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**Aerodynamic Influence Coefficients
from Piston Theory:
Analytical Development
and Computational Procedure**

15 AUGUST 1962

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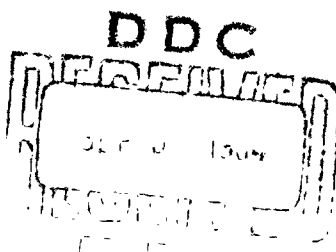
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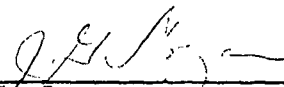
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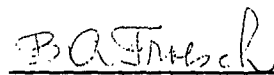
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AND COMPUTATIONAL PROCEDURE

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ABSTRACT

In this report we present a method for calculating the aerodynamic influence coefficients (AICs) based on third-order piston theory with an optional correction to agree with Van Dyke's quasi-steady second-order theory. The AICs are computed assuming the airfoil to have a rigid chord with or without a (rigid chord) control surface. The influence coefficients relate the surface deflections to the aerodynamic forces through the following definitions. In the oscillatory case,

$$\{F\} = \rho \omega^2 b_r^2 [C_h] \{h\}$$

and in the steady case,

$$\{F_s\} = (1/2) \rho V^2 (S/\bar{c}) [C_{hs}] \{h\}$$

The piston theory is limited to high Mach number (or high reduced frequency), but Van Dyke's quasi-steady correction extends the validity to some lower supersonic Mach number at low reduced frequency.

The AcroSpace IBM 7090 Computer Program Number HM11 provides the AICs from this theory in both a printed and an optional punched-card output format. The program capacity is 25 surface strips, 15 Mach numbers, and 20 reduced velocities for each Mach number.

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SYMBOLS

a_o	Ambient speed of sound
b	Local semichord
b_r	Reference semichord
C_h	Element of oscillatory aerodynamic influence coefficient matrix
C_{hs}	Element of steady aerodynamic influence coefficient matrix
C_n	Coefficients in expressions for pressure coefficient
C_p	Pressure coefficient
c	Local chord
c_a	Control surface chord
$\bar{c}$	Mean aerodynamic chord
d	Distance between forward and aft control points
F	Control point force
g	Airfoil semithickness
g_x	Slope of airfoil, $g_x = dg/dx$
h	Vertical deflection
I_n, J_n	Thickness integrals
K_n	Coefficients in expressions for oscillatory aerodynamic coefficients
k	Local reduced frequency, $k = \omega b/V$
k_r	Reference reduced frequency
$L_{h_o}, L_{a_o}, L_{\beta_o}$	Oscillatory leading edge lift coefficients

L_o	Lift referred to leading edge motion
M	Free stream Mach number
$M_{h_o}, M_{a_o}, M_{\beta_o}$	Oscillatory leading edge pitching moment coefficients
M_o	Pitching moment about leading edge referred to leading edge motion
p	Surface pressure; p_o is ambient pressure
q	Free stream dynamic pressure
r_h, r_t	Ratios of hinge-line and trailing-edge thicknesses to maximum thickness, respectively
S	Wing area
s	Wing semispan
$T_{h_o}, T_{a_o}, T_{\beta_o}$	Oscillatory leading edge hinge moment coefficients
T_o	Hinge moment referred to leading edge motion
t_{max}	Airfoil maximum thickness
V	Free stream velocity
$V/b_r \omega$	Reference reduced velocity, $V/b_r \omega = 1/k_r$
v	Unsteady component of downwash velocity
w	Downwash velocity
x	Chordwise coordinate; x_o is coordinate of pitching axis; x_m is coordinate of maximum thickness point; x_h is coordinate of hinge line
α	Angle of attack; α_o is initial angle of attack
β	Control surface incidence; also, $\beta = (M^2 - 1)^{1/2}$
γ	Specific heat ratio of air, $\gamma = 1.400$
Δy	Strip width

Λ	Leading edge sweep angle
ξ	Dimensionless chordwise coordinate, $\xi = x/c$
ρ	Free stream density
τ, τ_h, τ_t	Airfoil thickness ratios at point of maximum thickness, hinge line, and trailing edge, respectively
ω	Circular frequency
$(\bar{\quad})$	Bar denotes term depends on flow characteristics normal to leading edge
$[\quad]$	Square matrix
$\{ \quad \}$	Column matrix

SECTION I

FORMULATION OF THE PROBLEM

A. Introduction

The pressure on a lifting surface is normally given by a surface functional relationship. However, in the limit of a high Mach number (or high reduced frequency), this relationship becomes a point function. As a consequence of this limit, aerodynamic influence coefficients (AICs) may be specified exactly by a strip theory, and control surface and camber effects may be determined in a straightforward manner.

The present formulation derives the AICs from third-order piston theory for a lifting surface with control surface (both assumed rigid in the chordwise direction; i. e. , no camber is presently considered). The derivation differs only slightly from that of Ashley and Zartarian¹ in that in the present case the third-order pressure coefficient is generalized to account for sweep and steady angle of attack, and, following a suggestion of Morgan, Huckel, and Runyan,² a correction (optional) is suggested to give agreement with the second-order quasi-steady supersonic theory of Van Dyke.³ This quasi-steady correction should extend the validity of the piston theory to lower supersonic Mach numbers at low reduced frequencies. The derivation given here is taken from Ref. 4; further, the computational aspects of the present report are an extension of the computing procedure of Ref. 4.

B. Sign Convention

The flutter sign convention is used in the oscillatory case: forces and deflections are positive down; rotations are positive with leading edge up. The aerodynamic sign convention is used in the steady case: forces and deflections are positive up; rotations are positive with leading edge up.

C. Derivation of Equations

We quote here the development of Miles⁵ in obtaining the piston theory pressure coefficient. There are two cases of interest. The first assumes that the angle of attack is small enough that there are pressure perturbations on the expansion side of the surface. The second assumes that the angle of attack is large, and that the expansion pressure approaches a vacuum and is ineffective in producing perturbations. Because of the difficulty in specifying the transition from low to high angle of attack, we shall restrict the present consideration to the first case, the low angle of attack.

"Hayes' hypersonic approximation states that any plane slab of fluid initially perpendicular to the undisturbed flow may be assumed to remain so as it is swept downstream and to move in its own plane under the laws of one-dimensional, unsteady motion. Thus, the problem of a wing having an arbitrarily prescribed motion normal to its surface may be reduced to the consideration of the one-dimensional motion of a piston into an otherwise undisturbed flow. This problem is relatively simple if the disturbances produced by the piston are treated as simple waves, for then the pressure on the piston depends only on the instantaneous velocity there, w , and is given by

$$p/p_0 = [1 + (1/2)(\gamma-1)(w/a_0)]^{2\gamma/(\gamma-1)} \quad \frac{w}{a_0} = M_{\text{piston}} \quad (1)$$

where p_0 and a_0 are the values of pressure and sonic velocity in the undisturbed flow.

"The result, Eq. (1), is exact for an expansion, but the presence of a shock front (and consequent departure from isentropic flow) renders it only approximate for a compression. Lighthill has suggested a cubic approximation

to be adequate for practical application if $|w/a_o| < 1$. The series expansion yields

$$\begin{aligned} p/p_o = 1 + \gamma(w/a_o) + (1/4) \gamma(\gamma + 1) (w/a_o)^2 \\ + (1/12) \gamma(\gamma + 1) (w/a_o)^3 \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

Lighthill has shown that this expression, Eq. (2), is within six percent of the value given by either Eq. (1) or the exact solution with the shock at maximum permissible strength. ⁵

The pressure coefficient $C_p = (p - p_o)/q$ is found from Eq. (2) after noting that $q = (\gamma/2) p_o M^2$.

$$\begin{aligned} C_p = (2/M^2) [(w/a_o) + (1/4) (\gamma + 1) (w/a_o)^2 \\ + (1/12) (\gamma + 1) (w/a_o)^3] \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

Following a suggestion of Morgan, Huckel, and Runyan, ² we may generalize this result, Eq. (3), by writing

$$C_p = (2/M^2) [C_1(w/a_o) + C_2(w/a_o)^2 + C_3(w/a_o)^3] \quad (4)$$

in which for piston theory

$$C_1 = 1, \quad C_2 = (\gamma + 1)/4, \quad C_3 = (\gamma + 1)/12 \quad (5)$$

and for the quasi-steady theory of Van Dyke ³

$$C_1 = M/\beta, \quad C_2 = [M^4(\gamma + 1) - 4\beta^2]/4\beta^4, \quad C_3 = (\gamma + 1)/12 \quad (6)$$

Van Dyke gives only the second-order solution so that the value of C_3 is taken from the piston theory result. The use of the modified coefficients C_1 and C_2 could extend the lower Mach number limit of piston theory.

We may now calculate the lifting pressure coefficient from Eq. (4) and the local piston velocity. The normal velocity (positive away from the surface) on the upper and lower surfaces of a symmetrical thin airfoil having thickness distribution $2g(x)$ and angle of attack α_0 is given by

$$w_u = V (g_x - \alpha_0 - v) \quad , \quad (7a)$$

$$w_l = V (g_x + \alpha_0 + v) \quad , \quad (7b)$$

where v is the unsteady component of the dimensionless downwash.

For the case of small angles of attack, the lifting pressure (positive down) is

$$C_p = C_{p_u} - C_{p_l} = - (4/M) [(C_1 + 2C_2 M g_x + 3C_3 M^2 g_x^2)(\alpha_0 + v) + C_3 M^2 (\alpha_0 + v)^3] \quad (8)$$

If, consistent with the small perturbation assumptions of aeroelastic analysis, only the terms linear in v are retained, Eq. (8) becomes

$$C_p = - (4v/M) [C_1 + 2C_2 M g_x + 3C_3 M^2 (g_x^2 + \alpha_0^2)] \quad (9)$$

Before discussing the swept wing transformation, it is appropriate to review the limitations of Eq. (9). Ashley and Zartarian¹ have shown that the piston theory is applicable if any of the conditions $M^2 \gg 1$, $Mk \gg 1$, or

$k^2 \gg 1$ is met. We see that for low reduced frequency the Mach number necessarily must be high. However, if the reduced frequency is large the Mach number is not necessarily large; in fact it could be transonic or even subsonic. At this point it is apparent that any sweep correction introduced to bring piston theory into line with linearized supersonic theory must be considered as a low frequency approximation.

The result, Eq. (9), applies to the swept wing case if all quantities are determined by the flow characteristics normal to the leading edge. The expressions may be rewritten in the form

$$\overline{C}_p = - (4\overline{v}/\overline{M}) [\overline{C}_1 + 2\overline{C}_2 \overline{M} \overline{g}_{\overline{x}} + 3\overline{C}_3 \overline{M}^2 (\overline{g}_{\overline{x}}^2 + \overline{a}_o^2)] \quad (10)$$

The transformation from the normal values to the free stream values are the following:

the Mach number

$$\overline{M} = M \cos \Lambda \quad ; \quad (11a)$$

the geometry

$$\overline{x} = x \cos \Lambda \quad (11b)$$

$$\overline{b} = b \cos \Lambda \quad ; \quad (11c)$$

the angles of attack and slope

$$\overline{\alpha}_o = \alpha_o / \cos \Lambda \quad (11d)$$

$$\overline{\beta} = \beta / \cos \Lambda \quad (11e)$$

$$\overline{g}_{\overline{x}} = g_x / \cos \Lambda \quad ; \quad (11f)$$

the dynamic pressure

$$\overline{q} = q \cos^2 \Lambda \quad ; \quad (11g)$$

and the pressure coefficient

$$C_p = \overline{C}_p \cos^2 \Lambda \quad (11h)$$

We note that h and k are invariant. From the dimensionless downwash

$$v = (1/V) \{ \dot{h} + V a + (x - x_o) \dot{a} + [V\beta + (x - x_h) \dot{\beta}] \underline{1}(x - x_h) \} \quad (12)$$

which for harmonic motion becomes

$$v = ikh/b + [1 + i(k/b)(x - x_o)] a + [1 + i(k/b)(x - x_h)] \beta \underline{1}(x - x_h) \quad (13)$$

we find the transformed value

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{v} &= ikh/\overline{b} + [1 + i(k/\overline{b})(\overline{x} - \overline{x}_o)] \overline{a} \\ &\quad + [1 + i(k/\overline{b})(\overline{x} - \overline{x}_h)] \overline{\beta} \underline{1}(\overline{x} - \overline{x}_h) \end{aligned} \quad (14a)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= ikh/b \cos \Lambda + [1 + i(k/b)(x - x_o)] a / \cos \Lambda \\ &\quad + [1 + i(k/b)(x - x_h)] (\beta / \cos \Lambda) \underline{1}(x - x_h) \end{aligned} \quad (14b)$$

$$= v / \cos \Lambda \quad (14c)$$

The transformed pressure coefficient becomes

$$C_p = \bar{C}_p \cos^2 \Lambda = [-4(v/\cos \Lambda) \cos^2 \Lambda / M \cos \Lambda] \\ \times [\bar{C}_1 + 2\bar{C}_2(M \cos \Lambda) (g_x/\cos \Lambda) \\ + 3\bar{C}_3(M \cos \Lambda)^2 (g_x^2 + a_o^2)/\cos^2 \Lambda] \quad (15a)$$

$$= -(4v/M) [\bar{C}_1 + 2\bar{C}_2 M g_x + 3\bar{C}_3 M^2 (g_x^2 + a_o^2)] \quad (15b)$$

We note that the sweep effect shows up only in the coefficients $\bar{C}_1$ and $\bar{C}_2$; for piston theory, there is no effect

$$\bar{C}_1 = C_1 = 1, \quad \bar{C}_2 = C_2 = (\gamma + 1)/4, \quad (16)$$

and for the quasi-steady supersonic theory

$$\bar{C}_1 = M/(M^2 - \sec^2 \Lambda)^{1/2}, \\ \bar{C}_2 = [M^4(\gamma + 1) - 4 \sec^2 \Lambda (M^2 - \sec^2 \Lambda)] / [4(M^2 - \sec^2 \Lambda)^2] \quad (17)$$

Equation (17) is seen to be the most general result. If $\sec \Lambda$ is taken as zero then the piston theory results, Eqs. (16), are obtained; and if $\sec \Lambda$ is taken as unity the sweep correction is not made in the quasi-steady supersonic result.

We next consider the integration of the pressure coefficients obtained above. The oscillatory aerodynamic coefficients referred to the leading edge are defined by the following equations.

$$dL/dy = 4\rho\omega^2 b^3 \left(L_{h_o} h_o/b + L_{a_o} a + L_{\beta_o} \beta \right) \quad (18a)$$

$$dM/dy = 4\rho\omega^2 b^4 \left(M_{h_o} h_o/b + M_{a_o} a + M_{\beta_o} \beta \right) \quad (18b)$$

$$dT/dy = 4\rho\omega^2 b^4 \left(T_{h_o} h_o/b + T_{a_o} a + T_{\beta_o} \beta \right) \quad (18c)$$

The lift, moment, and hinge moment are found from the pressure coefficient

$$dL/dy = q \int_0^{2b} C_p dx \quad (19a)$$

$$dM/dy = q \int_0^{2b} x C_p dx \quad (19b)$$

$$dT/dy = q \int_0^{2b} (x - x_h) C_p dx \quad (19c)$$

where the pressure coefficient is given by Eq. (15b).

$$C_p = -(4/M) \left[\overline{C}_1 + 2\overline{C}_2 M g_x + 3\overline{C}_3 M^2 (g_x^2 + a_o^2) \right] \\ \times \left| i k h_o/b + [1 + i k x/b] a + [1 + i k (x - x_h)/b] \beta \underline{1}(x - x_h) \right| \quad (20)$$

and we have taken the pitch axis at the leading edge $x_o = 0$. We define the following dimensionless thickness integrals

$$I_1 = (1/2b) \int_0^{2b} g_x dx \quad (21a)$$

$$I_2 = (1/4b^2) \int_0^{2b} x g_x dx \quad (21b)$$

$$I_3 = (1/8b^3) \int_0^{2b} x^2 g_x dx \quad (21c)$$

$$I_4 = (1/2b) \int_0^{2b} g_x^2 dx \quad (21d)$$

$$I_5 = (1/4b^2) \int_0^{2b} x g_x^2 dx \quad (21e)$$

$$I_6 = (1/8b^3) \int_0^{2b} x^2 g_x^2 dx \quad (21f)$$

$$J_1 = (1/2b) \int_{x_h}^{2b} g_x dx \quad (22a)$$

$$J_2 = (1/4b^2) \int_{x_h}^{2b} x g_x dx \quad (22b)$$

$$J_3 = (1/8b^3) \int_{x_h}^{2b} x^2 g_x dx \quad (22c)$$

$$J_4 = (1/2b) \int_{x_h}^{2b} g_x^2 dx \quad (22d)$$

$$J_5 = (1/4b^2) \int_{x_h}^{2b} x g_x^2 dx \quad (22e)$$

$$J_6 = (1/8b^3) \int_{x_h}^{2b} x^2 g_x^2 dx \quad (22f)$$

These thickness integrals are evaluated at the end of this section for a typical airfoil. If we substitute Eq. (20) into Eqs. (19), make use of the definitions Eqs. (21) and (22) of the thickness integrals, and identify the resulting expressions with Eqs. (18), we obtain the oscillatory aerodynamic coefficients

$$L_{h_o} = -iK_1/k \quad (23a)$$

$$L_{a_o} = -K_1/k^2 - iK_2/k \quad (23b)$$

$$L_{\beta_o} = -K_4/k^2 - i(K_5 - 2K_4\xi_h)/k \quad (23c)$$

$$M_{h_o} = -iK_2/k \quad (23d)$$

$$M_{a_o} = -K_2/k^2 - iK_3/k \quad (23e)$$

$$M_{\beta_o} = -K_5/k^2 - i(K_6 - 2K_5\xi_h)/k \quad (23f)$$

$$T_{h_o} = -i(K_5 - 2K_4\xi_h)/k \quad (23g)$$

$$T_{a_o} = -(K_5 - 2K_4\xi_h)/k^2 - i(K_6 - 2K_5\xi_h)/k \quad (23h)$$

$$T_{\beta_o} = - (K_5 - 2K_4\xi_h)/k^2 - i(K_6 - 4K_5\xi_h + 4K_4\xi_h^2)/k \quad (23i)$$

where

$$\xi_h = x_h/2b \quad (24a)$$

$$K_1 = (1/M) [\bar{C}_1 + 2\bar{C}_2MI_1 + 3C_3M^2(I_4 + a_o^2)] \quad (24b)$$

$$K_2 = (1/M) [\bar{C}_1 + 4\bar{C}_2MI_2 + 3C_3M^2(2I_5 + a_o^2)] \quad (24c)$$

$$K_3 = (4/3M) [\bar{C}_1 + 6\bar{C}_2MI_3 + 3C_3M^2(3I_6 + a_o^2)] \quad (24d)$$

$$K_4 = (1/M) \left\{ \bar{C}_1(1 - \xi_h) + 2\bar{C}_2MJ_1 + 3C_3M^2[J_4 + a_o^2(1 - \xi_h)] \right\} \quad (24e)$$

$$K_5 = (1/M) \left\{ \bar{C}_1(1 - \xi_h^2) + 4\bar{C}_2MJ_2 + 3C_3M^2[2J_5 + a_o^2(1 - \xi_h^2)] \right\} \quad (24f)$$

$$K_6 = (4/3M) \left\{ \bar{C}_1(1 - \xi_h^3) + 6\bar{C}_2MJ_3 + 3C_3M^2[3J_6 + a_o^2(1 - \xi_h^3)] \right\} \quad (24g)$$

To conclude the derivation of the oscillatory aerodynamic coefficients, we calculate the thickness integrals for the typical airfoil of Fig. 1. We approximate the airfoil by two parabolas and a line. The equation of the forward parabola that goes through the leading edge* and is horizontal at the point of the maximum thickness is

$$g_1(x)/c = (\tau/2) (x/x_m) (2 - x/x_m) \quad (25)$$

*The approximation by a sharp leading edge is consistent with the theory having ruled out detached shock waves.

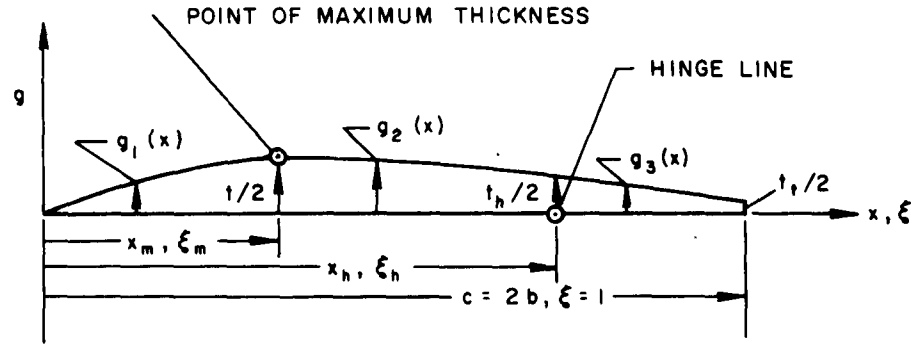


Fig. 1. Typical Airfoil Cross Section.

where $\tau = t_{\max}/c$. The second parabola, horizontal at the point of maximum thickness and going through the hinge line, is

$$g_2(x)/c = (\tau/2) \left\{ 1 - (1 - r_h) \left[(x - x_m)/(x_h - x_m) \right]^2 \right\} \quad (26)$$

where $r_h = \tau_h/\tau$ and $\tau_h = t_h/c$. The line connecting the hinge line and blunt trailing edge is given by

$$g_3(x)/c = (\tau_h/2) \left[1 - (1 - r_t) (x - x_h)/(c - x_h) \right] \quad (27)$$

where $r_t = \tau_t/\tau_h$ and $\tau_t = t_t/c$. By differentiating we find the desired slopes

$$g'_1(x)/c = (\tau/x_m) (1 - x/x_m) \quad (28a)$$

$$g'_2(x)/c = -\tau(1 - r_h) (x - x_m)/(x_h - x_m)^2 \quad (28b)$$

$$g'_3(x)/c = -(\tau_h/2) (1 - r_t)/(c - x_h) \quad (28c)$$

From the slopes, the thickness integrals follow immediately. Computing the control surface integrals first yields

$$J_1 = \int_{\xi_h}^1 g_{\xi} d\xi = - (1/2) (\tau_h - \tau_t) \quad (29a)$$

$$J_2 = \int_{\xi_h}^1 \xi g_{\xi} d\xi = - (1/4) (\tau_h - \tau_t) (1 + \xi_h) \quad (29b)$$

$$J_3 = \int_{\xi_h}^1 \xi^2 g_{\xi} d\xi = - (1/6) (\tau_h - \tau_t) (1 + \xi_h + \xi_h^2) \quad (29c)$$

$$J_4 = \int_{\xi_h}^1 g_{\xi}^2 d\xi = (1/4) (\tau_h - \tau_t)^2 / (1 - \xi_h) \quad (29d)$$

$$J_5 = \int_{\xi_h}^1 \xi g_{\xi}^2 d\xi = (1/8) (\tau_h - \tau_t)^2 (1 + \xi_h) / (1 - \xi_h) \quad (29e)$$

$$J_6 = \int_{\xi_h}^1 \xi^2 g_{\xi}^2 d\xi = (1/12) (\tau_h - \tau_t)^2 (1 + \xi_h + \xi_h^2) / (1 - \xi_h) \quad (29f)$$

The complete airfoil integrals become

$$I_1 = \int_0^{\xi_h} g_{\xi} d\xi + J_1 = \tau_h/2 + J_1 \quad (30a)$$

$$I_2 = \int_0^{\xi_h} \xi g_{\xi} d\xi + J_2 = -(\tau/3)\xi_h + (\tau_h/6)(2\xi_h + \xi_m) + J_2 \quad (30b)$$

$$I_3 = \int_0^{\xi_h} \xi^2 g_{\xi} d\xi + J_3$$

$$= (\tau/12)\xi_m^2 - (1/12)(\tau - \tau_h)(3\xi_h^2 + 2\xi_h\xi_m + \xi_m^2) + J_3 \quad (30c)$$

$$I_4 = \int_0^{\xi_h} g_{\xi}^2 d\xi + J_4 = \tau^2/3\xi_m + (1/3)(\tau - \tau_h)^2/(\xi_h - \xi_m) + J_4 \quad (30d)$$

$$I_5 = \int_0^{\xi_h} \xi g_{\xi}^2 d\xi + J_5$$

$$= \tau^2/12 + (1/12)(\tau - \tau_h)^2(3\xi_h + \xi_m)/(\xi_h - \xi_m) + J_5 \quad (30e)$$

$$I_6 = \int_0^{\xi_h} \xi^2 g_{\xi}^2 d\xi + J_6$$

$$= (\tau^2/30)\xi_m + (1/30)(\tau - \tau_h)^2(6\xi_h^2 + 3\xi_h\xi_m + \xi_m^2)/(\xi_h - \xi_m) + J_6 \quad (30f)$$

where $\xi = x/c$, $\xi_m = x_m/c$, and $\xi_h = x_h/c$.

Having obtained the oscillatory aerodynamic coefficients, we are now in a position to derive the AICs. We consider the given and equivalent force systems in Fig. 2. The equivalent forces are arbitrarily placed at the quarter-chord, the control surface hinge line, and the trailing edge. The derivation must relate the forces F_1 , F_2 , F_3 to the deflections h_1 , h_2 , h_3 through the given leading edge aerodynamic coefficients and deflections h_o , α , β . We begin with the force equivalence.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ b/2 & (b/2 + d) & 2b \\ 0 & 0 & c_a \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} F_1 \\ F_2 \\ F_3 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} L_o \\ M_o \\ T_o \end{Bmatrix} \quad (31)$$

The loads and deflections are related through the definitions of the oscillatory coefficients.

$$\begin{Bmatrix} L_o \\ M_o \\ T_o \end{Bmatrix} = 4\rho\omega^2 b^2 \Delta y \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & b & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & b \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} L_{h_o} & L_{\alpha_o} & L_{\beta_o} \\ M_{h_o} & M_{\alpha_o} & M_{\beta_o} \\ T_{h_o} & T_{\alpha_o} & T_{\beta_o} \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} h_o \\ \alpha \\ \beta \end{Bmatrix} \quad (32)$$

The equivalence in the deflections is given by

$$\begin{Bmatrix} h_o \\ \alpha \\ \beta \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} (1 + b/2d) & -b/2d & 0 \\ -b/d & b/d & 0 \\ b/d & -(b/d + b/c_a) & b/c_a \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} h_1 \\ h_2 \\ h_3 \end{Bmatrix} \quad (33)$$

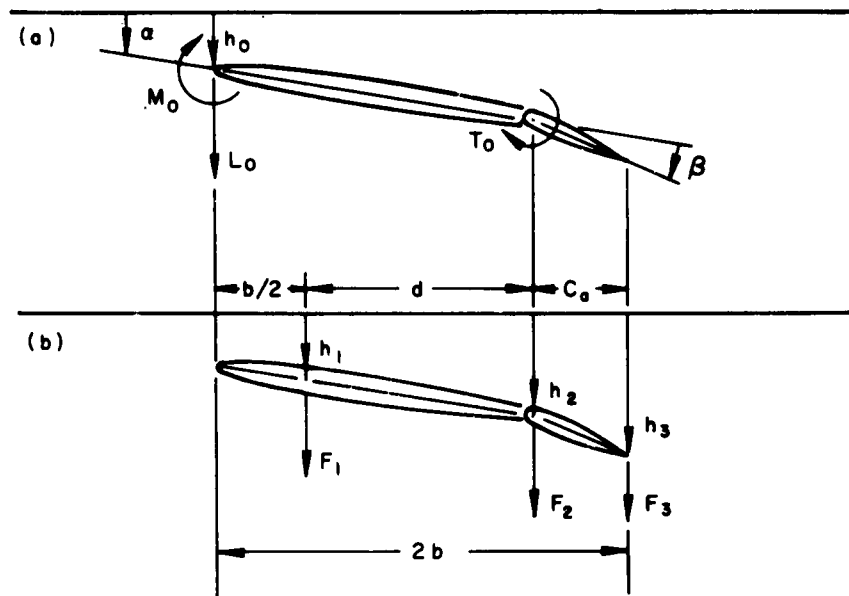


Fig. 2. Original (a) and Equivalent (b) Force Systems and Geometry for Oscillatory Case.

Substituting Eq. (33) into (32), Eq. (32) into (31), and solving for the forces yields

$$\begin{Bmatrix} F_1 \\ F_2 \\ F_3 \end{Bmatrix} = 4\rho\omega^2 b^2 \Delta y \begin{bmatrix} (1 + b/2d) & -b/d & (b/c_a)(3b/2d - 1) \\ -b/2d & b/d & -(b/c_a)(3b/2d) \\ 0 & 0 & b/c_a \end{bmatrix} \\ \times \begin{bmatrix} L_{h_o} & L_{a_o} & L_{\beta_o} \\ M_{h_o} & M_{a_o} & M_{\beta_o} \\ T_{h_o} & T_{a_o} & T_{\beta_o} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} (1 + b/2d) & -b/2d & 0 \\ -b/d & b/d & 0 \\ b/d & -(b/d + b/c_a) & b/c_a \end{bmatrix} \quad (34)$$

From the definition of the AIC matrix

$$\{F\} = \rho\omega^2 b_r^2 s [C_h] \{h\} \quad , \quad (35)$$

and by identity with Eq. (34), we find the AICs for a single strip.

$$[C_h] = 4(b/b_r)^2 (\Delta y/s) \begin{bmatrix} (1 + b/2d) & -b/d & (b/c_a)(3b/2d - 1) \\ -b/2d & b/d & -(b/c_a)(3b/2d) \\ 0 & 0 & b/c_a \end{bmatrix} \\ \times \begin{bmatrix} L_{h_o} & L_{a_o} & L_{\beta_o} \\ M_{h_o} & M_{a_o} & M_{\beta_o} \\ T_{h_o} & T_{a_o} & T_{\beta_o} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} (1 + b/2d) & -b/2d & 0 \\ -b/d & b/d & 0 \\ b/d & -(b/d + b/c_a) & b/c_a \end{bmatrix} \quad (36)$$

In the absence of a control surface Eq.(36) reduces to

$$[C_h] = 4(b/b_r)^2 (\Delta y/s) \begin{bmatrix} (1 + b/2d) & -b/d \\ -b/2d & b/d \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} L_{h_o} & L_{a_o} \\ M_{h_o} & M_{a_o} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} (1 + b/2d) & -b/2d \\ -b/d & b/d \end{bmatrix} \quad (37)$$

The complete AIC matrix for a surface of N strips appears in the partitioned form

$$[C_h] = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & 0 \\ 0 & C_{h1} & 0 & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & C_{h2} & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & 0 \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & & & & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & & \cdot & & & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & & & \cdot & & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & & & & \cdot & \cdot \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & C_{hN} \end{bmatrix} \quad (38)$$

in which the first null partition is reserved for control points at which the aerodynamic forces are negligible (e. g. , external stores) and in which the remaining partitions are of the size 3 x 3 or 2 x 2 according to whether or not the strip has a control surface.

The steady AIC matrix follows from the oscillatory solution as a limiting case. If we compare the definition of the steady matrix

$$\{F\} = (1/2)\rho V^2(S/\bar{c}) [C_{hs}] \{h\} \quad (39)$$

with the oscillatory definition Eq. (35), we observe

$$[C_{hs}] = 2(s\bar{c}/S) \lim_{k_r \rightarrow 0} k_r^2 [C_h] \quad (40)$$

From the previous section we find the limiting values of the oscillatory coefficients to be

$$\lim_{k_r \rightarrow 0} (k_r^2 L_{h_o}, k_r^2 M_{h_o}, k_r^2 T_{h_o}) = 0 \quad (41)$$

$$\lim_{k_r \rightarrow 0} k_r^2 L_{a_o} = -K_1(b_r/b)^2 \quad (42a)$$

$$\lim_{k_r \rightarrow 0} k_r^2 M_{a_o} = -K_2(b_r/b)^2 \quad (42b)$$

$$\lim_{k_r \rightarrow 0} k_r^2 T_{a_o} = -(K_5 - 2K_4\xi_h)(b_r/b)^2 \quad (42c)$$

$$\lim_{k_r \rightarrow 0} k_r^2 L_{\beta_o} = -K_4(b_r/b)^2 \quad (43a)$$

$$\lim_{k_r \rightarrow 0} k_r^2 M_{\beta_0} = -K_5 (b_r/b)^2 \quad (43b)$$

$$\lim_{k_r \rightarrow 0} k_r^2 T_{\beta_0} = - (K_5 - 2K_4 \xi_h) (b_r/b)^2 \quad (43c)$$

D. References

1. H. Ashley and G. Zartarian. "Piston Theory--A New Aerodynamic Tool for the Aeroelastician." Journal of the Aeronautical Sciences, 23 (1956), 1109.
2. H. G. Morgan, V. Huckel, and H. L. Runyan. "Procedure for Calculating Flutter at High Supersonic Speed Including Camber Deflections, and Comparison with Experimental Results." NACA TN 4335, September 1958.
3. M. D. Van Dyke. "A Study of Second-Order Supersonic Flow Theory." NACA Report 1081, 1952.
4. W. P. Rodden, E. F. Farkas, P. E. Williams, and F. C. Slack. "Aerodynamic Influence Coefficients by Piston Theory: Analytical Development and Procedure for the IBM 7090 Computer." Northrop Corporation Report NOR-61-57, 14 April 1961.
5. J. W. Miles. The Potential Theory of Unsteady Supersonic Flow. London: Cambridge University Press, 1959, pp. 184-185.

SECTION II

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF INPUT

A. Units

Since all dimensional input is geometrical and the aerodynamic matrix is dimensionless, only a consistent set of length units is necessary--inches or feet.

B. Classes of Numerical Data and Limitations

The data required by the program are control and option indicators, geometry, Mach numbers, and a set of reduced velocities for each Mach number. The example problem illustrates their use.

1. Example Problem

We consider the four-strip wing shown in Fig. 3 at Mach numbers 1.8 and 2.5. We use reduced velocities of 4.0 and 8.0 for both Mach numbers, and compute the steady case for Mach 2.5. The aerodynamic matrices will be computed by piston theory and by Van Dyke's quasi-steady variation. Strips 2 and 3 are considered to have control surfaces. The thickness integrals will be computed for an assumed airfoil (constant across the span) having 10 percent thickness, maximum thickness at 40 percent chord, and a blunt trailing edge having 1.5 percent thickness.

2. Program Restrictions and Options

- a. The number of strips into which a wing may be subdivided must be ≤ 25 .
- b. The number of Mach numbers must be ≤ 15 .
- c. The number of reduced velocities used with any one Mach number must be ≤ 20 .

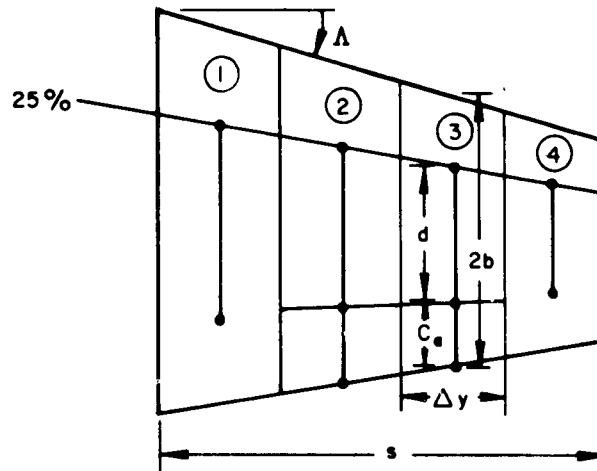


Fig. 3. Example of Four-Strip Wing.

Strip No.	$\Delta y(\text{ft})$	$b(\text{ft})$	$c_a(\text{ft})$	$d(\text{ft})$
1	4.7	12.28120	0	11.9
2	4.2	9.50000	5.25000	9.0
3	3.6	7.06250	3.99375	6.6
4	3.1	4.96875	0	4.5

Strip No.	ξ_m	ξ_h	τ	τ_h	τ_t
1	0.4	(not used)	0.1	0.015*	(not used)
2	0.4	0.72368421	0.1	0.050	0.015
3	0.4	0.71725664	0.1	0.050	0.015
4	0.4	(not used)	0.1	0.015*	(not used)

$$\sec \Lambda = 1.25$$

$$b_r = 6.5 \text{ ft}$$

$$s = 15.6 \text{ ft}$$

$$S = 554.0 \text{ sq ft}$$

$$\bar{c} = 21.0 \text{ ft}$$

$$\alpha_o \text{'s (constant)} = 5.0^\circ$$

* N.B. The trailing edge thickness is listed as the hinge line thickness in the case of no control surface.

d. If it is desired to compute the steady matrix $[C_{hs}]$, a zero or negative value of $V/b_r \omega$ must be supplied to the program. (S and $\bar{c}$ must also be provided.)

e. Thickness integrals may be given or computed. If given they may be given only once with each deck and are considered constant with strips. a_o 's may be constant or vary with strips (for each Mach number). (τ, τ_h, τ_t) 's may be constant or vary with strips. ξ_m and ξ_h may be constant or vary with strips.

f. The control surface strips must be a continuation of the main surface strips; e. g., in the case of a partial span control surface the inboard and outboard span stations should be used as boundaries of the main surface strips.

g. As many complete sets (decks) of input data may be supplied as desired (one following the other).

SECTION III

DATA DECK SETUP

A. Loading Order

Input decks punched from keypunch forms are loaded behind column binary deck HM11. The data for each deck should be in the following order:

- (1) Heading Card 1
- (2) Heading Card 2
- (3) NTHRY, NTHICK, NALPHA, NTAUS, NZETAS^{*}
- (4) ISZ, MSZ, NO PUNJ, JSZ₁, JSZ₂, . . . JSZ_{MSZ}
- (5) sec Λ , b_r , s, S, $\bar{c}$
- (6) Δy_1 , Δy_2 , . . . , Δ_{ISZ}
- (7) b_1 , b_2 , . . . , b_{ISZ}
- (8) c_{a1} , c_{a2} , . . . , c_{aISZ}
- (9) d_1 , d_2 , . . . , d_{ISZ}
- (10) Mach₁, Mach₂, . . . , Mach_{MSZ}
- (11a) If thickness integrals are given:
 - (a) When all $c_{ai} = 0$ tabulate only $I_1, I_2, . . . , I_6$.
 - (b) Any $c_{ai} \neq 0$ then include $J_1, J_2, . . . , J_6$, and $\xi_{h1}, \xi_{h2}, . . . , \xi_{hISZ}$ (if NZETAS = 1 only ξ_{h1} is needed).
- (11b) If thickness integrals are computed:
 - (a) $\tau_1, \tau_{h1}, \tau_{t1}; \tau_2, \tau_{h2}, \tau_{t2}; . . . ; \tau_{ISZ}, \tau_{hISZ}, \tau_{tISZ}$
 [if NTAUS = 1 only τ_1, τ_{h1} , and τ_{t1} are needed; if $c_{ai} = 0$ (i. e., no control surface), the trailing edge thickness (τ_{ti}) is listed as τ_{hi} , and the location for τ_{ti} may be left blank for these strips].

^{*}Please, no remarks about our Greek!

- (b) $\xi_{m1}, \xi_{h1}; \xi_{m2}, \xi_{h2}; \dots; \xi_{mISZ}, \xi_{hISZ}$ [if NZETA = 1 only ξ_{m1} and ξ_{h1} are needed; if $c_{ai} = 0$, the program uses $\xi_h = 1.0$ (ξ for trailing edge), and the location for ξ_{hi} may be left blank for these strips].

(12a) If alphas do not vary with strips:

$$a_1, a_2, \dots, a_{MSZ}$$

(12b) If alphas vary with strips:

(a) $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_{ISZ}$ for first Mach number

(b) $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_{ISZ}$ for second Mach number

(c) $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_{ISZ}$ for MSZ Mach number

(13) $V/b_r \omega$ series

(a) $(V/b_r \omega)_1, (V/b_r \omega)_2, \dots, (V/b_r \omega)_{JSZ}$ for first Mach number

(b) $(V/b_r \omega)_1, (V/b_r \omega)_2, \dots, (V/b_r \omega)_{JSZ}$ for second Mach number

(c) $(V/b_r \omega)_1, (V/b_r \omega)_2, \dots, (V/b_r \omega)_{JSZ}$ for MSZ Mach number

B. Input Data Description

(1), (2) Heading Card 1 and Heading Card 2 may contain any characters desired in Columns 2 through 72. These cards are convenient for identifying the vehicle, surface, date, engineer, etc. Both cards may be blank but must be included in the data deck.

(3) Control card: FORMAT (18I4)

(a) NTHRY = 0, piston theory is used to compute $\bar{C}_1$ and $\bar{C}_2$

- NTHRY $\neq 0$, Van Dyke's theory is used to compute $\overline{C}_1$ and $\overline{C}_2$ (If $\sec \Lambda = 0$, then with either theory $\overline{C}_1$ and $\overline{C}_2$ are the same)
- (b) NTHICK = 0, when thickness integrals are computed
 NTHICK $\neq 0$, when thickness integrals are given (in this case they are constant for the surface)
- (c) NALPHA = 1, the alphas are constant (do not vary with each strip)
 NALPHA = ISZ, the alphas vary with each strip
- (d) NTAUS = 1, the τ , τ_h , and τ_t are constant for all strips
 NTAUS = ISZ, the τ , τ_h , and τ_t vary with each strip
- (e) NZETAS = 1, ξ_m and ξ_h are constant for all strips
 NZETAS = ISZ, ξ_m and ξ_h vary with each strip
- (4) Control card: FORMAT (18I4)
- (a) ISZ = number of strips, ≤ 25
- (b) MSZ = number of Mach numbers, ≤ 15
- (c) NO PUNJ = 0, or blank, when punched card output is desired
 NO PUNJ $\neq 0$, no punched output is desired
- (d) JSZ₁ = number of $(V/b_r \omega)$'s for first Mach number, ≤ 20
 JSZ₂ = number of $(V/b_r \omega)$'s for second Mach number, ≤ 20
 .
 .
 .
 JSZ_{MSZ} = number of $(V/b_r \omega)$'s for last Mach number, ≤ 20
- (5) Single parameters: FORMAT (6E12.8)
- (a) $\sec \Lambda$, secant of leading edge sweep angle
- (b) b_r , reference semichord

- (c) s , wing semispan
- (d) S , wing area
- (e) $\bar{c}$, mean aerodynamic chord
- (6) Δy_i series: FORMAT (6E12.8)
 $\Delta y_1 \dots \Delta y_{ISZ}$, strip widths
- (7) b_i series: FORMAT (6E12.8)
 $b_1 \dots b_{ISZ}$, local semichords
- (8) c_{ai} series: FORMAT (6E12.8)
 $c_{a1} \dots c_{aISZ}$, control surface chords; in the absence of a control surface, c_{ai} may be zero or blank, but a sufficient number of cards must be included
- (9) d_i series: FORMAT (6E12.8)
 $d_1 \dots d_{ISZ}$, distance between forward and aft control points
- (10) Mach number series: FORMAT (6E12.8)
 $Mach_1 \dots Mach_{MSZ}$, in any order desired, but the number listed must agree with MSZ
- (11a) Thickness integrals given: FORMAT (6E12.8)
 - (a) $i_1, i_2, \dots, i_6$, the complete airfoil thickness integrals
 - (b) $J_1, J_2, \dots, J_6$, the control surface thickness integrals, use only when $c_{ai} \neq 0$
 $\xi_{h1}, \xi_{h2}, \dots, \xi_{hISZ}$, dimensionless chordwise coordinate (x_h/c) for the control surface hinge line
- (11b) Thickness integrals are computed: FORMAT (6E12.8)
 - (a) τ_i, τ_{hi} , and τ_{ti} , airfoil thickness ratios (t/c) at point of maximum thickness, hinge line, and trailing edge, respectively

(b) ξ_{mi} and ξ_{hi} , dimensionless chordwise coordinates for point of maximum thickness and hinge line

(12a) Alphas do not vary with strips (alpha is α_o , the initial angle of attack). FORMAT (6E12.8)

$\alpha_1, \alpha_2 \dots \alpha_{MSZ}$ (degrees) are tabulated in order for each Mach number

(12b) Alphas vary with strips: FORMAT (6E12.8)

$\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_{ISZ}$ (degrees) are tabulated for each Mach number. The series for each Mach number, starts on a new line (card).

(13) $V/b_r \omega$ series, reference reduced velocity: FORMAT (6E12.8)

There is a reduced velocity series for each Mach number; each series starts on a new line (card), and the number of $V/b_r \omega$'s must agree with the JSZ for the respective Mach number.

C. Example Key punch Forms

Example keypunch forms are given on the following pages. Columns 73 through 80 are reserved for data deck identification. This space may be used in any fashion; however, it is suggested that the last three columns be used for sequencing. Only the cards with sequencing in Columns 73 through 80 are to be used in the sample data deck; the lines (cards) with Columns 73 through 80 blank are for clarification of input.

ξm_4	ξh_4	ξm_5	ξh_5	ξm_6	ξh_6
.4	0				HM110014
a_1	n_2	n_3	a_4	a_5	a_6
5.	5.				HM110015
$(V/b_F \omega)_1$	$(V/b_F \omega)_2$	(for first Mach number)			
4.0	8.0				HM110016
$(V/b_F \omega)_1$	$(V/b_F \omega)_2$	(for second Mach number)			
4.0	8.0	0			HM110017

NOTE: EACH NEW SERIES STARTS ON A NEW LINE (CARD); FORMAT (6E12.8)

The second case is identical except for the following card (Van Dyke's quasi-steady correction is used).

1	0	1	4	4	HM110003
---	---	---	---	---	----------

SECTION IV
PROGRAM OUTPUT

A. Printed Output

1. All input data
2. Thickness integrals (I's and J's)
3. Each group of aerodynamics influence coefficients (comprising a complete aerodynamic matrix), associated Mach number, and $V/b_r \omega$
4. Sequencing numbers (Columns 73 through 80) of the first and last punched cards (output) for each group (one $V/b_r \omega$) of influence coefficients
5. Example problem printed output is shown on the following pages

AERODYNAMIC INFLUENCE COEFFICIENTS BY PISTON THEORY

INPUT DATA

4 STRIPS
2 MACH NUMBERS
5 REDUCED FREQUENCIES (TOTAL)

SECANT LAMBDA = 0.12499999E 01
BR = 0.64999999E 01
S = 0.15600000E 02
\$ = 0.55400000E 03
C BAR = 0.20999999E 02

STRIP	DELTA Y (F)	B(I)	CAT(I)	B(I)
1	0.46999999E 01	0.12281200E 02	0.	0.11900000E 02
2	0.41999999E 01	0.95000000E 01	0.52499999E 01	0.89999999E 01
3	0.35999999E 01	0.70625000E 01	0.39937499E 01	0.65999999E 01
4	0.38999999E 01	0.49887500E 01	0.	0.65000000E 01

STRIP	XI H	TAU	TAU H	TAU I
1	0.40000000E-00	0.09999999E 01	0.09999999E-00	0.15000000E-01
2	0.40000000E-00	0.72368421E 00	0.09999999E-00	0.49999999E-01
3	0.40000000E-00	0.71725884E 00	0.09999999E-00	0.15000000E-01
4	0.40000000E-00	0.09999999E 01	0.09999999E-00	0.15000000E-01

MACH NUMBER = 1.80000000
1/K(R) = 0.40000000E 01
1/K(R) = 0.80000000E 01

ALPHA ZERO SERIES (DEGREES) = 5.00

5.00 5.00

MACH NUMBER = 2.50000000
1/K(R) = 0.40000000E 01
1/K(R) = 0.80000000E 01

ALPHA ZERO SERIES (DEGREES) = 5.00

5.00 5.00

COMPUTED THICKNESS INTEGRALS

STRIP	J(1)	J(2)	J(3)	J(4)	J(5)	J(6)
-------	------	------	------	------	------	------

1	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
2	-0.17500000E-01	-0.15082236E-01	-0.13109850E-01	0.11083322E-02	0.95520827E-03	0.83020052E-03
3	-0.17500000E-01	-0.15082236E-01	-0.13109850E-01	0.11083322E-02	0.95520827E-03	0.83020052E-03
4	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.

STRIP	I(1)	I(2)	I(3)	I(4)	I(5)	I(6)
-------	------	------	------	------	------	------

1	0.74599999E-02	-0.27333333E-01	-0.26716666E-01	0.97783331E-02	0.42451386E-02	0.30875553E-02
2	0.74599999E-02	-0.27333333E-01	-0.26716666E-01	0.97783331E-02	0.42451386E-02	0.30875553E-02
3	0.75000000E-02	-0.23646939E-01	-0.21173231E-01	0.96808512E-02	0.34390200E-02	0.20179822E-02
4	0.74599999E-02	-0.27333333E-01	-0.26716666E-01	0.97783331E-02	0.42451386E-02	0.30875553E-02

AERODYNAMIC INFLUENCE COEFFICIENTS BY PISTON THEORY

OSCILLATORY CASE

MACH = 1.0000000

1/K(R) = 0.40000000E 01

4STRIPS

CH(1) SIZE = 2 BY 2

0.71788753E 01 -0.39289374E 01 -0.71788753E 01 0.64322150E 00
 0.44294456E 01 0.64322149E 00 -0.44294456E 01 -0.26705447E 01

CH(2) SIZE = 3 BY 3

0.70593633E 01 -0.20590959E 00 -0.70593633E 01 -0.46321193E 07 0.19383830E 00
 0.10739611E 01 0.20590959E 00 0.10439030E 01 -0.06372529E 00 0.21198674E 01 -0.14268377E 00
 -0. 1 0.21198682E 01 -0.14268376E 00 -0.21198682E 01 -0.28536656E 00

CH(3) SIZE = 3 BY 3

0.61164010E 01 -0.10910072E 01 -0.61164010E 01 -0.57537262E 07 0.89337879E 00
 0.89337879E 00 0.13847534E 00 0.92759177E 00 -0.55239360E 00 -0.10226895E 01 -0.93325315E 01
 -0. 0.13223674E 01 0.10226895E 01 -0.93325327E 01 -0.10226890E 01 -0.18665039E 00

CH(4) SIZE = 2 BY 2

0.48474802E 01 -0.10759194E 01 -0.48474802E 01 0.23693249E 00
 0.13442195E 01 0.23693250E 00 -0.33442195E 01 -0.81573974E 00

PUNCHED CARDS NOS. NM11 0 THRU NM11 12

AERODYNAMIC INFLUENCE COEFFICIENTS BY PISTON THEORY

OSCILLATORY CASE

NAME = 1-88000000

1/K(R) = 0.80000000E 01

4-STRIPS

CH(1) SIZE = 2 BY 2

0.28715501E 02 -0.78578748E 011 -0.28715501E 02 0.12864430E 011
0.17717782E 02 0.12864430E 011 -0.17717782E 02 -0.53410894E 011

CH(2) SIZE = 3 BY 3

0.00000000E 02 -0.52990707E 011 -0.28237453E 02 0.41181920E-001 -0.18608477E-06 0.38767660E-001
0.43021570E 01 0.41181920E 01 0.41181920E 01 -0.17274506E 011 -0.84794699E 01 -0.28536794E-001
-0. 1 0.84794731E 01 -0.28536753E-001 -0.84794731E 01 -0.57073312E 001

CH(3) SIZE = 3 BY 3

0.24465609E 02 -0.24465609E 011 -0.24465609E 02 0.27695068E-001 -0.22972897E-06 0.17927575E-071
0.27695068E 01 0.27695068E 01 0.27695068E 01 -0.11047871E 011 -0.72907583E 01 -0.18665063E-001
0.20941217E-071 0.72907594E 01 -0.18665063E-001 -0.72907600E 01 -0.72907600E 01 -0.17330071E-001

CH(4) SIZE = 2 BY 2

0.19389921E 02 -0.21518388E 011 -0.19389921E 02 0.47386498E-001
0.13376877E 02 0.47386498E-001 -0.13376877E 02 -0.16314794E 011

PUNCHED CARDS NOS. 1111 13 THRU 1111 25

AERODYNAMIC INFLUENCE COEFFICIENTS BY PISTON THEORY

OSCILLATORY CASE

MACH = 2.50000000

L/K(R) = 0.40000000E 01

ASTRIPS

CH(1) SIZE = 2 BY 2

0.57621686E 01 -0.31458882E 01 -0.57621686E 01 0.50858803E 001
0.28960149E 01 0.50858802E 001 -0.28960149E 01 -0.18340717E 01

CH(2) SIZE = 3 BY 3

0.55877510E 01 -0.55877510E 01 0.20010731E 001 0.38767660E 07 0.58151491E 001
0.28010730E 001 0.86290549E 00 -0.60833299E 001 -0.14708174E 01 -0.98997385E 01
-0.21424233E 081 0.14708177E 01 -0.98997386E 01 -0.14708177E 01 -0.19799466E 001

CH(3) SIZE = 3 BY 3

0.13625470E 01 -0.58728044E 01 0.13313967E 001 -0.15793866E 06 0.17947575E 001
0.40888528E 00 0.76718581E 00 -0.38943376E 001 -0.12660810E 01 -0.64825930E 01
-0.30447347E 081 0.12660816E 01 -0.64825933E 01 -0.12660816E 01 -0.12660816E 01

CH(4) SIZE = 2 BY 2

0.39233785E 01 -0.86084867E 001 -0.39233785E 01 0.18180238E 001
0.21864834E 01 0.18180237E 001 -0.21864834E 01 -0.56023222E 001

PUNCHED CARDS NOS. HH11 26 THRU HH11 30

AERODYNAMIC INFLUENCE COEFFICIENTS BY PISTON THEORY

OSCILLATORY CASE

MACH = 2.5000000

1/K(R) = 0.8000000E 01

4-STRIPS

CH(1) SIZE = 2 BY 2

0.23048674E 02 -0.62917764E 01 -0.23048674E 02 0.10171760E 01
0.11584059E 02 0.10171760E 01 -0.11584059E 02 -0.36681435E 01

CH(2) SIZE = 3 BY 3

0.22351003E 02 -0.42686575E 01 -0.22351003E 02 0.40021461E 00 0.15507064E 06 0.11630298E 07
0.24316479E 01 0.40021461E 00 0.34316219E 01 -0.12170660E 01 -0.58832698E 01 -0.13759477E 00
-0.42848467E 08 0.58832709E 01 -0.19799477E 00 -0.58832709E 01 -0.39598934E 00

CH(3) SIZE = 3 BY 3

0.19371218E 02 -0.27249340E 01 -0.19371218E 02 0.26627934E 00 -0.63175466E 06 -0.35895152E 08
0.14095811E 01 0.26627934E 00 0.10607432E 01 -0.77086754E 00 -0.50643244E 01 -0.12965186E 00
-0.60894696E 00 0.50643244E 01 -0.72965187E 00 -0.50643244E 01 -0.25930300E 00

CH(4) SIZE = 2 BY 2

0.15693514E 02 -0.17216973E 01 -0.15693514E 02 0.36360475E 00
0.87459339E 01 0.36360475E 00 -0.87459339E 01 -0.11204666E 01

PUNCHED CARDS NOS. HMI1 39 THRU HMI1 51

AERODYNAMIC INFLUENCE COEFFICIENTS BY PISTON THEORY

STEADY CASE

MACH = 2.50000000

1/K(R) = INFINITY

CH(1)

CH(1) SIZE = 2 BY 2

0.42592202E-00	-0.42592202E-00
0.21406464E-00	-0.21406464E-00

CH(2) SIZE = 3 BY 3

0.41302960E-00	-0.41302960E-00	0.28655878E-08
0.4491007E-01	0.6370133E-01	-0.10871836E-00
-0.	0.10871838E-00	-0.10871838E-00

CH(3) SIZE = 3 BY 3

0.39796542E-00	-0.39796541E-00	-0.11674347E-07
0.36876824E-01	0.5670803E-01	-0.93584874E-01
-0.	0.93584900E-01	-0.93584909E-01

CH(4) SIZE = 2 BY 2

0.29000423E-00	-0.29000423E-00
0.16161823E-00	-0.16161823E-00

PUNCHED CARDS NOS. 1111 52 THRU 1111 59

HM110686

9

HM110687

HYDRODYNAMIC INFLUENCE COEFFICIENTS BY PISTON THEORY
(WITH VAN DYKES QUASI-STEADY THEORY FINAGLING FACTOR)

INPUT DATA

4 STRIPS
2 MACH NUMBERS

5 REDUCED FREQUENCIES (TOTAL)

SECANT LAMBDA = 0.12499999E 01

BR = 0.64999999E 01

S = 0.15600000E 02

1 = 0.55400000E 03

C BAR = 0.20999999E 02

STRIP	DELTA Y (I)	B(I)	CA(I)	D(I)
1	0.46999999E 01	0.12281200E 02	-0.	0.11900000E 02
2	0.41999999E 01	0.95000000E 01	0.52499999E 01	0.89999999E 01
3	0.35999999E 01	0.70625000E 01	0.39937499E 01	0.65999999E 01
4	0.30999999E 01	0.49687500E 01	-0.	0.45000000E 01

STRIP	XI M	XI H	TAU	TAU H	TAU T
1	0.40000000E-00	0.09999999E 01	0.09999999E-00	0.15000000E-01	0.
2	0.40000000E-00	0.72368421E 00	0.09999999E-00	0.49999999E-01	0.15000000E-01
3	0.40000000E-00	0.71725664E 00	0.09999999E-00	0.49999999E-01	0.15000000E-01
4	0.40000000E-00	0.09999999E 01	0.09999999E-00	0.15000000E-01	0.

MACH NUMBER = 1.50000000
1/K(R) = 0.40000000E 01

ALPHA ZERO SERIES (DEGREES) = 5.00 5.00 5.00 5.00

MACH NUMBER = 2.50000000

$1/K(R) = 0.40000000E-01$
 $1/K(R) = 0.80000000E-01$
 $1/K(R) = -0.$

ALPHA ZERO SERIES (DEGREES) = 5.00 5.00 5.00 5.00

COMPUTED THICKNESS INTEGRALS

STRIP	J(1)	J(2)	J(3)	J(4)	J(5)	J(6)
1	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
2	-0.17500000E-01	-0.15082236E-01	-0.13109850E-01	0.11083332E-02	0.95520827E-03	0.83029052E-03
3	-0.17500000E-01	-0.15025995E-01	-0.13018379E-01	0.10831376E-02	0.93081267E-03	0.80573106E-03
4	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.

STRIP	I(1)	I(2)	I(3)	I(4)	I(5)	I(6)
1	0.74999999E-02	-0.27333333E-01	-0.26716666E-01	0.97783331E-02	0.42451386E-02	0.30875553E-02
2	0.75000000E-02	-0.23813306E-01	-0.21401949E-01	0.97114031E-02	0.34433518E-02	0.20373899E-02
3	0.75000000E-02	-0.23646939E-01	-0.21173231E-01	0.96808512E-02	0.34390200E-02	0.20179822E-02
4	0.74999999E-02	-0.27333333E-01	-0.26716666E-01	0.97783331E-02	0.42451386E-02	0.30875553E-02

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AERODYNAMIC INFLUENCE COEFFICIENTS BY PISTON THEORY
(WITH VAN DYKES QUASI-STEADY THEORY FINAGLING FACTOR)

OSCILLATORY CASE

MACH = 1.80000000

1/(K/R) = 0.40000000E 01

*STRIPS

CH(1) SIZE = 2 BY 2

0.11171371E 02 -0.60500227E 011 -0.11171371E 02 0.93697202E 001
0.49569440E 01 0.93697204E 001 -0.49569440E 01 -0.32057271E 011

CH(2) SIZE = 3 BY 3

0.10697380E 02 -0.41086720E 011 -0.10692380E 02 0.50756380E 001 -0.77535321E 01 -0.23260396E 071
0.93588296E 00 0.40746372E 001 0.17310714E 01 -0.10904364E 011 -0.26669544E 01 -0.17950657E 001
-0.32136350E 071 0.26669553E 01 -0.17950655E 001 -0.26669554E 01 -0.35901324E 001

CH(3) SIZE = 3 BY 3

0.926388547E 01 -0.26240122E 011 -0.926388547E 01 0.27086976E 001 -0.14358060E 07 0.53842727E 001
0.774037661E 00 0.27086976E 001 0.15442259E 01 -0.69793279E 001 -0.22991365E 01 -0.11772014E 001
-0.81192928E 081 0.22991367E 01 -0.11772015E 001 -0.22991368E 01 -0.23544054E 001

CH(4) SIZE = 2 BY 2

0.76388684E 01 -0.16535982E 011 -0.76388684E 01 0.33147874E 001
0.37424775E 01 0.33147871E 001 -0.37424775E 01 -0.97921555E 001

PUNCHED CARDS NOS. HM11 60 THRU HM11 72

AERODYNAMIC INFLUENCE COEFFICIENTS BY PISTON THEORY
(WITH VAN DYKES QUASI-STEADY THEORY FINAGLING FACTOR)

OSCILLATORY CASE

MACH = 1.80000000

1/K(R) = 0.80000000E 01

ASTRIPS

CH(1) SIZE = 2 BY 2
0.44685484E 02 -0.12100045E 01 -0.44685484E 02 0.18739440E 01
0.19827776E 02 0.18739440E 01 -0.19827776E 02 -0.64114542E 01

CH(2) SIZE = 3 BY 3
0.42769218E 02 -0.82173441E 01 -0.42769218E 02 0.81492759E 001 -0.31014126E 06 -0.46521193E -071
0.37435318E 01 0.81492744E 001 0.69242857E 01 -0.21808727E 011 -0.10667817E 02 -0.35901315E -001
-0. -0.64272700E -071 0.10667821E 02 -0.35901310E -001 -0.10667821E 02 -0.71802649E 001

CH(3) SIZE = 3 BY 3
0.37074819E 02 -0.52480243E 011 -0.37074819E 02 0.54171952E 001 -0.57432242E -07 0.10768565E -071
0.30195064E 01 0.54171952E 001 0.61770397E 01 -0.13958655E 011 -0.91965472E 01 -0.23544029E -001
-0. 0.16236585E -071 0.91965472E 01 -0.23544030E -001 -0.91965473E 01 -0.47088108E -001

CH(4) SIZE = 2 BY 2
0.30334465E 02 -0.33071805E 011 -0.30334465E 02 0.66295747E 001
0.14989917E 02 0.66295743E 001 -0.14989917E 02 -0.19584311E 011

PUNCHED CARDS NOS. HM11 73 THRU HM11 85

AERODYNAMIC INFLUENCE COEFFICIENTS BY PISTON THEORY
(WITH VAN DYKES QUASI-STEADY THEORY FINAGLING FACTOR)

OSCILLATORY CASE

MACH = 2.50000000

1/KIR) = 0.40000000E 01

ASTRIPS

CH(1) SIZE = 2 BY 2
0.67178680E 01 -0.36588867E 01 -0.67178680E 01 0.58417013E 001
0.32115138E 01 0.58417010E 001 -0.32115138E 01 -0.20540553E 011

CH(2) SIZE = 3 BY 3
0.64685941E 00 -0.23948264E-001 -0.64685941E 011 -0.64685941E 011 -0.23948264E-001 -0.38767660E-07 0.58151491E-081
0.64685941E 00 0.23948264E-001 0.10177666E 01 -0.68747969E 001 -0.16646261E 01 -0.11204223E-001
-0. 1 0.16646264E 01 -0.11204222E-001 -0.16646265E 01 -0.22408430E-001

CH(3) SIZE = 3 BY 3
0.36208739E 01 -0.15919863E 001 -0.56206737E 01 -0.15919863E 001 -0.12922254E-06 0.17947575E-081
0.62778043E 00 0.15919863E-001 0.30516080E 00 -0.43997021E-001 -0.14336204E 01 -0.14336204E 01 -0.14336204E 01
-0. 0.40596464E-081 0.14336210E 01 -0.73404244E-011 -0.14336210E 01 -0.14336210E 01 -0.14680822E-001

CH(4) SIZE = 2 BY 2
0.49822304E 01 -0.10008494E 011 -0.45822304E 01 0.20777106E-001
0.26266843E 01 0.20777106E-001 -0.26266843E 01 -0.62742798E 001

PUNCHED CARDS NOS. HM11 86 THRU HM11 98

AERODYNAMIC INFLUENCE COEFFICIENTS BY PISTON THEORY
(WITH VAN DYKES QUASI-STEADY THEORY FINAGLING FACTOR)

OSCILLATORY CASE

MACH = 2.50000000

1/K(R) = 0.80000000E 01

4 STRIPS

CH(1) SIZE = 2 BY 2

0.26871472E 02 -0.73177734E 01 -0.26871472E 02 0.11683402E 01
0.12846056E 02 0.11683401E 01 -0.12846056E 02 -0.41081105E 01

CH(2) SIZE = 3 BY 3

0.25938195E 02 -0.49682683E 01 -0.25938195E 02 0.47896520E 00 -0.15504064E 06 0.11670298E 07
0.25874376E 01 0.47896529E 00 0.40710666E 01 -0.13749593E 01 -0.66585043E 01 -0.22408446E 00
-0. 0.66585060E 01 -0.22408444E 00 0.66585062E 01 -0.66585062E 01 -0.44816859E 00
-0.

CH(3) SIZE = 3 BY 3

0.22482695E 02 -0.31719703E 01 -0.22482695E 02 0.31839728E 00 -0.51689010E 06 0.35895152E 08
0.21113417E 01 0.31839726E 00 0.36231200E 01 -0.07994054E 00 -0.57344817E 01 -0.14680848E 00
0.81192928E 08 0.57344840E 01 -0.14680848E 00 -0.57344840E 01 -0.29361644E 00
-0.

CH(4) SIZE = 2 BY 2

0.18328921E 02 -0.20016988E 01 -0.18328921E 02 0.41554212E 00
0.96987373E 01 0.41554213E 00 -0.96987373E 01 -0.12548559E 01

PUNCHED CARDS NOS. HM11 99 THRU HM11 111

AERODYNAMIC INFLUENCE COEFFICIENTS BY PISTON THEORY
(WITH VAN DYKES QUASI-STEADY THEORY FINAGLING FACTOR)

STEADY CASE

MACH = 2.50000000

1/K(R) = INFINITY

4STRIPS

CH(1) SIZE = 2 BY 2

0.49656443E-00 -0.49656443E-00
0.23738536E-00 -0.23738536E-00

CH(2) SIZE = 3 BY 3

0.47931818E-00 -0.47931818E-00 -0.28655876E-00
0.47813884E-01 0.75230224E-01 -0.12304410E-00
-0. 0.12304414E-00 -0.12304414E-00

CH(3) SIZE = 3 BY 3

0.41846316E-00 -0.41846316E-00 -0.95517305E-00
0.39010302E-01 0.66952509E-01 -0.10396887E-00
-0. 0.10596891E-00 -0.10596891E-00

CH(4) SIZE = 2 BY 2

0.33870457E-00 -0.33870457E-00
0.17922531E-00 -0.17922531E-00

PUNCHED CARDS NOS. HM11 112 THRU HM11 119

B. Punched Output

1. A deck of punched cards (output) from this program is suitable as an input deck to other programs requiring the use of AICs.
2. All punched output is sequenced in order on Columns 73 through 80 starting with HM110000. The data is punched in the following order:
 - a. Card 1 contains $(V/b_r \omega)_1$ and M_1 : FORMAT (6E12.8)
 - b. Card 2 contains the size (number of control points) of the AIC matrix and the number of strips: FORMAT (18I4)
 - c. The AIC matrix punched in column binary form and its TRA card make up the remainder of the punched output for $(V/b_r \omega)_1$
3. The order of Statement 2 above is repeated for all reduced velocities and associated Mach numbers per input deck.
4. Each AIC matrix is punched by columns. Column 1 starts in Origin 1 and Column 2 in Location (1 + matrix size).
5. The oscillatory AIC matrix is punched in the order -- Column 1 (real), Column 1 (imaginary), Column 2 (real), Column 2 (imaginary), . . . , Column N (real), Column N (imaginary). In the steady case all columns are real and are punched in order.

SECTION V
PROCESSING INFORMATION

A. Operation

STANDARD FORTRAN MONITOR system

B. Estimated Machine Time

T = time in minutes

ISZ = number of strips

JSZM = total number of reduced velocities

MSZ = number of Mach numbers

n = number of sets (decks) of input data

$$T = 1.0 + .02 \left[(ISZ \cdot MSZ \cdot JSZM)_1 + (ISZ \cdot MSZ \cdot JSZM)_2 \right. \\ \left. + \dots + (ISZ \cdot MSZ \cdot JSZM)_n \right]$$

C. Machine Components Used

Core storage, about 5300

Standard FORTRAN input tape (NTAPE 2)

Standard FORTRAN output print tape (NTAPE 3)

Standard FORTRAN output punch tape (NTAPE 7)

SECTION VI
PROGRAM NOTES

A. Subroutines Used

RDLN, reads and prints title cards

AEROP4, punch AIC matrix

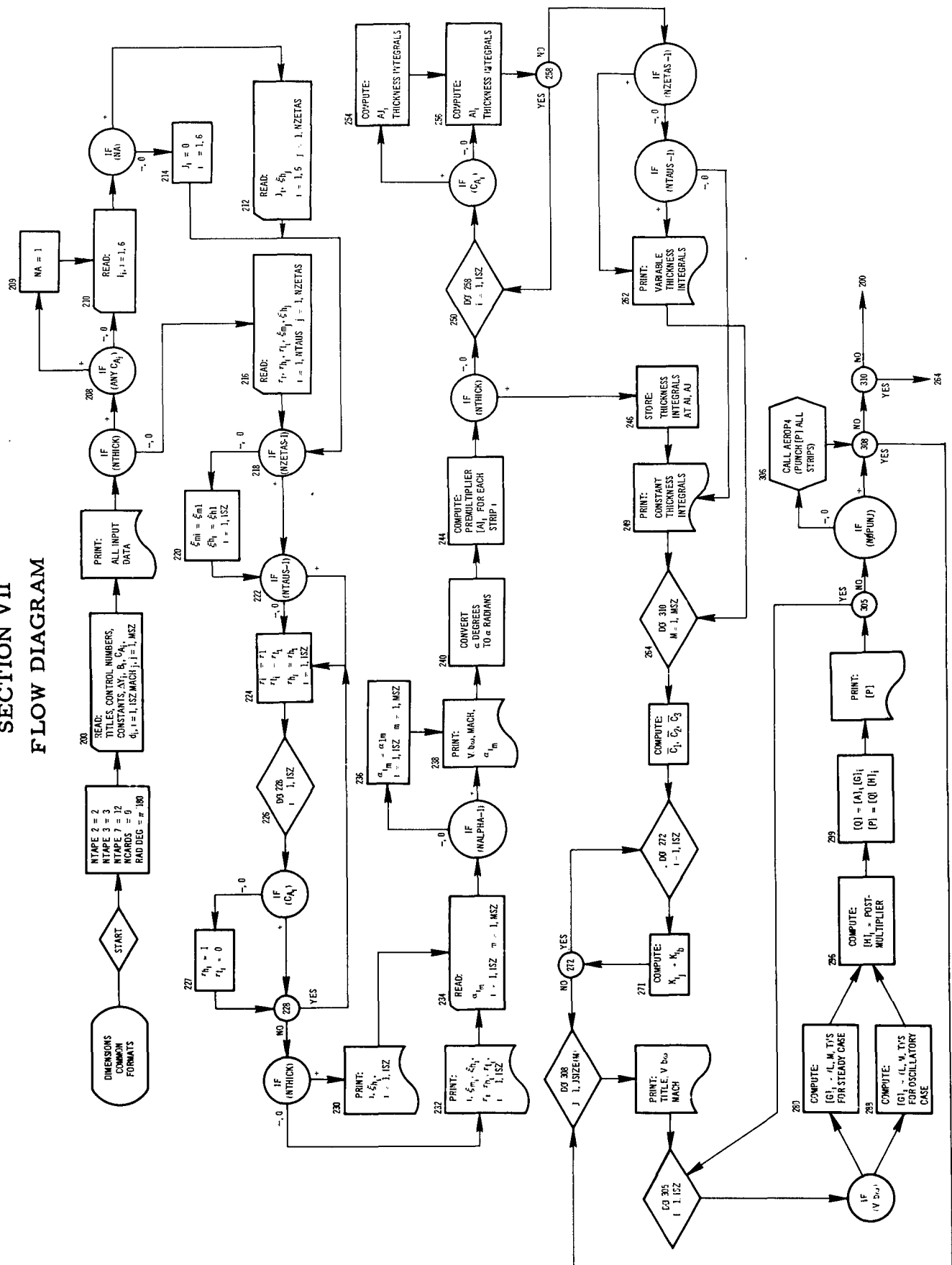
BINPU, column binary punch

All other subroutines are on library tapes

B. Generalized Tapes

Input, print, and punch tapes in this coding are defined as Units 2, 3, and 12, respectively; however, these may be altered by placing the desired units on symbolic cards HM110060, HM110061, and HM110062.

SECTION VII



SECTION VIII

SYMBOLIC LISTING

Some of the symbols used in the program are defined as follows:

<u>FORTRAN Symbols</u>	<u>Definition</u>
NTHRY	Option--theory used for $\bar{C}_1, \bar{C}_2$
NTHICK	Option--thickness integrals given or computed
NALPHA	Option-- α 's constant or vary
NTAUS	Option-- τ 's constant or vary
NZETAS*	Option-- ξ 's constant or vary
NØ PUNJ	Option--punching or no punching
ISZ	Number of strips
MSZ	Number of Mach numbers
J SIZE (M)	Number of reduced velocities for Mach number
JSZ	Number of reduced velocities for a Mach number
SEC LAM	sec Λ
BR	b_r
S	s
CAP S	S
C BAR	$\bar{c}$

*Please, no remarks about our Greek!

SYMBOLIC LISTING (continued)

<u>FORTRAN Symbols</u>	<u>Definition</u>
C BAR 1	$\bar{C}_1$
C BAR 2	$\bar{C}_2$
RAD DEG	$\pi/180.0$ (program constant)
DELTA Y(I)	Δy for strip i
B (I)	b for strip i
CA (I)	c_a for strip i
D (I)	d for strip i
EMACH (M)	m'th Mach number
EKR (J, M)	$1/k_r = (V/b_r \omega)$ for reduced velocity j, for m'th Mach number
EI (N)	I series (thickness integrals)
EJ (N)	J series (thickness integrals)
AI (I, N)	I series for strip i
AJ (I, N)	J series for strip i
ZETA H (I)	ξ_h for strip i
ZETA M (I)	ξ_m for strip i
TAU (I)	τ for strip i
TAU H (I)	τ_h for strip i
TAU T (I)	τ_t for strip i
ALPHA (I, M)	α for strip i, for m'th Mach number
EK (I, N)	K series for strip i

SYMBOLIC LISTING (continued)

<u>FORTRAN Symbols</u>	<u>Definition</u>
CØNST (I)	$4(b/b_r)^2 \Delta y/s$ for strip i
A (I, N, K)	Premultiplying matrix in oscillatory coefficients matrix equation
G (N, K)	Real, oscillatory leading edge coefficient matrix
GI (N, K)	Imaginary matrix
H (N, K)	Postmultiplying matrix in oscillatory coefficients matrix equation
Q (N, K)	Working array
QI (N, K)	Working array
P (N, K)	AIC matrix, complex

The symbolic listing of the program is shown on the following pages.

AERODYNAMIC INFLUENCE COEFFICIENTS BY PISTON THEORY. 4/20/62

HM110002
HM110003

HM110004
HM110005
HM110006
HM110007
HM110008
HM110009
HM110010
HM110011
HM110012
HM110013
HM110014
HM110015
HM110016
HM110017
HM110018
HM110019
HM110020
HM110021
HM110022
HM110023
HM110024
HM110025
HM110026
HM110027
HM110028
HM110029
HM110030
HM110031
HM110032
HM110033
HM110034
HM110035
HM110036
HM110037
HM110038

C (DIM. FOR (I)) 1=25

1 DIMENSION A(25,3,3), DELTA(25), B(25), TAU(25), ZETA(25),
A(25,6), CONST(25), CH(25), TAUH(25), ZETAH(25),

2 A(25,6), EK(25,6) , DI(25), TAU(25)
M=15, J=20, I=25

C (DIM. FOR (M), (J), (I), --- MIXED) M=15, J=20, I=25
DIMENSION EKR(20,15), ALPHA(25,15), E MACH(15), J SIZE(15)

C (DIM. FOR CONSTANT ARRAYS)
DIMENSION G(3,3), G(13,3), H(3,3), P(3,3), Q(3,3), Q(13,3)

1=51(6), E(16)

COMMON EKR, ALPHA, E MACH, J SIZE, G, GI, H, P, PI, Q, QI, EJ
1, EI, A, AJ, AI, EK, DELTA Y, B, CA, D, TAU, TAU H, TAU T, ZETA M

Z, ZETA H, CONST

1 FORMAT (1816)

2 FORMAT (1612.8)

3 FORMAT (1H0 33X, 35AERODYNAMIC INFLUENCE COEFFICIENTS

1 16HBY PISTON THEORY)

4 FORMAT (1H 34X, 16HWITH VAN DYKES QUASI-STEADY THEORY

1 18H FINAGLING FACTOR))

5 FORMAT (1H0 34X, 10HINPUT DATA // 1H 44X, 11Z, 7H STRIPS / 1H

1 44X, 11Z, 13H MACH NUMBERS / 1147, 16H REDUCED FREQUEN

2 14HCIES (TOTAL) / 1H0 44X, 15HSECANT LAMBDA = 1E16.8,

3 /1H 55X, 4HBR = 1E16.8, / 1H 56X, 3HS = 1E16.8 / 1H

4 56X, 3HS = 1E16.8 / 1H 52X, 7HIC BAR = 1E16.8 / 1H0

5 19X, 5HSTRIP 6X, 14HDELTA Y 11Z, 12X, 4H(11) 15X,

6 5H(11) 16X, 4H(11) //11H 11Z2, 2E20.8, 1E19.8,

7 1E21.8))

6 FORMAT (1H0 51X, 18HSTRIP

7 FORMAT (1H0 14X, 5HSTRIP 7X, 6H XI M 11X, 6H XI H 13X,

1 3H(11) 13X, 5H(11) 12X, 5H(11) 11Z, 2X,

2 5E17.8))

8 FORMAT (1H0 48X, 13H MACH NUMBER = 1E16.8 / (1H 53X, 8H1/K(R)

1 1E16.8))

9 FORMAT (1H 11X, 29HALPHA ZERO SERIES (DEGREES) = 6(1F8.2, 3X)

AERODYNAMIC INFLUENCE COEFFICIENTS BY PISTON THEORY.

```

1      / (1H 40X, 6(1F8.2, 3X) )
10 FORMAT (1H0 33X, 38H GIVEN THICKNESS INTEGRALS (CONSTANT)
1      16H FOR ALL STRIPS)
11 FORMAT (1H0 12X, 38H COMPUTED THICKNESS INTEGRALS (CONSTANT
1      16H FOR ALL STRIPS) )
12 FORMAT (1H0 45X, 28H COMPUTED THICKNESS INTEGRALS )
13 FORMAT (1H0 5X, 5H STRIP 7X, 4HJ(1) 12X, 4HJ(2) 12X, 4HJ(3) 12X,
1      4HJ(4) 12X, 4HJ(5) 12X, 4HJ(6) // (119, 3X, 6E16.8) )
14 FORMAT (1H0 5X, 5H STRIP 7X, 4HJ(1) 12X, 4HJ(2) 12X, 4HJ(3) 12X,
1      4HJ(4) 12X, 4HJ(5) 12X, 4HJ(6) // (119, 3X, 6E16.8) )
15 FORMAT (1H1 )
16 FORMAT (1H0 53X, 11H STEADY CASE // 1H 52X, 6HMACH = 1F 16.8,
1      // 1H 50X, 17H 1/K(R) = INFINITY // 1157, 7H STRIPS )
17 FORMAT (1H0 51X, 16H OSCILLATORY CASE // 1H 49X, 6HMACH = 1F 16.8H
1      // 1H 47X, 8H 1/K(R) = 1E16.8 // 1157, 7H STRIPS )
18 FORMAT (1H0 49X, 3H C(1 111, 8H) SIZE = 112, 3H BY 112 )
19 FORMAT (1H 30X, 3E18.8)
20 FORMAT (1H 3X, 2E16.8, 1H1 2E16.8, 1H1 )
21 FORMAT (1H 19X, 2E16.8, 1H1 2E16.8, 1H1 )
22 FORMAT (1H 39X, 2E18.8)

NTAPE2=2
NTAPE3=3
NTAPE7=12
NCARDS=0
RAD DEG=3.14159265 / 180.

200 CALL ROUN (NTAPE2, NTAPE3, 1)
CALL COLN (NTAPE2, NTAPE3, 2)
READ INPUT TAPE NTAPE2, 1, NTAPE7, NTHICK, NALPHA, NTAUS, NZETAS
READ INPUT TAPE NTAPE2, 1, ISZ, MSZ, NOPUNJ, (JSIZE(M), M=1, MSZ)
READ INPUT TAPE NTAPE2, 2, SECLAM, BR, S, CAPS, CBAR
READ INPUT TAPE NTAPE2, 2, (DELTA(I), I=1, ISZ)
READ INPUT TAPE NTAPE2, 2, (R(I), I=1, ISZ)
READ INPUT TAPE NTAPE2, 2, (G(I), I=1, ISZ)
READ INPUT TAPE NTAPE2, 2, (D(I), I=1, ISZ)
READ INPUT TAPE NTAPE2, 2, (EMACH(I), I=1, MSZ)

JDOG=0

```

JDOG=0

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```

DO 202 I=1,MSZ
202 JDOG=JDOG+JSIZE(I)
WRITE OUTPUT TAPE NTAPE3, 3
IF (NTAPE3) 206,206,206
204 WRITE OUTPUT TAPE NTAPE3, 4
206 WRITE OUTPUT TAPE NTAPE3, 5, ISZ, MSZ, JDOG, SECLAM, BR, S, CAPS,
1 CBAR, (I, DELTAY(I), B(I), CA(I),
2 D(I), I=1, ISZ)
IF (INTICK) 216,216,208
208 NA=0
DO 210 I=1,ISZ
IF (CA(I)) 210,210,209
209 NA=1
210 CONTINUE
READ INPUT TAPE NTAPE2, 2, (E(I), I=1,6)
IF (NA) 216,216,212
212 READ INPUT TAPE NTAPE2, 2, (E(I), I=1,6)
READ INPUT TAPE NTAPE2, 2, (ZETAH(I), I=1, NZETAS)
GOTO 216
214 DO 215 I=1,6
215 E(I)=0
GOTO 218
216 READ INPUT TAPE NTAPE2, 2, (TAUH(I), TAUH(I), TAUH(I), I=1, NTAUS)
READ INPUT TAPE NTAPE2, 2, (ZETAM(I), ZETAH(I), I=1, NZETAS)
218 IF (NZETAS-1) 220,220,222
220 DO 221 I=1, ISZ
ZETAH(I)=ZETAH(I)
221 ZETAH(I)=ZETAH(I)
222 IF (NTAUS-1) 224,224,226
224 DO 225 I=1, ISZ
TAU(I)=TAU(I)
225 TAUH(I)=TAUH(I)
225 TAUH(I)=TAUH(I)
226 DO 228 I=1, ISZ
IF (CA(I)) 227,227,228
227 ZETAH(I)=1.

```

HM110077
 HM110078
 HM110079
 HM110080
 HM110081
 HM110082
 HM110083
 HM110084
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 HM110087
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 HM110098
 HM110099
 HM110100
 HM110101
 HM110102
 HM110103
 HM110104
 HM110105
 HM110106
 HM110107
 HM110108
 HM110109
 HM110110
 HM110111
 HM110112
 HM110113
 HM110114

TAUT(1)=0.

228 CONTINUE

HM110115
HM110116
HM110117

IF (NRECHK) 232,233,230

HM110118
HM110119

230 WRITE OUTPUT TAPE NTAPE3, 5, (1, ZETAH(I), I=1, ISZ)

GOTO 234

HM110120
HM110121
HM110122

232 WRITE OUTPUT TAPE NTAPE3, 7, (1, ZETAK(I), ZETAH(I), TAU(I),
TAUH(I), TAUT(I), I=1, ISZ)

1

HM110123
HM110124
HM110125

234 READ INPUT TAPE NTAPE2, 2, ((ALPHA(I,M), M=1, MSZ), I=1, NALPHA)
IF (NALPHA=1) 236,236,238

HM110126
HM110127
HM110128

236 DO 237 I=1, ISZ

DO 237 M=1, MSZ

237 ALPHA(I,M)=ALPHA(1,M)

HM110129
HM110130
HM110131

238 DO 240 I=1, MSZ

JSZ=JSIZE(I)

READ INPUT TAPE NTAPE2, 2, (EKR(J,I), J=1, JSZ)

HM110132
HM110133
HM110134

WRITE OUTPUT TAPE NTAPE3, 8, EMACH(I), (EKR(J,I), J=1, JSZ)

WRITE OUTPUT TAPE NTAPE3, 9, (ALPHA(J,I), J=1, ISZ)

HM110135
HM110136
HM110137

DO 240 J=1, ISZ

240 ALPHA(J,I)=ALPHA(1,I)*RADDEG

HM110138
HM110139
HM110140

CO 244 I=1, ISZ

CONST(I)=4.0*(B(1)/RR)/(B(1)/RR)=(DELTA Y(I)/S)

AL(1,1)=1.0*B(1)/(2.0*DEL(I))

AL(1,2)=B(1)/DEL(I)

HM110141
HM110142
HM110143

A(1,2,1)=B(1)/(2.0*DEL(I))

A(1,2,2)=A(1,1,2)

HM110144
HM110145
HM110146

IF (CA(1)) 246,246,242

242 AL(1,1)=PI*DEL(I)/CA(1)*13.0*DEL(I)/(2.0*DEL(I))-1.3)

AL(1,2,3)=-(DEL(I)/CA(1))*(3.0*B(1)/(2.0*DEL(I)))

A(1,3,1)=0.0

A(1,3,2)=0.0

A(1,3,3)=B(1)/CA(1)

HM110147
HM110148
HM110149

HM110150
HM110151
HM110152

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244 CONTINUE

IF (NTHICK) 250,250,246

246 NUMBER=1

DO 248 I=1,157

DO 248 N=1,6

AI(I,N)=EI(N)

AJ(I,N)=0.

IF (CALI) 248,248,247

AJ(I,N)=EJ(N)

NUMBER=1

CONTINUE

248 WRITE OUTPUT TAPE NTAPE3, 10

249 WRITE OUTPUT TAPE NTAPE3, 13, NUMBER, (AJ(NUMBER,N),N=1,6)

WRITE OUTPUT TAPE NTAPE3, 14, NUMBER, (AI(NUMBER,N),N=1,6)

GOTO 264

250 NUMBER=1

DO 258 I=1,157

T=TAU H(I)-TAU T(I)

IF (CALI) 252,252,254

252 DO 253 N=1,6

253 AJ(I,N)=0.

GOTO 256

254 NUMBER=1

AJ(I,1)=0.5*T

AJ(I,2)=0.25*T*(1.0-ZETA H(I))

AJ(I,3)=((1.0/6.0)*T*(1.0-ZETA H(I))-ZETA H(I))*ZETA H(I)

AJ(I,4)=0.25*T*(1.0-ZETA H(I))

AJ(I,5)=0.125*T*(1.0+ZETA H(I))/(1.0-ZETA H(I))

AJ(I,6)=(1.0/12.0)*T*(1.0+ZETA H(I)+ZETA H(I)*ZETA H(I))

1/(1.0-ZETA H(I))

256 CONTINUE

TS=(TAU(I)-TAU H(I))*TAU(I)-TAU H(I))

AI(I,1)=(TAU H(I)/2.0)+AJ(I,1)

AI(I,2)=((TAU(I)/3.0)*ZETA H(I)+(TAU H(I)/6.0)

HM110153

HM110154

HM110155

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HM110188

HM110189

HM110190

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```

1      * (2.0*ZETA H(I)+ZETA M(I) )+AJ(I,2)
      AI(I,3)=- (TAU(I)/12.0)*ZETA H(I)*(3.0*ZETA H(I)+2.0
1      *ZETA M(I) )+(TAU H(I)/12.0)*3.0*ZETA H(I)*ZETA H(I)
2      *2.0*ZETA M(I)+ZETA M(I)*ZETA M(I)+ZETA M(I)*ZETA M(I,3)
      ALL(I,4)= (TAU H(I)/12.0)*ZETA M(I) )*(1.0/3.0)*TS
1      * (ZETA H(I)-ZETA M(I) )+AJ(I,4)
      AI(I,5)= (TAU(I)/12.0)*(1.0/12.0)*TS*(3.0
1      *ZETA H(I)+ZETA M(I) )/(ZETA H(I)-ZETA M(I) )+AJ(I,5)
      ALL(I,6)= (TAU H(I)/12.0)*ZETA M(I)*ZETA M(I,3)
1      *TS*(6.0*ZETA H(I)+ZETA H(I)+3.0*ZETA H(I)+ZETA M(I)
2      *ZETA M(I)+ZETA M(I))/(ZETA H(I)-ZETA M(I) )+AJ(I,6)
250 CONTINUE

```

```

      IF (NZETAS-1) 260,260,262
260 IF (NTAUS-1) 261,261,262
261 WRITE OUTPUT TAPE NTAPE3, 11
      GO TO 249

```

```

262 WRITE OUTPUT TAPE NTAPE3, 12
      WRITE OUTPUT TAPE NTAPE3, 13, (I, (AJ(I,N),N=1,6),I=1,152)
      WRITE OUTPUT TAPE NTAPE3, 14, (L, (ALL(I,N),N=1,6),I=1,152)

```

```

264 DD 310 M=1,MS7
      EMS=E MACH(M)*E MACH(M)
      SECS=SEC LAM*SEC LAM
      IF (NTHRY) 266,266,268

```

```

266 CBAR1=1.
      CBAR2=(1.4+1.0)/4.0
      GO TO 270

```

```

268 CBAR1= EMACH(M) / SQRTF (EMS-SECS)
      CBAR2= ( EMS*EMS*(1.4+1.0)-4.0*SECS*(EMS-SECS) ) / (4.0*
1      (EMS-SECS)*(EMS-SECS) )

```

```

270 CBAR3= (1.4+1.0) / 12.

```

```

      DD 272 I=1,152

```

```

      EK(I,1)=(1.0/E MACH(M) )*(CBAR1+2.0*CBAR2+E MACH(M)*AI(I,1)
1      +3.0*CBAR3*EMS*(AI(I,4)+ALPHA(I,M)*ALPHA(I,M) ) )
      EK(I,2)=(1.0/E MACH(M) )*(CBAR1+4.0*CBAR2+E MACH(M)

```

AERODYNAMIC INFLUENCE COEFFICIENTS BY PISTON THEORY.

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```

1      *AI(1,2)+3.0*CBAR3*EMS*(2.0*AI(1,5)+ALPHA(1,M)*ALPHA(1,M))
      EK(1,3)=(4.0/(3.0*E MACH(M)))*(CBAR1+6.0*CBAR2*E MACH(M)*AI(1,3)
      +3.0*CBAR3*EMS*(3.0*AI(1,6)+ALPHA(1,M)*ALPHA(1,M)))
      HM110231
      HM110232
      HM110233
      IF (CALL) 272,272,271
271 EK(1,4)=(1./EMACH(M))*(CBAR1*(1.0-ZETAH(1))+2.*CBAR2
      *EMACH(M)*AJ(1,1)+3.0*CBAR3*EMS*(AJ(1,4)+ALPHA(1,M)
      *ALPHA(1,M)*(1.0-ZETA H(1))))
      HM110234
      HM110235
      HM110236
      EK(1,5)=(1.0/EMACH(M))*(CBAR1*(1.0-ZETA H(1))+ZETA H(1))
      +6.0*CBAR2*EMACH(M)*AJ(1,2)+3.0*CBAR3*EMS*(AJ(1,5)+ZETAH(1)
      *ZETA H(1)))
      HM110237
      HM110238
      HM110239
      EK(1,6)=(4.0/(3.0*E MACH(M)))*(CBAR1*(1.0-ZETA H(1))+ZETA H(1)
      *ZETA H(1)*ZETA H(1))+6.0*CBAR2*EMACH(M)*AJ(1,3)
      +3.0*CBAR3*EMS*(3.0*AJ(1,6)+ALPHA(1,M)*ALPHA(1,M)
      *ZETA H(1)*ZETA H(1)))
      HM110240
      HM110241
      HM110242
      HM110243
      HM110244
      HM110245
      JSZ=JSIZE(M)
      DO 308 J=1,JSZ
      WRITE OUTPUT TAPE NTAPE3, 15
      WRITE OUTPUT TAPE NTAPE3, 3
      IF (NTAPE3) 275,275,274
274 WRITE OUTPUT TAPE NTAPE3, 4
275 IF (EKR(J,M)) 276,276,277
276 WRITE OUTPUT TAPE NTAPE3, 16, EMACH(M), 15Z
      GOTO 278
277 WRITE OUTPUT TAPE NTAPE3, 17, EMACH(M), EKR(J,M), 15Z
278 DO 305 I=1,15Z
      IF (EKR(J,M)) 280,280,288
280 G(1,1)=0.
      G(2,1)=0.0
      88=8R*8R/(8(1)*8(1))
      G(1,2)=-EK(1,1)*88
      G(2,2)=-EK(1,2)*88
      IF (CALL) 284,284,282
282 G(1,3)=-EK(1,4)*88
      G(2,3)=-EK(1,5)*88
      G(3,1)=0.0

```

```

      G(3,2)=- (EK(1,5)-2.0*EK(1,4))*ZETA H(1) )*BB
      G(3,3)=G(3,2)

```

```

HM110267
HM110268

```

```

284 DO 286 I=1,3
    DO 286 IN=1,3
286 G(4,I,IN)=0.

```

```

HM110269
HM110270
HM110271

```

```

      GOTO 292

```

```

HM110272
HM110273
HM110274

```

```

288 ELK=EKR(J,M)*BR/B(1)
      ELKS=ELK*ELK

```

```

HM110275
HM110276
HM110277

```

```

      G(1,1)=EK(1,1)*ELK
      G(1,2)=EK(1,2)*ELKS

```

```

HM110278
HM110279
HM110280

```

```

      G(2,1)=0.0
      G(2,2)=EK(1,2)*ELK

```

```

HM110281
HM110282
HM110283

```

```

      G(2,3)=EK(1,2)*ELKS
      G(2,2)=EK(1,3)*ELK
      IF (CALL) 292,292,290

```

```

HM110284
HM110285
HM110286

```

```

290 G(1,3)=EK(1,4)*ELKS
      G(1,3)=EK(1,5)-2.0*EK(1,4))*ZETA H(1) )*ELK

```

```

HM110287
HM110288
HM110289

```

```

      G(2,3)=EK(1,5)*ELKS
      G(2,3)=EK(1,6)-2.0*EK(1,5))*ZETA H(1) )*ELK
      G(3,1)=0.0

```

```

HM110290
HM110291
HM110292

```

```

      G(3,1)=EK(1,5)-2.0*EK(1,4))*ZETA H(1) )*ELK
      G(3,2)=EK(1,5)-2.0*EK(1,4))*ZETA H(1) )*ELKS
      G(3,2)=EK(1,6)-2.0*EK(1,5))*ZETA H(1) )*ELK

```

```

HM110293
HM110294
HM110295

```

```

      G(3,3)=EK(1,5)-2.0*EK(1,4))*ZETA H(1) )*ELKS
      G(3,3)=EK(1,6)-2.0*EK(1,5))*ZETA H(1) )*ELK
      *ZETA H(1) )*ELK

```

```

HM110296
HM110297
HM110298

```

```

292 CONTINUE

```

```

      NU=2

```

```

      IF (CALL) 295,295,294

```

```

HM110299
HM110300
HM110301

```

```

294 NU=3
296 DO 296 I=1,NU

```

```

HM110302
HM110303
HM110304

```

```

    DO 296 IN=1,NU
      H(1T,IN)=A(1,IN,1T)
      H(3,1)=H(2,2)

```

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H(3,2)Y=-(H(3,1)+H(3,3))

HM110305

HM110306

HM110307

HM110308

HM110309

HM110310

HM110311

HM110312

HM110313

HM110314

HM110315

HM110316

HM110317

HM110318

HM110319

HM110320

HM110321

HM110322

HM110323

HM110324

HM110325

HM110326

HM110327

HM110328

HM110329

HM110330

HM110331

HM110332

HM110333

HM110334

HM110335

HM110336

HM110337

HM110338

HM110339

HM110340

HM110341

HM110342

C NURE N(I,N,N) = (C(N,N)*G(I,N,N))*(H(N,N)) STORE IN P(I,N,N),P(I,N,N)

DO 297 K=1,NU

DO 297 L=1,NU

Q(K,L)=0.0

Q1(K,L)=0.0

DO 297 M=1,NU

Q(K,L)=Q(K,L)+Q1(K,M)*C(M,L)

297 Q1(K,L)=Q1(K,L)+M1*K*M1*G(I,N,N),L

IN=2*NU

DO 299 K=1,NU

DO 299 L=1,IN,2

IT=L/2+1

P(K,L,1)=0.

P(K,L+1,1)=0.

DO 298 M=1,NU

P(K,L,1)=P(K,L,1)+Q(K,M)*H(M,1,1)

298 P(K,L+1,1)=P(K,L+1,1)+Q1(K,M)*H(M,1,1)

P(K,L,1)=P(K,L,1)+CONST(I)

299 P(K,L,1)=P(K,L,1)+CONST(I)

WRITE OUTPUT TAPE NTAPE3, 19, 1, NU, NU

IF (P(K,L,1)) 300,300,302

300 CORR=2.*S*CBAR/CAPS

DO 301 K=1,NU

DO 301 L=1,IN,2

301 P(K,L,1)=P(K,L,1)+CORR

IF (NU=23) 311,312,311

311 WRITE OUTPUT TAPE NTAPE3, 19, ((P(K,L,1),L=1,IN,2),K=1,NU)

GOTO 305

312 WRITE OUTPUT TAPE NTAPE3, 22, ((P(K,L,1),L=1,IN,2),K=1,NU)

GOTO 305

302 IF (NU=23) 304,304,303

303 WRITE OUTPUT TAPE NTAPE3, 20, ((P(K,L,1),L=1,IN),K=1,NU)

GOTO 305

304 WRITE OUTPUT TAPE NTAPE3, 21, ((P(K,L,1),L=1,IN),K=1,NU)

305 CONTINUE

IF (NOPUNJ) 308,306,308

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306 CALL AERO P4 (EKR(J,M),EMACH(M),P,ISZ,NCARDS,NTAPE3,NTAPE7,CA)

HM110343
HM110344

308 CONTINUE

HM110345
HM110346

310 CONTINUE

HM110347
HM110348
HM110349

GOTO 200

END(1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0)

AERODYNAMIC INFLUENCE COEFFICIENTS BY PISTON THEORY.

STORAGE NOT USED BY PROGRAM

DEC	DEC	DEC	DEC
2372	04504	30423	73327

STORAGE LOCATIONS FOR VARIABLES APPEARING IN COMMON STATEMENTS

DEC	DEC	DEC	DEC	DEC	DEC	DEC	DEC
AI	30973	74375	AJ	31123	74623	ALPHA	32261
B	30648	73670	CA	30623	73637	CONST	30448
D	30598	73606	EI	31354	75172	EJ	31360
EK	30823	74147	EMACH	31886	76216	GI	31847
H	31838	76136	JSIZE	31871	76177	PI	31379
QI	31369	75211	Q	31378	75222	TAUH	30548
TAUT	30523	73473	ZETAH	30473	73411	ZETAM	30498

STORAGE LOCATIONS FOR VARIABLES NOT APPEARING IN COMMON, DIMENSION, OR EQUIVALENCE STATEMENTS

DEC	DEC	DEC	DEC	DEC	DEC	DEC	DEC
BB	2371	04503	BR	2370	04502	CAPS	2369
GBAR2	2367	04477	GBAR3	2366	04476	GBAR	2365
EIK	2363	04473	EIKS	2362	04472	EMS	2361
I	2359	04467	ISZ	2358	04466	IT	2357
JSZ	2355	04463	L	2354	04462	M	2353
NALPHA	2351	04457	NA	2350	04456	NCARDS	2349
NITAPE2	2347	04453	NITAPE3	2346	04452	NITAPE7	2345
NTHICK	2343	04447	NTHRY	2342	04446	NUMBER	2341
NZETAS	2339	04443	RADDEC	2338	04442	SECLAM	2337
S	2335	04437	T	2334	04436	TS	2333

SYMBOLS AND LOCATIONS FOR SOURCE PROGRAM FORMAT STATEMENTS

EFN	LOC	EFN	LOC	EFN	LOC
871	1 04480	872	2 04376	873	3 04374
875	5 04334	876	6 04214	877	7 04202
879	9 04133	87A	10 04112	87B	11 04072
87D	13 04042	87E	14 04015	87F	15 03770
87H	17 03741	87I	18 03714	87J	19 03703
				87K	20 03677

011 21 0366 9990 12 01N 22 03657

LOCATIONS FOR OTHER SYMBOLS NOT APPEARING IN SOURCE PROGRAM

DEC	OCT	DEC	OCT	DEC	OCT	DEC	OCT
11	2305 04401	21	1936 03620	31	1945 03631	41	22767 77777
61	1959 03647	CJG0	2313 04411	CJG1	2314 04412	CJ100	2315 04413
CJ103	2316 04414	CJ104	2317 04415	CJ106	2318 04416	CJ107	2319 04417
CJ108	2320 04420	CJ108	2321 04421	CJ100	2322 04422	CJ10E	2323 04423
CJ162	2324 04424	CJ200	2325 04425	CJ20A	2326 04426	CJ20C	2327 04427
CJ206	2328 04430	CJ201	2329 04431	CJ20M	2330 04432	CJ20N	2331 04433
CJ200	2332 04434	DJ120	493 00755	DJ120	503 00767	DJ142	1305 02431
CJ42L	615 01147	DJ430	1022 01776	DJ43Q	1221 02305	DJ455	1763 03343
CJ45G	1844 03464	DJ45R	1903 03557	DJ45S	1924 03604	DJ53Q	1220 02304
DJ542	1304 02430	DJ555	1762 03342	DJ55G	1843 03463	DJ62L	614 01146
DJ620	1021 01775	DJ655	1923 03603	DJ3P	1107 02123	CJ4R	1648 03160

LOCATIONS OF NAMES IN TRANSFER VECTOR

DEC	OCT	DEC	OCT	DEC	OCT	DEC	OCT
AEROP4	7 00007	RDLN	1 00001	SQRT	6 00006	(FIL)	5 00005
(FPT)	8 00008	(RTN)	3 00003	(STH)	4 00004	(TSH)	2 00002

ENTRY POINTS TO SUBROUTINES NOT OUTPUT FROM LIBRARY

AEROP4	RDLN	SQRT	(FIL)	(FPT)	(RTN)	(STH)	(TSH)
200	33 00026	202	74 00207	204	77 00224	206	78 00230
208	85 00302	209	88 00313	210	89 00315	212	96 00334
214	107 00361	215	108 00362	216	110 00367	218	120 00423
220	121 00427	221	123 00434	222	124 00440	224	125 00446
225	128 00453	226	129 00457	227	131 00465	228	133 00471
230	135 00477	232	141 00520	234	146 00550	236	154 00602
237	156 00616	238	157 00626	240	176 00770	242	184 01066
244	189 01125	246	191 01134	247	197 01161	248	199 01165
249	201 01202	250	214 01235	252	218 01257	253	219 01257

EXTERNAL FORMULA NUMBERS WITH CORRESPONDING INTERNAL FORMULA NUMBERS AND DETAIL LOCATIONS

EFN	IFN	LOC	EFN	IFN	LOC	EFN	IFN	LOC
200	33	00026	202	74	00207	204	77	00224
208	85	00302	209	88	00313	210	89	00315
214	107	00361	215	108	00362	216	110	00367
220	121	00427	221	123	00434	222	124	00440
225	128	00453	226	129	00457	227	131	00465
230	135	00477	232	141	00520	234	146	00550
237	156	00616	238	157	00626	240	176	00770
244	189	01125	246	191	01134	247	197	01161
249	201	01202	250	214	01235	252	218	01257

AERODYNAMIC INFLUENCE COEFFICIENTS BY DESIGN THEORY. 4/30/62 PAGE 13

254	221 01265	256	228 01364	258	236 01566	260	238 01577
261	239 01603	262	241 01610	264	256 01666	266	260 01705
268	263 01714	270	265 01731	271	271 02124	272	274 02306
274	280 02354	275	281 02362	276	282 02365	277	285 02402
278	287 02420	288	289 02435	282	295 02464	284	300 02512
286	302 02513	288	304 02523	290	315 02572	292	325 02722
294	328 02730	295	329 02732	296	331 02752	297	340 03036
298	349 03165	299	351 03201	300	355 03234	301	358 03272
301	360 03307	312	368 03362	302	376 03431	303	377 03436
304	385 03503	305	392 03543	306	394 03560	308	396 03605
310	397 03613						

STORAGE NOT USED BY PROGRAM

DEC	OCT	EFN	LOC
76	00114		
32561	77461		

SYMBOLS AND LOCATIONS FOR SOURCE PROGRAM FORMAT STATEMENTS

DEC	OCT	EFN	LOC	EFN	LOC
811	1 00112	812	2 00073	813	3 00072

LOCATIONS FOR OTHER SYMBOLS NOT APPEARING IN SOURCE PROGRAM

DEC	OCT	EFN	LOC	DEC	OCT
52	00064	75	00113	28	00034

LOCATIONS OF NAMES IN TRANSFER VECTOR

DEC	OCT	EFN	LOC	DEC	OCT	EFN	LOC
3	00003	(RTN)	1 00001	(STH)	2 00002	(TSH)	0 00000

ENTRY POINTS TO SUBROUTINES NOT OUTPUT FROM LIBRARY

(FIL)	(RTN)	(STH)	(TSH)
-------	-------	-------	-------

EXTERNAL FORMULA NUMBERS WITH CORRESPONDING INTERNAL FORMULA NUMBERS AND OCTAL LOCATIONS

EFN	LOC	EFN	LOC	EFN	LOC
4	0 00035	5	10 00044	6	11 00052

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```

SUBROUTINE AERO P4 (VBRW,XMACH,CH,ISTRIP,NSTART,NTAPE3,NTAPE7,
HM110369
HM110370
1 DIMENSION CH(1,6,25), N(22), CA(25)
HM110371
HM110372
HM110373
1 FORMAT (ZE12.8, 4X, 4HMM11 114)
HM110374
2 FORMAT (1H0 40X, 24H PUNCHED CARDS NOS. HM11 114,
HM110375
1 10H THRU HM11 114 )
HM110376
3 FORMAT (214, 64X, 4HMM11 114 )
HM110377
8 GOZ =603074010160
HM110378
100001
HM110379
HM110380
IS=NSTART
HM110381
NITS=1
HM110382
IF (VBRW) 4,4,5
HM110383
4 NITS=2
HM110384
5 WRITE OUTPUT TAPE NTAPE7, 1, VBRW, XMACH, IS
HM110385
IS=IS+1
HM110386
K=0
HM110387
DO 7 I=1,ISTRIP
HM110388
IF (CA(I)) 7,7,6
HM110389
6 K=K+1
HM110390
7 K=K+2
HM110391
WRITE OUTPUT TAPE NTAPE7, 3, K, ISTRIP, IS
HM110392
IS=IS+1
HM110393
HM110394
DO 8 I=1,22
HM110395
8 A(I)=0.
HM110396
N=0
HM110397
DO 15 I=1,ISTRIP
HM110398
NITS=4
HM110399
IF (CA(I)) 10,10,9
HM110400
9 NITS=6
HM110401
10 NITS=NITS/2
HM110402
DO 14 I=1,NITS,NITS
HM110403
DO 13 J=1,NITS
HM110404
M=M+1
HM110405
18 IF (M-23) 13,11,11
HM110406
11 M=M-22

```


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```
CALL BINPU (A,22,IORG,BCDZ,IS,NTAPE7)
IORG=IORG+22
IS=IS+1
DO 12 N=1,22
  A(N)=0.
12 GOTO 18
13 A(M)=CH(J,L,I)
14 M=M+K-NURTS
15 M=NURTS
  IF (M) 17,17,16
16 CALL BINPU (A,M,IORG,BCDZ,IS,NTAPE7)
  IS=IS+1
17 CALL BINPU (A,0,0,BCDZ,IS,NTAPE7)
  WRITE OUTPUT TAPE NTAPES, 2, NSTART, IS
  NSTART=IS+1
  RETURN
END(1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,0,0)
```

HM110407
HM110408
HM110409
HM110410
HM110411
HM110412
HM110413
HM110414
HM110415
HM110416
HM110417
HM110418
HM110419
HM110420
HM110421
HM110422
HM110423
HM110424

STORAGE NOT USED BY PROGRAM

DEC	OCT	DEC	OCT
335	00517	32561	77461

STORAGE LOCATIONS FOR VARIABLES APPEARING IN DIMENSION AND EQUIVALENCE STATEMENTS

DEC	OCT	DEC	OCT	DEC	OCT
A	334	00516			

STORAGE LOCATIONS FOR VARIABLES NOT APPEARING IN COMMON, DIMENSION, OR EQUIVALENCE STATEMENTS

DEC	OCT	DEC	OCT	DEC	OCT
BEUZ	312	00470	IBRG	311	00467
K	308	00464	M	307	00463
NHES	304	00460	NHES	306	00462
			IS	309	00465
			NHES	305	00461

SYMBOLS AND LOCATIONS FOR SOURCE PROGRAM FORMAT STATEMENTS

EFN	LOC	EFN	LOC	EFN	LOC
011	1	00465	012	2	00460
			013	3	00421

LOCATIONS FOR OTHER SYMBOLS NOT APPEARING IN SOURCE PROGRAM

DEC	OCT	DEC	OCT	DEC	OCT
11	295	00467	21	293	00475
91	294	00466	C160	299	00453
C1200	302	00456	C1201	303	00457
			01206	145	00221
			31	262	00406
			C162	300	00454
			C1160	301	00455

LOCATIONS OF NAMES IN TRANSFER VECTOR

DEC	OCT	DEC	OCT	DEC	OCT
BIMPU	2	00002	(FIL)	1	00001
			(STH)	0	00000

ENTRY POINTS TO SUBROUTINES NOT OUTPUT FROM LIBRARY

(STH)

INTERNAL FORMULA NUMBERS AND DIGITAL LOCATIONS

EFN	IFN	LOC	EFN	IFN	LOC	EFN	IFN	LOC	EFN	IFN	LOC
4	12	00061	5	13	00063	6	19	00111	7	20	00114
8	25	00137	9	30	00163	10	31	00165	18	35	00232
11	36	00257	12	42	00261	13	44	00266	14	45	00276
15	46	00311	16	49	00333	17	52	00347			

*****	HM110429
*****	HM110430
*****	HM110431
*****	HM110432
*****	HM110433
*****	HM110434
*****	HM110435
*****	HM110436
*****	HM110437
*****	HM110438
*****	HM110439
*****	HM110440
*****	HM110441
*****	HM110442
*****	HM110443
*****	HM110444
*****	HM110445
*****	HM110446
*****	HM110447
*****	HM110448
*****	HM110449

ENTRY BINPU

[illegible]

00000	743146623460	{IOS}
00001	746651623460	{WRS}
00002	745123303460	{RCH}
00003	746651623460	{TNG}
00004	746651623460	{TNG}
00005	746651623460	{TNG}

CC006	0634	00	1	00142	BINPU	SXA	X1,1
CC007	0634	00	2	00143	SXA		X2,2
CC008	-0508	60	4	00086	CAL*		0,4
CC009	0672	00	0	00511	STD		1,0
CC012	0500	00	4	00001	CLA		1,4
CC013	0621	00	0	00062	STA		ARRAY
CC014	-0500	60	4	00002	CAL*		2,4
CC015	0602	00	0	77776	SLW		END

END=0 IF TRANSFER CARD

REMPU ROUTINE TO WRITE COL BIN CARDS ON TAPE. FIBII

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00016	0402 00 0 00325	SUB	D1			HM110458
00017	0622 00 0 00066	STD	LCCN			HM110459
00020	0634 00 0 00061	SXA	COUNT,0			HM110460
00021	0500 00 4 00003	CLA*	3,4		SET UP CONTROL WORD	HM110461
00022	0771 00 0 00022	ARS	18			HM110462
00023	-0120 00 0 00025	TMI	**2			HM110463
00024	-0501 00 0 00266	ORA	REL		ADD RELATIVE BIT	HM110464
00025	-0501 00 0 00334	ORA	IMAGE		7-9, WORD COUNT=22	HM110465
00026	0602 00 0 77740	SLW	CIMAGE		CONTROL WORD ESTABLISHED.	HM110466
						HM110467
					TEST FOR FOURTH AND/OR FIFTH ARGUMENTS.	HM110468
					* DETERMINE WHETHER ARGUMENT REFERS TO ID OR SEQ NUMBER	HM110469
					* AND SET CELLS FROM CALLING SEQUENCE.	HM110470
					*****	HM110471
00027	1774 00 2 00002	AXT	2,2			HM110472
00030	-0625 00 0 00302	STL	BLSEQ		SET BLSEQ TO ITS NORMAL STATE	HM110473
00031	-0500 00 4 00004	CAL	4,4		TEST FOR 4TH, 5TH ARGS	HM110474
00032	-0320 00 0 00265	ANA	MSKPDIT			HM110475
00033	0322 00 0 00307	ERA	MSKTSX			HM110476
00034	-0100 00 0 00054	TNZ	G2		NO MORE TSXES	HM110477
00035	0500 00 4 00004	CLA*	4,4			HM110478
00036	-0340 00 0 00262	LAS	BC18			HM110479
00037	0020 00 0 00051	TRA	G3		BIG, THIS IS ID	HM110480
00040	0600 00 0 00302	STZ	BLSEQ		EQUAL, FLAG BLANK SEQ. NO.	HM110481
00041	-0100 00 0 00043	TNZ	**2		IS SEQ NO NON-ZERO.	HM110482
00042	-0754 00 0 00000	PXD			NO	HM110483
00043	-0130 00 0 00000	XCL			SMALL, THIS IS SEQ NO.	HM110484
00044	0634 00 4 00004	SXA	**2,4			HM110485
00045	0074 00 4 00172	TSX	C0SEQ,4		CONVERT SEQ NO TO BCD	HM110486
00046	0774 00 4 00000	AXT	**4			HM110487
00047	0602 00 0 00267	SLW	SEQNO		SAVE	HM110488
00050	1 77777 4 00053	TXI	G5,4,-1			HM110489
00051	0601 00 0 00305	STO	BCD10			HM110490
00052	1 77777 4 00053	TXI	G5,4,-1		MOVE TO NEXT ARGUMENT	HM110491
00053	2 00001 2 00051	FIX	G4,2,1		AT MUST 2 EXTRA ARGS.	HM110492
00054	0634 00 4 00144	SXA	X4,4			HM110493
00055	-0520 00 0 77776	NZT	END		IS WORD COUNT ZERO	HM110494
00056	0020 00 0 00152	TRA	TRCD		MUST BE A TRANSFER CARD	HM110495

MINPU ROUTINE TO WRITE COL BIN CARDS ON TAPE. FIBI

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 * BUILD THE CARD IMAGE.

 *

HM110496
 HM110498
 HM110499
 HM110500
 HM110501
 HM110502
 HM110503
 HM110504
 HM110505
 HM110506
 HM110507
 HM110508
 HM110509
 HM110510
 HM110511
 HM110512
 HM110513
 HM110514
 HM110515
 HM110516
 HM110517
 HM110518
 HM110519
 HM110520
 HM110521
 HM110522
 HM110523
 HM110524
 HM110525
 HM110526
 HM110527
 HM110528
 HM110529
 HM110530
 HM110531
 HM110532
 HM110533

00057 0774 00 2 00026 NEXT AXT 22,2
 00060 -0754 00 0 00000 PXD
 00061 0774 00 4 00000 COUNT AXT **4
 00062 0760 00 4 00000 ARRAY LDQ
 00063 -0600 00 2 77770 STQ
 00064 0361 00 2 77770 AGL
 00065 1 00001 4 00066 TXI
 00066 3 00000 4 00160 LOCN
 00067 2 00001 2 00062 TXH
 00070 0634 00 4 00061 IN
 00071 0361 00 0 77740 AGL
 00072 0602 00 0 77741 SEL

CLEAR AC FOR CHECKSUM.
 MOVE ARRAY INTO CORE.
 ACCUMULATE CHECKSUM FOR BODY.
 FINISH WHEN SPECIFIED
 BY NO. WORDS DESIRED.(2,4)
 SET COUNT FOR NEXT LOOP.
 ADD IN CONTROL WORD.
 PUT CHECKSUM IN IMAGE.

 * EDIT THE IDENTIFICATION FIELD.

00073 -0500 00 0 00247 EDIT CAL SEONO
 00074 0560 00 0 00327 LDQ L(1)
 00075 -0765 00 0 00022 LGR 18
 00076 -0500 00 0 00305 CAL BCDID
 00077 -0763 00 0 00006 LGL 6
 00100 -0600 00 0 00326 STQ IDLED
 00101 -0130 00 0 00000 XCL
 00102 0634 00 1 00120 SXA SVI,1
 00103 0774 00 2 00004 AXT 4,2
 00104 0774 00 4 00002 AXT 2,4
 00105 0774 00 1 00003 ABC
 00106 -0754 00 0 00000 PXD
 00107 -0114 01 0 00230 CAQ TAB,1
 00110 -2 00001 1 00113 TNX **3,1,1
 00111 0767 00 0 00014 ALS 12
 00117 0020 00 0 00107 TRA *-3

SAVE FOR FINISHING.

BIMPU ROUTINE TO WRITE COL BIN CARDS ON TAPE. FIBII

COL BIN AT LAST TO LAST+3

HM110534
HM110535
HM110536
HM110537
HM110538
HM110539
HM110540
HM110541
HM110542
HM110543
HM110544
HM110545
HM110546
HM110547
HM110548
HM110549
HM110550
HM110551
HM110552
HM110553
HM110554
HM110555
HM110556
HM110557
HM110558
HM110559
HM110560
HM110561
HM110562
HM110563
HM110564
HM110565
HM110566
HM110567
HM110568
HM110569
HM110570
HM110571

00113 0602 00 2 77734 SLW LAST+4,2 HM110534
00114 1 77777 2 00115 TXI *+1,2,-1 HM110535
00115 2 00001 4 00105 TFX ABC+4,1 HM110536
00116 0540 00 0 00326 LBO IDLED HM110537
00117 3 00000 2 00104 TFM ABC-1,2,0 HM110538
00118 0774 00 1 00000 SVI **1 HM110539
00120 0774 00 1 00000 AXT HM110540
00120 0774 00 1 00000 AXT HM110541

FINISH W/SAVED CIMG).

***** THE ENTIRE CARD IMAGE IS BUILT, WITH THE BODY
* AT CIMAGE THRU CIMAGE+23, AND ID AT LAST THRU LAST+3.
* NOW ***** WRITE THE CARD ON TAPE. *****
***** ESTABLISH 1/0 FOR TAPE 14. *****
***** SET (WER) FOR RETRY. *****
***** INCREMENT CARD COUNT. *****
***** TEST IF LAST CARD. *****
***** NOT THE LAST CARD. *****
***** ALL DONE. EXIT *****

ESTABLISH 1/0 FOR TAPE 14.

SET (WER) FOR RETRY.

INCREMENT CARD COUNT.

TEST IF LAST CARD.

NOT THE LAST CARD.

ALL DONE. EXIT

UPDATE THE CARD ORIGIN.

00121 0761 00 0 00000 WRITE NOP
00122 -0500 00 0 00331 WRITE1 CAL 140
00123 0074 00 4 00000 CAL (TOS)
00124 0522 00 0 00001 XEC- \$ (WRS)
00125 -0774 00 4 00213 ARC PUNCHED,4
00126 0522 60 0 00002 XEC- \$ (RCH)
00127 0754 00 4 00000 PXA 0,4
00130 0621 60 0 00003 STA- \$ (WTC)
00131 0074 00 4 00004 BPTES TSK \$ (WRS),4
00132 -0500 00 0 00267 CAL SEQNO
00133 0400 00 0 00327 ADD L(1)
00134 0114 06 0 00215 CVR TBL,6
00135 0602 00 0 00267 SLW SEQNO
00136 0520 00 0 77776 ZET END
00137 0070 00 0 00146 TRA SWITCH
00140 -0500 00 0 00131 CAL BPTES
00141 0402 60 0 00005 SLW- \$ (TOS)
00142 0774 00 1 00000 X1 AXT **,1
00143 0774 00 2 00000 X2 AXT **,2
00144 0774 00 4 00000 X4 AXT **,4
00145 0070 00 4 00005 TRA 5,4

00146 -0500 00 0 77740 SWITCH CAL CIMAGE
00147 0361 00 0 00333 ACL A22
00150 0602 00 0 77740 SLW CIMAGE

STANDARD ROUTINE TO WRITE COL BIN CARDS ON TAPE. FORT

```

00151 0020 00 0 00057          TRA      NEXT
*****
00152 0174 00 2 00027          TRCD  AXT  2372
00153 0400 00 2 77770          STZ      CIMAGE+24,2
*****
00154 2 00001 2 00153          TIX      *-1,2,1
00155 0500 00 0 00322          CLA      ZWC
00156 0622 00 0 77740          STD      CIMAGE
00157 0020 00 0 00077          TRA      EDI
*****
00160 0600 00 0 77776          OUT      STZ      END
00161 -2 00001 2 00070          TNX      IN,2,1
00162 0602 00 0 77777          STN      COMMON
00163 -0754 00 2 00000          PND      012
00164 0402 00 0 77740          SUB      CIMAGE
00165 0622 00 0 77740          STD      CIMAGE
00166 -0500 00 0 77777          CAL      COMMON
00167 -3 00000 2 00070          TXL      IN,2,0
00170 0600 00 2 77770          STZ      CIMAGE+24,2
00171 1 77777 2 00167          TXI      *-2,2,1-1
*****
* THIS ROUTINE CONVERTS A BINARY INTEGER TO BCD. (4 DIGITS DECR-MQ)
*****
00172 -0754 00 0 00000          CUSED  PND
00173 -0520 00 0 00302          NZT      BLSED
*****
00174 0020 00 0 00211          TRA      COSEQX
00175 0765 00 0 00022          LRS      18
00176 0221 00 0 00332          DVP      TEN
*****
00177 0601 00 0 77777          STB      COMMON
00200 -0754 00 0 00000          PND
00201 0221 00 0 00332          DVP      TEN
00202 0767 00 0 00006          ALS      6
00203 -0602 00 0 77777          ORS
00204 -0754 00 0 00000          PXD
*****

```


BINPU ROUTINE TO WRITE COL BIN CARDS ON TAPE. FIBIL

00205	0221	00	0	00332	DVP	TEN	HM110610
00206	0767	00	0	00014	ALS	12	HM110611
00207	-0501	00	0	77777	ORA	COMMON	RIGHT ADJUSTED SEQ NO.
00210	0020	00	4	00001	TRA	1,4	HM110613
00211	-0500	00	0	00304	COSEQ CAL	BLANK	BLANK OUT SEQ. NO.
00212	0020	00	4	00001	TRA	1,4	HM110615

 HM110616
 HM110617
 HM110618

00213	-0	00030	0	77740	PUNCHD	10CP	CIMAGE,0,24	HM110619
00214	0	00003	0	77730	LOGD	LAST,0,3		HM110620

 HM110621
 HM110622
 HM110623

* TABLE FOR BCD ADDITION OF 1 TO CIACC)

00215	0800	00	0	00215	TBI	HTR	TBI	0	HM110624
00216	0100	00	0	00215	TA	TZE	TBI	1	HM110625
00217	0700	00	0	00215	MPY	TBI		2	HM110626
00220	0300	00	0	00215	FAD	TBI		3	HM110627
00221	0400	00	0	00215	ADD	TBI		4	HM110628
00222	0500	00	0	00215	CLA	TBI		5	HM110629
00223	0600	00	0	00215	STZ	TBI		6	HM110630
00224	0700	00	0	00215	CPY	TBI		7	HM110631
00225	1	00000	0	00215	TXI	TBI		8	HM110632
00226	1	1C000	0	00215	TXI	TBI,0,4096		9	HM110633
00227	0000	00	0	00216	HTR	TB	0 WITH CARRY		HM110634

* TABLES FOR BCD-COL. BIN. CONVERSION

* HOLES ARE FILLED IN WITH CONSTANES

00230	+000000000000	TAB	OCT	1000,400,200,100,60,20,10,4,2,1
-------	---------------	-----	-----	---------------------------------

HM110635

HM110636

HM110637

00232 +000000000000

00233 +000000000000

00234 +000000000000

00235 +000000000000

00236 +000000000000

00237 +000000000000

00240 +000000000000

00241 +000000000000

00242 -377777770C00

MSK2CH OCT 777777770000,102,42

HM110638

BINPU ROUTINE TO WRITE COL BIN CARDS ON TAPE. FIBIT

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00243 +0000000000102
 00244 +0000000000042
 00245 +0000000000000
 00246 +0000000000000
 00247 +0000000000000
 00250 +0000000000000
 00251 +0000000000000
 00252 +0000000000000
 00253 +0000000000000
 00254 +0000000000000
 00255 +0000000000000
 00256 +0000000000000
 00257 +0000000000000
 00260 +0000000000000
 00261 +0000000000000
 00262 +0000000000000
 00263 +0000000000000
 00264 +0000000000000
 00265 -3 77777 7 00000
 00266 0400 00 0 00000
 00267 +0000000000000
 00270 +0000000000000
 00271 +0000000000000
 00272 +0000000000000
 00273 +0000000000000
 00274 +0000000000000
 00275 +0000000000000
 00276 +0000000000000
 00277 +0000000000000
 00300 +0000000000000
 00301 +0000000000000
 00302 0 00000 0 00000
 00303 +0000000000000
 00304 +0000000000000
 00305 +0000000000000
 00306 +0000000000000
 00307 +0000000000000
 00310 +0000000000000

00123 OCT 0,0,0
 OCT 4000,4400,4200,4100,4040,4020,4010,4004,4002,4001

HM110639

HM110640

BCI 1,0
 OCT 4102,4042

HM110641
 HM110642

MSKPD TXL 0,7,-1
 REL ADD

HM110643
 HM110644
 HM110645
 HM110646

BLSEQ OCT 2102,2042
 BCI 1,
 BLANK BCI 1,
 MSKTX TXS 0,
 OCT 0,1400,1200,1100,1040,1020,1010,1004,1002,1001

HM110647
 HM110648

HM110649
 HM110650
 HM110651
 HM110652

STIMPU ROUTINE TO WRITE COL BIN CARDS ON TAPE. FIBIT

00311 +000000001400
 00312 +000000001200
 00313 +000000001100
 00314 +000000001000
 00315 +000000000900
 00316 +000000000800
 00317 +000000000700
 00320 +000000001002
 00321 +000000001001
 00322 +000000001000
 00323 +000000001000
 00324 +000000001042
 00325 0 00001 0 00000
 00326 0 00000 0 00000
 00327 0 00000 0 00001
 00328 0 00000 0 00005
 00329 0 00001 0 00020
 00332 +000000000012
 00333 0000 00 0 00026
 00334 +000526000000

ZERO WORDS FOR TCD

ZMC DCT 000500000000
 DCT 1102,1042

HM110653
 HM110654

0,0,1

D1 IDLCD PZE

HM110655
 HM110656

L111 PZE 1
 5A PZE 5
 14B PZE 16,12

HM110657
 HM110658
 HM110659

TEN DEC 10
 A22 HTR 22

HM110660
 HM110661
 HM110662

CONTROL WORD SKELETON

000526000000

HM110663

TTTTT COMMON EQU
 TTTT0 CIMAGE EQU

HM110664
 HM110665

COMMON-1

77776 END SYN
 77776 END

HM110666
 HM110667

ROUTINE TO WRITE COL BIN CARDS ON TAPE, FIDIT
POST PROCESSOR ASSEMBLY DATA

335 IS THE FIRST LOCATION NOT USED BY THIS PROGRAM

REFERENCES TO DEFINED SYMBOLS

330 5A

325 D1 16

54 G2 34

51 G3 37

38 G4 53

33 G5 58, 52

70 IN 161, 167

216 TB 227

142 X1 6

143 X2 7

144 X3 54

145 X4 11, 122

333 A22 147

105 ABC 115, 117

77776 END 15, 55, 136, 160

140 OUT 66

244 REL 24

128 SWI 102

230 TAB 107

215 TB1 134, 215, 216, 217, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226

332 TEN 176, 201, 205

322 TMC 155

262 MEND 36

73 EBIT 157

77730 LAST 113, 214

66 LOCN 17

327 L(1) 74, 133

37 MEND 151

152 MEND 56

62 ARRAY 13, 67

305 BCDID 51, 76

6 BINPU 0

306 BLANK 211

302 BLSEQ 30, 40, 173



POST PROCESSOR ASSEMBLY DATA

131	BPIES	140
177	COSED	45
61	COUNT	20, 70

326	IDLCD	100,	116
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334 IMAGE 25

26.7 SEQNO 47, 73.

[illegible]

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2
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0100123

2 (RCH) 126

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	5	14.1
No	4	12.1

4 (WER)	131
1 (WER)	134

[illegible]

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777 COMMON	162.	166.
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211	COMMON	1021	1001
211	COSEOX	174	

242 MSK2CH

THE 1990S

**THE
SOUTH
EAST
REPORT
ON
THE
ECONOMY**

223 PUNGO 125

122 WRITE1

THESE

HM110668

DATA

ENTRY POINTS TO SUBROUTINES REQUESTED FROM LIBRARY,

MACHINE TAPE	TOTAL		TOTAL		NOISE RECORDS		TOTAL REDUNDANCIES		POSITIONING	
	WRITES	READS	WRITES	READS	WRITING	READING	WRITING	READING	WRITING	READING
A 1	0	330	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
B 2	591	656	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
B 3	125	133	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A 4	450	535	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A 2	0	677	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A 3	579	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
B 4	159	167	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EXECUTION 12.323										

UNCLASSIFIED	Aerospace Corporation, El Segundo, California. AERODYNAMIC INFLUENCE COEFFICIENTS FROM PISTON THEORY: ANALYTICAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPUTATIONAL PROCEDURE, prepared by W.P. Rodden, E.F. Farkas, H.A. Malcom and A. M. Kliszewski. 15 August 1962. [90] p. incl. illus. (Report TDR-169(3230-11)TN-2;SSD-TDR-62-75) (Contract AF 04(695)-169) Unclassified report In this report we present a method for calculating the aerodynamic influence coefficients (AICs) based on third-order piston theory with an optional correction to agree with Van Dyke's quasi-steady second-order theory. The AICs are computed assuming the airfoil to have a rigid chord with or without a (rigid chord) control surface. The influence coefficients relate the surface deflections to the aerodynamic forces through the following definitions in the oscillatory case, $\left F \right = \rho \omega^2 b_r^2 [C_h] \left h \right$ and in the steady UNCLASSIFIED
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