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USER'S MANUAL FOR NOZZLELESS ROCKET
MOTOR INTERNAL BALLISTICS COMPUTER
PROGRAM

David P. Harry, III, et al

Lockheed Propulsion Company

Prepared for:

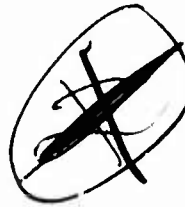
Air Force Rocket Propulsion Laboratory

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AD 759559

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C.F. PRICE
K.R. SMALL
D.E. TAYLOR

LOCKHEED PROPULSION COMPANY

TECHNICAL REPORT AFRPL-TR-73-20

MARCH 1973

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DOCUMENT CONTROL DATA - R & D

(Security classification of title, body of abstract and indexing annotation must be entered when the overall report is classified)

1. ORIGINATING ACTIVITY (Corporate author) Lockheed Propulsion Company P. O. Box 111 Redlands, Ca 92373	2a. REPORT SECURITY CLASSIFICATION Unclassified
	2b. GROUP N/A
3. REPORT TITLE User's Manual for Nozzleless Rocket Motor Internal Ballistics Computer Program	

4. DESCRIPTIVE NOTES (Type of report and inclusive dates)

AUTHOR(S) (First name, middle initial, last name)
David P. Harry, III, Chan F. Price, Kenneth R. Small, Donald E. Taylor

6. REPORT DATE March 1973	7a. TOTAL NO OF PAGES 77	7b. NO OF REFS 0
8a. CONTRACT OR GRANT NO F04611-72-C-0076	9a. ORIGINATOR'S REPORT NUMBER(S) 676-1-100-100 on class	
b. PROJECT NO. ①6LPC-MPO-676	9b. OTHER REPORT NO(S) (Any other numbers that may be assigned this report) AFRPL-TR-73-20	
d.		

10. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT
This document approved for public release and unlimited distribution.

11. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES	12. SPONSORING MILITARY ACTIVITY United States Air Force (AFSC) Air Force Rocket Propulsion Laboratory Edwards, CA 93523
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13. ABSTRACT

The objective of this program was to develop a computer program capable of accurately predicting the internal ballistics of motors designed for operation without nozzles. To accomplish this, previously obtained data were examined in detail. In addition, 12 motors were fabricated and test fired to augment the range of available test data. The computer program developed had to consider the effects of erosive burning, grain deflection, and incomplete metal combustion upon nozzleless motor performance. Input requires knowledge of motor geometry, propellant thermochemistry, base burn rate, and specification of erosive burning and grain deflection parameters. Comparisons of predicted and actual results show that where an adequate data base exists, with regard to erosive burning and grain deflection effects, accurate predictions will be provided by the computer program. This applies to all performance parameters, including instantaneous thrust and pressure, burn time, and specific and total impulse. Even lacking such a data base, the program will correctly predict the overall parameters of specific impulse and total impulse. To fully utilize the capabilities provided by the computer program, further study of erosive burning and grain deflection is required. The technical program is described in AFRPL-TR-73-19.

Unclassified

Security Classification

14	KEY WORDS	LINK A		LINK B		LINK C	
		ROLE	WT	ROLE	WT	ROLE	WT
	Solid Propellant Rocket Motors Nozzleless Rocket Motors Internal Ballistics Computer Program						

1 a

Unclassified

Security Classification

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FOREWORD

This technical report summarizes work performed from 1 June 1972 to 31 January 1973 under Contract No. F04611-72-C-0076 by Lockheed Propulsion Company (LPC), Redlands, California, for the Air Force Rocket Propulsion Laboratory (AFRPL), Edwards, California.

The work reported herein was performed under the technical direction of Lt. H. Barbarika of the Air Force Rocket Propulsion Laboratory. The Lockheed Propulsion Company program manager was Mr. D. E. Taylor, and the project engineer was Mr. K. R. Small. Mr. D. P. Harry conducted computer program development efforts, and Mr. C. F. Price interpreted ballistic results and cinefluorographic test data. Propellant characterization and processing were under the direction of Mr. I. L. Markovitch and Mr. F. C. Anderson. The Lockheed Propulsion Company project number was MPO 676.

(16) LPC-
This technical report has been reviewed and is approved.

Charles R. Cooke
Chief, Solid Rocket Division
AFRPL/MK

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SECTION I

INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY

The potential of a solid rocket operating without an exit nozzle for low-cost or high-altitude applications has been known for some time. Recently, the feasibility of the concept was established in a test program conducted by United Technology Center (UTC) on Contract F04611-71-C-0050. Reproducibility of performance was demonstrated and grain shape variations that delivered increased performance were identified. The data acquired provided a good base for establishment of an analytical model to accurately predict the ballistic performance of nozzleless motors. Such a model would provide methodology to maximize the potential of such a rocket by design, and to permit evaluation of modifications that will optimize performance at no sacrifice in simplicity of fabrication.

The foundation for the computer program was a nozzleless rocket ballistics computer program already existing at LPC, which had evolved in sophistication over the year preceding this contract. The program had its inception in a conventional ballistics program with four descriptions of erosive burning included, and with allowances to treat axial variations with steady-state versions of the one-dimensional channel flow equations. Included in the original ballistics program was a projection of the grain profile shape. The program was modified to make it applicable to the fast transients that occur in ignition and tailoff. For the purpose of examining ignition and tailoff transients, the usual lumped volume approaches, which have been developed to apply to conventional rockets, are not applicable to the nozzleless rocket. This is because they are incapable of treating the important axial variations in the nozzleless rocket, which dominate its behavior. The program modification was developed from an examination of the pertinent, unsteady, one-dimensional flow equations. It was found that an approximate method of solution to the transient problem could be readily obtained. Briefly, it retains a time-dependent term in the continuity equation only while retaining all important axially dependent terms.

Computer program input requires detailed knowledge of motor geometry features and propellant thermochemistry. In addition, the user must select inputs related to erosive burning, grain deformation, and metal combustion. The output provides all over all performance parameters (head-end pressure, thrust, mass flow rate, etc), as well as a description of internal motor geometry, all versus time. Additional output is available as a user option. Serial runs only require input of changes. Computer run time varies between 10 seconds and 1 minute on a CDC 6400 machine.

This User's Manual completely describes and documents the nozzleless rocket motor internal ballistics computer program. Test cases are included to demonstrate the use of the program. The model is operational on the AFRPL computer facility.

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SECTION II

ANALYSIS

1. FLOW EQUATIONS

The equations for one-dimensional flow used in the computer program are based on the following assumptions:

- Particles occupy negligible volume compared to the gas
- Particle velocity is a constant fraction of gas velocity
- The gas follows perfect gas relationships
- Mass added from the propellant surface has no axial component of velocity

With these assumptions, the equations that apply are (symbols are defined in Appendix A):

STATE

$$p = \rho(1-\epsilon)Rg T$$

CONTINUITY

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\rho A) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[\rho \left(1 - \epsilon(1-f) \right) U_g A \right] = \dot{m}_e$$

MOMENTUM

$$\rho A \left[1 - \epsilon(1-f^2) \right] U_g \frac{\partial U_g}{\partial x} + \dot{m}_e U_g \left[1 - (1-f) \epsilon_o \right] + A \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} + F_x = 0$$

ENERGY

$$C_p T + \frac{U_g^2}{2} \left[(1 - \epsilon_o) + \epsilon_o f^2 \right] = C_p T_F$$

Choking occurs when the gas phase velocity, U_g , becomes equal to the apparent sonic velocity, c , given by

$$c = \sqrt{\bar{\gamma}(1-\epsilon) Rg T}$$

$$\bar{\gamma} = \frac{\bar{c}_p}{\bar{c}_v}$$

where:

\bar{c}_p = specific heat at constant pressure of the mixture
(for $f \neq 1$)

\bar{c}_v = specific heat at constant volume of the mixture
(for $f \neq 1$)

The mass fraction of particles in the flow is higher when the particles lag behind the gas, and can be described in terms of the amount of lag and ϵ_o :

$$\epsilon = \frac{\epsilon_o}{f + (1-f) \epsilon_o}$$

2. EROSIIVE BURNING CORRELATIONS

The computer program presently incorporates an erosive burn rate description of the form

$$r = r_o + a (G^m - G_o^m) \left(\frac{Ug}{c} \right)^{0.5}$$

where:

$$m = 0.8$$

c = sonic velocity

a, G_o = constants determined by the propellant

To provide the user with some generality, the program also retains the Lenoir-Robillard form of erosive burn rate description

$$r = r_o + \frac{\alpha (G)^{0.8}}{(x)^{0.2}} \exp \left(- \frac{\beta \rho_s r}{G} \right)$$

where:

ρ_s = solid propellant density

α, β = constants determined by the propellant (α related theoretically to a heat balance)

3. ALUMINUM COMBUSTION AND SLIP FLOW

Empirical equations are used to fit results of individual particle calculations. The correlations used are:

$$\bar{F} = \left(\frac{L}{50}\right)^{0.6633} \left(\frac{p}{500}\right)^{0.1151} (1 - 0.0084 D_o)$$

$$f_{Al} \equiv \frac{\bar{U}_{Al}}{V_f} = \frac{0.5534 \left(\frac{L}{50}\right)^{0.1759} \left(\frac{p}{500}\right)^{0.2271}}{\left(\frac{D_o}{100}\right)^{0.0842}}$$

$$f_{Al_2O_3} \equiv \frac{\bar{U}_{Al_2O_3}}{V_f} = 0.9470 \frac{\left(\frac{L}{50}\right)^{0.0234}}{\left(\frac{p}{500}\right)^{0.0381}}$$

where:

L = motor length, in.

p = head-end pressure, psia

D_o = initial diameter of aluminum agglomerate leaving propellant surface, microns

\bar{F} = fraction of aluminum burned

\bar{U}_{Al} = velocity of aluminum particle at motor exit, ft/sec

$\bar{U}_{Al_2O_3}$ = velocity of aluminum oxide particle at motor exit, ft/sec

V_f = gas velocity at motor exit, ft/sec

4. THERMOCHEMISTRY INTERPRETATION

Thermochemical properties of the combustion products determined from standard equilibrium thermochemistry programs are assumed input to the model (the input form is described in Section IV). The input should cover at least the range of the fraction of aluminum burned expected in the particular motor, and is obtained from so-called T^* runs of the thermochemistry program, meaning that a fraction of the aluminum is treated as a "non-reacting specie". The theoretical thermochemistry program in use at AFRPL may be obtained from

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Edwards Air Force Base, CA 93523

Calculation of gas properties from thermochemical program inputs, the fraction of aluminum burned, and slip flow correlations employs the following relationships:

$$R_g = R_u/M_g$$

$$\epsilon_o = 1 - M_g (\text{Moles gas})/100$$

$$f = f_{Al_2O_3} + \frac{(1 - \bar{F}) Al (f_{Al} - f_{Al_2O_3})}{\epsilon_o}$$

where Al is the fraction of aluminum in the propellant.

$$\gamma_p = C_{p,p} / (C_{p,p} - R_g \frac{\text{Moles gas}}{\text{Moles prod}})$$

$$\epsilon = \frac{\epsilon_o}{f(1 - \epsilon_o) + \epsilon_o}$$

$$R_p = (1 - \epsilon) R_g$$

$$\bar{\gamma}_\epsilon = \frac{C_p'}{C_p' - 1.987}$$

$$C_p' = C_{p,g} + (C_{p,p} \frac{\text{Moles prod}}{\text{Moles gas}} - C_{p,g})/f$$

5. GRAIN DEFLECTION

Grain deflection is considered in the computer program as a product of steady-state deflection modified by the ratio of transient to steady-state motion. The steady-state deflection is obtained as a function of motor length from computer solutions to the boundary value problem for the specific propellant geometry of interest. The results are linear with head pressure to ambient pressure difference for a given pressure distribution in the port. Grain deflection has been found to be nearly linear with the web fraction burned for a given ΔP , and this approximation is used in the model:

$$\Delta r = \frac{x(t)}{x_{ss}} \cdot \frac{P_{head}}{P_{ref}} \left(1 - \frac{\text{web}}{\text{web}, i} \right) \left(\Delta r_{ss}(x) \right)$$

where the steady-state deflection for the initial web and a given reference pressure is input as a function of length. The throat web fraction is used as representative of the important effects on motor operation.

The ratio of transient to steady-state deflection is determined by assuming the grain to act as a critically damped spring-mass system driven by a pressure ramp:

$$\ddot{x} + 2\omega_n \dot{x} + \omega_n^2 x = \dot{P}t/m + P_0/m$$

where

$$\omega_n^2 = \frac{K}{m}$$

The integrated equation for an increment of calculation where initial conditions are not zero is

$$\frac{x(t)}{x_{ss}} = \frac{1}{P_{head}} \left[e^{-\omega_n t} \left\{ K(1 - \omega_n t)x_0 + (2\omega_n x_0 + \dot{x}_0)Kt - P_0(1 + \omega_n t) + \dot{P}(2/\omega_n + t) \right\} + P_0 + \dot{P}(t - 2/\omega_n) \right]$$

and the initial rate \dot{x} is determined by differentiating $x(t)$. The deflection equation is integrated with respect to time in the model in closed form for an increment $t = \Delta t$ but is iterated as \dot{P} is iterated. Values of the input coefficients K and ω_n are selected to fit experimental data.

6. CHOKING CONSTRAINTS

Iterative calculation to satisfy choking constraints is by far the most time-consuming operation within the nozzleless motor ballistic prediction program. Consequently, sophisticated correction terms are generated to predict successive trial values. The logic used for the special cases that apply to nozzleless motors is summarized in the following paragraphs.

a. Choked Flow, Throat at Port Exit

A head-end pressure $P(1)$ is selected and the integration down the port is performed. If the velocity of the throat is less than the local sonic velocity, an adjustment is made to decrease head-end pressure, and the iteration continues. If, on the other hand, the velocity exceeds the sonic velocity, a trap is executed that limits velocity and generates an error signal by "breaking" the momentum equation. An adjustment term is computed to increase $P(1)$, and iteration continues until the specified convergence is obtained.

b. Subsonic Flow

If the entire motor is operating with subsonic flow, the head-end pressure is adjusted to cause exit static pressure to match ambient pressure, and again, an approximate relationship is used to calculate successive trial values.

c. Choked Flow, Throat in Port

Where the motor contains an exit cone, the throat is located initially near the nominal minimum area. Solution for the subsonic flow portion of the motor up to the throat is the same as previously described. The iteration is completed to match the throat constraint and then the supersonic portion is calculated using the same equations but with modified convergence logic because the computational stability is altered. Two added sets of logic are checked:

- (i) If the flow expands supersonically to the exit, the problem is complete. The possibility that exit static pressure is sufficiently lower than ambient pressure to allow a fully expanded nozzle without separation is ignored in the model. The throat regression is faster than that in the exit cone and the expansion ratio decreases, causing (ii), below, but not an overexpanded nozzle.
- (ii) If the flow is calculated to decelerate below the sonic velocity, the velocity is again constrained and an error signal is generated. Note that the mass addition in the port causes a second "throat" of significantly larger area than the first, and the minimum area may operate in subsonic flow. A sequential recovery procedure is required. The "throat" is first identified with the exit of the port. The integration of subsonic flow down the port is repeated and the new throat constraint location is identified by the criteria:

$$\frac{d A_p}{A_p} > \frac{w_{\text{added}}}{w} \frac{\gamma + 1}{1 + \epsilon_0} + \frac{2 \bar{\tau}}{\bar{P}}$$

where the barred quantities are the average for the increment. Thus, the "throat" is located in the expansion region at the node where the area increase just overrides the effects of mass addition and friction. A note in program output is printed at each attempt to relocate the throat. The tentative solution is then iterated to the specified convergence accuracy.

SECTION III

PROGRAM STRUCTURE

The nozzleless rocket motor ballistics model is designed to compute a time-history of motor behavior during the simulated run. The logic of solving the equations presented in Section II is described in this section followed by a discussion of the computer program subroutine structure. The details of program input and output are given in Sections IV and V.

1. SOLUTION LOGIC

The general scheme employed in solving the equations of one-dimensional flow is shown in simplified terms in Figure III-1. The procedure that follows the initialization of a new case is as follows:

- A head-end pressure is assumed. The calculations for a single axial increment are made and iterated to completion. The successive increments down the port are then calculated until the choke point or exit is reached.
- At the choke point, the local Mach number is checked. If the calculated value is not within tolerance, a correction to head-end pressure is made and the calculation is restarted at the head. As successive iterations are made to satisfy the choke constraint (outer loop), the axial stations (inner loop) are continuously iterated. The same logic applies if the throat is unchoked except that $p_{\text{exit}} = p_{\text{amb}}$ is the constraint.
- If a supersonic exit cone exists downstream of the throat, the axial increments are continued to the end of the motor.
- Parameters used in transient terms and integrating calculations are saved, and the time increment is advanced. The calculations resume with a new head-end pressure assumption.
- As the calculations reach the end of a specified run time, or the motor has burned out, the input for the next case is read and the new case is started.

The computational logic, thus, is arranged as a triple-loop structure with the axial increment (inner loop), choke constraint (outer loop), and time increments (stepping).

A more detailed diagram of program logic is shown in Figure III-2. This representation is still simplified with regard to the individual branching for special cases, but is intended to describe the function of groupings of

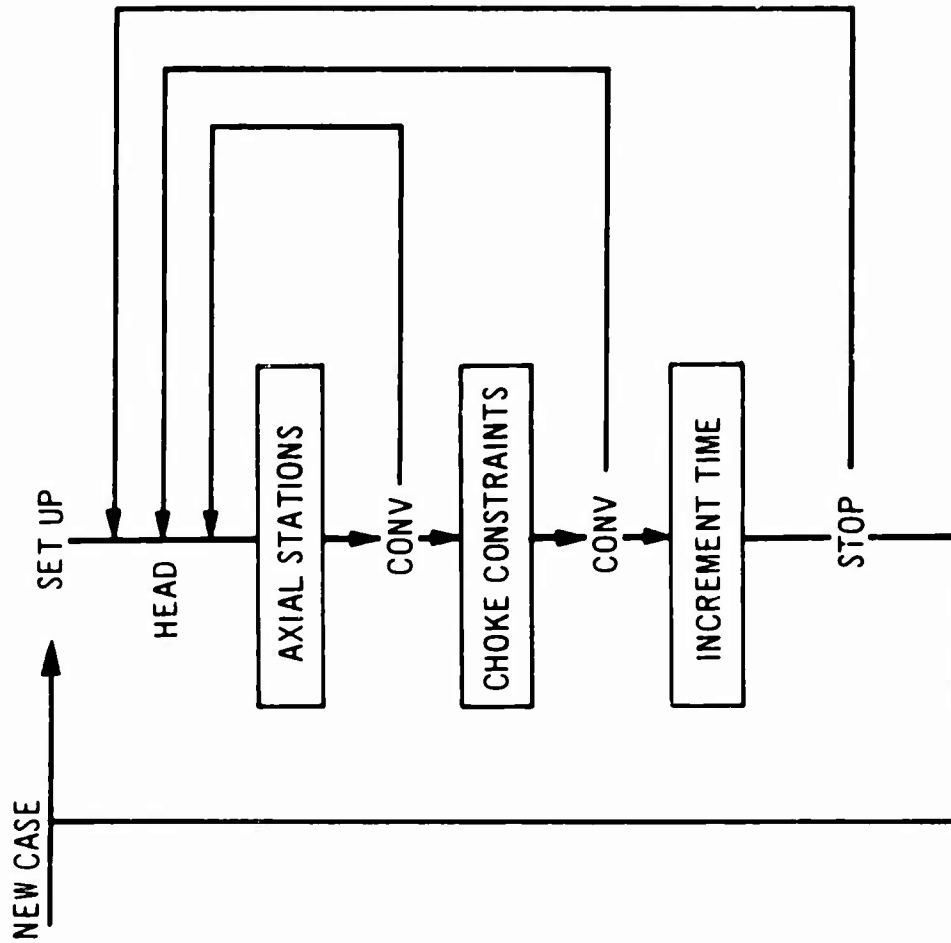


Figure III-1 Simplified Logic

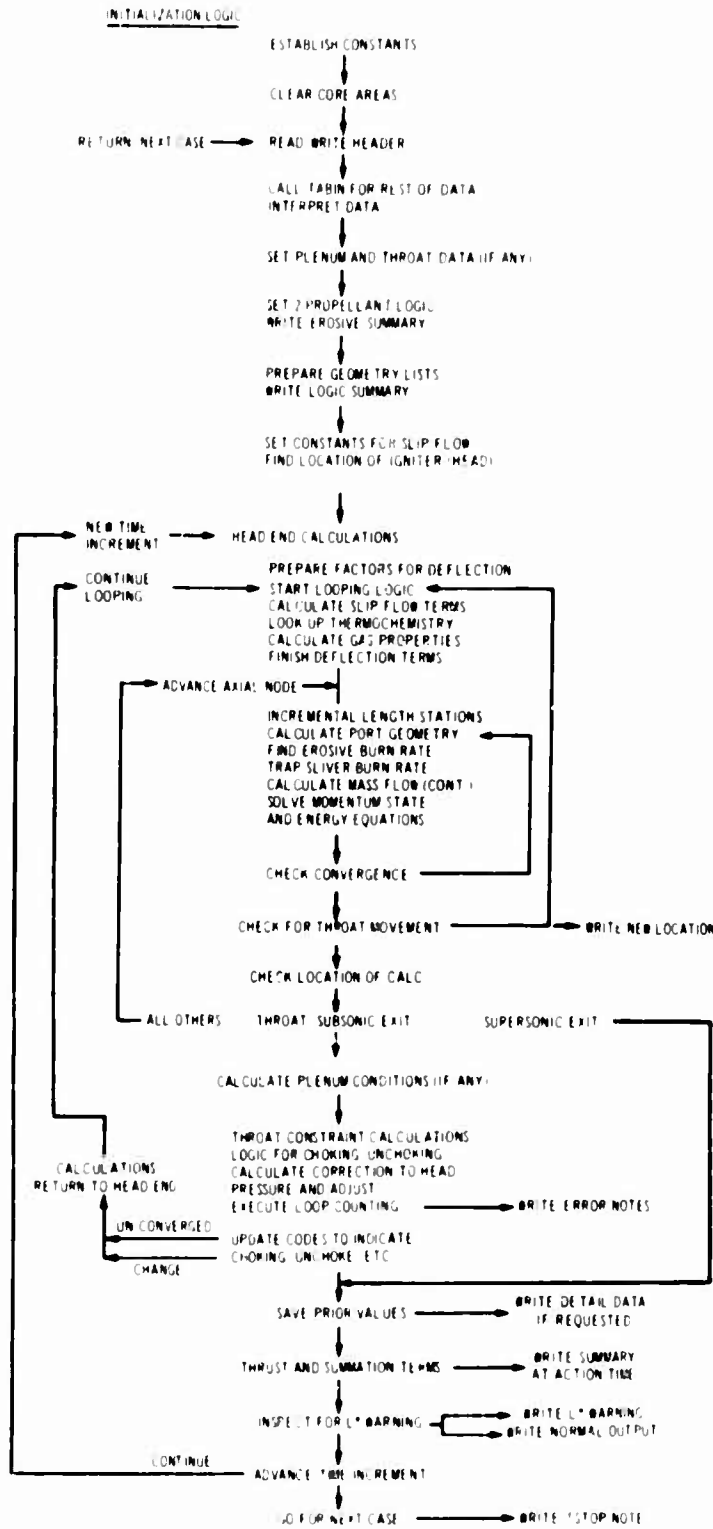


Figure III-2 Functional Representation of Program Logic

program steps internal to the program, and presumes valid input. Figure III-2 is organized in the same order as the source program.

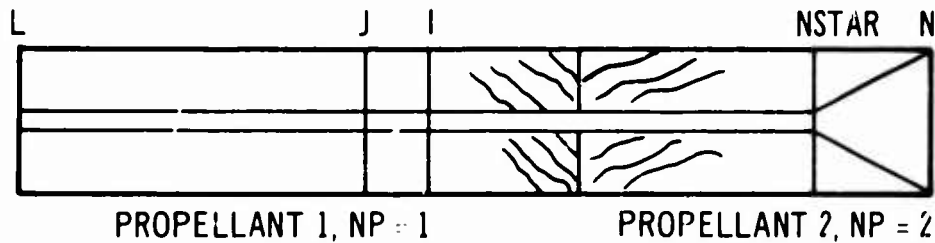
- The compiled-in constants are established and some core areas are cleared to zero. The program does not require a clear core.
- A heading card is read and printed. An integer is required in CCl to indicate another case; otherwise, a normal exit is interpreted.
- A subroutine to control the reading and organizing of tabular data is called by the main program. The remaining data, integers and real data input, are returned in intermediate storage which is inspected for non-zero (nz) values. Any nz values are then placed in working storage and overwrite the previous values.
- Logical interpretations are made of the input data; for example, the throat is assumed at the exit unless an input node number is given.
- Plenum and throat geometry for a nozzled motor is calculated. These steps are degenerate unless input data is provided.
- Interpretation of one or two propellant cases is made and some constants are computed. A printed note identifies the propellant and erosive burn model to be used.
- The geometry of the grain is established from tabular input of inner diameter, outer diameter, and axial step size. Also, some parameters are cleared or initialized to input values.
- A summary of the key words/data that describe program options is printed. For example, the input of aluminum particle size is used to key the fraction burned calculation, so that a zero value indicates that this option will not be used.
- Terms factored from the fraction burned and slip flow equations are calculated. Factors are removed from the calculation loops to reduce execution time.
- The location of the initial head end of the motor is established. The head is normally the physical head end, but is changed for special cases involving igniter location and fuse configurations.
- The following groups of calculations are repeated at each time increment of the problem. The igniter flow, if any, is determined from tabular input, an outer-loop convergence factor is calculated, and terms factored from the transient deflection equations are prepared. A series of parameters are set to initial values.

- The particle lag terms are completed. Since these values are assumed dependent on head pressure, they are constant down the port and are not recalculated at each axial station. Gas properties and deflection also use this interpretation, as follows.
- Input values of thermochemistry program data are interpolated from input tables as a function of the fraction of aluminum burned. The gas properties required to solve the equations of motion, such as the ratio of specific heats, the gas constants, and sonic velocity, are calculated.
- The transient deflection calculation is completed. The static shape terms from tabular input were placed in an array prior to the beginning of looping.
- The following calculations are made for each axial increment in the motor. Trial values for the initial time step are used from the previous axial station; all other trial values result from the previous iteration of the station. Special case logic for the head-end node, ignition options, or initial time, are not shown in the figure or discussed here. (However, they should be recognized in the program listing as I.EQ.L, IGN.GT.0, or TIME.EQ.0. branches.)
- The port geometry is calculated from the web burned, burning rate, and the input options of a circular port, two-dimensional port, or star fuse design. Symmetry is assumed in all cases.
- Base burn rate for the propellant at the axial station, as a function of local pressure, is found from an input table. The input table can be keyed to use log-log interpolation. The erosive contribution is then calculated.
- Trap logic is executed to determine the mass addition during tailoff of the motor. Some local conditions are calculated using the energy, state, and continuity equations.
- The deflected port area is determined, traps are executed to prevent crossing Mach 1, and the momentum equation is used to solve for pressure. The set of equations at each axial station is iterated with logic for low-speed flow, high-speed but subsonic flow, and supersonic flow.
- Looping logic allows 10 (or a larger input number) iterations and then accepts the result whether converged or not. The error is saved for printout should the outer loop converge when the inner loops are still in error.

- The geometry-flow relations used to determine the aerodynamic throat are checked, and logic to relocate the throat node is executed if necessary. Any changes are printed.
- The node number of the axial increment is checked to branch to the next step, as indicated in the figure. Throat and subsonic exits must branch to check exit constraints, and a supersonic exit bypasses to the output section. All other locations go back to calculate the next axial station.
- If a plenum and nozzle are modeled, the plenum pressure is calculated.
- An updated head pressure is calculated from the error in Mach number or a term created to indicate an overchoked prior calculation. If the exit pressure is less than ambient, the motor is unchoked and head pressure is iterated to force $p_{\text{exit}} = P_{\text{ambient}}$. A note is printed as the unchoke occurs. (If exit flow is supersonic, the exit pressure may fall below ambient. It is assumed that separation in the nozzle does not occur.)
- If the throat or exit constraint is not satisfied, loops are counted to 10 (or a larger input number). From 10 to 20 loops, the error is printed; and after 20 loops, the result is accepted if the error in head pressure is less than 5 percent (normal runs would converge exit conditions to 0.5 percent in Mach number). Otherwise, the run is terminated. The printed error messages indicate whether the calculations are oscillating or are overdamped and allow the user to determine whether the run is acceptable.
- A check is made on unchoked motors to determine if choking has occurred, in which case the throat is located and motor conditions are reiterated with "choked" logic.
- Parameters along the motor are printed, if requested.
- Values used in transient terms or integrations are stored for use in the next time step.
- The instantaneous divergence angle from the throat to the exit, as well as thrust, are calculated. Summary terms are stored/accumulated until thrust decays to 10 percent of maximum, defining the action time of the motor: summary parameters are printed.
- The L* instability warning criteria is checked until a warning is printed or the head web burns out. The message appears ahead of the normal output for the time increment.

- Normal output parameters are printed, and input for a trajectory program is printed/punched if requested.
- If the run is the baseline for parametric studies, selected parameters are retained. After the baseline run, the stored values are used to calculate sensitivity coefficients. The parameters selected are those observable in experimental firings, namely, head pressure, thrust, exit burn rate, and burn rate at an input x-ray location.
- A series of terms are saved for continuing calculations, the time increment for the next step is determined, and the head pressure is guessed. Unless the run is completed, the calculations proceed to the next time increment at the head of the motor.
- Results of parametric studies are sequenced and output is printed if this option is used.

The indexing scheme employed in the program is shown in Table III-1 as an aid in following the details of the logic of special cases. For



example, if I is greater than NSTAR, the supersonic flow conditions in the exit cone are being calculated.

TABLE III-1
INDEX SCHEME

Symbol	Description
L	Head-end node, L = 1 except for ignition transient option
I	Axial node location of calculation
J	Prior axial node, usually J = I - 1, J > 0
NSTAR	Throat node
N	Exit node
NP	Propellant number, 1 or 2
NPAR	Location of the parameter being varied in parametric studies

2. SUBROUTINE STRUCTURE

The nozzleless ballistics model is essentially a single main program with three utility-type subroutines, as illustrated in Figure III-3. The subroutines have the following functions:

- DATA IN is a random read routine that interprets input of selected variables. DATA IN operates under the control of TABIN, which requests the reading of cards with integers or real data.
- TABIN is a routine which prepares input of tabular data. The addressing for the tables is arranged, indexes are initialized, and limits to table size established. Input of integers and non-tabular program inputs are simply passed back to the main program for interpretation.
- TAB is a routine to interpolate (or look up) values from the tabular inputs. Linear interpolation or log-log interpolation is used and no extrapolation is made; rather, the value at the boundary of the table is returned. The tables are assumed of the form

$$z = f(x, y)$$

with a call statement of the form

```
CALL TAB (X, Y, Z, No)
```

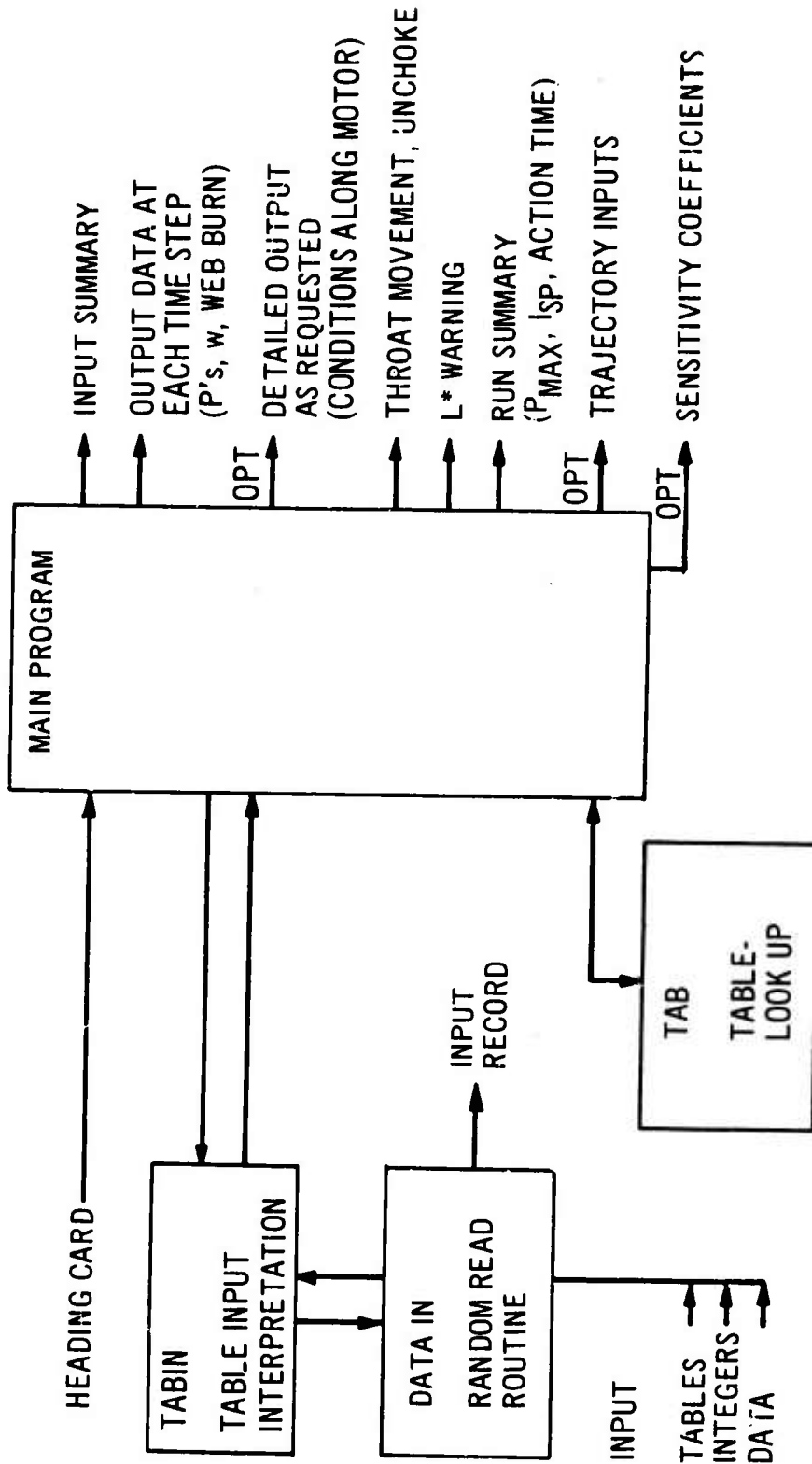
where No is a table number assigned in the MAIN program. The size, shape, type of interpolation, and order of table loading are established by input of the tables and thus are not transmitted to the main program.

Internally, the logic is established to search the table by stepping from the prior point to the new one, consistent with an iterative program with highly repetitious call statements, in contrast to computing indexes.

Tabular input may be degenerate in x, y, or both, and missing tables are interpreted as $z = 0$ with one and only one error message printed as a warning.

All other functions and subroutines used by the program are believed to be standard library routines.

The groups of program output are shown in Figure III-3 to illustrate the relative position in the program where output is printed. A more explicit example is given in Section V.



(The reverse is blank)

Figure III-3 Model Structure

SECTION IV

INPUT REQUIREMENTS

The general requirement for input information needed to run the program is discussed first to show the type of data that must be available. Second, the scheme used to interpret the input is described, and finally, the specific word-by-word requirements are given. The rationale, in contrast to rules, is considered in Section V.

1. INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS

Motor geometry description must include the initial port diameter and grain outer diameter given as a function of motor length. An exit cone, if any, is part of the port diameter profile.

Propellant thermochemistry calculation outputs for the desired range of aluminum fraction burned, \bar{F} , from so-called T^* runs, are expected. The input is given as parameters from the I_{sp} printouts in the units of standard equilibrium thermochemistry programs (Section II-4). The range of \bar{F} should not be less than will be used in the run because extrapolation is not allowed: The limiting values of the given data will be used, and no warning is provided.

The igniter mass flow as a function of time and the upstream spreading rate are needed if an option using these parameters is requested.

Grain deflection is calculated from a shape function from stress-analysis program calculations and coefficients for the transient equation; both are required if deflection is to be included in the model. The importance of deflection to the simulation results varies with motor design and propellant mechanical properties, so a decision to neglect deflection must be made in each case. If case deflection is significant relative to a rigid case, this effect should be included in stress-analysis calculations.

Erosive burning coefficients for the propellant and base burn rate from strand tests are required. Again, the input must cover the range of pressures encountered in the run, usually from peak pressure down to ambient or even below ambient if supersonic exit cones are simulated. If needed, the data must be extrapolated by the user.

Miscellaneous constants and selection or logic to control the program are needed to complete a problem definition, and are discussed in subsection IV-3.

2. INPUT SCHEME

A technique allowing maximum flexibility of problem input has been adopted. This scheme, however, should be understood because it is important in running multiple cases in a single computer access.

The first card in a case definition is a header card for identification of the problem, Figure IV-1. The header (1) is read from the main program and is immediately printed on the output. A 1 is required in the first column (c c 1); absence of the 1 results in a normal termination of the run.

The remaining input is controlled from the subroutine TABIN, but is actually read in DATA IN, in the sequence indicated in Figure IV-1. All of the data tables (2) are read first, with a limit of 50 tables and 3000₁₀ words of storage, both about three times more than normal input for one case. The tabular input is assumed to continue until a completion code (loc 4 = -1) is given. The input in the remaining two sets (3) and (4) is then interpreted in the main program. Integer words (3) are logic controls for the calculation, and data words (4) include coefficients, constants, and some problem logic control words, to be described in detail in subsection 4.3.

The input is transferred to working storage in the main program (5) if non-zero (nz) values are given. As a result, only changes in the problem are needed in successive cases. Also, only input pertinent to the case and options to be used is required, so unneeded input can be completely ignored.

Since zero input is ignored, no "filling" is required, but values in the cards do no harm if desired for column alignment, etc. One limitation in the method is that options can not be "turned off" by inputting a zero in a later case.

In batch runs, any constants or tables may be replaced by new input, except with zero integers or constants as discussed. The tabular inputs are added into the lists and storage area, and the internal logic is readdressed to the new input. This approach has two implications:

- (i) The new table is independent of the old in size, type, and interpolation method.
- (ii) New tables add to the total number of tables (50 limit) and storage (3000 words), so the cumulative number in batch runs can exceed these limits.

3. DETAILS OF INPUT

In this subsection, the mechanics of card format and table input are considered, then the parameters and requirements are specified.

a. Format

Three card input formats are used by the program,

11, 71H	Header, one card
4 (I2, I4, 6X), I2, 28A	Logic
6 (I2, F10), I2	Data

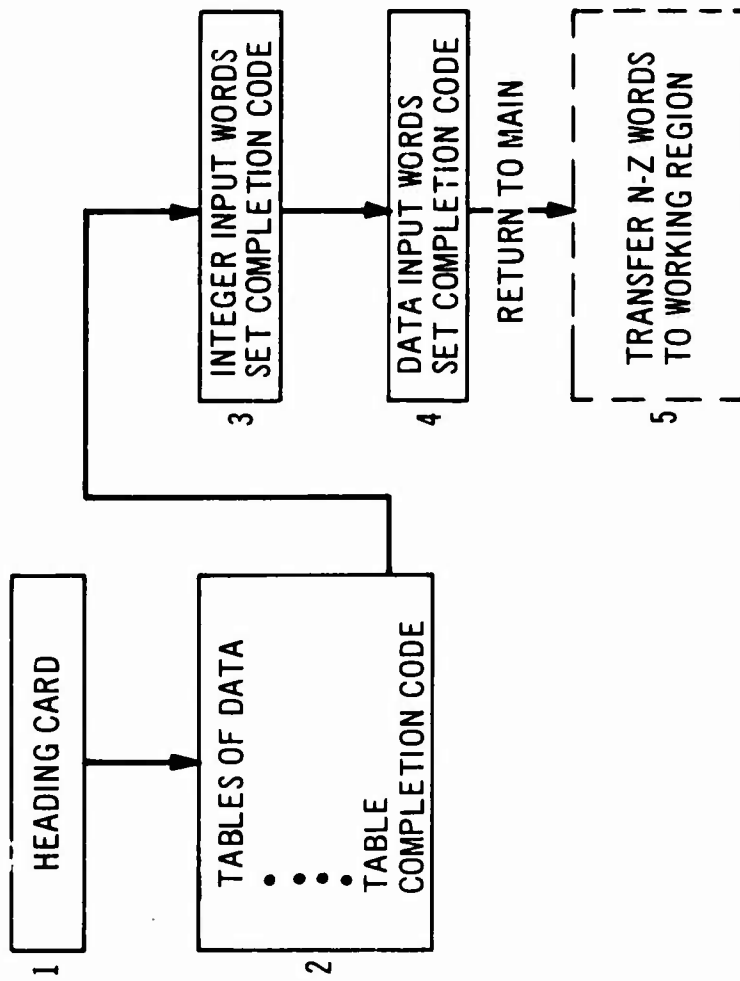


Figure IV - 1 Input Groupings

For either logic (integer) words or data cards, the input is interpreted as (loc for location)

1-2	3-12	13-14	----
loc,	input, value	loc	----
I2, I4, 6X or F10, I2			----

The input cards are read in sets, and a set is assumed to continue until a completion sign is encountered. Two completion signs are recognized:

- (i) A blank card
- (ii) A negative location, i. e., location = -1 in any of the I2 fields on the card.

Note that the completion sign for tabular input is different in meaning and form (b4bb -1 in I2, I4).

Rules governing the interpretation of a card set include:

- Any number of cards may form a set.
- Any order of locations is acceptable.
- Zero values of input are ignored.
- If locations are repeated, the last value of input is used (overwrites).
- If a location is blank but data is given, a sequenced list is assumed, so the following two cards are equivalent:

1	10.	2	11.	3	12.	-1
1	10.		11.		12.	-1

The sequencing does not follow from card to card, so the first location on the next card must be given.

b. Tabular data

Data tables are assumed of the form $z = f(x, y)$. Tables are termed rectangular if the number of x arguments in the rows is the same for each of the columns of y arguments. A nonrectangular table, then, has a varying number of x arguments in the columns.

The card sets to input a table are given in Table IV-1 with the location of the words in the sets. The logic (integer) card set is always required and must include a table number and a completion sign. The number of y columns (NY) in location 5 and x rows (NX) in location 6 must be given if more than one. Location 3 is used to key log-log interpolation if desired, and a (+) value in location 4 keys a nonrectangular table.

Usually, one set of y values, one set of x values, and NY sets of z values compose a table. If only one y column is specified, the set of y values is omitted. If a nonrectangular table is specified, the number of x values in each column must be given, starting in location 7, and an x-argument set is required for each y argument.

c. Assignment of Input Tables

The numbers of input data tables are assigned in the main program due to compiled-in constants in the call statement:

```
CALL TAB (X, Y, Z, NO)
```

The correspondence of input data and the table numbers, NO, is given in Table IV-2 with the engineering symbol, FORTRAN symbol, and assumed arguments of the tables. In Table IV-2, data that is designated as "optional" is needed only if the related option is specified. Data that is designated as required is almost always needed since zero values of the parameter (Z) are rarely meaningful; the possible exception is the list of times of detailed output where no input results in printout of all time steps.

Symbols in Table IV-2 are separately defined in Appendix A.

d. Integer Inputs

Up to 12 integer words may be input to control program options, as shown in Table IV-3. Only two are always required, the number of nodes (increments +1) and the erosion model number (plus loc (4) = NUM (4) = -1 to indicate the end of data tables).

e. Data Input Words

Up to 40 data (real) words may be input to complete the input constants and control options in the program, as listed in Table IV-4. Note that one data set is used, regardless of the number of cards, as discussed in subsections IV-2 and IV-3.

In Table IV-4, data required for most runs is indicated. Data related to optional calculations are required if the option is requested. For example, if X2 is given in Z(6) to "key" use of two propellants, then Z(31), Z(33), Z(35), Z(37) are needed to define the second propellant and an erosive burning correlation. In addition, the base burn rate should be input in table 1 and the correlation type in NUM (3).

TABLE IV-1
INPUT OF TABULAR DATA

Input for Form $Z = f(X, Y)$		
Input Type	Input	Description
Integer card set	Required	Control constants
Data card set	Required if $N_Y > 1$ Omit if $N_Y = 1$	Y values
Data card sets	1 set if rectangular N_Y sets if nonrectangular	X values
Data card sets	N_Y sets required	Z values
Integer Cards 4 (I2, I4, 6x), I2, 28A		
Location	Input	Description
1	Required	Table number (see Table IV-2)
3	Optional	Key to LOG-LOG interpolation (+)
4	Optional	Table type, nonrectangular = (+) (Note that (-) is key to end table inputs)
5	Optional	Number of Y (columns) values, required if $N_Y > 1$
6	Optional	Number of X (rows) values, required if $N_X > 1$
7 to 25	Optional	Number of X values in 2nd----19th Y columns, nonrectangular tables
Data Card Sets 6 (I2, F10), I2		
Location	Input	Description
1	Optional	List of X, Y, or Z values sequenced from Location 1
Any	Required	Completion sign

- NOTES:**
1. A table can degenerate to one point in X, Y, or both.
 2. Interpolation is linear with no extrapolation: values at boundary of table are returned.
 3. A missing table causes $Z = 0$ and one (only one) error message.

TABLE IV-2
INPUT TABLE ASSIGNMENTS

No.	Function	Input	Symbol	z	Form z (x, y)	
					x	y
1	Propellant burn rate	Required	r_o	R0	p	PNUM
2	Igniter mass flow	Optional	w_{ign}	W (L)	t	-----
3	Motor geometry	Required	d_i d_o	D DMAX	x	1 = d_i 2 = d_o
4	Axial increment length	Required	$\frac{dx}{dx, nom}$	DX	x/L	---
5	Time increments	Required	dt	DELT	6	---
6	Time of detail output	Required	---	TLIST	Counter	---
7	Nominal deflection	Optional	---	DEFLO	x	---
8	Chamber temperature	Required	T_c	TC	\bar{F}	---
9	Specific heat of products	Required	$c_{p, p}$	CPP	\bar{F}	---
10	Specific heat of gas	Required	$c_{p, g}$	CPG	\bar{F}	---
13	Moles of gas	Required	---	MOLG	\bar{F}	---
14	Moles of products	Required	---	MOLP	\bar{F}	---
15	Molecular wt of gas	Required	Mg	MWTG	F	---
11	Time of sensitivity calc	Optional	---	TPART	Counter	---
12	List of parameters (parametric sensitivity)	Optional	---	NPAR	Counter	---
16	Fraction of head burning	Optional	---	HEADW	t	---

TABLE IV-3
INTEGER INPUTS

<u>Location</u>	<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Input</u>	<u>Description</u>
NUM (1)	N	Required	Number of nodes (increments +1); use 10, 19, or 28 (limited by output format)
NUM (2)	KODE	Required	Erosion model number, first or only propellant
NUM (3)	KODE	Optional	Second erosion model number
NUM (4)	-----	Required = -1	Keys this list
NUM (5)	KEY	Optional	Code word requesting calculation of parametric variations
NUM (6)	IGN	Optional	Key (+) for ignition at Δt option
NUM (7)	NSTAR	Optional	Throat node number, a slight aid to program execution speed
NUM (8)	NXRAY	Optional	Node number of local \dot{r} output for parametric studies. Not used without KEY
NUM (9)	L	Optional	Node number for ignition if <u>not</u> at head of motor
NUM (10)	LOOPM	Optional	Number of loops run without error message (10 assumed if not greater)
NUM (12)	LIST	Optional	Key (+) to output for trajectory program inputs

TABLE IV-4
DATA INPUT WORDS

<u>Location</u>	<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Input</u>	<u>Description</u>
Z (1)	- TSTOP	sec	Required	Computation time if desired less than burn-out time
Z (2)	TRISE	sec	Optional	Approximate time of fast pressure rise
Z (3)	- ALUM	---	Required	Aluminum fraction in propellant, required if not zero
Z (4)	β BETA	---	Required	Coefficient, shear stress calculation
Z (5)	μ MU	lb/in. -sec	Required	Viscosity of combustion products
Z (6)	- X2	in.	Optional	Length at beginning of second propellant
Z (7)	L XE	in.	Required	Motor length
Z (8)	XPLEN	in.	Optional	Plenum length
Z (9)	DPLEN	in.	Optional	Plenum diameter
Z (10)	DTH	in.	Optional	Throat diameter
Z (11)	PPLEN	psi	Optional	Initial plenum pressure (if nz, Z(8) - Z(10) are then REQ'D)
Z (12)	WIDE	in.	Optional	Width of star sheet, key to star geometry calculations
Z (13)	HIGH	in.	Optional	Motor width, key to two-dimensional geometry calculations
Z (14)	STAR	-	Optional	Number of points in star design
Z (15)	VFZ	in./sec	Optional	Velocity of upstream ignition propagation

TABLE IV-4 (Continued)

<u>Location</u>	<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Input</u>	<u>Description</u>
Z (16)	WFZ	lb/sec	Optional	Mass flow due to fuse combustion (Z(15) is then REQ'D)
Z (17)	EPSP	-	Optional	Term to determine port-to-plenum pressure rise in nozzled motor
Z (18)	STEP	-	Optional	Code word, restart parametric variations
Z (19)	DOME	-	Optional	If negative, key to hemispherical head geometry
Z (20)	CONV	-	Optional	Convergence ratio, suggest 0.0005 (0.05% local, 0.1% mid, 0.5% throat accuracy)
Z (21)	CHOKE	-	Optional	Initial conditions assumed choked if positive
Z (22)	PSTART	psia	Required	Initial head pressure guess
Z (23)	RHOAMB	lb/in. ³	Optional	Initial gas density in port
Z (24)	PAMB	psia	Optional	Ambient pressure
Z (25)	FACTOR	-	Required	Loop gain factor, suggest 1.!
Z (26)	KD	lb/in. ³	Optional	Spring constant in transient deflection calculation (10k - 50k)
Z (27)	WN	rad/sec	Optional	Undamped natural frequency in transient deflection and key to calculation (40 - 100)

TABLE IV-4 (Continued)

<u>Location</u>	<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Input</u>	<u>Description</u>
Z (28)	PREF	psia	Optional	Reference pressure used in nominal grain deflection input (Table A-2)
Z (29)	ALPHAN	-	Required	Relative value of L^* correlation to 70°F value
Z (30)	GO2 or BH	-	Required	First coefficient in erosive burning model, first propellant
			Optional	
Z (31)	GO2 or BH	-	Optional	First coefficient in erosive burning model, second propellant
Z (32), Z (33)	XKG or PR	-	Required, Optional	Second coefficient, as Z(30) - Z(31)
Z (34), Z (35)	XM	-	Required, Optional	Exponent, as Z(30) - Z(31)
Z (36), Z (37)	RHO	lb/in. ³	Required, Optional	Propellant density
Z (38)	DALUM	microns	Optional	Aluminum mean particle diameter, key to fraction burned calculations
Z (39)	SALOX	-	Optional	Slip ratio; Al ₂ O ₃
Z (40)	SALUM	-	Optional	Slip ratio, aluminum

Similar groupings apply for fraction burned calculations Z(38) - Z(40) and for a motor with a nozzle Z(8) - Z(11), Z(17).

A special comment regarding the loop gain FACTOR in location Z(25) is required. The Mach number convergence criteria at the throat has a tendency to change for different problem definitions, so the solution can diverge or become overdamped and require excessive iteration. Output is provided to indicate the type of difficulty so that adjustment can be made in later runs: decreasing the input FACTOR damps the calculation.

Parametric studies are performed by perturbing individual parameters and repeating the case under program control. From differences between results at specified times, a sensitivity parameter is calculated and output; the output is necessarily a finite difference table (in contrast to slopes). Input requirements are:

- (1) STEP = 1. to key logic
- (2) TPART in table 11, list of times desired in sequence
- (3) NPAR in table 12, list of locations, in the input array Z, of the desired parameters to be perturbed.

The number of output parameters and times are limited to 5 and 15, respectively, by dimensioning of array H(9, 15) and can be easily modified. The locations must be input as real variables to conform to the table input format.

SECTION V

SAMPLE CASES

The sample cases given in this section are intended to illustrate model operation; thus they are not specific motor designs.

The output listing of a sample case is shown in Table V-1 and serves as an input example as well, since all input is output on the listing. The format is expanded in printing but the output represents the appearance of the input cards. The words LOGIC and DATA are added at the left to show if integer or real data was expected by the random-read subroutine (for diagnosis of input errors). Comments after LOGIC are input on the cards and are not used by the program.

As an example of the input of tabular data, the third table from the top is input as loc = 1, integer = 3 to identify the motor geometry table. Location 5 specifies that 2 values of y are to be used, and location 6, because it follows 5 in sequence,⁽¹⁾ specifies 3 values of x. A completion code (-1) is in the fourth location field. The two values of y are sequenced from location 1 in the card, and the set is terminated by a completion code. The three x values form a set, and two sets of z finish the table. The data in this table establish a port diameter (y = 1) tapering from 0.621 inch at the head to 0.64 inch at a motor length of 39.24 inches, then flaring to 1.46 inches at a length of 40 inches. The grain diameter (y = 2) is 1.96 inches.

The last two groups of input are indicated by the 4 -1 in the third field at the end of the table input. This case used 19 nodes and burn rate model 1. The last six lines of DATA are the remaining input, as one set.

The comments on the next half-page of the listing summarize the problem setup before calculation begins. The first comment, indicating that no table 11 was input, is a warning, but the table is not required in this case. The next line summarizes the erosion model for propellant 1; since there is only one, a second line is not printed. A rough summary of geometry is printed but the throat is assumed at the exit since no node location was input (in NUM (7)). The list of options shows that igniter flow, fraction burned, and grain deflection are keyed.

The heading at the top of the next page indicates the axial node locations and is a good check on the related inputs. As calculations within the motor begin, the throat is recognized at 39.2 inches.

⁽¹⁾ The output shows "zero" rather than the assumed location. This choice is made to aid in diagnosing errors in input cards (the card "image" is returned).

(The reverse is blank)

TABLE V-1
SAMPLE CASE OUTPUT LISTING

2860 100 2/6/73

LOGIC										
DATA	1	6	6	4	-1	2.000000	-0	3.000000	-1	
DATA	1	0.000000	-0	1.000000	-0	2.000000	-0	100.000000	-1	
DATA	1	.100000	-3	1.000000	-0	2.000000	-0	100.000000	-1	
LOGIC										
DATA	1	1	3	1	5	1	-0	12	-1	
DATA	1	10.000000	-0	100.000000	-0	300.000000	-0	500.000000	-0	1500.000000 -0
DATA	7	2000.000000	-0	2500.000000	-0	3000.000000	-0	3500.000000	-0	4000.000000 -1
DATA	1	.051000	-3	.190000	-0	.322000	-0	.410000	-0	.540000 -0
DATA	7	.750000	-0	.800000	-0	.830000	-0	.875000	-0	.945000 -0
DATA										1.070000 -1
LOGIC										
DATA	1	3	5	2	-0	3	-1			
DATA	1	1.000000	-0	2.000000	-1					
DATA	1	0.000000	-3	19.240000	-0	40.000000	-1			
DATA	1	.621000	-0	.640000	-0	1.460000	-1			
DATA	1	1.960000	-0	1.960000	-0	1.960000	-1			
LOGIC										
DATA	1	5	6	3	-1					
DATA	1	0.000000	-0	.100000	-0	.100000	-1			
DATA	1	.010000	-3	.050000	-0	.100000	-1			
LOGIC										
DATA	1	2	6	2	-1					
DATA	1	0.000000	-3	.030000	-1					
DATA	1	.550000	-0							
LOGIC										
DATA	1	4	5	6	-1					
DATA	1	.390000	-0	.400000	-0	.890000	-0	.900000	-0	.960000 -0
DATA	1	1.900000	-3	.900000	-0	.900000	-0	.555000	-0	.955000 -0
DATA										.344000 -1
LOGIC										
DATA	1	7	6	3	-1					
DATA	1	31.390000	-0	39.240000	-0	40.000000	-1			
DATA	1	0.000000	-0	.010000	-0					
LOGIC										
DATA	1	8	6	5	-1					
DATA	1	0.000000	-0	.250000	-0	.500000	-0	.750000	-0	1.000000 -1
DATA	1	270.000000	-0	2650.000000	-0	2568.000000	-0	3214.000000	-0	3377.000000 -2
LOGIC										
DATA	1	9	6	5	-1					
DATA	1	0.000000	-0	.250000	-0	.500000	-0	.750000	-0	1.000000 -1
DATA	1	9.782100	-0	10.417500	-0	10.965900	-0	11.426300	-0	11.790800 -1
LOGIC										
DATA	1	10	6	5	-1					
DATA	1	0.000000	-0	.250000	-0	.500000	-0	.750000	-0	1.000000 -1
DATA	1	10.255700	-0	10.080400	-0	9.792100	-0	9.437700	-0	9.189100 -1
LOGIC										
DATA	1	13	6	5	-1					
DATA	1	0.000000	-0	.250000	-0	.500000	-0	.750000	-0	1.000000 -1
DATA	1	3.424000	-3	3.434000	-3	3.460000	-0	3.505000	-0	3.567000 -1
LOGIC										
DATA	1	14	6	5	-1					
DATA	1	0.000000	-0	.250000	-0	.500000	-0	.750000	-0	1.000000 -1
DATA	1	4.165000	-0	4.082000	-0	4.014000	-0	3.957000	-0	3.896000 -1
LOGIC										
DATA	1	15	6	5	-1					
DATA	1	0.000000	-0	.250000	-0	.500000	-0	.750000	-0	1.000000 -1
DATA	1	23.360000	-3	22.010000	-0	20.620000	-0	19.350000	-0	18.620000 -1
LOGIC										
DATA	1	19	-0	1	4	-1	-1			
DATA	1	10.000000	-4	53.000000	-0	.000000	7	40.000000	3	.200000 -0
DATA	23	.000500	-3	1.000000	-0	1100.000000	-0	.000100	-0	14.000000 -0
DATA	7616000.000000	-0	40.000000	-0	1000.000000	-0	1.000000	-0		.800000 -0
DATA	18	20.000000	-0	.947000	-0	.554300	-0			
DATA	17	1.000000	29	.889000	-0					
DATA	10	.628000	32	.178400	36	.064000	-1			

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REFERENCE TO UNCORRELATED TABLE NUMBER 11 0
 EROSION MODEL NO 1 FOR PROPELLANT 1 RMD = .0640 K1 = .6280 K2 = .1784 EXP = 1.00 TO LENGTH = 0.0 IN.

NOMINAL GEOMETRY

	HEAD	THRUAT	EXIT
LENGTH		43.00	60.00
INNER DIAM	.62	1.46	1.46
OUTER DIAM	1.96	1.96	1.96

DETAILED GRAIN DESIGN INPUT IN TABLE 3 TO USE 19 NODES SPACED AS INPUT IN TABLE 4

CONTROL WORDS IN INPUT (NON-ZERO IS KEY)
 PARAMETRIC VARIATION KEY 0 XRAY NODE AC 15
 IGNITION INPUT DT OPTION 0
 2-DIMENSIONAL GRAIN KEY 0.000 (HIGH)
 N-POINT STAR GRAIN KEY 0.000 (WIDE)
 FUSE IGNITION CONTROL 0.0 (RATE)
 HEAD-END DOME DESIGN 1.0
 LENGTH-THRUAT CALC. P = 0.0
 FRACTION BURNED KEY D = 20.0 MICRONS
 GRAIN DEFLECTION KEY AN 60.0

AFRPL-TR-73-20

Table with columns: TIME, HEAT, MASS FLOW, THRUST, FLOW, WEB BURNED, LENGTH. Contains data points for various time intervals (0.00 to 40.00).

Table with columns: TAU, G, V, P, A, W, R, RHO. Contains numerical data points for various parameters.

Table with columns: TIME, HEAT, PRESSURE, THRUST, FLOW, WEB BURNED, LENGTH. Contains data points for various time intervals (0.00 to 40.00).

Table with columns: TAU, G, V, P, A, W, R, RHO. Contains numerical data points for various parameters.

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AFRPL-TR-73-20

TIME	HEAD PS	PRESSURE		PLEN IMP	THRUST SUM W	FLOW DEFL	WEB BURNED / LENGTH										
		PT*	ISP				0.00	8.00	16.00	20.00	24.00	28.00	32.00	36.00	38.47	40.00	LOOP
1.01	261.1	85.9	14.0	671.	3.837		.458	.463	.496	.516	.543	.570	.599	.625	.640	.252	6
	116.6	204.8	178.8	984.	5.069	0.00											
1.11	241.7	88.6	14.0	645.	3.757		.487	.492	.522	.544	.570	.598	.626	.652	.660	.252	6
	113.3	193.3	171.0	1050.	5.449	0.00											
1.21	214.6	90.3	14.0	573.	3.358		.516	.520	.549	.571	.596	.623	.651	.661	.660	.252	6
	99.8	172.6	170.6	1111.	5.404	0.00											
1.31	175.0	80.6	14.0	462.	2.768		.542	.546	.576	.595	.619	.645	.661	.661	.660	.252	1
	83.6	141.9	165.9	1163.	6.111	0.00											
1.41	150.8	70.0	14.0	395.	2.407		.565	.570	.597	.617	.640	.663	.662	.661	.660	.252	9
	70.0	123.3	164.1	1736.	6.369	0.00											
10	-1.9769E-01																
11	-1.0298E-01																

L* WARNING AT 37.28

1.51	123.5	57.6	14.0	317.	1.983		.608	.611	.638	.653	.664	.663	.662	.661	.660	.252	5
	57.6	101.5	159.0	1241.	6.589	0.00											
1.61	101.1	47.1	14.0	255.	1.645		.626	.629	.651	.665	.664	.663	.662	.661	.660	.252	6
	47.0	34.1	134.8	1273.	6.770	0.00											
1.71	81.4	39.0	14.0	199.	1.343		.654	.657	.666	.665	.664	.663	.662	.661	.660	.252	6
	39.0	68.7	148.3	1292.	6.920	0.00											

AVERAGE THRUST AND ISP ARE 723. MW, 186.1 SEC WITH ACTION TIME OF 1.009 SECONDS
 MAXIMUM THRUST IS 1506. LB, AND MAXIMUM PRESSURE IS 2633.28 PSIA

1.81	59.2	28.6	14.0	134.	.984		.681	.684	.664	.665	.664	.663	.662	.661	.660	.252	7
	28.6	50.3	135.7	1309.	7.036	0.00											
1.91	42.0	20.4	14.0	82.	.699		.654	.657	.666	.665	.664	.663	.662	.661	.660	.252	6
	20.4	35.8	117.1	1320.	7.120	0.00											

THRUST UNCHECKED

10	3.2052E-02	2.5649E+01	5.6003E-01	1.0000E+00
11	2.0404E-01	2.5678E+01	5.6003E-01	1.0000E+00
12	1.1879E-02	2.5696E+01	5.6003E-01	1.0000E+00

	TAU	G	V	P	A	M	R	KHU
1	3.	0.	0.	2.5701E+01	2.9854E+00	0.	8.7433E-02	8.1280E-06
2	3.	3.7634E-02	7.3244E+03	2.4754E+01	2.9848E+00	1.5777E-01	8.5587E-02	7.8524E-06
3	0.	7.3490E-02	1.6217E+04	2.1597E+01	3.0072E+00	3.1001E-01	7.9165E-02	6.9254E-06
4	0.	1.0047E-01	3.1944E+04	1.4593E+01	3.0178E+00	4.2571E-01	6.3259E-02	6.8639E-06
5	0.	.0058E-01	3.1546E+04	1.4532E+01	3.0172E+00	4.2618E-01	6.3097E-02	6.8451E-06
6	0.	.0062E-01	3.1765E+04	1.4491E+01	3.0172E+00	4.2632E-01	6.2998E-02	6.8333E-06
7	0.	1.0065E-01	3.1875E+04	1.4451E+01	3.0172E+00	4.2646E-01	6.2897E-02	6.8212E-06
8	0.	1.0068E-01	3.1967E+04	1.4409E+01	3.0172E+00	4.2660E-01	6.2794E-02	6.8089E-06
9	0.	1.0071E-01	3.2062E+04	1.4367E+01	3.0172E+00	4.2674E-01	6.2686E-02	6.7961E-06
10	0.	.0075E-01	3.2160E+04	1.4322E+01	3.0172E+00	4.2688E-01	6.2575E-02	6.7829E-06
11	0.	1.0078E-01	3.2261E+04	1.4277E+01	3.0172E+00	4.2702E-01	6.2460E-02	6.7691E-06
12	0.	1.0081E-01	3.2346E+04	1.4241E+01	3.0172E+00	4.2715E-01	6.2344E-02	6.7541E-06
13	0.	1.0084E-01	3.2430E+04	1.4203E+01	3.0172E+00	4.2729E-01	6.2227E-02	6.7407E-06
14	0.	1.0087E-01	3.2521E+04	1.4163E+01	3.0172E+00	4.2742E-01	6.2108E-02	6.7365E-06
15	0.	1.0091E-01	3.2619E+04	1.4120E+01	3.0172E+00	4.2755E-01	6.2074E-02	6.7286E-06
16	0.	1.0092E-01	3.2709E+04	1.4079E+01	3.0172E+00	4.2768E-01	6.1970E-02	6.7131E-06
17	0.	1.0094E-01	3.2803E+04	1.4037E+01	3.0172E+00	4.2771E-01	6.1861E-02	6.6981E-06
18	0.	1.0095E-01	3.2894E+04	1.3995E+01	3.0172E+00	4.2776E-01	6.1754E-02	6.6851E-06
19	0.	1.0097E-01	3.2990E+04	1.3951E+01	3.0172E+00	4.2781E-01	6.1642E-02	6.6726E-06

TIME	HEAD PS	PRESSURE		PLEN IMP	THRUST SUM W	FLOW DEFL	WEB BURNED / LENGTH										
		PT*	ISP				0.00	8.00	16.00	20.00	24.00	28.00	32.00	36.00	38.47	40.00	LOOP
2.01	25.7	14.0	14.0	34.	.428		.664	.665	.666	.665	.664	.663	.662	.661	.660	.252	13
	14.0	22.1	79.3	1326.	7.176	0.00											
2.11	15.3	14.1	14.0	4.	.143		.669	.668	.666	.665	.664	.663	.662	.661	.660	.252	7
	14.1	14.9	28.4	1327.	7.205	0.00											

STOP ISP = 192.65, BASED ON LOADED WEIGHT OF 4.9 LBS

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The normal output at each time increment is printed in two lines under the heading. The error messages headed 10 and 11 indicate that the program was slow to converge the calculation at 0.02 second, and was overdamped. Detail output was requested at 0.1 second in table 6, the first table loaded, and printed before the 0.11-second normal output.

Calculation continues to 1.51 seconds. The L* warning indicates potential instability at that time. Only one message is printed, but the nozzleless motor moves toward the unstable region for the completion of the run.

Between 1.41 and 1.51 seconds, two error messages are printed. In this case, an error of 0.2 and 0.1+ percent in velocity was accepted, where 0.1 percent was requested, at nodes 10 and 11, respectively.

Motor action time is sensed at 1.81 seconds as the thrust drops to 10 percent of peak thrust. A summary printout of average thrust and I_{sp} is printed ahead of the normal output for that time increment. The throat chokes prior to the 2.01-second increment, and burnout is sensed after 2.11 seconds as head pressure falls to within 2 psi of ambient pressure.

The next three sample cases (Table V-2) were run as a single machine access to illustrate the input of changes after one case is run. Also, the input data is simplified to the parameters required for the specific examples.

The first case in the batch is a 5- by 40-inch motor with a 1-inch bore and a cone to 2 inches in the last 2 inches of the motor as input in table 3. The ignition time option is keyed by NUM(6) = 1 input in the card labeled CONTROLS. The ignition time is input as the first increment in the Δt table, table 5. An igniter mass flow is not normally consistent with starting with the motor "on" at equilibrium, so is not input; the note of the missing table is printed on the second page.

The summary of control words verifies that the ignition time option is set and that the fraction of aluminum burned calculations are set. Note that grain deflection is not to be considered, and also that no data was given (Z(26) - Z(28) or table 7).

At this point, it is convenient to note that the user may utilize the "UNCORRELATED TABLE" notes that signal a missing table (11, 7, 2, and 16 in this example) or may input a 1 x 1 table with Z = 0 to avoid the notes. The resulting calculation is unchanged. As calculation begins, the remaining two missing tables are inspected and the throat is located at node 17.

The first printout time occurs at 0.03 second, as expected. The calculation assumes no capacitance term in the continuity equation ($\frac{\partial \rho A}{\partial t} = 0$) with this option, but requires input knowledge of the time to peak pressure.

(The reverse is blank)

TABLE V-2
SAMPLE BATCH OUTPUT LISTING

3 1/4 INCH NOZZLELESS MOTOR WITH EXIT CONE

LOGIC	1	BASE BURN RATE	3	1	6	8	-1						
DATA	1	15.000000	0	30.000000	0	100.000000	0	200.000000	0	1000.000000	0	3000.000000	-1
DATA	1	0.000000	0	0.180000	0	0.320000	0	0.480000	0	1.000000	0	1.500000	-1
LOGIC	1	NOZLE GEOMETRY	5	2	0	3	-1						
DATA	1	1.000000	0	2.000000	-1								
DATA	1	0.0	0	38.000000	0	40.000000	-1						
DATA	1	1.000000	0	1.000000	0	2.000000	-1						
DATA	1	5.000000	0	5.000000	0	5.000000	-1						
LOGIC	1	AXIAL INCREMENT SPACING	6	4	-1								
DATA	1	0.500000	0	0.400000	0	0.800000	0	0.900000	0	0.900000	-1		
DATA	1	1.799999	0	0.900000	0	0.900000	0	0.450000	0	0.450000	-1		
LOGIC	1	TIME INCREMENTS	6	3	-1								
DATA	1	0.0	0	0.030000	0	0.100000	-1						
DATA	1	0.030000	0	0.070000	0	0.100000	-1						
LOGIC	1	FIRE TIMES	6	5	-1								
DATA	1	0.0	0	1.000000	0	2.000000	0	3.000000	0	3.000000	-1		
DATA	1	0.100000	0	1.000000	0	4.500000	0	100.000000	0	100.000000	-1		
LOGIC	1	THERMOCHEMISTRY	6	2	-1								
DATA	1	0.500000	0	1.000000	-1								
DATA	1	3000.000000	0	3400.000000	-1								
LOGIC	1	9	6	2	-1								
DATA	1	0.500000	0	1.000000	-1								
DATA	1	11.000000	0	11.799999	-1								
LOGIC	1	10	6	2	-1								
DATA	1	0.500000	0	1.000000	-1								
DATA	1	9.799999	0	9.200000	-1								
LOGIC	1	13	6	2	-1								
DATA	1	0.500000	0	1.000000	-1								
DATA	1	3.500000	0	3.599999	-1								
LOGIC	1	14	6	2	-1								
DATA	1	0.500000	0	1.000000	-1								
DATA	1	4.000000	0	3.900000	-1								
LOGIC	1	15	6	2	-1								
DATA	1	0.500000	0	1.000000	-1								
DATA	1	20.500000	0	18.500000	-1								
LOGIC	10	CONTROLS	0										
DATA	1	19	0	1	4	-1	6	1	-1				
DATA	1	10.000000	4	53.000000	0	0.000000	7	40.000000	3	0.200000	0		
DATA	20	0.000500	0	1.000000	0	2500.000000	0	0.000100	0	14.000000	0	0.550000	0
DATA	50	0.028000	32	0.178400	34	0.800000	36	0.064000	29	1.000000	0		
DATA	58	20.000000	0	0.947000	0	0.554300	-1						

REFERENCE TO UNCORRELATED TABLE NUMBER 11 0

EMISSION MODEL NO 1 FOR PROPELLANT 1 RMD = 0.0640 K1 = 0.4280 K2 = 0.1784 EXP = 0.80 TO LENGTH = 0.0 IN.

REFERENCE TO UNCORRELATED TABLE NUMBER 7 0

NOMINAL GEOMETRY

	HEAD	THROAT	EXIT
LENGTH		40.00	40.00
INNER DIAM	1.00	2.00	2.00
OUTER DIAM	5.00	5.00	5.00

DETAILED GRAIN DESIGN INPUT IN TABLE 3 TO USE 19 NODES SPACED AS INPUT IN TABLE 4

CONTROL WORDS IN INPUT (NON-ZERO IS KEY)

PARAMETRIC VARIATION KEY	0	ARRAY NAME NO 15
IGNITION INPUT DI OPTION	1	
2-DIMENSIONAL GRAIN KEY	0.0	(HIGH)
N-POINT STAR GRAIN KEY	0.0	(MIDE)
POST-IGNITION CONTROL	0.0	(RATE)
HEAD-END DOME DESIGN	0.0	
PLENUM-THROAT CALL, P =	0.0	
FRACTION BURNED KEY D =	20.0	MICRONS
GRAIN DEFLECTION KEY WH	0.0	



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Table with columns: TIME, PRESSURE (HEAD, EXIT, PLEN), THRUST (IMP, SUM W, UDFL), FLOW (0.0, 8.00, 15.00, 20.00, 24.00, 28.00, 32.00, 36.00, 40.00), WEB BURNED / LENGTH, and LOOP. Includes header information, reference numbers, throat location, and a data table with columns TAU, G, V, P, A, M, R, RMD.

Table with columns: TIME, PRESSURE (HEAD, EXIT, PLEN), THRUST (IMP, SUM W, UDFL), FLOW (0.0, 8.00, 16.00, 20.00, 24.00, 28.00, 32.00, 36.00, 40.00), WEB BURNED / LENGTH, and LOOP. Includes header information, reference numbers, and a data table with columns TAU, G, V, P, A, M, R, RMD.

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REVISIONS TO 5.1 X 5.0 INCH MOTOR WITH TWO PROPELLANTS

LOGIC BASE BURN RATE
 DATA 1 1 1.000000 0 2.000000 -1
 DATA 1 15.000000 0 30.000000 0 100.000000 0 200.000000 0 1000.000000 0 1000.000000 -1
 DATA 1 0.060000 0 0.180000 0 0.120000 0 0.460000 0 1.000000 0 1.500000 -1
 DATA 1 0.030000 0 0.090000 0 0.180000 0 0.210000 0 0.500000 0 0.750000 -1

LOGIC MOTOR GEOMETRY
 DATA 1 1 1.000000 0 2.000000 -1
 DATA 1 0.0 -1
 DATA 1 1.000000 -1
 DATA 1 5.000000 -1

LOGIC CONTROLS
 DATA 1 1 36.000000 31 0.628000 33 0.178400 35 0.800000 37 0.064000 -1
 EXHAUSTION MODEL NO 1 FOR PROPELLANT 1 RMO = 0.0640 R1 = 0.6280 R2 = 0.1784 EXP = 0.80 TO LENGTH = 36.0 IN.
 EXHAUSTION MODEL NO 2 FOR PROPELLANT 2 RMO = 0.0640 R1 = 0.6280 R2 = 0.1784 EXP = 0.80 TO LENGTH = 40.0 IN.

NOMINAL GEOMETRY
 HEAD THROAT EXIT
 LENGTH 40.00 40.00
 INNER DIAM 1.00 1.00 1.00
 OUTER DIAM 5.00 5.00 5.00

DETAILED GRAIN DESIGN INPUT IN TABLE 3 TO USE 19 NODES SPACED AS INPUT IN TABLE 4

CONTROL WORDS IN INPUT (NON-ZERO IS KEY)
 PARAMETRIC VARIATION KEY 0 XRAY NODE NO 15
 IGNITION INPUT DT OPTION 1
 2-DIMENSIONAL GRAIN KEY 0.0 (HIGH)
 N-POINT STAR GRAIN KEY 0.0 (WIDE)
 FUSE ISH FOR CONTROL 0.0 (RATE)
 HEAD-ENL JUNE DESIGN 0.0
 PLENUM-THROAT LALL, P = 0.0
 FRACTION BURNED KEY D = 20.0 MICRONS
 GRAIN DEPLETION KEY MN 0.0

TIME	HEAD	PRESSURE			THRUST			FLOW			WEB BURNED / LENGTH									
		PT0	EXIT	PLEN	IMP	SUM W	DEFL	0.0	8.00	16.00	20.00	24.00	28.00	32.00	36.00	38.00	40.00	LOOP		
0.03	2861.6	1370.4	14.0	2667.	14.053		0.044	0.045	0.049	0.050	0.053	0.055	0.057	0.060	0.064	0.067	16			
	1370.4	2602.9	184.8	40.	0.211	0.0														
	TAU	G	V	P	A	M	R	RMO												
1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1694E 03	1.2954E 00	0.0	1.3309E 00	5.7770E-04												
2	0.0	7.1033E-01	1.8800E 03	2.1694E 03	1.2977E 00	1.3318E 00	1.3329E 00	5.7651E-04												
3	8.2506E-04	1.4163E 00	3.7728E 03	2.1694E 03	1.3117E 00	2.7249E 00	1.3612E 00	5.7288E-04												
4	4.5048E-03	2.1213E 00	5.7172E 03	2.1246E 03	1.3297E 00	4.1404E 00	1.3978E 00	5.6866E-04												
5	1.2102E-02	2.8312E 00	7.7473E 03	2.0878E 03	1.3505E 00	5.6072E 00	1.4393E 00	5.5759E-04												
6	1.7247E-02	3.1854E 00	8.8072E 03	2.0646E 03	1.3619E 00	6.3619E 00	1.4615E 00	5.5187E-04												
7	2.3539E-02	3.5400E 00	9.9057E 03	2.0379E 03	1.3738E 00	7.1319E 00	1.4844E 00	5.4527E-04												
8	3.0868E-02	3.8947E 00	1.1051E 04	2.0074E 03	1.3864E 00	7.9181E 00	1.5082E 00	5.3772E-04												
9	3.8341E-02	4.2495E 00	1.2254E 04	1.9726E 03	1.3994E 00	8.7211E 00	1.5325E 00	5.2912E-04												
10	4.5935E-02	4.6044E 00	1.3527E 04	1.9330E 03	1.4131E 00	9.5410E 00	1.5575E 00	5.1934E-04												
11	5.3666E-02	4.9590E 00	1.4888E 04	1.8881E 03	1.4274E 00	1.0340E 01	1.5830E 01	5.0822E-04												
12	7.2601E-02	5.3133E 00	1.6360E 04	1.8364E 03	1.4423E 00	1.1238E 01	1.6091E 01	4.9553E-04												
13	8.6888E-02	5.6670E 00	1.7877E 04	1.7780E 03	1.4579E 00	1.2118E 01	1.6356E 01	4.8098E-04												
14	1.0331E-01	6.0197E 00	1.9790E 04	1.7049E 03	1.4743E 00	1.3014E 01	1.6626E 01	4.6412E-04												
15	1.2249E-01	6.3709E 00	2.1882E 04	1.6217E 03	1.4915E 00	1.3934E 01	1.6899E 01	4.4424E-04												
16	2.3508E-01	7.6412E 00	2.9821E 04	1.4052E 03	1.2787E 00	1.4328E 01	1.2484E 01	3.9097E-04												
17	2.6308E-01	7.7493E 00	3.1740E 04	1.3304E 03	1.2896E 00	1.4655E 01	1.2679E 01	3.7252E-04												
18	2.9430E-01	7.8478E 00	3.4368E 04	1.2337E 03	1.3024E 00	1.4988E 01	1.2901E 01	3.4841E-04												
19	3.4359E-01	7.9079E 00	3.9554E 04	1.0584E 03	1.3271E 00	1.5332E 01	1.3206E 01	3.0505E-04												

TIME	PRESSURE			THRUST FLOW			WATER PUMPED / LENGTH										
	HEAD	INLET	INLET	IMP	SURF	DEFL	0.0	8.00	16.00	20.00	24.00	28.00	32.00	36.00	40.00	44.00	100%
0.10	2169.4	1058.4	14.0	2895.	15.332		0.142	0.146	0.156	0.161	0.167	0.174	0.181	0.189	0.191	0.199	11
0.20	1593.2	787.2	14.0	3015.	16.068		0.268	0.274	0.291	0.300	0.310	0.321	0.332	0.344	0.256	0.268	10
0.30	1275.5	637.0	14.0	3105.	16.633		0.387	0.390	0.410	0.423	0.436	0.449	0.463	0.478	0.354	0.367	12
0.40	1077.0	543.4	14.0	3193.	17.177		0.488	0.496	0.521	0.535	0.550	0.565	0.581	0.598	0.439	0.453	12
0.50	935.7	476.1	14.0	3281.	17.607		0.588	0.596	0.623	0.639	0.655	0.672	0.689	0.707	0.516	0.529	12
0.60	875.5	423.4	14.0	3297.	17.866		0.682	0.689	0.719	0.735	0.753	0.771	0.789	0.807	0.585	0.599	11
0.70	798.6	380.7	14.0	3317.	18.033		0.771	0.778	0.808	0.826	0.844	0.863	0.882	0.901	0.650	0.663	11
0.80	699.5	347.3	14.0	3332.	18.172		0.855	0.862	0.893	0.911	0.931	0.950	0.969	0.989	0.709	0.727	11
0.90	611.9	319.9	14.0	3347.	18.310		0.936	0.942	0.973	0.992	1.012	1.032	1.052	1.072	0.765	0.777	11
1.00	568.4	297.6	14.0	3365.	18.457		1.014	1.019	1.050	1.070	1.090	1.111	1.131	1.151	0.817	0.829	11
1.10	530.5	278.9	14.0	3384.	18.609		1.088	1.094	1.124	1.145	1.165	1.186	1.207	1.227	0.886	0.879	11
1.20	498.3	263.0	14.0	3405.	18.767		1.161	1.166	1.196	1.216	1.238	1.259	1.280	1.300	0.914	0.925	11
1.30	471.8	249.3	14.0	3427.	18.932		1.231	1.237	1.265	1.286	1.307	1.329	1.350	1.371	0.959	0.970	11
1.40	446.9	237.5	14.0	3450.	19.103		1.300	1.305	1.333	1.353	1.375	1.397	1.418	1.439	1.007	1.013	11
1.50	426.0	227.0	14.0	3475.	19.279		1.367	1.372	1.399	1.419	1.441	1.463	1.485	1.505	1.044	1.054	11
1.60	407.5	217.8	14.0	3500.	19.458		1.433	1.437	1.464	1.483	1.505	1.527	1.549	1.570	1.084	1.093	11
1.70	391.1	209.6	14.0	3527.	19.641		1.497	1.501	1.527	1.546	1.568	1.590	1.612	1.633	1.123	1.132	11
1.80	376.4	202.1	14.0	3554.	19.828		1.560	1.564	1.590	1.608	1.629	1.652	1.673	1.694	1.161	1.169	11
1.90	363.1	195.5	14.0	3582.	20.017		1.622	1.626	1.651	1.669	1.689	1.712	1.734	1.754	1.198	1.205	11
2.00	351.1	189.5	14.0	3610.	20.209		1.683	1.686	1.711	1.729	1.749	1.771	1.793	1.813	1.233	1.240	11
2.10	340.1	184.0	14.0	3639.	20.404		1.743	1.746	1.770	1.787	1.807	1.828	1.850	1.871	1.268	1.274	11
2.20	330.2	178.8	14.0	3669.	20.601		1.802	1.805	1.828	1.845	1.865	1.885	1.907	1.928	1.302	1.307	12
2.30	321.0	174.2	14.0	3699.	20.801		1.860	1.863	1.886	1.903	1.921	1.942	1.963	1.984	1.335	1.340	12
2.40	285.4	155.0	14.0	3381.	19.141		1.916	1.919	1.942	1.958	1.976	1.996	2.000	2.000	1.367	1.370	13
2.50	180.9	98.3	14.0	2132.	12.481		1.965	1.968	1.990	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	1.391	1.394	14
WR MARKING SUPPRESSED DURING TAKEOFF																	
2.60	76.7	41.8	14.0	817.	5.399		2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	1.407	1.408	12

THRUST UNCORRECTED



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AVERAGE THRUST AND ISP ARE 1154. LBM, 181.0 SEC WITH ACTION TIME OF 2.700 SECONDS
 MAXIMUM THRUST IS 3699. LB, AND MAXIMUM PRESSURE IS 2861.58 PSIA

2.70 14.8 14.0 14.0 7. 0.349 2.000 2.000 2.000 2.000 2.000 2.000 2.000 2.000 2.000 1.414 1.415 3
 14.0 14.4 10.7 8578. 47.123 0.0
 STOP ISP = 176.73, BASED ON LOADED WEIGHT OF 48.3 LBS

5 X 40 WITH FUSE IGNITION

LOGIC MOTOR GEOMETRY
 DATA 1 3 1.000000 0 2 2.000000 -1
 DATA 1 0.0 -1
 DATA 1 0.125000 -1
 DATA 1 5.000000 -1
 LOGIC
 DATA 4 -1 9 19 6 -1 -1
 DATA 1 5.000000 6 -0.001000 15 50.000000 0 0.001000 2 0.800000 0
 DATA 22 14.000000 -1
 ERUSSION MODEL NO 1 FOR PROPELLANT 1 RMO = 0.0640 K1 = 0.6280 K2 = 0.1784 EXP = 0.80 TO LENGTH = -C.0 IN.

NOMINAL GEOMETRY

	HEAD	THRUST	EXIT
LENGTH		40.00	40.00
INNER DIAM	0.13	0.13	0.13
OUTER DIAM	5.00	5.00	5.00

DETAILED GRAIN DESIGN INPUT IN TABLE 3 TO USE 19 NODES SPACED AS INPUT IN TABLE 4

CONTROL WORDS IN INPUT (NON-ZERO IS KEY)

PARAMETRIC VARIATION KEY 0 ERAY NODE NO 15
 IGNITION INPUT DT OPTION -1
 2-DIMENSIONAL GRAIN KEY 0.0 (HIGH)
 N-POINT STAR GRAIN KEY 0.0 (INDEF)
 FUSE IGNITION CONTROL 90.0 (RATE)
 HEAD-END DOME DESIGN 0.0
 PLENUM-THRUST CALC. P 0.0
 FRACTION BURNED KEY D = 20.0 MICRONS
 GRAIN DEFLECTION KEY MN 0.0

TIME	PRESSURE			THRUST		FLOW		WEB BURNED / LENGTH										
	HEAD	EXIT	PLEN	IMP	SUM W	DEFL	0.0	8.00	16.00	20.00	24.00	28.00	32.00	36.00	38.00	40.00	LOOP	
0.02	42.0	19.5	14.0	0.	0.	0.003	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.002	8
	19.5	34.4	115.4	0.	0.000	0.0												
0.04	177.8	80.8	14.0	2.	0.014	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.004	0.006	8
	80.8	142.6	167.6	0.	0.000	0.0												
0.06	414.1	192.6	14.0	7.	0.041	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.015	0.015	8	
	192.6	339.5	179.0	0.	0.001	0.0												
0.08	631.5	293.7	14.0	16.	0.086	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.008	0.030	0.028	2	
	293.7	517.8	181.2	0.	0.002	0.0												

	TAU	G	V	P	A	M	R	RMO
1	0.0	1.0000E-04	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	0.0	1.0000E-04	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	0.0	1.0000E-04	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4	0.0	1.0000E-04	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5	0.0	1.0000E-04	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6	0.0	1.0000E-04	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
7	0.0	1.0000E-04	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
8	0.0	1.0000E-04	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
9	0.0	1.0000E-04	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10	0.0	1.0000E-04	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11	0.0	1.0000E-04	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12	0.0	1.0000E-04	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
13	0.0	1.0000E-04	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
14	0.0	3.4918E-02	2.6892E 02	7.1016E 02	1.9833E-02	1.0000E-03	8.4778E-01	1.9496E-04
15	0.0	7.4740E-01	5.8974E 03	6.9189E 02	3.3584E-02	3.6243E-02	8.4431E-01	1.9028E-04
16	3.4017E-03	1.0904E 00	8.9102E 03	4.4480E 02	4.2488E-02	4.7224E-02	8.5504E-01	1.8378E-04
17	1.0157E-02	1.6293E 00	1.2291E 04	4.3122E 02	4.9494E-02	1.0204E-01	8.4921E-01	1.7460E-04
18	2.4894E-02	1.8197E 00	1.7023E 04	5.7623E 02	5.3114E-02	1.3994E-01	8.7557E-01	1.6050E-04
19	1.1850E-01	2.5643E 00	3.9080E 04	3.3139E 02	4.7615E-02	1.7631E-01	8.4385E-01	9.8520E-05



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TIME	PRESSURE			PLFN	THRUST		FLOW		WEB BURNED / LENGTH										
	HEAD	EXIT	ISP		IMP	SUM W	DEFL	0.0	0.00	10.00	20.00	24.00	26.00	32.00	36.00	38.00	40.00	LOOP	
1.10	877.1	280.5	14.0	1678.	9.204	0.308	0.462	0.599	0.672	0.741	0.808	0.869	0.917	0.934	0.902		1		
	280.5	496.4	102.4	754.	4.111	0.0													
1.20	805.8	255.8	14.0	1766.	9.723	0.388	0.562	0.680	0.752	0.821	0.887	0.947	0.994	1.010	0.975		1		
	255.8	451.0	101.6	927.	5.058	0.0													
1.30	540.5	235.0	14.0	1828.	10.099	0.465	0.617	0.756	0.828	0.897	0.961	1.021	1.067	1.082	1.044		4		
	235.0	412.4	101.0	1106.	6.049	0.0													
1.40	488.8	215.3	14.0	1871.	10.380	0.537	0.689	0.828	0.899	0.968	1.032	1.090	1.136	1.150	1.108		7		
	215.3	378.1	100.3	1291.	7.073	0.0													
1.50	445.5	198.7	14.0	1903.	10.596	0.607	0.757	0.896	0.967	1.035	1.099	1.157	1.201	1.214	1.169		6		
	198.7	348.7	179.6	1480.	8.122	0.0													
1.60	409.1	184.2	14.0	1926.	10.771	0.673	0.822	0.961	1.032	1.099	1.162	1.219	1.262	1.275	1.226		7		
	184.2	323.4	178.8	1671.	9.190	0.0													
1.70	378.4	172.0	14.0	1945.	10.919	0.737	0.885	1.023	1.093	1.161	1.223	1.279	1.321	1.333	1.280		7		
	172.0	301.7	178.2	1865.	10.274	0.0													
1.80	352.3	161.1	14.0	1962.	11.052	0.798	0.946	1.082	1.152	1.219	1.281	1.337	1.378	1.389	1.332		8		
	161.1	283.0	177.5	2080.	11.373	0.0													
1.90	329.7	152.0	14.0	1976.	11.173	0.858	1.005	1.139	1.209	1.276	1.337	1.392	1.432	1.442	1.381		8		
	152.0	266.8	176.8	2257.	12.484	0.0													
2.00	310.3	144.0	14.0	1989.	11.288	0.915	1.062	1.194	1.264	1.330	1.391	1.445	1.484	1.494	1.428		8		
	144.0	252.6	176.2	2456.	13.607	0.0													
2.10	293.3	136.8	14.0	2002.	11.400	0.971	1.117	1.248	1.317	1.383	1.443	1.497	1.535	1.543	1.473		9		
	136.8	240.2	175.6	2655.	14.742	0.0													
2.20	278.4	130.6	14.0	2015.	11.510	1.026	1.171	1.301	1.369	1.434	1.494	1.546	1.583	1.591	1.517		9		
	130.6	229.2	175.0	2856.	15.887	0.0													
2.30	265.2	125.1	14.0	2027.	11.619	1.079	1.224	1.352	1.419	1.483	1.543	1.595	1.631	1.638	1.559		9		
	125.1	219.5	174.5	3058.	17.044	0.0													
2.40	253.5	120.2	14.0	2040.	11.728	1.132	1.275	1.403	1.469	1.532	1.590	1.642	1.676	1.683	1.600		9		
	120.2	210.8	174.0	3261.	18.211	0.0													
2.50	243.0	115.7	14.0	2053.	11.837	1.183	1.326	1.452	1.517	1.579	1.637	1.687	1.721	1.726	1.639		9		
	115.7	202.9	173.5	3466.	19.389	0.0													
2.60	233.5	111.5	14.0	2066.	11.946	1.233	1.375	1.500	1.565	1.626	1.682	1.732	1.764	1.769	1.678		10		
	111.5	195.8	173.0	3672.	20.578	0.0													
2.70	224.9	108.0	14.0	2079.	12.055	1.282	1.424	1.548	1.612	1.672	1.727	1.775	1.807	1.811	1.715		9		
	108.0	189.4	172.5	3879.	21.778	0.0													
2.80	217.1	104.5	14.0	2092.	12.164	1.330	1.472	1.595	1.657	1.717	1.771	1.818	1.848	1.851	1.751		10		
	104.5	183.5	172.0	4088.	22.989	0.0													
2.90	209.4	101.4	14.0	2106.	12.273	1.378	1.519	1.640	1.703	1.761	1.814	1.860	1.889	1.891	1.786		10		
	101.4	178.1	171.6	4298.	24.211	0.0													

4.00	203.3	98.6	14.0	2119.	12.381	1.424	1.565	1.686	1.747	1.804	1.856	1.901	1.928	1.930	1.821	10
	98.6	173.1	171.1	4509.	25.444	0.0										
4.10	197.2	96.0	14.0	2132.	12.487	1.470	1.611	1.730	1.791	1.847	1.898	1.941	1.967	1.968	1.855	10
	96.0	168.5	170.7	4722.	26.687	0.0										
4.20	191.5	93.5	14.0	2144.	12.590	1.516	1.656	1.774	1.834	1.890	1.939	1.981	2.005	2.005	1.888	10
	93.5	166.1	170.3	4935.	27.941	0.0										
4.30	186.1	91.2	14.0	2156.	12.693	1.560	1.700	1.817	1.876	1.931	1.980	2.021	2.043	2.042	1.920	10
	91.2	160.0	169.9	5150.	29.205	0.0										
4.40	181.2	89.0	14.0	2169.	12.796	1.604	1.744	1.860	1.918	1.972	2.020	2.060	2.081	2.078	1.952	10
	89.0	156.3	169.5	5367.	30.479	0.0										
4.50	176.6	87.0	14.0	2181.	12.900	1.648	1.787	1.902	1.960	2.013	2.060	2.098	2.118	2.114	1.983	10
	87.0	152.7	169.1	5584.	31.764	0.0										
4.60	172.2	85.1	14.0	2194.	13.002	1.690	1.829	1.943	2.001	2.053	2.099	2.136	2.154	2.149	2.014	10
	85.1	149.4	168.7	5803.	33.059	0.0										
4.70	168.2	83.4	14.0	2206.	13.103	1.733	1.871	1.984	2.041	2.093	2.138	2.174	2.190	2.184	2.044	10
	83.4	146.3	168.3	6023.	34.365	0.0										
4.80	164.3	81.7	14.0	2218.	13.201	1.774	1.912	2.025	2.081	2.132	2.176	2.211	2.226	2.219	2.074	10
	81.7	143.3	168.0	6244.	35.680	0.0										
4.90	160.6	80.0	14.0	2229.	13.298	1.816	1.953	2.065	2.120	2.171	2.214	2.248	2.261	2.253	2.105	10
	80.0	140.5	167.6	6466.	37.005	0.0										
4.00	157.2	78.5	14.0	2240.	13.392	1.856	1.994	2.105	2.159	2.209	2.251	2.284	2.296	2.287	2.132	10
	78.5	137.8	167.2	6690.	38.339	0.0										
4.10	153.8	77.1	14.0	2251.	13.485	1.897	2.034	2.144	2.198	2.247	2.288	2.320	2.331	2.321	2.160	10
	77.1	135.2	166.9	6914.	39.683	0.0										
4.20	150.7	75.6	14.0	2261.	13.576	1.937	2.073	2.183	2.236	2.284	2.325	2.356	2.365	2.354	2.188	10
	75.6	132.7	166.5	7140.	41.036	0.0										
4.30	147.6	74.3	14.0	2271.	13.664	1.976	2.113	2.221	2.274	2.321	2.362	2.391	2.399	2.387	2.216	10
	74.3	130.3	166.2	7366.	42.398	0.0										
4.40	144.7	73.0	14.0	2280.	13.748	2.015	2.151	2.259	2.311	2.358	2.398	2.426	2.433	2.420	2.244	10
	73.0	128.0	165.8	7594.	43.769	0.0										
4.50	141.0	71.7	14.0	2292.	13.837	2.052	2.188	2.294	2.346	2.392	2.431	2.438	2.438	2.438	2.270	11
	71.7	126.3	165.8	7798.	45.013	0.0										

	TAU	G	V	P	A	M	R	RHO
1	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.1762E 01	1.4448E 01	0.0	2.9064E-01	2.4087E-05
2	0.0	5.1037E-02	3.1872E 03	8.1190E 01	1.5419E 01	1.1095E 00	2.8967E-01	2.3931E-05
3	0.0	9.7478E-02	6.2009E 03	7.9588E 01	1.6353E 01	2.2475E 00	2.8692E-01	2.3493E-05
4	0.0	1.4005E-01	9.1793E 03	7.7059E 01	1.7250E 01	3.4040E 00	2.8253E-01	2.7800E-05
5	0.0	1.8011E-01	1.2402E 04	7.3504E 01	1.7905E 01	4.5726E 00	2.7623E-01	2.71827E-05
6	0.0	1.9988E-01	1.4062E 04	7.1363E 01	1.8298E 01	5.1559E 00	2.7235E-01	2.61240E-05
7	0.0	2.1787E-01	1.5826E 04	6.8932E 01	1.8681E 01	5.7381E 00	2.6788E-01	2.50573E-05
8	0.0	2.3533E-01	1.7753E 04	6.6153E 01	1.9042E 01	6.3178E 00	2.6266E-01	1.9810E-05
9	0.0	2.5231E-01	1.9921E 04	6.2936E 01	1.9378E 01	6.8934E 00	2.5648E-01	1.8928E-05
10	0.0	2.6938E-01	2.2527E 04	5.9074E 01	1.9635E 01	7.4572E 00	2.4883E-01	1.7871E-05
11	0.0	2.8691E-01	2.4571E 04	5.6189E 01	1.9635E 01	7.7764E 00	2.4295E-01	1.7085E-05
12	0.0	2.8210E-01	2.4798E 04	5.5877E 01	1.9635E 01	7.8093E 00	2.4230E-01	1.7000E-05

13	0.0	2.8222E-01	2.4815E 04	5.5860E 01	1.9635E 01	7.8128E 00	2.4227E-01	1.6996E-05
14	0.0	2.8234E-01	2.4832E 04	5.5844E 01	1.9635E 01	7.8160E 00	2.4224E-01	1.6992E-05
15	0.0	2.8245E-01	2.4848E 04	5.5829E 01	1.9635E 01	7.8191E 00	2.4220E-01	1.6988E-05
16	0.0	2.8251E-01	2.4856E 04	5.5814E 01	1.9635E 01	7.8207E 00	2.4219E-01	1.6986E-05
17	0.0	2.8256E-01	2.4863E 04	5.5814E 01	1.9635E 01	7.8222E 00	2.4217E-01	1.6984E-05
18	0.0	2.8290E-01	2.4928E 04	5.5725E 01	1.9635E 01	7.8316E 00	2.4199E-01	1.6960E-05
19	0.0	3.2799E-01	3.7667E 04	4.0919E 01	1.7422E 01	8.0547E 00	2.0885E-01	1.3013E-05

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TIME	PRESSURE			THRUST		FLOW		WEB BURNED / LENGTH											
	HEAD PS	EXIT PT*	ISP	PLEN IMP	SUM W	DEFL	0.0	8.00	16.00	20.00	24.00	28.00	32.00	36.00	38.00	40.00	LOOP		
4.60	81.8	40.9	14.0	1216.	8.057		2.084	2.219	2.325	2.376	2.421	2.438	2.438	2.438	2.438	2.292	12		
	40.9	71.9	150.9	7948.	45.974	0.0													
4.70	61.9	31.0	14.0	769.	6.196		2.111	2.246	2.351	2.401	2.438	2.438	2.438	2.438	2.438	2.312	12		
	31.0	54.4	140.3	8052.	48.686	0.0													
4.80	49.2	24.7	14.0	846.	4.994		2.135	2.270	2.373	2.422	2.438	2.438	2.438	2.438	2.438	2.328	13		
	24.7	43.3	129.3	8128.	47.246	0.0													
4.90	40.2	20.2	14.0	484.	4.122		2.157	2.291	2.393	2.438	2.438	2.438	2.438	2.438	2.438	2.339	15		
	20.2	35.5	117.5	8185.	47.702	0.0													
16	-1.0116E-02	3.2445E	01	1.0245E	00	1.0000E	00												
17	-9.2380E-03	3.2443E	01	1.0245E	00	1.0000E	00												
18	-8.4393E-03	3.2440E	01	9.7452E-01	1.0000E	00													
19	-7.7535E-03	3.2438E	01	9.7452E-01	1.0000E	00													
20	-7.1572E-03	3.2437E	01	9.7452E-01	1.0000E	00													
21	-6.5607E-03	3.2435E	01	9.7452E-01	1.0000E	00													
22	-6.0819E-03	3.2434E	01	9.7452E-01	1.0000E	00													
23	-5.7613E-03	3.2433E	01	9.7452E-01	1.0000E	00													
24	-5.4426E-03	3.2432E	01	9.7452E-01	1.0000E	00													
25	-5.1270E-03	3.2431E	01	9.7452E-01	1.0000E	00													

L* WARNING AT 41.20

5.00	32.4	16.4	14.0	343.	3.353		2.176	2.310	2.409	2.438	2.438	2.438	2.438	2.438	2.438	2.347	26
	16.4	28.7	102.3	8226.	48.075	0.0											

THROAT UNCHOKED

AVERAGE THRUST AND ISP ARE 1618. LBM, 170.6 SEC WITH ACTION TIME OF 5.099 SECONDS
 MAXIMUM THRUST IS 2280. LB, AND MAXIMUM PRESSURE IS 941.42 PSIA

5.10	23.3	13.9	14.0	173.	2.348		2.192	2.325	2.419	2.438	2.438	2.438	2.438	2.438	2.438	2.354	9
	13.9	20.6	73.5	8252.	48.360	0.0											

STOP ISP = 164.16, BASED ON LOADED WEIGHT OF 50.3 LBS

The axial distribution along the port at $t = 0.10$ shows velocity V increasing to sonic (39,529 in./sec) at node 17. The throat is beyond the minimum area due to mass addition, and area A at node 17 is not the minimum due to burning.

The run proceeds normally with pressure decreasing and the throat moving aft until 3.30 seconds. At this time, a large portion of the web burns out and the L^* warning is bypassed. Because burnout was sudden, the motor pressure decays rapidly, the motor unchokes, and action time is sensed prior to the 3.50-second printout. The run is terminated after 3.60 seconds as the pressure falls within 2.0 psi of ambient. The integral of mass flow and the loaded weight do not agree well for this type of sharp decay, and the user may need to reduce time steps during tailoff for more precise integration.

The second case in the sample batch has a cylindrical port and two propellants; the aft propellant is assumed to have half the base burn rate of the forward (and prior case) propellant. Also, the erosive burning correlation is assumed and is input the same as for the first propellant. The axial length of the beginning of the second propellant, $Z(6) = 36$, "keys" the option and is noted by two printouts of the line "EROSION MODEL. . .".

Since other changes were not input, the second case is the same as the first except that the cylinder of propellant No. 2 replaces the aft 4 inches of propellant/cone in the first case. The slower-burning aft propellant causes the motor to tail off with 0.586 inch of web remaining and the run terminates at 2.7 seconds due to low pressure.

The third case is a motor with fuse ignition. The input includes revised geometry to set the port ID to fuse diameter (table 3), and a negative value of $X2$ in $Z(6)$ is input to cancel the two-propellant option from the previous case. The fuse velocity, VFZ in $Z(15)$, "keys" the fuse option and the beginning location of the ignition front is given as node 19 in $NUM(9)$, to designate starting at the aft end of the grain. The time steps for this ignition option are internally calculated so that the flame front moves one node for each step. Because the web burned is printed only at alternate nodes, the flame front moves one print increment for every other time step. After the fuse burns to the head, the time steps are obtained from the tabular input as in normal runs.

The rise time is input as 0.8 second in $Z(2)$ to avoid the L^* instability test during the fuse ignition period. (A warning would occur at 0.02 second and the test would be canceled, so the meaningful warning at 5.0 seconds would be missed.) The trial pressure $PSTART$ is input as 14.0 psia in $Z(22)$, and with this option becomes the initial pressure in the port for a degenerate calculation at ignition time.

The printout of parameters along the port preceding the 0.12-second normal output indicates that the flame front has moved six increments along the motor, consistent with the web burned profile for that time.

The calculations do not converge at the 0.20-second point but are oscillating between 808 and 813 psia. The computational stability is particularly unpredictable because a wide range of geometry, erosion model, burn rate slope, grain deflection, or aluminum fraction burned are considered. In this example, the 5-psia uncertainty may be assumed small in the effect on overall performance parameters. The user, however, must observe that results are within requirements. At 5.0 seconds, the calculation is substantially overdamped, so decreasing the loop gain FACTOR in Z(25) will reduce the oscillation at 0.20 second, but will increase the number of iterations later. A desirable solution is to decrease the time step size during tailoff, then decrease FACTOR.

The run is terminated due to the input of TSTOP = 5.0 seconds in Z(2).

(The reverse is blank)

APPENDIX A

SYMBOL LIST AND SOURCE PROGRAM LISTING

A complete list of symbols employed in the FORTRAN program is given in Table A-1. The list is approximately in alphabetical order but parameters are grouped to illustrate similarity of related terms. For example, all of the symbols representing burn rate are grouped under R. Any parameters that are input are identified in the second column of the table.

The source program listings of the main program and subroutines DATA IN, TABIN, and TAB comprise Table A-2. The user may find it convenient to recognize the correspondence between the EQUIVALENCE statements in the main program and Tables IV-3 and IV-4 in Section IV of the User's Manual.

TABLE A-1
SYMBOL LIST

Symbol	Input	Parameter	Units	Description
A		A	in. ²	Area, port, to trap slivers
		AL	in. ²	saved A last
		AP	in. ²	instantaneous port
		ABAR	in. ²	average AP (I) and AP (J)
		AHEAD	in. ²	head end of grain
		ADEFLL	in. ²	deflected port
		APT	in. ²	saved throat area, used in pressure guess
		ACT	-	Code word, action time printout logic
α		ALPHA	-	Factor, Lenoir-Robillard (L-R) eq
	X	ALPHAN	-	Relative thermal diffusivity
Al	X	ALUM	-	Aluminum fraction of propellant
		ANG	-	Divergence angle, thrust calculation
		ATERM	-	Factor in L-R eq, $\alpha G^{1/2}/XB^2$
		BTERM	-	Factor in L-R eq, $-\beta p/G$
β	X	BETA	-	Constant in L-R eq
		BETAR	lb/in. ³	- ρ
	X	BH	-	First coefficient, L-R eq
a		C	in./sec	Sonic velocity
	X	CHOKE	-	Code word to indicate choking
		COEFF	-	Factor, shear stress calculation
	X	CONV	-	Convergence ratio
		CONV2	-	2 · CONV, axial increments
		CONV1	-	10 · CONV, choke constraint
		COUNT	-	Counter for table lookup, time of detailed output
	COUNTP	-	time of sensitivity calculations	
C _{p, g}	X	CPG	kcal/g-mole	Specific heats, gas
	X	CPP	kcal/g-mole	products (when f = 1.)
C _{p, p or C_p}		C1	-	$1 - \epsilon_o (1 - f)$
		C2	-	$1 - \epsilon_o - f^2$
	X	D	in.	Diameters, port inner input
	X	DMAX	in.	grain outer
		DIAM	in.	instantaneous port
	X	DPLEN	in.	plenum
	X	DTH	in.	throat of nozzle
	X	DALUM	microns	aluminum particle
		DR	in./sec	Increments, erosive burning
		DP	psi	pressure
		DU	in./sec	velocity
		DWEB	in.	web burned
		DELL	in.	aft end burning length
		DELP	psi	pressure error
δ _t	X	DFLT	sec	time increments
δ _x		DLT 2	sec	δt/2
		D<	in.	length
		DX	-	L/N
dx, nom		DXDT	in./sec	δx/δt

TABLE A-1 (Continued)

Symbol	Input	Parameter	Units	Description
		DAP	in. ²	Incremental area change, used also in locating throat
		DD	in.	Diameter of burn beyond outer diameter (for silver logic)
		DDJ	in.	Last station
	X	DEFL	in.	Deflection, instantaneous
		DEFLO	in.	reference input
		DEFLN	in.	transient ratio
		DENOM	-	Term in throat location logic
		DIVR	-	Divergence loss term in thrust calculation
	X	DOME	-	Key to hemispherical head option
		F	-	Error ratios, saved value of inner loop
		ERRM	-	Mach number, outer loop
		ERRML	-	last value ERRM
		ERRN	-	over-choke ratio
		ERRU	-	velocity
		EPS	-	Solid fraction, with slip
		EPSI	-	1 - ϵ
		EO	-	Solid fraction, without slip ($f = 1$)
		EOI	-	1 - ϵ_0
	X	EPSP	-	Plenum-to-throat expansion term, nozzled motors only
		EXPWNT	-	$e^{-\omega_n t}$
		F	-	Slip ratio, u_p/u_g
		F1	-	1 - f
		FISQ	-	1 - f ²
	X	FAC	-	Convergence factor, outer loop gain
		FACTOR	-	input value
		FAULT	-	Indicator of choke constraint error
	F	FG	lb	Thrust, instantaneous
		FGL	lb	save prior value
		FAV	lb	average over action time
		FMAX	lb	maximum
		FAL	-	Factor in aluminum-burned calculation
	F	FR	-	Fraction of aluminum burned
		FILL	lb	Loaded propellant weight
		FIX	-	Term used to guess next head pressure
	Fx	-	-	Wall frictional force per unit length
	G	G	lb/sec-in. ²	Specific mass flow
		-	-	Ratio of specific heats for sonic velocity calculation
	y, γ_p	GAMP	-	Ratio of specific heat terms, products
		GAMT	-	= $T_c - T_s/u^2$ (energy equation)
		GF1	-	$\gamma - 1$
		GF2	-	$\gamma + 1$
		GF3	-	$\gamma/(\gamma - 1)$
		GF5	-	$2/(\gamma + 1)$
		G0	in./sec	Mass/weight conversion
	G ₀	G0Z	lb/in. ² -sec	Erosive coefficient
		G0ZX		G_0^m

TABLE A-1 (Continued)

Symbol	Input	Parameter	Input	Description
		H		Matrix to save parametric results
	X	HIGH	in.	Height of two-dimensional part
		I		Index, axial node number
	X	IGN		Ignition time option key
		IPR		Axial print index
		IS		Index, time step in parametric run
I_{sp}		ISP	sec	Specific impulse
		J		Index, 1-1
k		KD	lb/in. ³	Spring constant in transient deflection calculation
		L		Index, instantaneous head end
		LOOP		Loop counter, inner loop
		LOOPC		outer loop
		LOOPL		limit, inner loop
		LOOPM		limit, outer loop
L		LSTAR	in.	Characteristic length
	X	MOLG		Moles of gas/100 gr
	X	MOLP		Moles of products/100 gr
Mg	X	MWTG		Molecular weight of gas
		MOVE		Code word to trap throat movement
\dot{m}_e		-	lb/in. -sec	Mass flow added per unit length
μ		MU	lb/in. -sec	Viscosity of gas
		MU2		$\mu^{0.2}$
	X	N		Number of axial nodes
	X	NXRAY		Index, location of r output in parametric runs
	X	NSTAR		Index, throat location
		NP		Index, propellant number
		NPAR		Index, parameter number in parametric runs
p	X	P	psia	Pressure, local
		PL	psia	last value of p head
		PAMB	psia	ambient
		PLO	psia	last value at head
	X	PPLEN	psia	plenum, only if nozzled
	X	PREF	psia	reference for deflection calculation
	X	PSTAPT	psia	trial value
		PMAX	psia	maximum at head
		P500	-	p/500
		PT STAR	psia	throat stagnation
		PA	-	term in star fuse geometry
\dot{p}		PDOT	psi/sec	Rate of head pressure change
		PNUM	-	Floated NP, propellant number
π		PI	-	3.14159
		PI2	-	$\pi/2$
		PI4	-	$\pi/4$
		PI8	-	$\pi/8$
Pr		PR	-	Prandtl number

TABLE A-1 (Continued)

Symbol	Input	Parameter	Units	Description
r		R	in./sec	Burn rate, instantaneous
		RL	in./sec	saved R
		RREAL	in./sec	trapped for slivers
		RJ	in./sec	last value saved to smooth wall shear stress
		RRI	in./sec	present value to smooth wall shear stress
r_0		RO	in./sec	base burn rate
		RATIO	-	MOLG MOLP
		RHI	in.	Hydraulic radius, ith
		RHJ	in.	jth
ρ	X	RHO	lb/in. ³	Density, solid propellant
		RHOG	lb/in. ³	gas
		RHOL	lb/in. ³	gas, saved value
		RHOBAR	lb/in. ³	average of ith and jth
	X	RHOAMB	lb/in. ³	initial condition in motor
R_g		RG	in./°F	Gas constant, gas
R_p		RP	in./°F	products
R_u		RU	in./°R	universal
		RT	in.	Product $R_p \cdot T_c$
		S	in.	Perimeter of port
f_{Al}	X	SALUM	-	Coefficient, aluminum slip correlation
		SAL	-	Term, aluminum slip correlation
		SLIP	-	Aluminum slip ratio
	X	SALOX	-	Coefficient, Al ₂ O ₃ slip correlation
		SOX	-	Term, Al ₂ O ₃ slip correlation
$f_{Al_2O_3}$		SLIPOX	-	Al ₂ O ₃ slip ratio
		STAR	-	Number of points in star point
		STEP	-	Counter in parametric runs - = omit, 0 = base run, + = counter
		SUMF	lb	Running sum, thrust
		SUMW	lb	mass flow
		TAIL	-	Indicator for tailoff logic
		TANN	-	Tan (star)
τ		TAUW	psi	Wall shear stress,
		TAUBAR	psi	average in Δx increment
T_F	X	TC	°R	Chamber temperature
T		TS	°R	Local static temperature
t		TIME	sec	Time,
	X	TSTOP	sec	completion
	X	TPART	sec	values at parametric points
	X	TLIST	sec	values for detail output
		TIME1	sec	adjusted to avoid rounding
		TEMP		Temporary storage of factor to be used with several statements
u_r or U_r		U	in./sec	Gas velocity, instantaneous
		UTRY	in./sec	for convergence check
		UMAX	in./sec	at $T = 0$ to trap supersonic flow logic
u_p		-	-	Particle velocity

TABLE A-1 (Continued)

Symbol	Input	Parameter	Units	Description
		V	in. ³	Volume, running sum along axis of plenum saved value
		VOL	in. ³	
		VOLL	in. ³	
	X	VFZ	in./sec	Velocity of ignition upstream spreading
w_{ign}		W	lb/sec	Mass flow, instantaneous saved value added in Δx increment average in Δx increment igniter or head end dome fuse igniter saved value, exit
		WL	lb/sec	
		WADD	lb/sec	
		WBAR	lb/sec	
	X	WIGN	lb/sec	
		W, Z WNL	lb/sec	
		WEBP	in.	Web burned
		WEBM	in.	Initial or maximum web
	X	WIDE	in.	Initial length of star fins
ω_n	X	WN	rad/sec	Natural frequency, deflection calculation
		WNT	-	$\omega_n \cdot \delta t$
		WNT1	-	$1 - \omega_n \delta t$
		WN2	-	$2/\omega_n$
		WN2T	-	$2/\omega_n + \delta t$
x		X	in.	Length,
		XO	in.	
	X	X2	in.	to second propellant
		XE	in.	motor
		XHEAD	in.	uninhibited head web burn
	X	XPLEN	in.	plenum
		XL	-	X/L
		X50	-	X/50
		XD	in.	Deflection transient term prior value
		XDO	in.	
		XDOT		Rate of change of XD
a	X	XKG	in. ³ /lb	Coefficient in erosive correlation
m		XM	-	Exponent in erosive correlation
		XR	in./sec	Temporary value of r
		XTERM1 to 5		Factors of transient deflection calculation equation
		Y	in.	Instantaneous width of star fin port
		ZTH	in.	Width of two-dimensional throat

TABLE A-2
SOURCE LISTING

C		624-0002
C	NOZZLELESS ROCKET MOTOR BALLISTICS / EROSIIVE BURNING PROPELLANT	624-0003
C	DYNAMIC MODEL	624-0004
C		624-0005
C	LOCKHEED PROPULSION COMPANY / AIR FORCE ROCKET PROPULSION LAB	624-0006
C		624-0007
	REAL ISP, KD, MOLG, MOLP, MWTG, MU, MU2, LSTAR	624-0008
	DIMENSION LOGIC(25), NUM(25)	624-0009
	COMMON /COM2/Z(125) /COM5/SYSTEM(125) /COM1/COM(102)	624-0010
	1 /COM4/MASTER(3000)	624-0011
	EQUIVALENCE (LOGIC,SYSTEM(101)), (NUM,Z(101))	624-0012
C		624-0013
	DIMENSION X(30), WEBP(30), DWEB(30), R(30), RL(30), P(30),	624-0014
	1 U(30), A(30), PHOG(30), G(30), D(30), AP(30), DMAX(30),	624-0015
	1 WEBM(30), TAUM(30), RHOBAR(30), W(30), C(30), E(30),	624-0016
	1 RHOL(30), AL(30), DEFLO(30), DEFL(30), DIAM(30), H(9,15)	624-0017
C		624-0018
	DIMENSION XKG(2), BH(2), GO2(2), PR(2), RHO(2), ALPHA(2),	624-0019
	1 BETAR(2), XM(2), GO2X(2)	624-0020
C		624-0021
	EQUIVALENCE (N,NUM), (LIST,NUM(12))	624-0022
C	N = 10, 19, 28, ONLY	624-0023
C	NUM(4) = -1 IS A REQUIRED KEY	624-0024
C	(KODE,NUM(2)), (KEY,NUM(5)), (IGN,NUM(6)), (NSTAR,NUM(7))	624-0025
C	1 (NXRAY,NUM(8)), (L,NUM(9)), (LOOPM,NUM(10))	624-0026
C	EQUIVALENCE (TSTOP,Z), (TRISE,Z(2)), (ALUM,Z(3)), (BETA,Z(4)),	624-0027
	1 (MU,Z(5)), (XE,Z(7)), (XPLEN,Z(8)), (DPLEN,Z(9)),	624-0028
	1 (DTH,Z(10)), (PPLEN,Z(11)), (WIDE,Z(12)), (HIGH,Z(13)),	624-0029
	1 (STAR,Z(14)), (VFZ,Z(15)), (STEP,Z(18)), (DOME,Z(19))	624-0030
C	EQUIVALENCE (EPSP,Z(17)), (X2,Z(6)), (CHOKE,Z(21)),	624-0031
C	1 (FACTOR,Z(25)), (WFZ,Z(16))	624-0032
	EQUIVALENCE (CONV,Z(20)), (RHOAMB,Z(23)), (PSTART,Z(22)),	624-0033
	1 (PAMB,Z(24)), (KD,Z(26)), (WN,Z(27)), (PREF,Z(28)),	624-0034
	1 (ALPHAN,Z(29)),	624-0035
	1 (GO2,BH,Z(30)), (XKG,PR,Z(32)), (XM,Z(34)), (RHO,Z(36)),	624-0036
	1 (DALUM,Z(38)), (SALOX,Z(39)), (SALUM,Z(40))	624-0037
C		624-0038
	EQUIVALENCE (IS,Z(50)), (DELL,Z(51)), (WL,Z(52)), (XDO,Z(53)),	624-0039
	1 (XDOT,Z(54)), (FILL,Z(55)), (SUMF,Z(56)), (FMAX,Z(57)),	624-0040
	1 (PMAX,Z(58)), (WNL,Z(59)), (TIME,Z(60)), (DEFLN,Z(61)),	624-0041
	1 (COUNT,Z(62)), (COUNTP,Z(63)), (TAIL,Z(64)), (SUMW,Z(65)),	624-0042
	1 (ACT,Z(66)), (FGL,Z(67)), (XHEAD,Z(68))	624-0043
C		624-0044
	GO = 386.09	624-0045
	PI = 3.141592	624-0046
	PI2 = PI / 2.	624-0047
	PI4 = PI / 4.	624-0048
	PI8 = PI / 8.	624-0049
	RU = 1545. * 12.	624-0050
	DO 7 I=1,3000	624-0051
	7 MASTER(I) = 0	624-0052
	DO 8 I=1,125	624-0053
	8 Z(I) = 0.	624-0054

	DO 9 I=1,102	624-0055
	9 COM(I) = 0.	624-0056
C		624-0057
C	READ NEW HEADING AND DATA OR CHANGES TO DATA	624-0058
C	UPDATE INPUT LOGIC WORDS	624-0059
C		624-0060
	1 READ (1,99) I	624-0061
	IF (I.LT.1) CALL EXIT	624-0062
	WRITE (3,99) I	624-0063
	99 FORMAT (11,71H	624-0064
	1)	624-0065
	CALL TABIN	624-0066
	DO 2 I=1,100	624-0067
	2 IF (SYSTEM(I).NE.0) Z(I) = SYSTEM(I)	624-0068
	DO 3 I=1,25	624-0069
	3 IF (LOGIC(I).NE.0) NUM(I) = LOGIC(I)	624-0070
	IF (NUM(5).EQ.0) STEP = -1.	624-0071
	NXRAY = NUM(8)	624-0072
	IF (NXRAY.EQ.0) NXRAY = N - 4	624-0073
	4 DO 5 I=50,68	624-0074
	5 Z(I) = 0.	624-0075
	CALL TAB (COUNTP, 0., TPART, 11)	624-0076
	TANN = TAN (STAR / (2.* PI))	624-0077
	NSTAR = NUM(7)	624-0078
	MOVE = NSTAR	624-0079
	IF (NSTAR.EQ.0) NSTAR = N	624-0080
	LOOPM = MAXO (NUM(10), 10)	624-0081
	IGN = NUM(6)	624-0082
	IPR = N / 9	624-0083
	CONV = AMAX1 (CONV, 1.E-5)	624-0084
	CONV2 = 2. * CONV	624-0085
	CONV1 = 10. * CONV	624-0086
	WFZ = Z(16)	624-0087
	CHOKE = Z(21)	624-0088
	IF (KD.EQ.0.) KD = 1.	624-0089
	IF (WN.GT.0.) WN2 = 2. / WN	624-0090
C		624-0091
C	SET FOR ROUND OR 2-DIMENSIONAL PLENUM AND THROAT SECTIONS	624-0092
C		624-0093
	AP(N+2) = PI4 * DTH**2	624-0094
	AP(N+1) = PI4 * D PLEN**2	624-0095
	IF (HIGH.EQ.0.) GO TO 6	624-0096
	AP(N+2) = HIGH * ZTH	624-0097
	AP(N+1) = HIGH * D PLEN	624-0098
	6 VOLL = AP(N+1) * X PLEN	624-0099
	VOL = VOLL	624-0100
	PA = AMAX1 (STAR, 1.)	624-0101
C		624-0102
C	PREPARE TERMS FOR TWO PROPELLANTS	624-0103
C		624-0104
	MU2 = MU**2	624-0105
	COEFF = .0288 * MU2 / GO	624-0106
	X2 = Z(6)	624-0107

NP = 2	624-0108
IF (X2.GT.0.) GO TO 11	624-0109
NP = 1	624-0110
X2 = XE + 1.	624-0111
11 DO 13 I=1, NP	624-0112
IF (XM(I).EQ.0.) XM(I) = 1.	624-0113
GO2X(I) = GO2(I)**XM(I)	624-0114
BETAR(I) = - BETA * RHO(I)	624-0115
WRITE (3,12) NUM(I+1), 1, RHO(I), BH(I), PR(I), XM(I), Z(I+5)	624-0116
12 FORMAT (17H EROSION MODEL NO 12, 15H FOR PROPELLANT 12, 10X,	624-0117
1 6H RHO = F7.4,5X,4HK1 = F7.4,5X,4HK2 = F7.4,5X,5HEXP = F5.2,	624-0118
1 5X,11HTO LENGTH = F5.1,4H IN.)	624-0119
13 ALPHA(I) = .0288 * MU2 / PR(I)**.6667 * BH(I) / RHO(I)	624-0120
C	624-0121
FILL LISTS WITH GEOMETRY AND TRIAL VALUES	624-0122
C	624-0123
C	624-0124
I = 1	624-0125
NP = 1	624-0126
X(1) = 0.	624-0127
TEMP = N - 1	624-0128
CALL TAB (0., 2., DMAX(1), 3)	624-0129
GO TO 15	624-0130
14 XL = X(I-1) / XE	624-0131
CALL TAB (XL, 0., DX, 4)	624-0132
DX = DX * XE / TEMP	624-0133
X(I) = X(I-1) + DX	624-0134
IF (X(I).GT.X2) NP = 2	624-0135
CALL TAB (X(I), 2., DMAX(I), 3)	624-0136
FILL = FILL + PIB * DX * RHO(NP) * (DMAX(I)**2 + DMAX(I-1)**2)	624-0137
15 CALL TAB (X(I), 1., D(I), 3)	624-0138
WEBM(I) = .5 * (DMAX(I) - D(I))	624-0139
CALL TAB (X(I), 0., DEFLO(I), 7)	624-0140
U(I) = 0.	624-0141
E(I) = 0.	624-0142
R(I) = 0.	624-0143
RL(I) = 0.	624-0144
WEBP(I) = 0.	624-0145
G(I) = 1.E-6	624-0146
W(I) = 0.	624-0147
P(I) = 0.	624-0148
AP(I) = 0.	624-0149
TAUW(I) = 0.	624-0150
RHO(I) = 0.	624-0151
I = I+1	624-0152
IF (I.LE.N) GO TO 14	624-0153
DIAM(NSTAR) = D(NSTAR)	624-0154
PL = P PLEN	624-0155
PLO = PPLEN	624-0156
P(N+1) = AMAX1 (P PLEN, PAMB)	624-0157
AHEAD = PI4 * DMAX(1)**2	624-0158
CALL TAB (0., 0., DELT, 5)	624-0159
CALL TAB (COUNT, 0., TLIST, 6)	624-0160
C	

```

WRITE (3,10) X(NSTAR), X(N), D(1), D(NSTAR), D(N), DMAX(1),      624-0161
1 DMAX(NSTAR), DMAX(N), N                                          624-0162
10 FORMAT (18H0 NOMINAL GEOMETRY/18X,4HHEAD4X,6HTHROAT6X,4HEXIT/ 624-0163
1 8H0 LENGTH14X,2F10.2/12H INNER DIAM3F10.2/12H OUTER DIAM3F10.2/624-0164
1 47H0 DETAILED GRAIN DESIGN INPUT IN TABLE 3 TO USE I3,        624-0165
1 33H NODES SPACED AS INPUT IN TABLE 4/1H0)                      624-0166
WRITE (3,16) NUM(5), NXRAY, IGN, HIGH, WIDE, VFZ, DOME, PPLEN,    624-0167
1 DALUM, WN                                                         624-0168
16 FORMAT (42H0 CONTROL WORDS IN INPUT (NON-ZERO IS KEY)/        624-0169
1 10X, 25H PARAMETRIC VARIATION KEY I4, 5X, 13H XRAY NODE NO I3/ 624-0170
1 10X, 25H IGNITION INPUT DT OPTION I4,/                          624-0171
1 10X, 24H 2-DIMENSIONAL GRAIN KEY F7.3, 7H (HIGH)/              624-0172
1 10X, 24H N-POINT STAR GRAIN KEY F7.3, 7H (WIDE)/              624-0173
1 10X, 24H FUSE IGNITION CONTROL F7.1, 7H (RATE)/              624-0174
1 10X, 24H HEAD-END DOME DESIGN F7.1/                            624-0175
1 10X, 24H PLENUM-THROAT CALC, P = F7.1/                         624-0176
1 10X, 24H FRACTION BURNED KEY D = F7.1, 8H MICRONS/           624-0177
1 10X, 24H GRAIN DEFLECTION KEY WN F7.1)                          624-0178
WRITE (3,17) (X(I),I=1,N,IPR)                                     624-0179
17 FORMAT (1H115X,8HMPRESSURE 8X,6HTHRUST3X,4HFLOW36X,19HWEB BURNED / 624-0180
1LENGTH/2X,4HTIME4X,4HHEAD4X,4HEXIT4X,4HPLEN25X,10F7.2,2X,4HLOOP/ 624-0181
17X,2HP*6X,3HPT*4X,3HISP5X,3HIMP4X,5HSUM W4X,4HDEFL/)          624-0182
C                                                                    624-0183
C   CALCULATE COEFFICIENTS FOR PARTICLE LAG CURVE FITS            624-0184
C                                                                    624-0185
FR = 1.                                                            624-0186
SLIP = 1.                                                          624-0187
SLIPOX = 1.                                                       624-0188
IF (DALUM.LE.0.) GO TO 18                                         624-0189
X50 = XE / 50.                                                     624-0190
FAL = (1. - .0084 * DALUM) * X50**.6633                          624-0191
SAL = SALUM * X50**.1759 / (DALUM / 100.)**.0842                624-0192
SOX = SALOX * X50**.0234                                          624-0193
C                                                                    624-0194
C   FILL INITIAL CONDITIONS FOR FUSE CONFIGURATION              624-0195
C                                                                    624-0196
18 L = 1                                                           624-0197
IF (VFZ.LE.0.) GO TO 19                                          624-0198
L = NUM(9)                                                         624-0199
IF (L.EQ.N) TIME = - CONV                                         624-0200
DELT = (X(L) - X(L-1)) / VFZ                                      624-0201
19 P(L) = P START                                                624-0202
FIX = 2.                                                           624-0203
C                                                                    624-0204
C   SET CONSTANTS TO BEGIN AT THE INSTANTANEOUS HEAD END      624-0205
C                                                                    624-0206
21 CALL TAB (TIME, 0., WIGN, 2)                                    624-0207
WIGN = AMAX1 (WFZ, WIGN)                                          624-0208
FACTOR = Z(25)                                                    624-0209
IF (TIME.GT.TRISE) FACTOR = FACTOR / FR                          624-0210
IF (WN.LE.0.) GO TO 22                                           624-0211
WNT = WN * DELT                                                  624-0212
WNT1 = 1. - WNT                                                  624-0213

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	EXPWNT = EXP (-WNT)	624-0214
	WN2T = WN2 + DELT	624-0215
	XTERM1 = KD * (2. * WN * XDO + XDOT)	624-0216
	XTERM2 = KD * WNT1 * XDO - PLO * (1. + WNT)	624-0217
	XTERM4 = DELT - WN2	624-0218
	XTERMS = (1. - WEBP(NSTAR) / WEBM(NSTAR)) / PREF	624-0219
22	BELT2 = .5 * DELT	624-0220
	I = L	624-0221
	J = I	624-0222
	V = 0.	624-0223
	NP = 1	624-0224
	DX = 0.	624-0225
	PNUM = 1.	624-0226
	ERRN = 1.	624-0227
	FAULT = 1.	624-0228
	TAU BAR = 0.	624-0229
	ERRML = ERRM	624-0230
C		624-0231
C	PREPARE PARTICLE LAG TERMS	624-0232
C		624-0233
	IF (DALUM.LE.0.) GO TO 24	624-0234
	P500 = P(L) / 500.	624-0235
	FR = AMIN1 (FAL * P500**.1151, 1.)	624-0236
	SLIP = AMIN1 (SAL * P500**.2271, 1.)	624-0237
	SLIPOX = AMIN1 (SOX / P500**.0381, 1.)	624-0238
C		624-0239
C	UPDATE THERMOCHEMICAL COEFFICIENTS	624-0240
C	INPUT TABLES ARE ASSUMED IN TERMS AND UNITS OF ISP PROGRAM	624-0241
C		624-0242
24	CALL TAB (FR, 0., TC, 8)	624-0243
	TC = 1.8 * TC	624-0244
	CALL TAB (FR, 0., CPP, 9)	624-0245
	CALL TAB (FR, 0., CPG, 10)	624-0246
	CALL TAB (FR, 0., MOLG, 13)	624-0247
	CALL TAB (FR, 0., MOLP, 14)	624-0248
	RATIO = MOLG / MOLP	624-0249
	CALL TAB (FR, 0., MWTG, 15)	624-0250
	RG = RU / MWTG	624-0251
	EO1 = MWTG * MOLG / 100.	624-0252
	EO = 1. - EO1	624-0253
	F = SLIPOX + (1. - FR) * ALUM / EO * (SLIP - SLIPOX)	624-0254
	F1 = 1. - F	624-0255
	F1SQ = 1. - F * F	624-0256
	GAMP = CPP / (CPP - 1.987 * RATIO)	624-0257
	EPS = EO / (F * EO1 + EO)	624-0258
	C1 = 1. - EO * F1	624-0259
	C2 = 1. - EPS * F1SQ	624-0260
	EPS1 = 1. - EPS	624-0261
	RP = EPS1 * RG	624-0262
	TEMP = CPG + (CPP / RATIO - CPG) / F	624-0263
	C CONS = TEMP / (TEMP - 1.987) * RP * GO	624-0264
	GF1 = GAMP - 1.	624-0265
	GF2 = GAMP + 1.	624-0266

	GF3 = GAMP / GF1	624-0267
	GF5 = 2. / GF2	624-0268
	C(N+2) = SQRT (C CONS * TC * GF5)	624-0269
	RT = TC * RP	624-0270
	GAMT = .5 / (GF3 * GU * RG) * (1. - E0 * F1SQ) / E01	624-0271
	UMAX = SQRT (TC / GAMT)	624-0272
	IF (WN.LE.0.) GO TO 30	624-0273
	PDOT = (P(L) - PLO) / DELT	624-0274
	XTERM3 = XTERM2 + XTERM1 * DELT + PDOT * WN2T	624-0275
	XD = EXPWNT * XTERM3 + PLO + PDOT * XTERM4	624-0276
	DEFLN = XD * XTERM5	624-0277
	GO TO 30	624-0278
C		624-0279
C	TRIAL VALUES FOR FIRST TRY DOWN THE PORT	624-0280
C		624-0281
	25 DDJ = DD	624-0282
	RJ = RRI	624-0283
	RHJ = RHI	624-0284
	DX = X(I) - X(J)	624-0285
	DXDT = DX / DELT	624-0286
	IF (U(I).GT.0.) GO TO 30	624-0287
	G(I) = G(J)	624-0288
	P(I) = P(J)	624-0289
	U(I) = U(J)	624-0290
	R(I) = R(J)	624-0291
	30 LOOP = -2	624-0292
	LOOPL = LOOPM	624-0293
	IF (I.GE.NSTAR) LOOPL = 2 * LOOPM	624-0294
	IF (X(I).LE.X2) GO TO 32	624-0295
	NP = 2	624-0296
	PNUM = 2.	624-0297
C		624-0298
C	LOCAL PORT AREA AND BURN PERIMETER CALCULATIONS	624-0299
C	BRANCH FOR DIFFERENT GEOMETRY ASSUMPTIONS	624-0300
C		624-0301
	32 IF (IGN.GT.0) RL(I) = R(I)	624-0302
	DWEB(I) = DELT * (R(I) + RL(I))	624-0303
	DIAMI = D(I) + DWEB(I)	624-0304
	DD = DIAMI - DMAX(I)	624-0305
	DIAM(I) = AMINI (DIAMI, DMAX(I))	624-0306
	XO = X(I) - X(L)	624-0307
	IF (HIGH.GT.0.) GO TO 33	624-0308
	IF (WIDE) 34,34,35	624-0309
	33 AP(I) = DIAM(I) * HIGH	624-0310
	S = 2. * (DIAM(I) + HIGH)	624-0311
	GO TO 36	624-0312
	34 AP(I) = PI4 * DIAM(I)**2	624-0313
	S = PI * DIAM(I)	624-0314
	GO TO 36	624-0315
	35 Y = .5 * DIAM(I) / TANN	624-0316
	W2 = WIDE - Y	624-0317
	S = 2. * W2 + PI2 * DIAM(I)	624-0318
	AP(I) = DIAM(I) * (PI8 * DIAM(I) + W2 + .5 * Y)	624-0319

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36 RHI = AP(I) / S
ABAR = .5 * (AP(I) + AP(J))
A(I) = A BAR
IF (TIME.EQ.0.) GO TO 80
C
C      PROPELLANT BURN RATE SECTION
C      EROSIIVE BURN RATE CODE FROM NUM(2) OR NUM(3)
C
CALL TAB (P(I),PNUM,RO,1)
IF (NUM(NP+1) - 2) 41,42,43
41 DR = (G(I)**XM(NP) - GOZX(NP)) * SQRT (U(I) / C(N+2))
GO TO 44
42 DR = G(I) - GOZ(NP)
44 R(I) = RO + XKG(NP) * AMAX1 (DR, 0.)
GO TO 50
43 IF (I.EQ.L) GO TO 49
A TERM = ALPHA(NP) * G(I)**.8 / XO**.2
B TERM = - BETA * RHO(NP) / G(I)
R(I) = AMAX1 (R(I), RO)
46 XR = RO + A TERM * EXP (B TERM / R(I))
ERR = ABS (I. - XR / R(I))
R(I) = XR
IF (ERR - CONV) 50,50,46
C
C      PERFORM SUMMATIONS AT EACH AXIAL NODE
C      EXECUTE TRAPS TO SMOOTH THE SLIVERING-OFF TRANSIENTS
C
49 R(I) = RO
50 R REAL = R(I)
IF (DD.GT.0.0) R REAL = .25 * AMAX1 (DIAM(I) - D(I), 0.) / DELT2
TS = TC - GAMT * U(I)**2
IF (I.GT.NSTAR) GO TO 51
RHOG(I) = P(I) / (RP * TS)
GO TO 52
51 RHOG(I) = G(I) / U(I) / EPS1
52 C(I) = SQRT (C CONS * TS)
U TRY = U(I)
IF (I.EQ.L) GO TO 57
DAP = AP(I) - AP(J)
IF (DD.LT.0.) GO TO 54
IF (DDJ.GT.0.) GO TO 56
TEMP = DD / (DD - DDJ)
GO TO 55
54 IF (DDJ.LT.0.) GO TO 56
TEMP = DDJ / (DD - DDJ)
55 A(I) = A(I) + .5 * DAP * TEMP
56 W ADD = RHO(NP) * (A(I) - AL(I)) * DXDT
W(I) = W(J) + W ADD
RHOBAR(I) = .5 * (RHOG(I) + RHOG(J))
IF (IGN.LE.0) W(I) = W(I) - (RHOBAR(I)-RHOL(I)) * ABAR * DXDT
IF (W(I).GT.0.) GO TO 58
P(L) = .75 * P(L)
GO TO 22

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624-0320
624-0321
624-0322
624-0323
624-0324
624-0325
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624-0331
624-0332
624-0333
624-0334
624-0335
624-0336
624-0337
624-0338
624-0339
624-0340
624-0341
624-0342
624-0343
624-0344
624-0345
624-0346
624-0347
624-0348
624-0349
624-0350
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624-0360
624-0361
624-0362
624-0363
624-0364
624-0365
624-0366
624-0367
624-0368
624-0369
624-0370
624-0371
624-0372

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C                                     624-0373
C      TRAP TO AVOID CROSSING MACH = 1 624-0374
C      COMPLETE CALCULATIONS AT THE NODE 624-0375
C                                     624-0376
57 IF (DOME.LT.0.) WIGN = RHO(NP) * R REAL * PI2 * DIAM(I)**2 + WIGN624-0377
    RRI = R REAL 624-0378
    W(L) = WIGN 624-0379
    CALL TAB (TIME, O., HEADW, 16) 624-0380
    IF (HEADW.EQ.0.) GO TO 58 624-0381
    W(L) = W(L) + RHO(NP) * RREAL * (AHEAD - AP(L)) * HEADW 624-0382
    X(L) = XHEAD + (R(L) + RL(L)) * HEADW * DELT2 624-0383
58 DEFL(I) = DEFLN * DEFLO(I) 624-0384
    ADEFL = AP(I) * (1. + 4. * DEFL(I) / DIAM(I)) 624-0385
    G(I) = W(I) / ADEFL * E01 624-0386
    TAUW(I) = 0. 624-0387
    IF (I.GT.NSTAR) GO TO 59 624-0388
    UC = G(I) / RHO(G(I)) / EPS1 624-0389
    U(I) = AMIN1 (C(I), UC) 624-0390
    IF (I.EQ.L) GO TO 62 624-0391
59 U BAR = .5 * (U(I) + U(J)) 624-0392
    ERRN = U(I) / UC 624-0393
    RRI = (2. * RJ + R REAL) / 3. 624-0394
    IF (G(I).LT.1.) GO TO 61 624-0395
    TEMP = U(I) * EXP(BETAR(NP) * RRI / G(I)) 624-0396
    TAUW(I) = COEFF / XO * (G(I) * XO)**.8 * TEMP 624-0397
    TAU BAR = (TAUM(I) + TAUW(J)) / (RMI + RHJ) * DX 624-0398
61 DU = U(I) - U(J) 624-0399
    DP = UBAR / GO * (RHOBAR(I) * DU * C2 + WADD * C1 / ABAR) + TAUBAR624-0400
    P(I) = AMAX1 (P(J) - DP, .7 * P(I)) 624-0401
    IF (I.LE.NSTAR) GO TO 62 624-0402
    DELP = P(I) - RHO(G(I)) * RP * TS 624-0403
    UC = U(I) + GO / G(NSTAR) * DELP 624-0404
    UC = AMIN1 (U(I) + .25 * (UMAX - U(I)), UC) 624-0405
    U(I) = AMAX1 (C(NSTAR), UC) 624-0406
    ERRN = UC / U(I) 624-0407
C                                     624-0408
C      CHECK CONVERGENCE AT EACH AXIAL STATION 624-0409
C                                     624-0410
62 LOOP = LOOP + 1 624-0411
    IF (LOOP.LT.0) GO TO 32 624-0412
    E(I) = 0. 624-0413
    IF (I.EQ.L) GO TO 68 624-0414
    IF (U(I).LE.0.) GO TO 68 624-0415
    ERR U = U(I)/U TRY - 1. 624-0416
    IF (ABS(ERR U).LT.CONV2) GO TO 63 624-0417
    IF (LOOP.LT.LOOPL) GO TO 32 624-0418
    E(I) = ERRU 624-0419
C                                     624-0420
C      VERIFY THAT THE THROAT HAS NOT MOVED INTO A DIFFERENT STATION 624-0421
C                                     624-0422
63 FAULT = FAULT * ERRN 624-0423
    IF (I.GT.NSTAR) GO TO 64 624-0424
    V = V + ABAR * DX 624-0425

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	IF (CHOKE.LT.0.) GO TO 68	624-0426
	IF (J.LE.MOVE) GO TO 67	624-0427
	DENOM = WADD / W(I) * GF2 + 4. * TAUBAR / (P(I) + P(J))	624-0428
	IF (DAP / A BAR - DENOM.LE.0.) GO TO 67	624-0429
	NSTAR = J	624-0430
	I = J	624-0431
	WRITE (3,66) NSTAR, X(I), DAP	624-0432
	66 FORMAT (25H0 THROAT LOCATION AT NODE I3, 10H AT LENGTH F5.1, 1 13H IN, SLOPE = F6.2/)	624-0433
	GO TO 69	624-0434
C		624-0435
	64 IF (FAULT.LT.1.) GO TO 65	624-0436
	IF (I.LT.N) GO TO 68	624-0437
	GO TO 83	624-0438
	65 MOVE = NSTAR	624-0439
	NSTAR = N	624-0440
	LODPC = 0	624-0441
	GO TO 22	624-0442
		624-0443
C		624-0444
	67 IF (I.EQ.NSTAR) GO TO 74	624-0445
	68 I = I + 1	624-0446
	69 J = I - 1	624-0447
	IF (I.LE.N) GO TO 25	624-0448
C		624-0449
C	DETERMINE PLENUM CONDITIONS (IF ANY)	624-0450
C	CALCULATE CONVERGENCE FACTORS FOR CHOKED EXIT TO GRAIN	624-0451
C		624-0452
	IF (L.EQ.N) GO TO 81	624-0453
	IF (P PLEN) 74,74,70	624-0454
	70 CALL TAB (P(N+1), P NUM, R(N+1), 3)	624-0455
	DELL = DELT * R(N+1)	624-0456
	VOL = VOLL + AP(N+1) * DELL	624-0457
	EPSP = GF5**(1. / GF1)	624-0458
	IF (Z(17).GT.0.) EPSP = Z(17)	624-0459
	TERM = DELT2 * C(N+2) * A(N+2) * EPSP / VOL	624-0460
	W(N+1) = W(N) * PA + RHO(NP) * R(N+1) * (AP(N+1) - PA * AP(N))	624-0461
	W BAR = .5 * (W(N+1) + WL)	624-0462
	IF (TERM.GT.0.9) GO TO 72	624-0463
	P(N+1) = (PL * (1. - TERM) + DELT * RT / VOL * WBAR) / (1. + TERM)	624-0464
	GO TO 74	624-0465
	72 P(N+1) = WBAR * RT / (EPSP * AP(N+2) * C(N+2))	624-0466
	74 IF (FAULT - 1.) 75,76,81	624-0467
	75 ERR M = 1./FAULT - 1.	624-0468
	FAC = 3. * FACTOR * AMIN1 (SQRT (ERRM / .003), .5 * FAULT)	624-0469
	GO TO 78	624-0470
	76 ERRM = P(N+1) / P(NSTAR) - 1.	624-0471
	IF (CHOKE.LT.0.) GO TO 77	624-0472
	IF (ERRM.LE.0.) GO TO 73	624-0473
	CHOKE = -1.	624-0474
	NSTAR = N	624-0475
	WRITE (3,82)	624-0476
	82 FORMAT (17H0 THROAT UNCHOKED /)	624-0477
	GO TO 77	624-0478


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73 ERRM = U(1) / C(1) - 1. 624-0479
   FAC = AMINI (-FACTOR * ERRM, .8) 624-0480
   GO TO 78 624-0481
77 FAC = FACTOR * ABS(1.01 - U(N) / C(N)) 624-0482
78 DELP = AMAX1 (-.5, ERRM * FAC) 624-0483
   P(L) = P(L) * (1. + DELP) 624-0484
   LOOPC = LOOPC + 1 624-0485
   IF (LOOPC.LT.0) GO TO 22 624-0486
   IF (ABS(ERRM).LT.CONV1) GO TO 79 624-0487
   IF (LOOPC.LT.LOOPM) GO TO 22 624-0488
   WRITE (3,100) LOOPC, ERRM, P(L), FACTOR, FAULT 624-0489
100 FORMAT (I4, 1P6E12.4) 624-0490
   IF (LOOPC.EQ.LOOPM+1) FACTOR = FACTOR - SIGN (.05, ERRM * ERRML) 624-0491
   IF (LOOPC.LT.2 * LOOPM) GO TO 22 624-0492
   IF (ABS(DELP).LT.CONV) GO TO 79 624-0493
   IF (ABS(DELP).GT..05) GO TO 1 624-0494
79 IF (I.GE.N) GO TO 81 624-0495
   FAULT = 1. 624-0496
   GO TO 68 624-0497
80 RHO BAR(I) = RHO AMB 624-0498
   FILL = FILL - ABAR * DX * RHO(NP) 624-0499
   GO TO 79 624-0500
C 624-0501
C CHECK FOR CHOKING AT END OF GRAIN 624-0502
C 624-0503
81 IF (CHOKE.GT.0.) GO TO 83 624-0504
   V = V + VOL 624-0505
   IF (FAULT.EQ.1.) GO TO 83 624-0506
   CHOKE = 1. 624-0507
   GO TO 65 624-0508
C 624-0509
C NORMAL OUTPUT AND ADVANCE TIME INCREMENTS 624-0510
C 624-0511
83 TIME1 = TIME + 1.E-4 624-0512
   IF (TIME1.LT.TLIST) GO TO 85 624-0513
   COUNT = COUNT + 1. 624-0514
   CALL TAB (COUNT, 0., TLIST, 6) 624-0515
   WRITE (3,84) (I, TAUM(I), G(I), U(I), P(I), AP(I), W(I), R(I), 624-0516
1 RHO(I), I=1,N) 624-0517
84 FORMAT (1H015X,3HTAU9X,1HG11X,1HV11X,1HP11X,1HA11X,1HW11X,1HR11X, 624-0518
1 3HRHO/ (110,1P8E12.4)) 624-0519
   WRITE (3,17) (X(I),I=1,N,IPR) 624-0520
C 624-0521
85 DO 86 I = L,N 624-0522
   IF (E(I).NE.0.) WRITE (3,100) I, E(I) 624-0523
   RL(I) = R(I) 624-0524
   AL(I) = A(I) 624-0525
   D(I) = D(I) + DWEB(I) 624-0526
   RHOL(I) = RHOBAR(I) 624-0527
86 WEBP(I) = AMINI (WEBP(I) + .5 * DWEB(I), WEBM(I)) 624-0528
   IF (TIME.LE.0.) GO TO 94 624-0529
   IGM = 0 624-0530
C 624-0531

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C          THRUST CALCULATION                                624-0532
C          OUTPUT SECTION                                    624-0533
C                                                         624-0534
C          DIVR = 1.                                         624-0535
C          ANG = .5 * (DIAM(N) - DIAM(NSTAR))                624-0536
C          IF (ANG.LE.0.) GO TO 120                            624-0537
C          TEMP = X(N) - X(NSTAR)                             624-0538
C          DIVR = .5 * (1. + TEMP / SQRT (ANG**2 + TEMP**2))  624-0539
120 FG = W(N) * U(N) / GO * DIVR * C1 + ADEFL * (P(N) - PAMB) 624-0540
C          FMAX = AMAX1 (FG, FMAX)                             624-0541
C          PMAX = AMAX1 (P(L), PMAX)                          624-0542
C                                                         624-0543
C          SUMMARY TERMS AND ACTION TIME                      624-0544
C                                                         624-0545
C          ISP = FG / W(N)                                     624-0546
C          SUMF = SUMF + DELT2 * (FG + FGL)                   624-0547
C          SUMW = SUMW + DELT2 * (W(N) + WNL)                624-0548
C          PTSTAR = P(NSTAR) * (1. + .5 * GF1 * (U(NSTAR)/C(NSTAR)**2)**GF3 624-0549
C          IF (ACT.GT.0.) GO TO 125                            624-0550
C          IF (FG.GT.0.1 * FMAX) GO TO 125                   624-0551
C          FAV = SUMF / TIME                                   624-0552
C          TEMP = SUMF / SUMW                                 624-0553
C          WRITE (3,123) FAV, TEMP, TIME, FMAX, PMAX         624-0554
123 FORMAT (28H0 AVERAGE THRUST AND ISP ARE F6.0,5H LBM, F6.1, 4H SEC 624-0555
1 7X, 20H WITH ACTION TIME OF F6.3, 8H SECONDS/ 5X,19H MAXIMUM THRU 624-0556
1ST IS F6.0, 28H LB, AND MAXIMUM PRESSURE IS F8.2,5H PSIA/) 624-0557
C          ACT = 1.                                           624-0558
C                                                         624-0559
C          PRINT L* WARNING - CANCEL DURING TAILOFF         624-0560
C                                                         624-0561
C          125 IF (TAIL.LT.0.) GO TO 130                      624-0562
C          IF (TIME.LT.TRISE) GO TO 130                       624-0563
C          IF (WEBP(L).LT.WEBM(L)) GO TO 128                  624-0564
C          WRITE (3,127)                                       624-0565
127 FORMAT (38H0 L* WARNING SUPPRESSED DURING TAILOFF /) 624-0566
C          GO TO 129                                           624-0567
128 LSTAR = V / AP(NSTAR)                                     624-0568
C          IF (LSTAR.GT.10.9143*(ALPHAN/R(L)**2)**.4198) GO TO 130 624-0569
C          WRITE (3,105) LSTAR                                  624-0570
105 FORMAT (1H0/46X,13HL* WARNING AT F6.2/) 624-0571
129 TAIL = -1. 624-0572
130 WRITE (3,104) TIME, P(L), P(N), P(N+1), FG, W(N), 624-0573
1 (WEBP(1), I=1,N,IPR), LOOPC, P(NSTAR), PTSTAR, ISP, SUMF, SUMW, 624-0574
1 DEFL(NSTAR) 624-0575
104 FORMAT (1H0F5.2,3F8.1,F8.0,F8.3,9X,10F7.3,16/2X,3F8.1,F8.0,2F8.3) 624-0576
C          IF (LIST.NE.0) WRITE (3,100) LIST, TIME, FG, ADEFL, P(L) 624-0577
C                                                         624-0578
C          RETAIN NOMINAL-CASE PARAMETERS                    624-0579
C          CALCULATE SLOPE MATRIX TERMS                      624-0580
C                                                         624-0581
C          IF (STEP.LT.0.) GO TO 90                           624-0582
C          IF (TIME!.LT.TPART) GO TO 90                       624-0583
C          IS = IS + 1                                         624-0584

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	IF (STEP.GT.0.) GO TO 88	624-0585
	COUNTP = COUNTP + 1.	624-0586
	CALL TAB (COUNTP, 0., TPART, 11)	624-0587
	H(1,IS) = TIME	624-0588
	H(1,IS+1) = 1.E6	624-0589
	H(2,IS) = P(L)	624-0590
	H(3,IS) = FG	624-0591
	H(4,IS) = R(N)	624-0592
	H(5,IS) = R(NXRAY)	624-0593
	GO TO 90	624-0594
C		624-0595
	88 TPART = H(1,IS+1)	624-0596
	H(6,IS) = P(L) / H(2,IS) - 1.	624-0597
	H(7,IS) = FG / H(3,IS) - 1.	624-0598
	H(8,IS) = R(N) / H(4,IS) - 1.	624-0599
	H(9,IS) = R(NXRAY) / H(5,IS) - 1.	624-0600
C		624-0601
	90 IF (TIME1.GT.TSTOP) GO TO 109	624-0602
	IF (P(L).LT.PAMB+2.) GO TO 109	624-0603
	FGI = FG	624-0604
	WNL = W(N)	624-0605
	WL = W(N+1)	624-0606
	VOLL = VOL	624-0607
	PL = P(N+1)	624-0608
	X(N) = X(N) - DELL	624-0609
	IF (WN.LE.0.) GO TO 91	624-0610
	XDOT = (EXPNT * (XTERM1 - WN * (XTERM3 + PLO + XDO) + PDOT)	624-0611
	1 + PDOT) / KD	624-0612
	XDO = XD / KD	624-0613
	PLO = P(L)	624-0614
	91 IF (L.GT.1) GO TO 95	624-0615
	XHEAD = X(L)	624-0616
	IF (TIME.GT.TRISE) DP = APT / AP(NSTAR)	624-0617
	IF (TIME.LE.TRISE) DP = (FIX+1.) / FIX	624-0618
	DO 93 I=L,NSTAR	624-0619
	93 P(I) = P(I) * DP	624-0620
	94 IF (L.GT.1) GO TO 95	624-0621
	CALL TAB (TIME, 0., DELT, 5)	624-0622
	VFZ = 0.	624-0623
	GO TO 96	624-0624
	95 L = L - 1	624-0625
	P(L) = P(L+1) * (FIX + 1.) / FIX	624-0626
	DELT = (X(L+1) - X(L)) / VFZ	624-0627
	96 LOOPC = -2	624-0628
	FIX = FIX + 1.	624-0629
	APT = AP(NSTAR)	624-0630
	TIME = TIME + DELT	624-0631
	GO TO 21	624-0632
C		624-0633
C	OUTPUT AND ADVANCE OF PARAMETRIC STUDIES	624-0634
C		624-0635
	109 TEMP = SUMF / FILL	624-0636
	WRITE (3,108) TEMP, FILL	624-0637

108	FORMAT (12H0 STUP ISP = F7.2,2HM, BASED ON LOADED WEIGHT OF F7.1,	624-0638
	1 4M LBS /)	624-0639
	IF (STEP) 1,110,111	624-0640
110	WRITE (3,106) (M(1,1), M(2,1), M(3,1), M(4,1), M(5,1), I=1,IS)	624-0641
106	FORMAT (19H1NUMINAL PARAMETERS / 1H04X, 4HTIME 8X, 6HP HEAD 6X,	624-0642
	1 2HFG 10X, 2HR* 9X, 5HR(N4) / (5F12.3))	624-0643
	GO TO 112	624-0644
111	Z(NPAR) = Z(NPAR) / 1.1	624-0645
	WRITE (3,107) NPAR, (M(1,1), M(6,1), M(7,1), M(8,1), M(9,1),	624-0646
	1 I=1,IS)	624-0647
107	FORMAT (39H1SENSITIVITY DERIVATIVES FOR PARAMETER 13 / 1H04X,	624-0648
	1 4HTIME 8X, 6HP HEAD 6X, 2HFG 10X, 2HR* 9X, 5HR(N4) / (5F12.3))	624-0649
112	STEP = STEP + 1.	624-0650
	CALL TAB (STEP, 0., TEMP, 12)	624-0651
	N PAR = TEMP + 1.E-6	624-0652
	IF (NPAR.EQ.0) GO TO 1	624-0653
	Z(NPAR) = 1.1 * Z(NPAR)	624-0654
	GO TO 4	624-0655
	END	624-0656

	SUBROUTINE TAB IN	624-0657
C		624-0658
C	INPUT LOGIC FOR VARIOUS TABULAR DATA	624-0659
C		624-0660
	DIMENSION GEOMET(3000), MLIST(102), LOGIC(25)	624-0661
	COMMON /COM1/COM(102) /COM4/MASTER(3000) /COM5/SYSTEM(125)	624-0662
	EQUIVALENCE (GEOMET,MASTER), (MLIST,COM), (LOGIC,SYSTEM(101)),	624-0663
	1 (J,MLIST(101)), (M,MLIST(102))	624-0664
C		624-0665
C		624-0666
	J = MAXO (J, 1)	624-0667
	2 ML = J	624-0668
	CALL DATA IN (0)	624-0669
	ITYPE = LOGIC(4)	624-0670
	IF (ITYPE.LT.0) RETURN	624-0671
	M = M + 1	624-0672
	MLIST (M) = ML	624-0673
	IF (M.LE.50) GO TO 1	624-0674
	WRITE (3,12)	624-0675
	12 FORMAT (1H010X,35H LIMIT OF 50 TABLE INPUTS EXCEEDED /)	624-0676
	CALL EXIT	624-0677
	1 MX = LOGIC(1)	624-0678
	MLIST (MX+50) = M	624-0679
	NX = MAXO (LOGIC(6), 1)	624-0680
	NY = MAXO (LOGIC(5), 1)	624-0681
	N LOG = LOGIC(3)	624-0682
	MASTER(ML+3) = ITYPE	624-0683
	MASTER(ML+13) = NY	624-0684
	MASTER(ML+2) = N LOG	624-0685
C		624-0686
C	READ -Y- ARGUMENTS (LIMIT TO 19)	624-0687
C	MAKE ALTERATIONS FOR NON-RECTANGULAR TABLES	624-0688
C		624-0689
	J = ML + 14	624-0690
	INY = 1	624-0691
	JUMP = 0	624-0692
	IF (ITYPE) 4,4,3	624-0693
	3 INY = NY	624-0694
	JUMP = 1	624-0695
	4 DO 5 I=1,INY	624-0696
	MASTER(J) = MAXO (LOGIC(I+5), 1)	624-0697
	5 J = J + 1	624-0698
	MASTER(ML+7) = J	624-0699
	DO 7 I=1,NY	624-0700
	GEOMET(J) = SYSTEM(I)	624-0701
	IF (N LOG.GT.0) GEOMET(J) = ALOG (GEOMET(J))	624-0702
	7 J = J + 1	624-0703
	INDX = J	624-0704
	MASTER(ML+6) = INDX	624-0705
	GEOMET(ML+11) = SYSTEM(1)	624-0706
C		624-0707
C	READ -X- ARGUMENTS (LIMIT TO 50)	624-0708
C		624-0709

	J1 = ML + 14	624-0710
	DO 8 K=1,INY	624-0711
	IF (NY.GT.1) CALL DATA IN (1)	624-0712
	NX = MASTER(J1)	624-0713
	DO 6 I=1,NX	624-0714
	IF (N LOG.GT.0) SYSTEM(I) = ALOG (SYSTEM(I))	624-0715
	GEOMET(J) = SYSTEM(I)	624-0716
	6 J = J + 1	624-0717
	8 J1 = J1 + JUMP	624-0718
	GEOMET(ML+10) = GEOMET(INDX)	624-0719
C		624-0720
C	READ TABLE VALUES -Z-	624-0721
C		624-0722
	INDZ = J	624-0723
	MASTER(ML+8) = INDZ	624-0724
	J1 = ML + 14	624-0725
	DO 10 K=1,NY	624-0726
	CALL DATA IN (1)	624-0727
	NX = MASTER(J1)	624-0728
	DO 9 I=1,NX	624-0729
	IF (N LOG.GT.0) SYSTEM(I) = ALOG (SYSTEM(I))	624-0730
	GEOMET(J) = SYSTEM(I)	624-0731
	9 J = J + 1	624-0732
10	J1 = J1 + JUMP	624-0733
	GEOMET(ML+12) = GEOMET(INDZ)	624-0734
	GO TO 2	624-0735
	END	624-0736

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SUBROUTINE TAB (X1, Y1, Z1, MX)                                624-0737
C                                                                624-0738
C   TABLE LOOK-UP ROUTINE FOR LINEAR INTERPOLATION OF        624-0739
C   ONE-DIMENSIONAL Z=F(X), OR Z=F(Y), TWO DIMENSIONAL Z=F(X,Y), 624-0740
C   AND TWO-DIMENSIONAL NON-RECTANGULAR TABLES WITH COLUMNS OF 624-0741
C   VARYING NUMBERS OF ROWS                                     624-0742
C   PERFORM LOG-LOG INTERPOLATION IF CODED (MASTER(3) OR -(ML+2)) 624-0743
C                                                                624-0744
C   DIMENSION GEOMET(3000), MLIST(102), A(2), JUNK(32)         624-0745
C   COMMON /COM1/COM(102) /COM4/MASTER(3000) /COM5/SYSTEM(125) 624-0746
C   EQUIVALENCE (GEOMET,MASTER), (MLIST,COM), (JUNK,SYSTEM(90)) 624-0747
C   EQUIVALENCE (ITYPE,JUNK(4)), (JX1,JUNK(5)), (JY1,JUNK(6)), 624-0748
C   1 (INDX,JUNK(7)), (INDY,JUNK(8)), (INDZ,JUNK(9)),           624-0749
C   2 (XS,JUNK(11)), (YS,JUNK(12)), (ZS,JUNK(13)),             624-0750
C   3 (NY,JUNK(14)), (NX1,JUNK(15))                             624-0751
C                                                                624-0752
C   M = MLIST (MX+50)                                          624-0753
C   IF (M) 9,7,10                                             624-0754
C                                                                624-0755
C   CODE TO ALLOW ONLY ONE ERROR MESSAGE                      624-0756
C                                                                624-0757
C   7 WRITE (3,8) MX, M                                        624-0758
C   8 FORMAT (40H0 REFERENCE TO UNCORRELATED TABLE NUMBER 214 / ) 624-0759
C   MLIST (MX+50) = -1                                        624-0760
C   9 Z1 = 0.                                                 624-0761
C   RETURN                                                    624-0762
C                                                                624-0763
C   10 X = X1                                                  624-0764
C   Y = Y1                                                     624-0765
C   ML = MLIST(M)                                              624-0766
C   IF (MASTER(ML+2).EQ.0) GO TO 25                           624-0767
C   X = ALOG (X)                                               624-0768
C   Y = ALOG (Y)                                               624-0769
C                                                                624-0770
C   MOVE INDICES FROM PREVIOUS ENTRY TO WORKING STORAGE -JUNK- 624-0771
C                                                                624-0772
C   25 LOW = 0                                                 624-0773
C   J = ML                                                     624-0774
C   DELY = 0.                                                  624-0775
C   DO 27 I=1,30                                               624-0776
C   JUNK(I) = MASTER(J)                                        624-0777
C   27 J = J + 1                                               624-0778
C   NX = NX1                                                  624-0779
C                                                                624-0780
C   DETERMINE COLUMN AND Y INTERPOLATION RATIO -DEL Y-      624-0781
C   SHORT CIRCUIT IF INPUT ARGUMENTS ARE UNCHANGED FROM PRIOR SET 624-0782
C                                                                624-0783
C   IF (ABS(XS - X) + ABS(YS - Y)) 67,67,31                  624-0784
C   31 DY1 = Y - GEOMET(INDY)                                  624-0785
C   IF (DY1) 38,50,33                                         624-0786
C   32 DY1 = DY2                                               624-0787
C   33 IF (JY1 + 1 - NY) 34,50,50                             624-0788
C   34 DY2 = Y - GEOMET(INDY+1)                               624-0789

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	IF (DY2) 40,35,35	624-0790
C		624-0791
C	SEQUENCE FORWARD ONE COLUMN	624-0792
C		624-0793
	35 INDY = INDY + 1	624-0794
	IF (ITYPE) 37,37,36	624-0795
	36 NX = JUNK(JY1+15)	624-0796
	INDX = INDX + NX	624-0797
	37 INDZ = INDZ + NX	624-0798
	JY1 = JY1 + 1	624-0799
	IF (LOW) 32,32,50	624-0800
C		624-0801
C	SEQUENCE BACKWARDS ONE COLUMN	624-0802
	38 IF (JY1) 50,50,39	624-0803
	39 INDY = INDY - 1	624-0804
	JY1 = JY1 - 1	624-0805
	IF (ITYPE) 42,42,41	624-0806
	41 NX = JUNK(JY1+15)	624-0807
	INDX = INDX - NX	624-0808
	42 INDZ = INDZ - NX	624-0809
	DY2 = DY1	624-0810
	DY1 = Y - GEOMET(INDY)	624-0811
	IF (DY1) 38,50,40	624-0812
	40 DELY = DY1 / (DY1 - DY2)	624-0813
C		624-0814
C	CONTINUE TO FIND X INTERPOLATION RATIO AND Z VALUE (ONE OR	624-0815
C	TWO VALUES AS REQUIRED)	624-0816
C		624-0817
	50 DELX = 0.	624-0818
C	COUNT BACK TO THE END OF THE COLUMN (NON-RECTANGULAR)	624-0819
	IF (ITYPE) 51,51,48	624-0820
	48 NX = JUNK(JY1+15)	624-0821
	I = JX1 + 1 - NX	624-0822
	IF (I) 51,51,49	624-0823
	49 JX1 = JX1 - I	624-0824
	INDX = INDX - I	624-0825
	INDZ = INDZ - I	624-0826
C		624-0827
	51 DX1 = X - GEOMET(INDX)	624-0828
	IF (DX1) 55,58,52	624-0829
	52 IF (JX1 + 1 - NX) 53,58,58	624-0830
	53 DX2 = X - GEOMET(INDX+1)	624-0831
	IF (DX2) 57,54,54	624-0832
C	COUNT FORWARD ONE ROW	624-0833
	54 JX1 = JX1 + 1	624-0834
	INDX = INDX + 1	624-0835
	INDZ = INDZ + 1	624-0836
	DX1 = DX2	624-0837
	GO TO 52	624-0838
	55 IF (JX1) 58,58,56	624-0839
C	COUNT BACKWARDS ONE ROW	624-0840
	56 JX1 = JX1 - 1	624-0841
	INDX = INDX - 1	624-0842

	INDZ = INDZ - 1	624-0843
	DX2 = DX1	624-0844
	DX1 = X - GEOMET(INDX)	624-0845
	IF (DX1) 55,58,57	624-0846
C		624-0847
	57 DELX = DX1 / (DX1 - DX2)	624-0848
	A(LOW+1) = GEOMET(INDZ) + DELX * (GEOMET(INDZ+1) - GEOMET(INDZ))	624-0849
	GO TO 60	624-0850
	58 A(LOW+1) = GEOMET(INDZ)	624-0851
L		624-0852
C	RESTORE STORED INDICES AND SET-UP SECOND X INTERPOLATION	624-0853
C	SECOND X VALUE AND A Y INTERPOLATION IS NEEDED ONLY IF	624-0854
C	-DELY- HAS BEEN SET POSITIVE	624-0855
C		624-0856
	60 IF (LOW) 61,61,65	624-0857
	61 LOW = 1	624-0858
	J = ML + 4	624-0859
	DO 62 I=5,9	624-0860
	MASTER(J) = JUNK(I)	624-0861
	62 J = J + 1	624-0862
	IF (DELY) 63,63,35	624-0863
	63 GEOMET(ML+12) = A(I)	624-0864
	GO TO 66	624-0865
C		624-0866
C	COMPLETE TWO-DIMENSIONAL INTERPOLATION	624-0867
C	SAVE VALUES X, Y, AND Z FOR SHORT CIRCUIT ON RE-ENTRY	624-0868
C		624-0869
	65 GEOMET(ML+12) = A(1) + DELY * (A(2) - A(1))	624-0870
	66 GEOMET(ML+10) = X	624-0871
	GEOMET(ML+11) = Y	624-0872
	67 ANS = GEOMET(ML+12)	624-0873
	Z1 = ANS	624-0874
	IF (MASTER(ML+2).NE.0) Z1 = EXP (ANS)	624-0875
	RETURN	624-0876
	END	624-0877

~~(Reverse to blank)~~

	SUBROUTINE DATA IN (N)	594 0654
C		594 0655
C	READ RANDOM-ENTRY DATA TO ESTABLISH PROBLEM DEFINITION	594 0656
C		594 0657
C	STACK EACH GROUP WITH INTEGERS FIRST, THEN FLOATING DATA	594 0658
C	CONTROL KEY -N- CALLS FOR DATA ONLY IF (+), BOTH IF (0), OR	594 0659
C	INTEGERS ONLY IF (-)	594 0660
C		594 0661
C	READ UP TO 6 PAIRS (LOCATION I2, DATA (I4,6X) OR F10) PER CARD	594 0662
C	ANY FIELD MAY BE BLANK --- NUMBER FIRST LOCATION IN LISTS	594 0663
C	(-) LOCATION OR BLANK CARD TERMINATES SEQUENCE	594 0664
C		594 0665
	DIMENSION L(7), K(6), E(6), LOGIC(25), COMENT(7)	594 0666
	COMMON /COM5/SYSTEM(125)	594 0667
	EQUIVALENCE (LOGIC,SYSTEM(101))	594 0668
C		594 0669
	IF (N) 1,1,11	594 0670
	1 DO 2 I=1,25	594 0671
	2 LOGIC(I) = 0	594 0672
	22 READ (1,3) (L(I),K(I),I=1,4), L(5), (COMENT(I),I=1,7)	594 0673
	3 FORMAT (4(I2,I4, 6X), I2, 7A4)	594 0674
	WRITE (3,23) (COMENT(I),I=1,7)	594 0675
	23 FORMAT (/6H LOGIC 10X, 7A4)	594 0676
	J = 0	594 0677
	K1 = 1	594 0678
	DO 9 I=1,4	594 0679
	IF (L(I)) 5,6,5	594 0680
	5 J = L(I)	594 0681
	IF (J) 10,8,8	594 0682
	6 IF (J) 7,9,7	594 0683
	7 J = J + 1	594 0684
	IF (K(I)) 8,9,8	594 0685
	8 LOGIC(J) = K(I)	594 0686
	K1 = I	594 0687
	9 CONTINUE	594 0688
	10 WRITE (3,4) (L(I),K(I),I=1,K1), L(K1+1)	594 0689
	4 FORMAT (6X,6(I8,I5,7X))	594 0690
	IF (J) 30,30,29	594 0691
	29 IF (L(5)) 30,22,22	594 0692
	30 IF (N) 21,11,11	594 0693
C		594 0694
	11 DO 12 I=1,50	594 0695
	12 SYSTEM(I) = 0.	594 0696
	32 READ (1,13) (L(I),E(I),I=1,6), L(7)	594 0697
	13 FORMAT (6(I2,F10.5), I2)	594 0698
	J = 0	594 0699
	K1 = 1	594 0700
	DO 19 I=1,6	594 0701
	IF (L(I)) 15,16,15	594 0702
	15 J = L(I)	594 0703
	IF (J) 20,18,18	594 0704
	16 IF (J) 17,19,17	594 0705
	17 J = J + 1	594 0706
	IF (E(I)) 18,19,18	594 0707
	18 SYSTEM(J) = E(I)	594 0708
	K1 = I	594 0709
	19 CONTINUE	594 0710
	20 WRITE (3,14) (L(I),E(I),I=1,K1), L(K1+1)	594 0711
	14 FORMAT (6H DATA 6(I8,F12.6), I4)	594 0712
	IF (J) 21,21,24	594 0713
	24 IF (L(7)) 21,32,32	594 0714
C		594 0715
	21 RETURN	594 0716
	END	594 0717