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*NASA-VOF2D: A Computer Program for
Incompressible Flows with Free Surfaces*

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NASA-VOF2D: A Computer Program for Incompressible Flows with Free Surfaces

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NASA-VOF2D: A COMPUTER PROGRAM FOR INCOMPRESSIBLE
FLOWS WITH FREE SURFACES

by

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ABSTRACT

We present the NASA-VOF2D two-dimensional, transient, free-surface hydrodynamics program. It has a variety of options that provide capabilities for a wide range of applications, and it is designed to be relatively easy to use. It is based on the fractional volume-of-fluid method and allows multiple free surfaces with surface tension and wall adhesion. It also has a partial cell treatment that allows curved boundaries and internal obstacles. This report includes a discussion of the numerical method, a code listing, and a selection of sample problems.

I. INTRODUCTION

The NASA-VOF2D program simulates incompressible flows with free surfaces using the volume-of-fluid (VOF) algorithm.¹⁻³ This technique is based on the use of donor-acceptor differencing⁴ to track the free surface across an Eulerian grid. Similar procedures were developed contemporarily by other workers⁵⁻⁹ to track material interfaces as well as free surfaces. A similar program has been written specifically for simulating the draining of spacecraft propellant tanks.¹⁰ The NASA-VOF2D program contains several improvements over these codes, and these improvements will be described along with the governing equations, the numerical algorithm, a program description, several numerical solutions, and a program listing.

One of the chief weaknesses of the earlier VOF codes written for the tank draining problem is that obstacles and curved boundaries are created by blocking out the appropriate computational cells. This weakness means that curved boundaries are represented by discrete stair-step approximations. Our original plan was to improve upon this situation by letting curved boundaries be represented by a string of cell sides using the arbitrary mesh capability of a modified version of the ALE code CONCHAS-SPRAY.¹¹ The resulting technique would have resembled the LINC technique,¹² but with a rezoning capability. However, the occurrence of a strong parasitic node-coupling mode in tank-draining problems forced us to abandon this approach. It should be noted that this mode is much less severe when the code is run in the Lagrangian mode. It might therefore be possible to utilize such a code in the Lagrangian mode with infrequent, gross rezoning such as that proposed by Horak et al.,¹³ Dukowicz,¹⁴ and Ramshaw.¹⁵ In particular, this would allow the code to put the free surface along a grid line, which in turn would allow the simple and accurate calculation of surface-tension and wall-adhesion forces. The main limitation would be difficulty in programming the logic needed to allow one region of fluid to join another region of fluid, such as we have in propellant reorientation calculations. However, the technique would be straightforward and accurate for the simple tank-draining solution presented in this report.

The development of a partial-cell treatment for SOLA-VOF type programs (for example, as described in Ref. 16) allowed us to return to this more robust methodology. The basic concept is to introduce the fraction of the cell volume open to fluid, the fraction of each cell face open to flow, and to use this information to modify the difference equations in the partial cells. A concept similar to this was used at least as early as the FLIC program.¹⁷ Appendix A gives a justification for the partial obstacle treatment.

A number of other improvements have been made to the original SOLA-VOF program. These include fixes in the donor-acceptor differencing, a better algorithm for picking the fluid orientation flags, and an upgraded surface-tension calculation. In addition, we have added the option of solving the pressure equation by a conjugate residual method rather than successive over-relaxation (SOR) method.

The basic algorithm is based on the Navier-Stokes equations for an incompressible fluid. The continuity equation is

$$\nabla \cdot (\theta \mathbf{u}) = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial(r \theta u)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial(\theta v)}{\partial y} = 0 , \quad (1)$$

where x and y are the coordinates, θ is the partial cell parameter defined in Appendix A, \underline{u} is the velocity vector, u and v are velocity components in the x - and y -directions respectively, and r is a factor that is unity in Cartesian coordinates or x in cylindrical coordinates. In cylindrical coordinates, y is the axial coordinate. The momentum equations are

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = g_x - \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} + \nu \left[\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \xi \left(\frac{1}{x} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - \frac{u}{x^2} \right) \right] \quad (2)$$

and

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = g_y - \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} + \nu \left[\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} + \xi \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right], \quad (3)$$

where p is the pressure, ρ is the density, g_x and g_y are the components of the external acceleration, ξ is a factor that is zero or unity in Cartesian or cylindrical coordinates respectively, and ν is the kinematic viscosity. These equations apply at every point inside the fluid.

The free surfaces are treated by introducing a function $F(x,y,t)$ that is defined to be unity at any point occupied by fluid and zero elsewhere. When averaged over the cells of a computing mesh, the average value of F in a cell is equal to the fractional volume of the cell occupied by fluid. In particular, a unit value of F corresponds to a cell full of fluid, whereas a zero value indicates the cell contains no fluid. Cells with F values between zero and one are partially filled with fluid and are either intersected by a free surface or contain voids (bubbles) smaller than cell mesh dimensions. The F function is utilized to determine which cells contain a boundary and where the fluid is located in those cells. Additionally, the derivatives of F can be used to determine the mean local surface normal, and using also the cell F value, to construct a line cutting the cell that will approximate the interface. Sufficient information is then available to incorporate surface-tension and wall-adhesion forces into the calculation. Because F is a step function its derivatives must be computed in a special way, as described in the next section. The time dependence of F is governed by

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = 0 . \quad (4)$$

This approach allows the fluid interface(s) to be represented in a simple and elegant way in the differential equation form. However, the flux of F through each cell face of our Eulerian grid will be required. Standard finite-difference techniques would lead to a smearing of F , and the interfaces would lose their definition. The fact that F is a step function allows us to use a form of donor-acceptor differencing that preserves the discontinuous nature of F .

The next section describes the numerical method in detail. The third section is a user's manual for the computer program, and the final section is a selection of applications of NASA-VOF2D. A program listing is given in Appendix B.

II. THE NUMERICAL METHOD

This section provides a detailed description of the numerical algorithm used in the NASA-VOF2D program. It is essentially an extended version of the SOLA-VOF method,² and our description of the numerical method draws heavily on the discussion in Ref. 2. The program is Eulerian and allows for an arbitrary number of segments of free surface with any reasonable shape. The complete Navier-Stokes equations in primitive variables for an incompressible fluid are solved by finite differences, with surface tension and wall adhesion included.

A typical computational grid is illustrated in Fig. 1. The Eulerian mesh comprises rectangular cells having variable sizes, δx_i for the i^{th} column and δy_j for the j^{th} row. There is a row of fictitious cells around the entire mesh.

Figure 2 shows the location of the velocity components, pressures, and F -values within each cell. The pressure $p_{i,j}$ and fractional volume of fluid $F_{i,j}$ are cell-centered quantities. The horizontal velocity component $u_{i+1/2,j}$ is defined on the right cell face, and the vertical velocity component $v_{i,j+1/2}$ is defined on the top of the cell. Also shown are the locations of the geometrical quantities AR, AT, and AC, arising from the partial-cell treatment, which are the fractions of the right cell face, top cell face, and cell volume open to flow. In cylindrical coordinates, these fractions are multiplied by the value of $2\pi x$ evaluated at the appropriate cell face or cell center.

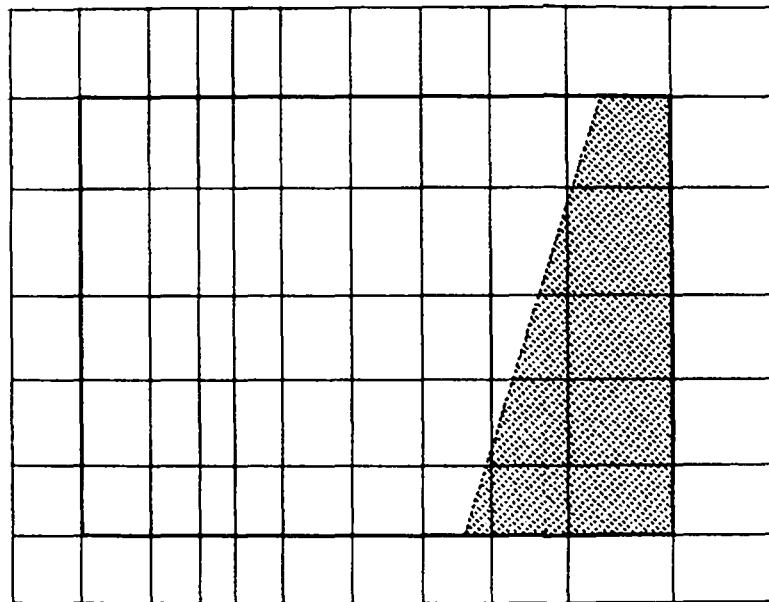


Fig. 1. A typical computational mesh with variable rectangular cells and an obstacle (indicated by the shaded area). The mesh is surrounded by a row of fictitious cells.

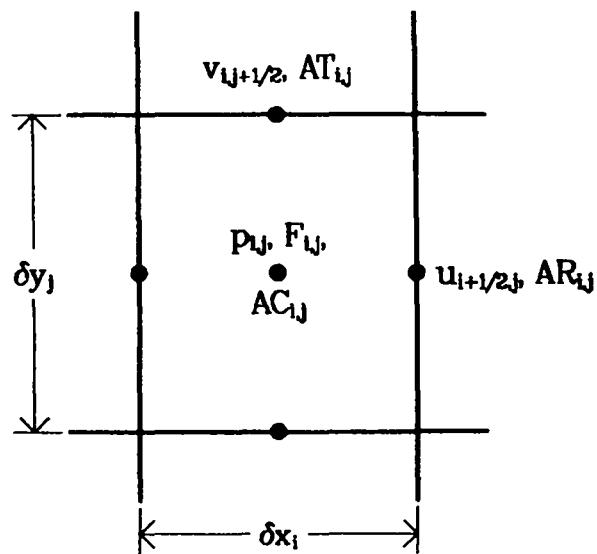


Fig. 2. Location of the variables in a typical mesh cell.

A free-surface or interface cell (i,j) is defined as a cell containing a nonzero value of F and having at least one neighboring cell $(i\pm 1,j)$ or $(i,j\pm 1)$ that contains a zero value of F . In a surface cell, we assume that the free surface can have only one orientation (mainly horizontal or mainly vertical), and for that orientation all the liquid is on one side or the other of the surface. That is, the liquid is mainly located adjacent to one of the four sides of the cell. Some surface orientations result in cells with nonzero values of F and no empty neighbors $(i\pm 1,j)$ or $(i,j\pm 1)$. These are treated as full cells. We keep track of the free-surface orientation with a cell flag array, $NF(i,j)$, as shown in Table I.

The basic procedure for advancing the solution through one time step δt consists of three steps. First, from time n values, explicit approximations to the momentum Eqs. (2) and (3) are used to find provisional values of the new time velocities. Second, an iterative procedure is used to solve for advanced time pressure and velocity fields that satisfy Eq. (1) to within a convergence criterion (EPSI) at the new time.

Finally, the F -function is updated by solving explicitly Eq. (4), the new free-surface orientation in each surface cell is determined, and surface-tension forces are computed. Suitable boundary conditions must be imposed at all mesh, free-surface, or obstacle boundaries during each stage. Repetition of these three steps allows advancing the solution through an arbitrary interval of time. Details of these operations are presented in the paragraphs below.

The first task in solving a problem is to set up the computational mesh. Two kinds of information are required. First, the horizontal and vertical locations of cell faces $x_{i+1/2}$ and $y_{j+1/2}$ are specified. The cell centers (x_i, y_j) are defined as

$$x_i = 0.5 (x_{i-1/2} + x_{i+1/2}) \quad (5)$$

and

$$y_j = 0.5 (y_{j-1/2} + y_{j+1/2}) . \quad (6)$$

Second, geometrical arrays $AR_{i+1/2,j}$, $AT_{i,j+1/2}$, and $AC_{i,j}$ must be defined if an obstacle is included in the mesh. These tasks are simplified by automatic mesh and obstacle generators included in the code.

TABLE I
DEFINITION OF NF ARRAY VALUES

Free surface does not bisect cell

NF = 0 fluid cell--no void cells adjacent

NF > 5 void cell--no fluid in cell

Free surface mainly vertical

NF = 1 surface cell--neighboring fluid cell to the left

NF = 2 surface cell--neighboring fluid cell to the right

Free surface mainly horizontal

NF = 3 surface cell--neighboring fluid cell on the bottom

NF = 4 surface cell--neighboring fluid cell on the top

Free-surface orientation indeterminate

NF = 5 surface cell--isolated, all adjacent cells are void

The next task is to select boundary conditions, to define the volume occupied by fluid, and to set the initial values of the velocity and pressures fields. Selecting boundary conditions is described in detail in the next section and is accomplished by setting four input boundary flags. The other tasks are problem dependent and must be implemented by the user unless the simple default setup routine is adequate. Finally, physical properties of the fluid, output requirements, and solution options must be furnished as input data.

The program is then ready to begin a cycle. The first step is to solve explicit difference equations for an estimate of the new time velocities. This calculation is done only if the cell face on which the velocity (u or v) is located is open to flow (that is, $AR_{i\pm 1/2,j} > 0$ or $AT_{i,j\pm 1/2} > 0$) and some fluid is adjacent to the appropriate boundary. Void/void and fluid/obstacle boundaries are skipped for efficiency. We begin by defining the gradients of the velocity components that are required for the finite-difference approximation for Eqs. (2) and (3). They are for the x-coordinate,

$$\left[\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right]_{i,j} = \frac{u_{i+1/2,j} - u_{i-1/2,j}}{x_{i+1/2} - x_{i-1/2}} \quad (7)$$

and

$$\left[\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right]_{i+1/2, j+1/2} = \frac{u_{i+1/2, j+1} - u_{i+1/2, j}}{y_{j+1} - y_j} . \quad (8)$$

Similar equations with appropriate indices are used to calculate u -velocity derivatives at $(i+1, j)$, $(i+1/2, j-1/2)$ since second derivatives will be required. Once the velocity gradients are calculated, the viscous term in Eq. (2) is approximated by

$$\begin{aligned} \text{VISX}_{i+1/2, j} &= v \left\{ \left[\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)_{i+1, j} - \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)_{i, j} \right] / (x_{i+1} - x_i) \right. \\ &\quad + 2 \left[\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right)_{i+1/2, j+1/2} - \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right)_{i+1/2, j-1/2} \right] / (y_{j+1} - y_{j-1}) \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{\xi}{x_{i+1/2}} \left[\delta x_{i+1} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)_{i, j} + \delta x_i \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)_{i+1, j} \right] / (\delta x_i + \delta x_{i+1}) - \frac{\xi u_{i+1/2, j}}{x_{i+1/2}^2} \right\} . \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

In the preceding equations, factors such as $(\partial u / \partial x)_{i+1/2, j}$ are obtained by linear interpolation of cell-centered quantities.

We use similar difference equations for the viscous terms in Eq. (3). We define the velocity gradient components

$$\left[\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right]_{i, j} = \frac{v_{i, j+1/2} - v_{i, j-1/2}}{y_{j+1/2} - y_{j-1/2}} \quad (10)$$

and

$$\left[\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right]_{i+1/2, j+1/2} = \frac{v_{i+1, j+1/2} - v_{i, j+1/2}}{x_{i+1} - x_i} . \quad (11)$$

The viscous term in Eq. (3) is then approximated by

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{VISY}_{i,j+1/2} = & v \left\{ \left[\left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right)_{i,j+1} - \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right)_{i,j} \right] / (y_{j+1} - y_j) \right. \\
 & + 2 \left[\left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right)_{i+1/2,j+1/2} - \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right)_{i-1/2,j+1/2} \right] / (x_{i+1} - x_{i-1}) \\
 & \left. + \frac{\xi}{2x_i} \left[\left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right)_{i+1/2,j+1/2} + \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right)_{i-1/2,j+1/2} \right] \right\} , \quad (12)
 \end{aligned}$$

where the last term is a simple average of derivatives located at the cell corners.

We follow the procedure of Nichols, Hirt, and Hotchkiss² in approximating the convective terms. These terms are calculated explicitly at the same time as the viscous terms using the same velocity derivatives. Thus, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 \left(u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)_{i+1/2,j} = & \frac{u_{i+1/2,j}}{\delta x_\alpha} \left\{ \delta x_i \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)_{i+1,j} + \delta x_{i+1} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)_{i,j} \right. \\
 & \left. + \alpha \text{sgn}(u_{i+1/2,j}) \left[\delta x_{i+1} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)_{i,j} - \delta x_i \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)_{i+1,j} \right] \right\} , \quad (13)
 \end{aligned}$$

where

$$\delta x_\alpha = \delta x_i + \delta x_{i+1} + \alpha \text{sgn}(u_{i+1/2,j}) (\delta x_{i+1} - \delta x_i) . \quad (14)$$

- Here δx_i is the width of cell i , α is the donor-cell fraction, and $\text{sgn}(u)$ means the sign of $u_{i+1/2,j}$; that is, the convective differencing is a linear combination of donor cell and centered differencing. When $\alpha = 0$, this formulation reduces to a second-order-accurate, centered-difference approximation. When $\alpha = 1$, the first order donor-cell form is recovered. This particular form is then at least first-order-accurate for any α between these limits. In order to obtain stability while maximizing accuracy, experience

indicates that $0.25 < \alpha < 0.5$ may be utilized. In practice the initial runs of a problem are generally made with $\alpha = 1$. Subsequent runs are often made with reduced α . Similarly, the vertical convection of horizontal momentum is approximated by

$$\begin{aligned} \left[v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right]_{i+1/2,j} &= \frac{v_{i+1/2,j}}{\delta y_\alpha} \left\{ (y_{j+1} - y_j) \left[\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right]_{i+1/2,j-1/2} \right. \\ &\quad + (y_j - y_{j-1}) \left[\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right]_{i+1/2,j+1/2} \\ &\quad + \alpha \operatorname{sgn}(v_{i+1/2,j}) \left[(y_{j+1} - y_j) \left[\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right]_{i+1/2,j-1/2} \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. - (y_j - y_{j-1}) \left[\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right]_{i+1/2,j+1/2} \right] \right\} , \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

where

$$\delta y_\alpha = \Delta y_{j+1/2} + \Delta y_{j-1/2} + \alpha \operatorname{sgn}(v_{i+1/2,j}) [\Delta y_{j+1/2} - \Delta y_{j-1/2}] , \quad (16)$$

$$\Delta y_{j+1/2} = y_{j+1} - y_j , \quad \Delta y_{j-1/2} = y_j - y_{j-1} , \quad (16.1)$$

and where we use double linear interpolation to compute

$$v_{i+1/2,j} = \frac{\delta x_i (v_{i+1,j+1/2} + v_{i+1,j-1/2}) + \delta x_{i+1} (v_{i,j+1/2} + v_{i,j-1/2})}{2 (\delta x_i + \delta x_{i+1})} . \quad (17)$$

Analogous difference equations are written for the convection of v .

The complete momentum equations are

$$\begin{aligned} u_{i+1/2,j}^{n+1} &= u_{i+1/2,j} + \delta t \left[g_x - (p_{i+1,j}^{n+1} - p_{i,j}^{n+1}) / (\rho(x_{i+1} - x_i)) \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \left(u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)_{i+1/2,j} - \left(v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right)_{i+1/2,j} + VISX_{i+1/2,j} \right] \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

$$v_{i,j+1/2}^{n+1} = v_{i,j+1/2} + \delta t \left[g_y - (p_{i,j+1}^{n+1} - p_{i,j}^{n+1}) / (\rho(y_{j+1} - y_j)) \right. \\ \left. - \left(u \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right)_{i,j+1/2} - \left(v \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right)_{i,j+1/2} + VISY_{i,j+1/2} \right] , \quad (19)$$

where a superscript $n+1$ denotes an advanced time quantity. Variables without a superscript are taken at the old time level, n .

The velocities from Eqs. (18) and (19) will not satisfy the continuity Eq. (1), which is differenced as

$$\frac{[u_{i+1/2,j}^{n+1} AR_{i+1/2,j} - u_{i-1/2,j}^{n+1} AR_{i-1/2,j}]}{\delta x_i} \\ + \frac{[v_{i,j+1/2}^{n+1} AT_{i,j+1/2} - v_{i,j-1/2}^{n+1} AT_{i,j-1/2}]}{\delta y_j} / AC_{i-1} = 0 \quad (20)$$

In this equation, fractional volumes open to flow are denoted by integral subscripts and fractional areas open to flow are denoted by half-integral subscripts, i.e., $\theta_{i,j}$ and $\theta_{i+1/2,j}$ respectively. Moreover, as currently used in the code

$$AR_{i+1/2,j} = \theta_{i+1/2,j} ,$$

$$AT_{i,j+1/2} = \theta_{i,j+1/2} ,$$

and

$$AC_{ij} = \theta_{i,j} .$$

In order to satisfy Eq. (20) simultaneously throughout the mesh, the pressures and velocities must be adjusted in each computational cell occupied by fluid. The solution may be obtained by the following iterative process: Eqs. (18) and

(19) evaluated with time n quantities produce a provisional velocity field used as an estimate of the advanced time velocities. In cells that contain fluid, a pressure correction is calculated from

$$\cdot \delta p = -S / (\partial S / \partial p) , \quad (21)$$

where S in each cell is the value of the left side of Eq. (20), the residual, evaluated with the most updated values of p , u , and v available. Equation (21) is derived by substituting the right sides of Eqs. (23) through (26) below into Eq. (20) and solving for δp . The quantity $\beta = \frac{1.0}{\partial S / \partial p}$ is

$$\beta = \frac{\rho A C_{i,j}}{2\delta t (\lambda_{i+1/2} + \lambda_{i-1/2} + \zeta_{j+1/2} + \zeta_{j-1/2})} ,$$

where

$$\lambda_{i+1/2} = \frac{A R_{i+1/2,j}}{\delta x_i (\delta x_{i+1} + \delta x_i)} ,$$

$$\lambda_{i-1/2} = \frac{A R_{i-1/2,j}}{\delta x_i (\delta x_i + \delta x_{i-1})} ,$$

$$\zeta_{j+1/2} = \frac{A T_{i,j+1/2}}{\delta y_j (\delta y_{j+1} + \delta y_j)} ,$$

and

$$\zeta_{j-1/2} = \frac{A T_{i,j-1/2}}{\delta y_j (\delta y_j + \delta y_{j-1})} .$$

The v^{th} iterate for the pressure is

$$p_{i,j}^{(v)} = p_{i,j}^{(v-1)} + \delta p , \quad (22)$$

and the velocities for all four cell faces are updated with

$$u_{i+1/2,j}^{(v)} = u_{i+1/2,j}^{(v-1)} + \delta t \frac{\delta p}{[\rho(x_{i+1} - x_i)]} , \quad (23)$$

$$u_{i-1/2,j}^{(v)} = u_{i-1/2,j}^{(v-1)} - \delta t \frac{\delta p}{[\rho(x_i - x_{i-1})]} , \quad (24)$$

$$v_{i,j+1/2}^{(v)} = v_{i,j+1/2}^{(v-1)} + \delta t \frac{\delta p}{[\rho(y_{j+1} - y_j)]} , \quad (25)$$

and

$$v_{i,j-1/2}^{(v)} = v_{i,j-1/2}^{(v-1)} - \delta t \frac{\delta p}{[\rho(y_j - y_{j-1})]} . \quad (26)$$

This procedure is modified for cells containing a free surface. For these cells $[p_{i,j}]$ is obtained from linear interpolation (or extrapolation) between the surface pressure $[p_s]$, computed from surface-tension and wall-adhesion forces, and a neighboring pressure $[p_n]$ inside the fluid in a direction most nearly perpendicular to the free surface. Specifically,

$$p_{i,j} = [1 - \eta]p_n + \eta p_s , \quad (27)$$

where $\eta = d_c/d$ is the ratio of the distance between the cell centers and the distance between the free surface and the center of the interpolation neighbor cell as shown in Fig. 3. A δp is obtained from the new p_n and the old $p_{i,j}$ and, as explained below, the new $p_{i,j}$ is obtained iteratively by under-relaxation.

The iteration is continued until all the S 's are made sufficiently small such that the velocity field is within accuracy requirements; that is, the magnitude of $S < EPSI$, which is chosen to be approximately 10^{-3} times a typical absolute value of $\partial u / \partial x$ or $\partial v / \partial y$. The last iterated quantities of velocity and pressure are taken as the advanced time values.

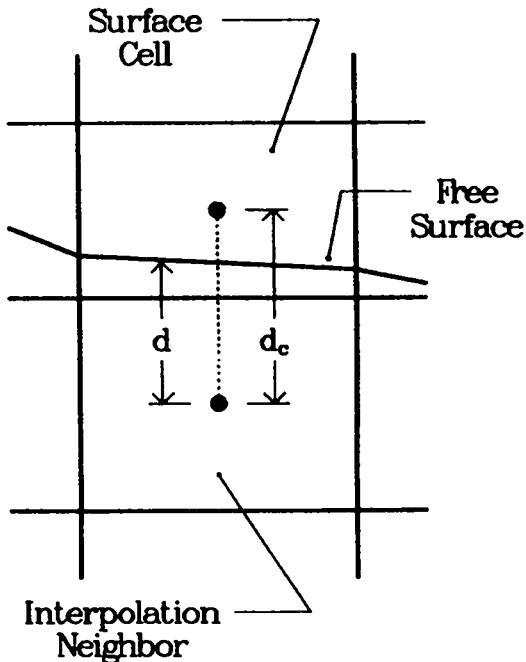


Fig. 3. Definition of quantities used in the free-surface boundary condition Eq. (27). The fluid is assumed to be below the free surface in this example.

In most cases, convergence of the SOR iterations may be accelerated by multiplying the δp from Eq. (21) by an over-relaxation parameter ω (OMG in the program). A meshwise constant value of 1.8 is often used, but the optimal value is flow-dependent. A value of two or greater gives an unstable iteration. This parameter is incorporated into the BETA array in the code.

We have found empirically that the free-surface condition, Eq. (27), requires that the interpolation neighbor cell of any surface cell must have a modified ω parameter. We employ the correction of Eq. (15) of the SOLA-VOF report,² noting that the P of that report is our $p\phi^{-1}$, and that further corrections to the denominator of Eq. (15) (included in the present code) occur when some interpolation neighbor cell has several surface cells as neighboring cells. This stabilizes the coupling between the surface cell and the interpolation neighbor cell pressures. This modified relaxation is incorporated into the pressure iteration through the PETA array.

A second procedure for finding the advanced time velocity and pressure fields may be invoked by switching the input variable ISOR from a value of unity to zero. For most problems this alternate procedure is more efficient than the successive-over-relaxation (SOR) method just described. It is based on the conjugate residual solution technique¹⁸ for solving linear systems of equations.

First, Eqs. (18)-(20) are converted into a Poisson equation for the advanced time pressure field. We begin by rewriting Eqs. (2) and (3) in vector form:

$$\underline{u}^{n+1} = \underline{\tilde{u}} - \frac{\delta t}{\rho} \nabla p^{n+1} , \quad (28)$$

where the viscous, body, and advective terms have been absorbed into the auxiliary quantity $\underline{\tilde{u}}$. The pressure equation is derived by substituting Eq. (28) into the continuity equation

$$\nabla \cdot (\theta \underline{u}^{n+1}) = 0 , \quad (29)$$

which yields

$$\frac{\delta t}{\rho} V \nabla \cdot (\theta \nabla p^{n+1}) = V \nabla \cdot (\theta \underline{\tilde{u}}) , \quad (30)$$

where V is the volume of the computational cell (i,j) . The cell volume is required to insure that the linear system created by the finite-difference approximation to Eq. (30) is conservative and therefore symmetric. The exact form of the difference operators may be seen by substituting Eqs. (18) and (19) into (20), but it is not useful to write them out in detail here. We merely note that Eq. (30) leads to a sparse, symmetric linear system when the free-surface, obstacle, and perimeter boundary conditions are algebraically incorporated into the system of equations in such a way that symmetry is retained. We write this system as

$$A \underline{P} = \underline{h} , \quad (31)$$

where A is the symmetric coefficient matrix, \underline{P} is the solution vector (that is, the unknown $p_{i,j,s}^{n+1}$), and \underline{h} is the right-hand side of the linear system. We use the conjugate residual technique to solve this system. Daly and Torrey¹⁹ discuss the motivation for using this procedure in detail. However, one important feature of the method is that \underline{P} is found iteratively in such a way

that the v^{th} iterate $\underline{p}^{(v)}$ has an associated residual $A \underline{p}^{(v)} - h$ that is equal to $V \nabla \cdot (\Theta \underline{u}^{n+1})$. Therefore, convergence of the iteration on the linear system is equivalent to driving the divergence of the velocity to zero, as in the SOR method.

There is one exception to the rule that $\nabla \cdot (\Theta \underline{u})$ is driven to zero. In a fluid cell ($NF = 0$), the F-transport algorithm can generate tiny spurious bubbles, or voids, when the divergence is zero, and these voids persist once generated. To suppress this, a small positive number is added to S when $NF = 0$, as described below, and the modified S is driven to zero by the iterations. The result is an actual net negative divergence in these cells (corresponding to a net inflow of fluid during the F-transport). The velocity field is slightly nonconservative, but the conservation of the total volume of fluid is not affected.

After the velocity and pressure fields have been found for a fixed F-field, we advance F in time. We combine Eqs. (1) and (4) to obtain

$$\frac{\partial(\Theta F)}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial(r\Theta F_u)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial(\Theta F_v)}{\partial y} = 0 , \quad (32)$$

where Θ is the partial cell parameter defined in Appendix A, and r is a factor that is unity in Cartesian coordinates or x in cylindrical coordinates. This conservative form of Eq. (1) allows us to write a difference approximation that conserves fluid volume; namely,

$$\begin{aligned} F_{i,j}^{n+1} &= F_{i,j} - \frac{\delta t}{AC_{i,j}} \left[\frac{1}{\delta x_i} \left(AR_{i+1/2,j} u_{i+1/2,j}^{n+1} F_{i+1/2,j} \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. - AR_{i-1/2,j} u_{i-1/2,j}^{n+1} F_{i-1/2,j} \right) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{1}{\delta y_j} \left(AT_{i,j+1/2} v_{i,j+1/2}^{n+1} F_{i,j+1/2} - AT_{i,j-1/2} v_{i,j-1/2}^{n+1} F_{i,j-1/2} \right) \right] , \end{aligned} \quad (32.1)$$

which serves as the basis for the convection of F.

The convection algorithm must (1) preserve the sharp definition of free boundaries, which we denote here as fluid instances; (2) avoid negative diffusion truncation errors; and (3) not flux more fluid, or more void, across a computing cell interface than the cell losing the flux contains. To accomplish this, the SOLA-VOF technique adopts a type of donor-acceptor flux approximation,⁴ in which both the fluid velocities and the F values of the computing cell boundaries, or interfaces, appearing in Eq. (32.1), are redefined, as necessary.

It should be noted in Eq. (32.1) that F_{ij} (our shorthand for F_{ij}^n) should really be understood as $F_{ij}^{n+1/2}$ and F_{ij}^{n+1} really denotes $F^{n+3/2}$, while δt is really $\frac{1}{2}(\delta t_n + \delta t_{n+1})$. The code ignores the change in F that occurs during the first half time step of the calculation and uses initial values of F_{ij} for $F_{ij}^{1/2}$. The code graphics displays F_{ij}^n at t_n instead of at the more correct $t_n + \frac{1}{2} \delta t_n$. These imprecisions are not usually significant: typically the fluid starts from rest, while the time step is usually uniform, or it changes slowly if it is being controlled by a time step limiter. However, in one test problem (of slug flow), it was necessary to display F_{ij} at the correct time to obtain precise graphical correspondence with an analytic solution.

At each boundary of each computing cell, the two cells immediately adjacent to the interface are distinguished, one becoming a donor cell and the other an acceptor cell, and cell quantities are given the subscripts D and A, respectively, e.g., F_D and F_A . The labeling is accomplished by means of the algebraic sign of the fluid velocity normal to the boundary; the donor cell is always upstream, and the acceptor cell downstream, of the boundary. We emphasize that the D and A labels are assigned separately for each cell boundary. Thus, each computational cell will have four separate assignments of D or A corresponding to each of its cell boundaries. The boundary value of F , denoted by F_{AD} , which appears at the four boundaries in Eq. (32.1), will be either F_D or F_A , according to an algorithm chosen to partially accomplish purposes (1) and (2) above. Once F_{AD} is chosen, the actual value of F used at the boundaries in Eq. (32.1) is redefined further by a simple algorithm, which accomplishes purpose (3) and further assists in carrying out purposes (1) and (2). We denote the final value of the boundary F by \hat{F}_{AD} . It is the final \hat{F}_{AD} that, when convected with the fluid velocity normal to the interface, will not remove more fluid per unit area, nor more void per unit area, than the donor cell contains, even when the boundary is completely open to flow.

We illustrate the redefinition \hat{F}_{AD} , assuming that F_{AD} has already been determined at the right-hand cell boundary, discussing first the original SOLA-VOF algorithm.² For this case

$$\hat{F}_{AD} u_{i+1/2,j}^{n+1} \delta t = \text{sgn}\left(u_{i+1/2,j}^{n+1}\right) \text{MIN}(F_{AD}|v_x| + CF, F_D \delta x_D) , \quad (33)$$

where

$$v_x = u_{i+1/2,j}^{n+1} \delta t$$

and

$$CF = \text{MAX}([1.0 - F_{AD}]|v_x| - (1.0 - F_D)\delta x_D, 0.0) .$$

For numerically stable computations, i.e., for $|v_x| < \delta x_D$, the MIN statement of Eq. (33) prevents fluxing more fluid per unit area than the donor cell contains, while the MAX statement prevents fluxing of more void per unit area than the donor cell contains, namely $F_D \delta x_D$ and $[1.0 - F_D] \delta x_D$ respectively, provided that \hat{F}_{AD} is fluxed at the fluid normal velocity $u_{i+1/2,j}$. Note, however, that it is the entire left-hand side of Eq. (33) that appears at the right-hand cell boundary in Eq. (32.1). Thus, \hat{F}_{AD} never appears as an independently defined symbol in the code.

For the present code, the CF given above and in the SOLA-VOF report² is modified to be more restrictive in the amount of void fluxed by the operation of the CF term. This is done to improve the accuracy of the fluid convection and to suppress the appearance of spurious small wisps of fluid in the void cells of the computing mesh. We define the DM cell to be the cell upstream of the donor cell and then specify

$$CF = \text{MAX}([\langle F \rangle - F_{AD}]|v_x| - [\langle F \rangle - F_D]\delta x_D, 0.0) , \quad (34)$$

where

$$\langle F \rangle = \text{MAX}(F_D, F_{DM}, 0.1) . \quad (34.1)$$

The first two options for $\langle F \rangle$ increase the accuracy of the representation of the fluid convection process, while the third option prevents the convection of fluid by the CF term until either the D or the DM cell becomes at least 0.1 full of fluid, which suppresses the spurious wisps of fluid.

To determine whether F_{AD} is F_D or F_A , we use F_D when the D cell is a fluid cell, which is automatically incorporated into a standard donor-acceptor algorithm. For surface cells, we determine the primary orientation of the donor cell fluid and of the fluid interface from NF_D and determine by inspection whether convection of donor cell fluid across the computing cell boundary is primarily normal or primarily tangential to the fluid interface. For most cases, we set $F_{AD} = F_A$ when the convection is primarily normal to the fluid interface and $F_{AD} = F_D$ when it is primarily tangential to the fluid interface. However, if the A cell or the DM cell is empty, then we always take $F_{AD} = F_A$. This requires that a donor cell must be nearly full before any fluid is convected to a downstream empty cell.

The complete fluxing algorithm is applied completely independently at the four computing cell boundaries appearing in Eq. (32.1). When the necessary fluxes have been computed, F is advanced through one time step using Eq. (32.1).

The full operation of the F -convection algorithm at a computing cell boundary, namely, the choice of F_{AD} and the application of Eqs. (33), (34), and (34.1), is equivalent to the implicit construction in the donor cell of intra-cell interfaces that govern the convection of fluid into the acceptor cell. The interfaces are independently determined for each of the four computing cell boundaries, are not the same as the local mean free surface, and may be of three general shapes, two of which are illustrated in Fig. 4. The intra-cell interfaces may be a single horizontal or vertical line, with all fluid pushed toward the main volume of adjacent fluid, as illustrated in Figs. 4b and 4c; they may be a pair of lines, one horizontal and one vertical, confining the fluid into the cell corner adjacent to the main body of fluid, as illustrated in Fig. 4d; or they may be a step function whose height is determined by F_A and F_{DM} .

Sometimes the VOF F -advection algorithm will generate nonphysical filaments of fluid that propagate throughout large regions of void. The appearance of 0.1 as a lower bound for $\langle F \rangle$ in Eq. (34.1) helps suppress these filaments. If a surface cell is trying to flux material into an empty cell, the flux is set to zero until F is greater than 0.1 in the surface cell. The limiting value of 0.1 may not be optimal for all problems. The original SOLA-VOF schemes may be recovered by setting the limiting value to zero.

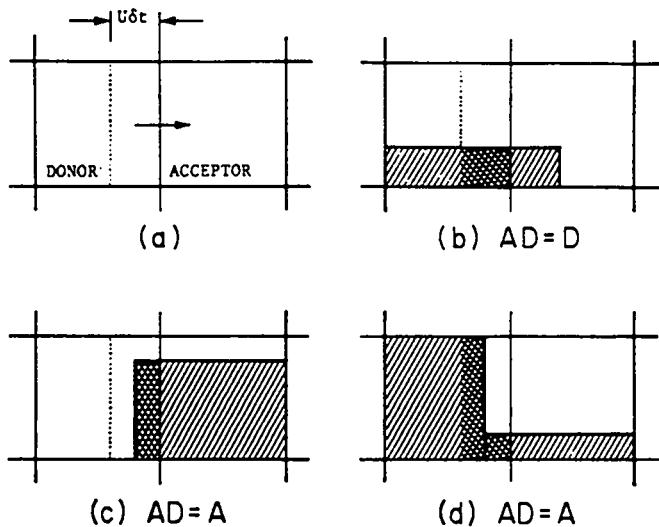


Fig. 4. Examples of the free-surface shapes used in the advection of F . The donor-acceptor arrangement is shown in (a) where the dashed line indicates the left boundary of the total volume being advected. The cross-hatched regions shown in (b-d) are the actual amounts of F fluxed.

Next we apply several fine-tuning procedures to the new values of F . The first is an optional algorithm for suppressing nonphysical fluid voids or filaments. It is invoked by setting the off/on flag NPACK to unity. Used only for problems in which the fluid lies against the bottom of the tank and has a simple surface shape, this scheme forces the code to start at the bottom of each column of cells and to pack all of the fluid down, producing a single-valued surface-height function. Unfortunately, this scheme is not easy to generalize to problems with a multivalued surface-height function, such as fuel reorientation problems.

A second algorithm utilized to suppress spurious voids, mentioned in discussing the pressure iteration earlier, overcomes these restrictions. The modified divergence ($S_{i,j}$) that is driven to zero is defined as

$$S_{i,j} = S_{i,j} + \text{MIN}(ADEFM * EPSI, BDEFM * (1.0 - F_{i,j}) / \delta t) ,$$

where ADEFM is typically 10^2 to 10^3 , BDEFM is typically 0.10, and the convergence criterion EPSI is normally 10^{-3} . The first term represents the maximum allowable increment to be added to the computed divergence on a single time step, while the second is a fraction of the current deficit that will tend to zero as the cell fills. BDEFM is actually the reciprocal of the number of time steps in which the deficiency is to be removed. The input variable IDEFM is an off/on flag for this option (0 = off, 1 = on).

The next optional algorithm is controlled with the off/on flag IDIV, and it usually improves the accuracy and robustness of the program. This scheme recognizes that the divergence of \underline{u}^{n+1} ($S = \nabla \cdot (\theta \underline{u}^{n+1})$) is not exactly zero because of the finite number of pressure iterations and rounding errors, and it adjusts the value of F in each cell proportional to the actual value of its divergence. If IDEFM = 1, this algorithm must be skipped. The algorithms controlled by IDEFM, NPACK, and IDIV are referred to as "defoamers" because they are sometimes needed on problems to prevent void regions from filling with a froth of tiny F's or the formation of spurious voids within the fluid interior.

Truncation errors and rounding errors can cause the F-values determined by the above procedure to occasionally have values slightly less than zero or slightly greater than unity. Therefore, after the advection calculation has been completed, a pass is made through the mesh to reset values of F less than zero back to zero and values of F greater than one back to one. Accumulated errors in fluid volume introduced by these adjustments are recorded and may be printed at any time.

There is one final adjustment needed in F so that it may be used as a boundary cell flag. Boundary cells have values of F lying between zero and one. However, in a numerical solution, F-values cannot be tested against exact numbers like zero and one because rounding errors would cause spurious results. Instead, a cell is defined to be empty of F when F is less than ϵ_F (EMF in the program) and full when F is greater than $1 - \epsilon_F$, where ϵ_F is typically 10^{-6} . If, after advection, a cell has an F value less than ϵ_F , this F is set to zero and all neighboring full cells become surface cells by having their F-values reduced from unity by an amount $1.1 \epsilon_F$. These changes in F are also included in the accumulated volume error. Volume errors after hundreds of cycles are typically observed to be a fraction of 1% of the total F volume.

Following the calculation of the new F-values the code sweeps the mesh redefining the new cell types and assigning appropriate flags $NF_{i,j}$. At the same time the approximate orientation of the fluid in each surface cell is determined, and a pressure interpolation neighbor cell is assigned.

Determination of whether the fluid is mostly horizontal or vertical in a surface cell relies on estimating the local slope of the fluid/void interface. We assume that the interface is a straight line segment partitioning the cell. The slope is estimated by introducing two surface-height functions Y(x) and X(y) based on the value of F in the surface cell and its eight neighbors. A good approximation to Y(x) is

$$Y_i = Y(x_i) = F_{i,j-1} \delta y_{j-1} + F_{i,j} \delta y_j + F_{i,j+1} \delta y_{j+1} , \quad (35)$$

where $Y = 0$ has been taken as the bottom of the $j-1$ row of cells. For fluid cells the slope is given by

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{dY}{dx} \right)_i &= [(Y_{i+1} - Y_i) \delta x_{i-1/2} / \delta x_{i+1/2} \\ &\quad + (Y_i - Y_{i-1}) \delta x_{i+1/2} / \delta x_{i-1/2}] / (\delta x_{i-1/2} + \delta x_{i+1/2}) , \end{aligned} \quad (36)$$

where $\delta x_{i+1/2} = (\delta x_i + \delta x_{i+1})/2$. Interchanging the roles of x and y , we can write a similar equation for $(dX/dy)_j$. When evaluating the X - and Y -functions, one must be careful to include any obstacle volume in F that modifies the algorithm.

If $|dY/dx|$ is smaller than $|dX/dy|$, the boundary is more nearly horizontal than vertical. Otherwise, it is more nearly vertical. The side of the interface containing the fluid is then chosen depending on the sign of the larger derivative. For example, if $|dY/dx|$ is the smaller, the interface is horizontal. If dX/dy is negative, fluid lies below the interface, $NF = 3$, and cell $(i,j-1)$ is used as the interpolation neighbor in Eq. (27). If dX/dy is positive, the fluid lies at the top of the cell, $NF = 4$, and cell $(i,j+1)$ is chosen as the interpolation neighbor.

For a free-surface cell the surface-tension and wall-adhesion forces are evaluated and expressed as a surface pressure p_s [PS(I,J) in the program]. The surface pressure enters the calculation through Eq. (27).

The surface-tension, wall-adhesion algorithm must take account of the facts that the code has a very imprecise knowledge of the nature and the location of obstacles and that the code is usually used at the limits of flow resolution to save computational costs. (Frequently flows along the tank walls will be only one or two computational cells wide.) Thus it is essential that the surface-tension, wall-adhesion routine be robust (that is, should accept very imprecise data, should not make large errors in processing the data, should yield smooth output, and should never cause a catastrophic failure of the calculation) and simple.

For each free-surface cell, the program uses the array NF to specify whether the fluid lies primarily at the bottom, top, left, or right side of the

cell. We illustrate how the surface-tension, wall-adhesion model works in the case of a free-surface cell in which the fluid is located at the bottom of the cell (that is, $NF = 3$). The other three cases are treated by analogous means. We also assume Cartesian coordinates. The extension to cylindrical coordinates will be discussed afterwards.

The surface-tension force acting across the faces of the computational cell is computed from [20]

$$\underline{f} = -\sigma \int_c \underline{n} \times d\underline{x} , \quad (37)$$

where σ is the surface tension, \underline{n} is the outward unit normal (that is, directed into the void) to the fluid surface, and the path c denotes the counter clockwise-traversed intersection of the fluid interface with the faces of the computational cell. For this $NF = 3$, Cartesian coordinate example, we consider the cell to be three-dimensional with unit depth in the third direction. Thus, the path c is a closed loop around the four vertical cell faces. This equation is valid if the free surface continues beyond the current cell in all directions and does not terminate on an obstacle wall in the current cell. Then the surface pressure p_s may be computed from the vertical force as follows:

$$p_s(I,J) \delta x_i \delta z = -\underline{f} \cdot \underline{y} = -\sigma \delta z [\sin(\beta_E) - \sin(\beta_W)] , \quad (38)$$

where β denotes the local angle that the tangent (in the x-y plane) to the interface makes (rotated counterclockwise) with the x-axis (or the angle the normal makes with the y-axis), while the subscript E or W denotes the east (right) or west (left) boundary of cell (I,J) . The unit normal in the y-direction is denoted by \underline{y} .

For the $NF = 3$ case, the program determines an average fluid height AVFR in the column to the east of (I,J) , an average fluid height AVFCX in cell (I,J) , and an average fluid height AVFL in the column to the west of cell (I,J) from a weighting scheme that involves the F values in (I,J) and its eight neighboring cells. The β angles are determined from the defining relations

$$\tan(\beta_E) = \frac{2 (AVFR - AVFCX)}{\delta x_i + \delta x_{i+1}} \quad (39)$$

and

$$\tan(\beta_W) = \frac{2 (\text{AVFCX} - \text{AVFL})}{\delta x_{j-1} + \delta x_j} \quad (40)$$

after which we use relations of the form

$$\sin(\beta_E) = \frac{\tan(\beta_E)}{[1 + \tan^2(\beta_E)]^{1/2}} \quad (41)$$

to evaluate quantities appearing in the p_s formulas.

Suppose the fluid surface ends on an obstacle at the east wall, its tangent making the contact angle Θ_C with the east wall instead of continuing on into the east column of cells, as assumed in the previous formula for p_s . Then the vertical force at the east wall needs to be modified to allow for the fact that the true force is a wall-adhesion force rather than a surface-tension force. Specifically, assume that the surface cell (I, J) is a partial flow cell whose right, or east, boundary is a line segment running from its bottom point $r_b = (x_b, y_b)$ to its top point $r_t = (x_t, y_t)$, where $y_t > y_b$, and the fluid lies to the left, or west, of this boundary. Then we define the angle Θ_E that this east wall makes with the vertical by

$$\tan(\Theta_E) = \frac{x_t - x_b}{y_t - y_b} . \quad (42)$$

That is, $\Theta_E > 0$ if $(r_t - r_b)$ is in the first quadrant, while $\Theta_E < 0$ if $(r_t - r_b)$ is in the second quadrant. Then the vertical component of the east wall-adhesion force on the fluid is

$$f_{zE} = \sigma \delta z \text{CSANG} = \sigma \delta z \cos(\Theta_E + \Theta_C) , \quad (43)$$

and the surface pressure is properly given by

$$p_s = - \left(\frac{\sigma}{\delta x_i} \right) [CSANG - \sin(\beta_w)] . \quad (44)$$

Similarly, if ξ_t and ξ_b define a line segment representing the west wall of a partial flow cell, with the fluid lying to the east of this boundary, then we define the angle Θ_w that the west wall makes with the vertical by

$$\tan(\Theta_w) = - \frac{x_t - x_b}{y_t - y_b} . \quad (45)$$

That is, in this case $\Theta_w > 0$ if $(x_t - x_b)$ is in the second quadrant and $\Theta_w < 0$ if $(x_t - x_b)$ is in the first quadrant. The vertical component of the west wall-adhesion force is still given by

$$f_{zw} = \sigma \delta z CSANG \equiv \sigma \delta z \cos(\Theta_w + \Theta_c) , \quad (46)$$

and the surface pressure is given by

$$p_s = \left(\frac{\sigma}{\delta x_i} \right) [CSANG - \sin(\beta_e)] . \quad (47)$$

Unfortunately, the implementation of the above physically correct determination of p_s requires, in general, an expensive and complex front-tracking procedure to determine precisely whether it is wall adhesion or surface tension that is appropriate at any surface cell boundary at any time in the calculation. In partial flow cells in cylindrical geometry, it is also important to know on exactly which cell wall and at exactly what radius each surface force is delivered. Such an increase in calculational complexity would be incompatible with our goal of a simple and robust algorithm. Thus we give up the attempt at precise front tracking and precise evaluation of the surface-tension, wall-adhesion force and evaluate the appropriate surface force on each wall of the computational cell by means of an algorithm, which has the generic form in Cartesian geometry typified by

$$f_{ZE} = \sigma \delta z [AFE \sin(\theta_E) + (1 - AFE) CSANG] . \quad (48)$$

It is these latter expressions that are used in the program to evaluate p_s .

When the code escapes the general surface force algorithms by setting the flag INW to INW = 0 (designed to provide the capability to treat walls with porous baffles in them) then, for example, AFE is the fractional area open to flow and the surface force is taken to be a linear combination of surface tension and wall adhesion. Even though such an expression will not be correct at any moment in any particular flow, it will represent the behavior of an ensemble average (and, in some cases, a time average) of flows. This mode of treatment of AFE is the simplest reasonable treatment of the surface tension/wall adhesion dichotomy, and is well suited for a first, inexpensive, cut at the complexities of the porous baffle option.

Otherwise, INW = 1 (this will be the normal case in a partial flow cell) and we will have either surface tension or wall adhesion. That is, the computer algorithms will force a choice AFE = 1.0 or AFE = 0.0. This forces any wall-adhesion force to appear on the appropriate wall and ignores the exact radial location, and thus the exact numerical magnitude, of the actually occurring wall adhesion. This permits us to reduce the complexities of front tracking to a manageable level. In addition, we make the physically very reasonable approximation that $\theta_c = 0$, which further reduces the number of cases that must be analyzed.

The basic decision algorithms are implemented by introducing another cell index NW(I,J) for partial flow cells, which, together with NF and the F values of the neighboring cells, determines AFE and the other analogous quantities on the other cell walls. The index NW labels the geometry of the obstacle to flow in a partial flow cell. If NW = 0, the cell volume is fully open to flow, but the cell surfaces may be partially or wholly closed to flow. We set INW = 0 in this case, with the consequences described previously. Otherwise INW = 1, we have a partial flow cell and NW describes the nature of the obstacle to flow.

A seemingly unnatural ordering of the numerical values of NW is adopted, which simplifies the tests to be made on NW and NF. Specifically, we adopt:

NW = 1; when the right wall is closed and the top and bottom walls are partially open

NW = 2; when the left wall is closed and the top and bottom walls are partially open

NW = 3; when the top wall is closed and the left and right walls are partially open

NW = 4; when the bottom wall is closed and the left and right walls are partially open

NW = 5; when the top and the right walls are closed

NW = 6; when the bottom and the right walls are closed

NW = 7; when the top and the right walls are partially open, but the other walls are open

NW = 8; when the bottom and the right walls are partially open, but the other wall are open.

We return to the discussion of how AFE and the other cell wall flags are set when INW = 1. We start with default values of 1.0 for these flags, which puts surface tension only on the appropriate cell walls. We specialize to the discussion of how AFE is changed to 0.0 (giving wall adhesion) when NF = 3. This happens for NW = 2. It happens for NW = 3 or 4 when the cell to the right is empty. It happens for NW = 5 when the cell below is empty, but for NW = 6 when the cell above is empty. It does not happen for NW = 7. Finally, it happens for NW = 8 when the cell to the right is empty. Analogous rules are given for the other cell wall flags AFW, AFN, and AFS; other NF values also generate appropriate values for all four cell flags.

In cylindrical geometry the above prescriptions for slab geometry must be supplemented by an additional contribution to p_s . In terms of the principal radii of curvature in an axisymmetric case,

$$p_s = -\sigma \left(\frac{1}{R_{xy}} + \frac{1}{R_\tau} \right) , \quad (49)$$

where R_{xy} is the principal radius of curvature in the x-y plane and R_τ is the principal radius of curvature in the τ direction. The expressions we have just described correspond to the R_{xy} term only. The R_τ term is evaluated the same way as in NASA SOLA-VOF.¹⁰ This term is of simple universal form (that is, it is independent of the shape of the curve in the x-y plane) and is unmodified by wall-adhesion effects. The near-horizontal and near-vertical cases are considered separately. For a near-horizontal surface, the surface slope $PFX = \tan(\tau_s)$, where τ_s is the angle the surface makes with the horizontal. Then $R_\tau = x_i / \sin(\tau_s)$. The sign of R_τ is opposite that of PFX. For near-vertical surfaces, $PFY = \tan(\tau_s)$; only now τ_s is the angle between the surface and the

vertical. Then $R_T = (x_{i+1/2} \mp F_{i,j} \delta x_i) / \cos(\tau_s)$. The top signs of the choices \pm and \mp are taken if fluid is to the right of the free surface, and the bottom signs are chosen if the fluid is to the left of the interface. The sign of R_T is determined by PFX as in the horizontal case.

In the code, a pressure p_{sat} is added to the p_s calculated above. This pressure represents the void pressure appropriate to the problem being run. For example, in a passive tank-draining problem, p_{sat} is the liquid vapor pressure, while under forced tank draining conditions, p_{sat} is the total forcing pressure. In the latter case, p_{sat} may be taken to be a function of time, but this must be done by hand.

For certain problems, namely those in which an initial steady-state meniscus is required in a right circular cylindrical section of a tank (such as we have in the two sample problems), SUBROUTINE EQUIB can be called to generate the initial surface shape. We start with a flat interface, and the subroutine then calculates the deviations from flatness, Υ . Both Υ and the radial coordinate ζ are scaled in units of the tank radius. The surface displacement is calculated by numerically solving

$$\frac{1}{\zeta} \frac{d}{d\zeta} \left[\frac{\zeta (dT/d\zeta)}{(1 + (dT/d\zeta)^2)^{1/2}} \right] - Bo \Upsilon - 2 \cos(\tau_c) = 0 , \quad (50)$$

where Bo is the Bond number. The boundary conditions are $d\Upsilon/d\zeta = 0$ at $\zeta = 0$ and $d\Upsilon/d\zeta = \tan(\tau_c)$ at $\zeta = 1$. The constraint

$$2 \pi \int_0^1 \zeta \Upsilon d\zeta = 0 \quad (51)$$

is enforced. The numerical method is essentially the same as that of Hotchkiss.¹⁰

For convenience, NASA-VOF2D has five different boundary condition options on each side of the mesh. These options are controlled by setting four flags, KL, KR, KB, and KT, that control the left, right, bottom, and top boundaries, respectively. The choices for KL are as follows: KL = 1, rigid free-slip wall; KL = 2, rigid no-slip wall; KL = 3, continuative boundary; KL = 4, periodic boundary (KR must equal four as well); and KL = 5, specified pressure outflow boundary. The same options apply to the other three boundaries. The details of how these are implemented are described in the SOLA-VOF report,² or they may be

gleaned from SUBROUTINE BC with little effort, so they will not be repeated here. Other types of boundary conditions, such as the tank-drain hole in the numerical example in Sec. III, must be supplied by the user at the end of SUBROUTINE BC.

The final consideration of the numerical algorithm is stability. Since many terms are evaluated explicitly, that is, at time level n , the time step δt must be smaller than a certain critical value to prevent the unbounded growth of parasitic solutions of the difference equations. Once the mesh has been chosen, several restrictions are placed on δt to insure that it is below the critical value. First, material cannot move more than one cell width per time step. Therefore,

$$\delta t < \min \left\{ \frac{\delta x_i}{|u_{i,j}|}, \frac{\delta y_j}{|v_{i,j}|} \right\} , \quad (52)$$

where the minimum is taken over every cell in the mesh. Typically δt is chosen to be some fairly small fraction, say 0.25, of the minimum. Centered differencing ($\alpha = 0$) is unconditionally unstable, and it is necessary to make α at least approximately 1.2 to 1.5 times larger than the value of the minimum function in Eq. (52) divided into the actual δt .

The explicit differencing of the viscous terms also limits the time step. We require

$$v \delta t < 0.5 \frac{\delta x_i^2 \delta y_j^2}{\delta x_i^2 + \delta y_j^2} . \quad (53)$$

For this stability limit, δt can be quite close to the critical value, unlike the convective limit [Eq. (52)].

Finally, the explicit treatment of the surface-tension forces requires that capillary waves not travel more than one cell width in one time step. A rough estimate for this limit is

$$\sigma \delta t^2 < \frac{\rho \delta x_m^3}{4(1 + \xi)} , \quad (54)$$

where δx_m is the minimum cell width in either direction anywhere in the mesh.

All of the above time step controls except the choice of α are automatically satisfied by the program if the user selects the automatic time step control by setting AUTOT = 1.0. Setting AUTOT = 0.0 will permit a constant δt to be used. The automatic option also adjusts the time step to keep pressure iterations at approximately 25 per cycle or less. In situations where the pressure iterations have not converged after 1000 iterations, or when an advective flux exceeds more than half the volume of a cell, the time step is automatically cut in half independent of the AUTOT selection. Further, in the case of an excessive advective flux, the cycle is restarted with the reduced δt .

Examples of the use of the numerous options of this code are presented and discussed in the context of several specific problems at the end of Sec. III, pp. 45-47, and in Sec. IV.

III. PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The NASA-VOF2D program is highly structured so that individual components may be easily modified to fit specific problem requirements or to accept subsequent code upgrades. This approach allows greater efficiency in operation, simplifies problem setup, and facilitates code modification. While NASA-VOF2D can run many problems as is, in general a specific application will require changes to the logic for special inflow or outflow ports, complicated geometries, or unusual initial conditions. Seldom does anything have to be deleted; rather the modifications will be additions to the existing structure. Examples will be given of how to easily accomplish changes utilizing the UPDATE utility.

Figure 5 displays the code logical sequence, which is contained principally in the main program routine IIWI. The FILMSET block comprises a series of calls to system-dependent routines which define and initialize graphics output units. The user must substitute his own comparable routines or eliminate these statements. Subroutine SETUP is called to read the input data. Problem restart capability has been incorporated into the code. If the input parameter NDUMP > 0, SUBROUTINE TAPIN is called, dump tape 7 is read, and control is transferred back to the main calculational loop. Otherwise, problem setup and initialization occur. The mesh generator is called to construct the computing mesh and specify zoning variables. Next the obstacle generator is called to interpret input data and to produce the cell area and volume open-to-flow

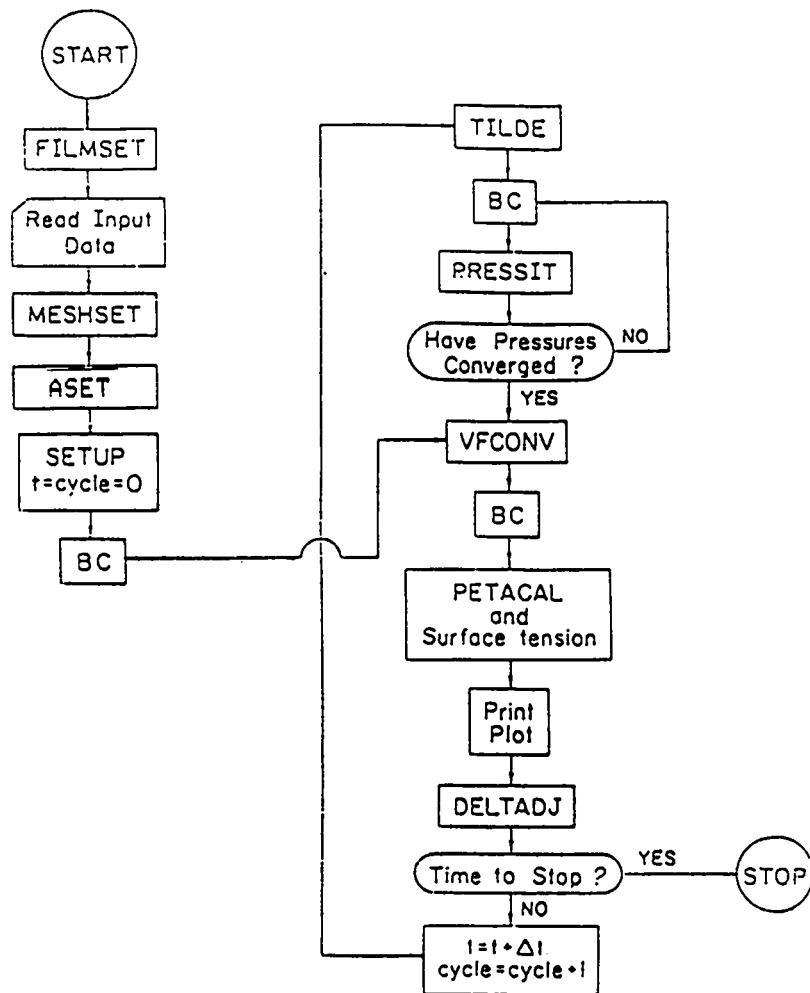


Fig. 5. Flow chart for NASA-VOF2D

variables that are used throughout the calculation to represent solid or porous interior boundaries. The fluid flow portion of the mesh is then initialized, a free surface constructed if indicated, and various parameters or variable arrays set. Control is returned to the main calculational loop. Boundary conditions are implemented by SUBROUTINE BC, which interprets the cell BETA values, the mesh input boundary flags, and the cell NF array values and sets appropriate quantities into interior obstacle cells, the fictitious mesh perimeter cells, and void cells adjacent to free surfaces.

Each cycle is started by calling SUBROUTINE TILDE to calculate the provisional time $n+1$ velocities using time n quantities for advective fluxes, pressure gradient accelerations, and viscous or body forces. Because the velocity field was changed, SUBROUTINE BC is called again to update the boundary cells. The block PRESSIT represents either of the two pressure iteration

solution methods available. SUBROUTINE VFCONV is next called to advect fluid utilizing the new velocities determined following convergence of the pressure field. Boundary values are again updated with the new F's . Because the the fluid configuration has changed, SUBROUTINE PETACAL is called to redetermine the location and orientation of the surface or surfaces, to identify surface cells, and to calculate the pressure in these cells due to surface tension. At the same time, pressure interpolation neighbors are designated and the interpolation coefficients calculated. This completes the time advancement, all quantities now being at time n+1. Output indicators are tested, followed by an adjustment of the time step and testing of problem end parameters. The problem time is advanced along with the cycle counter and control returns to the beginning of the calculational loop.

It should be noted that although this program evolved from SOLA-VOF, not all of the capabilities of the latter code are available. In particular, the particle-tracking scheme, the two-material capability, and limited compressibility have not yet been made compatible with partial flow areas.

A brief description of each subroutine appears below.

IIWI (main program) Exercises logical control over the sequence of calculations, initiates output, and tests for problem termination conditions.

ASET (interior obstacle generator) Generates the problem variables, parameters, and flags to implement the partial flow areas feature.

BC (boundary conditions) Sets the appropriate fluid variables at the mesh boundaries and interior obstacles to produce specified boundary conditions; sets velocities on free surface and adjacent void cell boundaries in the absence of real pressure gradients. Proper place to incorporate special boundary conditions not built into code.

CAVOVO (calculates void volume) Computes the volume of disjoint void ($F = 0.0$) regions.

DELTADJ (time step adjustment) Computes maximum allowable Δt for stability; adjusts Δt considering stability limit and number of iterations required to converge pressures; recomputes relaxation factors (BETA) used with SOR method.

DRAW (generates graphical output) Draws velocity vector plots with free surfaces; provides mesh plot; and calls system utility for contour plots of F and P.

DRWOBS (draw obstacles) Draws lines around all obstacles.

DRWVEC (draw a vector) Provides a system-dependent call opportunity to draw a line between points (x_1, y_1) and (x_2, y_2) ; plots the symmetric form of a given line if requested.

DVCAL (additional boundary conditions) Provides free-slip boundary conditions for all obstacle surface flow cells.

EQUIB (generates equilibrium surface) Solves the two point boundary value problem to obtain the equilibrium shape of the free surface for time zero.

EXITLDC (exit message) Writes message upon termination indicating reason and location.

FRAME (graphics routine) Draws a frame around computing mesh.

LAVORE (label void regions) Detects and labels (NF values > 5) all disjoint ($F = 0.0$) regions.

MESHSET (mesh generator) Generates the computing mesh from NAMELIST/MSHSET/data. Provides the necessary geometric variables for the code.

PETACAL (surface tension) Determines the local free-surface orientation (slope), the surface cell type [NF(I,J)], interpolation coefficients [PETA(I,J)] and the surface pressure [PS(i,j)] exerted by surface tension forces.

NF = 0 fluid cell--no void cells adjacent
NF = 1 surface cell--neighboring fluid cell to the left
NF = 2 surface cell--neighboring fluid cell to the right
NF = 3 surface cell--neighboring fluid cell on the bottom
NF = 4 surface cell--neighboring fluid cell on the top
NF = 5 surface cell--isolated, all adjacent cells are void
NF > 5 void cell--no fluid in cell

PLTPT (plot a point) Provides a system dependent call to graphics routine to plot a single point (x_1, y_1) .

PRESCR (conjugate residual solution) Utilizes the conjugate residual method to bring the advanced time, pressure, and velocity fields into agreement.

PRESIT (successive over-relaxation solution) Utilizes the SOR method to bring the advanced time, pressure, and velocity fields into agreement.

PRTPLT (prints and plots) Output routine for paper prints, film data prints, and film plots.

SETUP (problem initialization) Sets necessary constants, computes scaling factors and other parameters for graphics, calls mesh generator, calls obstacle generator, initializes cell variables, and computes the relaxation factors used with SOR solution and as cell-type identifiers.

TAPIN (restart) Reads problem variables and control parameters from tape 7 to continue a previous problem.
 TAPOUT (restart) Writes problem variables and control parameters to tape 7 for subsequent restart of problem.
 TILDE (temporary velocity calculation) calculates explicitly provisional values of the velocities from time n advection fluxes, pressures, viscous stresses, and body forces.
 VFCONV (volume fraction convection) Computes the advective fluxes of F(I,J) from the newly determined velocity field and updates the F(i,j) array.

VARIABLES LISTED IN COMMON (EXCLUDING INPUT PARAMETERS)

ADEFM	Defoam option parameter defined in SUBROUTINE PRESCR
BDEFM	Defoam option parameter
CYL	Mesh geometry indicator (= ICYL)
DTSFT	Maximum DELT value allowed by the surface-tension forces stability criterion (DELT is automatically adjusted)
DTVIS	Maximum DELT value allowed by the viscous forces stability criterion (DELT is automatically adjusted)
DXMIN	Variable usually equaling the local mesh size DELX(i)
DYMIN	Variable usually equaling the local mesh size DELY(j)
DUDB	y-derivative of u at bottom of cell at time level n
DUDL	x-derivative of u at left of cell at time level n
DUDR	x-derivative of u at right of cell at time level n
DUDT	y-derivative of u at top of cell at time level n
DVDB	y-derivative of v at bottom of cell at time level n
DVDL	x-derivative of v at left of cell at time level n
DVDR	x-derivative of v at right of cell at time level n
DVDT	y-derivative of v at top of cell at time level n
EMF	Small value, typically 1.0e-06, used to negate round-off error effects when testing f = 1.0 or f = 0.0
EMF1	=1.0-emf
EM6	=1.0e-06
EM6P1	=1.0+EM6
EM10	=1.0e-10
EP10	=1.0e+10
FCVLIM	Variable is used to control sizes of velocities; entered as data, it is also reset internally

FLG	Pressure iteration convergence test indicator (=0.0 when the convergence test is satisfied, =1.0 when the convergence test is not satisfied)
FLGX	Volume of fluid function convection limit indicator (DELT reduced and cycle started over if limit is exceeded)
FNOX	Pressure convergence failure indicator (=1.0, convergence failed and DELT is reduced, =0.0 otherwise)
FVOL	Volume of fluid in computational cell
I	Horizontal (radial) cell index
IBAR	Number of real cells in x-direction (excludes fictitious cells)
IBAR	Value of the index i at the next to the last real cell in the x-direction (=IMAX-2)
IBAR2	=IBAR+2, specified in parameter statement (=IBAR+3, if periodic in x-direction)
IEQIC	Flag indicating whether subroutine for equilibrium surface shape is to be called
IMAX	Total number of mesh cells in x-direction (=ibar+2) (=IBAR+3, if periodic in x-direction)
IM1	Value of the index i at the last real cell in the x-direction (=imax-1)
IPL	Leftmost pressure iteration index in x-direction (=3 for constant pressure boundary condition, =2 for all other cases)
IPR	Rightmost pressure iteration index in x-direction (=ibar for constant pressure boundary condition, =im1 for all other cases)
ITER	Pressure iteration counter
J	Vertical (axial) cell index
JBAR	Number of real cells in y-direction (excludes fictitious cells)
JBAR	Value of the index j at the next to the last real cell in the y-direction (=jmax-2)
JBAR2	=jbar+2, specified in parameter statement (=jbar+3, if periodic in y-direction)
JMAX	Total number of mesh cells in y-direction (=jbar+2) (=jbar+3, if periodic in y-direction)

JM1 Value of the index j at the last real cell in the
 y-direction (=jmax-1)
 JPB Bottom pressure iteration index in y-direction
 (=3 for constant pressure boundary condition, =2 for
 all other cases)
 JPT Top pressure iteration index in y-direction
 (=jbar for constant pressure boundary condition, =jm1 for
 all other cases)
 LITER Number of iterations on the previous cycle
 NCYX Calculational time cycle number
 NDUMP Tape 7 dump sequence number. Set to zero to
 skip tape restart. Otherwise, it must equal the
 sequence number on tape 7 to successfully restart.
 NFLGX Number of cycles the volume-of-fluid function convection
 limit (flgc) is exceeded
 NMAT (a fossil) The number of materials, always set to unity
 NOBS Number of obstacle functions being input
 NOCON Number of cycles pressure convergence has failed
 NP Total number of particles computed to be in mesh
 NPRTS Number of particles in mesh, specified in parameter
 statement (used to set array size--must be 0)
 NREQ Number of void regions generated in calculation
 NVOR Maximum number of void regions allowed, specified in
 parameter statement
 MESHX Number of submesh regions in x-direction, specified
 in parameter statement
 MESHY Number of submesh regions in y-direction, specified
 in parameter statement
 PI =3.141592654
 PSAT Constant void pressure added to surface-tension pressure
 (can be converted by hand to a time-dependent driving
 pressure)
 RCSQ = 0 (for the present report)
 RHOD = 0 (for the present, one-material capability)
 RPD Degrees to radians conversion factor
 SF Plot scaling factor
 T Problem time
 TWPLT Problem time at which the next graphical output is made

TWPRT	Problem time at which the next printed output is made
TANGLE	Tangent of contact angle, cangle
VCHGT	Accumulated fluid volume change
VELMX1	Velmx normalized to minimum mesh cell dimension
XMAX	Location of right-hand side of mesh
XMIN	Location of left-hand side of mesh
XSHFT	Computed shift along the plotting abscissa to center the plot frame on film
YMAX	Location of the top of the mesh
YMIN	Location of the bottom of the mesh
YSHFT	Computed shift along the plotting ordinate to center the plot frame on film

ARRAYS IN COMMON (EXCLUDING MESH SETUP PARAMETERS)

ACOM(1)	First word in common
AC(i,j)	Fractional volume open to flow in cell (i,j)
AR(i,j)	Fractional area open to flow on right (east) wall in cell (i,j)
AT(i,j)	Fractional area open to flow on top (north) wall in cell (i,j)
BETA(i,j)	Pressure iteration relaxation factor in cell (i,j)
COSO(i,j)	Cosine of angle fluid makes under wall-adhesion in cell (i,j) when it is partial flow cell. Angle measured with respect to vertical
DELX(i)	Mesh spacing of the i-th cell along the x-axis
DELY(j)	Mesh spacing of the j-th cell along the y-axis
F(I,J)	Volume of fluid per unit volume of cell (I,J) at time level n+1
FN(i,j)	Volume of fluid per unit volume of cell (i,j) at time level n
IP(k)	Cell index for particle k along x-axis
JP(k)	Cell index for particle k along y-axis
LABS(5)	Temporary storage location for t, for internal use
NAME(10)	Problem identification line
NF(I,J)	Flag of surface cell (I,J) indicating the location of its neighboring pressure interpolation cell

NR(k)	Label of void region, k > 5
NW(I,J)	Flag of partial flow cell (I,J) indicating geometry of curved surface wall
P(i,j)	Pressure in cell (i,j) at time level n+1
PETA(i,j)	Pressure interpolation factor for cell (i,j)
PN(i,j)	Pressure in cell (i,j) at time level n
PR(k)	Pressure in void region nr(k)
PS(i,j)	Surface pressure in cell (i,j) computed from surface tension forces
RDX(i)	Reciprocal of delx(i)
RDY(j)	Reciprocal of dely(j)
RX(i)	Reciprocal of x(i)
RXI(i)	Reciprocal of xi(i)
RYJ(j)	Reciprocal of yj(j)
SINO(i,j)	Sine of angle fluid makes under wall-adhesion in cell (i,j) when it is partial flow cell. Angle measured with respect to vertical
TANTH(i,j)	Slope of fluid surface in cell (i,j)
U(i,j)	x-direction velocity component in cell (i,j) at time level n+1
UN(i,j)	x-direction velocity component in cell (i,j) at time level n
V(i,j)	y-direction velocity component in cell (i,j) at time level n+1
VN(i,j)	y-direction velocity component in cell (i,j) at time level n
VOL(k)	Volume of void region nr(k)
X(i)	Location of the right-hand boundary of the i-th cell along the x-axis
XI(i)	Location of the center of the i-th cell along the x-axis
XP(k)	x-coordinate of particle k
Y(j)	Location of the top boundary of the j-th cell along the y-axis
YJ(j)	Location of the center of the j-th cell along the y-axis
YP(k)	y-coordinate of particle k
ZC(20)	Storage for number of contour lines to be plotted

PROBLEM INPUT

Problem input data are furnished the code by the NAMELIST format-free option. The source deck prologue tabulates the several sets and identifies their function. Most have default values specified by DATA statements located in the main routine IIWI and SUBROUTINE SETUP just before the first executable statements. Problem input data sets need only reference variables or parameters whose values differ from these defaults.

NAMELIST XPUT parameters specify the material properties of the fluid, the solution method options, problem-dependent code parameters, and output requirements.

INPUT PARAMETERS (NAMELIST /XPUT/)

ALPHA	Controls amount of donor-cell fluxing (=1.0 for full donor-cell differencing, =0.0 for central differencing)
AUTOT	Automatic time step flag (=1.0 for automatic DELT adjustment, =0.0 for constant DELT)
CANGLE	Contact angle, in degrees, between fluid and wall
CON	C.F.L.condition--cell width fraction moved in time step
DELT	Time step
DTCRMX	Maximum DELT using conjugate residual solution method
EPSI	Pressure iteration convergence criterion
FLHT	Fluid height, in y-direction
GX	Body acceleration in positive x-direction
GY	Body acceleration in positive y-direction
ICYL	Mesh geometry indicator (=1 for cylindrical coordinates, =0 for plane coordinates)
IDEFM	Defoamer option flag on = 1, off = 0
IDIV	Divergence correction flag on = 1, off = 0
IMOVY	Movie indicator (=1 for movie film output, =0 for other film output)
ISOR	Pressure iteration solution method (conjugate residual = 0, SOR = 1)
ISURF10	Surface tension indicator (=1 for surface tension, =0 for no surface tension)
ISYMPLOT	Symmetry plot indicator (=1 for symmetry plot, =0 for no symmetry plot)
KB	Indicator for boundary condition to be used along the bottom of the mesh (=1 for rigid free-slip wall, =2 for rigid no-slip wall, =3 for continuative boundary, =4 for periodic boundary, =5 for constant pressure boundary)

KL	Indicator for boundary condition along left side of mesh (see kb)
KR	Indicator for boundary condition along right side of mesh (see kb)
KT	Indicator for boundary condition along top of mesh (see kb)
NAME	Problem identification
NDUMP	Dump number for problem restart
NPACK	Flag to activate packing (on = 1, off = 0)
NPX	Number of particles in x-direction in rectangular setup
NPY	Number of particles in y-direction in rectangular setup
XNU	Coefficient of kinematic viscosity
OMG	Over-relaxation factor used in pressure iteration
PLTDT	Time increment between plots and/or prints to be output on film
PRTDT	Time increment between prints on paper
QVOL	Available to specify flow rate (inflow or outflow) if required
RHOF	Fluid density (for f = 1.0 region)
RHOFC	=rhof (for the present, one-material, capability)
SIGMA	Surface-tension coefficient
TWFIN	Problem time to end calculation
UI	x-direction velocity used for initializing mesh
VI	y-direction velocity used for initializing mesh
VELMX	Maximum velocity expected in problem, used to scale velocity vectors
XPL	Location of left side of rectangular particle region
XPR	Location of right side of rectangular particle region
YPB	Location of bottom of rectangular particle region
YPT	Location of top of rectangular particle region

NAMELIST MSHSET is used to define the computational region dimensions and the zoning within that region. The computing mesh is constructed from a number of submeshes defined in each coordinate direction. The namelist input specifies the boundaries, the number of cells, the minimum cell dimension, and the convergence point of each submesh. Variable spacings are accommodated by linking a group of submeshes together to achieve any desired distribution of cell spacing. This is done in the same manner in both directions. The number of cells is specified in each submesh on each side (i.e., to the left and to the right) of the convergence point. Both cells directly adjacent to the convergence point will have a cell spacing equal to the minimum value specified in the input as DXMN or DYMN. The cell spacing is then expanded quadratically from these cells to the left and right edges of the submesh in accordance with the desired number of cells (NXR,NXL or NYR,NYL) in the input list. If the number of cells specified on the left (right) should produce a uniform cell size

that is less than the minimum specified cell size DXMN (or DYMN), a uniform spacing is then used on the left (right). The number of cells to the left and to the right of the convergence point need not be equal, but there must be at least one on both sides.

When two or more submeshes are linked together, it is imperative that the location of the left edge of the right submesh be the same as the location of the right edge of the left submesh. In addition, large disparities in cell spacing should be avoided within a submesh and going from one submesh to another by adjusting the number of cells in the various submeshes. As a general rule the spacing of adjacent cells should not differ by more than 10-20%. The aspect ratio (DELX/DELY) for a given cell should not exceed 1.5 and should be greater than 0.67.

An example of the proper format to be used to specify a mesh spanning the x-dimension LW < x < RW with n submeshes is

```
NKX = n,      XL = LW, XL2, XL3, ..., XLn,  
XC = XC1, XC2, ... XCn,     XR = XL2, XL3, ..., XLn, RW,  
NXL = NL1, NL2, ..., NLn,    NXR = NR1, NR2, ..., NRn,  
DXMN = DXMN1, DXMN2, ..., DXMNn
```

in which NL_i represents the number of cells to the left of XC_i and NR_i is the number of cells to the right of XC_i in each submesh i, i = 1, 2, ..., n.

References [2] and [10] contain several examples of mesh generation input and resultant computational meshes.

MESH SETUP INPUT (NAMELIST /MSHSET/)

DXMN(n)	Minimum space increment in x-direction in submesh n
DYMN(n)	Minimum space increment in y-direction in submesh n
NKX	Number of submesh regions in x-direction
NKY	Number of submesh regions in y-direction
NXL(n)	Number of cells between locations XL(n) and XL(n) in submesh n
NXR(n)	Number of cells between locations XL(n) and XL(n+1) in submesh n
NYL(n)	Number of cells between locations YL(n) and YC(n) in submesh n
NYR(n)	Number of cells between locations YC(n) and YL(n+1) in submesh n

XC(n)	x-coordinate of the convergence point in submesh n
XL(n)	Location of the left edge of submesh n [NKX+1 values of XL(n) are necessary because the right edge (XR) of submesh n is determined by the left edge of submesh n+1]
YC(n)	y-coordinate of the convergence point in submesh n
YL(n)	Location of the bottom of submesh n [NKY+1 values of YL(n) are necessary because the top edge (YR) of submesh n is determined by the bottom edge of submesh n+1]

NAMELIST ASETIN provides information to the interior-obstacle-generating subroutine. Interior obstacles are defined as any nonflow regions within the computational mesh. As with the mesh generator, it is convenient to have the necessary flags and parameters produced automatically by the code for arbitrary-shaped obstacles. The generator uses a series of conic sections to define obstacle surfaces plus an additional parameter that directs the generator to designate computational cells as either flow or nonflow regions. The conic sections may overlap one another and this feature is utilized to form complex surfaces.

The procedure is as follows: Coefficients of the general conic function

$$F(x,y) = a_2x^2 + a_1x + b_2y^2 + b_1y + c_2xy + c_1$$

are chosen such that some portion of the defined surface coincides with that of the desired internal obstacle. Computational cells partially or completely inside the conic surface [i.e., $F(x_c, y_c) < 0.0$, x_c and y_c being cell boundary coordinates] are flagged closed to flow, partially closed to flow, or fully open to flow depending upon the additional parameter IOH (-1.0 closed, -0.0 open) associated with each function. Generally additional functions can be utilized to remove unwanted obstacle cells added by other functions. For example, given reasonable zoning, a 1.0- x 1.0-cm obstacle in the lower right corner of a 2.0- x 2.0-cm mesh would result from $f_1 = -x+1.0$, $IOH_1 = 1.0$, which defines all cells, regardless of y value, to the right of $x = 1.0$ to be obstacles, and followed by $f_2 = -y+1.0$, $IOH_2 = 0.0$, which removes all obstacle cells above $y = 1.0$.

After all sets of obstacle data have been processed, the computing mesh is swept and individual cell area and volume open-to-flow variables are assigned. Aside from geometric factors for cylindrical coordinates, they range from 0.0 (not open to flow) to 1.0 (fully open to flow).

OBSTACLE SETUP INPUT (NAMELIST /ASETIN/)

I0H(n)	Indicator to add obstacles inside function n (=1) or subtract obstacles (=0)
OA2(n)	Coefficient of x^2 -term in function n
OA1(n)	Coefficient of x-term in function n
OB2(n)	Coefficient of y^2 -term in function n
OB1(n)	Coefficient of y-term in function n
OC2(n)	Coefficient of xy-term in function n
OC1(n)	Coefficient of constant term in function n

Problem output consists of data prints on either paper or film and film plots of the velocity field including free surface contours and obstacles outlines. Mesh generation data, partial flow area data, and cell variables data for cycles 0 and 1 are output automatically to both media. Thereafter the frequency of the cell data prints or plots is determined by print or plot increments specified in the problem input data set. In addition, graphic system packages are utilized to secure contour plots of F and P. Calls to these routines appear in SUBROUTINE DRAW.

Provision is available to produce a plot file that can be processed into a movie. The input parameter IMOVY suppresses all references to the film file other than those from velocity vector plot routines.

The main task in using the code is to formulate the problem correctly and to present the code with proper input. The theoretical study or experimental simulation should be analyzed as to the regions of principal interest and a mesh constructed of sufficient fineness to resolve the phenomena of interest. Unconfined flows require attention to the selection of appropriate boundary conditions and a mesh large enough to minimize boundary perturbations. The importance of physical processes not specifically addressed in the code should be evaluated. Some of the problem control parameters are best determined by experience.

Table 2 is an example of a typical input data set. The code is to simulate a near-full cylindrical tank with hemispherical bottom draining under the influence of reduced gravity, surface-tension, and wall-adhesion forces. The

TABLE II
EXAMPLE INPUT

```
$XPUT
NAME=55HHOTCHKISS CASE 1 4/28/85
NDUMP=0, ISOR=0, NPACK=0, QVOL=3.139E01, IDEFM=1,
DELT=.0002, GY=-14.72, ICYL=1, DTCRMX=0.0004,
CANGLE=5., SIGMA= 18.6, ISURF10=1, IEQIC=1,
XNU=4.43E-03, RHOF=1.58, EPSI=1.E-03,
VELMX=10., TWFIN=2.301, PRTDT=1.E+10,
PLTDT=.05, FLHT=6., ISYMPLOT=1, AUTOT=1.
$END
$MSHSET
NKK=2, XL=0.0,.4,2., XC=0.2,1.9, NXL=1,8, NXR=1,1, DXMN=0.2,0.1,
NKY=1, YL=0.0, 7.2, YC=3.6, NYL=18, NYR=18, DYMN=0.2,
$END
$ASETIN
NOBS=2,
OA2(1)=-1.. OB2(1)=-1.. OB1(1)=4.. IOH(1)=1..
OB1(2)=-1.. OC1(2)=2.. IOH(2)=0.
$END
```

discharge flow rate is specified and is constant with time. Input and output will be in CGS units, although any consistent set of units is allowed. Referring to the tabulated input parameters section, note that the conjugate residual method was chosen (ISOR = 0), the packing option is on (NPACK = 1), and the volumetric flow rate specified (QVOL = 31.39). The initial fluid volume in the tank is specified by giving the fluid height above the tank bottom (FLHT = 6.0). The surface-tension flag is on (ISURF10 = 1), cylindrical coordinates chosen (ICYL = 1), the equilibrium surface calculation is requested (IEQIC = 1) along with automatic time step adjustment (AUTOT = 1). The initial DELT is computed from the outflow rate, discharge opening area, and mesh spacing to satisfy stability constraints. The convergence criterion (EPSI = 0.001) is picked to be sufficiently small to assure that negligible pressure errors result from nonzero ($\nabla \cdot \mathbf{u}$)'s. Paper output is suppressed by the large print interval.

Figure 6 displays the computing mesh generated from MSHSET data and its mirror reflection across the cylindrical axis. This full cross section plot for cylindrical geometry is obtained when the input parameter ISYMPLOT = 1. The x-coordinate has two submeshes with a total of 11 real cells, the spacing being finer near the tank wall. The y-coordinate has a single submesh with 36 real cells. The curved boundary at the bottom was drawn from code variables and parameters produced by the obstacle generator subroutine from the ASETIN data set. Computational cells whose areas are bisected by the curve are defined to be partial flow cells whose boundaries are identified as partial flow areas and treated accordingly throughout the calculation. Curved boundaries are simulated

within the code by use of these partial flow areas. Computing mesh cells to the right and below the curve are designated obstacle cells, while those above and to the left are fluid flow cells.

Figure 7 shows the time zero fluid configuration generated from XPUT data. The initial surface shape is furnished by SUBROUTINE EQUIB, which solves the two-point boundary value problem for the equilibrium position of the free-surface. The parameters of the equation are the contact angle (cangle) and the Bond number ($\rho g R^2 / \sigma$, where R is the tank radius). This free surface configuration is utilized to specify void cells, partially filled fluid cells, and completely full fluid cells in the computational mesh. The free surface is represented in the plot by the $F = 0.5$ contour, which generally does not correctly display the surface meniscus at the walls.

Table 3 contains code changes necessary to run the example. Programs for maintaining and updating source decks (UPDATE or HISTORIAN) afford a convenient way to incorporate problem-dependent modifications into the executable code. These particular modifications arise since we wish to simulate a small pipe .

TABLE III
EXAMPLE CODE MODIFICATIONS

```

*IDENT HOTCH1
*D.COMMON1.2
C
C      SET MESH DIMENSIONS - IF CR SOLUTION : IBAR2=IMAX  JBAR2=JMAX
C      PARAMETER(IBAR2=13,JBAR2=38,MESHX=3,MESHY=2,NVOR=25,NOBD=20)
C
*I.ASET.171
C
C      SET AREA AND VOLUME OPEN TO FLOW FOR DESIGNATED OUTFLOW CELLS
C
C      DO 2400 I=2,2
C          AT(I,1)=1.0
C          AC(I,1)=1.0
C          AC(I,2)=1.0
C 2400 CONTINUE
C
*I.BC.164
C
C      SET SPECIFIED OUTFLOW VELOCITIES FOR DESIGNATED OUTFLOW CELLS
C
C      DO 500 I=2,2
C          U(I,1)=0.0
C          V(I,1)=-QVOL/(PI*X(2)**2)
C 500 CONTINUE
C
*I.PRESCR.137
C
C      INSERT SPECIAL TEST IN CONJUGATE RESIDUAL SOLUTION ALGORITHM
C      TO RECOGNIZE OUTFLOW CELL AND CALCULATE PROPER COUPLING
C
C      IF(I.EQ.2.AND.J.EQ.2) GO TO 40
C
*I.PRESCR.81
C          IF(F(I-1,J+1).LT.EMF.AND.BETA(I-1,J+1).GT.0.0) GO TO 5
C          IF(F(I-1,J).LT.EMF.AND.BETA(I-1,J).GT.0.0) GO TO 5
C          IF(F(I-1,J-1).LT.EMF.AND.BETA(I-1,J-1).GT.0.0) GO TO 5
C          IF(F(I,J-1).LT.EMF.AND.BETA(I,J-1).GT.0.0) GO TO 5
C          IF(F(I+1,J-1).LT.EMF.AND.BETA(I+1,J-1).GT.0.0) GO TO 5
C          IF(F(I+1,J).LT.EMF.AND.BETA(I+1,J).GT.0.0) GO TO 5
C          IF(F(I+1,J+1).LT.EMF.AND.BETA(I+1,J+1).GT.0.0) GO TO 5

```

located on the tank bottom at the cylindrical axis, whereas the code lacks provision for partially open mesh boundaries.

First the PARAMETER statement (no. 2 of COMMON1) is replaced, specifying the minimum storage requirements for the various arrays. A comment is included regarding the selection of the conjugate residual method. Next, statements are inserted at the end of SUBROUTINE ASET to redefine the cell area open to flow variables for cell $i = 2, j = 1$ so that a discharge port is created. A second insertion at the end of SUBROUTINE BC specifies the constant outflow velocity for this port. Finally a change is required in SUBROUTINE PRESCR to correctly apply outflow velocity boundary conditions for discharge port cells in the pressure iteration.

Table 4 lists dimensional variables resulting from the mesh generator. Spacing in the x-direction is nonuniform, whereas the y-direction is uniform. Table 5 is a partial list of the over-relaxation parameters, area, and volume open-to-flow variables associated with each cell. $\text{BETA}(i,j) = -1.0$ identifies cells completely closed to flow. Also tabulated are the sine and cosine of the angles (made with the vertical) of the surface of the partial flow volumes representing curved walls. Table 6 tabulates problem control, mesh, and obstacle input data or parameters. A complete cycle print is included in Table 7 as an example of code output and as a checkout aid. This is the solution after one time step when the flow field is established and the pressure and velocity fields are consistent. Surface pressures are defined only for surface cells $[0 < \text{NF}(i,j) < 6]$ and are negative indicating that the unbalanced surface-tension forces are directed upward and acting to straighten the surface. Cell $i = 2, j = 30$ has $F = 0.111$ and $\text{NF} = 3$ showing that the surface passes through and is nearly horizontal, and that fluid is in its bottom portion. Figure 8 is the velocity vector plot at this time.

IV. SAMPLE APPLICATIONS

In this section we show results for four examples. The first two cases are a falling slug and a sloshing tank of water. These cases have known analytical solutions and are useful for testing the performance of the NASA-VOF2D program. We then discuss a tank-draining problem and a fuel reorientation problem.

We first consider the one-dimensional falling slug problem. Both cylindrical and Cartesian cases were run with the same results. The problem is to consider a slug of fluid well above the bottom of a tall cylindrical

TABLE IV

MESH VARIABLES

X(1)= 0.00000E+00	RX(1)= 0.00000E+00	DELX(1)= 2.00000E-01	RDX(1)= 5.00000E+00	XI(1)= -9.99999E-02	RXI(1)= -1.00000E+01
X(2)= 2.00000E-01	RX(2)= 5.00000E+00	DELX(2)= 2.00000E-01	RDX(2)= 5.00000E+00	XI(2)= 9.99999E-02	RXI(2)= 1.00000E+01
X(3)= 4.00000E-01	RX(3)= 2.50000E+00	DELX(3)= 2.00000E-01	RDX(3)= 5.00000E+00	XI(3)= 3.00000E-01	RXI(3)= 3.33334E+00
X(4)= 6.75000E-01	RX(4)= 1.48148E+00	DELX(4)= 2.75000E-01	RDX(4)= 3.63636E+00	XI(4)= 5.37500E-01	RXI(4)= 1.86047E+00
X(5)= 9.25000E-01	RX(5)= 1.08108E+00	DELX(5)= 2.50000E-01	RDX(5)= 4.00000E+00	XI(5)= 8.00000E-01	RXI(5)= 1.25000E+00
X(6)= 1.15000E+00	RX(6)= 8.69565E-01	DELX(6)= 2.25000E-01	RDX(6)= 4.44444E+00	XI(6)= 1.03750E+00	RXI(6)= 9.63855E-01
X(7)= 1.35000E+00	RX(7)= 7.40741E-01	DELX(7)= 2.00000E-01	RDX(7)= 5.00000E+00	XI(7)= 1.25000E+00	RXI(7)= 8.00000E-01
X(8)= 1.52500E+00	RX(8)= 6.55738E-01	DELX(8)= 1.75000E-01	RDX(8)= 5.71429E+00	XI(8)= 1.43750E+00	RXI(8)= 6.95652E-01
X(9)= 1.67500E+00	RX(9)= 5.97015E-01	DELX(9)= 1.50000E-01	RDX(9)= 6.66667E+00	XI(9)= 1.60000E+00	RXI(9)= 6.25000E-01
X(10)= 1.80000E+00	RX(10)= 5.55556E-01	DELX(10)= 1.25000E-01	RDX(10)= 8.00000E+00	XI(10)= 1.73750E+00	RXI(10)= 5.75540E-01
X(11)= 1.90000E+00	RX(11)= 5.26316E-01	DELX(11)= 1.00000E-01	RDX(11)= 1.00000E+01	XI(11)= 1.85000E+00	RXI(11)= 5.40541E-01
X(12)= 2.00000E+00	RX(12)= 5.00000E-01	DELX(12)= 9.99999E-02	RDX(12)= 1.00000E+01	XI(12)= 1.95000E+00	RXI(12)= 5.12821E-01
X(13)= 2.10000E+00	RX(13)= R	DELX(13)= 9.99999E-02	RDX(13)= 1.00000E+01	XI(13)= 2.05000E+00	RXI(13)= 4.87805E-01

Y(1)= 0.00000E+00	DELY(1)= 2.00000E-01	RDY(1)= 5.00000E+00	YJ(1)= -1.00000E-01	RYJ(1)= -1.00000E+01
Y(2)= 2.00000E-01	DELY(2)= 2.00000E-01	RDY(2)= 5.00000E+00	YJ(2)= 1.00000E-01	RYJ(2)= 1.00000E+01
Y(3)= 4.00000E-01	DELY(3)= 2.00000E-01	RDY(3)= 5.00000E+00	YJ(3)= 3.00000E-01	RYJ(3)= 3.33333E+00
Y(4)= 6.00000E-01	DELY(4)= 2.00000E-01	RDY(4)= 5.00000E+00	YJ(4)= 5.00000E-01	RYJ(4)= 2.00000E+00
Y(5)= 8.00000E-01	DELY(5)= 2.00000E-01	RDY(5)= 5.00000E+00	YJ(5)= 7.00000E-01	RYJ(5)= 1.42857E+00
Y(6)= 1.00000E+00	DELY(6)= 2.00000E-01	RDY(6)= 5.00000E+00	YJ(6)= 9.00000E-01	RYJ(6)= 1.11111E+00
Y(7)= 1.20000E+00	DELY(7)= 2.00000E-01	RDY(7)= 5.00000E+00	YJ(7)= 1.10000E+00	RYJ(7)= 9.09091E-01
Y(8)= 1.40000E+00	DELY(8)= 2.00000E-01	RDY(8)= 5.00000E+00	YJ(8)= 1.30000E+00	RYJ(8)= 7.69231E-01
Y(9)= 1.60000E+00	DELY(9)= 2.00000E-01	RDY(9)= 5.00000E+00	YJ(9)= 1.50000E+00	RYJ(9)= 6.66667E-01
Y(10)= 1.80000E+00	DELY(10)= 2.00000E-01	RDY(10)= 5.00000E+00	YJ(10)= 1.70000E+00	RYJ(10)= 5.88235E-01
Y(11)= 2.00000E+00	DELY(11)= 2.00000E-01	RDY(11)= 5.00000E+00	YJ(11)= 1.90000E+00	RYJ(11)= 5.26316E-01
Y(12)= 2.20000E+00	DELY(12)= 2.00000E-01	RDY(12)= 5.00000E+00	YJ(12)= 2.10000E+00	RYJ(12)= 4.76190E-01
Y(13)= 2.40000E+00	DELY(13)= 2.00000E-01	RDY(13)= 5.00000E+00	YJ(13)= 2.30000E+00	RYJ(13)= 4.34783E-01
Y(14)= 2.60000E+00	DELY(14)= 2.00000E-01	RDY(14)= 5.00000E+00	YJ(14)= 2.50000E+00	RYJ(14)= 4.00000E-01
Y(15)= 2.80000E+00	DELY(15)= 2.00000E-01	RDY(15)= 5.00000E+00	YJ(15)= 2.70000E+00	RYJ(15)= 3.70370E-01
Y(16)= 3.00000E+00	DELY(16)= 2.00000E-01	RDY(16)= 5.00000E+00	YJ(16)= 2.90000E+00	RYJ(16)= 3.44828E-01
Y(17)= 3.20000E+00	DELY(17)= 2.00000E-01	RDY(17)= 5.00000E+00	YJ(17)= 3.10000E+00	RYJ(17)= 3.22581E-01
Y(18)= 3.40000E+00	DELY(18)= 2.00000E-01	RDY(18)= 5.00000E+00	YJ(18)= 3.30000E+00	RYJ(18)= 3.03030E-01
Y(19)= 3.60000E+00	DELY(19)= 2.00000E-01	RDY(19)= 5.00000E+00	YJ(19)= 3.50000E+00	RYJ(19)= 2.85714E-01
Y(20)= 3.80000E+00	DELY(20)= 2.00000E-01	RDY(20)= 5.00000E+00	YJ(20)= 3.70000E+00	RYJ(20)= 2.70270E-01
Y(21)= 4.00000E+00	DELY(21)= 2.00000E-01	RDY(21)= 5.00000E+00	YJ(21)= 3.90000E+00	RYJ(21)= 2.56410E-01
Y(22)= 4.20000E+00	DELY(22)= 2.00000E-01	RDY(22)= 5.00000E+00	YJ(22)= 4.10000E+00	RYJ(22)= 2.43902E-01
Y(23)= 4.40000E+00	DELY(23)= 2.00000E-01	RDY(23)= 5.00000E+00	YJ(23)= 4.30000E+00	RYJ(23)= 2.32558E-01
Y(24)= 4.60000E+00	DELY(24)= 2.00000E-01	RDY(24)= 5.00000E+00	YJ(24)= 4.50000E+00	RYJ(24)= 2.22222E-01
Y(25)= 4.80000E+00	DELY(25)= 2.00000E-01	RDY(25)= 5.00000E+00	YJ(25)= 4.70000E+00	RYJ(25)= 2.12766E-01
Y(26)= 5.00000E+00	DELY(26)= 2.00000E-01	RDY(26)= 5.00000E+00	YJ(26)= 4.90000E+00	RYJ(26)= 2.04082E-01
Y(27)= 5.20000E+00	DELY(27)= 2.00000E-01	RDY(27)= 5.00000E+00	YJ(27)= 5.10000E+00	RYJ(27)= 1.96078E-01
Y(28)= 5.40000E+00	DELY(28)= 2.00000E-01	RDY(28)= 5.00000E+00	YJ(28)= 5.30000E+00	RYJ(28)= 1.88679E-01
Y(29)= 5.60000E+00	DELY(29)= 2.00000E-01	RDY(29)= 5.00000E+00	YJ(29)= 5.50000E+00	RYJ(29)= 1.81818E-01
Y(30)= 5.80000E+00	DELY(30)= 2.00000E-01	RDY(30)= 5.00000E+00	YJ(30)= 5.70000E+00	RYJ(30)= 1.75439E-01
Y(31)= 6.00000E+00	DELY(31)= 2.00000E-01	RDY(31)= 5.00000E+00	YJ(31)= 5.90000E+00	RYJ(31)= 1.69492E-01
Y(32)= 6.20000E+00	DELY(32)= 2.00000E-01	RDY(32)= 5.00000E+00	YJ(32)= 6.10000E+00	RYJ(32)= 1.63934E-01
Y(33)= 6.40000E+00	DELY(33)= 2.00000E-01	RDY(33)= 5.00000E+00	YJ(33)= 6.30000E+00	RYJ(33)= 1.58730E-01
Y(34)= 6.60000E+00	DELY(34)= 2.00000E-01	RDY(34)= 5.00000E+00	YJ(34)= 6.50000E+00	RYJ(34)= 1.53846E-01
Y(35)= 6.80000E+00	DELY(35)= 2.00000E-01	RDY(35)= 5.00000E+00	YJ(35)= 6.70000E+00	RYJ(35)= 1.49254E-01
Y(36)= 7.00000E+00	DELY(36)= 2.00000E-01	RDY(36)= 5.00000E+00	YJ(36)= 6.90000E+00	RYJ(36)= 1.44928E-01
Y(37)= 7.20000E+00	DELY(37)= 2.00000E-01	RDY(37)= 5.00000E+00	YJ(37)= 7.10000E+00	RYJ(37)= 1.40845E-01
Y(38)= 7.40000E+00	DELY(38)= 2.00000E-01	RDY(38)= 5.00000E+00	YJ(38)= 7.30000E+00	RYJ(38)= 1.36986E-01

TABLE V

CELL FLOW PARAMETERS

I	J	BETA	AC	AR	AT	SINO	COSO	
1	1	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	R	R	
2	1	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	R	R	
3	1	0.00000E+00	1.00000E-10	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	R	R	
4	1	0.00000E+00	1.00000E-10	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	R	R	
5	1	0.00000E+00	1.00000E-10	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	R	R	
6	1	0.00000E+00	1.00000E-10	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	R	R	
7	1	0.00000E+00	1.00000E-10	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	R	R	
8	1	0.00000E+00	1.00000E-10	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	R	R	
9	1	0.00000E+00	1.00000E-10	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	R	R	
10	1	0.00000E+00	1.00000E-10	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	R	R	
11	1	0.00000E+00	1.00000E-10	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	R	R	
12	1	0.00000E+00	1.00000E-10	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	R	R	
1	2	0.00000E+00	1.00000E-10	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	R	R	
2	2	1.37760E+02	1.00000E+00	9.49761E-01	1.00000E+00	8.71557E-02	9.96195E-01	
3	2	1.85612E+02	8.73854E-01	7.97946E-01	1.00000E+00	9.88672E-01	1.50095E-01	
4	2	1.97020E+02	6.05599E-01	4.13252E-01	1.00000E+00	9.63020E-01	2.69431E-01	
5	2	8.73983E+01	1.62619E-01	0.00000E+00	7.87021E-01	9.21960E-01	3.87285E-01	
6	2	-1.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	8.71557E-02	9.96195E-01	
7	2	-1.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	8.71557E-02	9.96195E-01	
8	2	-1.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	8.71557E-02	9.96195E-01	
9	2	-1.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	8.71557E-02	9.96195E-01	
10	2	-1.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	8.71557E-02	9.96195E-01	
11	2	-1.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	8.71557E-02	9.96195E-01	
12	2	-1.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	8.71557E-02	9.96195E-01	
1	3	0.00000E+00	1.00000E-10	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	R	R	
2	3	1.34300E+02	1.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	8.71557E-02	9.96195E-01	
3	3	1.41761E+02	1.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	8.71557E-02	9.96195E-01	
4	3	1.70451E+02	1.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	8.71557E-02	9.96195E-01	
5	3	1.77939E+02	9.85745E-01	8.66137E-01	1.00000E+00	8.93416E-01	4.49230E-01	
6	3	1.61138E+02	5.23847E-01	1.81556E-01	1.00000E+00	8.54267E-01	5.19835E-01	
7	3	2.99393E+01	2.26944E-02	0.00000E+00	2.49998E-01	8.09137E-01	5.87621E-01	
8	3	-1.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	8.71557E-02	9.96195E-01	
9	3	-1.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	8.71557E-02	9.96195E-01	
10	3	-1.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	8.71557E-02	9.96195E-01	
11	3	-1.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	8.71557E-02	9.96195E-01	
12	3	-1.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	8.71557E-02	9.96195E-01	
1	4	0.00000E+00	1.00000E-10	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	R	R	
2	4	1.34300E+02	1.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	8.71557E-02	9.96195E-01	
3	4	1.41761E+02	1.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	8.71557E-02	9.96195E-01	
4	4	1.70451E+02	1.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	8.71557E-02	9.96195E-01	
5	4	1.63122E+02	1.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	8.71557E-02	9.96195E-01	
6	4	1.49443E+02	1.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	8.71557E-02	9.96195E-01	
7	4	1.61445E+02	7.66813E-01	3.78170E-01	1.00000E+00	7.69820E-01	6.38261E-01	
8	4	5.16259E+01	8.46092E-02	0.00000E+00	4.47467E-01	7.19276E-01	6.94725E-01	
9	4	-1.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	8.71557E-02	9.96195E-01	
10	4	-1.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	8.71557E-02	9.96195E-01	
11	4	-1.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	8.71557E-02	9.96195E-01	
12	4	-1.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	8.71557E-02	9.96195E-01	
1	5	0.00000E+00	1.00000E-10	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	R	R	
2	5	1.34300E+02	1.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	8.71557E-02	9.96195E-01	
3	5	1.41761E+02	1.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	8.71557E-02	9.96195E-01	
4	5	1.70451E+02	1.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	8.71557E-02	9.96195E-01	
5	5	1.63122E+02	1.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	8.71557E-02	9.96195E-01	
6	5	1.49443E+02	1.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	8.71557E-02	9.96195E-01	
7	5	1.33702E+02	1.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	8.71557E-02	9.96195E-01	
8	5	1.39222E+02	8.53553E-01	4.69907E-01	1.00000E+00	6.73866E-01	7.38854E-01	
9	5	5.11007E+01	1.17477E-01	0.00000E+00	5.00000E-01	6.23755E-01	7.81620E-01	

10	5	-1.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	8.71557E-02	9.96195E-01
11	5	-1.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	8.71557E-02	9.96195E-01
12	5	-1.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	8.71557E-02	9.96195E-01
1	6	0.00000E+00	1.00000E-10	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	.R	R
2	6	1.34300E+02	1.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	8.71557E-02	9.96195E-01
3	6	1.41761E+02	1.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	8.71557E-02	9.96195E-01
4	6	1.70451E+02	1.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	8.71557E-02	9.96195E-01
5	6	1.63122E+02	1.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	8.71557E-02	9.96195E-01
6	6	1.49443E+02	1.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	8.71557E-02	9.96195E-01
7	6	1.33702E+02	1.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	8.71557E-02	9.96195E-01
8	6	1.15849E+02	1.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	8.71557E-02	9.96195E-01
9	6	1.16114E+02	8.66104E-01	4.64415E-01	1.00000E+00	5.73555E-01	8.19167E-01
10	6	3.80003E+01	1.05994E-01	0.00000E+00	4.56461E-01	5.23424E-01	8.52072E-01
11	6	-1.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	8.71557E-02	9.96195E-01
12	6	-1.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	8.71557E-02	9.96195E-01
1	7	0.00000E+00	1.00000E-10	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	R	R
2	7	1.34300E+02	1.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	8.71557E-02	9.96195E-01
3	7	1.41761E+02	1.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	8.71557E-02	9.96195E-01
4	7	1.70451E+02	1.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	8.71557E-02	9.96195E-01
5	7	1.63122E+02	1.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	8.71557E-02	9.96195E-01
6	7	1.49443E+02	1.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	8.71557E-02	9.96195E-01
7	7	1.33702E+02	1.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	8.71557E-02	9.96195E-01
8	7	1.15849E+02	1.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	8.71557E-02	9.96195E-01
9	7	9.60245E+01	1.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	8.71557E-02	9.96195E-01
10	7	9.32413E+01	8.25762E-01	3.58875E-01	1.00000E+00	4.68203E-01	8.83621E-01
11	7	2.02562E+01	5.92684E-02	0.00000E+00	3.30301E-01	4.18048E-01	9.08425E-01
12	7	-1.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	8.71557E-02	9.96195E-01
1	8	0.00000E+00	1.00000E-10	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	R	R
2	8	1.34300E+02	1.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	8.71557E-02	9.96195E-01
3	8	1.41761E+02	1.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	8.71557E-02	9.96195E-01
4	8	1.70451E+02	1.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	8.71557E-02	9.96195E-01
5	8	1.63122E+02	1.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	8.71557E-02	9.96195E-01
6	8	1.49443E+02	1.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	8.71557E-02	9.96195E-01
7	8	1.33702E+02	1.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	8.71557E-02	9.96195E-01
8	8	1.15849E+02	1.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	8.71557E-02	9.96195E-01
9	8	9.60245E+01	1.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	8.71557E-02	9.96195E-01
10	8	7.47116E+01	1.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	8.71557E-02	9.96195E-01
11	8	7.16635E+01	7.06284E-01	1.22841E-01	1.00000E+00	3.56640E-01	9.34242E-01
12	8	4.66335E+00	4.84017E-03	0.00000E+00	7.88039E-02	3.05429E-01	9.52215E-01
1	9	0.00000E+00	1.00000E-10	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	R	R
2	9	1.34300E+02	1.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	8.71557E-02	9.96195E-01
3	9	1.41761E+02	1.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	8.71557E-02	9.96195E-01
4	9	1.70451E+02	1.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	8.71557E-02	9.96195E-01
5	9	1.63122E+02	1.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	8.71557E-02	9.96195E-01
6	9	1.49443E+02	1.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	8.71557E-02	9.96195E-01
7	9	1.33702E+02	1.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	8.71557E-02	9.96195E-01
8	9	1.15849E+02	1.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	8.71557E-02	9.96195E-01
9	9	9.60245E+01	1.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	8.71557E-02	9.96195E-01
10	9	7.47116E+01	1.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	8.71557E-02	9.96195E-01
11	9	5.61480E+01	1.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	8.71557E-02	9.96195E-01
12	9	3.96504E+01	3.37487E-01	0.00000E+00	5.96170E-01	2.50439E-01	9.68132E-01
1	10	0.00000E+00	1.00000E-10	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	R	R
2	10	1.34300E+02	1.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	8.71557E-02	9.96195E-01
3	10	1.41761E+02	1.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	8.71557E-02	9.96195E-01
4	10	1.70451E+02	1.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	8.71557E-02	9.96195E-01
5	10	1.63122E+02	1.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	8.71557E-02	9.96195E-01
6	10	1.49443E+02	1.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	8.71557E-02	9.96195E-01
7	10	1.33702E+02	1.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	8.71557E-02	9.96195E-01
8	10	1.15849E+02	1.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	8.71557E-02	9.96195E-01
9	10	9.60245E+01	1.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	8.71557E-02	9.96195E-01
10	10	7.47116E+01	1.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	8.71557E-02	9.96195E-01
11	10	5.61480E+01	1.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	8.71557E-02	9.96195E-01
12	10	7.44992E+01	7.47952E-01	0.00000E+00	8.99734E-01	1.50063E-01	9.88676E-01
1	11	0.00000E+00	1.00000E-10	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	R	R

10	37	8.67806E+01	1.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	8.71557E-02	9.96195E-01
11	37	6.27016E+01	1.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	8.71557E-02	9.96195E-01
12	37	1.09690E+02	1.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	8.71557E-02	9.96195E-01

TABLE VI

INPUT DATA ECHO PRINT

```

OTCHKISS CASE 1 4/28/85
IBAR= 11
JBAR= 36
DELT= 2.00000E-04
NU= 4.43000E-03
ICYL= 1
EPSI= 1.00000E-03
GX= 0.00000E+00
GY= -1.47200E+01
UI= 0.00000E+00
VI= 0.00000E+00
VELMX= 1.00000E+01
TWFIN= 2.30100E+00
PRTDT= 1.00000E-04
PLTDT= 5.00000E-02
OMG= 1.70000E+00
ALPHA= 1.00000E+00
KL= 1
KR= 1
KT= 1
KB= 1
IMOVY= 0
AUTDT= 1.00000E+00
FLHT= 6.00000E+00
PSAT= 0.00000E+00
ISYMLT= 1
SIGMA= 1.86000E+01
ISURF10= 1
CANGLE= 8.72665E-02
PHOE= 1.58000E+00

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NKX=   2
MESH-X=   1    XL=  0.00000E+00    XC=  2.00000E-01    XR=  4.00000E-01    NXL=   1    NXR=   1    DXMN=  2.00000E-01
MESH-X=   2    XL=  4.00000E-01    XC=  1.90000E+00    XR=  2.00000E+00    NXL=   8    NXR=   1    DXMN=  1.00000E-01
NKY=   1
MESH-Y=   1    YL=  0.00000E+00    YC=  3.60000E+00    YR=  7.20000E+00    NYL=  18    NYR=  18    DYMN=  2.00000E-01
NOBS=   2
I= 1  OA2=-1.00000E+00  OA1= 0.00000E+00  OB2= -1.00000E+00  OB1=  4.00000E+00  OC2=  0.00000E+00  OC1=  0.00000E+00  IOH=  1
I= 2  OA2= 0.00000E+00  OA1= 0.00000E+00  OB2= 0.00000E+00  OB1= -1.00000E+00  OC2= 0.00000E+00  OC1= 2.00000E+00  IOH=  0
ITER=   0    TIME= 0.00000E+00    DELT= 2.00000E-04    CYCLE=   0    VCHGT= 0.00000E+00    FY= 0.00000E+00

```

TABLE VII
CYCLE PRINT

HOTCHKISS CASE 1 4/28/85
 ITER= 0 TIME= 0.00000E+00 DELT= 2.00000E-04 CYCLE= 0 VCHGT= 0.00000E+00 FY=

NREG= 1 K VOL(K) PR(K)
 6 1.51516E+01 0.00000E+00
 FLUID VOLUME = 6.694039E+01 ON CYCLE 0 YCENT OF FLUID= 5.622963E+00

I	J	U	V	P	D	PS	F	NF	PETA
1	1	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	1.28451E+02	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
1	2	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	1.28451E+02	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
1	3	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	1.23799E+02	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
1	4	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	1.19148E+02	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
1	5	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	1.14496E+02	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
1	6	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	1.09845E+02	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
1	7	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	1.05193E+02	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
1	8	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	1.00542E+02	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
1	9	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	9.58902E+01	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
1	10	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	9.12387E+01	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
1	11	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	8.65872E+01	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
1	12	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	8.19357E+01	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
1	13	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	7.72841E+01	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
1	14	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	7.26326E+01	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
1	15	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	6.79811E+01	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
1	16	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	6.33296E+01	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
1	17	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	5.86781E+01	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
1	18	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	5.40265E+01	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
1	19	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	4.93750E+01	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
1	20	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	4.47235E+01	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
1	21	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	4.00720E+01	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
1	22	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	3.54205E+01	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
1	23	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	3.07689E+01	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
1	24	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	2.61174E+01	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
1	25	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	2.14659E+01	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
1	26	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	1.68144E+01	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
1	27	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	1.21629E+01	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
1	28	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	7.51133E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
1	29	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	2.85981E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
1	30	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
1	31	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
1	32	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
1	33	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
1	34	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
1	35	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
1	36	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
1	37	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
1	38	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
2	1	0.00000E+00	-2.49794E+02	1.28451E+02	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
2	2	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	1.18781E+02	1.24897E+03	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
2	3	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	1.14129E+02	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
2	4	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	1.09478E+02	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
2	5	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	1.04826E+02	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
2	6	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	1.00175E+02	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
2	7	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	9.55234E+01	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
2	8	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	9.08719E+01	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
2	9	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	8.62203E+01	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00

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ITER# 87 HOTCHKISS CASE 1 4/28/85
 TIME= 2.04000E-04 DELT= 2.04000E-04 CYCLE= 1 VCHG1= 6.40357E-03 FY=

NREG# 1

K	VOL(K)	PR(K)
6	1.51578E+01	0.00000E+00

FLUID VOLUME = 6.693399E+01 ON CYCLE 1 YCENT OF FLUID= 5.622234E+00

I	J	U	V	P	D	PS	F	NF	PE1A
1	1	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	-3.47465E+05	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
1	2	0.00000E+00	-8.50906E+01	-3.47465E+05	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
1	3	0.00000E+00	-3.47907E+01	-2.15672E+05	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
1	4	0.00000E+00	-1.76200E+01	-1.61785E+05	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
1	5	0.00000E+00	-1.06476E+01	-1.34496E+05	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
1	6	0.00000E+00	-7.33713E+00	-1.18007E+05	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
1	7	0.00000E+00	-5.55785E+00	-1.06646E+05	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
1	8	0.00000E+00	-4.51073E+00	-9.80417E+04	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
1	9	0.00000E+00	-3.85427E+00	-9.10592E+04	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
1	10	0.00000E+00	-3.42496E+00	-8.50935E+04	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
1	11	0.00000E+00	-3.13661E+00	-7.97928E+04	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
1	12	0.00000E+00	-2.93995E+00	-7.49388E+04	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
1	13	0.00000E+00	-2.80489E+00	-7.03894E+04	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
1	14	0.00000E+00	-2.71212E+00	-6.60492E+04	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
1	15	0.00000E+00	-2.64883E+00	-6.18528E+04	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
1	16	0.00000E+00	-2.60643E+00	-5.77543E+04	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
1	17	0.00000E+00	-2.57917E+00	-5.37216E+04	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
1	18	0.00000E+00	-2.56334E+00	-4.97310E+04	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
1	19	0.00000E+00	-2.55678E+00	-4.57650E+04	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
1	20	0.00000E+00	-2.55860E+00	-4.18092E+04	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
1	21	0.00000E+00	-2.56905E+00	-3.78505E+04	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
1	22	0.00000E+00	-2.58953E+00	-3.38756E+04	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
1	23	0.00000E+00	-2.62281E+00	-2.98691E+04	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
1	24	0.00000E+00	-2.67327E+00	-2.58109E+04	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
1	25	0.00000E+00	-2.74746E+00	-2.16746E+04	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
1	26	0.00000E+00	-2.85467E+00	-1.74234E+04	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
1	27	0.00000E+00	-3.00778E+00	-1.30061E+04	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
1	28	0.00000E+00	-3.22404E+00	-8.35166E+03	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
1	29	0.00000E+00	-3.52442E+00	-3.36222E+03	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
1	30	0.00000E+00	-3.92608E+00	-2.09074E+03	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	1.11117E-01	0	1.00000E+00
1	31	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00	
1	32	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00	
1	33	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00	
1	34	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00	
1	35	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00	
1	36	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00	
1	37	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00	
1	38	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00	
2	1	0.00000E+00	-2.49794E+02	-3.47465E+05	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
2	2	-8.67078E+01	-8.50906E+01	-3.47465E+05	6.68479E-10	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
2	3	-2.51499E+01	-3.47907E+01	-2.15672E+05	6.08331E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
2	4	-8.58531E+00	-1.76200E+01	-1.61785E+05	4.81693E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
2	5	-3.48618E+00	-1.06476E+01	-1.34496E+05	8.32867E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
2	6	-1.65525E+00	-7.33713E+00	-1.18007E+05	2.85962E-06	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
2	7	-8.89641E-01	-5.55785E+00	-1.06646E+05	4.32571E-06	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
2	8	-5.23563E-01	-4.51073E+00	-9.80417E+04	5.00719E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
2	9	-3.28235E-01	-3.85427E+00	-9.10592E+04	-2.68303E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
2	10	-2.14660E-01	-3.42496E+00	-8.50935E+04	-6.93700E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
2	11	-1.44183E-01	-3.13661E+00	-7.97928E+04	-1.01990E-04	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
2	12	-9.83394E-02	-2.93995E+00	-7.49388E+04	-6.36183E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
2	13	-6.75413E-02	-2.80489E+00	-7.03894E+04	-1.26702E-04	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
2	14	-4.63923E-02	-2.71212E+00	-6.60492E+04	-6.08951E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00

2	15	-3.16436E-02	-2.64883E+00	-6.18528E+04	8.22815E-06	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
2	16	-2.11961E-02	-2.60643E+00	-5.77543E+04	4.00136E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
2	17	-1.36234E-02	-2.57917E+00	-5.37216E+04	7.53635E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
2	18	-7.90690E-03	-2.56334E+00	-4.97310E+04	9.99002E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
2	19	-3.27055E-03	-2.55678E+00	-4.57650E+04	7.99099E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
2	20	9.15683E-04	-2.55860E+00	-4.18092E+04	4.33704E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
2	21	5.22671E-03	-2.56905E+00	-3.78505E+04	4.06038E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
2	22	1.02456E-02	-2.58953E+00	-3.38756E+04	3.12505E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
2	23	1.66396E-02	-2.62281E+00	-2.98691E+04	3.37200E-06	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
2	24	2.52366E-02	-2.67327E+00	-2.58109E+04	4.96123E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
2	25	3.70917E-02	-2.74746E+00	-2.16746E+04	-1.22022E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
2	26	5.35997E-02	-2.85467E+00	-1.74234E+04	-3.26556E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
2	27	7.65530E-02	-3.00778E+00	-1.30061E+04	-6.22149E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
2	28	1.08119E-01	-3.22404E+00	-8.35166E+03	-7.90774E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
2	29	1.50189E-01	-3.52442E+00	-3.36222E+03	-4.31593E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	7.87162E-01
2	30	2.00827E-01	-3.92608E+00	2.09074E+03	7.99361E-14	-9.67370E+00	1.11171E-01	3	1.63620E+00
2	31	3.27850E-02	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	1.99582E+01	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	6	1.00000E+00
2	32	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	6	1.00000E+00
2	33	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	6	1.00000E+00
2	34	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	6	1.00000E+00
2	35	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	6	1.00000E+00
2	36	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	6	1.00000E+00
2	37	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	6	1.00000E+00
2	38	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
3	1	-2.94888E+01	0.00000E+00	-2.13153E+05	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
3	2	-2.94888E+01	-2.35272E+01	-2.13153E+05	-2.32120E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
3	3	-1.65508E+01	-1.82261E+01	-1.76714E+05	1.62864E-06	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
3	4	-8.57152E+00	-1.25209E+01	-1.48486E+05	4.87266E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
3	5	-4.52122E+00	-8.81671E+00	-1.29096E+05	2.78228E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
3	6	-2.51152E+00	-6.57152E+00	-1.15443E+05	-9.00998E-06	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
3	7	-1.47964E+00	-5.19177E+00	-1.05268E+05	-4.37637E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
3	8	-9.19062E-01	-4.31540E+00	-9.72307E+04	-2.18757E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
3	9	-5.95157E-01	-3.74069E+00	-9.05507E+04	-4.07616E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
3	10	-3.96999E-01	-3.35448E+00	-8.47610E+04	-8.19389E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
3	11	-2.69887E-01	-3.09077E+00	-7.95695E+04	-6.95864E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
3	12	-1.85391E-01	-2.90915E+00	-7.47865E+04	-4.02271E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
3	13	-1.27830E-01	-2.78374E+00	-7.02848E+04	-2.20808E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
3	14	-8.79809E-02	-2.69737E+00	-6.59774E+04	-3.76426E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
3	15	-6.00575E-02	-2.63838E+00	-6.18037E+04	1.76450E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
3	16	-4.02356E-02	-2.59886E+00	-5.77215E+04	4.40177E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
3	17	-2.58598E-02	-2.57345E+00	-5.37005E+04	4.17530E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
3	18	-1.50017E-02	-2.55870E+00	-4.97188E+04	1.13248E-04	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
3	19	-6.20539E-03	-2.55259E+00	-4.57600E+04	6.74317E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
3	20	1.73722E-03	-2.55429E+00	-4.18106E+04	3.97107E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
3	21	9.91747E-03	-2.56403E+00	-3.78586E+04	6.92412E-06	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
3	22	1.94545E-02	-2.58314E+00	-3.38915E+04	-4.88316E-06	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
3	23	3.16298E-02	-2.61421E+00	-2.98948E+04	2.37232E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
3	24	4.80246E-02	-2.66142E+00	-2.58500E+04	1.46173E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
3	25	7.06956E-02	-2.73095E+00	-2.17321E+04	3.16677E-07	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
3	26	1.02365E-01	-2.83171E+00	-1.75064E+04	-3.41541E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
3	27	1.46653E-01	-2.97622E+00	-1.31247E+04	-2.29761E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
3	28	2.08362E-01	-3.18197E+00	-8.51914E+03	-6.22130E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
3	29	2.93956E-01	-3.47379E+00	-3.59486E+03	-1.89399E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	8.14484E-01
3	30	4.12853E-01	-3.89037E+00	-1.77990E+03	-2.36848E-14	-1.05950E+01	1.63250E-01	3	1.50773E+00
3	31	1.22380E-01	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	2.01584E+01	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	6	1.00000E+00
3	32	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	6	1.00000E+00
3	33	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	6	1.00000E+00
3	34	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	6	1.00000E+00
3	35	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	6	1.00000E+00
3	36	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	6	1.00000E+00
3	37	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	6	1.00000E+00
3	38	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
4	1	-1.21134E+01	0.00000E+00	-1.58910E+05	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
4	2	-1.21134E+01	-8.16333F+00	-1.58910F+05	-1.43913F-05	0.00000F+00	1.00000F+00	0	1.00000F+00

4	3	-9.16482E+00	-8.75065E+00	-1.46269E+05	-2.40071E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
4	4	-6.21755E+00	-7.71116E+00	-1.32719E+05	6.30910E-07	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
4	5	-4.08179E+00	-6.43019E+00	-1.20779E+05	2.07094E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
4	6	-2.67521E+00	-5.34616E+00	-1.10823E+05	3.51065E-07	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
4	7	-1.77473E+00	-4.52609E+00	-1.02546E+05	6.00343E-06	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
4	8	-1.19646E+00	-3.93077E+00	-9.55402E+04	2.27260E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
4	9	-8.18458E-01	-3.50538E+00	-8.94560E+04	5.07008E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
4	10	-5.65758E-01	-3.20354E+00	-8.40307E+04	4.66473E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
4	11	-3.93270E-01	-2.99043E+00	-7.90370E+04	3.36473E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
4	12	-2.73703E-01	-2.84080E+00	-7.44454E+04	1.39923E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
4	13	-1.90043E-01	-2.73642E+00	-7.00496E+04	4.64027E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
4	14	-1.31201E-01	-2.66421E+00	-6.58155E+04	3.78824E-06	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
4	15	-8.96366E-02	-2.61485E+00	-6.16933E+04	1.03790E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
4	16	-6.00337E-02	-2.58179E+00	-5.76475E+04	2.35737E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
4	17	-3.85533E-02	-2.56056E+00	-5.36529E+04	6.67316E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
4	18	-2.23552E-02	-2.54825E+00	-4.96912E+04	3.45327E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
4	19	-9.24234E-03	-2.54316E+00	-4.57485E+04	5.28369E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
4	20	2.58613E-03	-2.54548E+00	-4.18138E+04	3.01427E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
4	21	1.47790E-02	-2.55270E+00	-3.78768E+04	2.06874E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
4	22	2.90286E-02	-2.56868E+00	-3.39273E+04	2.97622E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
4	23	4.72845E-02	-2.59474E+00	-2.99530E+04	1.08500E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
4	24	7.19849E-02	-2.63450E+00	-2.59384E+04	2.81178E-06	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
4	25	1.06326E-01	-2.69334E+00	-2.18621E+04	1.34195E-06	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
4	26	1.54577E-01	-2.77912E+00	-1.76947E+04	1.12494E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
4	27	2.22465E-01	-2.90294E+00	-1.33945E+04	4.10091E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
4	28	3.17687E-01	-3.08032E+00	-8.90242E+03	3.29200E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
4	29	4.50405E-01	-3.33260E+00	-4.13585E+03	3.25656E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	8.78829E-01
4	30	6.32035E-01	-3.68640E+00	-1.02109E+03	2.64388E-14	-1.04421E+01	2.96424E-01	3	1.25561E+00
4	31	3.46995E-01	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	1.96854E+01	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	6	1.00000E+00
4	32	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	6	1.00000E+00
4	33	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	6	1.00000E+00
4	34	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	6	1.00000E+00
4	35	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	6	1.00000E+00
4	36	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	6	1.00000E+00
4	37	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	6	1.00000E+00
4	38	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
5	1	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	-1.34282E+05	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
5	2	0.00000E+00	-4.29336E+00	-1.34282E+05	-8.88553E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
5	3	-5.84499E+00	-4.88235E+00	-1.27636E+05	-1.0285E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
5	4	-4.50944E+00	-4.90797E+00	-1.20078E+05	3.78574E-06	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
5	5	-3.32876E+00	-4.58406E+00	-1.12480E+05	1.81739E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
5	6	-2.40600E+00	-4.16428E+00	-1.05384E+05	2.01586E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
5	7	-1.72446E+00	-3.76710E+00	-9.89383E+04	3.16555E-06	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
5	8	-1.23250E+00	-3.43465E+00	-9.31077E+04	-2.15339E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
5	9	-8.79352E-01	-3.17371E+00	-8.77920E+04	-2.36535E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
5	10	-6.25360E-01	-2.97715E+00	-8.28805E+04	-4.29555E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
5	11	-4.42282E-01	-2.83350E+00	-7.82735E+04	-3.47939E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
5	12	-3.10549E-01	-2.73099E+00	-7.38890E+04	8.16144E-06	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
5	13	-2.16299E-01	-2.65919E+00	-6.96633E+04	1.22416E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
5	14	-1.49291E-01	-2.60966E+00	-6.55488E+04	1.93516E-06	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
5	15	-1.01800E-01	-2.57599E+00	-6.15110E+04	2.15001E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
5	16	-6.80154E-02	-2.55359E+00	-5.75254E+04	2.92969E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
5	17	-4.35820E-02	-2.53930E+00	-5.35745E+04	2.87545E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
5	18	-2.52266E-02	-2.53104E+00	-4.96457E+04	5.47880E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
5	19	-1.04240E-02	-2.52764E+00	-4.57297E+04	1.94991E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
5	20	2.90793E-03	-2.52857E+00	-4.18190E+04	3.36405E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
5	21	1.66570E-02	-2.53400E+00	-3.79069E+04	2.62966E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
5	22	3.27782E-02	-2.54472E+00	-3.39863E+04	3.35353E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
5	23	5.35414E-02	-2.56232E+00	-3.00492E+04	1.23948E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
5	24	8.18285E-02	-2.58942E+00	-2.60847E+04	1.34554E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
5	25	1.21472E-01	-2.63001E+00	-2.20783E+04	2.25094E-06	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
5	26	1.77656E-01	-2.69002E+00	-1.80090E+04	-5.46136E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
5	27	2.57403E-01	-2.77796E+00	-1.38468E+04	-3.09456E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
5	28	3.70383E-01	-2.90613E+00	-9.54830E+03	-3.92230E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00

5	29	5.31997E-01	-3.09421E+00	-5.05130E+03	-1.30657E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.02471E+00
5	30	7.80865E-01	-3.38989E+00	-2.62729E+02	4.44089E-14	-1.15524E+01	5.49012F-01	3	9.53278E-01
5	31	6.91010E-01	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	1.89742F+01	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	6	1.00000E+00
5	32	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	6	1.00000E+00
5	33	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	6	1.00000E+00
5	34	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	6	1.00000E+00
5	35	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	6	1.00000E+00
5	36	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	6	1.00000E+00
5	37	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	6	1.00000E+00
5	38	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
6	1	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	-1.25584E+05	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
6	2	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	-1.25584E+05	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
6	3	-4.00102E+00	-3.29639E+00	-1.16885E+05	-1.95296E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
6	4	-3.41450E+00	-3.50591E+00	-1.11783E+05	3.50812E-06	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
6	5	-2.69537E+00	-3.48829E+00	-1.06357E+05	1.68569E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
6	6	-2.07059E+00	-3.35494E+00	-1.00958E+05	2.56090E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
6	7	-1.56167E+00	-3.18290E+00	-9.57662E+04	4.48141E-06	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
6	8	-1.16149E+00	-3.01528E+00	-9.08405E+04	-6.48122E-06	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
6	9	-8.52636E-01	-2.87209E+00	-8.61744E+04	1.94211E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
6	10	-6.17041E-01	-2.75974E+00	-8.17302E+04	-1.70036E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
6	11	-4.39660E-01	-2.67707E+00	-7.74599E+04	-4.99566E-06	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
6	12	-3.08652E-01	-2.61907E+00	-7.33177E+04	5.84014E-06	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
6	13	-2.14019E-01	-2.57962E+00	-6.92654E+04	1.83555E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
6	14	-1.46828E-01	-2.55326E+00	-6.52742E+04	1.42724E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
6	15	-9.95282E-02	-2.53587E+00	-6.13238E+04	1.86890E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
6	16	-6.61623E-02	-2.52458E+00	-5.74003E+04	3.56744E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
6	17	-4.22327E-02	-2.51750E+00	-5.34943E+04	2.99084E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
6	18	-2.43851E-02	-2.51347E+00	-4.95993E+04	1.47187E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
6	19	-1.00670E-02	-2.51180E+00	-4.57106E+04	1.62230E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
6	20	2.78905E-03	-2.51225E+00	-4.18244E+04	6.94173E-06	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
6	21	1.60526E-02	-2.51486E+00	-3.79375E+04	2.81582E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
6	22	3.16543E-02	-2.52006E+00	-3.40466E+04	2.44313E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
6	23	5.18689E-02	-2.52873E+00	-3.01476E+04	8.62316E-06	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
6	24	7.96366E-02	-2.54235E+00	-2.62352E+04	4.70176E-06	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
6	25	1.18969E-01	-2.56330E+00	-2.23017E+04	9.78528E-06	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
6	26	1.75393E-01	-2.59532E+00	-1.83358E+04	-2.12685E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
6	27	2.56240E-01	-2.64380E+00	-1.43202E+04	-1.86951E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
6	28	3.69384E-01	-2.71421E+00	-1.02296E+04	-1.95178E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
6	29	5.13631E-01	-2.79868E+00	-6.02989E+03	-2.64665E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.15134E+00
6	30	1.65133E+00	-3.80685E+00	-1.69803E+03	2.73944E-14	-1.34039E+01	8.84928E-01	3	7.22059E-01
6	31	1.28823E+00	-6.58593E-01	0.00000E+00	1.93495E+01	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	6	1.00000E+00
6	32	3.88973E-01	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	5.20919E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	6	1.00000E+00
6	33	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	6	1.00000E+00
6	34	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	6	1.00000E+00
6	35	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	6	1.00000E+00
6	36	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	6	1.00000E+00
6	37	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	6	1.00000E+00
6	38	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
7	1	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	-1.10300E+05	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
7	2	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	-1.10300E+05	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
7	3	0.00000E+00	-2.67322E+00	-1.10300E+05	-7.59782E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
7	4	-2.61450E+00	-2.74183E+00	-1.06164E+05	-2.38106E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
7	5	-2.21953E+00	-2.82447E+00	-1.01921E+05	6.81795E-06	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
7	6	-1.77333E+00	-2.81421E+00	-9.75506E+04	2.15188E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
7	7	-1.38263E+00	-2.75771E+00	-9.31960E+04	1.42931E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
7	8	-1.05478E+00	-2.68712E+00	-8.89289E+04	-6.39615E-06	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
7	9	-7.86826E+00	-2.62177E+00	-8.47711E+04	-3.83618E-06	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
7	10	-5.72389E+00	-2.57127E+00	-8.07146E+04	-8.42650E-06	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
7	11	-4.05453E+00	-2.53787E+00	-7.67363E+04	5.09244E-06	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
7	12	-2.80838E+00	-2.51852E+00	-7.28098E+04	1.25995E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
7	13	-1.91841E+00	-2.50823E+00	-6.89132E+04	1.78384E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
7	14	-1.29907E+00	-2.50301E+00	-6.50325E+04	1.91930E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
7	15	-8.71728E-02	-2.50042E+00	-6.11600E+04	2.03325E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
7	16	-5.75277E-02	-2.49915F+00	-5.72914F+04	3.02822F-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000F+00	0	1.00000F+00

7	17	-3.65389E-02	-2.49854E+00	-5.34248E+04	3.92319E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
7	18	-2.10330E-02	-2.49825E+00	-4.95592E+04	2.60521E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
7	19	-8.67481E-03	-2.49814E+00	-4.56940E+04	3.02927E-06	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00010E+00
7	20	2.38346E-03	-2.49815E+00	-4.18290E+04	-4.61364E-06	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
7	21	1.37897E-02	-2.49828E+00	-3.79639E+04	-4.94493E-06	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
7	22	2.72456E-02	-2.49858E+00	-3.40987E+04	-1.05886E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
7	23	4.47797E-02	-2.49923E+00	-3.02330E+04	-1.84405E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
7	24	6.90734E-02	-2.50056E+00	-2.63663E+04	3.66547E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
7	25	1.03930E-01	-2.50335E+00	-2.24975E+04	2.37738E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
7	26	1.55027E-01	-2.50942F+00	-1.86245E+04	-2.43006E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
7	27	2.31391E-01	-2.52358E+00	-1.47420E+04	-1.20026E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
7	28	3.49259E-01	-2.56095E+00	-1.08376E+04	-2.05666E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
7	29	5.46200E-01	-2.67831E+00	-6.87524E+03	-5.40782E-06	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
7	30	9.46385E-01	-2.18118E+00	-2.73114E+03	1.58960E-05	0.00000E+00	9.99828E-01	0	9.05299E-01
7	31	1.09738E+00	-2.18118E+00	6.41993E+02	2.84217E-14	-1.53537E+01	3.01943E-01	3	1.24724E+00
7	32	8.70012E-01	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	1.38147E+01	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	6	1.00000E+00
7	33	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	6	1.00000E+00
7	34	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	6	1.00000E+00
7	35	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	6	1.00000E+00
7	36	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	6	1.00000E+00
7	37	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	6	1.00000E+00
7	38	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
8	1	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
8	2	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
8	3	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	-1.06333E+05	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
8	4	0.00000E+00	-2.37155E+00	-1.02367E+05	-4.33522E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
8	5	-1.82059E+00	-2.40615E+00	-9.86979E+04	3.19100E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
8	6	-1.53537E+00	-2.44793E+00	-9.49754E+04	2.83674E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
8	7	-1.22197E+00	-2.45035E+00	-9.11881E+04	1.89235E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
8	8	-9.45651E-01	-2.43591E+00	-8.73971E+04	6.83751E-06	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
8	9	-7.09051E-01	-2.42074E+00	-8.36285E+04	-1.03831E-06	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
8	10	-5.11626E-01	-2.41477E+00	-7.98834E+04	-2.20710E-06	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
8	11	-3.53752E-01	-2.42104E+00	-7.61475E+04	1.22226E-06	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
8	12	-2.37026E-01	-2.43509E+00	-7.24019E+04	9.44900E-06	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
8	13	-1.57391E-01	-2.45016E+00	-6.86346E+04	4.11593E-06	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
8	14	-1.04459E-01	-2.46294E+00	-6.48439E+04	4.85019E-06	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
8	15	-6.91798E-02	-2.47263E+00	-6.10334E+04	2.54699E-06	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
8	16	-4.52729E-02	-2.47948E+00	-5.72079E+04	2.06916E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
8	17	-2.86074E-02	-2.48400E+00	-5.33718E+04	4.18635E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
8	18	-1.64194E-02	-2.48667E+00	-4.95286E+04	1.47706E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
8	19	-6.76791E-03	-2.48778E+00	-4.56814E+04	-2.96474E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
8	20	1.84413E-03	-2.48746E+00	-4.18324E+04	-2.59054E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
8	21	1.07218E-02	-2.48566E+00	-3.79840E+04	-2.51450E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
8	22	2.12163E-02	-2.48215E+00	-3.41383E+04	-7.40256E-06	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
8	23	3.49448E-02	-2.47646E+00	-3.02980E+04	-1.51032E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
8	24	5.40779E-02	-2.46788E+00	-2.64666E+04	2.64967E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
8	25	8.17479E-02	-2.45544E+00	-2.26485E+04	2.24778E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
8	26	1.22705E-01	-2.43783E+00	-1.88496E+04	-2.46368E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
8	27	1.84428E-01	-2.41308E+00	-1.50780E+04	1.14878E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
8	28	2.78861E-01	-2.37632E+00	-1.13447E+04	-2.90366E-06	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
8	29	4.23161E-01	-2.30313E+00	-7.66843E+03	1.93388E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
8	30	6.20438E-01	-2.03962E+00	-4.10549E+03	3.56110E-06	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00055E+00
8	31	1.40588E+00	-2.56633E+00	-9.49667E+02	8.89723E-14	-1.75911E+01	7.92805E-01	3	7.73512E-01
8	32	1.19317E+00	-4.70887E-01	0.00000E+00	1.30415E+01	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	6	1.00000E+00
8	33	4.20102E-01	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	4.90114E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	6	1.00000E+00
8	34	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	6	1.00000E+00
8	35	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	6	1.00000E+00
8	36	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	6	1.00000E+00
8	37	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	6	1.00000E+00
8	38	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
9	1	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000F+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
9	2	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000F+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
9	3	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000F+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
9	4	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	-9.93867E+04	0.00000F+00	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00

9	5	0.00000E+00	-2.17441E+00	-9.64065E+04	1.36977E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
9	6	-1.30366E+00	-2.19330E+00	-9.30430E+04	4.45494E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
9	7	-1.08922E+00	-2.22585E+00	-8.96502E+04	2.15870E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
9	8	-8.48195E-01	-2.24367E+00	-8.62070E+04	6.41788E-06	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
9	9	-6.33622E-01	-2.26033E+00	-8.27361E+04	-7.94884E-06	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
9	10	-4.47061E-01	-2.28650E+00	-7.92395E+04	1.22881E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
9	11	-2.93626E-01	-2.32620E+00	-7.57023E+04	4.13448E-06	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
9	12	-1.84151E-01	-2.37038E+00	-7.21036E+04	-9.99362E-06	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
9	13	-1.16952E-01	-2.40716E+00	-6.84365E+04	-1.36349E-06	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
9	14	-7.56761E-02	-2.43428E+00	-6.47124E+04	-1.56688E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
9	15	-4.94259E-02	-2.45321E+00	-6.09463E+04	-6.22962E-06	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
9	16	-3.20987E-02	-2.46594E+00	-5.71509E+04	1.77446E-06	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
9	17	-2.01953E-02	-2.47410E+00	-5.33358E+04	1.47463E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
9	18	-1.15627E-02	-2.47882E+00	-4.95080E+04	6.74383E-06	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
9	19	-4.76155E-03	-2.48078E+00	-4.56729E+04	-4.57093E-06	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
9	20	1.28857E-03	-2.48025E+00	-4.18348E+04	-6.03451E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
9	21	7.52751E-03	-2.47714E+00	-3.79975E+04	-4.33851E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
9	22	1.49082E-02	-2.47099E+00	-3.41650E+04	-3.69219E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
9	23	2.45896E-02	-2.46091E+00	-3.03420E+04	-2.00271E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
9	24	3.81298E-02	-2.44540E+00	-2.65347E+04	5.47984E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
9	25	5.77890E-02	-2.42216E+00	-2.27514E+04	4.95853E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
9	26	8.70097E-02	-2.38768E+00	-1.90040E+04	3.33547E-06	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
9	27	1.31143E-01	-2.33635E+00	-1.53101E+04	5.98875E-06	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
9	28	1.98528E-01	-2.25907E+00	-1.16957E+04	2.13147E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
9	29	3.02000E-01	-2.14285E+00	-8.20102E+03	7.06964E-06	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
9	30	4.65238E-01	-2.00377E+00	-4.88636E+03	-2.11895E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
9	31	8.02588E-01	-1.33741E+00	-1.78712E+03	2.62386E-06	0.00000E+00	9.99627E-01	0	9.49754E-01
9	32	1.08632E+00	-1.33741E+00	2.79221E+02	-2.96059E-14	-2.06924E+01	3.52089E-01	3	1.17410E+00
9	33	1.06607E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	1.14579E+01	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	6	1.00000E+00
9	34	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	6	1.00000E+00
9	35	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	6	1.00000E+00
9	36	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	6	1.00000E+00
9	37	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000F+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	6	1.00000E+00
9	38	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
10	1	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
10	2	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
10	3	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
10	4	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
10	5	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	-9.40306E+04	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
10	6	0.00000E+00	-2.04587E+00	-9.16547E+04	1.43930E-04	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
10	7	-9.30930E-01	-2.06014E+00	-8.84902E+04	1.47678E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
10	8	-7.67567E-01	-2.09616E+00	-8.53037E+04	-1.54408E-06	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
10	9	-5.67952E-01	-2.13207E+00	-8.20613E+04	4.11219E-06	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
10	10	-3.86491E-01	-2.18101E+00	-7.87634E+04	-2.11286E-05	0.00000F+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
10	11	-2.31048E-01	-2.25094E+00	-7.53896E+04	-8.54677E-08	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
10	12	-1.27176E-01	-2.32418E+00	-7.19075E+04	-1.03866E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
10	13	-7.58940E-02	-2.37878E+00	-6.83119E+04	-8.46370E-06	0.00000F+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
10	14	-4.78286E-02	-2.41623E+00	-6.46318E+04	-1.94840E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000F+00	0	1.00000E+00
10	15	-3.08747E-02	-2.44129E+00	-6.08937E+04	-6.17202E-06	0.00000F+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
10	16	-1.99391E-02	-2.45775E+00	-5.71167E+04	3.43931F-06	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
10	17	-1.25072E-02	-2.46816E+00	-5.33134E+04	3.54747E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
10	18	-7.15056E-03	-2.47415E+00	-4.94957E+04	-1.11026E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
10	19	-2.94498E-03	-2.47662E+00	-4.56678E+04	-4.39829E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000F+00	0	1.00000E+00
10	20	7.92209E-04	-2.47596E+00	-4.18361E+04	-5.85946E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
10	21	4.64405E-03	-2.47206E+00	-3.80055E+04	-9.14774E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
10	22	9.20621E-03	-2.46434E+00	-3.41809E+04	-4.02507E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
10	23	1.51962E-02	-2.45160E+00	-3.03682E+04	-2.22733E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
10	24	2.35898E-02	-2.43188E+00	-2.65753E+04	3.53098E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
10	25	3.58008E-02	-2.40207E+00	-2.28129E+04	6.53048E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
10	26	5.39781E-02	-2.35733E+00	-1.90967E+04	1.61363E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
10	27	8.14288E-02	-2.29003E+00	-1.54498E+04	3.30416E-07	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
10	28	1.23153E-01	-2.18794E+00	-1.19071E+04	1.04312E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000F+00
10	29	1.86118E-01	-2.03062E+00	-8.52263E+03	3.56056E-06	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
10	30	2.76811E-01	-1.77184E+00	5.38181E+03	7.24373F-06	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00

10	31	3.67077E-01	-1.14234E+00	-2.64184E+03	9.61580E-06	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
10	32	8.75444E-01	-9.17849E-01	8.75468E+02	1.63578E-14	1.67986E+01	8.81360E-01	2	6.51543E-01
10	33	2.38647E-01	-3.39292E-01	0.00000E+00	3.35115E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	6	1.00000E+00
10	34	1.62849E-01	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	3.04611E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	6	1.00000E+00
10	35	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	6	1.00000E+00
10	36	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	6	1.00000E+00
10	37	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	6	1.00000E+00
10	38	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
11	1	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
11	2	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
11	3	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
11	4	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
11	5	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
11	6	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	8.96669E+04	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
11	7	0.00000E+00	-1.96825E+00	-8.76791E+04	-3.25174E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
11	8	-6.33653E-01	-1.98387E+00	-8.46349E+04	1.69378E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
11	9	-5.15604E-01	-2.03000E+00	-8.15665E+04	2.99722E-06	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
11	10	-3.35202E-01	-2.09358E+00	-7.84266E+04	5.13278E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
11	11	-1.70723E-01	-2.19251E+00	-7.51883E+04	2.52058E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
11	12	-7.04255E-02	-2.29534E+00	7.17967E+04	-2.93496E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
11	13	-3.89619E-02	-2.36299E+00	-6.82458E+04	6.66491E-06	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
11	14	-2.40384E-02	-2.40669E+00	-6.45901E+04	-2.97067E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
11	15	-1.54040E-02	-2.43514E+00	-6.08668E+04	-3.58721E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
11	16	-9.91480E-03	-2.45357E+00	-5.70993E+04	2.14076E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
11	17	-6.21014E-03	-2.46515E+00	-5.33034E+04	1.66779E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
11	18	-3.54873E-03	-2.47178E+00	-4.94894E+04	3.34352E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
11	19	-1.46099E-03	-2.47452E+00	-4.56653E+04	-2.71670E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
11	20	3.91274E-04	-2.47379E+00	-4.18368E+04	-5.35052F-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
11	21	2.30081E-03	-2.46950E+00	-3.80095E+04	-8.41699E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
11	22	4.56267E-03	-2.46097E+00	-3.41889E+04	-6.20207E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
11	23	7.53558E-03	-2.44688E+00	-3.03814E+04	-2.66437E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
11	24	1.17060E-02	-2.42501E+00	-2.65958E+04	3.15754E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
11	25	1.77755E-02	-2.39185E+00	-2.28441E+04	4.55527E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
11	26	2.68167E-02	-2.34189E+00	-1.91437E+04	1.85768E-06	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
11	27	4.04671E-02	-2.26656E+00	-1.55207E+04	1.82987E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
11	28	6.11586E-02	-2.15252E+00	-1.20144E+04	4.55757E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
11	29	9.21380E-02	-1.97961E+00	-8.68480E+03	-2.76248E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
11	30	1.36370E-01	-1.72107E+00	-5.62300E+03	-4.20509E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
11	31	1.95019E-01	-1.40734E+00	-2.96168E+03	-1.50749E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
11	32	3.86279E-01	-4.97215E-01	-7.86340E+02	-1.90296E-05	0.00000E+00	9.99969E-01	0	1.16471E+00
11	33	2.26087E-01	-4.97215E-01	-5.23324E+01	0.00000E+00	-2.08192E+01	6.82384E-01	2	8.45743E-01
11	34	0.00000E+00	-7.03311E-02	0.00000E+00	5.49943E-01	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	6	1.00000E+00
11	35	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	3.51656E-01	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	6	1.00000E+00
11	36	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	6	1.00000E+00
11	37	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	6	1.00000E+00
11	38	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
12	1	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
12	2	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
12	3	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
12	4	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
12	5	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
12	6	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
12	7	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	-8.59116E+04	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
12	8	0.00000E+00	-1.92485E+00	-8.41441E+04	-2.46000E-04	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
12	9	0.00000E+00	-1.93980E+00	-8.11671E+04	5.49004E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
12	10	0.00000E+00	-2.01134E+00	-7.81670E+04	1.51255E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
12	11	0.00000E+00	-2.14236E+00	-7.50560E+04	3.45482E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
12	12	0.00000E+00	-2.27961E+00	-7.17421E+04	1.31776E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
12	13	0.00000E+00	-2.35553E+00	-6.82156E+04	5.83094E-06	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
12	14	0.00000E+00	-2.40238E+00	-6.45715E+04	-1.19962E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
12	15	0.00000E+00	-2.43240E+00	-6.08548E+04	6.26139E-06	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
12	16	0.00000E+00	-2.45172E+00	-5.70917E+04	-8.35168E-06	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
12	17	0.00000E+00	-2.46782E+00	-5.32985E+04	5.91308E-06	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
12	18	0.00000E+00	-2.47074E+00	-4.94867E+04	-1.68371E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00

12	19	0.00000E+00	-2.47359E+00	-4.56641E+04	-2.96422E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
12	20	0.00000E+00	-2.47284E+00	-4.18371E+04	-3.32684E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
12	21	0.00000E+00	-2.46837E+00	-3.80113E+04	-6.59705E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
12	22	0.00000E+00	-2.45948E+00	-3.41924E+04	-2.72473E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
12	23	0.00000E+00	-2.44479E+00	-3.03873E+04	5.95824E-06	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
12	24	0.00000E+00	-2.42198E+00	-2.66049E+04	1.94345E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
12	25	0.00000E+00	-2.38733E+00	-2.28579E+04	5.00243E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
12	26	0.00000E+00	-2.33507E+00	-1.91645E+04	1.13382E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
12	27	0.00000E+00	-2.25621E+00	-1.55521E+04	-2.47010E-06	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
12	28	0.00000E+00	-2.13703E+00	-1.20618E+04	-6.72635E-06	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
12	29	0.00000E+00	-1.95749E+00	-8.75616E+03	-5.33246E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
12	30	0.00000E+00	-1.69174E+00	-5.72862E+03	-9.54095E-06	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
12	31	0.00000E+00	-1.31171E+00	-3.11273E+03	-1.99543E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
12	32	0.00000E+00	-5.58967E-01	-1.08552E+03	-3.44693E-05	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
12	33	0.00000E+00	-1.18386E-01	-2.24318E+02	5.54262E-06	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.16471E+00
12	34	0.00000E+00	-1.18386E-01	-4.55867E+01	0.00000E+00	-4.55539E+01	5.94081E-01	2	1.00000E+00
12	35	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	5.91932E-01	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	6	1.00000E+00
12	36	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	6	1.00000E+00
12	37	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	6	1.00000E+00
12	38	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
13	1	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
13	2	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
13	3	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
13	4	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
13	5	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
13	6	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
13	7	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	-8.59116E+04	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
13	8	0.00000E+00	-1.92485E+00	-8.41441E+04	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
13	9	0.00000E+00	-1.93980E+00	-8.11671E+04	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
13	10	0.00000E+00	-2.01134E+00	-7.81670E+04	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
13	11	0.00000E+00	-2.14236E+00	-7.50560E+04	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
13	12	0.00000E+00	-2.27961E+00	-7.17421E+04	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
13	13	0.00000E+00	-2.35553E+00	-6.82156E+04	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
13	14	0.00000E+00	-2.40238E+00	-6.45715E+04	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
13	15	0.00000E+00	-2.43240E+00	-6.08548E+04	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
13	16	0.00000E+00	-2.45172E+00	-5.70917E+04	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
13	17	0.00000E+00	-2.46382E+00	-5.32985E+04	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
13	18	0.00000E+00	-2.47074E+00	-4.94867E+04	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
13	19	0.00000E+00	-2.47359E+00	-4.56641E+04	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
13	20	0.00000E+00	-2.47284E+00	-4.18371E+04	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
13	21	0.00000E+00	-2.46837E+00	-3.80113E+04	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
13	22	0.00000E+00	-2.45948E+00	-3.41924E+04	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
13	23	0.00000E+00	-2.44479E+00	-3.03873E+04	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
13	24	0.00000E+00	-2.42198E+00	-2.66049E+04	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
13	25	0.00000E+00	-2.38733E+00	-2.28579E+04	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
13	26	0.00000E+00	-2.33507E+00	-1.91645E+04	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
13	27	0.00000E+00	-2.25621E+00	-1.55521E+04	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
13	28	0.00000E+00	-2.13703E+00	-1.20618E+04	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
13	29	0.00000E+00	-1.95749E+00	-8.75616E+03	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
13	30	0.00000E+00	-1.69174E+00	-5.72862E+03	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
13	31	0.00000E+00	-1.31171E+00	-3.11273E+03	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
13	32	0.00000E+00	-5.58967E-01	-1.08552E+03	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
13	33	0.00000E+00	-1.18386E-01	-2.24318E+02	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
13	34	0.00000E+00	-1.18386E-01	-4.55867E+01	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	5.94081E-01	0	1.00000E+00
13	35	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
13	36	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
13	37	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000F+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00
13	38	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0	1.00000E+00

container. The void behaves as a vacuum. It starts from rest and undergoes free fall until it hits the bottom of the cylinder, where it comes to rest and establishes the hydrostatic pressure profile.

The computational grid is 3 zones in the radial direction and 13 zones in the axial direction. Initially the bottom of the slug of fluid is four cell heights off the bottom of the cylinder, and the slug is six cells deep. The cells are squares 0.5 cm on each side. The fluid density is 1.0 g/cm³, while viscosity and surface tension are neglected. The gravitational acceleration in the axial direction is -980 cm/s². The velocity and altitude of the bottom of the slug during free fall are

$$v = -980 t \quad (55)$$

and

$$s = 2 - 490 t^2 , \quad (56)$$

where t is the time in seconds. The incompressibility condition requires the velocity in the slug to be uniform.

Figure 9 shows the velocity of the slug as a function of time. The problem was run with $\alpha = 1.0$ and, as discussed earlier, the results are plotted with F_{ij} evaluated at the correct time (i.e., F_{ij}^n is really $F_{ij}^{n+1/2}$). The solid line is the NASA-VOF2D solution with IDEFM = 1, the finely dotted line is a second numerical solution but with IDEFM = 0, and the dashed line is the analytic solution. The coarsely dashed line displays the performance of a correction, changing the definition of a free-surface cell, to the basic SOLA-VOF algorithm added by hand to accommodate this particular application. This curve stays with the analytic solution very well, but the algorithm giving this result does not have the generality required for permanent inclusion in the code. The numerical solutions used the CR method to find the pressures. The three solutions coincide through cycle 120, which is 0.0531 s. This is expected as the program should get the exact velocity because it is linear in t . However, the slug should hit the bottom of the cylinder and come to a stop at 0.0639 s rather than on cycle 121 as in the IDEFM = 0 solution.

In the IDEFM = 1 solution, the fluid slows abruptly as it enters the bottom row of cells, but the cells continue to fill slowly. This incorrect behavior is

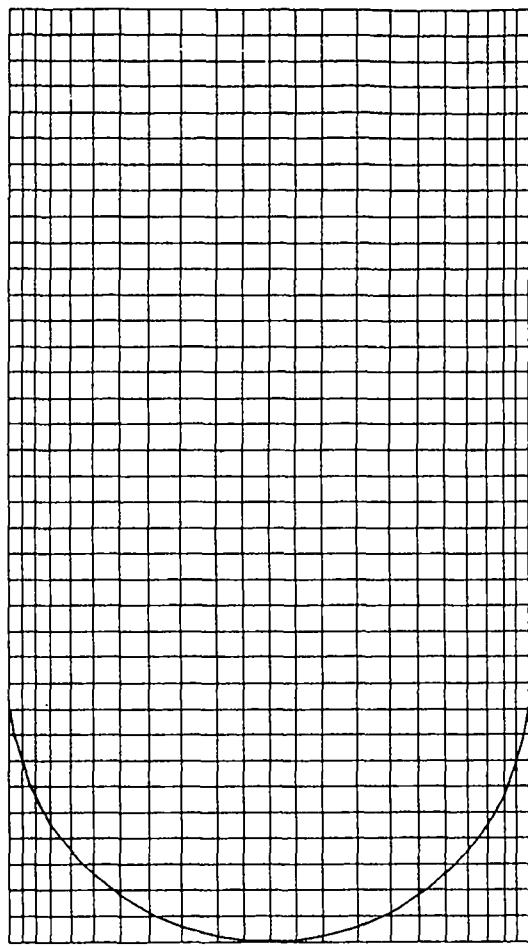


Fig. 6.

Example problem computing mesh.

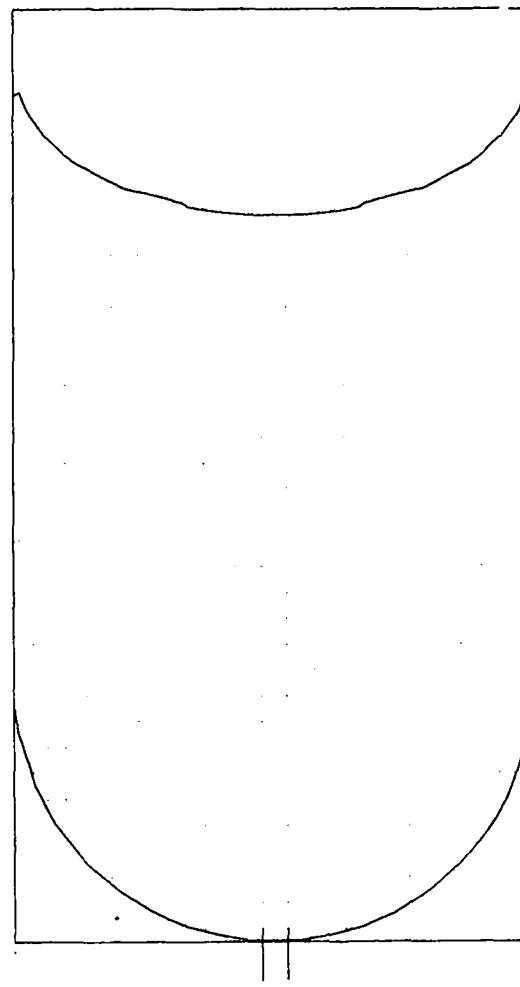


Fig. 7.

Example problem velocity vector
and free-surface plot at $t = 0.0\text{ s}$.

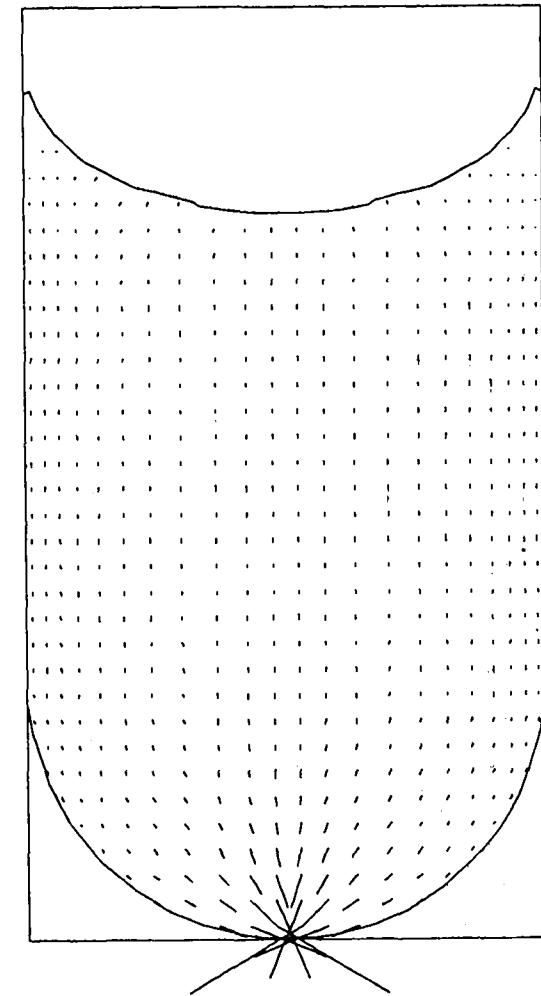


Fig. 8.

Example problem velocity vector
and free-surface plot at
 $t = 0.0002\text{ s}$.

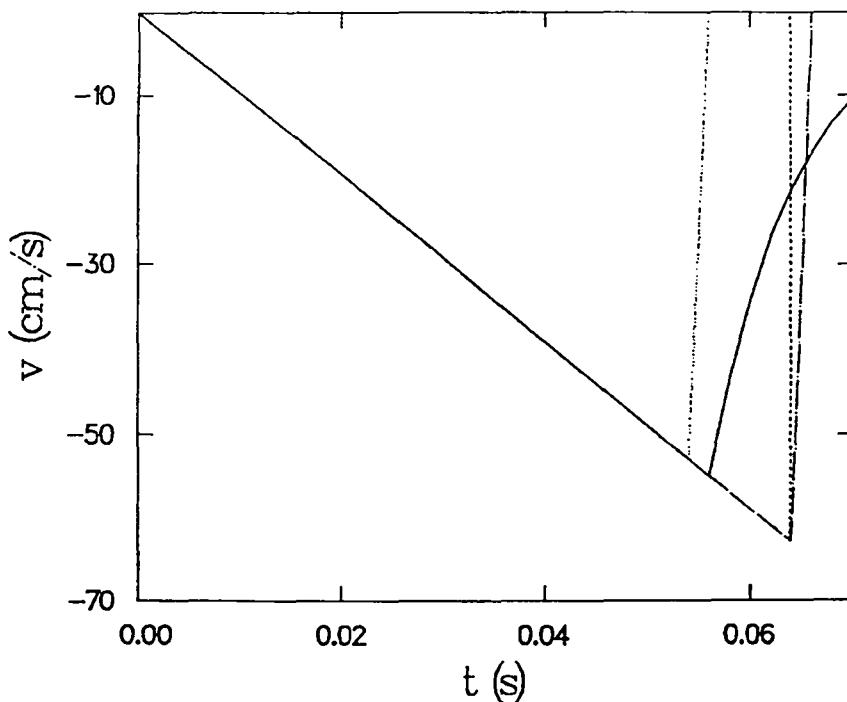


Fig. 9. Velocity of the fluid slug as a function of time. The solid line is a NASA-VOF2D solution with IDEFM = 0, the dotted line is a numerical solution with IDEFM = 1, and the dashed line is the analytical solution.

due to a peculiarity in the way the program defines a free surface, and it is found in all versions of the various VOF programs. A cell containing a free surface must by definition have at least one empty neighboring cell. When our one-dimensional slug first crosses into the bottom row of real cells, they have no empty neighbors. Thus the program treats them as if they were full, even though they are only partially full. This quirk of the method will not affect many problems, such as the next two described in this report, but it could significantly affect results for propellant reorientation problems where jets of fluid impact on dry tank walls.

The IDEFM = 1 option introduced into the pressure solution algorithm to close small voids was modified to reduce the severity of this difficulty. We raised the product ADEFM*EPSI to a very large value (10^6) before applying the minimum test to determine if the cell being computed had $F < 1.0$ and if that cell and its eight surrounding neighbors all had $NF = 0$. The result of this change is to force those particular cells to choose the second option in the MIN function (i.e., to close up in $1.0/BDEFM$ cycles). Otherwise, the gap in our present solution fills far too slowly.

Figure 10 shows the height of the bottom of the slug as a function of time. Considering the large time steps, approximately 0.0005 s, the accuracy is acceptable until the fluid stops prematurely, for the IDEFM = 0 and 1 cases. The coarsely dashed line overlays the analytic curve. The behavior of the program is consistent with the expectation that the time-marching errors are first order in δt .

The program does a very good job of predicting the pressure field in this problem. During the free fall, the pressure is zero in the fluid because we assume the void pressure is zero. On cycle 121 of the IDEFM = 0 case, the fluid must be brought to a halt in one time step. The water hammer effect causes the pressure at the center of the bottom row of cells to rise to 6.2×10^4 dyne/cm². On all subsequent cycles, the hydrostatic head is obtained, with agreement to at least four digits with the analytical solution

$$P = 980 \text{ d} , \quad (57)$$

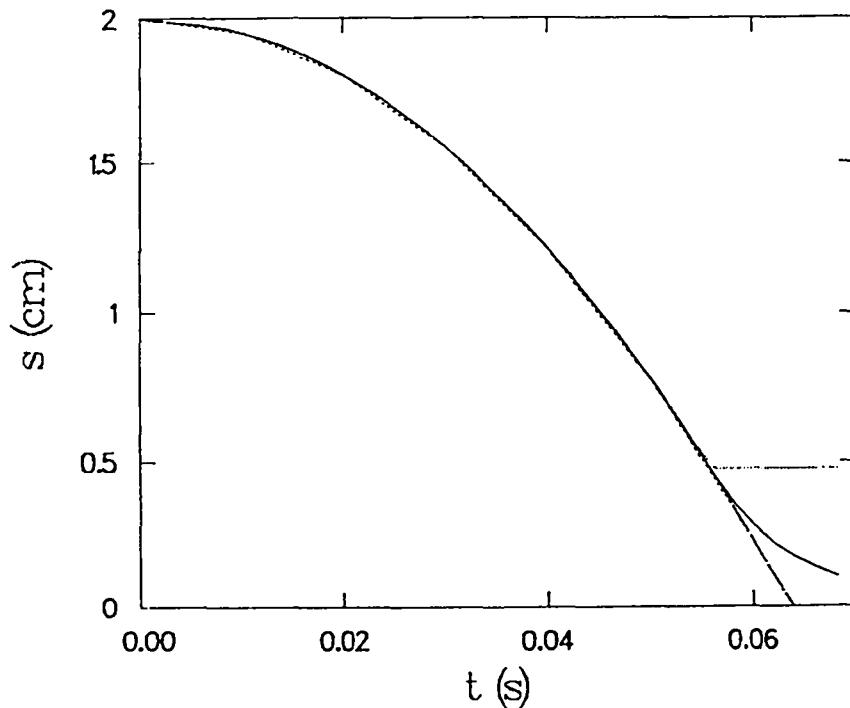


Fig. 10. Altitude of the bottom of the fluid slug as a function of time.

where d is the fluid depth. The conjugate residual solution agrees to the six digits printed by the program.

In the IDEFM = 1 solution, the pressure in the bottom row of cells peaks at 4.2×10^4 dyne/cm² on cycle 121, drops to 5000 on cycle 122, and relaxes toward the correct steady value of 2695 as the void closes.

The second test case is the sloshing motion of a tank of water. The tank is 10.0 cm wide and 6.5 cm deep, and it is covered by a uniform 20 by 13 mesh. The water is 5.0 cm deep on the average. The initial condition is the fluid at rest with a $0.5 \cos(\pi x/10)$ perturbation of the surface. The gravitational acceleration of 980 cm/s² starts the fluid sloshing back and forth across the tank in a mode in which the deviation of the surface height from the average depth is always proportional to the cosine term in the initial condition, and the slosh period is

$$P = 2\pi/(g k \tanh(kD))^{1/2} = 0.36417 \text{ s} , \quad (58)$$

where $D = 6.5$ cm is the average fluid depth, $g = 980$ cm/s² is the acceleration of gravity, and $k = \pi/10$ is the horizontal wavenumber of the surface disturbance.¹²

Four typical velocity vector and free-surface plots are shown in Fig. 11. The upper left panel shows the initial condition, and the next three panels are separated in time by 0.65 s. The analytical solution for the free surface is marked by asterisks. The lower right panel ($t = 1.95$ s) is just after the beginning of the sixth oscillation, and the computational free surface still agrees as well with the analytical solution as it does for all earlier times. There is a slight disagreement at all times, even $t = 0.0$, which is an artifact of the contour-plotting algorithm used to plot the computational free surface. This artifact appears to be the limiting factor in how well the calculation seems to agree with the analytical solution.

The next example was Case 1 previously computed by Hotchkiss.¹⁰ This problem is the test case described in Sec. III. It is a drop-tower test of a glass vessel with a radius of 2 cm in the cylindrical section, the working fluid is a freon, and the gravitational acceleration is -14.72 cm/s². We find that NASA-VOF2D produces results in much better agreement with the experimental measurements of the location of the free surface reported by Symons²¹, as shown in Fig. 12, than the earlier result from NASA SOLA VOF.

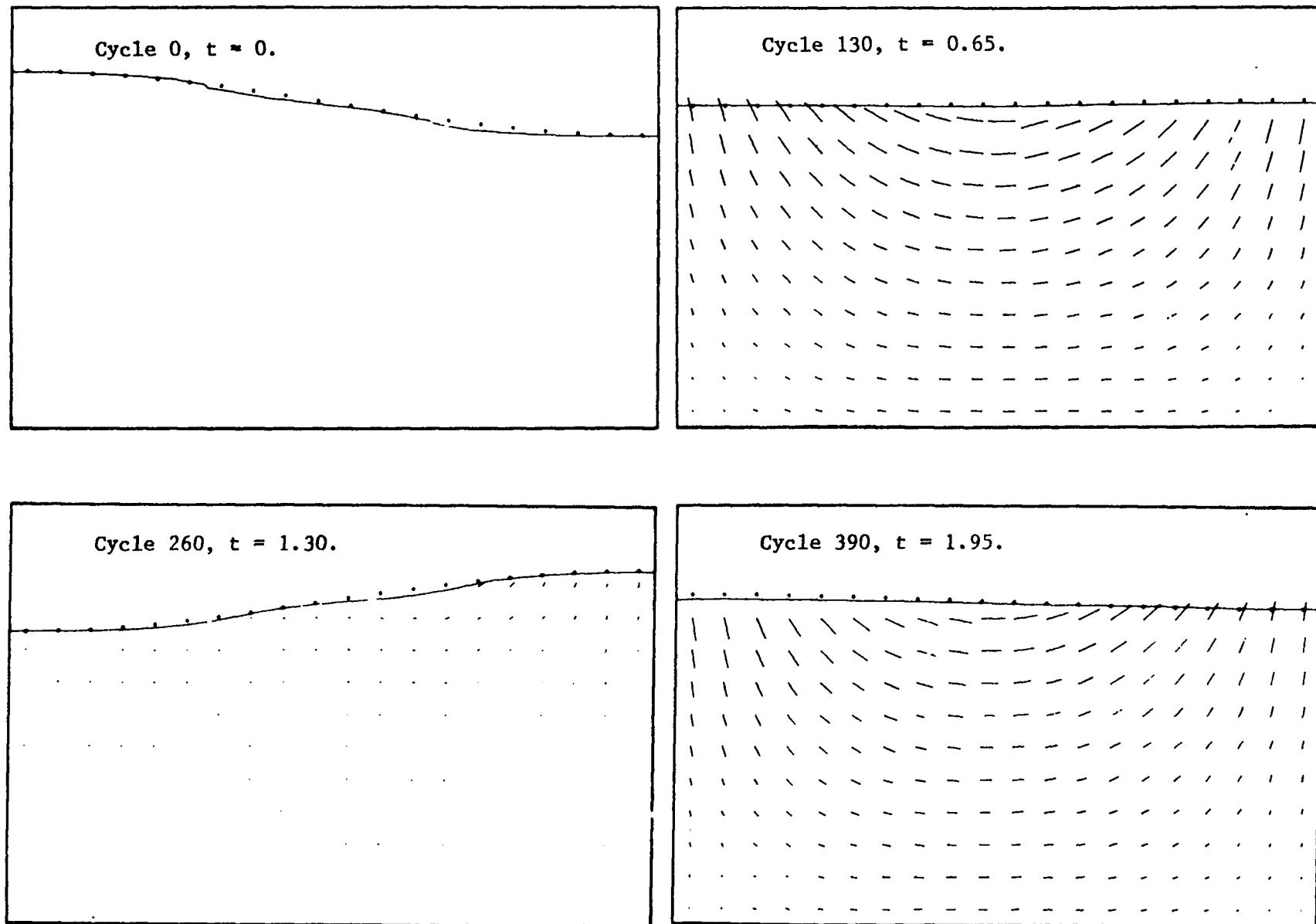


Fig. 11. Sloshing tank velocity vector plot and free-surface plot (solid line) at four different times. The asterisks near the free surface are the analytical solution for the free surface. Times are in sec.

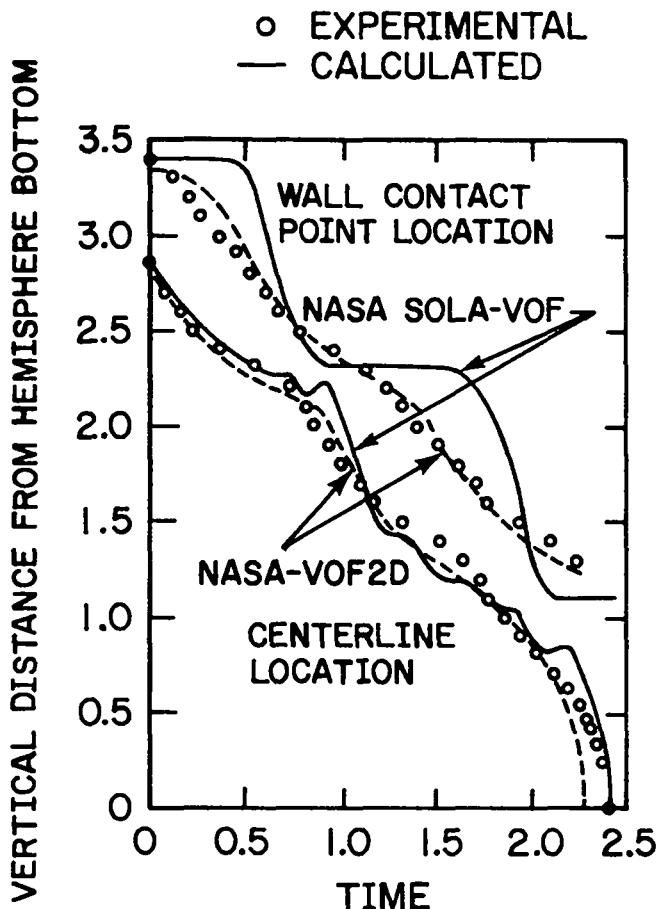


Fig. 12. Free-surface locations as a function of time for the tank-draining problem.

The final example is a simulation of a drop tower fuel reorientation experiment. A small cylindrical container ($r = 2 \text{ cm}$, $l = 9 \text{ cm}$) with hemispherical ends, half full of liquid (ethanol), and in free fall is suddenly subjected to a small constant downward acceleration. The liquid starts out at the top end of the tank. The free surface assumes an equilibrium shape under the influence of surface-tension and wall-adhesion forces. Following application of the additional force, the liquid flows along the sides of the container to the opposite end, meets at the axis, and jets upward. The Bond number of the flow is 4.1, the liquid density 0.789 g/cm^3 , surface tension coefficient 22.33 dyne/cm , kinematic viscosity coefficient $0.001095 \text{ cm}^2/\text{s}$, and the applied acceleration is 29.0 cm/s^2 .

Table 8 lists the problem input data set used to generate and execute this problem. Table 9 is a list of the UPDATE code modifications necessary to adapt the code logic for this application, as was shown earlier in the example problem. Figure 13 displays plots from the calculation at selected times showing the fluid flow and the free-surface configuration. Problem time $t = 0.0$ corresponds to the experimental time when the additional acceleration occurs. Sketches of the approximate free-surface shape at the same times are shown in Fig. 14 taken from a 16-mm movie of the drop-tower experiment. These data were obtained without densitometer or computer analysis of the film and are therefore very subjective. However the code solution roughly reproduces the actual flow history, differing mainly in the details of the jet formation.

TABLE VIII
FUEL REORIENTATION INPUT

```

$XPUT
NAME=60HFUEL REORIENTATION PROBLEM BOND=4.1 NASA-VOF2D SRCRPT SOURCE
NDUMP=0. ISOR=0. QVOL=0.0. IDEFM=1.
DELT=.001. GY= -29.0. ICYL=1. IMOVY=0.0MG=1.7.
CANGLE=0.15. SIGMA= 22.33. ISURF10=1. IEQIC=1.
XNU=1.52E-02. RHOF=0.789. EPSI=1.E-03.
VELMX=3.. TWFIN=1.0. PRTDT=1.E+10.
PLTDT=.05. FLHT=4.5. ISYMPLT=1. AUTOT=1.
$END
$MSHSET
NKK=2. XL=0.0..4.2.. XC=0.2.1.9. NXL=1.10. NXR=1.1. DXMN=0.2.0.1.
NKY=1. YL=0.0. 9.0. YC=4.5. NYL=20. NYR=20.
DYMN=0.225
$END
$ASSETIN
NOBS=4.
OA2(1)= 0.0. 0.0. 1.0. 1.0. OA1(1)=0.0. 0.0. 0.0. 0.0.
OB2(1)= 0.0. 0.0. 1.0. 1.0. OB1(1)=1.0.-1.0.-4.0.-14.0.
OC1(1)=-2.0. 7.0. 0.0. 45.0. OC2(1)=0.0. 0.0. 0.0. 0.0.
IOH(1)=1.1.0.0.
$END

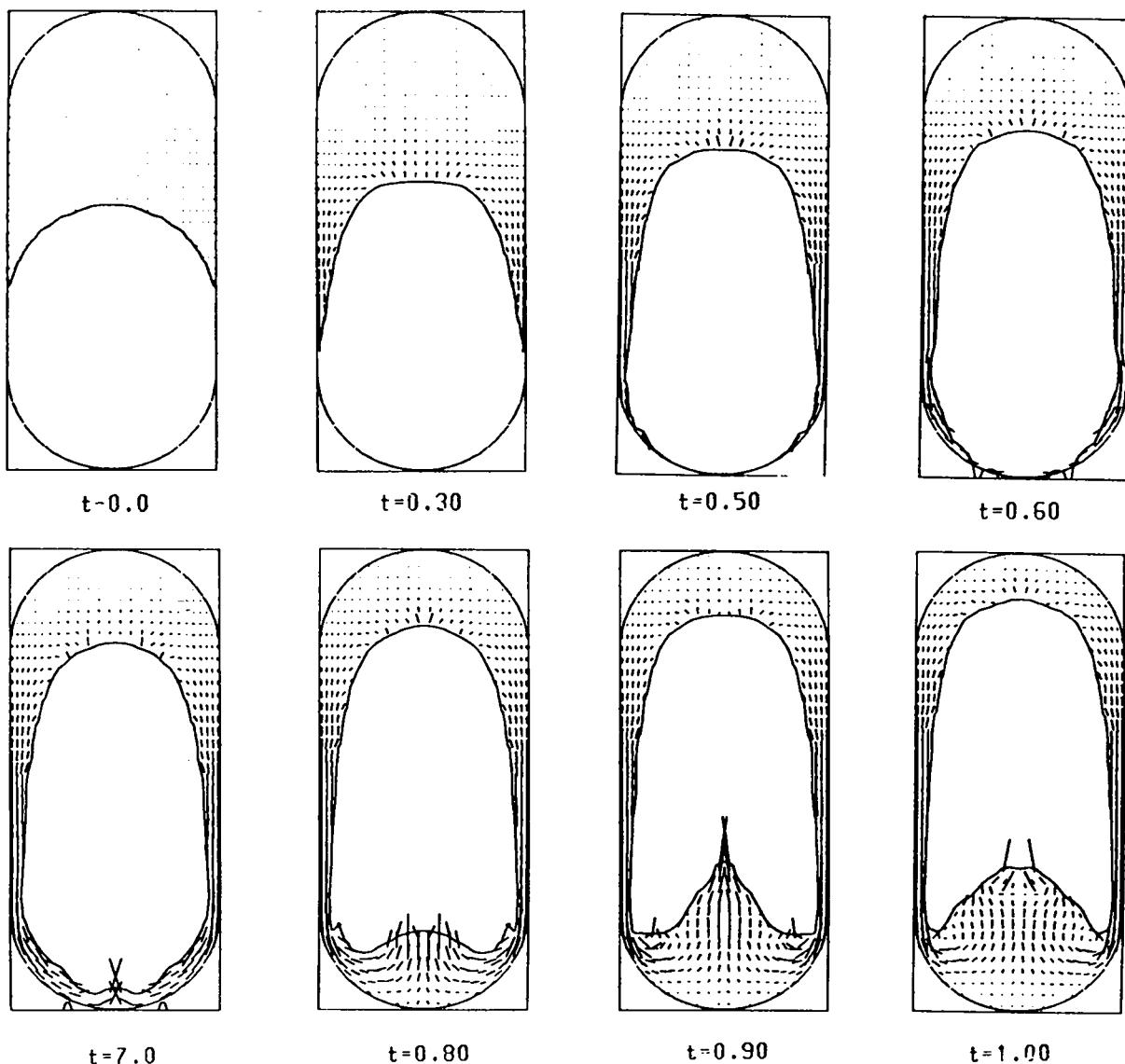
```

TABLE IX
FUEL REORIENTATION CODE MODIFICATIONS

```

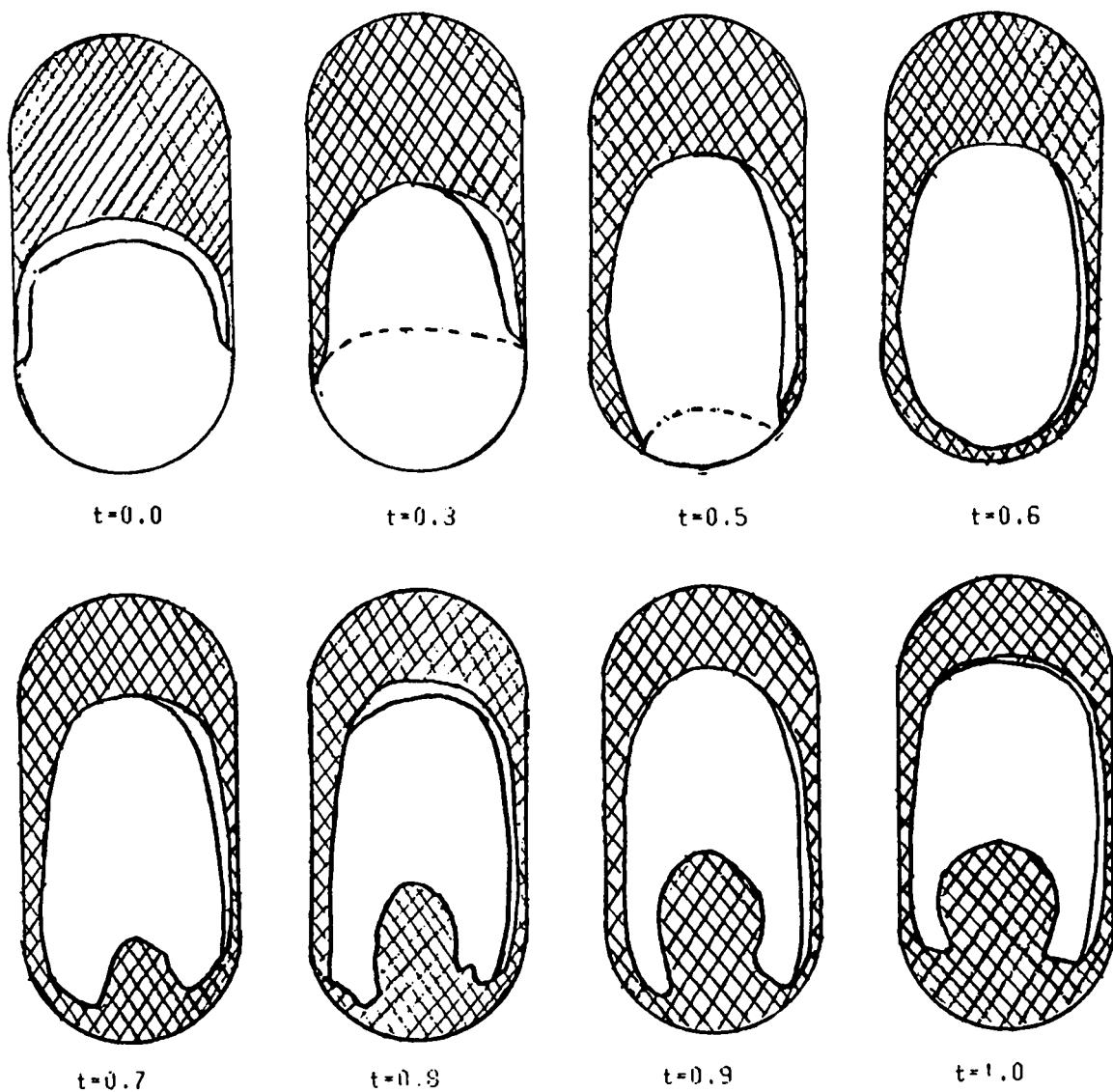
*IDENT REOMOD
*D.COMMON1.2
    PARAMETER (IBAR2=15,JBAR2=42,MESHX=5,MESHY=5,NVOR=200,NQBD=20)
*I.EQUIB.7
    EPS=1.OE-8
*D.DVCAL.5
    DATA ISLIP    1
*C.IIWI.216
    JJ=C
*D.IIWI.224
    40 CONTINUE
*D.SETUP.60.61
    BOND=-0.000001
*I.SETUP.117
    DELREQ=X(IM1)/FLOAT(NEQUIB-1)
*D.SETUP.121.128
    LUP=FLOAT(NEQUIB-1)-X(I)/X(IM1)+1.000001
    LLOW=FLOAT(NEQUIB-1)*X(I-1)/X(IM1)+1.000001
    LLOW=MAXO(LLow,1)
    LUP=MINO(LUP,NEQUIB)
    H1=SFLHT-U(LLow,1)=X(IM1)
    H2=SFLHT-U(LUP,1)=X(IM1)
    IF(Y(J).LT.H1.AND.Y(J).LT.H2) GO TO 94
    IF(Y(J-1).GT.H1.AND.Y(J-1).GT.H2) GO TO 110
    SUM=0.0
    DO 92 K=LLow,LUP
    H3=SFLHT-U(K,1)=X(IM1)
    IF(H3.LT.Y(J-1)) H3=Y(J-1)
    SUM=SUM+AMAX1( Y(J)-H3, 0.0 )
92 CONTINUE
    F(I,J)=SUM=DELREQ=RDX(I)=RDY(J)
    GO TO 110
94 F(I,J)=0.0
*D.SETUP.199
    P(I,1)=0.0
*D.SETUP.201.204
    RHOYA=(AMIN1(F(I,J-1),0.5)*DELY(J-1)+AMAX1(0.0,F(I,J)-0.5)-
    : DELY(J))=RHOF
    P(I,J)=P(I,J-1)+GY=RHOYA

```



FUEL REORIENTATION PROBLEM BOND NUMBER 4.1

Fig. 13. Computed velocity vectors and free-surface configurations for the re-orientation problem.



DROP TOWER FILM DATA BOND NUMBER 4.1

Fig. 14. Experimental free-surface configurations at the same set of times as in Fig. 13. The multiple free surfaces reflect the ambiguity of the free-surface location in the movie.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The authors wish to thank R. S. Hotchkiss for sharing his insight and experience gained from similar studies.

APPENDIX A.

THE PARTIAL CELL TREATMENT

The partial cell treatment may be motivated by considering it to be a special case of two-phase flow. If we specialize the two-fluid equations used in the K-FIX program^{22,23} to the case where one of the fluids is fixed in space and time, and where the density of the other, moving, fluid is constant in space and time, then the continuity and momentum equations for the moving fluid are

$$\nabla \cdot (\theta \underline{u}) = 0 \quad (A-1)$$

and

$$\frac{\partial(\theta \underline{u})}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\theta \underline{u} \underline{u}) = \theta [g - \nabla(p/\rho)] - \frac{K \underline{u}}{\rho} + \nabla \cdot \left(\frac{\theta \underline{\sigma}}{\rho} \right) , \quad (A-2)$$

where θ is the volume fraction of the working fluid (that is, the fraction of the volume occupied by the motionless component), K is a coupling constant characterizing the drag between interpenetrating fluids, and $\underline{\sigma}$ is the viscous stress tensor. Equation (4) completes the set of equations that we will require.

The program is based on nonconservative momentum equations, a choice made for SOLA-VOF² on the basis of an incomplete argument based on truncation error analysis. This choice has been retained in the present program, and it has the fortuitous property of allowing us to omit any mention of the partial cell treatment (that is, θ) in the momentum equation solver. If we make use of the assumption that θ is independent of time and use Eq. (A-1) to derive the nonconservative form of Eq. (A-2), we obtain

$$\frac{\partial \underline{u}}{\partial t} + \underline{u} \cdot \nabla \underline{u} = g - \nabla p/\rho - \nabla \cdot \underline{\sigma} - [\underline{\sigma} \cdot \nabla \theta + K \underline{u}/\theta] . \quad (A-3)$$

Similarly, the nonconservative F , Eq. (4), may be cast into conservative form, Eq. (32), by using Eq. (A-1) and the time-independence of θ .

The connection between the two-fluid equations and the partial-cell treatment is made by specializing θ to a situation where θ is a step function

with values of 0 and 1 in the obstacle material and moving fluid, respectively. First we note that $\underline{u} = 0$ in the obstacle material and θ is constant piecewise. Therefore we neglect the terms in square brackets in Eq. (A-3) because we are interested only in what is happening in the fluid. These terms serve only to enforce $\underline{u} = 0$ inside the obstacle and either $\underline{u} = 0$ or $\partial \underline{u} / \partial n = 0$ on its surface. The result is that Eqs. (2) and (3) are the momentum equations that we desire.

The final part of the connection is a set of rules for including θ in the difference equations. We do this by introducing three arrays into the program. First, $AC_{i,j}$ is the fraction of cell (i,j) open to fluid, times $2\pi r_i$ in cylindrical cases. For cases where a cell-centered value of $r\theta$ is required, $AC_{i,j}$ is used. Second, $AR_{i+1/2,j}$ is the fraction of the area of the right face of cell (i,j) that is open to flow, times $2\pi r_{i+1/2}$ in the cylindrical case. This array is used as the value of $r\theta$ on the cell face. Finally, the array $AT_{i,j+1/2}$ is the fraction of the area of the top face of cell (i,j) that is open to flow, times $2\pi r_i$ in the cylindrical case, and it is used as $r\theta$ for the top cell face. These rules have the nice feature that the finite-difference form for the divergence of the velocity, Eq. (20), exactly conserves the volume of fluid flowing through the cell faces if one assumes \underline{u} is constant over each cell face. This procedure is admittedly not rigorous, but we expect it to produce the correct general features of flow in nonrectangular geometries.

The use of the partial cell variables AT , AR , and AC appears to be a powerful and simple procedure for embedding thin screens and baffles as well as solid obstacles in the grid. Baffles and screens can be approximated as zero-thickness surfaces on cell faces with appropriate flow losses, including the K term in the momentum equation. However, additional modeling efforts will be required before this capability can be added to the program. In addition, code modifications will be necessary to correctly account, through the fractional area/volume functions, for wall shear stresses (or their absence) on curved boundaries embedded in the computing grid.

APPENDIX B
PROGRAM LISTING

```

*COMDECK.COMMON1
  PARAMETER (IBAR2=40,JBAR2=40,MESHX=20,MESHY=20,NVOR=25,NOBD=20)
C
C   ---- NOTE ---- ISOR=0 (CONJUGATE RESIDUAL SOLUTION) REQUIRES IBAR2
C   =IMAX AND JBAR2=JMAX DUE TO USE OF CRAY SYSTEM
C   UTILITIES FOR VECTOR AND MATRIX OPERATIONS
  PARAMETER (MSHX=MESHX+1, MSHY=MESHY+1)
C
C   COMMON /FV/ ACOM(1), UN(IBAR2,JBAR2), VN(IBAR2,JBAR2), PN(IBAR2
1 ,JBAR2), FN(IBAR2,JBAR2), U(IBAR2,JBAR2), V(IBAR2,JBAR2), P(IBAR2
2 ,JBAR2), F(IBAR2,JBAR2), PETA(IBAR2,JBAR2), BETA(IBAR2,JBAR2), NF
3 (IBAR2,JBAR2), PS(IBAR2,JBAR2), AR(IBAR2,JBAR2),
4 AT(IBAR2,JBAR2), AC(IBAR2,JBAR2)
C
C   COMMON /ME/ X(IBAR2), XI(IBAR2), RXI(IBAR2), DELX(IBAR2), RDX
1 (IBAR2), RX(IBAR2), Y(JBAR2), YU(JBAR2), RYU(JBAR2), DELY(JBAR2),
2 IEQIC, NDUMP, QVOL, CON, FCVLIM, RDY(JBAR2), XL(MSHX), XC(MESHX),
3 DXMN(MESHX), NXL(MESHX), NXR(MESHX), YL(MSHY), YC(MESHY), DYNM
4 (MESHY), NYL(MESHY), NYR(MESHY), ZC(20), R(IBAR2), RI(IBAR2),
5 COSO(IBAR2,JBAR2), SINO(IBAR2,JBAR2), NW(IBAR2,JBAR2)
C
C   COMMON /PV/ NR(NVOR), PR(NVOR), VOL(NVOR), NAME(10), FVOL
C
C   COMMON /IV/ IBAR, JBAR, IMAX, JMAX, IM1, JM1, NKX, NKY, NCYC, DELT
1 , T, AUTOT, PRTDT, TWPRT, PLTDT, TWPLT, TWFN, FLHT, XNU,
2 RHOF, NREG, VCHGT, ISURF10
3 . SIGMA, CANGLE, ICYL, CYL, GX, GY, UI, VI, OMG, ALPHA, KL
4 . KR, KB, KT, ITER, EPSI, FLG, FLGC, FNOC, NOCON, NFLGC,
5 ISYMPLOT, IMOVY, VELMX, VELMX1, XSHFT, YSHFT, XMIN, XMAX, YMIN,
6 YMAX, SF, YPB, YPT, IPL, IPR, JPB, JPT, DTVIS
8 . I, J, DUDR, DUDL, DUDT, DUDB, DVDR, DVDL, DVDT, DVDB
7 . DTSFT, DXMIN, DYMIN, PSAT, LITER, ISOR, IDEFM, NPACK, LABS(5)
8 . ADEFM, BDEFM, DTCRMX, IDIV
C
C   COMMON /CONST/ EMF, EMF1, EM6, EM10, EP10, PI, TPI, RPD, EM6P1
1 . EM61
COMMON /OBS/ NOBS, OA2(NOBD), OA1(NOBD), OB2(NOBD), OB1(NOBD), OC2
1 (NOBD), OC1(NOBD), IOH(NOBD)

PROGRAM IIWI (INPUT,TAPE5=INPUT,OUTPUT,TAPE6=OUTPUT,TAPE7,TAPE8
1 ,TTY,TAPE59=TTY)                                     IIWI.2
IIWI.3
IIWI.4
IIWI.5
IIWI.6
IIWI.7
IIWI.8
IIWI.9
IIWI.10
IIWI.11
IIWI.12
IIWI.13
IIWI.14
IIWI.15
IIWI.16
IIWI.17
IIWI.18
IIWI.19
IIWI.20
IIWI.21
IIWI.22
IIWI.23
IIWI.24
IIWI.25
IIWI.26
IIWI.27
IIWI.28
IIWI.29
IIWI.30
IIWI.31
IIWI.32
IIWI.33
IIWI.34
IIWI.35
IIWI.36
IIWI.37
IIWI.38
IIWI.39
IIWI.40
IIWI.41
IIWI.42

C ****
C *** TAPE7 IS THE RESTART DUMP
C *** TAPE8 IS THE OUTPUT FILE FOR EQUIB
C *** TAPE12 IS THE FILM OUTPUT
C ***
C
C *** VOLUME OF FLUID METHOD
C ***
C *** LIST OF PRIMARY VARIABLES
C
C *** INPUT PARAMETERS (NAMELIST /XPUT/)
C
C   ALPHA      CONTROLS AMOUNT OF DONOR CELL FLUXING (=1.0 FOR FULL
C               DONOR CELL DIFFERENCING, =0.0 FOR CENTRAL DIFFERENCING)    IIWI.36
C   AUTOT     AUTOMATIC TIME STEP FLAG (=1.0 FOR AUTOMATIC DELT
C               ADJUSTMENT, =0.0 FOR CONSTANT DELT)                         IIWI.37
C   CANGLE    CONTACT ANGLE, IN DEGRES, BETWEEN FLUID AND WALL          IIWI.38
C   CON       C.F.L CONDITION - CELL WIDTH FRACTION MOVED IN TIME STEP   IIWI.39
C   DELT      TIME STEP                                              IIWI.40
C

```

C	DTCRMX	MAXIMUM DELT USING CONJUGATE RESIDUAL SOLUTION METHOD	IIWI.43
C	EPSI	PRESSURE ITERATION CONVERGENCE CRITERION	IIWI.44
C	FLHT	FLUID HEIGHT, IN Y-DIRECTION	IIWI.45
C	GX	BODY ACCELERATION IN POSITIVE X-DIRECTION	IIWI.46
C	GY	BODY ACCELERATION IN POSITIVE Y-DIRECTION	IIWI.47
C	ICYL	MESH GEOMETRY INDICATOR (=1 FOR CYLINDRICAL COORDINATES =0 FOR PLANE COORDINATES)	IIWI.48
C	IDEFM	DEFOAMER OPTION FLAG ON = 1 *** OFF = 0	IIWI. .50
C	ICIV	DIVERGENCE CORRECTION FLAG 1=ON 0=OFF	IIWI.51
C	IEQIC	FLAG USED TO ACTIVATE EQUILIBRIUM FREE SURFACE	IIWI.52
C		CALCULATION DURING SETUP	IIWI. .53
C	IMOVY	MOVIE INDICATOR (=1 FOR MOVIE FILM OUTPUT, =0 FOR OTHER FILM OUTPUT)	IIWI.54
C	ISOR	PRESSURE ITERATION SOLUTION METHOD	IIWI.56
C	CONJUGATE RESIDUAL = 0 **** SDR = 1		IIWI.57
C	ISURF10	SURFACE TENSION INDICATOR (=1 FOR SURFACE TENSION, =0 FOR NO SURFACE TENSION)	IIWI.58
C	ISYMPLT	SYMMETRY PLOT INDICATOR (=1 FOR SYMMETRY PLOT. =0 FOR NO SYMMETRY PLOT)	IIWI.60
C	KB	INDICATOR FOR BOUNDARY CONDITION TO BE USED ALONG THE BOTTOM OF THE MESH (=1 FOR RIGID FREE-SLIP WALL, =2 FOR RIGID NO-SLIP WALL. =3 FOR CONTINUATIVE BOUNDARY, =4 FOR PERIODIC BOUNDARY, '5 FOR CONSTANT PRESSURE BOUNDARY)	IIWI.62
C	KL	INDICATOR FOR BOUNDARY CONDITION ALONG LEFT SIDE OF MESH (SEE KB)	IIWI.63
C	KR	INDICATOR FOR BOUNDARY CONDITION ALONG RIGHT SIDE OF MESH (SEE KB)	IIWI.64
C	KT	INDICATOR FOR BOUNDARY CONDITION ALONG TOP OF MESH (SEE KB)	IIWI.65
C	NAME	PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION	IIWI.66
C	NDUMP	DUMP NUMBER FOR PROBLEM RESTART	IIWI.67
C	NPACK	FLAG TO ACTIVATE PACKING 0=OFF 1=ON	IIWI.68
C	OMG	OVER-RELAXATION FACTOR USED IN PRESSURE ITERATION	IIWI.69
C	PSAT	LIQUID SATURATION PRESSURE - IF NONZERO CODE SIMULATES PHASE CHANGE IN NF = 5 CELLS	IIWI.70
C	PLTDT	TIME INCREMENT BETWEEN PLOTS AND/OR PRINTS TO BE OUTPUT ON FILM	IIWI.71
C	PRTDT	TIME INCREMENT BETWEEN PRINTS ON PAPER	IIWI.72
C	OVOL	AVAILABLE TO SPECIFY FLOW RATE (INFLOW OR OUTFLOW) IF REQUIRED	IIWI.73
C	RHOF	FLUID DENSITY (FOR F=I.O REGION)	IIWI.74
C	SIGMA	SURFACE TENSION COEFFICIENT	IIWI.75
C	TWFIN	PROBLEM TIME TC END CALCULATION	IIWI.76
C	UI	XDIRECTION VELOCITY USED FOR :INITIALIZING MESH	IIWI.77
C	VI	DIRECTION VELOCITY USED FOR INITIALIZING MESH	IIWI.78
C	VELMX	MAXIMUM VELOCITY EXPECTED Ihj PROBLEM USED TO SCALE VELOCITY VECTORS	IIWI.79
C	XNU	COEFFICIENT OF KINEMATIC VISCOSITY	IIWI.80
C			IIWI.81
C	+++ MESH SETUP IINPUT (NAMELIST /mSHSET/)		IIWI.82
C	DXMN(N)	MINIMUM SPACE INCREMENT IN X-DIRECTION IN SUBMESH N	IIWI.83
C	DYMN(N)	MINIMUM SPACE INCREMENT IN Y-DIRECTION IN SUBMESH N	IIWI.84
C	NKX	NUMBER OF SUBMESH REGIONS IN X-DIRECTION	IIWI.85
C	NXL(N)	NUMBER OF CELLS BETWEEN LOCATIONS XL(N) AND XC(N) IN SUBMESH N	IIWI.86
C	NXR(N)	NUMBER OF CELLS BETWEEN LOCATIONS XC(N) AND XL(N+I) IN SUBMESH N	IIWI.87
C	NYL(N)	NUMBER OF CELLS BETWEEN LOCATIONS YL(N) AND YC (N) IN SUBMESH N	IIWI.88
C	NYR(N)	NUMBER OF CELLS BETWEEN LOCATIONS YC(N) AND YL(N+I) IN SUBMESH N	IIWI.89
C	XC(N)	X-COORDINATE OF THE CONVERGENCE POINT IN SUBMESH N	IIWI.90
C	XL(N)	LOCATION OF THE LEFT EDGE OF SUBMESH N (NKX+I VALUES OF XL(N) ARE NECESSARY BECAUSE THE RIGHT EDGE (XR) OF SUBMESH N IS DETERMINE BY THE LEFT EDGE OF SUBMESH N+1)	IIWI.91
C	YC(N)	Y-COOROINATE OF THE CONVERGENCE POINT IN SUBMESH N	IIWI.92
C	YL(N)	LOCATION OF THE BOTTOM OF SUBMESH N (NKY+I VALUES OF YL(N) ARE NECESSARY BECAUSE THE TOP EDGE (YR) OF SUBMESH N IS DETERMINED BY THE BOTTOM EDGE OF SUBMESH N+1)	IIWI.93
C	+++ INTERIOR OBSTACLE SETUP INPUT (NAMELIST /ASETIN/)		IIWI.94
C			IIWI.95
C			IIWI.96
C			IIWI.97
C			IIWI.98
C			IIWI.99
C			IIWI.100
C			IIWI.101
C			IIWI.102
C			IIWI.103
C			IIWI.104
C			IIWI.105
C			IIWI.106
C			IIWI.107
C			IIWI.108
C			IIWI.109
C			IIWI.110
C			IIWI.111
C			IIWI.112
C			IIWI.113
C			IIWI.114
C			IIWI.115
C			IIWI.116
C			IIWI.117
C			IIWI.118
C			IIWI.119

```

*CALL,COMMON1
  DATA EMF /1.OE-06/, EM6 /1.OE-06/, EM10 /1.OE-10/
  DATA EP10 /1.OE+10/, FLGC /0./, FLG /0./
  DATA TQUIT /60./
  DATA PI /3.14159265359/, RPD /0.0174532925/, EM6P1 /1.000001/
  DATA TBEG /0./, TPI / 6.283185307 /
  DATA EM61 / 0.999999 /                                IIWI.120
                                                       IIWI.121
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                                                       IIWI.198
C ++++
C
C ++++ DEFAULT INPUT DATA
C ++++ NOTE      USER MUST SUPPLY THE FOLLOWING REGARDLESS
C                   OF DEFAULTS: DELT,TWFIN,PRTDT,PLTDT
C
C     DATA XNU /0.0/, ICYL /0/, EPSI /1.0E-03/, GX /0.0/, GY /0.0/, UI /
1 O.O/, VI /O.O/, VELMX /1.0/, IMOVY /0/, DMG /1.7/, ALPHA /1.0/
2 KL /1/, KR /1/, KT /1/, KB /1/, AUTOT /1.0/, ISYMLT /0/
3 ISURF10 /0/, SIGMA /0.0/, CANGLE /90.0/, RHOF /1.0/, FLHT /0.0/
4 PSAT /0.0/
DATA IEQIC /1/                                              IIWI.120
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                                                       IIWI.196
                                                       IIWI.197
                                                       IIWI.198
C +++
C +++ CALL SYSTEM-DEPENDENT ROUTINES TO INITIALIZE FILM FILE
C +++
CALL GPLOT (1HU,4HIIWI.4)
CALL GRPHLUN (12)
CALL LIB4020
CALL GRPHCFT
CALL SETFLSH                                              IIWI.142
                                                       IIWI.143
                                                       IIWI.144
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C +++
C +++ CALL THE INITIALIZATION ROUTINE
C +++
CALL SETUP                                              IIWI.140
                                                       IIWI.141
                                                       IIWI.142
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C +++
C +++ SET INITIAL BOUNDARY CONDITIONS
C
CALL BC                                              IIWI.143
                                                       IIWI.144
                                                       IIWI.145
                                                       IIWI.146
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C +++
C +++ START TIME CYCLE
C
10 CONTINUE
CALL SECOND (TBEG)                                              IIWI.162
                                                       IIWI.163
                                                       IIWI.164
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                                                       IIWI.197
                                                       IIWI.198
C +++
C +++ PROBLEM DEPENDENT - CALCULATIONAL SHUTOFF FOR SMALL TIMESTEP
IF(DELT.GT.DTEND) GO TO 20
WRITE (59,150) NCYC,T
WRITE (12,150) NCYC,T
TWFIN=T=0.999                                              IIWI.170
                                                       IIWI.171
                                                       IIWI.172
                                                       IIWI.173
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                                                       IIWI.197
                                                       IIWI.198
20 CONTINUE
ITER=0
FLG=1.0
FNOC=0.0
C +++
C +++ EXPLICITLY APPROXIMATE NEW TIME-LEVEL VELOCITIES
C
CALL TILDE                                              IIWI.171
                                                       IIWI.172
                                                       IIWI.173
                                                       IIWI.174
                                                       IIWI.175
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                                                       IIWI.197
                                                       IIWI.198
C +++
C +++ SET BOUNDARY CONDITIONS
C
CALL BC                                              IIWI.172
                                                       IIWI.173
                                                       IIWI.174
                                                       IIWI.175
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                                                       IIWI.198
C +++
C +++ ITERATIVELY ADJUST CELL PRESSURE AND VELOCITY
C
IF (ISOR.EQ.1) CALL PRESIT
IF (ISOR.EQ.0) CALL PRESCR
IF (FNOC.GT.0.5) CALL PRTPLT (4)                                              IIWI.173
                                                       IIWI.174
                                                       IIWI.175
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                                                       IIWI.197
                                                       IIWI.198
C
IF (FNOC.GT.0.5) GO TO 40
C +++
C +++ UPDATE FLUID CONFIGURATION
C
30 CALL VFCONV                                              IIWI.174
                                                       IIWI.175
                                                       IIWI.176
                                                       IIWI.177
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C           IF (FLGC.GT.0.5) GO TO 100          IIWI.199
C           +++ SET BOUNDARY CONDITIONS        IIWI.200
C           CALL BC                          IIWI.201
C           +++ DETERMINE PRESSURE INTERPOLATION FACTOR AND NEIGHBOR    IIWI.202
C           +++ ALSO DETERMINE SURFACE TENSION PRESSURES AND          IIWI.203
C           +++ WALL ADHESION EFFECTS IN SURFACE CELLS            IIWI.204
C           CALL PETACAL                     IIWI.205
C           CALL BC                         IIWI.206
C           IF(NCYC.NE.0.OR.ISOR.NE.0) GO TO 34      IIWI.207
C           DO 32 I=2,IM1                      IIWI.208
C             PSADD=0.0                      IIWI.209
C             DO 32 J=2,JM1                  IIWI.210
C               JJ=JM1-J+2                  IIWI.211
C               IF(PS(I,JJ).NE.0.0) PSADD=PS(I,JJ)-P(I,JJ)    IIWI.212
C               P(I,JJ)=P(I,JJ)+PSADD          IIWI.213
C             32 CONTINUE                   IIWI.214
C             34 CONTINUE                   IIWI.215
C           CALL PRTPLT (2)                 IIWI.216
C           IF (NCYC.LE.0) GO TO 50          IIWI.217
C           IF (T+EM6.LT.TWPLT.AND.T.LT.TWFIN) GO TO 60      IIWI.218
C             TWPLT=TWPLT+PLTDT          IIWI.219
C           50 CONTINUE                   IIWI.220
C           +++ PRINT TIME AND CYCLE DATA ON PAPER AND/OR FILM       IIWI.221
C           CALL PRTPLT (3)                 IIWI.222
C           CALL PRTPLT (4)                 IIWI.223
C           +++ PRINT FIELD VARIABLE DATA ON FILM                    IIWI.224
C           CALL DRAW                      IIWI.225
C           60 CONTINUE                   IIWI.226
C             IF (NCYC.LE.0) GO TO 70          IIWI.227
C             IF (T+EM6.LT.TWPRT) GO TO 80      IIWI.228
C               TWPRT=TWPRT+PRTDT          IIWI.229
C             70 CONTINUE                   IIWI.230
C           CALL PRTPLT (3)                 IIWI.231
C           CALL PRTPLT (4)                 IIWI.232
C           +++ PLOT VELOCITY VECTOR, FREE SURFACE, MESH,          IIWI.233
C           CALL DRAW                      IIWI.234
C           80 CONTINUE                   IIWI.235
C             IF (T.GT.TWFIN) GO TO 130      IIWI.236
C           CALL PRTPLT (4)                 IIWI.237
C           90 CONTINUE                   IIWI.238
C             DO 90 I=1,IMAX                IIWI.239
C               DO 90 J=1,JMAX              IIWI.240
C                 UN(I,J)=U(I,J)          IIWI.241
C                 VN(I,J)=V(I,J)          IIWI.242
C                 U(I,J)=0.0              IIWI.243
C                 V(I,J)=0.0              IIWI.244
C                 PN(I,J)=P(I,J)          IIWI.245
C                 FN(I,J)=F(I,J)          IIWI.246
C             90 CONTINUE                   IIWI.247
C             NREGN=NREG                  IIWI.248
C           CALL DELTADJ                  IIWI.249
C           100 CALL DELTADJ                IIWI.250
C           +++ ADVANCE TIME              IIWI.251
C             T=T+DELT                   IIWI.252
C           CALL PRTPLT (4)                 IIWI.253
C             DO 90 I=1,IMAX                IIWI.254
C               DO 90 J=1,JMAX              IIWI.255
C                 UN(I,J)=U(I,J)          IIWI.256
C                 VN(I,J)=V(I,J)          IIWI.257
C                 U(I,J)=0.0              IIWI.258
C                 V(I,J)=0.0              IIWI.259
C                 PN(I,J)=P(I,J)          IIWI.260
C                 FN(I,J)=F(I,J)          IIWI.261
C             90 CONTINUE                   IIWI.262
C             NREGN=NREG                  IIWI.263
C           CALL PRTPLT (4)                 IIWI.264
C           CALL DELTADJ                  IIWI.265
C           100 CALL DELTADJ                IIWI.266
C           +++ ADVANCE CYCLE             IIWI.267
C             T=T+DELT                   IIWI.268
C             DO 90 I=1,IMAX                IIWI.269
C               DO 90 J=1,JMAX              IIWI.270
C                 UN(I,J)=U(I,J)          IIWI.271
C                 VN(I,J)=V(I,J)          IIWI.272
C                 U(I,J)=0.0              IIWI.273
C                 V(I,J)=0.0              IIWI.274
C             90 CONTINUE                   IIWI.275
C             WRITE (12,170) NCYC,T        IIWI.276
C             WRITE (59,170) NCYC,T        IIWI.277

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CALL EXITLDC (8HIIWI PIT)                                IIWI.278
110 CONTINUE                                              IIWI.279
  IF (NOCON.LT.5) GO TO 120                               IIWI.280
  WRITE (12,160) NCYC,T                                 IIWI.281
  WRITE (59,160) NCYC,T                                 IIWI.282
  CALL EXITLDC (8HIIWI FCV)                             IIWI.283
120 CONTINUE                                              IIWI.284
  NCYC=NCYC+1                                         IIWI.285
+++ TERMINATE GRACEFULLY IF OUT OF TIME                 IIWI.286
  CALL SECOND (TIME)                                    IIWI.287
  TLEFT=TTL-TIME-TQUIT                                IIWI.288
  IF (TLEFT.LT.0.) CALL TAPOUT (0)                      IIWI.289
  IF (MOD(NCYC,200).NE.0) GO TO 10                     IIWI.290
  CALL SECOND (TEND)                                    IIWI.291
  CALL SECOND (TENDD)                                  IIWI.292
  GRIND=1000.-(TEND+TENDD-TBEG)/FLOAT(IBAR*JBAR)      IIWI.293
  WRITE (59,140) NCYC,GRIND,ITER                      IIWI.294
  IF (IMOVY.EQ.0) WRITE (12,140) NCYC,GRIND,ITER      IIWI.295
  WRITE (6,140) NCYC,GRIND,ITER                      IIWI.296
  GO TO 10                                             IIWI.297
C
130 CONTINUE                                              IIWI.298
  CALL EXITLDC (4HIIWI)                                IIWI.299
C
140 FORMAT (1X.5HCYCLE,I7,1X,6HGRIND=,1PE12.4,10H MS, ITER=,I5) IIWI.300
150 FORMAT (1X,29HDELT LESS THAN DTEND ON CYCLE,I6,1X,3HT =,1PE15.7) IIWI.301
160 FORMAT (//1X,25HTOO MANY PRESSIT FAILURES,3X,5HNCYC=,I7,1X,2HT=,1P IIWI.302
   1 E14.6//)                                           IIWI.303
170 FORMAT (//1X,24HTOO MANY VFCONV FAILURES,3X,5HNCYC=,I7,1X,2HT=,1PE IIWI.304
   1 14.6//)                                           IIWI.305
  END                                                 IIWI.306
                                                IIWI.307
                                                IIWI.308

SUBROUTINE ASET
*CALL,COMMON1
C +++
C +++ CONIC FCN=OA2*X*X+DA1*X+CE2*Y*Y+OB1*Y+OC2*Y-Y+OC1
C +++ INSIDE FCN=NEGATIVE VALUE
C +++ IOH=1 ADD OBS INSIDE FCN, IOH=0 SUBTRACT OBS INSIDE FCN
C +++
DIMENSION IFLG(5), DIS(4), XM(5), YM(5)
IF (NOBS.LE.0) GO TO 240
DO 230 K=1,NOBS
  DO 220 J=2,JM1
    DO 220 I=2,IM1
      RDXDY=1.0/(DELX(I)-DELY(J))
      DO 60 M=1,4
        GO TO (10,20,30,40), M
10 X1=X(I)
  Y1=Y(J-1)
  DIS(1)=DELY(J)
  GO TO 50
20 Y1=Y(J)
  X1=X(I)
  DIS(2)=DELX(I)
  GO TO 50
30 X1=X(I-1)
  Y1=Y(J)
  DIS(3)=DELY(J)
  GO TO 50
40 Y1=Y(J-1)
  X1=X(I-1)
  DIS(4)=DELX(I)
50 IFLG(M)=0
  FCONIC=OA2(K)*X1+DA1(K)*X1+CE2(K)*Y1+OB1(K)*Y1+OC2(K)*X1-Y1
  1 +OC1(K)
  IF (FCONIC.LE.0.0) IFLG(M)=1
  XM(M)=X1
  YM(M)=Y1
60 CONTINUE
  IFLG(5)=IFLG(1)
  XM(5)=XM(1)
  YM(5)=YM(1)
  IFLGS=0
  DO 70 M=1,4
70 IFLGS=IFLGS+IFLG(M)
  BRIJ=0.0
  BTIJ=0.0
  IF (IFLGS.EQ.0) GO TO 220
  IF (IFLGS.LT.4) GO TO 80

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BIJ=1.0
BRIJ=1.0
BTIJ=1.0
GO TO 200
80 IF (IFLG(1).EQ.1.AND.IFLG(2).EQ.1) BRIJ=1.0
IF (IFLG(2).EQ.1.AND.IFLG(3).EQ.1) BTIJ=1.0
DO 160 M=1,4
IF (IFLG(M).EQ.IFLG(M+1)) GO TO 160
X1=XM(M)
Y1=YM(M)
X2=XM(M+1)
Y2=YM(M+1)
IF (IFLG(M).EQ.0) GO TO 90
X2=XM(M)
Y2=YM(M)
X1=XM(M+1)
Y1=YM(M+1)
90 EPSIF=0.001*(ABS(X2-X1)+ABS(Y2-Y1))
SMN=0.0
FMN=OA2(K)=X2*X2+OA1(K)*X2+OB2(K)*Y2*Y2+OB1(K)=Y2+OC2(K)*X2*Y2+OC1
1 (K)
SMX=1.0
FMX=OA2(K)*X1*X1+OA1(K)=X1+OB2(K)*Y1=Y1+OB1(K)=Y1+OC2(K)*X1*Y1+OC1
1 (K)
S=0.5
100 XT=S=X1+(1.0-S)*X2
YT=S*Y1+(1.0-S)*Y2
FS=OA2(K)*XT*XT+OA1(K)=XT+OB2(K)*YT*YT+OB1(K)=YT+OC2(K)*XT*YT+OC1
1 (K)
IF (ABS(FS).LT.EPSIF) GO TO 130
IF (FS.GE.0.0) GO TO 110
FDEN=ABS(FS-FMN)+1.OE-10
SE=S-FS*(S-SMN)/FDEN
IF (SE.GT.SMX) SE=SMX
FMN=FS
SMN=S
GO TO 120
110 FDEN=ABS(FMX-FS)+1.OE-10
SE=S-FS*(SMX-S)/FDEN
IF (SE.LT.SMN) SE=SMN
FMX=FS
SMX=S
120 SI=S-FS*(SMX-SMN)/(FMX-FMN)
S=0.5*(SE+SI)
GO TO 100
130 DIS(M)=SQRT((XT-X2)**2+(YT-Y2)**2)
GO TO (140,150,160,160), M
140 BRIJ=DIS(1)/DELY(J)
GO TO 160
150 BTIJ=DIS(2)/DELX(I)
160 CONTINUE
M=0
BIJ=0.0
170 CONTINUE
M=M+1
IF (M.EQ.5) GO TO 190
IF (IFLG(M).EQ.0) GO TO 170
MP1=M+1
IF (MP1.EQ.5) MP1=1
MM1=M-1
IF (MM1.EQ.0) MM1=4
BIJ=BIJ+DIS(M)*DIS(MM1)
IF (IFLG(MP1).EQ.1) GO TO 180
DIS2=DIS(M)
180 CONTINUE
IF (IFLG(MM1).EQ.1) GO TO 170
DIS1=DIS(MM1)
GO TO 170
190 CONTINUE
IF (IFLG(M).EQ.3) BIJ=BIJ-DIS1*DIS2
BIJ=0.5*BIJ*RDXY
IF (BIJ.GT.1.0) BIJ=1.0
200 CONTINUE
IF (IOH(K).EQ.0) GO TO 210
BIJ=-BIJ
BRIJ=-BRIJ
BTIJ=-BTIJ

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ASET.49
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ASET.123
ASET.124
ASET.125

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210 AC(I,J)=AC(I,J)+BIJ ASET.126
  IF(AC(I,J).GT.0.9999) AC(I,J)=1.0 ASET.127
  IF(AC(I,J).LT.0.0001) AC(I,J)=0.0 ASET.128
  AR(I,J)=AR(I,J)+BRIJ ASET.129
  IF(AR(I,J).GT.0.9999) AR(I,J)=1.0 ASET.130
  IF(AR(I,J).LT.0.0001) AR(I,J)=0.0 ASET.131
  AT(I,J)=AT(I,J)+BTIJ ASET.132
  IF(AT(I,J).GT.0.9999) AT(I,J)=1.0 ASET.133
  IF(AT(I,J).LT.0.0001) AT(I,J)=0.0 ASET.134
220 CONTINUE ASET.135
230 CONTINUE ASET.136
240 CONTINUE ASET.137
DO 280 J=2,JM1 ASET.138
  IF (KL.GT.2) GO TO 270 ASET.139
  AR(I,J)=0.0 ASET.140
  AT(I,J)=0.0 ASET.141
  AC(I,J)=EM10 ASET.142
270 IF (KR.GT.2) GO TO 280 ASET.143
  AR(IM1,J)=0.0 ASET.144
  AR(IMAX,J)=0.0 ASET.145
  AT(IMAX,J)=0.0 ASET.146
  AC(IMAX,J)=EM10 ASET.147
280 CONTINUE ASET.148
DO 300 I=2,IM1 ASET.149
  IF (KB.GT.2) GO TO 290 ASET.150
  AT(I,1)=0.0 ASET.151
  AR(I,1)=0.0 ASET.152
  AC(I,1)=EM10 ASET.153
290 IF (KT.GT.2) GO TO 300 ASET.154
  AT(I,UM1)=0.0 ASET.155
  AR(I,UMAX)=0.0 ASET.156
  AT(I,UMAX)=0.0 ASET.157
  AC(I,UMAX)=EM10 ASET.158
300 CONTINUE ASET.159
DO 310 J=2,JM1 ASET.160
DO 310 I=2,IM1 ASET.161
  IF (AC(I,J).GT.EM6) GO TO 310 ASET.162
  AR(I,J)=0.0 ASET.163
  AR(I-1,J)=0.0 ASET.164
  AT(I,J)=0.0 ASET.165
  AT(I,J-1)=0.0 ASET.166
  BETA(I,J)=-1.0 ASET.167
310 CONTINUE ASET.168
C +++
C +++ SET AR AND AT VALUES FOR IN AND OUT FLOW BOUNDARY SEGMENTS ASET.169
C +++ HERE AS UPDATE MODIFICATION DEPENDING ON APPLICATION ASET.170
C +++
C START OF CURVED WALL OPTION SECTION ASET.171
C
DO 330 J=2,JM1 ASET.172
DO 330 I=2,IM1 ASET.173
C
WE DEFINE ARRAY NW, WHICH LOCATES CURVED WALL IN A PARTIAL FLOW ASET.174
CELL. DEFINITIONS TERMINATE AT: 315 CONTINUE ASET.175
WE DEFINE ANGLE PHI THAT CURVED WALL MAKES WITH +Y AXIS. DEFINIT- ASET.176
IONS TERMINATE AT: 325 COSO... ASET.177
WE INTRODUCE DEFAULT VALUES FOR PHI AND NW ASET.178
C
PHI=CANGLE ASET.179
NW(I,J)=0 ASET.180
C
FOR FLUID CELL OR OBSTACLE CELL USE DEFAULT VALUES FOR PHI AND NW ASET.181
BYPASS ALL OF DO LOOPS EXCEPT FOR DEFINING TRIG. FACTORS ASET.182
C
IF(AC(I,J).LT.EM6.OR.BETA(I,J).LT.0.0) GO TO 325 ASET.183
IF(AC(I,J).GT.EM6) GO TO 325 ASET.184
C
SET NW FOR CELL ASET.185
C
C
SET NW ARRAY FOR CELLS WITH TWO COMPLETELY CLOSED BOUNDARIES ASET.186
C
IF(AR(I,J).LT.EM6.AND.AT(I,J).LT.EM6) NW(I,J)=5 ASET.187
IF(AR(I,J).LT.EM6.AND.AT(I,J-1).LT.EM6) NW(I,J)=6 ASET.188
C
SET NW ARRAY FOR CELLS WITH EXACTLY ONE CLOSED BOUNDARY ASET.189
C
IF(AR(I,J).LT.EM6.AND.NW(I,J).LT.5) NW(I,J)=1 ASET.190
IF(AR(I-1,J).LT.EM6.AND.AT(I,J).GT.EM6.AND.AT(I,J-1).GT. ASET.191

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1 EM6) NW(I,J)=2 ASET.206
1 IF(AT(I,J).LT.EM6.AND.AR(I,J).GT.EM6.AND.AR(I-1,J). ASET.207
1 GT.EM6) NW(I,J)=3 ASET.208
1 IF(AT(I,J).LT.EM6.AND.AR(I,J).GT.EM6.AND.I.EQ.2) NW(I,J) = 3 ASET.209
1 IF(AT(I,J-1).LT.EM6.AND.AR(I,J).GT.EM6.AND.AR(I-1,J).GT. ASET.210
1 EM6) NW(I,J)=4 ASET.211
C ASET.212
C SET NW ARRAY FOR CELLS WHOSE NE OR SE CORNER IS CLOSED TO FLOW, ASET.213
C BUT WHICH HAS NO COMPLETELY CLOSED BOUNDARY ASET.214
C MORE INTRICATE NET OF IF STATEMENTS NEEDED TO ESTABLISH THIS CASE ASET.215
C ASET.216
C IF(AT(I,J-1).LT.EM6.AND.AR(I,J).GT.EM6.AND.I.EQ.2) NW(I,J) = 4 ASET.217
C IF(AR(I-1,J).LE.EM61) GO TO 315 ASET.218
C IF(AR(I,J).GT.EM6.AND.AR(I,J).LT.EM61) GO TO 305 ASET.219
C GO TO 315 ASET.220
305 IF(AT(I,J-1).GT.EM61.AND.AT(I,J).GT.EM6.AND.AT(I,J).LT. ASET.221
1 EM61) NW(I,J)=7 ASET.222
1 IF(AT(I,J).GT.EM61.AND.AT(I,J-1).GT.EM6.AND.AT(I,J-1).LT. ASET.223
1 EM61) NW(I,J)=8 ASET.224
315 CONTINUE ASET.225
C ASET.226
C CALCULATE APPROPRIATE ANGLE FOR CURVED BOUNDARY ASET.227
C ASET.228
C ASET.229
C DEFINE FOR USE IN IF STATEMENTS: NON-INDEXED VARIABLE NWW=NW(I,J) ASET.230
C ASET.231
NWW=NW(I,J) ASET.232
C ASET.233
C IF NW = 0 OR 2, BYPASS REDEFINITION OF PHI AND COMPUTE SINO AND ASET.234
C COSO FROM DEFAULT VALUE: OTHERWISE REDEFINE PHI, STARTING AT 320 ASET.235
C ASET.236
IF(NWW.EQ.0) GO TO 325 ASET.237
GO TO (320,325,320,320,320,320,320,320), NWW ASET.238
C ASET.239
C SPECIFY VARIABLES FOR USE IN DEFINING TAN(PHI) IN VARIOUS CASES, ASET.240
C INCLUDING DEFAULT TO AVOID DIVISION BY ZERO ASET.241
C ASET.242
C 320 CRATIO=DELX(I)/DELY(J) ASET.243
CELDEN=AR(I,J)-AR(I-1,J)
IF(ABS(CELDEN).LT.0.001) CELDEN=0.001
C ASET.244
C RECOMPUTE PHI IN FOUR STRAIGHTFORWARD CASES: NW = 1,6,3, OR 4 ASET.245
C FOR NW .NE. 1, CONVERT NEGATIVE PHI TO PHI IN SECOND QUADRANT ASET.246
C ASET.247
IF(NWW.EQ.1) PHI=ATAN(CRATIO-(AT(I,J)-AT(I,J-1))) ASET.248
IF(NWW.EQ.6) PHI=ATAN(CRATIO-(AT(I,J)/AR(I-1,J))) ASET.249
IF(NWW.EQ.3) PHI=ATAN(CRATIO/CELDEN) ASET.250
IF(NWW.EQ.4) PHI=ATAN(-CRATIO/CELDEN) ASET.251
IF(NWW.NE.1.AND.PHI.LT.0.0) PHI=PI+PHI ASET.252
C ASET.253
C WE NEED WALL ADHESION OPTION EVEN FOR NW = 7 OR 8 CELLS; SO ASET.254
C RECOMPUTE PHI FOR THESE CASES HERE ASET.255
C ASET.256
IF(NWW.EQ.8) PHI=ATAN(CRATIO=((1.0-AT(I,J-1))/(1.0-AR(I,J)))) ASET.257
IF(NWW.EQ.7) PHI=ATAN2(CRATIO=(1.0-AT(I,J)),(AR(I,J)-1.0)) ASET.258
IF(NWW.NE.5) GO TO 325 ASET.259
C ASET.260
C SIMPLEST FORMAT FOR NW = 5 IS SLIGHTLY DIFFERENT FROM THAT OF ASET.261
C OTHER CASES: SO TREAT NW = 5 SEPARATELY HERE ASET.262
C ASET.263
PHI=PI - ATAN(CRATIO=(AT(I,J-1)/AR(I-1,J))) ASET.264
C ASET.265
C EVALUATE TRIG. FACTORS USING EITHER THE DEFAULT PHI OR THE ASET.266
C RECALCULATED PHI, AS APPROPRIATE ASET.267
C ASET.268
C ASET.269
325 COSO(I,J)=COS(PHI) ASET.270
SINO(I,J)=SIN(PHI) ASET.271
330 CONTINUE ASET.272
C ASET.273
C RETURN ASET.274
END ASET.275
ASET.276
ASET.277
ASET.278

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SUBROUTINE BC          BC.2
CALL,COMMON1           BC.3
C                      BC.4
C +++ SET BOUNDARY CONDITIONS BC.5
C
DO 100 J=1,JMAX        BC.5
F(1,J)=F(2,J)          BC.7
F(IMAX,J)=F(IM1,J)    BC.8
P(1,J)=P(2,J)          BC.9
P(IMAX,J)=P(IM1,J)    BC.10
GO TO (10,20,30,40,30), KL BC.11
10 U(1,J)=0.0           BC.12
V(1,J)=V(2,J)          BC.13
GO TO 50               BC.14
20 U(1,J)=0.0           BC.15
V(1,J)=-V(2,J)*DELX(1)/DELX(2) BC.16
GO TO 50               BC.17
30 IF (ITER.GT.0) GO TO 50 BC.18
U(1,J)=U(2,J)*(X(2)-RX(1)+CYL+1.0-CYL) BC.19
V(1,J)=V(2,J)          BC.20
GO TO 50               BC.21
40 U(1,J)=U(IBAR,J)    BC.22
V(1,J)=V(IBAR,J)      BC.23
F(1,J)=F(IBAR,J)      BC.24
50 GO TO (60,70,80,90,80), KR BC.25
60 U(IM1,J)=0.0          BC.26
V(IMAX,J)=V(IM1,J)    BC.27
GO TO 100               BC.28
70 U(IM1,J)=0.0          BC.29
V(IMAX,J)=-V(IM1,J)*DELX(IMAX)/DELX(IM1) BC.30
GO TO 100               BC.31
80 IF (ITER.GT.0) GO TO 100 BC.32
U(IM1,J)=U(IBAR,J)=(X(IBAR)-RX(IM1)=CYL+1.0-CYL) BC.33
V(IMAX,J)=V(IM1,J)    BC.34
GO TO 100               BC.35
90 U(IM1,J)=U(2,J)      BC.36
V(IM1,J)=V(2,J)        BC.37
P(IM1,J)=P(2,J)        BC.38
PS(IM1,J)=PS(2,J)      BC.39
F(IM1,J)=F(2,J)        BC.40
V(IMAX,J)=V(3,J)       BC.41
F(IMAX,J)=F(3,J)       BC.42
100 CONTINUE             BC.43
DO 200 I=1,IMAX         BC.44
F(I,1)=F(I,2)           BC.45
F(I,JMAX)=F(I,JM1)     BC.46
P(I,1)=P(I,2)           BC.47
P(I,JMAX)=P(I,JM1)     BC.48
GO TO (110,120,130,140,130), KT BC.49
110 V(I,JM1)=0.0         BC.50
U(I,JMAX)=U(I,JM1)     BC.51
GO TO 150               BC.52
120 V(I,JM1)=0.0         BC.53
U(I,JMAX)=-U(I,JM1)*DELY(JMAX)/DELY(JM1) BC.54
GO TO 150               BC.55
130 IF (ITER.GT.0) GO TO 150 BC.56
V(I,JM1)=V(I,JBAR)     BC.57
U(I,JMAX)=U(I,JM1)     BC.58
GO TO 150               BC.59
140 V(I,JM1)=V(I,2)      BC.60
U(I,JM1)=U(I,2)         BC.61
P(I,JM1)=P(I,2)         BC.62
PS(I,JM1)=PS(I,2)       BC.63
F(I,JM1)=F(I,2)         BC.64
U(I,JMAX)=U(I,3)        BC.65
F(I,JMAX)=F(I,3)        BC.66
150 GO TO (160,170,180,190,180), KB BC.67
160 V(I,1)=0.0           BC.68
U(I,1)=U(I,2)           BC.69
GO TO 200               BC.70
170 V(I,1)=0.0           BC.71
U(I,1)=-U(I,2)*DELY(1)/DELY(2) BC.72
GO TO 200               BC.73
180 IF (ITER.GT.0) GO TO 200 BC.74
V(I,1)=V(I,2)           BC.75
U(I,1)=U(I,2)           BC.76
GO TO 200               BC.77
190 V(I,1)=V(I,JBAR)    BC.78
U(I,1)=U(I,JBAR)      BC.79
F(I,1)=F(I,JBAR)       BC.80

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200 CONTINUE                                BC.82
C                                               BC.83
C +++ FREE SURFACE AND SLOPED BOUNDARY CONDITIONS BC.84
C                                               BC.85
C
00 420 1=2. IM1                                BC.86
DO 420 J=2.JM1                                 BC.87
IF (BETA(I,J).GT.O.O) GO TO 210
BMR=O.O                                         BC.88
BMT=O.O                                         BC.89
BML=C.O                                         BC.90
BMB=O.O                                         BC.91
F(I,J)=O.O                                     BC.92
P(I,J)=O.O                                     BC.93
IF (BETA(I+1,J).GT.O.O) BMR=I.O              BC.94
IF (BETA(I,J+1).GT.O.O) BMT=I.O              BC.95
IF (BETA(I-1,J).GT.O.O) BML=1.0              BC.96
IF (BETA(I,J-1).GT.O.O) BMB=1.0              BC.97
BMTOT=BMR+BMT=B[BML+BMB                     BC.98
IF (BMTOT.LE.O.O) GO TO 420                  BC.99
F(I,J)=(BMR*F(I+1,J)+BMT*F(I,J+1)+BML*F(I-1,J)+BMB=F(I,J-1))/BMTOT BC.100
P(I,J)=(BMR*P(I+1,J)+BMT*P(I,J+1)+BML*P(I-1,J)+BMB=P(1,d-1))/BMTOT BC.101
GO TO 420                                      BC.102
210 CONTINUE                                    BC.103
BC.104
C
IF(NF(I,J).EO.O.OR.NF(I,J).GT.5) GO TO 420 BC.105
IF(I.EO.2.AND.KL.EQ.5) GO TO 380           BC.106
IF(I.EO. IM1.AND.KR.EQ.5 ) GO TO 380       BC.107
IF(J.EQ.IJMI.AND.KT.EQ.5 ) GO TO 380       BC.108
IF(J.EQ.2.AND.KB.EQ.5) GO TO 380           BC.109
BC.110
C
IF(NF(I+1,J).LT.6.OR.AR(I,J).LT.EM6) GO TO 240 BC.111
U(I,J)=U(I,J)*AR(I-1,d)*R(I-1)/(AR(I,J)*R(I)) BC.112
240 IF(NF(I,J+1).LT.6.OR.AR(AT(I,LJ).LT.EM6)) GO TO 250 BC.113
V(I,J)=V(I,J-1)                               BC.114
BC.115
250 IF(NF(I-1,d).LT.6.OR.AR(I-1,d).LT.EM6) GO TO 260 BC.116
U(I-1,tJ)=U(I,J)*AR(I,J)*R(I)/(AR(I-1,IJ)*R(I-1)) BC.117
260 IF(NF(I,J-1).LT.6.OR.AR(AT(I,d-1).LT.EM6)) GO TO 270 BC.118
v(I,d-1)=V(I,LJ)                            BC.119
BC.120
270 NFF=NF(I,J)
DIJ=RDX(I)*(AR(I,J)*R(I)*U(I,tJ)-AR(I-1,J)*R(I-1)*U(I-1,d))+ EBC.121
1 RDY(J)=(AT(I,tJ)=RI(I)=V(I,J)-AT(I,LJ-I)*RI(I)*V(I,J-1)) BC.122
LOOP=0                                         BC.123
300 GO TO (310,320,330,340,350), NFF          BC.124
310 IF(NF(I+1,J).LT.6.OR.AR(I,J).LT.EM6) GO TO 350 BC.125
U(I,J)=U(I,J)-DELY(I)*DId/(AR(I,LJ)*R(I)) BC.126
GO TO 380                                      BC.127
320 IF(NF(I-1,J).LT.6.OR.AR(I-1,d).LT.EM6) GO TO 350 BC.128
U(I-1,J)=U(I-1,J)+DELY(I)*DIJ/(AR(I-1,J)=R(I-1)) BC.129
GO TO 380                                      BC.130
330 IF(NF(I,J+1).LT.6.OR.AR(I,J).LT.EM6) GO TO 350 BC.131
V(I,J)=V(I,J)-DELY(I,J)=DIJ/(AT(I,J)*RI(I)) BC.132
GO TO 380                                      BC.133
340 IF(NF(I,J-1).LT.6.OR.AR(I,J-1).LT.EM6) Go To 350 BC.134
V(I,J-1)=V(I,J-1)+DELY(J)*OIJ/(AT(I,J-1)*RI(I)) BC.135
GO TO 380                                      BC.136
350 NFF=NFF + 1
IF(NFF.GT.4) NFF = 1
LOOP=LOOP + 1
IF(LOOP.LE.4) GO TO 300                      BC.137
BC.138
BC.139
BC.140
BC.141
C
C +++ SET VELOCITIES IN EMPTY CELLS ADJACENT TO PARTIAL FLUID CELLS BC.142
C
380 CONTINUE                                    BC.143
IF(FLG.GT.0.5.AN0.1TER.GT.O.AND.ISOR.EO.I) GO TO 420 BC.144
IF(F(I+1,J).GT.EMF) GO TO 390               BC.145
IF(F(I+1,J+1).LT.EMF.AND.AT(I+1,o).GT.EM6) v(+1+j)=F(I,J)*V(I,J) BC.146
IF(F(I+1,J-1).LT.EMF.AND.AT(I+1,J-1).GT.EM6) v(+1,J-1)=V(I,LJ-1) BC.147
1 *F(I,J)                                     BC.148
BC.149
390 IF(F(IJ+1).GT.EMF) GO TO 400             BC.150
IF(F(I+1,J+1).LT.EMF.AND. AR(I,J+1).GT.EM6) U(I,J+1)=F(I,J)*U(I,J) BC.151
IF(F(I+1,J+1).LT.EMF.AND. AR(I-1,J+1).GT.EM6) U(I-1,J+1)=U(I-1,J) BC.152
1 *F(I,J)                                     BC.153
BC.154
400 IF(F(I-1,J).GT.EMF) GO TO 410             BC.155
IF(F(I-1,J+1).LT.EMF.AND. AT(I-1,J).GT.EM6) V(I-1,J)=F(I,J)*V(I,J) BC.156
IF(F(I-1,J-1).LT.EMF.AND. AT(I-1,J-1).GT.EM6) v(I-1,J-1)=V(I,J-1) BC.157
1 *F(I,J)                                     BC.158
BC.159
410 IF(F(I,J-1).GT.EMF) GO TO 420             BC.160
IF(F(I+1,J-1).LT.EMF.AND. AR(I-1,J-1).GT.EM6) U(I,J-1)=F(I,J)*U(I,J) BC.161
IF(F(I-1,J-1).LT.EMF.AND. AR(I-1,J-1).GT.EM6) U(I-1,J-1)=U(I-1,J) BC.161
1 *F(I,J)

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420 CONTINUE                                BC. 162
C                                               BC. 163
C +++ SPECIAL VELOCITY BOUNDARY CONDITIONS   BC. 164
C                                               BC. 165
C       RETURN                                 BC. 166
C       END                                    BC. 167

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SUBROUTINE CAVOVO                                CAVOVO.2
*CALL,COMMON1                                     CAVOVO.3
C                                               CAVOVO.4
C +++ CALCULATE VOID VOLUMES                   CAVOVO.5
C                                               CAVOVO.6
C +++ INITIALIZE VOID VOLUMES                  CAVOVO.7
C                                               CAVOVO.8
C       DO 10 K=1,NVOR                         CAVOVO.9
10 VOL(K)=0.0                                     CAVOVO.10
C                                               CAVOVO.11
C +++ COMPUTE VOID REGION VOLUMES              CAVOVO.12
C                                               CAVOVO.13
C       DO 30 J=2,JM1                           CAVOVO.14
DO 30 I=2,IM1                                     CAVOVO.15
INF=NF(I,J)                                       CAVOVO.16
IF (INF.GT.NVOR) GO TO 40                         CAVOVO.17
IF (INF.EQ.0.OR.BETA(I,J).LT.0.0) GO TO 30        CAVOVO.18
VOLA=(1.0-F(I,J))*AC(I,J)*TPI*RI(I)=DELX(I)=DELY(J)
IF (INF.GT.5) GO TO 20                           CAVOVO.19
INFR=NF(I+1,J)                                     CAVOVO.20
INFT=NF(I,J+1)                                     CAVOVO.21
INFL=NF(I-1,J)                                     CAVOVO.22
INFB=NF(I,J-1)                                     CAVOVO.23
INF=MAX0(INFR,INFT,INFL,INFB)                    CAVOVO.24
20 VOL(INF)=VOL(INF)+VOLA                        CAVOVO.25
30 CONTINUE                                         CAVOVO.26
      RETURN                                         CAVOVO.27
40 CONTINUE                                         CAVOVO.28
      WRITE (59,50) I,J,INF,NVOR,NCYC               CAVOVO.29
      WRITE (12,50) I,J,INF,NVOR,NCYC               CAVOVO.30
      CALL EXITLDC (6HCAVOVO)                      CAVOVO.31
C                                               CAVOVO.32
50 FORMAT (1X,5H*****,1X,25HNVOR IS TOO SMALL - I,J =,2I5,1X,4HNF =
1 ,I5,1X,6HNVOR =,I5,1X,7HCYCLE =,I7)          CAVOVO.33
      END                                            CAVOVO.34
                                                CAVOVO.35
                                                CAVOVO.36

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SUBROUTINE DELTADJ                                DELTADJ.2
*CALL,COMMON1                                     DELTADJ.3
DATA LITER / 15 /                               DELTADJ.4
DATA ITMIN /5/, ITMOST /30/                     DELTADJ.5
DATA ITCJR / 100 /                            DELTADJ.6
C                                               DELTADJ.7
C +++ DELT (TIME STEP) ADJUSTMENT               DELTADJ.8
C                                               DELTADJ.9
      DELTN=DELT                                     DELTADJ.10
      IF (FLGC.LT.0.5) GO TO 20                     DELTADJ.11
      T=T-DELT                                     DELTADJ.12
      NCYC=NCYC-1                                  DELTADJ.13
      DELT=0.8*DELT                                DELTADJ.14
      DO 10 I=1,IMAX                             DELTADJ.15
      DO 10 J=1,JMAX                             DELTADJ.16
      P(I,J)=PN(I,J)                            DELTADJ.17
      F(I,J)=FN(I,J)                            DELTADJ.18
      U(I,J)=0.0                                 DELTADJ.19
      V(I,J)=0.0                                 DELTADJ.20
10 CONTINUE                                         DELTADJ.21
      FLGC=0.0                                   DELTADJ.22
      NFLGC=NFLGC+1                            DELTADJ.23
20 CONTINUE                                         DELTADJ.24
      IF (AUTOT.LT.0.5.AND.FNOC.LT.0.5) GO TO 40
      DUMX=EM10                                     DELTADJ.25
      DVMX=EM10                                     DELTADJ.26
      IF (FNOC.GT.0.5) DELT=DELT*0.8             DELTADJ.27
      DO 30 I=1,IM1                             DELTADJ.28
      DO 30 J=2,JM1                             DELTADJ.29
      UDM=ABS(UN(I,J))/(XI(I+1)-XI(I))          DELTADJ.30
      VDM=ABS(VN(I,J))/(YJ(J+1)-YJ(J))          DELTADJ.31
      DUMX=AMAX1(DUMX,UDM)                      DELTADJ.32
      DVMX=AMAX1(DVMX,VDM)                      DELTADJ.33
                                                DELTADJ.34

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30 CONTINUE
DTMP=1.01
IF(ITER.LT.ITMIN) DTMP=1.02
IF(ISOR.EQ.0) GO TO 32
IF(ITER.GT.ITMOST.AND.LITER.GT.ITMOST) DTMP=0.99
GO TO 34
32 IF(ITER.GT.ITCJR.AND.LITER.GT.ITCJR) DTMP=0.99
34 CONTINUE
DELT0=DELT*DTMP
DELT0=AMIN1(DELT0,DTCRMX)
DELT=AMIN1(DELT0,CON/DUMX.CON/DVMX.DTVIS.DTSFT)
IF (IMOVY.GT.0) DELT=AMIN1(DELT,PLTDT)
40 IF (DELT.EQ.DELTN) GO TO 60
DO 50 I=2,IM1
DO 50 J=2,JM1
IF (AC(I,J).LT.EM6) GO TO 50
RHXR=RHO*(DELX(I+1)+DELX(I))
RHXL=RHO*(DELX(I)+DELX(I-1))
RHYT=RHO*(DELY(J+1)+DELY(J))
RHYB=RHO*(DELY(J)+DELY(J-1))
XX=DELT=RDX(I)*(2.0*AR(I-1,J)=R(I-1)/RHXL+2.0*AR(I,J)*R(I)/RHXR)+
1 DELT*RDY(J)*(2.0*AT(I,J)*RI(I)/RHYT+2.0*AT(I,J-1)*RI(I)/RHYB)
XX=XX/(AC(I,J)*RI(I))
BETA(I,J)=OMG/XX
50 CONTINUE
60 CONTINUE
LITER=ITER
RETURN
END

```

DELTADJ.35
DELTADJ.36
DELTADJ.37
DELTADJ.38
DELTADJ.39
DELTADJ.40
DELTADJ.41
DELTADJ.42
DELTADJ.43
DELTADJ.44
DELTADJ.45
DELTADJ.46
DELTADJ.47
DELTADJ.48
DELTADJ.49
DELTADJ.50
DELTADJ.51
DELTADJ.52
DELTADJ.53
DELTADJ.54
DELTADJ.55
DELTADJ.56
DELTADJ.57
DELTADJ.58
DELTADJ.59
DELTADJ.60
DELTADJ.61
DELTADJ.62
DELTADJ.63

```

SUBROUTINE DRAW
*CALL,COMMON1
C
C +++ PLOT VELOCITY VECTOR, FREE SURFACE, MESH,
C
NTIMES=1
DO 70 MESSUP=1,NTIMES
C +++
C +++ DRAW VELOCITY VECTOR PLOT
C +++
WRITE (59,170) T,NCYC,ITER,DELT
C
CALL ADV (1)
IF (IMOVY.EQ.1) CALL COLOR (0.)
CALL FRAME (XMIN,XMAX,YMAX,YMIN)
IF (IMOVY.NE.1) GO TO 10
CALL COLOR (2.)
ENCODE (8,180,LABS) T
CALL DLCH (650,100,8,LABS,3)
CALL DLCH (650,100,8,LABS,3)
ENCODE (15,190,LABS) FVOL
CALL DLCH (200,105,10,10HLOS ALAMOS,2)
CALL DLCH (200,105,10,10HLOS ALAMOS,2)
CALL COLOR (0.)
GO TO 20
10 CONTINUE
CALL LINCNT (1)
WRITE (12,200) T,NCYC,NAME
20 CONTINUE
CALL DRWOBS
IF (IMOVY.EQ.1) CALL COLOR (1.5)
VELNEW=0.
DO 30 I=2,IM1
ACELH=0.5*CYL+1.0-CYL
DO 30 J=2,JM1
IF (F(I,J).LT.0.5) GO TO 30
IF (AC(I,J).LT.ACELH) GO TO 30
XCC=XI(I)
YCC=0.5*(Y(J)+Y(J-1))
UMPL=0.0
VMPL=0.0
IF (AR(I,J).GT.EM6) UMPL=1.0
IF (AR(I-1,J).GT.EM6) UMPL=1.0/(1.0+UMPL)
IF (AT(I,J).GT.EM6) VMPL=1.0
IF (AT(I,J-1).GT.EM6) VMPL=1.0/(1.0+VMPL)
UPLT=UMPL*(U(I-1,J)+U(I,J))
VPLT=VMPL*(V(I,J-1)+V(I,J))
VELNEW=AMAX1(VELNEW,ABS(UPLT),ABS(VPLT))

```

DRAW.2
DRAW.3
DRAW.4
DRAW.5
DRAW.6
DRAW.7
DRAW.8
DRAW.9
DRAW.10
DRAW.11
DRAW.12
DRAW.13
DRAW.14
DRAW.15
DRAW.16
DRAW.17
DRAW.18
DRAW.19
DRAW.20
DRAW.21
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DRAW.23
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DRAW.29
DRAW.30
DRAW.31
DRAW.32
DRAW.33
DRAW.34
DRAW.35
DRAW.36
DRAW.37
DRAW.38
DRAW.39
DRAW.40
DRAW.41
DRAW.42
DRAW.43
DRAW.44
DRAW.45
DRAW.46
DRAW.47
DRAW.48
DRAW.49

```

UVEC=UPLT*VELMX1+XCC          DRAW.50
VVEC=VPLT*VELMX1+YCC          DRAW.51
CALL DRWVEC (XCC,YCC,UVEC,VVEC,1) DRAW.52
CALL PLPT (XCC,YCC,53B,1)      DRAW.53
30 CONTINUE                     DRAW.54
C +++
C     IF(NCYC.GT.5) VELNEW=VELNEW
C     IF (IMOVY.EQ.1) CALL COLOR (2.5)
C +++
C     COLOR CODE - 0. WHITE, 1. RED, 1.5 YELLOW, 2. GREEN, 2.5 CYAN,
C +++
C     3. BLUE, 3.5 MAGENTA
C     VELMX1=AMIN1(DXMIN,DYMIN)/VELMX
C
C +++
C     DRAW FREE SURFACE
C
40 CONTINUE                     DRAW.60
FPL=0.5                         DRAW.61
DO 60 I=2,IM1                   DRAW.62
DO 60 J=2,JM1                   DRAW.63
IF (BETA(I,J).LT.0.0) GO TO 60  DRAW.64
FATR=0.25*(F(I,J)+F(I+1,J)+F(I,J+1)+F(I+1,J+1))  DRAW.65
FXTR=0.5*(F(I+1,J+1)+F(I+1,J)-F(I,J+1)-F(I,J))/(XI(I+1)-XI(I))  DRAW.66
FYTR=0.5*(F(I,J+1)+F(I+1,J+1)-F(I,J)-F(I+1,J))/(YJ(J+1)-YJ(J))  DRAW.67
FTRS=FXTR**2+FYTR**2           DRAW.68
IF (FTRS.EQ.0.0) FTRS=EP10    DRAW.69
XTR=0.5*(XI(I+1)+XI(I))+(FPL-FATR)*FXTR/FTRS  DRAW.70
XTR=AMAX1(XTR,XI(I))          DRAW.71
XTR=AMIN1(XTR,XI(I+1))        DRAW.72
YTR=0.5*(YJ(J)+YJ(J+1))+(FPL-FATR)*FYTR/FTRS  DRAW.73
YTR=AMAX1(YTR,YJ(J))          DRAW.74
YTR=AMIN1(YTR,YJ(J+1))        DRAW.75
IF (F(I,J).GT.0.5.AND.F(I+1,J).GT.0.5) GO TO 50  DRAW.76
IF (F(I,J).LT.0.5.AND.F(I+1,J).LT.0.5) GO TO 50  DRAW.77
IFABR=0.25*(F(I,J)+F(I+1,J)+F(I,J-1)+F(I+1,J-1))  DRAW.78
FXBR=0.5*(F(I+1,J)+F(I+1,J-1)-F(I,J)-F(I,J-1))/(XI(I+1)-XI(I))  DRAW.79
FYBR=0.5*(F(I,J)+F(I+1,J)-F(I,J-1)-F(I+1,J-1))/(YJ(J)-YJ(J-1))  DRAW.80
FBRS=FXBR**2+FYBR**2          DRAW.81
IF (FBRS.EQ.0.0) FBRS=EP10   DRAW.82
XBR=0.5*(XI(I+1)+XI(I))+(FPL-FABR)*FXBR/FBRS  DRAW.83
XBR=AMAX1(XBR,XI(I))          DRAW.84
XBR=AMIN1(XBR,XI(I+1))        DRAW.85
YBR=0.5*(YJ(J)+YJ(J-1))+(FPL-FABR)*FYBR/FBRS  DRAW.86
YBR=AMAX1(YBR,YJ(J-1))        DRAW.87
YBR=AMIN1(YBR,YJ(J))          DRAW.88
CALL DRWVEC (XBR,YBR,XTR,YTR,1)  DRAW.89
50 CONTINUE                     DRAW.90
IF (F(I,J).GT.0.5.AND.F(I,J+1).GT.0.5) GO TO 60  DRAW.91
IF (F(I,J).LT.0.5.AND.F(I,J+1).LT.0.5) GO TO 60  DRAW.92
FATL=0.25*(F(I,J)+F(I,J+1)+F(I-1,J)+F(I-1,J+1))  DRAW.93
FXTL=0.5*(F(I,J+1)+F(I,J)-F(I-1,J+1)-F(I-1,J))/(XI(I)-XI(I-1))  DRAW.94
FYTL=0.5*(F(I-1,J+1)+F(I,J+1)-F(I-1,J)-F(I,J))/(YJ(J+1)-YJ(J))  DRAW.95
FTLS=FXTL**2+FYTL**2          DRAW.96
IF (FTLS.EQ.0.0) FTLS=EP10   DRAW.97
XTL=0.5*(XI(I-1)+XI(I))+(FPL-FATL)*FXTL/FTLS  DRAW.98
XTL=AMAX1(XTL,XI(I-1))        DRAW.99
XTL=AMIN1(XTL,XI(I))          DRAW.100
YTL=0.5*(YJ(J)+YJ(J+1))+(FPL-FATL)*FYTL/FTLS  DRAW.101
YTL=AMAX1(YTL,YJ(J))          DRAW.102
YTL=AMIN1(YTL,YJ(J+1))        DRAW.103
CALL DRWVEC (XTL,YTL,XTR,YTR,1)  DRAW.104
60 CONTINUE                     DRAW.105
70 CONTINUE                     DRAW.106
IF (IMOVY.EQ.1.AND.NCYC.EQ.1) CALL ADV (2)  DRAW.107
IF (IMOVY.EQ.1) CALL COLOR (0.)  DRAW.108
IF (IMOVY.EQ.1) GO TO 160  DRAW.109
DMPX=XI(IMAX)-XI(1)          DRAW.110
DMPY=YJ(JMAX)-YJ(1)          DRAW.111
CALL CONTRJB (XI,-IMAX,YJ,-JMAX,F,IBAR2,JBAR2,11,-1,-1,O,ZC  DRAW.112
1,DMPX,DMPY,O,1HF,1,1HX,1,1HY,1)  DRAW.113
CALL CONTRJB (XI,-IMAX,YJ,-JMAX,P,IBAR2,JBAR2,11,-1,-1,O,ZC  DRAW.114
1,DMPX,DMPY,O,1HP,1,1HX,1,1HY,1)  DRAW.115
CALL ADV(1)                  DRAW.116
C
C +++
C     MESH PLOT
C
IF (T.GT.0.0) GO TO 100        DRAW.117
CALL ADV (1)                  DRAW.118
CALL DRWOBS                   DRAW.119
DO 80 J=1,JM1                 DRAW.120
YCC=Y(J)                      DRAW.121
CALL DRWVEC (XMIN,YCC,XMAX,YCC,O)  DRAW.122

```

```

80 CONTINUE .
DO 90 I=1,IM1
XCC=X(I)
CALL DRWVEC (XCC,YMIN,XCC,YMAX,1)
90 CONTINUE
100 CONTINUE
C
    CALL ADV(1)
150 CONTINUE
160 CONTINUE
    RETURN
C
170 FORMAT (1X,2HT=,1PE12.5,6H NCYC=,I6,6H ITER=,I5,6H DELT=,E11.4,6H
1PLOTS)
180 FORMAT (4HT = ,F4.2)
190 FORMAT (9HLIQ VOL =,F6.2)
200 FORMAT (1X,2HT=,1PE11.4,2X,6HCYCLE=,I7.2X,1OAB)
END

```

```

DRAW.129
DRAW.130
DRAW.131
DRAW.132
DRAW.133
DRAW.134
DRAW.135
DRAW.136
DRAW.137
DRAW.138
DRAW.139
DRAW.140
DRAW.141
DRAW.142
DRAW.143
DRAW.144
DRAW.145
DRAW.146

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SUBROUTINE DRWOBS

```

*CALL,COMMON1
DRWOBS.2
DRWOBS.3
DRWOBS.4
DRWOBS.5
DRWOBS.6
DRWOBS.7
DRWOBS.8
DRWOBS.9
DRWOBS.10
DRWOBS.11
DRWOBS.12
DRWOBS.13
DRWOBS.14
DRWOBS.15
DRWOBS.16
DRWOBS.17
DRWOBS.18
DRWOBS.19
DRWOBS.20
DRWOBS.21
DRWOBS.22
DRWOBS.23
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DRWOBS.26
DRWOBS.27
DRWOBS.28
DRWOBS.29
DRWOBS.30
DRWOBS.31
DRWOBS.32
DRWOBS.33
DRWOBS.34
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DRWOBS.36
DRWOBS.37
DRWOBS.38
DRWOBS.39
DRWOBS.40
DRWOBS.41
DRWOBS.42
DRWOBS.43
DRWOBS.44
DRWOBS.45
DRWOBS.46
DRWOBS.47
DRWOBS.48
DRWOBS.49
DRWOBS.50
DRWOBS.51
DRWOBS.52
DRWOBS.53
DRWOBS.54
DRWOBS.55
DRWOBS.56
DRWOBS.57
DRWOBS.58
DRWOBS.59
DRWOBS.60

```

```

*CALL,COMMON1
C
C +++ DRAW AROUND ALL OBSTACLES
C
    DO 170 I=2,IM1
    ATR=1.0-EM6
    ATL=1.0-EM6
    IF(I.EQ.2.AND.CYL.EQ.1.0) ATL=-EM6
    ATC=1.0-EM6
    DO 170 J=2,JM1
    IF (AC(I,J).LT.EM6) GO TO 170
    AFR=1.0
    AFT=1.0
    AFL=1.0
    AFB=1.0
    IF (AR(I,J).LT.ATR) AFR=AR(I,J)/ATR
    IF (AT(I,J).LT.ATC) AFT=AT(I,J)/ATC
    IF (AR(I-1,J).LT.ATL) AFL=AR(I-1,J)/ATL
    IF (AT(I,J-1).LT.ATC) AFB=AT(I,J-1)/ATC
    IF (AC(I,J).GE.ATC) GO TO 120
    IF (I.EQ.2) AFL=AFR-EM6
    IF (I.EQ.IM1) AFR=AFL-EM6
    IF (J.EQ.2) AFB=AFT-EM6
    IF (J.EQ.JM1) AFT=AFB-EM6
    IF ((AFT+AFB).LT.EM6.OR.(AFR+AFT).LT.EM6) GO TO 170
    M=1
    AMN=AFB+AFR
    IF ((AFR+AFT).GT.AMN) GO TO 10
    M=2
    AMN=AFT+AFT
    10 IF ((AFT+AFL).GT.AMN) CO TO 20
    M=3
    AMN=AFT+AFL
    20 IF ((AFL+AFB).GT.AMN) GO TO 30
    M=4
    30 GO TO (40,60,80,100), M
    40 X1=X(I-1)+AFT*DELX(I)
    Y1=Y(J)
    IF (AFT.LT.1.0) GO TO 50
    Y1=Y1-AFR*DELY(J)
    50 X2=X(I-1)
    Y2=Y(J)-AFL*DELY(J)
    IF (AFL.LT.1.0) GO TO 160
    X2=X2+AFB*DELX(I)
    GO TO 160
    60 X1=X(I-1)
    Y1=Y(J-1)+AFL*DELY(J)
    IF (AFL.LT.1.0) GO TO 70
    X1=X1+AFT*DELX(I)
    70 X2=X(I-1)+AFB*DELX(I)
    Y2=Y(J-1)
    IF (AFB.LT.1.0) GO TO 160
    Y2=Y2+AFR*DELY(J)
    GO TO 160
    80 X1=X(I)-AFB*DELX(I)
    Y1=Y(J-1)
    IF (AFB.LT.1.0) GO TO 90
    Y1=Y1+AFL*DELY(J)

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90 X2=X(I)
Y2=Y(J-1)+AFR*DELY(J)
IF (AFR.LT.1.0) GO TO 160
X2=X2-AFT*DELX(I)
GO TO 160
100 X1=X(I)
Y1=Y(J)-AFR*DELY(J)
IF (AFR.LT.1.0) GO TO 110
X1=X1-AFB*DELX(I)
110 X2=X(I)-AFT*DELX(I)
Y2=Y(J)
IF (AFT.LT.1.0) GO TO 160
Y2=Y2-AFL*DELY(J)
GO TO 160
120 IF (AFR.GT.EM6) GO TO 130
X1=X(I)
Y1=Y(J-1)
X2=X1
Y2=Y(J)
CALL DRWVEC (X1,Y1,X2,Y2,1)
130 IF (AFT.GT.EM6) GO TO 140
X1=X(I-1)
Y1=Y(J)
X2=X(I)
Y2=Y1
CALL DRWVEC (X1,Y1,X2,Y2,1)
140 IF (AFL.GT.EM6) GO TO 150
X1=X(I-1)
Y1=Y(J)
X2=X1
Y2=Y(J-1)
CALL DRWVEC (X1,Y1,X2,Y2,1)
150 IF (AFB.GT.EM6) GO TO 170
X1=X(I-1)
Y1=Y(J-1)
X2=X(I)
Y2=Y1
CALL DRWVEC (X1,Y1,X2,Y2,1)
160 CALL DRWVEC (X1,Y1,X2,Y2,1)
170 CONTINUE
RETURN
END

```

```

SUBROUTINE DRWVEC (XONE,YONE,XTWO,YTWO,ISYM)
=CALL,COMMON1
C
C +++ DRAW A VECTOR
C +++ PROVIDES A SYSTEM DEPENDANT CALL
C
IC=C
X1=XONE
Y1=YONE
X2=XTWO
Y2=YTWO
10 XO1=(X1-XMIN)*SF+XSHFT
YO1=(Y1-YMIN)*SF+YSHFT
XO2=(X2-XMIN)*SF+XSHFT
YO2=(Y2-YMIN)*SF+YSHFT
IX1=50.+920.0*X01
IX2=50.+920.0*X02
IY1=50.+920.0*(1.0-Y01)
IY2=50.+920.0*(1.0-Y02)
CALL DRV (IX1,IY1,IX2,IY2)
IF (ISYMPLOT.EQ.0.OR.ISYM.EQ.0) GO TO 20
IC=IC+1
IF (IC.GT.1) GO TO 20
X1=-X1
X2=-X2
GO TO 10
20 RETURN
END

```

```

SUBROUTINE DVCAL
*CALL,COMMON1
DATA ISLIP / 0 /
C      ISLIP = 0      FREE-SLIP-LIKE FOR CURVED INTERIOR BOUNDARIES
C
C      ISLIP = 1      STANDARD FREE SLIP CONDITION MOST CODES
C
DUDR=(UN(I+1,J)-UN(I,J))*RDX(I+1)          DVCAL.2
DUDL=(UN(I,J)-UN(I-1,J))*RDX(I)            DVCAL.3
DUDT=(UN(I,J+1)-UN(I,J))*2.0/(DELY(J)+DELY(J+1)) DVCAL.4
DUDB=(UN(I,J)-UN(I,J-1))*2.0/(DELY(J)+DELY(J-1)) DVCAL.5
DVDR=(VN(I+1,J)-VN(I,J))*2.0/(DELX(I)+DELX(I+1)) DVCAL.6
DVDL=(VN(I,J)-VN(I-1,J))*2.0/(DELX(I)+DELX(I-1)) DVCAL.7
DVDT=(VN(I,J+1)-VN(I,J))*RDY(J+1)          DVCAL.8
DVDB=(VN(I,J)-VN(I,J-1))*RDY(J)            DVCAL.9
C
IF(ISLIP.NE.0) GO TO 20                      DVCAL.10
IF(AR(I+1,J).LT.EM6)DUDR=0.0                DVCAL.11
IF(AR(I-1,J).LT.EM6)DUDL=0.0                DVCAL.12
IF(AR(I,J+1).LT.EM6)DUDT=0.0                DVCAL.13
IF(AR(I,J-1).LT.EM6)DUDB=0.0                DVCAL.14
IF(AT(I+1,J).LT.EM6)DVDR=0.0                DVCAL.15
IF(AT(I-1,J).LT.EM6)DVDL=0.0                DVCAL.16
IF(AT(I,J+1).LT.EM6)DVDT=0.0                DVCAL.17
IF(AT(I,J-1).LT.EM6)DVDB=0.0                DVCAL.18
GO TO 40                                      DVCAL.19
20 IF(ISLIP.NE.1) GO TO 40                      DVCAL.20
IF(AR(I,J+1).LT.EM6) DUDT=0.0                DVCAL.21
IF(AR(I,J-1).LT.EM6) DUDB=0.0                DVCAL.22
IF(AT(I+1,J).LT.EM6) DVDR=0.0                DVCAL.23
IF(AT(I-1,J).LT.EM6) DVDL=0.0                DVCAL.24
IF(AT(I,J+1).LT.EM6) DVDT=0.0                DVCAL.25
IF(AT(I,J-1).LT.EM6) DVDB=0.0                DVCAL.26
40 CONTINUE                                     DVCAL.27
RETURN                                         DVCAL.28
END                                            DVCAL.29
                                              DVCAL.30
                                              DVCAL.31
                                              DVCAL.32
                                              DVCAL.33
                                              DVCAL.34
                                              DVCAL.35
                                              DVCAL.36
                                              DVCAL.37
                                              DVCAL.38

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SUBROUTINE EQUIB (Y,Z,NX1,BOND,CANGLE,CYL)
DIMENSION Y(NX1), Z(NX1)
DATA PI /3.141592654/, EPS /1.E-04/
C +++
C +++ USEFUL INTERMEDIATE QUANTITIES
C +++
RANGLE=CANGLE*PI/180..
COSTST=COS(RANGLE)
COSCA=(1.-CYL)*COS(RANGLE)
OMCYL=1.-CYL
NX=NX1-1
DR=1./FLOAT(NX)
ITER=0
C +++
C +++ SET INITIAL GUESS FOR Y(1)
C +++
Y(1)=0.
IF (ABS(BOND).GT.0.) Y(1)=-COSCA/(2.*ABS(BOND))
C +++
C +++ NUMERICAL INTEGRATION
C +++
10 Z(1)=0.
ITER=ITER+1
Z(NX1+1)=0.
WRITE (8,100) Y(1)
DO 20 J=2,NX1
RJM=DR*FLOAT(J-2)*CYL+OMCYL
RJ=DR*FLOAT(J-1)*CYL+OMCYL
RJH=0.5*(RJM+RJ)
Z(J)=Z(J-1)*RJM/RJ+DR*(RJH/RJ)-(COSCA-BOND-(Y(J-1)+0.5*DR*Z(J-1))
1 /SQRT(1.-Z(J-1)**2))
IF (ABS(Z(J)).GE.1.) GO TO 30
SLOPE=Z(J)/SQRT(1.-Z(J)**2)
SLOPF=Z(J-1)/SQRT(1.-Z(J-1)**2)
Z(NX1+J)=(SLOPE-SLOPF)/(DR*(1.+SLOPE**2)**1.5)
Y(J)=Y(J-1)+0.5*DR*(Z(J)/SQRT(1.-Z(J)**2)+Z(J-1)/SQRT(1.-Z(J-1)**2
1 ))
20 CONTINUE
GO TO 40

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```

30 CONTINUE          EQUIB.41
  WRITE (8,110) J,Z(J)
  Y(1)=Y(1)*1.05   EQUIB.42
  WRITE (8,120) Z(NX1) EQUIB.43
  IF (ITER.GT.400) GO TO 60 EQUIB.44
  GO TO 10          EQUIB.45
C ++++
C ++++ CHECK CONSTRAINT AND CONVERGENCE EQUIB.46
C ++
40 CONTINUE          EQUIB.47
  WRITE (8,130)
  YSUM=0.5*DR=Y(NX1)
  DO 50 J=2,NX
    YSUM=YSUM+(FLOAT(J-1)*DR*CYL+OMCYL)*DR*Y(J)
50 CONTINUE          EQUIB.50
  WRITE (8,140) YSUM,Y(1),Z(NX1),COSTST
  IF (ABS(Z(NX1)-COS(RANGLE)).LE.EPS.AND.BOND.NE.0.) GO TO 70 EQUIB.51
  IF (ABS(YSUM).LT.EPS.AND.BOND.EQ.0.) GO TO 70 EQUIB.52
  Y(1)=Y(1)-YSUM/(OMCYL+CYL*2.)
  IF (ITER.GT.400) GO TO 60 EQUIB.53
  GO TO 10          EQUIB.54
C +++
C +++ EXIT IF CONVERGENCE FAILS EQUIB.55
C ++
60 CONTINUE          EQUIB.56
  WRITE (59,150)
  CALL EXITLDC (5HEQUIB)
70 CONTINUE          EQUIB.57
  WRITE (8,80) (I,Y(I),Z(I),Z(NX1+I),I=1,NX1)
  WRITE (59,90) EQUIB.58
  WRITE (8,90) EQUIB.59
  RETURN             EQUIB.60
C
80 FORMAT (//3X,1HI,BX,1HY,11X,1HZ,9X,3HKXY/(1X,I3,1P3E12.4)) EQUIB.61
90 FORMAT (15H FINISHED EQUIB) EQUIB.62
100 FORMAT (1X,17HSTEP B WITH Y(1)=,1PE14.6) EQUIB.63
110 FORMAT (1X,9HZ TOO BIG,I5,1PE12.4) EQUIB.64
120 FORMAT (1X,17HGO TO STEP B Z=,1PE12.4) EQUIB.65
130 FORMAT (1X,23HPARTS B AND C CONVERGED) EQUIB.66
140 FORMAT (1X,5HYSUM=,1PE13.5,4H Y1=,E13.5,4H ZN=E13.5,5H COS=,E13.5) EQUIB.67
150 FORMAT (1X,28H*** EQUIB FAILED TO CONVERGE) EQUIB.68
END                 EQUIB.69

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SUBROUTINE EXITLDC ( IIILDC )
*CALL,COMMON1
  CALL ADV (1)
  WRITE (59,10) NCYC,IIILDC
  WRITE (12,10) NCYC,IIILDC
  CALL EXIT
C
 10 FORMAT (1X,20HTERMINATION ON CYCLE,I7,6H FROM ,A8)
END

C
SUBROUTINE FRAME (XXL,XXR,YYT,YYB)                               FRAME .2
C
C +++ DRAW A FRAME AROUND THE PLOT                                FRAME .3
C
  CALL DRWVEC (XXL,YYT,XXR,YYT,0)                                 FRAME .4
  CALL DRWVEC (XXL,YYT,XXL,YYB,0)                                 FRAME .5
  CALL DRWVEC (XXL,YYB,XXR,YYB,0)                                 FRAME .6
  CALL DRWVEC (XXR,YYB,XXR,YYT,0)                                 FRAME .7
  RETURN
END

C
SUBROUTINE LAVORE                                         LAVORE .2
*CALL,COMMON1
C
C +++ LABEL VOID REGIONS - - VOID REGIONS ARE NF.EQ.6 AND ABOVE   LAVORE .3
C
  NNR=6
  NVR=6
  DO 30 J=2,JM1
  DO 30 I=2,IM1
  IF (NF(I,J).LT.6) GO TO 30
  INFB=NF(I,J-1)
  INFL=NF(I-1,J)
  IF (INFB.LT.6.AND.INFL.LT.6) GO TO 20
  IF (INFB.LT.6.OR.INFL.LT.6) GO TO 10
  NF(I,J)=MINO(INFB,INFL)
  INRB=NR(INFB)
  INRL=NR(INFL)
  INRMN=MINO(INRB,INRL)
  INRMX=MAXO(INRB,INRL)
  NR(INRMX)=INRMN
  NR(INFB)=INRMN
  NR(INFL)=INRMN
  GO TO 30
 10 NF(I,J)=INFB
  IF (INFB.LT.6) NF(I,J)=INFL
  GO TO 30
 20 NF(I,J)=NVR
  NR(NVR)=NNR
  NVR=NVR+1
  NNR=NNR+1
  IF (NNR.LE.NVOR) GO TO 30
C
C     NVOR TOO SMALL
C
  WRITE (59,70) I,J,NNR,NVOR,NCYC
  WRITE (12,70) I,J,NNR,NVOR,NCYC
  CALL EXITLDC (6HLAVORE)
C
 70 FORMAT (1X,5H***** ,1X,25HNVOR IS TOO SMALL - I,J =,2I5,1X,4HNF =
 1 ,I5,1X,6HNVOR =,I5,1X,7HCYCLE =,I7)
 30 CONTINUE
  NVR1=NVR-1
  NNR1=NNR-1
  REDUCE NR TO LOWEST VALUE
  DO 38 K=6,NVR1
  KK=NVR1+6-K
  KN=KK
 32 IF (NR(KN).EQ.KN) GO TO 34
  KN=NR(KN)
  GO TO 32

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34 NR(KK)=KN          LAVORE.54
38 CONTINUE           LAVORE.55
C
C +++ REDEFINE REGION NUMBERS TO BE CONSECUTIVE   LAVORE.56
C
      KKN=6          LAVORE.57
      DO 50 KK=6,NNR1  LAVORE.58
      KFLG=0          LAVORE.59
      DO 40 K=KK,NVR1  LAVORE.60
      IF (NR(K).NE.KK) GO TO 40  LAVORE.61
      NR(K)=KKN        LAVORE.62
      KFLG=1          LAVORE.63
      40 CONTINUE       LAVORE.64
      IF (KFLG.EQ.1) KKN=KKN+1  LAVORE.65
      50 CONTINUE       LAVORE.66
      NREG=KKN-6        LAVORE.67
C
C +++ REDEFINE VOID NUMBERS TO BE CONSECUTIVE IF NREG.GT.1  LAVORE.68
C     CHECK FOR CORRESPONDENCE WITH OLD REGIONS  LAVORE.69
C
      DO 60 J=2,JM1    LAVORE.70
      DO 60 I=2,IM1    LAVORE.71
      INF=NF(I,J)      LAVORE.72
      IF (INF.LT.6) GO TO 60.  LAVORE.73
      NF(I,J)=NR(INF)  LAVORE.74
      60 CONTINUE       LAVORE.75
      RETURN           LAVORE.76
      END              LAVORE.77

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SUBROUTINE MESHSET
-CALL,COMMON1
C
C +++ MESH SETUP (GENERATION)
C
      I=1            MESHSET.2
      J=1            MESHSET.3
      X(1)=XL(1)    MESHSET.4
      Y(1)=YL(1)    MESHSET.5
      DO 40 K=1,NKX  MESHSET.6
      IF (NXL(K).EQ.0) GO TO 20  MESHSET.7
      DXML=(XC(K)-XL(K))/NXL(K)  MESHSET.8
      NT=NXL(K)        MESHSET.9
      TN=NT           MESHSET.10
      TN=AMAX1(TN,1.0+EM6)        MESHSET.11
      DXMN1=AMIN1(DXMN(K),DXML)  MESHSET.12
      CMC=(XC(K)-XL(K)-TN*DXMN1)*TN/(TN-1.0)  MESHSET.13
      IF (NT.EQ.1) CMC=0.0        MESHSET.14
      BMC=XC(K)-XL(K)-CMC       MESHSET.15
      DO 10 L=1,NT          MESHSET.16
      I=I+1            MESHSET.17
      RLN=(FLOAT(L)-TN)/TN      MESHSET.18
      10 X(I)=XC(K)+BMC*RLN-CMC*RLN*RLN  MESHSET.19
      20 IF (NXR(K).EQ.0) GO TO 40  MESHSET.20
      DXMR=(XL(K+1)-XC(K))/NXR(K)  MESHSET.21
      NT=NXR(K)        MESHSET.22
      TN=NT           MESHSET.23
      TN=AMAX1(TN,1.0+EM6)        MESHSET.24
      DXMN1=AMIN1(DXMN(K),DXMR)  MESHSET.25
      CMC=(XL(K+1)-XC(K)-TN*DXMN1)*TN/(TN-1.0)  MESHSET.26
      IF (NT.EQ.1) CMC=0.0        MESHSET.27
      BMC=XL(K+1)-XC(K)-CMC     MESHSET.28
      DO 30 L=1,NT          MESHSET.29
      I=I+1            MESHSET.30
      RLN=FLOAT(L)/TN          MESHSET.31
      30 X(I)=XC(K)+BMC*RLN+CMC*RLN*RLN  MESHSET.32
      40 CONTINUE       MESHSET.33
      IF (KR.NE.4) GO TO 50  MESHSET.34
      I=I+1            MESHSET.35
      X(I)=X(I-1)+X(2)-X(1)  MESHSET.36
      50 CONTINUE       MESHSET.37
      DO 90 K=1,NKY        MESHSET.38
      IF (NYL(K).EQ.0) GO TO 70  MESHSET.39
      DYML=(YC(K)-YL(K))/NYL(K)  MESHSET.40
      NT=NYL(K)        MESHSET.41
      TN=NT           MESHSET.42
      TN=AMAX1(TN,1.0+EM6)        MESHSET.43

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DYNM1=AMIN1(DYNM(K),DYML)
CMC=(YC(K)-YL(K)-TN=DYNM1)*TN/(TN-1.0) MESHSET.49
IF (NT.EQ.1) CMC=0.0 MESHSET.50
BMC=YC(K)-YL(K)-CMC MESHSET.51
DO 60 L=1,NT MESHSET.52
J=J+1 MESHSET.53
RLN=(FLOAT(L)-TN)/TN MESHSET.54
60 Y(J)=YC(K)+BMC*RLN-CMC*RLN*RLN MESHSET.55
70 IF (NYR(K).EQ.0) GO TO 90 MESHSET.56
    DMYR=(YL(K+1)-YC(K))/NYR(K) MESHSET.57
    NT=NYR(K) MESHSET.58
    TN=NT MESHSET.59
    TN=AMAX1(TN,1.0+EM6) MESHSET.60
    DYNM1=AMIN1(DYNM(K),DMYR) MESHSET.61
    CMC=(YL(K+1)-YC(K)-TN=DYNM1)*TN/(TN-1.0) MESHSET.62
    IF (NT.EQ.1) CMC=0.0 MESHSET.63
    BMC=YL(K+1)-YC(K)-CMC MESHSET.64
    DO 80 L=1,NT MESHSET.65
    J=J+1 MESHSET.66
    RLN=FLOAT(L)/TN MESHSET.67
    80 Y(J)=YC(K)+BMC*RLN+CMC*RLN*RLN MESHSET.68
    90 CONTINUE MESHSET.69
    IF (KT.NE.4) GO TO 100 MESHSET.70
    J=J+1 MESHSET.71
    Y(J)=Y(J-1)+Y(2)-Y(1) MESHSET.72
    100 CONTINUE MESHSET.73
    NUMX=I MESHSET.74
    NUMY=J MESHSET.75
    NUMXM1=NUMX-1 MESHSET.76
    NUMYM1=NUMY-1 MESHSET.77
    NUMXP1=NUMX+1 MESHSET.78
    NUMYP1=NUMY+1 MESHSET.79
    IBAR=NUMX-1 MESHSET.80
    JBAR=NUMY-1 MESHSET.81
    IMAX=IBAR+2 MESHSET.82
    JMAX=JBAR+2 MESHSET.83
    IM1=IMAX-1 MESHSET.84
    JM1=JMAX-1 MESHSET.85
    MESHSET.86
C MESHSET.87
C +++ CALCULATE VALUES NEEDED FOR VARIABLE MESH MESHSET.88
C MESHSET.89
    DO 120 I=1,NUMX MESHSET.90
    IF (X(I).EQ.0.0) GO TO 110 MESHSET.91
    RX(I)=1.0/X(I) MESHSET.92
    GO TO 120 MESHSET.93
    110 RX(I)=0.0 MESHSET.94
    120 CONTINUE MESHSET.95
    DO 130 I=2,NUMX MESHSET.96
    XI(I)=0.5*(X(I-1)+X(I)) MESHSET.97
    DELX(I)=X(I)-X(I-1) MESHSET.98
    RXI(I)=1.0/XI(I) MESHSET.99
    130 RDX(I)=1.0/DELX(I) MESHSET.100
    DELX(1)=DELX(2) MESHSET.101
    XI(1)=XI(2)-DELX(2) MESHSET.102
    RXI(1)=1.0/XI(1) MESHSET.103
    RDX(1)=1.0/DELX(1) MESHSET.104
    DELXA=DELX(NUMX) MESHSET.105
    IF (KR.EQ.4) DELXA=DELX(3) MESHSET.106
    DELX(NUMXP1)=DELXA MESHSET.107
    XI(NUMXP1)=XI(NUMX)+DELXA MESHSET.108
    X(NUMXP1)=XI(NUMXP1)+0.5*DELX(NUMXP1) MESHSET.109
    RXI(NUMXP1)=1.0/XI(NUMXP1) MESHSET.110
    RDX(NUMXP1)=1.0/DELX(NUMXP1) MESHSET.111
    DO 140 I=2,NUMY MESHSET.112
    YJ(I)=0.5*(Y(I-1)+Y(I)) MESHSET.113
    RYJ(I)=1.0/YJ(I) MESHSET.114
    DELY(I)=Y(I)-Y(I-1) MESHSET.115
    RDY(I)=1.0/DELY(I) MESHSET.116
    140 CONTINUE MESHSET.117
    DELY(1)=DELY(2) MESHSET.118
    RDY(1)=1.0/DELY(1) MESHSET.119
    YJ(1)=YJ(2)-DELY(2) MESHSET.120
    RYJ(1)=1.0/YJ(1) MESHSET.121
    DELYA=DELY(NUMY) MESHSET.122
    IF (KT.EQ.4) DELYA=DELY(3) MESHSET.123
    DELY(NUMYP1)=DELYA MESHSET.124
    YJ(NUMYP1)=YJ(NUMY)+DELYA MESHSET.125
    Y(NUMYP1)=YJ(NUMYP1)+0.5*DELY(NUMYP1) MESHSET.126
    RYJ(NUMYP1)=1.0/YJ(NUMYP1) MESHSET.127
    RDY(NUMYP1)=1.0/DELY(NUMYP1) MESHSET.128

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C      SET R AND RI ARRAY FOR PLANE OR CYLINDRICAL GEOMETRY          MESHSET.129
C      DO 145 I=1,IMAX                                              MESHSET.130
C      R(I)=X(I)                                              MESHSET.131
C      RI(I)=XI(I)                                              MESHSET.132
C      IF(ICYL.EQ.1) GO TO 145                                     MESHSET.133
C      R(I)=1.0                                              MESHSET.134
C      RI(I)=1.0                                              MESHSET.135
C 145 CONTINUE                                              MESHSET.136
C      WRITE (6,210)                                              MESHSET.137
C      DO 150 I=1,NUMXP1                                         MESHSET.138
C      WRITE (6,220) I,X(I),I,RX(I),I,DELX(I),I,RDX(I),I,XI(I),I,RXI(I) MESHSET.139
C 150 CONTINUE                                              MESHSET.140
C      WRITE (6,210)                                              MESHSET.141
C      DO 160 I=1,NUMYP1                                         MESHSET.142
C      WRITE (6,230) I,Y(I),I,DELY(I),I,RDY(I),I,YJ(I),I,RYJ(I) MESHSET.143
C 160 CONTINUE                                              MESHSET.144
C      IF (IMOVY.EQ.1) GO TO 190                                     MESHSET.145
C      WRITE (12,210)                                             MESHSET.146
C      DO 170 I=1,NUMXP1                                         MESHSET.147
C      WRITE (12,220) I,X(I),I,RX(I),I,DELX(I),I,RDX(I),I,XI(I),I,RXI(I) MESHSET.148
C 170 CONTINUE                                              MESHSET.149
C      WRITE (12,210)                                             MESHSET.150
C      DO 180 I=1,NUMYP1                                         MESHSET.151
C      WRITE (12,230) I,Y(I),I,DELY(I),I,RDY(I),I,YJ(I),I,RYJ(I) MESHSET.152
C 180 CONTINUE                                              MESHSET.153
C 190 CONTINUE                                              MESHSET.154
C
C +++ TEST ARRAY SIZE                                         MESHSET.155
C
C      IF (IMAX.LE.IBAR2.AND.JMAX.LE.JBAR2.AND.ISOR.EQ.1) GO TO 200 MESHSET.156
C      IF (IMAX.EQ.IBAR2.AND.JMAX.EQ.JBAR2.AND.ISOR.EQ.0) GO TO 200 MESHSET.157
C      WRITE (6,240)                                              MESHSET.158
C
C      CALL EXITLDC (7HMESHSET)                                     MESHSET.162
C
C 200 CONTINUE                                              MESHSET.163
C      RETURN                                              MESHSET.164
C
C 210 FORMAT (1H1)                                              MESHSET.165
C 220 FORMAT (1X,2HX(.I2,2H)=,1PE12.5,2X,3HRX(.I2,2H)=,1PE12.5,2X,5HDELX MESHSET.169
C     1(.I2,2H)=,1PE12.5,1X,4HRDX(.I2,2H)=,1PE12.5,2X,3HXI(.I2,2H)=,1PE12 MESHSET.170
C     2 .5,2X,4HRXI(.I2,2H)=,1PE12.5)                                MESHSET.171
C 230 FORMA- (1X,2HY(.I2,2H)=,1PE12.5,3X,5HDELY(.I2,2H)=,1PE12.5,3X,4HRD MESHSET.172
C     1(.I2,2H)=,1PE12.5,3X,3HYJ(.I2,2H)=,1PE12.5,3X,4HRYJ(.I2,2H)=,1PE1 MESHSET.173
C     2 .5)                                              MESHSET.174
C 240 FORMAT (45H MESH SIZE INCONSISTENT WITH ARRAY DIMENSIONS) MESHSET.175
C      END                                              MESHSET.176

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SUBROUTINE PETACAL                                         PETACAL.2
=CALL,COMMON1                                              PETACAL.3
C
C +++ DETERMINE THE PRESSURE INTERPOLATION FACTOR PETA          PETACAL.4
C +++ DETERMINE THE SURFACE TENSION PRESSURE AND               PETACAL.5
C +++ WALL ADHESION EFFECTS IN SURFACE CELLS                  PETACAL.6
C
C      DATA KTRAN / 1 /
C
C      GO TO (1,4),KTRAN                                         PETACAL.7
C
C      RESET KTRAN: PICK UP GEOMETRIC AND TRIGONOMETRIC FACTORS PETACAL.8
C
C 1 KTRAN=4                                              PETACAL.9
C      FEWLIM=25.0/AMIN1(X(IM1),Y(JM1))                         PETACAL.10
C      FNSLIM=FEWLIM                                              PETACAL.11
C      CSANG=COS(CANGLE)                                         PETACAL.12
C      SANG=SIN(CANGLE)                                         PETACAL.13
C 4 CONTINUE                                              PETACAL.14
C
C      SET DO LOOPS TO GIVE DEFAULT VALUES OF NF, PS, AND PETA IN ALL PETACAL.15
C      CELLS; CELLS ARE FLUID CELLS, SURFACE TENSION PRESSURE IS ZERO AND PETACAL.16
C      PETA = 1.0                                              PETACAL.17
C
C      DO 10 I=1,IMAX                                         PETACAL.18
C      DO 10 J=1,UMAX                                         PETACAL.19
C      NF(I,J)=0                                              PETACAL.20
C      PS(I,J)=0.0                                            PETACAL.21
C 10 PETA(I,J)=1.0                                         PETACAL.22

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C      DEFAULT VALUES ARE NOW AVAILABLE PETACAL.31
CC     SET MAIN DO LOOPS FOR FINDING WHETHER (I,J) CELL IS A SURFACE PETACAL.32
C     CELL; IF SO, LOOPS SET NF, CALCULATE PS AND PETA. LOOPS END AT 750 PETACAL.33
C
C     DO 750 I=2,IM1 PETACAL.34
C     DO 750 J=2,JM1 PETACAL.35
C
C     IF CELL IS OBSTACLE CELL SKIP TO END OF LOOPS PETACAL.36
C
C     IF (AC(I,J).LT.EM6.OR.BETA(I,J).LT.0.0) GO TO 750 PETACAL.37
C
C     DECLARE EMPTY CELL TO BE A VOID CELL PETACAL.38
C
C     IF (F(I,J).LT.EMF) NF(I,J)=6 PETACAL.39
C
C     IF CELL IS EMPTY (OR FULL BUT PSAT = 0.0) SKIP TO END OF LOOPS; PETACAL.40
C     CELLS WILL HAVE DEFAULT VALUES PETACAL.41
C
C     IF (F(I,J).LT.EMF.OR.(F(I,J).GT.EMF1.AND.PSAT.EQ.0.0)) GO TO 750 PETACAL.42
C
C     FOUR TESTS TO SEE WHETHER ONE OF THE FOUR NEIGHBOR CELLS IS BOTH PETACAL.43
C     EMPTY AND OPEN TO FLOW FROM (I,J) CELL; IF SO, ENTER MAIN DO PETACAL.44
C     LOOPS THRU 190 PETACAL.45
C
C     IF (F(I+1,J).LT.EMF.AND.AR(I,J).GT.EM6) GO TO 190 PETACAL.46
C     IF (F(I-1,J).LT.EMF.AND.AR(I-1,J).GT.EM6) GO TO 190 PETACAL.47
C     IF (F(I,J+1).LT.EMF.AND.AT(I,J).GT.EM6) GO TO 190 PETACAL.48
C     IF (F(I,J-1).LT.EMF.AND.AT(I,J-1).GT.EM6) GO TO 190 PETACAL.49
C
C     CELL IS NOT A SURFACE CELL, OBSTACLE CELL,EMPTY CELL OR PARTIC- PETACAL.50
C     ULAR TYPE OF FULL CELL. IF IT SATISFIES PRESSURE TEST, SET NF = 5 PETACAL.51
C     FOR ISOLATED CELL AND SKIP TO END OF LOOPS; OTHERWISE CELL IS PETACAL.52
C     FLUID CELL AND WE SKIP TO END OF LOOPS WITH DEFAULT VALUES PETACAL.53
C
C     IF (P(I,J).LE.PSAT-EM6P1.AND.PSAT.GT.0.0) NF(I,J)=5 PETACAL.54
C     GO TO 750 PETACAL.55
C
C     WE NOW ENTER CALCULATIONAL PARTS OF MAIN DO LOOPS PETACAL.56
C
190 CONTINUE PETACAL.57
C
C     *** CALCULATE THE PARTIAL DERIVATIVES OF F PETACAL.58
C
C     DISTANCES FROM MIDPOINT OF CELL TO MIDPOINT OF NEIGHBOR CELLS PETACAL.59
C     DISTANCE TO RIGHT AND LEFT NEIGHBORS PETACAL.60
C
C     DXR=0.5*(DELX(I)+DELX(I+1)) PETACAL.61
C     DXL=0.5*(DELX(I)+DELX(I-1)) PETACAL.62
C
C     DISTANCE TO TOP AND BOTTOM NEIGHBORS PETACAL.63
C
C     DYT=0.5*(DELY(J)+DELY(J+1)) PETACAL.64
C     DYB=0.5*(DELY(J)+DELY(J-1)) PETACAL.65
C
C     DENOMINATORS FOR FINITE DIFFERENCE FORMULAS FOR PARTIAL PETACAL.66
C     DERIVATIVES IN X AND Y DIRECTIONS PETACAL.67
C
C     RXDEN=1.0/(DXR+DXL-(DXR+DXL)) PETACAL.68
C     RYDEN=1.0/(DYB-DYT-(DYB+DYT)) PETACAL.69
C
C     FOFM (AND FOFP) INDICATE WHETHER CELLS WITH LESSER (GREATER) IN- PETACAL.70
C     DICES CONTRIBUTE TO AVERAGE FLUID HEIGHTS IN THREE CELL ARRAY PETACAL.71
C     FOFM=1.0 WHEN CELL CONTRIBUTES:=0.0 OTHERWISE PETACAL.72
C     INDEX IS J FOR VERTICAL HEIGHTS; I FOR HORIZONTAL HEIGHTS PETACAL.73
C     OBSTACLE CELL DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE IF NO FLUID IN NEIGHBOR CELL OF PETACAL.74
C     THREE CELL ARRAY PETACAL.75
C
C     FOFM=1.0 PETACAL.76
C     IF(BETA(I+1,J-1).LE.0.0.AND.F(I,J-1).LT.EMF) FOFM=0.0 PETACAL.77
C     FOFP=1.0 PETACAL.78
C     IF(BETA(I+1,J+1).LE.0.0.AND.F(I,J+1).LT.EMF) FOFP=0.0 PETACAL.79
C
C     Y FLUID HEIGHT IN CELLS TO RIGHT = AVFR PETACAL.80
C     Y HEIGHTS MEASURED FROM FLOOR OF ( J - 1 ) CELLS PETACAL.81

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C
AVFR=(1.0+AC(I+1,J-1)*(F(I+1,J-1)-1.0))*FOFM=DELY(J-1)+ PETACAL.108
1(1.0+AC(I+1,J)*(F(I+1,J)-1.0))*DELY(J)+ PETACAL.109
2(1.0+AC(I+1,J+1)*(F(I+1,J+1)-1.0))*FOFP=DELY(J+1) PETACAL.110
FOFM=1.0 PETACAL.111
IF(BETA(I-1,J-1).LE.0.0.AND.F(I,J-1).LT.EMF) FOFM=0.0 PETACAL.112
FOFP=1.0 PETACAL.113
IF(BETA(I-1,J+1).LE.0.0.AND.F(I,J+1).LT.EMF) FOFP=0.0 PETACAL.114
PETACAL.115
C
C Y FLUID HEIGHT IN CELLS TO LEFT = AVFL PETACAL.116
C
AVFL=(1.0+AC(I-1,J-1)*(F(I-1,J-1)-1.0))*FOFM=DELY(J-1)+ PETACAL.117
1(1.0+AC(I-1,J)*(F(I-1,J)-1.0))*DELY(J)+ PETACAL.118
2(1.0+AC(I-1,J+1)*(F(I-1,J+1)-1.0))*FOFP=DELY(J+1) PETACAL.119
FOFM=1.0 PETACAL.120
IF(BETA(I,J-1).LE.0.0.AND.F(I-1,J-1)+F(I+1,J-1).LT.EMF) FOFM=0.0 PETACAL.121
FOFP=1.0 PETACAL.122
IF(BETA(I,J+1).LE.0.0.AND.F(I-1,J+1)+F(I+1,J+1).LT.EMF) FOFP=0.0 PETACAL.123
PETACAL.124
C
C Y FLUID HEIGHT IN CENTRAL CELLS = AVFCX PETACAL.125
C
AVFCX=(1.0+AC(I,J-1)*(F(I,J-1)-1.0))*FOFM=DELY(J-1)+ PETACAL.126
1(1.0+AC(I,J)*(F(I,J)-1.0))*DELY(J)+ PETACAL.127
2(1.0+AC(I,J+1)*(F(I,J+1)-1.0))*FOFP=DELY(J+1) PETACAL.128
FOFM=1.0 PETACAL.129
IF(BETA(I-1,J+1).LE.0.0.AND.F(I-1,J).LT.EMF) FOFM=0.0 PETACAL.130
FOFP=1.0 PETACAL.131
IF(BETA(I,J+1).LE.0.0.AND.F(I-1,J+1)+F(I+1,J+1).LT.EMF) FOFP=0.0 PETACAL.132
PETACAL.133
C
C X FLUID WIDTH IN CELLS ABOVE = AVFT PETACAL.134
C
X FLUID WIDTH MEASURED FROM FLOOR OF (I-1) CELLS PETACAL.135
C
AVFT=(1.0+AC(I-1,J+1)*(F(I-1,J+1)-1.0))*FOFM=DELX(I-1)+ PETACAL.136
1(1.0+AC(I,J+1)*(F(I,J+1)-1.0))*DELX(I)+ PETACAL.137
2(1.0+AC(I+1,J+1)*(F(I+1,J+1)-1.0))*FOFP=DELX(I+1) PETACAL.138
FOFM=1.0 PETACAL.139
IF(BETA(I-1,J-1).LE.0.0.AND.F(I-1,J).LT.EMF) FOFM=0.0 PETACAL.140
FOFP=1.0 PETACAL.141
IF(BETA(I+1,J-1).LE.0.0.AND.F(I+1,J).LT.EMF) FOFP=0.0 PETACAL.142
PETACAL.143
C
C X FLUID WIDTH IN CELLS BELOW = AVFB PETACAL.144
C
AVFB=(1.0+AC(I-1,J-1)*(F(I-1,J-1)-1.0))*FOFM=DELX(I-1)+ PETACAL.145
1(1.0+AC(I,J-1)*(F(I,J-1)-1.0))*DELX(I)+ PETACAL.146
2(1.0+AC(I+1,J-1)*(F(I+1,J-1)-1.0))*FOFP=DELX(I+1) PETACAL.147
FOFM=1.0 PETACAL.148
IF(BETA(I-1,J).LE.0.0.AND.F(I-1,J-1)+F(I-1,J+1).LT.EMF) FOFM=0.0 PETACAL.149
FOFP=1.0 PETACAL.150
IF(BETA(I+1,J).LE.0.0.AND.F(I+1,J-1)+F(I+1,J+1).LT.EMF) FOFP=0.0 PETACAL.151
PETACAL.152
C
C X FLUID WIDTH IN CENTRAL CELLS = AVFCY PETACAL.153
C
AVFCY=(1.0+AC(I-1,J)*(F(I-1,J)-1.0))*FOFM=DELX(I-1)+ PETACAL.154
1(1.0+AC(I,J)*(F(I,J)-1.0))*DELX(I)+ PETACAL.155
2(1.0+AC(I+1,J)*(F(I+1,J)-1.0))*FOFP=DELX(I+1) PETACAL.156
FOFM=1.0 PETACAL.157
IF(BETA(I,J).LE.0.0.AND.F(I-1,J)+F(I+1,J).LT.EMF) FOFM=0.0 PETACAL.158
FOFP=1.0 PETACAL.159
IF(BETA(I+1,J).LE.0.0.AND.F(I+1,J-1)+F(I+1,J+1).LT.EMF) FOFP=0.0 PETACAL.160
PETACAL.161
C
C AVFL SET BY CONVENTION IN FIRST COLUMN OF CELLS PETACAL.162
C
IN BOTH X AND Y DIRECTIONS OBSTACLES ARE PLACED ON FLOOR FROM WHICH PETACAL.163
DISTANCES ARE MEASURED; FLUID IS THEN ABOVE OBSTACLES PETACAL.164
IF NF=2 OR 4 FLOOR IS AT TOP OF CELL: AT I+1 OR J+1 RESPECTIVELY PETACAL.165
PETACAL.166
C
I=(I.EQ.2) AVFL=AVFCX PETACAL.167
PETACAL.168
C
THREE POINT FINITE DIFFERENCE FORMULAS FOR SURFACE SLOPES WITH PETACAL.169
VARIABLE MESH SIZES: FORMULAS EXACT FOR QUADRATICS PETACAL.170
SLOPE DH/DX FOR ALMOST HORIZONTAL FLUID = PFX PETACAL.171
C
PFX=RXDEN=((AVFR-AVFCX)*DXL**2+(AVFCX-AVFL)*DXR**2) PETACAL.172
PETACAL.173
C
SLOPE DW/DY FOR ALMOST VERTICAL FLUID = PFY PETACAL.174
C
PFY=RYDEN=((AVFT-AVFCY)*DYB**2+(AVFCY-AVFB)*DYT**2) PETACAL.175
PETACAL.176
C
PF = SUM OF SQUARES OF TANGENTS; USED AS FLAG TO DIFFERENTIATE PETACAL.177
SURFACE CELLS FROM ISOLATED CELLS (NF=5) PETACAL.178
C
PF=PFX**2+PFY**2 PETACAL.179
PETACAL.180
C
IF PF VERY SMALL. CELL IS DECLARED ISOLATED (INSTEAD OF SURFACE) PETACAL.181
PETACAL.182
PETACAL.183
PETACAL.184
PETACAL.185
PETACAL.186
PETACAL.187

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C AND WE CONTINUE: OTHERWISE GO TO 660 PETACAL.188
C IF (PF.GT.EM10) GO TO 660 PETACAL.189
C SET NF(I,J) AND P(I,J) FOR ISOLATED CELL; BYPASS DETERMINATION PETACAL.190
C OF PRESSURE INTERPOLATION CELL,CALCULATION OF SURFACE PRESSURE PETACAL.191
C AND CALCULATION OF PETA PETACAL.192
C
C 655 NF(I,J)=5 PETACAL.193
C P(I,J)=0.25*(P(I+1,J)+P(I,J+1)+P(I-1,J)+P(I,J-1)) PETACAL.194
C HAVING SET NF AND P FOR THE ISOLATED CELL, WE NOW SKIP TO END OF PETACAL.195
C MAIN LOOPS PETACAL.196
C
C GO TO 750 PETACAL.197
C 660 CONTINUE PETACAL.198
C FOR SURFACE CELLS WE PICK UP CALCULATIONS OF MAIN LOOPS; HAVING PETACAL.199
C DETERMINED SLOPES AND SOME AUXILIARY QUANTITIES, WE NOW GET NF, PETACAL.200
C PS, AND PETA PETACAL.201
C IN ORDER TO SET FLAGS TO BE USED LATER, WE SUM THE F'S IN COLS. PETACAL.202
C TO RIGHT AND LEFT AND IN ROWS ABOVE AND BELOW THE (I,J) CELL PETACAL.203
C SFIM = SUM OF F'S IN (I-1) COL. PETACAL.204
C SFIP = SUM OF F'S IN (I+1) COL. PETACAL.205
C SFJP = SUM OF F'S IN (J+1) ROW PETACAL.206
C SFJM = SUM OF F'S IN (J-1) ROW PETACAL.207
C SFIC = SUM OF F'S IN I COL. PETACAL.208
C SFJC = SUM OF F'S IN J ROW PETACAL.209
C SFIM=F(I-1,J+1)+F(I-1,J)+F(I-1,J-1) PETACAL.210
C SFIC=F(I,J+1)+F(I,J)+F(I,J-1) PETACAL.211
C SFIP=F(I+1,J+1)+F(I+1,J)+F(I+1,J-1) PETACAL.212
C SFJP=F(I+1,J+1)+F(I,J+1)+F(I-1,J+1) PETACAL.213
C SFJC=F(I+1,J)+F(I,J)+F(I-1,J) PETACAL.214
C SFJM=F(I+1,J-1)+F(I,J-1)+F(I-1,J-1) PETACAL.215
C
C IF THERE IS LITTLE FLUID IN THREE BY THREE ARRAY OF CELLS: SET PETACAL.216
C CELL PRESSURE AS FOR AN ISOLATED CELL AND GO TO END OF MAIN LOOP PETACAL.217
C FLAGS ARE INITIALLY SET = 0 PETACAL.218
C
C IF(SFIM+SFIC+SFIP+SFJM+SFJC+SFJP.LT.0.10) GO TO 655 PETACAL.219
C
C IF ANY CELL FACE IS COMPLETELY CLOSED TO FLOW: SKIP ROW AND PETACAL.220
C COLUMN TESTS PETACAL.221
C
C IF(AR(I,J).LT.EM6.OR.AR(I-1,J).LT.EM6.OR.AT(I,J).LT.EM6. PETACAL.222
C 1 OR.AT(I,J-1).LT.EM6) GO TO 670 PETACAL.223
C IFLGX=0 PETACAL.224
C JFLGY=0 PETACAL.225
C
C IF EITHER COL. TO LEFT OR COL. TO RIGHT IS EMPTY OR IS FULL: IFLG- PETACAL.226
C X = 1 PETACAL.227
C
C IF (SFIM.LT.EMF.OR.SFIM.GT.3.0-EMF) IFLGX=1 PETACAL.228
C IF (SFIP.LT.EMF.OR.SFIP.GT.3.0-EMF) IFLGX=1 PETACAL.229
C
C IF EITHER ROW ABOVE OR ROW BELOW IS EMPTY OR IS FULL: JFLGY = 1 PETACAL.230
C
C IF (SFJP.LT.EMF.OR.SFJP.GT.3.0-EMF) JFLGY=1 PETACAL.231
C IF (SFJM.LT.EMF.OR.SFJM.GT.3.0-EMF) JFLGY=1 PETACAL.232
C
C IF BOTH FLAGS = 1: CONTINUE EXECUTION AT 670 WITHOUT INTERVENTION PETACAL.233
C
C IF (IFLGX.EQ.1.AND.JFLGY.EQ.1) GO TO 670 PETACAL.234
C
C IF EXACTLY ONE FLAG = 1: CHANGE THE CORRESPONDING SLOPE PETACAL.235
C
C IF (IFLGX.EQ.1) PFX=1.OE10*PFX PETACAL.236
C IF (JFLGY.EQ.1) PFY=1.OE10*PFY PETACAL.237
C
C 670 CONTINUE PETACAL.238
C
C WE HAVE CONCLUDED SLOPE INCREASES PETACAL.239
C
C *** DETERMINE THE PRESSURE INTERPOLATION CELL NF PETACAL.240
C
C ALGORITHM GUARANTEES THAT A NEIGHBORING FLUID CELL (ONE OR MORE PETACAL.241
C ALWAYS EXIST) ALWAYS LIES AT FLOOR OF THE SURFACE CELL. THE FLUID PETACAL.242
C CELL AT THE FLOOR IS USED AS THE INTERPOLATION NEIGHBOR CELL IN PETACAL.243
C PRESIT OR PRESCR PETACAL.244
C PETACAL.245
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C PETACAL.267

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C GET ABSOLUTE VALUE OF SLOPES: MINIMUM WILL DETERMINE WHETHER PETACAL.268
C SURFACE HAS NEAR HORIZONTAL OR NEAR VERTICAL ORIENTATION PETACAL.269
C ABPFX=ABS(PFX) PETACAL.270
C ABPFY=ABS(PFY) PETACAL.271
C SET DEFAULT VALUES OF THE INDICES OF THE INTERPOLATION NEIGHBOR PETACAL.272
C CELL (L,M): (L,M) = (I,J) PETACAL.273
C L=I PETACAL.274
C M=J PETACAL.275
C IF SURFACE IS MORE NEARLY HORIZONTAL: GO TO 680. OTHERWISE PETACAL.276
C SURFACE IS MORE NEARLY VERTICAL AND WE ASSIGN NF = 2 OR 1 PETACAL.277
C IF (ABPFY.GE.ABPFX) GO TO 680 PETACAL.278
C SET MINIMUM SLOPE, L INDEX, AND NF CONSISTENTLY WITH NF = 2 PETACAL.279
C PFMN=PFY PETACAL.280
C NF(I,J)=2 PETACAL.281
C L=I+1 PETACAL.282
C COMPUTE LENGTH INTERVALS NEEDED FOR EVALUATING THE PRESSURE PETACAL.283
C INTERPOLATION (INTERVALS NEEDED IN BUILDING THE PETA ARRAY) PETACAL.284
C DMX=DELX(I) PETACAL.285
C DMIN=0.5*(DMX+DELX(I+1)) PETACAL.286
C DNBR=DELX(I+1) PETACAL.287
C ALGEBRAIC SIGN OF LARGER ABSOLUTE SLOPE (PFX) DETERMINES NF VALUE. PETACAL.288
C IF PFX > 0.0 THEN NF = 2 AND WE SKIP TO END OF NF ROUTINE AT 690 PETACAL.289
C OTHERWISE NF = 1 AND WE GO ON, REPEATING IMMEDIATELY PREVIOUS PETACAL.290
C STEPS APPROPRIATELY FOR NF = 1 PETACAL.291
C IF (PFX.GT.0.0) GO TO 690 PETACAL.292
C NF(I,J)=1 PETACAL.293
C PFMN=-PFY PETACAL.294
C L=I-1 PETACAL.295
C DMX=DELX(I) PETACAL.296
C DMIN=0.5*(DMX+DELX(I-1)) PETACAL.297
C DNBR=DELX(I-1) PETACAL.298
C HAVING COMPLETED CALCULATIONS FOR NF = 1, WE SKIP TO END OF NF PETACAL.299
C ROUTINE HOLDING NF = 1 DATA PETACAL.300
C GO TO 690 PETACAL.301
C 680 CONTINUE PETACAL.302
C WE ARE NOW IN SURFACE MORE NEARLY HORIZONTAL CASE. WE START WITH PETACAL.303
C NF = 4 PETACAL.304
C SET MINIMUM SLOPE, L INDEX AND NF CONSISTENTLY WITH NF = 4 PETACAL.305
C PFMN=-PFX PETACAL.306
C NF(I,J)=4 PETACAL.307
C M=J+1 PETACAL.308
C DMX=DELY(J) PETACAL.309
C DMIN=0.5*(DMX+DELY(J+1)) PETACAL.310
C DNBR=DELY(J+1) PETACAL.311
C ALGEBRAIC SIGN OF LARGER SLOPE (PFY) DETERMINES NF VALUE. IF PFY PETACAL.312
C > 0.0 THEN NF = 4 AND WE SKIP TO END OF NF ROUTINE PETACAL.313
C OTHERWISE NF = 3 AND WE GO ON, REPEATING IMMEDIATELY PREVIOUS PETACAL.314
C STEPS APPROPRIATELY FOR NF = 3 PETACAL.315
C IF (PFY.GT.0.0) GO TO 690 PETACAL.316
C NF(I,J)=3 PETACAL.317
C PFMN=PFX PETACAL.318
C M=J-1 PETACAL.319
C DMX=DELY(J) PETACAL.320
C DMIN=0.5*(DMX+DELY(J-1)) PETACAL.321
C DNBR=DELY(J-1) PETACAL.322
C 690 CONTINUE PETACAL.323
C WE HAVE COMPLETED SETTING NF AND (L,M) FOR THE PRESSURE INTERPO- PETACAL.324
C LATION PETACAL.325
C PETACAL.326
C PETACAL.327
C PETACAL.328
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C PETACAL.330
C PETACAL.331
C PETACAL.332
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C PETACAL.347

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C DETERMINE AN INTERPOLATION LENGTH FOR THE PETA ARRAY PETACAL.348
C IF(NF(I,J).EQ.1) SDFS=(1.0+AC(I-1,J)*(F(I-1,J)-1.0))*DELX(I-1)+ PETACAL.349
1 (1.0+AC(I,J)*(F(I,J)-1.0))*DELX(I) PETACAL.350
IF(NF(I,J).EQ.2) SDFS=(1.0+AC(I+1,J)*(F(I+1,J)-1.0))*DELX(I+1)+ PETACAL.351
1 (1.0+AC(I,J)*(F(I,J)-1.0))*DELX(I) PETACAL.352
IF(NF(I,J).EQ.3) SDFS=(1.0+AC(I,J-1)*(F(I,J-1)-1.0))*DELX(J-1)+ PETACAL.353
1 (1.0+AC(I,J)*(F(I,J)-1.0))*DELX(J) PETACAL.354
IF(NF(I,J).EQ.4) SDFS=(1.0+AC(I,J+1)*(F(I,J+1)-1.0))*DELX(J+1)+ PETACAL.355
1 (1.0+AC(I,J)*(F(I,J)-1.0))*DELX(J) PETACAL.356
DFS=0.5*DMX+DNBR-SDFS PETACAL.357
DFS=AMIN1(DFS,0.5*DMIN) PETACAL.358
PETACAL.359

C IF NO SURFACE TENSION BYPASS PS ROUTINE AND CALCULATE PETA(I,J) PETACAL.360
C IF (ISURF10.LT.1) GO TO 740 PETACAL.361
C *** DETERMINE THE SURFACE PRESSURE PETACAL.362
C WE DETERMINE ONLY THE SURFACE TENSION CONTRIBUTION TO PS; VOID PETACAL.363
PRESSURE IS ADDED IN PRESIT OR IN PRESCR PETACAL.364
C SET NF AND NW INTO NON-INDEXED VARIABLES FOR USE IN IF STATEMENTS PETACAL.365
SET DEFAULT VALUES OF FLGE,...,AFE,...,FLGU,INW,CSANG, AND SANG PETACAL.366
FLAGS GIVE CHOICE OF WALL ADHESION OR SURFACE TENSION AND, IF WALL PETACAL.367
ADHESION, THE DIRECTION OF THE FORCE PETACAL.368
C NFF=NF(I,J) PETACAL.369
FLGE=1.0 PETACAL.370
FLGW=1.0 PETACAL.371
FLGN=1.0 PETACAL.372
FLGS=1.0 PETACAL.373
NWW=NW(I,J) PETACAL.374
CSANG=COSO(I,J) PETACAL.375
SANG=SINO(I,J) PETACAL.376
FLGU=1.0 PETACAL.377
AFE=1.0 PETACAL.378
AFW=1.0 PETACAL.379
AFN=1.0 PETACAL.380
AFS=1.0 PETACAL.381
INW=0 PETACAL.382

C NWW=0 INDICATES A FLUID CELL FULLY OPEN TO FLOW WHOSE FACES PETACAL.383
MAY BE COMPLETELY OPEN TO FLOW, FULLY CLOSED, OR PARTIALLY PETACAL.384
OPEN TO FLOW (SIMULATING POROUS BAFFLES) - SKIP TO STANDARD PETACAL.385
SURFACE TENSION CALCULATION PETACAL.386
C IF(NWW.EQ.0) GO TO 100 PETACAL.387
C RESET INW: THIS FORECLOSES THE POROUS BAFFLE OPTION PETACAL.388
(CELL FACES PARTIALLY OPEN TO FLOW, PART SURFACE TENSION, PETACAL.389
PART ADHESION) PETACAL.390
C RESET CSANG FOR NF=1 OR 2; WE NOW HAVE FINAL VALUES FOR CSANG PETACAL.391
SO MAGNITUDE OF WALL ADHESION FORCE HAS NOW BEEN DETERMINED PETACAL.392
C IF NWW=NFF GO TO STANDARD CALCULATION OF SURFACE TENSION PETACAL.393
USING PARAMETERS SET FOR CURVED BOUNDARY CASES PETACAL.394
C INW=1 PETACAL.395
IF(NFF.LE.2) CSANG=SINO(I,J) PETACAL.396
SANG=0.0 PETACAL.397
IF(NWW.EQ.NFF) GO TO 100 PETACAL.398

C CURVED BOUNDARY WALL ADHESION PETACAL.399
C FOR SOME CASES OF NW = 1,3,4,5,6,7, OR 8 SET WALL ADHESION RATHER PETACAL.400
THAN SURFACE TENSION. CHOOSING THE WALL AND THE FORCE DIRECTION PETACAL.401
USE NF AND NEIGHBORING F VALUES TO MAKE THE DETERMINATION PETACAL.402
C GO TO (20, 100, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80),NWW PETACAL.403
C WE ARE IN NW = 1 BRANCH. WE HAVE ALREADY TREATED NF = 1. FOR NF = PETACAL.404
3 OR 4 : BRANCH AHEAD TO 23 OR 24 PETACAL.405
C FOR NF = 2: RESET FLGU; IF NO FLUID ABOVE, PUT WALL ADHESION ON PETACAL.406
TOP WALL; IF NO FLUID BELOW, PUT WALL ADHESION ON BOTTOM WALL PETACAL.407
ENTER NEXT STAGE OF CALCULATION PETACAL.408
C 20 IF(NFF.EQ.3) GO TO 23 PETACAL.409
IF(NFF.EQ.4) GO TO 24 PETACAL.410
FLGU=-1.0 PETACAL.411
IF(F(I,J+1).LE.EMF) AFN=0.0 PETACAL.412
PETACAL.413
PETACAL.414
PETACAL.415
PETACAL.416
PETACAL.417
PETACAL.418
PETACAL.419
PETACAL.420
PETACAL.421
PETACAL.422
PETACAL.423
PETACAL.424
PETACAL.425
PETACAL.426
PETACAL.427

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IF(F(I,J-1).LE.EMF) AFS=0.0 PETACAL.428
GO TO 100 PETACAL.429
C FOR NF = 3: IF NO FLUID ABOVE, PUT WALL ADHESION ON EAST WALL; IF PETACAL.430
C NO FLUID BELOW, PUT WALL ADHESION ON WEST WALL PETACAL.431
C ENTER NEXT STAGE OF CALCULATION PETACAL.432
C
23 IF(F(I,J+1).LE.EMF) AFE=0.0 PETACAL.433
IF(F(I,J-1).LE.EMF) AFW=0.0 PETACAL.434
GO TO 100 PETACAL.435
C FOR NF = 4: IN THIS CASE WE ARE CALCULATING -Y COMPONENT OF PETACAL.436
SURFACE FORCES. THUS WALL ADHESION ENTERS WITH OPPOSITE SIGN. IF PETACAL.437
NO FLUID ABOVE, PUT WALL ADHESION ON WEST WALL; IF NO FLUID PETACAL.438
BELOW, PUT WALL ADHESION ON EAST WALL PETACAL.439
C ENTER NEXT STAGE OF CALCULATION PETACAL.440
C
24 IF(F(I,J+1).LE.EMF) AFW=0.0 PETACAL.441
IF(F(I,J-1).LE.EMF) AFE=0. PETACAL.442
GO TO 100 PETACAL.443
C WE ARE IN NW=4 BRANCH. WE HAVE ALREADY TREATED NF=1 PETACAL.444
FOR NF=1 OR 2: BRANCH AHEAD TO 41 OR 42 PETACAL.445
FOR NF=3: IF NO FLUID TO RIGHT, PUT ADHESION ON EAST WALL: PETACAL.446
IF NO FLUID TO LEFT, PUT ADHESION ON WEST WALL PETACAL.447
C ENTER NEXT STAGE... PETACAL.448
C
40 GO TO (41,42,43,43), NFF PETACAL.449
43 IF(F(I+1,J).LE.EMF) AFE=0.0 PETACAL.450
IF(F(I-1,J).LE.EMF) AFW=0.0 PETACAL.451
GO TO 100 PETACAL.452
C FOR NF=1: RESET FLGU; IF NO FLUID TO RIGHT, PUT ADHESION PETACAL.453
ON SOUTH WALL; IF NO FLUID TO LEFT, PUT ADHESION ON NORTH WALL PETACAL.454
C ENTER NEXT STAGE... PETACAL.455
C
41 FLGU=-1.0 PETACAL.456
IF(F(I+1,J).LE.EMF) AFS=0.0 PETACAL.457
IF(F(I-1,J).LE.EMF) AFN=0.0 PETACAL.458
GO TO 100 PETACAL.459
C FOR NF=2: RESET FLGU; IF NO FLUID TO RIGHT PUT ADHESION ON PETACAL.460
NORTH WALL; IF NO FLUID TO LEFT, PUT ADHESION ON SOUTH WALL PETACAL.461
C ENTER NEXT STAGE... PETACAL.462
C
42 IF(F(I-1,J).LE.EMF) AFS=0.0 PETACAL.463
IF(F(I+1,J).LE.EMF) AFN=0.0 PETACAL.464
FLGU=-1.0 PETACAL.465
GO TO 100 PETACAL.466
C WE ARE NOW IN NW=3 BRANCH. WE HAVE ALREADY TREATED NF=3 PETACAL.467
FOR NF=1 OR 2: BRANCH AHEAD TO 31 OR 32 PETACAL.468
FOR NF=4: RESET FLGU, IF NO FLUID TO RIGHT, PUT ADHESION PETACAL.469
ON EAST WALL; IF NO FLUID TO LEFT, PUT ADHESION ON WEST WALL PETACAL.470
C ENTER NEXT STAGE... PETACAL.471
C
30 GO TO (31,32,33,33), NFF PETACAL.472
33 IF(F(I+1,J).LE.EMF) AFE=0.0 PETACAL.473
IF(F(I-1,J).LE.EMF) AFW=0.0 PETACAL.474
FLGU=-1.0 PETACAL.475
GO TO 100 PETACAL.476
C IF NO FLUID TO RIGHT, PUT ADHESION ON NORTH WALL; IF NO FLUID PETACAL.477
TO LEFT, PUT ADHESION ON SOUTH WALL PETACAL.478
C ENTER NEXT STAGE... PETACAL.479
C
31 IF(F(I+1,J).LE.EMF) AFN=0.0 PETACAL.480
IF(F(I-1,J).LE.EMF) AFS=0.0 PETACAL.481
GO TO 100 PETACAL.482
C IF NO FLUID TO RIGHT, PUT ADHESION ON SOUTH WALL; IF NO FLUID PETACAL.483
TO LEFT, PUT ADHESION ON NORTH WALL PETACAL.484
C ENTER NEXT STAGE... PETACAL.485
C
32 IF(F(I-1,J).LE.EMF) AFN=0.0 PETACAL.486
IF(F(I+1,J).LE.EMF) AFS=0.0 PETACAL.487
GO TO 100 PETACAL.488
C WE ARE NOW IN NW=6 BRANCH PETACAL.489
RESET FLGU: IF NF=2 OR 4 PETACAL.490

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C     BRANCH AHEAD TO 64; IF NF=3 OR 4  

C     FOR NF=1 OR 2: IF NO FLUID ABOVE, PUT ADHESION ON NORTH WALL;  

C     IF NO FLUID TO LEFT, PUT ADHESION ON SOUTH WALL  

C     ENTER NEXT STAGE...  

C  

60 IF(NFF.EQ.2.OR.NFF.EQ.4) FLGU=-1.0  

IF(NFF.GT.2) GO TO 64  

IF(F(I,J+1).LT.EMF) AFN=0.0  

IF(F(I-1,J).LT.EMF) AFS=0.0  

GO TO 100  

C  

C     FOR NF=3 OR 4: IF NO FLUID ABOVE, PUT ADHESION ON EAST WALL;  

C     IF NO FLUID TO THE LEFT, PUT ADHESION ON WEST WALL  

C     ENTER NEXT STAGE...  

C  

64 IF(F(I,J+1).LT.EMF) AFE=0.0  

IF(F(I-1,J).LT.EMF) AFW=0.0  

GO TO 100  

C  

WE ARE NOW IN NW=5 BRANCH  

FOR NF=1 OR 4: RESET FLGU  

FOR NF=3 OR 4: BRANCH AHEAD TO 54  

FOR NF=1 OR 2: IF NO FLUID BELOW, PUT ADHESION ON SOUTH WALL;  

IF NO FLUID TO THE LEFT, PUT ADHESION ON NORTH WALL  

ENTER NEXT STAGE...  

C  

50 IF(NFF.EQ.1.OR.NFF.EQ.4) FLGU=-1.0  

IF(NFF.GT.2) GO TO 54  

IF(F(I,J-1).LT.EMF) AFS=0.0  

IF(F(I-1,J).LT.EMF) AFN=0.0  

GO TO 100  

C  

C     FOR NF=3 OR 4: IF NO FLUID BELOW, PUT ADHESION ON EAST WALL;  

C     IF NO FLUID TO THE LEFT, PUT ADHESION ON WEST WALL  

C     ENTER NEXT STAGE...  

C  

54 IF(F(I,J-1).LT.EMF) AFE=0.0  

IF(F(I-1,J).LT.EMF) AFW=0.0  

GO TO 100  

C  

WE ARE IN NW=7 BRANCH  

FOR NF=1 OR 3: USE SURFACE TENSION ONLY  

FOR NF=4: BRANCH AHEAD TO 74  

FOR NF=2: IF NO FLUID ABOVE, PUT ADHESION ON NORTH WALL  

ENTER NEXT STAGE...  

C  

70 GO TO (100,72,100,74),NFF  

72 IF(F(I,J+1).LT.EMF) AFN=0.0  

GO TO 100  

C  

C     FOR NF=4: RESET FLGU; IF NO FLUID TO RIGHT, PUT ADHESION ON EAST  

C     WALL  

C     ENTER NEXT STAGE...  

C  

74 IF(F(I+1,J).LT.EMF) AFE=0.0  

FLGU=-1.0  

GO TO 100  

C  

WE ARE IN NW=8 BRANCH  

FOR NF=1 OR 4: USE SURFACE TENSION ONLY  

FOR NF=3: BRANCH AHEAD TO 83  

FOR NF=2: RESET FLGU; IF NO FLUID BELOW, PUT ADHESION ON SOUTH  

WALL  

ENTER NEXT STAGE...  

C  

80 GO TO (100,82,83,100), NFF  

82 IF(F(I,J-1).LT.EMF) AFS=0.0  

FLGU=-1.0  

GO TO 100  

C  

C     FOR NF=3: IF NO FLUID TO THE RIGHT, PUT ADHESION ON EAST WALL  

C  

83 IF(F(I+1,J).LT.EMF) AFE=0.0  

C  

C     CALCULATION OF SURFACE TENSION FORCE IS DIFFERENT FOR VERTICAL  

C     AND HORIZONTAL SURFACES; GO TO APPROPRIATE BRANCH TO BEGIN  

C  

100 GO TO (700,700,710,710), NFF  

C  

C     WE HAVE A NEAR VERTICAL SURFACE

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C      CALCULATE A HORIZONTAL DISTANCE (RDEW) AND A RECIPROCAL Y          PETACAL.588
C      INTERVAL (RDNS) FOR LATER USE                                      PETACAL.589
C
C      700 RDEW=RXI(I)                                                 PETACAL.590
C
C      IF(INW=0: GO TO CALCULATION FOR POROUS BAFFLE CAPABILITY: CALCULAT PETACAL.591
C      LINEAR COMBINATION OF SURFACE TENSION AND ADHESION FORCES          PETACAL.592
C      OTHERWISE, BYPASS POROUS BAFFLE ROUTINE AND CALCULATE EITHER        PETACAL.593
C      SURFACE TENSION OR WALL ADHESION                                     PETACAL.594
C
C      IF(INW.EQ.0) GO TO 701                                              PETACAL.595
C      RDNS=RDY(J)                                                       PETACAL.596
C      IF(I.EQ.2) GO TO 702                                              PETACAL.597
C      IF(AR(I-1,J).GT.EM6) RDNS=RDY(J)/AR(I-1,J)                         PETACAL.598
C      GO TO 702                                                       PETACAL.599
C      701 FLGU=-1.0                                         PETACAL.600
C      RDNS=RDY(J)                                                       PETACAL.601
C
C      SET FRACTIONAL AREA OPEN TO FLOW ON EAST, OR RIGHT, CELL WALL       PETACAL.602
C      AND ON WEST, OR LEFT, WALL (I.E., AFE AND AFW) BY CONVENTION          PETACAL.603
C
C      AFE=1.0                                                       PETACAL.604
C      AFW=1.0                                                       PETACAL.605
C
C      SET FRACTIONAL AREA OPEN TO FLOW ON NORTH, OR TOP, WALL AND ON       PETACAL.606
C      SOUTH, OR BOTTOM, WALL ACCORDING TO OBSTACLE GEOMETRY                 PETACAL.607
C
C      AFN=AT(I,J)                                         PETACAL.608
C      AFS=AT(I,J-1)                                         PETACAL.609
C
C      SET DEFAULT VALUE OF AFLLOOR, FOR LATER USE IN WALL ADHESION FORCE   PETACAL.610
C
C      AFLLOOR=0.0                                         PETACAL.611
C
C      SET AFLLOOR FOR NF = 1: EXCEPT FOR FIRST COL. OF CELLS AFLLOOR =    PETACAL.612
C      FRACTIONAL AREA OPEN TO FLOW ON EAST CELL WALL                      PETACAL.613
C
C      FOR NF = 2 AFLLOOR = FRACTIONAL AREA OPEN TO FLOW ON WEST WALL       PETACAL.614
C
C      IF (X(I-1).GT.EM6) AFLLOOR=AR(I-1,J)                                PETACAL.615
C      IF (NFF.EQ.2) AFLLOOR=AR(I,J)                                         PETACAL.616
C
C      IF TOP OR BOTTOM CELL WALL IS OPEN TO FLOW BUT CELL IS EMPTY, SET    PETACAL.617
C      CORRESPONDING FLAG TO AFLLOOR VALUE                                 PETACAL.618
C
C      IF (AFN.GT.EM6.AND.F(I,J+1).LT.EMF) FLGN=AFLLOOR                  PETACAL.619
C      IF (AFS.GT.EM6.AND.F(I,J-1).LT.EMF) FLGS=AFLLOOR                  PETACAL.620
C
C      BEGIN CALCULATION OF SURFACE TENSION FORCES, ESPECIALLY OF THE     PETACAL.621
C      TANGENTS THAT APPEAR ON THE VARIOUS WALLS                           PETACAL.622
C
C      702 DHENE=0.0                                         PETACAL.623
C      DHESE=0.0                                         PETACAL.624
C      DHENW=0.0                                         PETACAL.625
C      DHESW=0.0                                         PETACAL.626
C      DHNNE=(AVFT-AVFCY)*2.0/(DELY(J)+DELY(J+1))                     PETACAL.627
C      DHNNW=DHNNE                                       PETACAL.628
C      DHNSE=(AVFCY-AVFB)*2.0/(DELY(J)+DELY(J-1))                     PETACAL.629
C      DHNSW=DHNSE                                       PETACAL.630
C
C      IF PLANE GEOMETRY; SKIP TO 720, WHERE CALCULATION OF SURFACE        PETACAL.631
C      TENSION FORCES PROCEEDS                                         PETACAL.632
C
C      IF(CYL.LT.0.5) GO TO 720                                         PETACAL.633
C
C      FOR CYLINDRICAL CASE WE CALCULATE EXTRA TERM DUE TO AZIMUTHAL      PETACAL.634
C      CURVATURE OF SURFACE; CALCULATE AN AVERAGE SLOPE, MULTIPLY BY SOME   PETACAL.635
C      GEOMETRIC FACTORS, SWITCH ALGEBRAIC SIGN WHEN NF = 2 (AS           PETACAL.636
C      SURFACE CURVATURE CHANGES SIGN), AND STORE RESULT IN FLGN AND FLGS   PETACAL.637
C
C      DHNA=0.5*(DHNNE+DHNSE)                                         PETACAL.638
C      FCYL=0.5*DELY(J)*DHNA=RXI(I)                                    PETACAL.639
C      IF(NFF.EQ.2) FCYL=-FCYL                                         PETACAL.640
C      FLGN=FLGN*(1.0+FCYL)                                         PETACAL.641
C      FLGS=FLGS*(1.0-FCYL)                                         PETACAL.642
C
C      HAVING STORED CYLINDRICAL INFORMATION; PROCEED TO FURTHER          PETACAL.643
C      CALCULATION OF SURFACE TENSION FORCE AT 720                        PETACAL.644
C
C      GO TO 720                                                       PETACAL.645

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C          WE HAVE A NEAR HORIZONTAL SURFACE: CALCULATE RDEW AND RDNS      PETACAL.668
C          APPROPRIATE TO THIS CASE                                         PETACAL.669
C
C 710 RDNS=RXI(I)                                              PETACAL.670
C
C          IF INW=0 GO TO POROUS BAFFLE ROUTINE, GIVING LINEAR      PETACAL.671
C          COMBINATION OF SURFACE TENSION AND ADHESION FORCES      PETACAL.672
C          OTHERWISE ,BYPASS POROUS BAFFLE ROUTINE, CALCULATING EITHER      PETACAL.673
C          SURFACE TENSION OR ADHESION, EITHER HERE OR AFTER 713      PETACAL.674
C
C          IF(INW.EQ.0) GO TO 711                                         PETACAL.675
C          RDEW=RDX(I)                                              PETACAL.676
C          IF(NW(I,J).EQ.3.OR.NW(I,J).EQ.5.OR.NW(I,J).EQ.7) GO TO 713      PETACAL.677
C          IF(AT(I,J).GT.EM6) RDEW=RDX(I)/AT(I,J)                      PETACAL.678
C          GO TO 712                                              PETACAL.679
C 713 IF(AT(I,J-1).GT.EM6) RDEW=RDX(I)/AT(I,J-1)                  PETACAL.680
C          GO TO 712                                              PETACAL.681
C 11 FLGU=-1.0                                              PETACAL.682
C          RDEW=RDX(I)                                              PETACAL.683
C
C          SET FOUR FRACTIONAL AREAS OPEN TO FLOW APPROPRIATELY      PETACAL.684
C
C          AFE=AR(I,J)                                              PETACAL.685
C          AFW=0.0                                              PETACAL.686
C          IF (X(I-1).GT.EM6) AFW=AR(I-1,J)                          PETACAL.687
C          AFN=1.0                                              PETACAL.688
C          AFS=1.0                                              PETACAL.689
C
C          SET AFLLOOR FOR LATER USE: TOP OR BOTTOM AREA OPEN TO FLOW      PETACAL.690
C
C          AFLLOOR=AT(I,J-1)                                         PETACAL.691
C          IF (NFF.EQ.4) AFLLOOR=AT(I,J)                           PETACAL.692
C
C          IF LEFT OR RIGHT CELL IS OPEN TO FLOW BUT EMPTY, SET      PETACAL.693
C          CORRESPONDING FLAG TO AFLLOOR VALUE                         PETACAL.694
C
C          IF (AFE.GT.EM6.AND.F(I+1,J).LT.EMF) FLGE=AFLLOOR          PETACAL.695
C          IF (AFW.GT.EM6.AND.F(I-1,J).LT.EMF) FLGW=AFLLOOR          PETACAL.696
C 712 IF (CYL.GT.0.5) FLGE=FLGE*X(I)=RXI(I)                      PETACAL.697
C          IF (CYL.GT.0.5) FLGW=FLGW*X(I-1)=RXI(I)                  PETACAL.698
C
C          LOAD THE SURFACE TANGENTS IN THE SAME EIGHT VARIABLES:      PETACAL.699
C          ACCUMULATING IN MANNER APPROPRIATE TO HORIZONTAL CASE      PETACAL.700
C
C          DHNNE=0.0                                              PETACAL.701
C          DHNSE=0.0                                              PETACAL.702
C          DHNNW=0.0                                              PETACAL.703
C          DHNSW=0.0                                              PETACAL.704
C          DHENE=(AVFR-AVFCX)*2.0/(DELX(I)+DELX(I+1))            PETACAL.705
C          DHESE=DHENE                                         PETACAL.706
C          DHENW=(AVFCX-AVFL)*2.0/(DELX(I)+DELX(I-1))            PETACAL.707
C          DHESW=DHENW                                         PETACAL.708
C
C          WE HAVE COLLECTED SURFACE TANGENTS AND GO ON TO FURTHER      PETACAL.709
C          EVALUATION OF SURFACE TENSION AND WALL ADHESION AT 720:      PETACAL.710
C          ALL PATHS THRU THIS ROUTINE MEET AT 720 AND GO ON TO      PETACAL.711
C          WE CONSOLIDATE VARIABLES FOR GIVING SURFACE TANGENTS      PETACAL.712
C
C 720 DHEE=0.5*(DHENE+DHESE)                                         PETACAL.713
C          DHNE=0.5*(DHNNE+DHNSE)                                     PETACAL.714
C          DHEW=0.5*(DHENW+DHESW)                                     PETACAL.715
C          DHNW=0.5*(DHNNW+DHNSW)                                     PETACAL.716
C
C          BEGIN TO ASSEMBLE TERMS THAT WILL PROVIDE DENOMINATORS IN      PETACAL.717
C          EXPRESSIONS FOR SIGN OF ANGLE SURFACE MAKES WITH APPROPRIATE      PETACAL.718
C          AXIS; DIRECTLY NEEDED FOR SURFACE TENSION FORCE             PETACAL.719
C
C          TERM1=1.0+DHNE*DHNE                                         PETACAL.720
C          TERM2=1.0+DHNW*DHNW                                         PETACAL.721
C
C          NOW CONSTRUCT THE DENOMINATOR                               PETACAL.722
C
C          RHDE=SORT(TERM1+DHEE*DHEE)                                 PETACAL.723
C          RHDW=SORT(TERM2+DHEW*DHEW)                                PETACAL.724
C
C          CALCULATE SURFACE FORCES ON EAST AND WEST WALLS           PETACAL.725
C          FORCE IS FY FOR NF=3 AND -FY FOR NF=4                     PETACAL.726
C          ONLY FOR INW=0 IS FORCE REALLY A LINEAR COMBINATION OF      PETACAL.727
C          SURFACE TENSION AND WALL ADHESION FORCES. OTHERWISE, IT IS      PETACAL.728
C

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C EITHER SURFACE TENSION OR WALL ADHESION; ACCORDING TO RULES      PETACAL.748
C GIVEN EARLIER          PETACAL.749
C
C FEW=FLGE=(AFE=DHEE/RHDE+FLGU=(1.0-AFE)*CSANG)-                  PETACAL.750
1 FLGW=(AFW=DHEW/RHDW+FLGU=(1.0-AFW)*CSANG)                      PETACAL.751
IF (CYL.LT.0.5.OR.NFF.GT.2) GO TO 730                           PETACAL.752
C
C IN CYLINDRICAL CASE ADD A TERM TO FEW WHEN NF = 1 OR NF = 2      PETACAL.753
C (HELPS BUILD AZIMUTHAL CURVATURE FORCE, SO ALLOW FOR CHANGE      PETACAL.754
C OF SIGN OF CURVATURE BETWEEN NF = 1 AND NF = 2)                   PETACAL.755
C
C FEW=-0.5*(TERM1/RHDE+TERM2/RHDW)                                PETACAL.756
IF (NFF.EQ.2) FEW=-FEW                                         PETACAL.757
C
C ASSEMBLE TERMS TO CONSTRUCT SINES OF ANGLES SURFACE MAKES WITH    PETACAL.758
C NORTH AND SOUTH CELL WALLS                                       PETACAL.759
C
C 730 DHEN=0.5*(DHENE+DHENW)                                         PETACAL.760
DHNN=0.5*(DHNNE+DHNNW)                                         PETACAL.761
DHES=0.5*(DHESE+DHESW)                                         PETACAL.762
DHNS=0.5*(DHNSE+DHNSW)                                         PETACAL.763
TERM1=1.0+DHEN=DHEN                                         PETACAL.764
TERM2=1.0+DHES=DHES                                         PETACAL.765
RHDN=SORT(TERM1+DHNN*DHNW)                                     PETACAL.766
RHDS=SORT(TERM2+DHNS*DHSW)                                     PETACAL.767
C
C CALCULATE SURFACE FORCES ON NORTH AND SOUTH WALLS                 PETACAL.768
C FORCE IS FX FOR NF=1 AND -FX FOR NF=2                            PETACAL.769
C ONLY FOR INW=0 IS FORCE REALLY A LINEAR COMBINATIONOF SURFACE     PETACAL.770
C TENSION AND WALL ADHESION FORCES. OTHERWISE, IT IS EITHER          PETACAL.771
C SURFACE TENSION OR WALL ADHESION; ACCORDING TO RULES GIVEN EARLIER PETACAL.772
C
C FNS=FLGN=(AFN=DHNN/RHDN+FLGU=(1.0-AFN)*CSANG)-                  PETACAL.773
1 FLGS=(AFS=DHNS/RHDS+FLGU=(1.0-AFS)*CSANG)                      PETACAL.774
C
C FOR THE POROUS BAFFLE OPTION (INW=0); COMPUTE ADDITIONAL SURFACE    PETACAL.775
C FORCES. ALLOWING FOR SOME CASES OF WALL ADHESION WHICH THE        PETACAL.776
C PRECEDING ALGORITHMS MISS WHEN INW=0                           PETACAL.777
C
C FEW=FEW-(2.0-FLGE-FLGW)*SANG                                     PETACAL.778
FNS=FNS-(2.0-FLGN-FLGS)*SANG                                     PETACAL.779
Afew=ABS(FEW)                                                 PETACAL.780
C
C LIMIT SIZE OF FEW AND FNS WHEN ALGOTITHMS GIVE UNPHYSICAL RESULTS PETACAL.781
C AND MULTIPLY BY GEOMETRIC FACTORS NEEDED FOR PS                  PETACAL.782
C
C IF(NFF.LE.2) FEW=A MIN1(RDEW*A few,RX(2),FEWLIM)=SIGN(1.0,FEW)   PETACAL.783
IF(NFF.GT.2) FEW=A MIN1(RDEW*A few,RDEW,FEWLIM)=SIGN(1.0,FEW)   PETACAL.784
AFNS=ABS(FNS)                                                 PETACAL.785
FNS=A MIN1(RDNS*AFNS,RDNS,FNSLIM)*SIGN(1.0,FNS)               PETACAL.786
C
C COMPUTE SURFACE TENSION PRESSURE AND CALL IT THE SURFACE PRESSURE    PETACAL.787
C (PS). ANY VOID PRESSURE CONTRIBUTION TO PS IS ADDED IN PRESSURE     PETACAL.788
C UPDATE ROUTINE                                              PETACAL.789
C
C PS(I,J)=-SIGMA*(FEW+FNS)                                         PETACAL.790
C
C 740 CCNTINUE
C
C *** CALCULATE PETA
C
C NFSB=0
IF (F(I+1,J).LT.EMF.OR.AR(I,J).LT.EM6) NFSB=NFSB+1             PETACAL.791
IF (F(I,J+1).LT.EMF.OR.AT(I,J).LT.EM6) NFSB=NFSB+2             PETACAL.792
IF (F(I-1,J).LT.EMF.OR.AR(I-1,J).LT.EM6) NFSB=NFSB+4             PETACAL.793
IF (F(I,J-1).LT.EMF.OR.AT(I,J-1).LT.EM6) NFSB=NFSB+8             PETACAL.794
IF (NFSB.EQ.15) PS(I,J)=0.0                                         PETACAL.795
PETA(I,J)=1.0/(1.0-DFS/DMIN)                                     PETACAL.796
IF (L.EQ.1.OR.L.EQ.IMAX) PETA(I,J)=1.0                           PETACAL.797
IF (M.EQ.1.OR.M.EQ.JMAX) PETA(I,J)=1.0                           PETACAL.798
IF (NF(L,M).NE.0) PETA(I,J)=1.0                                     PETACAL.799
IF (NF(I,J).EQ.1.AND.AR(I-1,J).GT.EM6) GO TO 750                PETACAL.800
IF (NF(I,J).EQ.2.AND.AR(I,J).GT.EM6) GO TO 750                PETACAL.801
IF (NF(I,J).EQ.3.AND.AT(I,J-1).GT.EM6) GO TO 750                PETACAL.802
IF (NF(I,J).EQ.4.AND.AT(I,J).GT.EM6) GO TO 750                PETACAL.803
PETA(I,J)=1.0                                         PETACAL.804
C
C 750 CONTINUE
C
C CALL LAVORE

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C      CALL CAVOVO                                PETACAL.827
C      IF NECESSARY, DETERMINE PRESSURES PR FOR VOID REGIONS NF    PETACAL.828
C      *** SET PETA IN ADJACENT FULL CELL                           PETACAL.829
C
C      DO 830 J=1,JMAX                                         PETACAL.830
C      DO 820 I=1,IMAX                                         PETACAL.831
C      NFF=NF(I,J)                                           PETACAL.832
C      IF (NFF.EQ.0.OR.BETA(I,J).LT.0.0) GO TO 820          PETACAL.833
C      IF (NFF.LE.5) GO TO 760                               PETACAL.834
C      P(I,J)=PR(NFF)                                       PETACAL.835
C      GO TO 820                                         PETACAL.836
760  L=I
     M=J
     GO TO (770,780,790,800,820), NFF                      PETACAL.837
770  L=I-1
     DMX=DELX(L)                                         PETACAL.838
     DMIN=0.5*(DMX+DELX(I))                                PETACAL.839
     AMN=AR(L,J)*R(L)                                     PETACAL.840
     GO TO 810                                         PETACAL.841
780  L=I+1
     DMX=DELX(L)                                         PETACAL.842
     DMIN=0.5*(DMX+DELX(I))                                PETACAL.843
     AMN=AR(I,J)*R(I)                                     PETACAL.844
     GO TO 810                                         PETACAL.845
790  M=J-1
     DMX=DELY(M)                                         PETACAL.846
     DMIN=0.5*(DMX+DELY(J))                                PETACAL.847
     AMN=AT(I,M)*RI(I)                                     PETACAL.848
     GO TO 810                                         PETACAL.849
800  M=J+1
     DMX=DELY(M)                                         PETACAL.850
     DMIN=0.5*(DMX+DELY(J))                                PETACAL.851
     AMN=AT(I,J)*RI(I)                                     PETACAL.852
     GO TO 810                                         PETACAL.853
810  CONTINUE
     IF (NF(L,M).GT.0.OR.AMN.LT.EM6) GO TO 820          PETACAL.854
     BPD=1.0/PETA(L,M)-BETA(L,M)*(1.0-PETA(I,J))*AMN/
1     (AC(L,M)*RI(I))*DELT/(DMIN=DMX)/RHOF             PETACAL.855
     PETA(L,M)=AMIN1(1.0/BPD,1.98/OMG)                   PETACAL.856
820  CONTINUE
830  CONTINUE
     RETURN
END

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SUBROUTINE PLTPT (XONE,YONE,ICHAR,ISYM)
*CALL,COMMON1
C
C +++ PLOT (DRAW) A POINT
C +++ PROVIDES A SYSTEM DEPENDANT CALL
C
IC=0
X1=XONE
Y1=YONE
10 X01=(X1-XMIN)*SF+XSHFT
Y01=(Y1-YMIN)*SF+YSHFT
IX1=50.+920.0*X01
IY1=50.+920.0*(1.0-Y01)
CALL PLT (IX1,IY1,42)
IF (ABS(X1).LE.EM6) GO TO 20
IF (ISYMPLT.EQ.0.OR.ISYM.EQ.0) GO TO 20
IC=IC+1
IF (IC.GT.1) GO TO 20
X1=-X1
GO TO 10
20 RETURN
END

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PLTPT.2
PLTPT.3
PLTPT.4
PLTPT.5
PLTPT.6
PLTPT.7
PLTPT.8
PLTPT.9
PLTPT.10
PLTPT.11
PLTPT.12
PLTPT.13
PLTPT.14
PLTPT.15
PLTPT.16
PLTPT.17
PLTPT.18
PLTPT.19
PLTPT.20
PLTPT.21
PLTPT.22
PLTPT.23

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SUBROUTINE PRESR
*CALL,COMMON1
C
      DIMENSION FF(IBAR2,JBAR2),AF(IBAR2,JBAR2),VLM(IBAR2,JBAR2),
1 AD(IBAR2,JBAR2),OO(IBAR2,JBAR2),SSM(IBAR2,JBAR2),
2 RXR(IBAR2,JBAR2),RXL(IBAR2,JBAR2),D(IBAR2,JBAR2),
3 RYT(IBAR2,JBAR2),RYB(IBAR2,JBAR2),DP(IBAR2,JBAR2)
C
      DATA ADEFM,BDEFM / 100.0, 0.10 /
      DATA ITMAX,ITMIN,ITMOST / 500, 5, 90 /
      DATA KTRAN / 1 /
C
C THIS SUBROUTINE MUST BE MODIFIED FOR BOUNDARY CONDITIONS
C OTHER THAN NORMAL VELOCITY EQUAL TO ZERO
C
      GO TO (1,2),KTRAN
1 KTRAN=2
C
      EPSIP=2.0-EPSI
      EPSIM=0.5*EPSI
C
      IF(NCYC.GT.1) GO TO 2
      DO 750 J=1,JMAX
      DO 750 I=1,IMAX
      IF(AC(I,J).LT.EMF.OR.BETA(I,J).LE.0.0) GO TO 740
      NFF=NF(I,J)
      IF(NFF.EQ.0) GO TO 750
      IF(NFF.GT.5) GO TO 730
      L=I
      M=J
      GO TO (723,724,725,726,728), NFF
723  L=I-1
      GO TO 727
724  L=I+1
      GO TO 727
725  M=J-1
      GO TO 727
726  M=J+1
727  NFEL=NF(I-1,J)
      NFER=NF(I+1,J)
      NFEB=NF(I,J-1)
      NFET=NF(I,J+1)
      NFE=MAX0(NFEL,NFER,NFEB,NFET)
      PSURF=PS(I,J)+PR(NFE)
      PLM=P(L,M)
      IF (N(L,M).NE.0.AND.BETA(I,J).GT.0.0) PLM=PSURF
      P(I,J)=(1.0-PETA(I,J))*PLM+PETA(I,J)*PSURF
      GO TO 745
728  IF(PSAT.LE.0.0) GO TO 736
      IF(F(I,J).LT.EMF1) GO TO 733
      PMPS=0.0
      IF(PN(I,J).LT.PSAT) PMPS=P(I,J)-PSAT
      DIJ=RDX(I)*(AR(I,J)*R(I)=U(I,J)-AR(I-1,J)*R(I-1)=U(I-1,J))+
1 RDY(J)=(AT(I,J)*RI(I)*V(I,J)-AT(I,J-1)*RI(I)*V(I,J-1))
      DIJ=DIJ/(AC(I,J)*RI(I))-PMPS=*2/DELT
      P(I,J)=PN(I,J)-DIJ*BETA(I,J)/(1.0-2.0*PMPS*BETA(I,J)/DELT)
      GO TO 745
730  P(I,J)=PR(NFF)
      GO TO 745
733  P(I,J)=PSAT
      GO TO 745
736  P(I,J)=PN(I,J)
      GO TO 745
740  P(I,J)=0.0
745  PN(I,J)=P(I,J)
750  CONTINUE
C
      2 CONTINUE
C
      DELTCR=DELT/RHOF
      C1=1.0
      DD=1.0
      LVEC=IMAX*JMAX
      DO 150 J=1,JMAX
      DO 150 I=1,IMAX
      IF(NF(I,J).GT.0.OR.AC(I,J).LT.EMF.OR.BETA(I,J).LE.0.0) GO TO 140
      DIJ=RDX(I)*(AR(I,J)*R(I)=U(I,J)-AR(I-1,J)*R(I-1)=U(I-1,J))+
1 RDY(J)=(AT(I,J)*RI(I)*V(I,J)-AT(I,J-1)*RI(I)*V(I,J-1))
      VLM(I,J)=AC(I,J)*TPI=RI(I)=DELX(I)=DELY(J)
      D(I,J)=DIJ/(AC(I,J)*RI(I))*VLM(I,J)
      PRESCR.2
      PRESCR.3
      PRESCR.4
      PRESCR.5
      PRESCR.6
      PRESCR.7
      PRESCR.8
      PRESCR.9
      PRESCR.10
      PRESCR.11
      PRESCR.12
      PRESCR.13
      PRESCR.14
      PRESCR.15
      PRESCR.16
      PRESCR.17
      PRESCR.18
      PRESCR.19
      PRESCR.20
      PRESCR.21
      PRESCR.22
      PRESCR.23
      PRESCR.24
      PRESCR.25
      PRESCR.26
      PRESCR.27
      PRESCR.28
      PRESCR.29
      PRESCR.30
      PRESCR.31
      PRESCR.32
      PRESCR.33
      PRESCR.34
      PRESCR.35
      PRESCR.36
      PRESCR.37
      PRESCR.38
      PRESCR.39
      PRESCR.40
      PRESCR.41
      PRESCR.42
      PRESCR.43
      PRESCR.44
      PRESCR.45
      PRESCR.46
      PRESCR.47
      PRESCR.48
      PRESCR.49
      PRESCR.50
      PRESCR.51
      PRESCR.52
      PRESCR.53
      PRESCR.54
      PRESCR.55
      PRESCR.56
      PRESCR.57
      PRESCR.58
      PRESCR.59
      PRESCR.60
      PRESCR.61
      PRESCR.62
      PRESCR.63
      PRESCR.64
      PRESCR.65
      PRESCR.66
      PRESCR.67
      PRESCR.68
      PRESCR.69
      PRESCR.70
      PRESCR.71
      PRESCR.72
      PRESCR.73
      PRESCR.74
      PRESCR.75
      PRESCR.76
      PRESCR.77
      PRESCR.78
      PRESCR.79
      PRESCR.80
      PRESCR.81

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C      IF(IDEFM.EQ.0.OR.F(I,J).GE.EMF1) GO TO 5          PRESCR.82
C      D(I,J)=D(I,J)+AMIN1(ADEFM*EPSI.BDEFM*(1.0-F(I,J))/DELT) PRESCR.83
C
C      S CONTINUE                                         PRESCR.84
C      SSM(I,J)=0.0                                       PRESCR.85
C      RXR(I,J)=0.0                                       PRESCR.86
C      RXR4=0.0                                         PRESCR.87
C      RXRB=0.0                                         PRESCR.88
C      IF(AR(I,J).LT.EM6) GO TO 10                         PRESCR.89
C      RXR(I,J)=AR(I,J)*TPI*R(I)*DELY(J)*2.0/(DELX(I)+DELX(I+1)) PRESCR.90
C      SSM(I,J)=SSM(I,J)+DELTCA*RXR(I,J)                  PRESCR.91
C      IF(NF(I+1,J).EQ.0) GO TO 10                         PRESCR.92
C      IF(NF(I+1,J).GT.5) GO TO 9                          PRESCR.93
C      IF(NF(I+1,J).NE.1) GO TO 8                          PRESCR.94
C      RXRA=(1.0-PETA(I+1,J))-RXR(I,J)                   PRESCR.95
C      RXRB=((1.0-PETA(I+1,J))-PN(I,J)+PETA(I+1,J)*(PS(I+1,J)+PSAT)- PRESCR.96
C      1 PN(I+1,J))*RXR(I,J)                            PRESCR.97
C      GO TO 9                                         PRESCR.98
C      RXRB=(P(I+1,J)-PN(I+1,J))-RXR(I,J)                PRESCR.99
C      RXR(I,J)=0.0                                       PRESCR.100
C      10 RXL(I,J)=0.0                                     PRESCR.101
C      RXLA=0.0                                         PRESCR.102
C      RXLB=0.0                                         PRESCR.103
C      IF(AR(I-1,J).LT.EM6) GO TO 20                      PRESCR.104
C      RXL(I,J)=AR(I-1,J)*TPI*R(I-1)*DELY(J)*2.0/(DELX(I)+DELX(I-1)) PRESCR.105
C      SSM(I,J)=SSM(I,J)+DELTCA*RXL(I,J)                  PRESCR.106
C      IF(NF(I-1,J).EQ.0) GO TO 20                         PRESCR.107
C      IF(NF(I-1,J).GT.5) GO TO 19                         PRESCR.108
C      IF(NF(I-1,J).NE.2) GO TO 18                         PRESCR.109
C      RXLA=(1.0-PETA(I-1,J))-RXL(I,J)                   PRESCR.110
C      RXLB=((1.0-PETA(I-1,J))-PN(I,J)+PETA(I-1,J)*(PS(I-1,J)+PSAT)- PRESCR.111
C      1 PN(I-1,J))*RXL(I,J)                            PRESCR.112
C      GO TO 19                                         PRESCR.113
C      18 RXLB=(P(I-1,J)-PN(I-1,J))-RXL(I,J)             PRESCR.114
C      19 RXL(I,J)=0.0                                     PRESCR.115
C      20 RYT(I,J)=0.0                                     PRESCR.116
C      RYTA=0.0                                         PRESCR.117
C      RYTB=0.0                                         PRESCR.118
C      IF(AT(I,J).LT.EM6) GO TO 30                      PRESCR.119
C      RYT(I,J)=AT(I,J)*TPI*R(I)*DELY(I)*2.0/(DELY(J)+DELY(J+1)) PRESCR.120
C      SSM(I,J)=SSM(I,J)+DELTCA*RYT(I,J)                  PRESCR.121
C      IF(NF(I,J+1).EQ.0) GO TO 30                         PRESCR.122
C      IF(NF(I,J+1).GT.5) GO TO 29                         PRESCR.123
C      IF(NF(I,J+1).NE.3) GO TO 28                         PRESCR.124
C      RYTA=(1.0-PETA(I,J+1))-RYT(I,J)                   PRESCR.125
C      RYTB=((1.0-PETA(I,J+1))-PN(I,J)+PETA(I,J+1)*(PS(I,J+1)+PSAT)- PRESCR.126
C      1 PN(I,J+1))*RYT(I,J)                            PRESCR.127
C      GO TO 29                                         PRESCR.128
C      28 RYTB=(P(I,J+1)-PN(I,J+1))-RYT(I,J)             PRESCR.129
C      29 RYT(I,J)=0.0                                     PRESCR.130
C      30 RYB(I,J)=0.0                                     PRESCR.131
C      RYBA=0.0                                         PRESCR.132
C      RYBB=0.0                                         PRESCR.133
C      IF(AT(I,J-1).LT.EM6) GO TO 40                      PRESCR.134
C      RYB(I,J)=AT(I,J-1)*TPI*R(I)*DELY(I)*2.0/(DELY(J)+DELY(J-1)) PRESCR.135
C      SSM(I,J)=SSM(I,J)+DELTCA*RYB(I,J)                  PRESCR.136
C      IF(NF(I,J-1).EQ.0) GO TO 40                         PRESCR.137
C      IF(NF(I,J-1).GT.5) GO TO 39                         PRESCR.138
C      IF(NF(I,J-1).NE.4) GO TO 38                         PRESCR.139
C      RYBA=(1.0-PETA(I,J-1))-RYB(I,J)                   PRESCR.140
C      RYBB=((1.0-PETA(I,J-1))-PN(I,J)+PETA(I,J-1)*(PS(I,J-1)+PSAT)- PRESCR.141
C      1 PN(I,J-1))*RYB(I,J)                            PRESCR.142
C      GO TO 39                                         PRESCR.143
C      38 RYBB=(P(I,J-1)-PN(I,J-1))-RYB(I,J)             PRESCR.144
C      39 RYB(I,J)=0.0                                     PRESCR.145
C      40 SSM(I,J)=SSM(I,J)-DELTCA*(RXRA+RXLA+RYTA+RYBA) PRESCR.146
C      D(I,J)=(D(I,J)-DELTCA*(RXRB+RXLB+RYTB+RYBB))/SSM(I,J)
C      FF(I,J)=0.0                                         PRESCR.147
C      AF(I,J)=0.0                                         PRESCR.148
C      QQ(I,J)=0.0                                         PRESCR.149
C      AD(I,J)=0.0                                         PRESCR.150
C      DP(I,J)=0.0                                         PRESCR.151
C      GO TO 150                                         PRESCR.152
C      VLM(I,J)=1.0                                         PRESCR.153
C      D(I,J)=0.0                                         PRESCR.154
C      FF(I,J)=0.0                                         PRESCR.155
C      AF(I,J)=0.0                                         PRESCR.156
C      AD(I,J)=0.0                                         PRESCR.157
C      140 VLM(I,J)=1.0                                     PRESCR.158
C      D(I,J)=0.0                                         PRESCR.159
C      FF(I,J)=0.0                                         PRESCR.160
C      AF(I,J)=0.0                                         PRESCR.161

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QQ(I,J)=0.0          PRESCR.162
SSM(I,J)=1.0          PRESCR.163
RXR(I,J)=0.0          PRESCR.164
RXL(I,J)=0.0          PRESCR.165
RYT(I,J)=0.0          PRESCR.166
RYB(I,J)=0.0          PRESCR.167
DP(I,J)=0.0          PRESCR.168
150 CONTINUE          PRESCR.169
C
200   A=C1/DD          PRESCR.170
      CALL SAXPY(LVEC,A,FF,1,DP,1)
      CALL SAXPY(LVEC,-A,QQ,1,D,1)
      DMAX=0.0          PRESCR.171
      DO 350 J=1,JMAX    PRESCR.172
      DO 350 I=1,IMAX    PRESCR.173
      IF(NF(I,J).GT.0.0.RD.AC(I,J).LT.EMF.OR.BETA(I,J).LE.0.0) D(I,J)=0.0
      DIV=D(I,J)-SSM(I,J)/VLM(I,J)*AC(I,J)+TPI*RI(I)          PRESCR.174
      DMAX=AMAX1(DMAX,ABS(DIV))          PRESCR.175
350   CONTINUE          PRESCR.176
      IF(DMAX.LE.EPSI) GO TO 500          PRESCR.177
      DO 250 J=1,JMAX    PRESCR.178
      DO 250 I=1,IMAX    PRESCR.179
      IF(NF(I,J).GT.0.0.RD.AC(I,J).LT.EMF.OR.BETA(I,J).LE.0.0) GO TO 245
      AD(I,J)=DELTCR*(RXR(I,J)*D(I+1,J)+RXL(I,J)*D(I-1,J)+          PRESCR.180
      1 RYT(I,J)*D(I,J+1)+RYB(I,J)*D(I,J-1))-SSM(I,J)*D(I,J)          PRESCR.181
      GO TO 250          PRESCR.182
245   AD(I,J)=0.0          PRESCR.183
250   CONTINUE          PRESCR.184
      C2=SDOT(LVEC,D,1,AD,1)          PRESCR.185
      B=C2/C1          PRESCR.186
      DD=0.0          PRESCR.187
      CALL SSCAL(LVEC,B,FF,1)          PRESCR.188
      CALL SAXPY(LVEC,1.,D,1,FF,1)          PRESCR.189
      CALL SSCAL(LVEC,B,AF,1)          PRESCR.190
      CALL SAXPY(LVEC,1.,AD,1,AF,1)          PRESCR.191
      DO 450 J=1,JMAX    PRESCR.192
      DO 450 I=1,IMAX    PRESCR.193
      QQ(I,J)=AF(I,J)/SSM(I,J)          PRESCR.194
450   CONTINUE          PRESCR.195
      DD=SDOT(LVEC,QQ,1,AF,1)          PRESCR.196
      C1=C2          PRESCR.197
      ITER=ITER+1          PRESCR.198
      IF(ITER.GT.ITMAX) GO TO 230          PRESCR.199
      GO TO 200          PRESCR.200
500   IF(ITER.GT.ITMOST) EPSI=1.05-EPSI          PRESCR.201
      IF(ITER.LT.ITMIN) EPSI=0.95-EPSI          PRESCR.202
      EPSI=AMIN1(EPSI,EPSIP)          PRESCR.203
      EPSI=AMAX1(EPSI,EPSIM)          PRESCR.204
      GO TO 200          PRESCR.205
C
C   +++ UNFOLD PRESSURE FOR INTERIOR FLUID CELLS          PRESCR.206
C
      DO 510 J=1,JMAX    PRESCR.207
      DO 510 I=1,IMAX    PRESCR.208
      IF(NF(I,J).GT.0.0.RD.AC(I,J).LT.EMF.OR.BETA(I,J).LE.0.0) GO TO 510
      P(I,J)=PN(I,J)+DP(I,J)          PRESCR.209
510   CONTINUE          PRESCR.210
C
C   +++ CALCULATE PRESSURE CHANGES FOR SURFACE CELLS          PRESCR.211
C
      DO 550 J=1,JMAX    PRESCR.212
      DO 550 I=1,IMAX    PRESCR.213
      IF(AC(I,J).LT.EMF.OR.BETA(I,J).LE.0.0) GO TO 540          PRESCR.214
      NFF=NF(I,J)          PRESCR.215
      IF(NFF.EQ.0) GO TO 550          PRESCR.216
      IF(NFF.GT.5) GO TO 530          PRESCR.217
      L=I          PRESCR.218
      M=J          PRESCR.219
      GO TO (523,524,525,526,528), NFF          PRESCR.220
523   L=I-1          PRESCR.221
      GO TO 527          PRESCR.222
524   L=I+1          PRESCR.223
      GO TO 527          PRESCR.224
525   M=J-1          PRESCR.225
      GO TO 527          PRESCR.226
526   M=J+1          PRESCR.227
527   NFEL=NF(I-1,J)          PRESCR.228
      NFER=NF(I+1,J)          PRESCR.229
      NFEB=NF(I,J-1)          PRESCR.230
      NFET=NF(I,J+1)          PRESCR.231
      PRESCR.232
      PRESCR.233
      PRESCR.234
      PRESCR.235
      PRESCR.236
      PRESCR.237
      PRESCR.238
      PRESCR.239
      PRESCR.240
      PRESCR.241

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NFE=MAX0(NFEL,NFER,NFEB,NFET)
PSURF=PS(I,J)+PR(NFE)
PLM=P(L,M)
IF (NF(L,M).NE.0.AND.BETA(I,J).GT.0.0) PLM=PSURF
DP(I,J)=(1.0-PETA(I,J))*PLM+PETA(I,J)=PSURF-PN(I,J)
GO TO 550
528 IF(PSAT.LE.0.0) GO TO 536
IF(F(I,J).LT.EMF1) GO TO 533
PMPS=0.0
IF(PN(I,J).LT.PSAT) PMPS=P(I,J)-PSAT
DIJ=RDX(I)*(AR(I,J)=R(I)*U(I,J)-AR(I-1,J)*R(I-1)*U(I-1,J))+  

1 RDY(J)*(AT(I,J)=RI(I)*V(I,J)-AT(I,J-1)*RI(I)*V(I,J-1))
DIJ=DIJ/(AC(I,J)*RI(I))-PMPS**2/DELT
DP(I,J)=DIJ*BETA(I,J)/(1.0-2.0*PMPS=BETA(I,J)/DELT)
GO TO 550
530 DP(I,J)=PR(NFF)-PN(I,J)
GO TO 550
533 DP(I,J)=PSAT-PN(I,J)
GO TO 550
536 DP(I,J)=0.0
GO TO 550
540 DP(I,J)=0.0
550 CONTINUE
C
C      CALC NEW VELOCITIES CONSISTENT WITH SURFACE PRESSURE ASSUMPTIONS
C      NOTE: YIELDS D=0.0 FOR INTERIOR CELLS ADJACENT TO SURFACE CELLS
C
DO 560 J=2,JM1
DO 560 I=2,IM1
IF(AC(I,J).LT.EMF.OR.BETA(I,J).LE.0.0) GO TO 560
IF(AR(I,J).LT.EM6) GO TO 555
IF(NF(I,J).EQ.0.AND.NF(I+1,J).EQ.0) GO TO 551
IF(NF(I,J).EQ.0.AND.NF(I+1,J).NE.1) GO TO 552
IF(NF(I,J).NE.2.AND.NF(I+1,J).EQ.0) GO TO 553
551 U(I,J)=U(I,J)+DELTCA*(DP(I,J)-DP(I+1,J))*2.0/(DELX(I)+DELX(I+1))
GO TO 555
552 U(I,J)=U(I,J)+DELTCA*DP(I,J)*2.0/(DELX(I)+DELX(I+1))
GO TO 555
553 U(I,J)=U(I,J)+DELTCA*(-DP(I+1,J))*2.0/(DELX(I)+DELX(I+1))
GO TO 555
555 IF(AT(I,J).LT.EM6) GO TO 560
IF(NF(I,J).EQ.0.AND.NF(I,J+1).EQ.0) GO TO 556
IF(NF(I,J).EQ.0.AND.NF(I,J+1).NE.3) GO TO 557
IF(NF(I,J).NE.4.AND.NF(I,J+1).EQ.0) GO TO 558
556 V(I,J)=V(I,J)+DELTCA*(DP(I,J)-DP(I,J+1))*2.0/(DELY(J)+DELY(J+1))
GO TO 560
557 V(I,J)=V(I,J)+DELTCA*DP(I,J)*2.0/(DELY(J)+DELY(J+1))
GO TO 560
558 V(I,J)=V(I,J)+DELTCA*(-DP(I,J+1))*2.0/(DELY(J)+DELY(J+1))
560 CONTINUE
C
C     +++ PUT IN PRESSURES FOR SURFACE CELLS, ISOLATED CELLS, VOIDS
C
DO 570 J=1,JMAX
DO 570 I=1,IMAX
IF(AC(I,J).LT.EMF.OR.BETA(I,J).LE.0.0) GO TO 570
IF(NF(I,J).EQ.0) GO TO 570
P(I,J)=PN(I,J)+DP(I,J)
570 CONTINUE
C
CALL BC
C
RETURN
230 CONTINUE
WRITE (59,240) NCYC
WRITE (12,240) NCYC
WRITE (6,240) NCYC
CALL EXITLDC (6HP ITER)
C
240 FORMAT (1X,29H TOO MANY CR ITERATIONS, CYCLE,I7)
END

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SUBROUTINE PRESIT
*CALL COMMON1
  DATA ITMAX /1000/
C
C +++ PRESSURE ITERATION
C
C +++ TEST FOR CONVERGENCE
C
  10 IF (FLG.EC.0.) GO TO 160
    ITER=ITER+1
    IF (ITER.LT.ITMAX) GO TO 20
    FNOC=1.0
    NOCON=NOCON+1
    WRITE (12,170) NCYC,T,NOCON
    WRITE (59,170) NCYC,T,NOCON
    GO TO 160
  20 FLG=0.0
C
C +++ COMPUTE UPDATED CELL PRESSURE AND VELOCITIES
C
  DO 150 J=JPB,JPT
  DO 150 I=IPL,IPR
    IF (BETA(I,J).LT.0.0) GO TO 150
    IF (NF(I,J).GT.5) GO TO 150
    IF (NF(I,J).EQ.0) GO TO 100
C
C +++ CALCULATE PRESSURE FOR SURFACE CELLS
C
  NFF=NF(I,J)
  L=I
  M=J
  GO TO (50,60,70,80,30), NFF
  30 IF (PSAT.LE.0.0) GO TO 150
    IF (F(I,J).LT.EMF1) GO TO 40
    PMPS=0.0
    IF (P(I,J).LT.PSAT) PMPS=P(I,J)-PSAT
    DIJ=RDX(I)*(AR(I,J)*R(I)*U(I,J)-AR(I-1,J)*R(I-1)*U(I-1,J))+1
    RDY(J)*(AT(I,J)*RI(I)*V(I,J)-AT(I,J-1)*RI(I)*V(I,J-1))
    DIJ=DIJ/(AC(I,J)*RI(I))-PMPS**2/DELT
    DELP=-DIJ*BETA(I,J)/(1.0-2.0*PMPS*BETA(I,J)/DELT)
    GO TO 110
  40 DELP=PSAT-P(I,J)
    GO TO 110
  50 L=I-1
    GO TO 90
  60 L=I+1
    GO TO 90
  70 M=J-1
    GO TO 90
  80 M=J+1
  90 CONTINUE
    NFEL=NF(I-1,J)
    NFER=NF(I+1,J)
    NFEB=NF(I,J-1)
    NFET=NF(I,J+1)
    NFE=MAX0(NFEL,NFER,NFEB,NFET)
    PSURF=PS(I,J)+PR(NFE)
    PLM=P(L,M)
    IF (NF(L,M).NE.0.AND.BETA(I,J).GT.0.0) PLM=PSURF
    DELP=(1.0-PETA(I,J))*PLM+PETA(I,J)*PSURF-P(I,J)
    GO TO 110
  100 CONTINUE
    DIJ=RDX(I)*(AR(I,J)*R(I)*U(I,J)-AR(I-1,J)*R(I-1)*U(I-1,J))+1
    RDY(J)*(AT(I,J)*RI(I)*V(I,J)-AT(I,J-1)*RI(I)*V(I,J-1))
    DIJ=DIJ/(AC(I,J)*RI(I))
C
    IF (IDEFM.EQ.0.OR.F(I,J).GE.EMF1) GO TO 5
C
    DIJ=DIJ+A MIN1(ADEFM*EPSI,BDEFM*(1.0-F(I,J))/DELT)
C
    5 CONTINUE
C
C +++ SET FLAG INDICATING CONVERGENCE
C
    IF (ABS(DIJ).GE.EPSI) FLG=1.0
    DELP=-BETA(I,J)*DIJ*PETA(I,J)
  110 CONTINUE
    P(I,J)=P(I,J)+DELP
    DPDT=2.0*DELT=DELP
    IF (AR(I,J).LT.EM6) GO TO 120

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RHOXR=RHOFR=(DELX(I+1)+DELX(I))
U(I,J)=U(I,J)+DPDT/RHOXR
120 IF (AR(I-1,J).LT.EM6) GO TO 130
RHOXL=RHOFR-(DELX(I)+DELX(I-1))
U(I-1,J)=U(I-1,J)-DPCT/RHOXL
130 IF (AT(I,J).LT.EM6) GO TO 140
RHOYT=RHOFR-(DELY(J+1)+DELY(J))
V(I,J)=V(I,J)+DPDT/RHOYT
140 IF (AT(I,J-1).LT.EM6) GO TO 150
RHOYB=RHOFR-(DELY(J)+DELY(J-1))
V(I,J-1)=V(I,J-1)-DPDT/RHOYB
150 CONTINUE
CALL BC
GO TO 10
160 CONTINUE
RETURN

C
170 FORMAT (1X,35H$PRESIT CONVERGENCE FAILURE ON CYCLE,I7,1X,2HT=,1PE15
1 .7,1X,I2.7HTH TIME)
END

SUBROUTINE PRTPLT (N)
*CALL COMMON1
FVOL=0.
YCFL=1.E+99
DO 10 J=2,JM1
IF (F(2,J).LE.1.-EM6.AND.F(2,J).GE.EM6) YCFL=Y(J-1)+F(2,J)*(Y(J)-Y
1 (J-1))
IF (YCFL.GT.1.E+98.AND.F(2,J).LE.EM6) YCFL=Y(J-1)
DO 10 I=2,IM1
FVOL=FVOL+F(I,J)*AC(I,J)*TPI*RI(I)*(R(I)-R(I-1))*(Y(J)-Y(J-1))
10 CONTINUE
C
C +++ PRINT AND PLOT
C +++ PROVIDES FORMATTED WRITES TO PAPER AND FILM
C
GO TO (20,120,140,200), N
C
C +++ PRTPLT (1) WRITE OUT INITIAL DATA AND MESH DATA
C
20 WRITE (6,290)
WRITE (6,300) NAME
WRITE (6,340) IBAR,JBAR,DELT,XNU,ICYL,EPSI,GX,GY,UI,VI,VELMX,TWFIN
1 ,PRTDT,PLTDT,OMG,ALPHA,KL,KR,KT,KB,IMOVY,AUTOT,FLHT,PSAT,ISYMLT
2 ,SIGMA,ISURF10,CANGLE,RHOF
IF (IMOVY.GT.0) GO TO 70
WRITE (12,290)
WRITE (12,300) NAME
WRITE (12,340) IBAR,JBAR,DELT,XNU,ICYL,EPSI,GX,GY,UI,VI,VELMX
1 ,TWFIN,PRTDT,PLTDT,OMG,ALPHA,KL,KR,KT,KB,IMOVY,AUTOT,FLHT,PSAT
2 ,ISYMLT,SIGMA,ISURF10,CANGLE,RHOF
C
C +++ WRITE ON FILM VARIABLE MESH INPUT DATA
C
WRITE (12,370) NKX
DO 30 I=1,NKX
WRITE (12,380) I,XL(I),XC(I),XL(I+1),NXL(I),NXR(I),DXMN(I)
30 CONTINUE
WRITE (12,400) NKY
DO 40 I=1,NKY
WRITE (12,390) I,YL(I),YC(I),YL(I+1),NYL(I),NYR(I),DYMN(I)
40 CONTINUE
WRITE (12,440) NOBS
IF (NOBS.LE.0) GO TO 60
DO 50 I=1,NOBS
WRITE (12,450) I,OA2(I),OA1(I),OB2(I),OB1(I),OC2(I),OC1(I),IOH(I)
50 CONTINUE
60 CONTINUE
70 CONTINUE
C
C +++ PRINT VARIABLE MESH INPUT DATA
C
WRITE (6,370) NKX
DO 80 I=1,NKX
WRITE (6,380) I,XL(I),XC(I),XL(I+1),NXL(I),NXR(I),DXMN(I)
80 CONTINUE
WRITE (6,400) NKY
DO 90 I=1,NKY
WRITE (6,390) I,YL(I),YC(I),YL(I+1),NYL(I),NYR(I),DYMN(I)
90 CONTINUE

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90 CONTINUE
  WRITE (6,440) NOBS
  IF (NOBS.LE.0) GO TO 110
  DO 100 I=1,NOBS
    WRITE (6,450) I,OA2(I),OA1(I),OB2(I),OB1(I),OC2(I),OC1(I),IOH(I)
100 CONTINUE
110 CONTINUE
  GO TO 240
C
C +++ PRTPLT (2) WRITE TIME STEP, CYCLE INFORMATION
C
120 CONTINUE
  FORCE=0.0
  WRITE (6,330) ITER,T,DELT,NCYC,VCHGT,FORCE
  IF (IMOVY.EQ.1) GO TO 130
  IF (T.GT.0.) GO TO 130
  WRITE (12,330) ITER,T,DELT,NCYC,VCHGT,FORCE
130 CONTINUE
  GO TO 240
C
C +++ PRTPLT (3) WRITE FIELD VARIABLES TO FILM
C
140 IF (IMOVY.EQ.1) GO TO 190
  CALL ADV (1)
  WRITE (12,360) NAME
  WRITE (12,330) ITER,T,DELT,NCYC,VCHGT,FORCE
  WRITE (12,350)
  WRITE (12,410) NREG
  WRITE (12,420)
  KNR=NREG+5
  DO 150 K=6,KNR
    WRITE (12,430) K,VOL(K),PR(K)
150 CONTINUE
  WRITE (12,260) FVOL,NCYC,YCFL
  WRITE (12,310)
  DO 170 I=1,IMAX
  DO 170 J=1,JMAX
  DIJ=0.
  IF (J.EQ.1.OR.I.EQ.1.OR.J.EQ.JMAX.OR.I.EQ.IMAX) GO TO 160
  DIJ=RDX(I)*(AR(I,J)*R(I)*U(I,J)-AR(I-1,J)*R(I-1)*U(I-1,J))+RDY(J)*(AT(I,J)*RI(I)*V(I,J)-AT(I,J-1)*RI(I)*V(I,J-1))
  IF (AC(I,J).GT.0.0) DIJ=DIJ/(AC(I,J)*RI(I))
160 CONTINUE
  WRITE (12,320) I,J,U(I,J),V(I,J),P(I,J),DIJ,PS(I,J),F(I,J),NF(I,J)
  1.PETA(I,J)
170 CONTINUE
  WRITE (12,270) NCYC,T,DELT,(I,I=2,IMAX,2)
  DO 180 JJJ=1,JMAX
  J=JMAX+1-JJJ
  WRITE (12,280) J,(NF(I,J),I=1,IMAX)
180 CONTINUE
  WRITE (12,275) NCYC,T,DELT,(I,I=2,IMAX,2)
  DO 185 JJJ=1,JMAX
  J=JMAX+1-JJJ
  WRITE (12,280) J,(NW(I,J),I=1,IMAX)
185 CONTINUE
190 CONTINUE
  GO TO 240
C
C +++ PRTPLT (4) WRITE FIELD VARIABLES TO PAPER
C
200 WRITE (6,290)
  WRITE (6,360) NAME
  WRITE (6,330) ITER,T,DELT,NCYC,VCHGT
  WRITE (6,350)
  WRITE (6,410) NREG
  WRITE (6,420)
  KNR=NREG+5
  DO 210 K=6,KNR
    WRITE (6,430) K,VCL(K),PR(K)
210 CONTINUE
  WRITE (6,260) FVOL,NCYC,YCFL
  WRITE (6,350)
  WRITE (6,310)
  DO 230 I=1,IMAX
  DO 230 J=1,JMAX
  DIJ=0.
  IF (J.EQ.1.OR.I.EQ.1.OR.J.EQ.JMAX.OR.I.EQ.IMAX) GO TO 220
  DIJ=RDX(I)*(AR(I,J)*R(I)*U(I,J)-AR(I-1,J)*R(I-1)*U(I-1,J))+
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1 RDY(J)=(AT(I,J)*RI(I)=V(I,J)-AT(I,J-1)*RI(I)*V(I,J-1)) PRTPLT.139
  IF (AC(I,J).GT.0.0) DIJ=DIJ/(AC(I,J)*RI(I))
220 CONTINUE PRTPLT.140
  WRITE (6,320) I,J,U(I,J),V(I,J),P(I,J),DIJ,PS(I,J),F(I,J),NF(I,J)
  1,PETA(I,J) PRTPLT.141
230 CONTINUE PRTPLT.142
240 RETURN PRTPLT.143
C PRTPLT.144
250 FORMAT (1X,5HT(F)=,1PE14.6,2X,8HON CYCLE,I6) PRTPLT.145
260 FORMAT (1X,14HFLUID VOLUME =,1PE14.6,9H ON CYCLE,I6,2X,15HYCENT OF PRTPLT.146
  1 FLUID=,E14.6) PRTPLT.147
270 FORMAT (1H1,1X,43HN FIELD (INCL. FICTITIOUS CELLS) FOR CYCLE,I6,2 PRTPLT.148
  1 X,2HT=,1PE14.7,2X,5HDELT=,E12.5//5X,32I4) PRTPLT.149
275 FORMAT (1H1,1X,43HN FIELD (INCL. FICTITIOUS CELLS) FOR CYCLE,I6,2 PRTPLT.150
  1 X,2HT=,1PE14.7,2X,5HDELT=,E12.5//5X,32I4) PRTPLT.151
280 FORMAT (1X,I3,1X,63I2/(5X,63I2)) PRTPLT.152
290 FORMAT (1H1) PRTPLT.153
300 FORMAT (10A8) PRTPLT.154
310 FORMAT (4X,1H,I5,X,1HJ,9X,1HU,14X,1HV,15X,1HP,15X,1HD,12X,2HPS,13X, PRTPLT.155
  1 1HF,11X,2HNF,9X,4HPETA) PRTPLT.156
320 FORMAT (2X,I3,3X,I3,6(3X,1PE12.5),3X,I3,3X,E12.5) PRTPLT.157
330 FORMAT (6X,6HITER= ,I5,5X,6HTIME= ,1PE12.5,5X,6HDELT= ,1PE12.5,5X, PRTPLT.158
  1 7HCYCLE= ,I6,2X,7HVCHGT= ,1PE12.5,2X,4HFY= ,E12.5) PRTPLT.159
340 FORMAT (1H ,5X,6HIBAR= ,I3/6X,6HJBAR= ,I3/6X,6HDELT= ,1PE12.5/8X,4 PRTPLT.160
  1 HNU= ,E12.5/6X,6HICYL= ,I2/6X,6HEPSI= ,E12.5/8X,4HGX= ,E12.5/8X,4 PRTPLT.161
  2 HGY= ,E12.5/8X,4HUI= ,E12.5/8X,4HVI= ,E12.5/5X,7HVELMX= ,E12.5/5X PRTPLT.162
  3 .7HTWFIN= ,E12.5/5X,7HPRTD= ,E12.5/5X,7HPLTDT= ,E12.5/7X,5HOMG= PRTPLT.163
  4 ,E12.5/5X,7HALPHA= ,E12.5/8X,4HKL= ,I2/8X,4HKR= ,I2/8X,4HKT= ,I2/ PRTPLT.164
  5 8X,4HKB= ,I2/5X,7HIMOVY= ,I2/5X,7HAUTOT= ,E12.5/6X,6HFLHT= ,E12.5 PRTPLT.165
  6 '6X,6HPSAT= ,E12.5/3X,9HISYMLT= ,I2/5X,7HSIGMA= ,E12.5/3X,9HISUR PRTPLT.166
  7FI0= ,I2/4X,8HCANGLE= ,E12.5/7X,6HRHDF= ,E12.5/) PRTPLT.167
350 FORMAT (1HO) PRTPLT.168
360 FORMAT (1H ,18X,10A8,1X,A10,2(1X,A8)) PRTPLT.169
370 FORMAT (2X,5HNKX= ,I4) PRTPLT.170
380 FORMAT (2X,8HMESH-X= ,I4,3X,4HXL= ,1PE12.5,3X,4HXC= ,E12.5,3X,4HXR PRTPLT.171
  1= ,E12.5,3X,5HNXL= ,I4,3X,5HNXR= ,I4,3X,6HDXMN= ,E12.5) PRTPLT.172
390 FORMAT (2X,8HMESH-Y= ,I4,3X,4HYL= ,1PE12.5,3X,4HYC= ,E12.5,3X,4HYR PRTPLT.173
  1= ,E12.5,3X,5HNYL= ,I4,3X,5HNYR= ,I4,3X,6HDYMN= ,E12.5) PRTPLT.174
400 FORMAT (2X,5HNKY= ,I4) PRTPLT.175
410 FORMAT (2X,6HNREG= ,I4) PRTPLT.176
420 FORMAT (15X,1HK,6X,6HVOL(K),9X,5HPR(K)) PRTPLT.177
430 FORMAT (13X,I3,2X,1PE12.5,3X,E12.5) PRTPLT.178
440 FORMAT (2X,6HNNOBS= ,I2) PRTPLT.179
450 FORMAT (2X,2HI= ,I2,2X,4HOA2= ,1PE12.5,2X,4HOA1= ,E12.5,2X,5HOB2= PRTPLT.180
  1 ,E12.5,2X,5HOB1= ,E12.5,2X,5HOC2= ,E12.5,2X,5HOC1= ,E12.5,2X,5HIO PRTPLT.181
  2H= ,I2) PRTPLT.182
END PRTPLT.183

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SUBROUTINE SETUP
*CALL,COMMON1
      NAMELIST /XPUT/ DELT,XNU,ICYL,EPSI,GX,GY,UI,VI,VELMX,TWFIN,PRTDT
      1 ,PLTDT,OMG,ALPHA,KL,KR,KT,KB,IMOVY,AUTOT,FLHT,PSAT,ISYMLT,SIGMA
      2 ,ISURF10,CANGLE,RHOF,IEQIC
      3 ,NAME,NDUMP,QVOL,ISOR,IDEFM,NPACK,CON,DTCRMX,IDIV
      NAMELIST /MSHSET/ NKX,XL,XC,NXL,NXR,DXMN,NKY,YL,YC,NYL,NYR,DYMN
      NAMELIST /ASETIN / NOBS,OA2,0A1,0B2,0B1,OC2,OC1,ICR
C +++
C +++ INITIALIZE SELECTED VARIABLES
C +++
      DATA T /0./, ITER /0./, FNOC /0./, NCYC /0./, NFLGC /0./,
      1 NOCON /0./, TWPLT /0./, TWPRT /0./, VCHGT /0./, NEQUIB /501/
      DATA ISOR,IDEFM,NPACK,NDUMP,NOBS,QVOL / 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 /
      DATA CON,DTCRMX,IDIV / 0.30, 0.001, 1 /
C +++
C +++ READ INITIAL INPUT DATA
C +++
      READ (5,XPUT)
      WRITE(12,330) NAME
      WRITE(12,360) NDUMP, QVOL
      WRITE(12,320) ISOR, IDEFM
      READ (5,MSHSET)
      DO 30 K=1,NOBD
      OA2(K)=0.
      OA1(K)=0.
      OB2(K)=0.
      OB1(K)=0.
      OC2(K)=0.
      OC1(K)=0.
      30 CONTINUE
      READ (5,ASETIN)
C +++
C +++ IF THE DUMP SEQUENCE NUMBER IS GREATER THAN ZERO, READ A RESTART
C +++ DUMP AND SKIP THE REST OF THE SETUP ROUTINE.
C +++
      IF (NDUMP.LE.0) GO TO 40
      CALL TAPIN
      GO TO 290
      40 CONTINUE
      CALL MESHSET
C
C +++ COMPUTE CONSTANT TERMS AND INITIALIZE NECESSARY VARIABLES
C
C +++ SET PARAMETER STATEMENT VALUE INTO CONSTANT
C
      NDUMP=1
      IF(ICYL.EQ.0) TPI=1.0
      CYL=FLOAT(ICYL)
      EMF1=1.0-EMF
      IF (CANGLE.EQ.90.0) CANGLE=CANGLE-EM6
      DANGLE=CANGLE
      CANGLE=CANGLE-RPD
      IF (CON*1.3.LE.FCVLIM) GO TO 50
      WRITE (12,380) CON,FCVLIM
      WRITE (59,380) CON,FCVLIM
      FCVLIM=1.3*CON
      50 CONTINUE
      BOND=1.E+100
      IF (SIGMA.GT.0.) BOND=RHO*GY*X(IM1)**2/SIGMA
      WRITE (59,390) BOND
      WRITE (12,390) BOND
      IPL=2
      IF (KL.EQ.5) IPL=3
      IPR=IM1
      IF (KR.EQ.5) IPR=IBAR
      JPB=2
      IF (KB.EQ.5) JPB=3
      JPT=JM1
      IF (KT.EQ.5) JPT=JBAR
C
C +++ SET CONSTANT TERMS FOR PLOTTING
C
      XMIN=X(1)
      XMAX=X(IM1)
      IF (ISYMLT.GT.0) XMIN=-XMAX
      YMIN=Y(1)
      YMAX=Y(JM1)
      D1=XMAX-XMIN
      D2=YMAX-YMIN

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D3=AMAX1(D1,D2)                                     SETUP. 82
SF=1.0/D3                                         SETUP. 83
XSHFT=0.5*(1.0-D1-SF)                            SETUP. 84
YSHFT=0.5*(1.0-D2-SF)                            SETUP. 85
DXMIN=EP1C                                         SETUP. 86
DC 60 I=2,IM1                                      SETUP. 87
60 DXMIN=AMIN1(DELX(I),DXMIN)                      SETUP. 88
DYMIN=EP10                                         SETUP. 89
DO 70 I=2,JM1                                      SETUP. 90
70 DYMINT=AMIN1(DELY(I),DYMINT)                   SETUP. 91
VELMX1=AMIN1(DXMIN,DYMINT)/VELMX                 SETUP. 92
DO 80 I=1,IMAX                                     SETUP. 93
DO 80 J=1,JMAX                                     SETUP. 94
BETA(I,J)=0.0                                       SETUP. 95
AC(I,J)=1.0                                         SETUP. 96
AR(I,J)=1.0                                         SETUP. 97
AT(I,J)=1.0                                         SETUP. 98
80 CONTINUE                                         SETUP. 99
C +++
C +++ SET SPECIAL A VALUES FOR OBSTACLES AND B.C.   SETUP. 100
C +++
CALL ASET                                           SETUP. 101
C +++
C +++ DETERMINE SLOPED BOUNDARY LOCATION           SETUP. 102
C +++
C +++ COMPUTE INITIAL VOLUME FRACTION FUNCTION F IN CELLS   SETUP. 103
IF(IEQIC.LE.0) GO TO 90                           SETUP. 104
IF (NEQUIB+2.LT.IBAR2-JBAR2) GO TO 90             SETUP. 105
WRITE (59,400) NEQUIB,IBAR2,JBAR2                SETUP. 106
WRITE (12,400) NEQUIB,IBAR2,JBAR2                SETUP. 107
NEQUIB=IBAR2-JBAR2-2                            SETUP. 108
WRITE (59,410) NEQUIB                            SETUP. 109
WRITE (12,410) NEQUIB                            SETUP. 110
90 CONTINUE                                         SETUP. 111
IF (IEQIC.GT.0) CALL EQUIB (U,V,NEQUIB,BOND,DANGLE,CYL)
SFLHT=SFLHT
DO 120 I=1,IMAX                                  SETUP. 112
DO 110 J=2,JMAX                                  SETUP. 113
F(I,J)=1.0                                         SETUP. 114
IF (IEQIC.LE.0) GO TO 100                         SETUP. 115
LDCK=FLOAT(NEQUIB-1)*XI(I)/X(IM1)+1.000001      SETUP. 116
LDCK=MINO(NEQUIB,LDCK)                           SETUP. 117
LDCK=MAXO(1,LDCK)                                SETUP. 118
FLHT=SFLHT+U(LDCK,1)*X(IM1)                      SETUP. 119
100 CONTINUE                                         SETUP. 120
IF (FLHT.GT.Y(J-1).AND.FLHT.LT.Y(J)) F(I,J)=RDY(J)-(FLHT-Y(J-1))
IF (Y(J-1).GE.FLHT) F(I,J)=0.0
110 CONTINUE                                         SETUP. 121
F(I,1)=F(I,2)
120 CONTINUE                                         SETUP. 122
FLHT=SFLHT                                         SETUP. 123
C +++
C +++ GENERATE SPECIAL F-FUNCTION (FLUID) CONFIGURATION   SETUP. 124
C +++
C +++ CALCULATE DTVIS AND DTSFT                     SETUP. 125
C
DS=1.OE+10                                         SETUP. 126
DTVIS=1.OE+10                                       SETUP. 127
DTSFT=1.OE+10                                       SETUP. 128
DST=1.OE10                                         SETUP. 129
DO 130 I=2,IM1                                     SETUP. 130
DO 130 J=2,JM1                                     SETUP. 131
DXSQ=DELX(I)**2                                    SETUP. 132
DYSQ=DELY(J)**2                                    SETUP. 133
RDSQ=DXSQ-DYSQ/(DXSQ+DYSQ)                         SETUP. 134
RDSQ=RDSQ/(3.0*XNU+1.OE-60)                        SETUP. 135
DTVIS=AMIN1(DTVIS,RDSQ)                           SETUP. 136
DS=AMIN1(DELX(I),DELY(J),DS)                       SETUP. 137
DSTX=DELX(I)-DELX(I)/(3.0*DELY(J)-RDX(I)+CYL)    SETUP. 138
DSTY=DELY(J)-DELY(J)/(3.0*(DELX(I)*RDY(J))**2+CYL)  SETUP. 139
DST=AMIN1(DST,DSTX=DELX(I),DSTY=DELY(I))          SETUP. 140
130 CONTINUE                                         SETUP. 141
SIGX=SIGMA                                         SETUP. 142
IF (SIGX.EQ.0.0) SIGX=EM10                         SETUP. 143
DTM=SQRT(RHOF*DST/(SIGX=4.0))                    SETUP. 144
DTSFT=AMIN1(DTSFT,DTM)                           SETUP. 145
C +++
C +++ CALCULATE BETA(I,J) FOR MESH                  SETUP. 146
C
DO 140 I=2,IM1                                     SETUP. 147

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DO 140 J=2,JM1           SETUP .162
IF (AC(I,J).LT.EM6) GO TO 140      SETUP .163
RHXR=RHOE*(DELX(I+1)+DELX(I))      SETUP .164
RHXL=RHOE*(DELX(I)+DELX(I-1))      SETUP .165
RHYT=RHOE*(DELY(J+1)+DELY(J))      SETUP .166
RHYB=RHOE*(DELY(J)+DELY(J-1))      SETUP .167
X<=DELT=2.0=(RDX(I)+(AR(I-1,J)-R(I-1))/RHXL+AR(I,J)+R(I)/RHXR)+      SETUP .168
1 RDY(J)*(AT(I,J)+RI(I)/RHYT+AT(I,J-1)+RI(I)/RHYB))      SETUP .169
XX=XX*(AC(I,J)+RI(I))      SETUP .170
BETA(I,J)=OMG/XX      SETUP .171
140 CONTINUE      SETUP .172
C      SETUP .173
C +++ SET BETA(I,J)=-1.0 IN OBSTACLE CELLS      SETUP .174
C MUST BE DONE BY HAND IN GENERAL      SETUP .175
C      SETUP .176
C +++ PRINT BETA(I,J) ON FILM AND PAPER      SETUP .177
C      SETUP .178
IF (IMOVY.EQ.1) GO TO 160      SETUP .179
WRITE (12,420)      SETUP .180
WRITE (12,430)      SETUP .181
DO 150 J=1,JM1      SETUP .182
DO 150 I=1,IM1      SETUP .183
WRITE (12,440) I,J,BETA(I,J),AC(I,J),AR(I,J),AT(I,J),SINO(I,J),      SETUP .184
1 COSO(I,J)      SETUP .185
150 CONTINUE      SETUP .186
160 CONTINUE      SETUP .187
      WRITE (6,420)      SETUP .188
      WRITE (6,430)      SETUP .189
      DO 170 J=1,JM1      SETUP .190
      DO 170 I=1,IM1      SETUP .191
      WRITE (6,440) I,J,BETA(I,J),AC(I,J),AR(I,J),AT(I,J),SINO(I,J),      SETUP .192
1 COSO(I,J)      SETUP .193
170 CONTINUE      SETUP .194
C      SETUP .195
C +++ CALCULATE HYDROSTATIC PRESSURE      SETUP .196
C      SETUP .197
      DO 180 I=2,IM1      SETUP .198
      P(I,JMAX)=0.0      SETUP .199
      DO 180 J=2,JM1      SETUP .200
      JJ=JM1-J+2      SETUP .201
      RHOYA=(AMIN1(F(I,JJ+1),0.5)-DELY(JJ+1)+AMAX1(0.0,F      SETUP .202
1 (I,JJ)-0.5)-DELY(JJ))-RHOE      SETUP .203
      P(I,JJ)=P(I,JJ+1)-GY=RHOYA      SETUP .204
180 CONTINUE      SETUP .205
C      SETUP .206
C +++ SET INITIAL SURFACE PRESSURE      SETUP .207
C      SETUP .208
      DO 260 J=2,JM1      SETUP .209
      DO 260 I=2,IM1      SETUP .210
      PS(I,J)=0.0      SETUP .211
260 CONTINUE      SETUP .212
C      SETUP .213
C +++ SET INITIAL VELOCITY FIELD INTO U AND V ARRAYS      SETUP .214
C      SETUP .215
      DO 270 I=1,IMAX      SETUP .216
      DO 270 J=1,JMAX      SETUP .217
      U(I,J)=UI      SETUP .218
      V(I,J)=VI      SETUP .219
      IF (AT(I,J).LT.EM6) V(I,J)=0.0      SETUP .220
      IF (AR(I,J).LT.EM6) U(I,J)=0.0      SETUP .221
      IF (F(I,J).GT.EMF) GO TO 270      SETUP .222
      U(I,J)=0.0      SETUP .223
      V(I,J)=0.0      SETUP .224
270 CONTINUE      SETUP .225
C      SETUP .226
C +++ SET INITIAL VOID REGION QUANTITIES      SETUP .227
C      SETUP .228
      DO 280 K=1,NVOR      SETUP .229
      NR(K)=0      SETUP .230
      PR(K)=PSAT      SETUP .231
280 VOL(K)=0.0      SETUP .232
290 RETURN      SETUP .233
C      SETUP .234
300 FORMAT (1X,2HK*,1PE12.4,2X,3HXI*,E12.4,2X,4HPER*,E12.4)      SETUP .235
310 FORMAT (1X,11H***** ISOR=,I10,21H MUST BE 0 OR 1 *****)      SETUP .236
320 FORMAT (4X,6HISOR *,I5,4X,7HIDEFM *,I5)      SETUP .237
330 FORMAT (10A8)      SETUP .238
340 FORMAT (10X,I10)      SETUP .239
350 FORMAT (10X,E20.6)      SETUP .240
360 FORMAT (3X,7HNDUMP *,I10/4X,6HQVOL *,1PE20.6)      SETUP .241

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370 FORMAT (10X,7I10) SETUP.242
380 FORMAT (1X,4HCON=.1PE10.3,1X,11HAND FCVLIM=.E10.3,1X,41HARE INCOMP SETUP.243
1ATIBL. SETTING FCVLIM=1.3*CON.) SETUP.244
390 FORMAT (1X,13HBOND NUMBER =,1PE12.4) SETUP.245
400 FORMAT (/1X,8HNEQUIB =,I5,1X,29HIS TOO BIG FOR THE DIMENSIONS,2I5) SETUP.246
410 FORMAT (1X,17HCUTTING NEQUIB TO,I5,15H AND CONTINUING, ) SETUP.247
420 FORMAT (1H1) SETUP.248
430 FORMAT (4X,1H1,5X,1HJ.8X,4HBETA,11X,2HAC,13X,2HAR,13X,2HAT,12X. SETUP.249
1 4HSINO,11X,4HCOSO) SETUP.250
440 FORMAT (2X,I3,3X,I3,6(3X,1PE12.5)) SETUP.251
END SETUP.252

SUBROUTINE TAPIN
*CALL COMMON1 TAPIN.2
C +++
C +++ READ RESTART DUMP FROM TAPE7 TAPIN.3
C +++
READ (7) MDUMP TAPIN.4
IF (MDUMP.EQ.NDUMP) GO TO 10 TAPIN.5
WRITE (6,20) MDUMP,NDUMP TAPIN.6
WRITE (12,20) MDUMP,NDUMP TAPIN.7
WRITE (59,20) MDUMP,NDUMP TAPIN.8
CALL EXITLDC (8HTAPIN ) TAPIN.9
10 CONTINUE TAPIN.10
NDUMP=NDUMP+1 TAPIN.11
READ (7) UN,VN,PN,FN,U,V,P,F,PETA,BETA,NF,PS,AR,AT,AC TAPIN.12
READ (7) X,XI,RXI,DELX,RDX,RX,Y,YJ,RYJ,DELY,RDY,XL,XC,DXMN,NXL,NXR TAPIN.13
1 ,YL,YC,DYMN,NYL,NYR,ZC TAPIN.14
READ (7) NR,PR,VOL,IBAR,JBAR,IMAX,JMAX,IM1,JM1,NKX,NKY,NCYC,DELT,T TAPIN.15
1 .TWPRT,TWPLT,RHOF,NREG,VCHGT TAPIN.16
2 ,CANGLE,ICYL,CYL,ITER,FLG;FLGC,FNOC,NOCON,NFLGC,ISYMPLT TAPIN.17
3 ,IMOVY,VELMX,VELMX1,XSHFT,YSHFT,XMIN,XMAX,YMIN,YMAX,SF TAPIN.18
4 ,IPL,IPR,JPB,JPT,DTVIS,DTSFT,DXMIN,DYMIN,PSAT TAPIN.19
5 ,LITER,EMF1 TAPIN.20
WRITE (6,30) NCYC,MDUMP,T TAPIN.21
WRITE (12,30) NCYC,MDUMP,T TAPIN.22
WRITE (59,30) NCYC,MDUMP,T TAPIN.23
RETURN TAPIN.24
C
20 FORMAT (1X,22HTAPIN ERROR - GOT DUMP,I4,16H, EXPECTING DUMP,I4) TAPIN.25
30 FORMAT (1X,19HRESTARTING ON CYCLE,I7,10H FROM DUMP,I3,4H T =,1PE13 TAPIN.26
1 ,6)
END TAPIN.27
TAPIN.28
TAPIN.29
TAPIN.30
TAPIN.31
TAPIN.32

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SUBROUTINE TAPOUT (NKKP) TAPOUT .2
CALL.COMMON1 TAPOUT .3
C +++
C +++ WRITE RESTART DUMP ON TAPE7 TAPOUT .4
C +++ NKKP = -1, EQUILIBRIUM MESH DUMP TAPOUT .5
C +++      = 0, FINAL DUMP ON A RUN, TERMINATE TAPOUT .6
C +++      = 1, PERIODIC BACK-UP DUMP DURING A RUN TAPOUT .7
C +++
C +++
IF (NKKP.GE.0) GO TO 20 TAPOUT .8
CALL ADV (1) TAPOUT .9
WRITE (6,30) NCYC TAPOUT .10
WRITE (12,30) NCYC TAPOUT .11
WRITE (59,30) NCYC TAPOUT .12
DO 10 I=1,IMAX TAPOUT .13
DO 10 J=1,JMAX TAPOUT .14
U(I,J)=0. TAPOUT .15
V(I,J)=0. TAPOUT .16
10 CONTINUE TAPOUT .17
20 CONTINUE TAPOUT .18
LCMS=7HBACK UP TAPOUT .19
IF (NKKP.EQ.0) LCMS=7HRESTART TAPOUT .20
WRITE (6,40) LCMS,NCYC,T TAPOUT .21
IF (IMOVY.EQ.0) WRITE (12,40) LCMS,NCYC,T TAPOUT .22
WRITE (59,40) LCMS,NCYC,T TAPOUT .23
REWIND 7 TAPOUT .24
WRITE (7) NDUMP TAPOUT .25
WRITE (7) UN,VN,PN,FN,U,V,P,F,PETA,BETA,NF,PS,AR,AT,AC TAPOUT .26
WRITE (7) X,XI,RXI,DELX,RDX,RX,Y,YJ,RYJ,DELY,RDY,XL,XC,DXMN,NXL TAPOUT .27
1 ,NXR,YL,YC,DYMN,NYL,NYR,ZC TAPOUT .28
WRITE (7) NR,PR,VOL,IBAR,JBAR,IMAX,JMAX,IM1,JM1,NKX,NKY,NCYC,DELT TAPOUT .29
1 ,T,TWPRT,TWPLT,RHOF,NREG,VCHGT TAPOUT .30
2 ,CANGLE,ICYL,CYL,ITER,FLG,FLGC,FNOC,NOCON,NFLGC TAPOUT .31
3 ,ISYMLPT,IMOVY,VELMX,VELMX1,XSHFT,YSHFT,XMIN,XMAX,YMIN,YMAX,SF TAPOUT .32
4 ,IPL,IPR,JPB,JPT,DTVIS,DTSFT,DXMIN,DYMIN TAPOUT .33
5 ,PSAT,LITER,EMF1 TAPOUT .34
IF (NKKP.LE.0) CALL EXITLDC (6HTAPOUT) TAPOUT .35
RETURN TAPOUT .36
C
30 FORMAT (1X,39HEQUILIBRIUM MESH DUMP TO TAPE7 ON CYCLE,I7) TAPOUT .37
40 FORMAT (1X,A7,1X,13HDUMP ON CYCLE,I7,2X,3HT =,1PE13.5) TAPOUT .38
END TAPOUT .39
TAPOUT .40
TAPOUT .41
TAPOUT .42

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SUBROUTINE TILDE
CALL COMMON1
C
C +++ COMPUTE TEMPORARY U AND V EXPLICITLY
C
VISX=0.0
VISY=0.0
DO 20 J=2,JM1
DO 20 I=2,IM1
CALL DVCAL
U(I,J)=0.0
RDELX=1.0/(DELX(I)+DELX(I+1))
RDELY=1.0/(DELY(J)+DELY(J+1))
IF (NF(I,J)+NF(I+1,J).GE.12) GO TO 10
IF (AR(I,J).LT.EM6) GO TO 10
SGU=SIGN(1.0,UN(I,J))
RDXA=DELX(I)+DELX(I+1)+ALPHA*SGU*(DELX(I+1)-DELX(I))
RDXA=1.0/RDXA
FUX=RDXA*UN(I,J)*(DELX(I)-DUDR+DELX(I+1)-DUDL+ALPHA*SGU*(DELX(I+1)
1 -DUDL-DELX(I)*DUDR))
VBT=(DELX(I)-VN(I+1,J)+DELX(I+1)*VN(I,J))*RDELX
VBB=(DELX(I)*VN(I+1,J-1)+DELX(I+1)*VN(I,J-1))*RDELX
VAV=0.5*(VBT+VBB)
DYT=0.5*(DELY(J)+DELY(J+1))
DYB=0.5*(DELY(J-1)+DELY(J))
SGV=SIGN(1.0,VAV)
DYA=DYT+DYB+ALPHA*SGV*(DYT-DYB)
FUY=(VAV/DYA)*(DYB-DUDT+DYT-DUDB+ALPHA*SGV*(DYT*DUDB-DYB*DUDT))
IF (XNU.EQ.0.0) GO TO 5
DUDXSO=(DUDR-DUDL)/(XI(I+1)-XI(I))
DUDYSQ=(DUDT-DUDB)/(YJ(J+1)-YJ(J-1))
RXDUDX=RX(I)-(DELX(I+1)-DUDL+DELX(I)*DUDR)/(DELX(I)+DELX(I+1))
RXSQU=UN(I,J)*RX(I)**2
VISX=XNU*(DUDXSO+DUDYSQ+CYL=RXDUDX-CYL=RXSQU)
5 CONTINUE
RHOX=RHO*(DELX(I+1)+DELX(I))
U(I,J)=UN(I,J)+DELT*(GX-FUX-FUY+VISX)+DELT*(P(I,J)-P(I+1,J))*2.0
1 /RHOX
10 CONTINUE
V(I,J)=0.0
IF (NF(I,J)+NF(I,J+1).GE.12) GO TO 20
IF (AT(I,J).LT.EM6) GO TO 20
UBR=(DELY(J+1)*UN(I,J)+DELY(J)*UN(I,J+1))*RDELY
UBL=(DELY(J+1)-UN(I-1,J)+DELY(J)*UN(I-1,J+1))*RDELY
UAV=0.5*(UBR+UBL)
DXR=0.5*(DELX(I)+DELX(I+1))
DXL=0.5*(DELX(I)+DELX(I-1))
SGU=SIGN(1.0,UAV)
DXA=DXR+DXL+ALPHA*SGU*(DXR-DXL)
FVX=(UAV/DXA)*(DXL-DVDR+DXR-DVDL+ALPHA*SGU*(DXR*DVDL-DXL=DVDR))
SGV=SIGN(1.0,VN(I,J))
DYA=DELY(J+1)+DELY(J)+ALPHA*SGV*(DELY(J+1)-DELY(J))
FVY=(VN(I,J)/DYA)*(DELY(J)*DVDT+DELY(J+1)*DVDB+ALPHA*SGV*(DELY(J+1
1 )-DVDB-DELY(J)*DVDT))
IF (XNU.EQ.0.0) GO TO 15
DVDXSO=(DVDR-DVDL)/(XI(I+1)-XI(I-1))
DVDYSQ=(DVDT-DVDB)/(YJ(J+1)-YJ(J))
DVDXRX=0.5*(DVDR+DVDL)*RX(I)
VISY=XNU*(DVDXSO+DVDYSQ+CYL=DVDXRX)
15 CONTINUE
RHOY=RHO*(DELY(J+1)+DELY(J))
V(I,J)=VN(I,J)+DELT*(GY-FVX-FVY+VISY)+DELT*(P(I,J)-P(I,J+1))*2.0
1 /RHOY
20 CONTINUE
RETURN
END

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TILDE.2
TILDE.3
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TILDE.66
TILDE.67

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SUBROUTINE VFCONV
CALL COMMON1
DATA FCVLIM / .9 /
C
C +++ CONVECT THE VOLUME OF FLUID FUNCTION F
C
I= (NCYC.LT.1) GO TO 100
FLGC=0.0
DO 50 J=1,JM1
DO 50 I=1,IM1
IF(BETA(I,J).LE.0.0) GO TO 50
VX=U(I,J)*DELT
VY=V(I,J)*DELT
ABVX=ABS(VX)
ABVY=ABS(VY)
IF (ABVX.LE.FCVLIM=DELX(I).AND.ABVY.LE.FCVLIM=DELY(J)) GO TO 10
FLGC=1.
WRITE (59,150) NCYC,T,DELT,I,J,FCVLIM,ABVX,DELX(I),ABVY,DELY(J)
WRITE (12,150) NCYC,T,DELT,I,J,FCVLIM,ABVX,DELX(I),ABVY,DELY(J)
10 CONTINUE
IF (AR(I,J).LT.EM6) GO TO 30
IA=I+1
ID=I
IDM=MAXO(I-1,1)
ARDM=AR(IDM,J)
RB=AR(I,J)*R(I)
RA=AC(I+1,J)*RI(I+1)
RD=AC(I,J)*RI(I)
IF (VX.GE.0.0) GO TO 20
IA=I
ID=I+1
IDM=MINO(I+2,IMAX)
ARDM=AR(IDM-1,J)
RA=AC(I,J)*RI(I)
RD=AC(I+1,J)*RI(I+1)
20 CONTINUE
IAD=IA
IF (NF(ID,J).EQ.3.OR.NF(ID,J).EQ.4) IAD=ID
IF (FN(IA,J).LT.EMF.OR.FN(IDM,J).LT.EMF) IAD=IA
FDM=AMAX1(FN(IDM,J),FN(ID,J),0.10)
IF(ARDM.LT.EM6) FDM=1.0
FX1=FN(IAD,J)-ABS(VX)+AMAX1((FDM-FN(IAD,J))-ABS(VX)-(FDM-FN(ID,J)))
1 -DELX(ID),0.0)
FX=AMIN1(FX1,FN(ID,J)*DELX(ID)*RD/RB)
F(ID,J)=F(ID,J)-FX-RDX(ID)*(RB/RD)
F(IA,J)=F(IA,J)+FX-RDX(IA)*(RB/RA)
30 IF (AT(I,J).LT.EM6) GO TO 50
JA=J+1
JD=J
JDM=MAXO(J-1,1)
ATDM=AT(I,JDM)
RB=AT(I,J)
RA=AC(I,J+1)
RD=AC(I,J)
IF (VY.GE.0.0) GO TO 40
JA=J
JD=J+1
JDM=MINO(J+2,IMAX)
ATDM=AT(I,JDM-1)
RA=AC(I,J)
RD=AC(I,J+1)
40 CONTINUE
JAD=JA
IF (NF(I,JD).EQ.1.OR.NF(I,JD).EQ.2) JAD=JD
IF (FN(I,JA).LT.EMF.OR.FN(I,JDM).LT.EMF) JAD=JA
FDM=AMAX1(FN(I,JDM),FN(I,JD),0.10)
IF(ATDM.LT.EM6) FDM=1.0
FY1=FN(I,JAD)-ABS(VY)+AMAX1((FDM-FN(I,JAD))-ABS(VY)-(FDM-FN(I,JD)))
1 -DELY(JD),0.0)
FY=AMIN1(FY1,FN(I,JD)*DELY(JD)*RD/RB)
F(I,JD)=F(I,JD)-FY-RDY(JD)*(RB/RD)
F(I,JA)=F(I,JA)+FY-RDY(JA)*(RB/RA)
50 CONTINUE
C +++ DEFOAM IT
IF (NPACK.EQ.0) GO TO 70
DO 60 I=2,IM1
DO 60 J=2,JBAR
IF (AT(I,J).LT.EMF) GO TO 60
IF (NF(I,J).NE.0) GO TO 60
IF (F(I,J).GE.EMF1) GO TO 60
VFCNV.2
VFCNV.3
VFCNV.4
VFCNV.5
VFCNV.6
VFCNV.7
VFCNV.8
VFCNV.9
VFCNV.10
VFCNV.11
VFCNV.12
VFCNV.13
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VFCNV.75
VFCNV.76
VFCNV.77
VFCNV.78
VFCNV.79
VFCNV.80
VFCNV.81

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FADD=AMIN1(1.-F(I,J),F(I,J+1)) VFCNV.82
F(I,J)=F(I,J)+FADD VFCNV.83
F(I,J+1)=F(I,J+1)-FADD VFCNV.84
60 CONTINUE VFCNV.85
70 CONTINUE VFCNV.86
C ++++++ DIVERGENCE CORRECTION TERM VFCNV.87
IF(IDIV.EQ.0) GO TO 90 VFCNV.88
IF(IDEFM.EQ.1) GO TO 90 VFCNV.89
DO 80 J=2,JM1 VFCNV.90
DO 80 I=2,IM1 VFCNV.91
IF (NF(I,J).NE.0.OR.AC(I,J).LE.0.) GO TO 80 VFCNV.92
DIJ=(RDX(I)-(AR(I,J)-R(I)-U(I,J)-AR(I-1,J)*R(I-1)*U(I-1,J))+ VFCNV.93
1 RDY(J)*(AT(I,J)*RI(I)-V(I,J)-AT(I,J-1)*RI(I)-V(I,J-1)))/ VFCNV.94
2 (AC(I,J)-RI(I)))
F(I,J)=F(I,J)+DELT*FN(I,J)*DIJ VFCNV.95
80 CONTINUE VFCNV.96
90 CONTINUE VFCNV.97
100 CONTINUE VFCNV.98
DO 140 J=2,JM1 VFCNV.99
DO 140 I=2,IM1 VFCNV.100
IF (BETA(I,J).LT.0.0) GO TO 140 VFCNV.101
VCHG=0.0 VFCNV.102
IF (F(I,J).GT.EMF.AND.F(I,J).LT.EMF1) GO TO 120 VFCNV.103
IF (F(I,J).GE.EMF1) GO TO 110 VFCNV.104
VCHG=F(I,J) VFCNV.105
F(I,J)=0.0 VFCNV.106
GO TO 120 VFCNV.107
110 CONTINUE VFCNV.108
VCHG=-1.0-F(I,J)) VFCNV.109
F(I,J)=1.0 VFCNV.110
120 CONTINUE VFCNV.111
VCHGT=VCHGT+VCHG*DELX(I)*DELY(J)*AC(I,J)*RI(I)*TPI VFCNV.112
IF (F(I,J).LT.EMF1) GO TO 140 VFCNV.113
IF (F(I+1,J).LT.EMF.AND.AR(I,J).GT.EM6) GO TO 130 VFCNV.114
IF (F(I-1,J).LT.EMF.AND.AR(I-1,J).GT.EM6) GO TO 130 VFCNV.115
IF (F(I,J+1).LT.EMF.AND.AT(I,J).GT.EM6) GO TO 130 VFCNV.116
IF (F(I,J-1).LT.EMF.AND.AT(I,J-1).GT.EM6) GO TO 130 VFCNV.117
GO TO 140 VFCNV.118
130 F(I,J)=F(I,J)-1.1*EMF VFCNV.119
VCHG=1.1*EMF VFCNV.120
VCHGT=VCHGT+VCHG*DELX(I)*DELY(J)*AC(I,J)*RI(I)*TPI VFCNV.121
140 CONTINUE VFCNV.122
C +++ SPECIAL BOUNDARY CONDITIONS FOR F VFCNV.123
C RETURN VFCNV.124
C
150 FORMAT (1X,12HVFCNV ERROR/1X,5HNCYC=,I7,1X,2HT=,1PE14.6,1X,5HDELT VFCNV.125
1=E12.4,1X,4HI,J=,2I4,1X,7HFCVLIM=,E11.3/3X,5HABVX=,E12.4,1X,5HDEL VFCNV.126
2X=E12.4,1X,5HABVY=,E12.4,1X,5HDELY=,E12.4) VFCNV.127
END VFCNV.128

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SUBROUTINE EPI                                         EPI.2
C +++
C +++ EPILOGUE - ON-LINE DOCUMENTATION                EPI.3
C +++
C +++ VARIABLES LISTED IN COMMON (EXCLUDING INPUT PARAMETERS) EPI.4
C +++
C ADEFM    DEFOAM OPTION PARAMETER DEFINED IN PRESCR SUBROUTINE   EPI.5
C BCEFM    DEFOAM OPTION PARAMETER                                EPI.6
C C_L      MESH GEOMETRY INDICATOR (* ICYL)                      EPI.7
C DTSFT    MAXIMUM DELT VALUE ALLOWED BY THE SURFACE TENSION FORCES EPI.8
C           STABILITY CRITERION (DELT IS AUTOMATICALLY ADJUSTED)     EPI.9
C DTVIS    MAXIMUM DELT VALUE ALLOWED BY THE VISCOUS FORCES        EPI.10
C           STABILITY CRITERION (DELT IS AUTOMATICALLY ADJUSTED)      EPI.11
C DUDB     DERIVATIVE OF U VELOCITY RESPECT TO Y AT (I+1/2,J-1/2)   EPI.12
C DUDL     DERIVATIVE OF U VELOCITY RESPECT TO X AT (I,J)            EPI.13
C DUJT     DERIVATIVE OF U VELOCITY RESPECT TO Y AT (I+1/2,J+1/2)   EPI.14
C DUDR     DERIVATIVE OF U VELOCITY RESPECT TO X AT (I+1,J)          EPI.15
C DVDR     DERIVATIVE OF V VELOCITY RESPECT TO X AT (I+1/2,J+1/2)   EPI.16
C DVDL     DERIVATIVE OF V VELOCITY RESPECT TO X AT (I-1/2,J+1/2)   EPI.17
C DVDT     DERIVATIVE OF V VELOCITY RESPECT TO Y AT (I,J+1)          EPI.18
C DVDB     DERIVATIVE OF V VELOCITY RESPECT TO Y AT (I,J)            EPI.19
C DXMIN    SMALLEST DELX(I) IN MESH                                EPI.20
C DYMIN    SMALLEST DELY(J) IN MESH                                EPI.21
C EMF      SMALL VALUE, TYPICALLY 1.OE-06, USED TO NEGATE ROUND-OFF EPI.22
C           ERROR EFFECTS WHEN TESTING F=1.0 OR F=0.0                 EPI.23
C EMF1     =1.0-EMF                                              EPI.24
C EM6      =1.OE-06                                             EPI.25
C EM6P1    =1.0-EM6                                              EPI.26
C EM10     =1.OE-10                                             EPI.27
C EP10     =1.OE+10                                             EPI.28
C FCVLIM   F CONVECTION LIMIT ABS(UDT/DX) < FCVLIM               EPI.29
C           ABS(VDT/DY) < FCVLIM                                 EPI.30
C FLG      PRESSURE ITERATION CONVERGENCE TEST INDICATOR (=0.0 WHEN EPI.31
C           THE CONVERGENCE TEST IS SATISFIED, =1.0 WHEN THE          EPI.32
C           CONVERGENCE TEST IS NOT SATISFIED)                         EPI.33
C FLGC     VOLUME OF FLUID FUNCTION CONVECTION LIMIT INDICATOR     EPI.34
C           (DELT REDUCED AND CYCLE STARTED OVER IF LIMIT          EPI.35
C           IS EXCEEDED)                                            EPI.36
C FNOC     PRESSURE CONVERGENCE FAILURE INDICATOR (=1.0.          EPI.37
C           CONVERGENCE FAILED AND DELT IS REDUCED, =0.0 OTHERWISE) EPI.38
C IBAR     NUMBER OF REAL CELLS IN X-DIRECTION (EXCLUDES FICTITIOUS EPI.39
C           CELLS)                                               EPI.40
C IBAR2    =IBAR+2, SPECIFIED IN PARAMETER STATEMENT              EPI.41
C           (=IBAR+3, IF PERIODIC IN X-DIRECTION)                  EPI.42
C IMAX     TOTAL NUMBER OF MESH CELLS IN X-DIRECTION (=IBAR+2)    EPI.43
C           (=IBAR+3, IF PERIODIC IN X-DIRECTION)                  EPI.44
C IM1      VALUE OF THE INDEX I AT THE LAST REAL CELL IN THE     EPI.45
C           X-DIRECTION (=IMAX-1)                                    EPI.46
C IBAR     VALUE OF THE INDEX I AT THE NEXT TO THE LAST REAL CELL EPI.47
C           IN THE X-DIRECTION (=IMAIN THE X-2)                      EPI.48
C IPL      LEFTMOST PRESSURE ITERATION INDEX IN X-DIRECTION       EPI.49
C           (=3 FOR CONSTANT PRESSURE BOUNDARY CONDITION, =2 FOR EPI.50
C           ALL OTHER CASES)                                       EPI.51
C IPR      RIGHTMOST PRESSURE ITERATION INDEX IN X-DIRECTION     EPI.52
C           (=IBAR FOR CONSTANT PRESSURE BOUNDARY CONDITION, =IM1 FOR EPI.53
C           ALL OTHER CASES)                                       EPI.54
C ITER     PRESSURE ITERATION COUNTER                               EPI.55
C JBAR     NUMBER OF REAL CELLS IN Y-DIRECTION (EXCLUDES FICTITIOUS EPI.56
C           CELLS)                                               EPI.57
C JBAR2    =JBAR+2, SPECIFIED IN PARAMETER STATEMENT              EPI.58
C           (=JBAR+3, IF PERIODIC IN Y-DIRECTION)                  EPI.59
C JMAX     TOTAL NUMBER OF MESH CELLS IN Y-DIRECTION (=JBAR+2)    EPI.60
C           (=JBAR+3, IF PERIODIC IN Y-DIRECTION)                  EPI.61
C JM1      VALUE OF THE INDEX J AT THE LAST REAL CELL IN THE     EPI.62
C           Y-DIRECTION (=JMAX-1)                                    EPI.63
C JBAR     VALUE OF THE INDEX J AT THE NEXT TO THE LAST REAL CELL EPI.64
C           IN THE Y-DIRECTION (=JMAX-2)                      EPI.65
C JPB      BOTTOM PRESSURE ITERATION INDEX IN Y-DIRECTION        EPI.66
C           (=3 FOR CONSTANT PRESSURE BOUNDARY CONDITION, =2 FOR EPI.67
C           ALL OTHER CASES)                                       EPI.68
C JPT      TOP PRESSURE ITERATION INDEX IN Y-DIRECTION           EPI.69
C           (=JBAR FOR CONSTANT PRESSURE BOUNDARY CONDITION, =JM1 FOR EPI.70
C           ALL OTHER CASES)                                       EPI.71
C LITER    NUMBER OF ITERATIONS ON THE PREVIOUS CYCLE             EPI.72
C NCYC    CALCULATIONAL TIME CYCLE NUMBER                         EPI.73
C NDUMP    TAPE7 DUMP SEQUENCE NUMBER. SET TO ZERO TO           EPI.74
C           SKIP TAPE RESTART. OTHERWISE, IT MUST EQUAL THE        EPI.75
C           SEQUENCE NUMBER ON TAPE7 TO SUCCESSFULLY RESTART.      EPI.76
C NFLGC    NUMBER OF CYCLES THE VOLUME OF FLUID FUNCTION CONVECTION EPI.77
C           LIMIT (FLGC) IS EXCEEDED                                EPI.78
C                                         EPI.79
C                                         EPI.80
C                                         EPI.81

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C	NOBD	NUMBER OF OBSTACLE DEFINING FUNCTIONS ALLOWED SPECIFIED IN PARAMETER STATEMENT	EPI.82
C	NOCON	NUMBER OF CYCLES PRESSURE CONVEGENCE HAS FAILED (USED TO SET ARRAY SIZE - MJST BE > 0)	EPI.83
C	NREG	NUMBER OF VOID REGIONS GENERATED IN CALCULATION	EPI.84
C	NVOR	MAXIMUM NUMBER OF VOID REGIONS ALLOWED. SPECIFIED IN PARAMETER STATEMENT	EPI.85
C	MESHX	NUMBER OF SUBMESH REGIONS IN X-DIRECTION, SPECIFIED IN PARAMETER STATEMENT	EPI.86
C	MESHY	NUMBER OF SUBMESH REGIONS IN Y-DIRECTION. SPECIFIED IN PARAMETER STATEMENT	EPI.87
C	PI	=3.141592654	EPI.88
C	RPD	DEGREES TO RADIANS CONVERSION FACTOR	EPI.89
C	SF	PLOT SCALING FACTOR	EPI.90
C	T	PROBLEM TIME	EPI.91
C	TPI	2.0*PI	EPI.92
C	VCHGT	ACCUMULATED FLUID VOLUME CHANGE	EPI.93
C	VELMX1	VELMX NORMALIZED TO MINIMUM MESH CELL DIMENSION	EPI.94
C	XMAX	LOCATION OF RIGHT-HAND SIDE OF MESH	EPI.95
C	XMIN	LOCATION OF LEFT-HAND SIDE OF MESH	EPI.96
C	XSHFT	COMPUTED SHIFT ALONG THE PLOTTING ABSCISSA TO CENTER THE PLOT FRAME ON FILM	EPI.97
C	YMAX	LOCATION OF THE TOP OF THE MESH	EPI.98
C	YMIN	LOCATION OF THE BOTTOM OF THE MESH	EPI.99
C	YSHFT	COMPUTED SHIFT ALONG THE PLOTTING ORDINATE TO CENTER THE PLOT FRAME ON FILM	EPI.100
C	+++ ARRAYS IN COMMON (EXCLUDING MESH AND OBSTACLE SETUP PARAMETERS)		EPI.101
C	ACOM(1)	FIRST WORD IN COMMON	EPI.102
C	BETA(I,J)	PRESSURE ITERATION RELAXATION FACTOR IN CELL (I,J)	EPI.103
C	AC(I,J)	FRACTIONAL CELL VOLUME OPEN TO FLOW	EPI.104
C	AR(I,J)	FRACTIONAL CELL FACE ON RIGHT OPEN TO FLOW	EPI.105
C	AT(I,J)	FRACTIONAL CELL FACE ON TOP OPEN TO FLOW	EPI.106
C	COSO(I,J)	COSINE OF ANGLE THAT CURVED WALL MAKES WITH + Y AXIS	EPI.107
C	DELX(I)	MESH SPACING OF THE I-TH CELL ALONG THE X-AXIS	EPI.108
C	DELY(J)	MESH SPACING OF THE J-TH CELL ALONG THE Y-AXIS	EPI.109
C	F(I,J)	VOLUME OF FLUID PER UNIT VOLUME OF CELL (I,J) AT TIME LEVEL N+1	EPI.110
C	FN(I,J)	VOLUME OF FLUID PER UNIT VOLUME OF CELL (I,J) AT TIME LEVEL N	EPI.111
C	NAME(10)	PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION LINE	EPI.112
C	NF(I,J)	FLAG OF SURFACE CELL (I,J) INDICATING THE LOCATION OF ITS NEIGHBORING PRESSURE INTERPOLATION CELL	EPI.113
C	NR(K)	LABEL OF VOID REGION, K > 5	EPI.114
C	NW(I,J)	FLAG INDICATING TYPE OF CELL IN COMPUTING MESH	EPI.115
C	P(I,J)	PRESSURE IN CELL (I,J) AT TIME LEVEL N+1	EPI.116
C	PETA(I,J)	PRESSURE INTERPOLATION FACTOR FOR CELL (I,J)	EPI.117
C	PN(I,J)	PRESSURE IN CELL (I,J) AT TIME LEVEL N	EPI.118
C	PR(K)	PRESSURE IN VOID REGION NR(K)	EPI.119
C	PS(I,J)	SURFACE PRESSURE IN CELL (I,J) COMPUTED FROM SURFACE TENSION FORCES	EPI.120
C	R(I)	X COORDINATE DIMENSION FOR CYLINDRICAL/PLANE OPTIONS	EPI.121
C	RDX(I)	RECIPROCAL OF DELX(I) .	EPI.122
C	RDY(J)	RECIPROCAL OF DELY(J)	EPI.123
C	RI(I)	X COORDINATE DIMENSION FOR CYLINDRICAL/PLANE OPTIONS	EPI.124
C	RX(I)	RECIPROCAL OF X(I)	EPI.125
C	RXI(I)	RECIPROCAL OF XI(I)	EPI.126
C	RYJ(J)	RECIPROCAL OF YJ(J)	EPI.127
C	SINO(I,J)	SINE OF ANGLE THAT CURVED WALL MAKES WITH + Y AXIS	EPI.128
C	U(I,J)	X-DIRECTION VELOCITY COMPONENT IN CELL (I,J) AT TIME LEVEL N+1	EPI.129
C	UN(I,J)	X-DIRECTION VELOCITY COMPONENT IN CELL (I,J) AT TIME LEVEL N	EPI.130
C	V(I,J)	Y-DIRECTION VELOCITY COMPONENT IN CELL (I,J) AT TIME LEVEL N+1	EPI.131
C	VN(I,J)	Y-DIRECTION VELOCITY COMPONENT IN CELL (I,J) AT TIME LEVEL N	EPI.132
C	VOL(K)	VOLUME OF VOID REGION NR(K)	EPI.133
C	X(I)	LOCATION OF THE RIGHT-HAND BOUNDARY OF THE I-TH CELL ALONG THE X-AXIS	EPI.134
C	XI(I)	LOCATION OF THE CENTER OF THE I-TH CELL ALONG THE X-AXIS	EPI.135
C	Y(J)	LOCATION OF THE TOP BOUNDARY OF THE J-TH CELL ALONG THE Y-AXIS	EPI.136
C	YJ(J)	LOCATION OF THE CENTER OF THE J-TH CELL ALONG THE Y-AXIS	EPI.137
C	ZC(N)	TEMPORARY STORAGE FOR CONTOUR ROUTINE	EPI.138
C	RETURN		EPI.139
C	END		EPI.140

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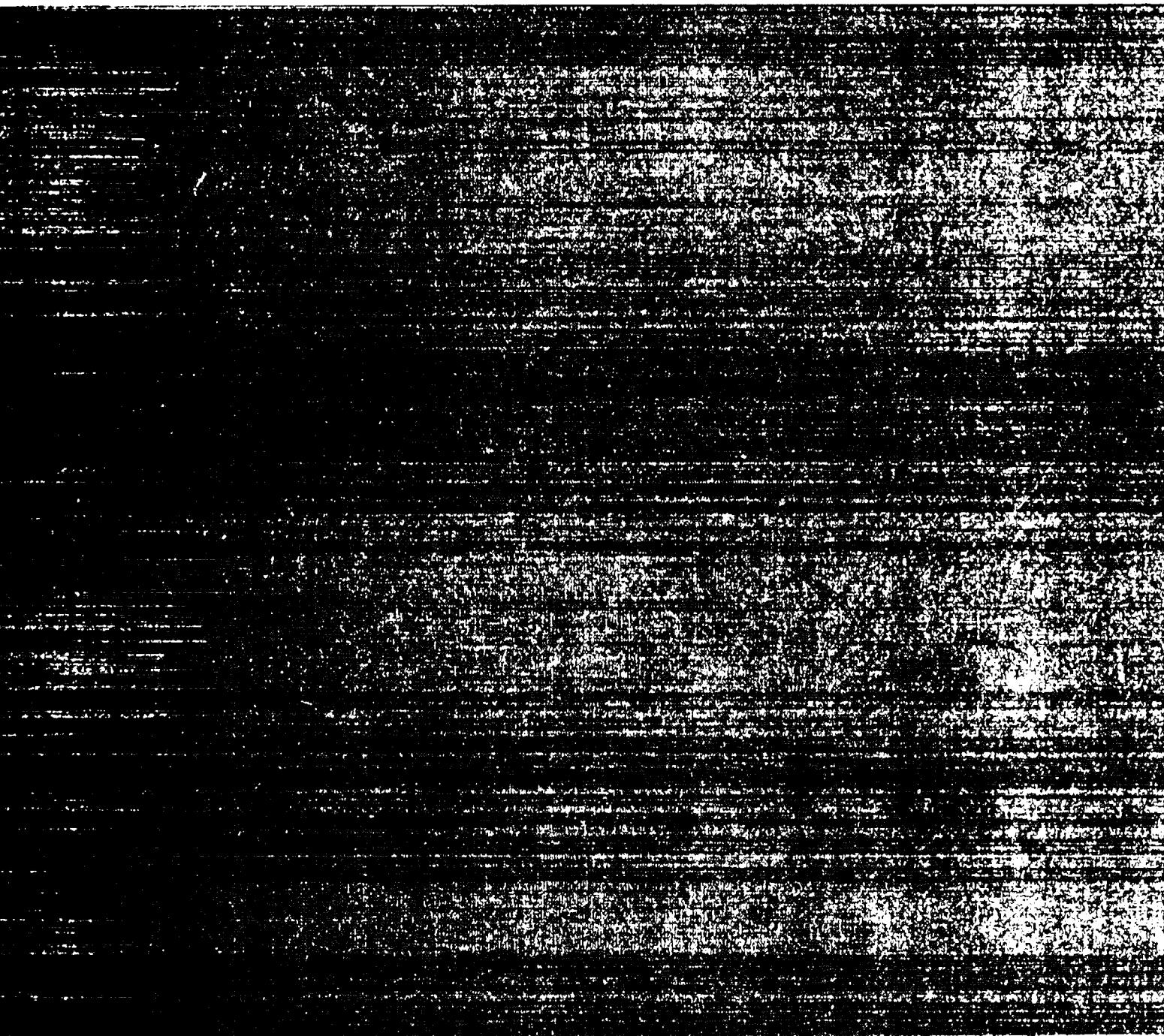
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