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SENSITIVITY STUDY OF THE XR-3 LOADS AND MOTIONS
COMPUTER PROGRAM SIDEWALL PARAMETERS AND FORCES
ON ROLL BEHAVIOR IN CALM SEA AND A COMPARISON TO
TESTCRAFT TURN MANEUVER DATA

by

Rolf-Guenther Riedel

June 1977

Thesis Advisor:

Alex Gerba, Jr.

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Sidewall Parameters and Forces on Roll Behavior in Calm Sea
and a Comparison to Testcraft Turn Maneuver Data

by

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Lieutenant-Commander, Federal German Navy
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ABSTRACT

The sensitivity of the XR-3 roll behavior in calm sea on sidewall parameters and force and moment calculations is investigated with the Loads and Motions computer program and compared with experimentally measured data. Propulsion and rudder subroutines and added mass computation are reviewed and modified. Recommendations for improved simulation of the XR-3 roll behavior are given.

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I. INTRODUCTION

A. Background

In the past several years the Surface Effect Ship (SES) has received increased attention in the United States Navy and detailed investigations of its sea performance have been carried out. The two major categories of SES are the Air Cushion Vehicle (ACV) and the Captured Air Bubble Ship (CAB). The CAB-type of craft has become of primary interest to the United States Navy and two of the constructed testcraft are the Bell Aerospace Systems 100-B and the XR-3 of approximately 100 and 3 tons of displacement, respectively. In 1976 the U.S. Navy Surface Effect Ship SES 100-B of the CAB-type established a world speed record for surface type ships of 89.4 knots. In April 1976 the SES 100-B launched a missile at 60 knots. The launch was successful and the missile hit its target five miles away.

In order to investigate the characteristics of the CAB-type SES under any design and operating conditions without the costly need of modifying the actual craft, a Loads and Motions digital computer program was developed by Oceanics, Inc. [Ref. 1]. In 1970 the XR-3 testcraft was delivered to the Naval Postgraduate School and Leo and Boncal converted the 100-B Loads and Motions program to represent the XR-3. Since there were substantial design differences between these two ships programming modifications were required in certain subroutines.

B. Objectives

The purpose of this thesis is to investigate one aspect of safe maneuverability of these high speed ships, i.e. their roll behavior in a turn maneuver. To fulfill this objective the sensitivity of the simulated XR-3 roll behavior in turn maneuvers as it is represented by the Loads and Motions Program is investigated for its dependence on changes in sidewall characteristics. The effect of modifications in the added mass computation, sidewall parameters and force calculations as well as propulsion and rudder input parameters are investigated. An evaluation of the computed performance is obtained by comparison with experimentally measured steady state roll conditions.

II. INITIAL REMARKS

A. PROBLEM OF REPEATABILITY

It has been this author's experience as well as all previous investigators at the Naval Postgraduate School using the XR-3 Loads and Motions Program that there have been no observed problems related to repeating the results for a given input condition. However, during the author's first studies of the Loads and Motions Program as listed in Menzel's thesis [Ref. 2] an attempt was made to duplicate some of the simulation runs given in that reference work. It was found necessary as a first step to restore the simulation program on the IBM 360/67 computer from a card source onto a disk.¹ Using the input conditions stated in Ref. 2 it was impossible to obtain identical time histories, e.g. for turns. Each time subroutine SIDEWALL was read into the computer together with the data input deck, thereby overriding the stored program, an error message in the printed output indicated that a division by zero occurred in this subroutine. The error message was not generated when the stored program which contained an identical version of subroutine SIDEWALL was called. A closer look revealed that in the SIDEWALL-version given in Ref. 2 the variable PBAR (plenum pressure) was neither

¹ It should also be noted that results obtained in Ref. 2 used the IBM 360/67 Release 20.6 system while the results obtained in this work used the 21.8B Release with HASP installed.

defined nor transferred by a COMMON-statement and therefore a default value of zero was used during the computation of PBHEAD (see Appendix C, SDWL 0440). The missing statement

$$PBAR = PB - PINF$$

was inserted to subroutine SIDEWALL. With this correction the new results were slightly closer to those given in Ref. 2.

The table given below compares output values for roll and pitch angle in a turn at 20 kn with constant thrust and a 35 degrees rudder step input under calm sea conditions.

TABLE I
20 kn turn at 35 deg rudder angle

	without PBAR-card	with PBAR-card	Ref. 2	relative deviation
Roll angle (deg)				
first peak	7.44	7.39	7.2	2.6 %
avrg at 20 sec	2.65	2.77	3.1	11.9 %
Pitch angle (deg)				
first peak	1.34	1.33	1.2	9.8 %
avrg at 20 sec	0.99	0.94	0.8	14.9 %

Although the differences between columns 2 and 3 in TABLE I might be considered to be small as far as magnitudes are concerned, the relative deviation is up to 15 % as shown in column 4. But what is more important is the fact that the roll and pitch angle responses for the uncorrected (plots 1 and 2 in Appendix A) as well as for the corrected program (plots 3 and 4) show an unstable craft behavior for $t > 40$ sec where the pitch angle increases rapidly while the roll angle

decreases rapidly approaching the zero degree value. This unstable condition is probably due to the 35 degrees rudder step input at 20 kn, as it is used in Menzel's study, which is physically unreal since it could never be introduced to the XR-3 testcraft in an actual run at that speed. Therefore rudder angles of up to 15 degrees introduced at a rate of 5 deg/sec will be used throughout this work, as it is also done on the testcraft.

Also, regarding plots 1-4 again and not considering whether they really reflect the actual craft behavior, it should be noted that a short time history ($t < 20$ sec in Ref. 2) could possibly result in wrong conclusions because the unstable condition is not evident at that instant of time. Therefore, time histories of up to 40 or 50 seconds will be shown throughout this study.

B. STEADY STATE CONDITIONS

Due to the change in subroutine SIDEWALL as mentioned in the preceding section the steady state conditions for straight runs in calm water have been reestablished for various speeds and are listed in Table II.

Table II
Steady State Conditions

Speed (kn)	Draft (in)	Pitch angle (deg)	Plenum pressure (psf)	Thrust (lb)
10.0	8.17	1.62	23.93	400.61
12.5	7.03	1.11	24.84	349.42
15.0	6.74	0.84	24.84	335.71
17.5	6.41	0.63	24.84	346.45
20.0	6.12	0.48	24.84	373.44
22.5	5.87	0.36	24.84	411.53
25.0	5.66	0.29	24.84	458.62
27.5	5.48	0.25	24.84	513.31
30.0	5.34	0.26	24.84	574.43

These steady state conditions have been established by first executing the XR-3 Loads and Motions Program with constant speed for 40 seconds and then repeating the run keeping the evaluated thrust constant. A comparison of these steady state values with those given in Ref. 2 shows differences especially in the lower and upper speed range of again up to 15 % the cause of which could not be suspected anywhere else since the simulation program has not been changed since last used by Menzel.

C. SIGN CONVENTIONS

The sign conventions used in the XR-3 Loads and Motions Program are identical to those used in Report 71-84 by Oceanics Incorporated [Ref. 1]. A right handed coordinate system is applied to the craft with the positive X-axis being measured forward and the lateral Y-axis being measured positive to starboard. The vertical Z-axis is measured positive downward. Identical signs are used for respective forces along those axes.

The signs of the angles are defined in the following manner :

pitch angle being positive upward
(boat noses up)

roll angle being positive to starboard
(boat rolls to starboard)

yaw angle being positive to starboard
(boat turns to starboard)

rudder angle being positive to port
(right rudder, boat turns to port) .

Zero pitch and roll angle are referenced to the X-Y plane parallel to the water surface.

III. INVESTIGATION OF SIDEWALL EFFECTS

A. ADDED MASS EFFECT

1. Theory

A basic element in representing the hydrodynamic forces by use of slender body theory are the two-dimensional sectional values of lateral added mass A_{22} of the sidewalls, which are necessary for the determination of the lateral forces, as well as the two-dimensional sectional vertical added mass A_{33} which is also used in determining the roll moment. These two-dimensional added mass values are given in the 'Surface Effect Ships Aero/Hydrodynamics Technology Design Manual' [Ref. 3] as

$$A_{22} = C_h * \rho * \pi * D * D / 2.0$$

and

$$A_{33} = C_v * \rho * B * B / 8.0$$

where C_h is the lateral added mass coefficient

C_v is the vertical added mass coefficient

ρ is the specific density of sea water

D is the local draft

and B is the width at the local sidewall waterline.

The C_h and C_v values originally selected in Ref. 1 were those corresponding to high speed with $C_h = 0.4$ and $C_v = 1.0$. But in order to account for variations in sidewall shape, and their influence on the effective lateral added mass, the results of the research work described in Ref. 3 led to an average value of $C_h = 0.8$. This new coefficient improved the agreement between theoretical and experimental data as stated in Ref. 3. In the present XR-3 Loads and Motions Program a value of $C_h = 0.4$ is used in accordance with Ref. 1 and the effect of letting $C_h = 0.8$ will be investigated in later parts of this thesis.

Considering the equation for the vertical added mass A33, a major difference has been found between that one given in Ref. 3 and the one used in the XR-3 Loads and Motions Program (e.g. Ref. 2), where in accordance with Ref. 1 (1971) there was an additional PI-factor in the A33s equation. The letter 's' indicates that the computation of the added mass is done at the craft's stern. Since Ref. 3 (1976) reflects the experimental and theoretical work being done based on Ref. 1, the A33s equations in subroutines SIDEWALL and SIDETAB have now been changed to the new form given above.

2. New Steady State Conditions

The change in the simulated XR-3 performance due to the reformulated A33s computation can be observed from TABLE III giving the new steady state conditions for straight runs in calm sea for various speeds which are identical for both (0.4 and 0.8) lateral added mass coefficients.

TABLE III
Steady state conditions
(new A33s)

Speed (kn)	Draft (in)	Pitch angle (deg)	Plenum pressure (psf)	Thrust (lb)
15.0	6.80	0.86	24.84	336.30
17.5	6.46	0.65	24.84	347.23
20.0	6.17	0.49	24.84	374.38
22.5	5.92	0.37	24.84	412.62
25.0	5.71	0.30	24.84	459.90
27.5	5.53	0.27	24.84	514.89
30.0	5.40	0.28	24.84	576.66

Comparing these steady state values with those previously given in TABLE II in Sect. II.B one finds in general for all speeds that

- draft has increased by about 0.05 in (0.8 %)
- pitch angle has increased by 0.02 deg (2 to 7 %)
- thrust has slightly increased by less than 0.5 % .

3. Effect in a Turn maneuver

The effect of the change in the formulation of the vertical added mass in a simulated turn maneuver has been studied next. After a 5 sec straight run at 20 kn in calm sea a port rudder deflection was introduced at a rate of 5 deg/sec and then kept fixed at 15 degrees resulting in a turn to port. The deadrise forces are computed at the transom. In TABLE IV are shown the steady state conditions and the roll moments contributed from the bow seal (FKBS), stern seal (FKSS), sidewalls (FKSW), rudder (FKRUD), propulsion system (FKP), aerodynamics (FKAED) and plenum pressure (ABPB*PHI*Z).

TABLE IV
Steady state conditions in 20 kn turn
15 deg port rudder angle

	old A33s	new A33s	deviation
pitch angle (deg)	0.48	0.52	8.3 %
roll angle (deg)	2.0	1.98	- 1.0 %
draft (in)	5.86	5.94	1.4 %
speed (kn)	19.25	19.27	0.1 %
moments:			
FKBS	-391.1	-386.3	- 1.2 %
FKSS	- 3.6	- 3.6	0.0 %
FKSW	191.0	202.0	5.8 %
FKRud	- 97.5	-110.0	-12.8 %
FKP	0.2	0.2	0.0 %
FKAed	- 54.4	- 53.5	1.7 %
ABPB*PHI*Z	355.4	351.9	1.0 %

From TABLE IV it can be seen that, due to the modified A33s computation, the counteracting roll moments from the sidewall (FKSW) and rudder (FKRUD) changed by about 6 and 13 %, respectively, resulting in only a little effect in generating a tendency toward a smaller roll angle which is directed out of the turn. Other major contributions to the roll angle are from the bow seal (FKBS directed into the turn) and from the plenum pressure (ABPB*PHI*Z) directed out of the turn. The corresponding plots (plots 5 - 8 for old A33s, plots 9 - 12 for new A33s) show that with the new equation for A33s the pitch and roll angle response curves are less damped than they were using the former equation for vertical added mass calculation as would be expected.

It should be noted that the roll moment due to rudder is fairly large and changes quite significantly while the moment contributed by the propulsion is very small and constant. The cause of this will be investigated in chapter IV.

B. DEADRISE ANGLE

1. Background

Surface Effect Ships (SES) of the captured air bubble type (CAB) have rigid sidewalls immersed into the water, thereby - together with the bow and stern seal - capturing the air in the plenum chamber and reducing air leakage. Since the sidewalls of the XR-3 are not uniform in cross-sectional shape throughout their length but are curved on the outboard side near the bow similar to a single hull ship, the expression "sidehulls" would be more appropriate, as can be found in modern literature.

The importance of the correct understanding of the effect of the sidewalls on the craft's performance is readily seen from a report on SES Research with the XR-1 testcraft [Ref. 5]. As reported, the first test series were carried out successfully with a 45 degrees sidewall deadrise angle, which is the angle between the horizontal plane and the ship's outer sidewall surface. In 1964, after a modification of the craft to 60 degrees deadrise angle and articulating seals, an unstable roll condition occurred during a turn at 35-37 knots, a maneuver performed many times before. The testcraft heeled out of the turn, nosed down due to the retraction of the bow seal, continued its outward roll motion and then flipped over. The report, however, does not mention the rudder action generating the turn. After this accident, the deadrise angle had been changed back to 45 degrees. From this experience the surface effect ship's roll stability should be expected to

be sensitive to the deadrise angle and an investigation of this sensitivity is reported in the following sections.

2. Forces due to Deadrise Angle

The deadrise angle, as pointed out by Ref. 3 and 4, has a major effect on the craft's roll motion and therefore is an important design consideration. During a turn the craft is desired to heel inboard, thereby minimizing the apparent transverse acceleration (a coordinated turn). For typical SES designs, it is not possible to achieve perfect coordination, but it is possible to achieve nearly flat turns if the craft is designed properly. The principal factors affecting roll stability at speed are

- * sidewall geometry
- * seal characteristics
- * vertical location of the center of gravity.

The forces acting at the center of gravity station of the starboard sidewall in a port turn are shown in Figure 1. The centrifugal force generated acts away from the center of the turn. This force must be counteracted by hydrodynamic forces which are created by yawing the ship into the turn. To an observer aboard the craft, it would appear as if the craft is sideslipping. Wave buildup on the outboard sides of the sidewalls increases the pressure there, while only small pressure changes occur on the inboard side of the opposite sidewall generating a small (negligible) vertical force. The principal force arises from the outboard side of the sidewall. The direction of this force depends on the slope of the deadrise angle. If the resultant force passes above the center of gravity (solid line in Fig. 1) a restoring

moment results, tending to heel the craft into the turn thereby improving its roll stability. If the deadrise angle is chosen to be larger (e.g. 70 deg, shown dashed), the resultant force passes below the center of gravity, resulting in a moment tending to heel the craft out of the turn.

Thus, once the SES geometry and the exact vertical location of the center of gravity are known, an approximate check for stability in a turn can be made.

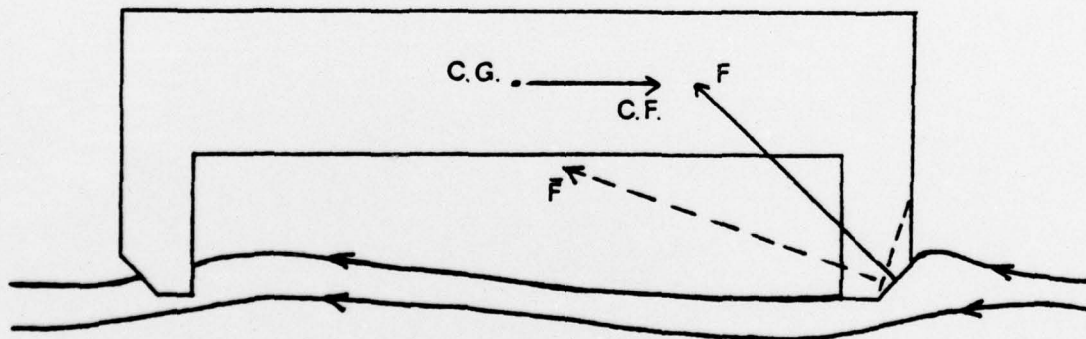


Figure 1 - GENERAL ROLL STABILITY CHECK IN A PORT TURN
(C.F. CENTRIFUGAL FORCE, C.G. CENTER OF GRAVITY)

3. XR-3 Sidewall Geometry

From the construction data entered into the sidewall table (subroutine SIDETAB) Figure 2 has been drawn showing the cross sections at several selected stations of the starboard sidewall. Since in most simulation runs (which will be discussed later) draft was less than 7 inches, the deadrise angles for all stations immersing into the water have been calculated by straight line approximation and are given in TABLE V. The stations are counted from bow (station 0) to stern (station 28) and are not equally spaced for station numbers less than 11. The center of gravity has been located experimentally at station 14. The average deadrise angle of all stations listed is 64.3 degrees.

TABLE V
Deadrise angles (deg) for all stations
Straight line approximation for 7' draft

Station	Deadrise angle	Station	Deadrise angle
5	67.6	17	62.1
6	70.8	18	64.0
7	57.9	19	65.3
8	54.4	20	66.7
9	53.7	21	68.1
10	53.7	22	6.96
11	53.7	23	70.3
12	55.6	24	71.1
13	57.3	25	72.4
14	58.5	26	73.8
15	59.7	27	76.9
16	60.9	28	78.8

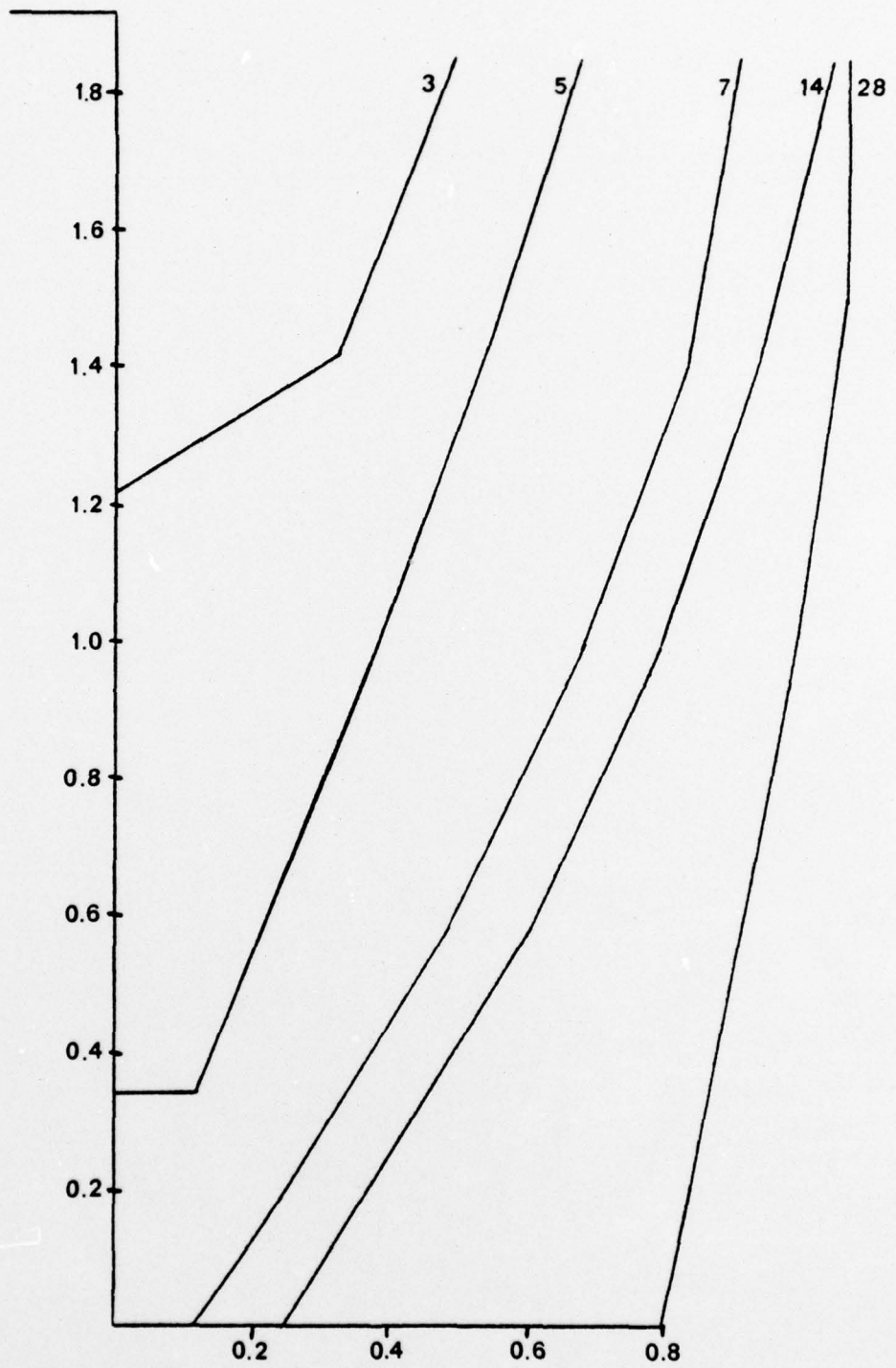


Figure 2 - XR-3 STARBOARD SIDEWALL CROSS SECTIONS
(STATIONS AS INDICATED, UNITS IN FT.)

4. Effect of Deadrise Angle

From the previous discussion the surface effect ship's stability behavior is expected to be sensitive to the sidewalls' deadrise angle. In the XR-3 Loads and Motions Program listed in Ref. 2 the deadrise angle at the transom (78.8 deg) had been used for the computation of the deadrise forces. This calculation was implemented into subroutine SIDEWALL using the following statements:

```
FYH(J)=-A22S*U*(V+XSS*R-ZS*P)
.
.
CTNDR=0.0
IF(DSS.IE.0.0) GO TO 22
CTNDR=(ES-BB(1))/DSS
IF(THETA.LT.0.0) CTNDR=0.39391
22 CONTINUE
FZHOLD(J)=FZH(J)
FZHDRP(J)=PM1*FYH(J)*CTNDR*PRCMO1
FZH(J)=FZH(J)+FZHDRP(J)
.
.
FK=(FZH(2)-FZH(1))*YSW+FKD-FY*ZS
```

The projection of the lateral force $FYH(J)$ at each sidewall ($J=1$ for port, $J=2$ for starboard side) produced the respective component of vertical force FZH , where $FZHDRP$ is the projected force and $CTNDR$ is the cotangent of the deadrise angle. The roll angle had been already taken into account in the computation of DSS (draft at the stern). The factor $PRCMO1$ simply provided a means to arbitrarily change the vertical projected force for studies undertaken in Ref. 2. The factor $PM1$ introduced the necessary sign change

in the sidewall force computation being dependent on the craft's side (PM1=-1 for port, PM1=+1 for starboard side). The roll moment FK was partly determined from the vertical forces of both sidewalls.

Comparing the deadrise angles given in TABLE V it is seen that the transom deadrise angle of 78.8 degrees is unique and the largest along each sidewall and no reason could be found why just the transom deadrise angle should be used for the vertical force computation. This fact rather came up when Leo and Boncal (Ref. 8) scaled down the simulation program of the 100-B testcraft to create the XR-3 Loads and Motions Program. For the 100-B testcraft the sidewall cross sections are uniformly shaped throughout most of its length. This uniformity does not occur for the XR-3, as shown in Figure 2. Therefore it has been supposed that another deadrise angle which is more representative for all angles existing along the XR-3 sidewalls, e.g. the deadrise angle at the center of gravity location (station 14), could possibly be more appropriate for the vertical force computation. To investigate the effect of this supposition, turn maneuvers in calm sea at 20 knots and various rudder angles have been simulated for both deadrise angles and lateral added mass coefficients.

TABLE VI
Steady State Roll Angle (deg) at 20 kn
for various Rudder Angles (deg)

Rudder angle	Deadrise force computation at			Experimental testcraft data (Ref.6)
	transom C _h = 0.4	center of gravity C _h = 0.4 C _h = 0.8		
5	0.52	0.32	0.29	0.09
9	1.07	0.78	0.72	0.28
12	1.50	1.15	1.11	0.58
15	1.98	1.53	unstable	1.36

Table VI shows the steady state values for the roll angle which are compared with those measured experimentally in 1974 and documented in Ref. 6. Since the XR-3 Loads and Motions Program under investigation represents the XR-3 craft configuration as it existed in 1974, Ref. 6 may serve to check whether the results produced by certain changes in the simulation program are favorable or not. It is not anticipated to exactly match the results obtained from the simulated runs to the measured values since for the testcraft data the following precisions for the measuring devices are stated in Ref. 6 : pitch and roll angle $\pm 0.5^\circ$, rudder angle $\pm 1.0^\circ$ and speed ± 1 kn. From TABLE VI it is obvious that the steady state values for roll angle using $C_h = 0.4$ as the lateral added mass coefficient and the center of gravity deadrise angle for the vertical force computation are closer by 25 to 40 % to the measured angles than are the corresponding roll angles considering the transom deadrise angle.

Using the center of gravity deadrise angle and the lateral added mass coefficient $C_h = 0.8$ as suggested in Ref. 3, the agreement in steady state roll angles could be improved by another 3 to 10 % for rudder angles up to 12 degrees. This improvement has also been reported in Ref. 3. Comparing the roll angle responses for turns generated by a 12 degrees rudder angle to port with $C_h = 0.4$ (plots 21 and 22) and $C_h = 0.8$ (plots 23 and 24) it is found that the smaller lateral added mass coefficient generates a little higher peak roll angle (1.47°) than does the larger coefficient (1.27°). Both responses show the same number of oscillations (eleven cycles) until they die out. The larger lateral added mass coefficient generates a small negative

roll angle shortly after the port rudder motion has been introduced. However, for a 15 degrees port rudder angle the simulation program showed an unstable response with increasing amplitudes of oscillation for pitch and roll angle (see plots 17 and 18). From this the lateral added mass coefficient being 0.8 does not seem to be appropriate for the XR-3 simulation if both sidewalls are considered for the vertical deadrise force computation. The effect of using both lateral added mass coefficients will be considered again in Sections III.D and E.

From TABLE VII it can be seen that the roll moments contributed by the bow seal (FKBS), plenum pressure (ABPB*PHI*Z), rudder (FKRUD) and sidewalls (FKSW) change the most. Comparing the effect due to the change from transom to center of gravity deadrise angle it is found that

- bow seal inward effect decreases
- plenum pressure outward effect decreases
- rudder inward effect decreases
- sidewall outward effect increases
- = outward roll angle decreases.

The time histories for simulated turn maneuvers with 15 degrees port rudder angle using center of gravity and transom deadrise angle (TABLE VII) are shown in Appendix A as plots 13-16 and 9-12, respectively. Comparing these plots the effect of the change from transom to center of gravity deadrise angle and $C_h = 0.4$ can be observed as

- pitch angle response being more damped
- roll angle response being more damped
- pitch and roll rate responses being more damped and having smaller peak values.

TABLE VII

Steady State Values for selected Deadrise Angles
20 kn Turn, calm Sea, 15 deg port rudder angle

Deadrise Angle (degrees)	C. of G. arbitrarily chosen			
	Transom 78.8	58.5	31.6	28.7
Pitch angle (deg)	0.52	0.45	0.52	0.64**
Roll angle (deg)	1.98	1.53	0.31*	- 0.33*
Draft (in)	5.94	5.81	6.07	6.52
Speed (kn)	19.27	19.37	19.1	18.7
FYSW	-824.0	-821.9	-810.0	-801.0
FYRUD	40.0	32.7	39.5	55.8
FYAED	- 19.5	- 20.0	- 19.1	- 17.6
R*V*AM	803.5	809.2	789.6	762.8
FKES	-386.3	-336.4	- 68.4	71.6
FKSS	- 3.6	- 2.7	- 0.5	0.5
FKSW	202.0	212.1	175.0	184.0
FKRUD	-110.0	- 89.9	-108.4	-153.0
FKAED	- 53.5	- 56.0	- 52.4	- 46.2
FKP	0.19	0.14	0.03	- 0.03
ABPB*PHI*Z	351.9	273.5	54.6	- 57.2
FYH (P/S)	-39/-147	-45/-126	-78/-95	-107/-88
FYD	-637.8	-651.4	-637.3	-607.0

Note : * = still decreasing

** = still increasing, not quite steady state

The reason for the sidewall roll moment and thereby the net roll effect not changing more pronounced (TABLE VII) is that not only the lateral force F_{YH} must be considered in order to determine the force F effecting roll stability (Sect. III.B.2, Fig. 1) but also the lateral drag force F_{YD} has to be taken into account. Considering the XR-3 geometry using the center of gravity deadrise angle, as it is shown in solid lines in Fig. 3, the lateral force F_{YH} can be seen to generate the vertical projected force F_{ZHDRP} and the force F , which is directed well above the center of gravity. But since F_{YD} has to be added vectorially to the force F and its strength being several times larger than F_{YH} (TABLE VII) the new resultant force F' determining the craft's roll behavior is directed well below the center of gravity (although F being directed above it). Thereby an outward roll angle is generated.

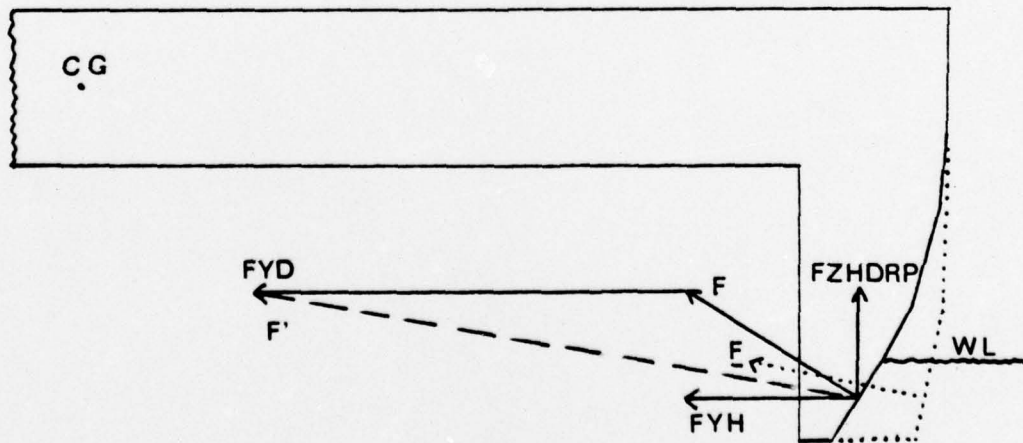


Figure 3 - DEADRISE AND DRAG FORCES IN A PORT TURN
(CG= CENTER OF GRAVITY, WL= WATER LINE)

Also from Fig. 3 the effect of considering the center of gravity versus the transom deadrise angle on the force generating the inward or outward roll moment can be seen. The center of gravity deadrise angle and its corresponding forces are shown in solid or dashed lines with F being directed above the center of gravity. The transom deadrise angle, shown in dotted lines, generates a force F being directed below the center of gravity producing an outward roll moment which gets reinforced by adding vectorially F_{YD} . From this the general stability check yields a smaller outward roll moment and angle using the center of gravity versus the transom deadrise angle. This is in agreement with the results given in TABLE VI.

Next, some simulation runs with arbitrary deadrise angles chosen such that small positive and negative steady state roll angles result are presented in order to, first, find out which deadrise angle would generate the moments necessary to simulate flat turns, and, second, verify the trend of the change in the respective moments which has been observed for the change from transom to center of gravity deadrise angle in TABLE VII. The value of the lateral added mass coefficient in these runs was 0.4 as it was in all runs listed in TABLE VII. Considering the roll moments over the range of deadrise angles from 78.8 to 28.7 degrees, the moments due to the bow seal, stern seal, propulsion and plenum pressure change consistently in magnitude while those due to sidewalls, rudder and aerodynamics reach some extreme value and then increase again. Regarding the steady state roll angles listed in TABLE VII, it can be seen that the arbitrary chosen deadrise angles happen to be nearly symmetric about the deadrise angle that would generate zero roll angle (flat turn) under these simulation conditions. Keeping this symmetry in mind one finds that the values of the roll moments due to bow seal (FKBS), stern seal (FKSS), propulsion (FKP) and plenum pressure (ABPB*PHI*Z) are also

symmetric with respect to zero moments. For propulsion and plenum pressure the sign of the moments are identical to that of the roll angle while for bow and stern seal moments the signs are reverse. From the results given in TABLE VII with positive steady state roll angles Figure 4 has been drawn where the dotted line represents the craft's initial state, the dashed line represents the craft's steady state considering the transom deadrise angle and the solid line represents the craft's steady state (smaller roll angle) considering the center of gravity deadrise angle for the vertical force calculation. Same markings apply to the moment vectors shown from which their change in magnitude for both deadrise angles can be seen.

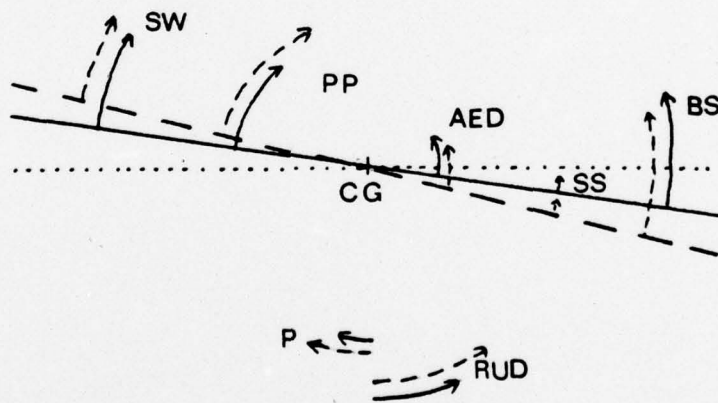


Figure 4 - ROLL MOMENTS IN A PORT TURN
(ROLL MOMENTS AND ANGLE NOT TO SCALE)

Legend: AED Aerodynamic CG Center of gravity
 ES Bowseal PP Plenum pressure
 SS Sternseal SW Sidewalls
 RUD Rudder P Propulsion
 Deadrise angle: - - - Transom
 ——— Center of gravity

Since the simulation run with the center of gravity deadrise angle being used for the vertical force computation gave results that were more favorable (better damped time histories and steady state values closer to those measured experimentally) this change in vertical force computation was implemented into the XR-3 Loads and Motion Program. Starting with the deadrise angle given in Table V for draft up to seven inches, again straight line approximations for the effective deadrise angle at the center of gravity location (station 14) for larger drafts have been performed resulting in an almost linear relationship. This part of subroutine SIDEWALL is now valid for any draft and contains the following statements which have been used in this form for all simulation runs to follow in this study:

```

DDRANG=0.0
IF (DS.GT.0.5833) DDRANG=(DS-0.5833)*0.0629
DRANG=1.021+DDRANG-PM1*PHI
CTNDR=COTAN (DRANG)
FZHOLD (J) =FZH (J)
FZHDRP (J) =PM1*FYH (J) *CTNDR*PROMO1
FZH (J) =FZH (J) +FZHDRP (J)
.
.
FK= (FZH (2) -FZH (1) ) *YSW+FKD-FY*ZS

```

It should be noted that vertical projected forces from both sidewalls are used in computing the roll moments in the XR-3 Loads and Motions Program. Section III.E of this thesis will be concerned with the effect of changing the simulation program to consider the deadrise projected force only from the outward sidewall in a turn maneuver as it is discussed in Sect. III.B.2 .

C. CROSS-FLOW DRAG

In the preceding section the lateral force FYD which is due to cross-flow drag has been found to be rather large compared to FYH, thereby changing the direction of the resultant force significantly. FYD is computed in subroutine SIDEWALL by summing the contributions DF of all stations:

$$DF(I,J) = -HRHO * CDSW * VREL * ABS(VREL) * DSWAV(I,J)$$

where DF(I,J) is the lateral drag contributed by
the j-th element of each (i-th) sidewall
HRHO is RHO/2.
VREL is relative velocity
DELX is the incremental distance used for the
wetted draft calculation along each sidewall
DSWAV is the average wetted draft over one
incremental distance
CDSW is the cross-flow drag coefficient for one
sidewall .

The cross-flow drag coefficient being used in the present XR-3 Loads and Motions Program is the value corresponding to that for flow normal to a long flat plate being CDSW=1.28 . Ref. 3 points out that an investigation of cross-flow drag forces and coefficients (before the vertical added mass A33 had been reformulated as discussed in Sect. III.A.1) showed better agreement between theoretical and experimental results if CDSW=2.0, representing the normal drag coefficient for a sharp flat plate, had been used instead. After the reformulation of A33 the agreement between modified theory and experiment had very much improved, so

that the former drag coefficient could be used again. Since in this thesis work the change in A33s did not effect the roll behavior significantly (TABLE IV), some turn maneuvers at 20 kn and 15 degrees rudder angle have been simulated for various drag coefficients in order to investigate which CDSW would better match simulated and experimental steady state roll angle. From TABLE VII a decrease in roll angle and roll moment is desireable and therefore the cross-flow drag force FYD should be decreased via reducing CDSW. The steady state values are shown in TABLE VIII with the lateral added mass coefficient being unchanged $C_h = 0.4$.

TABLE VIII
Steady state conditions for various CDSW
20 kn turn, 15 deg port rudder angle

CDSW	1.28	1.16	1.0	0.7
Pitch angle	0.43	0.43	0.44	0.46
Roll angle	1.55	1.48	1.38	1.14
Draft	5.78	5.80	5.83	5.91
Speed	19.39	19.36	19.31	19.19
FKBS	-343.0	-330.5	-308.1	-252.8
FKSS	- 2.7	- 2.6	- 2.4	- 2.0
FKSW	207.8	175.0	127.8	40.0
FKRUD	- 82.2	- 47.9	- 2.3	80.4
FKAED	- 56.6	- 58.7	- 61.6	- 67.6
FKP	0.14	0.14	0.13	0.11
ABPB*PHI*Z	276.4	264.6	246.5	201.9
FYH (P,S)	-43/-125	-45/-125	-48/-124	-57/-121
FYD	-654.9	-616.9	-561.0	-436.0

Comparison with Ref. 6 (Table VI) shows close agreement in roll angle (1.36°) for the run with CDSW=1.0 . But these

trial runs have been executed with arbitrary smaller drag coefficients because an increase in drag coefficient (e.g. CDSW=2.0 for sharp flat plate as in Ref. 3) would have enlarged the disagreement between simulated and experimental data. Also, from plot 29 for CDSW=1.28 and plot 31 for CDSW=1.16 it is seen that a smaller drag coefficient results in more damping in the roll response, in this case six versus nine cycles of distinguishable oscillations. Since the choice of CDSW=1.0 cannot be declared to be appropriate for the actual shape of the XR-3 sidewalls it will not be considered any further in this study. CDSW=1.16 generated a 4 % change (about 15 % is desired) toward the experimentally measured roll angle and its effect will be investigated together with the present cross-flow drag coefficient CDSW=1.28 in the studies to follow.

Shown below in Figure 5 is the dependence of steady state roll angle in turns generated by a 15 degrees rudder angle to port at 20 kn on the cross-flow drag coefficients used in the simulation runs (TABLE VIII).

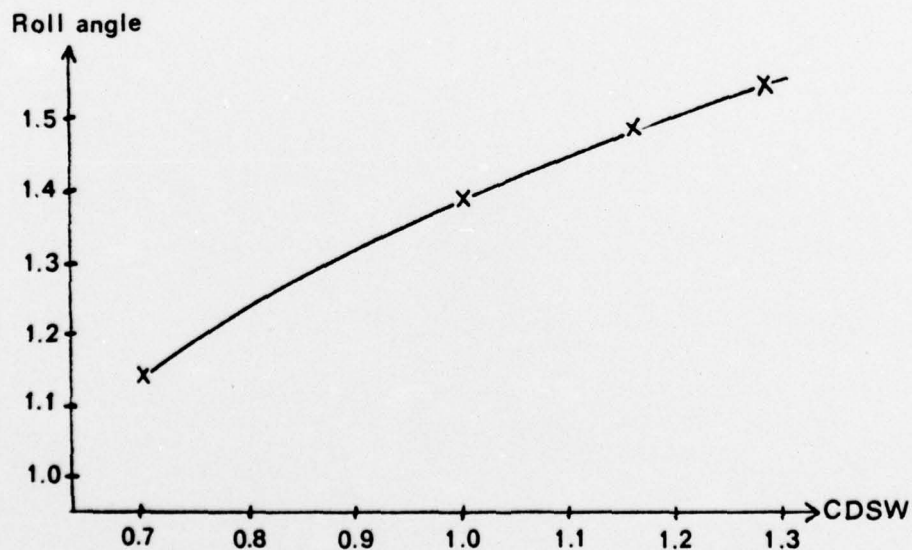


Figure 5 - S.S. ROLL ANGLE VERSUS CDSW

D. THRUST MAPPING

In turn maneuvers as they have been discussed in the preceding sections another important point to be considered is the change in thrust on both engines. Since the engines mounted on the XR-3 provide constant power for a given throttle setting, the actual thrust delivered during a turn maneuver may vary even though the throttle remains fixed. In all simulation runs shown in this thesis until now constant thrust has been used. In Ref. 6 experimentally measured reduction in thrust is given for turn maneuvers at 20 kn and various rudder angles. From this and Ref. 7 providing more detailed information the thrust-rudder dependence was as listed below.

TABLE IX
Reduction in thrust for various rudder angles
in turn maneuvers at 20 kn

Rudder angle (deg)	total reduction in thrust (Ref. 6) (%)
5	- 2.8
9	- 3.3
12	- 4.3

TABLE IX has been used for thrust mapping (Block 16 of the data input) in the simulation runs. Due to unavailability of more precise data it has been assumed that the total reduction in thrust is contributed from both engines in equal amounts. But this may not be quite true, since due to the craft's roll angle a difference in immersion depth for both engines could result in unequal

changes in thrust. TABLE X shows the steady state values of these simulations considering two cross-flow drag coefficients, deadrise force contributions from both sidewalls computed at the center of gravity as well as both lateral added mass coefficients $C_h = 0.4$ (0.8).

TABLE X
Steady state conditions using thrust mapping
in 20 kn turns at various rudder angles

Rudder angle (deg)	Roll angle (deg)		Speed (kn)	
	simulation	Ref. 6	simulation	Ref. 6
CDSW=1.28				
5	0.30(0.25)	0.09	19.3(19.2)	19.8
9	0.71(0.61)	0.28	18.9(19.0)	19.5
12	0.99(0.89)	0.58	18.5(18.6)	19.2
CDSW=1.16				
5	0.28(0.23)	0.09	19.2(19.2)	19.8
9	0.67(0.57)	0.28	18.9(19.0)	19.5
12	0.94(0.84)	0.58	18.4(18.6)	19.2

Comparing the steady state roll angles obtained if thrust mapping is used with those listed in TABLE VI (no thrust mapping, deadrise force computation at the center of gravity), a change in roll angle by 6 to 14 % for $C_h = 0.4$ and by 14 to 20 % for $C_h = 0.8$ toward the measured angle can be observed. The steady state roll angles found in the simulation runs still differ from the roll angles given in Ref. 6 by a factor of about two and three but can be expected to be a little closer to these if proper thrust mapping, i.e. different maps for port and starboard engine, is used. By this also the steady state velocities which

differ by about 2.5 % can be expected to come in better agreement, i.e. to increase for smaller roll angles.

Regarding the roll angle time responses for simulation runs using both lateral added mass coefficients (0.4 and 0.8) and 12 degrees rudder angle the following characteristics have been found: the runs using thrust mapping (Table X, plot 33(35)) show almost the same transient behavior as do the runs without thrust mapping (Table VI, plot 21(23)) with about ten cycles of oscillation before the transients die out. But the runs using thrust mapping need quite a long time ($t > 45$ sec) before they reach the steady state roll angle.

The effect of using a larger lateral added mass coefficient (0.8) can be observed in plot 35. Comparing this with plot 33, the roll angle response in plot 35 shows a smaller peak roll angle (1.25° versus 1.47°) and the transients have smaller amplitudes. But both die out after ten cycles. This effect has already been noted in Section III.B.4.

Investigating the effect of changing the coefficient $CDSW=1.28$ to 1.16 by comparison of the roll responses shown in plots 33 and 37 or 35 and 39, a significant damping effect as has been found previously in Section III.C can not be observed here.

E. DEADRISE FORCE OF OUTWARD SIDEWALL

This part of the investigation on how to effect the roll behavior of the testcraft simulation is again concerned with the deadrise angle.

In the present XR-3 Loads and Motions Program deadrise forces for both sidewalls are computed with the deadrise angle appropriately corrected by the roll angle for port and starboard sidewalls. The idea behind this, e.g. in a port turn, is to consider a pressure buildup (large $F_{YH}(S)$) on the outboard side of the starboard sidewall and a reduction in pressure on the outboard side of the port sidewall (small $F_{YH}(P)$). Thereby an upward vertical force F_{ZHDP} (with negative sign) is obtained for starboard side, while a downward vertical force (positive sign) is computed for port side. Both vertical forces are then added to the buoyancy force of their side. The forces obtained by this approach are shown in Figure 6.

In Ref. 4, however, a different philosophy in regarding the acting forces is presented. As discussed in Section III.B.2 an approximate check on the craft's roll stability can be made if the SES geometry and the vertical location of its center of gravity are known (Fig. 1). In a port turn the principal force effecting the roll behavior arises from the outboard side of the starboard sidewall (relative high pressure on the structure there due to wave buildup) while there is only a small force (due to small pressure change) on the inboard side of the port sidewall contributing a roll moment only if there exists a roll angle. Now both vertical forces are directed upward. This approach and the resulting forces are shown in Figure 7.

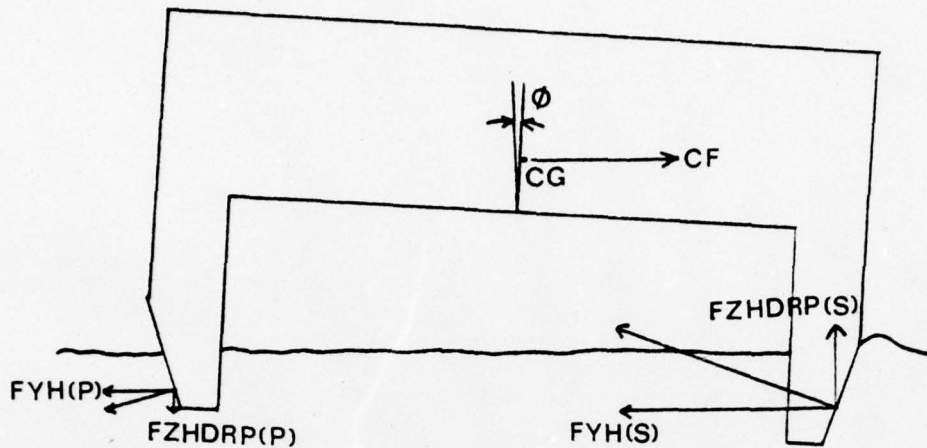


Figure 6 - ACTING DEADRISE FORCES (TWO SIDEWALLS)

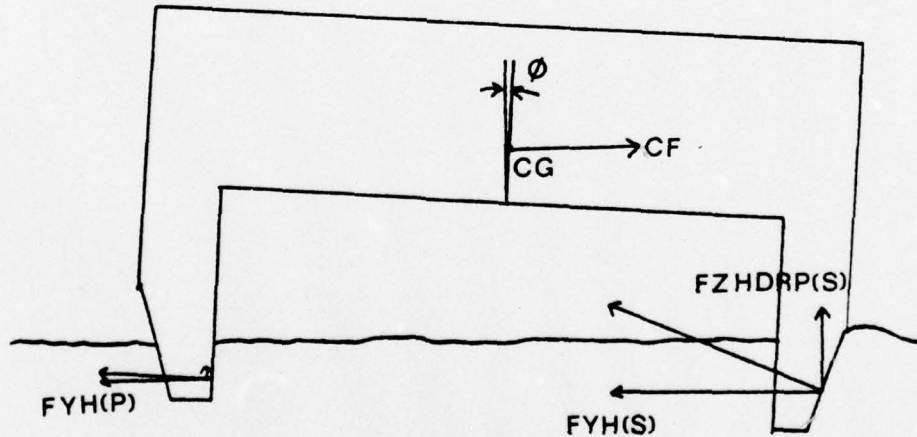


Figure 7 - ACTING DEADRISE FORCES (ONE SIDEWALL)

Note : Since the vertical force contributed by the inboard sidewall is rather small, as shown above, it can be neglected in the roll stability check (Sect. III.B.2).

To investigate the effect of this interpretation of the acting forces two statements controlling the computation of deadrise forces via the sign of the rudder angle RUDANG (port rudder is positive) and the sidewall under investigation (PM1=-1 for port side) have been added to the computation procedure for the vertical projected force :

```

DDRANG=0.0
IF (DS.GT.0.5833) DDRANG=(DS-0.5833)*0.0629
DRANG=1.021+DDRANG-PM1*PHI
CTNDR=COTAN (DRANG)
RUDSIG=SIGN (1.,RUDANG)
IF (RUDSIG.NE.PM1) CTNDR=PM1*TAN (PHI)
FZHOLD (J) =FZH (J)
FZHDRP (J) =PM1*FYH (J) *CTNDR*PROMO1
FZH (J) =FZH (J) +FZHDRP (J)

```

The steady state values for simulated turn maneuvers using thrust mapping and center of gravity deadrise angle are shown below considering two cross-flow drag coefficients and both lateral added mass coefficients $C_h = 0.4$ (0.8).

TABLE XI
Steady state conditions
in 20 kn turns at various rudder angles

Rudder angle (deg)	Roll angle (deg)		Speed (kn)	
	simulation	Ref. 6	simulation	Ref. 6
CDSW=1.28				
5	0.43(0.52)	0.09	19.4(19.5)	19.8
9	0.90(1.00)	0.28	19.1(19.4)	19.5
12	1.22(1.34)	0.61	18.7(19.0)	19.2
CDSW=1.16				
5	0.41(0.51)	0.09	19.3(19.5)	19.8
9	0.87(0.98)	0.28	19.1(19.3)	19.5
12	1.17(1.30)	0.61	18.6(19.0)	19.2

Comparing the steady state values for simulated runs in tables X and XI, the effect of using only the outward sidewall for the deadrise force computation can be observed to give less favorable (little larger) steady state roll angles but more favorable (larger) steady state velocities. This is exactly what has been expected since, as shown in Figures 6 and 7, if deadrise force contributions from both sidewalls are used, the deadrise force from the port sidewall will reinforce the one from the starboard sidewall toward a less outward roll moment (Fig. 6) while applying the philosophy depicted in Fig. 7 the vertical force from the port sidewall counteracts the starboard deadrise force.

Regarding the roll angle responses shown in Appendix A for 12 degrees rudder angle with $CDSW=1.28$ (plots 41 and 43) and $CDSW=1.16$ (plots 45 and 47) and comparing these with the corresponding ones from the previous section (plot 33, 35 and 37, 39) the change in the vertical force computation considering the outward sidewall only is seen to result in about 8 versus 10 cycles of transient oscillations with less amplitude. Using $C_h=0.8$ (plots 43 and 47) has a quite significant damping effect and makes the roll angle response more resemble a step, which is in accordance with the experience gained by Ref. 7. Also, comparing these plots with plots 35 and 39, the negative roll angle occurring at the moment when the rudder has been introduced does not show up any more.

F. VERTICAL LOCATION OF CENTER OF GRAVITY

In Section III.B.2 it was discussed how to check for the testcraft's roll behavior in a turn provided the SES geometry and the location of the center of gravity are known. This section will be concerned with the effect of different vertical locations of the center of gravity on the simulated XR-3 roll behavior

From experimental measurement the location of the center of gravity of the XR-3 has been determined to be 10.05 ft forward of the transom and Leo and Boncal established the vertical location at 2.54 ft above the keel on the longitudinal center line of the craft. As modifications to the testcraft were introduced (e.g. engines and seals) the horizontal location of the center of gravity was again established experimentally. No such changes were made on the vertical location. In order to investigate the sensitivity of the steady state roll angle to vertical locations of the center of gravity, reductions in height (in accordance with the stability check geometry depicted in Figure 1) in increments of 0.1 ft were entered into the Loads and Motion Program.

Simulation runs with constant thrust and initial speed of 20 kn introducing a 15 degrees port rudder angle, deadrise force contributions from both sidewalls computed at the center of gravity, the sidewall drag coefficient $C_{DSW}=1.28$ and the lateral added mass coefficient being 0.4 were executed and the results are shown in Table XII. From the listed data it follows that with a lower vertical location of the center of gravity a tendency toward an inward roll angle (here actually a smaller outward roll

angle) can be achieved. As shown, a decrease in vertical distance by 0.1 ft resulted in about 0.1 degree decrease for both peak and steady state roll angle (almost linearly related). From the corresponding plots as indicated in Table XII a roll damping effect due to the relocation of the center of gravity can hardly be recognized. The number of cycles of transient oscillations and the steady state speed were about the same for all runs listed in Table XII.

TABLE XII
Roll conditions in 20 kn turn with constant thrust
and 15 degrees port rudder angle

	vertical location of CG				experimental
	2.54	2.44	2.34	2.24	testcraft data
steady state					
roll angle	1.55	1.43	1.32	1.22	1.36
peak					
roll angle	1.67	1.53	1.46	1.35	
peak					
roll rate	2.13	2.07	1.98	1.91	
cycles of					
transients	8	8	8	8	
refer to					
plots	13-14	49-50	51-52	53-54	
steady state					
speed	19.4	19.3	19.3	19.3	18.7

Table XIII shows the effect of changing the vertical location of the center of gravity for simulation runs at 20 kn with 12 degrees port rudder angle and thrust mapping applied, deadrise force computation for both sidewalls at the center of gravity and the coefficients being 0.4 for the lateral added mass and CDSW=1.28 for the sidewall drag. These conditions were similar to those used in Table X.

From Table XIII the effect of reducing the vertical location of the center of gravity in 0.1 ft increments over a reasonable range can be observed to also result in linear reductions in maximum and steady state roll angle for the case if thrust mapping is used. Nonlinear reductions appear for the peak roll rate. The number of cycles during the transient period (ten) is again not effected by the vertical relocation of the center of gravity. Regarding the corresponding plots a very slight damping effect can be observed for reduced vertical locations. The results given in Table XIII are graphically represented in Figure 8 .

TABLE XIII
Roll conditions in 20 kn turn with thrust mapping
and 12 degrees port rudder angle

	vertical location of CG				experimental testcraft data
	2.54	2.44	2.34	2.24	
steady state					
roll angle	0.99	0.91	0.84	0.77	0.58
peak					
roll angle	1.47	1.36	1.25	1.16	
peak					
roll rate	2.14	1.92	1.74	1.58	
cycles of					
transients	10	10	10	10	
refer to					
plots	33-34	55-56	57-58	59-60	
steady state					
speed	18.5	18.4	18.4	18.4	19.2

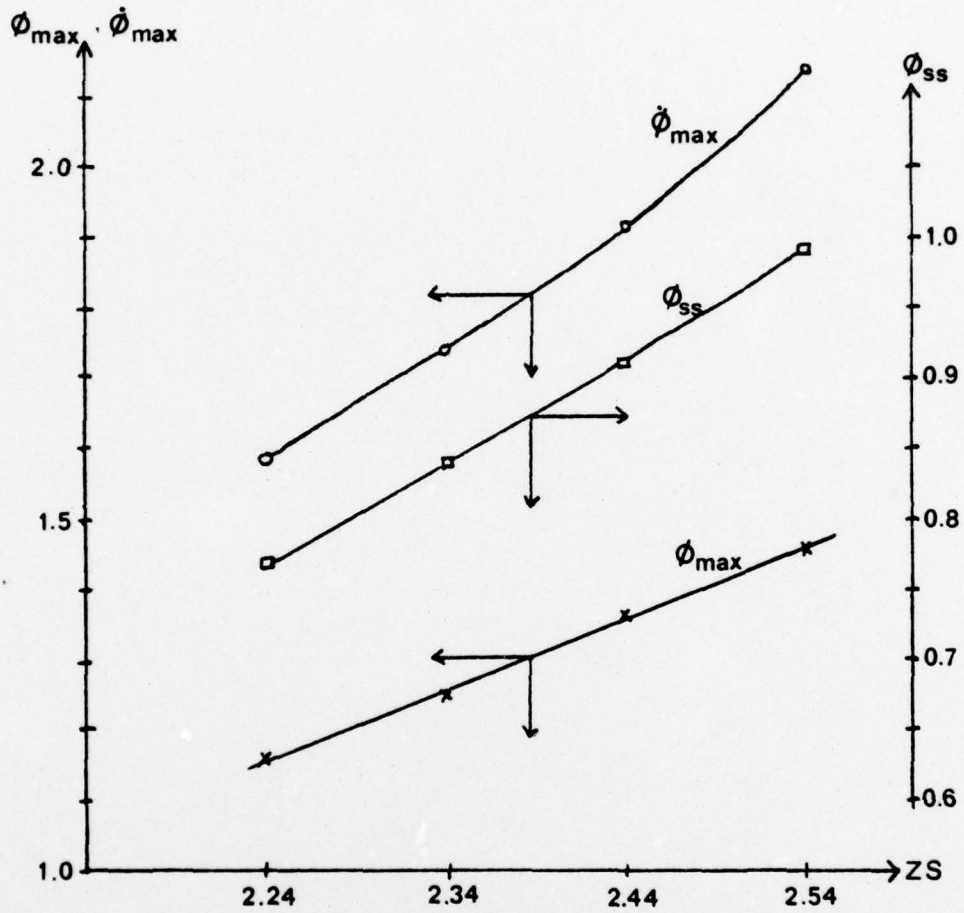


Figure 8 - ROLL CONDITIONS VERSUS
VERTICAL LOCATION OF CENTER OF GRAVITY (TABLE XIII)

G. ROLL DAMPING DUE TO VERTICAL WAVE GENERATION

One part of subroutine SIDEWALL is concerned with the roll damping effect which is due to vertical wave generation during a roll motion. The computation of the roll damping term was developed by Oceanics Inc. and added to the program by Menzel [Ref. 2]. The principles used in the development of this addition were not provided by Oceanics Inc., however, the apparent idea is to reduce the computed roll moment FK by some value which is dependent on the craft's roll rate and its draft, thereby on the vertical added mass A33. During the study of the effect of these additional terms a discrepancy was noted in the dimensions used in the calculations.

The roll moment FK is calculated by the equation given in SDWL1950 and considering the expressions leading to this statement it is found that

$$\text{dim [FK]} = \text{lb} \cdot \text{ft}$$

which is the correct dimension for a moment vector. Now considering the dimension of the roll damping term

$$\text{dim [PRCMO2*YSW*YSW*BC2*P/PI]}$$

which is subtracted from FK (SDWL2200) it is found

PRCMO2 and PI are dimensionless

$$\text{dim [YSW]} = \text{ft}$$

$$\text{dim [P]} = \text{rad/sec}$$

$$\text{dim [BC2]} = \text{dim [AC2]}$$

$$= \text{dim [FC2 * length]}$$

$$= \text{dim [F2 * cos(x) * length]}$$

$$= \text{dim [A33 * length]}$$

$$= \text{dim} [\text{RHO} * \text{B} * \text{B} * \text{length}]$$

$$= (\text{lb} \cdot \text{sec}^2 / \text{ft}^4) \cdot \text{ft} \cdot \text{ft} \cdot \text{ft} .$$

So for the roll damping term

$$\text{dim} [\text{YSW} * \text{YSW} * \text{P} * \text{BC}^2]$$

$$= \text{ft}^2 \cdot (\text{rad}/\text{sec}) \cdot (\text{lb} \cdot \text{sec}^2 / \text{ft}^4) \cdot \text{ft}^3$$

$$= \text{lb} \cdot \text{ft} \cdot \text{sec}$$

which is not the correct dimension for a moment expression. Assuming that only the given terms may be involved in the roll damping calculation, it is possible to come up with the proper dimension if the roll rate P were squared but keeping its sign, thus getting

$$\text{roll damping term} = \text{PROMO}2 * \text{YSW} * \text{YSW} * \text{BC}^2 * \text{P} * \text{ABS}(\text{P}) / \text{PI} .$$

Also the vertical added mass should be associated with some 'velocity squared' - expression which is absent in the original version of this part of the program but could be generated by squaring the roll rate P. The effect of the modified expression will be an increase in the damping effect for roll rates $P > 1.0$ which exist only in the initial phase of the turn maneuver (maximum roll rate in all simulation runs was about 2.0). But for most of the run length P is less than unity and the supposed modification will decrease the damping effect especially when approaching steady state ($P = 0.0$) .

The PROMO2 - term provides a means to arbitrarily set a roll damping factor which, as stated in Reference 2, has been found from experiments to be 16.0 . Until now PROMO2=1.0 has been used in this thesis work. So the effect of changing it to the experimental value is investigated next. In the runs to be discussed turn maneuvers at 20 kn with a 12 degrees port rudder angle have been simulated with deadrise forces being computed at the center of gravity, using the experimental damping factor PROMO2=16.0 and the

coefficients $C_{DSW}=1.28$ for the sidewall drag and $C_h=0.4$ for the lateral added mass.

1. Thrust is held constant with deadrise force contributions from both sidewalls

Comparing the obtained plots 61-62 with plots 21-22 ($PROMO2=1.0$) only a slight damping effect on roll angle response can be observed (peak roll angle 1.45° versus 1.47°), but the number of transient oscillations decreases from eleven to nine. The peak roll rate decreased from 2.14 to 2.10 for $PROMO2=16.0$ and the damping effect is more pronounced in the roll rate time history.

2. Thrust is mapped with deadrise force contributions from both sidewalls

Comparing the plots 63-64 with the corresponding ones (33-34) for $PROMO2=1.0$, again only a slight damping effect can be noticed. The peak roll angle is again reduced from 1.47° to 1.45° and the number of cycles of transient oscillations is unaffected.

If the damping term is changed to include the $P*ABS(P)$ expression (plots 65-66) there result eleven versus nine cycles of transient oscillations with little higher amplitudes (peak roll angle is again 1.47° as it was for $PROMO2=1.0$). The roll rate time history also shows little larger amplitudes (peak roll rate is 2.14 versus 2.10).

3. Thrust is mapped with deadrise force contribution from the outward sidewall only and lateral added mass coefficient $C_h=0.8$

Comparing these plots (67-68) for $PROMO2=16.0$ with plots 43-44 where $PROMO2=1.0$ again only a slight damping effect in roll angle response can be noticed with the number of

transient oscillations being unaffected. Using the $P*ABS(P)$ term the slight damping effect shown in plot 67 is cancelled as shown in plot 69.

The above observations show that the experimentally determined roll damping factor $PROMO2=16.0$ has only a negligible damping effect. Considering the roll damping term again as it was added to the present XR-3 Loads and Motions Program in 1974, there was a $1/PI$ - factor which actually cancelled the PI - factor contained in the former expression for the vertical added mass A33S (Section III.A). Since the PI - factor already has been eliminated by correcting the A33S - expression, there is no further need to cancel it in the damping term by the $1/PI$ - term which therefore also could be eliminated. This change is expected to cause an increase in sidewall roll damping by a factor of PI and has been investigated by an additional run.

4. Thrust is mapped with deadrise force contribution from the outward sidewall only, roll damping term being

$$16.0*YSW*YSW*BC2*P$$

and lateral added mass coefficient $C_h = 0.8$

From plots 71-72 again only a slight damping effect versus plots 67-68 can be noticed.

The investigation described in this section shows that the roll damping due to vertical wave generation as included in subroutine SIDEWALL is not very effective even if the factor $PROMO2$ in the damping term is increased from 16.0 to 50.0. There also is a lack in matching dimensions (statement SDWL2200).

IV. PROPULSION AND RUDDER SUBROUTINES

In all simulation runs executed during this study the XR-3 Loads and Motions Program as given in Ref. 2 has been used except for the modifications mentioned in this work. This simulation program contains Forbes' version [Ref. 9] of 'SUBROUTINE PROP' which included some revisions of the original version given by Leo and Boncal [Ref. 8]. Since in TABLE VII (Section III.B.4) the roll moment contributed by the propulsion system (FKP) is rather small (0.1 to 0.2) an additional run using Leo and Boncal's version has been executed under the conditions as stated for TABLE VII (center of gravity deadrise angle). The steady state values are shown below (in parantheses are the values obtained using Forbes' version) :

pitch angle	0.44(0.45)	draft	5.73(5.81)
roll angle	1.67(1.53)	speed	19.39(19.37)
FYSW	-909.4(-821.9)	FYRUD	- 54.7(32.7)
FYAED	- 21.3(- 20.0)	R*V*AM	888.4(809.2)
FYP	97.0(0.0)		
FKBS	-348.0(-336.4)	FKSS	- 3.0(- 2.7)
FKSW	269.9(212.1)	FKRUD	150.3(- 89.9)
FKAED	- 63.5(- 56.0)	FKP	-305.2(0.14)
ABPB*PHI*Z	299.5(273.5)		
FYD	-729.2(-651.4)	FYH (P/S)	-43/-137(-45/-126)

Regarding these values drastic differences are found for FYP and FYRUD as well as for FKP and FKRUD, though the steady state values for pitch and roll angle, draft and speed are close to those obtained using Forbes' version. The pitch and roll angle responses are given in plots 25-28. Comparing these with the corresponding ones using Forbes' version (plots 13-16) it is seen that Leo and Boncal's version generates more oscillatory roll and pitch angle responses. Therefore a review of subroutine PROP especially the computation of the respective forces and moments has been carried out and are discussed below.

The review resulted in force and moment equations which are identical to those given by Leo and Boncal [Ref. 8]. Another point that supports the supposition to use this version of subroutine PROP is the fact that it provides a reasonable roll moment due to the propulsion system (Forbes' version provides almost zero roll moment). In order to test the effect of changing subroutine PROP to its original form, simulation runs 1. and 2. from the preceding section have been repeated and their time histories for the roll behavior are shown in plots 73-74 and 75-76, respectively. Comparing these with the corresponding ones using Forbes' version of subroutine PROP, plots 61-62 and 63-64, it is observed that the steady state and peak roll angles are larger by about 7 % and the number of transient oscillations is unaffected by this change.

Next a review of subroutine RUDDER has been carried out in order to investigate the cause of the change in sign for FYRUD and FKRUD depending on the propulsion subroutine used (Forbes' or Leo and Boncal's version) although identical RUDDER-subroutines have been used in both cases. The important equations to be considered are :

```

DSR=Z+ZS-XR*THETA
ENDFAC=1. + DSR/(DSR+RSPAN)
VH=V + XR*R - ZR*P
EFFANG=RUDANG - ENDFAC*VH/U
FY=RHO*U*U*RAREA*ENDFAC*RCLB*EFFANG
.
FK= -ZR*FY

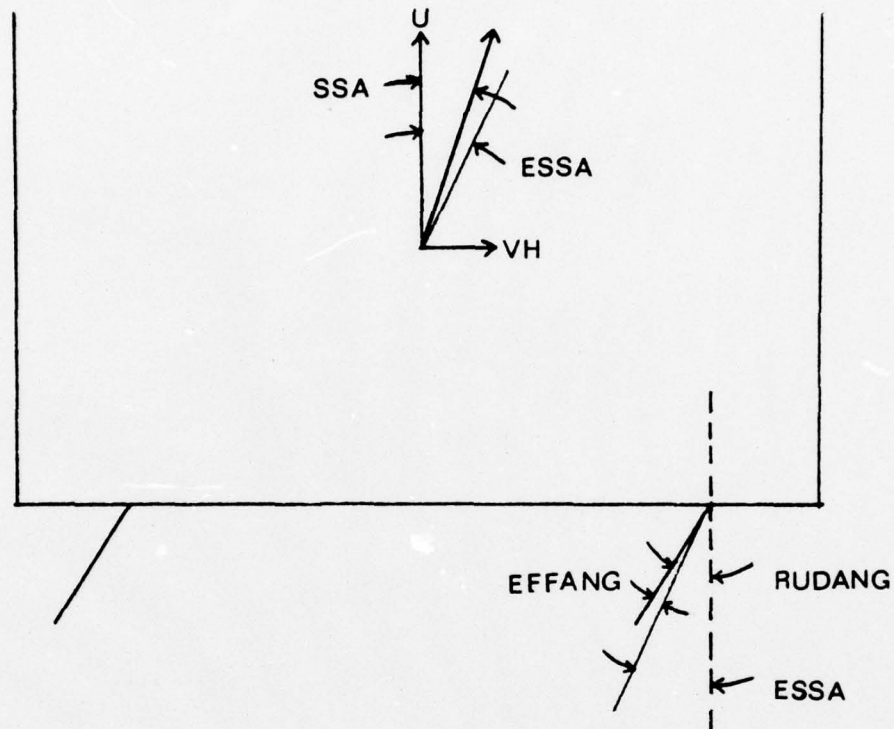
```

The above equations compute

- draft at the rudder location
- endfactor depending on the rudder length below the craft's keel
- sideslip velocity
- effective rudder angle depending on the craft's forward and sideslip velocities
- lateral force depending on rudder area and effective rudder angle
- roll moment due to rudder .

The sign of the roll moment FK is dependent on the sign of the lateral force FY which depends on the sign of the effective rudder angle EFFANG. This in turn depends of course on the introduced rudder angle, but the magnitude of the second term of this equation (sideslip angle) is responsible for the actual sign of EFFANG. VH/U represents the tangent of the sideslip angle which - applying small angle approximation - is subtracted from the introduced rudder angle (see Figure 9). Since ENDFAC=1.73 and U was the same for both runs, a difference in VH which was larger in Leo and Boncal's version by about 50 % caused the negative sign (versus a positive sign using Forbes' version) for the effective rudder angle EFFANG and thereby FY. So the only way to introduce a change toward an inward roll behavior here (FKRUD was positive) is to first check the input value for RSPAN and second to eventually modify the craft's engines to have larger immersion into the water.

With regard to the first item, if RSPAN would increase, ENDFAC would decrease as would the magnitudes of EFFANG (negative), FY (negative) and FK (positive).



SSA = VH/U	sideslip angle
ESSA=ENDFAC*VH/U	effective sideslip angle
RUDANG	rudder angle
EFFANG	effective rudder angle

Figure 9 - EFFECTIVE RUDDER ANGLE IN A TURN MANEUVER

Considering next the fact that the engines of the XR-3 had been replaced in 1976 a recent measurement of the rudder and propeller location yielded the following data (original input values shown in parantheses) :

XPO = -1.50 (-1.275)
 ZPO = -1.333 (-0.604)
 XRO = -1.083 (-1.125)
 RSPAN= 1.333 (1.21)
 RAREA= 1.42 (0.68)

Two of the runs discussed in the preceding section have been repeated using the original roll damping term and the new propulsion and rudder input parameters.

1. Thrust is mapped with deadrise force contributions from both sidewalls with $C_h = 0.4$.

Comparing plots 77-78 with the corresponding ones for the former rudder and propulsion parameters (plots 63-64) the expected effect due to a decrease in PKRUD can be observed resulting in smaller peak roll angle (1.34° versus 1.45°) and a significantly decreased steady state roll angle (0.65° versus 0.99° at $t=50$ sec). The transient period of the roll angle response in plot 77 shows the same number of transient oscillations as plot 63 but the response did not reach steady state even after 45 sec. The steady state roll angle could be estimated to be about 0.3 to 0.4 degrees.

2. Same conditions as in the previous run but with deadrise force contribution from the outward sidewall only and $C_h = 0.8$.

Regarding plots 79-80 versus plots 71-72 a similar effect as mentioned before is observed. Now the roll angle response shows a more oscillatory transient period. The peak roll angle reduced from 1.46 to 1.36 degrees while the roll angle at $t=50$ sec changed from 1.34 to 0.97 degrees. For this run the steady state roll angle could be estimated to be about 0.8 degrees since the roll angle response again did not reach steady state for the run using the recently determined rudder and propulsion parameters. The initial small negative roll angle which appeared in the previous run (plot 77) at the moment when the rudder motion is introduced, does not show up any more. The overall roll response shown in plot 79 does not fall off as steeply (compared to plot 77) if, in a turn maneuver, deadrise force contribution from the outward sidewall only is considered.

From these runs it is obvious that the rudder and propulsion parameters of the new engines result in a more favorable XR-3 roll behavior with a significantly less steady state outward roll angle. At the time of this sensitivity study Reference 7 pointed out that there actually is no roll angle indicated by the measuring devices in a port turn at 20 knots and 12 or 15 degrees rudder angle. Keeping the device sensitivity of ± 0.5 degrees in mind, it can be concluded that the steady state roll angle provided by the present XR-3 Loads and Motions Program including the before mentioned program modifications by the author, is quite well in agreement with the actual craft data. Further efforts should be undertaken to obtain a better damping effect during the transient period.

Remark :

Although the new engines extend about 0.5 ft deeper into the water than the old engines, the new input value for RSPAN is close to the former value. In Reference 1 the denominator of the second term in the equation for ENDFAC is defined to be the distance from the water surface to the bottom tip of the rudder. The equation for ENDFAC used in the present program accounts for changes in draft DSR in both the numerator and the denominator. The RSPAN-term should then be defined to be the distance from the craft's keel to the bottom tip of the rudder. The author suspects that formerly there has been chosen too large a value for RSPAN in the case of the old engines (RSPAN=1.21 ft, probably from water surface to bottom tip of the rudder). Since the bottom tip of the rudder and the center of the propeller were located at almost the same distance from the craft's keel the magnitudes of ZPO and RSPAN should be about the same which is not true for the former chosen values. From these observations the author concludes that until now a too optimistic roll behavior resulted due to a too large value for RSPAN.

V. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The preceding sections of this chapter reflect the results of an investigation on how the XR-3 roll behavior in turn maneuvers at 20 kn simulated with the Loads and Motions Program is affected by certain changes in parameters and forces. The results of this sensitivity study are summarized as follows :

* Added mass effect

A reformulation of the vertical added mass computation which reduced the A_{33s} -value by a factor of $1/\pi$ had only a little effect in changing steady state draft, pitch angle and required thrust for constant speed in straight runs. In turn maneuvers this change resulted in less damped responses for pitch and roll angle and affected the steady state values for pitch angle by +8.3 % , roll angle by -1.0 % and draft by +1.4 % . Considering the roll behavior, the effect of reducing the A_{33s} -value by a factor of $1/\pi$ in the vertical added mass computation was negligible.

A change in the lateral added mass coefficient $C_h = 0.4$ to 0.8 had the effect of reducing the amplitudes of the transient oscillations and the steady state roll angle by 0.1 degree toward the experimentally measured value. Since in a turn maneuver with 15 degrees rudder angle an unstable craft behavior showed up which had not been experienced in practice, the value of $C_h = 0.8$ is not realistic if deadrise force contributions from both sidewalls are considered. If deadrise force contribution from the outward sidewall only

is used in the simulation program the increase in lateral added mass coefficient causes an increase in the steady state roll angle by about 0.1 degree. But since now the roll angle response is quite significantly damped and resembles a step as it does in practice, the choice of the larger coefficient (0.8) seems to be appropriate for the case of the deadrise force contributed from the outward sidewall only.

* Deadrise angle effect

The deadrise angles over the length of the curved XR-3 sidewalls are not uniform. Changing the deadrise angle which is used in the deadrise force computation from the transom (78.8°) to the center of gravity (58.5°) resulted in more damped responses for pitch and roll motion in turn maneuvers. For all chosen rudder angles generating port turns at 20 kn the steady state roll angle changed favorably by 23 to 38 % toward the corresponding roll angle measured experimentally and documented in Ref. 6.

* Cross-flow drag coefficient

Changing the cross-flow drag coefficient (CDSW=1.28 for a long flat plate) to lower values, e.g. CDSW=1.00, the testcraft's simulated roll behavior could be forced to match the measured steady state values. But since this coefficient has been chosen arbitrarily and cannot be declared to be appropriate for the actual XR-3 sidewalls (CDSW=1.0 means that there is no effective drag coefficient) this CDSW-value has not been considered any longer. Another suggested cross-flow drag coefficient CDSW=1.16 [Ref. 3] resulted in about 5 % reduction in steady state roll angle and a shorter transient period (about 20 %) with smaller amplitudes of oscillation than did the runs using CDSW=1.28.

* Thrust mapping

Performing thrust mapping in the simulation runs using the data provided in Ref. 6 and assuming that both engines lose equal amounts of thrust in turn maneuvers, the simulated steady state roll angles could be shown to agree better with the measured angles by about another 10 % but the roll angle response did not quite reach steady state even after 45 seconds.

* Deadrise force from outward sidewall only

The simulation runs executed with the deadrise force computed for the outward sidewall only and thrust mapping as done before, showed less agreement for both $C_h = 0.4$ (0.8) with the corresponding measured steady state roll angles than did the runs considering deadrise forces from both sidewalls. But for $C_h = 0.8$ the roll angle response was significantly damped and looked more like a step, as was experienced in practice.

* Vertical location of the center of gravity

The given value for the vertical location of the center of gravity (2.54 ft above the keel) might not be quite correct due to the difficulties in experimentally determining it. The significant effect of the vertical center of gravity location on the XR-3 roll behavior is obvious from Figures 1 and 8 and the discussion in Section III.F. Since it controls exceedingly the XR-3 roll behavior it is important that future investigators obtain an accurate measurement of the C.G. location before taking testcraft data.

* Subroutine PROP

A review of the propulsion subroutine revealed that the force and moment calculations as given by Leo and Boncal (Ref. 8) should be used instead of the version stated by Forbes (Ref. 9). This change results in a 7 % larger outward steady state roll angle but it provides a reasonable roll moment due to the propulsion system.

* Roll damping due to vertical wave generation

The roll damping calculation included in subroutine SIDEWALL has only a negligible effect on the craft's net roll behavior over the range of the damping factor $1.0 < \text{PROMO2} < 50.0$. Since there also is a discrepancy in the dimension of the roll damping term the source of this part of the program should be investigated.

* Suggested areas for further investigation

During the studies undertaken with the XR-3 Loads and Motion Program the author found the following points either in the input data from the testcraft or in the program that require further investigation :

■ Rudder/thrust angle

As learned from Ref. 7 the rudder/thrust motion is directly introduced to the port engine while the starboard engine follows this via a metal bar connecting both engines. The starboard rudder and thrust vector may be off by 2 or 3 degrees to either side, depending on the direction of the rudder/thrust action. Thereby the roll behavior will certainly be effected. Since rudder/thrust mapping is available in the Loads and Motion Program, it is important that accurate data be collected for each engine during a test run.

- XR-3 weight

During each test run there is a possibility that the weight is not exact since, as learned from Ref. 7, the testcraft takes on water in the seals and thereby its weight increases causing larger draft which also effects the roll behavior. This additional weight can be substantial and attempts should be made to measure or estimate the additional weight to be used in the Loads and Motion Program.

- Cross-flow drag coefficient

Further efforts should be undertaken to establish the proper value of the cross-flow drag coefficient since $CDSW=1.28$ might not be quite appropriate for the actual shape of the XR-3 sidewalls.

- Sideslip velocity

Those parts of the Loads and Motions Program where terms contributing to the lateral velocity V are computed should be reviewed since a large value of V may result in a change in the effective rudder angle from positive to negative.

In this sensitivity study it has been shown that the most significant effect on the simulated XR-3 roll behavior are contributed by

- * deadrise angle
- * vertical location of the center of gravity
- * rudder and propeller location .

Less significant effects are contributed by

- * thrust mapping
- * cross-flow drag coefficient .

For further studies concerned with the XR-3 Loads and Motions Program for improved roll behavior representation it is recommended to use

- the reformulated equation for the vertical added mass A_{33}
- deadrise angle at the center of gravity location
- deadrise force contribution from the outward sidewall only
- subroutine PROP as given by Leo and Boncal and in Appendix C of this thesis
- thrust and rudder mapping.

APPENDIX A

PLOTS

In the table given below are listed all plots with the respective parameters used in the corresponding simulation run. The table contains the following abbreviations :

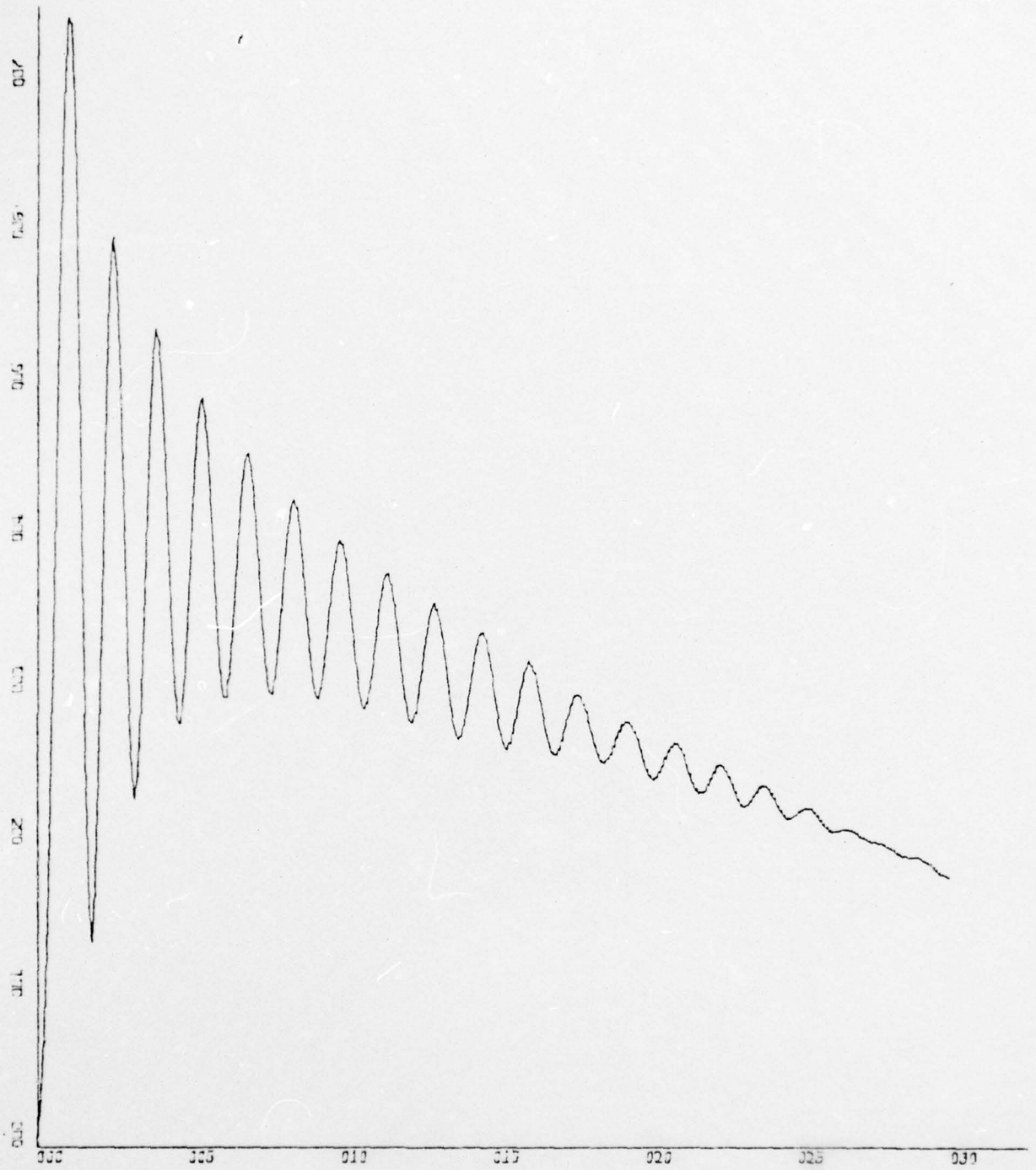
COEF	coefficient	CG	center of gravity
CDSW	sidewall drag	C_h	lateral added mass coef.
ch4	chapter IV		
DRANG	deadrise angle	DF16	PROMO2=16.0
PA	pitch angle	PR	pitch rate
RA	roll angle	RR	roll rate
REFTAB	refer to table	RUDANG	rudder angle
TR	Transom		
L-B	Leo and Boncal's version of subroutine 'PROP' used P* P or P*PI P replaced by ... in SDWL2200 (Section III.G)		
ZS-0.1	vertical location of CG is 2.54 - 0.1 (ft)		

PLOT NO	REP TAB	RESP	RUD ANG	DR ANG	COEF C _h	COEF CDSW	THRUST MAP	SDWL- FORCES	REMARK
1	1	RA	35	TR	0.4	1.28	no	both	} no } PBAR
2	1	PA	35	TR	0.4	1.28	no	both	
3	1	RA	35	TR	0.4	1.28	no	both	} with } PBAR
4	1	FA	35	TR	0.4	1.28	no	both	
5	4	RA	15	TR	0.4	1.28	no	both	} old } A33s
6	4	FR	15	TR	0.4	1.28	no	both	
7	4	PA	15	TR	0.4	1.28	no	both	
8	4	PR	15	TR	0.4	1.28	no	both	

PLCT NO	REF TAB	RESP	RUD ANG	DR ANG	COEF C _h	COEF CDSW	THRUST MAP	SDWL- FORCES	REMARK
9	4,6	RA	15	TR	0.4	1.28	no	both	
10	4,6	RR	15	TR	0.4	1.28	no	both	
11	4,6	PA	15	TR	0.4	1.28	no	both	
12	4,6	PR	15	TR	0.4	1.28	no	both	
13	6	RA	15	CG	0.4	1.28	no	both	
14	6	RR	15	CG	0.4	1.28	no	both	
15	6	PA	15	CG	0.4	1.28	no	both	
16	6	PR	15	CG	0.4	1.28	no	both	
17	6	RA	15	CG	0.8	1.28	no	both	
18	6	RR	15	CG	0.8	1.28	no	both	
19	6	RA	12	TR	0.4	1.28	no	both	
20	6	RR	12	TR	0.4	1.28	no	both	
21	6	RA	12	CG	0.4	1.28	no	both	
22	6	RR	12	CG	0.4	1.28	no	both	
23	6	RA	12	CG	0.8	1.28	no	both	
24	6	RR	12	CG	0.8	1.28	no	both	
25	ch4	RA	15	CG	0.4	1.28	no	both	L-B
26	ch4	RR	15	CG	0.4	1.28	no	both	L-B
27	ch4	PA	15	CG	0.4	1.28	no	both	L-B
28	ch4	PR	15	CG	0.4	1.28	no	both	L-B
29	8	RA	15	CG	0.4	1.28	no	both	
30	8	RR	15	CG	0.4	1.28	no	both	
31	8	RA	15	CG	0.4	1.16	no	both	
32	8	RR	15	CG	0.4	1.16	no	both	
33	10	RA	12	CG	0.4	1.28	yes	both	
34	10	RR	12	CG	0.4	1.28	yes	both	
35	10	RA	12	CG	0.8	1.28	yes	both	
36	10	RR	12	CG	0.8	1.28	yes	both	
37	10	RA	12	CG	0.4	1.16	yes	both	
38	10	RR	12	CG	0.4	1.16	yes	both	
39	10	RA	12	CG	0.8	1.16	yes	both	
40	10	RR	12	CG	0.8	1.16	yes	both	

PLOT NO	REF TAB	RESP	RUD ANG	DR ANG	COEF C _h	COEF CDSW	THRUST MAP	SDWL- FORCES	REMARK
41	11	RA	12	CG	0.4	1.28	yes	one	
42	11	RR	12	CG	0.4	1.28	yes	one	
43	11	RA	12	CG	0.8	1.28	yes	one	
44	11	RR	12	CG	0.8	1.28	yes	one	
45	11	RA	12	CG	0.4	1.16	yes	one	
46	11	RR	12	CG	0.4	1.16	yes	one	
47	11	RA	12	CG	0.8	1.16	yes	one	
48	11	RR	12	CG	0.8	1.16	yes	one	
49	12	RA	15	CG	0.4	1.28	no	both	ZS-0.1
50	12	RR	15	CG	0.4	1.28	no	both	ZS-0.1
51	12	RA	15	CG	0.4	1.28	no	both	ZS-0.2
52	12	RR	15	CG	0.4	1.28	no	both	ZS-0.2
53	12	RA	15	CG	0.4	1.28	no	both	ZS-0.3
54	12	RR	15	CG	0.4	1.28	no	both	ZS-0.3
55	13	RA	12	CG	0.4	1.28	yes	both	ZS-0.1
56	13	RR	12	CG	0.4	1.28	yes	both	ZS-0.1
57	13	RA	12	CG	0.4	1.28	yes	both	ZS-0.2
58	13	RR	12	CG	0.4	1.28	yes	both	ZS-0.2
59	13	RA	12	CG	0.4	1.28	yes	both	ZS-0.3
60	13	RR	12	CG	0.4	1.28	yes	both	ZS-0.3
61	ch4	RA	12	CG	0.4	1.28	no	both	DF16
62	ch4	RR	12	CG	0.4	1.28	no	both	DF16
63	ch4	RA	12	CG	0.4	1.28	yes	both	DF16
64	ch4	RR	12	CG	0.4	1.28	yes	both	DF16
65	ch4	RA	12	CG	0.4	1.28	yes	both	}DF16
66	ch4	RR	12	CG	0.4	1.28	yes	both	}P* PI
67	ch4	RA	12	CG	0.8	1.28	yes	one	DF16
68	ch4	RR	12	CG	0.8	1.28	yes	one	DF16
69	ch4	RA	12	CG	0.8	1.28	yes	one	}DF16
70	ch4	RR	12	CG	0.8	1.28	yes	one	}P* PI
71	ch4	RA	12	CG	0.8	1.28	yes	one	}DF16
72	ch4	RR	12	CG	0.8	1.28	yes	one	}P*PI

PLOT NO	REF TAB	RESP	RUD ANG	DR ANG	COEF C h	COEF CDSW	THRUST MAP	SDWL- FORCES	REMARK
73	ch4	RA	12	CG	0.4	1.28	no	both	} DF16
74	ch4	RR	12	CG	0.4	1.28	no	both	} I-B
75	ch4	RA	12	CG	0.4	1.28	yes	both	} DF16
76	ch4	RR	12	CG	0.4	1.28	yes	both	} L-B
77	ch4	RA	12	CG	0.4	1.28	yes	both	} DF16
78	ch4	RR	12	CG	0.4	1.28	yes	both	} P*PI
79	ch4	RA	12	CG	0.8	1.28	yes	one	} new
80	ch4	RR	12	CG	0.8	1.28	yes	one	} Rud



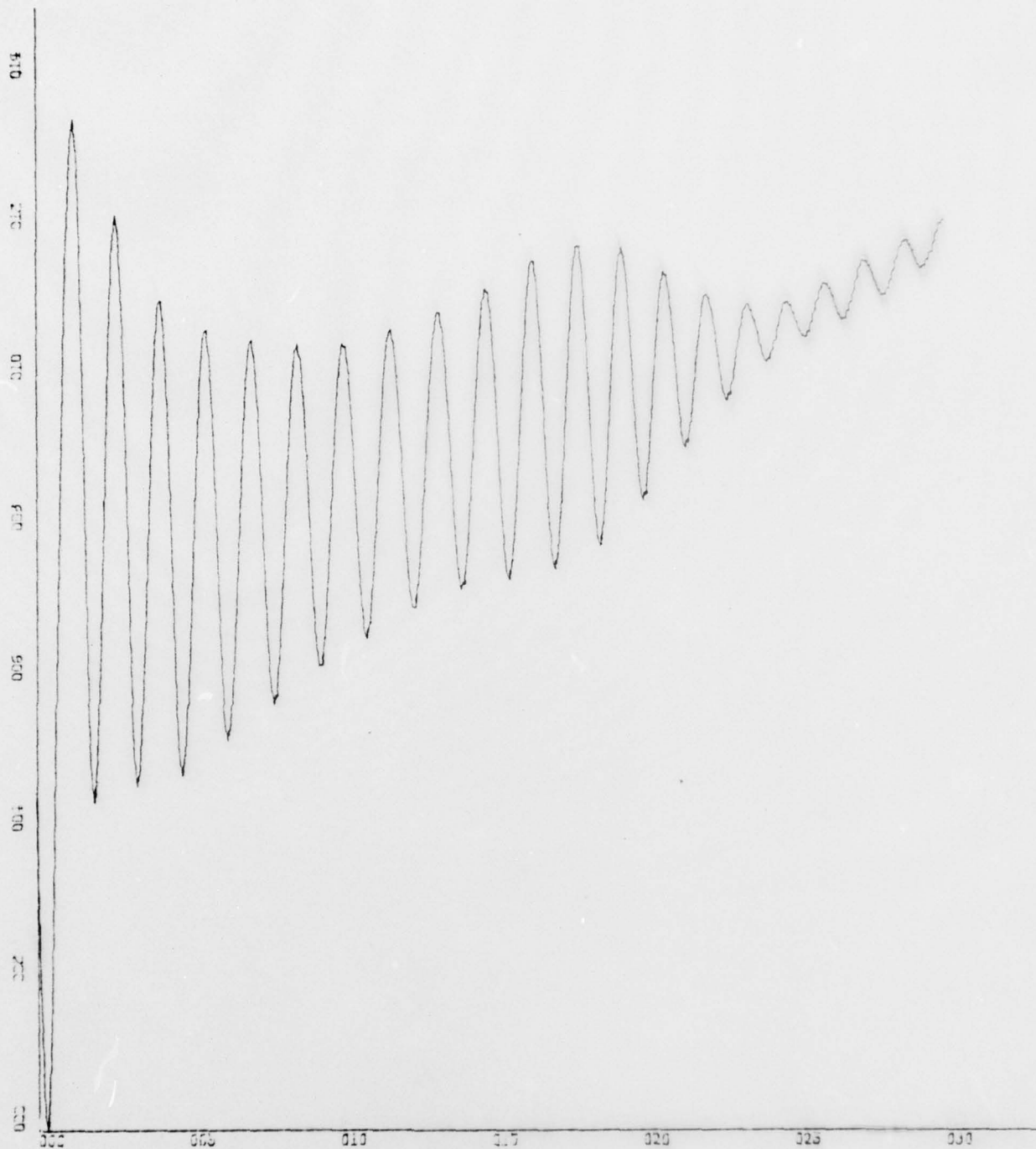
PLOT IS ROLL ANGLE VERSUS TIME

X-SCALE=5.00E+00 UNITS INCH.

Y-SCALE=1.00E+00 UNITS INCH.

PLOT 1

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix



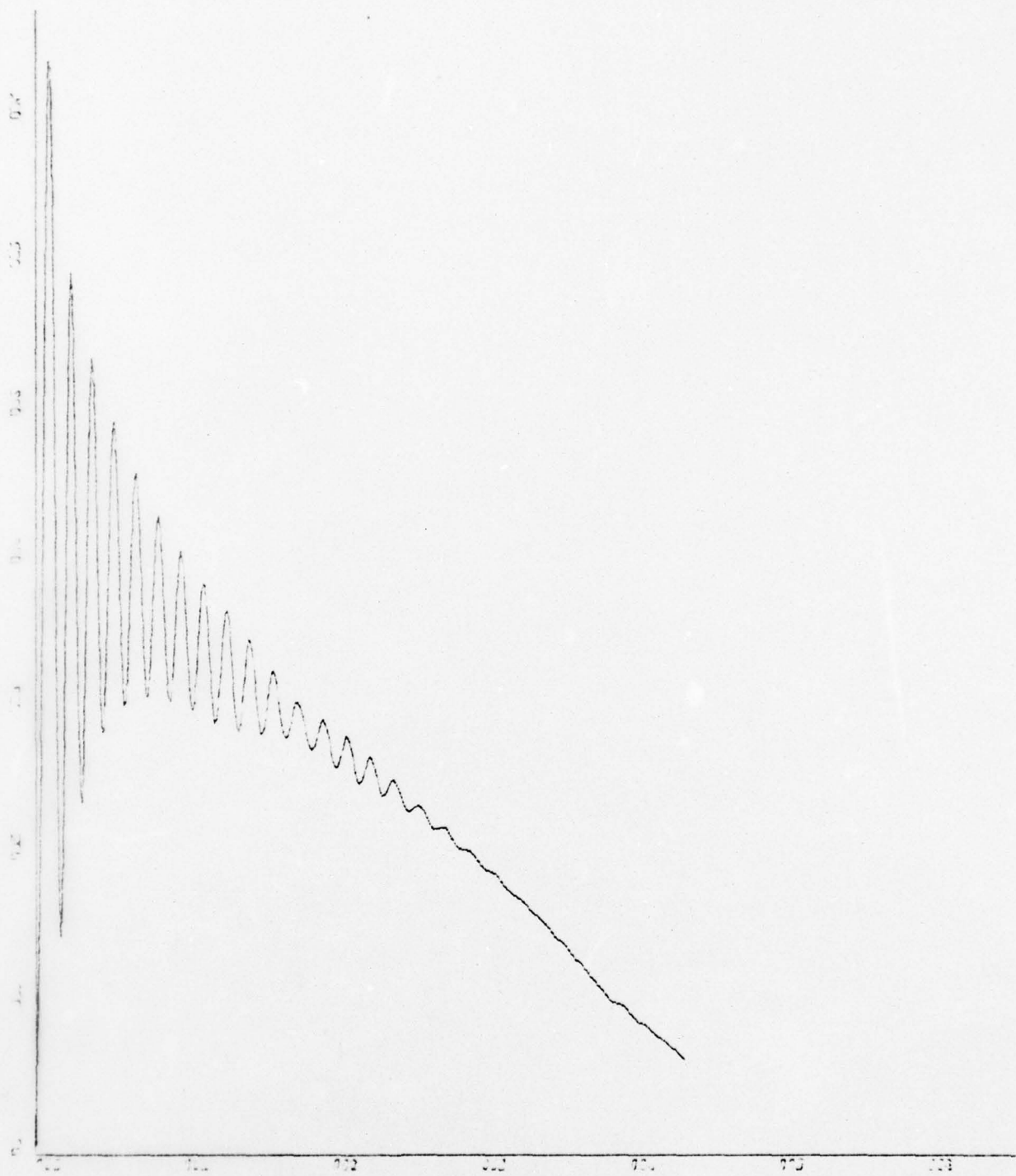
PLOT IS PITCH ANGLE VERSUS TIME

X-SCALE=5.00E+00 UNITS INCH.

~~Y-SCALE=2.00E-01 UNITS INCH.~~

PLOT 2

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix

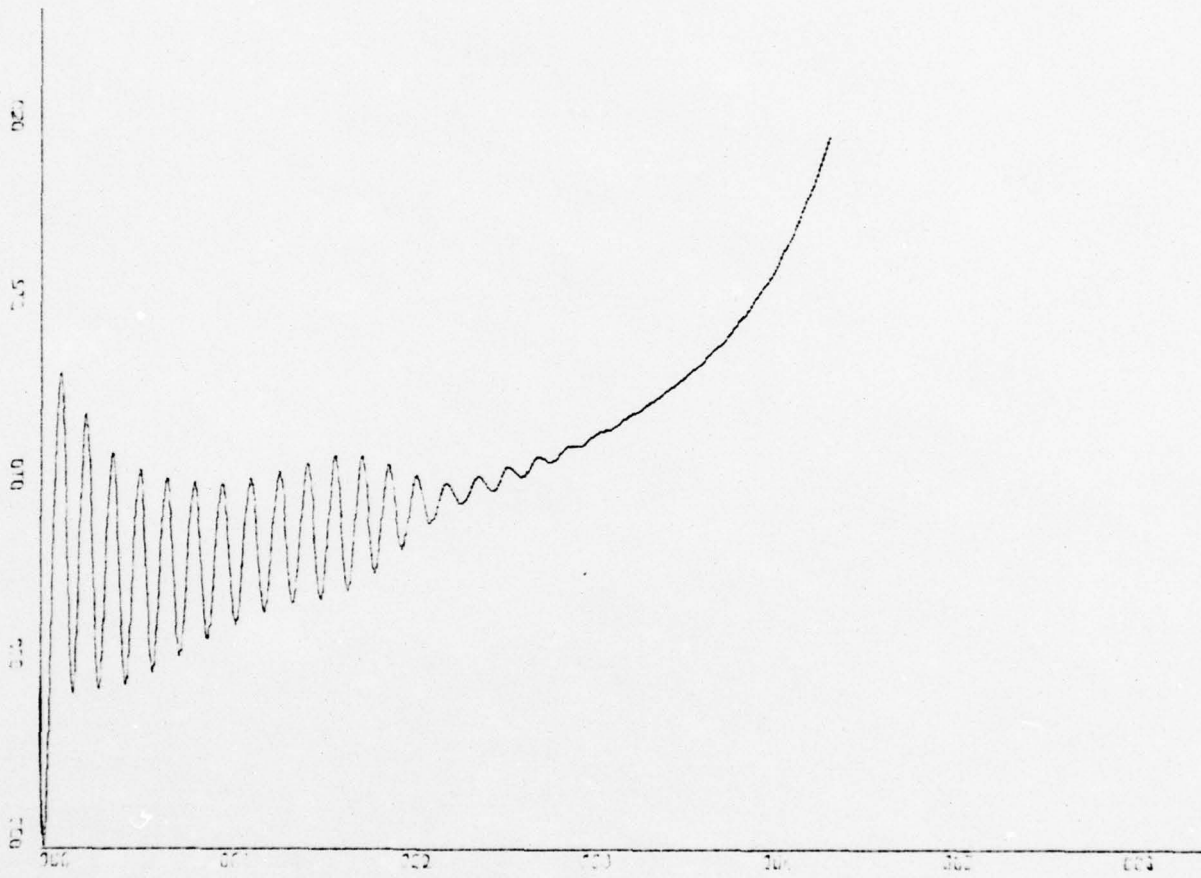


PLOT IS ROLL ANGLE VERSUS TIME

K-SCALE=1.00E+01 UNITS INCH
Y-SCALE=1.00E+00 UNITS INCH

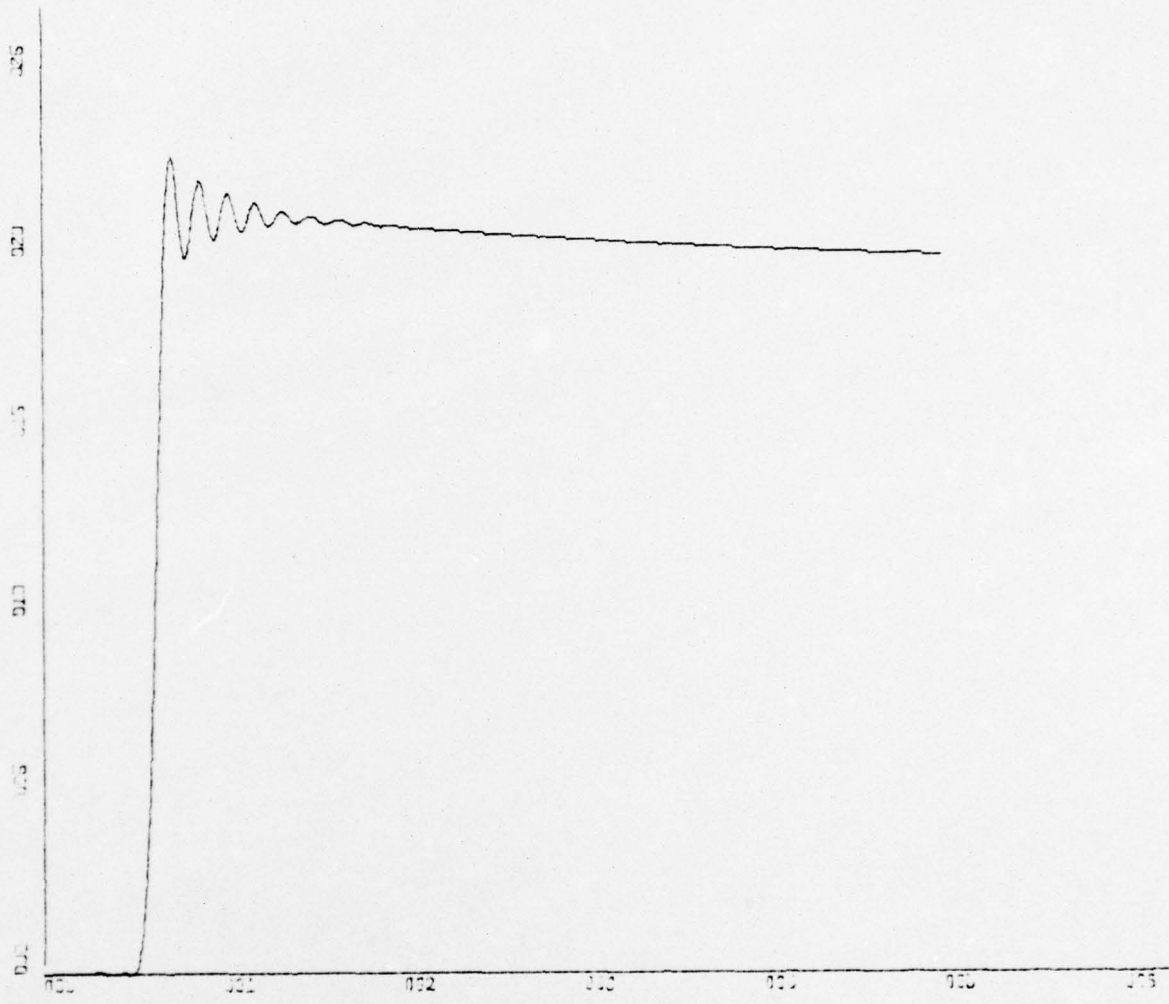
PLOT 3

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix



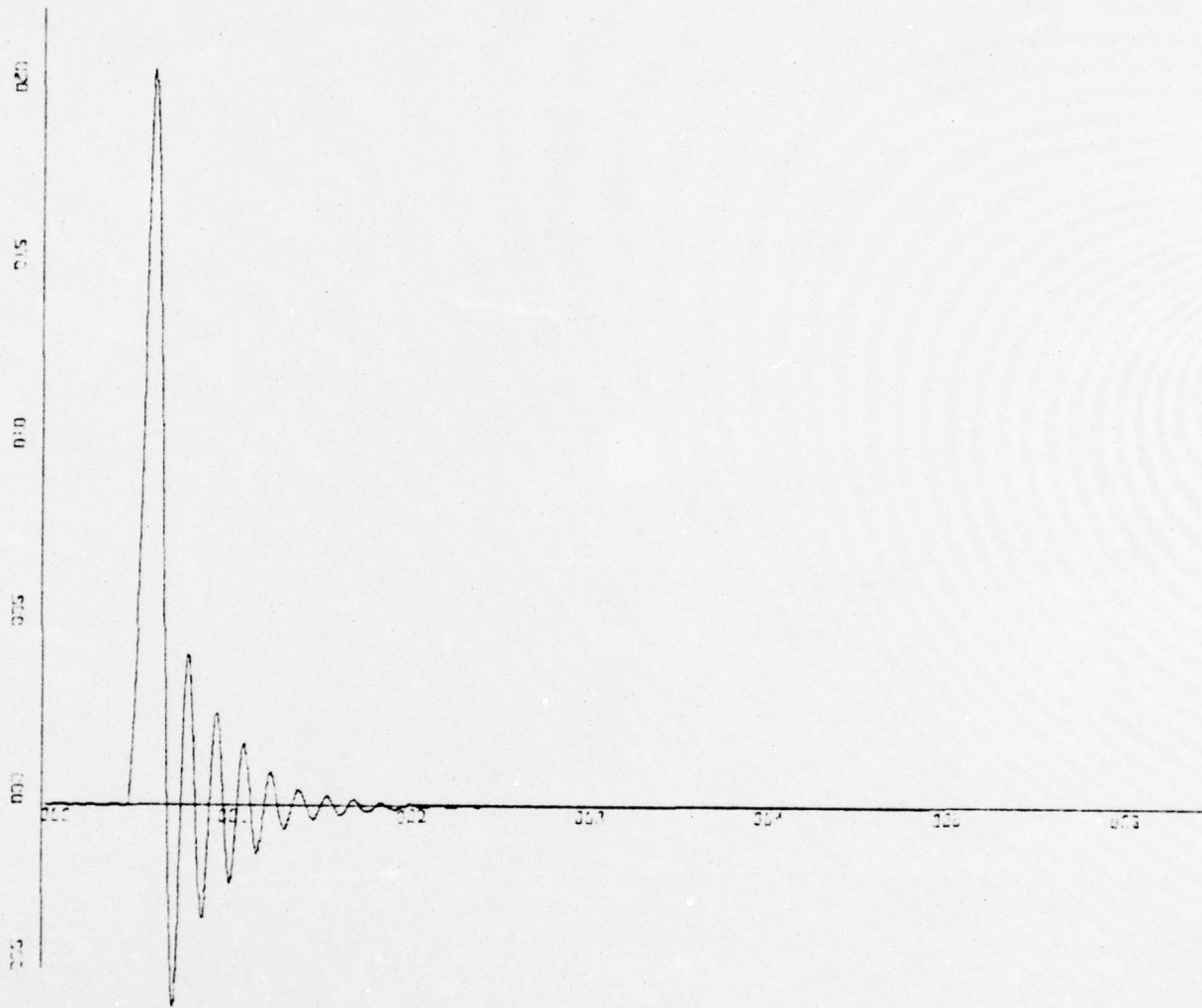
\times SCALE=1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.
 ~~\times SCALE=5.00E-01 UNITS INCH.~~
 RGROB3 . TURN 20 KN. NO RD
 PLOT IS PITCH ANGLE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 4
 for applied parameters see first page of this appendix



X-SCALE=1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.
Y-SCALE=5.00E-01 UNITS INCH.
RGROD2 , TURN 20 KN , RUDM=15
PLOT IS ROLL ANGLE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 5
for applied parameters see first page of this appendix



X-SCALE=1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

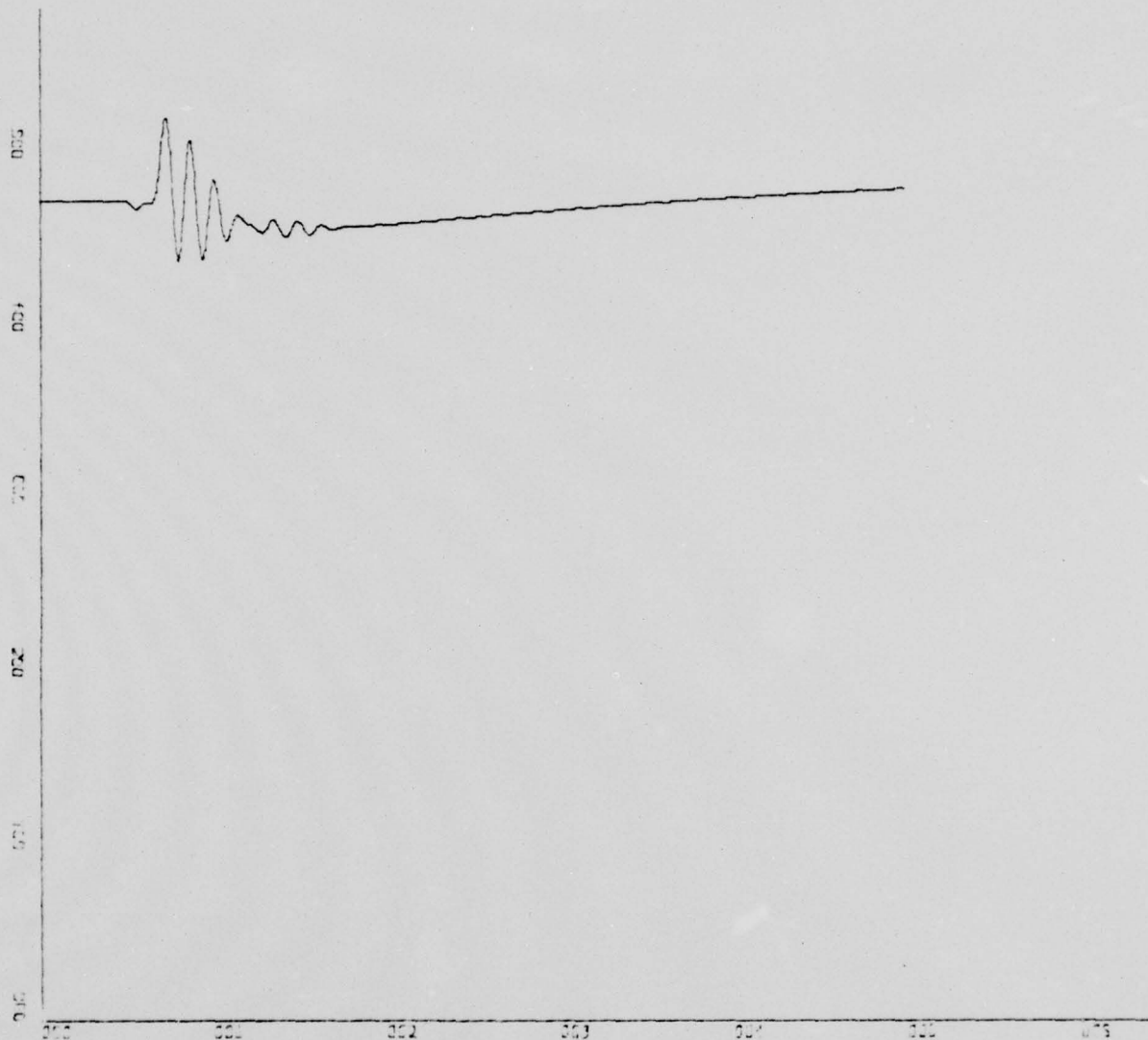
Y-SCALE=5.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

RCR002 . TURN 20 KN . ROOM=15

PLOT IS ROLL RATE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 6

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix



K-SCALE 1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

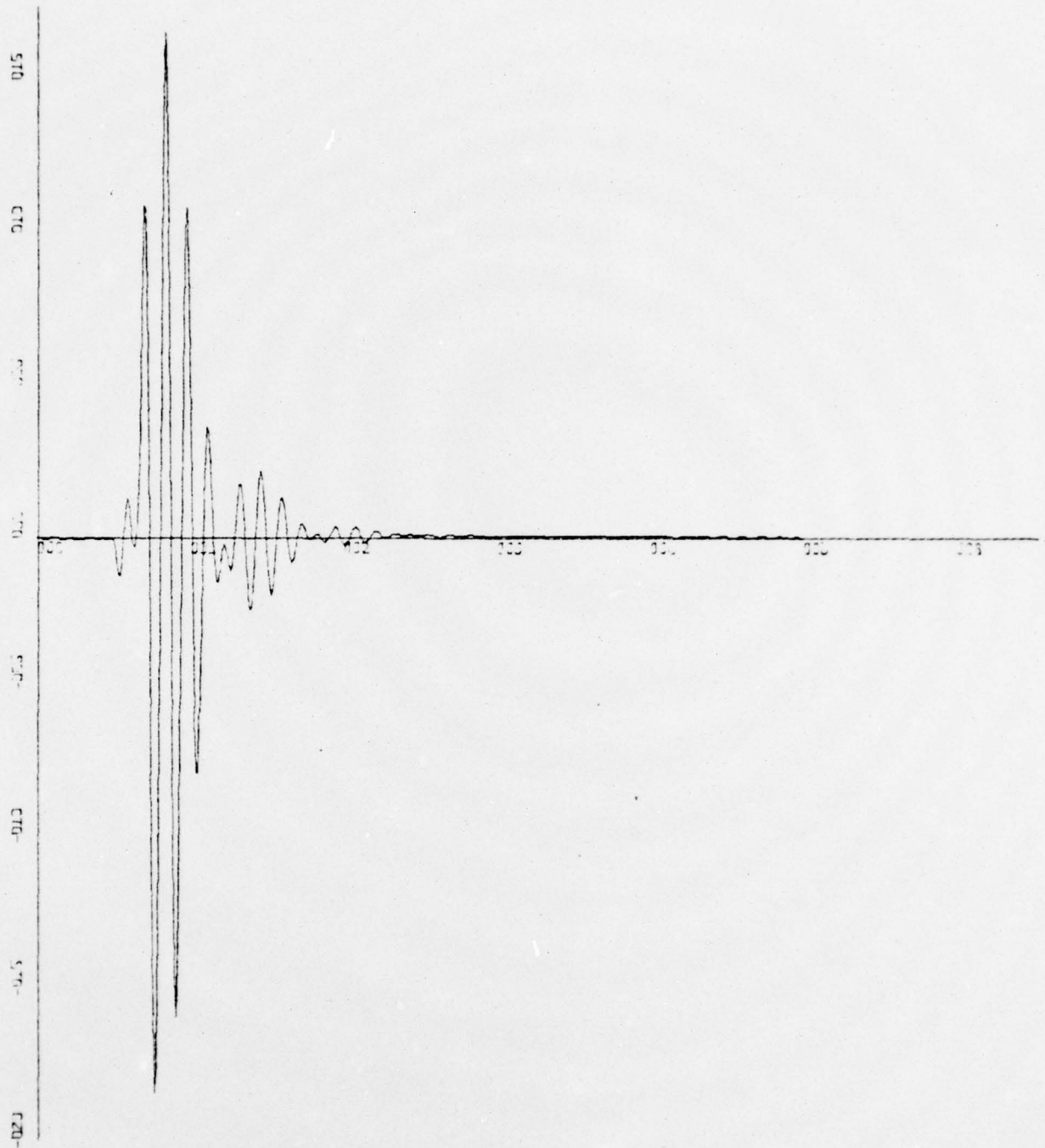
V-SCALE 1.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

RGROD2 , TURN 20 KN , RUDM=15

PLOT IS PITCH ANGLE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 7

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix

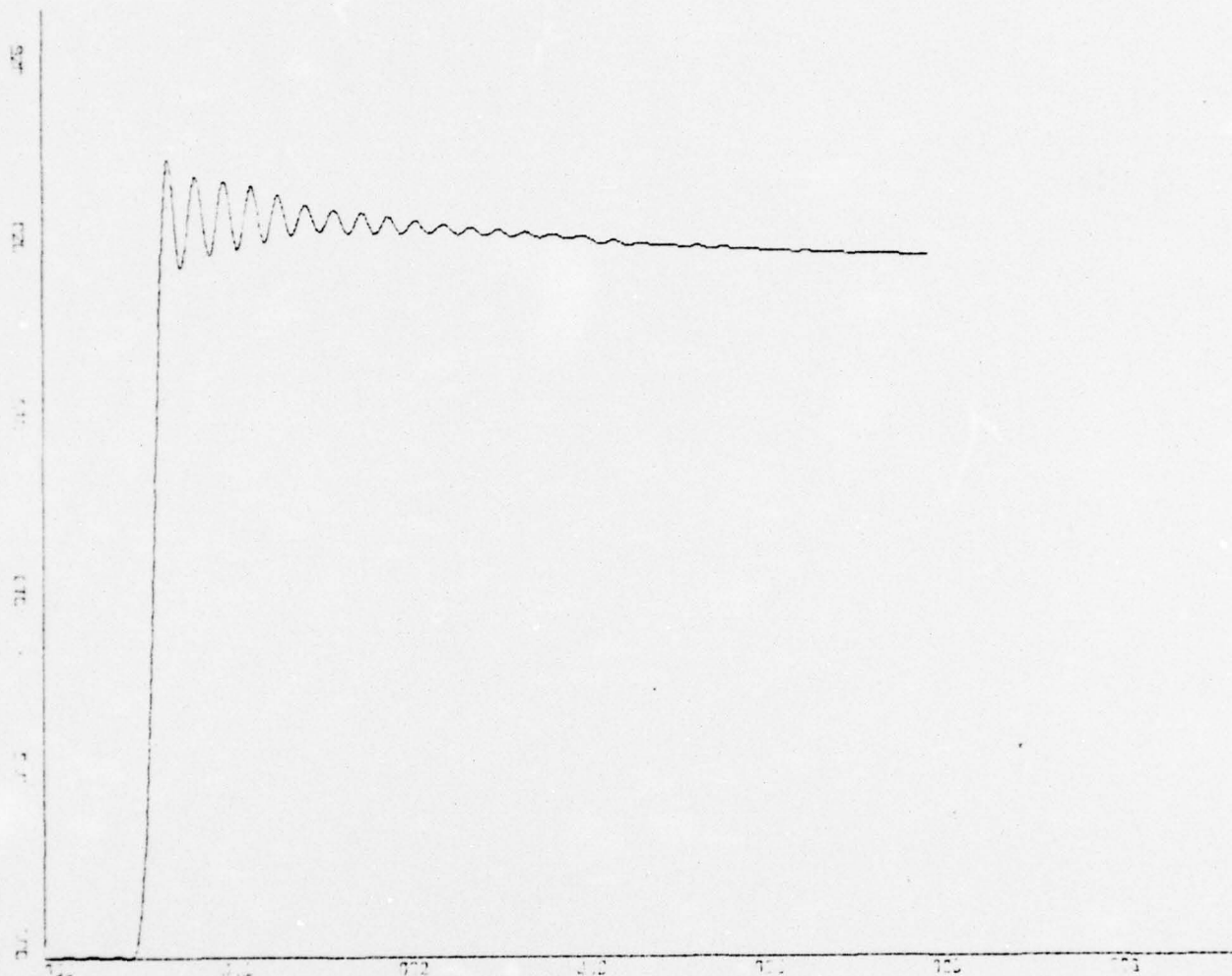


PLOT IS PITCH RATE VERSUS TIME

X-SCALE=1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.
Y-SCALE=5.00E-02 UNITS INCH.

PLOT 8

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix



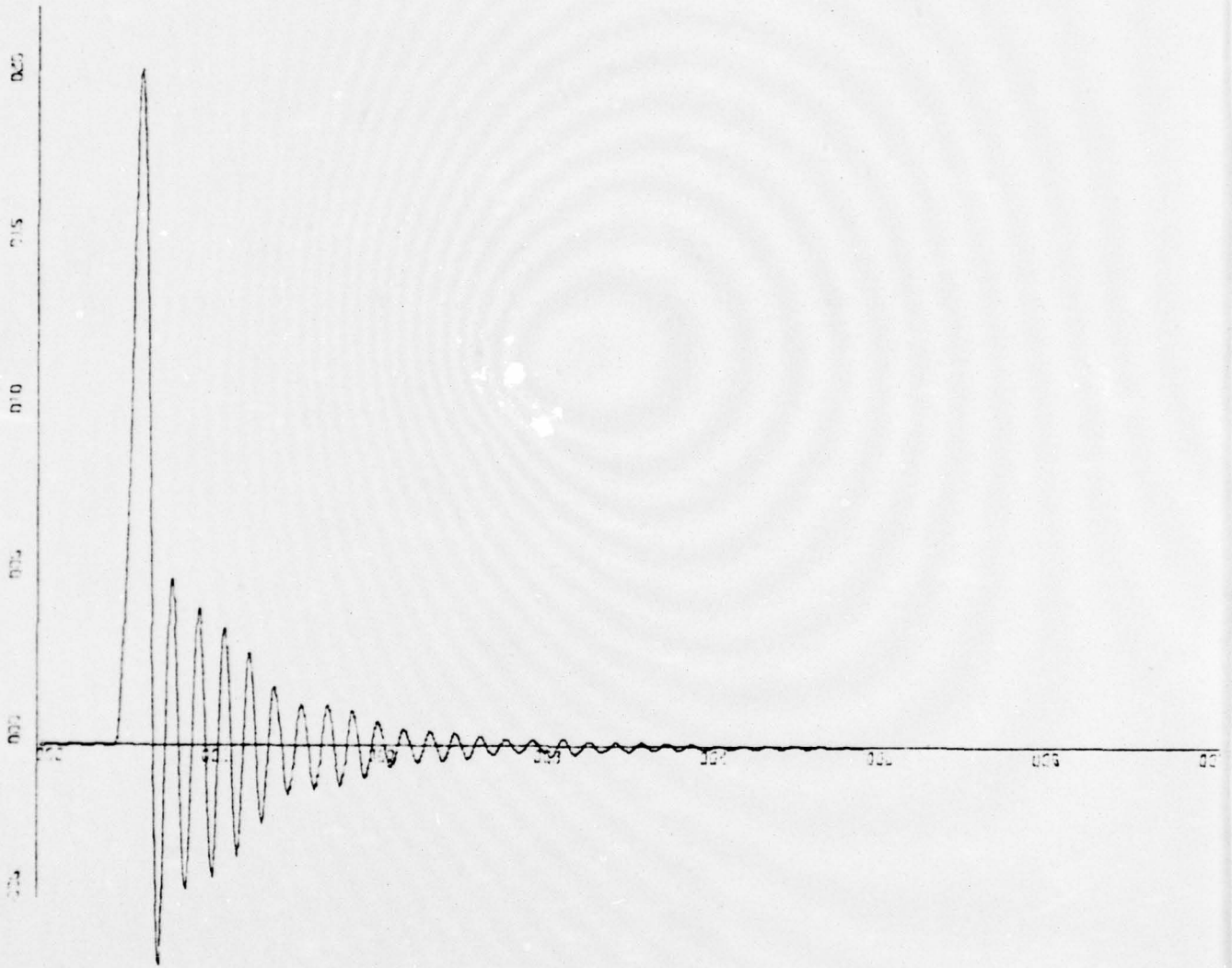
X-SCALE -1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

Y-SCALE -5.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

ROR004 , TURN 20 KN , RUD=10 , NO RD
 PLOT IS ROLL ANGLE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 9

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix



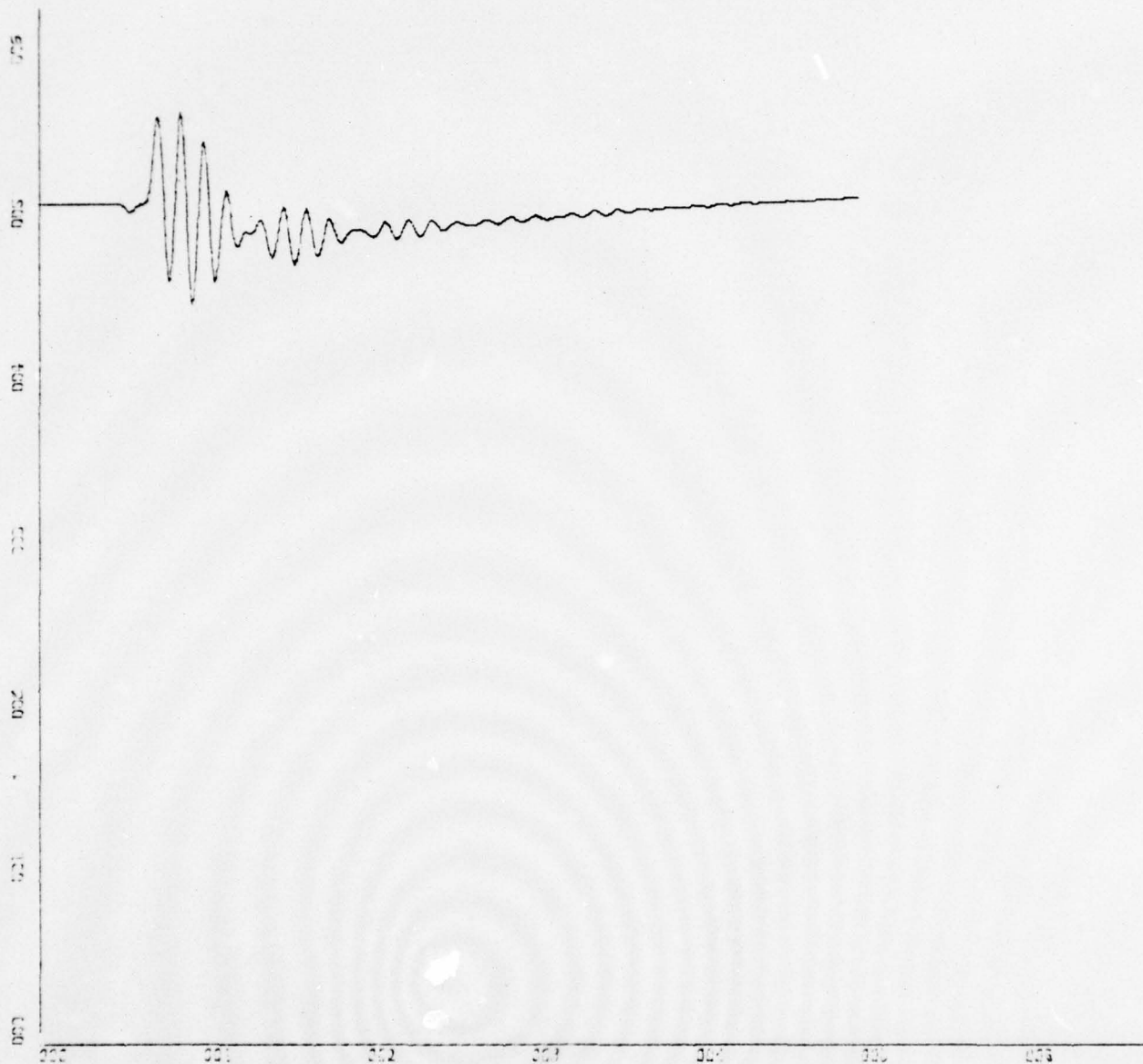
X-SCALE=1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

Y-SCALE=5.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

RGROD4 . TURN 20 KN , RUD=10 . NO RD
 PLOT IS ROLL RATE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 10

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix



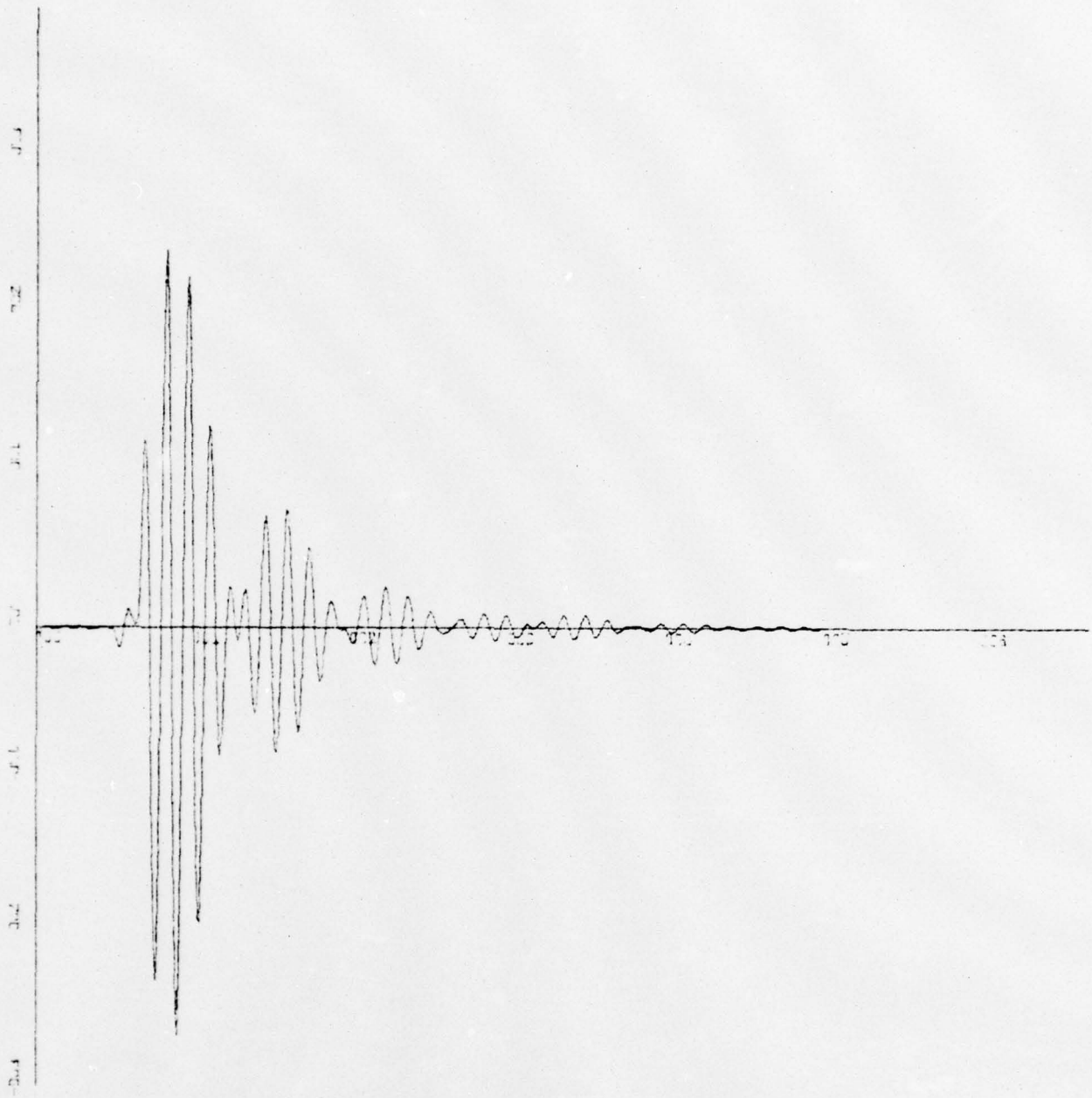
X-SCALE=1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

Y-SCALE=1.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

RGROD4 , TURN 20 KN , RUD=10 , NO RD
 PLOT IS PITCH ANGLE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 11

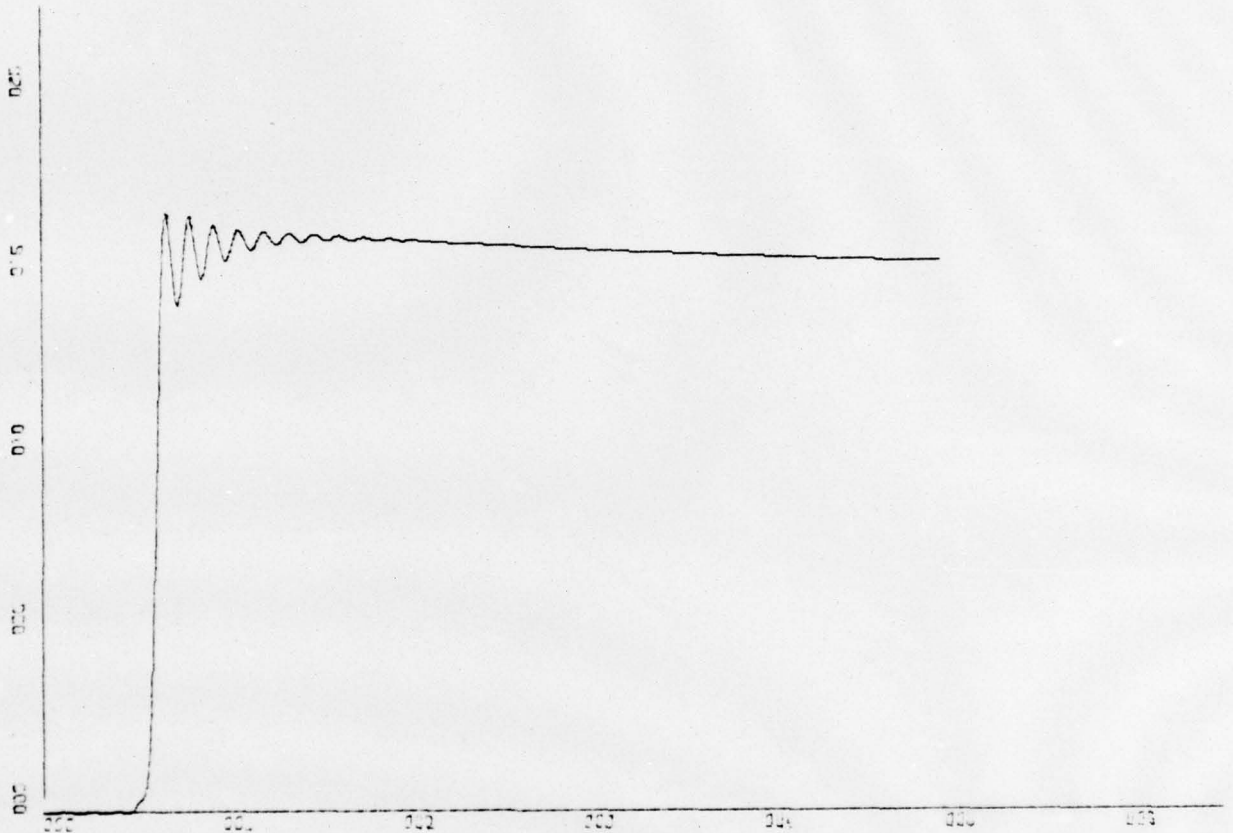
for applied parameters see first page of this appendix



X-SCALE=1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.
 Y-SCALE=1.00E-01 UNITS INCH.
 RGR004 , TURN 20 KN , RUD=10 , NO RD
 PLOT IS PITCH RATE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 12

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix



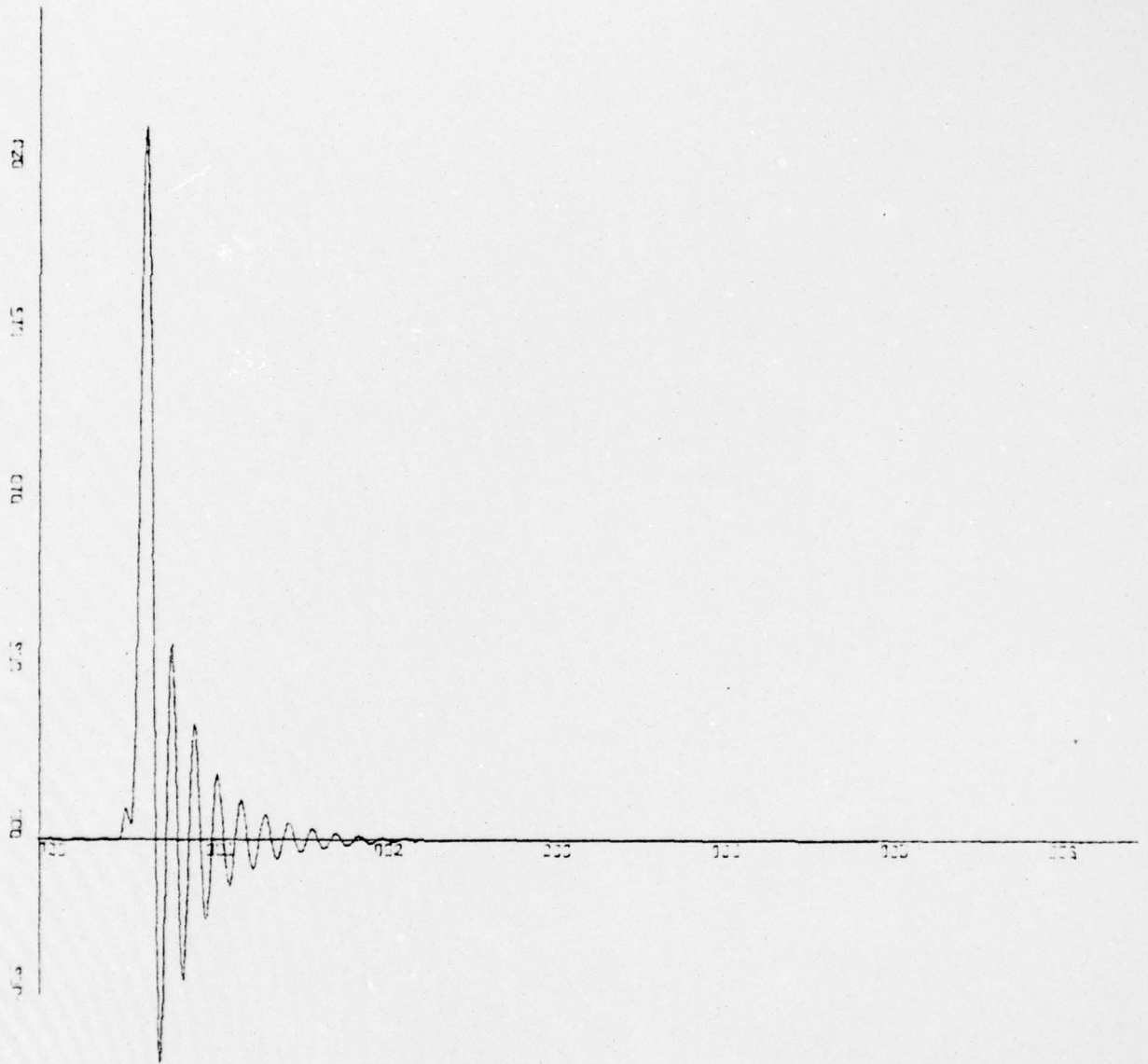
X-SCALE=1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

Y-SCALE=5.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

RGROD5 , TURN 20 KN , RUOM=15
 PLOT IS ROLL ANGLE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 13

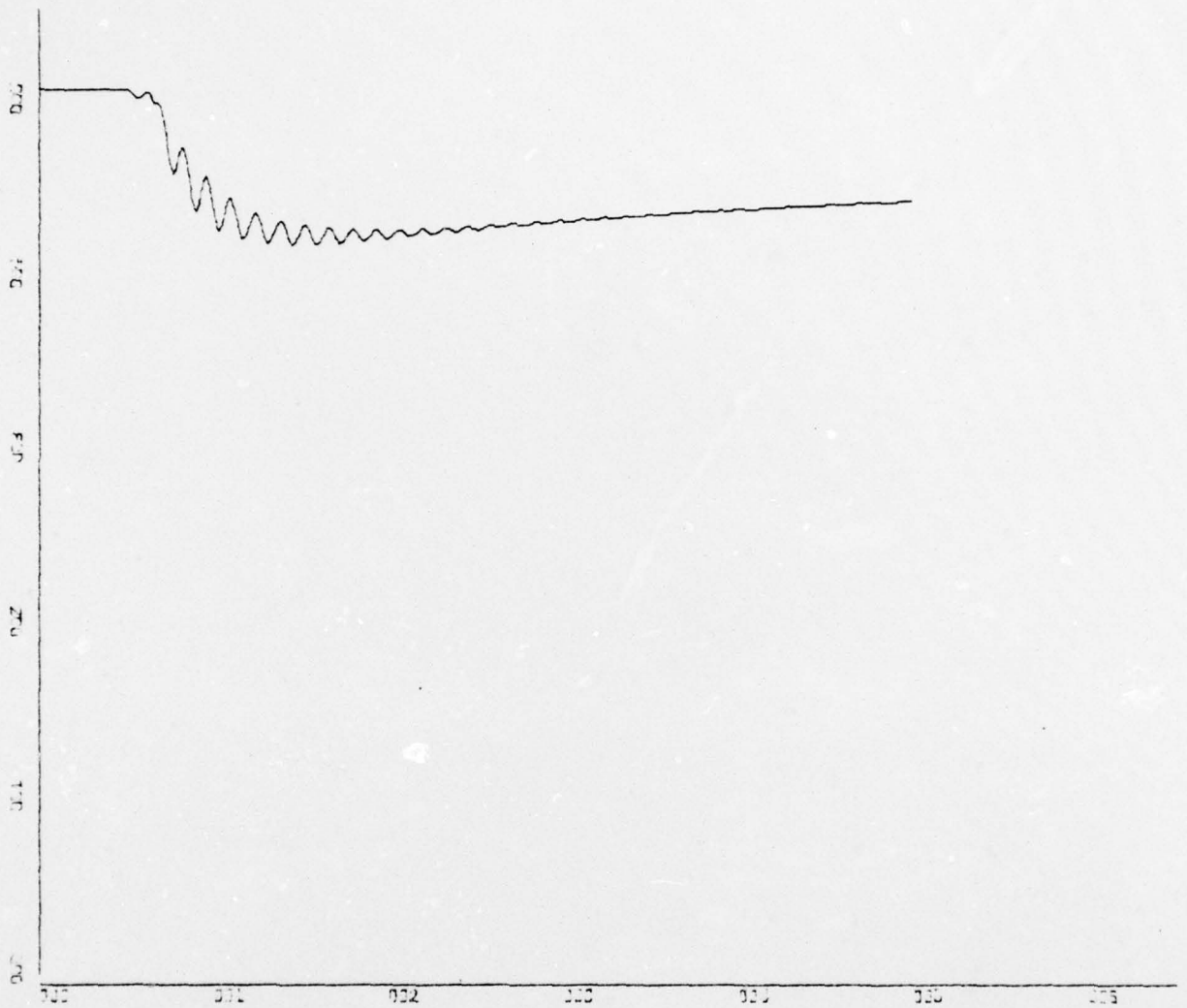
for applied parameters see first page of this appendix



K-SCALE=1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.
 Y-SCALE=5.00E-01 UNITS INCH.
 RGROD5 , TURN 20 KN , RUDM=15
 PLOT IS ROLL RATE VERSUS TIME

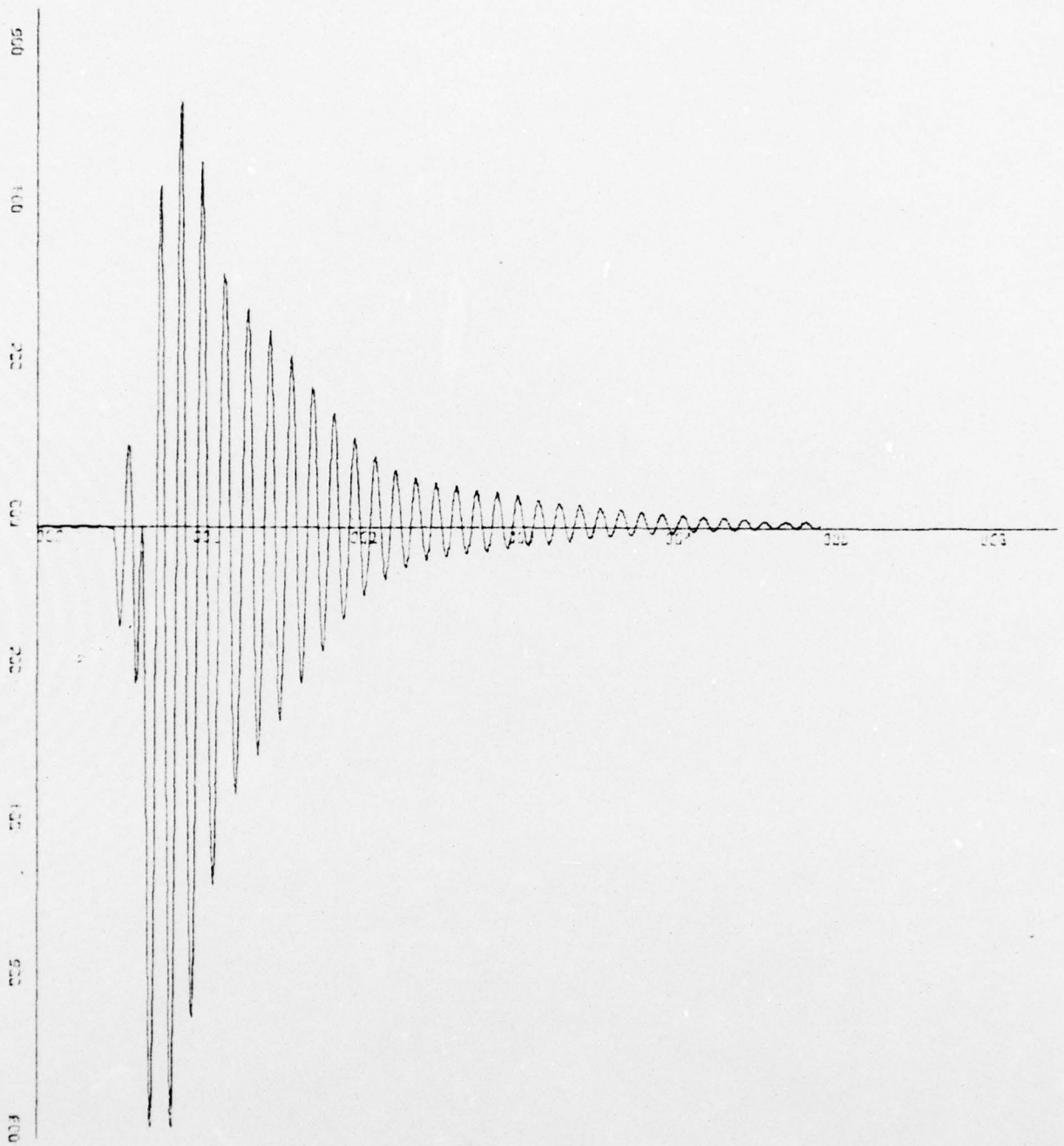
PLOT 14

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix



K-SCALE=1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.
 Y-SCALE=1.00E-01 UNITS INCH.
 RGROD5 , TURN 20 KN , RUDM=15
 PLOT IS PITCH ANGLE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 15
 for applied parameters see first page of this appendix



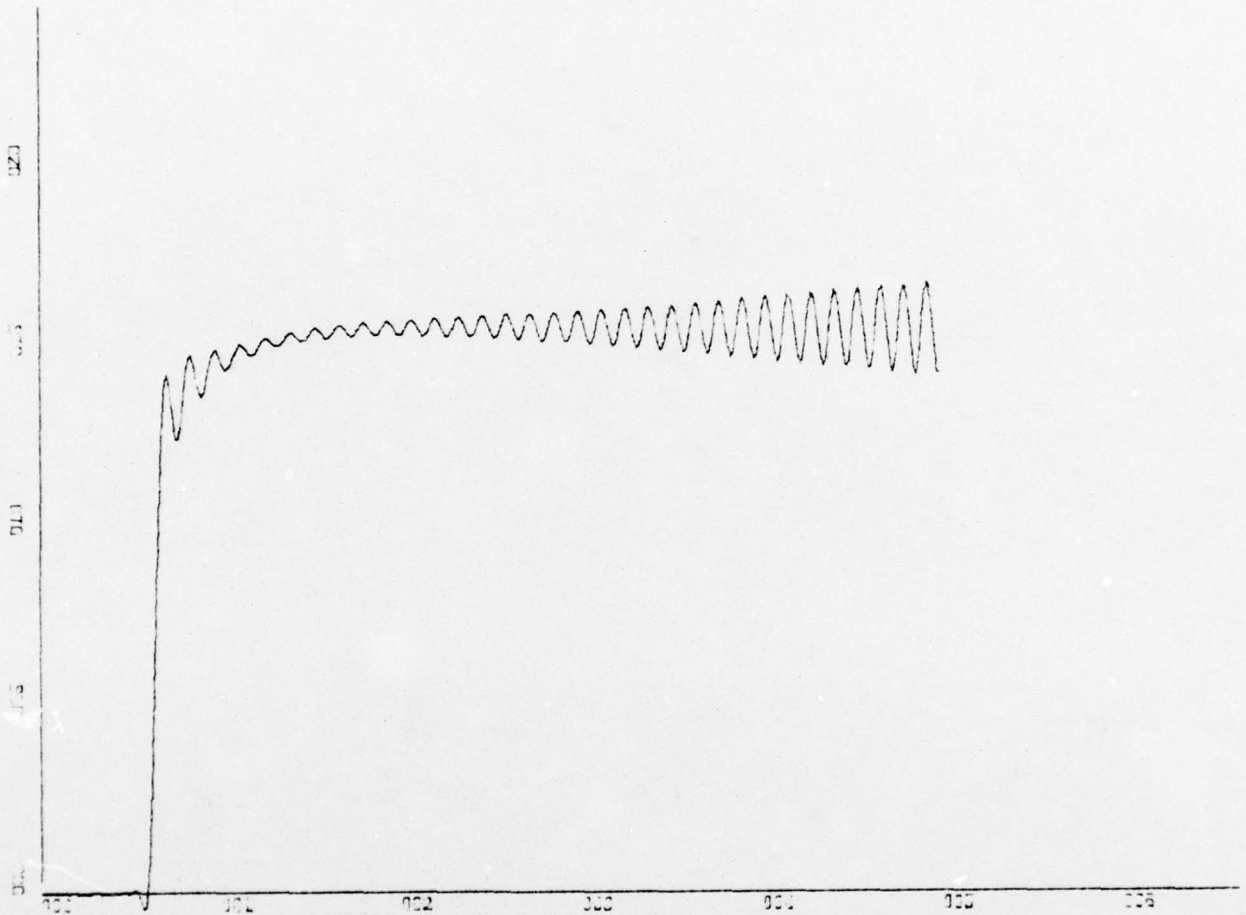
K-SCALE -1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

Z-SCALE -2.00E-02 UNITS INCH.

RGRODS , TURN 20 KN , RUDM=15
 PLOT IS PITCH RATE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 16

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix



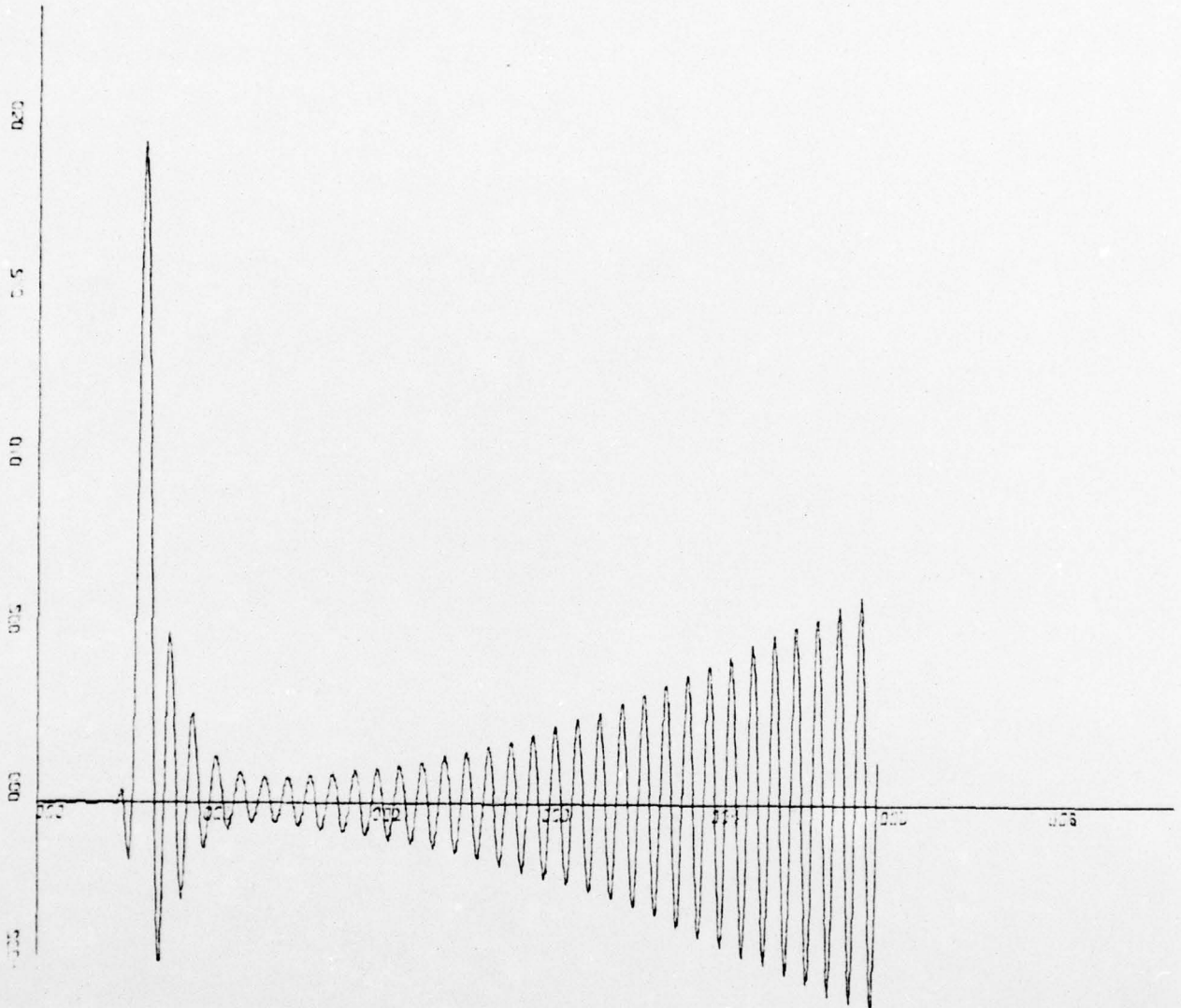
X-SCALE=1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

Y-SCALE=5.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

RGROES , TURN 20 KN , RUD=10 , NO RD
 PLOT IS ROLL ANGLE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 17

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix



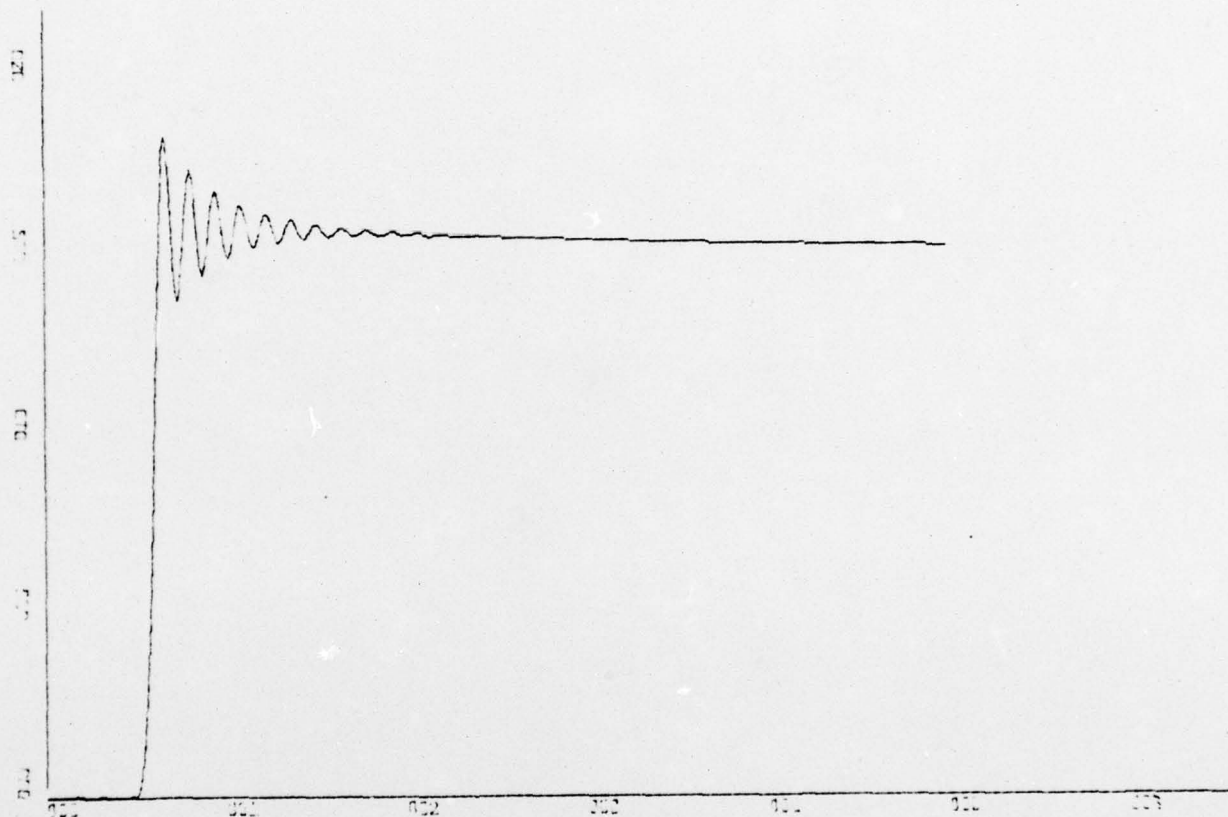
X-SCALE=1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

Y-SCALE=5.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

RGROES , TURN 20 KN , RUD=10 , NO RD
 PLOT IS ROLL RATE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 18

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix



X-SCALE: 1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

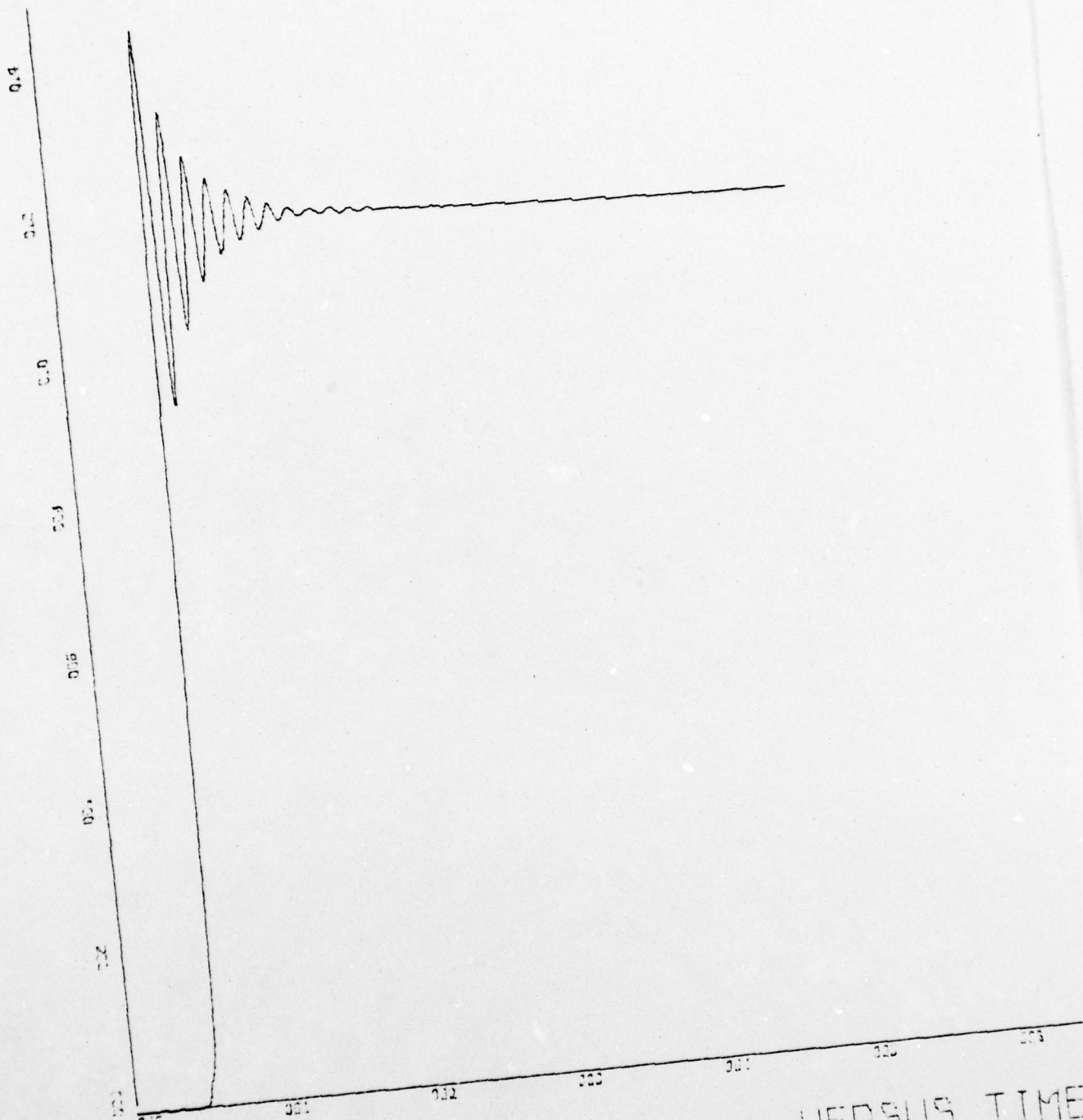
Y-SCALE: 5.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

RGRT61 , TURN 20 KN,

PLOT IS ROLL ANGLE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 19

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix

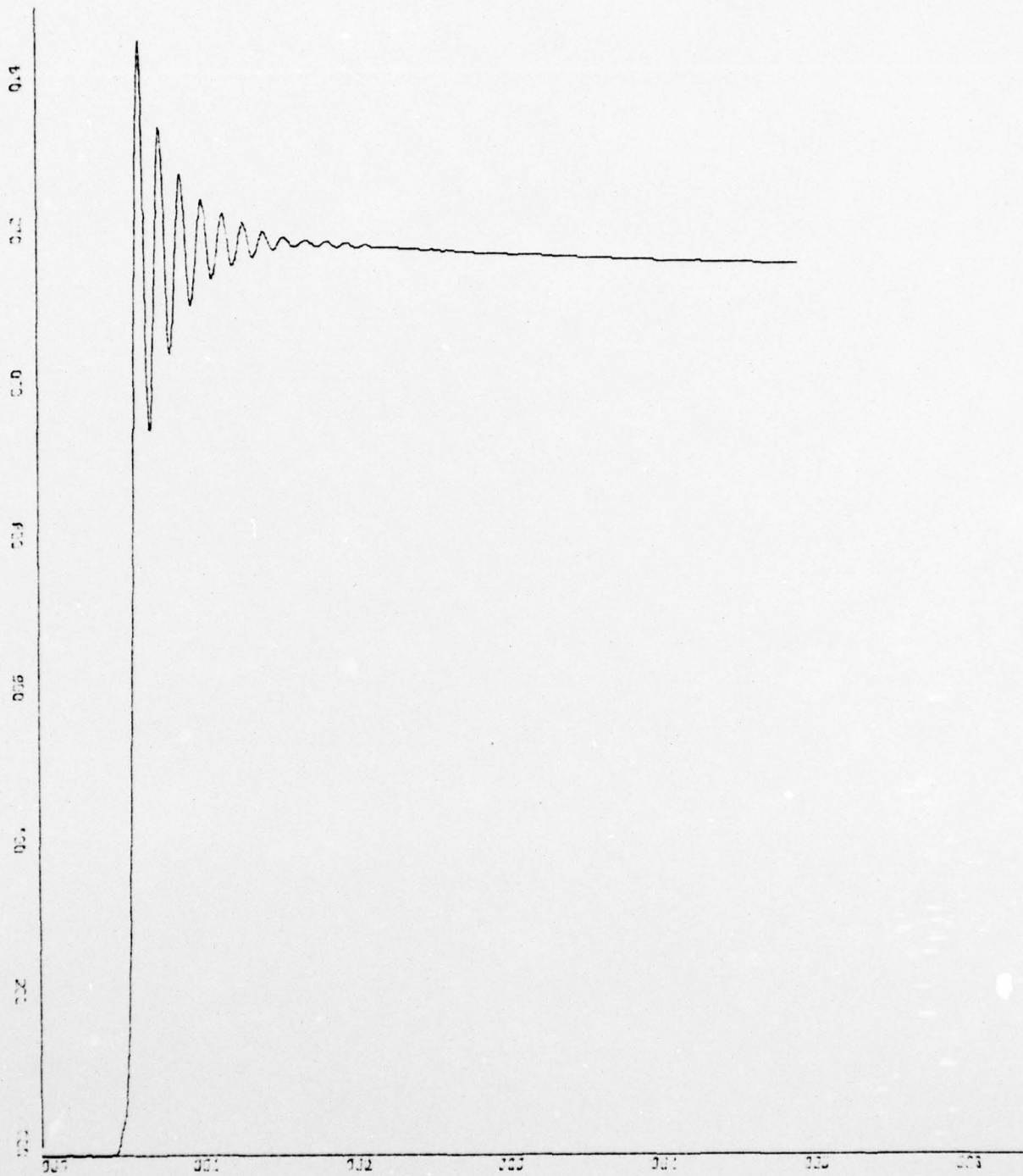


PLOT IS ROLL ANGLE VERSUS TIME

X-SCALE = 1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.
 Y-SCALE = 2.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

PLOT 21

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix

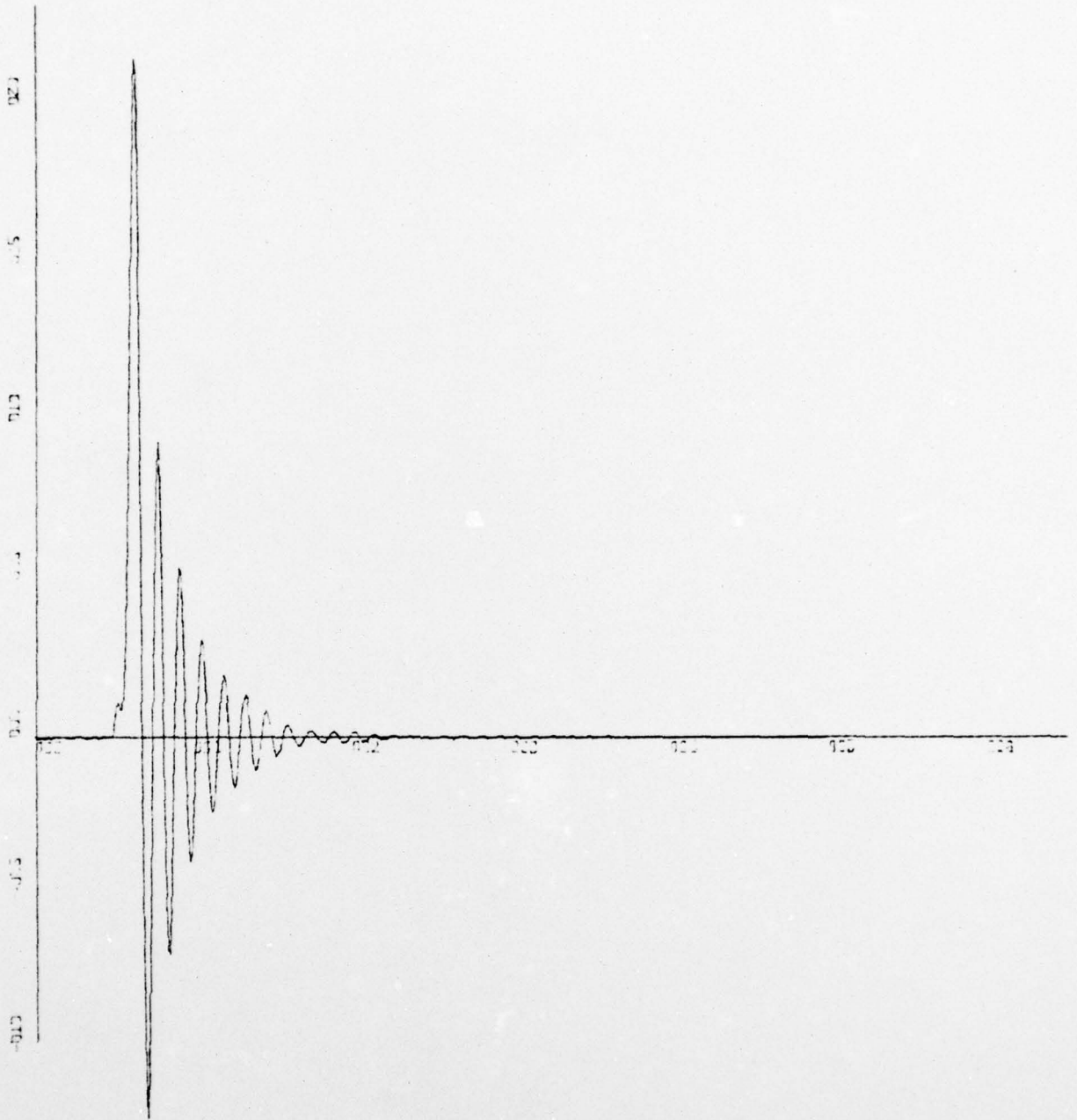


PLOT IS ROLL ANGLE VERSUS TIME

X-SCALE -1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.
Y-SCALE -2.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

PLOT 21

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix

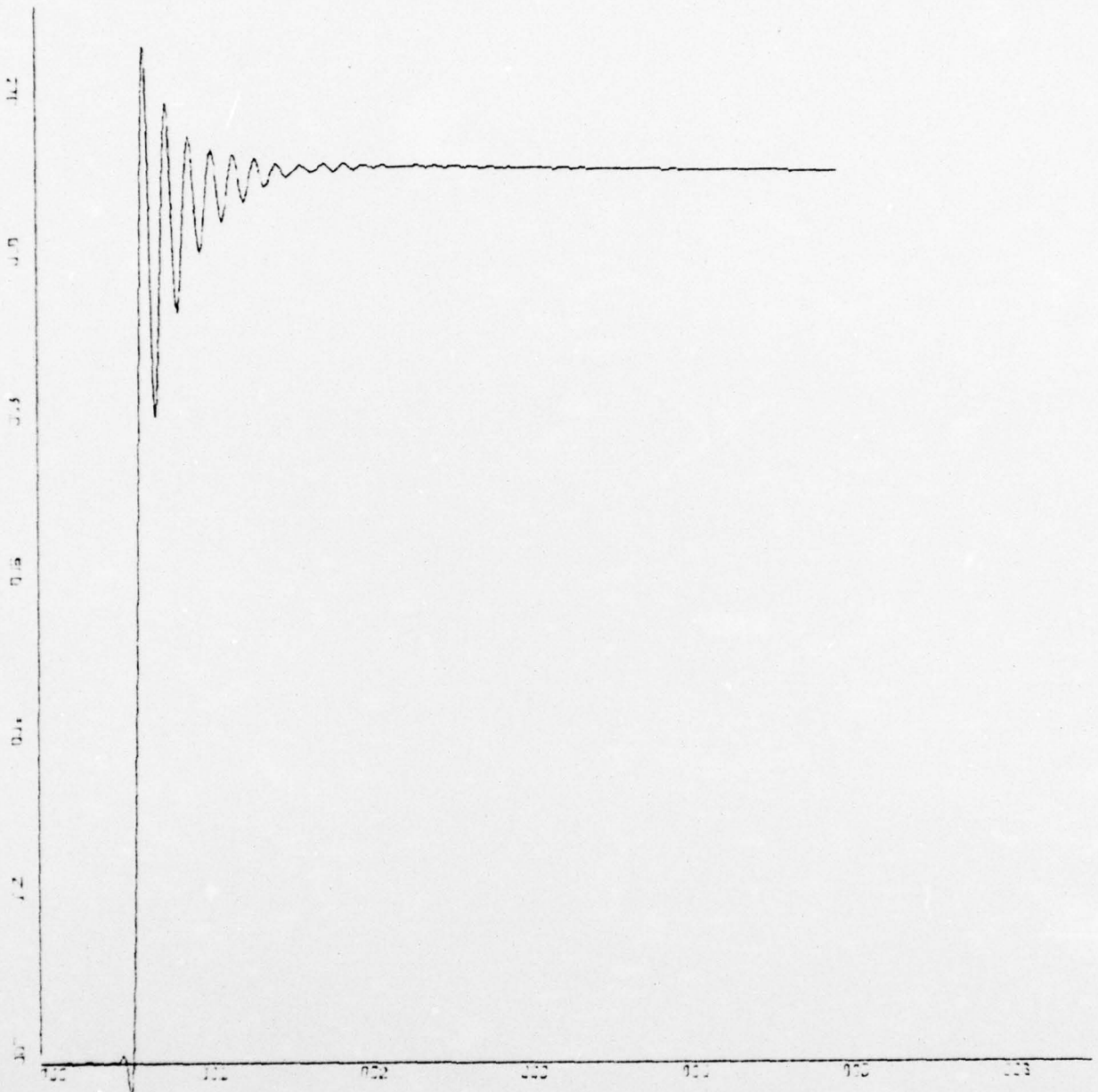


X-SCALE=1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.
Y-SCALE=5.00E-01 UNITS INCH.
RGRT62 , TURN 20 KN.
PLOT IS ROLL RATE

VERSUS TIME

PLOT 22

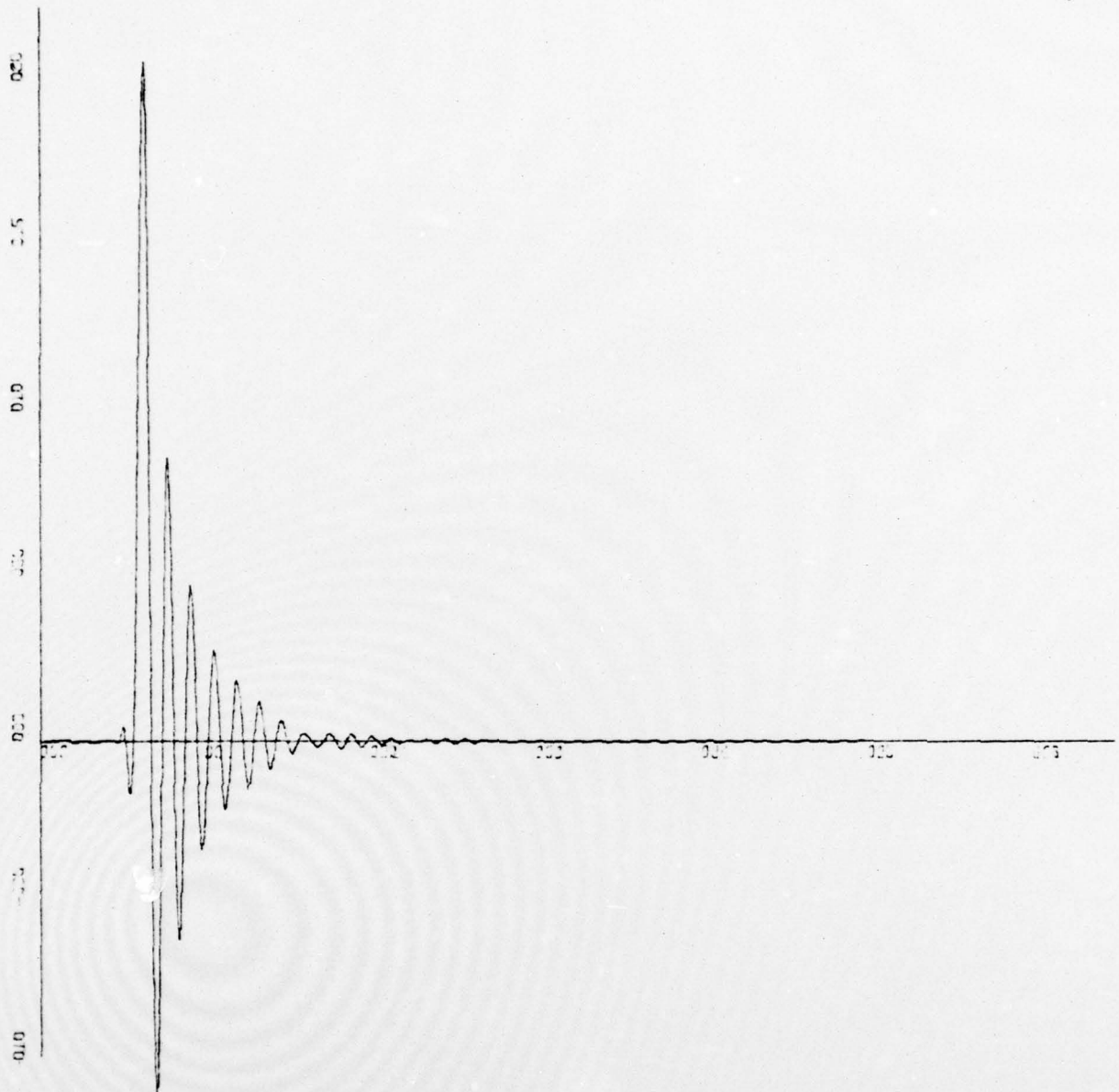
for applied parameters see first page of this appendix



X-SCALE=1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.
Y-SCALE=2.00E-01 UNITS INCH.
RGRT63 , TURN 20 KN.
PLOT IS ROLL ANGLE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 23

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix



K-SCALE $-1.00E+01$ UNITS INCH.

V-SCALE $-5.00E-01$ UNITS INCH.

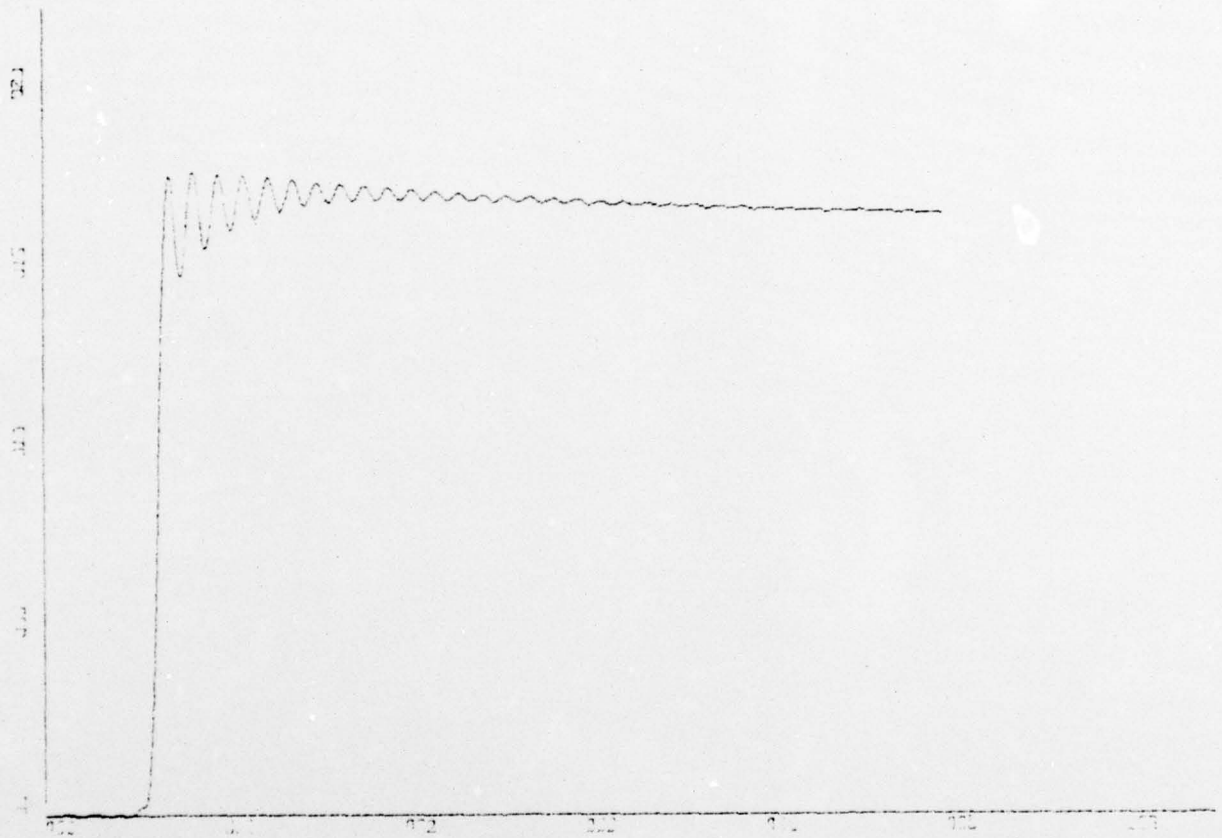
RGRT63 . TURN 20 KN.

PLOT IS ROLL RATE

VERSUS TIME

PLOT 24

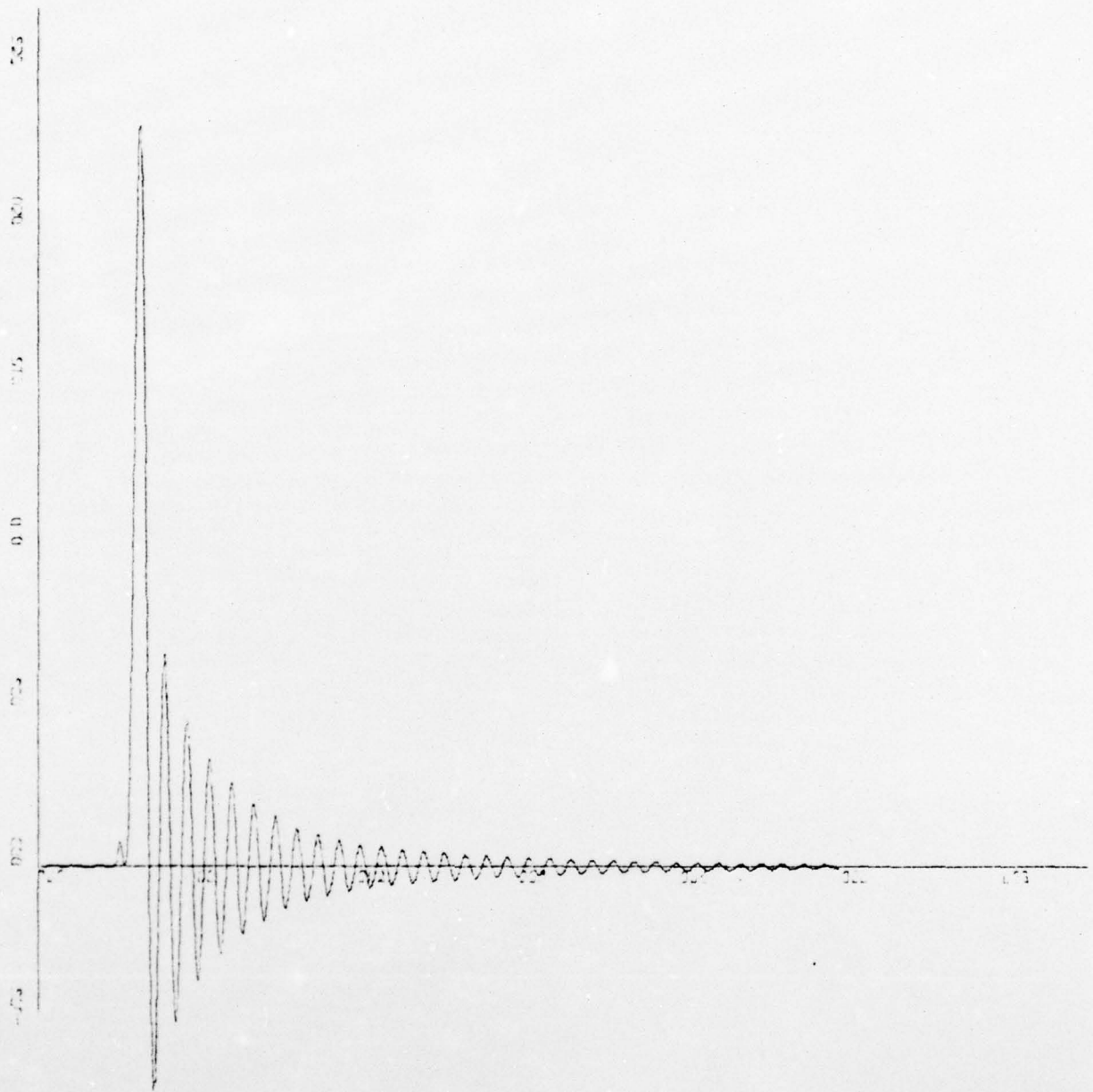
for applied parameters see first page of this appendix



X-SCALE=1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.
 Y-SCALE=5.00E-01 UNITS INCH.
 RGRDB3 - TURN 20 KN. NO RB
 PLOT IS ROLL ANGLE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 25

for applied parameters, see first page of this appendix



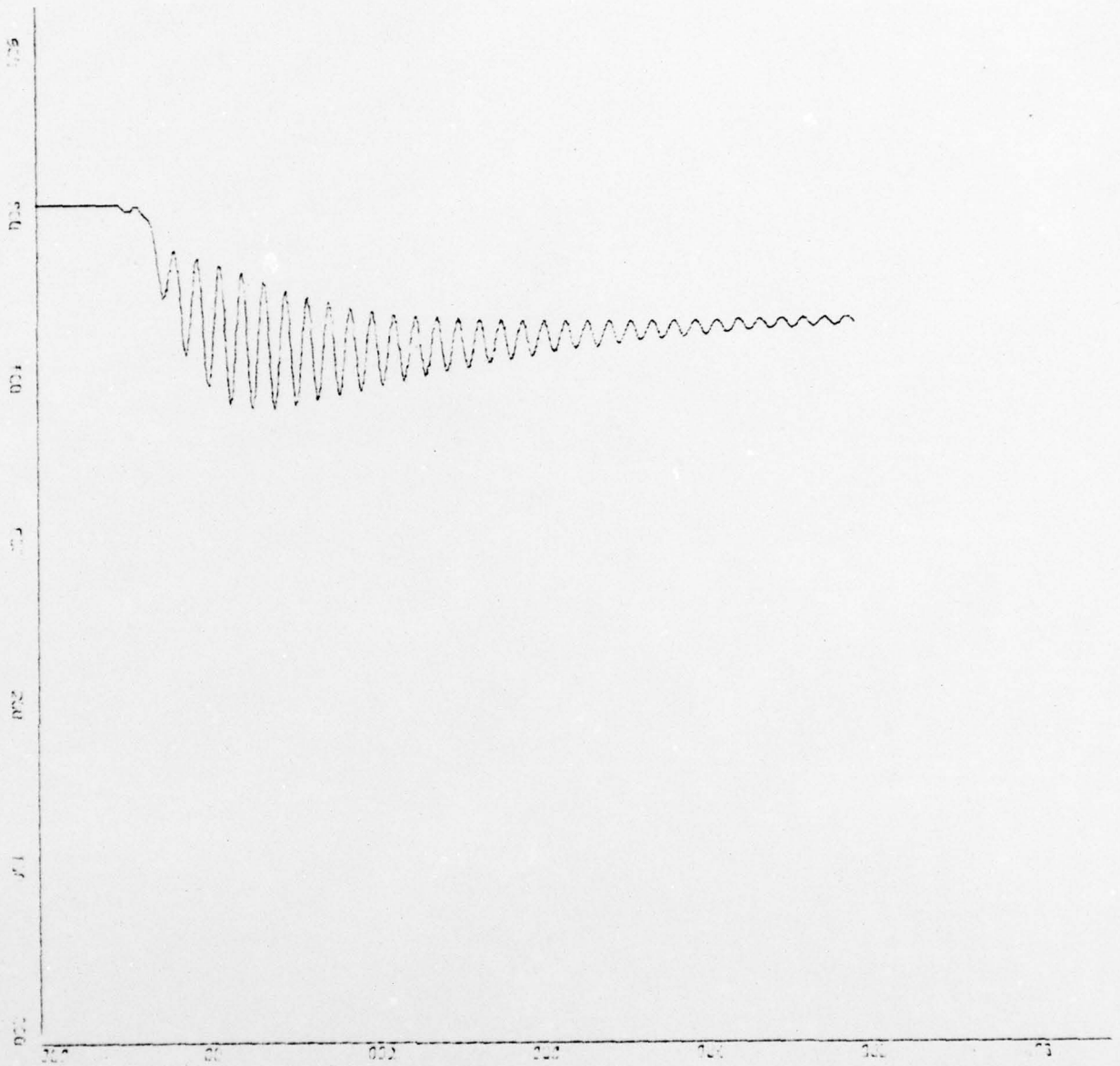
X-SCALE 1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

Y-SCALE 5.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

RGROB3 TURN 20 KN. NO RD
 PLOT IS ROLL RATE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 26

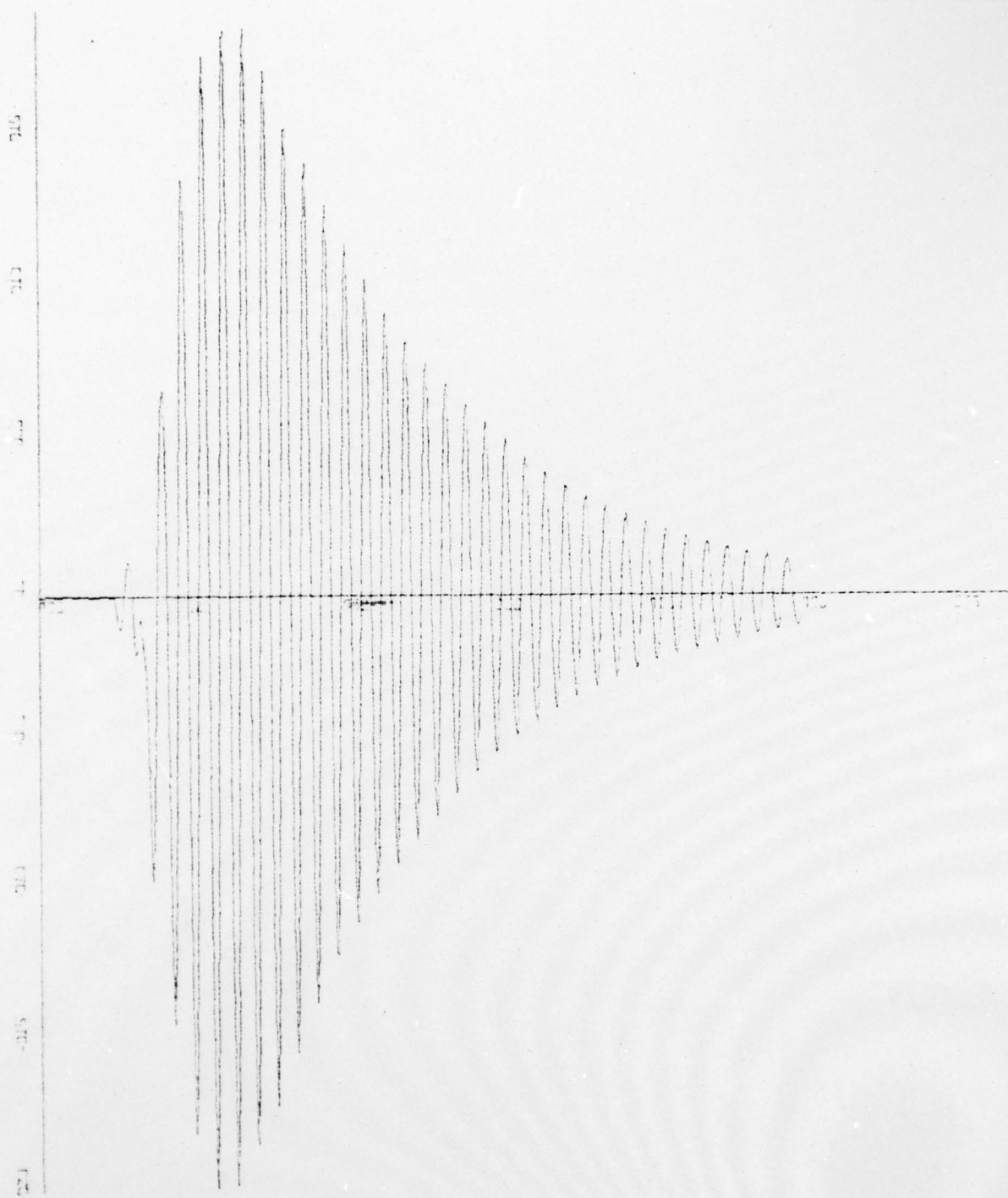
for applied parameters see first page of this appendix



X-SCALE: 1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.
 Y-SCALE: 1.00E-01 UNITS INCH.
 RGROSS , TURN 20 KN. , NO RD
 PLOT IS PITCH ANGLE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 27

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix



PLOT IS PITCH RATE VERSUS TIME
X-SCALE: 1.000×10^1 UNITS INCH
Y-SCALE: 5.000×10^2 UNITS INCH

PLOT 28
for applied parameters see first page of this appendix

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SENSITIVITY STUDY OF THE XR-3 LOADS AND MOTIONS COMPUTER PROGRA--ETC(U)

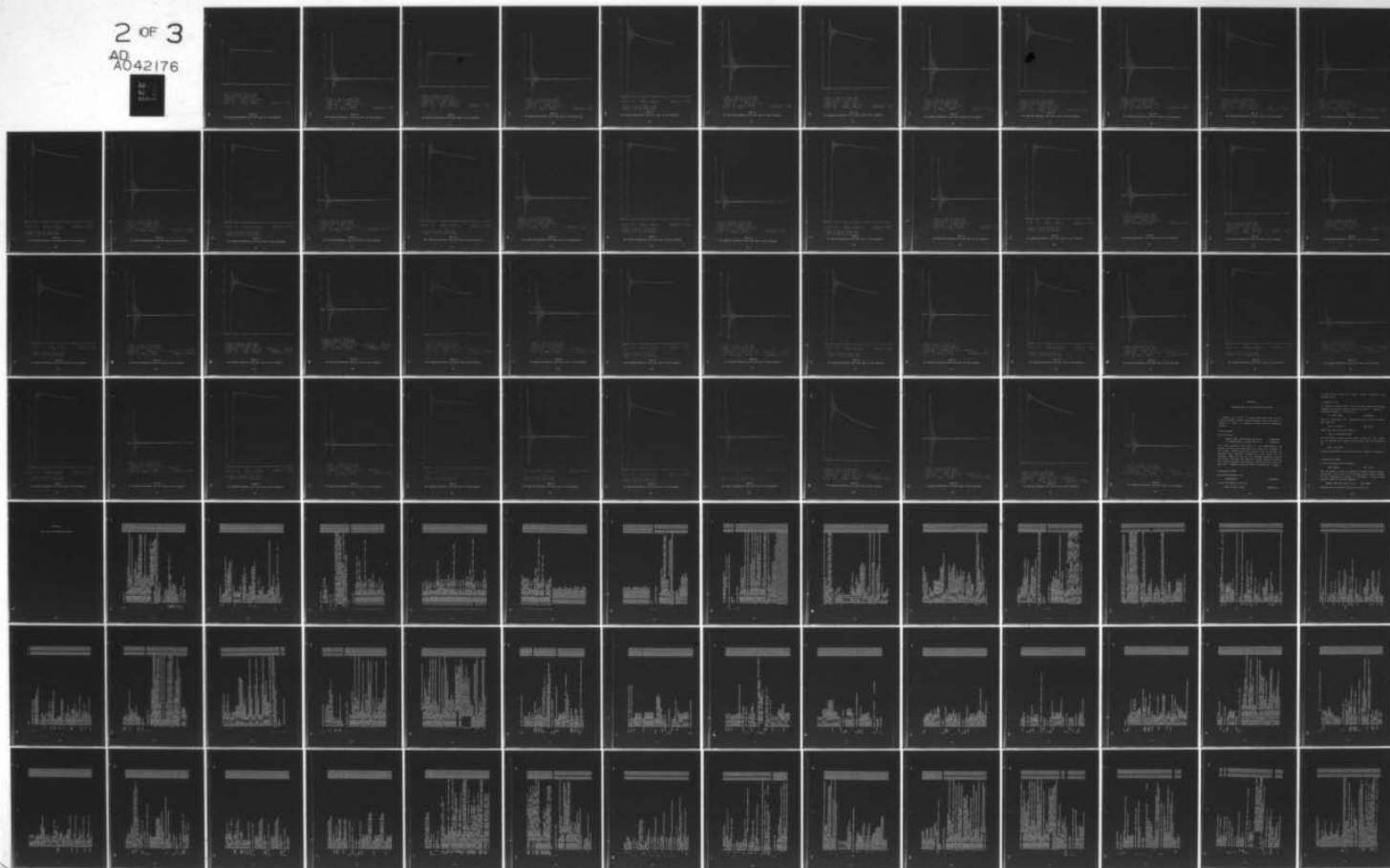
JUN 77 R RIEDEL

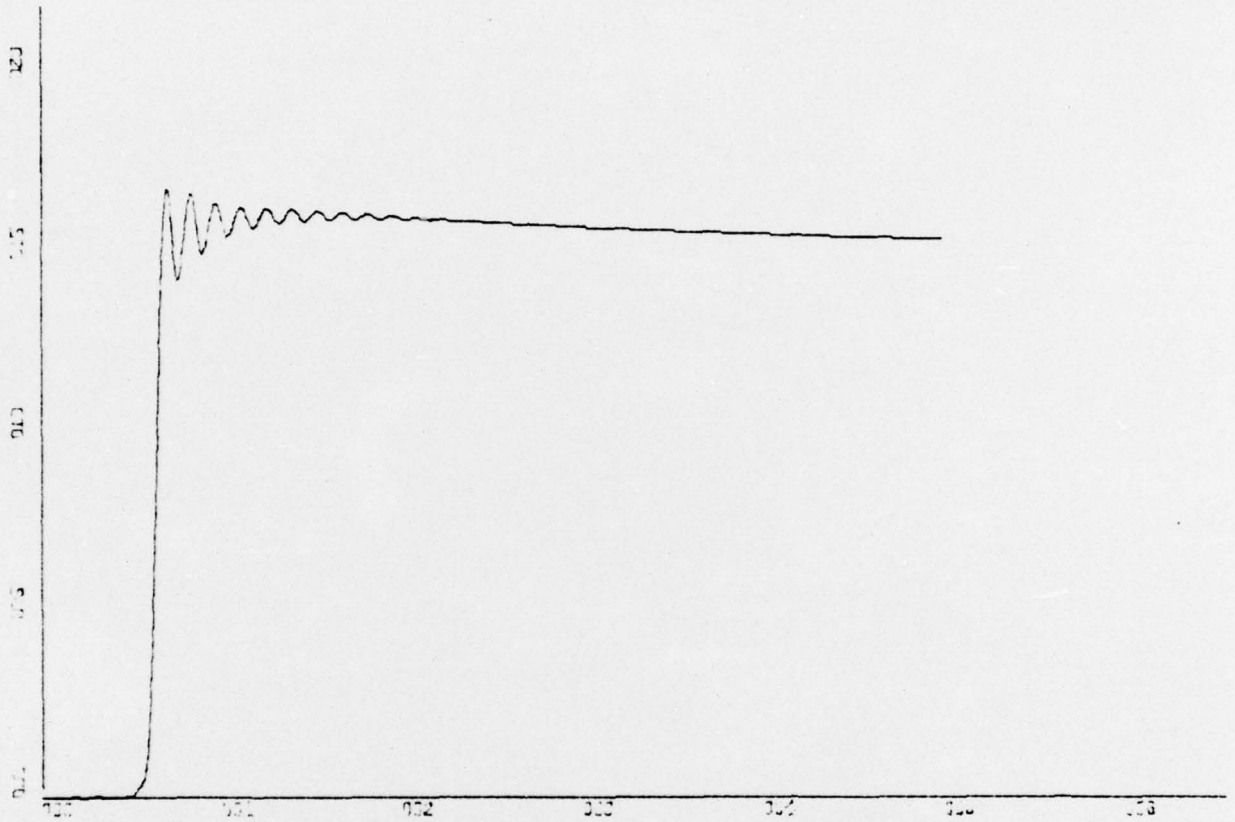
UNCLASSIFIED

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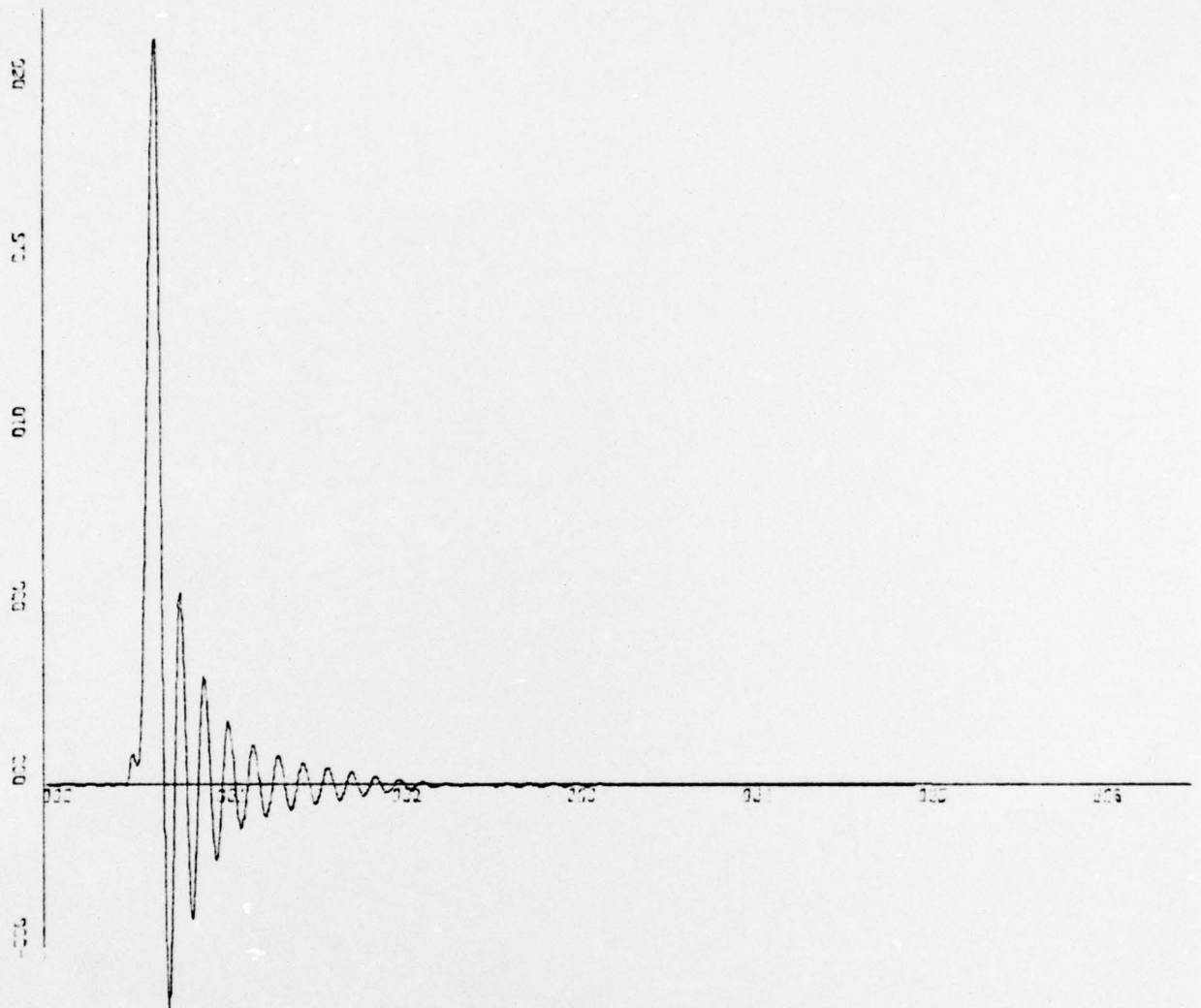
AD
A042176





X-SCALE=1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.
Y-SCALE=5.00E-01 UNITS INCH.
RGRTS1 , TURN 20 KN.
PLOT IS ROLL ANGLE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 29
for applied parameters see first page of this appendix



K-SCALE 1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

Y-SCALE 5.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

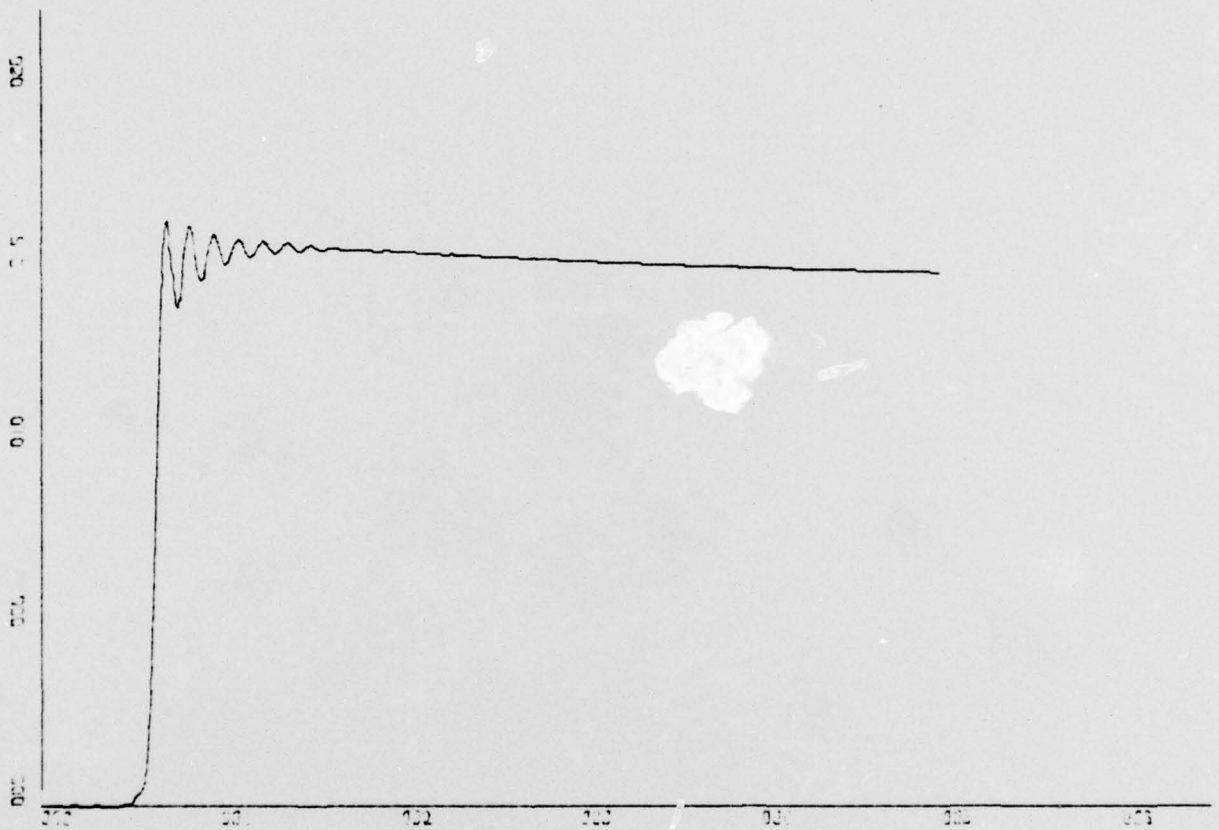
RCRT81 , TURN 20 KN.

PLOT IS ROLL RATE

VERSUS TIME

PLOT 30

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix



X-SCALE 1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

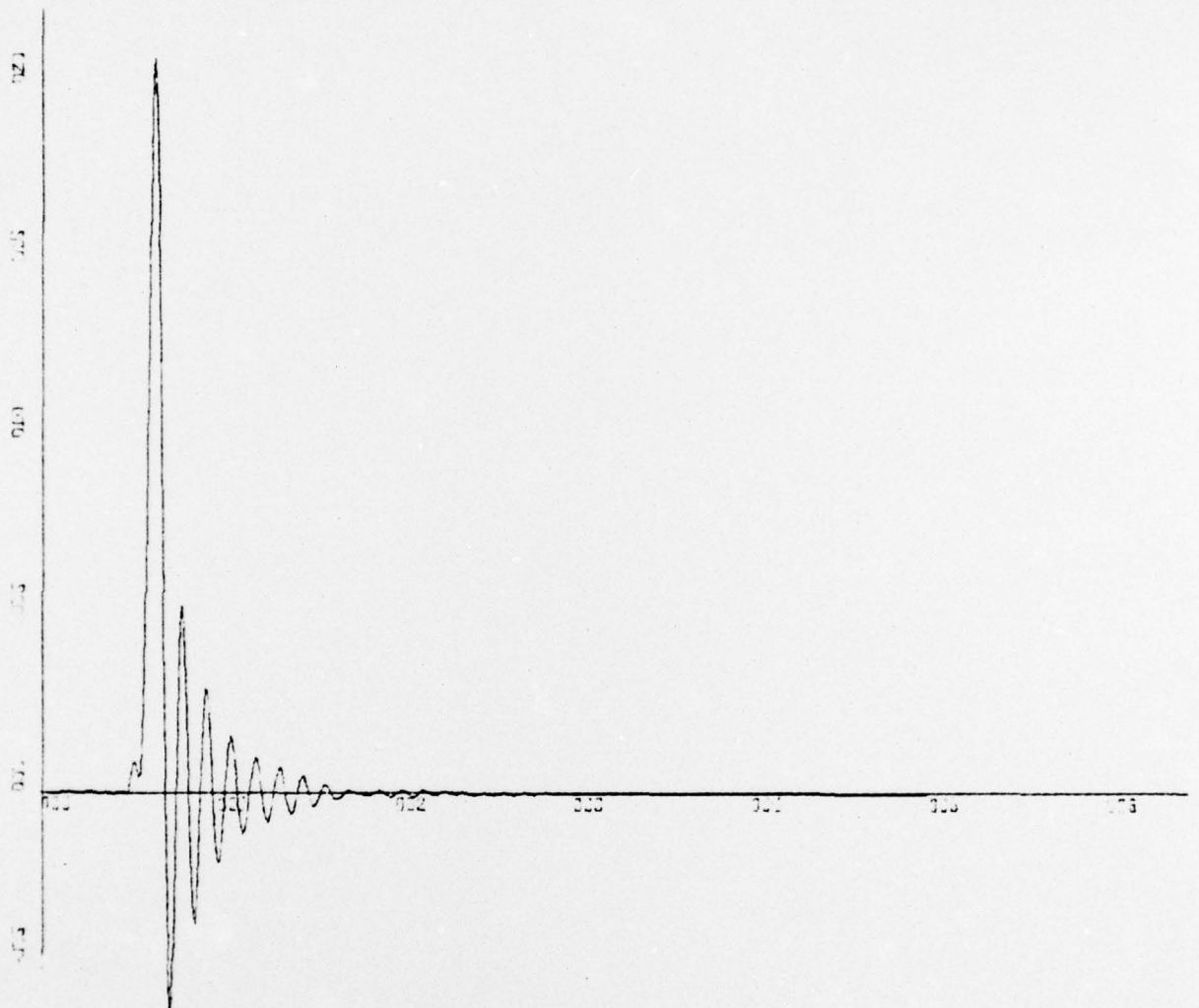
Y-SCALE 5.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

RGRT82 , TURN 20 KN.

PLOT IS ROLL ANGLE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 31

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix

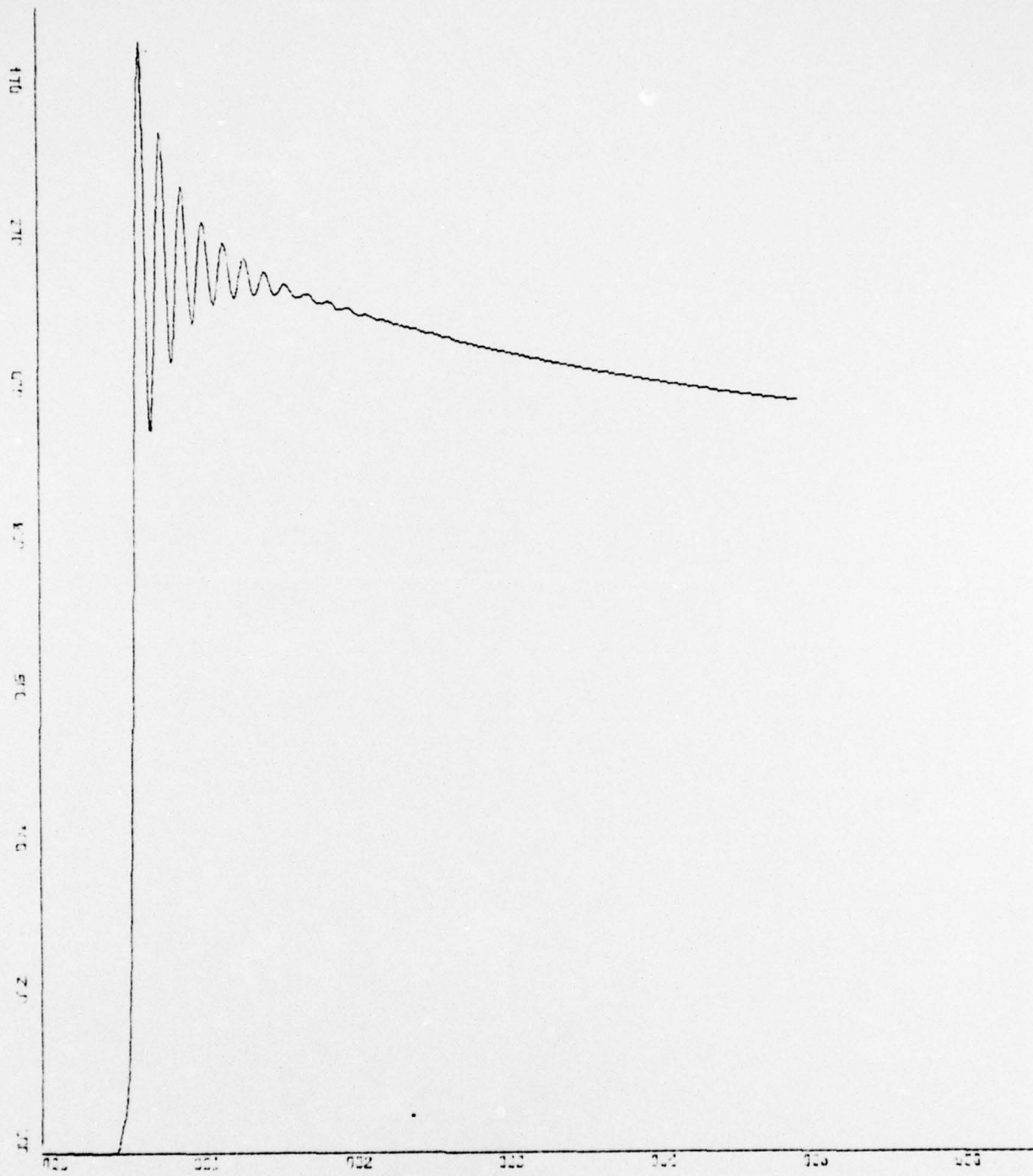


X-SCALE=1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.
Y-SCALE=5.00E-01 UNITS INCH.
RGRT82 , TURN 20 KN.
PLOT IS ROLL RATE

VERSUS TIME

PLOT 32

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix

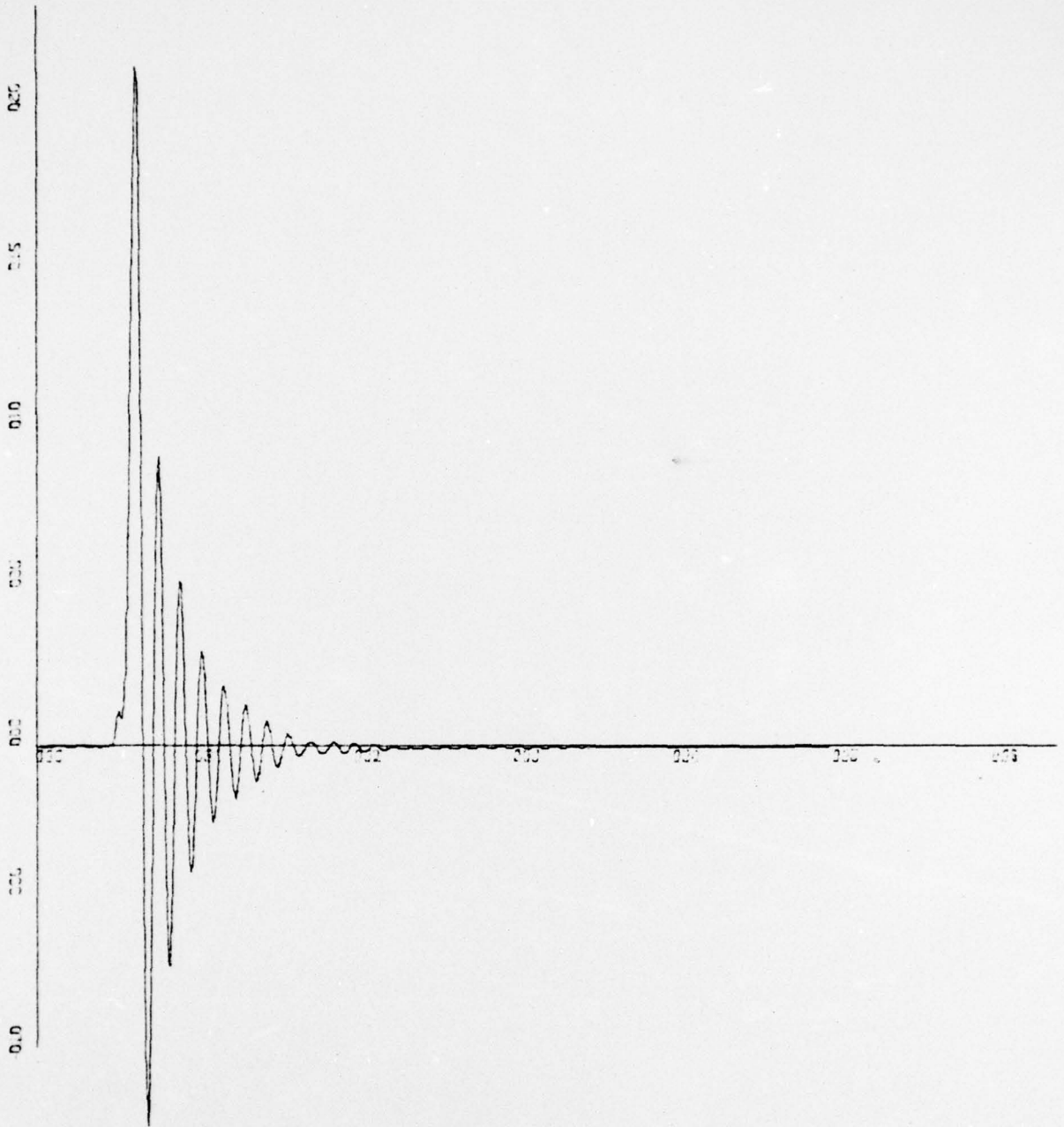


PLOT IS ROLL ANGLE VERSUS TIME

X-SCALE = $1.00E+01$ UNITS INCH.
 Y-SCALE = $2.00E-01$ UNITS INCH.

PLOT 33

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix



X-SCALE 1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

Y-SCALE 5.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

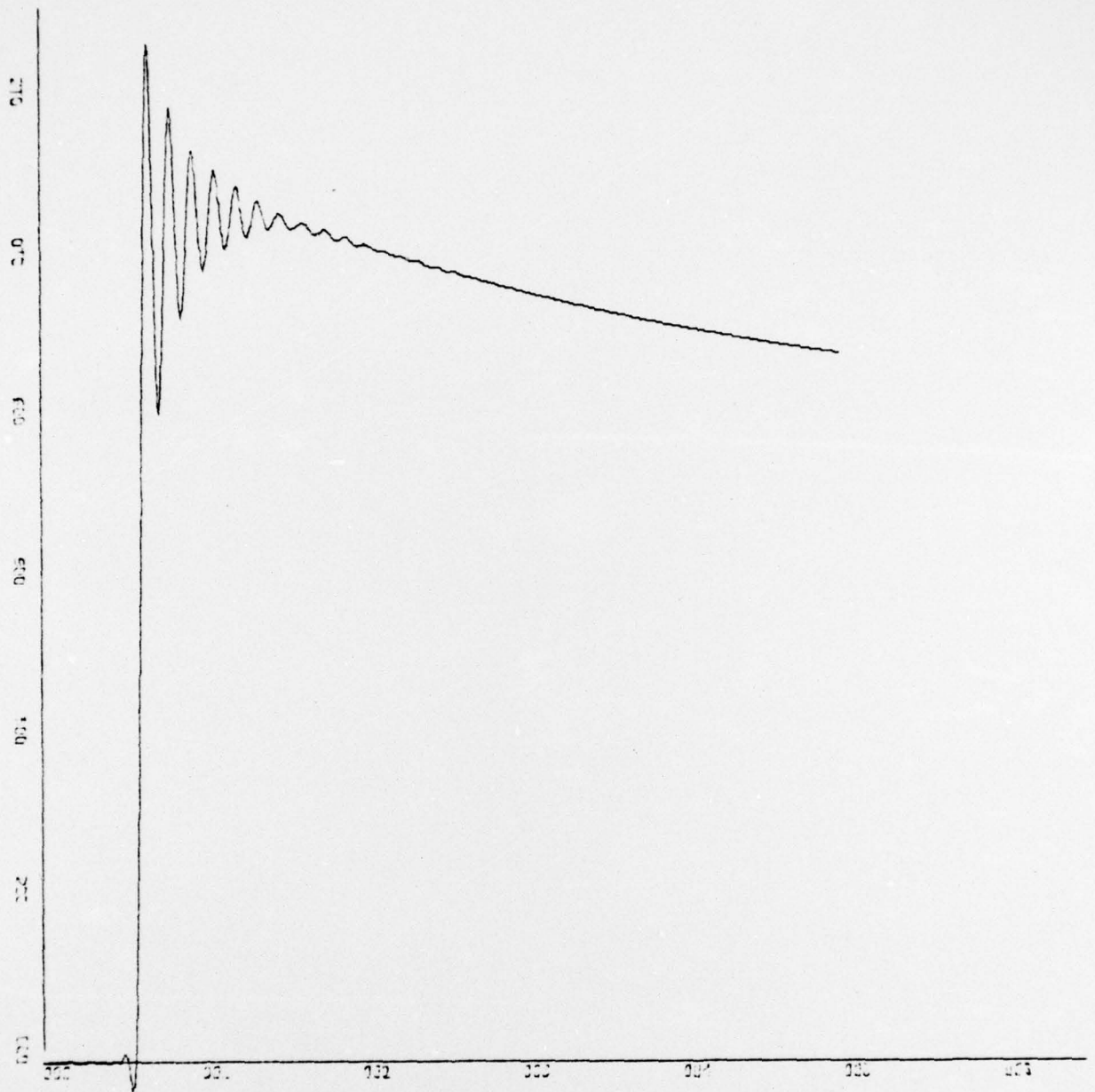
RCRTX1 , TURN 20 KN.

PLOT IS ROLL RATE

VERSUS TIME

PLOT 34

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix



K-SCALE 1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

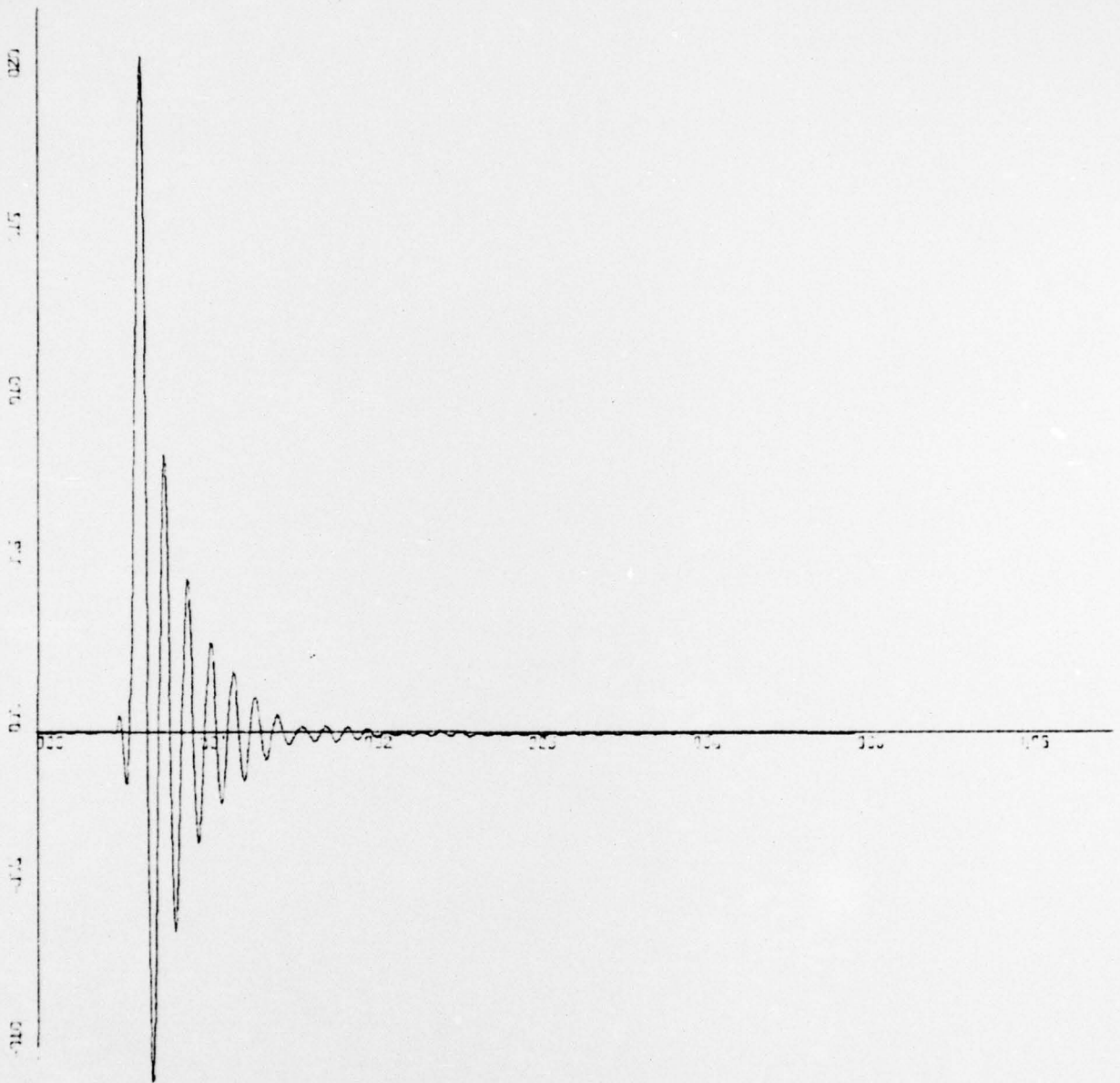
V-SCALE 2.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

RGRTX2 , TURN 20 KN.

PLOT IS ROLL ANGLE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 35

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix



X-SCALE=1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

Y-SCALE=5.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

RGRTX2 , TURN 20 KN.

PLOT IS ROLL RATE

VERSUS TIME

PLOT 36

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix



X-SCALE = $1.00E+01$ UNITS INCH.

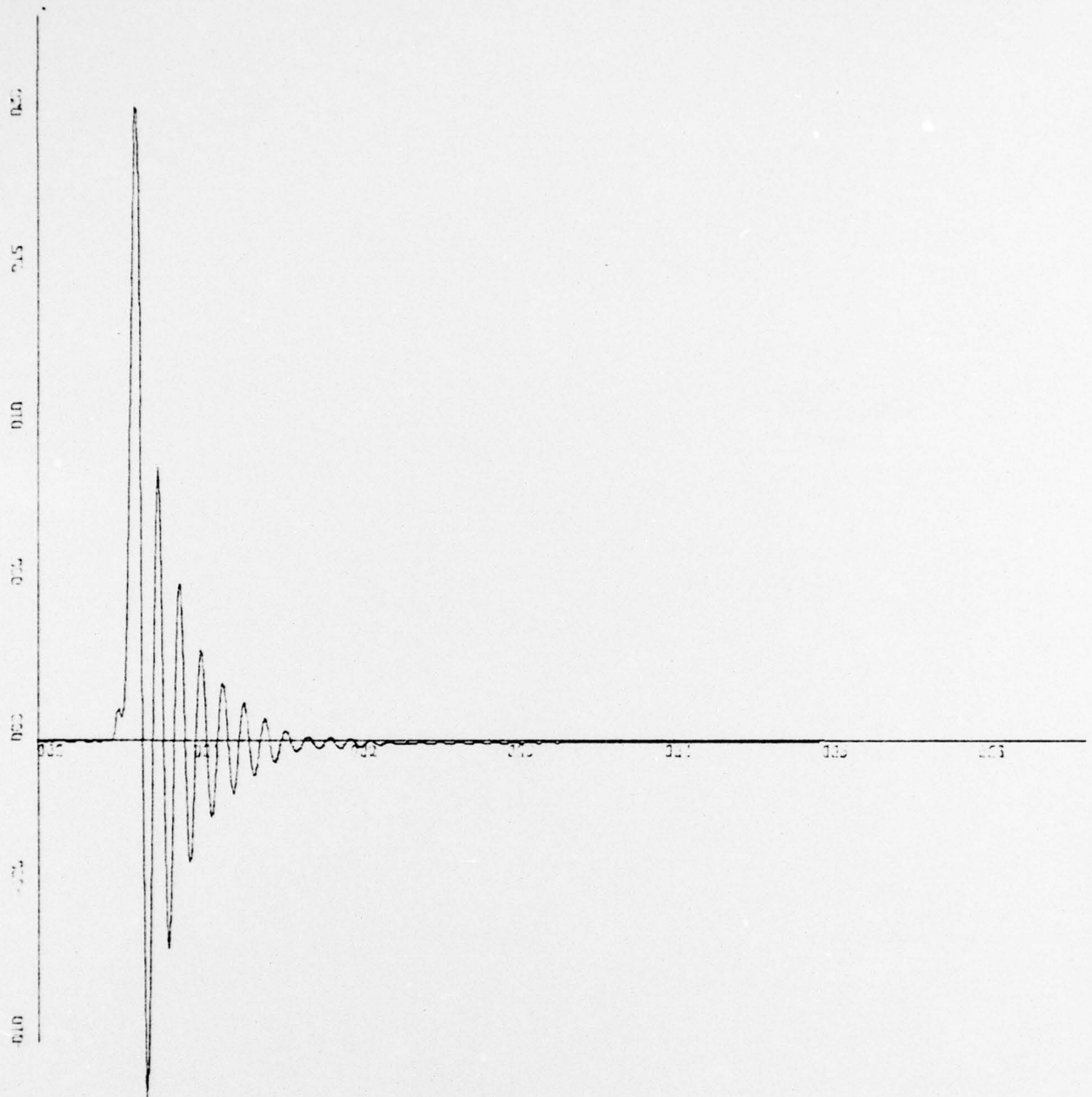
Y-SCALE = $2.00E-01$ UNITS INCH.

RGRTK3 , TURN 20 KN.

PLOT IS ROLL ANGLE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 37

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix



X-SCALE=1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

Y-SCALE=5.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

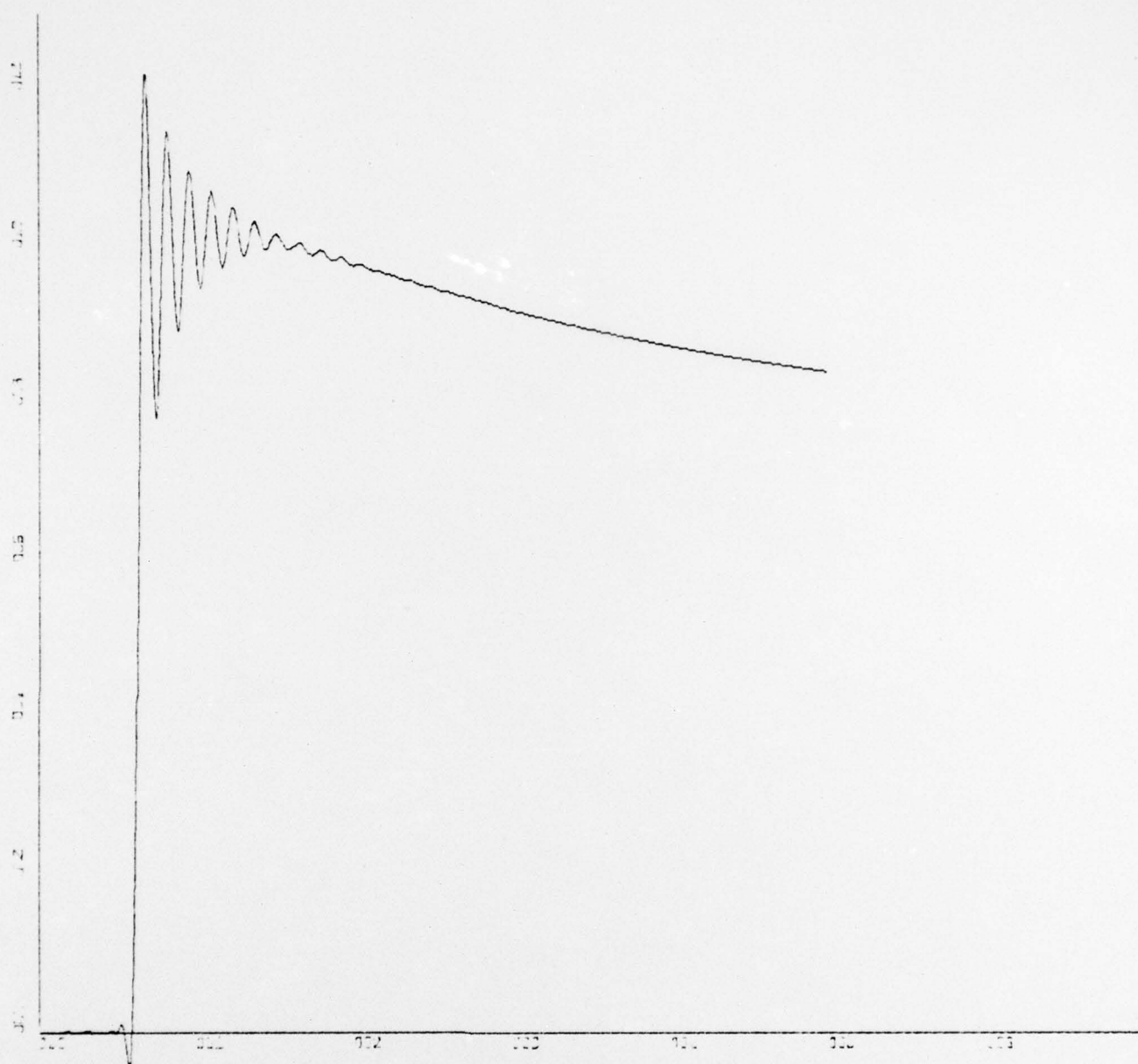
RGRTX3 , TURN 20 KN.

PLOT IS ROLL RATE

VERSUS TIME

PLOT 38

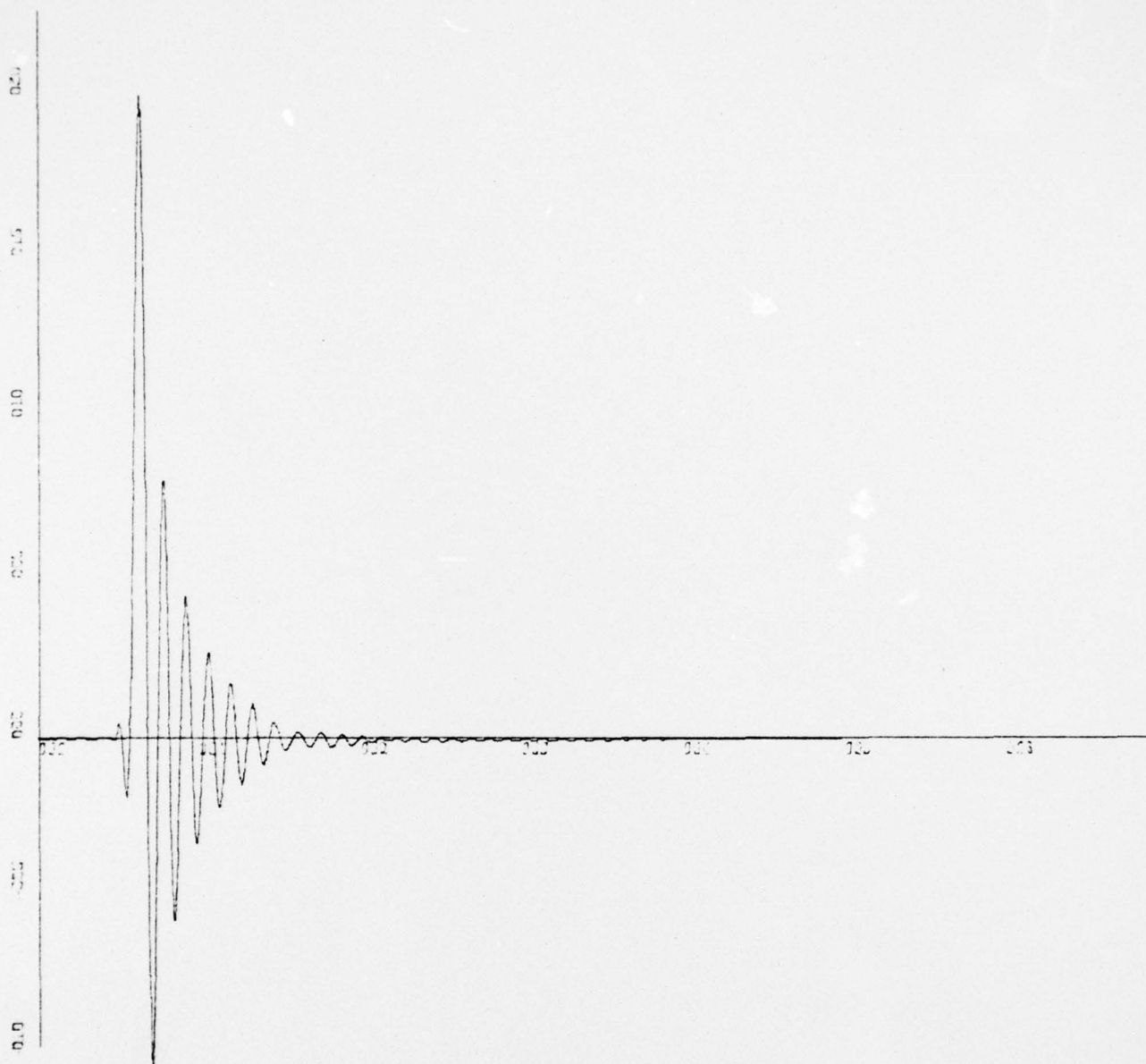
for applied parameters see first page of this appendix



X-SCALE 1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.
 Y-SCALE 2.00E-01 UNITS INCH.
 RGRTK4 , TURN 20 KN.
 PLOT IS ROLL ANGLE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 39

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix



X-SCALE=1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

Y-SCALE=5.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

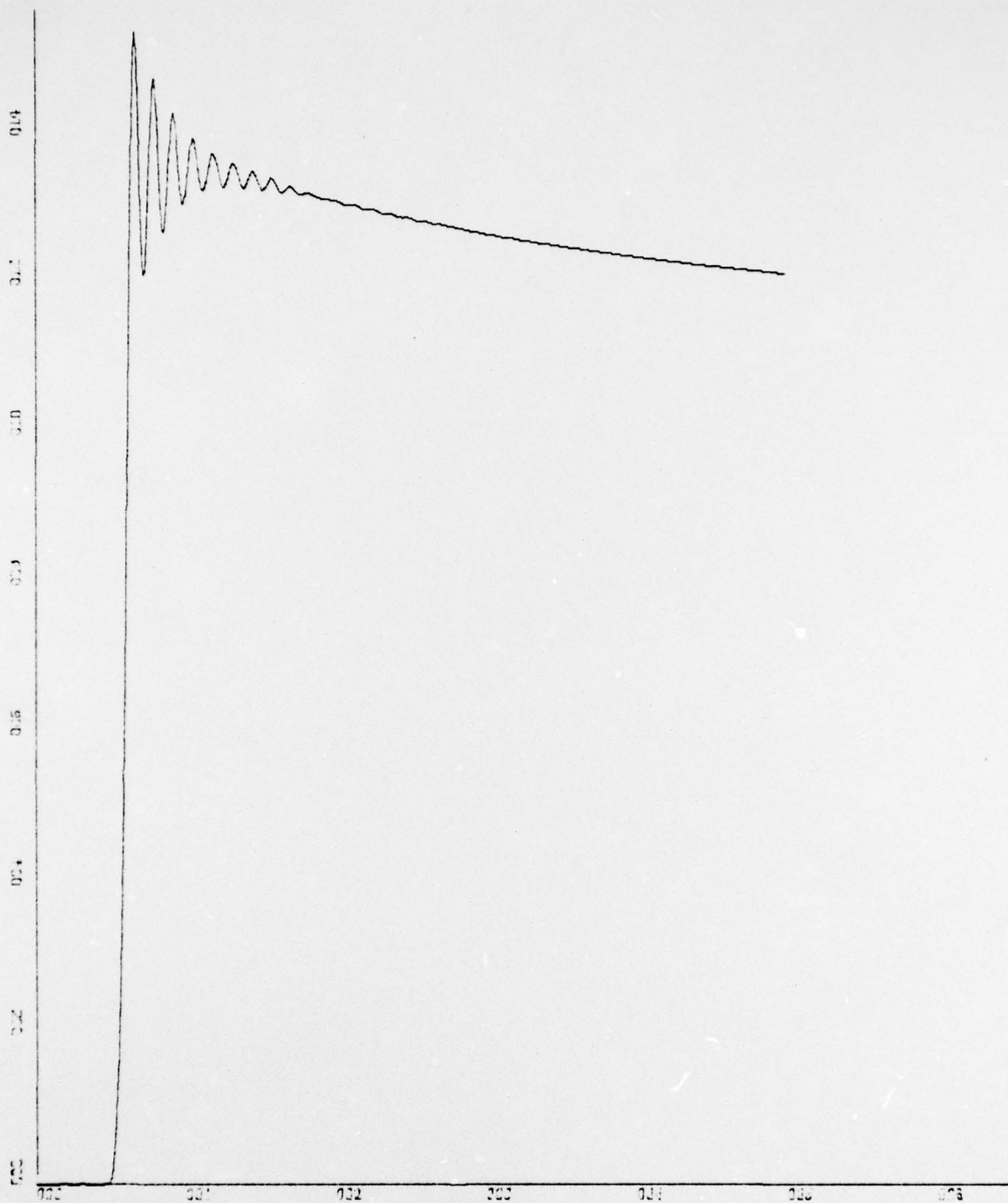
RGRTX4 , TURN 20 KN.

PLOT IS ROLL RATE

VERSUS TIME

PLOT 40

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix



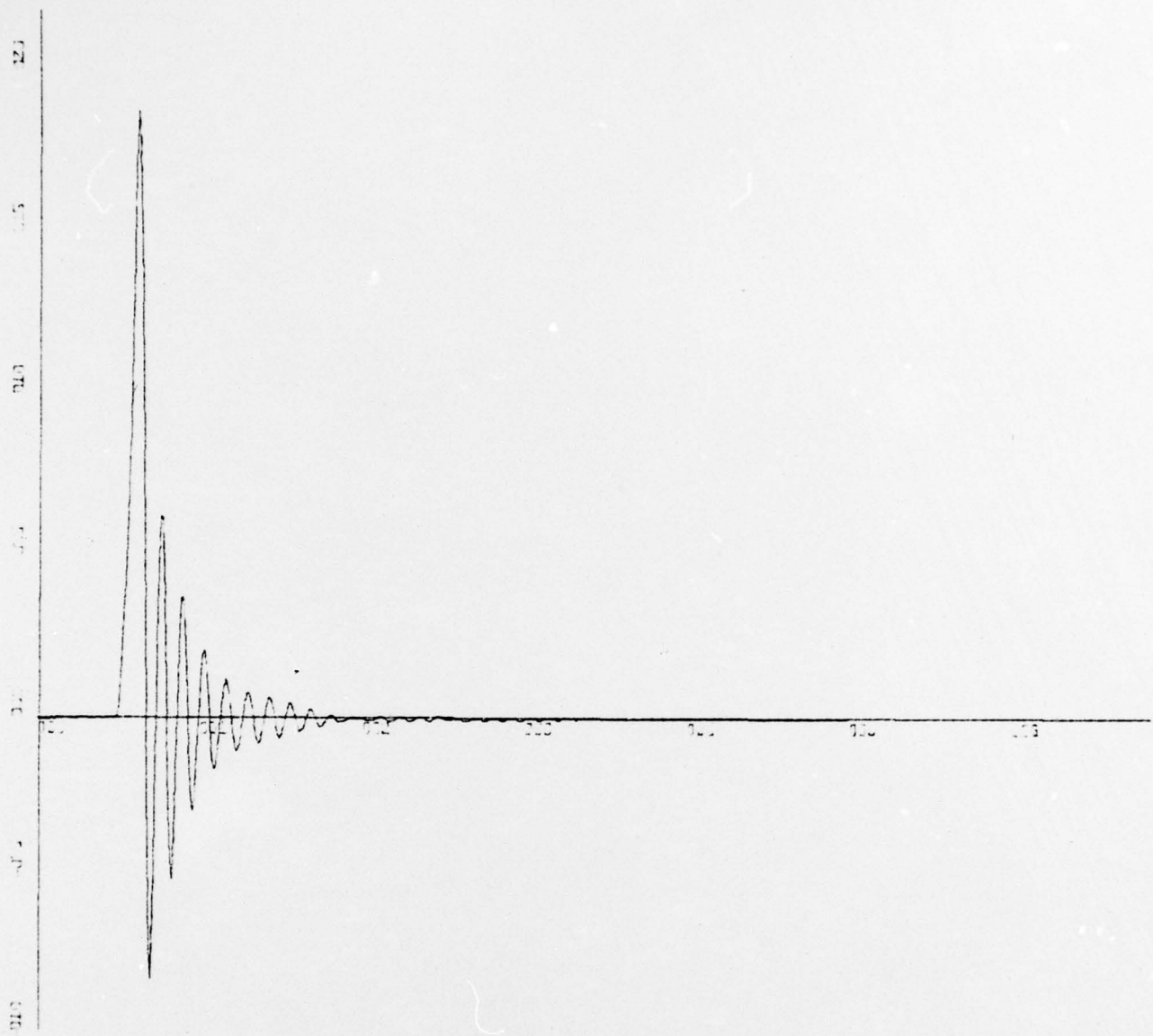
PLOT IS ROLL ANGLE VERSUS TIME

X-SCALE-1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

Y-SCALE-2.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

PLOT 41

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix



X-SCALE = 1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

Y-SCALE = 5.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

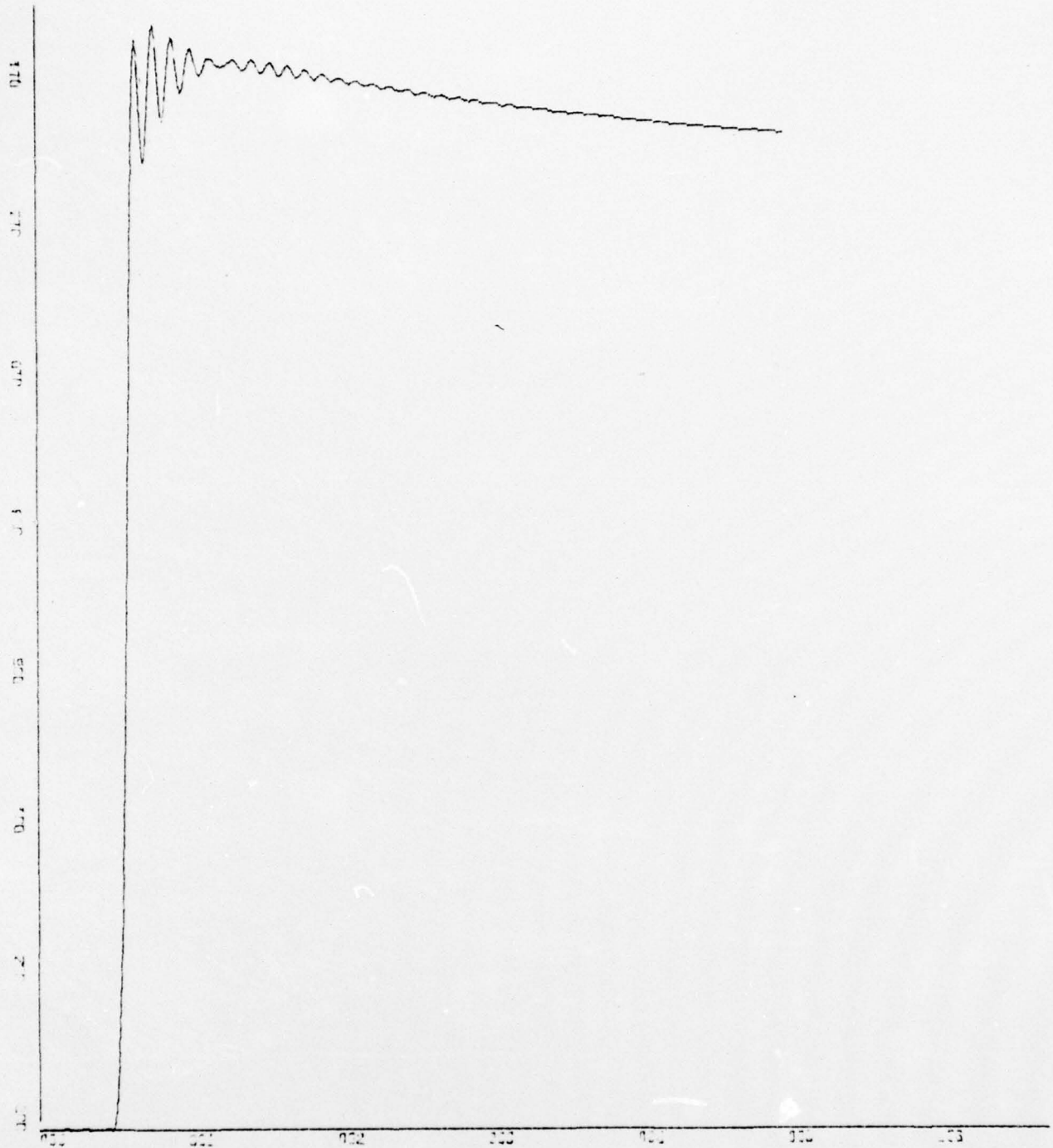
RGRT11 , TURN 20 KN.

PLOT IS ROLL RATE

VERSUS TIME

PLOT 42

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix



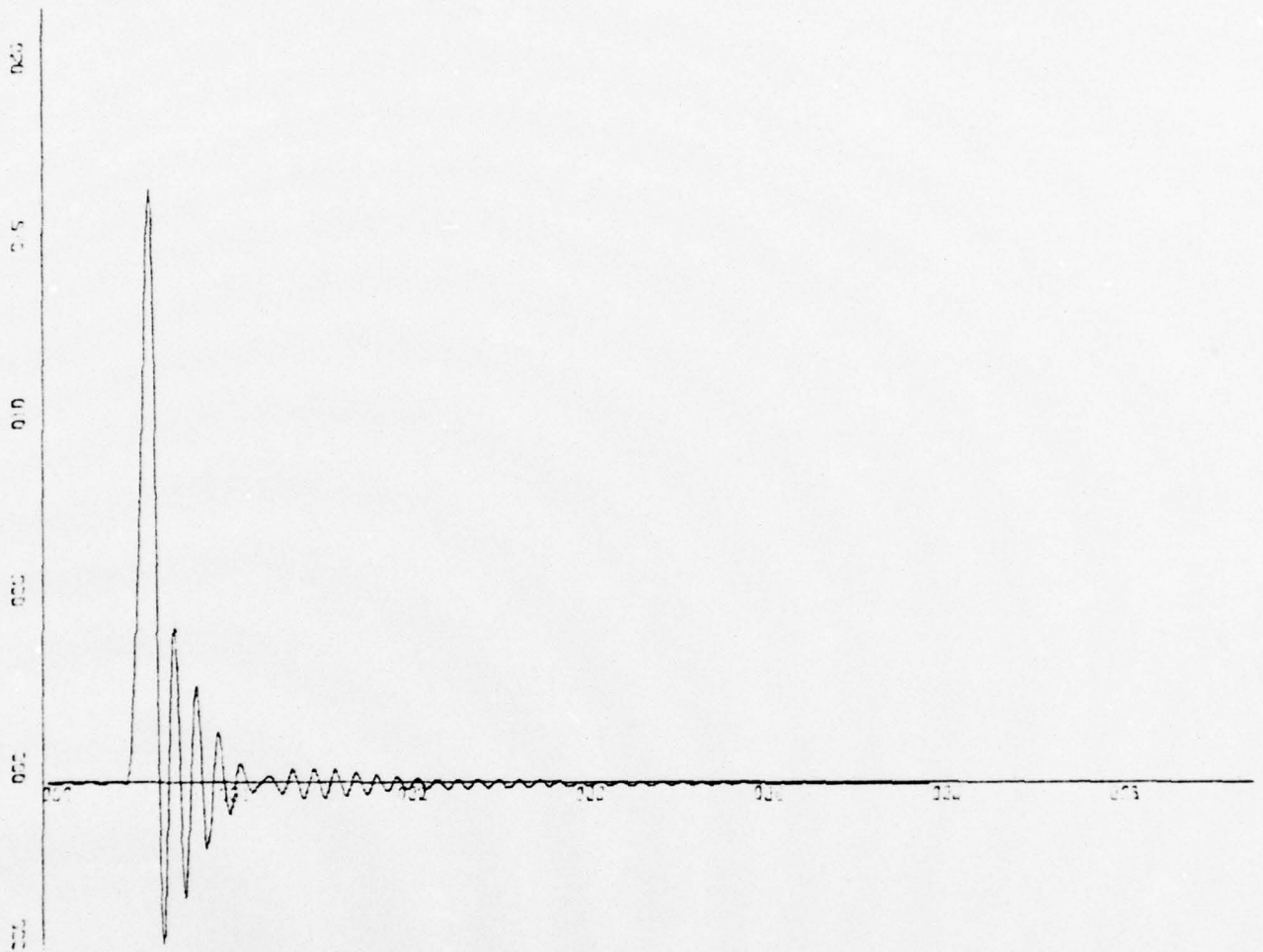
PLOT IS ROLL ANGLE VERSUS TIME

X-SCALE=1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

Y-SCALE=2.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

PLOT 43

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix



K-SCALE=1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

Y-SCALE=5.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

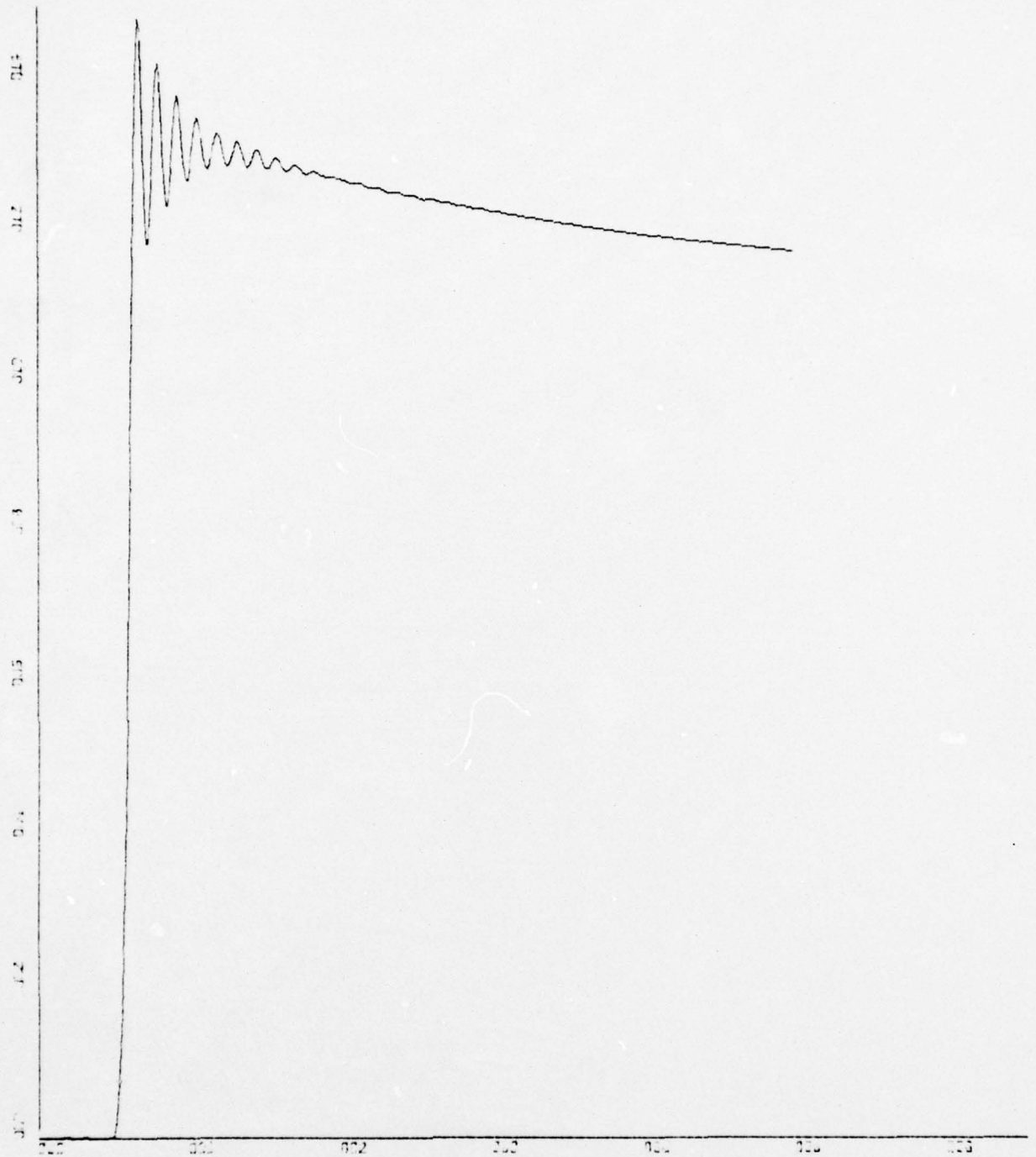
RGRT12 , TURN 20 KN.

PLOT IS ROLL RATE

VERSUS TIME

PLOT 44

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix



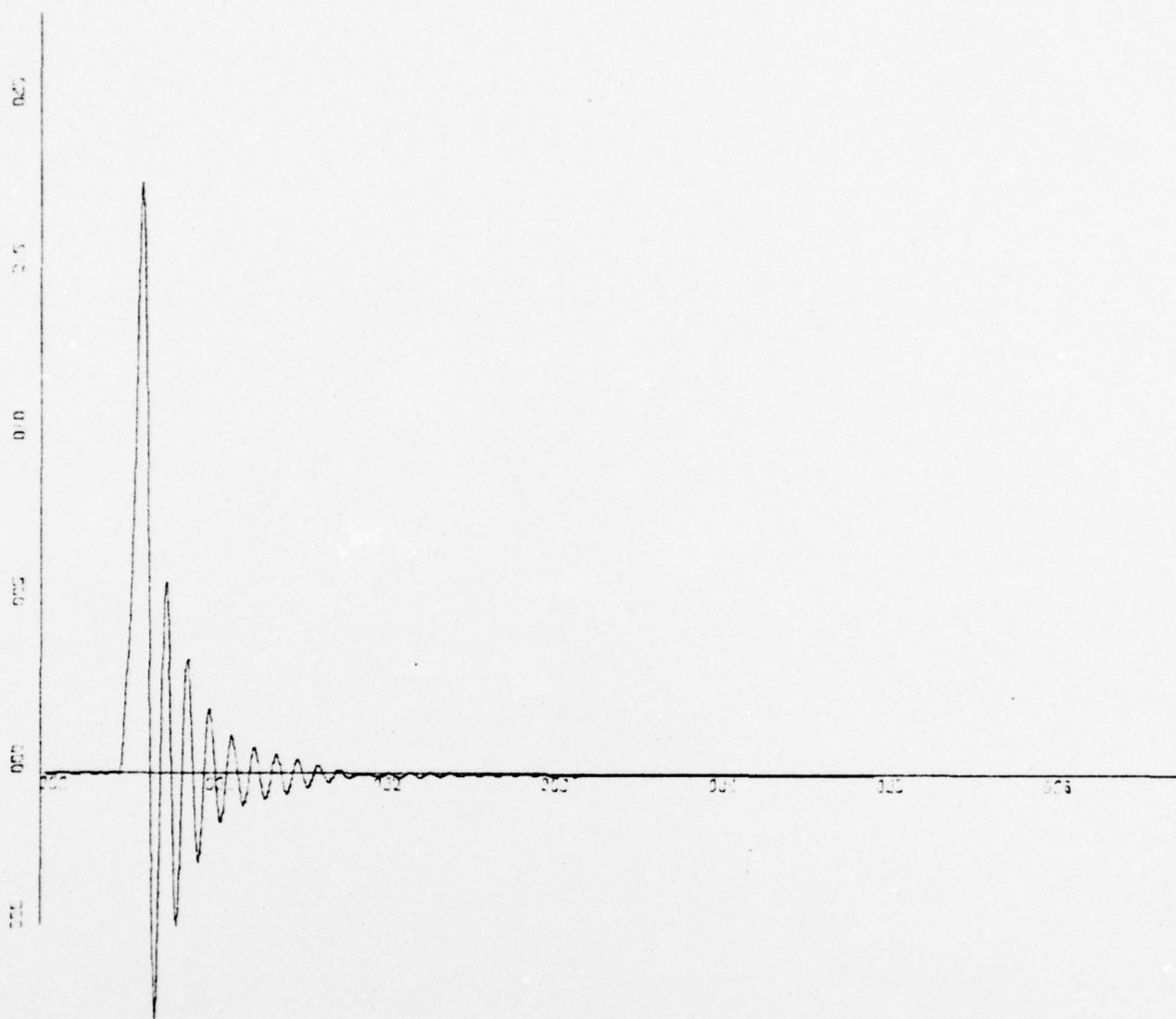
PLOT IS ROLL ANGLE VERSUS TIME

X-SCALE=1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

Y-SCALE=2.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

PLOT 45

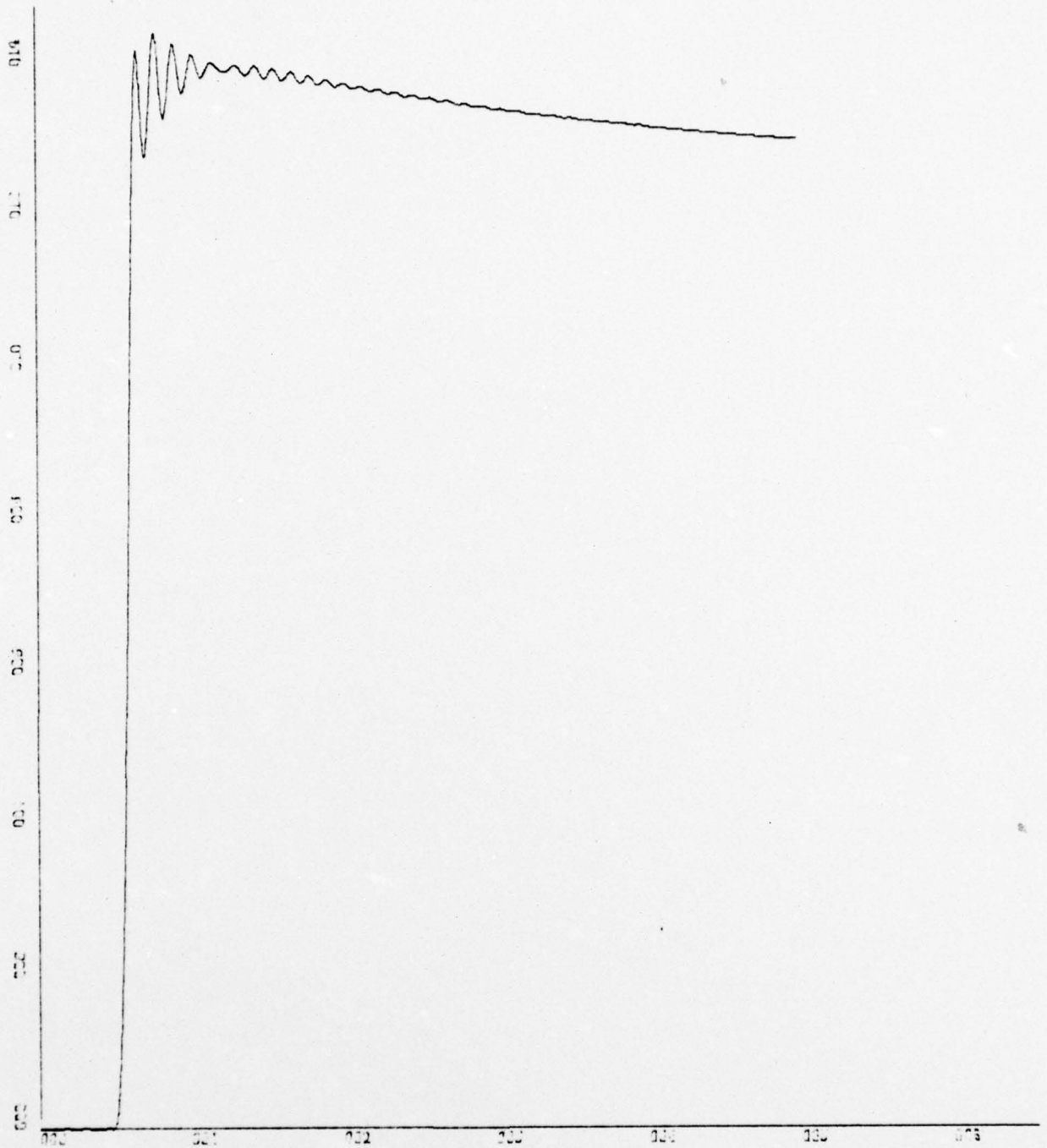
for applied parameters see first page of this appendix



K-SCALE=1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.
Y-SCALE=5.00E-01 UNITS INCH.
RGRT13 , TURN 20 KN.
PLOT IS ROLL RATE

VERSUS TIME

PLOT 46
for applied parameters see first page of this appendix



PLOT IS ROLL ANGLE VERSUS TIME

K-SCALE=1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

Y-SCALE=2.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

PLOT 47

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix



X-SCALE=1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

Y-SCALE=5.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

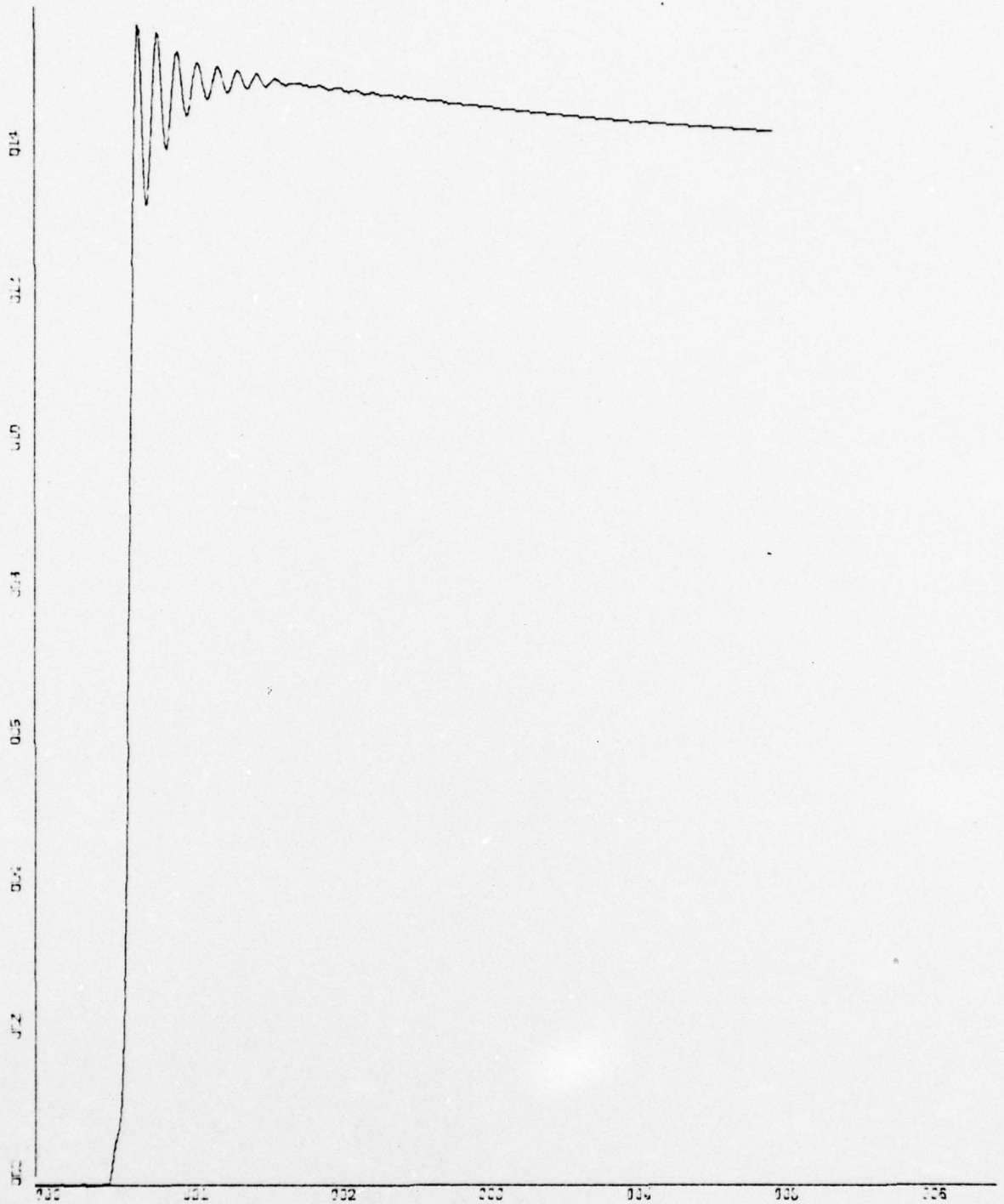
RGRT14 , TURN 20 KN.

PLOT IS ROLL RATE

VERSUS TIME

PLOT 48

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix



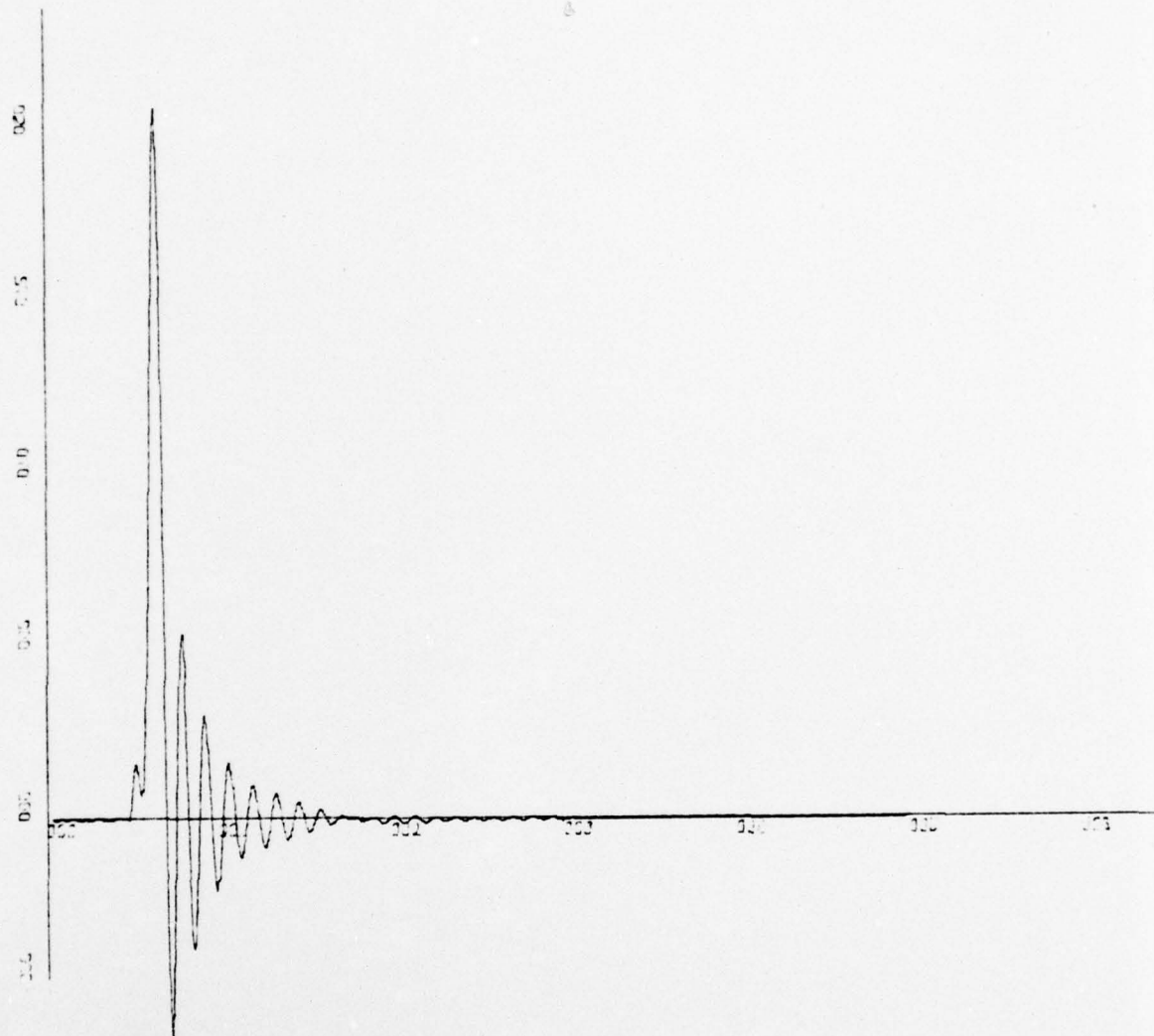
PLOT IS ROLL ANGLE VERSUS TIME

X-SCALE=1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

Y-SCALE=2.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

PLOT 49

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix



X-SCALE=1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

Y-SCALE=5.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

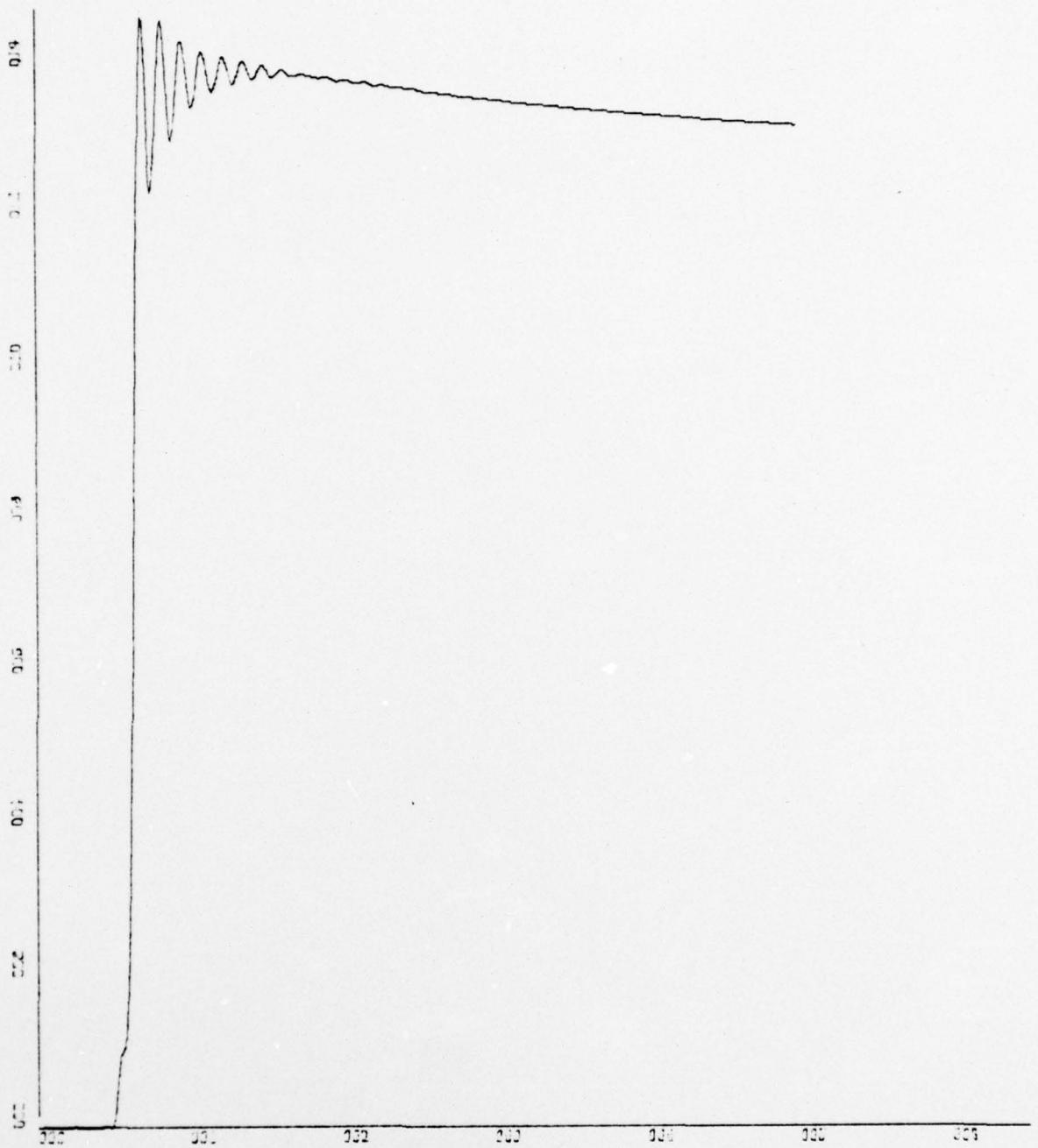
RUN001 , TURN 20 KN

PLOT IS ROLL RATE

VERSUS TIME

PLOT 50

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix



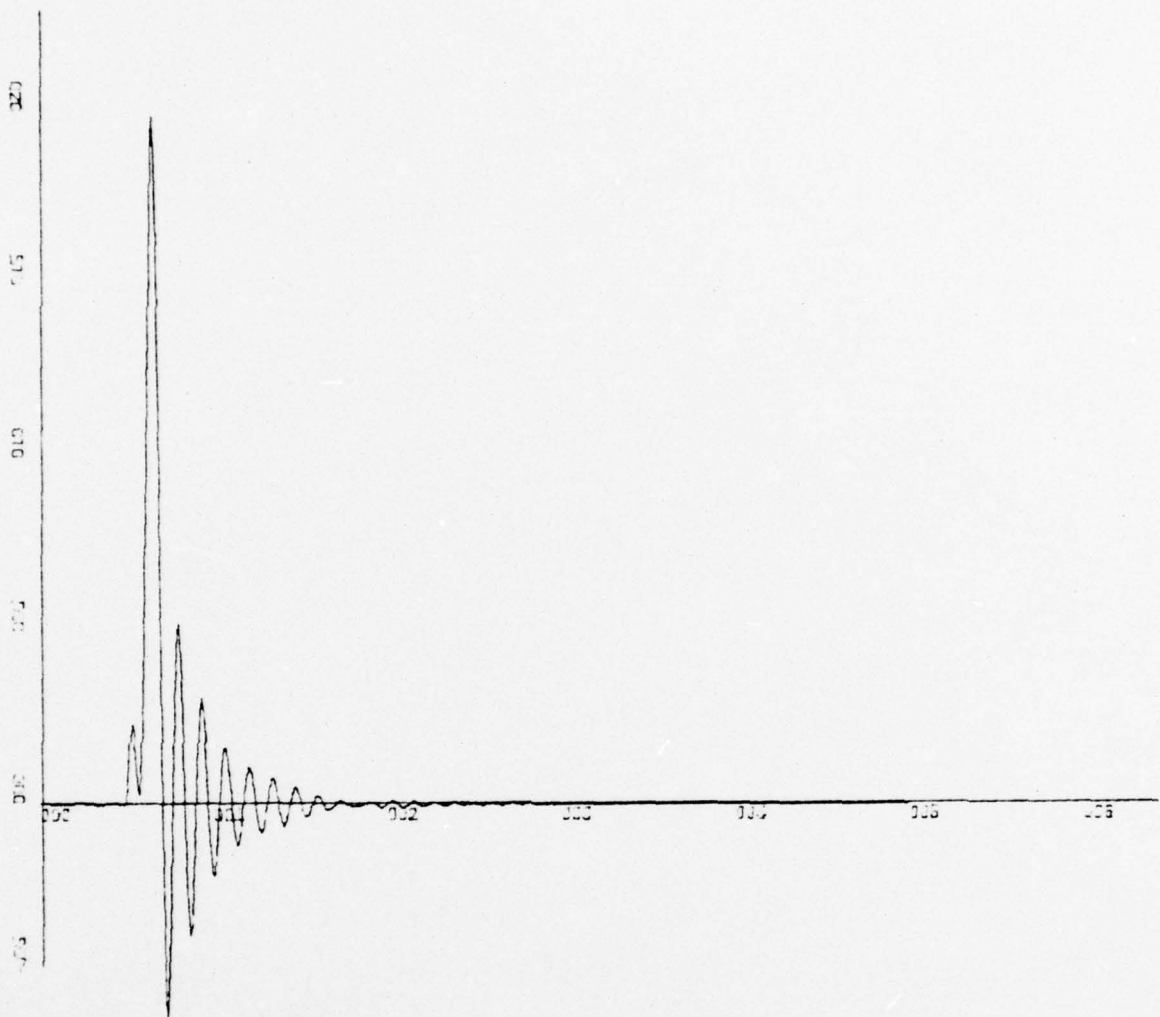
PLOT IS ROLL ANGLE VERSUS TIME

X-SCALE=1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

Y-SCALE=2.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

PLOT 51

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix



X-SCALE=1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

Y-SCALE=5.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

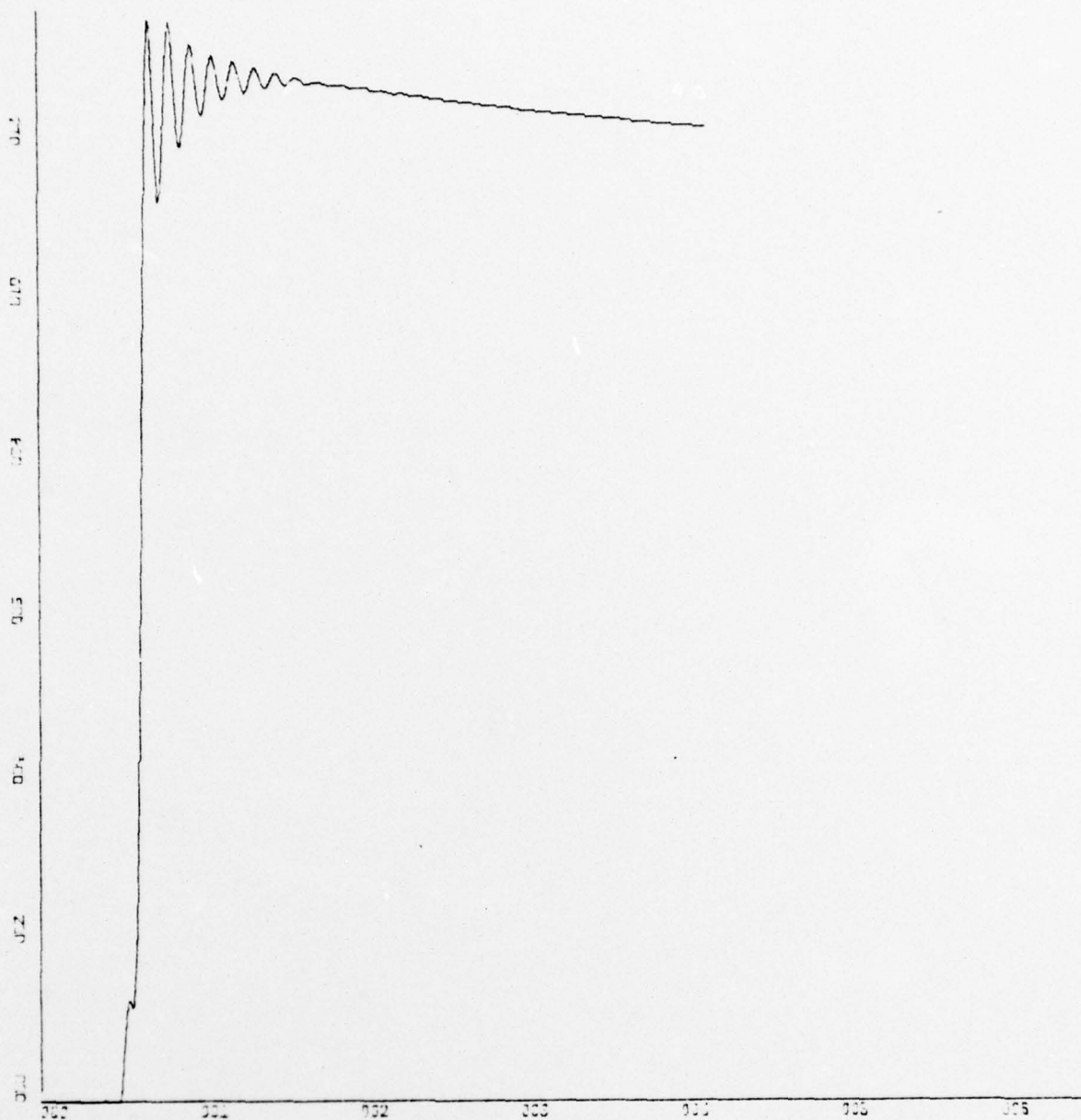
RUN002 , TURN 20 KN

PLOT IS ROLL RATE

VERSUS TIME

PLOT 52

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix



X-SCALE=1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

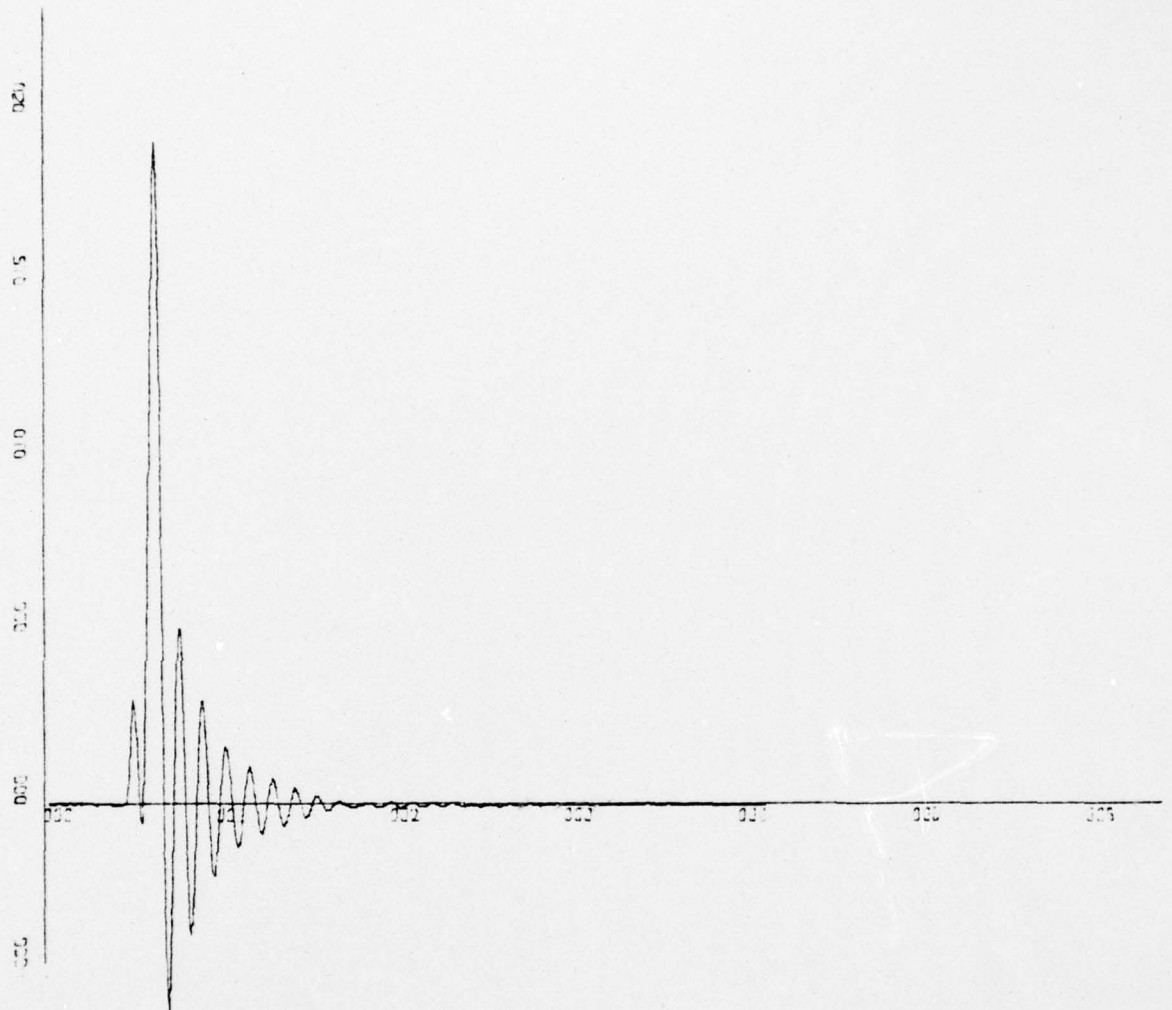
Y-SCALE=2.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

RUN003 . TURN 20 KN

PLOT IS ROLL ANGLE VERSUS TIME

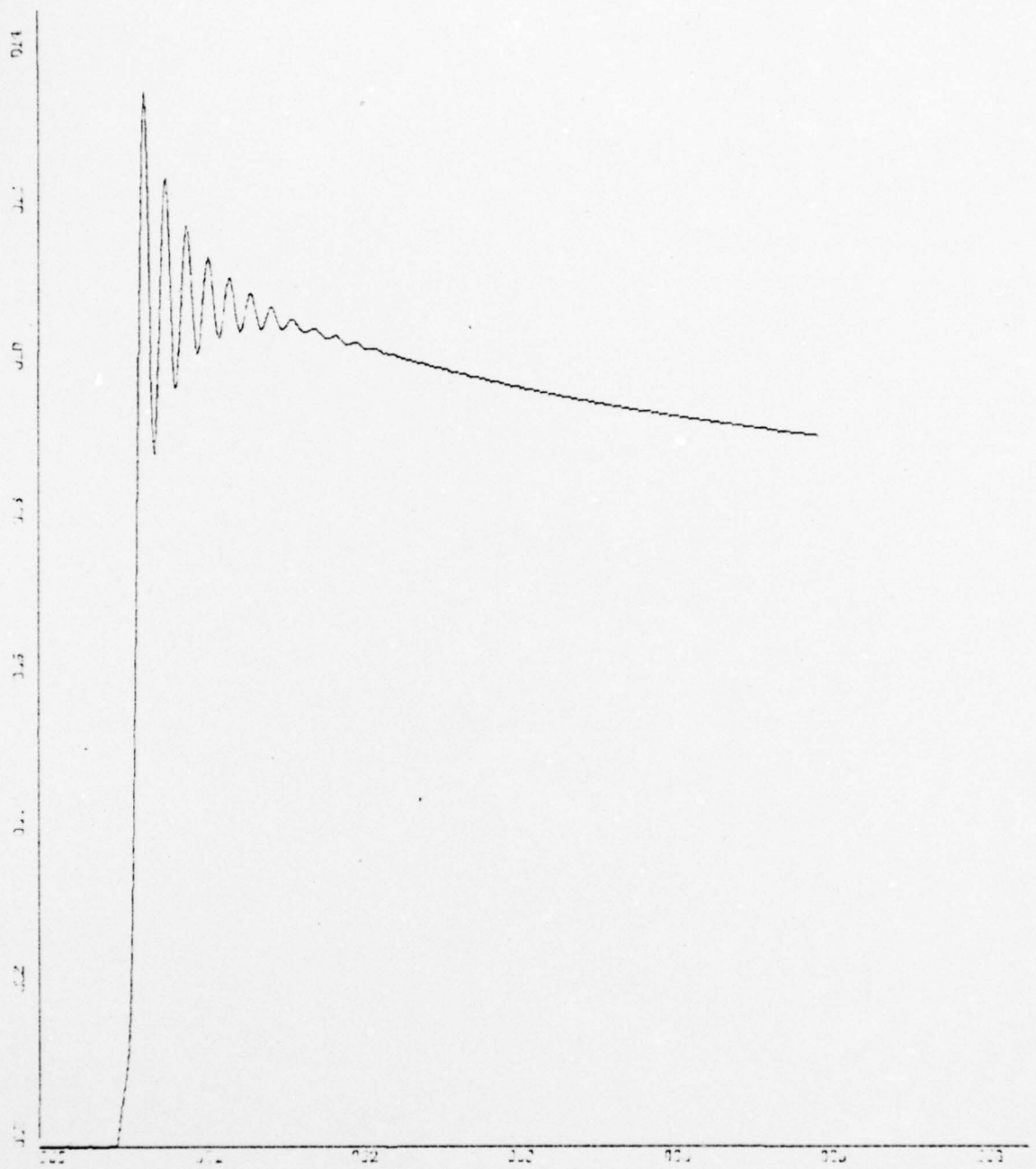
PLOT 53

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix



K-SCALE 1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.
Y-SCALE 5.00E-01 UNITS INCH.
RUN003 . TURN 20 KN
PLOT IS ROLL RATE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 54
for applied parameters see first page of this appendix

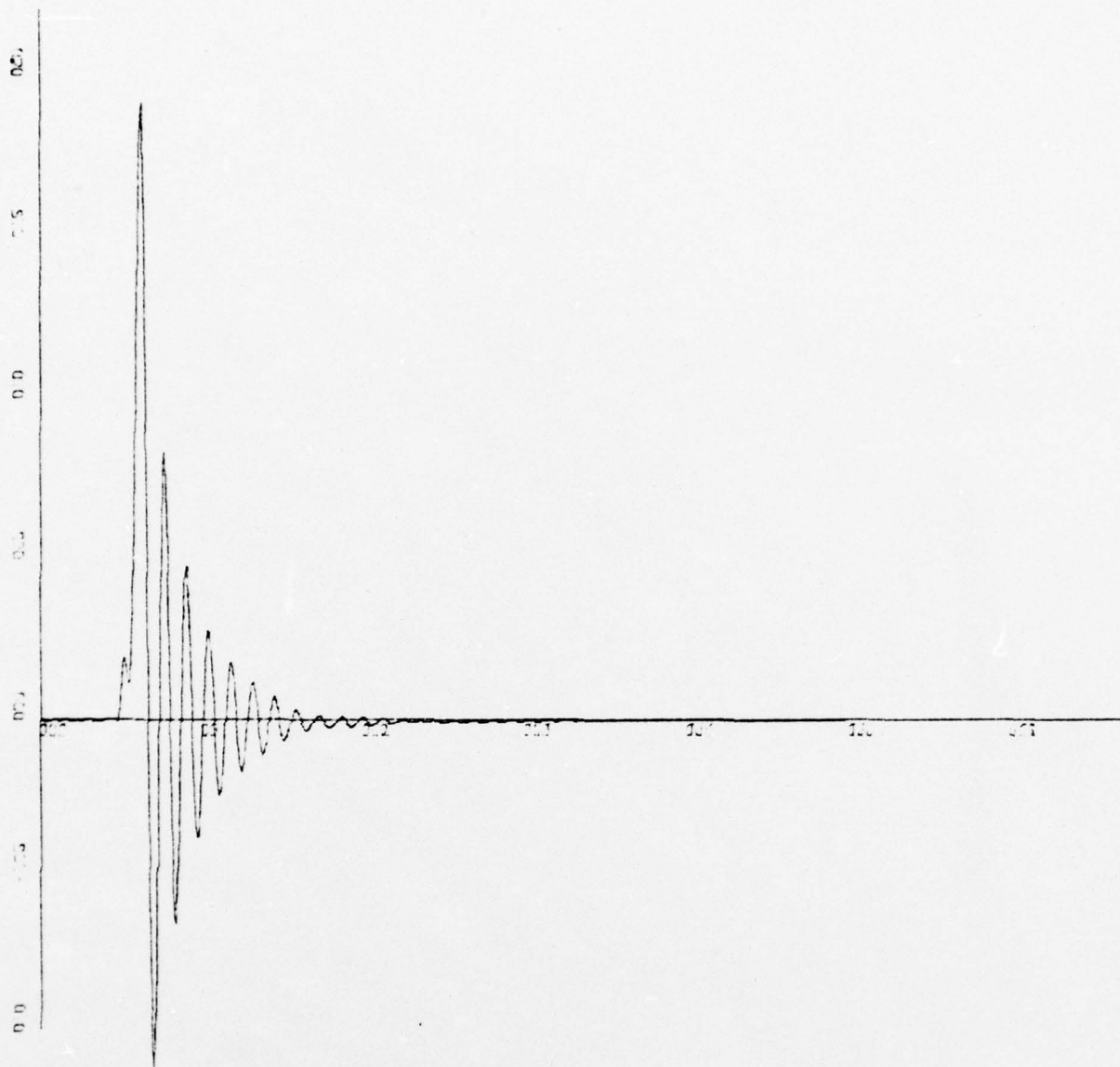


PLOT IS ROLL ANGLE VERSUS TIME

X-SCALE: 1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.
Y-SCALE: 2.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

PLOT 55

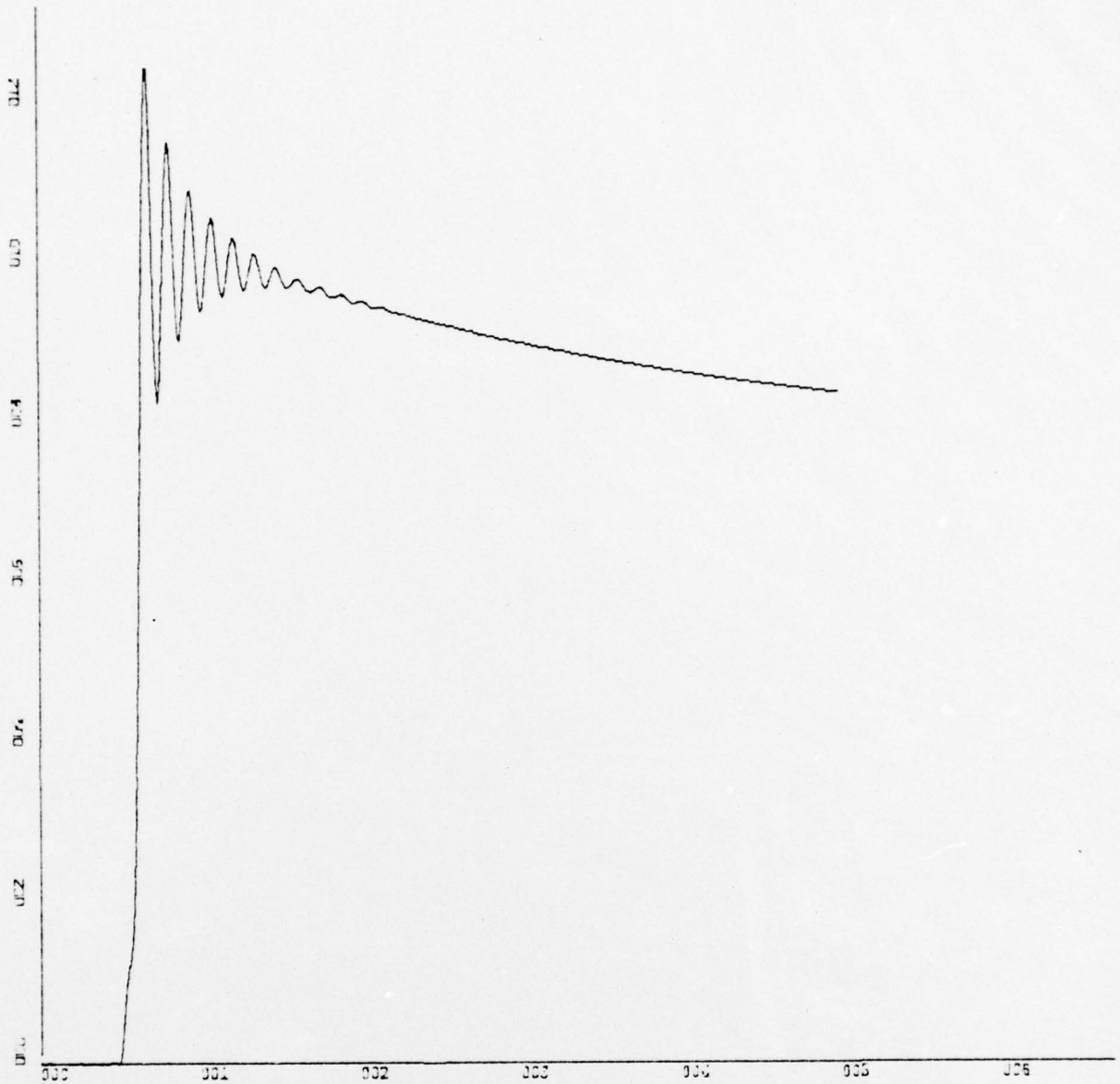
for applied parameters see first page of this appendix



X-SCALE=1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.
Y-SCALE=5.00E-01 UNITS INCH.
RGROF1 , TURN 20 KN , RUD=10 , NO RD
PLOT IS ROLL RATE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 56

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix



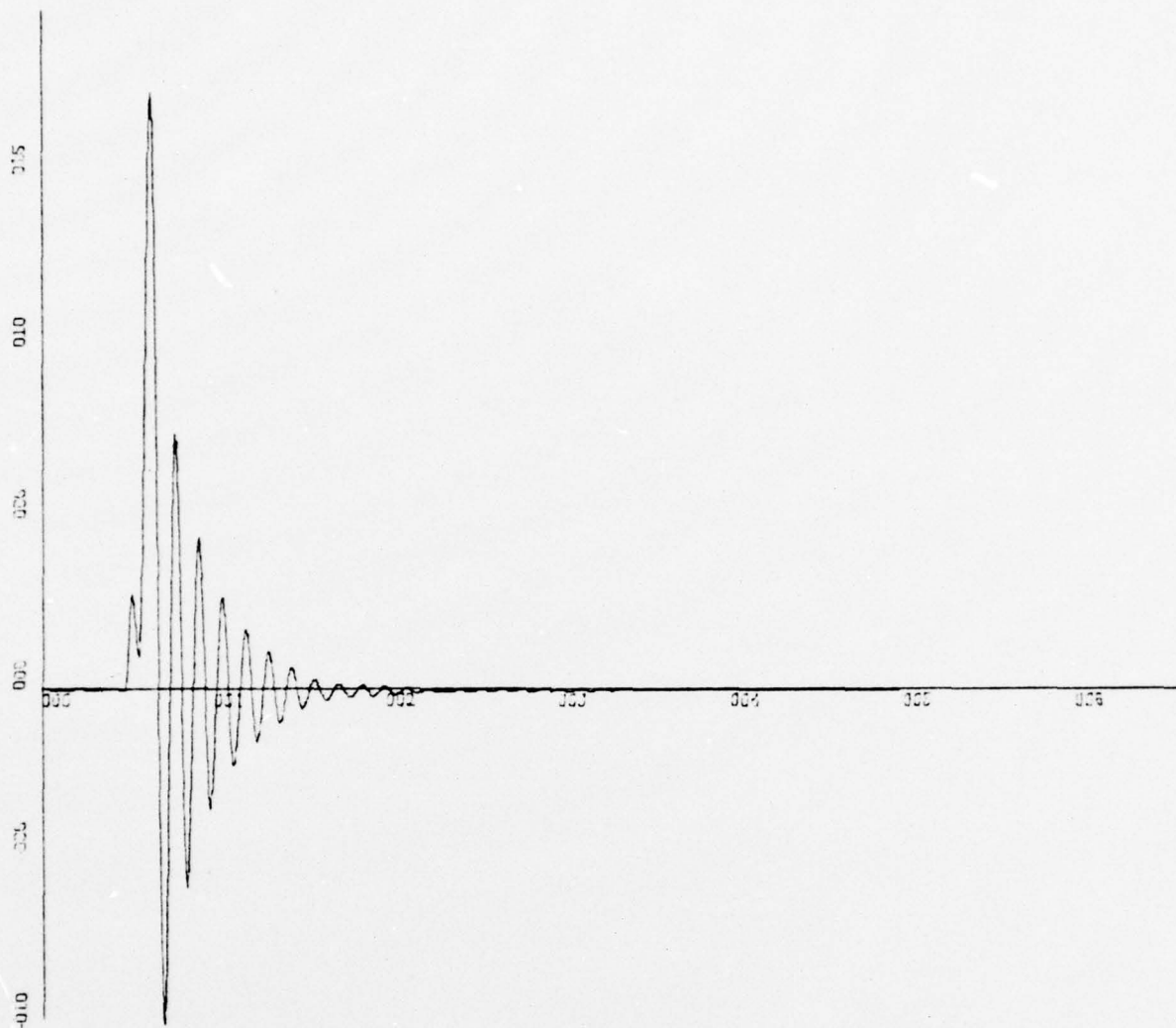
X-SCALE=1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

Y-SCALE=2.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

RGROF4 , TURN 20 KN , RUD=10 , NO RD
 PLOT IS ROLL ANGLE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 57

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix



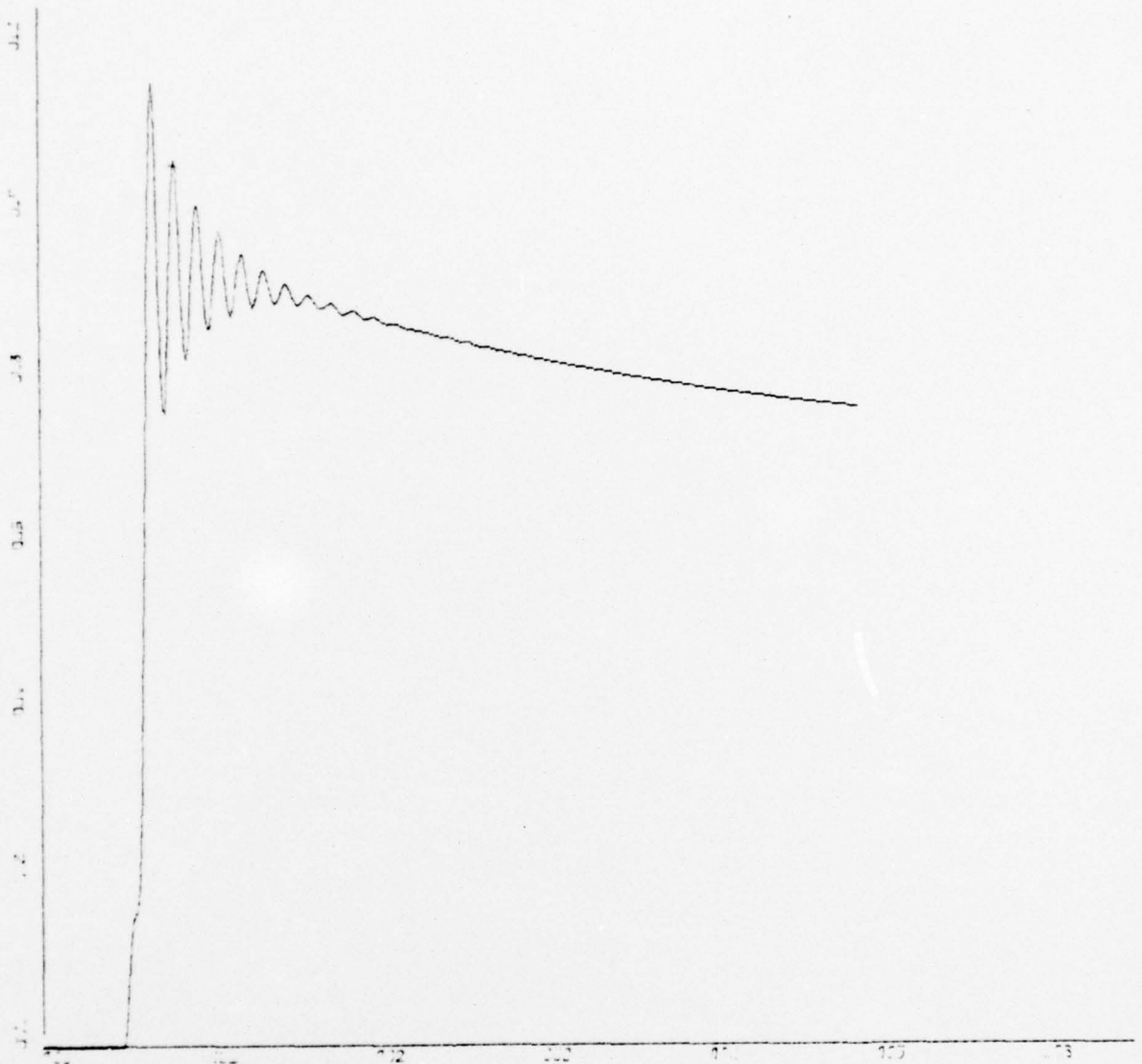
K-SCALE=1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

V-SCALE=5.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

RGROF4 , TURN 20 KN , RUD=10 , NO RD
PLOT IS ROLL RATE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 58

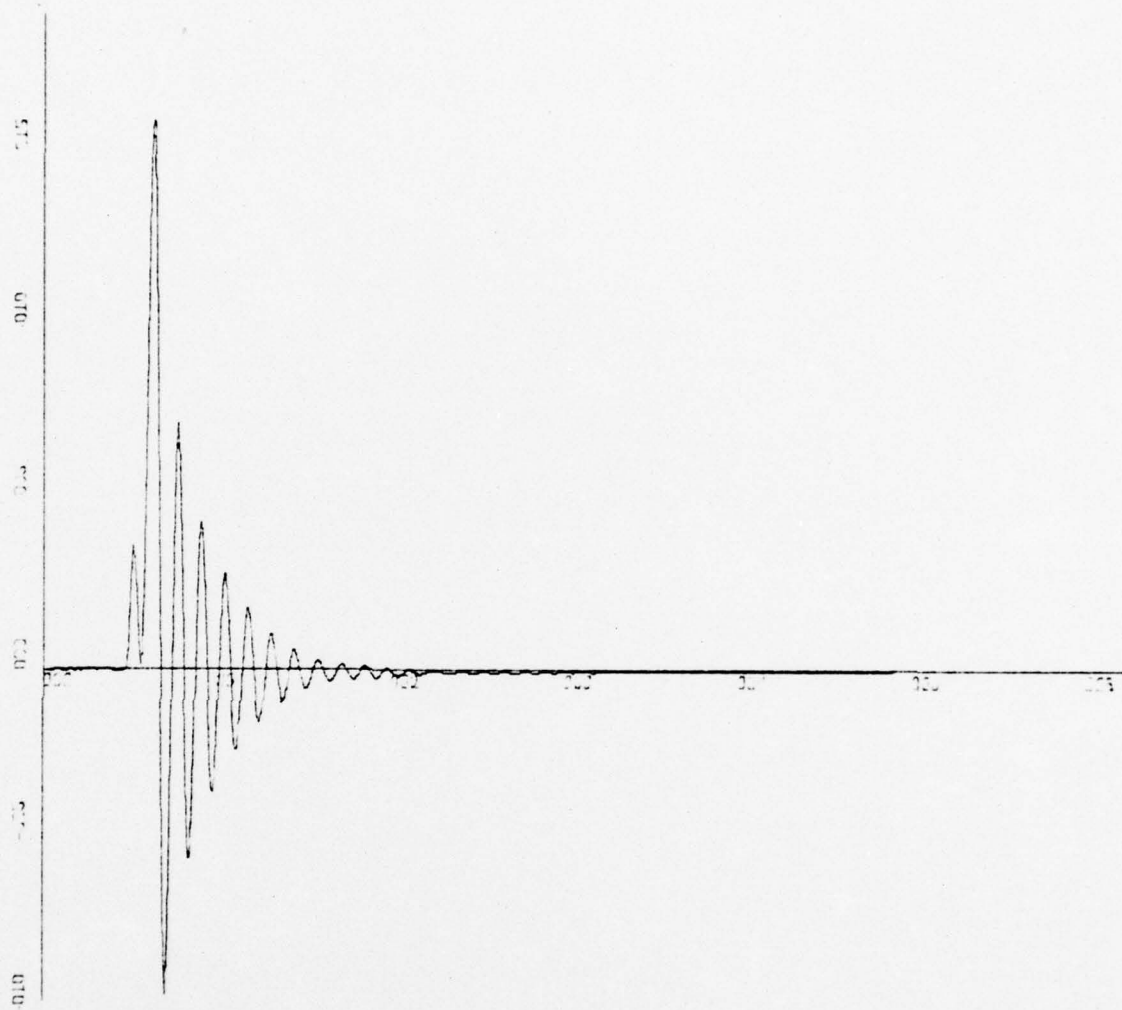
for applied parameters see first page of this appendix



X-SCALE=1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.
 Y-SCALE=2.00E-01 UNITS INCH.
 ROROF3 , TURN 20 KN , RUDN=15
 PLOT IS ROLL ANGLE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 59

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix



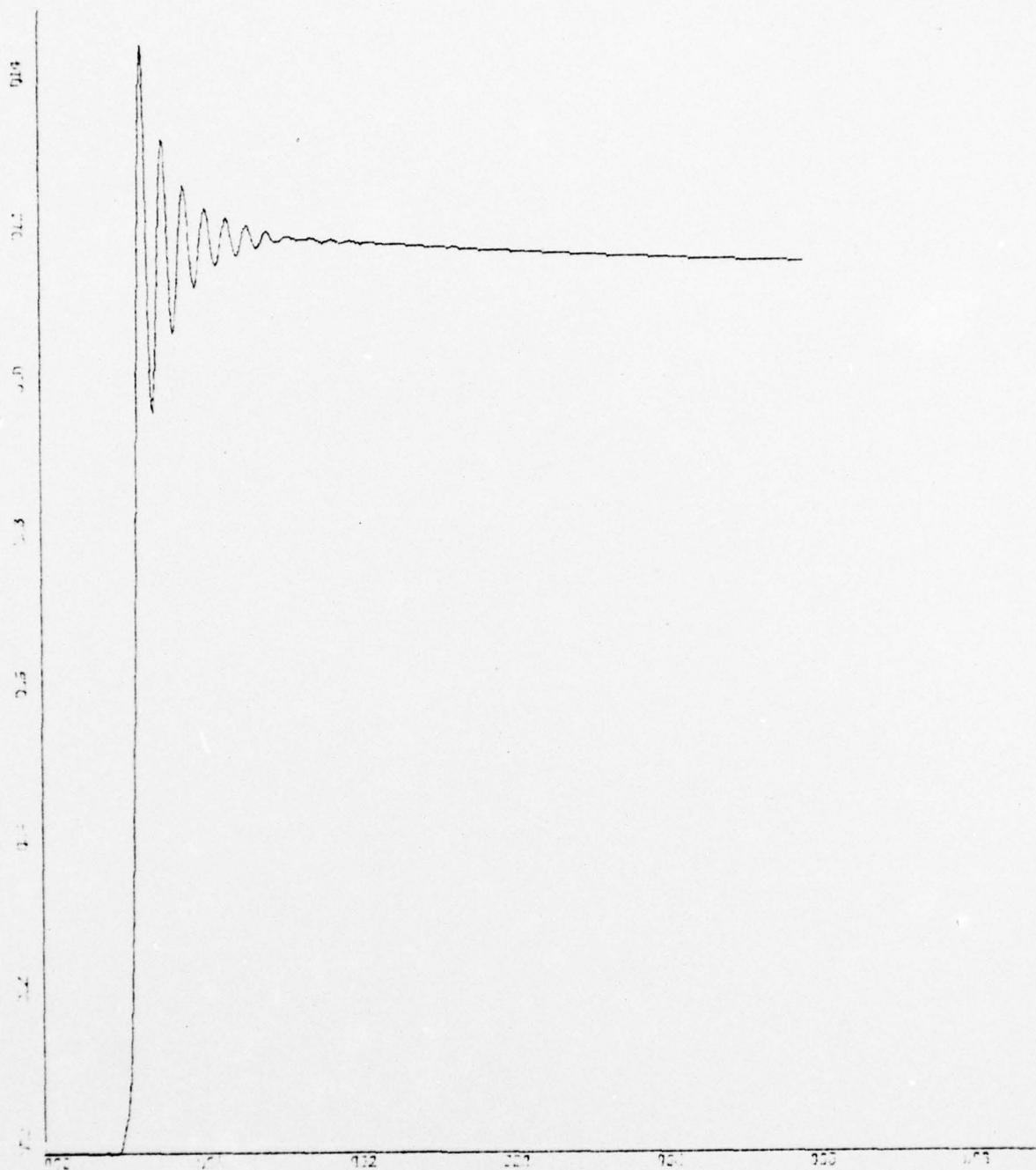
X-SCALE 1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

Y-SCALE 3.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

RGROF3 TURN 20 KN ROOM=15
PLOT IS ROLL RATE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 60

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix



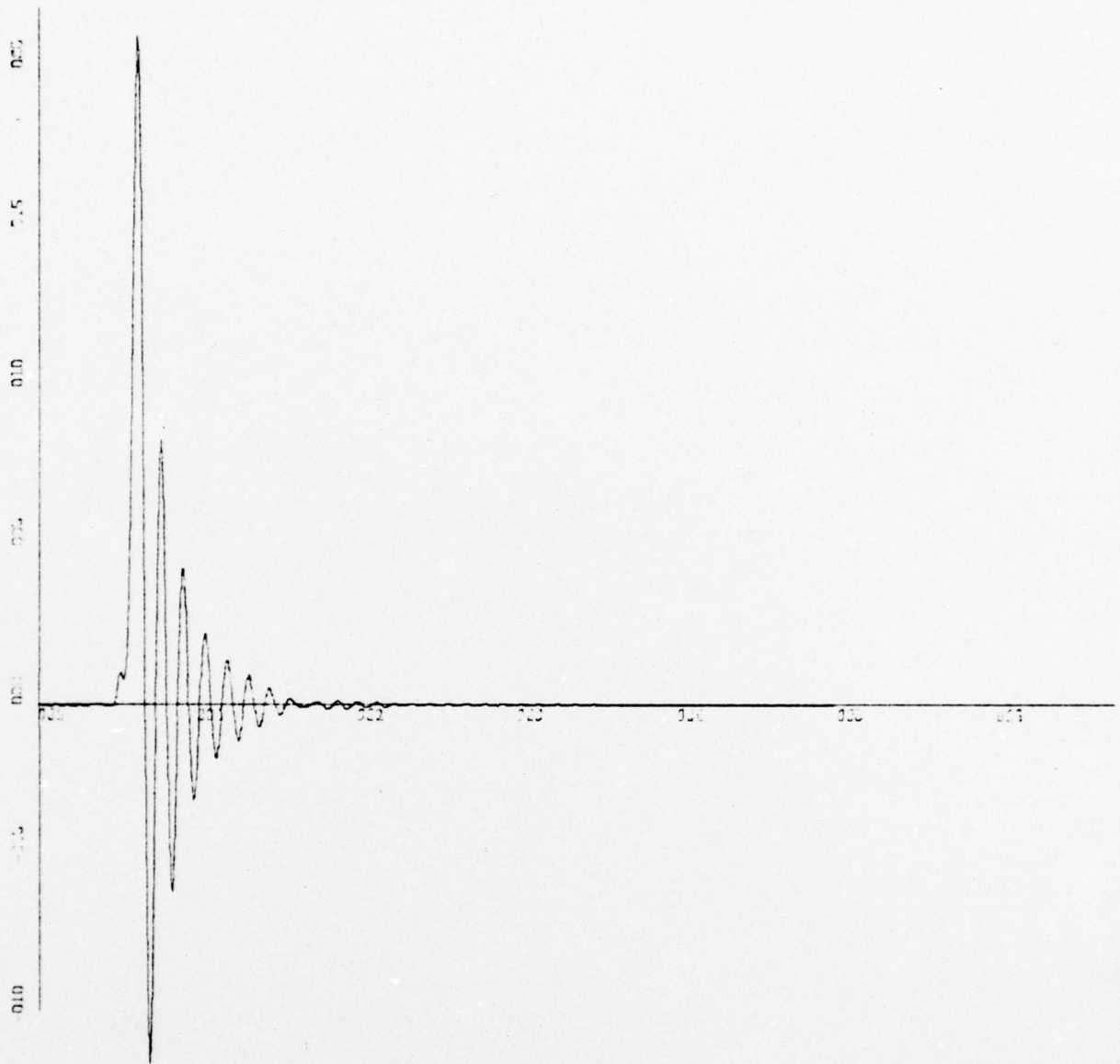
PLOT IS ROLL ANGLE VERSUS TIME

X-SCALE 1.00E+01 UNITS INCH

Y-SCALE 2.00E-01 UNITS INCH

PLOT 61

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix



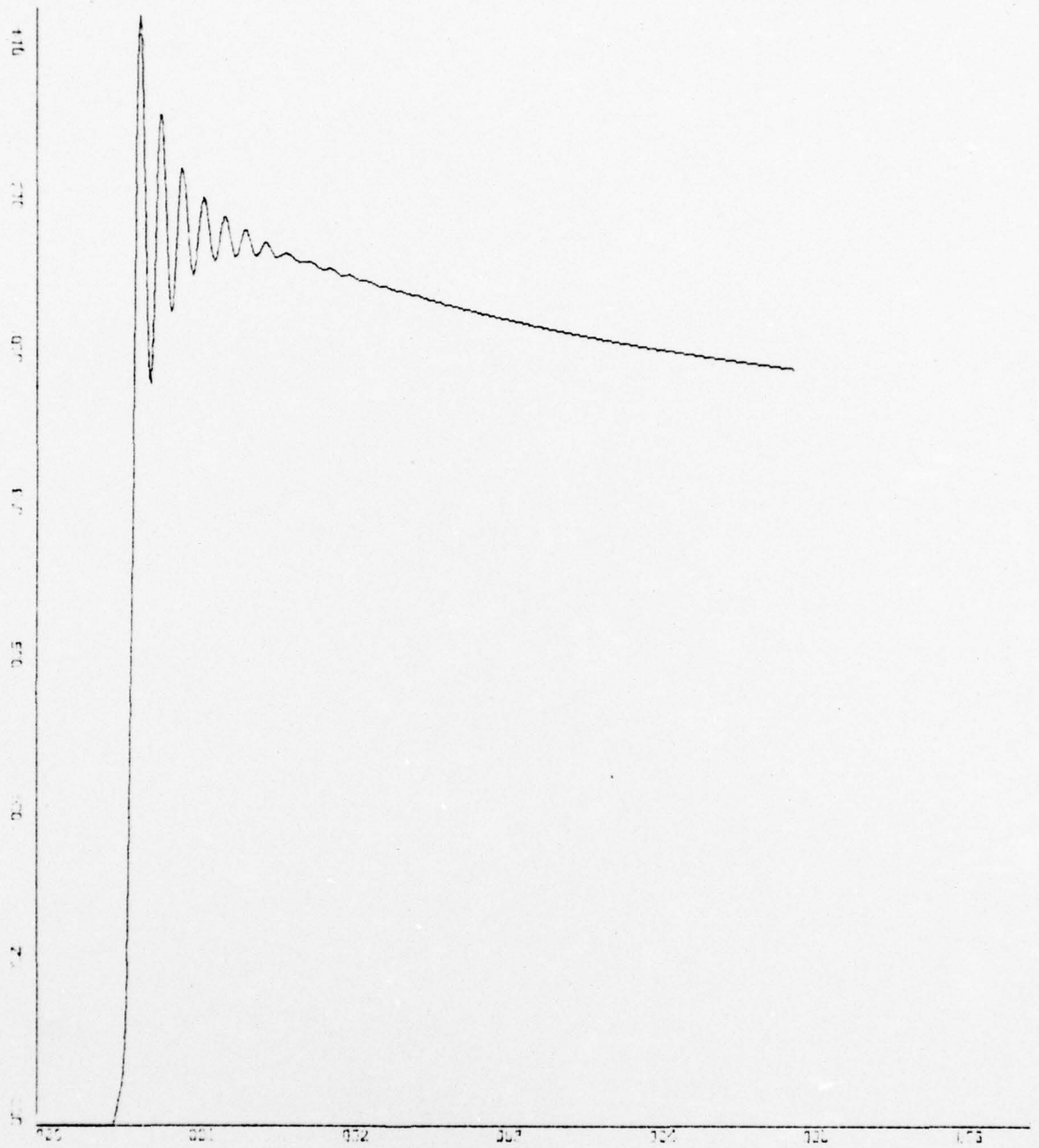
K-SCALE=1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

X-SCALE=5.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

RCRDE6 , TURN 20 KN , RUD=15 , NO RD
 PLOT IS ROLL RATE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 62

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix



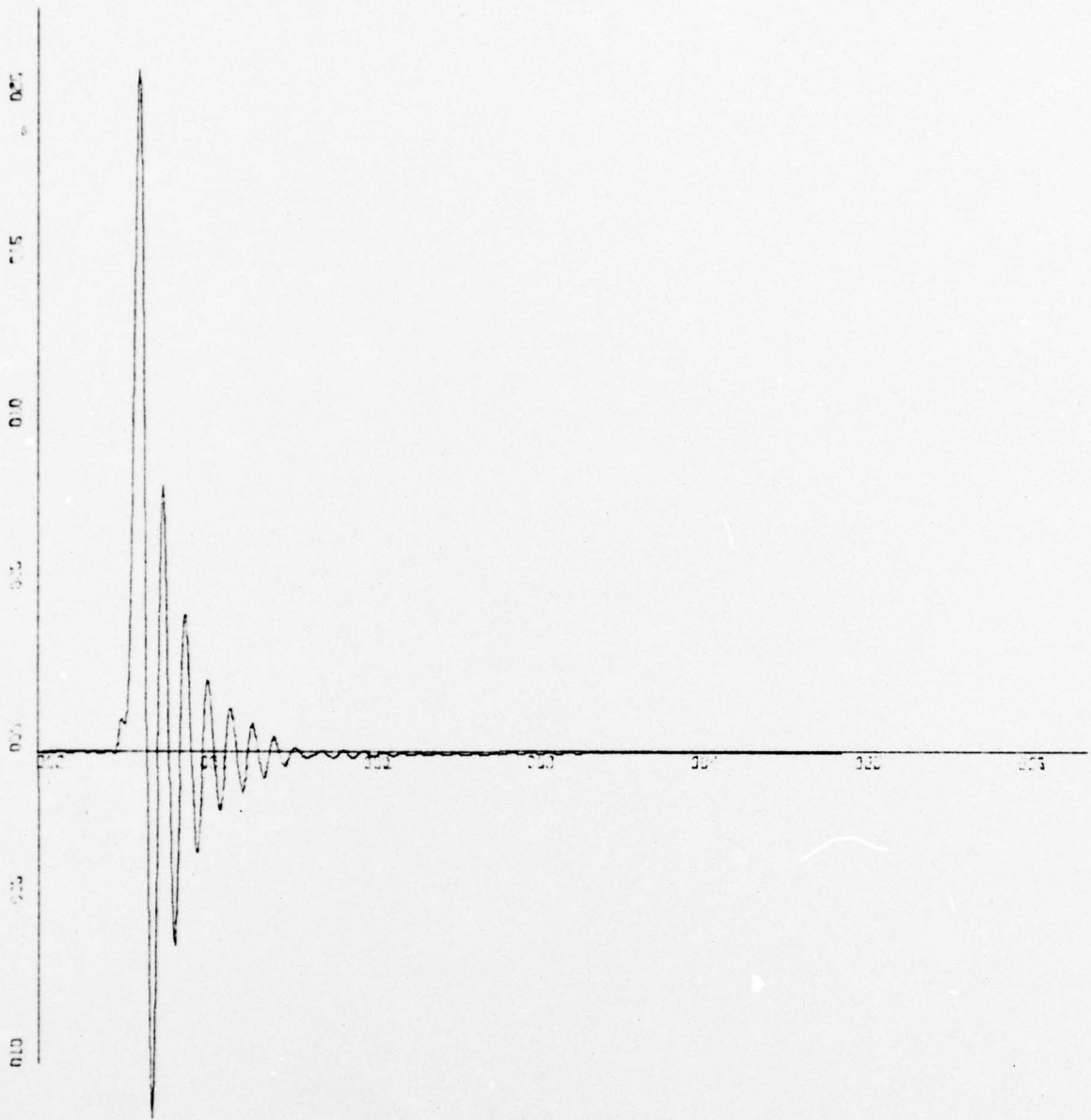
PLOT IS ROLL ANGLE VERSUS TIME

X-SCALE-1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

Y-SCALE-2.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

PLOT 63

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix



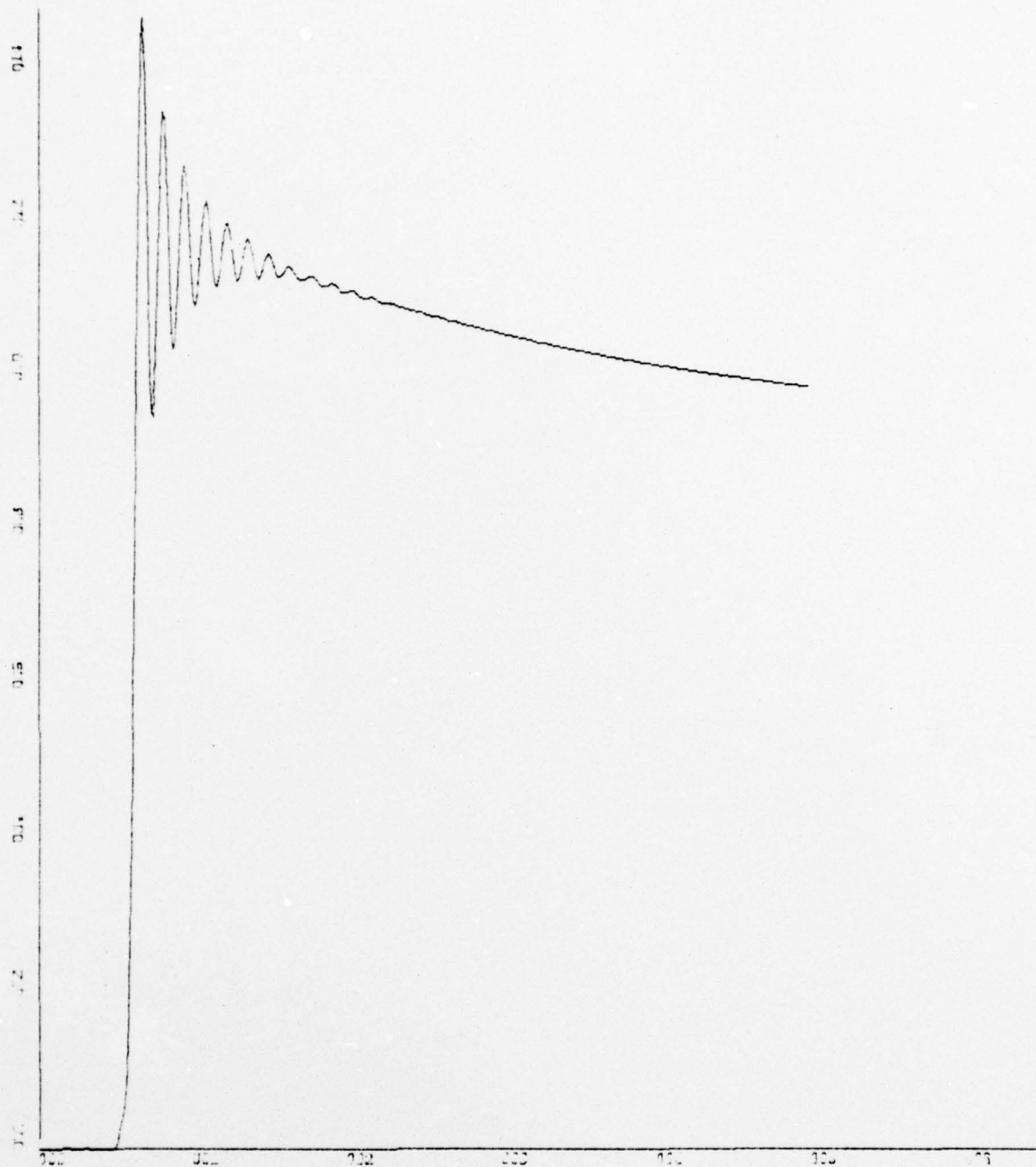
X-SCALE=1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

Y-SCALE=5.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

RCR0E9 . TURN 20 KN . RUDM=15
PLOT IS ROLL RATE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 64

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix



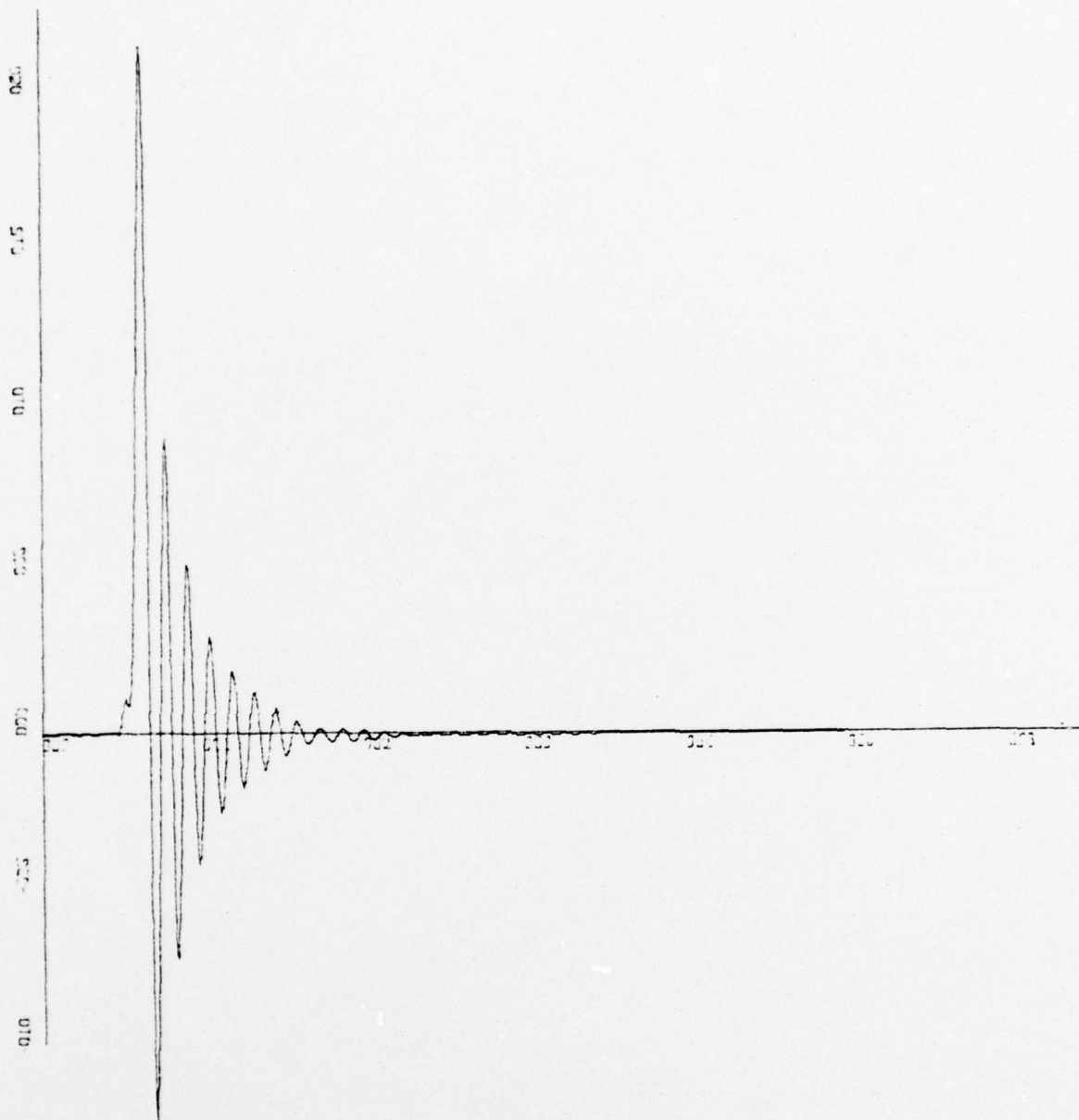
PLOT IS ROLL ANGLE VERSUS TIME

X-SCALE=1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

Y-SCALE=2.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

PLOT 65

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix



K-SCALE=1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.
 Y-SCALE=5.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

RRRPE9 , TURN 20 KN , RUD=15
 PLOT IS ROLL RATE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 66

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix

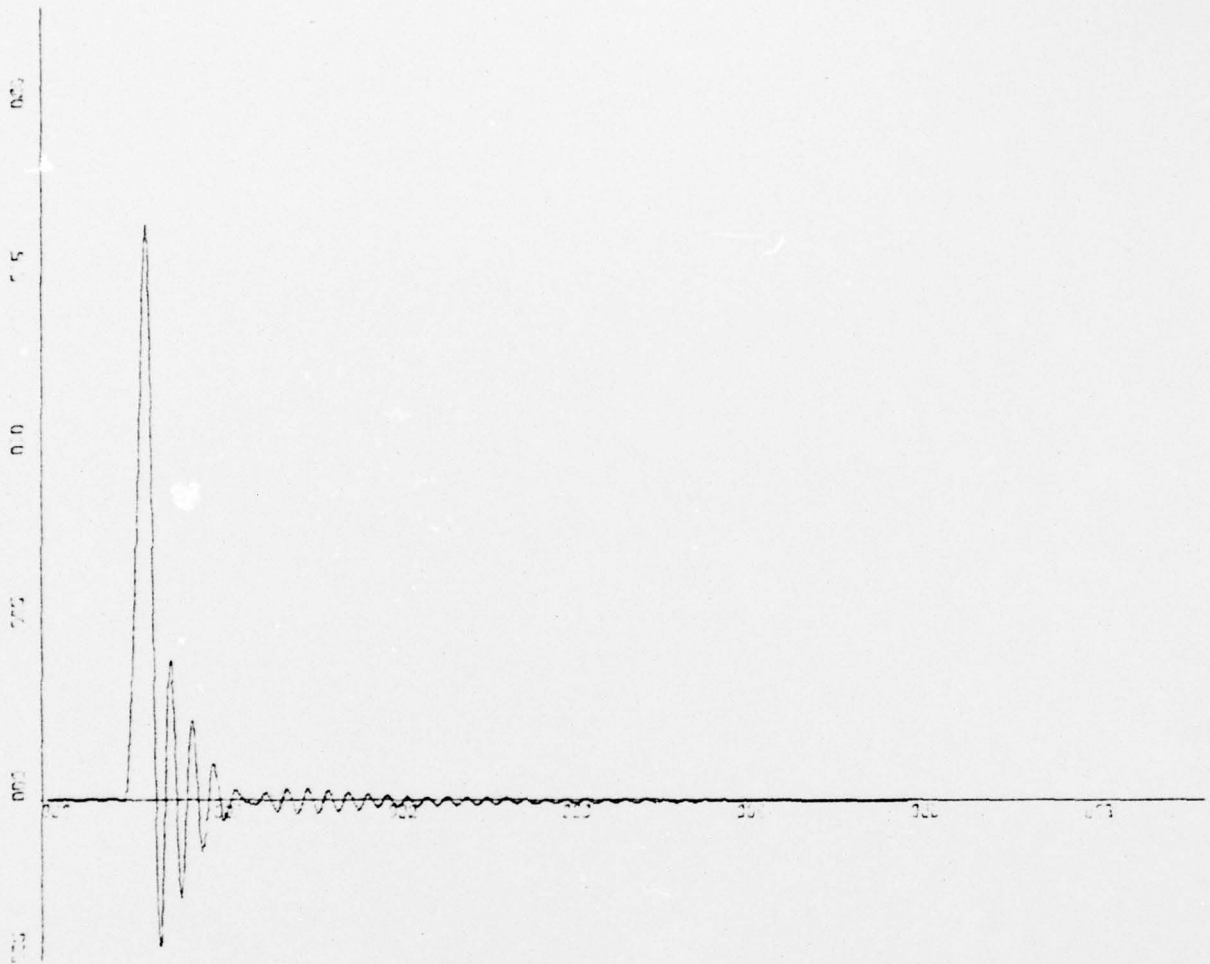


PLOT IS ROLL ANGLE VERSUS TIME

X-SCALE - $1.00E+01$ UNITS INCH.
Y-SCALE - $2.00E-01$ UNITS INCH.

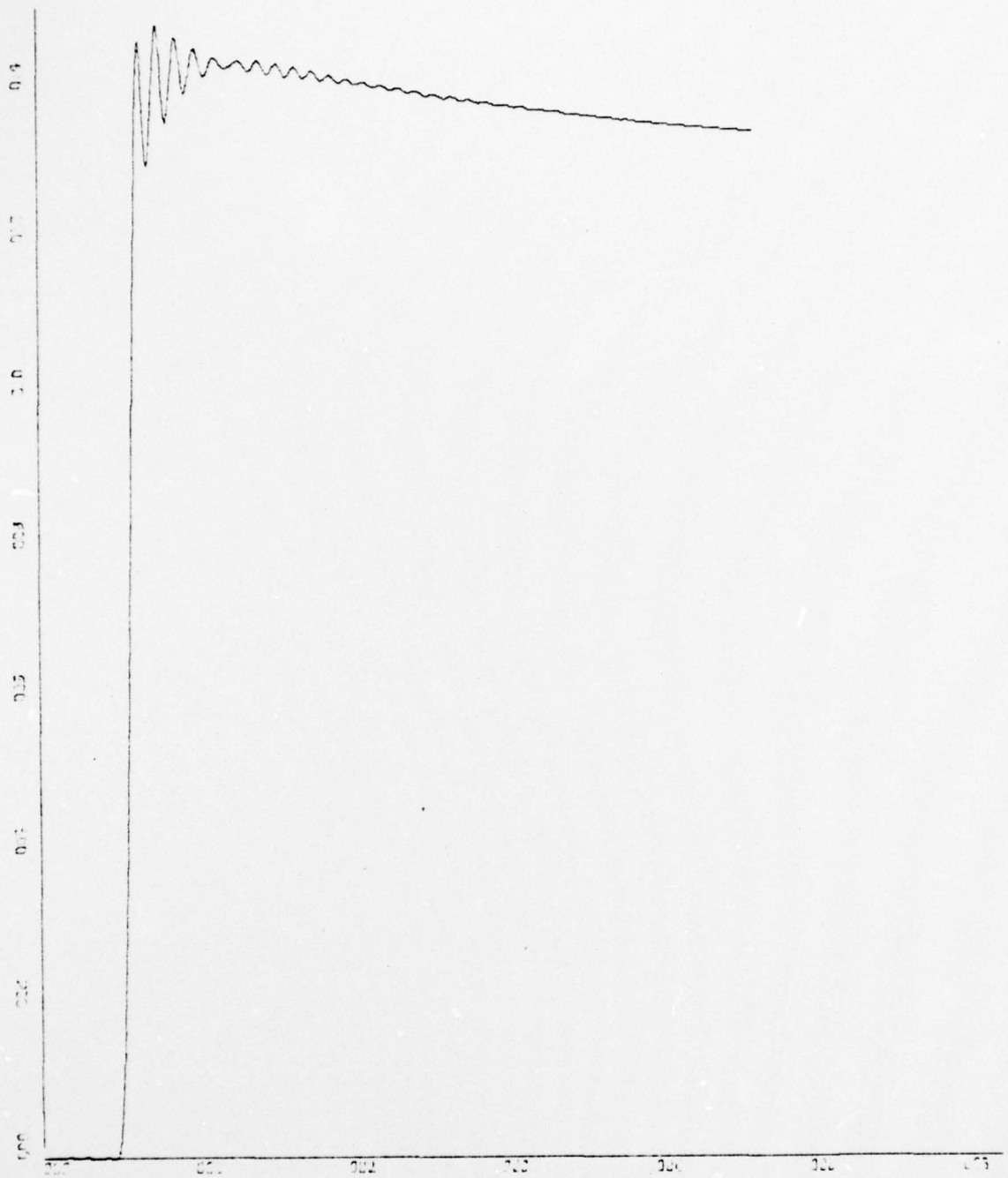
PLOT 67

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix



X-SCALE 1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.
 Y-SCALE 5.00E-01 UNITS INCH.
 RORORR , TURN 20 KN , RUD=15 , NO RD
 PLOT IS ROLL RATE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 68
 for applied parameters see first page of this appendix



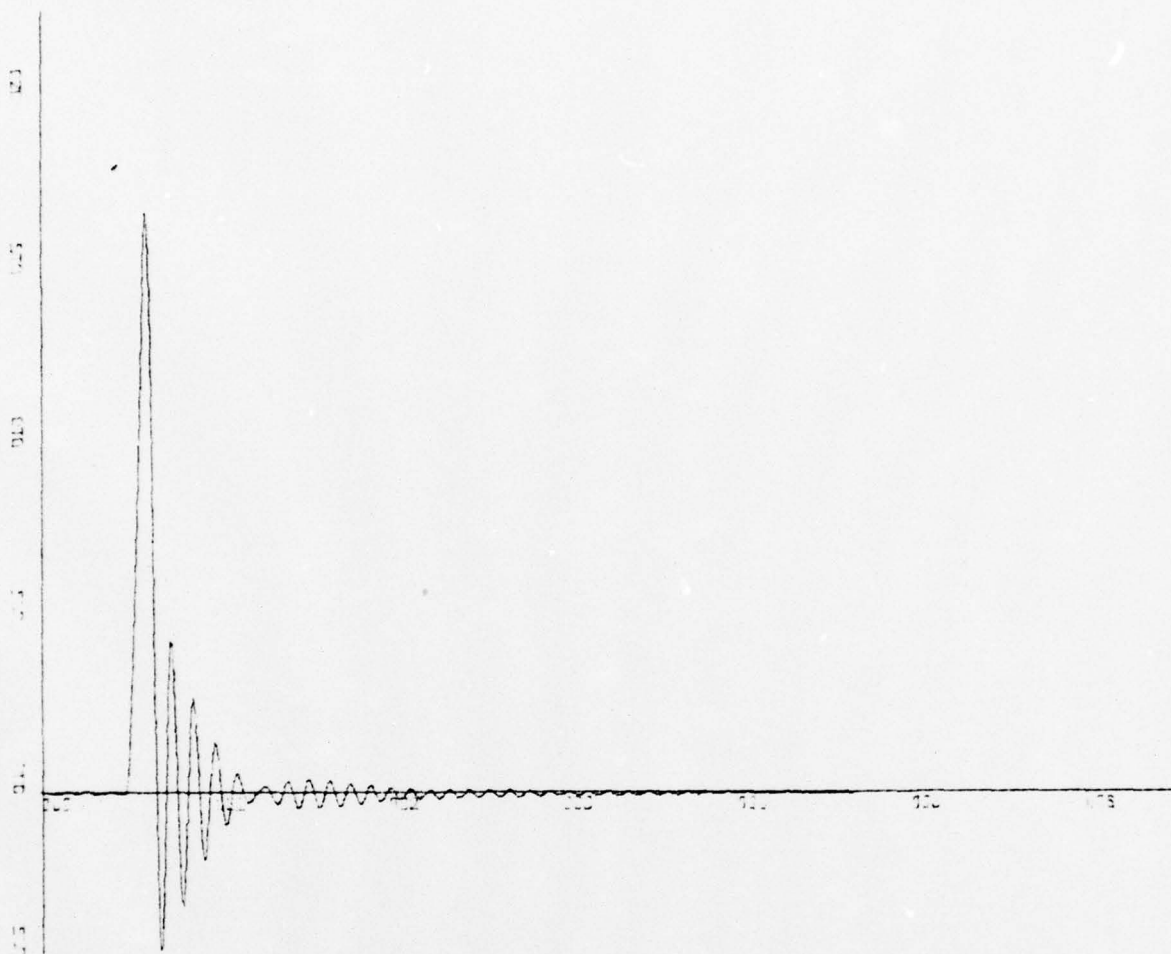
PLOT IS ROLL ANGLE VERSUS TIME

X-SCALE 1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

Y-SCALE 2.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

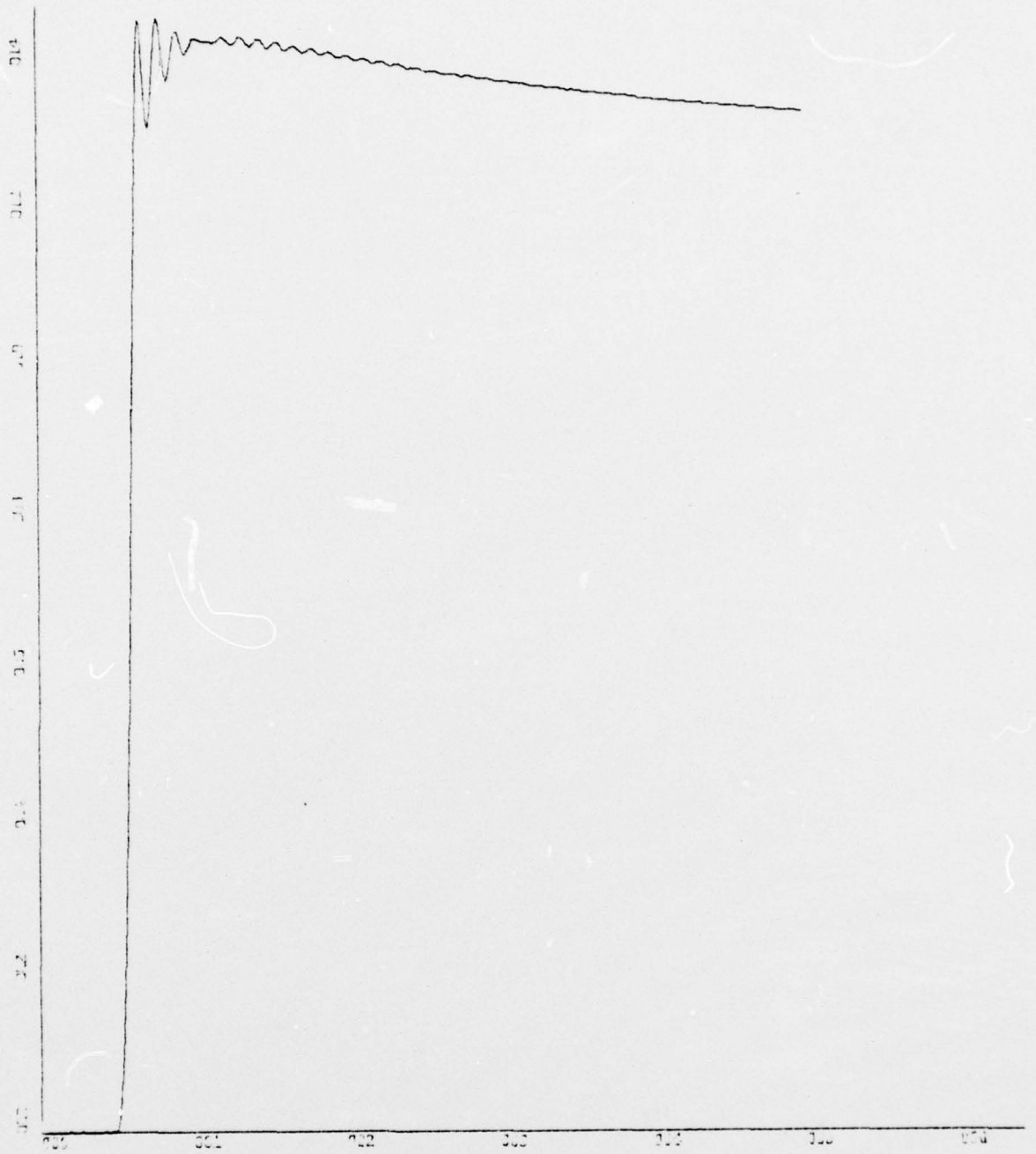
PLOT 69

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix



X-SCALE=1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.
Y-SCALE=5.00E-01 UNITS INCH.
RORPE8 , TURN 20 KN , RUD=15
PLOT IS ROLL RATE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 70
for applied parameters see first page of this appendix



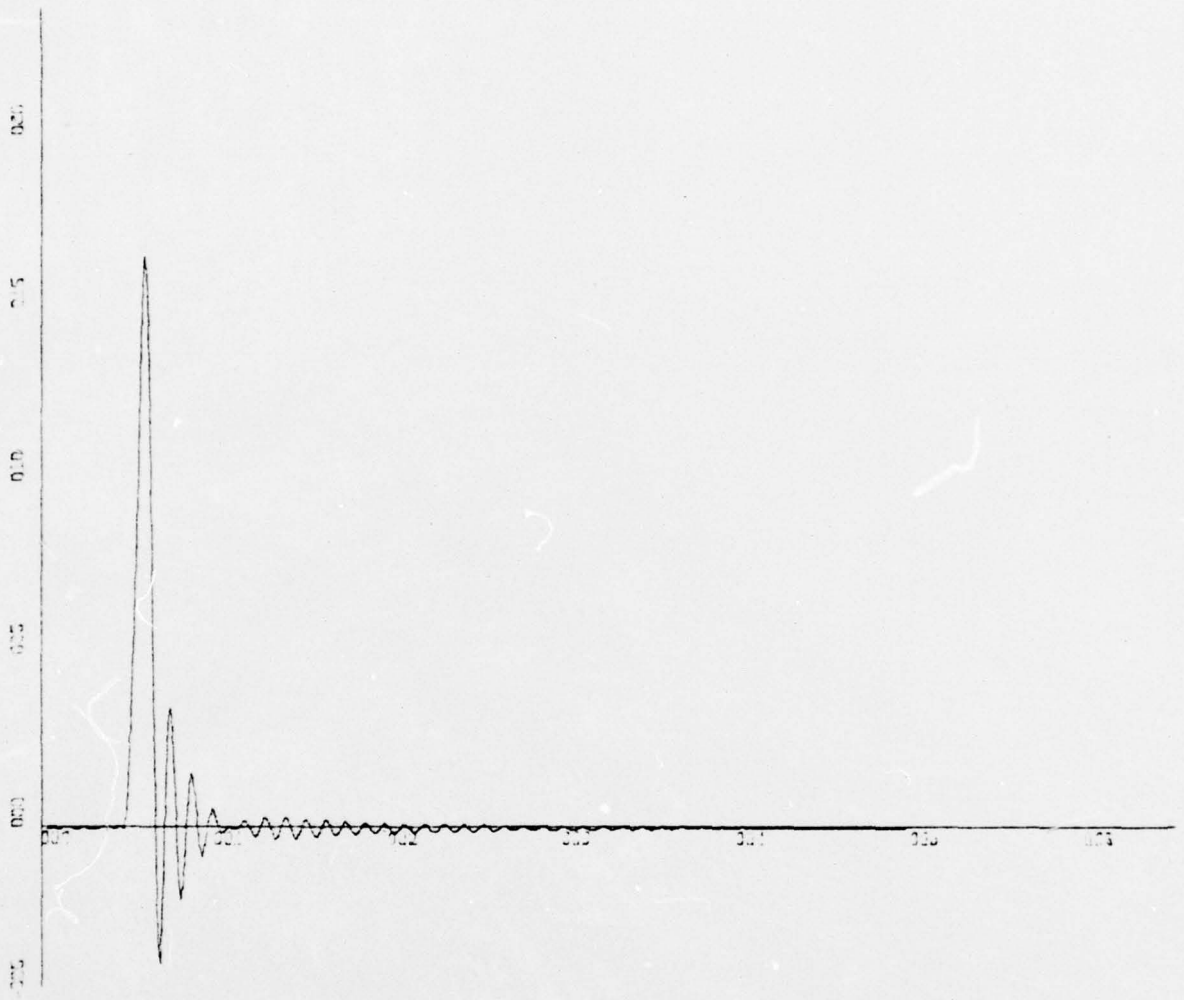
PLOT IS ROLL ANGLE VERSUS TIME

X-SCALE=1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

Y-SCALE=2.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

PLOT 71

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix



X-SCALE=1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.
Y-SCALE=5.00E-01 UNITS INCH.
RGRPT8 , TURN 20 KN , RUD=15
PLOT IS ROLL RATE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 72
for applied parameters see first page of this appendix



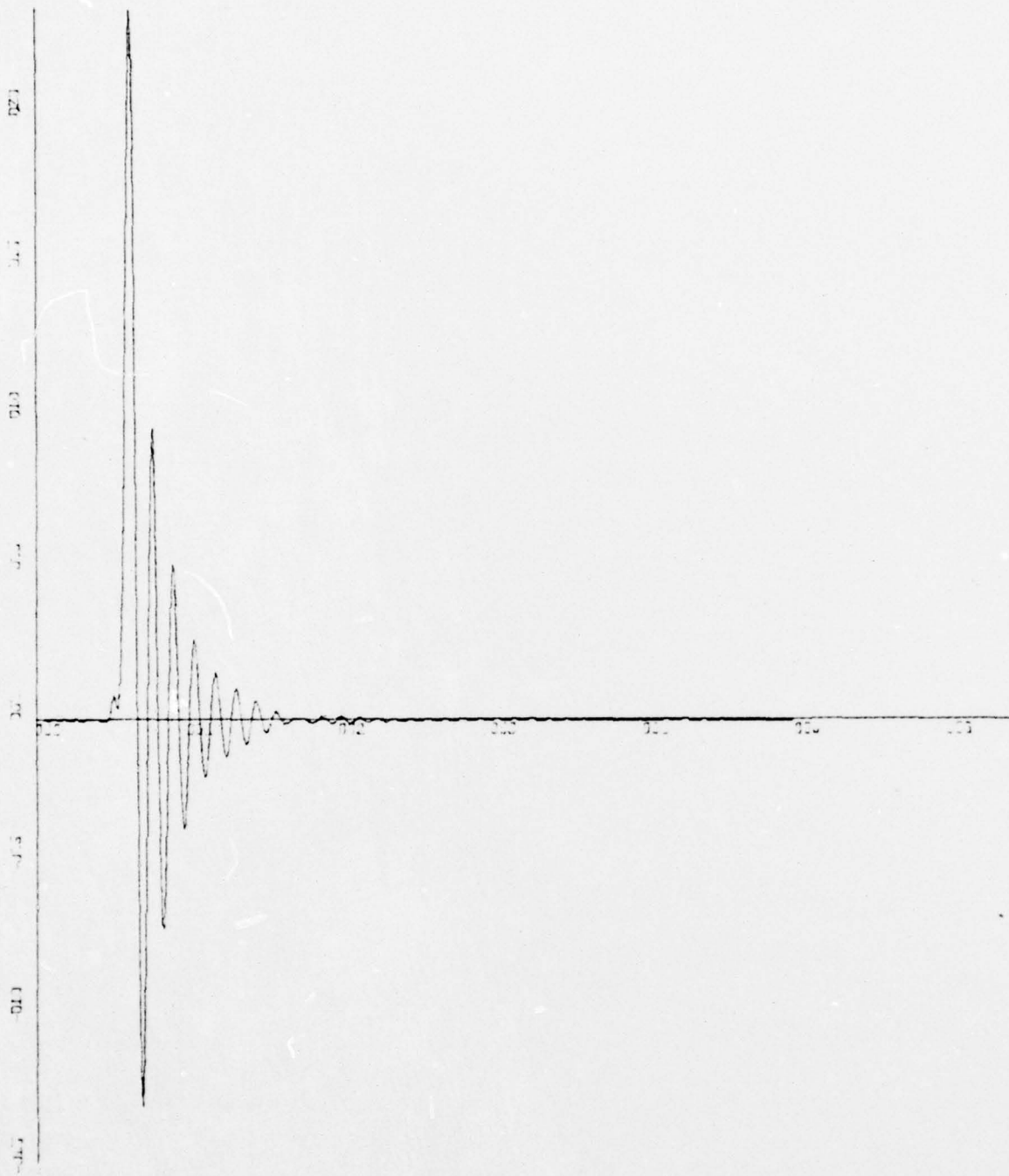
PLOT 15 ROLL ANGLE VERSUS TIME

X-SCALE 1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

Y-SCALE 2.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

PLOT 73

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix

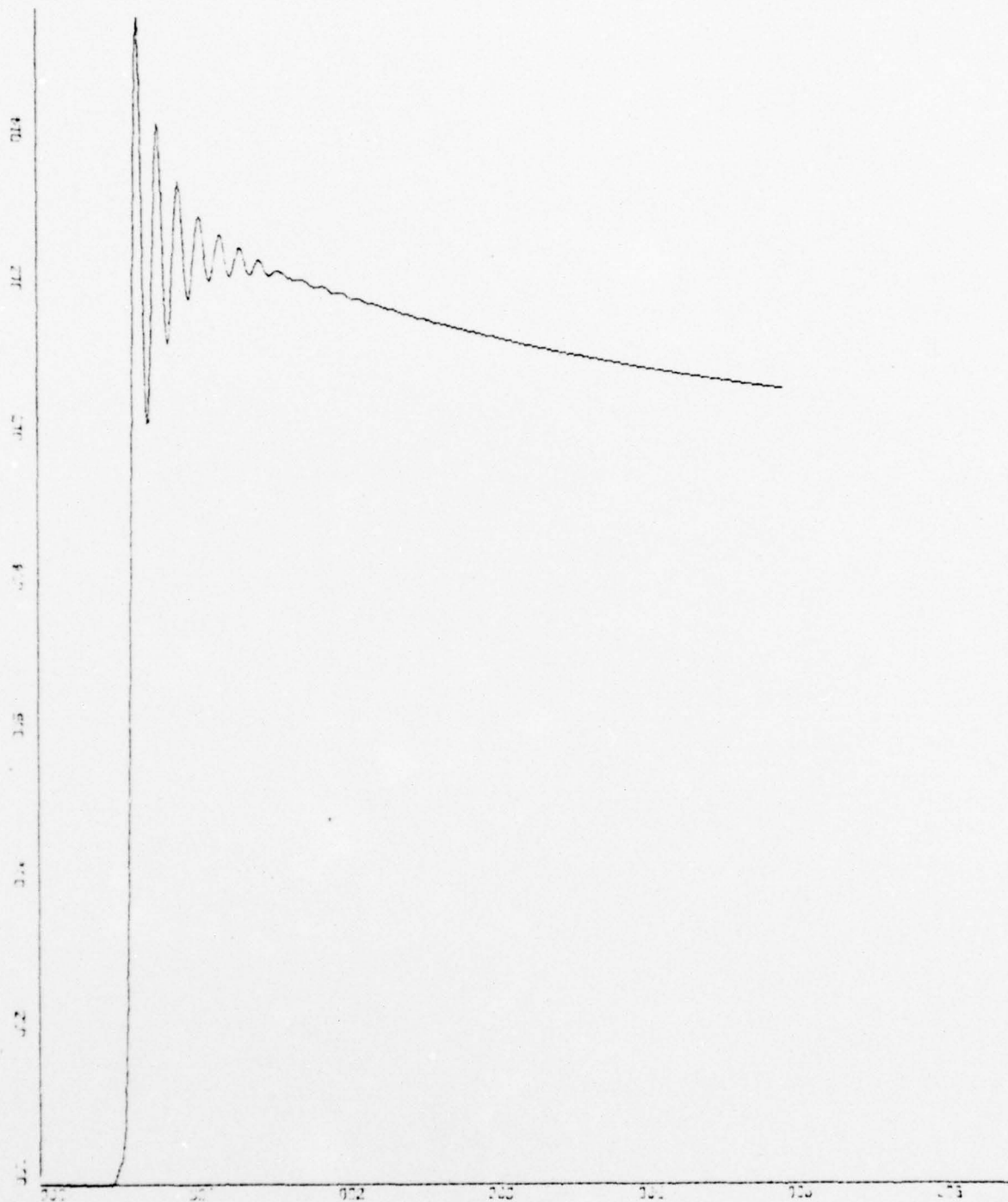


PLOT IS ROLL RATE VERSUS TIME

X-SCALE = 1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.
Y-SCALE = 5.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

PLOT 74

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix



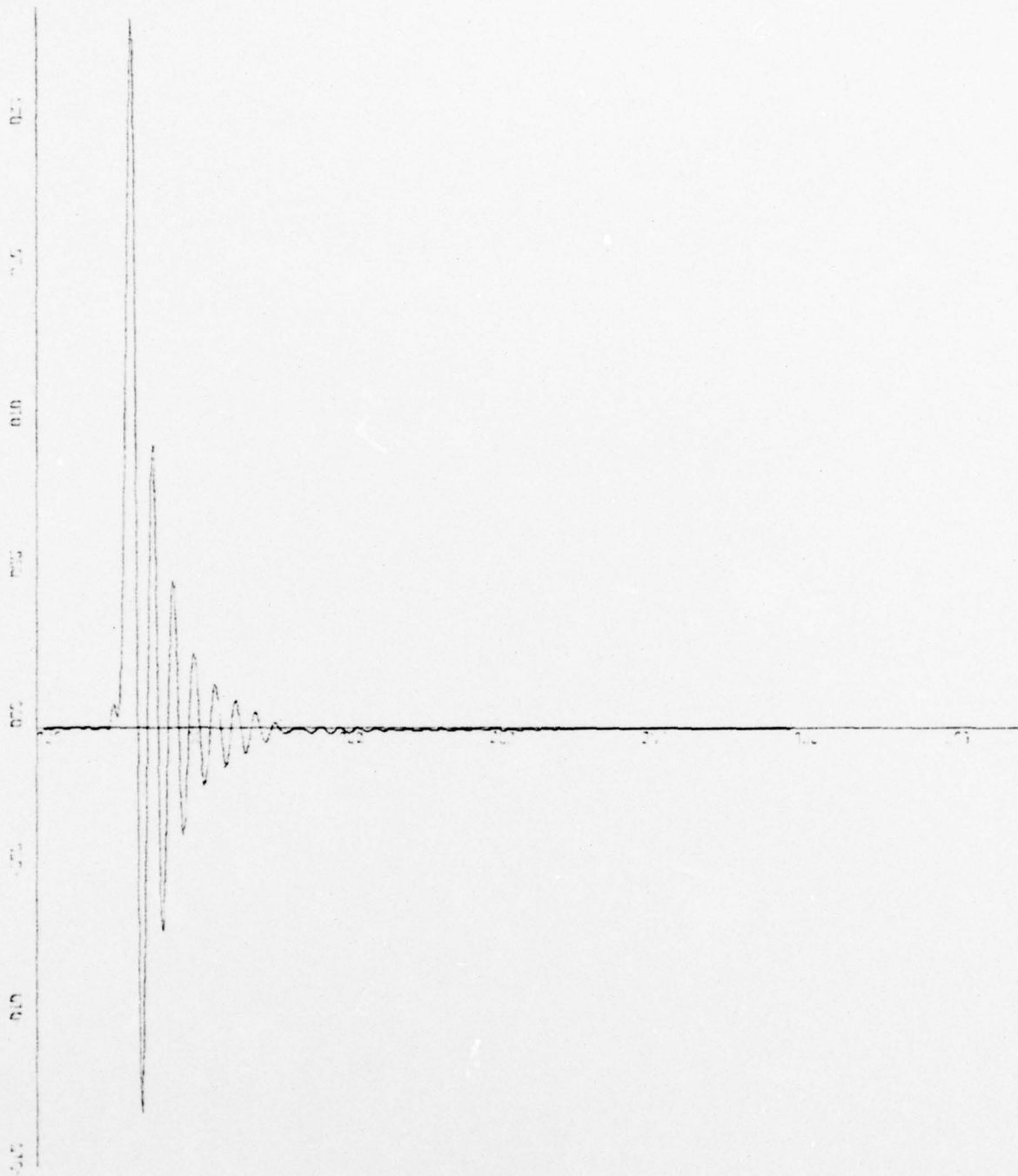
PLOT IS ROLL ANGLE VERSUS TIME

X-SCALE = 1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

Y-SCALE = 2.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

PLOT 75

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix

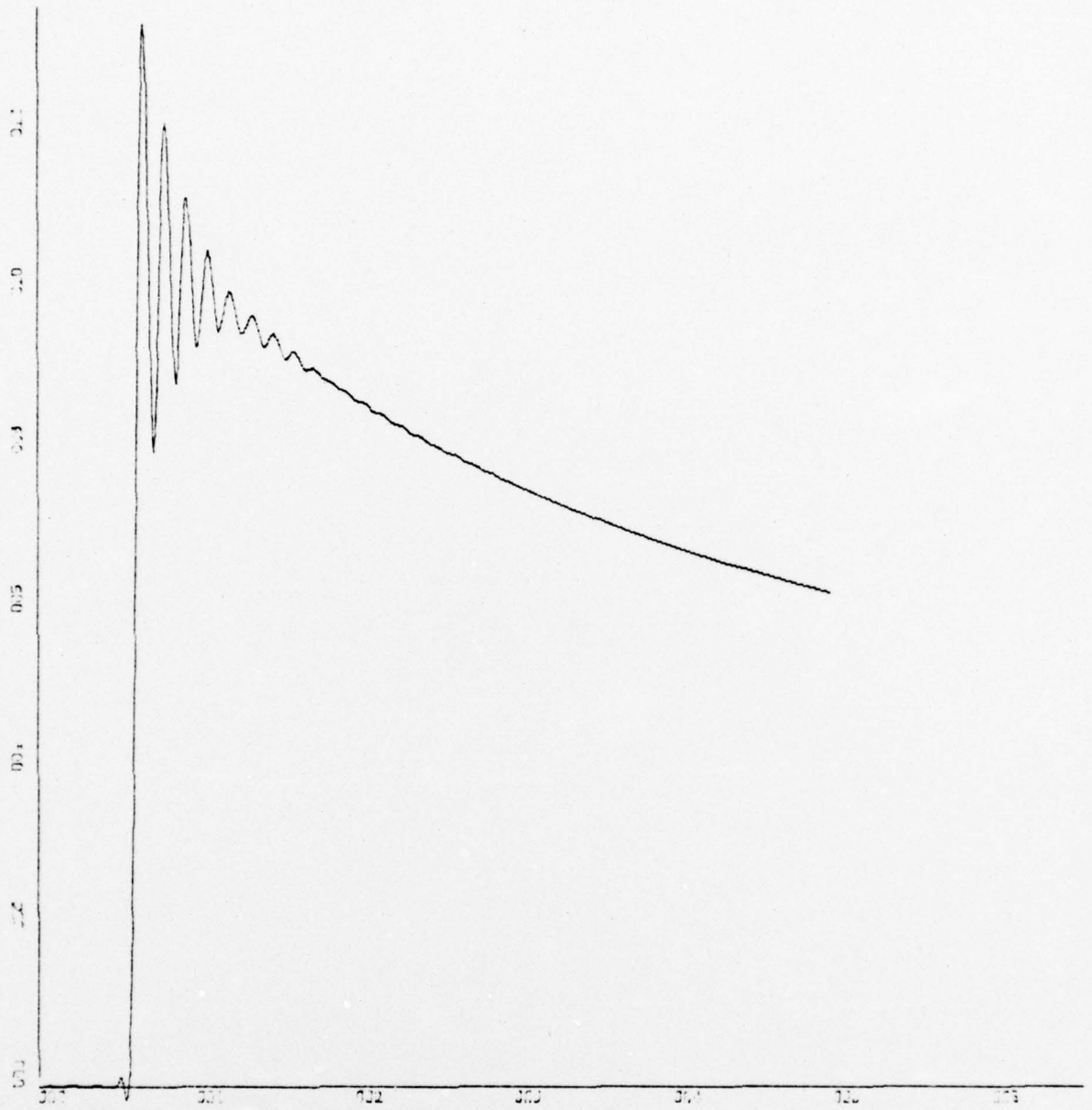


PLOT IS ROLL RATE VERSUS TIME

X-SCALE: 1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.
Y-SCALE: 5.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

PLOT 76

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix



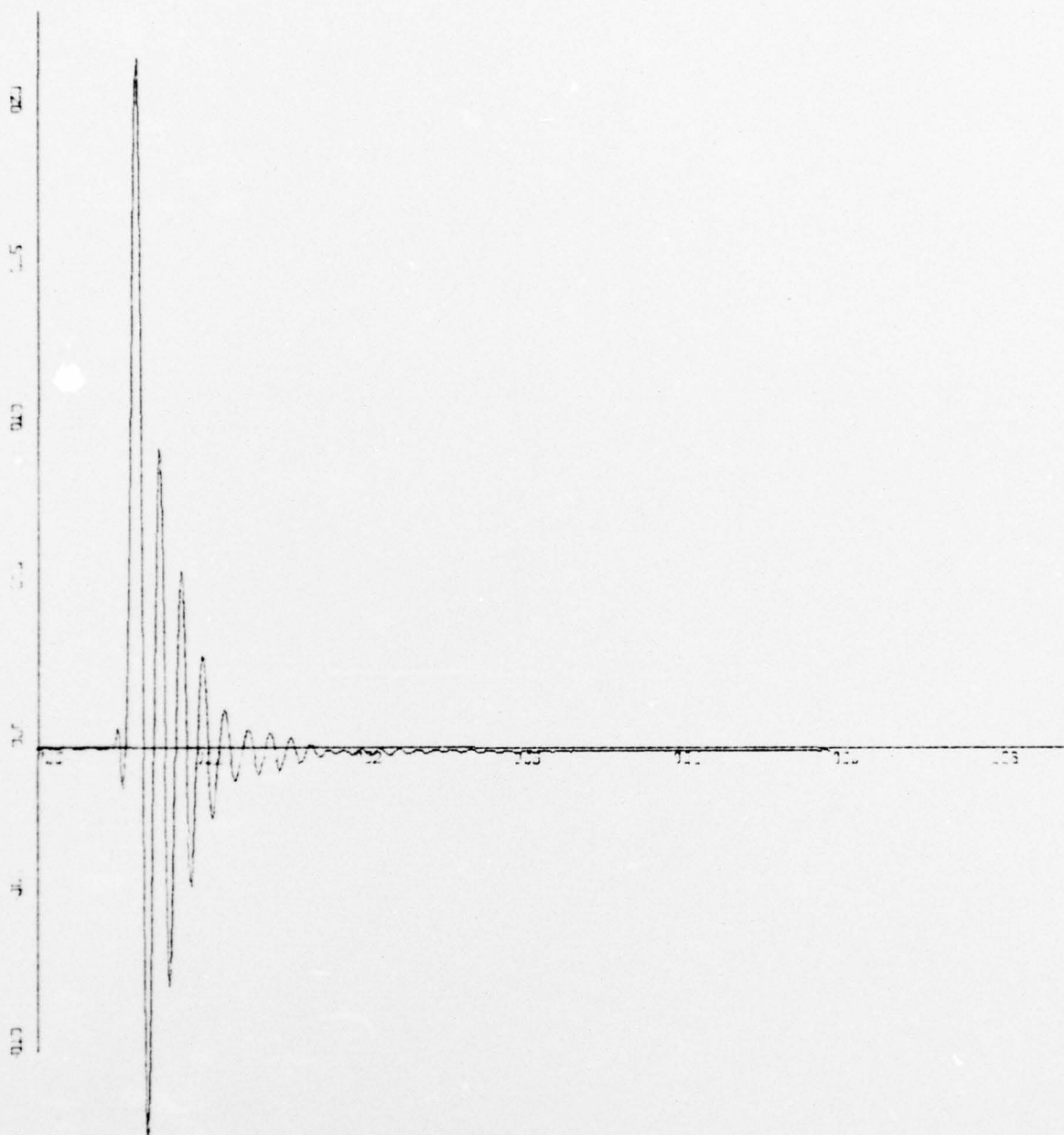
K-SCALE=1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

V-SCALE=2.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

RGROK3 , TURN 20 KN , RUOM=15
 PLOT IS ROLL ANGLE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 77

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix



X-SCALE=1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

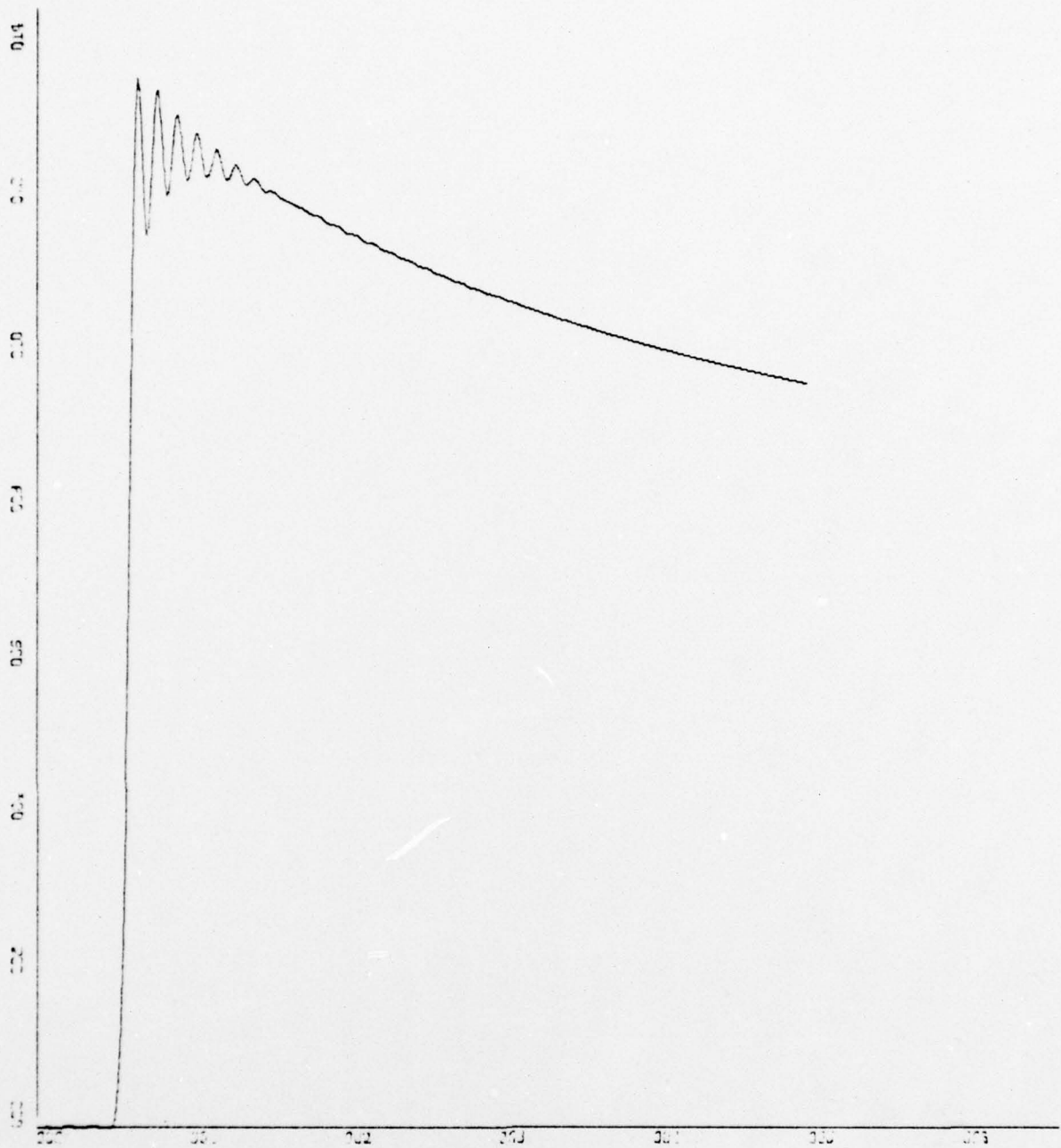
Y-SCALE=5.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

RGROK3 . TURN 20 KN . RUDM=15

PLOT IS ROLL RATE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 78

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix



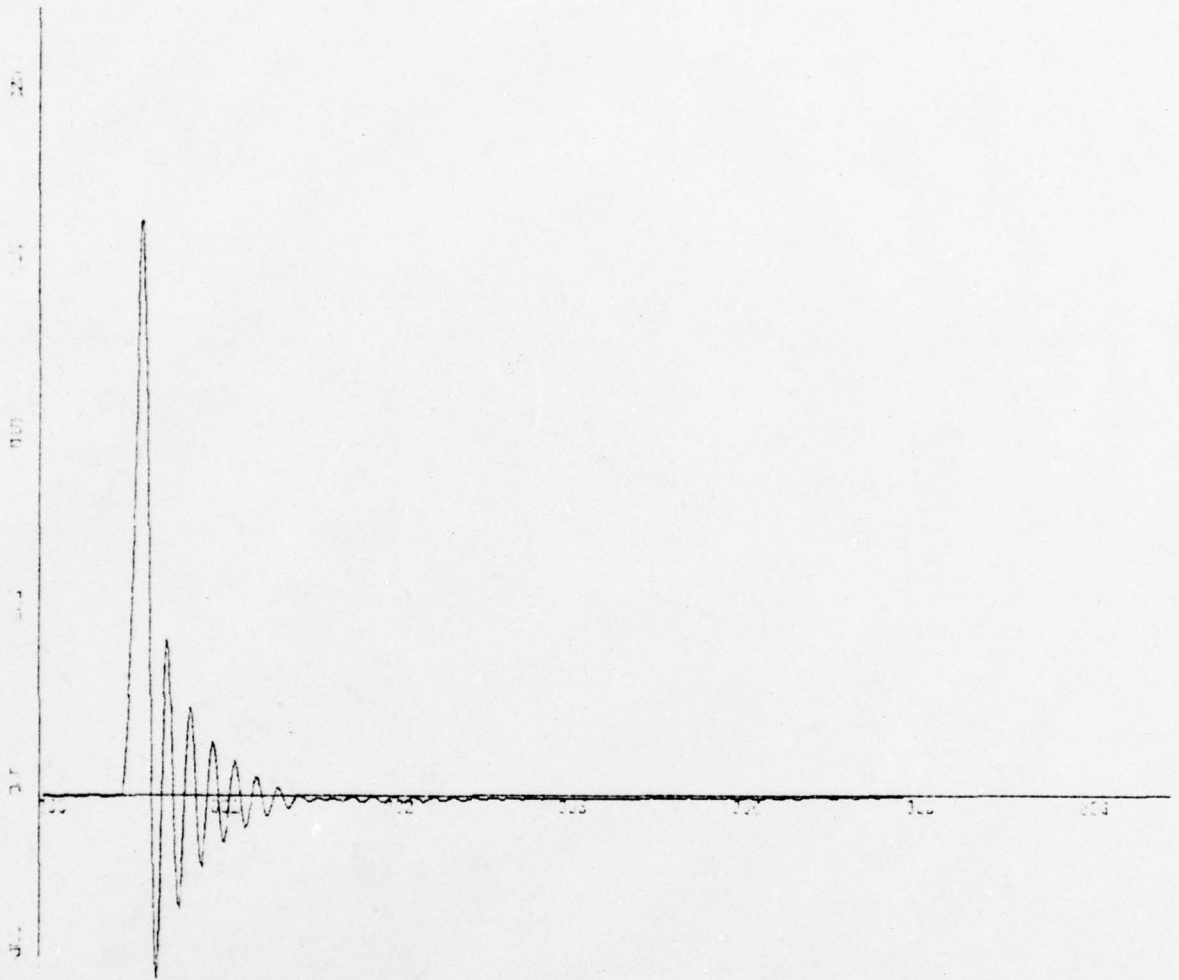
X-SCALE: 1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

Y-SCALE: 2.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

RCR1K3 , TURN 20 KN , RUOM=15
 PLOT IS ROLL ANGLE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 79

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix



X-SCALE=1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

Y-SCALE=5.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

RCR1K3 . TURN 20 KN . RUDM=15
 PLOT IS ROLL RATE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 80

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix

APPENDIX B

MODIFICATIONS OF THE SIMULATION PROGRAM

- During the course of studies undertaken with the XR-3 Loads and Motion Program some statements have been added or changed in order to improve the work with the simulation program.

* MAIN program

The statements

```
COMMON /AIR/ PINF,RHOINF,GAM,IQUIT      (MAIN0050)
IF (MYTIME(DUM).LT.IQUIT) GO TO 12      (MAIN0661)
```

have been modified and added to the MAIN-program. The purpose of the second statement is to start the writing of the output values desired if computer time has reached the demanded time (jobcard) reduced by IQUIT which is the expected amount of time (in 10 * seconds) required to print the output. The user may input the desired value of IQUIT as the fourth parameter (I10-Format, columns 36-45) on the 107 data card. Default value for IQUIT is 600000 (60 seconds).

* Subroutine INCON

The added statements are

```
IQUIT=600000      (INCN0881)
```

to set the default value and

```
READ (5,2041) IQUIT      (INCN1455)
```

to read the set value for IQUIT thereby overriding the default value.

* Subroutine RHS

In Menzel's version [Ref. 2] of the XR-3 Loads and Motions Program the entered craft's velocity UO (kn) is changed in Subroutine INCON to U (ft/sec) by

$$U = UO * 1.6889 \quad (\text{INCN4580})$$

and in Subroutine RHS transformed back to units in knots (RHS 1850) by

$$VEL = 0.5925 * U \quad (\text{RHS 1850})$$

From these two equations follows

$$VEL = 0.5925 * UO * 1.6889$$

and for UO=20 kn there results VEL = 20.0135 kn . But since it is desired that VEL=UO the statement has been corrected to

$$VEL = U / 1.6889 \quad .$$

Statements MAIN0840, RHS 1140 have been changed accordingly.

* Subroutine INTGRL

To this subrcutine the statement

$$\text{CALL COLFIL} \quad (\text{INT 1021})$$

has been added in order to provide the output values already calculated to the user if the minimum time interval allowed in the integration process is undergone. Before this addition only the warning message

'DELTA TIME LESS THAN 1.0E-6 - - JOB STOPS'

appeared and the output values have been lost.

APPENDIX C

XR-3 LOADS AND MOTIONS PROGRAM

```

C
C
MAIN DECK
INTEGER ON, AIR, PINF, RHOINF, GAM, IQUIT
COMMON /BMCQ / IMM, IMNX, IMNY, IBMFIL, BTIME, INT, XMI(10), YMI(7), IX, IY
COMMON /CONST/ PI, RAD, UO
COMMON /ENGINE/NPS, NPP, THSTS(25), THSTP(25), XP, YP, ZP, STHS, STHP,
ATIP(25), TIS(25)
COMMON /EQNCO/ NECS, TCL(20), JQQ
COMMON /FPROP/ FXP, FYP, FZP, FKP, FMP, FNP
COMMON /FRUDE / FN, FNCRIT
COMMON /PRIME/ STIME, FTIME, DELT, DELPNT, TPRINT
COMMON /PROMOD/ PROM01, PROM02, PROM03, PROM04, PROM05, PRCM06, PROM07
COMMON /PRINT/ON, IACCEL, IVEL, ITRAJ, ISIDL, IBOWSL, ISTNSL, IWAVES,
- IRLD, IPROP, IAEROD, IRHS
COMMON /ROLL/ PHIMAX, TROLL
COMMON /RUDDR/ NPR, DELRUD(25), XR, YR, ZR, IRDS, TL, RSPAN, RAREA, RASPR,
ARCLB, RTC, RUCANG, TIR(25)
COMMON /VALOLD / VAL(40)
COMMON /WAVE/ ETA(4,11), AW(10), CMGA(10), CVCLW, NWAWE, BETA,
FXWAV, FYWAV, FZWAV, FKWAV, FMWAV, FNWAV
, ZBAR, PHIBAR, THEBAR, IC, COSBET, SINBET, PBBAR
1 EQUIVALENCE (VAL(6), Q), (VAL(7), R), (VAL(8), PHI), (VAL(9), THETA),
2 (VAL(10), Z), (VAL(11), BMASS), (VAL(21), X), (VAL(22), Y), (VAL(23), PSI),
3 (VAL(24), PB)
DIMENSION DUMMY(20)
TC=1.0
CN=1
PI=4.*ATAN(1.)
RAC=180./PI
WRITE(6,100)
FCRMAT(1,11/35X,22H LISTING OF INPUT DECK //)
READ(4,101,END=104) DUMMY
FCRMAT(2,20A4)
WRITE(6,102) DUMMY
WRITE(5,101) DUMMY
FCRMAT(5X,20A4)
GC TO 99
RE*IND 5
C 11 CALL INCON(TIME)
C IF (IMM.EQ.3) GO TO 605
C 10 J=1,20
100
99
101
105
102
104
C 11
C

```

```

MAIN0010
MAIN0020
MAIN0030
MAIN0040
MAIN0050
MAIN0060
MAIN0070
MAIN0080
MAIN0090
MAIN0100
MAIN0110
MAIN0120
MAIN0130
MAIN0140
MAIN0150
MAIN0160
MAIN0170
MAIN0180
MAIN0190
MAIN0200
MAIN0210
MAIN0220
MAIN0230
MAIN0240
MAIN0250
MAIN0260
MAIN0270
MAIN0280
MAIN0290
MAIN0300
MAIN0310
MAIN0320
MAIN0330
MAIN0340
MAIN0350
MAIN0360
MAIN0370
MAIN0380
MAIN0390
MAIN0400
MAIN0410
MAIN0420
MAIN0430
MAIN0440
MAIN0450
MAIN0460
MAIN0470
MAIN0480

```

MAIN0490
 MAIN0500
 MAIN0510
 MAIN0520
 MAIN0530
 MAIN0540
 MAIN0550
 MAIN0560
 MAIN0570
 MAIN0580
 MAIN0590
 MAIN0600
 MAIN0610
 MAIN0620
 MAIN0630
 MAIN0640
 MAIN0650
 MAIN0660
 MAIN0661
 MAIN0670
 MAIN0680
 MAIN0690
 MAIN0700
 MAIN0710
 MAIN0720
 MAIN0730
 MAIN0740
 MAIN0750
 MAIN0760
 MAIN0770
 MAIN0780
 MAIN0790
 MAIN0800
 MAIN0810
 MAIN0820
 MAIN0830
 MAIN0840
 MAIN0850
 MAIN0860
 MAIN0870
 MAIN0880
 MAIN0890
 MAIN0900
 MAIN0910
 MAIN0920
 MAIN0930
 MAIN0940
 MAIN0950

```

10 YCLC(J)=VAL(J+1)
    GC TO 2
    CCNTINUE
1  TCLOD=TIME
    PBEAR=PBBAR*(1.-DELT/TC)+DELT*(PB-PINF)/TC
    IF ( NWAVE.LE.0 ) GO TO 13
    ZEAR=(1.-DELT/TC)*ZBAR+DELT*Z/TC
    PFIBAR=(1.-DELT/TC)*PHIBAR+DELT*PHI/TC
    TFEAR=(1.-DELT/TC)*THEBAR+DELT*THETA/TC
    C
    CALL WAVES(TIME)
    CALL SIDEWL
    CALL PRCP
    CALL RUDDER
    CALL AEROD
    CALL INTGRL(TIME)
    C
    IF (TIME.GT.FTIME) GO TO 12
    IF (MYTIME(DUM).LT.IQUIT) GO TO 12
    IF ( FN.GT.FNCRIT) GO TO 14
    PRINT 505
    GC TO 12
14 DELOLD=TIME-TOLD
    PSI=PSI+DELCLD*RR
    X=X+DELCLD*(U*COS(PSI)-V*SIN(PSI))
    Y=Y+DELCLD*(U*SIN(PSI)+V*COS(PSI))
    IF (ABS(TIME-TPRINT) .LT. 1.E-6) GO TO 2
    GC TO 1
    CCNTINUE
    IF (ITRAJ.EQ.0) GOTO 16
    DPHI=PHI*RAD
    DPSI=PSI*RAD
    DTHETA=THETA*RAD
    DP=P*RAD
    DC=C*RAD
    CR=R*RAD
    VEL=0.5925*U
    WRITE (6,500) TIME,VEL,V,W,DP,CQ,DR,Z,DPHI,DTHETA,X,Y,DPSI
    BETS=(-V/U)*RAD
    DELRS=RUDANG*RAD
    WRITE (6,501) BETS,DELRS,FXP
    CCNTINUE
    IMTAG = (IMM+1)/2
16 IF (IMMTAG.EQ.1) .AND. TIME.GE.BTIME-1.E-8 ) IMT = 1
    TPRINT=TPRINT+DELPNT
    CA=1
    GC TO 1
    C
  
```

```

C 12 CALL COLFIL
C IF (IMM.LT.1) GO TO 11
C IF (IMM.NE.1) GO TO 605
C END FILE IBMFIL
C GC TO 11
C 605 CALL SAM
C GC TO 11
C 500 FCFMAT (//10X,13HTIME (SEC) = F6.2//10X,23HTRANSLATIGNAL VELS (KTSMAINI070
1) / (FT/SEC) / 10X,2HU= F6.2,5X,2HP= F6.3//10X,31HRCTATIMAINI080
2) CAL VELOCITIES (DEG/SEC) / 10X,2HP= F6.2,5X,2HQ= F6.2,5X,2HR= F6.2MAINI090
3) //10X,30HDISPLACEMENTS (FT AND DEGREES) / 10X,2HZ= F7.3,5X,4HPFI=
4) F6.2,3X,6HTETA= F6.2//10X,27HTRAJECTORY (FT AND DEGREES) / 10X,
5) 2FX= F8.2,4X,2HY= F8.2,4X,4HPSI= F8.2)
501 FCFMAT (1H0,9X,23HSIDESLIP ANGLE (CEG) = F8.2,10X,21HRUDDER ANGLEMAINI120
1) (LEG) = F8.3,10X,15HTHRUST (LBS) = F12.1)
505 FCFMAT (//25X,28HCRAFT SPEED BELCW HUMP SPEED )
C ENC
C BLCK DATA
C CCMMON /AIR/ Z1(4)
C IN MAIN, INCON, SIDEWL, RHS, BOWSL, STNSL, FAN
C CCMMON /BMCG/ Z2(25)
C IN MAIN, INCON, WAVES, SIDEWL, RHS, INTGRL
C CCMMON /COLUMN/ Z3(2)
C IN INCCN, RHS, COLFIL
C CCMMON /CONST/ Z4(3)
C IN MAIN, INCON, WAVES, SIDEWL, PRCP, RUDDER, RHS, BCWSL, STNSL
C CCMMON /CNTRL/ Z5(10)
C IN INCCN, RHS
C CCMMON /ENGINE/ Z6(107)
C IN MAIN, INCON, PROP, RHS
C CCMMON /EQNCO/ Z7(22)
C IN MAIN, INCON, INTGRL, COLFIL
C CCMMON /FAERO/ Z8(6)
C IN AEROD, RHS
C CCMMON /FAIR/ Z9(2)
C IN INCCN, AERCD
C CCMMON /EAMAP/ Z10(262)
C IN INCCN, RHS, FAN
C CCMMON /FORBS/ Z11(7)
C IN RHS, BOWSL

```

```

MAINI0960
MAINI0970
MAINI0980
MAINI0990
MAINI1000
MAINI1010
MAINI1020
MAINI1030
MAINI1040
MAINI1050
MAINI1060
MAINI1070
MAINI1080
MAINI1090
MAINI1100
MAINI1110
MAINI1120
MAINI1130
MAINI1140
MAINI1150
MAINI1160
MAINI1170
BLDA0010
BLDA0020
BLDA0030
BLDA0040
BLDA0050
BLDA0060
BLDA0070
BLDA0080
BLDA0090
BLDA0100
BLDA0110
BLDA0120
BLDA0130
BLDA0140
BLDA0150
BLDA0160
BLDA0170
BLDA0180
BLDA0190
BLDA0200
BLDA0210
BLCA0220
BLDA0230
BLDA0240
BLDA0250

```

C	IN	CCMGN	/FORSS/ Z12(8)	BLDA0260
C	IN	RFS, STNSL		BLDA0270
C	IN	COMMON	/FPRCP/ Z13(6)	BLDA0280
C	IN	MAIN, PROP, RHS		BLDA0290
C	IN	COMMON	/FRUDE/ Z14(2)	BLDA0300
C	IN	MAIN, INCON, RHS		BLDA0310
C	IN	COMMON	/FRUD/ Z15(6)	BLDA0320
C	IN	RUDDER, RHS		BLDA0330
C	IN	COMMON	/GBOW/ Z16(1)	BLDA0340
C	IN	INCON, RHS		BLDA0350
C	IN	COMMON	/GEOM/ Z17(138)	BLDA0360
C	IN	INCON, WAVES, SIDEWL, RHS, BOWSL, STNSL		BLDA0370
C	IN	COMMON	/GEOMBS/ Z18(62)	BLDA0380
C	IN	WAVES, RHS, BOWSL		BLDA0390
C	IN	COMMON	/GEOMSS/ Z19(62)	BLCA0400
C	IN	WAVES, RHS, STNSL		BLDA0410
C	IN	COMMON	/GEOMSW/ Z20(11)	BLDA0420
C	IN	INCON, SIDEWL		BLDA0430
C	IN	COMMON	/KSWTCH/ Z21(1)	BLDA0440
C	IN	SIDEWL, RHS, STNSL, INTGRL		BLDA0450
C	IN	COMMON	/LEAKER/ Z22(4)	BLDA0460
C	IN	INCON, BOWSL, STNSL		BLDA0470
C	IN	COMMON	/MASSES/ Z23(817)	BLDA0480
C	IN	INCON, WAVES, SIDEWL, RUDDER, RHS, BOWSL, STNSL, INTGRL		BLDA0490
C	IN	COMMON	/MATRIX/ Z24(36)	BLDA0500
C	IN	INCON, RHS		BLDA0510
C	IN	COMMON	/MSICW/ Z25(55)	BLDA0520
C	IN	SIDEWL, RHS		BLDA0530
C	IN	COMMON	/MWAVE/ Z26(12)	BLDA0540
C	IN	WAVES, RHS		BLDA0550
C	IN	COMMON	/OPTION/ Z27(5)	*****
C	IN	INCON, RHS		BLDA0570
C	IN	COMMON	/PLENUM/ Z28(4)	BLDA0580
C	IN	INCON, WAVES, SIDEWL, RHS		BLDA0590
C	IN	COMMON	/PRIME/ Z29(5)	BLDA0600
C	IN	MAIN, INCON, SIDEWL, RHS, INTGRL		BLDA0610
C	IN	COMMON	/PRTINT/ Z30(12)	BLDA0620
C	IN	MAIN, INCON, WAVES, SIDEWL, PROP, RUDDER, AEROD, RHS, BOWSL,		BLDA0630
C	IN	STNSL, FAN, INTGRL		BLDA0640
C	IN	COMMON	/PWAVE/ Z31(2)	BLDA0650
C	IN	INCON, RHS		BLDA0660
C	IN	COMMON	/RISEK/ Z32(1)	BLDA0670
C	IN	INCON, WAVES		BLDA0680
C	IN	COMMON	/ROLL/ Z33(2)	BLDA0690
C	IN	MAIN, INCON		BLDA0700
C	IN	COMMON	/RUDDR/ Z34(62)	BLDA0710
C	IN	MAIN, INCON, PROP, RUDDER, RHS		BLDA0720
C	IN	COMMON	/SIDE/ Z35(22)	BLDA0730

```

C IN INCCN, WAVES, SIDEWL, RHS
C CCMCN /SOFTBS/ Z36(20)
C IN INCCN, RHS, BOWSL, FAN
C CCMCN /SOFTSS/ Z37(19)
C IN INCCN, RHS, STNSL, FAN
C CCMCN /STABLE/ Z38(5)
C IN INCCN, INTGRL
C CCMCN /STSLR/ Z39(2)
C IN INCCN, STNSL
C CCMCN /VALGLD/ Z40(20)
C IN MAIN, INCON, RHS, STNSL, INTEGRAL
C CCMCN /VARBLE/ Z41(40)
C IN MAIN, INCON, WAVES, SIDEWL, PROP, RUDDER, AEROD, RHS, BOWSL,
C STNSL, FAN, INTGRL
C CCMCN /WAVE/ Z42(80)
C IN MAIN, INCON, WAVES, SIDEWL, RHS, BOWSL, STNSL
C CCMCN /WAVEF / Z43(40)
C IN INCCN /SLOPE/ Z44(5)
C IN INCCN, RHS, BOWSL
C CCMCN /PROMOD/ Z45(7)
C IN MAIN AND ALL SUBROUTINES
CATA Z1/4*0.0/
CATA Z2/25*0.0/
CATA Z3/2*0.0/
CATA Z4/3*0.0/
CATA Z5/10*0.0/
DATA Z6/107*0.0/
DATA Z7/21*0.0/
CATA Z8/6*0.0/
CATA Z9/2*0.0/
CATA Z10/262*0.0/
CATA Z11/7*0.0/
CATA Z12/8*0.0/
CATA Z13/6*0.0/
CATA Z14/2*0.0/
CATA Z15/6*0.0/
CATA Z16/0.0/
CATA Z17/138*0.0/
CATA Z18/62*0.0/
CATA Z19/62*0.0/
CATA Z20/11*0.0/
CATA Z21/0.0/
CATA Z22/4*0.0/
CATA Z23/817*0.0/
CATA Z24/36*0.0/
CATA Z25/55*0.0/
BLDA0740
BLDA0750
BLDA0760
BLDA0770
BLDA0780
BLCA0790
BLDA0800
BLDA0810
BLDA0820
BLCA0830
BLDA0840
BLDA0850
BLDA0860
BLDA0870
BLCA0880
BLDA0890
BLCA0900
BLDA0910
BLDA0920
BLDA0930
BLDA0940
BLDA0950
BLDA0960
BLDA0970
BLCA0980
BLDA0990
BLDA1000
BLDA1010
BLDA1020
BLCA1030
BLDA1040
BLDA1050
BLDA1060
BLDA1070
BLDA1080
BLDA1090
BLDA1100
BLDA1110
BLDA1120
BLDA1130
BLDA1140
BLDA1150
BLDA1160
BLCA1170
BLDA1180
BLCA1190
BLDA1200
BLDA1210

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BLDA1220
 ** ** ** **
 BLDA1240
 BLDA1250
 BLDA1260
 BLDA1270
 BLDA1280
 BLCA1290
 BLDA1300
 BLDA1310
 BLDA1320
 BLDA1330
 BLDA1340
 BLDA1350
 BLDA1360
 BLDA1370
 BLDA1380
 BLDA1390
 BLDA1400
 BLDA1410
 BLDA1420
 BLDA1430

AER 0010
 AER 0020
 AER 0030
 AER 0040
 AER 0050
 AER 0060
 AER 0070
 AER 0080
 AER 0090
 AER 0100
 AER 0110
 AER 0120
 AER 0130
 AER 0140
 AER 0150
 AER 0160
 AER 0170
 AER 0180
 AER 0190
 AER 0200
 AER 0210
 AER 0220
 AER 0230
 AER 0240
 AER 0250

CATA Z26/12*0.0/
 CATA Z27/5*0.0/
 CATA Z28/4*C.0/
 CATA Z29/5*C.0/
 CATA Z30/12*J.0/
 CATA Z31/2*0.0/
 CATA Z32/0.0/
 CATA Z33/22*0.0/
 CATA Z34/62*0.0/
 CATA Z35/22*J.0/
 CATA Z36/20*0.0/
 CATA Z37/19*0.0/
 CATA Z38/5*0.0/
 CATA Z39/20*0.0/
 CATA Z40/20*0.0/
 CATA Z41/40*0.0/
 CATA Z42/80*0.0/
 CATA Z43/40*J.0/
 CATA Z44/5*0.0/
 CATA Z45/7*0.0/
 ENC

SLRROUTINE AEROD
 INTEGER ONERO/ FX, FY, FZ, FK, FM, FN
 CCMON /FAIR/ RHOA, XLAERO
 CCMON /PROMOD/ PROM01, PROM02, PROM03, PROM04, PROM05, PROM06, PROM07
 CCMON /PRTINT/ON, IACCEL, IVEL, ITRAJ, ISIDL, IBOWSL, ISTNSL, IWAVES,
 -IRUC, IPROP, IAEROD, IRHS
 CCMON /VARBLE/ VAL(40)
 EQUIVALENCE
 1(VAL(5), P), (VAL(6), Q), (VAL(7), R), (VAL(8), PHI), (VAL(9), THETA),
 2(VAL(10), Z), (VAL(11), BMASS), (VAL(21), X), (VAL(22), Y), (VAL(23), PSI),
 3(VAL(24), PB)
 QA=RHOA*U*U
 CAL=QA*XL AERO
 BETA=-V/U
 BETASQ=BETA*BETA
 FX=- (0.50*BETASQ+0.131)*QA
 FY=(0.0)*BETASQ+0.53*BETA)*QA
 FZ=- (2.06*BETASQ+0.39)*QA
 FK=- (0.5)*BETASQ+0.0*BETA)*QA
 FP=(0.29*BETASQ+0.12)*QA

C
 C
 C
 C


```

GAP(K) = -ELSKI(K) + (HINGHT - ELMAXB)
IF (GAP(K) .LT. 0.0) GAP(K) = 0.0
IF (ELSKID(K) .GE. 0.0) GO TO 2
WETLEN(K) = ELSKI(K)
CC TO 3
MM3 = ELSKID(K)
MM4 = MM3 + 1
MM5 = MM4 + 1
DLINC = ELSKID(K) - MM3
BWSL1 = BWSL(MM1, MM4)
BWSL2 = BWSL(MM1, MM5)
BWSL3 = BWSL(MM2, MM4)
BWSL4 = BWSL(MM2, MM5)
BWSLA1 = (BWSL2 - BWSL1) * DLINC + BWSL1
BWSLA2 = (BWSL3 - BWSL2) * DLINC + BWSL2
WETLEN(K) = ((BWSLA2 - BWSLA1) * DINC + BWSLA1) / 12.0
CC CONTINUE
3 N = NSTA(3) - 1
CC 10 J = 1
WETLAV = (WETLEN(J+1) + WETLEN(J)) / 2.0
IF (WETLAV .LE. 0.001) GO TO 8
DPFTAV = (DPFT(J+1) + DPFT(J)) / 2.0
ELSKIA = (ELSKI(J+1) + ELSKI(J)) / 2.0
ELSKCA = (ELSKID(J+1) + ELSKID(J)) / 24.0
SEALHT = 2.0 * CENCAB - (SEALHT + 0.5)
IF (DIFF .GT. 0.5) DIFF = 0.5
ARM1B(J) = XI + WETLAV / 2.0
ARM2B(J) = ZS - ELSKIA + DPFTAV / 2.0
IF (DIFF .GE. 0.25) GO TO 4
CFBS(J) = -DELP * DELYBS * WETLAV
CC TO 7
FCRLEN = XBF - WETLAV
IF (FORLEN .EQ. 0.0) GO TO 5
ARGW = (HINGHT - ELSKIA) / FORLEN
IF (ARGW .GT. 1.0) ARGW = 1.0
ANGW = ARSIN(ARGW)
FCRCOS = COS(ANGW)
CC TO 6
FCRCOS = 0.0
CFBS(J) = -DELP * DELYBS * WETLAV - DELP * FORLEN * DELYBS * FORCOS * ((FORLEN * 0.25) * 4.0)
1.5 * FORCOS) / (FORLEN * FORCOS + WETLAV / 2.0) * ((DIFF - 0.25) * 4.0)
7 RESKI = U * WETLAV / ENU
CCTSKI = 0.427 / (ALOG10(RESKI) - 0.407) ** 2.64
1 TSKIB(J) = -ARG * CDTSKI
CC TO 9
8 CFES(J) = 0.0

```

```

BWSL0880
BWSL0890
BWSL0900
BWSL0910
BWSL0920
BWSL0930
BWSL0940
BWSL0950
BWSL0960
BWSL0970
BWSL0980
BWSL0990
BWSL1000
BWSL1010
BWSL1020
BWSL1030
BWSL1040
BWSL1050
BWSL1060
BWSL1070
BWSL1080
BWSL1090
BWSL1100
BWSL1110
BWSL1120
BWSL1130
BWSL1140
BWSL1150
BWSL1160
BWSL1170
BWSL1180
BWSL1190
BWSL1200
BWSL1210
BWSL1220
BWSL1230
BWSL1240
BWSL1250
BWSL1260
BWSL1270
BWSL1280
BWSL1290
BWSL1300
BWSL1310
BWSL1320
BWSL1330
BWSL1340
BWSL1350

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```

TSKIB(J) = 0.0
5 CCNTINUE
F) = FX+TSKIB(J)
FZ = FZ+DFBS(J)
FK = FK+DFBS(J)*YAVGB(J)
FM = FM-DFBS(J)*ARMIB(J)+TSKIB(J)*ARM2B(J)
FN = FN-TSKIB(J)*YAVGB(J)
ALBS = ALBS+(GAP(J)+GAP(J+1))*DELYBS/2.0
10 CCNTINUE
ALPS = ALBS+BLEAK
SCFAC = SQRT(2.*ABS(PBAR)/RHOINF)
CL = CFBS*ALBS*SQFAC*SIGN(1.,PBAR)
IF (IBCWSL.NE.CN) RETURN
WRITE (6,11) GAP, WETLEN, FX, FY, FZ, FK, FM, FN
C
11 FCRMAT (//10X,8H BOW SEAL/26H GAP (FT.) (PORT TO STBD.)/11F10.5/28H
2N/6E15.4)
C
RETURN
ENC

```

```

SLEROUTINE COLFIL
CCMCMN/AXIS/NXYS(26)
CCMCMN/COLUMN/IVERT, ILATRL
CCMCMN/CURVE/NCURV(10)
CCMCMN/EQNC0/NEQS,TOL(20), JQQ
CCMCMN/GRAF/NGRAF, NDRW
CCMCMN/HEADG/TICRD(6)
CCMCMN/STEP/STEP2
CCMCMN/SUM/ISUM1(8), ISUM2(8)
REAL*8 TICRD
REAL LABEL
REAL LAB(4)
REAL*8 NAMES(52)
1 SPLA, CEMENT, PITCH AN, TIME
2 ACCE, LERATION, C.G.ACCE, LERATION, GLE AN, PITCH AN, 3
3 SEAL, LERATION, STN SEAL, PRESSURE, LERATION, PRESSURE, AIR MASS, (BMASS), Z DI
4 FC TH, RU WATER, ROLL RAT, EMENT, Y DISPLA, CEMENT, PLENUM V, WAVE V, X DCFL, J200
5 ISPLA, CEMENT, RU WATER, Y DISPLA, CEMENT, PLENUM V, WAVE V, X DCFL, J200
6 FLOW, CEMENT, NET FORC, E X DIR, WAVE FOR, IN X DIR, AIRCFL, 0210
7 LUST S, TARBOARD, THRUST P, ORT SIDE, PITCH A, ROLL A, ANGLE, THRCFL, 0220
8 RN SE, AL LIFT, STERN SE, AL DRAG, PLOT IS, VERSUS
REAL*8 TITLE(12)
REAL*8 LINE2(2)

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BWSL1360
BWSL1370
BWSL1380
BWSL1390
BWSL1400
BWSL1410
BWSL1420
BWSL1430
BWSL1440
BWSL1450
BWSL1460
BWSL1470
BWSL1480
BWSL1490
BWSL1500
BWSL1510
BWSL1520
BWSL1530
BWSL1540
BWSL1550
BWSL1560
CFL 0010
CFL 0020
CFL 0030
CFL 0040
CFL 0050
CFL 0060
CFL 0070
CFL 0080
CFL 0090
CFL 0100
CFL 0110
CFL 0120
CFL 0130
CFL 0140
CFL 0150
CFL 0160
CFL 0170
CFL 0180
CFL 0190
CFL 0200
CFL 0210
CFL 0220
CFL 0230
CFL 0240
CFL 0250
CFL 0260

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```

REAL*8 NAMEX(2), NAMEY(2), INAME(16)
EQUIVALENCE (TITLE(1), TICRD(1)), (TITLE(2), TICRD(2)), (TITLE(3), TI
1ICRD(3)), (TITLE(4), TICRD(4)), (TITLE(5), TICRD(5)), (TITLE(6), TICRD(
26))
DIMENSION PVQQ(26), XOUT(900), YOUT(900), AFILE(8)
C DIMENSION THSTS(1), THSTP(1)
EQUIVALENCE (PVQQ(1), TIME), (PVQQ(2), BMASS), (PVQQ(3), Z), (PVQQ(4), TH
ETA), (PVQQ(5), PBAR), (PVQQ(6), BOWACC), (PVQQ(7), ACC), (PVQQ(8), FANPWR
2), (PVQQ(9), PBARB), (PVQQ(10), PBARS), (PVQQ(11), ETA), (PVQQ(12), U), (PV
3QC(13), PDEG), (PVQQ(14), VOLP), (PVQQ(15), X), (FVQQ(16), Y), (PVQQ(17),
4IN), (PVQQ(18), QOUT), (PVQQ(19), GFXXX), (PVQQ(20), FXPWAV), (PVQQ(21),
5HSTS(1)), (PVQQ(22), THSTP(1)), (PVQQ(23), QDEG), (PVQQ(24), FZSS), (PVQQ
6(25), FXSS), (PVQQ(26), PHI)
C
IF (JQQ.NE.2) GO TO 1
WRITE(6,777) STEP2
FCRMT(0,4X,'THIS RUN USED VARIABLE STEP SIZE',/, 'C',4X,'THE MIN
777 1 FPLM STEPSIZE RECORDED DURING THE RUN WAS',2X,E30.5)
1 ENCFILE 1
REWIND 1
TITLE(7)=LINE2(1)
TITLE(10)=LINE2(2)
IF (NGRAF.EQ.0) GO TO 11
J=1
NGF=NGRAF
INDEX=NGRAF*2
CC 19 I=1, INDEX,2
IACX=NXYS(I)
INDY=NXYS(I+1)
IC=0
7 REAC(1, END=8) TIME, BMASS, Z, THETA, PBAR, BOWACC, ACC, FANFWR, PBARB, PBAR
1 FZSS, FXSS, PHI
2 IF (IQ.GE.900) GO TO 8
IC=IQ+1
XCUT(IQ)=PVQQ(INDX)
YCUT(IQ)=PVQQ(INDY)
GC TO 7
8 REWIND 1
INX=INDX*2
INY=INDY*2
NAMEX(1)=NAMEX(INX-1)
NAMEX(2)=NAMEX(INX)
NAMEY(1)=NAMEY(INY-1)
NAMEY(2)=NAMEY(INY)
IF (NDRW.EQ.1) GO TO 20
CALL FLCTP(XOUT, YOUT, -IQ, 0)

```

```

0270 CFL
0280 CFL
0290 CFL
0300 CFL
0310 CFL
0320 CFL
0330 CFL
0340 CFL
0350 CFL
0360 CFL
0370 CFL
0380 CFL
0390 CFL
0400 CFL
0410 CFL
0420 CFL
0430 CFL
0440 CFL
0450 CFL
0460 CFL
0470 CFL
0480 CFL
0490 CFL
0500 CFL
0510 CFL
0520 CFL
0530 CFL
0540 CFL
0550 CFL
0560 CFL
0570 CFL
0580 CFL
0590 CFL
0600 CFL
0610 CFL
0620 CFL
0630 CFL
0640 CFL
0650 CFL
0660 CFL
0670 CFL
0680 CFL
0690 CFL
0700 CFL
0710 CFL
0720 CFL
0730 CFL
0740 CFL

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CFL 1710
 DMV 0010
 DMV 0020
 DMV 0030
 DMV 0040
 DMV 0050
 DMV 0060
 DMV 0070
 DMV 0080
 DMV 0090
 DMV 0100
 DMV 0110
 DMV 0120
 DMV 0130
 DMV 0140
 DMV 0150
 DMV 0160
 DMV 0170
 DMV 0180
 DMV 0190
 DMV 0200
 DMV 0210
 DMV 0220
 DMV 0230
 DMV 0240
 DMV 0250
 DMV 0260
 DMV 0270
 DMV 0280
 DMV 0290
 DMV 0300
 DMV 0310
 DMV 0320
 DMV 0330
 DMV 0340
 DMV 0350
 DMV 0360
 DMV 0370
 DMV 0380
 DMV 0390
 DMV 0400
 DMV 0410
 DMV 0420
 DMV 0430
 DMV 0440
 DMV 0450
 DMV 0460

```

END
SLROUTINE DMINV (A,N,D)
DIMENSION A(6,6), PIVOT(6)
DIMENSION IPVOT(6), INDEX(6,2)
EQUIVALENCE (IROW, JRCW), (ICOL, JCOL)
C=1.0
CC 17 J=1,N
IFVCT(J)=0
CCNTINUE
DC 135 I=1,N
T=0.0
CC 9 J=1,N
IF(IPVOT(J)-1) 13,9,13
DC 23 K=1,N
IF(IPVOT(K)-1) 43,23,81
IF(ABS(T)-ABS(A(J,K))) 83,23,23
IFCWL=J
ICCL=K
T=A(J,K)
CCNTINUE
IFVCT(ICOL)=IPVOT(ICOL)+1
IF(IROW-ICOL) 73,109,73
C=-D
CC 12 L=1,N
T=A(IROW,L)
A(IROW,L)=A(ICOL,L)
A(ICOL,L)=T
CCNTINUE
INDEX(I,1)=IROW
INDEX(I,2)=ICOL
PIVOT(I)=A(ICOL,ICOL)
C=C*PIVOT(I)
A(ICOL,ICOL)=1.0
CC 205 L=1,N
A(ICOL,L)=A(ICOL,L)/PIVOT(I)
CCNTINUE
DC 134 LI=1,N
IF(LI-ICOL) 21,134,21
T=A(LI,ICOL)
A(LI,ICOL)=0.0
DC 89 L=1,N
A(LI,L)=A(LI,L)-A(ICOL,L)*T
CCNTINUE
  
```

```

134 CCNTINUE
135 CCNTINUE
    CC 3 I=1, N
    L=N-I+1
    IF(INDEX(L, 1))-INDEX(L, 2) 19, 3, 19
    JRCW=INDEX(L, 1)
    JCCL=INDEX(L, 2)
    CC 549 K=1, N
    T=A(K, JROW)
    A(K, JROW)=A(K, JCOL)
    A(K, JCOL)=T
549 CCNTINUE
    CCNTINUE
C 81 RETURN
    ENC

C SUBROUTINE FAN
C
INTEGER ON
COMMON /AIR/ PINF, RHOINF, GAM, IQUIT
COMMON /FANMAP/ CIN, QBFAN(25), QMFAN(25), ENBFAN, ENMFAN, ENFAN, ENFAN(25), PMFAN(25), PSFAN(25)
COMMON /BRPM/ EMRPM, SRPM, NPTSB, NPTSM, NPTSS, P8FAN(25), P8FAN(25), NS
15FAN(25), TMEB(25), DELB(25), NB, TMES(25), CELS(25), NS
COMMON /PROMOD/ PROMOD1, PROMOD2, PROMOD3, PROMOD4, PROMOD5, PRCM06, PRCM07
COMMON /PRINT/ ON, IACCEL, IVEL, ITRAJ, ISIDWL, IBOWSL, IWAVES, IFAN
16TRUC, IPROP, IAEROD, IRHS
COMMON /SOFTBS/ X8F, PBS, SINBS, COSBS, XBS, ZBS, DELYBS, DPBS, ELMAXB, YAVFAN
17GCE(10)
COMMON /SOFTSS/ XLF, PSS, SINTH, CCSTF, XSS, ZSS, DELYSS, DPSS, ELMAXS, YAVFAN
18GCS(10)
COMMON /VARBLE/ VAL(40)
COMMON /DIMENSION/ Q8(1), QM(1), QS(1), P8CW(1), PM(1), PS(1), HP(8)
EQUIVALENCE (VAL(1), TIME), (VAL(2), U), (VAL(3), V), (VAL(4), W), (VAL(5), P), (VAL(6), C), (VAL(7), R), (VAL(8), PHI), (VAL(9), THEA), (VAL(10), Z), (VAL(11), BMASS), (VAL(21), X), (VAL(22), Y), (VAL(23), PSI), (VAL(24), PB)
EQUIVALENCE (VAL(18), FANPWR)
EQUIVALENCE (VAL(35), PBARB), (VAL(36), PBAR)
EQUIVALENCE (QBFAN(1), QB(1)), (QMFAN(1), QM(1)), (QSFAN(1), QS(1)), (PMFAN(1), PM(1)), (PSFAN(1), PS(1))
19DATA HP/2.9, 2.3, 1.95, 1.77, 1.85, 2.05, 1.93, 1.62/

C ERAT = 8000/BRPM
  EMRAT = 8000/EMRPM
  SRAT = 8000/SRPM
  TL = VAL(1)

```

```

DMV 0470
DMV 0480
DMV 0490
DMV 0500
DMV 0510
DMV 0520
DMV 0530
DMV 0540
DMV 0550
DMV 0560
DMV 0570
DMV 0580
DMV 0590
DMV 0600
DMV 0610
DMV 0620
FAN 0010
FAN 0020
FAN 0030
FAN 0040
FAN 0050
FAN 0060
FAN 0070
FAN 0080
FAN 0090
FAN 0100
FAN 0110
FAN 0120
FAN 0130
FAN 0140
FAN 0150
FAN 0160
FAN 0170
FAN 0180
FAN 0190
FAN 0200
FAN 0210
FAN 0220
*****
FAN 0230
FAN 0240
FAN 0250
FAN 0260
FAN 0270
FAN 0280
FAN 0290
FAN 0300

```

```

IF (NB.EQ.0.0) GO TO 1
CFBS = FGI(TL,NB,TMEB,DELB,ILB)
PES = PE+DPBS
1 IF (NS.EQ.0.0) GO TO 2
LPSS = FGI(TL,NS,TMES,DELS,ILS)
2 CONTINUE
PBI = PBS-PINF
PB2 = PB-PINF
PB3 = PS-PINF
PEARB = PB1*BRAT**2
PEARM = PB2*EMRAT**2
PEAR3 = PB3*SRAT**2
GECW = ENBFAN*FGI(PBARB,NPTSB,PBOW,QB,IB)/BRAT
QMAIN = ENMFAN*FGI(PBARM,NPTSM,PM,QM,IM)/EMRAT
CSTN = ENSFAN*FGI(PBARS,NPTSS,PS,CS,IS)/SRAT
CIN = QBOW+QMAIN+CSTN
MBE1 = (QBOW/ENBFAN+5.0)/5.0
MBE2 = MB1+1
MB3 = MB2+1
BINC = ((QBOW/ENBFAN+5.0)-MB1*5.0)/5.0
BFANHP = ((HP(MB3)-HP(MB2))*BINC+HP(MB2))*ENBFAN*(1./BRAT)**3.0
MS1 = (QSTN/ENSFAN+5.0)/5.0
MS2 = MS1+1
MS3 = MS2+1
SFANHP = ((QSTN/ENSFAN+5.0)-MS1*5.0)/5.0
MM1 = ((HP(MS3)-HP(MS2))*STINC+HP(MS2))*ENSFAN*(1./SRAT)**3.0
MM2 = MM1+1
MM3 = MM2+1
PLINC = ((QMAIN/ENMFAN+5.0)-MM1*5.0)/5.0
PFANHP = ((HP(MM3)-HP(MM2))*PLINC+HP(MM2))*ENMFAN*(1./EMRAT)**3.0
RELHP = PFANHP+BFANHP+SFANHP
FANPWR = (QBOW*PBI+QMAIN*PB2+QSTN*PB3)/550.
FANEFF = FANPWR/RELHP
IF (IRHS.NE.CN) RETURN
WRITE (6,3) QBOW,QMAIN,QSTN,PBARB,PBARM,PEARS,RELHP,FANPWR,FANEFF
3 FCFMAT (//4H FAN/32H Q - BOW,MAIN,STERN (CU FT /SEC)3F12.1/28F DEL
1P - BOW,MAIN,STERN (PSF)3F11.2/60H ACTUAL FAN POWER REQUIRED(FPI),
2ICEAL FAN PCWER, EFFICIENCY 3F12.4)
C
C
C
C
RETURN
END
FUNCTION FGI(X,N,XT,YT,IX)
C
C
C
C

```

```

FAN 0310
FAN 0320
FAN 0330
FAN 0340
FAN 0350
FAN 0360
FAN 0370
FAN 0380
FAN 0390
FAN 0400
FAN 0410
FAN 0420
FAN 0430
FAN 0440
FAN 0450
FAN 0460
FAN 0470
FAN 0480
FAN 0490
FAN 0500
FAN 0510
FAN 0520
FAN 0530
FAN 0540
FAN 0550
FAN 0560
FAN 0570
FAN 0580
FAN 0590
FAN 0600
FAN 0610
FAN 0620
FAN 0630
FAN 0640
FAN 0650
FAN 0660
FAN 0670
FAN 0680
FAN 0690
FAN 0700
FAN 0710
FAN 0720
FAN 0730
FAN 0740
FGI 0010
FGI 0020
FGI 0030

```

```

DIMENSION XT(1),YT(1)
C
IF (IX.LT.1) IX=1
IF (IX.GT.N-1) IX=N-1
I=SIGN(1.0,X-XT(IX))
IF (IX.LT.1 .OR. IX.GE.N) GO TO 30
C=(X-XT(IX)).GT.X .OR. X.GT.XT(IX+1) GO TO 20
GO TO 100
IX=IX+1
C=IX/N
IX=IX-I
FGI=YT(IX)+C*(YT(IX+1)-YT(IX))
RETURN
END
10
20
30
100

```

```

SUBROUTINE INCON (TIME)
C
REAL*8 TICRD
INTEGER ON
COMMON /AIR/ PINF,RHOINF,GAM,IQUIT
COMMON /AXIS/NXYS(26)
COMMON /BMCG/ IMM,IMNX,IMNY,IBMFIL,BTIME,IMT,XMI(10),YMI(7),IX,IY
COMMON /COLUMN/ IVERT,ILATRL
COMMON /CONST/ PI,RAD,UO
COMMON /CNTRL/CONTW,CONTH,QMULT,LCUVER,ACONTZ,ACONTW,ZEQUIL
COMMON /CURVE/NCURV(10)
COMMON /ENGINE/NPS,NPP,THSTS(25),THSTP(25),XP,YP,ZP,STHS,STHP,
ATIP(25),TIS(25)
COMMON /EQNC/ NEQS,TCL(20),JQQ
COMMON /FAIR/ RHOA,XLAERO
COMMON /FANMAP/QIN,QBFAN(25),QMFAN(25),QSFAN(25),ENBFAN,ENMFAN,
ENSFAN,BRPM,EMRPM,SRPM,NPTS8,NPTS5
COMMON /PBFAN(25),PMFAN(25),PSFAN(25),TMEB(25),DELB(25),NB,IMES(25),
DETS(25),NS
COMMON /FRUDE/ FN,FNCRIT
COMMON /GBOW/ XBOW
COMMON /GEOM/ WIDTH,XL,XX(4,11),YY(4,11),NSTA(4),AB,VOLNOM
COMMON /GEO/ XCP,ZCP
COMMON /GEOMSW/ XAVG(10),DS
COMMON /GRAF/NGRAF,NDRW
COMMON /HEADG/TICRD(6)
COMMON /PWAVE/ FNCON,PWVCON
COMMON /LEAKER/ALAK,BLEAK,CFSS,CFBS
COMMON /MASSES/ AM,AIXX,AIYY,AIZZ,AIXZ,AIMAX,G,WEIGHT,RHC,NMASS,

```

```

FGI 0040
FGI 0050
FGI 0060
FGI 0070
FGI 0080
FGI 0090
FGI 0100
FGI 0110
FGI 0120
FGI 0130
FGI 0140
FGI 0150
FGI 0160
FGI 0170
FGI 0180
FGI 0190

```

```

INCNO010
INCNO020
INCNO030
INCNO040
INCNO050
INCNO060
INCNO070
INCNO080
INCNO090
INCNO100
INCNO110
INCNO120
INCNO130
INCNO140
INCNO150
INCNO160
INCNO170
INCNO180
INCNO190
INCNO200
INCNO210
INCNO220
INCNO230
INCNO240
INCNO250
INCNO260
INCNO270
INCNO280
INCNO290
INCNO300
INCNO310

```

```

- CCMMCN /MATRIX/ AMI(201), XI(201), YI(201), ZI(201), XS, ZS, HRHC
CCMMCN /CPTICN/ A(6,6)
CCMMCN /PLENUM/XL BW, XBBW, ABW, BUBHGT
CCMMCN /PLVCCQ/NVI, NVD, NLI, NLD
CCMMCN /PRIME/ STIME, DELT, DELPNT, TPRINT
CCMMCN /PRINT/ UN, IACCEL, IVEL, ITRAJ, ISIDWL, IBOWSL, ISTNSL, IWAVES,
- IRLD, IPROP, IAEROD, IRHS
CCMMCN /PROMOD/ PROMO1, PROMO2, PROMO3, PROMO4, PROMO5, PROMO6, PROMO7
CCMMCN /ROLL/ PHIMAX, TKOLL
CCMMCN /RUDDR/ NPR, DELRUD(25), XR, YR, ZR, IRDS, TL, RSPAN, RAREA, RASPR,
ARCLB, RTC, RUCANG, TIR(25)
CCMMCN /RISER/ AMPTC
CCMMCN /SOFTBS/ XBF, PBS, SINBS, COSBS, XBS, ZBS, DELYBS, DPBS, ELMAXB, YAVG
1B(10), CENCAB
CCMMCN /SOFTSS/ XLF, PSS, SINTH, CCSTH, XSS, ZSS, DELYSS, DPSS
1 ELMAXS, YAVGS(10)
CCMMCN /SIDE/FXSW, FYSW, FZSW, FKSW, FMSW, FNSW, ALSW, YSW, XLSW, CFSW, CDSW
1, VAREA, VCHORD, VSPAN, VANGLE, VCCS, VX, VY, VZ, AVBMSW, DELX, VTC
CCMMCN /SLOPE/WAT SLP, XPMV, XLXPV, PAVHT, XPWVXS
CCMMCN /STABLE/ S(4), I, STAB
CCMMCN /STSLR/ CPHI, CPHID
CCMMCN /SUM/ ISUM(8), ISUM2(8)
CCMMCN /VALOLD / YOLD(20)
CCMMCN /VARBLE/ VAL(40)
CCMMCN /WAVE/ ETA(4,11), AW(10), CMEGA(10), DVCLW, NWAWE, BETA,
1 ZBWAV, FYWAV, FZWAV, FKWAV, FMWAV, FNWAV
2 /ZBAR, PHIBAR, THEBAR, TC, COSBET, SINBET, PBBAR
CCMMCN /WAVEF/WAVTAB/ NAL, DAL, SAL, NDS, DCS, SDS, NIT, DTH, STH, NBB, DBB, SBB,
CCMMCN /WAVLEN(10), OMEGAE(10), WVS LIP(10), ENCPER(10)
1 AC1(20,5,7), AC2(20,5,7), AC3(20,5,7), AC4(20,5,7),
2 AC5(20,5,7), AC6(20,5,7), AC7(20,5,7),
3 AC0(20,5,7), AC00(20,5,7), AC8(20,5,7),
4 AS1(20,5,7), AS2(20,5,7), AS3(20,5,7), AS4(20,5,7),
5 AS5(20,5,7), AS6(20,5,7), AS7(20,5,7),
6 AS0(20,5,7), AS00(20,5,7), AS8(20,5,7)
7 BB(36), XREF, RX
DIMENSION ZZZ(14050)
ECLIVALENCE ZZZ, NAL)
ECLIVALENCE (VAL(2), U), (VAL(3), V), (VAL(4), W),
1 (VAL(5), P), (VAL(6), Q), (VAL(7), R), (VAL(8), PHI), (VAL(9), THETA),
2 (VAL(10), Z), (VAL(11), BMASS), (VAL(21), X), (VAL(22), Y), (VAL(23), PSI),
3 (VAL(24), PB)
DIMENSION TEMP(7), XMO(10)
DIMENSION TITLC(20)
DATA BEAM, BETAC, DELO, DELPI, DLRD0, DSO, ISYS, RMAX0, RCNO, RRATO, RREVO,
1 THETO, THSSI, TPRINT, UO, VX0, VZO, XBSI, XCPO, XLTCT, XPC, XRC, XSSI, YFO,
2 ZPC, ZRC, ZSSI / 6*0.0, 0, 20*0.0/

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INCN0320
INCN0330
INCN0340
INCN0350
INCN0360
INCN0370
INCN0380
INCN0390
INCN0400
INCN0410
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 INCN1000
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 INCN1080
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 INCN1100
 INCN1110
 INCN1120
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 INCN1170
 INCN1180
 INCN1190
 INCN1200
 INCN1210
 INCN1220
 INCN1230
 INCN1240
 INCN1250
 INCN1260

INITIAL CONDITIONS WITH WATSLP

CC 9 I=1,8
 ISUM1(I)=0
 ISUM2(I)=0
 PINF=2116.
 RFCINF=.002378
 GAM=1.4
 ICLIT=600000
 GC TO 10
 REAC(5,3000) NGRAF,NDRW
 2200 FCRMAT(212)
 3000 REAC(5,3001) NXYS
 3001 FCRMAT(2612)
 3002 REAC(5,3002) TICRD
 FCRMAT(6A8)
 10 REAC(5,99) ISYSL,IGPT,(TEMP(I),I=1,7)
 IF(ISYSL .EQ. ISYS .AND. ISYSL.EQ. 13) GOTO 70
 ISYS=ISYSL
 IF((ISYS.LE.0).OR.(ISYS.GT.22)) GO TO 70
 GCTO(100,200,300,400,500,600,700,800,900,1000,1100,1200,1300,
 1140C,1500,1600,1700,1800,1900,2000,2100,220C),ISYS

PRCGRAM CONTROL PARAMETERS

CC CONTINUE
 GCTO(101,102,103,104,105,106,107),IOPT
 CC CONTINUE
 STIME=TEMP(1)
 FTIME=TEMP(2)
 DELC=TEMP(3)
 DELPNT=TEMP(4)
 TPRIND=TEMP(5)
 IF (TPRIND.LT.(STIME+DELPNT) TPRIND = STIME+DELPNT
 IF (DELO.GT.DEHPNT) DELO=DEHPNT
 IF (DELC.EQ.0) GO TO 140
 GCTO 10
 REAC(5,3003) NCURV
 2000 FCRMAT(1011)
 3003 GC TO 10
 2100 REAC(5,2210) ISUM1
 2210 REAC(5,2210) ISUM2
 FCRMAT(812)
 GC TO 10
 102 READ (5,191) IACCEL,IVEL,ITRAJ,ISICWL,IBOWSL,ISTNSL,IWAVES,IRUD,
 1 IFPROP,IAERCD,IRHS
 GCTO 10

INCN1670
 INCN1680
 INCN1690
 INCN1700
 INCN1710
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 INCN2080
 INCN2090
 INCN2100
 INCN2110
 INCN2120
 INCN2130
 INCN2140

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212 DC 211 I=1,6
    CC 211 N=1,6
211 A(I,N) = 0.0
213 DC 213 N=1,3
    A(N,N) = AMXX
    A(4,4) = AIYY
    A(5,5) = AIYY
    A(6,6) = AIYY
    A(4,4) = -AIXZ
    A(6,6) = -AIXZ
    AIMAX = A MAX I (AM, AIXX, AIYY, AIZZ, ABS(AIXZ))
    CC 214 I=1,6
    CC 214 J=1,6
214 A(I,J) = A(I,J)/AIMAX
    C
    CALL DMINV (A,6,D)
    C
215 DC 215 I=1,6
    CC 215 J=1,6
    A(I,J) = A(I,J)/AIMAX
    IF (D.NE.0.C) GO TO 10
    WRITE (6,216)
    STCP
    C
    READ WEIGHT DISTRIBUTION - ASSUME TRANSVERSE (PORT/STBD) SYMMETRY
    Y INPUT DIST: FWD. OF (SIDEWALL) TRANSOM
    Z INPUT DIST: TO STARBOARD
    C
    I = 1
    IF (AMI(I).LT.0.0) GO TO 224
    IF (I.GT.201) GO TO 70
    GOTO 222
224 NMASS = I-1
    SLX = 0.0
    SLZ = 0.0
    I = 1, NMASS
    AMI(I) = AMI(I)/G
    SUM = SUM + AMI(I)
    SLX = SLX + AMI(I)*XI(I)
    SLZ = SLZ + AMI(I)*ZI(I)
    AM*G = SUM*2.0
    WEIGHT = AM*G
    ZS = SLX/SUM
    XS = SLZ/SUM
225
  
```

INCN2150
 INCN2160
 INCN2170
 INCN2180
 INCN2190
 INCN2200
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 INCN2260
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 INCN2500
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 INCN2570
 INCN2580
 INCN2590
 INCN2600
 INCN2610
 INCN2620

SUM = 0.0
 SLX = 0.0
 SLY = 0.0
 SLZ = 0.0
 CC 226 I = 1, NMASS
 XI(I) = XI(I) - XS
 ZI(I) = -ZI(I) + ZS
 AMK = AMI(I) * 2.0
 SLX = SUX + AMK * XI(I) * XI(I)
 SLY = SUY + AMK * YI(I) * YI(I)
 SLZ = SUZ + AMK * ZI(I) * ZI(I)
 SUM = SUM + AMK * XI(I) * ZI(I)
 226 AIXX = SUY + SUZ
 AIYY = SUX + SUZ
 AIZZ = SUM
 AIXZ = SUM
 GC TO 212
 230 GC TO 10
 XX AND YY TABLES
 CC 300
 CC CONTINUE
 NSTA(1) = TEMP(1)
 NSTA(2) = TEMP(2)
 NSTA(3) = TEMP(3)
 NSTA(4) = TEMP(4)
 XLTC = TEMP(5)
 GC TO 10
 C SIDEWALL (INCLUDING APPENDAGES)
 C
 C 400
 401 CC CONTINUE
 GCTC (401, 402), IOPT
 YSW = TEMP(1)
 XLSW = TEMP(2)
 CFSW = TEMP(3)
 CCSSW = TEMP(4)
 AVBMSW = TEMP(5)
 REAC (10) ZZZ
 REWIND 10
 GC TO 10
 C BLCK 4 CPTICN 2 REMOVED. NO APENDAGES
 C
 C 402 CC CONTINUE
 GCTO 10
 C STERNSEAL
 C

INCN2630
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 INCN2700
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 INCN2800
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 INCN3000
 INCN3010
 INCN3020
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 INCN3080
 INCN3090
 INCN3100

C 500

CCNTINUE
 XSSI=TEMP(1)
 ZSSI=TEMP(2)
 ALEAK=TEMP(3)
 CFSS=TEMP(4)
 ELMAXS = TEMP(5)
 DFSS=TEMP(6)
 XLF=TEMP(7)
 ARGA = ELMAXS/XLF
 CCSIH = ARGA
 TFSSI = ARCCS(ARGA)
 SINTH = SIN(TFSSI)
 GC TO 10

C C

BCWSEAL

600
61C

GC TO (610,620), IOPT
 CCNTINUE
 XPSI=TEMP(1)
 CPFS=TEMP(2)
 ZPSI=TEMP(3)
 ELMAXB = TEMP(5)
 XFF=TEMP(6)
 BLEAK=TEMP(7)
 GC TO 10
 CENCAB=TEMP(1)
 GC TO 10

620

C C

FLENUM

700
705

CCNTINUE
 GC TO (705,710), IOPT
 CCNTINUE
 XLBW=TEMP(1)
 XFBW=TEMP(2)
 XFBV=TEMP(3)
 WIDTH=TEMP(4)
 XL = TEMP(5)
 XCFC=TEMP(6)
 RUBFGT=TEMP(7)
 XLXPWV=XLBW-XPWV
 PAVHT=(XPWV*XPWV-XLXPWV*XLXPWV)*.5/XL
 XFBVXS=XPWV-XS
 ABW=XBBW*XLBW
 AP=WIDTH*XL
 VCLNOM=(ABW+AB)*8UBHCT/2.

INCN3110
 INCN3120
 INCN3130
 INCN3140
 INCN3150
 INCN3160
 INCN3170
 INCN3180
 INCN3190
 INCN3200
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 INCN3580

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71C      GCTO 10
          CCNTINUE
          FACRIT=TEMP(1)
          GC TO 10
C
C      FRCPULSION
C
800      CCNTINUE
          GC TO (805,810),IOPT
805      CCNTINUE
          XFC=TEMP(1)
          YFC=TEMP(2)
          ZFC=TEMP(3)
          GC TO 10
C
C      BLCK 8 OPTION 2 REMOVED. ENGINE OUT INPUT IN BLOCK 16
C
81C      CCNTINUE
          GCTO 10
C
C      RUDDER
C
900      CCNTINUE
          GC TO (905,910,915),IOPT
905      XRC = TEMP(1)
          YR = TEMP(2)
          ZR = TEMP(3)
          PSPAN=TEMP(4)
          RASPR=TEMP(5)
          WAREA=TEMP(6)
          RCLB=2.*PI*RASPR/(RASPR+3.)
          RTC=TEMP(7)
          GC TO 10
C
C      51C NOT USED
C
910      CCNTINUE
          GC TO 10
915      CCNTINUE
          GCTO 10
C
C      AERCDYNAMICS
C
1000     CCNTINUE
          XLAERC=TEMP(1)
          BEAM=TEMP(2)
          RFOA=.5*RHCINF*XLAERO*BEAM
          GCTO 10
  
```

INCN3590
 INCN3600
 INCN3610
 INCN3620
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 INCN3680
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 INCN3980
 INCN3990
 INCN4000
 INCN4010
 INCN4020
 INCN4030
 INCN4040
 INCN4050
 INCN4060

```

C
C
C 1100
      WAVES
      CCNTINUE=I,OPT
      I,AVSW=I,OPT
      IF(I,AVSW,GT,4) GO TO 70
      NWAVE=TEMP(1)
      IF(NWAVE,EC,0) GOTO 10
      IF(NWAVE,GT,10) GOTO 70
      BETAD=TEMP(2)
      BETA=BETAC/RAD
      CCSBET=COS(BETA)
      SINBET=SIN(BETA)
      TC = 1.0
      GC TO (1104,1106,1108,1108),I,AVSW
      CC 1105 I=1,NWAVE
      REAC(5,1190) OMEGA(I),AW(I)
      GOTO 10
      CC 1107 I=1,NWAVE
      READ (5,1190) WAVLEN(I) ,AW(I)
      GCTC 10
      SHTWV=TEMP(3)
      G1G=32.17
      G2=G1G*G1G
      G4=G2*G2
      GCTO(10,10,1110,1111),I,AVSW
      CCNTINUE
      PERL=TEMP(4)
      PERH=TEMP(5)
      WVN=(2.0*3.141592)*(1.0/PERH)
      WXX=(2.0*3.141592)*(1.0/PERL)
      GC TO 1112
      CCNTINUE
      WVN = TEMP(4)
      WXX = TEMP(5)
      CCNTINUE (SHTWV/0.0185)*1.6878
      ULL=SQR(WVN**4)
      CCC=(WXX/WVN)**(1./NWAVE)
      WWP0=WWN
      CC 1113 I = 1,NWAVE
      WWPN = WWP0*CCC
      WWP = (WWPN+WWP0)/2
      CCA = WWPN-WWP0
      WWP4 = WWPN
      WWP5 = WWPN**5.0
      WWS = 0.0081*G2/(EXP(0.74*G4/(WW4*UU4)))*WW5)
  
```


INCN5020
 INCN5030
 INCN5040
 INCN5050
 INCN5060
 INCN5070
 INCN5080
 INCN5090
 INCN5100
 INCN5110
 INCN5120
 INCN5130
 INCN5140
 INCN5150
 INCN5160
 INCN5170
 INCN5180
 INCN5190
 INCN5200
 INCN5210
 INCN5220
 INCN5230
 INCN5240
 INCN5250
 INCN5260
 INCN5270
 INCN5280
 INCN5290
 INCN5300
 INCN5310
 INCN5320
 INCN5330
 INCN5340
 INCN5350
 INCN5360
 INCN5370
 INCN5380
 INCN5390
 INCN5400
 INCN5410
 INCN5420
 INCN5430
 INCN5440
 INCN5450
 INCN5460
 INCN5470
 INCN5480
 INCN5490

FZAV = 0.0
 FPAV = 0.0
 FMAV = 0.0
 FNAV = 0.0
 ZEAR=Z
 PFI BAR=PHI
 TFE BAR=THETA
 TIME=STIME
 CELT = DELC
 TPRINT=TPRINO-DELPNT
 PAVCCN=4.*WEIGHT/(RHO*G*XLBW)
 FACCN=SCRT(XLBW*G)
 VX=VX0-XS
 VZ = ZS-VZO
 XP=XP0-XS
 XR = XRC-XS
 YP=YPO
 ZF=ZS-ZFO
 ZR = ZS-ZRO
 IF (IMM.EQ. 0) GO TO 1305
 CC 1304 J=1,IMNX
 XPI(J) = XMC(J) - XS
 CCNT INUE
 XCP = XCP0-XS
 ZCP = ZS-8UBHGT
 XES=XBSI-XS
 N=ASTA(3)
 ZBS=ZS-ZBSI
 CC 1364 J=1,N
 DELYBS=XBBW/(N-1)
 XX(3,J)=XBS-XSSI
 YY(3,J)=-0.5*XBBW+(J-1)*DELYBS
 CCNT INUE
 N=N-1
 CC 1367 J=1,N
 YAVGB(J)=(YY(3,J+1)+YY(3,J))/2.
 CCNT INUE
 N=ASTA(4)
 DELYSS=XBBW/(N-1)
 CC 1365 J=1,N
 XX(4,J)=XS
 YY(4,J)=-.5*XBBW+(J-1)*DELYSS
 CCNT INUE
 N=N-1
 CC 1368 J=1,N
 YAVGS(J)=(YY(4,J+1)+YY(4,J))/2.
 CCNT INUE
 XECh=XLTOT-XS

INCN5980
 INCN5990
 INCN6000
 INCN6010
 INCN6020
 INCN6030
 INCN6040
 INCN6050
 INCN6060
 INCN6070
 INCN6080
 INCN6090
 INCN6100
 INCN6110
 INCN6120
 INCN6130
 INCN6140
 INCN6150
 INCN6160
 INCN6170
 INCN6180
 INCN6190
 INCN6200
 INCN6210
 INCN6220
 INCN6230
 INCN6240
 INCN6250
 INCN6260
 INCN6270
 INCN6280
 INCN6290
 INCN6300
 INCN6310
 INCN6320
 INCN6330
 INCN6340
 INCN6350
 INCN6360
 INCN6370
 INCN6380
 INCN6390
 INCN6400
 INCN6410
 INCN6420
 INCN6430
 INCN6440
 INCN6450

```

IMNY = TEMP(3)      GO TO 70
IF (IMNY.GT.7)
IRMFIL = TEMP(4)
BTIME = TEMP(5)    IMT = TEMP(6)
CC TO 10
1520 CC 1521 J=1,7
1521 XMC(J) = TEMP(J) GO TO 10
IF (IMNX.LE.7)
READ 1522, (XMO(J),J=R,IMNX)
CC TO 10
1530 CC 1531 J=1,IMNY
1531 YMI(J) = TEMP(J)
CC TO 10
1540 CCNTINUE
CC TO 10
1600 CCNTINUE
1605 CCNTINUE
C VALUES INPUT FCR STBD SCREW
C
THST1=TEMP(1)
NFS=TEMP(2)
STHS=TEMP(3)
IF(NPS.EQ.0.0) GO TO 1609
READ(5,1950)(TIS(J),J=1,NPS)
1609 READ(5,1950)(THSTS(J),J=1,NPS)
CC TO 10
1610 THSTS(1)=THST1
1610 CCNTINUE
C VALUES INPUT FOR PORT SCREW
C
THST2=TEMP(1)
NPP=TEMP(2)
STHP=TEMP(3)
IF(NPP.EQ.0.0) GO TO 1614
READ(5,1950)(TIP(J),J=1,NPP)
1614 READ(5,1950)(THSTP(J),J=1,NPP)
CC TO 10
1615 THSTP(1)=THST2
1615 CCNTINUE
C VALUES INPUT FCR RUDDER
C
CELR=TEMP(1)
NFR=TEMP(2)
  
```

INCN6460
 INCN6470
 INCN6480
 INCN6490
 INCN6500
 INCN6510
 INCN6520
 INCN6530
 INCN6540
 INCN6550
 INCN6560
 INCN6570
 INCN6580
 INCN6590
 INCN6600
 INCN6610
 INCN6620
 INCN6630
 INCN6640
 INCN6650
 INCN6660
 INCN6670
 INCN6680
 INCN6690
 INCN6700
 INCN6710
 INCN6720
 INCN6730
 INCN6740
 INCN6750
 INCN6760
 INCN6770
 INCN6780
 INCN6790
 INCN6800
 INCN6810
 INCN6820
 INCN6830
 INCN6840
 INCN6850
 INCN6860
 INCN6870
 INCN6880
 INCN6890
 INCN6900
 INCN6910
 INCN6920
 INCN6930

IF (NPR.EQ.0.0) GO TO 1616
 READ(5,1950)(TIR(J),J=1,NPR)
 REAC(5,1950)(DELRUD(J),J=1,NPR)

1616 GC TO 10
 CELRUC(I)=DELR
 GC TO 10
 GC TO (1705,1710),IOPT
 1700 NE=TEMP(I)
 1705 REAC(5,1950)(TMEB(I),I=1,NB)
 REAC(5,1950)(DELB(I),I=1,NB)
 GC TO 10
 1710 NS=TEMP(I)
 REAC(5,1950)(TMES(I),I=1,NS)
 REAC(5,1950)(DETS(I),I=1,NS)
 GLTC IO

C TITLE CARD (ALL 80 COLUMNS)
 C

1800 READ (5,2022) TITLC
 GC TO 10

C FAN MAPS
 C

1900 CCNTINUE
 1905 GC TO (1905,1910,1915),IOPT
 CCNTINUE
 EMBFAN=TEMP(1)
 BRPM=TEMP(2)
 NPSTB=TEMP(3)
 REACIN=TEMP(4)
 IF (READIN.EQ.0.0) GO TO 10
 READ (5,1950) (PBFAN(J),J=1,NPTSB)
 READ (5,1950) (QBFAN(J),J=1,NPTSB)
 GC TO 10

1910 CCNTINUE
 1915 GC TO 10
 CCNTINUE
 EMFAN=TEMP(1)
 ERPM=TEMP(2)
 NPSTSM=TEMP(3)
 REACIN=TEMP(4)
 IF (READIN.EQ.0.0) GO TO 10
 READ (5,1950) (PMFAN(J),J=1,NPTSM)
 READ (5,1950) (QMFAN(J),J=1,NPTSM)
 GC TO 10
 CCNTINUE
 EMFAN=TEMP(1)
 ERPM=TEMP(2)
 NPSTSS=TEMP(3)
 REACIN=TEMP(4)


```

2012 FCRMAT(/33H PROPULSION, X, Y, Z, CCOORDINATES, 3F12.4/)
2013 FCRMAT(/28H RUDDER, X, Y, Z, COORDINATES, 3F12.4/
      41H RUDDER, ON, MAX RATE, REVERSE, INITIAL, 5F12.4/
      33H RUDDER, SPAN, ASPECT, AREA, CLB, T/C, 5F12.4)
2017 FCRMAT(/39H INITIAL CONDITIONS, X, Y, Z, VELOCITY (KACTS) = F7.2, 5X,
      13H PITCH (DEG) = F8.3, 5X, 12H DRAUGHT (IN) = F8.2)
2018 FCRMAT(/49H NUMBER OF STATIONS, SIDEWALLS (P+S), SEALS (B+S), 4I5)
2020 FCRMAT(/38H PLENUM, INITIAL PRESSURE, GAGE (PSF), F8.2)
2021 FCRMAT(/79H PROGRAM OPTION SWITCH SETTINGS (LATERAL PLANE, CONSTANT
      SPEED, TRIM, 7I5)
2022 FCRMAT(/20A4)
2023 FCRMAT(/1H1)
2025 FCRMAT(/16H BOWSEAL INPUT 7F12.4)
2026 FCRMAT(/19H AERODYNAMICS INPUT 7F12.4)
2027 FCRMAT(/33H HOFANS, NO. + RPM, BOW, MAIN, STERN 3(F10.C, F10.1))
2028 FCRMAT(/32H PROGRAM MODIFICATION SETTINGS 7(F12.4, 1X))
2029 FCRMAT(/PINF = , F8.2, 5X, RHOINF = , F10.7, 5X, GAM = , F8.2/)
2030
      ENC
INCN7420
INCN7430
INCN7440
INCN7450
INCN7460
INCN7470
INCN7480
INCN7490
INCN7500
INCN7510
INCN7520
INCN7530
INCN7540
INCN7550
INCN7560
INCN7570
INCN7580
INCN7581
INCN7590

C
C
      SLEROUTINE INTGRL (TIME)
      INTEGER ON
      COMMON /BMCG / IMM, IMNX, IMNY, IBMFIL, BTIME, IMT, XMI(10), YMI(7), IX, IY
      COMMON /EQNCO/ NEQS, TOL(20), JQQ
      COMMON /KSWTCH/ ITHRST
      COMMON /MASSES/ AM, AIXX, AIYY, AIZZ, AIXZ, AIMAX, G, WEIGHT, RHO, NMAS,
      COMMON /PRIME/ STIME, FTIME, XI(20), YI(20), ZI(20), XS, ZS, HRHO
      COMMON /PROMOD/ PROMOD1, PROMOD2, DELT, DELPNT, PRINT
      COMMON /PROP/ON, IACCEL, IVEL, ITRAJ, ISIDL, IBOWSL, ISTANSL, IWAVES,
      IRUD, IPROP, IAEROD, IRHS
      COMMON /STABLE/ S(4), ISTAR
      COMMON /STEP/STEP2
      COMMON /VALOLD / VALD(20)
      COMMON /VARBLE/ VAL(40)
      EQUIVALENCE (VAL(1), X), (VAL(2), Y(1))
      DIMENSION Y(20), ERROR(20)
      REAL K1(20), K2(20), K3(20), K4(20), K5(20)
      DATA IPASS/0/
      STEP2=1.0
      PR=VAL(24)
      BM=ASS=Y(10)
      IF((TIME+DELT).LE.TPRINT) GO TO 12
      DEL=DELT
      DELT=TPRINT-TIME
C
      1

```

```

IPASS=1
12 X=TIME
   CC 2 J=1,NECS
   Y(J)=YCLD(J)
   CC CONTINUE
   ITHRST=1
C
C CALL RHS(K1)
C
C ITHRST=2
INT=0
IF (IACCEL.NE.ON) GO TO 14
ACCLAT=(K1(2)+Y(1)*Y(6))/G
WRITE (6,101) ACCLAT, DELT
CN=2
14 F=DELT/3.
15 X=TIME+H
   DC 3 J=1,NECS
   Y(J)=YCLD(J)+H*K1(J)
C
C CALL RHS(K2)
C
C DC 4 J=1,NECS
   Y(J)=YCLD(J)+.5*H*(K1(J)+K2(J))
C
C CALL RHS(K3)
C
C X=TIME+.5*DELT
   DC 5 J=1,NECS
   Y(J)=YCLD(J)+.375*H*(K1(J)+3.*K3(J))
C
C CALL RHS(K4)
C
C X=TIME+DELT
   CC 6 J=1,NECS
   Y(J)=YCLD(J)+.5*H*(3.*K1(J)-9.*K3(J)+12.*K4(J))
C
C CALL RHS(K5)
C
IF (JCO.EQ.1) GO TO 7
DC 7 J=1,NECS
EPRCR(J)=(K1(J)-4.*K3(J)+4.*K4(J)-.5*K5(J))*H/5.0
IF (ABS(ERROR(J)).GT.TOL(J)) GO TO 11
CC CONTINUE
DC 105 J=1,NECS
Y(J)=YCLD(J)+.5*H*(K1(J)+4.*K4(J)+K5(J))
YCLC(J)=Y(J)
105 TIME=TIME+DELT

```

```

0290 INT
0300 INT
0310 INT
0320 INT
0330 INT
0340 INT
0350 INT
0360 INT
0370 INT
0380 INT
0390 INT
0400 INT
0410 INT
0420 INT
0430 INT
0440 INT
0450 INT
0460 INT
0470 INT
0480 INT
0490 INT
0500 INT
0510 INT
0520 INT
0530 INT
0540 INT
0550 INT
0560 INT
0570 INT
0580 INT
0590 INT
0600 INT
0610 INT
0620 INT
0630 INT
0640 INT
0650 INT
0660 INT
0670 INT
0680 INT
0690 INT
0700 INT
0710 INT
0720 INT
0730 INT
0740 INT
0750 INT
0760 INT

```

```

IF (IPASS.EQ.1) GO TO 8
IF (JQ.EQ.1) GO TO 10
DC 75 J=1,NEQS
IF (ABS(ERROR(J)).GT.TOL(J)/16.) GO TO 9
75 CCNTINJE
DELT=2.*DELT
IF (DELT.GT.DELPNT) DELT=DELPNT
C 10 RETURN
C
5 STEP2=DELT
GC TO 10
8 CELT=DEL
IPASS=J
GC TO 10
11 CELT=DELT/2.
IF (DELT.LT. 1.E-6 ) GO TO 25
IF (JQ.EQ.2) GO TO 26
WRITE (6,666) TIME,DELT,J,ERROR(J),TOL(J)
27 IPASS=0
GC TO 15
26 STEP1=DELT*2.0
IF (STEP1.LT.STEP2)STEP2=STEP1
GC TO 27
25 WRITE (6,150 )
CALL COLFIL
STCP
C 100 FCRMAT(/10X,23HINTGRL TIME,DELT,K1,VAL /2E15.4/2(5E15.4/),5(8E15.4
1/J))
101 FCRMAT(1H0,9X,33HTCTAL LATERAL ACCELERATION (G) = F12.4,
112X,5HDT = E15.4)
150 FCRMAT(1H1,10X,44HDELTA TIME LESS THAN 1.0E-6 - - JOB STOPS )
666 FCRMAT(/10X,5HINT-J 2E30.5,15,2E20.5)
END
C
C SLBROUTINE PROP
INTEGER ON
COMMON /CONST/ PI,RAD,UO
COMMON /FPROP/ FX,FY,FZ,FK,FM,FN
COMMON/ENGINE/NPS,NPP,THSTS(25),THSTP(25),XP,YP,ZP,STHS,STHP,
ATIP(25),TIS(25)
COMMON /PRT INT/ON,IACCEL,IVEL,ITRAJ,ISIDWL,IBOWSL,ISTNSL,IWAVES,
-IRUD,IPROP,IAEROD,IRHS
COMMON /PROMOD/ PROM01,PROM02,PROM03,PROM04,PROM05,PROM06,PRCM07
PRCP0010
PRCP0020
PRCP0030
PRCP0040
PRCP0050
PRCP0060
PRCP0070
PRCP0080
PRCP0090
PRCP0100
PRCP0110
INT 0770
INT 0780
INT 0790
INT 0800
INT 0810
INT 0820
INT 0830
INT 0840
INT 0850
INT 0860
INT 0870
INT 0880
INT 0890
INT 0900
INT 0910
INT 0920
INT 0930
INT 0940
INT 0950
INT 0960
INT 0970
INT 0980
INT 0990
INT 1000
INT 1010
INT 1020
INT 1021
INT 1030
INT 1040
INT 1050
INT 1060
INT 1070
INT 1080
INT 1090
INT 1100
INT 1110

```

```

CCMGN/RUDDR/ NPR, DELRUD(25), XR, YR, ZR, IRDS, TL, RSPAN, RAREA, RASPR,
ARCLB, RT C, RUCANG, TIR(25)
CCMGN /VARBLE/ VAL(40)
EQUIVALENCE (VAL(1), TIME), (VAL(2), U), (VAL(3), V), (VAL(4), W),
1 (VAL(5), P), (VAL(6), Q), (VAL(7), R), (VAL(8), PHI), (VAL(9), THETA),
2 (VAL(10), Z), (VAL(11), BMASS), (VAL(12), X), (VAL(22), Y), (VAL(23), PSI),
3 (VAL(24), PB)
DIMENSION THS(1), THP(1), TS(1), TP(1), RUD(1), TR(1)
EQUIVALENCE (THSTS(1), THS(1)), (THSTP(1), THP(1)), (TIS(1), TS(1)), (TI
AP(1), TP(1)), (TIR(1), TR(1)), (DELRUC(1), RUD(1))
FX = 0.0
FY = 0.0
FZ = 0.0
FK = 0.0
FM = 0.0
FN = 0.0
TI = TIME
IF (NPR.EQ.0.0) GO TO 5
RUCANG=FGI(TL,NPR,TR,RUD,IR)
RUCANG=RUDANG/RAD
C
C
C
CALCULATE THRUSTS AND MOMENTS INDIVIDUALLY
GC TO 6
5 RUCANG=DELRUD(1)
6 CC=CCS(RUDANG)
SL=SIN(RUDANG)
IF (NPS.EQ.0.0) GO TO 2
THSS=FGI(TL,NPS,TS,THS,IS)
GC TO 4
2 THSS=THSTS(1)
4 IF (NPP.EQ.0.0) GO TO 3
IF SP=FGI(TL,NPP,TP,THP,IP)
GC TO 1
1 THSP=THSTP(1)
THSTS=THS*THSS
THSTP=THP*THSP
FXS=THSS*CD+THSTS*SD
FYS=-THSP*CD-THSTP*SD
FZS=THSTP*CD+SD*THSP
FZP=-THSS*THETA*CD-THSTP*CD*PHI
FX=FXP+FXS
FY=FYP+FYS
FZ=FZP+FZS
PROPO120
PROPO130
PROPO140
PROPO150
PROPO160
PRCPO170
PROPO180
PROPO190
PROPO200
PRCPO210
PRCPO220
PRCPO230
PRCPO240
PRCPO250
PRCPO260
PRCPO270
PRCPO280
PRCPO290
PRCPO300
PRCPO310
PRCPO320
PRCPO330
PRCPO340
PRCPO350
PRCPO360
PRCPO370
PRCPO380
PRCPO390
PRCPO400
PRCPO410
PRCPO420
PRCPO430
PRCPO440
PRCPO450
PRCPO460
PRCPO470
PRCPO480
PRCPO490
PRCPO500
PRCPO510
PRCPO520
PRCPO530
PRCPO540
PRCPO550
PRCPO560
PRCPO570
PRCPO580
PRCPO590

```

```

FKP=-FZP*YP-FYP*ZP
FKS=FZS*YP-FYS*ZP
FK=FKS+FKP
FMS=FZS*(-XP)+FXS*ZP
FMP=FZP*(-XP)+FXP*ZP
FA=FMS+FMP
FNS=-FXS*YP-FYS*(-XP)
FNF=FXP*YP-FYP*(-XP)
FN=FNS+FNP
IF (IPROP.NE.CN) RETURN
WRITE(6,123)
1FX,FY,FZ,FK,FM,FN
123FCRMAT(/10X,122HPROP FX,FY,FZ,FK,FM,FN /6E15.4)
RETURN
ENC

```

```

SUBROUTINE RHS(VALUE)
INTEGER ON
COMMON /AIR/ PINF,RHOINF,GAM,IQUIT
COMMON /BMCO/ IMM,IMNX,IMNY,IBMFIL,BTIME,INT,XMI(10),YMI(7),IX,IY
COMMON /COLUMN/ IVERT,ILATRL
COMMON /CONST/ PI,RAD,UO
COMMON /CNTRL/CONTW,CONTR,QMULT,LCOVER,ACCNTZ,ACCNTW,ZEQUIL
COMMON /ENGINE/NPS,NPP,THSTS(25),THSTP(25),XF,YP,ZP,STHS,STFP,
ATIP(25),TIS(25)
COMMON /FANMAP/QIN,QBFAN(25),QMFAN(25),QSFAN(25),ENBFAN,ENMFAN,
ENSEFAN,BRPM,MRPM,SRFM,NPTSB,NPTSM,NPTSS
COMMON /PBFAN(25),PMFAN(25),PSFAN(25),TMEB(25),DELB(25),NB,TMES(25),
CETS(25),NS
COMMON /FAERO/ FXAED,FYAED,FZAED,FKAED,FMAEC,FNAED
COMMON /FORBS/FXBS,FYBS,FZBS,FKBS,FMBS,QLBS
COMMON /FORSS/FXSS,FYSS,FZSS,FKSS,FMSS,QLSS,FMS
COMMON /FPROP/ FXP,FYP,FZP,FKP,FMP,FNP
COMMON /FRUDE/ FN,FNCRI
COMMON /FRUD/ FXRUD,FYRUD,FZRUD,FKRUD,FMRUD,FNRUD
COMMON /GOM/ XBOW WIDTH,XL,XX(4,11),YY(4,11),NSTA(4),AB,VCLNOM
COMMON /GEOM/ XCP,ZCP
COMMON /GEOMBS/DETABX(11),DETABT(11),ARM1B(10),ARM2B(10)
COMMON /GEOMCS/DETABX(10),DETABT(10)
COMMON /GEOMSS/DETABX(11),DETABT(11),ARM1S(10),DFSS(10),TSKIS(10)
COMMON /KSWTCH/ ITHRST
COMMON /MASSES/ AM,AIXX,AIYY,AIZZ,AIXZ,AIMAX,G,WEIGHT,RHC,NMASS,
AMI(201),XI(201),YI(201),ZI(201),XS,ZS,HRHC
COMMON /MATRIX/ A(6,6)

```

```

PRCP0600
PRCP0610
PRCP0620
PRCP0630
PRCP0640
PRCP0650
PRCP0660
PRCP0670
PRCP0680
PRCP0690
PRCP0700
PRCP0710
PRCP0720
PRCP0730
PRCP0740

```

```

RHS 0020
RHS 0030
RHS 0040
RHS 0050
RHS 0060
RHS 0070
RHS 0080
RHS 0090
RHS 0100
RHS 0110
RHS 0120
RHS 0130
RHS 0140
RHS 0150
RHS 0160
RHS 0170
RHS 0180
RHS 0190
RHS 0200
RHS 0210
RHS 0220
RHS 0230
RHS 0240
RHS 0250
RHS 0260
RHS 0270
RHS 0280
RHS 0290
RHS 0300
RHS 0310
RHS 0320
RHS 0330

```

```

1 CCMMCN /MSIDW/ DF(2,10),DSWAV(2,10),FXH(2),FYH(2),FZH(2),FMH(2),
  FNH(2),VFY(2),VFZ(2),FXV
CCMMCN /MWAVE/ FXW(2),FYW(2),FKW(2),FMW(2),FNW(2)
CCMMCN /OPTION/ I3COF,ISRGE,ITRIM,IDIA,IPITCF
CCMMCN /PLENUM/XLBW,XBBW,ABW,BUBHGT
CCMMCN /PRIME/ STIME,FTIME,DELTA,DELTPNT,TPRINT
CCMMCN /PRINT/ON,IAEROD,IRHS
- IRUC,IPROP,IAEROD,IRHS
CCMMCN /PROMOD/ PROMOD,IRHS
CCMMCN /PROMO/ PROMO1,PROMO2,PROMO3,PROMO4,PROMO5,PROMO6,PROMO7
CCMMCN /RUDDR/ NPR,DELTRUD(25),XR,YR,ZR,IRDS,TL,RSPAN,RAREA,RASPR,
ARCLB,RTC,RUCANG,TRIR(25)
CCMMCN /SIDE/FXSW,FYSW,FZSW,FKSW,FMSW,FNSW,ALSW,YSW,XLSW,CFSW,CDSW
1 VAREA ,VCHORD,VSPAN,VW,VLXFW,VPHVHT,XPWVXS
CCMMCN/SLOPE/WATSLP,XPW,VZ,AVBMSW,DELX,VTC
CCMMCN/SOFTBS/XBF,PBS,SINBS,COSBS,XBS,ZBS,CELYBS,DPBS,ELMAXB,YAVG
1B(10),CENCAB
CCMMCN /SOFTSS/ XLF,PSS,SINTH,COSTH,XSS,ZSS,DELYSS,DPSS
1 ,ELMAXS,YAVGS(10)
CCMMCN /VALOLD / YOLD(20)
CCMMCN /VARBLE/ VAL(40)
CCMMCN /WAVE/ ETA(4,11),AW(10),CMEGA(10),DVCLW,NWAVE,BETA,
  FXWAV,FYWAV,FZWAV,FKWAV,FMWAV,FNWAV
  ,ZBAR,PHIBAR,THEBAR,TC,COSBET,SINBET,PBBAR
EQUIVALENCE (VAL(1),TIME),(VAL(2),U),(VAL(3),V),(VAL(4),W),
1(VAL(5),P),(VAL(6),Q),(VAL(7),R),(VAL(8),PHI),(VAL(9),THETA),
2(VAL(10),Z),(VAL(11),BMASS),(VAL(12),X),(VAL(22),Y),(VAL(23),PSI),
EQUIVALENCE (VAL(18),FANPWR)
EQUIVALENCE (VAL(35),PBARB),(VAL(36),PBAR)
DATA NOT IN /O/
DIMENSION ACCEL(3),ANGACL(3)
DIMENSION GF(6),VALUE(20)
WRITE (6,9876) (VAL(J),J=1,11)
FCRMT (10,11E12.5)
C9876
C
C 5 J=1,20
5 VALUE(J)=0.0
C
C CALCULATION OF BUBBLE WAVE MAKING DRAG
C
AB=ABW-(ABW-(XL*WIDTH))*(ZS+Z)/BUBHGT
IF (IDIA.EQ.1) GO TO 6
FA=U/FNCON
CF=.37/(FN*.5655981)
FXPWAV=-P*WVCON*PBBAR*CF
WATSLP=-FXPWAV/WEIGHT
VCL=VGLNOM-.5*(AB+ABW)*(Z+ZS)-DVCLW

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```

RHS 0340
RHS 0350
RHS 0360
RHS 0370
RHS 0380
RHS 0390
RHS 0400
RHS 0410
RHS 0420
RHS 0430
RHS 0440
RHS 0450
RHS 0460
RHS 0470
RHS 0480
RHS 0490
RHS 0500
RHS 0510
RHS 0520
RHS 0530
RHS 0540
RHS 0550
RHS 0560
RHS 0570
RHS 0580
RHS 0590
RHS 0600
RHS 0610
RHS 0620
RHS 0630
RHS 0640
RHS 0650
RHS 0660
RHS 0670
RHS 0680
RHS 0690
RHS 0700
RHS 0710
RHS 0720
RHS 0730
RHS 0740
RHS 0750
RHS 0760
RHS 0770
RHS 0780

```

```

1+5*WATSLP*XL*AB
GC TO 7
C
C
MEMERANE STUDY
C
C
6
7
PEAR=VAL(24)-PINF
VCL=VOLNOM-.5*(AB+ABW)*(Z+ZS)-DVCLW+PBAR*.3175333
CCNTINUE
PE=PINF*(BMASS/(VOL*RHOINF))**GAM
PES=FB+DPBS
FSS=FB+DPSS
PEAR=PB-PINF
AEPB=PBAR*AB
C
CALCULATION OF BUBBLE WAVE MAKING DRAG
C
FLCW=SQRT(2.*ABS(PBAR)/RHOINF)*SIGN(1.,PBAR)
QLSW=CFSW*ALSW*FLCW
C
CALL BOWSL
CALL STASL
C
GF(1)=FXBS+FXSS+FXSM+FXRUD+FXP+FXWAV+FXAED
IF(I THRST.NE.I TRIM) GO TO 11
TFST(1)=THSTP(1)-GF(1)/2.
TFST(1)=THSTP(1)-GF(1)/2.
TFST=THSTP(1)+THSTP(1)
GF(1)=0.0
CCNTINUE
GF(2)=-R*U*AM+FYBS+FYSS+FYRW+FYRUD+FYP+FYWAV+FYAED
GF(3)=WEIGHT-ABPB
GF(4)=FKBS+FKSS+FKSW+FKRUD+FKP+FKWAV+FKAED +ABPB*PHI*(-Z)
+FXPWAV
C
CALCULATION OF EFFECTIVE CENTER OF PRESSURE
C
XCFU=XCP+0.001975*(U/1.6889-30.0)**2-0.974
XCPC=SHXYAX(XCPU,ZCP,THETA,PI)
FMBUB=ABPB*XCPC
GF(5)=FMBUB+FMSS+FMSW+FMURUD+FMP+FMWAV+FMAED+FMBUB+FXPWAV*ZS
FWAVZ=FXPWAV*ZS
GF(6)=FNBBS+FNSW+FNRUD+FNP+FNWAV+FNAED
IF(I3DOF.NE.1.OR.I3DOF.NE.2.OR.I3DOF.NE.3) GO TO 100
IF(I3DOF.NE.3) GF(3)=0.0
GF(5)=0.0
CCNTINUE
DC 1 I=1,6
VALUE(I)=0.0
CC 1 J=1,6
10C
RHS 0790
RHS 0800
RHS 0810
RHS 0820
RHS 0830
RHS 0840
RHS 0850
RHS 0860
RHS 0870
RHS 0880
RHS 0890
RHS 0900
RHS 0910
RHS 0920
RHS 0930
RHS 0940
RHS 0950
RHS 0960
RHS 0970
RHS 0980
RHS 0990
RHS 1000
RHS 1010
RHS 1020
RHS 1030
RHS 1040
RHS 1050
RHS 1060
RHS 1070
RHS 1080
RHS 1090
RHS 1100
RHS 1110
RHS 1120
RHS 1130
RHS 1140
RHS 1150
RHS 1160
RHS 1170
RHS 1180
RHS 1190
RHS 1220
RHS 1230
RHS 1240
RHS 1250
RHS 1260

```

```

1  VALUE(I)=VALUE(I)+A(I,J)*GF(J)
   CCNTINUE
   IF(IPITCH.EC.1) VALUE(4)=0.0
   VALUE(7)=P
   VALUE(8)=Q
   IF(IPITCH.EQ.1) VALUE(8)=0.0
   VALUE(9)=W
   IF(I3DOF.EQ.1) GO TO 325
C  BLEBBE PRESSURE EQUATION
C  CCLT=QLBS+QLSS+QLSW
C  CALL FAN
C  CCNTRL=0.0
   VALUE(10)=RHOINF*(CIN-QOUT-CCNTRL)
   GC TO 236
325 CCNTINUE
   VALUE(10)=0.0
236 CCNTINUE
C  WRITE DATA FILE FOR MOMENT AND SHEAR CALCS., IF REQUIRED
   IF(IMT.NE.1) GO TO 111
   NBS = NSTA(3)-1
   NSS = NSTA(4)-1
   NSSL = NSS/2+1
   WRITE (IBMFILE) (VAL(I), I=1, 24), ZBAR, PHIBAR, THEBAR,
   FXW, FYW, FZW, FKW, FMW, FNMW, (VALUE(I), I=1, 10),
   DF, DSWAV, FXH, FYF, FZH, FMH, FNH, VFY, VFZ, FXV,
   FXRUD, FYRUD, FXP, FYP, FZP, FZSS, FKSS, FMSS, FXBS, FZBS,
   FXAED, FYAED, FZAED, FMAED, FNAED, FNAED, FNAED, FNAED,
X , FNBS, FNSS , (TSKIS(I), DFBS(I), ARMIB(I), ARM2B(I), I=1, NBS)
Y , (TSKIB(I), DFBS(I), ARMIB(I), ARM2B(I), I=1, NBS)
111 CCNTINUE
C  CCNSTANT LONGITUDINAL VELOCITY ( U )
C  IF(IISRGE.EQ.1) VALUE(1)=0.0
C  WRITE(6,9875) (VALUE(IQX), IQX=1, 10)
C9875 FCRMAT(13X,10E12.5)
   IF(CON.NE.1) RETURN
   CC 2 I=1,3
   ACCEL(I)=VALUE(I)/G
   ANGACL(I)=VALUE(I+3)*RAD
   CCNTINUE
2  BCWACC=ACCEL(3)-XBOW*VALUE(5)/G

```

```

RHS 1270
RHS 1280
RHS 1290
RHS 1300
RHS 1310
RHS 1320
RHS 1330
RHS 1340
RHS 1350
RHS 1360
RHS 1370
RHS 1380
RHS 1390
RHS 1400
RHS 1410
RHS 1420
RHS 1430
RHS 1440
RHS 1450
RHS 1460
RHS 1470
RHS 1480
RHS 1490
RHS 1500
RHS 1510
RHS 1520
RHS 1530
RHS 1540
RHS 1550
RHS 1560
RHS 1570
RHS 1580
RHS 1590
RHS 1600
RHS 1610
RHS 1620
RHS 1630
RHS 1640
RHS 1650
RHS 1660
RHS 1670
RHS 1680
RHS 1690
RHS 1700

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AD-A042 176

NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL MONTEREY CALIF
SENSITIVITY STUDY OF THE XR-3 LOADS AND MOTIONS COMPUTER PROGRA--ETC(U)
JUN 77 R RIEDEL

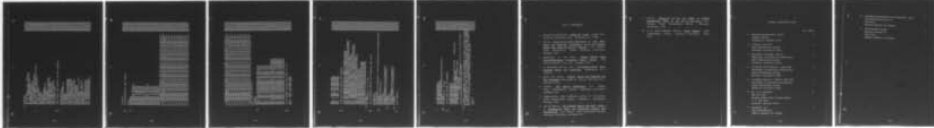
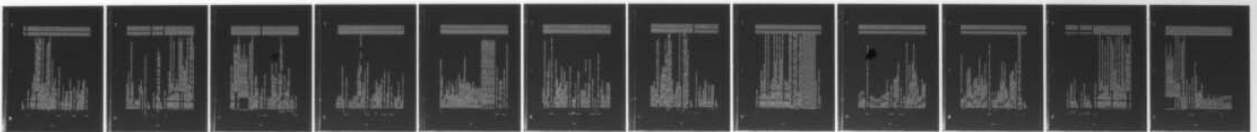
F/6 13/10

UNCLASSIFIED

NL

3 OF 3

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A042176



END

DATE
FILMED
8-77

```

RETURN
END

SUBROUTINE RUDDER
  INTEGER ON
  COMMON /CONST/ PI, RAD, UO
  COMMON /FRUC/ FX, FY, FZ, FK, FM, FN
  COMMON /MASSES/ AM1(201), XI(201), YI(201), ZI(201), XI(201), YI(201), ZI(201), XS, ZS, HRHC
  COMMON /PROMOD/ PROM01, PROM02, PROM03, PROM04, PROM05, PROM06, PROM07
  COMMON /PRTINT/ ON, IACCEL, IVEL, ITRAJ, ISIDWL, IBOWSL, ISTNSL, IWAVES,
  IRUD, IPROP, IAEROD, IRHS
  COMMON /RUDDR/ NPR, DELRUD(25), XR, YR, ZR, IRDS, TL, RSPAN, RAREA, RASPR,
  ARCLB, RTC, RUDANG, TIR(25)
  COMMON /VARBLE/ VAL(40)
  EQUIVALENCE (VAL(1), TIME), (VAL(2), U), (VAL(3), V), (VAL(4), W),
  1(VAL(5), P), (VAL(6), Q), (VAL(7), R), (VAL(8), PHI), (VAL(9), THETA),
  2(VAL(10), Z), (VAL(11), BMASS), (VAL(21), X), (VAL(22), Y), (VAL(23), PSI),
  3(VAL(24), PB)
  EQUIVALENCE (DELRUD(1), RUD(1)), (TIR(1), TR(1))
  DIMENSION RUD(1), TR(1)
  EQUIVALENCE (VAL(18), FANPWR)
  DATA ENL /1.28E-5/

  CALCULATE PROGRAMMED RUDDER DEFLECTION

  TL=TIME
  IF(NPR.EQ.0.0) GO TO 5
  GC TO 6
  RUCANG=DELRUD(1)
  RUCANG=RUDANG/RAD
  GC TO 7
  5 RUCANG=FG1(TL,NPR,TR,RUD,IR)
  6 RUCANG=RUDANG/RAD

  SIDE FORCE CN RUDDER
  7 DSR=Z+Z-XR*THETA
  ENDFAC=(1.+DSR/(DSR+RSPAN))
  VF=V+XR*R-ZR*P
  CC=FRHO*U*U*RAREA
  EFFANG=RUDANG-ENDFAC*VH/U
  FY=2.*QQ*ENDFAC*RCLB*EFFANG

  DRAG FORCE CN RUDDER

```

```

RHS 2190
RHS 2200
RUD 0010
RUD 0020
RUD 0030
RUD 0040
RUD 0050
RUD 0060
RUD 0070
RUD 0080
RUD 0090
RUD 0100
RUD 0110
RUD 0120
RUD 0130
RUD 0140
RUD 0150
RUD 0160
RUD 0170
RUD 0180
RUD 0190
RUD 0200
RUD 0210
RUD 0220
RUD 0230
RUD 0240
RUD 0250
RUD 0260
RUD 0270
RUD 0280
RUD 0290
RUD 0300
RUD 0310
RUD 0320
RUD 0330
RUD 0340
RUD 0350
RUD 0360
RUD 0370
RUD 0380
RUD 0390
RUD 0400
RUD 0410
RUD 0420
RUD 0430
RUD 0440
RUD 0450

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```

REY=U*(RAREA/RSPAN)/ENU
CFR=.427/(ALOG10(REY)-.407)**2.64
PI8=PI/8
CL=2.*CFR+PI8*RTC*RTC*(1.+G*RSPAN/(U*U))+RCLB*EFFANG*EFFANG
FX=-2.*CD*RAREA*HRHO*U*U
FZ=C.
FK=-ZR*FY
FP=FX*ZR
FN=XR*FY
IF(IRUD-NE-CN) RETURN
WRITE(6,123)
1FX,FY,FZ,FK,FM,FN
C 123 FCRMAT(/10X,24HRUDDER FX,FY,FZ,FK,FM,FN /6E15.4)
C
RETURN
ENC
C
SUBROUTINE SAM
WRITE(6,10)
10 FCRMAT(1H1, YOU HAVE CALLED A DUMMY SAM SUBROUTINE. /
110X, CHANGE TO BHISES TO USE THE SAM SUBROUTINE. /)
RETURN
ENC
C
SUBROUTINE SIDEWL
INTEGER ON
CCMMON /AIR/ PINF, RHOINF, GAM, IQUIT
CCMMON /BMCO/ IMM, IMNX, IMNY, IBMFIL, BTIME, IMT, XMI(10), YMI(7), IX, IY
CCMMON /CONST/ PI, RAD, UO
CCMMON /GEOM/ WIDTH, XL, XX(4,11), YY(4,11), NSTA(4), AB, VOLNOM
1 CCCLS(4,10), XCP, ZCP
CCMMCN /GEOMSW/ XAVG(10), DS
CCMMCN /KSWICH/ ITHRST
CCMMCN /MASSES/ AM, AIXX, AIYY, AIZZ, AIXZ, AIMAX, G, WEIGHT, RHO, NMAS,
- CCMMON /MSIDW/ DF(2,10), DSWAV(2,10), ZI(201), XS, ZS, HRHG
1 CCMMON /PLENUM/ XLBW, XBBW, ABW, BUBHGT
CCMMON /PRIME/ STIME, DELT, DELPNT, TPRINT
CCMMON /PRTINT/ ON, IACCEL, IVEL, ITRAJ, ISIDL, IBOWSL, IASTASL, IMAVES,
- IRUD, IPROP, IAEROD, IRHS
CCMMCN /PROMOD/ PROMO1, PROMO2, PROMO3, PROMO4, PROMO5, PROMO6, PROMO7
CCMMON /SIDE/EX ,FY ,FZ ,FK ,FM ,FN ,ALSW, YSM, XLSW, CFSW, CDSW
1, VAREA , VCFORD, VSPAN, VANGLE, VCO5, VX, VY, VZ ,AVBMSW, DELX, VTC
SDWL0020
SDWL0030
SDWL0040
SDWL0050
SDWL0060
SDWL0070
SDWL0080
SDWL0090
SDWL0100
SDWL0110
SDWL0120
SDWL0130
SDWL0140
SDWL0150
SDWL0160
SDWL0170
SDWL0180
SDWL0190
SDWL0200
SDWL0210
SDWL0220

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COMMON /SLOPE/WATSLP, XPWV, XLXPWV, XPWVXS
COMMON /VARBLE/ VAL(40)
COMMON /WAVE/ ETA(4,11), AW(10), CMEGA(10), DVCLW, NWAVE, BETA,
FXWAV, FYWAV, FZWAV, FKWAV, FMWAV, FNWAV
1 ZBAR, PHIBAR, THEBAR, TC, COSPET, SINBET, FBBAR
2 /WAVTAB/ NALDAL, SAL, NDS, CDS, NTH, DTH, STH, ABB, CBB, SBB,
AC1(20,5,7), AC2(20,5,7), AC3(20,5,7), AC4(20,5,7),
3 AC5(20,5,7), AC6(20,5,7), AC7(20,5,7)
4 AC0(20,5,7), AC00(20,5,7), AC8(20,5,7)
5 AS1(20,5,7), AS2(20,5,7), AS3(20,5,7), AS4(20,5,7),
6 AS5(20,5,7), AS6(20,5,7), AS7(20,5,7)
7 AS0(20,5,7), AS00(20,5,7), AS8(20,5,7)
   , BB(36), XREF, RX
EQUIVALENCE
1 (VAL(5),P), (VAL(6),Q), (VAL(7),R), (VAL(3),V), (VAL(4),W)
2 (VAL(10),Z), (VAL(11),BMASS), (VAL(21),X), (VAL(22),Y), (VAL(23),PSI),
3 (VAL(24),PB)
DIMENSION FZGAP(2,11), DSW(2,11)
DIMENSION FZHOLD(2), FZHDRP(2)
DATA ENU /1.28E-5/
FEAR=PB-PINF
PBHEAD=FBAR/(RHO*G)
GAP OR WETTED DRAFT CALCULATION
CC 10 J=1,2
N=NSTA(J)
CC 10 K=1,N
CC ZS+Z+YY(J,K)*PHI-XX(1,K)*THETA+ETA(J,K)
CC IN=DD-WATSLP*(XPWVXS-XX(J,K))
IF(DCIN.LT.8UBHGT) GO TO 101
IF ( VAL(11)-TOLD .LT. DELPNT ) GO TO 101
TCLD = VAL(11)
WRITE (6,100) XX(J,K), VAL(1),DD
FCFMAT(/10X,43HWATER CONTACT WITH TOP OF BUBBLE CHAMBER AT F7.2,
-14F FT.
100 CCNTINUE
101 CCM(J,K)=(SIGN(1.,DD)+1.)*DC/2.
IF (DDIN) 6,8,8
IF (DSW(J,K)-PBHEAD) 7,8,8
7 GAP(J,K)=-DDIN*(1.-(DSW(J,K))/PBHEAD)
CC TO 10
8 GAP(J,K)=0.0
10 CCNTINUE
LEAKAGE AREA

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```

SDWL0230
SDWL0240
SDWL0250
SDWL0260
SDWL0270
SDWL0280
SDWL0290
SDWL0300
SDWL0310
SDWL0320
SDWL0330
SDWL0340
SDWL0350
SDWL0360
SDWL0370
SDWL0380
SDWL0390
SDWL0400
SDWL0410
SDWL0420
SDWL0430
SDWL0440
SDWL0450
SDWL0460
SDWL0470
SDWL0480
SDWL0490
SDWL0500
SDWL0510
SDWL0520
SDWL0530
SDWL0540
SDWL0550
SDWL0560
SDWL0570
SDWL0580
SDWL0590
SDWL0600
SDWL0610
SDWL0620
SDWL0630
SDWL0640
SDWL0650
SDWL0660
SDWL0670
SDWL0680
SDWL0690

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```

ALSM=0.0
CC 20 J=1,2
N=NSTA(J)-1
CC 20 I=1,N
ALSM=ALSM+(GAP(J,I)+GAP(J,I+1))*DELX/2.
CC CONTINUE

CRCSS-FLOW DRAG ON SIDEWALLS
FYD=0.0
FKC=0.0
DC 15 I=1,2
N=NSTA(I)-1
CC 15 J=1,N
CSWAV(I,J)=(DSW(I,J)+DSW(I,J+1))/2.
VREL = V+XAVG(J)*R-(ZS-DSWAV(I,J))/2.)*P
CF(I,J)=- HRHO*CD*VREL
FYC=FYD+DF(I,J)*XAVG(J)
FNC=FNC+DF(I,J)*XAVG(J)
FKC=FKC-(ZS-DSWAV(I,J))/2.)*DF(I,J)

SET UP STERN LIMIT CF FORCE DETERMINATION
XSS = XSS
GC TO 16
ENTRY SIDWLM
XSS = XMI(IX)
IP=1.+(THETA*PI)/DTH
IP=MAX0(MINO(IP,NTH),1)
IPI=MIN0(IP+1,NTH)
DIPETA=(IP-1)*DTH+STH
CIP= (THETA*PI)/DTH

CALC REYNOLDS NO. AND DRAG COEFF.
REY=U*XLSW/ENU
CCT=.427/(ALOG10(REY)-.407)**2.64

SIDEWALL FCRCES, P/S
CC 40 J=1,2
WAREA=0.0
N=NSTA(J)-1
NI = (XSS+XS)*N/XLSW+1.5
DC 21 I=NI,N
ZCRI=1.
IF(DSWAV(J,I).EQ. 0.0) ZOR1=0.0

```

```

SDWL 0710
SDWL 0720
SDWL 0730
SDWL 0740
SDWL 0750
SDWL 0760
SDWL 0770
SDWL 0780
SDWL 0790
SDWL 0800
SDWL 0810
SDWL 0820
SDWL 0830
SDWL 0840
SDWL 0850
SDWL 0860
SDWL 0880
SDWL 0890
SDWL 0900
SDWL 0910
SDWL 0920
SDWL 0930
SDWL 0940
SDWL 0950
SDWL 0960
SDWL 0970
SDWL 0980
SDWL 0990
SDWL 1000
SDWL 1010
SDWL 1020
SDWL 1030
SDWL 1040
SDWL 1050
SDWL 1060
SDWL 1070
SDWL 1080
SDWL 1090
SDWL 1100
SDWL 1110
SDWL 1120
SDWL 1130
SDWL 1140
SDWL 1150
SDWL 1160
SDWL 1170

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)*DELX
)*DELX

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SDWLL1180
SDWLL1190
SDWLL1200
SDWLL1210
SDWLL1220
SDWLL1230
SDWLL1240
SDWLL1250
SDWLL1260
SDWLL1270
SDWLL1280
SDWLL1290
SDWLL1300
SDWLL1310
SDWLL1320
SDWLL1330
SDWLL1340
SDWLL1350
SDWLL1360
SDWLL1370
SDWLL1380
SDWLL1390
SDWLL1400
SDWLL1420
SDWLL1430
SDWLL1440
SDWLL1450
SDWLL1460
SDWLL1470
SDWLL1480
SDWLL1490
SDWLL1500
SDWLL1510
SDWLL1520
SDWLL1530
SDWLL1540
SDWLL1550
SDWLL1560
SDWLL1570
SDWLL1580
SDWLL1590
SDWLL1600
SDWLL1610
SDWLL1620
SDWLL1630
SDWLL1640
SDWLL1650

21 WAREA=WAREA+DELX*(2.*DSWAV(J,I)+ZCRI*AVBMSW)

FXH(J)=- HRHO*CDT*WAREA*U*U

YLSW=PM1*YSW

DSS=DS-XSS*THETA

ZCRI=(SIGN(1.,DSS)+1.)/2.

ICSS=1.5+(DSS-SBB)/DBB

ICSS=MINO(NBB,ICSS)

ZCRI=(SIGN(1.,DSS)+1.)/2.

LCSS=DSS*ZRI

LCRBOW=DSS-LT*(J,N+1)-XSS)*THETA

A33S=(RHO*PI*BS**2)/8.

AZ2S=(RHO*PI*BS**2)/2.

LCR=(THETA-LT*0.0)*A22S=.4*HRHO*PI*DRBOW*DRBOW/2.

ID=1+(DCSR*12.-SDS)/DDS

YCI=MINO(ID+1,NDS)

DIL=(DCSR*12.-DDSR)/DDS

BCO=ACO(1, ID, IPI)

BC00=ACO(1, ID, IPI)

BC2=AC2(1, ID, IPI)

BC5=AC5(1, ID, IPI)

BC6=AC6(1, ID, IPI)

1 BC0 +DID*(ACO +DID*(ACO (1, ID1, IPI)-BC0) +DIP*(ACO (1, ID1, IPI)-BC0))

1 BC00 +DID*(ACO0 +DID*(ACO0 (1, ID1, IPI)-BC00) +DIP*(ACO0 (1, ID1, IPI)-BC00))

1 BC2 +DID*(AC2 +DID*(AC2 (1, ID1, IPI)-BC2) +DIP*(AC2 (1, ID1, IPI)-BC2))

1 BC5 +DID*(AC5 +DID*(AC5 (1, ID1, IPI)-BC5) +DIP*(AC5 (1, ID1, IPI)-BC5))

1 BC6 +DID*(AC6 +DID*(AC6 (1, ID1, IPI)-BC6) +DIP*(AC6 (1, ID1, IPI)-BC6))

1 BC6 +DIC*(AC6 (1, ID1, IPI)-AC6 (1, ID1, IPI)+BC6))

SHIFT MCMET CENTER FROM XREF TO C.G.

BCC0 = BC00-(XS-XREF)*BC0

BC6 = BC6 -(XS-XREF)*BC5

HYCROSTATIC AND HYDRODYNAMIC FORCES

FZ(J) =-G*BC0-U*U*A33S*THETA-U*A33S*W+Q*U*(-BC2+A33S*XSS)

C C
C C
C C

```

1 -U*A33S*P*YLSM
1 FMH(J) = -U*XSS*XSS*A33S*Q+G*BC00+U*(A33S*XSS+BC2)*(W+U*THETA
1 +YLSM*P)
1 FVF(J) = -A22S*U*(V+XSS*R -ZS*P)
FNF(J) = FVH(J)*XSS-U*((V-ZS*P)*BC5+R*BC6)
ADD VERTICAL FORCE DUE TO DEADRISE PROJECTION OF LATERAL FORCE
CC
CC
CCRANG=0.0
IF (DS.GT.0.5833) DDRANG=(DS-0.5833)*0.0629
DRANG=1.021+DDRANG-PM1*PHI
CTNDR= COTAN(DRANG)
RUCSIG=SIGN(1.,RUDANG)
IF (RUCSIG.NE.PM1) CTNDR=PM1*TAN(PHI)
FZHCLD(J)=FZH(J)
FZHDRP(J)=PM1*FVH(J)*CTNDR*PROMC1
FZF(J)=FZH(J)+FZHDRP(J)
IF (IMT.EQ.2) GO TO 40
CALC OF FORCE ON VENTRAL FINS REMOVED
CC
CC
CCCONTINUE
CCCONTINUE
IF (IMT.EQ.2) GO TO 41
TCTAL SIDEWALL FORCES AND MOMENTS
FX=FXH(1)+FXH(2)
FY=FYH(1)+FYH(2)
FZ=FZH(1)+FZH(2)
FK=(FZH(2)-FZH(1))*YSW +FKD -FY*ZS
FY=FY+FYD
FM=FMH(1)+FMH(2)+ZS*FX
FN= FND +FNH(1)+FNH(2) +(FXH(1)-FXH(2))*YSW
DRAG FORCE CN FINS REMOVED
CC
CC
CC41 CCCONTINUE
CCALL ROLL DAMPING DUE TO VERTICAL WAVE GENERATION
DSS=Z+ZS-XSS*THETA
ZCRI=(SIGN(1.,DSS)+1.)/2.
CSS=DSS*ZORI
DC=Z+ZS
CSR=DS-(XREF-XS)*THETA
IC=1.+(OSR*12.-SDS)/DDS
IC=MAXO(MINO(IC,NDS),1)

```

```

SDWL1660
SDWL1670
SDWL1680
SDWL1690
SDWL1700
SDWL1710
SDWL1720
SDWL1730
SDW*1740
SDW*1750
SDW*1760
SDW*1770
SDW*1780
SDW*1781
SDWL1790
SDWL1800
SDWL1810
SDWL1820
SDWL1830
SDWL1840
SDWL1850
SDWL1860
SDWL1870
SDWL1880
SDWL1890
SDWL1900
SDWL1910
SDWL1920
SDWL1930
SDWL1940
SDWL1950
SDWL1960
SDWL1970
SDWL1980
SDWL1990
SDWL2000
SDWL2010
SDWL2020
SDWL2030
SDWL2040
SDWL2050
SDWL2060
SDWL2070
SDWL2080
SDWL2090
SDWL2100
SDWL2110
SDWL2120

```

```

CCSR=(ID-1)*DCS+SDS
IDL=MINO(ID+1,NDS)
DTC=(DCSR#12.-DDSR)/DDS
BC2=AC2(1, ID, IP)
BC2=BC2 +DID*(AC2(1, ID, IP)-AC2(1, ID, IP)-BC2)
1 FKCLD=FK
FK=FK-PROMO2*YSW*BC2*P/PI
FKF(1)=FZH(1)+PROMO2/2.*YSW*BC2*P/PI
FKF(2)=FZH(2)-PROMO2/2.*YSW*BC2*P/PI
IF(PROMO3.EQ.1.0) WRITE(6,200) VAL(1), FZH(1), FZH(2),
IFZDRP(1), FZHRP(2), TIME=, IX, E15.4, 2X, 'OLD VERTICAL FORCES', 2(5X, E15.4)/
20C FORMAT(/2X, 'TIME=', IX, E15.4, 2X, 'OLD VERTICAL FORCES', 2(5X, E15.4)/
2S, 'VERTICAL DEADRISE FORCES', 2(5X, E15.4)/25X, 'OLD AND NEW RCCL MOMENTS', 2(5X, E15.4)/)
IF((ISIDWL.NE.ON) RETURN
CC 42 I=1, 2
CC 42 J=1, 11
GAP(I, J)=12.0*GAP(I, J)
CSW(I, J)=12.0*DSW(I, J)
1 WRX, FY, FZ, FK, FM, FN
C 123 ECFMAT(/10X, 8HSIDEWALL /25H GAP (FT.) (STERN TO BOW) /14H PORT SID
1EWALL /11F10.5/14H STBD SIDEWALL /11F10.5/37H IMMERSICN DEPTH (FT.
2) (STERN TO BOW) /14H PORT SIDEWALL /11F10.5/14H STBC SIDEWALL /
3 11F10.5/10X, 26HSIDEWALL FX, FY, FZ, FK, FM, FN /6E15.4)
C RETURN
C ENC
C FUNCTION SHXYAX (X, Z, ANGYAX, PI)
H=SQR(X**2+Z**2)
IF(X.EQ.0.0) GO TO 1
ARG=Z/X
ANGCLD=ATAN(ARG)
IF(ANGCLD.GE.0.0) GO TO 2
ANGNEW=ANGCLD+PI-ANGYAX
GC TO 3
ANGNEW=PI/2.0-ANGYAX
GO TO 3
ANGNEW=ANGCLD-ANGYAX
SFXYAX=H#COS(ANGNEW)
C RETURN
C ENC

```

```

SDWL2130
SDWL2140
SDWL2150
SDWL2160
SDWL2170
SDWL2180
SDWL2190
SDWL2200
SDWL2210
SDWL2220
SDWL2230
SDWL2240
SDWL2250
SDWL2260
SDWL2270
SDWL2280
SDWL2290
SDWL2300
SDWL2310
SDWL2320
SDWL2330
SDWL2340
SDWL2350
SDWL2360
SDWL2370
SDWL2380
SDWL2390
SDWL2400
SDWL2410
SDWL2420

```

```

SHX 0010
SHX 0020
SHX 0030
SHX 0040
SHX 0050
SHX 0060
SHX 0070
SHX 0080
SHX 0090
SHX 0100
SHX 0110
SHX 0120
SHX 0130
SHX 0140
SHX 0150
SHX 0160
SHX 0170

```



```

1 AC1(20,5,7),AC2(20,5,7),AC3(20,5,7),AC4(20,5,7),
2 AC5(20,5,7),AC6(20,5,7),AC7(20,5,7)
3 AC8(20,5,7),AC9(20,5,7),AC10(20,5,7)
4 AS1(20,5,7),AS2(20,5,7),AS3(20,5,7),AS4(20,5,7),
5 AS5(20,5,7),AS6(20,5,7),AS7(20,5,7),
6 AS8(20,5,7),AS9(20,5,7),AS10(20,5,7)
7 AS11(20,5,7),AS12(20,5,7),AS13(20,5,7),
  AS14(20,5,7),AS15(20,5,7),AS16(20,5,7),
  AS17(20,5,7),AS18(20,5,7),AS19(20,5,7),
  AS20(20,5,7),AS21(20,5,7),AS22(20,5,7),
  AS23(20,5,7),AS24(20,5,7),AS25(20,5,7),
  AS26(20,5,7),AS27(20,5,7),AS28(20,5,7),
  AS29(20,5,7),AS30(20,5,7),AS31(20,5,7),
  AS32(20,5,7),AS33(20,5,7),AS34(20,5,7),
  AS35(20,5,7),AS36(20,5,7),AS37(20,5,7),
  AS38(20,5,7),AS39(20,5,7),AS40(20,5,7),
  AS41(20,5,7),AS42(20,5,7),AS43(20,5,7),
  AS44(20,5,7),AS45(20,5,7),AS46(20,5,7),
  AS47(20,5,7),AS48(20,5,7),AS49(20,5,7),
  AS50(20,5,7),AS51(20,5,7),AS52(20,5,7),
  AS53(20,5,7),AS54(20,5,7),AS55(20,5,7),
  AS56(20,5,7),AS57(20,5,7),AS58(20,5,7),
  AS59(20,5,7),AS60(20,5,7),AS61(20,5,7),
  AS62(20,5,7),AS63(20,5,7),AS64(20,5,7),
  AS65(20,5,7),AS66(20,5,7),AS67(20,5,7),
  AS68(20,5,7),AS69(20,5,7),AS70(20,5,7),
  AS71(20,5,7),AS72(20,5,7),AS73(20,5,7),
  AS74(20,5,7),AS75(20,5,7),AS76(20,5,7),
  AS77(20,5,7),AS78(20,5,7),AS79(20,5,7),
  AS80(20,5,7),AS81(20,5,7),AS82(20,5,7),
  AS83(20,5,7),AS84(20,5,7),AS85(20,5,7),
  AS86(20,5,7),AS87(20,5,7),AS88(20,5,7),
  AS89(20,5,7),AS90(20,5,7),AS91(20,5,7),
  AS92(20,5,7),AS93(20,5,7),AS94(20,5,7),
  AS95(20,5,7),AS96(20,5,7),AS97(20,5,7),
  AS98(20,5,7),AS99(20,5,7),AS100(20,5,7)
1 DIMENSION WC1(2),WC2(2),WC3(2),WC4(2),WC5(2),WC6(2)
1 DIMENSION WS1(2),WS2(2),WS3(2),WS4(2),WS5(2),WS6(2)
1 EQUIVALENCE (VAL(2),U), (VAL(3),V), (VAL(4),W),
  (VAL(5),P), (VAL(6),Q), (VAL(7),R), (VAL(8),PHI), (VAL(9),THETA),
  (VAL(10),Z), (VAL(11),BMASS), (VAL(21),X), (VAL(22),Y), (VAL(23),PSI),
  (VAL(24),PB)
1 EQUIVALENCE (VAL(16),ETACG)
C IF (NMAVE.EC.0) RETURN
C
C CALCULATION OF SHIFT OF XCP0
XCPL=XCP+0.001975*(U*0.5921-30.0)**2-0.974
XCPC=SHXYAX(XCPU,ZCP,THETA,PI)
GAMMA=BETA-PSI
SIGAM=SIGN(GAMMA)
CCGAM=CCS(GAMMA)
FC=-X*CCSBET-Y*SINBET
DVCLW=0.0
ETACG=0.0
N=NSTA(3)
DC 1 J=1,N
CCNTABX(J)=0.0
CCNTINUE
N=NSTA(4)
DC 2 J=1,N
CCETADX(J)=0.0
CCNTINUE
N=NSTA(1,4)
DC 10 J=1,4
N=NSTA(J)
DC 10 K=1,N
CCETA(J,K)=0.0
DC 15 J=1,2
CCFXW(J)=0.0
CCFYW(J)=0.0
CCFKW(J)=0.0
CCFMW(J)=0.0
CCFNW(J)=0.0

```

```

1
2
10

```

```

WAVS0280
WAVS0290
WAVS0300
WAVS0310
WAVS0320
WAVS0330
WAVS0340
WAVS0350
WAVS0360
WAVS0370
WAVS0380
WAVS0390
WAVS0400
WAVS0410
WAVS0420
WAVS0430
WAVS0440
WAVS0450
WAVS0460
WAVS0470
WAVS0480
WAVS0490
WAVS0500
WAVS0510
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WAVS0670
WAVS0680
WAVS0690
WAVS0700
WAVS0710
WAVS0720
WAVS0730
WAVS0740
WAVS0750

```

MAVS0760
 MAVS0770
 MAVS0780
 MAVS0790
 MAVS0800
 MAVS0810
 MAVS0820
 MAVS0830
 MAVS0840
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 MAVS0980
 MAVS0990
 MAVS1000
 MAVS1010
 MAVS1020
 MAVS1030
 MAVS1040
 MAVS1050
 MAVS1060
 MAVS1070
 MAVS1080
 MAVS1090
 MAVS1100
 MAVS1110
 MAVS1120
 MAVS1130
 MAVS1140
 MAVS1150
 MAVS1160
 MAVS1170
 MAVS1180
 MAVS1190
 MAVS1200
 MAVS1210
 MAVS1220
 MAVS1230

```

15 CC CONTINUE S
    XSS = -XEQ-2) XSS = XMI(IX)
    IF (IMT.EQ.2) XSS = XMI(IX)
    IF = 1 + (TFEBAR*RAD-STH)/DTH
    IP = MAXO(MINO(IP,NTH),1)
    IP1 = MINO(IP+1,NTH)
    DTETA = (IP-1)*DTH+STH
    DTPE = (TETA*RAD-DTHET A)/DTH
    TIME RISE FACTOR FOR WAVE AMPLITUDE
    AMPFAC = 1.-EXP(-TIME/AMPTC)
    DC 100 I=1,NWAVE
    CM1 = CMEGA(I)
    CM2 = CM1*OM1
    XWK = OM2/G
    AA = AW(I)*AMPFAC
    FT = CM1*TIME+XWK*FO
    AL = XWK*COGAM
    IAA = 1+(ABS(AL)-SAL)/DAL
    IAA1 = MAXO(MINO(IAA,NAL),1)
    IAA1 = MINO(IAA+1,NAL)
    IAA = (IAA-1)*CAL+SAL
    CIA = (ABS(AL)-DAA)/DAL
    SALP = SIGN(1.,AL)
  
```

WAVE FORCES AND MOMENTS ON THE SIDEWALLS

```

40 J=1,2
YLSW = (2*J-3)*YSW
WE = SIN(WE)
ST = COS(WE)
CCS = ZBAR+ZS+YLSW*PHIBAR
DCSR = DS-(XREF-XS)*THEBAR
ID = 1+(DCSR*12.-SDS)/DDS
ICL = MAXO(MINO(ID,NDS),1)
DCSR = (ID-1)*DDS +SDS
CIC = (DCSR*12.-DDSR)/DDS
ICL1 = MINO(ID+1,NDS)
ICL = DS-XSS*THEBAR
ZCRI = (SIGN(1.,DSS)+1.)/2.
CCS = DSS*ZORI
ICSS = 1.5+(DSS-SBB)/DBB
ICCS = MIO(NBB, IDSS)
CK = BB(ICCS)
CK = COS(XWK*COGAM*XSS)
A33S = (RHO*PI*BS**2)/8.
SK = SIN(XWK*COGAM*XSS)
A22S = (RHO*.4*PI*DSS**2)/2.
  
```


WAVS2200
 WAVS2210
 WAVS2220
 WAVS2230
 WAVS2240
 WAVS2250
 WAVS2260
 WAVS2270
 WAVS2280
 WAVS2290
 WAVS2300
 WAVS2310
 WAVS2320
 WAVS2330
 WAVS2340
 WAVS2350
 WAVS2360
 WAVS2370
 WAVS2380
 WAVS2390
 WAVS2400
 WAVS2410
 WAVS2420
 WAVS2430
 WAVS2440
 WAVS2450
 WAVS2460
 WAVS2470
 WAVS2480
 WAVS2490
 WAVS2500
 WAVS2510
 WAVS2520
 WAVS2530
 WAVS2540
 WAVS2550
 WAVS2560
 WAVS2570
 WAVS2580
 WAVS2590
 WAVS2600
 WAVS2610
 WAVS2620
 WAVS2630
 WAVS2640
 WAVS2650
 WAVS2660
 WAVS2670

BC4 = BC4 -(XS-XREF)*BC2
 BC6 = BC6 -(XS-XREF)*BC2
 BS00 = BS00 -(XS-XREF)*BS0
 BS3 = BS3 -(XS-XREF)*BS1
 BS4 = BS4 -(XS-XREF)*BS2
 BS6 = BS6 -(XS-XREF)*BS5

CC
 CC
 CALCULATE WAVE FORCES AND MOMENTS

FZC = BS1 - XWK*G*(BS2+BS0) - U*OMI*(-A33S*CK-AL*BS2)
 FZC = BS1 - XWK*G*(BS2+BS0) + U*OMI*(-A33S*CK+AL*BC2)
 FMC = BC1 - XWK*G*(BS4+BS00) - U*OMI*(-A33S*CK-BC2-AL*BS4)
 FMC = BC1 - XWK*G*(BS4+BS00) + U*OMI*(-A33S*CK+AL*BC2)
 FMS = BC3 - XWK*G*(BC4+BC00) + U*OMI*(-A33S*CK-BS2+AL*BC4)
 FMS = BC3 - XWK*G*(BC4+BC00) - U*OMI*(-A33S*CK+AL*BC4)
 FYC = -XWK*G*(BS5+BS0) - U*OMI*(-A22S*CK-AL*BS5)
 FYC = -XWK*G*(BS5+BS0) + U*OMI*(-A22S*CK+AL*BS5)
 FNC = XWK*G*(BC6+BC00) - U*OMI*(-A22S*CK-BS5+AL*BC6)
 FNC = XWK*G*(BC6+BC00) + U*OMI*(-A22S*CK+AL*BC6)
 FNS = -XWK*G*(BS6+BS00) - U*OMI*(-A22S*CK-BC5-AL*BS6)
 FNS = -XWK*G*(BS6+BS00) + U*OMI*(-A22S*CK+AL*BC8)
 FKS = XWK*G*(BC7-BS8) + U*OMI*(-A42S*CK-AL*BS8)
 FKS = -XWK*G*(BS7-BS8) + U*OMI*(-A42S*CK-AL*BS8)
 FZW(J) = FZH(J) - AA*(FZC*CT+FZS*ST)
 FZW(J) = FZH(J) + AA*(FZC*CT+FZS*ST)
 FFW(J) = FFW(J) + AA*(FMC*CT+FMS*ST) *SIGAM
 FFW(J) = FFW(J) - AA*(FMC*CT+FMS*ST) *SIGAM
 FFW(J) = FFW(J) - AA*(FNC*CT+FNS*ST) *SIGAM
 FFW(J) = FFW(J) + AA*(FNC*CT+FNS*ST) *SIGAM
 FFW(J) = FFW(J) - AA*(FKC*CT+FKS*ST) *SIGAM
 FFW(J) = FFW(J) + AA*(FKC*CT+FKS*ST) *SIGAM
 CCNTINUE
 IF (IMT.EQ.2) GO TO 100

40

CC
 CC
 WAVE ELEVATION AROUND THE SIDEWALLS AND SEALS

CC 20 J=1,4
 N=NSTA(J)
 CC 20 K=1,N
 ETA(J,K)=ETA(J,K)+SIN(XWK*(-XX(J,K)*COGAM-YY(J,K)*SIGAM)+FT)*AA
 CCNTINUE
 ETACG=ETACG+AA*SIN(FT)

20

CC 25 J=1,N
 N=NSTA(3)
 ARG=AA*COS(XWK*(-XX(3,J)*COGAM)+FT)
 DETABX(J)=DETABX(J)-XWK*COGAM*ARG
 CCNTINUE

25

CC 30 J=1,N
 N=NSTA(4)
 ARG=AA*COS(XWK*(-XX(4,J)*COGAM)+FT)
 LETADX(J)=LETADX(J)-XWK*COGAM*ARG
 CCNTINUE

30

CC
 CC
 WAVE PUMPING

```

C
100
C
C
C
X1=XMK*XLBW*COGAM/2.
X2=XMK*XBBW*SIGAM/2.
FIT=FT-XMK*XCPC*COGAM
DVCLW=DVOLW+AA*ABW*T2(X1)*T2(X2)*SIN(FTT)
CCNTINUE
IF (IMT.EQ.2) RETURN

TCTAL WAVE FORCES AND MOMENTS
FXWAV=FXW(1)+FXW(2)
FYWAV=FYW(1)+FYW(2)
FZWAV=FZW(1)+FZW(2)
FKWAV=FKW(1)+FKW(2)+(FZW(2)-FZW(1))*YSW +FYWAV*ZBAR
FMWAV=FMW(1)+FMW(2)-(FXW(1)-FXW(2))*YSW
FNWAV=FNW(1)+FNW(2) RETURN
IF (IMAVES.NE.ON)
WRITE(6,200) ((ETA(I,J),J=1,11),I=1,4),ETACG,CVOLW
1,FXWAV,FYWAV,FZWAV,FKWAV,FMWAV,FNWAV

C
200
FCRMT(/10X,5HWAVES /63H WAVE ELEVATIONS AT CRAFT STATIONS RELATI
VE TO CALM WATER (FT.) /14H PORT SIDEMALL /11F10.5/14H STBC SIDEMALL
2L /11F10.5/9H BOW SEAL /11F10.5/11H STERN SEAL /11F10.5/25H WAVE E
3ELEVATION AT C.G. = F10.5,10X,43HPLENUM VOLUME LOST DUE TO WAVES (C
4U. FT.) = F15.5/10X,23HWAVES FX,FY,FZ,FK,FM, FN /6E15.4)

C
RETURN
ENC

```

```

WAVS2680
WAVS2690
WAVS2700
WAVS2710
WAVS2720
WAVS2730
WAVS2740
WAVS2750
WAVS2760
WAVS2770
WAVS2780
WAVS2790
WAVS2800
WAVS2810
WAVS2820
WAVS2830
WAVS2840
WAVS2850
WAVS2860
WAVS2870
WAVS2880
WAVS2890
WAVS2900
WAVS2910
WAVS2920
WAVS2930
WAVS2940
WAVS2950

```

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