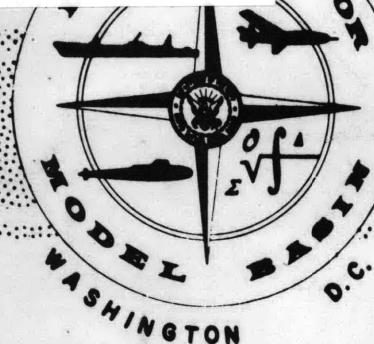


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ANALYSIS OF WAKE SURVEY OF SHIP MODELS

COMPUTER PROGRAM

AML PROBLEM NO. 840-219F

AERODYNAMICS

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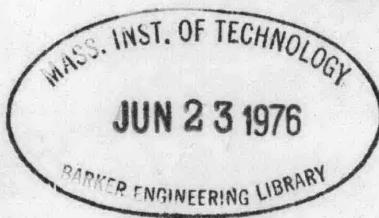
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HYDROMECHANICS LABORATORY

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT REPORT

ACOUSTICS AND
VIBRATION

March 1964

Report 1804

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LIST OF SYMBOLS

A_j, B_j	j^{th} harmonic coefficients of a sine and cosine series
C_j	j^{th} harmonic amplitude of a sine series
D	Propeller diameter, ft
J_a	Apparent advance coefficient, V/nD
k_x, k_θ	Orders of interpolation
n	Propeller revolutions, rps
P	Pressure factor, $(V_b^2)_{\max} / \bar{V}_b^2 - 1$
r	Radial coordinate, ft
R	Radius of propeller, ft
\underline{v}	Resultant wake velocity vector, fps
v_b	Resultant inflow velocity to blade
\bar{v}_b	Mean resultant inflow velocity to blade
v	Model or ship velocity, fps
v_r	Radial component of velocity vector
\bar{v}_r	Mean radial component of velocity vector
v_t	Tangential component of velocity vector
\bar{v}_t	Mean tangential component of velocity vector
v_{tr}	Transverse component of velocity vector
\bar{v}_v	Volumetric velocity
v_x	Longitudinal component of velocity vector
\bar{v}_x	Mean longitudinal component of velocity vector
$v_{x_{\text{corr}}}$	Corrected longitudinal velocity

\bar{V}_x _{corr}	Mean corrected longitudinal component of velocity
W_x	Wake coefficient
x	Nondimensional radius r/R (radial coordinate)
x_h	Nondimensional radius at hub
X,Y,Z	Cartesian coordinates
α_h	Projected angle of velocity vector on X-Y plane
α_v	Projected angle of velocity vector on X-Z plane
β	Advance angle
$\bar{\beta}$	Mean advance angle
$\Delta\beta$	Variation of advance angle from its mean
ϕ_j	Phase angle of j th harmonic in degrees
θ	Position angle (angular coordinate) in degrees

ABSTRACT

This report presents a brief discussion of the computer program written for the purpose of analyzing experimental wake survey data. The method used in computation is briefly discussed and a detailed instruction for preparation of input data is provided. Samples of computer input and output are included in Appendix A.

INTRODUCTION

The phenomena of propeller cavitation, propeller radiated noise, and vibration due to alternating forces developed by a propeller have been matters of great concern to naval architects. It is understood that to a large extent these phenomena are affected by the nonuniform character of the wake field in which a propeller operates. In order to gain a better understanding of the flow pattern behind a ship, experiments to measure the steady three-dimensional velocities at a number of points in the plane of a propeller using pitot tubes have been carried out for a large number of models by naval researchers for many years. This procedure of measuring velocities in way of a wake is commonly known as a Wake Survey.

In the past, experimental data obtained from wake surveys could only be analyzed to a limited extent using time consuming hand computation and curve fairing techniques. From these analyses information on the magnitude and direction of wake velocity at test points and a map of equal velocity contours may be obtained.

With the aid of modern electronic digital computers, it is believed that additional information could be gained from some more detailed analyses of the experimental data requiring very little effort as demonstrated in many other areas of study. With this in view, a computer program was initiated in 1961 to interpolate test data and provide a complete map of a wake velocity field, and thus give insight into the characteristics of the flow pattern behind a ship.

This report presents a brief discussion of the mathematical methods used in the computations, and a detailed instruction for preparation of input data for the convenience of the users of the program.

NOTES ON COMPUTER PROGRAM

The computer program entitled "Wake Analysis" was designated AML Problem No. 840-219 for the initial purpose of interpolating test wake velocity data in the plane of propeller using the IBM-7090 digital computer. As the work of programming progressed, a number of features were added resulting in various versions of the program. Each of the versions was designated by adding a letter alphabetically to the problem number. To date, there are six versions, 219A through 219F. The latest version, i.e., 219F, incorporates all the features that are in the versions preceding it. A brief discussion of this program is given below.

Input

Two pitot tubes of different design have been used in wake survey work at the David Taylor Model Basin. These are the so-called 5-hole and 13-hole pitot tubes. Each of these instruments provides a different set of input information in regard to the magnitude and direction of a velocity vector. Accordingly, the computer program is written to accommodate both of these cases.

For a 5-hole pitot tube which is being used currently, the input data is in the form of three nondimensional components (tangential, longitudinal, and radial) of the resultant velocity vector at various points in the plane of a propeller. This information is obtained with the aid of the computer program XF10, which converts directly the test data into these components.

Test data obtained with a 13-hole pitot tube is first converted into the following three quantities by hand computation and curve fairing:

Resultant velocity vector, V

Projected angle of resultant velocity vector on X-Z vertical plane, α_v

Projected angle of resultant velocity vector on X-Y horizontal plane, α_h .

These three quantities are then used as input data to the computer. The computer converts this input data first into the three nondimensional velocity components at each of the test data points, and then handles them as in the case of a 5-hole pitot tube.

Usually, the data entered is "complete" in the sense that for each input radial coordinate, data points are on all of the input angular coordinates, or vice versa. But in some cases due to physical limitations or other considerations, measurements at some points may not have been made; in these cases, the data entered are "incomplete" in that for each input radial coordinate, test points may not necessarily be on all the input angular coordinates. Accordingly, the computer program is written such that data at the missing points may be supplied first by interpolation, and from there on, the problem is treated the same as if it were "complete."

Computation

The main purpose of the computer program is to interpolate or extrapolate input data for points other than the test points. The method used for this is a double interpolating procedure based on Aitken's formula.* Briefly, for given values of the two independent variables x and θ , the computer employs a subroutine which will perform k_x^{th} and k_{θ}^{th} order interpolations in the x and θ directions, respectively, on a table of (x, V, θ) values for the corresponding dependent argument V . The functional form which the table of (x, V, θ) values must satisfy is

$$\text{either } V_{i,j} = f(x_{i,j}, \theta_i) \quad (\text{for incomplete case})$$

$$\text{or } V_{i,j} = f(x_j, \theta_i) \quad (\text{for complete case})$$

$$i = 1, 2, \dots, m; \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

The independent variables x and θ need not be equally spaced.

* See e.g. "Numerical Calculus" by W. E. Milne, Princeton University Press, 1949.

In order to obtain the interpolation or extrapolated value of V at a given point $(\bar{x}, \bar{\theta})$, i.e., $V(\bar{x}, \bar{\theta})$ the subroutine performs double interpolation or extrapolation in the radial and angular directions in accordance with the following procedure:

1. Selection of data points in the input for interpolation

The subroutine first selects a set of $k_\theta + 1$ values of θ . In choosing these points the following rules are observed:

Let the table consist of $(\theta_1, \theta_2, \dots, \theta_m)$ Then if

a. $\bar{\theta} < \theta_1$; use $\theta_1, \theta_2, \dots, \theta_{k_\theta + 1}$

b. $\bar{\theta} > \theta_m$; use $\theta_{m-k_\theta}, \theta_{m-k_\theta+1}, \dots, \theta_m$

c. k_θ is odd, $\theta_i < \bar{\theta} < \theta_{i+1}$; use

$$\theta_i - \frac{k_\theta - 1}{2}, \quad \theta_i - \frac{k_\theta - 3}{2}, \quad \dots, \quad \theta_i + \frac{k_\theta + 1}{2}$$

d. k_θ is even, $\theta_i < \bar{\theta} < \theta_{i+1}$, and $|\bar{\theta} - \theta_i| < |\theta_{i+1} - \bar{\theta}|$; use

$$\theta_i - \frac{k_\theta}{2}, \quad \theta_i - \frac{k_\theta}{2} + 1, \quad \dots, \quad \theta_i + \frac{k_\theta}{2}$$

e. k_θ is even, $\theta_i < \bar{\theta} < \theta_{i+1}$, and $|\bar{\theta} - \theta_i| \geq |\theta_{i+1} - \bar{\theta}|$; use

$$\theta_i - \frac{k_\theta}{2} + 1, \quad \theta_i - \frac{k_\theta}{2} + 2, \quad \dots, \quad \theta_i + \frac{k_\theta}{2} + 1$$

Next, for any value of θ_i a selection of $k_x + 1$ points is made. In choosing the points over which k_x th order interpolation or extrapolation is desired to obtain $V(\bar{x}, \theta_i)$ a similar set of rules are observed:

Let the table consist of $(x_{i,1}, v_{i,1}), (x_{i,2}, v_{i,2}), \dots, (x_{i,n}, v_{i,n})$ for θ_i . Then if

a. $\bar{x} < x_{i,1}$; extrapolation of $V(\bar{x}, \theta_i)$ will occur using

$$(x_{i,1}, v_{i,1}), (x_{i,2}, v_{i,2}), \dots, (x_{i,k_x+1}, v_{i,k_x+1})$$

b. $\bar{x} > x_{i,n}$; extrapolation will occur using

$$(x_{i,n-k_x}, v_{i,n-k_x}), (x_{i,n-k_x+1}, v_{i,n-k_x+1}), \dots, (x_{i,n}, v_{i,n})$$

c. k_x is odd and $x_{i,j} < \bar{x} < x_{i,j+1}$; interpolation will occur using
 $(x_{i,j} - \frac{k_x-1}{2}, v_{i,j} - \frac{k_x-1}{2}), (x_{i,j} - \frac{k_x-3}{2}, v_{i,j} - \frac{k_x-3}{2}), \dots,$

$$(x_{i,j} + \frac{k_x+1}{2}, v_{i,j} + \frac{k_x+1}{2})$$

d. k_x is even and $x_{i,j} < \bar{x} < x_{i,j+1}$ and $|\bar{x} - x_{i,j}| < |x_{i,j+1} - \bar{x}|$
interpolation will occur using

$$(x_{i,j} - \frac{k_x}{2}, v_{i,j} - \frac{k_x}{2}), (x_{i,j} - \frac{k_x}{2} + 1, v_{i,j} - \frac{k_x}{2} + 1), \dots,$$

$$(x_{i,j} + \frac{k_x}{2}, v_{i,j} + \frac{k_x}{2})$$

e. k_x is even and $x_{i,j} < \bar{x} < x_{i,j+1}$ and $|\bar{x} - x_{i,j}| > |x_{i,j+1} - \bar{x}|$
interpolation will occur using

$$(x_{i,j} - \frac{k_x}{2} + 1, v_{i,j} - \frac{k_x}{2} + 1), (x_{i,j} - \frac{k_x}{2} + 2, v_{i,j} - \frac{k_x}{2} + 2), \dots,$$

$$(x_{i,j} + \frac{k_x}{2} + 1, v_{i,j} + \frac{k_x}{2} + 1)$$

2. Interpolation in radial direction

Single interpolations of order k_x are then performed on the $k_\theta + 1$ set of tables

$$\Theta_1: (x_{i,1}, v_{i,1}), (x_{1,2}, v_{i,2}), \dots, (x_{i,n}, v_{i,n})$$

$$\Theta_{i+1}: (x_{i+1,1}, v_{i+1,1}), (x_{i+1,2}, v_{i+1,2}), \dots, (x_{i+1,n}, v_{i+1,n})$$

...

$$\Theta_{i+k}: (x_{i+k,1}, v_{i+k,1}), (x_{i+k,2}, v_{i+k,2}), \dots, \\ (x_{i+k,n}, v_{i+k,n})$$

3. Final interpolation in angular direction

With the newly acquired V values from Step 2, a final interpolation of order k_θ is performed on the tables

$$(\Theta_i, v_i), (\Theta_{i+1}, v_{i+1}), \dots, (\Theta_{i+k_\theta}, v_{i+k_\theta})$$

Additional rules should be observed:

- a. k_x and k_θ should not exceed 5.
- b. The independent arguments must be strictly monotonic, i.e.,

$$\begin{aligned} & x_{i,j+1} > x_{i,j} \\ \text{or } & x_{i,j+1} < x_{i,j} && \text{for all } j, \\ \text{and } & \theta_{i+1} > \theta_i \\ \text{or } & \theta_{i+1} < \theta_i && \text{for all } i. \end{aligned}$$

It should be mentioned that the above rules are applicable to the case where x, θ are monotonically increasing. For the case where

$$x_{i,j+1} < x_{i,j} \quad \text{and} \quad \theta_{i+1} < \theta_i$$

appropriate changes of inequality signs in the above rules should be made.

Using the above interpolation procedure values of nondimensional tangential, longitudinal, and radial components are interpolated or extrapolated at specified output radial and angular coordinates (x, θ).

From the interpolated values of velocity components at each of the specified output points (x, θ) the values of nondimensional resultant inflow velocity to the blade squared $(v_b/v)^2$ (neglecting the radial component), and advance angle, β , are computed in accordance with the following formulas: (see Figure 2)

$$\begin{aligned} (v_b/v)^2 &= (v_x/v)^2 + (\pi x/J_a + v_t/v)^2 \\ \beta &= \tan^{-1} (v_x/v) / (\pi x/J_a + v_t/v) , \end{aligned}$$

where $J_a = V/nD$ is apparent advance coefficient.

Also computed is the corrected longitudinal velocity which is a fictitious, or pseudo longitudinal velocity. This corrected velocity, when used in conjunction with an assumed zero tangential velocity, gives the same advance angle, β , as would be obtained when both the longitudinal and tangential velocities are present, and it is defined as follows:

$$v_{x_{\text{corr}}} (x, \theta) = v_x (x, \theta) - v_t (x, \theta) \tan \beta(x, \theta)$$

The computer program also employs a harmonic analysis subroutine for the purpose of analyzing the harmonic contents of any of the velocity curves at each output radius. Briefly, this subroutine computes the A_j , B_j , C_j , and ϕ_j terms of the following series for a given set of V_i values ($i = 0, 1, 2, \dots, k-1$) which correspond to a set of equally spaced θ_i points:

$$V = A_0 + \sum_{j=1}^H A_j \cos j\theta + \sum_{j=1}^H B_j \sin j\theta$$

or $V = A_0 + \sum_{j=1}^H C_j \sin (j\theta + \phi_j)$

where H represents the number of harmonics desired, ($H \leq \frac{k}{2}$ if k is even, $H \leq \frac{k-1}{2}$ if k is odd), C_j is the amplitude and ϕ_j is the phase angle in degrees of the j^{th} harmonic. The function $V(\theta)$ is assumed periodic with $V_0 = V_k$, i.e., $V(0^\circ) = V(360^\circ)$.

The coefficients A_j , B_j , C_j , and ϕ_j are calculated using the following equations:

	<u>k Even</u>	<u>k Odd</u>
A_0	$\frac{1}{k} \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} V_i$	Same
A_j	$\frac{2}{k} \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} V_i \cos(ij \propto_0)$	Same
B_j	$\frac{2}{k} \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} V_i \sin(ij \propto_0)$	Same
$A_{k/2}$	$\frac{1}{k} \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} (-1)^i V_i$	No $A_{k/2}$
C_j	$(A_j^2 + B_j^2)^{1/2}$	Same
ϕ_j	$\tan^{-1} \frac{A_j}{B_j}$ (degrees)	Same
where $j = 1, 2, 3, \dots, k/2 - 1$		$j = 1, 2, 3, \dots, (k-1)/2$
$\propto_0 = 2\pi/k$		

It should be noted that a higher number of harmonics supposedly provide a better representation of the curve analyzed; however, the accuracy for the higher harmonics is not as good as that for the lower harmonics.

From harmonic analysis of the velocity components one obtains mean values of each velocity component at specified output radii. At each radius the mean values of nondimensional tangential, \bar{V}_t/V , and longitudinal components, \bar{V}_x/V , are used to compute a mean advance angle, $\bar{\beta}$:

$$\bar{\beta} = \tan^{-1} (\bar{V}_x/V) / (\pi x/J_a + \bar{V}_t/V)$$

Also computed are the maximum variations in advance angle from its mean $\Delta\beta$, defined as follows:

$$+\Delta\beta = \beta_{\max} - \bar{\beta} \quad -\Delta\beta = \beta_{\min} - \bar{\beta},$$

and a pressure factor or ratios of square of the inflow velocity defined as:

$$P = (V_b^2)_{\max} / \bar{V}_b^2 - 1.$$

In order to obtain an "effective" wake coefficient an area integration is first performed using the following formula:

$$\bar{V}_v(x) = 2 \pi \int_{x_h}^x x \bar{V}_{x_{\text{corr}}} (x) dx$$

where x_h is the hub radius which is assumed to be 0.2 in the computation.

From this an "effective" wake coefficient is computed as follows:

$$W_x(x) = 1 - \bar{V}_v(x) / \pi V(x^2 - x_h^2)$$

The second term of the above equation may be considered as a mean effective wake velocity when $x = 1$. This is also known as a volumetric mean velocity.

The computer program also employs the Stromberg-Carlson (SC-4020) Microfilm Recorder System for curve plotting. The two subroutines used are ENPLOT and CURVE. The calculated data are plotted automatically on graphs when desired.

Output

The following information is available from the output:

1. At each specified output radial coordinate, x , and angular

coordinate, θ :

Nondimensional tangential velocity component, v_t/v

Nondimensional longitudinal velocity component, v_x/v

Nondimensional radial velocity component, v_r/v

Nondimensional blade element inflow velocity squared, $(v_b/v)^2$

Advance angle, β

Nondimensional corrected longitudinal velocity component, $v_{x_{corr}}/v$

2. At each specified output radial coordinate, x :

Maximum inflow velocity squared, $(v_b/v)_{max}^2$

Maximum advance angle, β_{max}

Minimum advance angle, β_{min}

3. At each specified output radial coordinate, x :

Harmonic analysis of nondimensional tangential velocity v_t/v

Harmonic analysis of nondimensional longitudinal velocity v_x/v

Harmonic analysis of nondimensional radial velocity, v_r/v

Harmonic analysis of inflow velocity squared $(v_b/v)^2$

Harmonic analysis of advance angle β

Maximum variations in β , $+ \Delta\beta$, and $- \Delta\beta$

Pressure factor, P

Harmonic analysis of nondimensional corrected longitudinal velocity $v_{x_{corr}}/v$

4. At each specified output radial coordinate, x :

Volumetric velocity, \bar{v}_x/v

Effective wake velocity, $1-w_x$

Wake coefficient, w_x

5. At each specified output radial coordinate, x , plots of

Nondimensional tangential velocity v_t/v versus position angle θ

Nondimensional longitudinal velocity v_x/v versus position angle θ

Nondimensional radial velocity v_r/v versus position angle θ

Nondimensional inflow velocity squared $(v_o/v)^2$ versus position angle θ

Advance angle β versus position angle θ

Also plots of

Mean tangential velocity \bar{V}_t/V versus radius x

Mean longitudinal velocity \bar{V}_x/V versus radius x

Maximum variations in advance angle $+\Delta\beta$ and $-\Delta\beta$ versus radius x

Pressure factor P versus radius x

Effective wake velocity $1-W_x$ versus radius x

INPUT DATA PREPARATION

In view of the many features that have been incorporated in the program to accommodate a number of cases, the input data format will therefore vary depending on the case entered. It is the main objective of this report to provide a detailed instruction to users of the program for preparation of input data cards.

Essentially the input cards consist mainly of two parts: (1) program control and (2) wake data.

For convenience, the following instruction is outlined in the order of the input cards entered. (See tables in the Appendix.)

Set 1 (one card)

Card 1 (control card)

<u>Column</u>	<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Format</u>
1 - 4	Model number	I4
5 - 7	No. of radii in input	I3
8 - 10	No. of angles for which there is at least one entry in input	I3
11 - 15	Propeller diameter, D	F5.2
16 - 20	Test number	F5.1
21 - 22	Blank	
23	*Table control no.	I3
24 - 26	Blank	
27 - 31	Model velocity, V	F5.2 for 13-hole pitot tube only

*Table Control no.

Data in Input

For complete data:

0	v_t/v , v_x/v
1	v_t/v
2	v_x/v
3	v_r/v
4	v , α_v , α_h (for 13-hole pitot tube)

For incomplete data:

5	$v_t/v, v_x/v$
6	v_t/v
7	v_x/v
8	v_r/v
9	v, α_v, α_h (for 13-hole pitot tube)

Set 2 (one card)

Card 1 Format 12F6.3

Values of input radii in increasing order of magnitude, 6 digits each up to 12 values

Set 3 (up to 15 cards)

Card 1 Format 12F6.2

Values of angles for which a velocity is entered for at least one radius, 6 digits each up to 180 values, 12 to a card, etc.

Card sets 1 through 3 are common to all of the possible cases that may be entered.

Card sets 4 through 8 are data cards, their format vary depending on the type of data entered, i.e., depending on the Table Control Number. They are designated by set number followed by the Table Control Number, e.g., set 4.2 is set 4 for Table Control Number 2.

For "complete" data:

Table Control Number 0

Set 4.0

Card 1 Format 18F4.3

Values of nondimensional tangential velocity v_t/v for each input radius and angle. All v_t/v for first (innermost) radius, all v_t/v for second radius, etc. 4 digits each up to 18 per card, etc.

Set 5.0

Card 1 Format 18F4.3

Same as Set 4.0 except V_x/V in lieu of V_t/V
etc.

Sets 6.0 through 8.0 - None

Table Control Number 1

Set 4.1

Same as Set 4.0

Sets 5 through 8 - None

Table Control Number 2

Set 4.2

Same as Set 5.0

Sets 5 through 8 - None

Table Control Number 3

Set 4.3

Same as Set 4.0 except V_r/V in lieu of V_t/V

Sets 5 through 8 - None

Table Control Number 4 (for 13-hole pitot tube)

Set 4.4 (up to 180 cards)

Card 1 Format 12F6.2

Values of V for each input radius and angle. All V for first
(innermost) radius, all V for second radius, etc. 6 digits each
up to 12 per card, etc.

Set 5.4 (up to 180 cards)

Card 1 Format 12F6.2

Values of α_v for each input radius and angle corresponding to V in Set 4.4

Set 6.4 (up to 180 cards)

Card 1 Format 12F6.2

Values of angle α_h for each input radius and angle corresponding to V in Set 4.4

Sets 7 and 8 - None

For "incomplete" data

Table Control Numbers 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9

Set 4 (one card)

<u>Column</u>		<u>Format</u>
1 - 3	Blank	
4	Order of interpolation in radial direction to be used for supplying missing data	I1
5 - 7	Blank	
8	Order of interpolation in angular direction to be used for supplying missing data	I1
9 - 72	Blank	

Each of the sets 5 through 8 is associated with an input radius. Complete specifications of the sets for the first (innermost) radius are given below. Sets described for a given Table Control Number will be repeated for each input radius in increasing order.

Table Control Number 5

Set 5.5 (one card)

Card 1

Column

1

Blank

Format

I3

2-4

Number of angles for which nondimensional tangential velocity values are entered at the first (innermost) radius

5 - 72

Blank

Set 6.5 (up to 24 cards)

Card 1 Format 12F6.2

Column

1 - 6

Value of angle for which non-dimensional tangential velocity value is given

7 - 12

Value of tangential velocity, V_t/V

13 - 18

6-digit pairs

19 - 24

6 pairs per card up to 144 pairs

. etc.

Set 7.5 (one card)

Same as Set 5.5 but referring to nondimensional longitudinal velocities instead of tangential velocities

Set 8.5 (up to 24 cards)

Same as Set 6.5 but referring to nondimensional longitudinal velocities.

Table Control Number 6

Set 5.6 (one card)

Set 6.6 (up to 24 cards) Same as Sets 5.5 and 6.5

(Sets 7.6 and 8.6 - None)

Table Control Number 7

Set 5.7 (one card)

Set 6.7 (up to 24 cards)

Same as Sets 7.5 and 8.5

(Sets 7.7 and 8.7 - None)

Table Control Number 8

Set 5.8 (one card)

Set 6.8 (up to 24 cards)

Same as Sets 5.5 and 6.5 but referring to nondimensional radial velocities

(Sets 7.8 and 8.8 - None)

Table Control Number 9

Set 5.9 (one card)

Same as Set 5.5 but referring to velocity vector v and related projected angles

Set 6.9 (up to 48 cards)

Column

1 - 6

Values of angle for which v, α_v , α_h are entered.

7 - 12

v

13 - 18

α_v

19 - 24

α_h

25 - 30]

6-digit quadruples

31 - 36]

3 quadruples per card up to 144 quadruples

37 - 42]

43 - 48]

etc.

(Sets 7.9 and 8.9 - None)

Set 9 (one card)

Card 1 (control card)

Column

1 - 4	No. of runs
5 - 72	Blank

Format

I4

Set 10 (one card)

Card 1 (control card)

Column

1 - 3	No. of output radii, x
4 - 6	No. of order of interpolation in radial direction for V_t/V
7 - 9	No. of order of interpolation in angular direction for V_t/V
10 - 12	No. of order of interpolation in radial direction for V_x/V
13 - 15	No. of order of interpolation in angular direction for V_x/V
16 - 20	No. of test
21 - 24	Model No. of propeller
25 - 30	Apparent coefficient of advance, J_a
31 - 34	Control No. for plot 0 specifies plots desired 1 specifies plots not desired

Format

I3

I3

I3

I3

I3

F5.1

I4

F6.4

I4

Set 11 (one card)

Card 1 Format 12F6.3

Values of output radii

Set 12 (one card)

Card 1 Format 12F6.2

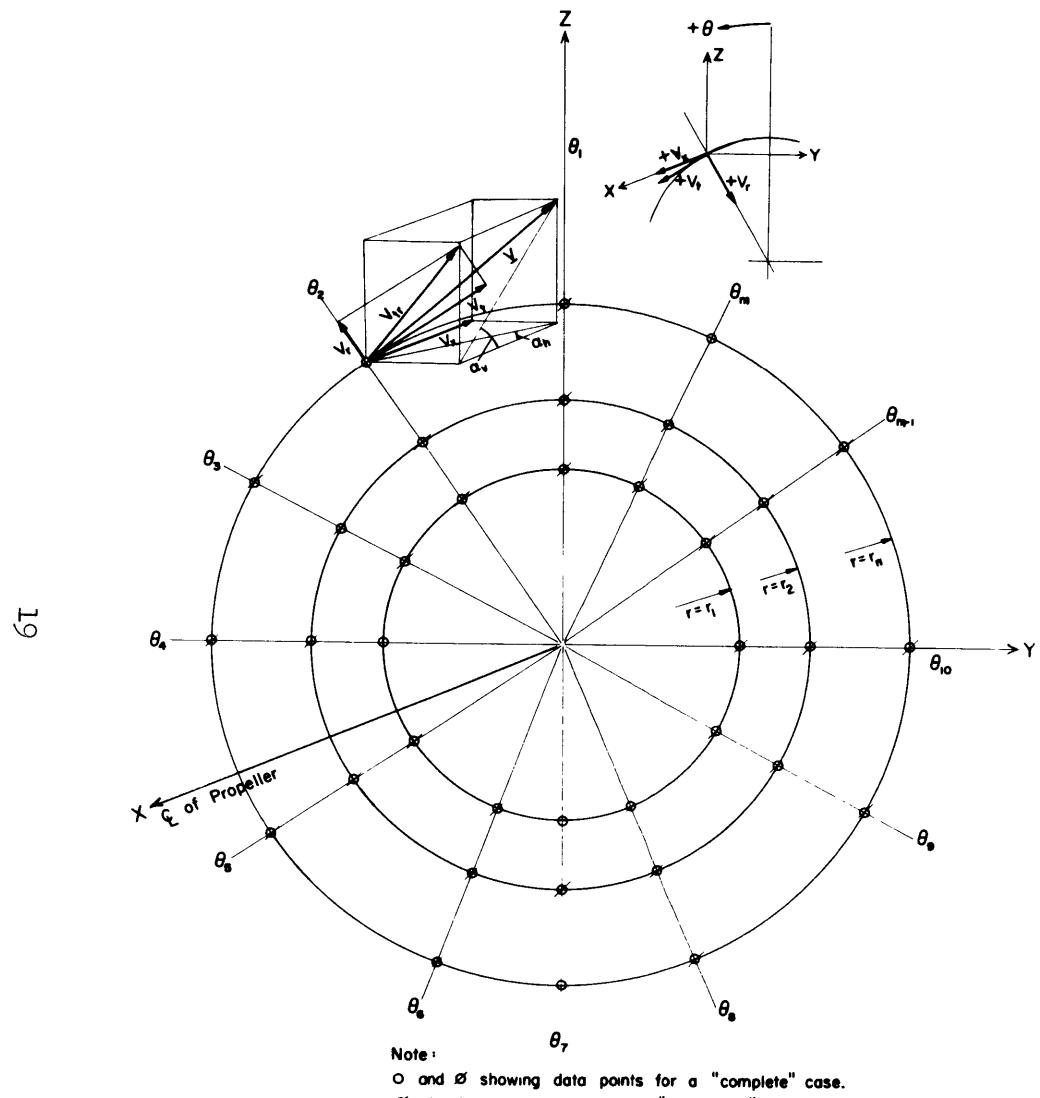
Values of deviation angles at each of the output radii

Set 13 (one card)

<u>Card 1</u>		<u>Format</u>
<u>Column</u>		
1 - 4	No. of output angular coordinates (not to exceed 144)	I4
5 - 8	No. of harmonics, NHA, for velocity components	I4
	If 0 specified, NHA = 24	
	If negative specified, no har- monic analysis	
9 - 12	Control No. for harmonic analysis	I4
	0 or 1 specifies harmonic analysis desired at every output radius	
	2 specifies harmonic analysis desired at every other output radius	
13 - 16	No. of harmonics, NHV, for inflow velocity squared and beta angles	I4
	If 0 specified, NHV = NHA	

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The computer program was programmed by Mr. Kenton L. Meals and Mrs. Juanita R. Mack of the Applied Mathematics Laboratory of the David Taylor Model Basin. The author wishes to express his many thanks to them for their effort and cooperation. Thanks are also due to Mr. George Smith for his reading of the draft.



Looking Forward

Figure 1 - Coordinate System of Velocity Components

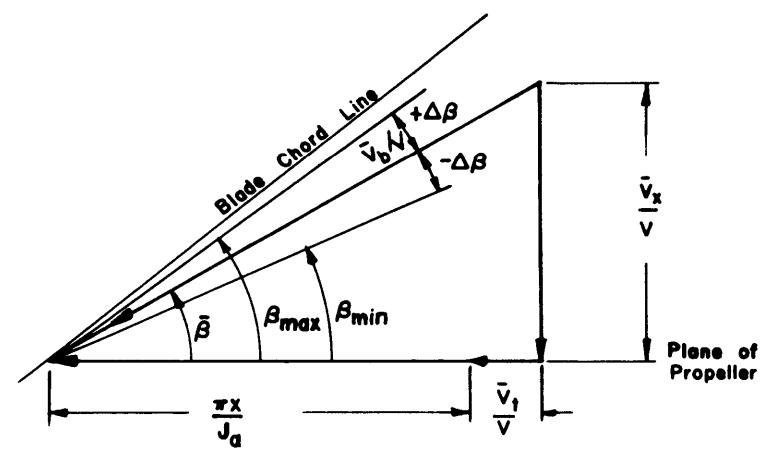


Figure 2 Velocity Diagram

APPENDIX A

Sample Input and Output

The input data coding form for four sample cases are presented in Tables 1, 2, 3, and 4 to illustrate the various types of input data discussed. These are:

1. "Complete" Case 1 with v_t/v and v_x/v as input
2. "Complete" Case 2 with v , α_v , and α_h as input
3. "Incomplete" Case 1 with v_t/v and v_x/v as input
4. "Incomplete" Case 2 with v , α_v , and α_h as input.

The output for the complete Case 1 is shown in Table 5. Also, for the "Complete" Case 1, output plots are shown in Figure 3.

TITLE WAKE ANALYSIS, INPUT DATA FOR Model 4521 PROGRAMMER _____ DATE 11/1/63
 PROBLEM NO 840-219 E PHASE _____ LABEL 73 76 SHEET 1 OF 1

SYMBOL	OP	ADDRESS, TAG, DECREMENT	REMARKS						IDENT	SET NO		
1	7	11	20	30	40	50	60	70	7277	80		
4521	4	2121.50	.1								1	
.3000	.5500	.00001.0500									2	
0.0	15.0	30.0	45.0	60.0	90.0	120.0	135.0	150.0	165.0	180.0	195.0	3
210.0	225.0	240.0	270.0	300.0	315.0	330.0	345.0	360.0				
.0000.005.051.	.057.033.000.	.008.127.032.039.	.0000-039-082-	.127.008.000-033-	.057.4.0							
-051-005.000.000-025.	051-106-168-180-132-092-016.	103.000-103.016.092.132.										
.180.168.106.051.025.000.	.000.072-135.198-196-160-106-085.	.048-017.000.017.										
.048.085.106.160.196.198.	.135.072.000.000-124-164-191-192-150-093-071-043.											
-031.000.031.043.071.	.093.150.192.191.164.126.000											
.500.510.530.530.490.	.480.530.520.450.400.420.400.450.520.530.480.490.530.	.400.420.400.450.520.530.480.490.530.	4.0									
.530.510.500.530.500.	.590.620.620.590.580.530.540.630.690.780.880.920.930.930.920.890.380.890.	.600.340.600.840.600.340.600.840.600.340.600.840.600.340.600.840.600.340.600.										
.890.700.620.590.580.	.530.540.630.690.780.880.920.930.920.890.380.890.	.920.930.930.920.880.780.690.630.540.540.690.750.820.890.920.930.930.										
.920.930.930.930.	.930.920.880.780.690.630.540.540.690.750.820.890.920.930.930.930.	.930.920.880.780.690.630.540.										
.930.690.930.930.	.930.920.890.820.750.690.540.											
1												
9	2	3	2	3								
.3	.4	.5	.6	.7	.8	.9	.95	1.0				
0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.				
72	12	2										
13												

Table 1 - Sample Input Coding Form for "Complete" Case 1
 with V_t/V and V_x/V as Input

TITLE WAKE ANALYSIS, INPUT DATA FOR Model 4078 PROGRAMMER _____ DATE 11/1/63
 PROBLEM NO 840-219 E PHASE _____ LABEL 73 76 SHEET 1 OF 1

SYMBOL	OP	ADDRESS, TAG, DECREMENT	REMARKS						IDENT	SET NO		
1	7	11	20	30	40	50	60	70	7277	80		
4078	3	1621.40011.2	4	5.63							1	
.440	.740	1.0									2	
0.0	30.0	60.0	90.0	120.0	150.0	180.0	195.0	210.0	240.0	270.0	300.0	3
315.0	330.0	345.0	360.0									
4.26	4.79	5.09	5.30	5.32	5.12	4.51	4.29	5.30	5.49	5.56	5.02	4.4
4.02	3.15	3.93	4.26	4.28	5.00	5.33	5.50	5.56	5.55	5.09	4.10	
4.96	5.62	5.53	5.43	5.08	4.28	3.60	4.28	4.42	5.02	5.33	5.54	
5.59	5.56	5.56	5.59	5.59	5.56	5.55	5.49	5.30	4.65	3.52	4.42	
-1.75	0.00	1.50	1.75	1.70	1.00	-0.50	2.75	-1.75	6.00	6.00	9.00	5.4
8.00	-0.50	-2.50	-1.75	-0.75	0.75	1.25	1.50	1.25	1.25	0.75	6.00	
-3.00	9.00	5.75	5.50	7.00	7.50	-2.00	-0.75	0.50	0.50	1.00	1.00	
1.00	1.00	1.25	3.00	7.25	6.50	5.75	5.25	6.00	7.00	1.75	0.50	
-8.50	9.00	-7.75	5.75	5.80	6.00	7.25	11.00	4.50	-0.75	-0.75	2.00	6.4
5.50	-3.00	-9.50	-8.50	-8.00	8.50	6.25	5.25	4.25	4.75	8.75	-6.75	
-8.00	-1.25	-2.00	-1.75	0.75	1.25	-8.00	-8.00	7.00	5.50	9.00		
4.00	9.50	5.00	-7.75	-8.50	-3.75	-2.75	-2.75	-2.00	-10.00	-9.00		
1												
9	2	3	2	3								
.3	.44	.5	.6	.74	.8	.9	.95	1.				
0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.				
144												
13												

Table 2 - Sample Input Coding Form for "Complete" Case 2
 with V , α_v , and α_h as Input

11/1/63

SYMBOL	OP	ADDRESS, TAG, DECREMENT						REMARKS	IDENT	SET NO		
		11	20	30	40	50	60					
1596	3	1317.50	3.1	5					70	7277 80		
.320	.770	1.								1		
0.	30.	60.	90.	120.	150.	180.	210.	240.	270.	300.	330.	3
360.												
2	3											4.5
11												5.5
30.	-.159	60.	-.164	00.	-.145	120.	-.103	150.	-.096	210.	.082	6.5
280.	.094	270.	.125	300.	-.131	330.	-.101	360.	-.105			
11												7.5
30.	.909	60.	.954	90.	.973	120.	.976	150.	.979	210.	.987	8.5
280.	.965	270.	.952	300.	.954	330.	.999	360.	.729			
13												
0.	-.120	30.	-.141	60.	-.154	90.	-.129	120.	-.089	150.	.039	
180.	-.115	210.	-.044	240.	-.009	270.	.122	300.	.096	330.	.164	
360.	-.120											
13												
0.	.706	30.	.896	60.	.950	90.	.976	120.	.977	150.	.976	
160.	1.017	210.	.978	240.	.960	270.	.956	300.	.952	330.	.800	
360.	.706											
12												
0.	-.122	30.	-.137	60.	-.149	90.	-.127	120.	-.084	150.	-.034	
210.	.078	240.	.105	270.	.122	300.	.109	330.	.097	360.	-.122	
12												
0.	.684	30.	.864	60.	.940	90.	.981	120.	.960	150.	.976	
210.	.971	240.	.955	270.	.961	300.	.930	330.	.744	360.	.684	

11/1/63

SYMBOL	OP	ADDRESS, TAG, DECREMENT						REMARKS	IDENT	SET NO	
		11	20	30	40	50	60				
1											9
9	2	3	2	3	3.13645	.094	0				10
.	3	4	5	6	.7	.8	.9	.95	1.		11
0.	0	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.		12
144											13

Table 3 - Sample Input Coding Form for "Incomplete" Case 1
with V_t/V and V_x/V as Input

TITLE WAKE ANALYSIS, INPUT DATA FOR MODEL 3862 PROGRAMMER _____ DATE 11/1/63
 PROFILE NO 840 - 219 E PHASE _____ LABEL 73 76 SHEET 1 OF 2

SYMBOL	OP	ADDRESS, TAG, DECREMENT	REMARKS	30	40	50	60	IDENT	SET NO
1	7	11	20					70	7277 80
3802	3	1512.80.1		9 5.58					1
.490		.760 1.							2
0.0	22.5	45.0	90.0 135.0 157.5 180.0 202.5 225.0 247.5 270.0 292.5	30	40	50	60		3
315.0	0	337.5 360.0							4.9
2	3								5.9
9									6.9
0.0	4.64	0.75-15.00	45.0 5.30 19.50 14.60 90.0 5.36 10.80 5.25						
135.0	5.38	9.50	2.30 180.0 4.91 5.00 -0.50 225.0 5.43 4.00 3.00						
270.0	0	5.33	5.00 0.00 315.0 4.55 8.00 10.00 360.0 4.66 0.75-16.00						
13									
0.0	4.27	4.00-13.25	22.5 4.84 7.00 10.50 45.0 5.24 8.50 8.25						
90.0	5.47	7.80	4.00 135.0 5.53 7.00 1.50 157.5 5.60 6.50 1.50						
180.0	5.55	5.50	0.50 202.5 5.50 6.00 0.50 225.0 5.44 4.50 0.50						
270.0	0	5.37	5.00 -0.50 315.0 4.99 6.50 3.00 337.5 3.28 3.50 -3.00						
360.0	4.27	4.00-13.25							
15									
0.0	3.77	6.25-10.25	22.5 6.73 7.00 8.75 45.0 5.17 7.80 6.75						
90.0	5.45	7.00	4.00 135.0 5.50 6.00 1.50 157.5 5.53 5.50 1.50						
180.0	5.47	4.50	0.75 202.5 5.41 5.00 -0.50 225.0 5.44 4.00 -0.50						
270.0	0	5.44	4.25 -0.50 270.0 5.37 4.50 -0.50 292.5 5.45 6.00 -0.50						
360.0	5.00	0.00	0.00 337.5 3.97 7.00 11.50 360.0 3.77 6.25-10.25						
1									9
9	2	3 2 3		.848	1				10
.3		.4		.6	.74	.8	.9	.06	11
0.		0.		0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	12

TITLE WAKE ANALYSIS, INPUT DATA FOR MODEL 3862 PROGRAMMER _____ DATE 11/1/63
 PROFILE NO 840 - 219 E PHASE _____ LABEL 73 76 SHEET 2 OF 2

SYMBOL	OP	ADDRESS, TAG, DECREMENT	REMARKS	30	40	50	60	IDENT	SET NO
1	7	11	20					70	7277 80
164									13

Table 4 - Sample Input Coding Form for "Incomplete" Case 2

APPLIED MATHEMATICS LABORATORY PROBLEM 840-219
WAKE ANALYSIS

TEST 0.1 WITH MODEL 4521 PROPELLER NO. -0 DIAMETER 21.50 FEET
HARMONIC ANALYSES OF TANGENTIAL VELOCITY COMPONENTS IN A PROPELLER PLANE

RADIUS = 0.3000					
N	A(N)	B(N)	C(N)	PHI(N)	C(N)/A(0)
0	-0.000000	0.	0.	0.	-0.
1	0.000000	0.039357	0.039357	0.000004	-18810756.000000
2	-0.000000	-0.013097	0.013097	180.000006	-6259670.250000
3	0.000000	0.049861	0.049861	0.000007	-23831534.000000
4	0.000000	-0.017783	0.017783	179.999994	-8499363.000000
5	-0.000000	-0.010547	0.010547	180.000000	-5041117.437500
6	0.000000	0.010661	0.010661	0.000009	-5095610.625000
7	-0.000000	-0.018173	0.018173	180.000002	-8686071.250000
8	-0.000000	-0.002364	0.002364	180.000017	-1129866.156250
9	0.000000	0.003926	0.003926	0.000004	-1876516.312500
10	-0.000000	-0.007832	0.007832	180.000002	-3743219.125000
11	0.000000	0.002049	0.002049	0.000002	-979405.734375
12	-0.000000	-0.000301	0.000301	180.000008	-143722.933594

RADIUS = 0.5000					
N	A(N)	B(N)	C(N)	PHI(N)	C(N)/A(0)
0	0.000000	0.	0.	0.	0.
1	-0.000000	-0.130489	0.130489	180.000002	18135724.250000
2	-0.000000	-0.021608	0.021608	180.000023	3003204.093750
3	0.000000	0.050780	0.050780	0.000003	7057587.500000
4	-0.000000	-0.016033	0.016033	180.000000	2228274.125000
5	0.000000	0.024404	0.024404	0.000007	3391737.468750
6	-0.000000	-0.019930	0.019930	180.000002	2769992.093750
7	0.000000	0.008604	0.008604	0.000001	1195799.843750
8	-0.000000	-0.011969	0.011969	180.000002	1663506.203125
9	0.000000	0.006508	0.006508	0.000006	904505.015625
10	-0.000000	-0.004046	0.004046	180.000008	562311.070312
11	-0.000000	0.001545	0.001545	359.999989	214732.916016
12	-0.000000	-0.000286	0.000286	180.000044	39765.806152

RADIUS = 0.7000					
N	A(N)	B(N)	C(N)	PHI(N)	C(N)/A(0)
0	0.000000	0.	0.	0.	0.
1	-0.000000	-0.168924	0.168924	180.000000	18182218.000000
2	-0.000000	-0.043967	0.043967	180.000011	4732380.625000
3	-0.000000	0.006766	0.006766	359.999969	728283.750000
4	-0.000000	-0.003327	0.003327	180.000040	3581C2.472656
5	0.000000	0.014461	0.014461	0.000002	1556565.171875
6	-0.000000	-0.004470	0.004470	180.000004	481157.718750
7	-0.000000	0.006640	0.006640	359.999992	714728.507812
8	-0.000000	-0.004078	0.004078	180.000000	438953.968750
9	-0.000000	0.000238	0.000238	359.999985	25608.903564
10	-0.000000	-0.001976	0.001976	180.000019	212735.888672
11	-0.000000	-0.000558	0.000558	180.000051	60099.554687
12	-0.000000	-0.000028	0.000028	180.0000404	3036.967926

RADIUS = 0.9000					
N	A(N)	B(N)	C(N)	PHI(N)	C(N)/A(0)
0	0.000000	0.	0.	0.	0.
1	-0.000000	-0.174372	0.174372	180.000000	15070557.875000
2	-0.000000	-0.059551	0.059551	180.000008	5146838.750000
3	-0.000000	-0.021091	0.021091	180.000015	1822883.921875
4	-0.000000	-0.001110	0.001110	180.000149	95930.872070
5	-0.000000	0.000231	0.000231	359.999722	19933.517334
6	-0.000000	0.002310	0.002310	359.999985	199626.220703
7	-0.000000	-0.000292	0.000292	180.000153	25208.322991
8	-0.000000	-0.000220	0.000220	180.000141	19000.371582
9	-0.000000	-0.003914	0.003914	180.000002	338308.078125
10	-0.000000	-0.001121	0.001121	180.000013	96865.073242
11	-0.000000	-0.001831	0.001831	180.000025	158239.644531
12	-0.000000	-0.000261	0.000261	180.000069	22546.025391

RADIUS = 1.0000					
N	A(N)	B(N)	C(N)	PHI(N)	C(N)/A(0)
0	0.000000	0.	0.	0.	0.
1	-0.000000	-0.171647	0.171647	179.999998	15002762.625000
2	-0.000000	-0.063353	0.063353	180.000008	5537347.312500
3	-0.000000	-0.024666	0.024666	180.000011	2155955.687500
4	-0.000000	-0.005643	0.005643	180.000027	475700.285156
5	-0.000000	-0.005638	0.005638	180.000021	492766.949219
6	-0.000000	-0.001404	0.001404	180.000055	122686.555664
7	-0.000000	-0.003949	0.003949	180.000023	345179.035156
8	-0.000000	-0.001317	0.001317	180.000057	115084.852539
9	-0.000000	-0.004425	0.004425	180.000008	386765.503906
10	-0.000000	-0.001113	0.001113	180.000000	97260.037109
11	-0.000000	-0.001985	0.001985	180.000015	173474.154277
12	-0.000000	-0.000613	0.000613	180.000023	53557.257324

Table 5 - Sample Output for "Complete" Case 1 (Cont'd.)

APPLIED MATHEMATICS LABORATORY PROBLEM 84C-219
WAKE ANALYSIS

TEST 0.1 WITH MODEL 4521 PROPELLER NO. -0 DIAMETER 21.50 FEET
HARMONIC ANALYSES OF LONGITUDINAL VELOCITY COMPONENTS IN A PROPELLER PLANE

		RADIUS = 0.3000		DEV. ANGLE = -0.	
N	A(N)	B(N)	C(N)	PHI(N)	C(N)/A(0)
0	0.490386	0.	0.	0.	0.
1	0.032236	-0.000000	0.032236	90.000114	0.065736
2	-0.017588	-0.000000	0.017588	269.999916	0.035865
3	0.028777	-0.000000	0.028777	90.000034	0.058682
4	-0.026871	-0.000000	0.026871	269.999985	0.054796
5	-0.009881	-0.000000	0.009881	269.999954	0.020149
6	0.003029	-0.000000	0.003029	90.000036	0.006177
7	-0.005574	-0.000000	0.005574	269.999954	0.011366
8	0.005951	0.000000	0.005951	89.999907	0.012136
9	-0.001924	0.000000	0.001924	270.000099	0.003923
10	0.002471	-0.000000	0.002471	90.000078	0.005039
11	-0.001512	-0.000000	0.001512	269.999943	0.003082
12	-0.000301	0.000000	0.000301	270.002117	0.000615
		RADIUS = 0.5000		DEV. ANGLE = -0.	
N	A(N)	B(N)	C(N)	PHI(N)	C(N)/A(0)
0	0.693664	0.	0.	0.	0.
1	-0.061874	-0.000000	0.061874	269.999916	0.089199
2	-0.148996	-0.000000	0.148996	269.999992	0.214796
3	0.090743	-0.000000	0.090743	90.000013	0.130816
4	-0.038345	-0.000000	0.038345	269.999992	0.055279
5	0.041560	-0.000000	0.041560	90.000010	0.059914
6	-0.037924	-0.000000	0.037924	269.999992	0.054672
7	0.015426	-0.000000	0.015426	90.000010	0.022239
8	-0.011906	0.000000	0.011906	270.000072	0.017163
9	0.003381	0.000000	0.003381	89.999913	0.004874
10	-0.005673	-0.000000	0.005673	269.999943	0.008178
11	-0.000123	0.000000	0.000123	270.000141	0.000178
12	-0.001472	0.000000	0.001472	270.000610	0.002121
		RADIUS = 0.7000		DEV. ANGLE = -0.	
N	A(N)	B(N)	C(N)	PHI(N)	C(N)/A(0)
0	0.793660	0.	0.	0.	0.
1	-0.079442	-0.000000	0.079442	269.999935	0.100096
2	-0.151477	-0.000000	0.151477	269.999989	0.190858
3	0.037450	-0.000000	0.037450	90.000034	0.047186
4	-0.055204	0.000000	0.055204	270.000000	0.069556
5	0.051402	-0.000000	0.051402	90.000011	0.064765
6	-0.042415	0.000000	0.042415	270.000000	0.053442
7	0.032960	-0.000000	0.032960	90.000010	0.041530
8	-0.035750	0.000000	0.035750	270.000027	0.045045
9	0.022356	0.000000	0.022356	89.999982	0.028169
10	-0.025361	-0.000000	0.025361	269.999992	0.031954
11	0.016997	-0.000000	0.016997	90.000006	0.021416
12	-0.016946	0.000000	0.016946	270.000069	0.021352
		RADIUS = 0.9000		DEV. ANGLE = -0.	
N	A(N)	B(N)	C(N)	PHI(N)	C(N)/A(0)
0	0.843935	0.	0.	0.	0.
1	-0.085661	-0.000000	0.085661	269.999928	0.101502
2	-0.122414	-0.000000	0.122414	269.999981	0.145051
3	-0.006107	-0.000000	0.006107	269.999844	0.007236
4	-0.052857	0.000000	0.052857	270.000000	0.062632
5	0.037291	-0.000000	0.037291	90.000020	0.044187
6	-0.034623	0.000000	0.034623	270.000004	0.041025
7	0.029061	-0.000000	0.029061	90.000014	0.034435
8	-0.039346	0.000000	0.039346	270.000027	0.046622
9	0.022967	0.000000	0.022967	89.999978	0.027214
10	-0.029451	-0.000000	0.029451	269.999992	0.034897
11	0.018807	-0.000000	0.018807	90.000008	0.022285
12	-0.021080	0.000000	0.021080	270.000057	0.024978
		RADIUS = 1.0000		DEV. ANGLE = -0.	
N	A(N)	B(N)	C(N)	PHI(N)	C(N)/A(0)
0	0.854193	0.	0.	0.	0.
1	-0.089098	-0.000000	0.089098	269.999928	0.104306
2	-0.102901	-0.000000	0.102901	269.999973	0.120466
3	-0.015445	-0.000000	0.015445	269.999943	0.018081
4	-0.042752	0.000000	0.042752	269.999996	0.050050
5	0.022495	-0.000000	0.022495	90.000025	0.026335
6	-0.027820	0.000000	0.027820	270.000004	0.032569
7	0.017809	-0.000000	0.017809	90.000016	0.020849
8	-0.031705	0.000000	0.031705	270.000027	0.037117
9	0.014133	0.000000	0.014133	89.999957	0.016545
10	-0.023738	-0.000000	0.023738	269.999992	0.027790
11	0.011787	-0.000000	0.011787	90.000008	0.013779
12	-0.017090	0.000000	0.017090	270.000069	0.020008

Table 5 - Sample Output for "Complete" Case 1 (Cont'd.)

APPLIED MATHEMATICS LABORATORY PROBLEM 840-219
WAKE ANALYSIS

TEST 0.1 WITH MODEL 4521 PROPELLER NO. -0 DIAMETER 21.50 FEET
HARMONIC ANALYSES OF INFLOW VELOCITY SQUARED IN A PROPELLER PLANE

RADIUS = 0.3000				
	A(N)	B(N)	C(N)	DEV. ANGLE = -0.
0	1.321998	0.	0.	0.
1	0.027736	0.081702	0.086282	18.751384
2	-0.014769	-0.027188	0.030940	208.511229
3	0.028154	0.103509	0.107270	15.216149
4	-0.029590	-0.036916	0.047311	218.714113
5	-0.008724	-0.021895	0.023570	201.724434
6	0.001777	0.022132	0.022203	4.591668
7	-0.005963	-0.037727	0.038195	188.981384
8	0.007236	-0.004907	0.008743	124.145053
9	-0.002338	0.008150	0.008479	343.992584
10	0.002719	-0.016258	0.016484	170.504381
11	-0.000578	0.004254	0.004293	352.260536
12	-0.001494	-0.000624	0.001619	247.326061

RADIUS = 0.5000				
	A(N)	B(N)	C(N)	DEV. ANGLE = -0.
0	3.504385	0.	0.	0.
1	-0.097990	-0.451478	0.461990	192.245714
2	-0.210889	-0.074763	0.223749	250.479856
3	0.123659	0.175694	0.214849	35.139121
4	-0.037865	-0.055472	0.067163	214.317560
5	0.045697	0.084435	0.096008	28.422505
6	-0.042835	-0.068957	0.081178	211.847731
7	0.013697	0.029769	0.032769	24.708483
8	-0.007953	-0.041412	0.042169	190.871704
9	-0.001202	0.022517	0.022549	356.943188
10	-0.002984	-0.013998	0.014313	192.031790
11	-0.002768	0.005346	0.006020	332.626324
12	0.000805	-0.000990	0.001276	140.878616

RADIUS = 0.7000				
	A(N)	B(N)	C(N)	DEV. ANGLE = -0.
0	6.532352	0.	0.	0.
1	-0.124982	-0.818244	0.827734	188.684452
2	-0.236442	-0.212969	0.318214	227.989897
3	0.051760	0.032774	0.061264	57.658078
4	-0.071390	-0.016116	0.073187	257.279350
5	0.072709	0.070049	0.100963	46.067499
6	-0.053244	-0.021653	0.057479	247.869486
7	0.041832	0.032164	0.052768	52.443484
8	-0.043415	-0.019754	0.047698	245.534336
9	0.026014	0.001153	0.026039	87.463229
10	-0.028947	-0.009574	0.030489	251.699291
11	0.018554	-0.002705	0.018750	98.293880
12	-0.017737	-0.000137	0.017738	269.558998

RADIUS = 0.9000				
	A(N)	B(N)	C(N)	DEV. ANGLE = -0.
0	10.442276	0.	0.	0.
1	-0.129835	-1.085961	1.093695	186.817791
2	-0.199771	-0.370873	0.421255	208.309177
3	-0.016617	-0.131354	0.132401	187.209791
4	-0.079636	-0.006913	0.079935	265.038948
5	0.061343	0.001436	0.061359	88.658777
6	-0.048761	0.014385	0.050839	286.436253
7	0.046176	-0.001817	0.046212	92.252867
8	-0.058492	-0.001369	0.058508	268.659298
9	0.035860	-0.024378	0.043362	124.208104
10	-0.042655	-0.006980	0.043222	260.706654
11	0.028218	-0.011403	0.030435	112.002752
12	-0.029420	-0.001624	0.029464	266.839592

RADIUS = 1.0000				
	A(N)	B(N)	C(N)	DEV. ANGLE = -0.
0	12.729996	0.	0.	0.
1	-0.132312	-1.187767	1.195114	186.356285
2	-0.171894	-0.438391	0.470887	201.410288
3	-0.028086	-0.170687	0.172982	189.343969
4	-0.067180	-0.037661	0.077016	240.724964
5	0.040743	-0.039012	0.056409	133.757172
6	-0.041787	-0.009713	0.042901	256.914345
7	0.031349	-0.027328	0.041588	131.079699
8	-0.049810	-0.009111	0.050637	259.634369
9	0.024830	-0.030620	0.039422	140.961220
10	-0.036530	-0.007700	0.037333	258.096943
11	0.020173	-0.013734	0.024404	124.247775
12	-0.025607	-0.004240	0.025956	260.598728

Table 5 - Sample Output for "Complete" Case 1 (Cont'd.)

APPLIED MATHEMATICS LABORATORY PROBLEM 840-219
WAKE ANALYSIS

TEST 0.1 WITH MODEL 4521 PROPELLER NO. -0 DIAMETER 21.50 FEET
HARMONIC ANALYSES OF BETA IN DEGREES IN A PROPELLERPLANE

RADIUS = 0.3000					
N	A(N)	B(N)	C(N)	PHI(N)	C(N)/A(0)
0	25.306231	0.	0.	0.	0.
1	1.445847	-0.851406	1.677905	120.492278	0.066304
2	-0.807629	0.259543	0.848308	287.815529	0.033522
3	1.335094	-1.066482	1.708760	128.618116	0.067523
4	-1.281891	0.341755	1.326666	284.927975	0.052424
5	-0.396555	0.267170	0.478159	303.969299	0.018895
6	0.110627	-0.253656	0.276730	156.436550	0.010935
7	-0.254799	0.417824	0.489387	328.624176	0.019339
8	0.302328	0.058953	0.308022	78.966016	0.012172
9	-0.119731	-0.099333	0.155571	230.319803	0.006148
10	0.131627	0.182322	0.224871	35.827264	0.008886
11	-0.067450	-0.053988	0.086396	231.325647	0.003414
12	-0.023445	0.004662	0.023904	281.246834	0.000945
RADIUS = 0.5000					
N	A(N)	B(N)	C(N)	PHI(N)	C(N)/A(0)
0	21.802952	0.	0.	0.	0.
1	-1.703890	1.624337	2.354084	313.630753	0.107971
2	-4.369049	0.140354	4.371303	271.839973	0.200491
3	2.565708	-0.658899	2.648963	104.402882	0.121496
4	-1.122275	0.203021	1.140491	280.253979	0.052309
5	1.256530	-0.223185	1.276197	100.071839	0.058533
6	-1.122326	0.202537	1.140454	280.229622	0.052307
7	0.479568	-0.072827	0.485067	98.634956	0.022248
8	-0.401279	0.093444	0.412015	283.108589	0.018897
9	0.134442	-0.043064	0.141170	107.760972	0.006475
10	-0.195583	0.015497	0.196196	274.530251	0.008999
11	0.020559	0.006744	0.021637	71.838748	0.000992
12	-0.064612	-0.017030	0.066818	255.234400	0.003065
RADIUS = 0.7000					
N	A(N)	B(N)	C(N)	PHI(N)	C(N)/A(0)
0	18.132394	0.	0.	0.	0.
1	-1.667082	1.257525	2.088188	307.028233	0.115163
2	-3.322075	0.248477	3.331355	274.277500	0.183724
3	0.777506	-0.121436	0.786932	98.877148	0.043399
4	-1.225066	-0.000424	1.225066	269.980141	0.067562
5	1.120163	-0.107530	1.125312	95.483286	0.062061
6	-0.930937	0.041649	0.931868	272.561657	0.051392
7	0.730908	-0.040443	0.732026	93.167078	0.040371
8	-0.790426	0.029011	0.790958	272.101986	0.043621
9	0.499182	-0.000037	0.499182	90.004283	0.027530
10	-0.568917	0.007238	0.568963	270.728893	0.031378
11	0.381267	0.005384	0.381305	89.190948	0.021029
12	-0.384769	-0.003908	0.384789	269.418056	0.021221
RADIUS = 0.9000					
N	A(N)	B(N)	C(N)	PHI(N)	C(N)/A(0)
0	15.166650	0.	0.	0.	0.
1	-1.456830	0.846152	1.684734	300.148750	0.111081
2	-2.139319	0.245679	2.153380	276.551140	0.141981
3	-0.124875	0.052656	0.135523	292.863884	0.008936
4	-0.932323	-0.031358	0.932850	268.073589	0.061507
5	0.637231	-0.019224	0.637521	91.727998	0.042034
6	-0.604746	-0.012309	0.604871	268.833992	0.039887
7	0.503864	0.002879	0.503873	89.672681	0.033222
8	-0.681626	0.002813	0.681631	270.236454	0.044943
9	0.397857	0.014367	0.398116	87.931896	0.026249
10	-0.514499	0.004070	0.514515	270.453232	0.033924
11	0.325526	0.003969	0.325551	89.301404	0.021465
12	-0.370451	0.002043	0.370457	270.316C10	0.024426
RADIUS = 1.0000					
N	A(N)	B(N)	C(N)	PHI(N)	C(N)/A(0)
0	13.873693	0.	0.	0.	0.
1	-1.385077	0.684261	1.544879	296.290455	0.111353
2	-1.631435	0.218157	1.645956	277.616447	0.118639
3	-0.259067	0.058992	0.265699	282.828167	0.019151
4	-0.682629	-0.008852	0.682686	269.257084	0.049207
5	0.345790	0.005899	0.345841	89.022722	0.024928
6	-0.440451	0.000310	0.440451	270.040318	0.031747
7	0.277122	0.013597	0.277455	87.191122	0.019999
8	-0.498847	0.003460	0.498859	270.397354	0.035957
9	0.219587	0.012706	0.219954	86.688366	0.015854
10	-0.375405	0.001884	0.375410	270.287556	0.027059
11	0.183213	0.003630	0.183249	88.864915	0.013208
12	-0.271223	0.001894	0.271229	270.400204	0.019550

Table 5 - Sample Output for "Complete" Case 1 (Cont'd.)

APPLIED MATHEMATICS LABORATORY PROBLEM 840-219
WAKE ANALYSIS

TEST 0.1 WITH MODEL 4521 PROPELLER NO. -0 DIAMETER 21.50 FEET
HARMONIC ANALYSES OF CORRECTED LONGITUDINAL VELOCITY COMPONENTS

RADIUS = 0.3000						DEV. ANGLE = -0.			
N	A(N)	B(N)	C(N)	PHI(N)		C(N)/A(0)			
0	0.491592	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	
1	0.031265	-0.019102	0.036638	121.424544		0.074530			
2	-0.017246	0.005555	0.018118	287.854935		0.036857			
3	0.029308	-0.023801	0.037755	129.080324		0.076802			
4	-0.028629	0.007155	0.029510	284.031693		0.060029			
5	-0.009001	0.006417	0.011055	305.485577		0.022488			
6	0.002428	-0.005906	0.006386	157.654037		0.012969			
7	-0.005804	0.009632	0.011246	328.927788		0.022877			
8	0.006815	0.001476	0.006973	77.776686		0.014184			
9	-0.002503	-0.002436	0.003492	225.780266		0.007104			
10	0.002818	0.004251	0.005100	33.537989		0.010374			
11	-0.001255	-0.001326	0.001826	223.430307		0.003713			
12	-0.000754	0.000040	0.000755	273.059681		0.001536			
RADIUS = 0.5000						DEV. ANGLE = -0.			
N	A(N)	B(N)	C(N)	PHI(N)		C(N)/A(0)			
0	0.696436	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	
1	-0.062050	0.059522	0.085983	313.808483		0.123461			
2	-0.152532	0.003249	0.152566	271.220356		0.219067			
3	0.090415	-0.024560	0.093692	105.196646		0.134530			
4	-0.037029	0.007919	0.037867	282.071442		0.054372			
5	0.041612	-0.007161	0.042224	99.765003		0.060628			
6	-0.037810	0.006771	0.038412	280.152267		0.055155			
7	0.015417	-0.002456	0.015612	99.052995		0.022417			
8	-0.012219	0.002905	0.012559	283.371796		0.018033			
9	0.003543	-0.001193	0.003738	108.610813		0.005368			
10	-0.005843	0.000305	0.005851	272.988625		0.008402			
11	0.000093	0.000384	0.000395	13.578110		0.000567			
12	-0.001625	-0.000711	0.001774	246.359673		0.002548			
RADIUS = 0.7000						DEV. ANGLE = -0.			
N	A(N)	B(N)	C(N)	PHI(N)		C(N)/A(0)			
0	0.795883	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	
1	-0.078616	0.060032	0.098916	307.365833		0.124285			
2	-0.153832	0.010956	0.154221	274.073662		0.193774			
3	0.036461	-0.006538	0.037043	100.165417		0.046543			
4	-0.055304	-0.000145	0.055304	269.849487		0.069488			
5	0.051528	-0.005027	0.051773	95.572558		0.065051			
6	-0.042203	0.002127	0.042256	272.884914		0.053093			
7	0.033010	-0.001846	0.033061	93.201547		0.041540			
8	-0.035658	0.001356	0.035684	272.178238		0.044835			
9	0.022344	0.000001	0.022344	89.998381		0.028074			
10	-0.025395	0.000273	0.025396	270.615116		0.031909			
11	0.016980	0.000270	0.016982	89.090118		0.021338			
12	-0.016997	-0.000210	0.016998	269.293690		0.021358			
RADIUS = 0.9000						DEV. ANGLE = -0.			
N	A(N)	B(N)	C(N)	PHI(N)		C(N)/A(0)			
0	0.854547	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	
1	-0.084723	0.049808	0.098279	300.451225		0.116241			
2	-0.123585	0.014084	0.124385	276.501663		0.147119			
3	-0.007044	0.002695	0.007542	290.939419		0.008920			
4	-0.053284	-0.002119	0.053326	267.722561		0.063073			
5	0.037233	-0.001224	0.037253	91.883372		0.044061			
6	-0.034564	-0.000680	0.034571	268.873390		0.040889			
7	0.029142	0.000219	0.029142	89.566737		0.034469			
8	-0.039278	0.000188	0.039278	270.274284		0.046457			
9	0.022983	0.000085	0.022997	87.993799		0.027200			
10	-0.029488	0.000228	0.029489	270.443222		0.034879			
11	0.018774	0.000199	0.018775	89.392965		0.022207			
12	-0.021129	0.000136	0.021129	270.369362		0.024991			
RADIUS = 1.0000						DEV. ANGLE = -0.			
N	A(N)	B(N)	C(N)	PHI(N)		C(N)/A(0)			
0	0.855426	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	
1	-0.088270	0.044091	0.098669	296.541985		0.115345			
2	-0.103740	0.013789	0.104653	277.571262		0.122340			
3	-0.016160	0.003515	0.016537	282.270660		0.019332			
4	-0.043070	-0.000775	0.043077	266.969166		0.050358			
5	0.022426	0.000294	0.022428	89.247661		0.026218			
6	-0.027823	0.000017	0.027823	270.034935		0.032526			
7	0.017817	0.000887	0.017839	87.150104		0.020854			
8	-0.031706	0.000222	0.031707	270.400612		0.037066			
9	0.014119	0.000786	0.014141	86.812001		0.016531			
10	-0.023777	0.000109	0.023777	270.263229		0.027795			
11	0.011764	0.000209	0.011766	86.982309		0.013754			
12	-0.017126	0.000128	0.017127	270.429104		0.020021			
NON DIMENSIONAL VOLUMETRIC VELOCITY AND EFFECTIVE WAKE AT J SUBA= 0.90800									
X=	0.3000	0.4000	0.5000	0.6000	0.7000	0.8000	0.9000	0.9500	1.0000
VXVOL=	0.0772	0.1948	0.3805	0.6339	0.9538	1.3357	1.7826	2.0293	2.2908
I-WX=	0.4916	0.8168	0.5767	0.6305	0.6747	0.7086	0.7369	0.7489	0.7596
WX=	0.5084	0.4832	0.4233	0.3695	0.3253	0.2914	0.2631	0.2511	0.2404

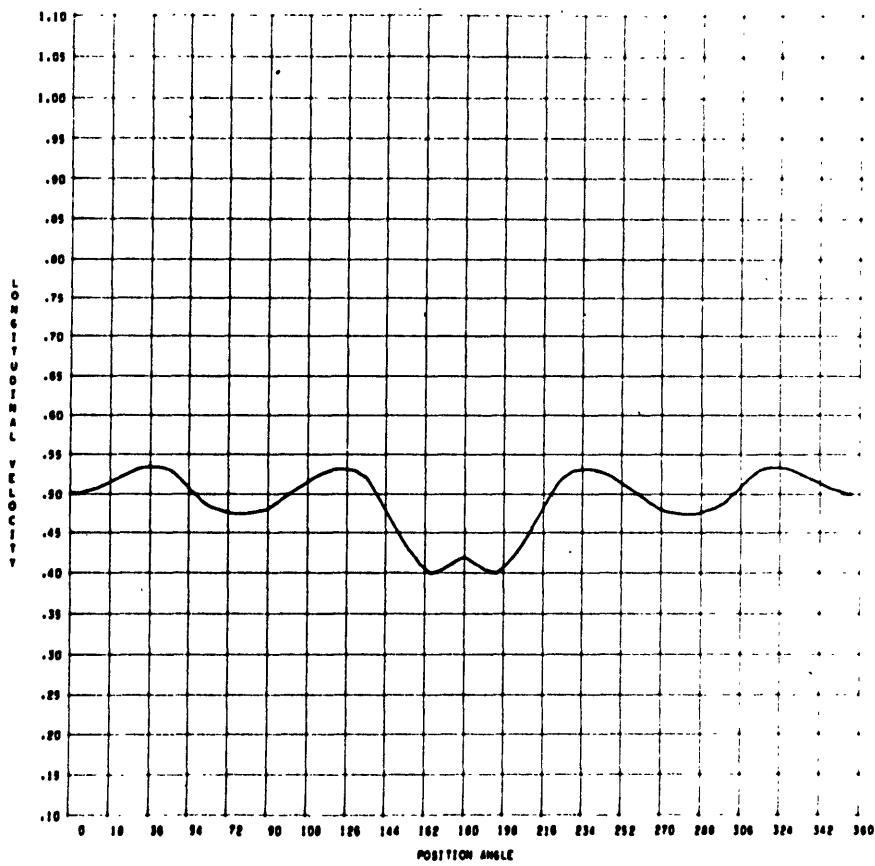
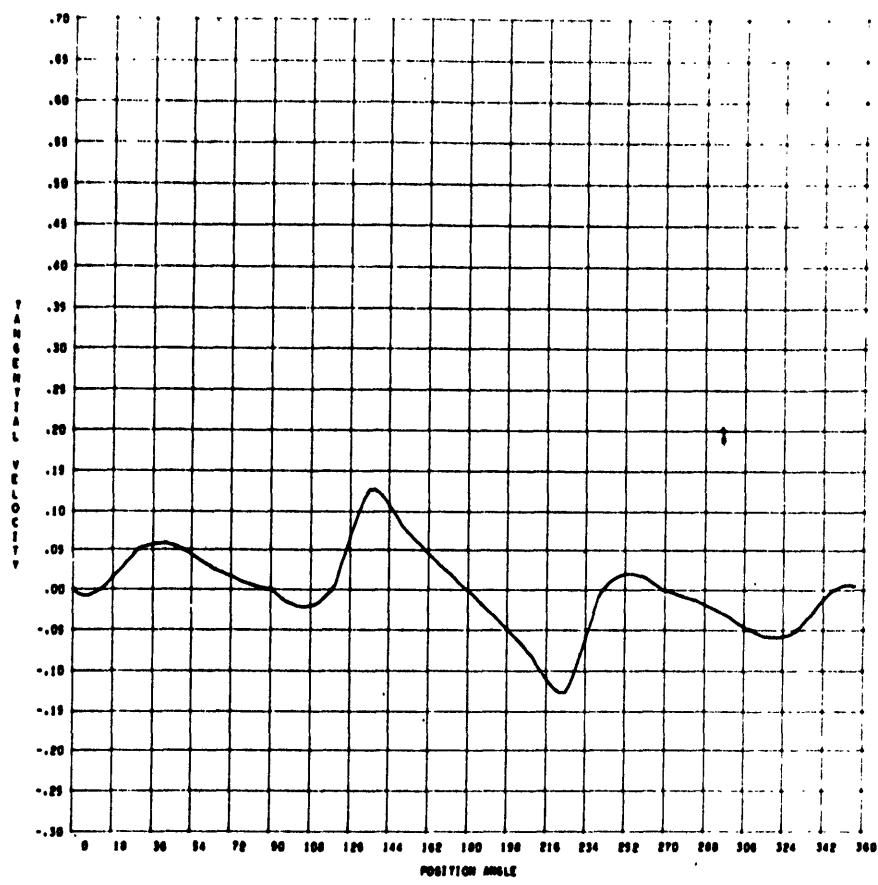
Table 5 - Sample Output for "Complete" Case 1 (cont'd)

APPLIED MATHEMATICS LABORATORY PROBLEM 840-219
WAKE ANALYSIS

TEST 0.1 WITH MODEL 4521 PROPELLER NO. -0 DIAMETER 21.50 FEET

RADIUS	P	DELTA BETA PLUS	DELTA BETA MINUS
0.300	0.2350	4.4303	-4.9126
0.500	0.2330	6.6165	-10.5265
0.700	0.1664	3.9101	-10.3476
0.900	0.1325	2.4457	-6.5521
1.000	0.1160	1.8929	-4.9843

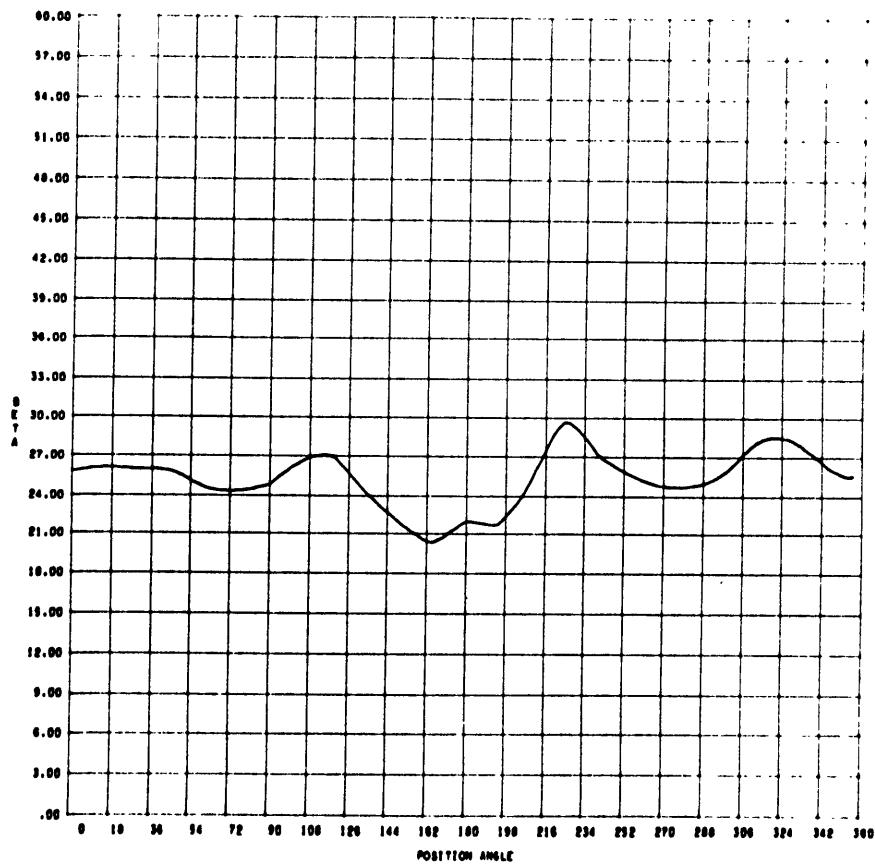
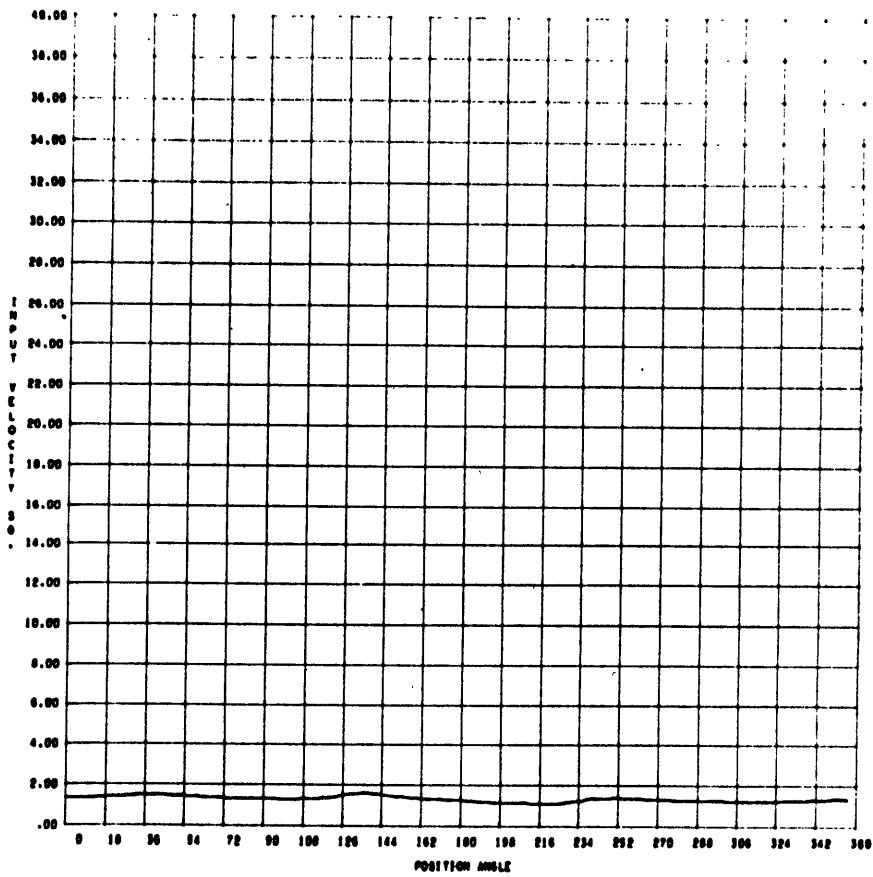
Table 5 - Sample Output for "Complete" Case 1 (Cont'd.)



MODEL 481 TEST 0.1

WAVE ANALYSIS

MODULE - 0.300

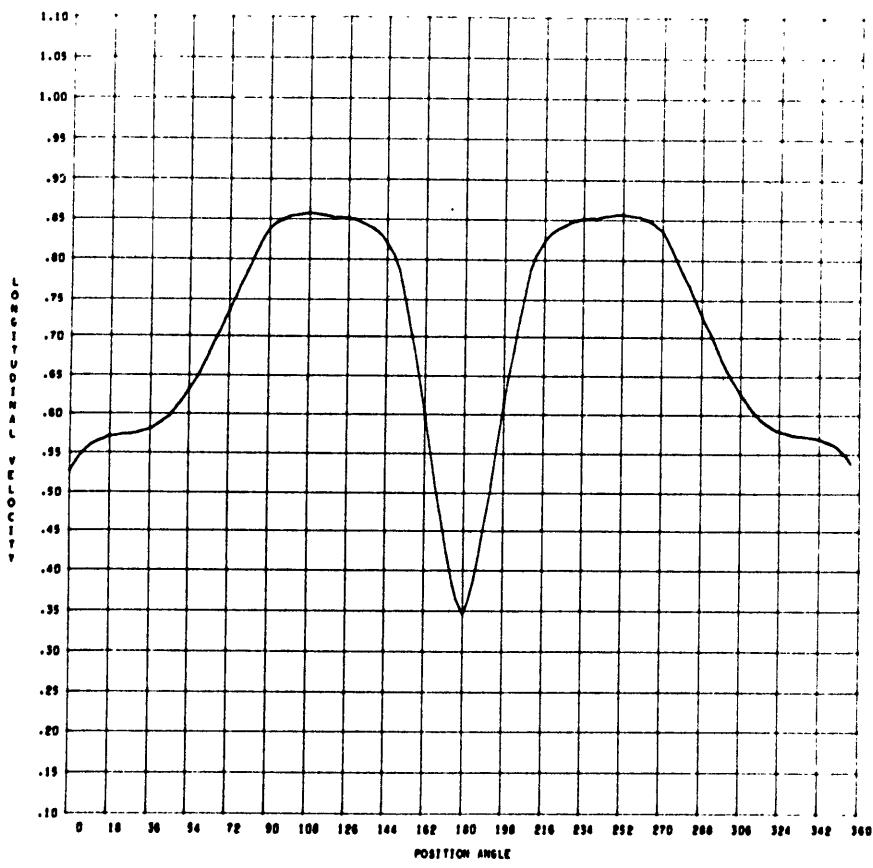
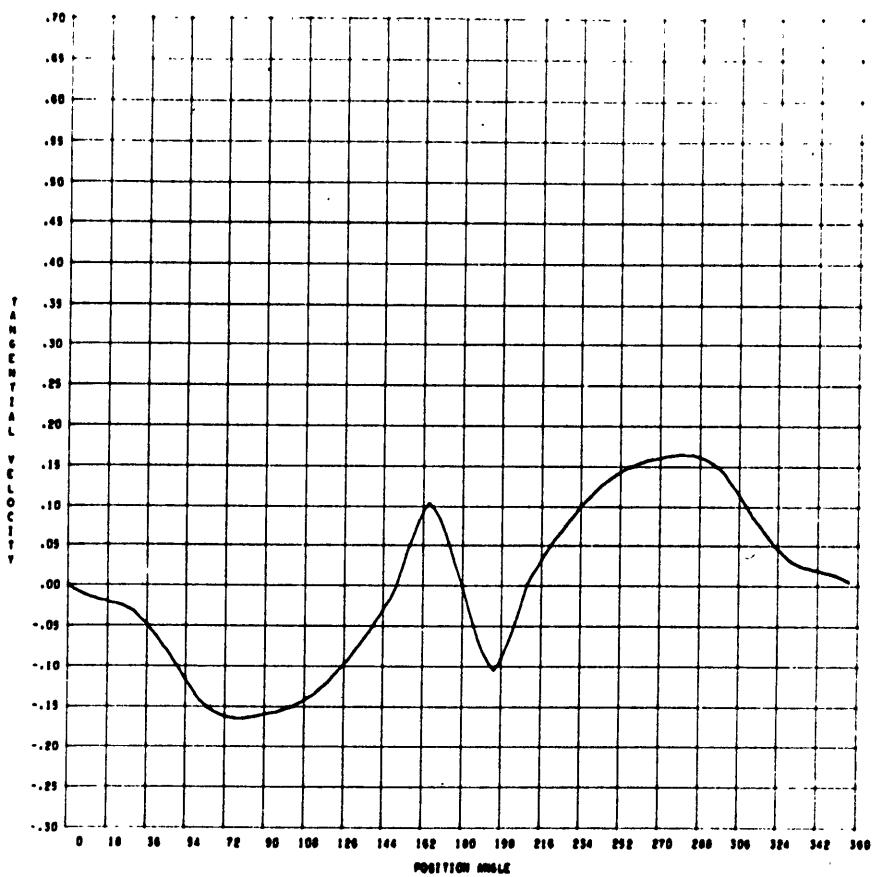


MODEL 4821 TEST 0.1

WAVE ANALYSIS

RADIUS - 0.300

Figure 3 - Sample Computer Plots for "Complete" Case 1 (Cont'd.)

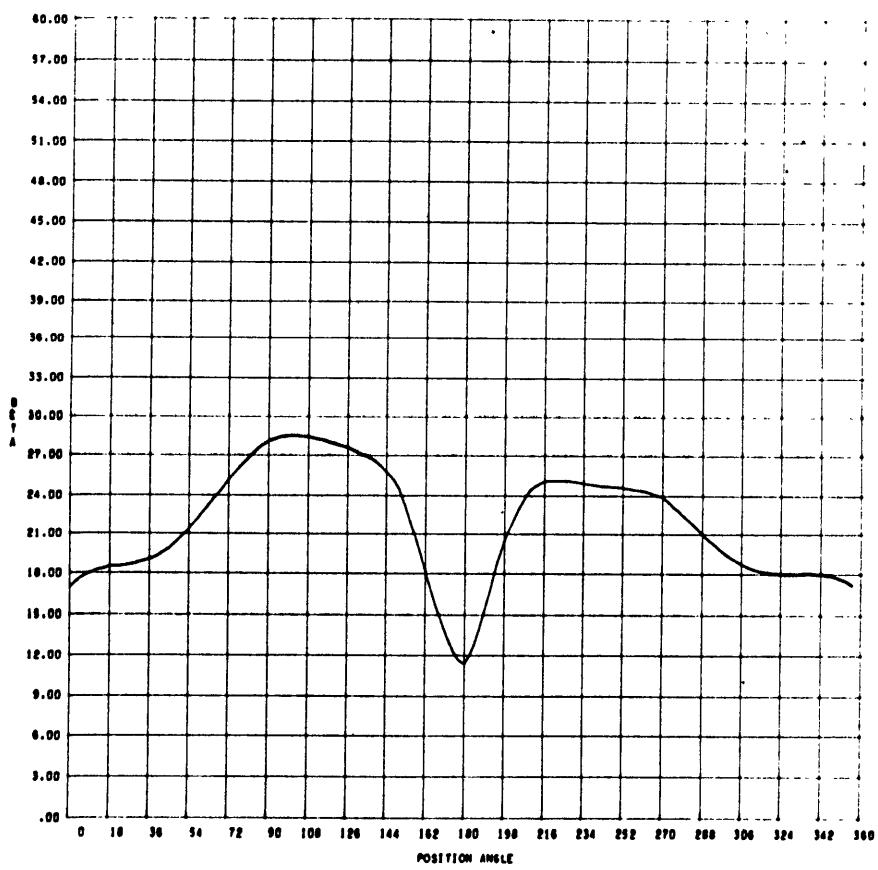
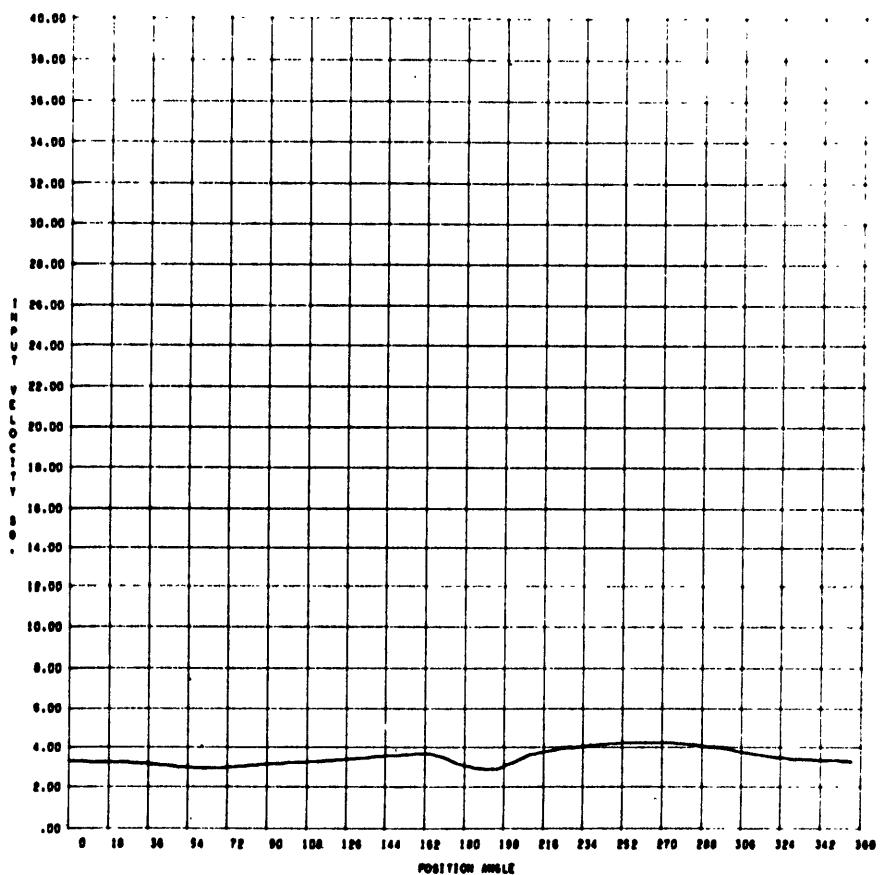


MODEL 4521 TEST 0.1

WAVE ANALYSIS

RADIUS = 0.500

Figure 3 - Sample Computer Plots for "Complete" Case 1 (Cont'd.)

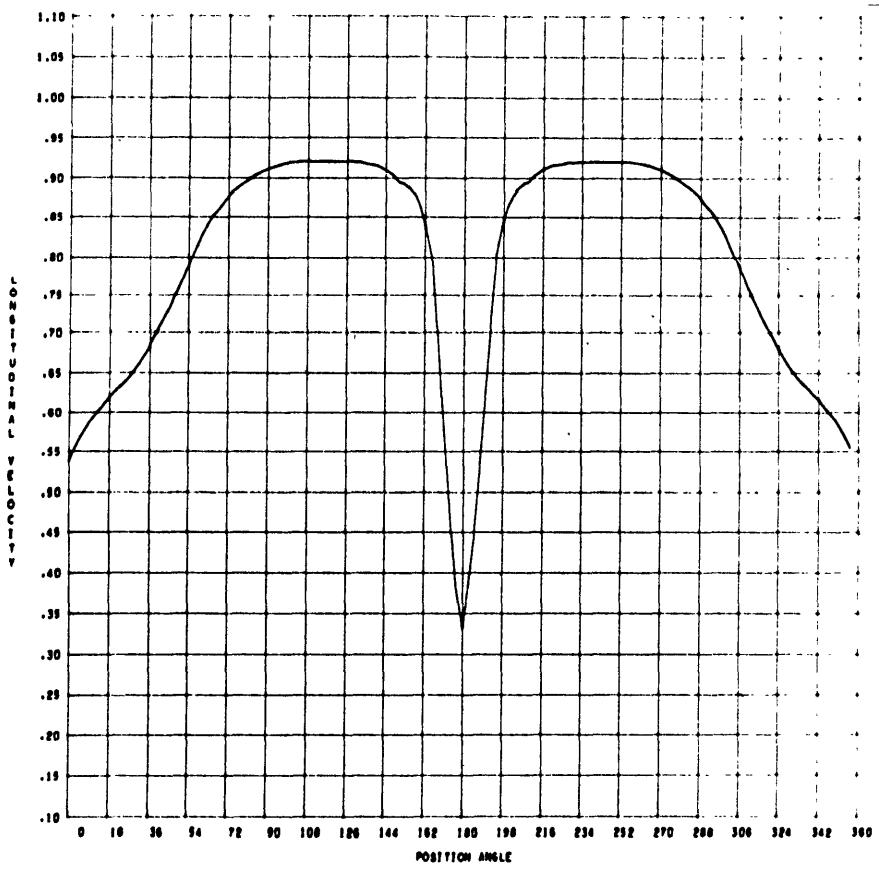
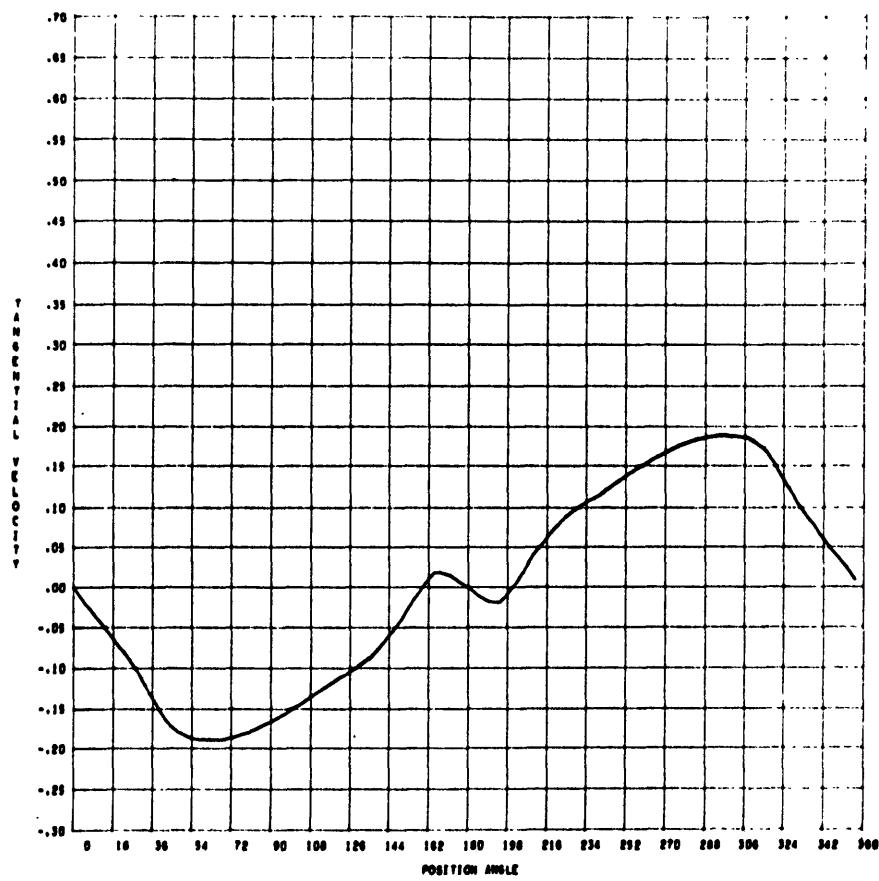


MODEL 4521 TEST 0.1

WAVE ANALYSIS

RADIUS - 0.500

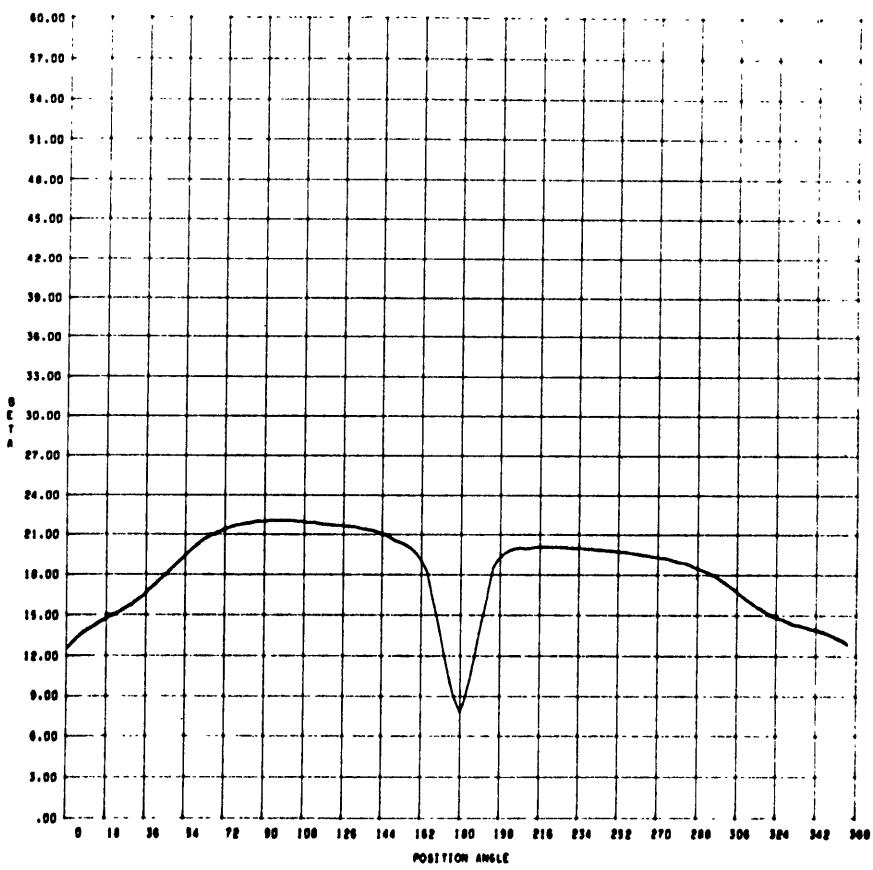
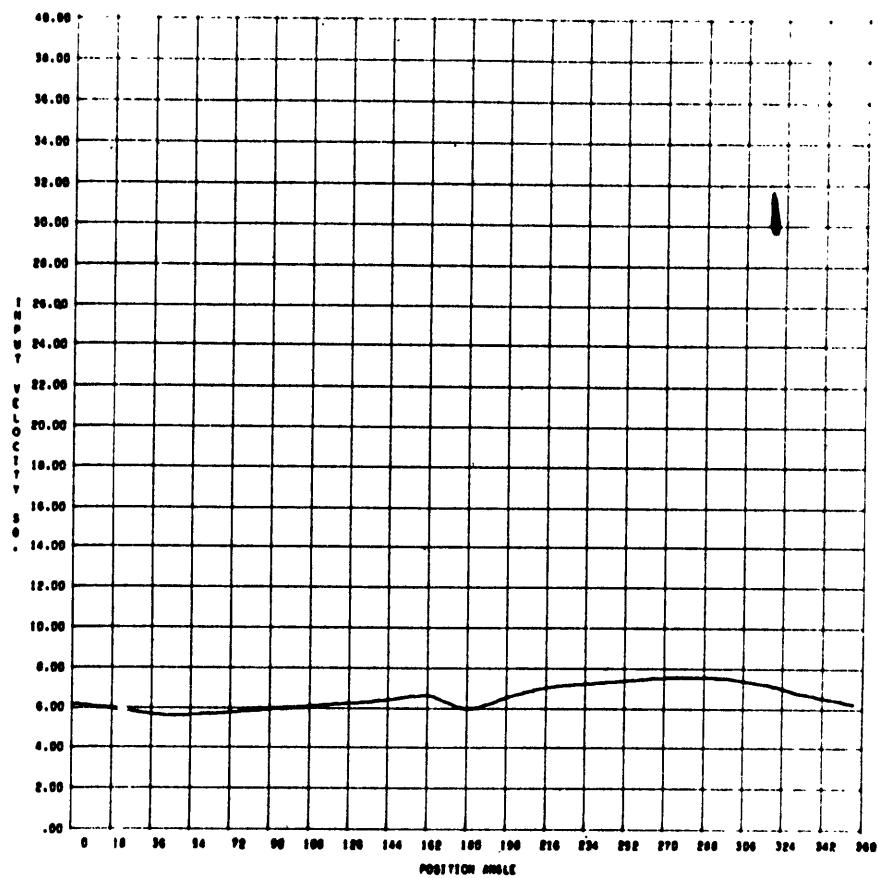
Figure 3 - Sample Computer Plots for "Complete" Case 1 (Cont'd.)



MODEL 4521 TEST 0.1

WAVE ANALYSIS

RADIUS = 0.700

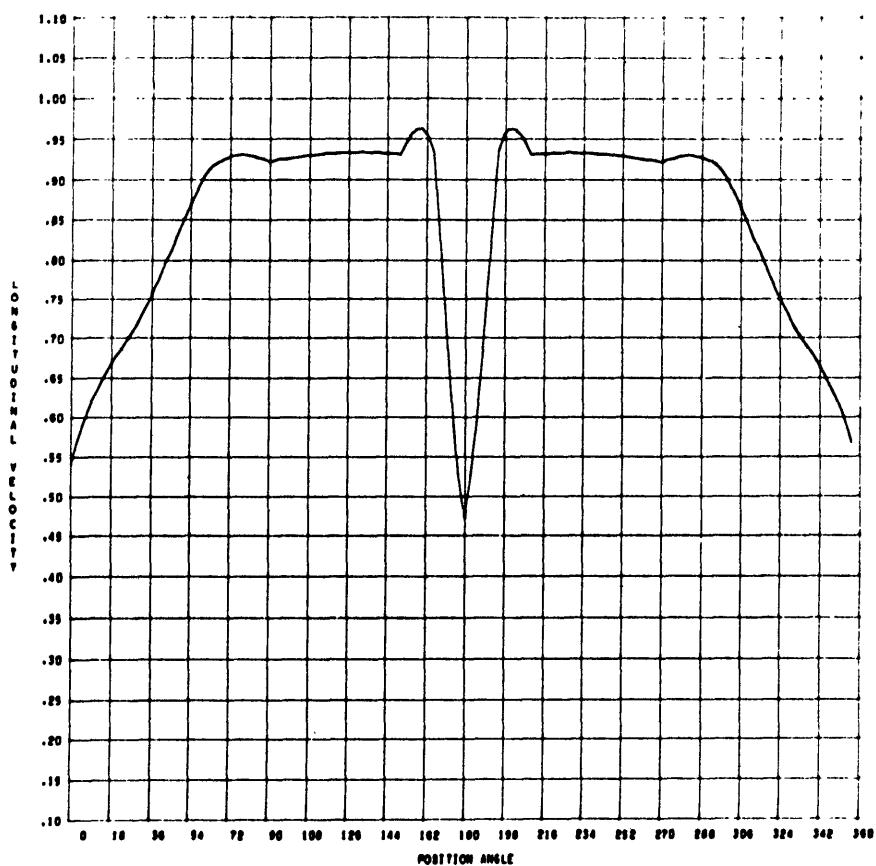
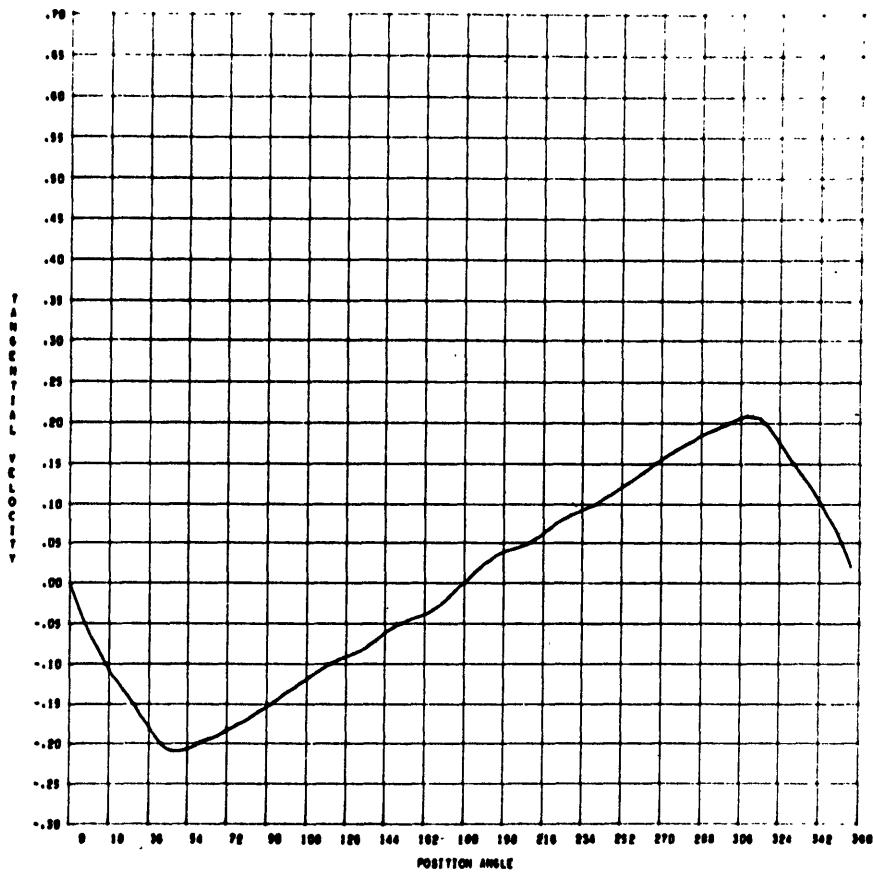


MODEL 45P TEST 0.1

WAVE ANALYSIS

RADIUS = 0.700

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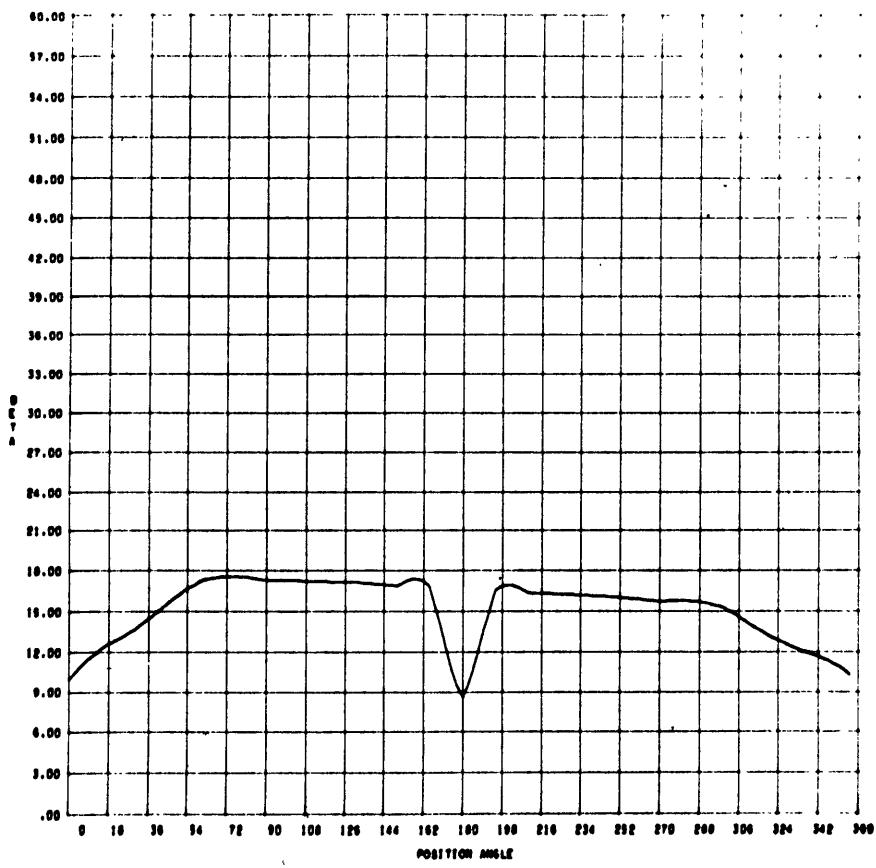
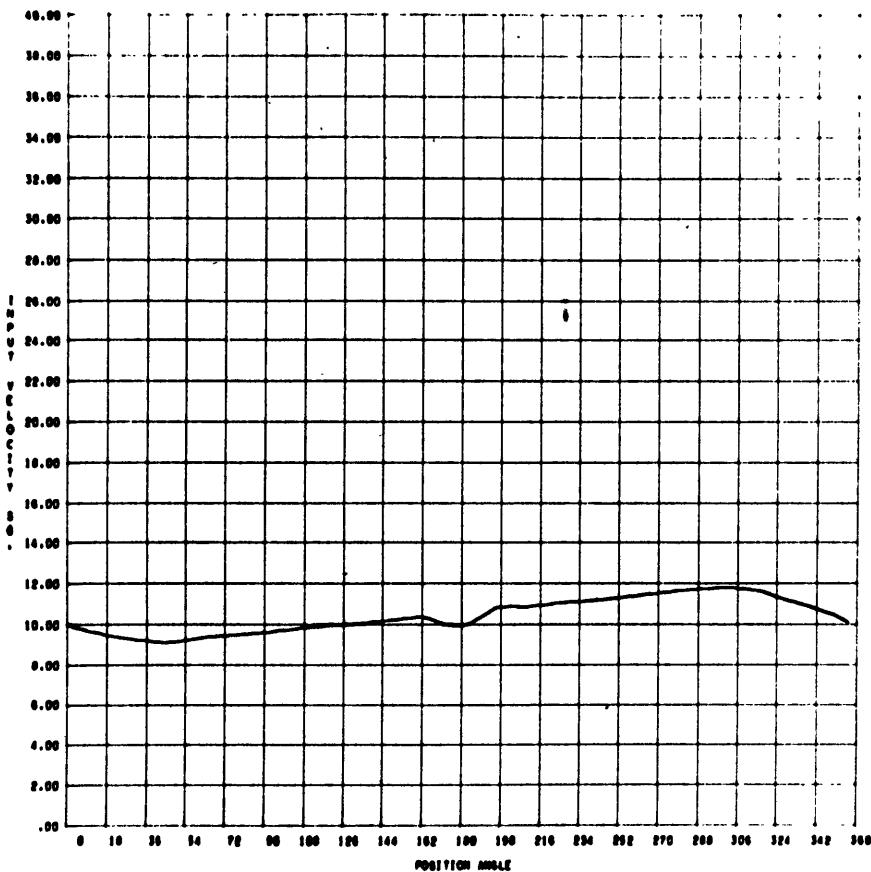


MODEL 4521 TEST 0.1

WAVE ANALYSIS

MOMS = 0.000

Figure 3 - Sample Computer Prints for "Comptel" Case 1 (0.1 sec.)

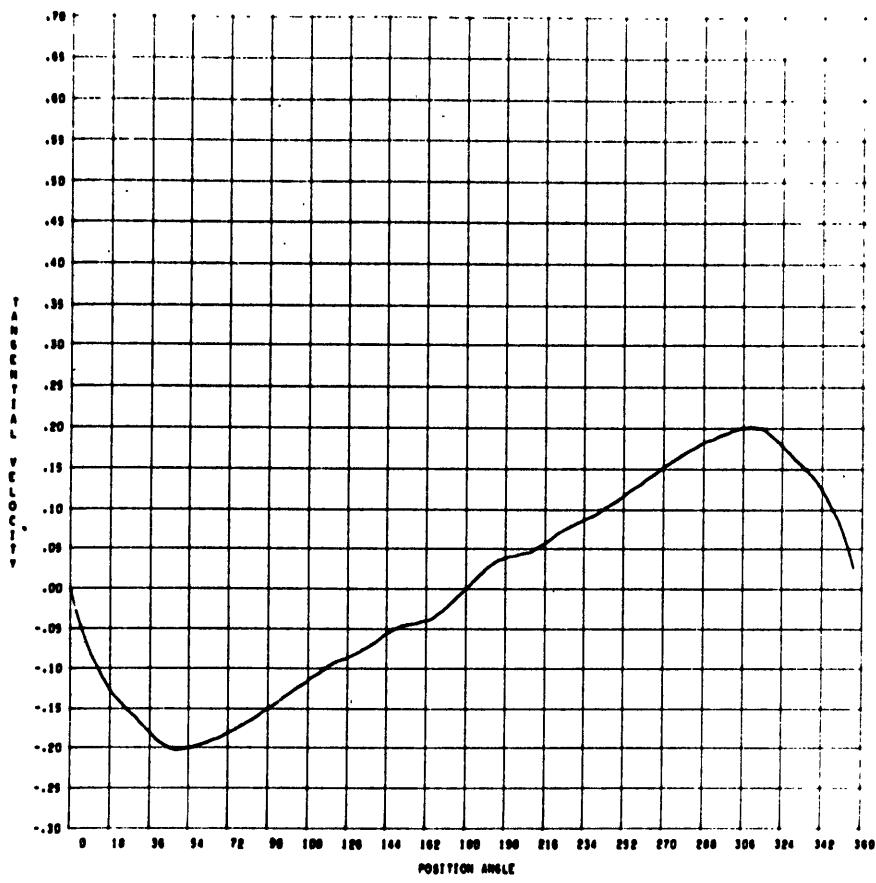


MODEL 4821 TEST 0.1

WAVE ANALYSIS

RADIUS = 0.000

Figure 3 - Sample Computer Plots for "Complete" Case 1 (Cont'd.)

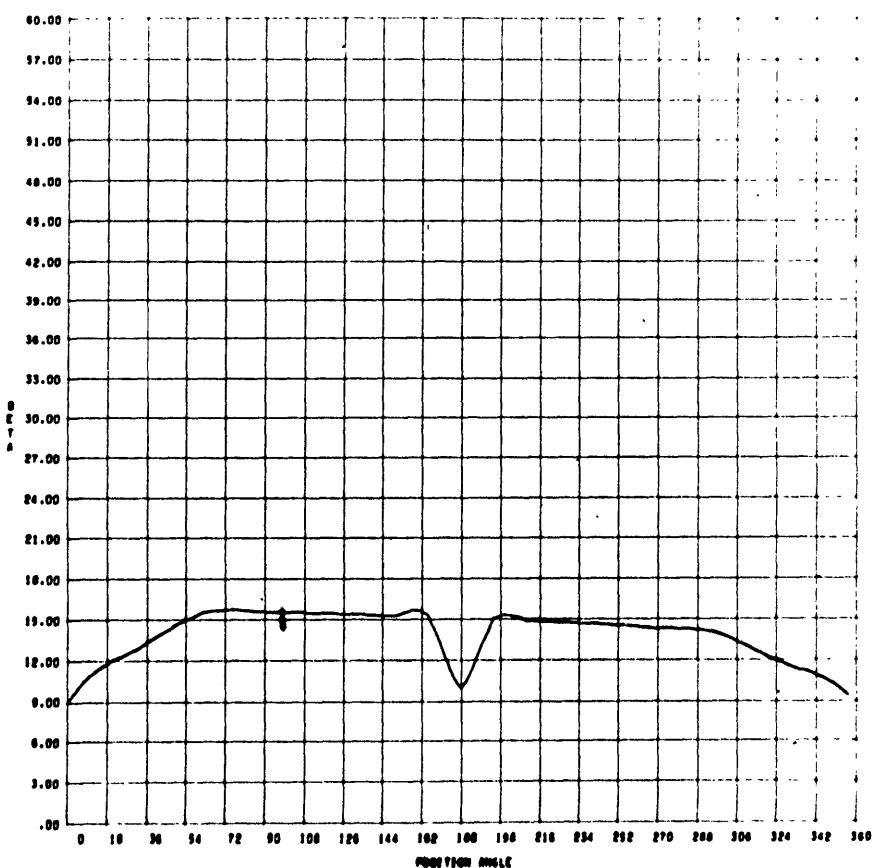
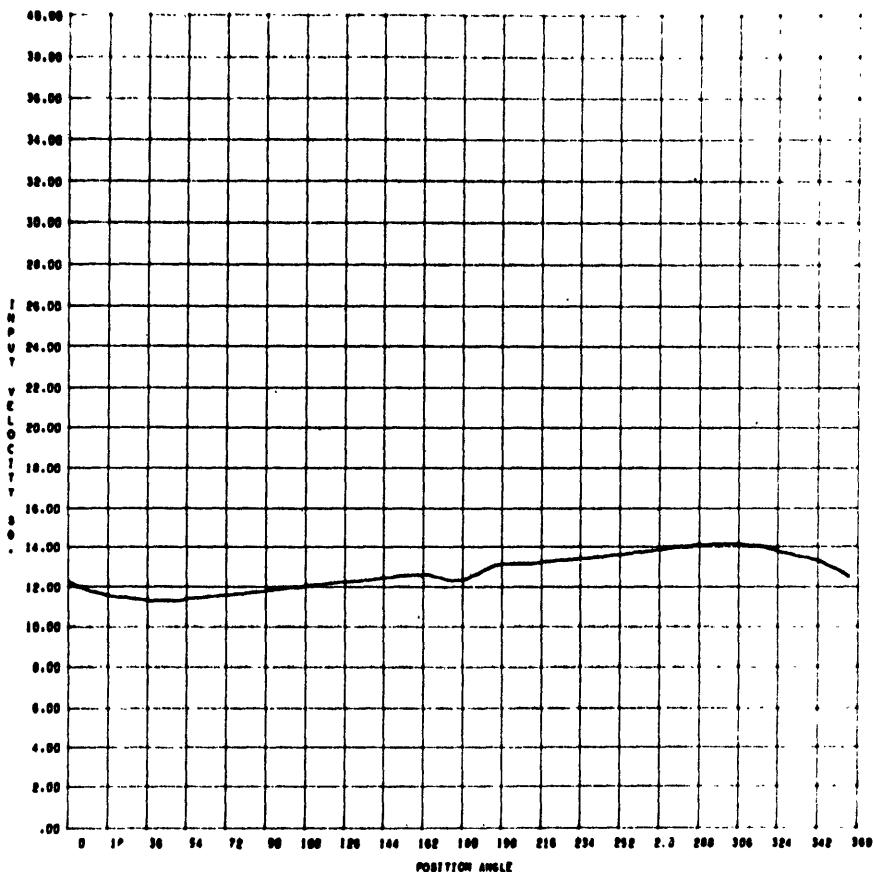


MODEL 4521 TEST 0.1

WAVE ANALYSIS

RADIUS - 1.000

Figure 3 - Sample Computer Plots for "Complete" Case 1 (Cont'd.)

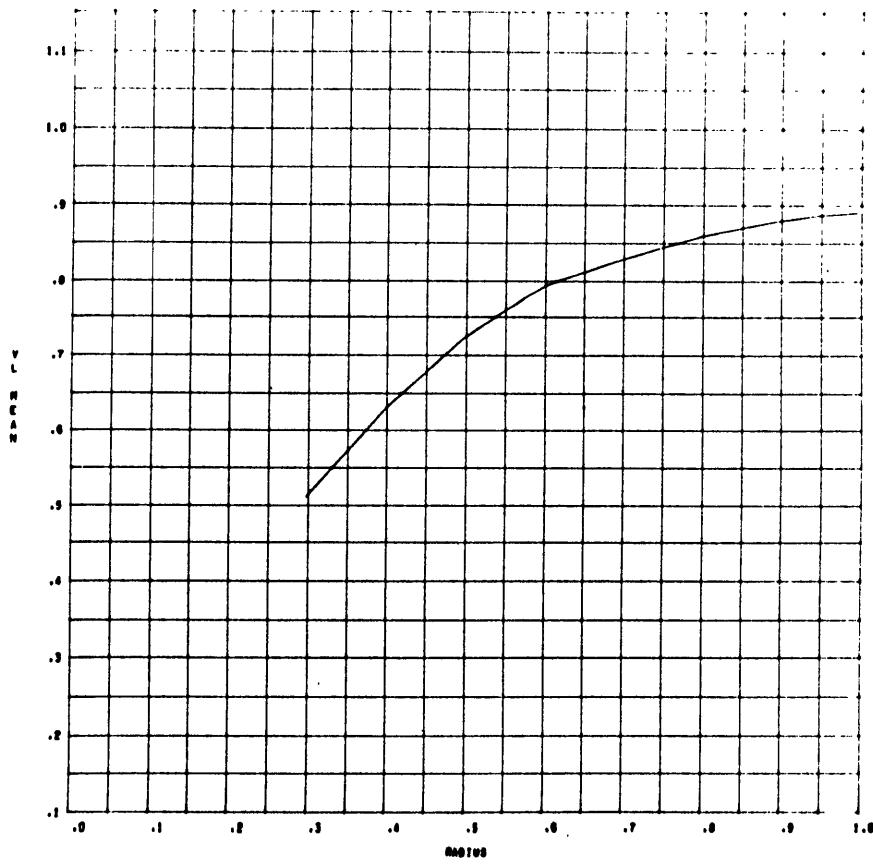
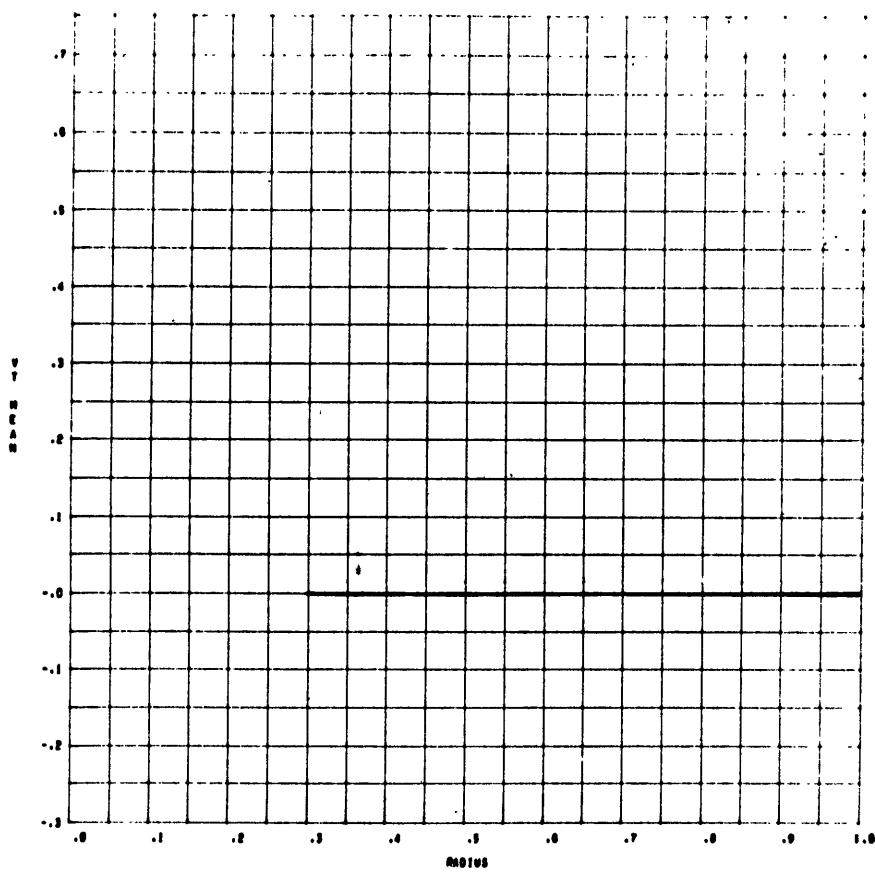


MODEL 4521 TEST 0.1

WAVE ANALYSIS

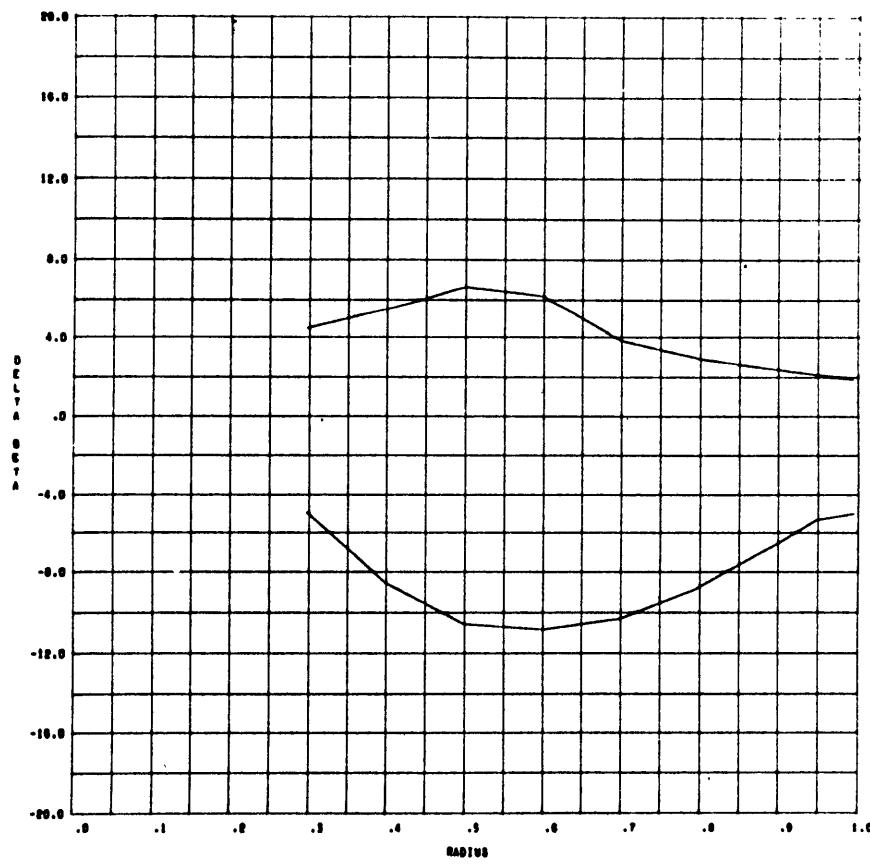
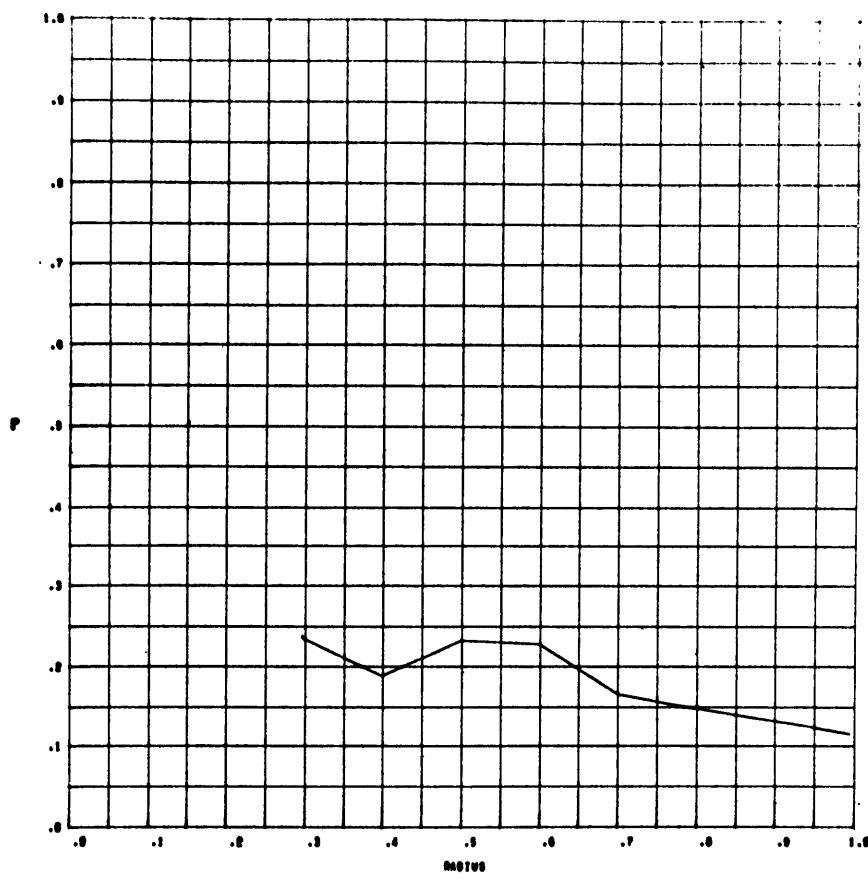
RADIUS = 1.000

Computer Printout Generated on December 1, 1988 by Model 4521



MODEL: 4021 TEST 0.1 VLINE ANALYSIS

Figure 3 - Sample Computer Plots for "Complete" Case 1 (Cont'd.)



MODEL 4821 TEST 0.1 WAVE ANALYSIS

Figure 3 - Sample Computer Plots for "Complete" Case 1 (Cont'd.)

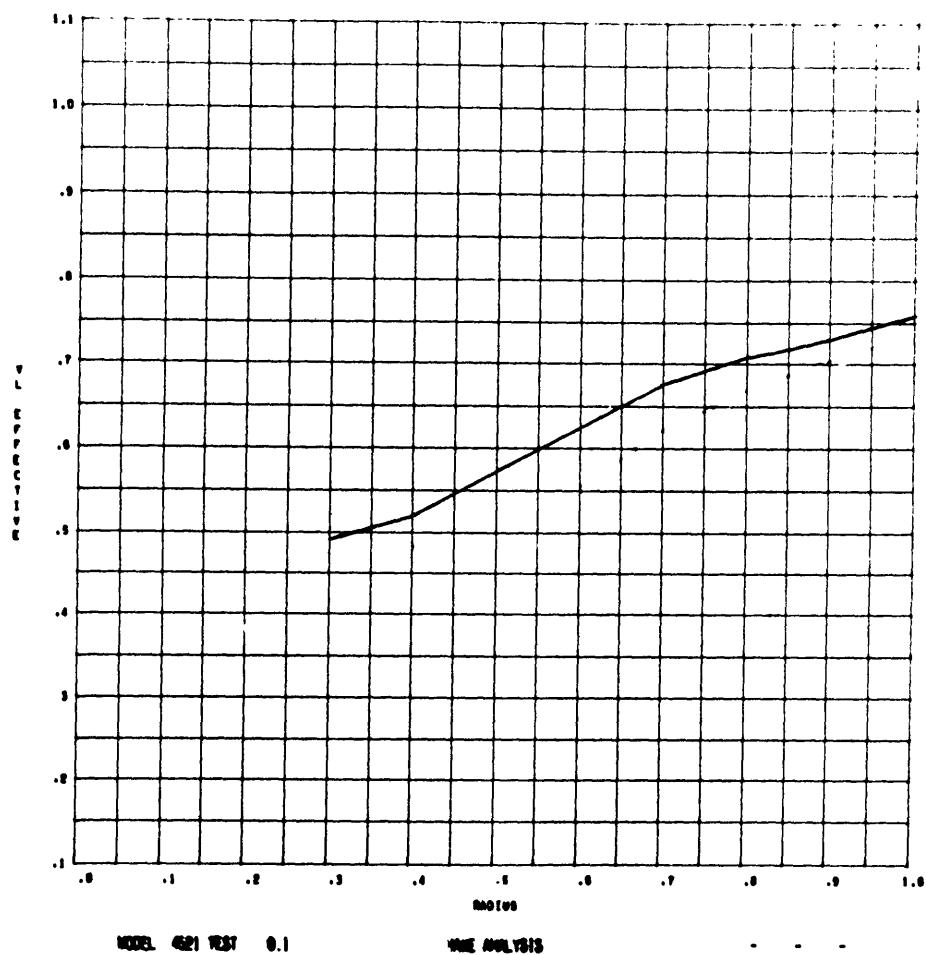


Figure 3 - Sample Computer Plots for "Complete" Case 1 (Cont'd.)

APPENDIX B
Program Listing

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FOR
WAKE ANALYSIS, AML PROBLEM 840-219F
TABULAR OUTPUT ON TAPE A3 AND GRAPHICAL OUTPUT ON TAPE A8
DIMENSION DIFV(12),TABFE1(12),TABR(12),TABFE(180),TABVT(12,144),TA
XBVL(12,144),L(15),R(12),FE1(12),VL(12,144),VT(12,144),RADFE(144),F
XE(144),HAR(370),VV(12),BETA(12),VVMAX(12),BMAX(12),BMIN(12),VTBAR(
X12),VLBAR(12),P(12),BBAR(12),BPOS(12),BNEG(12),VV2(12,144),BETA2(1
X2,144),TABVR(12,144),VR(12,144)
DIMENSION TITLE(10)
DIMENSION VXE(12)
DIMENSION VLC(12,144),VLCBAR(12)
EQUIVALENCE (VV2,VLC)
101 READ 2, IDTAB, NTR, NTFE, DIAM, PPTEST, MTAB, MDIF, VS
    IF (IDTAB-9999) 112, 921, 921
112 READ 3, (TABR(I), I=1, NTR)
113 READ 5, (TABFE(I), I=1, NTFE)
    IDPLOT=1
    IF (MTAB-5) 1114, 5E00, 5500
5500 NN=MTAB-4
PRINT 57
READ 1, KR, KFE
L(1)=XLOCF(L(1))
L(2)=XLOCF(TABR(1))
L(3)=1
L(4)=NTR
L(5)=KR
L(6)=KFE
L(7)=XTABF(0)
L(8)=0
L(9)=XLOCF(BETA2(1,1))
L(11)=12
L(12)=12
GO TO (5510, 5510, 5520, 5530, 5540), NN
5510 PRINT 58
    NTHR=1
5511 DO 5512 J=1, NTR
    READ 1, NFE
    READ 5, (BETA2(J, I), TABVT(J, I), I=1, NFE)
    PRINT 52, TABR(J)
    PRINT 53, (BETA2(J, I), I=1, NFE)
5512 PRINT 54, (TABVT(J, I), I=1, NFE)
    GO TO (5520, 137), NN
5520 PRINT 59
    DO 5522 J=1, NTR
    READ 1, NFE
    READ 5, (VV2(J, I), TABVL(J, I), I=1, NFE)
    PRINT 52, TABR(J)
    PRINT 53, (VV2(J, I), I=1, NFE)
5522 PRINT 54, (TABVL(J, I), I=1, NFE)
    GO TO 137
5530 PRINT 60
    DO 5532 J=1, NTR
    READ 1, NFE
    READ 5, (BETA2(J, I), TABVR(J, I), I=1, NFE)
    PRINT 52, TABR(J)

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      PRINT 53, (BETA2(J,I),I=1,NFE)
5532 PRINT 54,(TABVR(J,I),I=1,NFE)
      GO TO 137
5540 PRINT 61
      DO 5545 J=1,NTR
      READ 1, NFE
      READ 5,(BETA2(J,I),VL(J,I),VT(J,I),VR(J,I),I=1,NFE)
      PRINT 52,TABR(J)
      PRINT 53,(BETA2(J,I),I=1,NFE)
      PRINT 54,(VL(J,I),I=1,NFE)
      PRINT 55,(VT(J,I),I=1,NFE)
      PRINT 56,(VR(J,I),I=1,NFE)
      DO 5545 I=1,NFE
      VV2(J,I)=BETA2(J,I)
      VL(J,I)=VL(J,I)/VS
      VH=VL(J,I)*COSDF(VT(J,I))*SINDF(VR(J,I))
      VV=VL(J,I)*SINDF(VT(J,I))
      TABVL(J,I)=VL(J,I)*COSDF(VT(J,I))*COSDF(VR(J,I))
      SINFE=SINDF(BETA2(J,I))
      COSFE=COSDF(BETA2(J,I))
      IF (BETA2(J,I)) 5541,5542,5641
5641 IF (BETA2(J,I)-180.) 5541,5541,5542
5541 TABVI(J,I)=-VV*SINFE-VH*COSFE
      TABVR(J,I)=-VV*COSFE+VH*SINFE
      GO TO 5545
5542 TABVT(J,I)=-VV*SINFE+VH*COSFE
      TABVR(J,I)=-VV*COSFE-VH*SINFE
5545 CONTINUE
      GO TO 137
52 FORMAT(6H R/R=,4X,11F10.4)
53 FORMAT(6H PHI=,4X,11F10.4)
54 FORMAT(6H V =,4X,11F10.4)
55 FORMAT(6H L H =,4X,11F10.4)
56 FORMAT(6H L V =,4X,11F10.4)
57 FORMAT(36X,47HAPPLIED MATHEMATICS LABORATORY PROBLEM 840-219D/53X,
      X13HWAKE ANALYSIS)
58 FORMAT(/57X,5HINPUT/45X,30HTANGENTIAL VELOCITY COMPONENTS)
59 FORMAT(/57X,5HINPUT/44X,32HLONGITUDINAL VELOCITY COMPONENTS)
60 FORMAT(/57X,5HINPUT/47X,26HRADIAL VELOCITY COMPONENTS)
61 FORMAT(/57X,5HINPUT/41X,37HDATA MEASURED WITH 13-HOLE PITOT TUBE)
62 FORMAT(34H1ERROR IN INPUT INTERPOLATION R/R= F10.4,4HPHI= F10.4)
1114 NN=MTAB+1
      GO TO (115,115,116,116,5001),NN
C -----* WAKE SURVEY FOR 13 HOLE PITOT TUBE----- -
C-----READ VELOCITY INTO VL, VANG INTO VT, AND HANG INTO VR-----
5001 READ 5,((VL(J,I),I=1,NTFE),J=1,NTR)
      READ 5,((VT(J,I),I=1,NTFE),J=1,NTR)
      READ 5,((VR(J,I),I=1,NTFE),J=1,NTR)
      IF (VS) 5002,5004,5002
5004 WRITE OUTPUT TAPE 99,36
      PRINT 36
      GO TO 921
5002 DO 5003 I=1,NTFE
      DO 5003 J=1,NTR
5003 VL(J,I)=VL(J,I)/VS

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      PRINT 14, PPTEST, IDTAB, DIAM, (TABR(I), I=1, NTR)
5005 PRINT 48
      DO 5007 I=1, NTFE
5007 PRINT 17, TABFE(I), (VL(J,I), J=1, NTR)
      PRINT 14, PPTEST, IDTAB, DIAM, (TABR(I), I=1, NTR)
      PRINT 49
      DO 5010 I=1, NTFE
5010 PRINT 17, TABFE(I), (VT(J,I), J=1, NTR)
      PRINT 14, PPTEST, IDTAB, DIAM, (TABR(I), I=1, NTR)
      PRINT 47
      DO 5015 I=1, NTFE
5015 PRINT 17, TABFE(I), (VR(J,I), J=1, NTR)
      DO 5040 I=1, NTFE
      DO 5040 J=1, NTR
      TABVL(J,I)=VL(J,I)*COSDF(VT(J,I))*COSDF(VR(J,I))
      VH=VL(J,I)*COSDF(VT(J,I))*SINDF(VR(J,I))
      VV=VL(J,I)*SINDF(VT(J,I))
      SINFE=SINDF(TABFE(I))
      COSFE=COSDF(TABFE(I))
      IF (TABFE(I)) 5020, 5030, 5019
5019 IF (TABFE(I)-180.) 5020, 5020, 5030
5020 TABVT(I,J)=-VV*SINFE-VH*COSFE
      TABVR(J,I)=-VV*COSFE+VH*SINFE
      GO TO 5040
5030 TABVT(J,I)=-VV*SINFE+VH*COSFE
      TABVR(J,I)=-VV*COSFE-VH*SINFE
5040 CONTINUE
5041 PRINT 14, PPTEST, IDTAB, DIAM, (TABR(I), I=1, NTR)
      PRINT 15
      DO 5300 I=1, NTFE
5300 PRINT 17, TABFE(I), (TABVT(J,I), J=1, NTR)
      PRINT 14, PPTEST, IDTAB, DIAM, (TABR(I), I=1, NTR)
      PRINT 16
      DO 5305 I=1, NTFE
5305 PRINT 17, TABFE(I), (TABVL(J,I), J=1, NTR)
      PRINT 14, PPTEST, IDTAB, DIAM, (TABR(I), I=1, NTR)
      PRINT 26
      DO 5310 I=1, NTFE
5310 PRINT 17, TABFE(I), (TABVR(J,I), J=1, NTR)
      GO TO 137
C-----WAKE SURVEY WHEN VELOCITY COMPONENTS ARE GIVEN-----
115 READ 8, ((TABVT(J,I), I=1, NTFE), J=1, NTR)
      GO TO (116, 117, 116), NN
116 READ 8, ((TABVL(J,I), I=1, NTFE), J=1, NTR)
117 PRINT 14, PPTEST, IDTAB, DIAM, (TABR(I), I=1, NTR)
      GO TO (118, 118, 120, 1208), NN
1208 PRINT 26
      GO TO 1120
118 PRINT 15
      DO 1118 I = 1, NTFE
1118 PRINT 17, TABFE(I), (TABVT(J,I), J=1, NTR)
      GO TO (119, 121, 119), NN
119 PRINT 14, PPTEST, IDTAB, DIAM, (TABR(I), I=1, NTR)
120 PRINT 16
1120 DO 1119 I = 1, NTFE

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1119 PRINT 17, TABFE(I),(TABVL(J,I),J=1,NTR)
121 IF(MDIF) 122,137,122
122 PRINT 14, PPTEST, IDTAB,DIAM,(TABR(I),I=1,NTR)
    NDTR=NTR-1
    GO TO (123,123,134,1133),NN
1133 PRINT 14,PPTEST, IDTAB,DIAM,(TABR(I),I=1,NTR)
    PRINT 26
    GO TO 1134
123 PRINT 15
    PRINT 18
    DO 132 I=1,NTFE
    DO 131 J=1,NDTR
        DIFV(J)=TABVT(J,I+1)-TABVT(J,I)
131 CONTINUE
132 CONTINUE
    PRINT 17, TABFE(I),(DIFV(J),J=1,NDTR)
    GO TO (133,137,134,1133),NN
133 PRINT 14, PPTEST, IDTAB,DIAM,(TABR(I),I=1,NTR)
134 PRINT 16
1134 PRINT 18
    DO 136 I=1,NTFE
    DO 135 J=1,NDTR
        DIFV(J)=TABVL(J,I+1)-TABVL(J,I)
135 CONTINUE
    PRINT 17, TABFE(I),(DIFV(J),J=1,NDTR)
136 CONTINUE
137 READ 1, NRUNS
    DO 146 NTIMES = 1,NRUNS
C----- READ CONTROL DATA-----
104 READ 4,NR,KRT,KFET,KRL,KFEL,PTEST,NPROP,AJ,MPLUT
    MPLUT=MPLUT+1
    IF(PTEST) 105,106,105
105 PPTEST=PTEST
106 READ 3,(R(I),I=1,NR)
    GO TO (5050,5055),MPLUT
5050 GO TO (5051,5052),IDPLOT
5051 CALL LGCHAR(8,6H 219 )
B   TITLE(18)=740100013060
B   TITLE(17)=604446212543
B   TITLE(15)=606325626360
B   TITLE(13)=606060606060
B   TITLE(12)=606060606060
B   TITLE(11)=606060606060
B   TITLE(10)=606060602142
B   TITLE(9) =256021452143
B   TITLE(8) =706231626060
B   TITLE(7) =606060606060
B   TITLE(6) =606060606060
B   TITLE(5) =606060606060
B   TITLE(4) =606060606060
B   TITLE(3)=512124316462
B   TITLE(2)=606040606060
    IDPLOT=2
    REWIND 4
    WRITE OUTPUT TAPE 4,8051,PPTEST, IDTAB

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```

REWIND 4
READ INPUT TAPE 4,8050,TITLE(14),TITLE(16)
5052 REWIND 4
DO 8060 I=1,NR
WRITE OUTPUT TAPE 4,3,R(I)
8060 CONTINUE
REWIND 4
5055 READ 5,(FE1(I),I=1,NR)
READ 1, NBLD,NHA,NRH,NHV
PRINT 50, NR,KRT,KFET,KRL,KFEL,AJ,MPLUT,VS,NBLD,NHA,NRH,NHV
MAXH=NBLD/2
DELFE=360.0/FLOAT(NBLD)
RADFE(1)=0.0
DO 138 I=2,NBLD
138 RADFE(I)=RADFE(I-1)+DELFE
139 DO 143 K=1,NBLD
DO 143 I=1,NR
FE(K)=RADFE(K)+FE1(I)
IF(FE(K)-0.0) 2130,2140,2131
2130 FE(K) = 360.0 + FE(K)
GO TO 2140
2131 IF(FE(K) - 360.0) 2140,2140,2132
2132 FE(K) = FE(K) - 360.0
2140 IF (MTAB-5) 2141,2141,6000
2141 GO TO (140,140,142,142,140),NN
6000 GO TO (6140,6140,6142,6142,6140),NN
6140 L(9)=XLOCF(BETA2(1,1))
200 CONTINUE
L(13)=NTFE
L(10)=XLOCF(TABVT(1,1))
VT(I,K)=DTABF(FE(K),R(I),L(1))
NXT=L(8)
GO TO (6141,301),NXT
6141 GO TO (6142,143,6142,6142,6142),NN
6142 L(9)=XLOCF(VV2(1,1))
L(10)=XLOCF(TABL(1,1))
VL(I,K)=DTABF(FE(K),R(I),L(1))
GO TO (6143,302),NXT
6143 GO TO (143,143,143,143,6144),NN
6144 L(9)=XLOCF(BETA2(1,1))
L(10)=XLOCF(TADVR(1,1))
VR(I,K)=DTABF(FE(K),R(I),L(1))
GO TO (143,304),NXT
140 L(1)=XLOCF(L(1))
L(2)=XLOCF(TABR(1))
L(3)=1
L(4)=NTR
L(5)=KRT
L(6)=KFET
L(7)=XTABF()
L(8)=0
L(9)=XLOCF(TABFE(1))
L(10)=XLOCF(TABVT(1))
L(11)=1
L(12)=12

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```

L(13)=NTFE
VT(I,K)=DTABF(FE(K),R(I),L(1))
NXT=L(8)
GO TO (141,301),NXT
141 GO TO (142,143,142,142,142),NN
142 L(1)=XLOCF(L(1))
L(2)=XLOCF(TABR(1))
L(3)=1
L(4)=NTR
L(5)=KRT
L(6)=KFET
L(7)=XTABF(0)
L(8)=0
L(9)=XLOCF(TABFE(1))
L(10)=XLOCF(TABVL(1))
L(11)=1
L(12)=12
L(13)=NTFE
VL(I,K)=DTABF(FE(K),R(I),L(1))
NXL=L(8)
GO TO (5100,302),NXL
5100 GO TO (143,143,143,143,5105),NN
5105 L(1)=XLOCF(L(1))
L(2)=XLOCF(TABR(1))
L(3)=1
L(4)=NTR
L(5)=KRT
L(6)=KFET
L(7)=XTABF(0)
L(8)=0
L(9)=XLOCF(TABFE(1))
L(10)=XLOCF(TABVR(1))
L(11)=1
L(12)=12
L(13)=NTFE
VR(I,K)=DTABF(FE(K),R(I),L(1))
NXL=L(8)
GO TO (143,304),NYL
143 CONTINUE
GO TO (144,144,145,1244,144),NN
1244 PRINT 114,PPTEST,>IDTAB,NPROP,DIAM,(R(I),I=1,NR)
PRINT 19,(FE1(I),I=1,NR)
PRINT 26
GO TO 1245
144 PRINT 114,PPTEST,>IDTAB,NPROP,DIAM,(R(I),I=1,NR)
PRINT 19,(FE1(I),I=1,NR)
PRINT 15
DO 1144 I = 1,NBLD
1144 PRINT 17, RADFE(I),(VT(J,I), J=1,NR)
GO TO (145,2700,145,1245,145),NN
145 PRINT 114,PPTEST,>IDTAB,NPROP,DIAM,(R(I),I=1,NR)
PRINT 19,(FE1(I),I=1,NR)
PRINT 16
1245 DO 1145 I = 1,NBLD
1145 PRINT 17, RADFE(I),(VL(J,I), J=1,NR)

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      GO TO (3100,3100,3100,3100,5150),NN
5150 PRINT 114,PPTEST,IDTAB,NPROP,DIAM,(R(I),I=1,NR)
      PRINT 19,(FE1(I),I=1,NR)
      PRINT 26
      DO 5155 I=1,NBLD
5155 PRINT 17,RADFE(I),(VR(J,I),J=1,NR)
      GO TO 3100
3100 IF(AJ) 3110,2700,3110
3110 PIJ=3.14159269/AJ
      PRINT 114,PPTEST,IDTAB,NPROP,DIAM,(R(I),I=1,NR)
      PRINT 19,(FE1(I),I=1,NR)
      PRINT 8052,AJ
      PRINT 28
      ERASE VVMAX
3112 DO 3150 K=1,NBLD
      DO 3140 I=1,NR
      VV(I)=VL(I,K)**2+(VT(I,K)+PIJ*R(I))**2
      VV2(I,K)=VV(I)
      IF(VV(I)-VVMAX(I))3140,3140,3120
3120 VVMAX(I)=VV(I)
3140 CONTINUE
      PRINT 17, RADFE(K),(VV(I),I=1,NR)
3150 CONTINUE
3155 PRINT 40,(VVMAX(I),I=1,NR)
      PRINT 114,PPTEST,IDTAB,NPROP,DIAM,(R(I),I=1,NR)
      PRINT 19,(FE1(I),I=1,NR)
      PRINT 8052,AJ
      PRINT 29
      DO 3159 I=1,NR
      BMAX(I)=0.
3159 BMIN(I)=360.
4100 DO 4150 K=1,NBLD
      DO 4140 I=1,NR
      BETA(I)=ATANDF(VL(I,K)/(PIJ*R(I)+VT(I,K)))
      BETA2(I,K)=BETA(I)
      IF (BETA(I)-BMAX(I)) 4111,4111,4110
4110 BMAX(I)=BETA(I)
4111 IF (BETA(I)-BMIN(I)) 4120,4140,4140
4120 BMIN(I)=BETA(I)
4140 CONTINUE
      PRINT 17, RADFE(K),(BETA(I),I=1,NR)
4150 CONTINUE
4155 PRINT 40,(BMAX(I),I=1,NR)
      PRINT 41,(BMIN(I),I=1,NR)
2700 IF(NHA-MAXH) 2800,2800,303
2800 IF(NRH) 2900,2900,901
2900 NRH = 1
901 IF(NHA) 924,904,905
904 NHA=24
905 GO TO (906,906,911,1905,906),NN
1905 PRINT 21,PPTEST,IDTAB,NPROP,DIAM
      PRINT 27
      GO TO 912
906 PRINT 21, PPTEST, IDTAB, NPROP, DIAM
      PRINT 22

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DO 910 I=1,NR,NRH
DO 7001 JI=1,NBLD
7001 TABFE(JI)=VT(I,JI)
PRINT 24, R(I),FE1(I)
- CALL GMHAS(NBLD,NHA,TABFE(1),HAR(370))
VTBAR(I)=HAR(370)
NHAT=NHA+1
DO 910 J=1,NHAT
JJ=J-1
K=370-5*JJ
HAR(K-4)=HAR(K-2)/HAR(370)
PRINT 25,JJ,HAR(K),HAR(K-1),HAR(K-2),HAR(K-3),HAR(K-4)
910 CONTINUE
GO TO (911,902,911,1905,911),NN
911 PRINT 21, PPTEST, IDTAB, NPROP, DIAM
PRINT 23
912 DO 920 I=1,NR,NRH
DO 7002 JI=1,NBLD
7002 TABFE(JI)=VL(I,JI)
PRINT 24, R(I),FE1(I)
- CALL GMHAS(NBLD,NHA,TABFE(1),HAR(370))
VLBAR(I)=HAR(370)
NHAT=NHA+1
DO 920 J=1,NHAT
JJ=J-1
K=370-5*JJ
HAR(K-4)=HAR(K-2)/HAR(370)
PRINT 25,JJ,HAR(K),HAR(K-1),HAR(K-2),HAR(K-3),HAR(K-4)
920 CONTINUE
PRINT 21, PPTEST, IDTAB, NPROP, DIAM
PRINT 5800
DO 5801 I=1,NR,NRH
DO 5802 JI=1,NBLD
5802 TABFE(JI)=VV2(I,JI)
PRINT 24, R(I),FE1(I)
- CALL GMHAS(NBLD,NHA,TABFE(1),HAR(370))
NHAT=NHA+1
DO 5801 J=1,NHAT
JJ=J-1
K=370-5*JJ
HAR(K-4)=HAR(K-2)/HAR(370)
PRINT 25,JJ,HAR(K),HAR(K-1),HAR(K-2),HAR(K-3),HAR(K-4)
5801 CONTINUE
PRINT 21, PPTEST, IDTAB, NPROP, DIAM
PRINT 5805
DO 5803 I=1,NR,NRH
DO 5804 JI=1,NBLD
5804 TABFE(JI)=BETA2(I,JI)
PRINT 24, R(I),FE1(I)
- CALL GMHAS(NBLD,NHA,TABFE(1),HAR(370))
NHAT=NHA+1
DO 5803 J=1,NHAT
JJ=J-1
K=370-5*JJ
HAR(K-4)=HAR(K-2)/HAR(370)

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```

      PRINT 25,JJ,HAR(K),HAR(K-1),HAR(K-2),HAR(K-3),HAR(K-4)
5803 CONTINUE
      IF(AJ) 4200,922,4200
4200 IF (NHV) 4201,4208,4202
4201 NHV=NHA
4202 PRINT 21,PPTEST,IDLTAB,NPROP,DIAM
      PRINT 45
      DO 4205 I=1,NR,NRH
      PRINT 24,R(I),rE1(I)
      CALL GMHAS(NBLD,NHV,VV2(1,I),HAR(370))
      NHAT=NHV+1
      DO 4205 J=1,NHAT
      JJ=J-1
      K=370-5*JJ
      HAR(K-4)=HAR(K-2)/HAR(370)
      PRINT 25, JJ,HAR(K),HAR(K-1),HAR(K-2),HAR(K-3),HAR(K-4)
4205 CONTINUE
      PRINT 21,PPTEST,IDLTAB,NPROP,DIAM
      PRINT 46
      DO 4207 I=1,NR,NRH
      PRINT 24,R(I),FE1(I)
      CALL GMHAS(NBLD,NHV,BETA2(I,1),HAR(370))
      NHAT=NHV+1
      DO 4207 J=1,NHAT
      JJ=J-1
      K=370-5*JJ
      HAR(K-4)=HAR(K-2)/HAR(370)
      PRINT 25, JJ,HAR(K),HAR(K-1),HAR(K-2),HAR(K-3),HAR(K-4)
4207 CONTINUE
4208 PRINT 42,PPTEST,IDLTAB,NPROP,DIAM
      PRINT 43
4210 DO 4220 I=1,NR,NRH
      P(I)=(VVMAX(I)/(VLBAR(I)**2+(PIJ*R(I)+VTBAR(I))**2))-1.0
      BBAR(I)=ATANDF(VLRAR(I)/(PIJ*R(I)+VTBAR(I)))
      BPOS(I)=BMAX(I)-BEAR(I)
      BNEG(I)=BMIN(I)-BBAR(I)
      PRINT 44, R(I),P(I),BPOS(I),BNEG(I)
4220 CONTINUE
922 WRITE OUTPUT TAPE 99,33,PPTEST,IDLTAB
924 GO TO (925,11461),MPLOT
925 N=NBLD
      DO 8010 J=1,NR
      READ INPUT TAPE 4,8020,TITLE(1)
      GO TO (8003,8003,8002,8001,8003),NN
8001 CALL FNPLT(TITLE(18),21H(16H POSITION ANGLE),26H(21H RADIAL
      A VELOCITY),-0.,360.,-.25,.25,20,1,20,1,6H(F6.0),6H(F6.2))
      DO 6801 N=1,NBLD
6801 FE(N)=VL(J,N)
      CALL CURVE(RADFE(N),FE(N),N,6H)
      GO TO 8010
8003 CALL FNPLT(TITLE(18),21H(16H POSITION ANGLE),26H(21H TANGENTIAL
      A VELOCITY),-0.,360.,-.3,.7,20,1,20,1,6H(F6.0),6H(F6.2))
      DO 6800 N=1,NBLD
6800 FE(N)=VT(J,N)
      CALL CURVE(RADFE(N),FE(N),N,6H)

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GO TO (8002,8010,8002,8010,8002),NN
8002 CALL FNPLOT(TITLE(18),21H(16H POSITION ANGLE),28H(23H LONGITUDIN
AAL VELOCITY),-0.,360.,.1,1.1,20,1,20,1,6H(F6.0),6H(F6.2))
DO 6804 N=1,NBLD
6804 FE(N)=VL(J,N)
CALL CURVE(RADFE(N),FE(N),N,6H      )
GO TO (8006,8010,8010,8010,8006),NN
8006 IF(AJ)8076,8010,8076
8076 CALL FNPLOT(TITLE(18),21H(16H POSITION ANGLE),26H(21H INPUT VELO
ACITY SQ.),-0.,360.,.0,40.,20,1,20,1,6H(F6.0),6H(F6.2))
DO 6802 N=1,NBLD
6802 FE(N)=VV2(J,N)
CALL CURVE(RADFE(N),FE(N),N,6H      )
CALL FNPLOT(TITLE(18),21H(16H POSITION ANGLE),10H(6H BETA),-0.,3
A60.,.0,60.,20,1,20,1,6H(F6.0),6H(F6.2))
DO 6803 N=1,NBLD
6803 FE(N)=BETA2(J,N)
CALL CURVE(RADFE(N),FE(N),N,6H      )
8010 CONTINUE
M=NR/NRH
B   TITLE(1)=606040606060
B   TITLE(2)=606040606060
B   TITLE(3)=606040606060
CALL FNPLOT(TITLE(18),12H(8H RADIUS),17H(12H VT MEAN ),0.,1.,-
X.30.,.70,20,2,21,2,6H(F6.1),6H(F6.1))
CALL CURVE(R(M),VTBAR(M),M,6H      )
CALL FNPLOT(TITLE(18),12H(8H RADIUS),17H(12H VL MEAN ),0.,1.,-
X100,1.1,20,2,21,2,6H(F6.1),6H(F6.1))
CALL CURVE(R(M),VLBAR(M),M,6H      )
CALL FNPLOT(TITLE(18),12H(8H RADIUS),7H(3H P),0.,1.,0.,1.,20,2,20,2
X0,2,6H(F6.1),6H(F6.1))
CALL CURVE(R(M),P(M),M,6H      )
CALL FNPLOT(TITLE(18),12H(8H RADIUS),17H(12H DELTA BETA),0.,1.,-
X20.,20.,20,2,20,2,6H(F6.1),6H(F6.1))
CALL CURVE(R(M),BPOS(M),M,6H      )
CALL CURVE(R(M),BNEG(M),M,6H      )
CALL FNPLOT(TITLE(18),12H(8H RADIUS),19H(14H VL EFFECTIVE),0.,1.
X,
X.100,1.1,20,2,20,2,6H(F6.1),6H(F6.1))
CALL CURVE(R(M),VXE(M),M,6H      )
IF(NN-4) 11461,11461,5201
5201 DO 5205 K=1,NBLD
DO 5205 I=1,NR
5205 VL(I,K)=VR(I,K)
NN=4
REWIND 4
GO TO 925
11461 PRINT 114,PPTEST,IDLAT,NPROP,DIAM,(R(I),I=1,NR)
PRINT 19,(FE1(I),I=1,NR)
PRINT 8052,AJ
PRINT 291
291 FORMAT(9H POSITION/7H ANGLE,20X,42HCORRECTED LONGITUDINAL VELOCITY COM
XY COMPONENTS      )
DO 14155 K=1,NBLD
DO 14155 I=1,NR

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14155 VLC(I,K)=VL(I,K)-VT(I,K)*SINDF(BETA2(I,K))/COSDF(BETA2(I,K))
    DO 14156 I=1,NBLD
14156 PRINT 17,RADFE(I),(VLC(J,I),J=1,NR)
    PRINT 21, PPTEST, IDTAB, NPROP, DIAM
    PRINT 4611
4611 FORMAT(26X,63H HARMONIC ANALYSES OF CORRECTED LONGITUDINAL VELOCITY
      X COMPONENTS )
    DO 4612 I=1,NR,NRH
    DO 4613 JI=1,NBLD
4613 TABFE(JI)=VLC(I,JI)
    PRINT 24,R(I),FE1(I)
    CALL GMHAS(NBLD,NHA,TABFE(1),HAR(370))
    VLCLBAR(I)=HAR(370)
    NHAT=NHA+1
    DO 4612 J=1,NHAT
    JJ=J-1
    K=370-5*JJ
    HAR(K-4)=HAR(K-2)/HAR(370)
    PRINT 25,JJ,HAR(K),HAR(K-1),HAR(K-2),HAR(K-3),HAR(K-4)
4612 CONTINUE
    CALL XPMW(VLCLBAR,NRH,R,AJ,NR,VXE)
146 CONTINUE
    REWIND 4
902 GO TO 101
921 PRINT 90, PPTEST, IDTAB
    CALL ENDJOB
301 PRINT 31,I,R(K),FE1(K),FE(I)
    WRITE OUTPUT TAPE 99,31,I,R(K),FE1(K),FE(I)
    GO TO 146
302 PRINT 32,K,R(K),FE1(K),FE(I)
    WRITE OUTPUT TAPE 99,32,K,R(K),FE1(K),FE(I)
    GO TO 146
303 PRINT 34,NHA
    WRITE OUTPUT TAPE 99,34,NHA
    GO TO 902
304 PRINT 35,K,R(K),FE1(K),FE(I)
    WRITE OUTPUT TAPE 99,35,K,R(K),FE1(K),FE(I)
    GO TO 146
1 FORMAT(4I4)
2 FORMAT(14,2I3,F5.2,F5.1,2I3,F5.2)
3 FORMAT(12F6.3)
4 FORMAT(5I3,F5.1,I4,F6.4,I4)
5 FORMAT(12F6.2)
8 FORMAT(18F4.3)
14 FORMAT(1H1,36X,46H APPLIED MATHEMATICS LABORATORY PROBLEM 840-219/3
      X4X,52H WAKE ANALYSIS //23X,5H
      XTEST F6.1,12H WITH MODEL I4,5X,19H PROPELLER DIAMETER F5.1,5H FEET/
      X/10H RADIUS =12F9.4/11H DEV. ANGLE=12F9.4/9H POSITION)
15 FORMAT( 9H POSITION / 7H ANGLE,28X,49HTANGENTIAL VELOCITY COMPONE
      XNTS IN PROPELLER PLANE /)
16 FORMAT( 9H POSITION / 7H ANGLE,27X,51H LONGITUDINAL VELOCITY COMP
      XONEN'S IN PROPELLER PLANE /)
17 FORMAT(F10.3,12F9.4)
18 FORMAT(51X,17HFIRST DIFFERENCES)
19 FORMAT( 11H DEV. ANGLE=12F9.4/9H POSITION)

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20 FORMAT(//9H POSITION)
21 FORMAT(1H1,36X,46HAPPLIED MATHEMATICS LABORATORY PROBLEM 840-219/3
      X4X,51H           WAKE ANALYSIS           //24X,5HT
      XTEST F5.1,12H WITH MODEL I4,5X,13HPROPELLER NO. 14,10H DIAMETER F5
      X.2,5H FEET )
22 FORMAT(24X,72HHARMONIC ANALYSES OF TANGENTIAL VELOCITY COMPONENTS
      XIN A PROPELLER PLANE /)
5800 FORMAT(24X,72HHARMONIC ANALYSES OF INFLOW VELOCITY SQUARED IN A
      XPROPELLER PLANE /)
23 FORMAT(23X,74HHARMONIC ANALYSES OF LONGITUDINAL VELOCITY COMPONENT
      XS IN A PROPELLER PLANE /)
24 FORMAT(/36X,8HRADIUS = F6.4,18X12HDEV. ANGLE = F6.3/16X,1HN,15X,4H
      XA(N),13X,4HB(N),13X,4HC(N),12X,6HPHI(N),10X,9HC(N)/A(0))
25 FORMAT (13X,I4,4X,5F18.6)
26 FORMAT (9H POSITION / 7H ANGLE,30X,46HRADIAL VELOCITY COMPONENTS
      XIN PROPELLER PLANE /)
27 FORMAT (26X,68HHARMONIC ANALYSES OF RADIAL VELOCITY COMPONENTS IN
      XA PROPELLER PLANE / )
5805 FORMAT (31X,68HHARMONIC ANALYSES OF BETA IN DEGREES IN A PROPELLER
      XPLANE      / )
28 FORMAT(9H POSITION/7H ANGLE,28X,29HSQUARE OF THE INFLOW VELOCITY)
29 FORMAT(9H POSITION/7H ANGLE,28X,15HBETA IN DEGREES)
31 FORMAT(51H1ERROR IN INTERPOLATING FOR TANGENTIAL VELOCITY I=I4,3H
      X R=F5.3,4HFE1= F8.3, 3HFE=F8.3)
32 FORMAT(53H1ERROR IN INTERPOLATING FOR LONGITUDINAL VELOCITY I=I4,
      X3H R=F5.3,4HFE1= F8.3,3HFE=F8.3)
34 FORMAT(3X,I4,21HIS TOO MANY HARMONICS)
35 FORMAT(47H1ERROR IN INTERPOLATING FOR RADIAL VELOCITY I=I4,3H R=F
      X5.3,4HFE1= F8.3,3HFE=F8.3)
36 FORMAT (60H VALUE OF V SUB S NEEDED ON FIRST CARD COL 27-31 FORMAT
      X F5.2)
40 FORMAT(//10H MAXIMA,12F9.4)
41 FORMAT(10H MINIMA,12F9.4)
42 FORMAT(1H1,36X,46HAPPLIED MATHEMATICS LABORATORY PROBLEM 840-219/3
      X4X,52H           WAKE ANALYSIS           //24X,5H
      XTEST F5.1,12H WITH MODEL I4,5X,13HPROPELLER NO.I4,10H DIAMETER F5.
      X2,5H FEET)
43 FORMAT(//10H . RADIUS,24X,1HP,17X,15HDELTA BETA PLUS,17X,16HDELTA
      X BETA MINUS/)
44 FORMAT(F10.3,18X,F8.4,18X,F8.4,18X,F8.4)
45 FORMAT(34X,56HHARMONIC ANALYSIS OF THE SQUARES OF THE INPUT VELOCITIES /)
46 FORMAT(46X,32HHARMONIC ANALYSES OF BETA VALUES /)
47 FORMAT(9H POSITION/7H ANGLE,23X,59H ANGLE FROM CL TO PROJECTION OF
      XF VELOCITY VECTOR ON X-Y PLANE)
48 FORMAT(9H POSITION/7H ANGLE,41X,23H VELOCITY VECTOR VALUES )
49 FORMAT(9H POSITION/7H ANGLE,23X,59H ANGLE FROM CL TO PROJECTION OF
      XF VELOCITY VECTOR ON X-Z PLANE)
50 FORMAT(1H1,20X,18HCONTROL PARAMETERS//20X,8HNR      =I4/20X,8HKRT
      X      =I4/20X,8HKFET    =I4/20X,8HKRL    =I4/20X,8HKFEL    =I4/20X,8HJ
      XSUB A=F6.4/20X,8HMPLT  =I4/20X,8HV SUB S=F6.2/20X,8HNBLD  =I4/20
      XX,8HNHA   =I4/20X,8HNRH   =I4/20X,8HNHV   =I4)
114 FORMAT(1H1,36X,47HAPPLIED MATHEMATICS LABORATORY PROBLEM 840-219D/
      X35X,51H           WAKE ANALYSIS           //24X,5H
      XTEST F5.1,12H WITH MODEL I4,5X,13HPROPELLER NO.I4,10H DIAMETER F5.

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X2.5H FEET//10H RADIUS = 12F9.4)
90 FORMAT(21H1 END OF RUN FOR TEST F6.1,12H WITH MODEL I4)
33 FORMAT(13H END OF TEST F6.1,16H WITH MODEL NO. I4)
8020 FORMAT(A6)
8050 FORMAT(A6,A6)
8051 FORMAT(F6.1,I6)
8052 FORMAT (52X,9HJ SUB A = F6.4)
END

```

FOR
SUBROUTINE XPMW(VLCBAR,NRH,R,AJ,NR,VXE)
C CALCULATION OF EFFECTIVE WAKE FROM WAKE ANALYSIS
DIMENSION XX(12),R(12),YY(12),VLCBAR(12),VXVOL(12),WX(12),VXE(12)
XX(1)=0.2
YY(1)=VLCBAR(1)*0.2
J=1
JJ=2
1 XX(JJ)=R(J)
YY(JJ)=VLCBAR(J)*R(J)
J=J+NRH
JJ=JJ+1
IF(J-NR)1,1,2
2 JJ=JJ-1
KR=JJ
3 AX=3.1416*((XX(KR))**2-(.2)**2)
VXVOL(KR)=SIMPUN(XX,YY,KR)*6.2832
VXE(KR)=VXVOL(KR)/AX
WX(KR)=1.-VXE(KR)
KR=KR-1
IF(KR-2)6,3,3
6 PRINT 105,AJ
PRINT 106,(XX(J),J=2,JJ)
PRINT 107,(VXVOL(J),J=2,JJ)
PRINT 108,(VXE(J),J=2,JJ)
PRINT 109,(WX(J),J=2,JJ)
105 FORMAT(//6H NONDIMENSIONAL VOLUMETRIC VELOCITY AND EFFECTIVE WAK
XE AT J SUBA= F8.5)
106 FORMAT( 5X,12H      X=      ,9F10.4)
107 FORMAT( 5X,12H VXVOL=      ,9F10.4)
108 FORMAT( 5X,12H 1-WX=      ,9F10.4)
109 FORMAT( 5X,12H      WX=      ,9F10.4)
RETURN
END

```

The program uses the following subroutines and functions:

GMHAS

FNPLOT

ENDJOB

DTAB

CURVE

XTAB

XLOC

SIND

COSD

ATAND

LGCHAR

SIMPUN

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David Taylor Model Basin. Report 1804.

ANALYSIS OF WAKE SURVEY OF SHIP MODELS
COMPUTER PROGRAM AML PROBLEM NO. 840-219F, by
Henry M. Cheng, Mar 1964, iv, 64p, diagrs, graphs, tables
UNCLASSIFIED

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2. Ship models--Wakes--
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I. Cheng, Henry M,
II. S-R011 01 01

This report presents a brief discussion of the computer program written for the purpose of analyzing experimental wake survey data. The method used in computation is briefly discussed and a detailed instruction for preparation of input data is provided. Samples of computer input and output are included in Appendix A.

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JAN 12 1983