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**METHODS FOR PREDICTING THE AERODYNAMIC
AND STABILITY AND CONTROL CHARACTERISTICS
OF STOL AIRCRAFT**

VOLUME II ★ STOL AERODYNAMIC METHODS COMPUTER PROGRAM

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**Douglas Aircraft Company
McDonnell Douglas Corporation**

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FOREWORD

This report summarizes work accomplished by the Douglas Aircraft Company, McDonnell Douglas Corporation, Long Beach, California, for the Air Force Flight Dynamics Laboratory, AFSC, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio, under USAF Contract F33615-71-C-1861 (Project 643A). This document, presented in three volumes, constitutes the final report under the contract.

This work was accomplished during the period 1 July 1971 to 31 November 1973, and this report was released by the authors in December 1973. The Air Force Project Engineer was Mr. Henry W. Woolard of the Control Criteria Branch, Flight Control Division, AFFDL. His assistance in monitoring the work and providing necessary data is greatly appreciated.

The development of several computer programs later incorporated into the STOL Aerodynamic Methods Program was initiated under the sponsorship of the McDonnell Douglas Independent Research and Development Program (IRAD). Included among these is the Mark I version of the EVD Jet-Wing Computer Program which was developed in 1970. The EVD program was extensively rewritten and its capabilities expanded under Office of Naval Research Contract N00014-71-C-0250 during the period April 1971 to April 1972, resulting in the Mark II version of the EVD computer program. It is this program, further improved and expanded, that with several other programs have been integrated to provide a unified STOL aerodynamic methods computer package, designated as STAMP.

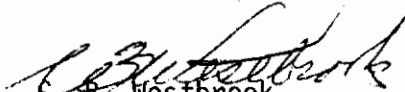
The authors gratefully acknowledge the contributions to the work presented in this volume made by Mr. N. D. Halsey (momentum induced drag method); Messrs. D. M. Friedman and A. L. Stelmak (Wooler Jet Program); Mr. W. V. Whitman (jet-wing geometry package); and Messrs. J. L. Hess, T. M. Ridell,

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and D. N. Smyth (matrix solution). The contributions of Dr. C. C. Shen to the development of the Mark I and II versions of the EVD Jet-Wing Computer Programs, which were written by Mr. N. F. Wasson, are especially appreciated. This work was performed under the technical direction of Mr. M. L. Lopez.

This report contains no classified information.

This technical report has been reviewed and is approved.



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ABSTRACT

This report describes the STOL Aerodynamic Methods Program, which is intended to aid the engineer in the design and analysis of STOL aircraft employing internally ducted jet flaps, externally blown jet flaps, and mechanical flap systems with vectored thrust. The program provides capabilities to predict either the overall aerodynamic characteristics of a configuration or the aerodynamics of the following:

1. Jet-wing (in or out of ground effect)
2. Wing and vectored jets
3. Fuselage in the flow field of the jet-wing and/or vectored jets.
4. Empennage in the flow field of the jet-wing and/or vectored jets.

The program includes the capabilities for investigating the effects of arbitrary wing planforms with arbitrary high lift systems, including partial span flaps, slats, and jets; arbitrary camber, twist, and jet deflection; fuselages with arbitrary cross-sections and upsweep; arbitrary empennage arrangements, including conventional tails, mid-tails, and T-tails; and a capability to calculate the off-body flow field induced by the jet-wing and/or vectored jets at arbitrary points.

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NOMENCLATURE

<u>NAME</u>	<u>SYMBOL</u>	<u>DEFINITION</u>
A	a	Fundamental case scale factor
A		Fuselage cross-sectional area
AC	ϵ_c	Local incidence due to camber
ACTE	ϵ_{ct}	Local incidence due to camber at trailing edge
ALFIN	$\alpha_{i\infty}$	Downwash angle or jet angle at infinity downstream
ALPHA	α	Angle of attack
AMAJ		Elliptical fuselage section major axis (Z-axis)
AMIN		Elliptical fuselage section minor axis (Y-axis)
AP		Derivative of fuselage cross-sectional area with respect to X
ARATIO	AR	Wing aspect ratio
AREA	S	Wing planform reference area
ARH	AR	Horizontal tail aspect ratio
AR	AR	Vertical tail aspect ratio
BETA	β	Deflection angle (δ_f , δ_j , or δ_s)
CAMBER		Horizontal or vertical tail camber angle
CCD	$(C_{Di})_p$	Total induced drag coefficient calculated by pressure integration
CCJ	C_j	Total jet sheet momentum coefficient
CCL	C_L	Total lift coefficient
CCM	C_m	Total pitching moment coefficient (about wing apex)
CCS	C_s	Total leading edge suction coefficient
CCT	C_T	Total net thrust coefficient
CCY	C_Y	Total side force coefficient
CD	cd_i	Wing sectional induced drag coefficient
CDH	$(cd_i)_H$	Horizontal tail sectional induced drag coefficient

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NOMENCLATURE

<u>NAME</u>	<u>SYMBOL</u>	<u>DEFINITION</u>
CDITZ	$(c_{d_i})_M$	Wing total induced drag coefficient, calculated by the momentum method
CDV	$(c_{d_i})_V$	Vertical tail sectional induced drag coefficient
CHORD	c	Wing sectional chord
CJ	C_J	Vectored jet thrust coefficient
CL	c_l	Wing sectional lift coefficient
CLH	$(c_l)_H$	Horizontal tail sectional lift coefficient
CLL	C_l	Wing rolling moment coefficient
CLLH	$(C_l)_H$	Horizontal tail rolling moment coefficient
CLLP	C_{l_p}	Rolling moment coefficient derivative due to rolling
CLLR	C_{l_r}	Rolling moment coefficient derivative due to yawing
CLLV	$(C_l)_V$	Vertical tail rolling moment coefficient
CLQ	C_{L_q}	Lift coefficient derivative due to pitching
CM	C_m	Sectional pitching moment coefficient (about the local leading edge)
CM	$(C_m)_F$	Fuselage pitching moment (about XMC)
CMAC	\bar{c}	Mean aerodynamic chord (MAC)
CMH	$(C_m)_H$	Horizontal tail sectional pitching moment coefficient (about local leading edge)
CMQ	C_{m_q}	Pitching moment coefficient derivative due to pitching about center of gravity
CMU	C_μ	Sectional jet sheet momentum coefficient
CN	C_n	Wing or fuselage yawing moment coefficient
CNI	C_{n_i}	Total yawing moment coefficient due to induced drag (including leading edge suction)
CN(P)	C_{n_p}	Yawing moment coefficient derivative due to rolling, dependent on rolling rate
CN(R)	C_{n_r}	Yawing moment coefficient derivative due to yawing, dependent on yawing rate

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NOMENCLATURE

<u>NAME</u>	<u>SYMBOL</u>	<u>DEFINITION</u>
CNV	$(c_n)_v$	Vertical tail sectional yawing moment coefficient (about local leading edge)
CP	Δc_p	Pressure coefficient, $\Delta c_p = c_{p_{lower\ surface}} - c_{p_{upper\ surface}}$
GREF	\tilde{c}	Wing reference chord
CS	c_s	Sectional leading edge suction coefficient
CTO	c_t	1. Sectional thrust coefficient 2. Tip chord of wing
CXCL	$\frac{X_{C.L.}}{\tilde{c}}$	x-coordinate of center of lift, in terms of reference chord CSCL = - (CCMG + CCML)/CCL labeled (X/CREF)
CXCLB	$\frac{X_{C.L.}}{b/2}$	x-coordinate of center of lift, in terms of half span CXCLB = - (CCMG + CCML)/CCL *CREF labeled (X/B/2)
CXCP	$\frac{X_{C.P.}}{\tilde{c}}$	x-coordinate of center of pressure, in terms of reference chord
CXCPB	$\frac{X_{C.P.}}{b/2}$	x-coordinate of center of pressure, in terms of half span
CY(P)	C_{Y_p}	Side force coefficient derivative due to rolling, dependent on rolling rate
CY(R)	C_{Y_r}	Side force coefficient derivative due to yawing, dependent on yawing rate
CYV	$(c_y)_v$	Vertical tail sectional side force coefficient
D	d	Chordwise distance from trailing edge to infinity EVD vortex point
DO	D_0	Vectored jet equivalent exit diameter
DEL	$\bar{\delta}$	Chordwise length of an EVD element in terms of local chord
DELTA	$\bar{\Delta}$	Half of the spanwise width of an EVD element or a spanwise division, normalized by b/2
DELZ	Δz	Vectored jet incremental spacing size
DIHED	Ω	Vectored jet dihedral angle (measured from the x-z plane)

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NOMENCLATURE

<u>NAME</u>	<u>SYMBOL</u>	<u>DEFINITION</u>
DJ	δ_j	Jet deflection angle relative to the mean camberline at the trailing edge
EPS	ϵ_i	Total local incidence angle at a downwash control point on the wing
GAMMA	γ	Vorticity intensity
GHTE	h	Height of wing above the ground
H	Δz	Vectored jet incremental spacing size
HL	X_H	Chordwise distance of horizontal tail apex from origin
HL	h_ℓ	Height of wing leading edge above the x-y plane
HH	Z_H	Vertical distance of horizontal tail above wing at zero angle of attack
I	i	EVD element sequence number
ICAMF		Fuselage camber input flag
ICAMH		Horizontal tail camber input flag
ICAMV		Vertical tail camber input flag
ICT		Camber type flag for each wing section
ICTYPE		Wing chordwise division type flag for each section
IDERIV		Stability derivative flag
IFFLD		Flow field control flag
IGRND		Ground effect control flag
IGTYPE		Wing planform geometry type flag
IHC		Horizontal tail camber section type flag
IHINGE		Hinge EVD control flag
IHT		Hinge type flag for each wing section
IHX		Horizontal tail chordwise division section type flag
IJTYPE		Jet sheet chordwise division type flag for each section

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NOMENCLATURE

<u>NAME</u>	<u>SYMBOL</u>	<u>DEFINITION</u>
ILT		Flap type flag
INBETA		Hinge angle input flag
INCAMB		Camber angle input flag
INDELJ		Jet angle input flag
INHITE		Leading edge height input flag
INTWST		Twist angle input flag
IPRINT		Printed output control flag
ISECT		Fuselage section type flag
ISY		Vectored jet symmetry flag
ISYMM		Jet-wing symmetry flag
IVC		Vertical tail camber section type flag
IVX		Vertical tail chordwise division section type flag
J	J	Sectional jet sheet momentum
JETFLG		Jet control flag
JETREP		Vectored jet parameter repeat flag
K	k	Sequence number of spanwise divisions or sections
LAST		Last vectored jet input flag
MAC	\bar{c}	Mean aerodynamic chord of horizontal or vertical tail
N		Fundamental case sequence number
NC		Number of camber angles on a horizontal or vertical tail section
NCASES	K	Number of fundamental cases
NCT		Number of wing camber types
NCTYPE		Number of horizontal and vertical tail camber section types
NF		Number of elements in a fuselage segment

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NOMENCLATURE

<u>NAME</u>	<u>SYMBOL</u>	<u>DEFINITION</u>
NHT		Number of hinge types
NI		Number of chordwise divisions of a particular chordwise division type (wing or jet)
NJ		Number of chordwise divisions of jet section
NJTYPE		Number of jet chordwise division types
NPOINT		Number of off-body flow field points input
NROWH		Number of horizontal tail sections
NROWS		Number of jet-wing sections
NROWSJ		Number of jet-wing sections having a trailing jet sheet
NROWV		Number of vertical tail sections
NSEG		Number of fuselage segments
NW		Number of chordwise division of each wing section
NWTYPE		Number of wing chordwise division types
NX		Number of chordwise divisions of each horizontal or vertical tail section
NXTYPE		Number of horizontal and vertical chordwise division types
R		Fuselage sectional radius
RADIUS		Fuselage sectional radius
RP		Derivative of fuselage sectional radius with respect to X
SEG		Fuselage segment number
SPAN	b	Wing span
SPANH	b_H	Horizontal tail span
SPANV	b_V	Vertical tail span
SWEEP	$\Lambda_{c/4}$	Wing quarter-chord sweep angle

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NOMENCLATURE

<u>NAME</u>	<u>SYMBOL</u>	<u>DEFINITION</u>
SWH	$(\Lambda_{C/4})_H$	Horizontal tail quarter-chord sweep angle
SWV	$(\Lambda_{C/4})_V$	Vertical tail quarter-chord sweep angle
SSLIP	β	Aircraft sideslip angle (used only in fuselage analysis)
TANLE	$\tan \Lambda_2$	Tangent of wing local leading edge sweep angle
TCR	t/c	Wing thickness/chord ratio
THETA	Θ	Total jet sheet deflection angle relative to the free stream
THETA	Θ	Local incidence of vectored jet centerline relative to the freestream
THETAJ	Θ_J	Vectored jet exit angle relative to the freestream
THO	Θ_J	Vectored jet exit angle relative to the freestream
TITLE		Run title
TR	λ	Wing taper ratio
TRH	λ_H	Horizontal tail taper ratio
TRV	λ_V	Vertical tail taper ratio
TWIST	α_0	Twist angle for each wing section
U	U	Free stream velocity
U	u	Onset perturbation velocity
UINF	U_∞	Free stream velocity
UJ	V_J	Vectored jet local velocity
UJO	V_{J_0}	Vectored jet exit velocity
UR UX	U_r U_x	Fuselage cylindrical coordinate system perturbation velocities
V	v	Sidewash perturbation velocity
VH	Z_V	Vertical distance from vertical tail apex to origin, at zero angle of attack

NOMENCLATURE

<u>NAME</u>	<u>SYMBOL</u>	<u>DEFINITION</u>
VL	x_v	Chordwise distance from vertical tail apex to origin, at zero angle of attack
VOLUME	\bar{V}_H, \bar{V}_V	Horizontal or vertical tail volume
VX	u	Flow field perturbation velocities induced by vectored jets
VY	v	
VZ	w	
W	w	Downwash perturbation velocity
X	x	Chordwise coordinate of the Cartesian coordinate system
XB	\bar{x}	Chordwise distance of an EVD element from the leading edge, in terms of local chord
XBH	x_h	Chordwise distance of a hinge point from the leading edge, in terms of local chord
XBT	\bar{x}	Chordwise distance of a vertical or horizontal tail element from the leading edge, in terms of local chord
XCL/C	$\bar{x}_{c.l.}$	Chordwise location of center of lift at a section measured from local leading edge, in terms of local chord
XCP/C	$x_{c.p.}$	Chordwise location of center of pressure at a section measured from local leading edge, in terms of local chord
XCG	$x_{c.g.}$	x-coordinate of the center of gravity about which pitching rate derivatives are taken
XF		Chordwise location of fuselage crosssectional cut
XI	x_i	x-coordinate of an EVD element
XLEAD	x_ℓ	x-coordinate of the leading edge
XMC	$x_{m.c.}$	x-coordinate of the moment center about which pitching moments are taken
XTRAIL	x_t	x-coordinate of the trailing edge
XO	x_o	Chordwise coordinate of vectored jet exit
Y	y	Spanwise coordinate of the Cartesian coordinate system

NOMENCLATURE

<u>NAME</u>	<u>SYMBOL</u>	<u>DEFINITION</u>
YH	y_H	Spanwise coordinate of the Cartesian coordinate system
YMC	y_{mac}	Spanwise location of horizontal tail mean aerodynamic chord
YO	y_0	Spanwise coordinate of vectored jet exit
Z	z	Vertical coordinate of the Cartesian coordinate system
ZCL		Vertical coordinate of fuselage segment centerline
ZLEAD	z	z-coordinate of vertical tail sectional leading edge
ZV	z_v	Spanwise location of a vertical tail section centerline
ZO	z_0	Vertical coordinate of vectored jet exit

Subscripts

<u>SUFFIX</u>	<u>SUBSCRIPT</u>	<u>DEFINITION</u>
A	α	Indicates a linear variation with angle of attack
A2	α^2	Indicates a quadratic variation with angle of attack
	e	Indicates elevator quantity
G	Γ	Indicates a contribution due to pressure (circulation)
J	J	Indicates a contribution due to jet reaction
MC	m.c.	Indicates pitching moments taken about moment center
MU	μ	Indicates a contribution due to jet reaction at a wing section
	r	Indicates rudder quantity
R2	r^2	Indicates a quadratic variation with yawing rate
T	t	Indicates a contribution due to the thrust component of the jet reaction at a section
X	α	Indicates a contribution from mutual interference between the basic configuration and the angle of attack

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NOMENCLATURE

<u>SUFFIX</u>	<u>SUBSCRIPT</u>	<u>DEFINITION</u>
0	o	Indicates $\alpha = 0$
THETA	θ	Indicates non-symmetric fuselage cross-flow velocity

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report describes the Mark I version of the STOL Aerodynamic Methods Program (STAMP) which is intended to aid in the preliminary aerodynamic design and analysis of STOL transport aircraft employing internally ducted jet flaps, externally blown jet flaps, or mechanical flap systems with vectored thrust. The computer program package is based on theoretical methods which are discussed in detail in Volume I of this report. The program is written in the Fortran IV language and can be readily adapted for use on many large computer systems. Versions are currently in operation on the CDC 6000 series and the IBM 370 series computers.

The STAMP computer program package is basically a collection of computer programs, each of which is designed to analyze a particular aircraft component, plus interference methods to account for the influence of one component on another. Although intended for the analysis of complete aircraft configurations, the program has been structured so that components can be analyzed separately or in any desired combination. Within the limitations of each theoretical method, the program calculates aerodynamic and stability and control data for arbitrary jet-wings (internally ducted and externally blown), for vectored jets, and for arbitrary fuselage and empennage arrangements. These data can be calculated both in free air and in proximity to the ground.

The STAMP computer program is a powerful analytical tool for the preliminary aerodynamic design and analysis of STOL transport aircraft. However, efficient and effective use of the program can only be achieved by personnel thoroughly familiar with the range of applicability of the various theoretical methods, with the limitations of the methods, and with the techniques necessary to translate a complex aircraft geometry into numerical data to be read into the computer. The user must be willing to apply his own engineering knowledge and judgment in a methodical manner to each component of a configuration to be analyzed. It is suggested that Volume I of this report be read to gain an understanding of the contents of the program; and that Volume III be read to gain familiarity with aircraft geometry preparation and output data interpretation before running the program; and that a few

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simple problems be tried in order to develop understanding and familiarity with the program before large complicated problems are attempted. Proceeding in this manner may prevent the waste of large amounts of computer time or, even worse, the generation and use of erroneous aerodynamic data.

2.0 PROGRAM STRUCTURE

The STAMP computer program package is composed of several major subprograms, each of which is intended to analyze a particular STOL aircraft component, plus subprograms designed to calculate the aerodynamic interferences between the various components. The primary components of STAMP are:

- Elementary Vortex Distribution (EVD) Jet-Wing Lifting Surface Method (including ground effect)
- Jet-Wing Flow Field Method
- Modified Slender Body Fuselage Method
- Empennage Method
- Vectored Jet Flow Field Method

Except for the sharing of common geometric data, each of these major subprograms has been written so that it can be used independently of the STAMP package. Thus, maximum flexibility has been built into the program to satisfy the needs of various users.

The structure of the program is formed in the executive control subroutine (STAMP) which determines which subprograms will be executed and in which order, based on the user inputs. Understanding the logic of the executive control subroutine is the key to understanding the program structure. Figure (2.1) gives a pictorial view of the logical flow during execution of the program. The main control program can access any of the four individual aerodynamic methods and execute that portion of the program independently of the other methods. In addition, interference methods can be accessed to calculate the influence of the jet-wing on the empennage and fuselage or the influence of vectored jets on the wing, empennage, and fuselage. The order of program execution will vary with the particular desires of the user, but the blocks of figure (2.1) have been numbered to indicate the order of execution for the most general case.

GENERAL PROGRAM STRUCTURE

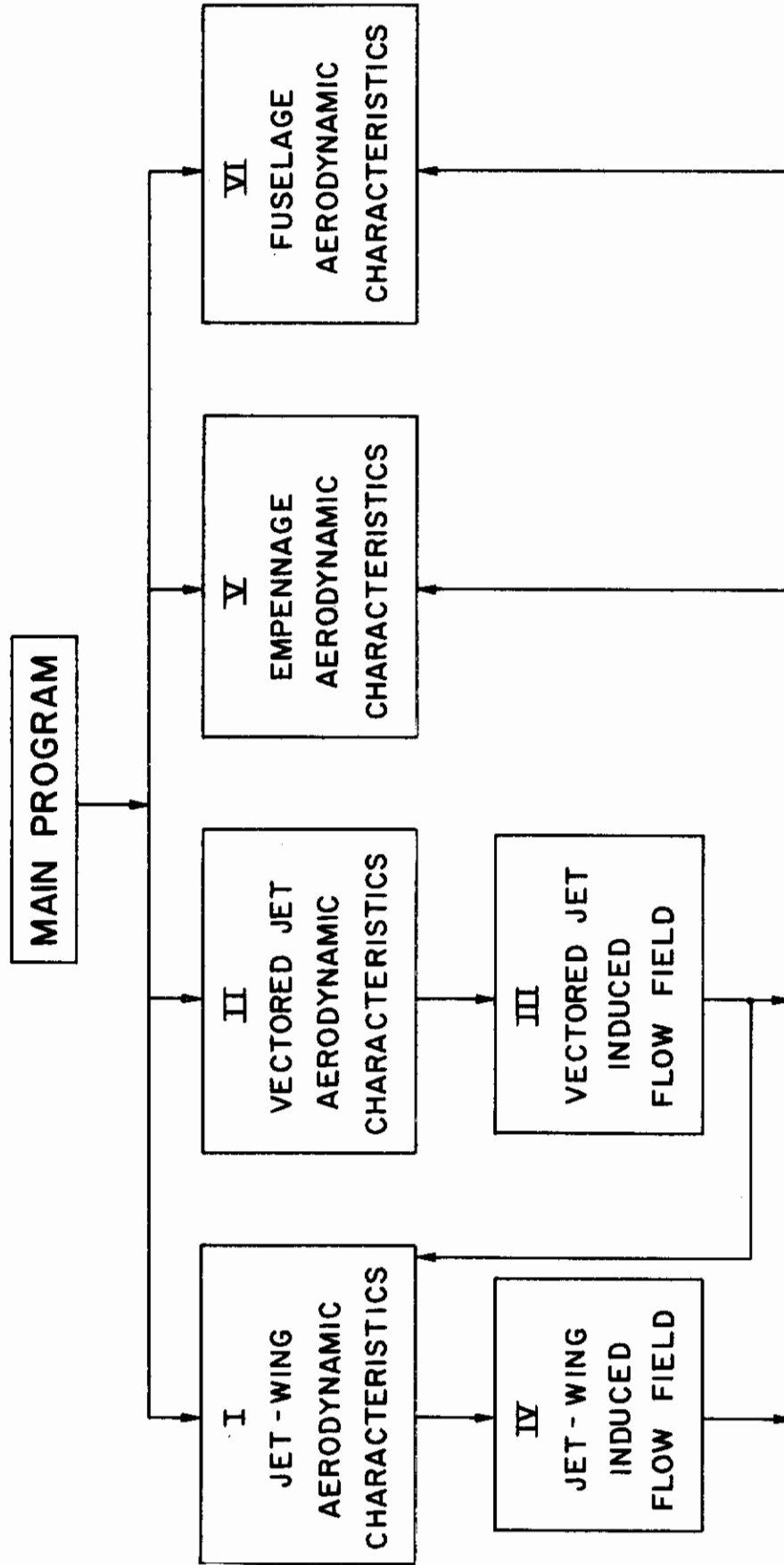


Figure (2.1)

3.0 METHODS CAPABILITIES AND LIMITATIONS

Familiarization with the capabilities and limitations of the various methods in the STAMP package is a necessity for effective use of the program. Volume I of this report presents the theoretical aspects of the various methods and Volume III discusses the engineering applications and extensions of the methods. Here the basic assumptions and restrictions of the theoretical methods are briefly reviewed for the convenience of the reader who has already read Volumes I and III.

3.1 EVD Jet-Wing Lifting Surface Method

The EVD Jet-Wing Lifting Surface Method is a linearized lifting surface theory developed to analyze the aerodynamic characteristics of arbitrary planform wings with an arbitrary distribution of jet momentum issuing from the trailing edge. The method provides a capability to calculate the chordwise and spanwise loading distributions and the total aerodynamic characteristics of a jet-wing and provides the capability to investigate the effects of:

- a. Part-span flaps
- b. Part-span blowing
- c. Arbitrary camber, twist, and jet deflection
- d. Arbitrary jet momentum
- e. Pitching, rolling, and yawing rates, and sideslip
- f. Ground proximity

As discussed below, the method and computer program are structured to take maximum advantage of the linearized nature of the approach.

3.1.1 Brief Review of Linearized Approach

The basic assumptions adopted in the EVD jet-wing lifting surface theory are summarized below:

General Flow Field:

- a. Inviscid, incompressible, and irrotational.
- b. No mixing between the external flow and the jet (i.e., no entrainment into the jet).

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- c. All streamlines are parallel to the x - z plane (no spanwise components of velocity or jet momentum).
- d. Roll up of the jet sheet and wing trailing vortex system is neglected.

Wing:

- a. The wing is assumed to be thin and is represented by a mean camber line. This allows the boundary condition of no flow normal to the wing surface to be transferred from the actual wing surface to the mean camber line.
- b. All incidences on the wing surface are small, such that the sine of the incidence angles can be replaced by the angle itself. The incidences may be discontinuous.

Jet:

- a. The jet sheet is thin.
- b. The jet sheet deflection is small, such that the jet sheet can be assumed to remain in the plane of the wing.

The above assumptions imply the existence of certain other conditions which are of practical importance in use of the program. Though they may not seem to be obviously derived from the basic assumptions, these conditions are, nevertheless, controlling factors in the application of the method, and must be recognized and considered by the user. Such conditions include the following:

- a. The wing and jet are represented by planar sheets of bound and trailing vorticity.
- b. All potential field influences of the wing and jet originate in the x - y plane and all boundary conditions are satisfied in that plane.
- c. The jet issues from the trailing edge of the wing, and its reaction force acts there also.
- d. There are no losses or diffusion in the jet sheet behind the wing trailing edge.
- e. There can be no gaps or slots in the wing (program restriction only).

- f. Since the lifting surface theory is for a jet-wing system alone, the effects of a fuselage, nacelles, empennage, etc., are not accounted for. Fuselage and empennage effects are treated separately using approximate interference techniques and are discussed in subsequent sections.
- g. Dynamic stability derivatives are calculated in a quasi-steady state only. That is, the disturbances induced by a dynamic motion are assumed to propagate instantaneously and no time lag is considered.

3.1.2 The Fundamental Case

An important feature of the EVD jet-wing computer program is the concept of the fundamental case. The use of fundamental cases is intended to increase the versatility and computational efficiency of the program and to make use of the information generated by the program easier for the user.

The fundamental case capability of the EVD method is a direct consequence of the linearization of the problem. This is fully discussed in Volume I and will not be repeated here. Fundamental cases are used to separate the aerodynamic influences of various types of jet-wing surface deflections so that these deflections and their associated loadings can be linearly combined to form a large number of jet-wing configurations. The types of deflections which may be treated as fundamental cases are as follows:

- a. Wing camber
- b. Wing twist
- c. Leading edge and trailing edge flaps
- d. Jet deflection

The fundamental case concept is not applicable either to the jet momentum coefficient, C_j , or to the planform of the wing. Variations in these quantities require reformulation of the problem solution.

The fundamental cases produce loadings which are linearly related to the deflection magnitude. Therefore, the loading of a particular jet-wing configuration can be calculated by summing the loadings of the fundamental

cases. However, since the EVD method is a linearized lifting surface theory, the surface deflections used in either fundamental or composite cases should be limited to the range of angles where linear behavior is likely. Extrapolation of linearized loading characteristics into regions of high deflection angles could produce erroneous results.

3.1.3 The Composite Case

The purpose of the composite case capability in the EVD program is to provide the user with data for a large number of related jet-wing configurations at minimum cost. A composite case can be defined as a jet-wing configuration formed by linearly combining a set of fundamental cases to form the proper surface deflection angles, as

$$\epsilon(x,y) = \sum_{m=1}^K a_m \epsilon_m(x,y) \quad (3.1)$$

where $\epsilon(x,y)$ are the composite surface deflections, $\epsilon_m(x,y)$ are the surface deflections for the m^{th} fundamental case, and a_m is a modulation factor for the m^{th} fundamental case. Because of the linearization of the problem, the composite case loading can be similarly formed from the fundamental case loadings, as

$$\gamma(x,y) = \sum_{m=1}^K a_m \gamma_m(x,y) \quad (3.2)$$

Thus, by solving the basic jet-wing problem for a small number of fundamental cases, any number of composite cases can be formed by simple summation of solutions. The user of the program is again cautioned that, when using composite cases, the range of deflections where linear behavior is likely should not be exceeded. Also, when considering complex flap systems, the user is cautioned to limit the range of deflections so as not to significantly change the planform by flap chord extension.

3.1.4 Ground Effect Method

The jet-wing ground effect method developed for the STAMP package is based on a set of assumptions similar to those used in the EVD theory. That is, in addition to the basic assumptions concerning the nature of the flow field, the same assumptions regarding small deflection angles and shallow jet displacement have been assumed. It has been shown in Volume I, however, that these linearization assumptions for the ground effect problem involve an order of approximation one order lower than for the free air case.

In addition to the limitations imposed on the EVD method because of the linearization assumptions, there are limitations that must be imposed on the ground effect method because of the presence of the ground. Ground heights must be restricted to the range where no significant impingement of the jet on the ground occurs and to the range where the portion of the jet in which significant turning occurs is not "too close" to the ground. In addition, the wing must not be "too close" to the ground. There is no absolute definition for the term "too close," but in general it can be said that if variations in wing-ground height (either spanwise or chordwise) are of the same order of magnitude as the mean ground height, then the linearization assumptions are likely to be inadequate. The reader is referred to Volume I for a more complete discussion of the limitations of the ground effect method.

Although the ground effect method has been formulated subject to linearization assumptions similar to those in the EVD method, it has been shown (Volume I, Section 2.2.1.5) that, while the vortex strengths are linear in the surface deflections, the surface pressure coefficients are not because of the presence of an image system in the ground effect solution. Therefore, the nature of the fundamental/composite case feature of the solution is changed for ground effect. Separating a configuration into a set of fundamental cases and then combining the fundamental cases into a set of composite cases still offers the user a considerable savings in computation time because the solution matrix need be solved only once, but the fundamental case aerodynamic coefficients cannot be linearly combined to form composite case aerodynamic coefficients

because of the non-linearity of the pressure coefficient. The aerodynamic coefficients for each composite case, therefore, must be integrated from the fundamental case vorticity distributions. Hence, the ground effect solution portion of STAMP has been structured so that only the composite case loadings are computed.

3.2 Jet-Wing Flow Field Method

The jet-wing flow field method incorporated in STAMP is an approximate analytical method for calculating perturbation velocities induced at arbitrary points in the vicinity of a jet-wing powered lift system. A fully non-planar mathematical model to represent the wing and jet sheet is employed, and on it is placed a vortex sheet whose strength is determined from the linearized EVD loadings. The shape of the jet is also calculated from the linearized loadings. The vorticity distribution has been simplified from the continuous distribution of the EVD method to a lattice of concentrated horseshoe vortices, which are considerably simpler mathematically, yet induce the same velocity field, except for a small region on either side of the jet-wing sheet.

Because of its non-planar nature, the flow field method is non-linear in all the deflections (i.e., camber, twist, flap deflection, jet deflection, and angle of attack) even though the vorticity distribution used is linear. Hence, the fundamental case loses its importance since flow field perturbations cannot be linearly combined and, therefore, the computer program has been structured so that flow field calculations are performed only for composite cases.

A restriction must be applied to the flow field method. Use of the concentrated singularity approach to represent the wing and jet sheet, while desirable because of its mathematical simplicity, restricts the range of applicability of the method to the "far field" only. This is fully discussed in Section 2.3 of Volume I. It is reiterated here, however, that use of the flow field method is restricted to points that are no closer than, say, one element length from the wing or jet sheet, where an element length is defined as the maximum linear dimension of a jet-wing element nearest to the flow field point of interest. Induced velocities for points which fall close to

the singularity sheet are likely to be unreasonably large because of the discrete singularity model employed and should be readily apparent to the user.

3.3 Vectored Jet Flow Field Method

The method of Wooler (reference 4) has been incorporated into STAMP for the analysis of the aerodynamic interference effects of vectored jets on an aircraft. This is an approximate method which treats a circular viscous jet issuing at an arbitrary angle into a uniform stream. The jet envelope is assumed to lie far enough from all aircraft components so that the following conditions apply:

- a. The jet envelope shape is not disturbed by the presence of the aircraft.
- b. Only the "far field" perturbations of the jet flow field have an influence on the aircraft.

The "power-off" solution is performed in the normal manner for a jet-wing with no jet sheet, but with the tail and fuselage included. For the vectored jet "power-on" condition, however, only composite cases are treated, and the wing loading must be constructed by superposition of the linear fundamental case loadings and the non-linear jet-induced loading. This induced loading is found by treating the jet-induced velocity perturbation distribution as equivalent wing camber.

The exit location of each jet translates as the aircraft rotates through angles of attack about the wing apex (origin), and the jet exit angle relative to the freestream also changes. Because of the non-linearity of the jet-induced flow field with jet exit location and angle, the program is structured to consider only the angles of attack of 0, 5, 10, 15, and 20 degrees. The jet envelope and flow field are recalculated at each of these angles. The jet flow field perturbations are then superimposed on the wing, and the resulting "power-on" wing loading is computed. The wing flow field is computed using this power-on loading and the combined wing and vectored jet flow field perturbations are then superimposed on the empennage and fuselage.

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As many as ten vectored jets may be treated as one configuration and each jet may have an additional corresponding image jet about the $y = 0$ plane. The power-on portion of the program may be repeated for as many new jet configurations as desired. Any change in the strength, exit diameter, exit angle or exit location of any jet constitutes a new jet configuration.

The user must be careful to see that the jet envelope does not impinge on nor pass very near any part of the aircraft. If the jet passes near the aircraft, the far-field assumptions will be violated and the interference effects may be invalid. If the jet impinges on an aircraft component, the solution may be completely meaningless because of extremely large perturbation velocities arising on control points inside the jet envelope. If a control point is found inside the jet envelope, a warning message is printed, but no corrective action is taken by the program. In addition to jets passing near the aircraft, neighboring jets merging and mixing into each other cannot be treated accurately, since each jet is assumed to be isolated from all outside disturbances.

Cases of unsatisfactory jet interference solutions due to very close proximity of the jet to the aircraft are most likely to occur under conditions of low jet strength (i.e., jet exit velocity of the same order as the freestream velocity) and extreme exit angles (i.e., θ_0 near 0° or $\pm 180^\circ$). In such cases the jet cannot penetrate very far normal to the freestream, but is rapidly turned to the freestream direction.

In ground effect the jet envelope is first computed as though there were no ground plane. For computing the flow field perturbation velocities, however, all jet segments after the one which impinges on the ground are assumed to lie on the ground plane.

Other factors affecting the jet interference solution accuracy are the jet segment spacing size and the downstream location at which the jet envelope is truncated. These effects are discussed in detail in Section 4.2.2.

3.4 Fuselage Method

The fuselage analysis method incorporated in STAMP is an approximate method based, in part, on slender body theory. The method is capable of considering, in an approximate sense, bodies with non-circular cross-sectional geometry, body camber (e.g., fuselage upsweep), and jet-wing or vectored jet induced downwash and sidewash on the fuselage. There is no capability in the method to consider flow separation from the fuselage afterbody, which is often significant for an upswept body at angle of attack typical of transport aircraft. In addition, the present method cannot consider the effects of ground proximity on the fuselage. Finally, since the mathematical model used to represent the fuselage is composed of sources and doublets only, the total force coefficients calculated by this method will be identically zero; however, the method does calculate non-zero pitching and yawing moments.

The slender body nature of the method limits its range of applicability to bodies that satisfy the slender body assumption that the cross-sectional radius changes slowly with distance along the axis (i.e., dR/dx is small). It must be emphasized that the slender body assumption is not valid at or near stagnation points of the body or near the ends of a body with rounded ends where dR/dx is not small compared to unity. For many bodies of interest, however, the regions where the slender body assumption is not valid are small.

Although the fuselage method does allow for non-circular body cross-sections and body camber, the method of treating these effects requires that the body be nearly axisymmetric. In other words, the body cross-sections should be sufficiently circular and the body axis should be sufficiently straight so that there are no significant non-axisymmetric velocity perturbations (i.e., u_θ velocities). For example, this method should not be used to determine the pressure distribution on a large fuselage protuberance, such as a radome, but should be adequate for milder protuberances such as landing gear fairings.

3.5 Empennage Method

The empennage method incorporated in STAMP is a linearized multiplanar lifting surface theory utilizing a vortex lattice to represent the loading distribution. The basic assumptions of the method are identical to those employed in the EVD method (Section 3.1) except that there is no jet capability in the empennage method and potential field influences are allowed to originate in a plane parallel to the x-y plane for the horizontal tail and in the x-z plane for the vertical tail.

The program has been structured such that only three fundamental cases can be considered for the isolated empennage: unity angle of attack on the horizontal tail, unity sideslip angle on the vertical tail, and tail camber. Elevator or rudder power $\frac{\partial C_m}{\partial \delta_e}$ or $\frac{\partial C_n}{\partial \delta_r}$ can be determined from the camber case by specifying the only camber as either unity elevator deflection or unity rudder deflection, respectively. For the jet-wing/empennage interference problem, the program has been structured to treat the actual composite case. That is, a complete jet-wing composite case is used to generate the jet-wing induced flow field velocities, and these velocities are then applied to the empennage which is treated as cambered (according to user input) and at the same angle of attack as the wing.

Since the empennage program is capable of treating intersecting lifting surfaces, extreme caution must be exercised near the region of intersection to prevent a singular solution. It is possible for a singularity to occur in the solution if the discrete horseshoe vortex of one tail surface intersects a normal-wash collocation point of the other tail surface. Therefore, it is recommended that to prevent the possibility of a singular solution that the line of intersection of the tail surfaces be a spanwise section edge for both a horizontal tail section and a vertical tail section.

4.0 FUNDAMENTALS OF PROGRAM USE

Since the analytical methods that comprise STAMP require some type of numerical definition of the various component geometries, it is necessary to establish a set of guidelines that can aid the user in preparing the geometry input. Proper preparation of geometric data is necessary for effective program utilization not only to ensure that a valid numerical solution is obtained, but also to prevent an overly detailed input which may needlessly consume large amounts of computation time. In the following sections some basic guidelines for the preparation of geometrical inputs for each aircraft component considered are discussed. It must be remembered that these are only guidelines; the user must apply his own engineering judgment and experience to each particular configuration to be analyzed.

4.1 Philosophy of Program Use

It is fundamentally important that the user understand the capabilities and the basic limitations and approximations of each analytical method that is part of the STAMP package. These are discussed in detail in Volume I of this report and are reviewed in Section 3.0 of this volume. A program of the magnitude and complexity of STAMP requires the user not only to understand the actual data input requirements, but also the user must carefully analyze the problem before the computer solution is attempted, applying his engineering knowledge and judgment to the preparation of the computer input data. Only then can the full potential of the program be realized.

Proper interpretation of the output data from STAMP is an equally important requirement for the effective use of the program. The user must be aware of the meaning of each aerodynamic coefficient calculated by the program and must be aware of those effects not included in the program analysis which may have an influence on the final result. Volume III of this report is intended to provide the user with a rational approach to be used in evaluating and modifying the computer data.

The point of this discussion is to emphasize that STAMP cannot be treated as a "black box" type program which converts an airplane design

configuration into a complete set of aerodynamic coefficients. This can be summarized by a trite phrase that should be applied to all computer programs: GARBAGE IN → GARBAGE OUT.

4.2 Geometry Preparation

The following sections are intended to provide the user with a set of guidelines for preparing the detailed geometry input of the jet-wing, vectored jets, fuselage, and empennage. Included in this discussion are spacing considerations based on methods studies. Reference is made to Section 5.0, Input Instruction, which the user may choose to read concurrently.

4.2.1 Wing and Jet Sheet

The EVD jet-wing lifting surface program segment of STAMP is capable of evaluating the aerodynamic characteristics of jet-wings of arbitrary wing planform and arbitrary spanwise distribution of jet momentum. The jet-wing may be considered to be symmetric, asymmetric, or antisymmetric. A symmetric jet-wing is defined as one for which there is complete geometric symmetry about the x-z plane, including symmetry of

- a. Planform geometry
- b. Incidence of each element
- c. Jet spanwise location
- d. Jet momentum at each spanwise station
- e. Jet deflection

An anti-symmetric configuration has symmetry for items a, c, and d above; but anti-symmetry [i.e., $f(y) = -f(-y)$] for items b and e. Angle of attack becomes a meaningless quantity for an anti-symmetric jet-wing, and the program has been structured accordingly. An asymmetric configuration is defined as one having a non-symmetry in any of the above listed parameters.

The analysis of a jet-wing configuration begins with the definition of the planform geometry of the wing and jet sheet. In all jet flap cases the jet sheet extends downstream to infinity. Two methods are provided to allow the rapid input of the wing planform geometry (Section 5.2). The first is for

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the general case and can be used to define any planform shape that can reasonably be approximated by straight line segments. The second method is for wings of symmetric trapezoidal planform and requires only the input of aspect ratio, taper ratio, and quarter-chordsweep. In either case, however, the wing planform geometry will be approximated by a series of rectangular elements (figure 4.1c), resulting in discontinuous leading and trailing edges, except for rectangular planforms. Highly swept leading and/or trailing edges may require more spanwise divisions in order to provide a reasonable planform geometry approximation.

Following planform definition, the wing and jet are divided up into spanwise sections of arbitrary width. The arrangement of these sections is a matter of user judgment and is mainly determined by considering two factors. First is the planform geometry, which may have discontinuities such as flap edges, flap extensions, leading and trailing edge breaks, jet sheet edges, etc. The root of swept wings must also be considered as a planform discontinuity, since the leading and trailing edges have breaks at the root. This restriction does not apply for rectangular wings. Spanwise section edges should be positioned to coincide with these planform discontinuities. Second is anticipated gradients in spanwise loading (i.e., dc_l/dy). Since the program treats the spanwise loading as constant over each section, there should be close spanwise spacing in regions where rapid loading variation is anticipated. For example, near the wing tip or near spanwise edges of a flap or a jet, there will normally be a rapid change in the spanwise loading. Therefore, the spanwise spacing in these regions should be narrow so that the "stairstep" loading assumed in the EVD method can adequately represent the actual spanwise loading distribution. Guidelines have been established, through experience and the element spacing study of Section 2.2.5 of Volume I, for the spanwise spacing of sections. It is recommended that at the spanwise station of a discontinuity in loading the section width be limited to 2-4 percent of the wing semispan, increasing steadily to no more than 15 percent for spanwise sections in regions of nearly constant loading. These guidelines should provide a reasonable stepwise representation of the spanwise loading while keeping the total number of divisions to a usable number.

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Once the spanwise division of the jet-wing planform is complete, each spanwise section must be divided in the chordwise sense so that the complete planform is ultimately represented by an array of rectangular elements suitable for representation by an array of Elementary Vortex Distributions. This representation is illustrated in figure (4.1) for a typical jet-wing planform. Note that no two elements overlap, nor are there any gaps. The chordwise arrangement of elements is also a matter of user judgment. A close uniform spacing could always yield a good, smooth chordwise loading distribution; but the linearly varying nature of the loading given by the Regular EVD element type allows a much coarser spacing to be used in regions where the loading is expected to vary linearly. In addition, special EVD elements have been developed in order to provide a more accurate representation of the chordwise loading in the special regions which are either difficult to approximate by linearly varying EVD's or which would require a large number of Regular EVD's. These regions are at the leading edge of a section (Leading Edge EVD), at the hinge line of a flap (Hinge EVD), at the leading edge of a jet deflected relative to the wing trailing edge (Hinge EVD), and on the last jet chordwise element which must extend downstream to infinity (Jet Infinity EVD). Use of these special EVD's in conjunction with the Regular EVD's makes chordwise spacing less critical and reduces the required number of elements on each section. The user need not specify the type of EVD to use, since the program internally specifies the type for each element. However, the special Hinge EVD is an option which the user may choose not to use since it has been shown to be of significantly less importance than the other special EVD's. The four EVD element types are discussed in detail in Section 2.2.2 of Volume I. Section camber must also be taken into consideration when selecting the chordwise spacing distribution. In regions where large variations in camber are expected to cause large variations in chordwise loading, the element spacing must be finer.

It is more difficult to establish a set of guidelines for chordwise spacing than for spanwise spacing because the chordwise loading distribution cannot always be simply deduced for complex three-dimensional flows. However, some basic spacing criteria will be outlined, but the judgment and experience of the user must be applied to each particular section type encountered. Although the loading gradient $\frac{d\Delta C_p}{dx}$ is quite large on the leading edge

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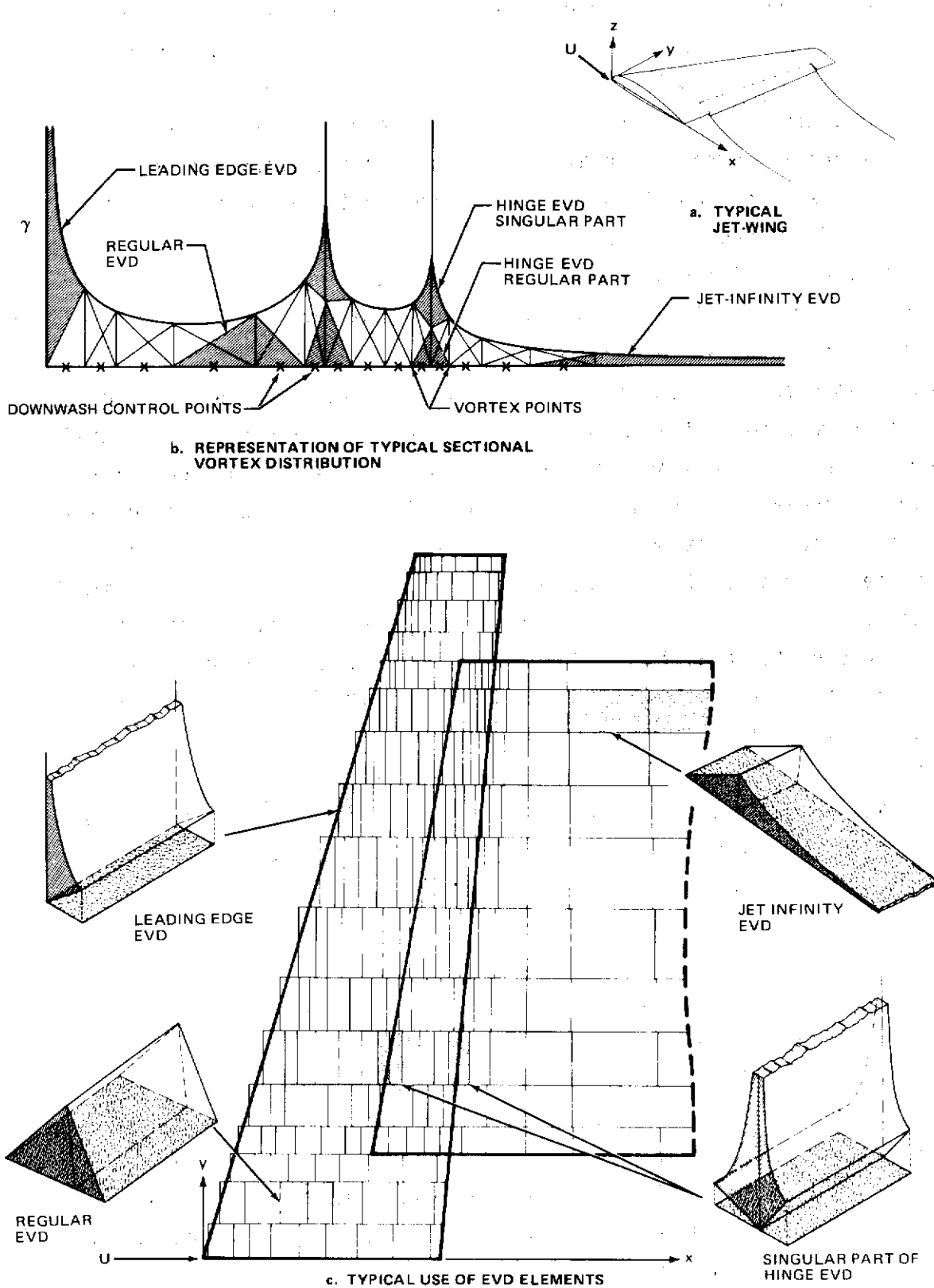


Figure (4.1). Program Representation of a Jet-Wing

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element of a section, it is recommended that this element be 5-10 percent of the local wing chord since the leading edge EVD element is an inverse square root singularity and hence will account for the gradient itself. A smaller leading edge element may be required if there is a large amount of camber at the leading edge, for example, if there is a leading edge device deflected. The second element on a section should actually be smaller than the first, say 2-4 percent, since it is a Regular EVD type and must be able to represent the transition between the leading edge singularity and the more linear variation aft of the leading edge. Subsequent element sizes can increase steadily to be as large as 20 percent of the local wing chord, but then must be decreased in size in a similar manner as the next large chordwise loading gradient is approached. It is suggested that elements of 2-5 percent be used on either side of a hinge line, although a larger element may be acceptable if the hinge singularity option is specified. Elements at the trailing edge of the wing on unblown sections must be reasonably small, say 2-5 percent, since the loading must go to zero at the trailing edge and hence the gradient may be large. Trailing edge elements on blown sections will, in general, follow the same criteria as for elements adjacent to a hinge line. The spacing of jet elements is somewhat simpler because the loading on the jet always decreases from its value at the trailing edge to zero at infinity. It will usually suffice to make the first jet element 2-4 percent of the local wing chord and increase element size rapidly for the remaining elements. The jet need be specified for only 2 or 3 local chords downstream before the infinity element is used, and the last regular jet elements can be as large as 1-2 chords.

The chordwise spacing guidelines presented should be sufficient for typical STOL transport wing sections. The user should always keep in mind the necessity to restrict the total number of elements on the wing and jet to the maximum number allowed by the program (400), but it is always desirable to use the minimum number possible which will yield a good loading distribution so that computation time and cost can be minimized. With experience the user will quickly gain familiarity with spacing criteria for the most efficient program operation.

Since the sectional geometric characteristics of a wing are approximated by a mean camber line in the EVD method, it is important that the user be able to translate a typical wing section into a suitable camber distribution. Representation of several camber lines for typical wing sections are illustrated in figure (4.2). All of the sections originate with a camber line for the clean configuration (i.e., no devices deflected) which is then modified to account for the deflections of leading and/or trailing edge device deflections. Again, engineering judgment must be used to determine the best representation of the mean camber line for complicated sections such as those in figure (4.2). It is suggested that the clean configuration camber line be considered separately from the changes produced by deflections, and that the cambers be combined by using the fundamental/composite case capability of the program, as discussed in Section 4.3. Ideally, the basic camber distribution would be fixed, and simple variations in camber due to deflections would be superimposed on it. However, deflections are often not representable as simple deflections in the camber line because of such effects as Fowler flap motions and changes in slot size, so the user must include some allowance for these effects in the basic camber distribution. Thus, the camber lines actually treated in the program may be approximations to the real camber lines. Rigorous treatment of such details is beyond the scope of the linearized approach.

4.2.2 Vectored Jets

The vectored jet flow field segment of STAMP computes the envelope shape (centerline location and cross sectional shape) of isolated circular jets issuing into the freestream at an arbitrary angle. Once the jet envelope shape is known, the perturbation velocities induced at any point in the flow field can be computed.

The jet envelope is represented by a series of adjacent segments of elliptical cross section and varying length, Δs [see figure (4.3)]. The lengths of these segments are controlled by the constant interval $\Delta z'$, which is input, and the local jet angle θ , which is computed.

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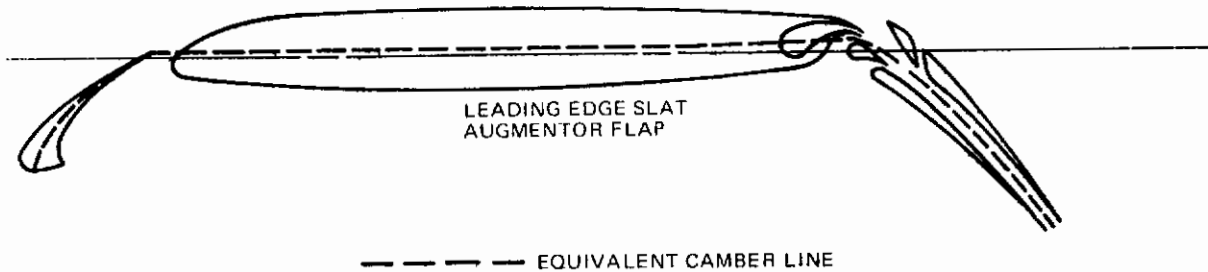
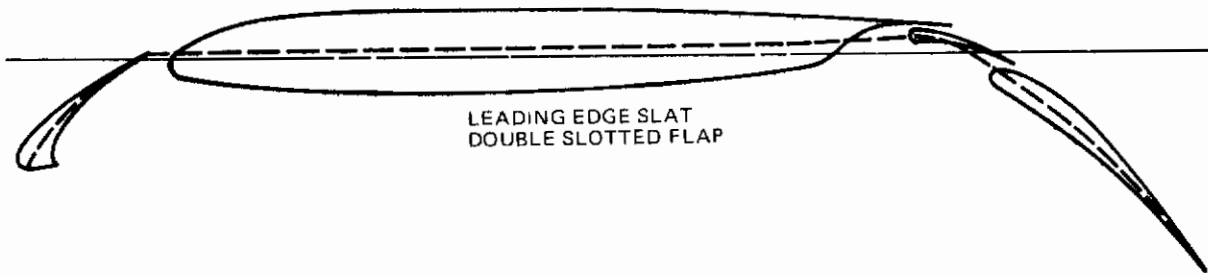
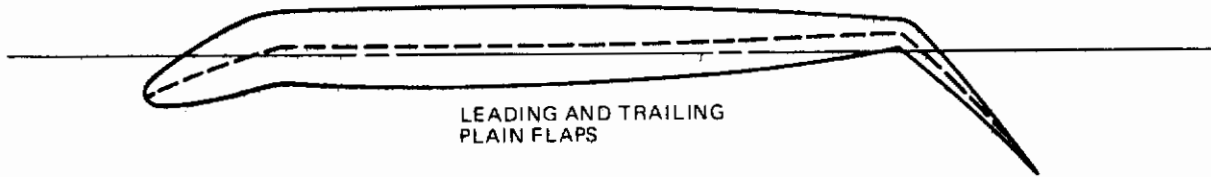
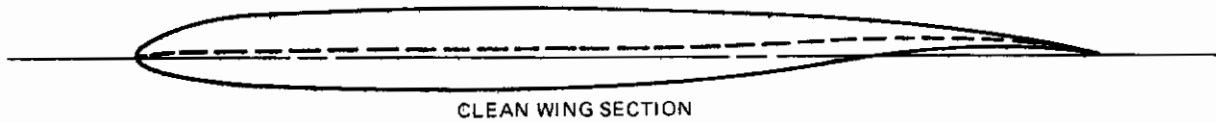
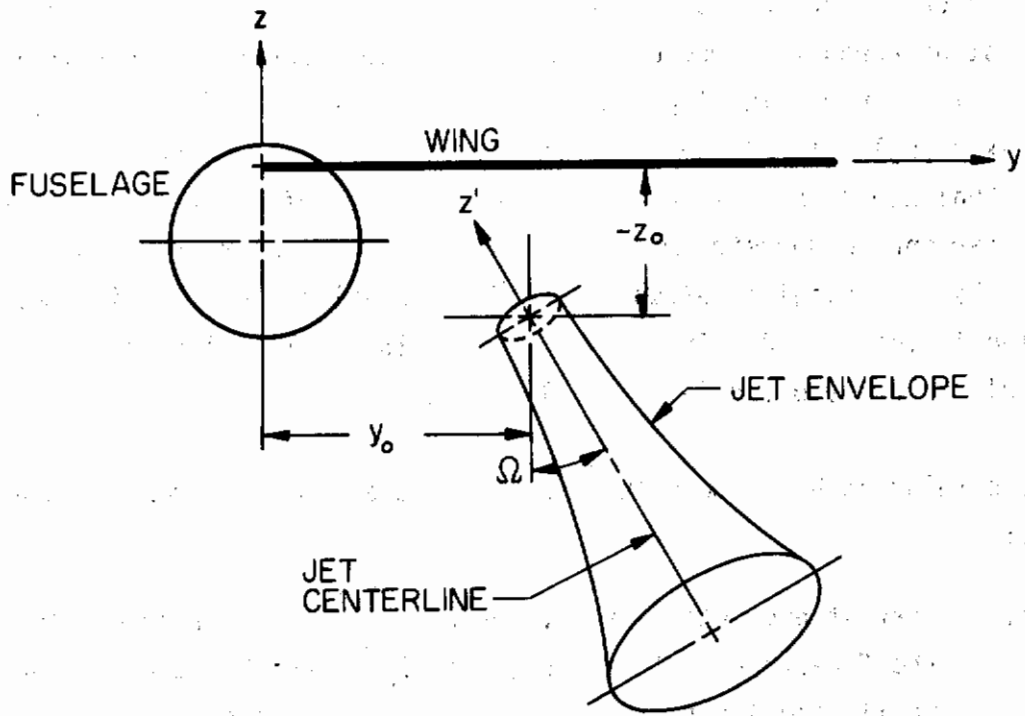
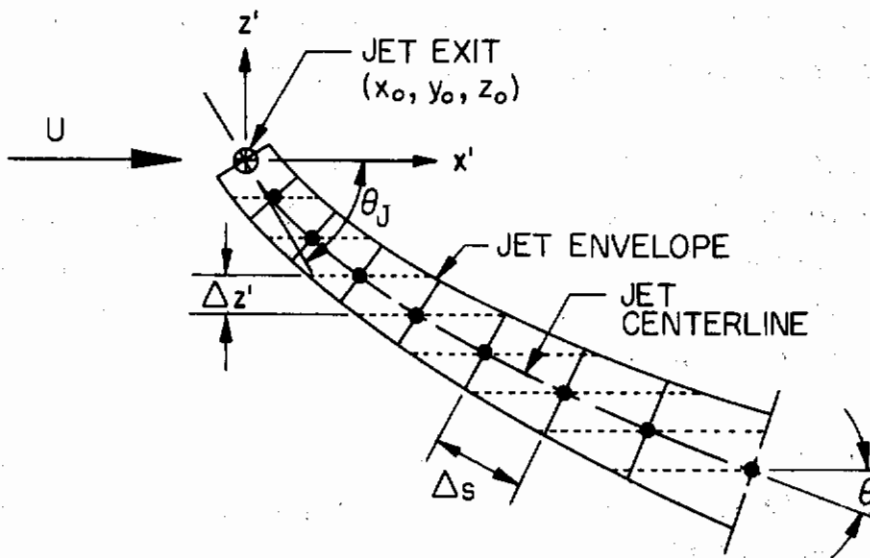


Figure (4.2). Representation of Wing Camber by Equivalent Camber.



(a) View Looking Forward (Along x and x' axes)



(b) View in the Plane of Jet Flow (i.e., $x'-z'$ plane)

Figure (4.3). Vectored Jet Geometry

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In order to achieve accurate flow field interferences, the jet envelope shape must be adequately represented by a limited number of segments (maximum of 200). The controlling input parameters, jet strength (C_J), exit diameter (D_0), exit angle (θ_j), and the normalized $\Delta z'/D_0$ spacing size (DELZ) must be "balanced" so as to produce a jet envelope of accurate shape which extends far enough downstream from the aircraft so that truncation of further segments has a negligible effect. The jet centerline location is somewhat sensitive to the $\Delta z'/D_0$ interval size, and intervals which are too coarse may result in a distorted jet centerline shape.

The relationships among the input parameters may be summarized as follows:

- a. Very strong jets (large value of $\frac{C_J S}{D_0^2}$) penetrate deeply into the freestream. Therefore, $\Delta z'/D_0$ must be large enough to permit the jet to turn to within one degree of the freestream within 200 segments.
- b. Very weak jets (small $\frac{C_J S}{D_0^2}$) have only shallow penetration and turn very rapidly to align with the freestream. The $\Delta z'/D_0$ spacing must be fine enough to accurately represent the rapid turning rate and subsequent shallow penetration.
- c. The greatest penetration is achieved by jets issuing nearly normal to the freestream (θ_j roughly 90°). Jets which issue more nearly parallel to the freestream (either forward or backward) will have more shallow penetration, and thus, will require finer $\Delta z'/D_0$ spacing.

Parametric studies have been made to investigate the relationships among the input parameters, the resulting number of jet segments, and the convergence of the jet centerline location. The expressions

$$\frac{\Delta z'}{D_0} = K(\theta_j) \left(\frac{C_J S}{D_0^2} \right)^{1/2} \quad (4.1)$$

$$\text{where } K(\theta_j) = -.00012 \theta_j + .021 \text{ for } |\theta_j| < 90^\circ \quad (4.2)$$

$$\text{and } K(\theta_j) = +.00012 \theta_j + .021 \text{ for } |\theta_j| > 90^\circ \quad (4.3)$$

have been found to satisfy the required balance among the input parameters for approximately 100 to 150 jet segments. Satisfactory convergence of the jet centerline locations have also resulted for all but extreme jet angles (θ_j near 0° or 180°). Equation (4.1) is shown graphically in figure (4.4).

Equation (4.1) has been made the default option in the program when the input value of DELZ is given as 0.0. It is suggested that this default always be used unless the jet issues very nearly parallel to the freestream (say, $|\theta_j| < 5^\circ$, or $|\theta_j| > 160^\circ$). To insure a satisfactory solution, finer $\Delta z'/D_0$ spacing should be used for such critical jets, but spacing which is too fine will result in premature jet truncation because of exceeding 200 segments.

Truncation of the jet automatically occurs after the segment at which the local jet angle has decayed to one degree. This cutoff criterion, while arbitrary, insures that the jet extends many diameters downstream from the exit, when used in conjunction with the default $\Delta z'/D_0$ spacing size. This is shown in figure (4.5).

The detailed print option (IPRINT = -1), discussed in Section 6.6, will produce output which will aid the user in dealing with jets which require special attention.

The jet dihedral angle has no effect on the envelope shape, but only on the jet orientation relative to the aircraft. After the jet envelope shape is established, the plane of jet flow is rotated through the dihedral angle about an axis (x') parallel to the x -axis and passing through the center of the jet exit disk.

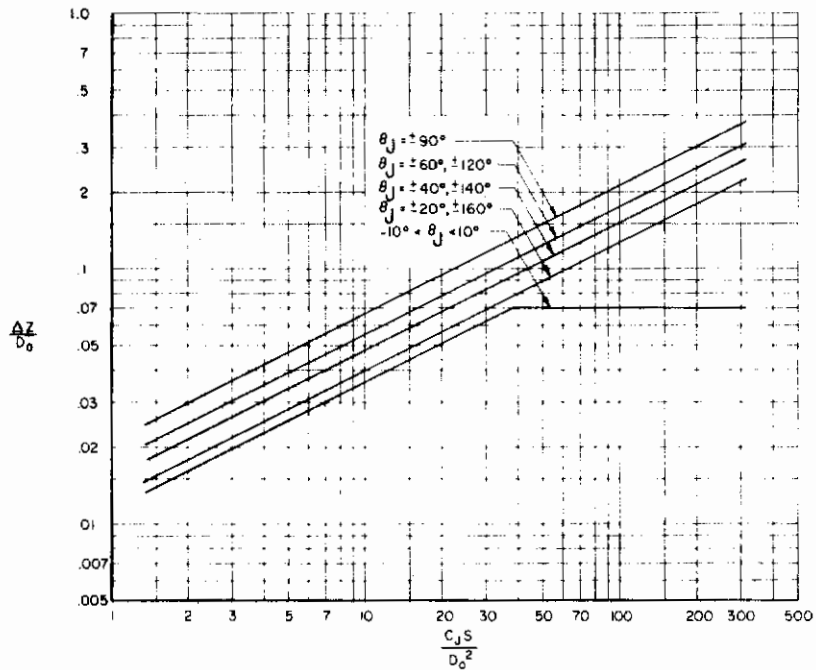


Figure (4.4). Default Segment Spacing Size for Vected Jet Input

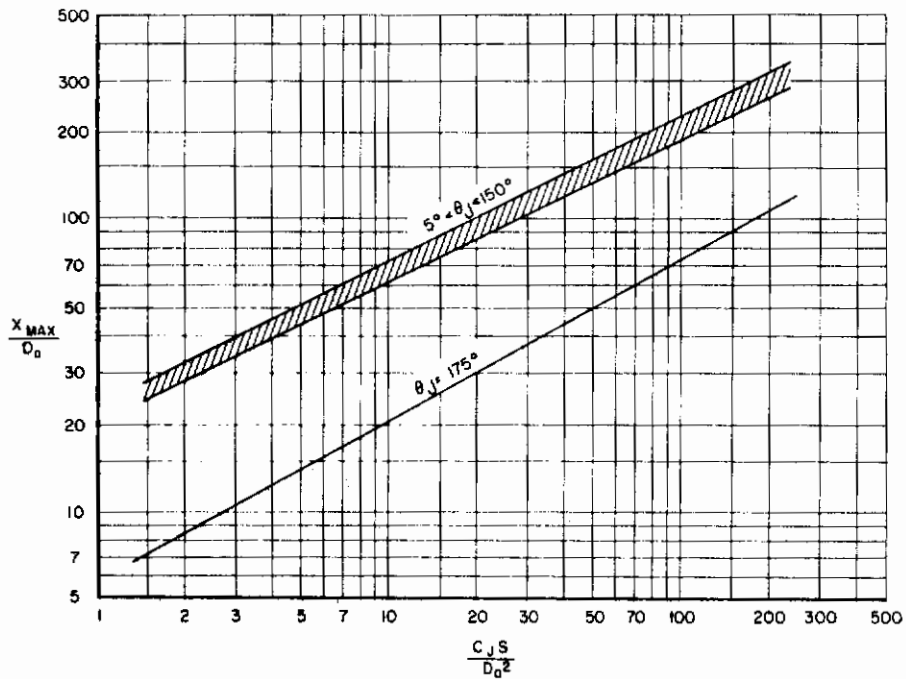


Figure (4.5). Maximum Streamwise Extent of Vectored Jet Envelope (Based on Cutoff at $\theta = 1$ Degree and Default Segment Spacing Size).

4.2.3 Fuselage

The fuselage analysis program segment of STAMP is capable of evaluating certain aerodynamic characteristics of fuselages of the types described in Section 3.4. The fuselage may be considered to be either symmetric or asymmetric with respect to the x-z plane. The geometry package included in the program has been designed to facilitate rapid fuselage geometry input by allowing the user to specify:

- a. Circular body cross-sections
- b. Elliptical body cross-sections
- c. Arbitrary body cross-sections
- d. Body camber

Options a or b along with d allows a complete fuselage to be input with the user knowing only the radius of circular sections or the semi-minor and semi-major axes of elliptical sections, plus the shape of the body axes, while option c requires that the user actually divide the fuselage surface into a large number of trapezoidal elements and input the coordinates element-by-element. It may be desirable to make certain approximations to the fuselage geometry which will allow a more rapid geometry input.

Irrespective of mode of input, user judgment must be exercised in dividing the fuselage surface into streamwise segments and circumferential divisions. A set of guidelines is provided, which has been established through experience and spacing studies, to aid the user in choosing an adequate set of fuselage divisions. In a manner similar to the EVD method, it is necessary to space fuselage elements closely in regions of large body curvature where significant loading gradients are to be expected, and to space elements more coarsely over the relatively flat portions of the fuselage.

First, the streamwise segments should be formed, starting at the leading edge of the body. For the slender spheroids (ellipsoids of revolution) considered in spacing studies it has been found that the leading edge segment should be less than one percent of the body length, increasing steadily to no more than 5-7 percent until the maximum diameter section is reached, and then the segment size should be decreased in a similar manner as the aft end.

of the body is approached. For more complicated shapes, the segments must be kept small in the vicinity of irregularities in the body shape.

Following division of the body into streamwise segments, circumferential divisions must be defined for each segment. Again the general guidelines to follow is to space elements closely in the vicinity of anticipated large loading gradients. For the circular and elliptical section inputs, the user need only choose the number of circumferential elements on a section. The program internally chooses the element distribution based on a cosine spacing algorithm. It is recommended that 15-20 elements be specified for the half-circumference. For arbitrary section inputs user judgment is required. It is likely that additional elements would be required for irregularly shaped segments.

In addition to body geometry criteria, the interference effects of the jet-wing on the fuselage should be considered for element spacing. Since the gradient of the jet-wing induced downwash, $\frac{dw}{dx}$, is the greatest in the vicinity of the wing-body intersection, it may be desirable to reduce the size of the streamwise elements in that region in order to better represent the effects of interference. Finally, the fuselage analysis method treats body camber in the same sense as induced downwash, so in the regions of rapid change in body camber a finer streamwise spacing may be desirable.

4.2.4 Empennage

The empennage analysis program segment of STAMP is capable of analyzing the aerodynamic and stability and control characteristics of an arbitrary horizontal/vertical tail combination in the flow field of a jet-wing high lift system. The empennage may be a conventional tail, a T-tail, or a mid-tail arrangement.

The general guidelines for element spacing on the tail surfaces are basically the same as those adopted in the EVD method with certain qualification. Because the vortex distribution is discrete rather than continuous, large variations in the chordwise loading can only be represented by using a large number of vortex lattice elements. This is particularly true at the

leading edge of a section or at a flap hinge line because the discrete singularity method cannot use the special loading functions as can EVD. However, it is probably not as critical to obtain an accurate chordwise load distribution on the tail as it is on the wing, except possibly in determining such quantities as elevator power or rudder power (see Volume III).

Spanwise section spacing on both tail surfaces should be reduced in the vicinity of the juncture between the horizontal tail and the vertical tail, particularly for mid-tail and T-tail type arrangements.

4.3 Fundamental and Composite Cases

The concepts of the fundamental case and the composite case have been discussed in Sections 3.1.2 and 3.1.3, respectively, as well as in Volume I. This section is intended to provide the user with some insight into the effective implementation of these concepts.

Since the loading due to the deflection of a portion of the jet-wing surface can be treated independently of the loading due to other deflections in the EVD method, it is convenient to divide the total surface deflection of a particular configuration into its fundamental parts, treating each part by itself, and then combine the fundamental loadings in such a manner as to produce the composite loading of the complete configuration. The EVD segment of STAMP is structured such that associated with each EVD element is a set of fundamental incidence angles. Each of these incidence angles is the resultant angle due to the deflection pattern of one fundamental case. For example, figure (4.6) shows a complex jet-wing configuration which is divided into nine of these fundamental cases. In most problems, the user will find it best to consider the deflection of a particular component (e.g., a flap, a slat, the jet, etc.) as a separate fundamental case. It is usually convenient to combine all the invariant deflections (e.g., camber and twist) into one fundamental case. Then a composite case can be formed by modulating the influence of any of the fundamental cases and summing the result, as

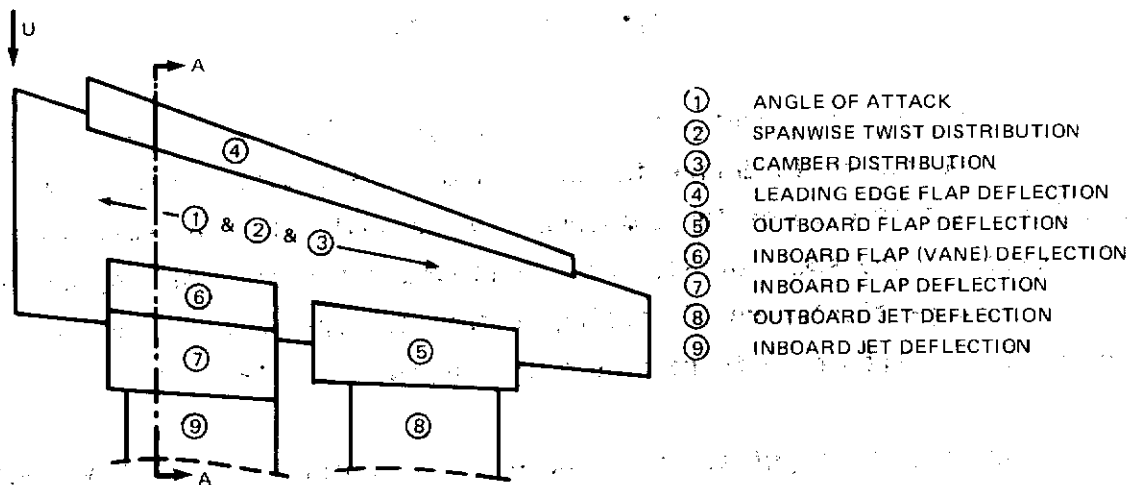
$$\epsilon(x,y) = \sum_{m=1}^K a_m \epsilon_m(x,y) \quad (4.3)$$

Figure (4.6b) shows the sectional characteristics of Section AA for various fundamental cases. It should be noted that the incidence of all the elements outside the range of deflection is zero. Thus, when the deflection is varied, these elements will have no change in incidence. However, since the deflection of even one EVD element produces a loading distribution on every element of the jet-wing system, variation in the deflection of a fundamental case will produce a corresponding linear variation in the loading of every EVD element.

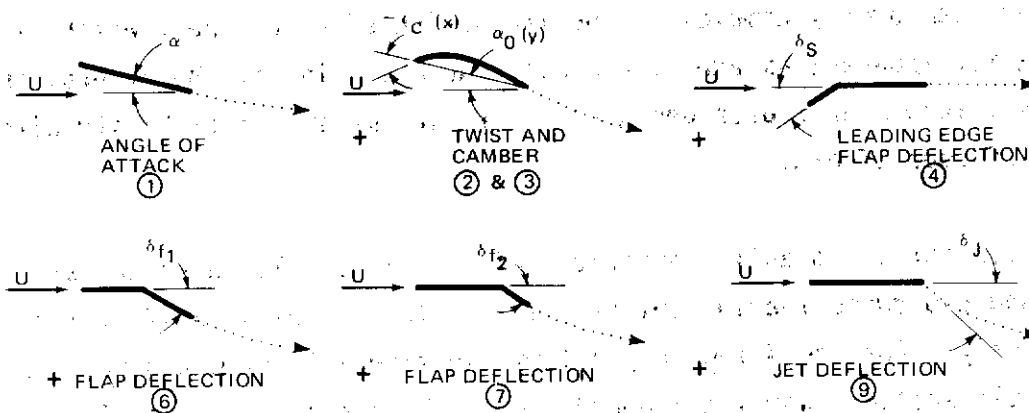
The user should realize that the inherent advantage of the fundamental/composite case capability is that a large number of composite cases can be evaluated using the same set of fundamental case data with only a minimal increase in computation time. Therefore, the user should carefully plan his computer runs so that the fundamental case solutions can be exploited to their full potential.

The composite case assumes a more fundamental nature for ground effect runs, as discussed in Section 3.1.4, because the aerodynamic characteristics cannot be linearly combined. Although the program inputs are the same for ground effect as for free air cases, only the composite cases are printed by the program for ground effect runs.

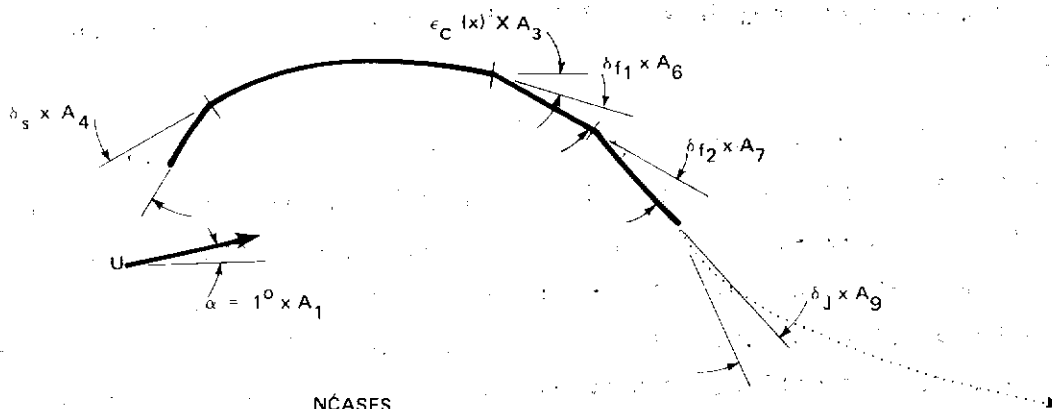
The other major segments of STAMP cannot utilize the fundamental case nature of the EVD method because of the non-linear interferences induced by the jet-wing flow field. For example, the empennage and fuselage segments of the program are executed for each jet-wing composite case since the interferences due to the jet-wing vary non-linearly with jet-wing fundamental case deflections.



a. ARRANGEMENT OF FUNDAMENTAL CASES FOR A COMPLEX JET WING



b. SEPARATE FUNDAMENTAL CASES OF A TYPICAL WING SECTION (SECTION A-A)



$$\begin{aligned} \text{COMPOSITE CASE DEFLECTION} &= \sum_{i=1}^{N\text{CASES}} \text{FUNDAMENTAL CASE FACTOR } A_i \times \left(\text{FUNDAMENTAL CASE DEFLECTION} \right)_i \\ \text{COMPOSITE CASE LOADING} &= \sum_{i=1}^{N\text{CASES}} \text{FUNDAMENTAL CASE FACTOR } A_i \times \left(\text{FUNDAMENTAL CASE LOADING} \right)_i \end{aligned}$$

c. FORMATION OF A TYPICAL COMPOSITE CASE (SECTION A-A)

Figure (4.6). Treatment of Fundamental and Composite Cases

5.0 INPUT INSTRUCTIONS

The program input consists of various types of cards containing all the information necessary to define the program options desired and the geometric characteristics of each of the components to be analyzed. The card sequence listed below is the same for all cases, but some types of cards may not be required in a particular run depending on the user options. The number of cards will vary from case to case, but the sequence is always the same.

Throughout the input stage of the program, various schemes have been devised to eliminate the need for repetitious data. While some of these schemes may seem overly complex to the inexperienced user, their worth will become readily apparent as experience with the operation of the program is gained. All inputs have been designed to provide maximum flexibility with a minimum of user effort.

For symmetric and anti-symmetric configurations, all input and all spanwise and chordwise loading output data are for the right half of the component only. For the jet-wing planform, sectional input would begin at the right tip section, working inboard section by section. Similarly, only the right half of fuselage meridians need be input for symmetric cases. Further symmetry considerations will be discussed throughout the input description.

Figure (5.1) shows the reference coordinate system used for both input and output data. This is a wind axis system with the freestream direction aligned with the x-axis. The origin of the coordinate system is coincident with the wing apex, the z-axis is positive upwards, and the y-axis forms the right hand coordinate system. It must be noted that if a wing is to be analyzed in the yawed position, it must be input as a non-symmetric planform, rotated about the wing apex (z-axis). All wing sections will still be aligned with the x-axis, including the tip sections. The printed output will also be referenced to the wind axis system, and the user must make suitable transformations if coefficients are required in the body axis system.

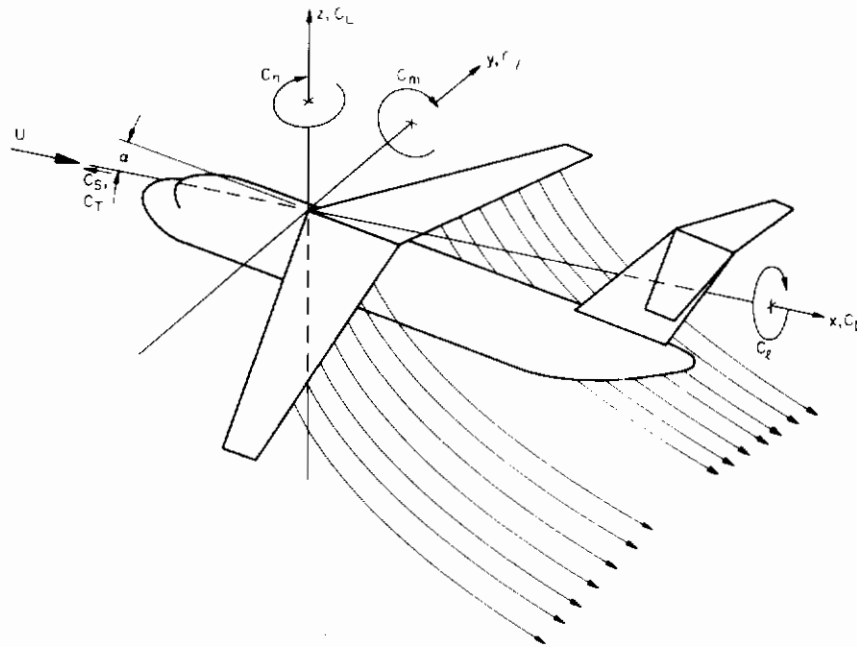


Figure (5.1a). Reference Coordinate System for Aerodynamic Coefficients.

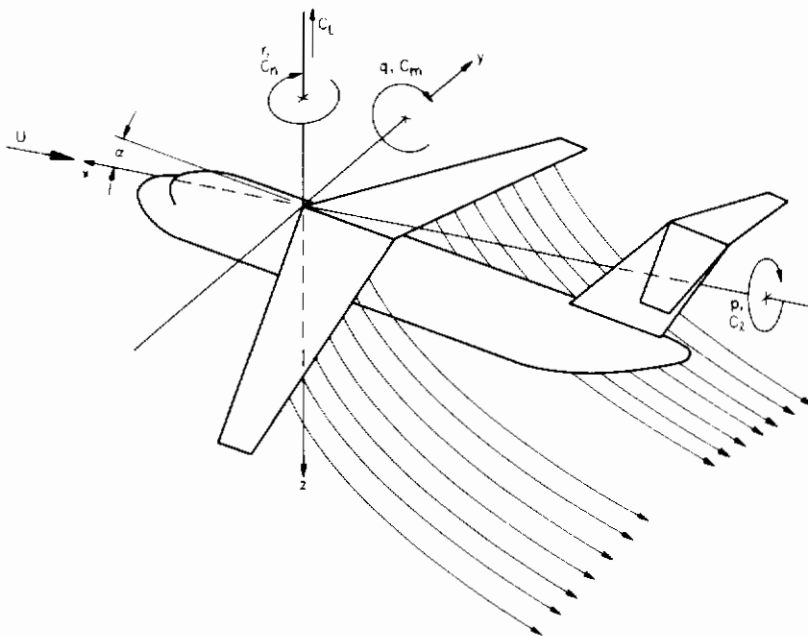


Figure (5.1b). Reference Coordinate System for Dynamic Stability Derivatives.

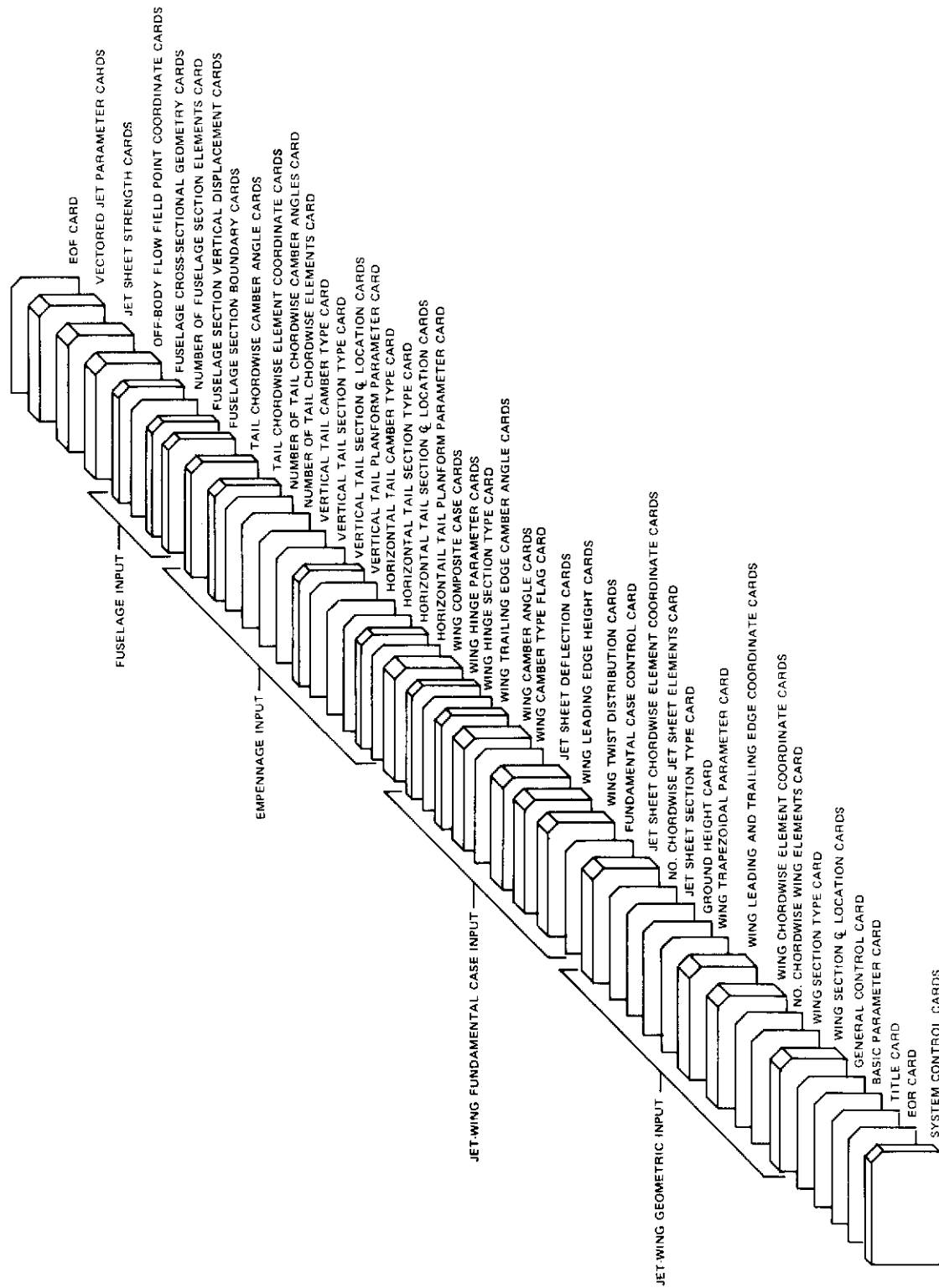


Figure (5.2). Arrangement of STAMP Input Card Deck.

Contrails

In the input description which follows, all input values are real floating point numbers (F format), unless otherwise specified. Floating point numbers are classified as dimensional or dimensionless, those being dimensional having the same scale for all aircraft components. All variables specified as integers must be right justified in their fields.

5.1 Basic Parameters and Control Flags

The cards in this section must always be input.

- Title Card - This card provides any desired description of the run. The title will be printed at the top of the first page of output.

<u>Column</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
1-80	TITLE	Run title (any acceptable machine characters).

- Basic Parameter Card - This card contains basic aircraft parameters.

<u>Column</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
1-10	AREA	Wing area, in units of (SPAN) ² to be used for normalization of aerodynamic coefficients.
11-20	SPAN	Wing span, in any desired units.
21-30	CREF	Wing reference chord, to be used for normalizing various aerodynamic coefficients. Units of SPAN. If a value of 0.0 is input, the mean aerodynamic chord will be used.
31-40	XMC	Point about which pitching moments will be taken, measured from the wing apex (origin). Units of SPAN.
41-50	XCG	Wing center of gravity location, measured from wing apex (origin), which will be used as pitching axis for computation of stability derivatives due to pitching. This parameter must be input only if IDERIV \neq 0. Units of SPAN.
51-60	TCR	Average thickness-chord ratio of the wing. Used only if the jet-wing flow field segment of the program is executed (NPOINT > 0, NROWH > 0, NROWV > 0, or NSEG > 0).
61-70	SSLIP	Sideslip angle of the fuselage, in degrees. Required for fuselage runs only.

Contrails

- General Control Card - This card contains control flags which describe the basic characteristics of the run.

<u>Column</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
1-2	NROWS	Number of spanwise section (rows) into which the wing is divided. For symmetric or anti-symmetric wings, only the number of sections on the right half should be input. If there is no wing, NROWS = 0. Otherwise, $3 \leq \text{NROWS} \leq 40$. Integer.
3-4	NCASES	Number of wing fundamental cases. It must be noted that the angle of attack case is always set up automatically, so that the number of cases for which data will be input must be one less than NCASES ($1 \leq \text{NCASES} \leq 10$). Integer. Not required if NROWS = 0. (Note: There is no angle of attack case for anti-symmetric runs.)
6	ISYMM	Symmetry indicator flag (symmetry about the x-axis). Integer. = 0 configuration is symmetric > 0 configuration is non-symmetric < 0 configuration is anti-symmetric
7-8	IPRINT	Print output control flag. Integer. = 2 print geometry details and total aerodynamic coefficients = 1 in addition, print spanwise loading = 0 in addition, print chordwise loading = -1 special print option. Not intended for general use.
10	JETFLG	Jet indicator flag. Integer. = 0 there is a jet sheet. = 1 there is no jet sheet or vectored jets, and no jet inputs will be read. = 2 there are vectored jets
12	IGTYPE	Wing planform geometry indicator flag. Integer. = 1 wing planform is completely arbitrary, and sectional leading and trailing edge coordinates will be read to define planform = 2 wing planform is trapezoidal, and simplified planform input will be read. Not required if NROWS=0.

Contrails

<u>Column</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
14	IHINGE	Hinge EVD indicator flag. Integer. = 0 regular EVD will be used on all hinge elements. > 0 logarithmically singular Hinge EVD will be used on all hinge elements. This option is not permitted for use in computing stability derivatives or for ground effect runs (IDERIV > 0 or IGRND > 0). Not required if NROWS = 0.
16	IDERIV	Dynamic stability derivative control flag. Integer. = 0 a normal run will be executed, with no stability derivatives computed > 0 a normal run will be executed, and in addition, a stability derivative run will be executed. This option requires approximately double the normal computing time.
18	IGRND	Ground effect flag. Integer. = 0 a normal run will be executed with no ground effect solution > 0 a normal run will be executed, and in addition, the ground effect solution will be executed for up to eight ground heights. Each ground height will require additional computing time equal to approximately one-half of the normal run computing time. Not required if NROWS = 0.
19-20	IFFLD	Jet-wing flow field function/punch flag. Integer. > 0 jet-wing loading data will be punched on cards for later use in the remainder of the program. NROWS must not be zero. Use of the punched output can save considerable computer time if new flow field runs are to be made. = 0 no punched output. < 0 jet-wing loading data will be read in for use in the remainder of the program, but the EVD program will not be run. All normal jet-wing geometry inputs are required. Vectored jets cannot be used in this option.

Contrails

<u>Column</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
22-24	NPOINT	Flow field point flag. Indicates the number of (x,y,z) coordinates for which off-body flow field is required. Integer. (NPOINT \leq 200). Input 0 is no flow field solutions are required. Integer.
25-26	NROWH	Number of spanwise sections (rows) into which the horizontal tail is divided. For symmetric cases input only the number of sections on the right panel. However, if there is also a vertical tail, both the left and right panels of the horizontal must be input. If there is no horizontal tail, NROWH = 0. Integer.
28	ICAMH	Horizontal tail camber flag. Integer. = 0 no camber > 0 camber or elevator deflection, and inputs for camber will be read.
29-30	NROWV	Number of spanwise sections (rows) into which the vertical tail is divided. There are no symmetry considerations for the vertical tail. If there is no vertical tail, NROWV = 0. Integer.
32	ICAMV	Vertical tail camber flag. Integer. = 0 no camber > 0 camber or rudder deflection, and inputs for camber will be read.
33-34	NSEG	Number of streamwise segments into which the fuselage is divided. If there is no fuselage, NSEG = 0. Maximum of 40 segments. Integer.
36	ISECT	Fuselage section input type. Integer. = 1 arbitrary fuselage segments will be input. = 2 circular cross-section fuselage segments will be input. = 3 elliptical cross-section fuselage segments will be input.
38	ICAMF	Fuselage camber flag. Integer. = 0 no fuselage camber (i.e., upsweep) > 0 camber of the fuselage centerline, and inputs will be read.

5.2 Jet-Wing Geometry Input

This section describes the jet-wing geometry input. If NROWS = 0, this section should be skipped.

- Section Centerline Location Cards - These cards contain the spanwise locations of the centerline of each wing (and jet) section. Eight values per card, maximum of 5 cards (40 sections) allowed.

<u>Columns</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
1-10, 11-20 etc.	Y	Spanwise distance from wing centerline (x-axis) to section centerline, normalized by SPAN/2. All values must be $(-1.0 < Y < 1.0)$. NROWS values must be input, beginning at the right wing tip and working to: (a) wing centerline, for symmetric or anti-symmetric wings (b) left wing tip, for non-symmetric wings.

- Wing Section Type Card - This card indicates the chordwise arrangement of EVD elements for each section on the wing.

<u>Columns</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
1-2, 3-4	ICTYPE	Type number of each wing section. The arrangement of chordwise EVD elements in a row (both number of elements and the x/c location of each) determines the wing row type. Any two sections which have the same number and x/c location of all EVD elements, have the same ICTYPE value. NROWS values must be input. There may not be more than 10 different values (i.e., section types). The highest value input is called NWTYP, and all values less than NWTYP must be used, that is, no "gaps" are allowed in the sequence 1 through NWTYP. Integer.

- Number of Chordwise Wing Elements - This card contains the number of chordwise EVD elements for each wing section type.

<u>Columns</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
1-2, 3-4, etc.	NI	Number of chordwise EVD elements of each wing section type. There must be NWTYP values $(1 \leq NWTYP \leq 10)$ in the sequence for section type 1, 2, 3, . . . (i.e., ascending order of row types). At least 2 but not more than 20 chordwise EVD elements must be input on each wing section. $(2 \leq NI \leq 20)$. Integer.

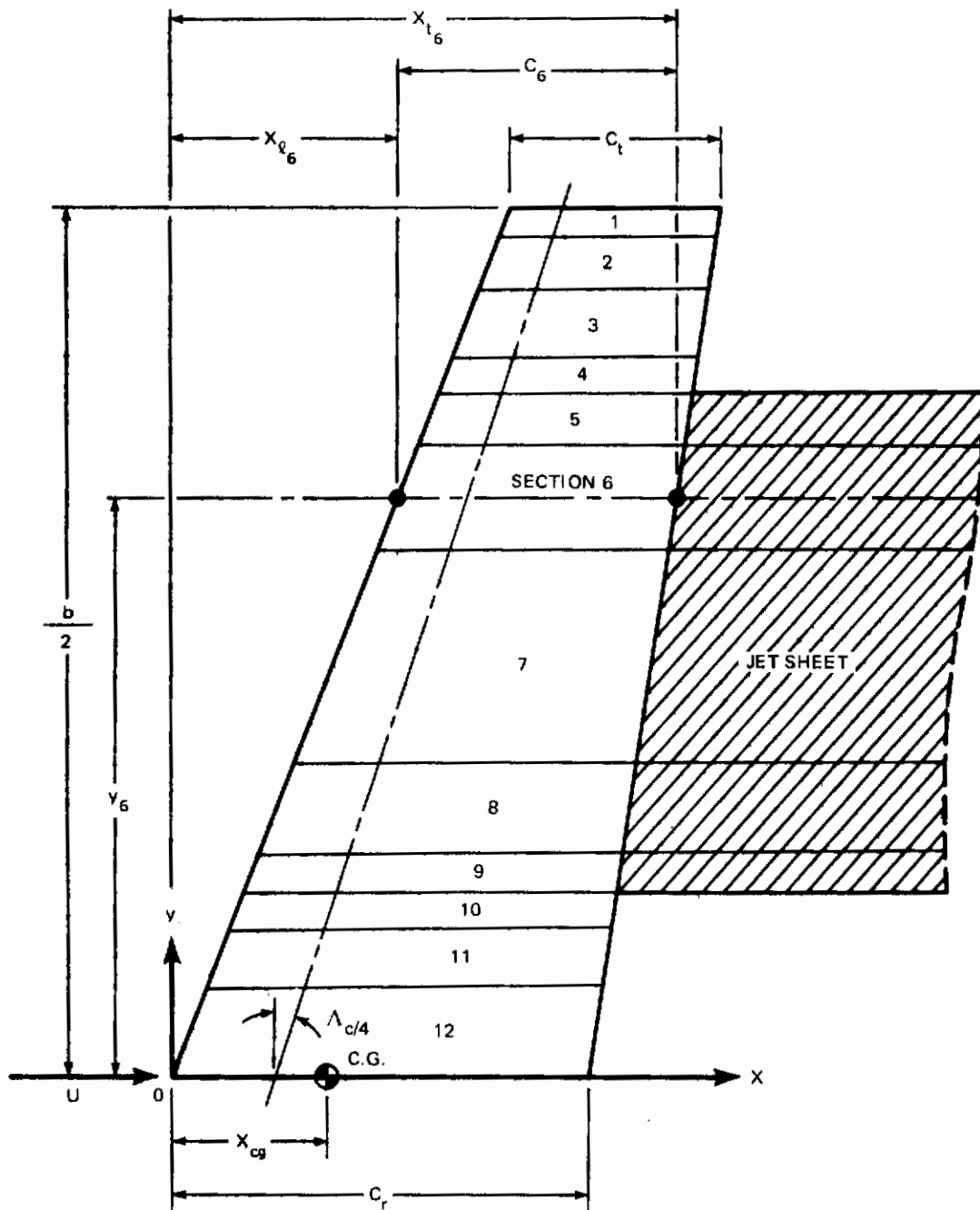


Figure (5.3). Program Planform Dimensions and Notation

Contrails

- Wing Chordwise Element Coordinates - These cards contain the x/c coordinates of each EVD element of each section type. NWTPE sets of cards required, each with NI values of x/c. Maximum of 10 sets, 3 cards per set.

<u>Columns</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
1-10, 11-20, etc.	XB	The chordwise coordinate of each EVD vortex point, measured from the sectional leading edge and normalized by the sectional chord. The vortex point is defined as the leading edge of all rectangular elements. The first value of each set must be 0.0 (leading edge) and the last value must be less than 1.0. A maximum of 20 values (i.e., 20 EVD elements) is permitted for each set, but the total number of elements on the wing and jet combined must not exceed 400.

- Leading and Trailing Edge Coordinates - These cards contain the coordinates of the leading and trailing edges of the given sections. Only stations on each side of breaks in the leading or trailing edges need be input. The leading and trailing edges are interpolated for sections not given by straight lines between those sections which are given. This method of planform definition is used only if IGTYPE = 1. Number of cards required is ≥ 2 and \leq NROWS.

<u>Column</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
1-10	Y	Spanwise distance from a section centerline to the centerline of the wing (x-axis), normalized by the half span. Each value must be the same as one of those already input on the Section Centerline Location Cards. Values on the right wing half are positive, and values on the left wing half (nonsymmetric only) are negative.
11-20	XLEAD	Chordwise distance from section leading edge (at section centerline) to the wing apex (y-axis). Units of SPAN.
21-30	XTRAIL	Chordwise distance from section trailing edge (at section centerline) to the wing apex (y-axis). Units of SPAN.

Contrails

<u>Column</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
1	9	A 9 must appear in CCI of the next card after all the above coordinate cards to signal that all desired sections have been input. This card is required only if IGTYP = 1. (Input 9999 for CDC systems.)

- Trapezoidal Wing Parameters - This card contains planform information for simple trapezoidal wings. It replaces the above coordinate cards when IGTYP = 2.

<u>Column</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
1-10	ARATIO	Wing aspect ratio, $(SPAN^2/AREA)$.
11-20	SWEEP	Sweep angle of wing quarter-chord line, in degrees.
21-30	TR	Wing taper ratio, $(CHORD_{WING TIP}/CHORD_{WING CENTERLINE})$.

- Ground Height - This card contains the height of the wing above the ground. Required only if IGRND > 0. Up to eight values may be input.

<u>Columns</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
1-10 11-20, etc.	GHITE	Height of wing above ground in units of SPAN.

- Jet Row Type Card - This card indicates the chordwise arrangement of EVD elements for each section on the jet sheet. Required only if JETFLG = 0.

<u>Columns</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
1-2, 3-4, etc.	IJTYPE	The type number of each jet section. This variable is similar to the ICTYPE variable, except that for sections with no jet a value of 0 must be input. The number of different jet section types is called NJTYPE. The number of nonzero values input is NROWSJ, the number of sections having a jet. Integer.

- Number of Chordwise Jet Elements - This card contains the number of chordwise EVD elements for each jet section type. Required only if JETFLG = 0.

Contrails

<u>Columns</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
1-2, 3-4, etc.	NI	Number of chordwise EVD elements of each jet section type. This variable is similar to NI for wing sections above, except that there must be NJTYPE sections. At least 2 but not more than 10 chordwise EVD elements must be input on each wing section ($2 \leq NI \leq 10$). Integer.

- Jet Chordwise Element Coordinates - These cards contain the x/c coordinates of each element of each jet section type. NJTYPE sets of cards required, each with NI values of x/c. Maximum of 10 sets, 2 cards per set. Required only if JETFLG = 0.

<u>Columns</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
1-10, 11-20, etc.	XB	The chordwise coordinate of each EVD vortex point, measured from the sectional leading edge (at centerline) and normalized by the sectional chord. The first value of each set must be 1.0 (trailing edge) and a maximum of 10 values is permitted for each set ($NI \leq 10$).

- Fundamental Case Cards - These cards describe the type of fundamental case and the geometric details of each case for the (NCASES - 1) input cases. For each case, a fundamental case control card must be input immediately followed by the appropriate sets of geometric parameter cards.

- Fundamental Case Control Card - This card identifies the types of linear geometric variations to be included in each fundamental case. In each of the flags below, a zero value indicates omission of the respective type of input for that fundamental case. A non-zero value indicates the variation will be included and input must be given to define it.

<u>Column</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
2	INTWST	Spanwise twist distribution flag. Integer.
4	INHITE	Leading edge vertical displacement flag. Integer.
6	INDELJ	Jet deflection flag. Integer.

Contrails

<u>Column</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
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8	INCAMB	Camber flag. Integer.
10	INBETA	Wing hinge deflection flag. Integer.

- Twist Distribution Card - These cards contain the spanwise distribution of wing twist. NROWS values required, eight per card. Required only if INTWST \neq 0.

<u>Columns</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
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1-10, 11-20, etc.	TWIST	Sectional wing twist, in degrees, at section centerline, with respect to the wing reference plane. Positive is in the same sense as a positive angle of attack.
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- Leading Edge Height Card - These cards contain the displacement of the wing leading edge from the wing reference plane. NROWS values required, eight per card. Required only if INHITE \neq 0.

<u>Columns</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
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1-10, 11-20, etc.	HO	Displacement coordinates of sectional leading edge from the wing reference plane, normalized by the sectional chord. These values are used only for computation of the moment arm of the jet reaction thrust contribution to pitching moments. Leading edge displacement may be the result of dihedral, twist, nonlinear movement of a leading edge device, etc. Translation resulting from ordinary linear leading and trailing flap deflections are accounted for automatically by the program.
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- Jet Deflection Card - These cards contain the spanwise variation of jet deflection, relative to the trailing edge. NROWSJ values are required, eight per card. Required only if INDELJ \neq 0.

<u>Columns</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
----------------	-------------	--------------------

1-10, 11-20, etc.	DJ	Jet turning angle, in degrees, trailing edge (i.e., relative to the mean line at the trailing edge). Positive deflection is downward.
-------------------------	----	---

- Camber Type Flag Card - This card indicates the chordwise distribution of camber for each section on the wing. Required only if INCAMB \neq 0.

Contrails

<u>Columns</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
1-2, 3-4, etc.	ICT	Camber type number of each wing section. The arrangement of camber, including all positions (x/c) and angles must be the same in order for two sections to have the same value of ICT. NROWS values must be input, but a maximum of 10 different types is allowed. The highest value input is called NCT, and there may be no "gaps" in the numbering sequence between 0 and NCT. A zero value indicates no camber. Integer.

- Camber Angle Cards - These cards contain the camber angles for each camber section type. NCT sets of cards required, three cards per set maximum. Required only if INCAMB \neq 0.

<u>Columns</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
1-10, 11-20, etc.	AC	The camber angle, in degrees, at the downwash control point of each EVD element (i.e., the point arbitrarily chosen as halfway between any two adjacent XB points). Positive values are in the same sense as positive angles of attack.

- Trailing Edge Camber Angle Card - These cards contain the trailing edge angle due to camber only. NROWSJ values are required. Required only if both INCAMB \neq 0 and JETFLG = 0

<u>Columns</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
1-10, 11-20, etc.	ACTE	Trailing edge angle, in degrees, due to camber only. These values are required only for sections which have a trailing jet, and are used only in computing the total jet deflection angle with respect to the freestream.

- Hinge Section Type Card - This card identifies the arrangement of leading and trailing flap hinges on each section. NROWS values are required. Required only if INBETA \neq 0.

<u>Columns</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
1-2, 3-4, etc.	IHT	Hinge section type flag. If there are no hinges, a value of 0 should be input. Sections with the same hinge section type must be alike in number of hinges, their location (x/c) and their type (leading or trailing flap). There may be as many as NROWS different section types. The number of different types is called NHT, and there may be no gaps in the sequence 0 through NHT. Integer.

Contrails

- Hinge Parameter Cards - These cards contain the location, type (leading or trailing flap), and turning angle of each hinge on a given type of hinge section. NHT cards required. Each section may have a maximum of four hinges. Required only if INBETA \neq 0.

<u>Columns</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
1-10, 21-30, etc.	XBH	Distance from the sectional leading edge to the hinge point, normalized by the sectional chord. This value must be the same as one of the XB coordinates input for the section. There should always be at least one regular element forward and one regular element aft of the elements adjacent to a hinge point.
11,31, etc.	ILT	Hinge type identification flag. Integer. = 0 trailing flap hinge (positive deflection in the sense of positive angle of attack). \neq 0 leading flap hinge (positive deflection in the sense of negative angle of attack).
12-20, 32-40, etc.	BETA	Hinge deflection angle, in degrees, of the element behind the hinge point, relative to the element before the hinge point.

- Composite Case Cards - These cards specify the desired superposition of the linear fundamental cases. A maximum of 24 composite cases may be requested. No composite cases may also be specified (9 card alone required).

<u>Columns</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
1-2, 9-10, etc.	N	Fundamental case number which is to be included in forming a given composite case. Integer.
3-8, 11-16, etc.	A	Multiplication factor to be applied to the fundamental case identified in the previous two card columns.
1	9	A 9 must appear in CCI of the card following the composite case cards, to signal the end of composite case input. (Required even if there are no composite case cards input). (Input 9999 for CDC systems.)

5.3 Empennage Geometry Input

This section describes horizontal tail and vertical tail geometry input. If both $NROWH = 0$ and $NROWV = 0$, this section should be skipped.

5.3.1 Horizontal Tail - Skip this section if $NROWH = 0$.

- Horizontal Tail Planform Card - This card defines the basic planform parameters for the horizontal tail.

<u>Column</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
1-20	ARH	Horizontal tail aspect ratio ($SPANH^2/AREAH$).
11-20	TRH	Horizontal tail taper ratio.
21-30	SWH	Horizontal tail quarter chord sweep (degrees).
31-40	SPANH	Span of the horizontal tail. Same units as wing span.
41-50	HL	Horizontal tail length. Streamwise distance from the apex of the wing to the apex of the horizontal tail. Same units as wing span.
51-60	HH	Horizontal tail height. Vertical distance from wing plane to horizontal tail plane. Same units as wing span.

- Horizontal Tail Section Centerline Cards - These cards contain the spanwise locations of the centerline of each horizontal tail section. Eight values per card, maximum of 3 cards (20 sections).

<u>Columns</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
1-10, 11-20, etc.	YH	Spanwise distance from tail centerline, normalized by $SPANH/2$. All values must be $(-1.0 < YH < 1.0)$. $NROWH$ values must be input, beginning at the right tip section and working to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Left tip section if there is also a vertical tail ($NROWV > 0$) or for asymmetric runs ($ISYMM > 0$). (b) Center section for symmetric or antisymmetric runs ($ISYMM \leq 0$) with no vertical tail.

- Horizontal Tail Section Type Card - This card indicates the chordwise arrangement of elements for each section of the horizontal tail.

<u>Columns</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
1-2, 3-4, etc.	IHX	Type number of each horizontal tail section. The chordwise arrangement of elements in a row determine the tail row type. Any two sections which have the same number and x/c location of elements can have the same IHX value. NROWH values must be input, but no more than 10 different values (section types) may be used. The highest value is called NXTYPE and all values less than NXTYPE must be used. Integer. Total number of horizontal tail elements \leq 80.

- Horizontal Tail Camber Type Card - This card indicates the chordwise arrangement of camber for each section of the horizontal tail. Omit this card if ICAMH = 0.

<u>Columns</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
1-2, 3-4, etc.	IHC	Camber type number of each horizontal tail section. The chordwise arrangement of camber in a row determines the tail row type. Any two sections with the same number of elements and same camber distribution can have the same IHC value. NROWH values must be input, but no more than 10 different values may be used. The highest value is called NCTYPE and all values less than NCTYPE must be used. Integer.

5.3.2 Vertical Tail - Skip this section if NROWV = 0.

- Vertical Tail Planform Card - This card defines basic planform parameters for the vertical tail.

<u>Column</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
1-10	ARV	Vertical tail aspect ratio ($SPANV^2/AREAV$).
11-20	TRV	Vertical tail taper ratio.
21-30	SWV	Vertical tail quarter chord sweep (degrees).
31-40	SPANV	Span of the vertical tail. Same units as wing span.
41-50	VL	Vertical tail length. Streamwise distance from the apex of the wing to the apex of the vertical tail. Same units as wing span.
51-60	VH	Vertical tail height. Vertical distance from the wing plane to the root of the vertical tail.

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- Vertical Tail Section Centerline Cards - These cards contain the spanwise locations of the centerline of each vertical tail section. Eight values per card, maximum of 2 cards (10 sections).

<u>Columns</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
1-10, 11-20, etc.	ZV	Spanwise distance from vertical tail root chord, normalized by $SPANV/2$. All values must be $(0.0 < ZV < 1.0)$. NROWV values must be input, beginning at the uppermost section and working to the lowermost section.

- Vertical Tail Section Type Card - This card indicates the chordwise arrangement of elements for each section of the vertical tail.

<u>Columns</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
1-2, 3-4, etc.	IVX	Type number of each vertical tail section. Essentially the same as IHX for the horizontal tail. However, section types are shared with the horizontal tail. Thus, if a row on the horizontal has the same number and x/c location of elements as a row on the vertical, the rows can have the same type number. Total number of section types for the complete empennage is $NXTYPE \leq 10$. Total number of vertical tail elements ≤ 20 .

- Vertical Tail Camber Type Card - This card indicates the chordwise arrangement of camber for each section on the vertical tail. Omit this card if $ICAMV = 0$.

<u>Columns</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
1-2, 3-4, etc.	IVC	Camber type number of each vertical tail section. Essentially the same as IHC for the horizontal tail. Section type are shared analogous to the x/c section types. Total number of camber types for the complete empennage is $NCTYPE \leq 10$.

5.3.3 Common Empennage Input

This section describes inputs common to both the horizontal tail and vertical tail. Omit this section if $NROWH = 0$ and $NROWV = 0$.

- Number of Chordwise Tail Elements - This card contains the number of chordwise elements for each tail section type.

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<u>Columns</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
1-2, 3-4, etc.	NX	Number of chordwise elements for each tail section type. There must be NXTYPE values input in the sequence of section types 1, 2, 3, . . . NXTYPE. ($1 \leq NX \leq 10$). Integer.

- Number of Chordwise Camber Angles - This card contains the number of chordwise camber angles for each camber section type. Omit this card if ICAMH = 0 and ICAMV = 0.

<u>Columns</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
1-2, 3-4, etc.	NC	Number of chordwise camber angles for each tail camber type. There must be NCTYPE values input in the sequence of section types 1, 2, 3, . . . NCTYPE. ($1 \leq NC \leq 10$). Integer.

Note: Each tail section has a section type number and, for camber cases, a camber type number. The section type number (IHX or IVX) and camber type number (IHC or IVC) for a section need not be the same, but the number of chordwise elements [NX(IHX) or NX(IVX)] for the section must be the same as the number of camber angles [NC(IHC) or NC(IVC)] for that section.

- Tail Chordwise Element Coordinates - These cards contain the x/c coordinates of each element for each section type. NXTYPE sets of cards are required, each with NX values of x/c. Maximum of 10 sets of cards, 2 cards per set.

<u>Columns</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
1-10, 11-20, etc.	XBT	The chordwise coordinate of the leading edge of each tail element, measured from the section leading edge and normalized by the section chord. The first value of each set must be 0.0 and the last value must be less than 1.0.

- Tail Camber Angles - These cards contain the camber angles of each element for each section type. NCTYPE sets of cards are required, each with NC values of camber angles. Maximum of 10 sets of cards, 2 cards per set. Omit these cards if ICAMH = 0 and ICAMV = 0.

<u>Columns</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
1-10, 11-20, etc.	CAMBER	The camber angle, in degrees, of each tail element at the element normal-wash control point (3/4-point of the element). A positive camber angle on the horizontal tail is in the same sense as a positive angle of attack and a positive camber angle on the vertical tail is in the same sense as positive rudder deflection (trailing edge left) or negative sideslip.

5.4 Fuselage Geometry Input

This section describes fuselage geometry input. If NSEG = 0, skip this section.

- Fuselage Section Boundary Cards - These cards define the streamwise location of the fuselage section boundaries. Eight values per card, maximum of 6 cards (41 boundaries).

<u>Columns</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
1-10, 11-20, etc.	XF	Streamwise distance from the wing apex to the fuselage section boundary. Same units as wing span. NSEG + 1 values required. Boundaries forward of the wing apex will have negative values of XF; boundaries aft of the wing apex will have positive values of XF.

- Fuselage Section Vertical Displacement - These cards define the vertical displacement of the centroid of the fuselage section boundaries. Eight values per card, maximum of 6 cards (41 boundaries). Omit if ICAMF = 0.

<u>Columns</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
1-10, 11-20, etc.	ZCL	Vertical distance from the wing plane to the centroid of each fuselage section boundary. Same units as wing span. Positive for centroids above the wing plane.

- Number of Fuselage Section Elements - This card contains the number of circumferential elements for each fuselage segment. NSEG values required.

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<u>Columns</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
1-2, 3-4, etc.	NF	Number of circumferential elements into which each fuselage segment is divided. For symmetric cases, only the number of elements of the right half of each section is required. ($3 \leq NF \leq 20$).
●	<u>Fuselage Section Input for Arbitrary Cross-Sections</u> - These cards contain coordinates for each fuselage cross-section. Omit these cards if ISECT \neq 1. For each fuselage section, a set of (Y,Z) coordinates must be input for both the forward boundary of the section and the aft boundary of the section. However, if the previous section has the same number of elements as the present section, input only the aft boundary coordinates. The program internally equates the forward boundary coordinates with the aft boundary coordinates of the previous section. Note that for the most forward and most aft boundaries, all the element coordinates must be input even though the local radius must be zero. See figure (5.4). A minimum of NSEG + 1 sets of cards are required and a maximum of 2(NSEG) sets of cards is allowed. Maximum of 6 cards per set. Start at bottom of section and proceed counterclockwise.	

<u>Columns</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
1-10, 11-20, etc.	Y	Value of the Y-coordinates for each element on the fuselage section boundary. NF + 1 values required. See figure (5.4).

<u>Columns</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
1-10, 11-20, etc.	Z	Value of the Z-coordinates for each element on the fuselage section boundary. NF + 1 values required. See figure (5.4).

- Fuselage Section Input for Circular Cross-Sections - These cards contain the radius of each fuselage section boundary. Omit these cards if ISECT \neq 2. NSEG + 1 values required. Maximum of 6 cards, 8 values per card (4 boundaries).

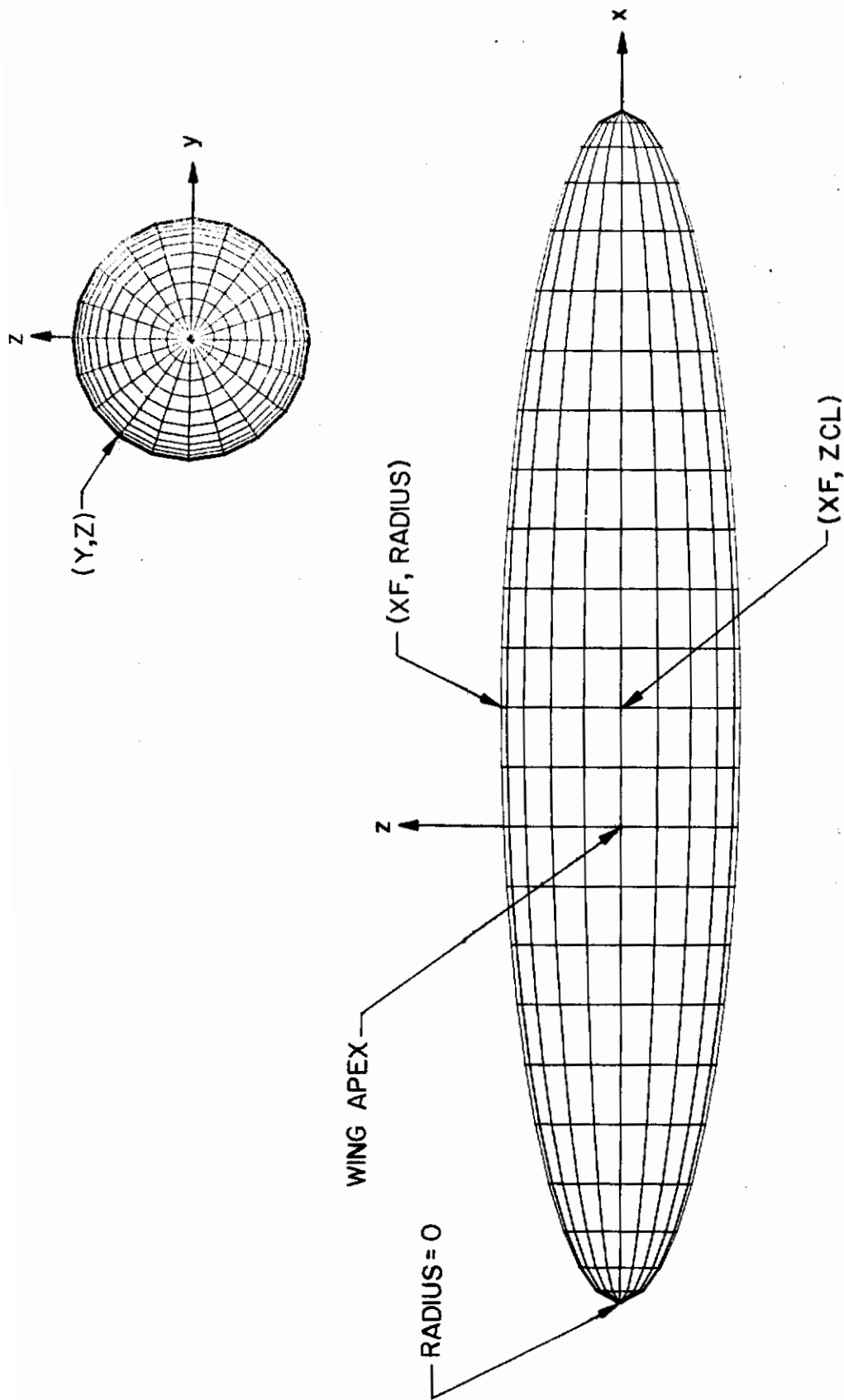


Figure (5.4). Program Representation of a Fuselage.

<u>Columns</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
1-10, 11-20, etc.	RADIUS	Radius of the section boundary. Same units as wing span. The first and last values input must be 0.0 since the body is closed at both ends.

- Fuselage Section Input for Elliptical Cross-Sections - These cards contain the semi-minor axis and semi-major axis of each fuselage section boundary. Omit these cards if ISECT \neq 3. NSEG + 1 values of each axis required. Maximum of 12 cards, 8 values per card (41 boundaries).

<u>Columns</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
1-10, 11-20, etc.	AMIN	Semi-minor axis of the section boundary. Same units as wing span. The semi-minor axis always corresponds to the Y-axis. The first and last values input must be 0.0 since the body is closed at both ends. See figure (5.4).
1-10 11-20, etc.	AMAJ	Semi-major axis of the section boundary. Same units as wing span. The semi-major axis always corresponds to the Z-axis. The first and last values input must be 0.0 since the body is closed on both ends. See figure (5.4).

5.5 Off-Body Flow Field Input

This section describes the input necessary for the calculation of off-body flow field velocities. If NPOINT = 0, skip this section.

- Flow Field Point Coordinates - These cards specify the (X,Y,Z) for points at which the off-body flow field will be calculated. NPOINT cards required.

<u>Column</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
1-10	X	Coordinates of the off-body points in the body axis system (i.e., relative to the wing apex). Same units as wing span.
11-20	Y	
21-30	Z	

5.6 Jet Input

This section describes the input necessary to describe either a jet sheet exiting from the wing trailing edge or vectored jets. Skip this section if JETFLG = 1.

5.6.1 Jet Sheet Strength Input - Skip this section if JETFLG ≠ 0.

- Jet Strength Cards - These cards contain the jet strength for all wing sections which have a jet. NROWSJ values are required. An unlimited number of sets of cards may be input, maximum of 5 cards per set.

<u>Columns</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
1-10, 11-20, etc.	CMU	Sectional jet momentum strength for each jet row. CMU is defined as $CMU = J/qc$, where J is the sectional jet momentum flux (units of force) and q and c are the dynamic pressure and sectional chord, respectively. There may be no zero values input unless all values are zero (indicating no jet at all).
	9	A 9 must appear in CCI of the card following all the CMU cards to signal the end of the case input. If no further cases are required, this card may be omitted. (Input 9999 for CDC systems.)

5.6.2 Vectored Jet - These cards specify the strength and geometric characteristics of each circular vectored jet. One card is required to describe each jet. A maximum of ten jets may be included in each jet configuration group. Any number of jet configuration groups may be input. These cards are required only if JETFLG = 2.

<u>Column</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
1-10	CJ	Jet thrust coefficient per engine.

$$C_J = \rho_j A_j V_j^2 / qS$$

<u>Column</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
11-20	DO	Jet exit disk diameter, normalized by SPAN/2.
21-30	THJ	Jet exit angle, in degrees, in the plane of jet flow, measured from the freestream direction at zero angle of attack. Positive deflection is downward, in the same sense as for a jet sheet deflection, DJ [see figure (4.3)]. Values from 1 to 179 degrees are acceptable.

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<u>Column</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
31-40	DELZ	Incremental step size (in the plane of jet flow) to be used in calculating jet envelope shape, normalized by $DO/SPAN/2$. The value input must be compatible with the jet strength, diameter, angle, and number of segments computed to describe the jet shape. Refer to figure (4.4) for correlation of these parameters. If 0.0 is input the spacing will automatically be selected.
41-50 51-60 61-70	XO YO ZO	Coordinates of center of jet exit disk, each normalized by $SPAN/2$.
71-77	DIHED	Jet dihedral angle in degrees, measured from the $Y = \text{constant}$ plane. Angles for jets tending to issue toward the right wing tip are positive [see figure (4.3)].
78	ISY	Jet symmetry flag (may take on values different from wing symmetry flag ISYMM). Integer. Jets located in the $Y = 0$ plane (i.e., $YO = DIHED = 0$) are automatically considered non-symmetric. = 0 symmetric jet. An image jet (about the $Y = 0$ plane) will be computed in addition to the input jet. = 1 non-symmetric jet. Only the input jet will be considered and no image jet will be computed.
79	JETREP	Repeat jet characteristics flag. Integer. = 0 all characteristics of this jet are unique, and the jet path will be computed. = 1 the jet characteristics CJ, DO, THTA, DELZ are identical to those of the immediately preceding jet. These input quantities will be redefined as those of the previous jet, but the remaining input quantities (XO, YO, ZO, DIHED) will be read and used for this jet as usual. The jet path need not be recomputed, but the shape of the previous jet will be used instead, resulting in a saving in computer time.

<u>Column</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
80	LAST	Last jet flag. This flag indicates whether or not this is the last jet to be included in a given configuration group. Integer. = 0 this is not the last jet in this configuration group. Another card will be read. = 1 this is the last jet in this configuration group. No further cards will be read until a new jet configuration is considered.
1	9	A 9 must appear in CCI of the card following all Vectored Jet Parameter Cards to signal that no more vectored jet configuration groups are required for this run. Required only if JETFLG = 2. (Input 9999 for CDC systems.)

5.7 Special Runs Using Previously Calculated Wing Loading Data

It is often desirable to save the jet-wing loading data generated by the EVD portion of the STAMP program so that future runs for tail, fuselage, or flow field data can be made without rerunning the EVD portion of the program. Jet-wing data is saved on punch cards if the user specifies IFFLD > 0. To reuse this data, merely specify IFFLD < 0, use the same jet-wing geometry data as in the run that generated the punched output, add any other components desired (e.g., tail, fuselage, off-body points), and add the loading data as follows: Remove all CMU cards from the original deck and replace them with the complete punched output deck. The ending 9 card will come after the punched output deck.

This rerun feature can be used for runs with no jets at all or with jet sheets, but not for vectored jet runs. Ground effect is allowed but dynamic stability derivatives are not. This feature will save considerable computer time since the EVD portion of the program is, in general, the most time consuming segment of the program.

6.0 OUTPUT DESCRIPTION

The following sections provide a summary description of the output produced by STAMP. These sections are structured in approximately the same order as the program output, but there may be some variance due to the multiple case nature of the program and the user chosen options. Figure (6.1) illustrates the most general output arrangement, including multiple case loops.

The program output consists of data written on the standard print unit 6, and in addition certain jet-wing loading data may be written on standard punch unit 7. Three print options, controlled by the value of the IPRINT flag described in Section 5.1, are available to the user. The normal print-out is given for the default value of zero and includes chordwise and spanwise loading and total aerodynamic coefficients of the jet-wing, as well as a standard set of output for flow fields, empennage, and fuselage. The other print options may be used if the details of the spanwise and/or chordwise loading are not required, reducing the amount of print and saving a small amount computing time. It is strongly recommended that the full program output be requested, however, because the chordwise and spanwise loading data may be helpful in confirming the validity of the element spacing used and the savings in computer time realized by not printing these data is not significant.

In addition to the three print flag options described in Section 5.1, a program troubleshooting option (IPRINT < 0) is available for complete program functional checkout. A massive amount of data is printed, including jet-wing downwash matrices, augmented downwash matrices, vortex strength solutions, matrix back substitutions, vectored jet envelope shapes, vectored jet-induced flow field velocities, empennage normalwash matrices, fuselage pressure coefficients, etc. This option is not recommended for normal program use.

The program output has been structured such that each output section is preceeded by a title surrounded by an asterisk box. In addition, a header is printed at the top of nearly every page of output, giving the date and

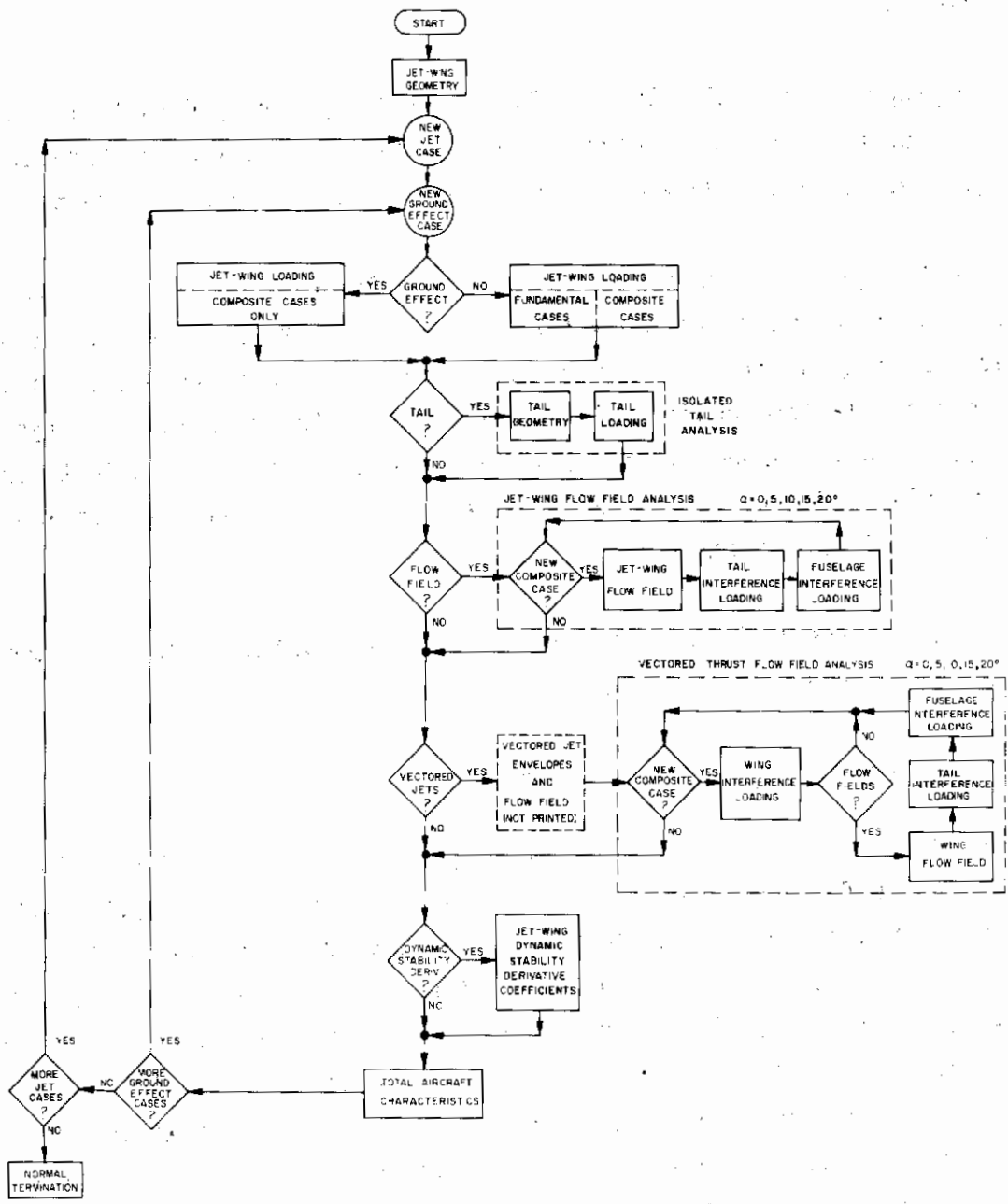


Figure (6.1). Flow Chart of STAMP Printed Output Sequence

time of the run; specifying whether there is no jet, a jet sheet, or vectored jets, and specifying the jet case number; specifying if there is ground effect and, if so, giving the ground height (in the units of wing semispans); and specifying whether the current program function produces dynamic stability derivative data.

The program automatically normalizes all the geometry data to the units of wing semispan. Thus, all input geometry data is normalized by $SPAN/2$. The program works exclusively with a wing which has a span of 2.0 units.

Even though many significant digits are printed for most output data, this is by no means meant to imply that the coefficients are accurate to such a degree. So many digits are printed only so that the effects due to small deflections or planform changes will be apparent to the user in the F-type format used. While changes in the last significant digits may indicate the trends of effects due to small changes, they must not be construed to indicate their magnitude accurately.

In reading the following sections it will be helpful to refer to the sample problem output data in Appendix B.

6.1 Basic Parameters and Control Flags

The program name and input case title are printed at the top of the first page for reference. Next, the basic aircraft and jet-wing parameters are printed. Since the program will automatically redefine some of these quantities, both the input value and the internally used value are printed for reference. Note that AREA, SPAN, and CREF will be used to normalize all total aerodynamic coefficients for all aircraft components, and XMC and XCG will be used for all total aircraft moments and stability derivatives. CMAC and ARATIO apply only to the jet-wing. Next the basic case control flags are printed. These are fully described in Section 5.1.

6.2 Jet-Wing Data

The first set of data to be printed is jet-wing data or, for a no-jet case, wing data alone. These data will not be printed if there is no EVD

solution to be made (NROWS = 0 or IFFLD < 0).

6.2.1 Fundamental Case Geometry

A header is printed to identify the data as "Element Geometry and Fundamental Case Data for All Fundamental Cases." A summary description of the components of each fundamental case is printed to serve as a guide to the subsequent data throughout the program. Internally generated fundamental cases to be used for dynamic stability derivative data are also identified. The following descriptors, and any combination thereof, are used to identify the fundamental case type:

- a. ALPHA CASE (angle of attack case)
- b. WING TWIST (twist case)
- c. WING CAMBER (camber case)
- d. L.E. HEIGHT (leading edge height case)
- e. JET TURNING (jet deflection case)
- f. L.E. HINGE (leading edge flap case)
- g. T.E. HINGE (trailing edge flap case)

Next, a complete description of the elemental and sectional geometry is printed, section-by-section, starting at the right wing tip. The first line of data for each section contains the section number, the centerline value of y for that section (Y), the section half-width (Δ), the leading and trailing edge x -coordinates for the section centerline (X_{LEAD} and X_{TRAIL}), the section chord ($CHORD$), and the tangent of the leading edge sweep angle for the section ($TANLE$). It should be remembered that these data are in the wind axis system and all linear dimensions are in the units of wing semispan. Next, for each of the ten fundamental cases (FC), the twist angle ($TWIST$), jet deflection angle (DJ) for sections with a jet sheet, and the leading edge height (HL) are printed. This is followed by a complete description of each element on the section for each fundamental case, including

- a. The element number
- b. Chordwise location of the leading edge of each element, normalized by local chord (x/c).

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- c. Chordwise location of the leading edge of each element, dimensional (x).
- d. Chordwise element length (DEL), normalized by local chord.
- e. Total incidence angle of each element (EPS) for each fundamental case, in degrees.

The same data are printed for each jet element, except EPS is replaced by THETA, the total jet turning angle, which is printed only for the leading jet element. The element length (DEL) for the last jet element is printed as ***** since this element is of infinite length (and is assigned the value 10^{10} by the program).

Following the fundamental case geometry data, the sectional jet strength (CMU) value at each spanwise section is printed, whether or not it is a jet section. This printout is omitted if JETFLG \neq 0.

6.2.2 Fundamental Case Coefficients

Once the basic problem solution is complete, the jet-wing chordwise loading Δc_p is printed for all fundamental cases. These data are printed section-by-section, first for the wing element loading and then for the jet element loading. In addition, detailed loading at small intervals are given for all Leading Edge and Hinge EVD elements to aid in plotting pressure distributions. The hinge detailed print is given only if IHINGE \neq 0. Otherwise, hinge loadings are represented by Regular EVD's rather than singular Hinge EVD's. If the user desires a more detailed pressure distribution in the vicinity of the leading edge of a section or near a hinge point, he may take the average value of the singular EVD printed by the program and use the following equations to determine Δc_p :

Leading Edge:

$$\Delta c_{pXB} = \frac{2}{3} \Delta c_{pi} \left[\left(\frac{XB}{\delta_i} \right)^{-1/2} - \frac{XB}{\delta_i} \right] + \Delta c_{pi+1} \frac{XB}{\delta_i} \quad (6.1)$$

Hinge Point:

$$\Delta c_{pXB} = \frac{-4\beta_i}{\pi} \left[\log(c|XB-XH|) + \frac{(XB-XH)}{\delta_{i-1}} \log(c\delta_{i-1}) \right] + \left[\Delta c_{pi} + \frac{\Delta c_{pi} - \Delta c_{pi-1}}{\delta_{i-1}} (XB-XH) \right] \quad (\text{for } XB < XH) \quad (6.2a)$$

$$\Delta c_{pXB} = \frac{-4\beta_i}{\pi} \left[\log(c|XB-XH|) - \frac{(XB-XH)}{\delta_i} \log(c\delta_i) \right] + \left[\Delta c_{pi} - \frac{\Delta c_{pi} - \Delta c_{pi+1}}{\delta_i} (XB-XH) \right] \quad (\text{for } XB > XH) \quad (6.2b)$$

where c is the local chord, δ is the element length, XB is the point where the loading is required, XH is the hinge point, and i refers to the leading edge or hinge element. XB , XH , and δ are normalized by c .

The complete spanwise loading data for each fundamental case are printed immediately following the chordwise data, including lift, pitching moment, center of lift, and induced drag for each wing section. At the bottom of each column of sectional data, the values labeled total are the corresponding integrated aerodynamic coefficients for the entire wing. The sectional pitching moment coefficients are taken about the sectional leading edge, while the total pitching moment coefficients are taken about the wing apex (origin) and about the input XMC location. Sectional center of pressure and center of lift data are normalized by the sectional chord. The total values indicate the chordwise centers of pressure and lift, each normalized by both the reference chord and the wing semispan. In the sectional induced drag output, the quantity GAMMA is the sectional vorticity in the Trefftz plane and ALFIN is the sectional downwash at infinity. The total quantity printed under the ALFIN column is the induced drag calculated by the momentum method in the Trefftz plane.

For dynamic stability derivative runs (IDERIV > 0), the pitching rate derivatives for the jet-wing are printed directly below the spanwise loading

data for the last fundamental case, which is internally generated by the program.

Finally, a summary table of all total aerodynamic coefficients for all fundamental cases is printed. These values are the same as those printed under the spanwise loading data, but also included in this table are total wing rolling moment, yawing moment, and side force. The abbreviations used in this table are defined in the list of symbols. The most important and most frequently used data are labeled by an asterisk.

6.2.3 Composite Case Coefficients

If the user has specified any composite cases, the loading data for them are printed immediately following the fundamental case data, one composite case at a time. The first line of output following the headers contains the input fundamental case multiplication factors for the composite case. Reference to the summary description of each fundamental case in the geometry section of the output will aid in determining the composition of each composite case. Next, the composite case chordwise loading data are printed for each section, both on the wing and on the jet sheet. The Δc_p distribution is given both for zero angle of attack (denoted by CPO) and for the variation in loading with angle of attack (denoted by CPA). Therefore, the pressure jump coefficient at an arbitrary angle of attack for a composite case is simply

$$\Delta c_{p_i} = CPO + (CPA) \alpha \quad (6.3)$$

where α is the angle of attack in degrees. More detailed chordwise pressure distributions in the vicinity of the leading edge and near a flap hinge can be calculated in a manner analogous to that for fundamental cases using equations (6.1) and (6.2), but now with the composite loading.

Composite case spanwise loading data are printed in a manner such that the user can readily calculate the sectional and total aerodynamic coefficients at any angle of attack (within the constraints of linearized theory, of course). The first page of spanwise loading data gives the linear

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aerodynamic coefficients (lift, pitching moment, and lift center), and both the sectional and total values are given for zero angle of attack (denoted by the suffix 0) and for the variation with angle of attack (denoted by the suffix A). Thus, to determine the sectional lift at any angle of attack, the program output must be combined as

$$c_l = CLO + (CLA) \alpha \quad (6.4)$$

while for the sectional pitching moment,

$$c_m = CMO + (CMA) \alpha \quad (6.5)$$

Sectional pressure or lift center cannot be linearly combined directly, but rather they must be recalculated from the moment and lift data. Hence, the sectional pressure and lift centers at any angle of attack can be calculated from the program output as, respectively,

$$\bar{x}_{c.p} = - \frac{CMGO + (CMGA) \alpha}{CLGO + (CLGA) \alpha} \quad (6.6)$$

$$\bar{x}_{c_l} = - \frac{(CMGO + CMMUO) + (CMGA + CMMUA) \alpha}{CLO + (CLA) \alpha} \quad (6.7)$$

Total aerodynamic coefficients, printed at the bottom of each column of data, are combined in an analogous manner. Total pitching moments are printed both relative to the wing apex and relative to the input moment center. The first two lines of the total pressure and lift center data are the chordwise location normalized by the reference chord, and the third and fourth lines are these quantities normalized by the wing semispan.

The second page of composite case spanwise loading data gives the (nonlinear) induced drag coefficients. For the induced drag calculated by the pressure integration method, three terms are required for each coefficient, one for zero angle of attack (suffix 0), one for the variation with angle of attack (suffix A), and one for the variation with angle of attack squared (suffix A2). Thus, the sectional induced drag at any angle of attack can be calculated from the program output as

$$c_{d_i} = CDO + (CDA) \alpha + (CDA2) \alpha^2 \quad (6.8)$$

The total induced drag terms are printed at the bottom of each column and are treated similarly. The two columns of data following the pressure integral induced drag are the vorticity at infinity and the induced downwash at infinity, both used to calculate induced drag by the momentum method. The total quantities printed under the latter column are the three induced drag coefficients calculated by the momentum method. The column CTO is the thrust coefficient at zero angle of attack and is simply

$$CTO = CMU - CDO \quad (6.9)$$

and is printed for reference only, as is the CMU column.

A summary of the total aerodynamic coefficients is printed for the composite case, giving both alpha and alpha-squared variations, where applicable. The most important terms are denoted by asterisks. Finally, a summary table of the variations with angle of attack of total lift, pitching moment (about XMC), rolling moment, induced drag (momentum or Trefftz plane method, denoted by CDITZ), and yawing moment (about XMC) is printed. The coefficients are evaluated at angles of attack from -10 degrees to +30 degrees in one degree increments.

6.2.4 Dynamic Stability Derivatives

The jet-wing dynamic stability derivatives due to rates of pitch, roll, and yaw are calculated by the program when IDERIV > 0. The pitch rate (q) derivatives have already been discussed since they are printed following the last fundamental case output data. The rolling (p) and yawing (r) rate derivatives are calculated in a second execution of the program (see Appendix A) and are identified by the header "Second Run for Stability Derivative Case." All input fundamental cases are modified for the yawing rate stability derivatives while the additional fundamental case created for pitching rate is modified for rolling rate. All stability derivatives are calculated for a rate of one radian per second. The output for fundamental case yawing and

rolling rate derivatives is quite explicit, giving the equations necessary to determine the necessary moments and forces. For example, the equation

$$CN(R) = CNR * R + CNR2 * R ** 2 \quad (6.10)$$

means that the yawing moment due to a rate of yaw R can be found from the two derivatives, CNR and $CNR2$, which are calculated by the program.

Stability derivatives output for composite cases again includes the input fundamental case multiplication factors. Most of the composite case stability derivatives include terms which vary with angle of attack and the rates themselves. The output gives all the terms explicitly as well as formulas for calculating the moments and forces due to the rates of rotation as a function of angle of attack and rotation rate. Finally, a table of the variation with angle of attack of the rolling and yawing rate dynamic stability derivatives is printed.

6.2.5 Ground Effect Coefficients and Derivatives

Output for the jet-wing in ground effect, although similar to the free air solution data in many respects, has some basic differences which the user must recognize. Primarily, since the aerodynamic coefficients and derivatives for a jet-wing in ground effect are not linearly combinable, only composite case loading data are calculated. The ground height in units of wing semi-span is printed in the page header for reference. The fundamental case multiplication factors are printed at the top of the chordwise loading data, as done before. To avoid confusion, note that the composite case geometry is still formed from the originally input fundamental case geometries, so the multiplication factors are necessary in the ground effect output, but the aerodynamic coefficients are no longer formed by simple summation of the fundamental case results. The composite case chordwise loading data are printed for each section, both on the wing and on the jet sheet. Unlike the free air solution, the Δc_p distribution in ground effect requires a term for zero angle of attack (CPO), a term for the variation with angle of attack (CPA), and a term for the variation with angle of attack squared (CPA2). Therefore, the pressure jump coefficient at an arbitrary angle of

attack for a composite case in ground effect is

$$\Delta c_{p_i} = CPO + (CPA) \alpha + (CPA2) \alpha^2 \quad (6.11)$$

More detailed chordwise pressure distributions in the vicinity of the leading edge can be calculated using equation (6.1). The program does not allow hinge singularities for ground effect runs.

Composite case spanwise and total loading data in ground effect are printed in a manner analogous to the free air case output except that each lift and moment term has an additional term one order higher in angle of attack than before. Thus, the sectional and total lift, pitching moment, and induced drag can be calculated at any angle of attack from, respectively,

$$c_{\ell} = CLO + (CLA) \alpha + (CLA2) \alpha^2 \quad (6.12)$$

$$c_m = CMO + (CMA) \alpha + (CMA2) \alpha^2 \quad (6.13)$$

$$c_{d_i} = CDO + (CDA) \alpha + (CDA2) \alpha^2 \quad (6.14)$$

The sectional and total pressure or lift center must be determined by dividing the appropriate sectional moment by the appropriate sectional lift.

A summary of the total aerodynamic coefficients in ground effect is printed for the composite case, giving the alpha and alpha-squared terms, where applicable. Finally, a summary table of the variation of the aerodynamic force and moment coefficients with angle of attack is printed, identical to the free air solution output.

Dynamic stability derivative output for the ground effect solution is different from that of the free air solution because only the composite case data are calculated and, as a result of the non-linearity in the pressure coefficient, additional stability derivatives are required. The output explicitly defines the forces and moments resulting from the rotation rates as a function of angle of attack and the rates themselves, and prints a table of all required terms. Finally, a table of the variation with angle of

attack of the pitching, rolling, and yawing dynamic stability derivatives in ground proximity is printed.

6.3 Empennage Data

For configurations including a horizontal tail and/or a vertical tail, a summary of the planform geometry characteristics and other pertinent geometric data are printed. All tail geometric data are in the units of wing semispan, referenced from the origin of the coordinate system (wing apex). Symbols used in this printout are defined in the list of symbols.

6.3.1 Isolated Empennage Coefficients

Immediately following the tail geometry summary, loading data for the empennage isolated from the other aircraft components are printed. Labeled as "Isolated Tail Analysis," this solution is used to determine, within the limits of linearized theory, the angle of attack derivatives of the horizontal tail, the sideslip derivatives of the vertical tail, the basic load level due to tail camber (including elevator and rudder deflection), and the empennage dynamic stability derivatives. The program internally generates the necessary cases to accomplish this solution, based on the user inputs. Up to three cases can be included in the isolated tail solution:

- a. Alpha Case (angle of attack)
- b. Beta Case (angle of sideslip)
- c. Camber Case (including deflections of elevators, rudder or trim tabs)

Headers are printed above the tail chordwise loading data to identify these cases. The tail chordwise loading Δc_p is printed section by section, horizontal tail first, then vertical tail. It must be noted that the Δc_p values printed here are obtained from vortex lattice theory, and hence, only a simple discrete distribution has been assumed. It is recommended that if the empennage pressure distributions must be plotted, that the values of Δc_p printed be placed at the quarter-chord point of their respective elements.

Following the empennage chordwise loading data, the spanwise and total

aerodynamic coefficients are printed. Case assignment is the same as for the chordwise loading. For each case, the horizontal tail sectional lift, pitching moment (about the section leading edge), and induced drag are printed, normalized by the sectional chord. At the bottom of each column, the total horizontal tail lift, pitching moment (about the input aircraft XMC), and induced drag are printed, normalized by wing reference area and reference chord. In addition, the total horizontal tail rolling moment (CLLH) is given. In a similar manner, the side force, yawing moment, induced drag, and rolling moment contributions of the vertical tail are printed.

Use of the isolated empennage coefficients is primarily intended to supplement the interference analysis data (Section 6.3.3), which is non-linear in angle of attack because of the non-linear influence of the jet-wing and vectored jet flow fields. For example, since the non-isolated empennage loading is calculated at specific angles of attack (0, 5, 10, 15, and 20 degrees), local interpolation of these data to some angle in between the specified angles can be done using the angle of attack derivatives from the isolated empennage loading. Also, quantities such as elevator power can be obtained from the isolated empennage solution by representing the elevator as horizontal tail camber. This is more fully discussed in Volume III.

6.3.2 Dynamic Stability Derivatives

The empennage dynamic stability derivatives due to rates of pitch, roll, and yaw are calculated when $IDERIV > 0$ and are printed immediately after the isolated empennage solution. Based on the assumptions discussed in Section 4.2.4 of Volume I, all of the tail dynamic stability derivatives are independent of both angle of attack and the rotation rates. The derivatives printed are per radian rate of rotation and are non-dimensionalized by wing area, reference chord, and span. The axis of rotation is the input aircraft XCG for pitching and yawing, and the x-axis for rolling.

6.3.3 Non-Isolated Empennage Coefficients

When the user inputs both a wing (with or without jet or jet sheet) and a tail (horizontal and/or vertical), the program will automatically calculate the flow field interference of the wing and jets on the tail and will

then calculate the non-isolated empennage aerodynamic characteristics. These interference tail data are printed in the same format as the isolated tail data, except that five cases are now printed, one for each of the angles of attack. Each case is composed of the specified angle of attack, induced camber equivalent to the jet-wing and vectored jet flow field, and the physical camber distribution input by the user. A complete set of interference empennage data are calculated and printed for each composite case of the jet-wing.

6.4 Fuselage Data

Because of the massive amount of output data required to completely define the geometry and loading for the fuselage, the normal output mode for the fuselage analysis segment of STAMP has been limited to a brief summary of the results. This summary, described in the next section, should be adequate for most users of the program. The full output of fuselage analysis can be obtained by specifying the special print option (IPRINT = -1), but since this will also cause jet-wing and empennage matrices to be printed, it is recommended that the detailed print for fuselages be limited to fuselage alone runs (i.e., no wing, jet, or empennage).

6.4.1 Fuselage Coefficients

A summary table of the fuselage sectional and total pitching and yawing moments at angles of attack of 0, 5, 10, 15 and 20 degrees are printed under all normal print modes. Included in this table is the streamwise coordinate of the center of each fuselage segment relative to the wing apex, positive aft. If a wing with or without jets is also input, the program automatically calculates the flow field interference of the wing and jets on the fuselage and includes these flow field data in the fuselage solution. Because of the non-linearity of the jet-wing flow field, the fuselage coefficients are calculated and printed for each composite case of the jet-wing.

If the special print option is specified (IPRINT = -1), in addition to the summary table described above, the complete details of the fuselage geometry and loading are also printed. The first page of output is a summary of the fuselage axial flow solution, the longitudinal portion of the slender body solution. The data are printed for each fuselage segment and may be

summarized as follows:

- a. SEG - Streamwise segment number
- b. X - Streamwise location of the center of each segment, relative to the origin (wing apex).
- c. R - Radius of the equivalent body of revolution at x.
- d. RP - Gradient of the radius $\left(\frac{dR}{dx}\right)$ at x.
- e. A - Cross-sectional area of the equivalent body of revolution at x.
- f. AP - Gradient of the cross-sectional area $\left(\frac{dA}{dx}\right)$ at x.
- g. UX - Streamwise perturbation velocity due to the longitudinal flow over the equivalent body of revolution at x.
- h. UR - Radial perturbation velocity due to the longitudinal flow over the equivalent body of revolution at x.

Following the axial flow solution, the cross-flow solution is calculated and the complete pressure distribution is determined and printed. The circumferential geometry and pressure distributions at five angle of attack are printed next, one segment per page. For symmetric fuselages only the right half of the segment circumference is printed.

6.4.2 Dynamic Stability Derivatives

Fuselage dynamic stability derivatives are calculated and printed only once in any run, immediately following the first loading summary table printed. Based on the assumptions and limitations of the fuselage method discussed in Section 4.1 of Volume I, there are only two fuselage dynamic stability derivative contributions. The derivatives are per radian and are non-dimensionalized by wing area, reference chord, and span. The axis of rotation is the input XCG.

6.5 Jet-Wing Flow Field Data

The jet-wing flow field segment of STAMP is executed whenever the user has requested flow field data explicitly or whenever jet-wing interference effects on the empennage or fuselage are required. Flow field output data is printed for each composite case at five angles of attack, since the induced velocity field is non-linear in all the deflection angles. Page headers

indicate the composite case number and the angle of attack of the data.

Each set of flow field output contains the jet-wing induced velocity at the following points:

- a. NMAXH points on the horizontal tail.
- b. NMAXV points on the vertical tail.
- c. NSEG points on the fuselage centerline.
- d. NPOINT off-body points.

The data for each point consists of the following:

- a. (x,y,z) location of the point, in the body axis system with its origin at the wing apex, in the same units as wing semispan.
- b. (U/UINF,V/UINF,W/UINF) - Perturbation velocities in the (x,y,z) directions, respectively, normalized by the freestream velocity. If there are vectored jets, the perturbation velocities induced by them are also included.

- c. DOWNWASH ANGLE (DEGREES) - This is defined by

$$\epsilon = - \arctan [W/UINF/(1 + U/UINF)]$$

and is positive for downwash.

- d. SIDEWASH ANGLE (DEGREES) - This is defined by

$$\beta = \arctan [V/UINF/(1 + U/UINF)]$$

and is positive for induced flow in the +y direction.

Two warning messages may be printed in place of the flow field data, each indicating that the flow field point in question falls exactly on either a bound or trailing discrete vortex filament. The program internally sets these induced velocities to zero. The user is warned that the resultant velocity at such a flow field point is, therefore, in error and any aerodynamic data generated for the associated element on the wing, tail or fuselage may also be in error.

6.6 Vectored Jet Data

The vectored jet flow field segment of STAMP is executed in order to find the interference effects of vectored jets on the wing, tail or fuselage. The vectored thrust power-off condition is always computed first, and then the interference effects are computed for as many groups of vectored jets as are input.

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Detailed output for vectored jets is given in two parts:

- a. Vectored jet envelope shape.
- b. Flow field perturbation velocities induced by all jets.

This output is given only when the detailed print option (IPRINT = -1) is selected by the user.

The vectored jet envelope shapes are given for each jet included in a given configuration group, in the sequence in which they were input. Page headers indicate the jet number and angle of attack of the data and the following input quantities:

CJ	Jet thrust coefficient.
DO/B/2	Jet exit diameter, normalized by half span.
THETAJ	Jet exit angle relative to the freestream (including the angle of attack), in degrees.
DIHED	Jet exit dihedral angle, in degrees.
ISYM	Jet symmetry flag.
XO/B/2	Jet exit coordinates, normalized by half span.
YO/B/2	
ZO/B/2	
H	Incremental step size of jet segments, normalized by half span.

The jet envelope is described by the following:

N	Jet segment number
X/B/2	Local segment coordinates, normalized by half span
Y/B/2	
Z/B/2	
UJ/U	Local jet velocity, normalized by freestream velocity
THETA	Local angle relative to the freestream, in degrees

The flow field data is given for all jets in a configuration group summed together and includes the following:

N	Flow field point number in the following sequence:
a.	NMAX points on the wing
b.	NMAXH points on the horizontal tail

- c. NMAXV points on the vertical tail
 - d. NSEG points on the fuselage centerline
 - e. NPOINT off-body points
- X/B/2 }
Y/B/2 } Nondimensional coordinates of flow field points
Z/B/2 }
- VX }
VY } Perturbation velocities in the (x,y,z) directions,
VZ } respectively, normalized by the freestream velocity

If the number of jet segments or the number of flow field points is odd, the data for the last (even) point in either of the sets of output data above is undefined. This sometimes results in the appearance very strange numbers, but these have no effect on the jet computations and should be ignored.

A warning message will be printed, as in the jet-wing flow field output of Section 6.5, if a flow field point happens to lie inside the jet envelope. In such an event, the induced velocities due to the jet segment immediately surrounding the flow field point are computed as usual, i.e., no remedial action is taken. The user is warned that the resulting interference loading may have large local errors because the jet is probably "passing through" the aircraft component containing the point in question.

Since the vectored jet envelope shapes vary non-linearly with the exit angle relative to the freestream, the jet envelope and resulting perturbation velocities are repeated for angles of attack of 0, 5, 10, 15, and 20 degrees. The jet envelopes are assumed to be uncoupled from the wing-induced flow field perturbations, and therefore, are not to be recomputed for each composite case.

6.7 Summary of Aerodynamic Coefficients

When the configuration run is composed of a wing (with or without jets) and a tail and/or a fuselage, a summary of the aircraft aerodynamic coefficients is printed for each composite case. The summary table will include data for the following components at angles of attack of 0, 5, 10, 15, and

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20 degrees:

- a. Wing (or jet-wing)
- b. Horizontal tail
- c. Vertical tail
- d. Fuselage
- e. Complete aircraft

For each component the three static aerodynamic force components and the three static aerodynamic moment components are printed, where applicable, and the basic dynamic stability derivatives are also printed. Only the constant term of each stability derivative is printed here since it is that term which is likely to be used in the linearized equations of motion normally employed in stability and control studies, but the user is cautioned to check the angle of attack and rate dependent terms printed earlier in the program to see if their magnitude is significant.

If vectored jets are included in the configuration, two summary tables will be printed, the first for vectored jets off, the second for vectored jets on.

7.0 OPERATIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

The STOL Aerodynamic Methods Program (STAMP) has been written entirely in the Fortran IV Language and can be run on any large scale computing system. Wherever possible, the use of special capabilities of particular systems or Fortran processors have been avoided in order to facilitate conversion from the IBM 370 system of the Douglas Aircraft Company, under which the program was originally developed, to any other system. The program has been converted for use on CDC 6000 series computers, and it is expected that only minor changes would be required for running under any other large computing system.

7.1 Overlay Structure

Because of the very large size of STAMP, the overlay feature of Fortran IV has been utilized to permit use of the minimum possible core. The overlay structure of STAMP is shown in figure (7.1). This structure requires approximately 210000 (octal) words of storage on the CDC 6500 and approximately 250K bytes of storage on the IBM 370.

7.2 Peripheral Storage Devices

STAMP requires the use of 13 temporary peripheral storage devices, plus any required by the local system. Units 1, 8, and 9 are mass storage (direct access) disk files and the remaining devices may be either tape or disk units. The peripheral storage units have the following functions:

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Characters</u>	<u>Function</u>
1	Binary	Mass storage of downwash influence coefficients and partial augmented solution matrix for no ground effect.
2	Binary	Solution matrix input to quasi-inversion routine (MATRIX).
3, 4	Binary	Utility storage during matrix quasi-inversion and back-solution.
5	IBCDIC or BCD	Standard card input unit.
6	IBCDIC or BCD	Standard printed output unit.
7	IBCDIC or BCD	Standard punched output unit.

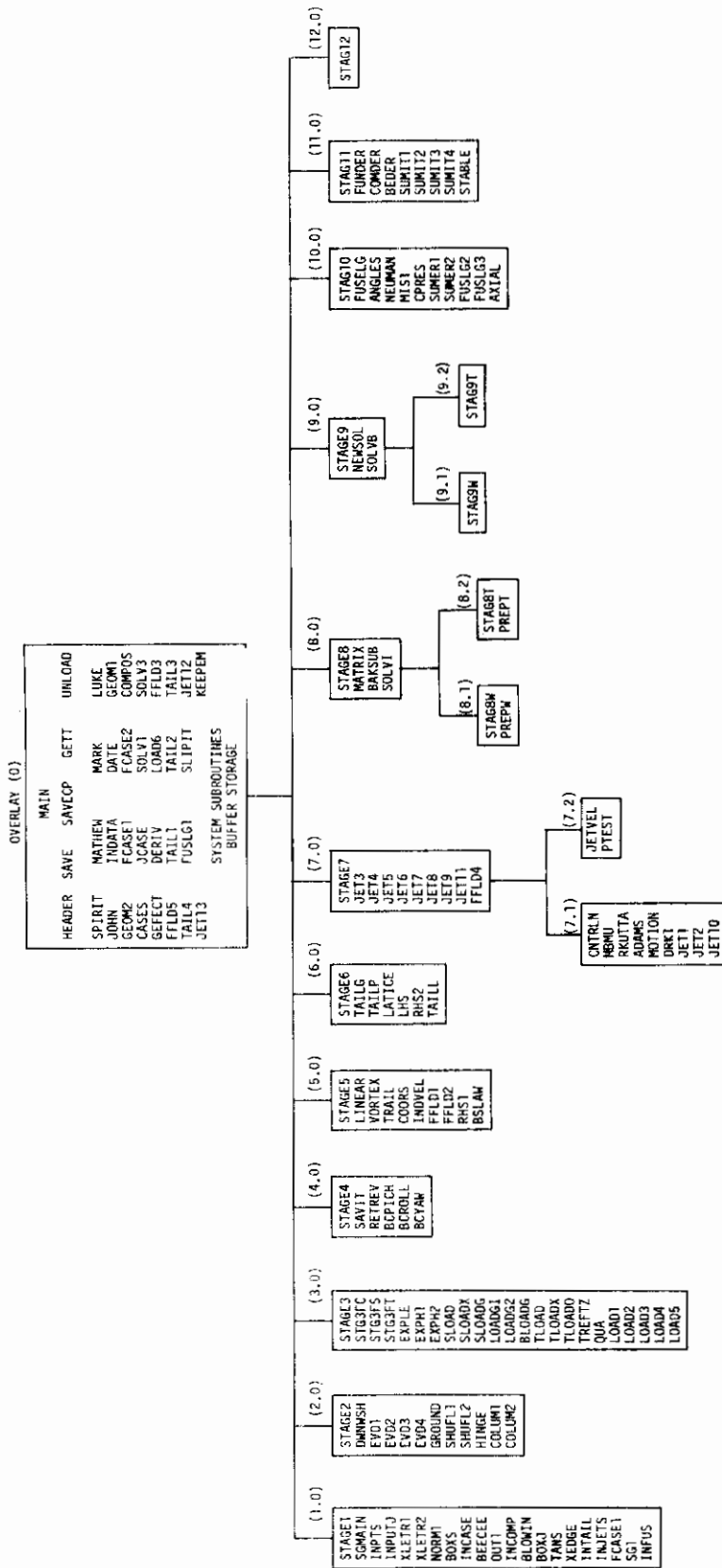


Figure (7.1). Program Overlay Structure.

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Characters</u>	<u>Function</u>
8		Mass storage at downwash influence coefficients and partial augmented solution matrix in ground effect, tail normal-wash influence coefficients, and vectored jet-induced flow field velocities.
9	Binary	Mass storage of wing ground effect perturbation velocity influence coefficients and fuselage geometry characteristics.
10,11	Binary	Storage of wing matrix quasi-inversion data for subsequent use in wing back-solution.
12,13	Binary	Storage of tail matrix quasi-inversion data for subsequent use in tail back-solution.

7.3 Program Execution Time

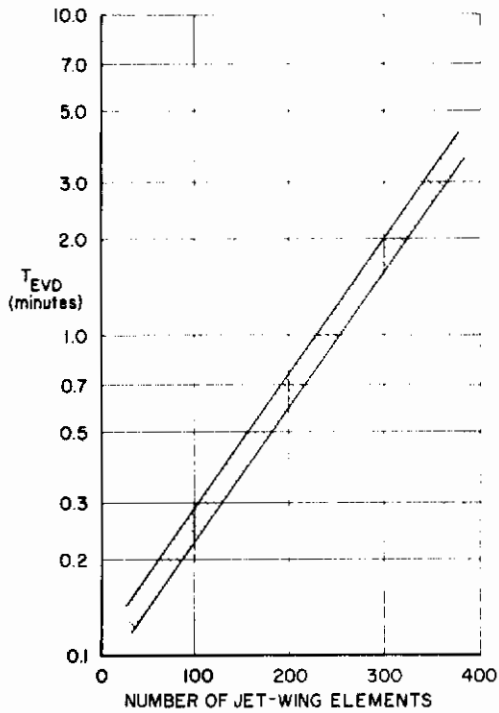
The computing time required for execution of STAMP is mainly dependent on the following factors:

- a. Number of EVD elements on wing and jet-sheet
- b. Number of wing composite cases
- c. Requirement for jet-wing flow field data (i.e., whether or not an empennage, fuselage or off-body flow field points are required)
- d. Number of vectored jets
- e. Whether or not ground effects are required
- f. Whether or not dynamic stability derivatives are required

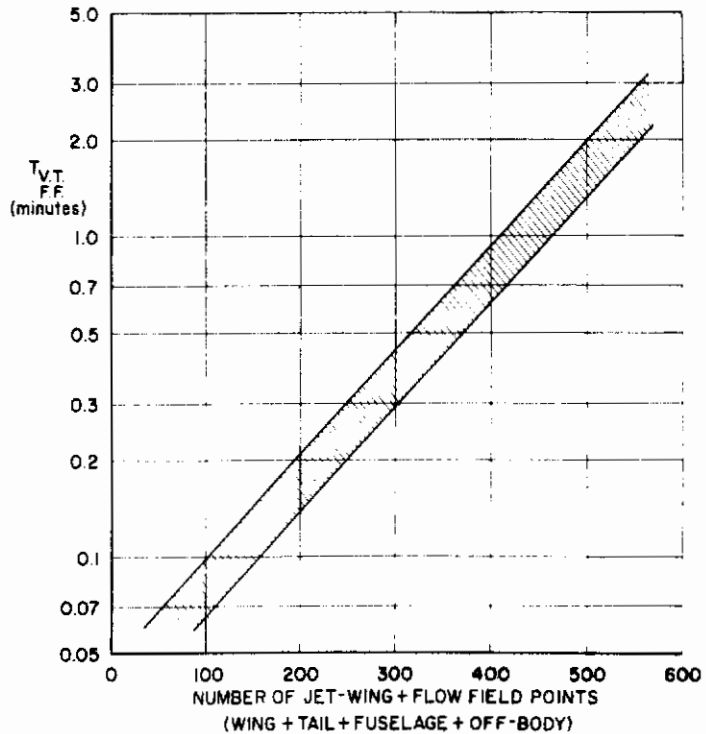
The number of wing fundamental cases has a relatively small effect on computing time, as do the number of tail elements and fuselage segments.

The estimated computer running time must be found by summing the time required for each phase of the program. The four phases of STAMP which contribute significantly to the time are:

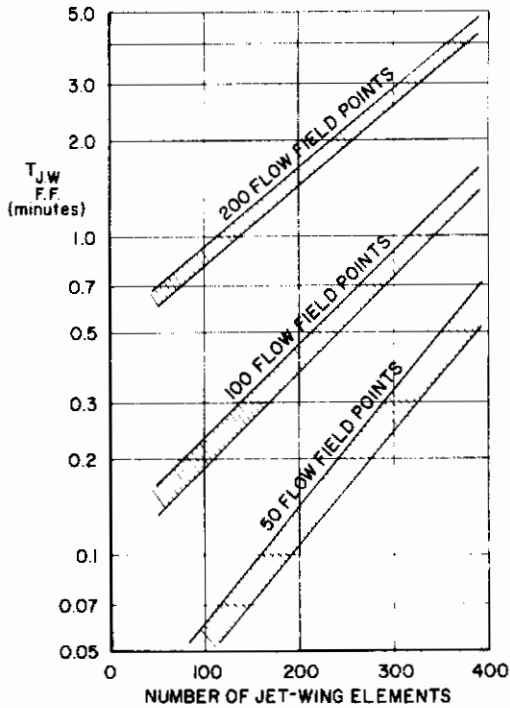
- 1. EVD jet-wing solution (T_{EVD})
- 2. Jet-wing flow field solution $(T_{J-W}^{F.F.})$
- 3. Vectored jet flow field solution $(T_{V.T.}^{F.F.})$



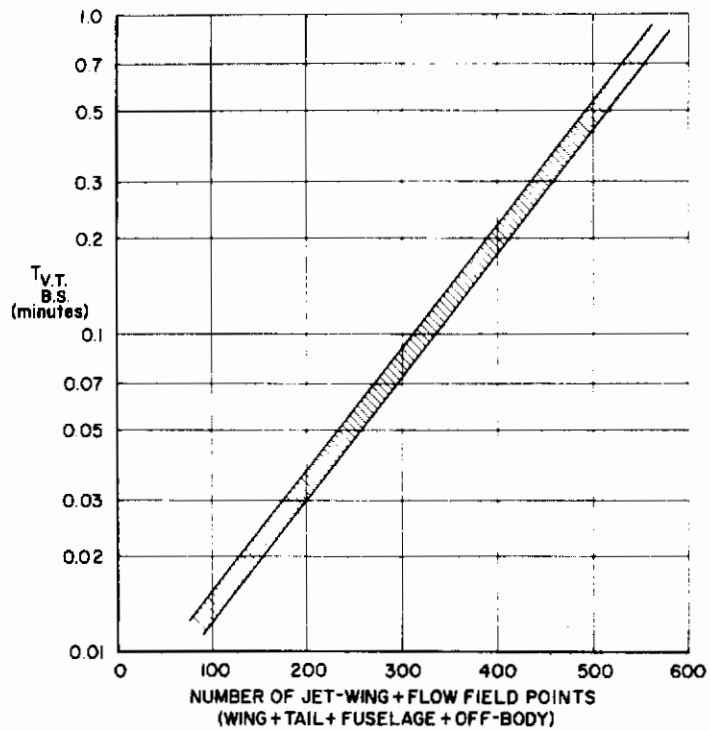
(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)

Figure (7.2). Program Execution Time Parameters.

4. Wing matrix back-solution for vectored jet-induced wing loading

$$\begin{pmatrix} T_{V.T.} \\ B.S. \end{pmatrix}$$

An approximate estimate of execution time may be derived from the following formula:

$$T = (1 + G) \left\{ \left(1 + \frac{N_{C_\mu}}{2} \right) T_{EVD} + 5 N_{C.C.} \left(N_{C_\mu} + N_{V.T.} + 1 \right) T_{J-W} \right. \\
 \left. + \left[\begin{matrix} 5 J T_{V.T.} & + T_{V.T.} \\ F.F. & B.S. \end{matrix} \right] \left[N_{V.T.} \right] \right\} \quad (7.1)$$

where G = number of ground effect cases input (i.e., not including the free-air case)

J = number of vectored jets in each vectored jet configuration

$N_{C.C.}$ = number of wing composite cases input

N_{C_μ} = number of jet sheet C_μ cases input

$N_{V.T.}$ = number of vectored jet configurations input (i.e., not including the power-off case)

The values of T_{EVD} , T_{J-W} , $T_{V.T.}$, and $T_{V.T.}$ are dependent on number of wing elements, tail elements, fuselage elements, etc., and are shown in figures (7.2a) through (7.2d). CPU (Central Processor Unit) time refers to real time used in calculation. IO (Input/Output) time refers to an equivalent time charged for processing on peripheral storage devices and may be known as PP (Peripheral Processor) time. This includes reading and writing of temporary data sets such as the card input unit, the printed output unit, scratch tapes, punched cards, etc. Total time is the sum of CPU time and IO time.

Other machines and other installations may require a different amount of time for execution. It is expected that CPU time will vary among machines,

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but will be representative of the speed of any particular model. On the other hand, IO time is expected to vary from installation to installation, depending upon the facilities available, the demand placed upon them, their cost, etc.

8.0 REFERENCES

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4. Wooler, P. T., Kas, H. C., Schwendemann, M. F., Wasson, H. R., and Ziegler, H.: V/STOL Aircraft Aerodynamic Prediction Methods Investigation. Vol. III: Manual for Computer Programs. Technical Report AFFDL-TR-72-26, Vol. III, January, 1972.

APPENDIX I

SUBROUTINE DESCRIPTIONS

OVERLAY SEGMENT 0

Main Control and General Utility Routines

Main Program (STAMP)

This program controls the sequence and use of all calculations in the STAMP program system. The program first reads the title card and the general geometry parameters and basic control flags. Certain logical control variables are defined according to the input flags, and the consistency of the flags is checked.

Next the loop on jet blowing strength is entered. This is the outermost program loop. Certain flags are initialized and STAGE1 is called to read all input and prepare all the jet-wing geometry data. On successive cycles, STAGE1 merely reads the jet data for a new jet strength case.

The loop cycling the ground height is next begun, and additional control flags and counters are defined. The case of no ground effect is always treated before the input ground heights are considered.

If dynamic stability derivatives are required, one extra fundamental case is added to those input and STAGE4 is called to define the equivalent induced camber due to pitching. The printout of the jet-wing geometry and incidence angles is provided by calling STAGE1 if this has not been done previously.

Next, STAGE2 is called for calculation of the jet-wing influence coefficient matrix. For symmetric jet-wings with dynamic derivatives required, an anti-symmetric matrix is also formed. The matrix solution is obtained from STAGE8, saved on disk by calling SAVECP, and punched on cards if requested.

Finally, the basic jet-wing run is completed by calling STAGE3, where all the aerodynamic coefficients are computed.

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The isolated tail analysis is performed by successive calls to STAGE6 and STAGE8. The tail geometry is first defined. Then the influence coefficients are computed, the matrix solved, and the loading integrated to get aerodynamic coefficients. The process is repeated in order to compute the tail dynamic stability derivatives, if required.

The jet-wing flow field analysis begins by calling STAGE5 to compute all the jet-wing induced velocities on the tail and fuselage. The tail matrix system is back-solved in STAGE9 and all tail and fuselage aerodynamic coefficients are computed by calling STAGE6 and STAGE10. This sequence is repeated for each jet-wing composite case.

The vectored jet power-on interference analysis is begun by calling STAGE7 to calculate all jet envelopes and flow field induced velocities. The interference wing loading is computed by back-solving the wing matrix system in STAGE9 using the equivalent induced camber derived from the vectored jet induced velocities. Then for each wing composite case the complete wing loading is computed in STAGE3 and the wing flow field analysis is repeated as above, but including the jet flow field effects on all aircraft components.

If dynamic stability derivatives are required, STAGE4 is called to redefine the fundamental case incidence angles due to rates of roll and yaw, and STAGE1 prints the revised jet-wing geometry characteristics. STAGE2 is then called to augment the jet-wing dynamic stability matrix and define the right-side column matrix. The jet-wing matrix system is solved in STAGE8 and the dynamic stability derivatives are computed in STAGE11. Finally, the summary of aerodynamic coefficients for all aircraft components are printed by calling STAGE12.

The program next checks whether a new ground height case is required, or whether to start over on a new jet case. After all jet and ground height requirements have been completed, an attempt is made to begin a brand new run, and if no further input data is found, the execution is terminated.

Page Header Information (HEADER)

This subroutine prints program status information at the top of new groups of output data.

Save Basic Run Solution (SAVECP)

For stability derivative runs, the loading solution from the first run must be saved for use in the second run. This is accomplished by writing the data on mass storage unit 1.

Jet-Wing Loading Input or Output (UNLOAD)

This subroutine writes the jet-wing loading on unit 7 for card punching, or reads the jet-wing loading from input cards, for special flow field analysis of the tail or fuselage.

Scratch File Writing (SAVE)

Because of the large amount of writing to scratch files required in the matrix solution, this subroutine is used to write whole arrays as records without reference to subscripts, thus significantly increasing the solution speed.

Scratch File Reading (GETT)

As with subroutine SAVE, reading whole arrays without reference to subscripts significantly reduces the matrix solution time.

OVERLAY SEGMENT 1

Input and Jet-Wing Geometry Formation

Main Program (STAGE1)

This program controls the reading of all input data, calculation of most geometry characteristics, and printing of wing geometry and jet strength. The basic sequence of functions which are performed is as follows:

Read all jet-wing inputs and calculate all wing planform geometry parameters and deflection angles. Print jet-wing geometry characteristics. Read the tail and fuselage geometry inputs. Read and print the jet sheet strength or vectored jet parameters.

Some of the above operations may be executed separately, depending on commands from the main program.

Jet-Wing Geometry Control (SGMAIN)

This subroutine controls reading of the jet-wing spanwise and chordwise spacing, reading of planform geometry data for irregular or simple trapezoidal wings, conversion of the jet-wing geometry to a system with unit half-span, and reading of the jet sheet chordwise spacing. Next, the EVD element geometric characteristics on the jet-sheet are calculated. Finally, the fundamental case input data is read, from which the appropriate deflection angle arrays are derived.

Wing Element Input (INPTS)

This subroutine reads the spanwise spacing arrangement, and then the number and chordwise spacing of elements on the wing.

Irregular Wing Planform Input (XLETR1)

This subroutine reads the leading and trailing edge input coordinates to define the arbitrary planform, and linearly interpolates where necessary to define the leading and trailing edges at any sections for which no input is given.

Trapezoidal Wing Planform Input (XLETR2)

This subroutine reads the general planform parameters for simple symmetrical trapezoidal wings, and calculates the leading and trailing edge coordinates at each required spanwise section.

Wing Parameter Normalization (NORM1)

This subroutine normalizes all the dimensional planform parameters by the wing half-span. From this point on, the program deals entirely with the scaled wing, where the wingspan is two units.

Jet Element Input (INPUTJ)

In a manner similar to that used in INPTS, the number and chordwise spacing of elements on the jet are read. Note that the spanwise spacing of jet elements is the same as for the wing, but that some or all of these jet sections may have no chordwise elements, thus effectively eliminating the jet at those sections.

EVD Element Definition (BOXS)

This subroutine uses the input data from the above subroutines to compute the length, width, and location of each EVD element on the wing and jet. In addition, the appropriate EVD type is chosen for each element, and several other parameters are defined for later internal use by the program.

Leading and Trailing Edge Sweep (TANS)

This subroutine computes the sweep angle of the leading and trailing edges at each section. This data is needed later for calculation of side force.

Fundamental Case Input (INCASE)

This subroutine reads, for each fundamental case, the flags indicating the types of deflections to be used, then the magnitude of each particular type of deflection. The types of fundamental case deflections read are twist angles, leading edge vertical displacement (for use later in pitching moment calculations), jet deflection angles, camber angles, and hinge location and deflection angles.

Fundamental Case Boundary Conditions (BEECEE)

From the fundamental case input, this subroutine computes, for each fundamental case, the resulting incidence angle of each EVD element relative to the freestream. This is done by summing the accumulative deflections due to twist, camber, and flap deflection from the leading to the trailing edges. The effect of jet deflection is also included on the first jet element of each section. Thus, the effects of all deflections are superimposed and the individual effect of, for example, deflection of a particular flap is no longer distinguishable by the program. Therefore, if the user wishes to be able to see the effects of that flap deflection separately from those of the other deflections, he must make use of a separate fundamental case, where only the flap deflection is present.

Fundamental Case Output (OUT1)

This subroutine prints out, for each fundamental case, the location, size, and resultant incidence angle of each EVD element. Parameters of span-wise significance are also printed, including wing chord, leading and trailing edge coordinates, leading edge height, twist angle, etc.

Composite Case Input (INCOMP)

This subroutine reads the user's requirements for composite cases, in which the linear fundamental cases may be superimposed in any combination to form a deflection pattern of particular interest.

Tail Geometry Input (INTAIL)

This subroutine reads the data describing the horizontal and vertical tail geometry, and computes several geometric parameters for later integral use by the program.

Fuselage Geometry Input (INFUS)

This subroutine reads the data describing the fuselage.

Flow Field Input (XEDGE)

This subroutine reads the coordinates of off-body flow field points, normalizes them by the wing half-span, and computes certain wing geometric parameters for later use in calculating the jet-wing flow field.

Jet Sheet Strength Input (BLOWIN)

This subroutine simply reads the sectional value of jet momentum coefficient, c_{μ} , for each section which has been specified to have jet elements.

Additional Jet Sheet Parameter Definition (BOXJ)

This subroutine defines an additional jet strength parameter for later internal use, and checks on the consistency of the input c_{μ} data. The jet strength from the previous c_{μ} case, if any, is also saved for later internal use.

Vectored Jet Input (INJETS)

This subroutine reads the geometric and strength characteristics of all vectored jets, computes certain additional parameters, and checks the validity of the input data.

OVERLAY SEGMENT 2

Formation of the Jet-Wing System of Simultaneous Linear Equations

This program controls development of the EVD jet-wing problem. The large square left-side matrix of EVD downwash influence coefficients is computed by calling DWNWSH. Next, this matrix is augmented in SHUFL1. If previous c_{μ} cases have been run, these steps are skipped and a simple reaugmentation is performed in SHUFL2. For each fundamental case, the right side column of constant boundary conditions is formed in COLUM1. Since the downwash influences of the logarithmic singular part of the Hinge EVD's depend only on the hinge turning angles and thus are known, these influences are computed in HINGE and superimposed directly on the right side matrix in COLUM2.

Downwash Influence Coefficients (DWNWSH)

This subroutine calculates the downwash on every element due to the influence of all elements including ground effect image jet-wing elements. Onset flow perturbation velocities due to ground effect are also calculated. Each element is selected in turn, and the influence of all elements on it are computed one at a time by calling the appropriate downwash influence function: EVD1, EVD2, EVD3 or ground (singular part of Hinge EVD not yet considered). The coefficients are superimposed according to symmetry and stored on mass storage units 1 or 8, and the ground effect onset velocities are stored on unit 9.

Regular EVD Downwash (EVD1)

This function computes the downwash at any point in the jet-wing plane due to a regular triangular distribution of vorticity on an element located anywhere on the jet-wing [see figure (I.1a), Volume I]

Leading Edge EVD Downwash (EVD2)

This function computes the downwash at any point in the jet-wing plane due to a square root singular distribution of vorticity on an element located at the leading edge of the wing [see figure (I.1b), Volume I]

Jet Infinity EVD Downwash (EVD3)

This function computes the downwash at any point in the jet-wing plane

due to a quadratic decaying distribution of vorticity on a trailing jet element. This element begins several chords behind the wing trailing edge and extends downstream to infinity, where the vorticity decays to zero.

Singular Part of Hinge EVD Downwash (EVD4)

This function computes the downwash at any point in the jet-wing plane due to a logarithmic distribution of vorticity on an element located on the hinge line of a deflected flap, jet, or leading edge flap [see figure (I.1c), Volume I]

Image Jet-Wing Perturbations (GROUND)

This subroutine computes the downwash and onset flow perturbation velocities at any point in the jet-wing plane due to a ground effect image jet-wing horseshoe vortex element.

Initial Matrix Augmentation (SHUFL1)

This subroutine reads from mass storage unit 1 or 8, the matrix rows corresponding to elements on the jet; augments the rows.

Additional Matrix Augmentation (SHUFL2)

This subroutine reads, from mass storage unit 1 or 8, the augmented matrix rows corresponding to elements on the jet; re-augments it according to the new jet strength values.

Column Matrix Formation (COLUM1)

This subroutine defines the right side column matrix of jet-wing boundary conditions corresponding to the input fundamental case deflections. Each column corresponds to one fundamental case.

Singular Part of Hinge EVD Downwash (HINGE)

This subroutine computes and sums the influence of the singular part of each Hinge EVD on all other elements of the jet-wing system.

Contrails

Column Matrix Augmentation (COLUM2)

This subroutine adds the influence of the singular part of each Hinge EVD to the right side column matrix.

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      DIMENSION H(100,100), H1(100,100), H2(100,100), H3(100,100), H4(100,100),
     & H5(100,100), H6(100,100), H7(100,100), H8(100,100), H9(100,100),
     & H10(100,100), H11(100,100), H12(100,100), H13(100,100), H14(100,100),
     & H15(100,100), H16(100,100), H17(100,100), H18(100,100), H19(100,100),
     & H20(100,100), H21(100,100), H22(100,100), H23(100,100), H24(100,100),
     & H25(100,100), H26(100,100), H27(100,100), H28(100,100), H29(100,100),
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     & H85(100,100), H86(100,100), H87(100,100), H88(100,100), H89(100,100),
     & H90(100,100), H91(100,100), H92(100,100), H93(100,100), H94(100,100),
     & H95(100,100), H96(100,100), H97(100,100), H98(100,100), H99(100,100),
     & H100(100,100)

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OVERLAY SEGMENT 3

Calculation of Jet-Wing Static Aerodynamic Characteristics

Main Program (STAGE3)

This program controls the sequence of calculations, as well as the type of aerodynamic characteristics which are to be calculated. For the basic condition (i.e., vectored thrust power off, out of ground effect) the jet-wing pressure loading is computed by calling STG3FC. The sectional and total aerodynamic coefficients for the fundamental cases are computed in STG3FS, and the sectional and total coefficients are computed in STG3C for all composite cases. For jet-wings in ground effect, the composite case sectional and total coefficients are computed in STG3GE. For wings with vectored jets, in or out of ground effect, the sectional and total coefficients for all composite cases are computed in STG3VT.

Jet-Wing Chordwise Loading (STG3FC)

The loading on each element is computed from the vorticity solution produced in the problem solution component program. If requested, the loading is printed, along with detailed expansions of the loading on all Leading Edge and Hinge EVD elements.

Wing Spanwise and Total Loading Control (STG3FS)

Spanwise variation of lift, pitching moment and induced drag are computed by calling SLOAD. Total induced drag is also computed by a momentum analysis by calling subroutines SLOADG and TREFTZ. Total lift, pitching moment, and rolling moment are computed in TLOAD, and total induced drag (by pressure integration) and yawing moment are computed by calling TLOADX. This sequence is repeated for each fundamental case.

Summary Table (STG3FT)

If requested, subroutine STG3FT prints a table of all total aerodynamic coefficients for all fundamental cases.

Initialized Data (BLKDTA)

The block data subroutine defines an array of label names for use in

labeling the summary tables of total aerodynamic coefficients.

Singular EVD Loading Expansions (EXPLE, EXPH1, EXPH2)

The loading at five points on the EVD element is computed for the singular Leading Edge EVD and the leading and trailing parts of the singular Hinge EVD, respectively.

Wing Spanwise Loading (SLOAD)

This subroutine integrates the chordwise loading at each section to arrive at the sectional value of lift, induced drag and pitching moment. The loading for either fundamental or composite cases can be computed.

Wing Spanwise Cross-Product Loading (SLOADX)

The sectional cross-product values of induced drag are computed by chordwise integration of the loading of each element. This subroutine is utilized only in computation of composite cases.

Jet-Wing Spanwise Vorticity (SLOADG)

This subroutine integrates the chordwise loading at each section to get the total vorticity of the jet-wing system for use in calculation of induced drag by a momentum analysis. Integration is from the leading edge to the trailing edge for unblown sections, and from the leading edge to infinity for sections with a jet.

Wing Spanwise Loading (LOADG1)

This subroutine integrates the chordwise loading at each section to arrive at the sectional values of lift, induced drag and pitching moment. This routine applies for wings in ground effect with a jet sheet or vectored jets.

Wing Spanwise Cross-Product Loading (LOADG2)

The sectional cross-product values of induced drag are computed by chordwise integration of the pressure of each element, for wings in ground effect with a jet sheet or vectored jets.

Jet-Wing Spanwise Vorticity (GLOADG)

This subroutine is essentially the same as subroutine SLOADG except that this is used only for a jet-wing in ground effect.

Wing Loading (TLOAD)

This subroutine performs spanwise integration of the sectional values of lift, jet strength, and pitching moment to produce total lift, induced drag, jet strength, and pitching and rolling moments.

Wing Total Loading (TLOADO)

This subroutine computes total lift and pitching and rolling moment for all composite cases at zero angle of attack. The coefficients are computed by summing the fundamental case coefficients, each multiplied by its respective input scale factor.

Wing Total Loading (TLOADX)

This subroutine computes total induced drag (both momentum and wing pressure integral methods) and yawing moment coefficients at zero angle of attack by spanwise integration of the appropriate sectional data.

Vectored Thrust Reaction (TLODVT)

This subroutine computes the contributions of all vectored jets to all wing force and moment coefficients.

Trefftz Plane Downwash (TREFTZ)

This subroutine computes the induced downwash at the Trefftz Plane (infinity) due to all the loading of the complete jet-wing system, for either fundamental or composite cases. These data are used in the momentum induced drag method.

Quadrature Integration (QUA)

This subroutine computes certain integrals required in calculation of induced drag in ground effect by the momentum method.

Wing Composite Case Loading Control (STG3C)

This program controls the calculation of all jet-wing loads for composite cases with no ground effect or vectored thrust. The composite chordwise loading is first computed by superimposing the loading from the required fundamental cases, each multiplied by its respective input scale factor. For composite cases, both the loading at zero angle of attack and the linear variation with angle of attack must be computed. For the nonlinear coefficients, the variation with angle of attack becomes quadratic, and a new "cross-product" term, linear in angle of attack, is also required. The computation of all spanwise and total coefficients corresponding to the zero, linear, quadratic, and cross-product angle of attack terms are computed by calling the various loading utility subroutines. Finally, subroutine TABLE is called to give a variation of total lift, drag, and moments with angle of attack. The entire sequence of computations above is repeated for each composite case requested.

Composite Case Summary (TABLE)

This subroutine computes and prints a table of the variation of lift, induced drag (momentum method), and pitching, yawing, and rolling moments with angle of attack. The printout is given for each composite case.

Wing Loading Control in Ground Effect (STG3GE)

This program controls calculation of all jet-wing loads for each composite case in ground effect with no vectored thrust. The chordwise pressure coefficients are first computed by combination of the vorticity and the onset flow perturbation velocities induced by the image jet-wing. Next, the leading edge suction is computed; and sectional lift, pitching moment and induced drag are computed by calling LOADG1, LOADG2, and GLOADG. The computation of all total static aerodynamic coefficients is accomplished by calling TLOAD, TLOADX, and TREFTZ. Note that the non-linear ground effect requires "cross-product" and squared terms for lift and pitching moment as well as induced drag. Finally, subroutine TABLGE is called to give a variation of the total coefficients with angle of attack.

Composite Case Summary (TABLGE)

This subroutine calculates and prints a table of the variation of lift;

induced drag (momentum method); and pitching, rolling, and yawing moments with angle of attack for jet-wing composite cases in ground effect with no vectored thrust.

Wing Loading Control with Vectored Thrust (STG3VT)

This program controls calculation of all wing loads for each composite case for wings with vectored jets in or out of ground effect. The chordwise pressure coefficients are first computed with or without the ground influence. Next, the sectional lift, induced drag and pitching moments are computed in LOADG1. Finally, the total lift; induced drag; and pitching, rolling, and yawing moments are computed by calling GLOADG, TREFTZ, TLOAD, TLOADX, and TLODVT. This sequence is repeated for angles of attack of 0, 5, 10, 15, and 20 degrees.

OVERLAY SEGMENT 4

Dynamic Stability Derivatives - Utility Routines

Main Program (STAGE4)

This program controls the execution of the utility routines which define the quasi-steady jet-wing boundary conditions arising from rates of pitch, roll, and yaw. During the basic run, the pitching rate boundary conditions are defined in BCPICH. During the second dynamic stability run, the rolling and yawing rate boundary conditions are defined in BROLL and BCYAW, respectively. Certain jet-wing pressure coefficients and incidence angles may also be stored or retrieved as required.

Geometric Angle Storage (SAVEIT)

This subroutine stores on unit 1 some of the jet-wing geometric incidence angles which are to be altered during a second dynamic stability derivative run.

Geometric Angle Retrieval (RETREV)

This subroutine reads back from unit 1 the jet-wing incidence angles which were previously saved by SAVEIT.

Pitching Rate Induced Camber (BCPICH)

This subroutine defines the induced camber angles on all wing and jet EVD elements, which result from simulation of the wing pitching about the input center of gravity location.

Rolling Rate Induced Camber (BROLL)

This subroutine defines the induced camber angles on all wing and jet EVD elements, which result from simulation of the wing rolling about the x-axis.

Yawing Rate Induced Camber (BCYAW)

This subroutine defines the induced camber angles on all wing and jet EVD elements, which result from simulation of the wing yawing about the z-axis.

OVERLAY SEGMENT 5

Jet-Wing Flow Field

Main Program (STAGE5)

This program controls the calculation of perturbation velocities induced by the jet-wing for each composite case. First, the jet-wing composite case vorticity and deflection are summed for each EVD element. Then the angle of attack and thickness contributions to jet-wing vorticity are added, the equivalent horseshoe vortex element strengths are computed, and the equivalent non-planar jet-wing geometry is computed. These operations are performed by calls to LINEAR, VORTEX, TRAIL, and COORS. Next, the vectored jet induced velocities, if any, are retrieved and all jet-wing induced velocities are computed in INDVEL. Finally, the flow field influence on tail camber are defined in RHS1. The procedure is repeated for each of the five angles of attack of 0, 5, 10, 15, and 20 degrees.

Linear Jet-Wing Vorticity (LINEAR)

This subroutine adds the jet-wing vorticity due to angle of attack to the composite vorticity at zero angle of attack, and scales up the vorticity according to the thickness/chord ratio.

Integration of Bound Vorticity (VORTEX)

This subroutine integrates the distributed bound vorticity of each EVD element to get the strength of an equivalent discrete bound vortex filament.

Integration of Trailing Vorticity (TRAIL)

This subroutine integrates the distributed trailing vorticity of each EVD element to get the strength of the equivalent discrete trailing vortex filaments.

Horseshoe Vortex Geometry (COORS)

This subroutine computes the x , y , and z coordinates and incidence angles of the discrete horseshoe vortex elements of the equivalent non-planar jet-wing system.

Induced Velocities (INDVEL)

This subroutine computes the perturbation velocities induced by the equivalent jet-wing horseshoe vortex system. Velocities at control points on the fuselage, tail, and input off-body points are computed, and vectored jet-induced velocities are included.

Biot-Savart Law (BSLAW)

This subroutine computes the velocity induced at any flow field point by a discrete horseshoe vortex element and its images about the $y = 0$ plane and the ground plane.

Tail Boundary Conditions (RHS1)

This subroutine defines the right side column matrix, for the tail, resulting from the jet-wing and vectored jet induced velocities. The flow field effect is treated as effective tail camber.

OVERLAY SEGMENT 6

Horizontal and Vertical Tail Analysis

This program controls calculation of all geometry, downwash, sidewash, and aerodynamic loading on the horizontal and vertical tail. There are six different phases of execution, which are dependent on the requirements of the main program. These include: (1) Calculation of the horizontal and vertical tail planform parameters, printing the geometry, calculation of the size and location of each horseshoe vortex element, and calculation of the influence coefficients for the isolated tail, by calling TAILG, TAILP, LATICE, and LHS, respectively; (2) Calling RHS2 to set up the right side column matrix of tail static and dynamic boundary conditions; (3) Calling TAILL to compute the loading of the isolated tail, the loading of the tail in the jet-wing flow field, or the special (anti-symmetric) dynamic stability derivatives due to rate of roll.

Tail Planform Geometry (TAILG)

This subroutine computes all the planform geometric parameters for trapezoidal horizontal and vertical tail surfaces.

Tail Planform Geometry Print (TAILP)

This subroutine prints a summary of the horizontal and vertical tail planform geometric parameters.

Tail Element Geometric Parameters (LATICE)

This subroutine computes the size and location of each discrete vortex element on the horizontal and vertical tail, as well as other parameters for later internal use by the program.

Tail Influence Coefficients (LHS)

This subroutine computes the left hand side matrix of downwash and sidewash influence coefficients for the horizontal-vertical tail combination. The matrix is stored row by row on mass storage unit 8.

Tail Column Matrix (RHS2)

This subroutine defines the rightside column matrix of static and dynamic tail boundary conditions for both the isolated tail and the tail in the jet-wing flow field.

Tail Loading (TAILL)

This subroutine first reads the self-induced normal-wash influence coefficients and sums up the total normal-wash at the bound vortex elements. This information is later used for calculating tail induced drag. Next, the chordwise pressure loading is computed. Finally, all the spanwise and total static and dynamic aerodynamic coefficients are computed and printed.

OVERLAY SEGMENT 7

Vectored Jet Interferences

Main Program (STAGE7)

This program controls calculation of the vectored jet envelopes and their induced flow field velocities according to the method of Wooler. The basic control flags and certain jet parameters are first initialized. Next, the flow field coordinates are defined for which induced velocities are required. The input jet parameters are arranged, the jet envelopes are computed by calling CNTRLN, and the jet centerline shape is printed. Next, the induced perturbation velocities are computed by calling JETVEL and the velocities induced by all jets are summed. This is repeated for all jets, and finally, the total perturbation velocities are saved on unit 8. The entire sequence is repeated for angles of attack of 0, 5, 10, 15, and 20 degrees.

Vectored Jet Envelope (CNTRLN)

This program controls computation of the centerline shape and cross-sectioned size of each jet.

Jet Source and Doublet Strength (MBMU)

This subroutine computes the strengths of the sources, sinks and doublets at each segment of a jet. The cross-sectional dimensions of the jet envelope are also computed.

Initial Predictor-Corrector Values (RKUTTA)

This subroutine controls calculation of the initial values for the Adams predictor-corrector scheme to calculate the jet centerline.

Adams Predictor-Corrector Method (ADAM3)

This subroutine solves the Adams predictor-corrector equation for estimating the location of each segment of the jet centerline.

Runge-Kutta Solution (DRK1)

This subroutine uses a Runge-Kutta fourth-order method for solution of first order simultaneous ordinary differential equations.

Equations of Motion (MOTION)

This subroutine solves the equations of fluid motion for use in computing the location of the jet centerline.

Flow Field Point Test (PTEST)

This subroutine checks for any flow field point falling inside the jet envelope. If such a point is found, a warning message is printed, but no corrective action is taken.

Vectored Jet-Induced Velocities (JETVEL)

This program calculates the induced velocities at all required flow field points due to the sources, sinks, and doublets on each segment of a jet.

OVERLAY SEGMENT 8

Matrix Quasi-Inverse Solution

Main Program (STAGE8)

This program simply calls STG8W or STAG8T for solution of the jet-wing or tail solution matrices, respectively.

Matrix Quasi-Inverse Solution (MATRIX)

This subroutine solves a matrix system of arbitrary dimension with an arbitrary number of right sides by a Gaussian triangularization method. At intermediate points in the solution, the triangular matrices are stored on scratch files. This information may later be used to rapidly arrive at a solution for arbitrary new right sides, thus giving the method a "quasi-inverse" capability. The method can solve large matrix systems because only a small portion of the matrix is treated at one time, the remainder being stored on scratch files.

Back-Substitution Check (BAKSUB)

This subroutine multiplies the left-side jet-wing influence coefficient matrix by the vorticity solution to arrive at the right side column matrix. This result is printed as a check of the solution accuracy, and should correspond exactly to original fundamental case incidence angles in radians.

Jet-Wing Matrix Solution (STG8W)

This program controls the quasi-inverse solution of the jet-wing matrix system. The left-side influence coefficient matrix is assembled in the proper form by calling PREPW, the quasi-inverse solution is computed by MATRIX, and the solution accuracy is checked, if required, by calling BAKSUB.

Jet-Wing Matrix Preparation (PREPW)

This subroutine retrieves the jet-wing influence coefficients from storage units 1, 8, or 9, and writes them in a row-by-row sequence required for input to the solution routine.

Tail Matrix Solution (STG8T)

This program controls the quasi-inverse solution of the tail matrix system. The left-side influence coefficient matrix is assembled in the proper form by calling PREPW and the quasi-inverse solution is computed by MATRIX.

Tail Matrix Preparation (PREPT)

This subroutine retrieves the tail influence coefficients from storage on unit 8 and writes them in a row-by-row sequence required for input to the solution routine.

OVERLAY SEGMENT 9

Matrix Quasi-Inverse Back-Solution

Main Program (STAGE9)

This program simply calls STG9W or STG9T for back-solution of the jet-wing or tail matrices, respectively.

Matrix Quasi-Inverse Back-Solution (NEWSOL)

This subroutine back-solves a matrix system for a new right side column matrix, using the data previously stored on scratch tapes by subroutine MATRIX during the first solution.

Jet-Wing Back-Solution Control (STG9W)

This program controls the jet-wing matrix system back-solution for a new right side column matrix. The right side boundary conditions are the equivalent induced camber angles on the jet-wing due to the vectored jets.

Tail Back-Solution Control (STG9T)

This program controls the tail matrix system back-solution for a new right side column matrix. The right side boundary conditions are the equivalent induced camber angles on the tail due to the vectored jets.

OVERLAY SEGMENT 10

Fuselage Analysis

Main Program (STAG10)

This program controls the approximate slender body fuselage analysis. The fuselage geometry is defined by calling FUSELG and the axial perturbations are computed by AXIAL. Next, for each fuselage segment, the cross-sectional flow perturbations are computed. For non-circular cross-sections, the element angles are computed by ANGLES, and the two-dimensional cross-flow velocities are computed in NEUMANN. Then the velocities are combined to form the pressure coefficients on each segment by calling CPRES, and these pressures are integrated in SUMER1 to get the sectional pitching and yawing moments. Finally, SUMER2 integrates all the segments to get total pitching and yawing moments.

Fuselage Geometry (FUSELG)

This subroutine computes all required geometry parameters from the input data, for circular, elliptical, and arbitrary cross-sections.

Axial Flow Analysis (AXIAL)

This subroutine computes the axial and radial perturbation velocities arising from the fuselage axial area distribution.

Sectional Geometry (ANGLES)

This subroutine calculates the dimensions and angular orientation of each element of an elliptical or arbitrary fuselage cross-section.

Cross-Flow Analysis (NEUMANN)

This subroutine computes the cross-flow velocities on a fuselage segment with elliptical or arbitrary cross-section. Each segment is treated as an isolated two-dimensional body.

Sectional Pressure Distribution (CPRES)

This subroutine combines the axial and cross-sectional perturbation velocities on each element of a segment to find the pressure distribution on the segment.

Sectional Moments (SUMER1)

This subroutine integrates the sectional pressure distribution to find the contributions of the segment to fuselage pitching and yawing moments.

Total Fuselage Moments (SUMER2)

This subroutine integrates the sectional moment contributions to get the total fuselage pitching and yawing moments.

OVERLAY SEGMENT 11

Jet-Wing Dynamic Stability DerivativesMain Program (STAG11)

This program controls calculation of jet-wing dynamic stability derivatives due to pitching, rolling, and yawing rates. For jet-wings in ground effect, all derivatives are computed by calling GEDER. For jet-wings not in ground effect, fundamental case derivatives are computed by calling FUNDER and composite case derivatives by calling COMDER.

Fundamental Case Dynamic Stability Derivatives (FUNDER)

This subroutine controls calculation of the rolling and yawing dynamic stability derivatives for all fundamental cases, for jet-wings not in ground effect. (The pitching rate derivatives were previously computed in STG3FS). The pressure coefficients from the basic run are retrieved from storage unit 1 and the aerodynamic coefficients are computed by calling SUMIT1, SUMIT2, and SUMIT3.

Composite Case Dynamic Stability Derivatives (COMDER)

This subroutine controls calculation of the rolling and yawing dynamic stability derivatives for all composite cases, for jet-wings not in ground effect. The pressure coefficients from the basic run are retrieved from storage unit 1 and the aerodynamic coefficients are computed by calling SUMIT1 and SUMIT2. Finally, a table is printed by calling STABLE showing the components of the stability derivatives and the variation of the derivatives with angle of attack.

Composite Case Dynamic Stability Derivatives (GEDER)

This subroutine calculates the pitching, rolling, and yawing dynamic stability derivatives for all composite cases, for jet-wings in ground effect. The vorticity and onset perturbation velocities from the basic run are retrieved from storage units 1 and 9 and combined to get the pressure coefficients. The aerodynamic coefficients are then computed by calling SUMIT3 and SUMIT4.

Dynamic Stability Derivatives (SUMIT1)

This subroutine computes the dynamic stability derivatives of yawing moment due to rolling, and rolling moment due to yawing for jet-wings not in ground effect.

Dynamic Stability Derivatives (SUMIT2)

This subroutine computes the dynamic stability derivatives of yawing moment due to yawing for jet-wings not in ground effect.

Dynamic Stability Derivatives (SUMIT3)

This subroutine computes the dynamic stability derivatives due to pitching rate for jet-wings in ground effect.

Dynamic Stability Derivatives (SUMIT4)

This subroutine computes the dynamic stability derivatives due to rolling and yawing rates for jet-wings in ground effect.

Dynamic Stability Derivative Table (STABLE)

This subroutine prints, for jet-wing composite case not in ground effect, a summary of all dynamic stability derivatives and the terms used to compute each. An angle of attack table is then computed and printed, containing all the stability derivatives which depend on angle of attack.

OVERLAY SEGMENT 12

Aircraft Aerodynamic Coefficient Summary

Main Program (STAG12)

This program sums and prints tables of the variation with angle of attack of the aerodynamic characteristics of the jet-wing, horizontal tail, vertical tail, and fuselage. The basic coefficients have previously been stored on unit 9 at various points during the program execution. Total aircraft characteristics are also summed and printed.

Contrails

APPENDIX II

EVD FUNCTIONS - NUMERICAL RESTRICTIONS

Because of the characteristic of all digital computers of defining numbers to only a limited number of significant digits, it sometimes happens that equations cannot be evaluated with the required accuracy. This is particularly a problem where the difference of two numbers of nearly the same magnitude is taken. As the two numbers approach each other, the difference loses accuracy, and if they are identical (to the number of digits the computer can hold), the difference loses all accuracy.

For the four EVD downwash influence functions (see Appendix I.1 of Volume I), the above type of problem has been encountered in their evaluation when the control point is in the far-field or, for certain unique locations, in the near-field region of any EVD element. These can generally occur along the leading and trailing edges of any EVD element, and at the apex of a Regular EVD.

The following restrictions and approximations have been adopted, without loss of generality, in order to prevent random inaccuracies from affecting the results. In the case of far-field cutoff, the true limiting values of each function are used, and the only approximations are that these limiting values are used somewhat "closer" than real infinity, where they correctly apply. For near-field cutoff, the limiting values are used in small regions near the points where the values correctly apply. The subscript *i* refers to the control point at which the downwash is being computed, due to the vorticity of element *j*.

<u>EVD Influence Function</u>	<u>Region</u>	<u>Value Used</u>
Regular*	$\frac{x_i - x_j}{\frac{1}{2}(\delta_j + \delta_{j-1})} > 100$	$a(\infty, (y_i - y_j)) = -\frac{1}{4\pi} (\delta_j + \delta_{j-1}) \left(\frac{1}{y_i - y_j - \Delta} - \frac{1}{y_i - y_j + \Delta} \right)$
	$x_i - x_j = 0, y = 0$	Not encountered

*Volume I: Appendix I.1.1

Contrails

EVD
Influence
Function

Region

Value Used

$$x_i - x_j = -\delta_{j-1}, y=0$$

Not encountered

$$x_i - x_j = \delta_j, y=0$$

Not encountered

Leading*
Edge

$$(x_i - x_j) / \delta_j > 100$$

$$a(\infty, (y_i - y_j)) = -\frac{1}{2\pi} \left(\frac{1}{y_i - y_j - \Delta} - \frac{1}{y_i - y_j + \Delta} \right)$$

$$\left| \frac{(x_i - x_j)}{\delta_j} \right| < 10^{-4}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \left| \frac{(x_i - x_j)}{\delta_j} \right| < 10^{-4} \\ \left| \left[\frac{(x_i - x_j)}{\delta_j} \right] - 1 \right| < 10^{-6} \end{array} \right\} a((x_i - x_j), (y_i - y_j)) = a(0, (y_i - y_j))$$

Infinity†

$$\left(\frac{x_i - x_j + d}{y_i - y_j - \Delta} \right) > 10^6$$

$$a((x_i - x_j), (y_i - y_j)) = -\frac{1}{2\pi} \left(\frac{\delta_{j-1}}{2} + d \right) \left(\frac{1}{y_i - y_j - \Delta} - \frac{1}{y_i - y_j + \Delta} \right)$$

$$\left| \frac{x_i - x_j + d}{d} \right| < 10^{-2}$$

$$a((x_i - x_j), (y_i - y_j)) = a(-d, (y_i - y_j))$$

Hinge‡
(Singular
Part)

$$\left| \frac{x_i - x_j}{\frac{1}{2}(\delta_j + \delta_{j-1})} \right| > 7.5$$

$$b((x_i - x_j), (y_i - y_j)) = \frac{\beta}{\pi^2} \left[-(\delta_{j-1} + d_j) - (\delta_{j-1} \log \delta_{j-1} + \delta_j \log \delta_j) \right] \left[\frac{1}{y_i - y_j - \Delta} - \frac{1}{y_i - y_j + \Delta} \right]$$

$$\left| \frac{x_i - x_j}{\frac{1}{2}(\delta_j + \delta_{j-1})} \right| < 10^{-4}$$

$$b((x_i - x_j), (y_i - y_j)) = b(0, (y_i - y_j))$$

$$\left| \frac{x_i - x_j + \delta_{j-1}}{\delta_{j-1}} \right| < 10^{-6}$$

$$b((x_i - x_j), (y_i - y_j)) = b(-\delta_{j-1}, (y_i - y_j))$$

$$\left| \frac{x_i - x_j - \delta_j}{\delta_j} \right| < 10^{-6}$$

$$b((x_i - x_j), (y_i - y_j)) = b(\delta_j, (y_i - y_j))$$

- * Volume I: Appendix I.1.2
- + Volume I: Appendix I.1.4
- ‡ Volume I: Appendix I.1.3

Contrails

<u>EVD Influence Function</u>	<u>Region</u>	<u>Value Used</u>
	$\left \frac{\delta_{j-1}}{ x_i - x_j } - 1 \right < 10^{-4}$	$b((x_i - x_j), (y_i - y_j)) = b(\delta_{j-1}, (y_i - y_j))$
	$\left \frac{\delta_j}{ x_i - x_j } - 1 \right < 10^{-4}$	$b((x_i - x_j), (y_i - y_j)) = b(\delta_j, (y_i - y_j))$
Hinge [†] (Singular Part, cont'd)	$\left \frac{\delta_j - x_i - x_j}{\delta_j} \right < 10^{-6}$	$b((x_i - x_j), (y_i - y_j)) = b(\delta_j, (y_i - y_j))$
	$\left \frac{x_i - x_j + \delta_{j-1}}{\delta_{j-1}} \right < 10^{-6}$	$b((x_i - x_j), (y_i - y_j)) = b(-\delta_{j-1}, (y_i - y_j))$

Note: The value of the Hinge EVD regular part is, in all cases, equivalent to a Regular EVD.

† Volume I: Appendix I.1.3

APPENDIX III ERROR MESSAGES

In order to avoid wasting computing time, some types of errors or inconsistencies in input data can be checked by the program before beginning computation. Sometimes such errors make the program unable to continue execution, and sometimes the program can recover by ignoring the data or substituting correct data. In any case, an error message will be printed, enabling the user to identify the type of error or warning him that the input data may have been altered. Below is a list of the messages which may be printed and the subroutines in which they occur. At the end of each run a status message is always printed indicating whether the program has reached a normal or abnormal conclusion.

Message	Subroutine
***** * THE PROGRAM HAS REACHED NORMAL TERMINATION * *****	MAIN
***** * THE PROGRAM HAS REACHED ABNORMAL TERMINATION * *****	MAIN
AN INCONSISTENCY HAS BEEN FOUND IN THE GENERAL CONTROL FLAGS PLEASE RECHECK YOUR INPUT ON THE GENERAL CONTROL CARD	MAIN
NUMBER OF WING ROW TYPES ****	INPTS
*** WING ELEMENTS PRESCRIBED FOR ROW TYPE***	INPTS
NUMBER OF JET ROW TYPES ****	INPUTJ
*** JFT ELEMENTS PRESCRIBED FOR ROW TYPE***	INPUTJ
3 ROW CONTINUITY RULE FAILURE	INPUTJ
AN INCONSISTENCY HAS BEEN FOUND IN THE SECTIONAL LEADING AND TRAILING EDGE INPUT PLEASE CHECK YOUR SECTION LOCATION (Y) INPUT **** IS TOO MANY ELEMENTS	XLETR1 BOXS BOXS
A ZERO VALUE OF CMU HAS BEEN INPUT. THIS CMU CASE HAS BEEN IGNORED.	BOXJ
FUNDAMENTAL GEOMETRIC CASE*** AN INCONSISTENCY HAS BEEN FOUND IN THE WING INPUT DATA FOR WING ROW***, ROW TYPE***	RECEP
AN INCORRECT COMPOSITE CASE INPUT VALUE HAS BEEN FOUND. IT WILL BE IGNORED.	INCOMP
MORE THAN 24 COMPOSITE CASES HAVE BEEN INPUT. SUBSEQUENT INPUTS WILL BE IGNORED.	INCOMP
AN END OF FILE HAS BEEN READ DURING COMPOSITE CASE INPUT	INCOMP

Contrails

Message	Subroutine
NUMBER OF TAIL ROW TYPES ****	INTAIL
NUMBER OF TAIL CAMBER TYPES ****	INTAIL
THERE IS AN ERROR IN HORIZONTAL TAIL Y INPUTS	INTAIL
THERE IS AN ERROR IN VERTICAL TAIL Z INPUTS	INTAIL
NO LAST FLAG FOUND WHILE READING CIRCULAR JET INPUT	INJETS
THETA ANGLE MUST BE IN 1 TO 179 OR -1 TO -179 DEGREE RANGE	INJETS
** WARNING ** ELEMENT**** HAS AN ITYPE VALUE OF*** AN EQUIVALENT TRIANGULAR DOWNWASH WAS USED	DOWNWSH
0 C.C 0.0 0.0 0.0 CONTROL POINT IS ON BOUND VORTEX ELEMENT NUMBER 5	INDVEL
0 C.C 0.0 0.0 0.0 CONTROL POINT IS ON TRAILING VORTEX ELEMENT NUMBER 5	INDVEL
***** ERROR IN CALL TO ADAMS. NFUNC = 5. PROGRAM HALT.	ADAMS
***** ERROR IN CALL TO ADAMS1. NFUNC = 5. PROGRAM HALT.	ADAMS
***** WARNING ***** THE FOLLOWING**** FLOW FIELD POINTS FELL INSIDE THE JET ENVELOPE THE INDUCED VELOCITIES AT THESE POINTS ARE IN ERROR	JETVEL
NOT ENOUGH ROOM WAS RESERVED FOR MATRIX	STGBW
NOT ENOUGH ROOM WAS RESERVED FOR NEWSOL	STGBW
*** NO VEX RIGHT SIDES WERE SUPPLIED FOR SOLUTION BY EXISTING QUASI-INVERSE MATRIX ***	NEWSOL
*** AN INPUT ERROR HAS CAUSED TERMINATION IN SUBROUTINE ANGLES ***	ANGLES
*** AN INPUT ERROR HAS CAUSED TERMINATION IN SUBROUTINE CPRES ***	CPRES

APPENDIX IV

SAMPLE PROBLEMS

The input card images and program printout for two sample problems are given below. The first case is for a jet-wing with a fuselage and tail. The second case is for a wing with two vectored jets and a fuselage and tail.

It must be noted that these cases have been prepared only as brief examples of program input and output. No attempt has been made to represent the wing realistically in terms of element spacing. On the contrary, the crudest possible spacing was used in order to minimize computing time and printed output volume.

Since the element spacing is very rough, it should not be used as a model for preparation of other cases. Because of the crude spacing and few elements, the results shown will not accurately predict the aerodynamic characteristics of the aircraft. The fundamental and composite case capabilities of the program are far greater than those demonstrated by these cases, and the ground effect and dynamic stability derivatives and ground effects have not even been included. It is recommended that these sample cases be used as the first verification test cases any time the program is used at a new facility.

INPUT CARD IMAGES

See Sect.

	*** STAMP	SAMPLE	CASE *	RECT	WING +	TAIL +	FUSELAGE +	JET	SHEET	CJ = 1.0	***
5.1	3.20	4.00	0.80	0.20	0.40	0.10	0.0				
	4 3 0 0 0	2 0 0 0 0	3 4	1 2	1 4	2 1					
	0.950	0.800	0.550	0.200							
	1 1 1 1										
	3										
	0.00	0.200	0.750								
	5.00	0.00	1.00								
5.2	1 1 1 1										
	3 3 3 3										
	1.00	1.250	2.00								
	0 0 0 0 1										
	0 1 1 0										
	0.750	0 1.00									
	0 0 1 0 0										
	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00							
	1 0.00	2 30.0	3 10.0								
	9										
5.3.1	2.6666	1.00	0.00	1.600	2.00	0.600					
	0.8750	0.3750	-0.3750	-0.8750							
	1 1 1 1										
	1 1 1 1										
5.3.2	1.3333	1.00	0.00	0.800	2.00	0.00					
	0.8750	0.3750									
	1 1										
	1 1										
5.3.3	2										
	2										
	0.00	0.50									
	0.00	10.00									
	-1.00	-0.90	-0.60	2.00	2.60						
5.4	-0.150	-0.150	-0.150	-0.150	-0.150	-0.150					
	4 4 4 4										
	0.00	0.20	0.30	0.30	0.00						
5.5	-1.000	0.250	0.250								
	0.0	0.250	0.250								
	1.000	0.250	0.250								
5.6.1	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00							
	9										

	*** STAMP	SAMPLE	CASE *	RECT	WING +	TAIL +	FUSELAGE +	VECTORED	JETS	***
5.1	3.20	4.00	0.80	0.20	0.40	0.10	0.0			
	4 2 0 0 2	2 0 0 0 0	3 4	1 2	1 4	2 1				
	0.950	0.800	0.550	0.200						
	1 1 1 1									
	3									
	0.00	0.200	0.750							
5.2	5.00	0.00	1.00							
	0 0 0 0 1									
	0 1 1 0									
	0.750	0 1.00								
	1 0.00	2 30.0								
	9									
5.3.1	2.6666	1.00	0.00	1.600	2.00	0.600				
	0.8750	0.3750	-0.3750	-0.8750						
	1 1 1 1									
	1 1 1 1									
5.3.2	1.3333	1.00	0.00	0.800	2.00	0.00				
	0.8750	0.3750								
	1 1									
	1 1									
5.3.3	2									
	2									
	0.00	0.50								
	0.00	10.00								
	-1.00	-0.90	-0.60	2.00	2.60					
5.4	-0.150	-0.150	-0.150	-0.150	-0.150	-0.150				
	4 4 4 4									
	0.00	0.20	0.30	0.30	0.00					
	-1.000	0.250	0.250							
5.5	0.0	0.250	0.250							
	1.000	0.250	0.250							
5.6.2	0.50	0.10	40.0	0.0	0.20	0.250	-0.10	0.0	001	
	9									

SAMPLE PROBLEM I JET SHEET CASE

* STOL AERODYNAMIC METHODS PROGRAM *

*** STAMP SAMPLE CASE * RECT WING * TAIL * FUSELAGE * JET SHEET CJ = 1.0 ***

AREA =	USED	INPUT
SPAN =	0.800000	1.000000
CRCP =	2.000000	4.000000
YMC =	0.400000	0.800000
CRAC =	0.100000	0.200000
ARATIO =	0.400000	0.799999
KCA =	0.800001	1.000001
KCB =	0.200000	0.400000

NRMS =	4	4
NCASES =	3	3
ISVM =	0	0
IPRINT =	0	0
JETPLG =	0	0
ISVPE =	2	2
IHINGE =	0	0
IDENIV =	0	0
ISWMO =	0	0
IPFLD =	0	0
NPQINT =	3	3
NRDWN =	4	4
ICANN =	1	1
NRDWN =	2	2
ICANN =	1	1
NSEB =	4	4
ISECT =	2	2
ICANN =	1	1

NUMBER OF WING ELEMENTS = 12
NUMBER OF JET ELEMENTS = 12
TOTAL NUMBER OF ELEMENTS = 24

* ELEMENT GEOMETRY AND FUNDAMENTAL CASE DATA FOR ALL FUNDAMENTAL CASES *

FUNDAMENTAL CASE 1 = ALPHA CASE
FUNDAMENTAL CASE 2 = T.E. HINGE
FUNDAMENTAL CASE 3 = JET TURNING

*** SECTION 1 *** Y = 0.950000 DELTA = 0.050000 KLEAD = 0.0 XTRAIL = 0.400000 CHORD = 0.400000 TANGLE = 0.0

.....
INPUT VALUES
.....

	FC1	FC2	FC3	FC4	FC5	FC6	FC7	FC8	FC9	FC10
TWIST(DEG)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
DJ (DEG)	0.0	0.0	1.00000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ML (Z/C)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

WING ELEMENTS

.....
EPS
.....

NO	X/C	X	DEL	FC1	FC2	FC3	FC4	FC5	FC6	FC7	FC8	FC9	FC10
1	0.0	0.0	0.20000	1.00000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	0.20000	0.08000	0.55000	1.00000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	0.75000	0.30000	0.25000	1.00000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

JET ELEMENTS

.....
THETA
.....

NO	X/C	X	DEL	FC1	FC2	FC3	FC4	FC5	FC6	FC7	FC8	FC9	FC10
13	1.00000	0.40000	0.25000	1.00000	0.0	1.00000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
14	1.25000	0.50000	0.75000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15	2.00000	0.80000	*****	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

*** SECTION 2 *** Y = 0.800000 DELTA = 0.100000 KLEAD = 0.0 XTRAIL = 0.400000 CHORD = 0.400000 TANGLE = 0.0

.....
INPUT VALUES
.....

	FC1	FC2	FC3	FC4	FC5	FC6	FC7	FC8	FC9	FC10
TWIST(DEG)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
DJ (DEG)	0.0	0.0	1.00000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ML (Z/C)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

WING ELEMENTS

.....
EPS
.....

NO	X/C	X	DEL	FC1	FC2	FC3	FC4	FC5	FC6	FC7	FC8	FC9	FC10
4	0.0	0.0	0.20000	1.00000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5	0.20000	0.08000	0.55000	1.00000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6	0.75000	0.30000	0.25000	1.00000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

JET ELEMENTS

.....
THETA
.....

NO	X/C	X	DEL	FC1	FC2	FC3	FC4	FC5	FC6	FC7	FC8	FC9	FC10
16	1.00000	0.40000	0.25000	1.00000	0.0	1.00000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
17	1.25000	0.50000	0.75000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
18	2.00000	0.80000	*****	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

*** SECTION 3 *** Y = 0.950000 DELTA = 0.150000 KLEAD = 0.0 XTRAIL = 0.400000 CHORD = 0.400000 TANGLE = 0.0

.....
INPUT VALUES
.....

	FC1	FC2	FC3	FC4	FC5	FC6	FC7	FC8	FC9	FC10
TWIST(DEG)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
DJ (DEG)	0.0	0.0	1.00000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ML (Z/C)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

WING ELEMENTS

.....
EPS
.....

NO	X/C	X	DEL	FC1	FC2	FC3	FC4	FC5	FC6	FC7	FC8	FC9	FC10
7	0.0	0.0	0.20000	1.00000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
8	0.20000	0.08000	0.55000	1.00000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
9	0.75000	0.30000	0.25000	1.00000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

JET ELEMENTS

.....
THETA
.....

NO	X/C	X	DEL	FC1	FC2	FC3	FC4	FC5	FC6	FC7	FC8	FC9	FC10
19	1.00000	0.40000	0.25000	1.00000	0.0	1.00000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20	1.25000	0.50000	0.75000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21	2.00000	0.80000	*****	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Contrails

*** SECTION 4 *** V = 0.200000 DELTA = 0.200000 ILEAD = 0.0 XTRAIL = 0.400000 CHORD = 0.400000 TANLE = 0.0

. INPUT VALUES .

	FC1	FC2	FC3	FC4	FC5	FC6	FC7	FC8	FC9	FC10
TMIST(DEG)	0.0	0.0	0.0							
DJ (DEG)	0.0	0.0	1.00000							
ML (Z/C)	0.0	0.0	0.0							

WING ELEMENTS

NO	R/C	X	DEL	FC1	FC2	FC3	FC4	FC5	FC6	FC7	FC8	FC9	FC10
10	0.0	0.0	0.20000	1.00000	0.0	0.0							
11	0.20000	0.98000	0.50000	1.00000	0.0	0.0							
12	0.75000	0.30000	0.25000	1.00000	0.0	0.0							

JET ELEMENTS

NO	R/C	X	DEL	FC1	FC2	FC3	FC4	FC5	FC6	FC7	FC8	FC9	FC10
22	1.00000	0.40000	0.25000	1.00000	0.0	1.00000							
23	1.25000	0.50000	0.75000										
24	2.00000	0.80000	*****										

* STOL AERODYNAMIC METHODS PROGRAM *
CMU CASE NUMBER 1

* DOUGLAS AIRCRAFT COMPANY *
NO GROUND EFFECT

* DATE 11/21/73 * TIME 16.16.59
NO STABILITY DERIVATIVES

* SECTIONAL JET BLOWING COEFFICIENTS *

ROW	CMU
1	1.000000
2	1.000000
3	1.000000
4	1.000000

* STOL AERODYNAMIC METHODS PROGRAM *
CMU CASE NUMBER 1

* DOUGLAS AIRCRAFT COMPANY *
NO GROUND EFFECT

* DATE 11/21/73 * TIME 16.16.59
NO STABILITY DERIVATIVES

* WING CHORDWISE LOADING FOR ALL FUNDAMENTAL CASES *

WING	I	XB	CASE 1	SECTION 1	Y = 0.950000	CHORD = 0.400000	CASE 7	CASE 8	CASE 9	CASE 10
	1	0.0	0.110625	0.016047	0.013449	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	2	0.200000	0.046723	0.013141	0.009106	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	3	0.750000	0.012247	0.017058	0.011973	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
JET	13	1.000000	0.006446	0.008015	0.046870	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	14	1.250000	0.002689	0.002624	0.003426	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	15	2.000000	0.001082	0.000950	0.000783	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

DETAILED LEADING EDGE LOADING

1	0.040000	0.159504	0.024410	0.020077
2	0.080000	0.105797	0.017892	0.014232
3	0.120000	0.078994	0.019277	0.011659
4	0.160000	0.050833	0.013916	0.010136
5	0.200000	0.046723	0.013141	0.009106

* STOL AERODYNAMIC METHODS PROGRAM *
CMU CASE NUMBER 1

* DOUGLAS AIRCRAFT COMPANY *
NO GROUND EFFECT

* DATE 11/21/73 * TIME 16.16.59
NO STABILITY DERIVATIVES

* WING CHORDWISE LOADING FOR ALL FUNDAMENTAL CASES *

WING	I	XB	CASE 1	SECTION 2	Y = 0.800000	CHORD = 0.400000	CASE 7	CASE 8	CASE 9	CASE 10
	4	0.0	0.150733	0.025284	0.021240	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	5	0.200000	0.077377	0.018149	0.015081	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	6	0.750000	0.021420	0.065150	0.020256	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
JET	16	1.000000	0.011222	0.014976	0.054806	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	17	1.250000	0.004354	0.004512	0.006208	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	18	2.000000	0.001912	0.000744	0.001077	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

DETAILED LEADING EDGE LOADING

1	0.040000	0.220077	0.037992	0.032082
2	0.080000	0.149642	0.027170	0.023091
3	0.120000	0.115063	0.022538	0.019269
4	0.160000	0.093860	0.019880	0.017146
5	0.200000	0.077377	0.018149	0.015901

* STOL AERODYNAMIC METHODS PROGRAM *
CMU CASE NUMBER 1

* DOUGLAS AIRCRAFT COMPANY *
NO GROUND EFFECT

* DATE 11/21/73 * TIME 16.16.59
NO STABILITY DERIVATIVES

* WING CHORDWISE LOADING FOR ALL FUNDAMENTAL CASES *

WING	I	XB	CASE 1	SECTION 3	Y = 0.550000	CHORD = 0.400000	CASE 7	CASE 8	CASE 9	CASE 10
	7	0.0	0.176350	0.030028	0.028251	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	8	0.200000	0.095480	0.022264	0.021320	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	9	0.750000	0.030099	0.069057	0.024467	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
JET	19	1.000000	0.015293	0.016886	0.057448	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	20	1.250000	0.005977	0.005143	0.007944	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	21	2.000000	0.001898	0.000873	0.001384	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

DETAILED LEADING EDGE LOADING

1	0.040000	0.257112	0.048212	0.042611
2	0.080000	0.176267	0.032951	0.030773
3	0.120000	0.138065	0.027192	0.025806
4	0.160000	0.113962	0.024178	0.023046
5	0.200000	0.095480	0.022264	0.021320

Contracts

* STOL AERODYNAMIC METHODS PROGRAM *
 CPU CASE NUMBER 1

* DOUGLAS AIRCRAFT COMPANY *
 NO GROUND EFFECT

* DATE 11/21/73 * TIME 16.16.59
 NO STABILITY DERIVATIVES

 * WING CHORDWISE LOADING FOR ALL FUNDAMENTAL CASES *

WING	1	X/B	CASE 1	SECTION	4	Y = 0.200000	CHORD = 0.400000	CASE 5	CASE 6	CASE 7	CASE 8	CASE 9	CASE 10
	10	0.0	0.187858	0.022853	0.032403	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	11	0.200000	0.194140	0.016077	0.024360	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	12	0.750000	0.034286	0.009153	0.026232	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
JET	22	1.000000	0.017522	0.005143	0.058473	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	23	1.250000	0.064957	0.002387	0.008064	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	24	2.000000	0.002184	0.000916	0.001582	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

DETAILED LEADING EDGE LOADING					
	1	0.040000	0.275821	0.034236	0.048814
	2	0.080000	0.169580	0.024426	0.035322
	3	0.120000	0.149023	0.020174	0.029580
	4	0.160000	0.123142	0.017707	0.026375
	5	0.200000	0.104140	0.016077	0.024360

* STOL AERODYNAMIC METHODS PROGRAM *
 CPU CASE NUMBER 1

* DOUGLAS AIRCRAFT COMPANY *
 NO GROUND EFFECT

* DATE 11/21/73 * TIME 16.16.59
 NO STABILITY DERIVATIVES

 * WING SPANWISE LOADING FOR FUNDAMENTAL CASE 1 *

SECTION	Y	CLG	LIFT	CL	CDG	CDMU	CS	CD	CMU	GAMMA	ALFIN
1	0.950000	0.045399	0.017453	0.062849	0.0007923	0.0001523	0.0004272	0.0005174	1.0000000	0.0098117	0.0292922
2	0.800000	0.049333	0.017453	0.064787	0.0012101	0.0001523	0.0007921	0.0005493	1.0000000	0.0144986	0.0153765
3	0.550000	0.084826	0.017453	0.102279	0.0014805	0.0001523	0.0010733	0.0005199	1.0000000	0.0184672	0.0080859
4	0.200000	0.092529	0.017453	0.104982	0.0016149	0.0001523	0.0012319	0.0005354	1.0000000	0.0202401	0.0076439
TOTAL		0.080865	0.017453	0.098319	0.0014114	0.0001523	0.0010161	0.0005476	0.9999999		0.0004943

SECTION	Y	CMG	PITCHING MOMENT	CMU	CMT	CM	ICP/C	RCL/C
1	0.950000	-0.010967	-0.017453	0.017453	-0.010567	*	0.232770	0.445832
2	0.800000	-0.017449	-0.017453	0.017453	-0.017449	*	0.252337	0.402496
3	0.550000	-0.022404	-0.017453	0.017453	-0.022404	*	0.264138	0.389706
4	0.200000	-0.024868	-0.017453	0.017453	-0.024868	*	0.268798	0.384801
TOTAL		-0.021225	-0.017453	0.017453	-0.021225 (APEX)		0.262467	0.393392 (X/CREF)
		-0.001068	-0.013090	0.013090	-0.001068 (XMC)		0.104487	0.173357 (X/B/2)

* STOL AERODYNAMIC METHODS PROGRAM *
 CPU CASE NUMBER 1

* DOUGLAS AIRCRAFT COMPANY *
 NO GROUND EFFECT

* DATE 11/21/73 * TIME 16.16.59
 NO STABILITY DERIVATIVES

 * WING SPANWISE LOADING FOR FUNDAMENTAL CASE 2 *

SECTION	Y	CLG	LIFT	CL	CDG	CDMU	CS	CD	CMU	GAMMA	ALFIN
1	0.950000	0.015962	0.0	0.015962	0.0	0.0	0.0000000	-0.0000000	1.0000000	0.0038065	0.0030950
2	0.800000	0.039795	0.017453	0.067248	0.0001700	0.0001523	0.0000223	0.0003048	1.0000000	0.0089992	0.0130596
3	0.550000	0.044088	0.017453	0.041571	0.0001875	0.0001523	0.0000315	0.0003083	1.0000000	0.0099443	0.0126488
4	0.200000	0.014904	0.0	0.014904	0.0	0.0	0.0000182	-0.0000182	1.0000000	0.0036000	0.0013759
TOTAL		0.028743	0.008727	0.037470	0.0000912	0.0000762	0.0000221	0.0001453	0.9999999		0.0001981

SECTION	Y	CMG	PITCHING MOMENT	CMU	CMT	CM	ICP/C	RCL/C
1	0.950000	-0.007011	0.0	0.0	-0.007011	*	0.439223	0.434223
2	0.800000	-0.020986	-0.017453	0.004363	-0.034076	*	0.527353	0.671449
3	0.550000	-0.022736	-0.017453	0.004363	-0.035826	*	0.515492	0.653093
4	0.200000	-0.005040	0.0	0.0	-0.005040	*	0.338174	0.338174
TOTAL		-0.013738	-0.008727	0.002182	-0.020280 (APEX)		0.477857	0.594443 (X/CREF)
		-0.006549	-0.006545	0.002182	-0.010913 (XMC)		0.191143	0.239788 (X/B/2)

* STOL AERODYNAMIC METHODS PROGRAM *
 CPU CASE NUMBER 1

* DOUGLAS AIRCRAFT COMPANY *
 NO GROUND EFFECT

* DATE 11/21/73 * TIME 16.16.59
 NO STABILITY DERIVATIVES

 * WING SPANWISE LOADING FOR FUNDAMENTAL CASE 3 *

SECTION	Y	CLG	LIFT	CL	CDG	CDMU	CS	CD	CMU	GAMMA	ALFIN
1	0.950000	0.016752	0.017453	0.034206	0.0	0.0001523	0.0000063	0.0001460	1.0000000	0.0050801	0.0167288
2	0.800000	0.025128	0.017453	0.042581	0.0	0.0001523	0.0000198	0.0001365	1.0000000	0.0073127	0.0078308
3	0.550000	0.036613	0.017453	0.048066	0.0	0.0001523	0.0000279	0.0001244	1.0000000	0.0066927	0.0043966
4	0.200000	0.033434	0.017453	0.050887	0.0	0.0001523	0.0000368	0.0001159	1.0000000	0.0043844	0.0031181
TOTAL		0.029258	0.017453	0.046711	0.0	0.0001523	0.0000249	0.0001294	0.9999999		0.0001294

SECTION	Y	CMG	PITCHING MOMENT	CMU	CMT	CM	ICP/C	RCL/C
1	0.950000	-0.009463	-0.017453	0.0	-0.027116	*	0.576824	0.792748
2	0.800000	-0.013565	-0.017453	0.0	-0.031019	*	0.534057	0.728462
3	0.550000	-0.015663	-0.017453	0.0	-0.033316	*	0.511643	0.689970
4	0.200000	-0.016630	-0.017453	0.0	-0.034083	*	0.497356	0.654779
TOTAL		-0.015030	-0.017453	0.0	-0.032483 (APEX)		0.513709	0.649406 (X/CREF)
		-0.007716	-0.013090	0.0	-0.028886 (XMC)		0.204483	0.278163 (X/B/2)

Contrails

* STOL AERODYNAMIC METHODS PROGRAM *
 CMU CASE NUMBER 1

* DOUGLAS AIRCRAFT COMPANY *
 NO GROUND EFFECT

* DATE 11/21/73 * TIME 16.16.59
 NO STABILITY DERIVATIVES

 * WING TOTAL AERODYNAMIC COEFFICIENTS *

	CASE 1	CASE 2	CASE 3	CASE 4	CASE 5	CASE 6	CASE 7	CASE 8	CASE 9	CASE 10
CCLB	0.0808654	0.0287431	0.0292582	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CCLJ	0.0174533	0.0087266	0.0174533	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
** CCL	0.0983187	0.0374697	0.0467115	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CCDB	0.0014114	0.0000912	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CCDJ	0.0001523	0.0000762	0.0001523	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CCS	0.0010161	0.0000221	0.0000269	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CCD	0.0005476	0.0001453	0.0001254	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
** CDITZ	0.0005453	0.0001981	0.0001254	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
** CCJ	0.9999998	0.9999998	0.9999998	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CCMG	-0.0212245	-0.0137351	-0.0150302	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CCMJ	-0.0174533	-0.0087266	-0.0174533	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CCMT	0.0174533	0.0087187	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CCM	-0.0212245	-0.0202801	-0.0324835	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CCXP	0.2624674	0.4778571	0.5137087	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CCXL	0.3933923	0.5994632	0.6454065	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CCCPB	0.1049869	0.1911428	0.2054834	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CCCLB	0.1573569	0.2397893	0.2781625	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CCMCM	-0.0010082	-0.0065493	-0.0077156	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CCMJC	-0.0130900	-0.0065490	-0.0130900	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CCMTC	0.0130900	0.0021817	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
** CCMPC	-0.0010082	-0.0109126	-0.0208056	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CLLB	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CLLJ	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
* CLL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
* CMJ	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
* CMCM	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
* CCY	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

* STOL AERODYNAMIC METHODS PROGRAM *
 CMU CASE NUMBER 1

* DOUGLAS AIRCRAFT COMPANY *
 NO GROUND EFFECT

* DATE 11/21/73 * TIME 16.16.59
 NO STABILITY DERIVATIVES

 * WING CHORDWISE LOADING FOR COMPOSITE CASE 1 *

FUNDAMENTAL CASE FACTORS

A(1)	A(2)	A(3)	A(4)	A(5)	A(6)	A(7)	A(8)	A(9)	A(10)
0.0	30.000000	10.000000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

*** NOTE *** EACH LEADING EDGE CP VALUE IS THE AVERAGE VALUE OF THE SINGULAR DISTRIBUTION
 DO NOT PLOT THESE LOADING POINTS DIRECTLY

			SECTION 1	V = 0.950000	CHORD = 0.400000
WING					
XB	0.0	0.200000	0.750000		
CPD	0.615903	0.485301	0.631460		
CPA	0.110625	0.044723	0.012297		
JET					
XB	1.000000	1.250000	2.000000		
CPD	0.709145	0.112973	0.024332		
CPA	0.004646	0.002689	0.001082		
SECTION 2					
WING					
XB	0.0	0.200000	0.750000		
CPD	0.971045	0.702486	2.157058		
CPA	0.150733	0.077377	0.021920		
JET					
XB	1.000000	1.250000	2.000000		
CPD	0.997339	0.197441	0.033089		
CPA	0.011222	0.004356	0.001512		
SECTION 3					
WING					
XB	0.0	0.200000	0.750000		
CPD	1.183351	0.881134	2.316364		
CPA	0.175350	0.095480	0.030099		
JET					
XB	1.000000	1.250000	2.000000		
CPD	1.081061	0.224728	0.040041		
CPA	0.015293	0.009977	0.001098		
SECTION 4					
WING					
XB	0.0	0.200000	0.750000		
CPD	1.010428	0.725908	0.536907		
CPA	0.167858	0.104146	0.034286		
JET					
XB	1.000000	1.250000	2.000000		
CPD	0.739037	0.152258	0.043304		
CPA	0.017922	0.004957	0.002184		

Contrails

* STOL AERODYNAMIC METHODS PROGRAM *
CMJ CASE NUMBER 1

* DOUBLAS AIRCRAFT COMPANY *
NO GROUND EFFECT

* DATE 11/21/73 * TIME 16.16.59
NO STABILITY DERIVATIVES

* WING SPANWISE LOADING FOR COMPOSITE CASE 1 *

FUNDAMENTAL CASE FACTORS

SECTION	Y	A(1) 0.0	A(2) 30.000000	A(3) 10.000000	A(4) 0.0	A(5) 0.0	A(6) 0.0	A(7) 0.0	A(8) 0.0	A(9) 0.0	A(10) 0.0	LIFT CENTER	
		LIFT				PITCHING MOMENT						ICPA/C	ICLA/C
		CLG0	CLM0	CL0	CL0	CMG0	CMU0	CMT0	CM0	CM0	CM0	ICPA/C	ICLA/C
1	0.950000	0.646395	0.174933	0.820920	0.0	-0.306963	-0.174933	0.0	-0.481496	0.0	0.0	0.474885	0.584527
		0.049395	0.017493	0.062849	0.0	-0.010567	-0.017493	0.017493	-0.010967	0.0	0.0	0.232770	0.449832
2	0.800000	1.449130	0.698132	2.143262	0.0	-0.749236	-0.698132	0.130900	-1.332467	0.0	0.0	0.529627	0.882776
		0.049331	0.017493	0.068787	0.0	-0.017495	-0.017495	0.017493	-0.017495	0.0	0.0	0.282337	0.402696
3	0.550000	1.626773	0.698132	2.326904	0.0	-0.838706	-0.698132	0.130900	-1.409437	0.0	0.0	0.514931	0.660464
		0.094626	0.017493	0.102279	0.0	-0.022406	-0.017493	0.017493	-0.022406	0.0	0.0	0.264135	0.389706
4	0.200000	0.781444	0.174933	0.959976	0.0	-0.317498	-0.174933	0.0	-0.492031	0.0	0.0	0.406297	0.514690
		0.092529	0.017493	0.109982	0.0	-0.024068	-0.017493	0.017493	-0.024068	0.0	0.0	0.266758	0.384801
TOTAL		1.154874	0.436332	1.591206	0.0	-0.562355	-0.436332	0.065450	-0.933237	0.0	0.0	0.486490	0.627629
		0.080669	0.017493	0.098319	0.0	-0.021225	-0.017493	0.017493	-0.021225	0.0	0.0	0.262467	0.393392
						-0.273636	-0.327249	0.065450	-0.535435	0.0	0.0	0.194776	0.291051
						-0.001008	-0.013090	0.013090	-0.001008	0.0	0.0	0.104987	0.157357

SECTION	Y	CDG0	CDM0	CS0	CD0	CDG0	CDM0	CS0	CD0	CDG0	CDM0	CS0	CD0
		CDG0	CDM0	CS0	CD0	CDG0	CDM0	CS0	CD0	CDG0	CDM0	CS0	CD0
1	0.950000	0.0	0.0152309	0.0132414	0.0019895	0.1649964	0.2589407	0.9900109	1.0000000				
		0.01128017	0.0030462	0.0047567	0.0095712								
2	0.800000	0.2044547	0.2436459	0.0329144	0.0098174	0.0098117	0.0282922	0.5827659	1.0000000				
		0.0273914	0.0121847	0.0102184	0.0293876								
3	0.550000	0.0012101	0.0001523	0.0007931	0.0005693	0.0149964	0.0153765	0.9828295	1.0000000				
		0.2223610	0.2436459	0.0488803	0.4171749	0.3867691	0.4234283						
4	0.200000	0.013994	0.0121847	0.0149861	0.0209668			1.0204067	1.0000000				
		0.0014805	0.0001523	0.0010733	0.0005595	0.0184672	0.0098859						
		0.0136388	0.0030462	0.0132517	0.0034332								
		0.0016149	0.0001523	0.0012314	0.0005354	0.0202401	0.0076439						
TOTAL		0.1079992	0.1294623	0.0368245	0.2006350	0.2730447	0.7493648	0.9999998					
		0.0214814	0.0076154	0.0121659	0.0169310	0.0223941							
		0.0014114	0.0001523	0.0010161	0.0005476								

* STOL AERODYNAMIC METHODS PROGRAM *
CMJ CASE NUMBER 1

* DOUBLAS AIRCRAFT COMPANY *
NO GROUND EFFECT

* DATE 11/21/73 * TIME 16.16.59
NO STABILITY DERIVATIVES

* WING TOTAL AERODYNAMIC COEFFICIENTS FOR COMPOSITE CASE 1 *

	ALPHA=0	ALPHA	ALPHA=2
CCLG	1.154874	0.080865	
CCLJ	0.436332	0.017493	
** CCL	1.591206	0.098319	
CCDG	0.1079992	0.0214814	0.0014114
CCDJ	0.1294623	0.0076154	0.0001923
CCD5	0.0368245	0.0121659	0.0010161
CCD	0.2006350	0.0169310	0.0005476
** CDITZ	0.2730447	0.0223941	0.0005453
** CCJ	0.9999998		
CCMG	-0.562355	-0.021225	
CCMJ	-0.436332	-0.017493	
CCMT	0.065450	0.017493	
CCM	-0.933237	-0.021225	
CXCP	0.486490	0.262467	
CXCL	0.627629	0.393392	
CXCPB	0.194776	0.104987	
CXCLB	0.291051	0.157357	
CCMBC	-0.273636	-0.001008	
CCMJBC	-0.327249	-0.013090	
CCMTBC	0.065450	0.013090	
** CCMBC	-0.535435	-0.001008	
CLLB	0.0	0.0	
CLLJ	0.0	0.0	
* CLL	0.0	0.0	
CMJ	0.0	0.0	0.0
* CMBC	0.0	0.0	0.0
* CCV	0.0	0.0	0.0

Contracts

* STOL AERODYNAMIC METHODS PROGRAM *
CPU CASE NUMBER 1

* DOUGLAS AIRCRAFT COMPANY *
NO BRUND EFFECT

* DATE 11/21/73 * TIME 16.16.59
NO STABILITY DERIVATIVES

* TABULATED WING TOTAL COEFFICIENTS FOR COMPOSITE CASE 1 *

ALPHA	DCL	CCL**2	CCM(MC)	CLLJ	CLL	CDITZ	CT	CMJ	CN	CCV
-10.0	0.6080186	0.3696866	-0.5253934	0.0	0.0	0.1036339	0.8963659	0.0	0.0	0.0
-9.0	0.7043373	0.4989124	-0.5263615	0.0	0.0	0.1159672	0.8843326	0.0	0.0	0.0
-8.0	0.8006560	0.6474913	-0.5273697	0.0	0.0	0.1287912	0.8712086	0.0	0.0	0.0
-7.0	0.9029747	0.8153433	-0.5283780	0.0	0.0	0.1430058	0.8569940	0.0	0.0	0.0
-6.0	1.0012932	1.0025873	-0.5293861	0.0	0.0	0.1583109	0.8416889	0.0	0.0	0.0
-5.0	1.0996113	1.2091446	-0.5303943	0.0	0.0	0.1747067	0.8252931	0.0	0.0	0.0
-4.0	1.1979303	1.4350367	-0.5314025	0.0	0.0	0.1921931	0.8078967	0.0	0.0	0.0
-3.0	1.2962494	1.6802616	-0.5324107	0.0	0.0	0.2107701	0.7892298	0.0	0.0	0.0
-2.0	1.3945679	1.9448175	-0.5334189	0.0	0.0	0.2304376	0.7696622	0.0	0.0	0.0
-1.0	1.4928869	2.2287102	-0.5344271	0.0	0.0	0.2511958	0.7488040	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.0	1.5912056	2.5319347	-0.5354353	0.0	0.0	0.2730447	0.7269551	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.0	1.6895237	2.8544993	-0.5364435	0.0	0.0	0.2959840	0.7040158	0.0	0.0	0.0
2.0	1.7878428	3.1963816	-0.5374517	0.0	0.0	0.3200141	0.6799858	0.0	0.0	0.0
3.0	1.8861609	3.5576819	-0.5384599	0.0	0.0	0.3461387	0.6548651	0.0	0.0	0.0
4.0	1.9844794	3.9381999	-0.5394681	0.0	0.0	0.3734659	0.6286539	0.0	0.0	0.0
5.0	2.0827980	4.3389508	-0.5404763	0.0	0.0	0.3986478	0.6013520	0.0	0.0	0.0
6.0	2.1811171	4.7572708	-0.5414845	0.0	0.0	0.4270402	0.5729597	0.0	0.0	0.0
7.0	2.2794361	5.1935284	-0.5424926	0.0	0.0	0.4564232	0.5434766	0.0	0.0	0.0
8.0	2.3777552	5.6371849	-0.5435008	0.0	0.0	0.4867069	0.5129929	0.0	0.0	0.0
9.0	2.4760733	6.1049385	-0.5445091	0.0	0.0	0.5178712	0.4812587	0.0	0.0	0.0
10.0	2.5743923	6.6274958	-0.5455172	0.0	0.0	0.5515161	0.4484838	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.0	2.6727104	7.1933802	-0.5465254	0.0	0.0	0.5855619	0.4146384	0.0	0.0	0.0
12.0	2.7710295	7.7885041	-0.5475336	0.0	0.0	0.6202976	0.3797023	0.0	0.0	0.0
13.0	2.8693485	8.4231600	-0.5485418	0.0	0.0	0.6563242	0.3436756	0.0	0.0	0.0
14.0	2.9676676	9.1070450	-0.5495500	0.0	0.0	0.6934415	0.3065583	0.0	0.0	0.0
15.0	3.0659867	9.8402676	-0.5505582	0.0	0.0	0.7314494	0.2683504	0.0	0.0	0.0
16.0	3.1643057	10.6228241	-0.5515664	0.0	0.0	0.7704479	0.2290519	0.0	0.0	0.0
17.0	3.2626248	11.4447077	-0.5525746	0.0	0.0	0.8113369	0.1886629	0.0	0.0	0.0
18.0	3.3609439	12.3059294	-0.5535828	0.0	0.0	0.8528166	0.1471832	0.0	0.0	0.0
19.0	3.4592630	13.2064793	-0.5545910	0.0	0.0	0.8953870	0.1044128	0.0	0.0	0.0
20.0	3.5575821	14.1463683	-0.5555992	0.0	0.0	0.9390479	0.0609519	0.0	0.0	0.0
21.0	3.6559011	15.1255901	-0.5566074	0.0	0.0	0.9837995	0.0162004	0.0	0.0	0.0
22.0	3.7542202	16.1441391	-0.5576156	0.0	0.0	1.0296412	-0.0296413	0.0	0.0	0.0
23.0	3.8525392	17.2020277	-0.5586237	0.0	0.0	1.0765734	-0.0765736	0.0	0.0	0.0
24.0	3.9508583	18.3092491	-0.5596319	0.0	0.0	1.1246075	-0.1246077	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.0	4.0491774	19.4657825	-0.5606402	0.0	0.0	1.1737108	-0.1737110	0.0	0.0	0.0
26.0	4.1474965	20.6716754	-0.5616483	0.0	0.0	1.2239161	-0.2239162	0.0	0.0	0.0
27.0	4.2458156	21.9268880	-0.5626565	0.0	0.0	1.2752104	-0.2752106	0.0	0.0	0.0
28.0	4.3441347	23.2314447	-0.5636647	0.0	0.0	1.3275967	-0.3275968	0.0	0.0	0.0
29.0	4.4424538	24.5853363	-0.5646729	0.0	0.0	1.3810730	-0.3810732	0.0	0.0	0.0
30.0	4.5407729	25.9884559	-0.5656811	0.0	0.0	1.4356403	-0.4356405	0.0	0.0	0.0

* STOL AERODYNAMIC METHODS PROGRAM *
CPU CASE NUMBER 1

* DOUGLAS AIRCRAFT COMPANY *
NO BRUND EFFECT

* DATE 11/21/73 * TIME 16.16.59
NO STABILITY DERIVATIVES

* HORIZONTAL TAIL GEOMETRY SUMMARY *

ASPECT RATIO =	2.666999			
TAPER RATIO =	1.000000			
SWEEP =	0.0			
SPAN =	0.800000			
AREA =	0.240006			
MAC =	0.300007			
XMC =	1.075002			
YMC =	0.0			
LENGTH =	0.975002			
HEIGHT =	0.300000			
VOLUME =	0.731269			
NRDMN =	4			
ROW	ZLEAD	XLEAD	XTRAIL	CHORD
1	0.350000	1.000000	1.300007	0.300007
2	0.190000	1.000000	1.300007	0.300007
3	-0.150000	1.000000	1.300007	0.300007
4	-0.350000	1.000000	1.300007	0.300007

* VERTICAL TAIL GEOMETRY SUMMARY *

ASPECT RATIO =	1.333300			
TAPER RATIO =	1.000000			
SWEEP =	0.0			
SPAN =	0.400000			
AREA =	0.120003			
MAC =	0.300007			
XMC =	1.075002			
ZMC =	0.200000			
LENGTH =	0.475002			
HEIGHT =	0.0			
VOLUME =	0.073127			
NRDMN =	2			
ROW	ZLEAD	XLEAD	XTRAIL	CHORD
1	0.350000	1.000000	1.300007	0.300007
2	0.190000	1.000000	1.300007	0.300007

Contracts

* STOL AERODYNAMIC METHODS PROGRAM *
CMJ CASE NUMBER 1

* DOUGLAS AIRCRAFT COMPANY *
NO GROUND EFFECT

* DATE 11/21/73 * TIME 16.16.59
NO STABILITY DERIVATIVES

* ISOLATED TAIL ANALYSIS *
* CHORDWISE LOADING FOR ALL TAIL CASES *

CASE 1 IS THE ALPHA CASE
CASE 2 IS THE BETA CASE
CASE 3 IS THE CAMBER CASE

* HORIZONTAL TAIL *

ELEMENT	X/C	Y	CHORD = 0.30000		
			CASE 1	CASE 2	CASE 3
SECTION 1					
1	0.0	0.071704	0.013105	0.316012	CASE 4
2	0.500000	0.017510	0.006195	0.530445	CASE 5
SECTION 2					
		Y = 0.150000	CHORD = 0.30000		
3	0.0	0.102980	0.025675	0.547442	CASE 4
4	0.500000	0.030074	0.012645	0.743646	CASE 5
SECTION 3					
		Y = -0.150000	CHORD = 0.30000		
5	0.0	0.102980	-0.025675	0.228755	CASE 4
6	0.500000	0.030074	-0.012645	0.441081	CASE 5
SECTION 4					
		Y = -0.350000	CHORD = 0.30000		
7	0.0	0.071704	-0.013105	0.146684	CASE 4
8	0.500000	0.017510	-0.006195	0.438058	CASE 5

* VERTICAL TAIL *

ELEMENT	X/C	Z	CHORD = 0.30000		
			CASE 1	CASE 2	CASE 3
SECTION 1					
1	0.0	-0.000000	0.054619	0.124678	CASE 4
2	0.500000	-0.000000	0.008603	0.414898	CASE 5
SECTION 2					
		Z = 0.150000	CHORD = 0.30000		
3	0.0	-0.000000	0.110188	0.487805	CASE 4
4	0.500000	-0.000000	0.038005	0.496890	CASE 5

* STOL AERODYNAMIC METHODS PROGRAM *
CMJ CASE NUMBER 1

* DOUGLAS AIRCRAFT COMPANY *
NO GROUND EFFECT

* DATE 11/21/73 * TIME 16.16.59
NO STABILITY DERIVATIVES

* ISOLATED TAIL ANALYSIS *
* SPANWISE AND TOTAL LOADING FOR ALL TAIL CASES *

* HORIZONTAL TAIL *

K	CASE 1			CASE 2			CASE 3			CASE 4			CASE 5		
	CLM	CMW	CDIM	CLM	CMW	CDIM	CLM	CMW	CDIM	CLM	CMW	CDIM	CLM	CMW	CDIM
1	0.0446	-0.0100	0.0006	0.0096	-0.0028	-0.0000	0.4232	-0.1899	0.0362						
2	0.0665	-0.0158	0.0007	0.0192	-0.0094	-0.0001	0.4485	-0.2266	0.0399						
3	0.0665	-0.0158	0.0007	-0.0192	0.0094	-0.0001	0.3849	-0.1834	0.0429						
4	0.0446	-0.0100	0.0006	-0.0096	0.0028	-0.0000	0.2924	-0.1441	0.0363						

	0.0183	-0.0444	0.0002	-0.0000	0.0000	-0.0000	0.1428	-0.3685	0.0120						
CLLW = 0.000000				CLLW = -0.000901				CLLW = -0.006116				CLLW =			

* VERTICAL TAIL *

K	CASE 1			CASE 2			CASE 3			CASE 4			CASE 5		
	CVV	CMV	CDIV	CVV	CMV	CDIV	CVV	CMV	CDIV	CVV	CMV	CDIV	CVV	CMV	CDIV
1	-0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0316	-0.0061	0.0004	0.2698	-0.1374	0.0338						
2	-0.0000	0.0000	-0.0000	0.0781	-0.0193	0.0007	0.5924	-0.2483	0.0402						
3	-0.0000	0.0000	-0.0000	0.0090	-0.0121	0.0000	0.0384	-0.0988	0.0029						

CLLV = -0.000000				CLLV = 0.000866				CLLV = 0.006769				CLLV =			

*** NOTE *** ALL TAIL COEFFICIENTS AND STABILITY DERIVATIVES ARE NON-DIMENSIONALIZED BY WING AREA AND CREP

* STOL AERODYNAMIC METHODS PROGRAM *
CMJ CASE NUMBER 1

* DOUGLAS AIRCRAFT COMPANY *
NO GROUND EFFECT

* DATE 11/21/73 * TIME 16.16.59
NO STABILITY DERIVATIVES

* FLOW FIELD SOLUTION FOR COMPOSITE CASE 1 *

ALPHA = 0.0 DEGREES

	X	Y	Z	U/UINF	V/UINF	W/UINF	DOWNWASH ANGLE (DEGREES)	SIDENWASH ANGLE (DEGREES)
1	1.112502	0.350000	0.300000	0.002594	-0.097563	-0.100019	5.742203	-3.287108
2	1.262506	0.350000	0.300000	-0.002200	-0.062206	-0.095322	5.487006	-3.567359
3	1.112502	0.150000	0.300000	0.009943	-0.022372	-0.122772	6.931067	-1.264021
4	1.262506	0.150000	0.300000	0.002905	-0.029898	-0.120078	6.875204	-1.479818
5	1.112502	-0.150000	0.300000	0.009943	0.022372	-0.122772	6.931067	1.264021
6	1.262506	-0.150000	0.300000	0.002905	0.029898	-0.120078	6.875204	1.479818
7	1.112502	-0.350000	0.300000	0.002594	0.097563	-0.100019	5.742203	3.287108
8	1.262506	-0.350000	0.300000	-0.002200	0.062206	-0.095322	5.487009	3.567359
9	1.112502	0.0	0.350000	0.012040	0.0	-0.114205	6.430397	0.0
10	1.262506	0.0	0.350000	0.004513	0.0	-0.113914	6.447205	0.0
11	1.112502	0.0	0.150000	0.013178	0.0	-0.193100	8.592689	0.0
12	1.262506	0.0	0.150000	0.003492	0.0	-0.194352	8.744503	0.0
13	-0.475000	0.0	-0.075000	-0.010373	0.0	0.039025	-2.298241	0.0
14	-0.375000	0.0	-0.075000	-0.013333	0.0	0.049842	-2.841803	0.0
15	0.350000	0.0	-0.075000	-0.070270	0.0	-0.092318	3.221103	0.0
16	1.150000	0.0	-0.075000	0.019994	0.0	-0.137312	7.657088	0.0
17	-0.900000	0.125000	0.125000	0.006778	-0.000866	0.035539	-2.821604	-0.018124
18	0.0	0.125000	0.125000	0.130149	-0.000329	0.001503	-4.099892	-0.014541
19	0.900000	0.125000	0.125000	0.109538	0.018492	-0.111137	5.750865	0.940039

Contrails

* STDL AERODYNAMIC METHODS PROGRAM *
CPU CASE NUMBER 1

* DOUGLAS AIRCRAFT COMPANY *
NO GROUND EFFECT

* DATE 11/21/73 * TIME 16.16.59
NO STABILITY DERIVATIVES

* INTERFERENCE TAIL ANALYSIS *
* CHORDWISE LOADING FOR ALL TAIL CASES *

CASE 1 IS FOR ALPHA = 0.0
CASE 2 IS FOR ALPHA = 5.00
CASE 3 IS FOR ALPHA = 10.00
CASE 4 IS FOR ALPHA = 15.00
CASE 5 IS FOR ALPHA = 20.00

* HORIZONTAL TAIL *

ELEMENT	SECTION	I/C	Y = 0.350000 CHORD = 0.300007				
			CASE 1	CASE 2	CASE 3	CASE 4	CASE 5
1	SECTION 1	0.0	-0.134435	-0.084723	0.093478	0.159053	0.184361
2		0.500000	0.423073	0.448917	0.462466	0.460276	0.437517
3	SECTION 2	0.0	-0.157083	-0.023165	0.091184	0.082867	0.041892
4		0.500000	0.592001	0.577936	0.591764	0.579654	0.538580
5	SECTION 3	0.0	-0.475771	-0.391853	-0.299504	-0.235821	-0.276794
6		0.500000	0.339436	0.375370	0.389200	0.377069	0.336015
7	SECTION 4	0.0	-0.389744	-0.176891	-0.075891	-0.010274	0.019822
8		0.500000	0.330685	0.396929	0.370078	0.367889	0.349129

* VERTICAL TAIL *

ELEMENT	SECTION	I/C	Z = 0.350000 CHORD = 0.300007				
			CASE 1	CASE 2	CASE 3	CASE 4	CASE 5
1	SECTION 1	0.0	0.124678	0.124678	0.124678	0.124678	0.124678
2		0.500000	0.414898	0.414898	0.414898	0.414898	0.414898
3	SECTION 2	0.0	0.487885	0.487885	0.487885	0.487885	0.487885
4		0.500000	0.696890	0.696890	0.696890	0.696890	0.696890

* STDL AERODYNAMIC METHODS PROGRAM *
CPU CASE NUMBER 1

* DOUGLAS AIRCRAFT COMPANY *
NO GROUND EFFECT

* DATE 11/21/73 * TIME 16.16.59
NO STABILITY DERIVATIVES

* INTERFERENCE TAIL ANALYSIS *
* SPANWISE AND TOTAL LOADING FOR ALL TAIL CASES *

* HORIZONTAL TAIL *

K	CASE 1			CASE 2			CASE 3			CASE 4			CASE 5		
	CLW	CMW	CDIW	CLW	CMW	CDIW	CLW	CMW	CDIW	CLW	CMW	CDIW	CLW	CMW	CDIW
1	0.1433	-0.1237	0.0024	0.2211	-0.1399	0.0144	0.2780	-0.1504	0.0295	0.3097	-0.1538	0.0436	0.3109	-0.1482	0.0522
2	0.1925	-0.1596	-0.0091	0.2774	-0.1792	-0.0059	0.3255	-0.1886	-0.0035	0.3313	-0.1863	-0.0038	0.2902	-0.1709	-0.0048
3	-0.0682	-0.0763	0.0055	0.0168	-0.0959	0.0071	0.0648	-0.1059	0.0084	0.0706	-0.1031	0.0082	0.0294	-0.0877	0.0040
4	0.0125	-0.0642	0.0070	0.0902	-0.1004	0.0150	0.1471	-0.1109	0.0261	0.1708	-0.1143	0.0363	0.1801	-0.1088	0.0414
CLLW = -0.006116			CLLW = -0.006116			CLLW = -0.006116			CLLW = -0.006116			CLLW = -0.006116			

* VERTICAL TAIL *

K	CASE 1			CASE 2			CASE 3			CASE 4			CASE 5		
	CVV	CMV	CDIV	CVV	CMV	CDIV	CVV	CMV	CDIV	CVV	CMV	CDIV	CVV	CMV	CDIV
1	0.2498	-0.1374	0.0338	0.2498	-0.1374	0.0338	0.2498	-0.1374	0.0338	0.2498	-0.1374	0.0338	0.2498	-0.1374	0.0338
2	0.5924	-0.2483	0.0402	0.5924	-0.2483	0.0402	0.5924	-0.2483	0.0402	0.5924	-0.2483	0.0402	0.5924	-0.2483	0.0402
CLLV = 0.006769			CLLV = 0.006769			CLLV = 0.006769			CLLV = 0.006769			CLLV = 0.006769			

*** NOTE *** ALL TAIL COEFFICIENTS AND STABILITY DERIVATIVES ARE NON-DIMENSIONALIZED BY WING AREA AND CREF

* STDL AERODYNAMIC METHODS PROGRAM *
CPU CASE NUMBER 1

* DOUGLAS AIRCRAFT COMPANY *
NO GROUND EFFECT

* DATE 11/21/73 * TIME 16.16.59
NO STABILITY DERIVATIVES

* SECTIONAL AND TOTAL FUSELAGE LOADING FROM PRESSURE INTEGRATION *
* FOR COMPOSITE CASE 1 *

SEG	X	CM(0)	CM(0)	CM(5)	CM(5)	CM(10)	CM(10)	CM(15)	CM(15)	CM(20)	CM(20)
1	-0.475000	0.000214	0.0	0.004350	0.0	0.017207	0.0	0.023494	0.0	0.028024	0.0
2	-0.375000	0.004990	0.0	0.018840	0.0	0.031912	0.0	0.043731	0.0	0.053889	0.0
3	0.350000	-0.000000	0.0	0.000000	0.0	0.000000	0.0	-0.000000	0.0	-0.000000	0.0
4	1.150000	-0.059793	0.0	-0.051828	0.0	-0.041480	0.0	-0.029240	0.0	-0.016142	0.0
TOTAL		-0.059998	0.0	-0.023630	0.0	0.007639	0.0	0.037488	0.0	0.065770	0.0

*** NOTE *** ALL FUSELAGE COEFFICIENTS AND STABILITY DERIVATIVES ARE NON-DIMENSIONALIZED BY WING AREA AND CREF

Contrails

* STDL AERODYNAMIC METHODS PROGRAM *
 CMU CASE NUMBER 1

* DOUBLAS AIRCRAFT COMPANY *
 NO GROUND EFFECT

* DATE 11/21/73 * TIME 16.16.99
 NO STABILITY DERIVATIVES

 * SUMMARY OF AIRCRAFT AERODYNAMIC COEFFICIENTS FOR COMPOSITE CASE 1 *

*** WING ***

ALPHA	CCL	CMXC	CLL	CDITZ	CN	CCY
0.0	1.591206	-0.535435	0.0	0.273049	0.0	0.0
5.0	2.002795	-0.540476	0.0	0.398648	0.0	0.0
10.0	2.574392	-0.549517	0.0	0.551516	0.0	0.0
15.0	3.065966	-0.559558	0.0	0.731649	0.0	0.0
20.0	3.557574	-0.559599	0.0	0.935048	0.0	0.0

*** HORIZONTAL TAIL ***

ALPHA	CCL	CMXC	CLL	CCD1	CN	CCY
0.0	0.019825	-0.070358	-0.006114	-0.000053		
5.0	0.044767	-0.127387	-0.006114	0.001228		
10.0	0.059053	-0.156988	-0.006114	0.002649		
15.0	0.063532	-0.157706	-0.006114	0.003499		
20.0	0.054397	-0.130110	-0.006114	0.003412		

*** VERTICAL TAIL ***

ALPHA	CCL	CMXC	CLL	CCD1	CN	CCY
0.0			0.006769	0.002893	-0.098765	0.038381
5.0			0.006769	0.002893	-0.098765	0.038381
10.0			0.006769	0.002893	-0.098765	0.038381
15.0			0.006769	0.002893	-0.098765	0.038381
20.0			0.006769	0.002893	-0.098765	0.038381

*** FUSELAGE ***

ALPHA	CCL	CMXC	CLL	CCD1	CN	CCY
0.0		-0.054548			0.0	
5.0		-0.023630			0.0	
10.0		0.007639			0.0	
15.0		0.037989			0.0	
20.0		0.069770			0.0	

 * COMPLETE AIRCRAFT *

ALPHA	CCL	CMXC	CLL	CDITZ	CN	CCY
0.0	1.611030	-0.660942	0.000653	0.275005	-0.098765	0.038381
5.0	2.127566	-0.691494	0.000653	0.402769	-0.098765	0.038381
10.0	2.634245	-0.694866	0.000653	0.557059	-0.098765	0.038381
15.0	3.124518	-0.678279	0.000653	0.738092	-0.098765	0.038381
20.0	3.611976	-0.619439	0.000653	0.945353	-0.098765	0.038381

 * THE PROGRAM HAS REACHED NORMAL TERMINATION *

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SAMPLE PROBLEM II VECTORED JET CASE

* STEEL AERODYNAMIC METHOD PROGRAM *

*** STAMP SAMPLE CASE * WING * WING * TAIL * FUSELAGE * VECTORED JETS ***

AREA =	USEU	INPUT
SPAN =	0.800000	2.200000
CHORD =	2.000000	4.000000
REF =	0.400000	0.400000
XPL =	0.100000	0.200000
LRAL =	0.400000	0.144444
ARATIO =	5.000000	5.000000
ALU =	0.200000	0.400000

NPLANS =	4	4
NLASES =	2	2
ISYMM =	0	0
IPRINT =	0	0
JETFLG =	2	2
JETTYPE =	2	2
JHINGE =	0	0
LIBRIV =	0	0
IBRND =	0	0
IPPLD =	0	0
NPJNT =	3	3
NRMOM =	4	4
NLARM =	1	1
NROM =	2	2
NLARM =	1	1
NSES =	4	4
ISELI =	2	2
ILAMP =	1	1

NUMBER OF WING ELEMENTS = 17
NUMBER OF JET ELEMENTS = 0
TOTAL NUMBER OF ELEMENTS = 17

* ELEMENT GEOMETRY AND FUNDAMENTAL CASE DATA FOR ALL FUNDAMENTAL CASES *

FUNDAMENTAL CASE 1 = ALPHA CASE

FUNDAMENTAL CASE 2 = I.C. HINGE

*** SECTION 1 *** Y = 0.950000 DELTA = 0.050000 XLEAD = 0.0 XTRAIL = 0.400000 LHUMU = 0.400000 TANKL = 0.0

INPUT VALUES

	FL1	FL2	FL3	FL4	FL5	FL6	FL7	FL8	FL9	FL10
TWIST(DEG)	0.0	0.0								
HL (Z/Z)	0.0	0.0								

WING ELEMENTS

EPS

NO	X/C	X	DEL	FL1	FL2	FL3	FL4	FL5	FL6	FL7	FL8	FL9	FL10
1	0.0	0.0	0.20000	1.00000	0.0								
2	0.20000	0.08000	0.55000	1.00000	0.0								
3	0.75000	0.30000	0.25000	1.00000	0.0								

THIS ROW HAS NO JET

*** SECTION 2 *** Y = 0.800000 DELTA = 0.100000 XLEAD = 0.0 XTRAIL = 0.400000 LHUMU = 0.400000 TANKL = 0.0

INPUT VALUES

	FL1	FL2	FL3	FL4	FL5	FL6	FL7	FL8	FL9	FL10
TWIST(DEG)	0.0	0.0								
HL (Z/Z)	0.0	0.0								

WING ELEMENTS

EPS

NO	X/C	X	DEL	FL1	FL2	FL3	FL4	FL5	FL6	FL7	FL8	FL9	FL10
4	0.0	0.0	0.20000	1.00000	0.0								
5	0.20000	0.08000	0.55000	1.00000	0.0								
6	0.75000	0.30000	0.25000	1.00000	1.00000								

THIS ROW HAS NO JET

*** SECTION 3 *** Y = 0.550000 DELTA = 0.150000 XLEAD = 0.0 XTRAIL = 0.400000 LHUMU = 0.400000 TANKL = 0.0

INPUT VALUES

	FL1	FL2	FL3	FL4	FL5	FL6	FL7	FL8	FL9	FL10
TWIST(DEG)	0.0	0.0								
HL (Z/Z)	0.0	0.0								

WING ELEMENTS

EPS

NO	X/C	X	DEL	FL1	FL2	FL3	FL4	FL5	FL6	FL7	FL8	FL9	FL10
7	0.0	0.0	0.20000	1.00000	0.0								
8	0.20000	0.08000	0.55000	1.00000	0.0								
9	0.75000	0.30000	0.25000	1.00000	1.00000								

THIS ROW HAS NO JET

*** SECTION 4 *** Y = 0.200000 DELTA = 0.200000 XLEAD = 0.0 XTRAIL = 0.400000 LHUMU = 0.400000 TANKL = 0.0

INPUT VALUES

	FL1	FL2	FL3	FL4	FL5	FL6	FL7	FL8	FL9	FL10
TWIST(DEG)	0.0	0.0								
HL (Z/Z)	0.0	0.0								

WING ELEMENTS

EPS

NO	X/C	X	DEL	FL1	FL2	FL3	FL4	FL5	FL6	FL7	FL8	FL9	FL10
10	0.0	0.0	0.20000	1.00000	0.0								
11	0.20000	0.08000	0.55000	1.00000	0.0								
12	0.75000	0.30000	0.25000	1.00000	0.0								

THIS ROW HAS NO JET

Contrails

* STOL AERODYNAMIC METHODS PROGRAM *
NO VECTORED JET OR JET SHEET

* DOUGLAS AIRCRAFT COMPANY *
NO GROUND EFFECT

* DATE 11/21/73 * TIME 1.28.13
NO STABILITY DERIVATIVES

* WING TOTAL AERODYNAMIC COEFFICIENTS *

	CASE 1	CASE 2	CASE 3	CASE 4	CASE 5	CASE 6	CASE 7	CASE 8	CASE 9	CASE 10
CCLG	0.0719517	0.0227015	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CCLJ	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
** CCL	0.0719517	0.0227015	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CLDS	0.0012558	0.0000670	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CCD	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CCS	0.0009098	0.0000131	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CCD	0.0003460	0.0000538	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
** CDITZ	0.0003215	0.0000887	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
** CCJ	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CCMG	-0.0168791	-0.0106841	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CCMJ	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CCMT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CCM	-0.0168791	-0.0106841	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CXCP	0.2345900	0.4706329	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CXCL	0.2345900	0.4706329	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CXCPB	0.0938359	0.1882531	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CXCLB	0.0938359	0.1882531	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CCMGMC	0.0011088	-0.0050087	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CCMJMC	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CCMTMC	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
** CCMC	0.0011088	-0.0050087	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CLLG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CLLJ	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
* CLL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CNJ	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
* ENMGC	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
* CCY	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

* STOL AERODYNAMIC METHODS PROGRAM *
NO VECTORED JET OR JET SHEET

* DOUGLAS AIRCRAFT COMPANY *
NO GROUND EFFECT

* DATE 11/21/73 * TIME 1.28.13
NO STABILITY DERIVATIVES

* WING CHORDWISE LOADING FOR COMPOSITE CASE 1 *

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* WING CHORDWISE LOADING FOR COMPOSITE CASE 1 *

		A(1)	A(2)	A(3)	A(4)	A(5)	A(6)	A(7)	A(8)	A(9)	A(10)
		0.0	30.000000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
*** NOTE *** C.M. LEADING EDGE UP VALUE IS THE AVERAGE VALUE OF THE SINGULAR DISTRIBUTION DO NOT PLOT THESE LOADING POINTS DIRECTLY											
SECTION 1		Y = 0.950000		CHORD = 0.400000							
WING											
	XB	0.0	0.200000	0.750000							
	LPO	0.383684	0.326546	0.418524							
	LPA	0.106373	0.043927	0.009363							
SECTION 2		Y = 0.800000		CHORD = 0.400000							
WING											
	XB	0.0	0.200000	0.750000							
	LPO	0.605986	0.428660	1.789586							
	LPA	0.143983	0.072476	0.018661							
SECTION 3		Y = 0.550000		CHORD = 0.400000							
WING											
	XB	0.0	0.200000	0.750000							
	CPO	0.709814	0.521950	1.876159							
	CPA	0.166102	0.088544	0.022685							
SECTION 4		Y = 0.200000		CHORD = 0.400000							
WING											
	XB	0.0	0.200000	0.750000							
	CPO	0.498641	0.347524	0.164762							
	CPA	0.176832	0.095896	0.025554							

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NO STABILITY DERIVATIVES

* WING SPANWISE LOADING FOR COMPOSITE CASE 1 *

		A(1)	A(2)	A(3)	A(4)	A(5)	A(6)	A(7)	A(8)	A(9)	A(10)	
		0.0	30.000000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
SECTION		Y	LIFT			PITCHING MOMENT			LIFT CENTER			
			LLMO	CLMUA	LLA	CMGA	CLMUA	CLMA	CMC	ALPO/L	ALLO/L	
			LLBA	CLMUA	LLA	CMGA	CLMUA	CLMA	CMC	ALPA/L	ALLA/L	
1	0.950000	0.366603	0.0	0.366603	*	-0.149808	0.0	0.0	-0.149808	*	0.408638	0.408638
		0.041492	0.0	0.041492	*	-0.008679	0.0	0.0	-0.008679	*	0.204610	0.204610
2	0.800000	0.977779	0.0	0.977779	*	-0.320465	0.0	0.0	-0.320465	*	0.521624	0.521624
		0.062639	0.0	0.062639	*	-0.014214	0.0	0.0	-0.014214	*	0.226917	0.226917
3	0.550000	1.088157	0.0	1.088157	*	-0.554607	0.0	0.0	-0.554607	*	0.509676	0.509676
		0.075517	0.0	0.075517	*	-0.017846	0.0	0.0	-0.017846	*	0.236315	0.236315
		0.295955	0.0	0.295955	*	-0.087666	0.0	0.0	-0.087666	*	0.296214	0.296214
4	0.200000	0.081549	0.0	0.081549	*	-0.019537	0.0	0.0	-0.019537	*	0.239574	0.239574
TOTAL												
		0.681045	0.0	0.681045	*	-0.320522	0.0	0.0	-0.320522	(APER)	0.470633	0.470633
		0.071952	0.0	0.071952	*	-0.016879	0.0	0.0	-0.016879	(APER)	0.234590	0.234590
					*	-0.150261	0.0	0.0	-0.150261	(RM)	0.188253	0.188253
					*	0.001109	0.0	0.0	0.001109	(RM)	0.093836	0.093836

Contracts

SECTION	Y	INDUCED DRAG									
		LDD LDDA	LDDO LDDOA	LDDU LDDUA	CDO CDA	DDO DDA	DDU DDA	GAMMA GAMA	ALFINO ALFINA	LTO	LPU
1	0.950000	0.0	0.0063984	0.0	0.0061387	-0.0051387	0.0733206	-0.0164871	0.0051387	0.0	
2	0.800000	0.0007242	0.0	0.0003950	0.0003242	0.0082985	0.0254214	0.3017246	-0.1043097	0.0	
3	0.550000	0.0185050	0.0	0.0007231	0.0003656	0.0125279	0.0132666	0.2982925	-0.1052070	0.0	
4	0.200000	0.0510333	0.0	0.0086793	-0.0086793	0.0591904	0.0279112	0.0086793	0.0		
TOTAL		0.0602639	0.0	0.0118254	0.0484385	0.0798660	-0.0484385	0.0090572	0.0		

* STOIL AERODYNAMIC METHODUS PROGRAM *
NO VECTORED JET DR JET SHEET

* DOUGLAS AIRCRAFT COMPANY *
NO GROUND EFFECT

* DATE 11/21/73 * TIME 1.28.13
NO STABILITY DERIVATIVES

* WING TOTAL AERODYNAMIC COEFFICIENTS FOR COMPOSITE LASE 1 *

	ALPHA=0	ALPHA	ALPHA=2
LLC6	0.881045	0.071952	
LLCJ	0.0	0.0	
** LLC	0.881045	0.071952	
LLC6	0.0602639	0.0125279	0.0012558
LLDJ	0.0	0.0	0.0
LLS	0.0118254	0.0084385	0.0009098
LLU	0.0484385	0.0061151	0.0003460
** LLTZ	0.0798660	0.0090572	0.0003215
** LLJ	0.0	0.0	0.0
LLMG	-0.320522	-0.016879	
LLMJ	0.0	0.0	
LLMT	0.0	0.0	
LLM	-0.320522	-0.016879	
LLCP	0.470633	0.234590	
LLCL	0.470633	0.234590	
LLCPB	0.188253	0.093836	
LLCLB	0.188253	0.093836	
LLPMPC	-0.150261	0.001109	
LLPML	0.0	0.0	
LLPML	0.0	0.0	
** LLML	-0.150261	0.001109	
LLLG	0.0	0.0	
LLLJ	0.0	0.0	
* LLL	0.0	0.0	0.0
* LLW	0.0	0.0	0.0
* LLWML	0.0	0.0	0.0
* LLV	0.0	0.0	0.0

* STOIL AERODYNAMIC METHODUS PROGRAM *
NO VECTORED JET DR JET SHEET

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* DATE 11/21/73 * TIME 1.28.13
NO STABILITY DERIVATIVES

* TABULATED WING TOTAL COEFFICIENTS FOR COMPOSITE LASE 1 *

ALPHA	LLC	LLC=2	LLPMLJ	LLLJ	LLL	LLTZ	L1	LLW	LLW	LLV
-10.0	-0.0384721	0.0014601	-0.1613986	0.0	0.0	0.0214434	-0.0214434	0.0	0.0	0.0
-9.0	0.033746	0.0011204	-0.1602398	0.0	0.0	0.0243922	-0.0243922	0.0	0.0	0.0
-8.0	0.1054513	0.0111158	-0.1591311	0.0	0.0	0.0279840	-0.0279840	0.0	0.0	0.0
-7.0	0.1773830	0.0314647	-0.1580223	0.0	0.0	0.0322188	-0.0322188	0.0	0.0	0.0
-6.0	0.2493347	0.0821678	-0.1569135	0.0	0.0	0.0370966	-0.0370966	0.0	0.0	0.0
-5.0	0.3212864	0.1032249	-0.1558048	0.0	0.0	0.0426173	-0.0426173	0.0	0.0	0.0
-4.0	0.3932381	0.1546361	-0.1546960	0.0	0.0	0.0487811	-0.0487811	0.0	0.0	0.0
-3.0	0.4651898	0.2164015	-0.1535872	0.0	0.0	0.0555878	-0.0555878	0.0	0.0	0.0
-2.0	0.5371414	0.2885209	-0.1524785	0.0	0.0	0.0630375	-0.0630375	0.0	0.0	0.0
-1.0	0.6090931	0.3709944	-0.1513697	0.0	0.0	0.0711302	-0.0711302	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.0	0.6810448	0.4638220	-0.1502610	0.0	0.0	0.0798660	-0.0798660	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.0	0.7529965	0.5670037	-0.1491522	0.0	0.0	0.0892446	-0.0892446	0.0	0.0	0.0
2.0	0.8249482	0.6805395	-0.1480435	0.0	0.0	0.0992664	-0.0992664	0.0	0.0	0.0
3.0	0.8968999	0.8044294	-0.1469347	0.0	0.0	0.1099309	-0.1099309	0.0	0.0	0.0
4.0	0.9688516	0.9386733	-0.1458259	0.0	0.0	0.1212386	-0.1212386	0.0	0.0	0.0
5.0	1.0408030	1.0832701	-0.1447172	0.0	0.0	0.1331893	-0.1331893	0.0	0.0	0.0
6.0	1.1127548	1.2382231	-0.1436084	0.0	0.0	0.1457829	-0.1457829	0.0	0.0	0.0
7.0	1.1847067	1.4036273	-0.1424996	0.0	0.0	0.1590195	-0.1590195	0.0	0.0	0.0
8.0	1.2566586	1.5791874	-0.1413908	0.0	0.0	0.1728952	-0.1728952	0.0	0.0	0.0
9.0	1.3286095	1.7652025	-0.1402821	0.0	0.0	0.1874217	-0.1874217	0.0	0.0	0.0
10.0	1.4005613	1.9615717	-0.1391733	0.0	0.0	0.2025074	-0.2025074	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.0	1.4725132	2.1682949	-0.1380646	0.0	0.0	0.2183959	-0.2183959	0.0	0.0	0.0
12.0	1.5444651	2.3853722	-0.1369558	0.0	0.0	0.2348475	-0.2348475	0.0	0.0	0.0
13.0	1.6164170	2.6128006	-0.1358470	0.0	0.0	0.2519420	-0.2519420	0.0	0.0	0.0
14.0	1.6883688	2.8505959	-0.1347383	0.0	0.0	0.2696795	-0.2696795	0.0	0.0	0.0
15.0	1.7603207	3.0987253	-0.1336295	0.0	0.0	0.2880601	-0.2880601	0.0	0.0	0.0
16.0	1.8322726	3.3572187	-0.1325208	0.0	0.0	0.3070837	-0.3070837	0.0	0.0	0.0
17.0	1.9042245	3.6260624	-0.1314120	0.0	0.0	0.3267501	-0.3267501	0.0	0.0	0.0
18.0	1.9761764	3.9052644	-0.1303033	0.0	0.0	0.3470596	-0.3470596	0.0	0.0	0.0
19.0	2.0481282	4.1948204	-0.1291945	0.0	0.0	0.3680121	-0.3680121	0.0	0.0	0.0
20.0	2.1200801	4.4947309	-0.1280857	0.0	0.0	0.3896075	-0.3896075	0.0	0.0	0.0
21.0	2.1920320	4.8049946	-0.1269770	0.0	0.0	0.4118460	-0.4118460	0.0	0.0	0.0
22.0	2.2639839	5.1256084	-0.1258682	0.0	0.0	0.4347274	-0.4347274	0.0	0.0	0.0
23.0	2.3359357	5.4565811	-0.1247594	0.0	0.0	0.4582519	-0.4582519	0.0	0.0	0.0
24.0	2.4078876	5.7979078	-0.1236507	0.0	0.0	0.4824193	-0.4824193	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.0	2.4798395	6.1495886	-0.1225419	0.0	0.0	0.5072297	-0.5072297	0.0	0.0	0.0
26.0	2.5517914	6.5116234	-0.1214331	0.0	0.0	0.5326831	-0.5326831	0.0	0.0	0.0
27.0	2.6237432	6.8840075	-0.1203244	0.0	0.0	0.5587794	-0.5587794	0.0	0.0	0.0
28.0	2.6956951	7.2667503	-0.1192156	0.0	0.0	0.5855188	-0.5855188	0.0	0.0	0.0
29.0	2.7676470	7.6598473	-0.1181068	0.0	0.0	0.6129012	-0.6129012	0.0	0.0	0.0
30.0	2.8395988	8.0632982	-0.1169981	0.0	0.0	0.6409265	-0.6409265	0.0	0.0	0.0

Contracts

* STOL AERODYNAMIC METHODS PROGRAM *
NO VECTORED JET OR JET SHEET

* DOUGLAS AIRCRAFT COMPANY *
NO GROUND EFFECT

* DATE 11/21/73 * TIME 1.28.14
NO STABILITY DERIVATIVES

* HORIZONTAL TAIL GEOMETRY SUMMARY *

ASPECT RATIO = 2.866399
TAPER RATIO = 1.000000
SWEEP = 0.0
SPAN = 0.600000
AREA = 0.240000
MAC = 0.300000
XCL = 1.075000
YCL = 0.0
LENGTH = 0.475000
HEIGHT = 0.300000
VOLUME = 0.731269
NACW = 4

ROW	XLEAD	ZLEAD	XTRAIL	LMUM
1	0.350000	1.000000	1.300000	0.300000
2	0.150000	1.000000	1.300000	0.300000
3	-0.150000	1.000000	1.300000	0.300000
4	-0.350000	1.000000	1.300000	0.300000

* VERTICAL TAIL GEOMETRY SUMMARY *

ASPECT RATIO = 1.333300
TAPER RATIO = 1.000000
SWEEP = 0.0
SPAN = 0.400000
AREA = 0.120000
MAC = 0.300000
XCL = 1.075000
YCL = 0.200000
LENGTH = 0.475000
HEIGHT = 0.0
VOLUME = 0.075177
NACW = 7

ROW	XLEAD	ZLEAD	XTRAIL	LMUM
1	0.350000	1.000000	1.300000	0.300000
2	0.150000	1.000000	1.300000	0.300000

* STOL AERODYNAMIC METHODS PROGRAM *
NO VECTORED JET OR JET SHEET

* DOUGLAS AIRCRAFT COMPANY *
NO GROUND EFFECT

* DATE 11/21/73 * TIME 1.28.15
NO STABILITY DERIVATIVES

* ISOLATED TAIL ANALYSIS *
* DIMENSIONLESS LOADING FOR ALL TAIL CASES *

CASE 1 IS THE ALPHA CASE
CASE 2 IS THE BETA CASE
CASE 3 IS THE GAMMA CASE

* HORIZONTAL TAIL *

ELEMENT	X/Z	SECTION 1			SECTION 2	SECTION 3	SECTION 4
		Y = 0.350000	Y = 0.150000	Y = -0.150000			
1	0.0	0.071706	0.071706	0.316612	0.0	0.0	0.0
	0.500000	0.017510	0.006195	0.530445			
3	0.0	0.102980	0.075675	0.547442	0.0	0.0	0.0
	0.500000	0.030074	0.012695	0.143686			
5	0.0	0.102980	-0.025675	0.228195	0.0	0.0	0.0
	0.500000	0.030074	-0.012695	0.441001			
7	0.0	0.071706	-0.013105	0.146688	0.0	0.0	0.0
	0.500000	0.017510	-0.006195	0.436258			

* VERTICAL TAIL *

ELEMENT	X/Z	SECTION 1			SECTION 2
		Z = 0.350000	Z = 0.150000	Z = -0.150000	
1	0.0	-0.000000	0.059614	0.124678	0.0
	0.500000	-0.000000	0.008603	0.414686	
3	0.0	-0.000000	0.118188	0.447485	0.0
	0.500000	-0.000000	0.038005	0.646890	

* STOL AERODYNAMIC METHODS PROGRAM *
NO VECTORED JET OR JET SHEET

* DOUGLAS AIRCRAFT COMPANY *
NO GROUND EFFECT

* DATE 11/21/73 * TIME 1.28.15
NO STABILITY DERIVATIVES

* ISOLATED TAIL ANALYSIS *
* SPANWISE AND TOTAL LOADING FOR ALL TAIL CASES *

* HORIZONTAL TAIL *

K	CASE 1			CASE 2			CASE 3			CASE 4	CASE 5
	LLM	LMW	LDIV	LLM	LMW	LDIV	LLM	LMW	LDIV		
1	0.0446	-0.0100	0.0006	0.0096	-0.0028	-0.0000	0.4232	-0.1855	0.0362		
2	0.0065	-0.0158	0.0007	0.0142	-0.0056	-0.0001	0.6455	-0.2866	0.0395		
3	0.0065	-0.0158	0.0007	-0.0152	0.0056	-0.0001	0.3859	-0.1838	0.0429		
4	0.0446	-0.0100	0.0006	-0.0096	0.0028	-0.0000	0.2924	-0.1461	0.0363		

	0.0183	-0.0444	0.0002	-0.0000	0.0000	-0.0000	0.1428	-0.3685	0.0120		

	CLLM = 0.000000			ELLM = -0.000901			CLLM = -0.004116			LLLM =	

* VERTICAL TAIL *

K	CASE 1			CASE 2			CASE 3			CASE 4	CASE 5
	CLV	CLW	CLDV	CLV	CLW	CLDV	CLV	CLW	CLDV		
1	-0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0316	-0.0061	0.0004	0.2698	-0.1374	0.0038		
2	-0.0000	0.0000	-0.0000	0.0781	-0.0193	0.0007	0.5424	-0.2483	0.0402		

	-0.0000	0.0000	-0.0000	0.0050	-0.0121	0.0000	0.0384	-0.0494	0.0029		

	CLLV = -0.000000			ELLV = 0.000866			CLLV = 0.006789			LLLV =	

*** NOTE *** ALL TAIL COEFFICIENTS AND STABILITY DERIVATIVES ARE NON-DIMENSIONALIZED BY WING AREA AND CHREF

Contracts

* STOL AERODYNAMIC METHODS PROGRAM *
NO VECTORED JET OR JET SHEET

* DOUGLAS AIRCRAFT COMPANY *
NO GROUND EFFECT

* DATE 11/21/73 * TIME 1.24.13
NO STABILITY DERIVATIVES

* FLDW FIELD SOLUTION FOR COMPOSITE CASE 1 *

ALPHA = 20.00 DEGREES

	X	Y	Z	U/UMF	V/UMF	W/UMF	DOWRWASH ANGLE (DEGREES)	SIDRWASH ANGLE (DEGREES)
1	1.112502	0.350000	0.300000	-0.051847	-0.226772	-0.253860	14.988873	-13.450906
2	1.262506	0.350000	0.300000	-0.059899	-0.290312	-0.285185	16.875458	-17.161194
3	1.112502	0.150000	0.300000	-0.032125	-0.027835	-0.277072	15.974759	-11.647336
4	1.262506	0.150000	0.300000	-0.039229	-0.027236	-0.296077	17.127502	-11.623774
5	1.112502	-0.150000	0.300000	-0.032125	0.027835	-0.277072	15.974766	11.647333
6	1.262506	-0.150000	0.300000	-0.039229	0.027236	-0.296077	17.127502	11.623770
7	1.112502	-0.350000	0.300000	-0.051847	0.226772	-0.253860	14.988873	13.450902
8	1.262506	-0.350000	0.300000	-0.059899	0.290312	-0.285185	16.875458	17.161194
9	1.112502	0.0	0.350000	-0.024133	0.0	-0.242043	13.924907	0.0
10	1.262506	0.0	0.350000	-0.030362	0.0	-0.254119	14.685565	0.0
11	1.112502	0.0	0.150000	-0.005600	0.0	-0.230018	13.024230	0.0
12	1.262506	0.0	0.150000	-0.008501	0.0	-0.232011	13.170239	0.0
13	-0.475000	0.0	-0.075000	0.013138	0.0	0.076405	-4.312776	0.0
14	-0.375000	0.0	-0.075000	0.014281	0.0	0.102180	-5.752671	0.0
15	0.350000	0.0	-0.075000	-0.140543	0.0	-0.273212	15.181535	0.0
16	1.150000	0.0	-0.075000	0.042218	0.0	-0.059861	3.247243	0.0
17	-0.500000	0.125000	0.125000	0.045836	-0.001267	0.055492	-3.031808	-0.069134
18	0.0	0.125000	0.125000	0.419480	-0.003780	-0.070412	1.733813	-0.152563
19	0.500000	0.125000	0.125000	0.021010	0.024480	-0.249442	14.406244	1.345434

* STOL AERODYNAMIC METHODS PROGRAM *
NO VECTORED JET OR JET SHEET

* DOUGLAS AIRCRAFT COMPANY *
NO GROUND EFFECT

* DATE 11/21/73 * TIME 1.24.13
NO STABILITY DERIVATIVES

* INTERFERENCE TAIL ANALYSIS *
* CHORDWISE LOADING FOR ALL TAIL CASES *

CASE 1 IS FOR ALPHA = 0.0
CASE 2 IS FOR ALPHA = 5.00
CASE 3 IS FOR ALPHA = 10.00
CASE 4 IS FOR ALPHA = 15.00
CASE 5 IS FOR ALPHA = 20.00

* HORIZONTAL TAIL *

ELEMENT	SECTION	X/C	Y = 0.350000 LHMU = 0.300000				
			CASE 1	CASE 2	CASE 3	CASE 4	CASE 5
1	1	0.0	0.150849	0.326232	0.470304	0.571861	0.609945
2	2	0.500000	0.495017	0.533424	0.558632	0.562556	0.525454
3	3	0.0	0.331088	0.553389	0.729950	0.853843	0.920047
4	4	0.500000	0.675532	0.736157	0.777301	0.795424	0.791343
5	5	0.0	0.012400	0.234702	0.411262	0.535155	0.601360
6	6	0.500000	0.472467	0.533543	0.574736	0.593354	0.588774
7	7	0.0	-0.018479	0.156904	0.300976	0.402333	0.440611
8	8	0.500000	0.402629	0.441036	0.466245	0.470168	0.431066

* VERTICAL TAIL *

ELEMENT	SECTION	X/C	Z = 0.350000 LHMU = 0.300000				
			CASE 1	CASE 2	CASE 3	CASE 4	CASE 5
1	1	0.0	0.124678	0.124678	0.124678	0.124678	0.124678
2	2	0.500000	0.414898	0.414898	0.414898	0.414898	0.414898
3	3	0.0	0.487885	0.487885	0.487885	0.487885	0.487885
4	4	0.500000	0.696890	0.696890	0.696890	0.696890	0.696890

* STOL AERODYNAMIC METHODS PROGRAM *
NO VECTORED JET OR JET SHEET

* DOUGLAS AIRCRAFT COMPANY *
NO GROUND EFFECT

* DATE 11/21/73 * TIME 1.24.13
NO STABILITY DERIVATIVES

* INTERFERENCE TAIL ANALYSIS *
* SPANWISE AND TOTAL LOADING FOR ALL TAIL CASES *

* HORIZONTAL TAIL *

K	LLH	CASE 1		CASE 2		CASE 3		CASE 4		CASE 5						
		CMH	CDH	CMH	CDH	CMH	CDH	CMH	CDH	CMH	CDH					
1	0.3229	-0.1641	0.0150	0.6298	-0.1871	0.0398	0.5145	-0.2040	0.0667	0.5471	-0.2115	0.0862	0.5467	-0.2023	0.0812	
2	0.5033	-0.2318	0.0176	0.6448	-0.2646	0.0391	0.7536	-0.2885	0.0549	0.8249	-0.3021	0.0457	0.8257	-0.3048	0.0844	
3	0.2427	-0.1486	0.0241	0.3841	-0.1814	0.0424	0.4930	-0.2053	0.0606	0.5843	-0.2189	0.0744	0.5451	-0.2216	0.0814	
4	0.1921	-0.1247	0.0182	0.2990	-0.1476	0.0392	0.3836	-0.1645	0.0628	0.4363	-0.1721	0.0459	0.4368	-0.1629	0.0751	
		0.1032	-0.2725	0.0059	0.1431	-0.3584	0.0121	0.1739	-0.4148	0.0184	0.1939	-0.4385	0.0231	0.2009	-0.4274	0.0245
CLLH =		-0.006116		CLLH =	-0.006116		CLLH =	-0.006116		CLLH =	-0.006116		CLLH =	-0.006116		

* VERTICAL TAIL *

K	CLV	CASE 1		CASE 2		CASE 3		CASE 4		CASE 5		
		CDIV	CLV	CDIV	CLV	CDIV	CLV	CDIV	CLV	CDIV	CLV	
1	0.2698	-0.1374	0.0338	0.2698	-0.1374	0.0338	0.2698	-0.1374	0.0338	0.2698	-0.1374	0.0338
2	0.5924	-0.2483	0.0402	0.5924	-0.2483	0.0402	0.5924	-0.2483	0.0402	0.5924	-0.2483	0.0402
CLLV =		-0.006769		CLLV =	-0.006769		CLLV =	-0.006769		CLLV =	-0.006769	

*** NOTE *** ALL TAIL COEFFICIENTS AND STABILITY DERIVATIVES ARE NON-DIMENSIONALIZED BY WING AREA AND LIFT

Contrails

* STOL AERODYNAMIC METHODS PROGRAM * * DOUGLAS AIRCRAFT COMPANY * * DATE 11/21/73 * TIME 1.28.13
 NO VECTORED JET OR JET SHEET NO GROUND EFFECT NO STABILITY DERIVATIVES

 * SECTIONAL AND TOTAL FUSELAGE LOADING FROM PRESSURE INTEGRATION *
 * FOR COMPOSITE CASE 1 *

SEG	X	LM(L)	LM(L)	LM(S)	LM(S)	LM(L)	LM(L)	LM(S)	LM(S)	LM(L)	LM(L)
1	-0.475000	-0.001809	0.0	0.001596	0.0	0.015471	0.0	0.021416	0.0	0.026674	0.0
2	-0.315000	0.001819	0.0	0.015385	0.0	0.028231	0.0	0.039455	0.0	0.050128	0.0
3	0.350000	0.000000	0.0	0.000000	0.0	0.000000	0.0	-0.000000	0.0	-0.000000	0.0
4	1.150000	0.011876	0.0	0.037487	0.0	0.064466	0.0	0.097328	0.0	0.128026	0.0
TOTAL		0.012106	0.0	0.060398	0.0	0.110168	0.0	0.159199	0.0	0.204832	0.0

*** NOTE *** ALL FUSELAGE COEFFICIENTS AND STABILITY DERIVATIVES ARE NON-DIMENSIONALIZED BY WING AREA AND CHB

 * POWER ON VECTORED JET CASE 1 *

 * VECTORED JET CHARACTERISTICS *

CJ	UJO	UD/B/Z	THD	UJMD	ISY	UD/B/Z	UD/B/Z	UD/B/Z	UD/B/Z
0.500000	5.046270	0.100000	0.000000	0.0	0	0.200000	0.250000	-0.100000	0.009487

* STOL AERODYNAMIC METHODS PROGRAM * * DOUGLAS AIRCRAFT COMPANY * * DATE 11/21/73 * TIME 1.28.13
 VECTORED JET CASE NUMBER 1 NO GROUND EFFECT NO STABILITY DERIVATIVES

 * UNIFORM LOADING FOR COMPOSITE CASE 1 *
 * WITH VECTORED THRUST AT ALPHA = 0.0 *

FUNDAMENTAL CASE FACTORS

A(1)	A(2)	A(3)	A(4)	A(5)	A(6)	A(7)	A(8)	A(9)	A(10)
0.0	30.000000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

*** NOTE *** EACH LEADING EDGE CP VALUE IS THE AVERAGE VALUE OF THE SINGULAR DISTRIBUTION
 DO NOT PLOT THESE LOADING POINTS DIRECTLY

SECTION	Y	CP	CP	CP	CP	CP	CP	CP	CP
SECTION 1 Y = 0.950000 LWORU = 0.400000									
WING									
XB	0.0	0.200000	0.750000						
CP	0.358204	0.307415	0.407241						
SECTION 2 Y = 0.800000 LWORU = 0.400000									
WING									
XB	0.0	0.200000	0.750000						
CP	0.559178	0.390819	1.766351						
SECTION 3 Y = 0.550000 LWORU = 0.400000									
WING									
XB	0.0	0.200000	0.750000						
CP	0.619960	0.441497	1.811483						
SECTION 4 Y = 0.200000 LWORU = 0.400000									
WING									
XB	0.0	0.200000	0.750000						
CP	0.303243	0.057624	-0.054405						

 * SPANWISE LOADING FOR COMPOSITE CASE 1 *
 * WITH VECTORED THRUST AT ALPHA = 0.0 *

FUNDAMENTAL CASE FACTORS

A(1)	A(2)	A(3)	A(4)	A(5)	A(6)	A(7)	A(8)	A(9)	A(10)
0.0	30.000000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

SECTION	Y	CLG	CLM	CL	CL	CLM	CLM	CLM	CLM	CLM	CLM	CLM	CLM
1	0.950000	0.349817	0.0	0.349817	*	-0.144431	0.0	0.0	-0.144431	*	0.412877	0.412877	
2	0.800000	0.464933	0.0	0.464933	*	-0.509642	0.0	0.0	-0.509642	*	0.528164	0.528164	
3	0.550000	1.014146	0.0	1.014146	*	-0.527755	0.0	0.0	-0.527755	*	0.520393	0.520393	
4	0.200000	0.060495	0.0	0.060495	*	0.003772	0.0	0.0	0.003772	*	-0.062344	-0.062344	
TOTAL	0.554410	0.642788	1.199197		*	-0.273189	-0.321394	0.191511	-0.403072	(APEX)	0.440986	0.445818	
					*	-0.134087	-0.160697	0.191511	-0.103273	(XMC)	0.196394	0.198327	

SECTION	Y	COG	COMU	CS	CO	GAMMA	ALPHA	CT	CMU
1	0.950000	0.0	0.0	0.0044789	-0.0044789	0.0699635	-0.0128068		
2	0.800000	0.1156073	0.0	0.0109146	0.1046927	0.1929865	0.3118570		
3	0.550000	1.185413	0.0	0.0134164	0.1051449	0.2028291	0.3128834		
4	0.200000	0.0	0.0	0.0032099	-0.0032099	0.0120991	-0.0004357		
TOTAL	0.0586898	0.2339555	0.0079397	0.2847056		0.0774592	0.7152944	1.0000000	

Contrails

* STOL AERODYNAMIC METHODS PROGRAM *
VECTORED JET CASE NUMBER 1

* DOUGLAS AIRCRAFT COMPANY *
NO GROUND EFFECT

* DATE 11/21/73 * TIME 1.28.13
NO STABILITY DERIVATIVES

* WING TOTAL AERODYNAMIC COEFFICIENTS FOR COMPOSITE CASE 1 *
* WITH VECTORED THRUST AT ALPHA = 0.0 *

```

LLL0 0.5564100
LLLJ 0.642876
** LCL 1.1941968
LL00 0.0586898
LLDJ 0.2339555
LCS 0.0079391
LCC 0.2847056
** CLITZ 0.0774592
** CCJ 1.0000000
LCMG -0.2731894
LCMJ -0.3213937
LCMT 0.1915109
LCM -0.4030722
LXCP 0.4909857
LXLL 0.4958177
LXLPB 0.1963993
LXCLB 0.1983271
LCMGML -0.1340870
LCMJML -0.1606968
LCMTML 0.1915109
** CLMML -0.1032729
LLL6 0.0
LLLJ 0.0
* LLL 0.0
LNJ 0.0
* LMGML 0.0
* LLY 0.0
    
```

* STOL AERODYNAMIC METHODS PROGRAM *
VECTORED JET CASE NUMBER 1

* DOUGLAS AIRCRAFT COMPANY *
NO GROUND EFFECT

* DATE 11/21/73 * TIME 1.28.13
NO STABILITY DERIVATIVES

* CHORDWISE LOADING FOR COMPOSITE CASE 1 *
* WITH VECTORED THRUST AT ALPHA = 0.0 *

FUNDAMENTAL CASE VALUES

	A(1)	A(2)	A(3)	A(4)	A(5)	A(6)	A(7)	A(8)	A(9)	A(10)
	5.000000	30.000000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

*** NOTE *** EACH LEADING EDGE UP VALUE IS THE AVERAGE VALUE OF THE SINGULAR DISTRIBUTION
DO NOT PLOT THESE LOADING POINTS DIRECTLY

SECTION	Y	U	V	W	LMU
SECTION 1 Y = 0.950000 LHMU = 0.400000					
WING XB	0.0	0.200000	0.750000		
CP	0.888457	0.524641	0.451749		
SECTION 2 Y = 0.800000 LHMU = 0.400000					
WING XB	0.0	0.200000	0.750000		
CP	1.275485	0.746279	1.045021		
SECTION 3 Y = 0.550000 LHMU = 0.400000					
WING XB	0.0	0.200000	0.750000		
CP	1.443123	0.873079	1.914041		
SECTION 4 Y = 0.200000 LHMU = 0.400000					
WING XB	0.0	0.200000	0.750000		
CP	1.176293	0.516708	0.088000		

* SPANWISE LOADING FOR COMPOSITE CASE 1 *
* WITH VECTORED THRUST AT ALPHA = 0.0 *

FUNDAMENTAL CASE VALUES

	A(1)	A(2)	A(3)	A(4)	A(5)	A(6)	A(7)	A(8)	A(9)	A(10)
	5.000000	30.000000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

SECTION	Y	LIFT		MOMENT		LIFT CENTER				
		LLB	LLMU	LL	LMU	LLP/C	LLC/C			
1	0.950000	0.555131	0.0	0.555131	0.0	-0.186938	0.0	0.336796	0.336796	
2	0.800000	1.273708	0.0	1.273708	0.0	-0.578918	0.0	0.459514	0.459514	
3	0.550000	1.381644	0.0	1.381644	0.0	-0.812809	0.0	0.443536	0.443536	
4	0.200000	0.464224	0.0	0.464224	0.0	-0.095330	0.0	0.205353	0.205353	
TOTAL		0.910437	0.707107	1.67543	0.0	-0.356452	-0.336801	0.176104	-0.517149	(APEX) 0.391517 0.428684 (XMC) 0.156807 0.171433

SECTION	Y	INDUCED DRAG		CD	CD	LIFT	LPM
		CD	CD				
1	0.950000	0.048443	0.0	0.027537	0.0208906	0.110262	0.1137443
2	0.800000	0.231908	0.0	0.0567882	0.1751202	0.2547416	0.3778918
3	0.550000	0.245848	0.0	0.0726965	0.1731483	0.2763288	0.3502491
4	0.200000	0.0405112	0.0	0.0482990	-0.0077879	0.0928447	0.0270554
TOTAL		0.1411840	0.2928932	0.0552415	0.3788356	0.1263894	0.6211644 1.0000000

Contrails

* STOL AERODYNAMIC METHODS PROGRAM *
VECTORED JET CASE NUMBER 1

* DOUGLAS AIRCRAFT COMPANY *
NO GROUND EFFECT

* DATE 11/21/73 * TIME 1.2413
NO STABILITY DERIVATIVES

* WING TOTAL AERODYNAMIC COEFFICIENTS FOR COMPOSITE CASE 1 *
* WITH VECTORED THRUST AT ALPHA = 5.0 *

```

      CLLU  0.9104372
      CULJ  0.7071067
      ** LCL  1.6175432
      CLDU  0.1411840
      CCUJ  0.2928932
      CLCS  0.0552415
      CLUD  0.3788356
      ** CLIL  0.1263894
      ** CLJ  1.0000000
      CLMB  -0.3644521
      CLMJ  -0.3368006
      CLMI  0.1761037
      CLUM  -0.5171440
      CLXP  0.3915175
      CLXL  0.4285837
      CLXPB  0.1566070
      CLXLB  0.1719334
      CLXMB  -0.1288429
      CLXMBL -0.1606468
      CLXMI  0.1915107
      ** CLML  -0.0480240
      CLLB  0.0
      CLLJ  0.0
      * CLL  0.0
      CLNJ  0.0
      * CLNML 0.0
      * CLY  0.0
  
```

* STOL AERODYNAMIC METHODS PROGRAM *
VECTORED JET CASE NUMBER 1

* DOUGLAS AIRCRAFT COMPANY *
NO GROUND EFFECT

* DATE 11/21/73 * TIME 1.2613
NO STABILITY DERIVATIVES

* SPANWISE LOADING FOR COMPOSITE CASE 1 *
* WITH VECTORED THRUST AT ALPHA = 10.0 *

```

      A(1)  A(2)  A(3)  A(4)  A(5)  A(6)  A(7)  A(8)  A(9)  A(10)
      10.000000 30.000000 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
      *** NOTE *** EACH LEADING EDGE CP VALUE IS THE AVERAGE VALUE OF THE SINGULAR DISTRIBUTION
      DO NOT PLOT USE LOADING POINTS DIRECTLY
      *****
      FUNDAMENTAL CASE FACTORS
      SECTION 1  Y = 0.950000  LHMU = 0.400000
      WING XB 0.0 0.200000 0.750000
      CP 1.417365 0.741219 0.496288
      SECTION 2  Y = 0.800000  LHMU = 0.400000
      WING XB 0.0 0.200000 0.750000
      CP 1.489733 1.104625 1.923962
      SECTION 3  Y = 0.550000  LHMU = 0.400000
      WING XB 0.0 0.200000 0.750000
      CP 2.263344 1.302482 2.014238
      SECTION 4  Y = 0.200000  LHMU = 0.400000
      WING XB 0.0 0.200000 0.750000
      CP 2.047189 0.981087 0.227688
  
```

* SPANWISE LOADING FOR COMPOSITE CASE 1 *
* WITH VECTORED THRUST AT ALPHA = 10.0 *

```

      A(1)  A(2)  A(3)  A(4)  A(5)  A(6)  A(7)  A(8)  A(9)  A(10)
      10.000000 30.000000 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
      *****
      FUNDAMENTAL CASE FACTORS
      SECTION 1  Y = 0.950000  LHMU = 0.400000
      WING XB 0.0 0.200000 0.750000
      CP 1.417365 0.741219 0.496288
      SECTION 2  Y = 0.800000  LHMU = 0.400000
      WING XB 0.0 0.200000 0.750000
      CP 1.489733 1.104625 1.923962
      SECTION 3  Y = 0.550000  LHMU = 0.400000
      WING XB 0.0 0.200000 0.750000
      CP 2.263344 1.302482 2.014238
      SECTION 4  Y = 0.200000  LHMU = 0.400000
      WING XB 0.0 0.200000 0.750000
      CP 2.047189 0.981087 0.227688
      TOTAL 1.264441 0.766044 2.030484
  
```

```

      SECTION 1  Y = 0.950000  C.DG  C.DG  C.DG  C.DG  C.DG  C.DG  C.DG  C.DG  C.DG
      2  0.800000  0.4019930  0.0  0.1381763  0.2637466  0.3183528  0.4435713  0.3875524
      3  0.550000  0.437137  0.0  0.1482927  0.0052460  0.1171000  0.0544377
      4  0.200000  0.1515114  0.0  0.1482927  0.0052460  0.1171000  0.0544377
      TOTAL 0.245189  0.3577124  0.1482927  0.4959175  0.1904591  0.5040826  1.0000000
  
```

Contrails

* STOL AERODYNAMIC METHODS PROGRAM *
VECTORED JET CASE NUMBER 1

* DOUGLAS AIRCRAFT COMPANY *
NO GROUND EFFECT

* DATE 11/21/73 * TIME 1.24.13
NO STABILITY DERIVATIVES

* WING TOTAL AERODYNAMIC COEFFICIENTS FOR COMPOSITE CASE 1 *
* WITH VECTORED THRUST AT ALPHA = 10.0 *

```

CCLU 1.2644405
CCLJ 0.7660445
** CCL 2.0304842
CCDU 0.2855189
CCDJ 0.3572124
CCS 0.1448138
CCO 0.4959175
** CDITZ 0.1904591
** CDJ 1.0000000
CCMU -0.4397891
CCMJ -0.3439475
CCMT 0.1582954
CCM -0.6254812
LXCP 0.3478131
LXCL 0.3859850
LXCPB 0.1391292
LXCLB 0.1543940
LXCPML -0.1236793
LXCLML -0.1553460
LXCPMC 0.1861600
** CUMMC -0.0928651
CCLG 0.0
CCLJ 0.0
* CCL 0.0
LXJ 0.0
* CUMMC 0.0
* CUY 0.0
    
```

* STOL AERODYNAMIC METHODS PROGRAM *
VECTORED JET CASE NUMBER 1

* DOUGLAS AIRCRAFT COMPANY *
NO GROUND EFFECT

* DATE 11/21/73 * TIME 1.24.13
NO STABILITY DERIVATIVES

* SPANWISE LOADING FOR COMPOSITE CASE 1 *
* WITH VECTORED THRUST AT ALPHA = 15.0 *

FUNDAMENTAL CASE FACTORS

A(1)	A(2)	A(3)	A(4)	A(5)	A(6)	A(7)	A(8)	A(9)	A(10)
15.000000	30.000000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

*** NOTE *** EACH LEADING EDGE UP VALUE IS THE AVERAGE VALUE UP THE SINGULAR DISTRIBUTION
DO NOT PLOT THESE LOADING POINTS DIRECTLY

SECTION	Y	XB	LP	A(1)	A(2)	A(3)	A(4)	A(5)	A(6)	A(7)	A(8)	A(9)	A(10)
SECTION 1 Y = 0.450000 LHDL = 0.400000													
WING		0.0		15.944681	0.200000	0.956344	0.750000	0.539421					
SECTION 2 Y = 0.800000 LHDL = 0.400000													
WING		0.0		2.700939	0.200000	1.458198	0.750000	2.001329					
SECTION 3 Y = 0.550000 LHDL = 0.400000													
WING		0.0		3.077871	0.200000	1.727713	0.750000	2.122483					
SECTION 4 Y = 0.200000 LHDL = 0.400000													
WING		0.0		2.909163	0.200000	1.440322	0.750000	0.358246					

* SPANWISE LOADING FOR COMPOSITE CASE 1 *
* WITH VECTORED THRUST AT ALPHA = 15.0 *

FUNDAMENTAL CASE FACTORS

A(1)	A(2)	A(3)	A(4)	A(5)	A(6)	A(7)	A(8)	A(9)	A(10)
15.000000	30.000000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

SECTION	Y	LLG	CLM	CL	CS	CMU	CMU	CMT	CP	CPZ	CLLZ	CLLZL
1	0.450000	0.463533	0.0	0.963533	*	-0.271373	0.0	0.0	-0.241373	*	0.281644	0.281644
2	0.800000	1.887543	0.0	1.887543	*	-0.716557	0.0	0.0	-0.716557	*	0.319624	0.319624
3	0.550000	2.112459	0.0	2.112459	*	-0.782692	0.0	0.0	-0.782692	*	0.320512	0.320512
4	0.200000	1.265250	0.0	1.265250	*	-0.290168	0.0	0.0	-0.290168	*	0.229336	0.229336
TOTAL	1.613699	0.819152	2.432851	*	-0.521323	-0.342617	0.138509	-0.725432	1.046931	0.323061	0.355114	
				*	-0.117899	-0.144807	0.175621	-0.081085	1.046931	0.179724	0.142044	

SECTION	Y	COB	COMU	CS	CD	SAMMA	ALFIN	CT	CMU
1	0.450000	0.252522	0.0	0.1320091	0.1202431	0.1927086	0.3657689		
2	0.800000	0.4251444	0.0	0.2546459	0.3704984	0.375085	0.5921444		
3	0.550000	0.6419567	0.0	0.3306801	0.3612766	0.4224918	0.4248642		
4	0.200000	0.3312419	0.0	0.2954224	0.0358195	0.2530000	0.0816485		
TOTAL	0.4903377	0.4264237	0.2815030	0.6392963		0.2690253	0.3647417	1.0000000	

Contrails

* STOL AERODYNAMIC METHODS PROGRAM *
VECTORED JET CASE NUMBER 1

* DOUGLAS AIRCRAFT COMPANY *
NO GROUND EFFECT

* DATE 11/21/73 * TIME 1.28.13
NO STABILITY DERIVATIVES

* WING TOTAL AERODYNAMIC COEFFICIENTS FOR COMPOSITE CASE 1 *
* WITH VECTORED THRUST AT ALPHA = 15.0 *

CCLB 1.6136990
CCLJ 0.8191520
** CCL 2.4328508
CCDB 0.4903377
CLDJ 0.4264237
CLS 0.2815030
CLD 0.6352583
** CLDTZ 0.2640253
** CLJ 1.0000000
CLPM -0.5213233
CLPJ -0.3426169
CLMI 0.1385080
CLM -0.7254322
CLLP 0.3230610
CLL 0.3541143
CLCPB 0.1292244
CLCLB 0.1420457
CLCML -0.1178988
CLCJM -0.1448070
CLCML 0.1756210
** CLCML -0.0870848
CLL6 0.0
CLLJ 0.0
* CLL 0.0
CLMJ 0.0
* CLCML 0.0
* CLLY 0.0

* STOL AERODYNAMIC METHODS PROGRAM *
VECTORED JET CASE NUMBER 1

* DOUGLAS AIRCRAFT COMPANY *
NO GROUND EFFECT

* DATE 11/21/73 * TIME 1.28.13
NO STABILITY DERIVATIVES

* CHORDWISE LOADING FOR COMPOSITE CASE 1 *
* WITH VECTORED THRUST AT ALPHA = 20.0 *

FUNDAMENTAL CASE FACTORS

	AC(1)	AC(2)	AC(3)	AC(4)	AC(5)	AC(6)	AC(7)	AC(8)	AC(9)	AC(10)
	20.000000	30.000000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

*** NOTE *** CHORD LEADING EDGE CP VALUE IS THE AVERAGE VALUE OF THE SINGULAR DISTRIBUTION
DO NOT PLOT THESE LOADING POINTS DIRECTLY

	SECTION 1	SECTION 2	SECTION 3	SECTION 4
Y	0.950000	0.800000	0.550000	0.200000
CHORD	0.400000	0.400000	0.400000	0.400000
XB	0.0	0.200000	0.200000	0.200000
CP	2.471186	1.171170	0.563811	0.750000
XB	0.0	0.200000	0.200000	0.200000
CP	3.410890	1.811330	2.079445	0.750000
XB	0.0	0.200000	0.200000	0.200000
CP	3.890359	2.152319	2.229266	0.750000
XB	0.0	0.200000	0.200000	0.200000
CP	3.786069	1.902119	0.492969	0.750000

* SPANWISE LOADING FOR COMPOSITE CASE 1 *
* WITH VECTORED THRUST AT ALPHA = 20.0 *

FUNDAMENTAL CASE FACTORS

SECTION	Y	CLL6	CLM	CL	CLM	CLP	CLP	CLP	CLP	CLP	CLP	CLP	CLP
1	0.950000	1.166949	0.0	1.166949	-0.313406	0.0	0.0	-0.313406	0.268569	0.268569	0.268569	0.268569	0.268569
2	0.800000	2.193203	0.0	2.193203	-0.785129	0.0	0.0	-0.785129	0.354983	0.354983	0.354983	0.354983	0.354983
3	0.550000	2.476896	0.0	2.476896	-0.867936	0.0	0.0	-0.867936	0.350413	0.350413	0.350413	0.350413	0.350413
4	0.200000	1.664095	0.0	1.664095	-0.387381	0.0	0.0	-0.387381	0.232788	0.232788	0.232788	0.232788	0.232788
TOTAL	1.964041	0.866025	2.830066	-0.603700	-0.332849	0.117461	-0.819087	0.307376	0.340929	0.340929	0.340929	0.340929	0.340929

SECTION	Y	CLG	CLM	CL	CL	GAMMA	ALPH	LT	LMU
1	0.950000	0.4073423	0.0	0.2131660	0.1941763	0.2333898	0.4913366		
2	0.800000	0.5016716	0.0	0.4061089	0.4955627	0.4386405	0.5745215		
3	0.550000	1.0105047	0.0	0.5283072	0.4821975	0.4495392	0.4622276		
4	0.200000	0.5808788	0.0	0.4956155	0.0852633	0.3328189	0.1089515		
TOTAL	0.7565714	0.4999999	0.4592765	0.7972948		0.3626669	0.2027052	1.0000000	

Contracts

* STOL AERODYNAMIC METHODS PROGRAM *
VECTORED JET CASE NUMBER 1

* DOUGLAS AIRCRAFT COMPANY *
NO GROUND EFFECT

* DATE 11/21/73 * TIME 1.24.13
NO STABILITY DERIVATIVES

* WING TOTAL AERODYNAMIC COEFFICIENTS FOR COMPOSITE CASE 1 *
* WITH VECTORED THRUST AT ALPHA = 20.0 *

CLLB	1.9640408
CLLJ	0.8660252
** CCL	2.8100657
CCLB	0.7565714
CCLJ	0.4999999
CCL	0.4542765
CCD	0.7472448
** CLITZ	0.3626669
** CLJ	1.0000000
CLMB	-0.6036996
CLMJ	-0.3328490
CLMT	0.1174614
CLM	-0.8190872
CLLP	0.3073763
CLLL	0.3309282
CLLFB	0.1224905
CLLWB	0.1323712
CLLWML	-0.1126897
CLLWMC	-0.1244000
CLLWML	0.1602140
** CLLML	-0.0818756
CLLB	0.0
CLLJ	0.0
* CCL	0.0
CLMJ	0.0
* CLWML	0.0
* CLY	0.0

* STOL AERODYNAMIC METHODS PROGRAM *
VECTORED JET CASE NUMBER 1

* DOUGLAS AIRCRAFT COMPANY *
NO GROUND EFFECT

* DATE 11/21/73 * TIME 1.26.13
NO STABILITY DERIVATIVES

* FLOW FIELD SOLUTION FOR COMPOSITE CASE 1 *

ALPHA = 0.0 DEGREES								
	X	Y	Z	U/INF	V/INF	W/INF	DOWNWASH ANGLE (DEGREES)	SIIDWASH ANGLE (DEGREES)
1	1.112502	0.350000	0.300000	0.009949	0.003094	-0.062760	3.555867	0.174506
2	1.262506	0.350000	0.300000	0.006784	-0.001321	-0.061102	3.473014	-0.071154
3	1.112502	0.150000	0.300000	0.015265	0.005030	-0.050681	2.857785	0.283872
4	1.262506	0.150000	0.300000	0.011147	0.002644	-0.052143	2.952035	0.149441
5	1.112502	-0.150000	0.300000	0.015265	-0.005030	-0.050681	2.857785	-0.283872
6	1.262506	-0.150000	0.300000	0.011147	-0.002644	-0.052143	2.952035	-0.149441
7	1.112502	-0.350000	0.300000	0.009949	-0.003094	-0.062760	3.555867	-0.174506
8	1.262506	-0.350000	0.300000	0.006784	0.001321	-0.061102	3.473014	0.071154
9	1.112502	0.0	0.350000	0.015903	0.0	-0.047334	2.668217	0.0
10	1.262506	0.0	0.350000	0.011750	0.0	-0.044018	2.773728	0.0
11	1.112502	0.0	0.150000	0.019974	0.0	-0.042594	2.391263	0.0
12	1.262506	0.0	0.150000	0.014789	0.0	-0.046535	2.625486	0.0
13	-0.475000	0.0	-0.075000	0.006666	0.0	0.019285	-1.097478	0.0
14	-0.375000	0.0	-0.075000	0.007476	0.0	0.024012	-1.365335	0.0
15	0.350000	0.0	-0.075000	0.008044	0.0	0.053121	-2.795102	0.0
16	1.150000	0.0	-0.075000	0.026663	0.0	-0.020968	1.170012	0.0
17	-0.500000	0.125000	0.125000	0.013444	-0.000498	0.015902	-0.898958	-0.028129
18	0.0	0.125000	0.125000	0.059585	0.002699	0.031627	-1.709682	0.144965
19	0.500000	0.125000	0.125000	0.057246	0.024580	-0.010442	0.592987	1.731860

* STOL AERODYNAMIC METHODS PROGRAM *
VECTORED JET CASE NUMBER 1

* DOUGLAS AIRCRAFT COMPANY *
NO GROUND EFFECT

* DATE 11/21/73 * TIME 1.24.13
NO STABILITY DERIVATIVES

* FLOW FIELD SOLUTION FOR COMPOSITE CASE 1 *

ALPHA = 5.00 DEGREES								
	X	Y	Z	U/INF	V/INF	W/INF	DOWNWASH ANGLE (DEGREES)	SIIDWASH ANGLE (DEGREES)
1	1.112502	0.350000	0.300000	0.005737	-0.032450	-0.106473	6.043139	-1.848028
2	1.262506	0.350000	0.300000	0.001894	-0.040163	-0.104447	5.951567	-2.295570
3	1.112502	0.150000	0.300000	0.014032	-0.008476	-0.106817	6.013322	-0.394190
4	1.262506	0.150000	0.300000	0.008713	-0.010434	-0.109280	6.183063	-0.592656
5	1.112502	-0.150000	0.300000	0.014032	0.008476	-0.106817	6.013322	0.394190
6	1.262506	-0.150000	0.300000	0.008713	0.010434	-0.109280	6.183063	0.592656
7	1.112502	-0.350000	0.300000	0.005737	0.032450	-0.106473	6.043139	1.848028
8	1.262506	-0.350000	0.300000	0.001894	0.040163	-0.104447	5.951570	2.295570
9	1.112502	0.0	0.350000	0.015333	0.0	-0.094447	5.951570	0.0
10	1.262506	0.0	0.350000	0.010017	0.0	-0.101579	5.743017	0.0
11	1.112502	0.0	0.150000	0.020785	0.0	-0.107405	6.006539	0.0
12	1.262506	0.0	0.150000	0.014331	0.0	-0.112580	6.333292	0.0
13	-0.475000	0.0	-0.075000	0.007052	0.0	0.041668	-1.943254	0.0
14	-0.375000	0.0	-0.075000	0.007182	0.0	0.043999	-2.501384	0.0
15	0.350000	0.0	-0.075000	0.008570	0.0	-0.014937	0.786133	0.0
16	1.150000	0.0	-0.075000	0.032065	0.0	-0.070463	3.905734	0.0
17	-0.500000	0.125000	0.125000	0.020958	-0.000747	0.027563	-1.546426	-0.041942
18	0.0	0.125000	0.125000	0.149429	0.001054	0.039007	-1.943680	0.052553
19	0.500000	0.125000	0.125000	0.073141	0.023625	-0.084989	4.528155	1.261144

Contracts

* STOL AERODYNAMIC METHODS PROGRAM *
VECTORED JET CASE NUMBER 1

* DOUGLAS AIRCRAFT COMPANY *
NO GROUND EFFECT

* DATE 11/21/73 * TIME 1.28.13
NO STABILITY DERIVATIVES

* FLOW FIELD SOLUTION FOR COMPOSITE CASE 1 *

ALPHA = 10.00 DEGREES

	X	Y	Z	U/INF	V/INF	W/INF	DUMWASH ANGLE (DEGREES)	SIDWASH ANGLE (DEGREES)	
1	1.112502	0.350000	0.300000	-0.004031	-0.078200	-0.159422	8.824579	-4.489462	
2	1.262506	0.350000	0.300000	-0.008431	-0.093197	-0.154412	8.851293	-5.369430	
3	1.112502	0.150000	0.300000	0.008449	-0.018759	-0.168059	9.476229	-1.067401	
4	1.262506	0.150000	0.300000	0.000451	-0.023174	-0.173600	9.844068	-1.326490	
5	1.112502	-0.150000	0.300000	0.008449	0.018759	-0.168059	9.476228	1.067400	
6	1.262506	-0.150000	0.300000	0.000451	0.023173	-0.173600	9.844070	1.326499	
7	1.112502	-0.350000	0.300000	-0.004031	0.078200	-0.154622	8.824579	4.489462	
8	1.262506	-0.350000	0.300000	-0.008431	0.093197	-0.154412	8.851295	5.369430	
9	1.112502	0.0	0.350000	0.009404	0.0	-0.154262	8.689007	0.0	
10	1.262506	0.0	0.350000	0.003021	0.0	-0.158876	9.000747	0.0	
11	1.112502	0.0	0.150000	0.150000	0.016212	0.0	-0.170457	9.522041	0.0
12	1.262506	0.0	0.150000	0.008991	0.0	-0.177035	9.951674	0.0	
13	-0.475000	0.0	-0.075000	0.009906	0.0	0.048811	-2.767071	0.0	
14	-0.375000	0.0	-0.075000	0.010218	0.0	0.063839	-3.615669	0.0	
15	0.350000	0.0	-0.075000	0.075391	0.0	-0.079738	4.240598	0.0	
16	1.150000	0.0	-0.075000	0.035419	0.0	-0.104644	5.770490	0.0	
17	-0.500000	0.125000	0.125000	0.030364	-0.001020	0.077814	-2.102877	-0.056777	
18	0.0	0.125000	0.125000	0.240113	-0.000618	0.030964	-1.430316	-0.029538	
19	0.500000	0.125000	0.125000	0.077225	0.073543	-0.159490	8.421847	1.294681	

* STOL AERODYNAMIC METHODS PROGRAM *
VECTORED JET CASE NUMBER 1

* DOUGLAS AIRCRAFT COMPANY *
NO GROUND EFFECT

* DATE 11/21/73 * TIME 1.28.13
NO STABILITY DERIVATIVES

* FLOW FIELD SOLUTION FOR COMPOSITE CASE 1 *

ALPHA = 15.00 DEGREES

	X	Y	Z	U/INF	V/INF	W/INF	DUMWASH ANGLE (DEGREES)	SIDWASH ANGLE (DEGREES)
1	1.112502	0.350000	0.300000	-0.019499	-0.140625	-0.215336	12.389003	-8.163421
2	1.262506	0.350000	0.300000	-0.025493	-0.170151	-0.222174	12.844518	-9.905129
3	1.112502	0.150000	0.300000	-0.006310	-0.029700	-0.240273	13.543162	-1.711955
4	1.262506	0.150000	0.300000	-0.014319	-0.033872	-0.251185	14.296637	-1.968154
5	1.112502	-0.150000	0.300000	-0.006310	0.029699	-0.240273	13.543162	1.711951
6	1.262506	-0.150000	0.300000	-0.014319	0.033872	-0.251185	14.296637	1.968150
7	1.112502	-0.350000	0.300000	-0.019499	0.140625	-0.215336	12.389004	8.163417
8	1.262506	-0.350000	0.300000	-0.025493	0.170151	-0.222176	12.844518	9.905129
9	1.112502	0.0	0.350000	-0.001678	0.0	-0.217732	12.303403	0.0
10	1.262506	0.0	0.350000	-0.009436	0.0	-0.225767	12.839419	0.0
11	1.112502	0.0	0.150000	-0.007190	0.0	-0.236342	13.205825	0.0
12	1.262506	0.0	0.150000	-0.000585	0.0	-0.242863	13.658181	0.0
13	-0.475000	0.0	-0.075000	0.018469	0.0	0.063120	-3.553328	0.0
14	-0.375000	0.0	-0.075000	0.018000	0.0	0.083335	-4.679672	0.0
15	0.350000	0.0	-0.075000	0.060745	0.0	-0.139491	7.491576	0.0
16	1.150000	0.0	-0.075000	0.037759	0.0	-0.132053	7.251807	0.0
17	-0.500000	0.125000	0.125000	0.042715	-0.001373	0.046446	-2.550451	-0.075444
18	0.0	0.125000	0.125000	0.331486	-0.002493	0.007030	-0.302451	-0.107240
19	0.500000	0.125000	0.125000	0.074994	0.024052	-0.236087	12.448115	1.281740

* STOL AERODYNAMIC METHODS PROGRAM *
VECTORED JET CASE NUMBER 1

* DOUGLAS AIRCRAFT COMPANY *
NO GROUND EFFECT

* DATE 11/21/73 * TIME 1.28.13
NO STABILITY DERIVATIVES

* FLOW FIELD SOLUTION FOR COMPOSITE CASE 1 *

ALPHA = 20.00 DEGREES

	X	Y	Z	U/INF	V/INF	W/INF	DUMWASH ANGLE (DEGREES)	SIDWASH ANGLE (DEGREES)
1	1.112502	0.350000	0.300000	-0.044630	-0.228343	-0.291993	16.994888	-13.328553
2	1.262506	0.350000	0.300000	-0.054897	-0.284289	-0.320060	18.708710	-16.741394
3	1.112502	0.150000	0.300000	-0.026464	-0.036538	-0.319350	18.169815	-2.150478
4	1.262506	0.150000	0.300000	-0.036942	-0.037341	-0.337697	19.323242	-2.220457
5	1.112502	-0.150000	0.300000	-0.026464	0.036538	-0.319350	18.169815	2.150476
6	1.262506	-0.150000	0.300000	-0.036942	0.037341	-0.337697	19.323242	2.220453
7	1.112502	-0.350000	0.300000	-0.044630	0.228343	-0.291993	16.994888	13.328553
8	1.262506	-0.350000	0.300000	-0.054897	0.284289	-0.320060	18.708710	16.741394
9	1.112502	0.0	0.350000	-0.019043	0.0	-0.284936	16.196873	0.0
10	1.262506	0.0	0.350000	-0.028188	0.0	-0.297337	17.012100	0.0
11	1.112502	0.0	0.150000	-0.005673	0.0	-0.295855	16.570007	0.0
12	1.262506	0.0	0.150000	-0.012715	0.0	-0.299384	16.869354	0.0
13	-0.475000	0.0	-0.075000	0.025587	0.0	0.074436	-4.262324	0.0
14	-0.375000	0.0	-0.075000	0.029325	0.0	0.101690	-5.642132	0.0
15	0.350000	0.0	-0.075000	0.034552	0.0	-0.194119	10.627190	0.0
16	1.150000	0.0	-0.075000	0.042485	0.0	-0.136777	7.474805	0.0
17	-0.500000	0.125000	0.125000	0.056758	-0.001764	0.053064	-2.874630	-0.095628
18	0.0	0.125000	0.125000	0.420881	-0.004436	-0.032521	1.311152	-0.178828
19	0.500000	0.125000	0.125000	0.061937	0.025484	-0.315867	16.564865	1.724729

Contracts

* STOL AERODYNAMIC METHODS PROGRAM *
VECTORED JET CASE NUMBER 1

* DOUGLAS AIRCRAFT COMPANY *
NO GROUND EFFECT

* DATE 11/21/73 * TIME 1.28.13
NO STABILITY DERIVATIVES

* INTERFERENCE TAIL ANALYSIS *
* CHORDWISE LOADING FOR ALL TAIL CASES *

CASE 1 IS FOR ALPHA = 0.0
CASE 2 IS FOR ALPHA = 5.00
CASE 3 IS FOR ALPHA = 10.00
CASE 4 IS FOR ALPHA = 15.00
CASE 5 IS FOR ALPHA = 20.00

* HORIZONTAL TAIL *

ELEMENT	SECTION	X/L	CHORD = 0.30000				
			CASE 1	CASE 2	CASE 3	CASE 4	CASE 5
1	SECTION 1	0.0	0.004827	0.239469	0.369684	0.444501	0.459989
		0.500000	0.479004	0.512583	0.534750	0.532932	0.493088
3	SECTION 2	0.0	0.246364	0.437203	0.591687	0.672228	0.695944
		0.500000	0.650427	0.702759	0.731990	0.744054	0.726090
5	SECTION 3	0.0	-0.072323	0.118517	0.272999	0.353540	0.376661
		0.500000	0.447863	0.500194	0.535426	0.541490	0.523529
7	SECTION 4	0.0	-0.084501	0.070140	0.200356	0.275173	0.290662
		0.500000	0.386617	0.420196	0.442362	0.440544	0.400693

* VERTICAL TAIL *

ELEMENT	SECTION	X/L	CHORD = 0.30000				
			CASE 1	CASE 2	CASE 3	CASE 4	CASE 5
1	SECTION 1	0.0	0.124678	0.124678	0.124678	0.124678	0.124678
		0.500000	0.414898	0.414898	0.414898	0.414898	0.414898
3	SECTION 2	0.0	0.487885	0.487885	0.487885	0.487885	0.487885
		0.500000	0.696890	0.696890	0.696890	0.696890	0.696890

* STOL AERODYNAMIC METHODS PROGRAM *
VECTORED JET CASE NUMBER 1

* DOUGLAS AIRCRAFT COMPANY *
NO GROUND EFFECT

* DATE 11/21/73 * TIME 1.28.13
NO STABILITY DERIVATIVES

* INTERFERENCE TAIL ANALYSIS *
* SPANWISE AND TOTAL LOADING FOR ALL TAIL CASES *

* HORIZONTAL TAIL *

K	CASE 1			CASE 2			CASE 3			CASE 4			CASE 5		
	CLM	LMW	CDIM	CLM	LMW	CDIM	CLM	LMW	LDIM	CLM	LMW	LDIM	CLM	LMW	CDIM
1	0.2819	-0.1550	0.0079	0.3760	-0.1751	0.0271	0.4522	-0.1902	0.0488	0.4887	-0.1945	0.0623	0.4765	-0.1828	0.0583
2	0.4484	-0.2187	0.0110	0.5700	-0.2469	0.0269	0.6648	-0.2676	0.0424	0.7081	-0.2745	0.0504	0.7108	-0.2704	0.0518
3	0.1878	-0.1354	0.0186	0.3094	-0.1637	0.0318	0.4042	-0.1844	0.0451	0.4475	-0.1913	0.0518	0.4502	-0.1872	0.0523
4	0.1511	-0.1155	0.0125	0.2452	-0.1357	0.0281	0.3214	-0.1508	0.0466	0.3579	-0.1544	0.0579	0.3597	-0.1494	0.0521

	0.0878	-0.2351	0.0041	0.1222	-0.3094	0.0087	0.1493	-0.3591	0.0134	0.1618	-0.3693	0.0160	0.1615	-0.3477	0.0184
CLLM = -0.006116			CLLM = -0.006116			CLLM = -0.006116			CLLM = -0.006116			CLLM = -0.006116			

* VERTICAL TAIL *

K	CASE 1			CASE 2			CASE 3			CASE 4			CASE 5		
	CLV	CVW	CDIV	CLV	CVW	CDIV	CLV	CVW	LDIV	CLV	CVW	LDIV	CLV	CVW	CDIV
1	0.2698	-0.1374	0.0338	0.2698	-0.1374	0.0338	0.2698	-0.1374	0.0338	0.2698	-0.1374	0.0338	0.2698	-0.1374	0.0338
2	0.5924	-0.2483	0.0402	0.5924	-0.2483	0.0402	0.5924	-0.2483	0.0402	0.5924	-0.2483	0.0402	0.5924	-0.2483	0.0402

	0.0384	-0.0988	0.0029	0.0384	-0.0988	0.0029	0.0384	-0.0988	0.0029	0.0384	-0.0988	0.0029	0.0384	-0.0988	0.0029
CLLV = 0.006769			CLLV = 0.006769			CLLV = 0.006769			CLLV = 0.006769			CLLV = 0.006769			

*** NOTE *** ALL TAIL COEFFICIENTS AND STABILITY DERIVATIVES ARE NON-DIMENSIONALIZED BY WING AREA AND LREF

* STOL AERODYNAMIC METHODS PROGRAM *
VECTORED JET CASE NUMBER 1

* DOUGLAS AIRCRAFT COMPANY *
NO GROUND EFFECT

* DATE 11/21/73 * TIME 1.28.13
NO STABILITY DERIVATIVES

* SECTIONAL AND TOTAL FUSELAGE LOADING FROM PRESSURE INTEGRATION *
* FOR COMPOSITE CASE 1 *

SEG	X	LMU ()	LMU ()	LMU ()	LMU ()	LMU ()	LMU ()	LMU ()	LMU ()	LMU ()	LMU ()
1	-0.475000	-0.001688	0.0	0.007475	0.0	0.015408	0.0	0.021866	0.0	0.026635	0.0
2	-0.375000	0.001576	0.0	0.015150	0.0	0.028019	0.0	0.039753	0.0	0.049927	0.0
3	0.350000	0.000000	0.0	0.000000	0.0	0.000000	0.0	-0.000000	0.0	-0.000000	0.0
4	1.150000	-0.007180	0.0	0.011112	0.0	0.035877	0.0	0.061852	0.0	0.094927	0.0

TOTAL		-0.007290	0.0	0.037337	0.0	0.079104	0.0	0.123277	0.0	0.171483	0.0

*** NOTE *** ALL FUSELAGE COEFFICIENTS AND STABILITY DERIVATIVES ARE NON-DIMENSIONALIZED BY WING AREA AND LREF

Contracts

* STOL AERODYNAMIC METHODS PROGRAM *
NO VECTORED JET OR JET SHEET

* DOUGLAS AIRCRAFT COMPANY *
NO GROUND EFFECT

* DATE 11/21/73 * TIME 1.28.13
NO STABILITY DERIVATIVES

* SUMMARY OF AIRCRAFT AERODYNAMIC COEFFICIENTS FOR COMPOSITE CASE 1 *

*** WING ***						
ALPHA	CCL	CMAC	CLL	CDITZ	CN	CLY
0.0	0.681045	-0.150261	0.0	0.079666	0.0	0.0
5.0	1.040803	-0.144717	0.0	0.133189	0.0	0.0
10.0	1.400561	-0.139173	0.0	0.202587	0.0	0.0
15.0	1.760320	-0.133630	0.0	0.288060	0.0	0.0
20.0	2.120078	-0.128086	0.0	0.389608	0.0	0.0

*** HORIZONTAL TAIL ***						
ALPHA	CCL	CMAC	CLL	CDITZ	CN	CLY
0.0	0.103239	-0.212507	-0.006116	0.009936		
5.0	0.143087	-0.358419	-0.006116	0.012139		
10.0	0.173927	-0.414713	-0.006116	0.018407		
15.0	0.193909	-0.438536	-0.006116	0.023105		
20.0	0.208886	-0.427891	-0.006116	0.024922		

*** VERTICAL TAIL ***						
ALPHA	CCL	CMAC	CLL	CDITZ	CN	CLY
0.0			0.006769	0.002893	-0.098765	0.038381
5.0			0.006769	0.002893	-0.098765	0.038381
10.0			0.006769	0.002893	-0.098765	0.038381
15.0			0.006769	0.002893	-0.098765	0.038381
20.0			0.006769	0.002893	-0.098765	0.038381

*** FUSELAGE ***						
ALPHA	CCL	CMAC	CLL	CDITZ	CN	CLY
0.0		0.012106			0.0	
5.0		0.060398			0.0	
10.0		0.110168			0.0	
15.0		0.159199			0.0	
20.0		0.204832			0.0	

* COMPLETE AIRCRAFT *

ALPHA	CCL	CMAC	CLL	CDITZ	CN	CLY
0.0	0.784284	-0.410662	0.000653	0.088695	-0.098765	0.038381
5.0	1.183889	-0.442738	0.000653	0.148222	-0.098765	0.038381
10.0	1.574489	-0.443778	0.000653	0.223887	-0.098765	0.038381
15.0	1.954228	-0.412966	0.000653	0.314058	-0.098765	0.038381
20.0	2.320964	-0.351145	0.000653	0.417023	-0.098765	0.038381

* STOL AERODYNAMIC METHODS PROGRAM *
VECTORED JET CASE NUMBER 1

* DOUGLAS AIRCRAFT COMPANY *
NO GROUND EFFECT

* DATE 11/21/73 * TIME 1.28.14
NO STABILITY DERIVATIVES

* SUMMARY OF AIRCRAFT AERODYNAMIC COEFFICIENTS FOR COMPOSITE CASE 1 *

*** WING ***						
ALPHA	CLL	CMAC	CLL	CDITZ	CN	CLY
0.0	1.149147	-0.103273	0.0	0.077454	0.0	0.0
5.0	1.617543	-0.098029	0.0	0.126389	0.0	0.0
10.0	2.030484	-0.092865	0.0	0.190459	0.0	0.0
15.0	2.432851	-0.087085	0.0	0.264025	0.0	0.0
20.0	2.830066	-0.081876	0.0	0.362667	0.0	0.0

*** HORIZONTAL TAIL ***						
ALPHA	CCL	CMAC	CLL	CDITZ	CN	CLY
0.0	0.087807	-0.235053	-0.006116	0.004042		
5.0	0.122223	-0.309359	-0.006116	0.008675		
10.0	0.149281	-0.359066	-0.006116	0.013423		
15.0	0.161782	-0.369291	-0.006116	0.016000		
20.0	0.161451	-0.347723	-0.006116	0.015771		

*** VERTICAL TAIL ***						
ALPHA	CCL	CMAC	CLL	CDITZ	CN	CLY
0.0			0.006769	0.002893	-0.098765	0.038381
5.0			0.006769	0.002893	-0.098765	0.038381
10.0			0.006769	0.002893	-0.098765	0.038381
15.0			0.006769	0.002893	-0.098765	0.038381
20.0			0.006769	0.002893	-0.098765	0.038381

*** FUSELAGE ***						
ALPHA	CCL	CMAC	CLL	CDITZ	CN	CLY
0.0		-0.007290			0.0	
5.0		0.033737			0.0	
10.0		0.079104			0.0	
15.0		0.123272			0.0	
20.0		0.171483			0.0	

* COMPLETE AIRCRAFT *

ALPHA	CCL	CMAC	CLL	CDITZ	CN	CLY
0.0	1.287004	-0.345616	0.000653	0.084444	-0.098765	0.038381
5.0	1.739766	-0.373651	0.000653	0.137456	-0.098765	0.038381
10.0	2.179765	-0.372827	0.000653	0.208775	-0.098765	0.038381
15.0	2.594612	-0.333104	0.000653	0.287414	-0.098765	0.038381
20.0	2.991516	-0.258116	0.000653	0.381331	-0.098765	0.038381

* THE PROGRAM HAS REACHED NORMAL TERMINATION *

* THE PROGRAM HAS REACHED NORMAL TERMINATION *



APPENDIX V

PROGRAM LISTING

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C ***** DOUGLAS STOL AERODYNAMICS METHODS PROGRAM (STAMP) *****
C
COMMON/SPRINT/ NEMMAX, NEWCPU, NOALFA, LOGIC, IN, ISTAR
COMMON/INDATA/ AREA, SPA, LAR, XM, DRA, KL, NR0, NG, ISY, IPR, JET, IGT, IHT, IGRND, ISTAR
COMMON/GEOM/ X(40), Y(40), Z(40), DELTAX(40), DELTAY(40), DELTAZ(40),
1 D(40), KX(40), KY(40), ITYPE(40)
COMMON/GEOPZ/ XLEAD(40), XTRAIL(40), TANLE(40), TANTE(40)
COMMON/CASEZ/ ISET(40,10), H(40,10), ACTE(40), AC(20,40),
1 XBI(4,40), BET(4,40), IFS(4,40), ICT(40), IHT(40), NHT
COMMON/CASE3/ IPE(40,10), BETAC(40,10), IHTAC(40,10), IHS(40,10)
COMMON/CASE5/ IINT(40,1), IINC(40,1), IINC(40,1), IINC(40,1), IINC(40,1),
1 IHT(40)
COMMON/CASE6/ ICM(40), ICMPP(40)
COMMON/CORPDS/ FACTOR(10,24), NCL
COMMON/DER/ IWB(40), ULR, CMO, CMOIC
COMMON/GEFECT/ IGHTE(10), IGRND, IGRND, WHITE
COMMON/SOLV1/ GAMMA(40,10)
COMMON/SOLV3/ CPREAD(40)
COMMON/LOADA/ COEFF(2)
COMMON/FFLD/ SQU(200), ETAL(200), ZETAL(200), IPOINT, ALL(10),
1 IFFLD, TCR, ATN(40,10), XLR(40), XLL(40),
2 XTR(40), XTL(40), CRI(40), CHL(40)
COMMON/FFLD5/ GAM(40,5)
COMMON/TAIL/ ARH, TRH, SWH, SPANH, ARV, TRV, SWV, SPANV, KH, HL, VL, VH,
1 NMAX, NMAXV, NOTAL, NTPM, NSEIE, NROWH, ARDWH, ILCAM,
2 ICAWV, NCTYPE, NCTYPE, ISENSE, KCASE, ILCASES
COMMON/TAI12/ YH(20), ZV(10), DELTAY(20), DELTAV(10), NH(20), NV(10),
1 IHX(20), IYX(10), IHZ(20), IYZ(10), AX(5), NCA(5), XBT(10,5),
2 CAMBER(10,5), CHN(20), CHV(10), XHB(80), XHV(20),
3 CAMBER(10,5), CHN(20), CHV(10), XHB(80), XHV(20),
4 SIDE(200), XMH, XMY, CREF, CREAV, AREAV, IROMN(80), IROVW(20)
COMMON/TAI13/ XH(80), XH(20), KCH(80), XCV(20), XLC(20), XTH(20),
1 XLV(10), XTV(10), YACH, ZACV
COMMON/TAI14/ BI(100,5)
COMMON/FUSLG/ PT, NSE6, NSE6I, NFI(40), ISECT, ICAM, IFC(4), ZEL(4),
1 RADIUS(4), AM(4), AM(4), USA(4),
2 V(40,7), W(40,7)
COMMON/JET12/ U(10), DDD(10), IHT(10), H(10), ZMX(10), X(10), Y(10),
1 Z(10), DIME(10), IS(10), JETRE(10), NJETS
COMMON/JET13/ X(10), Y(10)
COMMON/DATIM/ MDV, HPS
COMMON/SLIP1/ SSLIP
COMMON/KEEPER/ PUT(102)
DIMENSION INDIR(1301), INDIR(21516), INDIR(389)
DIMENSION PUT(130)
LOGICAL VT, STAB, GE, FLD, TAIL, FSLG, NOTEDV, NOWING, SUMMARY
EQUIVALENCE (PUT(1), PUT(1))
C
DATA LNK/1049
C
CALL OPENMS(1, INDIR(1301), 0)
CALL OPENMS(8, INDIR(1516), 0)
CALL OPENMS(9, INDIR(389), 0)
C READ THE TITLE FOR THIS CASE
20 READ(5, 30) TITLE
30 CONTINUE
C READ GENERAL GEOMETRY CONTROL DATA
50 FORMAT(17F10)
READ(5, 60) AREA, SPAN, DREF, XMC, KCG, TOR, SSLIP
60 FORMAT(10I2, 14, 7I2)
AREA = AREA
SPAN = SPAN
DREF = DREF
XM = XMC
KCG = KCG
NR0 = NR0S
NC = NCASES
ISY = ISYMM
IPR = IPRINT
JET = JETFLG
IGT = IGTTYPE
IHT = IHTNGE
IGR = IGRND
C DEFINE LOGICALS
VT = JETFLG.EQ.2
STAB = IDERIV.NE.0
GE = IGRND.NE.0
TAIL = IROWH.NROWV.GT.0
FSLG = NSE6.GT.0
FLD = IROWH.NROWV.NSE6.NPOINT.GT.0
NOTEDV = IFFLD.LT.0
NOWING = NR0S.EQ.0
SUMMARY = IROWS.GT.0.AND.(TAIL.OR.FSLG)
C DEFINE FLAGS
JR = 1
ISYMM = ISYMM
NEWCPU = 0
NOALFA = 1
IF(ISYMM.LT.0) NOALFA = 0
C CHECK CONSISTENCY OF SOME BASIC CONTROL FLAGS
IF(NOWING.GT.0)
1 IF(IROWS.LT.3).OR.(NR0S.GT.40) GO TO 430
IF(NCASES.LT.1).OR.(NCASES.GT.10) GO TO 430
IF(IGTYPE.LT.1).OR.(IGTYPE.GT.2) GO TO 430
IF(JETFLG.LT.0).OR.(JETFLG.GT.2) GO TO 430
IF(STAB.AND.(ISYMM.LT.0)) GO TO 430
IF(IGR.DR.STAB).AND.(IHTNGE.NE.0) GO TO 430
GO TO 80
70 NMAX = 0
NJT = 0
NHT = 0
CMAC = DREF * 2.0/SPAN
80 IFCPOINT.GT.200 GO TO 430
IF(IROWH.GT.20).OR.(NROWV.GT.10).OR.(NSE6.GT.40)

```



```
IF(CMUK) .LT. 0.0160 TO 40
KK = KK + 1
DUMPK(K) = CMUK
40 CONTINUE
WRITE(7, 50) (DUMPK(K), K = 1, NROWS)
50 FORMAT(8F10.6)
60 DD TO N = 1, NCASES
WRITE(7, 50) (CP(I, N), I = 1, NEWMAX)
70 CONTINUE
RETURN
80 DD 90 N = 1, NCASES
READ(5, 50) (CP(I, N), I = 1, NEWMAX)
90 CONTINUE
IF(IGND .GT. 0) RETURN
DD 100 N = 1, NCASES
READ(5, 50) (XATNF(I, N), I = 1, NROWS)
100 CONTINUE
RETURN
END
```

```
*DECK SAVE
SUBROUTINE SAVE(IU, IT, N1, A1, N2, A2)
C
C DIMENSION A1(N1), A2(N2)
C
C GO TO ( 20, 30, 40, 50 ), IT
C
C WRITE A1
20 WRITE(IU) A1
RETURN
C
C WRITE N AND A1
30 WRITE(IU) N, A1
RETURN
C
C WRITE A1 AND A2
40 WRITE(IU) A1, A2
RETURN
C
C WRITE N, A1, AND A2
50 WRITE(IU) N, A1, A2
RETURN
END
```

```
*DECK GETT
SUBROUTINE GETT(IU, IT, N1, A1, N2, A2)
C
C DIMENSION A1(N1), A2(N2)
C
C GO TO ( 20, 30, 40, 50 ), IT
C
C READ A1
20 READ(IU) A1
RETURN
```

```
C
C READ N1 AND A1
30 READ(IU) N1, A1
RETURN
C
C READ A1 AND A2
40 READ(IU) A1, A2
RETURN
C
C READ IOUN AND A1
50 READ(IU) IOUN, A1
RETURN
END
```

```
*DECK STAGE1
OVERLAY(ONLY,1,0)
PROGRAM STAGE1
C
C THIS SUBROUTINE READS THE GENERAL GEOMETRY PARAMETERS AND FLAGS, AND
C CONTROLS THE CALLING OF THE SPECIALIZED GEOMETRY SUBROUTINES
C
COMMON/SPRITZ/ NEWMAX, NEWLUM, NOALFA, LOGIC, IR, ISTAR
COMMON/MATHEW/NCASES, ISYMM, IPRINT, JETFLG, IGTYP, ITHIN
COMMON/MARK/NROWS, NROWS, NWT, NJT, NMAX, NMI(40), NJ(40), IJ(40)
COMMON/GEOM/XLEAD(40), XTRAL(40), TANL(40), TANTE(40)
COMMON/FFLD3/SUBI(200), ETAL(200), ZETAL(200), NPINT, AL(10),
1 IFLD, FDP, AIN(40,10), XLR(40), XLL(40),
2 XTR(40), XTL(40), CHR(40), CHL(40)
COMMON/GEFECT/GHTE(10), IGRND, IGRND, WHITE
COMMON/TAI/ARR, TRH, SWH, SPANH, ARY, TRV, SMV, SPANV, ML, HH, VL, VH,
1 AMAXH, NMAXH, NDTAL, NTPNP, NSIDE, NROWH, NROWV, ICDRH,
2 ICDPV, NRTYPE, NCTYPE, ISENSE, NCASE, ICASES
COMMON/COMPOS/FACTOR(10,24), MCC
COMMON/FUSIGI/PI, NSEG, NSEGI, NK(40), ISECT, ICAMP, RB(41), ZLL(41),
1 RADIUS(41), AMAX(41), ARIN(41), CSA(41),
2 VL(40,7), WK(40,7)
COMMON/JCASE/JCASE(40), CMUK(40)
COMMON/JETIZ/UJ(10), GDD(10), THA(10), DZ(10), ZMX(10), XG(10), YG(10),
1 ZG(10), DIMH(10), ISY(10), JETRE(10), NJETS
COMMON/JET13/CJ(10), UJ(10), THO(10)
C
C CHECK WHETHER THIS IS THE FIRST CPU CASE
IF((NEWCPU .GT. 1) .AND. JETFLG .EQ. 0) GO TO 90
IF((NEWCPU .GT. 2) .AND. JETFLG .EQ. 2) GO TO 100
IF LOGIC .EQ. 3) GO TO 30
IF LOGIC .EQ. 4) GO TO 50
C SECTIONAL INPUT
20 CALL SGMAIN(NOALFA, IR)
IF( IR .EQ. 3) GO TO 190
30 IF LOGIC .NE. 2) CALL OUT1
IF LOGIC .EQ. 3) GO TO 190
C READ THE COMPOSITE CASE REQUIREMENTS
40 CALL INCOMP(NCASES, IR)
ICASES = NCC
IF( IR .EQ. 2) GO TO 190
IF((NROWH .NE. 0) .OR. (NROWV .NE. 0)) CALL INTRAL
IF( IR .EQ. 2) GO TO 190
```

```
UNL00220
UNL00230
UNL00240
UNL00250
UNL00260
UNL00270
UNL00280
UNL00290
UNL00300
UNL00310
UNL00320
UNL00330
UNL00340
UNL00350
UNL00360
UNL00370
UNL00380
UNL00390
UNL00400
```

```
SAVE0010
SAVE0020
SAVE0030
SAVE0040
SAVE0050
SAVE0060
SAVE0070
SAVE0080
SAVE0090
SAVE0100
SAVE0110
SAVE0120
SAVE0130
SAVE0140
SAVE0150
SAVE0160
SAVE0170
SAVE0180
SAVE0190
SAVE0200
SAVE0210
SAVE0220
SAVE0230
```

```
GETT0010
GETT0020
GETT0030
GETT0040
GETT0050
GETT0060
GETT0070
GETT0080
GETT0090
GETT0100
```

```
IF((NROWH .EQ. 0) .AND. (NROWV .EQ. 0)) NDTAL = 0
IF(NSEG .NE. 0) CALL INEUS
NTPNP = NDTAL + NSEG + NPINT
C IF THERE IS NO WING, NORMALIZE PARAMETERS NEEDED BY TAIL ON FUSELAGE
IF( LOGIC .NE. 4) GO TO 80
DD 60 K = 1, NROWS
KLEAD(K) = 0.0
60 XTRAL(K) = 0.0
DO TO K = 1, 10
70 GHTE(K) = 0.0
CALL NORMI
CALL OUT1
GO TO 220
C READ THE FLOW FIELD REQUIREMENTS AND COMPUTE THE GEOMETRY PARAMETERS
80 IF(NTPNP .NE. 0) CALL REDGE
C READ THE CPU DATA
90 IF(JETFLG .LT. 2) CALL BLOWIN(JETFLG, IR)
C READ THE CIRCULAR JET DATA
100 IF(JETFLG .EQ. 2) CALL INJETS(NEWMAX, IR)
GO TO ( 110, 200, 210, 120, 190, 1, IR)
110 CALL BOXJ(NEWMAX, IR)
120 IF LOGIC .EQ. 2) GO TO 170
130 IF(JETFLG .EQ. 2) GO TO 150
CALL HEADER(LINES)
WRITE(6, 140) (K, CMUK), K=1, NROWS)
140 FORMAT(1H//41X, 10I4//) 41X,
1 40H+ SECTIONAL JET BLOWING COEFFICIENTS =/41X, 10I4//
2 53X, 3HROW, 5X, 3HCPU, 40( /53X, 12, F12.6))
150 IF(NEWCPU .EQ. 1) GO TO 170
CALL HEADER(LINES)
WRITE(6, 160) (CJ(N), UJ(N), DDO(N), THO(N), DIMH(N),
1 ISY(N), FO(N), VO(N), ZO(N), OZ(N), NF1, NJETS)
160 FORMAT(1H//43X, 8I4//) 43X, 8I4//
1 43X, 34H+ VECTORED JET CHARACTERISTICS =/43X, 8I4//
2 2H// /13X, 2HCJ, 10X, 3MUJD, 9X, 6MD0/B/2, 6X, 3MIH0, 9X,
3 SHDIH0, 6X, 3MISV, 4X, 6HX0/B/2, 6X, 6HY0/B/2,
4 6X, 6HZ0/B/2, 6X, 4HDELL, 10( / 6X, 5F12.6, 16, 4F12.6))
170 IF( IR .EQ. 2) GO TO 190
C RETURN NORMALLY TO THE CONTROL PROGRAM
180 IR = 1
GO TO 220
C A FATAL ERROR HAS OCCURED. RETURN ABNORMALLY TO MAIN.
190 IR = 9
GO TO 220
C THIS RUN HAS BEEN COMPLETED. THANK YOU FOR SMALL BLESSINGS.
C RETURN TO MAIN AND BEGIN A COMPLETELY NEW RUN
200 IR = 2
GO TO 220
C RETURN TO MAIN AND STOP THE EXECUTION
210 IR = 3
220 CONTINUE
END
```

```
*DECK SGMAIN
SUBROUTINE SGMAIN(NOALFA, IR)
```

```
C THIS SUBROUTINE CONTROLS ALL GEOMETRY CALCULATIONS FOR THE
C SECTIONAL GEOMETRY METHOD
C
COMMON/MATHEW/NCASES, ISYMM, IPRINT, JETFLG, IGTYP, ITHIN
COMMON/MARK/NROWS, NROWS, NWT, NJT, NMAX, NMI(40), NJ(40), IJ(40)
COMMON/GEOM/XLEAD(40), XTRAL(40), TANL(40), TANTE(40)
COMMON/FFLD3/SUBI(200), ETAL(200), ZETAL(200), NPINT, AL(10),
1 IFLD, FDP, AIN(40,10), XLR(40), XLL(40),
2 XTR(40), XTL(40), CHR(40), CHL(40)
COMMON/GEFECT/GHTE(10), IGRND, IGRND, WHITE
COMMON/TAI/ARR, TRH, SWH, SPANH, ARY, TRV, SMV, SPANV, ML, HH, VL, VH,
1 AMAXH, NMAXH, NDTAL, NTPNP, NSIDE, NROWH, NROWV, ICDRH,
2 ICDPV, NRTYPE, NCTYPE, ISENSE, NCASE, ICASES
COMMON/COMPOS/FACTOR(10,24), MCC
COMMON/FUSIGI/PI, NSEG, NSEGI, NK(40), ISECT, ICAMP, RB(41), ZLL(41),
1 RADIUS(41), AMAX(41), ARIN(41), CSA(41),
2 VL(40,7), WK(40,7)
COMMON/JCASE/JCASE(40), CMUK(40)
COMMON/JETIZ/UJ(10), GDD(10), THA(10), DZ(10), ZMX(10), XG(10), YG(10),
1 ZG(10), DIMH(10), ISY(10), JETRE(10), NJETS
COMMON/JET13/CJ(10), UJ(10), THO(10)
C
C READ THE WING PLANFORM GEOMETRY DATA
20 CALL INPTS(IR)
IF( IR .EQ. 2) GO TO 110
IF( IGTYP .EQ. 1) CALL XLETR1( IR)
IF( IR .EQ. 2) GO TO 110
IF( IGTYP .EQ. 2) CALL XLETR2
C READ THE GROUND HEIGHTS
DD 30 I = 1, 10
GHTE(I) = 0.00
30 CONTINUE
IF(IGRND .NE. 0) READ(5, 40) (GHTE(I), I=2, 7)
40 FORMAT(8F10.6)
C NORMALIZE THE WING PLANFORM GEOMETRY DATA
50 CALL NORMI
C READ THE JET SHEET GEOMETRY DATA
60 CALL INPUTJ( IR)
IF( IR .EQ. 2) GO TO 110
C CONSTRUCT THE EVD ELEMENTS
70 CALL BOXJ( IR)
IF( IR .EQ. 2) GO TO 110
C CONSTRUCT THE SET OF FUNDAMENTAL GEOMETRIC CASES
DD 100 NF1, NCASES
LEASE = N
C READ THE GEOMETRY FOR THIS CASE
80 CALL INCASE(LEASE, NOALFA)
C CONSTRUCT THE CASE DATA
ILE=0
IF(ILE .EQ. 0) CALL INEUS
90 CALL BECE(LEASE, NOALFA, IR, ILE, ITE)
IF( IR .EQ. 2) GO TO 110
C SET UP THE ARRAYS FOR OUTPUT DESCRIPTION OF EACH FUNDAMENTAL CASE
IF(N .EQ. 1) GO TO 100
INT(N)=INPUTI
INW(N)=INPUTW
INX(N)=INPUTX
INZ(N)=INPUTZ
INRC(N)=FILE
INTEC(N)=ITE
INTEW(N)=ITE
100 CONTINUE
IR = 2
RETURN
C AN ERROR HAS OCCURED. RETURN ABNORMALLY TO STAGE1.
110 IR = 3
RETURN
END
```

```
*DECK INPTS
```

S1610440
S1610450
S1610460
S1610470
S1610480
S1610490
S1610500
S1610510
S1610520
S1610530
S1610540
S1610550
S1610560
S1610570
S1610580
S1610590
S1610600
S1610610
S1610620
S1610630
S1610640
S1610650
S1610660
S1610670
S1610680
S1610690
S1610700
S1610710
S1610720
S1610730
S1610740
S1610750
S1610760
S1610770
S1610780
S1610790
S1610800
S1610810
S1610820
S1610830
S1610840
S1610850
S1610860
S1610870
S1610880
S1610890
S1610900
S1610910
S1610920
S1610930
S1610940
S1610950
S1610960
S1610970
S1610980
S1610990
S1611000
S1611010
S1611020
S1611030
S1611040
S1611050
S1611060
S1611070
S1611080
S1611090
S1611100
S1611110
S1611120
S1611130
S1611140
S1611150
S1611160
S1611170
S1611180
S1611190
S1611200
S1611210
S1611220
S1611230
S1611240
S1611250
S1611260
S1611270
S1611280
S1611290
S1611300
S1611310
S1611320
S1611330
S1611340
S1611350
S1611360
S1611370
S1611380
S1611390
S1611400
S1611410
S1611420
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S1611470
S1611480
S1611490
S1611500
S1611510
S1611520
S1611530
S1611540
S1611550
S1611560
S1611570
S1611580
S1611590
S1611600
S1611610
S1611620
S1611630
S1611640
S1611650
S1611660
S1611670
S1611680
S1611690
S1611700
S1611710
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S1611800
S1611810
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S1611830
S1611840
S1611850
S1611860
S1611870
S1611880
S1611890
S1611900
S1611910
S1611920
S1611930
S1611940
S1611950
S1611960
S1611970
S1611980
S1611990
S1612000


```

SUBROUTINE INP151(D)
C THIS SUBROUTINE READS THE WING GEOMETRY DATA
C FOR THE SECTIONAL GEOMETRY METHOD
COMMON/MARK/NROWS,NROWSJ,NWT,NJT,NMAX,NW(40),NJ(40),IW(40),IJ(40)
COMMON/GEOM/Y(40),CHORD(40),DELTA(40),XB(400),XI(400),DELT(400),
1 D(40),KK(400),ITYPE(400)
COMMON/GEOM2/XLEAD(40),XTRAIL(40),TANLE(40),TANTE(40)
COMMON/SGL/XBWL(20,10),XBJ(20,10),ITYPE(40),IJTYPE(40),
1 NWTTYPE,NJTTYPE
DIMENSION NI(10)
C READ THE SECTIONAL PLANFORM DATA
20 NWTTYPE = 0
READ(5,30) (Y(K),K=1,NROWS)
30 FORMAT(8F10.6)
READ(5,40) (LITYPE(K),K=1,NROWS)
40 FORMAT(I2)
DO 50 K = 1,NROWS
IF(LITYPE(K).GT. NWTTYPE) NWTTYPE = LITYPE(K)
50 CONTINUE
IF(NWTTYPE.GT. 10) GO TO 90
READ(5,40) N(NIN),N(=,NWTTYPE)
C READ THE CHORDWISE DIVISION DATA FOR EACH ROW TYPE
DO 60 N = 1,NWTTYPE
NIN = NI(N)
IF(NIN.LT. 1).OR.(NIN.GT. 20) GO TO 110
READ(5,30) (KBN(L),L=1,NIN)
60 CONTINUE
C DEFINE THE NUMBER OF CHORDWISE DIVISIONS FOR EACH ROW
DO 80 K = 1,NROWS
IK = ICTYPE(K)
70 NIK = NI(IK)
80 CONTINUE
IR = 1
RETURN
C AN ERROR HAS OCCURED. PRINT A MESSAGE AND QUIT.
90 WRITE(6,100) NWTTYPE
100 FORMAT(1H//5X,20NUMBER OF WING ROW TYPES =,13)
IR = 2
RETURN
110 WRITE(6,120) NIN,N
120 FORMAT(1H//38,13,38W WING ELEMENTS PRESCRIBED FOR ROW TYPE,13)
IR = 2
RETURN
END

```

```

*DECK XLETR1
SUBROUTINE XLETR1(R)
C THIS SUBROUTINE READS THE LEADING AND TRAILING EDGE COORDINATES
C AT SPANNISE STATIONS CONNECTED BY STRAIGHT LEADING AND TRAILING EDGES
C AND INTERPOLATES TO GET THE COORDINATES AT INTERMEDIATE SECTIONS
COMMON/MARK/NROWS,NROWSJ,NWT,NJT,NMAX,NW(40),NJ(40),IW(40),IJ(40)
COMMON/GEOM/Y(40),CHORD(40),DELTA(40),XB(400),XI(400),DELT(400),
1 D(40),KK(400),ITYPE(400)
COMMON/GEOM2/XLEAD(40),XTRAIL(40),TANLE(40),TANTE(40)
COMMON/SGL/XBWL(20,10),XBJ(20,10),ITYPE(40),IJTYPE(40),
1 NWTTYPE,NJTTYPE
DIMENSION N(40),XLE(40),XTR(40)
C READ XLEAD AND XTRAIL
N = 0
DO 40 N = 1,NROWS
READ(5,20) YP(N),XLE(N),XTR(N)
20 FORMAT(3F10.6)
30 I=(Y(N).GT. 1.1) GO TO 50
N = N + 1
40 CONTINUE
C CHECK WHETHER THE Y VALUES ARE REALISTIC
50 I=ABS(YP(1)-Y(1)).GT. 0.0001 GO TO 120
I=ABS(YP(N)-Y(N)).GT. 0.0001 GO TO 120
C READ THE EXTRA 9 CARD IF NROWS LARUS HAS BEEN INPUT
IF(NX.EQ. NROWS) READ(5,20) EXTRA9
C INTERPOLATE FOR XLEAD AND XTRAIL AT THE INTERMEDIATE SECTIONS
K = 0
DO 110 N = 1,N
60 K = N + 1
IF(K.GT. NROWS) GO TO 120
IF(ABS(YP(N)-Y(N)).GT. 0.0001) GO TO 80
C XLE AND XTR WERE INPUT FOR ROW K
70 XLEAD(K) = XLE(N)
XTRAIL(K) = XTR(N)
GO TO 110
C XLE AND XTR MUST BE INTERPOLATED FOR ROW K
80 NMI = N - 1
90 YRATIO = (Y(K)-Y(NMI)) / (Y(N)-Y(NMI))
XLEAD(K) = XLE(N) + YRATIO * (XLE(NMI) - XLE(N))
100 XTRAIL(K) = XTR(N) + YRATIO * (XTR(NMI) - XTR(N))
GO TO 60
110 CONTINUE
IR = 1
RETURN
C AN ERROR HAS OCCURED. PRINT A MESSAGE AND RETURN.
120 WRITE(6,130)
130 FORMAT(1H//20X,38W INCONSISTENCY HAS BEEN FOUND IN THE
1 42N SECTIONAL LEADING AND TRAILING EDGE INPUT)
IR = 2
RETURN
END

```

```

*DECK XLETR2
SUBROUTINE XLETR2
C THIS SUBROUTINE READS THE FUNDAMENTAL PLANFORM PARAMETERS FOR A
C TRAPEZOIDAL WING, AND CALCULATES THE LEADING AND TRAILING EDGE
C COORDINATES AT EACH Y STATION. NOTE THAT THE PLANFORM OUTLINE
C MUST BE SYMMETRIC.
COMMON/MARK/NROWS,NROWSJ,NWT,NJT,NMAX,NW(40),NJ(40),IW(40),IJ(40)
COMMON/JOHN/AREA,SPAN,ARATIO,TR,SWEEP,CREF,CMAC,CBAR,XMC,XCG
COMMON/GEOM/Y(40),CHORD(40),DELTA(40),XB(400),XI(400),DELT(400),
1 D(40),KK(400),ITYPE(400)
COMMON/GEOM2/XLEAD(40),XTRAIL(40),TANLE(40),TANTE(40)
COMMON/SGL/XBWL(20,10),XBJ(20,10),ITYPE(40),IJTYPE(40),
1 NWTTYPE,NJTTYPE
DIMENSION NI(10)
C READ THE FUNDAMENTAL PLANFORM PARAMETERS
READ(5,20) I,ARATIO,SWEEP,TR
20 FORMAT(4F10.6)
C COMPUTE THE GENERAL PLANFORM CHARACTERISTICS
B2 = SPAN / 2.00
SM = SWEEP / 57.295779
30 CROOT = 2.0 + SPAN / ((1.0+TR)*ARATIO)
AREA = (1.0+TR) * CROOT * B2
XLB2 = 0.250 + (1.0-TR) * (CROOT + B2 + TAN(SW))
40 CMAC = 2.0 * CROOT * (1.0 + TR + TR*TR) / (3.0+(1.0+TR))
IF(CREF.EQ. 0.0) CREF = CMAC
CBAR = AREA/SPAN
C COMPUTE THE LEADING AND TRAILING EDGE COORDINATES
50 DO 70 K = 1,NROWS
YBAR = Y(K)
IF(YBAR.LT. 0.0) YBAR = -YBAR
XLEAD(K) = XLB2 + YBAR
60 C = CROOT * (1.0+(1.0-TR)*YBAR)
XTRAIL(K) = XLEAD(K) + C
70 CONTINUE
RETURN
END

```

```

1 D(40),KK(400),ITYPE(400)
COMMON/GEOM2/XLEAD(40),XTRAIL(40),TANLE(40),TANTE(40)
C READ THE FUNDAMENTAL PLANFORM PARAMETERS
READ(5,20) I,ARATIO,SWEEP,TR
20 FORMAT(4F10.6)
C COMPUTE THE GENERAL PLANFORM CHARACTERISTICS
B2 = SPAN / 2.00
SM = SWEEP / 57.295779
30 CROOT = 2.0 + SPAN / ((1.0+TR)*ARATIO)
AREA = (1.0+TR) * CROOT * B2
XLB2 = 0.250 + (1.0-TR) * (CROOT + B2 + TAN(SW))
40 CMAC = 2.0 * CROOT * (1.0 + TR + TR*TR) / (3.0+(1.0+TR))
IF(CREF.EQ. 0.0) CREF = CMAC
CBAR = AREA/SPAN
C COMPUTE THE LEADING AND TRAILING EDGE COORDINATES
50 DO 70 K = 1,NROWS
YBAR = Y(K)
IF(YBAR.LT. 0.0) YBAR = -YBAR
XLEAD(K) = XLB2 + YBAR
60 C = CROOT * (1.0+(1.0-TR)*YBAR)
XTRAIL(K) = XLEAD(K) + C
70 CONTINUE
RETURN
END
*DECK NORM1
SUBROUTINE NORM1
C THIS SUBROUTINE NORMALIZES ALL WING PLANFORM GEOMETRY BY SPAN/2
COMMON/MARK/NROWS,NROWSJ,NWT,NJT,NMAX,NW(40),NJ(40),IW(40),IJ(40)
COMMON/JOHN/AREA,SPAN,ARATIO,TR,SWEEP,CREF,CMAC,CBAR,XMC,XCG
COMMON/GEOM/Y(40),CHORD(40),DELTA(40),XB(400),XI(400),DELT(400),
1 D(40),KK(400),ITYPE(400)
COMMON/GEOM2/XLEAD(40),XTRAIL(40),TANLE(40),TANTE(40)
COMMON/SGL/XBWL(20,10),XBJ(20,10),ITYPE(40),IJTYPE(40),
1 NWTTYPE,NJTTYPE
DIMENSION NI(10)
20 B2 = SPAN / 2.00
AREA = AREA / B2**2
CREF = CREF / B2
30 XMC = XMC / B2
XCG = XCG / B2
DO 50 K = 1,NROWS
40 XLEAD(K) = XLEAD(K) / B2
XTRAIL(K) = XTRAIL(K) / B2
50 CONTINUE
DO 60 I = 1,10
WHITE(I) = WHITE(I) / B2
60 CONTINUE
SPAN = 2.00
ARATIO = SPAN * SPAN * AREA
RETURN
END

```

```

SUBROUTINE BOXS(AR)
C THIS SUBROUTINE CONSTRUCTS THE GEOMETRIC PARAMETERS FOR ALL THE
C EVD ELEMENTS ON THE WING AND JET
COMMON/MATH/NCASES,ISYMM,IPRINT,JETFLB,ITYPE,IMINJE
COMMON/MARK/NROWS,NROWSJ,NWT,NJT,NMAX,NW(40),NJ(40),IW(40),IJ(40)
COMMON/JOHN/AREA,SPAN,ARATIO,TR,SWEEP,CREF,CMAC,CBAR,XMC,XCG
COMMON/GEOM/Y(40),CHORD(40),DELTA(40),XB(400),XI(400),DELT(400),
1 D(40),KK(400),ITYPE(400)
COMMON/GEOM2/XLEAD(40),XTRAIL(40),TANLE(40),TANTE(40)
COMMON/SGL/XBWL(20,10),XBJ(20,10),ITYPE(40),IJTYPE(40),
1 NWTTYPE,NJTTYPE
COMMON/FFLDS/USUB(620),ETR(200),ZETA(200),APDINE,AL(10),
1 IFFLD,TOP,AIN(40,10),XLR(40),KLL(40),
2 XTR(40),XFL(40),XCR(40),CML(40)
COMMON/XTRAIL/ARM,TRM,SWH,SPANH,ARV,TRV,SWV,SPANV,HX,HV,VL,VH,
1 ANMTH,NMATH,NTOTAL,NTPNP,NSIDE,NROWS,NROWV,ICAMP,
2 V(40),NWTTYPE,NJTTYPE,ISENSE,KCASE,ICASES
COMMON/FUS/LSIDP1,NSGE,NSGEI,NP(40),ISECT,LEMM,K(41),ZCL(41),
1 RADIUS(41),AMJ(41),ARIN(41),LSA(41),
2 V(40,7),W(40,7)
C CONSTRUCT THE ELEMENTS ON THE WING
C COMPUTE SECTIONAL DATA
20 CHORD(I) = XTRAIL(I) - XLEAD(I)
DELTA(I) = 1.00 - Y(I)
CMAC = CHORD(I)**2 + DELTA(I)
DO 40 K = 2,NROWS
30 CHORD(K) = XTRAIL(K) - XLEAD(K)
DELTA(K) = Y(K) - Y(K-1) - DELTA(K-1)
IF(DELTA(K).LT. 0.0) GO TO 200
CMAC = CMAC + CHORD(K)**2 + DELTA(K)
40 CONTINUE
C CHECK THE VALIDITY OF THE SECTIONAL ALIGNMENT
YD = Y(NROWS) - DELTA(NROWS)
IF((ISYMM.GE. 0) .AND. ABS(YD).GT. 0.0001) GO TO 190
IF((ISYMM.EQ. 1) .AND. ABS(YD(1)).GT. 0.0001) GO TO 190
DSUM = DELTA(1)
DO 35 K = 2,NROWS
YL = Y(K) + DELTA(K)
YR = Y(K-1) - DELTA(K-1)
IF(ABS(YR-YL).GT. 0.0001) GO TO 190
DSUM = DSUM + DELTA(K)
35 CONTINUE
IF(ABS(DSUM-0.50).GT. 0.0001) GO TO 190
CMAC = 2.0 + CMAC / AREA
IF(ISYMM.LT. 1) CMAC = 2.0 + CMAC
IF(CREF.LT. 0.0001) CREF = CMAC
CALL TANS(TANLE,XLEAD,Y,NROWS)
IF(CREF.GT. 0).OR.(NROWS.GT. 0).OR.(NROWV.GT. 0) .OR.
1 (NSEG.GT. 0)CALL TANS(TANTE,XTRAIL,Y,NROWS)
C COMPUTE ALL CHORDWISE ELEMENT PARAMETERS FOR EACH SECTION
I = 0
DO 100 K = 1,NROWS
C COMPUTE X-COORDINATES
NWK = NW(K)
DO 60 L = 1,NWK

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```

1 = 1 + 1
20 X(1) = XB(L,I,K)
60 CONTINUE
C COMPUTE ALL OTHER PARAMETERS
I = 1 + 1
DO 90 L = 1, NWK
I = I + 1
70 KK(I) = K
DEL(I) = XB(I+1) - XB(I)
80 K(I) = XLEAD(K) + XB(I) + CHORD(K)
I TYPE(I) = 10
C REDEFINE THE LAST DEL IN THIS SECTION, AND DEFINE THE L.E. EVD TYPE
DEL(I) = 1.00 - XB(I)
IWK = IWK1
I TYPE(IWK) = 20
100 CONTINUE
NWT = 1
C
C CONSTRUCT THE ELEMENTS ON THE JET SHEET
C
C COMPUTE ALL CHORDWISE ELEMENT PARAMETERS FOR EACH SECTION
I JETPLG .NE. 0) GO TO 190
DO 180 K = 1, NROWS
C COMPUTE X-COORDINATES
IJK = 0
110 NJK = NJK1
IF(NJK .EQ. 0) GO TO 180
DO 130 L = 1, NJK
I = I + 1
IJK = IJTYPE(K)
120 XB(I) = XB(L,IJK)
130 CONTINUE
C COMPUTE ALL OTHER PARAMETERS
I = 1 + 1
140 IJK = I + 1
DO 170 L = 1, NJK
I = I + 1
150 KK(I) = K
DEL(I) = XB(I+1) - XB(I)
160 X(I) = XLEAD(K) + XB(I) + CHORD(K)
I TYPE(I) = 10
170 CONTINUE
C REDEFINE THE LAST DEL AND EVD TYPE AND THE D VALUE FOR THIS SECTION
DEL(I) = 1.0010
I TYPE(I) = 30
DCKI = X(I) - XTRAIL(K)
180 CONTINUE
190 NMAX = 1
IF(NMAX .GT. 400) GO TO 220
NJT = NMAX - NWT
IR = 1
RETURN
C
C AN ERROR HAS OCCURED. PRINT A MESSAGE AND QUIT.
200 WRITE(1,210)
210 FORMAT(1H/3RX,44#PLEASE CHECK YOUR SECTION LOCATION (Y) INPUT)
IR = 2
RETURN
220 WRITE(1,230) NMAX
230 FORMAT(1H/4X,14,21# IS TOO MANY ELEMENTS)
IR = 2
RETURN
END

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```

80X5040C
80X50410
80X50420
80X50430
80X50440
80X50450
80X50460
80X50470
80X50480
80X50490
80X504A0
80X504B0
80X504C0
80X504D0
80X504E0
80X504F0
80X50500
80X50510
80X50520
80X50530
80X50540
80X50550
80X50560
80X50570
80X50580
80X50590
80X505A0
80X505B0
80X505C0
80X505D0
80X505E0
80X505F0
80X50600
80X50610
80X50620
80X50630
80X50640
80X50650
80X50660
80X50670
80X50680
80X50690
80X50700
80X50710
80X50720
80X50730
80X50740
80X50750
80X50760
80X50770
80X50780
80X50790
80X50800
80X50810
80X50820
80X50830
80X50840
80X50850
80X50860
80X50870
80X50880
80X50890
80X50900
80X50910
80X50920
80X50930
80X50940
80X50950
80X50960
80X50970
80X50980
80X50990
80X51000
80X51010
80X51020
80X51030
80X51040
80X51050
80X51060
80X51070
80X51080
80X51090
80X51100
80X51110
80X51120
80X51130
80X51140
80X51150

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ICOUNT = 1
IF(NJK) .EQ. 0) ITEST = 0
IF(NJK) .GT. 0) ITEST = 1
GO TO 110
100 ICOUNT = ICOUNT + 1
110 CONTINUE
IF(ICOUNT .LT. 3) GO TO 180
RETURN
C
C THERE IS NO JET FOR THIS RUN
120 DO 130 K = 1, NROWS
I JTYPE(K) = 0
NJK = 0
130 CONTINUE
IR = 1
RETURN
C
C AN ERROR HAS OCCURED. PRINT A MESSAGE AND QUIT.
140 WRITE(1,150) NJTYPE
150 FORMAT(1H/25#NUMBER OF JET ROW TYPES =,13)
IR = 2
RETURN
160 WRITE(1,170) NJ,N
170 FORMAT(1H/30K,13,37# JET ELEMENTS PRESCRIBED FOR ROW TYPE,13)
IR = 2
RETURN
180 WRITE(1,190)
190 FORMAT(1H/29#K ROW CONTINUITY RULE FAILURE)
IR = 2
RETURN
END
*DECK BOXJ
SUBROUTINE BOXJ(NEWMAX,IR)
C THIS SUBROUTINE COMPUTES THE JET BLOWING FACTOR CMUP
COMMON/MARK/NROWS,NROWSJ,NWT,NJT,NMAX,NWK40,NL(40),LM(40),LJ(40)
COMMON/GEOM/Y(40),CHORD(40),DELTA(40),XB(40),X(40),DELE(40),
) DL(40),KK(40),I TYPE(40)
COMMON/JCASE/CMU(40),CMUP(40),CMUPP(40)
C
C COMPUTE THE NEW CMUP AND SAVE THE OLD VALUES AS CMUPP
20 NEWMAX = NMAX
ICOUNT = 0
DO 40 K = 1, NROWS
CMUPP(K) = CMUP(K)
IF(NJTK) .EQ. 0) GO TO 40
IF(CMUK) .LT. 0.0001) GO TO 30
CMUP(K) = 2.00 / (CHORD(K)*CMUK)
GO TO 40
30 ICOUNT = ICOUNT + 1
CMUP(K) = 0.00
40 CONTINUE
IF(ICOUNT .EQ. 0) GO TO 50
IF(ICOUNT .LT. NROWSJ) GO TO 60
NEWMAX = NWT
50 IR = 1
RETURN
C AN ERROR HAS OCCURED. PRINT A MESSAGE AND STOP.
60 WRITE(1,70)
70 FORMAT(1H/ 43X,35#A ZERO VALUE OF CMU HAS BEEN INPUT)
IR = 2
RETURN
END
*DECK TANS
SUBROUTINE TANS(TAN,X,Y,NROWS)
C THIS SUBROUTINE COMPUTES THE TANGENT OF THE LEADING OR TRAILING EDGE
C SWEEP ANGLE AT THE CENTERLINE OF EACH SECTION. IT IS ACCURATE FOR
C SECTIONS WITH STRAIGHT EDGES IN GROUPS OF THREE OR MORE.
C IT IS ONLY APPROXIMATE FOR CURVED EDGES.
C IT MAY RESULT IN ERRORS FOR SECTIONS ADJACENT TO WING BREAKS,
C IF STRAIGHT EDGES ARE IN ADJACENT GROUPS OF ONLY ONE OR TWO.
DIMENSION TAN(40),X(40),Y(40),S(40)
SLOP(XR,XL,YR,VL) = (XR-XL) / (YR-VL)
DO 30 K = 1, NROWS
NR = K-1
KL = K
IF(K .GT. 1) GO TO 20
NR = 1
KL = 2
20 S(K) = SLOP(X1KR),X(KL),Y1KR),Y(KL))
30 CONTINUE
DO 40 K = 1, NROWS
IF(K .LT. 3) GO TO 40
IF(K .EQ. NROWS) GO TO 40
IF(K .EQ. (NROWS-1)) GO TO 50
C CHECK WHETHER THE RIGHT OR LEFT SIDES ARE STRAIGHT
IF(ABS(S(K) - S(K-1)) .LT. 0.001) GO TO 40
IF(ABS(S(K+1) - S(K+2)) .LT. 0.001) GO TO 50
C NEITHER SIDE IS CONCLUSIVELY STRAIGHT - CHECK FURTHER LEFT AND RIGHT
IF(K .EQ. 3) GO TO 50
IF(K .EQ. (NROWS-2)) GO TO 40
IF(ABS(S(K-1) - S(K-2)) .LT. 0.001) GO TO 50
IF(ABS(S(K+1) - S(K+2)) .LT. 0.001) GO TO 40
C THE TRUE SHAPE CANNOT BE DETERMINED - GIVE UP AND TAKE THE AVERAGE
TAN(K) = (S(K) + S(K+1)) / 2.00
GO TO 60
C THE RIGHT EDGE IS STRAIGHT
40 TAN(K) = S(K)
GO TO 40
C THE LEFT EDGE IS STRAIGHT
50 TAN(K) = S(K+1)
60 CONTINUE
RETURN
END

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```

*DECK INPUTJ
SUBROUTINE INPUTJ(IR)
C THIS SUBROUTINE READS THE JET GEOMETRY INPUT
C FOR THE SECTIONAL GEOMETRY METHOD
COMMON/MATHEW/CASES,ISVMP,IPRINT,JETPLG,IJTYPE,IMINDE
COMMON/MARK/NROWS,NROWSJ,NWT,NJT,NMAX,NWK40,NL(40),LM(40),LJ(40)
COMMON/SGI/XB(20,10),XBJ(20,10),ICTYPE(40),IJTYPE(40),
) I,NJTYPE,NJTYPE
DIMENSION NJI(10)
C
C READ THE TYPE OF DIVISION FOR EACH ROW
20 NJTYPE = 0
NROWSJ = 0
IF(JETPLG .NE. 0) GO TO 120
READ(5,30) (IJTYPE(K),K=1,NROWS)
30 FORMAT(40I2)
DO 40 K = 1, NROWS
IF(IJTYPE(K) .GT. NJTYPE) NJTYPE = IJTYPE(K)
IF(IJTYPE(K) .NE. 0) NROWSJ = NROWSJ + 1
40 CONTINUE
IF(NJTYPE .GT. 10) GO TO 140
C READ THE NUMBER OF CHORDWISE DIVISIONS IN EACH ROW TYPE
READ(5,50) (NI(N),N=1,NJTYPE)
50 FORMAT(10I2)
C READ THE CHORDWISE DIVISION DATA FOR EACH ROW TYPE
DO 70 N = 1, NJTYPE
NIN = NI(N)
JMIN(JN) .LT. 1) .OR. (NIN .GT. 20) GO TO 160
READ(5,60) (XBJ(L,N),L=1,NIN)
60 FORMAT(8F10.6)
70 CONTINUE
C
C DEFINE THE NUMBER OF CHORDWISE DIVISIONS FOR EACH ROW
DO 90 K = 1, NROWS
NJK(K) = 0
IF(IJTYPE(K) .EQ. 0) GO TO 90
IJK = IJTYPE(K)
80 NJK(K) = NI(IJK)
90 CONTINUE
C CHECK FOR ROW CONSISTENCY ON EITHER SIDE OF JET
ICOUNT = 1
IF(NJK(1) .EQ. 0) ITEST = 0
IF(NJK(1) .GT. 0) ITEST = 1
DO 110 K = 2, NROWS
IF(NJK(K) .EQ. 0) ICOMP = 0
IF(NJK(K) .GT. 0) ICOMP = 1
IF(ICOMP .EQ. ITEST) GO TO 100
IF(ICOUNT .LT. 3) GO TO 180

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IMPJ0010
IMPJ0020
IMPJ0030
IMPJ0040
IMPJ0050
IMPJ0060
IMPJ0070
IMPJ0080
IMPJ0090
IMPJ0100
IMPJ0110
IMPJ0120
IMPJ0130
IMPJ0140
IMPJ0150
IMPJ0160
IMPJ0170
IMPJ0180
IMPJ0190
IMPJ0200
IMPJ0210
IMPJ0220
IMPJ0230
IMPJ0240
IMPJ0250
IMPJ0260
IMPJ0270
IMPJ0280
IMPJ0290
IMPJ0300
IMPJ0310
IMPJ0320
IMPJ0330
IMPJ0340
IMPJ0350
IMPJ0360
IMPJ0370
IMPJ0380
IMPJ0390
IMPJ0400
IMPJ0410
IMPJ0420
IMPJ0430
IMPJ0440
IMPJ0450
IMPJ0460
IMPJ0470
IMPJ0480
IMPJ0490
IMPJ0500

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IMPJ0010
IMPJ0020
IMPJ0030
IMPJ0040
IMPJ0050
IMPJ0060
IMPJ0070
IMPJ0080
IMPJ0090
IMPJ0100
IMPJ0110
IMPJ0120
IMPJ0130
IMPJ0140
IMPJ0150
IMPJ0160
IMPJ0170
IMPJ0180
IMPJ0190
IMPJ0200
IMPJ0210
IMPJ0220
IMPJ0230
IMPJ0240
IMPJ0250
IMPJ0260
IMPJ0270
IMPJ0280
IMPJ0290
IMPJ0300
IMPJ0310
IMPJ0320
IMPJ0330
IMPJ0340
IMPJ0350
IMPJ0360
IMPJ0370
IMPJ0380
IMPJ0390
IMPJ0400
IMPJ0410
IMPJ0420
IMPJ0430
IMPJ0440
IMPJ0450
IMPJ0460
IMPJ0470
IMPJ0480
IMPJ0490
IMPJ0500
*DECK INCASE
INLS0010

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SUBROUTINE INCRSE(LCASE, NVALFA)
C THIS SUBROUTINE READS THE FUNDAMENTAL GEOMETRIC CASE DATA
COMMON/MARK/NROWS, NROWS, NWT, NJT, NMAX, NVAL(4), NVAL(4), IVAL(4), IVAL(4)
COMMON/CASE1/INPUT1, INPUT1, INPUT1, INPUT1, INPUT1, INPUT1
COMMON/CASE2/ST1(40), HL(40), L(40), DJ(40), ACTE(40), AL(20, 40),
I ZHBL(40), BETL(40), IFS(40), IUT(40), INT(40), NLT, NHT, NHT
DIMENSION NVAL(4), DUMMY(40)
C INITIALIZE SECTIONAL DATA
DO 40 K = 1, NROWS
20 IST(K, LCASE) = 0.00
HL(K, LCASE) = 0.00
DJ(K) = 0.00
ACTE(K) = 0.00
ICT(K) = 0
INT(K) = 0
C INITIALIZE THE CAMBER ANGLES
NWK = NWK(K)
DO 30 L = 1, NWK
AL(L, K) = 0.00
30 CONTINUE
40 CONTINUE
C INITIALIZE THE HINGE DATA
DO 60 N = 1, NROWS
DO 50 L = 1, 4
ZHBL(N) = 0.00
BETL(N) = 0.00
50 CONTINUE
60 CONTINUE
C IF(LCASE .EQ. 1) .AND. (NVALFA .GT. 0) RETURN
C READ FUNDAMENTAL CASE CONTROL FLAGS
READ(5, 70) INPUT1, INPUT1, INPUT1, INPUT1, INPUT1
70 FORMAT(5I2)
C READ SECTIONAL TWIST, HEIGHT AND JET DEFLECTION DATA
IF(INPUT1 .NE. 0) READ(5, 80) (IST(K, LCASE), K=1, NROWS)
80 FORMAT(8F10.6)
IF(INPUT1 .NE. 0) READ(5, 80) (HL(K, LCASE), K=1, NROWS)
IF(INPUT1 .EQ. 0) GO TO 100
IF(NROWS) .GT. 0) READ(5, 80) (DUMMY(K), K=1, NROWS)
C DISTRIBUTE THE DUMMY VALUES PROPERLY IN THE DJ ARRAY
KP = 0
DO 90 K = 1, NROWS
IF(NWK) .EQ. 0) GO TO 90
KP = KP + 1
DJ(K) = DUMMY(KP)
90 CONTINUE
C READ THE CAMBER ANGLES, IN DEGREES
100 IF(INPUT1 .EQ. 0) GO TO 170
READ(5, 110) (ICT(K), K=1, NROWS)
110 FORMAT(40I2)
NWT = 0
DO 120 K = 1, NROWS
IF(ICT(K) .EQ. 0) GO TO 120
IF(ICT(K) .GT. NLT) NWT = ICT(K)
120 CONTINUE
LTK = IJ(K)
NLT(K) = NWK(K)
120 CONTINUE
DO 130 N = 1, NLT
NLT = NLT(N)
130 READ(5, 80) (AL(L, N), L=1, NLT)
140 CONTINUE
150 IF(NROWS) .GT. 0) READ(5, 80) (DUMMY(K), K=1, NROWS)
C DISTRIBUTE THE DUMMY VALUES PROPERLY IN THE ACTE ARRAY
KP = 0
DO 160 K = 1, NROWS
IF(NWK) .EQ. 0) GO TO 160
KP = KP + 1
ACTE(K) = DUMMY(KP)
160 CONTINUE
C READ THE HINGE LOCATION, TYPE AND TURNING ANGLE DATA
170 IF(INPUT1 .EQ. 0) GO TO 220
READ(5, 110) (ZHT(K), K=1, NROWS)
DO 190 K = 1, NROWS
IF(ZHT(K) .GT. NHT) NHT = ZHT(K)
190 CONTINUE
DO 210 N = 1, NHT
READ(5, 200) (ZHBL(N), IFS(L, N), BETL(N), L=1, 4)
210 CONTINUE
220 RETURN
END
C COMPUTE THE ANGLE-OF-ATTACK FUNDAMENTAL CASE
IF(LCASE .GT. 1) .OH. (NVALFA .EQ. 0) GO TO 70
DO 40 I = 1, NWK
EPS(I, LCASE) = 1.00
50 CONTINUE
DO 60 K = 1, NROWS
IF(NWK) .GT. 0) THETA(K, LCASE) = 1.000
60 CONTINUE
IR = I
RETURN
C DEFINE THE ANGLES FOR ALL REMAINING FUNDAMENTAL CASES
C CAMBER CONTRIBUTION
70 IF(INPUT1 .EQ. 0) GO TO 120
I = 0
DO 110 K = 1, NROWS
IF(NWK) .EQ. 0) GO TO 80
THETA(K, LCASE) = ACTE(K)
80 NWK = NWK(K)
IF(ICT(K) .EQ. 0) GO TO 100
DO 90 L = 1, NWK
I = I + 1
LTK = ICT(K)
EPS(I, LCASE) = AL(L, LTK)
90 CONTINUE
GO TO 110
100 I = I + NWK
110 CONTINUE
C TWIST CONTRIBUTION
120 IF(INPUT1 .EQ. 0) GO TO 170
I = 0
DO 160 K = 1, NROWS
IF(NWK) .EQ. 0) GO TO 130
THETA(K, LCASE) = THETA(K, LCASE) + TST(K, LCASE)
130 NWK = NWK(K)
DO 150 L = 1, NWK
I = I + 1
140 EPS(I, LCASE) = EPS(I, LCASE) + TST(K, LCASE)
150 CONTINUE
160 CONTINUE
C FLAP AND SLAT DEFLECTION CONTRIBUTION
170 IF(INPUT1 .EQ. 0) GO TO 330
C SUM UP THE TOTAL SLAT ANGLE AND FIND THE NUMBER OF HINGES ON EACH ROW
DO 200 K = 1, NROWS
NWK(K) = 0
IF(INT(K) .EQ. 0) GO TO 200
DO 190 L = 1, 4
180 N = INT(K)
IF(ZHBL(N) .LT. 0.001) GO TO 190
NWK(K) = NWK(K) + 1
IF(ZFS(L, N) .GT. 0) THSK(L, LCASE) = THSK(L, LCASE) + BETL(N)
190 CONTINUE
200 CONTINUE
C COMPUTE INCIDENCE OF EACH ELEMENT AND FIND TURNING ANGLE AND EVD TYPE
FOR EACH HINGE ELEMENT
I = 0
DO 320 K = 1, NROWS
NWK = NWK(K)
N = INT(K)
210 IF(N .EQ. 0) GO TO 310
LSTART = I
B = 0.0
NWK = NWK(K)
220 IF(NWK .EQ. 0) GO TO 370
DO 280 LH = 1, NWK
C CYCLE THE HINGE POINTS IN CHORDWISE ORDER
DO 260 L = LSTART, NWK
I = I + 1
C CHECK ON RELATIVE LOCATION OF VORTEX POINT AND HINGE POINT
230 KDIF = ZHBL(LH, N) - XB(L)
IF(ABS(KDIF) .LT. 0.001) GO TO 240
IF(KDIF .GT. 0.001) GO TO 250
IF(KDIF .LT. -0.001) GO TO 370
C THE ITH VORTEX POINT IS A HINGE POINT
240 B = B + BETL(LH, N)
BETAL(L, LCASE) = BETL(LH, N)
EPS(I, LCASE) = EPS(I, LCASE) - THSK(L, LCASE) + B
ITYPE(I) = 42
IF(ZFS(LH, N) .GT. 0) ITYPE(I) = 41
ILE = 0
IFE = 0
IF(ITYPE(I) .EQ. 41) IFE=1
IF(ITYPE(I) .EQ. 42) IFE=1
GO TO 270
C THE ITH VORTEX POINT IS NOT A HINGE POINT
250 EPS(I, LCASE) = EPS(I, LCASE) - THSK(L, LCASE) + B
260 CONTINUE
270 LSTART = I - NWK(K) + 1
280 CONTINUE
C DEFINE THE INCIDENCE ANGLE FOR REMAINING POINTS BEHIND THE LAST HINGE
IF(LSTART .EQ. NWK) GO TO 300
LSTART = LSTART + 1
DO 290 L = LSTART, NWK
I = I + 1
EPS(I, LCASE) = EPS(I, LCASE) - THSK(L, LCASE) + B
290 CONTINUE
C COMPUTE THE EFFECT OF THE HINGES ON THE JET ANGLE
300 IF(NWK) .GT. 0) THETA(K, LCASE) = THETA(K, LCASE) - THSK(L, LCASE) + B
310 I = I + NWK
320 CONTINUE
C JET DEFLECTION CONTRIBUTION
330 IF(INPUT1 .EQ. 0) GO TO 360
DO 350 K = 1, NROWS
IF(NWK) .EQ. 0) GO TO 350
I = INT(K)
340 BETAL(L, LCASE) = DJ(K)
IF(ABS(DJ(K)) .GT. 0.0001) ITYPE(I) = 43
THETA(K, LCASE) = THETA(K, LCASE) + DJ(K)
350 CONTINUE
360 I = I
RETURN

```

```
C AN ERROR HAS OCCURED. PRINT A MESSAGE AND QUIT.
C
370 WRITE(6, 300) L CASE, N
380 FORMAT(1H//45, 2HFUNDAMENTAL GEOMETRIC CASE, /3 /
1 18X, 50HAN INCONSISTENTLY HAS BEEN FOUND IN THE HINGE INPUT,
2 18X DATA FOR WING ROW, /3, 10H, ROW TYPE, /3)
IR = 2
RETURN
END

*DECK OUTI
SUBROUTINE OUTI
C
C THIS SUBROUTINE PRINTS OUT THE GEOMETRIC DATA DERIVED FROM THE
C SECTIONAL METHOD INPUT
COMMON/PATHEW/NCASES, ISYMM, IPRINT, JETFLG, IGTYP, IHINGE
COMMON/PROP/NDIMS, NRMS, NJT, NMAX, NMR40, NJ140, IJ40
COMMON/LOOK/TITLEI
COMMON/JOHN/ AREA, SPAN, ARATIO, TR, SWEEP, UREF, CPAL, CBAR, KPL, XLG
COMMON/SPIRIT/ NEWMAT, NEWLMU, DELTA, LOGIC, IR, ISTAR
COMMON/GEOMI/YI40, LMOR40, DELTA40, XB400, XE400, DELT400,
1 DI40, KR400, ITP400
COMMON/GEOM2/XLEAD40, XTAL400, TANLE40, I
COMMON/CASE2/FT40, ML40, OJ40, ALTE40, AC20, 40,
1 XHB4, 40, BET4, 40, IFS4, 40, ICI40, IM40, NLT, NMT
COMMON/FLASES/EPS400, 10, BET400, 10, THETA40, 10, THSI40, 10
COMMON/INDATA/MR, SPA, DRE, XPC, UMA, RL, MRU, NC, ISY, IPR, JET, IGT, IHI, IGRND
COMMON/DEFECT/DEFT40, IGRND, ISMO, WRITE
COMMON/FFLO3/SQUIG200, ETAL200, ZETAC200, NPOINT, AL10,
1 IFFLD, TCM, AINFI40, 10, XLR40, 10, LLL40,
2 XTR40, 10, XTL40, 10, CMR40, 10, CML40
COMMON/TAIL/ARH, TRH, SWH, SPANH, ARH, TRH, SWH, SPANH, H, HM, VL, VH,
1 RAD, ISYCH, 10, ARJ41, 10, ARJCH41, 10, CSA41,
2 ICARV, NTYPE, NCTYPE, ISENSE, NCASE, ICASES
COMMON/CASES/INT10, 10, INK10, 10, INK10, 10, INK10, 10, IMLE10,
1 IMTE10
COMMON/FUSLGR/PI, NSEG, NSEGL, NF40, 10, ISECT, ICAMP, XF41, 10, ZLL41, 1,
1 V40, F, 40, 40, 2
DIMENSION FUNDI(2, 8), HEADI(2, 8)
C DATA BLANK I/OH /
C STORE ALL OF THE FUNDAMENTAL CASE TITLES
DATA HEADI/OH WING, IONMIST, 10H WING, 10HCAMBER
1 10H L.E., 10HHEIGHT, 10H JET, 10HURNING
2 10H L.E., 10HHINGE, 10H T.E., 10HHINGE
C
C PRINT TITLE AND GENERAL GEOMETRIC PARAMETERS
20 WRITE(6, 30) TITLE
30 FORMAT(1H, 38X, 411H //
1 39X, 411H // STOL AERODYNAMIC METHODS PROGRAM # /
2 39X, 411H // 39X, 8P10)
UMA = UMAC * SPA / 2.0
40 WRITE(6, 50) AREA, ARE, SPAN, SPA, UREF, DRE, XMC, XPC, UMA, ARATIO,
1 ARATIO, XCG, XG
50 FORMAT(1H//54X, 40USE0, 11X, 5HINPUT /
1 41X, 6HARFA = 2F15.6 / 41X, 6HSPAN = 2F15.6 /

2 41X, 6HURFF = 2F15.6 / 42X, 5HUMC = 2F15.6 /
3 41X, 6HUMAL = 2F15.6 / 39X, 6HARATIO = 2F15.6 /
4 42X, 5HURLB = 2F15.6)
IF(DRIVE)
IF(LOGIC.EQ.3) IDEDI=1
WRITE(6, 60) NDIMS, NRMS, NCASES, NC, ISYMM, ISY, IPRINT, IPR, JETFLG, JET,
1 IGTYP, IGT, IHINGE, IHI, IDERIV, IDERIV, IGRND, IGR, IFFLD,
2 IFFLD, NPOINT, NPOINT, NDROW, NDROW, IICAMP, ICAMP, NRMS,
3 NRMS, ICARV, ICAMP, NSEG, NSEGL, ISECT, ISECT, ICAMP, ICAMP,
4 NJT, NMAX
60 FORMAT(1H//47X, 8HNDIMS = /3, 7X, /3 / 47X, 8HNCASES = /3, 7X, /3 /
1 47X, 8HISYMM = /3, 7X, /3 / 47X, 8HPRINT = /3, 7X, /3 /
2 47X, 8HJETFLG = /3, 7X, /3 / 47X, 8HIDERIV = /3, 7X, /3 /
3 47X, 8HIGRND = /3, 7X, /3 / 47X, 8HIFFLD = /3, 7X, /3 /
4 47X, 8HNPOINT = /3, 7X, /3 / 47X, 8HNDROW = /3, 7X, /3 /
5 47X, 8HICAMP = /3, 7X, /3 / 47X, 8HNRMS = /3, 7X, /3 /
6 47X, 8HICAMP = /3, 7X, /3 / 47X, 8HNSEG = /3, 7X, /3 /
7 47X, 8HISECT = /3, 7X, /3 / 47X, 8HNSEGL = /3, 7X, /3 /
8 47X, 8HNUMBER OF WING ELEMENTS = /14 /
9 47X, 8HNUMBER OF JET ELEMENTS = /14 /
10 47X, 8HTOTAL NUMBER OF ELEMENTS = /14)
IF(LOGIC.EQ.4) RETURN
C PRINT FUNDAMENTAL CASE HEADER
WRITE(6, 70)
70 FORMAT(1H, 28X, 74(1H //
1 29X, 53H ELEMENT GEOMETRY AND FUNDAMENTAL CASE DATA FOR ALL,
2 21H FUNDAMENTAL CASES #, / 29X, 74(1H //
C PRINT OUT DESCRIPTIONS OF EACH FUNDAMENTAL CASE
C PRINT OUT DESCRIPTION OF FUNDAMENTAL CASE 1
WRITE(6, 80)
80 FORMAT(1H//, 29X, 3HFUNDAMENTAL CASE 1 = ALPHA CASE)
IF(LOGIC.EQ.3) AND(ISTAB.EQ.1) WRITE(6, 90)
90 FORMAT(1H, 28X, 68HMODIFIED BY INDUCED CAMBER EFFECT DUE TO YAWING
1 ABOUT THE ORIGIN, /1
IF(LOGIC.NE.3) WRITE(6, 100)
100 FORMAT(1H//
1 NCM=NCASES-1
IF(NCASES.EQ.1) GO TO 410
IF(NCASES.EQ.2) AND(LOGIC.EQ.3) GO TO 410
C PRINT OUT DESCRIPTION OF EACH ADDITIONAL FUNDAMENTAL CASE
C FILL UP ARRAY FOR EACH FUNDAMENTAL CASE AND PRINT OUT
IF(LOGIC.EQ.1) NCM=NCASES
IF(LOGIC.EQ.3) NCM=NCM
DO 400 N=2, NCM
C FILL UP A BLANK ARRAY FOR FUNDAMENTAL CASES
DO 110 I = 1, 2
DO 110 J = 1, 6
110 FUNDI(I, J) = BLANK
N=1
K=0
DO TOX(130, 150, 170, 190, 210, 230, 270), M
130 IF(IND(N).GT.0) GO TO 140
M=M+1
GO TO 150
140 K=K+1
IK=1
GO TO 250
150 IF(IND(N).GT.0) GO TO 160
M=M+1
GO TO 170
160 K=K+1
IK=2
GO TO 250
170 IF(IND(N).GT.0) GO TO 180
M=M+1
GO TO 190
180 K=K+1
IK=3
GO TO 250
190 IF(IND(N).GT.0) GO TO 200
M=M+1
GO TO 210
200 K=K+1
IK=4
GO TO 250
210 IF(IND(N).EQ.0) GO TO 270
IF(IND(N).GT.0) GO TO 220
M=M+1
GO TO 230
220 K=K+1
IK=5
GO TO 250
230 IF(IND(N).GT.0) GO TO 240
IF(IND(N).GT.0) GO TO 240
240 K=K+1
IK=6
GO TO 250
250 DO 260 J = 1, 2
260 FUNDI(J, K) = HEADI(J, IK)
M=M+1
GO TO 270
270 GO TO (280, 300, 320, 340, 360, 380, 1, K
280 WRITE(6, 290) M, ((FUNDI(J, L), L=1, 2), L=1, K)
290 FORMAT(1H, 28X, 16HFUNDAMENTAL CASE, /3, 2H = , 2A10)
IF(LOGIC.EQ.3) AND(ISTAB.EQ.1) WRITE(6, 90)
IF(LOGIC.NE.3) WRITE(6, 100)
GO TO 400
300 WRITE(6, 310) M, ((FUNDI(J, L), L=1, 2), L=1, K)
310 FORMAT(1H, 28X, 16HFUNDAMENTAL CASE, /3, 2H = , 2A10, 3H + , 2A10)
IF(LOGIC.EQ.3) AND(ISTAB.EQ.1) WRITE(6, 90)
IF(LOGIC.NE.3) WRITE(6, 100)
GO TO 400
320 WRITE(6, 330) M, ((FUNDI(J, L), L=1, 2), L=1, K)
330 FORMAT(1H, 28X, 16HFUNDAMENTAL CASE, /3, 2H = , 2A10, 3H + , 2A10, 3H + ,
1 2A10)
IF(LOGIC.EQ.3) AND(ISTAB.EQ.1) WRITE(6, 90)
IF(LOGIC.NE.3) WRITE(6, 100)
GO TO 400
340 WRITE(6, 350) M, ((FUNDI(J, L), L=1, 2), L=1, K)
350 FORMAT(1H, 28X, 16HFUNDAMENTAL CASE, /3, 2H = , 2A10, 3H + , 2A10, 3H + ,
1 2A10, 3H + , 2A10)
IF(LOGIC.EQ.3) AND(ISTAB.EQ.1) WRITE(6, 90)
IF(LOGIC.NE.3) WRITE(6, 100)
GO TO 400
360 WRITE(6, 370) M, ((FUNDI(J, L), L=1, 2), L=1, K)
370 FORMAT(1H, 28X, 16HFUNDAMENTAL CASE, /3, 2H = , 2A10, 3H + , 2A10, 3H + ,
1 2A10, 3H + , 2A10)
IF(LOGIC.EQ.3) AND(ISTAB.EQ.1) WRITE(6, 90)
IF(LOGIC.NE.3) WRITE(6, 100)
GO TO 400
380 WRITE(6, 390) M, ((FUNDI(J, L), L=1, 2), L=1, K)
390 FORMAT(1H, 28X, 16HFUNDAMENTAL CASE, /3, 2H = , 2A10, 3H + , 2A10, 3H + ,
1 2A10, 4X, 2H + , 2A10, 3H + , 2A10, 3H + , 2A10)
IF(LOGIC.EQ.3) AND(ISTAB.EQ.1) WRITE(6, 90)
IF(LOGIC.NE.3) WRITE(6, 100)
GO TO 400
400 CONTINUE
410 IF(LOGIC.EQ.3) AND(ISTAB.EQ.0) WRITE(6, 420) NCASES
420 FORMAT(1H, 28X, 16HFUNDAMENTAL CASE, /3, 50H = INDUCED CAMBER DUE
1 TO PITCHING RATE ABOUT KEG, //)
IF(LOGIC.EQ.3) AND(ISTAB.EQ.1) WRITE(6, 430) NCASES
430 FORMAT(1H, 28X, 16HFUNDAMENTAL CASE, /3, 52H = INDUCED CAMBER DUE
1 TO ROLLING RATE ABOUT K-RIS, //)
IF(LOGIC.EQ.1) ILLINES=153+NCM
IF(LOGIC.EQ.3) ILLINES=154+NCM
WRITE(6, 440) I
440 FORMAT(1H//, 1
DO 6=0, I, NDIMS
I=I+1
N=NRMS+K
N=N+K
I=I+1
I=I+1
ILLINES=ILLINES+N*K+K+K+15
IF(ILLINES.LT.60) GO TO 460
ILLINES=N*N+K+K+22
WRITE(6, 450) I
450 FORMAT(1H//, 1
460 WRITE(6, 470) M, VCR, DELTAR, XLEADR, XTALR, UNDR, TANL,
1 IFLD, IHI, 11H*** SECTION, /3, 4H *** 2X, 3H = F10.6, 2X,
2 THETA = F10.6, 2X, 7HLEAD = F10.6, 2X, 8HXTAL = F10.6, 2X,
3 TNCORD = F10.6, 2X, 7HTANLE = F10.6)
WRITE(6, 480)
480 FORMAT(1H//, 32X, 44(1H, 1, 12HINPUT VALUES, 43(1H //
1 WRITE(6, 490)
490 FORMAT(1H//, 35X, 3HFC1, 7X, 3HFC2, 7X, 3HFC3, 7X, 3HFC4, 7X, 3HFC5, 7X, 3HFC6,
1 7X, 3HFC7, 7X, 3HFC8, 7X, 3HFC9, 7X, 4HFC10)
IF(LOGIC.EQ.3) GO TO 530
WRITE(6, 500) NST(K, L), L=1, NCASES)
500 FORMAT(1H, 20X, 10HINSTIDES, /3, 10(1X, F9.5))
IF(MULTI) WRITE(6, 510) X, BETAIJK, L, L=1, NCASES)
510 FORMAT(1H, 20X, 10HJ, /3, 10(1X, F9.5))
WRITE(6, 520) X, MLCK, L, L=1, NCASES)
520 FORMAT(1H, 20X, 10HL, /3, 10(1X, F9.5))
GO TO 540
530 WRITE(6, 500) X, TST(K, L), L=1, NCM)
IF(NK) GO TO 540
540 WRITE(6, 510) X, BETAIJK, L, L=1, NCM)
WRITE(6, 520) X, MLCK, L, L=1, NCM)
GO TO 540
540 WRITE(6, 550)
550 FORMAT(1H//, 13HWING ELEMENTS, 18X, 48(1H, 1, 3HEPS, 48(1H //
1 WRITE(6, 560)
560 FORMAT(1H//, 1X, 2HND, 3X, 3HFC, 7X, 1X, 8X, 3HDEL, 4X, 3HFC1, 7X, 3HFC2,
1 7X, 3HFC3, 7X, 3HFC4, 7X, 3HFC5, 7X, 3HFC6, 7X, 3HFC7, 7X, 3HFC8, 7X, 3HFC9,
2 7X, 4HFC10)
IF(NK) M=K-1
DO 570 J=K, NCM
570 WRITE(6, 580) J, XBI(J), XIC(J), DEL(J), (EPS(J, L), L=1, NCASES)
580 FORMAT(1H, /3, 1X, F8.5, 1X, F10.5, 1X, F7.5, 10(1X, F9.5))
C PRINT CHORDWISE DATA ON JET
IF(NK) GO TO 600
WRITE(6, 590)
590 FORMAT(1H//, 1X, 19HTHIS ROW HAS NO JET, //)
GO TO 640
600 WRITE(6, 610)
610 FORMAT(1H//, 1X, 12HJET ELEMENTS, 19X, 47(1H, 1, 5HMETA, 47(1H //)

```

```
WRITE(6, 540 )
1 JKPI=JKPI
1 NJK=J+NJK-1
WRITE(6, 540 ) JK, KB(IJK), KI(IJK), DELT(IJK), (THETA(K), L), L=1, NCASES
DO 620 J=JKPI, INJK
620 WRITE(6, 630 ) J, KB(J), KI(J), DELT(J)
630 FORMAT(1H, 13, I1, X, F8.5, 13, F10.5, 13, F7.5 )
WRITE(6, 440 )
640 CONTINUE
RETURN
END
```

```
*DECK INCOMP
SUBROUTINE INCOMP(NCASES, IP)
C THIS SUBROUTINE READS IN THE COMPOSITE CASE REQUIREMENTS
C WHICH DEFINE THE FUNDAMENTAL CASES AND THEIR DEFLECTION MAGNITUDE
C FOR SUPERPOSITION IN UP TO 24 COMBINATIONS
COMMON/COMP/FACTOR(10,24),NCL
DIMENSION FUNNY(10),NDC(10)
C INITIALIZE THE ARRAY OF FUNDAMENTAL CASE DEFLECTIONS
DO 30 M = 1,24
DO 20 N = 1,10
FACTOR(N,M) = 0.00
20 CONTINUE
30 CONTINUE
C READ THE COMPOSITE CASE DATA, CONSISTING OF FUNDAMENTAL CASE
C DEFLECTIONS, IN DEGREES
NCL = 0
40 NCC = NCC + 1
READ(5, 50) (NDC(N), FUNNY(N), NF, 10)
(IF(EN(5)) 140, 60)
50 FORMAT(10I2,F4.4)
C CHECK THE VALIDITY OF THE DATA
60 (IF(NDC(I) .GT. 10) GO TO 110
IF(NCC .GT. 24) GO TO 120
DO 100 M = 1,10
IF(NDC(M) .GT. NCASES) GO TO 80
IF(NDC(M) .LT. 1) GO TO 100
C THE DATA IS OK. DEFINE FACTOR.
NDC = NDC(N)
70 FACTOR(NDC, NCC) = FUNNY(N)
GO TO 100
80 WRITE(6, 90 )
90 FORMAT(1H, 22X, 76HAN INCOMPLETE COMPOSITE CASE INPUT VALUE HAS BEEN
FOUNDED. IT WILL BE IGNORED.)
100 CONTINUE
GO TO 40
C THE END OF THE INPUT DATA HAS BEEN REACHED
110 NCC = NCC - 1
IF(NCC .GT. 24) NCC = 24
IF = 1
RETURN
C TOO MANY COMPOSITE CASES HAVE BEEN REQUESTED. READ ON UNTIL AN END
```

```
C LAMP IS NROW.
120 WRITE(6, 130 )
130 FORMAT(1H, 20X, 47HMORE THAN 24 COMPOSITE CASES HAVE BEEN INPUT
1 34H SUBSEQUENT INPUTS WILL BE IGNORED.)
GO TO 40
C AN END OF FILE HAS BEEN READ. PRINT A MESSAGE AND QUIT.
140 WRITE(6, 150 )
150 FORMAT(1H, 11111 31X, 35HAN END OF FILE HAS BEEN READ DURING
1 21H COMPOSITE CASE INPUT)
IF = 2
RETURN
END
```

```
*DECK INTAL
SUBROUTINE INTAL
C THIS SUBROUTINE READS IN THE GEOMETRIC DATA TO DESCRIBE THE
C HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL TAILS.
COMMON/SPIT/ NEMMAX, NEWLNU, NDALFA, LOGIC, IR, ISTAB
COMMON/INDATA/ARE, SPA, CRE, XM, CMA, KC, ARD, MC, ISY, IPR, JET, IGT, IHT, IGR
COMMON/TAIL/ARH, TRH, SWH, SPANH, ARV, TRV, SWV, SPANV, HL, HH, VL, VH,
1 CAMH(80), CAMV(20), DCM(80), DCMV(20), DOWN(20)
2 ILCAMV, NCTYPE, NCTYPE, ISENSE, KBASE, ICASES
COMMON/TAIL2/YM(20), ZV(10), DELTAM(20), DELTAV(10), NH(20), NV(10),
1 IMX(20), IVX(10), IMZ(20), IVZ(10), NX(5), NLC(5), XRT(10,5),
2 CAMBER(10,5), CHN(20), CHV(10), XGH(80), XGV(20),
3 CAMH(80), CAMV(20), DCM(80), DCMV(20), DOWN(20)
4 STDE(200), XPM, XPMV, CREFH, CREFV, AREAM, AREAV, IROWH(80), IROWV(20)
LOGICAL LL, LZ
LL = NROWH .EQ. 0
LZ = NROWV .EQ. 0
HL = 0.0
HH = 0.0
VL = 0.0
VH = 0.0
BH = SPA / 2.0
BL = 0.0
IK(1) GO TO 40
READ(5, 20) ARH, TRH, SWH, SPANH, HL, HH
READ(5, 20) HVH(K), K=1, NROWH
20 FORMAT(BF10.6)
DELTAM(1) = 1.00 - YH(1)
DO 30 K = 2, NROWH
DELTAM(K) = YH(K-1) - DELTAM(K-1) - YH(K)
IF(DELTA(K) .LT. 0.0) GO TO 290
30 CONTINUE
SPANH = SPANH / BZ
HL = HL / BZ
HH = HH / BZ
DO 40 K = 1, NROWH
DELTAM(K) = DELTAM(K) * SPANH / 2.0
40 YH(K) = YH(K) * SPANH / 2.0
READ(5, 50) (IHX(K), K=1, NROWH)
IF(ICAMV .NE. 0) READ(5, 50) (IHX(K), K=1, NROWH)
50 FORMAT(20I2)
60 IK(2) GO TO 40
READ(5, 20) ARV, TRV, SWV, SPANV, VL, VH
READ(5, 20) (ZV(K), K=1, NROWV)
```

```
DELTAV(1) = 1.0 - ZV(1)
DO 70 K = 2, NROWV
DELTAV(K) = ZV(K-1) - DELTAV(K-1) - ZV(K)
IF(DELTA(K) .LT. 0.0) GO TO 310
TO CONTINUE
SPANV = SPANV / BZ
VL = VL / BZ
VH = VH / BZ
DO 80 K = 1, NROWV
DELTAV(K) = DELTAV(K) * SPANV
80 ZV(K) = ZV(K) * SPANV
READ(5, 50) (IHX(K), K=1, NROWV)
IF(ICAMV .NE. 0) READ(5, 50) (IHX(K), K=1, NROWV)
90 NCTYPE = 0
IF(LL) GO TO 120
DO 100 K = 1, NROWH
IF(IHX(K) .GT. NCTYPE) NCTYPE = IHX(K)
100 CONTINUE
IF(ICAMV .EQ. 0) GO TO 120
DO 110 K = 1, NROWH
IF(IHX(K) .GT. NCTYPE) NCTYPE = IHX(K)
110 CONTINUE
IF(LZ) GO TO 150
DO 130 K = 1, NROWV
IF(IVX(K) .GT. NCTYPE) NCTYPE = IVX(K)
130 CONTINUE
IF(ICAMV .EQ. 0) GO TO 150
DO 140 K = 1, NROWV
IF(IVX(K) .GT. NCTYPE) NCTYPE = IVX(K)
140 CONTINUE
150 IF(NCTYPE .GT. 5) GO TO 250
IF(NCTYPE .GT. 5) GO TO 270
READ(5, 50) (NMAX(N), NF, NCTYPE)
IF(ICAMV .NE. 0) OR (ICAMV .EQ. 0) READ(5, 50) (NDC(N), NF, NCTYPE)
NMAX = 0
IF(LL) GO TO 170
DO 160 K = 1, NROWH
IX = IHX(K)
160 NMAX = NMAX + NDC(K)
170 NMAXV = 0
IF(LZ) GO TO 190
DO 180 K = 1, NROWV
IX = IVX(K)
180 NMAXV = NMAXV + NDC(K)
190 NTOTAL = NMAXH + NMAXV
IF(NMAXH .GT. 80) OR (NMAXV .GT. 20) GO TO 330
DO 200 N = 1, NCTYPE
NIN = NDC(N)
READ(5, 20) (XBT(L, N), L=1, NIN)
200 CONTINUE
220 DO 230 I = 1, NMAXH
230 CAMH(I) = 0.0
240 CAMV(I) = 0.0
DO 210 N = 1, NCTYPE
NIN = NDC(N)
READ(5, 20) (CAMBER(L, N), L=1, NIN)
210 CONTINUE
RETURN
```

```
250 WRITE(6, 260) NCTYPE
260 FORMAT(1H, 14X, 26HNUMBER OF TAIL ROW TYPES =, I3)
IR = 2
RETURN
270 WRITE(6, 280) NCTYPE
280 FORMAT(1H, 14X, 26HNUMBER OF TAIL CAMBER TYPES =, I3)
IR = 2
RETURN
290 WRITE(6, 300 )
300 FORMAT(1H, 35X, 46HTHERE IS AN ERROR IN HORIZONTAL TAIL Y INPUTS)
IR = 2
RETURN
310 WRITE(6, 320 )
320 FORMAT(1H, 35X, 46HTHERE IS AN ERROR IN VERTICAL TAIL Z INPUTS)
IR = 2
RETURN
330 WRITE(6, 340) NMAXH, NMAXV
340 FORMAT(1H, 38X, 76HMAXH =, I10, 10X, 76HMAXV =, I10)
IR = 2
RETURN
END
```

```
*DECK INFUS
SUBROUTINE INFUS
C THIS SUBROUTINE READS IN THE GEOMETRY DEFINITION FOR THE PUSH-LAGE
COMMON/INDATA/ARE, SPA, CRE, XM, CMA, KC, ARD, MC, ISY, IPR, JET, IGT, IHT, IGR
COMMON/FUS/LSI/SQU(8200), ET(200), ZET(200), WP(10), AL(10),
1 IFFLO, TCR, AINC(40, 10), XLR(40), XLL(40),
2 XTR(40), XTL(40), XMR(40), XML(40)
COMMON/TAIL/ARH, TRH, SWH, SPANH, ARV, TRV, SWV, SPANV, HL, HH, VL, VH,
1 NMAXH, NMAXV, NTOTAL, NTPNP, NSIDE, NROWH, NROWV, ILCAMV,
2 ILCAMV, NCTYPE, NCTYPE, ISENSE, KBASE, ICASES
COMMON/FUS/LSI/P1, NSEG, NSEGI, NF(40), ISECT, ILCAMV, XH(41), ZC(41),
1 RAD(51), AMAX(41), AMIN(41), CS(41),
2 VC(40), T(40), T(40)
COMMON/SLIP/SSLLP
DIMENSION AR(4)
DIMENSION YF(21), ZF(21), YA(21), ZA(21)
EQUIVALENCE (A(1), YF(1)), (A(22), ZF(1)), (A(43), YA(1)), (A(64), ZA(1))
PI = 3.1415927
SS = SSMSLLP/57.295779
SSS = SSMSLLP/57.295779
SSSS = SSMSLLP/57.295779
C READ THE SECTION BOUNDARIES
NSEGI = NSEG + 1
READ(5, 20) (XBT(I), I = 1, NSEGI)
20 FORMAT(BF10.0)
C READ BODY CAMBER
IF(ICAMV .GT. 0) GO TO 40
DO 30 I = 1, NSEGI
30 ZC(I) = 0.0
GO TO 50
40 READ(5, 20) (ZC(I), I = 1, NSEGI)
50 II = NTOTAL
BZ = SPA / 2.0
DO 60 I = 1, NSEG
II = II + 1
```

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      DK = 0.5 + (DBI(1) + XB(1)) / BZ
      SQUIG(1) = DK + C55
      ETAF(1) = DK + S55
      60 ZETA(1) = 0.5 + (ZC(1) + ZL(1)) / BZ
      READ(5, 70) (XRF(1), I = 1, NSEG)
      70 FORMAT(4012)
C READ IN FUSELAGE CONTOURS
C ISECT = 1 - ARBITRARY SECTIONS
C ISECT = 2 - CIRCULAR SECTIONS
C ISECT = 3 - ELLIPTICAL SECTIONS
      GO TO ( 80, 140, 160 ), ISECT
C ARBITRARY FUSELAGE CROSS - SECTIONS
      80 IWRITE = 2.0 + AMAX
      DO 130 I = 1, NSEG
      IWRITE = IWRITE + 1
      N = NF(I)
      NI = N + 1
      IF( I .GT. 1) GO TO 90
      READ(5, 20) (XF(J), J = 1, NI)
      READ(5, 20) (ZF(J), J = 1, NI)
      GO TO 120
      90 IF (NF(I) .EQ. NF(I-1)) GO TO 100
      READ(5, 20) (XF(J), J = 1, NI)
      READ(5, 20) (ZF(J), J = 1, NI)
      GO TO 120
      100 DO 110 J = 1, NI
      YF(J) = YAI(J)
      110 ZF(J) = ZAI(J)
      120 READ(5, 20) (XFAI(J), J = 1, NI)
      READ(5, 20) (ZFAI(J), J = 1, NI)
      CALL WRTMS9(A, B4, IWRITE)
      130 CONTINUE
      RETURN
C CIRCULAR FUSELAGE CROSS - SECTIONS
      140 READ(5, 20) (RADIUS(I), I = 1, NSEG)
      DO 150 J = 1, NSEG
      CSA(J) = PI + RADIUS(I)**2
      RETURN
C ELLIPTICAL FUSELAGE CROSS - SECTIONS
      160 READ(5, 20) (XAN(I), I = 1, NSEG)
      READ(5, 20) (HAMAJ(I), I = 1, NSEG)
      RETURN
      END

*DECK XEDGE
      SUBROUTINE XEDGE
      C READ ADDITIONAL INPUTS FOR FLOW FIELD CALCULATIONS
      COMMON/MARK/NROWS, NROWSJ, NUT, NJT, NMAX, NH(40), NJ(40), IW(40), IJ(40)
      COMMON/COMPOS/FACTOR(10,24), MCC
      COMMON/GEOM1/X(40), CHORD(40), DELTA(40), XBI(40), XI(40), DEL(40),
      1 DI(40), RL(40), ITPE(40)
      COMMON/GEOM2/XLEAD(40), XTRAIL(40), XLANE(40), TANTE(40)
      COMMON/INDATA/ARE, SPA, CRE, XM, CMA, XC, AMO, MC, ISY, IPR, JET, IGT, IMI, IGR
      COMMON/FFLD3/SQUIG(200), ETAF(200), ZETA(200), MPOINT, AL(10)
      1 IFFLD, FOR, AINFL(40,10), XLR(40), KLL(40),
      XE06010
      XE06020
      XE06030
      XE06040
      XE06050
      COMMON/MARK/NROWS, NROWSJ, NUT, NJT, NMAX, NH(40), NJ(40), IW(40), IJ(40)
      COMMON/COMPOS/FACTOR(10,24), MCC
      COMMON/GEOM1/X(40), CHORD(40), DELTA(40), XBI(40), XI(40), DEL(40),
      1 DI(40), RL(40), ITPE(40)
      COMMON/GEOM2/XLEAD(40), XTRAIL(40), XLANE(40), TANTE(40)
      COMMON/INDATA/ARE, SPA, CRE, XM, CMA, XC, AMO, MC, ISY, IPR, JET, IGT, IMI, IGR
      COMMON/FFLD3/SQUIG(200), ETAF(200), ZETA(200), MPOINT, AL(10)
      1 IFFLD, FOR, AINFL(40,10), XLR(40), KLL(40),
      XE06100
      XE06110
      XE06120
      XE06130
      XE06140
      XE06150
      XE06160
      XE06170
      XE06180
      XE06190
      XE06200
      XE06210
      XE06220
      XE06230
      XE06240
      XE06250
      XE06260
      XE06270
      XE06280
      XE06290
      XE06300
      XE06310
      XE06320
      XE06330
      XE06340
      XE06350
      XE06360
      XE06370
      XE06380
      XE06390
      XE06400
      XE06410
      XE06420
      XE06430
      XE06440
      XE06450
      XE06460
      XE06470
      XE06480
      XE06490
      XE06500
      XE06510

      2 XTR(40), XLR(40), XLR(40), CHL(40)
      COMMON/TRAIL/AR, TR, SW, SPANH, ARV, TRV, SWV, SPANV, HL, HH, VL, VV,
      1 TCAPV, NTYPE, NCTYPE, ISENSE, XCASE, ICASES
      COMMON/FUSLGE/PI, NSEG, NSEGI, NCF(40), ISECT, ICAK, XFI(4), ZC(4),
      1 RADIUS(4), AMAJ(4), AMIN(4), CSA(4),
      2 (V(4), T), M(4), T)
C
      ALPHA = -5.0
      DO 20 I = 1, N
      ALPHA = ALPHA + 5.0
      20 ALI = ALPHA
      NPI = NOTAL + NSEG + 1
      IF (MPOINT .NE. 0) READ(5, 30) (SQUIG(I), ETAF(I), ZETA(I), I = MPI),
      1 NTPMP)
      30 FORMAT(3F10.0)
C SET UP THE ADDITIONAL GEOMETRY REQUIRED FOR FLOW FIELDS
      DO 40 J = 1, NROWS
      DIT = DELTA(I) + TANLE(I)
      KLR(I) = XLEAD(I) + DIT
      KLL(I) = XLEAD(I) - DIT
      DTT = DELTA(I) + TANTE(I)
      XTR(I) = XTRAIL(I) + DIT
      XTL(I) = XTRAIL(I) - DIT
      CMR(I) = XTR(I) - XLR(I)
      CML(I) = XTL(I) - XLL(I)
      40 CONTINUE
C NORMALIZE THE FLOW FIELD POINT COORDINATES
      BZ = SPA / 2.0
      IF (MPOINT .EQ. 0) GO TO 60
      DO 50 J = 1, NPI, NTPMP
      SQUIG(J) = SQUIG(J) / BZ
      ETAF(J) = ETAF(J) / BZ
      ZETA(J) = ZETA(J) / BZ
      50 CONTINUE
      60 ICASES = MCC
      RETURN
      END

*DECK BLOWIN
      SUBROUTINE BLOWIN(JETFLG, IR)
      C THIS SUBROUTINE READS THE SECTIONAL JET BLOWING STRENGTH
      CMU(K) = J / (Q + CHORD(K))
      COMMON/MARK/NROWS, NROWSJ, NUT, NJT, NMAX, NH(40), NJ(40), IW(40), IJ(40)
      COMMON/GEOM1/X(40), CHORD(40), DELTA(40), XBI(40), XI(40), DEL(40),
      1 DI(40), RL(40), ITPE(40)
      COMMON/GEOM2/XLEAD(40), XTRAIL(40), XLANE(40), TANTE(40)
      COMMON/INDATA/ARE, SPA, CRE, XM, CMA, XC, AMO, MC, ISY, IPR, JET, IGT, IMI, IGR
      COMMON/FFLD3/SQUIG(200), ETAF(200), ZETA(200), MPOINT, AL(10)
      1 IFFLD, FOR, AINFL(40,10), XLR(40), KLL(40),
      XE06010
      XE06020
      XE06030
      XE06040
      XE06050
      COMMON/MARK/NROWS, NROWSJ, NUT, NJT, NMAX, NH(40), NJ(40), IW(40), IJ(40)
      COMMON/COMPOS/FACTOR(10,24), MCC
      COMMON/GEOM1/X(40), CHORD(40), DELTA(40), XBI(40), XI(40), DEL(40),
      1 DI(40), RL(40), ITPE(40)
      COMMON/GEOM2/XLEAD(40), XTRAIL(40), XLANE(40), TANTE(40)
      COMMON/INDATA/ARE, SPA, CRE, XM, CMA, XC, AMO, MC, ISY, IPR, JET, IGT, IMI, IGR
      COMMON/FFLD3/SQUIG(200), ETAF(200), ZETA(200), MPOINT, AL(10)
      1 IFFLD, FOR, AINFL(40,10), XLR(40), KLL(40),
      XE06100
      XE06110
      XE06120
      XE06130
      XE06140
      XE06150
      XE06160
      XE06170
      XE06180
      XE06190
      XE06200
      XE06210
      XE06220
      XE06230
      XE06240
      XE06250
      XE06260
      XE06270
      XE06280
      XE06290
      XE06300
      XE06310
      XE06320
      XE06330
      XE06340
      XE06350
      XE06360
      XE06370
      XE06380
      XE06390
      XE06400
      XE06410
      XE06420
      XE06430
      XE06440
      XE06450
      XE06460
      XE06470
      XE06480
      XE06490
      XE06500
      XE06510
      50 CONTINUE
      60 ICASES = MCC
      RETURN
      END

*DECK BLOWIN
      SUBROUTINE BLOWIN(JETFLG, IR)
      C THIS SUBROUTINE READS THE SECTIONAL JET BLOWING STRENGTH
      CMU(K) = J / (Q + CHORD(K))
      COMMON/MARK/NROWS, NROWSJ, NUT, NJT, NMAX, NH(40), NJ(40), IW(40), IJ(40)
      COMMON/GEOM1/X(40), CHORD(40), DELTA(40), XBI(40), XI(40), DEL(40),
      1 DI(40), RL(40), ITPE(40)
      COMMON/GEOM2/XLEAD(40), XTRAIL(40), XLANE(40), TANTE(40)
      COMMON/INDATA/ARE, SPA, CRE, XM, CMA, XC, AMO, MC, ISY, IPR, JET, IGT, IMI, IGR
      COMMON/FFLD3/SQUIG(200), ETAF(200), ZETA(200), MPOINT, AL(10)
      1 IFFLD, FOR, AINFL(40,10), XLR(40), KLL(40),
      XE06010
      XE06020
      XE06030
      XE06040
      XE06050
      COMMON/MARK/NROWS, NROWSJ, NUT, NJT, NMAX, NH(40), NJ(40), IW(40), IJ(40)
      COMMON/COMPOS/FACTOR(10,24), MCC
      COMMON/GEOM1/X(40), CHORD(40), DELTA(40), XBI(40), XI(40), DEL(40),
      1 DI(40), RL(40), ITPE(40)
      COMMON/GEOM2/XLEAD(40), XTRAIL(40), XLANE(40), TANTE(40)
      COMMON/INDATA/ARE, SPA, CRE, XM, CMA, XC, AMO, MC, ISY, IPR, JET, IGT, IMI, IGR
      COMMON/FFLD3/SQUIG(200), ETAF(200), ZETA(200), MPOINT, AL(10)
      1 IFFLD, FOR, AINFL(40,10), XLR(40), KLL(40),
      XE06100
      XE06110
      XE06120
      XE06130
      XE06140
      XE06150
      XE06160
      XE06170
      XE06180
      XE06190
      XE06200
      XE06210
      XE06220
      XE06230
      XE06240
      XE06250
      XE06260
      XE06270
      XE06280
      XE06290
      XE06300
      XE06310
      XE06320
      XE06330
      XE06340
      XE06350
      XE06360
      XE06370
      XE06380
      XE06390
      XE06400
      XE06410
      XE06420
      XE06430
      XE06440
      XE06450
      XE06460
      XE06470
      XE06480
      XE06490
      XE06500
      XE06510
      50 CONTINUE
      60 ICASES = MCC
      RETURN
      END

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      40 IFFLD, FOR, AINFL(40,10), XLR(40), KLL(40),
      XE06010
      XE06020
      XE06030
      XE06040
      XE06050
      COMMON/MARK/NROWS, NROWSJ, NUT, NJT, NMAX, NH(40), NJ(40), IW(40), IJ(40)
      COMMON/COMPOS/FACTOR(10,24), MCC
      COMMON/GEOM1/X(40), CHORD(40), DELTA(40), XBI(40), XI(40), DEL(40),
      1 DI(40), RL(40), ITPE(40)
      COMMON/GEOM2/XLEAD(40), XTRAIL(40), XLANE(40), TANTE(40)
      COMMON/INDATA/ARE, SPA, CRE, XM, CMA, XC, AMO, MC, ISY, IPR, JET, IGT, IMI, IGR
      COMMON/FFLD3/SQUIG(200), ETAF(200), ZETA(200), MPOINT, AL(10)
      1 IFFLD, FOR, AINFL(40,10), XLR(40), KLL(40),
      XE06100
      XE06110
      XE06120
      XE06130
      XE06140
      XE06150
      XE06160
      XE06170
      XE06180
      XE06190
      XE06200
      XE06210
      XE06220
      XE06230
      XE06240
      XE06250
      XE06260
      XE06270
      XE06280
      XE06290
      XE06300
      XE06310
      XE06320
      XE06330
      XE06340
      XE06350
      XE06360
      XE06370
      XE06380
      XE06390
      XE06400
      XE06410
      XE06420
      XE06430
      XE06440
      XE06450
      XE06460
      XE06470
      XE06480
      XE06490
      XE06500
      XE06510

      2 XTR(40), XLR(40), XLR(40), CHL(40)
      COMMON/TRAIL/AR, TR, SW, SPANH, ARV, TRV, SWV, SPANV, HL, HH, VL, VV,
      1 TCAPV, NTYPE, NCTYPE, ISENSE, XCASE, ICASES
      COMMON/FUSLGE/PI, NSEG, NSEGI, NCF(40), ISECT, ICAK, XFI(4), ZC(4),
      1 RADIUS(4), AMAJ(4), AMIN(4), CSA(4),
      2 (V(4), T), M(4), T)
C
      ALPHA = -5.0
      DO 20 I = 1, N
      ALPHA = ALPHA + 5.0
      20 ALI = ALPHA
      NPI = NOTAL + NSEG + 1
      IF (MPOINT .NE. 0) READ(5, 30) (SQUIG(I), ETAF(I), ZETA(I), I = MPI),
      1 NTPMP)
      30 FORMAT(3F10.0)
C SET UP THE ADDITIONAL GEOMETRY REQUIRED FOR FLOW FIELDS
      DO 40 J = 1, NROWS
      DIT = DELTA(I) + TANLE(I)
      KLR(I) = XLEAD(I) + DIT
      KLL(I) = XLEAD(I) - DIT
      DTT = DELTA(I) + TANTE(I)
      XTR(I) = XTRAIL(I) + DIT
      XTL(I) = XTRAIL(I) - DIT
      CMR(I) = XTR(I) - XLR(I)
      CML(I) = XTL(I) - XLL(I)
      40 CONTINUE
C NORMALIZE THE FLOW FIELD POINT COORDINATES
      BZ = SPA / 2.0
      IF (MPOINT .EQ. 0) GO TO 60
      DO 50 J = 1, NPI, NTPMP
      SQUIG(J) = SQUIG(J) / BZ
      ETAF(J) = ETAF(J) / BZ
      ZETA(J) = ZETA(J) / BZ
      50 CONTINUE
      60 ICASES = MCC
      RETURN
      END

*DECK BLOWIN
      SUBROUTINE BLOWIN(JETFLG, IR)
      C THIS SUBROUTINE READS THE SECTIONAL JET BLOWING STRENGTH
      CMU(K) = J / (Q + CHORD(K))
      COMMON/MARK/NROWS, NROWSJ, NUT, NJT, NMAX, NH(40), NJ(40), IW(40), IJ(40)
      COMMON/GEOM1/X(40), CHORD(40), DELTA(40), XBI(40), XI(40), DEL(40),
      1 DI(40), RL(40), ITPE(40)
      COMMON/GEOM2/XLEAD(40), XTRAIL(40), XLANE(40), TANTE(40)
      COMMON/INDATA/ARE, SPA, CRE, XM, CMA, XC, AMO, MC, ISY, IPR, JET, IGT, IMI, IGR
      COMMON/FFLD3/SQUIG(200), ETAF(200), ZETA(200), MPOINT, AL(10)
      1 IFFLD, FOR, AINFL(40,10), XLR(40), KLL(40),
      XE06010
      XE06020
      XE06030
      XE06040
      XE06050
      COMMON/MARK/NROWS, NROWSJ, NUT, NJT, NMAX, NH(40), NJ(40), IW(40), IJ(40)
      COMMON/COMPOS/FACTOR(10,24), MCC
      COMMON/GEOM1/X(40), CHORD(40), DELTA(40), XBI(40), XI(40), DEL(40),
      1 DI(40), RL(40), ITPE(40)
      COMMON/GEOM2/XLEAD(40), XTRAIL(40), XLANE(40), TANTE(40)
      COMMON/INDATA/ARE, SPA, CRE, XM, CMA, XC, AMO, MC, ISY, IPR, JET, IGT, IMI, IGR
      COMMON/FFLD3/SQUIG(200), ETAF(200), ZETA(200), MPOINT, AL(10)
      1 IFFLD, FOR, AINFL(40,10), XLR(40), KLL(40),
      XE06100
      XE06110
      XE06120
      XE06130
      XE06140
      XE06150
      XE06160
      XE06170
      XE06180
      XE06190
      XE06200
      XE06210
      XE06220
      XE06230
      XE06240
      XE06250
      XE06260
      XE06270
      XE06280
      XE06290
      XE06300
      XE06310
      XE06320
      XE06330
      XE06340
      XE06350
      XE06360
      XE06370
      XE06380
      XE06390
      XE06400
      XE06410
      XE06420
      XE06430
      XE06440
      XE06450
      XE06460
      XE06470
      XE06480
      XE06490
      XE06500
      XE06510
      50 CONTINUE
      60 ICASES = MCC
      RETURN
      END

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      70 IFFLD, FOR, AINFL(40,10), XLR(40), KLL(40),
      XE06010
      XE06020
      XE06030
      XE06040
      XE06050
      COMMON/MARK/NROWS, NROWSJ, NUT, NJT, NMAX, NH(40), NJ(40), IW(40), IJ(40)
      COMMON/COMPOS/FACTOR(10,24), MCC
      COMMON/GEOM1/X(40), CHORD(40), DELTA(40), XBI(40), XI(40), DEL(40),
      1 DI(40), RL(40), ITPE(40)
      COMMON/GEOM2/XLEAD(40), XTRAIL(40), XLANE(40), TANTE(40)
      COMMON/INDATA/ARE, SPA, CRE, XM, CMA, XC, AMO, MC, ISY, IPR, JET, IGT, IMI, IGR
      COMMON/FFLD3/SQUIG(200), ETAF(200), ZETA(200), MPOINT, AL(10)
      1 IFFLD, FOR, AINFL(40,10), XLR(40), KLL(40),
      XE06100
      XE06110
      XE06120
      XE06130
      XE06140
      XE06150
      XE06160
      XE06170
      XE06180
      XE06190
      XE06200
      XE06210
      XE06220
      XE06230
      XE06240
      XE06250
      XE06260
      XE06270
      XE06280
      XE06290
      XE06300
      XE06310
      XE06320
      XE06330
      XE06340
      XE06350
      XE06360
      XE06370
      XE06380
      XE06390
      XE06400
      XE06410
      XE06420
      XE06430
      XE06440
      XE06450
      XE06460
      XE06470
      XE06480
      XE06490
      XE06500
      XE06510

      2 XTR(40), XLR(40), XLR(40), CHL(40)
      COMMON/TRAIL/AR, TR, SW, SPANH, ARV, TRV, SWV, SPANV, HL, HH, VL, VV,
      1 TCAPV, NTYPE, NCTYPE, ISENSE, XCASE, ICASES
      COMMON/FUSLGE/PI, NSEG, NSEGI, NCF(40), ISECT, ICAK, XFI(4), ZC(4),
      1 RADIUS(4), AMAJ(4), AMIN(4), CSA(4),
      2 (V(4), T), M(4), T)
C
      ALPHA = -5.0
      DO 20 I = 1, N
      ALPHA = ALPHA + 5.0
      20 ALI = ALPHA
      NPI = NOTAL + NSEG + 1
      IF (MPOINT .NE. 0) READ(5, 30) (SQUIG(I), ETAF(I), ZETA(I), I = MPI),
      1 NTPMP)
      30 FORMAT(3F10.0)
C SET UP THE ADDITIONAL GEOMETRY REQUIRED FOR FLOW FIELDS
      DO 40 J = 1, NROWS
      DIT = DELTA(I) + TANLE(I)
      KLR(I) = XLEAD(I) + DIT
      KLL(I) = XLEAD(I) - DIT
      DTT = DELTA(I) + TANTE(I)
      XTR(I) = XTRAIL(I) + DIT
      XTL(I) = XTRAIL(I) - DIT
      CMR(I) = XTR(I) - XLR(I)
      CML(I) = XTL(I) - XLL(I)
      40 CONTINUE
C NORMALIZE THE FLOW FIELD POINT COORDINATES
      BZ = SPA / 2.0
      IF (MPOINT .EQ. 0) GO TO 60
      DO 50 J = 1, NPI, NTPMP
      SQUIG(J) = SQUIG(J) / BZ
      ETAF(J) = ETAF(J) / BZ
      ZETA(J) = ZETA(J) / BZ
      50 CONTINUE
      60 ICASES = MCC
      RETURN
      END

*DECK BLOWIN
      SUBROUTINE BLOWIN(JETFLG, IR)
      C THIS SUBROUTINE READS THE SECTIONAL JET BLOWING STRENGTH
      CMU(K) = J / (Q + CHORD(K))
      COMMON/MARK/NROWS, NROWSJ, NUT, NJT, NMAX, NH(40), NJ(40), IW(40), IJ(40)
      COMMON/GEOM1/X(40), CHORD(40), DELTA(40), XBI(40), XI(40), DEL(40),
      1 DI(40), RL(40), ITPE(40)
      COMMON/GEOM2/XLEAD(40), XTRAIL(40), XLANE(40), TANTE(40)
      COMMON/INDATA/ARE, SPA, CRE, XM, CMA, XC, AMO, MC, ISY, IPR, JET, IGT, IMI, IGR
      COMMON/FFLD3/SQUIG(200), ETAF(200), ZETA(200), MPOINT, AL(10)
      1 IFFLD, FOR, AINFL(40,10), XLR(40), KLL(40),
      XE06010
      XE06020
      XE06030
      XE06040
      XE06050
      COMMON/MARK/NROWS, NROWSJ, NUT, NJT, NMAX, NH(40), NJ(40), IW(40), IJ(40)
      COMMON/COMPOS/FACTOR(10,24), MCC
      COMMON/GEOM1/X(40), CHORD(40), DELTA(40), XBI(40), XI(40), DEL(40),
      1 DI(40), RL(40), ITPE(40)
      COMMON/GEOM2/XLEAD(40), XTRAIL(40), XLANE(40), TANTE(40)
      COMMON/INDATA/ARE, SPA, CRE, XM, CMA, XC, AMO, MC, ISY, IPR, JET, IGT, IMI, IGR
      COMMON/FFLD3/SQUIG(200), ETAF(200), ZETA(200), MPOINT, AL(10)
      1 IFFLD, FOR, AINFL(40,10), XLR(40), KLL(40),
      XE06100
      XE06110
      XE06120
      XE06130
      XE06140
      XE06150
      XE06160
      XE06170
      XE06180
      XE06190
      XE06200
      XE06210
      XE06220
      XE06230
      XE06240
      XE06250
      XE06260
      XE06270
      XE06280
      XE06290
      XE06300
      XE06310
      XE06320
      XE06330
      XE06340
      XE06350
      XE06360
      XE06370
      XE06380
      XE06390
      XE06400
      XE06410
      XE06420
      XE06430
      XE06440
      XE06450
      XE06460
      XE06470
      XE06480
      XE06490
      XE06500
      XE06510
      50 CONTINUE
      60 ICASES = MCC
      RETURN
      END

```

```

IF(LONG.NE.0) IJ = 8
CHECK WHETHER THIS IS A NEW GROUND HEIGHT CASE OR A NEW LDU CASE
IST = 0
IF(LOGIC.GE.0) GO TO 20
IST = 1
LOGIC = 1
20 IF(INFINITE.GT.0) GO TO 30
IF(NEWUML.EQ.1) GO TO 30
L AUGMENT THE JET ROWS OF THE OLD MATRIX FOR A NEW LDU CASE
ISIZE = NEWMAX
IF(NEWMAX.GT.NM1) CALL SHUFFLEW,ISIZE,IGND,ISTAB)
GO TO 50
C CALCULATE THE DOWNWASH INFLUENCE COEFFICIENTS AT ALL CONTROL POINTS
C DUE TO ALL TRIANGULAR, LEADING EDGE AND JET-INFINITY EVO ELEMENTS
L AND GROUND EFFECT
30 ISIZE = NMAX
IF(LOGIC.EQ.2) GO TO 40
CALL DOWNWASH,WI,WS,WS1,ONSET,ONSETS,ISIZE,IST)
L AUGMENT THE MATRIX ROWS FOR CONTROL POINTS ON THE JET.
L NOTE THAT THIS MUST BE DONE EVEN THOUGH LDU MAY BE ZERO,
L IN ORDER TO PREPARE FOR FUTURE NONZERO LDU CASES.
40 IF(NMAX.GT.NM1) CALL SHUFFLEW,ISIZE,IGND,ISTAB)
C DEVELOP THE RIGHT SIDE COLUMN MATRIX
50 ISIZE = NEWMAX
DO 100 N = 1,NCASES
LCASE = N
L DEFINE THE LCASE COLUMN, NOT INCLUDING THE INFLUENCE OF ANY HINGES
60 CALL COLUMN(LCASE)
C COMPUTE THE HINGE DOWNWASH INFLUENCE FACTORS
IF(LCASE.EQ.1) OR (HNG) GO TO 100
DO 70 J = 1,NEWMAX
WI(J) = 0.00
70 CONTINUE
80 CALL HNGEW,ISIZE,NEWMAX,LCASE)
C MODIFY THE LCASE COLUMN TO INCLUDE THE INFLUENCE OF ALL HINGES
90 CALL COLUMN(LCASE)
100 CONTINUE
L THE MATRIX DEVELOPMENT IS NOW COMPLETE.
CONTINUE
END

```

```

SUBROUTINE DOWNWASH(WI,WS,WS1,ONSET,ONSETS,ISIZE,ISTAB)
COMMON/MATHEM/ALPHAS,ISYMM,IPRINT,JETFLG,IGTYPE,IMHNG
COMMON/MARK/AROUS,AROUS,MMAT,MM1,MMAX,MMK(0),N1(40),IM(40),IJ(40)
COMMON/GEOMI/YE(40),CHORD(40),DELTA(40),KB(400),XI(400),DELT(400),
1 Q(40),KK(400),ITYPE(400)
COMMON/EFFECT/GHTE(10),IGND,IGND,WHITE
DIMENSION W(1:ISIZE),W1(1:ISIZE),WS(1:ISIZE),WS1(1:ISIZE)
LOGICAL STAB,GE,SYMM,NGE
STAB = ISTAB.NE.0
GE = IGND.NE.0
SYMM = ISYMM.EQ.0
NGE = IGND.EQ.0
IF(NGE)Z = GHTE(NGE) * 2.0
WRITE = 1

```

```

110 IF(1SYMM) L40 = 170,130
120 W(J) = DW + DW1
IF(STAB)WS(J) = DW - DW1R
GO TO 190
130 W(J) = DW
GO TO 190
140 W(J) = DW - DW1R
GO TO 190
150 IF(1SYMM) 180 = 160,170
160 W(J) = DW1 + DW1R + W(J)
ONSET(J) = DW1 + DW1R
IF(STAB)ONSET(J) = DW1 - DW1R + WS(J)
GO TO 190
170 W(J) = DW1 + W(J)
ONSET(J) = DW1
GO TO 190
180 W(J) = DW1 - DW1R + W(J)
ONSET(J) = DW1 - DW1R
190 CONTINUE
C WRITE THE I-TH ROWS ON THE APPROPRIATE DISKS
IF(IG) GO TO 200
CALL WRITMS(1,W,ISIZE,IWRITE)
IF(STAB) CALL WRITMS(1,WS,ISIZE,IWR1)
GO TO 210
200 CALL WRITMS(1,W,ISIZE,IWRITE)
IF(STAB) CALL WRITMS(1,WS,ISIZE,IWR1)
210 IF(IPRINT.GE.0) GO TO 290
IF(I.EQ. MM1) IWRITE(6,220) = 1
220 FORMAT(1H,38X,42HJET = DUE - TO - WING - AND - JET DOWNWASH/
1)
IF(NGE) IWRITE(6,230) = 1,W
IF(NGE) IWRITE(6,240) = 1,W1
IF(NGE) IWRITE(6,270) = 1,ONSET
IF(NGE) IWRITE(6,280) = 1,WS
IF(NGE) IWRITE(6,290) = 1,WS1
IF(NGE) IWRITE(6,280) = 1,ONSETS
230 FORMAT(1H,55X,19HREGULAR MATRIX ROW ,14,60(7,1X,10E13.5))
240 FORMAT(1H,53X,25HGROUND EFFECT MATRIX ROW ,14,60(7,1X,10E13.5))
250 FORMAT(1H,54X,21HSTABILITY MATRIX ROW ,14,60(7,1X,10E13.5))
260 FORMAT(1H,48X,35HGROUND EFFECT STABILITY MATRIX ROW ,14,
1) 60(7,1X,10E13.5))
270 FORMAT(1H,55X,22HONSET FLOW MATRIX ROW ,14,60(7,1X,10E13.5))
280 FORMAT(1H,50X,32HSTABILITY ONSET FLOW MATRIX ROW ,14,60(7,1X,
1) 10E13.5))
290 CONTINUE
RETURN
C ** MOOPEE **
END

```

```

*DECK EVD1
FUNCTION EVD1(X,Y,D1,D2,DELTA)
C THIS FUNCTION CALCULATES THE DOWNWASH AT ANY POINT X,Y
C DUE TO A REGULAR TRIANGULAR EVO ELEMENT WITH UNIT PEAK VORTICITY,
C LOCATED AT THE ORIGIN 0,0
R(A,B) = SORT(A+A*B+B*B)
C CALCULATE THE BASIC GEOMETRICAL PARAMETERS
IF(Y.LT.0.0) Y = -Y
YD = Y - DELTA
YD = Y + DELTA
PART1 = (Y + D2) * (1.0/YMD - 1.0/YPD)
IF(X.D0.50*(D1+D2)).GT.100.0) GO TO 100
20 XPD = X + D1
XMD = X - D2
30 ROP = R(X,YD)
RIP = R(XPD,YMD)
R2P = R(XMD,YMD)
40 ROPP = R(X,YPD)
R1PP = R(XPD,YPD)
R2PP = R(XMD,YPD)
C CALCULATE THE DOWNWASH
50 PART2 = (XPD/D1) * (1R1P-ROPP)/YMD - (R1PP-ROPP)/YPD)
PART3 = (XMD/D2) * (1R2P-ROPP)/YMD - (R2PP-ROPP)/YPD)
VRATIO = (YD+ROPP) / (YMD+ROP)
60 PART4 = (XPD/D1) * ALGDI((YD+R1P)/(YD+R1PP)) + VRATIO)
PART5 = (XMD/D2) * ALGDI((YD+R2P)/(YD+R2PP)) + VRATIO)
70 PART6 = YMD + ALGDI(XPD+R1P)/(X+ROPP))
PART7 = YPD + ALGDI(XPD+R1PP)/(X+ROPP))
80 PART8 = YMD + ALGDI(XMD+R2P)/(X+ROPP))
PART9 = YPD + ALGDI(XMD+R2PP)/(X+ROPP))
90 EVD1 = -PART1 + (PART2 + PART3) - 2.0*(PART4 + PART5)
100 EVD1 = -PART1 / 12.56673
110 RETURN
END

```

```

*DECK EVD2
FUNCTION EVD2(X,Y,DEL,DELTE)
C THIS FUNCTION CALCULATES THE DOWNWASH AT ANY POINT X,Y
C DUE TO A LEADING EDGE EVO ELEMENT WITH UNIT AVERAGE VORTICITY,
C LOCATED AT THE ORIGIN 0,0
DIMENSION SI(9),FACTOR(9)
R(A,B) = SORT(A+A*B+B*B)
G(A) = 1.0/(SORT(A) - A)
S(A) = ABS(A) / A
DATA SI/-0.9681602,-0.8360311,-0.6133714,-0.3242534,0.0,
1 0.3242534,0.6133714,0.8360311,0.9681602
DATA FACTOR/0.812744,0.1804482,0.2606107,0.3123471,0.3322394,
1 0.3123471,0.2606107,0.1804482,0.812744/
C CALCULATE THE BASIC GEOMETRICAL PARAMETERS
20 XB = X / DEL
YB = Y / DEL

```

```

EVD10010
EVD10020
EVD10030
EVD10040
EVD10050
EVD10060
EVD10070
EVD10080
EVD10090
EVD10100
EVD10110
EVD10120
EVD10130
EVD10140
EVD10150
EVD10160
EVD10170
EVD10180
EVD10190
EVD10200
EVD10210
EVD10220
EVD10230
EVD10240
EVD10250
EVD10260
EVD10270
EVD10280
EVD10290
EVD10300
EVD10310
EVD10320
EVD10330
EVD10340
EVD10350
EVD10360
EVD10370
EVD10380
EVD10390
EVD10400
EVD20010
EVD20020
EVD20030
EVD20040
EVD20050
EVD20060
EVD20070
EVD20080
EVD20090
EVD20100
EVD20110
EVD20120
EVD20130
EVD20140
EVD20150
EVD20160
EVD20170
EVD20180
EVD20190
EVD20200

```

```

DB = DELTA / DEL
VPD = YB - DB
YMD = YB - DB
30 IF(XB .GT. 100.0) GO TO 290
XMI = XB - 1.00
40 ROP = R(XB, YMD)
50 ROPP = R(XB, YPD)
C
C CALCULATE RK(XB)
IF(ABS(XB) .LT. 1.0E-04) GO TO 110
IF(ABS(XMI) .LT. 1.0E-06) GO TO 290
40 PART = ALOG(ABS(XMI/XB))
PART1 = XB * PART + 1.00
IF(XB .GT. 0.001) GO TO 80
70 SQX = SQRT(1-XB)
RK = -2.00 / SQX * ATAN(1.00/SQX) + PART
GO TO 100
80 SQX = SQRT(XB)
RK = -ALOG(ABS(1.00-SQX) / (1.00+SQX)) / SQX + PART1
GO TO 100
90 RK = 2.386294
C
C CALCULATE P(XB)
100 PART2 = ROP/YMD - ROPP/YPD
P = PART2 * RK
GO TO 120
110 P = 0.00
C
C CALCULATE F(XB) BY GAUSSIAN INTEGRATION.
120 IF(XB .GT. 0.0) .AND. (XB .LT. 1.00) GO TO 160
C XB IS NOT WITHIN THE X DIMENSIONS OF THE ELEMENT.
F = 0.00
DO 150 N = 1, 9
130 XMS = (XB + 1.00) / 2.00
GS = G(SB)
140 PART3 = (GS*(R(XMS, YMD)-ROPP) - (GS*(R(XMS, YPD)-ROPP)))/YMD
F = F + FACTOR(N) * PART3 / XMS
150 CONTINUE
F = 0.50 * F
GO TO 280
C
C XB IS WITHIN THE X DIMENSIONS OF THE ELEMENT. CALCULATE F0.
160 F0 = 0.00
GPPX = 0.00
GPPY = 0.00
IF(XB .LT. 1.0E-04) GO TO 180
GS = G(XB)
GPI = GX * (ABS(YMD) - ROP)
GPPX = GR * (ABS(YPD) - ROPP)
IF(XMI .GT. -1.0E-06) GO TO 180
170 F0 = -(GPI/YMD - GPPX/YPD) * PART
C CALCULATE F1 BY GAUSSIAN INTEGRATION.
180 F1 = 0.00
DO 240 N = 1, 9
190 SB = (SIN(N*1.00) / 2.00
XMS = XB - SB
200 IF(ABS(XMS) .LT. 1.0E-04) GO TO 230
GS = G(SB)
210 PART4 = (GS*(R(XMS, YMD)-ROPP) - GPI) / XMS
220 PART5 = (GS*(R(XMS, YPD)-ROPP) - GPPX) / XMS
PART6 = PART4/YMD - PART5/YPD
GO TO 250
230 PART4 = (S1YMD) - (S1YPD) - PART2
PART5 = 1.00 + 0.50 / (SQRT(XB)+1)
240 PART6 = PART4 + PART5
250 F1 = F1 + FACTOR(N) * PART6
260 CONTINUE
F = F0 + 0.50 * F1
C
C CALCULATE THE DOWNWASH INFLUENCE COEFFICIENT.
280 EV02 = -11.50 * (1.00/YMD - 1.00/YPD) * P + F1 / 18.84956
RETURN
290 EV02 = -11.00/YMD - 1.00/YPD / 6.283185
RETURN
END

```

*DECK EV03
FUNCTION EV03(X,Y,DEL,D,DELTA)

```

C THIS FUNCTION CALCULATES THE DOWNWASH AT ANY POINT X,Y DUE TO A
PAR-JET EVD ELEMENT WITH UNIT PEAK VORTICITY, LOCATED AT THE ORIGIN
C
R(A,B) = SQRT(A**2 + B**2)
C
C CALCULATE THE BASIC GEOMETRICAL PARAMETERS
IF(Y .LT. 0.0) Y = -Y
YMD = Y - DELTA
VPD = Y + DELTA
20 XPD = X + D
30 PART1 = (DEL/2.00 + D) + 11.00/YMD - 1.00/VPD)
C CHECK ON INFINITY
IF((XPD/YMD)**2 .GT. 1.0E06) GO TO 170
R(D1) = X + DEL
RD = X/DEL
ROP = R(X,YMD)
ROPP = R(X,VPD)
40 RIP = R(XPD,YMD)
R1PP = R(XPD,VPD)
RDP = R(XPD,YMD)
ROPP = R(XPD,VPD)
C
C CALCULATE F0
50 PART2 = ROP/YMD - ROPP/YPD
PART3 = 0.50 * (XD+1.00) * ((R1P-ROP)/YMD - (R1PP-ROPP)/YPD)
60 PART4 = ALOG(ABS((YMD+R1P)/(YMD+R1PP)) * ((YMD+ROPP)/(YMD+RDP)))
PART5 = YMD/DEL * ALOG(ABS(XPD+R1P)/(X+ROPP))
70 PART6 = YPD/DEL * ALOG(ABS(XPD+R1PP)/(X+ROPP))
80 F0 = PART1 - 0.50*(PART2 + PART3 - (XD+1.00)*PART4
)
- 0.50*(PART5-PART6)
C
C CALCULATE F1
IF(ABS(XPD/D) .LT. 1.0E-02) GO TO 140
C X IS NOT NEAR -D
Q = D/XPD
90 PART7 = -Q * Q * (1.00/YMD - 1.00/YPD)
PART2 = Q + PART2

```

```

EVD20220
EVD20230
EVD20240
EVD20250
EVD20260
EVD20270
EVD20280
EVD20290
EVD20300
EVD20310
EVD20320
EVD20330
EVD20340
EVD20350
EVD20360
EVD20370
EVD20380
EVD20390
EVD20400
EVD20410
EVD20420
EVD20430
EVD20440
EVD20450
EVD20460
EVD20470
EVD20480
EVD20490
EVD20500
EVD20510
EVD20520
EVD20530
EVD20540
EVD20550
EVD20560
EVD20570
EVD20580
EVD20590
EVD20600
EVD20610
EVD20620
EVD20630
EVD20640
EVD20650
EVD20660
EVD20670
EVD20680
EVD20690
EVD20700
EVD20710
EVD20720
EVD20730
EVD20740
EVD20750
EVD20760
EVD20770
EVD20780
EVD20790
EVD20800
EVD20810
EVD20820
EVD20830
EVD20840
EVD20850
EVD20860
EVD20870
EVD20880
EVD20890
EVD20900
EVD20910
EVD20920
EVD20930
EVD20940
EVD20950
EVD20960
EVD20970
EVD30010
EVD30020
EVD30030
EVD30040
EVD30050
EVD30060
EVD30070
EVD30080
EVD30090
EVD30100
EVD30110
EVD30120
EVD30130
EVD30140
EVD30150
EVD30160
EVD30170
EVD30180
EVD30190
EVD30200
EVD30210
EVD30220
EVD30230
EVD30240
EVD30250
EVD30260
EVD30270
EVD30280
EVD30290
EVD30300
EVD30310
EVD30320
EVD30330
EVD30340
EVD30350
EVD30360
EVD30370
EVD30380
EVD30390
EVD30400

```

```

100 PART3 = Q * Q * ALOG(ABS((YMD+ROP)/(YMD+ROPP)))
110 PART4 = YMD/ROPP * ALOG(ABS((-XPD+ROPP)/(ROPP+RDP/D)) / (RDP+XPD))
120 PART5 = YPD/ROPP * ALOG(ABS(1-XPD+ROPP)/(ROPP+RDP/D)) / (RDP+XPD))
130 F1 = PART1 + PART2 - PART3 + Q * Q * (PART4 - PART5)
GO TO 160
C X IS NEAR -D
140 X = -D
ROP = R(X,YMD)
ROPP = R(X,VPD)
PART2 = ROP/YMD - ROPP/YPD
PART3 = (X/YMD)**2 * ALOG(ABS((YMD+ROP)/X))
PART4 = (X/YPD)**2 * ALOG(ABS((YMD+ROPP)/X))
150 F1 = -0.50*PART2 - 0.50*(PART3 - PART4)
C CALCULATE THE DOWNWASH INFLUENCE COEFFICIENT
160 EV03 = -1*F0 + F1 / 12.56637
RETURN
170 EV03 = -PART1 / 6.283185
RETURN
END
EVD30410
EVD30420
EVD30430
EVD30440
EVD30450
EVD30460
EVD30470
EVD30480
EVD30490
EVD30500
EVD30510
EVD30520
EVD30530
EVD30540
EVD30550
EVD30560
EVD30570
EVD30580
EVD30590
EVD30600
*DECK EV04
FUNCTION EV04(X,Y,D1,D2,DELTA)
C THIS FUNCTION CALCULATES THE DOWNWASH AT ANY POINT X,Y
DUE TO A HINGE EVD ELEMENT WITH ONE RADIAN TURNING ANGLE
LOCATED AT THE ORIGIN 0,0
C
DIMENSION S1(9),FACTOR(9)
R(A,B) = SQRT(A**2 + B**2)
CHANGE(A,B,C) = 0.50 * (C * (B-A) + (A*B))
S1(A) = ABS(A) / A
S1(T) = 0.50 * (-D1/D2*(1.00-S(T)) + D2/D2*(1.00+S(T)))
G(A) = ALOG(ABS(A)) - S1(A) * A
DATA S1/0.9481402,-0.8340311,-0.6133714,-0.3242534,0.0,
1,0.3242534,0.6133714,0.8340311,0.9481402
DATA FACTOR/0.0812744,0.1806482,0.2606107,0.3123471,0.3302394,
1,0.3123471,0.2606107,0.1806482,0.0812744
C
C CALCULATE THE BASIC GEOMETRICAL PARAMETERS.
DB = 0.50 * (D1 + D2)
20 LB = X / DB
XMD = X - D2
XPD = X + D1
30 YMD = Y - DELTA
VPD = Y + DELTA
40 ROP = R(X,YMD)
ROPP = R(X,VPD)
AT = ABS(X)
ARB = ABS(YB)
D1L = ALOG(D1)
D2L = ALOG(D2)
YD1 = Y/D1
YD2 = Y/D2
50 PART5 = 1.00/YMD - 1.00/YPD
PART6 = -(D1+D2) + 0.50 * (D1+D1L + D2+D2L)
EVD40010
EVD40020
EVD40030
EVD40040
EVD40050
EVD40060
EVD40070
EVD40080
EVD40090
EVD40100
EVD40110
EVD40120
EVD40130
EVD40140
EVD40150
EVD40160
EVD40170
EVD40180
EVD40190
EVD40200
EVD40210
EVD40220
EVD40230
EVD40240
EVD40250
EVD40260
EVD40270
EVD40280
EVD40290
EVD40300
EVD40310
EVD40320
EVD40330
EVD40340
EVD40350
EVD40360
EVD40370
EVD40380
EVD40390
EVD40400
C CALCULATE RK(X)
IF(XB .LT. 7.5) GO TO 80
N = 0
RK = 0.00
D1X = D1/X
D2X = D2/X
DO 70 N1 = 1,100,2
RN1 = 0.000
DO 60 N2 = 1,2
N = N + 1
RN = N
RN1 = N + (N+1)
RN2 = RN * (-1.0)**(N+1) * (D1L/RN1 - 1.0/(RN+RN1)) * D1X**N
+ (D2L/RN2 - 1.0/(RN+RN1)) * D2X**N
60 CONTINUE
RK = RK + RN1
IF(ABS(RN1/RN1) .LT. 1.0E-07) GO TO 200
70 CONTINUE
80 IF(XB .LT. 1.0E-04) GO TO 210
SX = S(X)
RK1 = 0.00
RK2 = 0.00
RK3 = 0.00
RK4 = 0.00
RK1P = ABS(XD+1.00)
90 IF(RN1P .LT. 1.0E-06) GO TO 100
RK1 = (ALOG(ABS(XD1)) + (XD1+1.00) * D1L + ALOG(ABS(XPD/X)))
100 RK2P = ABS(XD2-1.00)
IF(RN2P .LT. 1.0E-06) GO TO 110
RK2 = -(ALOG(ABS(XD2)) - (XD2-1.00) * D2L) * ALOG(ABS(XMD/X))
110 IF(ABS(D1/AS-1.00) .LT. 1.0E-04) GO TO 150
C CALCULATE RK3 BY GAUSSIAN INTEGRATION.
AL = 1.00
BL = D1/AX
DO 140 N = 1,9
120 F = CHANGE(AL,BL,S1(N))
130 RK3 = RK3 + FACTOR(N) * (ALOG(T) / (SX+T))
140 CONTINUE
RK3 = 0.50 * (BL-AL) * RK3
C CALCULATE RK4 BY GAUSSIAN INTEGRATION.
150 IF(ABS(D2/AS-1.00) .LT. 1.0E-04) GO TO 190
AL = 1.00
BL = D2/AX
DO 180 N = 1,9
160 F = CHANGE(AL,BL,S1(N))
170 RK4 = RK4 + FACTOR(N) * (ALOG(T) / (SX-T))
180 CONTINUE
RK4 = 0.50 * (BL-AL) * RK4
190 RK = -2.467401 * SX - (D1L-D2L) * (RK1 + RK2) + (RK3 + RK4)
200 P = (ROP/YMD - ROPP/YPD) * RK
GO TO 220
210 P = 0.00
C
C CALCULATE F(X) BY GAUSSIAN INTEGRATION.
220 IF(X .GT. -D1) .AND. (X .LT. D2) GO TO 300
C X IS NOT WITHIN THE DIMENSIONS OF THE ELEMENT.
LEFT SIDE INTEGRAL.
FL = 0.00
AL = -D1
BL = 0.00

```



```
250 SY = CHANGE(AL, BL, S1(N))
XMS = X - SY
GS = (GSV)
240 PART1 = GS * (R(XMS, YMD)-RPP) / YMD - GS * (R(XMS, YPD)-RPP) / YPD
250 CONTINUE
FL = 0.50 * (BL-AL) * FL
C RIGHT SIDE INTEGRAL
FR = 0.00
AL = 0.00
BL = DZ
DO 260 N = 1, 9
260 SY = CHANGE(AL, BL, S1(N))
XMS = X - SY
GS = (GSV)
270 PART1 = GS * (R(XMS, YMD)-RPP) / YMD - GS * (R(XMS, YPD)-RPP) / YPD
FR = FR + FACTOR(N) * PART1 / XMS
280 CONTINUE
FR = 0.50 * (BL-AL) * FR
290 F = FL + FR
GO TO 470
C
C X IS WITHIN THE DIMENSIONS OF THE ELEMENT
C CALCULATE FO
300 FO = 0.00
IF(ABS(LT - 1.0E-04)) GO TO 320
GPPX = 0.00
SDX = SD(X) - 1.00/X
GX = (GX)
GPX = GX * (ABS(YMD)-RPP)
GPPY = GX * (ABS(YPD)-RPP)
IF(ABS(DO-SD2) .LT. 1.0E-06) .OR. ((XD)+.00) .LT. 1.0E-06)
1 GO TO 320
310 FO = -(GPP/YMD - GPPY/YPD) * ALD/(ABS(XMD/YPD))
C
C CALCULATE F1
C LEFT SIDE INTEGRAL
320 FL = 0.00
AL = -D1
BL = 0.00
DO 330 N = 1, 9
330 SY = CHANGE(AL, BL, S1(N))
XMS = X - SY
IF(ABS(XMS/DB) .LT. 1.0E-04) GO TO 340
GS = (GSV)
340 PART2 = (GS * (R(XMS, YMD)-RPP) - GPPX) / XMS
PART3 = (GS * (R(XMS, YPD)-RPP) - GPPY) / XMS
PART4 = PART2/YMD - PART3/YPD
GO TO 370
360 PART2 = RPP/YMD - RPPY/YPD
PART4 = (S(YMD) - S(YPD) - PART2) * S0X
370 FL = FL + FACTOR(N) * PART4
380 CONTINUE
FL = 0.50 * (BL-AL) * FL
C
C RIGHT SIDE INTEGRAL
390 FR = 0.00
AL = 0.00
EVD40970
EVD40980
EVD40990
EVD41000
EVD41010
EVD41020
EVD41030
EVD41040
EVD41050
EVD41060
EVD41070
EVD41080
EVD41090
EVD41100
EVD41110
EVD41120
EVD41130
EVD41140
EVD41150
EVD41160
EVD41170
EVD41180
EVD41190
EVD41200
EVD41210
EVD41220
EVD41230
EVD41240
EVD41250
EVD41260
EVD41270
EVD41280
EVD41290
EVD41300
EVD41310
EVD41320
EVD41330
EVD41340
EVD41350
EVD41360
EVD41370
EVD41380
EVD41390
EVD41400
EVD41410
EVD41420
EVD41430
EVD41440
EVD41450
EVD41460
EVD41470
EVD41480
EVD41490
EVD41500
EVD41510
EVD41520
EVD41530
EVD41540
EVD41550
EVD41560
EVD41570
EVD41580
EVD41590
EVD41600
EVD41610
EVD41620
EVD41630
EVD41640
EVD41650
EVD41660
EVD41670
EVD41680
EVD41690
EVD41700
EVD41710
EVD41720
EVD41730
EVD41740
EVD41750
EVD41760
EVD41770
```

```
DU = (-ZZ/RB) * QB * GAMMA / 12.5663706
RETURN
END
*DECK SHUFF1
SUBROUTINE SHUFF1(W, ISIZE, IGM0, ID, ISYAB)
C
C THIS SUBROUTINE READS THE PORTION OF THE DOWNWASH MATRIX WHICH
C CONTAINS THE DOWNWASH DUE TO THE JET, AUGMENTS IT ACCORDING TO
C THE CURRENT CPU VALUES, AND WRITES IT BACK ON UNIT 1
C BEHIND THE DOWNWASH MATRIX
C
COMMON/MATHEW/CASES, ISYMP, IPRINT, JETFLG, IGTYP, ITHINSE
COMMON/MARK/ROWS, NROWSJ, NUT, NJT, NMAX, NWC(40), NJ(40), IWC(40), IJC(40)
COMMON/GEOM/VC(40), CHORD(40), DELTA(40), XBI(40), KI(40), DELI(40),
I DC(40), KKI(40), ITYPE(40)
COMMON/JCASE/CMU(40), CMUP(40), CMUPP(40)
DIMENSION A(400), A1M(400), W(ISIZE)
LOGICAL PRINT
PRINT = IPRINT .LT. 0
IREAD = 2 * NUT + 1
IWRITE = 2 * NMAX + 1
IF(ISTAB .EQ. 0) GO TO 20
IREAD = IREAD + 1
IWRITE = IWRITE + 1
20 CONTINUE
NUT1 = NUT + 1
IF(IWRITE .GE. 0) GO TO 50
WRITE(6, 30)
30 FORMAT(1H, 42I, 36H AUGMENTED PORTION OF SOLUTION MATRIX /
I FC(IGM0 - NE. 0) WRITE(6, 40)
40 FORMAT(1H, 51X, 19H WITH BACKGROUND EFFECTS)
C PREPARE THE SOLUTION MATRIX FOR ROWS ON THE JET
C I IS THE COUNTER FOR IDENTIFYING ELEMENTS ON THE JET
C IREAD IS THE COUNTER FOR DOWNWASH ROWS ON THE JET STORED ON UNIT 10
C IWRITE IS THE COUNTER FOR AUGMENTED ROWS TO BE WRITTEN ON UNIT 10
50 IREAD = IREAD - 2
IWRITE = IWRITE - 2
C1 = 0.125000
C3 = 0.375000
DO 180 J = NUT1, NMAX
60 IM1 = 1 - 1
IP1 = 1 + 1
K = KK(I)
IREAD = IREAD + 2
IWRITE = IWRITE + 2
C READ THE ITH ROW OF THE DOWNWASH MATRIX (IREADTH RECORD)
70 CALL READMS10, W, ISIZE, IREAD
C SAVE THE EXISTING ROW OF SIMPLE DOWNWASH COEFFICIENTS
DO 80 J = 1, NMAX
A1(J) = W(J)
80 CONTINUE
C SUBTRACT THE PREVIOUS ROW FROM THE PRESENT ROW IF THE DOWNWASH POINT
C IS NOT ON A LEADING JET ELEMENT
PROD1 = CMUP(X) * DEL(I) * CHORD(K)
PROD2 = CMUP(X) * DEL(IM1) * CHORD(K)
90 IXC1 = EQ. JJC(K) GO TO 120
DO 100 J = 1, NMAX
W(J) = W(J) - A1M(J)
100 CONTINUE
C MODIFY THE TWO OR THREE SPECIAL ELEMENTS FURTHER
IF(I .EQ. (IJC(K)+NJC(K)-1)) GO TO 130
110 W(IM1) = W(IM1) + C1 * PROD1 + PROD2
W(I) = W(I) + C3 * (PROD1 + PROD2)
W(IP1) = W(IP1) + C1 * PROD1
GO TO 140
C DOWNWASH CONTROL POINT IS ON A LEADING JET ELEMENT
120 W(I) = W(I) + C3 * PROD1
W(IP1) = W(IP1) + C1 * PROD1
GO TO 140
C DOWNWASH CONTROL POINT IS ON A TRAILING JET ELEMENT
130 W(IM1) = W(IM1) + C1 * PROD2
W(I) = W(I) + C3 * PROD2 + CMUP(X) * DK(K)
C STORE THE AUGMENTED ITH ROW ON UNIT 1 (IWRITEH RECORD)
140 CALL WRITMS10, W, ISIZE, IWRITE
C PRINT THE AUGMENTED PORTION OF THE MATRIX
IF(IPRINT) WRITE(6, 150) I, W
150 FORMAT(1H, 55X, 10H MATRIX ROW, 14, 60(1X, 10E13.5))
C SAVE THE ITH ROW FOR USE AS THE I-1 ROW ON THE NEXT PASS
160 DO 170 J = 1, NMAX
A1M(J) = A(J)
170 CONTINUE
180 CONTINUE
RETURN
C
C DIRECT ACCESS UNITS NOW CONTAIN THE FOLLOWING ON ALTERNATING RECORDS
C WIND-DUE-TO-WIND-AND-JET DOWNWASH COEFFICIENTS (NUT RECORDS)
C WIND-DUE-TO-WIND-AND-JET DOWNWASH COEFFICIENTS (NUT RECORDS)
C JET-DUE-TO-WIND-AND-JET DOWNWASH COEFFICIENTS (NUT RECORDS)
C JET-DUE-TO-WIND-AND-JET AUGMENTED DOWNWASH COEFFICIENTS (NUT HELPS)
*DECK SHUFF2
SUBROUTINE SHUFF2(W, ISIZE, IGM0, ID, ISYAB)
C
C THIS SUBROUTINE READS EACH MATRIX ROW CORRESPONDING TO A DOWNWASH
C CONTROL POINT ON THE JET, MODIFIES IT ACCORDING TO THE NEW VALUES
C OF CPU, AND RESTORES IT IN ITS ORIGINAL PLACE
C
COMMON/MATHEW/CASES, ISYMP, IPRINT, JETFLG, IGTYP, ITHINSE
COMMON/MARK/ROWS, NROWSJ, NUT, NJT, NMAX, NWC(40), NJ(40), IWC(40), IJC(40)
COMMON/GEOM/VC(40), CHORD(40), DELTA(40), XBI(40), KI(40), DELI(40),
I DC(40), KKI(40), ITYPE(40)
COMMON/JCASE/CMU(40), CMUP(40), CMUPP(40)
DIMENSION W(ISIZE)
LOGICAL PRINT
PRINT = IPRINT .LT. 0
IREAD = 2 * NMAX + 1
IF(ISTAB .NE. 0) IREAD = IREAD + 1
IF(IWRITE .GE. 0) GO TO 40
WRITE(6, 20)
20 FORMAT(1H, 42I, 36H AUGMENTED PORTION OF SOLUTION MATRIX /
I FC(IGM0 - NE. 0) WRITE(6, 30)
30
```

```
BL = DY
DO 450 N = 1, 9
400 SY = CHANGE(AL, BL, S1(N))
XMS = X - SY
IF(ABS(XMS/DB) .LT. 1.0E-04) GO TO 430
GS = (GSV)
410 PART2 = (GS * (R(XMS, YMD)-RPP) - GPPX) / XMS
420 PART3 = (GS * (R(XMS, YPD)-RPP) - GPPY) / XMS
PART4 = PART2/YMD - PART3/YPD
GO TO 440
430 PART2 = RPP/YMD - RPPY/YPD
PART4 = (S(YMD) - S(YPD) - PART2) * S0X
440 FR = FR + FACTOR(N) * PART4
450 CONTINUE
FR = 0.50 * (BL-AL) * FR
460 F = FL + FR + FO
C
C CALCULATE THE DOWNWASH INFLUENCE COEFFICIENT
470 EVDN = (PARTS * PART4 * P + F) / 19.739202
RETURN
END
*DECK GROUND
SUBROUTINE GROUND(X, Y, ZZ, D1, D2, DELTA, IT, DW, DU)
C
C THIS FUNCTION CALCULATES THE DOWNWASH AT ANY POINT (X, Y) ON THE
C WING DUE TO A SEMI-INFINITE HORSESHOE VORTEX AT (0, 0, -Z=Z) OF
C UNIT EVO PEAK VORTICITY.
C REAL NB, NTL, NTR
RZ(A, B) = SQRT(A**2+B**2)
R(A, B, C) = SQRT(A**2+B**2+C**2)
C DETERMINE THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EVO STRENGTH AND VORTEX LIFT COEFFICIENT
C STRENGTH
GO TO 1 20, 30, 40, 20, 1, IT
20 GAMMA = 0.5 * (D1+D2)
GO TO 40
30 GAMMA = D2
GO TO 50
40 GAMMA = 0.5 * D1 + D2
50 YMD = Y + DELTA
YPD = Y - DELTA
RL = R(X, YMD, ZZ)
RR = R(X, YPD, ZZ)
RB = R(X, Z, ZZ)
RTL = RZ(YMD, ZZ)
RTR = RZ(YPD, ZZ)
CTLB = YMD/RL
CTR = YPD/RR
CTR = X/RR
CTB = X/RL
QB = (CTB - CTR)/RB
QTL = (CTL + 1.0)/RTL
QTR = (CTR - 1.0)/RTR
NBL = 1/RB
NTR = YPD/RTL
NTR = YPD/RTR
DW = -QB*NB + QTL*NTL + QTR*NTR * GAMMA / 12.5663706
EVD41570
EVD41580
EVD41590
EVD41600
EVD41610
EVD41620
EVD41630
EVD41640
EVD41650
EVD41660
EVD41670
EVD41680
EVD41690
EVD41700
EVD41710
EVD41720
EVD41730
EVD41740
EVD41750
EVD41760
EVD41770
```

```
90 IXC1 = EQ. JJC(K) GO TO 120
DO 100 J = 1, NMAX
W(J) = W(J) - A1M(J)
100 CONTINUE
C MODIFY THE TWO OR THREE SPECIAL ELEMENTS FURTHER
IF(I .EQ. (IJC(K)+NJC(K)-1)) GO TO 130
110 W(IM1) = W(IM1) + C1 * PROD1 + PROD2
W(I) = W(I) + C3 * (PROD1 + PROD2)
W(IP1) = W(IP1) + C1 * PROD1
GO TO 140
C DOWNWASH CONTROL POINT IS ON A LEADING JET ELEMENT
120 W(I) = W(I) + C3 * PROD1
W(IP1) = W(IP1) + C1 * PROD1
GO TO 140
C DOWNWASH CONTROL POINT IS ON A TRAILING JET ELEMENT
130 W(IM1) = W(IM1) + C1 * PROD2
W(I) = W(I) + C3 * PROD2 + CMUP(X) * DK(K)
C STORE THE AUGMENTED ITH ROW ON UNIT 1 (IWRITEH RECORD)
140 CALL WRITMS10, W, ISIZE, IWRITE
C PRINT THE AUGMENTED PORTION OF THE MATRIX
IF(IPRINT) WRITE(6, 150) I, W
150 FORMAT(1H, 55X, 10H MATRIX ROW, 14, 60(1X, 10E13.5))
C SAVE THE ITH ROW FOR USE AS THE I-1 ROW ON THE NEXT PASS
160 DO 170 J = 1, NMAX
A1M(J) = A(J)
170 CONTINUE
180 CONTINUE
RETURN
C
C DIRECT ACCESS UNITS NOW CONTAIN THE FOLLOWING ON ALTERNATING RECORDS
C WIND-DUE-TO-WIND-AND-JET DOWNWASH COEFFICIENTS (NUT RECORDS)
C WIND-DUE-TO-WIND-AND-JET DOWNWASH COEFFICIENTS (NUT RECORDS)
C JET-DUE-TO-WIND-AND-JET DOWNWASH COEFFICIENTS (NUT RECORDS)
C JET-DUE-TO-WIND-AND-JET AUGMENTED DOWNWASH COEFFICIENTS (NUT HELPS)
*DECK SHUFF2
SUBROUTINE SHUFF2(W, ISIZE, IGM0, ID, ISYAB)
C
C THIS SUBROUTINE READS EACH MATRIX ROW CORRESPONDING TO A DOWNWASH
C CONTROL POINT ON THE JET, MODIFIES IT ACCORDING TO THE NEW VALUES
C OF CPU, AND RESTORES IT IN ITS ORIGINAL PLACE
C
COMMON/MATHEW/CASES, ISYMP, IPRINT, JETFLG, IGTYP, ITHINSE
COMMON/MARK/ROWS, NROWSJ, NUT, NJT, NMAX, NWC(40), NJ(40), IWC(40), IJC(40)
COMMON/GEOM/VC(40), CHORD(40), DELTA(40), XBI(40), KI(40), DELI(40),
I DC(40), KKI(40), ITYPE(40)
COMMON/JCASE/CMU(40), CMUP(40), CMUPP(40)
DIMENSION W(ISIZE)
LOGICAL PRINT
PRINT = IPRINT .LT. 0
IREAD = 2 * NMAX + 1
IF(ISTAB .NE. 0) IREAD = IREAD + 1
IF(IWRITE .GE. 0) GO TO 40
WRITE(6, 20)
20 FORMAT(1H, 42I, 36H AUGMENTED PORTION OF SOLUTION MATRIX /
I FC(IGM0 - NE. 0) WRITE(6, 30)
30
```

```

30 FORMAT(1M,51X,19MWITH GROUND EFFECTS/)
C CYCLE THE AUGMENTED MATRIX ROWS
40 IREAD = IREAD + 2
  NMT1 = NMT + 1
  DO 120 I = NMT1,NMAX
    IREAD = IREAD + 2
    IMI = I - 1
    IPI = I + 1
    K = KK(I)
50 CMUDIF = (CMUP(K) - CMUPP(K)) * CMOROK(K)
C READ THE ITH AUGMENTED MATRIX ROW
60 CALL READMS(I0,M,ISIZE,IREAD)
C MODIFY THE TWO OR THREE SPECIAL ELEMENTS ACCORDING TO THE NEW CPU
  IF(I.EQ.1)K(1) GO TO 60
  IF(I.EQ.1)K(K+1) GO TO 90
  IF(I.EQ.1)K(K-1) GO TO 90
70 M(IMI) = M(IMI) + 0.1250 * DEL(IMI) * CMUDIF
  M(I) = M(I) + 0.3750 * (DEL(IMI)*DEL(I)) * CMUDIF
  M(IPI) = M(IPI) + 0.1250 * DEL(I) * CMUDIF
  GO TO 100
C DOWNWASH CONTROL POINT IS ON A LEADING JET ELEMENT
80 M(I) = M(I) + 0.3750 * DEL(I) * CMUDIF
  M(IPI) = M(IPI) + 0.1250 * DEL(I) * CMUDIF
  GO TO 100
C DOWNWASH CONTROL POINT IS ON A TRAILING JET ELEMENT
90 M(IMI) = M(IMI) + 0.1250 * DEL(IMI) * CMUDIF
  M(I) = M(I) + (0.3750*DEL(IMI) + OX)*CMOROK(K) * CMUDIF
C WRITE THE REVISED ITH ROW DN UNIT 10
100 CALL WRITE(I0,M,ISIZE,IREAD)
  IF(IPRINT)WRITE(6,110)I,I,M
110 FORMAT(1M0,55X,10MWITH ROW,14,60(1X,10E13.5))
120 CONTINUE
  RETURN
  END

```

```

SMF20230
SMF20240
SMF20250
SMF20260
SMF20270
SMF20280
SMF20290
SMF20300
SMF20310
SMF20320
SMF20330
SMF20340
SMF20350
SMF20360
SMF20370
SMF20380
SMF20390
SMF20400
SMF20410
SMF20420
SMF20430
SMF20440
SMF20450
SMF20460
SMF20470
SMF20480
SMF20490
SMF20500
SMF20510
SMF20520
SMF20530
SMF20540
SMF20550
SMF20560

```

```

00 90 L = 3,NJK
  I = I + 1
  80 B(L,LCASE) = B(L,LCASE) + MI-1
  90 CONTINUE
  100 CONTINUE
  RETURN
  END

```

```

COL20450
COL20460
COL20470
COL20480
COL20490
COL20500
COL20510

```

```

*DECK COLUM
SUBROUTINE COLUM(LCASE)
C THIS SUBROUTINE SETS UP THE RIGHT SIDE COLUMN MATR X WITHOUT
C CONS DERATION OF ANY HINGE DOWNWASH INFLUENCE
C
  COMMON/MARK/NROWS,NROWSJ,NMT,NJT,NMAX,NM(40),NJ(40),IM(40),I(40)
  COMMON/GEOM/Y(40),CHORD(40),DELTA(40),XB(400),XI(400),DELC(400),
  I EI(40),KR(400),ITPE(400)
  COMMON/CASE3/EPSI(400,10),BETA(400,10),THETA(40,10),THS(40,10)
  COMMON/SOPV/G(400,10)
C
C EFFINE T E EPMENTS PN T E W NG
  DO 20 I = 1,NMT
    B(L,LCASE) = EPX(I,LCASE) / 57.295779
  20 CONTINUE
C
C EFFINE T E EPMENTS PN T E JET
  J = NMT
  DO 50 K = 1,N DWS
    NJK = NK(K)
    I(BK(K).EQ.0) GO TO 50

```

```

COL10010
COL10020
COL10030
COL10040
COL10050
COL10060
COL10070
COL10080
COL10090
COL10100
COL10110
COL10120
COL10135
COL10140
COL10155
COL10160
COL10170
COL10180
COL10190
COL10200
COL10210
COL10220

```

```

*DECK HINGE
SUBROUTINE HINGE(H,ISIZE,NEWMAX,LCASE)
C THIS SUBROUTINE CALCULATES THE DOWNWASH INFLUENCE COEFFICIENTS
C AT EACH DOWNWASH CONTROL POINT DUE TO ALL DEFLECTED HINGE ELEMENTS.
C FOR EACH CONTROL POINT THE INFLUENCE COEFFICIENTS ARE MULTIPLIED BY
C THEIR RESPECTIVE DEFLECTION ANGLE AND SUMMED UP TO OBTAIN THE
C COMPLETE HINGE-INDUCED DOWNWASH.
C
  COMMON/MATHEM/NCASES,ISYMM,IPRINT,JETFLG,IGTYPE,IMINGE
  COMMON/MARK/NROWS,NROWSJ,NMT,NJT,NMAX,NM(40),NJ(40),IM(40),I(40)
  COMMON/GEOM/Y(40),CHORD(40),DELTA(40),XB(400),XI(400),DELC(400),
  I D(40),KK(400),ITYPE(400)
  COMMON/CASE3/EPSI(400,10),BETA(400,10),THETA(40,10),THS(40,10)
  DIMENSION M(1512)
C
  IF(LCASE.GT.2) GO TO 30
  IF(IPRINT.LT.0)WRITE(6,20)
  20 FORMAT(1M)
  ILINES = 1
C
C CYCLE THE DOWNWASH CONTROL POINTS ON THE WING AND JET
  30 DO 120 I = 1,NEWMAX
    KI = KK(I)
C
C CYCLE THE VORTER POINTS ON THE WING AND JET
    DO 110 J = 1,NEWMAX
C CHECK WHETHER THERE IS A DEFLECTED HINGE AT ELEMENT J
      40 B = BETA(J,LCASE)
      IF(ABS(B).LT.0.0001) GO TO 110
      B = B / 57.295779
C COMPUTE THE GEOMETRIC PARAMETERS
      KJ = KK(J)
      50 X = X(I) + DEL(I)*CHORD(KJ)/2.00 - X(J)
      YV = Y(KJ) - Y(K)
      60 DZ = DEL(J) + CHORD(KJ)
      D1 = DEL(J-1) + CHORD(KJ)
      IMI = IM(KJ) + NK(KJ) - 1
      70 IF(ITYPE(J).EQ.43) D1 = DEL(IMI) + CHORD(KJ)
C COMPUTE AND SUM UP THE INFLUENCE OF ELEMENT J
      80 M(I) = M(I) + EVOK(KJ,YV,D1,DZ,DELTA(KJ)) * B
C SUPERIMPOSE DOWNWASH FOR SYMETRIC OR ANTI-SYMETRIC GEOMETRY
      IF(ISYMM.GT.0) GO TO 110
      YV = Y(K) - Y(KJ)
      90 MDUMMY = EVOK(KJ,YV,D1,DZ,DELTA(KJ))
      IF(ISYMM.LT.0) MDUMMY = - MDUMMY
      100 M(I) = M(I) + MDUMMY * B
      110 CONTINUE
    120 CONTINUE

```

```

HING0010
HING0020
HING0030
HING0040
HING0050
HING0060
HING0070
HING0080
HING0090
HING0100
HING0110
HING0120
HING0130
HING0140
HING0150
HING0160
HING0170
HING0180
HING0190
HING0200
HING0210
HING0220
HING0230
HING0240
HING0250
HING0260
HING0270
HING0280
HING0290
HING0300
HING0310
HING0320
HING0330
HING0340
HING0350
HING0360
HING0370
HING0380
HING0390
HING0400
HING0410
HING0420
HING0430
HING0440
HING0450
HING0460
HING0470
HING0480
HING0490

```

```

C FIRST JET ELEMENT
  I = I + 1
  NKI = KK(I)
  30 B(L,LCASE) = THETA(NKI,LCASE) / 57.295779
C REMAINING JET ELEMENTS
  DO 40 L = 2,NJK
    I = I + 1
    B(L,LCASE) = 0.00
  40 CONTINUE
  50 CONTINUE
  RETURN
  END

```

```

COL10230
COL10240
COL10250
COL10260
COL10270
COL10280
COL10290
COL10300
COL10310
COL10320
COL10330
COL10340

```

```

C PRINT OUT THE DOWNWASH IF REQUIRED
  IF(IPRINT.GE.0) RETURN
  NEXT = NEWMAX/10 + 3
  IF(11LINES*NEXT).LT.56)OR.(11LINES.EQ.1) GO TO 130
  WRITE(6,20)
  ILINES = 1
  130 IF(IPRINT.LT.0)WRITE(6,140)LCASE,M
  140 FORMAT(1M0,55X,10MWITH INFLUENCE COEFFICIENTS FOR FUNDAMENTAL,
  I 5M CASE,13,60(1X,10E13.5))
  ILINES = ILINES + NEXT
  RETURN
  END

```

```

HING0500
HING0510
HING0520
HING0530
HING0540
HING0550
HING0560
HING0570
HING0580
HING0590
HING0600
HING0610
HING0620

```

```

*DECK COLUM2
SUBROUTINE COLUM2(M,ISIZE,NEWMAX,LCASE)
C THIS SUBROUTINE ADDS THE APPROPRIATE HINGE DOWNWASH INFLUENCE
C TO THE RIGHT SIDE COLUMN MATRIX
C
  COMMON/MARK/NROWS,NROWSJ,NMT,NJT,NMAX,NM(40),NJ(40),IM(40),I(40)
  COMMON/GEOM/Y(40),CHORD(40),DELTA(40),XB(400),XI(400),DELC(400),
  I D(40),KK(400),ITYPE(400)
  COMMON/CASE3/EPSI(400,10),BETA(400,10),THETA(40,10),THS(40,10)
  COMMON/SOPV/G(400,10)
  DIMENSION M(1512)
C
C DEFINE THE ELEMENTS ON THE WING
  DO 20 I = 1,NEWMAX
    B(L,LCASE) = B(L,LCASE) - H(KJ)
  20 CONTINUE
C
C DEFINE THE ELEMENTS ON THE JET
  IF(NEWMAX.EQ.NMT) RETURN
  I = NMT
  DO 100 K = 1,NROWS
    NJK = NK(K)
    IF(NJK.EQ.0) GO TO 100
    I = I + 1
    H1 = 0.00
    H2 = 0.00
    BTA = BETA(I,LCASE)
    IF(ABS(BTA).LT.0.0001) GO TO 60
    BTA = BTA / 57.295779
    40 DZ = DEL(I) + CHORD(K)
    DL = ALD(I,DZ)
    PROD = -CMUP(K) * DZ + BTA * 3.1415927
    50 H1 = PROD * (1.4931472 - 0.750 * DL)
    H2 = PROD * (0.3068528 - 0.250 * DL)
C FIRST POINT ON THE JET
  60 B(L,LCASE) = B(L,LCASE) + H1
C SECOND POINT ON THE JET
  I = I + 1
  70 B(L,LCASE) = B(L,LCASE) + H(KI-1) + H2
C REMAINING POINTS ON THE JET
  IF(NJK.LT.3) GO TO 100

```

```

COL20010
COL20020
COL20030
COL20040
COL20050
COL20060
COL20070
COL20080
COL20090
COL20100
COL20110
COL20120
COL20130
COL20140
COL20150
COL20160
COL20170
COL20180
COL20190
COL20200
COL20210
COL20220
COL20230
COL20240
COL20250
COL20260
COL20270
COL20280
COL20290
COL20300
COL20310
COL20320
COL20330
COL20340
COL20350
COL20360
COL20370
COL20380
COL20390
COL20400
COL20410
COL20420
COL20430
COL20440

```

```

*DECK STAGE3
OVERLAY(ONLY,3,0)
PROGRAM STAGE3
C THIS SUBROUTINE CONTROLS CALCULATION OF WING LOADINGS FOR THE
C FUNDAMENTAL AND COMPOSITE CASES
C
  COMMON/SPRINT/NEWMAX,NEWCPU,NDALFA,LOGIC,IR,ISTAB
  COMMON/MATHEM/NCASES,ISYMM,IPRINT,JETFLG,IGTYPE,IMINGE
  COMMON/MARK/NROWS,NROWSJ,NMT,NJT,NMAX,NM(40),NJ(40),IM(40),I(40)
  COMMON/JOHMV/AREA,SPAN,ARAT(10),TR,SHEEP,CREF,UMAC,CBAR,XPC,RCS
  COMMON/GEOM/Y(40),CHORD(40),DELTA(40),XB(400),XI(400),DELC(400),
  I D(40),KK(400),ITYPE(400)
  COMMON/GEOM2/XLEAD(40),XTRAIL(40),TANLE(40),TANTE(40)
  COMMON/CASE3/EPSI(400,10),BETA(400,10),THETA(40,10),THS(40,10)
  COMMON/COMPDS/FACTOR(10,24),MCC
  COMMON/CASE/CMU(40),CMUP(40),CMUPP(40)
  COMMON/DERIV/UD(40),CLD,CMO,CMQC
  COMMON/GEFECT/GHTE(10),IGRND,IGND,WHITE
  COMMON/TAILO/ARK,TRH,SMH,SPANH,ARY,TRV,SMV,SPANV,HL,HH,VL,VH,
  I NMAX,NMAXV,NDTAL,NFPAP,ASIDE,NROWH,NROWV,FLAMB,
  2 I CARRY,NTYPE,ICTYPE,ISENSE,KCASE,ICASES
  COMMON/KEEPER/CLK(5),CMK(5),CLL(5),COM(5),CMK(5),CYM(5),CLOM,
  I CMOM,CLLPM,CLLW,CLPW,CMW,CPW,CYW,CLL(5),LML(5),CLL(5),
  2 COM(5),CLM,CPM,CLLPM,CY(5),CYW,CY(5),CNBW,CLL(5)
  3 CLLBW,CY(5),CLLW,CLPW,CMW,CYW,CYV,CYV,CDF(5),CWF(5),
  4 CMF,CMF
  LOGICAL GE,NGE,VT
  GE = IGRND.NE.0
  NGE = IGRND.EQ.0
  VT = JETFLG.GT.1
C CHECK FOR GROUND EFFECT WITH NO VECTORED JETS
  IF(GE) GO TO 60
C CHECK FOR VECTORED JETS WITH POWER ON
  IF(VT).AND.(LOGIC.EQ.1) GO TO 80
C COMPUTE THE REGULAR FUNDAMENTAL CASE CHORDWISE LOADING
  20 CALL STG3FX(NEWMAX)
C COMPUTE THE REGULAR FUNDAMENTAL CASE SPANWISE AND TOTAL LOADING
  DO 40 N = 1,NCASES
    LCASE = N
    30 CALL STG3FSI(CLD,CMO,CMQC,DUPH,NEWMAX,NDALFA,LCASE)
    40 CONTINUE
C IF FIRST STABILITY RUN, PRINT WING PITCHING RATE DERIVATIVES

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STG30010
STG30020
STG30030
STG30040
STG30050
STG30060
STG30070
STG30080
STG30090
STG30100
STG30110
STG30120
STG30130
STG30140
STG30150
STG30160
STG30170
STG30180
STG30190
STG30200
STG30210
STG30220
STG30230
STG30240
STG30250
STG30260
STG30270
STG30280
STG30290
STG30300
STG30310
STG30320
STG30330
STG30340
STG30350
STG30360
STG30370
STG30380
STG30390
STG30400
STG30410
STG30420
STG30430

```



```

C
C REGULAR EVD CONTRIBUTIONS
70 CL1 = 0.50 * DEL(1) * (CP1+CP11)
   CLG(K) = CLG(K) + CL1
   CMG(K) = CMG(K) - CL1 * XB(1) - (CP1+2.0*CP11) * DEL(1) ** 2 / 6.00
80 CDG(K) = CDG(K) + CL1 * EPS(1) / 57.295779
   BCF = BCF + BETA(1) * (1.0 - XB(1))
C
C HINGE CONTRIBUTIONS
IF (HINGE .EQ. 0) GO TO 120
BZ = BETA(1)
IF (L .LT. NWK) GO TO 90
BZ = 0.00
IJK = IJK
IF (CMUK .GT. 0.0001) BZ = BETA(IJK)
90 IF (ABS(BETA(1)) .LT. 0.0001) .AND. (ABS(BZ) .LT. 0.0001)) GO TO 120
   CL1 = 0.00
   DL = ALG(DEL(1) * CHORD(K))
   CON = 0.6366198 * DEL(1) / 57.295779
   IF (ABS(BETA(1)) .LT. 0.0001) GO TO 100
   CL1 = CON * BETA(1) * (2.00 - DL)
   CM1 = BETA(1) * (0.50 - DL / 3.00)
100 IF (ABS(BZ) .LT. 0.0001) GO TO 110
   CL1 = CL1 * CON * BZ * (2.00 - DL)
   CM1 = CM1 * 2.00 * BZ * (0.7500 - DL / 3.00)
110 CLG(K) = CLG(K) + CL1
   DMG(K) = DMG(K) - CON * DEL(1) * CM1 - CL1 * XB(1)
   CDG(K) = CDG(K) + CL1 * EPS(1) / 57.295779
120 CONTINUE
C
C COMPUTE THE SECTIONAL COEFFICIENTS
130 CLM(K) = CMUK(K) + THETA(K) / 57.295779
   CLK(K) = CLG(K) + CLMUK(K)
140 CMM(K) = CMUK(K) + THETA(K) / 57.295779
   CMT(K) = CMUK(K) + (ALPHA+TS(K)-THETA(K) * BCF) / 57.295779
   CMK(K) = CMG(K) + CMMUK(K) + CMT(K)
   XBCPK(K) = 0.00
   XBCLK(K) = 0.00
150 IF (CLG(K) .NE. 0.00) XBCPK(K) = -CMG(K) / CLG(K)
   IF (CLK(K) .NE. 0.00) XBCLK(K) = -(CMG(K) + CMMUK(K)) / CLK(K)
160 CDM(K) = CMUK(K) + (THETA(K) / 57.295779) ** 2 / 2.00
   CDTK(K) = CDG(K) + CDMUK(K) - CS(K)
   CTK(K) = CMUK(K) - CDTK(K)
170 CONTINUE
180 RETURN
END

```

```

*DECK SLOADN
SUBROUTINE SLOADN(CPA, CPO, DEL, EPS, CMU, TH, MW, NJ, IJ,
  CLG, CDG, CDM, CS, CD1, NROWS, LOGIC)
C
C THIS SUBROUTINE CALCULATES THE SECTIONAL CROSS-PRODUCT VALUES
C OF THE NONLINEAR DRAG COEFFICIENTS
C
  DIMENSION CPA(400), CPO(400), DEL(400), EPS(400)
  DIMENSION CMU(40), TH(40), MW(40), NJ(40), IJ(40)
  SLOAD0010
  SLOAD0020
  SLOAD0030
  SLOAD0040
  SLOAD0050
  SLOAD0060
  SLOAD0070
  SLOAD0080
  SLOAD0090
  SLOAD00910

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50 CONTINUE
C FAR-JET EVD CONTRIBUTION
  II = II + 1
  CGAM(K) = CGAM(K) + DEL(II) * LHORD(K) * CP(II)
C
C SUM OF THE WING AND JET CONTRIBUTIONS
60 CGAM(K) = 0.50 * CHORD(K) * (CGAM(K) + CLG(K))
70 CONTINUE
RETURN
END

```

```

*DECK LOADG
SUBROUTINE LOADG( ALPHA, IJ, MW, NJ, LHORD, CMU, THETA, THETA5, TS,
  I, XB, DEL, BETA, EPS, CP, CLG, CL, CDM, CMG, CM, CMM, CMT, XBCP, XBCL,
  2, NROWS)
  DIMENSION IJ(40), MW(40), NJ(40), CHORD(40), CMU(40), THETA(40)
  DIMENSION THETA5(40), TS(40), XB(40), DEL(40), BETA(40), EPS(400)
  DIMENSION CP(40), CLG(40), CL(40), CDM(40), CMG(40), CM(40), CMM(40)
  DIMENSION CMT(40), XBCP(40), XBCL(40)
  I = 0
  DO 160 K = 1, NROWS
  I = I + 1
  CL1 = DEL(I) * (CP(I) + 0.50 * CP(I+1))
  CLG(K) = CL1
  CMG(K) = -DEL(I) ** 2 * (CP(I) + CP(I+1)) / 3.0 / 3.0
  BCF = 0.00
  NWK = MW(K)
  DO 30 L = 2, NWK
  I = I + 1
  CPI = CP(I)
  IF (L .EQ. NWK) GO TO 10
  CPI = CP(I+1)
  GO TO 20
10 CPI = 0.0
  IF (NWK .EQ. 0) .OR. (CMUK .LT. 0.0001) GO TO 20
  IJK = IJK(K)
  CPI = IJK(K)
  20 CL1 = 0.50 * DEL(I) * (CP(I) + CP(I+1))
  CLG(K) = CLG(K) + CL1
  CMG(K) = CMG(K) - CL1 * XB(I) - (CP(I) + CP(I+1)) * DEL(I) ** 2 / 6.00
  BCF = BCF + BETA(I) * (1.0 - XB(I))
30 CONTINUE
  CLM(K) = CMUK(K) + THETA(K) / 57.295779
  CLK(K) = CLG(K) + CLMUK(K)
  CMM(K) = CMUK(K) + THETA(K) / 57.295779
  CMT(K) = CMUK(K) + (ALPHA+TS(K)-THETA(K) * BCF) / 57.295779
  CMK(K) = CMG(K) + CMMUK(K) + CMT(K)
  XBCPK(K) = 0.00
  XBCLK(K) = 0.00
  IF (CLG(K) .NE. 0.00) XBCPK(K) = -CMG(K) / CLG(K)
  IF (CLK(K) .NE. 0.00) XBCLK(K) = -(CMG(K) + CMMUK(K)) / CLK(K)
40 CONTINUE
RETURN
END

```

```

*DECK LOADG2
SUBROUTINE LOADG2( ALPHA, IJ, MW, NJ, LHORD, CMU, THETA, THETA5, TS,
  I, XB, DEL, BETA, EPS, GAM1, GAM2, CLG, CDM, CL, CS, CL1, NROWS, II+1)
  DIMENSION IJ(40), MW(40), NJ(40), CHORD(40), CMU(40), THETA(40)
  DIMENSION THETA5(40), TS(40), XB(40), DEL(40), BETA(40), EPS(400)
  DIMENSION CP(40), CLG(40), CL(40), CDM(40), CMG(40), CM(40), CMM(40)
  DIMENSION CMT(40)
  I = 0
  DO 160 K = 1, NROWS
  I = I + 1
  GO TO 10, 20, 10, 1, I, TYPE
10 CL1 = 2.0 * DEL(I) * (GAM1(I) + 0.5 * GAM2(I+1))
  CDG(K) = CL1 * EPS(1) / 57.295779
  CS(K) = 0.6981316 * DEL(I) * (GAM1(I) ** 2)
  GO TO 30
20 CDG(K) = 2.0 * DEL(I) * ((GAM1(I) + 0.5 * GAM2(I+1)) * EPS(1) +
  (GAM2(I) ** 2) * GAM2(I+1)) / 57.295779
  CS(K) = 0.6981316 * DEL(I) * (2.0 * GAM1(I) * GAM2(I))
30 NWK = MW(K)
  GO TO 40, 80, 40, 1, I, TYPE
40 DO 40 L = 2, NWK
  GAM1 = GAM1(I)
  IF (L .EQ. NWK) GO TO 50
  GAM2 = GAM2(I+1)
  GO TO 80
50 GAM1 = 0.0
  IF (NWK .EQ. 0) .OR. (CMUK .LT. 0.0001) GO TO 60
  IJK = IJK(K)
  GAM1 = GAM1(IJK)
  GAM2 = GAM2(IJK)
60 CL1 = DEL(I) * (GAM1 + GAM2)
  CDG(K) = CDG(K) + CL1 * EPS(1) / 57.295779
70 CONTINUE
  GO TO 120
80 DO 110 L = 2, NWK
  I = I + 1
  GAM1 = GAM1(I)
  GAM2 = GAM2(I)
  IF (L .EQ. NWK) GO TO 90
  GAM1 = GAM1(I+1)
  GAM2 = GAM2(I+1)
  GO TO 100
90 GAM1 = 0.0
  GAM2 = 0.0
  IF (NWK .EQ. 0) .OR. (CMUK .LT. 0.0001) GO TO 100
  IJK = IJK(K)
  GAM1 = GAM1(IJK)
  GAM2 = GAM2(IJK)
100 CL1 = DEL(I) * (GAM1 + GAM2) * EPS(1) / 57.295779
  CDG(K) = CDG(K) + CL1
110 CONTINUE
120 GO TO (130, 140, 130), I, TYPE
130 CDM(K) = CDM(K) + (THETA(K) / 57.295779) ** 2 / 2.00
  GO TO 150
140 CDM(K) = CDM(K) + THETA(K) / 57.295779 ** 2
150 CDTK(K) = CDG(K) + CDMUK(K) - CS(K)
  CTK(K) = CMUK(K) - CDTK(K)
160 CONTINUE
RETURN
END

```

```

  DIMENSION CLG(40), CLGK(40), CDMK(40), CSK(40), CDTK(40)
  I = 0
  DO 80 K = 1, NROWS
  I = I + 1
  C LEADING EVD CONTRIBUTION
  I = I + 1
  20 CDG(K) = DEL(I) * (CPA(I) + 0.50 * CPA(I+1)) * EPS(1) / 57.295779
  30 IF (LOGIC .EQ. 0) CS(K) = 0.3490658 * DEL(I) * (CPA(I) + CPA(I+1))
  NWK = MW(K)
  DO 60 L = 2, NWK
  I = I + 1
  40 CPI = (CPA(I+1))
  C DEFINE TRAILING EDGE CP VALUE
  IF (L .LT. NWK) GO TO 50
  CPI = 0.0
  IF (NWK .EQ. 0) .OR. (CMUK .LT. 0.0001) GO TO 50
  IJK = IJK(K)
  CPI = CPA(IJK)
  C REGULAR EVD CONTRIBUTION
  50 CDG(K) = CDG(K) + 0.50 * DEL(I) * (CPA(I) + CPI) * EPS(1) / 57.295779
  60 CONTINUE
  C
  C COMPUTE THE REMAINING SECTIONAL COEFFICIENTS
  70 CDG(K) = CDG(K) + CLG(K) / 57.295779
  CDMUK(K) = CDM(K) + THK(K) / 57.295779 ** 2
  CDTK(K) = CDG(K) + CDMUK(K) - CS(K)
  80 CONTINUE
RETURN
END

```

```

*DECK SLOADJ
SUBROUTINE SLOADJ(CP, DEL, BETA, CHORD, D, U, MW, NJ, IJ, CLG, CGAM,
  NROWS, HINGE)
C
C THIS SUBROUTINE COMPUTES THE SPANWISE VARIATION OF TOTAL VORTICITY
C ON THE WING-JET SYSTEM
C
  DIMENSION CP(400), DEL(400), BETA(400)
  DIMENSION CHORD(40), D(40), U(40), MW(40), NJ(40), IJ(40)
  DIMENSION CLG(40), CGAM(40)
  DO 70 K = 1, NROWS
  C
  C COMPUTE THE SECTIONAL JET VORTICITY, INTEGRATED FROM I.E. TO INFINITY
  20 CGAM(K) = 0.00
  IF (CMUK .LT. 0.0001) GO TO 60
  II = IJK(K)
  C HINGE EVD CONTRIBUTION
  IF (HINGE .EQ. 0) GO TO 30
  IF (BETA(1) .NE. 0.00) CGAM(K) = 0.6366198 * DEL(II) *
  (BETA(1) / 57.295779 * (2.00 - ALG( CHORD(K) * DEL(II) )))
  C REGULAR EVD CONTRIBUTION
  30 NJ(I) = NJ(K) - I
  II = II - 1
  DO 50 L = 1, NJ(I)
  II = II + 1
  40 CGAM(K) = CGAM(K) + 0.50 * DEL(II) * (CP(II) + CP(II+1))
  SLOAD0100
  SLOAD0110
  SLOAD0120
  SLOAD0130
  SLOAD0140
  SLOAD0150
  SLOAD0160
  SLOAD0170
  SLOAD0180
  SLOAD0190
  SLOAD0200
  SLOAD0210
  SLOAD0220
  SLOAD0230
  SLOAD0240
  SLOAD0250
  SLOAD0260
  SLOAD0270
  SLOAD0280
  SLOAD0290
  SLOAD0300
  SLOAD0310
  SLOAD0320
  SLOAD0330
  SLOAD0340
  SLOAD0350
  SLOAD0360
  SLOAD0370
  SLOAD0380

```

```
SUBROUTINE TLOAD(AM, DEL, BIA, CHORD, O, UPM, NW, LW, NJ, IJ, LGAM, NROWS)
DIMENSION GAM(40), DEL(40), BIA(40), CHORD(40), D(40), CMU(40)
DIMENSION NW(40), LW(40), NJ(40), IJ(40), LGAM(40)
DO 70 K = 1, NROWS
I = IJK
CGAM(K) = DEL(I) * (GAM(I) + 0.5 * GAM(I+1))
NW(K) = NW(K)
DO 40 L = 2, NW(K)
I = I + 1
GAM(I) = GAM(I)
IF(L .EQ. NW(K)) GO TO 20
GAM(I) = GAM(I+1)
GO TO 30
20 GAM(I) = 0.0
IF(I .EQ. 0) .OR. (CMU(K) .LT. 0.0001) GO TO 30
IJK = IJK
GAM(I) = GAM(IJK)
30 CGAM(K) = CGAM(K) + 0.5 * DEL(I) * (GAM(I) + GAM(I+1))
40 CONTINUE
IF(I .EQ. 0) .OR. (CMU(K) .LT. 0.0001) GO TO 60
I = IJK - 1
NJK = NJ(K) - 1
DO 50 L = 1, NJ(K)
I = I + 1
CGAM(K) = CGAM(K) + 0.5 * DEL(I) * (GAM(I) + GAM(I+1))
50 CONTINUE
I = I + 1
CGAM(K) = CGAM(K) * D(K) / CHORD(K) + GAM(I)
60 CGAM(K) = CHORD(K) * CGAM(K)
70 CONTINUE
RETURN
END
```

TLOAD0020
TLOAD0030
TLOAD0040
TLOAD0050
TLOAD0060
TLOAD0070
TLOAD0080
TLOAD0090
TLOAD0100
TLOAD0110
TLOAD0120
TLOAD0130
TLOAD0140
TLOAD0150
TLOAD0160
TLOAD0170
TLOAD0180
TLOAD0190
TLOAD0200
TLOAD0210
TLOAD0220
TLOAD0230
TLOAD0240
TLOAD0250
TLOAD0260
TLOAD0270
TLOAD0280
TLOAD0290
TLOAD0300
TLOAD0310
TLOAD0320
TLOAD0330

```
*DECK TLOAD
SUBROUTINE TLOAD(ALPHA, AREA, CREF, XMC, Y, DELTA, C, MO, XB, XLEAD, BETA,
1 CLG, CLMU, CMG, CMU, CMT, CML, CCL, CCMG, CMUJ, CCM, CDM,
2 CMGC, CMJM, CMTM, CMAC, CXP, CXCL, CXCPB, CXCLB, CCLJ, CCLG, CCLJ,
3 CCL, ITYPE, LW, NW, NROWS, ISYMM)
C THIS SUBROUTINE CALCULATES ALL OF THE TOTAL LOADING PARAMETERS
C FOR A FUNDAMENTAL CASE
C DIMENSION Y(40), DELTA(40), C(40), MO(40), XLEAD(40), LW(40), NW(40)
C DIMENSION XB(40), BETA(40), ITYPE(40)
C DIMENSION CLG(40), CLMU(40), CMG(40), CMU(40), CMT(40), CML(40)
C INITIALIZE THE TOTAL COEFFICIENTS
20 CCLG = 0.00
CCLJ = 0.00
CCMG = 0.00
CMUJ = 0.00
CXCP = 0.00
CXCL = 0.00
CXCPB = 0.00
CXCLB = 0.00
CCL = 0.00
```

TLOAD0010
TLOAD0020
TLOAD0030
TLOAD0040
TLOAD0050
TLOAD0060
TLOAD0070
TLOAD0080
TLOAD0090
TLOAD0100
TLOAD0110
TLOAD0120
TLOAD0130
TLOAD0140
TLOAD0150
TLOAD0160
TLOAD0170
TLOAD0180
TLOAD0190
TLOAD0200
TLOAD0210
TLOAD0220
TLOAD0230
TLOAD0240
TLOAD0250
TLOAD0260
TLOAD0270
TLOAD0280
TLOAD0290
TLOAD0300
TLOAD0310
TLOAD0320
TLOAD0330

```
CCLG = 0.00
CCLJ = 0.00
CCL = 0.00
C INTEGRATE THE SECTIONAL VALUES OVER THE SPAN
DO 110 K = 1, NROWS
30 CDEL = (C(K) * DELTA(K))
IF(ISYMM .LT. 0) GO TO 90
C LIFT COEFFICIENTS
CCLG = CCLG + CDEL * CLG(K)
40 CCLJ = CCLJ + CDEL * CLM(K)
C PITCHING MOMENT COEFFICIENTS
CDEL = CDEL * C(K)
XLB = XLEAD(K) / C(K)
C COMPUTE LEADING EDGE HEIGHT ABOVE WING APEX
50 I = IJK - 1
NW(K) = NW(K)
XDS = 0.00
DO 70 L = 1, NW(K)
I = I + 1
IF(ITYPE(I) = 41) 70, 60, 80
60 XDS = XDS + XB(I) * BETA(I) / 57.295779
70 CONTINUE
80 XLB = MO(K) * XLB * ALPHA / 57.295779 - XDS
CCMG = CCMG + CDEL * (CMG(K) - CLG(K) * XLB)
CCMJ = CCMJ + CDEL * (CMU(K) - CLMU(K) * XLB)
CMT = CMT + CDEL * (CMT(K) - CMU(K) * XLB)
90 CCJ = CCJ + CDEL * CMU(K)
```

TLOAD0250
TLOAD0260
TLOAD0270
TLOAD0280
TLOAD0290
TLOAD0300
TLOAD0310
TLOAD0320
TLOAD0330
TLOAD0340
TLOAD0350
TLOAD0360
TLOAD0370
TLOAD0380
TLOAD0390
TLOAD0400
TLOAD0410
TLOAD0420
TLOAD0430
TLOAD0440
TLOAD0450
TLOAD0460
TLOAD0470
TLOAD0480
TLOAD0490
TLOAD0500
TLOAD0510
TLOAD0520
TLOAD0530
TLOAD0540
TLOAD0550
TLOAD0560
TLOAD0570
TLOAD0580
TLOAD0590
TLOAD0600
TLOAD0610
TLOAD0620
TLOAD0630
TLOAD0640
TLOAD0650
TLOAD0660
TLOAD0670
TLOAD0680
TLOAD0690
TLOAD0700
TLOAD0710
TLOAD0720
TLOAD0730
TLOAD0740
TLOAD0750
TLOAD0760
TLOAD0770
TLOAD0780
TLOAD0790
TLOAD0800
TLOAD0810
TLOAD0820
TLOAD0830
TLOAD0840

```
C ROLLING MOMENT COEFFICIENTS
100 IF(ISYMM .EQ. 0) GO TO 110
CDELV = CDEL * Y(K)
CCLG = CCLG + CDELV * CLG(K)
CCLJ = CCLJ + CDELV * CLM(K)
110 CONTINUE
C COMPUTE THE FINAL VALUES OF ALL THE TOTAL COEFFICIENTS
FACTOR = 2.00 / AREA
IF(ISYMM .LT. 1) FACTOR = 4.00 / AREA
120 CCLG = FACTOR * CCLG
CCLJ = FACTOR * CCLJ
CCL = CCLG + CCLJ
130 CCJ = FACTOR * CCJ
140 FACTOR = FACTOR / DREF
CCMG = FACTOR * CCMG
CCMJ = FACTOR * CCMJ
CMT = FACTOR * CMT
CM = CCMG + CCMJ + CMT
IF(ISYMM .LT. 0) GO TO 150
IF(CCLG .NE. 0.00) CXCP = - CCMG / CCLG
IF(CCL .NE. 0.00) CXCL = -(CCMG + CCMJ) / CCL
CXCPB = CXCP * DREF
CXCLB = CXCL * DREF
150 FACTOR = XMC / DREF
IF(ISYMM .LT. 0) FACTOR = 0.00
CMGC = CCMG + CCLG * FACTOR
CMJM = CCMJ + CCLJ * FACTOR
CMTM = CMT - CCJ * FACTOR + ALPHA / 57.295779
```

TLOAD0620
TLOAD0630
TLOAD0640
TLOAD0650
TLOAD0660
TLOAD0670
TLOAD0680
TLOAD0690
TLOAD0700
TLOAD0710
TLOAD0720
TLOAD0730
TLOAD0740
TLOAD0750
TLOAD0760
TLOAD0770
TLOAD0780
TLOAD0790
TLOAD0800
TLOAD0810
TLOAD0820
TLOAD0830
TLOAD0840

```
CMGC = CMGC + CMJM + CMTM
160 IF(ISYMM .EQ. 0) GO TO 170
FACTOR = -1.00 / AREA
IF(ISYMM .LT. 0) FACTOR = -2.00 / AREA
CCLG = FACTOR * CCLG
CCLJ = FACTOR * CCLJ
CCL = CCLG + CCLJ
170 RETURN
END
```

TLOAD0850
TLOAD0860
TLOAD0870
TLOAD0880
TLOAD0890
TLOAD0900
TLOAD0910
TLOAD0920
TLOAD0930

```
*DECK TLOAD
SUBROUTINE TLOAD(CREF, CCLG, CCLJ, CCMG, CMUJ, CCM, CDM, CMGC, CMJM, CMTM, CMAC,
1 CCLG, CCLJ, FACT, DELG, CCLJ, CCLG, CCMG, CMUJ, CCM, CDM, CMGC,
2 CMGC, CMJM, CMTM, CMAC, CXCP, CXCL, CXCPB, CXCLB, CCLJ, CCLG,
3 CCLG, CCLJ, CCL, NCASES, ISYMM)
C THIS SUBROUTINE CALCULATES THE LINEAR TOTAL LOADING COEFFICIENTS
C FOR ALPHA = 0. LINEAR QUANTITIES ARE MODULATED AND SUMMED
C ACCORDING TO THE COMPOSITE CASE REQUIREMENTS.
C DIMENSION CCLG(10), CCLJ(10), CCMG(10), CMUJ(10), CCM(10), CDM(10),
1 CMGC(10), CMJM(10), CMTM(10), CMAC(10), CCLJ(10), CCLG(10), FACT(10)
C INITIALIZE THE COEFFICIENTS
20 CCLG = 0.00
CCLJ = 0.00
CCMG = 0.00
CMUJ = 0.00
CCM = 0.00
CDM = 0.00
CMGC = 0.00
CMJM = 0.00
CMTM = 0.00
CMAC = 0.00
CXCP = 0.00
CXCL = 0.00
CXCPB = 0.00
CXCLB = 0.00
C MODULATE AND SUM THE TOTAL COEFFICIENTS
DO 50 N = 1, NCASES
30 CCLG = CCLG + CCLG(N) * FACT(N)
CCLJ = CCLJ + CCLJ(N) * FACT(N)
CCMG = CCMG + CCMG(N) * FACT(N)
CMUJ = CMUJ + CMUJ(N) * FACT(N)
CCM = CCM + CCM(N) * FACT(N)
CDM = CDM + CDM(N) * FACT(N)
40 CMGC = CMGC + CMGC(N) * FACT(N)
CMJM = CMJM + CMJM(N) * FACT(N)
CMTM = CMTM + CMTM(N) * FACT(N)
CCLG = CCLG + CCLG(N) * FACT(N)
CCLJ = CCLJ + CCLJ(N) * FACT(N)
50 CONTINUE
C DEFINE THE REMAINING TOTAL COEFFICIENTS
60 CCMG = CCMG + CCMJ + CDM
IF(CCLB .NE. 0.00) CXCPB = - CCMG / CCLB
```

TLOAD0940
TLOAD0950
TLOAD0960
TLOAD0970
TLOAD0980
TLOAD0990
TLOAD1000
TLOAD1010
TLOAD1020
TLOAD1030
TLOAD1040
TLOAD1050
TLOAD1060
TLOAD1070
TLOAD1080
TLOAD1090
TLOAD1100
TLOAD1110
TLOAD1120
TLOAD1130
TLOAD1140
TLOAD1150
TLOAD1160
TLOAD1170
TLOAD1180
TLOAD1190
TLOAD1200
TLOAD1210
TLOAD1220
TLOAD1230
TLOAD1240
TLOAD1250
TLOAD1260
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TLOAD1280
TLOAD1290
TLOAD1300
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TLOAD1370
TLOAD1380
TLOAD1390
TLOAD1400
TLOAD1410
TLOAD1420
TLOAD1430
TLOAD1440
TLOAD1450
TLOAD1460
TLOAD1470

```
IF(CCLB .NE. 0.00) CXCLB = -(CCMG + CDMJ) / CCLB
CXCPB = CXCP + DREF
CXCLB = CXCL + DREF
70 CMAC = CMGC + CMJM + CMTM
CCL = CCLG + CCLJ
80 RETURN
END
```

TLOAD1480
TLOAD1490
TLOAD1500
TLOAD1510
TLOAD1520
TLOAD1530
TLOAD1540

```
*DECK TLOADX
SUBROUTINE TLOADX(AREA, CHORD, DELTA, Y, CMU, CG, CMUJ, CS, CDI, CL, CLO,
1 CCG, CCGJ, CCS, CCB, CDITZ, ALFINF, ALFMO, CCI, CCJ,
2 CMJ, CMJ, CMG, CCY, XLEAD, TANLE, XMC, NROWS, ISYMM,
3 LOGIC)
C THIS SUBROUTINE CALCULATES THE NONLINEAR TOTAL LOADING COEFFICIENTS
C FOR ALPHA = 0 BY SPANWISE INTEGRATION OF THE NONLINEAR
C SECTIONAL COEFFICIENTS
C DIMENSION CHORD(40), DELTA(40), Y(40), CMU(40), XLEAD(40), TANLE(40)
C DIMENSION CCG(40), CMUJ(40), CS(40), CDI(40), CL(40), CLO(40)
C DIMENSION ALFINF(40), ALFMO(40)
C INITIALIZE THE COEFFICIENTS
20 CCG = 0.00
CCGJ = 0.00
CCS = 0.00
CCB = 0.00
CDITZ = 0.00
CMJ = 0.00
CMJ = 0.00
CMG = 0.00
CCY = 0.00
C INTEGRATE THE SECTIONAL VALUES OVER THE SPAN
30 CDEL = CHORD(K) * DELTA(K)
CCG = CCG + CDEL * CCG(K)
CCGJ = CCGJ + CDEL * CCGJ(K)
40 CCS = CCS + CDEL * CS(K)
CDITZ = CDITZ + CDEL * (CL(K) * ALFINF(K) + CLO(K) * ALFINF(K))
CMJ = CMJ + CDEL * Y(K) * CMU(K) * CMUJ(K)
CMG = CCG * CDEL * Y(K) * (CG(K) * CS(K) * CDI(K) * TANLE(K) * XLEAD(K) * XMC)
CCY = CCY + CDEL * CS(K) * TANLE(K)
50 CONTINUE
C COMPUTE THE FINAL VALUES OF THE TOTAL COEFFICIENTS
FACTOR = 2.00 / AREA
IF(ISYMM .LT. 1) FACTOR = 4.00 / AREA
60 CCG = FACTOR * CCG
CCGJ = FACTOR * CCGJ
CCS = FACTOR * CCS
CDITZ = FACTOR * CDITZ / 2.00
CCB = CCG + CCGJ - CCS
CCT = CCG - CCB
70 IF(ISYMM .LT. 1) RETURN
FACTOR = 1.00 / AREA
CMJ = -FACTOR * CMJ
CMJ = FACTOR * CMJ
```

TLOAD1550
TLOAD1560
TLOAD1570
TLOAD1580
TLOAD1590
TLOAD1600
TLOAD1610
TLOAD1620
TLOAD1630
TLOAD1640
TLOAD1650
TLOAD1660
TLOAD1670
TLOAD1680
TLOAD1690
TLOAD1700
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TLOAD1800
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TLOAD1840
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TLOAD1870
TLOAD1880
TLOAD1890
TLOAD1900
TLOAD1910
TLOAD1920
TLOAD1930
TLOAD1940
TLOAD1950
TLOAD1960
TLOAD1970
TLOAD1980
TLOAD1990
TLOAD2000

Contracts

```

LNK = FACTOR * CNL                TLR0950
DTY = FACTOR * CUY                TLR09510
HO = RETURN                        TLR09520
END                                 TLR09530

*DEFN TRAFFIC                      TF20010
SUBROUTINE TRAFFIC(D, DELTA, LMO, GAMB, ALFINP, NROWS, LIKE) TF20020
COMMON/GBEEL7/GMTE(10), IGRND, IGRND, NHITE TF20030
COMMON/SDLV3 / DUMY(400) TF20040
DIMENSION Y(40), DELTA(40), LMO(4), GAMB(40), ALFIN(40) TF20050
DIMENSION X(40), B(40), C(40), D(40), D(40), D(40), D(40) TF20060
DIMENSION SMI(42), B(42), H33(42) TF20070
EQUIVALENCE (S(1), DUMY(1)), (G(1), DUMY(43)), (H33(1), DUMY(45)), TF20080
(F(1), DUMY(125)), (B(1), DUMY(165)), (C(1), DUMY(205)), (D(1), DUMY(245)) TF20090
Z(245)), (L(1), DUMY(285)), (UGAMB(1), DUMY(325)) TF20100
LOGICAL L1, Z2, Z3, Z4, Z5, Z6, Z71, Z72 TF20110

L FIND COEFFICIENTS OF CURVES TF20120
J=0 TF20130
DO 10 I=1, NROWS TF20140
  Z1=I*EQ.1 TF20150
  Z2=LIKE.GT.0.AND.I.EQ.NROWS TF20160
  Z3=(LIKE.LE.0.AND.I.EQ.NROWS) OR ((LIKE.GT.0.AND.I.NE.NROWS.AND. TF20170
  Y(I).GT.0.O.AND.Y(I+1).LT.0.O) TF20180
  Z4=(LIKE.GT.0.AND.I.GT.1.AND.Y(I).LT.0.O.AND.Y(I+1).GT.0.O) TF20190
  Z5=(I.NE.NROWS) AND ((D(1).GT.0.OO01) OR (D(1).GT.0.O) OR TF20200
  (D(1).GT.0.O.AND.D(1+1).LT.0.OO01)) TF20210
  Z6=(I.GT.1) AND ((C(1).GT.0.O.AND.C(1+1).LT.0.OO01) OR TF20220
  (C(1).GT.0.OO01) AND (C(1+1).GT.0.O)) TF20230
  G1=SQRT(1.0-ABS(Y(I))) TF20240
  G2=SQRT(1.0-ABS(Y(I+1))) TF20250
  G3=GAMB(I) TF20260
  G4=GAMB(I+1) TF20270
  G5=GAMB(I) TF20280
  G6=GAMB(I+1) TF20290
  G7=I**3 TF20300
  G8=I**2 TF20310
  G9=I**4 TF20320
  G10=I**5 TF20330
  G11=I**6 TF20340
  G12=I**7 TF20350
  G13=I**8 TF20360
  G14=I**9 TF20370
  G15=I**10 TF20380
  G16=(G1+G2+G3+G4+G5+G6+G7+G8+G9+G10+G11+G12+G13+G14+G15+G16) TF20390
  B(I)=G1-G11+G2+G3+G4+G5+G6+G7+G8+G9+G10+G11+G12+G13+G14+G15+G16 TF20400
  C(I)=G1-G11+G2+G3+G4+G5+G6+G7+G8+G9+G10+G11+G12+G13+G14+G15+G16 TF20410
  D(I)=G1-G11+G2+G3+G4+G5+G6+G7+G8+G9+G10+G11+G12+G13+G14+G15+G16 TF20420
  I=I+1 TF20430
10 CONTINUE TF20440

*DEFN CUA                           QUA 0610
SUBROUTINE CUA(X, Y, TA, NPT)      QUA 0620
DIMENSION X(42), Y(42)          QUA 0630
IF (NPT.LT.4) GO TO 70          QUA 0640
TA = 0.0                        QUA 0650
DO 60 J = 1, NPT                QUA 0660
  X(J) = 1                      QUA 0670
  IF (I - 2) 3 60, 40, 20      QUA 0680
  IF (I.LT.NPT) GO TO 30      QUA 0690
  X = X - 1                     QUA 0700
  Y = Y(I)                       QUA 0710
  B = X(I - 1)                  QUA 0720
  L = X + 1                      QUA 0730
  M = X + 2                      QUA 0740
  N = X + 3                      QUA 0750
  TAB = 0.0                     QUA 0760
  DO 50 J = 1, 4                QUA 0770
    XL = X(L)                    QUA 0780
    XM = X(M)                    QUA 0790
    XN = X(N)                    QUA 0800
    XK = X(K)                    QUA 0810
    XK = Y(K)                    QUA 0820
    SUM = YK / ((XK - XM) * (XK - XN) + (XK - XL) * (XK - XM)) + ((XK - XL) * (XK - XM)) / ((XK - XL) * (XK - XM) + (XK - XM) * (XK - XL)) * 3.0
    SUM = (XM * XN + XL * XL + XL * XM) * (A - B) + ((A - B) * (A - B)) / 7.0
    SUM = SUM + SUMI - SUMD + SUMS - SUMM)
    TAB = TAB + SUM
  ITEMP = X
  M = N
  N = M
  M = L
  L = ITEMP
50 L = ITEMP

*DEFN STG3C                         S733010
OVERLAY(DVLY, 3, 1)             S733020
PROGRAM STG3C                    S733030

C THIS SUBROUTINE CONTROLS CALCULATION OF CHORDWISE, SPANWISE AND C TOTAL LOADING FOR THE REQUIRED COMPOSITE CASES S733040
C COMMON/SP/REI / NEWMAR, NEUDUM, NORLFA, LOBLF, IRT, ISTRAB S733050
COMMON/MATHEM/CASES, ISVPM, IPRINT, IETFLG, IGVPM, IJINCP S733060
COMMON/MARK/AROWS, NROWS, NMT, NJT, AMAR, AM(40), NLI(40), IWR(40), IJE(40) S733070
COMMON/JOHM/ AREA, SPAN, ARATID, TR, SWEEP, DREF, CMAC, CBAR, XMC, XIG S733080
COMMON/GEOM/XY(40), CHORD(40), DELTA(40), RB(400), XI(400), DEL(400), S733090
1 CH(40), KK(400), ITYPE(400) S733100
COMMON/GEOM/XLEAD(40), XTRAIL(40), TANLE(40), TANIE(40) S733110
1 COMMON/FCASE3/EP5(400, 10), BET(400, 10), THE(40, 10), CMT(40, 10), IFS(40, 10), NMT5(30, 10) S733120
1 COMMON/FCASE3/CPUL(40), CMUP(40), CMUPP(40) S733130
COMMON/SOLV/CP(400, 10) S733140
COMMON/COMPOS/FACTOR(10, 24), MCC S733150
COMMON/GEFECT/GMTE(10), IGRND, IGRND, NHITE S733160
COMMON/LOAD1 / TWIST(40), NO(40), TH(40), THTS(40) S733170
1 BI(40), EPI(40), DPO(40) S733180
1 COMMON/LOAD2 / CLG(40), CLM(40), DEL(40), COM(40), CG(40), COI(40), S733190
(CS(40), CMG(40), CMU(40), CMT(40), DMC(40), XBCP(40), XBLL(40) S733200
1 COMMON/LOAD3 / CCLG(10), CCLL(10), CCL(10), CCMG(10), CCMU(10), S733210
CMT(10), CDM(10), CDMG(10), CDMU(10), CMTL(10), CPMU(10), S733220
1 CCMPI(10), CCL(10), CCLJ(10), CCG(10), CD(10), CD(10), CD(10), S733230
2 CDTZ(10), CLG(10), CLL(10), CLJ(10), CMG(10), CMU(10), CMT(10), S733240
4 CCM(10), CCMPI(10), CCL(10) S733250
1 COMMON/LOAD4 / CG(40), CLM(40), CLO(40), COM(40), CG(40), S733260
COT(40), CS(40), CTD(40), CMO(40), CMO(40), CMO(40), CMO(40) S733270
1 XBCP(40), XBC(40), FAC(10) S733280
2 COMMON/LOAD5 / CGAMB(40), CGAMB(40), ALFIN(40), ALFIN(40), DUM(40) S733290
COMMON/LOAD6 / CDEFF(27) S733300
COMMON/TATL/ARM, TRM, SUM, SPAN, ARV, TRV, SWV, SPANV, RT, HV, VL, VLV, S733310
1 NMAR, NMARV, NTOTAL, NTPR, NTLSE, NTLSE, NTLSE, NTLSE, NTLSE, NTLSE, S733320
1 ICMV, NTPR, NCTPR, ISENSE, ISENSE, ISENSE, ISENSE, ISENSE, S733330
2 COMMON/FUSL/GPI, NSES, NSEGI, NFI(40), ISEGI, ICMAR, XBS(41), ZLL(41), S733340
1 RAD(US(41), ARA(41), AM(41), CS(41), S733350
2 V(40, 7), W(40, 7) S733360
COMMON/KEEPER/PUT(10) S733370
EQUIVALENCE (PUT(1), CLO), (PUT(16), CMCO), (PUT(11), LLL), S733380
1 (PUT(16), COT(10), (PUT(17), COTZX), (PUT(16), CUY), S733390
2 (PUT(27), CVX) S733400
DIMENSION COMU(40), CGG(40), CDE(40), CS(40), CP(40), DUM(40) S733410
EQUIVALENCE (CP(1), CPA(1)), (CP(1), DUM(1)) S733420
LOGICAL PRINT S733430

C CALCULATE AND PRINT THE CHORDWISE LOADING FOR ALL COMPOSITE CASES S733440
PRINT = (.PRINT.GT.0) S733450
M = KCASE S733460

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```

*DEFN TRAFFIC                      TF20010
SUBROUTINE TRAFFIC(D, DELTA, LMO, GAMB, ALFINP, NROWS, LIKE) TF20020
COMMON/GBEEL7/GMTE(10), IGRND, IGRND, NHITE TF20030
COMMON/SDLV3 / DUMY(400) TF20040
DIMENSION Y(40), DELTA(40), LMO(4), GAMB(40), ALFIN(40) TF20050
DIMENSION X(40), B(40), C(40), D(40), D(40), D(40), D(40) TF20060
DIMENSION SMI(42), B(42), H33(42) TF20070
EQUIVALENCE (S(1), DUMY(1)), (G(1), DUMY(43)), (H33(1), DUMY(45)), TF20080
(F(1), DUMY(125)), (B(1), DUMY(165)), (C(1), DUMY(205)), (D(1), DUMY(245)) TF20090
Z(245)), (L(1), DUMY(285)), (UGAMB(1), DUMY(325)) TF20100
LOGICAL L1, Z2, Z3, Z4, Z5, Z6, Z71, Z72 TF20110

L FIND COEFFICIENTS OF CURVES TF20120
J=0 TF20130
DO 10 I=1, NROWS TF20140
  Z1=I*EQ.1 TF20150
  Z2=LIKE.GT.0.AND.I.EQ.NROWS TF20160
  Z3=(LIKE.LE.0.AND.I.EQ.NROWS) OR ((LIKE.GT.0.AND.I.NE.NROWS.AND. TF20170
  Y(I).GT.0.O.AND.Y(I+1).LT.0.O) TF20180
  Z4=(LIKE.GT.0.AND.I.GT.1.AND.Y(I).LT.0.O.AND.Y(I+1).GT.0.O) TF20190
  Z5=(I.NE.NROWS) AND ((D(1).GT.0.OO01) OR (D(1).GT.0.O) OR TF20200
  (D(1).GT.0.O.AND.D(1+1).LT.0.OO01)) TF20210
  Z6=(I.GT.1) AND ((C(1).GT.0.O.AND.C(1+1).LT.0.OO01) OR TF20220
  (C(1).GT.0.OO01) AND (C(1+1).GT.0.O)) TF20230
  G1=SQRT(1.0-ABS(Y(I))) TF20240
  G2=SQRT(1.0-ABS(Y(I+1))) TF20250
  G3=GAMB(I) TF20260
  G4=GAMB(I+1) TF20270
  G5=GAMB(I) TF20280
  G6=GAMB(I+1) TF20290
  G7=I**3 TF20300
  G8=I**2 TF20310
  G9=I**4 TF20320
  G10=I**5 TF20330
  G11=I**6 TF20340
  G12=I**7 TF20350
  G13=I**8 TF20360
  G14=I**9 TF20370
  G15=I**10 TF20380
  G16=(G1+G2+G3+G4+G5+G6+G7+G8+G9+G10+G11+G12+G13+G14+G15+G16) TF20390
  B(I)=G1-G11+G2+G3+G4+G5+G6+G7+G8+G9+G10+G11+G12+G13+G14+G15+G16 TF20400
  C(I)=G1-G11+G2+G3+G4+G5+G6+G7+G8+G9+G10+G11+G12+G13+G14+G15+G16 TF20410
  D(I)=G1-G11+G2+G3+G4+G5+G6+G7+G8+G9+G10+G11+G12+G13+G14+G15+G16 TF20420
  I=I+1 TF20430
10 CONTINUE TF20440

*DEFN CUA                           QUA 0610
SUBROUTINE CUA(X, Y, TA, NPT)      QUA 0620
DIMENSION X(42), Y(42)          QUA 0630
IF (NPT.LT.4) GO TO 70          QUA 0640
TA = 0.0                        QUA 0650
DO 60 J = 1, NPT                QUA 0660
  X(J) = 1                      QUA 0670
  IF (I - 2) 3 60, 40, 20      QUA 0680
  IF (I.LT.NPT) GO TO 30      QUA 0690
  X = X - 1                     QUA 0700
  Y = Y(I)                       QUA 0710
  B = X(I - 1)                  QUA 0720
  L = X + 1                      QUA 0730
  M = X + 2                      QUA 0740
  N = X + 3                      QUA 0750
  TAB = 0.0                     QUA 0760
  DO 50 J = 1, 4                QUA 0770
    XL = X(L)                    QUA 0780
    XM = X(M)                    QUA 0790
    XN = X(N)                    QUA 0800
    XK = X(K)                    QUA 0810
    XK = Y(K)                    QUA 0820
    SUM = YK / ((XK - XM) * (XK - XN) + (XK - XL) * (XK - XM)) + ((XK - XL) * (XK - XM)) / ((XK - XL) * (XK - XM) + (XK - XM) * (XK - XL)) * 3.0
    SUM = (XM * XN + XL * XL + XL * XM) * (A - B) + ((A - B) * (A - B)) / 7.0
    SUM = SUM + SUMI - SUMD + SUMS - SUMM)
    TAB = TAB + SUM
  ITEMP = X
  M = N
  N = M
  M = L
  L = ITEMP
50 L = ITEMP

*DEFN STG3C                         S733010
OVERLAY(DVLY, 3, 1)             S733020
PROGRAM STG3C                    S733030

C THIS SUBROUTINE CONTROLS CALCULATION OF CHORDWISE, SPANWISE AND C TOTAL LOADING FOR THE REQUIRED COMPOSITE CASES S733040
C COMMON/SP/REI / NEWMAR, NEUDUM, NORLFA, LOBLF, IRT, ISTRAB S733050
COMMON/MATHEM/CASES, ISVPM, IPRINT, IETFLG, IGVPM, IJINCP S733060
COMMON/MARK/AROWS, NROWS, NMT, NJT, AMAR, AM(40), NLI(40), IWR(40), IJE(40) S733070
COMMON/JOHM/ AREA, SPAN, ARATID, TR, SWEEP, DREF, CMAC, CBAR, XMC, XIG S733080
COMMON/GEOM/XY(40), CHORD(40), DELTA(40), RB(400), XI(400), DEL(400), S733090
1 CH(40), KK(400), ITYPE(400) S733100
COMMON/GEOM/XLEAD(40), XTRAIL(40), TANLE(40), TANIE(40) S733110
1 COMMON/FCASE3/EP5(400, 10), BET(400, 10), THE(40, 10), CMT(40, 10), IFS(40, 10), NMT5(30, 10) S733120
1 COMMON/FCASE3/CPUL(40), CMUP(40), CMUPP(40) S733130
COMMON/SOLV/CP(400, 10) S733140
COMMON/COMPOS/FACTOR(10, 24), MCC S733150
COMMON/GEFECT/GMTE(10), IGRND, IGRND, NHITE S733160
COMMON/LOAD1 / TWIST(40), NO(40), TH(40), THTS(40) S733170
1 BI(40), EPI(40), DPO(40) S733180
1 COMMON/LOAD2 / CLG(40), CLM(40), DEL(40), COM(40), CG(40), COI(40), S733190
(CS(40), CMG(40), CMU(40), CMT(40), DMC(40), XBCP(40), XBLL(40) S733200
1 COMMON/LOAD3 / CCLG(10), CCLL(10), CCL(10), CCMG(10), CCMU(10), S733210
CMT(10), CDM(10), CDMG(10), CDMU(10), CMTL(10), CPMU(10), S733220
1 CCMPI(10), CCL(10), CCLJ(10), CCG(10), CD(10), CD(10), CD(10), S733230
2 CDTZ(10), CLG(10), CLL(10), CLJ(10), CMG(10), CMU(10), CMT(10), S733240
4 CCM(10), CCMPI(10), CCL(10) S733250
1 COMMON/LOAD4 / CG(40), CLM(40), CLO(40), COM(40), CG(40), S733260
COT(40), CS(40), CTD(40), CMO(40), CMO(40), CMO(40), CMO(40) S733270
1 XBCP(40), XBC(40), FAC(10) S733280
2 COMMON/LOAD5 / CGAMB(40), CGAMB(40), ALFIN(40), ALFIN(40), DUM(40) S733290
COMMON/LOAD6 / CDEFF(27) S733300
COMMON/TATL/ARM, TRM, SUM, SPAN, ARV, TRV, SWV, SPANV, RT, HV, VL, VLV, S733310
1 NMAR, NMARV, NTOTAL, NTPR, NTLSE, NTLSE, NTLSE, NTLSE, NTLSE, S733320
1 ICMV, NTPR, NCTPR, ISENSE, ISENSE, ISENSE, ISENSE, ISENSE, S733330
2 COMMON/FUSL/GPI, NSES, NSEGI, NFI(40), ISEGI, ICMAR, XBS(41), ZLL(41), S733340
1 RAD(US(41), ARA(41), AM(41), CS(41), S733350
2 V(40, 7), W(40, 7) S733360
COMMON/KEEPER/PUT(10) S733370
EQUIVALENCE (PUT(1), CLO), (PUT(16), CMCO), (PUT(11), LLL), S733380
1 (PUT(16), COT(10), (PUT(17), COTZX), (PUT(16), CUY), S733390
2 (PUT(27), CVX) S733400
DIMENSION COMU(40), CGG(40), CDE(40), CS(40), CP(40), DUM(40) S733410
EQUIVALENCE (CP(1), CPA(1)), (CP(1), DUM(1)) S733420
LOGICAL PRINT S733430

C CALCULATE AND PRINT THE CHORDWISE LOADING FOR ALL COMPOSITE CASES S733440
PRINT = (.PRINT.GT.0) S733450
M = KCASE S733460

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LOGIC = 0
I = 0
II = NMJ
NCI = NCASES + 1
WRITE = 2+NMJ + MSEG + M
CALL HEADER(LINES)
ILINES = LINES + 9
WRITE(6, 20) M
20 FORMAT(1H,3X,10(9H****)
1 40X,4H** WING CHORDWISE LOADING FOR COMPOSITE CASE,13,
2 3H *40X,10(5H****))
WRITE(6, 30) (N,N1,10),(FACTOR(N),N=1,10)
30 FORMAT(1H,4X,24FUNDAMENTAL CASE FACTORS/10X,9(5X,2HAC,11,1H),
1 3X,5X,2HAC,12,1H)/10X,10F12.6)
WRITE(6, 40)
40 FORMAT(1H,7X,4H**** NOTE *** EACH LEADING EDGE CP VALUE IS THE,
1 43H AVERAGE VALUE OF THE SINGULAR DISTRIBUTION)
IF(LHNGE.NE.0) WRITE(6, 50)
50 FORMAT(1H,21X,4HIF A HINGE IS DEFLECTED THE LOADING IS SINGULAR,
1 58H AND THE CP(A=0) VALUE IS FOR THE REGULAR EVD PORTION ONLY)
WRITE(6, 60)
60 FORMAT(1H,21X,4HDO NOT PLOT THESE LOADING POINTS DIRECTLY:
DO 240 K = 1,AROWS
C ON THE WING
NWK = NWK(K)
DO 90 I = 1, NWK
I = I + 1
70 CPO(I) = 0.00
BTAC(I) = 0.00
DUMK(I) = 0.00
DO 80 N = 1,NCASES
FACT(N) = FACTOR(N,M)
CPO(I) = CPO(I) + CPO(I,N) * FACT(N)
BTAC(I) = BTAC(I) + BETAC(I,N) * FACT(N)
80 CONTINUE
90 CONTINUE
IF(NCI.GT.10) GO TO 110
DO 100 N = NCI,10
FACT(N) = 0.00
100 CONTINUE
ON THE JET
C
110 NJR = NJR(K)
(FI(CMUK) .LT. 0.0001) GO TO 150
DO 140 L = 1,NJR
L = L + 1
120 CPO(L) = 0.00
BTAC(L) = 0.00
DO 130 N = 1,NCASES
CPO(L) = CPO(L) + CPO(L,N) * FACT(N)
BTAC(L) = BTAC(L) + BETAC(L,N) * FACT(N)
130 CONTINUE
140 CONTINUE
IF(PRINT) GO TO 240
J1 = IMK
J2 = IMK + NWK - 1
NEXT = 3 + (2*NALFA) * (NWK/10+1)
IF(CMUK) GT 0.01 NEXT = NEXT + (2*NDAIFA) * (NJK/10+1) + 1
LINES = LINES + NEXT
IF(LINES .LT. 561 .OR. CK .EQ. 1) GO TO 170
WRITE(6, 160)

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53100670
53100680
53100690
53100700
53100710
53100720
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53100750
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53100810
53100820
53100830
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53101000
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53101210
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53101370
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53101390
53101400
53101410
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53101500
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53101600
53101610
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53101690
53101700
53101710

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350 BTAC(I) = BTAC(I) + BETAC(I,N) * FACT(N)
EP(I) = EP(I) + EPS(I,N) * FACT(N)
360 CONTINUE
370 CONTINUE
C COMPUTE SECTIONAL COEFFICIENTS FOR ALPHA = 0
ALPHA = 0.00
IF(NALFA .GT. 0) ALPHA = FACT(I)
380 CALL SLOADI ALPHA, IJ, NM, NJ, CHORD, CMU, TH, THETS, TWIST,
1 X8, DEL, BTA, EP, CPA, CL, CLG, CLMU, CM, CMG, CMMU, CMT,
2 XBCPO, XBCLO, COIO, CCMU, CCGO, CSO, CTO, MROWS, IHINGE)
C COMPUTE SECTIONAL VORTICITY FOR ALPHA = 0
390 CALL SLOADI CPA, DEL, BTA, CHORD, D, CMU, NJ, IJ, CLGO, CGAM, MROWS, IHINGE)
C COMPUTE SECTIONAL DOWNWASH AT INFINITY FOR ALPHA = 0
400 CALL TREFZ1, DELTA, CMU, CGAM, ALFINF, MROWS, ISYMM)
C COMPUTE SECTIONAL NONLINEAR CROSS-PRODUCT COEFFICIENTS
IF(NALFA .EQ. 0) GO TO 420
410 CALL SLOADI CPA, DEL, EP, CMU, TH, NM, NJ, IJ,
1 CLGO, CDGX, CDUMX, CSX, CDIX, MROWS, LOGIC)
C COMPUTE TOTAL LINEAR COEFFICIENTS FOR ALPHA = 0
420 CALL TLOADI DREF, CCLG, CCLJ, COMG, COMI, COMT, CMGMC, CMJMC, DTMPL,
1 CLLR, DLLJ, FACT, CCLGO, CCLJO, CCLO, CDMGO, CDMJO, CDMTO, CDMO,
2 DUMMC, DUMX, DMGO, DDMO, DMGO, CDLPO, CDLLO, CDLPO, CDLBO,
3 CLLGO, CLLJO, CLLM, NCASES, ISYMM)
C COMPUTE TOTAL NONLINEAR COEFFICIENTS FOR ALPHA = 0
430 CALL TLOADI AREA, CHORD, DELTA, V, CMU, CDMO, CDMU, CDO, CDO, CLO, DUMB,
1 CDMO, CDMJO, CDMO, CDIO, DDMO, DDMO, ALFINF, ALFINF, DUMB, CLC(I),
2 CMJO, DUMX, DMGO, DDMO, DMGO, CDLPO, CDLLO, CDLPO, CDLBO,
3 CLLGO, CLLJO, CLLM, NCASES, ISYMM)
C COMPUTE TOTAL NONLINEAR CROSS-PRODUCT COEFFICIENTS
IF(NALFA .EQ. 0) GO TO 450
440 CALL TLOADI AREA, CHORD, DELTA, V, CMU, CDGX, CDUMX, CSX, CDIX, CL, CLO,
1 CDGX, CDJX, CSX, CDIX, CDITZ, ALFINF, ALFINF, DUMB, CLC(I),
2 DUMX, DMX, CMGX, CDIX, XLEAD, FANLE, FMC, MROWS, ISYMM, LOGIC)
450 CALL HEADER(LINES)
WRITE(6, 460) M
460 FORMAT(1H,3X,1H,12(9H****)
1 40X,4H** WING SPANNWISE LOADING FOR COMPOSITE CASE,13,
2 3H *40X,1H,12(9H****))
WRITE(6, 470) (N,N1,10),(FACTOR(N),N=1,10)
470 FORMAT(1H,4X,24FUNDAMENTAL CASE FACTORS/10X,9(5X,2HAC,11,1H),
1 2X,3X,2HAC,12,1H)/10X,10F12.6)
WRITE(6, 480)
480 FORMAT(1H,20X,29H..... LIFT .....11H * * * ,
1 39H..... PITCHING MOMENT .....10H * * * ,
2 20H..... LIFT CENTER ... / 2X,7HSECTION,5X,1H,8X,4HCLGO,6X,
3 5HCLMU,5X,3HCLLO,4X,10H * * * ,3X,4HCMGO,4X,5HDMMU,5X,
4 4HDMTO,6X,3HDMO,4X,10H * * * ,3X,6HCDPO,4X,6HCDLO,1
IF(NALFA .GT. 0) WRITE(6, 490)
490 FORMAT(1H,
1 22X,4HCLGA,6X,5HCLMJA,5X,3HCLA,4X,10H * * * ,3X,4HCMJA,
2 6X,5HDMJA,5X,4HDMJA,6X,3HDMJA,4X,10H * * * ,3X,6HCDPA,
3 4X,6HCDLA/C)
DO 520 I = 1,AROWS
WRITE(6, 500) K, Y(K), CLG(K), CLMU(K), CLO(K), CMG(K), CMMU(K),
1 CMT(K), CMJ(K), XBCPO(K), XBCLO(K))
500 FORMAT(1H,15X,4F10.6,10H * * * ,4F10.6,10H * * * ,2F10.6
1 IF(NALFA .GT. 0) WRITE(6, 510) CLG(K), CLMU(K), CLO(K),
1 CMG(K), CMMU(K), CMT(K), CMJ(K), XBCPO(K), XBCLO(K))
510 FORMAT(1H,19X,3F10.6,10H * * * ,4F10.6,10H * * * ,2F10.6)
520 CONTINUE

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WRITE(6, 670) JDEFF(4), J, J050, CDDX, CDDY(1)
WRITE(6, 670) JDEFF(5), J, CDD0, CDDJ, CDDJ(1)
WRITE(6, 670) JDEFF(6), J, CDS0, CDSX, CDS(1)
WRITE(6, 670) JDEFF(7), J, CDD0, CDDX, CDD(1)
WRITE(6, 670) JDEFF(8), J, CDDT2G, CDDTZK, CDDTZ(1)
WRITE(6, 670) JDEFF(9), J, CCE(1)
WRITE(6, 680) JDEFF(10), J, CDM0, CDM(1)
WRITE(6, 680) JDEFF(11), J, CDM0, CDM(1)
WRITE(6, 680) JDEFF(12), J, CDM0, CDM(1)
WRITE(6, 680) JDEFF(13), J, CDM0, CDM(1)
WRITE(6, 680) JDEFF(14), J, CDM0, CDM(1)
WRITE(6, 680) JDEFF(15), J, CDM0, CDM(1)
WRITE(6, 680) JDEFF(16), J, CDM0, CDM(1)
WRITE(6, 680) JDEFF(17), J, CDM0, CDM(1)
WRITE(6, 680) JDEFF(18), J, CDM0, CDM(1)
WRITE(6, 680) JDEFF(19), J, CDM0, CDM(1)
WRITE(6, 680) JDEFF(20), J, CDM0, CDM(1)
WRITE(6, 680) JDEFF(21), J, CDM0, CDM(1)
WRITE(6, 680) JDEFF(22), J, CDM0, CDM(1)
WRITE(6, 680) JDEFF(23), J, CDM0, CDM(1)
WRITE(6, 680) JDEFF(24), J, CDM0, CDM(1)
WRITE(6, 680) JDEFF(25), J, CDM0, CDM(1)
WRITE(6, 680) JDEFF(26), J, CDM0, CDM(1)
WRITE(6, 680) JDEFF(27), J, CDM0, CDM(1)
C COMPUTE AND PRINT A TABLE OF THE VARIATION OF THE TOTAL COEFFICIENTS
C WITH ANGLE OF ATTACK
690 CALL TABLE(CD0, CD(1), CMM0, CMM(1), CL0, CL(1), CL(1), CL(1), CL(1), CL(1))
C SAVE THE TOTAL STATIC WING COEFFICIENTS ON UNIT 9
700 PUT(1) = CD(1)
PUT(2) = CMM(1)
PUT(3) = CL(1)
PUT(4) = CD(1)
PUT(5) = CMM0 + CMM(1)
PUT(6) = CL0 + CL(1)
PUT(7) = CMM0 + CMM(1)
PUT(8) = CL0 + CL(1)
CALL WRITE(9, PUT, 102, IWRITE)
710 CONTINUE
END

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51313290
51313300
51313310
51313320
51313330
1 CD0(40), LSO(40), LTO(40), LMO(40), DMMO(40), LMO(40), LMO(40), S166330
2 *BSP(40), XBL(40), YBL(40), F(1)
COMMON/LOADS/CGAM(40), USAM(40), ALFIN(40), ALFIN(40), DUMMY(40)
COMMON/LOADS/COEFF(27)
COMMON/TAIL/ARM, TRH, SWH, SPANH, ARV, TRV, SWV, SPANV, HT, HV, VL, VH,
1 NMAX, NMAXV, NTOAL, NTRMP, NSID, NROUH, NROUV, ICAMH,
2 ICAMV, NTYPE, NDTYPE, ISENSE, KCASE, TCASES
COMMON/FUSLG/PI, NSEG, NSEG1, N(40), ISSET, ICAMP, KBB(4), ZLL(4),
1 RADIUS(4), AMAJ(4), AMIN(4), USAA(4),
2 V(4,7), W(4,7)
COMMON/KEEPER/PUT(102)
DIMENSION LOAD(40), DMG2(40), XBP2(40), DGA2(40), DDM2(40),
1 CS2(40), CD2(40), CDB3(40), CPA(40), CPA2(40)
DIMENSION ONSET(40), GALPHA(40)
EQUIVALENCE (GAMSUM1, ONSET(1)), (GALPHA1, GAMMA(1,1))
LOGICAL PRINT
PRINT = 4(IPRINT .GT. 0)
M = KCASE
DUM = 0.0
DUMB = 0.0
DO 20 K = 1, NROWS
20 DUMMY(K) = 0.0
I = 0
I1 = NMT
NCL = NCASES + 1
CALL HEADER(LINES)
LINES = I LINES + 9
WRITE(6, 30)
30 FORMAT(10H,29X,14(5H*****))
1 30X,44H WING CHORDWISE LOADING FOR COMPOSITE CASE,13,
2 23H IN GROUND PROXIMITY *30X,14(5H*****))
WRITE(6, 40) I, N(1,10), (FACTOR(N,M), M=1,10)
40 FORMAT(1H,48X,24H FUNDAMENTAL CASE FACTORS/10X,9(5X,2HAI,11,1H,1,
1 3X1,5X,2HAI,12,1H)/10X,10F12.6)
WRITE(6, 50)
50 FORMAT(10H,7X,47H*** NOTE *** EACH LEADING EDGE UP VALUE IS TH,
1 43H AVERAGE VALUE OF THE SINGULAR DISTRIBUTION,/,
2 22X 41H00 NOT PLOT THESE LOADING POINTS DIRECTLY)
DO 60 N = 1,10
60 FACT(N) = FACTOR(N,M)
70 DO 270 K = 1, NROWS
C ON THE WING
NJK = N(K)
DO 120 L = 1, N(K)
I = I + 1
IREAD = 2 * I - 1
GSUM = 0.0
DO 80 M = 1, NCASES
80 GSUM = GSUM + GAMMA(I, N) * FACT(N)
C READ THE PERTURBATION VELOCITIES
U = 0.0
CALL READ(9, ONSET, NEMAX, IREAD)
DO 90 J = 1, NEMAX
90 U = U + GAMMA(I, N) * FACT(N) + ONSET(J)
100 CONTINUE
UALPHA = 0.0
DO 110 J = 1, NEMAX
110 UALPHA = UALPHA + GAMMA(I, 1) + ONSET(J)
C FORM THE 3 PARTS OF THE PRESSURE COEFFICIENT
UP(1) = 2.0 * (1.0 + U) * GSUM
UP(2) = 2.0 * (UALPHA + GSUM) * (1.0 + U) + GAMMA(I, 1)
CPA2(1) = 2.0 * UALPHA + GAMMA(I, 1)
120 CONTINUE
IF (PRINT) GO TO 200
J1 = I(NK)
J2 = I(NK) + N(K) - 1
NEK1 = 3 + * (I(NK)/10 + 1)
IF (CMU(K) .GT. 0.0) NEXT = N(K) + * (N(K)/10 + 1) + 1
LINES = I LINES + N(K)
IF (LINES .LT. 56) GO TO 140
WRITE(6, 130)
130 FORMAT(1H)
LINES = I LINES + 2
140 WRITE(6, 150) X, Y, Z, CHORD(K)
150 FORMAT(10H,35X,7HSECTION,13,5X,3HY = ,10.6,5X,6HCHORD = ,10.6/
1 2X,4HWH)
WRITE(6, 160) X(BJ), J=J1, J2
160 FORMAT(1H,2X,2HBJ,10F12.6,31(10X,10F12.6))
WRITE(6, 170) X(DP), J=J1, J2
170 FORMAT(1H,6X,3HDP,10F12.6,3(10X,10F12.6))
WRITE(6, 180) X(CP), J=J1, J2
180 FORMAT(1H,6X,3HCP,10F12.6,3(10X,10F12.6))
WRITE(6, 190) X(CR), J=J1, J2
190 FORMAT(1H,5X,4HCPA2,10F12.6,3(10X,10F12.6))
C ON THE JET
200 IF (CMU(K) .LT. 0.0001) GO TO 270
NJK = N(K)
DO 250 L = 1, N(K)
I1 = I1 + 1
IREAD = 2 * I1 - 1
GSUM = 0.0
DO 210 M = 1, NCASES
210 GSUM = GSUM + GAMMA(I1, N) * FACT(N)
C READ THE PERTURBATION VELOCITIES
U = 0.0
CALL READ(9, ONSET, NEMAX, IREAD)
DO 230 N = 1, NCASES
230 U = U + GAMMA(I1, N) * FACT(N) + ONSET(N)
220 U = U + GAMMA(I1, N) * FACT(N) * ONSET(J)
230 CONTINUE
UALPHA = 0.0
DO 240 J = 1, NEMAX
240 UALPHA = UALPHA + GAMMA(I1, 1) + ONSET(J)
C FORM THE 3 PARTS OF THE PRESSURE COEFFICIENT
CP(1) = 2.0 * (1.0 + U) * GSUM
CPA2(1) = 2.0 * (UALPHA + GSUM) * (1.0 + U) + GAMMA(I1, 1)
CPA1(1) = 2.0 * UALPHA + GAMMA(I1, 1)
250 CONTINUE
IF (PRINT) GO TO 270
J1 = I1(K)
J2 = I1(K) + N(K) - 1
WRITE(6, 260)
260 FORMAT(1H,4HJET)
WRITE(6, 160) X(BJ), J=J1, J2
WRITE(6, 170) X(DP), J=J1, J2
WRITE(6, 180) X(CP), J=J1, J2
WRITE(6, 190) X(CR), J=J1, J2
270 CONTINUE
DO 290 I=1, NEMAX

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GAMSUM(I) = 0.0
DO 280 K = 1, NCASES
280 GAMSUM(I) = GAMSUM(I) + GAMMA(I, N) * FACT(N)
290 CONTINUE
C CALCULATE THE SECTIONAL COEFFICIENTS FOR ALPHA=2
ALPHA = 0.0
DO 300 K = 1, NROWS
300 TH(K) = THETA(K, I)
TWIST(K) = 0.0
DO 310 I = 1, NMAX
BT(I) = BETA(I, I)
EP(I) = EPS(I), THE
CALL LLOADG(ALPHA, I, NM, NJ, CHORD, DUMMY, TH, THETS, TWIST, XB, DEL, BTA,
1 EP, CPAZ, CLGAZ, CLGAZ, DUMMY, LMG2Z, LMG2Z, DUMMY, DUMMY
2 LCPAZ, RCPAZ, NROWS)
IDENT = 2
CALL LLOADG2(ALPHA, I, NM, NJ, CHORD, CMU, TH, THETS, TWIST, XB, DEL, BTA,
1 EP, GALPHA, GAMSUM, LOGZ, COMU2Z, CDI2Z, CSAZ, CTO, NROWS, IDENT)
C CALCULATE THE SECTIONAL COEFFICIENTS FOR ALPHA
ALPHA = 1.0
DO 320 K = 1, NROWS
320 TH(K) = THETA(K, I)
TWIST(K) = TWIST(K, I)
TH(K) = THETA(K, I)
TWIST(K) = TWIST(K, I)
CALL LLOADG1(ALPHA, I, NM, NJ, CHORD, CMU, TH, THETS, TWIST, XB, DEL, BTA,
1 EP, CPA, CLGA, CLA, CLMUA, CMGA, LMA, CMPIA, CMIA, XCPA, XCPA, NROWS)
C POLARIZE AND SET THE FUNDAMENTAL CASE SECTIONAL PARAMETERS
DO 340 N = 1, NROWS
340 TWIST(K) = 0.0
TH(K) = 0.0
THETS(K) = 0.0
W(K) = 0.0
DO 330 M = 1, NCASES
330 TWIST(K) = TWIST(K) + TST(K, N) * FACT(N)
TH(K) = TH(K) + THETA(K, N) * FACT(N)
THETS(K) = THETS(K) + THS(K, N) * FACT(N)
W(K) = W(K) + WL(K, N) * FACT(N)
340 CONTINUE
DO 360 I = 1, NMAX
360 BT(I) = 0.0
EP(I) = 0.0
DO 350 W = 1, NCASES
350 BT(I) = BT(I) + BETA(I, N) * FACT(N)
EP(I) = EP(I) + EPS(I, N) * FACT(N)
360 CONTINUE
IDENT = 2
CALL LLOADG3(ALPHA, I, NM, NJ, CHORD, CMU, TH, THETS, TWIST, XB, DEL, BTA,
1 EP, GALPHA, GAMSUM, COGA, COMUA, CDIA, CSA, CTO, NROWS, IDENT)
CALL LLOADG3(GALPHA, DEL, BTA, CHORD, D, CMU, NM, IM, NJ, IJ, LGAM, NROWS)
C CALCULATE THE SECTIONAL COEFFICIENTS FOR ALPHA = 0
ALPHA = 0.0
IF(MOD(ALPHA, 8) .EQ. 0) ALPHA = FACT(I)
CALL LLOADG1(ALPHA, I, NM, NJ, CHORD, CMU, TH, THETS, TWIST, XB, DEL, BTA,
1 EP, CPA, CLGA, CLG, CLMUO, CMGO, CMO, CMUO, CMO, XCPA, XCPA, NROWS)
ALPHA = 0.0
IDENT = 3
CALL LLOADG2(ALPHA, I, NM, NJ, CHORD, CMU, TH, THETS, TWIST, XB, DEL, BTA,
1 EP, GAMSUM, GALPHA, CMGO, CMUO, CMO, CTO, NROWS, IDENT)
CALL LLOADG3(GAMSUM, DEL, BTA, CHORD, D, CMU, NM, IM, NJ, IJ, LGAM, NROWS)
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CALL THEFTZ(V, DELTA, CMU, LGAM, ALF, NROWS, ISYMM)
CALL THEFTZ(V, DELTA, CMU, LGAM, ALF, NROWS, ISYMM)
C CALCULATE THE TOTAL COEFFICIENTS FOR LIFT, MOMENT, AND LIFT CENTER
ALPHA=2 TERMS
DO 370 I = 1, NMAX
370 BT(I) = 0.0
ALPHA = 0.0
CALL LLOAD1(ALPHA, AREA, DREF, XMC, V, DELTA, CHORD, DUMMY, XB, XLEAD, BTA,
1 CLGAZ, DUMMY, CMGAZ, DUMMY, CMU, CCLG1(3), DUM, CCLG1(3), CMG1(3)
2 DUM, DUM, CMG1(3), CMG1(3), DUM, DUM, CMG1(3),
3 CXP1(3), CXP1(3), CXP1(3), CXP1(3), CXP1(3), CXP1(3), CXP1(3), CXP1(3),
4 CLL(3), ITYPE, IM, NM, NROWS, ISYMM)
C ALPHA TERMS
ALPHA = 1.0
CALL LLOAD1(ALPHA, AREA, DREF, XMC, V, DELTA, CHORD, DUMMY, XB, XLEAD, BTA,
1 CLGA, CLMA, CMUA, CMUA, CMU, CCLG1(2), CCLJ(2), CCL(2), CMG1(2)
2 COMJ(2), COMI(2), COM(2), CMG1(2), CMJ(2), CMU(2), CMU(2),
3 CXP1(2), CXL(2), CXP1(2), CXL(2), CXL(2), CXL(2), CXL(2),
4 CLL(2), ITYPE, IM, NM, NROWS, ISYMM)
C ZERO TERMS
ALPHA = 0.0
DO 390 I = 1, NMAX
390 BT(I) = 0.0
DO 380 N = 1, NCASES
380 BT(I) = BT(I) + BETA(I, N) * FACT(N)
390 CONTINUE
CALL LLOAD1(ALPHA, AREA, DREF, XMC, V, DELTA, CHORD, NO, XB, XLEAD, BTA,
1 CLGO, CLMUO, CMGO, CMO, CMU, CCLG1(1), CCLJ(1), CCL(1), CMG1(1)
2 COMJ(1), COMI(1), COM(1), CMG1(1), CMJ(1), CMU(1), CMU(1),
3 CXP1(1), CXL(1), CXP1(1), CXL(1), CXL(1), CXL(1), CXL(1),
4 CCL(1), ITYPE, IM, NM, NROWS, ISYMM)
C CALCULATE THE TOTAL DRAG COEFFICIENTS
LOGIC = 1
C ALPHA=2 TERMS
CALL LLOAD1(ALPHA, CHORD, DELTA, V, CMU, CDBG, COMU2Z, CSAZ, CDI2Z, CLA,
1 DUMMY, CDBG(3), CDBG(3), CDBG(3), CDBG(3), CDBG(3), DUMMY, ALF, NO,
2 DUMB, CDBG(3), DUM, CMJ(3), CMG1(3), CDBG(3), XLEAD, TANLE, XMC, NROWS,
3 ISYMM, LOGIC)
C ALPHA TERMS
CALL LLOAD1(ALPHA, CHORD, DELTA, V, CMU, CDBG, COMU2Z, CSAZ, CDI2Z, CLA,
1 CDBG(2), CDBG(2), CDBG(2), CDBG(2), CDBG(2), DUMMY, ALF, NO,
2 DUMB, CDBG(2), DUM, CMJ(2), CMG1(2), CDBG(2), XLEAD, TANLE, XMC, NROWS,
3 ISYMM, LOGIC)
C ZERO TERMS
CALL LLOAD1(ALPHA, CHORD, DELTA, V, CMU, CDBG, COMU2Z, CSAZ, CDI2Z, CLA,
1 DUMMY, CDBG(1), CDBG(1), CDBG(1), CDBG(1), CDBG(1), DUMMY, ALF, NO,
2 CT, CDBG(1), DUM, CMJ(1), CDBG(1), CDBG(1), XLEAD, TANLE, XMC, NROWS,
3 ISYMM, LOGIC)
C PRINT THE SECTIONAL AND TOTAL COEFFICIENTS
CALL HEADER(LINES)
WRITE(6, 400 JM)
400 FORMAT(1H0, 29X, 16(4H****), 5H*****
1 30X, 43H* WING SPANWISE LOADING FOR COMPOSITE CASE, I3,
2 23H IN GROUND PROXIMITY * /30X, 16(4H****), 5H*****
WRITE(6, 410 JM)
410 FORMAT(1H0, 20X, 29X, 16(4H****), 11H * * * * *
1 39H, 16(4H****), 11H * * * * *, 10H * * * * *
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SUM=UTINE TABLDECO,CLA,CLAZ,CMA,CMAZ,CLO,CCLA,CLLAJ,CCLJO,
1 C11JA,C110,C11K,C11L,C11M,C11N,C11O,C11P,C11Q,C11R,C11S,
2 C11T,C11U,C11V,C11W,C11X,C11Y,C11Z,C11AA,C11AB,C11AC,
3 C11AD,C11AE,C11AF,C11AG,C11AH,C11AI,C11AJ,C11AK,C11AL,
4 C11AM,C11AN,C11AO,C11AP,C11AQ,C11AR,C11AS,C11AT,C11AU,C11AV,
5 C11AW,C11AX,C11AY,C11AZ,C11BA,C11BB,C11BC,C11BD,C11BE,
6 C11BF,C11BG,C11BH,C11BI,C11BJ,C11BK,C11BL,C11BM,C11BN,
7 C11BO,C11BP,C11BQ,C11BR,C11BS,C11BT,C11BU,C11BV,C11BW,
8 C11BX,C11BY,C11BZ,C11CA,C11CB,C11CC,C11CD,C11CE,C11CF,
9 C11CG,C11CH,C11CI,C11CJ,C11CK,C11CL,C11CM,C11CN,C11CO,
10 C11CP,C11CQ,C11CR,C11CS,C11CT,C11CU,C11CV,C11CW,C11CX,
11 C11CY,C11CZ,C11DA,C11DB,C11DC,C11DD,C11DE,C11DF,C11DG,
12 C11DH,C11DI,C11DJ,C11DK,C11DL,C11DM,C11DN,C11DO,C11DP,
13 C11DQ,C11DR,C11DS,C11DT,C11DU,C11DV,C11DW,C11DX,C11DY,
14 C11DZ,C11EA,C11EB,C11EC,C11ED,C11EE,C11EF,C11EG,C11EH,
15 C11EI,C11EJ,C11EK,C11EL,C11EM,C11EN,C11EO,C11EP,C11EQ,
16 C11ER,C11ES,C11ET,C11EU,C11EV,C11EW,C11EX,C11EY,C11EZ,
17 C11FA,C11FB,C11FC,C11FD,C11FE,C11FF,C11FG,C11FH,C11FI,
18 C11FJ,C11FK,C11FL,C11FM,C11FN,C11FO,C11FP,C11FQ,C11FR,
19 C11FS,C11FT,C11FU,C11FV,C11FW,C11FX,C11FY,C11FZ,C11GA,
20 C11GB,C11GC,C11GD,C11GE,C11GF,C11GG,C11GH,C11GI,C11GJ,
21 C11GK,C11GL,C11GM,C11GN,C11GO,C11GP,C11GQ,C11GR,C11GS,
22 C11GT,C11GU,C11GV,C11GW,C11GX,C11GY,C11GZ,C11HA,C11HB,
23 C11HC,C11HD,C11HE,C11HF,C11HG,C11HH,C11HI,C11HJ,C11HK,
24 C11HL,C11HM,C11HN,C11HO,C11HP,C11HQ,C11HR,C11HS,C11HT,
25 C11HU,C11HV,C11HW,C11HX,C11HY,C11HZ,C11IA,C11IB,C11IC,
26 C11ID,C11IE,C11IF,C11IG,C11IH,C11II,C11IJ,C11IK,C11IL,
27 C11IM,C11IN,C11IO,C11IP,C11IQ,C11IR,C11IS,C11IT,C11IU,
28 C11IV,C11IW,C11IX,C11IY,C11IZ,C11JA,C11JB,C11JC,C11JD,
29 C11JE,C11JF,C11JG,C11JH,C11JI,C11JJ,C11JK,C11JL,C11JM,
30 C11JN,C11JO,C11JP,C11JQ,C11JR,C11JS,C11JT,C11JU,C11JV,
31 C11JW,C11JX,C11JY,C11JZ,C11KA,C11KB,C11KC,C11KD,C11KE,
32 C11KF,C11KG,C11KH,C11KI,C11KJ,C11KK,C11KL,C11KM,C11KN,
33 C11KO,C11KP,C11KQ,C11KR,C11KS,C11KT,C11KU,C11KV,C11KW,
34 C11KX,C11KY,C11KZ,C11LA,C11LB,C11LC,C11LD,C11LE,C11LF,
35 C11LG,C11LH,C11LI,C11LJ,C11LK,C11LL,C11LM,C11LN,C11LO,
36 C11LP,C11LQ,C11LR,C11LS,C11LT,C11LU,C11LV,C11LW,C11LX,
37 C11LY,C11LZ,C11MA,C11MB,C11MC,C11MD,C11ME,C11MF,C11MG,
38 C11MH,C11MI,C11MJ,C11MK,C11ML,C11MN,C11MO,C11MP,C11MQ,
39 C11MR,C11MS,C11MT,C11MU,C11MV,C11MW,C11MX,C11MY,C11MZ,
40 C11NA,C11NB,C11NC,C11ND,C11NE,C11NF,C11NG,C11NH,C11NI,
41 C11NJ,C11NK,C11NL,C11NM,C11NO,C11NP,C11NQ,C11NR,C11NS,
42 C11NT,C11NU,C11NV,C11NW,C11NX,C11NY,C11NZ,C11OA,C11OB,
43 C11OC,C11OD,C11OE,C11OF,C11OG,C11OH,C11OI,C11OJ,C11OK,
44 C11OL,C11OM,C11ON,C11OO,C11OP,C11OQ,C11OR,C11OS,C11OT,
45 C11OU,C11OV,C11OW,C11OX,C11OY,C11OZ,C11PA,C11PB,C11PC,
46 C11PD,C11PE,C11PF,C11PG,C11PH,C11PI,C11PJ,C11PK,C11PL,
47 C11PM,C11PN,C11PO,C11PP,C11PQ,C11PR,C11PS,C11PT,C11PU,
48 C11PV,C11PW,C11PX,C11PY,C11PZ,C11QA,C11QB,C11QC,C11QD,
49 C11QE,C11QF,C11QG,C11QH,C11QI,C11QJ,C11QK,C11QL,C11QM,
50 C11QN,C11QO,C11QP,C11QQ,C11QR,C11QS,C11QT,C11QU,C11QV,
51 C11QW,C11QX,C11QY,C11QZ,C11RA,C11RB,C11RC,C11RD,C11RE,
52 C11RF,C11RG,C11RH,C11RI,C11RJ,C11RK,C11RL,C11RM,C11RN,
53 C11RO,C11RP,C11RQ,C11RR,C11RS,C11RT,C11RU,C11RV,C11RW,
54 C11RX,C11RY,C11RZ,C11SA,C11SB,C11SC,C11SD,C11SE,C11SF,
55 C11SG,C11SH,C11SI,C11SJ,C11SK,C11SL,C11SM,C11SN,C11SO,
56 C11SP,C11SQ,C11SR,C11SS,C11ST,C11SU,C11SV,C11SW,C11SX,
57 C11SY,C11SZ,C11TA,C11TB,C11TC,C11TD,C11TE,C11TF,C11TG,
58 C11TH,C11TI,C11TJ,C11TK,C11TL,C11TM,C11TN,C11TO,C11TP,
59 C11TQ,C11TR,C11TS,C11TT,C11TU,C11TV,C11TW,C11TX,C11TY,
60 C11TZ,C11UA,C11UB,C11UC,C11UD,C11UE,C11UF,C11UG,C11UH,
61 C11UI,C11UJ,C11UK,C11UL,C11UM,C11UN,C11UO,C11UP,C11UQ,
62 C11UR,C11US,C11UT,C11UU,C11UV,C11UW,C11UX,C11UY,C11UZ,
63 C11VA,C11VB,C11VC,C11VD,C11VE,C11VF,C11VG,C11VH,C11VI,
64 C11VJ,C11VK,C11VL,C11VM,C11VN,C11VO,C11VP,C11VQ,C11VR,
65 C11VS,C11VT,C11VU,C11VV,C11VW,C11VX,C11VY,C11VZ,C11WA,
66 C11WB,C11WC,C11WD,C11WE,C11WF,C11WG,C11WH,C11WI,C11WJ,
67 C11WK,C11WL,C11WM,C11WN,C11WO,C11WP,C11WQ,C11WR,C11WS,
68 C11WT,C11WU,C11WV,C11WW,C11WX,C11WY,C11WZ,C11XA,C11XB,
69 C11XC,C11XD,C11XE,C11XF,C11XG,C11XH,C11XI,C11XJ,C11XK,
70 C11XL,C11XM,C11XN,C11XO,C11XP,C11XQ,C11XR,C11XS,C11XT,
71 C11XU,C11XV,C11XW,C11XX,C11XY,C11XZ,C11YA,C11YB,C11YC,
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73 C11YM,C11YN,C11YO,C11YP,C11YQ,C11YR,C11YS,C11YT,C11YU,
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271 C11AC758,S1AC759,S1AC760,S1AC761,S1AC762,S1AC763,S1AC764,
272 C11AC765,S1AC766,S1AC767,S1AC768,S1AC769,S1AC770,S1AC771,
273 C11AC772,S1AC773,S1AC774,S1AC775,S1AC776,S1AC777,S1AC778,
274 C11AC779,S1AC780,S1AC781,S1AC782,S1AC783,S1AC784,S1AC785,
275 C11AC786,S1AC787,S1AC788,S1AC789,S1AC790,S1AC791,S1AC792,
276 C11AC793,S1AC794,S1AC795,S1AC796,S1AC797,S1AC798,S1AC799,
277 C11AC800,S1AC801,S1AC802,S1AC803,S1AC804,S1AC805,S1AC806,
278 C11AC807,S1AC808,S1AC809,S1AC810,S1AC811,S1AC812,S1AC813,
279 C11AC814,S1AC815,S1AC816,S1AC817,S1AC818,S1AC819,S1AC820,
280 C11AC821,S1AC822,S1AC823,S1AC824,S1AC825,S1AC826,S1AC827,
281 C11AC828,S1AC829,S1AC830,S1AC831,S1AC832,S1AC833,S1AC834,
282 C11AC835,S1AC
```

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2      20H ... LIFT CENTER ... / 2X,7HSECTION,5X,1HY,9K,3HCLG,6X,      53VT1840
3      4HCLMU,6X,2HCL,5X,10H * * * 4E,3HCOMG,6X,4HCOMU,6X,      53VT1850
4      3HMT,1X,2HCM,5X,10H * * * 4E,5HXOP/C,4E,5HXCL/C      53VT1860
DO 300 N = 1, NROWS      53VT1870
WRITE(6, 350) 'M, Y, X, I, CLG(K), CLMU(K), CLC(K), CMG(K), CMU(K), DMF(K),
1      CMK(K), XBCP(K), XCLC(K)      53VT1880
350 FORMAT(1H, 15, X, 4F10.6, 10H * * *, 4F10.6, 10H * * *, 2F10.6) 53VT1900
360 CONTINUE      53VT1910
WRITE(6, 370) 'CDLL, CCLJ, CCL, CDMG, CCMJ, COMT, CCM, CXCP, CXCL      53VT1920
370 FORMAT(1H, 9X, 4(10H -----), 10H * * *, 4(10H -----),      53VT1930
1      10H * * *, 2(10H -----)/13, 5HTOTAL, 2X, 3F10.6,      53VT1940
2      10H * * *, 4F10.6, 10H (APEX), 2F10.6)      53VT1950
WRITE(6, 380) 'CMGMC, CMJMC, CMTMC, CMMC, CXCPB, CXCLB      53VT1960
380 FORMAT(1H, 4X, 10H * * *, 4F10.6, 10H (APEX), 2F10.6)      53VT1970
1      WRITE(6, 390)      53VT1980
390 FORMAT(1H, 29X, 9(4H ...), 1, 14H INDUCED DRAG, / 5(3H ...) /      53VT1990
1      7X, 7HSECTION, 6X, 1HY, 8X, 3HCOMG, 8X, 4HCOMU, 7X, 2HCS, 9X, 2HCD,      53VT2010
2      9X, 5HGAMMA, 8X, 5HALFIN, 6X, 2HCT, 8X, 3HCOMJ)      53VT2020
DO 410 K = 1, NROWS      53VT2030
WRITE(6, 400) 'R, Y, K, I, CDG(K), COMU(K), CS(K), CDJ(K), CGAM(K), ALFIN(K) 53VT2040
400 FORMAT(1H, 6X, 1X, 4X, F10.6, F11.7)      53VT2050
410 CONTINUE      53VT2060
WRITE(6, 420) 'CDDB, CDDJ, US, CDDI, CDITZ, CCT, CCJ      53VT2070
420 FORMAT(1H, 24X, R(11H -----), 7(18X, 5HTOTAL, 2X, 4F11.7, 11X, 3F11.7) 53VT2080
C PRINT A TABLE OF ALL TOTAL COEFFICIENTS      53VT2090
CALL HEADERS(LINES)      53VT2100
WRITE(6, 430) 'M      53VT2110
430 FORMAT(1H, 28X, 15(4H****), 3H**** /      53VT2120
1      29X, 5TH= WING TOTAL AERODYNAMIC COEFFICIENTS FOR COMPOSITE CASE.      53VT2130
2      13, 3H * *)      53VT2140
1FGEI WRITE(6, 440) 'ALPHA      53VT2150
440 FORMAT(1H, 28X, 42H= IM GROUND EFFECT WITH VECTORED THRUST,      53VT2160
1      11H AT ALPHA = F5.1, 5H * * / 29X, 15(4H****), 3H****)      53VT2170
1F( NOT GEI WRITE(6, 450) 'ALPHA      53VT2180
450 FORMAT(1H, 28X, 11H, 12X, 31H WITH VECTORED THRUST AT ALPHA =,      53VT2190
1      F5.1, 13X, 11H / 29X, 15(4H****), 3H****)      53VT2200
460 FORMAT(1H, 52X, 4R, F15.7)      53VT2210
1      WRITE(6, 460) 'CDIFF(1), CCLB, CDIFF(2), CCLJ, CDIFF(3), CCL,      53VT2220
2      CDIFF(4), CDDB, CDIFF(5), CDDJ, CDIFF(6), US,      53VT2230
3      CDIFF(7), CDDI, CDIFF(8), CDITZ, CDIFF(9), CCJ,      53VT2240
4      CDIFF(10), CCMG, CDIFF(11), CCMJ, CDIFF(12),      53VT2250
5      COMT, CDIFF(13), CCM, CDIFF(14), CXCP, CDIFF(15),      53VT2260
6      CXCL, CDIFF(16), CXCPB, CDIFF(17), CXCLB, CDIFF(18),      53VT2270
7      CMGMC, CDIFF(19), CMJMC, CDIFF(20), DMFMC, CDIFF(21),      53VT2280
8      DMC, CDIFF(22), CLLG, CDIFF(23), CLLJ, CDIFF(24),      53VT2290
9      CCL, CDIFF(25), CMJ, CDIFF(26), CMG, CDIFF(27), CCV      53VT2300
C STORE THE TOTAL STATIC WING COEFFICIENTS IN THE PROPER SAVE ARRAYS      53VT2310
CLM(NM) = CCL      53VT2320
CMU(NM) = CCLJ      53VT2330
CLL(NM) = CCL      53VT2340
CDM(NM) = CDITZ      53VT2350
CNG(NM) = CNG + CMJ      53VT2360
CCV(NM) = CCV      53VT2370
470 CONTINUE      53VT2380
CONTINUE      53VT2390
END      53VT2400

```

*DECK FLOODY

FLV0010

```

SUBROUTINE (LUDVT) ALPHA, DREF, XMC,      1LVF0020
1      CCLJ, LLL, DCMG, CDMJ, COMT, CCM,      1LVF0030
2      CMJMC, CMTMC, CMMC, CXCL, CXCLB, CCLJ, CCL, CLJ,      1LVF0040
3      CDDJ, CDDI, CDD, CMJ, CCJ)      1LVF0050
C THIS SUBROUTINE COMPUTES THE REACTION FORCE AND MOMENT CONTRIBUTIONS      1LVF0060
C DUE TO ALL VECTORED JETS      1LVF0070
C      1LVF0080
COMMON/SPIRIT/ NEMAX, NEMCM, NOLFA, LOGIC, IR, ISTAR      1LVF0090
COMMON/JET/J(10), DDB(10), DDB(10), H(10), H(10), X(10), Y(10)      1LVF0100
1      Z(10), DIME(10), ISY(10), JETRE(10), NJETS      1LVF0110
COMMON/JET13/CJ(10), IHD(10)      1LVF0120
C SUM UP THE REACTIONS FOR ALL JETS      1LVF0130
N = 2.0      1LVF0140
CCLJ = 0.0      1LVF0150
CCLL = 0.0      1LVF0160
CCD = 0.0      1LVF0170
CCPJ = 0.0      1LVF0180
CCM = 0.0      1LVF0190
CCMGC = 0.0      1LVF0200
CMTMC = 0.0      1LVF0210
CMJMC = 0.0      1LVF0220
CLL = 0.0      1LVF0230
CMJ = 0.0      1LVF0240
CCV = 0.0      1LVF0250
A = ALPHA / 57.295779      1LVF0260
SA = SIN(A)      1LVF0270
CA = COS(A)      1LVF0280
E1 = XMC * CA      1LVF0290
Z1 = XMC * SA      1LVF0300
DO 30 N = 1, NJETS      1LVF0310
AT = (ALPHA + THO(N)) / 57.295779      1LVF0320
D = DIMEN(N) / 57.295779      1LVF0330
STA = SIN(AT)      1LVF0340
CTA = COS(AT)      1LVF0350
CLJ = C(JN) * STA + DCS(D)      1LVF0360
CTJ = C(JN) * CTA      1LVF0370
Cvj = C(JN) * (1.0 - CTA)      1LVF0380
Cvj = C(JN) * STA + SIM(D)      1LVF0390
CCL = CCJ + CCLJ      1LVF0400
K2 = (XCN) * XMC * CA + ZCN * SA      1LVF0410
ZZ = ZCN * CA - (XCN) * XMC * SA      1LVF0420
IF (ISY(N) .NE. 0) GO TO 20      1LVF0430
CLJ = 2.0 * CCLJ      1LVF0440
CTJ = 2.0 * CTJ      1LVF0450
Cvj = 2.0 * Cvj      1LVF0460
CCL = CCL + CCL(N)      1LVF0470
CCJ = CCJ + CCJ(N)      1LVF0480
CCM = CCM + CCL * (X1+X2)      1LVF0490
COMT = COMT - CTJ * (Z1+Z2)      1LVF0500
CMJMC = CMJMC - Cj * X2      1LVF0510
CMJMC = CMJMC - CTJ * Z2      1LVF0520
CDDI = CDDI + CDD      1LVF0521
IF (ISY(N) .EQ. 0) GO TO 30      1LVF0530
CCL = CCL - CCL * Y0(N) + Cvj * Z2      1LVF0540
CMJ = CMJ - CTJ * Y0(N) - Cvj * X2      1LVF0550
CCV = CCV + Cvj      1LVF0560
30 CONTINUE      1LVF0570

```

C COMPUTE THE FINAL COEFFICIENTS

```

CCL = CCL + CCLJ      1LVF0580
CCM = CCM + CCLJ      1LVF0590
CCM = CCMJ / DREF      1LVF0591
COMT = COMT / DREF      1LVF0592
CCM = CCM + CDMJ + COMT      1LVF0600
CMJMC = CMJMC / DREF      1LVF0610
DMTC = DMTC / DREF      1LVF0611
CMMC = CMMC + DMTC + CMTMC      1LVF0620
IF (CCL .NE. 0.0) CCL = -(CCMG/CCM) / CCL      1LVF0630
CXCLB = CXCL + DREF      1LVF0640
CCLL = CCLJ / B      1LVF0650
CCL = CCL + CCLJ      1LVF0660
CCT = CCJ - CDDI      1LVF0661
CMJ = CMJ / B      1LVF0670
CCV = CCV + Cvj      1LVF0680
RETURN      1LVF0690
END      1LVF0700

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*DECK STAGE4

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OVERLAY (OVLY, 4, 0)      STG40010
PROGRAM STAGE4      STG40020
C THIS PROGRAM CONTROLS THE EXECUTION OF UTILITY ROUTINES AND      STG40030
C BOUNDARY CONDITION SETUP FOR STABILITY DERIVATIVE RUNS      STG40040
C      STG40050
COMMON/MATH/NCASES, ISYMM, IPRINT, JETFLG, IGTYP, IJNICE      STG40060
COMMON/MARK/NROWS, NROWS, NMT, NJT, NMAX, NMC(4), NJ(4), L(4,4), L(4,4)      STG40070
COMMON/JOMN/ AREA, SPAN, ARATIO, TR, SWEEP, DREF, CMAC, CBAR, XMC, ICG      STG40080
COMMON/SPIRIT/ NEMAX, NEMCM, NOLFA, LOGIC, IR, ISTAR      STG40090
COMMON/GEOM/ Y(40), DMOR(40), DELTA(40), XB(40), XI(40), DEL(40),      STG40100
1      D(40), KK(40), ITYPE(40)      STG40110
COMMON/CASE2/TST(40, 10), HL(40, 10), DJ(40, 10), ACTE(40), AC(20, 40),      STG40120
1      XN(4, 40), BET(4, 40), (FS(4, 40), L(4, 40), INT(40), NCT, NMT)      STG40130
COMMON/CASE3/EP(400, 10), BETAI(400, 10), THETA(40, 10), THS(40, 10)      STG40140
COMMON/SQ/VI/CP(400, 10)      STG40150
COMMON/DEPCT/WHITE(10), IGRND, IGRND, WHITE      STG40160
DIMENSION DPREAD(400)      STG40170
LOGICAL PASS      STG40180
C IF THIS IS A NEW RUN RETRIEVE THE OLD GEOMETRY PARAMETERS      STG40190
PASS = (NEMCM .GT. 1) .OR. (WHITE .GT. 1)      STG40200
ISIZE = NMAX      STG40210
IF (LOGIC .GT. 1) GO TO 30      STG40220
IF (PASS) CALL RETREVEPS, BETA, TST, THETA, THS, CPREAD,      STG40230
1      NMAX, NJT, ISIZE, NCASES)      STG40240
C DEFINE THE FUNDAMENTAL CASE FOR DERIVATIVES DUE TO PITCHING      STG40250
20 CALL BCF(DM(200, DREF, XI, DEL, EPS, BETA, DMOR, KK, THETA, THS, TST, ML,      STG40260
1      NM, IM, NJ, I, NMT, NMAX, NROWS, NCASES)      STG40270
IF (PASS) GO TO 60      STG40280
CALL SAVEIT(EPS, BETA, TST, THETA, THS, DPREAD, NMAX, NJT, ISIZE, NCASES)      STG40290
GO TO 60      STG40300
30 ISIZE = NEMAX      STG40310
C DEFINE THE FUNDAMENTAL CASES FOR YAWING DERIVATIVES      STG40320
NCT = NCASES - 1      STG40330
40 CALL BCYAN(EPS, BETA, THETA, THS, Y, KK, NMT, NMAX, NROWS, NCT)      STG40340
C DEFINE THE LAST FUNDAMENTAL CASE FOR ROLLING DERIVATIVES      STG40350
50 CALL BCROLL(EPS, BETA, THETA, THS, TST, Y, NM, NMT, NMAX, NROWS, NCASES)      STG40360

```

60 CONTINUE

END

*DECK SAVEIT

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SUBROUTINE SAVEIT(EPS, BETA, TST, THETA, THS, DUMMY,      SAVI0010
1      NMAX, NJT, ISIZE, NCASES)      SAVI0020
DIMENSION EP(400, 10), BETAI(400, 10), DUMMY(I, ISIZE)      SAVI0030
DIMENSION TST(40, 10), THETA(40, 10), THS(40, 10)      SAVI0040
20 IWRITE = 2 * (NMAX + NJT) + NCASES      SAVI0050
C STORE EPS      SAVI0060
DO 40 N = 1, NCASES      SAVI0070
IWRITE = IWRITE + 1      SAVI0080
DO 30 I = 1, ISIZE      SAVI0090
DUMMY(I) = EP(I, N)      SAVI0100
30 CONTINUE      SAVI0110
CALL WRITMS(1, DUMMY, ISIZE, IWRITE)      SAVI0120
40 CONTINUE      SAVI0130
C STORE BETA      SAVI0140
DO 60 N = 1, NCASES      SAVI0150
IWRITE = IWRITE + 1      SAVI0160
DO 50 I = 1, ISIZE      SAVI0170
DUMMY(I) = BETAI(N, I)      SAVI0180
50 CONTINUE      SAVI0190
CALL WRITMS(1, DUMMY, ISIZE, IWRITE)      SAVI0200
60 CONTINUE      SAVI0210
C STORE THETA      SAVI0220
IWRITE = IWRITE + 1      SAVI0230
CALL WRITMS(1, TST, 400, IWRITE)      SAVI0240
70 CONTINUE      SAVI0250
IWRITE = IWRITE + 1      SAVI0260
CALL WRITMS(1, THETA, 400, IWRITE)      SAVI0270
80 CONTINUE      SAVI0280
CALL WRITMS(1, THS, 400, IWRITE)      SAVI0290
RETURN      SAVI0300
END      SAVI0310

```

*DECK RETREY

```

SUBROUTINE RETREVEPS, BETA, TST, THETA, THS, DUMMY,      RETR0010
1      NMAX, NJT, ISIZE, NCASES)      RETR0020
DIMENSION EP(400, 10), BETAI(400, 10), DUMMY(I, ISIZE)      RETR0030
DIMENSION TST(40, 10), THETA(40, 10), THS(40, 10)      RETR0040
C      RETR0050
IREAD = 2 * (NMAX + NJT) + NCASES      RETR0060
C RETRIEVE EPS      RETR0070
DO 20 N = 1, NCASES      RETR0080
IREAD = IREAD + 1      RETR0090
CALL READPS(1, DUMMY, ISIZE, IREAD)      RETR0100
DO 20 I = 1, ISIZE      RETR0110
EPS(I, N) = DUMMY(I)      RETR0120
20 CONTINUE      RETR0130
C RETRIEVE BETA      RETR0140
DO 30 N = 1, NCASES      RETR0150

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```

IREAD = IREAD + 1
LALL_READMS(1, DUMMY, ISIZE, IREAD)
DO 30 I = 1, ISIZE
  BETAI(N) = DUMPM(I)
30 CONTINUE
C RETRIEVE TST
IREAD = IREAD + 1
CALL_READMS(1, TST, 400, IREAD)
C RETRIEVE THETA
IREAD = IREAD + 1
CALL_READMS(1, THETA, 400, IREAD)
C RETRIEVE THS
IREAD = IREAD + 1
LALL_READMS(1, THS, 400, IREAD)
RETURN
END

```

```

RETRO170
RETRO180
RETRO190
RETRO200
RETRO210
RETRO220
RETRO230
RETRO240
RETRO250
RETRO260
RETRO270
RETRO280
RETRO290
RETRO300
RETRO310
RETRO320

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```

DO 60 K = 1, NROWS
  THETA(K, N) = -UO(K) + THETA(K, N)
  THSC(N) = 0.00
60 CONTINUE
  IF(NMAX.EQ.NWT) GO TO 90
  NWTI = NWT + 1
  DO 80 I = 1, NMAX
    EPS(I, N) = 0.00
    BETAI(N) = 0.00
80 CONTINUE
90 CONTINUE
RETURN
END

```

```

BYAU290
BYAU300
BYAU310
BYAU320
BYAU330
BYAU340
BYAU350
BYAU360
BYAU370

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```

*DECK BOPILM
SUBROUTINE BOPILM(KLG, CREF, KI, DEL, EPS, BETA, L, KK, THETA, THS, TST, HL,
  NM, IM, NJ, IJ, NWT, NMAX, NROWS, N)
C THIS SUBROUTINE DEFINES THE BOUNDARY CONDITIONS FOR
C THE PITCHING RATE DERIVATIVE FUNDAMENTAL CASE
C
  DIMENSION X(1400), DEL(400), CL(40), KK(400)
  DIMENSION NM(40), IM(40), NJ(40), IJ(40)
  DIMENSION EPS(400,10), BETA(400,10), THETA(40,10), THS(40,10)
  DIMENSION TST(40,10), HL(40,10)
C
  DEFINE THE CAMBER ANGLES WHICH RESULT FROM PITCHING
  DO 30 I = 1, NWT
    KK(I) = KK(I)
  20 EPS(I, N) = 2.0 * (X(11) * (DEL(I) / 2.0) + (KK(I) * CREF) / 57.295779)
    BETAI(N) = 0.00
  30 CONTINUE
  IF(NWT.EQ.NMAX) GO TO 60
  NWTI = NWT + 1
  DO 50 I = 1, NMAX
    EPS(I, N) = 0.00
    BETAI(N) = 0.00
  50 CONTINUE
C
  DEFINE THE JET ANGLES WHICH RESULT FROM PITCHING
  DO 60 M = 1, NROWS
    THETA(K, N) = 0.00
    TSK = TSK(K)
    IF(N(K).GT.0) THETA(K, N) = (2.0 * (X(11) * TSK) / CREF) * 57.295779
    THS(K, N) = 0.00
    TST(K, N) = 0.00
    HL(K, N) = 0.00
  60 CONTINUE
  RETURN
END

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```

BOP1000
BOP10020
BOP10030
BOP10040
BOP10050
BOP10060
BOP10070
BOP10080
BOP10090
BOP10100
BOP10110
BOP10120
BOP10130
BOP10140
BOP10150
BOP10160
BOP10170
BOP10180
BOP10190
BOP10200
BOP10210
BOP10220
BOP10230
BOP10240
BOP10250
BOP10260
BOP10270
BOP10280
BOP10290
BOP10300
BOP10310
BOP10320
BOP10330
BOP10340
BOP10350
BOP10360

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```

*DECK STAGES
OVERLAY(OVLY, 5, 0)
PROGRAM STAGES
C THIS SUBROUTINE CONTROLS THE EXECUTION OF THE NON-PLANAR
C JET/WING FLOW FIELD PROGRAM
C
  COMMON/SOLV1/ GAMMA(400,10)
  COMMON/SPRIT/ NEMAX, NEWUM, NOALFA, LOGIC, IR, ISTAR
  COMMON/FFLDZ/G(400), G(400), GAMTR(400)
  COMMON/FFLD1/X(400), X(400), XN(400), Z(400), Z(400), I(400), I(400), I(400)
  COMMON/FFLD2/Z(400), ALF(400), ALF(400), ALF(400), NM(40)
  COMMON/FFLD3/SQUIG(200), ETAK(200), ZETA(200), MPOINT, AL(10)
  COMMON/FFLD4/ XTR(40), XTL(40), CHR(40), CLL(40),
  XTR(40), XTL(40), CHR(40), CLL(40)
  COMMON/FCASE2/TST(40,10), HL(40,10), DJ(40), ACTE(40), ACI(20,40),
  XRB(40), BET(40), IFS(40), IFC(40), INT(40), NLT, NHT
  COMMON/CASE3/EPS(400,10), BETA(400,10), THETA(40,10), THS(40,10)
  COMMON/CMPDS/FACTOR(10,24), MDC
  COMMON/TAIL/ARH, TRH, SWH, SPANH, ARV, TRV, SWV, SPANV, HX, HM, VL, VM,
  NMAX, NMAXY, NTOTAL, NTPMP, NSIDE, NROWH, NROWV, ICAMH,
  JCAMV, NTYPE, NCTYPE, ISENSE, KCASE, ICASES
  DIMENSION VKJ(600), VYJ(600), VZJ(600)
C
  INITIAL LOADINGS AND CAMBERS
  DO 20 J = 1, NEMAX
    G(I) = 0.0
  20 G(I) = 0.0
  30 ALFA(J) = 0.0
  DO 40 J = 1, NROWS
    ZL(J) = 0.0
    ALFNF(J) = 0.0
  40 ALFA(J) = 0.0
C
  SUB LOADINGS AND CAMBERS
  DO 80 I = 1, 10
    F = FACTOR(I, KCASE)
    IF(F.EQ.0.0) GO TO 80
  50 G(I) = G(I) + F * GAMMA(J, I)
  DO 40 J = 1, NWT
  60 ALFA(J) = ALFA(J) + F * EPS(J, I) / 57.295779
  DO 70 J = 1, NROWS
    ZL(J) = ZL(J) + F * HL(J, I)
    ALFNF(J) = ALFNF(J) + F * AIN(F, J)
  70 ALFA(J) = ALFA(J) + F * THETA(J, I) / 57.295779
  80 CONTINUE
C
  CYCLE ANGLE OF ATTACK
C
  FIND THE PLACE TO READ THE VECTORED JET INJECTED VELOCITIES
  IREAD = 2 * (NMAX * NWTI + 3 * NTOTAL + 1)
  DO 110 N = 1, 5
    CALL HEADER(LINES)
    ALPHA = ALCN
    CALL LINEAR(ALPHA, N)
    ALPHA = ALCN / 57.295779
    CALL VORTEX(ALPHA)
    CALL TRAIL(ALPHA)
    CALL CDORS(ALPHA)
    LINES = LINES + 12
C
  READ VECTORED JET INJECTED VELOCITIES
  IF(LOGIC.NE.2) GO TO 90
  CALL_READMS(8, VJ, 600, IREAD)
  IREAD = IREAD + 1
  CALL_READMS(8, VY, 600, IREAD)
  IREAD = IREAD + 1
  CALL_READMS(8, VZ, 600, IREAD)
  IREAD = IREAD + 1
  DO 100 J = 1, NTPMP
    IREAD = IREAD + 1
    CALL LINEAR(ALPHA, N)
    SQSQUIG(J)
    ET=ZETA(J)
    Z=ZETA(J)
    JJ = NEMAX * J
    CALL INDVEL(SQUIG(200), ET, ZE, VKJ(J), VYJ(J), VZJ(J), J, N, KCASE, ALPHA,
    1 LINES)
  100 CONTINUE
  CALL RMS(ALPHA, N)
  110 CONTINUE
  CONTINUE
  END

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```

ST60010
ST60020
ST60030
ST60040
ST60050
ST60060
ST60070
ST60080
ST60090
ST60100
ST60110
ST60120
ST60130
ST60140
ST60150
ST60160
ST60170
ST60180
ST60190
ST60200
ST60210
ST60220
ST60230
ST60240
ST60250
ST60260
ST60270
ST60280
ST60290
ST60300
ST60310
ST60320
ST60330
ST60340
ST60350
ST60360
ST60370
ST60380
ST60390
ST60400
ST60410
ST60420
ST60430

```

```

*DECK BOPDI
SUBROUTINE BOPDI(EPS, BETA, THETA, THS, TST, Y,
  NM, NWT, NMAX, NROWS, NCASES)
C THIS SUBROUTINE DEFINES THE BOUNDARY CONDITIONS FOR
C THE ROLLING RATE DERIVATIVE FUNDAMENTAL CASE
C
  DIMENSION EPS(400,10), BETA(400,10), THETA(40,10), THS(40,10),
  TST(40,10)
  DIMENSION Y(40), NM(40)
C
  DEFINE THE TWIST AND CAMBER ANGLES WHICH RESULT FROM ROLLING
  N = NCASES
  I = 0
  DO 50 K = 1, NROWS
    TST(K, N) = Y(K) * 57.295779
    THETA(K, N) = TST(K, N)
    THS(K, N) = 0.00
    NM(K) = NM(K)
  50 I = I + 1
  30 EPS(I, N) = TST(K, N)
  40 CONTINUE
  50 CONTINUE
C
  DEFINE THE ANGLES ON THE JET
  IF(NMAX.EQ.NWT) RETURN
  NWTI = NWT + 1
  DO 70 I = 1, NMAX
    EPS(I, N) = 0.00
  70 CONTINUE
  RETURN
END

```

```

BOP0010
BOP0020
BOP0030
BOP0040
BOP0050
BOP0060
BOP0070
BOP0080
BOP0090
BOP0100
BOP0110
BOP0120
BOP0130
BOP0140
BOP0150
BOP0160
BOP0170
BOP0180
BOP0190
BOP0200
BOP0210
BOP0220
BOP0230
BOP0240
BOP0250
BOP0260
BOP0270
BOP0280
BOP0290
BOP0300
BOP0310
BOP0320
BOP0330

```

```

ZL(J) = ZL(J) + F * HL(J, I)
ALFNF(J) = ALFNF(J) + F * AIN(F, J)
70 ALFA(J) = ALFA(J) + F * THETA(J, I) / 57.295779
80 CONTINUE
C
  CYCLE ANGLE OF ATTACK
C
  FIND THE PLACE TO READ THE VECTORED JET INJECTED VELOCITIES
  IREAD = 2 * (NMAX * NWTI + 3 * NTOTAL + 1)
  DO 110 N = 1, 5
    CALL HEADER(LINES)
    ALPHA = ALCN
    CALL LINEAR(ALPHA, N)
    ALPHA = ALCN / 57.295779
    CALL VORTEX(ALPHA)
    CALL TRAIL(ALPHA)
    CALL CDORS(ALPHA)
    LINES = LINES + 12
C
  READ VECTORED JET INJECTED VELOCITIES
  IF(LOGIC.NE.2) GO TO 90
  CALL_READMS(8, VJ, 600, IREAD)
  IREAD = IREAD + 1
  CALL_READMS(8, VY, 600, IREAD)
  IREAD = IREAD + 1
  CALL_READMS(8, VZ, 600, IREAD)
  IREAD = IREAD + 1
  DO 100 J = 1, NTPMP
    IREAD = IREAD + 1
    CALL LINEAR(ALPHA, N)
    SQSQUIG(J)
    ET=ZETA(J)
    Z=ZETA(J)
    JJ = NEMAX * J
    CALL INDVEL(SQUIG(200), ET, ZE, VKJ(J), VYJ(J), VZJ(J), J, N, KCASE, ALPHA,
    1 LINES)
  100 CONTINUE
  CALL RMS(ALPHA, N)
  110 CONTINUE
  CONTINUE
  END

```

```

ST60440
ST60450
ST60460
ST60470
ST60480
ST60490
ST60500
ST60510
ST60520
ST60530
ST60540
ST60550
ST60560
ST60570
ST60580
ST60590
ST60600
ST60610
ST60620
ST60630
ST60640
ST60650
ST60660
ST60670
ST60680
ST60690
ST60700
ST60710
ST60720
ST60730
ST60740
ST60750
ST60760
ST60770
ST60780
ST60790
ST60800

```

```

*DECK BCYAW
SUBROUTINE BCYAW(EPS, BETA, THETA, THS, Y, KK,
  NWT, NMAX, NROWS, NCASES)
C THIS SUBROUTINE DEFINES THE BOUNDARY CONDITIONS FOR ALL OF THE
C YAWING RATE DERIVATIVE FUNDAMENTAL CASES
C
  COMMON /DERIV/ DO(40), CLD, CPM, DPMDC
  DIMENSION EPS(400,10), BETA(400,10), THETA(40,10), THS(40,10)
  DIMENSION Y(40), KK(40)
C
  DEFINE THE SECTIONAL NORMALIZED VELOCITY INDUCED BY YAWING
  DO 20 K = 1, NROWS
    DO 40 I = 1, NWT
      KK(I) = KK(I)
  20 CONTINUE
C
  DEFINE THE ANGLES FOR ALL FUNDAMENTAL CASES
  DO 40 M = 1, NCASES
    DO 40 I = 1, NWT
      KK(I) = KK(I)
  30 EPS(I, N) = -UO(KK(I)) + EPS(I, N)
    BETAI(N) = 0.00
  40 CONTINUE

```

```

BYA0010
BYA0020
BYA0030
BYA0040
BYA0050
BYA0060
BYA0070
BYA0080
BYA0090
BYA0100
BYA0110
BYA0120
BYA0130
BYA0140
BYA0150
BYA0160
BYA0170
BYA0180
BYA0190
BYA0200
BYA0210
BYA0220
BYA0230
BYA0240

```

```

*DECK LINEAR
SUBROUTINE LINEAR(ALPHA, N)
C THIS SUBROUTINE ADDS THE ANGLE OF ATTACK AND JET-INDUCED LOADS
C TO THE WING LOADING
C
  COMMON/SPRIT/ NEMAX, NEWUM, NOALFA, LOGIC, IR, ISTAR
  COMMON/MATH/NCASES, ISYMM, IPRINT, JETFLD, IGTYPE, IIMGE
  COMMON/NRANK/NROWS, NROWS, NWT, NJT, NMAX, NM(40), NJ(40), IM(40), IX(40)
  COMMON/SOLV1/ GAMMA(400,10)
  COMMON/FFLD1/X(400), X(400), XN(400), Z(400), Z(400), I(400), I(400), I(400)
  COMMON/FFLD2/Z(400), ALF(400), ALF(400), ALF(400), NM(40)
  COMMON/FFLD3/SQUIG(200), ETAK(200), ZETA(200), MPOINT, AL(10)
  COMMON/FFLD4/ XTR(40), XTL(40), CHR(40), CLL(40),
  XTR(40), XTL(40), CHR(40), CLL(40)
  COMMON /FFLD5/ GAM(400,5)
  DO 20 I = 1, NEMAX
    G(I) = G(I) + ALPHA * GAMMA(I, I)

```

```

L1A0010
L1A0020
L1A0030
L1A0040
L1A0050
L1A0060
L1A0070
L1A0080
L1A0090
L1A0100
L1A0110
L1A0120
L1A0130
L1A0140
L1A0150
L1A0160
L1A0170
L1A0180
L1A0190
L1A0200
L1A0210
L1A0220
L1A0230
L1A0240

```

```
IF(IJ=16, NR, 2) OR (LWIC, EQ, 1) GO TO 40
DO 30 I = 1, NEMAX
G(I) = G(I) + GAM(I, N)
40 DO 50 K = 1, NROWS
ALF(K) = ALF(K) + ALF(K, I) * ALPHA
50 CONTINUE
IF(TCR, LT, 0.0001) RETURN
DO 60 I = 1, NMT
G(I) = G(I) + I.0 + TCR
RETURN
END
```

```
*DECK VORTEX
SUBROUTINE VORTEX(ALPHA)
C THIS SUBROUTINE INTEGRATES EACH EVD TO ITS EQUIVALENT DISCRETE VORTEX
COMMON/SPRIT/ NEMMAX, NEWCMU, NOLFA, LOGIC, IR, ISTAR
COMMON/MARK/NROWS, NROWSJ, NMT, NJT, NPAR, NMC(40), NJ(40), IJ(40), IJ(40)
COMMON/GEOM/Y(40), CHORD(40), DELTA(40), XGC(40), XI(40), DEL(40),
1 DI(40), KK(40), IYPE(40)
COMMON/FFLD1/XC(40), X(40), XN(40), Z(40), ALFAC(40), ZL(40),
1 ZT(40), ALFAT(40), ALFIN(40), ALFI(40), ANK(40)
COMMON/FFLD2/GI(40), G(40), GAMTR(40)
COMMON/JCASE/CMU(40), CNUP(40), CMUPP(40)
BLOWIT = 0.0
DO 20 K = 1, NROWS
BLOWIT = BLOWIT + CMU(K)
IF(BLOWIT, LT, 0.01) GO TO 40
DO 30 I = 1, NROWS
NWK(I) = NJ(K)
GO TO 60
40 DO 50 K = 1, NROWS
50 NWK(K) = 0
60 DO 70 I = 1, NEMAX
70 XC(I) = XGC(I)
ON THE WING
I = IWK(I)
C LEADING EDGE ELEMENT
G(I) = DEL(I) + CHORD(K) * (G(I) + 0.5 * GI(I))
LAST = IWK(I) + NWK(I) - 2
C REGULAR WING ELEMENT
II = I + 1
DO 80 I = II, LAST
G(I) = DEL(I) + CHORD(K) * (G(I+1) + G(I)) / 2.0
CONTINUE
LAST = LAST + 1
I = LAST
IF(NWK(K), EQ, 0) GP = 0.00
IF(NWK(K), NE, 0) GP = G(IJK)
G(I) = DEL(I) + CHORD(K) * (GP + G(I)) / 2.0
C ON THE JET
II = IJK(K)
LASTJ = IJK(K) + NJR(K) - 2
DO 90 I = II, LASTJ
```

```

SUBROUTINE COORS(ALPHA)
C THIS SUBROUTINE SETS UP THE NON-PLANAR WING AND JET SHEET
COMMON/SPRIT/ NEMMAX, NEWCMU, NOLFA, LOGIC, IR, ISTAR
COMMON/MARK/NROWS, NROWSJ, NMT, NJT, NPAR, NMC(40), NJ(40), IJ(40), IJ(40)
COMMON/GEOM/Y(40), CHORD(40), DELTA(40), XGC(40), XI(40), DEL(40),
1 DI(40), KK(40), IYPE(40)
COMMON/FFLD1/XC(40), X(40), XN(40), Z(40), ALFAC(40), ZL(40),
1 ZT(40), ALFAT(40), ALFIN(40), ALFI(40), ANK(40)
COMMON/FFLD2/GI(40), G(40), GAMTR(40)
COMMON/FFLD3/SQUI(200), ETAI(200), ZETA(200), NPOINT, AL(10),
1 IFFLD, TCR, AIN(40, 10), XLR(40), LLL(40),
2 XTR(40), XTL(40), CHR(40), CHL(40)
C SA = SIN(ALPHA)
CA = COS(ALPHA)
C ON THE WING
DO 60 K = 1, NROWS
C LEADING EDGE ELEMENT
XC(I) = XC(I) + 0.25 * DEL(I)
X(I) = XLR(K) + XC(I) + CHR(K) * CA
XN(I) = (XLR(K) + XC(I) + CHL(K)) * CA
XSUM = X(I)
Z(I) = ZL(K) + CHORD(K) - (X(I) + XN(I)) * SA + 2.0
ZSUM = Z(I)
LAST = IWK(I) + NWK(I) - 1
I = IWK(I)
DO 20 I = II, LAST
XC(I) = XC(I) + 0.25 * DEL(I)
DIFF = XC(I) - XC(I-1)
ANGLE = ALFAC(I-1) + ALPHA
CANGLE = COS(ANGLE)
X(I) = XSUM + DIFF * CHR(K) + CANGLE
XN(I) = XSUM + DIFF * CHL(K) + CANGLE
Z(I) = ZSUM - SIN(ANGLE) * DIFF + CHORD(K)
XSUM = X(I)
XSUM = XN(I)
ZSUM = Z(I)
20 CONTINUE
IF(NWK(K), EQ, 0) GO TO 50
C ON THE JET
I = IJK(K)
C FIRST JET ELEMENT
XC(I) = XC(I) + 0.25 * DEL(I)
DIFF = XC(I) - XC(LAST)
ANGLE = ALFAC(LAST) + ALPHA
CANGLE = COS(ANGLE)
X(I) = XSUM + DIFF * CHR(K) + CANGLE
XN(I) = XSUM + DIFF * CHL(K) + CANGLE
Z(I) = ZSUM - SIN(ANGLE) * DIFF + CHORD(K)
W = -ALFAC(I) - ALPHA
XSUM = X(I)
XSUM = XN(I)
ZSUM = Z(I)
LASTJ = IJK(K) + NJR(K) - 1
C REGULAR JET ELEMENTS
```

```

II = I + 1
DO 40 I = II, LASTJ
IF(I, EQ, LASTJ) GO TO 30
XC(I) = XC(I) + 0.25 * DEL(I)
30 DIFF = XC(I) - XC(I-1)
X(I) = XSUM + DIFF * CHR(K) + CANGLE
XN(I) = XSUM + DIFF * CHL(K) + CANGLE
WB = W
W = (2.0 * (GAMTR(I-1) - GAMTR(LAST)) / (CHORD(K) + CMU(K))) -
1 ALFAC(I) - ALPHA
Z(I) = ZSUM + DIFF * TAN(W + WB) / 2.0 + CHORD(K)
40 ZSUM = Z(I)
GO TO 60
50 DIFF = 1.0 - XC(LAST)
ANGLE = ALFAC(LAST) + ALPHA
CANGLE = COS(ANGLE)
ZTR(K) = ZSUM - SIN(ANGLE) * DIFF + CHORD(K)
XTR(K) = XSUM + DIFF * CHR(K) + CANGLE
XTL(K) = XSUM + DIFF * CHL(K) + CANGLE
60 CONTINUE
WRITE(6, 70)
70 FORMAT(10, 5X, 22# ' FLOW FIELD PRINT **,' /,
1 30X, 2X, 11X, 2X, 11X, 1M, 9X, 5G, 6G, 6G, 9X, 2G, 6G, 6G, 9X,
2 5M, 6F, /)
WRITE(6, 80) X(I), XN(I), Z(I), G(I), GAMTR(I), ALFAC(I), I = 1, NMT
80 FORMAT(30X, 6F12.6)
IF(NMT, EQ, NEMMAX) RETURN
II = NMT + 1
WRITE(6, 90) X(I), XN(I), Z(I), G(I), GAMTR(I), I = II, NEMMAX
90 FORMAT(30X, 5F12.6)
RETURN
END
```

```

G(I) = DEL(I) + CHORD(K) * (G(I+1) + G(I)) / 2.0
90 CONTINUE
C INFINITY ELEMENT
I = LASTJ + 1
G(I) = G(I) + XC(I) + CHORD(K)
100 CONTINUE
RETURN
END
```

```
*DECK TRAIL
SUBROUTINE TRAIL(ALPHA)
C THIS SUBROUTINE SUMS THE STRENGTHS OF THE TRAILING VORTICES
COMMON/MARK/NROWS, NROWSJ, NMT, NJT, NPAR, NMC(40), NJ(40), IJ(40), IJ(40)
COMMON/FFLD1/XC(40), X(40), XN(40), Z(40), ALFAC(40), ZL(40),
1 ZT(40), ALFAT(40), ALFIN(40), ALFI(40), ANK(40)
COMMON/FFLD2/GI(40), G(40), GAMTR(40)
COMMON/FFLD3/SQUI(200), ETAI(200), ZETA(200), NPOINT, AL(10),
1 IFFLD, TCR, AIN(40, 10), XLR(40), XLL(40),
2 XTR(40), XTL(40), CHR(40), CHL(40)
COMMON/GEOM/Y(40), CHORD(40), DELTA(40), XGC(40), XI(40), DEL(40),
1 DI(40), KK(40), IYPE(40)
COMMON/JCASE/CMU(40), CNUP(40), CMUPP(40)
COMMON/GEFECT/GHTE(10), IGRND, IGRND, WHITE
DO 40 K = 1, NROWS
GMSUM = 0.00
C ON THE WING
II = IWK(K)
LAST = IWK(K) + NWK(K) - 1
DO 20 I = II, LAST
GAMSUM = GAMSUM + G(I)
IF(NWK(K), EQ, 0) GO TO 40
C ON THE JET
II = IJK(K)
LASTJ = IJK(K) + NJR(K) - 1
DO 30 I = II, LASTJ
GAMSUM = GAMSUM + G(I)
40 CONTINUE
IF(IGRND, GT, 0) GO TO 60
DO 50 K = 1, NROWS
IF(CMU(K), GT, 0) GO TO 50
LAST = IWK(K) + NWK(K) - 1
ALF(K) = 0.5 * (ALPHA + ALFAC(LAST))
50 CONTINUE
RETURN
60 DO 70 K = 1, NROWS
70 ALF(K) = 0.0
RETURN
END
```

```
*DECK INOVEL
SUBROUTINE INOVEL(SQ, ET, ZE, VXJ, VYJ, VZJ, NP, W, KCASE, ALPHA, I(LINES))
COMMON/SPRIT/ NEMMAX, NEWCMU, NOLFA, LOGIC, IR, ISTAR
COMMON/MARK/NROWS, NROWSJ, NMT, NJT, NPAR, NMC(40), NJ(40), IJ(40), IJ(40)
COMMON/FFLD1/XC(40), X(40), XN(40), Z(40), ALFAC(40), ZL(40),
1 ZT(40), ALFAT(40), ALFIN(40), ALFI(40), ANK(40)
COMMON/FFLD2/GI(40), G(40), GAMTR(40)
COMMON/FFLD3/SQUI(200), ETAI(200), ZETA(200), NPOINT, AL(10),
1 IFFLD, TCR, AIN(40, 10), XLR(40), XLL(40),
2 XTR(40), XTL(40), CHR(40), CHL(40)
COMMON/GEFECT/GHTE(10), IGRND, IGRND, WHITE
DO 10 K = 1, NROWS
WRITE(6, 20) XCASE, AL(N)
20 FORMAT(10, 12, 2# ' FLOW FIELD SOLUTION FOR COMPOSITE CASE, 12, 3# ', /
2 12, 2# ' FLOW FIELD SOLUTION FOR COMPOSITE CASE, 12, 3# ', /
```

```
*DECK COORS
COORS(0.01)
```

```
3 N= DEGREE/2
...
100 CALL BSLAW(X1,X2,X3,X4,Y1,Y2,Z1,Z2,USUM,VSUM,WSUM,FINISH,
1 I,K,SQ,ET,ZE),RETURNS(180,200)
```

```
INDV0240
INDV0250
INDV0260
INDV0270
INDV0280
INDV0290
INDV0300
INDV0310
INDV0320
INDV0330
INDV0340
INDV0350
INDV0360
INDV0370
INDV0380
INDV0390
INDV0400
INDV0410
INDV0420
INDV0430
INDV0440
INDV0450
INDV0460
INDV0470
INDV0480
INDV0490
INDV0500
INDV0510
INDV0520
INDV0530
INDV0540
INDV0550
INDV0560
INDV0570
INDV0580
INDV0590
INDV0600
INDV0610
INDV0620
INDV0630
INDV0640
INDV0650
INDV0660
INDV0670
INDV0680
INDV0690
INDV0700
INDV0710
INDV0720
INDV0730
INDV0740
INDV0750
INDV0760
INDV0770
INDV0780
INDV0790
INDV0800
INDV0810
INDV0820
INDV0830
```

```
COMMON/DEFECT/UM1(2),J3RN1(1),N1(1)
COMMON/DEF/DT(400),DT2(400),DART(1),D0(1)
DIMENS(DM,VAC(3),VBI(3),VCI(3),VZ(3),V3(3),V4(3))
LOGICAL NSYMM,XSYMM,IMAGE
...
50 RT2 = CROSS(V2(1),V2(2),V2(3),V4(1),V4(2),V4(3))
...
50 RT2 = -1.0
```

```
RSLA0170
RSLA0180
RSLA0190
RSLA0200
RSLA0210
RSLA0220
RSLA0230
RSLA0240
RSLA0250
RSLA0260
RSLA0270
RSLA0280
RSLA0290
RSLA0300
RSLA0310
RSLA0320
RSLA0330
RSLA0340
RSLA0350
RSLA0360
RSLA0370
RSLA0380
RSLA0390
RSLA0400
RSLA0410
RSLA0420
RSLA0430
RSLA0440
RSLA0450
RSLA0460
RSLA0470
RSLA0480
RSLA0490
RSLA0500
RSLA0510
RSLA0520
RSLA0530
RSLA0540
RSLA0550
RSLA0560
RSLA0570
RSLA0580
RSLA0590
RSLA0600
RSLA0610
RSLA0620
RSLA0630
RSLA0640
RSLA0650
RSLA0660
RSLA0670
RSLA0680
RSLA0690
RSLA0700
RSLA0710
RSLA0720
RSLA0730
RSLA0740
RSLA0750
RSLA0760
RSLA0770
RSLA0780
RSLA0790
RSLA0800
```

```
110 CONTINUE
GO TO 130
120 FINISH = 2
...
130 CONTINUE
ADD VELOCITIES INDUCED VELOCITIES
...
140 EP = -ATAN(VSUM / (1.0 + USUM)) + 57.295779
...
150 WRITE(6,150)
...
160 WRITE(6,170) NMP,SQP,ET,ZEP,USUM,VSUM,WSUM,EP,BE
...
170 FORMAT(BX,14,8F12.8)
...
180 WRITE(6,190) NMP,SQP,ET,ZEP,I
...
190 FORMAT(BX,14,3F12.8,5X,40#CONTROL POINT IS ON BOUND VORTEX ELEMENT
...
200 WRITE(6,210) NMP,SQP,ET,ZEP,I
...
210 FORMAT(BX,14,3F12.8,5X,35#CONTROL POINT IS ON TRAILING VORTEX,
...
END
```

```
INDV0840
INDV0850
INDV0860
INDV0870
INDV0880
INDV0890
INDV0900
INDV0910
INDV0920
INDV0930
INDV0940
INDV0950
INDV0960
INDV0970
INDV0980
INDV0990
INDV1000
INDV1010
INDV1020
INDV1030
INDV1040
INDV1050
INDV1060
INDV1070
INDV1080
INDV1090
INDV1100
INDV1110
INDV1120
INDV1130
INDV1140
INDV1150
INDV1160
INDV1170
INDV1180
INDV1190
INDV1200
INDV1210
INDV1220
INDV1230
INDV1240
INDV1250
```

```
70 AB=VBI2**V2(1)-V2(2)**VBI(3)
BB=V2(1)**VBI(3)-VBI(1)**V2(3)
CB=V2(2)**VBI(1)-V2(1)**VBI(2)
...
80 QB = G1 ) * (CT1B - CT2B) / (12.5663708 * RB)
...
90 DT1 = GAMTAL(I) * (CT1I) - CT2I ) / (12.5663708 * RT1)
...
100 GROUNDO = 1.0
...
110 IF(NSYMM)ASVMM = -1.0
...
120 SIGN = 1.0
...
130 RETURN A
140 RETURN A
150 RETURN B
END
```

```
RSLA0760
RSLA0770
RSLA0780
RSLA0790
RSLA0800
RSLA0810
RSLA0820
RSLA0830
RSLA0840
RSLA0850
RSLA0860
RSLA0870
RSLA0880
RSLA0890
RSLA0900
RSLA0910
RSLA0920
RSLA0930
RSLA0940
RSLA0950
RSLA0960
RSLA0970
RSLA0980
RSLA0990
RSLA1000
RSLA1010
RSLA1020
RSLA1030
RSLA1040
RSLA1050
RSLA1060
RSLA1070
RSLA1080
RSLA1090
RSLA1100
RSLA1110
RSLA1120
RSLA1130
RSLA1140
RSLA1150
RSLA1160
```

```
*DECK BSLAW
SUBROUTINE BSLAW(X1,X2,X3,X4,Y1,Y2,Z1,Z2,USUM,VSUM,WSUM,FINISH,
1 I,K,SQ,ET,ZE),RETURNS(A,B)
...
COMMON/PATH/NSYMM,ISYMM,IPRINT,JETFLG,IGTYPE,ININGE
...
COMMON/ARMS/ARMS,NRMS,NNT,NJT,NMX,NM(40),NM(40),IM(40),IJ(40)
...
COMMON/FFLDI/XCI(40),XCI(40),XCI(40),Z(40),ALFAC(40),ZL(40),
1 ZI(40),ALFAC(40),ALFAC(40),NM(40)
...
COMMON/FFLDI/STAI(200),ETAI(200),ZETA(200),MPOINT,AL(10),
1 JFLO,TCR,MINF(40,10),XLR(40),XLL(40),
2 XTR(40),XTR(40),CHRI(40),CML(40)
```

```
BSLA0010
BSLA0020
BSLA0030
BSLA0040
BSLA0050
BSLA0060
BSLA0070
BSLA0080
BSLA0090
BSLA0100
BSLA0110
BSLA0120
BSLA0130
BSLA0140
```

```
*DECK RNS1
SUBROUTINE RNS1(Alpha,W)
COMMON/TAI/AM,TA,SW,SPAM,ARV,TRV,SWV,SPANV,HL,HH,VL,VH,
1 NMAX,NMAXV,NTOTAL,ATPMP,NSIDE,AROM,MMQUV,ICAMM,
2 ICAMV,NXTYPE,NCTYPE,ISENSE,NCASE,ICASES
...
COMMON/TAI2/YM(20),ZV(10),DELTAM(20),DELTAV(10),NH(20),NV(10),
1 TX(20),YH(10),ZHI(20),YCI(10),NH(10),MH(10),
2 CMBER(10,5),CHW(20),CHV(10),RSH(80),XCV(20),
3 CAM(80),CAMV(20),OZ(80),DVI(20),DOWN(20),
4 STOE(20),RHH,XMV,CREFH,CREFV,AREAM,AREAV,TRONV(80),
COMMON/TAI4/BI(100,5)
...
COMMON/FUSLGI/PI,NSEG,NSEG,NR(40),ISECT,ICAMV,XB(4),ZLL(4),
1 RADUS(4),ARR(4),ADM(4),CSAC(4),
2 V(40),T(40),W(40,7)
```

```
RHS10010
RHS10020
RHS10030
RHS10040
RHS10050
RHS10060
RHS10070
RHS10080
RHS10090
RHS10100
RHS10110
RHS10120
RHS10130
RHS10140
RHS10150
RHS10160
RHS10170
RHS10180
RHS10190
RHS10200
```

```
COMMON/SLIP/SSLIP
LOGICAL L1,L2
L1 = NROWH .EQ. 0
L2 = NROWV .EQ. 0
20 IF(L1) GO TO 40
DO 30 I = 1, NMAXH
30 B(I,N) = DOWN(I) + CAPM(I) + ALPHA
40 IF(L2) GO TO 60
555 = SIN(SSLIP/57.295779)
DO 50 I = 1, NMAXV
J = NMAXH + I
50 B(I,N) = SIDE(J) + DAMP(I) - 555
60 IF(NSEG .EQ. 0) RETURN
N1 = NTOTAL
DO 70 K = 1, NSEG
N1 = N1 + 1
V(K,N1) = SIDE(N1)
70 W(K,N1) = DOWN(N1)
RETURN
END
```

```
*DECK STAGES
OVERLAP(OVLY,6,0)
PROGRAM STAGES
C THIS SUBROUTINE CONTROLS GEOMETRY PREPARATION, DOWNWASH/SIDEWASH
E CALCULATIONS AND LOADING FOR THE HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL TAIL
C
COMMON/TAIL1/ARM,TRH,SMH,SPANH,ARY,TRV,SWV,SPANV,HL,HH,VL,VH,
1 NMAXH,NMAXV,NTOTAL,NTPMP,NSIDE,NROWH,NROWV,ICAMH,
2 ICAMV,NXTYPE,NCTYPE,ISENSE,KCASE,ICASES
COMMON/TAIL2/YMC(20),ZVI(10),DELTAH(20),DELTAV(10),NH(20),NV(10),
1 IXC(20),IVC(10),IMC(20),IVC(10),NXC(5),NXC(5),XBT(10,5),
2 CAMBER(10,5),CHH(20),CHV(10),XCH(80),XCV(20),
3 CAMH(80),CAMV(20),DH(80),DHV(20),DWH(200),
4 SIDE(200),XMH,XMV,CREFH,CREFV,AREAH,AREAV,IRWHH(80),IRWV(20)
COMMON/TAIL3/XH(80),XV(20),XCH(80),XCV(20),XLM(20),XTM(20),
1 XLV(10),XTV(10),YACH,ZACV
COMMON/FFLOS/SQUIG(200),ETAC(200),ZETAC(200),MPOINT,AL(10),
1 IFFLD,TCR,AINF(40,10),XLR(40),XLL(40),
2 XTR(40),XTL(40),CHH(40),CML(40)
COMMON/SOLV3/DUMM(400)
DIMENSION W(100),W5(100),WD(100)
LOGICAL MOR,VERT
HOR = NROWH .GT. 0
VERT = NROWV .GT. 0
GO TO (20,30,40,50,60,70),ISENSE
C CALCULATE TRAPEZOIDAL PLANOFORM GEOMETRIES
20 IF(HOR) CALL TAILG(ARM,TRH,SMH,SPANH,NROWH,VM,XLM,XTM,CHH,
1 AREAH,CREFH,XMV,YACH,2)
30 IF(VERT) CALL TAILG(ARM,TRV,SMV,SPANV,NROWV,ZV,XLV,XTV,CHV,
1 AREAV,CREFV,XMV,ZACV,3)
C PRINT OUT TAIL GEOMETRY
CALL TAILP
C DIVIDE UP THE TAIL AND DETERMINE THE DOWNWASH POINT LOCATIONS
CALL LATIC
C SET UP THE LEFT HAND SIDE MATRIX FOR THE TAIL AND STORE IT ON UNIT B
```

```
CALL LHS(W,W5,WD,NTOTAL)
40 N = 1
CALL RHS(N)
NSIDE = N - 1
GO TO 80
C DETERMINE THE TAIL LOADING FOR THE LINEAR CASE
40 CALL TAILL(1,DUMMY,NTOTAL)
GO TO 80
C DETERMINE THE TAIL LOADING FOR THE NON-LINEAR TAIL CASE
50 NSIDE = 5
CALL TAILL(2,DUMMY,NTOTAL)
GO TO 80
C SET UP THE RIGHT HAND SIDE FOR THE ROLLING STABILITY CASE
60 NSIDE = 1
CALL RHS(N)
GO TO 80
C DETERMINE THE TAIL ROLLING (P) STABILITY DERIVATIVES
70 NSIDE = 1
CALL TAILL(3,DUMMY,NTOTAL)
80 CONTINUE
END
```

```
*DECK TAILP
SUBROUTINE TAILP(ARATIO,TRATIO,SWD,B,NROWH,V,H,KE,C,A,KMAC,KMAC,
1 VMAC,ITYPE)
COMMON/TAIL1/ARM,TRH,SMH,SPANH,ARY,TRV,SWV,SPANV,HL,HH,VL,VH,
1 NMAXH,NMAXV,NTOTAL,NTPMP,NSIDE,NROWH,NROWV,ICAMH,
2 ICAMV,NXTYPE,NCTYPE,ISENSE,KCASE,ICASES
COMMON/MATH/ARM,TRH,SMH,SPANH,ARY,TRV,SWV,SPANV,HL,HH,VL,VH,
1 NMAXH,NMAXV,NTOTAL,NTPMP,NSIDE,NROWH,NROWV,ICAMH,
2 ICAMV,NXTYPE,NCTYPE,ISENSE,KCASE,ICASES
DIMENSION Y(21),X(21),Z(21),C(21)
REAL MAC
LINE = ISYMM
IF(ITYPE .EQ. 2) .AND. (NROWV .GT. 0) LINE = 1
SURF=SWD/57.295779
IF(ITYPE .NE. 3) GO TO 20
B2=0.8
ARATIO2=0.8*ARATIO
20 DRODT=2.0*B/(1.0+TRATIO)*ARATIO)
B2=B2/0
ALB2=1.0+TRATIO)*CRODT
XLB2=0.25*(1.0+TRATIO)*CRODT+B2*TAN(SUR)
IF(ARATIO .EQ. 1) GO TO 30
YMAC=B2*(1.0+MAC/CRODT)*(1.0+TRATIO)
YMAC=0.25*MAC+XLB2*YMAC/B2
GO TO 40
30 XMAC=0.25*MAC
YMAC=0
40 IF(ITYPE .EQ. 3) GO TO 70
IF(LINE .GT. 0) GO TO 90
DO 40 K=1,NROWH
X(K)=XLB2+Y(K)/B2
DK=CRODT*(1.0-(1.0-TRATIO)*Y(K)/B2)
60 XE(K)=X(K)+DK)
RETURN
70 DO 80 K=1,NROWH
```

```
MHS(101)
MHS(1015)
MHS(1016)
MHS(1017)
MHS(1018)
MHS(1019)
MHS(1020)
MHS(1021)
MHS(1022)
MHS(1023)
MHS(1024)
MHS(1025)
MHS(1026)
MHS(1027)
MHS(1028)
MHS(1029)
MHS(1030)
MHS(1031)
MHS(1032)
X(K)=XLB2+Y(K)/B2
CK=CRODT*(1.0-(1.0-TRATIO)*Y(K)/B2)
80 XE(K)=X(K)+CK)
RETURN
90 DO 100 K=1,NROWH
YBAR=ANS(Y(K))
X(K)=XLB2+YBAR/B2
CK=CRODT*(1.0-(1.0-TRATIO)*YBAR/B2)
100 XE(K)=X(K)+CK)
RETURN
END
```

```
*DECK TAILP
SUBROUTINE TAILP
C THIS SUBROUTINE PRINTS OUT A SUMMARY OF HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL TAIL
C GEOMETRIC PARAMETERS
COMMON/JOHN/ AREH,SPANH,ARATIO,TR,SWEEP,CREF,DMAC,CBAR,XMC,XCG
COMMON/TAIL1/ARM,TRH,SMH,SPANH,ARY,TRV,SWV,SPANV,HL,HH,VL,VH,
1 NMAXH,NMAXV,NTOTAL,NTPMP,NSIDE,NROWH,NROWV,ICAMH,
2 ICAMV,NXTYPE,NCTYPE,ISENSE,KCASE,ICASES
COMMON/TAIL2/YMC(20),ZVI(10),DELTAH(20),DELTAV(10),NH(20),NV(10),
1 IXC(20),IVC(10),IMC(20),IVC(10),NXC(5),NXC(5),XBT(10,5),
2 CAMBER(10,5),CHH(20),CHV(10),XCH(80),XCV(20),
3 CAMH(80),CAMV(20),DH(80),DHV(20),DWH(200),
4 SIDE(200),XMH,XMV,CREFH,CREFV,AREAH,AREAV,IRWHH(80),IRWV(20)
COMMON/TAIL3/XH(80),XV(20),XCH(80),XCV(20),XLM(20),XTM(20),
1 XLV(10),XTV(10),YACH,ZACV
CALL HEADER(1) LINES 1
[FINROWH .EQ. 0] GO TO 60
WRITE(6,20)
20 FORMAT(10,4X,1H,7(5H****),/
1 4X,3H+ HORIZONTAL TAIL GEOMETRY SUMMARY +/,
2 4X,1H,7(5H****),/)
KMCN = XMC + HL
VLENTH = XMCN - KMC
VLENH = (VLENTH + AREAH) / (CREF + AREAV)
WRITE(6,30) ARM,TRH,SMH,SPANH,AREAH,CREFH,XMCN,YACH,VLENTH,XM,
1 IF(ARM) WRITE(6,30)
30 FORMAT(51H,15HASPECT RATIO = ,F12.6/57X,14HTAPER RATIO = ,F12.6/
1 58H,8HSWEEP = ,F12.6/57X,7HSPAN = ,F12.6/57X,4HAREA = ,
2 F12.6/60X,6HMAC = ,F12.6/40X,6HMCN = ,F12.6/60X,6HVNC = ,
3 F12.6/57X,9HLENGTH = ,F12.6/57X,9HHEIGHT = ,F12.6/57X,
4 9HVOLUME = ,F12.6/58H,8HROWH = ,3X,12//
5 40X,3HROW,3X,5HXLEAD,7X,5HXLEAD,7X,6HXTRAIL,7X,5HCHORD)
ILINES = ILINES + 19
DO 50 K = 1, NROWH
XLEAD = XLV(K) + VL
VLEAD = XLV(K) + VL
WRITE(6,40) N,VMH(K),XLEAD,XTRAIL,CHV(K)
40 FORMAT(39X,13,4F12.6)
ILINES = ILINES + 1
50 CONTINUE
60 IF(NROWV .EQ. 0) RETURN
SPANV = 0.5 * SPANH
ARY = 0.5 * ARV
AREAV = 0.5 * AREAH
IF(ZACV .EQ. 0.0) ZACV = VH + 0.5 * SPANV
```

```
STG60370
STG60380
STG60390
STG60400
STG60410
STG60420
STG60430
STG60440
STG60450
STG60460
STG60470
STG60480
STG60490
STG60500
STG60510
STG60520
STG60530
STG60540
STG60550
STG60560
STG60570
STG60580
XMCV = XMC + VL
VLENTH = XMCV - XMC
VLENH = (VLENTH + AREAV) / (SPAN + AREAH)
IF(1) LINES + NROWV + 18) .GT. 60) GO TO 80
WRITE(6,70)
70 FORMAT(10,1)
GO TO 90
80 CALL HEADER(1) LINES 1
90 WRITE(6,100)
100 FORMAT(10,4X,1H,7(5H****),/
1 4X,3H+ VERTICAL TAIL GEOMETRY SUMMARY +/,
2 4X,1H,7(5H****),/)
WRITE(6,110) ARV,TRV,SWV,SPANV,AREAV,CREFV,XMCV,ZACV,VLENTH,VM,
1 VLV,NROWV
110 FORMAT(51H,15HASPECT RATIO = F12.6/57X,14HTAPER RATIO = ,F12.6/
1 58H,8HSWEEP = ,F12.6/57X,7HSPAN = ,F12.6/57X,4HAREA = ,
2 F12.6/60X,6HMAC = ,F12.6/40X,6HMCN = ,F12.6/60X,6HVNC = ,
3 F12.6/57X,9HLENGTH = ,F12.6/57X,9HHEIGHT = ,F12.6/57X,
4 9HVOLUME = ,F12.6/58H,8HROWV = ,3X,12//
5 40X,3HROW,3X,5HXLEAD,7X,5HXLEAD,7X,6HXTRAIL,7X,5HCHORD)
DO 120 K = 1, NROWV
ZLEAD = ZV(K) + VH
XLEAD = XLV(K) + VL
XTRAIL = XT(V(K) + VL
WRITE(6,120) N,ZLEAD,XLEAD,XTRAIL,CHV(K)
120 CONTINUE
RETURN
END
```

```
*DECK LATIC
SUBROUTINE LATIC
COMMON/FFLOS/SQUIG(200),ETAC(200),ZETAC(200),MPOINT,AL(10),
1 IFFLD,TCR,AINF(40,10),XLR(40),XLL(40),
2 XTR(40),XTL(40),CHH(40),CML(40)
COMMON/TAIL1/ARM,TRH,SMH,SPANH,ARY,TRV,SWV,SPANV,HL,HH,VL,VH,
1 NMAXH,NMAXV,NTOTAL,NTPMP,NSIDE,NROWH,NROWV,ICAMH,
2 ICAMV,NXTYPE,NCTYPE,ISENSE,KCASE,ICASES
COMMON/MATH/ARM,TRH,SMH,SPANH,ARY,TRV,SWV,SPANV,HL,HH,VL,VH,
1 NMAXH,NMAXV,NTOTAL,NTPMP,NSIDE,NROWH,NROWV,ICAMH,
2 ICAMV,NXTYPE,NCTYPE,ISENSE,KCASE,ICASES
DIMENSION Y(21),X(21),Z(21),C(21)
REAL MAC
LINE = ISYMM
IF(ITYPE .EQ. 2) .AND. (NROWV .GT. 0) LINE = 1
SURF=SWD/57.295779
IF(ITYPE .NE. 3) GO TO 20
B2=0.8
ARATIO2=0.8*ARATIO
20 DRODT=2.0*B/(1.0+TRATIO)*ARATIO)
B2=B2/0
ALB2=1.0+TRATIO)*CRODT
XLB2=0.25*(1.0+TRATIO)*CRODT+B2*TAN(SUR)
IF(ARATIO .EQ. 1) GO TO 30
YMAC=B2*(1.0+MAC/CRODT)*(1.0+TRATIO)
YMAC=0.25*MAC+XLB2*YMAC/B2
GO TO 40
30 XMAC=0.25*MAC
YMAC=0
40 IF(ITYPE .EQ. 3) GO TO 70
IF(LINE .GT. 0) GO TO 90
DO 40 K=1,NROWH
X(K)=XLB2+Y(K)/B2
DK=CRODT*(1.0-(1.0-TRATIO)*Y(K)/B2)
60 XE(K)=X(K)+DK)
RETURN
70 DO 80 K=1,NROWH
```



```

100 CONTINUE
IF(L3)CAMH(I1)=CAMBER(I,ICX)/57.295779
DO 30 I=1,NHK
IC2=IC2+1
IROWH(IC2)=K
IF(I.LT.NHK)DXH(IC2)=XGH(IC2+1)-XGH(IC2)
IF(I.EQ.NHK)DXH(IC2)=1.0-XGH(IC2)
XMH(IC2)=XLMH(K)+(XGH(IC2)+0.25*DXH(IC2))+CHMK(K)
XCM(IC2)=XMH(IC2)+0.5*DXH(IC2)+CHMK(K)
DH=HL+KCH(IC2)
SQUIG(IC2)=DX+CSS+YMH(K)+SSS
ETAL(IC2)=DX+SSS+YMH(K)+CSS
30 ZETAL(IC2)=HH
40 CONTINUE
50 IF(L2)RETURN
IC1=0
IC2=0
DO 80 K=1,NROWH
IX=XV(K)
IXK=IXV(K)
NWK(K)=NWK(IK)
NWK=NWK(K)
DO 60 J=1,NWK
IC1=IC1+1
XGV(IC1)=XBT(I,IKX)
IF(L4)CAMH(IC1)=CAMBER(I,ICK)/57.295779
60 CONTINUE
DO 70 J=1,NWK
IC2=IC2+1
IROWV(IC2)=K
IF(I.LT.NWK)DXV(IC2)=XGV(IC2+1)-XGV(IC2)
IF(I.EQ.NWK)DXV(IC2)=1.0-XGV(IC2)
XV(IC2)=XLV(K)+(XGV(IC2)+0.25*DXV(IC2))+CHV(K)
XCV(IC2)=XV(IC2)+0.5*DXV(IC2)+CHV(K)
DX=VL+KCV(IC2)
SQUIG(I)=DX+CSS
ETAL(I)=DX+SSS
70 ZETAL(I)=ZV(K)+VH
80 CONTINUE
RETURN
END

```

```

LATT0260
LATT0270
LATT0280
LATT0290
LATT0300
LATT0310
LATT0320
LATT0330
LATT0340
LATT0350
LATT0360
LATT0370
LATT0380
LATT0390
LATT0400
LATT0410
LATT0420
LATT0430
LATT0440
LATT0450
LATT0460
LATT0470
LATT0480
LATT0490
LATT0500
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LATT0570
LATT0580
LATT0590
LATT0600
LATT0610
LATT0620
LATT0630
LATT0640
LATT0650
LATT0660
LATT0670
LATT0680
LATT0690
LATT0700
LATT0710

```

```

WD(J)=0.0
10 IF(J.GT.NMAX)GO TO 80
K=IROWH(J)
VB(2)=2.0+DELTAH(K)
VB(3)=0.0
V2(1)=SQ-(XMH(J)+DL)
V2(2)=SQ-(XMH(J)+DL)
V2(2)=ET-(YMH(K)-DELTAH(K))
V2(3)=ZE-DH
V3(1)=V2(1)
V3(2)=V2(2)
V3(3)=V2(3)
V3(2)=ET-(YMH(K)+DELTAH(K))
V3(3)=V2(3)
80 JJ=J-NMAX
K=IROWV(JJ)
VB(2)=0.0
VB(3)=2.0+DELTAH(K)
V2(1)=SQ-XV(JJ)
V2(2)=ET-(ZV(K)-DELTAH(K))
V3(1)=V2(1)
V3(2)=V2(2)
V3(3)=V2(3)
90 RL=FCN(V2(1),V2(2),V2(3))
RR=FCN(V3(1),V3(2),V3(3))
BL=FCN(VB(2),VB(3))
IF(L.E.NMAX)RRB=FCN(V2(1),V2(3))
IF(J.GT.NMAX)RRB=FCN(V2(1),V2(2))
IF(RB.EQ.0.0)RB=1.0E10
RTL=FCN(V2(2),V2(3))
RTR=FCN(V3(2),V3(3))
CT1B=DOT(V2(1),V2(2),V2(3),VB(1),VB(2),VB(3))/(RL+BL)
CT2B=DOT(V3(1),V3(2),V3(3),VB(1),VB(2),VB(3))/(RR+BL)
CT1L=V2(1)/RL
CT1R=V3(1)/RR
QB=(CT1B-CT2B)/(FOURPI*RB)
QTL=(CT1L+1.0)/(FOURPI*RTL)
QTR=(CT1R+1.0)/(FOURPI*RTR)
C REPEAT THESE CALCULATIONS FOR TAIL INDUCED DRAG
RR=FCN(V2(1),V2(2),V2(3))
IF(L.E.NMAX)RRB=FCN(V2(1),V2(3))
IF(J.GT.NMAX)RRB=FCN(V2(1),V2(2))
IF(RB.EQ.0.0)RB=1.0E10
CT1B=DOT(V2(1),V2(2),V2(3),VB(1),VB(2),VB(3))/(RL+BL)
CT2B=DOT(V3(1),V3(2),V3(3),VB(1),VB(2),VB(3))/(RR+BL)
CT1L=V2(1)/RL
CT1R=V3(1)/RR
QB=(CT1B-CT2B)/(FOURPI*RB)
QTL=(CT1L+1.0)/(FOURPI*RTL)
QTR=(CT1R+1.0)/(FOURPI*RTR)
C FORM THE PROPER DOWNWASH OR SIDEWASH INFLUENCE COEFFICIENT
100 IF(I.GT.NMAX)GO TO 120
IF(J.GT.NMAX)GO TO 110
C HORIZONTAL - ON - HORIZONTAL
WSUM=V2(1)*QB/RB+V2(2)*QTL/RTL-V3(2)*QTR/RTR
WSUM=V2(1)*QB/RB+V2(2)*QTL/RTL-V3(2)*QTR/RTR

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```

*DECK LMS
SUBROUTINE LMS(N,WS,WD,ITOTAL)
THIS SUBROUTINE SETS UP THE LEFT HAND SIDE OF THE MATRIX TO SOLVE
THE HORIZONTAL/VERTICAL TAIL PROBLEM.
COMMON/SPRIT/NEWMAX,NEWCMU,NOALFA,LOGIC,IR,ISTAB
COMMON/AREA/CASES,ISYMM,IPRINT,JETFLG,IGTYPE,ITINGE
COMMON/MARK/NROWS,NROWS,I,WT,NJT,NMAX,NH40,NJ40,IH40,IJ40
COMMON/TAIL/ARH,TRH,SWH,SPANH,ARV,TRV,SWV,SPANV,HL,HH,VL,VH

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```

LMS 0010
LMS 0020
LMS 0030
LMS 0040
LMS 0050
LMS 0060
LMS 0070
LMS 0080

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LMS 0090
LMS 0100
LMS 0110
LMS 0120
LMS 0130
LMS 0140
LMS 0150
LMS 0160
LMS 0170
LMS 0180
LMS 0190
LMS 0200
LMS 0210
LMS 0220
LMS 0230
LMS 0240
LMS 0250
LMS 0260
LMS 0270
LMS 0280
LMS 0290
LMS 0300
LMS 0310
LMS 0320
LMS 0330
LMS 0340
LMS 0350
LMS 0360
LMS 0370
LMS 0380
LMS 0390
LMS 0400
LMS 0410
LMS 0420
LMS 0430
LMS 0440
LMS 0450
LMS 0460
LMS 0470
LMS 0480
LMS 0490
LMS 0500
LMS 0510
LMS 0520
LMS 0530
LMS 0540
LMS 0550
LMS 0560
LMS 0570
LMS 0580
LMS 0590
LMS 0600
LMS 0610
LMS 0620
LMS 0630
LMS 0640
LMS 0650
LMS 0660
LMS 0670
LMS 0680

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```
1 NMAX,NMAX,NOTAL,NTPNP,NSIDE,NROWH,NROWV,ICAMH,
2 ICAMV,N1TYPE,N2TYPE,ISENSE,KCASE,ICASES
COMMON/TAIL2/WHZ(20),ZK(10),DELTA(20),DELTA(10),NH(20),NV(10),
1 IHX(20),IVX(10),IHC(20),IVC(10),IX(5),IX(5),XBT(10,5),
2 CAMBER(10,5),CHK(20),CHV(10),XGH(80),XGV(20),
3 CAMH(80),CAMV(20),DXH(80),DXV(20),DOWN(200),
4 SIDE(200),XMH,XMV,CREFH,CREFV,AREAH,AREAV,TROWH(80),TROWV(20)
COMMON/TAIL4/CP(100,5)
LOGICAL HDR,VERT
HDR = NROWH .GT. 0
VERT = NROWV .GT. 0
20 DEGREE = 0.01745329
J = NMAX + 1
IF(ISENSE .EQ. 5) GO TO 170
C SET UP THE RIGHT HAND SIDE FOR THE TAIL ALPHA CASE
IF(.NOT. HDR) GO TO 30
DO 30 J = 1,NMAX
30 BI(N) = DEGREE
DO 40 I = 1,NOTAL
40 BI(N) = 0.0
N = N + 1
C SET UP THE RIGHT HAND SIDE FOR THE TAIL BETA CASE
50 IF(.NOT. VERT) GO TO 80
DO 50 I = 1,NMAX
60 BI(N) = 0.0
DO 70 J = 1,NOTAL
70 BI(N) = DEGREE
N = N + 1
C SET UP THE RIGHT HAND SIDE FOR THE TAIL CAMBER CASE
80 IF(ICAMH .EQ. 0) AND (ICAMV .EQ. 0) GO TO 110
DO 90 I = 1,NMAX
90 BI(N) = CAMH(I)
II = I + 1
DO 100 J = 1,NOTAL
100 BI(N) = CAMV(J)
N = N + 1
C SET UP THE RIGHT HAND SIDE FOR THE TAIL PITCHING CASE
110 IF(ISTAB .EQ. 1) RETURN
IF(.NOT. HDR) GO TO 140
DO 120 J = 1,NMAX
120 BI(N) = 2.0 * (SQUIG(1) - XCG) / CREF
DO 130 J = 1,NOTAL
130 BI(N) = 0.0
N = N + 1
C SET UP THE RIGHT HAND SIDE FOR THE TAIL YAWING CASE
140 IF(.NOT. VERT) RETURN
DO 150 I = 1,NMAX
150 BI(N) = 0.0
DO 160 J = 1,NOTAL
160 BI(N) = -(SQUIG(1) - XCG)
N = N + 1
C SET UP THE RIGHT HAND SIDE FOR THE TAIL ROLLING CASE
170 IF(.NOT. HDR) GO TO 190
DO 180 J = 1,NMAX
K = IROWH(J)
180 BI(J) = YMK(K)
190 IF(.NOT. VERT) RETURN
II = 0
DO 200 I = 1,NOTAL
II = II + 1
K = IROWV(II)
200 BI(I) = ZVIX(K)
RETURN
END
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RHS20090
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90 CONTINUE
60 CONTINUE
C CALCULATE THE CHORDWISE LOADING
70 DO 100 N = 1,NSIDE
100 IF(.NOT. HDR) GO TO 90
DO 80 I = 1,NMAX
K = IROWH(I)
80 CP(I,N) = 2.0 * CP(I,N) / (DXH(I) + CHK(I))
90 IF(.NOT. VERT) GO TO 110
DO 100 I = 1,NMAXV
II = I + NMAXH
K = IROWV(II)
100 CP(II,N) = 2.0 * CP(II,N) / (DXV(II) + CHV(II))
110 CONTINUE
C CALCULATE SPANWISE AND TOTAL LOADING FOR ALL TAIL CASES
DO 190 N = 1,NSIDE
50 TO (750,760,750),ITYPE
750 SA = 0.0
CA = 1.0
GO TO 770
760 SA = 5*MIN(ALIN) / 57.295779
CA = COS(ALIN) / 57.295779
C HORIZONTAL TAIL
770 IF(.NOT. HDR) GO TO 140
II = 0
CLM(N) = 0.0
CPM(N) = 0.0
CDM(N) = 0.0
CRM(N) = 0.0
DO 130 K = 1,NROWH
CLMK(N) = 0.0
CLPK(N) = 0.0
CLDK(N) = 0.0
NWK = NWK(K)
DO 120 J = 1,NMK
II = II + 1
CLLJK(N) = CLLK(N) + CP(II,N) + DXH(II)
CLLCK(N) = CLPK(N) + CP(II,N) + DXV(II) + (XGV(II) + 0.25*DXH(II))
120 CLDMK(N) = CLDMK(N) + CP(II,N) + WDI(II,N)
CDEL = CDMK(N) + DELTAW(K)
CLM(N) = CLM(N) + CDEL
CPM(N) = CPM(N) + CDEL + CHK(K) * (CLPK(N) - CLLCK(N)) +
1 (XHL + XLMH) - XMC + CA - NM + SA) / CDMK(II)
CDM(N) = CDM(N) + CLDMK(N) + CDEL
130 CRM(N) = CRM(N) + CLLCK(N) + YMK(K) + CDEL
FACTOR = 2.0 / AREA
IF(LIKE .EQ. 0) FACTOR = 4.0 / AREA
CLM(N) = CLM(N) * FACTOR
CPM(N) = CPM(N) * FACTOR / CREF
CDM(N) = CDM(N) * FACTOR
CRM(N) = CRM(N) * FACTOR
IF(LINE .EQ. 0) CRM(N) = 0.0
C VERTICAL TAIL
140 IF(.NOT. VERT) GO TO 170
J = NMAXH
CV(N) = 0.0
CNV(N) = 0.0
CDV(N) = 0.0
DO 150 J = 1,NMK
II = II + 1
II = II + 1
CLVCK(N) = CLVCK(N) + CP(II,N) + DXV(II)
CLVCK(N) = CLVCK(N) + CP(II,N) + DXH(II) + (XGV(II) + 0.25*DXV(II))
150 CLDKV(N) = CLDKV(N) + CP(II,N) + WDI(II,N)
CDEL = CNVCK(N) + DELTAW(K)
CV(N) = CV(N) + CDEL
CPV(N) = CPV(N) + CDEL + CHK(K) * (CLVCK(N) - CLVCK(N)) +
1 (XVL + XLVK) - XMC / CNVCK(II)
CDV(N) = CDV(N) + CLDKV(N) + CDEL
160 CRV(N) = CRV(N) + CLVCK(N) + YMK(K) + CDEL
CV(N) = CV(N) / AREA + CREF)
CDV(N) = CDV(N) / AREA
CRV(N) = CRV(N) / AREA
IF(IN .LT. NSIDE) OR (.NOT. STAB) GO TO 190
IF(ITYPE .EQ. 3) GO TO 180
CLLV = -CRV(N)
CRV = -CDV(N)
DO 190
180 CLLV = CRV(N)
CLLV = -CRV(N)
CRV = -CDV(N)
CV(N) = CV(N)
190 CONTINUE
C PRINT OUT THE CHORDWISE, SPANWISE, AND TOTAL TAIL LOADINGS
IF(ITYPE .EQ. 3) GO TO 730
IF(PRINT) GO TO 500
NTIMES = NSIDE
IF(STAB .AND. HDR) NTIMES = NTIMES - 1
IF(STAB .AND. VERT) NTIMES = NTIMES - 1
CALL HEADER(LINES)
GO TO (200,220),ITYPE
200 WRITE(6,210)
210 FORMAT(10,43,815H#####)2H##/
1 44X,1H, 9X,22HISOLATED TAIL ANALYSIS, 9X,1H,
2 44X,42H CHORDWISE LOADING FOR ALL TAIL CASES #/
3 44X,815H#####)2H##/
GO TO 240
220 WRITE(6,230)
230 FORMAT(10,43,815H#####)2H##/
1 44X,1H,7X,26HINTERFERENCE TAIL ANALYSIS,7X,1H,
2 44X,42H CHORDWISE LOADING FOR ALL TAIL CASES #/
3 44X,815H#####)2H##/
240 DO 380 N = 1,NTIMES
GO TO (250,310),ITYPE
250 GO TO (260,280,300),N
260 IF(.NOT. HDR) GO TO 270
WRITE(6,320)
GO TO 380
270 WRITE(6,330)
GO TO 380
280 IF(.NOT. VERT) GO TO 290
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1000 WRITE(6, 340 )
1001 GO TO 340
240 WRITE(6, 350 )
1002 GO TO 380
300 WRITE(6, 360 )
1003 GO TO 380
310 WRITE(6, 370 )N,AL(N)
320 FORMAT(5X,25#CASE 1 IS THE ALPHA CASE)
330 FORMAT(5X,25#CASE 1 IS THE BETA CASE)
340 FORMAT(5X,25#CASE 2 IS THE GAMMA CASE)
350 FORMAT(5X,25#CASE 2 IS THE GAMMA CASE)
360 FORMAT(5X,25#CASE 3 IS THE GAMMA CASE)
370 FORMAT(5X,25#CASE 3 IS THE GAMMA CASE)
380 CONTINUE
390 IF(.NOT. MOR) GO TO 450
WRITE(6, 400 )
400 FORMAT(/,5X,4#*****3(5#*****)/5X,19# HORIZONTAL TAIL #/
1 5X,4#*****3(5#*****))
I LINES = I LINES + NTIMES + 1
DO 440 K = 1, NROW
WRITE(6, 410 )K, Y(K), CH(K), (N, N1, 5)
410 FORMAT(10, 3X, 7#SECTION, 13, 6X, 4#Y = , F10.6, 5X, 8#CHORD = , F10.6,
1 2X, 7#ELEMENT, 6X, 3#K, 6X, 51X, 5#CASE , 11, 3X)
NWK = NWK + 1
DO 420 I = 1, NWK
I I = I I + 1
420 WRITE(6, 430 )I, XG(I), (CP(I), N, N1, NTIMES)
430 FORMAT(10, 3X, 12, 6X, F10.6, 5#I, 6)
I LINES = I LINES + NWK + 3
IF(I LINES .LE. 95) GO TO 440
CALL HEADER(I LINES)
WRITE(6, 440 )
440 CONTINUE
450 IF(.NOT. VERT) GO TO 500
WRITE(6, 460 )
460 FORMAT(/,5X,2#*****3(5#*****)/5X,17# VERTICAL TAIL #/
1 5X,2#*****3(5#*****))
I LINES = I LINES + 5
I I = NMAX
I I I = 0
DO 470 K = 1, NROWV
WRITE(6, 470 )K, Z(K), CH(K), (N, N1, 5)
470 FORMAT(10, 3X, 7#SECTION, 13, 6X, 4#Z = , F10.6, 5X, 8#CHORD = , F10.6,
1 2X, 7#ELEMENT, 6X, 3#K, 6X, 51X, 5#CASE , 11, 3X)
NWK = NWK + 1
DO 480 I = 1, NWK
I I = I I + 1
480 WRITE(6, 490 )I, I, XG(I), (CP(I), N, N1, NTIMES)
I LINES = I LINES + NWK + 3
IF(I LINES .LE. 95) GO TO 490
CALL HEADER(I LINES)
WRITE(6, 490 )
490 CONTINUE
L PRINT OUT THE SPANWISE LOADINGS
500 CALL HEADER(I LINES)
I LINES = I LINES + 4
GO TO ( 510 , 530 ), I TYPE
510 WRITE(6, 520 )

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720 FORMAT(10, 10X, 4#NOTE *** ALL TAIL COEFFICIENTS AND STABILIT, F10.2, F10.2, F10.2, F10.2)
1 50#Y DERIVATIVES ARE NON-DIMENSIONALIZED BY WING AREA, F10.2, F10.2, F10.2, F10.2
2 9# AND CREF: F10.2, F10.2, F10.2, F10.2
730 RETURN
END

*DECK STAGE7
OVERLAY(OVLY, 7, 0)
PROGRAM STAGE7
C THIS PROGRAM CONTROLS CALCULATION OF INDUCED VELOCITIES DUE TO
C CIRCULAR JETS
C
COMMON/SPRINT/ NEMAX, NEMCPU, NOLFA, LOGIC, IR, ISTAR
COMMON/MATHEN/NCASES, ISYMP, IPRINT, JETFLG, IGTYPE, IHINGE
COMMON/PARM/NDIMS, NROWS, J, NKT, NJT, NKK, NMC40, NJ140, L140, IJ(40)
COMMON/GEFCT/GHTE(10), GRND, LGND, WHITE
COMMON/GEOM/Y(40), CHORD(40), DELTA(40), XG(40), XI(40), DEL(40),
1 D(40), KK(40), ITYPE(40)
COMMON/JETS/ EI, E2, E3, CD, M
COMMON/JET4/ MS, NMAX
COMMON/JETS/ UJ0, UJ, D0, THETA, H, ZMAX, TETAX, X0CL, Y0CL, Z0CL, DIMED,
1 JPRINT, JNUMB, JETREP, ZGND, NSIGMA
COMMON/JET6/ M(200), M(200), PD(200), QD(200), SD(200), SD(200),
1 ZD(200), SM(200), DS(200), INJET(100), SQUJ, ET, ZET, INJETP, MINJET,
2 SIGMA(200), NSPRME
COMMON/JET7/ VXT(400), VYT(400), VZT(400)
COMMON/JET8/ P(200), P(200), P(200), P(200), P(200), CP(200),
1 Q(200), Q(200), PD(200), MQ(200), MP(200), CR(200), ST(200),
2 R(200), RP(200), PD(200), MR(200), MP(200), CR(200), ST(200),
3 S(200), SP(200), PDS(200), MS(200), MS(200), CS(200), ST(200),
4 ZS(200), TETA(200), COSAVE(200), EZSAVE(200)
COMMON/JET10/ CIRCUM(200)
COMMON/JET11/ NJETS, NCOLLO, NFUSZ, NFUSY, NTOTAL, ISYM, FMACH,
1 XX(400), YY(400), ZZZ(400)
COMMON/JET12/ JU(10), DD(10), TH(40), MK(10), ZMK(10), X(10), Y(10),
1 Z(10), DIM(10), ISY(10), JETRE(10), NJET
COMMON/JET13/ CJ(10), TH(10)
COMMON/FFL03/SQUJ(200), ETA(200), ZETA(200), MPOINT, AL(10),
1 FFLD, TCR, AIN(40, 10), XLR(40), XLL(40),
2 XTR(40), XTL(40), CH(40), CHL(40)
COMMON/FFL04/ VJET(400), VJET(400), VJET(400)
COMMON/TAIL/ARM, TRM, SWM, SPANM, ARV, TRV, SWV, SPANM, ML, HMM, VL, VM,
1 NMAXM, NMAXV, NTOT, NTPM, NSIDE, NROWM, NROWV, ICARM,
2 ICAPM, NTYPE, NCTYPE, ISENSE, KCASE, ICASES
COMMON/FUSL01/ P1, NSEG, NSEG, NP(40), ISECT, IDAMP, X(41), Z(41),
1 RADIUS(41), RMAX(41), RMIN(41), CSA(41),
2 V(40, 7), W(40, 7)
REAL M, MB, MU, MP, MD, MR, MS, MPP, POP, MPP, MSP
LOGICAL PRINT
C INITIALIZE THE CONTROL FLAGS AND PARAMETERS
NTOTAL = NEMAX + NTOT + NSEG + MPOINT
WRITE(6, 2*(NMAX+NJ) + 3#NTOT)
INJETP = 1
JPRINT = IPRINT
PRINT = (JPRINT .GE. 0)

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520 FORMAT(10, 3X, 10(5#*****), 1#H/
1 3X, 1#H, 13X, 22#ISOLATED TAIL ANALYSIS, 14X, 1#H/
2 3X, 51# SPANWISE AND TOTAL LOADING FOR ALL TAIL CASES
3 3X, 10(5#*****), 1#H)
GO TO 550
530 WRITE(6, 540 )
540 FORMAT(10, 3X, 10(5#*****), 1#H/
1 3X, 1#H, 11X, 26#INTERFERENCE TAIL ANALYSIS, 12X, 1#H/
2 3X, 51# SPANWISE AND TOTAL LOADING FOR ALL TAIL CASES
3 3X, 10(5#*****), 1#H)
550 IF(.NOT. MOR) GO TO 610
WRITE(6, 400 )
WRITE(6, 560 )N, N1, 5)
560 FORMAT(10, 3X, 5(9X, 5#CASE , 11, 10X)2X, 2#K ,
1 5(2X, 3#CLL, 5X, 3#CDM, 5X, 4#CDIM, 3X))
DO 570 K = 1, NROWH
WRITE(6, 580 )K, (CLL(K), N), CLM(K), N), CLO(K), N), N1, NTIMES)
580 FORMAT(10, 12, 1X, 5(3F9.4, 1X))
WRITE(6, 590 )K, (CDV(K), N), CDH(K), N), N1, NTIMES)
590 FORMAT(10, 2#H, 26(5#-----)3/4X, 51#F, 4, 1X)
IF(CV(K) .NE. 0) WRITE(6, 600 )K, (CDV(K), N), N1, NTIMES)
600 FORMAT(10, 3X, 5(4X, 7#CLL = , F10.6, 4#K)
1 LINES = I LINES + NROWH + 12
610 IF(.NOT. VERT) GO TO 650
I LINES = I LINES + NROWV + 12
IF(I LINES .GT. 95) CALL HEADER(I LINES)
WRITE(6, 460 )
WRITE(6, 620 )N, N1, 5)
620 FORMAT(10, 3X, 5(9X, 5#CASE , 11, 10X)2X, 2#K ,
1 5(2X, 3#CVY, 5X, 3#CDMV, 5X, 4#CDIM, 3X))
DO 630 K = 1, NROWV
WRITE(6, 640 )K, (CLV(K), N), CLM(K), N), CLOV(K), N), N1, NTIMES)
640 FORMAT(10, 3X, 5(4X, 7#CLL = , F10.6, 4#K)
1 I TYPE = I TYPE + 1
CVY = CVY(1)
CDMV = CDMV(1)
CDV = CDV(1)
650 IF(.NOT. STAB) GO TO 710
I LINES = I LINES + 12
IF(I LINES .GT. 60) CALL HEADER(I LINES)
IF(.NOT. MOR) GO TO 680
WRITE(6, 660 )CLM(NTIMES+1), CM(NTIMES+1)
660 FORMAT(10, 3X, 39#HORIZONTAL TAIL CONTRIBUTION TO CLQ = , F12.7 /
1 39#HORIZONTAL TAIL CONTRIBUTION TO CMQC = , F12.7)
WRITE(6, 670 )CLLP
670 FORMAT(10, 3X, 39#HORIZONTAL TAIL CONTRIBUTION TO CLLP = , F12.7 /
1 CLQ = CLM(NTIMES+1)
2 CMQC = CM(NTIMES+1)
680 IF(.NOT. VERT) GO TO 710
WRITE(6, 690 )CLLP, CMV, CVP
690 FORMAT(10, 41X, 37#VERTICAL TAIL CONTRIBUTION TO CLLP = , F12.7 /
1 42X, 37#VERTICAL TAIL CONTRIBUTION TO CMV = , F12.7 /
2 42X, 37#VERTICAL TAIL CONTRIBUTION TO CVP = , F12.7)
WRITE(6, 700 )CLLV, CMV, CVP
700 FORMAT(10, 41X, 37#VERTICAL TAIL CONTRIBUTION TO CLLV = , F12.7 /
1 43X, 36#VERTICAL TAIL CONTRIBUTION TO CMV = , F12.7 /
2 43X, 36#VERTICAL TAIL CONTRIBUTION TO CVP = , F12.7)
710 WRITE(6, 720 )

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NSIGMA = 0
NJETS = NJET
NALPHA = 5
DO 20 NA = 1, NALPHA
20 ALN(A) = 5.0*(NA-1)
U = 1.0
FMACH = 0.0
TETAP = 89.0
ZGND = 0.0
IF(ZGND .GT. 0) ZGND = GHTE(WHITE)
C CYCLE THE ANGLE OF ATTACK
DO 2# NA = 1, NALPHA
ALPHA = ALN(A)
SA = SIN(ALPHA/57.295779)
CA = COS(ALPHA/57.295779)
DO 30 M = 1, NTOTAL
VXJET(M) = 0.0
VYJET(M) = 0.0
VZJET(M) = 0.0
30 CONTINUE
C DEFINE THE FLOW FIELD COORDINATES
C WING DIMMASH CONTROL POINTS
DO 50 I = 1, NEMAX
XXX(I) = XI(I) + 0.50*DEL(I)*CHORD(K)
YYY(I) = Y(I)
ZZZ(I) = 0.0
50 CONTINUE
C HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL TAIL AND OFF-BODY POINTS
IF(NTOTAL .EQ. NEMAX) GO TO 70
J = 0
ISTART = NEMAX + 1
DO 60 I = ISTART, NTOTAL
J = J + 1
XXX(I) = SQUIG(J)*CA + ZETA(J)*SA
YYY(I) = ETAI(J)
ZZZ(I) = ZETA(J)*CA - SQUIG(J)*SA
60 CONTINUE
C CYCLE ALL THE JETS
70 DO ITO J = 1, NJETS
JNUMB = J
ISYM = ISY(J)
UJ0 = UJ(J)
DO 80 DJ = 1, J
THETA = THTA(J) - ALPHA
THET = THO(J) + ALPHA
M = MK(J)
ZMAB = ZM(J)
DIMED = DIME(J)
JETREP = JETRE(J)
X0CL = X0(J)*CA + Z0(J)*SA
Y0CL = Y0(J)
Z0CL = Z0(J)*CA - X0(J)*SA
80 CONTINUE
C CALCULATE JET CENTERLINE
DO IF(JETREP .EQ. 0) CALL OVERLAY(OVLY, 7, I)
C PRINT THE JET GEOMETRY
IF(IPRINT) GO TO 190
CALL HEADER(I LINES)
WRITE(6, 90 ) JNUMB, ALPHA, C(J), D0, THET, DIMED, ISYM,

```

```

1          XDEL,VOCL,ZOCL,M
90 FORMAT(1H0,3X,114H***** / 3BX,15H= CIRCULAR JET,
1          29H GEOMETRIC CHARACTERISTICS * / 3BX,1H= 2X,
2          10HJET NUMBER,13,5X,7HALPHA = F5.1,8H DEGREES, 2X,1H= /
3          38X,114H***** //19X,2HCD, 9H,6HDO/B2,5X,6HMETAO,5X,
4          5HDIEMD,7X,4H15VM,8X,6HDO/B2,5X,6HMETAO,5X,
5          5X,6HDO/B2,5X,6HDELZ/5X,4H11,6X,11,6X,4H11,6X,11H,4X,
6          5HX/B2, 6X,5HY/B2, 6X,5HZ/B2, 6X,4HUU/U, 7X,5HMETAO,
7          14X,11H,4X,5HY/B2,6X,5HZ/B2,6X,5HZ/B2,6X,4HUU/U, 7X,5HMETAO
11LINES = ILINES + 10
SINDIM = SINDIMED/57.295779
COSDIM = COS(DIMED/57.295779)
DO 140 I = 1, NMAX, 2
I2 = I + 1
ILINES = ILINES + 1
XCL1 = ZOCL + SDI(I)
YCL1 = VOCL + ZDI(I)*SINDIM
ZCL1 = ZOCL - ZDI(I)*COSDIM
THE1 = 90.0 - TETA(I)
IF(I.EQ.NMAX) GO TO 100
XCL2 = ZOCL + SDI(I2)
YCL2 = VOCL + ZDI(I2)*SINDIM
ZCL2 = ZOCL - ZDI(I2)*COSDIM
THE2 = 90.0 - TETA(I2)
100 IF(ILINES.LT.61) GO TO 120
WRITE(6,110)
110 FORMAT(1H1,1X,11H,5X,5HY/B2,6X,5HZ/B2,
1          6X,5HZ/B2,6X,6HUU/U,5X,5HMETAO, 14X,11H,4X,5HY/B2,
2          6X,5HY/B2,6X,5HZ/B2,6X,6HUU/U,5X,5HMETAO)
ILINES = 2
120 WRITE(6,130) I,XCL1,YCL1,ZCL1,THE1,
130 FORMAT(1H, 23,5F11.4,10R,13,5F11.6)
140 CONTINUE
C CALCULATE INDUCED VELOCITIES
150 CALL OVERLAP(4H0VLY,7,2)
IF(CIA.EQ.2) GO TO 250
DO 160 I = 1, NTOTAL
VJET(I) = VJET(I) + VXT(I)
VJET(I) = VJET(I) + VYT(I)
VJET(I) = VJET(I) + VZT(I)
160 CONTINUE
170 CONTINUE
C PRINT THE INDUCED VELOCITIES
180 FORMAT(1H0,3X,124H***** /
1          24H DUE TO CIRCULAR JETS * /
2          35X,1H= 13X, 7HALPHA = F5.1, 8H DEGREES, 13X, 1H= /
3          35X, 124H***** // 3X,11H,4X,5HY/B2,5X,
4          5HZ/B2,5X,2HVZ,6X,2HVZ,6X,2HVZ,10X,11H,4X,5HY/B2,
5          5X,5HY/B2,5X,5HZ/B2,5X,2HVZ,6X,2HVZ,6X,2HVZ)
ILINES = ILINES + 7
DO 220 I = 1, NTOTAL
M2 = M + 1
ILINES = ILINES + 1
IF(ILINES.LT.61) GO TO 200
WRITE(6,190)
ILINES = 2
190 FORMAT(1H, 1X,11H, 5X, 5HY/B2, 5X, 5HZ/B2,
1          5X, 2HVZ, 6X, 2HVZ, 6X, 2HVZ, 6X, 11H, 5X, 5HY/B2, 5X,
2          5HY/B2, 5X, 5HZ/B2, 5X, 2HVZ, 6X, 2HVZ, 6X, 2HVZ)
200 WRITE(6, 210) M,XXXI(M),YYY(M),ZZZ(M),VJET(M),VJET(M),
1          M2,XXXI(M2),YYY(M2),ZZZ(M2),VJET(M2),VJET(M2),VJET(M2))
210 FORMAT(1H, 13,6F10.5,4X,13,6F10.5)
220 CONTINUE
C STORE THE FLOW FIELD VELOCITIES FOR THIS ALPHA ON UNIT B
230 IWRITE = IWRITE + 1
CALL WRITMS(C,VJET,600,IWRITE)
IWRITE = IWRITE + 1
CALL WRITMS(C,VJET,600,IWRITE)
IWRITE = IWRITE + 1
CALL WRITMS(C,VJET,600,IWRITE)
240 CONTINUE
250 CONTINUE
END

```

```

C PREDICTOR-CORRECTOR '2/3 - 1/3' RULE.
C (REF. HAMMING, OAC LIB. QA 246 M18, P.205,15 8,15.9)
A1 = 2./3.
A2 = 1./3.
AA1 = A1
AA2 = A2
C INITIALIZE ENTRAINMENT COEFFICIENTS EI,E2,E3
C INITIALIZE CROSSFLOW DRAG COEFFICIENT CD
EI = 0.45
E2 = 0.08
E3 = 30.0
CD = 1.80
C INITIALIZE JET VELOCITY P(I) = UJ/UJO = 1.0
C INITIALIZE JET DIAMETER Q(I) = D/D0 = 1.0
P(1) = 1.0
Q(1) = 1.0
R(1) = DADZO
S(1) = X0/D0
ZS(1) = Z0/D0
TETA(1) = THETA
M0 = 1.-A1-A2
M1 = (9.-A1)/24.
M2 = (19.+13.*A1+8.*A2)/24.
M3 = (-5.+13.*A1+32.*A2)/24.
M4 = (1.-A1+8.*A2)/24.
M5 = (-19.+11.*A1-8.*A2)/6.
M6 = M0
M7 = (55.+9.*A1+8.*A2)/24.
M8 = (-59.+19.*A1+32.*A2)/24.
M9 = (37.-5.*A1+8.*A2)/24.
M10 = (-9.*A1)/24.
M11 = (251.-19.*A1-8.*A2)/6.
M12 = M0
M13 = (2*MAXI-Z0)/M + 1.005
IF(1.NMAX.GT.199) NMAX = 199
C CALL SUBROUTINE 'RKUTTA' TO GET STARTING VALUES
C FOR ADAMS PREDICTOR-CORRECTOR METHOD OF INTEGRATION
20 CALL RKUTTA
C THE ADAMS PREDICTOR-CORRECTOR TAKES CONTROL FROM RKUTTA AT Y=0
C THE FIRST PREDICTOR-CORRECTOR BACKWARDS VALUES, FOR Y<0, ARE INITIAL
C REF. HAMMING P.206 SECTION 15.10
30 PDP(4) = 0.
PDI(4) = 0.
PDI(4) = 0.
PDI(4) = 0.
PDI(4) = 0.
PDI(4) = 0.
DO 50 J = 1,3
N = J - 1
CALL MBMU
N = J
50 CONTINUE
CALL MBMU
N = 4
60 CONTINUE
DO 80 N = 4, NMAX
MFLAG = 1
MFM = N + MFLAG
ZS(NPM) = ZS(N1) + MS
SOLVE FOR P(N1) Q(N1) R(N1) S(N1)
L = M
K = N + 1
NFUNCTION = 1
CALL ADAMS
CALL MOTION
CALL ADAMS1
NFUNCTION = 2
CALL ADAMS
CALL MOTION
CALL ADAMS1
NFUNCTION = 3
CALL ADAMS
M(N) = M(N+1)
CALL MOTION
CALL ADAMS1
NFUNCTION = 4
CALL ADAMS
CALL MOTION
CALL ADAMS1
TETA(NPM) = 180./3.1416 + ATAN(R(NPM))
SUBROUTINE 'MOTION' SOLVES THE EQUATIONS OF MOTION FOR REGIONS 1
MFLAG = 0
NFUNCTION = 5
CALL MOTION
I = N+1
CALL MBMU
70 IMAX = I
IF(I.TETA.NE.0.0.AND.TETA.NPM.GE.TETAME) GO TO 90
80 CONTINUE
NMAX = IMAX
GO TO 100
90 CONTINUE
NMAX = IMAX
CALL MBMU
C ADJUST MB (THE LINE SINK STRENGTH/UNIT JET DIA) BY
C SIGHT (THE POINT SOURCE STRENGTH/UNIT JET DIA)
NOTE--- THE VARIABLE MB IS REALLY A MB NET FROM THIS POINT ON IN
DO 110 I = 1, NMAX
110 MB(I) = MB(I) - SIGMA(I)
CONTINUE
END

```

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*DECK CENLH
OVERLAY(OVLY,7,1)
PROGRAM CENLH
C SUBROUTINE CENTERLINE COMPUTES THE JET CENTERLINE COORDINATES ANDCENTRO050
C THE SINK AND DOUBLET STRENGTHS ASSOCIATED WITH THE EXHAUSTING JETCENTRO060
COMMON /JET1/ A0, A1, A2, BM1, B0, B1, B2, E5
COMMON /JET2/ AN, AA1, AA2, BB0, BB1, BB2, BB3, EBS
COMMON /JET3/ EI, E2, E3, CD, M
COMMON /JET4/ MS, NMAX
COMMON /JET5/ UJO, U, DO, THETA, N, ZMAXI, TETAME, VOCL, ZOCL, DIMED,
1 COMMON /JET6/ MB(200), MU(200), PD(200), DD(200), RD(200), SD(200),
2 Z0(200), SMINOR(200), DS(200), INJET(100,1), ETA, ZETA, INJETP, MINJET,
3 SIGMA(200), MSPRME
COMMON /JET8/ PI(200), PP(200), PPI(200), PPI(200), DP(200),
1 DP(200), RP(200), PDI(200), MR(200), MPP(200), CP(200)
2 R(200), RP(200), PDI(200), MR(200), MPP(200), CP(200)
3 S(200), SP(200), POSI(200), MS(200), MSP(200), CS(200)
4 ZS(200), TETA(200), COSAVE(200), E2SAVE(200)
COMMON /JET9/ NFUNCTION, MFLAG, M, M1, K, L
COMMON /JET10/ CILUP(200)
COMMON /JET11/ NJETS, NCDLOD, NFUSZ, NFUSY, NTOTAL, ISYM, FMACH,
1 XXXI(600), YYY(400), ZZZ(600)
REAL M, MB, MU, PD, RD, DS, MPP, PDP, MPP, MSP
C PI = 3.14159
M = UJO/U
COSTO = COS( THETA *PI/180. )
MSPRME = 0.3 *M/COSTO
IF( THETA.LT. 0.0 ) MSPRME = 0.3 *M/COSTO
ZAREG1 = MSPRME + DO
C INITIALIZE C/L STARTING POINT (X0,V0,Z0) AT (0.,0.,0.) IN L/L COORDINATES
X0 = 0.
V0 = 0.
Z0 = 0.
D(200) = TAN( 3.1416+THETA/180.0 )
C INITIALIZE STABILITY PARAMETERS A1, A2, AA1, AA2 FOR THE ADAMS

```

```
1 Q(200),QP(200),PDI(200),PM(200),MP(200),LQ(200),MBMU0140
2 R(200),RP(200),PDI(200),PR(200),MP(200),LR(200),MBMU0150
3 S(200),SP(200),PDS(200),MS(200),MSP(200),LS(200),MBMU0160
4 ZS(200),ZETA(200),CDSAVE(200),E2SAVE(200) MBMU0170
COMMON /JET9/NFUNCT,MFLAG,N,NPI,K,L MBMU0180
COMMON /JET10/ CIRCUM(200) MBMU0190
REAL M,MB,MU,MP,MD,MR,MS,MRP,MP,MRP,MRP,MRP MBMU0200
I = N + 1 MBMU0210
SIGMA(1) = 0. MBMU0220
DIMENSIONALIZE VARIABLES P,Q,R,S,ZS MBMU0230
PDI(1) = P(1)*UJ0 MBMU0240
QDI(1) = Q(1)*UJ0 MBMU0250
RDI(1) = R(1) MBMU0260
SDI(1) = S(1)*UJ0 MBMU0270
ZDI(1) = ZS(1)*UJ0 MBMU0280
ZDE = ZDI(1) MBMU0290
IF (ZGND.EQ. 0.0) GO TO 20 MBMU0300
IF (ZDI.GT. ZGND) ZDI(1) = ZGND MBMU0310
SINA = RDI(1) / SQRT(1.+RDI(1)**2) MBMU0320
COSA = 1. / SQRT(1.+RDI(1)**2) MBMU0330
DELTAS = MS*UJ0/COSA MBMU0340
DSI(1) = DELTAS MBMU0350
BRANCH AND COMPUTE C/L SINK STRENGTHS (MB), SOURCE STRENGTHS (SIGMA) MBMU0360
DOUBLET STRENGTHS (MU) MBMU0370
IF (ZS(1) .GT. MSPRME(1) GO TO 30 MBMU0380
***** REGION I ***** MBMU0390
VARS = 1, -0.375 * ZS(1) / MSPRME(1) MBMU0400
MU(1) = (P(1)/4.) * UJ0 * QDI(1) ** 2 * COSA * DELTAS MBMU0410
MU(1) = MU(1) * VARS MBMU0420
SMINORI(1) = QDI(1) * UJ0 * (1. - 2.5 * ZS(1) * UJ0) / 2.0 MBMU0430
CIRCUM(1) = P(1) * QDI(1) * SQRT(1. + (1. - 0.75 * ZS(1) / MSPRME(1)) ** 2) / 2.0 MBMU0440
GO TO 40 MBMU0450
***** REGION II ***** MBMU0460
CONTINUE MBMU0470
VARS = 0.625 MBMU0480
MU(1) = (P(1) * UJ0 * QDI(1) ** 2 * COSA / 4.0) * DELTAS MBMU0490
MU(1) = MU(1) * VARS MBMU0500
CIRCUM(1) = 2.24 * QDI(1) MBMU0510
SMINORI(1) AND OS(1) ARE ARRAYS GOING TO ROUTINE PTEST. MBMU0520
SMINORI(1) = QDI(1) / 8.0 MBMU0530
IF (MSIGMA.GT. 0) GO TO 50 MBMU0540
MSIGMA=0, COMPUTE C/L SIGMA DISTRIBUTION AND ADJUST THE LINE SINK MBMU0550
DISTRIBUTION (MB) BY SIGMA IN SUBROUT. CNTRLN. SIGMA IS A FUNCTI MBMU0560
THE C/L RADIUS OF CURVATURE (RC). MBMU0570
RC = ((1. + R(1)**2)**.5 / R(1)) MBMU0580
CURVA = 1. / RC MBMU0590
SIGMA(1) = 3. * M * CURVA / COSA MBMU0600
E = E2SAVE(1) * (PDI(1) * UJ0 * SINA) / (1. + E1 * UJ0 * COSA / PDI(1)) MBMU0610
MB(1) = (E1 * UJ0 * QDI(1) * COSA * E * CIRCUM(1)) * DELTAS / QDI(1) MBMU0620
RETURN MBMU0630
END MBMU0640
```

```
*DECK RKUTTA
SUBROUTINE RKUTTA
C
```

```
1 SUBROUTINE 'RKUTTA' COMPUTES THE STARTING VALUES FOR THE
2 ADAMS PREDICTOR-CORRECTOR METHOD (F INTEGRATION
3 ( REF. HAMMING P.212 SECTION 16.2 )
4
5 COMMON /JET4/ MS,NMAX
6 COMMON /JET5/ UJ0,UJ0,THETA,N,ZMAX1,TETAMX,XOCL,YOCL,ZOCL,DIMED,
7 /PRINT,JUNUMB,JETPR,ZGND,MSIGMA
8
9 COMMON /JET6/ P(200),PP(200),PDI(200),MP(200),MP(200),LP(200),
10 Q(200),QP(200),PDI(200),PM(200),MP(200),LR(200),
11 R(200),RP(200),PDI(200),PR(200),MP(200),LS(200),
12 S(200),SP(200),PDS(200),MS(200),MSP(200),
13 ZS(200),ZETA(200),CDSAVE(200),E2SAVE(200)
14
15 COMMON /JET9/NFUNCT,MFLAG,N,NPI,K,L
16 DIMENSION PT(4),PT(4),Y(4),
17 R(4),RT(4),G(16),
18 ST(4),SPT(4),DY(4),ZST(4)
19 REAL MP,MR,MS,MRP,MP,MRP,MRP,MRP
20
21 CONST = MS / 3.141592
22 DX = 180.
23 NK = 4
24 NKUTTA = 3
25 CALL SUBROUTINE MOTION TO GET INITIAL DERIVATIVE VALUES
26 NFUNCT = 5
27 MFLAG = 0
28 N = 1
29 K = 1
30 L = 0
31 CALL MOTION
32 PT(1) = P(1)
33 Q(1) = Q(1)
34 R(1) = R(1)
35 ST(1) = S(1)
36 ZST(1) = ZS(1)
37 PP(1) = PP(1)
38 PDI(1) = PDI(1)
39 QDI(1) = QDI(1)
40 RDI(1) = RDI(1)
41 SPT(1) = SPT(1)
42 Y(1) = P(1)
43 Z(1) = Q(1)
44 Y(1) = R(1)
45 Y(1) = S(1)
46 X = ZS(1)
47 BEGIN LOOP THAT INCREMENTS ZS AND ASIGMS THE FINAL OUTPUT VALUES
48 DO 30 L = 1, NKUTTA
49 BEGIN THE LOOP THAT ACCESSES THE ACTUAL RUNGE-KUTTA ROUTINE 'DRKI
50 SOLVE FOR THE NEXT POINT.
51 THE INTERNAL COUNTER IN 'DRKI' IS INITIALIZED AT 0
52 IS = 0
53 DO 20 N = 1, NK
54 N = N
55 P(N) = Y(1)
56 Q(N) = Y(2)
57 R(N) = Y(3)
58 S(N) = Y(4)
59 ZS(N) = X
60 MFLAG = 0
61 NFUNCT = 5
62 CALL MOTION
```

```
20 DY(1) = P(1)
DY(2) = Q(1)
DY(3) = R(1)
DY(4) = S(1)
CALL DRKI ( X, Y, DY, DX, MK, F, G, IS )
PT(L+1) = Y(1)
Q(1) = Y(2)
R(1) = Y(3)
ST(L+1) = Y(4)
ZST(L+1) = X
PP(L+1) = PP(NK)
QPT(L+1) = QP(NK)
RPT(L+1) = RP(NK)
SPT(L+1) = SP(NK)
30 CONTINUE
NKPI = NKUTTA + 1
DO 40 L = 1, NKPI
P(L) = PT(L)
Q(L) = QT(L)
R(L) = RT(L)
S(L) = ST(L)
ZS(L) = ZST(L)
P(L) = PPT(L)
Q(L) = QPT(L)
R(L) = RPT(L)
S(L) = SPT(L)
40 TETAL(L) = CONST * ATAN(R(L))
RETURN
END
```

```
*DECK PTEST
SUBROUTINE PTEST
C
C ROUTINE TESTS FOR VELOCITY TEST POINTS FALLING INSIDE THE JET ENV
C N = VELOCITY TEST POINT COUNTER
C N = JET CENTERLINE ELEMENT COUNTER
C A = ELLIPTICAL JET CROSS-SECTION MAJOR AXIS
C B = ELLIPTICAL JET CROSS-SECTION MINOR AXIS
C
COMMON /JET6/ MB(200),MU(200),PDI(200),QDI(200),RDI(200),S(200),
1 ZDI(200),SMINORI(200),OS(200),INJET(100),XI,ETA,ZETA,INJET,MINJET,
2 SIGMA(200),MSPRME
COMMON /JET9/NFUNCT,MFLAG,N,NPI,K,L
REAL MB,MU
A = QDI(N) / 2.0
B = SMINORI(N)
IF ( (ABS(XI) - DSIN(ZETA)) .LE. D.0 ) GO TO 20
RETURN
20 QPTSQ = ETAW**2 + ZETA**2
SINCSQ = ZETA**2 / RPTSQ
COSCSQ = ETAW**2 / RPTSQ
RELLSQ = (A**2 + B**2) / (A**2 * MSINCSQ + B**2 * LCOSCSQ)
IF (RPTSQ .LT. RELLSQ) GO TO 30
RETURN
30 INJET = MINJET + 1
IF ( MINJET .GT. 100 ) RETURN
PTEST010
PTEST020
PTEST030
PTEST040
PTEST050
PTEST060
PTEST070
PTEST080
PTEST090
PTEST100
PTEST110
PTEST120
PTEST130
PTEST140
PTEST150
PTEST160
PTEST170
PTEST180
PTEST190
PTEST200
PTEST210
PTEST220
PTEST230
PTEST240
PTEST250
PTEST260
PTEST270
```

```
INJET(MINJET) = X
RETURN
END
```

```
*DECK ADAMS
SUBROUTINE ADAMS
C
C SUBROUTINE 'ADAMS' SOLVES THE ADAMS PREDICTOR-CORRECTOR EQUATION
C FOR REFERENCE TO THE ADAMS PREDICTOR-CORRECTOR METHOD SEE---
C NUMERICAL METHODS FOR SCIENTISTS AND ENGINEERS
C R.W.HAMMING (D.C. LIB. QA 246 .M18 C-35578 .M1.2)
C
COMMON /SPIRIT/ NENMAX,NEWNUM,NDALFA,LOGIC,IR,ISTAB
COMMON /JET7/ A0,A1,A2,BM1,B0,B1,B2,B3
COMMON /JET8/ MS,NMAX
COMMON /JET9/ P(200),PP(200),PDI(200),MP(200),LP(200),
1 Q(200),QP(200),PDI(200),PM(200),MP(200),LR(200),
2 R(200),RP(200),PDI(200),PR(200),MP(200),LS(200),
3 S(200),SP(200),PDS(200),MS(200),MSP(200),
4 ZS(200),ZETA(200),CDSAVE(200),E2SAVE(200)
COMMON /JET9/NFUNCT,MFLAG,N,NPI,K,L
REAL MP,MR,MS,MRP,MP,MRP,MRP,MRP
IR = 1
GO TO ( 20, 30, 40, 50, 100 ),NFUNCT
20 PDI(NP(1)) = A0 * P(N) + A1 * P(N-1) + A2 * P(N-2) +
1 MS * ( B0 * PP(N) + B1 * PP(N-1) + B2 * PP(N-2) + B3 * PP(N-3) )
MP(N+1) = PDI(NP(1)) - (E5 / (E5 - E5)) * (PDI(N) - CP(N))
RETURN
30 PDI(NP(1)) = A0 * Q(N) + A1 * Q(N-1) + A2 * Q(N-2) +
1 MS * ( B0 * QP(N) + B1 * QP(N-1) + B2 * QP(N-2) + B3 * QP(N-3) )
MP(N+1) = PDI(NP(1)) - (E5 / (E5 - E5)) * (PDI(N) - CP(N))
RETURN
40 PDI(NP(1)) = A0 * R(N) + A1 * R(N-1) + A2 * R(N-2) +
1 MS * ( B0 * RP(N) + B1 * RP(N-1) + B2 * RP(N-2) + B3 * RP(N-3) )
MP(N+1) = PDI(NP(1)) - (E5 / (E5 - E5)) * (PDI(N) - CP(N))
RETURN
50 PDI(NP(1)) = A0 * S(N) + A1 * S(N-1) + A2 * S(N-2) +
1 MS * ( B0 * SP(N) + B1 * SP(N-1) + B2 * SP(N-2) + B3 * SP(N-3) )
MP(N+1) = PDI(NP(1)) - (E5 / (E5 - E5)) * (PDI(N) - CP(N))
RETURN
EXECUTE A TEMPORARY RETURN TO MAIN TO PICK UP SOME REQUIRED
VARIABLES AND COMPUTE MP(N+1) FROM EQUATIONS OF MOTION SUBROUT
ENTRY ADAMS:
GO TO ( 60, 70, 80, 90, 120 ),NFUNCT
60 PDI(NP(1)) = A0 * P(N) + A1 * P(N-1) + A2 * P(N-2) +
1 MS * ( B0 * PP(N) + B1 * PP(N-1) + B2 * PP(N-2) + B3 * PP(N-3) )
PDI(NP(1)) = PDI(NP(1)) - CP(N+1)
P(N+1) = CP(N+1) - (E5 / (E5 - E5)) * PDI(N)
RETURN
ADMS0430
ADMS0440
ADMS0450
ADMS0460
ADMS0470
ADMS0480
ADMS0490
```

```
70 Q(N)=A0+Q(N)+A1+Q(N)+A2+Q(N)+
1 H5=(B0+Q(N)+B1+Q(N)+B2+Q(N)+B3+Q(N)+
PDMC=PDMC+Q(N)-C(N)
Q(N)=Q(N)-(E5/(E5-E5))*PDMC
RETURN
80 CR(N)=A0+R(N)+A1+R(N)+A2+R(N)+
1 H5=(B0+R(N)+B1+R(N)+B2+R(N)+B3+R(N)+
PDMC=PDMC+R(N)-C(N)
R(N)=R(N)-(E5/(E5-E5))*PDMC
RETURN
90 CS(N)=A0+S(N)+A1+S(N)+A2+S(N)+
1 H5=(B0+S(N)+B1+S(N)+B2+S(N)+B3+S(N)+
PDMC=PDMC+S(N)-C(N)
S(N)=S(N)-(E5/(E5-E5))*PDMC
RETURN
100 WRITE(6,110)
110 FORMAT(4H0**** ERROR IN CALL TO ADAMS. NFUNCT = 5.
1 14H PROGRAM HALT.)
120 WRITE(6,130)
130 FORMAT(4H0**** ERROR IN CALL TO ADAMS1. NFUNCT = 5.
1 14H PROGRAM HALT.)
140 RETURN
END
```

```
ADMS0500
ADMS0510
ADMS0520
ADMS0530
ADMS0540
ADMS0550
ADMS0560
ADMS0570
ADMS0580
ADMS0590
ADMS0600
ADMS0610
ADMS0620
ADMS0630
ADMS0640
ADMS0650
ADMS0660
ADMS0670
ADMS0680
ADMS0690
ADMS0700
ADMS0705
ADMS0710
ADMS0720
ADMS0730
```

```
*DECK JETVEL
OVERLAP(DVLY,7,2)
PROGRAM JETVEL
C
C SUBROUTINE JETVELOCITY COMPUTES THE INDUCED VELOCITY AT EACH POINT
C INPUT IN THE UNIFORM FLOW FIELD OF VELOCITY U SURROUNDING THE
C EXHAUSTING JET OF INITIAL VELOCITY U0
C
COMMON /JET3/ EI,E2,E3,CO,M
COMMON /JET4/ MS,NMAX
COMMON /JET5/ U0,U,DO,THETA,M,ZMAX1,TETAM,ROCL,YDCL,ZDCL,DMED,
1 JPRINT,NINJET,INJET,REP,ZGMD,MSIGMA
COMMON /JET6/ MB(200),MU(200),PDI(200),QD(200),RD(200),SD(200),
2 SIGMA(200),HSPRME
COMMON /JET7/ VTI(400),VTF(400),VZ(400)
COMMON /JET8/ MFLAG,N,MPI,K,L
COMMON /JET9/ NJETS,NCOLOD,NFUSZ,NFUSY,NTOTAL,ISYM,FRACM,
1 XP(400),YP(400),ZP(400)
DIMENSION XCL(400),YCL(400),ZCL(400)
LOGICAL IMAGE,NDOTH,INJET
REAL M,MB,MU
C
PI = 3.141592
INJETF = .FALSE.
IF (.INJETF .GE. 1) INJETF = .TRUE.
NINJET = 0
RADIAN = DIHED*PI/180.
SINDIM = SIN(RADIAN)
COSDIM = COS(RADIAN)
JETV0010
JETV0020
JETV0030
JETV0040
JETV0050
JETV0060
JETV0070
JETV0080
JETV0090
JETV0100
JETV0110
JETV0120
JETV0130
JETV0140
JETV0150
JETV0160
JETV0170
JETV0180
JETV0190
JETV0200
JETV0210
JETV0220
JETV0230
JETV0240
JETV0250
JETV0260
JETV0270
JETV0280
JETV0290
JETV0300
```

```
JETV0010
JETV0020
JETV0030
JETV0040
JETV0050
JETV0060
JETV0070
JETV0080
JETV0090
JETV0100
JETV0110
JETV0120
JETV0130
JETV0140
JETV0150
JETV0160
JETV0170
JETV0180
JETV0190
JETV0200
JETV0210
JETV0220
JETV0230
JETV0240
JETV0250
JETV0260
JETV0270
JETV0280
JETV0290
JETV0300
260 CONTINUE
ASSIGN THE COMPONENT SINK AND DOUBLET VELOCITIES AT POINT (XCL,YCL,ZCL)
DUE TO ALL SINK AND DOUBLET SOURCE DISTRIBUTIONS ALONG JET C/L
TRANSFORM CENTERLINE REF. VELOCITIES BACK INTO THE PRINCIPAL REF. VELOCITIES
VXS = VXSINK
VYS = -VYSINK
VZS = -VZSINK
C FIRST ACCOUNT FOR DIHEDRAL JET ANGLE EFFECTS ...
C (NOTE ... TO TRANSFORM BACK, SIMPLY ROTATE BY -DIHED)
IF (NDOTH) GO TO 270
VYTMP = VYS
VYS = VZS*SINDIM + VYS*COSDIM
VZS = VZS*(COSDIM) - VYTMP*SINDIM
270 CONTINUE
VXD = VDDBLT
VYD = -VYDDBLT
VZD = -VZDDBLT
IF (NDOTH) GO TO 280
VYTMP = VYD
VYD = VZD*(-SINDIM) + VYD*COSDIM
VZD = VZD*(COSDIM) - VYTMP*SINDIM
280 CONTINUE
RUNNING SUM OF COMPONENT VELOCITIES (INCLUDING IMAGE EFFECTS)
VXTIR = VXS + VXD + VXTIR
VYTR = VYS + VYD + VYTR
VZTR = VZS + VZD + VZTR
C SUM OF COMPONENT VELOCITIES FOR THIS JET
VXTJ = VXS + VXD
VYIJ = VYS + VYD
```

```
NDOTH = .TRUE.
IF (ABS(COSDIM-1) .GT. 1.0E-10) NDOTH = .FALSE.
BETA = SQRT(1 - FRACM**2)
IF (FRACM .LT. 1.0E-10) GO TO 30
XCL = XCL/BETA
DO 20 I=1,NMAX
20 SD(I) = SDI(I)/BETA
30 X0 = XCL
Y0 = YCL
Z0 = ZCL
IMAGE = .FALSE.
IF (ISYM .EQ. 0) IMAGE = .TRUE.
DO 40 N=1,NTOTAL
40 VTK(K) = 0.0
VTK(K) = 0.0
VZTK(K) = 0.0
C TRANSFORM POINTS AT WHICH INDUCED VELOCITIES ARE TO BE COMPUTED
C IN THE PRINCIPAL REF. SYSTEM (XP,YP,ZP) INTO JET CENTERLINE
C REF. SYSTEM (XCL,YCL,ZCL)
50 DO 60 N=1,NTOTAL
60 XCL(K) = XP(K) - X0
VCL(K) = -YP(K) + Y0
ZCL(K) = -ZP(K) + Z0
C ACCOUNT FOR DIHEDRAL EFFECTS ...
IF (NDOTH) GO TO 80
DO 70 K=1,NTOTAL
70 YCL(K) = YCL(K)*SINDIM + VCL(K)*COSDIM
ZCL(K) = ZCL(K)*COSDIM - YTMP*SINDIM
C THE POINT (XP,YP,ZP) IS NOW IN TERMS OF JET C/L REF. SYS. (XCL,YCL,ZCL)
80 CONTINUE
C BEGIN LOOP THAT SELECTS NEXT POINT FOR WHICH VELOCITIES ARE
C TO BE COMPUTED AND THAT ASSIGNS THE FINAL SINK AND DOUBLET
C CONTRIBUTIONS TO THAT POINT.
90 DO 290 K=1,NTOTAL
VXSINK = 0.
VYSINK = 0.
VZSINK = 0.
VDDBLT = 0.
VZDDBLT = 0.
C FOR THE NEXT POINT (XCL,YCL,ZCL) COMPUTE AND SUM ALL SINK AND DOUBLET
C VELOCITY CONTRIBUTIONS FROM NMAX SINK/DOUBLET DISTRIBUTION ALONG JET
C DO 240 N=1,NMAX
C COMPUTE THE TOTAL SINK VELOCITY CONTRIBUTION AT POINT (XCL,YCL,ZCL)
C SUMMING ALL VELOCITY CONTRIBUTIONS DUE TO THE C/L SINK DISTRIBUTION
100 DI=SQRT((ZCLN-ZCLK)**2+(SDKN-SDLK)**2)
110 DZ=SQRT((ZCLN-ZCLK)**2+(SDKN-SDLK)**2+(VCLK-QD(N))/2)**2
120 DS=SQRT((ZCLN-ZCLK)**2+(SDKN-SDLK)**2+(VCLK-QD(N))/2)**2
C (NOTE) USINK,VXSINK,WSINK ARE SINK CONTRIBUTIONS IN THE X,Y,Z DIRECTION
C IF DI=0, THERE IS NO X OR Z CONTRIBUTION AND USINK AND WSINK ARE SINK
C USINK = 0.0
WSINK = 0.0
130 VXSINK = 0. - 1*MB(N)/(4.*PI)**2*(1./DZ - 1./DS)
IF (DI .EQ. 0.0) GO TO 140
140 USINK = - 1*MB(N)*(SDKN-XCLK)/(4.*PI*DI) +
1 (VCLK-QD(N))/2./DZ - 1*(VCLK-QD(N))/2./DS)
150 WSINK = - 1*MB(N)*(ZCLN-ZCLK)/(4.*PI*DI) +
```

```
290 VZTJ = VZS + VZD
290 CONTINUE
NINMAX = NINJET
IF (NINJET .GT. 100) NINMAX = 100
IF (NINJET .GT. 0) WRITE(6,300)
300 FORMAT(1H/// 17X,35H***** WARNING ***** THE FOLLOWING 14
1 39X,SIN THE INDUCED VELOCITIES AT THESE POINTS ARE IN ERROR
2 // 10(10X,10I10)
3 IF (.NOT. IMAGE) GO TO 310
V0 = -V0
SINDIM = -SINDIM
IMAGE = .FALSE.
INJETF = .FALSE.
C NOW CALCULATE THE IMAGE EFFECTS ...
GO TO 50
310 CONTINUE
END
```

```
*DECK MOTION
SUBROUTINE MOTION
C
C SUBROUTINE 'MOTION' SOLVES THE EQUATIONS OF MOTION FOR REGIONS 1
COMMON /JET3/ EI,E2,E3,CO,M
COMMON /JET6/ MB(200),MU(200),PDI(200),QD(200),RD(200),SD(200),
1 SIGMA(200),HSPRME
COMMON /JET8/ P(200),PP(200),PD(200),MP(200),MPP(200),CP(200),
2 Q(200),QP(200),PD(200),MP(200),MPP(200),CR(200),
3 S(200),SP(200),PS(200),MS(200),MSP(200),CS(200),
4 ZS(200),TET(200),COSAVE(200),EESAVE(200)
REAL M,N
REAL MP,MD,MS,MPP,MQP,MRP,MRP
DATA PI/3.1415926/
IF (N) N = N*PI
C (IF (N) CAN ASSUME THE VALUE OF THE PRESENT (I.E. KNOWN) POINT OR THE
C (JUST FOUND) POINT. WHEN CALLED BY RUTTA, MFLAG=0 IMPLIES THE PRESENT
C POINT. WHEN CALLED BY ADAMS OR ADAMS1 MFLAG=1 IMPLIES THE PRESENT POINT
ZSTAR = ZS(IPTNUM)
UJSTAR = P(IPTNUM)
UJSTAR = Q(IPTNUM)
XI = RI(IPTNUM)
C FIND THE DISTANCE INTO REGION 1 ...
FRACI = ZSTAR/HSPRME
C IF FRACI .GT. 1 THEN WE ARE IN REGION 2 ...
IF (FRACI .GT. 1) GO TO 50
C REGION 1 ...
D = 1.0 - 0.75*FRACI
DPRIME = -0.75/HSPRME
CO = (-1.0/D**2 + 6.6/D + 0.4) / 6.0
E2 = 0.8
IF (ZSTAR .GT. 10.0) GO TO 40
IF (FRACI .GT. 0.8) GO TO 30
IF (FRACI .GT. 0.6) GO TO 20
MOTN0010
MOTN0020
MOTN0030
MOTN0040
MOTN0050
MOTN0060
MOTN0070
MOTN0080
MOTN0090
MOTN0100
MOTN0110
MOTN0120
MOTN0130
MOTN0140
MOTN0150
MOTN0160
MOTN0170
MOTN0180
MOTN0190
MOTN0200
MOTN0210
MOTN0220
MOTN0230
MOTN0240
MOTN0250
MOTN0260
MOTN0270
MOTN0280
MOTN0290
MOTN0300
MOTN0310
MOTN0320
MOTN0330
MOTN0340
MOTN0350
MOTN0360
MOTN0370
MOTN0380
```

```

E2 = (10./32.) * 0.08
GO TO 40
20 E2 = (12./32.) * 0.08
GO TO 40
30 E2 = (21./32.) * 0.08
40 CONTINUE
GO TO 60
C REGION 2 ...
50 D = 0.25
DPRIME = 0.0
CD = 1.8
E2 = 0.08
60 CJSTAR = PI*DJSTAR+SQRT( (1.0 + D**2)/2.0 )
AJSTAR = PI*(DJSTAR**2)*D / 4.0
COST = 1.0 / SQRT( 1.0 + X1**2 )
SINT = X1 * COST
C ESTAR = E / (RHO*UJO+DJ)
ESTAR = (E1*DJSTAR+COST/M) + (E2*UJSTAR+CJSTAR*(M+UJSTAR-SINT))/
(UJSTAR*M + E3+COST)
I
CDSAVE(L+1) = CD
E2SAVE(L+1) = E2
GO TO ( 70, 80, 90, 100, 70 ), AFUNCT
70 PPRIME = (ESTAR / (AJSTAR+UJSTAR*M)) * ( X1 - UJSTAR*M/COST )
PPRIME = PPRIME
PPRIME = PPRIME
IF (AFUNCT .EQ. 1) RETURN
80 QPRIME = ( 1.0/X1*(2.0+UJSTAR) ) * ( 1.4*E*ESTAR/(PI*DJSTAR+COST) -
DJSTAR*(D+PPRIME) / (UJSTAR*DPRIME) )
I
QPK(K) = QPRIME
MPK(K) = QPRIME
IF (AFUNCT .EQ. 2) RETURN
90 RPRIME = ( (1.0 + X1**2)**1.5 / (AJSTAR+UJSTAR**2) ) *
( ESTAR+COST/M + 0.5*CD*DJSTAR*(COST/M)**2 )
I
RPK(K) = RPRIME
PPRIME = PPRIME
IF (AFUNCT .EQ. 3) RETURN
100 SPIK(K) = RPK(K)
RSP(K) = RPK(K)
RETURN
END

```

```

*DECK DRK1
SUBROUTINE DRK1 ( A, B, C, D, N, F, G, IS )
C
C A = INPUT = INITIAL VALUE OF INDEPENDENT VARIABLE
C OUTPUT = CURRENT VALUE OF INDEPENDENT VARIABLE
C
C B = INPUT = INITIAL VALUES OF DEPENDENT VARIABLES
C OUTPUT = CURRENT VALUES OF DEPENDENT VARIABLES
C AN ARRAY OF LENGTH N
C
C C = INPUT = AN ARRAY (OF LENGTH N) CONTAINING THE CURRENT
C VALUES OF THE DERIVATIVES. THESE VALUES MUST
C BE COMPUTED BY THE MAIN PROGRAM.
C
C DX = INPUT = THE INCREMENT IN THE INDEPENDENT VARIABLE

```

```

N = INPUT = THE NUMBER (INTEGER) OF SIMULTANEOUS EQUATIONS
TO BE INTEGRATED
F = INPUT = AN ARRAY (OF LENGTH N) USED TO STORE VALUES OF
THE ARRAY B
G = INPUT = AN ARRAY (OF LENGTH 4*N) WHICH CONTAINS
INTERMEDIATE VALUES COMPUTED BY THE
SUBROUTINE. FOUR ENTRIES OF G ARE USED TO
COMPUTE ONE ENTRY OF B.
IS = INPUT = INITIALLY MUST BE SET TO ZERO (INTEGER)
OUTPUT = CONTROL FLAG (INTEGER) MODIFIED BY THE
SUBROUTINE
NOTE THAT THERE IS NO CHECK ON THE VALIDITY OF THE VARIABLE IS.
DIMENSION B( 1 ), C( 1 ), F( 1 ), G( 1 )
IS = IS + 1
GO TO 1 20, 40, 70, 90, IS
FIRST ENTRY
20 E = A
DO 30 I = 1, N
F( I ) = B( I )
G( 4 * I - 3 ) = C( I ) * DX
30 B( I ) = F( I ) + G( 4 * I - 3 ) / 2.0
GO TO 60
SECOND ENTRY
40 DO 50 I = 1, N
G( 4 * I - 2 ) = C( I ) * DX
50 B( I ) = F( I ) + G( 4 * I - 2 ) / 2.0
60 A = E + DX / 2.0
GO TO 110
THIRD ENTRY
70 DO 80 I = 1, N
G( 4 * I - 1 ) = C( I ) * DX
80 B( I ) = F( I ) + G( 4 * I - 1 )
A = E + DX
GO TO 110
FOURTH ENTRY
90 DO 100 I = 1, N
G( 4 * I ) = C( I ) * DX
100 B( I ) = F( I ) + G( 4 * I ) / 8.0 + F( I )
IS = 0
110 RETURN
END

```

*DECK STAGEB

MOTN0390
MOTN0400
MOTN0410
MOTN0420
MOTN0430
MOTN0440
MOTN0450
MOTN0460
MOTN0470
MOTN0480
MOTN0490
MOTN0500
MOTN0510
MOTN0520
MOTN0530
MOTN0540
MOTN0550
MOTN0560
MOTN0570
MOTN0580
MOTN0590
MOTN0600
MOTN0610
MOTN0620
MOTN0630
MOTN0640
MOTN0650
MOTN0660
MOTN0670
MOTN0680
MOTN0690
MOTN0700
MOTN0710
MOTN0720
MOTN0730
MOTN0740
MOTN0750
MOTN0760
MOTN0770
MOTN0780

DRK10010
DRK10020
DRK10030
DRK10040
DRK10050
DRK10060
DRK10070
DRK10080
DRK10090
DRK10100
DRK10110
DRK10120
DRK10130
DRK10140
DRK10150
DRK10160

DRK10170
DRK10180
DRK10190
DRK10200
DRK10210
DRK10220
DRK10230
DRK10240
DRK10250
DRK10260
DRK10270
DRK10280
DRK10290
DRK10300
DRK10310
DRK10320
DRK10330
DRK10340
DRK10350
DRK10360
DRK10370
DRK10380
DRK10390
DRK10400
DRK10410
DRK10420
DRK10430
DRK10440
DRK10450
DRK10460
DRK10470
DRK10480
DRK10490
DRK10500
DRK10510
DRK10520
DRK10530
DRK10540
DRK10550
DRK10560
DRK10570
DRK10580
DRK10590
DRK10600
DRK10610
DRK10620
DRK10630
DRK10640
DRK10650
DRK10660
DRK10670
DRK10680
DRK10690
DRK10700
DRK10710
DRK10720

STAGE010

```

OVERLAY(OVLV,10,0)
PROGRAM STAGEB
C
C THIS SUBROUTINE CONTROLS THE MATRIX QUASI-INVERSION FOR WING OR TAIL
C
COMMON/SPRIT/ NEWMAX,NEWCOM,NDALFA,LOGIC,IR,ISTAB
COMMON /SOLV/ WAREA(10000)
C
C JET-WING MATRIX
C IF LOGIC .EQ. 1: CALL OVERLAY(4MOVLY,8,1)
C TAIL MATRIX
C IF LOGIC .EQ. 2: CALL OVERLAY(4MOVLY,8,2)
CONTINUE
END

```

```

*DECK MATRIX
SUBROUTINE MATRIX( A,RHS,NO,PRMS,KD,NMST,PMOST,
1 NI,PP,NO,MAT,LTAPE,IR )
C
C DIRECT MATRIX SOLUTION AND QUASI-INVERSION
C ***LTAPE IS THE TAPE THE L(I,J) MATRIX WILL BE PUT ON
C ***MATAPE IS A SCRATCH TAPE
C ***THE TRIANGULAR MATRIX EXCEPT FOR THE LAST K ROWS WILL BE KEPT ON
C ***TAPE MM
C ***THE LAST K ROWS OF THE TRIANGULAR MATRIX WILL BE PUT ON THE
C ***LTAPE BEHIND THE RHS MATRIX
C
DIMENSION A(KD),RHS(NMST,PMOST)
LOGICAL JPASSI,LASTS,LAST
C
IR = 2
REWIND LTAPE
MATAPE = MAT
REWIND MATAPE
N = NO
KORE = KD
20 M = KORE / N - 1
MMAX = MIN( PRMS, M )
NPR = M * MMAX
IF ( 3*MMAX .GT. KORE ) RETURN
M = 0
NPR = N
MT = MM
REWIND MT
NIN = NI
REWIND NIN
NOUT = NO
REWIND NOUT
MPI = M + 1
NN = N
NEL = 0
MLCNT = MP
C -- CALCULATE THE MAXIMUM NO. OF ROWS, 'K'
30 K = (KORE - NEL) / M
C -- TEST TO SEE IF THE REST OF THE MATRIX WILL FIT IN KORE
LAST = K .GE. NN
IF (.NOT. LAST ) GO TO 40

```

```

K = NN
B = 3 * MMAX**2
C = 2 * (1 + MMAX - KORE )
ATEMP = ( -B + SQRT( B**2 - 4 * C ) ) / 2
IF (ATEMP .GE. K) GO TO 40
*** WE MUST REDUCE THE FINAL K
K = ATEMP
LAST = .FALSE.
C ** IF THERE WOULD BE ONLY 1 ROW IN THE NEXT PASS,
C ** REDUCE THE NUMBER OF ROWS IN THIS PASS
40 IF (K .EQ. 1) K = K - 1
C -- READ 'K' ROWS OF THE AUGMENTED 'A' MATRIX
DO 50 IB = 1, K
NS = NT + 1
NT = NT + 1
50 CALL BETT( NIN, I, NEL, A( NS ), 1, AAZ )
C -- CHECK TO SEE IF WE WERE UNLUCKY ENOUGH TO END UP WITH ONLY ONE ROW
IF (K .EQ. 1) GO TO 120
C -- 'K' IS GREATER THAN '1' SO WE CAN START THE TRIANGULARIZATION
NELP1 = NEL + 1
NS = NEL
NELP2 = NELP1 + 1
DO 60 IB = 2, K
NP = NELP2 - 1B
NS = NS + NELP1
NT = NS
DO 60 IO = 1B, K
NT = NT + NEL
MN = NT
NB = NS
A( NT ) = A( NT ) / A( NS )
DO 60 NP = 2, NP
MN = MN + 1
NB = NB + 1
60 A( NP ) = A( NP ) - A( NT ) * A( NB )
*** WRITE PART OF THE MATRIX ON TAPE (TRIANGULAR PART)
WRITE (LTAPE,*)
MLCNT = MLCNT + 1
LBEG = NELP1
KAI = K - 1
DO 70 IB = 1, KMI
LEND = LBEG + IB - 1
CALL SAVE( LTAPE, 1, IB, IB, A( LBEG ), 1, AAZ )
70 LBEG = LBEG + NN
C -- WRITE THE 'TRAPEZOIDAL' MATRIX ON TAPE
NT = 0
NP = NEL
NS = - NEL
DO 80 IO = 1, K
NS = NS + NELP1
NT = NT + NEL
CALL SAVE( MT, 2, NP, NP, A( NS ), 1, AAZ )
80 NP = NP - 1
IF (LAST) GO TO 120
NP = NP - M
NS = KORE - NEL + 1
C -- READ ANOTHER ROW
DO 110 IO = 1, NP

```

STAGE020
STAGE030
STAGE040
STAGE050
STAGE060
STAGE070
STAGE080
STAGE090
STAGE100
STAGE110
STAGE120
STAGE130
STAGE140
STAGE150

MATR0010
MATR0020
MATR0030
MATR0040
MATR0050
MATR0060
MATR0070
MATR0080
MATR0090
MATR0100
MATR0110
MATR0120
MATR0130
MATR0140
MATR0150
MATR0160
MATR0170
MATR0180
MATR0190
MATR0200
MATR0210
MATR0220
MATR0230
MATR0240
MATR0250
MATR0260
MATR0270
MATR0280
MATR0290
MATR0300
MATR0310
MATR0320
MATR0330
MATR0340
MATR0350
MATR0360
MATR0370
MATR0380
MATR0390
MATR0400
MATR0410
MATR0420

MATR0430
MATR0440
MATR0450
MATR0460
MATR0470
MATR0480
MATR0490
MATR0500
MATR0510
MATR0520
MATR0530
MATR0540
MATR0550
MATR0560
MATR0570
MATR0580
MATR0590
MATR0600
MATR0610
MATR0620
MATR0630
MATR0640
MATR0650
MATR0660
MATR0670
MATR0680
MATR0690
MATR0700
MATR0710
MATR0720
MATR0730
MATR0740
MATR0750
MATR0760
MATR0770
MATR0780
MATR0790
MATR0800
MATR0810
MATR0820
MATR0830
MATR0840
MATR0850
MATR0860
MATR0870
MATR0880
MATR0890
MATR0900
MATR0910
MATR0920
MATR0930
MATR0940
MATR0950
MATR0960
MATR0970
MATR0980
MATR0990
MATR1000
MATR1010
MATR1020

```

CALL GETI(NM, I, MEL, AINS), 1, AAZ1
C -- MODIFY THIS ROW BY THE 'TRAPEZOIDAL' ARRAY
MT = I
MM = NS
DO 100 IB = 1, K
  MB = MT
  MC = MM + 1
  A(MN) = A(MN) / A(MT)
  DO 90 NN = MC, KORE
    NB = MB * I
    90 A(NN) = A(NN) - A(MN) * A(NB)
  MN = MC
  100 MT = MT + MELP1
C -- WRITE THE MODIFIED ROW ON TAPE
C *** WRITE REST OF L MATRIX ON TAPE
MMN1 = MN - 1
MMI = MMN1 - NS + 1
CALL SAVE(LTAPE, 1, MMI, MMN1, AINS), 1, AAZ)
110 CALL SAVE(MOUT, 1, MMI, MMN1, A(MN), 1, AAZ)
REWRITE MM
C -- SWITCH THE TAPES
NT = MMN1
NM = MOUT
MOUT = MT
C -- RE-CALCULATE ROW LENGTH AND LOOP BACK
NEL = MEL - K
MN = MEL - M
GO TO 30
C -- REWIND ALL TAPES
120 REWIND MM
REWRITE MOUT
130 NI = KORE - K * M + 1
REWRITE LTAPE
REWRITE MT
C *** CALCULATE THE NUMBER OF COLUMNS TO BRING OFF OF THE RHS TAPE
MTOTAL = 0
M = MMN1
IF (M .EQ. 0) GO TO 500
C *** COMPUTE THE TOTAL NUMBER OF RHS COLUMNS ALREADY BROUGHT IN
140 MTOTAL = MTOTAL + M
LASTS = MTOTAL .GE. MRHS
MTOTAL = MTOTAL - M
IF (LASTS .EQ. MRHS - MTOTAL)
  MTOTAL = MTOTAL + M
C *** BRING IN M COLUMNS OF RHS
KINIT = KORE - (M * N)
IINIT = KINIT
NBEG = KINIT
DO 150 J = 1, M
  DO 150 I = 1, N
    NBEG = NBEG + 1
150 A(NBEG) = RHS(I, J)
C *** BRING IN L(I, J) MATRIX AND APPLY IT TO RHS
NBEG = 1 + KINIT
NEND = 1 + (M - 1) * N + KINIT
KSUM = 0
C *** DO TRIANGULAR SECTION OF L MATRIX
160 READ (LTAPE) K

```

```

MATR1030
MATR1040
MATR1050
MATR1060
MATR1070
MATR1080
MATR1090
MATR1100
MATR1110
MATR1120
MATR1130
MATR1140
MATR1150
MATR1160
MATR1170
MATR1180
MATR1190
MATR1200
MATR1210
MATR1220
MATR1230
MATR1240
MATR1250
MATR1260
MATR1270
MATR1280
MATR1290
MATR1300
MATR1310
MATR1320
MATR1330
MATR1340
MATR1350
MATR1360
MATR1370
MATR1380
MATR1390
MATR1400
MATR1410
MATR1420
MATR1430
MATR1440
MATR1450
MATR1460
MATR1470
MATR1480
MATR1490
MATR1500
MATR1510
MATR1520
MATR1530
MATR1540
MATR1550
MATR1560
MATR1570
MATR1580
MATR1590
MATR1600
MATR1610
MATR1620

```

```

KMI = K - 1
KLEFT = N - KF + IINIT
INITP1 = IINIT + 1
NEND = (M - 1) * N + IINIT
DO 240 MPP = INITP1, KLEFT
  NEND = NEND + 1
240 WRITE(MATAPE, 1, A(J), J=MPP, NEND, NI)
REWRITE MATAPE
C *** JPASS1 IS TRUE ON 1ST PASS THRU BACK SOLUTION
JPASS1 = .TRUE.
C *** PUT REMAINING RHS IN CONTIGUOUS LOCATIONS BY COLUMNS
C *** FROM KORE - (M * KF) + 1 TO KORE
NNEW = KORE - KF + 1
MMI = M - 1
C *** IF M = 1, THE ELTS OF THE I RHS COLUMN ARE ALREADY IN CONTIGUOUS
C *** LOCATIONS
IF (M .EQ. 1) GO TO 260
DO 250 I = 1, MMI
  NOLD = KORE - (I * N) + 1
  DO 250 J = 1, KF
    NOLD = NOLD - 1
    A(NNEW) = A(NOLD)
250 CONTINUE
260 CONTINUE
C *** M * NNEW = KORE - (M * KF) + 1
C *** M * NOLD = KORE - (M - 1) * N + 1 - KF
C *** SKIP 1ST PART OF TRAPEZOIDAL MATRIX & READ LAST K ROWS
C *** ATTACH RHS TO IT SO THAT EVERYTHING IS IN CONSECUTIVE ORDER
MREMAN = ND - K
IF (MREMAN .EQ. 0) GO TO 200
DO 270 I = 1, MREMAN
270 READ(MT, 1) DUMMY
280 NEND = 0
KCNT = K
NNEW = NNEW - 1
C *** NOTE THAT I = KF WHICH IS ALREADY KNOWN IN CORE
DO 290 JCNT = 1, K
  NBEG = NEND + 1
  CALL GETI(MT, J, KCNT, A(NBEG), 1, AAZ)
  KCNT = KCNT - 1
  NEND = NBEG + KCNT
  NNEW = NNEW + 1
  KEND = (M * N) + KF + NNEW
  DO 290 MPP = NNEW, KEND, KF
    NEND = NEND + 1
290 A(NEND) = A(MPP)
REWRITE LTAPE
REWRITE MT
C -- THERE, NOW WE CAN START THE BACK-SOLUTION
C * * * NOTE: THE FIRST AVAILABLE LOCATION FOR THE SOLUTIONS IS A(N1)
C *** NL IS THE LAST SUBSCRIPT + 1 OF THE TRAPEZOIDAL MATRIX THAT
C *** CORE
NL = NEND + 1
MREM = N
MPP = N + M
NEL = MPP
MP1 = M + 1
LAST = K .EQ. N
MPASS = 0

```

```

C *** KSUM IS THE TOTAL NUMBER OF L ROWS THAT WILL
C *** BE READ AFTER THIS TRIANGULAR SECTION IS FINISHED
KSUM = KSUM + K
KPI = K - 1
C *** NOTE THAT KMI CAN'T BE 0 SINCE K CAN'T BE 1 AND STILL HAVE SOMETHING
C *** ON THE TAPE
DO 190 I = 1, KPI
  NBEG = NBEG + 1
  NEND = NEND + 1
C *** READ 1 ROW OF L(I, J) FROM TAPE --- K-1 TIMES --- EACH TIME
C *** STARTING WITH L(I)
CALL GETI(LTAPE, 1, I, A, 1, AAZ)
C *** REDUCE THE RHS BY GOING ACROSS A SOLUTION ROW (WHICH
C *** ARE NOT IN CONSECUTIVE ORDER, BUT A(1), A(M+1), A(2M+1) ETC.)
DO 180 MPP = NBEG, NEND, N
  JCNT = JCNT + 1
  SUM = 0.0
  MROW = KINIT + (JCNT * N + 1)
  DO 170 MP1, I
    MROW = MROW + 1
170 SUM = SUM + 1 * A(NN) * A(MROW)
180 A(MPP) = A(MPP) - SUM
190 CONTINUE
IF (KSUM .EQ. N) GO TO 230
C *** KSUM = N IF YOU HAVE READ ENTIRE L MATRIX AND
C *** THERE IS NO CONSTANT SECTION LEFT
NBEG = NBEG
NEND = NEND
KSUM1 = KSUM + 1
C *** READ REST OF L ROWS 1 ROW AT A TIME FOR CONSTANT SECTION
DO 220 I = KSUM1, M
  NBEG = NBEG + 1
  NEND = NEND + 1
  CALL GETI(LTAPE, 1, K, A, 1, AAZ)
  JCNT = -1
C *** PARTIALLY REDUCE A RHS ACROSS A RHS ROW BY APPLYING K NUMBER
C *** OF L(I, J)'S
DO 210 MPP = NBEG, NEND, N
  JCNT = JCNT + 1
  SUM = 0.0
  MROW = KINIT + (JCNT * N)
  DO 200 NN = 1, K
    MROW = MROW + 1
200 SUM = SUM + (A(MN1) * A(MROW))
210 A(MPP) = A(MPP) - SUM
220 CONTINUE
NBEG = NBEG + 1
NEND = NEND + 1
C *** KINIT IS NOW FAR DOWN A COLUMN OF RHS TO START MULTIPLYING BY
C *** A(L, J) AT EACH PASS THROUGH
KINIT = KINIT + K
C *** IF KSUM1 = N THERE ARE NO MORE L(I, J)'S LEFT
IF (KSUM1 .LT. N) GO TO 160
C *** WRITE OUT ALL BUT LAST K ROWS OF RHS IN ROW ORDER ON MATAPE
230 B = 4 * M + 3
C = -2 * KORE
K = (-N + SQRT(B * B + 4 * C)) / 2
KF = K

```

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MATR1630
MATR1640
MATR1650
MATR1660
MATR1670
MATR1680
MATR1690
MATR1700
MATR1710
MATR1720
MATR1730
MATR1740
MATR1750
MATR1760
MATR1770
MATR1780
MATR1790
MATR1800
MATR1810
MATR1820
MATR1830
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MATR1880
MATR1890
MATR1900
MATR1910
MATR1920
MATR1930
MATR1940
MATR1950
MATR1960
MATR1970
MATR1980
MATR1990
MATR2000
MATR2010
MATR2020
MATR2030
MATR2040
MATR2050
MATR2060
MATR2070
MATR2080
MATR2090
MATR2100
MATR2110
MATR2120
MATR2130
MATR2140
MATR2150
MATR2160
MATR2170
MATR2180
MATR2190
MATR2200
MATR2210
MATR2220

```

```

C -- SOLVE FOR THE ANSWERS CORRESPONDING TO 'K' ROWS
300 NI = K - 1
KPI = K + 1
NS = NL - MP1
MPASS = MPASS + 1
DO 330 MN = 1, M
  NF = NS + MN
  A(NF) = A(NF) / A(KS)
  NT = NS
  IF (KPI .EQ. 0) GO TO 330
  DO 320 IB = 1, KMI
    NF = NF - IB - M
    NT = NT - MP1 - IB
    SUM = 0.0
    NP = NF
    N2 = NP + IB
    DO 310 IO = 1, IB
      NP = NP + IO - 10
310 SUM = SUM + A(NN) * A(NP)
320 A(NF) = (A(NF) - SUM) / A(KT)
330 CONTINUE
C -- MOVE THE SOLUTIONS TO CONTIGUOUS LOCATIONS STARTING AT A(N1)
NI = KORE + 1
DO 350 NN = 1, K
  DO 340 MN = 1, M
    NI = NI - 1
340 A(N1) = A(NL)
350 NL = NL - NN
C -- WRITE THE SOLUTIONS ON TAPE
WRITE (M(N)) K
NS = NI - 1
DO 360 MN = 1, M
  NT = NS + MN
360 WRITE (M(N)) (A(IO), IO = NT, KORE, M)
C -- TEST IF THIS IS THE LAST PASS
IF (LAST) GO TO 470
C -- WE MUST NOW MODIFY THE TRIANGULAR MATRIX TO REFLECT THE EFFECT OF
C THE SOLUTIONS OBTAINED SO FAR (EQ 21)
C * * * NOTE: LOCATIONS A(1) TO A(N1) ARE NOW FREE TO USE
C -- CALCULATE THE NEXT VALUES OF 'NEL' AND 'MREM'
NOLD = NEL
KOLD = K
NEL = NEL - K
MREM = MREM - K
MROW = MREM - K + 1
IF (K .LT. MREM) GO TO 370
LAST = .TRUE.
MROW = 1
K = MREM
370 NS = 1
NT = NOLD + 1
C -- READ IN THE ROWS TO BE MODIFIED
DO 450 IB = 1, MREM
  NT = NT - 1
  IF (IB .LE. MROW) GO TO 380
  NS = NS + NN

```

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MATR2230
MATR2240
MATR2250
MATR2260
MATR2270
MATR2280
MATR2290
MATR2300
MATR2310
MATR2320
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MATR2340
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MATR2380
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MATR2490
MATR2500
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MATR2970
MATR2980
MATR2990
MATR3000
MATR3010
MATR3020
MATR3030
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MATR3080
MATR3090
MATR3100
MATR3110
MATR3120
MATR3130
MATR3140
MATR3150
MATR3160
MATR3170
MATR3180
MATR3190
MATR3200
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MATR3370
MATR3380
MATR3390
MATR3400
MATR3410
MATR3420

```



```
NT = NT + NN
380 IF (.NOT. JPASS1) GO TO 390
NNEG = NT - M + 1
C *** READ RHS FROM NATAPE
CALL GETT(NATAPE, 1, M, A(NBEG), 1, AA2)
NT = NT - M
390 CALL GETT(MT, 2, NN, A(NS), 1, AA2)
IF (.NOT. JPASS1) GO TO 400
NT = NT + M
NN = NN + M
NF = NT - 1
NF = NT - M - KMI
NN = NN - KOLO
DO 420 MM = 1, M
N2 = NF
NF = NF + NN
NA = NA + NN
NB = NA
SUM = 0.0
DO 410 ID = 1, KOLD
SUM = SUM + A(N2) * A(NA)
N2 = NF + M
410 NA = NA + M
N2 = N2 + NN - 1
420 A(N2) = A(N2) - SUM
C -- WRITE THE MODIFIED ROW ON TAPE OR CONDENSE THE ROW
NL = NT - M + 1
IF (IIB .GE. NROW) GO TO 430
NF = NL - KPI
NN1 = NF - NS + 1
NN2 = NT - NL + 1
CALL SAVE(MOUT, N, NN, NN1, A(NS), NN2, A(NL))
GO TO 450
430 NF = NL - KOLD
DO 440 MM = NL, NT
A(MM) = A(MM)
440 NF = NF + 1
450 CONTINUE
C *** IF 1ST TIME THRU BACK SOLN, SWITCH TAPES SO THAT MT WHICH HAS THE ORIGINAL TRAPEZOIDAL MATRIX ON IT BECOMES NATAPE AND IS NOT TO BE TAKEN PART IN ALTERNATING SHRINKING MATRICES. NATAPE BECOMES MT AND THIS NOW DOES THE ALTERNATING WITH OUT.
IF (.NOT. JPASS1) GO TO 460
NTEMP = MT
MT = NATAPE
NATAPE = NTEMP
JPASS1 = .FALSE.
REWIND NATAPE
460 REWIND MT
REWIND MOUT
C -- SWITCH THE TAPES
MT = MT
NT = MOUT
MOUT = NT
C -- LOOP BACK THRU THE SOLUTION
NL = NF
GO TO 300
C -- START TO WRAP IT UP
C * NOTE. AT THIS POINT ALL LOCATIONS A(I) THRU A(KORE) ARE FREE
C -- READ IN THE SOLUTIONS AND STORE THEM IN THEIR FINAL CORE LOCATIONS
470 REWIND M1N
```

MATR3430
MATR3440
MATR3450
MATR3460
MATR3470
MATR3480
MATR3490
MATR3500
MATR3510
MATR3520
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MATR3580
MATR3590
MATR3600
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MATR3620
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MATR3670
MATR3680
MATR3690
MATR3700
MATR3710
MATR3720
MATR3730
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MATR3770
MATR3780
MATR3790
MATR3800
MATR3810
MATR3820
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MATR3840
MATR3850
MATR3860
MATR3870
MATR3880
MATR3890
MATR3900
MATR3910
MATR3920
MATR3930
MATR3940
MATR3950
MATR3960
MATR3970
MATR3980
MATR3990
MATR4000
MATR4010
MATR4020

```
IR1 = -1
IR2 = 2 * NMAX - 1
IF (ISTAB .EQ. 0) GO TO 30
IR1 = 0
IR2 = IR2 + 1
C CYCLE THE RIGHT HAND SIDES
30 DO 80 N = 1, NCASES
IREAD = IR1
C CYCLE THE MATRIX ROWS CORRESPONDING TO ELEMENTS ON THE WING
DO 60 I = 1, NEWMAX
C READ THE COEFFICIENT MATRIX ROW
IF (I .EQ. NMTI) IREAD = IR2
IREAD = IREAD + 2
40 CALL READMS(I, TRANS, NEWMAX, IREAD)
C SUM UP THE TERMS FOR THIS ROW AND RIGHT SIDE
SUMMER(I) = 0.0
DO 50 J = 1, NEWMAX
SUMMER(I) = SUMMER(I) + TRANS(J) * GAMMA(J, N)
50 CONTINUE
60 CONTINUE
C PRINT THE WITH RIGHT SIDE COLUMN
WRITE(6, TO) N, SUMMER
TO FORMAT(1H, 50X, 17RIGHT SIDE COLUMN, 14, 60(1X, 10E13.5))
80 CONTINUE
RETURN
END
*DECK SIGW
OVERLAY(OVLV, 10, 1)
PROGRAM SIGW
C
C THIS SUBROUTINE CONTROLS THE QUASI-INVERSION OF THE JET-WING MATRIX
C
COMMON/SPRIT/ NEWMAX, NEWMM, NOLFA, LOGIC, IR, ISTAB
COMMON/MATHEW/NCASES, ISYMM, IPRINT, JETFLG, IGTYP, IHINGE
COMMON/MARK/MROWS, MROWSJ, MNT, NJT, NMAX, NK(40), NJ(40), IWK(40), IJ(40)
COMMON/SOLV/ GAMMA(40, 10)
COMMON/DEFECT/GHTEI(10), IGRND, IGRND, WHITE
DIMENSION TRANS(400), SUMMER(40)
EQUIVALENCE (MKAREA1), TRANS(11), (MKAREA10), SUMMER(1))
C
C DECIDE WHICH MATRIX PERMANENT STORAGE UNIT IS TO BE USED
IO = 1
IF (IGND .NE. 0) IO = 8 *
C PREPARE THE MATRIX [INPUT TAPE UNIT 2
ISIZE = NEWMAX
CALL PREPWTRANS, ISIZE, NEWMAX, IO, ISTAB)
C DEFINE THE REQUIRED PARAMETERS
IF (IPRINT .LT. 0) WRITE(6, 20)
20 FORMAT(1H, 40X, 23HJET-WING GAMMA SOLUTION)
MMOST = 400
MMOST = 10
KORE = 10000
N = NEWMAX
NRHS = NCASES
NI = 2
```

BAKS0160
BAKS0170
BAKS0180
BAKS0190
BAKS0200
BAKS0210
BAKS0220
BAKS0230
BAKS0240
BAKS0250
BAKS0260
BAKS0270
BAKS0280
BAKS0290
BAKS0300
BAKS0310
BAKS0320
BAKS0330
BAKS0340
BAKS0350
BAKS0360
BAKS0370
BAKS0380
BAKS0390
BAKS0400
BAKS0410
STW0010
STW0020
STW0030
STW0040
STW0050
STW0060
STW0070
STW0080
STW0090
STW0100
STW0110
STW0120
STW0130
STW0140
STW0150
STW0160
STW0170
STW0180
STW0190
STW0200
STW0210
STW0220
STW0230
STW0240
STW0250
STW0260
STW0270
STW0280
STW0290
STW0300

```
NI = N + 1
DO 480 IB = 1, NPASS
READ (M1N) K
NI = NI - K
DO 480 IO = 1, M
480 CALL GETTIN(M1, N, RHS(NI, IO), 1, AA2)
C --- REWIND ALL INPUT TAPES
REWIND M1N
REWIND MT
REWIND MOUT
C *** IF TAPE WAS NEVER SWITCHED IT WOULD BE FOOLISH TO SWITCH BACK
IF (JPASS1) GO TO 490
U *** SWITCH TAPES
C *** BACK SO THAT MT WILL CONTAIN THE TRAPEZOIDAL MATRIX
C *** NATAPE WILL HAVE NOTHING USEFUL ON IT.
NTEMP = NATAPE
NATAPE = MT
MT = NTEMP
REWIND NATAPE
490 IF (.NOT. LASTRS) GO TO 140
500 REWIND LTAPE
REWIND MT
KREAD = 0
DO 510 I = 1, NLCNT
READ(LTAPE) KREAD
KREAD = KREAD + KREAD
KREAD = KREAD + (N - KREAD - 1)
DO 510 LREAD = 1, KREAD
510 READ(LTAPE)
DO 520 MROW = 1, M
CALL GETT(MT, 2, ICONT, A(1), 1, AA2)
520 CALL SAVE(LTAPE, 2, ICONT, ICONT, A, 1, AA2)
C *** REWIND ALL FILES
REWIND LTAPE
REWIND M1
REWIND MM
REWIND MOUT
IR = 1
RETURN
END
```

MATR4030
MATR4040
MATR4050
MATR4060
MATR4070
MATR4080
MATR4090
MATR4100
MATR4110
MATR4120
MATR4130
MATR4140
MATR4150
MATR4160
MATR4170
MATR4180
MATR4190
MATR4200
MATR4210
MATR4220
MATR4230
MATR4240
MATR4250
MATR4260
MATR4270
MATR4280
MATR4290
MATR4300
MATR4310
MATR4320
MATR4330
MATR4340
MATR4350
MATR4360
MATR4370
MATR4380
MATR4390
MATR4400
MATR4410
MATR4420
MATR4430

```
NO = 3
NAT = 4
NP = 10
LTAPE = 1)
C INVERT THE MATRIX AND SOLVE FOR THE FUNDAMENTAL CASE RIGHT SIDES
C THE GAMMA ARRAY HAS BEEN DEFINED ELSEWHERE AND CONTAINS THE RHS
CALL MATRIX(MKAREA, GAMMA, N, NRHS, KORE, MMOST, MMOST,
1, NI, NK(40), NJT, LTAPE, IR)
IF (ITR .EQ. 2) GO TO 50
C THE SOLUTIONS HAVE BEEN STORED IN THE GAMMA ARRAY
C PRINT THE SOLUTIONS AND CHECK BY BACK SUBSTITUTION
IF (IPRINT .GE. 0) GO TO 70
DO 40 N = 1, NCASES
WRITE(6, 30) N, GAMMA(J, N), I, NEWMAX
30 FORMAT(1H, 50X, 16H FUNDAMENTAL CASE, 14, 60(1X, 10E13.5))
40 CONTINUE
CALL BAKSUB(TRANS, SUMMER, ISIZE, IO, ISTAB, IGRND)
GO TO 70
C AN ERROR HAS OCCURRED
50 WRITE(6, 60)
60 FORMAT(1H, 40X, 39HNOT ENOUGH ROOM WAS RESERVED FOR MATRIX)
70 CONTINUE
END
```

STW0310
STW0320
STW0330
STW0340
STW0350
STW0360
STW0370
STW0380
STW0390
STW0400
STW0410
STW0420
STW0430
STW0440
STW0450
STW0460
STW0470
STW0480
STW0490
STW0500
STW0510
STW0520
STW0530

```
*DECK BAKSUB
SUBROUTINE BAKSUB(TRANS, SUMMER, NEWMAX, IO, ISTAB, IGRND)
C
C THIS SUBROUTINE BACK SUBSTITUTES THE COEFFICIENT MATRIX AND THE
C GAMMA SOLUTION TO OBTAIN THE RIGHT SIDE MATRIX FOR THE PURPOSE OF
C CHECKING THE MATRIX SOLUTION.
C
COMMON/MATHEW/NCASES, ISYMM, IPRINT, JETFLG, IGTYP, IHINGE
COMMON/MARK/MROWS, MROWSJ, MNT, NJT, NMAX, NK(40), NJ(40), IWK(40), IJ(40)
COMMON/SOLV/ GAMMA(40, 10)
COMMON/DEFECT/GHTEI(10)
DIMENSION TRANS(NEWMAX), SUMMER(NEWMAX)
WRITE(6, 20)
20 FORMAT(1H, 47X, 26HBACK SUBSTITUTION SOLUTION)
MNT = MNT + 1
```

BAKS0010
BAKS0020
BAKS0030
BAKS0040
BAKS0050
BAKS0060
BAKS0070
BAKS0080
BAKS0090
BAKS0100
BAKS0110
BAKS0120
BAKS0130
BAKS0140
BAKS0150

```
*DECK PREPW
SUBROUTINE PREPWTRANS, ISIZE, NEWMAX, IO, ISTAB)
C
C THIS SUBROUTINE PREPARES THE JET-WING MATRIX FOR QUASI-INVERSION
C
COMMON/MATHEW/NCASES, ISYMM, IPRINT, JETFLG, IGTYP, IHINGE
COMMON/MARK/MROWS, MROWSJ, MNT, NJT, NMAX, NK(40), NJ(40), IWK(40), IJ(40)
COMMON/SOLV/ BI(40, 10)
DIMENSION TRANS( ISIZE )
C
IREAD = 1
IF (ISTAB .NE. 0) IREAD = IREAD + 1
IREAD = IREAD + 2
IR2 = 2 * NMAX - 1
IF (ISTAB .EQ. 0) IR2 = IR2 + 1
C READ THE MATRIX COEFFICIENTS
DO 30 I = 1, NEWMAX
IF (I .EQ. NMTI) IREAD = IR2
IREAD = IREAD + 2
CALL READMS(I, TRANS, ISIZE, IREAD)
C THE MATRIX ROW HAS NOW BEEN ASSEMBLED AND FILLS THE TRANS ARRAY.
WRITE(2) TRANS
20 WRITE(2) TRANS
30 CONTINUE
C THE SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS IS NOW READY FOR SOLUTION
RETURN
END
```

PRPW0010
PRPW0020
PRPW0030
PRPW0040
PRPW0050
PRPW0060
PRPW0070
PRPW0080
PRPW0090
PRPW0100
PRPW0110
PRPW0120
PRPW0130
PRPW0140
PRPW0150
PRPW0160
PRPW0170
PRPW0180
PRPW0190
PRPW0200
PRPW0210
PRPW0220
PRPW0230
PRPW0240
PRPW0250
PRPW0260
PRPW0270
PRPW0280
PRPW0290

```

OVERLAY(OVLY,10,2)
PROGRAM STGRT
C THIS SUBROUTINE CONTROLS THE QUASI-INVERSION OF THE TAIL MATRIX
COMMON/SPRIT/ NEWMAX, NEWMDU, NODLFA, LOGIC, IR, ISTAR
COMMON/MATHW/CASES, ISYMM, IJETFLG, IGTYP, IJINGE
COMMON/MARK/NDIMS, NDIMSJ, NAT, NJT, NMAX, NK(40), NJ(40), I(40), IJ(40)
COMMON/SOLV/ WKAREA(1000)
COMMON/TAIL/ARK, TRN, SM, SPANM, ARV, TRV, SWV, SPANV, NL, NN, VL, VH,
1   NMAX, NMAXV, NTOTAL, NTPNP, NSIDE, NROW, NROWV, ICAMM,
   ICAMV, NTYPE, NCTYPE, ISENSE, KCASE, ICASES
COMMON/JTALLY/ GAMMA(100,5)
DIMENSION TRANS(40)
EQUIVALENCE (WKAREA(1), TRANS(1))
C PREPARE THE MATRIX INPUT TAPE UNIT 2
ISIZE = NTOTAL
CALL PREPT(TRANS, ISIZE, NTOTAL, IO, ISTAR)
IF(IPRINT .LT. 0) WRITE(6, 20)
20 FORMAT(1H,50X,19HTAIL GAMMA SOLUTION)
C DEFINE THE REQUIRED PARAMETERS
NMOST = 100
NMODE = 5
KORE = 10000
N = NTOTAL
NRMS = NSIDE
NJ = 2
ND = 3
NAT = 4
NN = 12
LTAPE = 13
C INVERT THE MATRIX AND SOLVE FOR THE LINEAR CASE RIGHT SIDES
C THE GAMMA ARRAY HAS BEEN DEFINED ELSEWHERE AND CONTAINS THE RHS
CALL MATR(XWKAREA, GAMMA, N, NRMS, KORE, NMOST, NMOST,
1   NI, NN, ND, NAT, LTAPE, IR)
C THE SOLUTIONS HAVE BEEN STORED IN THE GAMMA ARRAY. PRINT IF REQUIRED
IF(IPRINT .GE. 0) GO TO 90
DO 40 N = 1, NSIDE
WRITE(6, 30) N, (GAMMA(I,N), J=1, NTOTAL)
30 FORMAT(1H,50X,16HTAIL LINEAR CASE, 14, 60(/X,10E13.5))
40 CONTINUE
50 CONTINUE
END

*DECK PREPT
SUBROUTINE PREPT(TRANS, ISIZE, NTOTAL, IO, ISTAR)
C THIS SUBROUTINE PREPARES THE TAIL MATRIX FOR QUASI-INVERSION
COMMON/MARK/NDIMS, NDIMSJ, NAT, NJT, NMAX, NK(40), NJ(40), I(40), IJ(40)
DIMENSION TRANS(40)
C FIND THE RECORD TO BEGIN READING
IREAD = 2 * (NMAX + NJT) - 2
IF(ISTAR .EQ. 1) IREAD = IREAD + 1

PPT0010
PPT0020
PPT0030
PPT0040
PPT0050
PPT0060
PPT0070
PPT0080
PPT0090
PPT0100

30 N = KORE/N - 1
NMAX = MIN0(NRMS, M)
NPP = N + NMAX
IF( (3*NPP) .GT. KORE ) RETURN
M = 0
NPP = N
MT = NN
REWIND MT
NN = NI
REWIND NN
NDUIT = NO
REWIND NDUIT
NN = N
NEL = NPP
C - CALCULATE THE MAXIMUM NO. OF ROWS, 'K'
C -- CALCULATE THE NUMBER OF COLUMNS TO BRING OFF OF THE RHS TAPE
MTOTAL = 0
M = NMAX
C -- MTOTAL IS THE TOTAL NUMBER OF RHS COLUMNS ALREADY BROUGHT IN
40 MTOTAL = MTOTAL + M
LASTRS = MTOTAL .GE. NRMS
MTOTAL = MTOTAL - M
IF (LASTRS) M = NRMS - MTOTAL
MP = M + 1
NM = M - 1
MTOTAL = MTOTAL + M
C -- BRING IN M COLUMNS OF RHS
KINIT = KORE - (M*N)
IINIT = KINIT
NBEG = KINIT
DO 50 J = 1, M
DO 50 I = 1, N
NBEG = NBEG + 1
50 K(NBEG) = RHS(I, J)
C -- BRING IN L(I, J) MATRIX AND APPLY IT TO RHS
NBEG = 1
KINIT = NBEG + (M-1) * N + KINIT
KSUM = 0
NLCMT = 0
C -- DO TRIANGULAR SECTION OF L MATRIX
80 READ (LTAPE, A)
NLCMT = NLCMT + 1
C -- KSUM IS THE TOTAL NUMBER OF L ROWS THAT WILL
C -- BE READ AFTER THIS TRIANGULAR SECTION IS FINISHED
KSUM = KSUM + K
KMI = K - 1
C -- WRITE THAT KMI CAN'T BE 0 SINCE K CAN'T BE 1 AND STILL HAVE SOME
C -- IN THE TAPE
DO 90 I = 1, KMI
NBEG = NBEG + 1
90 KSUM = KSUM + 1
C -- READ 1 ROW OF L(I, J) FROM LTAPE --- K-1 TIMES --- EACH TIME
C -- STARTING WITH L(I, 1, A1, A2)
CALL GET(LTAPE, I, 1, A1, A2)
JCNT = -1
C -- REDUCE THE RHS BY GOING ACROSS A SOLUTION ROW (WHICH
C -- ARE NOT IN CONSECUTIVE ORDER, BUT ALL, AKMI, AKMI+1, AKMI+1) ETC.)
DO 80 NPP = NBEG, NEWD, N
JCNT = JCNT + 1
SUM = 0.0

NROW = KINIT + (JCNT * N)
DO 70 NP = 1, J
NROW = NROW + 1
70 SUM = SUM + ( A(NP) * A(NROW) )
80 AK(NPP) = A(NPP) - SUM
90 CONTINUE
IF (KSUM .EQ. N) GO TO 130
C -- SUM = N IF YOU HAVE READ ENTIRE L MATRIX AND
C -- THERE IS NO CONSTANT SECTION LEFT
NTBEG = NBEG
NTEMD = NEWD
KSUMP = KSUM + 1
C -- READ REST OF L ROWS 1 ROW AT A TIME FOR CONSTANT SECTION
DO 120 I(KSUMP), N
NTBEG = NTBEG + 1
NTEMD = NTEMD + 1
CALL GET(LTAPE, I, K, A1, A2)
C -- PARTIALLY REDUCE A RHS ACROSS A RHS ROW BY APPLYING K NUMBER
C -- OF L(I, J) S
DO 110 NPP = NTBEG, NTEMD, N
SUM = 0.0
NROW = KINIT + (JCNT * N)
DO 100 NN = 1, K
NROW = NROW + 1
100 SUM = SUM + ( A(NN) * A(NROW) )
110 AK(NPP) = AK(NPP) - SUM
120 CONTINUE
NBEG = NBEG + 1
NTEMD = NTEMD + 1
C -- KINIT IS NOW FAR DOWN A COLUMN OF RHS TO START MULTIPLYING BY
C -- L(I, J) AT EACH PASS THROUGH
KINIT = KINIT + K
C -- IF KSUMP = N THERE ARE NO MORE L(I, J)'S LEFT
IF(KSUMP .LT. N) GO TO 60
C -- WRITE OUT ALL BUT LAST K ROWS OF RHS IN ROW ORDER ON NATAPE
130 B = -2 * KORE
K = (- B + SQRT( B*B - 4*0 )) / 2
KF = K
KMI = K - 1
KLEFT = N - KF + IINIT
IINITP = IINIT + 1
NEND = (M-1)*N + IINIT
DO 140 NPP = IINITP, KLEFT
NEND = NEND + 1
140 WRITE(NATAPE) ( A(I, J), J=NPP, NEWD, N )
REWIND NATAPE
C -- JPASS1 IS TRUE ON 1ST PASS THRU BACK SOLUTION
JPASS1 = TRUE
C -- PUT REMAINING RHS IN CONTIGUOUS LOCATIONS BY COLUMNS
C -- FROM KORE - (M * KF) + 1 TO KORE
NNEW = KORE - KF + 1
C -- IF M = 1, THE ELTS OF THE I RHS COLUMN ARE ALREADY IN CONTIGUOUS
C -- LOCATIONS
IF ( M .EQ. 1 ) GO TO 160
DO 150 I = 1, NMI
MOLD = KORE - (I * M) + 1

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DO 190 J = 1, KF
  ANEW = ANEW - 1
  NOLD = NOLD - 1
  ACNEW = ACNOLD
150 CONTINUE
160 CONTINUE
C*** ***NOW ANEW = KORE - (MRF) + 1
C*** ***NOW NOLD = KORE - (M - 1) * N + 1 - KF
C ** SKIP 1ST PART OF TRAPEZOIDAL MATRIX ON TAPE
C ** READ IN LAST K ROWS OF TRAPEZOIDAL MATRIX AND
C*** ***ATTACH RMS TO IT SO THAT EVERYTHING IS IN CONSECUTIVE ORDER
NREMAN = ND - K
IF (NREMAN .EQ. 0) GO TO 180
DO 170 I=1, NREMAN
  READ(LTAPE) IDUMPY
170 NEND = 0
  KCNT = K
  NNEW = NNEW - 1
C*** ***NOTE THAT K = KF WHICH IS ALREADY KNOWN IN CORE
DO 190 JUNT = 1, K
  NBEG = NEND + 1
  CALL GET(LTAPE, 4, KCNT, ACNBEG, 1, AA2)
  KCNT = KJUNT - 1
  NEND = NBEG + KCNT
  NNEW = NNEW + 1
  KEND = (MFI) * KF + ANEW
  DO 190 NPP=NNEW, KEND, KF
  NEND = NEND + 1
190 ACNEND = ANPP
REWIND LTAPE
D ** SKIP OVER L MATRIX ON TAPE TO GET TO TRAPEZOIDAL MATRIX
KRED = 0
DO 200 I=1, NLUNT
  READ(LTAPE) KREAD
  KRED = KRED + KREAD
  KREAD = KREAD + (N - KRED - 1)
DO 200 LREAD = 1, KREAD
  READ(LTAPE)
C - - THERE, NOW WE CAN START THE BACK-SOLUTION
C + * NOTE . THE FIRST AVAILABLE LOCATION FOR THE SOLUTIONS IS ACN1
C*** ***NL IS THE LAST SUBSCRIPT + 1 OF THE TRAPEZOIDAL A MATRIX THAT
C*** ***CORE
  NL = NEND + 1
  NREM = N
  NPM = N + M
  NML = NPM
  NPI = M + 1
  LAST = K - EQ. M
  NPASS = 0
C - - SOLVE FOR THE ANSWERS CORRESPONDING TO 'K' ROWS
210 KMI = K - 1
  KPI = K + 1
  NS = NL - NPI
  NPASS = NPASS + 1
  DO 240 MM = 1, M
  NF = NS + MM
  ANF = ANF + ANM / ANS
  NT = NS
  IF (KMI .EQ. 0) GO TO 240
  DO 230 IB = 1, KMI

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NEWS2010
NEWS2020
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NEWS2060
NEWS2070

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  NN = NN - KOLD
  DO 330 MN = 1, M
  NZ = NF
  NA = NP + MN
  NB = NA
  SUM = 0.0
  DO 320 IO = 1, KOLD
  SUM = SUM + ANZ + AINA
  NZ = NZ + 1
  NA = NA + M
  MN = NZ + MN - 1
330 ANZ = ANZ - 1
C - - WRITE THE MODIFIED ROW ON TAPE OR CONDENSE THE ROW
  NL = NT - M + 1
  IF (I.B. .GE. NROW) GO TO 340
  NF = NL - KPI
  NNI = NF - NS + 1
  NLL = NT - NL + 1
  CALL SAVE(NOUT, 4, NN, NNI, ANS, NAZ, ANL)
  GO TO 360
340 NF = NL - KOLD
  DO 350 MM = NL, NT
  ANFI = ANFI
350 NF = NF + 1
360 CONTINUE
  IF (.NOT. JPASS1) GO TO 370
  JPASS1 = .FALSE.
  REWIND NATAPE
370 REWIND NT
  REWIND NOUT
C - - SWITCH THE TAPES
  NT = NT
  NTOUT
  NOUT = NT
C - - LOOP BACK THRU THE SOLUTION
  NL = NF
  GO TO 210
C - - START TO UNWAP IT UP
C + * NOTE.. AT THIS POINT ALL LOCATIONS A(I) THRU A(KORE) ARE FREE
C - - READ IN THE SOLUTIONS AND STORE THEM IN THEIR FINAL CORE LOCATIONS
380 REWIND NIN
  NI = M + 1
  DO 390 IB = 1, NPASS
  READ (NIN) K
  NI = NI - K
  DO 390 IO = 1, M
  CALL GET(NIN, 1, K, RMS(IO, 10), 1, AA2)
C --- REWIND ALL INPUT TAPES
  REWIND NIN
  REWIND NT
  REWIND NOUT
  IF (LASTS) GO TO 400
C*** ***IF THERE ARE MORE RMS TO BE GOTTEN FROM RMS TAPE, SWITCH TAPES
C*** ***BACK SO THAT NT WILL CONTAIN THE TRAPEZOIDAL MATRIX
C*** ***NATAPE WILL HAVE NOTHING USEFUL ON IT.
  NTEMP = NATAPE
  NATAPE = NT
  NT = NTEMP
  REWIND NATAPE
  REWIND LTAPE

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NEWS3110
NEWS3120
NEWS3130
NEWS3140
NEWS3150
NEWS3160
NEWS3170
NEWS3180
NEWS3190
NEWS3200
NEWS3210
NEWS3220
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NEWS3240
NEWS3250
NEWS3260
NEWS3270

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  GO TO 40
400 REWIND LTAPE
C *** REWIND ALL FILES EXCEPT THE OUTPUT FILE NIN
  REWIND NI
  REWIND NN
  REWIND NO
  REWIND NAT
  IR = 1
  RETURN
END
*DECK ST69W
OVERLAY(10, 11, 1)
PROGRAM ST69W
C THIS SUBROUTINE CONTROLS THE BACK-SOLUTION OF THE JET-WING MATRIX
C FOR NEW RIGHT SIDES
C
  COMMON/SPRIT/ NEMAX, NEWCPU, NOALFA, LOGIC, IR, ISTAR
  COMMON/MATNEW/NCASES, ISYMM, IPRINT, JETFLG, IGTYP, IIMNGE
  COMMON/MARK/ARMS, NROWS, NUT, NMAX, NMC(4), NJ(40), IM(40), IJ(40)
  COMMON /SOLV/ NRREACT(10000)
  COMMON /FOLD/ GARJ(400, 5)
  COMMON/TALL/ARM, TRM, SWH, SPANH, ARV, TRV, SWV, SPANV, HL, HM, VL, VH,
  1 NMAX, NMAXV, NTOTAL, NTPAP, NSIDE, NROWH, NROWV, ICLAMP,
  2 ICLAMP, NRTYPE, NCTYPE, ISENSE, KCLASE, ICLASE
  DIMENSION RMS(1:400), RMS2(400), RMS3(400), RMS4(400), RMS5(400)
  EQUIVALENCE (GARJ(1, 1), RMS1(1)), (GARJ(1, 2), RMS2(1)),
  1 (GARJ(1, 3), RMS3(1)), (GARJ(1, 4), RMS4(1)),
  2 (GARJ(1, 5), RMS5(1))
  EQUIVALENCE (NRREACT(1), REACT(1))
C
C DEFINE THE REQUIRED PARAMETERS
  IREAD = 2*(NMAX*NLIT) + 3*NTOTAL + 3
  NPOST = 400
  NOST = 5
  KORE = 10000
  N = NEMAX
  NRS = 5
  NI = 2
  NO = 3
  NAT = 4
  MM = 10
  LTAPE = 11
C DEFINE THE NEW RIGHT SIDE COLUMNS FROM THE JET INDUCED VELOCITIES
C STORED ON UNIT 8
  CALL READRHS(8, RMS1, 400, IREAD)
  IREAD = IREAD + 3
  CALL READRHS(8, RMS2, 400, IREAD)
  IREAD = IREAD + 3
  CALL READRHS(8, RMS3, 400, IREAD)
  IREAD = IREAD + 3
  CALL READRHS(8, RMS4, 400, IREAD)
  IREAD = IREAD + 3
  CALL READRHS(8, RMS5, 400, IREAD)
C SOLVE FOR THE NEW RIGHT SIDES

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NEWS3280
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NEWS4460

```
CALL NEMSOL(WKAREA, GAMJ, N, NRMS, KORE, NMOST, NMOST,
1 NI, MM, NO, NAT, LTAPE, IR)
IF( IPRINT .EQ. 2 ) GO TO 50
C THE SOLUTIONS HAVE BEEN STORED IN THE GAMJ ARRAY. PRINT IF REQUIRED
IF( IPRINT .GE. 0 ) GO TO 70
WRITE( 6, 20 )
20 FORMAT( 1H, 36X, 'HAWING GAMMA SOLUTION FOR CIRCULAR JET INFLUENCE' )
DO 40 N = 1, 5
ALPHA = 5 * ( N - 1 )
WRITE( 6, 30 ) ALPHA, ( GAMJ( J, N ), J = 1, NEMMAX )
30 FORMAT( 1H0, 43X, 20HSOLUTION FOR ALPHA =, F5.1, 8H DEGREES,
1 60I / 1X, 10E13.5 )
40 CONTINUE
GO TO 70
C AN ERROR HAS OCCURRED
50 WRITE( 6, 60 )
60 FORMAT( 1H0, 43X, 39HNOT ENOUGH ROOM WAS RESERVED FOR NEMSOL )
70 CONTINUE
END

*DECK STG9T
OVERLAY(OVLY, 11, 2)
PROGRAM STG9T
C THIS SUBROUTINE CONTROLS THE BACK-SOLUTION OF THE TAIL MATRIX
C FOR NEW RIGHT SIDES
COMMON/SPRIT/ NEMMAX, NEMCMU, NOALFA, LOGIC, IR, ISTAR
COMMON/SOLVB/ WKAREA(10000)
COMMON/TAI1/ ARH, TRH, SWH, SPANH, ARV, TRV, SWV, SPANV, NH, NH, VL, VH,
1 NMAX, NMAXV, NTOTAL, NTPMP, NSIDE, NROWH, NROWV, ICAMH,
2 ICAMV, NCTYPE, NCTYPE, ISENSE, KCASE, ICASES
COMMON /TAIL4/ B(100, 5)
C DEFINE THE PARAMETERS
NMOST = 100
NMOST = 5
KORE = 10000
N = NMAXH + NMAXV
NRMS = 5
NI = 2
NO = 3
NAT = 4
MM = 12
20 LTAPE = 13
C SOLVE THE NEW RIGHT SIDES
CALL NEMSOL(WKAREA, B, N, NRMS, KORE, NMOST, NMOST,
1 NI, MM, NO, NAT, LTAPE, IR)
C THE SOLUTIONS HAVE BEEN STORED IN THE B ARRAY. PRINT IF REQUIRED.
IF( IPRINT .GE. 0 ) GO TO 40
WRITE( 6, 30 )
30 FORMAT( 1H, 37X, 44HTAIL GAMMA SOLUTION IN NON-LINEAR FLOW FIELD )
DO 50 N = 1, 5
ALPHA = 5 * ( N - 1 )
WRITE( 6, 40 ) ALPHA, ( B( J, N ), J = 1, NTOTAL )
40 FORMAT( 1H0, 42X, 20HSOLUTION FOR ALPHA =, F5.1, 8H DEGREES,
1 60I / 1X, 10E13.5 )
50 CONTINUE
60 CONTINUE
END

1 60( / 1X, 10E13.5 )
50 CONTINUE
60 CONTINUE
END

*DECK STAG10
OVERLAY(OVLY, 12, 0)
PROGRAM STAG10
C THIS SUBROUTINE CONTROLS EXECUTION OF THE APPROXIMATE SLENDER BODY
C FUSELAGE ANALYSIS.
COMMON/FUSLG1/PI, NSEG, NSEGI, NF(40), ISECT, ICAMF, XBI(4), ZCL(4),
1 RADIUS(4), AMAJ(4), AMIN(4), CSA(4),
2 V(40, 7), W(40, 7)
CALL FUSELG
CALL AXIAL
DO 30 K = 1, NSEG
N = NF(K)
IF( ISECT .EQ. 2 ) GO TO 20
CALL ANGLES(K, N)
CALL MEUPAN(K, N)
20 CALL CPRES(K, N)
30 CALL SUPER(K, N)
CONTINUE
END

*DECK FUSELG
SUBROUTINE FUSELG
C THIS SUBROUTINE CALCULATES THE FUSELAGE GEOMETRY FROM THE INPUT DATA
COMMON/FUSLG1/PI, NSEG, NSEGI, NF(40), ISECT, ICAMF, XBI(4), ZCL(4),
1 RADIUS(4), AMAJ(4), AMIN(4), CSA(4),
2 V(40, 7), W(40, 7)
COMMON/FUSLG2/DC(40), R(40), Z(40), A(40),
1 B(40), C(40), D(40), E(40), F(40), G(40), H(40), I(40),
2 S(40), T(40), U(40), V(40), W(40), X(40), Y(40), Z(40),
3 YFWD(21, 40), YAF(21, 40), ZFWD(21, 40), ZAF(21, 40)
COMMON/FUSLG3/UR(40), UR(40), V(20), W(20), VS(20, 7), VS(20, 7),
1 US(20), US(20), V(20, 7), CV(40, 7), CV(40, 7), CZ(40, 7),
2 CM(40, 7), CM(40, 7)
COMMON/PIAR/ARMS, ARMSV, NMT, NJT, NMAX, NH(40), NJ(40), IM(40), IJ(40)
COMMON/SPRIT/ NEMMAX, NEMCMU, NOALFA, LOGIC, IR, ISTAR
COMMON/TAI1/ ARH, TRH, SWH, SPANH, ARV, TRV, SWV, SPANV, NH, NH, VL, VH,
1 NMAX, NMAXV, NTOTAL, NTPMP, NSIDE, NROWH, NROWV, ICAMH,
2 ICAMV, NCTYPE, NCTYPE, ISENSE, KCASE, ICASES
COMMON/JOHN/ AREA, SPAN, ARATIO, TR, SWEEP, DREF, LMAC, UBAR, XMC, XCG
COMMON/MATHW/NCASES, ISYMP, IPRINT, JETFLG, IGTYP, IHINGE
COMMON/INDAT/ARE, SPA, CRE, XM, CMA, XC, MNO, NC, ISY, IPR, JET, IGT, IMI, IGR
DIMENSION Y(21, 40), Z(21, 40)
DIMENSION YF(21, 40), ZF(21, 40)
DIMENSION YF(21, 40), ZF(21, 40)
DIMENSION YF(21, 40), ZF(21, 40)
DIMENSION YF(21, 40), ZF(21, 40)
EQUIVALENCE (AC1), YF(1), ZF(1), (AC2), ZF(1), (AC3), YF(1), (AC4), ZF(1)
EQUIVALENCE (AC1), YF(1), ZF(1), (AC2), ZF(1), (AC3), YF(1), (AC4), ZF(1)
EQUIVALENCE(Y(1), YAF(1,1)), (Z(1), ZAF(1,1))
LOGICAL SECT, PASS
DIST(A, B) = SQRT(A**2 + B**2)
SECT = ISECT .EQ. 1
PASS = (NEMCMU .LE. 1) .AND. (KCASE .LE. 1)
IF( .NOT. PASS ) LOGIC = 1
BZ = SPA / 2.0
C CALCULATE CAMBERS
DO 30 I = 1, NSEG
30 DCL(I) = (ZCL(I) - ZCL(I+1)) / (XBI(I) - XBI(I+1)) - XBI(I)
IF( .NOT. SECT ) GO TO 40
IREAD = 2.0 * NMAX
DO 50 I = 1, NSEG
IREAD = IREAD + 1
NI = NF(I)
CALL READMS(I, A, B4, IREAD)
DO 40 J = 1, NI
YFWD(J, I) = YF(I, J)
ZFWD(J, I) = ZF(I, J)
YAF(J, I) = YAF(I, J)
ZAF(J, I) = ZAF(I, J)
40 CONTINUE
C NORMALIZE THE INPUTS
40 IF( SECT ) GO TO 70
IF( .NOT. PASS ) GO TO 160
IF( .NOT. PASS ) GO TO 90
DO 80 I = 1, NSEGI
EB(I) = XBI(I) / BZ
80 ZCL(I) = ZCL(I) / BZ
90 DO 110 K = 1, NSEG
NI = NF(K) + 1
DO 100 I = 1, NI
YFWD(I, K) = YFWD(I, K) / BZ
ZFWD(I, K) = ZFWD(I, K) / BZ
YAF(I, K) = YAF(I, K) / BZ
ZAF(I, K) = ZAF(I, K) / BZ
100 CONTINUE
110 GO TO 160
120 DO 130 K = 1, NSEGI
CSAK(K) = CSA(K) / BZ**2
130 RADIUS(K) = RADIUS(K) / BZ
GO TO 160
140 DO 150 K = 1, NSEGI
AMAJ(K) = AMAJ(K) / BZ
150 AMIN(K) = AMIN(K) / BZ
160 NCF = 5
ALPHA = -5.0
DO 170 JA = 1, 5
ALPHA = ALPHA + 5.0
AL(JA) = ALPHA
SAI(JA) = SIN(ALPHA) / 57.295779
CAI(JA) = COS(ALPHA) / 57.295779
IF( LOGIC .EQ. 1 ) GO TO 180
NDF = 7
AL(6) = 0.0
AL(7) = 0.0
SA(6) = 0.0
CA(6) = 1.0
SA(7) = 0.0
CA(7) = 1.0
180 DO 300 I = 1, NSEG
N = NF(I)
NI = N + 1
GO TO ( 250, 190, 210, ), ISECT
C CIRCULAR SECTIONS
190 DT = PI / N
IF( ISYMP .GT. 0 ) DT = 2.0 * PI / N
THETA = 0.0
YFWD(1, I) = 0.0
YAF(1, I) = 0.0
ZFWD(1, I) = -RADIUS(I)
ZAF(1, I) = -RADIUS(I)
DO 200 J = 2, NI
THETA = THETA + DT
ST = SIN(THETA)
CT = COS(THETA)
YFWD(J, I) = RADIUS(I) * ST
ZFWD(J, I) = -RADIUS(I) * DT
YAF(J, I) = RADIUS(I) * ST
ZAF(J, I) = -RADIUS(I) * CT
200 CONTINUE
GO TO 280
C ELLIPTICAL SECTIONS
210 DT = PI / N
IF( ISYMP .GT. 0 ) DT = 2.0 * PI / N
THETA = 0.0
YFWD(1, I) = 0.0
YAF(1, I) = 0.0
ZFWD(1, I) = -AMAJ(I)
ZAF(1, I) = -AMAJ(I)
DO 230 J = 2, NI
THETA = THETA + DT
CT = COS(THETA)
IF( I .EQ. 1 ) GO TO 240
ZFWD(J, I) = -AMAJ(I) * CT
YFWD(J, I) = AMIN(I) * SQRT(1.0 - (ZFWD(J, I) / AMAJ(I))**2)
GO TO 230
230 IF( I .EQ. NSEG ) GO TO 240
ZAF(J, I) = -AMAJ(I) * CT
YAF(J, I) = AMIN(I) * SQRT(1.0 - (ZAF(J, I) / AMAJ(I))**2)
GO TO 230
240 YFTE(J, I) = 0.0
ZAFTE(J, I) = 0.0
250 CONTINUE
C CALCULATE THE CROSS - SECTIONAL AREA AT THE FORWARD EDGE OF SECTION
CSA(I) = 0.0
DO 270 J = 1, N
CSA(I) = CSA(I) + 0.5 * ABS(YFWD(J, I) + ZFWD(J, I))
- YFWD(J, I) + ZFWD(J, I)
270 CONTINUE
IF( ISYMP .LE. 0 ) CSA(I) = 2.0 * CSA(I)
RADIUS(I) = SQRT(CSA(I) / PI)
C CALCULATE THE SURFACE INCLINATION ANGLES AND THE ELEMENTAL AREAS
DO 280 J = 1, N
DYF = YFWD(J, I) - YFWD(J, I)
DVA = YAF(J, I) - YAF(J, I)
DFZ = ZFWD(J, I) - ZFWD(J, I)
FSLG0290
FSLG0300
FSLG0310
FSLG0320
FSLG0330
FSLG0340
FSLG0350
FSLG0360
FSLG0370
FSLG0380
FSLG0390
FSLG0400
FSLG0410
FSLG0420
FSLG0430
FSLG0440
FSLG0450
FSLG0460
FSLG0470
FSLG0480
FSLG0490
FSLG0500
FSLG0510
FSLG0520
FSLG0530
FSLG0540
FSLG0550
FSLG0560
FSLG0570
FSLG0580
FSLG0590
FSLG0600
FSLG0610
FSLG0620
FSLG0630
FSLG0640
FSLG0650
FSLG0660
FSLG0670
FSLG0680
FSLG0690
FSLG0700
FSLG0710
FSLG0720
FSLG0730
FSLG0740
FSLG0750
FSLG0760
FSLG0770
FSLG0780
FSLG0790
FSLG0800
FSLG0810
FSLG0820
FSLG0830
FSLG0840
FSLG0850
FSLG0860
FSLG0870
FSLG0880
FSLG0890
FSLG0900
FSLG0910
FSLG0920
FSLG0930
FSLG0940
FSLG0950
FSLG0960
FSLG0970
FSLG0980
FSLG0990
FSLG1000
FSLG1010
FSLG1020
FSLG1030
FSLG1040
FSLG1050
FSLG1060
FSLG1070
FSLG1080
FSLG1090
FSLG1100
FSLG1110
FSLG1120
FSLG1130
FSLG1140
FSLG1150
FSLG1160
FSLG1170
FSLG1180
FSLG1190
FSLG1200
FSLG1210
FSLG1220
FSLG1230
FSLG1240
FSLG1250
FSLG1260
FSLG1270
FSLG1280
FSLG1290
FSLG1300
FSLG1310
FSLG1320
FSLG1330
FSLG1340
FSLG1350
FSLG1360
FSLG1370
FSLG1380
FSLG1390
FSLG1400
FSLG1410
FSLG1420
FSLG1430
FSLG1440
FSLG1450
FSLG1460
FSLG1470
FSLG1480
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```

OZA = ZAF(J+1,1) - ZAF(J,1)
DS = 0.5 * (DIST(DYA, DZA) + DIST(DVF, DZF))
DVF = 0.5 * (VFWD(J,1) + VFWD(J+1,1))
DYA = 0.5 * (YAF(J,1) + YAF(J+1,1))
DZF = 0.5 * (ZFWD(J,1) + ZFWD(J+1,1))
DZA = 0.5 * (ZAF(J,1) + ZAF(J+1,1))
RPF = DIST(DVF, DZF)
RAP = DIST(DYA, DZA)
DZF = DZF + ZCL(1)
DZA = DZA + ZCL(1+1)
RF = DIST(DVF, DZF)
RA = DIST(DYA, DZA)
DRP = RAP - RPF
DR = RA - RF
DX = XBI(I+1) - XBI(I)
GAMMA(J,1) = ATANI(DR / DX)
CHECK = 1.0
IF(DR.NE.0.0)CHECK = DRP / DR
IF(CHECK.LT.0.0)GAMMA(J,1) = -GAMMA(J,1)
S(J,1) = DS * DIST(DR, DX)
290 CONTINUE
C CALCULATE THE COORDINATES AT THE PANEL CENTERS
X(I) = 0.5 * (XBI(I) + XBI(I+1))
Z(I) = 0.5 * (ZCL(I) + ZCL(I+1))
300 CONTINUE
CSA(NSEG) = 0.0
RADIUS(NSEG) = 0.0
DO 320 J = 1, NSEG
NI = NF(I) + 1
DO 310 J = 1, NI
Y(J,1) = 0.5 * (YAF(J,1) + YAF(J+1,1))
Z(J,1) = 0.5 * (ZAF(J,1) + ZAF(J+1,1)) + ZC(I)
310 CONTINUE
320 CONTINUE
RETURN
END

```

```

*DECK AXIAL
SUBROUTINE AXIAL
C THIS SUBROUTINE CALCULATES THE VELOCITY POTENTIAL FOR THE AXIAL
C FLOW ON THE EQUIVALENT BODY OF REVOLUTION
COMMON/FUSLGI/PI, NSEG, NSEGI, NF(40), ISECT, ICAMP, XBI(41), ZCL(41),
1 RADIUS(41), AMAJ(41), AMIN(41), USAC(41),
2 V(40,7), W(40,7)
COMMON/FUSLG2/NCF, DCL(40), X(40), Z(40), RMEAN(40),
1 AMEAN(40), RP(40), AP(40), ALI(7), SAK(7), CAI(7),
2 GAMMA(20,40), S(20,40), ETAC(20), ZETAC(20), BETAC(20),
3 SB(20), CB(20), THETAC(21), ST(20), CT(20),
4 YFWD(21,40), YAF(21,40), ZFWD(21,40), ZAF(21,40)
COMMON/FUSLG3/URAC(40), URAC(40), VAI(20), VSI(20,7), WS(20,7),
1 US(20), CP(20,7), CK(40,7), CV(40,7), CZ(40,7),
2 CM(40,7), CW(40,7)
COMMON/MATHW/MCASES, ISYMM, IPRINT, JETFLG, IGTYP, IHINGE
DIST(A,B) = SQRT(A**2 + B**2)
DO 20 I = 1, NSEG

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RMEAN(I) = 0.5 * (RADIUS(I) + RADIUS(I+1))
AMEAN(I) = PI * RMEAN(I)**2
C CALCULATE THE AREA GRADIENTS
RP(I) = (RADIUS(I+1) - RADIUS(I)) / (XBI(I+1) - XBI(I))
AP(I) = (USAC(I+1) - USAC(I)) / (XBI(I+1) - XBI(I))
20 CONTINUE
C CALCULATE THE VELOCITY POTENTIAL AND ITS X- AND R- DERIVATIVES
C I = STATION WHERE PHI IS CALCULATED
C J = INFLUENCING STATION
RPI = 0.25 / RPI
DO 40 I = 1, NSEG
URAC(I) = 0.0
AM(I) = 0.0
DO 30 J = 1, NSEG
DXI = XBI(J) - X(I)
DXZ = XBI(J) - Z(I)
SQRTI = DIST(DXI, RMEAN(I))
SQRTZ = DIST(DXZ, RMEAN(I))
URAC(I) = URAC(I) + RPI * AP(J) * (DXI / SQRTI - DXZ / SQRTZ) /
1 RMEAN(I)
URAC(I) = URAC(I) + RPI * AP(J) * (1.0 / SQRTI - 1.0 / SQRTZ)
30 CONTINUE
40 CONTINUE
IF(IPRINT.GE.0)RETURN
WRITE(6,50)
50 FORMAT(1H,40X,2H,*,6(5H*****))
1 49X,32H FUSELAGE AXIAL FLOW SOLUTION /49Z,2H**
2 6(5H*****))10X,3HSEB,9X,1H,13X,1H,13X,2HWP,13X,1H,12X,
3 2HWP,12X,2HUX,12X,2HUR/)
WRITE(6,60) I, X(I), RMEAN(I), RPI(I), AMEAN(I), AP(I), URAC(I), URAC(I),
1 I = 1, NSEG)
60 FORMAT(10X,13,7F14.6)
RETURN
END

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```

*DECK ANGLES
SUBROUTINE ANGLES(X,N)
C THIS SUBROUTINE CALCULATES POLAR ANGLES FOR USE IN THE CROSS - FLOW
C SOLUTION
COMMON/FUSLGI/PI, NSEG, NSEGI, NF(40), ISECT, ICAMP, XBI(41), ZCL(41),
1 RADIUS(41), AMAJ(41), AMIN(41), USAC(41),
2 V(40,7), W(40,7)
COMMON/FUSLG2/NCF, DCL(40), X(40), Z(40), RMEAN(40),
1 AMEAN(40), RP(40), AP(40), ALI(7), SAK(7), CAI(7),
2 GAMMA(20,40), S(20,40), ETAC(20), ZETAC(20), BETAC(20),
3 SB(20), CB(20), THETAC(21), ST(20), CT(20),
4 YFWD(21,40), YAF(21,40), ZFWD(21,40), ZAF(21,40)
COMMON/FUSLG3/URAC(40), URAC(40), VAI(20), VSI(20,7), WS(20,7),
1 US(20), CP(20,7), CK(40,7), CV(40,7), CZ(40,7),
2 CM(40,7), CW(40,7)
DO 50 J=1,N
ETAC(J)=Y(J,K)*V(J+1,K)/2.0
ZETAC(J)=Z(J,K)*V(J+1,K)/2.0
DVF(Y(J,K)-Y(J+1,K))
DZ=Z(J,K)-Z(J+1,K)

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ADY=ABS(DY)
ADZ=ABS(DZ)
ANGL020C
FSLG1500
FSLG1510
FSLG1520
FSLG1530
FSLG1540
FSLG1550
FSLG1560
FSLG1570
FSLG1580
FSLG1590
FSLG1600
FSLG1610
FSLG1620
FSLG1630
FSLG1640
FSLG1650
FSLG1660
FSLG1670
FSLG1680
FSLG1690
FSLG1700
FSLG1710
FSLG1720
FSLG1730
FSLG1740
FSLG1750
FSLG1760
FSLG1770
FSLG1780
FSLG1790
FSLG1800
FSLG1810
FSLG1820
FSLG1830
FSLG1840

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*DECK NEUMAN
SUBROUTINE NEUMAN(K,N)
C THIS SUBROUTINE SOLVES THE CROSS - FLOW PROBLEM FOR THE K-TH SEGMENT
C USING A TWO DIMENSIONAL NEUMAN SOLUTION
COMMON/FUSLGI/PI, NSEG, NSEGI, NF(40), ISECT, ICAMP, XBI(41), ZCL(41),
1 RADIUS(41), AMAJ(41), AMIN(41), USAC(41),
2 V(40,7), W(40,7)
COMMON/FUSLG2/NCF, DCL(40), X(40), Z(40), RMEAN(40),
1 AMEAN(40), RP(40), AP(40), ALI(7), SAK(7), CAI(7),
2 GAMMA(20,40), S(20,40), ETAC(20), ZETAC(20), BETAC(20),
3 SB(20), CB(20), THETAC(21), ST(20), CT(20),
4 YFWD(21,40), YAF(21,40), ZFWD(21,40), ZAF(21,40)
COMMON/FUSLG3/URAC(40), URAC(40), VAI(20), VSI(20,7), WS(20,7),
1 US(20), CP(20,7), CK(40,7), CV(40,7), CZ(40,7),
2 CM(40,7), CW(40,7)
COMMON/MATHW/MCASES, ISYMM, IPRINT, JETFLG, IGTYP, IHINGE
COMMON/SPRIT/NEUMAX, NEUMIN, NOALFA, LOGIC, IR, ISTAR
COMMON/JOHM/ AREA, SPAN, ARATIO, TR, SWEEP, CREP, CMAC, LBAR, XMC, XUG
COMMON/SPLIT/SSLIP
DIMENSION T(20)
DIMENSION M(20,7), SV(20,20), SW(20,20), AI(20,20), AS(20,20), CI(20)
DIMENSION SVS(20,20), SMS(20,20)
EQUIVALENCE (SV(1,1), YFWD(1,1)), (SM(1,1), ZFWD(1,1))
REAL LRR
LOGICAL DERIV
DERIV = LOGIC .EQ. 2
TP1=0.5/P
SS = STWSSLIP / 57.295779
CSS = CDSSSLIP / 57.295779
DO 20 I=1,N
Z(I)=Y(Z(I),K)-Y(I,K)I**2+(Z(I+1,K)-Z(I,K))**2
SB(I)=COSI(BETAC(I))
20 DBI=COSI(BETAC(I))
C

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```

K = SEGMENT NUMBER.
I = ELEMENT WHERE INDOUED VELOCITY IS TO BE CALCULATED.
J = ELEMENT INCLUDING FLOW ON ELEMENT I.
DO 80 J=1,N
DO 70 I=1,30
IF(I.EQ.1)GO TO 30
R1=SQRT((Y(J,K)-ETAC(I))**2+(Z(I,K)-ZETAC(I))**2)
R2=SQRT((Y(J,K)-ETAC(I))**2+(Z(I,K)-ZETAC(I))**2)
ARG(I)=R1**2-R2**2/(I**2.0+R1**2)
IF(ARG.GT.1.0)ARG=1.0
IF(ARG.LT.-1.0)ARG=-1.0
THETA3=ACOS(ARG)
SQUID=(ETAC(I)-Y(J,K))*SB(J)+(ZETAC(I)-Z(I,K))*CB(J)
IF(SQUID.LT.0.0)THETA3=-THETA3
LRR=ALDR(I)/R2
FACT3 = TPI * (CB(J) * LRR - SB(J) * THETA3)
FACT2 = TPI * (SB(J) * LRR + CB(J) * THETA3)
GO TO 40
30 FACT2 = 0.5 * SB(J)
FACT3 = -0.5 * CB(J)
40 IF(ISYMM .GT. 0)GO TO 50
R1=SQRT((Y(J+1,K)-ETAC(I))**2+(Z(I+1,K)-ZETAC(I))**2)
R2=SQRT((Y(J,K)-ETAC(I))**2+(Z(I,K)-ZETAC(I))**2)
ARG(I)=R1**2-R2**2/(I**2.0+R1**2)
IF(ARG.GT.1.0)ARG=1.0
IF(ARG.LT.-1.0)ARG=-1.0
THETA3=ACOS(ARG)
SQUID=(ETAC(I)-Y(J+1,K))*SB(J)+(ZETAC(I)-Z(I,K))*CB(J)
IF(SQUID.LT.0.0)THETA3=-THETA3
LRR=ALDR(I)/R2
FACT3 = TPI * (CB(J) * LRR + SB(J) * THETA3)
FACT4 = TPI * (-SB(J) * LRR + CB(J) * THETA3)
GO TO 60
50 FACT3 = 0.0
FACT4 = 0.0
60 SV(I,J) = FACT1 + FACT3
SW(I,J) = FACT2 + FACT4
AI(I,J) = SV(I,J) * SB(I) - SW(I,J) * CB(I)
IF(.NOT.DERIV)GO TO 70
SVS(I,J) = FACT1 - FACT3
SMS(I,J) = FACT2 - FACT4
AS(I,J) = SVS(I,J) * SB(I) - SMS(I,J) * CB(I)
70 CONTINUE
80 CONTINUE
C THE LEFT SIDE MATRIX IS COMPLETE. SET UP THE RIGHT SIDE MATRIX.
DO 100 JA = 1,5
DO 90 J = 1,N
BI(JA) = (SAIJA)*CSS*(K,JA)-DCL(K)*(CB(I) - I*(K,JA)-SS*(SB(I)
90 CONTINUE
100 CONTINUE
C SET UP THE ADDITIONAL RIGHT HAND SIDES FOR STABILITY
IF(.NOT.DERIV)GO TO 120
WK(6) = 12.0 / CREP * (Y(K) - CG) - DCL(K)
WK(8) = 0.0
WK(7) = 0.0
WK(7) = 12.0 / SPAN * (X(K) - CG)
DO 110 I = 1,N
BI(I,6) = WK(6) * CB(I)
BI(I,7) = -WK(7) * SB(I)

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2 J LAMV, NCTYPE, NCTYPE, ISENE, KCASE, ICASES
COMMON/KEEPER/LW(5), DM(5), ULLW(5), DDM(5), UDM(5), CYM(5), DLOV,
1 CPMO, CLLP, CLLM, CPM, CPAL, CPMV, CPM, CLM(5), CPM(5), CLLM(5),
2 CM(5), LLQM, UMCM, CLLP, CYM(5), CVRV, DNV(5), ANO, CLLM(5),
3 CLLB, CDM(5), CLLP, CLLV, CPMV, CPM, CPM(5), CPM(5),
4 CPM, CPM
DIMENSION F(7), F(7), F(7), F(7), F(7)
5 DD 30 JA = 1, NCF
C F1JA = 0.0
F2JA = 0.0
F3JA = 0.0
F4JA = 0.0
F5JA = 0.0
F6JA = 0.0
F7JA = 0.0
DD 20 K = 1, NSEG
F1JA = F1JA + CK(K, JA)
F2JA = F2JA + CK(K, JA)
F3JA = F3JA + CK(K, JA)
F4JA = F4JA + CK(K, JA)
F5JA = F5JA + CK(K, JA)
F6JA = F6JA + CK(K, JA)
20 F7JA = F7JA + CK(K, JA)
30 CONTINUE
C SAVE THE TOTAL STATIC AND DYNAMIC MOMENTS
DD 40 JA = 1, 5
CMF(JA) = FM(JA)
CME(JA) = FMI(JA)
40 CONTINUE
CALL HEADER(ILINES)
WRITE(6, 50) KCASE
50 FORMAT(10, 314, 144, 1315#####)
1 32X, 51H SECTIONAL AND TOTAL FUSELAGE LOADING FROM PRESSUR
2 15ME INTEGRATION # //
3 32X, 14H, 21X, 18NFOR COMPOSITE CASE, 14, 21X, 14H, //
4 32X, 14H, 1315#####
1 LINES = 5
WRITE(6, 60)
60 FORMAT(10, 33, 3HSEG, 6X, 14X, 8X, 5HCP(1), 6X, 5HDM(1), 6X, 5HDM(1), 6X,
1 5HDM(1), 6X, 5HDM(1), 5X, 6HDM(1), 5X, 6HDM(1), 5X, 6HDM(1), 5X,
2 5X, 6HDM(1), 5X, 6HDM(1))
DD 80 K = 1, NSEG
WRITE(6, 70) K, K, (CMK, N), (DMK, N), (F1, 5)
70 FORMAT(4X, 13, 11F11.4)
80 CONTINUE
WRITE(6, 90) (FM(N), FMI(N), N=1, 5)
90 FORMAT(4X, 25(5H---) 72X 5H(TOTAL), 11X, 10F11.6)
10 LOGIC = .E. 2) GO TO 110
WRITE(6, 100) (FM(N), FMI(N))
100 FORMAT(10, 42X, 31H FUSELAGE CONTRIBUTION TO CPM = , F12.7/
1 43X, 31H FUSELAGE CONTRIBUTION TO CNR = , F12.7/
C CNF = FM(6)
CMF = FMI(7)
110 WRITE(6, 120)
120 FORMAT(10, 9X, 42H### NOTE ### ALL FUSELAGE COEFFICIENTS AND,
1 49X STABILITY DERIVATIVES ARE NON-DIMENSIONALIZED BY,
2 19H WING AREA AND CREFT
RETURN
END
*DECK MIS1 MIS10010
SUBROUTINE MIS1 (A, N, ND, B, MD, NERR, D)
A = IN-OUT = A TWO DIMENSIONAL ARRAY (DIMENSIONED ND BY
ND) CONTAINING AN INPUT MATRIX OF ORDER N.
THE A MATRIX IS DESTROYED BY THE SUBROUTINE.
N = INPUT = THE ORDER (INTEGER) OF A (N LESS THAN OR
EQUAL TO ND) AND THE NUMBER OF ROWS IN B.
ND = INPUT = THE MAXIMUM DIMENSIONS (INTEGER) OF THE
SQUARE MATRIX A.
B = IN-OUT = A TWO DIMENSIONAL ARRAY (DIMENSIONED ND BY
ND) CONTAINING THE SECOND INPUT MATRIX.
THIS ARRAY IS MODIFIED AND CONTAINS (UPON
OUTPUT) THE C MATRIX SOLUTION.
MD = INPUT = THE NUMBER (INTEGER) OF COLUMNS IN B.
NERR = OUTPUT = OUTPUT CODE (INTEGER)
= 0 IF A IS NON-SINGULAR
= 1 IF A IS SINGULAR
= 2 IF N IS LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO ZERO
= 3 IF N IS GREATER THAN ND
D = INPUT = SCALE FACTOR TO SCALE DETERMINANT.
= OUTPUT = THE SCALED DETERMINANT OF A.
DIMENSION A(ND, MD), B(MD, MD)
EQUIVALENCE (L, FL), (K, FK)
CHECK THE VALUE OF N
IF (N - 1) 20, 30, 40
20 D = 0.0E0
NERR = 2
GO TO 200
30 AJJMAX = A(1, 1)
IF (ABS(AIJJMAX) .EQ. 0.0E0) GO TO 70
B(1, 1) = B(1, 1) / AJJMAX
D = D * AJJMAX
GO TO 140
40 IF (N .LE. MD) GO TO 50
NERR = 3
GO TO 200
START REDUCTION OF MATRIX A
50 DO 140 I = 1, N
SEARCH FOR MAXIMUM ELEMENT IN ITH ROW OF A-MATRIX
AJJMAX = A(I, 1)
JJMAX = 1
DO 80 J = 2, N
IF (ABS(A(I, J)) .LE. ABS(AIJJMAX)) GO TO 80
AJJMAX = A(I, J)
JJMAX = J
80 CONTINUE
IF (K .EQ. 1) GO TO 130
ARAT = -AR(JJMAX)
DO 110 J = 1, N
IF (ABS(A(I, J)) .EQ. 0.0E0) GO TO 110
A(I, J) = ARAT * A(I, J) + A(K, J)
A(K, JJMAX) = 0.0E0
DO 120 J = 1, MD
IF (ABS(B(I, J)) .EQ. 0.0E0) GO TO 120
B(K, J) = ARAT * B(I, J) + B(K, J)
120 CONTINUE
130 CONTINUE
STORE ROW COUNTER (J) IN TOP ELEMENT OF JMAX COLUMN. THIS
IS THE TOP ROW OF A WILL CONTAIN THE LOC OF THE PIVOT. THE
ELEMENT OF EACH COLUMN (AFTER REDUCTION).
L = I
140 A(I, JJMAX) = FL
THIS STORES INTEGER IN TOP ROW OF A
C THE REDUCTION OF A IS NOW COMPLETE. PERFORM ROW INTERCHANGES
AS INDICATED IN THE FIRST ROW OF A.
DO 180 I = 1, N
150 FK = A(I, K)
THIS PUTS THE INTEGER VALUE IN A INTO K
IF (K - 1) 150, 180, 1A0
C IF K(I, J) IS LESS THAN I, THEN THAT ROW HAS ALREADY BEEN
INVOLED IN AN INTERCHANGE, AND WE USE K(I, K) UNTIL WE GET
A VALUE OF K GREATER THAN I (CORRESPONDING TO A ROW STORED
BELOW THE ITH ROW).
160 DO 170 J = 1, MD
ARAT = B(I, J)
B(I, J) = B(K, J)
170 B(K, J) = ARAT
D = -D
180 CONTINUE
190 NERR = 0
200 RETURN
END
*DECK STABIL STI10010
OVERLAP(10, 13, 0)
PROGRAM STABIL
C THIS SUBROUTINE CONTROLS CALCULATION OF WING DYNAMIC STABILITY
C DERIVATIVES DUE TO ROLLING AND YAWING RATES
COMMON/SPRINT/ NEWMAR, NEMCMU, NOALFA, LOGIC, IR, ISTATB
COMMON/MATHEN/CASES, ISYMM, IPRINT, JEFFLG, IGTYP, ININGE
COMMON/JOMV/ AREA, SPAN, ARAT(10), TA, SWEEP, CREFT, CMAL, CDM, CPM, CPM
COMMON/GEOM/YC(40), CHORD(40), DELTA(40), XB(400), XI(400), QEL(400),
) DC(40), HXI(400), ITYPE(400)
COMMON/GEOM/XLEAD(40), STRAIL(40), TANLE(40), TANT(40)
COMMON/CASES/EPS(400), BETA(400), THETA(400), THSI(400)
COMMON/JCASE/CMU(40), CNUP(40), CLUP(40)
COMMON/DERIV/DO(40), CLQ, CPM, CPMCM
COMMON/BEFECT/GHITE(10), IGRND, IGND, WHITE
1 DIMENSION CPREAD(400), CPM(400), CPM(400), CPM(400), CPM(400),
EQUIVALENCE (CPREAD(1), GAMMA(1)), (CPM(1), ONSET(1)),
) (CPM(1), ONSET(1))
IF (IGND .EQ. 0) GO TO 30
C COMPUTE DERIVATIVES FOR ALL COMPOSITE CASES IN GROUND EFFECT
20 CALL GEDER(GAMMA, ONSET, ONSETS, NEWMAR)
GO TO 30
C COMPUTE THE COEFFICIENTS AND DERIVATIVES FOR ALL FUNDAMENTAL CASES
30 CALL FUNDER(EPS, CPM, CPM, CPM, CPM, CPM, DEL, CHORD, Y, DELTA, LUM, AREA,
) CLQ, CPM, CPMCM, CLLP, CPM2, MM, IJ, HMAX, NJT, NEWMAR, NCASES, NOALFA,
) ARONS, ISYMM, XLEAD, TANLE, RMC)
C COMPUTE THE DERIVATIVES FOR ALL COMPOSITE CASES OUT OF GROUND EFFECT
40 CALL COMDER(EPS, CPM, CPM, CPM, CPM, CPM, CPM, DEL, CHORD, Y, CMU,
) DELTA, AREA, CLQ, CPM, CPMCM, CLLP, CPM2, MM, IJ, HMAX, NJT, NEWMAR,
) NCASES, ARONS, ISYMM, XLEAD, TANLE, XRC)
50 CONTINUE
END
*DECK FUNDER FUND0010
SUBROUTINE FUNDER(EPS, CPM, CPM, CPM, CPM, CPM, DEL, CHORD, Y, DELTA, CMU,
) AREA, CLQ, CPM, CPMCM, CLLP, CPM2, MM, IJ, HMAX, NJT, NEWMAR, NCASES, FUND0020
) FUNDO030

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2 NROWS, ISYMM, XL, TL, XMC)
C THIS SUBROUTINE CONTROLS CALCULATION OF ALL AERODYNAMIC COEFFICIENTS
C AND STABILITY DERIVATIVES FOR THE FUNDAMENTAL CASES
COMMON/SOLV1/CP(400,10)
DIMENSION LPO(NEWMAX), CPA(NEWMAX), CPRO(400,1), CPRA1(400), CPP(400)
DIMENSION DEL(400), EPS(400,10), EPI(400)
DIMENSION CHORD(40), Y(40), DELTA(40), DUM(40), XLI(40), TL(40)
DIMENSION NM(40), IJ(40)
C
C FIND THE SPOT WHERE THE SOLUTION OF THE FIRST RUN WAS STORED
IREAD = 2 * (NMAX+NJ1)
IFUDGE = 0
CLLP = 0.00
CMP2 = 0.00
CMP0 = 0.00
C DEFINE THE DUMMY CP ARRAYS FOR THE ALPHA CASE
C AND THE CP ARRAY FOR THE ROLLING FUNDAMENTAL CASE
DO 20 J = 1, NEWMAX
  CPA(I) = 0.0
  CPRA1(I) = 0.0
  CPP(I) = 2.0 * CPI(I, NCASES)
20 CONTINUE
DO 130 N = 1, NCASES
  CALL HEADER(LINES)
  LCASE = N
  IREAD = IREAD + 1
C CALCULATE THE SPRING AND TOTAL LOADING
IF(N.EQ.NCASES) GO TO 30
CONST = 0.0
CALL SUMIT4(CLLP, DUM, DUM, DUM, DUM, DUM, CPP, CPP, CONST, EP)
CLLP = 0.5 * CLLP
30 CONTINUE
C READ THE FIRST RUN SOLUTION
CALL READMS(I, CPO, NEWMAX, IREAD)
C DEFINE CP AND EP ARRAYS FOR THE PRESENT SECOND RUN FUNDAMENTAL CASE
DO 40 I = 1, NEWMAX
  CPO(I) = 2.0 * CPO(I)
  CPRO(I) = 2.0 * CPRO(I, LCASE)
  EPI(I) = EPS(I, LCASE)
40 CONTINUE
C CALCULATE THE STABILITY DERIVATIVES
CALL SUMIT1(CPO, CPA, CPO, CPO, CPA, DEL, EP, CHORD, Y, DELTA, AREA, LUM, XL, TL,
1 XMC, AREA, DUM, DUM, DUM, DUM, DUM, DUM, CVRO, DUM, DUM,
2 NM, IJ, NROWS, ISYMM, NEWMAX, IFUDGE)
IF(N.LT. NCASES) GO TO 50
GO TO 110
50 CALL SUMIT2(CPO, CPA, CPO, CPA, DEL, EP, CHORD, Y, DELTA, AREA, LUM, XL, TL,
1 XMC, CVRO, DUM, DUM, DUM, DUM, DUM, CVRO, DUM, DUM,
2 CVR2, CVR2, CVR2, CVR2, NM, IJ, NROWS, ISYMM, NEWMAX)
C PRINT THE STABILITY DERIVATIVE DATA
60 WRITE(6, 70) LCASE
70 FORMAT(1H0, 2X, 13(4H****), 3H*** / 33X,
1 4H** STABILITY DERIVATIVE DATA FOR FUNDAMENTAL CASE, 13,
2 3H * / 33X, 13(4H****), 3H*** /)
WRITE(6, 80) CLLP
80 FORMAT(1H0, 2X, 4HROLLING MOMENT COEFFICIENT DERIVATIVE DUE TO,
1 15H YAWING, CLLP =, F12.7)
WRITE(6, 90) CPO, CVR2
90 FORMAT(1H0, 12X, 4H YAWING MOMENT COEFFICIENT ABOUT XMC DUE TO,
1 53H YAWING ABOUT XMC, CNR1 MAY BE CALCULATED AS FOLLOWS //
2 4X, 25HCNR1) = CNR1 + CNR2*Y**2 //
3 4X, 13HWHERE CNR = F14.9 / 56X, 6HCNR2 = F12.7)
100 FORMAT(1H0, 2X, 4H YAWING FORCE COEFFICIENT DUE TO YAWING, CVR2),
1 29H MAY BE CALCULATED AS FOLLOWS //
2 4X, 25HCVR1) = CVR1 + CVR2*Y**2 //
3 4X, 13HWHERE CVR = F14.9 / 56X, 6HCVR2 = F12.7)
GO TO 130
110 WRITE(6, 70) LCASE
WRITE(6, 120) CLLP, CMP2, CYP2
120 FORMAT(1H0, 2X, 38ROLLING MOMENT COEFF DERIVATIVE DUE TO,
1 16M ROLLING, CLLP =, F12.7 ///
2 17X, 42HYAWING MOMENT COEFFICIENT ABOUT XMC DUE TO,
3 4H YAWING ABOUT XMC, CNR1 MAY BE CALCULATED AS FOLLOWS //
4 53X, 17HCNR1) = CNR1 + CNR2*Y**2 //
5 53X, 13HWHERE CNR2 = F12.7 ///
6 30X, 4H YAWING FORCE COEFFICIENT DUE TO ROLLING, CYP2,
7 29H MAY BE CALCULATED AS FOLLOWS //
8 53X, 17HCVR1) = CVR1 + CVR2*Y**2 //
9 53X, 13HWHERE CYP2 = F12.7)
130 CONTINUE
RETURN
END

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C
C 1. CALCULATE THE PITCHING (Q) STABILITY DERIVATIVES
C DO 90 I = 1, NEWMAX
90 DUMMY(I) = GAMMA(I, NCASES) * (1.0 + U(I)) + U(I) * GAMMA(I)
  CALL SUMT1(CLDQ, CMOQ, DUMMY, I)
  DO 100 I = 1, NEWMAX
100 DUMMY(I) = GAMMA(I, NCASES) * U(I) + U(I) * GAMMA(I, I)
  CALL SUMT3(CLQA, CMOA, DUMMY, I)
  DO 110 I = 1, NEWMAX
110 DUMMY(I) = U(I) * GAMMA(I, NCASES)
  CALL SUMT1(CLDQ, CMOQ, DUMMY, I)
C 2. CALCULATE THE ROLLING (P) STABILITY DERIVATIVES
C DO 120 I = 1, NEWMAX
120 DUMMY(I) = GAMMA(I, NCASES) * (1.0 + U(I)) + U(I) * GAMMA(I)
  GAMP(I) = GAMMA(I, NCASES)
  CONST = 2.0
  CALL SUMT4(CLLPQ, CNSPQ, BLANK, BLANK, CNSPQ, CVPQ, DUMMY, GAMP, GAMP, CONST, EP)
  DO 130 I = 1, NEWMAX
130 GAMP(I) = GAMMA(I, I)
  CALL SUMT4(CLLPQ, CNSPQ, BLANK, BLANK, CNSPQ, CVPQ, DUMMY, GAMP, GAMP, CONST, EP)
  IF (ISYMM .LT. 0) GO TO 150
  DO 140 I = 1, NEWMAX
140 DUMMY(I) = U(I) * GAMMA(I, NCASES)
  CONST = 1.0
  CALL SUMT4(CLLPQ, CNSPQ, BLANK, BLANK, CNSPQ, CVPQ, DUMMY, GAMP, GAMP, CONST, EP)
C 3. COMBINE THE DATA INTO THE COMPLETE COEFFICIENTS
150 CMO = CMOQ + 57.295779 * CNSPQ
  CNPA = CNPQ + CNSPQ
  CMO20 = CMOQ + 57.295779 * CNSPQ
  IF (ISYMM .GE. 0) GO TO 160
  CLP20 = 0.0
  CMO20 = 0.0
  CVP20 = 0.0
C 4. CALCULATE THE YAWING (R) STABILITY DERIVATIVES
160 DO 170 I = 1, NEWMAX
170 DUMMY(I) = GAMMA(I) * (1.0 + U(I)) + U(I) * GAMMA(I)

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  UAS1 = 2.0
  CALL SUMT14(CLRQ, CNGRQ, BLANK, BLANK, CNGRQ, CNGRQ, CNGRQ, DUMMY, GAMP, GAMP, CONST, EP)
  DO 180 I = 1, NEWMAX
180 GAMP(I) = GAMMA(I, I) + (1.0 + U(I)) * GAMMA(I) + U(I) * GAMMA(I) + GAMMA(I) * U(I)
  CALL SUMT14(CLRQ, CNGRQ, BLANK, BLANK, CNGRQ, CNGRQ, CNGRQ, DUMMY, GAMP, GAMP, CONST, EP)
C 5. MODIFY THE SECTION PORTION OF THIS TERM
  CALL SUMT14(CLRQ, CNGRQ, BLANK, BLANK, CNGRQ, CNGRQ, CNGRQ, DUMMY, GAMP, GAMP, CONST, EP)
  DO 190 I = 1, NEWMAX
190 DUMMY(I) = U(I) * GAMMA(I, I) + U(I) * GAMMA(I, I)
  CALL SUMT14(CLRQ, CNGRQ, BLANK, BLANK, CNGRQ, CNGRQ, CNGRQ, DUMMY, GAMP, GAMP, CONST, EP)
  IF (ISYMM .LT. 0) GO TO 230
  DO 200 I = 1, NEWMAX
200 DUMMY(I) = U(I) * GAMMA(I, I)
  CONST = 1.0
  CALL SUMT14(CLRQ, CNGRQ, BLANK, BLANK, CNGRQ, CNGRQ, CNGRQ, DUMMY, GAMP, GAMP, CONST, EP)
  DO 210 I = 1, NEWMAX
210 DUMMY(I) = U(I) * GAMMA(I, I) + U(I) * GAMMA(I, I)
  CONST = 2.0
  CALL SUMT14(CLRQ, CNGRQ, BLANK, BLANK, CNGRQ, CNGRQ, CNGRQ, DUMMY, GAMP, GAMP, CONST, EP)
  DO 220 I = 1, NEWMAX
220 DUMMY(I) = U(I) * GAMMA(I, I)
  CONST = 1.0
  CALL SUMT14(CLRQ, CNGRQ, BLANK, BLANK, CNGRQ, CNGRQ, CNGRQ, DUMMY, GAMP, GAMP, CONST, EP)
C 6. COMBINE THE DATA INTO THE COMPLETE COEFFICIENTS
230 CMO = CMOQ + 57.295779 * CNSRQ
  CNRA = CNGRAA + CNGRAB + 57.295779 * CNSRAA + CNGRAB
  CNRA2 = CNGRA2 + CNGRAB
  CNR20 = CNGR20 + CNGRAB
  CNRA2A = CNGRA2A
  CNR2A = CNGR2A
  CVP2A = CNGRAA + CNGRAB
  IF (ISYMM .GE. 0) GO TO 240
  CLR20 = 0.0
  CLR2A = 0.0
  CLR2A2 = 0.0
  CNR20 = 0.0
  CNR2A = 0.0
  CNR2A2 = 0.0
  CNR2A3 = 0.0
  CVR20 = 0.0
  CVR2A = 0.0
  CVR2A2 = 0.0
  CVR2A3 = 0.0
C 7. PRINT A TABLE OF ALL DYNAMIC STABILITY DERIVATIVES
240 CALL HEADER(1, I)
  WRITE(6, 250)
250 FORMAT(1H0, 27X, 3H***, 14(5H*****), /
  1 28X, 48H STABILITY DERIVATIVE DATA FOR COMPOSITE CASE , I2,
  2 231H GROUND PROXIMITY #, 28X, 3H***, 14(5H*****))
  WRITE(6, 260) N, N1, 10, 1, (FACTOR(N, M), N1, 10)
260 FORMAT(1H , 48X, 24H FUNDAMENTAL CASE FACTORS 10X, 9(5X, 2HAI, 1I, 1H),
  1 3X, 5X, 2HAI, 12, 1H, 10, 10, 12, 6)
  WRITE(6, 270) CLLQ, CLQA, CLDQ

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END
      4E0R2970
      DIMENSION DEL(400), EPS(400)
      DIMENSION CHORD(40), V(40), DELTA(40), CMU(40), K(40), TL(40)
      DIMENSION NNA(40), IJ(40)
      C
      C INITIALIZE THE YAWING COEFFICIENT TERMS
      20 CMR0 = 0.00
      CMR1 = 0.00
      CMR2 = 0.00
      CMR20 = 0.00
      CMR2A = 0.00
      CMR2R = 0.00
      CVR0 = 0.00
      CVR1 = 0.00
      CVR2 = 0.00
      CVR20 = 0.00
      CVR2A = 0.00
      CVR2R = 0.00
      I = 0
      DO 110 K = 1, NROWS
      C INTEGRATE THE COEFFICIENT TERMS CHORDWISE
      C LEADING EDGE CONTRIBUTIONS
      I = I + 1
      30 TERMO = DEL(I) * (CPR0(I) + 0.50 * CPR0(I+1))
      TERMA = DEL(I) * (CPR1(I) + 0.50 * CPR1(I+1))
      EP = -EPS(I) / (57.295779 * UO(K))
      DRO = TERMO * EP
      DRA2 = TERMA * EP
      40 SRO = 0.3490658 * DEL(I) * CPR0(I) + CPR0(I+1)
      SRA = 0.3490658 * DEL(I) * (CPR1(I) + CPR1(I+1))
      SRA2 = 0.3490658 * DEL(I) * (CPR1(I) + CPR1(I+1))
      IF(ISYMM .LT. 0) GO TO 50
      SR20 = 0.1745329 * DEL(I) * CPR0(I+1)
      SR2A = 0.1745329 * DEL(I) * CPR1(I+1)
      SR2R = 0.1745329 * DEL(I) * CPR1(I+1)
      C REGULAR EVD CONTRIBUTIONS
      50 NNAK = NNA(K)
      DO 60 L = 2, NNAK
      I = I + 1
      CPP1 = CPP(I+1)
      CPR01 = CPR0(I+1)
      CPR11 = CPR1(I+1)
      IF(L .LT. NNAK) GO TO 60
      CPP1 = 0.00
      CPR01 = 0.00
      CPR11 = 0.00
      IF(CMU(K) .LT. 0.0001) GO TO 60
      IJK = IJK(K)
      CPP11 = CPP1(IJK)
      CPR011 = CPR01(IJK)
      CPR111 = CPR11(IJK)
      60 EP = -EPS(I) / (57.295779 * UO(K))
      TERMP = 0.50 * DEL(I) * (CPR11 + CPP11)
      DPO = DPO + TERMP * EP
      DPA = DPA + TERMP
      70 CLG0 = CLG0 + 0.50 * DEL(I) * (CPR01 + CPR011)
      CLGA = CLGA + 0.50 * DEL(I) * (CPR11 + CPR111)
      80 CONTINUE
      C INTEGRATE THE COEFFICIENT TERMS SPANNISE
      FACTOR = CHORD(K) * Y(K) * DELTA(K)
      FACTO = CHORD(K) * DELTA(K) * TL(K)
      FACT = FACTO * (X(LA) - XMC)
      90 CND0 = CND0 + (DPO - SRO) * FACTOR - SRO * FACT
      CNA = CNA + (DRA - SRA) * FACTOR - SRA * FACT
      CNA2 = CNA2 + (DRA2 - SRA2) * FACTOR - SRA2 * FACT
      CVR1 = CVR1 + SRO * FACTO
      CVR2 = CVR2 + SRA * FACTO
      CVR2A = CVR2A + SRA2 * FACTO
      IF(ISYMM .LT. 0) GO TO 110
      CND20 = CND20 - SRO * FACTOR - SRO * FACT
      CND2A = CND2A - SRA * FACTOR - SRA * FACT
      CND2R = CND2R - SRA2 * FACTOR - SRA2 * FACT
      CVR20 = CVR20 + SRO * FACTO
      CVR2A = CVR2A + SRA * FACTO
      CVR2R = CVR2R + SRA2 * FACTO
      110 CONTINUE
      C PUT THE TERMS IN FINAL FORM
      FACTOR = 1.00 / AREA
      IF(ISYMM .LT. 0) FACTOR = 2.00 / AREA
      120 CND0 = FACTOR * CND0
      CNA = FACTOR * CNA
      CNA2 = FACTOR * CNA2
      CVR0 = FACTOR * CVR0
      CVR1 = FACTOR * CVR1
      CVR2 = FACTOR * CVR2
      CVR20 = FACTOR * CVR20
      CVR2A = FACTOR * CVR2A
      CVR2R = FACTOR * CVR2R
      130 RETURN
      END
      *DECK SUMIT3
      SUBROUTINE SUMIT3(CP, CP)
      C THIS SUBROUTINE INTEGRATES THE DYNAMIC STABILITY DERIVATIVES FOR
      C PITCH IN GROUND PROXIMITY
      COMMON/PIR/ARMS, NROWS, NMT, NJT, NMAX, NNA(40), NJ(40), IJ(40), IJ(40)
      COMMON/PATHEM/NCASES, ISYMM, IPRINT, JETFLG, IGTPE, IIMAGE
      COMMON/GEOM/XY(40), CHORD(40), DELTA(40), XBI(40), X(40), X(40), DEL(400),
      I, DE(40), KE(400), ITYPE(40)
      COMMON/JCASE/CMU(40), CMUP(40), CMUP(40)
      COMMON/JOMN/AREA, SPAN, MATTID, TR, SWEEP, DREF, CPAC, CBAR, RMC, KUG
      DIMENSION CP(400)
      I = 0
      CL = 0.0
      CR = 0.0
      DO 50 K = 1, NROWS
      I = I + 1
      CL = DEL(I) * (CP(I) + 0.5 * CP(I+1))
      CR = DEL(I) * (CP(I) + CP(I+1)) / 3.0
      NNAK = NNA(K)
      DO 40 L = 2, NNAK
      I = I + 1
      CPT = CP(I)
      IF(L .EQ. NNAK) GO TO 20
      CPT1 = CP(I+1)

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30 CP11 = 0.0
IF (CMCLK) .GT. 0.0 CP11 = CP11(K)
30 CL1 = 0.5 * DEL(I) + (CP1 + CP11)
CLK = CLR + CL1
CMK = CMK - CL1 * XB(I) - (CP1 + 2.0 * CP1) * DEL(I) * 276.00
40 CONTINUE
CDEL = CHORD(K) * DELTAK
CDEL = CDEL * CHORD(K)
CL = CL + CLR * CDEL
CM = CM + CMK + CCDEL
50 CONTINUE
FACTOR = 4.0 / AREA
IF (ISYM) LT. 1 FACTOR = 8.0 / AREA
CL = CL * FACTOR
CM = CM * FACTOR + CL * XMC / CREF
RETURN
END
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SM130290
SM130290
SM130290
SM130280
SM130290
SM130300
SM130310
SM130320
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SM130340
SM130350
SM130360
SM130370
SM130380
SM130390
SM130400
SM130410
SM130420
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2 17X,51H YAWING MOMENT COEFFICIENT ABOUT XMC DUE TO ROLLING,
3 35H CMCP1 MAY BE CALCULATED AS FOLLOWS /
4 48X,25H CMCP = CNP + CNP2 + CNP2**2 /
5 52X,6H CNP0 = F12.7/52X,6H CNP2 = F12.7/52X,6H CNP2 = F12.7 /
60 WRITE(6,10) CVRO, CVRA, CVR2
70 FORMAT(1H/10X,38H ROLLING MOMENT COEFFICIENT DUE TO ROLLING, CVR(P),
1 29H MAY BE CALCULATED AS FOLLOWS /
2 48X,25H CMCP1 = CNP + CNP2 + CNP2**2 /
3 42X,31H WHERE CVP = CVRO + CVRA*ALPHA /
4 52X,6H CVRO = F12.7/52X,6H CVRA = F12.7/52X,6H CVR2 = F12.7 /
WRITE(6,70) CLLR, CLLRA
70 FORMAT(1H/10X,38H ROLLING MOMENT COEFF DERIVATIVE DUE TO,
1 52H YAWING ABOUT XCG, CLLR MAY BE CALCULATED AS FOLLOWS /
2 48X,26H CLLR = CLLRO + CLLRA*ALPHA /
3 48X,15H WHERE CLLRO = F13.7 / 56X,7H CLLRA = F13.7 /
WRITE(6,80) CMR0, CMRA, CMRA2, CMR20, CMR2A, CMR2R
80 FORMAT(1H/10X,42H YAWING MOMENT COEFFICIENT ABOUT XMC DUE TO,
1 53H YAWING ABOUT XCG, CM(R) MAY BE CALCULATED AS FOLLOWS /
2 48X,25H CM(R) = CMR0 + CMR2 + CMR2**2 /
3 38X,48H WHERE CMR = CMR0 + CMRA*ALPHA + CMRA2*ALPHA**2 /
4 52X,6H CMR0 = F13.7/52X,6H CMRA = F13.7/51X,7H CMRA2 = F13.7 /
5 36X,51H CMR2 = CMR20 + CMR2A*ALPHA + CMR2R*ALPHA**2 /
6 51X,7H CMR20 = F13.7/51X,7H CMR2A = F13.7/50X,8H CMR2R = F13.7 /
C PRINT TABLE OF DERIVATIVE TERMS WHICH DEPEND ON ALPHA
CALL HEADER(LINES)
WRITE(6,100)
100 FORMAT(1H/10X,32H,3H***10(5H***), /
1 33X,53H DETERMINATION OF STABILITY TERMS WITH ANGLE OF ATTACK **, /
2 33X,3H***10(5H***), /
3 9X,5HALPHA,12X,3H CNP,10X,4H CNP2,14X,3H CVP,10X,4H CVP2,
4 14X,4H CLLR,9X,3H CNP,10X,4H CNP2 /
ALPHA = -11.00
DO 150 M = 1,41
110 ALPHA = ALPHA + 1.00
CNP = CNP + CNP * ALPHA
CVP = CVP + CVP * ALPHA
120 CLLR = CLLR + CLLR * ALPHA
CNP = CNP + CMR + ALPHA * CMR2 + ALPHA**2
130 CMR2 = CMR20 + CMR2A * ALPHA + CMR2R * ALPHA**2
WRITE(6,140) ALPHA, CNP, CVP, CVP2, CLLR, CMR, CMR2
140 FORMAT(1X,5X,F10.6,5H * ,2F13.7,5H * ,2F13.7,5H
1 3F13.7)
150 CONTINUE
RETURN
END
```

```
*DECK SUBM14
SUBROUTINE SUBM14(CLL, CNG1, CNG2, CNG3, CV, CP, GAM1, GAM2, COMST, EPS)
C THIS SUBROUTINE INTEGRATES THE DYNAMIC STABILITY DERIVATIVES FOR
C ROLL AND YAW IN BROWND PROCEEDING
COMMON/MARK/MRONS, MRONSJ, MRNT, NJT, NMAX, NMC(4), NJL(4), IML(4), IJL(4)
COMMON/MATH/MCASCES, ISYMM, IPRINT, JETFLG, IGTYP, IKTNGE
COMMON/GEOM/YL(40), CHORD(40), DELTA(40), XB(400), XI(400), DEL(400),
1 DL(40), KK(400), ITYPE(400)
COMMON/CMC/CM(40), CMR(40), CMR2(40), CMR20(40), CMR2A(40), CMR2R(40)
COMMON/GEOM/LEADM(40), STRAL(40), TALE(40), TANTE(40)
COMMON/JOHM/ AREA, SPAN, MAT(10), TR, SWEEP, CREF, CMAC, UBAR, XMC, XCG
DIMENSION CP(400), GAM1(400), GAM2(400), EPS(400)
I = 0
CLL = 0.0
CNG1 = 0.0
CNG2 = 0.0
CNG3 = 0.0
CV = 0.0
DO 50 K = 1, MRONS
I = I + 1
CLL = DEL(I) * (CP(I) + 0.5 * CP(I+1))
CNG1 = (-DEL(I) * (GAM1(I) + 0.5 * GAM1(I+1))) * EPS(I) / YIK
CNG2 = DEL(I) * (GAM2(I) + 0.5 * GAM2(I+1)) / 57.295779
CS = 0.491316 * DEL(I) * CONST * GAM1(I) * GAM2(I)
NMC = NMC(I)
DO 40 L = 2, NMC
I = I + 1
CPI = CPI(I)
G1 = GAM1(I)
G2 = GAM2(I)
IF (L.EQ. NMC) GO TO 20
CP11 = CP(I+1)
G11 = GAM1(I+1)
G211 = GAM2(I+1)
20 GO TO 30
30 CP11 = 0.0
G11 = 0.0
G211 = 0.0
END
```

*DECK STAG12 OVERLAY(OVLY,14,0) S1170010 S1170020

```
IF (CMCLK) .LT. 0.0 GO TO 30
CP11 = CP11(K)
G11 = GAM1(I,K)
G211 = GAM2(I,K)
30 CLL1 = 0.5 * DEL(I) + (CP1 + CP11)
CLK = CLK + CL1
CMK = CMK - CL1 * XB(I) - (CP1 + 2.0 * CP1) * DEL(I) * 276.00
40 CONTINUE
CDEL = CHORD(K) * DELTAK + YIK
CDEL = CDEL * CHORD(K)
FACT = FACT + (XLEAD(K) - 3MC)
CLL = CLL + CLK * FACTOR
CNG1 = CNG1 + CNG1K * FACTOR
CNG2 = CNG2 + CNG2K * FACTOR
CNS = CNS + CS * (FACTOR + FACT)
CV = CV + CS * FACTOR
50 CONTINUE
FACTOR = 2.0 / AREA
IF (ISYM) LT. 1 FACTOR = 4.0 / AREA
CLL = CLL * FACTOR
CNG1 = CNG1 * FACTOR
CNG2 = CNG2 * FACTOR
CNS = CNS * FACTOR + 2.0 * CV * FACTOR
RETURN
END
```

```
SM140390
SM140400
SM140410
SM140420
SM140430
SM140440
SM140450
SM140460
SM140470
SM140480
SM140490
SM140500
SM140510
SM140520
SM140530
SM140540
SM140550
SM140560
SM140570
SM140580
SM140590
SM140600
SM140610
SM140620
SM140630
SM140640
SM140650
```

```
PROGRAM STAG12
C THIS SUBROUTINE RETRIEVES FROM UNIT 9 ALL THE STATIC AND DYNAMIC
C AERODYNAMIC COEFFICIENTS USING TAIL AIR FUSELAGE, AND PRINTS
C A TABLE FOR FIVE ANGLES OF ATTACK FOR EACH COMPONENT AND THE
C COMPLETE AIRCRAFT
COMMON/SPRIT/ NEWMAX, NEWCMU, NOLFA, LOGIC, IR, ISTAR
COMMON/MATH/MCASCES, ISYMM, IPRINT, JETFLG, IGTYP, IKTNGE
COMMON/MARK/MRONS, MRONSJ, MRNT, NJT, NMAX, NMC(4), NJL(4), IML(4), IJL(4)
COMMON/COMPOS/FACTOR(10,24), MCC
COMMON/GEOM/GEOM(10), IGRND, IGRND, WHITE
COMMON/TRAIL/ ARH, TRH, SWH, SPANH, ARV, TRV, SWV, SPANV, HL, HH, VL, VH,
1 AMPHX, ARXV, NOTAL, NTPM, NSEI, MRDM, MRDMV, ICRMH,
2 ICRMV, NCTYP, NCTYPE, ISENSE, ICASE, ICASES
COMMON/FUSLGE/PI, NSEG, NSEGI, NF(40), ISECT, ICMF, RB(41), CL(41),
1 RADJUS(41), AMAJ(41), APIN(41), CSA(41),
2 VC(40,7), W(40,7)
COMMON/KEPER/CLW(5), CMW(5), CLLW(5), CMW(5), CVW(5), CLW(5), CLW(5),
1 CLM(5), CLM(5), CLM(5), CLM(5), CLM(5), CLM(5), CLM(5), CLM(5),
2 CLM(5), CLM(5), CLM(5), CLM(5), CLM(5), CLM(5), CLM(5), CLM(5),
3 CLM(5), CLM(5), CLM(5), CLM(5), CLM(5), CLM(5), CLM(5), CLM(5),
4 CLM(5), CLM(5)
DIMENSION SUM(5), SUMM(5), SUMLL(5), SUMDS(5), SUMM(5), SURV(5)
LOGICAL MSTAR, VT
MSTAR = ISTAR.EQ. 0
VT = JETFLG.EQ. 2
C IPASS = 0
NMCU = NEWCMU
C FIND THE PLACE TO BEGIN READING THE STORED COEFFICIENTS
IREAD = 2 * NMAX + NSEG + 1
20 DOWNTIME
IPASS = IPASS + 1
DO 330 NCC = 1, 40
IF (IPASS.EQ. 1) .AND. VT) NEWCMU = 1
30 CALL HEADER(LINES)
NEWCMU = NMCU
WRITE(6,40) M
40 FORMAT(1H/10X,23X,18H*****) /
1 24X,34H SUMMARY OF AIRCRAFT AERODYNAMIC,
2 32M COEFFICIENTS FOR COMPOSITE CASE,13,3H * /
3 24X,18H*****)
C READ THE DATA FOR THIS COMPOSITE CASE
CALL READMS(9,CLM,102,IREAD)
C FIND THE NEXT RECORD
IREAD = IREAD + 1
C WING
WRITE(6,50)
50 FORMAT(1H/10X,12H*** WING *** )
WRITE(6,60)
60 FORMAT(1X,10X,5HALPHA,6X,3H CLL,10X,4H CNP,9X,3H CLL,10X,5H CVP,
1 8X,2H CNL,11X,3H CVP)
IF (IPASS.EQ. 1) GO TO 100
C WITH VECTORED THRUST POWER OFF
DO 90 N = 1,5
ALPHA = 5 * (N-1)
A2 = ALPHA + ALPHA
CL = CLM(1) + CLM2 * ALPHA
CM = CM(1) + CM2 * ALPHA
S1170030
S1170040
S1170050
S1170060
S1170070
S1170080
S1170090
S1170100
S1170110
S1170120
S1170130
S1170140
S1170150
S1170160
S1170170
S1170180
S1170190
S1170200
S1170210
S1170220
S1170230
S1170240
S1170250
S1170260
S1170270
S1170280
S1170290
S1170300
S1170310
S1170320
S1170330
S1170340
S1170350
S1170360
S1170370
S1170380
S1170390
S1170400
S1170410
S1170420
S1170430
S1170440
S1170450
S1170460
S1170470
S1170480
S1170490
S1170500
S1170510
S1170520
S1170530
S1170540
S1170550
S1170560
S1170570
S1170580
S1170590
S1170600
S1170610
S1170620
S1170630
```

```
*DECK STABLE
SUBROUTINE STABLE(CLD, CM0, CMCMC, CLLP, CNP0, CNPA, CNP2, CVP0, CVPA,
1 CVP2, CLLR0, CLLRA, CMR0, CMRA, CMRA2, CMR20, CMR2A, CMR2R,
2 CVRO, CVRA, CVR2A, CVR20, CVR2A, MCASE)
C THIS SUBROUTINE CALCULATES AND PRINTS A COMPLETE SUMMARY TABLE
C OF ALL STABILITY DERIVATIVE DATA FOR EACH COMPOSITE CASE
COMMON/COMPOS/FACTOR(10,24), MCC
C PRINT ALL CONSTANT DERIVATIVES
CALL HEADER(LINES)
WRITE(6,20) MCASE
20 FORMAT(1H/10X,33X,31(4H*****)1H / 34X
1 47H STABILITY DERIVATIVE DATA FOR COMPOSITE CASE, 13,
2 3H * / 34X,13(4H*****)1H /)
WRITE(6,30) I, N, NI, LO, (FACTOR(N,MCASE), NI, IO)
30 FORMAT(1X,48X,24H FUNDAMENTAL CASE FACTORS/ 10X,9(4X,2HAI,II,1H),
1 2X, 21), 3X,2HAK, 12,1H) / 10X,10(5F10.6)
WRITE(6,40) I, CLD, CM0, CMCMC
40 FORMAT(1H/10X,26X,43H LIFT COEFFICIENT DERIVATIVE DUE TO PITCHING,
1 17H ABOUT XCG, CLD = F10.6 /
2 14X,51H PITCHING MOMENT COEFFICIENT DERIVATIVE ABOUT ORIGIN,
3 33H DUE TO PITCHING ABOUT XCG, CM0 = F10.6 /
4 14X,42H PITCHING MOMENT COEFF DERIVATIVE ABOUT XMC,
5 35H DUE TO PITCHING ABOUT XCG, CMCMC = F10.6 /
WRITE(6,50) I, CLLP, CNP0, CNPA, CNP2
50 FORMAT(1H/10X,28X,38H ROLLING MOMENT COEFF DERIVATIVE DUE TO,
1 16H ROLLING, CLLP = F12.7 /)
S1AB0010
S1AB0020
S1AB0030
S1AB0040
S1AB0050
S1AB0060
S1AB0070
S1AB0080
S1AB0090
S1AB0100
S1AB0110
S1AB0120
S1AB0130
S1AB0140
S1AB0150
S1AB0160
S1AB0170
S1AB0180
S1AB0190
S1AB0200
S1AB0210
S1AB0220
S1AB0230
S1AB0240
S1AB0250
S1AB0260
S1AB0270
S1AB0280
S1AB0290
```

```

      CLL = CLLW(1) + CLLW(2)*ALPHA
      CD = CDW(1) + CDW(2)*ALPHA + CDW(3)*A2
      CN = CNW(1) + CNW(2)*ALPHA + CNW(3)*A2
      CY = CYW(1) + CYW(2)*ALPHA + CYW(3)*A2
      IF(IGND.EQ.0) GO TO 70
      CL = CL + CLLW(3)*A2
      CM = CM + CMW(3)*A2
      CLL = CLL + CLLW(3)*A2
70  WRITE(6,80) ALPHA,CL,CM,CLL,CD,CN,CY
80  FORMAT(1H,18X,F4.1,6F13.6)
      SUMLN = CL
      SUMMN = CM
      SUMLL(N) = CLL
      SUMDN(N) = CD
      SUMCN(N) = CN
      SUMYN(N) = CY
90  CONTINUE
      GO TO 140
C WITH VECTORED THRUST POWER ON
100 DO 110 N = 1,5
      ALPHA = 5*(N-1)
      WRITE(6,80) ALPHA,CLM(N),CM(N),CLL(N),CD(N),CN(N),CY(N)
      SUMLN = CLM(N)
      SUMMN = CM(N)
      SUMLL(N) = CLL(N)
      SUMDN(N) = CD(N)
      SUMCN(N) = CN(N)
      SUMYN(N) = CY(N)
110 CONTINUE
      IF(NOSTAB) GO TO 140
      WRITE(6,120)
120  FORMAT(1H,16X,3HCLD,10X,3HCND,10X,4HCLLP,9X,4HCLLR,9X,
1    3HCNP,10X,3HCNR,10X,3HCVP,10X,3HCVR)
      WRITE(6,130) CLD,CLLP,CLLR,CLM,CM,CMV,CVP,CVR
130  FORMAT(1H,9X,6F13.6)
C HORIZONTAL TAIL
140 IF(NROWM.EQ.0) GO TO 180
      WRITE(6,150)
150  FORMAT(1H,49X,23H*** HORIZONTAL TAIL *** )
      WRITE(6,160)
160  FORMAT(1H,18X,5HALPHA,6X,3HCLL,10X,4HCCD,
1    9X,2HCL,10X,3HCDY)
      DO 170 N = 1,5
      ALPHA = 5*(N-1)
      WRITE(6,80) ALPHA,CLM(N),CM(N),CLL(N),CD(N)
170  CONTINUE
      IF(NOSTAB) GO TO 180
      WRITE(6,120)
      WRITE(6,130) CLD,CM,CLLP
C VERTICAL TAIL
180 IF(NROWV.EQ.0) GO TO 240
      WRITE(6,190)
190  FORMAT(1H,50X,21H*** VERTICAL TAIL *** )
      WRITE(6,200)
      DO 210 N = 1,5
      ALPHA = 5*(N-1)
      WRITE(6,200) ALPHA,CLL(N),CD(N),CN(N),CY(N)
200  FORMAT(1H,18X,F4.1,26X,6F13.6)
210  CONTINUE
      IF(NOSTAB) GO TO 240

      WRITE(6,220) CYV,CNV,CLLV
220  FORMAT(1H,42X,3HCYB,10X,3HCNB,10X,4HCLLB / 36X,6F13.6)
      WRITE(6,230)
230  FORMAT(1H,35X,6F13.6)
C FUSELAGE
240 IF(NSEG.EQ.0) GO TO 290
      WRITE(6,250)
250  FORMAT(1H,52X,16H*** FUSELAGE *** )
      WRITE(6,260)
      DO 270 N = 1,5
      ALPHA = 5*(N-1)
      WRITE(6,260) ALPHA,CM(N),DN(N)
260  FORMAT(1H,18X,F4.1,13X,6F13.6,26X,6F13.6)
270  CONTINUE
      IF(NOSTAB) GO TO 290
      WRITE(6,280)
      WRITE(6,280) CMQF,CMRF
280  FORMAT(1H,22X,6F13.6,39X,6F13.6)
C SUM UP ALL THE COMPONENT STATIC COEFFICIENTS
290  WRITE(6,300)
300  FORMAT(1H,50X,5(4H****),1H+ / 50X,21H+ COMPLETE AIRCRAFT + /
1    50X,5(4H****),1H+ )
      WRITE(6,310)
      DO 320 N = 1,5
      ALPHA = 5*(N-1)
      SUMLN = SUMLN + CL(N)
      SUMMN = SUMMN + CM(N) + DN(N)
      SUMLL(N) = SUMLL(N) + CLM(N) + CLL(N)
      SUMDN(N) = SUMDN(N) + CD(N) + ED(N)
      SUMCN(N) = SUMCN(N) + CN(N) + CF(N)
      SUMYN(N) = SUMYN(N) + CY(N)
      WRITE(6,80) ALPHA,SUMLN,SUMMN,SUMLL(N),SUMDN(N),SUMCN(N),SUMYN(N)
320  CONTINUE
C SUM UP ALL THE COMPONENT DYNAMIC COEFFICIENTS
      IF(NOSTAB) GO TO 330
      WRITE(6,320)
      CLD = CLD + CLD
      CMQ = CMQ + CMQ + CMQF
      CLLP = CLLP + CLLP + CLLPV
      CLLR = CLLR + CLLRV
      CMV = CMV + CMV
      CNV = CNV + CNV + CNRF
      CVP = CVP + CVP
      CVR = CVR + CVR
      WRITE(6,130) CLD,CMQ,CLLP,CLLR,CMV,CNV,CVP,CVR
330  CONTINUE
      IF(IPASS.GT.1) GO TO 350
      IREAD = 2*IMAX + NSEG + NCC + 1
      IF(LDGLC.EQ.2) GO TO 20
350  CONTINUE
      END

```

```

ST120640
ST120650
ST120660
ST120670
ST120680
ST120690
ST120710
ST120720
ST120740
ST120770
ST120780
ST120790
ST120800
ST120810
ST120820
ST120830
ST120840
ST120850
ST120860
ST120870
ST120880
ST120890
ST120900
ST120910
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ST120940
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ST120960
ST120970
ST120980
ST120990
ST121000
ST121010
ST121020
ST121030
ST121040
ST121050
ST121060
ST121070
ST121080
ST121090
ST121100
ST121110
ST121120
ST121130
ST121140
ST121150
ST121160
ST121170
ST121180
ST121190
ST121200
ST121210
ST121220
ST121230
ST121240
ST121250
ST121260
ST121270

ST121280
ST121290
ST121300
ST121310
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ST121370
ST121380
ST121390
ST121400
ST121410
ST121420
ST121430
ST121440
ST121450
ST121460
ST121470
ST121480
ST121490
ST121500
ST121510
ST121520
ST121530
ST121540
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ST121560
ST121570
ST121580
ST121590
ST121600
ST121610
ST121620
ST121630
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ST121650
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ST121670
ST121680
ST121690
ST121700
ST121710
ST121720
ST121730
ST121740
ST121750
ST121760
ST121770
ST121780
ST121790
ST121800

```

APPENDIX VI - LOAD SHEETS

TITLE CARD

TITLE									
1	11	21	31	41	51	61	71	80	

BASIC PARAMETER CARD

WING AREA	WING SPAN	CREI	XMC	XCG	ICR	SSLIP
1	21	31	41	51	61	71

GENERAL CONTROL CARD

1	MROWS	NCASES	ISYMM	IPRINT	JETFLG	IGTYPE	HINGE	IDERIV	IGRAND	IFLDD	NPOINT	NROWH	ICAMH	NROWV	ICAMV	NSEG	NSECT	ICAMF							
1	11	11	11	11	11	21	21	21	21	21	31	31	31	31	41	41	41	41	51	51	61	61	71	71	80

SECTION CENTERLINE LOCATIONS

Y _{1,9,17,25,33}	Y _{2,10,18,26,34}	Y _{3,...}	Y _{4,...}	Y _{5,...}	Y _{6,...}	Y _{7,...}	Y _{8,...}
1	21	31	41	51	61	71	80

WING SECTION TYPE CARD

	1	21	31	41	51	61	71	80
N ₁ SECTION TYPE 1								
ICTYPE SECTION 1								
ICTYPE SECTION NRONS								
HIGHEST VALUE INPUT								
NWTYPE								

NUMBER OF CHORDWISE WING ELEMENTS

	1	21	31	41	51	61	71	80
N ₁ SECTION TYPE 1								
ICTYPE SECTION NWTYPE								

WING CHORDWISE ELEMENT COORDINATES

	1	21	31	41	51	61	71	80
$X_{1,9,17}$								
$X_{2,10,18}$								
$X_{3,11,19}$								
$X_{4,12,20}$								
$X_{5,13}$								
$X_{6,14}$								
$X_{7,15}$								
$X_{8,16}$								
AS MANY AS 10 SETS PERMITTED (1 NWTYPE - 10)								

LEADING AND TRAILING EDGE COORDINATES

ONLY REQUIRED FOR SECTIONS ADJACENT TO LEADING OR TRAILING EDGE BREAKS
(THIS INPUT REQUIRED ONLY IF IGTYP - 1)

Y	X _{LEAD}	X _{TRAIL}	X
1	11	21	31 41 51 61 71 80
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
11			
12			
13			
14			
15			
16			
17			
18			
19			
20			
21			
22			
23			
24			
25			
26			
27			
28			
29			
30			
31			
32			
33			
34			
35			
36			
37			
38			
39			
9			

AS MANY AS NROWS CARDS PERMITTED (NROWS = 40)

TRAPEZOIDAL WING PARAMETERS

(ONLY REQUIRED IF IGTYP - 2)

ASPECT RATIO	SWEEP	TAPER RATIO	X
1	11	21	31 41 51 61 71 80
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
11			
12			
13			
14			
15			
16			
17			
18			
19			
20			
21			
22			
23			
24			
25			
26			
27			
28			
29			
30			
31			
32			
33			
34			
35			
36			
37			
38			
39			
40			

GROUND HEIGHT CARD

UP TO 8 GROUND HEIGHTS ALLOWED									
GHITET, GHITETZ,									
1	11	21	31	41	51	61	71		

JET SECTION TYPE CARD

IJTYPE SECTION IJTYPE SECTION									
NUMBER OF NONZERO VALUES = NROWS									
1	11	21	31	41	51	61	71	80	

NUMBER OF CHORDWISE JET ELEMENTS

IJTYPE SECTION IJTYPE SECTION									
NUMBER OF NONZERO VALUES = NROWS									
1	11	21	31	41	51	61	71	80	

JET CHORDWISE ELEMENT COORDINATES

IJTYPE SECTION IJTYPE SECTION									
NUMBER OF NONZERO VALUES = NROWS									
	$\bar{X}_{1, 9, 17}$	$\bar{X}_{2, 10, 18}$	$\bar{X}_{3, 11, 19}$	$\bar{X}_{4, 12, 20}$	$\bar{X}_{5, 13}$	$\bar{X}_{6, 14}$	$\bar{X}_{7, 15}$	$\bar{X}_{8, 16}$	
1	11	21	31	41	51	61	71	80	

AS MANY AS 10 SETS PERMITTED 'IJTYPE' 101

FUNDAMENTAL CASE CONTROL CARD

INWST	11	21	31	41	51	61	71	80
INHING								
INDELJ								
INCAMB								
INETA								

TWIST DISTRIBUTION CARDS

TWIST _{1,9}	TWIST _{2,10}	TWIST _{3,11}	TWIST _{4,12}	TWIST _{5,13}	TWIST _{6,14}	TWIST _{7,15}	TWIST _{8,16}
11	21	31	41	51	61	71	80

LEADING EDGE HEIGHT CARDS

HL _{1,9}	HL _{2,10}	HL _{3,11}	HL _{4,12}	HL _{5,13}	HL _{6,14}	HL _{7,15}	HL _{8,16}
11	21	31	41	51	61	71	80

JET DEFLECTION CARDS

D _{J,9}	D _{J,10}	D _{J,11}	D _{J,12}	D _{J,13}	D _{J,14}	D _{J,15}	D _{J,16}
11	21	31	41	51	61	71	80

CAMBER TYPE FLAG CARD

ICT ₁	ICT ₂	ICT ₃	ICT ₄											ICT _{NR} ROWS	
1				11	21	31	41	51	61	71	80				

CAMBER ANGLE CARDS

AC _{1, 9, 17}	AC _{2, 10, 18}	AC _{3, 11, 19}	AC _{4, 12, 20}	AC _{5, 13}	AC _{6, 14}	AC _{7, 15}	AC _{8, 16}
1	11	21	31	41	51	61	71

(AS MANY AS 10 SETS PERMITTED (1 - NCT - 10))

TRAILING EDGE CAMBER ANGLE CARDS

ACTE _{1, 9, ...}	ACTE _{2, 10, ...}	ACTE _{3, 11, ...}	ACTE _{4, 12, ...}	ACTE _{5, 13, ...}	ACTE _{6, 14, ...}	ACTE _{7, 15, ...}	ACTE _{8, 16, ...}
1	11	21	31	41	51	61	71

(NRROWS) VALUES REQUIRED)

HORIZONTAL TAIL PLATFORM CARD

ASPECT RATIO	TAPER RATIO	SWEEP	SPAN	LENGTH	HEIGHT	
1	11	21	31	41	51	61
						71

HORIZONTAL TAIL SECTION CENTERLINE CARDS

$Y_{H1,9,17}$	$Y_{H2,10,18}$	$Y_{H3,11,19}$	$Y_{H4,12,20}$	$Y_{H5,13}$	$Y_{H6,14}$	$Y_{H7,15}$	$Y_{H8,16}$
1	11	21	31	41	51	61	71

HORIZONTAL TAIL SECTION TYPE CARD

IH _X 1 IH _X N _R OWH							HIGHEST VALUE - NXTYPE
1	11	21	31	41	51	61	71

HORIZONTAL TAIL CAMBER TYPE CARD

IHC ₁ IHC _N R _{OWH}							OMIT IF ICAMH = 0 HIGHEST VALUE - NCTYPE
1	11	21	31	41	51	61	71

VERTICAL TAIL PLATFORM CARD

ASPECT RATIO	TAPER RATIO	SWEEP	SPAN	LENGTH	HEIGHT	
11	21	31	41	51	61	71

VERTICAL TAIL SECTION CENTERLINE CARDS

$Z_{V1,9}$	$Z_{V2,10}$	Z_{V3}	Z_{V4}	Z_{V5}	Z_{V6}	Z_{V7}	Z_{V8}
11	21	31	41	51	61	71	

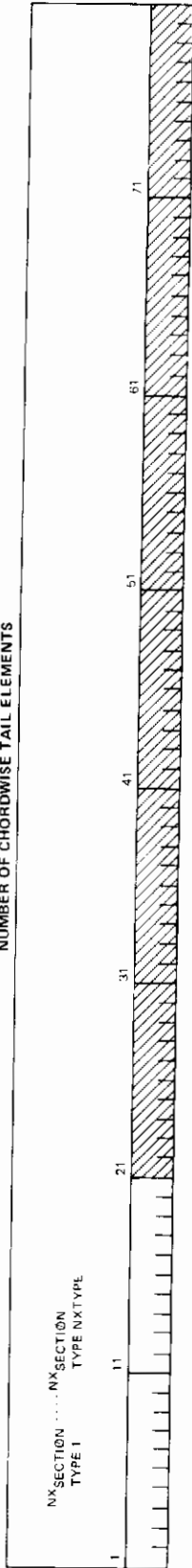
VERTICAL TAIL SECTION TYPE CARD

IVX ₁ ... IVX _{NROWV}							HIGHEST VALUE = NCTYPE
11	21	31	41	51	61	71	

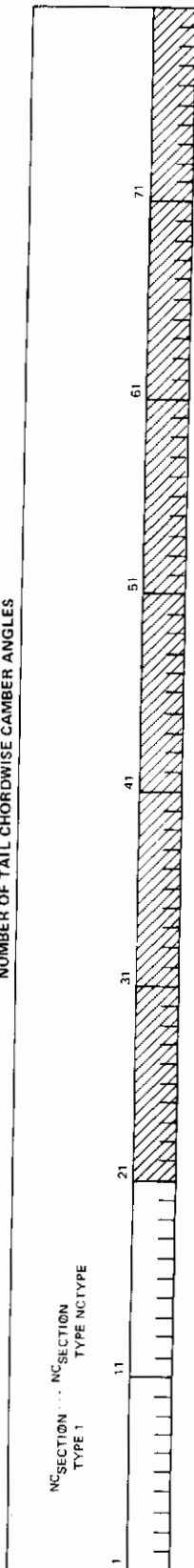
VERTICAL TAIL CAMBER TYPE CARD

IVC ₁ ... IVC _{NROWV}							OMIT IF ICAMV = 0 HIGHEST VALUE = NCTYPE
11	21	31	41	51	61	71	

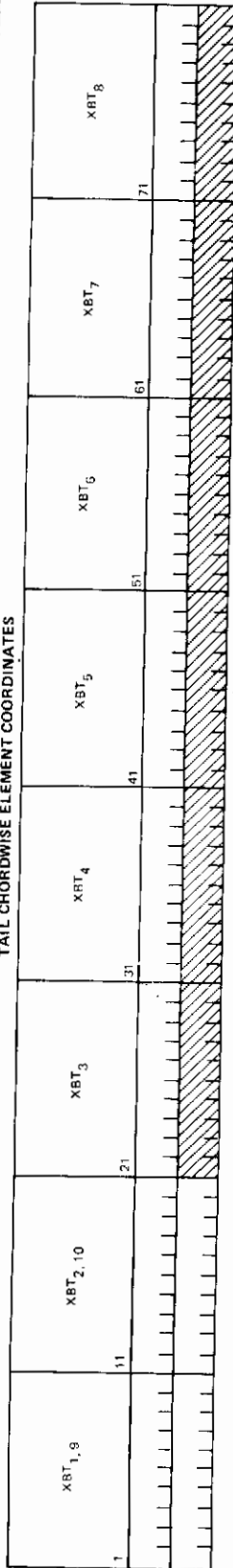
NUMBER OF CHORDWISE TAIL ELEMENTS



NUMBER OF TAIL CHORDWISE CAMBER ANGLES

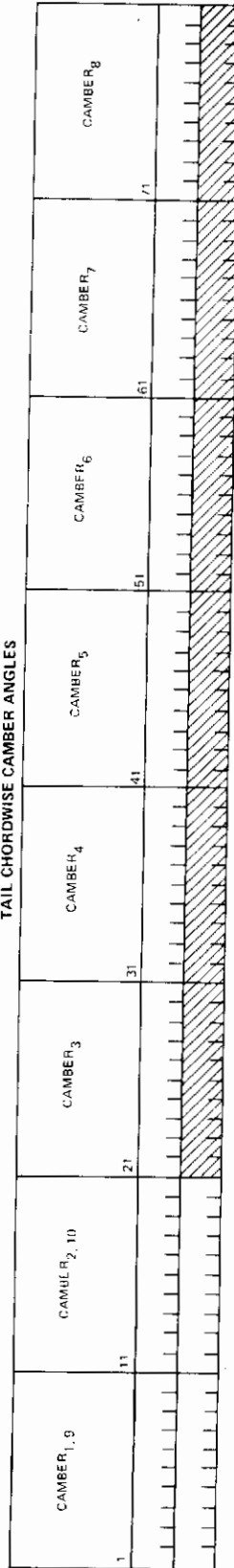


TAIL CHORDWISE ELEMENT COORDINATES



AS MANY AS 10 SLOTS PERMITTED (1 - NXTYPE - 10)

TAIL CHORDWISE CAMBER ANGLES



AS MANY AS 10 SLOTS PERMITTED (1 - NC TYPE - 10)

FUSELAGE SECTION BOUNDARY CARDS

XF _{1,9,17...}	XF _{2,10,18}	XF _{3,11,19...}	XF _{4,12,20}	XF _{5,13,21}	XF _{6,14,22...}	XF _{7,15,23}	XF _{8,16,24...}
1	21	31	41	51	61	71	
INPUT INSEG + 11 VALUES							

FUSELAGE SECTION VERTICAL DISPLACEMENT

ZCL _{1,9,17...}	ZCL _{2,10,18...}	ZCL _{3,11,19...}	ZCL _{4,12,20...}	ZCL _{5,13,21...}	ZCL _{6,14,22...}	ZCL _{7,15,23...}	ZCL _{8,16,24...}
1	21	31	41	51	61	71	
INPUT INSEG + 11 VALUES OMIT IF ICAMF = 0							

NUMBER OF FUSELAGE SECTION ELEMENTS

NF ₁ NF _{NSEGE}							
1	21	31	41	51	61	71	
3 < NF < 20							

Unclassified
Security Classification

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13. ABSTRACT This report describes the STOL Aerodynamic Methods Computer Program, which is intended to aid the engineer in the design and analysis of STOL aircraft employing internally ducted jet flaps, externally blown jet flaps, and mechanical flap systems with vectored thrust. The program provides capabilities to predict either the overall aerodynamic characteristics of a configuration or the aerodynamics of the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Jet-wing (in or out of ground effect)2. Wing and vectored jets3. Fuselage in the flow field of the jet-wing and/or vectored jets4. Empennage in the flow field of the jet-wing and/or vectored jets The program includes the capabilities for investigating the effects of arbitrary wing planforms with arbitrary high lift systems, including partial span flaps, slats, and jets; arbitrary camber, twist, and jet deflection; fuselages with arbitrary cross-sections and upsweep; arbitrary empennage arrangements, including conventional tails, mid-tails, and T-tails; and a capability to calculate the off-body flow field induced by the jet-wing and/or vectored at arbitrary points.		

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