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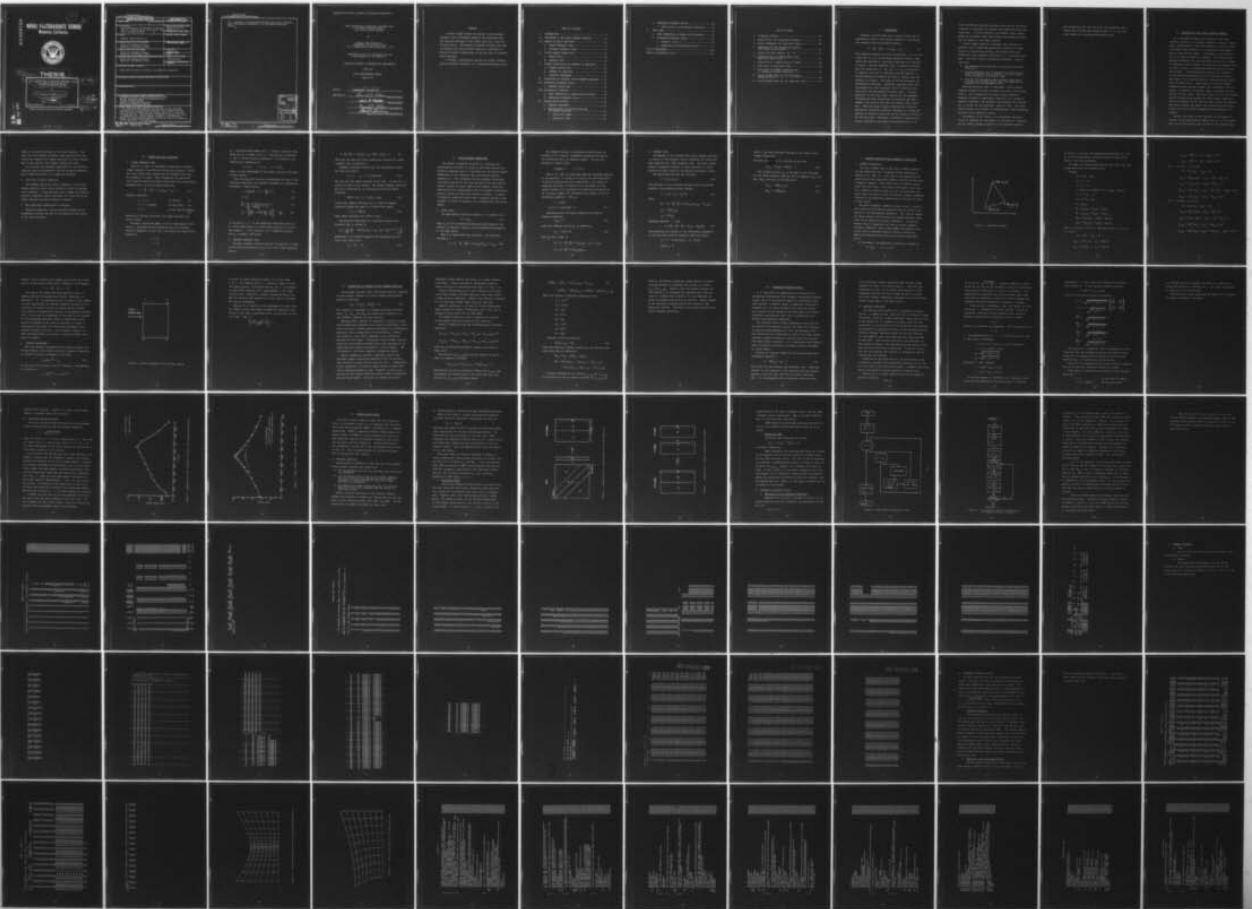
TIME INTEGRATION OF UNSTEADY TRANSONIC FLOW TO A STEADY STATE S--ETC(U)

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NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL

Monterey, California



⑨ Master's **THESIS**

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TIME INTEGRATION OF UNSTEADY TRANSONIC FLOW
TO A STEADY STATE SOLUTION BY
THE FINITE ELEMENT METHOD.

by

⑩ Raymond John Nichols, Jr

⑪ Mar 1977

Thesis Advisor: D. J. Collins

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Time Integration of Unsteady Transonic Flow
to a Steady State Solution by
the Finite Element Method

by

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Submitted in partial fulfillment of the
requirements for the degree of

MASTER OF SCIENCE IN AERONAUTICAL ENGINEERING

from the

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ABSTRACT

A finite element method was applied to the unsteady transonic small disturbance equation and integrated until the solution converged to the steady state for a thin non-lifting airfoil. The method of weighted residuals was used to formulate the finite element equations, and Houbolt's method of central differencing in time was used to integrate these equations.

A secondary investigation applied the steady transonic small disturbance equations to a converging-diverging nozzle.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Transonic inviscid flows past a smooth airfoil may be expressed in terms of the velocity potential ϕ satisfying the transonic small disturbance equation,

$$(1 - M_\infty^2 - M_\infty^2(\gamma + 1)\phi_x)\phi_{xx} + \phi_{yy} = 0 \quad (1)$$

This equation presents two major difficulties, 1) it is non-linear and 2) it is of the mixed hyperbolic-elliptic type. Analytical solutions to non-linear equations are difficult to obtain. One must normally resort to numerical methods. When the coefficient $(1 - M_\infty^2 - M_\infty^2(\gamma + 1)\phi_x)$ in equation 1 is negative, the flow is supersonic and the equation is called hyperbolic; otherwise the flow is subsonic and the equation is elliptic. The forms of the two solutions are fundamentally different. Hyperbolic equations admit both discontinuities, which propagate only in characteristic directions, and the presence of shock fronts. Elliptic equations, on the other hand, require that the dependent variables and their derivatives be continuous and that a change in any part of the flow field affects every other part. Many non-linear elliptic equations are solved by appropriate relaxation iteration techniques by casting the equation in Poisson's form with the non-linearity acting as the driving force. Solutions to hyperbolic equations are usually obtained by the method of characteristics or by

finite difference marching techniques which use an artificial viscosity to represent the average jump conditions across the shock wave. In mixed supersonic and subsonic flows, normal numerical procedures break down because the boundary between the two regions is not known a priori.

Finite element numerical techniques have evolved as a powerful tool in obtaining approximate solutions to a wide variety of engineering problems, particularly ones with Neumann-Dirichlet boundary conditions, i.e., elliptical problems. They offer several outstanding advantages. Some of these are:

- 1) Non-homogeneous problems may be treated with relative simplicity.
- 2) Complex geometries may be modeled with relative ease since the elements can be graded in size and shape to follow boundaries of arbitrary shape.
- 3) Once the finite element model has been established, a variety of problems can be solved by supplying the computer with the appropriate data.

Chan and Brashears [Ref. 5] developed a finite element computer program for steady transonic flow over a non-lifting airfoil. This program uses the least squares method of weighted residuals to approximate equation 1 by a system of algebraic equations, and assembles the equations in a special way to account for the hyperbolic region of flow. This technique prevents the influence of downwind nodes from propagating upstream in the supersonic region.

The purpose of this thesis is to investigate the possibility of speeding the convergence of a solution by transforming the steady transonic equation to the unsteady equation

and integrating over time until the time dependent terms vanish and to extend the program of Ref. [5] to the transonic region of a converging-diverging nozzle.

II. DISCUSSION OF THE FINITE ELEMENT APPROACH

In a continuum problem of any dimension, the field variable, whether it is velocity potential, velocity, temperature, displacement or some other quantity, possesses infinitely many values because it is a function of each generic point in the solution region. Consequently, the problem is one of an infinite number of unknowns. The finite element approach subdivides the solution domain into a finite number of subdomains called elements and expresses the unknown field variable in terms of assumed approximating functions within each element. The approximating functions are sometimes called interpolating functions and are defined in terms of the values of the field variables at specified points called nodes or nodal points. Nodes usually lie on the element boundaries where adjacent elements are considered to be connected. In addition to boundary nodes, an element may also contain interior nodes. The nodal values of the field variable and the interpolating function for the elements completely define the behavior of the field variable within the elements. Once these unknowns are found, the interpolating functions define the field variable throughout the assemblage of the element.

Clearly, the nature of the solution and the degree of accuracy of the approximation depends not only on the number and size of the elements used but also on the interpolating

functions selected. Interpolating functions may not be chosen arbitrarily because certain compatibility conditions must be satisfied. Often such functions are selected so that the field variable or its derivatives are continuous across adjoining element boundaries. Once the problem is formulated in terms of individual elements, the contributions of each element may be assembled to define the entire solution domain. This means, for example, that if we are treating a problem in stress analysis we can find the force-displacement or stiffness characteristics of each element and then assemble the elements to determine the stiffness of the whole structure. Finite element solutions are not, of course, restricted to structures problems, but the matrix of equations defined by the interpolating functions and the nodal field variables is still referred to as the stiffness matrix regardless of the field variable in the problem.

Solutions to continuous problems by the finite element approach always follow a systematic step-by-step process. This process is completely general to the finite element method and it is outlined below. [Ref. 4]

1. Discretize the continuum.

The first step is to divide the solution domain into elements. A variety of element shapes may be used and one or more different element shapes may be used in the same region. The type and number of the elements used in a given problem are a matter of engineering judgement.

2. Select the interpolating functions.

The next step is to choose the type of interpolating function to represent the variation of the field variable over the element. The field variable may be a scalar, a vector, or a higher order tensor. Often polynomials are selected as interpolating functions for they are easy to integrate and differentiate. The degree of polynomial chosen depends on the number of nodes and the nature and number of the unknowns and the continuity requirements imposed at the nodes and the element boundaries. The unknown quantities at the nodes may be assigned to the field variable and their derivatives.

3. Find the element properties.

After the elements and their interpolating functions have been selected, the matrix of algebraic equations which express the properties of the individual elements must be determined. Several methods are available for this task. These are: the direct approach, the variational approach, the method of weighted residuals and the energy balance approach. Reference [4] is a good source of information on the various techniques.

4. Assemble the element properties to obtain the system equations.

To find the properties of the over-all system, the matrix equations expressing the behavior of each element must be

added to the matrix equation of all other elements. The basis for this assembly procedure stems from the fact that connecting elements have common nodes and the field variable must be the same for each element sharing that node.

At this point the boundary conditions for the system of equations must be accounted for and the system of equations must be modified before it is ready for solution.

5. Solve the system of equations.

The assembly process of step 4 produces a set of simultaneous equations which can be solved to obtain the unknown field variables. Linear equations have a number of standard solution techniques readily available, but solutions to non-linear equations are more difficult to obtain.

6. Make additional computations if desired.

Important parameters, such as pressure coefficient in aerodynamic problems, may now be calculated from the values of the field variables.

III. THEORY AND BASIC EQUATIONS

A. STEADY TRANSONIC FLOW

Chan et al. [Ref. 5] developed an algorithm to analyze steady transonic flow over non-lifting thin airfoils. Boundary layer effects were ignored and the imbedded shock wave was assumed to be weak. These assumptions are consistent with transonic small disturbance theory which can be expressed mathematically by the following expressions.

$$(1 - M_{\infty}^2 - M_{\infty}^2(\gamma + 1)\phi_x)\phi_{xx} + \phi_{yy} = 0 \quad (1)$$

Boundary conditions -

$$\nabla \cdot \phi = 0 \quad \text{at infinity} \quad (2)$$

$$v = (1 + u)dg/dx \quad \text{on the airfoil} \quad (3)$$

$$u = 0 \quad \text{on the line of symmetry} \quad (4)$$

where $g(x,y)$ defines the airfoil and dg/dx describes the airfoil slope.

The above expressions appear in their dimensionless form where ϕ = perturbed velocity potential and the perturbed velocity components in the x and y directions are respectively defined as

$$u = \phi_x$$

$$v = \phi_y$$

M_∞ = freestream Mach number and γ = ratio of specific heats which for air is taken to be 1.4. The physical coordinates x' and y' and the velocity potential ϕ' are related to the dimensionless quantities by

$$x = x'/c, \quad y = y'/c, \quad \phi = \phi'/cU_\infty$$

where c is the chordlength of the airfoil and U_∞ is the free-stream velocity.

Once the flowfield solution is determined in terms of the perturbed velocities, the secondary unknowns are subsequently calculated. These include:

$$a = \left[\frac{\gamma-1}{2}(U_\infty^2 - V^2) + \left(\frac{U_\infty}{M_\infty} \right)^2 \right]^{1/2} \quad (5)$$

$$M = \frac{V}{a} \quad (6)$$

$$\frac{p}{P_0} = \frac{1}{\left[1 + \frac{\gamma-1}{2}M^2 \right] \gamma / (\gamma + 1)} \quad (7)$$

$$C_p = - \left[\frac{2u}{U_\infty} + (1-M_\infty^2) \frac{u^2}{U_\infty^2} + \frac{v^2}{U_\infty^2} \right] \approx - \frac{2u}{U_\infty} \quad (8)$$

In the above, $U_\infty = 1$ is the normalized freestream velocity, a = local sound speed, p = local static pressure, M = local Mach number, V = total velocity, P_0 = stagnation pressure and C_p = pressure coefficient.

B. UNSTEADY TRANSONIC FLOW

Unsteady transonic inviscid flow may be expressed in terms of the velocity potential $\phi(x,y,t)$ to a first order approximation by

$$(1 - M_\infty^2 - M_\infty^2(\gamma + 1)\phi_x)\phi_{xx} + \phi_{yy} - 2M_\infty^2\phi_t - M_\infty^2\phi_{tt} = 0 \quad (9)$$

which has the same non-linear coefficient retained for steady transonic flow in Equation 1.

Boundary conditions require that the disturbances vanish far from the airfoil,

$$\phi_x = 0 \quad \phi_y = 0 \quad \text{at infinity} \quad (10)$$

and that the flow remain attached to the body. Let $B(x,y,t) = 0$ define the body at any instant. The surface tangency restraint may now be expressed by the substantial derivative DB/DT vanishing.

$$DB/DT = B_t + (1 + \phi_x)B_x + \phi_y B_y \quad (11)$$

If the body remains stationary $B_t = 0$, and the tangency condition becomes the same as in steady flow, namely

$$v = (1 + u)dg/dx \quad (12)$$

where dg/dx represents the airfoil slope.

The pressure coefficient for isentropic unsteady compressible flow is defined by

$$C_p = \frac{2}{\gamma M_\infty^2} \left\{ \left[1 - \frac{\gamma-1}{2} M_\infty^2 (2\phi_x + 2\phi_t + \phi_x^2 + \phi_y^2) \right]^{\gamma/(\gamma-1)} - 1 \right\} \quad (13)$$

Expanding by the binomial expansion and retaining only the first order terms gives,

$$C_p = -2\phi_x - 2\phi_t \quad (14)$$

IV. FINITE ELEMENT FORMULATION

The method of weighted residuals is a technique for approximating solutions to linear or non-linear partial differential equations and it is the basis for the finite element formulation of the transonic small disturbance equation (Equation 1). This procedure involves assuming the general functional behavior of the field variable which would approximately satisfy the basic equation and boundary conditions. Substituting this approximation into the original differential equation results in some error called a residual. A system of algebraic equations results when a weighted average of the residual is forced to vanish as it is averaged over the entire domain.

A. STEADY FLOW

The approximate solution to equation 1 is assumed to be

$$\hat{\phi} = N_i \phi_i \quad (15)$$

where N_i are the interpolating functions which exhibits the behavior of equation 1 and ϕ_i are the undetermined parameters at the nodal points.

When $\hat{\phi}$ is substituted into equation 1, the resulting residual is

$$R = [1 - M_\infty^2 - M_\infty^2(\gamma + 1)N_{k,x}\phi_k]N_{j,xx} + N_{j,yy} \quad (16)$$

The weighted average is determined by multiplying the residual R by m linearly independent weighting functions W_i and integrating over the elemental domain. Forcing this residual to vanish yields,

$$\iint W_i R dA = 0 \quad i = 1 \text{ to } m$$

Chan et al. [Ref. 5] found that when the weighting function W_i for equation 1 is chosen to be $\partial R / \partial \phi_i$ the resulting matrix is positive definite and well conditioned. This choice of weighting functions is referred to as the method of least squares because it is equivalent to minimizing the square of the residuals summed over the domain with respect to the undetermined parameters. That is,

$$\begin{aligned} X &= \iint R^2 dA \\ \partial X / \partial \phi_i &= \iint \partial R / \partial \phi_i R dA = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

Integrating over the domain produces the system of algebraic equations

$$S_{ij} \phi_j = 0 \quad (18)$$

where the elemental matrix S_{ij} is defined as

$$S_{ij} = \iint Q_j P_i dA \quad (19)$$

With Q_j and P_i equal to

$$Q_j = [1 - M_\infty^2 - M_\infty^2(\gamma + 1)N_{k,x}\phi_k] N_{j,xx} + N_{j,yy}$$

$$P_i = Q_i - M_\infty^2(1 + \gamma)N_{k,xx}\phi_k N_{i,x}$$

B. UNSTEADY FLOW

Development of the unsteady flow finite element equations is similar to the procedure used to formulate the finite element equations for steady transonic flow. The least squares method of weighted residuals is again used but ϕ is now a function of time as well as the spatial coordinates x and y .

The approximate solution has the form,

$$\hat{\phi} = N_i(x,y)\phi_i(t) \quad (20)$$

Substituting $\hat{\phi}$ in the unsteady transonic small disturbance equation, the weighted residual becomes,

$$\chi = \iint (R_1 + R_2 + R_3)^2 dA \quad (21)$$

where

$$R_1 = \{ [1 - M_\infty^2 - M_\infty^2(\gamma + 1)\phi_k N_{k,x}] N_{j,xx} + N_{j,yy} \} \phi_j$$

$$R_2 = -2M_\infty^2 N_{j,x} \dot{\phi}_j$$

$$R_3 = -M_\infty^2 N_j \ddot{\phi}_j$$

Expanding equation 21 yields

$$\chi = \iint [R_1^2 + R_2^2 + R_3^2 + 2R_1R_2 + 2R_2R_3] dA \quad (22)$$

and minimizing with respect to the undetermined parameters ϕ_i the following system of algebraic equations result,

$$\phi_j = 0 = 2 \iint \partial R_i / \partial \phi_j [R_1 + R_2 + R_3] dA$$

$$\partial R_1 / \partial \phi_j = P_i$$

where P_i has been previously defined in the steady finite element formulation

The above equation may be rewritten in the form

$$S_{ij}\phi_j + SC_{ij}\dot{\phi}_j + SM_{ij}\ddot{\phi}_j = 0 \quad (23)$$

The stiffness matrix S_{ij} is the same as that developed for the steady transonic equation and the damping (SC_{ij}) and mass (SM_{ij}) matrices are defined below.

$$SC_{ij} = -\iint M_\infty^2 N_{j,x} P_i dA \quad (24)$$

$$SM_{ij} = -\iint M_\infty^2 N_j P_i dA \quad (25)$$

V. ELEMENT DESCRIPTION AND ASSEMBLY OF EQUATIONS

A. ELEMENT DESCRIPTION

The basic element used in the finite element program is the non-conforming cubic triangular element developed by Bazeley et al. [Ref. 2]. Also used in the program are the quadrilateral and trapezoidal elements constructed from these triangular elements. These three types of elements can be mixed and used freely in the entire flow region except that only trapezoids should be used to cover the supersonic and mixed region in order to enact the special assembly procedures required by the hyperbolic equation which describes the flow in that region.

The basic triangular element is shown in Fig. 1, which at each vertex has the velocity potential and the velocity components as the undetermined parameters. This type of element was chosen because both Dirichlet and Neumann boundary conditions can be imposed with equal convenience. In addition, because velocity components are used as primary unknowns secondary parameters, such as Mach number and pressure coefficient can be calculated directly without resorting to numerical differentiation, which would produce additional errors.

In the element, the approximate solution is assumed as

$$\hat{\phi} = N_i \phi_i \quad (i = 1 \text{ to } 9)$$

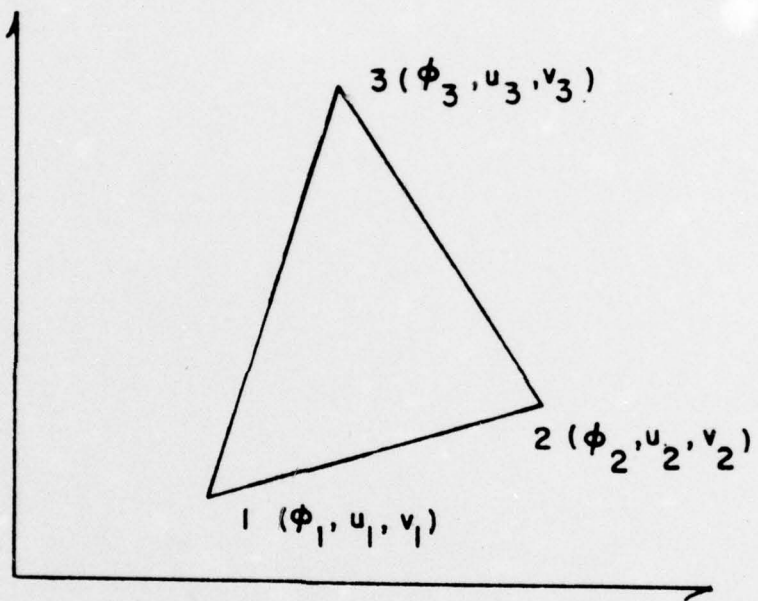


Figure 1 - Triangular Element

In which ϕ_i 's are the nine undetermined parameters of ϕ and N_i are the interpolation functions which are expressed in terms of the area coordinates.

The shape or interpolating functions and their first and second derivatives are defined below.

Letting,

$$a_i = x_j y_k - x_k y_j$$

$$b_i = y_j - y_k$$

$$c_i = x_k - x_j$$

$$\Delta = \text{area of triangle 1-2-3} = (b_j c_k - b_k c_j)/2$$

$$\alpha = 0.5 (c_k - c_j)$$

$$\beta = 0.5 (b_j - b_k)$$

$$H = \zeta_k \zeta_j \zeta_i$$

$$H_x = b_i \zeta_j \zeta_k + b_j \zeta_k \zeta_i + b_k \zeta_i \zeta_j$$

$$H_y = c_i \zeta_j \zeta_k + c_j \zeta_k \zeta_i + c_k \zeta_i \zeta_j$$

$$H_{xx} = 2(\zeta_k b_j b_k + \zeta_j b_k b_k + \zeta_k b_i b_j)$$

$$H_{yy} = 2(\zeta_i c_j c_k + \zeta_j c_k c_i + \zeta_k c_i c_j)$$

with $i = (1,2,3), k = (3,1,2)$ then one has for $l = (1,4,7),$
 $i = (1,2,3)$

$$N_1 = \zeta_i^2 (3 - 2\zeta_i) + 2H$$

$$N_{1,x} = [6b_i \zeta_i (1 - \zeta_i) + 2H_x]/2\Delta$$

$$N_{1,y} = [6c_i \zeta_i (1 - \zeta_i) + 2H_y]/2\Delta$$

$$N_{1,xx} = [6b_i^2 (1 - 2\zeta_i) + 2H_{xx}] / (2\Delta)^2$$

$$N_{1,yy} = [6c_i^2 (1 - 2\zeta_i) + 2H_{yy}] / (2\Delta)^2$$

for $l = (2, 5, 8)$, $l = (1, 2, 3)$

$$N_l = \zeta_i^2 (c_k \zeta_j - c_j \zeta_k) + \alpha H$$

$$N_{l,x} = [2b_i \zeta_i (c_k \zeta_j - c_j \zeta_k) + 2\zeta_i^2 + \alpha H_x] / 2\Delta$$

$$N_{l,y} = [2c_i \zeta_i (c_k \zeta_j - c_j \zeta_k) + \alpha H_y] / 2\Delta$$

$$N_{l,xx} = [2b_i^2 (c_k \zeta_j - c_j \zeta_k) + 4b_i (2\Delta) \zeta_i + \alpha H_{xx}] / (2\Delta)^2$$

$$N_{l,yy} = [2c_i^2 (c_k \zeta_j - c_j \zeta_k) + \alpha H_{yy}] / (2\Delta)^2$$

for $l = (3, 6, 9)$, $l = (1, 2, 3)$

$$N_l = \zeta_i^2 (b_j \zeta_k - b_k \zeta_j) + \beta H$$

$$N_{l,x} = [2b_i \zeta_i (b_j \zeta_k - b_k \zeta_j) + \beta H_x] / 2\Delta$$

$$N_{l,y} = [2c_i \zeta_i (b_j \zeta_k - b_k \zeta_j) + 2\zeta_i^2 + \beta H_y] / 2\Delta$$

$$N_{l,xx} = [2b_i^2 (b_j \zeta_k - b_k \zeta_j) + \beta H_{xx}] / (2\Delta)^2$$

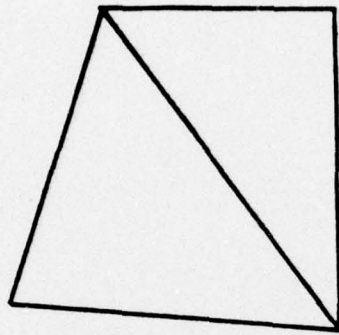
$$N_{l,yy} = [2c_i^2 (b_j \zeta_k - b_k \zeta_j) + 4c_i (2\Delta) \zeta_i + \beta H_{yy}] / (2\Delta)^2.$$

Quadrilateral and trapezoidal elements as shown in Fig. 2 are also used in the present program, the former is used in the subsonic region and the latter in the mixed and supersonic region. The element matrix for the quadrilateral element is obtained by combining appropriately the matrices for two triangles, while the matrix for trapezoidal element is obtained by averaging contributions from two left-running and two right-running triangles. The averaging process is designed to remove the bias effects inherent in the quadrilaterals used.

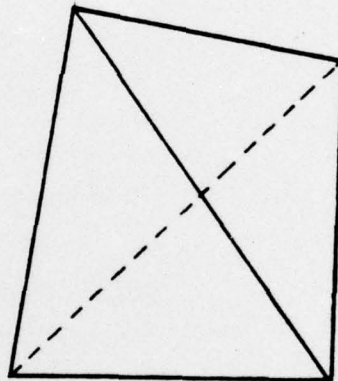
B. ASSEMBLY OF EQUATIONS

Straightforward application of the finite element assembly technique to transonic flows would fail (the solution diverges) because this would allow disturbances to propagate upwind in the supersonic region of flow where the governing equation is hyperbolic. Hyperbolic equations have a time-like dependency in that the solution at the downwind station is affected by the upwind station but not vice-versa. Assembly techniques for a transonic flow finite element program must take into account this time-like dependency. If the x-axis is taken as a time-like direction in the supersonic region, the element matrix may be assembled in a way similar to a backward finite difference operator, which has been successful in solving hyperbolic equations.

Consider the rectangular element sketched below with the upwind station I and the downwind station II, each having two nodal points with the element type chosen. The element matrices can be constructed in the usual manner.



a. Quadrilateral
Element



b. Trapezoidal
Element

Figure 2 - Quadrilateral and Trapezoidal Elements

However, before assembling the element matrix into the system matrix the non-linear coefficient of equation 1 is evaluated.

$$C = 1 - M_{\infty}^2 - M_{\infty}^2 (\gamma + 1) u$$

The sign of the coefficient being positive, zero, or negative defines the equation as elliptic, parabolic, or hyperbolic. If C is non-positive for all nodes in the element, the rows representing the improper downwind influence on the solution at an upwind station are ignored during assembly. This feature is automatically applied in the program requiring only a little care in arrangement of the nodes of the element. In the anticipated supersonic region, element node points should be arranged in the order as indicated in figure 3, starting with the upper left corner and proceeding in the counter-clockwise direction. In the elliptic region, i.e., where the coefficient is positive, no special assembly technique is invoked.

C. ITERATIVE PROCEDURES

With the equations assembled and the proper boundary conditions imposed, the system of non-linear algebraic equations is solved by iterative procedures in the form

$$S_{ij}(\tilde{\phi})\phi_j^{(n)} = l_i \quad (23)$$

to solve for the solution in the n^{th} iteration. The function $\tilde{\phi}$ is defined as

$$\tilde{\phi} = \theta\phi^{(n-1)} + (1-\theta)\phi^{(n-1)}$$

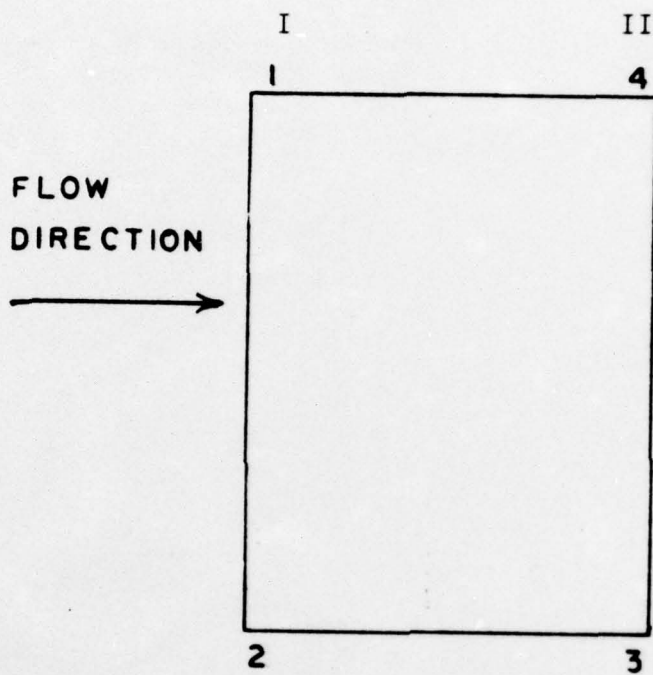


Figure 3 - Nodal Arrangement for Supersonic Region

in which the under-relaxation factor θ is in the range $0 < \theta \leq 1$. For subsonic flow $\theta = 1$, which is simply a successive approximation, yields good results, but it is necessary to under-relax somewhat with θ approximately .5 for supercritical flow. Generally, a smaller relaxation factor will make the solution more stable but it will tend to slow down the rate of convergence.

Equation 23 is subject to the convergence criterion that the change in local Mach number between two successive iterations is less than a prescribed value ϵ at all nodes in the flow field. That is,

$$\left| \frac{M^{(n)} - M^{(n-1)}}{M^{(n)}} \right| \leq \epsilon .$$

VI. INTEGRATION OF UNSTEADY FINITE ELEMENT EQUATIONS

The unsteady transonic small disturbance equation (equation 9) when suitably reduced to a finite element approximation appears in the form,

$$S_{ij}\phi_j + SC_{ij}\dot{\phi}_j + SM_{ij}\ddot{\phi}_j = R_j \quad (26)$$

This equation is analogous to a damped spring mass system, hence S_{ij} , SC_{ij} , and SM_{ij} are respectively referred to as the stiffness, damping, and mass matrices.

Mathematically, equation 26 represents a system of second order differential equations with constant coefficients, which can be solved by standard numerical procedures for differential equations, such as Runge-Kutta or Milne methods. However, this would be a very costly technique if the coefficient matrices are very large. In practical finite element analysis there are a few effective methods which take advantage of the banded matrices usually encountered in finite elements. One such method is the direct numerical integration method.

Direct integration involves a numerical step-by-step procedure aimed at satisfying equation 26 only at discrete time intervals Δt apart and not over all time t . Conceptually, direct integration is a finite element method in space and a finite difference method in time. Examples of direct integration are the central difference method, Houbolt integration and the Wilson method. The first two schemes are finite

difference schemes whereas the latter is a linear acceleration method. Linear acceleration integration assumes a linear variation of acceleration from time t to time $t + \Delta t$.

Central differencing can be very effective in the solution of many dynamic problems especially those that involve a large system of equations. However, this method is unstable for all time steps larger than a critical time step.

Houbolt integration is an implicit finite differencing method related to central differencing, only it has the advantage of being stable for all TIME STEPS.

The Houbolt method was used to integrate the unsteady finite element equations because of this stability.

Houbolt integration uses the following finite difference expansions:

$$\phi_{i,t+\Delta t} = [2\phi_{i,t+\Delta t} - 5\phi_{i,t} + 4\phi_{i,t-\Delta t} - \phi_{i,t-2\Delta t}] / \Delta t^2$$

$$\phi_{i,t+\Delta t} = [11\phi_{i,t+\Delta t} - 18\phi_{i,t} + 9\phi_{i,t-\Delta t} - 2\phi_{i,t-2\Delta t}] / 6\Delta t$$

which are two backward-difference formulas with errors of order $(\Delta t)^2$.

The solution of $\phi_{i,t+\Delta t}$ must satisfy equation 26 and at time $t+\Delta t$ equation 26 becomes

$$S_{ij}\phi_{j,t+\Delta t} + SC_{ij}\dot{\phi}_{j,t+\Delta t} + SM_{ij}\ddot{\phi}_{j,t+\Delta t} = 0$$

Substituting the finite difference formulas for $\phi_{j,t+\Delta t}$ and rearranging all known vectors on the right hand side, the solution for $\phi_{j,t+\Delta t}$ is obtained, namely:

$$(a_0 SM_{ij} + a_1 SC_{ij} + S_{ij})\phi_{j,t+\Delta t} = R_{j,t+\Delta t} \quad (27)$$

$$+ (a_2 SM_{ij} + a_3 SC_{ij})\phi_{j,t} + (a_4 SM_{ij} + a_5 SC_{ij})\phi_{j,t-2\Delta t}$$

Where the constant integration coefficients are:

$$a_0 = 2/\Delta t^2$$

$$a_1 = 11/6\Delta t$$

$$a_2 = 5/\Delta t$$

$$a_3 = 3/\Delta t$$

$$a_4 = 2a_0$$

$$a_5 = -a_3/2$$

$$a_6 = a_0/2$$

$$a_7 = a_3/9$$

Equation 27 may be written as

$$SE_{ij}\phi_{j,t+\Delta t} = RE_j \quad (28)$$

where the effective stiffness matrix SE_{ij} and the effective load vector RE_j are defined as:

$$SE_{ij} = S_{ij} + a_0 SM_{ij} + a_1 SC_{ij}$$

$$RE_j = SM_{ij}(a_2\phi_{j,t} + a_4\phi_{j,t-\Delta t} + a_6\phi_{j,t-2\Delta t})$$

$$+ SC_{ij}(a_3\phi_{j,t} + a_5\phi_{j,t-\Delta t} + a_7\phi_{j,t-2\Delta t})$$

Accurate knowledge of the vectors $\phi_{j,t-\Delta t}$ and $\phi_{j,t-2\Delta t}$ are required to yield an accurate solution for $\phi_{j,t+\Delta t}$ and

normally the Houbolt integration scheme requires a special starting procedure to determine the initial two vectors $\phi_{j,\Delta t}$ and $\phi_{j,2\Delta t}$. However, since the primary interest of this problem is to integrate the equations until they converge to a steady state solution, it is not necessary to obtain an accurate time history of the flow. Errors induced by the inaccurate starting vectors will vanish as time approaches infinity. Therefore, the starting vectors may be chosen somewhat arbitrarily.

VII. CONVERGING-DIVERGING NOZZLE

S. F. Shen [Ref. 10] demonstrated the feasibility of calculating compressible flows through a converging-diverging (Laval) nozzle by dividing the region of calculations into three patches, a subsonic region, a supersonic region and a transonic one, of course bounded by the other two regions. The locations of the boundaries for each region were chosen arbitrarily provided the sonic line is bracketed by the subsonic and supersonic boundaries.

Two different finite element formulations were used for the subsonic and supersonic regions, but Shen [10] resorted to analytical approximations to cover the transonic patch. This restricted the calculations to nozzles with small throat curvatures because no analytic solutions exist for nozzles with large throat curvatures. It is conceivable that STRANL-II could be adapted to provide a continuous solution throughout all three regions.

Outside the transonic region of flow the governing small disturbance equation is

$$(1 - M_{\infty}^2)\phi_{xx} + \phi_{yy} = 0 \quad (29)$$

This holds for both subsonic and supersonic flow. Comparing equation 29 with equation 1, the transonic small disturbance equation, we notice that only the non-linear coefficient $M_{\infty}^2(\gamma + 1)u$ distinguishes the two equations from each other.

This coefficient becomes negligible when the Mach number becomes less than .8 or greater than 1.2. With this consideration in mind, it was assumed that equation 1 would adequately describe the flow through the nozzle and that the finite element formulation developed for the non-lifting airfoil would apply to the Laval nozzle.

A. BOUNDARY CONDITIONS

Two solutions are possible for a converging-diverging nozzle: 1) Symmetric flow, where the flow is subsonic through the domain, except for a small supersonic region near the wall in the throat, and 2) Asymmetric solution, where the flow accelerates to sonic velocity in the throat and then continues to accelerate to supersonic velocity in the diverging section. Different boundary conditions apply for the two solutions. For the symmetric case, both inlet and exit velocities must be specified. Inlet and exit velocities are equivalent in the subsonic solution. The supersonic solution requires that only the inlet velocities be specified. If the exit velocities are also applied, the problem is overspecified and the solution may not converge.

Velocities at the inlet and exit are not uniform in the y direction, therefore the disturbances cannot be set to zero as in the case of the non-lifting airfoil. Boundary velocities must be calculated by solving equation 29 analytically.

Equation 29 is a linear equation which can be mapped to Laplace's equation,

$$\nabla^2 \phi = 0,$$

by letting $y' = \sqrt{(1 - M_\infty^2)} y$. Laplace's equation is easily solved for the case of the hyperbolic nozzle by transforming from cartesian coordinates to elliptic coordinates. This transformation simplifies the solution because the stream lines must be hyperbolas to follow the nozzle boundary and therefore follow the hyperbolic coordinate $v = \text{constant}$.

If the elliptic coordinates μ and v are chosen such that the curves $\mu = \text{constant}$ are ellipses and the v curves are hyperbolas, then the velocity potential which satisfies Laplace's equation for a hyperbolic nozzle is simply

$$\phi = A\mu$$

where A is a constant of integration. The stream function is

$$\psi = Av$$

The transformation $w = \mu + iv = \cosh^{-1}(2z/a)$ gives rise to the elliptic coordinates

$$y = 1/2 a \cosh \mu \cos v, \quad x = 1/2 a \sinh \mu \sin v$$

$$r = 1/2 a [\cosh^2 \mu - \sin^2 v]$$

$$r_1 = \sqrt{(y + a/2)^2 + x^2}$$

$$r_2 = \sqrt{(y - a/2)^2 + x^2}$$

Solving for μ and v produces

$$\mu = \cosh^{-1} [(r_1 + r_2)/a]$$

$$v = \cos^{-1} [(r_1 - r_2)/a]$$

The nozzle boundary is defined by $v_0 = \text{constant}$, which along with the equation for the nozzle wall in cartesian

coordinates, $y' = f(x)$, implicitly defines the constant a .
 Substituting for μ in the velocity potential produces,

$$= A \cosh^{-1} [(r_1 + r_2)/a]$$

from which the velocities may be determined.

$$u = \phi_x = \frac{A}{\sqrt{[(r_1 + r_2)/a]^2 - 1}} \left\{ a \frac{\partial r_1}{\partial x} + a \frac{\partial r_2}{\partial y} \right\}$$

$$v = \phi_y = \frac{A}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{r_1 + r_2}{a}\right)^2 - 1}} \left\{ a \frac{\partial r_1}{\partial y} + a \frac{\partial r_2}{\partial x} \right\}$$

$$\frac{\partial r_1}{\partial x} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{(y + a/2)^2 + x^2}}$$

$$\frac{\partial r_2}{\partial x} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{(y + a/2)^2 + x^2}}$$

$$\frac{\partial r_1}{\partial y} = \frac{y + a/2}{\sqrt{(y - a/2)^2 + x^2}}$$

$$\frac{\partial r_2}{\partial y} = \frac{y - a/2}{\sqrt{(y - a/2)^2 + x^2}}$$

The constant of integration A may be determined by specifying the flow rate through the nozzle, but when the inlet velocities are normalized with respect to the freestream velocity (U_∞) A is factored out of the problem.

Velocities for compressible flow can be solved by mapping back to the physical coordinate system (x, y plane).

Other boundary conditions are universal to both problems. These are:

$$u = 0 \quad \text{on the line of symmetry}$$

$$v = (1 + u)df/dx \quad \text{at the nozzle wall}$$

$F(x)$ defines the nozzle boundary in terms of a ratio of the throat semi-height as a function of x . The throat semi-height is taken to be 1 for convenience.

Pressure ratio, sound speed, and Mach number are calculated as before by equations 5 through 8.

VIII. DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

A. TIME INTEGRATION TO A STEADY STATE SOLUTION

As stated before, the Houbolt method of integration is stable for all time steps. Results of the test cases bear this out with the larger time steps providing the most rapid convergence to a steady state solution. Time steps were tried from $t = .1$ to $t = 100$. Time steps larger than $t = 100$ were not attempted because as t becomes too large the influence that the damping and mass matrices have on the effective stiffness matrix becomes negligible compared to the stiffness matrix. That is:

$$SE_{ij} = S_{ij} + 2SC_{ij}/\Delta t^2 + 6SM_{ij}/\Delta t$$

as $\Delta t \rightarrow \infty$

$$SE_{ij} \approx S_{ij}$$

The starting solutions were chosen somewhat arbitrarily. $\phi_{j,2\Delta t}$ was chosen to satisfy the first iteration of the steady solution

$$S_{ij}\phi_{j,2\Delta t} = 0$$

when the non-linear term (u) in the coefficient

$$1 - M_{\infty}^2 - M_{\infty}^2(\gamma + 1)u$$

was set to zero. $\phi_{j,\Delta t}$ and $\phi_{j,0}$ were chosen as multiples of $\phi_{j,2\Delta t}$ and respectively they were

$$\phi_{j,\Delta t} = .5\phi_{j,2\Delta t}$$

$$\phi_{j,0} = 0$$

This starting procedure proved to be superior to choosing the first three vectors closer to the converged solution. If $\phi_{j,2\Delta t}$, $\phi_{j,\Delta t}$, and $\phi_{j,0}$ were chosen to be the last three time steps of the previous case, the solution oscillated and converged much slower than with the starting solutions chosen as above.

The stiffness, mass, and damping matrices were recalculated after each time step, using the under-relaxation technique described above. This was necessary to utilize the special assembly procedures invoked by STRANL-II to prevent the inadmissible influence of downwind nodes from propagating upstream in the supersonic region.

For barely critical flow ($M_\infty = .861$) and subsonic flow, an under-relaxation factor $\theta = 1$ (successive approximation) resulted in convergence to a steady state solution after only three time steps. Eleven time steps were required for the supercritical solution to converge using the same relaxation factor. Reducing θ to .5 increased the rate of convergence and the solution achieved steady state after six time steps. Figure 4 compares the steady state solution for a 6% thick circular arc airfoil at $M_\infty = .909$, using the same integration method, with the results obtained in Ref. [5]. Chan's results converged in 10 iterations after using the results from the barely critical flow as an initial guess to the

supercritical solution. Figure 4 is a plot of local Mach numbers at boundary nodes on the airfoil.

B. CONVERGING-DIVERGING NOZZLE

The nozzle chosen for the test cases was the two-dimensional Oswatitsch nozzle with the boundary defined as

$$y = 1 + \sqrt{.2(x - 2.5)^2}$$

where the throat at $x = 2.5$ has a semi-height of 1. The inlet was taken to be $x = 0$ and the exit was at $x = 5$. $M_\infty = .44$, the inlet Mach number on the nozzle center-line was chosen to yield sonic conditions in the throat.

Two solutions were possible for this inlet condition, - the symmetric solution and the asymmetric solution; but neither solution was achieved by the finite element method. Although the solution converged for the subsonic case in three iterations, center-line Mach numbers deviated significantly from both one-dimensional theory and from Oswatitsch's approximation [Fig. 5]. When the local Mach number M exceeded the inlet Mach number by approximately .2 ($M \geq .64$) the solution was invalid. Differences at the center part of the nozzle are due to an essentially incorrect free stream Mach number. Patching the solution at $x \approx 1.5$ would improve the solution.

A second test case was run for the supersonic section of the nozzle with the inlet boundary on the sonic line. The exit boundary was left free to float. Here the solution was unstable and no meaningful results were obtained.

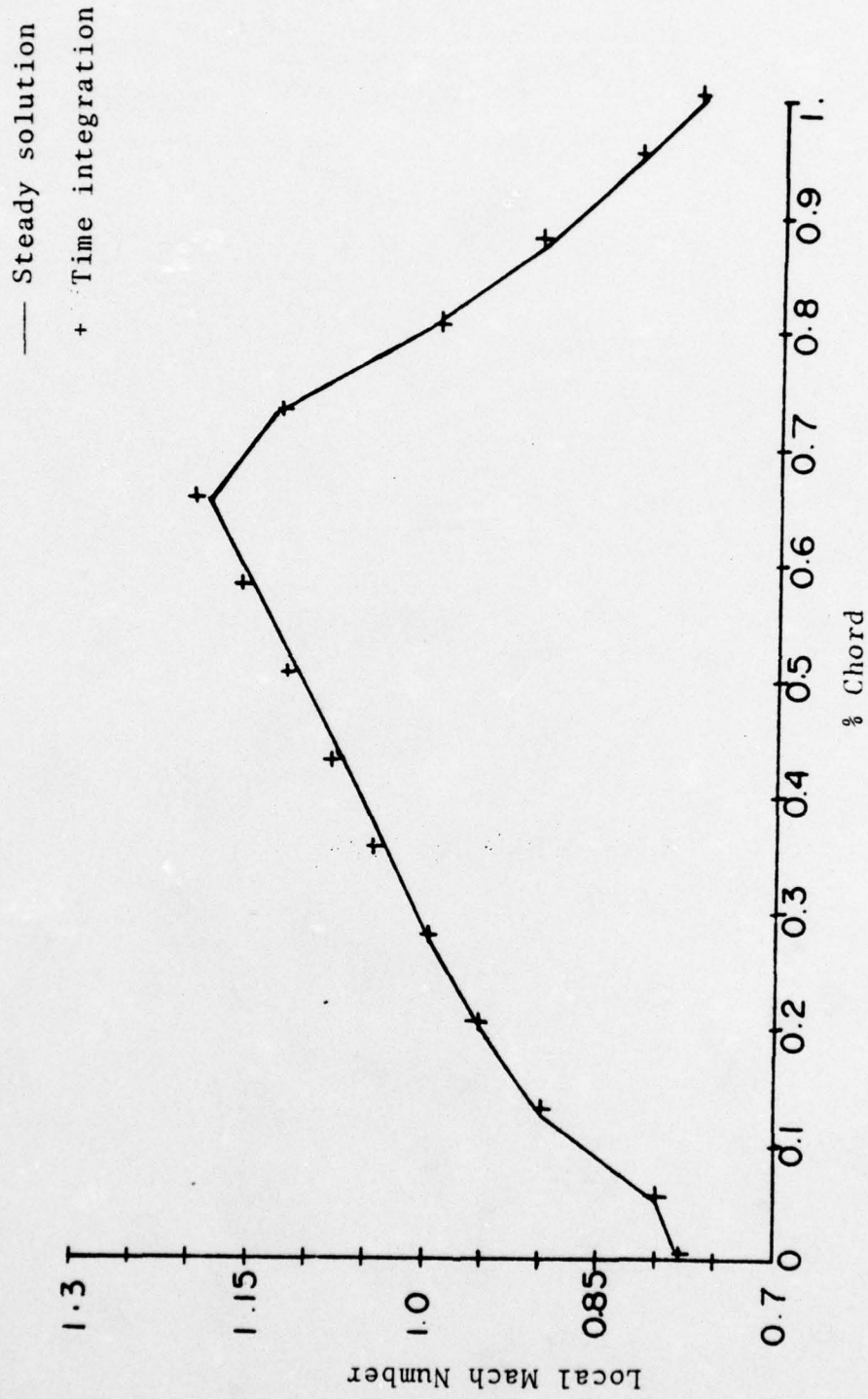


Figure 4 - Comparison of Time Integration Results with Steady State Results.

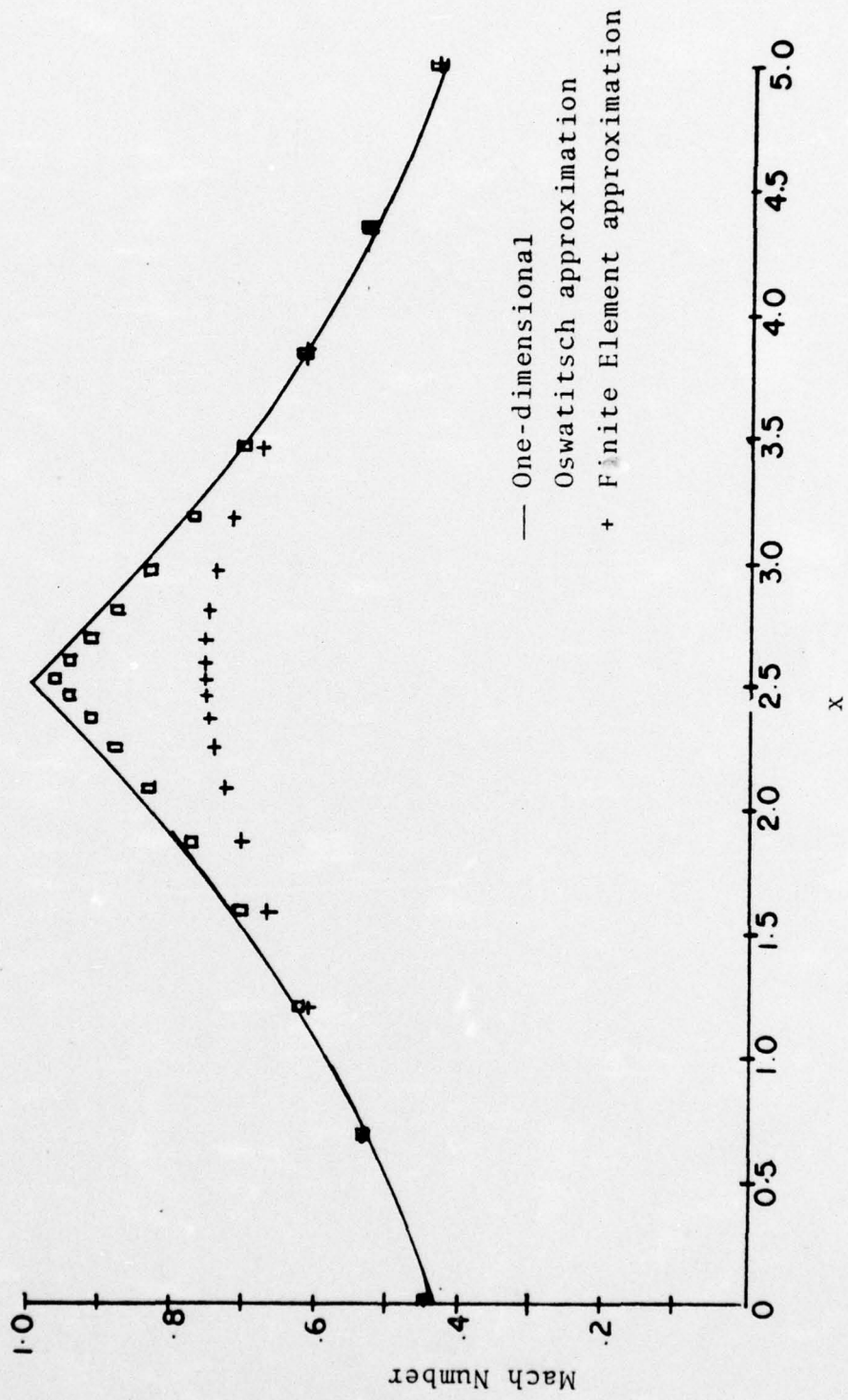


Figure 5 - Nozzle Center-Line, Inlet Mach Number 0.4300.

IX. PROGRAM MODIFICATION

The finite element computer program for non-lifting air-voils, as developed in Ref. [5], is separated into two parts. These have been designated STRANL-I and STRANL-II by Lockheed Corporation. STRANL-I generates a finite element mesh to be used as inputs to STRANL-II, which assembles the finite element equations, applies the boundary conditions, and solves the non-linear system of equations. Detailed descriptions and instructions for the use of the two programs can be found in Ref. [5]. Only the modifications to the above programs will be discussed in this section.

A. UNSTEADY EQUATIONS

Modifications to STRANL-II to form and solve the unsteady finite element equations were three-fold:

- 1) The new elemental matrices SC_{ij} and SM_{ij} were calculated and assembled.
- 2) All the matrices were stored on an external magnetic disk to be accessed and reassembled later because of the amount of space required to store three large matrices, in core memory.
- 3) The effective stiffness matrix SE_{ij} and the effective load vector RE_{ij} were assembled, and the system of equations solved.

Several existing subroutines in the original STRANL-II program were modified to assemble the damping and mass matrices. These include subroutines NEWK, EMTC, DERV, and EMQT. Two new subroutines were added to perform the other tasks.

B. MODIFICATIONS TO CALCULATE THE MASS AND DAMPING MATRICES

EMTC in the STRANL-II program calculated the elemental stiffness matrix by numerically integrating the equation,

$$S_{ij} = Q_i P_j dA$$

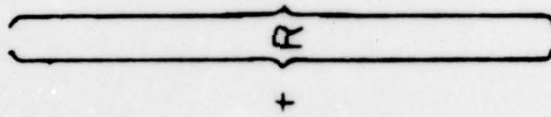
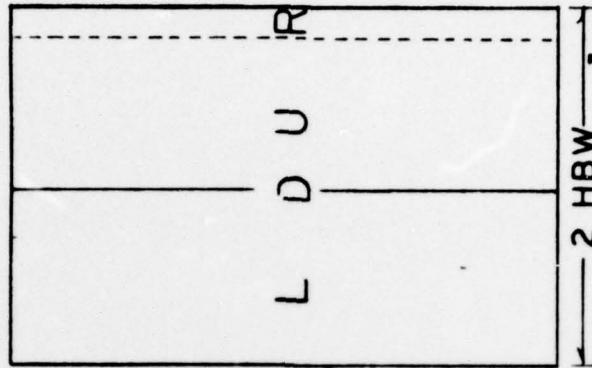
Equations were added to EMTC to perform the additional numerical integrations for the mass and damping matrices. All three matrices were calculated at the same time. EMQT assembled the elemental stiffness matrices for a quadrilateral and trapezoidal element from the contributions of the triangular elements. Mass and damping matrices were calculated in the same fashion.

Subroutine NEWK, an original subroutine in STRANL-II, which assembled the finite element equations for steady flow, was modified to assemble SC_{ij} and SM_{ij} . A new calling argument, NMAT was passed to NEWK, which assembled contributions from the triangular, quadrilateral and trapezoidal element matrices into the global matrices S_{ij} , SC_{ij} , and SM_{ij} , depending on NMAT being 1, 2 or 3.

1. Subroutine STORE

Given a non-symmetric matrix stored in a banded node, plus the right hand side vector, subroutine STORE separates this system into two matrices and stores them on a magnetic disk. Figures 6 and 7 show the decomposition of a banded matrix into banded storage, and the further decomposition of this banded stored matrix to two smaller matrices by subroutine STORE. In these figures, D, L, and U represent the

$N \times 2 \text{ HBW}$



+

$N \times N$

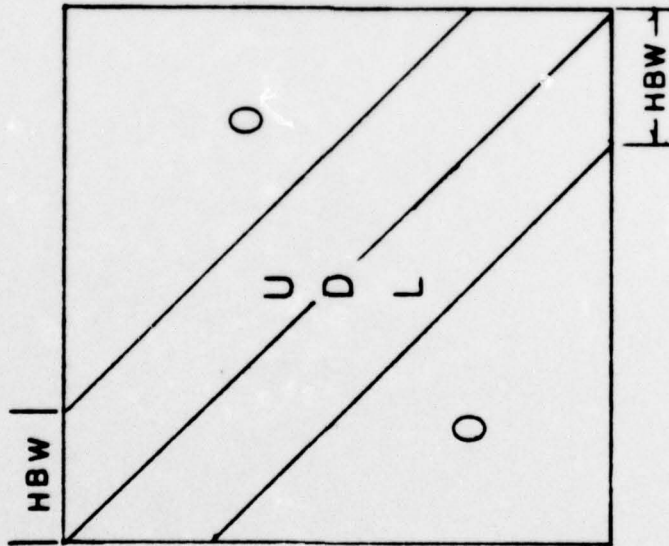


Figure 6 - Decomposition of a Banded Matrix Plus Right Hand Side

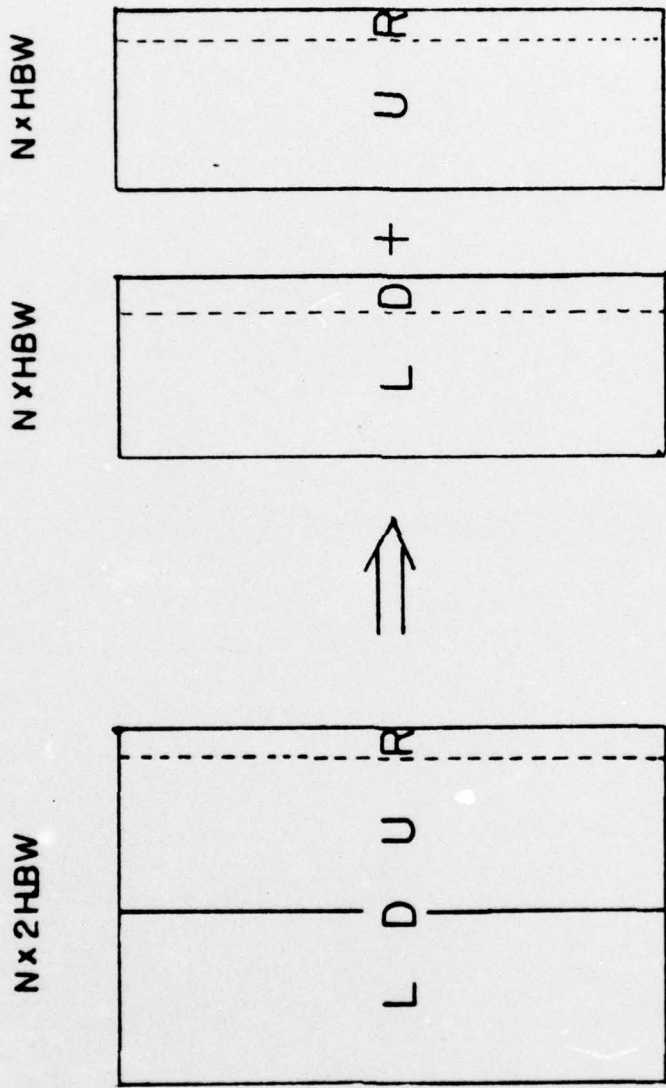


Figure 7 - Separation of a Banded Stored Matrix by Store

diagonal matrix, the lower triangular matrix, and the upper triangular matrix respectively. HBW is the half bandwidth and R is the right hand side vector.

STORE requires an additional work area one-half the size of the originally dimensioned matrix which is to be stored.

2. Subroutine TIME

Subroutine TIME integrates the system

$$S_{ij}\phi_j + SC_{ij}\dot{\phi}_j + SM_{ij}\ddot{\phi}_j = R_j$$

by Houbolt integration.

TIME reassembles the three matrices which were stored on the magnetic disk to form the effective stiffness matrix and the effective load vector. Once this system of equations is assembled, a banded equation solver is called to yield the solution for $\phi_{j,t+\Delta t}$. Figure 8 is a schematic flow chart of TIME. In Fig. 8 when $L = 1$, the lower triangular matrix and the diagonal of the effective stiffness matrix are formed by adding the appropriate contributions from the stiffness, mass and damping matrices. When $L = 2$, the upper triangular matrix is formed in like fashion.

C. CONVERGING-DIVERGING NOZZLE

1. Application of the Boundary Conditions

Regardless of the type of problem for which a set of system equations have been assembled, the equations will have the form

$$K_{ij} x_i = R_i$$

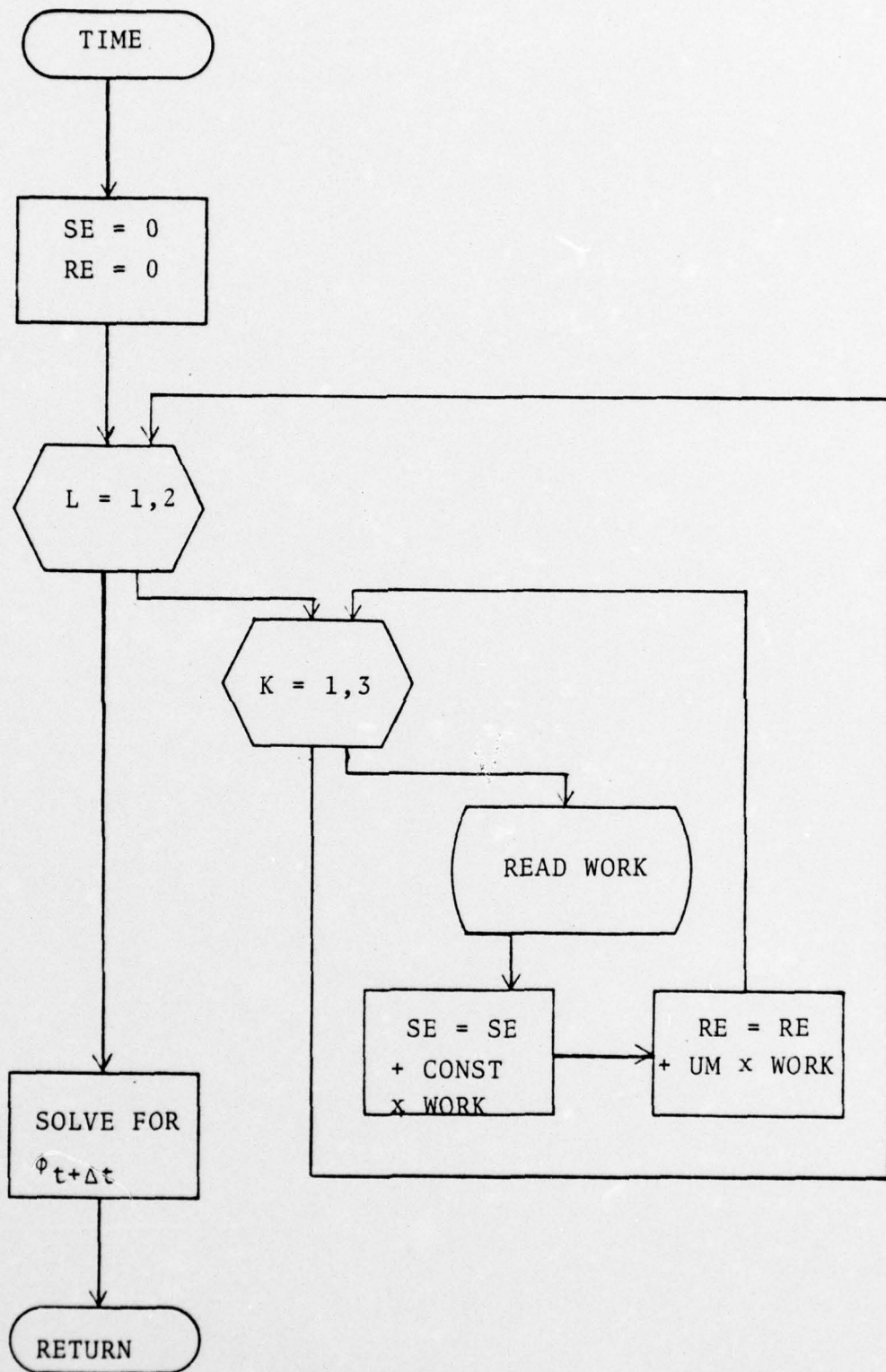
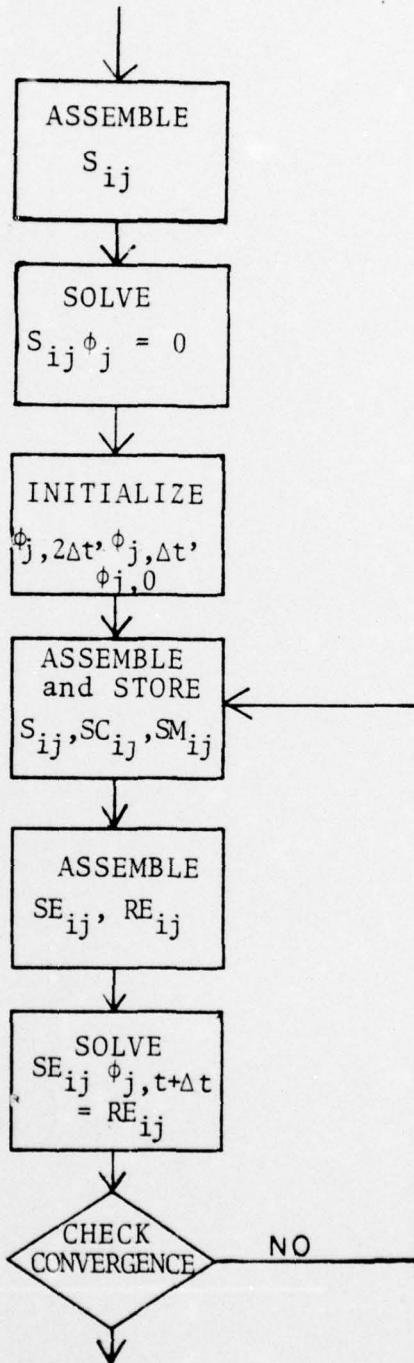


Figure 8 - Flow Chart of Subroutine TIME

STRANL-II



STRANL-II

Figure 9 - Flow Chart of STANL-II Modification to Integrate Unsteady Equations

in which K_{ij} is an $n \times n$ matrix and x_i and R_i are vectors of length n . These equations do not take into account the known values of x_i on the boundaries. However, for a unique solution of the above equation, at least one or more nodal variables must be specified and K_{ij} must be modified to render it non-singular. For each equation i , either x_i or R_i must be specified but it is physically impossible to specify both x_i and R_i . There are a number of ways to apply the boundary conditions to the equations and when they are applied the number of equations is reduced. However, it is convenient to leave the number of equations unchanged to avoid major restructuring of the computer storage. One such method is described below.

If k is the subscript of the prescribed nodal variable, the k^{th} row and the k^{th} column of the original K_{ij} matrix are set to zero, K_{kk} is set to 1 and R_k is replaced by the known value of x_k . Each of the $n-1$ remaining terms of R_i is modified by subtracting from it the value $K_{ik}x_k$. This procedure is repeated for all the boundary values. Of course, when the matrix is stored in a banded mode, the algorithm will differ from that for the $n \times n$ square matrix, but the procedure is similar.

Subroutine BNDRY applies the boundary conditions for the modified program. Setting the option parameter IOPT(4), in STRANL-II, equal to 1 will call BNDRY which will read the boundary velocities and apply them to a banded stored matrix by the method described above.

When the value of the x_k is zero, as in the non-lifting airfoil problem, the algorithm becomes simpler than the above method because there is no need to either set the k^{th} column to zero or subtract the value $K_{ik} x_k$ from the right hand vector.

X. TEST CASES

In computing the flow field for either the non-lifting airfoil or for the Laval nozzle, the following procedures were followed:

- 1) The desired mesh was sketched with each node assigned a number.
- 2) Appropriate input cards based on the sketch were prepared and supplied to STRANL-I to generate the data on punched cards for input to STRANL-II.
- 3) The above punched cards were supplied to STRANL-II with three additional cards as input parameters for each case, plus additional cards for the boundary velocities, if the nozzle solution is desired.
- 4) Results of the finite element calculations are printed after each iteration, and the converged solution is punched on cards for possible later use.

A. TIME INTEGRATION TO A STEADY STATE SOLUTION

Test cases for the integration of the unsteady transonic finite element equations were conducted to calculate the steady transonic flow over a 6% thick circular arc airfoil. These tests were made using the same airfoil, mesh, and free-stream Mach numbers as Chan et al. [Ref. 5] published. These conditions were chosen to provide a source for comparison of the results.

Freestream Mach numbers used in these calculations were:

$$M_{\infty} = .806 \quad (\text{subcritical})$$

$$M_{\infty} = .861 \quad (\text{barely critical})$$

$$M_{\infty} = .909 \quad (\text{supercritical}).$$

Each case was treated individually with $\phi_j = 0$ used as the initial guess for each case, whereas Chan et al. [Ref. 5] used zero for the initial guess for $M_\infty = .806$ and then used the computed results as the initial guess for each subsequent case.

DELTA, the value for the time step, is input by a parameter specified in columns 41-45 of the second card following the title card for each case when the unsteady option (IOPT(6) = 1) is selected.

1. STRANL-I Program

a. Input

Input cards used to generate the finite element mesh are listed on the next page. Cards were arranged in accordance with Ref. [5], in the following order:

- Title card
- Option card
- Element cards
- Card for the total number of nodes
- Node coordinate cards
- Card for the number of boundary nodes
- Card for the boundary nodes at infinity
- Card for the nodes on the line of symmetry
- Card for the nodes on the airfoil
- Cards for the slope of the airfoil.

Input cards to STRANL-I for these tests are listed on the next three pages.

b. Output

Output from STRANL-I is in the form of printouts and punched cards. Printouts from STRANL-I are listed on the following eight pages.

STeady	TRANSCNIC	FLOW--MESH	6--154	ELEMENTS,	170	NODES	INPUT TO STRANL-I	TRA000010
3	4	1	0	26	21	31	7	TRA000020
4	1	0	0	32	17	26	32	TRA000030
4	1	0	0	33	28	27	36	TRA000040
3	1	0	0	34	33	28	52	TRA000050
4	1	0	0	35	34	33	56	TRA000060
3	1	0	0	36	49	34	61	TRA000070
3	1	0	0	37	52	48	66	TRA000080
4	1	0	0	38	56	51	87	TRA000090
3	1	0	0	39	61	55	88	TRA000100
4	1	0	0	40	62	55	92	TRA000110
3	1	0	0	41	67	61	97	TRA000120
4	1	0	0	42	67	61	103	TRA000130
4	1	0	0	43	86	67	110	TRA000140
4	1	0	0	44	87	67	117	TRA000150
4	1	0	0	45	88	87	124	TRA000160
4	1	0	0	46	105	88	131	TRA000170
4	1	0	0	47	125	97	147	TRA000180
4	1	0	0	48	25	97	150	TRA000190
4	1	0	0	49	30	103	157	TRA000200
4	1	0	0	50	35	110	164	TRA000210
4	1	0	0	51	38	117	171	TRA000220
4	1	0	0	52	41	124	178	TRA000230
4	1	0	0	53	47	138	185	TRA000240
4	1	0	0	54	50	145	192	TRA000250
4	1	0	0	55	52	158	199	TRA000260
4	1	0	0	56	59	167	206	TRA000270
4	1	0	0	57	65	170	213	TRA000280
4	1	0	0	58	70	179	220	TRA000290
4	1	0	0	59	75	186	227	TRA000300
4	1	0	0	60	80	191	234	TRA000310
4	1	0	0	61	85	199	241	TRA000320
4	1	0	0	62	92	206	248	TRA000330
4	1	0	0	63	96	213	255	TRA000340
4	1	0	0	64	99	220	262	TRA000350
4	1	0	0	65	103	227	269	TRA000360
4	1	0	0	66	104	234	276	TRA000370
4	1	0	0	67	110	241	283	TRA000380
4	1	0	0	68	111	248	290	TRA000390
4	1	0	0	69	113	255	297	TRA000400
4	1	0	0	70	114	262	304	TRA000410
4	1	0	0	71	115	269	311	TRA000420
4	1	0	0	72	116	276	318	TRA000430
4	1	0	0	73	117	283	325	TRA000440
4	1	0	0	74	118	290	332	TRA000450

3	17C	(BLANK CARD)	1	1	0	0	158	157	163	164	165	TRA00460
4	1		1	1	0	0	160	159	164	165		TRA00470
3	1		1	1	0	0	163	162	167	169		TRA00480
4	1		1	1	0	0	165	164	168			TRA00490
3	1	(BLANK CARD)	1	1	0	0	167	166	170			TRA00500
5	1		1	1	0	0	0	0	0			TRA00520
5	1		1	1	0	0	0	0	0			TRA00530
5	1		1	1	0	0	0	0	0			TRA00550
5	1		1	1	0	0	0	0	0			TRA00560
5	1		1	1	0	0	0	0	0			TRA00570
1	5		1	1	0	0	0	0	0			TRA00580
4	3		1	1	0	0	0	0	0			TRA00590
3	3		1	1	0	0	0	0	0			TRA00600
3	3		1	1	0	0	0	0	0			TRA00610
3	3		1	1	0	0	0	0	0			TRA00620
3	3		1	1	0	0	0	0	0			TRA00630
4	5		1	1	0	0	0	0	0			TRA00640
4	5		1	1	0	0	0	0	0			TRA00650
5	6		1	1	0	0	0	0	0			TRA00660
5	6		1	1	0	0	0	0	0			TRA00670
5	6		1	1	0	0	0	0	0			TRA00680
5	6		1	1	0	0	0	0	0			TRA00690
5	6		1	1	0	0	0	0	0			TRA00700
7	8		1	1	0	0	0	0	0			TRA00710
6	7		1	1	0	0	0	0	0			TRA00720
7	8		1	1	0	0	0	0	0			TRA00730
5	3		1	1	0	0	0	0	0			TRA00740
4	5		1	1	0	0	0	0	0			TRA00750
5	6		1	1	0	0	0	0	0			TRA00760
3	4		1	1	0	0	0	0	0			TRA00770
5	6		1	1	0	0	0	0	0			TRA00780
6	7		1	1	0	0	0	0	0			TRA00790
7	8		1	1	0	0	0	0	0			TRA00800
7	7		1	1	0	0	0	0	0			TRA00810
7	7		1	1	0	0	0	0	0			TRA00820
7	7		1	1	0	0	0	0	0			TRA00830
7	7		1	1	0	0	0	0	0			TRA00840
7	7		1	1	0	0	0	0	0			TRA00850
6	5		1	1	0	0	0	0	0			TRA00870
4	4		1	1	0	0	0	0	0			TRA00880
3	3	(BLANK CARD)	1	1	0	0	0	0	0			TRA00890
8	8		1	1	0	0	0	0	0			TRA00910
2	1		1	1	0	0	0	0	0			55
6	6		1	1	0	0	0	0	0			60
6	6		1	1	0	0	0	0	0			45
3	3		1	1	0	0	0	0	0			48
15	15		1	1	0	0	0	0	0			51
8	8		1	1	0	0	0	0	0			35
7	7		1	1	0	0	0	0	0			42
1	1		1	1	0	0	0	0	0			36
1	1		1	1	0	0	0	0	0			32
1	1		1	1	0	0	0	0	0			31
1	1		1	1	0	0	0	0	0			30
1	1		1	1	0	0	0	0	0			29
1	1		1	1	0	0	0	0	0			28
1	1		1	1	0	0	0	0	0			27
1	1		1	1	0	0	0	0	0			26
1	1		1	1	0	0	0	0	0			25
1	1		1	1	0	0	0	0	0			24
1	1		1	1	0	0	0	0	0			23
1	1		1	1	0	0	0	0	0			22
1	1		1	1	0	0	0	0	0			21
1	1		1	1	0	0	0	0	0			20
1	1		1	1	0	0	0	0	0			19
1	1		1	1	0	0	0	0	0			18
1	1		1	1	0	0	0	0	0			17
1	1		1	1	0	0	0	0	0			16
1	1		1	1	0	0	0	0	0			15
1	1		1	1	0	0	0	0	0			14
1	1		1	1	0	0	0	0	0			13
1	1		1	1	0	0	0	0	0			12
1	1		1	1	0	0	0	0	0			11
1	1		1	1	0	0	0	0	0			10
1	1		1	1	0	0	0	0	0			9
1	1		1	1	0	0	0	0	0			8
1	1		1	1	0	0	0	0	0			7
1	1		1	1	0	0	0	0	0			6
1	1		1	1	0	0	0	0	0			5
1	1		1	1	0	0	0	0	0			4
1	1		1	1	0	0	0	0	0			3
1	1		1	1	0	0	0	0	0			2
1	1		1	1	0	0	0	0	0			1

86	89	93	98	104	111	118	125	132	135	146	153	159	164	168
	.06022	+0.10820	-0.03589	+0.09004	+0.07193	+0.07193	+0.05385	+0.05385	+0.03589	+0.03589	+0.01794	+0.01794	+0.01794	+0.00000
	-.01794	-0.03589	0.1	-0.05388	-0.07193	-0.07193	-0.09004	-0.09004	-0.10820	-0.10820	-0.06022	-0.06022	-0.06022	
1.0		8.0		0.1		3.5	0.1							

CIRCULAR ARC

	OLD	NC	NEW	NODE	X(I)	Y(I)
132	141	142	143	144	145	146
133	144	145	146	147	148	149
134	148	149	150	151	152	153
135	153	154	155	156	157	158
136	158	159	160	161	162	163
137	162	163	164	165	166	167
138	166	167	168	169	170	0
139	169	170	171	172	173	174
140	173	174	175	176	177	178
141	177	178	179	180	181	182
142	181	182	183	184	185	186
143	185	186	187	188	189	190
144	189	190	191	192	193	194
145	193	194	195	196	197	198
146	197	198	199	200	201	202
147	201	202	203	204	205	206
148	205	206	207	208	209	210
149	209	210	211	212	213	214
150	213	214	215	216	217	218
151	217	218	219	220	221	222
152	221	222	223	224	225	226
153	225	226	227	228	229	230
154	229	230	231	232	233	234
155	233	234	235	236	237	238
156	237	238	239	240	241	242
157	241	242	243	244	245	246
158	245	246	247	248	249	250
159	249	250	251	252	253	254
160	253	254	255	256	257	258
161	257	258	259	260	261	262
162	261	262	263	264	265	266
163	265	266	267	268	269	270
164	269	270	271	272	273	274
165	273	274	275	276	277	278
166	277	278	279	280	281	282
167	281	282	283	284	285	286
168	285	286	287	288	289	290
169	289	290	291	292	293	294
170	293	294	295	296	297	298
171	297	298	299	300	301	302
172	301	302	303	304	305	306
173	305	306	307	308	309	310
174	309	310	311	312	313	314
175	313	314	315	316	317	318
176	317	318	319	320	321	322
177	321	322	323	324	325	326
178	325	326	327	328	329	330
179	329	330	331	332	333	334
180	333	334	335	336	337	338
181	337	338	339	340	341	342
182	341	342	343	344	345	346
183	345	346	347	348	349	350
184	349	350	351	352	353	354
185	353	354	355	356	357	358
186	357	358	359	360	361	362
187	361	362	363	364	365	366
188	365	366	367	368	369	370
189	369	370	371	372	373	374
190	373	374	375	376	377	378
191	377	378	379	380	381	382
192	381	382	383	384	385	386
193	385	386	387	388	389	390
194	389	390	391	392	393	394
195	393	394	395	396	397	398
196	397	398	399	400	401	402
197	401	402	403	404	405	406
198	405	406	407	408	409	410
199	409	410	411	412	413	414
200	413	414	415	416	417	418
201	417	418	419	420	421	422
202	421	422	423	424	425	426
203	425	426	427	428	429	430
204	429	430	431	432	433	434
205	433	434	435	436	437	438
206	437	438	439	440	441	442
207	441	442	443	444	445	446
208	445	446	447	448	449	450
209	449	450	451	452	453	454
210	453	454	455	456	457	458
211	457	458	459	460	461	462
212	461	462	463	464	465	466
213	465	466	467	468	469	470
214	469	470	471	472	473	474
215	473	474	475	476	477	478
216	477	478	479	480	481	482
217	481	482	483	484	485	486
218	485	486	487	488	489	490
219	489	490	491	492	493	494
220	493	494	495	496	497	498
221	497	498	499	500	501	502
222	501	502	503	504	505	506
223	505	506	507	508	509	510
224	509	510	511	512	513	514
225	513	514	515	516	517	518
226	517	518	519	520	521	522
227	521	522	523	524	525	526
228	525	526	527	528	529	530
229	529	530	531	532	533	534
230	533	534	535	536	537	538
231	537	538	539	540	541	542
232	541	542	543	544	545	546
233	545	546	547	548	549	550
234	549	550	551	552	553	554
235	553	554	555	556	557	558
236	557	558	559	560	561	562
237	561	562	563	564	565	566
238	565	566	567	568	569	570
239	569	570	571	572	573	574
240	573	574	575	576	577	578
241	577	578	579	580	581	582
242	581	582	583	584	585	586
243	585	586	587	588	589	590
244	589	590	591	592	593	594
245	593	594	595	596	597	598
246	597	598	599	600	601	602
247	601	602	603	604	605	606
248	605	606	607	608	609	610
249	609	610	611	612	613	614
250	613	614	615	616	617	618
251	617	618	619	620	621	622
252	621	622	623	624	625	626
253	625	626	627	628	629	630
254	629	630	631	632	633	634
255	633	634	635	636	637	638
256	637	638	639	640	641	642
257	641	642	643	644	645	646
258	645	646	647	648	649	650
259	649	650	651	652	653	654
260	653	654	655	656	657	658
261	657	658	659	660	661	662
262	661	662	663	664	665	666
263	665	666	667	668	669	670
264	669	670	671	672	673	674
265	673	674	675	676	677	678
266	677	678	679	680	681	682
267	681	682	683	684	685	686
268	685	686	687	688	689	690
269	689	690	691	692	693	694
270	693	694	695	696	697	698
271	697	698	699	700	701	702
272	701	702	703	704	705	706
273	705	706	707	708	709	710
274	709	710	711	712	713	714
275	713	714	715	716	717	718
276	717	718	719	720	721	722
277	721	722	723	724	725	726
278	725	726	727	728	729	730
279	729	730	731	732	733	734
280	733	734	735	736	737	738
281	737	738	739	740	741	742
282	741	742	743	744	745	746
283	745	746	747	748	749	750
284	749	750	751	752	753	754
285	753	754	755	756	757	758
286	757	758	759	760	761	762
287	761	762	763	764	765	766
288	765	766	767	768	769	770
289	769	770	771	772	773	774
290	773	774	775	776	777	778
291	777	778	779	780	781	782
292	781	782	783	784	785	786
293	785	786	787	788	789	790
294	789	790	791	792	793	794
295	793	794	795	796	797	798
296	797	798	799	800	801	802
297	801	802	803	804	805	806
298	805	806	807	808	809	810
299	809	810	811	812	813	814
300	813	814	815	816	817	818
301	817	818	819	820	821	822
302	821	822	823	824	825	826
303	825	826	827	828	829	830
304	829	830	831	832	833	834
305	833	834	835	836	837	838
306	837	838	839	840	841	842
307	841	842	843	844	845	846
308	845	846	847	848	849	850
309	849	850	851	852	853	854
310	853	854	855	856	857	858
311	857	858	859	860	861	862
312	861	862	863	864	865	866
313	865	866	867	868	869	870
314	869	870	871	872	873	874
315	873	874	875	876	877	878
316	877	878	879	880	881	882
317	881	882	883	884	885	886
318	885	886	887	888	889	890
319	889	890	891	892	893	894
320	893	894	895	896	897	898
321	897	898	899	900	901	902
322	901	902	903	904	905	906
323	905	906	907	908	909	910
324	909	910	911	912	913	914
325	913	914	915	916	917	918
326	917	918	919	920	921	922
327	921	922	923	924	925	926
328	925	926	927	928	929	930
329	929	930	931	932	933	934
330	933	934	935	936	937	938
331	937	938	939	940	941	942
332	941	942	943	944	945	946
333	945	946				

2. STRANL-II Program

a. Input

Listed on the next three pages are the input cards to the STANL-II program.

b. Output

The output from this program is in the form of printouts for each iteration and punched cards for the converged solution. Output from STRANL-II for $M_\infty = .909$ is listed on the following eight pages.

145	112	322	135	108	64	35
146	113	16	11	137	55	34
147	114	17	4	131	84	33
148	101	19	1	130	80	27
134	102	21	6	129	79	26
135	103	23		128	78	25
136	191	38	18	127	77	24
137	192	40	7	121	76	15
138	193	41	8	120	75	14
122	181	42	10	119	74	13
123	182	43	12	118	70	47
124	183	39	20	117	69	46
125	171	28	9	116	68	45
126	172	29	2	115	67	44
133	173	30	3	110	88	37
111	161	31	5	109	87	36

TIME INTEGRATION TO STEADY SOLUTION -- CIRCULAR ARC --170 NODES--M=0.909
 CONVERGENCE LIMIT =0.0050

0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

NO. OF ELEMENTS= 154 NO. OF NODES= 170 FULL BANDWIDTH = 84

ELE. NO.	ARC	ELEMENT	NODES
1	31	21	26
2	1	6	7
3	11	6	11
4	16	11	16
5	21	16	21
6	26	21	26
7	31	26	31
8	12	17	13
9	17	12	18
10	22	17	23
11	27	22	28
12	32	27	33
13	1	3	4
14	16	11	16
15	21	16	21
16	26	21	26
17	31	26	31
18	14	15	15
19	19	19	19
20	24	24	24
21	29	29	29
22	34	34	34
23	22	28	33
24	27	33	38
25	32	38	43
26	37	43	48
27	42	48	53
28	47	53	58
29	52	58	63
30	57	63	68
31	62	68	73
32	67	73	78
33	72	78	83
34	77	83	88
35	82	88	93
36	87	93	98
37	92	98	103
38	97	103	108
39	102	108	113
40	107	113	118
41	112	118	123
42	117	123	128
43	122	128	133
44	127	133	138
45	132	138	143
46	137	143	148
47	142	148	153
48	147	153	158
49	152	158	163
50	157	163	168
51	162	168	173
52	167	173	178
53	172	178	183
54	177	183	188
55	182	188	193
56	187	193	198
57	192	198	203
58	197	203	208
59	202	208	213
60	207	213	218
61	212	218	223
62	217	223	228
63	222	228	233
64	227	233	238
65	232	238	243
66	237	243	248
67	242	248	253
68	247	253	258
69	252	258	263
70	257	263	268
71	262	268	273
72	267	273	278
73	272	278	283
74	277	283	288
75	282	288	293
76	287	293	298
77	292	298	303
78	297	303	308
79	302	308	313
80	307	313	318
81	312	318	323
82	317	323	328
83	322	328	333
84	327	333	338
85	332	338	343
86	337	343	348
87	342	348	353
88	347	353	358
89	352	358	363
90	357	363	368
91	362	368	373
92	367	373	378
93	372	378	383
94	377	383	388
95	382	388	393
96	387	393	398
97	392	398	403
98	397	403	408
99	402	408	413
100	407	413	418
101	412	418	423
102	417	423	428
103	422	428	433
104	427	433	438
105	432	438	443
106	437	443	448
107	442	448	453
108	447	453	458
109	452	458	463
110	457	463	468
111	462	468	473
112	467	473	478
113	472	478	483
114	477	483	488
115	482	488	493
116	487	493	498
117	492	498	503
118	497	503	508
119	502	508	513
120	507	513	518
121	512	518	523
122	517	523	528
123	522	528	533
124	527	533	538
125	532	538	543
126	537	543	548
127	542	548	553
128	547	553	558
129	552	558	563
130	557	563	568
131	562	568	573
132	567	573	578
133	572	578	583
134	577	583	588
135	582	588	593
136	587	593	598
137	592	598	603
138	597	603	608
139	602	608	613
140	607	613	618
141	612	618	623
142	617	623	628
143	622	628	633
144	627	633	638
145	632	638	643
146	637	643	648
147	642	648	653
148	647	653	658
149	652	658	663
150	657	663	668
151	662	668	673
152	667	673	678
153	672	678	683
154	677	683	688

89	92	96	97	C
90	94	98	98	SS
91	95	99	99	100
92	96	100	100	101
93	97	101	101	102
94	98	102	102	103
95	99	103	103	104
96	100	104	104	105
97	101	105	105	106
98	102	106	106	107
99	103	107	107	108
100	104	108	108	109
101	105	109	109	C
102	106	110	110	111
103	107	111	111	112
104	108	112	112	113
105	109	113	113	114
106	110	114	114	115
107	111	115	115	116
108	112	116	116	117
109	113	117	117	118
110	114	118	118	119
111	115	119	119	120
112	116	120	120	121
113	117	121	121	122
114	118	122	122	123
115	119	123	123	124
116	120	124	124	125
117	121	125	125	126
118	122	126	126	127
119	123	127	127	128
120	124	128	128	129
121	125	129	129	130
122	126	130	130	131
123	127	131	131	132
124	128	132	132	133
125	129	133	133	134
126	130	134	134	135
127	131	135	135	136
128	132	136	136	137
129	133	137	137	138
130	134	138	138	139
131	135	139	139	140
132	136	140	140	141
133	137	141	141	142
134	138	142	142	143
135	139	143	143	144
136	140	144	144	145
137	141	145	145	146
138	142	146	146	147
139	143	147	147	148
140	144	148	148	149
141	145	149	149	150
142	146	150	150	151
143	147	151	151	152
144	148	152	152	153
145	149	153	153	154
146	150	154	154	155
147	151	155	155	156
148	152	156	156	157
149	153	157	157	158
150	154	158	158	159
151	155	159	159	160
152	156	160	160	161
153	157	161	161	162
154	158	162	162	163
155	159	163	163	164
156	160	164	164	165
157	161	165	165	166
158	162	166	166	167
159	163	167	167	C
160	164	168	168	169
161	165	169	169	170
162	166	170	170	C
163	167			
164	168			

CLC NODE	NEW NOCE	X(I)Y(I)
1	167	0.0
2	168	0.5155
3	169	0.9844
4	170	0.1412
5	166	0.1680
6	161	0.0
7	162	0.5184
8	163	0.9501
9	164	0.1419
10	165	0.1510
11	153	0.0
12	154	0.5212
13	155	0.9556
14	156	0.1427
15	157	0.1820
16	144	0.0
17	145	0.5061
18	146	0.1033
19	147	0.1488
20	148	0.1860
21	134	0.0
22	135	0.5174
23	136	0.1132
24	137	0.1562
25	138	0.1920
26	122	0.5300
27	123	0.9331
28	124	0.1331
29	125	0.1625
30	126	0.2020
31	113	0.0
32	111	0.1200
33	112	0.1530
34	113	0.1842

35	114	O.212000	01	O.108000	01
36	101	O.222000	01	O.200000	01
37	102	O.222000	01	O.154500	01
38	103	O.222000	01	O.115000	01
39	51	O.222000	01	J.200000	01
40	52	O.222000	01	O.154300	01
41	53	O.222000	01	O.122000	01
42	81	O.222000	01	C.200000	01
43	82	O.222000	01	C.160700	01
44	83	O.222000	01	J.125000	01
45	71	O.222000	01	C.200000	01
46	72	O.222000	01	O.158300	01
47	73	O.222000	01	J.122000	01
48	61	O.222000	01	O.200000	01
49	62	O.222000	01	O.154500	01
50	63	O.222000	01	O.115000	01
51	50	O.328000	01	C.200000	01
52	51	O.346400	01	J.165700	01
53	52	O.311800	01	O.134400	01
54	53	O.222000	01	O.106000	01
55	38	O.439000	01	J.200000	01
56	40	O.440000	01	O.167400	01
57	41	O.336000	01	O.137600	01
58	42	O.336000	01	O.110600	01
59	43	O.222000	01	C.350000	00
60	39	O.550000	01	J.200000	01
61	28	O.550000	01	O.150000	01
62	29	O.433300	01	J.123000	01
63	30	O.388000	01	J.100500	01
64	31	O.348000	01	O.816700	00
65	32	O.330000	01	O.660000	00
66	16	O.550000	01	O.110000	01
67	17	O.444000	01	C.502000	00
68	19	O.335000	01	J.735700	00
69	21	O.337000	01	O.588300	00
70	22	O.337000	01	O.460000	00
71	18	O.335000	01	O.700000	00
72	7	O.444000	01	J.574000	00
73	8	O.339800	01	O.459300	00
74	10	J.354900	01	O.355000	00
75	12	O.311000	01	C.260000	00
76	20	O.550000	01	O.300000	00
77	9	O.444000	01	O.242700	00
78	23	O.440000	01	O.190000	00
79	33	O.338000	01	J.143200	00
80	32	O.332000	01	O.100000	00
81	11	O.444000	01	O.00	00
82	4	O.335000	01	O.00	00
83	1	O.338000	01	O.00	00
84	6	O.332000	01	O.00	00
85	16	O.220000	01	O.00	00
86	159	O.220000	01	J.100000	00
87	158	O.220000	01	O.220000	00
88	152	O.220000	01	O.572000	02
89	151	O.220000	01	O.100300	00
90	150	O.220000	01	O.213800	00
91	149	O.220000	01	O.350000	00
92	148	O.220000	01	O.111500	01
93	142	O.220000	01	O.113200	00
94	141	O.220000	01	O.233200	00
95	140	O.220000	01	O.377200	00
96	139	O.220000	01	C.550000	00
97	132	O.220000	01	O.192200	01
98	131	O.220000	01	J.117400	00
99	130	O.220000	01	O.235300	00
100	129	O.220000	01	O.376700	00
101	128	O.220000	01	O.546400	00
102	127	O.220000	01	O.750000	00
103	120	O.220000	01	O.239400	01
104	120	O.220000	01	O.114700	00
105	119	O.220000	01	O.222500	00
106	118	O.220000	01	J.355400	00
107	117	O.220000	01	J.508300	00
108	116	O.220000	01	O.695500	00
109	115	O.220000	01	C.920000	00
110	110	O.220000	01	J.273100	01
111	109	O.220000	01	O.121200	00
112	108	O.220000	01	J.234000	00
113	107	O.220000	01	O.369200	00
114	106	O.220000	01	O.531300	00
115	105	O.220000	01	O.726300	00
116	104	O.220000	01	O.960000	00
117	100	O.224000	01	O.293300	01
118	99	O.224000	01	J.127100	00
119	98	O.224000	01	J.244400	00
120	97	O.224000	01	O.385100	00
121	96	O.224000	01	O.554100	00
122	95	O.224000	01	O.756800	00
123	94	O.224000	01	O.100000	01
124	90	O.225000	01	C.300000	01
125	88	O.225000	01	O.129700	00
126	87	O.225000	01	J.249300	00
127	86	O.225000	01	O.399000	00
128	85	O.225000	01	O.565200	00
129	84	O.225000	01	O.771900	00
130	80	O.225000	01	J.102000	01
131	79	O.225000	01	J.293300	01
132	78	O.225000	01	O.127100	00
133	77	O.225000	01	O.244400	00
134	76	O.225000	01	J.385100	00
135	75	O.225000	01	O.554100	00
136	74	O.225000	01	O.756800	00
137	74	O.225000	01	C.100000	01

139	70	0.26500E	01	J.27310E	-01
140	69	0.26500E	01	J.12120E	00
141	68	0.26500E	01	U.23400E	00
142	67	0.26500E	01	0.36920E	00
143	66	0.26500E	01	J.33150E	00
144	65	0.26500E	01	U.72630E	00
145	64	0.26500E	01	0.96000E	00
146	60	0.27250E	01	0.23940E	-01
147	59	0.27250E	01	0.11420E	00
148	58	0.27250E	01	J.22250E	00
149	57	0.27250E	01	0.35240E	00
150	56	0.27250E	01	U.50830E	00
151	55	0.27250E	01	J.69550E	00
152	54	0.27250E	01	0.92000E	00
153	49	C.28000E	01	0.19220E	-01
154	48	C.28000E	01	0.11740E	00
155	47	C.28000E	01	0.23530E	00
156	46	C.28000E	01	J.37670E	00
157	45	C.28000E	01	0.54640E	00
158	44	C.28000E	01	0.75000E	00
159	37	J.23350E	01	J.13150E	-01
160	36	0.28150E	01	U.11320E	00
161	35	0.28150E	01	0.23320E	00
162	34	0.28150E	01	0.37720E	00
163	33	0.28150E	01	0.55000E	00
164	27	0.25500E	01	J.57200E	-02
165	26	0.25500E	01	0.10030E	00
166	25	0.25500E	01	0.21380E	00
167	24	0.25500E	01	0.35000E	00
168	15	C.30000E	01	0.0	00
169	14	C.30000E	01	0.10000E	00
170	13	0.30000E	01	0.22000E	00

ACES AT PARALLEL
 01 6 11 16 21 26 31 32 36 39 42 45 48 51 55 60 61 66 71 76
 ACES ON THE LINE OF SYMMETRY
 02 3 4 5 82 83 84 85
 ACES ON THE AIRFIELD
 86 89 93 98 104 111 118 125 132 139 146 153 159 164 168
 SLOPE ALONG ACES ON AIRFIELD
 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20
 -0.17940E-01 -0.10820E-00 0.35890E-01 0.53890E-01 -0.50040E-01 -0.71930E-01 0.71930E-01 -0.53890E-01 0.35890E-01 -0.10820E-00 0.17940E-01 0.0

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

PACH NUMBER= 0.509 RELAX. FACTOR =0.5000

NOTE	PHI	UCUM	VGUM	CCF	LWAC	P/FPC	CF	DELM
1	1.7024	0.0	3.0950	8.2628	5.0902	5.0902	1.0	0.0
2	1.4244	0.0	1.4605	8.2786	5.0925	5.0925	1.0	1.0615
3	1.5731	0.1	1.0071	8.2786	5.0925	5.0925	1.0	1.0615
4	1.5731	0.1	1.0071	8.2786	5.0925	5.0925	1.0	1.0615
5	1.5731	0.1	1.0071	8.2786	5.0925	5.0925	1.0	1.0615
6	1.5731	0.1	1.0071	8.2786	5.0925	5.0925	1.0	1.0615
7	1.5731	0.1	1.0071	8.2786	5.0925	5.0925	1.0	1.0615
8	1.5731	0.1	1.0071	8.2786	5.0925	5.0925	1.0	1.0615
9	1.5731	0.1	1.0071	8.2786	5.0925	5.0925	1.0	1.0615
10	1.5731	0.1	1.0071	8.2786	5.0925	5.0925	1.0	1.0615
11	1.5731	0.1	1.0071	8.2786	5.0925	5.0925	1.0	1.0615
12	1.5731	0.1	1.0071	8.2786	5.0925	5.0925	1.0	1.0615
13	1.5731	0.1	1.0071	8.2786	5.0925	5.0925	1.0	1.0615
14	1.5731	0.1	1.0071	8.2786	5.0925	5.0925	1.0	1.0615
15	1.5731	0.1	1.0071	8.2786	5.0925	5.0925	1.0	1.0615
16	1.5731	0.1	1.0071	8.2786	5.0925	5.0925	1.0	1.0615
17	1.5731	0.1	1.0071	8.2786	5.0925	5.0925	1.0	1.0615
18	1.5731	0.1	1.0071	8.2786	5.0925	5.0925	1.0	1.0615
19	1.5731	0.1	1.0071	8.2786	5.0925	5.0925	1.0	1.0615
20	1.5731	0.1	1.0071	8.2786	5.0925	5.0925	1.0	1.0615
21	1.5731	0.1	1.0071	8.2786	5.0925	5.0925	1.0	1.0615
22	1.5731	0.1	1.0071	8.2786	5.0925	5.0925	1.0	1.0615
23	1.5731	0.1	1.0071	8.2786	5.0925	5.0925	1.0	1.0615
24	1.5731	0.1	1.0071	8.2786	5.0925	5.0925	1.0	1.0615
25	1.5731	0.1	1.0071	8.2786	5.0925	5.0925	1.0	1.0615
26	1.5731	0.1	1.0071	8.2786	5.0925	5.0925	1.0	1.0615
27	1.5731	0.1	1.0071	8.2786	5.0925	5.0925	1.0	1.0615
28	1.5731	0.1	1.0071	8.2786	5.0925	5.0925	1.0	1.0615
29	1.5731	0.1	1.0071	8.2786	5.0925	5.0925	1.0	1.0615
30	1.5731	0.1	1.0071	8.2786	5.0925	5.0925	1.0	1.0615
31	1.5731	0.1	1.0071	8.2786	5.0925	5.0925	1.0	1.0615
32	1.5731	0.1	1.0071	8.2786	5.0925	5.0925	1.0	1.0615
33	1.5731	0.1	1.0071	8.2786	5.0925	5.0925	1.0	1.0615
34	1.5731	0.1	1.0071	8.2786	5.0925	5.0925	1.0	1.0615
35	1.5731	0.1	1.0071	8.2786	5.0925	5.0925	1.0	1.0615
36	1.5731	0.1	1.0071	8.2786	5.0925	5.0925	1.0	1.0615
37	1.5731	0.1	1.0071	8.2786	5.0925	5.0925	1.0	1.0615
38	1.5731	0.1	1.0071	8.2786	5.0925	5.0925	1.0	1.0615
39	1.5731	0.1	1.0071	8.2786	5.0925	5.0925	1.0	1.0615
40	1.5731	0.1	1.0071	8.2786	5.0925	5.0925	1.0	1.0615
41	1.5731	0.1	1.0071	8.2786	5.0925	5.0925	1.0	1.0615
42	1.5731	0.1	1.0071	8.2786	5.0925	5.0925	1.0	1.0615
43	1.5731	0.1	1.0071	8.2786	5.0925	5.0925	1.0	1.0615
44	1.5731	0.1	1.0071	8.2786	5.0925	5.0925	1.0	1.0615
45	1.5731	0.1	1.0071	8.2786	5.0925	5.0925	1.0	1.0615
46	1.5731	0.1	1.0071	8.2786	5.0925	5.0925	1.0	1.0615
47	1.5731	0.1	1.0071	8.2786	5.0925	5.0925	1.0	1.0615
48	1.5731	0.1	1.0071	8.2786	5.0925	5.0925	1.0	1.0615
49	1.5731	0.1	1.0071	8.2786	5.0925	5.0925	1.0	1.0615
50	1.5731	0.1	1.0071	8.2786	5.0925	5.0925	1.0	1.0615
51	1.5731	0.1	1.0071	8.2786	5.0925	5.0925	1.0	1.0615
52	1.5731	0.1	1.0071	8.2786	5.0925	5.0925	1.0	1.0615
53	1.5731	0.1	1.0071	8.2786	5.0925	5.0925	1.0	1.0615
54	1.5731	0.1	1.0071	8.2786	5.0925	5.0925	1.0	1.0615
55	1.5731	0.1	1.0071	8.2786	5.0925	5.0925	1.0	1.0615
56	1.5731	0.1	1.0071	8.2786	5.0925	5.0925	1.0	1.0615
57	1.5731	0.1	1.0071	8.2786	5.0925	5.0925	1.0	1.0615
58	1.5731	0.1	1.0071	8.2786	5.0925	5.0925	1.0	1.0615
59	1.5731	0.1	1.0071	8.2786	5.0925	5.0925	1.0	1.0615
60	1.5731	0.1	1.0071	8.2786	5.0925	5.0925	1.0	1.0615

B. CONVERGING-DIVERGING NOZZLE

Two test cases were run for the converging-diverging nozzle. The first case was for symmetric flow designed to yield sonic conditions in the throat of the nozzle. The second case dealt with supersonic flow in the diverging section by starting with the sonic line as the boundary of the nozzle mesh. Oswatitsch's two-dimensional nozzle [Ref. 9], $y = 1 + \sqrt{.2(x - 2.5)^2}$ with a semi-throat height of 1 at $x = 2.5$ was used in both cases. Boundaries for the subsonic nozzle were at $x = 0$ and $x = 5$.

1. Symmetric Solution

This problem was analyzed using the mesh shown in Fig. 10, which consists of 126 elements and 152 nodes. In the second card (the option card) IOPT(4) = 1 indicates that non-zero boundary velocities at the inlet and the exit will be read and applied by subroutine BNDRY. This option requires that the number of inlet and exit boundary nodes be specified in columns 36-40 of the next card. Perturbation velocities at the boundary nodes follow on the subsequent four cards. Subroutine BNDRY reads u and v respectively for the first boundary node and then continues reading u and v for each inlet and then each exit node in the order specified on the appropriate card.

2. Supersonic Case--Diverging Section

The mesh used for this case is sketched in Fig. 11 and input cards to STRANL-II follow on the next page. For this

case the options in effect are IOPT(4) = 1 and IOPT(5) = 1
which cause non-zero boundary velocities to be applied to
the sonic line only.

113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128
 125 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144
 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152
 STEADY TRANSONIC FLOW-CONVERGING DIVERGING NOZZLE M=.4388
 1 .01 .4388 1.0 16
 0.0 0.0 -8.571E-04-3.995E-02-3.473E-03-8.004E-02-7.578E-03-1.204E-01
 -1.458E-C2-1.611E-01-2.356E-02-2.021E-01-3.525E-02-2.433E-01-4.997E-02-2.846E-C1
 0.0 0.0 -8.571E-04 3.995E-02-3.473E-03 8.004E-02 7.578E-03 1.204E-01
 -1.458E-C2 1.611E-01-2.356E-02 2.021E-01-3.525E-02 2.433E-01-4.997E-02 2.846E-01

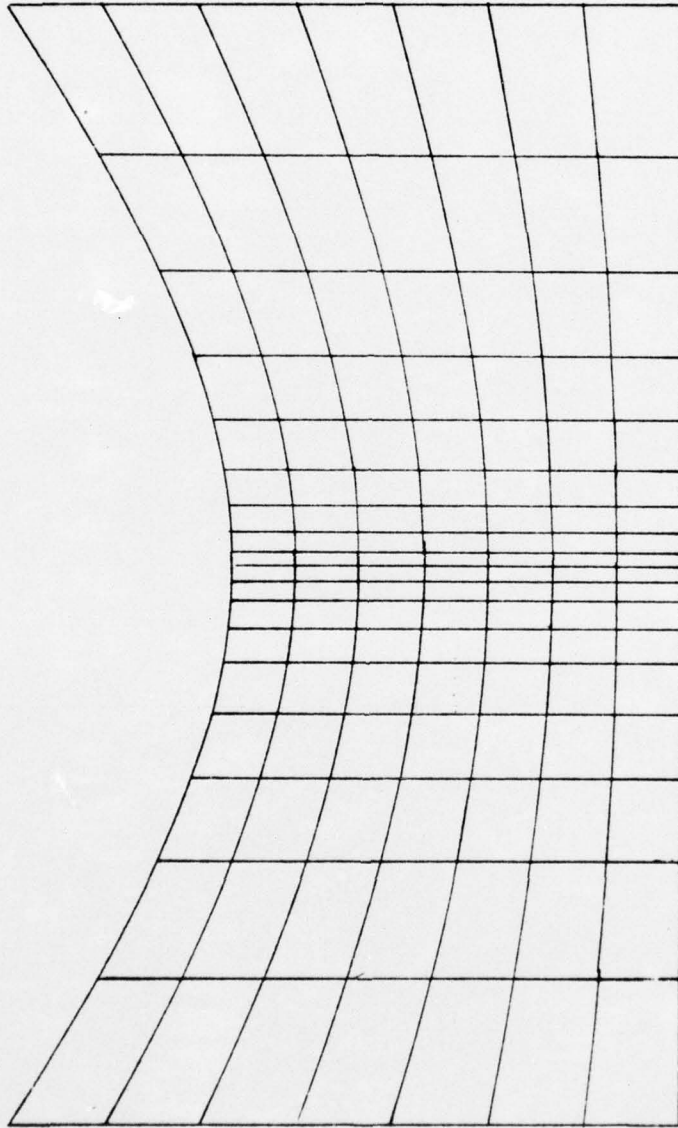


Figure 10 - Finite Element Mesh for the Converging-Diverging Nozzle.

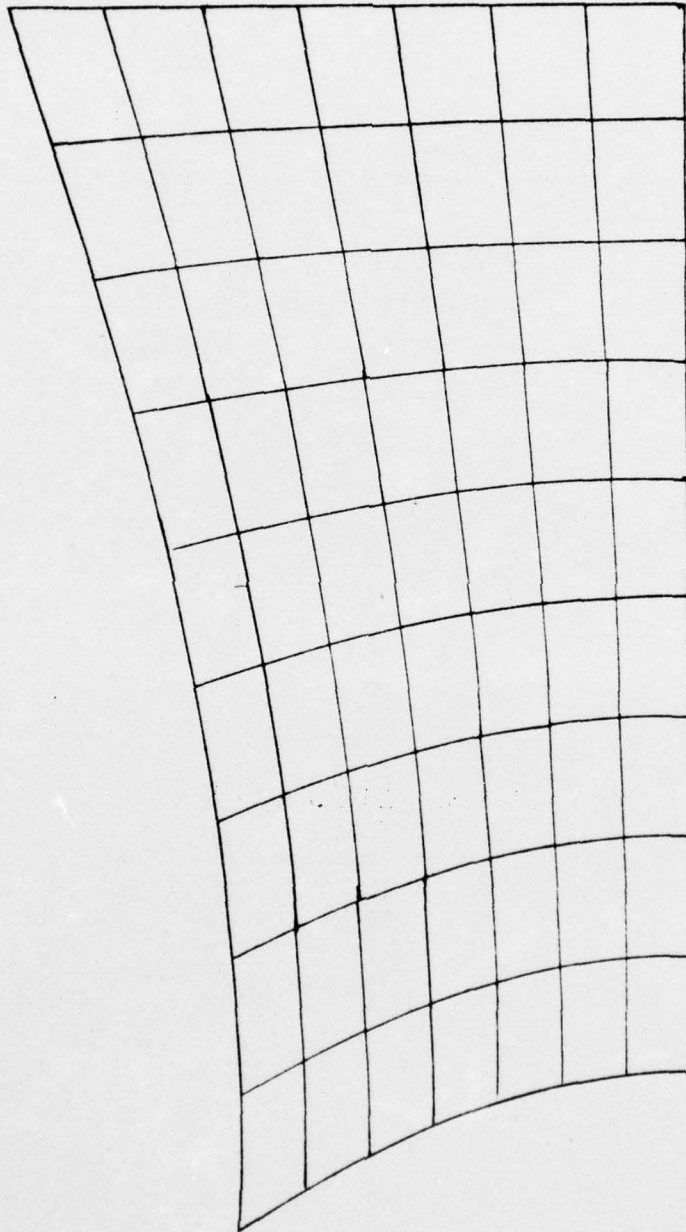


Figure 11 - Finite Element Mesh for the Supersonic Case

STRANL-II

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STEADY TRANSONIC FLOW ANALYSIS BY FINITE ELEMENT METHOD CD
USING LEAST SQUARES WITH TRIANGULAR AND QUADRILATERAL ELEMENTS
IOPT(1)=1 USE RESULTS OF PREVIOUS CASE AS STARTING SOLUTION
WFILE THE OTHER OPTION IS IGNORED
IOPT(2)=1, READ IN NON-ZERO INITIAL GUESS
IOPT(3)=1, APPLY LINEARIZED BOUNDARY CONDITIONS ON CHORDLINE
IOPT(4)=1, READ IN NON-ZERO BOUNDARY CONDITIONS
IOPT(5)=1, SONIC LINE VELOCITIES AS INPUTS
THE PROGRAM IS M AS PRESENTLY DIMENSIONED ALLCS THESE MAXIMA
200 ELEMENTS, 180 NODES, 50 NODES FOR EACH TYPE OF BOUNDARY CCND
MAX FULL BANDWIDTH = 84
DEVELOPED AND CODED BY STEVENS CHAN OF LOCKHEED-HUNTSVILLE ALA.
DIMENSION TITLE(18), IOPT(20), NDD(200,4), S(540,84), SLP(540)
DIMENSION WORK(540,42), UT(540,3), NDATA(3)
DIMENSION X(180), Y(180), RML(180), RMLP(180), CCF(180), NJNT(180)
DIMENSION NIDS(3), NID(3,50), VAF(50), AR(100)
DIMENSION UB(50), VB(50)
LOGICAL LR(50)
EQUIVALENCE(NIDS(1),NFARF), (NIDS(2),NWKAKE), (NIDS(3),NBODY)
EQUIVALENCE(NDATA(1),NSK), (NDATA(2),NSM), (NDATA(3),NSC)
DATA NDATA/9,13,14/
DATA NEM, NPM, NCM, NA/200,180,84,50/
NRM=3*NPM
NFCM=NCM/2
DATA PI/3.1415926/, GAMMA/1.40/
IA=2*NA
CCNST=0.5*(GAMMA-1.0)
EXP=-GAMMA/(GAMMA-1.0)
C
C
READ TITLE, CONTROL KEYS AND PROGRAM PARAMETERS
C
C
DATA NREAD,NWRITE,NPUNCH/10,8,3/
100 REAC(NREAD,805,END=2000)(TITLE(I),I=1,18)
101 CONTINUE
C
C
REAC(NREAD,820) ( IOPT(I), I=1,20)
READ (NREAD,830) ITGIV,ZTEST,RMAC,FL,NFARF$
WRITE (NWRITE,910) (TITLE(I),I=1,18),ZTEST
WRITE (NWRITE,820) (IOPT(I),I=1,20)
WRITE(6,999)ITGIV,ZTEST,RMAC,FL,NFARF$
955 FORMAT(IH0,'ITGIV=',I3,5X,'ZTEST=',F8.4,5X,'RMAC=',F8.4,5X,
1, 'FL=',F8.4,5X,'NFARF=',I5)
IRES=0
RFT=1.0
SCMAC=RMAC**2

```

```

TRA00020
TRA00030
TRA00040
TRA00050
TRA00060
TRA00070
TRA00080
TRA00090
TRA00100
TRA00110
TRA00120
TRA00130
TRA00140
TRA00150
TRA00160
TRA00180
TRA00190
TRA00200
TRA00210
TRA00220
TRA00230
TRA00240
TRA00250
TRA00260
TRA00270
TRA00280
TRA00290
TRA00300
TRA00310
TRA00320
TRA00330
TRA00340
TRA00350
TRA00360
TRA00370
TRA00380
TRA00390
TRA00400
TRA00410
TRA00420
TRA00430
TRA00440
TRA00450
TRA00460
TRA00470

```

```

C
C
C
IF (IOPT(4) .EQ. 1) READ(NREAD,840) (UB(I), VB(I), I=1, NFARF$)
IF (IOPT(4) .EQ. 1) CALL BCCND(UB,VB,IOPT(5),NFARF$)
IF (IOPT(1) .EQ. 1) GO TO 382

READ AND PRINT MESH DATA, BOUNDARY NODES, AND AIRFCIL SLOPE

READ (NREAD,825) NELS,NPS,NBW, (NICS(I), I=1,3)
READ (NREAD,825) ((NOD(I,J), J=1,4), I=1,NELS)
READ (NREAD,840) (X(I), Y(I), I=1,NPS)
CC 110 I=1,3
NS=NIDS(I)
110 READ (NREAD,825) (NID(I,J), J=1,NS)
READ (NREAD,840) (VAF(I), I=1,NBCCY)
120 READ (NREAD,825) (NJNT(I), I=1,NPS)

IF IOPT(3)=1, APPLY LINEARIZED BOUNDARY CCNDITION ON CHORDLINE
CTHERWISE APPLY NONLINEAR BOUNDARY CONDITIONS ON AIRFCIL SURFACE

IF (IOPT(3) .NE. 1) GO TO 116
DO 115 J=1,NBODY
I=NID(3,J)
Y(I)=0.0
115 CCNTINUE
116 WRITE (NWRITE,920) NELS,NPS,NBW
200 WRITE (NWRITE,930)
DC 220 N=1,NELS
220 WRITE (NWRITE,825) N, (NOD(N,J), J=1,4)
WRITE (NWRITE,935)
DO 230 I=1,NPS
230 WRITE (NWRITE,940) I, NJNT(I), X(I), Y(I)
WRITE (NWRITE,951) (NID(1,I), I=1,NFARF)
WRITE (NWRITE,952) (NID(2,I), I=1,NWAKE)
WRITE (NWRITE,953) (NID(3,I), I=1,NBODY)
WRITE (NWRITE,955) (VAF(I), I=1,NBODY)

REDEFINE MESH DATA, ECT. USING NEW NODAL NUMBERING SYSTEM
C
C
C
CC 238 N=1,NELS
DC 238 I=1,4
IF (NOD(N,I) .EQ.0) GO TO 238
KK=NOD(N,I)
ACD(N,I)=NJNT(KK)
238 CCNTINUE
DO 239 I=1,3
IS=NIDS(I)
C0 239 J=1,IS
KK=NID(I,J)
239 NID(I,J)=NJNT(KK)

```

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TRA00480
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```

J=NJNT(I)
II=3*NJNT(I)
PCT=S(II-2,NBW)
UPT=S(II-1,NBW)
V=S(II,NBW)
U=UPT+I.0
QSQ=U*U+V*V
ASQ=CONST*(1.0-QSQ)+1./SQMAC
RML(J)=SQRT(QSQ/ASQ)
FRATIO=(1.0+CONST*RML(J)**2)**EXP
CP=-2.*UPT
COF(J)=SQMAC*(1.0+2.4*UPT)
DELM=RML(J)-RMLP(J)
WRITE (NWRITE,978) I,POT,U,V,COF(J),RML(J),FRATIO,CP,DELM
305 DISPLAY PRESSURE COEFFICIENT CP
C
C
WRITE (NWRITE,985)
ISTOP=0
IFNT=0
DO 320 J=1,NBODY
IF (J.EQ.NBODY) ISTOP =1
I=NID(3,J)
LPT=S(3*I-1,NBW)
V=S(3*I,NBW)
CF=-2.*UPT
CCNTINUE
IF (IRES.LT.2) GO TO 382
C
C
CHECK CONVERGENCE. IF SO, PUNCH CONVERGED SOLUTION AND
PROCEED TO NEXT CASE. OTHERWISE, UPDATE SOLUTION AND CONTINUE
TC ITERATE
CO 340 I=1,NPS
PCTE=1.0-RMLP(I)/RML(I)
IF (ABS(PCTE).LT.ZTEST) GO TO 340
RFT=F1
GO TO 382
CCNTINUE
WRITE (NPUNCH,840) (S(I,NBW),I=1,NEQ)
GC TO 100
CO 385 I=1,NPS
RMLP(I)=RML(I)
RFTC=1.0-RFT
CC 390 I=1,NEQ
SLP(I)=RFT*S(I,NBW)+RFTC*SLP(I)
GO TO 265
60C WRITE (NWRITE,980)
  
```


SUBROUTINE BCOND

```

SUBROUTINE BCOND(U,V,IOPT,N)
DIMENSION U(N),V(N),UP(50),VP(50)
DATA NWRITE/6/
CC 10 I=1,N
UP(I)=1+U(I)
VP(I)=V(I)
CCNTINUE
IF (IOPT.EQ.1) GO TO 150
WRITE(NWRITE,100)
FCRMAT(,UCOM AT INLET')
N2=N/2+1
WRITE(NWRITE,110) (UP(I),I=1,N2)
WRITE(NWRITE,120) INLET')
FCRMAT(,VCOM AT
WRITE(NWRITE,110) (VP(I),I=1,N2)
WRITE(NWRITE,130)
FORMAT(,UCOM AT EXIT')
WRITE(NWRITE,140) (UP(I),I=N3,N)
WRITE(NWRITE,150)
FCRMAT(,1H,8(F10.7,5X))
WRITE(NWRITE,110) (VP(I),I=N3,N)
GC TO 160
WRITE(NWRITE,121)
WRITE(NWRITE,110) (UP(I),I=1,N)
WRITE(NWRITE,122)
WRITE(NWRITE,110) (VP(I),I=1,N)
FORMAT(,UCOM AT SONIC LINE')
FCRMAT(,VCOM AT SONIC LINE')
RETURN
100
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122
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SUBROUTINE BNDEQ

```

1201 SLBROUTINE BNDEQ(A,NRMAX,NCMAX,N,ITERM)
C      CCNTINUE
C      EQUATION SOLVER FOR BANDED NON-SYMMETRIC SYSTEM OF EQUATIONS
C      SOLUTION STORED IN THE LAST COLUMN AT (1,2*ITERM)
C
C      DIMENSION A(NRMAX,NCMAX)
C      DATA NREAD,NWRITE,NPUNCH/4,8,3/
C      PARE=1.E-6
C      PARE=CEP0**2
C      NBND=2*ITERM
C      NEM=NBND-1
C
C      BEGINS ELIMINATION OF THE LOWER LEFT
C
C      DO 1000 I=1,N
C      IF (ABS(A(I,ITERM)) .LT. CEP0) GO TO 410
C      GO TO 420
C      IF (ABS(A(I,ITERM)) .LT. PARE) GO TO 1600
C      WRITE (6,420) A(I,ITERM), I
C      FORMAT (10,WARNING,ILL-CONDITIONED A-MATRIX. A=,E16.6, I=,I4)
C      JLAST=MINO(I+ITERM-1,N)
C      L=ITERM+1
C      CCNTINUE
C      DO 500 J=I,JLAST
C      L=L-1
C      IF (ABS(A(J,L)) .LT. PARE) GO TO 500
C      B=A(J,L)
C      DO 450 K=L,NBND
C      A(J,K)=A(J,K)/B
C      IF (I .EQ. N) GO TO 1200
C      CCNTINUE
C      L=0
C      JFIRST=I+1
C      IF (JLAST .LE. I) GO TO 1000
C      DO 900 J= JFIRST,JLAST
C      L=L+1
C      IF ( ABS(A(J,ITERM-L)) .LT. PARE) GO TO 900
C      DO 600 K=ITERM,NBM
C      A(J,K-L) = A(J-L,K) -A(J,K-L)
C      A(J,NBND) = A(J-L,NBND) -A(J,NBNC)
C      IF (I .GE. N-ITERM+1) GO TO 900
C      DO 800 K=1,L
C      A(J,NBND-K) = -A(J,NBND-K)
C      CCNTINUE
1000 CCNTINUE

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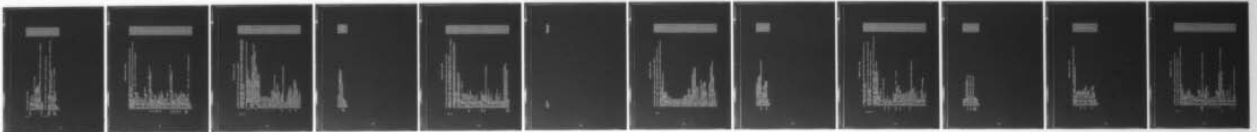
NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL MONTEREY CALIF
TIME INTEGRATION OF UNSTEADY TRANSONIC FLOW TO A STEADY STATE S--ETC(U)
MAR 77 R J NICHOLS

F/G 20/4

UNCLASSIFIED

NL

2 OF 2
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END

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C
C
C 120C BACK-SUBSTITUTION
L=ITERM -1
DO 1500 I=2,N
DO 1500 J=1,L
IF (N+1-I+J.GT.N) GO TO 1500
ATEMP1=A(N+1-I,NBND)
ATEMP2=A(N+1-I+J,NBND)
ATEMP3=A(N+1-I,ITERM+J)
A(N+1-I,NBND)=A(N+1-I+J,NBND)-A(N+1-I,ITERM+J)
1500 CCNTINUE
RETURN
C
C PRINT THE ENTIRE MATRIX IF ZERO CN MAIN DIAGCNAL
1600 WRITE (6,1601)
1601 FORMAT ('COMPUTATION STOPED IN BNDEQ BECAUSE ZERC APPEARED ON
MAIN DIAGONAL. THE MATRIX FOLLOWS.')
```

```

C
C 1602 DO 1602 I=1,N
1602 WRITE (NWRITE,1603) (A(I,J), J=1,NBND)
1603 FCFORMAT (10E12.4)
ENC
C
C 1500 TRA00470
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SUBROUTINE BNDRY

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```

SLROUTINE BNDRY(S,UB,V6, VAF,NID,NFARF,NBODY,NWAKE,NEW
1,NBW,NEQ,IOPT,IRES)
DIMENSION S(456,60),UB(50),VAF(50),NID(3,50),IOPT(40)
NBW$=NBW-1
IF (IOPT(5)).EQ. 1 .AND. IRES .GT. 1) NFARF=NFARF/2
DC 10 I=1,NFARF
IE=3*NID(1,I)-2
DC 10 J=1,2
IE=IE+1
NX=IE-NBW
BC=UB(I)
IF (J.EQ.2) BC=VB(I)
DO 41 L=1,NBW$
LX=NX+L
IF (LX .LE. 0 .OR. LX .GT. NEQ) GO TO 41
S(LX,NBW)=S(LX,NBW)-BC*S(LX,NBW-L)
IF (LX,INUE)=0.
DO 30 K=1,NBW
S(IE,K)=0.0
S(IE,INUE)=1.0
S(IE,NBW)=BC
DC 100 I=1,NBODY
IE=3*NID(3,I)
BC=VAF(I)
NX=IE-NBW
DC 410 L=1,NBW$
LX=NX+L
IF (LX .LE. 0 .OR. LX .GT. NEQ) GO TO 410
S(LX,NBW)=S(LX,NBW)-BC*S(LX,NBW-L)
S(LX,INUE)=0.0
DO 300 K=1,NBW
S(IE,K)=0.0
S(IE,INUE)=1.0
S(IE,NBW)=BC
DO 200 I=1,NWAKE
IE=3*NID(2,I)
DO 330 K=1,NBW
S(IE,K)=0.0
S(IE,INUE)=1.0
IF (IOPT(5)).EQ. 1 .AND. IRES .GT. 1)NFARF=NFARF*2
RETURN
END

```

C

40

41

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100

330

200

SUBROUTINE EMTC

```

SUBROUTINE EMTC(A,AT,ATT,XL,YL,PEL,SQMAC)
EVALUATE ELEMENT MATRIX FOR A TRIANGLE BY GAUSSIAN QUADRATURE
SUBROUTINE DERY CALLED TO EVALUATE SHAPE FUNCTION DERIVATIVES
AT THE GAUSSIAN POINTS

1  DIMENSION A(9,9),P(9),Q(9),NP(5),B(3),XL(3),YL(3),S(3),
2  DNX(9),DNXX(9),DNY(9),PEL(9),
3  DN(9),AT(9,9),ATT(9,9),
4  DIMENSION EINT(3,7),WT(7)
5  DATA LMAX/7/,WT/0.225,3*0.13239415,3*.12593518/
6  DATA EINT/3*0.33333333,0.05961587,3*0.47C14206,0.05961587,
7  3*0.47C14206,0.05961587,0.79742699,3*0.1C128651,
8  0.79742699,3*0.10128651,0.79742699/
9  DATA NP/1,2,3,1,2/,GAMMA/1.40/
10 DATA NREAD,NWRITE,NPUNCH/4,8,3/
11 DO 2 J=1,9
12 DO 2 J=1,9
13 ATT(I,J)=0.
14 A(I,J)=0.0
15 J=NP(I+1)
16 K=NP(I+2)
17 R(I)=YL(J)-YL(K)
18 C(I)=XL(J)-XL(K)
19 AREA=0.5*(B(2)*C(3)-B(3)*C(2))
20 CST1=1.0-SQMAC
21 CST2=SQMAC*(1.0+GAMMA)
22 DO 100 L=1,LMAX
23 DO 100 I=1,3
24 S(I)=EINT(I,L)
25 CALL DERY(AREA,B,C,S,DN,DNX,DNXX,DNY)
26 UX=0.0
27 UY=0.0
28 DO 30 I=1,9
29 U=U+DNX(I)*PEL(I)
30 UX=UX+DNXX(I)*PEL(I)
31 ALPHA=CST1-CST2*U
32 DO 40 I=1,9
33 P(I)=ALPHA*DNXX(I)+DNY(I)
34 Q(I)=P(I)-CST2*UX+DNX(I)
35 WEIGHT=WT(L)*AREA
36 DO 60 I=1,9
37 CST=WEIGHT*Q(I)

```

CC C C C

TRA00460
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TRA00500
TRA00510
TRA00530

```
CG 60 J=1,9  
AT(I,J)=AT(I,J)-2*CST*SQMAC*DNX(J)  
ATT(I,J)=ATT(I,J)-CST*SQMAC*DN(J)  
A(I,J)=A(I,J)+CST*P(J)  
60 CCONTINUE  
1CC RETURN  
END
```

SUBROUTINE EMQT

```

SUBROUTINE EMQT(XQ,YQ,PMQ,SOMAC,EG,EQT,EGTT,NTRS)
GENERATE MATRIX FOR A QUADRILATERAL OR TRIANGLE
SUBROUTINE EMTG CALLED TO GENERATE MATRIX FOR A BASIC TRIANGLE
DIMENSION EQ(12,12),ET(9,9),XQ(4),YQ(4),XT(3),YT(3),MP(3,4)
DIMENSION PMQ(12),PMT(9),EQT(12,12),EGTT(12,12),ETT(9,9),
1 ETT(9,9)
DATA MP/1,2,3,3,4,1,2,3,4,1,2,3/
DATA NREAD,NWRITE,NPUNCH/4,8,3/
FTCR=1.0
IF (NTRS.EQ. 4) FTOR=.5
CC 100 I=1,12
CC 100 J=1,12
EGTT(I,J)=0.0
EGTT(I,J)=0.0
EQ(I,J)=0.0
DO 100 I=1,NTRS
DO 100 J=1,3
NI=MP(I,1)
II=3*(I-1)
IG=3*(II-1)
CO 102 J=1,3
IT=IT+1
IC=IQ+1
PMT(IT)=XQ(NI)
YT(IT)=YQ(NI)
CALL EMTG(ET,ETT,EGTT,XT,YT,PMT,SOMAC)
DC 130 K=1,3
NR=3*(MP(K,1)-1)
IE=3*(K-1)
CC 130 KK=1,3
NR=NR+1
IE=IE+1
DC 130 L=1,3
NC=3*(MP(L,1)-1)
JE=3*(L-1)
CC 130 LL=1,3
NC=NC+1
JE=JE+1
EQT(NR,NC)=EQT(NR,NC)+ETT(IE,JE)*FTOR
EGTT(NR,NC)=EQT(NR,NC)+ETT(IE,JE)*FTOR
EC(NR,NC)=EQ(NR,NC)+ET(IE,JE)*FTCR
130 CCNTINUE
150

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TRAC0460
TRA00480

RETURN
ENC

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DN(L)=SISQ*BS+BETA*H
CNX(L)=2.*BI*SI*BS+BETA*HX
CNXX(L)=2.*BISQ*BS+8BETA*HXX
DNY(L)=2.*CISQ*BS+4.*CI*TWOA*SI+BETA*HYY
CC 300 I=1,9
DNX(I)=DNX(I)/TWOA
DNXX(I)=DNXX(I)/TWOASQ
DNY(I)=DNY(I)/TWOASQ
RETURN
ENC

200

30C

SUBROUTINE NEWK

```

1 SUBROUTINE NEWK(SQMAC,NRM,NCM,NEQ,NBW,NEM,NELS,NOD,SLP,S,
  COEF,NPM,X,Y,NMAT)
  GENERATE SYSTEM MATRIX BY ASSEMBLING CONTRIBUTIONS FROM
  ALL THE ELEMENTS
  SLROUTINE EMQT CALLED TO GENERATE ELEMENT MATRIX
  DIMENSION COEF(NPM),X(NPM),Y(NPM),XQ(4),YQ(4),PM(12),BB(12,12)
  DIMENSION BBC(12,12),BBM(12,12)
  DIMENSION NOD(NEM,4),S(NRM,NCM),SLP(NRM)
  DATA NREAD,NWRITE,NPUNCH/4,8,3/
  NPBW=NBW/2
  CC 480 N=1,NELS
  I1=1
  IF (MOD(N,4)) 402,402,404
  NPPEL=3
  402 NTRS=1
  GC TO 410
  404 NPPEL=4
  NTRS=4
  I2=0
  DO 408 I=1,4
  NI=NOD(N,I)
  IF (COEF(NI).GT.1.00) I2=I2+1
  408 IF (I2.EQ.0) NTRS=2
  IF (I2.EQ.4) I1=3
  41C DO 425 I=1,NPEL
  NI=NOD(N,I)
  XQ(I)=X(NI)
  YQ(I)=Y(NI)
  DO 425 J=1,3
  IS=3*(I-1)+J
  IE=3*(I-1)+J
  PM(IE)=SLP(IS)
  425 CALL EMQT(XQ,YQ,PM,SQMAC,BB,BBC,BEM,NTRS)
  DO 450 I=1,NPEL
  AF=3*(I-1)
  IE=3*(I-1)
  DC 450 II=1,3
  AR=NR+1
  IE=IE+1
  DC 450 J=1,NPEL
  NC=3*(NCD(N,J)-1)-NR+NBW
  JE=3*(J-1)
  CC 450 JJ=1,3
  
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```
NC=NC+1  
JE=JE+1  
IF (NMA T-2) 443,442,441  
S(NR,NC)=S(NR,NC)+BBM(IE,JE)  
GO TO 450  
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SUBROUTINE STORE

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SUBROUTINE STORE (S,WCRK,NRM,NCM,NFCM,NHBW,NEQ,NDATA)
DIMENSION S(NRM,NCM),WORK(NRM,NHCP)
CC 10 I=1,NRM
CC 10 J=1,NHCM
1C WCRK(I,J)=0.0
CC 20 I=1,NHBW
20 WCRK(I,J)=S(I,J)
CC 30 I=1,NEQ
3C WCRK(I,J)=S(I,JA)
CC 30 J=1,NHBW
JA=NHBW+J
WRITE (NDATA) WORK
REWIND NDATA
RETURN
END
ST000010
ST000020
ST000030
ST000040
STC00050
STC00060
ST000070
STC00080
STC00090
ST000100
ST000110
STC00120
STC00130
ST000140
STC00150
STC00160
STC00170
STC00180

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SUBROUTINE TIME

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SUBROUTINE TIME(S,U,WORK,NRM,NCM,NFCM,NHBW,NEQ)
HCULBOLT INTEGRATION FOR UNSTEADY PROBLEMS
DIMENSION S(NRM,NCM),WORK(NRM,NHCM),U(NRM,3),NDATA(3)
DATA NDATA/9,13,14/
CATA DELT/100./
NBW=2*NHBW
AC=2./DELT**2
A1=11./(6*DELT)
A2=5./DELT**2
A3=3./DELT
A4=-2.*A0
A5=-A3/2.
A6=A0/2.
A7=A3/9
CC 100 I=1,NRM
CC 100 J=1,NCM
S(I,J)=0.0
C FCRM DO 25 K=1,3
NDATA$=NDATA(K)
REAC (NCATA$) WORK
IF (K-2) 1,2,3
1 CCNST=1
CC TO 4
2 CCNST=A0
CC TO 4
3 CCNST=A1
CC TO 4
4 DC 10 J=1,NHBW
S(I,J)=WORK(I,J)*CONST+S(I,J)
10 MULTIPLY CONTRIBUTING MATRICES BY THE TIME DEPENDENT
VECTORS TO FORM RIGHT HAND SIDE
DO 20 J=1,NHBW
JM=NHBW+1-J
IM=0
CC 20 I=JM,NEQ
IM=IM+1
IF (K-2) 11,12,13
11 UM=0.
CC TO 20
12 UM=A2*U(IM,1)+A4*U(IM,2)+A6*U(IM,3)
CC TO 20
TIM00010
TIM00020
TIM00030
TIM00040
TIM00050
TIM00060
TIM00070
TIM00080
TIM00090
TIM00100
TIM00110
TIM00120
TIM00130
TIM00140
TIM00150
TIM00160
TIM00170
TIM00180
TIM00190
TIM00200
TIM00210
TIM00220
TIM00230
TIM00240
TIM00250
TIM00260
TIM00270
TIM00280
TIM00290
TIM00300
TIM00310
TIM00320
TIM00330
TIM00340
TIM00350
TIM00360
TIM00370
TIM00380
TIM00390
TIM00400
TIM00410
TIM00420
TIM00430
TIM00440
TIM00450

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TIM00460
 TIM00470
 TIM00480
 TIM00490
 TIM00500
 TIM00510
 TIM00520
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 TIM00570
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 TIM00590
 TIM00600
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 TIM00680
 TIM00690
 TIM00700
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 TIM00780
 TIM00790
 TIM00800
 TIM00810
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 TIM00830
 TIM00840
 TIM00850
 TIM00870

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13 UM=A3*U(IM,1)+A5*U(IM,2)+A7*U(IM,3)
20 S(IM,NBW)=S(IM,NBW)+WORK(I,J)*UM
25 CCNTINUE UPPER TRIANGULAR EFFECTIVE MATRIX
C
31 CC 45 K=1,3
    NCATA$=NDATA(K)
    READ (NCATA$,) WORK
    IF (K-2) 21,22,23
21 CCNST=L
    GO TO 24
22 CCNST=A0
    GO TO 24
23 CCNST=A1
24 DO 30 J=1,NHBW
    DO 30 I=1,NEQ
    JA=J+NHBW
    S(I,JA)=S(I,JA)+WORK(I,J)*CONST
3C MAXJ=NHBW-1
    CC 40 J=1,MAXJ
    JA=NHBW+J
    MAXI=NEQ-J
    IM=J
    DO 40 I=1,MAXI
    IM=IM+1
    IF (K-2) 31,32,33
31 UM=0
    GO TO 40
32 UM=A2*U(IM,1)+A4*U(IM,2)+A6*U(IM,3)
    GO TO 40
33 UM=A3*U(IM,1)+A5*U(IM,2)+A7*U(IM,3)
40 S(IM,NBW)=S(IM,NBW)+WORK(I,J)*UM
45 CCNTINUE
843 FCRMAT(IH,4(F10.5,5X))
    CALL BNDEQ(S,NRM,NCM,NEQ,NHBW)
    CC 50 I=1,NRM
    L(I,3)=U(I,2)
    U(I,2)=U(I,1)
    U(I,1)=S(I,NBW)
50 FCRMAT(IH,6(F10.5,2X))
8CC RETURN
    END
  
```

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