613E-02	1.2378E-02	2.1743E-02	1.2501E 01	1.2502E 01	1.8355E-03
38	-6.5372E-02	1.2310E-02	2.1773E-02	1.2409E 01	1.2410E 01	1.8462E-03

Sample Problem Output

39	-6.5130E-02	1.2242E-02	2.1804E-02	1.2316E 01	1.2318E 01	1.8554E-03
40	-6.4887E-02	1.2174E-02	2.1834E-02	1.2224E 01	1.2225E 01	1.8661E-03
41	-6.4644E-02	1.2106E-02	2.1965E-02	1.2132E 01	1.2133E 01	1.8751E-03
42	-6.4400E-02	1.2037E-02	2.1896E-02	1.2040E 01	1.2041E 01	1.8838E-03
43	-6.4156E-02	1.1969E-02	2.1927E-02	1.1947E 01	1.1948E 01	1.8923E-03
44	-6.3911E-02	1.1901E-02	2.1958E-02	1.1855E 01	1.1856E 01	1.9004E-03
45	-6.3665E-02	1.1832E-02	2.1989E-02	1.1763E 01	1.1764E 01	1.9081E-03
46	-6.3419E-02	1.1764E-02	2.2021E-02	1.1670E 01	1.1671E 01	1.9157E-03
47	-6.3172E-02	1.1695E-02	2.2052E-02	1.1578E 01	1.1579E 01	1.9229E-03
48	-6.2924E-02	1.1626E-02	2.2084E-02	1.1486E 01	1.1486E 01	1.9299E-03
49	-6.2676E-02	1.1557E-02	2.2116E-02	1.1393E 01	1.1394E 01	1.9366E-03
50	-6.2428E-02	1.1489E-02	2.2149E-02	1.1301E 01	1.1302E 01	1.9431E-03
51	-6.2178E-02	1.1420E-02	2.2181E-02	1.1208E 01	1.1209E 01	1.9493E-03
52	-6.1928E-02	1.1351E-02	2.2214E-02	1.1116E 01	1.1117E 01	1.9551E-03
53	-6.1678E-02	1.1282E-02	2.2246E-02	1.1023E 01	1.1023E 01	1.9608E-03
54	-6.1427E-02	1.1213E-02	2.2279E-02	1.0931E 01	1.0932E 01	1.9663E-03
55	-6.1175E-02	1.1144E-02	2.2312E-02	1.0839E 01	1.0840E 01	1.9715E-03
56	-6.0922E-02	1.1075E-02	2.2346E-02	1.0746E 01	1.0747E 01	1.9765E-03
57	-6.0669E-02	1.1006E-02	2.2379E-02	1.0654E 01	1.0655E 01	1.9814E-03
58	-6.0416E-02	1.0937E-02	2.2413E-02	1.0562E 01	1.0563E 01	1.9860E-03
59	-6.0161E-02	1.0868E-02	2.2447E-02	1.0469E 01	1.0470E 01	1.9904E-03
60	-5.9906E-02	1.0799E-02	2.2481E-02	1.0377E 01	1.0378E 01	1.9946E-03
61	-5.9651E-02	1.0730E-02	2.2515E-02	1.0284E 01	1.0286E 01	1.9986E-03
62	-5.9395E-02	1.0661E-02	2.2549E-02	1.0192E 01	1.0193E 01	2.0024E-03
63	-5.9138E-02	1.0592E-02	2.2584E-02	1.0101E 01	1.0101E 01	2.0060E-03
64	-5.8881E-02	1.0523E-02	2.2619E-02	1.0007E 01	1.0009E 01	2.0094E-03
65	-5.8623E-02	1.0454E-02	2.2654E-02	9.9150E 00	9.9162E 00	2.0126E-03
66	-5.8364E-02	1.0385E-02	2.2689E-02	9.8226E 00	9.8238E 00	2.0159E-03
67	-5.8105E-02	1.0316E-02	2.2724E-02	9.7303E 00	9.7314E 00	2.0191E-03
68	-5.7845E-02	1.0247E-02	2.2759E-02	9.6379E 00	9.6390E 00	2.0221E-03
69	-5.7584E-02	1.0178E-02	2.2795E-02	9.5455E 00	9.5467E 00	2.0250E-03
70	-5.7323E-02	1.0109E-02	2.2831E-02	9.4531E 00	9.4543E 00	2.0280E-03
71	-5.7062E-02	1.0040E-02	2.2867E-02	9.3607E 00	9.3619E 00	2.0308E-03
72	-5.6799E-02	9.9715E-03	2.2903E-02	9.2683E 00	9.2696E 00	2.0333E-03
73	-5.6536E-02	9.9028E-03	2.2940E-02	9.1760E 00	9.1772E 00	2.0359E-03
74	-5.6273E-02	9.8342E-03	2.2976E-02	9.0835E 00	9.0848E 00	2.0380E-03
75	-5.6009E-02	9.7656E-03	2.3013E-02	8.9911E 00	8.9924E 00	2.0396E-03
76	-5.5744E-02	9.6971E-03	2.3050E-02	8.8986E 00	8.9000E 00	2.0409E-03
77	-5.5478E-02	9.6287E-03	2.3087E-02	8.8061E 00	8.8076E 00	2.0416E-03
78	-5.5212E-02	9.5604E-03	2.3124E-02	8.7135E 00	8.7152E 00	2.0417E-03
79	-5.4946E-02	9.4921E-03	2.3162E-02	8.6209E 00	8.6227E 00	2.0408E-03
80	-5.4678E-02	9.4239E-03	2.3200E-02	8.5283E 00	8.5302E 00	2.0387E-03
81	-5.4410E-02	9.3558E-03	2.3238E-02	8.4356E 00	8.4378E 00	2.0353E-03

Sample Problem Output (Cont)

82	-5.4142E-02	9.2878E-03	2.3276E-02	8.3429E 00	8.3453E 00	2.7705E-03
83	-5.3873E-02	9.2199E-03	2.3314E-02	8.2503E 00	8.2529E 00	2.0243E-03
84	-5.3603E-02	9.1521E-03	2.3353E-02	8.1579E 00	8.1605E 00	2.0173E-03
85	-5.3333E-02	9.0844E-03	2.3392E-02	8.0656E 00	8.0681E 00	2.0095E-03
86	-5.3062E-02	9.0168E-03	2.3431E-02	7.9736E 00	7.9759E 00	2.0019E-03
87	-5.2790E-02	8.9493E-03	2.3471E-02	7.8821E 00	7.8838E 00	1.9956E-03
88	-5.2518E-02	8.8820E-03	2.3510E-02	7.7911E 00	7.7918E 00	1.9923E-03
89	-5.2245E-02	8.8147E-03	2.3550E-02	7.7008E 00	7.7001E 00	1.9944E-03
90	-5.1971E-02	8.7476E-03	2.3590E-02	7.6113E 00	7.6086E 00	2.0049E-03
91	-5.1697E-02	8.6806E-03	2.3630E-02	7.5228E 00	7.5174E 00	2.0270E-03
92	-5.1423E-02	8.6137E-03	2.3670E-02	7.4351E 00	7.4265E 00	2.0607E-03
93	-5.1147E-02	8.5470E-03	2.3709E-02	7.3484E 00	7.3358E 00	2.1219E-03
94	-5.0871E-02	8.4804E-03	2.3749E-02	7.2622E 00	7.2454E 00	2.2026E-03
95	-5.0595E-02	8.4140E-03	2.3787E-02	7.1762E 00	7.1550E 00	2.3097E-03
96	-5.0317E-02	8.3477E-03	2.3825E-02	7.0897E 00	7.0645E 00	2.4445E-03
97	-5.0039E-02	8.2815E-03	2.3862E-02	7.0015E 00	6.9735E 00	2.6054E-03
98	-4.9761E-02	8.2155E-03	2.3898E-02	6.9102E 00	6.8816E 00	2.7871E-03
99	-4.9482E-02	8.1496E-03	2.3932E-02	6.8140E 00	6.7882E 00	2.9782E-03
100	-4.9202E-02	8.0840E-03	2.3966E-02	6.7105E 00	6.6926E 00	3.1598E-03
101	-4.8921E-02	8.0184E-03	2.3999E-02	6.5971E 00	6.5940E 00	3.3042E-03
102	-4.8640E-02	7.9531E-03	2.4032E-02	6.4708E 00	6.4914E 00	3.4725E-03
103	-4.8358E-02	7.8880E-03	2.4066E-02	6.3288E 00	6.3840E 00	3.6313E-03
104	-4.8076E-02	7.8230E-03	2.4102E-02	6.1683E 00	6.2708E 00	3.80649E-03
105	-4.7793E-02	7.7582E-03	2.4143E-02	5.9876E 00	6.1514E 00	2.5511E-03
106	-4.7509E-02	7.6936E-03	2.4191E-02	5.7864E 00	5.0255E 00	1.6685E-03
107	-4.7225E-02	7.6292E-03	2.4250E-02	5.5666E 00	5.8938E 00	3.8989E-04
108	-4.6940E-02	7.5651E-03	2.4323E-02	5.3338E 00	5.7577E 00	-1.4265E-03
109	-4.6654E-02	7.5011E-03	2.4415E-02	5.0977E 00	5.6203E 00	-3.8253E-03
110	-4.6369E-02	7.4373E-03	2.4530E-02	4.8742E 00	5.4862E 00	-6.8361E-03
111	-4.6083E-02	7.3737E-03	2.4671E-02	4.6862E 00	5.3625E 00	-1.0431E-02
112	-4.5798E-02	7.3103E-03	2.4843E-02	4.5645E 00	5.2586E 00	-1.4498E-02
113	-4.5512E-02	7.2470E-03	2.5045E-02	4.5495E 00	5.1866E 00	-1.8809E-02
114	-4.5227E-02	7.1839E-03	2.5275E-02	4.6897E 00	5.1618E 00	-2.2980E-02
115	-4.4942E-02	7.1208E-03	2.5527E-02	5.0423E 00	5.2016E 00	-2.6443E-02
116	-4.4657E-02	7.0578E-03	2.5786E-02	5.6698E 00	5.3256E 00	-2.8401E-02
117	-4.4373E-02	6.9947E-03	2.6032E-02	6.6360E 00	5.5537E 00	-2.7810E-02
118	-4.4089E-02	6.9316E-03	2.6231E-02	7.9994E 00	5.9045E 00	-2.3361E-02
119	-4.3805E-02	6.8684E-03	2.6339E-02	9.8031E 00	6.3920E 00	-1.3495E-02
120	-4.3520E-02	6.8051E-03	2.6300E-02	1.2062E 01	7.0219E 00	3.5494E-03
121	-4.3234E-02	6.7416E-03	2.6043E-02	1.4745E 01	7.7863E 00	2.7146E-02

Sarapic Problem Output (Cont)

I	Q1PH1J	Q1IHE1A	NIPHL	N1IHE1A	N1PH1J	N1IHE1A
1	-3.1807E-01	-8.9213E-02	-3.4269E-01	9.8961E-01	-1.6766E-01	-1.6766E-01
2	-2.6578E-01	-5.3437E-02	-3.5522E-01	1.5159E-02	-1.6885E-01	-1.6885E-01
3	-2.0598E-01	-2.2495E-02	-3.6262E-01	1.5769E-02	-1.7061E-01	-1.7061E-01
4	-1.4872E-01	2.6905E-04	-3.6585E-01	1.3622E-02	-1.7323E-01	-1.7323E-01
5	-9.9711E-02	1.3259E-02	-3.6669E-01	1.0152E-02	-1.7677E-01	-1.7677E-01
6	-6.1010E-02	1.9244E-02	-3.6609E-01	6.3505E-01	-1.8111E-01	-1.8111E-01
7	-3.2611E-02	2.0592E-02	-3.6497E-01	2.7831E-01	-1.8609E-01	-1.8609E-01
8	-1.3321E-02	1.9171E-02	-3.6388E-01	-2.3687E-00	-1.9155E-01	-1.9155E-01
9	-1.4156E-01	1.6348E-02	-3.6306E-01	-2.5982E-01	-1.9731E-01	-1.9731E-01
10	4.9312E-01	1.3054E-02	-3.6256E-01	-4.3124E-01	-2.0322E-01	-2.0322E-01
11	7.3900E-01	9.8683E-03	-3.6241E-01	-5.4592E-01	-2.0919E-01	-2.0919E-01
12	7.3521E-01	7.1043E-03	-3.6272E-01	-6.1508E-01	-2.1512E-01	-2.1512E-01
13	5.8915E-01	4.8892E-03	-3.6338E-01	-6.4992E-01	-2.2095E-01	-2.2095E-01
14	3.7806E-01	3.2338E-03	-3.6424E-01	-6.6086E-01	-2.2666E-01	-2.2666E-01
15	1.5321E-01	2.0821E-03	-3.6527E-01	-6.5651E-01	-2.3224E-01	-2.3224E-01
16	-5.4518E-02	1.3439E-03	-3.6638E-01	-6.4349E-01	-2.3768E-01	-2.3768E-01
17	-2.2939E-01	9.2207E-04	-3.6755E-01	-6.2659E-01	-2.4297E-01	-2.4297E-01
18	-3.6610E-01	7.2629E-04	-3.6869E-01	-6.0893E-01	-2.4811E-01	-2.4811E-01
19	-4.6576E-01	6.7922E-04	-3.6982E-01	-5.9245E-01	-2.5313E-01	-2.5313E-01
20	-5.3315E-01	7.2200E-04	-3.7100E-01	-5.7811E-01	-2.5802E-01	-2.5802E-01
21	-5.7459E-01	8.0853E-04	-3.7208E-01	-5.6619E-01	-2.6279E-01	-2.6279E-01
22	-5.9649E-01	9.0920E-04	-3.7304E-01	-5.5660E-01	-2.6745E-01	-2.6745E-01
23	-6.0468E-01	1.0059E-03	-3.7406E-01	-5.4908E-01	-2.7201E-01	-2.7201E-01
24	-6.0407E-01	1.0893E-03	-3.7505E-01	-5.4320E-01	-2.7647E-01	-2.7647E-01
25	-5.9842E-01	1.1535E-03	-3.7597E-01	-5.3852E-01	-2.8082E-01	-2.8082E-01
26	-5.9043E-01	1.1981E-03	-3.7697E-01	-5.3472E-01	-2.8508E-01	-2.8508E-01
27	-5.8197E-01	1.2252E-03	-3.7789E-01	-5.3143E-01	-2.8925E-01	-2.8925E-01
28	-5.7409E-01	1.2373E-03	-3.7870E-01	-5.2839E-01	-2.9332E-01	-2.9332E-01
29	-5.6737E-01	1.2382E-03	-3.7951E-01	-5.2547E-01	-2.9729E-01	-2.9729E-01
30	-5.6205E-01	1.2313E-03	-3.8031E-01	-5.2253E-01	-3.0118E-01	-3.0118E-01
31	-5.5811E-01	1.2188E-03	-3.8110E-01	-5.1951E-01	-3.0497E-01	-3.0497E-01
32	-5.5538E-01	1.2029E-03	-3.8187E-01	-5.1636E-01	-3.0868E-01	-3.0868E-01
33	-5.5365E-01	1.1859E-03	-3.8272E-01	-5.1310E-01	-3.1229E-01	-3.1229E-01
34	-5.5270E-01	1.1682E-03	-3.8352E-01	-5.0970E-01	-3.1584E-01	-3.1584E-01
35	-5.5230E-01	1.1501E-03	-3.8419E-01	-5.0613E-01	-3.1924E-01	-3.1924E-01
36	-5.5228E-01	1.1324E-03	-3.8489E-01	-5.0245E-01	-3.2259E-01	-3.2259E-01
37	-5.5247E-01	1.1155E-03	-3.8559E-01	-4.9869E-01	-3.2585E-01	-3.2585E-01
38	-5.5276E-01	1.1001E-03	-3.8626E-01	-4.9484E-01	-3.2904E-01	-3.2904E-01
39	-5.5312E-01	1.0852E-03	-3.8688E-01	-4.9091E-01	-3.3213E-01	-3.3213E-01
40	-5.5347E-01	1.0700E-03	-3.8742E-01	-4.8689E-01	-3.3513E-01	-3.3513E-01
41	-5.5374E-01	1.0558E-03	-3.8798E-01	-4.8282E-01	-3.3804E-01	-3.3804E-01

Sample Problem Output (Cont)

42	-5.5394E-01	1.0927E-03	-3.2884E-01	-4.7871E-01	-3.4799E-01
43	-5.5410E-01	1.0293E-03	-3.6904E-01	-4.7456E-01	-3.4365E-01
44	-5.5428E-01	1.0759E-03	-3.8958E-01	-4.7036E-01	-3.4633E-01
45	-5.5428E-01	1.1033E-03	-3.9007E-01	-4.6611E-01	-3.4893E-01
46	-5.5433E-01	9.9074E-04	-3.9062E-01	-4.6184E-01	-3.5145E-01
47	-5.5436E-01	9.7799E-04	-3.9106E-01	-4.5749E-01	-3.5388E-01
48	-5.5440E-01	9.6517E-04	-3.9142E-01	-4.5308E-01	-3.5626E-01
49	-5.5437E-01	9.5269E-04	-3.9181E-01	-4.4863E-01	-3.5452E-01
50	-5.5432E-01	9.4037E-04	-3.9220E-01	-4.4415E-01	-3.6072E-01
51	-5.5430E-01	9.2737E-04	-3.9259E-01	-4.3962E-01	-3.6285E-01
52	-5.5428E-01	9.1511E-04	-3.9299E-01	-4.3506E-01	-3.6491E-01
53	-5.5426E-01	9.0310E-04	-3.9333E-01	-4.3043E-01	-3.6688E-01
54	-5.5426E-01	8.9061E-04	-3.9365E-01	-4.2575E-01	-3.6878E-01
55	-5.5424E-01	8.7878E-04	-3.9394E-01	-4.2102E-01	-3.7061E-01
56	-5.5422E-01	8.6703E-04	-3.9423E-01	-4.1625E-01	-3.7236E-01
57	-5.5421E-01	8.5504E-04	-3.9453E-01	-4.1145E-01	-3.7404E-01
58	-5.5424E-01	8.4304E-04	-3.9475E-01	-4.0657E-01	-3.7566E-01
59	-5.5427E-01	8.3130E-04	-3.9493E-01	-4.0164E-01	-3.7720E-01
60	-5.5428E-01	8.1978E-04	-3.9512E-01	-3.9668E-01	-3.7866E-01
61	-5.5429E-01	8.0814E-04	-3.9526E-01	-3.9166E-01	-3.8006E-01
62	-5.5428E-01	7.9664E-04	-3.9535E-01	-3.8658E-01	-3.8139E-01
63	-5.5426E-01	7.8514E-04	-3.9547E-01	-3.8147E-01	-3.8264E-01
64	-5.5425E-01	7.7365E-04	-3.9556E-01	-3.7631E-01	-3.8383E-01
65	-5.5424E-01	7.6309E-04	-3.9563E-01	-3.7113E-01	-3.8496E-01
66	-5.5425E-01	7.5284E-04	-3.9567E-01	-3.6584E-01	-3.8601E-01
67	-5.5427E-01	7.4169E-04	-3.9568E-01	-3.6053E-01	-3.8699E-01
68	-5.5428E-01	7.3084E-04	-3.9567E-01	-3.5517E-01	-3.8791E-01
69	-5.5430E-01	7.2115E-04	-3.9563E-01	-3.4976E-01	-3.8876E-01
70	-5.5432E-01	7.1085E-04	-3.9565E-01	-3.4432E-01	-3.8954E-01
71	-5.5435E-01	6.9959E-04	-3.9563E-01	-3.3881E-01	-3.9026E-01
72	-5.5440E-01	6.8895E-04	-3.9559E-01	-3.3326E-01	-3.9092E-01
73	-5.5447E-01	6.7777E-04	-3.9557E-01	-3.2769E-01	-3.9151E-01
74	-5.5460E-01	6.6492E-04	-3.9551E-01	-3.2206E-01	-3.9204E-01
75	-5.5480E-01	6.5179E-04	-3.9546E-01	-3.1640E-01	-3.9250E-01
76	-5.5504E-01	6.3825E-04	-3.9531E-01	-3.1066E-01	-3.9291E-01
77	-5.5531E-01	6.2339E-04	-3.9513E-01	-3.0486E-01	-3.9324E-01
78	-5.5558E-01	6.0675E-04	-3.9495E-01	-2.9901E-01	-3.9351E-01
79	-5.5583E-01	5.8809E-04	-3.9475E-01	-2.9309E-01	-3.9371E-01
80	-5.5599E-01	5.6807E-04	-3.9450E-01	-2.8708E-01	-3.9386E-01
81	-5.5601E-01	5.4677E-04	-3.9424E-01	-2.8099E-01	-3.9395E-01
82	-5.5580E-01	5.2531E-04	-3.9396E-01	-2.7480E-01	-3.9398E-01
83	-5.5525E-01	5.0556E-04	-3.9366E-01	-2.6852E-01	-3.9395E-01
84	-5.5427E-01	4.8851E-04	-3.9339E-01	-2.6213E-01	-3.9385E-01

Sample Problem Output (Cont)

85	-5.5276E-01	4.7621E-04	-3.9307E 01	-2.5562E 01	-3.9370E 01
86	-5.5058E-01	4.7274E-04	-3.9270E 01	-2.4899E 01	-3.9349E 01
87	-5.4761E-01	4.8179E-04	-3.9233E 01	-2.4228E 01	-3.9322E 01
88	-5.4382E-01	5.0838E-04	-3.9199E 01	-2.3551E 01	-3.9290E 01
89	-5.3927E-01	5.5852E-04	-3.9157E 01	-2.2871E 01	-3.9252E 01
90	-5.3407E-01	6.3607E-04	-3.9109E 01	-2.2195E 01	-3.9208E 01
91	-5.2848E-01	7.4541E-04	-3.9062E 01	-2.1536E 01	-3.9159E 01
92	-5.2304E-01	8.9054E-04	-3.9012E 01	-2.0905E 01	-3.9104E 01
93	-5.1854E-01	1.0712E-03	-3.8962E 01	-2.0320E 01	-3.9043E 01
94	-5.1611E-01	1.2831E-03	-3.8912E 01	-1.9798E 01	-3.8977E 01
95	-5.1722E-01	1.5161E-03	-3.8865E 01	-1.9362E 01	-3.8904E 01
96	-5.2373E-01	1.7505E-03	-3.8816E 01	-1.9031E 01	-3.8824E 01
97	-5.3781E-01	1.9572E-03	-3.8761E 01	-1.8822E 01	-3.8737E 01
98	-5.6191E-01	2.0944E-03	-3.8710E 01	-1.8750E 01	-3.8641E 01
99	-5.9861E-01	2.1036E-03	-3.8660E 01	-1.8819E 01	-3.8535E 01
100	-6.5033E-01	1.9119E-03	-3.8607E 01	-1.9009E 01	-3.8420E 01
101	-7.1895E-01	1.4318E-03	-3.8559E 01	-1.9286E 01	-3.8295E 01
102	-8.0532E-01	5.6109E-04	-3.8521E 01	-1.9580E 01	-3.8158E 01
103	-9.0863E-01	-8.0947E-04	-3.8493E 01	-1.9777E 01	-3.8009E 01
104	-1.0255E 00	-2.7879E-03	-3.8465E 01	-1.9708E 01	-3.7849E 01
105	-1.1490E 00	-5.4685E-03	-3.8437E 01	-1.9151E 01	-3.7678E 01
106	-1.2676E 00	-8.9115E-03	-3.8415E 01	-1.7819E 01	-3.7501E 01
107	-1.3642E 00	-1.3117E-02	-3.8395E 01	-1.5362E 01	-3.7319E 01
108	-1.4149E 00	-1.7995E-02	-3.8369E 01	-1.1368E 01	-3.7141E 01
109	-1.3886E 00	-2.3327E-02	-3.8326E 01	-5.3916E 00	-3.6973E 01
110	-1.2462E 00	-2.8721E-02	-3.8257E 01	3.0187E 00	-3.6827E 01
111	-9.4173E-01	-3.3568E-02	-3.8144E 01	1.4269E 01	-3.6717E 01
112	-4.2329E-01	-3.6996E-02	-3.7971E 01	2.8643E 01	-3.6659E 01
113	3.6325E-01	-3.7832E-02	-3.7723E 01	4.6205E 01	-3.6670E 01
114	1.4695E 00	-3.4579E-02	-3.7380E 01	6.6676E 01	-3.6771E 01
115	2.5371E 00	-2.5420E-02	-3.6917E 01	8.9281E 01	-3.6979E 01
116	4.7876E 00	-8.2547E-03	-3.6314E 01	1.1257E 02	-3.7311E 01
117	7.0092E 00	1.9201E-02	-3.5554E 01	1.3424E 02	-3.7773E 01
118	9.5403E 00	5.9258E-02	-3.4631E 01	1.5093E 02	-3.8361E 01
119	1.2251E 01	1.1400E-01	-3.3564E 01	1.5805E 02	-3.9056E 01
120	1.4920E 01	1.7740E-01	-3.2389E 01	1.4968E 02	-3.9812E 01
121	1.7216E 01	2.4434E-01	-3.1162E 01	1.1854E 02	-4.0552E 01

Sample Problem Output (Cont)

I	SIG(PHI)	SIG(THETA)	SG1PHI,THETA	SG2(PHI)	SG2(THETA)	SG2(PHI,THETA)
1	-1.844E 04	-1.1049E 04	-1.6896E 02	1.7755E 04	1.3010E 04	-1.6636E 02
2	-1.5475E 04	-9.6127E 03	-1.6452E 02	1.4764E 04	1.2644E 04	-1.7317E 02
3	1.3106E 04	-8.8200E 03	-1.6369E 02	1.2381E 04	1.1974E 04	-1.7752E 02
4	-1.1345E 04	-8.4774E 03	-1.6574E 02	1.0613E 04	1.1202E 04	-1.8072E 02
5	-1.0125E 04	-8.4232E 03	-1.6990E 02	9.3919E 03	1.0455E 04	-1.8363E 02
6	-9.3479E 03	-8.5327E 03	-1.7548E 02	8.6157E 03	9.8028E 03	-1.8674E 02
7	-8.9052E 03	-8.7162E 03	-1.8190E 02	8.1752E 03	9.2728E 03	-1.9028E 02
8	-8.6977E 03	-8.9144E 03	-1.8875E 02	7.9700E 03	8.8670E 03	-1.9435E 02
9	-8.6421E 03	-9.0919E 03	-1.9571E 02	7.9159E 03	8.5722E 03	-1.9890E 02
10	-8.6733E 03	-9.2309E 03	-2.0260E 02	7.9481E 03	8.3684E 03	-2.0385E 02
11	-8.7446E 03	-9.3256E 03	-2.0928E 02	8.0198E 03	8.2336E 03	-2.0910E 02
12	-8.8249E 03	-9.3778E 03	-2.1571E 02	8.0995E 03	8.1476E 03	-2.1452E 02
13	-8.8954E 03	-9.3933E 03	-2.2187E 02	8.1686E 03	8.0934E 03	-2.2003E 02
14	-8.9462E 03	-9.3794E 03	-2.2777E 02	8.2177E 03	8.0576E 03	-2.2556E 02
15	-8.9741E 03	-9.3436E 03	-2.3343E 02	8.2436E 03	8.0306E 03	-2.3105E 02
16	-8.9797E 03	-9.2928E 03	-2.3889E 02	8.2469E 03	8.0059E 03	-2.3646E 02
17	-8.9658E 03	-9.2325E 03	-2.4417E 02	8.2307E 03	7.9793E 03	-2.4177E 02
18	-8.9362E 03	-9.1688E 03	-2.4928E 02	8.1988E 03	7.9490E 03	-2.4695E 02
19	-8.8948E 03	-9.0989E 03	-2.5426E 02	8.1551E 03	7.9140E 03	-2.5201E 02
20	-8.8452E 03	-9.0306E 03	-2.5911E 02	8.1032E 03	7.8744E 03	-2.5693E 02
21	-8.7902E 03	-8.9632E 03	-2.6385E 02	8.0461E 03	7.8308E 03	-2.6173E 02
22	-8.7321E 03	-8.8972E 03	-2.6848E 02	7.9860E 03	7.7840E 03	-2.6642E 02
23	-8.6727E 03	-8.8329E 03	-2.7303E 02	7.9246E 03	7.7347E 03	-2.7100E 02
24	-8.6131E 03	-8.7701E 03	-2.7748E 02	7.8630E 03	7.6837E 03	-2.7546E 02
25	-8.5537E 03	-8.7086E 03	-2.8183E 02	7.8018E 03	7.6316E 03	-2.7982E 02
26	-8.4952E 03	-8.6482E 03	-2.8609E 02	7.7413E 03	7.5788E 03	-2.8407E 02
27	-8.4375E 03	-8.5885E 03	-2.9026E 02	7.6817E 03	7.5257E 03	-2.8823E 02
28	-8.3806E 03	-8.5294E 03	-2.9434E 02	7.6232E 03	7.4726E 03	-2.9229E 02
29	-8.3243E 03	-8.4706E 03	-2.9833E 02	7.5653E 03	7.4196E 03	-2.9626E 02
30	-8.2687E 03	-8.4119E 03	-3.0222E 02	7.5081E 03	7.3668E 03	-3.0013E 02
31	-8.2135E 03	-8.3533E 03	-3.0603E 02	7.4513E 03	7.3143E 03	-3.0392E 02
32	-8.1586E 03	-8.2947E 03	-3.0974E 02	7.3949E 03	7.2619E 03	-3.0761E 02
33	-8.1041E 03	-8.2360E 03	-3.1336E 02	7.3386E 03	7.2098E 03	-3.1122E 02
34	-8.0496E 03	-8.1772E 03	-3.1689E 02	7.2825E 03	7.1578E 03	-3.1473E 02
35	-7.9950E 03	-8.1182E 03	-3.2031E 02	7.2266E 03	7.1060E 03	-3.1815E 02
36	-7.9405E 03	-8.0592E 03	-3.2368E 02	7.1707E 03	7.0543E 03	-3.2149E 02
37	-7.8860E 03	-8.0001E 03	-3.2696E 02	7.1148E 03	7.0027E 03	-3.2475E 02
38	-7.8314E 03	-7.9408E 03	-3.3014E 02	7.0589E 03	6.9512E 03	-3.2793E 02
39	-7.7767E 03	-7.8815E 03	-3.3324E 02	7.0029E 03	6.8997E 03	-3.3101E 02
40	-7.7219E 03	-7.8221E 03	-3.3625E 02	6.9471E 03	6.8483E 03	-3.3401E 02
41	-7.6671E 03	-7.7627E 03	-3.3918E 02	6.8912E 03	6.7970E 03	-3.3693E 02

Sample Problem Output (Cont)



42	-7.6122E 03	-7.7031E 03	-3.4203E 02	6.8353E 03	6.7457E 03	-3.3977E 02
43	-7.5574E 03	-7.6436E 03	-3.4479E 02	6.7793E 03	6.6944E 03	-3.4252E 02
44	-7.5025E 03	-7.5839E 03	-3.4747E 02	6.7234E 03	6.6432E 03	-3.4519E 02
45	-7.4476E 03	-7.5243E 03	-3.5007E 02	6.6674E 03	6.5920E 03	-3.4778E 02
46	-7.3927E 03	-7.4646E 03	-3.5259E 02	6.6115E 03	6.5409E 03	-3.5030E 02
47	-7.3377E 03	-7.4048E 03	-3.5504E 02	6.5556E 03	6.4898E 03	-3.5273E 02
48	-7.2826E 03	-7.3450E 03	-3.5740E 02	6.4998E 03	6.4388E 03	-3.5538E 02
49	-7.2276E 03	-7.2851E 03	-3.5968E 02	6.4440E 03	6.3878E 03	-3.5736E 02
50	-7.1726E 03	-7.2252E 03	-3.6189E 02	6.3881E 03	6.3369E 03	-3.5956E 02
51	-7.1175E 03	-7.1652E 03	-3.6402E 02	6.3323E 03	6.2860E 03	-3.6168E 02
52	-7.0625E 03	-7.1052E 03	-3.6608E 02	6.2765E 03	6.2351E 03	-3.6374E 02
53	-7.0074E 03	-7.0452E 03	-3.6806E 02	6.2207E 03	6.1843E 03	-3.6571E 02
54	-6.9523E 03	-6.9851E 03	-3.6996E 02	6.1650E 03	6.1336E 03	-3.6760E 02
55	-6.8972E 03	-6.9249E 03	-3.7179E 02	6.1093E 03	6.0829E 03	-3.6942E 02
56	-6.8420E 03	-6.8648E 03	-3.7355E 02	6.0536E 03	6.0322E 03	-3.7117E 02
57	-6.7869E 03	-6.8045E 03	-3.7523E 02	5.9979E 03	5.9816E 03	-3.7285E 02
58	-6.7317E 03	-6.7442E 03	-3.7685E 02	5.9422E 03	5.9311E 03	-3.7446E 02
59	-6.6765E 03	-6.6839E 03	-3.7839E 02	5.8866E 03	5.8806E 03	-3.7600E 02
60	-6.6212E 03	-6.6235E 03	-3.7986E 02	5.8310E 03	5.8301E 03	-3.7746E 02
61	-6.5660E 03	-6.5630E 03	-3.8125E 02	5.7754E 03	5.7797E 03	-3.7886E 02
62	-6.5106E 03	-6.5025E 03	-3.8259E 02	5.7192E 03	5.7294E 03	-3.8018E 02
63	-6.4553E 03	-6.4420E 03	-3.8385E 02	5.6644E 03	5.6791E 03	-3.8144E 02
64	-6.4000E 03	-6.3814E 03	-3.8504E 02	5.6089E 03	5.6288E 03	-3.8263E 02
65	-6.3446E 03	-6.3208E 03	-3.8617E 02	5.5534E 03	5.5786E 03	-3.8375E 02
66	-6.2893E 03	-6.2601E 03	-3.8722E 02	5.4979E 03	5.5284E 03	-3.8480E 02
67	-6.2338E 03	-6.1944E 03	-3.8821E 02	5.4425E 03	5.4783E 03	-3.8578E 02
68	-6.1784E 03	-6.1386E 03	-3.8913E 02	5.3871E 03	5.4283E 03	-3.8670E 02
69	-6.1229E 03	-6.0778E 03	-3.8998E 02	5.3317E 03	5.3782E 03	-3.8755E 02
70	-6.0675E 03	-6.0169E 03	-3.9076E 02	5.2762E 03	5.3283E 03	-3.8833E 02
71	-6.0121E 03	-5.9560E 03	-3.9148E 02	5.2208E 03	5.2783E 03	-3.8905E 02
72	-5.9566E 03	-5.8950E 03	-3.9214E 02	5.1654E 03	5.2285E 03	-3.8970E 02
73	-5.9011E 03	-5.8340E 03	-3.9273E 02	5.1100E 03	5.1786E 03	-3.9029E 02
74	-5.8456E 03	-5.7729E 03	-3.9326E 02	5.0546E 03	5.1288E 03	-3.9081E 02
75	-5.7901E 03	-5.7118E 03	-3.9373E 02	4.9992E 03	5.0790E 03	-3.9128E 02
76	-5.7345E 03	-5.6507E 03	-3.9413E 02	4.9439E 03	5.0293E 03	-3.9168E 02
77	-5.6788E 03	-5.5894E 03	-3.9446E 02	4.8885E 03	4.9797E 03	-3.9201E 02
78	-5.6231E 03	-5.5281E 03	-3.9473E 02	4.8332E 03	4.9301E 03	-3.9228E 02
79	-5.5673E 03	-5.4667E 03	-3.9494E 02	4.7778E 03	4.8805E 03	-3.9249E 02
80	-5.5115E 03	-5.4052E 03	-3.9508E 02	4.7225E 03	4.8311E 03	-3.9263E 02
81	-5.4556E 03	-5.3437E 03	-3.9517E 02	4.6671E 03	4.7817E 03	-3.9272E 02
82	-5.3997E 03	-5.2820E 03	-3.9520E 02	4.6118E 03	4.7324E 03	-3.9276E 02
83	-5.3439E 03	-5.2202E 03	-3.9516E 02	4.5565E 03	4.6832E 03	-3.9273E 02
84	-5.2881E 03	-5.1584E 03	-3.9506E 02	4.5013E 03	4.6342E 03	-3.9264E 02

Sample Problem Output (Cont)

85	-5.2324E 03	-5.0965E 03	-3.9491E 02	4.4463E 03	4.5853E 03	-3.9250E 02
86	-5.1769E 03	-5.0345E 03	-3.9469E 02	4.3915E 03	4.5365E 03	-3.9229E 02
87	-5.1216E 03	-4.9725E 03	-3.9442E 02	4.3369E 03	4.4880E 03	-3.9203E 02
88	-5.0667E 03	-4.9106E 03	-3.9410E 02	4.2827E 03	4.4396E 03	-3.9171E 02
89	-5.0121E 03	-4.8487E 03	-3.9372E 02	4.2289E 03	4.3913E 03	-3.9133E 02
90	-4.9579E 03	-4.7871E 03	-3.9329E 02	4.1757E 03	4.3432E 03	-3.9088E 02
91	-4.9043E 03	-4.7258E 03	-3.9281E 02	4.1231E 03	4.2951E 03	-3.9038E 02
92	-4.8512E 03	-4.6649E 03	-3.9228E 02	4.0710E 03	4.2468E 03	-3.8980E 02
93	-4.7986E 03	-4.6047E 03	-3.9171E 02	4.0194E 03	4.1983E 03	-3.8916E 02
94	-4.7465E 03	-4.5452E 03	-3.9109E 02	3.9682E 03	4.1492E 03	-3.8845E 02
95	-4.6944E 03	-4.4865E 03	-3.9043E 02	3.9171E 03	4.0994E 03	-3.8765E 02
96	-4.6420E 03	-4.4290E 03	-3.8970E 02	3.8656E 03	4.0484E 03	-3.8677E 02
97	-4.5885E 03	-4.3723E 03	-3.8893E 02	3.8133E 03	3.9959E 03	-3.8580E 02
98	-4.5332E 03	-4.3155E 03	-3.8808E 02	3.7590E 03	3.9414E 03	-3.8474E 02
99	-4.4750E 03	-4.2611E 03	-3.8714E 02	3.7018E 03	3.8847E 03	-3.8357E 02
100	-4.4124E 03	-4.2056E 03	-3.8610E 02	3.6402E 03	3.8255E 03	-3.8231E 02
101	-4.3438E 03	-4.1492E 03	-3.8493E 02	3.5727E 03	3.7635E 03	-3.8096E 02
102	-4.2677E 03	-4.0906E 03	-3.8360E 02	3.4973E 03	3.6990E 03	-3.7955E 02
103	-4.1822E 03	-4.0291E 03	-3.8208E 02	3.4123E 03	3.6226E 03	-3.7810E 02
104	-4.0856E 03	-3.9596E 03	-3.8033E 02	3.3163E 03	3.5654E 03	-3.7665E 02
105	-3.9769E 03	-3.8824E 03	-3.7831E 02	3.2082E 03	3.4993E 03	-3.7525E 02
106	-3.8560E 03	-3.7935E 03	-3.7602E 02	3.0877E 03	3.4371E 03	-3.7399E 02
107	-3.7239E 03	-3.6899E 03	-3.7343E 02	2.9560E 03	3.3827E 03	-3.7296E 02
108	-3.5840E 03	-3.5683E 03	-3.7055E 02	2.8166E 03	3.3409E 03	-3.7226E 02
109	-3.4419E 03	-3.4261E 03	-3.6743E 02	2.6754E 03	3.3182E 03	-3.7203E 02
110	-3.3071E 03	-3.2616E 03	-3.6417E 02	2.5420E 03	3.3219E 03	-3.7238E 02
111	-3.1932E 03	-3.0748E 03	-3.6091E 02	2.4303E 03	3.3602E 03	-3.7343E 02
112	-3.1185E 03	-2.8687E 03	-3.5788E 02	2.3591E 03	3.4416E 03	-3.7529E 02
113	-3.1069E 03	-2.6499E 03	-3.5541E 02	2.3525E 03	3.5740E 03	-3.7799E 02
114	-3.1876E 03	-2.4303E 03	-3.5392E 02	2.4400E 03	3.7638E 03	-3.8150E 02
115	-3.3945E 03	-2.2282E 03	-3.5393E 02	2.6562E 03	4.0138E 03	-3.8566E 02
116	-3.7650E 03	-2.0696E 03	-3.5607E 02	3.0387E 03	4.3211E 03	-3.9015E 02
117	-4.3371E 03	-1.9898E 03	-3.6104E 02	3.6261E 03	4.6747E 03	-3.9441E 02
118	-5.1459E 03	-2.0324E 03	-3.6960E 02	4.4533E 03	5.0520E 03	-3.9763E 02
119	-6.2175E 03	-2.2547E 03	-3.8247E 02	5.5462E 03	5.4157E 03	-3.9866E 02
120	-7.5610E 03	-2.7163E 03	-4.0026E 02	6.9133E 03	5.7100E 03	-3.9598E 02
121	-8.1589E 03	-3.4864E 03	-4.2332E 02	8.5357E 03	5.8572E 03	-3.8772E 02

Sample Problem Output (Cont)

REGION 3, DEFLECTIONS AND INTERNAL LOADS, THETA = 0.0000E-39 ENF = 1.0000E 30

I	U(I)	V(I)	W(I)	M(PHI)	M(THETA)	M(PHI, THETA)
1	-7.8309E-02	0.0000E-39	7.5251E-03	3.0793E 01	2.0235E 01	0.0000E-39
2	-7.8100E-02	0.0000E-39	7.9254E-03	2.5528E 01	1.8646E 01	-0.0000E-39
3	-7.7891E-02	0.0000E-39	8.0484E-03	2.1359E 01	1.7364E 01	-0.0000E-39
4	-7.7682E-02	0.0000E-39	7.9693E-03	1.8284E 01	1.6395E 01	-0.0000E-39
5	-7.7469E-02	0.0000E-39	7.8457E-03	1.6174E 01	1.5704E 01	-0.0000E-39
6	-7.7254E-02	0.0000E-39	7.6817E-03	1.4845E 01	1.5240E 01	-0.0000E-39
7	-7.7036E-02	0.0000E-39	7.5340E-03	1.4103E 01	1.4949E 01	-0.0000E-39
8	-7.6816E-02	0.0000E-39	7.4223E-03	1.3769E 01	1.4718E 01	-0.0000E-39
9	-7.6593E-02	0.0000E-39	7.3537E-03	1.3696E 01	1.4685E 01	-0.0000E-39
10	-7.6369E-02	0.0000E-39	7.3276E-03	1.3769E 01	1.4637E 01	-0.0000E-39
11	-7.6143E-02	0.0000E-39	7.3390E-03	1.3909E 01	1.4709E 01	0.0000E-39
12	-7.5916E-02	0.0000E-39	7.3807E-03	1.4060E 01	1.4586E 01	0.0000E-39
13	-7.5688E-02	0.0000E-39	7.4454E-03	1.4190E 01	1.4558E 01	0.0000E-39
14	-7.5460E-02	0.0000E-39	7.5263E-03	1.4284E 01	1.4520E 01	0.0000E-39
15	-7.5230E-02	0.0000E-39	7.6177E-03	1.4336E 01	1.4470E 01	0.0000E-39
16	-7.5000E-02	0.0000E-39	7.7152E-03	1.4348E 01	1.4408E 01	0.0000E-39
17	-7.4770E-02	0.0000E-39	7.8156E-03	1.4325E 01	1.4336E 01	0.0000E-39
18	-7.4538E-02	0.0000E-39	7.9168E-03	1.4275E 01	1.4257E 01	0.0000E-39
19	-7.4307E-02	0.0000E-39	8.0176E-03	1.4205E 01	1.4171E 01	0.0000E-39
20	-7.4074E-02	0.0000E-39	8.1173E-03	1.4120E 01	1.4081E 01	0.0000E-39
21	-7.3841E-02	0.0000E-39	8.2156E-03	1.4026E 01	1.3989E 01	0.0000E-39
22	-7.3607E-02	0.0000E-39	8.3127E-03	1.3927E 01	1.3894E 01	0.0000E-39
23	-7.3373E-02	0.0000E-39	8.4086E-03	1.3826E 01	1.3800E 01	0.0000E-39
24	-7.3138E-02	0.0000E-39	8.5037E-03	1.3724E 01	1.3705E 01	0.0000E-39
25	-7.2902E-02	0.0000E-39	8.5983E-03	1.3623E 01	1.3610E 01	0.0000E-39
26	-7.2665E-02	0.0000E-39	8.6926E-03	1.3524E 01	1.3515E 01	0.0000E-39
27	-7.2428E-02	0.0000E-39	8.7868E-03	1.3426E 01	1.3421E 01	0.0000E-39
28	-7.2190E-02	0.0000E-39	8.8811E-03	1.3330E 01	1.3328E 01	0.0000E-39
29	-7.1952E-02	0.0000E-39	8.9756E-03	1.3235E 01	1.3235E 01	0.0000E-39
30	-7.1712E-02	0.0000E-39	9.0704E-03	1.3141E 01	1.3142E 01	0.0000E-39
31	-7.1472E-02	0.0000E-39	9.1656E-03	1.3048E 01	1.3049E 01	0.0000E-39
32	-7.1232E-02	0.0000E-39	9.2611E-03	1.2955E 01	1.2957E 01	0.0000E-39
33	-7.0990E-02	0.0000E-39	9.3570E-03	1.2863E 01	1.2864E 01	0.0000E-39
34	-7.0748E-02	0.0000E-39	9.4532E-03	1.2771E 01	1.2772E 01	0.0000E-39
35	-7.0505E-02	0.0000E-39	9.5499E-03	1.2679E 01	1.2680E 01	0.0000E-39
36	-7.0262E-02	0.0000E-39	9.6468E-03	1.2587E 01	1.2588E 01	0.0000E-39
37	-7.0017E-02	0.0000E-39	9.7441E-03	1.2495E 01	1.2496E 01	0.0000E-39
38	-6.9772E-02	0.0000E-39	9.8417E-03	1.2403E 01	1.2403E 01	0.0000E-39

Sample Problem Output (Cont)

39	-6.9527E-02	0.0000E-39	5.9396E-03	1.2311E 01	1.2311E 01	0.0000E-39
40	-6.9280E-02	0.0000E-39	1.0038E-02	1.2219E 01	1.2219E 01	0.0000E-39
41	-6.9033E-02	0.0000E-39	1.0136E-02	1.2127E 01	1.2127E 01	0.0000E-39
42	-6.8785E-02	0.0000E-39	1.0235E-02	1.2035E 01	1.2035E 01	0.0000E-39
43	-6.8537E-02	0.0000E-39	1.0334E-02	1.1943E 01	1.1942E 01	0.0000E-39
44	-6.8288E-02	0.0000E-39	1.0433E-02	1.1851E 01	1.1850E 01	0.0000E-39
45	-6.8040E-02	0.0000E-39	1.0533E-02	1.1759E 01	1.1757E 01	0.0000E-39
46	-6.7787E-02	0.0000E-39	1.0632E-02	1.1666E 01	1.1665E 01	0.0000E-39
47	-6.7536E-02	0.0000E-39	1.0732E-02	1.1574E 01	1.1573E 01	0.0000E-39
48	-6.7284E-02	0.0000E-39	1.0832E-02	1.1482E 01	1.1480E 01	0.0000E-39
49	-6.7031E-02	0.0000E-39	1.0933E-02	1.1390E 01	1.1388E 01	0.0000E-39
50	-6.6777E-02	0.0000E-39	1.1033E-02	1.1297E 01	1.1296E 01	0.0000E-39
51	-6.6523E-02	0.0000E-39	1.1134E-02	1.1205E 01	1.1203E 01	0.0000E-39
52	-6.6268E-02	0.0000E-39	1.1235E-02	1.1113E 01	1.1111E 01	0.0000E-39
53	-6.6013E-02	0.0000E-39	1.1337E-02	1.1021E 01	1.1019E 01	0.0000E-39
54	-6.5756E-02	0.0000E-39	1.1438E-02	1.0928E 01	1.0926E 01	0.0000E-39
55	-6.5499E-02	0.0000E-39	1.1540E-02	1.0836E 01	1.0834E 01	0.0000E-39
56	-6.5241E-02	0.0000E-39	1.1642E-02	1.0744E 01	1.0742E 01	0.0000E-39
57	-6.4983E-02	0.0000E-39	1.1744E-02	1.0652E 01	1.0650E 01	0.0000E-39
58	-6.4724E-02	0.0000E-39	1.1847E-02	1.0560E 01	1.0557E 01	0.0000E-39
59	-6.4464E-02	0.0000E-39	1.1949E-02	1.0467E 01	1.0465E 01	0.0000E-39
60	-6.4203E-02	0.0000E-39	1.2052E-02	1.0375E 01	1.0373E 01	0.0000E-39
61	-6.3942E-02	0.0000E-39	1.2155E-02	1.0283E 01	1.0280E 01	0.0000E-39
62	-6.3680E-02	0.0000E-39	1.2258E-02	1.0191E 01	1.0188E 01	0.0000E-39
63	-6.3417E-02	0.0000E-39	1.2361E-02	1.0098E 01	1.0096E 01	0.0000E-39
64	-6.3153E-02	0.0000E-39	1.2465E-02	1.0006E 01	1.0003E 01	0.0000E-39
65	-6.2889E-02	0.0000E-39	1.2568E-02	9.9139E 00	9.9111E 00	0.0000E-39
66	-6.2624E-02	0.0000E-39	1.2671E-02	9.8217E 00	9.8187E 00	0.0000E-39
67	-6.2359E-02	0.0000E-39	1.2774E-02	9.7294E 00	9.7264E 00	0.0000E-39
68	-6.2092E-02	0.0000E-39	1.2877E-02	9.6372E 00	9.6341E 00	0.0000E-39
69	-6.1825E-02	0.0000E-39	1.2980E-02	9.5449E 00	9.5418E 00	0.0000E-39
70	-6.1558E-02	0.0000E-39	1.3083E-02	9.4527E 00	9.4495E 00	0.0000E-39
71	-6.1289E-02	0.0000E-39	1.3186E-02	9.3604E 00	9.3572E 00	0.0000E-39
72	-6.1020E-02	0.0000E-39	1.3298E-02	9.2681E 00	9.2649E 00	0.0000E-39
73	-6.0750E-02	0.0000E-39	1.3403E-02	9.1759E 00	9.1725E 00	0.0000E-39
74	-6.0480E-02	0.0000E-39	1.3508E-02	9.0836E 00	9.0802E 00	0.0000E-39
75	-6.0208E-02	0.0000E-39	1.3613E-02	8.9913E 00	8.9879E 00	0.0000E-39
76	-5.9936E-02	0.0000E-39	1.3719E-02	8.8990E 00	8.8956E 00	0.0000E-39
77	-5.9663E-02	0.0000E-39	1.3824E-02	8.8066E 00	8.8032E 00	0.0000E-39
78	-5.9390E-02	0.0000E-39	1.3930E-02	8.7142E 00	8.7109E 00	0.0000E-39
79	-5.9116E-02	0.0000E-39	1.4035E-02	8.6218E 00	8.6185E 00	0.0000E-39
80	-5.8841E-02	0.0000E-39	1.4141E-02	8.5294E 00	8.5261E 00	0.0000E-39
81	-5.8566E-02	0.0000E-39	1.4247E-02	8.4369E 00	8.4338E 00	0.0000E-39

Sample Problem Output (Cont)

82	-5.8289E-02	0.0000E-39	1.4353E-02	8.3445E 00	8.3414E 00	0.0000E-39
83	-5.8012E-02	0.0000E-39	1.4460E-02	8.2521E 00	8.2490E 00	0.0000E-39
84	-5.7735E-02	0.0000E-39	1.4566E-02	8.1598E 00	8.1567E 00	0.0000E-39
85	-5.7456E-02	0.0000E-39	1.4673E-02	8.0677E 00	8.0644E 00	0.0000E-39
86	-5.7177E-02	0.0000E-39	1.4780E-02	7.9756E 00	7.9722E 00	0.0000E-39
87	-5.6898E-02	0.0000E-39	1.4886E-02	7.8842E 00	7.8801E 00	0.0000E-39
88	-5.6617E-02	0.0000E-39	1.4993E-02	7.7930E 00	7.7882E 00	0.0000E-39
89	-5.6336E-02	0.0000E-39	1.5100E-02	7.7024E 00	7.6963E 00	0.0000E-39
90	-5.6054E-02	0.0000E-39	1.5207E-02	7.6123E 00	7.6047E 00	0.0000E-39
91	-5.5772E-02	0.0000E-39	1.5314E-02	7.5228E 00	7.5132E 00	0.0000E-39
92	-5.5488E-02	0.0000E-39	1.5421E-02	7.4339E 00	7.4220E 00	0.0000E-39
93	-5.5204E-02	0.0000E-39	1.5528E-02	7.3456E 00	7.3309E 00	0.0000E-39
94	-5.4920E-02	0.0000E-39	1.5634E-02	7.2577E 00	7.2399E 00	0.0000E-39
95	-5.4634E-02	0.0000E-39	1.5740E-02	7.1697E 00	7.1490E 00	0.0000E-39
96	-5.4348E-02	0.0000E-39	1.5845E-02	7.0810E 00	7.0578E 00	0.0000E-39
97	-5.4062E-02	0.0000E-39	1.5949E-02	6.9910E 00	6.9663E 00	0.0000E-39
98	-5.3774E-02	0.0000E-39	1.6053E-02	6.8985E 00	6.8740E 00	0.0000E-39
99	-5.3486E-02	0.0000E-39	1.6156E-02	6.8021E 00	6.7806E 00	0.0000E-39
100	-5.3197E-02	0.0000E-39	1.6258E-02	6.7022E 00	6.6854E 00	0.0000E-39
101	-5.2907E-02	0.0000E-39	1.6359E-02	6.5979E 00	6.5881E 00	0.0000E-39
102	-5.2617E-02	0.0000E-39	1.6461E-02	6.4722E 00	6.4878E 00	0.0000E-39
103	-5.2326E-02	0.0000E-39	1.6564E-02	6.3422E 00	6.3841E 00	0.0000E-39
104	-5.2034E-02	0.0000E-39	1.6668E-02	6.1993E 00	6.2764E 00	0.0000E-39
105	-5.1741E-02	0.0000E-39	1.6777E-02	6.0426E 00	6.1643E 00	0.0000E-39
106	-5.1448E-02	0.0000E-39	1.6891E-02	5.8724E 00	6.0480E 00	0.0000E-39
107	-5.1155E-02	0.0000E-39	1.7012E-02	5.6908E 00	5.9280E 00	0.0000E-39
108	-5.0860E-02	0.0000E-39	1.7145E-02	5.5025E 00	5.8057E 00	0.0000E-39
109	-5.0565E-02	0.0000E-39	1.7291E-02	5.3155E 00	5.6834E 00	0.0000E-39
110	-5.0270E-02	0.0000E-39	1.7453E-02	5.1423E 00	5.5650E 00	0.0000E-39
111	-4.9974E-02	0.0000E-39	1.7634E-02	5.0000E 00	5.4556E 00	0.0000E-39
112	-4.9678E-02	0.0000E-39	1.7835E-02	4.9119E 00	5.3623E 00	0.0000E-39
113	-4.9382E-02	0.0000E-39	1.8057E-02	4.9070E 00	5.2941E 00	0.0000E-39
114	-4.9086E-02	0.0000E-39	1.8295E-02	5.0202E 00	5.2616E 00	0.0000E-39
115	-4.8790E-02	0.0000E-39	1.8545E-02	5.2915E 00	5.2772E 00	0.0000E-39
116	-4.8494E-02	0.0000E-39	1.8796E-02	5.7635E 00	5.3543E 00	0.0000E-39
117	-4.8198E-02	0.0000E-39	1.9029E-02	6.4778E 00	5.5060E 00	0.0000E-39
118	-4.7901E-02	0.0000E-39	1.9221E-02	7.4703E 00	5.7439E 00	0.0000E-39
119	-4.7605E-02	0.0000E-39	1.9388E-02	8.7633E 00	6.0755E 00	0.0000E-39
120	-4.7307E-02	0.0000E-39	1.9339E-02	1.0356E 01	6.5016E 00	0.0000E-39
121	-4.7007E-02	0.0000E-39	1.9174E-02	1.2212E 01	7.0120E 00	0.0000E-39

Sample Problem Output (Cont)

I	Q(PHI)	Q(THETA)	N(PHI)	N(THETA)	N(PHI THETA)
1	-3.3889E 01	-0.0000E-39	-3.7819E 01	8.8429E 01	-0.0000E-39
2	-2.8101E 01	-0.0000E-39	-3.8791E 01	1.4069E 02	-0.0000E-39
3	-2.1620E 01	-0.0000E-39	-3.9163E 01	1.4392E 02	-0.0000E-39
4	-1.5504E 01	0.0000E-39	-3.9129E 01	1.1897E 02	-0.0000E-39
5	-1.0305E 01	0.0000E-39	-3.8823E 01	8.0981E 01	-0.0000E-39
6	-6.2266E 00	0.0000E-39	-3.8403E 01	3.9974E 01	-0.0000E-39
7	-3.2541E 00	0.0000E-39	-3.7904E 01	1.9879E 00	-0.0000E-39
8	-1.2503E 00	0.0000E-39	-3.7400E 01	-2.9902E 01	-0.0000E-39
9	-2.6229E-02	0.0000E-39	-3.6515E 01	-5.4645E 01	-0.0000E-39
10	6.1471E-01	0.0000E-39	-3.6453E 01	-7.2455E 01	-0.0000E-39
11	8.5065E-01	0.0000E-39	-3.6017E 01	-8.4243E 01	-0.0000E-39
12	8.2880E-01	0.0000E-39	-3.5617E 01	-9.1212E 01	-0.0000E-39
13	6.6210E-01	0.0000E-39	-3.5242E 01	-9.4588E 01	-0.0000E-39
14	4.3120E-01	0.0000E-39	-3.4876E 01	-9.5474E 01	-0.0000E-39
15	1.8923E-01	0.0000E-39	-3.4517E 01	-9.4781E 01	-0.0000E-39
16	-3.2180E-02	0.0000E-39	-3.4156E 01	-9.3204E 01	-0.0000E-39
17	-2.1726E-01	0.0000E-39	-3.3790E 01	-9.1243E 01	-0.0000E-39
18	-3.6103E-01	0.0000E-39	-3.3413E 01	-8.9223E 01	-0.0000E-39
19	-4.6519E-01	0.0000E-39	-3.3024E 01	-8.7338E 01	-0.0000E-39
20	-5.3512E-01	0.0000E-39	-3.2632E 01	-8.5688E 01	-0.0000E-39
21	-5.7768E-01	0.0000E-39	-3.2220E 01	-8.4298E 01	-0.0000E-39
22	-5.9976E-01	0.0000E-39	-3.1789E 01	-8.3155E 01	-0.0000E-39
23	-6.1757E-01	0.0000E-39	-3.1356E 01	-8.2229E 01	-0.0000E-39
24	-6.0630E-01	0.0000E-39	-3.0912E 01	-8.1473E 01	-0.0000E-39
25	-5.9589E-01	0.0000E-39	-3.0456E 01	-8.0842E 01	-0.0000E-39
26	-5.9117E-01	0.0000E-39	-2.9999E 01	-8.0299E 01	-0.0000E-39
27	-5.8207E-01	0.0000E-39	-2.9528E 01	-7.9806E 01	-0.0000E-39
28	-5.7367E-01	0.0000E-39	-2.9041E 01	-7.9338E 01	-0.0000E-39
29	-5.6656E-01	0.0000E-39	-2.8548E 01	-7.8878E 01	-0.0000E-39
30	-5.6097E-01	0.0000E-39	-2.8049E 01	-7.8414E 01	-0.0000E-39
31	-5.5685E-01	0.0000E-39	-2.7542E 01	-7.7938E 01	-0.0000E-39
32	-5.5402E-01	0.0000E-39	-2.7029E 01	-7.7446E 01	-0.0000E-39
33	-5.5225E-01	0.0000E-39	-2.6519E 01	-7.6940E 01	-0.0000E-39
34	-5.5129E-01	0.0000E-39	-2.6000E 01	-7.6416E 01	-0.0000E-39
35	-5.5090E-01	0.0000E-39	-2.5464E 01	-7.5872E 01	-0.0000E-39
36	-5.5089E-01	0.0000E-39	-2.4926E 01	-7.5315E 01	-0.0000E-39
37	-5.5111E-01	0.0000E-39	-2.4385E 01	-7.4747E 01	-0.0000E-39
38	-5.5143E-01	0.0000E-39	-2.3839E 01	-7.4167E 01	-0.0000E-39
39	-5.5181E-01	0.0000E-39	-2.3283E 01	-7.3577E 01	-0.0000E-39
40	-5.5219E-01	0.0000E-39	-2.2717E 01	-7.2976E 01	-0.0000E-39
41	-5.5247E-01	0.0000E-39	-2.2150E 01	-7.2368E 01	-0.0000E-39

Sample Problem Output (Cont)

42	-5.5269E-01	0.0000E-39	-2.1575E 01	-7.1751E 01	-0.0000E-39
43	-5.5285E-01	0.0000E-39	-2.1002E 01	-7.1129E 01	-0.0000E-39
44	-5.5297E-01	0.0000E-39	-2.0427E 01	-7.0503E 01	-0.0000E-39
45	-5.5305E-01	0.0000E-39	-1.9845E 01	-6.9864E 01	-0.0000E-39
46	-5.5310E-01	0.0000E-39	-1.9266E 01	-6.9222E 01	-0.0000E-39
47	-5.5315E-01	0.0000E-39	-1.8675E 01	-6.8571E 01	-0.0000E-39
48	-5.5318E-01	0.0000E-39	-1.8075E 01	-6.7910E 01	-0.0000E-39
49	-5.5315E-01	0.0000E-39	-1.7476E 01	-6.7244E 01	-0.0000E-39
50	-5.5310E-01	0.0000E-39	-1.6877E 01	-6.6572E 01	-0.0000E-39
51	-5.5308E-01	0.0000E-39	-1.6276E 01	-6.5893E 01	-0.0000E-39
52	-5.5305E-01	0.0000E-39	-1.5677E 01	-6.5208E 01	-0.0000E-39
53	-5.5304E-01	0.0000E-39	-1.5072E 01	-6.4514E 01	-0.0000E-39
54	-5.5304E-01	0.0000E-39	-1.4463E 01	-6.3813E 01	-0.0000E-39
55	-5.5303E-01	0.0000E-39	-1.3853E 01	-6.3104E 01	-0.0000E-39
56	-5.5302E-01	0.0000E-39	-1.3240E 01	-6.2388E 01	-0.0000E-39
57	-5.5303E-01	0.0000E-39	-1.2630E 01	-6.1666E 01	-0.0000E-39
58	-5.5306E-01	0.0000E-39	-1.2012E 01	-6.0935E 01	-0.0000E-39
59	-5.5309E-01	0.0000E-39	-1.1391E 01	-6.0196E 01	-0.0000E-39
60	-5.5310E-01	0.0000E-39	-1.0771E 01	-5.9451E 01	-0.0000E-39
61	-5.5312E-01	0.0000E-39	-1.0146E 01	-5.8698E 01	-0.0000E-39
62	-5.5312E-01	0.0000E-39	-9.5179E 00	-5.7937E 01	-0.0000E-39
63	-5.5309E-01	0.0000E-39	-8.8927E 00	-5.7170E 01	-0.0000E-39
64	-5.5309E-01	0.0000E-39	-8.2680E 00	-5.6396E 01	-0.0000E-39
65	-5.5309E-01	0.0000E-39	-7.6420E 00	-5.5615E 01	-0.0000E-39
66	-5.5311E-01	0.0000E-39	-7.0144E 00	-5.4826E 01	-0.0000E-39
67	-5.5314E-01	0.0000E-39	-6.3850E 00	-5.4030E 01	-0.0000E-39
68	-5.5315E-01	0.0000E-39	-5.7537E 00	-5.3226E 01	-0.0000E-39
69	-5.5318E-01	0.0000E-39	-5.1228E 00	-5.2414E 01	-0.0000E-39
70	-5.5321E-01	0.0000E-39	-4.4989E 00	-5.1597E 01	-0.0000E-39
71	-5.5323E-01	0.0000E-39	-3.8734E 00	-5.0770E 01	-0.0000E-39
72	-5.5327E-01	0.0000E-39	-3.2485E 00	-4.9937E 01	-0.0000E-39
73	-5.5331E-01	0.0000E-39	-2.6266E 00	-4.9099E 01	-0.0000E-39
74	-5.5340E-01	0.0000E-39	-2.0045E 00	-4.8253E 01	-0.0000E-39
75	-5.5355E-01	0.0000E-39	-1.3848E 00	-4.7400E 01	-0.0000E-39
76	-5.5373E-01	0.0000E-39	-7.5826E-01	-4.6538E 01	-0.0000E-39
77	-5.5392E-01	0.0000E-39	-1.3106E-01	-4.5668E 01	-0.0000E-39
78	-5.5412E-01	0.0000E-39	4.9362E-01	-4.4790E 01	-0.0000E-39
79	-5.5428E-01	0.0000E-39	1.1174E 00	-4.3903E 01	-0.0000E-39
80	-5.5439E-01	0.0000E-39	1.7437E 00	-4.3006E 01	-0.0000E-39
81	-5.5437E-01	0.0000E-39	2.3688E 00	-4.2099E 01	-0.0000E-39
82	-5.5417E-01	0.0000E-39	2.9926E 00	-4.1181E 01	-0.0000E-39
83	-5.5371E-01	0.0000E-39	3.6146E 00	-4.0252E 01	-0.0000E-39
84	-5.5293E-01	0.0000E-39	4.2306E 00	-3.9313E 01	-0.0000E-39

Sample Problem Output (Cont)

85	-5.5176E-01	0.0000E-39	4.8482E 00	-3.8362E 01	-0.0000E-39
86	-5.5012E-01	0.0000E-39	5.4673E 00	-3.7398E 01	-0.0000E-39
87	-5.4792E-01	0.0000E-39	6.0831E 00	-3.6425E 01	-0.0000E-39
88	-5.4517E-01	0.0000E-39	6.6924E 00	-3.5446E 01	-0.0000E-39
89	-5.4193E-01	0.0000E-39	7.3064E 00	-3.4461E 01	-0.0000E-39
90	-5.3831E-01	0.0000E-39	7.9221E 00	-3.3477E 01	-0.0000E-39
91	-5.3452E-01	0.0000E-39	8.5335E 00	-3.2504E 01	-0.0000E-39
92	-5.3098E-01	0.0000E-39	9.1438E 00	-3.1548E 01	-0.0000E-39
93	-5.2831E-01	0.0000E-39	9.7502E 00	-3.0624E 01	-0.0000E-39
94	-5.2736E-01	0.0000E-39	1.0352E 01	-2.9745E 01	-0.0000E-39
95	-5.2921E-01	0.0000E-39	1.0948E 01	-2.8924E 01	-0.0000E-39
96	-5.3521E-01	0.0000E-39	1.1542E 01	-2.8174E 01	-0.0000E-39
97	-5.4690E-01	0.0000E-39	1.2139E 01	-2.7506E 01	-0.0000E-39
98	-5.6597E-01	0.0000E-39	1.2728E 01	-2.6929E 01	-0.0000E-39
99	-5.9414E-01	0.0000E-39	1.3312E 01	-2.6439E 01	-0.0000E-39
100	-6.3296E-01	0.0000E-39	1.3896E 01	-2.6021E 01	-0.0000E-39
101	-6.8347E-01	0.0000E-39	1.4473E 01	-2.5642E 01	-0.0000E-39
102	-7.4589E-01	0.0000E-39	1.5037E 01	-2.5246E 01	-0.0000E-39
103	-8.1909E-01	0.0000E-39	1.5587E 01	-2.4746E 01	-0.0000E-39
104	-9.0001E-01	0.0000E-39	1.6136E 01	-2.4011E 01	-0.0000E-39
105	-9.8290E-01	0.0000E-39	1.6681E 01	-2.2877E 01	-0.0000E-39
106	-1.0587E 00	0.0000E-39	1.7218E 01	-2.1136E 01	-0.0000E-39
107	-1.1142E 00	0.0000E-39	1.7749E 01	-1.8536E 01	-0.0000E-39
108	-1.1317E 00	0.0000E-39	1.8281E 01	-1.4790E 01	-0.0000E-39
109	-1.0880E 00	0.0000E-39	1.8822E 01	-9.5944E 00	-0.0000E-39
110	-9.535E-01	0.0000E-39	1.9381E 01	-2.6540E 00	-0.0000E-39
111	-7.0097E-01	0.0000E-39	1.9971E 01	6.2790E 00	-0.0000E-39
112	-2.8930E-01	0.0000E-39	2.0604E 01	1.7345E 01	-0.0000E-39
113	3.1574E 00	0.0000E-39	2.1291E 01	3.0509E 01	-0.0000E-39
114	1.1467E 00	0.0000E-39	2.2045E 01	4.5462E 01	-0.0000E-39
115	2.2210E 00	0.0000E-39	2.2886E 01	6.1525E 01	-0.0000E-39
116	3.5633E 00	0.0000E-39	2.3830E 01	7.7516E 01	-0.0000E-39
117	5.1356E 00	0.0000E-39	2.4886E 01	9.1626E 01	-0.0000E-39
118	6.8861E 00	0.0000E-39	2.6059E 01	1.0129E 02	-0.0000E-39
119	8.7049E 00	0.0000E-39	2.7332E 01	1.0310E 02	-0.0000E-39
120	1.0416E 01	0.0000E-39	2.8672E 01	9.2735E 01	-0.0000E-39
121	1.1764E 01	0.0000E-39	3.0038E 01	6.4973E 01	-0.0000E-39

Sample Problem Output (Cont)



I SIGIPHI SIGITHETA SIGIPHI THETA SIG2(SPHI) SIG2(THETA) SIG2(PHI, THETA)

1	-1.8854E 04	-1.1257E 04	-0.0000E-39	1.8097E 04	1.3025E 04	-0.0000E-39
2	-1.5705E 04	-9.7806E 03	-0.0000E-39	1.4929E 04	1.2594E 04	-0.0000E-39
3	-1.3207E 04	-8.9794E 03	-0.0000E-39	1.2424E 04	1.1857E 04	-0.0000E-39
4	-1.1362E 04	-8.6471E 03	-0.0000E-39	1.0579E 04	1.1027E 04	-0.0000E-39
5	-1.0093E 04	-8.6125E 03	-0.0000E-39	9.3160E 03	1.0232E 04	-0.0000E-39
6	-9.2911E 03	-8.7445E 03	-0.0000E-39	8.5231E 03	9.5440E 03	-0.0000E-39
7	-8.8407E 03	-8.9494E 03	-0.0000E-39	8.0826E 03	9.9892E 03	-0.0000E-39
8	-8.6353E 03	-9.1659E 03	-0.0000E-39	7.8873E 03	8.5678E 03	-0.0000E-39
9	-8.5866E 03	-9.3576E 03	-0.0000E-39	7.8483E 03	8.2647E 03	-0.0000E-39
10	-8.6262E 03	-9.5068E 03	-0.0000E-39	7.8972E 03	8.0576E 03	-0.0000E-39
11	-8.7054E 03	-9.6080E 03	-0.0000E-39	7.9851E 03	7.9232E 03	-0.0000E-39
12	-8.7919E 03	-9.6638E 03	-0.0000E-39	8.0795E 03	7.8396E 03	-0.0000E-39
13	-8.9663E 03	-9.6876E 03	-0.0000E-39	8.1615E 03	7.7889E 03	-0.0000E-39
14	-8.9189E 03	-9.6665E 03	-0.0000E-39	8.2214E 03	7.7570E 03	-0.0000E-39
15	-8.9465E 03	-9.6295E 03	-0.0000E-39	8.2562E 03	7.739E 03	-0.0000E-39
16	-8.9502E 03	-9.5768E 03	-0.0000E-39	8.2671E 03	7.7127E 03	-0.0000E-39
17	-8.9331E 03	-9.5143E 03	-0.0000E-39	8.2573E 03	7.6894E 03	-0.0000E-39
18	-8.8593E 03	-9.4463E 03	-0.0000E-39	8.2311E 03	7.6618E 03	-0.0000E-39
19	-8.8531E 03	-9.3760E 03	-0.0000E-39	8.1926E 03	7.6293E 03	-0.0000E-39
20	-8.7982E 03	-9.3056E 03	-0.0000E-39	8.1456E 03	7.5918E 03	-0.0000E-39
21	-8.7377E 03	-9.2361E 03	-0.0000E-39	8.0933E 03	7.5502E 03	-0.0000E-39
22	-8.6740E 03	-9.1682E 03	-0.0000E-39	8.0382E 03	7.5051E 03	-0.0000E-39
23	-8.6089E 03	-9.1020E 03	-0.0000E-39	7.9818E 03	7.4574E 03	-0.0000E-39
24	-8.5435E 03	-9.0375E 03	-0.0000E-39	7.9253E 03	7.4080E 03	-0.0000E-39
25	-8.4785E 03	-8.9743E 03	-0.0000E-39	7.8694E 03	7.3574E 03	-0.0000E-39
26	-8.4143E 03	-8.9122E 03	-0.0000E-39	7.8143E 03	7.3062E 03	-0.0000E-39
27	-8.3509E 03	-8.8509E 03	-0.0000E-39	7.7603E 03	7.2548E 03	-0.0000E-39
28	-8.2882E 03	-8.7901E 03	-0.0000E-39	7.7074E 03	7.2033E 03	-0.0000E-39
29	-8.2263E 03	-8.7296E 03	-0.0000E-39	7.6553E 03	7.1520E 03	-0.0000E-39
30	-8.1649E 03	-8.6693E 03	-0.0000E-39	7.6040E 03	7.1010E 03	-0.0000E-39
31	-8.1040E 03	-8.6089E 03	-0.0000E-39	7.5532E 03	7.0502E 03	-0.0000E-39
32	-8.0433E 03	-8.5486E 03	-0.0000E-39	7.5028E 03	6.9996E 03	-0.0000E-39
33	-7.9829E 03	-8.4881E 03	-0.0000E-39	7.4525E 03	6.9493E 03	-0.0000E-39
34	-7.9226E 03	-8.4275E 03	-0.0000E-39	7.4025E 03	6.8992E 03	-0.0000E-39
35	-7.8621E 03	-8.3667E 03	-0.0000E-39	7.3528E 03	6.8497E 03	-0.0000E-39
36	-7.8016E 03	-8.3058E 03	-0.0000E-39	7.3031E 03	6.7995E 03	-0.0000E-39
37	-7.7411E 03	-8.2448E 03	-0.0000E-39	7.2534E 03	6.7499E 03	-0.0000E-39
38	-7.6804E 03	-8.1837E 03	-0.0000E-39	7.2037E 03	6.7003E 03	-0.0000E-39
39	-7.6197E 03	-8.1224E 03	-0.0000E-39	7.1540E 03	6.6509E 03	-0.0000E-39
40	-7.5588E 03	-8.0611E 03	-0.0000E-39	7.1045E 03	6.6015E 03	-0.0000E-39
41	-7.4979E 03	-7.9996E 03	-0.0000E-39	7.0549E 03	6.5523E 03	-0.0000E-39

Sample Problem Output (Cont)

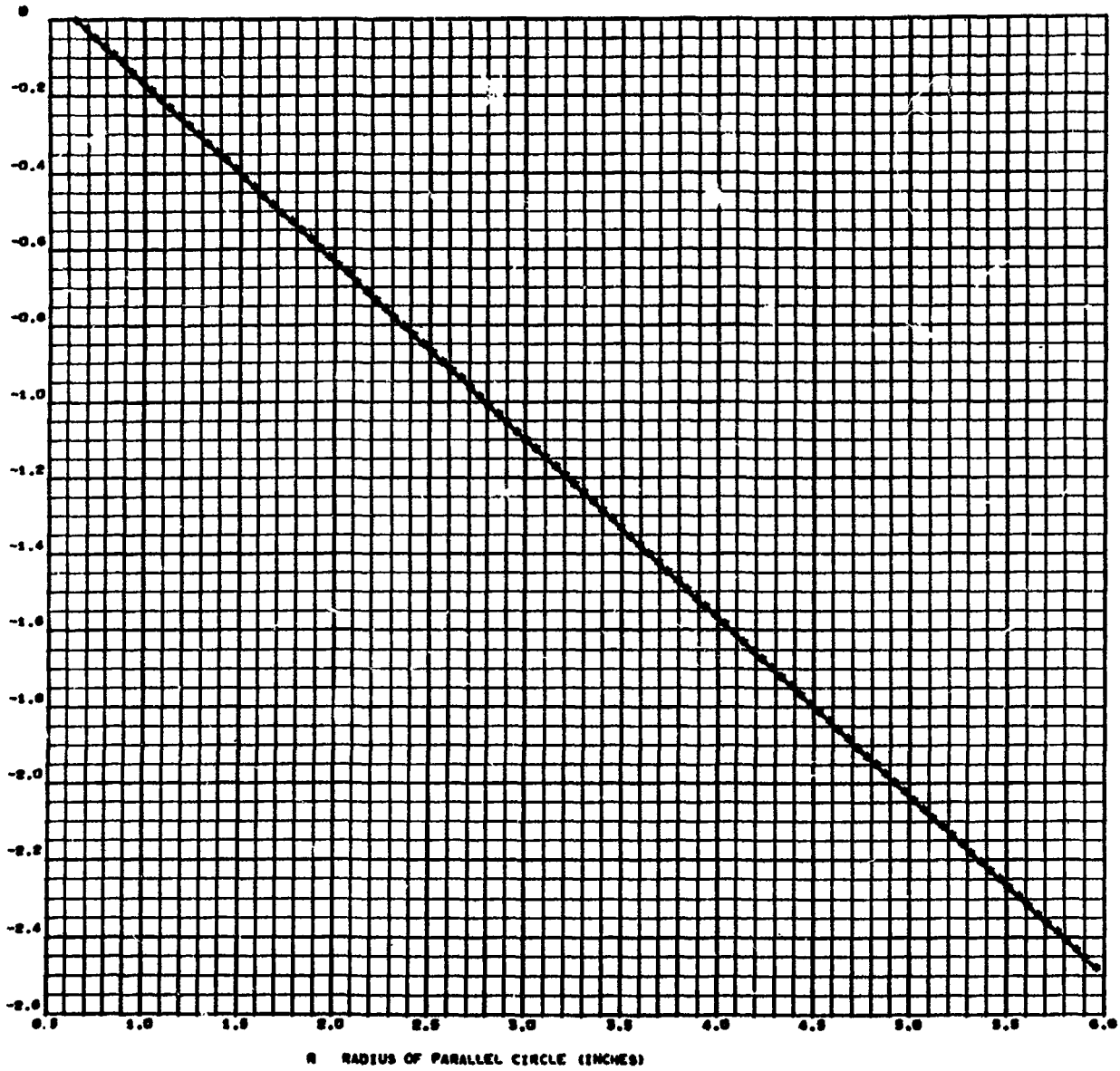
42	-7.4368E 03	-7.9381E 03	-0.0000E-39	7.0023E 03	6.5030E 03	-0.0000E-39
43	-7.3758E 03	-7.8765E 03	-0.0000E-39	6.9558E 03	6.4539E 03	-0.0000E-39
44	-7.3147E 03	-7.8148E 03	-0.0000E-39	6.9062E 03	6.4048E 03	-0.0000E-39
45	-7.2536E 03	-7.7530E 03	-0.0000E-39	6.8567E 03	6.3558E 03	-0.0000E-39
46	-7.1925E 03	-7.6912E 03	-0.0000E-39	6.8071E 03	6.3068E 03	-0.0000E-39
47	-7.1312E 03	-7.6293E 03	-0.0000E-39	6.7577E 03	6.2579E 03	-0.0000E-39
48	-7.0699E 03	-7.5673E 03	-0.0000E-39	6.7083E 03	6.2091E 03	-0.0000E-39
49	-7.0085E 03	-7.5053E 03	-0.0000E-39	6.6590E 03	6.1604E 03	-0.0000E-39
50	-6.9472E 03	-7.4432E 03	-0.0000E-39	6.6096E 03	6.1117E 03	-0.0000E-39
51	-6.8858E 03	-7.3810E 03	-0.0000E-39	6.5603E 03	6.0631E 03	-0.0000E-39
52	-6.8245E 03	-7.3187E 03	-0.0000E-39	6.5110E 03	6.0146E 03	-0.0000E-39
53	-6.7631E 03	-7.2564E 03	-0.0000E-39	6.4617E 03	5.9661E 03	-0.0000E-39
54	-6.7017E 03	-7.1940E 03	-0.0000E-39	6.4124E 03	5.9178E 03	-0.0000E-39
55	-6.6403E 03	-7.1315E 03	-0.0000E-39	6.3632E 03	5.8695E 03	-0.0000E-39
56	-6.5788E 03	-7.0690E 03	-0.0000E-39	6.3140E 03	5.8212E 03	-0.0000E-39
57	-6.5174E 03	-7.0064E 03	-0.0000E-39	6.2648E 03	5.7731E 03	-0.0000E-39
58	-6.4558E 03	-6.9437E 03	-0.0000E-39	6.2156E 03	5.7250E 03	-0.0000E-39
59	-6.3943E 03	-6.8809E 03	-0.0000E-39	6.1665E 03	5.6770E 03	-0.0000E-39
60	-6.3328E 03	-6.8181E 03	-0.0000E-39	6.1173E 03	5.6291E 03	-0.0000E-39
61	-6.2712E 03	-6.7552E 03	-0.0000E-39	6.0682E 03	5.5812E 03	-0.0000E-39
62	-6.2095E 03	-6.6922E 03	-0.0000E-39	6.0192E 03	5.5334E 03	-0.0000E-39
63	-6.1479E 03	-6.6291E 03	-0.0000E-39	5.9701E 03	5.4857E 03	-0.0000E-39
64	-6.0864E 03	-6.5660E 03	-0.0000E-39	5.9210E 03	5.4381E 03	-0.0000E-39
65	-6.0248E 03	-6.5028E 03	-0.0000E-39	5.8719E 03	5.3905E 03	-0.0000E-39
66	-5.9631E 03	-6.4395E 03	-0.0000E-39	5.8228E 03	5.3430E 03	-0.0000E-39
67	-5.9015E 03	-6.3762E 03	-0.0000E-39	5.7738E 03	5.2956E 03	-0.0000E-39
68	-5.8398E 03	-6.3127E 03	-0.0000E-39	5.7248E 03	5.2482E 03	-0.0000E-39
69	-5.7782E 03	-6.2492E 03	-0.0000E-39	5.6757E 03	5.2009E 03	-0.0000E-39
70	-5.7166E 03	-6.1857E 03	-0.0000E-39	5.6266E 03	5.1537E 03	-0.0000E-39
71	-5.6550E 03	-6.1220E 03	-0.0000E-39	5.5775E 03	5.1066E 03	-0.0000E-39
72	-5.5934E 03	-6.0583E 03	-0.0000E-39	5.5284E 03	5.0595E 03	-0.0000E-39
73	-5.5318E 03	-5.9945E 03	-0.0000E-39	5.4793E 03	5.0125E 03	-0.0000E-39
74	-5.4702E 03	-5.9307E 03	-0.0000E-39	5.4301E 03	4.9656E 03	-0.0000E-39
75	-5.4086E 03	-5.8667E 03	-0.0000E-39	5.3809E 03	4.9187E 03	-0.0000E-39
76	-5.3470E 03	-5.8027E 03	-0.0000E-39	5.3318E 03	4.8720E 03	-0.0000E-39
77	-5.2853E 03	-5.7386E 03	-0.0000E-39	5.2827E 03	4.8253E 03	-0.0000E-39
78	-5.2236E 03	-5.6744E 03	-0.0000E-39	5.2335E 03	4.7786E 03	-0.0000E-39
79	-5.1619E 03	-5.6101E 03	-0.0000E-39	5.1843E 03	4.7321E 03	-0.0000E-39
80	-5.1002E 03	-5.5457E 03	-0.0000E-39	5.1351E 03	4.6856E 03	-0.0000E-39
81	-5.0385E 03	-5.4813E 03	-0.0000E-39	5.0858E 03	4.6393E 03	-0.0000E-39
82	-4.9768E 03	-5.4167E 03	-0.0000E-39	5.0366E 03	4.5930E 03	-0.0000E-39
83	-4.9151E 03	-5.3520E 03	-0.0000E-39	4.9874E 03	4.5469E 03	-0.0000E-39
84	-4.8536E 03	-5.2872E 03	-0.0000E-39	4.9382E 03	4.5009E 03	-0.0000E-39

Sample Problem Output (Cont)

85	-4.7921E 03	-5.2223E 03	-0.0000E-39	4.8891E 03	4.4551E 03	-0.0000E-39
86	-4.7308E 03	-5.1573E 03	-0.0000E-39	4.8401E 03	4.4094E 03	-0.0000E-39
87	-4.6697E 03	-5.0923E 03	-0.0000E-39	4.7913E 03	4.3638E 03	-0.0000E-39
88	-4.6089E 03	-5.0274E 03	-0.0000E-39	4.7427E 03	4.3184E 03	-0.0000E-39
89	-4.5484E 03	-4.9624E 03	-0.0000E-39	4.6945E 03	4.2732E 03	-0.0000E-39
90	-4.4881E 03	-4.8976E 03	-0.0000E-39	4.6466E 03	4.2280E 03	-0.0000E-39
91	-4.4283E 03	-4.8330E 03	-0.0000E-39	4.5990E 03	4.1829E 03	-0.0000E-39
92	-4.3689E 03	-4.7687E 03	-0.0000E-39	4.5518E 03	4.1377E 03	-0.0000E-39
93	-4.3099E 03	-4.7048E 03	-0.0000E-39	4.5049E 03	4.0923E 03	-0.0000E-39
94	-4.2511E 03	-4.6414E 03	-0.0000E-39	4.4581E 03	4.0465E 03	-0.0000E-39
95	-4.1923E 03	-4.5786E 03	-0.0000E-39	4.4113E 03	4.0001E 03	-0.0000E-39
96	-4.1332E 03	-4.5164E 03	-0.0000E-39	4.3640E 03	3.9530E 03	-0.0000E-39
97	-4.0732E 03	-4.4548E 03	-0.0000E-39	4.3160E 03	3.9047E 03	-0.0000E-39
98	-4.0118E 03	-4.3937E 03	-0.0000E-39	4.2664E 03	3.8551E 03	-0.0000E-39
99	-3.9481E 03	-4.3327E 03	-0.0000E-39	4.2144E 03	3.8039E 03	-0.0000E-39
100	-3.8811E 03	-4.2715E 03	-0.0000E-39	4.1591E 03	3.7511E 03	-0.0000E-39
101	-3.8098E 03	-4.2103E 03	-0.0000E-39	4.0993E 03	3.6964E 03	-0.0000E-39
102	-3.7330E 03	-4.1452E 03	-0.0000E-39	4.0337E 03	3.6402E 03	-0.0000E-39
103	-3.6495E 03	-4.079E 03	-0.0000E-39	3.9612E 03	3.5830E 03	-0.0000E-39
104	-3.5582E 03	-4.0059E 03	-0.0000E-39	3.8809E 03	3.5257E 03	-0.0000E-39
105	-3.4587E 03	-3.9274E 03	-0.0000E-39	3.7924E 03	3.4698E 03	-0.0000E-39
106	-3.3512E 03	-3.8401E 03	-0.0000E-39	3.6956E 03	3.4174E 03	-0.0000E-39
107	-3.2370E 03	-3.7421E 03	-0.0000E-39	3.5920E 03	3.3714E 03	-0.0000E-39
108	-3.1187E 03	-3.6313E 03	-0.0000E-39	3.4843E 03	3.3355E 03	-0.0000E-39
109	-3.0011E 03	-3.5060E 03	-0.0000E-39	3.3775E 03	3.3141E 03	-0.0000E-39
110	-2.8916E 03	-3.3655E 03	-0.0000E-39	3.2792E 03	3.3125E 03	-0.0000E-39
111	-2.8003E 03	-3.2106E 03	-0.0000E-39	3.1997E 03	3.3362E 03	-0.0000E-39
112	-2.7411E 03	-3.0439E 03	-0.0000E-39	3.1532E 03	3.3909E 03	-0.0000E-39
113	-2.7313E 03	-2.8713E 03	-0.0000E-39	3.1571E 03	3.4815E 03	-0.0000E-39
114	-2.7917E 03	-2.7023E 03	-0.0000E-39	3.2326E 03	3.6116E 03	-0.0000E-39
115	-2.9461E 03	-2.5511E 03	-0.0000E-39	3.4038E 03	3.7816E 03	-0.0000E-39
116	-3.2198E 03	-2.4374E 03	-0.0000E-39	3.6964E 03	3.9878E 03	-0.0000E-39
117	-3.6378E 03	-2.3874E 03	-0.0000E-39	4.1355E 03	4.2199E 03	-0.0000E-39
118	-4.2216E 03	-2.4334E 03	-0.0000E-39	4.7428E 03	4.4593E 03	-0.0000E-39
119	-4.9846E 03	-2.6143E 03	-0.0000E-39	5.5313E 03	4.6764E 03	-0.0000E-39
120	-5.9268E 03	-2.9736E 03	-0.0000E-39	6.5902E 03	4.8283E 03	-0.0000E-39
121	-7.0266E 03	-3.5575E 03	-0.0000E-39	7.6273E 03	4.8569E 03	-0.0000E-39

Sample Problem Output (Cont)

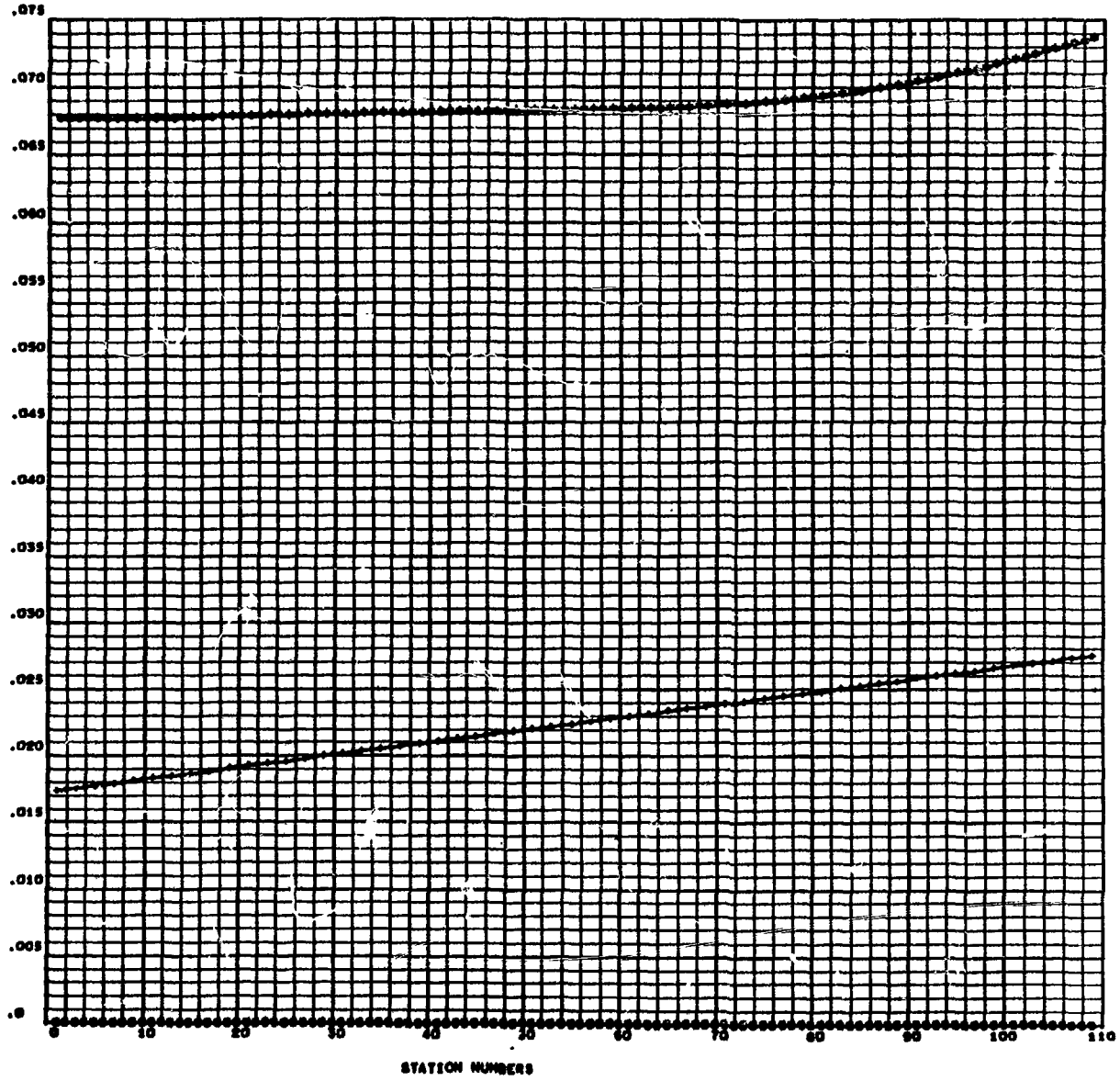
REGION 2 SHELL GEOMETRY  
AXIAL LENGTH VS R DEL = 0.0543 \* - STATION LOCATION



Sample CRT Results

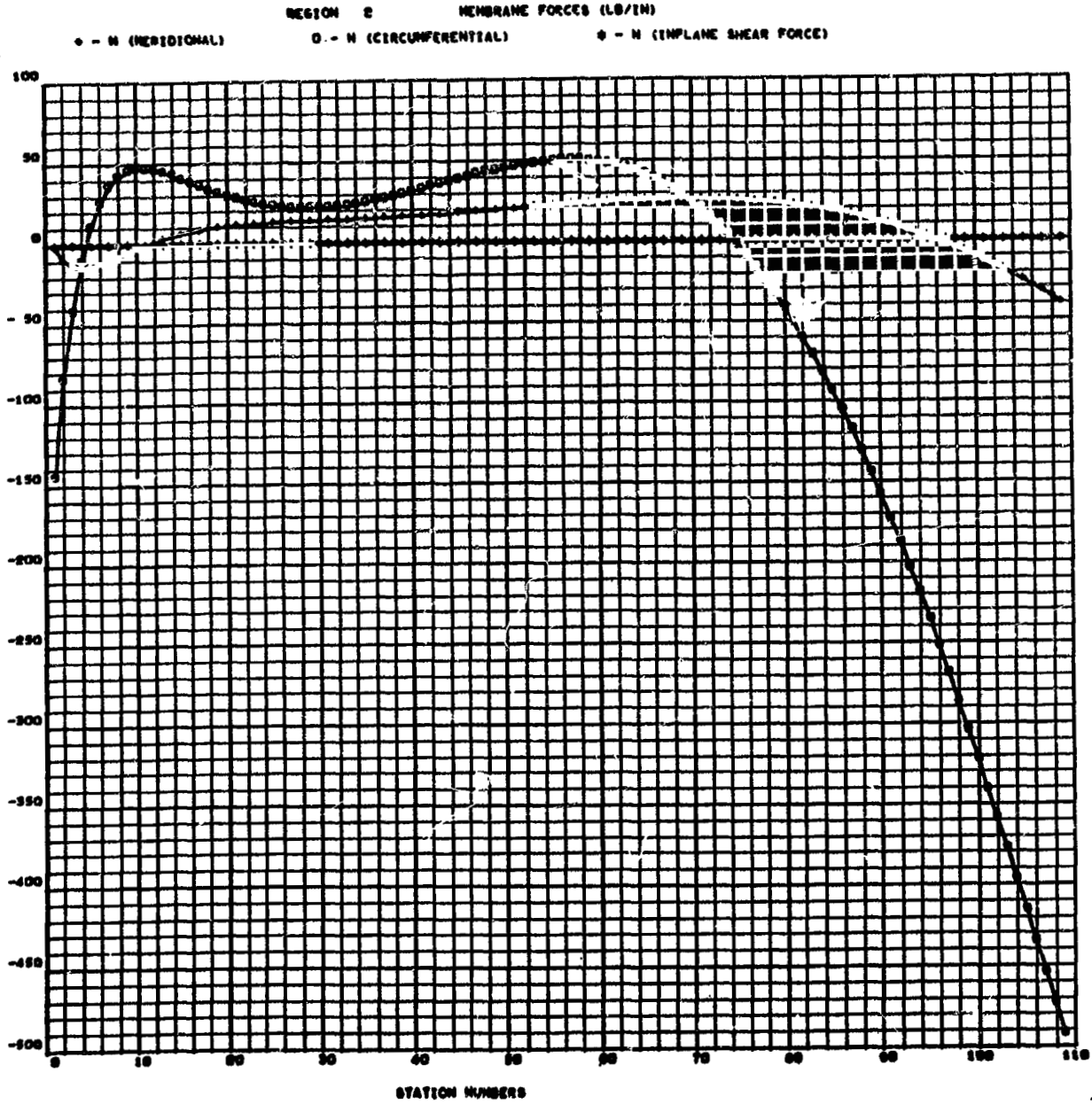
REGION 2 DISPLACEMENTS IN INCHES

♦ - U (MERIDIONAL)      ○ - V (CIRCUMFERENTIAL)      \* - W (NORMAL TO REF. SURF.)

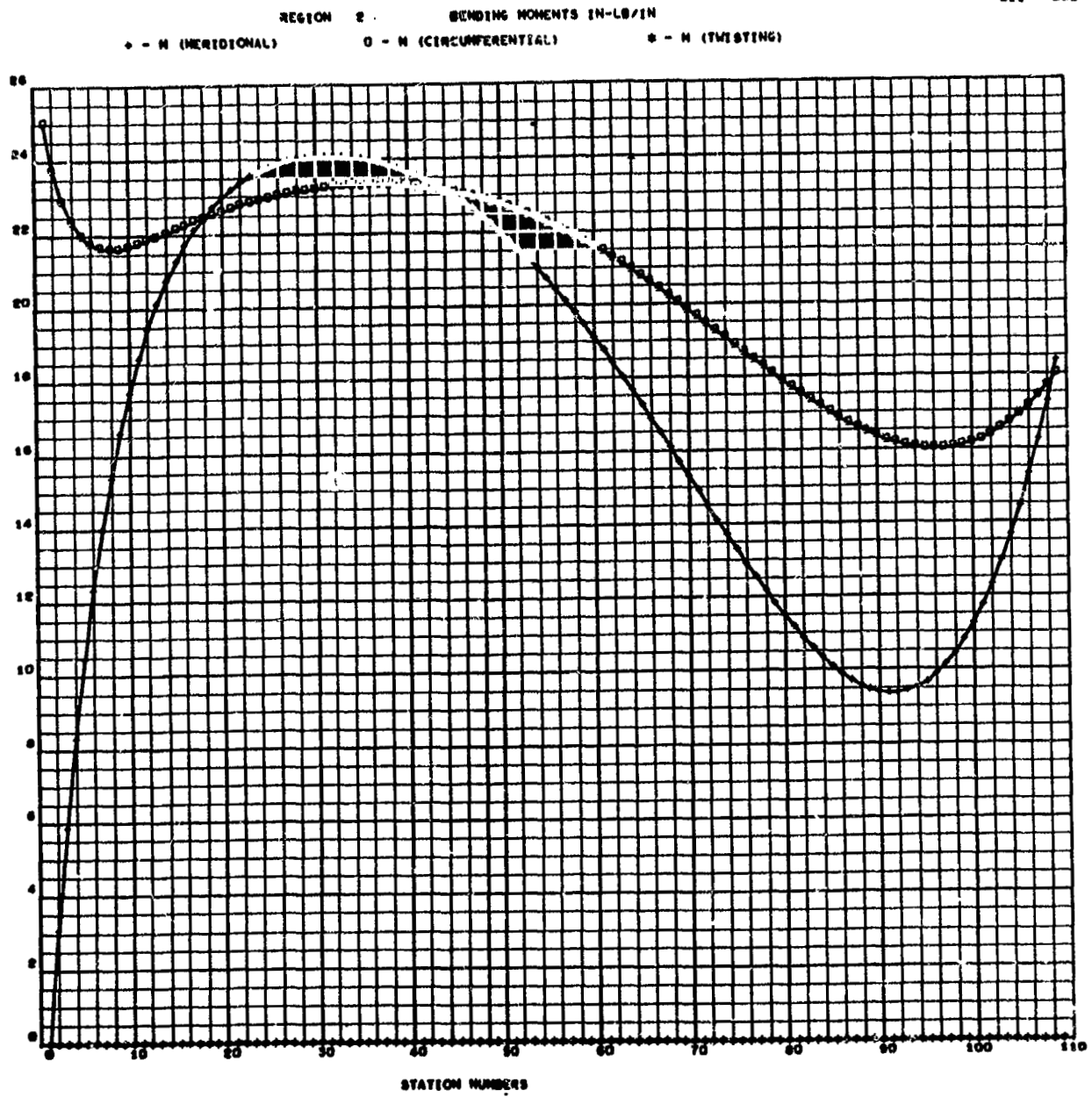


Sample CRT Results (Cont)

0135-95 R  
010 000

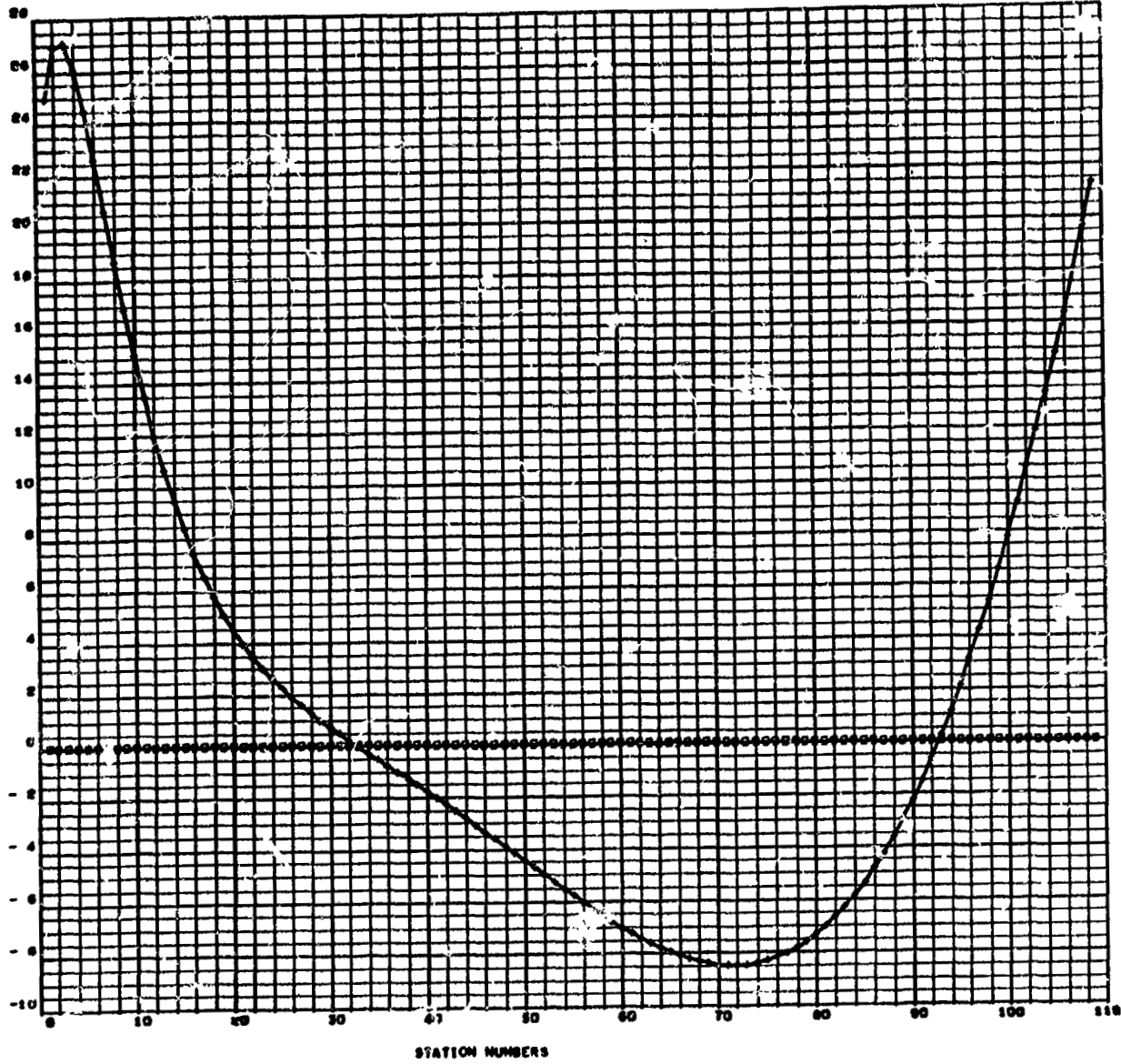


Sample CRT Results (Cont)



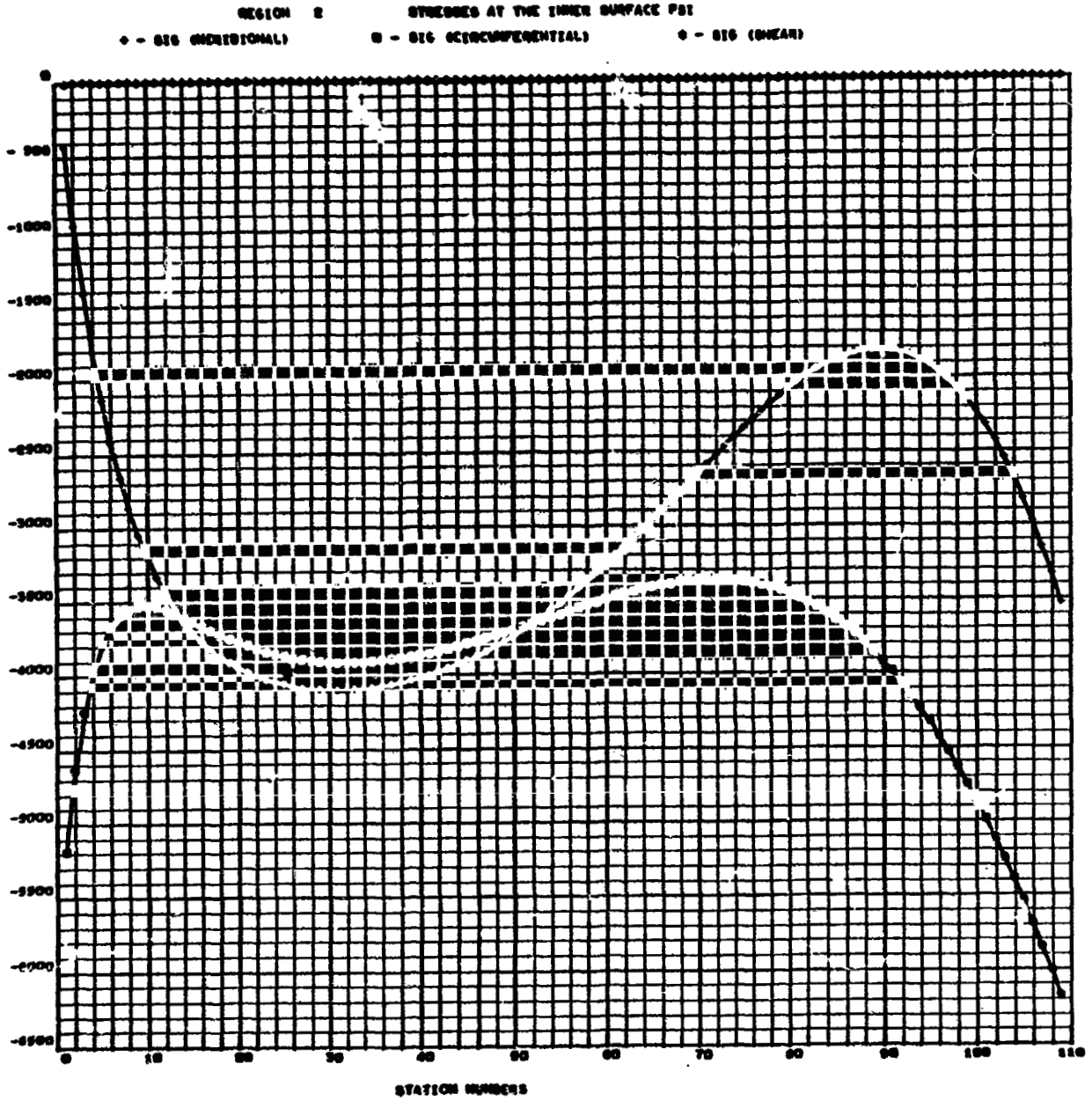
Sample CRT Results (Cont)

REGION 8 TRANSVERSE SHEAR FORCES LB/IN.  
♦ - 0 (MERIDIONAL)      0 - 0 (CIRCUMFERENTIAL)



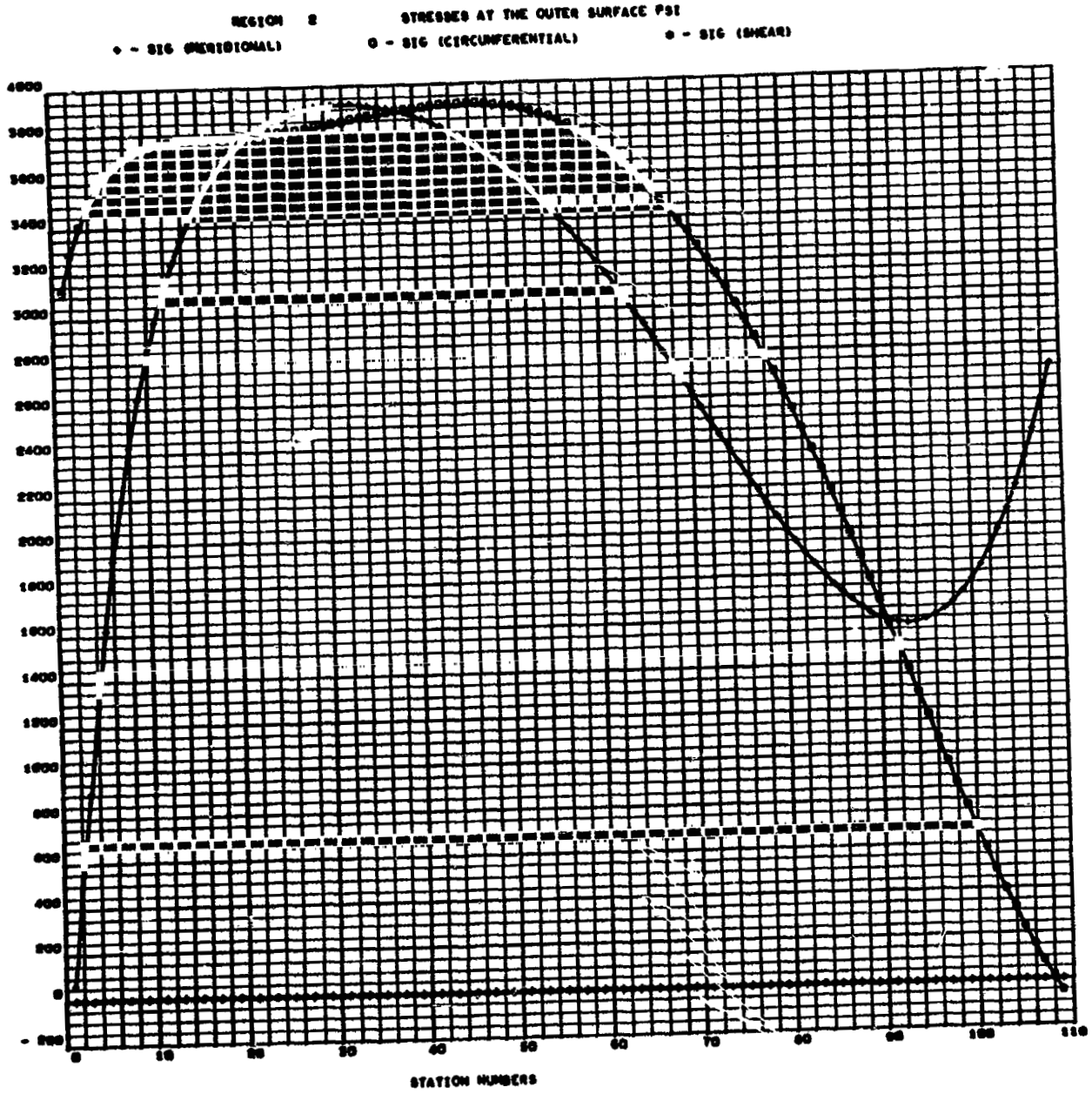
Sample CRT Results (Cont)





Sample CRT Results (Cont)

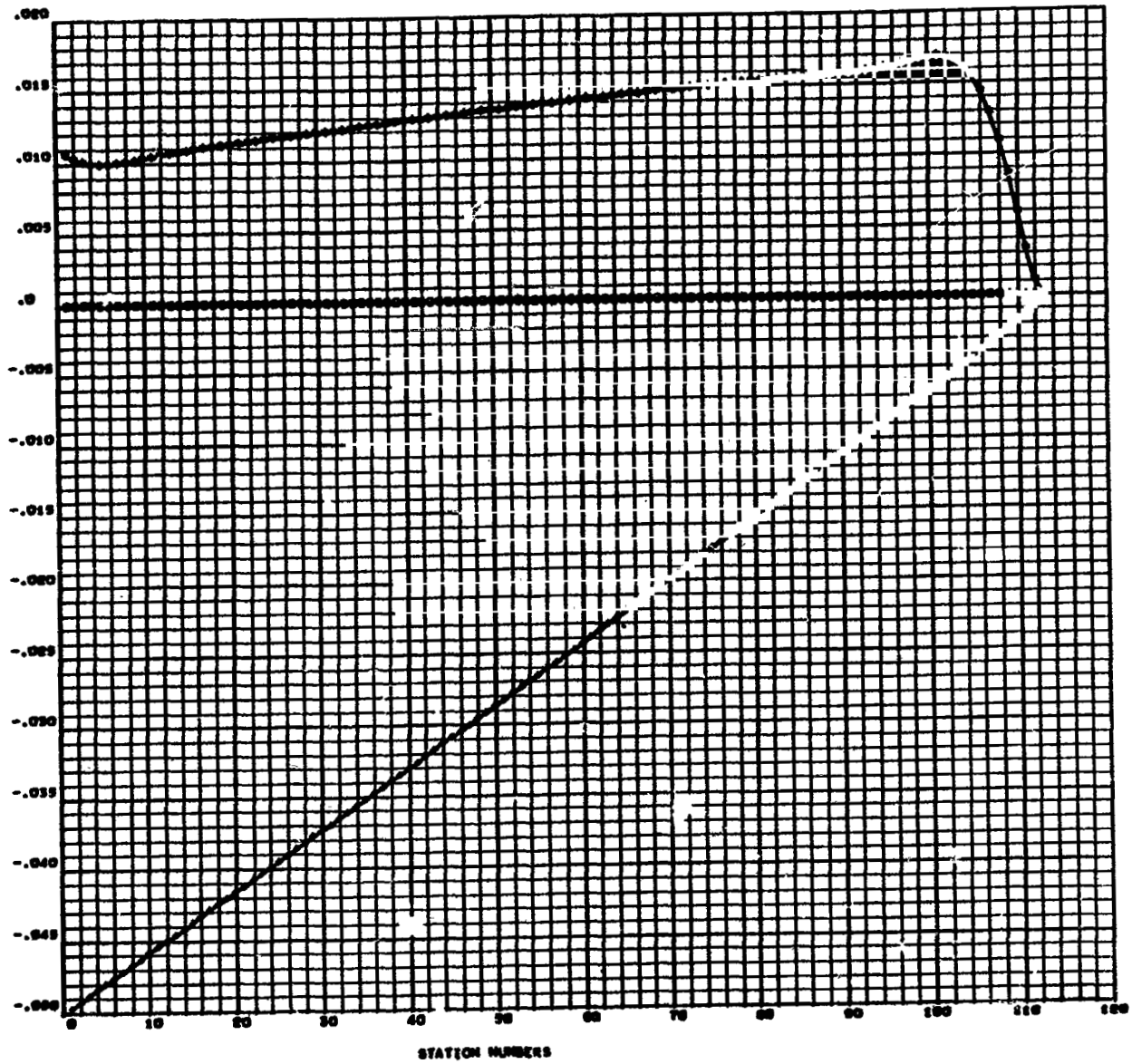
0138-03 R  
014 000



Sample CRT Results (Cont)

REGION 4 DISPLACEMENTS IN INCHES

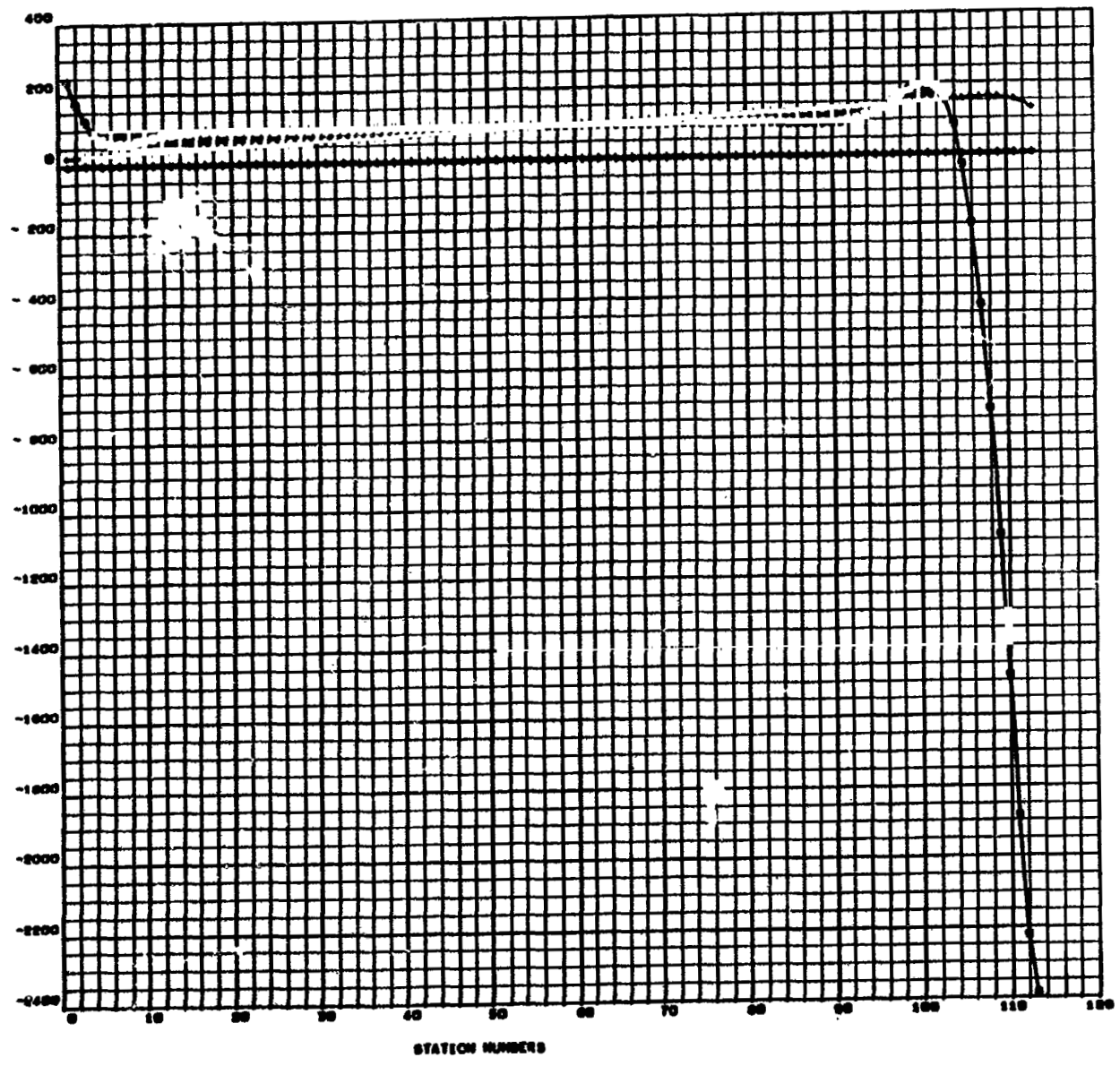
• - U (MERIDIONAL)      0 - V (CIRCUMFERENTIAL)      \* - W (NORMAL TO REF. SURF.)



Sample CRT Results (Cont)

0139-03 R  
004 000

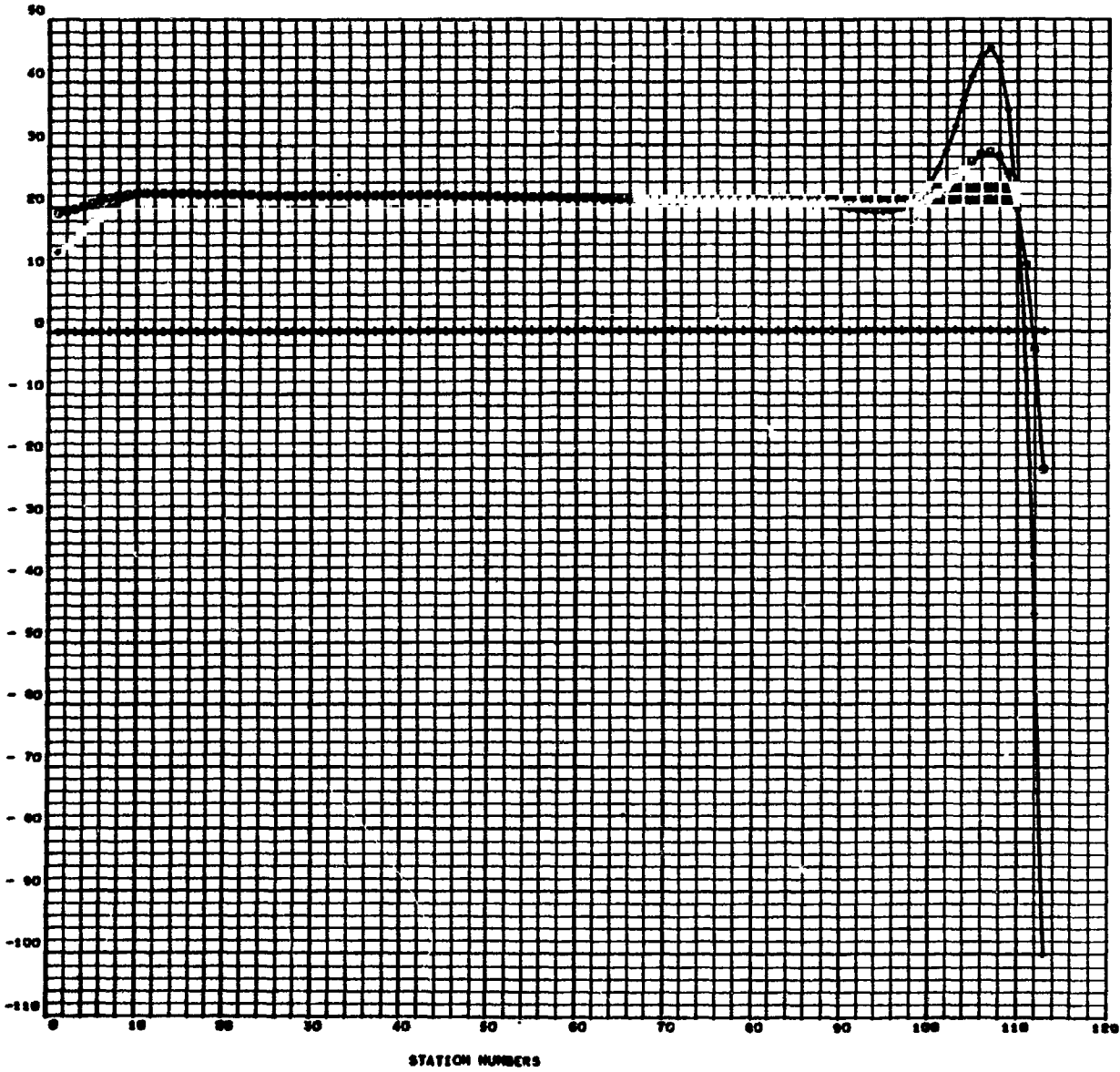
REGION 4 MEMBRANE FORCES (LB/IN)  
O - N (MERIDIONAL)      O - N (CIRCUMFERENTIAL)      O - N (IN-PLANE SHEAR FORCE)



Sample CRT Results (Cont)

REGION 4 BENDING MOMENTS IN-LB/IN

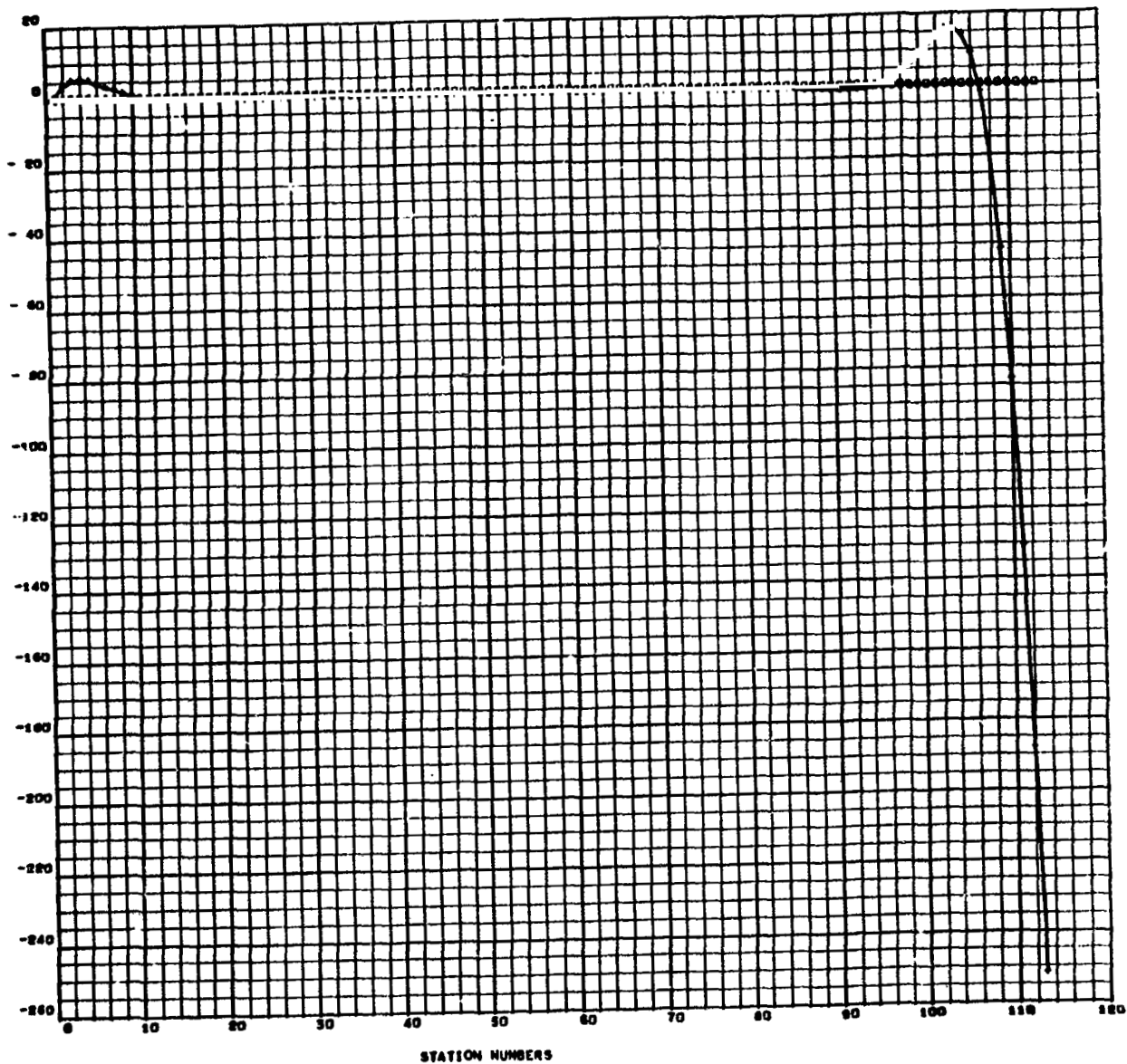
• - M (MERIDIONAL)      ○ - M (CIRCUMFERENTIAL)      ◊ - M (TWISTING)



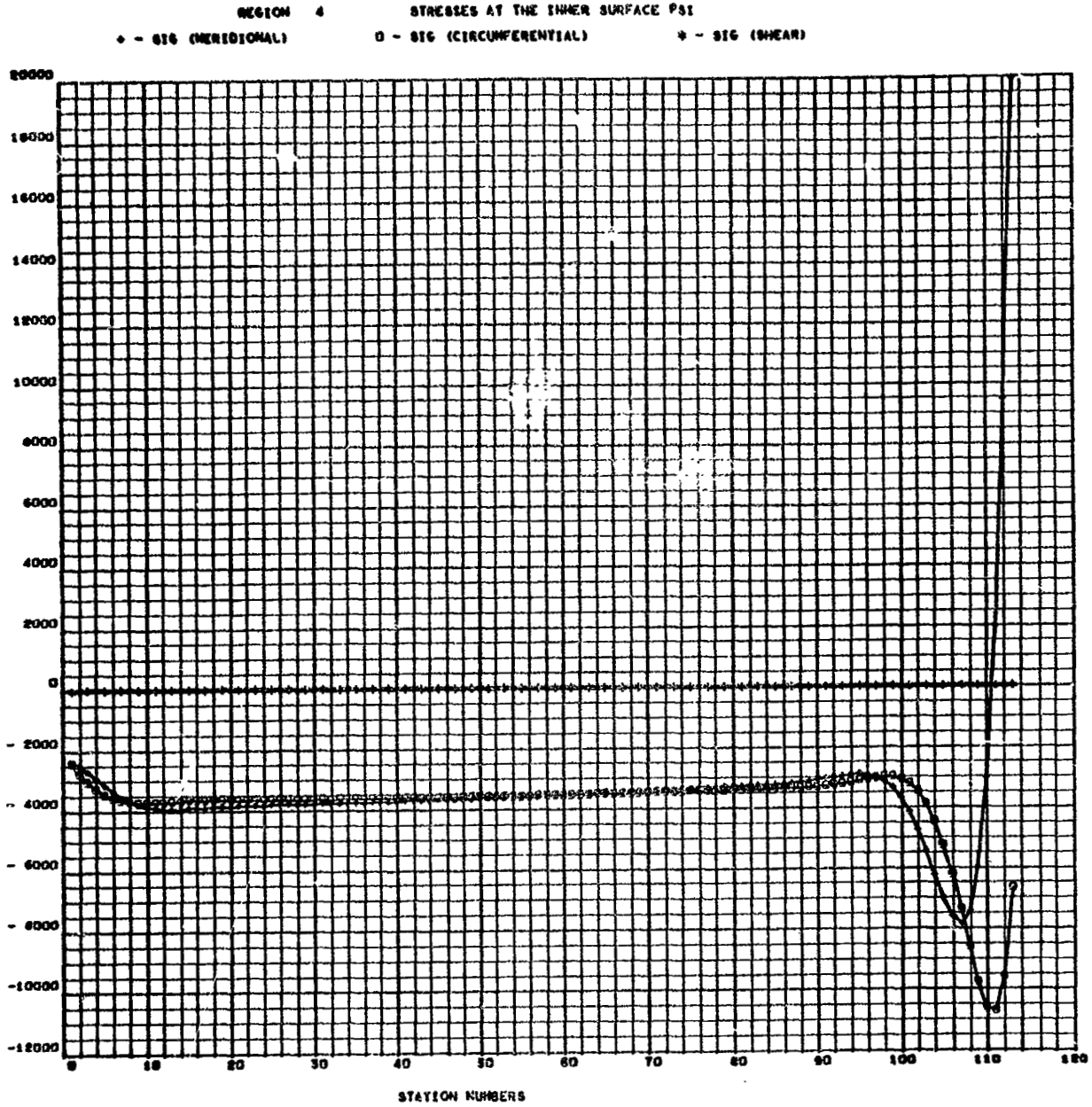
Sample CRT Results (Cont)

0115-03 R  
000 000

REGION 4 TRANSVERSE SHEAR FORCES LB/IN  
• - Q (MERIDIONAL)      O - Q (CIRCUMFERENTIAL)



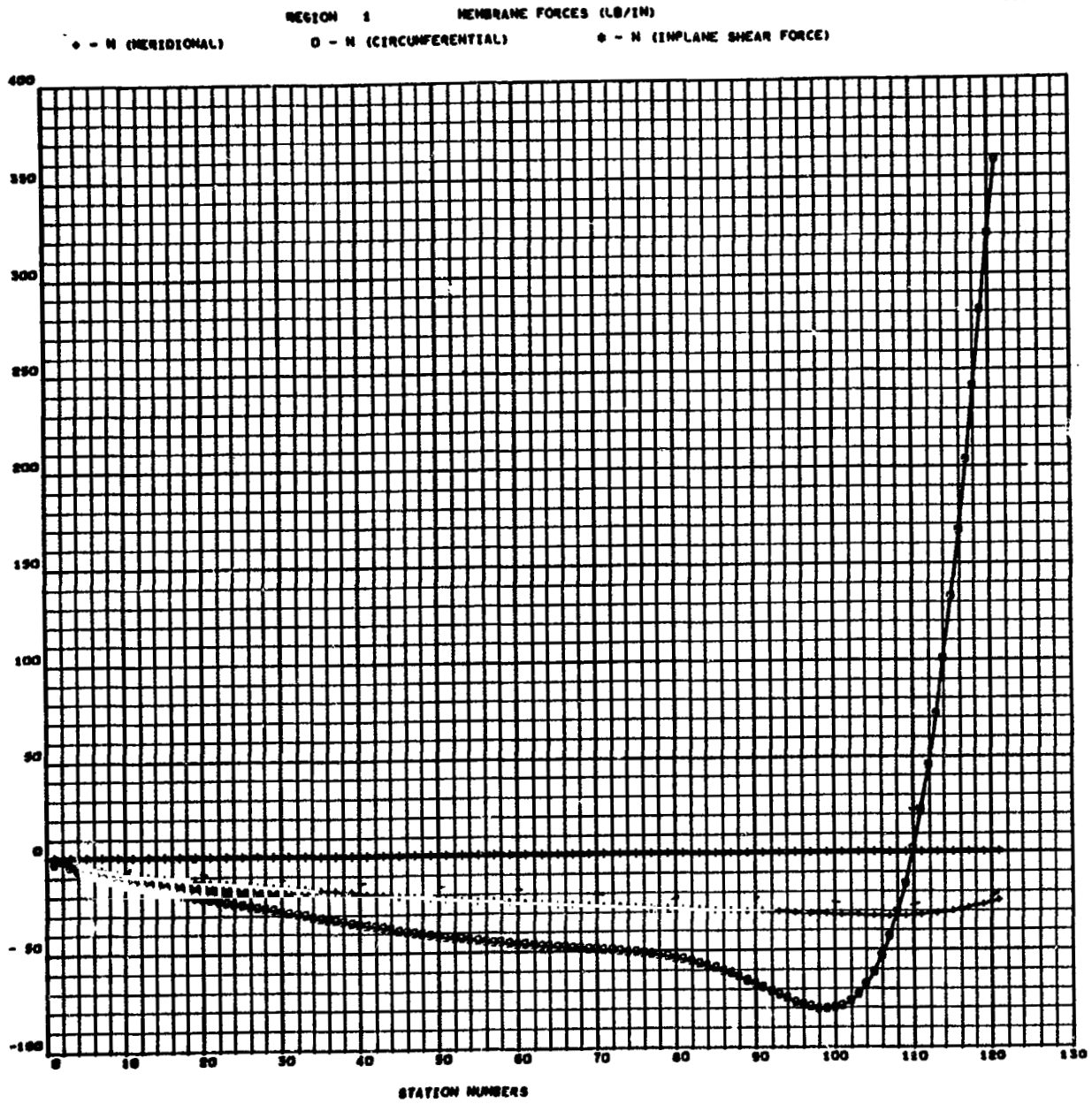
Sample CRT Results (Cont)



Sample CRT Results (Cont)



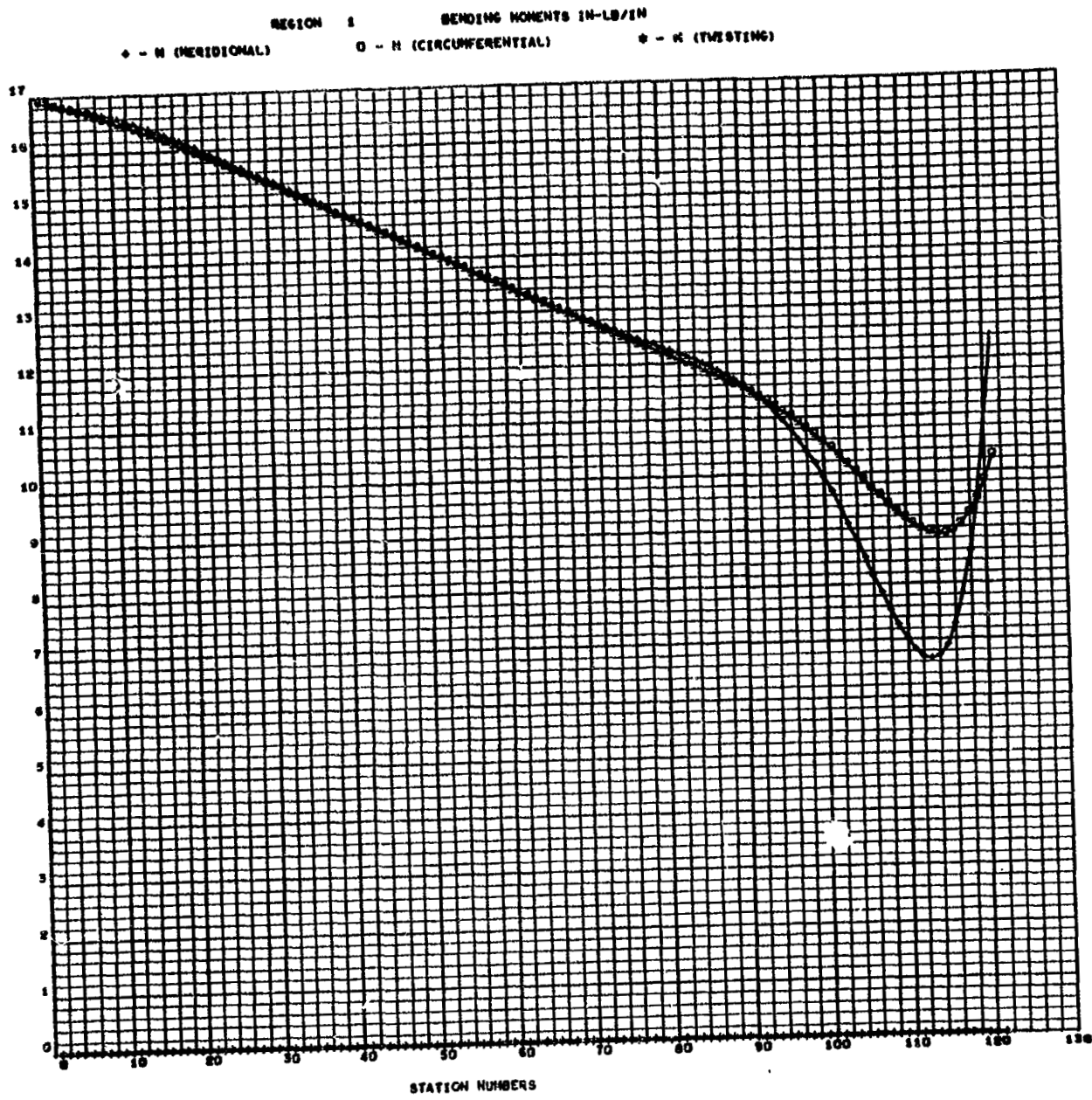
0138-03 L  
000 000



Sample CRT Results (Cont)



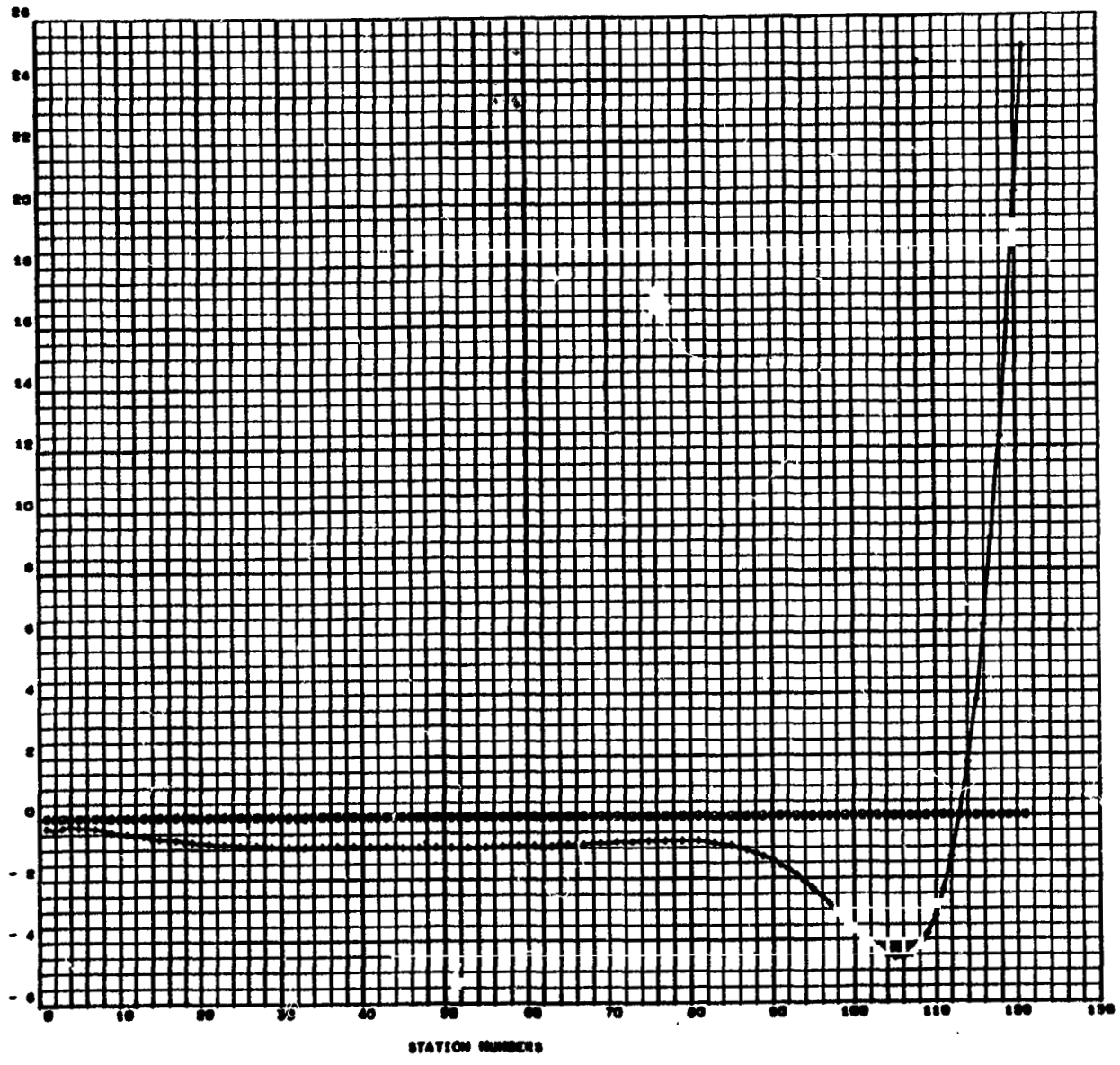
0488-04 EL  
004 000



Sample CRT Results (Cont)

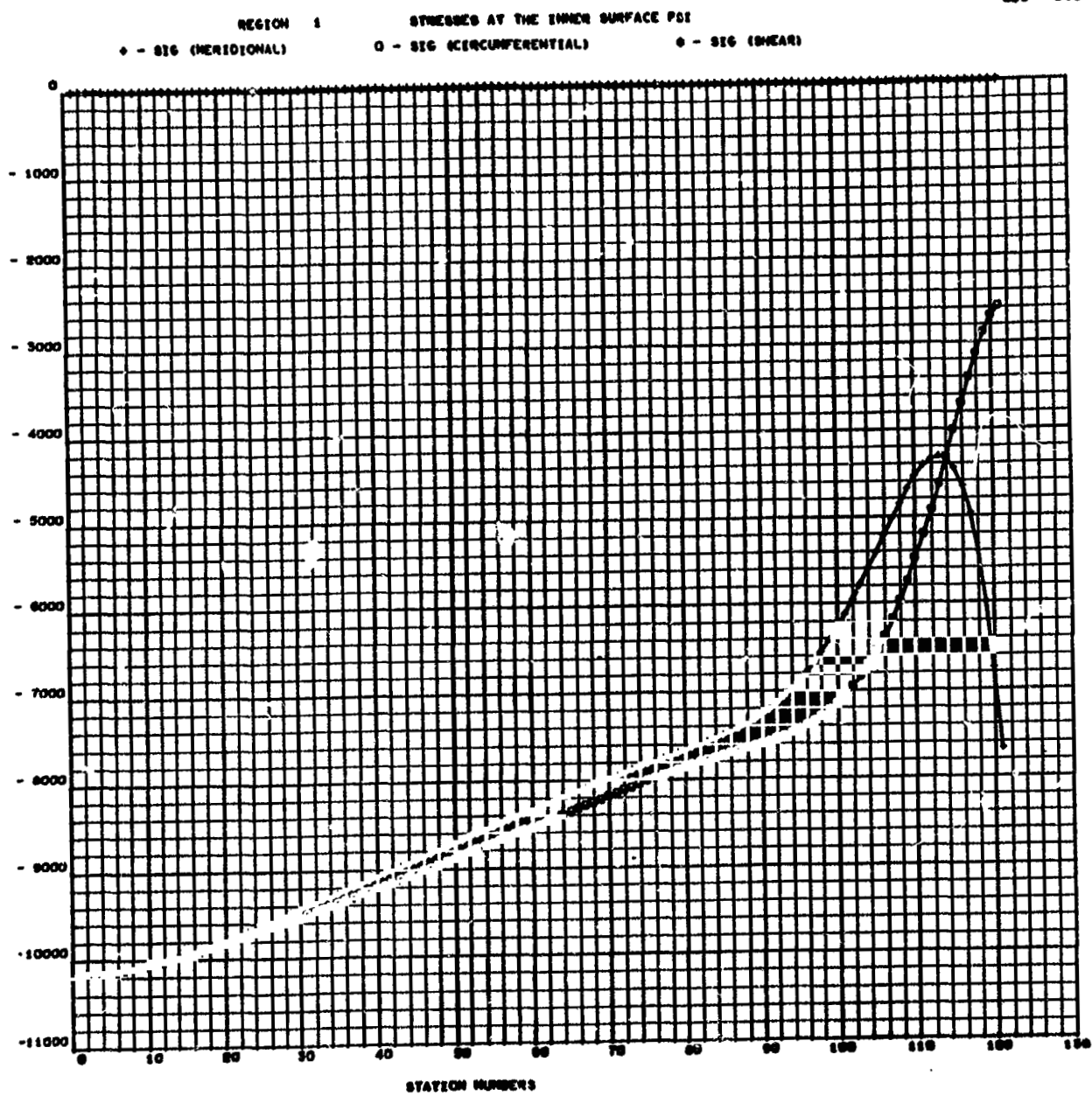
6131-03 R  
000 000

REGION 1 TRANSVERSE SHEAR FORCES LB/IN  
♦ - 0 (MERIDIONAL)      0 - 0 (CIRCUMFERENTIAL)



Sample CRT Results (Cont)

0133-03 R  
000 000



Sample CRT Results (Cont)

The machine printout for region III immediately follows the data sheets. The complete solution (i. e.,  $n_f = 0$  and 1 combined) is shown for  $\theta = 0$  and 90 degrees. To illustrate the graphical plots, results of particular quantities of regions II and IV are shown following printout. Some results for regions I, II were discussed in Section 3.4.5 on output form.

### 3.7 UTILITY SUBROUTINES

#### 3.7.1 MAD, MSU, MMY, INV

These four subroutines perform matrix addition, subtraction, multiplication, and inversion, respectively. They are extremely simple in their approach and must be recompiled to change dimensions for use in other decks. There are no error indications given other than the usual NAASYS trapping information for underflows, overflows, and divide checks. When data have been entered correctly, these subroutines will present no problems.

#### 3.7.2 DINTRP, ENTERP

These subroutines perform linear double and single interpolation. DINTRP makes use of ENTERP in interpolation for values along a particular curve.

In DINTRP, when the first argument is not bounded by the given table (curves), the statement

"ARGUMENT EXCEEDS EXTENT OF TABLE IN DINTRP."

is printed, followed by

ARGUMENT = (1 PE 12.4)

TABLE VALUES (printed 6/line)

and the job is terminated.

When the argument in the single interpolation subroutine, ENTERP, exceeds the limits of the table, the routine selects the value at either end of the table and continues after printing

"LIMITS OF TABLE EXCEEDED BY ARGUMENT = (1 PE 12.4)

(1 PE 12.4) = VALUE USED FROM TABLE"

Values entered in the tables should always be given in increasing algebraic order, both in terms of the numbers used to designate each curve of the family, and the values assigned to the points along the curve.

### 3.7.3 CODIMA

CODIMA is a curve-fitting subroutine has the following properties:

1. The straight portions of any curve defined by three points on a straight line, a straight line will be fitted.
2. To the smooth portion of any curve, a smooth curve will be fitted.
3. The method maintains continuous first derivative except at the ends of a straight segment.
4. The method will fit curves with "corners" or "sharp turns" without the large deviation usually found in other methods.

An interpolation method is developed in such a way that some of the considerations taken when an engineer fits a curve with a french curve are formulated. This is the CODIM (controlled deviation interpolation method) concept.

The method will interpolate in a more engineering manner in the following respects:

1. The first derivative is continuous except at the ends of straight segments defined by three points on a straight line.
2. No large deviation will be found when slope changes are large.
3. Ability to change value and slope rapidly.
4. Ability to fit straight lines on straight line portions of the curve and fit smooth arcs through the smooth portions of the curve.

The method fits a polynomial through an interval with information given by "previous points" (points to the left) and another polynomial through the interval with information given by "subsequent points" (points to the right). These two polynomials are then compared for compatibility. If they differ, a weighted average of the polynomials is taken in such a way that the polynomial that deviates less from the straight line connecting the points defining the interval is given more weight. For simplicity, parabolas are used over higher-degree polynomials in the CODIMA version.

### 3.7.4 STCOMB

STCOMP is used to combine the station numbers at which the thicknesses are entered in the DAL data region with the station numbers for the

inner and outer layer temperatures (set up in DATLDS) to form a common set of stations to be used in the computations for DNAX, D, EK, ENT, and EMT.

### 3.7.5 CRTG

CRTG is a system of subprograms (some MAP compiled) designed to enable a FORTRAN programmer to use the S-C 4020 CRT plotter for graphing the types most frequently required in engineering and scientific applications.

The output is intended to be imitative of the results obtainable by hand plotting on standard graph paper. Printed and graphical output may be intermixed in any amount.

The system establishes a fairly natural correspondence between the programmer's representation of data and its appearance on the graph. A simple curve may be produced with one CALL statement. For complicated graphs, the full power of FORTRAN may be used to describe the data. Scaling is automatic and includes all curves on a graph.

The drawing of grids and placement of output on the frame are automatic.

Some restrictions of CRTG are as follows:

1. Requires an S-C 4020 to process the output
2. Requires NAASYS and the NAASYS library routines for the S-C 4020
3. Uses the system CRT file, 'UNIT16'
4. Requires the use of nonstandard RETURN statements, a language feature introduced with 7090/7094 FORTRAN IV, Version 13
5. CRTG will fail to express applications that require unusual grids.
6. A special version of NAASYS library routine DXDYV is required. This is included in the deck.

### 3.8 ERROR INDICATIONS, PITFALLS, RECOMMENDATIONS

Several of the error indications resulting from improper data input have already been discussed. To reiterate, they were as follows:

1. A bad index on a DECRD card (Section 3.4.2)

2. Omission of the negative sign on the last card of a data array (Section 3. 4. 2).
3. Omission of some or all of the title cards (Section 3. 4. 4)
4. Limits of pressure or temperature tables exceeded by arguments when using the indicator = 3 option (Section 3. 4. 7. 1).

One should be very careful to check the output from the program to see that it corresponds to the input that he entered. Better yet, an independent check of input data may prevent a wasted run on the machine. In addition to the four errors indicated above, such things as sign convention, angle measurements, and compatibility of units are common pitfalls.

```

SIRFTC 148RR
C SHELLS OF REVOLUTION
C W/ ECCENTRIC DISCONTINUITIES AND BRANCHING
C
C RESPONSIBLE ENGINEER AND PROGRAMMER
C A. P. CAPELLI S. C. FURUIKE
C
C REFERENCE ** AIAA JOURNAL, VOL. 1, NO. 8, AUGUST 1963, PG. 1813FF
C AND VOL. 2, NO. 3, MARCH 1964, PG. 590FF
C ALSO NAA(SID) STR'S 134, 136, 141
C
C DATA NOMENCLATURE **
C
C EKK NO. OF REGIONS
C AD REFERENCE LENGTH (L)
C HO REFERENCE THICKNESS (L)
C EO REFERENCE YOUNGS MODULUS (P/L**2)
C SIGO REFERENCE STRESS (P/L**2)
C PIXI CRY INDICATOR PLOTS CURVE WHEN NON-ZERO
C PTHI PATH IND. *FIRST CASE ALWAYS = 0, NORMAL, *OTHERS MAY =
C **SKIP GEOM, OR **CHANGE PRESSURE OR TEMPERATURE LDS.
C SUM NON-ZERO FOR MULTIPLE FOURIER COMPONENTS
C + = SUMMING, WITH PRINTS AT ENFOR VALUES
C -- = DISCRETE FOURIER VALUES, PRINTED EA, TIME, NO CRI
C ENFO INITIAL FOURIER COMPONENT
C ENF111 SUBSEQUENT FOURIER COMPONENTS
C ENFOR(I) FOURIER COMPONENT PRINT VALUES. (THREE PERMITTED)
C THETA(I) HORIZONTAL ANGLE (DEGREES) TEN MAXIMUM
C
C TAPE USAGE **
C 7 PROGRAM OVERLAY (TRY DISKS WHERE AVAILABLE)
C 3 P AND X MATRICES
C 4 SECTION PROPERTIES DATA
C 3,8 FOURIER COMPONENTS
C 9,10 SUMMING TAPES
C 12,13 DATA AND GEOMETRY /REGION
C 11 FOURIER SERIES LOADS TAPE
C
C ** WHEN THETA = -1.E+10, ENF IS TESTED. UNTIL ENF = -1.E+10, THE
C DATLDS, PANDX, INTLD AND SUMS SUBROUTINES ARE REPEATED. TWO
C INTERMEDIATE PRINTS OF THE FOURIER SUMMING ARE POSSIBLE FOR

```

```

00000002
00000003
00000004
00000008
00000009
00000010
00000020
00000030
00000031
00000032
00000049
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00000080
00000090
00000100
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00000181
00000182
00000183
00000184
00000185
00000186
00000187
00000190
00000380
00000390
00000391
00000392

```

DECK NO. 6J-14R

Shells of Revolution



```

C CHECKING CONVERGENCE. WHEN ENF = -1.E+10 THE PROGRAM MULTIPLIES 00000393
C THE FINAL FOURIER SUMS BY THE COEFFICIENTS, PRINTS THE VALUES 00000394
C FOR EACH THETA AND PLOTS RESULTS ON NON-ZERO INDICATOR, PIXL, 00000395
C DIMENSION BCD(36), ENFOR(4), THETA(11), ENFI(11) 00000410
C EQUIVALENCE (DA(1), EKK ),(DA(2), AO ),(DA(3), HO ),(DA(4), 00000420
1(DA(5), EO ),(DA(6), SIGO ),(DA(7), PTHI ),(DA(8), ENFI ),(DA(9), ENFO ),(DA(10), ENFI ),(DA(11), ENFI(11) 00000430
2(DA(12), SUM ),(DA(13), ENFI ),(DA(14), ENFI ),(DA(15), ENFI ),(DA(16), ENFI ),(DA(17), ENFI ),(DA(18), ENFI ),(DA(19), ENFI ),(DA(20), ENFI ),(DA(21), ENFI ),(DA(22), ENFI ),(DA(23), ENFI ),(DA(24), ENFI ),(DA(25), ENFI ),(DA(26), ENFI ),(DA(27), ENFI ),(DA(28), ENFI ),(DA(29), ENFI ),(DA(30), ENFI ),(DA(31), ENFI ),(DA(32), ENFI ),(DA(33), ENFI ),(DA(34), ENFI ),(DA(35), ENFI ),(DA(36), ENFI ) 00000440
C COMMON DA(35), NTPW, NTPR, KTPW, KTPR, SL2, ELAM2, S1, S2, 00000450
1 KKE, SQ3, SQ4, SQ6, ENF, IFR, KLM 00000460
C COMMON SDA(3096) 00000470
C DO 2 I = 1,3148 00000480
2 DA(I) = 0.0 00000490
C ENFI, PTHI, ENFOR AND THETA VALUES MUST BE READ FOR EA, CASE 00000500
1 DO 3 I = 10,35 00000510
3 DA(I) = -1.E+10 00000520
C 5 READ (5,20) BCD 00000530
20 FORMAT( 12A6 ) 00000540
WRITE (6,21) BCD 00000550
21 FORMAT(1H1 / (18X, 12A6 //) ) 00000560
C INITIALIZE SUM TAPES, INDICATORS 00000570
NTPW = 9 00000580
NTPR = 10 00000590
SL2 = -1. 00000600
IFR = 1 00000610
KLM = 0 00000620
PTHI = 0. 00000630
THETA = 0. 00000640
C READ GENERAL DATA 00000650
30 CALL DECRD ( DA ) 00000660
C IF(PTHI .NE. 0.) GO TO 31 00000670
KTPR = 12 00000680
KTPW = 12 00000690
31 ENF = ENFO 00000700
IF(SUM .GT. 0.) GO TO 32 00000710
ENFOR = ENFO 00000720
C 00000730
C 00000740
C 00000750
C 00000760
C 00000770
C 00000780
C 00000790
C 00000800
C 00000810
C 00000820
C 00000830
C 00000840
C 00000850
C 00000860
C 00000870
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C 00000890
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C 00000930
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C 00000960
C 00000970
C 00000980
C 00000990
C 00001000
C 00001010
C 00001020
C 00001030
C 00001040
C 00001050
C 00001060
C 00001070
C 00001080
C 00001090
C 00001100
C 00001110
C 00001120
C 00001130
C 00001140
C 00001150
C 00001160
C 00001170
C 00001180
C 00001190
C 00001200
C 00001210
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C 00001880
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C 00001900
C 00001910
C 00001920
C 00001930
C 00001940
C 00001950
C 00001960
C 00001970
C 00001980
C 00001990
C 00002000

```

Shells of Revolution (Cont)

```

ENFI(11) = -1.E+10
GO TO 34
32 ENFOR(4) = -1.E+10
   THETA(11) = -1.E+10
34 WRITE (6, 36) EKK, ENFO, ENFI, THETA, AO, HO, EO, SIGO, SUM,
   1 PIXI, PTHI, ENFOR
36 FORMAT (1H1, 4X, 12HGENERA' DATA///7X, 30HNO. OF SHELL REGIONS (E00000791
1KK) = 1PE13.4/77 7X, 30HFOURIER COMPONENTS (ENFI) - // 24X,
2 6E13.4/24X, 6E13.4/77 7X, 24HPRINT ANGLES (THETA) - // 24X,
3 6E13.4/24X, 5E13.4/77 7X, 14HCONSTANTS - // 7X, 7HAO =, E13.4, 00000794
4 4X, 7HHO =, E13.4, 4X, 7HEO =, E13.4, 4X, 7HSIGO =, E13.4 // 7X,
5 7HSUM =, E13.4, 4X, 7HPIXI =, E13.4, 4X, 7HPTHI =, E13.4 // 7X,
6 22HPRINT ENFS (ENFOR) - // 24X, 4E13.4/ 1H8, 24X, 62H(FLAG -1.0E+00000797
710 INDICATES LAST ENFI, ENFOR, AND THETA VALUES.) )
C
38 REWIND NTPW
   REWIND KTPW
   REWIND NTPR
   REWIND KTPR
   REWIND 8
   REWIND 11
   REWIND 3
   REWIND 4
SQ3 = AO * SIGO / EO
SQ4 = SIGO * HO **3 / AO
SQ6 = SIGO * HC
ELAM2 = (HO / AO) **2
C
50 CALL DATLNK
   WRITE (KTPW) S1
   REWIND KTPW
C
   CALL PANDX
C
   CALL INTLD
C
   CALL SUMS
   IF (SUM.EO. 0.) GO TO 60
   IF ( ENF ) 60, 38, 38
C
60 IF (PIXI) 70, 1, 70
70 REWIND NTPW
C

```

READ DATA AND SET UP GEOM. /REG.

FORM P AND X MATRICES

DEFLECTIONS AND INTERNAL LDS

FOURIER SUMS

PLOT RESULTS

Shells of Revolution (Cont)

CALL PIX  
GO TO 1  
END

00000955  
00000960  
00010000

Shells of Revolution (Cont)

```

SUBFC MAD
C MATRIX ADD SUBROUTINE
C
C ARGUMENTS
C L NO. OF ROWS
C M NO. OF COLS
C A(I,J)
C MRA
C B(I,J)
C C(I,J)
C SUBROUTINE MAD(L,M,A,B,C)
C DIMENSION A(4*4), B(4*4), C(4*4)
C DO 30 I=1,L
C DO 30 J=1,M
30 C(I,J)=A(I,J)+B(I,J)
RETURN
END

```

DECK NO. 8N-903 00700400

410  
420  
430  
440  
450  
460  
470  
480  
490  
500  
510  
520  
530

Matrix Add Subroutine

SIRFTC MSUR DECK NO. BK-904 00000400

C MATRIX SUBTRACT SUBROUTINE

C 410

C ARGUMENTS 420

C L NO. OF ROWS 430

C M NO. OF COLS 440

C A(I,J) MRA 450

C B(I,J) MSU 460

C C(I,J) MSR 470

C SUBROUTINE MSU(L,M,A,B,C) 480

C DIMENSION A(4,4), B(4,4), C(4,4) 0 0 490

C DO 30 I=1,L 500

C DO 30 J=1,M 510

C 30 C(I,J)=A(I,J)-B(I,J) 520

C RETURN 530

C END

Matrix Subtract Subroutine

```

$IRFC MPMY
C MATRIX MULTIPLY SUBROUTINE
C DECK NO. 8K-901 50000017
C ARGUMENTS
C L NO. OF ROWS X MATRIX
C M NO. OF COLS X MATRIX
C N NO. OF COLS Y MATRIX
C X(I,K) MRA
C Y(K,J) MMY
C Z(I,J) MSR
C SUBROUTINE MMY(L,M,N,X,Y,Z)
C DIMENSION X(4,4), Y(4,4), Z(4,4)
DO 30 I=1,L
DO 30 J=1,M
Z(I,J)=0.0
DO 30 K=1,N
30 Z(I,J)=X(I,J)+X(I,K)*Y(K,J)
RETURN
END

```

Matrix Multiply Subroutine

```

SIBFIC INVRS
C MATRIX INVERSION SUBROUTINE
C DECK NO. PK-100 7000016
C 20
C MODIFICATION OF F1,4B444 BY D.J.HALL, MAR, DEPT. 56, LA 00700030C
C 41
C ARGUMENTS
C IOM INDICATOR OF ORDER (N) OF MATRIX A COMPILED FOR 4 X 4 00000060
C ERROR INDICATOR OF ERROR RETURN =1,NORMAL. NOT=1,ERR 0070
C 80
C MATRICES
C ALL(J) INPUT MATRIX N,N I,J 90
C LR(M) MATRIX OF LOCATIONS OF MAX ROW M,1 0100
C LC(M) MATRIX OF LOCATIONS OF MAX COL I,M 0110
C 0120
C 0130
C SUBSCRIPTS
C I ROW OF A 0140
C J COL OF A 0150
C MI LOCATION OF PIVOT BEFORE INTERCHANGE, ROW OF MAX 0160
C MJ LOCATION OF PIVOT BEFORE INTERCHANGE, COL OF MAX 0170
C M LOCATION OF PIVOT, ROW AND COL 0180
C N ORDER OF MATRIX 0190
C 0200
C VARIABLES
C P PIVOT ELEMENT, MAX ELEMENT BEFORE INTERCHANGE 0210
C PI PI PRODUCT OF P(M) = VALUE OF DETERMINANT 0220
C 0230
C TEMP INTERCHANGE AND REORDERING OF ELEMENTS OF A 0240
C 0250
C 0260
C 0270
C 0280
C * * * * * 0290
C 0300
C SUBROUTINE INV(IOM,A,PI,IERROR) 310
C DIMENSION A(4,4),LR(4),LC(4) 320
C SETUP 0340
C M=1 0350
C N=IOM 0360
C PI=1.0 0370
C SEARCH REDUCED ARRAY FOR MAXIMUM ELEMENT 0380
C 1000 P=0.0 0390
C DO 1010 I=M,N 0400
C DO 1010 J=M,N 0410
C IF(ABS(P) - ABS( A(I,J) ) ) 1005,1010,1010 00000420
C 1005 P=ABS(A(I,J)) 0430

```

Matrix Inversion Subroutine

```

M=I
N=J
1010 CONTINUE
LR(N)=M
LC(M)=N
C INTERCHANGE MAXIMUM ROW WITH PIVOT ROW
2000 IF (M-N)2100,2200,2100
2100 DO 2110 J=1,N
TEMP=A(M,J)
A(M,J)=-A(M,J)
2110 A(M,J)=TEMP
C INTERCHANGE MAXIMUM COL WITH PIVOT COL
2200 IF (M-N)2205,3000,2205
2205 DO 2210 I=1,N
TEMP=A(I,M)
A(I,M)=-A(I,M)
2210 A(I,M)=TEMP
C DIVIDE PIVOT COL BY PIVOT ELEMENT
3000 DO 3010 I=1,N
IF (I-M)3005,3010,3005
3005 A(I,M)=-A(I,M)/P
3010 CONTINUE
C ELIMINATE
4000 DO 4210 I=1,N
IF -M)4005,4210,4005
4005 DO 4110 J=1,N
IF (J-M)4105,4110,4105
4105 A(I,J)=A(I,M)+A(M,J)+A(I,J)
4110 CONTINUE
4210 CONTINUE
C DIVIDE PIVOT ROW BY PIVOT ELEMENT
5000 DO 5010 J=1,N
IF (J-M)5005,5010,5005
5005 A(M,J)=A(M,J)/P
5010 CONTINUE
C FORM DETERMINANT
PI=P*PI
A(M,M)=1.0/P
M=M+1
IF (M-N)1000,5020,5999
5020 P=A(M,M)
GO TO 3000
5999 M=N-1

```

Matrix Inversion Subroutine (Cont)



```

6000 MI=LC(M)
MJ=LR(M)
C RE-ORDER ROWS OF INVERSE
IF(MI-M)6005,6200,6005
6005 DO 6010 J=1,N
TEMP=A(M,J)
A(M,J)=-A(MI,J)
6010 A(MI,J)=TEMP
C RE-ORDER COLS OF INVERSE
6200 IF(MJ-M)6205,7000,6205
6205 DO 6210 I=1,N
TEMP=A(I,M)
A(I,M)=-A(I,MJ)
6210 A(I,MJ)=TEMP
7000 M=M-1
IF(M)9002,9001,6000
9001 IERROR=1
GO TO 9999
C M IS LESS THAN ZERO
9002 IERROR=2
9999 RETURN
FND

```

```

0870
0880
0890
0900
0910
0920
0930
0940
0950
0960
0970
0980
0990
1000
1010
1020
1030
1040
1050
1060
1080
2030

```

```

$1BFTC CF3P
C PARABOLIC CURVE FITTING SUBROUTINE (THREE POINTS)
C
C SUBROUTINE CODIMA (N1, X, Y, XI, YI, N2, SHAPE)
C
C ARGUMENTS
C N1 NO. OF POINTS TO INTERPOLATE
C X LOCATION OF POINTS TO BE INTERPOLATED
C Y ANSWERS
C XI INDEPENDENT ARGUMENT
C YI DEPENDENT ARGUMENT
C N2 NO. OF ARGUMENTS
C SHAPE 0 = FITS END WITH STRAIGHT LINE 1 = CURVE, LAST 3 PTS.
C
C DIMENSION X(1),Y(1),XI(1),YI(1),D(2),A(2),B(2),C(2)
C
C 100 IN = 0
C XK = SHAPE
C
C DO 800 N = 1,N1
C
C IF (N2-2) 110,115,120
C 110 Y(N) = YI(N2)
C GO TO 800
C
C 115 Y(N) = (YI(2)-YI(1))/(XI(2)-XI(1))* (X(N)-XI(1))+YI(1)
C GO TO 800
C
C 120 J = 1
C 125 IF(XI{J}-X(N)) 130,140,150
C 140 Y(N) = YI(J)
C GO TO 800
C
C 130 J = J+1
C IF(J-N2) 125,125,145
C 145 Y(N) = (YI(N2)-YI(N2-1))/(XI(N2)-XI(N2-1))*(X(N)-XI(N2-1))
C 1 + YI(N2 - 1)
C GO TO 800
C
C 150 IF(J-2) 115,155,160
C 155 K = 3
C JJ = 1
C GO TO 185

```

```

CODIM000
CODIM001
CODIM009
CODIM010
CODIM011
CODIM012
CODIM013
CODIM014
CODIM015
CODIM016
CODIM017
CODIM018
CODIM019
CODIM020
CODIM025
CODIM029
CODIM030
CODIM040
CODIM049
CODIM050
CODIM059
CODIM060
CODIM070
CODIM080
CODIM089
CODIM090
CODIM100
CODIM109
CODIM110
CODIM120
CODIM130
CODIM140
CODIM149
CODIM150
CODIM160
CODIM170
CODIM180
CODIM190
CODIM199
CODIM200
CODIM210
CODIM220
CODIM230

```

Parabolic Curve Fitting Subroutine  
(Three Points)

```

160 IF(J=N2) 170,165,145
165 K = N2-1
    JJ = 2
    GO TO 185
170 IF(J=IN) 180,300,180
180 JJ = 3
    K = J
C
185 DO 200 M = 1,2
    X1 = XI(K-1)-XI(K)
    X2 = XI(K)-XI(K-2)
    X3 = XI(K-2)-XI(K-1)
    Y1 = YI(K-1)-YI(K)
    Y2 = YI(K)-YI(K-2)
    Y3 = YI(K-2)-YI(K-1)
    XX1 = XI(K-2)**2
    XX2 = XI(K-1)**2
    XX3 = XI(K)**2
    D(M) = XX1*X1 + XX2*X2 + XX3*X3
    A(M) = (YI(K-2)*X1 + YI(K-1)*X2 + YI(K)*X3)/D(M)
    B(M) = (XX1*Y1 + XX2*Y2 + XX3*Y3)/D(M)
    C(M) = YI(K-2) - A(M)*XX1 - B(M)*XI(K-2)
    200 K = K+1
    300 P1 = X(N)*(A(1)*X(N)+B(1)) +C(1)
    P2 = X(N)*(A(2)*X(N)+B(2)) +C(2)
    AL = (X(N)-XI(J-1))/(XI(J)-XI(J-1))
    S = YI(J)*AL + YI(J-1)*(1.0-AL)
    GO TO (320,330,350),JJ
C
320 P2 = P1
    AL = (X(N)-XI(1))/(XI(2)-XI(1))
    S = AL*YI(2) + (1.0-AL)*YI(1)
    IF (SHAPE) 321,322, 322
    321 XM1 = ABS (YI(2) - YI(1)) / (XI(2) - XI(1))
    XM2 = ABS (YI(3) - YI(2)) / (XI(3) - XI(2))
    XK = 1.0 - ABS (XM1 -XM2) / (XM1 + XM2)
    322 P1 = S + XK *(P2-S)
    GO TO 350
C
330 P1 = P2
    AL = (X(N)-XI(N2-1))/(XI(N2)-XI(N2-1))
    S = AL* YI(N2) +(1.0-AL)*YI(N2-1)
    IF (SHAPE) 331,332, 332

```

Parabolic Curve Fitting Subroutine  
(Three Points) (Cont)

CODIM650  
 CODIM651  
 CODIM660  
 CODIM670  
 CODIM679  
 CODIM680  
 CODIM690  
 CODIM700  
 CODIM710  
 CODIM720  
 CODIM730  
 CODIM740  
 CODIM750  
 CODIM760  
 CODIM770  
 CODIM779  
 CODIM780  
 CODIM790

```

331 XM1 = ABS (YI(N2 - 1) - YI(N2)) / (XI(N2 - 1) - XI(N2))
    XM2 = ABS (YI(N2 - 2) - YI(N2 - 1)) / (XI(N2 - 2) - XI(N2 - 1))
    XK = 1. - ABS (XM1 - XM2) / (XM1 + XM2)
332 P2 = S + XK*(P1-S)
C
350 E1 = ABS (P1-S)
    E2 = ABS (P2-S)
    IN = J
    IF(E1+E2) 700,700,750
700 Y(N) = S
    GO TO 800
750 YNUM = E1 * AL * P2 + (1. - AL) * E2 * P1
    Y(N) = YNUM / YDEN
800 CONTINUE
C
900 RETURN
    END
  
```

Parabolic Curve Fitting Subroutine  
 (Three Points) (Cont)

```

$IRFTC DLNK
REGIONAL DATA READ SUBROUTINE
C 00000001
C 00000010 ** LINK 1
C 00000011
C 00000012
C 00000013
C 00000019
C 00000020
C 00000021
C 00000022
C 00000047
C 00000048
C 00000049
C 00000050
C 00000051
C 00000052
C 00000053
C 00000054
C 00000055
C 00000056
C 00000057
C 00000058
C 00000059
C 00000060
C 00000061
C 00000062
C 00000063
C 00000064
C 00000065
C 00000066
C 00000067
C 00000068
C 00000069
C 00000079
C 00000080
C 00000081
C 00000082
C 00000083
C 00000084
C 00000085
C 00000086
C 00000087
C 00000088
C 00000089

SUBROUTINE DATLNK
DATA MAY BE ENTERED AS CONSTANTS THROUGHOUT (SEE EX BELOW),
AS DISCRETE VALUES, FOURIER SERIES FOR UNSYMMETRICAL LOADS, ETC.
CURVE FITTING, TABLE LOOKUP, OR A COMBINATION OF THESE.

L = UNIT OF LENGTH
P = UNIT OF FORCE

** NOMENCLATURE FOR SDA DATA **
C *FN NUMBER OF POINTS / REFERENCE (150 MAXIMUM)
C *GEOMI GEOMETRY INDICATOR
C *SPRL LOCATION OF INTERNAL SUPPORT SPRING
C *UK SPRING VALUE - PHI DIRECTION
C *VK * * * - THETA DIRECTION
C *WK * * * - N DIRECTION
C *EMK * * * - MOMENT
C *PSI DISCONTINUITY ANGLE AT THE END OF THE REGION (DEGREES)
C *ECK ECCENTRICITY OF REFERENCE SURFACE AT BOTTOM DISCONT.
C *BCIT BOUNDARY CONDITION INDICATOR, TOP (-)
C *RCIB * * * , BOTTOM (+)
C *PFLAG PRINT INDICATOR NON-ZERO PRINTS ALL INPUT DATA
C *STRI LAYER NO. FOR 2ND STRESS PRINT (OTHER = INNER SURFACE)
C *POI POISSON'S RATIO
C *DEL INTERVAL BETWEEN STATIONS, ARC LENGTH
C EX CONSTANT DATA INDICATOR. USE ONLY WHEN SUM = 0. ***
C 0.=NO CONSTANTS, -=ALL CONSTANTS, +=SECTION PROP.
C AND TEMP. LDS., +2=SYMMETRICAL PRESSURE LDS., NO TEMP.
*** REPEAT ALL DATA FOR MULTIPLE REGIONS OR CASES ***
C *TLOC(5) USED BY DATLDS TO PRESERVE TABLE LOCATION
C 00000079
C 00000080
C **D(I) MEMBRANE STIFFNESS (DIMENSIONLESS)
C **EK(I) BENDING STIFFNESS (DIM)
C **ENT(I) TEMPERATURE LOAD (DIM)
C **EMT(I) TEMPERATURE MOMENT
C **PFE(I) FOURIER COMPONENT FOR LOAD - PHI DIRECTION
C **PTH(I) DITTO * * * - THETA DIRECTION
C **PN(I) DITTO * * * - N DIRECTION
C **E(I) MODULUS OF ELASTICITY
C **TI(I) TEMPERATURE CHANGE
C **DITTO * * *

```

Regional Data Read Subroutine

```

C **ALF(I) THERMAL EXPANSION COEFFICIENT * * DITTO * * 00000090
C **DNA(I) DISTANCE FROM NEUTRAL AXIS 00000091
C **RHOX(I) R / AO 00000092
C **GAMA(I) RHO1 / RHOX 00000093
C **R(I) DISTANCE FROM AXIS (L) COMPUTED IN GEOM SUBROUTINE 00000094
C **WTHD(I) NON-DIMENSIONAL CURVATURE - THETA DIRECTION 00000095
C **WFE(I) * * * - PHI DIRECTION 00000096
C **XSI(I) VERTICAL MERIDIONAL STATION DISTANCES (L) 00000097
C **EM1(4,4) DIAGONAL BOUNDARY FORCE MATRIX *OMEGA* BCIT = 6. 00000100
C **EM3(4,4) DIAGONAL BOUNDARY DISPLACEMENT MATRIX *LAMBDA* 00000101
C **EM5(4) COLUMN BOUNDARY MATRIX *L* TOP OF OPEN SHELLS 00000102
C **EMIN,EM3N,EM5N AS ABOVE FOR BCIB = 6. 00000105
C **E2,POI2,T2,DNA2 PARAMETERS FOR 2ND STRESS 00000106
C 00000107
C * SET UP IN GEOM, DATLDS, OR DATLYR 00000275
C ** MAY RE SET UP IN DATLNK WHEN CONSTANT, BUT USUALLY IN 00000276
C DATLDS OR DATLYR 00000277
C 00000279
C 00000280
C 00000281
C 00000282
C 00000299
EQUIVALENCE (SDA(1), EX ),(SDA(2), GEOMI ),(SDA(3), SPRL ),(SDA(4), UK ),(SDA(5), VK ),(SDA(6), WK ),(SDA(7), EMK ),(SDA(8), PSI ),(SDA(9), ECK ),(SDA(10), BCIT ),(SDA(11), BCIB),00000302
3(SDA(12), PFLAG),(SDA(13), STRI),(SDA(14), FN ),(SDA(15), DEL ),00000303
C SDA(16,17,18 AND 19) ARE USED FOR STORAGE 00000304
4(SDA(20), TLOC ),(SDA(25), POI ),00000305
1(SDA(26), D ),(SDA(176), EK ),(SDA(326), ENT ),(SDA(476), EMT),00000311
2(SDA(626), PFE ),(SDA(776), PTH),(SDA(926), PN ),(SDA(1076), E1),00000312
3(SDA(1226), T ),(SDA(1376), ALF),(SDA(1526), DNA),(SDA(2498), XSI),00000313
4(SDA(1676), RHOX),(SDA(1826), GAMA),(SDA(1976), R),(SDA(2126), WTHD),00000314
5(SDA(2276), WFE ),(SDA(2426), EM1),(SDA(2442), EM3),(SDA(2458), EM5),00000315
6(SDA(2462), FM1N),(SDA(2478), EM3N),(SDA(2494), FM5N),(SDA(2649), F2),00000316
7(SDA(2648), POI2),(SDA(2799), T2),(SDA(2949), DNA2) 00000317
C 00000339
EQUIVALENCE (DA(1), EKK ),(DA(2), AO ),(DA(3), H0 ),(DA(4), E0 ),(DA(5), SIGO ),(DA(6), PIXI ),(DA(7), PTHI ),00000340
2(DA(8), SUM ),(DA(9), ENFO ),(DA(10), ENFI ),(DA(21), FNFOR),00000342
3(DA(25), THETA ) 00000343
C 00000349
COMMON DA(15), NTPW, NTPR, KTPW, KTPR, SL2, ELAM2, S1, S2, 00000350
1 KKE, SO3, SO4, SO6, ENF, IFR, KLM 00000351

```

Regional Data Read Subroutine (Cont)

```

COMMON SDA(3098), PM(126), ENOT, ISTA(20), TBUT(20), TTOP(20) 0000360
C 0000368
C I DO 400 NS = 1.0KKE 0000379
C 0000380
C 0000388
C 0000389
C 0000390
C 0000391
C 0000392
C 0000396
C 0000397
C 0000398
C 0000399
C 0000400
C 0000401
C 0000402
C 0000403
C 0000404
C 0000405
C 0000406
C 0000408
C 0000409
C 0000410
C 0000411
C 0000415
C 0000416
C 0000417
C 0000418
C 0000419
C 0000420
C 0000421
C 0000422
C 0000423
C 0000424
C 0000425
C 0000426
C 0000427
C 0000428
C 0000429
C 0000430
C 0000431
C 0000432
C 0000433

TEST INDICATOR FOR FIRST PASS
TEST FOR NEW LOADS CASE ONLY
ZERO LOADS AREAS

IF( SL2 ) 10,200,10
10 IF(PTHI .NE. 0.) GO TO 200
SDA(17) = 0.
SDA(18) = 0.
SDA(19) = 0.
DO 15 I = 1,150
T(I) = 0.
ENT(I) = 0.
EMT(I) = 0.
PN(I) = 0.
PFE(I) = 0.
15 PTH(I) = 0.

CALL GEOM( NS )
ENOT = 1.

SET UP R, RHOX, GAMA, WTH, WFE, XSI

18 CALL DECRD (SDA)
N = EN
IF( EX ) 20,60,40
20 S3 = 1. / (E0 * H0)
S4 = 1. / S06
S5 = A0 * S4
D = D * S3
EK = EK * S3 / H0 **2
ENT = ENT * S4
EMT = EMT * S5 / H0 **2
PFF = PFE * S5
PTH = PTH * S5
PN = PN * S5
DO 30 I = 2,N
D(I) = D
E1(I) = E1
EK(I) = EK

```

Regional Data Read Subroutine (Cont)

```

I(I) = T
ENT(I) = EMT
EMT(I) = EMT
PFE(I) = PFE
ALF(I) = ALF
PTH(I) = PTH
DNA(I) = DNA
30 PNT(I) = PN
31 S1 = 1. - POI
S2 = 1. + POI
GO TO 305
C
40 S1 = 1. - POI
S2 = 1. + POI
ENOT = 0.
IF(EX.EQ.2.) GO TO 50
CONSTANT SECTION PROPERTIES, TEMP. LOADS
C
IF(D.EQ.1.E+10) GO TO 42
S3 = E1 / (1. - POI **2)
S4 = 2. * ABS(DNA) / HO
D = S3 / E0 * S4
EK = S4 **2 * D / I2.
GO TO 43
42 D = D(2) / E0 / HO
EK = FK(2) / E0 / HO **3
43 ENT = E1 * ALF / S1 * 175IG0 * 2. / HO * DNA
EMT = 0.
DO 45 I = 2,N
ENT(I) = ENT
EMT(I) = EMT
ALF(I) = ALF
I(I) = T
D(I) = D
EK(I) = EK
E1(I) = E1
45 DNA(I) = DNA
GO TO 305
C
50 S5 = A0 / SQ6
PN = PN * S5
PFE = PFE * S5
PTH = PTH * S5
DO 55 I = 2,N

```

```

00000434
00000435
00000436
00000437
00000438
00000439
00000440
00000441
00000445
00000446
00000450
00000454
00000455
00000456
00000457
00000458
00000459
00000460
00000461
00000462
00000463
00000464
00000465
00000466
00000467
00000468
00000469
00000470
00000471
00000472
00000473
00000474
00000475
00000476
00000477
00000478
00000480
00000481
00000485
00000486
00000487
00000488
00000492

```

CONSTANT PRESSURES, NO TEMPERATURES

Regional Data Read Subroutine (Cont)



```

PN(I) = PN
PFE(I) = PFE
55 PTH(I) = PTH
GO TO 70
C
C SET UP PN, PFE, PTH, TMP
60 CALL DATLDS( NS )
C
IF(PTHI .GT. 0.) GO TO 120
70 IF(PFLAG .LT. 0.) GO TO 71
IF(SL2 .EQ. 0.) GO TO 74
71 WRITE (6,72) NS
72 FORMAT( I1, 27X, 40SECTION AND MATERIAL PROPERTIES - REGION, I4)
74 IF(ABS(FX) .EQ. 1.) GO TO 100
C
C SET UP D, EK, ENT, FMT, EI, T, ALF, DNA
75 CALL DATLYR( NS )
C
100 SDA(16) = ENOT
C
C SAVE DATA ON TAPE 12 OR 13
WRITE (KTPW) (SDA(I), I = 1,3098)
IF(PFLAG .LT. 0.) GO TO 101
IF(SL2 .EQ. 0.) GO TO 103
C
C ALWAYS PRINT ON NEGATIVE PFLAG
C OR FOR FIRST FOURIER COMPONENT
101 WRITE (6,102) EX, POI, POI2, STRI, (I, D(I), EK(I), F1(I), ALF(I),
1 DNA(I), T(I), I = 1,N)
102 FORMAT (777,15X, 4HEX =, 1PE13.4, 8X, 5HPOI =, E13.4, 8X,
1 6HPOI2 =, E13.4 // 30X, 35HLAYER NO. FOR SECOND STRESS PRINT =,
2 E13.4 // 3X, IHI, 8X,
34HD(I), 13X, 5HEK(I), 12X, 4HE(I), 12X, 6HALF(I), 11X, 6HDNA(I), 12X,
4 4HT(I) // (14, 1P6E17.7) )
C
103 WRITE (6,104) NS, ENF, SDA(18), SDA(19), SDA(17), (I, PFF(I),
1 PTH(I), PN(I), ENT(I), EMT(I), I = 1,N)
104 FORMAT (I1, 32X, 14HLOADS REGION, 14, 10X, 5HENSF =, 1PE13.4 // 43X,
1 24HDISCONTINUITY CONDITIONS // 15X, 10HP(FORCE) =, E13.4, 8X,
2 11HM(MOMENT) =, E13.4, 8X, 13HANGLE(PSI) =, E13.4 // 41X,
3 28HMECHANICAL AND THERMAL LOADS // 3X, IHI, 13X, 6HP(PHI), 12X,
4 8HP(THETA), 14X, 4HP(N), 15X, 6HEMT(I), 14X, 6HEMT(I) //
5 (15, 1P5E20.4) )

```

Regional Data Read Subroutine (Cont)

```

C      GO TO 400
C      120 IF(ENOT .EQ. 0.) GO TO 100
C      GO TO 70
C      200 READ (KIPR) (SDA(I), I = 1,3098)
C      N = 2N
C      ENOT = SDA(16)
C      EX = 0.
C      IF( PTHI ) 18,210,60
C      210 PTHI = 1.
C      GO TO 60
C      305 STRI = 1.
C      POI2 = POI
C      S3 = (1. - POI **2) * E0 * H0
C      DO 308 I = 1,N
C      E2(I) = E1
C      IZ(I) = I * ALF
C      308 DNA2(I) = D /E1 * S3 + DNA
C      IF(EX .GT. 0.) GO TO 60
C      WRITE (6,315) NS
C      315 FORMAT( I1, 27X, 40HSECTION AND MATERIAL PROPERTIES - REGION, I4)
C      GO TO 100
C      400 CONTINUE
C      IF(ENF .NE. ENFO) GO TO 410
C      SL2 = -1.
C      410 RETURN
C      END

```

OTHER PASSES

SECOND STRESS PARAMETERS

```

00000500
00000500
00000608
00000610
00000612
00000699
00000700
00000701
00000702
00000703
00000704
00000706
00000710
00000739
00000740
00000742
00000744
00000746
00000748
00000750
00000752
00000753
00000754
00000755
00000756
00000758
00000759
00000760
00000762
00000764
00000999
00001000

```

```

$IBFTC GMTRY          00000010
C GEOMETRY COMPUTATION SURROUTINE 6J-148 ** LINK 2 00000020
C 00000030
C SURROUTINE GEOM( IRGN ) 00000040
C 00000050
C NOMENCLATURE 00000060
C GMI - GEOMETRY INDICATOR 00000070
C = 1.0 - CONE - CYLINDER ** 00000080
C = 2.0 - SPHERE - TOROID ** 00000090
C = 3.0 - GENERAL DISCRFTE POINTS ** 00000100
C = 4.0 - ELLIPSE ** 00000105
C = 5.0 - HYPERBOLA ** 00000110
C = 6.0 - PARABOLA ** 00000115
C 00000120
C 00000130
C 00000140
C 00000150
C 00000160
C 00000170
C 00000180
C 00000190
C 00000200
C PSI DISCONTINUITY ANGLE AT THE END OF THE REGION (DEGREES) 00000210
C ECX ECCENTRICITY OF REFERENCE SURFACE AT BOTTOM DISCONT. 00000220
C SPRL LOCATION OF SPRING 00000230
C UK SPRING VALUE - PHI DIRECTION 00000240
C VK * * * - THETA DIRECTION 00000250
C WK * * * - N DIRECTION 00000260
C EMK * * * - MOMENT 00000270
C 00000280
C 00000290
C 00000300
C 00000310
C 00000320
C 00000330
C 00000340
C 00000350
C 00000360
C 00000370
C 00000380
C 00000390
C 00000400
C 00000410

```

Geometry Computation Subroutine

```

C C RIPT = DISCRETE RADII 00000420
C C XIPT = DISCRETE XI'S (OR ARCLENGTHS) 00000421
C C RCURV = RADIUS OF CURVATURE IN THE MERIDIONAL DIRECTION 00000422
C C RCURZ = RAD. OF CURV. IN THE CIRCUMFERENTIAL DIRECTION 00000423
C C ** 00000431
C C GMI = 4.0 00000432
C C RFF = OFFSET DISTANCE TO AXIS OF REVOLUTION 00000433
C C SPNO = INITIAL OPENING ANGLE FROM VERTICAL AXIS 00000434
C C SPNN = FINAL OPENING ANGLE FROM VERTICAL AXIS 00000435
C C A = SEMI-AXIS PARALLEL TO THE AXIS OF REVOLUTION 00000436
C C R = SEMI-AXIS PERPENDICULAR TO THE AXIS OF REV. 00000437
C C ** 00000438
C C GMI = 5.0 (SAME AS GMI = 4.0) 00000440
C C ** 00000441
C C GMI = 6.0 (SAME AS GMI = 4.0, BUT NO B) 00000445
C C ** 00000446
C C EMIX(4,4) DIAGONAL BOUNDARY FORCE MATRIX (OMEGA) BCIT = 6. 00000450
C C EM3X(4,4) DIAGONAL BOUNDARY DISPLACEMENT MATRIX (LAMBDA) 00000460
C C EM5X(80) COL. BND. MATRICES (L), TOP OF OPEN SHELL, ALL ENF 00000470
C C EMN1,EMN2,EMN3 AS ABOVE FOR BCIB = 6. 00000480
C C 00000490
C C DIMENSION BETA(150), BETADP(150), BETAP(150), DLR(754), 00000500
C C 1 FM1(4,4), FM1N(4,4), EM1X(4), EM3(4,4), FM3N(4,4), EM3X(4), 00000501
C C 2 FM5(4), FM5N(4), FM5X(80), FMN1(4), FMN3(4), FMN5(80), 00000502
C C 3 GAMMA(150), GDA(800), R(150), RCRV(150), RCRZ(150), RCURV(150), 00000503
C C 4 RCURZ(150), RHOX(150), RIPT(150), RJ(755), RR(150), RRJ(12), 00000504
C C 5 SARB(150), STAP(4), STAW(16), SURF(150), SURN(750), WF(150), 00000505
C C 6 WFE(150), WFP(4), WFN(16), WT(150), WTH(150), XIPT(150), XJ(755), 00000506
C C 7 XSI(150), ZETA(750), ZTA(150) 00000507
C C 00000640
C C EQUIVALENCE (GDA(1), GMI),(GDA(2), EN),(GDA(3), PFLAG),00000650
C C 1(GDA(4), RCITP),(GDA(5), RCIRM),(GDA(6), GPSI),(GDA(7), GECX),00000660
C C 2(GDA(8), GSPRL),(GDA(9), GUK),(GDA(10), GVK),(GDA(11), GWK),00000670
C C 3(GDA(12), GEMK), (GDA(15), RA), RC),00000680
C C 4(GDA(16), AXL, ROFF),(GDA(17), ANX, PHIC), (GDA(18), PHIN),00000690
C C 5(GDA(19), FM),(GDA(20), RIPT),(GDA(170), XIPT), 00000700
C C 6(GDA(320),RCURV),(GDA(470),RCURZ),(GDA(620),FMIX), 00000710
C C 7(GDA(624),EM3X),(GDA(628),EM5X),(GDA(708),FMN1),(GDA(712),FMN3), 00000720
C C 8(GDA(716),EMN5),(GDA(796),RFF),(GDA(797),SPN2),(GDA(798),SPNN), 00000730
C C 9(GDA(799), A), (GDA(800), B) 00000740
C C 00000750
C C EQUIVALENCE (DA(1), EKK ),(DA(2), A), (DA(3), HO ),00000760
C C 1(DA(4), EO ),(DA(5), SIG. ),(DA(6), XI ),(DA(7), PTHI ),00000770

```

Geometry Computation Subroutine (Cont)

```

2(DA(8), SUM ),(DA(9), ENFU ),(DA(10), ENFI ),(DA(21), ENFOR),00000780
3(DA(25), THETA ) 00000790
00000800
EQUIVALENCE(SDA( 1), EX),(SDA( 2),GFOMI),(SDA( 3), SPRL),
(SDA( 4), UK),(SDA( 5), VK),(SDA( 6), #K),
(SDA( 7), EMK),(SDA( 8), PSI),(SDA( 9), ECX),
(SDA(10), BCIT),(SDA(11), SCIB),(SDA(12), PFLG),
(SDA(13), STRI),(SDA(14), ENS),(SDA(15), DEL),
(SDA(20), TLOC),
(SDA(26), D),(SDA(176), FK),(SDA(326), FNT),
(SDA(476), EMT),(SDA(626), PFE),(SDA(776), PTH),
(SDA(926), PN),(SDA(1076), E1),(SDA(1226), T),
(SDA(1476), ALF),(SDA(1526), DNA),(SDA(2426), EM1),
(SDA(2442), EM3),(SDA(2458), EM5),(SDA(2498), XSI),
(SDA(1676), RHOX),(SDA(1826), GAMA),(SDA(1976), R),
(SDA(2126), WTH),(SDA(2276), WFE),(SDA(2462), EMIN),
(SDA(2478), EM3N),(SDA(2494), EM5N)
00000940
00000950
COMMON DA(35), NTPW, NTPR, KTPW, KTPR, SL2, ELAM2, S1, S2,
1 KKE, SQ3, SQ4, SQ6, ENF, IFR, KLM
COMMON SDA(3098)
DO 1 I = 1,800
1 GDA(I) = 0.
2 CALL DECRD(GDA)
N = EN
NN = N - 1
CALL OPEXG (13)
ENS = EN
GEOMI = GMI
PFLG = PFLAG
PSI = GPST
ECX = GECX
SPRL = GSPRL
UK = GUK
VK = GVK
WK = GWK
EMK = GEMK
BCIT = BCITP
RCIR = RCIRM
IF(BCIT .NE. 6.) GO TO 17
MOVE DATA TO SDA REGION
0001080
0001090
0001100
0001110
0001120
0001130
0001140
0001150
0001160
0001170
0001180
0001190
0001200

```

Geometry Computation Subroutine (Cont)

```

DO 16 I = 1,4
  EM1(I,1) = EM1X(I)
  EM3(I,1) = EM3X(I)
  16 EM5(I) = EM5X(I)
  17 IF(BCIB .NE. 6.) GO TO 19
  DO 18 I = 1,4
    EMIN(I,1) = EMN1(I)
    EM3N(I,1) = EMN3(I)
    18 EM5N(I) = EMN5(I)
    19 IF(BCIT .EQ. 0.) BCIT = 1.E+10
    IF(BCIB .EQ. 0.) BCIB = 1.E+10
  C
  IF (ABS(GMI) - 2.0) 20, 35, 50
  C
  C     CONE - CYLINDER
  C
  20 DEL = AXL/(EN - 1.0)
  SINFI = SIND(ANX)
  COSFI = COSD(ANX)
  IF(ABS(ANX) .NE. 90.0) GO TO 21
  SNFI = 1.0
  SINFI = SIGN(SNFI,SINFI)
  COSFI = 0.0
  21 XSI(I) = 0.0
  WTH(I) = A0 * COSFI/RAI
  WFE(I) = 0.0
  RHOK(I) = RAI/A0
  R(I) = RAI
  C
  DO 30 I = 2,N
    R(I) = R(I-1) + DEL * SINFI
    XSI(I) = XSI(I-1) + DEL * COSFI
    WTH(I) = A0 * COSFI /R(I)
    WFE(I) = 0.0
  30 RHOK(I) = R(I)/A0
  C
  WRITE (6, 32) IRGN, EN, DEL, BCIT, BCIB, PSI, ECX, SPRL, UK, VK,
  1 WK, EMK, PFLAG, GEOMI, RAI, AXL, ANX
  32 FORMAT (I11, 3X, 24HGEOMETRY DATA FOR REGION ,I4,18H (CONE-CYLINDROID1560
  1NDR) /// 7X,15HNO. OF STATIONS,13X,7HN = ,1PE13.4//7X,24HFINIT0000157C
  2E DIFFERENCE INCR.,5X,7HDEL = ,E13.4//7X,19HBOUNDARY CONDITIONS, 00001580
  3 9X,7HBCIT = ,E13.4/ 15X,7HBCIB = ,E13.4//7X,24HDISCONTINUITY COND00001590
  4ATIONS,4X,7HPSI = ,E13.4/35X,7HECX = ,E13.4// 7X,16HSPRING CONDIO001600

```

Geometry Computation Subroutine (Cont)

```

51ION,12X,7HSPRL = ,E13.4 / 7X,7HUK = ,E13.4,4X,7HVK = ,E13.4,000,1610
6 4X, 7HMK = ,E13.4, 4X, 7HMK = ,E13.4 // 7X,10HOTHER DATA / 00001620
7 7X, 7HPFLAG= ,E13.4, 4X, 7HGEOMI= ,E13.4, 00001630
8 / 7X,7HRA1 = ,E13.4, 4X, 7HAXL = ,E13.4, 4X, 00001640
9 7HANX = ,E13.4 ) 00001650
GO TO 295 00001660
00001670
00001680
00001690
00001700
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00001730
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00002020
00002030

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```

C SPHERE - TOROID **
C
35 ANGSP = PHIN - PHIO
DEL = ANGSP/(EN - 1.0)
AM = 1.0
AMU = SIGN(AM,DEL)
XSI(I) = 0.0
BPHI = PHIO
BSINP = SIND(PHIO)
BCOSP = COSD(PHIO)
R(I) = RC * BSINP + ROFF
C
DO 40 I = 1,NN
APHI = BPHI + DEL
ASINP = SIND(APHI)
ACOSP = COSD(APHI)
R(I+1) = R(I) + RC * (ASINP - BSINP)
XSI(I+1) = XSI(I) + RC * (BCOSP - ACOSP)
WFE(I) = AO/RC * AMU
IF(ROFF .EQ. 0.0) GO TO 38
WTH(I) = AO * BSINP / R(I) * AMU
GO TO 39
38 WTH(I) = WFE(I)
39 RHOX(I) = R(I)/AO
BPHI = APHI
BSINP = ASINP
BCOSP = ACOSP
40 CONTINUE
DEL = ABS(DEL)
WFE(N) = AO/RC * AMU
IF(ROFF .EQ. 0.0) GO TO 45
WTH(N) = AO * BSINP / R(N) * AMU
GO TO 46
45 WTH(N) = WFE(N)
46 RHOX(N) = R(N)/AO
DEL = DEL * RC * 0.01745329

```

Geometry Computation Subroutine (Cont)

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          0000244
          0000245
          0000246

          WRITE (6,49) IRGN, FN, DEL, RCIT, HCIR, PSI, ECX, SPRL, UK, VK,
          1 WK, VK, PFLAG, GEOMJ, RC, ROFF, PHIO, PHIN
          49 FORMAT (1H1,33X,24HGEOMETRY DATA FOR REGION ,I4,15H (SPHERE-1000002070
          IRIDI) // 7X,15HNO. OF STATIONS,13X,7HNO = ,E13.4//7X,24HINITIATION,00002080
          2E DIFFERENCE INCR.,5X,7HDEL = ,E13.4//7X,19HBOUNDARY CONDITIONS, 00002090
          3 9X,7HBCIT = ,E13.4/ 35X,7HBCIR = ,E13.4//7X,24HDISCONTINUITY COND,00002100
          4ITIONS,4X,7HPSI = ,E13.4/35X,7HECX = ,E13.4// 7X,16HSPRING COND,00002110
          5TION,12X,7HSPRL = ,E13.4 / 7X,7HUK = ,E13.4,4X, 7HVK = ,E13.4,00002120
          6 4X, 7HWK = ,E13.4, 4X, 7HMK = ,E13.4 // 7X,16HOTHER DATA /
          7 7X, 7HPFLAG= ,E13.4, 7X, 7HGFOMI= ,E13.4,
          8 / 7X, 7HRC = ,E13.4, 7X, 7HROFF = ,E13.4, 7X, 7HPHIO = ,
          9 E13.4, 7X, 7HPHIN = ,E13.4 )
          GO TO 295

C          50 IF (ABS(GMI) - 4.0) 200,51,150
          ELLIPSE
C
C          51 WRITE (6,52) RFF, SPNO, SPNN, A, B
          52 FORMAT(1H-,39X,32HCONIC REPRESENTATION - ELLIPSE //7X,7H RFF = ,E13.4,00002240
          1E13.4, 4X,7HSPNC = ,E13.4, 4X, 7HSPNN = ,E13.4, 4X,7HA = ,E13.4,00002250
          2 / 7X,7HB = ,E13.4 )
          ANGSP = SPNN - SPNO
          DEL = ANGSP /749.0
          AM = 1.0
          AMU = SIGN(AM,DEL)
          BMU = AMU
          DO 54 JR = 1,750
          BJR = JR - 1
          ZETA(JR) = SPNO + BJR * DEL
          ASINP = SIND(ZETA(JR))
          A2SIN = ASINP * ASINP
          AA2 = A * A
          BB2 = B * B
          BETA = A * B/SQRT(BB2 + (AA2-BB2) * A2SIN)
          XJ(JR) = BETA * COSD(ZETA(JR))
          RJ(JR) = BETA * ASINP + RFF
          54 CONTINUE
          58 SURN(1) = 0.0
          DO 60 JR = 1,749
          DLR = RJ(JR+1) - RJ(JR)
          DDL = XJ(JR+1) - XJ(JR)

```

Geometry Computation Subroutine (Cont)



```

DLS = SQRT(DLR* DLR + DDL * DDL)
60 SURN(JR+1) = SURN(JR) + DLS
DEL = SURN(750)/(EN - 1.0)
SURF(1) = 0.0
DO 65 I = 1, NN
65 SURF(I+1) = SURF(I) + DEL
CALL CODIMA(N, SURF, R, SURN, RJ, 750, 1.0)
CALL CODIMA(N, SURF, XJ, 750, 1.0)
CALL CODIMA(N, SURF, ZTA, SURN, ZETA, 750, 1.0)
DO 100 I = 1, N
ASINP = SIND(ZTA(I))
ACOSP = COSD(ZTA(I))
A2SIN = ASINP * ASINP
A2COS = ACOSP * ACOSP
AA2 = A * A
IF (ABS(GMI) .GT. 5.0) GO TO 75
BB2 = B * B
AMB2 = AA2 - BB2
APB2 = AA2 + BB2
IF (ABS(GMI) .EQ. 5.0) GO TO 70
BETA = A * B / SQRT(BB2 + AMB2 * A2SIN)
BETAP = (-A*B*AMB2*ASINP*ACOSP) / SQRT((BB2+AMB2*A2SIN)**3)
BETADP = (A*B*AMB2) / SQRT((BB2+AMB2*A2SIN)**5) * (AA2*A2SIN +
1 A2COS * (A2SIN*AMB2 - BB2) )
GO TO 85
70 B2MSMS = BB2 - APB2 * A2SIN
BM = 1.0
BMU = SIGN(RM, R2MSMS)
BMU = AMU * BMU
B2MSMS = ABS(B2MSMS)
BETA = A * B / SQRT( B2MSMS )
BETAP = ( A*B* APB2 * ASINP * ACOSP) / SQRT(B2MSMS**3)
BETADP = A*B* APB2 * ( A2COS -A2SIN) * B2MSMS + 3.0 * APB2*
1A2SIN * A2COS ) / SQRT( B2MSMS **5)
GO TO 85
75 IF (GMI .LT. 0.0) GO TO 80
BETA = (2. * A * ACOSP) / A2SIN
BETAP = -(A2COS + 1.0) * 2. * A / (A2SIN * ASINP)
BETADP = 2. * A * ACOSP * (A2COS + 5.) / (A2SIN * A2SIN)
GO TO 85
80 BETA = 2.0 * A * ASINP / A2COS
BETAP = 2.0 * A * (A2SIN + 1.0) / (A2COS * ACOSP
BETADP = 2.0 * A * ASINP * (A2SIN + 5.0) / (A2COS * A2COS)

```

Geometry Computation Subroutine (Cont)

```

85 BTA2 = BETA * BETA * BETA
BTAP2 = BTAP * BTAP
IF(R(I) .EQ. 0.0) GO TO 90
WFE(1) = (BTA2 + 2.*BTAP2 - BETA * BTADP ) /SQRT((BTA2 +
1 BTAP2)**3) * RMU
WTH(1) = (-BTAP *AC.P + BETA * ASINP) / (SQRT(BTA2+BTAP2) *
1 (BETA *ASINP + RFF) * AMU
GO TO 100
90 IF (I .EQ. 1) GO TO 100
WFE(N) = WFE(NN)
WTH(N) = WTH(NN)
100 CONTINUE
IF(R(I) .NE. 0.0) GO TO 105
WFE(1) = WFE(2)
WTH(1) = WTH(2)
105 RHOX(1) = R(1) /AO
DELSO = DEL * DEL
DO 110 I = 1,NN
110 RHOX(I+1) = R(I+1) /AO
WRITE (6,120)IRGN, EN, DEL, BCIT, BCIB, PSI, ECX, SPRL, UK, VK,
1 WK, FMK, PFLAG, GEOMI
120 FORMAT (1H1,31X, 24HGEOMETRY DATA FOR REGION ,I4,12H (CONICS), 00003120
1 //7X,15HNO. OF STATIONS,13X,7HN = ,E13.4//7X,23HFINIT00003130
2E DIFFERENCE INCR.,5X,7HDEL = ,E13.4//7X,19HBOUNDARY CONDITIONS, 00003140
3 9X,7HBCIT = ,E13.4/ 35X,7HBCIB = ,E13.4//7X,24HDISCONTINUITY CONDI00003150
4ITIONS,4X,7HPSI = ,E13.4/35X,7HECX = ,E13.4// 7X,16HSPRING CONDI00003160
5ITION,12X,7HSPRL = ,E13.4 / 7X,7HUK = ,E13.4,4X, 7HVK = ,E13.4,0000317C
6 4X, 7HVK = ,E13.4, 4X, 7HMK = ,E13.4 // 7X,13HOTHER DATA /
7 7X, 7HPFLAG= ,E13.4, 4X, 7HGEOMI= ,E13.4 )
GO TO 295
C
150 IF (ABS(GMI) .GT. 5.0) GO TO 180
C
C
C HYPERBOLA
160 WRITE (6,164)RFF, SPNO, SPNN, A, B
164 FORMAT(1H-,38X,32HCONIC REPRESENTATION - HYPERBOLA //7X,7HRFF = ,E13.4,
1E13.4, 4X,7HSPNO = ,E13.4, 4X, 7HSPNN = ,E13.4, 4X,7HA
2 / 7X,7HB = ,E13.4 )
ANGSP = SPNN - SPNO
DEL = ANGSP /749.0
AM = 1.0
AMU = SIGN(AM,DEL)

```

Geometry Computation Subroutine (Cont)

```

BMU = AMU
DO 170 JR = 1,750
  BJR = JR - 1
  ZETA(JR) = SPNO + BJR * DEL
  ASINP = SIND(ZETA(JR))
  A2SIN = ASINP * ASINP
  BB2 = B * B
  AA2 = A * A
  B2MSMS = BB2 - ( AA2 + BB2 ) * A2SIN
  B2MSMS = ABS( B2MSMS )
  BETA = A * B / SQRT ( B2MSMS )
  XJ(JR) = BETA * COSD(ZETA(JR))
  RJ(JR) = BETA * ASINP + BFF
170 CONTINUE
  GO TO 58
C
C
C
180 WRITE (6,185)RFF, SPNO, SPNN, A
185 FORMAT(1H=,38X,32HCONIC REPRESENTATION - PARABOLA //7X,7HREF = ,E13.4,
1E13.4, 4X,7HSPNO = ,E13.4, 4X, 7HSPNN = ,E13.4, 4X,7HA = ,E13.4,00003530
2 )
  ANGSP = SPNN - SPNO
  DEL = ANGSP/749.0
  AM = 1.0
  AMU = SIGN(AM,DEL)
  BMU = AMU
DO 195 JR = 1,750
  BJR = JR - 1
  ZETA(JR) = SPNO + BJR * DEL
  ASINP = SIND(ZETA(JR))
  ASSIN = ASINP * ASINP
  ACOSP = COSD(ZETA (JR))
  ACCOS = ACOSP * ACOSP
  IF (GMI .LT. 0.0) GO TO 190
  BETA = (2. * A * ACOSP)/ASSIN
  GO TO 191
190 BETA = 2. * A * ASINP/ACCOS
191 XJ(JR) = BETA * ACOSP
  RJ(JR) = BETA * ASINP + RFF
195 CONTINUE
  GO TO 58
C
C
GENERAL DISCRETE POINTS
**

```

Geometry Computation Subroutine (Cont)

```

C 200 M = EM
MM = M - 1
MM2 = M - 2
C
SARB(I) = 0.0
IF (GMI) 235,205,205
205 DO 230 IL = 1,MM
DLT = XIPT(IL+1) - XIPT(IL)
K = 10
AK = K
DDL = DLT/AK
KPI = K + 1
DO 210 JI = 1,KPI
AJI = JI - 1
XJ(JI) = XIPT(IL) + AJI * DDL
210 CONTINUE
C
CALL CODIMA (KPI,XJ, RRJ, XIPT, RIPT, M, 1.0)
DO 220 I = 2,K
220 RJ(I) = (RRJ(I-1) + RRJ(I) + RRJ(I+1)) / 3.0
RJ(I) = RRJ(I)
RJ(KPI) = RRJ(KPI)
C
SURB = 0.0
DO 225 JR = 1,K
DLR(JR) = RJ(JR+1) - RJ(JR)
DLS = SORT(DLR(JR)**2 + DDL**2)
225 SURB = SURB + DLS
SARB(IL+1) = SARB(IL) + SURB
230 CONTINUE
235 DO 240 I = 1,M
240 SARB(I) = XIPT(I)
245 DEL = SARB(M) / (EN - 1.0)
C
SURF(I) = 0.0
DO 250 I = 1,NN
250 SURF(I+1) = SURF(I) + DEL
IF (RCURV.FO. 0.0) GO TO 260
CALL CODIMAIN(SURF,RCRV, SARB, RCURV, M, 1.0)
CALL CODIMAIN(SURF,RCRZ, SARB, RCRZ, M, 1.0)
C

```

Geometry Computation Subroutine (Cont)

```

C      260 CALL CODIMA (N,SURF, R, SARB, RIPT, M, 1.0)
      265 MLN = N - 2
      270 DO 275 I = 3,MLN
      275 CONTINUE
      280 R(I) = (-3.*R(I-2) + 12.*R(I-1) + 17.*R(I) + 12.*R(I+1) - 3. *
      285 R(I+2) ) / 35.0
      285 RHOX(1) = RR(1)/AO
      288 RHOX(I+1) = RR(I+1) /AO
      290 FORMAT (IHI, 3IX, 24HGEOMETRY DATA FOR REGION ,I4,20H (DISCRETE
      295 POINTS)//7X,15HNO. OF STATIONS,13X,7HN = ,IPE13.4//7X,23HINITI
      300 2E DIFFERENCE INCR.,5X,7HDEL = ,E13.4//7X,19HBOUNDARY CONDITIO
      305 3 9X,7HBCIT = ,E13.4/ 35X,7HBCIB = ,E13.4//7X,24HDISCONTINUITY
      310 4TIONS,4X,7HPSI = ,E13.4/35X,7HECX = ,E13.4// 7X,16HSPRING
      315 5ITON,12X,7HSPRL = ,E13.4 / 7X,7HUK = ,E13.4,4X,7HVK = ,E13.4,
      320 6 4X, 7HWK = ,E13.4, 4X, 7HMK = ,E13.4 // 7X,10HOTHER DATA /
      325 7 7X, 7HPFLAG= ,E13.4, 4X, 7HGEOMI= ,E13.4,
      330 8///43X, 1HR, 18X, 2HXI //(30X,1P2E20.7) )
      335 IF (RCURV .NE. 0.0) GO TO 440
      340 COMPUTE GAMA
      345 DEL = DEL / AO
      350 DELSQ = DEL * DEL
      355 DO 305 I = 1,M
      360 DENM = 12. * RHOX(I) * DEL
      365 DENMP = 2. * RHOX(I) * DEL
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Geometry Computation Subroutine (Cont)

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IF(RHOX(I).EQ.0.) GO TO 297
IF (I.NE.1) GO TO 298
GAMA(I) = (3.*(RHOX(I+1) - RHOX(I)) + RHOX(I+1) - RHOX(I+2))/DENMP
GO TO 305
297 GAMA(I) = 1.E+10
GO TO 305
298 IF (I.EQ.N) GO TO 300
IF (I.EQ.2) GO TO 299
IF (I.EQ.N-1) GO TO 299
GAMA(I) = (RHOX(I-2) - 8.*(RHOX(I-1) - RHOX(I+1)) - RHOX(I+2))/DENMP
GO TO 305
299 GAMA(I) = (RHOX(I+1) - RHOX(I-1))/DENMP
GO TO 305
300 GAMA(I) = (3.*(RHOX(I)-RHOX(I-1)) + RHOX(I-2) - RHOX(I-1))/DENMP
305 CONTINUE
C
IGM = GMI
GO TO (510, 510, 510, 510, 500, 500, 500). IGM
C
310 DO 370 I = 1,N
IF(RHOX(I).EQ.0.) GO TO 340
GAMRX = GAMA(I) * RHOX(I)
IF (GAMRX.LE.1.) GO TO 315
WT(I) = 0.0
WF(I) = 0.0
GO TO 370
315 WT(I) = (SORT(1. - GAMRX **2)) /RHOX(I)
320 DENOM = RHOX(I) * WT(I) * DELSQ * 12.
DENOMP = RHOX(I) * WT(I) * DELSQ
IF (I.NE.1) GO TO 325
WF(I) = (-2.*RHOX(I)+5.*RHOX(I+1)-4.*RHOX(I+2)+RHOX(I+3))/DFNOMP
GO TO 370
325 IF (I.EQ.N) GO TO 335
IF (I.EQ.2) GO TO 330
IF (I.EQ.N-1) GO TO 330
WF(I) = (RHOX(I-2) - 16.* RHOX(I-1) + 30.* RHOX(I) - 16.*
1 RHOX(I+1) + RHOX(I+2)) / DENOM
GO TO 370
330 WF(I) = (2.* RHOX(I) - RHOX(I-1) - RHOX(I+1)) /DENOMP
GO TO 370
335 WF(I) = (-2.*RHOX(I)+5.*RHOX(I-1)-4.*RHOX(I-2)+RHOX(I-3))/DFNOMP
GO TO 370

```

Geometry Computation Subroutine (Cont)

```

340 IF (I .EQ. 1) GO TO 370
345 JTD = 4 * (N/M + 1)
IF (ABS(GMI) .GE. 4.0) JTD = 3
IJTD = JTD - 1
IJD = IJTD - 1
DO 350 II = 1, IJTD
KK = JTD - I + 1
II = N - KK + 2
I2 = N - KK - 3
WT(II) = (-4.*WT(I2) - WT(I2+1) + 2.*WT(I2+2) + 5.*WT(I2+3) + 8.
1 *WT(I2+4) )/10.0
STAW(II) = II
350 CONTINUE
WFP(N) = WT(N)
WFP(1) = WF(JTD-2)
WFP(2) = WF(JTD-1)
WFP(3) = WF(JTD)
WFP(4) = WF(N)
C
CALL CODIMA (IJD, STAW, WFW, STAP, WFP, 4, -1.0)
C
DO 360 II = 1, IJD
JTDI = JTD + II
360 WF(JTDI) = WFW(II)
C
370 CONTINUE
C
IF (RHOX(1) .NE. 0.0) GO TO 400
JTD = 4 * (N/M + 1)
IF (ABS(GMI) .GE. 4.0) JTD = 3
IJTD = JTD - 1
DO 380 II = 1, IJTD
KK = IJTD - II + 1
WT(KK) = (8.*WT(KK+1) + 5.*WT(KK+2) + 2.*WT(KK+3) - WT(KK+4) -
1 4.*WT(KK+5) )/10.0
IF (II .EQ. 1) GO TO 380
STAW(II-1) = II
380 CONTINUE
WFP(1) = WT(1)
WFP(2) = WF(1)
WFP(3) = WF(JTD)
WFP(4) = WF(JTD+1)
WFP(4) = WF(JTD+2)

```

Geometry Computation Subroutine (Cont)

```

00005500
00005510
00005520
00005530
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00005560
00005570
00005580
00005590
00005600
00005610
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00005630
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00005670
00005680
00005690
00005700
00005710
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00005770
00005780
00005790
00005800
00005810
00005820
00005830
00005840
00005850
00005860
00005870
00005880
00005890
00005900
00005910
00005920

STAP(1) = 1.0
STAP(2) = JTD
STAP(3) = JTD + 1
STAP(4) = JTD + 2
IJD = IJTD - 1

C
CALL CODIMA (IJD, STAW, WFW, STAP, WFP, 4, -1.0)
C
DO 390 II = 2, IJTD
390 WF(II) = WFW(II-1)
C
400 NSM = 1
405 DO 430 I = 3, MLN
IF (I .EQ. 3) GO TO 420
410 WTH(I) = (-3.*WT(I-2) + 12.*WT(I-1) + 17.*WT(I) + 12.*WT(I+1) -
1 3.*WT(I+2) )/35.0
WFE(I) = (-3.*WF(I-2) + 12.*WF(I-1) + 17.*WF(I) + 12.*WF(I+1) -
1 3.*WF(I+2) )/35.0
GO TO 430
420 IF (I .EQ. MLN) GO TO 410
IF (I .EQ. 4) GO TO 425
IF (I .EQ. N-3) GO TO 425
WTH(I) = (-21.*WT(I-4) + 14.*WT(I-3) + 39.*WT(I-2) + 54.*WT(I-1)
1 + 59.*WT(I) + 54.*WT(I+1) + 39.*WT(I+2) + 14.*WT(I+3) - 21.*
2 WT(I+4) )/231.0
WFE(I) = (-21.*WF(I-4) + 14.*WF(I-3) + 39.*WF(I-2) + 54.*WF(I-1)
1 + 59.*WF(I) + 54.*WF(I+1) + 39.*WF(I+2) + 14.*WF(I+3) - 21.*
2 WF(I+4) )/231.0
GO TO 430
425 WTH(I) = (-2.*WT(I-3) + 3.*WT(I-2) + 6.*WT(I-1) + 7.*WT(I) + 6.*
1 WTH(I+1) + 3.*WTH(I+2) - 2.*WTH(I+3) )/21.0
WFE(I) = (-2.*WF(I-3) + 3.*WF(I-2) + 6.*WF(I-1) + 7.*WF(I) + 6.*
1 WF(I+1) + 3.*WF(I+2) - 2.*WF(I+3) )/21.0
430 CONTINUE
WTH(I) = (69.*WTH(I) + 4.*WT(2) - 6.*WT(3) + 4.*WT(4) - WT(5) )/70.0
WFE(I) = WTH(I)
IF (RHOX(1) .NE. 0.) WFE(I) = (69.*WFE(I) + 4.*WF(2) - 6.*WF(3) +
1 4.*WF(4) - WF(5) )/70.0
WTH(2) = (2.*WT(1) + 27.*WT(2) + 12.*WT(3) - 8.*WT(4) + 2.*WT(5) )/
1 35.0
WFE(2) = (2.*WF(1) + 27.*WF(2) + 12.*WF(3) - 8.*WF(4) + 2.*WF(5) )/
1 35.0
WTH(NN) = (WTH(MLN) + WTH(NN) + WTH(NN) )/3.0

```

Geometry Computation Subroutine (Cont)



```

WFE(NN) = (WF(MLN) + WF(NN) + WF(NN) + WF(N) )/3.0
WTH(N) = (-WT(N-4) + 4.*WT(N-3) - 6.*WT(MLN) + 4.*WT(NN) + 69. *
1 WT(N) )/70.0
WFE(N) = WTH(N)
IF (RHOX(N) .NE. 0.) WFE(N) = (-WF(N-4) + 4.*WF(N-3) - 6.*WF(MLN)
1 + 4.*WF(NN) + 69.*WF(N) )/70.0
IF (N.M .EQ. 25) GO TO 510
NSM = NSM + 1
DO 435 I = 1,N
WF(I) = WFE(I)
WT(I) = WTH(I)
435 CONTINUE
GO TO 405
C
440 DO 460 I = 1,N
WTH(I) = A0/RCRZ(I)
WFE(I) = A0/RCRV(I)
IF (RHOX(I) .EQ. 0.0) GO TO 445
PRO = (RHOX(I) * WTH(I) )**2
IF (PRO .GT. 1.0) GO TO 450
GAMA(I) = .SQRT(1.-PRO)/RHOX(I)
GO TO 460
445 GAMA(I) = 1.E+10
GO TO 460
450 GAMA(I) = 0.0
460 CONTINUE
C
500 CONTINUE
510 WRITE (6,515) (I, R(I), XSI(I), WFE(I), WTH (I), GAMA(I),
1 RHOX(I), I = 1,N)
515 FORMAT (1H-4X,1HI,9X,4HR(I),12X,5HX(I) ,11X,6HWFF(I),10X,
1 8HWT(I) ,10X,7HGAMA(I),10X,7HRHO(I) //(15, 1P6E17.7) )
SAVE FOURIER LOADS FOR BND5.
C
IF(SUM .EQ. 0.) GO TO 1000
DO 520 I = 1,80
SDA(I + 775) = EM5X(I)
520 SDA(I + 925) = EMN5(I)
C
1000 RETURN
END

```

Geometry Computation Subroutine (Cont)

```

1
C SUBROUTINE TO SET UP PNI, PFE, PTH, TMP 6J-148 ** LINK 3 00000010
C
C SUBROUTINE DATLDS (NS)
C
C NOMENCLATURE
C PILD PRESSURE INDICATOR 1=CONSTANTS, 2=FOURIER CMP, KNOWN 00000020
C +3=FOURIER SUMMING, SYMMETRICAL, -3=FOURIER, UNSYM. 00000021
C 4=SPECIAL FUNCTION (NOT AVAILABLE AT PRESENT) 00000022
C TEMPERATURE IND., INNER FACE (AS PILD) 00000023
C * * * , OUTER FACE * * 00000024
C
C TAB(I) TABLES FOR ALL LOADS AND ALL ENF VALUES 00000027
C TAB(I) TABLES FOR ALL LDS. AND ENF'S. DIMENSIONED 200 EACH. 00000029
C
C TAB(I) CONSTANT VALUE FOR 1ST ENF INDICATOR = 1 00000031
C TAB(I+1) 2ND ENF + ETC. 0.00 32
C
C TAB(I) NO. OF ENF'S INDICATOR = 2 00000036
C TAB(I+1) ENF VALUE 37
C TAB(I+2) NO. OF STATIONS 38
C TAB(I+3) STATION NO. = 1. 39
C TAB(I+4) LOAD AT STATION ONE 40
C TAB(I+5) STATION AND LDS. (INTERLACED) LAST STA. NO. = EN 41
C TAB(2*TAB(I+2)+4) LIKE TAB(I+1) FOR 2ND ENF. REPEAT PATTERN 00000042
C
C ENTH NO. OF THETAS TO SUM INDICATOR = 3 00000049
C TAB(I) TABLES USED FOR DBL, INTRP, PFE, PTH, PN, TBT, TTP 50
C TAB(I+1) NO. OF THETA RAYS INCLUDED IN TABLE 00000051
C TAB(I+2) FIRST THETA VALUE (MUST BE ITS LOWEST) 00000052
C *** MUST INCLUDE ALL STATIONS TO DESCRIBE FIRST THETA RAY 00000053
C TAB(I+3)F STATION AND LDS. VALUES LISTED FOR ALL THETAS (20MAX) 00000054
C TAB(2*TAB(I+2)+4) LIKE TAB(I+1) FOR 2ND THETA. REPEAT PATTERN 00000055
C BUT NOT NECESSARY TO INCLUDE ALL STATIONS 00000056
C
C ** DINTRP WILL SELECT THE LOWER OR UPPER BOUND WHEN A VALUE IS OFF 00000061
C AN END OF A THETA RAY. 62
C
C NOSTA NO. OF STATIONS WHERE LOADS ARE GIVEN (20 MAXIMUM) 00000070
C

```

Subroutine to Set Up PNI, PFE, PTH, TMP



```

230 PILD = 1.
231 ITBT = 1.
232 ITTP = 1.
233 3 CALL DECRD(DLD)
234 ITBT = ITBT
235 IPRS = ABS(PILD)
236 ITTP = ITTP
C
237 WRITE (11) PILD, IPRS, ITBT, ITTP, ENTH, (DLD(I), I=5,805,200) 00000237
238 GO TO 300 00000238
239 4 S5 = A0 /SQ6
240
241 C
242 C
243 C
244 C
245 C
246 C
247 C
248 C
249 C
250 C
251 C
252 C
253 C
254 C
255 C
256 C
257 C
258 C
259 C
260 C
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291 C
292 C
293 C
294 C
295 C
296 C
297 C
298 C
299 C
300 C
301 C
302 C
303 C
304 C
305 C
306 C
307 C
308 C
309 C
310 C

```

SAVE INDICATORS ON FIRST PASS  
 CHOOSE PRESSURE PATH  
 CONSTANT PRESSURE LOADS  
 SAVE TABLES AND BOUNDARY MATRICES  
 GO TO ( 5, 20, 400, 900), IPRS  
 IF(ENF .NE. ENFO) GO TO 6  
 WRITE (11) (TAB(I), I = 1,1201)  
 IL = I  
 GO TO 7  
 IL = PFEX + I.  
 READ (11) (TAB(I), I = 1,1201)  
 PN = S5 # PNIB(IL)  
 PFE = S5 # PFETB(IL)  
 PTH = S5 # PTHIB(IL)  
 PFEX = IL  
 DO 8 I = 2,N  
 PN(I) = PN  
 PFE(I) = PFE  
 PTH(I) = PTH  
 GO TO 95  
 FOURIER COMPONENTS KNOWN  
 TAB SUBSCRIPT, INCREMENTED BY PNIB DIMENSION  
 SDA LOCATION, INCREMENTED BY PN DIMENSION  
 IL TLOC SUBSCRIPT TO PICK UP NOSTA FOR NEXT ENF /LD,INC=1  
 NOSTA NO. OF STATIONS  
 20 ITB = 1  
 ISDA = 626  
 IL = 1  
 25 IF(ENF .NE. ENFO) GO TO 50  
 TEST IF FIRST TIME

Subroutine to Set Up PN, PFE, PTH, TMP (Cont)

```

315 IF(IL .EQ. 1) GO TO 26
320 WRITE (11) (TAB(I), I = 1,1201)
330 0
350 K1 = 3
352 K2 = 2 * MOSTA + 1
353 TLOC(IL) = K2 + 4
354 TEST FOR ZERO PRESSURE LOAD 00000354
355
368 C
369 C
370 C
380 C
382 C
384 C
386 C
388 C
390 C
398 C
399 C
400 C
410 C
412 C
414 C
419 C
420 C
422 C
424 C
430 C
447 C
448 C
449 C
450 C
451 C
452 C
458 C
459 C
460 C
462 C
464 C
466 C
477 C
478 C
479 C

SEPARATE STATIONS AND VALUES

30 K0 = 0
DO 35 I = K1,K2,2
K0 = K0 + 1
KX = ITB + I
STA(K0) = TAB(KX)
35 VAL(K0) = TAB(KX+1) * S5
GO TO 60

C
C
50 READ (11) (TAB(I), I = 1,1201)
52 K1 = TLOC(IL)
KX = ITB + K1 - 1
MOSTA = TAB(KX)
TEST FOR ZERO LOAD 00000419
414
419
420
422
424
430
447
448
449
450
451
452
458
459
460
462
464
466
477
478
479

NOT THE FIRST FOURIER COMP. 00000399
0 0 400
410
412
414
419
420
422
424
430
447
448
449
450
451
452
458
459
460
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464
466
477
478
479

CURVE FIT VALUES TO ALL STATIONS 00000448
449
450
451
452
458
459
460
462
464
466
477
478
479

IF(MOSTA .EQ. 0) GO TO 89
K2 = 2 * MOSTA - 2 + K1
TLOC(IL) = K2 + 4
GO TO 30

60 CALL CODIMA (N,X,SDA(ISDA), STA,VAL,MOSTA, 1.)
TEST FOR LAST PRESSURE LOAD 00000451
452
458
459
460
462
464
466
477
478
479

IF(ITB .EQ. 401) GO TO 95
INCREMENT SUBSCRIPTS FOR NEXT P 00000458
459
460
462
464
466
477
478
479

80 ITB = ITB + 200
ISDA = ISDA + 150
IL = IL + 1
IF(ENF - ENFO) 52, 26, 52
ZERO PRESSURE 00000479
478
479

```

Subroutine to Set Up PN, PFE, PTH, TMP (Cont)

```

90 DO 92 I = 1,N
IX = ISDA + I - 1
92 SDA(IX) = 0.
IF(ISDA .NE. 926) GO TO 80
C
95 IF(SL2 .EQ. 0.) GO TO 100
IF (PFLAG .GE. 0.) GO TO 100
C
C PRINT LOADS DATA TABLES
C 00000498
C 499
WRITE (6,97) NS, (I, PFETB(I), PHTB(I), PNTB(I), TBOT(I),
1 TTOP(I), I = 1,200)
97 FORMAT(1H1, 40X, 23MLoads TABLES FOR REGION, I3 /// 10X,1HI, 9X, 00000510
1 3MPFE, 14X,3HPH, 14X,2HPN, 14X,4HTBOT, 14X,4HTTOP //
2 (111, 1P5E17.7) )
C
C BEGIN TEMPERATURES
C 00000514
C 513
C 516
C 519
C 520
100 IX = 1
IJB = 601
ENOT = 0.
C
C GO TO (105, 120, 800, 900), ITBT
C
C CHOOSE BOTTOM TEMPERATURE PATH
C 00000526
C 527
C 528
C 529
C 530
C CONSTANT TEMPERATURE
C 00000529
C 530
C CHECK WHETHER TAB ALREADY SAVED
C 00000531
C 532
C 533
C 534
C 536
C 540
C 542
C 544
C 546
C 549
C 550
C 552
C 554
C 00000554
C 00000555
C - 0 556
C 570
C 572
C 574
C TEST FOR ZERO TEMPERATURE
C 00000555
C - 0 556
C 570
C 572
C 574
C
C 105 IF(IPRS .LT. 3) GO TO 106
IF(ENF .NE. ENFO) GO TO 108
WRITE (11) (TAB(I), I = 1,1201)
GO TO 107
106 IF(ENF .NE. ENFO) GO TO 109
107 TBOX(IX) = 1.
IL = ITB
GO TO 110
C
108 READ (11) (TAB(I), I = 1,1201)
109 TBOX(IX) = TBOX(IX) + 1.
IL = IFIX( TBOX(IX) ) + ITB - 1
C
110 IF(TAB(IL) .EQ. 0.) GO TO 116
DO 115 I = 1,K5
II = I + (ITB - 601) / 10
115 TBT(II) = TAB(IL)
C
Subroutine to Set Up PN, PFE, PTH, TMP (Cont)

```

```

GO TO 150
C
116 IF(IX .EQ. 1) GO TO 118
IF(ENOT .EQ. 0.) GO TO 850
DO 117 I = 1,KX
117 TT(I) = 0.
GO TO 850
118 ENOT = 0.
GO TO 200
C
C
C TEMPERATURE. FOURIER COEFFICIENTS. NOW
170 IF(IPRS .LI. 3) GO TO 126
IF(ENF .NE. ENFO) GO TO 128
WRITE (11) (TAB(I), I = 1,1201)
GO TO 127
126 IF(ENF .NE. ENFO) GO TO 129
127 NOSTA = TAB(ITB + 2)
C
C TEST FOR ZERO TEMPERATURE
IF(NOSTA .EQ. 0) GO TO 116
K1 = 3
K2 = 2 * NOSTA + 1
GO TO 140
128 READ (11) (TAB(I), I = 1,1201)
129 K1 = TBOTX(IX)
KX = ITB + K1 - 1
NOSTA = TAB(KX)
IF(NOSTA .EQ. 0) GO TO 116
K2 = 2 * NOSTA - 2 + K1
140 TROT(X) = K2 + 4
C
C SEPARATE STATIONS AND VALUES
K3 = 0
DO 142 I = K1,K2+2
K0 = K0 + 1
KX = ITB + I
STA(K0) = TAB(KX)
142 VAL(K0) = TAB(KX+1)
150 II = 1 + (ITB - 601) / 10
C
C FIT VALUES TO 20 TEMP. STATIONS
CALL CODIMA (KS,STN,TBT(II),STA,VAL,K0, I.)
WERE BOTH TEMPERATURES NOT-ZERO
IF(IX .EQ. 1) GO TO 157

```

Subroutine to Set Up PN, PFE, PTH, TMP (Cont)

```

IF(ENOT .NE. 0.) GO TO 850
DO 155 I = 1,KS
155 TBT(I) = 0.
C
157 ENOT = KS
GO TO (200,850), IX
C
200 IX = 2
ITB = 801
C
GO TO (106, 126, 830, 900), ITTP
C
300 INC = (N/19) + 1
KS = 1
DO 312 I = 1,N,INC
STN(KS) = I
KS = KS + 1
312 IF(STN(KS-1).GE. EN) GO TO 314
STN(KS) = EN
GO TO 320
314 KS = KS - 1
C
320 DO 325 I = 1,N
325 X(I) = I.
C
DO 330 I = 1,80
EM5(I) = SDA(I + 775)
330 EMN5(I) = SDA(I + 925)
GO TO 4
C
400 ITR = I
ISDA = 676
INDC = PILD
IGO = I
S3 = A0 /SQ6
401 NTH = ENTH
C
IF(INDC .LT. 0 ) GO TO 405
DELTH = 3.1415927 / (ENTH - 1.)
C

```

```

674
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679
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682
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697
692
694
694
694
979
980
982
984
986
988
990
992
994
996
00000999
1000
1002
1008
1008
1010
1012
1014
1030
1099
1099
1109
1110
1111
1112
1113
1114
1118
00001159
0 0 1160
00001162

```

```

CHOOSE TOP TEMPERATURE PATH
SET UP TEMPERATURE STATIONS
FORM STATION NO. COLUMN
MOVE BND. MATRICES TO DLD DATA
FOURIER SUMMING

```

```

SET UP THETAS FOR SYMMETRICAL OR UNSYM.

```

Subroutine to Set Up PN, PFE, PTH, TMP (Cont)



```

S2 = S3 / (ENTH - 1.) / 2.
GO TO 407
C
405 DELTH = 6.2831853 / ENTH
S2 = S3 / ENTH
407 DO 410 I = 1, NTH
SI = I - 1
410 THETA(I) = S2 * DELTH * 57.295779
C
420 IF (TAB(ITB) .EQ. 0.) GO TO (790, 116), IGO
C
IF (SL2 .EQ. 0.) GO TO 510
C
NFE = TAB(ITB+2)
K1 = 3
K2 = 2 * NFE + 1
K0 = 0
DO 428 I = K1, K2, 2
K0 = K0 + 1
KX = ITB + I
428 STAK(K0) = TAB(KX)
C
430 DO 440 I = 1, NFE
DO 440 J = 1, NTH
440 TEMP(I, J) = DINTRP( THETA(J), STA(I), TAB(ITB) )
C
IF( PFLAG ) 450, 460, 460
C
450 WRITE (6, 451) NS, ITB, ((TEMP(I, J), I = 1, NFE), J = 1, NTH)
451 FORMAT(// 10X, 11HFOR REGION, I3, 27H THE SUMMING AREA FOR ITB
1 14, 4H WAS // (1P8E13.4) )
C
460 WRITE(11) ITB, NFE, ((TEMP(I, J), I = 1, NFE), J = 1, NTH),
1 (DL(I), I = 1005, 1205), (STA(I), I = 1, NFE)
GO TO 520
C
510 READ(11) ITB, NFE, ((TEMP(I, J), I = 1, NFE), J = 1, NTH),
1 (DL(I), I = 1005, 1205), (STA(I), I = 1, NFE)
ZERO THETA AND VAL
520 THETA = 0.
DO 530 I = 1, NFE

```

Subroutine to Set Up PN, PFE, PTH, TMP (Cont)

```

1512
1590
00001598
1599
1600
0 0.1610
1620
1630
1640
1650
1660
1670
1680
1690
0 001700
1710
1720
1730
00001750
- 1760
1770
1780
1790
1800
1810
1820
1830
1850
1859
1860
00001869
00001870
00001879
1883
1885
1890
00001899
1900
1905
1910
0 0 1920
1920
1937

C
C
C
FORM FOURIER COMP. AT THETA=0. STATIONS

530 VAL(I) = 0.
C
600 DO 670 J = 1,NTH
IF(ISDA .NE. 776) GO TO 620
IF(ENF .EQ. 0.) GO TO 790
610 S1 = SIN(ENF * THETA)
GO TO 621
620 S1 = COS(ENF * THETA)
621 IF(J - 1) 623,622,623
622 S5 = 1.
GO TO 630
623 IF(J - NTH) 624,622,624
624 IF(INDC .LT. 0) GO TO 622
625 S5 = 2.
C
630 DO 650 I = 1,NFE
650 VAL(I) = VAL(I) + TEMP(I,J) * S1 * S5
670 THETA = THETA + DELTH
C
IF( ENF ) 710,700,710
700 S1 = S2
GO TO 750
710 S1 = 2. * S2
C
750 DO 760 I = 1,NFE
760 VAL(I) = VAL(I) * S1
C
IF(ITB .GT. 401) GO TO 810
CALL CODIMA (N,X,SDA(ISDA), STA,VAL,NFE, 1.)
FIT PRESSURES TO ALL STATIONS
INCREMENT SUBSCRIPTS FOR NEXT P
C
780 ITB = ITB + 200
ISDA = ISDA + 150
IF(ITB - 401) 420,420,95
C
790 DO 792 I = 1,N
IX = ISDA + I - 1
792 SDA(IX) = 0.
IF(ISDA .NE. 926) GO TO 780
GO TO 95
C

```

Subroutine to Set Up PN, PFE, PTH, TMP (Cont)

```

C
C
C      SET UP INDICES FOR TEMPERATURES
C      800 IGO = 2
C      INDC = ITRT
C      S3 = I.
C      GO TO 401
C
C      810 K0 = NFF
C      GO TO 150
C
C      820 IGO = 2
C      INDC = ITRT
C      GO TO 401
C
C      850 IF (ENDT.NE.0.) GO TO 863
C      DO 862 I = 1,150
C      T(I) = 0.0
C      EMT(I) = 0.0
C      862 EMT(I) = 0.0
C
C      863 IF (PFLAG.GE.0.) GO TO 1000
C      WRITE (6,851) MS, (SIN(J), IBI(J), ITP(I), J = 1,K5)
C      851 FORMAT(1H1,34X, 10HFOR REGION, 13,27H THE TEMPERATURE LOADS WERE
C      1 //40X,4HSIN., 7X,4HIBOT, 9X,4HTOP // (JPF45.1, IP2E13.4) )
C      GO TO 1000
C
C      900 WRITE (6,901)
C      901 FORMAT(// 49HTHERE ARE NO SPECIAL FUNCTION ROUTINES AVAILABLE.)
C      CALL FXIT
C      STOP
C
C      1000 IF (ENDT.NE. ENFD) GO TO 1009
C      SDA(17) = PSI0
C      SDA(18) = PD(1)
C      SDA(19) = EMD(1)
C      IF (INS.NE. 1) GO TO 1050
C      FNFOR(4) = -1.
C      GO TO 1050
C
C      1009 IF (INS.NE. 1) GO TO 1011
C      1010 ENFOR(4) = ENFOR(4) - 1.
C      1011 IX = - ENFOR(4)
C      SDA(16) = PD(IX)
C      SDA(19) = EMD(IX)

```

Subroutine to Set Up  $\Delta T$ , PFE, PTH, TMP (Cont)

```

C
K = 4*(IX - 1)
DO 1020 I = 1,4
L = K + 1
EM5X(I) = EM5(L)
1020 EM5N(I) = EM5(L)
      ZERO LOADS AREAS
C
00002119
00072120
00002122
00002124
00072126
00002128
      2130
00009999
00010000
00012000
C
1050 RETURN
      END

```

Subroutine to Set Up PN, PFE, PTH, TMP (Cont)

```

$IBFTC DNTP                                J.L. FICK                                00000001
C DOUBLE INTERPOLATION FUNCTION SUBROUTINE
C ARGUMENTS                                2
C X USED TO DETERMINE WHICH TABLE TO USE (WHICH CURVE OF FAMILY) 0000000004
C Y ARGUMENT USED AS X COORDINATE OF POINTS ON CURVE 0000000004
C TAR(1) NO. OF TABLES (NO. OF CURVES IN FAMILY) 000000 5
C TAR(2) NO. TO REPRESENT FIRST CURVE, MUST BE ITS LOWEST VALUE 0000000006
C TAB(3) NO. OF ARGUMENTS IN FIRST TABLE (POINTS ALONG CURVE) 0000000007
C TAB(4), ETC. X AND Y VALUES ALONG CURVE (INTERLACED) 0000000008
C TAR(2*TAB(3)+4) LIKE TAB(2) FOR 2ND CURVE. THIS IS FOLLOWED 0000000009
C BY ITS NO. OF PTS., VALUES, AND REPEATED THE NO. OF TIMES NECES- 0000000010
C SARY BASED ON THE NO. OF TABLES LISTED IN TAB(1) 0000000011
C
C FUNCTION DINTRP(X,Y,TAB)
C DIMENSION IAB(1)
C N = TAB + 5
C J = 0
C K = 0
C DO 50 I=1,N
C M SELECTS ONE OF FAMILY OF CURVES EQUAL TO OR ABOVE X VALUE 000000049
C MU REPRESENTS NEXT LOWEST CURVE IN FAMILY 0 0 54
C MU = I+K-1 55
C IF (TAB(M+1)-X) 20,10,4
C 4 E(I-1) 5,5,7 60
C 10 DINTRP=FINTERP(Y,TAB(M+2)) 65
C RETURN 70
C 7 Z2 = ENTERP(Y,TAB(M+2)) 80
C Z1 = ENIERP(X,IAB(MU+2)) 85
C DINTRP = Z1 + (X - TAB(MU+1)) * (Z2 - Z1) / (TAB(M+1) - TAB(MU+1)) 000000090
C RETURN 95
C 20 K = J 100
C 50 J = INT (IAB(M+2) + .5) * 2 + 1 + J 0 00 105
C 5 MP1 = M + 1 110
C 6 WRITE (6,30) X, (IAB(L), L=1,MP1) 0 0 115
C 30 FORMAT(/,5X, 43HARGUMENT EXCEEDS EXTENT OF TABLE IN DINTRP, /10X, 00000116
C 1 10HARGUMENT =,1P6E12.4 /10X, 12HIABLE VALUES, 5X,1P6E12.4 /
C 2 (27X, 6E12.4) ) 118
C CALL EXIT 120
C STOP 125
C END 140
$*

```

Double Interpolation Function Subroutine

```

SIBFTC FNTP
C   LINEAR INTERPOLATION SUBROUTINE **ENTERP**          6J-997      00000011
C
C   SELECTS THE VALUE AT EITHER END OF TABLE WHEN ARGUMENT EXCEEDS
C   LIMIT, THEN CONTINUES
C
C   SUBROUTINE ARGUMENTS
C   X           VALUE TO LOOK UP IN TABLE
C   TAB(1)      NO. OF PAIRS OF ARGUMENTS AND VALUES IN TABLE      00000008
C   TAB(2),ETC ARGUMENTS AND FUNCTIONS INTERLACED                    000000   9
C
C   FUNCTION ENTERP (X,TAB)
C
C   DIMENSION TAB(101)
C   IF (TAB) 9,9,8
C
C   9 ENTERP = - TAB
C   RETURN
C
C   8 N = TAB
C   DO 5 I=1,N
C   1 IF (TAB(2*I)-X) 5,4,3
C   3 IF (I-1) 6,6,7
C   7 ENTERP = TAB(2*I-1) + (X-TAB(2*I-2)) * (TAB(2*I+1) - TAB(2*I-1))
C   V = (TAB(2*I) - TAB(2*I-2))
C   RETURN
C   4 ENTERP = TAB(2*I+1)
C   RETURN
C   5 CONTINUE
C
C   M = 2*N+1
C   K = M
C   105 WRITE ( 6,10) X, TAB(K)
C   10 FORMAT (// 10X, 39H LIMITS OF TABLE EXCEEDED BY ARGUMENT = 12F12.4, 0,000011)
C   1 / 10X, E12.4, 24H = VALUE USED FROM TABLE )
C   ENTERP = TAB(K)
C   RETURN
C   6 M = 2*N+1
C   K = 3
C   GO TO 105
C   END

```

Linear Interpolation Subroutine \*\*ENTERP\*\*

```

00000001
00000010 (SECTION PROPERTIES)
00000011 6J-148 ** LINK 4
00000020
00000029
00000030
00000031 SDA(13)
00000032
00000033
00000034
00000036
00000037
00000038
00000039
00000040
00000041
00000049
00000050
00000051
00000055
00000056
00000057
00000058 (SAME FOR EA INTERFACE)
00000059
00000060
00000061
00000062
00000063
00000064
00000068
00000069
00000070
00000071
00000072
00000073
00000074
00000075
00000099
00000100
00000101
00000102
00000103
00000104
00000105
00000106
00000199
00000200

SUBROUTINE DATLYR( NS )
C
C SUBR. TO SET UP D, EK, ENT, FMT, EI, T, ALF (SECTION PROPERTIES)
C
C
C
C NOMENCLATURE
C
C ELAY NO. OF LAYERS (6 MAXIMUM)
C STRIX LAYER NO. FOR 2ND STRESS PRINT SDA(13)
C EIFH THICKNESS INDICATOR +1 = CONSTANT ALL STATIONS IN A
C -1 = DISCRETE VALUES GIVEN AT THSTA STATIONS
C
C ENOTH NO. OF THSTA, STATIONS FOR THICKNESSES GIVEN IN TH
C THSTA(20) STATION NUMBERS AT WHICH THICKNESSES ARE GIVEN.
C TH(20,6) THICKNESSES AT STATIONS, LAYERS
C ENMAT NO. OF MATERIALS FOR ELASTIC MOD. AND THERMAL EXPAN.
C EMAT(6) MATERIAL INDICATOR /LAYER (1, 2, OR 3)
C POIS(6) POISSONS RATIO /LAYER
C
C ENEL,2,3 NO. OF YOUNG'S MODULI FOR EACH MATERIAL
C YM1,2,3(10) YOUNGS MODULUS (E) TMPE1,2,3(10) TEMP.
C ENAL,2,3 NO. OF THERMAL EXPANSION COEF. FOR EACH MATERIAL
C ALF1,2,3 THERMAL EXPANSION COEF. TMPA1,2,3(10) TEMP.
C ENOGR NO. OF GSTA, STATIONS FOR GRADIENTS GIVEN IN GR
C GSTA(10) TEMPERATURE GRADIENT STATIONS (SAME FOR EA INTERFACE)
C GR(10,5) GRADIENTS AT GSTA STATIONS AND INTERNAL INTERFACES
C
C ENOT NO. OF TSTA, STATIONS FOR TEMPERATURES
C TSTA(20) STATION NUMBERS AT WHICH TEMPERATURES ARE GIVEN
C TBOT(20) TEMPERATURES ON INNER SURFACE
C TTOP(20) TEMPERATURES ON OUTER SURFACE
C
C STA(40) COMBINED ISTA AND THSTA
C EI(40,6) INNER MODULUS /STA /ELAY
C EO(40,6) OUTER MODULUS
C ALFI(40,6) INNER COEF. OF THERMAL EXPANSION
C ALFO(40,6) OUTER COEF. OF THERMAL EXPANSION
C TMP(40,7) TEMP. /STA /ELAY+1.1
C THK(40,6) THICKNESSES /STA /ELAY
C
C DIMENSION DNA1(150), TSTA(20), THSTA(20), TH(20,6), EMAT(6),
1 STA(40), POIS( 6), YM1(10), YM2(10), YM3(10), ALF1(10), ALF2(10),
2 ALF3(10), FI(40,6), FO(40,6), ALFI(40,6), ALFO(40,6), TMP(40,7),
3 THK(40,6), DNAX(40,7), DI(150), EK(150), ENT(150), EMT(150),
4 X(150), TX(150), EI(150), TMPE1(10), TMPE2(10), TMPE3(10),
5 TMPA1(10), TMPA2(10), TMPA3(10), DAL(345), TT(150), ALF(150),
6 ENEL(1), GSTA(10), GR(10,5), DNA2(150), E2(150), T2(150)
C
C EQUIVALENCE (DAL(1), ELAY ),(DAL(2), STRIX ),(DAL(3), EIFH ),(DNA1(199)

```

Subr. to Set Up D TK ENOT FMT EI T ALF (Section Properties)

```

1 (DAL(4), ENOTH ),(DAL(5), YHSTA),(DAL(25), TH ),00000201
2 (DAL(145),ENMAT),(DAL(146), EMAT),(DAL(152), POIS),00000202
3 (DAL(158), FNE1),(DAL(159),TMPE1),(DAL(169), YM1 ),00000203
4 (DAL(179), FNE2),(DAL(180),TMPE2),(DAL(190), YM2 ),00000204
5 (DAL(200), ENF3),(DAL(201),TMPE3),(DAL(211), YM3 ),00000205
6 (DAL(221), ENA1),(DAL(222),TMPE1),(DAL(232), ALF1),00000206
7 (DAL(242), ENA2),(DAL(243),TMPE2),(DAL(253), ALF2),00000207
8 (DAL(263), ENA3),(DAL(264),TMPE3),(DAL(274), ALF3),00000208
9 (DAL(284),ENOG1),(DAL(285), GSTA),(DAL(295), GR ),00000209
C 00000299
EQUIVALENCE (SDA(1), EX ),(SDA(2), GEOMI ),(SDA(3), SPRL ),00000300
1 (SDA(4), UK ),(SDA(5), VK ),(SDA(6), WK ),(SDA(7), EMK ),00000301
2 (SDA(8), PSI ),(SDA(9), ECX ),(SDA(10), BCIT ),(SDA(11), BCIB),00000302
3 (SDA(12), PFLAG),(SDA(13), STR1),(SDA(14), EN ),(SDA(15), DEL ),00000303
4 (SDA(20), TLOC ),(SDA(25), POI ),00000304
1 (SDA(26), D ),(SDA(176), EK ),(SDA(526), ENT ),(SDA(476), EMT),00000311
2 (SDA(626), PFE ),(SDA(776), PTH),(SDA(926), PN ),(SDA(1076), F1),00000312
3 (SDA(1226), TX ),(SDA(1376),ALF),(SDA(1526), DNA),(SDA(2498),XSI),00000313
4 (SDA(1676),RHGX),(SDA(1826),GAMA),(SDA(1976), R),(SDA(2126),MTHD),00000314
5 (SDA(2276),WFE ),(SDA(2426),EM1),(SDA(7442), EM3),(SDA(2458),EM5),00000315
6 (SDA(2462),EMIN),(SDA(2478),EM3N),(SDA(2494),EM5N),(SDA(2649),E2),00000316
7 (SDA(2648),POI2),(SDA(2799), T2),(SDA(2949),DNA2)
C 00000317
EQUIVALENCE (DA(1), EKK ),(DA(2), AO ),(DA(3), MO ),00000339
1 (DA(4), EO ),(DA(5), SIGO ),(DA(6), PIXI ),(DA(7), PTI ),00000341
2 (DA(8), SUM ),(DA(9), ENFO ),(DA(10), ENFI ),(DA(21), ENFOR),00000342
3 (DA(25), THETA )
C 00000343
COMMON DA(35), NTPW, NTPR, KTPW, KTPR, SL2, ELAM2, S1, S2,
1 KKE, SQ3, SQ4, SQ6, ENF, IFR, KLM
COMMON SDA(3098), PM(126), ENOI, ISIA, IROI(20), IIOP(20)
C
NS = NS
IF(SL2.NE.0.) GO TO 1 TEST FOR FIRST PASS
READ (4) DAL READ DATA FROM TAPE 4
GO TO 15
C
1 DO 2 I = 1,345
2 DAL(I) = 0
C
CALL DECRD (DAL)

```

Subr. to Set Up D, IK, ENT, EMT, El, T, ALF (Section Properties) (Cont)



```

C      IF(ENE1 .EQ. 0.) GO TO 8
C      SAVE MATERIAL PROPERTIES IN PM
      DO 5 I = 1,126
      5 PM(I) = ENE1(I)
      GO TO 12
C      MOVE MATERIAL PROPERTIES FROM PM
      8 DO 9 I = 1,126
      9 ENE1(I) = PM(I)
C      WRITE DATA ON TAPE 4
      12 WRITE (4) DAL
C      CHANGE FLOATING DATA TO INTEGERS
      15 N = EN
      MT = ENOT
      MTH = ENOTH
      NMAT = ENMAT
      NLAY = ELAY
      NOGR = ENOGR
      NLAY1 = NLAY + 1
      STRI = STRIX
      INE1 = ENE1
      INE2 = ENE2
      INE3 = ENE3
      INA1 = ENA1
      INA2 = ENA2
      INA3 = ENA3
      POI = POIS
      S2 = 1. + POI
      S1 = 1. - POI
C      SET UP COMMON THICKNESS AND TEMP. STATIONS
      IF((FH .LI. 0.) GO TO 19
      MTH = 2
      THSTA = 1.
      THSTA(2) = EN
C      ARE BOTH TOP AND BOTTOM TEMP.=0.
      19 IF(MT .NE. 0) GO TO 22
C      M = MTH
      DO 20 I = 1,M
      20 STA(I) = THSTA(I)
      GO TO 100
      22 CALL STCOMB (MT, MTH, M, TSTA, THSTA, STA)
C

```

Subr. to Set Up D, IK, ENT, EMT, E1, T, ALF (Section Properties) (Cont)

```

C          IF(NLAY .EQ. 1) GO TO 40          SET TEMPERATURE VALUES IN TMP          00000559
          IX = NLAY - 1                    00000560
          IF(NOGR .NE. 1) GO TO 30          00000563
          CONSTANT GRADIENT ALONG ALL INTERFACES 00000564
          GSTA(1) = 1.                    00000567
          GSTA(2) = EN                    00000568
          NOGR = 2                        00000570
C          00000572
C          RE-ARRANGE GRADIENTS. PERMITS CONST. TO ENTER CONSECUT. 00000573
          I = IX                          00000574
          25 DO 26 J = 1,2                00000576
          26 GR(J,I) = GR(I,1)           00000580
          I = I - 1                       00000582
          IF(I .NE. 0) GO TO 25          00000586
C          00000588
          30 DO 31 K = 1,IX              00000590
          FIT TEMP. AND GRADIENTS TO COMMON STATIONS 00000591
          31 CALL CODIMA( M,STA,IMP(1,K+1), GSTA,GR(1,K),NOGR, 1.) 00000592
          00000595
          40 CALL CODIMA( M,STA,IMP(1,I), TSTA,TBOT,MT, 1.) 00000596
          CALL CODIMA( M,STA,IMP(1,NLAY1), TSTA,TTOP,MT, 1.) 00000598
          IF(NLAY .EQ. 1) GO TO 100     00000600
          00000609
          DO 50 K = 1,IX                 00000610
          DO 50 L = 1,M                  00000612
          50 TMP(L,K+1) = TMP(L,K+1) + (TMP(L,NLAY1) - TMP(L,1)) + TMP(L,1) 00000614
          00000618
C          SET THICKNESSES IN THK REGION 00000619
          100 IF(EIFH .LT. 0.) GO TO 150 00000620
          00000639
          140 DO 145 K = 1,NLAY          00000640
          J = NLAY + 1 - K              00000641
          DO 145 I = 1,M                00000642
          145 THK(I,J) = TH(J,1)        00000644
          GO TO 200                     00000646
          00000649
C          00000650
          150 IF(M - MTH) 152,160,152   00000650
          152 DO 155 K = 1,NLAY         00000652
          155 CALL CODIMA( M,STA,THK(1,K), THSTA,TH(1,K),MTH, 1.) 00000654
          GO TO 200                     00000656
          160 DO 165 I = 1,M            00000658
          DO 165 K = 1,NLAY             00000660

```

Subr. to Set Up D, IK, ENT, EMT, E1, T, ALF (Section Properties) (Cont)

```

165 THK(I,K) = TH(I,K)
C
C
200 DO 300 K = 1,NLAY
    IXX = EMAT(K)
    IF(IXX - NMAT) 209,209,600
209 IF (K-1) 210,230,210
210 IF(EMAT(K) - EMAT(K-1)) 230,211,230
211 IF(MT.EQ. 0) GO TO 230
212 DO 215 I = 1,M
    EI(I,K) = EO(I,K-1)
215 ALFI(I,K) = ALFO(I,K-1)
    GO TO (245,255,265),IXX
C
230 GO TO (237,247,257),IXX
C
C
237 IF(MT.NE. 0) GO TO 240
    YMX = YM1
238 DO 239 KK = 1,M
    EI(KK,K) = YMX
    EO(KK,K) = YMX
    GO TO 300
239
240 CALL CODIMA (M,TMP(I,K),EI(I,K),
    CALL CODIMA (M,TMP(I,K),ALFI(I,K),
245 CALL CODIMA (M,TMP(I,K+1),EO(I,K),
    CALL CODIMA (M,TMP(I,K+1),ALFO(I,K),
    GO TO 300
C
247 IF(MT.NE. 0) GO TO 250
    YMX = YM2
    GO TO 238
250 CALL CODIMA (M,TMP(I,K),EI(I,K),
    CALL CODIMA (M,TMP(I,K),ALFI(I,K),
255 CALL CODIMA (M,TMP(I,K+1),EO(I,K),
    CALL CODIMA (M,TMP(I,K+1),ALFO(I,K),
    GO TO 300
C
257 IF(MT.NE. 0) GO TO 260
    YMX = YM3
    GO TO 238
260 CALL CODIMA (M,TMP(I,K),EI(I,K),
    CALL CODIMA (M,TMP(I,K),ALFI(I,K),
265 CALL CODIMA (M,TMP(I,K+1),EO(I,K),
    CALL CODIMA (M,TMP(I,K+1),ALFO(I,K),

```

Subr. to Set Up D, IK, ENT, EMT, EI, T, ALF (Section Properties) (Cont)

```

CALL CODIMA (M,TMP(1,K+1),ALFO(1,K), TMAP3,ALF3,INA3, 1.)
300 CONTINUE
C
C
MSP = 1
IF(PTHI .LE. 0.) GO TO 304
301 MSP = 0
DO 302 I = 1,M
K = STA(I)
302 DNAX(I,1) = DNA(K)
GO TO 329
C
C
COMPUTE SECTION PROPERTIES
304 DO 320 I = 1,M
S13 = 0.
S11 = 0.
S12 = 0.
S10 = 0.
DO 310 K = 1,NLAY
IF(K .EQ. 1) GO TO 305
S12 = THK(I,K) * (EO(I,K) + EI(I,K)) * S13 * 3.0
305 S10 = S10 + THK(I,K) **2 * (2.*EO(I,K) + EI(I,K)) + S12
S13 = S13 + THK(I,K)
310 S11 = S11 + THK(I,K) * (EO(I,K) + EI(I,K))
320 DNAX(I,1) = - S10 / 3. / S11
C
329 DO 330 I = 1,M
DO 330 K = 2,NLAY1
330 DNAX(I,K) = DNAX(I,K-1) + THK(I,K-1)
C
335 S5 = .5 / EO / HO
S6 = S5 / 6. / HO **2
S7 = 1. / HO / SIGO
S8 = A0 * S7 / HO **2
S7 = S7 / 12.
C
DO 370 I = 1,M
IF(MSP .EQ. 0) GO TO 345
D(I) = 0.
EK(I) = 0.
345 IF(MT .EQ. 0) GO TO 347
ENT(I) = 0.

```

Subr. to Set Up D, IK, ENT, EMT, E1, T, ALF (Section Properties) (Cont)

```

EMT(I) = 0.
347 DO 360 K = 1,NLAY
IF(MSP.EQ.0) GO TO 348
S9 = EO(I,K) + EI(I,K)
S12 = 1. - POIS(K) **2
348 S17 = THK(I,K) * DNAX(I,K)
IF(MT.EQ.0) GO TO 349
S16 = ALFO(I,K) - ALFI(I,K)
S10 = EO(I,K) - EI(I,K)
S13 = 1. - POIS(K)
S18 = EI(I,K) * ALFI(I,K)
S11 = TMP(I,K+1) - TMP(I,K)
349 IF(MSP.EQ.0) GO TO 351
C
350 D(I) = D(I) + THK(I,K) / S12 * S9
C
EK(I) = EK(I) + THK(I,K) / S12 * (THK(I,K)**2 * (3.*EO(I,K) +
1 EI(I,K)) + S17 * (8.*EO(I,K) + 4.*EI(I,K)) + DNAX(I,K)**2 * 6.*S9)
C
351 IF(MT.EQ.0) GO TO 360
C
S91 = EO(I,K) * ALFO(I,K)
S92 = EI(I,K) * ALFI(I,K)
S93 = EI(I,K) * ALFO(I,K)
S94 = EO(I,K) * ALFI(I,K)
C
EMT(I) = EMT(I) + THK(I,K) / S13 * (S91 * ( TMP(I,K+1)**3 + TMP(I,K)
1 + S92 * (TMP(I,K)**3 + TMP(I,K+1)) + S93 * (TMP(I,K) + TMP(I,K+1))
2 + S94 * (TMP(I,K) + TMP(I,K+1)) )
C
S101 = S16 * S10 * S11
S102 = ALFI(I,K) * S10 * S11
S103 = EI(I,K) * S16 * S11
S104 = TMP(I,K) * S16 * S10 + S102 + S103
S105 = S18 * S11
S106 = ALFI(I,K) * TMP(I,K) * S10
S107 = TMP(I,K) * EI(I,K) * S16 + S105 + S106
S108 = S18 * TMP(I,K)
C
EMT(I) = EMT(I) + (THK(I,K) **2 * (S101 / 5. + S104 / 4. + S107 / 3.
1 + S108 / 2.) + S17 * (S101 / 4. + S104 / 3. + S107 / 2. + S108) / S13
360 CONTINUE
IF(MSP.EQ.0) GO TO 362
C
D(I) = S5 * D(I)
EK(I) = S6 * EK(I)

```

Subr. to Set Up D, IK, ENT, EMT, E1, T, ALF (Section Properties) (Cont)

```

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00001034
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00001068
00001069
00001070
00001072
00001074
00001078
00001079
00001080
00001082
00001084
00001086
00001093
00001999
00002000
00002001
00002002
00002003
00002004
00002010
00002011
00002012
00002020
00002022
00002023
00002024
00002025
00002026
00002029
00002030

369 IF(MT.EQ.0) GO TO 370
   EMT(I) = S8 * EMT(I)
370 ENT(I) = S7 * ENT(I)
C
C
FORM STATION COLUMN
DO 380 I = 1,N
380 X(I) = I
   IF(MSP.EQ.0) GO TO 401
FIT VALUES TO ALL STATIONS
MEMBRANE STIFFNESS
CALL CODIMA (N,X,TX, STA,D,M, 1.)
DO 390 I = 1,N
390 D(I) = TX(I)
C
C
BENDING STIFFNESS
CALL CODIMA (N,X,TX, STA,EK,M, 1.)
DO 400 I = 1,N
400 EK(I) = TX(I)
401 IF(MT.EQ.0) GO TO 429
C
C
TEMPERATURE LOAD
CALL CODIMA (N,X,TX, STA,ENT,M, 1.)
DO 410 I = 1,N
410 ENT(I) = TX(I)
C
C
TEMPERATURE MOMENT
CALL CODIMA (N,X,TX, STA,EMT,M, 1.)
DO 420 I = 1,N
420 EMT(I) = TX(I)
429 IF(PFLAG.LI.0.) GO TO 430
   IF(SL2.EQ.0.) GO TO 500
PRINT DATA ON NON-ZERO
IF(PFLAG) 430,500,430
430 IF(MT.NE.0) GO TO 434
DO 432 K = 1,NLAY
DO 432 I = 1,M
432 TMP(I,K) = 0.
434 WRITE (6,435)
   1 TMPE2(I), YM2(I), TMPE3(I), YM3(I), I = 1,10), (TMPA1(I),
   2 ALF1(I), TPA2(I), ALF2(I), TPA3(I), ALF3(I), I = 1,10)
435 FORMAT(/// 7X,27THICKNESS INDICATOR =,IPE13.4
///34X,40CURVES OF TEMPERATURE VS. YOUNGS MODUL,0002022
3US // 8X,4HTEMP, 14X,3HYM1, 13X,4HTEMP, 14X,3HYM2, 13X,4HTEMP,
4 14X,3HYM3/ 10(6E17,6/1 //30X,49HCURVES OF TEMPERATURE VS. THERMAL0002024
5 EXPANSION COFF. // 6X,4HTEMP, 13X,4HALF1, 13X,4HALF2,0002025
6 13X,4HTEMP, 13X,4HALF3/ (6E17,6) )
C
DO 439 K = 1,NLAY

```

Subr. to Set Up D, IK, ENT, EMT, EI, T, ALF (Section Properties) (Cont.)

```

439 WRITE (6,440) K, (STAL), IMP(I,K), IHK(I,K), I = 1,M, 00002031
440 FORMAT(// 29X, 50HTABLE OF STATIONS VS. TEMP. AND THICKNESSES, LAD0002040
1YER, I2 // 39X,4HSTA., 11X,4HTMP, 11X,4HTHK. / (32X, 1P3E15.5) ) 00002041
IF(MT.EQ.0) GO TO 500
WRITE (6,445) (STA(I), TMP(I,NLAY1), I = 1,M) 00002042
445 FORMAT(// 36X, 35HSTATION VS. TEMPERATURE, OUTER FACE //46X,4HSTA00002044
1., 11X, 4HTMP / (30X, 1P2E15.5) ) 00002045
C 00002049
C COMPUTE AND SAVE DNA, ALF, E1, T
C FOR BOTH STRESS SURFACES
C 00002050
C 00002051
C 00002052
C 00002070
C 00002076
C 00002078
515 FORMAT (1H-9X,75HSECOND INTERFACE STRESS INDICATOR MISSING * * *
1OUTER FACE HAS BEEN CHOSEN. ) 00002081
C 00002082
C 00002084
C 00002086
C 00002087
C 00002088
C 00002090
520 K = ABS(STRI) + 1.
524 IF(MT.EQ.0) GO TO 530
525 CALL CODIMA (N,X,ALF,STA,ALFO(1,K-1),M,1.)
CALL CODIMA (N,X,T2,STA,TMP(1,K),M,1.)
530 CALL CODIMA (N,X,E2,STA,EO(1,K-1),M,1.)
CALL CODIMA (N,X,DNA2,STA,DNAX(1,K),M,1.)
POI2 = POIS(K-1)
IF(MT.NE.0) GO TO 536
DO 535 I = 1,N
535 T2(I) = 0.
GO TO 538
C 00002109
C 00002110
536 DO 537 I = 1,N
537 T2(L) = T2(L) * ALF(L)
C 00002111
C 00002118
538 IF(MT.EQ.0) GO TO 540
CALL CODIMA (N,X,ALF,STA,ALFI,M,1.)
CALL CODIMA (N,X,TX,STA,TMP,M,1.)
540 CALL CODIMA (N,X,E1,STA,EI,M,1.)
CALL CODIMA (N,X,DNA,ST, DNAX,M,1.)
C 00002126
C 00002129
C 00002130
C 00002131

```

Subr. to Set Up D, IK, ENT, EMT, E1, T, ALF (Section Properties) (Cont)

```

TX(I) = 0.
550 ALF(I) = 0.
560 IF(PFLAG .LT. 0.) GO TO 590
IF(SL2 .EQ. 0.) GO TO 599
C
590 WRITE (6,591) ELAY, ENMAT, POIS, EMAT,
1 (GSTA(I), GR(I,1), GR(I,2), GR(I,3), GR(I,4), GR(I,5), I=1,NOGR)
C
591 FORMAT(// 7X,27HNO. OF LAYERS (ELAY) =,1PE13.4// 7X,27HNO. OF00002150
1 MATERIALS (ENMAT) =, E13.4// 7X,27HPOISSONS RATIOS (POIS) =, 00002151
2 3E20.4 / 34X, 3E20.4// 7X,27HMATERIAL IND. (FMAT) =, 3E20.4/00002152
3 34X, 3E20.4// 7X,15HGRADIENT TABLES // 9X,4HSTA., 33X,29HGRADIEN00002153
4TS AT INNER INTERFACES / (6E17.6) )
599 RETURN
C
600 WRITE ( 6,610)
610 FORMAT(// 10X, 46HERROR IN DATLYR. EMAT VALUE LARGER THAN FMAT.)00003010
CALL EXIT
STOP
END
00002132
00002133
00002134
00002135
00002139
00002140
00002141
00002149
00002150
00002151
00002152
00002153
00002154
00002190
00002199
00003000
00003010
00003020
00003021
00010000

```

Subr. to Set Up D, IK, ENT, EMT, E1, T, ALF (Section Properties) (Cont)



```

1
C 00000010
C 00000011
C 00000012
C 00000013
C 00000014
C 100
C 519
C 520
C 530
C 540
C 550
C 560
C 570
C 580
C 590
C 599
C 600
C 610
C 615
C 620
C 630
C 640
C 649
C 650
C 660
C 670
C 675
C 680
C 690
C 700
C 705
C 710
C 720
C 729
C 730
C 740
C 749
C 750
C 760
C 770
C 779
C 00000780

SUBROUTINE STCOMB ( MT, MTH, M, A, B, STA )
DIMENSION A(20), B(20), STA(40)
M = MT + MTH
I = 1
J = 1
K = 1
10 S = A(J)
F = B(K)
IF(S - F) 20,30,40
20 STA(I) = S
J = J + 1
IF(J - MT) 50,50,25
25 IF (J .GT. 20) GO TO 50
A(J) = 1.E+10
GO TO 50
30 STA(I) = S
M = M - 1
J = J + 1
IF(J - MT) 35,35,33
33 IF (J .GT. 20) GO TO 35
A(J) = 1.E+10
35 K = K + 1
IF(K - MTH) 50,50,37
37 IF (K .GT. 20) GO TO 50
B(K) = 1.E+10
GO TO 50
40 STA(I) = F
GO TO 35
50 I = I + 1
IF(I - M) 10,10,60
60 RETURN
C NOTE# THIS WILL HANDLE THE CASE WHERE TSTA .NE. THSTA, TSTA(MT) 00000780

```

Subroutine to Combine the Two Station Columns for Temp. and Thickness  
When Layered Values are Given at Different Stations

C  
C  
END  
•NE. THSTAIMTH), BUT THE CURVE FIT CODIMA CANNOT EXTRA-  
POLATE SO THEY ARE EQUAL AT THIS TIME.  
00000781  
00000782  
10000

Sub.-outine to Combine the Two Station Columns for Temp, and Thickness  
When Layered Values are Given at Different Stations (Cont)

```

SIRFTC PXMAT
C SET UP P AND X MATRICES 6J-148 ** LINK 5 00000001
C 00000010
C 00000019
SUBROUTINE PANDX 00000020
C 00000021
C 00000099
DIMENSION R(150), D(150), EK(150), ENT(150), EMI(150), PFE(150), 00000100
1 PTH(150), PN(150), EI(150), T(150), ALF(150), DNA(150), 00000101
2 RHOX(150), GAMA(150), WFE(150), WTHD(150), XSI(150), 00000102
3 PO(4,4), P(4,4,150), XO(4), X(4,150), ZO(4), Z(4,150), 00000103
4 EMI(4,4), EM2(4,4), EM3(4,4), EM4(4,4), EM5(4,4), EM6(4,4), 00000104
5 EMIN(4,4), EM3N(4,4), EM5N(4,4), PSIP(4), PSIM(4), 00000105
6 A(4,4), R(4,4), C(4,4), E(4,4), F(4,4), GA(4,4), EC(4,4), G(4,4), 00000106
7 A2(4,4), B2(4,4), C2(4,4), G2(4,4), CHI1(4,4), CHI2(4,4), CHI(4,4), 00000107
8 XD(4,4), YD(4,4), ELD(4,4), DIS1(4,4), DIS2(4,4), DIS3(4,4), DIS4(4,4), 00000108
9 AI(4,4), BI(4,4), CI(4,4), GI(4,4), HI(4,4), IJ(4,4), EJI(4,4), FI(4,4), 00000109
X RRNCHI(4,4), RRNCH2(4,4), RRNCH3(4,4), RFTA(4,4), ETA(4,4), 00000110
1 ASI(4,4), BSI(4,4), CSI(4,4), GSI(4,4), ASN(4,4), BSN(4,4), 00000111
2 CSN(4,4), GSN(4,4), A9(4,4), C9(4,4), F9(4,4) 00000112
C
EQUIVALENCE (SDA(1), EX ),(SDA(2), GEOMI ),(SDA(3), SPRL ),(SDA(4), 00000299
1(SDA(4), UK ),(SDA(5), VK ),(SDA(6), WK ),(SDA(7), EMK ),(SDA(8), 00000300
2(SDA(8), PSI ),(SDA(9), ECX ),(SDA(10), BCIT ),(SDA(11), BCIB),00000302
3(SDA(12), PFLAG),(SDA(13), STRI),(SDA(14), EN ),(SDA(15), DEL ),00000303
4(SDA(20), TLOC ), (SDA(25), POI ),(SDA(25), POI ),(SDA(25), POI ),00000304
1(SDA(26), D ),(SDA(176), EK ),(SDA(326), ENT ),(SDA(476), EMT),00000311
2(SDA(626), PFE ),(SDA(776), PTH),(SDA(926), PN ),(SDA(1076),_E1),00000312
3(SDA(1226), T ),(SDA(1376),ALF),(SDA(1526), DNA),(SDA(2498),XSI),00000313
4(SDA(1676),RHOX),(SDA(1826),GAMA),(SDA(1976), R),(SDA(2126),WTHD),00000314
5(SDA(2276),WFE ),(SDA(2426),EM1),(SDA(2442), EM3),(SDA(2458),EM5),00000315
6(SDA(2462),EMIN),(SDA(2478),EM3N),(SDA(2494),EM5N),(SDA(2649),E2),00000316
7(SDA(2648),POI2),(SDA(2799), T2),(SDA(2949),DNA2), 00000317
8(SDA(17), PSIO ),(SDA(18), PD ),(SDA(19), EMD ) 00000318
C
EQUIVALENCE (DA(1), EKK ),(DA(2), AO ),(DA(3), HO ),(DA(3), HO ),00000339
1(DA(4), EO ),(DA(5), SIGO ),(DA(6), PIXI ),(DA(7), PTHI ),(DA(7), PTHI ),00000341
2(DA(8), SUM ),(DA(9), ENFO ),(DA(10), ENFI ),(DA(21), ENFOR),00000342
3(DA(25), THETA ) 00000343
C
COMMON DA(35), NTPW, NTPR, KTPW, KTPR, SL2, ELAM2, S1, S2, 00000349
1 KKE, SQ3, SQ4, SQ6, ENF, IFR, KLM 00000350
COMMON SDA(3225), Z0,Z, A2, B2, C2, G2, A, B, C, G 00000351
C 00000360
C 00000399

```

Set Up P and X Matrices

```

IF( PFLAG ) 1,3,3
1 WRITE(6, 2)
2 FORMAT(/// 10X, 19HENTERED PANDX, LNK5 )
C
C
3 S4 = KTPW
KTPW = KTPR
XTPR = S4
L0 = 0
BRI = 0.
C
DO 10 I = 1,4
PSIP(I) = 0.
PSIM(I) = 0.
DO 10 J = 1,4
BETA(I,J) = 0.
FTA(I,J) = 0.
CHI(I,J) = 0.
CHI2(I,J) = 0.
DO 10 K = 1,150
X(I,K) = 0.
10 P(I,J,K) = 0.
BETA(1,1) = 1.
BETA(2,2) = 1.
BETA(3,3) = 1.
ETA(4,4) = 1.
C
DO 2000 ISEC = 1,KKE
C
C
READ (KTPR) (SDA(I), I = 1,3098)
N = EN
S1 = 1. - POI
S2 = 1. + POI
C
C
DEL2X = 2. * DEL
IHCT = RCIT
IRCB = BCIB
46 LSP = SPRL
C
DO 1000 I = 1,N

```

FIX SDA DATA TAPE NO. FOR READ

READ REGION DATA TAPE 12, 13

Set Up P and X Matrices (Cont)

```

      WTH = WTHD(I)
      GAM = GAMA(I)
      RHO = RHOX(I)
      S4 = ELAM2 * FK(I) * S1
      S7 = 3. * WTH - WFE(I)
      IF(I.NF. 1) GO TO 270
50 IF(IRCT - 9) 90,180,90
C
      90 RP = (-D(3) + D(2) + 3.* (D(2) - D1) /DEL2X
      WFE = (-WFE(3) + WFE(2) + 3.* (WFE(2) - WFE(1))/DEL2X
      DP = (-FK(3) + EK(2) + 3.* (EK(2) - EK(1)) /DEL2X
      TTP = (-ENT(3) + ENT(2) + 3.* (ENT(2) - ENT(1))/DEL2X
      EMT = (-EMT(3) + EMT(2) + 3.* (EMT(2) - EMT(1))/DEL2X
      TOP BND., OPEN AND DISCONTINUITY
      0001390
      0001400
      0001410
      0001420
      0001430
      0001440
      0001447
      0001450
      0001460
      0001470
      0001480
      0001490
      0001500
      0001510
      0001520
      0001530
      0001540
C
      100 S9 = FNF /RHO
      S5 = D(I) /2. * S9
      S8 = S4 * S9 /8. * S6 * S7
      S15 = S4 * S9 /2.
      S9 = S9 **2
      S10 = S4 *(S2 * GAM**2 * WFE(I) + S9/2. * S6)
      S11 = S4 * S5 /D(I)
      S3 = GAM * D(I)
      ZERO BOUNDARY MATRICES
      0001550
      0001560
      0001570
      0001580
      0001620
      0001630
      0001640
      0001650
      0001660
      0001670
      0001680
      0001690
      0001700
      0001710
      0001720
      0001730
      0001740
      0001750
C
      DO 110 K = 1,4
      EM6(K) = 0.
      DO 110 L = 1,4
      FM2(K,L) = 0.
      FM4(K,L) = 0.
C
      140 FM2(1,1) = D(I) /DEL
      FM4(1,1) = POI * S3
      EM4(1,2) = POI * ENF / RHO * D(I)
      EM4(1,3) = D(I) * (WFE(I) + POI*WTH)
      FM4(2,1) = -S5 * S1 - S8
      EM2(2,2) = D(I)*S1/2. + S4/8. * S7**2
      EM4(2,2) = -GAM * EM2(2,2)
      EM2(2,2) = EM2(2,2) /DEL
      S15 = S4 * FNF /2. /RHO
      FM2(2,3) = S15 * S7
      EM4(2,3) = -GAM * EM2(2,3)
      EM2(2,3) = EM2(2,3) /DEL
      EM4(3,1) = -S10.

```

Set Up P and X Matrices (Cont)

```

EM2(3,2) = S11 * S7 / DEL
EM4(3,2) = -S11 * GAM * (S7 + 2.*S2*WTH)
EM2(3,3) = S4 * (2.*S9 + S2 * GAM **2) / DEL
EM4(3,3) = -S4 * (3. + POI) * GAM * S9
EM2(3,4) = ELAM2 / DEL
EM4(3,4) = ELAM2 * S1 * GAM
EM2(4,3) = -1. / DEL
EM4(4,3) = WFF(I)
EM6(1) = -EMT(I)
EM6(3) = ELAM2 * GAM * S1 * EMT(I)
DO 150 K = 1,4
DO 150 L = 1,4
150 EM2(K,L) = 0.5 * EM2(K,L)
GO TO 420
C
180 DO 185 K = 1,4
EM6(K) = 0.
DO 185 L = 1,4
EM2(K,L) = 0.
185 EM4(K,L) = 0.
C
190 IF (ENF - 1.) 190, 210, 230
200 EM2(4,4) = 1. / DEL
EM4(2,2) = 1.
GO TO 260
210 EM4(1,1) = 0.
EM2(1,1) = 1. / DEL
EM4(2,1) = 1.
EM4(2,2) = 1.
IF (GAM .LT. 0.) EM4(2,2) = -1.
220 EM4(3,3) = 1.
EM4(4,4) = 1.
GO TO 260
230 IF (ENF - 2.) 240, 240, 250
240 EM4(4,3) = 1.
GO TO 200
250 EM4(2,2) = 1.
GO TO 220
C
260 IF (I .NE. 1) GO TO 800
C

```

BOTTOM OR TOP BOUNDARY, CLOSED

TOP BOUNDARY, CLOSED  
Set Up P and X Matrices (Cont)

```

00001760
00001770
00001780
00001790
00001800
00001810
00001820
00001830
00001840
00001850
00001860
00001862
00001864
00001866
00001919
00001920
00001921
00001922
00001923
00001924
00001929
00001930
00001940
00001950
00001960
00001970
00001980
00001985
00001990
00001995
00002000
00002005
00002010
00002020
00002030
00002040
00002050
00002060
00002070
00002080
00002089
00002090
00002099

```

```

DO 265 K = 1,4
G2(K) = 0.
DO 265 L = 1,4
A2(K,L) = 2. * EM2(K,L)
C2(K,L) = -.25 * A2(K,L)
265 EM2(K,L) = 1.5 * EM2(K,L)
CALL MSU (4,4, EM4,EM2,B2)
GO TO 1000
C
270 IF(I.NE.N) GO TO 400
IF(IBC - 9) 290,180,290
C
290 BP = (D(N-2) - D(N-1) + 3.*(D(N) - D(N-1))) /DEL2X
WFEP = (WFE(N-2) - WFE(N-1) + 3.*(WFE(N) - WFE(N-1))) /DEL2X
DP = (EK(N-2) - EK(N-1) + 3.*(EK(N) - EK(N-1))) /DEL2X
TTP = (ENT(N-2) - ENT(N-1) + 3.*(ENT(N) - ENT(N-1))) /DEL2X
EMTP = (EMT(N-2) - EMT(N-1) + 3.*(EMT(N) - EMT(N-1))) /DEL2X
GO TO 100
C
330 DPREV = DEL
WFEN = WFE(N)
IF(PD.NE.0.) GO TO 332
IF(EMD.NE.0.) GO TO 332
IF(ECX.NE.0.) GO TO 332
IF(PSI.NE.0.) GO TO 332
SKIP = 1.
332 CALL INV (4, A, PI, IERR)
ECX = ECX/A0
CHI(2,2) = 1.
CHI(4,4) = 1.
CHI(1,1) = COSD(PSI)
CHI(3,3) = CHI(1,1)
CHI(1,3) = SIND(PSI)
CHI(1,3) = -CHI(3,1)
IF(PD.EQ.0.) GO TO 333
PSIP(3) = -COSD(10) * PD / SQ6
PSIP(1) = SIND(PSI) * PD / SQ6
333 IF(EMD.EQ.0.) GO TO 337
PSIM(4) = -EMD / SQ4
C
337 IF(IBC.EQ.10) GO TO 350
CHI2(1,4) = ECX * CHI(1,1)
CHI2(3,4) = ECX * CHI(3,1)

```

Set Up P and X Matrices (Cont)

```

CHI2(4,1) = -FCX/FLAM2
CHI1(1,1) = CHI(1,1)
CHI1(1,3) = CHI(1,3)
CHI1(2,2) = 1. + ECX * WTH
CHI1(2,3) = ECX * ENF / RHO
CHI1(3,1) = CHI(3,1)
CHI1(3,2) = CHI(3,2)
CHI1(4,4) = 1.
338 CALL DOLP
GO TO 1000
C
350 IF(BRI .EQ. 1.) GO TO 354
CALL DOO(BRNC1, BRNC2, BRNC3)
BRI = 1.
C
354 CALL MMY (4,4,4, A,C,E)
CALL MMY (4,4,4, EM2,E,F)
CALL MAD (4,4, F,EM2,F)
CALL MMY (4,4,1, F,X(1,N-1),EC)
CALL MMY (4,4,1, A,G,GI)
CALL MMY (4,4,1, EM2,GI,FI)
CALL MSU (4,4, FI,EC, FI)
CALL MMY (4,4,4, EP(1,1,-1),F)
CALL MMY (4,4,4, A,B,E)
CALL MSU (4,4, F,E,E)
CALL MAD (4,4, EP(1,1,-1),E)
CALL MMY (4,4,4, EM2,E, EJI)
CALL MMY (4,4,4, BETA,CHI,HI)
CALL MAD (4,4, EJI,EM4,EJI)
CALL MMY (4,4,4, HI,EJI,CI)
CALL MAD (4,4,4, CI,EIA,CI)
CALL MMY (4,4,4, EIA,EJI,BI)
CALL MAD (4,4,4, BI,HI,BI)
CALL INV (4, BI, PI, IERR)
CALL MMY (4,4,4, CI,BI, AI)
CALL MAD (4,4, BRNC1,AI, BRNC1)
CALL MMY (4,4,1, CHI,EM6,EC)
CALL MMY (4,4,1, HI,FI,GI)
CALL MAD (4,1, EC,GI, EC)
CALL MAD (4,1, BRNC2,EC,BRNC2)
CALL MMY (4,4,1, EIA,FI,GI)
CALL MMY (4,4,1, AI,GI, EC)
CALL MAD (4,1, BRNC3,EC,BRNC3)

```

338 CALL DOLP ( EM2, EM4, EM6, AI, BI, CI, HI, EJI, GI, FI)

BOTTOM BRANCH POINT

Set Up P and X Matrices (Cont)



GO TO 1000

GENERAL DERIVATIVES

```

400 BP = (D(I+1) - D(I-1)) / DEL2X
      WFEF = (WFE(I+1) - WFE(I-1)) / DEL2X
      DR = (EK(I+1) - EK(I-1)) / DEL2X
      TTP = (ENT(I+1) - ENT(I-1)) / DEL2X
      EMTP = (EMT(I+1) - EMT(I-1)) / DEL2X

```

```

410 S3 = GAM * D(I)
      S5 = D(I) / 2. * ENF / RHO
      S8 = S4 * ENF / 8. / RHO * S6 * S7
      S9 = (ENF / RHO) **2
      S10 = S4 * (S2 * GAM**2 * WFE(I) + S9/2. * S6)
      S11 = S4 * S5 / D(I)

```

```

420 DO 430 K = 1,4
      DO 430 L = 1,4
430 E(K,L) = 0.
      F(2,4) = 0.
      F(4,2) = 0.
      F(4,4) = 0.

```

```

      E(1,1) = D(I) / DEL
      F(1,1) = S3 + BP
      S12 = WITH * WFE(I)
      GAM2 = GAM **2

```

```

      GA(1,1) = POI * BP * GAM - D(I) * (POI * S12 + GAM2 + S1 * S9 / 2.)
      I = S4 * (S2 * GAM2 * WFE(I) **2 + S6 **2 * S9 / 8.)
      F(1,2) = S2 * S5 + S8

```

```

      GA(1,2) = POI * ENF / RHO * DP - (3. - POI) * S5 * GAM - S11 * 2.
      I * GAM * (S6 * S7 / 8. + S2 * S12)

```

```

      F(1,3) = D(I) * (WFE(I) + POI * WITH) + S1V
      GA(1,3) = D(I) * (WFE(I) + GAM * (WFE(I) - WITH)) + 4P * (WFE(I) + POI *
      WITH) - S4 * S9 * GAM * (S6 / 2. + S7 * WFE(I))

```

```

      F(1,4) = FLAM2 * WFF(I)
      GA(1,4) = F(1,4) * S1 * GAM
      F(2,1) = - F(1,2)

```

```

      GA(2,1) = -S5 * GAM * (3. - POI) - S1 * ENF / 2. * BP / RHO + S11 * 2.
      I * (-S2 * GAM * S12 + GAM / 8. * (6. * S12 - 7. * F(1,1) **2 - 3. * WITH
      2 **2) - WFEF / 4. * (5. * WITH - 3. * WFE(I))) - S11 * DP / EK(I) / 4. * S5 * S7

```

```

      E(2,2) = (D(I) / 2. * S1 + S4 / 8. * S7 **2) / DEL
      F(2,2) = S1 / 2. * (GAM * D(I) + BP) - S4 / 8. * S7 * (2. * WFEF - GAM
      1 * (5. * WFE(I) - 3. * WITH)) + ELAM2 / 8. * DP * S1 * S7 **2

```

```

      GA(2,2) = -GAM * F(2,2) + L(I) * (S1 / 2. * S12 - S9) - S4 * (S2 * S9
      1 * WITH **2 - S12 / 8. * S7 **2)

```

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00002880  
00002890  
00002900  
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00002971  
00002980  
00002990  
00003000  
00003010  
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00003030  
00003031  
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00003070  
00003080  
00003090  
00003100  
00003110  
00003120  
00003130  
00003140  
00003150  
00003160  
00003170  
00003180  
00003190  
00003210  
00003210  
00003220  
00003230  
00003240  
00003250  
00003260  
00003270

Set Up P and X Matrices (Cont)

```

E(2,3) = S11 * S7 / DEL
F(2,3) = S11 *(2.*S2* GAM * WTH - WFEP + 3.* GAM * WFE(I) -
1 WTH) + S11/EK(I)*DP * S7
GA(2,3) = -S4*2.*(WTH + POI*WFE(I)) + S4*S5 /D(I) *(GAM *
1 WFEP - 2.*GAM2*WFE(I) - 2.*S2*S9*WTH + S7 *(GAM2 + S12)) - S11/
2 EK(I)*DP * GAM * S7
GA(2,4) = -POI * ELAM2 * WTH * ENF /RHO
F(3,1) = - F(1,3)
S13 = WTH + POI*WFE(I)
GA(3,1) = -D(I)* GAM * S13 + ELAM2*EK(I)*S1 *( GAM * S2 *(GAM2
1 *WFE(I) - GAM * WFEP - WFE(I) *(S9 - 2.*S12)) + S9/2.* *(GAM
2 *(WFE(I) - WTH) - 3.*WFEP)) - ELAM2*DP*S1 *(S2*GAM2*WFE(I) + S9
3 /2.* * S6)
E(3,2) = E(2,3)
F(3,2) = S11 *( GAM *( WFE(I)*3. -WTH*(5. + 2.*POI)), - WFEP)
1 + S11*DP/EK(I) * S7
GA(3,2) = -D(I)*ENF /RHO * S13 + S11 *(2.*S2 *(S12*WTH - GAM2 *
1 (WFE(I) - 2.*WTH) - S9*WTH) + GAM * WFEP + 3.*GAM2*(WTH - WFE(I))*GAM
2 ) + S12*S7) - S11*DP/EK(I) *( GAM *(2.*S2*WTH + S7) ).
E(3,3) = S4 *(2.*S9 + S2*GAM2) /DEL
F(3,3) = -S4*(S2*GAM*(2.*S12 + GAM2) + 2.*GAM * S9) + ELAM2
1 *DP*S1 *(S2*GAM2 + 2.*S9)
GA(3,3) = -D(I) *(WFE(I)**2 + 2.*POI*S12*WTH**2)+S4*S9*(C2*(S12-00003510
1 S9 + 2.*GAM2) + 2.*(GAM2 + S12)) - S1*S9*DP*ELAM2 *(3.*POI)*GAM
E(3,4) = ELAM2 /DEL
F(3,4) = ELAM2 * GAM *(2. - POI)
GA(3,4) = - ELAM2 * (S1*S12 + POI*S9)
F(4,1) = EK(I) * WFE(I)
GA(4,1) = EK(I) *(WFEP + POI*GAM*WFE(I))
GA(4,2) = L (I) * POI*ENF*WTH /RHO
E(4,3) = -EK(I) /DEL
F(4,3) = -EK(I) * POI * GAM
GA(4,3) = EK(I) * POI * S9
GA(4,4) = - ].
G (1) = (-PFE(I) + TTP - ELAM2 *S1*GAM*WFE(I)*EMT(I)) * DEL2X
G (2) = (-PTH(I) - ENF/RHO*(ENT(I) + ELAM2*S1*WTH*EMT(I) ))*DEL2X00003660
G (3) = (-F(I)) - (WFE(I) + WTH)*ENT(I) - ELAM2*S1 *(GAM*EMIP
1 - EMT(I) * (S12 - S9) ) * DEL2X
G (4) = EMT(I) * DEL2X
C
DO 450 K = 1,4
DC 450 L = 1,4
450 E(K,L) = 2. * E(K,L)

```

Set U, P and X Matrices (Cont)

```

C          TEST FOR SPRING          00003739
IF(I .NE. LSP) GO TO 510          00003740
S3 = AO /EU * AO /HC            00003741
GA(1,1) = GA(1,1) - UK * S3     00003742
GA(2,2) = GA(2,2) - VK * S3     00003743
GA(3,3) = GA(3,3) - WK * S3     00003744
S3 = S3 /AO * EMK * WFE(I)       00003745
F(I,3) = F(I,3) - S3            00003746
GA(1,1) = GA(1,1) + S3 * WFE(I)  00003747
00003749
510 CALL MAD (,4, E,F,A)         00003750
CALL MSU (4,4, E,F,C)           00003755
DO 515 K = 1,4                  00003760
DO 515 L = 1,4                  00003765
E(K,L) = -2. * E(K,L)           00003770
515 GA(K,L) = DEL2X * GA(K,L)    00003775
CALL MAD (4,4, E,GA,F)          00003780
00003784
C          00003785
C          I = 1 **PRESERVE A, B, C, G MATRICES 00003786
570 CALL DOA (AS1, RS1, CS1, GSI) 00003787
IF(IRCT = 9) 820,1000,900
590 IF(IRCT = 10) 670,720,750
600 IF(I .NE. N) GO TO 720
C          I = N **PRESERVE A, B, C, G MATRICES 00004001
CALL DOB (ASN, RSN, CSN, GSN)    00004002
IF(IBC = 9) 770,1000,330
C          TOP BOUNDARY (2), OPEN OR CLOSED
670 CALL INV (4, C, PI, IERR)
CALL MMY (4,4,4, B2,C,EM4)
CALL MMY (4,4,4, EM4,B,B2)
CALL MSU (4,4, B2,A2,B2)
CALL INV (4, B2, PI, IERR)
IF(IRCT = 9) 680,675,1000
675 CALL MMY (4,4,4, EM4,A, )
CALL MSU (4,4, A2,C2,A2)
CALL MMY (4,4,4, B2,A2,P(1,1,2))
GO TO 690
680 CALL MMY (4,4,4, B2,FM4,A2)
CALL MMY (4,4,4, A2,A,P(1,1,2))
690 CALL MMY (4,4,1, EM4,G,EM6)
CALL MSU (4,1, EM6,G2,G2)
CALL MMY (4,4,1, B2,G2,X(1,2))

```

Set Up P and X Matrices (Cont)

```

C          I = 2 **PRESERVE A, B, C, G MATRICES
CALL DOI
GO TO 1000
C 720 CALL MMY (4,4,4, C,P(1,1,I-1),EM4)
CALL MSU (4,4, B,EM4,EM4)
CALL INV (4, EM4, PI, IERR)
CALL MMY (4,4,1, C,X(1,1,I-1),EM6)
CALL MSU (4,1, G,EM6,EM6)
C
IF(I.EQ.N) GO TO 999
CALL MMY (4,4,4, EM4,A,P(1,1,I))
CALL MMY (4,4,1, EM4,EM6,X(1,1,I))
GO TO 1000
C 750 CALL MMY (4,4,4, DIS2,P(1,1,I-2),EM4)
CALL MMY (4,4,4, C,DIS1,EM2)
CALL MMY (4,4,4, C,EM4,A1)
C
CALL MMY (4,4,1, DIS2,X(1,1,I-2),EM6)
CALL MSU (4,1, EM6,DIS4,EM6)
CALL MSU (4,1, EM6,DIS3,EM6)
CALL MMY (4,4,1, C,EM6,G1)
CALL MAD (4,4, A1,EM2, C)
CALL MAD (4,1, G,G1, G)
GO TO 720
C 770 IBCX = IBCB
GO TO 850
C 780 CALL INV (4, A, PI, IERR)
CALL MMY (4,4,4, EM1,EM2,GA)
CALL MMY (4,4,4, GA,A,EM2)
CALL MMY (4,4,4, EM1,EM4,A)
CALL MAD (4,4, EM3,A,A)
CALL MMY (4,4,4, EM2,B,E)
CALL MSU (4,4, A,E,B)
CALL MMY (4,4,4, EM2,C,E)
CALL MAD (4,4, GA,E,C)
CALL MMY (4,4,1, EM1,EM6,EC)
CALL MSU (4,1, EM5,FC,EC)
CALL MMY (4,4,1, EM2,G,E)
CALL MSU (4,1, EC,E,G)

```

```

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00004250
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00004642
00004644

```

POINT JUST BEYOND DISCONTINUITY

BOTTOM BOUNDARY, OPEN

Set Up P and X Matrices (Cont)

```

CALL DDZ
GO TO 720
      BOUNDARY, CLOSED
00004648
00004650
00004659
00004660
00004680
00004685
00004690
00004695
00004700
00004705
00004710
00004730
00004735
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00004970
00004980
00004990
00005000
00005020
00005030
00005033
00005034
00005035
00005036
00005037
00005040
00005059
00005060
00005061
00005062
      BOUNDARY, OPEN APEX
TOP BOUNDARY, OPEN APEX
800 CALL DD3 (FM2)
CALL MAD (4,4, EM4,EM2,B)
CALL MMY (4,4,4, A,P(1,1,N-2),EM2)
CALL MSU (4,4, EM2,C,EM2)
CALL MMY (4,4,4, EM2,P(1,1,N-1),EM4)
CALL MAD (4,4, B,EM4,EM4)
CALL INV (4, EM4, PI,IERR)
CALL MMY (4,4,1, EM2,X(1,N-1),EM6)
CALL MAD (4,1, G,EM6,G)
CALL MMY (4,4,1, A,X(1,N-2),EM6)
CALL MSU (4,1, G,FM6,EM6)
GO TO 999
      BOUNDARY, OPEN APEX
TOP BOUNDARY, OPEN APEX
820 IBCX = IBCX
GO TO 850
830 CALL MMY (4,4,4, EM1,EM2,GA)
CALL INV (4, C, PI, IERR)
CALL MMY (4,4,4, GA,C,EM2)
CALL MMY (4,4,4, EM1,EM4,C)
CALL MAD (4,4, EM3,C,C)
CALL MMY (4,4,4, EM2,B,E)
CALL MAD (4,4, C,E,B2)
CALL MMY (4,4,4, EM2,A,E)
CALL MAD (4,4, GA,E,A2)
CALL MMY (4,4,1, EM1,EM6,EC)
CALL MSU (4,1, EM5,EC,EC)
CALL MMY (4,4,1, EM2,G,E)
CALL MAD (4,1, EC,E,G2)
GO TO 1000
      BOUNDARY, OPEN APEX
TOP BOUNDARY, OPEN APEX
850 IF (IBCX .EQ. 6) GO TO 868
DO 855 K = 1,4
EM5(K) = 0.
EM1(K,K) = 0.
EM3(K,K) = 0.
860 GO TO (861, 862, 863, 864, 865), IBCX
      BOUNDARY, OPEN APEX
TOP BOUNDARY, OPEN APEX
861 EM1(1,1) = 1.
EM1(2,2) = 1.
EM1(3,3) = 1.
      BOUNDARY, OPEN APEX
TOP BOUNDARY, OPEN APEX

```

Set Up P and X Matrices (Cont)

```

EM3(4,4) = 1.
GO TO 870

C
862 EM1(1,1) = 1.
EM3(2,2) = 1.
EM3(3,3) = 1.
EM3(4,4) = 1.
GO TO 870

C
863 EM1(4,4) = 1.
EM3(1,1) = 1.
EM3(2,2) = 1.
EM3(3,3) = 1.
GO TO 870

C
864 EM3(1,1) = 1.
EM3(2,2) = 1.
EM3(3,3) = 1.
EM3(4,4) = 1.
GO TO 870

C
865 EM1(3,3) = 1.
EM1(4,4) = 1.
EM3(1,1) = 1.
EM3(2,2) = 1.
GO TO 870

868 IF(I .NE. N) GO TO 870
CALL _D04
GO TO 890

C
870 CALL D05

C
890 IF(I = 1) 780, 830, 780

C
900 IF(1BCT .NE. 10) GO TO 920
SKIP = 0.

C
BRI = 0.
CALL INV (4, C, PI, IERR)
CALL MMY (4,4,4, EM2,C,E)
CALL MMY (4,4,4, E,GA)
CALL MAD (4,4, EM2,GA, GA)

```

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00005160
00005169
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00005279
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00005300
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00005320
00005322
00005324
00005326

```

```

ROLLER BOUNDARY
FIXED OR CLAMPED BOUNDARY
SIMPLY SUPPORTED (HINGED)
COMPLETE (CLOSED)
PRINT BOUNDARY MATRICES
TOP BRANCH POINT

```

Set Up P and X Matrices (Cont)

```

CALL MMY (4,4,1, E,G, GI) 0005328
CALL MMY (4,4,4, E,B, AI) 0005330
CALL MAD (4,4, AI,EM4,AI) 0005332
CALL MAD (4,4,4, BETA,AI,CI) 0005334
CALL MAD (4,4, CI,ETA,CI) 0005336
CALL MMY (4,4,4, ETA,AI,EJI) 0005338
CALL MAD (4,4, EJI,BETA,AI) 0005340
CALL MMY (4,4,4, BRNCHI,AI,BI) 0005342
CALL MSJ (4,4, CI,BI, BI) 0005344
CALL INV (4, BI, PI, IERR) 0005346
CALL MMY (4,4,4, ETA,GA,CI) 0005348
CALL MMY (4,4,4, BRNCHI,CI,A) 0005350
CALL MMY (4,4,4, BETA,GA,B) 0005352
CALL MSU (4,4, B,A,B) 0005354
CALL MMY (4,4,4, BI,B, P) 0005356
CALL MSU (4,1, EM6,PSIP,EM6) 0005357
CALL MMY (4,4,1, ETA,GI,FI) 0005358
CALL MSU (4,1, EM6,PSIM,EM6) 0005359
CALL MMY (4,4,1, BETA,GI,EC) 0005360
CALL MSU (4,1, EC,EM6,EC) 0005362
CALL MAD (4,1, EC,BRNCH2,EC) 0005364
CALL MSU (4,1, EC,BRNCH3,EC) 0005366
CALL MMY (4,4,1, BRNCHI,FI,GI) 0005368
CALL MSU (4,1, EC,GI,EC) 0005370
CALL MMY (4,4,1, BI,EC, X) 0005372
DO 903 K = 1,4 0005385
F9(K) = F1(K) 0005387
DO 903 L = 1,4 0005389
A9(K,L) = AI(K,L) 0005391
C9(K,L) = CI(K,L) 0005393
GO TO 1000 0005400
C
TOP DISCONTINUITY POINT, J(II) 0009299
920 IF(SKIP .NE. 1.) GO TO 930 0009300
IF(DEL .NE. DPREV) GO TO 930 0009301
SKIP = 0. 0009302
IF(WFE .NE. WFN) GO TO 930 0009303
ALFA = DEL /DPRFV 0009304
S2 = ALFA **2 0009306
S4 = 1. + ALFA 0009308
S8 = -ALFA /2. 0009310
S8 = S3 /2. 0009312
DO 928 K = 1,4 0009337
DO 927 L = 1,4 0009340

```

Set Up P and X Matrices (Cont)

```

E(K,L) = F(K,L) * S4
C(K,L) = C(K,L) * ALFA2
A(K,L) = E(K,L) + F(K,L)
B(K,L) = (F(K,L) * ALFA + GA(K,L) / 2. - A(K,L)) * S3
DIS1(K,L) = 0.
DIS2(K,L) = 0.
DIS3(K) = 0.
DIS4(K) = 0.
G(K) = G(K) * S8
428 DIS1(K) = 1.
GO TO 720
C
930 CALL MMY (4,4,4, ELD,CHI2,E)
CALL MMY (4,4,1, EM4,PSIM,ELD)
CALL MSU (4,4, E,CHI, E)
CALL MSU (4,1, ELD,PSIP,PSIP)
CALL MMY (4,4,4, E,HI, XD)
CALL MMY (4,4,1, E,FI,ELD)
CALL MAD (4,1, ELD,EM6,ELD)
CALL MAD (4,1, ELD,PSIP, ELD)
CALL MMY (4,4,4, CHI2,E,JI,E)
CALL MAD (4,4, CHI1,E, F)
CALL MMY (4,4,4, EM4,E,GA)
CALL MMY (4,4,4, CHI,E,JI,F)
CALL MSU (4,4, E,FI, YD)
CALL MMY (4,4,4, CHI2,HI,GA)
CALL MMY (4,4,4, AI,BI, S)
CALL MMY (4,4,4, GA,F,DIS1)
CALL MSU (4,4, CHI1,DIS1,D,SI)
CALL MAD (4,4, DIS1,E,DIS1)
CALL MMY (4,4,4, XD,E, E)
CALL MSU (4,4, YD,E, YD)
CALL INV (4, C, PI, IERR)
CALL MMY (4,4,4, C,A, F)
CALL MMY (4,4,4, EM2,F, E)
CALL MAD (4,4, EM2,E, A)
CALL MMY (4,4,4, C,B, F)
CALL MMY (4,4,4, EM2,F, E)
CALL MMY (4,4,4, E,DIS1,E)
CALL MMY (4,4,1, AI,GI,EC)
CALL MMY (4,4,1, GA,EC,DIS3)
CALL MMY (4,4,1, CHI2,FI,DIS4)
CALL MAD (4,1, DIS4,PSIM,DIS4)
00009344
00009346
00009348
00009350
00009352
00009354
00009360
00009362
00009364
00009370
00009380
0010099
0010100
0010101
0010102
0010103
0010104
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0010153

```

Set Up P and X Matrices (Cont)



```

CALL MMY (4,4,1, XD, EC, GI) 00010154
CALL MAD (4,1, DIS3, DIS4, EC) 00010156
CALL MAD (4,1, GI, ELD, ELD) 00010158
CALL MMY (4,4,1, B, EC, GI) 00010160
CALL MSU (4,1, G, GI, G) 00010162
CALL MMY (4,4,1, C, G, GI) 00010164
CALL MMY (4,4,1, EM2, GI, G) 00010166
CALL MMY (4,1, G, ELD, G) 00010168
CALL MAJ (4,4, F, YD, B) 00010170
CALL MMY (4,4,4, AI, CI, C) 00010172
CALL MMY (4,4,4, XD, C, F) 00010174
CALL MAD (4,4, F, XD, F) 00010176
CALL MMY (4,4,4, GA, C, XD) 00010178
CALL MAD (4,4, GA, XD, DIS2) 00010180
CALL MMY (4,4,4, E, DIS2, C) 00010182
CALL MAD (4,4, C, F, C) 00010184
SKIP = 0. 00010185
DO 950 K = 1,4 00010190
DO 950 L = 1,4 00010193
GO TO 720 00010196
950 C(K,L) = -C(K,L) 00010440
999 CALL MMY (4,4,1, EM4, EM6, Z(1,N)) 00010800
1000 CONTINUE 00010810
C
WRITE (3) ((IP(K), ML, L=1,4), X(K,MJ), K=1,4), N, N) 00010829
1 ((DIS1(K,L), DIS2(K,L), A9(K,L), B1(K,L), C9(K,L), AS1(K,L), 00010830
2 BSL(K,L), CSL(K,L), ASN(K,L), BSN(K,L), CSN(K,L), A2(K,L), 00010831
3 B2(K,L), C2(K,L), L=1,4), G2(K), 00010832
4 DIS3(K), DIS4(K), F9(K), GI(K), GSI(K), GSN(K), K=1,4) 00010834
DO 1010 K = 1,4 00010840
X0(K) = X(K,N-1) 00010841
DO 1010 L = 1,4 00010842
1010 P0(K,L) = P(K,L,N-1) 00010843
2000 CONTINUE 00010847
WRITE (3) S1 00010850
READ (KTPR) S1 00010860
IF (PELAG) 2005, 2010, 2010 00010870
2005 WRITE(6, 2006) 00010871
2006 FORMAT(// 10X, 19HLEAVING_PANDX, LNK5 _J 00011000
2010 RETURN 00011010
END

```

Set Up P and X Matrices (Cont)

```

$IBFTC PXDO
C DO LOOP SUBROUTINE
C
C
C
C SUBROUTINE TO HELP PANDX FIT COMPILATION TABLE SIZE. VARIABLES,
C STATEMENT NOS. AND IDENTIS ARE COMPATIBLE WITH PANDX
C
C SUBROUTINE DOLP ( EM2, EM4, EM6, AI, BI, CI, HI, EJI,
C GI, FI)
C
C DIMENSION A(4,4), B(4,4), C(4,4), G(4), A2(4,4), B2(4,4),
C 1 C2(4,4), G2(4), EM1(4,4), EM3(4,4), EM5(4), EM1N(4,4),
C 2 EM3N(4,4), EM5N(4), EM2(4,4), EM4(4,4), EM6(4), AI(4,4),
C 3 BI(4,4), CI(4,4), HI(4,4), EJI(4,4), GI(4), FI(4)
C
C EQUIVALENCE
C 5(SDA(2276),WFE ),(SDA(2426),EM1),(SDA(2442), EM3),(SDA(2458),EM5),00000315
C 6(SDA(2462),EMIN),(SDA(2478),EM3N),(SDA(2494),EM5N),(SDA(2649),E2) 00000316
C
C COMMON DA(35), NTPW, NTPR, KTPW, KTPR, SL2, ELAM2, S1, S2,
C 1 KKE, SQ3, SQ4, SQ6, ENF, IFR, KLM
C COMMON SDA(3225), Z0(604), A2, B2, C2, G2, A, B, C, G
C
C 338 DO 340 K = 1,4
C GI(K) = G(K)
C FI(K) = EM6(K)
C DO 340 L = 1,4
C AI(K,L) = A(K,L)
C BI(K,L) = B(K,L)
C CI(K,L) = C(K,L)
C HI(K,L) = FM2(K,L)
C 340 EJI(K,L) = EM4(K,L)
C GO TO 710
C
C ENTRY DO0(BRNC1, BRNC2, BRNC3)
C DIMENSION BRNC1(4,4), BRNC2(4), BRNC3(4)
C
C DO 352 K = 1,4
C BRNC2(K) = 0.
C BRNC3(K) = 0.
C DO 352 L = 1,4
C 352 BRNC1(K,L) = 0.

```

DO Loop Subroutine

```

C          GO TO 710
ENTRY DOA (ASI, BSI, CSI, GSI)
DIMENSION ASI(4,4), BSI(4,4), CSI(4,4), GSI(4)
I = 1 **PRESERVE A, B, C, G MATRICES
520 DO 522 K = 1,4
GSI(K) = G(K)
DO 522 L = 1,4
ASI(K,L) = A(K,L)
BSI(K,L) = B(K,L)
522 CSI(K,L) = C(K,L)
CALL INV (4, CSI, PI, IERR)
GO TO 710
C
ENTRY DOB (ASN, BSN, CSN, GSN)
DIMENSION ASN(4,4), BSN(4,4), CSN(4,4), GSN(4)
I = N **PRESERVE A, B, C, G MATRICES
DO 610 K = 1,4
GSN(K) = G(K)
DO 610 L = 1,4
ASN(K,L) = A(K,L)
BSN(K,L) = B(K,L)
610 CSN(K,L) = C(K,L)
CALL INV (4, ASN, PI, IERR)
GO TO 710
C
ENTRY DO1
I = 2 **PRESERVE A, B, C, G MATRICES
DO 700 K = 1,4
G2(K) = G(K)
DO 700 L = 1,4
A2(K,L) = A(K,L)
B2(K,L) = B(K,L)
700 C2(K,L) = C(K,L)
710 RETURN
C
ENTRY DO2
DO 785 K = 1,4
DO 785 L = 1,4
785 C(K,L) = - C(K,L)
GO TO 710
C

```

```

2422
3780
0 003781
00003782
00003786
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3791
3792
0 0 3793
3794
3989
0 003990
00003992
00004001
4002
4003
4004
4005
4006
4007
4008
4009
4209
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00004220
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```

BOTTOM BOUNDARY, OPEN

DO Loop Subroutine (Cont)

```

C      8 9 DO 805 K = 1,4          4655
      G(K) = 0.                   4660
      DO 805 L = 1,4             4662
      A(K,L) = .5 * EM2(K,L)     4664
      C(K,L) = -2. * EM2(K,L)   4666
      EM2(K,L) = 1.5 * EM2(K,L) 0 0 4668
      GO TO 710                  0 0 4670
C                                     4680
      ENTRY DO4                  5139
C                                     5140
      DO 869 K = 1,4             5151
      EM5(K) = EM5N(K)           5152
      DO 869 L = 1,4             5153
      EM1(K,L) = EM1N(K,L)       5154
      EM3(K,L) = EM3N(K,L)       5155
C                                     5156
      ENTRY DO5                  5158
C                                     5159
      870 WRITE (6, 880) ((EM1(K,L), L=1,4), K=1,4), ((EM3(K,L), L=1,4), 00005159
      1 K=1,4), (EM5(K), K=1,4) 00005160
      880 FORMAT(///10X, 21HBOUNDARY MATRICES ***/10X, 11HEM1 (OMEGA) / 5161
      1 4(IP4E20.7)/10X, 12HEM3 (LAMBDA) / 4(4E20.7)/10X, 7HEM5 (L) / 00005170
      2 4E20.7)                  5172
      GO TO 710                  5179
C                                     5999
      END                          6000

```

DO Loop Subroutine (Cont)

1  
 C DEFLECTIONS AND INTERNAL LOADS 6J-148 \*\* LINK 6 00000010

C SUBROUTINE INTLD 11  
 12  
 13  
 199

C DIMENSION FFTH(150), RHGX(150), WTHD(150), WFF(150), ENT(150), 00000200  
 1 GAMMA(150), D(150), FK(150), FMT(150), DNA(150), FI(150), T(150), 00000201  
 2 ALF(150), XSI(150), FZ(150), T2(150), DNA2(150), R(150), 00000202  
 3 P(4,4), P(4,4,150), Y(4), X(4,150), Z(4), Z(4,150), 00000203  
 4 DIS1(4,4), DIS2(4,4), DIS3(4), DIS4(4), ROT4(4), BO(4,4), GO(4), 00000204  
 6 EM4(4,4), EM6(4), A7(4,4), A2(4,4), C2(4,4), G2(4), FC(4), G(4), 00000206  
 7 AI(4,4), PI(4,4), CI(4,4), FI(4), GI(4), BRCH1(4,4), BRCH2(4,4), 00000207  
 8 BRCH3(4), BRCH4(4), BRCH5(4), 0 0 208  
 X ASI(4,4), BSI(4,4), CSI(4,4), GSI(4), ASN(4,4), PSN(4,4), 00000210  
 1 CSNI(4,4), GSN(4), ZIMI(4), ZNPI(4) 00000211  
 299

C EQUIVALENCE (SDA(1), EX ),(SDA(2), GEOMI ),(SDA(3), SPRL ),00000300  
 1(SDA(4), UK ),(SDA(5), VK ),(SDA(6), WK ),(SDA(7), EMK ),00000301  
 2(SDA(8), PSI ),(SDA(9), ECX ),(SDA(10), RCIT ),(SDA(11), RCIB),00000302  
 3(SDA(12), PFLAG),(SDA(13), STRI),(SDA(14), FN ),(SDA(15), DFL ),00000303  
 4(SDA(20), TLDC ), (SDA(25), POI ),00000304  
 1(SDA(26), D ),(SDA(176), EK ),(SDA(326), ENT ),(SDA(476), EMT),00000311  
 2(SDA(626), PFE ),(SDA(776), PTH),(SDA(926), PN ),(SDA(1076), E1),00000312  
 3(SDA(1226), I ),(SDA(1376), ALF),(SDA(1526), DNA),(SDA(1676), XSI),00000313  
 4(SDA(1676), RHGX),(SDA(1826), GAMA),(SDA(1976), R),(SDA(2126), WTHD),00000314  
 5(SDA(2276), WFF ),(SDA(2426), EM1),(SDA(2442), EM3),(SDA(2458), EM5),00000315  
 6(SDA(2462), FMIN),(SDA(2478), EM3N),(SDA(2494), F45N),(SDA(2649), F2),00000316  
 7(SDA(2648), POI7),(SDA(2790), T2),(SDA(2949), DNA2) 00000317  
 339

C EQUIVALENCE (DA(1), EKK ),(DA(2), AO ),(DA(3), HD ),00000340  
 1(DA(4), EO ),(DA(5), C GO ),(DA(6), PIXI ),(DA(7), PTHI ),00000341  
 2(DA(8), SUM ),(DA(9), ENFO ),(DA(10), ENFI ),(DA(21), ENFOR),00000342  
 3(DA(25), THETA ) 343  
 349

C COMMON DA(35), NTPW, NTPR, KTPW, KTPR, SL2, ELAM2, S1, S2, 00000350  
 1 KKE, SQ3, SQ4, SQ6, ENF, IFR, KLM 0, 00, 351  
 COMMON SDA(3225), Z0, Z, A2, BO, C2, GO 00000355  
 DIMENSION USUM(150), VSUM(150), WSUM(150), EMFE(150), EMTH(150), 00000360  
 1 EMFT(150), ENFE(150), ENTH(150), ENFT(150), SIGFE(150), 00000361  
 2 SIGTH( 50), SIGFT(150), GFE(150), GTH(150), SGFE2(150), 00000362  
 3 SGTH2(150), SGFT2(150) 363  
 379

Deflections and Internal Loads

```

00000389
00000390
00000391
1 WRITE (6,2)
2 FORMAT(// 10X, 19HENTERED INTLD, LNK6 )
C
3 DO 2000 KK = 1,KKE
  LX = 2
  BACKSPACE 3
  BACKSPACE 3
  BACKSPACE KTPR
  BACKSPACE KTPR
C
  READ (KTPR) (SDA(I), I = 1,3098)
  N = EN
  IBCT = BCIT
  IBCB = BCIB
  S1 = 1. - POI
  S2 = 1. + POI
C
  READ ( ) ((PIX,L,M), L=1,4), X(K,M), K=1,4), M=L,O,N),
  1 ((DIS1(K,L), DIS2(K,L), AI(K,L), BI(K,L), CI(K,L), AS1(K,L),
  2 BS1(K,L), CS1(K,L), ASN(K,L), BSN(K,L), CSN(K,L), AZ(K,L),
  3 BQ(K,L), C2(K,L), L=1,4),
  4 DIS3(K), DIS4(K), FIK), GI(K), GS1(K), GSN(K), K=1,4)
C
  IF (IB - 10) 305,290,300
  290 CALL MMY (4,4,4, BI, BRCH1, B2)
  CALL MMY (4,4,4, B1, BRCH2, EM4)
  CALL MAD (4,1, BRCH3, GI, EM6)
  CALL MMY (4,4,1, B1, EM6, GI)
  CALL MMY (4,4,1, B2, BRCH4, EM6)
  CALL MSU (4,1, EM5, GI, Z(1,N))
  CALL MMY (4,4,1, EM4, BRCH, EM6)
  CALL MAD (4,1, Z(1,N), E46, Z(1,N))
  GO TO 305
C
300 DO 301 K = 1,4
301 Z(%,N) = ROT4(K)
C
  COMPUTE PER REGION, FROM N THRU J-1 STORED IN Z( )
C

```

Deflections and Internal Loads (Cont)

```

305 DO 310 I = 1,N
IZ = N - I
CALL MMY (4,4,1, P(1,1,IZ), Z(1,IZ+1),EM6)
310 CALL MSU (4,1, X(1,IZ),EM6,Z(1,IZ))
C
C
SAVE MATRICES FOR Z(N) IN BRANCHING
IF(IRCT.NE.10) GO TO 360
DO 350 K = 1,4
BRCH3(K) = FI(K)
BRCH4(K) = Z(K,1)
BRCH5(K) = Z(K,2)
DO 350 L = 1,4
BRCH1(K,L) = AI(K,L)
350 BRCH2(K,L) = CI(K,L)
GO TO 490
360 IF(KKF.EQ.KK) GO TO 400
C
C
FORM Z AT J+ DISCONTINUITY
CALL MAD (4,1, DIS3,DIS4,EM6)
CALL MMY (4,4,1, DIS2,Z0,DIS3)
CALL MSU (4,1, EM6,DIS3,EM6)
CALL MMY (4,4,1, DIS1,Z,DIS3)
CALL MAD (4,1, EM6,DIS3,EM6)
C
C
DO 375 K = 1,4
BOT4(K) = Z(K,1)
375 Z(K,1) = EM6(K)
C
C
400 IF(1BCT = 9) 410,408,490
408 IF(ENF.NF = 0.) GO TO 410
Z(1,1) = 0.0
Z(2,1) = 0.0
Z(4,1) = (4.*Z(4,2) - Z(4,3))/ 3.0
Z(3,1) = (4.*Z(3,2) - Z(3,3))/ 3.0
GO TO 490
C
C
410 CALL MMY (4,4,1, B0,Z(1,2),EM6)
CALL MSU (4,1, G0,EM6,G2)
CALL MMY (4,4,1, A2,Z(1,3),EM6)
CALL MSU (4,1, G2,EM6,G2)
CALL MMY (4,4,1, C2,G2,Z(1,1))
C
C
COMPUTE Z AT FICTITIOUS POINTS, 0 AND N+1

```

**Deflections and Internal Loads (Cont)**

00004170  
00004172  
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00005299  
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00005309  
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00005320  
00005330  
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00005472  
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00005481  
00005482  
00005485  
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00005495  
00005496  
00005497  
00005498  
00005499  
00005500  
00005501  
00005502  
00005503  
00005504

```
490 CALL MMY (4,4,1, ASL,Z(1),Z(2),EM6)
CALL MSU (4,1, GS,FM6,GS1)
CALL MMY (4,4,1, RS1,Z(1),EM6)
CALL MSU (4,1, GS,FM6,GS1)
CALL MMY (4,4,1, CS1,GS1,Z(1M))
CALL MMY (4,4,1, BSN,Z(1,N),EM6)
CALL MSU (4,1, GSN,EM6,GSN)
CALL MMY (4,4,1, CSN,Z(1,N-1),EM6)
CALL MSU (4,1, GSN,FM6,GSN)
CALL MMY (4,4,1, ASN,GSN,ZNP1)
C
C          COMPUTE INTERNAL LOADS
C
S3 = 1. - POI **2
S4 = S1 /Z0
S12 = SIGO /EO /S3
S5 = ENF * THETA
S20 = (HQ /AO) **2
DEL2X = 2. * DEL
IXL = 0
L1 = 1
IF(IBC1,NE,9) GO TO 497
L1 = 2
WP = (-Z(3,2) + Z(3,2) + 3. *(Z(3,2) - Z(3,1))) /DEL2X
FETH(1) = ENF * WP + WTHD * Z(2,1)
497 DO 498 I=1,N
498 FETH(I) = ENF /RHOX(I) * Z(3,1) + WTHD(I) * Z(2,I)
IF(IBC8,NE,9) GO TO 499
WP = (Z(3,N-2) - Z(3,N-1) - 3. *(Z(3,N-1) - Z(3,N))) /DEL2X
FETH(N) = ENF * WP + WTHD(N) * Z(2,N)
C
499 DO 1000 I=1,N
500 IF(I,NE,1) GO TO 520
FETHP = (-FETH(3) + FETH(2) + 3. *(FETH(2) - FETH)) /DEL2X
IF(IBC1,EQ,9) GO TO 507
C
C          DISCONTINUITY(JII) AND TOP BOUNDARY, OPEN
C
UP = (Z(1,2) - Z(1,1)) /DEL2X
VP = (Z(2,2) - Z(1,2)) /DEL2X
WP = (Z(3,2) - Z(1,3)) /DEL2X
EM6(4) = (Z(4,2) - Z(1,4)) /DEL2X
ROP = (-RHOX(3) + RHOX(2) + 3. *(RHOX(2) - RHOX(1))) /DEL2X
```

Deflections and Internal Loads (Cont)



```

C      GO TO 515
C      TOP BOUNDARY, CLOSED APEX, I=1
507 UP = (-Z(1,3) + Z(1,2) + 3. * (Z(1,2) - Z(1,1))) / DEL2X
      VP = (-Z(2,3) + Z(2,2) + 3. * (Z(2,2) - Z(2,1))) / DEL2X
      WP = (-Z(3,3) + Z(3,2) + 3. * (Z(3,2) - Z(3,1))) / DEL2X
      EM6(4) = (-Z(4,3) + Z(4,2) + 3. * (Z(4,2) - Z(4,1))) / DEL2X
      IF(IXL .NE. 0) GO TO 549
C      CLOSED BOUNDARY EQUATIONS
508 IF(ENF - 2.) 511,509,510
509 VP = -UP
      GO TO 512
510 UP = 0.
511 VP = 0.
512 ENFE(I) = D(I) * (S2 * (UP + WFE(I) * Z(3,I)) + ENF * POI * VP) - ENT(I)
      S6 = 2. - ENF ** 2
      ENTH(I) = 2. * ENFE(I) / S6
      ENFT(I) = ENF * ENFE(I) / S6
      ENFI(I) = ENF * Z(4,I) / S6
      ENTH(I) = 2. * Z(4,I) / S6
      GO TO 548
C      515 EM6(2) = VP
      EM6(3) = WP
      EM6(1) = UP
      IF(IXL) 549,545,549
520 IF(I .NE. N) GO TO 540
      FETHP = (FETH(N-2) - FETH(N-1) - 3. * (FETH(N-1) - FETH(N))) / DEL2X
      IF(IBC8 .EQ. 9) GO TO 526
C      I=N DISCONTINUITY (JI) AND BOTTOM BOUNDARY, OPEN
      UP = (ZNP1(1) - Z(1,N-1)) / DEL2X
      VP = (ZNP1(2) - Z(2,N-1)) / DEL2X
      WP = (ZNP1(3) - Z(3,N-1)) / DEL2X
      EM6(4) = (ZNP1(4) - Z(4,N-1)) / DEL2X
      ROP = (RHOX(N-2) - RHOX(N-1) - 3. * (RHOX(N-1) - RHOX(N))) / DEL2X
      GO TO 515
C      BOTTOM BOUNDARY, CLOSED
526 UP = (Z(1,N-2) - Z(1,N-1) - 3. * (Z(1,N-1) - Z(1,N))) / DEL2X
      VP = (Z(2,N-2) - Z(2,N-1) - 3. * (Z(2,N-1) - Z(2,N))) / DEL2X
      WP = (Z(3,N-2) - Z(3,N-1) - 3. * (Z(3,N-1) - Z(3,N))) / DEL2X
      EM6(4) = (Z(4,N-2) - Z(4,N-1) - 3. * (Z(4,N-1) - Z(4,N))) / DEL2X

```

Deflections and Internal Loads (Cont)

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00006990
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00007039
00007040

IF(IXL .NF. 0) GO TO 549
527 GO TO 508
C
C
540 WP = (Z(3,I+1) - Z(3,I-1)) / DEL2X
FETHP = (FETH(I+1) - FETH(I-1)) / DEL2X
ROP = (RHOX(I+1) - RHOX(I-1)) / DEL2X
VP = (Z(2,I+1) - Z(2,I-1)) / DEL2X
UP = (Z(1,I+1) - Z(1,I-1)) / DEL2X
EM6(4) = (Z(4,I+1) - Z(4,I-1)) / DEL2X
GO TO 515
C
545 FEFE = - WP + WFE(I) * Z(1,I)
S11 = ENF / RHOX(I)
S5 = S11 * Z(2,I) + GAMA(I) * Z(1,I) + WTHD(I) * Z(3,I)
S6 = UP + WFE(I) * Z(3,I)
EKTH = S11 * FETH(I) + GAMA(I) * FEFE
ENFE(I) = D(I) * (S6 + POI * S5) - ENT(I)
EMTH(I) = POI * Z(4,I) + EK(I) * S3 * EKTH - S1 * EM(I, J)
ENTH(I) = D(I) * (S5 + POI * S6) - ENT(I)
ENFT(I) = D(I) * S4 * (VP - GAMA(I) * Z(2,I) - S11 * Z(1,I))
EMFT(I) = EK(I) * S4 * (-S11 * FEFE + FETHP - GAMA(I) * FETH(I) + .5 *
1 (WTHD(I) - WFE(I)) * (S11 * Z(1,I) + VP + GAMA(I) * Z(2,I)))
C
548 S15 = DNA(I) / AO
S7 = S15 * S3
S9 = E1(I) * ALF(I) * T(I) / S1
S8 = S12 * F1(I)
S10 = S8 * S15 * EMT(I) / EK(I)
GO TO 550
C
549 S15 = DNA2(I) / AO
S7 = S15 * S3
S9 = E2(I) * T2(I) / S1
S8 = S12 * E2(I)
S10 = S8 * S15 * EMT(I) / EK(I)
C
550 IF(I - 1) 565,551,565
551 IF(IBCT - 9) 552,553,559
552 S13 = 2.
GO TO 572
C
553 S6 = S15 / EK(I) * (Z(4,I) + EMT(I))

```

GENERAL DERIVATIVES

GENERAL EQUATIONS

SET FOR 2ND ST SSES

Deflections and Internal Loads (Cont)

```

S21 = Z(3,I)
S22 = Z(4,I)
C
554 IF(ENF - 1.) 555,556,557
555 G(1) = S8 *(S2 *UP + WFE(I) * S21) + S6) - S9
G(2) = G(1)
G(3) = 0.
GO TO 578
556 G(1) = S8 *(POI * VP + S6) - S9
G(2) = S8 *(VP + K /POI) - S9
G(3) = 0.
GO TO 578
557 G(1) = S8 *(S2 * UP + POI*ENF*VP + S6) - S9
G(2) = S8 *(S2 * UP + ENF*VP + S6 /POI) - S9
G(3) = S8*FNF *(S15 / (2.*ENF**2) * S72 /EK(I) - (JP * S1/2.))
GO TO 578
559 S13 = 1.
GO TO 572
565 IF(I - N) 559,566,559
566 IF(IRC8 - 9) 552,553,559
572 S6 = S4 * (S15/2. * (3. * WTHD(I) - WFE(I)) + 1.)
IF(IXL .NE. 0) GO TO 574
QFE(I) = S20 *(GAMA(I) *(Z(4,I) - EMTH(I))+EM6(4) + ENF/RHOX(I) *
1 EMFT(I) * S13)
C
574 DO 575 K = 1,3
DO 575 L = 1,4
575 EM4(K,L) = 0.
S11 = ENF/RHOX(I)
EM4(1,1) = S8
EM4(2,1) = POI * S8
EM4(2,3) = - .57 * GAMA(I) * S8
EM4(3,2) = S6 * S8
EM4(3,3) = S15 * S1 * S11 * S8
G2(1) = S10 - S9
G2(2) = POI * S10 - S9
G2(3) = 0.
B2(1,1) = POI * GAMA(I) * S8
B2(1,2) = POI * S11 * S8
B2(1,3) = (WFE(I) + POI * WTHD(I)) * S8
B2(1,4) = S15 /EK(I) * S8
B2(2,1) = GAMA(I) * (1. + S7*WFE(I)) * S8
B2(2,2) = S8 * S11 * (1. + S7*WTHD(I))
C
CALCULATE CLOSED SHELL STRESSES
00007043
00007044
00007049
00007050
00007051
00007052
00007053
00007060
00007061
00007062
00007063
00007064
00007070
00007071
00007072
00007074
00007080
00007081
00007085
00007096
00007169
00007165
00007170
00007180
00007189
00007190
00007200
00007210
00007215
00007220
00007230
00007240
00007250
00007260
00007270
00007280
00007290
00007300
00007310
00007320
00007330
00007340
00007350
C
CALCULATE OPEN AND GEN. STRESSES
00007190
00007200
00007210
00007215
00007220
00007230
00007240
00007250
00007260
00007270
00007280
00007290
00007300
00007310
00007320
00007330
00007340
00007350
C
CALCULATE OPEN AND GEN. STRESSES
00007190
00007200
00007210
00007215
00007220
00007230
00007240
00007250
00007260
00007270
00007280
00007290
00007300
00007310
00007320
00007330
00007340
00007350

```

Deflections and Internal Loads (Cont)

```

B2(2,3) = S8*(WTHD(1) + POI*WFE(1) + S7 * S11 **2) 00007360
B2(1,4) = B2(1,4) * POI 00007370
B2(3,1) = S8 * S4 * S11 *(S15/2. *(WTHD(1) - 3.*WFE(1)) - 1.) 00007380
B2(3,2) = - EM4(3,2) * GAMA(1) 00007390
B2(3,3) = - S8 * S1 * S11 * S15 * GAMA(1) 00007400
B2(3,4) = 0. 00007410
CALL MMY (3,4,1,EM4,EM6,G1) 00007420
CALL MMY (3,4,1,B2,Z(1,1),EC) 00007430
CALL MAD (3,1,6,EC,G) 00007440
CALL MAD (3,1,6,G2,G) 00007450
578 IF( IXL ) 600,579,600 00007525
00007528
C
C 579 USUM(I) = Z(1,I) 00007529
00007530
VSUM(I) = Z(2,I) 00007531
WSUM(I) = Z(3,I) 00007532
EMFE(I) = Z(4,I) 00007533
SIGFE(I) = G(1) 00007534
SIGHI(I) = G(2) 00007535
SIGFT(I) = G(3) 00007536
GO TO 620 00007545
00007568
C
C 600 SGFE2(I) = G(1) 00007569
SGFH2(I) = G(2) 00007570
SGFT2(I) = G(3) 00007571
GO TO 1000 00007572
00007574
620 IF( I .NE. 1) GO TO 630 00007575
IF( I .GT. 9) 640,1000,640 00007576
630 IF( I .NF. N) GO TO 640 00007577
IF( I .EQ. 9) GO TO 1000 00007578
640 X(1,I) = 2. * ROP * EMFT(I) - ENF * EMTH(I) 00007579
1000 CONTINUE 00007580
C
C IF( STRI ) 1001,1005,1001 00007581
1001 IF( IXL ) 1005,1002,1005 00007582
00007583
C
C 1002 POIX = POI 00007585
POI = POI2 00007588
IXL = 1 00007590
GO TO 499 00007591
00007592
C
00007598

```

SAVE SOLUTIONS, 1ST STRESSES

SAVE 2ND STRESSES

SFT POI AND IND. FOR 2ND STRESSES

**Deflections and Internal Loads (Cont)**

```

C 1005 DO 1060 I = 1,N          SOLVE FOR TRANSVERSE SHEARS          00007599
IF(I .NE. 1) GO TO 1020      00007600
EMFTP = (-EMFT(3) + EMFT(2) + 3. *(EMFT(2)-EMFT(1)) /DEL2X      00007610
IF(IBC1 - 9) 1055,1010,1055  00007620
1010 EMFEP = (-EMFE(3) + EMFE(2) + 3. *(EMFE(2)-EMFE(1)) /DEL2X      00007630
EMTHP = (-EMTH(3) + EMTH(2) + 3. *(EMTH(2)-EMTH(1)) /DEL2X      00007670
1015 QFE(I) = ELAM2 * (EMFEP + ENF * EMFTP;          00007680
QTH(I) = ELAM2 * (EMTHP - ENF * EMTHP)          00007690
GO TO 1060          00007700
00007710
1020 IF(I .NE. N) GO TO 1050  00007730
EMFTP = (EMFT(N-2)-EMFT(N-1) - 3. *(EMFT(N-1)-EMFT(N))) /DEL2X  00007740
IF(IBC2 - 9) 1055,1030,1055  00007750
1030 EMFEP = (EMFE(N-2)-EMFE(N-1) - 3. *(EMFE(N-1)-EMFE(N))) /DEL2X  00007760
EMTHP = (EMTH(N-2)-EMTH(N-1) - 3. *(EMTH(N-1)-EMTH(N))) /DEL2X  00007770
GO TO 1015          00007780
1050 EMFTP = (EMFT(I+1) - EMFT(I-1)) /DEL2X          00007900
1055 QTH(I) = ELAM2 /RHOX(I) * (X(I,1) + RHOX(I) * EMFTP )          00007910
1060 CONTINUE          00007920
C          SAVE FOURIER COMPONENTS ON TAPE 8          00008999
WRITE (8) N, (USUM(I), I = 1,2550), DEL, XSI, R          00009010
2000 CONTINUE          00009020
POI = POIX          00009045
WRITE (8) S1          00009050
REWIND 3          00009055
C          00009059
IF( PFLAG ) 2005,2010,2010  00009060
2005 WRITE (6, 2006)          00009061
2006 FORMAT(// IUX, 19HLEAVING INTLD, LNK6 )          00009062
2010 RETURN          00010000
END          00010001

```

Deflections and Internal Loads (Cont)

```

1
SIGFTC FSUMS 1
C VARIABLE THETA, SUMMING 6J-146 ** LINK 7 00000010
C 11
C 12
C 13
SUBROUTINE SUMS 00000300
C 399
C DIMENSION SUMN(2550), ENFOR(4), THETA(11), ENFI(11) 00000340
EQUIVALENCE (DA(1), EKK ),(DA(2), AO ),(DA(3), HO ),(DA(4), EO ),(DA(5), SIGO ),(DA(6), PIXI ),(DA(7), PTHI ),(DA(8), SUM ),(DA(9), ENFO ),(DA(10), ENFI ),(DA(21), ENFOR),00000341
3(DA(25), THETA ), 343
4(SDA(15), DEL ),(SDA(1976), R),(SDA(2498), XSI) 00000344
C 349
COMMON DA(35), NTPW, NTPR, KTPW, KTPR, SL2, ELAM2, S1, S2, 00000350
1 KKE, SQ3, SQ4, SQ5, ENF, IFR, KLM 0 - 351
COMMON SDA(3225), Z0,Z1, A2, B2, C2, G2. 00000355
DIMENSION USUM(150),VSUM(150),WSUM(150),EMFE(150),EMTH(150), 00000360
1 EMFT(150), ENFE(150), ENTH(150), ENFT(150), SIGFE(150), 00000361
2 SIGTH(150), SIGFT(150), QFE(150), QTH(150), SGFE2(150), 00000362
3 SGTH2(150), SGFT2(150), DEL(1), XSI(150), R(150) 00000363
C 979
JKL = 1 985
IF (THETA(2) .EQ. -1.E+10) GO TO 602 00000990
NOTP = 3 992
DO 520 LL = 1,KKE TRANSFER FOURIER COMPONENTS TO 3 00000999
BACKSPACE 8 1010
BACKSPACE 8 1020
READ (8) N, (USUM(I), I = 1,2550), DEL, XSI, R 00001030
520 WRITE (3) N, (USUM(I), I = 1,2550), DEL, XSI, R 00001040
C 2499
600 REWIND 3 2500
602 SL1 = 1. 2509
S5 = ENF * THETA(JKL) * 0.0174532925 00002510
COSNT = COS( S5 ) 2511
SINNT = SIN( S5 ) 2512
THETA = THETA( JKL ) 2513
C 2518
C 2519
C 2520 DO 610 850 KK = 1,KKE 2520
IF( SL1 ) 615,753,615 2522
615 IF (THETA(2) .NE. -1.E+10) GO TO 700 00002524
BACKSPACE 8 2526

```

Variable Theta, Summing

```

BACKSPACE 8
NOTP = 8
C
700 READ (NOTP) N, (USUM(I), I = 1,2550), DEL, XSI, R
IF(SUM .LT. 0.) GO TO 730
710 DO 720 I = 1,N
    USUM(I) = USUM(I) * COSNT
    VSUM(I) = VSUM(I) * SINNT
    WSUM(I) = WSUM(I) * COSNI
    EMFE(I) = EMFE(I) * COSNT
    EMTH(I) = EMTH(I) * COSNT
    EMFT(I) = EMFT(I) * SINNT
    ENFE(I) = ENFE(I) * COSNT
    ENTH(I) = ENTH(I) * COSNT
    ENFT(I) = ENFT(I) * SINNT
    SIGFE(I) = SIGFE(I) * COSNT
    SGFE2(I) = SGFE2(I) * COSNT
    SIGTH(I) = SIGTH(I) * COSNT
    SGMH2(I) = SGMH2(I) * COSNT
    SIGFT(I) = SIGFT(I) * SINNT
    SGFT2(I) = SGFT2(I) * SINNT
    QFE(I) = QFE(I) * COSNT
    QTH(I) = QTH(I) * SINNT
720 GO TO 750
C
730 WRITE (6, 733) KK, THETX, ENF, (I, USUM(I), VSUM(I), WSUM(I),
1 EMFE(I), EMTH(I), ENFT(I), I = 1,N)
733 FORMAT(1H1, 12X, 6HREGION, 13, 41H, DEFLECTIONS AND INTERNAL LOADS, THETA = 1PE12.4
2 // 3X, 1H1, 6X, 4HU(1), 9X, 4HV(1), 9X, 4HW(1), 8X, 6HM(PHI), 6X,
3 8HM(THETA), 3X, 12HM(PHI, THETA) // (14, 6E13.4) )
C
WRITE (6, 735) (I, QFE(I), QTH(I), ENFE(I), ENTH(I), ENFT(I),
1 I = 1,N)
735 FORMAT (1H1, 2X, 1H1, 5X, 6HQ(PHI), 6X, 8HQ(THETA), 6X, 6HN(PHI), 6X,
1 8HN(THETA), 3X, 12HN(PHI, THETA) // (14, 1P5E13.4) )
C
WRITE (6, 737) (I, SIGFE(I), SIGTH(I), SIGFT(I), SGFE2(I),
1 SGMH2(I), SGFT2(I), I = 1,N)
737 FORMAT (1H1, 2X, 1H1, 4X, 8HSIG(PHI), 4X, 10HSIG(THETA), 2X,
1 14MSG(PHI, THETA), 2X, 8MSG2(PHI), 4X, 10MSG2(THETA), 2X,
2 14MSG2(PHI, THETA) // (14, 1P6E13.4) )
C

```

```

2528
2530
00002534
00002535
2538
2540
2550
2560
2570
2580
2590
2600
0 0 2610
2620
2630
2640
0 0 2645
0 0 2650
2655
2660
0 0 2665
0 0 2670
2680
2690
00002709
00002710
00002711
00002721
00002722
00002723
2739
00002740
2745
00002750
00002755
2759
00002760
0 0-2765
00002770
00002775
00002780
2829

```

PRINT RESULTS

Variable Theta, Summing (Cont)

```

740 IF( SUM ) 850,850,750
750 NTH = NTH - 1
751 IFR = IFR + 1
752 IF (ENFOR(IFR)) 752,887,887
753 ENF = -1.0
754 GO TO 890
755 DO 756 I = 1,N
756 READ (NTPM) KK,N,THETA,(USUM(I), I = 1,2550)
757 USUM(I) = SQ3 * USUM(I)
758 VSUM(I) = SQ3 * VSUM(I)
759 WSUM(I) = SQ3 * WSUM(I)
760 EMFE(I) = SQ4 * EMFE(I)
761 EMTH(I) = SQ4 * EMTH(I)
762 QFE(I) = SQ6 * QFE(I)
763 QTH(I) = SQ6 * QTH(I)
764 ENFE(I) = SQ6 * ENFE(I)
765 ENTH(I) = SQ6 * ENTH(I)
766 ENFT(I) = SQ6 * ENFT(I)
767 GO TO 730
768 IF (SL2) 815,820,815
815 WRITE (NTPM) KK,N,THETA(JKL),(USUM(I),I = 1,2550), DEL, XSI, R
816 IF(SUM.EQ.0.) GO TO 755
817 GO TO 850
820 READ (NTPR) KK,N,THETA,(SUMN(I), I = 1,2550), DEL, XSI, R
821 DO 830 I = 1,N
822 USUM(I) = USUM(I) + SUMN(I)
823 VSUM(I) = VSUM(I) + SUMN(I+150)
824 WSUM(I) = WSUM(I) + SUMN(I+300)
825 EMFE(I) = EMFE(I) + SUMN(I+450)
826 EMTH(I) = EMTH(I) + SUMN(I+600)
827 ENFT(I) = ENFT(I) + SUMN(I+750)
828 ENFE(I) = ENFE(I) + SUMN(I+900)
829 ENTH(I) = ENTH(I) + SUMN(I+1050)
830 ENFI(I) = ENFI(I) + SUMN(I+1200)
831 SIGFE(I) = SIGFE(I) + SUMN(I+1350)
832 SIGTH(I) = SIGTH(I) + SUMN(I+1500)
833 SIGFT(I) = SIGFT(I) + SUMN(I+1650)
834 QFE(I) = QFE(I) + SUMN(I+1800)
835 QTH(I) = QTH(I) + SUMN(I+1950)
836 SGFE2(I) = SGFE2(I) + SUMN(I+2100)

```

Variable Theta, Summing (Cont)

```

2830
2840
2850
2852
2854
2856
2858
00002860
2900
2910
2920
2930
2940
2950
2960
2970
2980
2990
3000
3010
3020
3040
00003060
3065
3070
3080
00003090
3100
00003102
00003103
00003104
00003105
00003106
00003107
00003108
00003109
00003110
00003111
00003112
00003113
00003114
00003115

```



```

      SGTH2(I) = SGTH2(I) + SUMN(I+2250)
830 SGFT2(I) = SGFT2(I) + SUMN(I+2400)
      GO TO 815
850 CONTINUE
860 JKL = JKL + 1
      IF (THETA(JKL)) 880,600,600
880 IF(SUM.LT. 0.) GO TO 888
      REWIND NTPW
887 NX = NTPR
      NTPR = NTPW
      NTPW = NX
888 KLM = KLM + 1
      ENF = ENFI(KLM)
      SL2 = 0.0
890 RETURN
900 IF( SUM ) 910,890,910
910 SL1 = 0.
      NTH = (JKL-1) * KKE
      GO TO 610
      END

```

```

00003115
00003117
3120
3125
3130
3140
3150
3200
00003210
3220
3230
3240
3243
3245
3247
3250
3260
3270
3272
3280
3310

```

```

$18FTC CRT
C CRT PACKAGE 6J-148 ** LINK 8 00000010
C
C SUBROUTINE PIX 11
C 20
C 30
C DIMENSION USUM(150), VSUM(150), WSUM(150), EMFE(150), EMTH(150),
1 EMFT(150), ENFE(150), ENTH(150), ENFT(150), SIGFE(150),
2 SIGTH(150), SIGFT(150), QFE(150), QTH(150), SGFE2(150),
3 SGTH2(150), SGFT2(150)
C DIMENSION XSI(150), R(150), STAX(150)
C 80
C 90
C COMMON DA(35), NTPW, NTPR, KTPW, KTPR, SL2, ELAM2, S1, S2,
1 KKE, SQ3, SQ4, SQ6, ENF, IFR, KLM
C COMMON SDA(3225), ZO+Z, A2, B2, C?, G2
C EQUIVALENCE (SDA(2498), XSI), (SDA(1976), R)
C
C CALL SCOUTV
C
C DO 300 IX = 1, KKE
C READ (NTPW) KK, N, THEX, (USUM(I), I=1, 2550), DEL, XSI, R
C
C DO 25 II = 1, N
C 25 STAX(II) = II
C
C 29 WRITE (16, 30) IX
C WRITE (16, 35) DEL
C 30 FORMAT (I1, 38X, 7HREGION , I3, 10X, 14HSHELL GEOMETRY)
C 35 FORMAT (20X, 17HAXIAL LENGTH VS R, 10X, 6HDEL = , F7.4, 10X, 20H* - STAD
TION LOCATION)
C 40 CALL LINEG (IH*, R, XSI, N, $40)
C WRITE (16, 45)
C 45 FORMAT(36X, 38HR RADIUS OF PARALLEL CIRCLE (INCHES) )
C
C WRITE (16, 55) IX
C WRITE (16, 60)
C 55 FORMAT (I1, 34X, 7HREGION , I3, 10X, 23HDISPLACEMENTS IN INCHES )
C 60 FORMAT (10X, 18H+ - U (MERIDIONAL), 10X, 23H0 - V (CIRCUMFERENTIAL),
1 10X, 28H* - W (NORMAL TO REF. SURF, ) )
C 65 CALL LINEG (IH+, STAX, USUM, N)
C CALL LINEG (IH0, STAX, VSUM, N)
C CALL LINEG (IH*, STAX, WSUM, N, $65)
C WRITE (16, 70)
C
C 310
C 320
C 330
C 340
C 350
C 360
C 370
C 380
C 390
C 400

```

CRT Package

```

C      70 FORMAT (47X,15HSTATION NUMBERS)
      410
      420
      430
      440
      450
      460
      470
      480
      490
      500
      510
      520
      530
      540
      550
      560
      570
      580
      590
      600
      610
      620
      630
      640
      650
      660
      670
      680
      690
      700
      710
      720
      730
      740
      750
      760
      770
      780
      790
      800
      810
      820
      830

      WRITE (16,75) IX
      WRITE (16,80)
      75 FORMAT (1H1,34X,7HREGION ,13,10X,23HMEMBRANE FORCES (LB/IN) )
      80 FORMAT (10X,18H+ - N (MERIDIONAL),10X,23H0 - N (CIRCUMFERENTIAL), 00000450
      1 10X,27H+ - N (IMPLANE SHEAR FORCE) )
      85 CALL LINEG (1H+, STAX, ENFE, N)
      CALL LINEG (1H0, STAX, ENTH, N)
      CALL LINEG (1H+, STAX, ENFT, N, $85)
      WRITE (16,70)

      WRITE (16,90) IX
      WRITE (16,95)
      90 FORMAT (1H1,33X,7HREGION ,13,10X,24HBENDING MOMENTS IN-LB/IN )
      95 FORMAT (16X,18H+ - M (MERIDIONAL),10X,23H0 - M (CIRCUMFERENTIAL), 00000560
      1 10X,16H+ - M (TWISTING) )
      100 CALL LINEG (1H+, STAX, EMFE, N)
      CALL LINEG (1H0, STAX, EMTH, N)
      CALL LINEG (1H+, STAX, EMFT, N, $100)
      WRITE (16,70)

      WRITE (16,105) IX
      WRITE (16,110)
      105 FORMAT (1H1,30X,7HREGION ,13,10X,29HTRANSVERSE SHEAR FORCES LB/IN)00000650
      110 FORMAT (29X,18H+ - Q (MERIDIONAL),10X,23H0 - Q (CIRCUMFERENTIAL) 00000660
      115 CALL LINEG (1H+, STAX, QFE, N)
      CALL LINEG (1H0, STAX, QTH, N, $115)
      WRITE (16,70)

      WRITE (16,120) IX
      WRITE (16,125)
      120 FORMAT (1H1,26X,7HREGION ,13,10X,33HSTRESSES AT THE INNER SURFACE 00000730
      1PSI )
      125 FORMAT (15X,20H+ - SIG (MERIDIONAL),10X,25H0 - SIG (CIRCUMFERENTIAL)00000750
      1L),10X,15H+ - SIG (SHEAR) )
      130 CALL LINEG (1H+, STAX, SIGFE, N)
      CALL LINEG (1H0, STAX, SIGTH, N)
      CALL LINEG (1H+, STAX, SIGFT, N, $130)
      WRITE (16,70)

      WRITE (16,135) IX
      WRITE (16,140)

```

CRT Package (Cont)

```

135 FORMAT (I1,28X,7HREGION ,I3,10X,33HSTRESSES AT THE OUTER SURFACE 0000840
      1PSI )
140 FORMAT (15X,20H+ - SIG (MERIDIONAL),10X,25H0 - SIG (CIRCUMFERENTIAL)0000860
      1L),10X,15H* - SIG (SHEAR) )
145 CALL LINEG (I1+, STAX, SGFE2, N)
      CALL LINEG (I10, STAX, SGTH2, N)
      CALL LINEG (I1#, STAX, SGFT2, N, $145)
      WRITE (16,70)
C 300 CONTINUE
C
      RETURN
      END
      0 00 900
      910
      920
      930
      940
      950
      960

```

CRT Package (Cont)



~~PRECEDING PAGE BEARING NO. 2282~~

## APPENDIX IIIB

### PROGRAM NOMENCLATURE

In this section are listed all variables that are used in the FORTRAN IV program and their related definitions. The appropriate mathematical equivalents from Section 1.0. are included where applicable.

#### A

A		4-x-4 matrix, defined in Equation 66, Section 1.12; constant in conics computation
AO	a	Reference length (L)
A2		4-x-4 matrix, used to preserve A matrix for meridional station 2
AZCOS		$\cos^2\theta_1$ , variable in conics computations
AZSIN		$\sin^2\theta_1$ , variable in conics computations
AA2		Constant in conics computation
ACOS		Variable in parabola computation
ACOSP		$\cos(\text{APHI})$ , see APHI
AI		4-x-4 matrix, used to preserve A matrix for bottom discontinuity point
AJI		Used in computing X distance for general discrete points, GEOM
AK		Used in computing X distance for general discrete points, GEOM
ALF	$\alpha$	Thermal expansion coefficient for N summations
ALF1		Thermal expansion coefficient data for material 1

**ALF2** Thermal expansion coefficient data for material 2  
**ALF3** Thermal expansion coefficient data for material 3  
**ALFA** DEL/DPREV  
**ALFA2** ALFA \*\*2  
**ALFI** Inner coefficient of thermal expansion/layer  
**ALF $\phi$**  Outer coefficient of thermal expansion/layer  
**AM** Value of signed variable  
**AMB2**  $A^2 - B^2$  constant in hyperbola computation  
**AMU** Sign control variable in conics  
**ANGSP** Angle span for sphere-toroid, GEOM  
**ANX** Angle between the generator and axis of revolution, cone-cylinder, GEOM  
**APB2**  $A^2 + B^2$  constant in ellipse computation  
**APHI** GEOM parameter for computing X distance in sphere-toroid shape  
**ASI** 4-x-4 matrix, used to preserve A matrix at top, for open shell or discontinuity  
**ASINP** SIN(APHI) see APHI  
**ASN** 4-x-4 matrix, used to preserve A matrix at bottom, for open shell or discontinuity  
**ASSIN**  $\sin^2\theta_1$ , variable in parabola computation  
**AXL** Axial surface length  
**B**  
**B** **b** 4-x-4 matrix, defined in Equation 66, Section 1.12; constant in conics

B2	4-x-4 matrix, used to preserve A matrix for station 2; also used in stresses
B2MSMS	Variable in hyperbola computation
BB2	$B^2$
BCD	Three title cards read in executive program
BCIB	Boundary condition indicator, bottom, (i = N) SDA data
BCIBM	Boundary condition indicator, bottom, (i = N) GDA data
BCIT	Boundary condition indicator, top (i = 1) SDA
BCITP	Boundary condition indicator, top (i = 1) GDA
BCOSP	COS(PHI0), sphere-toroid, GEOM, see PHI0
BETA	Cylindrical coordinate variable describing conics
BETADP	Second derivative of BETA
BETAP	Derivative of BETA with respect to angular variable of BETA description
BI	4-x-4 matrix, used to preserve B matrix for bottom discontinuity
BJR	Index in conics when subdividing cylindrical coordinate range
BM	Value of signed variable
BMU	Sign control variable in conics
BPT4	4-x-1 matrix, used to preserve solutions for bottom discontinuity point
BP	$b^1$ First derivative of the membrane stiffness
BPHI	GEOM parameter used in computing X distances for sphere-toroid
BQ	Same as B2, see COMMON region, INTLD



**BS1** 4-x-4 matrix, used to preserve B matrix at top, for open shell or discontinuity

**BSINP** SIN(PHI0), see PHI0

**BSN** 4-x-4 matrix, used to preserve B matrix at bottom, open shell or discontinuity

**BTA2** Variable in the conics option

**BTAP2** Variable in the conics option

**C**

**C** 4-x-4 matrix, defined in Equation 66, Section 1.12

**C2** 4-x-4 matrix, used to preserve C matrix for station 2

**CHI** 4-x-4 discontinuity matrix, Equation 57

**CHI1** 4-x-4 discontinuity matrix, Equation 58

**CHI2** 4-x-4 discontinuity matrix, Equation 59

**CI** 4-x-4 matrix, used to preserve C matrix for bottom discontinuity

**CDIMA** Parabolic curve fitting subroutine (see page 178, Section 37.3)

**CSFI** COS(ANX) used to compute WTH for cone-cylinder, GEOM

**CSNT** COS( $\eta\theta$ ) used in Fourier summing

**CS1** 4-x-4 matrix, used to preserve C matrix at top, for open shell or discontinuity

**CSN** 4-x-4 matrix, used to preserve C matrix at bottom, for open shell or discontinuity

**D**

**D** d Membrane stiffness (dimensionless in program), Equation 33

**DA** General data area, read in executive program

DAL		Section properties data/region, read in DATLYR subroutine
DATLDS		Data loads subroutine sets PN, PFE, PTH, TBT, TTP (pressure and temperature loads)
DATLNK		Regional data read subroutine, sub-executive program for GEOM, DATLDS, DATLYR
DATLYR		Section properties subroutine
DDL		Used in GEOM (2040)
DECRD		Data read subroutine (see explanation page 79)
DEL	$\Delta$	Interval size between meridional stations
DEL2X		2. * DEL
DELSQ		DEL ** 2
DELTH		Circumferential increment for Fourier summing for loads
DENM		Denominator for computing GAMA in GEOM subroutine
DENMP		Denominator quantity for finite difference first derivatives in discrete points option
DEN $\phi$ M		Denominator for computing WFE in GEOM subroutine
DEN $\phi$ MP		Denominator for finite difference and derivatives in the discrete points option
DINTRP		Linear double interpolation subroutine
DIS1, 2, 3, 4		Discontinuity matrices formed at top discontinuity point in PANDX
DLD		Data area in DATLDS subroutine/region
DLR		Used in GEOM (2060); intermediate radial increment in discrete point option
DLS		Used in GEOM (2062); intermediate arc length increment in discrete point option

DLT		Used in GEOM (2034); axial increment of input in discrete point option
DNA		Distance from neutral axis
DNA2		DNA for second surface where stresses are computed
DNAX		DNA at combined thickness and temperature stations
DP	$d^1$	Derivative of the bending stiffness
DPREV		DEL for previous region
<u>E</u>		
E		4-x-4 matrix (see Equation 41)
E0	$E_0$	Reference Young's modulus ( $P/L^2$ )
E1		Modulus of elasticity for N summations
E2		E1 for second surface where stresses are computed
EC		4-x-1 auxiliary storage matrix
ECX	$E_{cc}$	Eccentricity of reference surface at discontinuity junction
EI		Inner modulus of elasticity/station/layer
EIFH		Thickness indicator + 1 = constant all stations in a layer, - 1 = discrete values given at THSTA
EJI		4-x-4 matrix, used to preserve J matrix for bottom discontinuity (Equation 51) B & R
EK	d	Bending stiffness (dimensionless in program), Equation 34
EKK		Number of regions
EKTH		Fourier coefficient for bending distortion (Equation 24) B & R
ELAM2	$\lambda^2$	$(H_0/A_0) ** 2$
ELAY		Number of layers (six maximum)

ELD		4-x-1 matrix used at top discontinuity point
EM		Number of radii entered for discrete point geometry case
EM1	$\Omega$	4-x-4 diagonal boundary force matrix (i = 1) (Equation 47)
EM1N	$\Omega$	4-x-4 diagonal boundary force matrix (i = N) (Equation 47)
EM1X	$\Omega$	EM1 when read as data in GDA area
EM2	H	4-x-4 matrix (Equation 50)
EM3	$\Lambda$	4-x-4 diagonal boundary displacement matrix (i = 1) (Equation 47)
EM3N	$\Lambda$	4-x-4 diagonal boundary displacement matrix (i = N) (Equation 47)
EM3X		EM3 in GDA data area
EM4	J	4-x-4 boundary matrix (Equation 51)
EM5	$l$	4-x-1 boundary matrix (i = 1) (Equation 47)
EM5N	$l$	4-x-1 boundary matrix (i = N) (Equation 47)
EM5X		EM5 in GDA data area
EM6	f	4-x-1 boundary matrix (Equation 51)
EMAT		Material indicator/layer (1, 2, or 3)
EMD	$M_D$	Moment at bottom discontinuity point
EMFE	$m_\xi$	Bending moment per unit length, meridional direction
EMFEP		First derivative of EMFE
EMFT	$m_{\xi\theta}$	Bending moment, shear
EMFTP		First derivative of EMFT
EMK		Spring value-moment at location SPRL
EMN1		EM1N, when read as data in GDA area

EMN3		EM3N, when read as data in GDA area
EMN5		EM5N, when read as data in GDA area
EMT	$m_T$	Temperature moment, Equation 36, Section 1.7
EMTH	$m_\theta$	Bending moment per unit length, circumferential direction
EMTHP		First derivative of EMTH
EMTP		First derivative of EMT
EN	N	Number of meridional points/region (150 maximum)
ENA1		Number of thermal expansion coefficients given for first material (10 maximum)
ENA2		Number of thermal expansion coefficients given for second material (10 maximum)
ENA3		Number of thermal expansion coefficients given for third material (10 maximum)
ENE1		Number of Young's moduli given for first material (10 maximum)
ENE2		Number of Young's moduli given for second material (10 maximum)
ENE3		Number of Young's moduli given for third material (10 maximum)
ENF	n	Current Fourier component
ENFO		Initial Fourier component
ENFE	$t_\xi$	Fourier component for membrane force, meridional direction
ENFI		Subsequent Fourier components (10 maximum)
ENF $\phi$ R		Fourier component print values (3 possible)
ENFT	$t_{\xi\theta}$	Fourier coefficient for membrane shear force

ENMAT		Number of materials (3 maximum)
EN $\phi$ GR		Number of gradient stations (10 maximum)
EN $\phi$ T		Number of stations for temperatures given in TBOT and TTOP
EN $\phi$ TH		Number of stations for thicknesses given in TH (20 maximum)
ENT	$t_T$	Temperature load (nondimensional) Equation 35, Section 1.7
ENTERP		Single, linear interpolation subroutine
ENTH		Number of theta values to use in Fourier summing for loads, also Fourier coefficient for membrane force, circumferential direction
E $\phi$		Outer modulus of elasticity/station/layer
EX		Constant data indicator. Use only when SUM = 0. 0. = no constants, - = all constants, + 1 = section properties and temperature loads constant, + 2 = symmetrical pressure loads, no temperature loads. SDA(1)
<u>F</u>		
F		4-x-4 matrix, see (Equation 41) B & R
FEFE	$\phi_\xi$	Fourier coefficient for rotation, meridional
FETH	$\phi_\theta$	Fourier coefficient for rotation, circumferential
FETHP		First derivative of FETH
FI		4-x-1 matrix, used to preserve f matrix (Equation 51, Section 1.12) for bottom discontinuity point
<u>G</u>		
G		4-x-1 matrix g in Equation 66, Section 1.12
G2		4-x-1 matrix, used to preserve g matrix for station 2, also used in stresses

<b>GA</b>		<b>4-x-4 matrix, G in Equation 41, Section 1.8</b>
<b>GAM</b>		<b>Current GAMA value</b>
<b>GAM2</b>		<b>GAM ** 2</b>
<b>GAMA</b>	<b>Y</b>	<b>Geometry parameter at stations</b>
<b>GAMRX</b>		<b>Intermediate variable for sign check</b>
<b>GDA</b>		<b>Data area in GEOM subroutine/region</b>
<b>GECX</b>		<b>Eccentricity of reference surface at bottom discontinuity point</b>
<b>GEMK</b>		<b>Spring value - moment</b>
<b>GE<math>\Phi</math>M</b>		<b>Geometry subroutine</b>
<b>GE<math>\Phi</math>MI</b>		<b>GMI in SDA region</b>
<b>GI</b>		<b>4-x-1 matrix, used to preserve g matrix (Equation 66, Section 1.12 for bottom discontinuity point</b>
<b>GMI</b>		<b>Geometry indicator. 1. = cone-cylinder, 2. = sphere-toroid, 3. = general discrete points</b>
<b>GPSI</b>	<b><math>\psi</math></b>	<b>Angle of inclination at discontinuity (degrees)</b>
<b>GQ</b>		<b>4-x-1 matrix, used to preserve g matrix for station 2, see G2</b>
<b>GR</b>		<b>Values of gradients at GSTA stations and internal interfaces</b>
<b>GS1</b>		<b>4-x-1 matrix, used to preserve g matrix when I = 1 at open boundary or discontinuity</b>
<b>GSN</b>		<b>4-x-1 matrix, used to preserve g matrix when I = N at open boundary or discontinuity</b>
<b>GSPRL</b>		<b>Location of spring (one per region)</b>
<b>GSTA</b>		<b>Temperature gradient stations (same for each interface)</b>

GUK		Spring value - $\xi$ direction
GVK		Spring value - $\theta$ direction
GWK		Spring value - $\zeta$ direction
<u>H</u>		
H0	$h_0$	Reference thickness (inches)
HI		4-x-4 matrix, used to preserve H matrix (Equation 51, Section 1.7) for bottom discontinuity point
<u>I</u>		
I	i	Index, meridional station counter
I1		Index } discrete point option
I2		
IBCB		Fixed point value for BCIBM
IBCT		Fixed point value for BCITP
IBCX		Fixed point value, either IBCB or IBCT
IERR		Error indicator from matrix inversion subroutine
IFR		Counter, ENFOR subscript
IGM		Fixed point value for GMI
IG $\phi$		Computed GO TO index in DATLDS, EFN 420. = 1, pressures, = 2, temperatures
II		DATLDS - subscript to send temperature values to TBT or TTP PIX - index and subscript for forming an array of station numbers; GCOM - Index, discrete point option
IJD		Index } discrete point option
IJTD		



**IL**                    **GEOM - DO index for EFN 80**  
**DATLDS - TLOC subscript to pick up NDSTA for next**  
**ENF/load increment = 1**

**INA1, 2, 3**        **Fixed point form of ENA1, 2, 3**

**INC**                **Increment between temperature stations**

**INDC**              **Fixed point form of loads indicators**

**INE1, 2, 3**        **Fixed point form of ENE1, 2, 3**

**INTLD**             **Subroutine which computes deflections, internal loads and**  
**stresses**

**INV**                **Matrix inversion subroutine**

**IPRS**              **Fixed point form of PILD, the pressure indicator**

**IRGN**              **Region number in argument list of GEOM subroutine**

**ISDA**              **SDA location for storing pressures, incremented by PN**  
**dimension**

**ISEC**              **Region DO loop index in PANDX subroutine**

**ITB**                **TAB subscript for pressure tables, incremented by PNTB**  
**dimension**

**ITBT**              **Fixed point form of TIBT, bottom surface temperature**  
**indicator**

**ITTP**              **Fixed point form of TITP, top surface temperature**  
**indicator**

**IX**                 **DATLDS - subscript used to store loads in SDA data area**  
**PIX - DO loop index for region counter**

**IXL**                **Path indicator in INTLD for second interface stress**  
**calculations**

**IXX**                **Fixed point form of material indicator/layer**

**IZ**                 **Subscript for Z solution; used to step backwards through a**  
**region**

J

J DO loop index, DATLDS at EFN 440, etc.

JI DO loop index, GEOM at EFN 78

JKL THETA subscript in SUMS subroutine

JR Index  
JTD Index } discrete point option  
JTD<sub>i</sub> Index }

K

K DO loop index, PANDX at EFN 265, etc.

K0 Subscript for separating stations and values in DATLDS tables

K1 Current table location in loads table

K2 Upper limit of table values for present Fourier component of load

KK SUMS - DO loop index, region counter; PIX - region number read from tape and INTLD - DO loop index, region counter; GEOM

KKE Fixed point form of EKK, number of regions

KLM Subscript for setting ENF to next ENFI value

KP1 DO loop limit in GEOM at EFN 78

KS Number of temperature stations set in DATLDS at EFN 312

KTPR }  
KTPW } Tape number 12 or 13 where SDA data is stored. On subsequent passes during Fourier summing the number are interchanged

KX Subscript of TAB used to pick up the number of stations in DATLDS

L

- L DO loop index, PANDX at EFN 265, etc.
- L0 Set at zero to permit zero subscripting of P, X, and Z matrices in PANDX and INTLD
- L1 Lower limit in DO loop for computing FETH in INTLD subroutine
- LL DO loop index, SUMS at EFN 520
- LSP Fixed point form of SPRL, spring location

M

- M Fixed point form of EM, number of general discrete points in GEOM
- MAD Matrix addition subroutine
- MLN Index; discrete point option
- MM DO loop upper level for discrete point geometry, GEOM at EFN 80
- MM2  $M-2$
- MMY Matrix multiplication subroutine
- MSP Path indicator to skip stiffness calculations when there is no change from previous case
- MSU Matrix subtraction subroutine
- MT Fixed point form of the number of temperature stations, ENOT
- MTH Fixed point form of the number of thickness stations, ENOTH

N

- N Fixed point form of EN, the number of meridional stations/region

**NFE**                    Number of meridional stations for Fourier summing of the loads  
**NLAY**                    Fixed point form of ELAY, the number of layers/region  
**NLAY1**                   Number of interfaces, ELAY + 1.  
**NMAT**                    Fixed point form of ENMAT, the number of materials  
**NN**                        DO loop upper level for RHOX calculation in GEOM  
**NΦGR**                    Fixed point form of ENOGR, number of gradient stations  
**NΦSTA**                    Number of stations where loads are given  
**NΦTP**                    Tape number for Fourier components. 3 = several ENF's, 8 = one ENF value  
**NS**                        DO loop index, region number counter, DATLNK at EFN 1  
**NSM**                    Index; discrete point option  
**NTH**                    Fixed point forms of ENTH, number of thetas to sum  
**NTPR** }                    Tape number 9 or 10 used during Fourier summing to  
**NTPW** }                    store sums/region/theta  
**NX**                        Temporary save location when interchanging NTPR and NTPW  
  
**Φ**  
**ΦPEXQ**                    Optional error exit subroutine. Used to take square root of the absolute value of a negative argument in GEOM  
  
**P**  
**P**                        Three-dimensional array (Equations 4, 4, 150) used to store the P matrices (Equation 74) at each meridional/region  
  
**P0**                        4-x-4 matrix for P at the (N - 1)st station of previous region  
  
**PANDX**                    Subroutine for generating the P and X matrices of Equation 74

PD	$P_D$	Pressure at a point of discontinuity
PFE	$P_\xi$	Fourier component for load in the meridional direction
PFETB		Data table of PFE values, DLD data area
PFEX		Table location for PFE values for next Fourier component
PFLAG		Print indicator
PHIO		Initial opening angle from vertical axis for sphere or toroid
PHIN		Final opening angle from vertical axis for sphere or toroid
PI		Determinant value, in argument list of INV subroutine
PILD		Pressure indicator for type of data in tables, see explanation of DLD data
PIX		CRT subroutine
PIXI		CRT indicator; plots curves when nonzero
PM		COMMON location for preserving material properties data
PN	P	Fourier component for load in the normal direction
PNTB		Data table of PN values, DLD data area
PNX		Table location for PN values for next Fourier component
P $\Phi$ 1	$\nu$	Poisson's ratio for the inner layer
P $\Phi$ 2		Poisson's ratio for the second stress layer
P $\Phi$ S		Poisson's ratio/layer in DAL data area
P $\Phi$ IX		Temporary storage location for POI in INTLD at EFN 1002
PR $\Phi$		Intermediate variable for a sign check in GAMA computation of discrete point option
PSI	$\psi$	Discontinuity angle at the bottom of a region (degrees)
PSIO	$\psi_0$	Angle at which load is applied at discontinuity point (degrees)

PSIM		4-x-1 matrix, moment at discontinuity point
PSIP		4-x-1 matrix, pressures at discontinuity point
PTH	$P_\theta$	Fourier component for load in the circumferential direction
PTHI		Path indicator for multiple case jobs
PTHTB		Data table of PTH values, DLD data area
PTHX		Table location for PTH values for next Fourier component
<u>Q</u>		
QFE	$\hat{f}_\xi$	Transverse force per unit length in meridional direction
QTH	$\hat{f}_\theta$	Transverse force per unit length in circumferential direction
<u>R</u>		
R	r	Normal distance from shell to axis
RA1		Radius of cone or cylinder at station 1
RC		Radius of curvature of sphere or toroid
RCRV		Interpolated station values of meridional radius of curvature
RCRZ		Interpolated station values of circumferential radius of curvature
RCURV		Input values of meridional radius of curvature
RCURZ		Input values of circumferential radius of curvature
RFF		Standard form coordinate of conics offset from axis of revolution
RH $\phi$		Current RHOX value set for each station in PANDX
RH $\phi$ P		First derivative of RHO
RHOX	$\rho$	R/A0

**RIPT** Discrete radii for general shell shape, GDA data area  
**RJ** Intermediate radii for better curve fitting of RIPT  
**R $\Phi$ FF** Offset distance of center of curvature from axis of revolution for toroids  
**RR** Intermediate radius designation at stations for smoothing in discrete points  
**RRJ** Intermediate radius designation for smoothing in discrete points  
**S**  
**S** Followed by a number indicates a scalar quantity which is used in several equations or is more efficiently defined outside a DO loop. The name of the subroutine and nearest external formula number (EFN) is given except for those found in COMMON.  
**S1** COMMON, 1. - POI DATLDS: 610, 700, 710  
**S2** COMMON, 1. + POI DATLDS: 405  
**S3** DATLNK: 20, 40, 305 DATLDS: 401 PANDX: 100, 410, 450, 900 INTLD: 490  
**S4** DATLNK: 20, 40 PANDX: 3, 50, 900 INTLD: 490  
**S5** DATLNK: 20, 50 DATLDS: 5, 622, 625 SUMS: 602 DATLYR: 335 INTLD: 490, 545 PANDX: 100, 410  
**S6** DATLYR: 335 PANDX: 50 INTLD: 512, 545, 553, 572  
**S7** DATLYR: 335 PANDX: 50 INTLD: 548, 549  
**S8** DATLYR: 335 PANDX: 100, 410, 900 INTLD: 548, 549  
**S9** DATLYR: 347 PANDX: 100, 410 INTLD: 548, 549  
**S10** DATLYR: 305, 348 PANDX: 100, 410 INTLD: 548, 549  
**S11** DATLYR: 310, 348 PANDX: 100, 410 INTLD: 545, 575

<b>S12</b>	<b>DATLYR: 305, 347 PANDX: 430</b>
<b>S13</b>	<b>DATLYR: 305, 348 PANDX: 430 INTLD: 552, 559</b>
<b>S15</b>	<b>PANDX: 100, 140 INTLD: 548, 549</b>
<b>S16</b>	<b>DATLYR: 348</b>
<b>S17</b>	<b>DATLYR: 347</b>
<b>S18</b>	<b>DATLYR: 348</b>
<b>S20</b>	<b>INTLD: 490</b>
<b>S21</b>	<b>INTLD: 553</b>
<b>S22</b>	<b>INTLD: 553</b>
<b>S91</b>	<b>DATLYR: 351</b>
<b>S92</b>	<b>DATLYR: 351</b>
<b>S93</b>	<b>DATLYR: 351</b>
<b>S94</b>	<b>DATLYR: 351</b>
<b>S101</b>	<b>DATLYR: 360</b>
<b>S102</b>	<b>DATLYR: 360</b>
<b>S103</b>	<b>DATLYR: 360</b>
<b>S104</b>	<b>DATLYR: 360</b>
<b>S105</b>	<b>DATLYR: 360</b>
<b>S106</b>	<b>DATLYR: 360</b>
<b>S107</b>	<b>DATLYR: 360</b>
<b>S108</b>	<b>DATLYR: 360</b>
<b>SARB</b>	<b>Discrete point option in GEOM</b>
<b>SDA</b>	<b>Regional data area, all parameters used in PANDX, INTLD</b>



<b>SGFE2</b>	$\sigma_{\xi 2}$	<b>Meridional stresses for chosen second layer</b>
<b>SGFT2</b>	$\sigma_{\xi \theta 2}$	<b>Shear stresses for chosen second layer</b>
<b>SHTH2</b>	$\sigma_{\theta 2}$	<b>Circumferential stresses for chosen surface</b>
<b>SIG0</b>	$\sigma_0$	<b>Reference stress (psi)</b>
<b>SIGFE</b>	$\sigma_{\xi}$	<b>Meridional stresses for inner surface</b>
<b>SIGFT</b>	$\sigma_{\xi \theta}$	<b>Shear stresses for inner surface</b>
<b>SIGTH</b>	$\sigma_{\theta}$	<b>Circumferential stresses for inner surface</b>
<b>SINFI</b>		<b>SIN (ANX), used to computed R in cone-cylinder, GEOM</b>
<b>SINNT</b>		<b>SIN (<math>n_{\theta}</math>), used in Fourier summing</b>
<b>SKIP</b>		<b>Path indicator, = 1. for fictitious discontinuity, PANDX</b>
<b>SL1</b>		<b>Path indicator, = 0. for printing when SUM=0.</b>
<b>SL2</b>		<b>Path indicator, = 0. after the first pass when summing</b>
<b>SPN0</b>		<b>Initial opening angle of conics (station 1)</b>
<b>SPNN</b>		<b>Terminal opening angle of conics (station n)</b>
<b>SPRL</b>		<b>Location of spring, SDA (3)</b>
<b>SQ3</b>		<b>Summing coefficient <math>A0 * SIG0/E0</math></b>
<b>SQ4</b>		<b>Summing coefficient <math>SIG0 * H0 ** 3/A0</math></b>
<b>SQ6</b>		<b>Summing coefficient <math>SIG0 * H0</math></b>
<b>STA</b>		<b>DATLDS, stations at which loads are given in loads tables; DATLYR, combined TSTA and THSTA</b>
<b>STAP</b>		<b>Temporary array stations of apex interpolation in discrete point option</b>
<b>STAW</b>		<b>Temporary array stations of apex interpolation in discrete point option</b>

<b>STAX</b>	<b>Array of meridional stations, PIX</b>
<b>STC<math>\phi</math>MB</b>	<b>Subroutine to combine thickness and temperature stations</b>
<b>STN</b>	<b>Temperature loads station numbers</b>
<b>STRI</b>	<b>Layer number for second stress print (other = inner surface)</b>
<b>STRIX</b>	<b>STRI in DAL data area</b>
<b>SUM</b>	<b>Indicator, nonzero for multiple Fourier components + = summing, with prints at ENFOR values - = discrete Fourier values, printed each time, no CRT</b>
<b>SUMN</b>	<b>Auxiliary array for summing current Fourier components with previous sums</b>
<b>SUMS</b>	<b>Subroutine which sums Fourier components and prints results</b>
<b>SURB</b>	<b>Arc length in intermediate arc length computation in discrete point option</b>
<b>SURF</b>	<b>Arc length to station location</b>
<b>SURN</b>	<b>Arc length in intermediate arc length computation in conics option</b>
<b><u>T</u></b>	
<b>T</b>	<b>Temperature change for N summations, SDA (1226)</b>
<b>T2</b>	<b>T for second surface where stresses are computed, SDA (2799)</b>
<b>TAB</b>	<b>Data tables for pressure and temperature loads</b>
<b>TB<math>\phi</math>T</b>	<b>Loads table for the temperatures on the inner surface</b>
<b>TB<math>\phi</math>TX</b>	<b>Table location for TBOT values for next Fourier component</b>
<b>TBT</b>	<b>Temperatures for inner surface at STN stations, DATLDS</b>
<b>TEMP</b>	<b>NFE-x-NTH loads array resulting from double interpolation of data</b>

TH	Thicknesses at stations, layers
THETA $\theta$	Circumferential angles, ten maximum (degrees)
THETX	Circumferential angles for summing loads
THEX	Theta value read from tape, PIX
THK	Thicknesses at combined stations (STA)/layer
THSTA	Station numbers at which thicknesses are given
TIBT	Temperature indicator, inner face (see explanation for DLD data)
TITP	Temperature indicator, outer face (see explanation for DLD data)
TL $\phi$ C	Table locations, PFEX, PTHX, PNX, TBOTX, TTOPX
TMP	Temperatures at combined stations (STA)/layer
TMPA1	Temperatures at which thermal expansion coefficients are given, material 1
TMPA2	Temperatures at which thermal expansion coefficients are given, material 2
TMPA3	Temperatures at which thermal expansion coefficients are given, material 3
TMPE1	Temperatures at which Young's moduli are given, material 1
TMPE2	Temperatures at which Young's moduli are given, material 2
TMPE3	Temperatures at which Young's moduli are given, material 3
TSTA	Station numbers at which temperatures are given
TT $\phi$ P	Loads table for the temperatures on the outer surface
TT $\phi$ PX	Table location for TTOP values for next Fourier component
TTP	Temperatures for outer surface at STN stations, DATLDS

<b>TX</b>		<b>Array used as temporary storage in DATLYR</b>
<b><u>U</u></b>		
<b>UK</b>		<b>Spring value in the meridional direction</b>
<b>UP</b>		<b>First derivative of u deflection</b>
<b>USUM</b>		<b>Array which includes all Fourier sums</b>
<b><u>V</u></b>		
<b>VAL</b>		<b>Loads values picked up from data tables</b>
<b>VK</b>		<b>Spring value in the circumferential direction</b>
<b>VP</b>		<b>First derivative of the V deflections</b>
<b>VSUM</b>		<b>Array for summing V deflections</b>
<b><u>W</u></b>		
<b>WF</b>		<b>Intermediate designation of meridional curvatures in discrete points option for smoothing</b>
<b>WFE</b>	$\omega_{\xi}$	<b>Nondimensional curvature in the meridional direction</b>
<b>WFEN</b>		<b>WFE at last point, previous region</b>
<b>WFEP</b>		<b>First derivative of WFE</b>
<b>WFP</b>		<b>Intermediate designation of meridional curvatures in the discrete point option</b>
<b>WFW</b>		<b>Intermediate designation of meridional curvatures in the discrete point option</b>
<b>WK</b>		<b>Spring value in the normal direction</b>
<b>WP</b>		<b>First derivative of the W deflection</b>
<b>WSUM</b>		<b>Array for summing W deflections</b>
<b>WT</b>		<b>Intermediate designation of circumferential curvatures in discrete points for smoothing</b>

WTH	$\omega_{\theta}$	Current WTHD value
WTHD		Nondimensional curvature in the circumferential direction
<u>X</u>		
X		Two-dimensional array (Equations 4, 150) used to store the X matrices (Equation 74) at each meridional station/region
X0		4-x-1 matrix for X at the (N - 1)st station of the previous region
XD		4-x-4 matrix used at top discontinuity point
XIPT		Discrete X distances, GEOM or arc lengths
XJ		Intermediate X distances for better curve fitting of discrete points
XSI		X distance array used with R's to plot shell shape/region
<u>Y</u>		
YD		4-x-4 matrix used at top discontinuity point
YM1		Young's moduli data, entered for TMPE1 temperatures, first material
YM2		Young's moduli data, entered for TMPE2 temperatures, second material
YM3		Young's moduli data, entered for TMPE3 temperatures, third material
YMX		Constant Young's modulus when there are no temperature loads
<u>Z</u>		
Z		Two dimensional array (Equations 4, 150) of solutions (Equation 73)
Z0		4-x-1 matrix for Z at the (N - 1)st station of the previous region

<b>Z1M1</b>	<b>Solution matrix for fictitious point before station 1</b>
<b>ZETA</b>	<b>Intermediate cylindrical coordinates in conics option</b>
<b>ZNP1</b>	<b>Solution matrix for fictitious point after station N</b>
<b>ZTA</b>	<b>Station interpolated cylindrical coordinates in conics option</b>



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