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A SUBSONIC METHOD FOR PREDICTING THE SEPARATION TRAJECTORIES OF AIRCRAFT STORES IN THE PITCH PLANE

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A subsonic three-degree-of-freedom method for predicting store separation trajectories is presented. The method combines the calculation of interference loading on aircraft stores due to F. Dan Fernandes with loads due to free air, ejector, and aerodynamic damping. Discussion of these loads is given, along with a presentation of the three-degree-of-freedom equations of motion and an approach to their solution. A computer program is

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A SUBSONIC METHOD FOR PREDICTING THE
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STORES IN THE PITCH PLANE

Thesis

GAE/AE/74S-4 Joseph M. Manter

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GAE/AE/74S-4

A SUBSONIC METHOD FOR PREDICTING THE SEPARATION TRAJECTORIES OF AIRCRAFT STORES IN THE PITCH PLANE

THESIS

Presented to the Faculty of the School of Engineering
of the Air Force Institute of Technology
Air University
in Partial Fulfillment of the
Requirements for the Degree of
Master of Science

by

Joseph M. Manter, B.S.A.A.E.
Graduate Aeronautical Engineering

September 1974

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Preface

My main objective in this study was to develop a subsonic three-degree-of-freedom store separation prediction method which could incorporate, when available, experimentally determined, free-air, store static stability data. I am very satisfied with the results I have obtained with this method and I am hopeful that this longitudinal analysis of the separation problem will serve as a precursor to a six-degree-of-freedom analysis.

I would like to express my sincere gratitude for the assistance I received during the course of this study. I especially would like to thank my independent study advisor, Dr. Milton Franke, for his advice and guidance. I would also like to acknowledge my other two faculty advisors, Major Carl Stolberg and Captain James Karam for their constructive criticism. I owe a special debt of gratitude to Mr. Cal Dyer and Mr. Jerry Jenkins, both of AFFDL/FGC, for introducing me to the store separation problem and assisting me in the computation and analysis of theoretical data from existing methods. Finally, I would like to express my deepest appreciation to my wife, Ruth, for her patience and understanding, and to my daughters Jenny Lynn and Jill Kathleen for the time I took from them during these past twelve months.

Joseph M. Manter

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Symbol	Description
b	Store reference dimension, ft
C_A	Store axial force coefficient, axial force/$\frac{1}{2}\rho_\infty V^2_{store} S_{ref}$
C_m	Store pitching moment coefficient, referenced to store center of gravity, pitching moment/$\frac{1}{2}\rho_\infty V^2_{store} S_{ref} b$
$C_{m_{DAMP}}$	Store pitching moment coefficient due to aerodynamic damping
C_{mq}	Store pitch damping derivative, $dC_m/d(qb/2\ V_{store})$
C_N	Store normal force coefficient, normal force/$\frac{1}{2}\rho_\infty V^2_{store} S_{ref}$
F_A	Sum of forces acting on store in axial direction, lb
$F_{AERO,A}$	Sum of aerodynamic forces acting on store in axial direction, lb
$F_{AERO,N}$	Sum of aerodynamic forces acting on store in normal direction, lb
F_{fa}	Free-air force acting on store in normal direction, lb
F_{int}	Interference force acting on store in normal direction, lb
F_N	Sum of forces acting on store in normal direction, lb
F_{z1}, F_{z2}	Ejector force due to ejectors one and two, respectively, lb
F_ξ, F_η	Sum of forces acting on store in ξ and η directions, respectively, lb

Symbol	Description
g	Acceleration due to gravity, ft/sec/sec
I_{yy}	Store moment of inertia about store y-axis, slug-ft^2
k	Store radius of gyration about store y-axis, ft
ℓ_{x1}, ℓ_{x2}	Ejector one and ejector two piston location distances relative to store center of gravity position forward of store center of gravity, ft
M_{AERO}	Pitching moment acting on store taken about store center of gravity, positive nose up, due to static aerodynamic forces, ft-lb
M_{DAMP}	Pitching moment acting on store taken about store center of gravity, positive nose up, due to aerodynamic damping, ft-lb
m_s	Store mass, slugs
M_θ	Sum of pitching moments on store taken about store center of gravity, positive nose up, ft-lb
q	Store angular velocity about store y-axis, rad/sec
S_{ref}	Store reference area, ft^2
V_{store}	Store total velocity, ft/sec
V_∞	Free stream velocity, ft/sec
X	x-separation distance of store center of gravity in fuselage wind-axis system, measured relative to store carriage position, ft
X_{CG}	Store center of gravity position, measured from nose of store, ft
X_{L1}, X_{L2}	Ejector piston location of ejectors one and two, respectively, positive forward of store center of gravity, ft
X_S, Y_S, Z_S	Store coordinate axes, ft

Symbol	Description
Z	z-separation distance of store center of gravity in fuselage wind-axis system, measured relative to store carriage position, ft
$Z_{E_{MAX}}$	Maximum ejector stroke travel, ft
α_B	Aircraft angle of attack, degrees
γ_B	Aircraft flight path angle, degrees
γ_S	Store flight path angle, degrees
θ	Store pitch angle, positive nose up, degrees
$\ddot{\theta}$	Store pitching acceleration, $d^2\theta/dt^2$, rad/sec/sec
ξ, η	Coordinates of store center of gravity in fuselage coordinate system, see Fig. 2, ft
$\ddot{\xi}, \ddot{\eta}$	Accelerations of store center of gravity, relative to fuselage, ft/sec/sec
ρ_∞	Air density at simulated altitude, slugs/ft^3

Abstract

A subsonic three-degree-of-freedom method for predicting store separation trajectories is presented. The method combines the calculation of interference loading on aircraft stores due to F. Dan Fernandes with loads due to free air, ejector, and aerodynamic damping. Discussion of these loads is given, along with a presentation of the three-degree-of-freedom equations of motion and an approach to their solution. A computer program is developed and used to calculate trajectories for the M-117 bomb as carried on the inboard pylon of the F-4E. Comparisons of these trajectory profiles with wind tunnel captive-trajectory test results and existing theory are made. A user's guide and computer listing, excluding those subroutines due to F. Dan Fernandes, are given. Recommendations are made for possible improvements to the newly developed method.

A SUBSONIC METHOD FOR PREDICTING THE SEPARATION TRAJECTORIES OF AIRCRAFT STORES IN THE PITCH PLANE

I. Introduction

Problem

Today's aircraft are required to carry, and subsequently to release, many types of stores under many different flight conditions. The first 0.5 to 1.0 seconds is usually the critical period in determining a successful ejection under a given flight condition. An analytical method of predicting store separation trajectories during this critical time period is needed to serve as a preliminary design tool and to augment existing prediction methods.

Background

Store separation has been a matter of concern since the first World War I pilot attempted to throw a projectile from his open-canopied aircraft onto his enemy below. However, because of the relatively slow speeds of early flight, clearance from parent aircraft posed no great threat until the advent of the jet. At this time in aerial history, pilots were required to release externally carried stores from aircraft flying at higher and higher speeds (Ref 12:1,2).

Prediction techniques which have been developed are generally divided into three categories: full-scale flight testing, wind tunnel, and theoretical methods. Full-scale flight testing has an obvious drawback in high costs, but, more importantly, can be quite hazardous to the pilot and his aircraft. Wind tunnel methods, including the simulated trajectory (Ref 2) and grid techniques (Ref 1), have proved to provide satisfactory results. However, because the only Air Force tunnel equipped for these techniques is scheduled many months in advance and because the already expensive costs of operating any wind tunnel is increasing, these methods cannot always be applied to present-day problems.

Theoretical methods have only recently been considered as an alternative to the first two approaches. While many authors have developed analytical methods of calculating flow fields under an aircraft (Ref 12:5-19), Goodwin, Nielsen, and Dillenius (Ref 7) and Goodwin, Dillenius, and Nielsen (Ref 8) have applied these analytical methods in developing the most comprehensive technique for computing separation trajectories. Fernandes (Refs 3 and 4), has devised methods for determining the interference loading on an aircraft store in the flow field of a parent aircraft. His development is incorporated in the present work.

Objective

The objective of this study is to develop a three-degree-of-freedom method to predict the separation trajectory of an aircraft store upon release from a parent aircraft flying at subsonic speeds. While previously developed techniques (Refs 7 and 8) have been entirely analytical in nature, a goal of this study is to permit the use of experimental static stability data, when available, to determine the free-air loads on the store.

Another intent of this study is to allow the simulation and, therefore, the integrated effects, of a two-point ejector system in calculating the trajectory of an aircraft store. This again contrasts previously developed techniques which do not simulate the ejector, but account for it in initial conditions which must be calculated before trajectory calculations can begin.

A shortcoming of previously developed methods is the large computer time necessary to simulate the separation trajectories of aircraft stores. A third purpose for undertaking this study is to write a FORTRAN computer program which will require reasonable computer execution time to simulate the trajectories of ejected stores.

Finally, it is expected that the three-degree-of-freedom store separation prediction method will serve as a precursor to a six-degree-of-freedom method.

Approach

The method used to calculate separation trajectories is straightforward. Interference normal forces and pitching moment coefficients on the ejected store are determined using portions of Fernandes' subsonic interference loading program (Ref 3). Predetermined free-air normal force and pitching moment coefficients, obtained either by experiment or any suitable theory, are then added to the interference loads. This sum, along with a predetermined axial force coefficient which remains constant throughout the trajectory, constitutes the total aerodynamic loading on the store. Next, normal force and pitching moment coefficients due to the store ejector system, when operating, are determined. Finally the pitching moment coefficient due to damping is calculated using a predetermined, from experiment or theory, pitch damping coefficient. All force and moment coefficients are then summed and a new position is determined by integrating the three-degree-of-freedom equations of motion. The process is repeated until clearance from the parent aircraft is assured.

II. Discussion of Loads on the Store

Interference Loads

Interference pitching moment and normal force coefficients are calculated using portions of the F. Dan Fernandes subsonic interference loading program (Ref 3). The calculation of the interference flow field by this method entails a linear theory of source, vortex, and doublet distributions. The aircraft wing, pylon, inlet and fuselage nose are modeled using various combinations of these distributions, the strengths of which are calculated by satisfying boundary conditions (no flow normal to the body surface) at various control points on the body. Disturbance velocities are then calculated over the length of the store as functions of these strengths and distances to the field point under consideration. From these disturbance velocities an interference angle-of-attack field can be determined. Interference forces and moments are then calculated by integrating the effects of this variable interference angle-of-attack field over the length of the store using predetermined (by experiment or theory provided by Fernandes) free-air body loading coefficients per unit angle-of-attack per unit length. Concurrently, the interference static pressure field over the length of the store is calculated and then integrated to yield the loading due to buoyancy on the store (Ref 3:5, E-1). Compressibility effects are included by applying the Prandtl-Glauert rule (Ref 3:A-1). Details on the interference loading method are given by Fernandes (Ref 3).

Although Fernandes' program calculates five interference force and moment coefficients (normal force, side force, pitching moment, rolling moment, and yawing moment coefficients), the present method uses only two (pitching moment and normal force coefficients) because it is a three-degree-of-freedom analysis only. Interference axial force coefficient is not calculated by the Fernandes method and so this interference force is not accounted for in the present method.

Free-Air Loads

The calculation of total static aerodynamic loads on the store is completed with the addition of free-air loads to those interference loads determined by the Fernandes method. Free-air normal force and pitching moment coefficients are not calculated by the present method and, therefore, must be obtained before using it, usually as functions of store angle of attack and store Mach number. The free-air axial force coefficient must also be obtained before using the present method and is assumed constant throughout the trajectory simulation. Data may be obtained from experimental sources (as was done for the sample case considered in this report--see Chapter V) or from any suitable analytical method, such as USAF DATCOM (Ref 10, Sec 4).

Ejector Loads

Calculation of ejector normal forces and pitching moments is quite similar to the method used by Christopher and Carleton (Ref 2:32-33). Modifications were necessary to allow ejector force curves either as a function of ejector foot distance or as a function of time. In addition calculation of ejector normal force and pitching moment coefficients are made to permit comparisons of those ejector coefficients with corresponding interference and free-air coefficients.

The present method requires the ejector force-distance or force-time curves to be in the form of a fifth degree polynomial, the same form used by Christopher and Carleton (Ref 2:32). Two such curves are allowed to accommodate a two-point ejector system. In addition, the distance away from the center-of-gravity of the store at which each ejector is assumed to act must be known to calculate ejector moments on the store.

Pitching Moment Due to Damping

To account for the change in pitching moment due to aerodynamic damping, a pitch damping coefficient, required by the present method, must be known. According to Christopher and Carleton, the consideration of pitching moment due to aerodynamic damping is usually a second order effect, so any reasonable estimate for pitch damping coefficient, C_{mq}, should satisfy the requirements of the present method. Should the store exhibit large oscillatory motions, however, this effect could become significant in which case consideration should be given to obtaining experimental values for C_{mq} or running trajectory sensitivity studies varying possible values for C_{mq} in order to determine its significance on the trajectory of the store under study (Ref 2:9).

The actual calculation of pitching moment coefficient due to aerodynamic damping is a simple one once C_{mq}, $dC_m/d(qb/2\ V_{store})$, is known:

$$C_{m_{DAMP}} = C_{mq} \cdot qb/2\ V_{store} \tag{1}$$

where

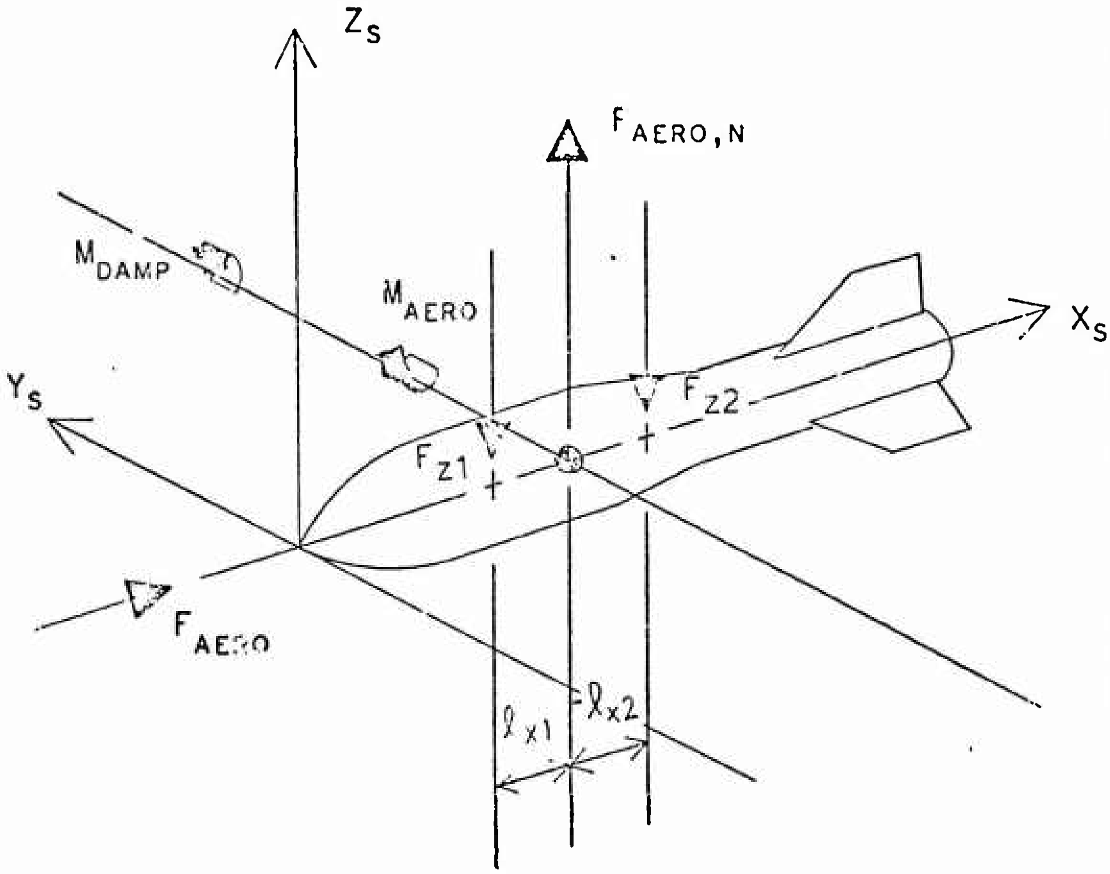
q = store pitch rate

b = store reference length

V_{store} = absolute store total velocity.

Total Loads on the Store

The total normal force load on the store is given by the sum of the loads due to interference, free-air, and ejector systems. The total axial force load on the store is computed using the predetermined axial force coefficient. The total pitching moment on the store is simply the sum of the moments due to interference, free-air, ejector system, and aerodynamic damping. These loads are illustrated in Fig. 1, in the coordinate system fixed in the ejected store.



WHERE

$F_{AERO,N}$ = sum of interference and free-air aerodynamic forces in the normal direction

$F_{AERO,A}$ = free-air aerodynamic force in the axial direction

F_{z1} = force due to ejector one

F_{z2} = force due to ejector tw

M_{AERO} = pitching moment due to interference and free-air aerodynamic loads

M_{DAMP} = pitching moment due to damping

Fig. 1. Forces and Moments on the Store in the Store Axis System.

III. Integration of Forces and Moments

Equations of Motion

The form of the three-degree-of-freedom equations of motion presented in this chapter was taken from Goodwin, Nielsen, and Dillenius (Ref 7:78-84). In place of the Goodwin method for calculating forces and moments on the store, however, the calculation of forces and moments by the present method, including free-air loading, interference loading, aerodynamic damping, and ejector loading, is used.

The inertial frame (ξ, η) for this treatment is fixed with the aircraft, hence the flight conditions must be non-accelerating. The aircraft, therefore, is assumed to fly at a constant flight path angle, γ_B, free stream velocity, V_∞, and angle of attack, α_B. Figure 2 illustrates this inertial coordinate system and the initial orientation of the store in it.

The longitudinal equations of motion in this coordinate system are:

$$m_s \ddot{\xi} = F_\xi \tag{2}$$

$$m_s \ddot{\eta} = F_\eta \tag{3}$$

$$m_s k^2 \ddot{\theta} = M_\theta \tag{4}$$

Now the forces on the store in the ξ-direction and η-direction, F_ξ and F_η, can be found by properly resolving

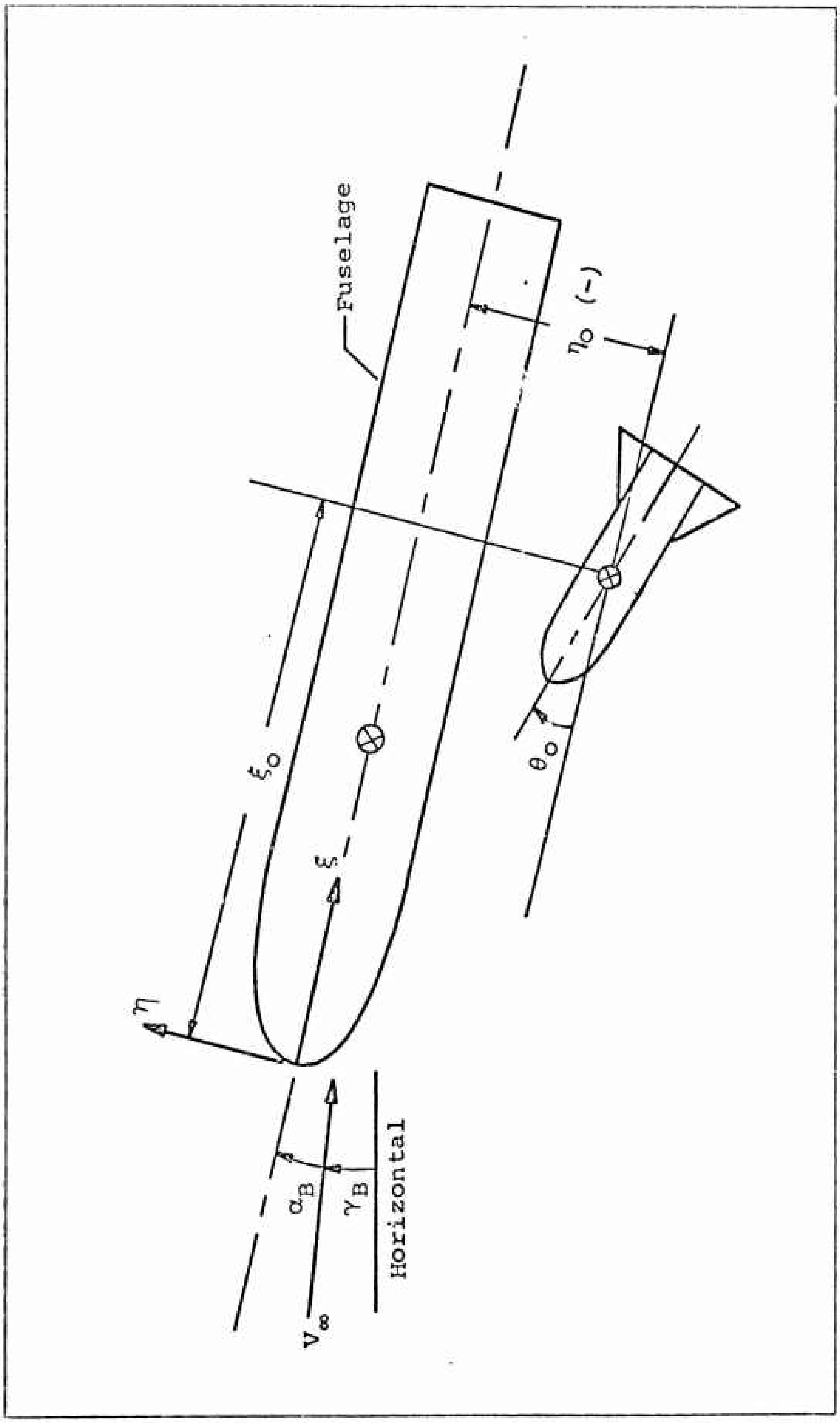


Fig. 2. Inertial Coordinate System Used for Trajector Calculations (taken from Ref 7).

forces along the store axis system into the inertial frame. The force normal to the store is simply

$$F_N = F_{int} + F_{fa} + F_{z1} + F_{z2} \qquad (5)$$

The axial force on the store is given by

$$F_A = C_A \frac{1}{2} \rho_\infty V^2_{store} S_{ref} \qquad (6)$$

The resolved forces are, then

$$F_\xi = F_N \sin\theta + F_A \cos(\alpha_B+\gamma_B-\gamma_S) + m_s g \sin(\alpha_B+\gamma_B) \qquad (7)$$

$$F_\eta = F_N \cos\theta + F_A \sin(\alpha_B+\gamma_B-\gamma_S) - m_s g \cos(\alpha_B+\gamma_B) \qquad (8)$$

where γ_S is the flight path angle of the store, which is different from γ_B if wind tunnel captive trajectory tests are to be simulated (Ref 7:84-85).

Noting that $C_N = F_N/(\frac{1}{2} \rho_\infty V^2_{store} S_{ref})$ and substituting Eqs (7) and (8) into Eqs (2) and (3), the first two equations of motion become

$$\ddot{\xi} = \frac{1}{2} \rho_\infty V^2_{store}(S_{ref}/m_s)[C_N \sin\theta + C_A \cos(\alpha_B+\gamma_B-\gamma_S)]$$
$$+ g \sin(\alpha_B+\gamma_B) \qquad (9)$$

$$\ddot{\eta} = \frac{1}{2} \rho_\infty V^2_{store}(S_{ref}/m_s)[C_N \cos\theta + C_A \sin(\alpha_B+\gamma_B-\gamma_S)]$$
$$- g \cos(\alpha_B+\gamma_B) \qquad (10)$$

Substitution of $C_m = M_\theta/(\frac{1}{2} \rho_\infty V^2_{store} S_{ref} b)$ into Eq (9) yields the third longitudinal equation of motion

$$\ddot{\theta} = \frac{1}{2} \rho_\infty V^2_{store}(S_{ref}b/m_s k^2)C_m \qquad (11)$$

where C_m is the sum of the interference, free-air, ejector one, ejector two, and pitch damping moment coefficients. Equations (9), (10), and (11) are, except for slight changes in notation, exactly those equations derived by Goodwin, Nielsen, and Dillenius (Ref 7:79-80).

Integration Techniques

Equations (9), (10), and (11) must be integrated in order to calculate new store positions as well as angular and linear velocities and accelerations of the store at each time of interest. The method used for integration is a standard fourth-order predictor-corrector technique, utilizing a Runge-Kutta scheme to calculate intermediate steps, and was taken from Goodwin, et al. The method is introduced in their three-degree-of-freedom report (Ref 6:26) and explained in detail in their six-degree-of-freedom report (Ref 9:139-142, 219-221).

Actual integration of the equations of motion may be started at any desired time, provided the correct initial conditions, store position and linear and angular velocities, are known. The forces and moments are calculated using methods outlined in Chapter II, then a new position is found by integrating Eqs (9), (10), and (11) into which have been substituted the calculated values for C_m and C_N. The process is then repeated until clearance is assured.

IV. Computer Program

Computer Memory and Execution Time Requirements

A FORTRAN computer program was developed for the present method. It is operational on the CDC 6600 computer with the SCOPE 3.4 operating system and library tape and requires about 60000 octal storage registers for loading. Execution time varies greatly, depending on how much detail is taken in describing the geometry of the parent aircraft, how many store sections are considered for computing interference loading, the time step size chosen for integration of the equations of motion, and the computational mode desired for this integration. Execution time for the trajectory simulations of the M-117 bomb from an F-4E are listed in Chapter V and discussion of computational modes in Appendix A.

Overview of Computer Program

The bulk of the computer program consists of twenty-six subroutines taken from Fernandes (Ref 5), all necessary in computing the interference loading on the aircraft stores. In addition, the predictor-corrector subroutine necessary for integration of the equations of motion, subroutine ADAMS, was taken from Goodwin (Ref 6).

The user of the computer program must supply his own subroutine, FREAIR, whose purpose is to calculate the free-air pitching moment and normal force coefficients on the store, given the store angle of attack and Mach number.

The main program whose primary purpose is to organize calculations by calling necessary subroutines, calls two other subprograms, TRREAD and TRAJEC. The purpose of subroutine TRREAD is to read in values of store geometry, store mass characteristics, ejector characteristics, pitch damping coefficient, axial force coefficient, and aircraft flight conditions necessary for separation calculations. This subroutine also initiates values of the dependent variables, store position and pitch angle, and linear and angular velocities required for integration of the equations of motion.

The purpose of subroutine TRAJEC is to accept store position and interference loads, calculate free-air loads, ejector loads, and pitch damping, sum all loads and output them. It then integrates the equations of motion and returns a new store position and orientation to the main program.

A user's guide for the computer program is presented in Appendix B and a listing of the program, with the exception of those 26 subroutines taken from Fernandes (Ref 5), is provided in Appendix C. A few minor changes to those Fernandes subroutines, necessary to pass interference coefficients to the main program and to avoid extraneous output, are also listed in Appendix C. The computer codes for the Fernandes subroutines themselves are available through COSMIC (Computer Software Management and Information Center). Requests should be directed to: COSMIC, University of Georgia 30601.

V. Results and Discussions

Simulated M-117 Trajectories

Sample trajectories were calculated using the present method and the Goodwin method (Ref 8) for the M-117 all-purpose bomb ejected from the F-4E aircraft on the 81.50 (inboard) pylon. A sketch of the M-117 bomb is shown in Fig. 3 and its aerodynamic, mass, and geometric characteristics used in theoretical calculations are listed in Table I (Ref 10:25,100).

Table I

Full-Scale M-117 Parameters

Parameter Name	Parameter Value
m_s, slugs	25.45
X_{CG}, feet	2.333
X_L, feet	-0.3417
$Z_{E_{max}}$, feet	0.275
S_{ref}, sq ft	1.395
b, ft	1.333
C_A	0.1
I_{YY}, slugs-sq ft	50.0
C_{mq}, per rad	-70.0

The M-117 bomb was chosen for a sample calculation because experimental data on free-air stability characteristics (Ref 13:25) were available and, under certain flight

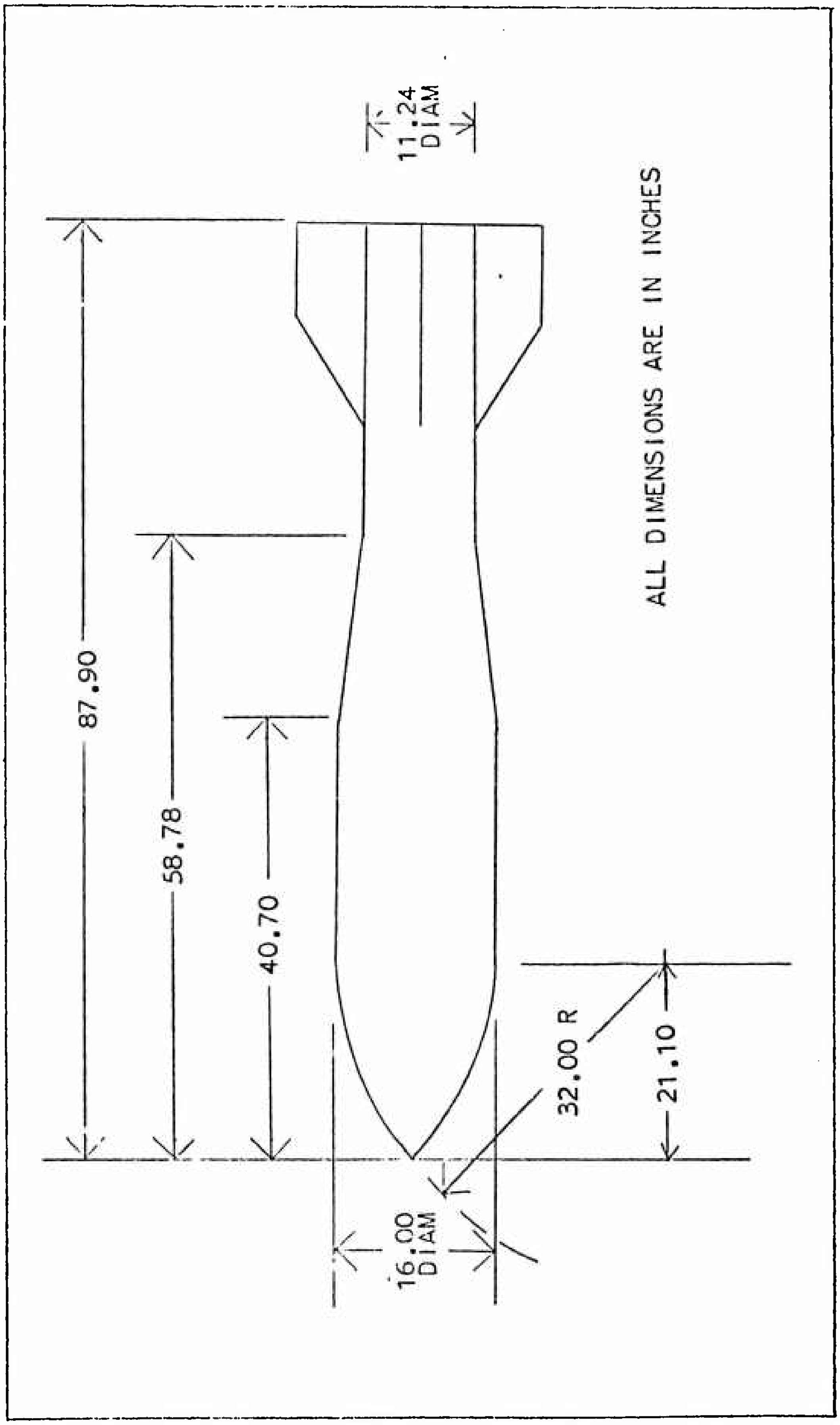


Fig. 3. Sketch of the M-117 All-Purpose Bomb.

conditions and ejector loads, the M-117 exhibited small lateral (yaw angle and y-direction) excursions.

Experimental trajectories were taken from an AEDC wind tunnel report whose author investigated the effects of wing leading-edge slats on the separation characteristics of various stores as carried on the F-4E (Ref 11). That same wind tunnel investigation modeled separation trajectories from the F-4E aircraft without leading edge modifications and it is those baseline trajectories to which the theoretical results are compared.

The ejector force-distance curve used in the present method was taken from the same AEDC wind tunnel report and is shown in Fig. 4.

Comparison of Store Trajectories

Figures 5, 6, 7 and 8 exhibit X and Z coordinates, relative to carriage position, of the center of gravity of the store, as well as the absolute pitch angle of the store as seen in the fuselage wind-axis system. Results from experiment and both the present method as well as the method due to Dillenius, et al. (Ref 8) are shown.

As illustrated in Fig. 5 both methods predicted the experimental results remarkably well for the low speed, moderate angle-of-attack case (Mach = 0.332, α = 7.40), with the present method doing slightly better in position prediction and the previously developed method predicting pitch angle excursions more accurately. In Fig. 6, however, while linear

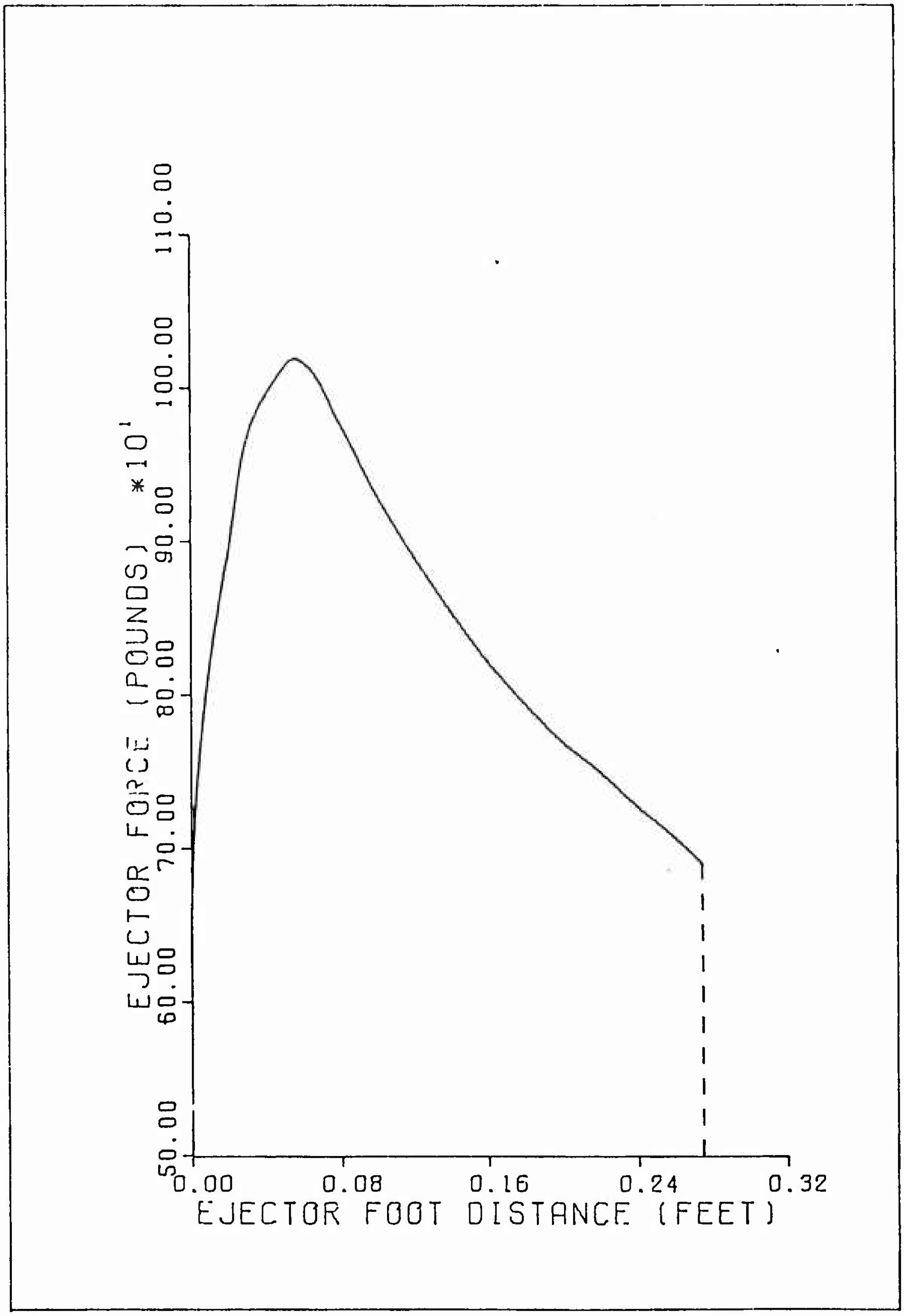


Fig. 4. Ejector-Force Function for the M-117 Bomb.

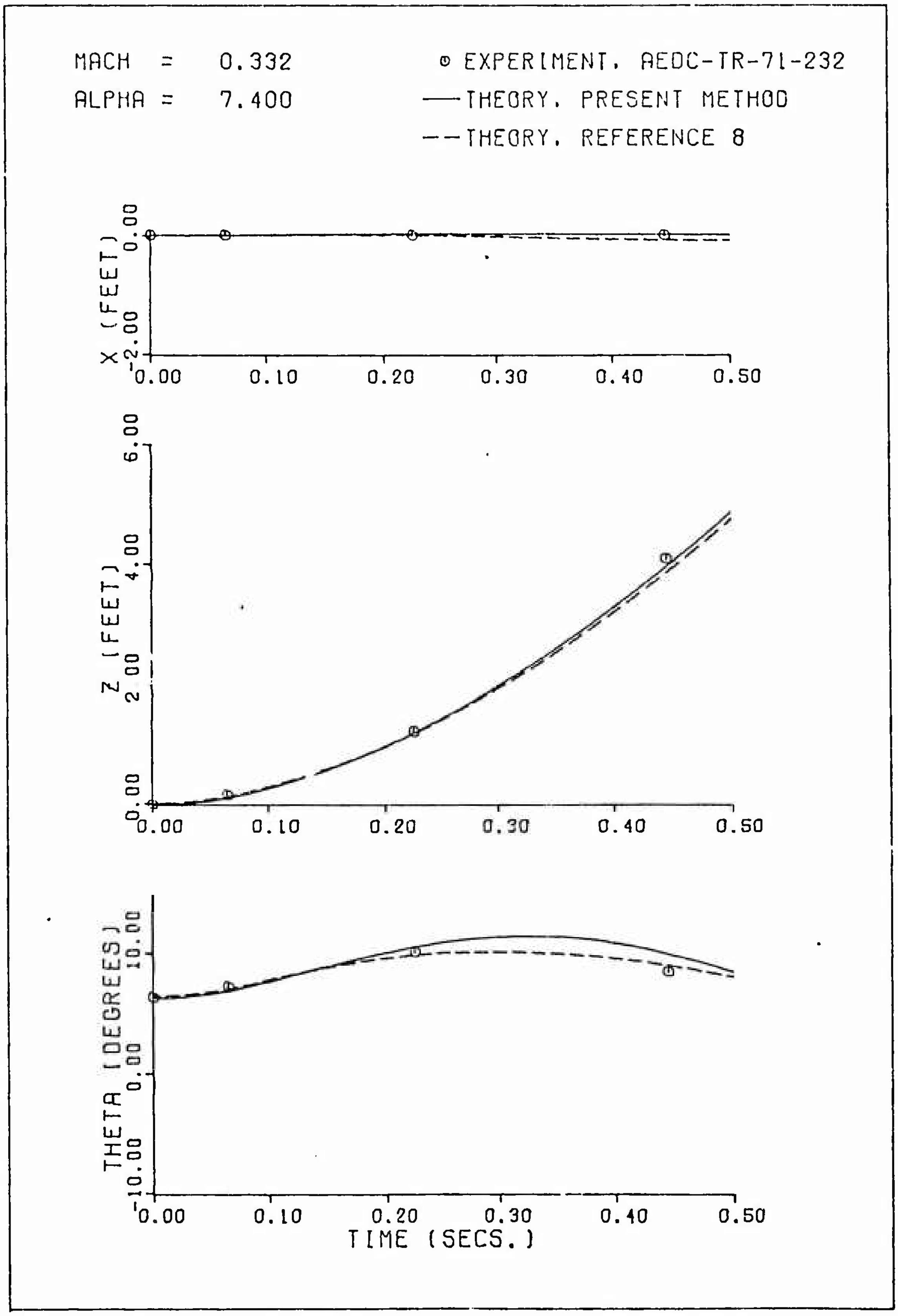


Fig. 5. Simulated Separation Characteristics of the M-117 Bomb.

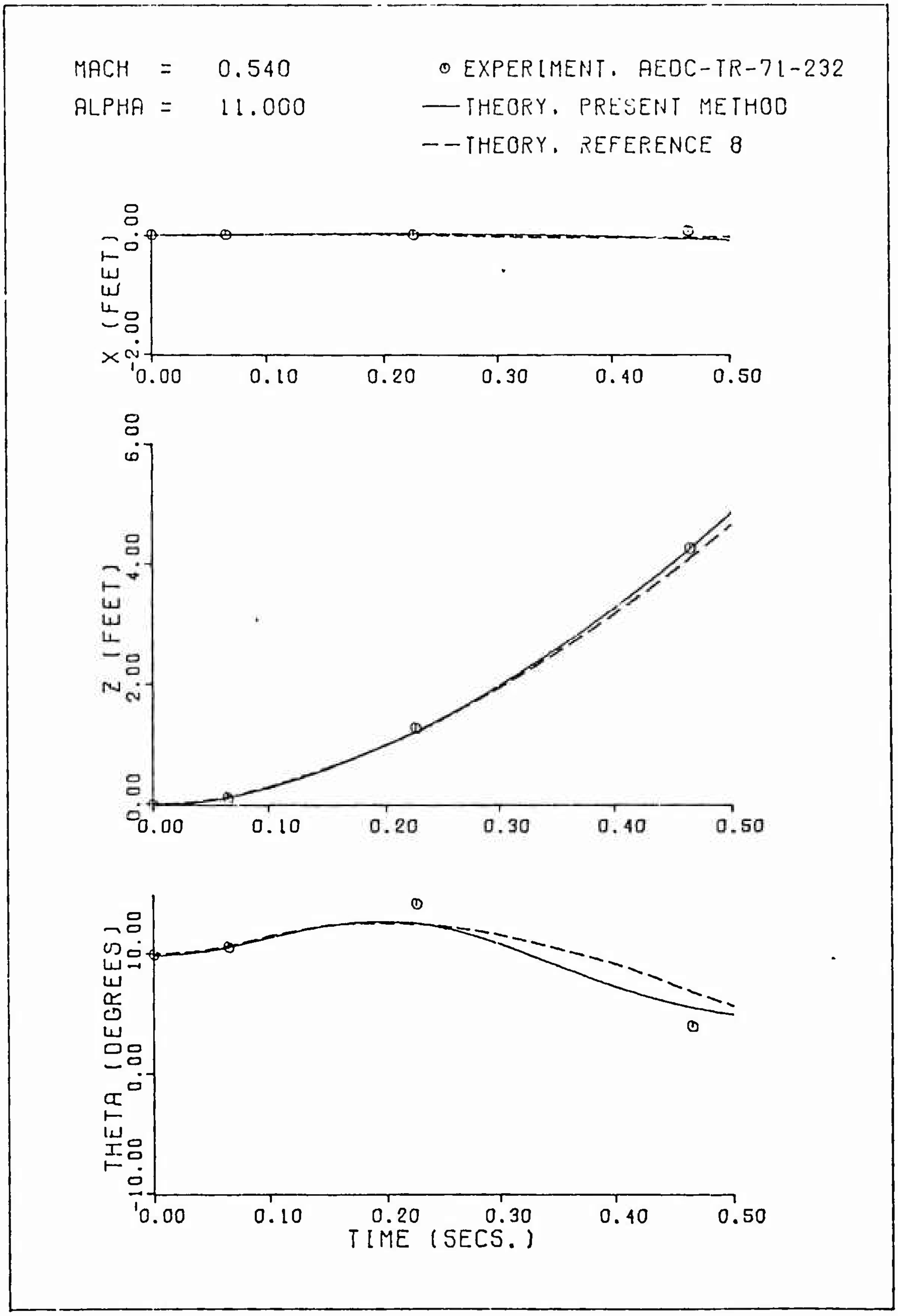


Fig. 6. Simulated Separation Characteristics of the M-117 Bomb.

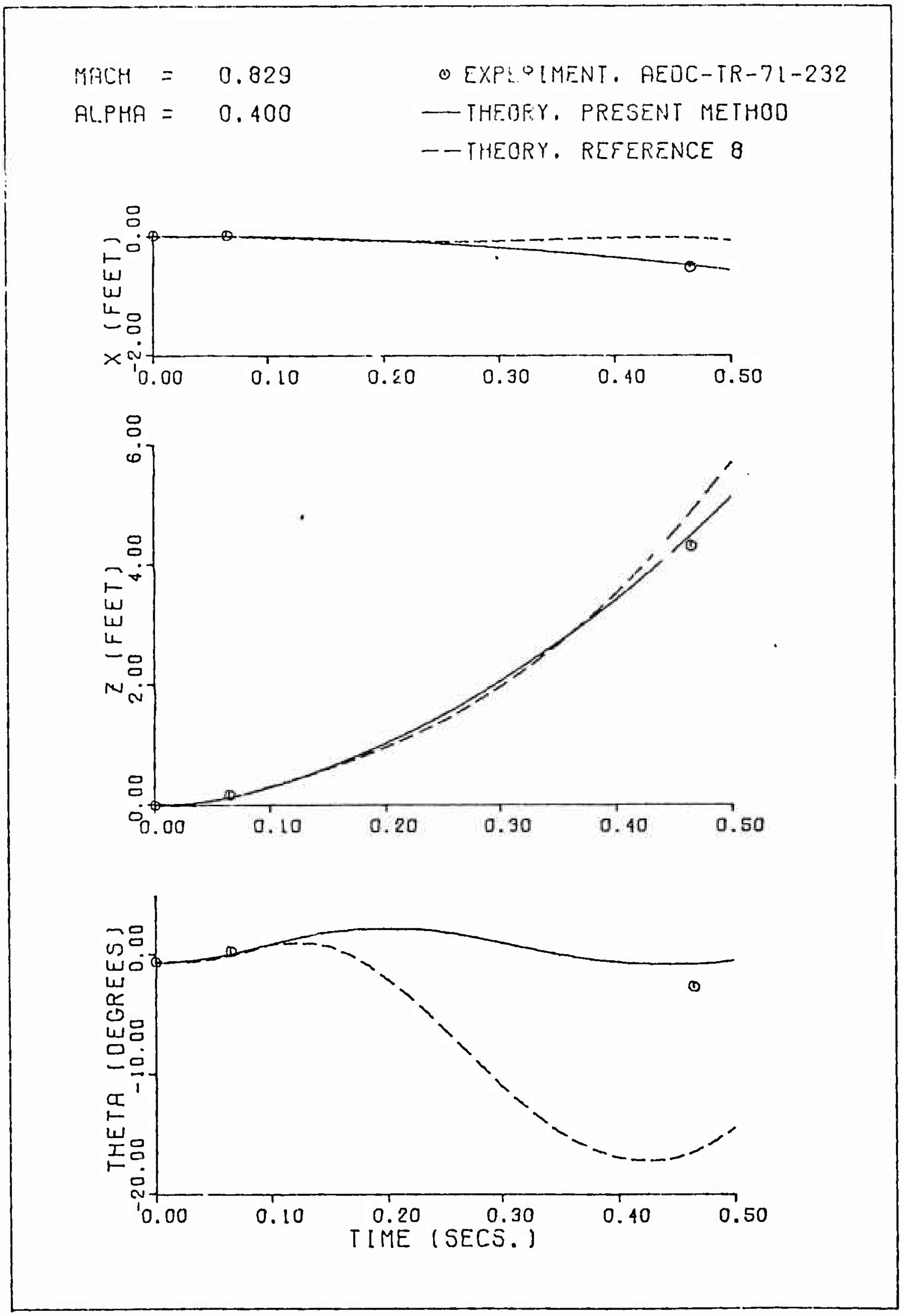


Fig. 7. Simulated Separation Characteristics of the M-117 Bomb.

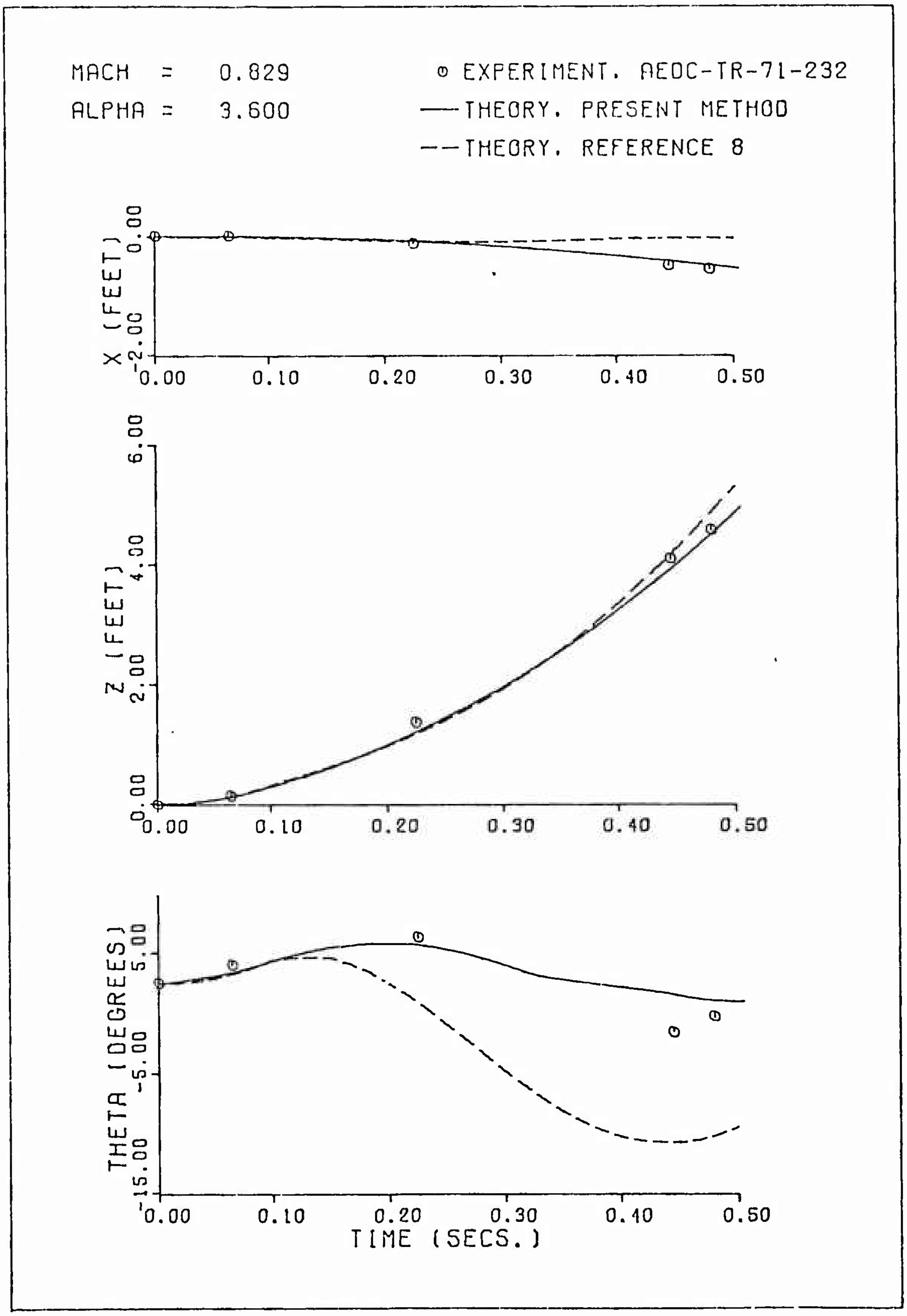


Fig. 8. Simulated Separation Characteristics of the M-117 Bomb.

distance vs. time curves are again estimated quite well, the pitch angle calculation is not as close to experiment as in the previous case. It is difficult to conjecture which method predicts pitch angle better, since both indicate the damped sinusoidal pitch angle profile common to stable stores, but the trajectory due to the present method has a shorter period of pitch oscillation than does the trajectory due to the Goodwin method (Ref 8).

For the high speed case (Mach = 0.829), Figs. 7 and 8 show interesting results. While the present method again predicts linear travel quite well and pitching angle reasonably well, the method obtained from Ref 8 shows a definite deviation from experiment slightly after ejector time cut-off (about 0.08 seconds). A Mach number equal to 0.829 results, more than likely, in a supercritical flow-field situation, thus violating a basic assumption of the method (Ref 8), that conditions modeled are to be at subcritical speeds only, thereby rendering the results calculated at the high speeds invalid.

The application of the present method to relatively high Mach numbers (0.829) might also be construed as a violation of the subcritical speed restriction placed on the Fernandes method. While technically this is true, there is no such restriction on the other sources of store loading, so the present method can be pushed past the normal critical speed (about Mach = 0.7 to 0.8) with relative safety provided the free-air loading is known with some confidence.

Reasons for the excellent agreement of the present method with experiment are many, one of which is certainly the acceptable results the Fernandes method for calculating interference forces and moments seems to produce (Ref 3:13-21). Good results for total aerodynamic loading is assured by the fact that the experimental free-air data was available to add to the analytically predicted interference loads.

Store loading due to ejector forces and due to aerodynamic damping are modeled in the present work exactly as they are in the AEDC tunnel tests and as a result should introduce no error into calculations of store trajectories. In the case of the ejector forces at low speeds, this effect can be quite significant because, when operating, the ejector forces tend to overwhelm the aerodynamic forces. Figure 9 illustrates this point for the low speed (Mach = 0.332) case. At higher aircraft speeds, however, the aerodynamic forces are greater and do not, in general, dominate the ejector forces, as indicated in Fig. 10 for the Mach = 0.829 case.

A final reason for satisfactory results is the fact that the M-117 is a very dense store. Dense stores have higher inertial-to-aerodynamic-loads ratios than do lighter weight stores of the same general shape and so are not "blown around" as easily as their lighter weight counterparts.

Comparison of Computer Execution Time

The execution times required by the computer program utilizing the present method can be directly compared to that

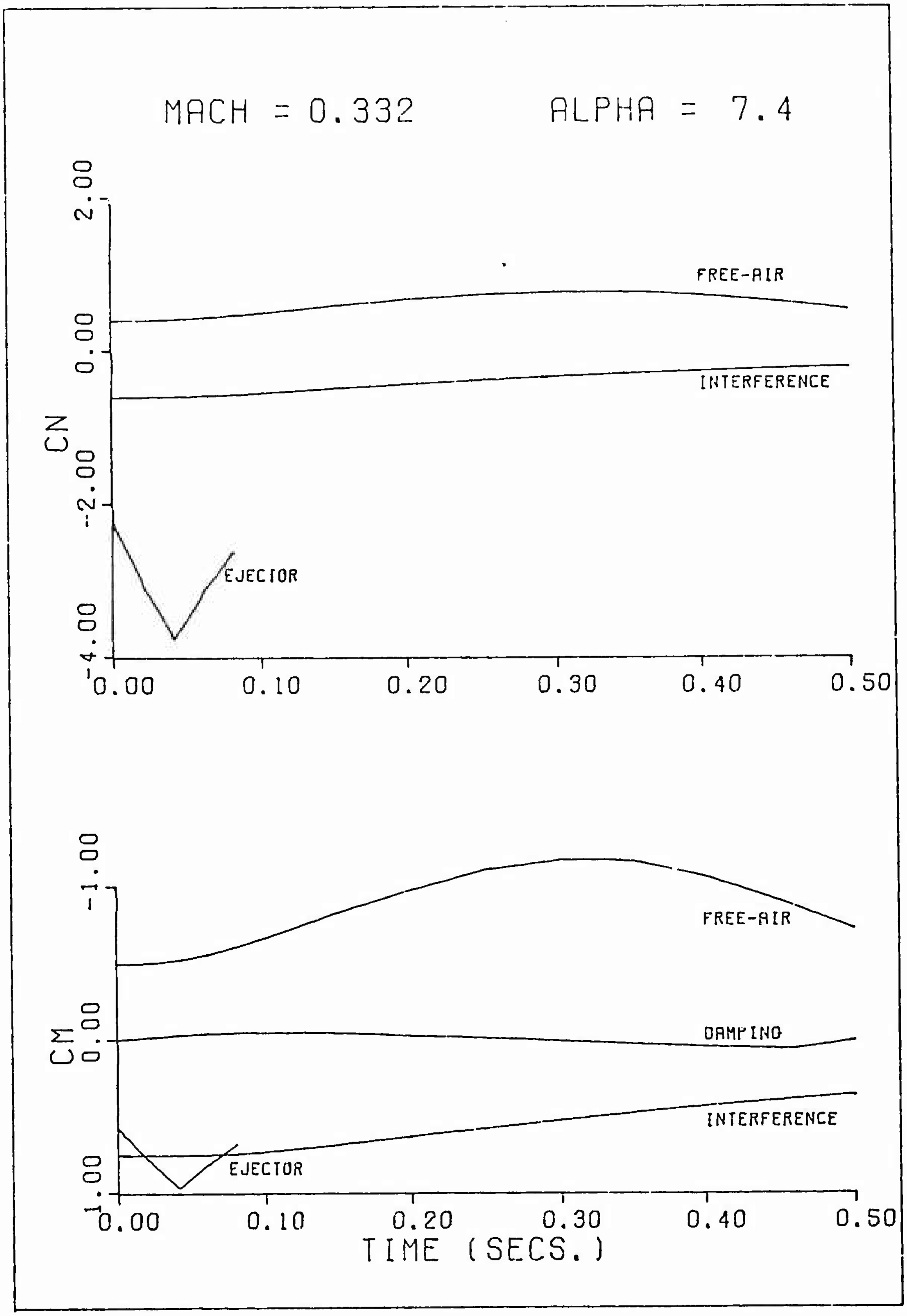


Fig. 9. Comparison of Loads on the M-117 Bomb for the Low Speed Case.

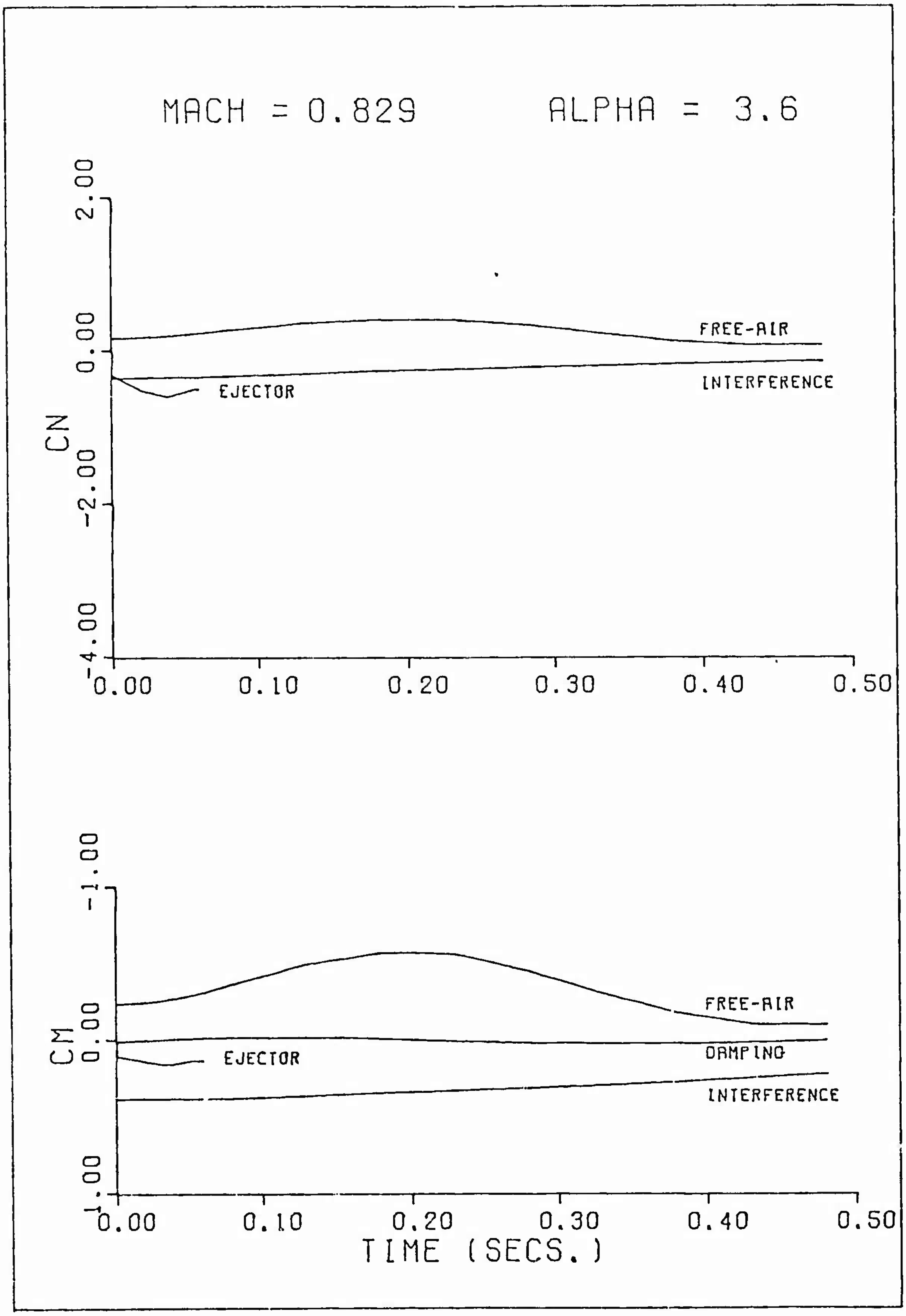


Fig. 10. Comparison of Loads on the M-117 Bomb for the High Speed Case.

of the computer program written by Goodwin and Dillenius (Ref 9). Two different execution times are listed in Table II for the present method, illustrating the two computational modes available in its corresponding computer program. These

Table II

Comparison of CDC 6600 Computer Execution Time

			Computer Execution Time (secs)		
			Present Method		Ref 8 Method
Case	Mach	Alpha	KSTABLE=0	KSTABLE=1	
1	0.332	7.4	98	30	205
2	0.540	11.0	98	67	204
3	0.829	0.4	142	46	209
4	0.829	3.6	142	43	210

computational modes, KSTABLE=0 and KSTABLE=1, yield essentially the same store trajectories and are explained in detail in Appendix A. Examination of Table II reveals that the present method yields some dramatic savings in computer execution time, while losing no noticeable accuracy in trajectory simulation at low and moderate speeds, and actually extending the speed regimes for reasonably accurate trajectory simulation to higher subsonic speeds than those allowed by the Goodwin method (Ref 8).

Both computer programs are operational on the CDC 6600 computer with the SCOPE 3.4 operating system and library tape. The program due to Goodwin (Ref 9), which was modified to restrict movement to the pitch plane only, requires about 114000 octal storage registers for loading. The program written using the present method requires about 60000 octal store registers for loading.

VI. Conclusions and Recommendations

Conclusions

Results from the present prediction method compared well with experimental results for store trajectories which exhibit minimal lateral characteristics. Although previously developed trajectory prediction techniques (Refs 7 and 8) and the method used in the present work to calculate interference loads are limited to the subcritical speed regime, the present method may be used with some confidence past the subcritical cut-off because experimental data used to calculate free-air loads on the store is usually available for supercritical speeds. In addition, the method used to calculate the loads due to the ejector system is not limited to any aircraft speed regime, so the method used to calculate ejector loads may also be used supercritically.

A substantial improvement in computer execution time was realized with the present method over the method due to Goodwin, Dillenius, and Nielsen (Ref 8). This savings was even greater for the KSTABLE=1 mode, discussed in Appendix A, although all store trajectory simulations may not be suitable to allow the use of that time-saving feature.

Regardless of how well the present method predicts the three-degree-of-freedom trajectory of an aircraft store, its engineering practicality is limited because it is a three, not a six, degree-of-freedom analysis. Should the store trajectory under investigation not be suited to a pitch-plane analysis, or should experimental store static stability data not be available, the six-degree-of-freedom analysis due to Goodwin, Dillenius, and Nielsen (Ref 8) should be used.

Recommendations

As alluded to above, the first obvious extension of the present method would be one to accommodate the other three degrees of freedom (side force, yawing moment, and rolling moment). While this sounds straightforward, consideration of all six degrees of freedom compounds problems immensely and should not be viewed lightly. Goodwin, Dillenius, and Nielsen (Ref 8) have completed this task using their theory for calculating store loading, so much of their work could again be utilized. However, as yet, the Fernandes method does not allow consideration of a yawed store so considerable modification to his method must be completed.

In addition, improvement to the Fernandes method itself could be attempted. Of particular interest would be to allow some consideration of wing-body interference, addition of an arbitrarily shaped representation of the fuselage, and the addition of other bodies to account for store-to-store interference. A method similar to Goodwin, et al. (Ref 7:20-22) would be the simplest to employ in order to get a first order effect for wing-fuselage and store-to-store interference. In that method, an induced camber on the wing is calculated to cancel the effect of the fuselage changing the boundary conditions on the wing when the two independent solutions, wing and body, are superimposed.

Thirdly, the rack could be modeled, possibly as a distribution of axisymmetric sources (Ref 8:20) or, as suggested by Goodwin, et al. (Ref 8:20), a combination distribution of axisymmetric sources to account for rack thickness and a small system of vortices to account for the short wing-like stubs which normally protrude from most bomb racks.

Another area which typically gets little consideration is the elastic effect on the rack and, consequently, the net force felt by the store due to the extremely high ejector forces common to most store-ejector systems.

Finally, consideration should be made to the development of a supersonic three or six-degree-of-freedom trajectory program. Fernandes (Ref 4) has written a companion program to his subsonic interference loading program which will compute interference loads on a store in the flow field of an aircraft flying at supersonic speeds. His supersonic method could be incorporated into a new technique in a manner quite similar to that developed here.

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Appendix A

Computational Modes Available in the Computer Program

A standard fourth-order predictor-corrector technique was used to integrate the equations of motion. At the onset, and at each subsequent change in step size of the integration routine, Runge-Kutta calculations are made to determine intermediate values of the dependent variables. Large computer execution times were introduced because at each major and each intermediate time step all forces and moments must be calculated according to the methods outlined in Chapter II. Calculation of interference forces and moments, as might be expected, required the most amount of time, on the order of two seconds per store position for a typical fighter-bomber. To alleviate this problem a parameter, KSTABLE, may be input with the value of 1. This will suppress the calculation of interference loadings at each intermediate time step, thereby reducing computational time significantly. The resultant savings in computational time for the trajectory simulation examined in this study is listed in Table II of Chapter V.

Some care should be exercised in choosing which computational mode, the KSTABLE=0 mode or the KSTABLE=1 mode, is used. In the example of the M-117 bomb trajectory simulation, interference loads did not change much for intermediate time steps. This was probably due to the high weight and good stability of the bomb causing small pitch oscillations at these intermediate time steps. This may not be the case, however, for unstable or lighter weight stores, so trajectory sensitivity studies should be run, using both computational modes, at extreme Mach numbers and angles of attack. A comparison of trajectories calculated from each mode should enable the determination of the suitability of the time-saving KSTABLE=1 mode for the aircraft/store under consideration.

Appendix B

User's Guide to the Computer Program

Most of the inputs to the computer program describe the aircraft geometry, store loading, coefficients, and parameters to determine the number of flow singularities used to represent the interference flow field as seen by the store. These items are input exactly as described by Fernandes (Ref 3:26-47) and will not be repeated here. The only change from the original Fernandes inputs is his control parameter for run stacking, IGO. This final Fernandes input is eliminated altogether for the present computer p·ogram.

The remaining inputs required by the present computer program will now be presented.

CARD 1 (after Fernandes inputs) consists of four control parameters input in format 4I5.

KSTABLE is the computational mode parameter discussed in Appendix A. KSTABLE=0 causes calculation of interference forces at all time steps; KSTABLE=1 causes calculation of interference forces at major time steps only.

NEJECT is the ejector curve control parameter. NJECT=0 implies the ejector curve to be input is Force-distance; NEJECT=1 implies Force-time.

NGAM is the index controlling flight path angle. NGAM=0 causes the trajectory simulation to be free-air; NGAM=1 causes a wind tunnel captive-store simulation.

NCNMAX is the index indicating the maximum number of major time steps allowed during integration.

CARD 2 contains four store parameters input in 4F10.5 format.

SMASS is store mass. (slugs)

RGYRAY is store radius of gyration about y-axis. (feet)

XCG is the store center of gravity measured behind store nose. (feet)

SRMAX is store maximum radius. (feet)

CARD 3 contains these four parameters input in 4E12.4 format.

VINF is aircraft flight velocity. (feet per second)

GAMF is aircraft flight path angle. (degrees)

RHO is air density at simulated altitude. (slugs per cubic foot)

G is acceleration due to gravity. (feet per second per second)

CARD 4 requires these four inputs in format 4E12.4.

CA is the store axial force coefficient, assumed constant throughout the simulation.

VZERO is the store initial translational motion. Direction is normal to store longitudinal axis. (feet per second)

VAR(6) is the store initial pitching velocity about y-axis. Positive is nose up. (radians per second).

Note that VZERO and VAR(6) should be input as zero unless ejector simulation is not desired.

CARD 5 contains a one-dimensional array of order six whose input is 6E12.4.

C(1), C(2), ... C(6) are the coefficients, low-to-high order, of the fifth order polynomial curve fit of the ejector Force-time or Force-distance curves of ejector one.

CARD 6 also contains a one-dimensional array of order six whose input is 6E12.4.

D(1), D(2), ... D(6) are the coefficients, low-to-high order, of the fifth order polynomial curve fit of the ejector Force-time or Force-distance curves of ejector two.

CARD 7 consists of six parameters input in format 6F10.5.

CMQ is the pitch damping coefficient. (per radian)

XL1 is the ejector one piston location relative to the store center of gravity, positive forward of store center of gravity. (feet)

XL2 is the ejector two piston location relative to the store center of gravity, positive forward of store center of gravity. (feet)

EJEND1 is the ejector one cut-off argument. (feet or seconds, depending on NEJECT)

EJEND2 is the ejector two cut-off argument. (feet or seconds, depending on NEJECT)

EJANGL is the angle from the vertical in the aircraft y-z plane, at which each ejector is assumed to act. (degrees)

Note that in this pitch-plane analysis only that component of the ejector force curve in the aircraft z-direction is considered.

CARD 8 contains four time parameters input in format 4E12.4.

DTIME is the initial integration interval. (seconds)

TIMEI is the initial time of trajectory. (seconds)

TIMEF is the final time of trajectory. (seconds)

DTIME2 is the integration interval after both ejectors have stopped. (seconds)

If no ejector is present input DTIME2 equal to DTIME. If at least one ejector is present, DTIME on the order of 0.02 seconds and DTIME2 around 0.05 seconds have proved to be satisfactory. A TIMEF of 0.5 to 0.7 seconds is satisfactory for all but unusual trajectories.

CARDS 9 and 10 contain six inputs necessary to start any trajectory whose initial time is not equal to zero. These items are output from the computer program and are input in 5E14.7 format.

VAR(1) is the x-location of the store center of gravity in the fuselage coordinate system. (feet)

VAR(2) is the z-location of the store center of gravity in the fuselage coordinate system. (feet)

VAR(3) is the store pitch angle about the fuselage y-axis. Positive is nose up. (degrees)

VAR(4) is the x-velocity of the store center of gravity in the fuselage coordinate system. (feet per second)

VAR(5) is the z-velocity of the store center of gravity in the fuselage coordinate system. (feet per second)

VAR(6) is the store pitch rate about the fuselage y-axis. Positive is nose up. (radians per second)

Appendix C

Computer Program Listing

Explanation of Listed Programs

In this appendix are listed the main program and all subroutines with the exception of those 26 subroutines taken from Fernandes (Ref 5). Subroutine ADAMS was taken directly from Goodwin (Ref 6:76). The subroutine FREAIR, listed here as an example, was composed specifically for the M-117 bomb and, of course, will be different for other stores. Subroutine TBLNDC, available from the WPAFB computer library is called from the specific FREAIR listed in this appendix, and is included for completeness.

Changes to the Fernandes Subroutines

Changes were necessary to the Fernandes subroutines to pass the interference coefficients to the main program and to avoid extraneous output.

The Fernandes program has card identifiers, in columns 75 through 79, sequenced in intervals of 10. Cards listed below whose identifiers end in the number "0" are to replace those in the Fernandes subroutines with the same identifiers. All other cards are to be inserted into the Fernandes subroutines in the sequential order implied by their identifiers.

Subroutine INFLUN

```
      COMMON /TRAJ/                               NRUN,KSTOP,CNZR,CMZR       E  85
      IF(NRUN .EQ. 0)WRITE (6,50) ALFH,ALFM                                  E 110
      IF(NRUN .EQ. 0)WRITE (6,90) ROLL                                       E 130
      IF(NRUN .EQ. 0)WRITE (6,110) X,CNZ,CNY,CMZ,CMY,CL,CNZP,CNYP,CMZP,C     E 590
     1MYP                                                                    E 595
```

Subroutine DISTURB

```
      COMMON /TRAJ/                               NRUN,KSTOP,CNI,CMI         D  85
      IF(NRUN .EQ. 0)WRITE (6,130) XM(L),YM(L),ZM(L),XT(L),ALFMH(L)          D 110
      IF(NRUN .EQ. 0)WRITE (6,140) IP,IA,IN,NK,FIN,DIA                       D 260
      IF(NRUN .EQ. 0)WRITE (6,150)                                           D 650
      IF(NRUN .NE. 0)RETURN                                                  D 725
```

```
PROGRAM DROPII      74/74    OPT=0    TRACE                  FTN 4.1+P373       08/27/74

              PROGRAM DROPII(INPUT,OUTPUT,PUNCH=65,TAPE5=INPUT,TAPE6=OUTPUT)
        C
        C
        C     PROGRAM DROPIT COMPUTES THE 3-DOF SEPARATION TRAJECTORIES OF
        C     AIRCRAFT STORES
        C
        C     INTERFERENCE LOADING COEFFICIENTS CALCULATED USING METHOD (AND
        C     SUBROUTINES) DUE TO F. DAN FERNANDES (SEE NASA-CR-112065-1)
        C
        C     INTEGRATION OF EQUATIONS OF MOTION TAKEN FROM GOODWIN, NIELSEN,
        C     AND DILLENIUS (SEE NEAR TR 30 AND AFFDL-TR-71-81)
        C
        C     CARDS IDENTIFIED IN COLUMNS 73-80 WITH "A XXX", WHERE "XXX" IS
        C     A THREE-DIGIT NUMBER, WERE TAKEN DIRECTLY FROM THE FERNANDES MAIN
        C     PROGRAM
        C
        C     CARDS IDENTIFIED IN COLUMNS 73-80 WITH "TRJXXXX" OR "IPJLXXX",
        C     WHERE "XXX" IS A THREE-DIGIT NUMBER, WERE TAKEN DIRECTLY FROM THE
        C     GOODWIN MAIN PROGRAM AND SUBROUTINES (SEE NEAR TR 30)
        C
        C
              COMMON /TRAJ/                         NRUN,KSTOP,CNI,CHI
              COMMON /CC/ RAD,PI,BETA,BM,IGO,BETA2,F5                    A 300
              COMMON /C10/ XM(1),YM(1),ZM(1),XT(1),ALFMN(1)              A 310
              DIMENSION ALFW(5)                                          A 320
              DATA (RAD=0.0174533),(PI=3.14159),(NRUN=0),(IGO=3)         A 330
              KSTOP=0
              KODE=0
              WRITE (6,90)                                               A 340
           10 CONTINUE                                                   A 350
              CALL TITLES (2,0,0)                                        A 360
              CALL TIMEX                                                 A 370
              READ (5,120) BM                                            A 380
              BETA2=ABS (1.0-BM**2)                                      A 390
              BETA=SQRT(BETA2)                                           A 400
              WRITE (6,100) BM,BETA                                      A 410
              IF (BM.EQ.1.0) GO TO 70                                    A 420
              CALL AIRCFT                                                A 430
              CALL TIMEX                                                 A 440
           20 CONTINUE                                                   A 450
              IF (IGO.EQ.2) GO TO 30                                     A 460
              CALL TITLES (0,2,0)                                        A 470
              CALL STORE                                                 A 480
           30 READ(5,110)NTL
              CALL TITLES(0,0,3)
              READ(5,120)XM(1),YM(1),ZM(1),XT(1),ALFMN(1)
              READ(5,115)NALF,IH,IA,IW
              READ(5,120)ALFW(1)
              CALL TITLES(1,1,1)
              WRITE(6,130)BM
              IF(NRUN .EQ. 0)CALL THREAD(ALFW(1),KODE,KSTABLE)
           35 CALL DISTURB(IB,IA,IW)
              IW=0
              CALL TIMEX
              CALL INFLUN(ALFW(1),ALFMN(1),XT(1),IH)
              CALL TIMEX
              CALL TRAJEC(BM,KSTABLE)
```

```
PROGRAM DROPIT      74/74    OPT=0   TRACE                    FTN 4.1+P373       08/27/74

            IF(KSTOP .EQ. 1)STOP
            NRUN=NRUN+1
            GO TO 35
   70       WRITE (6,150)                                                           A 710
   80       CALL EXIT                                                               A 720
   C                                                                                A 730
   C        -END STORED (MAIN PROGRAM)                                              A 740
   C                                                                                A 750
   C                                                                                A 760
   C                                                                                A 770
   90       FORMAT (1H1,59HTHIS PROGRAM PREDICTS AERO INTERFERENCE ON AIRCRAFT     A 780
           1 STORES,//[illegible]H METHOD FORMULATED AND PROGRAMMED BY F DAN FERNANDES)  A 790
   100      FORMAT (1H0,12HMACH NUMBER=,F6.3,5X,6HDELTA=,F7.4)                      A 800
   110      FORMAT (7I10)                                                           A 810
   120      FORMAT (7F10.4)                                                         A 820
   130      FORMAT (1H1,12HMACH NUMBER=,F6.3,5X,11HRESULTS FOR)                     A 830
   140      FORMAT (20X,10HEND OF RUN,5X,I2)                                        A 840
   150      FORMAT (1H1,23HINPUT ERROR, BM OR HALF)                                 A 850
            END                                                                     A 860-
```

```
SUBROUTINE TRREAD       74/74    OPT=0    TRACE                    FTN 4.1+P372        08/27/74

      SUBROUTINE TRREAD(DUMMY,KODE,NSTABLE)
C
C
C     CARDS IDENTIFIED IN COLUMNS 73-80 WITH "TRJAXXX", WHERE "XXX" IS
C     A THREE-DIGIT NUMBER, WERE TAKEN DIRECTLY THE [illegible] MAIN PROGRAM
C     AND SUBROUTINES (SEE [illegible] 33)
C
C
      COMMON /C1C/ YM(1),YM(1),ZM(1),XT(1),ALFMN(1)
      COMMON /[illegible]/ [illegible],[illegible],SIC(1),[illegible],YMOMIN,VINF,GAME,
     1[illegible],C(1),[illegible],EJ[illegible],EJ[illegible],DTIME,
     2TIME1,[illegible],TIM,[illegible],ZICGF,
     3[illegible],CALP,[illegible],VICAM,VICAR,CHAR(6),
     4ANGATK,[illegible],RAD,THIN,[illegible],NGAM,NOFS,VINF,FACTOR,ZINERT
      DIMENSION YCGO(1),ZCGO(1)
      DATA NSTP/1/
  415 FORMAT(6F12.4)                                                    TRJA 51
  416 FORMAT(/14 )                                                      TRJA 64
  434 FORMAT(///1X,29HAIRCRAFT FLIGHT CONDITIONS/15X,10HVELOCITY =,1PE11TRJA 98
     11.4,7 [illegible] FT/SEC/15X,[illegible] ANGLE =,0PF7.3,4H DEG/15X,17HAIR TRJA 99
     2DENSITY =,1PE11.4,[illegible] FT/15X,[illegible] MODEL RATIOTRJA102
     3N =,1PE11.4,[illegible])                                         TRJA101
  436 FORMAT(/15X,[illegible] COEFFICIENT AT ZERO LIFT/15X,[illegible] =,1PETRJA102
     111.4/15X,[illegible] INITIAL VELOCITY RELATIVE TO AIRCRAFT/15X,[illegible]TRJA103
     2[illegible],1PE11.4,[illegible],1PE11.4)                           TRJA104
  438 FORMAT(/[illegible] USED IN FORCE AND MOMENT CALCUTRJA1.7
     1LATIONS/15X,11HAREA, SQ FT,[illegible],10HLENGTH, FT/15X,1PE11.4,[illegible],1PE11.4TRJA108
     21 .                                                               TRJA109
 6658 FORMAT(5E14.7)                                                    TRJA[illegible]
C                                                                       TRJA653
C     INITIALIZE FOR TRAJECTORY CALCULATION                             TRJA654
C                                                                       TRJA655
 1105 PI=3.1415927                                                      TRJA656
      NCONTR=1
      IF(KODE .EQ. 1)GO TO 871
      READ(5,5)NSTABLE,NEJECT,NGAM,NONMAX
5     FORMAT(8I5)
      WRITE(6,100)
100   FORMAT(1H1,  *THIS PAGE LISTS ALL INPUTS AND PARAMETERS NECESSARY
     1FOR TRAJECTORY SIMULATION*/,6X  *THESE INPUTS ARE ALL IN ADDITION
     2TO THOSE REQUIRED BY THE [illegible] PROGRAM.*)
      WRITE(6,110)NSTABLE
110   FORMAT( /,1H0,  *NSTABLE = *,I2,  *, -- 0 CALCULATES INTERFERENCE
     1 FORCES AT ALL INTERMEDIATE STEPS,*/,13X *  -- 1 CALCULATES INTERF
     2ERENCE FORCES AT MAJOR TIME STEPS ONLY.*)
      WRITE(6,120)NEJECT
120   FORMAT( /,1H0,*NEJECT = *I2*, -- 0 IMPLIES EJECTION CURVE IS FORC
     1E-DISTANCE,*,/,12X,  *  -- 1 IMPLIES EJECTION CURVE IS FORCE-TIME
     2.*)
      WRITE(6,130)NGAM
130   FORMAT( /,1H0, *NGAM = *,I2,  *, -- 0 IMPLIES FREE-AIR SIMULATION
     1,*,/12X, *  -- 1 IMPLIES CAPTIVE TRAJECTORY SIMULATION.*)
      WRITE(6,135) NONMAX
135   FORMAT( /,1H0,*NONMAX = *,I3,*, -- NONMAX IS THE MAXIMUM NUMBER O
     1F MAJOR TIME STEPS ALLOWED DURING TRAJECTORY SIMULATION.*)
      ANGATK=DUMMY
      RAD=180./PI
```

```
      READ(5,10)GYMAX,YCG,SMASS,RGYRAY
      WRITE(6,140)GYMAX,YCG,SMASS,RGYRAY
140   FORMAT(///,1H0,  *STORE MAX RADIUS IN FEET = *,F10.4,/,
     1   * STORE CG BEHIND NOSE IN FEET = *,F10.4,/,
     2   * STORE MASS IN SLUGS = *,F10.4,/,
     3   * STORE Y-RADIUS OF GYRATION IN FEET = *,F10.4)
      YMOMIN=SMASS*RGYRAY*RGYRAY
10    FORMAT(8F10.5)
      READ (5,405) VINF,GAMF,RHO,G                                    TRJA657
      WRITE (6,430) VINF,GAMF,RHO,G                                   TRJA658
      READ (5,405) CRO,VZERO,VAR(6)                                   TRJA659
      READ(5,405)C
      READ(5,405)D
      READ(5,10)CMQ,YL1,YL2,EJCND1,EJCND2,EJANGL
      EJCTCT=COS(EJANGL/RAD)
      WRITE(6,150)C
150   FORMAT(///,* EJECTOR ONE COEFFICIENTS = *,6(1XE12.4))
      WRITE(6,160)D
160   FORMAT(* EJECTOR TWO COEFFICIENTS = *,6(1XE12.4))
      WRITE(6,170)EJCND1,EJCND2
170   FORMAT(///,* EJECTOR ONE CUT-OFF ARGUMENT = *,F10.4,
     1/,* EJECTOR TWO CUT-OFF ARGUMENT = *,F10.4)
      WRITE(6,180)EJANGL
180   FORMAT(* EJECTOR ANGLE IN DEGREES = *,F10.4)
      WRITE (6,615)                                                   TRJA660
      WRITE (6,435) CRO,VZERO,VAR(6)                                  TRJA661
      STR(1)=-ALPHA(1)
      VAR(3)=SIS(NSTR)/RAD                                            TRJA662
      VAR(1)=YM(1)
      VAR(2)=-ZM(1)
      VAR(4)=-VZERO*SIN(VAR(3))                                       TRJA665
      VAR(5)=-VZERO*COS(VAR(3))                                       TRJA666
      THTN=VAR(3)                                                     TRJA667
      READ(5,405) DTIME,TIMEI,TIMEF,DTIME2
      NEQ=6                                                           TRJA669
      DDTIME=DTIME                                                    TRJA670
      TIME=TIMEI                                                      TRJA671
      ZINERT=VAR(2)
      IF (TIME.LE.0.0) GO TO 870                                      TRJA672
      READ (5,6660) VAR
      VAR(3)=VAR(3)/RAD                                               TRJA674
      YM(1)=VAR(1)
      ZM(1)=-VAR(2)
      ALPHA(1)=-VAR(3)*RAD
870   NDIFEQ=1                                                        TRJA675
      GO TO 872
871   DTIME=DTIME2
      DDTIME=DTIME
      EJCND1=100.
      EJCND2=100.
      NDIFEQ=1
      DO 70 I=1,6
      C(I)=0.
      D(I)=0.
70    CONTINUE
      CALL ADAMS(DTIME,DDTIME,VAR,DVAR,NEQ,NDIFEQ,TIME)
      NOUT=0
```

```
SUBROUTINE TPREAD      74/74    OPT=0    TRACE     .              FTN 4.1+P373       08/27/74

                RETURN
       872      CALL ADAMS(TTIME,DDTIME,VAR,DVAR,NEQ,NDIFEQ,TIME)
                NOUT=1                                                          TRJA677
                REFARE=PI*SPMAX*SPMAX                                           TRJA678
                REFLGH=SPMAX+SPMAX                                              TRJA679
                VICGF=VINF*COS(GAMF/RAD)                                        TRJA680
                VISGF=VINF*SIN(GAMF/RAD)                                        TRJA681
                CONA=0.5*RHO*REFARE/SMASS                                       TRJA682
                CONB=CONA*REFLGH/(FGYRAY**2)                                    TRJA683
          859   WRITE (6,436) REFARE,REFLGH                                     TRJA693
                CALP=COS(ANGATK/RAD)                                            TRJA700
                SALP=SIN(ANGATK/RAD)                                            TRJA701
                XIN=VAR(1)*CALP+VAR(2)*SALP                                     TRJA702
                ZIN=VAR(2)*CALP-VAR(1)*SALP                                     TRJA703
                CGFAF=COS((GAMF+ANGATK)/RAD)                                    TRJA704
                SGFAF=SIN((GAMF+ANGATK)/RAD)                                    TRJA705
                VICAF=VINF*COS(ANGATK/RAD)                                      TRJA706
                VISAF=VINF*SIN(ANGATK/RAD)                                      TRJA707
          C                                                                     TRJA708
          C     CALCULATE FORCES AND MOMENTS                                    TRJA709
          C                                                                     TRJA710
                KODE=0
                RETURN
                END
```

```
SUBROUTINE TRAJEC      74/74    OPT=0    TRACE                    FTN 4.1+P373        08/27/74

          SUBROUTINE TRAJEC(XMACH,KSTABLE)
C
C
C         CARDS IDENTIFIED IN COLUMNS 73-80 WITH "TRJAXXX", WHERE "XXX" IS
C         A THREE-DIGIT NUMBER, WERE TAKEN DIRECTLY THE GOODWIN MAIN PROGRAM
C         AND SUBROUTINES (SEE NEAR TP 33)
C
C
          COMMON /TRAJ/                                   NGON,KSTOP,CNI,CMI
          COMMON /C12/ XM(1),YM(1),ZM(1),XI(1),ALFM(1)
          COMMON /T [illegible]/ [illegible],ROYRAY,YMOMIN,VINF,GAMF,
         1[illegible],DTIME,
         2TIME1,TIM[illegible],[illegible],VIDGF,
         3VISGF,[illegible],D.AP(6),
         4ANGATK,[illegible],THIN,[illegible],VISDF,FACTOR,ZINERT
      437 FORMAT(1H0,4X,6HTIME =,1PE11.4,1X,7HSECONDS)                             TRJA106
      440 FORMAT(//5X,[illegible]LOCATION OF STORE CENTER OF GRAVITY AND STORE PITCHTRJA112
         1 ANGLE IN FUSELAGE WIND-AXIS SYSTEM/10X,[illegible]MEASURED RELATIVE TO THTRJA113
         2E LOCATION THE C.G. WOULD HAVE BEEN IN AND THE ATTITUDE THE/10X,  TRJA114
         34HSTORE WOULD HAVE HAD HAD IT REMAINED ATTACHED                        TRJA115
         42XH TO THE [illegible] AIRCRAFT//10X,[illegible],FT,                  TRJA116
         57X,[illegible], FT,[illegible],3(1PE16.4))                             TRJA117
      441 FORMAT(//5X,57HLOCATION OF STORE CENTER OF GRAVITY AND STORE PITCHTRJA118
         1 ANGLE IN FUSELAGE COORDINATE SYSTEM/10X,[illegible]LOCATION MEASURED RELATRJA119
         2TIVE TO FUSELAGE NOSE/10X,[illegible]PITCH ANGLE IS ANGLE BETWEEN FUSELAGETRJA120
         3 AXIS AND STORE AXIS//22X,[illegible], FT,10X,[illegible], FT,8X,10HTHETA, DEG, TRJA121
         4/14X,3(1PE16.4))                                                       TRJA122
      442 FORMAT(//5X,[illegible]VELOCITIES AND ACCELERATIONS OF STORE RELATIVE TO FTRJA123
         1USELAGE MOTION//25X,11H[illegible], FT/SEC,8X,11H[illegible], FT/SEC,8X,[illegible]THETA,TRJA124
         2 RAD/SEC/[illegible],1PE11.4,8X,E11.4,11X,E11.4//17X,16HD2XF, FT/SEC/SEC, TRJA125
         33X,16HD2ZF, FT/SEC/SEC,3X,20HD2THETA, RAD/SEC/SEC/19X,E11.4,8X,    TRJA126
         4E11.4,11X,E11.4/)                                                      TRJA127
      443 FORMAT(/5X,[illegible]STORE/7X,22HFREE STREAM VELOCITY =,1PE12.4,7H FT/SEC/TRJA128
         17X,19HFLIGHT PATH ANGLE =,1PE12.4,4H DEG//,17HANGLE OF ATTACK =, TRJA129
         21PE12.4,4H DEG)                                                        TRJA130
      862 VARZD=VAR(4)                                                           TRJA711
          VARED=VAR(5)                                                           TRJA712
          VSTORE=SQRT((VISAF-VARZD)**2+(-VISAF+VARED)**2)                        TRJA713
          VSTOSQ=VSTORE*VSTORE                                                   TRJA714
          VVERT=VISGF-VARZD*SGFAF+VARED*CGFAF                                    TRJA715
          VHORI=VISGF-VARZD*CGFAF-VARED*SGFAF                                    TRJA716
          GAMS=RAD*ATAN(VVERT/VHORI)                                             TRJA717
          IF (NGAM.NE.0) GAMS=GAMF                                               TRJA718
          ALPS=GAM[illegible]+ANGAT+[illegible]*VAR(3)-GAMS                      TRJA719
          IF (NOUT.EQ.1) WRITE (6,437) TIME                                      TRJA720
          CALL F[illegible](ALPS,XMACH,CNS,CMS)
C         CALL FORCE                                                             TRJA721
          FZ1=FZ2=0.
          EJARG=TIME
          IF(NEJECT .EQ. 0)EJARG=ABS(VAR(2)-ZINERT)/FACTOR
          IF(EJARG .LE. EJEND1)CALL EJECTR(C,EJARG,FZ1,FACTOR)
          IF(EJARG .LE. EJEND2)CALL EJECTR(D,EJARG,FZ2,FACTOR)


          XEMOM1=-FZ1*XL1
          XEMOM2=-FZ2*XL2
          QSB=CON[illegible]*YMOMIN*VSTOSQ
```

```
SUBROUTINE TRAJEC      74/74    OPT=0    TRACE                      FTN 4.1+P373        08/27/74

          QS=QSB/REFLGH
          CMEJ1=XFMOM1/QSR
          CMEJ2=XFMOM2/QSR
          CNEJ1=-F1/QS
          CNEJ2=-F2/QS
          CMDAMP=CMQ*(VAR(6)*REFLGH/(2.*VSTORE))
          CNT=CNI+CNS+CNEJ1+CNEJ2
          CMT=CMI+CMS+CMEJ1+CMEJ2+CMDAMP
          IF(NOUT .EQ. 0)GO TO 100
          WRITE(6,707)CNI,CMI,CNS,CMS,CNEJ1,CMEJ1,CNEJ2,CMEJ2
          WRITE(6,708)CMDAMP,CNT,CMT
    100   CONTINUE
    707   FORMAT(// 5X,19HFORCES AND MOMENTS/26X,2HCN,11X,2HCM//7X,12HINTERFE
         1RENCE,2(1PE12.4)//7X,8HFREE AIR,5X,2(1PE12.4)//7X,12HEJECTOR ONE ,2(
         21PE12.4)//7X,12HEJECTOR TWO 2(1PE12.4))
    708   FORMAT(7X,7HDAMPING,17X,1PE12.4//7X,5HTOTAL,7X,2(1PE12.4))
          DVAR(1)=VAR(4)                                                        TRJA722
          DVAR(2)=VAR(5)                                                        TRJA723
          DVAR(3)=VAR(6)                                                        TRJA724
          DVAR(4)=CONST*VSTOSQ*((   CNT   )*SIN(VAR(3))+CDO*COS((ANGATK+GAMF-GA
         1MS)/RAD))+GSIN AP                                                     TRJA725
          DVAR(5)=CONST*VSTOSQ*((   CNT   )*COS(VAR(3))+CDO*SIN((ANGATK+GAMF-GA
         1MS)/RAD))+GCOS AP                                                     TRJA729
          DVAR(6)=CONMOM*VSTOSQ*(   CMT   )
          IF (NOUT.EQ. 1) GO TO 460                                             TRJA730
          DUMA=RAD*(VAR(3)-THIN)                                                TRJA731
          DUMB=-VAR(1)*CALP-VAR(2)*SALP+XIN                                     TRAJ732
          DUMC=-VAR(2)*CALP-VAR(1)*SALP-ZIN                                     TRJA733
          WRITE (6,440) DUMB,DUMC,DUMA                                          TRJA734
          DUMA=RAD*VAR(3)                                                       TRJA735
          WRITE (6,441) VAR(1),VAR(2),DUMA                                      TRJA736
          WRITE (6,442) DVAR                                                    TRJA737
          WRITE (6,443) VSTORE,GAMS,ALPS                                        TRJA738
          NA=NSEG/5                                                             TRJA739
          NOUT=0                                                                TRJA749
          IF(NCONTR .GE. NCNMAX)GO TO 49
          NCONTR=NCONTR+1
          IF((EJARG .LT. EJEND1) .OR. (EJARG .LT. EJEND2))GO TO 40
          KODE=1
          CALL TPREAD(ANGATK,KODE,KSTABLE)
          GO TO 850
    40    IF (TIME+1.0E-06-TIMEF) 850,49,49                                     TRJA750
    49    KSTOP=1
          RETURN
    850   CALL ADAMS (DTIME,DDTIME,VAR,DVAR,NEQ,NOIFEQ,TIME)                    TRJA751
    860   IF (NOIFEQ.EQ.1) GO TO 49                                             TRJA752
          IF (NOIFEQ.GT.7) NOUT=1                                               TRJA753
          XM(1)=VAR(1)
          ZM(1)=-VAR(2)
          ALPHM(1)=-VAR(3)*RAD
          IF(KSTABLE .EQ. 0)RETURN
          IF(NOUT .EQ. 1)RETURN
          GO TO 862
          END
```

```
SUBROUTINE EJECTR     74/74    OPT=0    TRACE                FTN 4.1+P373        08/27/74

                 SUBROUTINE EJECTR(C,ARG,FZ,FAC)
                 DIMENSION C(6)
                 FZ=C(1)
                 DO 10 I=2,6
                 TEMP=ARG**(I-1)
                 FZ=FZ+C(I)*TEMP
              10 CONTINUE
                 FZ=FZ*FAC
                 RETURN
                 END
```

SUBROUTINE FREAIR   74/74   OPT=0   TRACE   FTN 4.1+P373   08/27/74

```
      SUBROUTINE FREAIR(THETA,XMACH,CN,CM)
      DIMENSION TBXMTH(1[illegible]),TBYCN(36),TBYCM(36),NA(2),XA(2)
      DATA NA,K,M/4,9,1,3/
      DATA TBXMTH/0.,[illegible],0.9,[illegible],2.,4.,6.,8.,10.,12.,14.,15./
      DATA TBYCN/0.,0.12,0.[illegible],0.3[illegible],0.[illegible],0.[illegible],0.[illegible],1.03,1.14,
     1           0.,0.12,0.[illegible],0.3[illegible],0.[illegible],0.[illegible],0.[illegible],1.[illegible],1.14,
     2           0.,0.13,0.2[illegible],0.41,0.[illegible],0.7[illegible],0.93,1.13,1.25,
     3           0.,0.13,0.[illegible],0.45,0.[illegible],0.7[illegible],0.[illegible]7,1.[illegible],1.31/
      DATA TBYCM/0.,-.1[illegible],-.[illegible],-.[illegible],-.[illegible],-.[illegible],-1.[illegible],-1.634,-1.858,
     1           0.,-.137,-.304,-.[illegible],-.[illegible],-.[illegible],-1.[illegible],-1.[illegible],-1.818,
     2           0.,-.1[illegible],-.[illegible],-.5[illegible],-.[illegible],-1.085,-1.445,-1.825,-1.972,
     3           0.,-.193,-.412,-.627,-.[illegible]3,-1.178,-1.456,-1.566,-1.780/
      XA(1)=XMACH
      XA(2)=ABS(THETA)
      CN=TBLU[illegible](K,M,TBYCN,TBXMTH,NA,XA)
      CM=TBLU[illegible](K,M,TBYCM,TBXMTH,NA,XA)
      CM=CM*THETA/XA(2)
      CN=CN*THETA/XA(2)
      RETURN
      END
```

```
FUNCTION TBLNDC      74/74    OPT=0    TRACE                    FTN 4.1+P373        06/27/74

            FUNCTION TBLNDC(NEXTR,ND,Z,Y,NA,XA)                                        TBLND001
            DIMENSION X(1),NA(1),YA(1),NS(5),NJ(72),RATIO(5),NGROUP(5),                TBLND045
           1ITOT(5),Z(1)                                                               TBLND046
            IF(ND.LE.5)GO TO 1                                                         TBLND047
            PRINT 2                                                                    TBLND048
      2     FORMAT(1H1,10X,29HERROR CONDITION-TBLND ROUTINE)                           TBLND049
            PRINT 5, ND                                                                TBLND050
      5     FORMAT(11Y,30HDIMENSION OF TABLE LOOK-UP (N=,                              TBLND051
           1I2,19H) IS GREATER THAN 6)                                                 TBLND052
      1     L1=2                                                                       TBLND053
            LF=ND-1                                                                    TBLND054
            DO 3 I=1,LF                                                                TBLND055
            L2-L1+NA(I)-2                                                              TBLND056
            FOUND=0.                                                                   TBLND057
            DO 4 J=L1,L2                                                               TBLND058
            IF(Y(J).GT.X(J-1)) GO TO 6                                                 TBLND059
            PRINT 2                                                                    TBLND060
            PRINT 40, I                                                                TBLND061
     40     FORMAT(11Y,23HINDEPENDENT VECTOR NO. ,I2,20H IS NOT IN ASCENDING           TBLND062
           27H ORDER.)                                                                 TBLND063
            CALL SYSTEM(200,0)                                                         TBLND064
            STOP                                                                       TBLND065
          6 IF (FOUND.NE.0.) GO TO 4                                                   TBLND066
            IF (XA(I)-X(J-1))8,4,4                                                     TBLND067
          8 IF (J.EQ.L1) GO TO 10                                                      TBLND068
            IF (NEXTR.EQ.0) GO TO 37                                                   TBLND069
            FOUND=1.                                                                   TBLND070
            NS(I)=L1-1                                                                 TBLND071
            GO TO 4                                                                    TBLND072
         10 FOUND=1.                                                                   TBLND073
            NS(I)=J-2                                                                  TBLND074
          4 CONTINUE                                                                   TBLND075
            IF (FOUND) 11,12,11                                                        TBLND076
         12 IF (XA(I)-Y(L2))13,13,14                                                   TBLND077
         14 IF (NEXTR.NE.0) GO TO 13                                                   TBLND078
     37     PRINT 2                                                                    TBLND079
            PRINT 41, I                                                                TBLND080
     41     FORMAT(11X,26HINDEPENDENT PARAMETER NO. ,I2,17H IS OUT OF RANGE            TBLND081
           244HOF CORRESPONDING INDEPENDENT VECTOR AND K=0.)                           TBLND082
            CALL SYSTEM(200,0)                                                         TBLND083
            STOP                                                                       TBLND084
         13 NS(I)=L2-1                                                                 TBLND085
         11 L1=L2+2                                                                    TBLND086
          3 CONTINUE                                                                   TBLND087
            DO 15 I=1,LF                                                               TBLND090
            K=NS(I)                                                                    TBLND091
            RATIO(I)=(XA(I)-X(K))/(X(K+1)-X(K))                                        TBLND092
         15 CONTINUE                                                                   TBLND094
            NGROUP(1)=NS(1)                                                            TBLND095
            NSUM=NA(1)                                                                 TBLND096
            DO 16 I=2,LF                                                               TBLND097
            NGROUP(I)=NS(I)-NSUM                                                       TBLND098
            NSUM=NSUM+NA(I)                                                            TBLND099
         16 CONTINUE                                                                   TBLND100
C           IN NGROUP(I) IS THE SUBSCRIPT OF THE ITH VARIABLE SUCH                     TBLND101
            ITOT(LF)=1                                                                 TBLND105
            DO 17 I=2,LF                                                               TBLND107
```

```
FUNCTION TBLNDC     74/74    OPT=0    TRACE                 FTN 4.1+P373        08/27/74

            J=LF-I+1                                                    TBLND108
            ITOT(J)=ITOT(J+1)*NA(J+1)                                   TBLND109
         17 CONTINUE                                                    TBLND110
            KF=2**LF                                                    TBLND113
            NW=-2                                                       TBLND114
            DO 22 I=1,KF,2                                              TBLND115
            IFIRST=1                                                    TBLND116
            NW=NW+2                                                     TBLND117
            DO 21 J=1,LF                                                TBLND118
            HW=2**(J-1)                                                 TBLND119
            IF(AND(MM,HW).EQ.0)GO TO 18                                 TBLND120
            IMON=IGROUP(J)+1                                            TBLND121
            GO TO 19                                                    TBLND122
         18 IMON=NGROUP(J)                                              TBLND123
         19 IFIRST=IFIRST+(IMON-1)*ITOT(J)                              TBLND124
         21 CONTINUE                                                    TBLND125
            ISEC=IFIRST+ITOT(1)                                         TBLND126
            WJ(I)=Z(IFIRST)                                             TBLND127
            WJ(I+1)=Z(ISEC)                                             TBLND128
         22 CONTINUE                                                    TBLND129
            DO 24 I=1,LF                                                TBLND130
            KF=KF/2                                                     TBLND131
            DO 24 J=1,KF                                                TBLND132
         24 WJ(J)=WJ(2*J-1)+(WJ(2*J)-WJ(2*J-1))*RATIO(I)                TBLND133
            TBLNDC=WJ(1)                                                TBLND134
            RETURN                                                      TBLND135
            END                                                         TBLND136
```

```
SUBROUTINE ADAMS       74/74    OPT=0    TRACE                     FTN 4.1+P373       09/27/74

          SUBROUTINE ADAMS (H,DS,Y,DY,NEQ,NDIFEQ,S)                               TRJL  3
      C
      C
      C   ADAMS INTEGRATION ROUTINE                                               TRJL  1
      C                                                                           TRJL  2
      C   SUBROUTINE ADAMS TAKEN FROM GODDIN (SEE NEAR TR 30)
      C
      C
          DIMENSION Y(5),DY(5)                                                    TRJL  4
          DIMENSION Y1(11),F7(11),Y5(11),F(11),Y7(11),DY1(11),Y2(11),PY(11)TRJL  5
         1,FT(11),DY2(11)                                                         TRJL  6
          DATA [illegible]/                                                       TRJL  7
          GO TO (100,200,300,400,500,600,700,800,900),NDIFEQ                      TRJL  8
      C                                                                           TRJL  9
      C   START BY RUNGE-KUTTA                                                    TRJL 10
      C                                                                           TRJL 11
      100 H=DS+DS                                                                 TRJL 12
     1101 JB=1                                                                    TRJL 13
          DO 101 I=1,NEQ                                                          TRJL 14
      101 Y1(I)=Y(I)                                                              TRJL 15
      102 SX1=S                                                                   TRJL 16
      103 NDIFEQ=2                                                                TRJL 17
          RETURN                                                                  TRJL 18
      200 DO 201 I=1,NEQ                                                          TRJL 19
          DY3(I)=DY(I)                                                            TRJL 20
          Y5(I)=Y(I)                                                              TRJL 21
          TEMP=H*DY(I)                                                            TRJL 22
          Y(I)=0.5*TEMP+Y5(I)                                                     TRJL 23
      201 F(I)=TEMP                                                               TRJL 24
          S=0.5*H+S                                                               TRJL 25
          NDIFEQ=3                                                                TRJL 26
          RETURN                                                                  TRJL 27
      300 DO 301 I=1,NEQ                                                          TRJL 28
          TEMP=H*DY(I)                                                            TRJL 29
          Y(I)=0.5*TEMP+Y5(I)                                                     TRJL 30
      301 F(I)=F(I)+2.0*TEMP                                                      TRJL 31
          NDIFEQ=4                                                                TRJL 32
          RETURN                                                                  TRJL 33
      400 DO 401 I=1,NEQ                                                          TRJL 34
          TEMP=H*DY(I)                                                            TRJL 35
          Y(I)=Y5(I)+TEMP                                                         TRJL 36
      401 F(I)=F(I)+2.0*TEMP                                                      TRJL 37
          S=0.5*H+S                                                               TRJL 38
          NDIFEQ=5                                                                TRJL 39
          RETURN                                                                  TRJL 40
      500 DO 501 I=1,NEQ                                                          TRJL 41
      501 Y(I)=(H*DY(I)+F(I))*0.16666667+Y5(I)                                    TRJL 42
          GO TO (502,507,1034,3021),JB                                            TRJL 43
      502 DO 503 I=1,NEQ                                                          TRJL 44
      503 Y3(I)=Y(I)                                                              TRJL 45
          S=S-H                                                                   TRJL 46
     5503 H=0.5*H                                                                 TRJL 47
          TEMP=S+H                                                                TRJL 48
          IF (TEMP-S) 504,504,505                                                 TRJL 49
      504 NDIFEQ=1                                                                TRJL 50
          WRITE (6,750)                                                           TRJL 51
      750 FORMAT(//44H  INTEGRATION INTERVAL HAS BECOME TOO SMALL./52H   WHENTRJL 52
```

```
SUBROUTINE ADAMS       74/74    OPT=0    TRACE                    FTN 4.1+P373        08/27/74

          1 IT IS ADDED TO INDEPENDENT VARIABLE, NO CHANGE RESULTS.)              TRJL 53
            RETURN                                                                TRJL 54
        505 JR=2                                                                  TRJL 55
       5505 DO 506 I=1,NEQ                                                        TRJL 56
        506 Y(I)=Y1(I)                                                            TRJL 57
            GO TO 102                                                             TRJL 58
        507 DO 508 I=1,NEQ                                                        TRJL 59
            DY1(I)=DY3(I)                                                         TRJL 60
        508 Y2(I)=Y(I)                                                            TRJL 61
            JR=3                                                                  TRJL 62
            GO TO 103                                                             TRJL 63
        509 S=S-H                                                                 TRJL 64
      C                                                                           TRJL 65
      C     ERROR CHECKING                                                        TRJL 66
      C                                                                           TRJL 67
       5509 TEST=0.0                                                              TRJL 68
            DO 510 I=1,NEQ                                                        TRJL 69
            VX4=Y(I)                                                              TRJL 70
            TEMP= ABS(Y3(I)-VX4)                                                  TRJL 71
            IF(TEMP .LE. 0.)GO TO 510
            VX4= ABS(VX4)                                                         TRJL 72
            IF(VX4 .LE. 0.)GO TO 512
            IF(ABS(Y3(I)) .LE. 0.)GO TO 512
      C                                                                           TRJL 73
      C     CHECK FOR RELATIVE ERROR                                              TRJL 74
      C                                                                           TRJL 75
            IF (VX4*RTEST-TEMP) 512,511,511                                       TRJL 76
        511 TEMP=TEMP/VX4                                                         TRJL 77
            GO TO 519                                                             TRJL 78
      C                                                                           TRJL 79
      C     CHECK FOR ABSOLUTE ERROR                                              TRJL 80
      C                                                                           TRJL 81
        512 IF (ATEST-TEMP) 514,514,513                                           TRJL 82
        513 TEMP=TEMP*RATIO                                                       TRJL 83
            GO TO 519                                                             TRJL 84
      C                                                                           TRJL 85
      C     BOTH TESTS FAIL. HALVE INTEGRATION INTERVAL.                          TRJL 86
      C                                                                           TRJL 87
        514 CONTINUE                                                              TRJL 88
        515 S=S-H                                                                 TRJL 89
            IF (JR-5) 517,514,516                                                 TRJL 90
        516 JR=1                                                                  TRJL 91
            GO TO 5505                                                            TRJL 92
        517 DO 518 II=1,NEQ                                                       TRJL 93
        518 Y3(II)=Y2(II)                                                         TRJL 94
            GO TO 5503                                                            TRJL 95
        519 IF (TEST-TEMP) 520,510,510                                            TRJL 96
        520 TEST=TEMP                                                             TRJL 97
        510 CONTINUE                                                              TRJL 98
      C                                                                           TRJL 99
      C     OUTPUT OF RUNGE-KUTTA                                                 TRJL100
      C                                                                           TRJL101
            IF (JR-4) 521,802,802                                                 TRJL102
        521 NDIFEQ=3                                                              TRJL103
            DO 522 I=1,NEQ                                                        TRJL104
            PX(I)=Y(I)                                                            TRJL105
            PF(I)=DY(I)                                                           TRJL106
```

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SUBROUTINE ADAMS        74/74    OPT=0    TRACE                      FTN 4.1+P373        05/27/74

            522 Y(I)=Y2(I)                                                               TRJL107
                RETURN                                                                   TRJL108
            800 DO 801 I=1,NEQ                                                           TRJL109
                Y(I)=PY(I)                                                               TRJL110
                DY(I)=PC(I)                                                              TRJL111
            801 DY2(I)=DY3(I)                                                            TRJL112
                JB=4                                                                     TRJL113
                S=S+H                                                                    TRJL114
            802 NDIFEQ=8                                                                 TRJL115
                RETURN                                                                   TRJL116
            900 IF (JB-5) 103,901,702                                                    TRJL117
            901 CON=0.041666667*H                                                        TRJL118
                JB=6                                                                     TRJL119
           9901 NDIFEQ=6                                                                 TRJL120
                GO TO 600                                                                TRJL121
            902 JB=5                                                                     TRJL122
                TEST=FLB                                                                 TRJL123
                GO TO 802                                                                TRJL124
         C                                                                               TRJL125
         C      ADAMS INTEGRATION                                                        TRJL126
         C                                                                               TRJL127
            600 DO 601 I=1,NEQ                                                           TRJL128
                Y1(I)=Y(I)                                                               TRJL129
                Y(I)=Y(I)+CON*(55.0*DY(I)-59.0*DY3(I)+37.0*DY2(I)-9.0*DY1(I))            TRJL130
                DY1(I)=DY2(I)                                                            TRJL131
                DY2(I)=DY3(I)                                                            TRJL132
                DY3(I)=DY(I)                                                             TRJL133
            601 Y3(I)=Y(I)                                                               TRJL134
                S=S+H                                                                    TRJL135
                NDIFEQ=7                                                                 TRJL136
                RETURN                                                                   TRJL137
            700 DO 701 I=1,NEQ                                                           TRJL138
            701 Y(I)=Y1(I)+CON*(9.0*DY(I)+19.0*DY3(I)-5.0*DY2(I)+DY1(I))                 TRJL139
                GO TO 5509                                                               TRJL140
         C                                                                               TRJL141
         C      TEST FOR DOUBLING OF INTEGRATION INTERVAL                                TRJL142
         C                                                                               TRJL143
            702 IF (TEST-FLB) 703,9901,9901                                              TRJL144
            703 H=4.0*H                                                                  TRJL145
                GO TO 1101                                                               TRJL146
                END                                                                      TRJL147
```

Vita

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PII Redacted

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This thesis was typed by Jane Manemann.