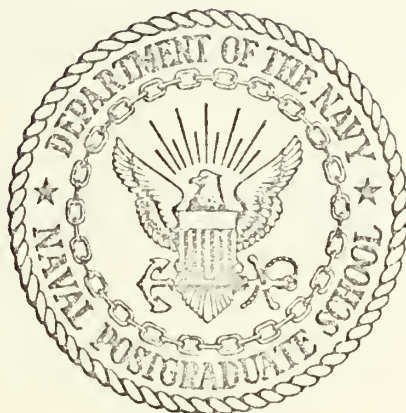


AN ENVIRONMENTAL HEAT TRANSFER STUDY
OF
A ROCKET MOTOR STORAGE CONTAINER SYSTEM

Allen Henry Wirzburger

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THESIS

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A ROCKET MOTOR STORAGE CONTAINER SYSTEM

by

Allen Henry Wirzburger

Thesis Advisor:

T. E. Cooper

December 1972

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An Environmental Heat Transfer Study
of
A Rocket Motor Storage Container System

by

Allen Henry Wirzburger
Lieutenant, United States Navy
S.B., Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1964

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ABSTRACT

The heat transfer characteristics of a rocket motor storage container system have been investigated using analytical and experimental techniques. Analytically, both closed form and numerical solutions have been developed. These solutions may be used to determine maximum temperatures and temperature gradients within the rocket motor. Comparison between theoretical and experimental values of temperature are within the estimated experimental uncertainties of $\pm 3^{\circ}\text{F}$. It is proposed that the theoretical solutions can be used to thermally optimize container design.

A secondary investigation was carried out to determine the feasibility of using cholesteric liquid crystals, a temperature sensitive material, to thermally map the surface of the container. The crystals appear to remain stable under desert type conditions and produce brilliantly colored displays of the temperature field.

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TABLE OF SYMBOLS

- $a = \sqrt{\frac{\omega r_o^2}{\alpha}} = \text{conduction parameter}$
 $A_n = \text{area of surface } n \frac{\text{sq in}}{\text{in}}$
 $B = \frac{1}{T} = \text{volume coefficient of expansion } \frac{1}{^\circ R}$
 $c = \text{specific heat } \frac{\text{BTU}}{\text{lbm } ^\circ F}$
 $D_n = D_n' + D_n'' = \text{length of minimum length line, } n \text{ in.}$
 $D_n' = \text{length of tangential segment of minimum length line, } n \text{ in.}$
 $D_n'' = \text{length of radial segment of minimum length line, } n \text{ in.}$
 $E = \frac{\epsilon}{1-\epsilon} = \text{emissivity parameter}$
 $F_{m-n} = \text{view factor, fraction of isotropic radiation from } A_m \text{ intercepted directly by } A_n$
 $\mathcal{F}_{m-n} = \text{radiation exchange factor, fraction of radiation passing from } A_m \text{ to } A_n \text{ directly and indirectly}$
 $g = \text{acceleration of gravity } \frac{\text{ft}}{\text{sec}^2}$
 $h_{\text{CON}} = \text{convection heat transfer coefficient } \frac{\text{BTU}}{\text{hr-ft}^2 \text{ } ^\circ F}$
 $h_{\text{RAD}} = \text{radiation heat transfer coefficient } \frac{\text{BTU}}{\text{hr-ft}^2 \text{ } ^\circ F}$
 $\bar{h} = h_{\text{CON}} + h_{\text{RAD}} = \text{effective heat transfer coefficient}$
 $\frac{\text{BTU}}{\text{hr-ft}^2 \text{ } ^\circ F}$
 $i = \sqrt{-1}$
 $J_n = \text{radiosity of node } n \frac{\text{BTU}}{\text{hr-ft}^2}$
 $k = \text{thermal conductivity } \frac{\text{BTU}}{\text{hr ft } ^\circ F}$

- k_c = effective thermal conductivity $\frac{\text{BTU}}{\text{hr ft}^\circ\text{F}}$
- r_n = radial distance from center of rocket motor to point n in
- r_o = inner radius of rocket motor in
- S_n = length of surface n in
- t = time min
- T = temperature of position r at time t $^\circ\text{R}$
- T_∞ = storage container temperature $^\circ\text{R}$
- T_M = maximum temperature of storage container $^\circ\text{R}$
- T_A = average temperature of storage container $^\circ\text{R}$
- $Z = \sqrt{\frac{i\omega r_o^2}{\alpha}} \xi$ = dimensionless distance parameter
- α = thermal diffusivity $\frac{\text{ft}^2}{\text{hr}}$
- $\beta = \frac{\bar{h}r_o}{k}$ = Biot modulus
- δ = width of air gap in
- ϵ = emissivity
- $\xi = \frac{r}{r_o}$ = dimensionless distance
- $\theta = \frac{T - T_A}{T_M - T_A}$ = dimensionless temperature
- θ^* = dimensionless temperature for supplementary problem
- θ_a = construction angle for crossed-strings method radians
- θ_r = relative amplitude of maximum temperature at point of interest to the maximum temperature of the storage container
- μ = dynamic viscosity $\frac{\text{lbm}}{\text{ft-hr}}$

- ρ = density $\frac{\text{lbm}}{\text{ft}^3}$
- σ = Stefan-Boltzman constant $0.171 \times 10^{-8} \frac{\text{BTU}}{\text{hr ft}^2 \text{ } ^\circ\text{R}^4}$
- τ = $\tau(t)$ = solution of ψ ;
 = $e^{im\omega t}$ for large values of time
- ϕ = $\phi(r)$ = solution of ψ
- ψ = complex temperature = $\theta^*(r,t) + i\theta(r,t)$
- ω = frequency of sinusoidal variation $\frac{2\pi}{24 \text{ hours}}$
- ω_T = resulting uncertainty in calculated temperature $^\circ\text{R}$
- ω_C = uncertainty in calculated temperature due to variation in volumetric heat capacity $^\circ\text{R}$
- ω_K = uncertainty in calculated temperature due to variation in conductivity $^\circ\text{R}$
- ω_ϵ = uncertainty in calculated temperature due to variation in emissivity $^\circ\text{R}$
- Gr = $\frac{\rho^2 g B (\Delta T) \delta^3}{\mu^2}$ = Grashof Number
- Pr = $\frac{c\mu}{k}$ = Prandtl Number

Bessel Functions

I_0 , J_0 , K_0 , BER , BEi

$$X_R = BER_0(a) + \frac{a}{\sqrt{2\beta}} BER_1(a) + \frac{a}{\sqrt{2\beta}} BEi_1(a)$$

$$X_i = BEi_0(a) + \frac{a}{\sqrt{2\beta}} BEi_1(a) - \frac{a}{\sqrt{2\beta}} BER_1(a)$$

$$\delta^* = \tan^{-1} \frac{BEi_0(a\xi)X_R - BER_0(a\xi)X_i}{BER_0(a\xi)X_R + BEi_0(a\xi)X_i} = \text{time delay} \quad \text{radians}$$

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I. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this investigation was to develop a heat transfer model that will allow prediction of the temperature distribution in a container stored rocket motor placed in a hostile thermal environment such as the desert. It is proposed that such a model would be a useful tool for thermally optimizing future container designs. As extreme variations in the rocket motor temperature may lead to large thermal stresses in the propellant which could result in fracture, or otherwise degrade the performance of the motor, a major objective of this study was to design a model that could reliably predict the thermal gradient in the motor. The predictions would be based on the surface temperature distribution, the thermal properties and the geometrical details of the system. The model may also be used to predict a critical temperature range over which the propellant must be chemically stable when in a storage situation. The upper limit of this temperature range is referred to as the design temperature of the system. As the design temperature for most weapon development projects is derived from dump storage conditions, a dump storage situation was used to obtain the experimental data for this project.

Several approaches were taken to predict the rocket motor temperature distribution from a knowledge of only the surface temperature distribution of the storage container and the thermal properties and geometrical details of the

experimental model. The experimental model used in this test was a once-fired Navy antisubmarine rocket (ASROC) motor, filled with dry desert blow sand to simulate the propellant, and placed in its storage container. This container system was placed in a dump storage site at the Naval Weapons Center, China Lake, California to simulate a desert environment.

The method of complex temperatures [Ref. 1] was used to develop an analytical prediction of the transient temperature field that exists in a container stored rocket motor. The analytical model assumes that heat is transferred only in the radial direction and that the container surface temperature variation is sinusoidal with time. Comparison between theory and experiment is within experimental uncertainty when temperature is interpreted as "bulk" temperature. The analytical model is especially useful for studying geometrical and thermal physical property effects on rocket motor temperature. Such parameter studies have been carried out and the results are presented in a form that will be useful from a container design point of view.

TRUMP [Refs. 2 and 3], a computer program for transient and steady-state temperature distributions in multidimensional systems, was used to obtain detailed information about the thermal state of the rocket motor. TRUMP allows actual container surface temperature distributions to be used as well as sinusoidal variations. In addition, both one dimensional (radial) and two dimensional (radial and circumferential)

heat transfer were modeled with TRUMP, using both the sinusoidal and actual temperature distributions. The actual temperature distributions were obtained from the experimental data of the motor container system.

Comparisons between the experimental values and those predicted by the models were in good agreement, with those predicted by TRUMP using the actual temperature distribution as the boundary condition being the closest. However, the sinusoidal variations used in both the analytical model and the TRUMP model are also suitable for design purposes.

Another aspect of this project was to obtain the storage container surface temperature distribution using cholesteric liquid crystals, a material that undergoes brilliant changes in color over known, well defined temperature ranges. Color slides and movies were taken of the liquid crystals demonstrating the feasibility of using them for on site temperature measurements.

II. BACKGROUND

In 1959 the Naval Weapons Center, China Lake recognized the need for a concerted attack on the problem of thermal criteria assignment for new weapon systems. In 1963 a task force was established to study the complete environmental criteria determination problem. The key to this problem seemed to be the thermal area in the storage and transportation events of any item. It was realized that transportation was a short term situation compared to the storage situation. Therefore, the major portion of the life of an item must be in storage. There are three types of storage; covered, igloo and dump. The dump storage situation leads to the more extreme thermal exposure situations which then leads to the design temperature.

As data was not available for the dump storage situation, instrumented storage dumps were created at representative places on a worldwide basis so that statistical data could be derived on a variety of ordnance. The first site was at China Lake, California, in the middle of the Mojave Desert. This site now has the capability to return about 250 channels of information on a continuous time-temperature basis (Figure 1). Other arctic and tropical sites were set up to study extreme conditions.

The dump storage situation was reproduced to study the extreme situation. The ordnance was exposed singly, directly situated on the ground, with the long axis aligned in the



Figure 1. Simulated Storage Site at China Lake.

north-south direction to allow maximum normal exposure of the container surface to the sun's rays. In actual practice, ordnance is usually stacked and oriented in other than a north-south direction, thereby avoiding the extreme situation. Ordnance sitting on the ground receives reflected radiation from the ground, cannot quickly give off heat by conduction to the soil, and is not as apt to be cooled by the prevailing breeze; therefore, extreme temperatures result.

The most important source of heat to the ordnance is the direct radiation from the sun, with reflected radiation of secondary importance. For extreme conditions to occur the wind must be calm (less than 5 knots), the sky clear, and the outside air temperature high. After sunrise, the ordnance skin temperature rises much more rapidly than the ambient air temperature; therefore, the surrounding air cools the ordnance, rather than heats it.

The rocket motors used for the tests were military surplus. Even though the material had served its intended in-Fleet purpose, it was still representative of new hardware, when viewed in a thermodynamic context. When inert rocket motors were available, they were used intact; however, in most cases, once-fired hardware was used. Thoroughly dried desert blown sand, being similar in thermal properties to most propellants, was used to backfill empty rocket motors. It was assumed that the thermal response of the sand filled motors was essentially the same as actual propellant filled motors.

III. EXPERIMENTAL PROCEDURE

Although Naval Weapons Center, China Lake had accumulated vast amounts of data in the past, it was decided to instrument a rocket motor storage container system especially for this project. This would allow base data to be taken exactly where it was required. It also allowed variations in the system without interfering with one of China Lake's ongoing projects. An ASROC system was chosen for this study. The outer storage container was 75 inches long with an inner diameter of 18 inches and a wall thickness of 1/16 inch. The rocket motor was 57 inches long with an outside diameter of 12 inches and a wall thickness of 1/4 inch. Both the container and motor were made of steel.

The rocket motor storage container system was instrumented with 20 gage copper-constantan insulated thermocouple wire which has an ISA Calibration of $\pm 1-1/2^{\circ}\text{F}$ over the range -75 to $+200^{\circ}\text{F}$. Twenty-one thermocouples were originally placed on the system with positions indicated in Figures 2 and 3. The ambient air temperature was measured with thermocouple number 19 which was located in a Stevenson shelter about 60 feet away from the system (Figure 4). The thermocouples were mounted intrinsically on the motor and storage container. Two small holes were drilled approximately 1/8 inch apart in the metal and the individual wires were inserted in the holes. The metal was then hammered around the wires until a snug fit was obtained. Bead thermocouples were mounted at the

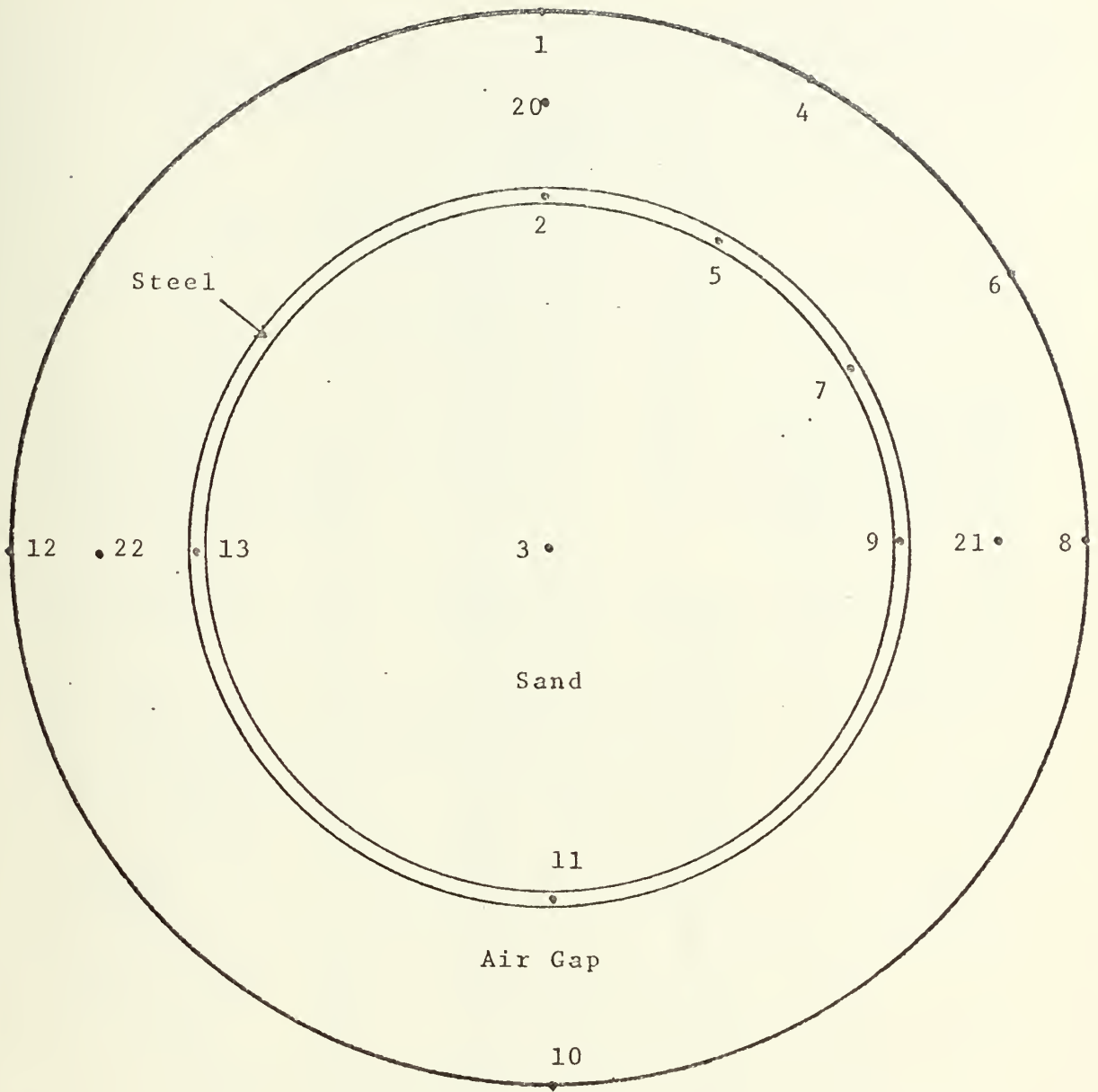


Figure 2. Thermocouple Locations on Experimental System.

Five thermocouples were located under the section painted with the liquid crystals. Their locations corresponding to the ones shown above are: #14= #1, #15= #2, #16= #8, #17= #9, and #18= #3 (See Figure 3).

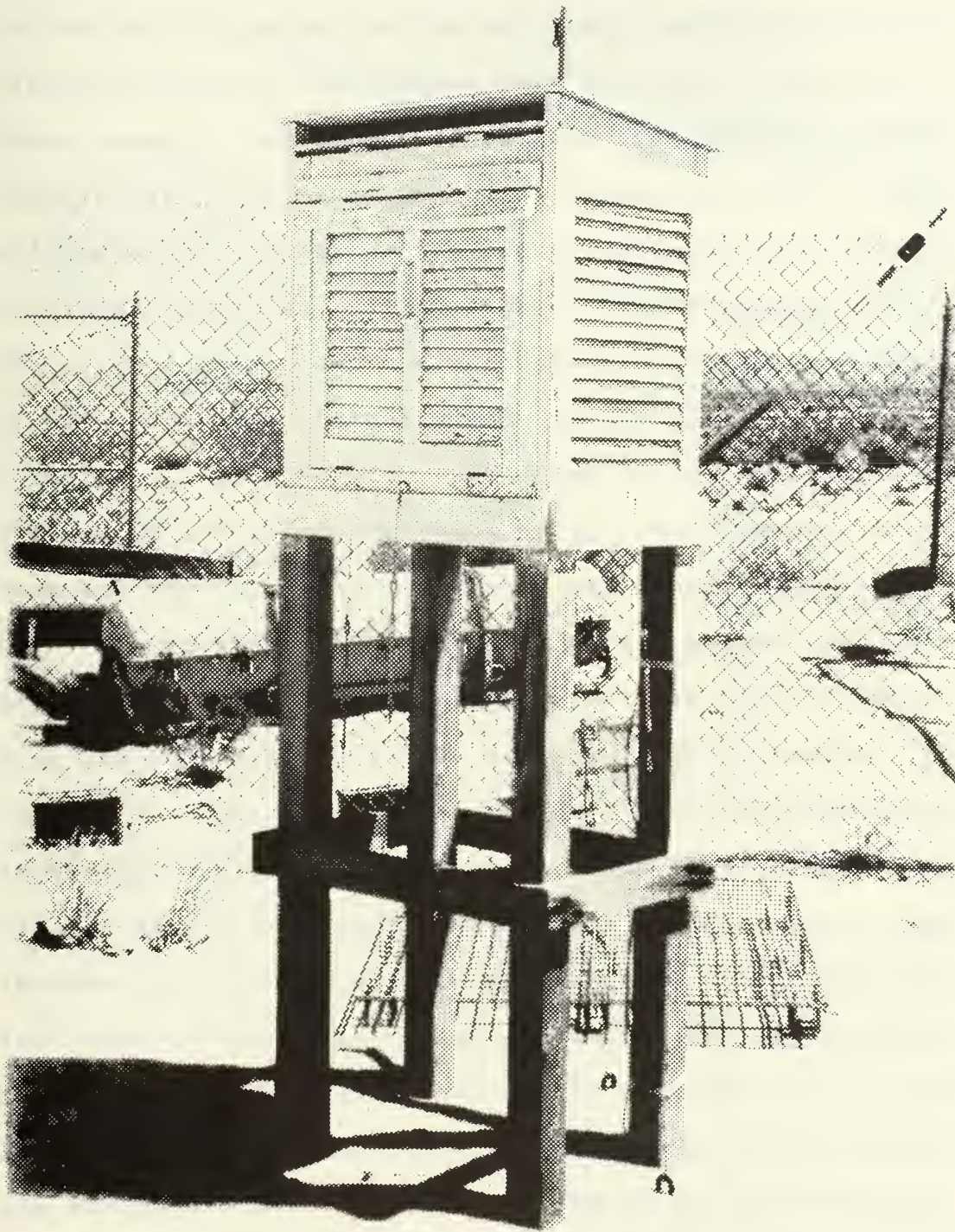


Figure 4. Stevenson Shelter.

center of the motor and in the air gap. The thermocouples located at the center of the motor were supported by small pieces of wood several inches from the bead. The use of these supports was necessary to keep the thermocouples in position when the motor was being filled with sand. After all the thermocouples on the rocket motor were in place, the rocket motor was filled with dry desert blown sand. The wires from the two thermocouples located in the center of the motor were led out a hole in the end cap. To avoid settling of the sand after the motor was in place on the site, with a resulting air gap being formed between the sand and the motor skin, the sand was compacted by striking the sides of the motor with small sledge hammers and then adding additional sand through the hole in the end cap. This was continued until the sand was tightly packed. The hole in the end cap was then sealed. The rocket motor was carefully placed in its storage container (Figure 5) which had previously been instrumented with thermocouples. The thermocouples in the air gap were mounted by affixing the lead wire to the rocket motor at the desired position and then putting a 90 degree bend in the wire so that it placed the bead of the thermocouple approximately 1.5 inches into the air gap. Neither the thermocouples in the center of the motor nor those in the air gap could be considered accurately positioned; however, every effort was made to minimize positioning errors. All thermocouple wires were located inside the storage container and were led through a

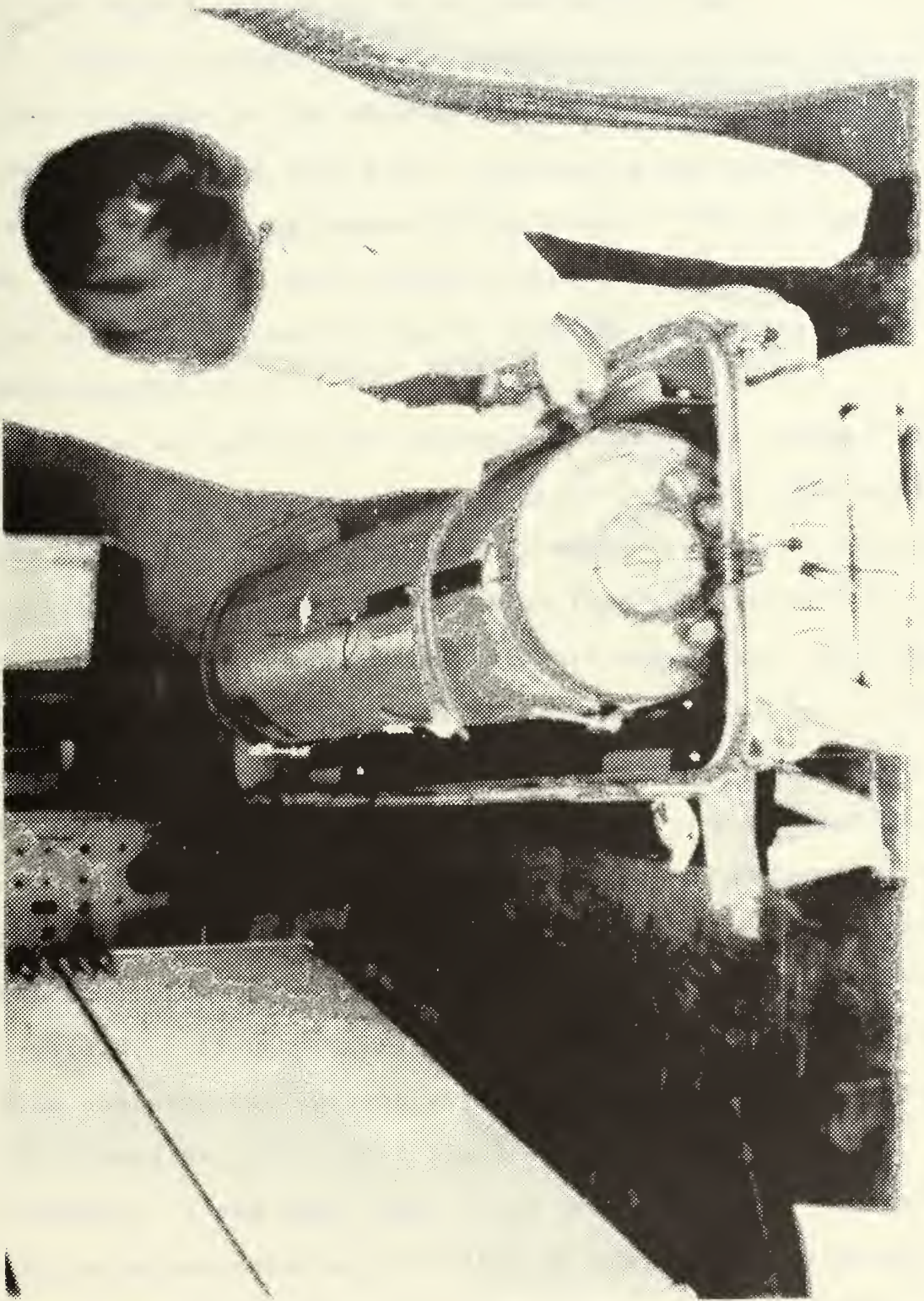


Figure 5. Rocket Motor Mounted in Storage Container.

hole in one end. This hole was then sealed. The two halves of the storage container were then bolted shut.

The outer surface of the rocket motor and the inner and outer surfaces of the storage container were all painted various shades of haze gray. Weathering had caused the painted surfaces to appear fairly rough. This is typical of the conditions of a storage dump. From the condition of the surfaces, it was estimated that the emissivity was approximately 0.9.

Prior to loading the rocket motor into the storage container, it was decided to apply liquid crystals (See Appendix A) to part of the storage container surface in order to obtain a thermal mapping of the surface temperature at any instant of time. Liquid crystals are temperature sensitive materials that produce immediate thermal images in a pattern of colors which respond rapidly to minute changes in substrate surface temperatures. A second reason for applying the crystals to the container surface was to determine the feasibility of using the crystals under adverse environmental conditions (desert atmosphere). Prior to applying the crystals, a 15 inch strip of the storage container, 20 inches from one end, was sprayed with two coats of Testors Spray Pla Enamel No. 1249, Flat Black as a background for the crystals. A one inch strip of 11 different ranges of crystal, with approximately 1/2 inch of black paint between them, was applied over the black paint. Two coats of each crystal were applied, using a small paint brush. The first coat was allowed to dry completely before the second coat

was applied. After the crystals were dry, two coats of Rez polyurethane (gloss clear plastic coating, interior-exterior 77-5) coating were applied by brush completely covering the crystals and black painted area. The polyurethane coating was applied to protect the crystals from wind blown sand and from the ultraviolet rays of the sun. Ten of the eleven crystals had been previously calibrated [Ref. 4]. Using the constant temperature bath procedure recommended in Ref. 4, R-27 was calibrated and the complete calibration results are shown in Table I.

The rocket motor storage container system was then moved to the China Lake dump storage site. The system was aligned in a north-south direction, well away from the influence of other ordnance (Figure 6). The thermocouple leads were connected through a junction box and underground cable to a Honeywell Electronik 25 Recorder which had been calibrated to read the thermocouple output directly in degrees Fahrenheit to an accuracy of $\pm 1^\circ\text{F}$. The recorder was located in an air-conditioned building about 60 feet from the system.

Initial data indicated that the number 7 thermocouple was not responding properly and therefore this data was neglected. Initial color photographs were taken of the liquid crystals and it was immediately apparent that good thermal mappings could be obtained if the crystals were stable under the adverse desert environment. The brilliance of the colors exhibited by the crystals under the bright desert sun was much better than had been expected. The

TABLE I
Calibration of Liquid Crystals

NCR Desig.	Color Change	Manufacturer's	Calibration Bath
		Responses	2 Coats Liquid Crystals
		°C	°C
R-27	Red	27.0	25.6 \pm .5
	Green	28.6	28.0 \pm .5
	Blue	30.0	28.7 \pm .5
R-33	Red	33.0	32.7 \pm .5
	Green	34.6	33.3 \pm .5
	Blue	36.0	34.2 \pm .5
R-37	Red	37.0	36.2 \pm .5
	Green	38.6	37.1 \pm .5
	Blue	40.0	38.0 \pm .5
R-41	Red	41.0	40.3 \pm .5
	Green	42.6	41.0 \pm .5
	Blue	44.0	42.0 \pm .5
R-45	Red	45.0	42.8 \pm .5
	Green	46.6	43.6 \pm .5
	Blue	48.0	44.3 \pm .5
R-49	Red	49.0	46.7 \pm .5
	Green	50.6	47.1 \pm .5
	Blue	52.0	48.4 \pm .5
R-53	Red	53.0	50.5 \pm .5
	Green	54.6	52.1 \pm .5
	Blue	56.0	53.3 \pm .5
R-56	Red	56.0	53.8 \pm .5
	Green	57.6	56.0 \pm .5
	Blue	59.0	56.5 \pm .5
R-59	Red	59.0	56.9 \pm .5
	Green	60.6	57.5 \pm .5
	Blue	62.0	58.9 \pm .5
S-62	Red	62.0	60.1 \pm .5
	Green	62.6	60.4 \pm .5
	Blue	63.0	60.9 \pm .5
S-64	Red	64.0	60.9 \pm .5
	Green	64.6	61.4 \pm .5
	Blue	65.0	62.7 \pm .5

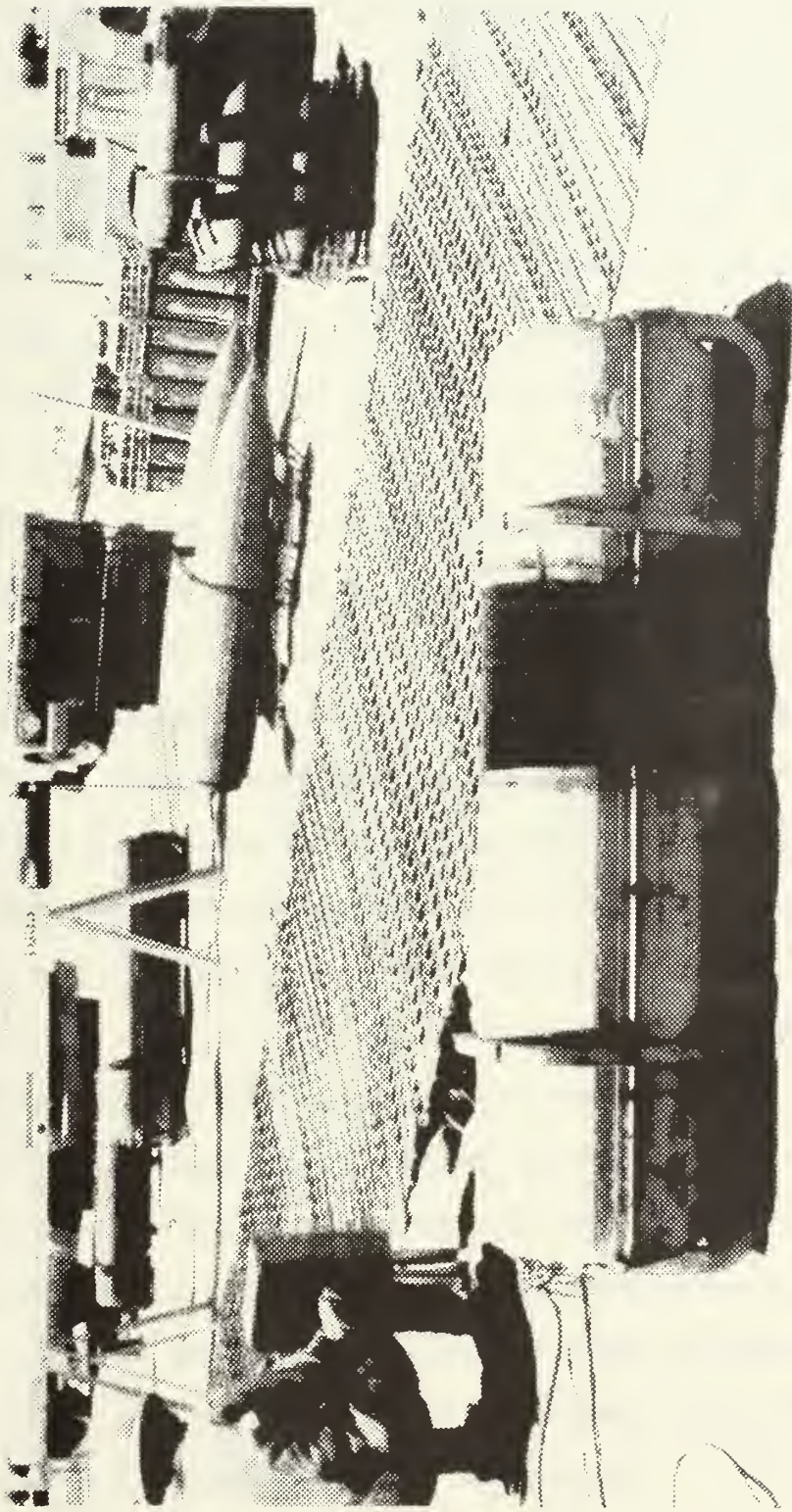


Figure 6. Experimental System at Dump Storage Site.

system was allowed two weeks to reach a periodic steady state before additional photographic data was obtained.

Extensive photographic data was collected on 27 and 28 July 1972 after two weeks of exposure to the desert environment. Both super 8 mm and 16 mm color movies and 35 mm color slides were taken of the liquid crystals. No colored filters were used on any of the cameras, although standard haze filters were used to take the super 8 mm movies and most of the 35 mm slides.

At this time, a second storage container, this one without a rocket motor inside, was instrumented with intrinsic thermocouples in the same manner as the previous container. As only three data channels remained open on the recorder, only three thermocouples were applied to this new container. The three thermocouples were applied at the 0300, 0900, and 1200 positions at the midpoint of the container. This container was set end to end with the system that was already in place at the site. The purpose of this study was to determine if the inclusion of the rocket motor in the container had a significant effect on the surface temperature of the container. Thermocouple #7 was connected at the 0900 position, #23 at the 1200 position, and #24 at the 0300 position. It was immediately apparent that thermocouple #7 was continuing to give unreliable readings and therefore the data taken on channel #7 was neglected.

IV. THEORETICAL ANALYSIS

A. ONE-DIMENSIONAL ANALYTICAL MODEL

The first step was to try to devise an analytical model that would simulate the actual rocket motor storage container experimental system. The first simplifying assumption was that the storage container temperature could be modeled by a sine wave which had a period of 24 hours. A comparison of the sinusoidal variation to the average (bulk) storage container temperature [obtained by averaging the four thermocouple readings on the surface of the container (1, 8, 10, and 12) as shown in Appendix D] is given in Figure 7.

The method of complex temperature as presented by Arpaci [Ref. 1] was used to find the steady periodic solution of a body experiencing a periodic sinusoidal disturbance. A complete analytical derivation is given in Appendix B. The general heat conduction equation in cylindrical coordinates was the basis for this derivation. It was assumed that there was one dimensional radial heat flow with no conduction in the axial or circumferential directions, that no heat sources existed in the model, that the rocket motor storage container system was infinitely long, and that the sinusoidally varying surface temperature was spatially uniform over the entire container surface. The storage container temperature is assumed to vary as

$$T_{\infty} = (T_M - T_A) \sin \omega t + T_A$$

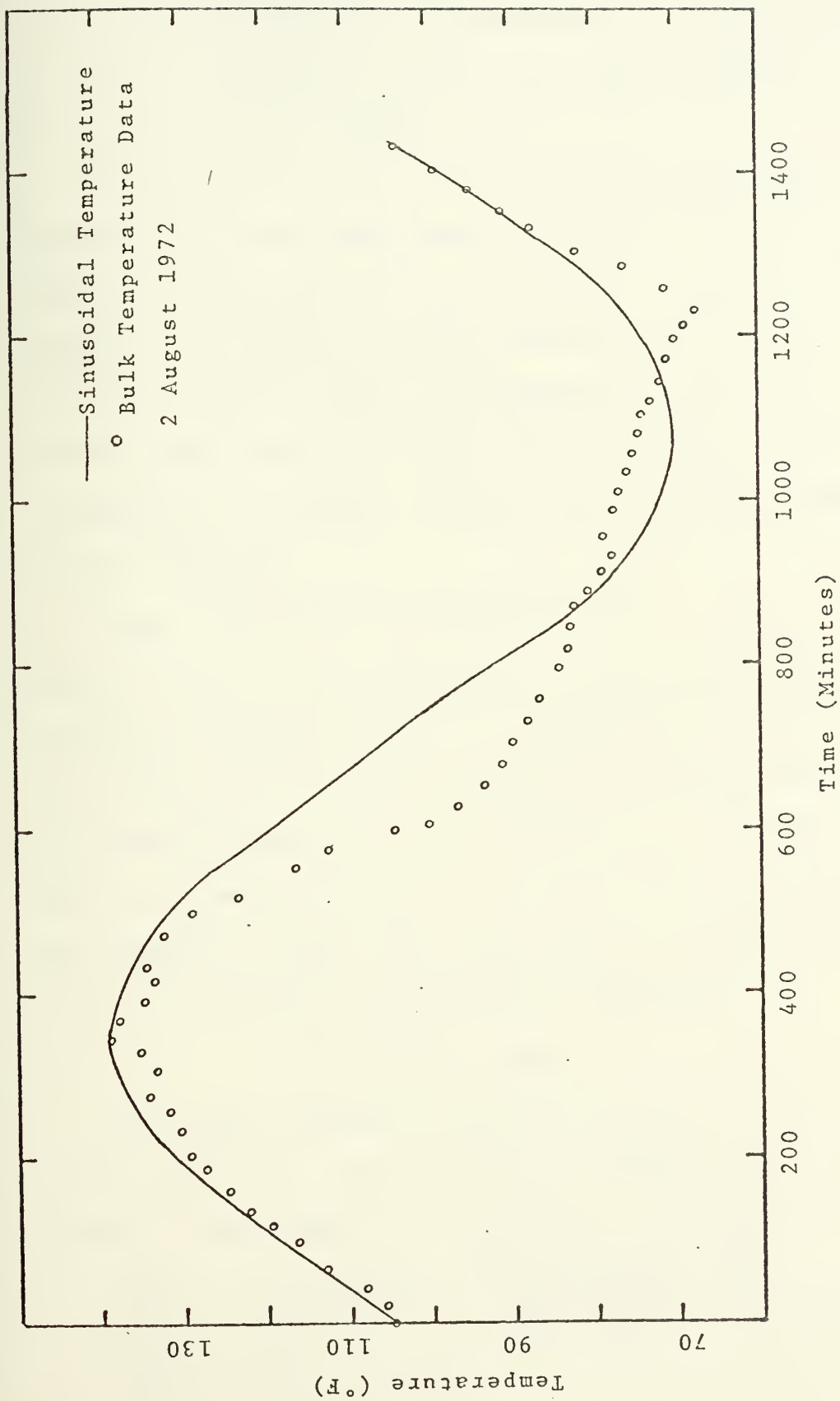


Figure 7. Comparison of Sinusoidal Temperature Variation to Bulk Temperature.

where T_M = maximum bulk temperature of the storage container
 T_A = average bulk temperature of the storage container
 ω = frequency of the sinusoidal variation
(2 π /24 hours)
 t = time (hours)

It was assumed that all the thermal properties remained constant over the temperature range of the problem. The effective heat transfer coefficient, \bar{h} , across the air gap between the storage container and the rocket motor combines the heat transfer effects of radiation, convection, and conduction into one coefficient. The radiation coefficient was linearized by assuming constant representative temperatures in the equation

$$h_{RAD} = \mathcal{F}_{1-2} \sigma (T_1 + T_2)(T_1^2 + T_2^2)$$

where σ is the Stefan-Boltzmann constant and \mathcal{F}_{1-2} is the radiation exchange factor. The convection coefficient is the effective conductivity of air, obtained from the Beckmann correlations [Ref. 5], divided by the width of the air gap. In the analytical model, the effective conductivity was assumed to equal the conductivity, thereby treating it as pure conduction and giving the equation

$$\bar{h} = h_{RAD} + h_{CON}$$

An initial condition was not specified in this derivation as the only concern was the steady-state, periodic behavior. The steady-state solution is (Appendix B)

$$\theta(r, t) = \frac{T(r, t) - T_A}{T_M - T_A} = \frac{\sqrt{BER_o^2(a\xi) + BEi_o^2(a\xi)}}{\sqrt{X_R^2 + X_i^2}} \sin(\omega t + \delta^*)$$

$$\theta(r, t) = \theta_r \sin(\omega t + \delta^*)$$

where $T(r,t)$ = the temperature of a point r in the rocket motor at time t

$$a = \sqrt{\frac{\omega r_o^2}{\alpha}} = \text{conduction parameter}$$

$$\xi = \frac{r}{r_o} = \text{dimensionless distance from the center of the rocket motor}$$

r_o = inner radius of the rocket motor

r = distance from the center of the rocket motor

$$\alpha = \frac{k}{\rho c} = \text{thermal diffusivity}$$

ρ = density

k = thermal conductivity

c = specific heat

BER = real Bessel Function

BEi = imaginary Bessel Function

$$X_R = \text{BER}_o(a) + \frac{a}{\sqrt{2}\beta} \text{BER}_1(a) + \frac{a}{\sqrt{2}\beta} \text{BEi}_1(a)$$

$$X_i = \text{BEi}_o(a) + \frac{a}{\sqrt{2}\beta} \text{BEi}_1(a) - \frac{a}{\sqrt{2}\beta} \text{BER}_1(a)$$

$$\beta = \frac{\bar{h}r_o}{k} = \text{Biot modulus}$$

$$\delta^* = \tan^{-1} \frac{\text{BEi}_o(a\xi)X_R - \text{BER}_o(a\xi)X_i}{\text{BER}_o(a\xi)X_R + \text{BEi}_o(a\xi)X_i}$$

Two computer studies were done based on the steady state solution. The first study was a completely dimensionless situation which served as a parameter study of the effects of varying a and β on the temperature and the time lag of the temperature at various positions in the model.

$$a = \sqrt{\frac{\omega r_o^2}{\alpha}} = \text{conduction parameter}$$

and

$$\beta = \frac{\bar{h}r_o}{k} = \text{Biot modulus}$$

Parameter a was varied from 1.0 to 5.0 and β was varied from 0.1 to 100. These were the only values studied, as

only values within this range are of interest in this type problem. The computer program and its output are given at the end of Appendix B. The output lists the following values:

- 1) a , the conduction parameter
- 2) β , the Biot modulus
- 3) ξ , the non-dimensional distance from the center of the motor
- 4) δ^* , the time delay between the maximum storage container temperature and the maximum temperature reached at the point of interest in the motor
- 5) θ_r , the relative amplitude of the maximum temperature at the point of interest compared to the maximum temperature of the storage container

The time delay is given in radians, where 2π radians equals one complete cycle. A graph of the time delay versus β for a constant value of "a" is given in Figure 8 at three different positions within the motor. A graph of the relative amplitudes of the temperatures versus β for a constant value of "a" is given in Figure 9. It was noted that for a constant value of "a", the time delay decreased as β became larger. As the point of interest approaches the center of the rocket motor, the time delay increases. The relative amplitude of the temperatures also becomes larger as β is increased when the value of "a" is held constant. If β is held constant and "a" is varied, the time delay increases and the relative amplitude decreases as "a" increases.

The second study was obtaining the analytical solution to the particular rocket motor storage container system

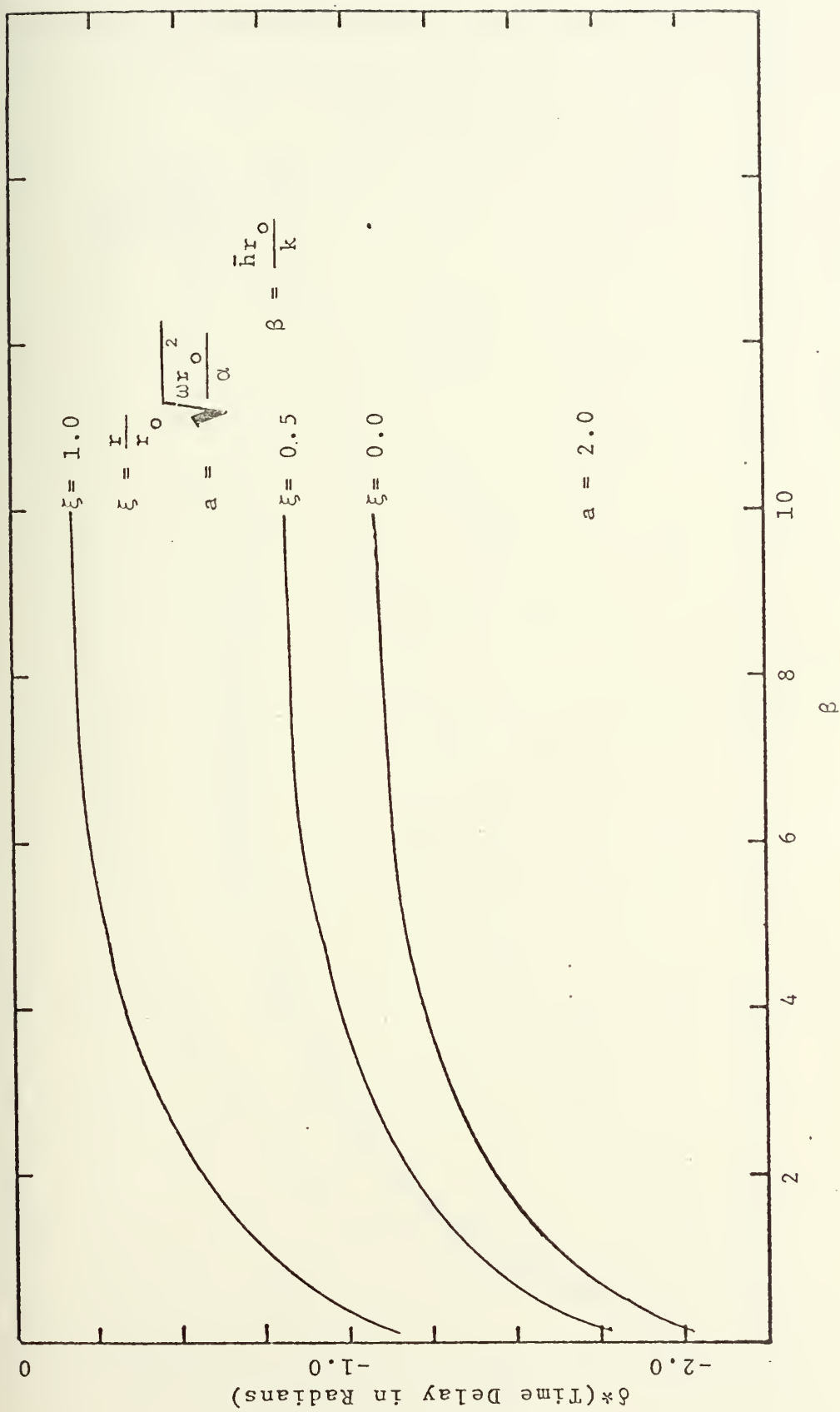


Figure 8. Variation in Time Delay with Change in Biot Modulus

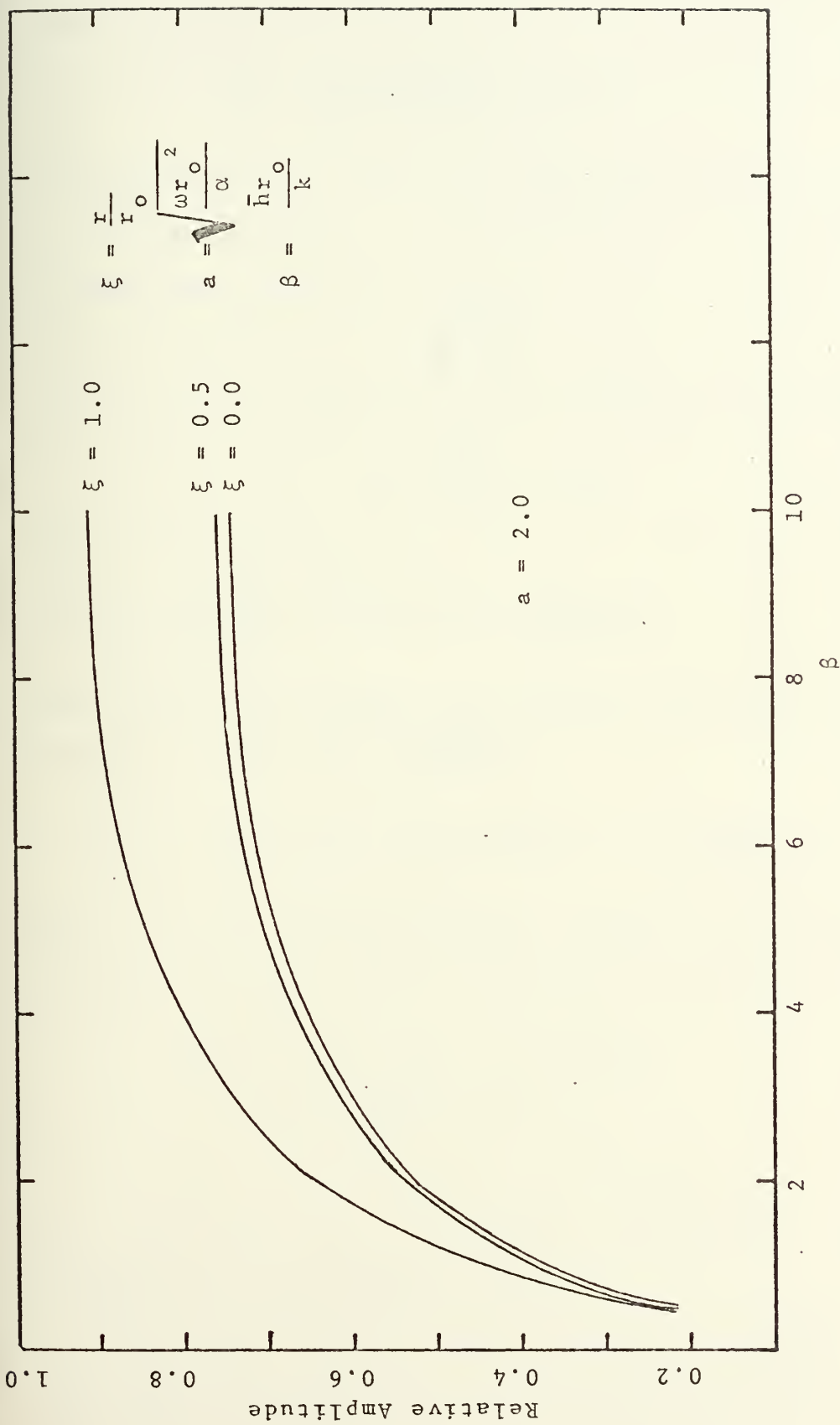


Figure 9: Variation in Relative Amplitude with Change in Biot Modulus.

studied at China Lake. The thermodynamic properties of dry sand were obtained from Ref. 6 as

$$\begin{aligned}\rho &= 94.8 \text{ lbm/ft}^3 \\ k &= 0.188 \text{ BTU/hr ft } ^\circ\text{F} \\ c &= 0.195 \text{ BTU/lbm } ^\circ\text{F}\end{aligned}$$

Substituting these values and using 1440 minutes (24 hours) as a complete cycle, the parameters a and β were calculated for this model as

$$a = \sqrt{\frac{\omega r_o^2}{\alpha}} = 2.43$$

where $r_o = 5.75$ inches, the inner radius of the rocket motor.

$$\beta = \frac{\bar{h} r_o}{k} = 2.90$$

where $\bar{h} = h_{\text{CON}} + h_{\text{RAD}}$

$$\text{and } h_{\text{CON}} = \frac{k_{\text{AIR}}}{\Delta r} = 6.48 \times 10^{-2} \frac{\text{BTU}}{\text{hr-ft}^2 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}}$$

where $\Delta r = 2.94$ inches, the distance across the air gap

$$\text{and } k_{\text{AIR}} = 1.62 \times 10^{-2} \frac{\text{BTU}}{\text{hr ft } ^\circ\text{F}}$$

$$h_{\text{RAD}} = \mathcal{F}_{1-2} \sigma (T_1 + T_2) (T_1^2 + T_2^2) = 1.09 \frac{\text{BTU}}{\text{hr ft}^2 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}}$$

where σ is the Stefan-Boltzmann constant, \mathcal{F}_{1-2} is the radiation exchange factor which for this geometry is

$$\mathcal{F}_{1-2} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\epsilon_1} + \frac{r_1}{r_2} \left(\frac{1}{\epsilon_2} - 1 \right)} = 0.84$$

when $\epsilon_1 = \epsilon_2 = .9$, $r_1 = 6.0$, $r_2 = 8.94$

therefore $\bar{h} = 1.15 \text{ BTU/hr ft}^2 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$

The average surface temperature of the storage container was found to be 104°F for a particular day at China Lake,

with a maximum temperature of 138°F . These values were obtained by averaging the readings of thermocouples 1, 8, 10, and 12 as shown in Appendix D which give the bulk temperature.

The temperatures of seven positions within the rocket motor were calculated and the results are printed at 30 minute intervals for one complete cycle in Appendix B. A graph of temperature versus time was plotted by the computer showing the relationship between the surface temperature of the storage container (TINF), the temperature on the outer skin of the rocket motor (TEDG), and the temperature at the center of the motor (TCEN). This graph is Figure 10.

B. TRUMP MODEL

The rocket motor storage container system at China Lake was modeled on TRUMP, a numerical conduction code, (See Appendix C for a description of the TRUMP program) to predict the temperature at any point in the system from a knowledge of the storage container surface temperature variation, the thermal properties and the geometrical details of the system. Two models were used to simulate the rocket motor storage container system and several variations of each model were investigated.

The first model assumed one dimensional heat transfer (radial). The system was modeled as two infinitely long concentric steel cylinders, the inner of which was filled with dry sand. A 2.94 inch air gap separated the cylinders. The model was subdivided into concentric volumetric elements

with representative nodal points as given in Figure 27, Appendix C. It was assumed that the storage container surface temperature was spacially uniform. From the data given in Appendix D and the observation of the liquid crystals' thermal mapping, it was obvious that the temperature distribution on the storage container was not spacially uniform. In order to simulate a spacially uniform condition, the readings of the thermocouples located at the 1200, 0300, 0600, and 0900 positions (#1, 8, 10, and 12) were averaged and this average value of the surface temperature (referred to as the bulk temperature) was used as the spacially uniform temperature distribution. Two methods were used to describe the container temperature. The first method used the maximum bulk temperature (138°F) and the average bulk temperature (104°F) of the storage container to generate a sine wave with a period of 24 hours (1440 minutes). The second method took the bulk temperature readings at two hour intervals and fed this data into the TRUMP program in a tabular (temperature versus time) form. The version of TRUMP used in this problem was limited to a table length of 12 tabular values. TRUMP interpolated between the tabular points. Figure 11 compares the actual bulk data with the sinusoidal approximation and the interpolated tabular values.

Several assumptions were made to simplify the solution of this problem. As the thermocouple data from the storage container gave an average value of the temperature across the 1/16 inch steel wall, node 12 was modeled as a zero

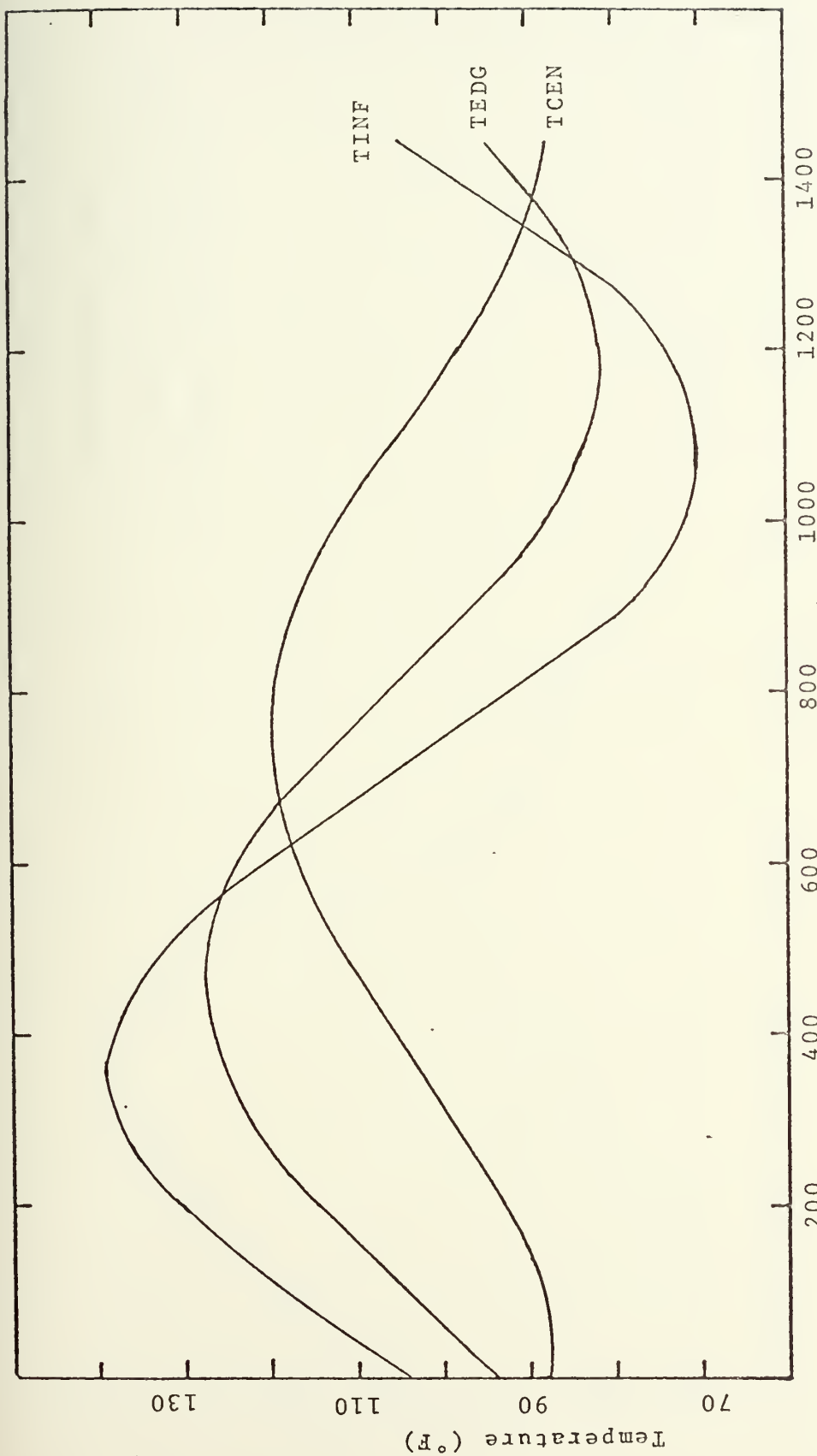


Figure 10: Analytical Prediction of Temperature Variation with Time, where TINF is the surface temperature of the storage container, TEDG is the surface temperature of the rocket motor, and TCEN is the temperature at the center of the motor.

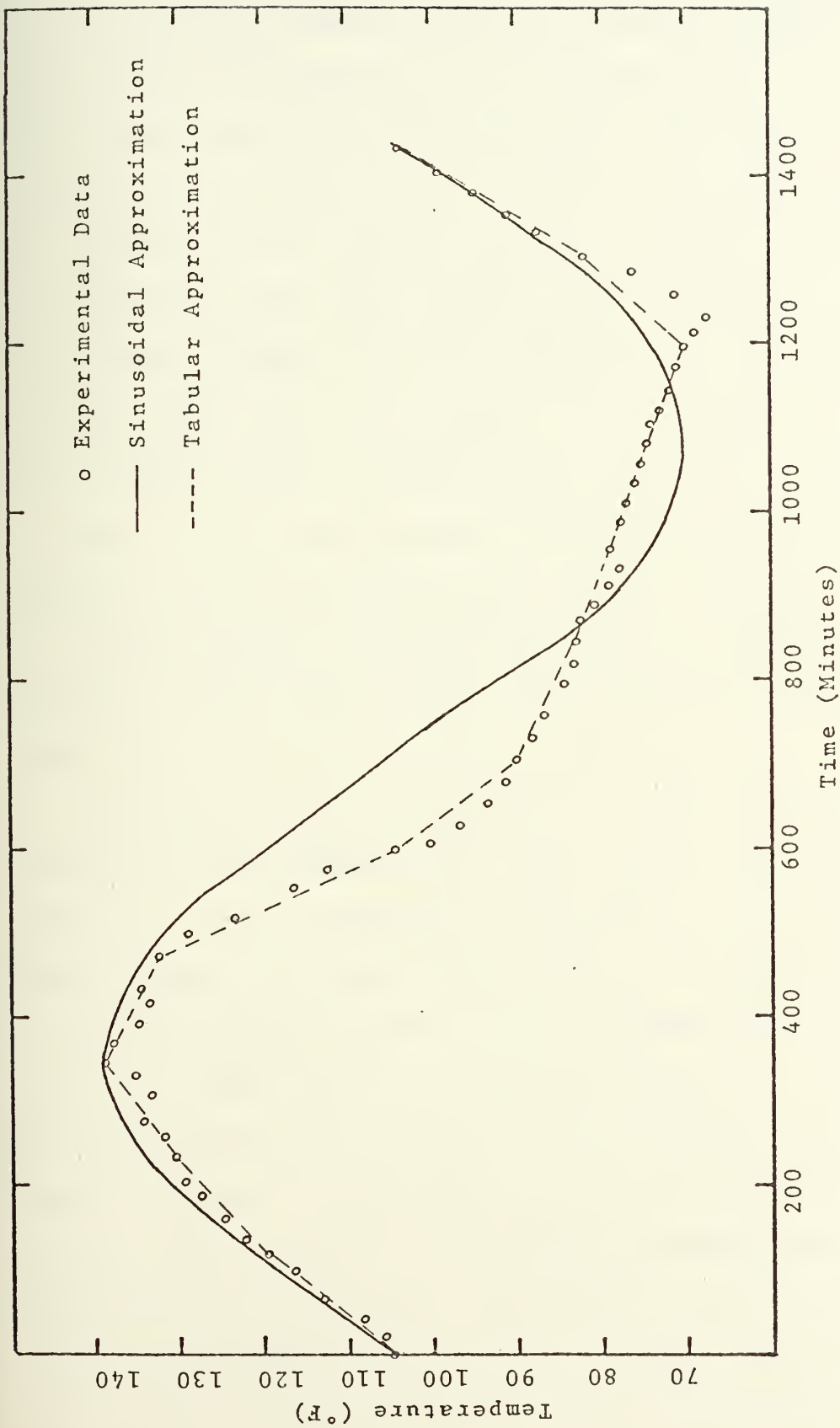


Figure 11: Comparison of Bulk Temperature to Two TRUMP Approximations.

volume boundary node with a known temperature impressed upon it. It was also assumed that heat transfer across the air gap occurred by radiation and conduction alone. Free convection effects were initially neglected. This assumption was later modified to investigate the free convection effects. All surfaces of the storage container and the outside surface of the rocket motor were painted various shades of haze gray and it was estimated that the emissivity of these surfaces was 0.9. The radiation exchange factor, F_{1-2} , for this model was the same as that for the analytical solution ($F_{1-2} = 0.84$). It was also assumed that there was perfect thermal contact between the rocket motor and the sand that filled it. This neglects the possibility that the sand might slightly settle after being on the site for a long period of time.

The second model assumed two dimensional heat transfer (radial and circumferential). The same physical model was used as in the one dimensional case with the sole exception that 48 nodes were used instead of 12. The representative nodal points and an example of the thermal connections from one of the nodal points are shown in Figure 28 in Appendix C. The four nodes on the surface of the storage container were modeled as zero volume boundary nodes. The sinusoidal and tabular representations were used to describe the surface temperature of the storage container at each boundary node. Actual data taken at each position, rather than bulk data, were used as the input data for these representations.

The same assumptions made in the one dimensional case were also applicable to the two dimensional model. A complete discussion of the calculation of the radiation exchange factors in the two dimensional case is given in Appendix C.

The effect of natural convection was studied in both the one and two dimensional models. References 5 and 7 give correlations between the Grashof number based on the gap width and the effective thermal conductivity. The Grashof number was calculated from the equation

$$Gr = \frac{\rho^2 g B (\Delta T) \delta^3}{\mu^2}$$

where δ = width of the air gap

ΔT = maximum temperature difference at any instant of time in the air gap

$$B = \frac{1}{T} \quad \text{where } T = 565^\circ R$$

At $T = 565^\circ R$, air has the following properties

$$\rho = 0.07 \text{ lbm/ft}^3$$

$$\mu = 0.046 \text{ lbm/hr-ft}$$

The maximum Grashof number for this experiment was calculated to be 1.25×10^6 . The diameter ratio was approximately 1.5 and the $\log Gr = 6.1$. From the Beckmann correlation [Ref. 5], the effective thermal conductivity ratio $\left(\frac{k_c}{k}\right)$ was approximately 3.2. Using the Liu correlation [Ref. 7]

$$\frac{k_c}{k} = 0.135 \left(\frac{Pr^2 Gr \delta}{1.36 + Pr} \right)^{0.278} = 4.5$$

where the Prandtl Number = 0.707. An effective thermal conductivity of 4.0 was assumed as the average value of these

two correlations and it was used to study the effects of free convection. This change was placed into the TRUMP program by increasing the value of the thermal conductivity of air by a factor of 4 in each of the TRUMP runs.

V. RESULTS

A. ANALYTICAL MODEL

Using the sinusoidal temperature distribution as an approximation to the actual average experimental data as shown in Figure 7, comparisons were made between predicted temperatures and actual temperatures for two radial locations in the rocket motor. Figure 12 compares the results on the surface of the rocket motor and Figure 13 does the comparison at the center of the rocket motor. An uncertainty analysis is given in Appendix E which establishes the uncertainty bounds for both the predicted and the actual temperatures. These uncertainty bounds are included in Figures 12 and 13.

It is readily seen from Figure 7 that a sine wave was not an ideal fit as an approximation to the experimental data, as it varies as much as 20°F during part of the cycle. However, it was also noted that the sine wave closely approximated the experimental data during the heating phase of the cycle and only during the cooling phase were there large variations. As the main purpose of this study was to design a model that would be useful in optimizing storage container design, the errors in the cooling phase are not critical as long as the temperatures reach the same minimum point before beginning another cycle. Figure 12 shows that the maximum surface temperature of the rocket motor predicted by the analytical model is a good approximation to the actual

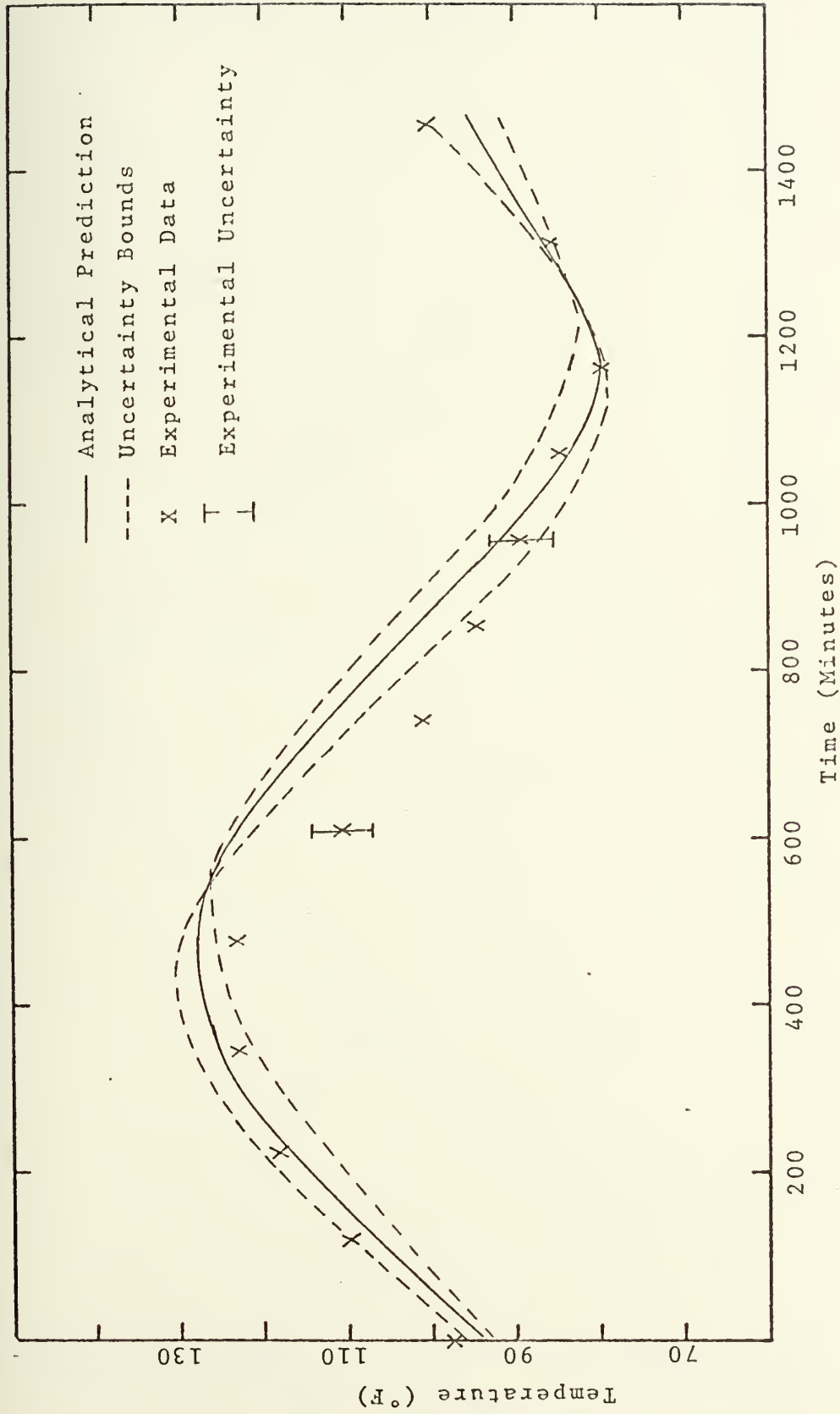


Figure 12: Comparison of Analytical and Experimental Temperatures at Surface of Rocket Motor.

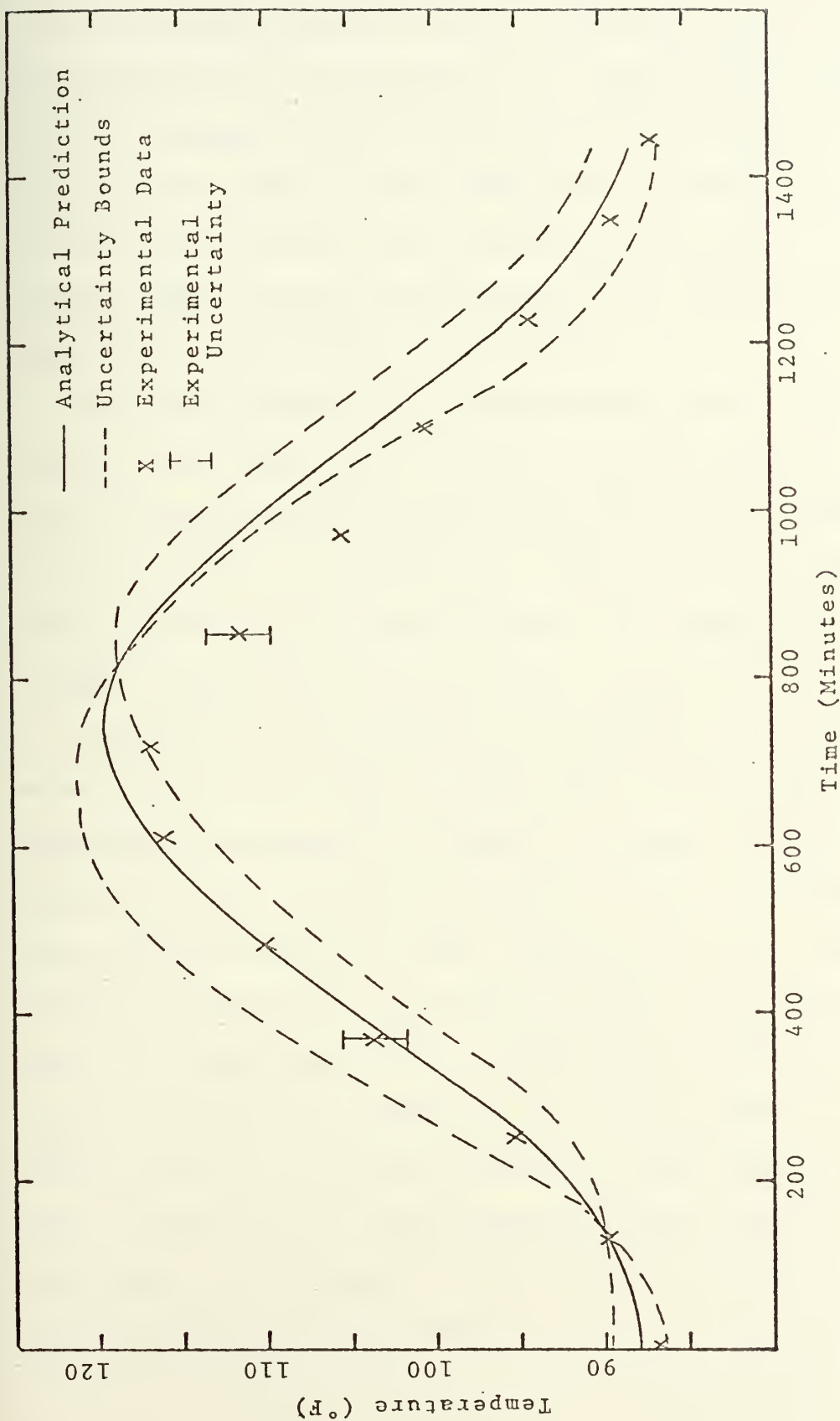


Figure 13: Comparison of Analytical and Experimental Temperature at Center of Rocket Motor.

experimental data. Again it is noted that, in actuality, the motor cools faster than the predicted value. The maximum difference in temperatures on the surface of the motor is 15°F. Figure 13 shows that the predicted value and the experimental value of the temperature at the center of the rocket motor were in close approximation except during the early stages of the cooling phase where a maximum temperature variation of about 5°F occurred.

One of the reasons the system cools faster than predicted could be the light breeze that is usually evident in the early afternoon hours at China Lake that is not present during the morning. No attempt was made to shield the system from the wind to study the effects of a light breeze on the surface temperature of the storage container.

Another point not taken into account by the analytical model is the fact that the time delay at any point in the system is not constant throughout the day as predicted in Figure 10, but varies as given by the data in Appendix D. Time delays between the peak temperature on the container surface and the peak temperature at the center of the rocket motor vary from about 250 to 400 minutes, whereas the low temperature on the surface of the container and the low temperature at the center of the rocket motor vary from about 150 to 250 minutes. The analytical model predicts a constant variation of 388 minutes at the center of the rocket motor and 159 minutes at the surface.

B. TRUMP MODEL

1. One Dimensional

Four variations of the one dimensional TRUMP model were investigated and compared to the experimental data. Figures 14 and 15 compare the TRUMP predictions to the actual experimental data at the surface and the center of the rocket motor, respectively. The TRUMP variation used for this comparison modeled the storage container temperature with tabular data (See Figure 11) and assumed convection was present ($\frac{c}{k} = 4.0$). The uncertainty analysis (Appendix E) established the uncertainty bounds for both the experimental and the analytical data in these Figures. The variation between the bulk temperature predicted by TRUMP and the experimental data closely matches with only two experimental points in Figure 14 falling outside the uncertainty bounds for this one dimensional model. Figure 11 shows that the tabular data that TRUMP interpolates is a good approximation to the averaged experimental data. At the center of the motor, as shown in Figure 15, all experimental points fall within the predicted error bounds. A comparison of the four one-dimensional TRUMP variations are given in Figures 16 and 17 at the surface and the center of the rocket motor respectively. It is clearly seen from these Figures that the convection assumption results in an increase of 2°F in the maximum temperature and a decrease of 2°F in the minimum temperature on the surface of the rocket motor. This temperature change drops to $\pm 1.5^\circ\text{F}$ at the center of the

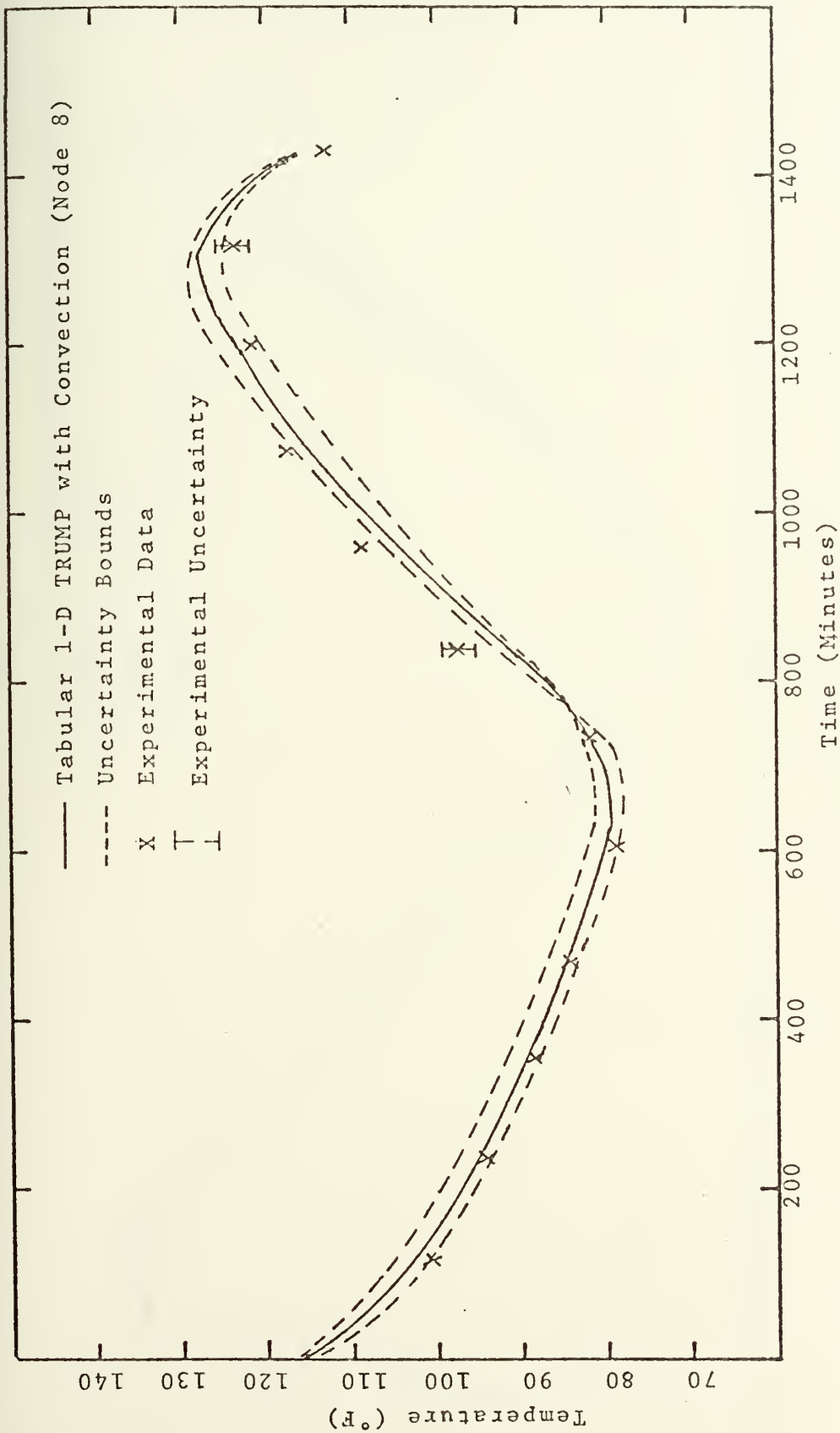


Figure 14: Comparison of 1-D TRUMP and Experimental Temperatures at Surface of the Rocket Motor.

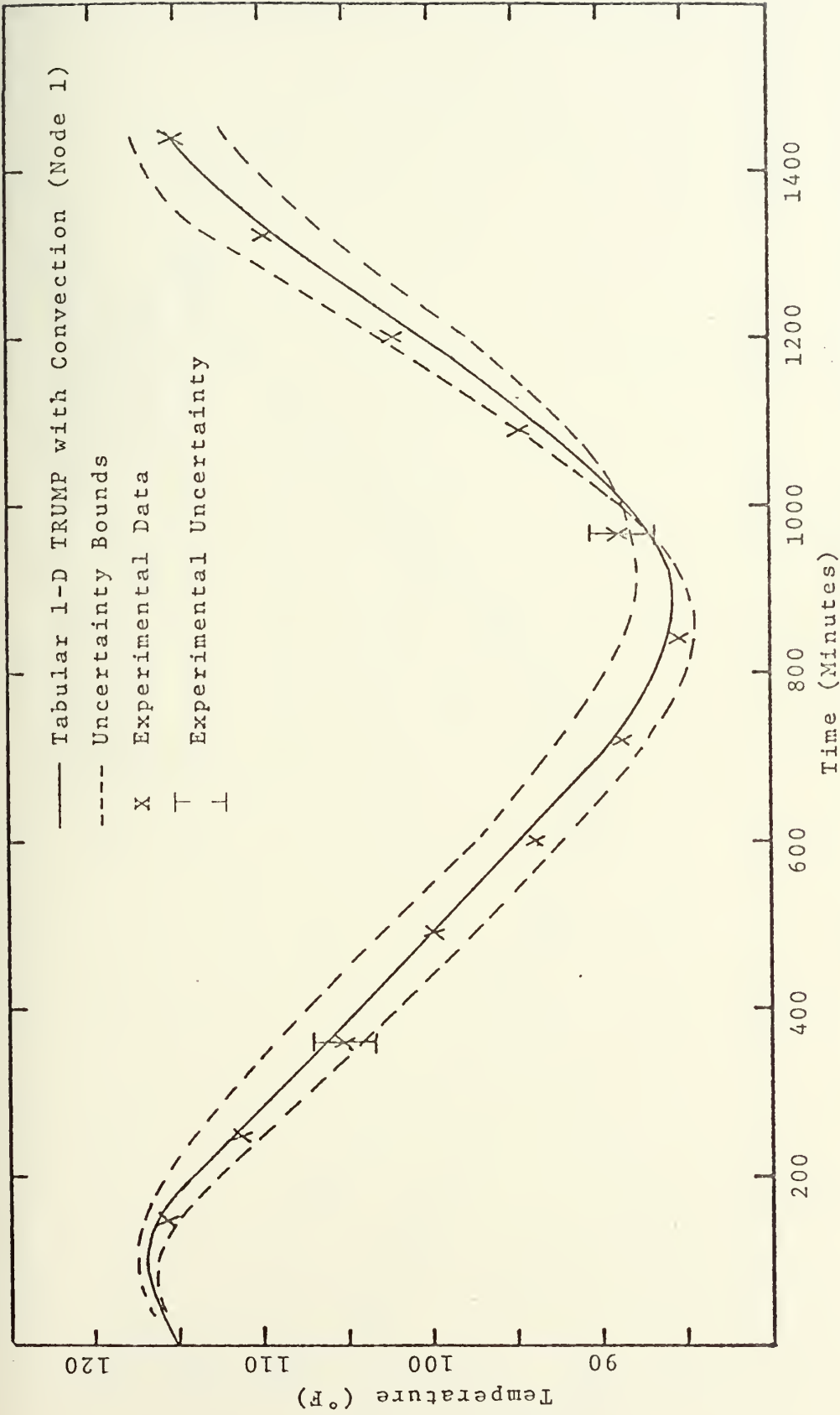


Figure 15: Comparison of 1-D TRUMP and Experimental Temperatures at Center of Rocket Motor.

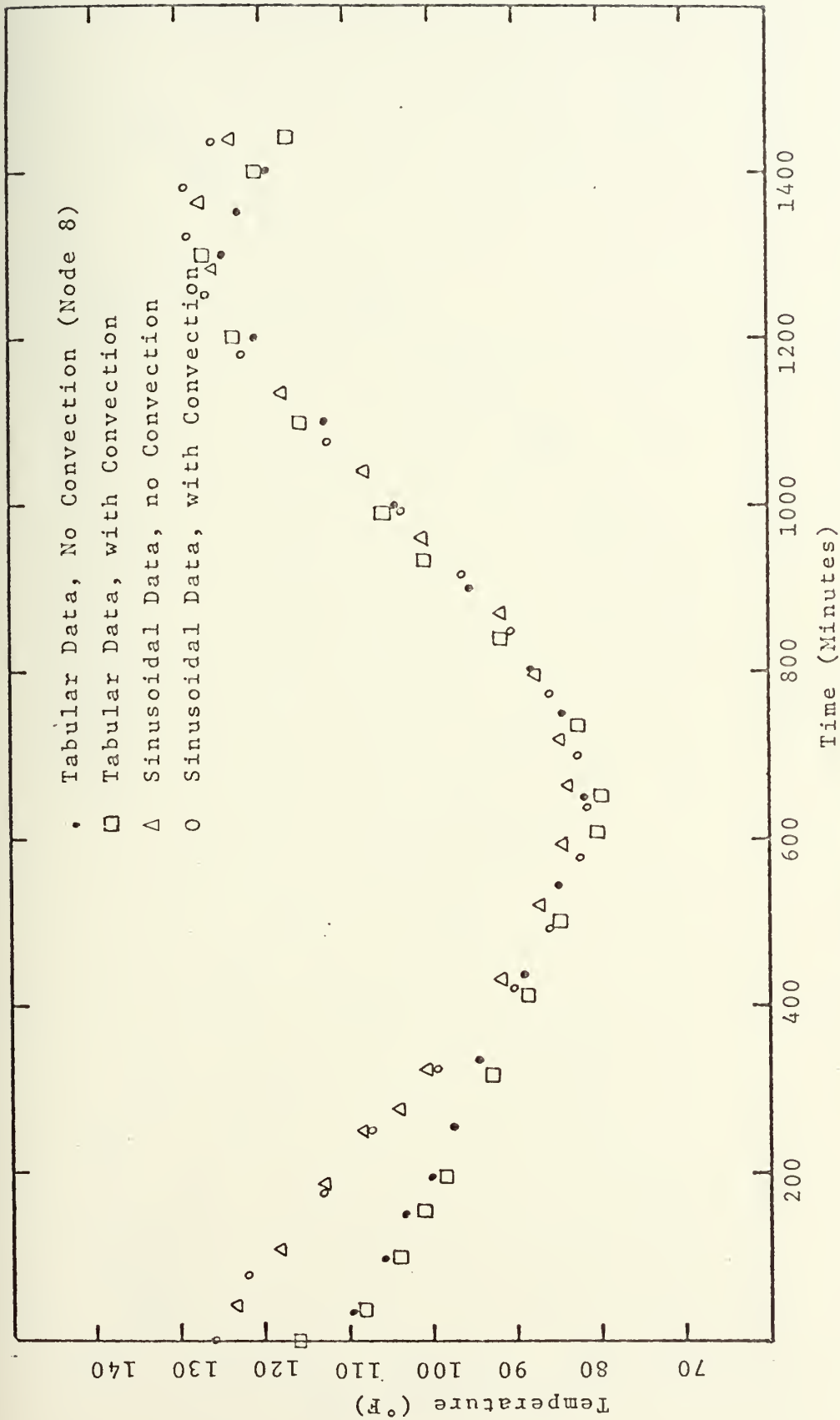


Figure 16: Comparison of Temperatures from Four 1-D TRUMP Variations at Surface of Rocket Motor.

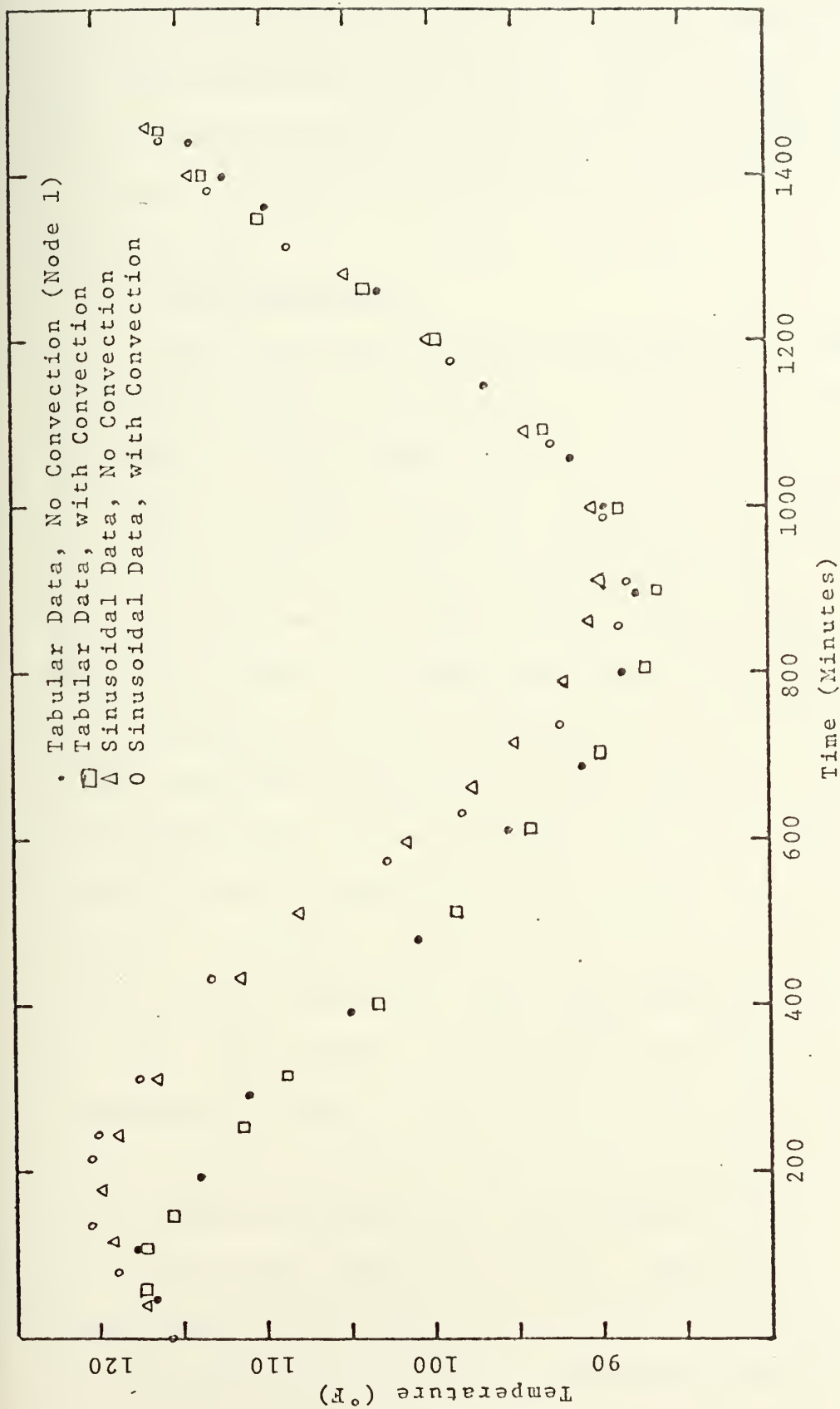


Figure 17: Comparison of Temperatures from Four 1-D TRUMP Variations at Center of Rocket Motor.

motor as shown in Figure 17. The differences between the sinusoidal approximation and the tabular approximation of the experimental data was clearly shown in Figure 11. The data in Figures 16 and 17 can be easily correlated to that in Figure 11, thereby explaining the differences in the predicted values.

2. Two Dimensional

Four variations of the two dimensional TRUMP model were investigated and compared to the experimental data. Comparisons of each TRUMP variation to the experimental data are given in Figures 18 and 19 for node 8 (located on the skin of the rocket motor at the 1200 position) and node 1 (at the center of the rocket motor) respectively. These Figures show that the TRUMP variations that used tabular data to model the surface temperature of the storage container predicted temperatures that more closely approximated the experimental values than were those predicted by TRUMP variations using sinusoidal data to model the surface temperature. Appendix D shows that all points on the surface of the storage container reach their minimum temperature at the same time; however, these points reach their maximum temperature as much as 200 minutes apart. Whereas, all the points on the surface of the storage container are in phase at the minimum temperature, they rapidly become out of phase as the container temperature rises. This varying phase shift makes it difficult to model the four boundary nodes with sinusoidal approximations which must have constant

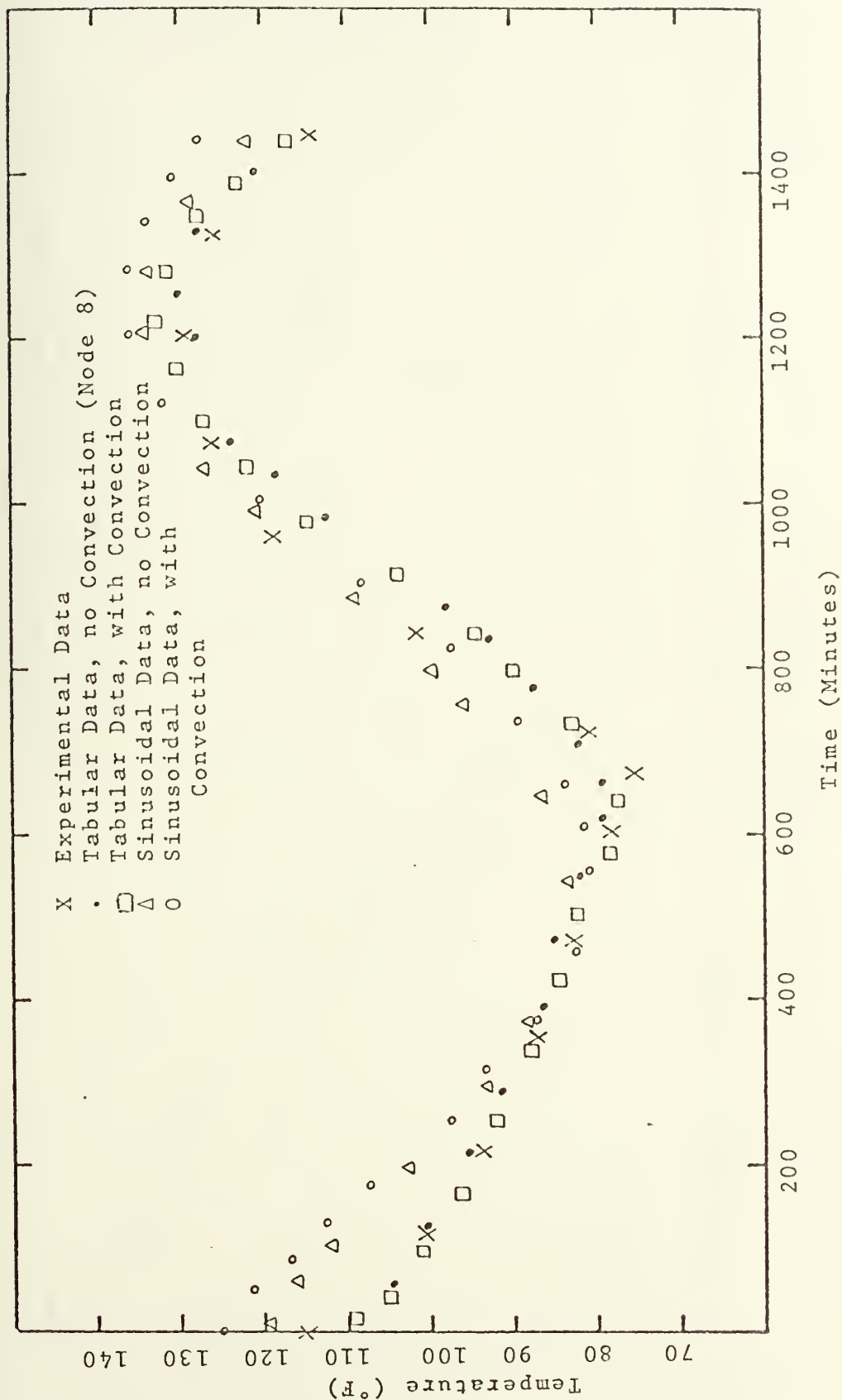


Figure 18: Comparison of 2-D TRUMP and Experimental Temperatures at Surface of Rocket Motor.

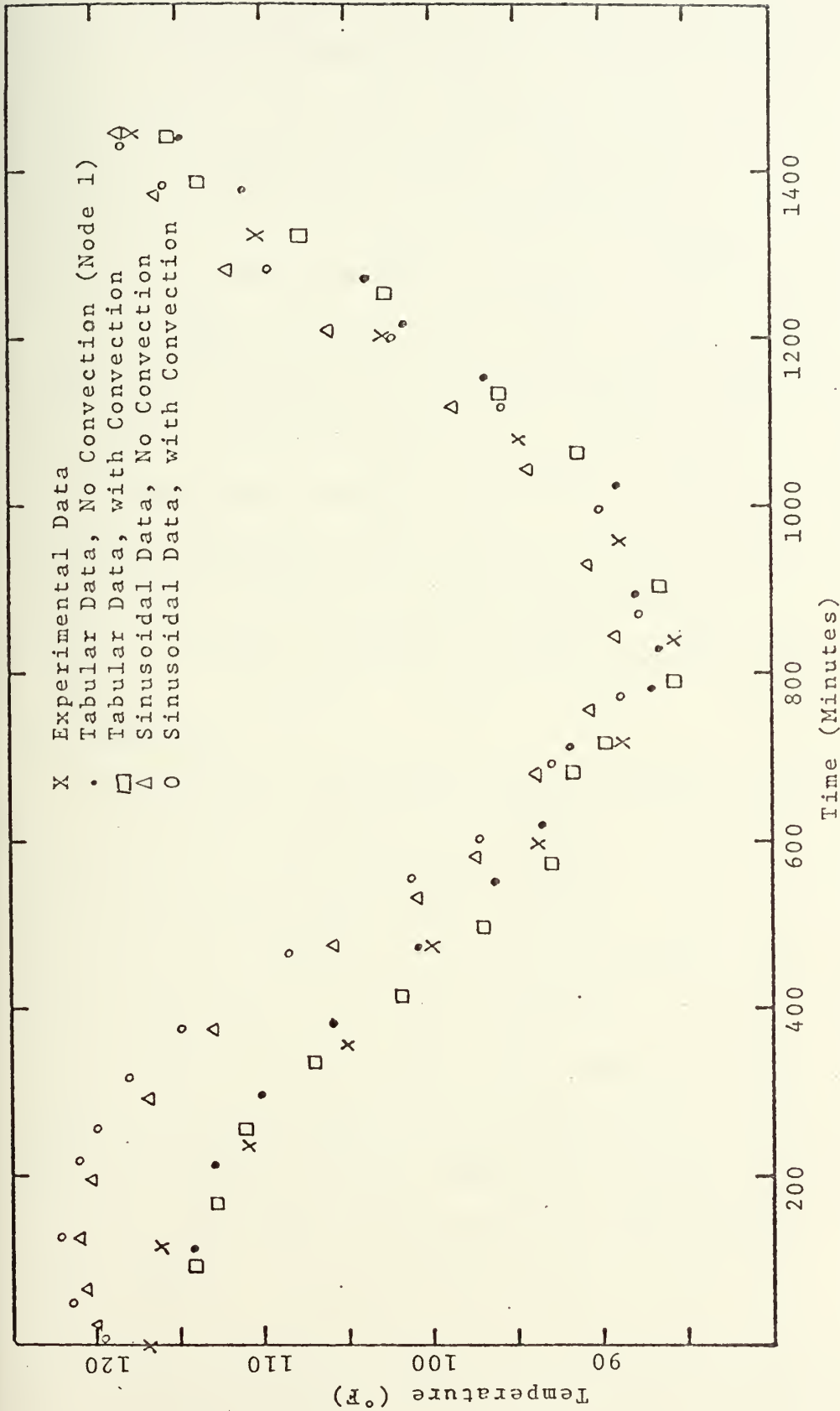


Figure 19: Comparison of 2-D TRUMP and Experimental Temperatures at Center of Rocket Motor.

phase shifts. Sizable errors in the input data during some parts of the cycle were caused by these varying phase shifts. These errors in the input data led to the variations in the predicted temperature values. As noted in the one dimensional section, the inclusion of convection effects does not produce large variations in the predicted temperatures.

Figures 20 and 21 show the actual temperature distributions on the surface of the storage container and on the surface of the rocket motor respectively at maximum bulk temperature compared to a two dimensional TRUMP program. The TRUMP variation used for this comparison assumed no free convection in the air gap and used tabular data to approximate the surface temperature of the storage container.

C. GENERAL

A comparison was made between surface temperatures on the storage container that contained the rocket motor and the storage container that was empty. The low temperature was about 4°F colder in the empty container, whereas the high temperature was about 4°F higher on the container that contained the rocket motor. The empty container had a faster response time than the one containing the motor. The differences in heat capacities, radiation effects, and natural convection all contribute to the changes in temperature noted.

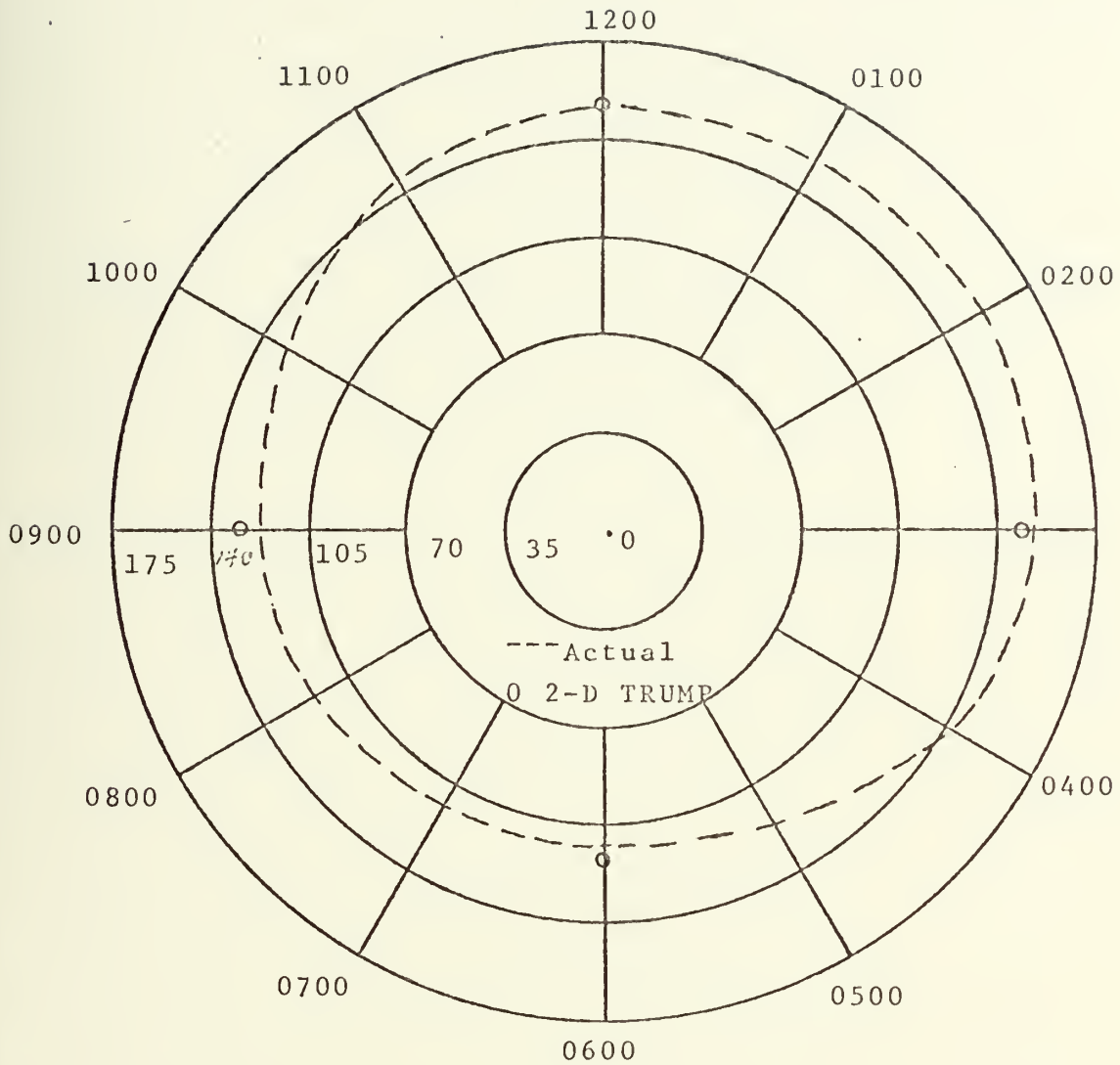


Figure 20: Temperature Distribution at Surface of Storage Container at Maximum Bulk Temperature at approximately 1500 on 2 August 1972.

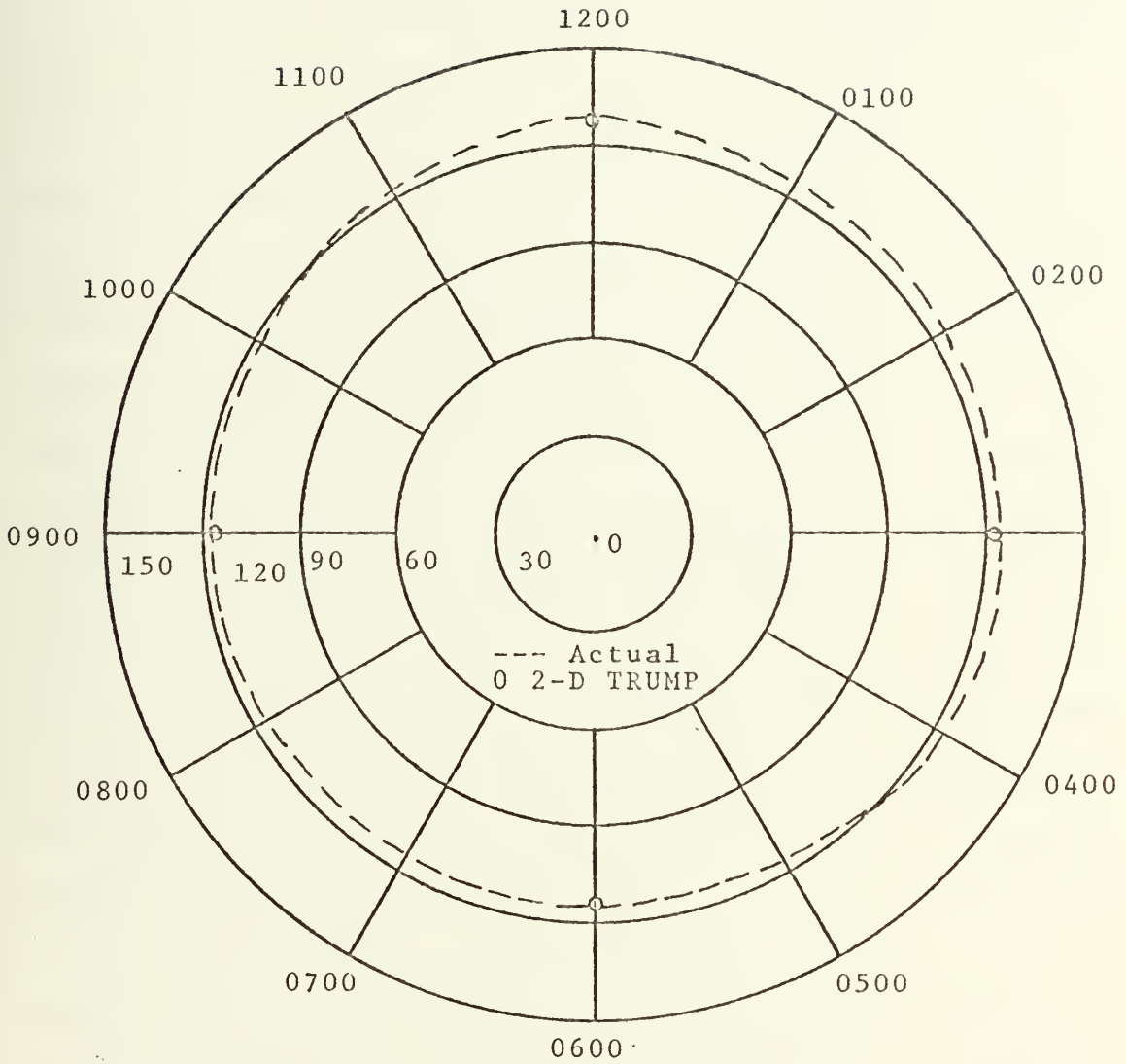


Figure 21: Temperature Distribution at Surface of the Rocket Motor at Maximum Bulk Temperature at approximately 1500 on 2 August 1972.

D. LIQUID CRYSTALS

The encapsulated cholesteric liquid crystals applied to the surface of the storage container gave brilliant colors under the intense desert sun. These colors were much clearer and brighter than the same crystals viewed under laboratory lighting conditions. The liquid crystals photographed well in both the color movies and the color slides. The movies showed by time lapse photography the rapidly changing surface temperature of the storage container. Two sample color prints made from the color slides are enclosed as Figures 22 and 23 to show the brilliance of the colors and the feasibility of obtaining data from color photos. The only photographic problem encountered was the intense reflection of the sunlight from the polyurethane film. This problem was partially overcome by taking the photographs from angles where the reflection was less intense. Qualitatively the liquid crystals were not adversely affected by the sun's rays after two weeks of desert exposure. No accurate quantitative determination was attempted; however, rough approximations were made at the site. These approximations were made by noting the color exhibited by a crystal at a certain time and then comparing the calibration of the crystal (Table 1) to the temperature recorded by the thermocouple located directly beneath the region of color change. The readings were within $\pm 2^{\circ}\text{F}$, which was very encouraging, especially considering the approximations made while taking these measurements. Although photos were taken only during



Figure 22. Thermal Mapping with Liquid Crystals.



Figure 23. Liquid Crystals Feasible Under Hostile Environment.

the initial two weeks of the study, on site observations indicate that the crystals are still showing brilliant colors after 3-1/2 months. Preliminary evidence indicates that the polyurethane film did protect the crystals from decomposing from the sun's rays and from being worn away by the wind blown sand.

It was noted that the surface temperature of the storage container under the liquid crystals reached temperatures up to 15°F higher than a similar point not under the crystals. This 15°F difference was only evident when maximum temperatures were obtained. During sunlight hours the temperature under the liquid crystals was always somewhat higher; however, at night both temperatures were equal. The difference in the container surface temperatures led to a difference of 4°F on the surface of the rocket motor and 1°F at the center of the motor. It is believed that the difference in emissivities of the gray and black surfaces resulted in the difference in container surface temperature.

VI. CONCLUSIONS

From the results of this investigation, the following conclusions were drawn:

1. Although a sine wave is not a perfect fit for the experimental data at all points, it is useful in predicting bulk temperatures in the rocket motor, especially if only the high and low bulk temperatures are of concern. This is especially true in the one dimensional case. In the two dimensional case, the problem of phase shift variations make the method of sinusoidal variation less desirable, although still useful.

2. The simulation of the actual data by a table of temperatures gave the most accurate predictions of the experimental data. This method should be used whenever tabulated data are available; however, this will generally not be the case for design work, in which case the sinusoidal approximations must be used.

3. The flexibility of both the analytical and computer simulations allow the changing of many parameters. The resulting effects of these changes on rocket motor temperature can be studied with the models.

4. The convection assumption for this system resulted in only small changes in temperature and can be neglected when predicting design temperatures. Either the Liu or Beckmann correlation should be used to determine if convection can be neglected in a particular system.

5. The use of an empty storage container to obtain surface temperature data is a good approximation to using one with a rocket motor inside.

6. It is feasible to use liquid crystals for thermal mapping under desert conditions. Color photography with standard equipment gives excellent results since brilliant colors were observed.

7. The liquid crystals appear to be stable for at least two weeks under the desert conditions when protected with a polyurethane coating.

8. The application of the liquid crystal system to the surface of the storage container resulted in large increases in the surface temperature of the container throughout the hottest part of the day. Care must be taken in applying and interpreting thermal readings from liquid crystals when exposed to radiant heating.

VII. RECOMMENDATIONS

From the results of this basic study, the following recommendations for future work are offered:

1. To refine the results of this project, a second rocket motor storage container system should be instrumented with the following changes:

a. Liquid crystals should not be applied to the system used as the experimental model. As steel is a good thermal conductor, axial conduction on the surface of the storage container may be significant. Heat flow from the area where the crystals are applied may lead to higher than normal temperatures at other points on the surface of the container.

b. The rocket motor should be weighed before and after the loading of the dry sand so that an accurate determination of the density of the propellant simulant can be determined.

c. Four additional thermocouples should be located on the surface of the storage container to better enable the averaging of data. At present, the #1 thermocouple which was used as the average temperature reading of the top quarter of the surface of the container, in actuality is its hottest point; likewise the #10 thermocouple was used as the average temperature of the bottom quarter of the surface, in actuality it's the coldest point. For averaging data, it is recommended that thermocouples be placed at 0130,

0430, 0730, and 1030 and the quarters of the system be divided at 0300, 0600, 0900, and 1200 to give a more realistic bulk temperature. Thermocouples at 1200 and 0600 will provide the maximum and minimum temperature of the system.

2. The TRUMP program should be rerun in both the one and two dimensional form, varying the mesh sizes to determine the optimum number of nodes.

3. A long term study of the effects of the desert environment on liquid crystals should be done. The crystals should be calibrated before being placed in the desert and then brought to a laboratory for recalibration at specific intervals.

4. Several modifications should be made to the TRUMP program to make it comparable to the version used at Lawrence Radiation Laboratory. The variable conductivity section (BLOCK 2) and the PLOT subroutine (BLOCK 11) need to be corrected. The TIMEP subroutine which allows the setting of the problem time interval between data output should be added to this version of TRUMP. It would also be advantageous to increase the amount of tabular data that could be read in as boundary temperatures.

5. From an academic standpoint, the effects of free convection in an air gap with varying boundary temperatures should be investigated.

APPENDIX A

Introduction to Liquid Crystals

Liquid crystals were first discovered in 1889 by Reinitzer [Ref. 8] and the investigations of Lehmann which continued to 1915. Liquid crystals were considered to be laboratory curiosities with no scientific or practical merit until the 1950's. They share some of the properties of both liquids and crystals; for example, a typical liquid crystal substance scatters light in symmetrical patterns and reflects different colors depending on the angle from which it is viewed. Studies in the last few years have helped to clarify the unusual molecular structure of liquid crystals. Many applications arise from their ability to detect minute fluctuations in temperature, mechanical stress, electromagnetic radiation and chemical environment by changes in their color.

Liquid crystals are divided into three classes; smectic, nematic, and cholesteric, depending on the degree of spatial arrangement of the molecules in the mass of the material and the type of the material [Ref. 9]. In this project only cholesteric liquid crystals were used and therefore only their properties will be mentioned. The molecular structure of cholesteric liquid crystals is characteristic of the esters of cholesterol (Figure 24). The molecular layers are very thin with the long axis of the molecules parallel to the plane of the layers. The individual molecules are

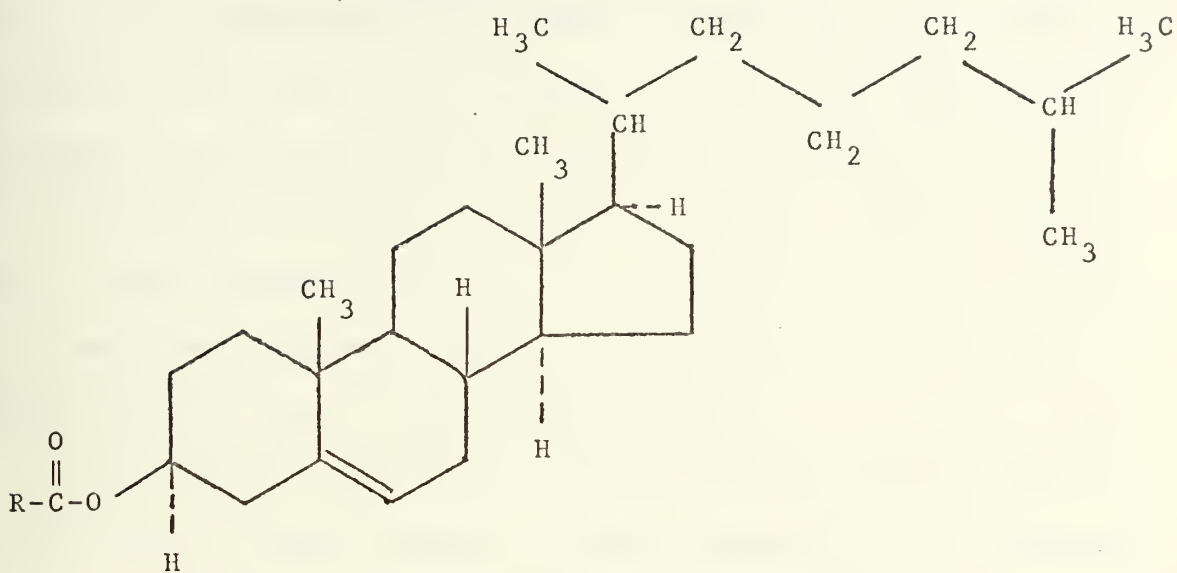


Figure 24: Molecular Structure of Cholesteric Ester

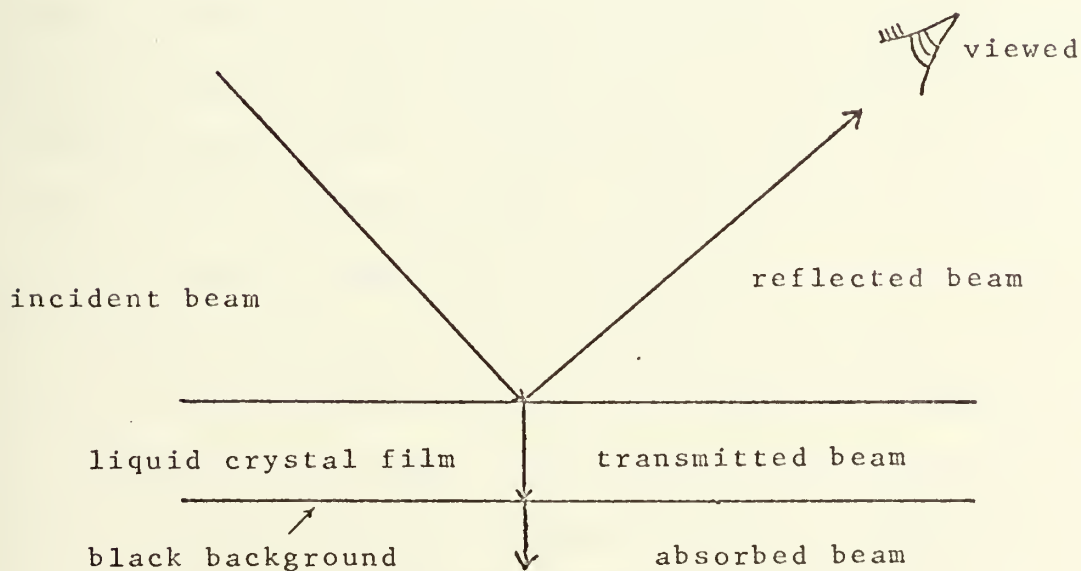


Figure 25. Light Reflection from Liquid Crystals.

basically flat, with a side chain of methyl groups ($-\text{CH}_3$) projecting upward from the plane of each molecule. This configuration causes the direction of the long axis of the molecules in each layer to be displaced slightly from the corresponding direction in adjacent layers. This displacement, which averages about fifteen minutes of arc per layer, is cumulative through successive layers, and the overall displacement traces out a helical path.

The molecular structure of cholesteric liquid crystals gives rise to many peculiar optical properties. If linearly polarized light is transmitted perpendicularly to the molecular layers, the direction of the electric vector of the light will be rotated to the left in a helical path. Therefore, the plane of polarization will also be rotated to the left, through an angle proportional to the thickness of the transmitting material. Liquid crystals are the most optically active substances known. Another strictly crystalline optical property exhibited by cholesteric liquid crystals is circular dichroism. When ordinary white light is incident to a cholesteric material, the light is separated into two components, one with the electric vector rotating clockwise, the other rotating counterclockwise. Depending on the material, one of these components is transmitted, and the other is reflected. It is this property that gives the cholesteric phase its iridescent color when it is illuminated by white light. The particular combination of colors depends on the material, the temperature, and the angle of the incident light.

The molecular structure of a cholesteric substance is very delicately balanced and is easily upset. Any small disturbance that interferes with the weak forces between the molecules can produce marked changes in optical properties such as reflection, transmission, birefringence, circular dichroism, optical activity and color. The most striking optical transformation that occurs in a cholesteric substance, in response to small changes in its environment, is the variation of color with temperature. The crystal lattice is disrupted by the thermal vibrations giving successive transitions between the solid, the mesophase, and the isotropic liquid with rising temperature. The change from the three dimensional order of the crystal lattice to the disorder of the isotropic liquid occurs via one or more intermediate states, each of which has a particular temperature range at which it is stable [Ref. 10].

A cholesteric liquid crystal system responds to changes in temperature by sequentially passing through the complete visual spectrum (red through violet) in fractions or multi-degrees, depending on which cholesterol esters comprise the formulation. This color phenomenon is reversible and has been reported to function over a temperature range of -20°C to 250°C . A very important point to note is that at a certain temperature a given material or combination of materials will always exhibit the same color. Also, the rate of change from color to color as well as the exact temperature at which the specific color changes occur are invariable. By

mixing cholesteric substances in various proportions, any desired temperature combination can be obtained. The thickness of the cholesteric film does not affect the predominant wave length of the reflected light; the light becomes circularly polarized [Ref. 11].

The colors scattered by the liquid crystals represent only a fraction of the incident light (Figure 25). The remaining portion of the incident light is transmitted by the liquid crystals. Therefore, an absorptive black background must be used to prevent reflection of the transmitted light, thereby enhancing the resolution of the scattered colors or wavelengths reflected by the liquid crystal system.

The cholesteric liquid crystal systems often present a number of problems due to the fact that they are viscous liquids. Some problems associated with the handling and the use of these materials are:

1. The tendency of the liquid crystal system to flow during application can cause variations in applied film thickness. This may result in non-uniform thermal patterns.

2. Direct exposure of liquid crystals to adverse environmental effects can cause variations in their sensitivity and deteriorate their color response in a few days.

These problems can be partially overcome by using an encapsulated liquid crystal material system. The capsules are 20-30 microns in diameter and are a water-based slurry suitable for application by conventional coating techniques such as brushing or spraying.

Encapsulated liquid crystals offer several advantages:

1. They convert the liquid crystal system to a pseudo-solid, which provides for easier handling, application, and use.

2. They provide longer shelf life by minimizing surface contamination and giving protection from ultraviolet light [Ref. 12].

3. They exhibit relatively unlimited fatigue life.

4. They reduce the angular dependence of the color observed.

APPENDIX B

Analytical Solution

The method of complex temperature as presented by Arpaci [Ref. 1] was used to find the steady periodic solution of a body experiencing a periodic sinusoidal disturbance. The general heat conduction equation in cylindrical coordinates was the basis for this derivation. It was assumed that no heat sources existed in this problem, that the rocket motor storage container system was infinitely long, that there was no heat conduction in the axial or circumferential directions, and that the container surface temperature was spatially uniform. Figure 26 gives a basic sketch of the system. The assumptions reduced the heat conduction equation to

$$\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial (r \frac{\partial T}{\partial r})}{\partial r} = \frac{1}{\alpha} \frac{\partial T}{\partial t} \quad (1)$$

where r is the radial distance from the center of the rocket motor, T is the temperature of the rocket motor at time t and position r , and α is the thermal diffusivity, a property of the conducting material.

$$\alpha = \frac{k}{\rho c} \quad (2)$$

where k is the thermal conductivity of the conducting material, ρ is the density of the material, and c is the specific heat. All thermal properties were assumed to be constant over the temperature range of this problem.

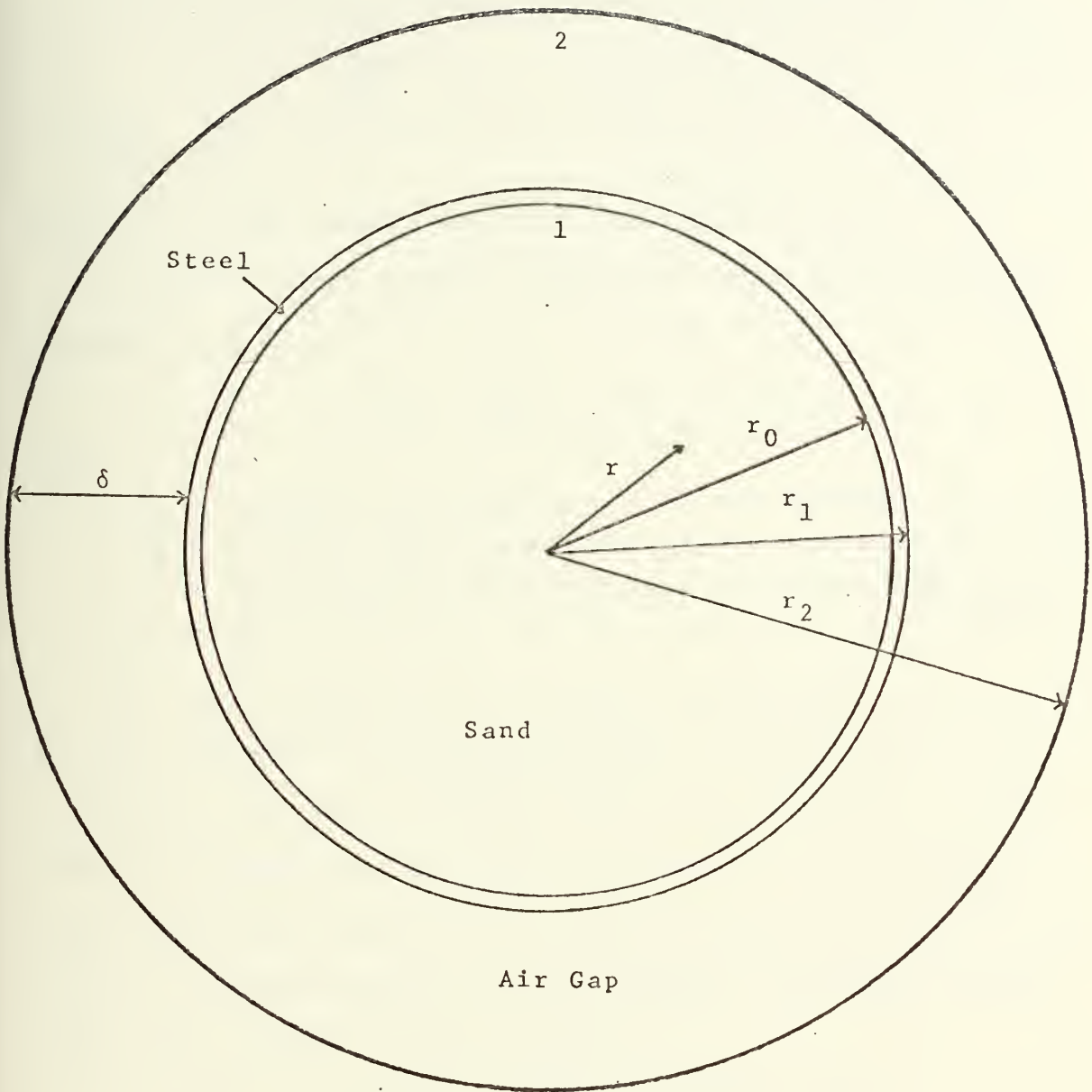


Figure 26. Analytical Model of Experimental System.

The boundary conditions used in this derivation were

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial r} = 0 \quad \text{at } r = 0$$

$$\text{and } \frac{\partial T}{\partial r} = -\frac{\bar{h}}{k} (T - T_{\infty}) \quad \text{at } r = r_0$$

where r_0 is the inner radius of the rocket motor.

T_{∞} is the known storage container temperature which is assumed to vary as

$$T_{\infty} = (T_M - T_A) \sin \omega t + T_A$$

where

T_M = maximum bulk temperature of the storage container

T_A = average bulk temperature of the storage container

ω = frequency of the sinusoidal variation ($\frac{2\pi}{24 \text{ hours}}$)

t = time

\bar{h} is the effective heat transfer coefficient across the air gap between the storage container and the rocket motor. It combines the heat transfer effects of radiation, convection, and conduction into one coefficient. The radiation coefficient was linearized by assuming constant temperatures (T_1, T_2), representative of the average temperatures expected in the problem, in the equation

$$h_{\text{RAD}} = \mathcal{F}_{1-2} \sigma (T_1 + T_2) (T_1^2 + T_2^2)$$

where σ is the Stefan-Boltzmann constant and \mathcal{F}_{1-2} is the radiation exchange factor between surfaces 1 and 2. The convection coefficient is

$$h_{\text{CON}} = \frac{k_c}{\delta}$$

where k_c is the effective conductivity of air as obtained from the Beckmann and Liu correlations [Ref. 5 and 7] and δ is the width of the air gap. In the analytical model,

the effective conductivity was assumed to equal the conductivity, thereby treating it as pure conduction and

$$\bar{h} = h_{\text{RAD}} + h_{\text{CON}}$$

Equation (1) was non-dimensionalized using the following relationships

$$\theta = \frac{T - T_A}{T_M - T_A} \quad (\text{a non-dimensional temperature})$$

$$\xi = \frac{r}{r_o} \quad (\text{a non-dimensional distance})$$

to give

$$\frac{1}{\xi} \frac{d(\xi \frac{d\theta}{d\xi})}{d\xi} = \frac{r_o^2}{\alpha} \frac{d\theta}{dt}$$

with boundary conditions

$$\frac{d\theta}{d\xi} = 0 \quad \text{at} \quad \xi = 0$$

$$\text{and} \quad \frac{d\theta}{d\xi} = -\beta(\theta - \sin \omega t) \text{ at } \xi = 1$$

where $\beta = \frac{\bar{h}r_o}{k}$ is the Biot modulus (which compares the relative magnitudes of the effective heat transfer coefficient across the air gap and the internal conduction resistances to heat transfer).

An initial condition was not specified as the only concern was with the steady state, periodic behavior. Following Arpaci [Ref. 1], a complex temperature was defined as

$$\psi(r,t) = \theta^*(r,t) + i\theta(r,t)$$

where $\psi(r,t)$ satisfied

$$\frac{1}{\xi} \frac{d(\xi \frac{d\psi}{d\xi})}{d\xi} = \frac{r_o^2}{\alpha} \frac{d\psi}{dt} \quad (3)$$

with boundary conditions

$$\frac{d\psi}{d\xi} = \frac{d\theta^*}{d\xi} + i \frac{d\theta}{d\xi} = 0 \quad \text{at } \xi = 0$$

$$\text{and } \frac{d\psi}{d\xi} = -\beta(\psi - e^{i\omega t}) = -\beta(\theta^* - \cos \omega t) + i\{-\beta(\theta - \sin \omega t)\} \text{ at } \xi = 1$$

This leads to $\theta(r, t)$ which satisfied

$$\frac{1}{\xi} \frac{d(\xi \frac{d\theta}{d\xi})}{d\xi} = \frac{r_o^2}{\alpha} \frac{d\theta}{dt}$$

with boundary conditions

$$\frac{d\theta}{d\xi} = 0 \quad \text{at } \xi = 0$$

$$\text{and } \frac{d\theta}{d\xi} = -\beta(\theta - \sin \omega t) \quad \text{at } \xi = 1$$

also $\theta^*(r, t)$ which satisfied

$$\frac{1}{\xi} \frac{d(\xi \frac{d\theta^*}{d\xi})}{d\xi} = \frac{r_o^2}{\alpha} \frac{d\theta^*}{dt}$$

with boundary conditions

$$\frac{d\theta^*}{d\xi} = 0 \quad \text{at } \xi = 0$$

$$\text{and } \frac{d\theta^*}{d\xi} = -\beta(\theta^* - \cos \omega t) \quad \text{at } \xi = 1$$

A solution of the form

$$\psi(r, t) = \phi(r)\tau(t)$$

was assumed, where for large values of time $\tau(t)$ was assumed to equal $e^{i\omega t}$; therefore,

$$\psi(r, t) = \phi(r)e^{i\omega t} \quad (4)$$

Equation (4) was then substituted into equation (3)

$$\frac{1}{\xi} \frac{d(\xi \frac{d\phi}{d\xi})}{d\xi} - \frac{i\omega r_o^2 \phi}{\alpha} = 0 \quad (5)$$

with boundary conditions

$$\frac{d\phi}{d\xi} = 0 \quad \text{at } \xi = 0$$

and
$$\frac{d\phi}{d\xi} = -\beta(\phi-1) \quad \text{at } \xi = 1$$

Equation (5) was expanded to give

$$\frac{d^2\phi}{d\xi^2} + \frac{1}{\xi} \frac{d\phi}{d\xi} - \frac{i\omega r_o^2}{\alpha} \phi = 0 \quad (6)$$

Now, let $Z = \sqrt{\frac{i\omega r_o^2}{\alpha}} \xi$

and substitute into equation (6)

$$\frac{d^2\phi}{dZ^2} + \frac{1}{Z} \frac{d\phi}{dZ} - \phi = 0 \quad (7)$$

with boundary conditions

$$\frac{d\phi}{dZ} = 0 \quad \text{at } Z = 0$$

and

$$\frac{d\phi}{dZ} = -\frac{\beta}{\sqrt{\frac{i\omega r_o^2}{\alpha}}} (\phi-1) \quad \text{at } Z = \sqrt{\frac{i\omega r_o^2}{\alpha}}$$

The general solution of equation (7) is

$$\phi = C_1 I_0(Z) + C_2 K_0(Z) \quad (8)$$

as given in Ref. 13 with

$$I_0(Z) = 1 + \left(\frac{1}{2}Z\right)^2 + \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}Z\right)^4}{(2!)^2} + \dots = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}Z\right)^{2n}}{(n!)^2}$$

and

$$K_0(Z) = -\{\gamma + \log\left(\frac{1}{2}Z\right)\} I_0(Z) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}Z\right)^{2n}}{(n!)^2} \left\{1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n}\right\}$$

Now using the boundary condition

$$\frac{d\phi}{dZ} = 0 \quad \text{at } Z = 0$$

and differentiating equation (8) yields

$$\frac{d\phi}{dz} = c_1 \frac{d(I_o(z))}{dz} + c_2 \frac{d(K_o(z))}{dz}$$

where

$$\frac{d(I_o(z))}{dz} = 0 \quad \text{at } z = 0$$

and

$$\frac{d(K_o(z))}{dz} \neq 0 \quad \text{at } z = 0$$

therefore $c_2 \equiv 0$

$$\text{and } \phi = c_1 I_o(z) \quad (9)$$

Now using the second boundary condition that

$$\frac{d\phi}{dz} = -\frac{\beta}{\sqrt{\frac{i\omega r_o^2}{\alpha}}} (\phi - 1) \quad \text{at } z = \sqrt{\frac{i\omega r_o^2}{\alpha}} \quad (10)$$

and differentiating equation (9) gives

$$\frac{d\phi}{dz} = c_1 \frac{d(I_o(z))}{dz}$$

Noting that $\frac{d(I_o(z))}{dz} = I_1(z)$ and substituting into equation (10)

$$c_1 I_1 \left(\sqrt{\frac{i\omega r_o^2}{\alpha}} \right) = \frac{\beta}{\sqrt{\frac{i\omega r_o^2}{\alpha}}} \left(c_1 I_o \left(\sqrt{\frac{i\omega r_o^2}{\alpha}} \right) - 1 \right)$$

Rearranging and solving for c_1

$$c_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{i\omega r_o^2}{\alpha}} I_1 \left(\sqrt{\frac{i\omega r_o^2}{\alpha}} \right) + I_o \left(\sqrt{\frac{i\omega r_o^2}{\alpha}} \right)}$$

and then substituting into equation (9)

$$\phi = \frac{I_0(Z)}{I_0\left(\sqrt{\frac{i\omega r_o^2}{\alpha}}\right) + \frac{1}{\beta}\sqrt{\frac{i\omega r_o^2}{\alpha}} I_1\left(\sqrt{\frac{i\omega r_o^2}{\alpha}}\right)} \quad (11)$$

Now as

$$J_\nu(imx) = i^\nu I_\nu(mx) \quad [\text{Ref. 3, p. 135}]$$

$$I_0\left(\sqrt{\frac{\omega r_o^2}{\alpha}} i^{1/2} \xi\right) = J_0\left(\sqrt{\frac{\omega r_o^2}{\alpha}} i^{3/2} \xi\right)$$

and

$$I_1\left(\sqrt{\frac{\omega r_o^2}{\alpha}} i^{1/2} \xi\right) = \frac{1}{i} J_1\left(\sqrt{\frac{\omega r_o^2}{\alpha}} i^{3/2} \xi\right)$$

Let $a = \sqrt{\frac{\omega r_o^2}{\alpha}}$ and substitute into equation (11)

$$\phi = \frac{J_0(i^{3/2} a \xi)}{J_0(i^{3/2} a) - \frac{a}{\beta} i^{3/2} J_1(i^{3/2} a)} \quad (12)$$

$$\text{Now } i^{3/2} = e^{i\frac{3\pi}{4}} = \cos \frac{3\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{3\pi}{4} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (-1 + i)$$

Substituting this into equation (12)

$$\phi = \frac{J_0(i^{3/2} a \xi)}{J_0(i^{3/2} a) + \frac{a}{\sqrt{2}\beta} (1-i) J_1(i^{3/2} a)} \quad (13)$$

$$\text{As } J_0(a \xi i^{3/2}) = J_0(a \xi e^{i\frac{3\pi}{4}}) = \text{BER}_0(a \xi) + i \text{BE}i_0(a \xi)$$

and

$$J_1(a \xi i^{3/2}) = J_1(a \xi e^{i\frac{3\pi}{4}}) = \text{BER}_1(a \xi) + i \text{BE}i_1(a \xi)$$

Substituting these results into equation (13) yields

$$\phi = \frac{\text{BER}_0(a \xi) + i \text{BE}i_0(a \xi)}{\text{BER}_0(a) + i \text{BE}i_0(a) + \frac{a}{\sqrt{2}\beta} (1-i) (\text{BER}_1(a) + i \text{BE}i_1(a))} \quad (14)$$

After rearrangement

$$\phi = \frac{\text{BER}_o(a\xi) + i\text{BEi}_o(a\xi)}{[\text{BER}_o(a) + \frac{a}{\sqrt{2\beta}}\text{BER}_1(a) + \frac{a}{\sqrt{2\beta}}\text{BEi}_1(a)] + i[\text{BEi}_o(a) + \frac{a}{\sqrt{2\beta}}\text{BEi}_1(a) - \frac{a}{\sqrt{2\beta}}\text{BER}_1(a)]}$$

Letting

$$X_R = \text{BER}_o(a) + \frac{a}{\sqrt{2\beta}}\text{BER}_1(a) + \frac{a}{\sqrt{2\beta}}\text{BEi}_1(a)$$

and

$$X_i = \text{BEi}_o(a) + \frac{a}{\sqrt{2\beta}}\text{BEi}_1(a) - \frac{a}{\sqrt{2\beta}}\text{BER}_1(a)$$

and substituting into equation (14) gives

$$\phi = \frac{\text{BER}_o(a\xi) + i\text{BEi}_o(a\xi)}{X_R + iX_i}$$

Rationalizing the denominator yields

$$\phi = \frac{\text{BER}_o(a\xi) + i\text{BEi}_o(a\xi)}{X_R^2 + X_i^2} (X_R - iX_i) \quad (15)$$

Now

$$\phi = \frac{(\text{BER}_o(a\xi)X_R + \text{BEi}_o(a\xi)X_i) + i(\text{BEi}_o(a\xi)X_R - \text{BER}_o(a\xi)X_i)}{X_R^2 + X_i^2}$$

which after rearrangement gives

$$\phi = \sqrt{\frac{\text{BER}_o^2(a\xi) + \text{BEi}_o^2(a\xi)}{X_R^2 + X_i^2}} e^{i\delta^*} \quad (16)$$

where

$$\delta^* = \tan^{-1} \frac{\text{BEi}_o(a\xi)X_R - \text{BER}_o(a\xi)X_i}{\text{BER}_o(a\xi)X_R + \text{BEi}_o(a\xi)X_i}$$

Substituting into equation (4) gives

$$\psi(r,t) = \sqrt{\frac{BER_o^2(a\xi) + BEi_o^2(a\xi)}{X_R^2 + X_i^2}} e^{i(\omega t + \delta^*)}$$

which also equals

$$\psi(r,t) = \sqrt{\frac{BER_o^2(a\xi) + BEi_o^2(a\xi)}{X_R^2 + X_i^2}} [\cos(\omega t + \delta^*) + i \sin(\omega t + \delta^*)]$$

As this problem was modeled as a sine wave, the imaginary part of $\psi(r,t)$ was used.

$$I(\psi(r,t)) = \theta(r,t) = \sqrt{\frac{BER_o^2(a\xi) + BEi_o^2(a\xi)}{X_R^2 + X_i^2}} \sin(\omega t + \delta^*) \quad (17)$$

which is the analytical solution of infinitely long concentric cylinders experiencing a periodic sinusoidal temperature variation on its outermost surface when heat conduction is assumed to be radial only.

In summary

$$\theta(r,t) = \frac{T - T_A}{T_M - T_A} = \sqrt{\frac{BER_o^2(a\xi) + BEi_o^2(a\xi)}{X_R^2 + X_i^2}} \sin(\omega t + \delta^*)$$

where

T = the temperature of a point r in the rocket motor at time t

T_A = average bulk temperature of the storage container

T_M = maximum bulk temperature of the storage container

ω = frequency of the sinusoidal variation ($2\pi/24$ hours)

t = time

$\xi = \frac{r}{r_o}$ = dimensionless distance from the center of the rocket motor

r_o = distance to the surface of the rocket motor

r = distance from the center of the rocket motor

$a = \sqrt{\frac{\omega r_o^2}{\alpha}}$ = conduction parameter

$$\alpha = \frac{k}{\rho c} = \text{thermal diffusivity}$$

ρ = density

k = thermal conductivity

c = specific heat

BER = real Bessel Function

BEi = imaginary Bessel Function

$$X_R = \text{BER}_0(a) + \frac{a}{\sqrt{2}\beta} \text{BER}_1(a) + \frac{a}{\sqrt{2}\beta} \text{BEi}_1(a)$$

$$X_i = \frac{\text{BEi}_0(a)}{\bar{h}r} + \frac{a}{\sqrt{2}\beta} \text{BEi}_1(a) - \frac{a}{\sqrt{2}\beta} \text{BER}_1(a)$$

$$\beta = \frac{h_0}{k} = \text{Biot modulus}$$

$$\delta^* = \tan^{-1} \frac{\text{BEi}_0(a\xi)X_R - \text{BER}_0(a\xi)X_i}{\text{BER}_0(a\xi)X_R + \text{BEi}_0(a\xi)X_i}$$

The following computer programs were used to investigate a wide variety of parameters. The outputs are samples of some of these parameter studies.

ANALYTICAL SOLUTION PARAMETER STUDY

```

DO 2 K=1,5
READ(5,11)A
FORMAT(F10.6)
11 WRITE(6,31)
31 FORMAT(1,19X,'A',4X,'B',4X,'DISTANCE FROM CENTER',4X,'TIME DELAY
1 IN RADIANS',3X,'RELATIVE AMPLITUDE')
DO 3 L=1,10
READ(5,11)B
FROM INPUT VALUES OF A AND B, CALCULATE THE DENOMINATOR(DENOM) OF EQUATION 17.
Y=SQRT(2.0)
Z=A
BEROZ=(1.0-(Z**4/64.0)+(Z**9/147500.0))
BEIOZ=0.25*Z**2*(1.0-(Z**4/576.0)+(Z**8/3790000.0))
BERIZ=-Z/(2.0*Y)*(1.0+(Z**2/8.0)-(Z**6/9216.0)+(Z**8/
1737280.0))
BEIIZ=Z/(2.0*Y)*(1.0-(Z**2/8.0)-(Z**4/128.0)+(Z**6/9216.0)+(Z**8/7
137280.0))
XR=BEROZ+A/(Y*B)*BERIZ+A/(Y*B)*BEIIZ
XI=BEIOZ+A/(Y*B)*BEIIZ-A/(Y*B)*BERIZ
V=XR**2+XI**2
DENOM=SQRT(V)
AT THE CENTER, HALF WAY TO THE SURFACE, AND AT THE SURFACE OF THE MOTOR,
CALCULATE THE NUMERATOR(DNUM) OF EQUATION 17.
DO 30 I=1,3
C=(I-1)/2.0
Z=A*C
BEROZ=(1.0-(Z**4/64.0)+(Z**9/147500.0))
BEIOZ=0.25*Z**2*(1.0-(Z**4/576.0)+(Z**8/3790000.0))
U=BEROZ**2+BEIOZ**2
DNUM=SQRT(U)
CALCULATE THE TIME DELAY(DEL).
DNU=XR*BEIOZ-XI*BEROZ
DNO=XR*BEROZ+XI*BEIOZ
X=DNU/DNO
IF(DNO.LT.0.0)GO TO 22
DEL=ATAN(X)
GO TO 23
22 DEL=ATAN(X)-3.14159
CALCULATE THE RELATIVE AMPLITUDE(S).
23 S=DNUM/DENOM
WRITE(6,32)A,B,C,DEL,S
32 FORMAT(1,18X,F3.1,1X,F5.1,12X,F3.1,19X,F5.2,18X,F4.2)
30 CONTINUE
3 CONTINUE
2 CONTINUE
STOP
END

```


A	B	DISTANCE FROM CENTER	TIME DELAY IN RADIAN	RELATIVE AMPLITUDE
1	0	0	1.50	0.19
1	0	0	1.44	0.19
1	0	1	1.25	0.66
1	0	0	1.27	0.66
1	0	0	0.90	0.67
1	0	1	0.72	0.84
1	0	0	0.68	0.84
1	0	1	0.62	0.86
1	0	0	0.43	0.93
1	0	0	0.48	0.93
1	0	0	0.42	0.94
1	0	0	0.23	0.95
1	0	1	0.41	0.95
1	0	0	0.54	0.97
1	0	0	0.16	0.97
1	0	1	0.37	0.96
1	0	0	0.31	0.97
1	0	0	0.12	0.97
1	0	0	0.24	0.98
1	0	0	0.28	0.98
1	0	0	0.10	0.98
1	0	0	0.30	0.98
1	0	0	0.23	0.98
1	0	0	0.05	0.98
1	0	1	0.26	0.98
1	0	0	0.20	0.98
1	0	0	0.01	1.00
1	0	0	0.25	0.98
1	0	0	0.19	0.99
1	0	0	0.00	1.00

A	B	DISTANCE FROM CENTER	TIME DELAY IN RADIAN	RELATIVE AMPLITUDE
2	0	0.0	-2.03	0.05
2	0	0.5	-1.78	0.05
2	0	1.0	-1.12	0.22
2	0	0.5	-1.14	0.22
2	0	1.0	-1.59	0.27
2	0	0.5	-1.66	0.37
2	0	1.0	-1.41	0.45
2	0	0.5	-1.74	0.54
2	0	1.0	-1.43	0.54
2	0	0.5	-1.18	0.66
2	0	1.0	-1.15	0.62
2	0	0.5	-1.31	0.63
2	0	1.0	-1.06	0.79
2	0	0.5	-1.39	0.68
2	0	1.0	-1.23	0.82
2	0	0.5	-1.98	0.70
2	0	1.0	-0.31	0.71
2	0	0.5	-1.17	0.86
2	0	1.0	-0.93	0.76
2	0	0.5	-0.26	0.77
2	0	1.0	-1.05	0.93
2	0	0.5	-0.81	0.80
2	0	1.0	-0.14	0.82
2	0	0.5	-0.69	0.99
2	0	1.0	-0.03	0.81
2	0	0.5	-0.93	0.82
2	0	1.0	-0.68	0.99
2	0	0.5	-0.01	0.82
2	0	1.0	-0.01	0.99

A	B	DISTANCE FROM CENTER	TIME DELAY IN RADIAN	RELATIVE AMPLITUDE
0	0	0.5	-2.76	0.02
3	0	0.5	-2.22	0.04
3	0	1.0	-1.08	0.09
3	0	0.5	-2.64	0.10
3	0	1.0	-2.09	0.18
3	0	0.5	-2.51	0.18
3	1	0.5	-1.96	0.32
3	0	1.0	-0.82	0.26
3	0	0.5	-2.37	0.28
3	0	1.0	-1.63	0.51
3	0	0.5	-2.19	0.33
3	0	0.5	-1.65	0.35
3	0	1.0	-0.51	0.63
3	0	0.5	-2.15	0.36
3	0	0.5	-1.56	0.39
3	0	1.0	-0.42	0.71
3	0	0.5	-2.04	0.39
3	0	0.5	-1.50	0.42
3	0	1.0	-0.39	0.76
3	0	0.5	-1.39	0.45
3	0	0.5	-1.84	0.49
3	1	0.5	-0.27	0.88
3	0	0.5	-1.73	0.54
3	0	1.0	-1.19	0.58
3	0	0.5	-1.04	0.54
3	0	0.5	-1.71	0.51
3	0	1.0	-1.10	0.59
3	0	0.5	-1.10	0.59

A	B	DISTANCE FROM CENTER	TIME DELAY IN RADIAN	RELATIVE AMPLITUDE
4.0	0.1	0.5	-3.65	0.01
4.0	0.0	0.5	-2.74	0.01
4.0	0.1	1.0	-1.24	0.02
4.0	0.5	0.5	-1.56	0.03
4.0	0.5	1.0	-2.65	0.04
4.0	1.0	0.5	-1.46	0.11
4.0	1.0	0.5	-2.55	0.08
4.0	1.0	0.5	-1.09	0.22
4.0	2.0	0.5	-3.38	0.14
4.0	2.0	0.5	-2.88	0.39
4.0	3.0	0.5	-3.16	0.18
4.0	3.0	0.5	-2.75	0.51
4.0	3.0	0.5	-3.06	0.18
4.0	4.0	0.5	-2.15	0.22
4.0	4.0	0.5	-3.09	0.60
4.0	5.0	0.5	-2.07	0.24
4.0	5.0	0.5	-2.57	0.67
4.0	5.0	0.5	-2.84	0.24
4.0	10.0	0.5	-1.34	0.30
4.0	15.0	0.5	-2.49	0.84
4.0	50.0	0.5	-1.58	0.28
4.0	50.0	0.5	-2.45	0.97
4.0	100.0	0.5	-1.45	0.29
4.0	100.0	0.5	-1.04	0.35
4.0	100.0	0.5	-	0.0

A	B	DISTANCE FROM CENTER	TIME DELAY IN RADIAN	RELATIVE AMPLITUDE
5.0	0.1	0.0	-4.30	0.00
5.0	0.1	0.5	-2.99	0.00
5.0	0.1	1.0	-1.17	0.01
5.0	0.1	1.5	-1.25	0.01
5.0	0.1	2.0	-2.95	0.02
5.0	0.1	2.5	-1.13	0.07
5.0	0.1	3.0	-4.19	0.02
5.0	0.1	3.5	-2.89	0.03
5.0	0.1	4.0	-1.07	0.13
5.0	0.1	4.5	-4.09	0.06
5.0	0.1	5.0	-2.78	0.24
5.0	0.1	5.5	-1.96	0.05
5.0	0.1	6.0	-4.00	0.24
5.0	0.1	6.5	-2.69	0.05
5.0	0.1	7.0	-4.87	0.03
5.0	0.1	7.5	-2.92	0.07
5.0	0.1	8.0	-1.61	0.10
5.0	0.1	8.5	-4.79	0.08
5.0	0.1	9.0	-2.85	0.12
5.0	0.1	9.5	-1.55	0.48
5.0	0.1	10.0	-3.72	0.00
5.0	0.1	10.5	-2.62	0.17
5.0	0.1	11.0	-1.42	0.69
5.0	0.1	11.5	-3.29	0.15
5.0	0.1	12.0	-2.53	0.23
5.0	0.1	12.5	-1.19	0.24
5.0	0.1	13.0	-3.19	0.16
5.0	0.1	13.5	-1.89	0.24
5.0	0.1	14.0	-1.00	0.29
5.0	0.1	14.5	-	-

ANALYTICAL SOLUTION → SAMPLE PROBLEM

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//WIR11687 JOB (1687,0860FT,NF12), 'WIRZBURGER, ALLEN'
// EXEC FORTCLGP, REGION=150K
// FORT .SYSIN DD *
REAL LABEL
REAL*8 ITITLE(12)
REAL*4 J2
VALUES ARE A, B, MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE AND AVERAGE TEMPERATURE.
DIMENSION J2(49), TINF(49), T(7,49), T1(49), T2(49)
READ(5,11) A, B, TM, TA
FORMAT(4F10.6)
READ(5,10) (ITITLE(I), I=1, 12)
FORMAT(6A8)
OMEGA=2.0*3.14159/1440.0
FROM INPUT VALUES OF A AND B, CALCULATE THE DENOMINATOR(DENOM) OF EQUATION 17.
Z=A
BEROZ=(1.0-(Z**4/64.0)+(Z**8/147500.0))
BEIOZ=0.25*Z**2*(1.0-(Z**4/576.0)+(Z**8/3790000.0))
BERIZ=-Z/(2.0*Y)*(1.0+(Z**2/8.0)-(Z**6/9216.0)+(Z**8/
1737280.0))
BEIIZ=Z/(2.0*Y)*(1.0-(Z**2/8.0)-(Z**4/128.0)+(Z**6/9216.0)+(Z**8/7
137280.0))
XR=BEROZ+A/(Y*B)*BERIZ+A/(Y*B)*BEIIZ
XI=BEIOZ+A/(Y*B)*BEIIZ-A/(Y*B)*BERIZ
V=XR**2+XI**2
DENOM=SQRT(V)
N=0
THE TEMPERATURE OF THE CONTAINER(TINF) IS CALCULATED AT 30 MINUTE INTERVALS.
DO 40 J=1,1441,30
N=N+1
J2(N)=J-1
TEMP=OMEGA*J2(N)
TINF(N)=(TM-TA)*SIN(TEMP)+TA
IF(J.EQ.1441) GO TO 31
L=(N-1)/6
N2=N-1
L2=6*L
IF(N2.EQ.L2) GO TO 21
FOR SEVEN POSITIONS BETWEEN THE CENTER OF THE ROCKET MOTOR AND THE SURFACE, THE
NUMERATOR(DNUM) OF EQUATION 17 AND THE TIME DELAY(DEL) ARE CALCULATED.
DO 30 I=1,7
C=(I-1)/5.75
IF(C.GT.1.0) C=1.0
Z=A*C
BEROZ=(1.0-(Z**4/64.0)+(Z**8/147500.0))
BEIOZ=0.25*Z**2*(1.0-(Z**4/576.0)+(Z**8/3790000.0))

```


DISTANCE FROM CENTER	TIME	TEMPERATURE	TEMPERATURE OF CONTAINER	TIME DELAY
0.0	0.0	88.28	104.00	388.40
1.00	0.0	88.26	104.00	378.17
2.00	0.0	88.13	104.00	347.61
3.00	0.0	88.92	104.00	297.89
4.00	0.0	91.02	104.00	232.81
5.00	0.0	94.00	104.00	159.10
5.75	0.0	98.16	108.44	102.29
0.0	30.0	88.17	108.44	378.17
1.00	30.0	88.34	108.44	347.61
2.00	30.0	88.84	108.44	297.89
3.00	30.0	90.25	108.44	232.81
4.00	30.0	93.17	108.44	159.10
5.00	30.0	96.31	108.44	102.29
5.75	30.0	98.42	112.80	88.17
0.0	60.0	88.42	112.80	378.17
1.00	60.0	88.81	112.80	347.61
2.00	60.0	89.81	112.80	297.89
3.00	60.0	91.50	112.80	232.81
4.00	60.0	95.75	112.80	159.10
5.00	60.0	99.75	117.01	102.29
5.75	60.0	98.60	117.01	88.17
0.0	90.0	89.03	117.01	378.17
1.00	90.0	91.68	117.01	347.61
2.00	90.0	93.98	117.01	297.89
3.00	90.0	97.76	117.01	232.81
4.00	90.0	102.49	117.01	159.10
5.00	90.0	89.62	121.00	102.29
5.75	90.0	89.64	121.00	88.17
0.0	120.0	90.62	121.00	378.17
1.00	120.0	92.60	121.00	347.61
2.00	120.0	95.60	121.00	297.89
3.00	120.0	100.56	121.00	232.81
4.00	120.0	105.74	121.00	159.10
5.00	120.0	90.70	124.70	102.29
5.75	120.0	91.88	124.70	88.17
0.0	150.0	94.09	124.70	378.17
1.00	150.0	97.72	124.70	347.61
2.00	150.0	103.79	124.70	297.89
3.00	150.0	108.77	124.70	232.81
4.00	150.0	108.77	124.70	159.10
5.00	150.0	108.77	124.70	102.29

DISTANCE FROM CENTER	TIME	TEMPERATURE	TEMPERATURE OF CONTAINER	TIME DELAY
0.0	180.0	91.50	128.04	368.40
1.00	180.0	91.94	128.04	378.17
2.00	180.0	93.34	128.04	347.61
3.00	180.0	95.90	128.04	297.89
4.00	180.0	99.95	128.04	232.81
5.00	180.0	105.71	128.04	159.10
0.00	210.0	91.86	130.97	102.29
1.00	210.0	93.36	130.97	378.47
2.00	210.0	94.98	130.97	347.69
3.00	210.0	97.84	130.97	297.81
4.00	210.0	102.27	130.97	232.81
5.00	210.0	108.49	130.97	152.29
0.00	240.0	114.44	133.44	102.40
1.00	240.0	95.01	133.44	378.17
2.00	240.0	96.78	133.44	347.61
3.00	240.0	99.88	133.44	297.89
4.00	240.0	104.56	133.44	232.81
5.00	240.0	111.01	133.44	152.29
0.00	270.0	117.18	135.41	102.40
1.00	270.0	96.79	135.41	378.17
2.00	270.0	98.70	135.41	347.61
3.00	270.0	102.87	135.41	297.89
4.00	270.0	113.48	135.41	232.81
5.00	270.0	119.48	135.41	152.29
0.00	300.0	118.04	136.84	102.40
1.00	300.0	98.70	136.84	378.17
2.00	300.0	100.71	136.84	347.61
3.00	300.0	104.15	136.84	297.89
4.00	300.0	109.70	136.84	232.81
5.00	300.0	115.60	136.84	152.29
0.00	330.0	121.01	137.71	102.40
1.00	330.0	100.69	137.71	378.17
2.00	330.0	102.73	137.71	347.61
3.00	330.0	111.31	137.71	297.89
4.00	330.0	117.31	137.71	232.81
5.00	330.0	123.42	137.71	152.29

DISTANCE FROM CENTER	TIME	TEMPERATURE	TEMPERATURE DE CONTAINER	TIME DELAY
0.00	360.00	102.74	138.00	388.40
1.00	360.00	102.86	138.00	378.17
2.00	360.00	104.41	138.00	347.61
3.00	360.00	108.36	138.00	297.89
4.00	360.00	113.59	138.00	232.81
5.00	360.00	119.90	138.00	159.29
0.00	390.00	124.91	137.71	138.40
1.00	390.00	104.82	137.71	378.17
2.00	390.00	106.94	137.71	347.61
3.00	390.00	110.44	137.71	297.89
4.00	390.00	115.25	137.71	232.81
5.00	390.00	121.03	137.71	159.29
0.00	420.00	126.18	136.84	138.40
1.00	420.00	106.88	136.84	378.17
2.00	420.00	109.93	136.84	347.61
3.00	420.00	112.67	136.84	297.89
4.00	420.00	122.42	136.84	232.81
5.00	420.00	126.78	136.84	159.29
0.00	450.00	108.29	135.41	138.40
1.00	450.00	110.89	135.41	378.17
2.00	450.00	114.15	135.41	347.61
3.00	450.00	118.37	135.41	297.89
4.00	450.00	123.16	135.41	232.81
5.00	450.00	127.16	135.41	159.29
0.00	480.00	110.87	133.44	138.40
1.00	480.00	112.75	133.44	378.17
2.00	480.00	115.66	133.44	347.61
3.00	480.00	119.90	133.44	297.89
4.00	480.00	123.16	133.44	232.81
5.00	480.00	127.16	133.44	159.29
0.00	510.00	112.39	130.97	138.40
1.00	510.00	114.37	130.97	378.17
2.00	510.00	117.62	130.97	347.61
3.00	510.00	120.62	130.97	297.89
4.00	510.00	124.66	130.97	232.81
5.00	510.00	126.66	130.97	159.29

DISTANCE FROM CENTER	TIME	TEMPERATURE	TEMPERATURE OF CONTAINER	TIME DELAY
0.00	540.0	113.73	128.04	328.40
1.00	540.0	114.28	128.04	337.61
2.00	540.0	115.88	128.04	347.89
3.00	540.0	116.30	128.04	232.81
4.00	540.0	121.85	128.04	159.20
5.00	540.0	125.28	124.70	388.47
0.00	570.0	115.77	124.70	378.17
1.00	570.0	117.17	124.70	347.89
2.00	570.0	119.68	124.70	232.81
3.00	570.0	121.78	124.70	159.20
4.00	570.0	124.66	124.70	388.47
5.00	600.0	117.06	121.00	378.17
0.00	600.0	118.24	121.00	347.89
1.00	600.0	119.95	121.00	232.81
2.00	600.0	121.76	121.00	159.20
3.00	600.0	123.03	121.00	388.47
4.00	600.0	123.17	121.00	378.17
5.00	630.0	117.12	117.01	347.89
0.00	630.0	118.16	117.01	232.81
1.00	630.0	119.35	117.01	159.20
2.00	630.0	120.53	117.01	388.47
3.00	630.0	121.95	117.01	378.17
4.00	630.0	121.28	117.01	347.89
5.00	660.0	118.68	112.80	232.81
0.00	660.0	118.94	112.80	159.20
1.00	660.0	119.62	112.80	388.47
2.00	660.0	120.47	112.80	378.17
3.00	660.0	120.01	112.80	347.89
4.00	660.0	120.57	112.80	232.81
5.00	690.0	119.33	110.84	159.20
0.00	690.0	119.59	110.84	388.47
1.00	690.0	120.31	110.84	378.17
2.00	690.0	120.19	110.84	347.89
3.00	690.0	120.90	110.84	232.81
4.00	690.0	121.66	110.84	159.20
5.00	690.0	116.11	108.44	388.47

DISTANCE FROM CENTER	TIME	TEMPERATURE	TEMPERATURE OF CONTAINER	TIME DELAY
0.00	720.00	119.72	104.00	388.40
1.00	720.00	119.80	104.00	378.17
2.00	720.00	119.94	104.00	347.61
3.00	720.00	119.87	104.00	297.89
4.00	720.00	119.10	104.00	159.10
5.00	720.00	116.98	104.00	102.29
0.00	750.00	114.00	99.56	388.40
1.00	750.00	119.84	99.56	378.17
2.00	750.00	119.73	99.56	347.61
3.00	750.00	119.16	99.56	297.89
4.00	750.00	117.75	99.56	232.81
5.00	750.00	114.83	99.56	159.10
0.00	780.00	111.69	95.20	102.29
1.00	780.00	119.59	95.20	388.40
2.00	780.00	119.18	95.20	378.17
3.00	780.00	118.16	95.20	347.61
4.00	780.00	116.50	95.20	297.89
5.00	780.00	112.27	95.20	232.81
0.00	810.00	108.20	90.99	159.10
1.00	810.00	119.40	90.99	102.29
2.00	810.00	118.97	90.99	388.40
3.00	810.00	116.37	90.99	378.17
4.00	810.00	114.02	90.99	347.61
5.00	810.00	105.59	90.99	297.89
0.00	840.00	111.83	87.00	159.10
1.00	840.00	117.54	87.00	102.29
2.00	840.00	112.44	87.00	388.40
3.00	840.00	107.44	87.00	378.17
4.00	840.00	102.66	87.00	347.61
5.00	840.00	107.30	83.30	297.89
0.00	870.00	111.63	83.30	159.10
1.00	870.00	116.12	83.30	102.29
2.00	870.00	113.28	83.30	388.40
3.00	870.00	110.28	83.30	378.17
4.00	870.00	104.19	83.30	347.61
5.00	870.00	109.21	83.30	297.89
0.00	900.00	109.21	83.30	159.10
1.00	900.00	114.21	83.30	102.29
2.00	900.00	111.02	83.30	388.40
3.00	900.00	107.18	83.30	378.17
4.00	900.00	102.81	83.30	347.61
5.00	900.00	104.21	83.30	297.89

DISTANCE FROM CENTER	TIME	TEMPERATURE	TEMPERATURE OF CONTAINER	TIME DELAY
0.00	900.00	116.50	79.96	388.40
1.00	900.00	116.06	79.96	378.17
2.00	900.00	114.66	79.96	347.61
3.00	900.00	112.10	79.96	297.89
4.00	900.00	108.06	79.96	232.81
5.00	900.00	102.15	79.96	159.19
0.00	930.00	115.29	77.03	388.40
1.00	930.00	114.61	77.03	378.17
2.00	930.00	113.00	77.03	347.61
3.00	930.00	110.77	77.03	297.89
4.00	930.00	105.53	77.03	232.81
5.00	930.00	93.56	74.56	159.19
0.00	960.00	113.59	74.56	388.40
1.00	960.00	112.23	74.56	378.17
2.00	960.00	111.12	74.56	347.61
3.00	960.00	108.44	74.56	297.89
4.00	960.00	103.99	74.56	232.81
5.00	960.00	96.90	72.59	159.19
0.00	990.00	111.83	72.59	388.40
1.00	990.00	111.23	72.59	378.17
2.00	990.00	109.30	72.59	347.61
3.00	990.00	106.00	72.59	297.89
4.00	990.00	101.13	72.59	232.81
5.00	990.00	94.56	72.59	159.19
0.00	1020.00	88.96	71.16	388.40
1.00	1020.00	89.30	71.16	378.17
2.00	1020.00	109.29	71.16	347.61
3.00	1020.00	103.87	71.16	297.89
4.00	1020.00	98.30	71.16	232.81
5.00	1020.00	87.49	71.16	159.19
0.00	1050.00	107.31	70.29	388.40
1.00	1050.00	107.23	70.29	378.17
2.00	1050.00	101.79	70.29	347.61
3.00	1050.00	96.69	70.29	297.89
4.00	1050.00	90.24	70.29	232.81
5.00	1050.00	84.84	70.29	159.19

DISTANCE FROM CENTER	TIME	TEMPERATURE	TEMPERATURE OF CONTAINER	TIME DELAY
0.00	11080.0	105.96	70.00	-368.40
1.00	11080.0	105.26	70.00	-378.17
2.00	11080.0	103.14	70.00	-347.69
3.00	11080.0	99.59	70.00	-297.81
4.00	11080.0	94.64	70.00	-252.81
5.00	11080.0	88.41	70.00	-159.29
0.00	11110.0	83.89	70.29	-102.40
1.00	11110.0	103.18	70.29	-388.40
2.00	11110.0	101.06	70.29	-378.17
3.00	11110.0	97.56	70.29	-347.69
4.00	11110.0	92.75	70.29	-297.81
5.00	11110.0	86.97	70.29	-232.81
0.00	11140.0	81.12	71.16	-159.29
1.00	11140.0	101.10	71.16	-102.40
2.00	11140.0	99.65	71.16	-378.17
3.00	11140.0	95.05	71.16	-347.69
4.00	11140.0	91.58	71.16	-297.81
5.00	11140.0	81.22	71.16	-232.81
0.00	11170.0	81.79	71.16	-159.29
1.00	11170.0	99.11	72.59	-102.40
2.00	11170.0	97.18	72.59	-378.17
3.00	11170.0	93.57	72.59	-347.69
4.00	11170.0	89.53	72.59	-297.81
5.00	11170.0	84.63	72.59	-232.81
0.00	11200.0	80.84	74.56	-159.29
1.00	1200.0	97.84	74.56	-102.40
2.00	1200.0	95.28	74.56	-378.17
3.00	1200.0	92.34	74.56	-347.69
4.00	1200.0	88.01	74.56	-297.81
5.00	1200.0	84.90	74.56	-232.81
0.00	1230.0	85.98	77.03	-159.29
1.00	1230.0	95.31	77.03	-102.40
2.00	1230.0	95.61	77.03	-378.17
3.00	1230.0	90.84	77.03	-347.69
4.00	1230.0	87.38	77.03	-297.81
5.00	1230.0	83.73	77.03	-232.81
0.00	1230.0	81.12	77.03	-159.29

DISTANCE FROM CENTER	TIME	TEMPERATURE	TEMPERATURE OF CONTAINER	TIME DELAY
0.00	1260.00	94.27	79.96	388.40
1.00	1260.00	93.32	79.96	378.17
2.00	1260.00	92.16	79.96	347.61
3.00	1260.00	89.67	79.96	297.81
4.00	1260.00	86.80	79.96	159.10
5.00	1260.00	82.15	79.96	102.29
0.00	1290.00	92.72	83.30	378.17
1.00	1290.00	92.83	83.30	347.61
2.00	1290.00	88.73	83.30	297.81
3.00	1290.00	86.32	83.30	159.10
4.00	1290.00	84.33	83.30	102.29
5.00	1290.00	83.36	83.30	88.40
0.00	1320.00	91.94	87.00	378.17
1.00	1320.00	90.76	87.00	347.61
2.00	1320.00	88.05	87.00	297.81
3.00	1320.00	86.24	87.00	159.10
4.00	1320.00	84.59	87.00	102.29
5.00	1320.00	83.28	87.00	88.40
0.00	1350.00	89.94	90.99	378.17
1.00	1350.00	88.65	90.99	347.61
2.00	1350.00	87.45	90.99	297.81
3.00	1350.00	86.05	90.99	159.10
4.00	1350.00	86.76	90.99	102.29
5.00	1350.00	86.32	90.99	88.40
0.00	1380.00	89.08	95.20	378.17
1.00	1380.00	88.33	95.20	347.61
2.00	1380.00	87.59	95.20	297.81
3.00	1380.00	86.43	95.20	159.10
4.00	1380.00	87.43	95.20	102.29
5.00	1380.00	88.67	95.20	88.40
0.00	1410.00	88.67	99.56	378.17
1.00	1410.00	88.50	99.56	347.61
2.00	1410.00	88.08	99.56	297.81
3.00	1410.00	87.68	99.56	159.10
4.00	1410.00	87.13	99.56	102.29
5.00	1410.00	89.13	99.56	88.40

APPENDIX C

TRUMP Solution

TRUMP is a computer program for solving transient and steady-state temperature distributions in multidimensional systems. This program was developed in 1965 at the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory by A. L. Edwards [Ref. 2] for their CDC/3600 computer. The program was adapted to the Naval Postgraduate School IBM/360 Model 67 computer system in 1971 by C. Erbayrum [Ref. 3] from a version used by the B. F. Goodrich Corporation.

TRUMP is a multipurpose program able to solve a wide variety of problems involving flow in various kinds of potential fields such as heat flow in a temperature field. TRUMP allows the solution of general nonlinear parabolic partial differential equations both in steady-state and transient problems. Complex geometric configurations with multidimensional flow may be solved using various coordinate systems. Initial conditions may vary with spatial position. Material properties, boundary conditions, and other problem parameters may vary with spatial position, time, or the primary dependent variable.

Input data are fed to TRUMP in "Block" form through its 12 input data blocks. A complete description of each of these blocks is given in Ref. 2. A model of the problem must be constructed and data from this model read into TRUMP through the data blocks.

Two models were used to simulate the rocket motor storage container system and several variations of each model were investigated.

The first model assumed one dimensional heat transfer (radial) with the assumptions that the system was infinitely long and that the container surface temperature was spatially uniform. The system was modeled as two infinitely long concentric cylinders separated by a 2.94 inch air gap. The inner cylinder was constructed of 4130 steel and was filled with dry wind blown sand. The thermal properties of the materials used in the experimental system are given in Table II with units most easily compared to the actual data obtained from the system at China Lake.

TABLE II
Thermal Properties of Materials

Material	Density	Specific Heat	Thermal Conductivity
Sand	0.05486 lbm/in ³	0.195 BTU/lbm ^o F	0.00026 BTU/min-in- ^o F
Steel	0.2807 lbm/in ³	0.109 BTU/lbm ^o F	0.364 BTU/min-in- ^o F
Air	0.0000436 "	0.240 BTU/lbm ^o F	0.0000225 "

The model was subdivided into volume elements or nodes with the representative nodal points given in Figure 27. Although the representative nodal point may be located anywhere in the node or on the surface of the node, in transient problems it is usually located so that the lines connecting the nodal points are perpendicularly bisected by the connected area. This gives maximum accuracy. Two boundary conditions were given to the surface node. The first was a sinusoidal disturbance which closely modeled the actual

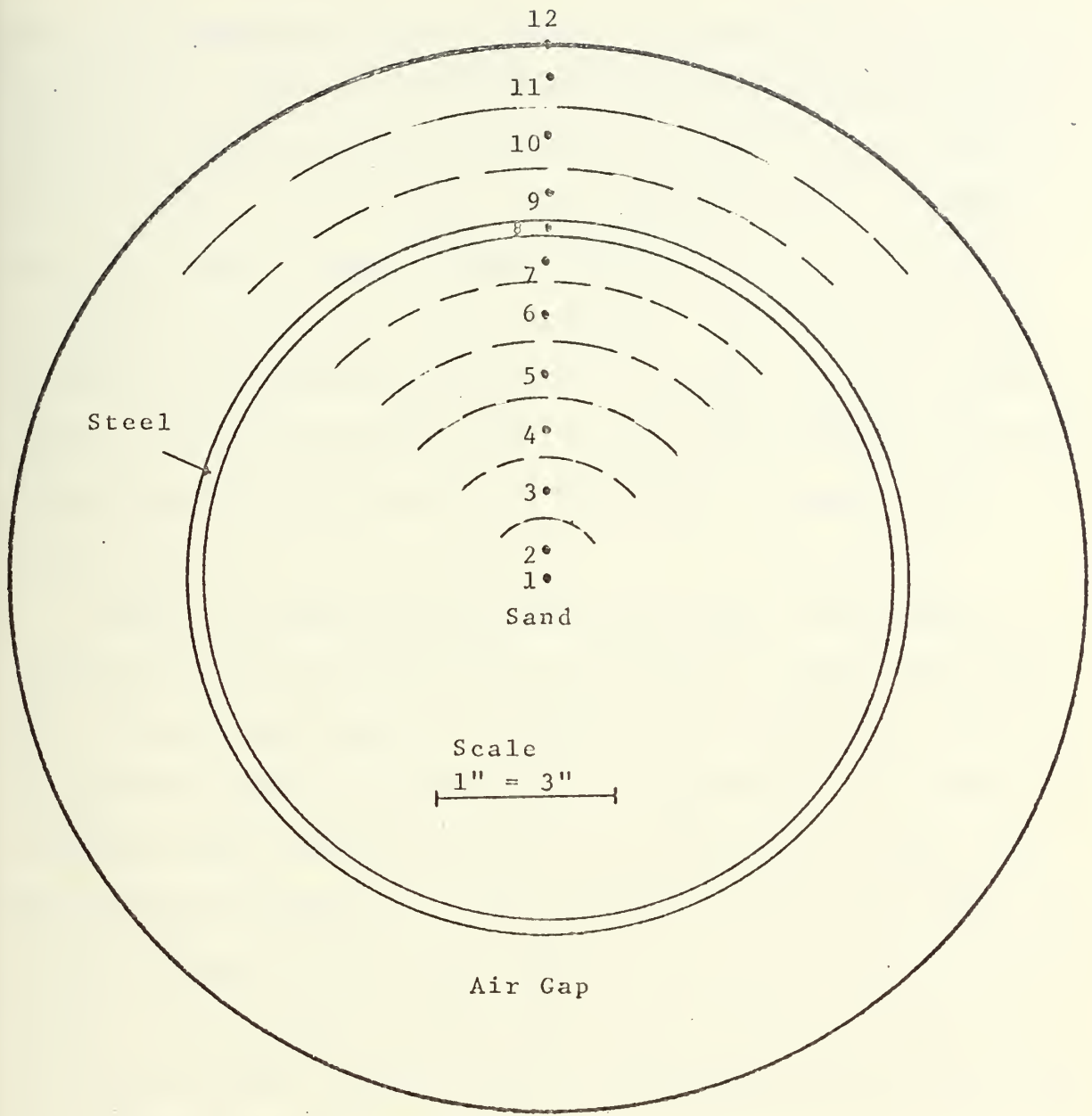


Figure 27. Location of Nodes for One Dimensional TRUMP Model.

average experimental data obtained at China Lake as given in Appendix D. The sine wave exhibited a maximum temperature of 138°F and an average temperature of 104°F. Its period was 24 hours (1440 minutes). The second boundary condition was the actual average surface temperature of the storage container given at two hour intervals. Both these boundary conditions are approximations of the actual surface temperature. Two hour intervals were the minimum allowable for the tabular data as this version of TRUMP has a maximum table size of 12.

Several assumptions were initially made. The thermocouple data obtained from the experiment at China Lake gave the average temperature at a point on the storage container and not the actual outside surface temperature. As this container wall was only 1/16 of an inch thick and made of a good thermal conductor, it was decided to model this data as a zero volume boundary node with a known temperature impressed on it. It was also assumed that heat transfer across the air gap occurred only by radiation and conduction, neglecting the effects of free convection.

It was estimated that the surface emissivities for the rocket motor and the storage container were 0.9 [Ref. 6] based on their haze gray surfaces. The radiation exchange factor for this geometry is given by

$$J_{1-2} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\epsilon_1} + \frac{r_1}{r_2} \left(\frac{1}{\epsilon_2} - 1 \right)} = 0.84$$

A sample input deck for the tabular approximation of the boundary condition is given at the end of this appendix. Several cycles of output data for the one dimensional model are also given.

The second model assumed two dimensional heat transfer (radial and circumferential) with the assumption that the system was infinitely long. The same physical model was assumed for the system except 48 nodes were used instead of 12. The representative nodal points are given in Figure 28. The four surface nodes (12, 24, 36, and 48) each had two different temperature approximations applied, a sinusoidal representation and a tabular input taken at two hour intervals. The four surface nodes were also modeled as zero volume boundary nodes. Each internal thermal connection between nodes is described in the input data by specifying the two node identification numbers, two connector lengths, and two interface dimensional factors. An example of the thermal connections of node 4 is shown in Figure 28 and the input data in BLOCK 5 of the two dimensional TRUMP program.

The calculation of the radiosities in the two dimensional case was accomplished by using a radiation-network and the method of crossed-strings.

The radiation shape factors for the two dimensional system were determined by the method of crossed-strings [Ref. 14]. The graphical construction for this method is given in Figure 29.

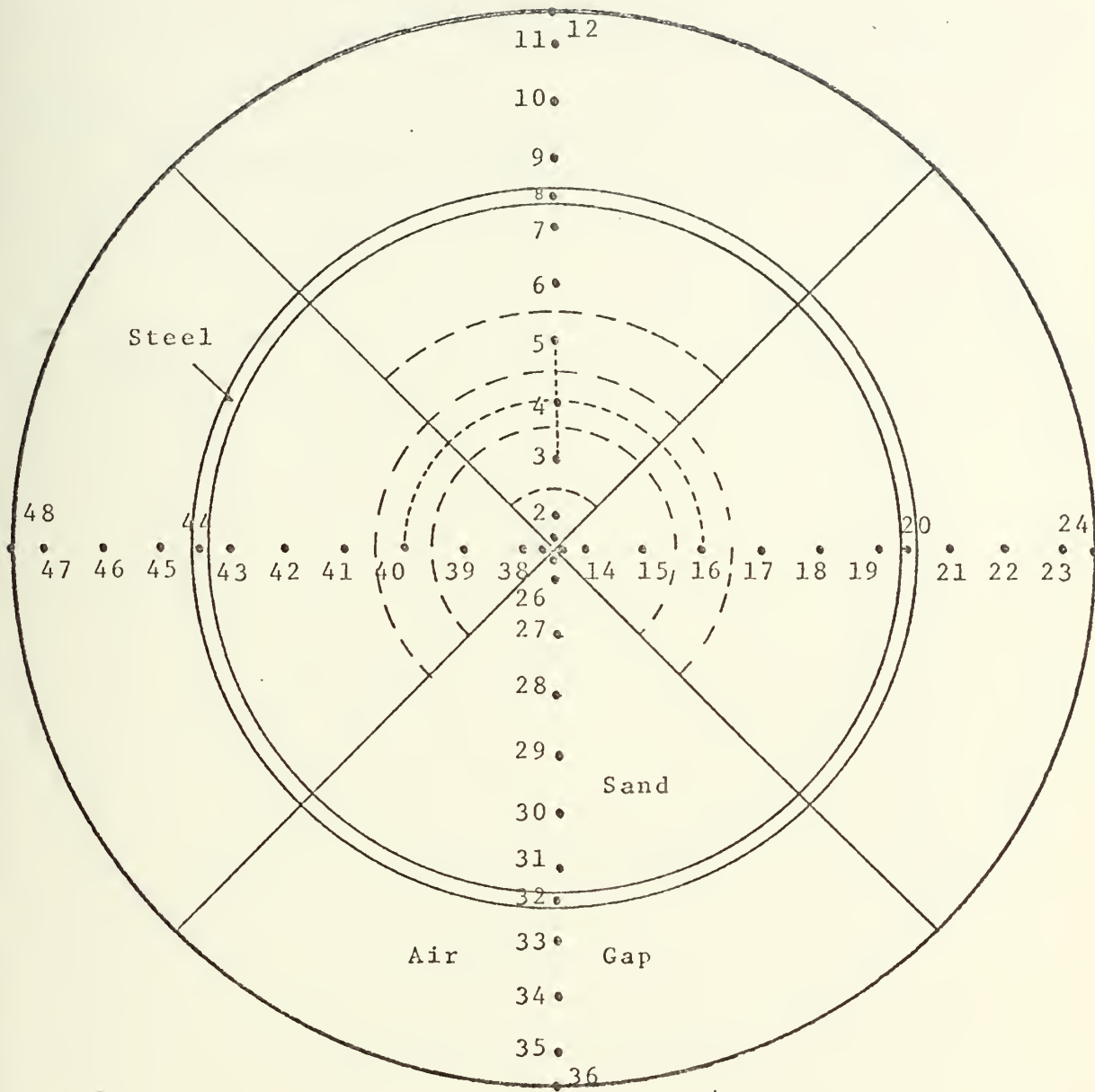


Figure 28: Location of Nodes for Two Dimensional TRUMP Model.

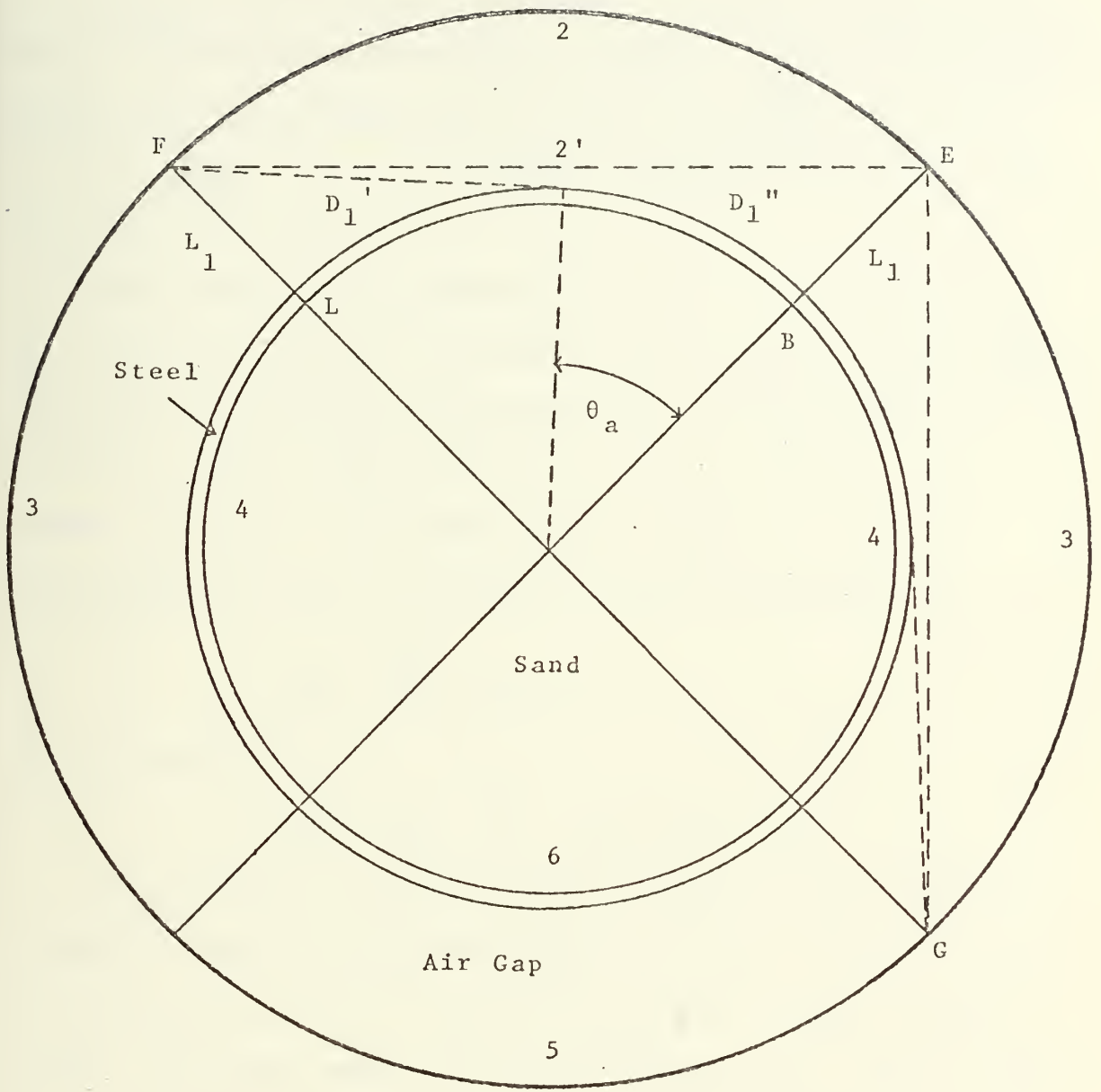


Figure 29: Graphical Construction for Crossed-Strings Method.

F_{m-n} is defined as the fraction of energy leaving surface m which directly reaches surface n . From the physical dimensions of the model $A_1 = A_4 = A_6 = 9.45 \frac{\text{sq. in}}{\text{in.}}$, $A_2 = A_3 = A_5 = 14.05 \frac{\text{sq. in}}{\text{in.}}$, $A_{2'} = 12.65 \frac{\text{sq. in}}{\text{in.}}$, assuming unit depth. Let S_i equal the length of A_i .

The crossed-string method lets each surface represent the effective surface obtained by stretching a string tightly over the radiating face between the bounding edges, to produce a surface that cannot see any of itself. For example, surface $2'$ in Figure 29 stretched over surface 2. By definition $F_{2',2} \equiv 1$, which by reciprocity leads to

$$F_{22'} = \frac{A_{2'}}{A_2} F_{2',2} = 0.9$$

and therefore since

$$F_{22} + F_{22'} = 1 \quad \text{then } F_{22} = 0.10$$

To calculate the direct radiant heat exchanged between surfaces 1 and 2, a minimum-length line was stretched connecting edge B of A_1 to edge E of A_2 and a second minimum length line from edge L of A_1 to edge F of A_2 . These lines are labeled L_1 in Figure 29 and are equal to the width of the air gap, $L_1 = 2.9375$ in. Minimum length lines were also stretched from point B on A_1 to F on A_2 and L on A_1 to E on A_2 . The length of these lines is D_1 and is made up of two parts; D_1' , the tangential distance from F to surface A_1 and D_1'' , the arc length from the point the tangent hits A_1 to B. From geometry $D_1' = \sqrt{r_1^2 - r_o^2} = 6.62''$

$$D_1'' = r_o \theta_a = 4.42''$$

therefore

$$D_1 = D_1' + D_1'' = 11.04''$$

$$\text{Now } F_{12} = \frac{2D_1 - 2L_1}{2S_1} = 0.86$$

From reciprocity, $A_1 F_{12} = A_2 F_{21}$

$$F_{21} = \frac{r_o}{r_1} F_{12} = 0.578$$

Now F_{13} is calculated from

$$F_{12} + 2F_{13} = 1$$

therefore $F_{13} = 0.07$

From symmetry $F_{42} = F_{13}$

and then by reciprocity

$$F_{24} = \frac{r_o}{r_1} F_{42} = 0.047$$

Now F_{23} was calculated by stretching minimum length lines from F to E, from E to G, from F to G and from E to E; where the length of the line from F to E = from E to G = S_2' , from F to G = $2D_1$, and from E to E = 0

$$F_{23} = \frac{2S_2' - 2D_1}{2S_2} = .113$$

F_{25} was now calculated from

$$F_{21} + F_{22} + F_{23} + F_{24} + F_{25} = 1$$

therefore $F_{25} = 0.002$

As F_{25} was much smaller than the other F_{m-n} , it was not included in the radiation-network diagram in Figure 30 [Ref. 15].

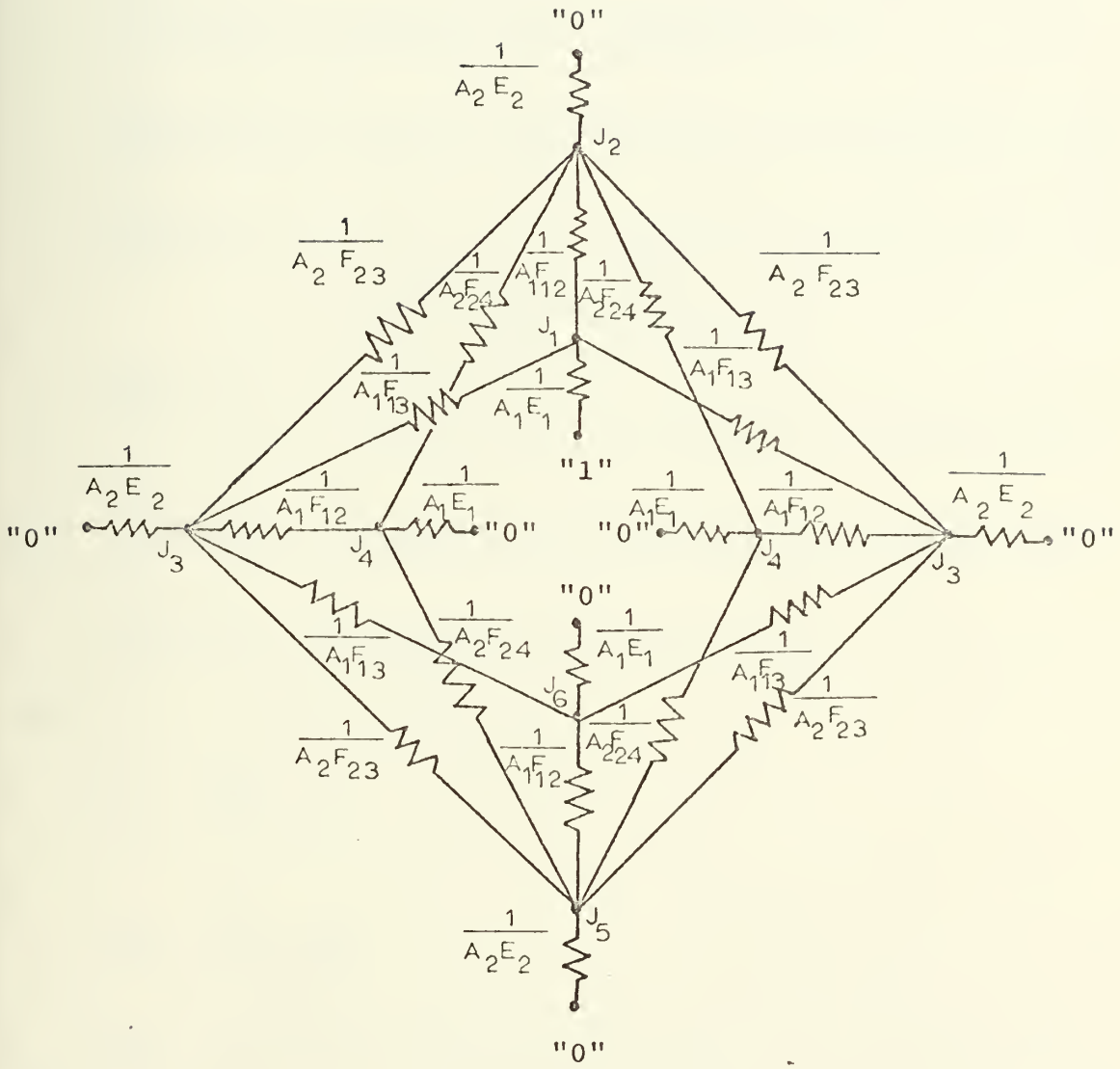


Figure 30: Radiation Network.

To calculate F_{1-n} , the blackbody potential of area 1 is set to unity and all other blackbody potentials are set as zero. An energy balance was written at each node giving a set of six simultaneous equations as follows:

Node 1

$$E_1 A_1 (1 - J_1) = A_1 F_{12} (J_1 - J_2) + 2 A_1 F_{13} (J_1 - J_3)$$

Node 2

$$E_2 A_2 (0 - J_2) = A_1 F_{12} (J_2 - J_1) + 2 A_2 F_{24} (J_2 - J_4) + 2 A_2 F_{23} (J_2 - J_3)$$

Node 3

$$E_2 A_2 (0 - J_3) = A_1 F_{12} (J_3 - J_4) + A_2 F_{23} (J_3 - J_2) + A_1 F_{13} (J_3 - J_1) + A_1 F_{13} (J_3 - J_6) + A_2 F_{23} (J_3 - J_5)$$

Node 4

$$E_1 A_1 (0 - J_4) = A_2 F_{24} (J_4 - J_2) + A_1 F_{12} (J_4 - J_3) + A_2 F_{24} (J_4 - J_5)$$

Node 5

$$E_2 A_2 (0 - J_5) = 2 A_2 F_{23} (J_5 - J_3) + 2 A_2 F_{24} (J_5 - J_4) + A_1 F_{12} (J_5 - J_6)$$

Node 6

$$E_1 A_1 (0 - J_6) = 2 A_1 F_{13} (J_6 - J_3) + A_1 F_{12} (J_6 - J_5)$$

where J_n = radiosity of node n .

$$E_1 A_1 = \frac{\epsilon_1}{1 - \epsilon_1} A_1$$

$$E_2 A_2 = \frac{\epsilon_2}{1 - \epsilon_2} A_2$$

F_{nm} = radiation shape factors previously calculated.

Now the values of A_1 , A_2 and F_{nm} were substituted into the energy balance equations which were then put into matrix form as shown in Table III.

TABLE III

Matrix Form of Energy Balance Equations

$\left(\frac{1}{1-\epsilon_1}\right)$	(-0.86)	(-0.14)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	J_1	$\left(\frac{\epsilon_1}{1-\epsilon_1}\right)$
(-0.86)	$\left(1.33 + \frac{3\epsilon_2}{2(1-\epsilon_2)}\right)$	(-0.33)	(-0.14)	(0.0)	(0.0)	J_2	(0.0)
(-0.07)	(-0.165)	$\left(1.33 + \frac{3\epsilon_2}{2(1-\epsilon_2)}\right)$	(-0.86)	(-0.165)	(-0.07)	J_3	(0.0)
(0.0)	(-0.07)	(-0.86)	$\left(\frac{1}{1-\epsilon_1}\right)$	(-0.07)	(0.0)	J_4	(0.0)
(0.0)	(0.0)	(-0.14)	(0.0)	(-0.86)	$\left(\frac{1}{1-\epsilon_1}\right)$	J_5	(0.0)
(0.0)	(0.0)	(-0.33)	(-0.14)	$\left(1.33 + \frac{3\epsilon_2}{2(1-\epsilon_2)}\right)$	(-0.86)	J_6	(0.0)

Letting $\epsilon_1 = \epsilon_2 = 0.9$, a standard computer solution for matrix problems gave the radiosities as listed in Table IV.

TABLE IV
Radiosities at Nodes

J_1	=	.9046
J_2	=	.0529
J_3	=	.00495
J_4	=	.000797
J_5	=	.000125
J_6	=	.000080

Now to find the radiation exchange factors from node 1 to nodes n , the radiation network shown in Figure 30 was reduced to the equivalent network shown in Figure 31. Where the nodal equations are

$$\mathcal{F}_{1-2} A_1 (1-0) = E_2 A_2 (J_2 - 0)$$

where

$$\mathcal{F}_{1-2} = \frac{E_2 A_2}{A_1} J_2 = .71$$

$$\mathcal{F}_{1-3} A_1 (1-0) = E_2 A_2 (J_3 - 0)$$

$$\mathcal{F}_{1-3} = \frac{E_2 A_2}{A_1} J_3 = .066$$

These values of the radiation exchange factor are used in the two-dimensional program. A sample input deck for the sinusoidal boundary condition is included at the end of this appendix. Several cycles of output data for the tabular boundary condition are also given.

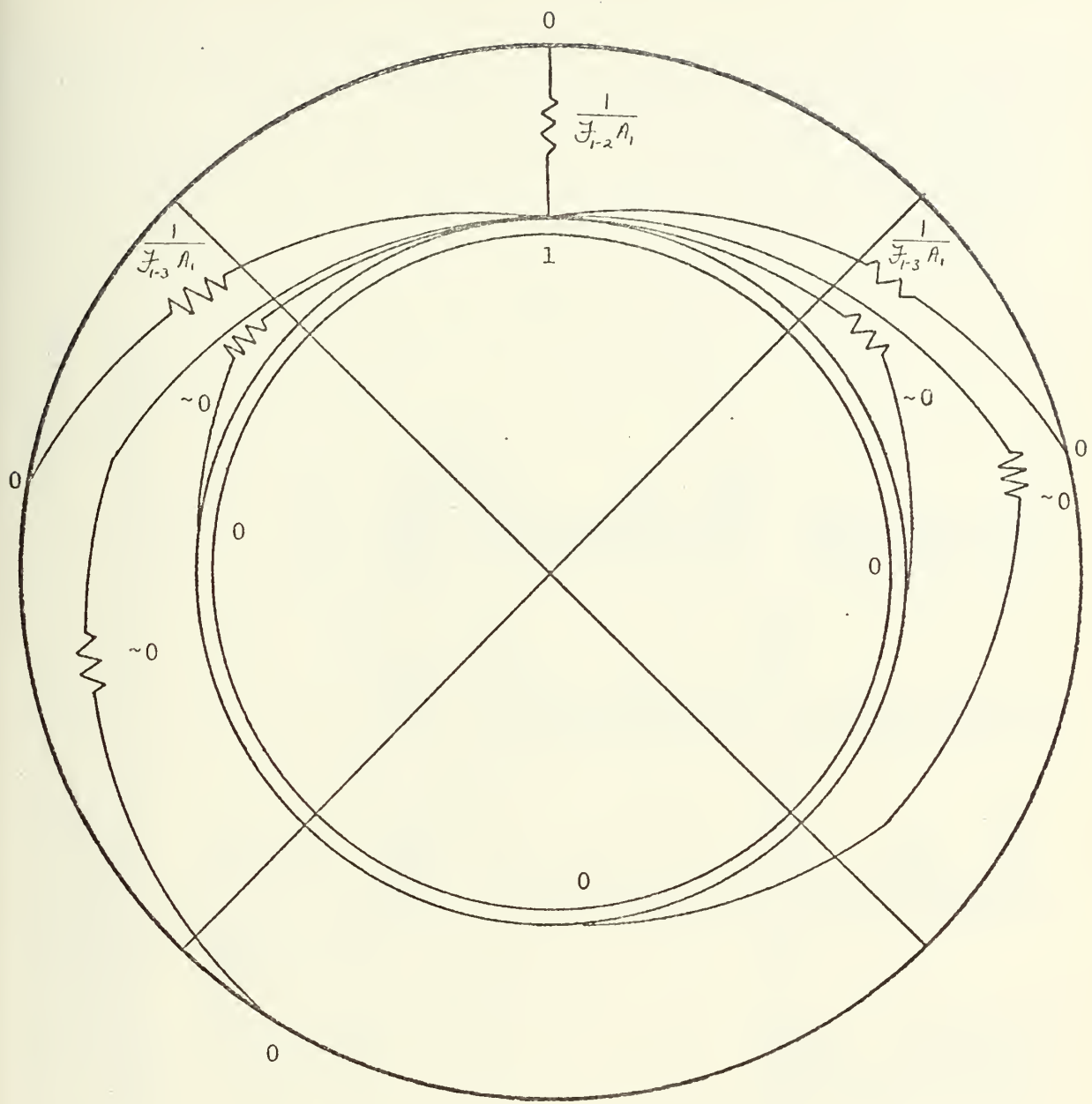


Figure 31: Equivalent Radiation Network


```

//WIR31687 JOB (1687,0860FT,NF12),WIRZBURGER,A. BOX W',TIME=(2,00)
//JOBLIB DD UNIT=2321,DSNAME=S1734.KATZ,
// DISP=(OLD,PASS),VOLUME=SER=CELC01
// EXEC PGM=TRUMP,REGION=350K
//FT06F001 DD SYSOUT=A,DCB=(RECFM=FBA,LRECL=133,BLKSIZE=3325),
//SPACE=(CYL,(6,1))
//FT05F001 DD

```

* MISSILE PROBLEM ONE DIMENSIONAL

```

BLOCK 1 CONTROLS, LIMITS, CONSTANTS
1
2
3 1.000 E 00 1.000E 00 1440.0
93.0

```

```

BLOCK 2 MATERIAL NAMES, NUMBERS, THERMAL PROPERTIES.
ASAND 1 0.0544 0.19 0.00027
ASTEL 2 0.2807 0.109 0.0364
AAIR 3 0.0000436 0.240 0.0000225

```

```

BLOCK 4 NODE NUMBERS, MATERIAL REFERENCES, TYPES, VOLUMES.
1 1.0 0.002 0.001
2 1.0 0.998 0.501
3 1.0 1.0 1.5
4 1.0 1.0 3.5
5 1.0 1.0 5
6 1.0 0.75 4.375
7 1.0 0.25 5.875
8 1.0 1.0 6.5
9 1.0 1.0 7.5
10 1.0 0.9375 8.46875
11 1.0 0.0 8.9375
12 1.0 0.0 0.0

```

```

BLOCK 5 INTERNAL THERMAL CONNECTION NODE NUMBERS.
1 0.001 0.499 0.002
2 0.499 0.5 1.0
3 0.5 0.5 1.0
4 0.5 0.5 1.0
5 0.5 0.5 1.0
6 0.5 0.375 1.0
7 0.375 0.125 1.0
8 0.125 0.5 1.0
9 0.125 0.5 1.0
10 0.5 0.5 1.0
11 0.5 0.46875 1.0
12 0.46875 0.0 1.0

```

0.00009760

BLOCK 6	EXTERNAL THERMAL CONNECTIONS				
12 2001	1.0	8.9375	1.00	E6	
BLOCK 7	BOUNDARY TEMPERATURE VARIATION				
2001	89.5	84.5	240.0		360.0
76.0	69.75	82.25	720.0		840.0
119.0	130.0	138.0	1200.0		1320.0
103.5	1440.0				

BLOCK 9	INITIAL TEMPERATURES
1	115.2
2	115.3
3	116.0
4	117.2
5	117.4
6	118.7
7	117.3
8	115.8
9	113.2
10	108.9
11	105.1
12	103.5

ENDED-1 LAST CARD OF DATA DECK

MISSILE PROBLEM ONE DIMENSIONAL
 INPUT UNIT = 5. OUTPUT UNIT = 6.
 DATA BLOCK 10 CONTROLS, LIMITS, CONSTANTS

IPRINT NUM KDATA KSPEC MSEC NPUNCH NDOT IRITE 0
 15 1 0 30000 30000 0 0
 SCALE 0.10000E 01

KD KT DELTO SMALL TVAR Y TAU TIMAX TMIN TMAX
 2 3 1.00000E 12 1.00000E 00 1.00000E 00 0.0 1.44000E 03 -1.00000E 12 1.00000E 12

KD KSYM GEOM SIGMA TBASE
 2 1 6.28319D 00 1.73300E-09 4.60000E 02

STONE ALONE BONE GONE FONE HONE RONE PONE
 9.3000E 01 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0

DATA BLOCK 20 MATERIAL NAMES, NUMBERS, THERMAL PROPERTIES.

NAME	MATL	INDEX	KA	KB	LTABC	LTABK	DENSITY	CAPACITY	CONDUCTIVITY	TMELT	HMELT
SAND	1	0	0	0	0	0	5.4400E-02	1.9000E-01	2.7000E-04	0.0	0.0
STEL	2	0	0	0	0	0	2.8070E-01	1.0900E-01	3.6400E-02	0.0	0.0
AIR	3	0	0	0	0	0	4.3600E-05	2.4000E-01	2.2500E-05	0.0	0.0

DATA BLOCK 40 NODE NUMBERS, MATERIAL REFERENCES, TYPES, VOLUMES.

NODE	INDEX	MATL	NTYPE	DLONG	DWIDE	DRAD	DVOLUME
1	1	0	0	1.00000E 00	2.00000E-03	1.00000E-03	1.25666E-05
2	1	0	0	1.00000E 00	9.98000E-01	5.01000E-01	3.14158E 00
3	1	0	0	1.00000E 00	1.00000E 00	1.50000E 00	9.42478E 00
4	1	0	0	1.00000E 00	1.00000E 00	2.50000E 00	1.57080E 01
5	1	0	0	1.00000E 00	1.00000E 00	3.50000E 00	1.9911E 01
6	1	0	0	1.00000E 00	1.00000E 00	4.50000E 00	2.82743E 01
7	1	0	0	1.00000E 00	2.50000E-01	5.37500E 00	5.52843E 01
8	2	0	0	1.00000E 00	2.50000E-01	5.87500E 00	9.22840E 01
9	3	0	0	1.00000E 00	1.00000E 00	6.50000E 00	4.71239E 01
10	3	0	0	1.00000E 00	1.00000E 00	7.50000E 00	4.98850E 01
11	3	0	0	1.00000E 00	9.37500E-01	8.46875E 00	4.71239E 01
12	2	0	0	0.0	0.0	8.93750E 00	1.00000E-24

DATA BLOCK 50 INTERNAL THERMAL CONNECTION NODE NUMBERS.

NOD1	NOD2	INDEX	DEL1	DEL2	DLONG	DRAD	HINT	RINT	AREA
1	2	1	1.0000D-03	4.9900D-01	1.0000E 00	2.0000E-03	1.0000E 12	0.0	1.2566D-02
2	3	2	4.9900D-01	5.0000D-01	1.0000E 00	1.0000E 00	1.0000E 12	0.0	6.2832D 01
3	4	3	5.0000D-01	5.0000D-01	1.0000E 00	3.0000E 00	1.0000E 12	0.0	1.7566D 01
4	5	4	5.0000D-01	5.0000D-01	1.0000E 00	4.0000E 00	1.0000E 12	0.0	1.8650D 01
5	6	5	5.0000D-01	3.7500D-01	1.0000E 00	5.0000E 00	1.0000E 12	0.0	2.5133D 01
6	7	6	3.7500D-01	1.2500D-01	1.0000E 00	6.0000E 00	1.0000E 12	0.0	3.1416D 01
7	8	7	1.2500D-01	5.0000D-01	1.0000E 00	7.0000E 00	1.0000E 12	0.0	3.6128D 01
8	9	8	1.2500D-01	5.0000D-01	1.0000E 00	8.0000E 00	1.0000E 12	0.0	3.7699D 01
9	10	9	5.0000D-01	5.0000D-01	1.0000E 00	9.0000E 00	1.0000E 12	0.0	4.3982D 01
10	11	10	5.0000D-01	4.6875D-01	1.0000E 00	10.0000E 00	1.0000E 12	0.0	5.0265D 01
11	12	11	4.6875D-01	0.0	1.0000E 00	8.9375E 00	1.0000E 12	0.0	5.6156D 01

DATA BLOCK 60 EXTERNAL THERMAL CONNECTIONS

NODS	NODSB	INDEX	LTABK	POWER	DLONG	DRAD	HSURE	RSURE	AREAS
12	2001	1	0	0.0	1.0000E 00	8.9375E 00	1.0000D 06	0.0	5.6156D 01

DATA BLOCK 70 BOUNDARY TEMPERATURE VARIATION.

NOD8 INDEX	LTA8T	TEMP	SLOPE	TIMEB
2001	1	8.950000E 01	-4.166666E-02	1.200000E 02
	2	8.450000E 01	-4.375000E-02	1.400000E 02
	3	7.925000E 01	-5.708333E-02	1.600000E 02
	4	7.600000E 01	-5.208333E-02	1.800000E 02
	5	6.975000E 01	1.041666E-01	2.000000E 02
	6	6.225000E 01	1.791666E-01	2.200000E 02
	7	1.037500E 02	1.270833E-01	2.400000E 02
	8	1.190000E 02	9.166666E-02	2.600000E 02
	9	1.300000E 02	6.666666E-02	2.800000E 02
	10	1.380000E 02	-4.791667E-02	3.000000E 02
	11	1.322500E 02	-2.395833E-01	3.200000E 02
	12	1.035000E 02		3.400000E 02

DATA BLOCK 90 INITIAL TEMPERATURES

NOTE INDEX	TT	AA	88	GG
1	1.152000E 02	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	1.153000E 02	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	1.160000E 02	0.0	0.0	0.0
4	1.172000E 02	0.0	0.0	0.0
5	1.184000E 02	0.0	0.0	0.0
6	1.197000E 02	0.0	0.0	0.0
7	1.213000E 02	0.0	0.0	0.0
8	1.230000E 02	0.0	0.0	0.0
9	1.250000E 02	0.0	0.0	0.0
10	1.089000E 02	0.0	0.0	0.0
11	1.051000E 02	0.0	0.0	0.0
12	1.035000E 02	0.0	0.0	0.0

DATA ENDED -10 LAST CARD OF DATA DECK

MACHINE TIME () = 0 SECONDS

SUMMARY OF INPUT DATA

BLOCK NUMBER	ITEMS READ IN	MAT	KEM	NOE	NOB1	NODS	N	ODB	7	8	9	10	11	12
2	1	0	0	1001	0	2001	0	0	0	1000	1001	1000	11	1000
15	0	5	355	950	60	20	5	0	0	5	12	50	10	75

TABLES

CAPT	CONT	QT	ZT	ET	HSURTEMPB	GT	FLOWT	TOTAL
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1

MAXIMUM ALLOWED TABLE LENGTH IS 12.

ARRAY STORAGE = 3*M11+M1*(1+M11)+M2*(11+7*M9)+M3*(5+9*M9)+56*M4+12*M5+M6*(12+3*M9)+M7*(5+3*M9)+M8*(3+3*M9)+M10*(9+3*M9)+5*M12+3*M9 = 39867.

OTHER TOTALS

NOSPEC	NOGEN	VORAD	NORADS	NMELT	NREACT
1	0	1	0	0	0

MATERIAL SUMMARY

NAME	MATL	NODES	DENSITY	CAPACITY	TOI VOL	TOI MASS	TOI CAP	TOI HEAT
SAND	1	7	5.440000E-02	1.900000E-01	1.03809E 02	5.65049E 00	1.07350E 00	1.26385E 02
STEEL	2	2	2.807000E-01	1.090000E-01	9.22843E 00	2.59047E 00	2.82356E-01	3.26968E 01
AIR	3	3	4.360000E-05	2.400000E-01	1.37850E 02	6.01024E-03	1.44246E-03	1.56938E-01

SYSTEM TOTAL

TOTAL	12
1.59237E 02	1.35739D 00


```

=====
* MISSILE PROBLEM ONE DIMENSIONAL
=====
PRINTOUT CYCLE TDD FAST TDD SLOW TDD DELTMX SMALL TVARY NUTS
1 3 3 1 1.27605E-02 1.27605E-02 1.03300E 00 0
=====
TOTAL TIME TIME STEP HEAT FLOW HEAT FLOW HEAT FLOW
1.00000E-12 1.00000E-12 -4.43992E-14 -3.24884E-14 -3.24884E-02
=====
AVG TEMP OZ HEAT CAPACITY HEAT CONTENT GEN RATE HEAT GEN TEMP FROM GEN
1.17311E 02 1.53759D 03 1.59257E 02 0.0 0.0 0.0
=====

```

```

=====
NODE TEMP OI DDT 240 01 GE N RATE M H F CURE AT 280 F
0 11520 03 0.52240-11 0.0 0.0 0.6785E-18 0.0
0 11530 03 0.36590-13 0.0 0.0 0.1188E-14 0.0
0 11600 03 0.29590-13 0.0 0.0 0.1188E-14 0.0
0 11720 03 0.12540-13 0.0 0.0 0.2036E-14 0.0
0 11840 03 -0.17910-01 0.0 0.0 0.4071E-14 0.0
0 11870 03 -0.53410-13 0.0 0.0 -0.1561E-13 0.0
0 11730 03 -0.56830-13 0.0 0.0 -0.2535E-13 0.0
0 11580 03 -0.32270-12 0.0 0.0 -0.6571E-13 0.0
0 11520 03 -0.36720-12 0.0 0.0 -0.1548E-13 0.0
0 11870 03 -0.36720-12 0.0 0.0 -0.1548E-13 0.0
0 12500 02 -0.00000-01 0.0 0.0 -0.1310E-13 0.0
0 12500 02 -0.00000-01 0.0 0.0 -0.6785E-18 0.0
=====
MATERIAL DATA
=====
NAME MATL TOT CAP TDT HEAT TMELT HMELT
SANO 1 1.07359E 03 1.26383E 02 0.0 0.0
STEEL 2 2.82356E-01 3.26967E 01 0.0 0.0
AIR 3 1.44246E-03 1.56938E-D1 0.0 0.0
=====
NDDE DATA
=====
NODE MATL NTYPE RADIUS VOLUME MASS CAPACITY CONDUCTIVITY ZIP SLIM
1 1 0 0.5000E 03 0.31427E-04 0.07390 05 0.12990-06 0.27000-03 0.67860-05 0.19140-01
2 1 0 0.1000E 02 0.31427E 01 0.07390 05 0.32470-01 0.27000-03 0.67860-05 0.19140-01
3 1 0 0.2500E 01 0.94271E 02 0.12270 00 0.16240-01 0.27000-03 0.50900-02 0.19140 02
4 1 0 0.1500E 01 0.47135E 01 0.06135 00 0.08120-01 0.27000-03 0.25450-02 0.19140 02
5 1 0 0.2500E 01 0.94271E 02 0.12270 00 0.22920 00 0.27000-03 0.11880-01 0.19140 02
6 1 0 0.4500E 01 0.28237E 02 0.15380 01 0.29220 00 0.27000-03 0.16480-01 0.73450 01
7 1 0 0.5375E 01 0.25338E 02 0.13780 01 0.26180 00 0.32300-01 0.35600-01 0.87280 01
8 1 0 0.5375E 01 0.25338E 02 0.13780 01 0.26180 00 0.32300-01 0.35600-01 0.87280 01
9 3 0 0.6500E 01 0.40944E 02 0.17810-02 0.42740-03 0.25200-04 0.26860-02 0.15920 00
10 3 0 0.7500E 01 0.4121E 02 0.05350-02 0.49310-03 0.32500-04 0.26860-02 0.15920 00
11 2 0 0.8468E 01 0.40867E 01 0.07270-22 0.32600-05 0.32500-04 0.26860-02 0.15920 00
12 2 0 0.8468E 01 0.40867E 01 0.07270-22 0.32600-05 0.32500-04 0.26860-02 0.15920 00
=====
INTERNAL CONNECTION DATA
=====
ND01 ND02 AREA 0.12570-01 HINT 0.1000E 13 RINT 0.0 TRAN 0.67860-05 HEAT FLOW 0.6785E-06
1 1 0.12570-01 0.1000E 13 0.0 0.1000E 13 0.0 0.33930-02 0.1189E-18 0.1189E-02
2 3 0.12570 02 0.1000E 13 0.0 0.1000E 13 0.0 0.50890-02 0.4071E-14 0.4071E-02
3 4 0.18850 02 0.1000E 13 0.0 0.1000E 13 0.0 0.6107E-14 0.6107E-02 0.6107E-02
4 5 0.18850 02 0.1000E 13 0.0 0.1000E 13 0.0 0.6107E-14 0.6107E-02 0.6107E-02
5 6 0.25130 02 0.1000E 13 0.0 0.1000E 13 0.0 0.2036E-14 0.2036E-02 0.2036E-02
6 7 0.31420 02 0.1000E 13 0.0 0.1000E 13 0.0 0.1837E-13 0.1837E-01 0.1837E-01
7 8 0.31420 02 0.1000E 13 0.0 0.1000E 13 0.0 0.2036E-14 0.2036E-02 0.2036E-02
8 9 0.37700 02 0.1000E 13 0.0 0.1000E 13 0.0 0.2036E-14 0.2036E-02 0.2036E-02
9 10 0.43980 02 0.1000E 13 0.0 0.1000E 13 0.0 0.2036E-14 0.2036E-02 0.2036E-02
10 11 0.50270 02 0.1000E 13 0.0 0.1000E 13 0.0 0.2036E-14 0.2036E-02 0.2036E-02
11 12 0.56160 02 0.1000E 13 0.0 0.1000E 13 0.0 0.2036E-14 0.2036E-02 0.2036E-02
=====
RDUNDARY NDOE DATA
=====
NDOB TEMP8 HEAT FLOW AVG RATE
2001 9.450JE 01 -4.4399D-14 -4.4099E-02
=====
SYSTEM TOTAL -4.4099E-14 -4.4099E-02
EXTERNAL CONNECTION DATA
=====
NDO5 NDO58 AREAS HSURE PDWER RSURE TRANS 5.6156D 07 HEAT FLOW AVG RATE
12 2001 5.6156D 01 1.00000 06 0.0 0.0 0.0 5.6156D 07 -4.4099E-14 -4.4099E-02
=====
CYCLE 1 MADE NODE 1 A SPECIAL NDDE
=====

```



```

=====
* MISSILE PROBLEM ONE DIMENSIONAL
=====
PRINTOUT  CYCLE  TOD  FAST  TOD  SLOW  KWIT  OELTMX  SMALL  TVARY  NUTS
          2      1      1      0      0      0      9.00862E-02  1.00000E  00  00
=====
TOTAL TIME  TIME STEP  HEAT FLDW  FLUX RATE  TEMP RATE
1.27605E-02  1.27605E-02  -1.59315E-03  -1.17369E-03  -1.24850E-01  -9.19782E-02
=====
AVG TEMP  HEAT CAPACITY  HEAT CONTENT  GEN RATE  HEAT GEN  TEMP FROM GEN
1.17310E 02  1.35739D 00  1.59235E 02  0.0  0.0  0.0
=====
NDDE  TEMP  DT  DOT  GE N RATE  M  H  F  CURE AT 280 F
  1  0.11320 03  0.66660-01  0.31340 01  0.0  0.31340 01  0.8658E-08  0.1516E-04  0.0
  2  0.11320 03  0.66690-03  0.36590-01  0.0  0.3744E 01  0.8516E-08  0.1516E-04  0.0
  3  0.11320 03  0.37760-01  0.29590-01  0.0  0.1130E 02  0.3259E-04  0.3259E-04  0.0
  4  0.11720 03  0.16000-03  0.13540-01  0.0  0.2691E 02  0.1919E-03  0.1919E-03  0.0
  5  0.11870 03  0.28860-03  0.17910-01  0.0  0.3469E 02  0.1992E-03  0.3235E-03  0.0
  6  0.11870 03  0.08150-03  0.53410-01  0.0  0.3071E 02  0.3235E-03  0.3235E-03  0.0
  7  0.11730 03  0.12360-02  0.96830-01  0.0  0.3710E 02  0.8086E-03  0.8086E-03  0.0
  8  0.11580 03  0.28640-02  0.28440 00  0.0  0.4838E-01  0.1917E-03  0.1917E-03  0.0
  9  0.11320 03  0.46220-02  0.36220 00  0.0  0.3571E-01  0.3571E-03  0.3571E-03  0.0
 10  0.10890 03  0.46850-02  0.35720 00  0.0  0.3571E-01  0.3571E-03  0.3571E-03  0.0
 11  0.04200 02  0.17620 03  0.43190 02  0.0  0.2744E-02  0.2744E-02  0.2744E-02  0.0
 12  0.04200 02  0.18800 03  0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0
=====
MATERIAL DATA
=====
NAME  MATL  TDT  CAP  TDT  HEAT  AVG  TEMP  TMELT  HMELT
SANO  1  1.07359E 03  1.26383E 02  1.17720E 02  0.0  0.0
STFL  2  2.82356E-01  3.26960E 01  1.15797E 02  0.0  0.0
ATR  3  1.44246E-03  1.56650E-01  1.08599E 02  0.0  0.0
=====
NDDE DATA
=====
NDDE  MATL  NTYPE  VOLUME  MASS  CAPACITY  CONDUCTIVITY  ZIP  SLIM
  1  1  4  0.1257E-04  0.08360-06  0.12990-06  0.27000-03  0.67860-05  0.19140-01
  2  1  4  0.3142E 01  0.07090 00  0.32470-01  0.27000-03  0.17090-02  0.19150 02
  3  1  4  0.4225E 01  0.12720 00  0.97410-01  0.27000-03  0.50910-02  0.19130 02
  4  1  0  0.1500E 01  0.08450 00  0.16240 00  0.27000-03  0.84820-02  0.19140 02
  5  1  0  0.2500E 01  0.19460 00  0.22730 00  0.27000-03  0.11880-01  0.19140 02
  6  1  0  0.4500E 01  0.15380 00  0.26220 00  0.27000-03  0.16440-01  0.17730 02
  7  1  0  0.5375E 01  0.2827E 02  0.26180 00  0.27000-03  0.35640-01  0.73450 01
  8  1  0  0.5875E 01  0.9228E 01  0.28440 00  0.27000-03  0.32240-01  0.87580 01
  9  1  0  0.6500E 01  0.4084E 02  0.17810-02  0.27000-03  0.26860-02  0.15910 00
 10  1  0  0.7500E 01  0.4712E 02  0.25055E-02  0.27000-03  0.21570-02  0.22880 00
 11  1  0  0.8489E 01  0.4899E 02  0.32000-03  0.27000-03  0.27000-03  0.27000-03
 12  2  2  0.1000E-23  0.28070-24  0.30600-23  0.34000-01  0.27000-03  0.27000-03
=====
INTERNAL CONNECTION DATA
=====
NDDE1  NDDE2  AREA  HINT  RINT  TRANS  HEAT FLDW  AVG RATE
  1  2  0.1257D-01  0.1000E 13  0.0  0.67860-05  0.8658E-08  0.6786E-06
  2  3  0.6283D 01  0.1000E 13  0.0  0.16980-02  0.5195E-04  0.4071E-02
  3  4  3.1257D 02  0.1000E 13  0.0  0.33930-02  0.7793E-04  0.6107E-02
  4  5  0.1885D 02  0.1000E 13  0.0  0.50890-02  0.2598E-03  0.2336E-02
  5  6  0.2513D 02  0.1000E 13  0.0  0.67860-02  0.1324E-03  0.1324E-01
  6  7  0.3142D 02  0.1000E 13  0.0  0.96940-02  0.5298E-03  0.3811E-01
  7  8  0.3613D 02  0.1000E 13  0.0  0.25980-02  0.5298E-03  0.3811E-01
  8  9  3.377D 02  0.1000E 13  0.0  0.45960-02  0.5298E-03  0.3811E-01
  9  10  0.2398D 02  0.1000E 13  0.0  0.98600-03  0.5430E-04  0.4425E-02
 10  11  0.5070 03  0.1000E 13  0.0  0.11700-02  0.5661E-03  0.4425E-02
 11  12  0.5616D 02  0.1000E 13  0.0  0.26950-02  0.3443E-03  0.2695E-01
=====
BOUNDARY NDDE DATA
=====
NDDB  TEMP9  HEAT FLDW  AVG RATE
2001  9.4499E 01  -1.5931D-03  -1.2485E-01
=====
SYSTEM TOTAL  -1.5931E-03  -1.2485E-01
=====
EXTERNAL CONNECTION DATA
=====
NDDB  NDDB8  AREAS  HSURE  PDWER  RSURE  TRANS  HEAT FLDW  AVG RATE
 12  2001  5.61560 01  1.00000 06  0.0  5.61560 07  -1.5931E-03  -1.2485E-01
=====
CYCLE  5  MADE  NDDE  9  A  SPECIAL  NDDE
=====

```


TRUMP OUTPUT DATA

```

=====
* MISSILE PROBLEM CNE DIMENSIONAL
=====
PRINTOUT CYCLE TDD FAST TDD SLOW KMIT OELTMX SMALL TVARY NUTS
4 30 0 0 1.00000E 12 1.00000E 00 1.00000E 00 1.00000E 00 9
TOTAL TIME TIME STEP HEAT FLOW HEAT FRDM FLUX FLUX RATE TEMP RATE
2.58531E 02 1.54466E 01 7.70604E 02 5.67711E 02 3.23062E 00 2.58531E 00
AVG TEMP HEAT CAPACITY HEAT CONTENT GEN RATE HEAT GEN TEMP FRDM GEN
1.04224E 02 1.35739E 00 1.41473E 02 0.0 0.0 0.0
=====
NDOE DT ODT GE N RATE W M H F CURE AT 280 F
1 0.1126D 03 -0.79100 00 -0.40740-01 0.0 0.1463E-04 -0.3373E-06 0.3373E-06 0.3373E-06 0.0
2 0.1126D 03 -0.79100 00 -0.40740-01 0.0 0.3656E 01 -0.872E-01 -0.872E-01 -0.872E-01 0.0
3 0.1180 03 -0.82450 00 -0.42470-01 0.0 0.1089E 02 -0.4081E 00 -0.4081E 00 -0.4081E 00 0.0
4 0.1180 03 -0.82450 00 -0.42470-01 0.0 0.1789E 02 -0.1149E 01 -0.1149E 01 -0.1149E 01 0.0
5 0.1020 03 -0.87750 00 -0.4190-01 0.0 0.4474E 02 -0.2443E 01 -0.2443E 01 -0.2443E 01 0.0
6 0.1020 03 -0.87750 00 -0.4190-01 0.0 0.3824E 02 -0.4226E 01 -0.4226E 01 -0.4226E 01 0.0
7 0.1020 03 -0.87750 00 -0.4190-01 0.0 0.3824E 02 -0.4226E 01 -0.4226E 01 -0.4226E 01 0.0
8 0.9560D 02 -0.89350 00 -0.4150-01 0.0 0.5776E 02 -0.490E 01 -0.490E 01 -0.490E 01 0.0
9 0.9560D 02 -0.89350 00 -0.4150-01 0.0 0.4779E 02 -0.7593E-02 -0.7593E-02 -0.7593E-02 0.0
10 0.90550 02 -0.85550 00 -0.4060-01 0.0 0.4465E-01 -0.9077E-02 -0.9077E-02 -0.9077E-02 0.0
11 0.86380 02 -0.8231D 00 -0.4390-01 0.0 0.4509E-01 -0.9773E-02 -0.9773E-02 -0.9773E-02 0.0
12 0.8456D 02 -0.8090D 00 -0.4167D-01 0.0 0.5587E-23 -0.5795E-24 -0.5795E-24 -0.5795E-24 0.0
=====
MATERIAL DATA
=====
NAME MATL TDT CAP TDT HEAT AVG TEMP TMELT HMELT
SAND 1 1.3735E 00 1.3585E 02 1.0580E 02 0.0 0.0
SIL 2 2.8235E-01 2.1033E 01 9.8385E 01 0.0 0.0
AIR 3 1.44246E-03 1.1033E 01 9.8385E 01 0.0 0.0
=====
NDOE DATA
=====
NDOE MATL NTYPE VOLUME MASS CAPACITY CONDUCTIVITY ZIP SLIM
1 1 4 0.1000E-02 0.1257E-04 0.6836D-06 0.12990-06 0.27000-03 0.67860-05 0.19140-01
2 1 4 0.5010E 00 0.3142E 01 0.17090 00 0.32470-01 0.27000-03 0.17090 02 0.19140-02
3 1 4 0.1500E 01 0.425E 01 0.8545D 00 0.16240 00 0.27000-03 0.50910-02 0.19140 02
4 0.3500E 01 0.2199E 02 0.11960 00 0.27000-03 0.11880-02 0.11880-02 0.19140 02
5 0.4502E 01 0.2827E 02 0.1536D 01 0.29230 00 0.27000-03 0.16460-01 0.16460 02
6 0.3572E 01 0.353E 02 0.27000 00 0.27000-03 0.27000-03 0.27000-03 0.17130 02
7 0.2800E 01 0.2664E 02 0.2780D 01 0.2840 00 0.27000-03 0.3160D 01 0.3160 01
8 0.7500E 01 0.712E 02 0.27000-02 0.4240D-03 0.25000-04 0.2680 02 0.2680 01
9 0.8490E 01 0.8986E 01 0.2175D-02 0.4910-03 0.32500-04 0.2150 02 0.2150 00
10 0.8938E 01 0.1000E-23 0.2175D-02 0.5230D-03 0.32500-04 0.2150 02 0.2150 00
11 2 0.8938E 01 0.1000E-23 0.2807D-24 0.30600-25 0.36400-01 0.56160 08 0.56160 08
12 2 0.8938E 01 0.1000E-23 0.2807D-24 0.30600-25 0.36400-01 0.56160 08 0.56160 08
=====
INTERNAL CONNECTION DATA
=====
NDO1 NDO2 AREA HINT RINT TRAN HEAT FLOW AVG RATE
1 2 0.1287D-01 0.1000E 13 0.0 0.67860-05 -0.3373E-06 -0.144E-08
2 3 0.6283D 01 0.1000E 13 0.0 0.1698D-02 -0.622E-01 -0.269E-03
3 4 0.1287D 02 0.1000E 13 0.0 0.50260-02 -0.2895E 01 -0.2895E-03
4 5 0.1287D 02 0.1000E 13 0.0 0.67860-05 -0.3373E-06 -0.144E-08
5 6 0.1287D 02 0.1000E 13 0.0 0.67860-05 -0.3373E-06 -0.144E-08
6 7 0.3142D 02 0.1000E 13 0.0 0.4080E 01 -0.171E-01 -0.269E-03
7 8 0.3142D 02 0.1000E 13 0.0 0.96500-02 0.3333E 01 -0.3449E-01
8 9 0.3770D 02 0.1000E 13 0.0 0.25950-01 0.1280E 02 -0.536E-02
9 10 0.4398D 02 0.1000E 13 0.0 0.16960-02 -0.1305E 01 -0.547E-02
10 11 0.50270 02 0.1000E 13 0.0 0.42770-02 0.1643E 02 -0.6889E-01
11 12 0.56160 02 0.1000E 13 0.0 0.98960-03 -0.1312E 01 -0.5501E-02
12 11 0.56160 02 0.1000E 13 0.0 0.11670-02 0.1312E 01 -0.5538E-02
11 12 0.56160 02 0.1000E 13 0.0 0.16950-02 -0.1331E 01 -0.5579E-02
=====
BOUNDARY NDOE DATA
=====
NDOE NDOE TEMP8 HEAT FLOW AVG RATE
2001 8.4561E 01 7.70600 02 3.2306E 00
SYSTEM TOTAL 7.7060E 02 3.2306E 00
=====
EXTERNAL CONNECTION DATA
=====
NDO5 NDO58 AREAS HSURE HSURE 06 POWER RSURE TRANS HEAT FLOW AVG RATE
12 2001 5.6156D 01 1.00000 06 0.0 0.0 5.61560 07 7.7060E 02 3.2306E 00
=====

```


* MISSILE PROBLEM ONE DIMENSIONAL

```

=====
PRINTOUT CYCLE 45          TOO SLOW 0          KWIT 0          OELT M 1.00000E 12  SMALL 1.00000E 00  TVARY  NUTS 113
TOTAL TIME 5.51874E 02    HEAT FLOW 2.26636E 03    TEMP FROM FLUX 4.13667E 00    FLUX RATE 3.02543E 00    TEMP RATE
AVG TEMP 9.06828E 01    HEAT CAPACITY 1.35759E 03    HEAT CONTENT 3.33922E 02    GEN RATE 0.00000E 00    HEAT GEN 3.00000E 00    TEMP FROM GEN
=====

```

```

=====
NOOE      TEMP      OT      GE N RATE      W      M      H      F      CURE AT 280 F
0.98630 02 -0.77520 00 -0.43350-01 0.0 0.0 0.1281E-04 -0.2152E-05 0.0
0.98630 02 -0.77520 00 -0.43350-01 0.0 0.0 0.3203E-01 -0.542E-05 0.0
0.97810 02 -0.76770 00 -0.42930-01 0.0 0.0 0.9228E-01 -0.172E-01 0.0
0.96170 02 -0.75390 00 -0.42160-01 0.0 0.0 0.1561E-02 -0.343E-01 0.0
0.95730 02 -0.74760 00 -0.41750-01 0.0 0.0 0.2132E-02 -0.362E-01 0.0
0.95020 02 -0.73820 00 -0.41000-01 0.0 0.0 0.2790E-02 -0.763E-01 0.0
0.94320 02 -0.73130 00 -0.40310-01 0.0 0.0 0.4090E-02 -0.867E-01 0.0
0.93620 02 -0.72440 00 -0.39620-01 0.0 0.0 0.5330E-01 -0.1307E-01 0.0
0.92610 02 -0.71880 00 -0.39000-01 0.0 0.0 0.3844E-01 -0.1526E-01 0.0
0.91950 02 -0.71330 00 -0.38410-01 0.0 0.0 0.3844E-01 -0.1511E-01 0.0
0.91390 02 -0.70790 00 -0.37830-01 0.0 0.0 0.3844E-01 -0.1526E-01 0.0
0.90810 02 -0.70260 00 -0.37260-01 0.0 0.0 0.2211E-23 -0.1955E-24 0.0
0.89300 02 -0.69740 00 -0.36700-01 0.0 0.0 0.2211E-23 -0.1955E-24 0.0
=====

```

MATERIAL DATA

```

=====
NAME      MATL      TOT CAP      TOT HEAT      AVG TEMP      TMELT      HMELT
SAND      1      1.07359E 00      9.88896E 01      9.2114E 01      0.0      0.0
STEEL     2      2.82356E-01      2.40896E 01      8.5316E 01      0.0      0.0
AIR       3      1.44246E-03      1.12364E-01      7.7897E 01      0.0      0.0
=====

```

NODE DATA

```

=====
NODE      MATL      NTYPE      RADIUS      VOLUME      MASS      CAPACITY      CONDUCTIVITY      ZIP      SLIM
1      1      4      0.500E 02      0.78540E 04      0.1290E 06      0.2700E-03      0.4766E 05      0.1910E-01
2      1      4      0.500E 02      0.78540E 04      0.1290E 06      0.2700E-03      0.4766E 05      0.1910E-01
3      1      4      0.500E 02      0.78540E 04      0.1290E 06      0.2700E-03      0.4766E 05      0.1910E-01
4      1      4      0.500E 02      0.78540E 04      0.1290E 06      0.2700E-03      0.4766E 05      0.1910E-01
5      1      4      0.500E 02      0.78540E 04      0.1290E 06      0.2700E-03      0.4766E 05      0.1910E-01
6      1      4      0.500E 02      0.78540E 04      0.1290E 06      0.2700E-03      0.4766E 05      0.1910E-01
7      1      4      0.500E 02      0.78540E 04      0.1290E 06      0.2700E-03      0.4766E 05      0.1910E-01
8      1      4      0.500E 02      0.78540E 04      0.1290E 06      0.2700E-03      0.4766E 05      0.1910E-01
9      1      4      0.500E 02      0.78540E 04      0.1290E 06      0.2700E-03      0.4766E 05      0.1910E-01
10     1      4      0.500E 02      0.78540E 04      0.1290E 06      0.2700E-03      0.4766E 05      0.1910E-01
11     1      4      0.500E 02      0.78540E 04      0.1290E 06      0.2700E-03      0.4766E 05      0.1910E-01
12     1      4      0.500E 02      0.78540E 04      0.1290E 06      0.2700E-03      0.4766E 05      0.1910E-01
=====

```

INTERNAL CONNECTION DATA

```

=====
NOD1      NOD2      AREA      HINT      RINT      TRAN      HEAT FLOW      AVG RATE
1      2      0.12570E 01      0.1000E 13      0.0      0.7860E 05      0.2131E 05      0.382E 09
2      3      0.12570E 01      0.1000E 13      0.0      0.7860E 05      0.2131E 05      0.382E 09
3      4      0.12570E 01      0.1000E 13      0.0      0.7860E 05      0.2131E 05      0.382E 09
4      5      0.12570E 01      0.1000E 13      0.0      0.7860E 05      0.2131E 05      0.382E 09
5      6      0.12570E 01      0.1000E 13      0.0      0.7860E 05      0.2131E 05      0.382E 09
6      7      0.12570E 01      0.1000E 13      0.0      0.7860E 05      0.2131E 05      0.382E 09
7      8      0.12570E 01      0.1000E 13      0.0      0.7860E 05      0.2131E 05      0.382E 09
8      9      0.12570E 01      0.1000E 13      0.0      0.7860E 05      0.2131E 05      0.382E 09
9      10     0.12570E 01      0.1000E 13      0.0      0.7860E 05      0.2131E 05      0.382E 09
10     11     0.12570E 01      0.1000E 13      0.0      0.7860E 05      0.2131E 05      0.382E 09
11     12     0.12570E 01      0.1000E 13      0.0      0.7860E 05      0.2131E 05      0.382E 09
=====

```

BOUNDARY NODE DATA

```

=====
NOD8      TEMP8      HEAT FLOW      AVG RATE
2001     7.2257E 01      2.26640 03      4.1067E 00
=====

```

SYSTEM TOTAL

```

=====
SYSTEM TOTAL      2.2664E 03      4.1067E 00
EXTERNAL CONNECTION DATA
NODS NODS8      AREAS      HSURE      POWER      RSURE      TRANS      HEAT FLOW      AVG RATE
12 2001     5.61560 01      1.00000 06      0.0      5.61560 07      2.2664E 03      4.1067E 00
=====

```

WILL REPEAT CYCLE

```

=====
WILL REPEAT CYCLE 49
OTPRE = 2.219E 00      ODELT = 2.1300 01      SUMTIM = 6.083E 02
DTMAX = 2.109E 00      ODELT = 1.0650 01      SUMTIM = 6.083E 02
=====

```



```

=====
* MISSLE PROBLEM DNE DIMENSIONAL
=====
PRINTOUT CYCLE TDD FAST TOO SLOW KMIT DELTMX SMALL TVARY NUTS
6 60 6 0 0 1.00000E 12 1.00000E 00 1.00000E 00
TOTAL TIME 9.34838E 00 HEAT FLDW 0.00000E 00
6.97239E 02 -7.26409E 03 -7.26409E 03
AVG TEMP HEAT CAPACITY HEAT CONTENT GEN RATE HEAT GEN TEMP FRDM GEN
8.62795E 01 1.35739D 00 1.17115E 02 0.00000E 00 0.00000E 00
=====
NDDE TEMP DT DT3751D 00 DOT GE N RATE W H N RATE F CURE AT 280 F
1 0.9253D 02 -0.3751D 00 -0.3852D-01 0.00 0.1202E-04 -0.2945E-05 0.2942E-05 0.0
2 0.9253D 02 -0.3751D 00 -0.3852D-01 0.00 0.3034E 01 -0.7395E 00 -0.7395E 00 0.0
3 0.9177D 02 -0.3626D 00 -0.3724D-01 0.00 0.8939E 01 -0.2361E 01 -0.2361E 01 0.0
4 0.9028D 02 -0.3257D 00 -0.3386D-01 0.00 0.1486E 02 -0.4370E 01 -0.4370E 01 0.0
5 0.8819D 02 -0.2599D 00 -0.2668D-01 0.00 0.2002E 02 -0.6867E 01 -0.6867E 01 0.0
6 0.8372D 02 -0.1295D 00 -0.1330D-01 0.00 0.2509E 02 -0.9388E 01 -0.9388E 01 0.0
7 0.8262D 02 0.1257D 00 0.1267D 00 0.2509E 02 -0.9388E 01 -0.9388E 01 0.0
8 0.8262D 02 0.1257D 00 0.1267D 00 0.3515E 02 -0.1322E 01 -0.1322E 01 0.0
9 0.8262D 02 0.3366D 00 0.3414D 00 0.4032E 01 -0.1322E 01 -0.1322E 01 0.0
10 0.8116D 02 0.3366D 00 0.3414D 00 0.4136E 01 -0.1322E 01 -0.1322E 01 0.0
11 0.8025D 02 0.8684D 00 0.8917D 00 0.4136E 01 -0.1322E 01 -0.1322E 01 0.0
12 0.7987D 02 0.9547D 00 0.9803D 00 0.2444E-03 -0.1231E-24 -0.1231E-24 0.0
=====
MATERIAL DATA
NAME MATL TOT CAP TDT HEAT TMELT HMELT
SAND 1 1.07359E 00 9.3589E 01 8.7174E 01 0.0
STEEL 2 2.83326E-01 2.3584E 01 8.2583E 01 0.0
AIR 3 1.44246E-03 1.17362E-01 8.11943E 01 0.0
=====
NDDE DATA
NDDE MATL NTYPE RADIUS VOLUME MASS CAPACITY CONDUCTIVITY ZIP SLIM
1 1 4 0.1000E-02 0.1257E-04 0.6836D-06 0.1299D-06 3.2700D-03 0.6786D-05 0.1914D-01
2 1 4 0.1010E 00 0.3142E 01 0.1170D 00 0.3247D 01 0.2700D-03 0.1705D-02 0.1905D 02
3 1 4 0.1500E 01 0.9422E 01 0.5127D 00 0.741D 01 0.2700D-03 0.5091D-02 0.1913D 02
4 1 4 0.2500E 01 3.1571E 02 0.8545D 00 3.1624D 00 0.2700D-03 0.8482D-02 0.1914D 02
5 1 4 0.3500E 01 2.195E 02 0.1196D 01 0.273D 00 0.2700D-03 0.1888D-01 0.1914D 02
6 1 4 0.4500E 01 0.2877E 02 0.1938D 01 0.5273D 00 0.2700D-03 0.1648D-01 0.1773D 02
7 1 4 0.5500E 01 0.2283E 02 0.1568D 01 0.327D 00 0.2700D-03 0.3748D 01 0.873D 01
8 1 4 0.6500E 01 0.4787E 02 0.1781D-02 0.460D 00 0.2700D-03 0.2986D-02 0.259D 00
9 1 4 0.7500E 01 0.4787E 02 0.2050D-02 0.631D-03 0.2250D-04 0.2557D-02 0.2284D 00
10 1 2 0.3469E 01 3.1000E-03 3.2807D-24 3.3060D-25 0.3363D-01 0.3516D 08 0.1333D-23
11 2 2 0.3469E 01 3.1000E-03 3.2807D-24 3.3060D-25 0.3363D-01 0.3516D 08 0.1333D-23
=====
INTERNAL CONNECTION DATA
ND01 ND02 AREA HINT RINT TRAN AVG RATE
1 2 0.1257D-01 0.1000E 13 0.0 0.6786D-05 -0.3118E-05
2 3 0.6283D 01 0.1000E 13 0.0 0.4598D-02 -0.7395E 00
3 4 0.257D 02 0.1000E 13 0.0 0.7089D-02 -0.7462E 01
4 5 0.3500E 01 0.1000E 13 0.0 0.786D-02 -0.1953E 02
5 7 0.3142E 01 0.1000E 13 0.0 0.6994D-02 -0.2553E 02
6 8 0.3770D 02 0.1000E 13 0.0 0.5955D-01 -0.4891D-01
7 8 0.3142E 01 0.1000E 13 0.0 0.6994D-02 -0.2553E 02
8 9 0.3770D 02 0.1000E 13 0.0 0.5955D-01 -0.4891D-01
9 10 0.34398D 02 0.1000E 13 0.0 0.1696D-02 -0.4263E-02
10 11 0.5027D 02 0.1000E 13 0.0 0.4034D-02 -0.4020E 02
11 12 0.5616D 02 0.1000E 13 0.0 0.8896D-03 -3.3376E 01
12 12 0.5616D 02 0.1000E 13 0.0 0.1167D-02 -0.3388E 01
=====
BOUNDARY NDDE DATA
ND08 TEMPS HEAT FLDW AVG RATE
2001 7.5876E 01 -7.2641D 03 -1.0419E 01
SYSTEM TOTAL -7.2641E 03 -1.0419E 01
EXTERNAL CONNECTION DATA
NODS NDDS8 AREAS HSURE POWER RSURE TRANS HEAT FLDW AVG RATE
12 2001 5.6156D 01 1.0000D 06 0.0 0.0 5.6156D 07 -7.2641E 03 -1.0419E 01
=====

```


TRUMP OUTPUT DATA

```

=====
* MISSILE PROBLEM ONE DIMENSIONAL
=====
PRINTOUT CYCLE 75
TOTAL TIME 5.5799E 00
HEAT FLOW -7.7091E 03
AVG TEMP 8.70130E 01
HEAT CAPACITY 1.35739D 00
HEAT CONTENT 1.18110E 02
GEN RATE 0.0
TEMP FRDM GEN 0.0
FLUX RATE -9.74678E 00
TEMP FRDM FLUX 0.0
SMALL 1.00000E 12
OELTMX 1.00000E 00
TVARY 1.00000E 00
NUTS 4
=====
CURE AT 280 F
=====

```

```

=====
MATERIAL DATA
=====
NDOE 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12
NAME MATL 1 1.0339E 00
SAND 2 1.0339E 01
SIL 3 1.0339E 01
NDOE DATA
=====
NDOE MATL NTYPE PAOIUS I
1 1 4 0.1000E 02
2 1 4 0.1501E 00
3 1 4 0.1500E 01
4 1 4 0.2500E 01
5 1 4 0.3500E 01
6 1 4 0.4500E 01
7 2 4 0.5000E 01
8 2 4 0.5000E 01
9 3 4 0.7500E 01
10 3 4 0.7500E 01
11 2 2 0.8933E 01
12 2 2 0.8933E 01
INTERNAL CONNECTION DATA
=====
NDOE NDOE2 AREA
1 2 0.1257D 01
2 3 0.6287D 01
3 5 0.1257D 03
4 5 0.2514D 02
5 7 0.3142D 02
6 8 0.3770D 02
7 8 0.3770D 02
8 9 0.4398D 02
9 10 0.1000E 13
10 11 0.5027D 02
11 12 0.5616D 02
BOUNDARY NDOE DATA
=====
NDOE8 TEMPR 9.4960E 01
HEAT FLOW -9.7468E 00
SYSTEM TOTAL -7.7092E 03
EXTERNAL CONNECTION DATA
=====
NDOE8 NDOE8 AREAS
12 2001 5.6156D 01
HSURE 1.0000D 06
POWER 0.0
RSURE 5.6156D 07
TRANS -7.7091E 03
HEAT FLOW -9.7468E 00
AVG RATE 0.0
=====

```

```

=====
MELT
=====
NDOE MATL NTYPE CAPACITY CONDUCTIVITY ZIP SLIM
1 1 4 0.1299D 06 0.2700D 03 0.6786D 05 0.1914D 01
2 1 4 0.3247D 01 0.2700D 03 0.1705D 02 0.1900D 02
3 1 4 0.9741D 01 0.2700D 03 0.5091D 02 0.1913D 02
4 1 4 0.1624D 00 0.2700D 03 0.8482D 02 0.1914D 02
5 1 4 0.2272D 00 0.2700D 03 0.1188D 01 0.1914D 02
6 1 4 0.2272D 00 0.2700D 03 0.1648D 01 0.1749D 02
7 1 4 0.2272D 00 0.2700D 03 0.1648D 01 0.1749D 02
8 1 4 0.2272D 00 0.2700D 03 0.1648D 01 0.1749D 02
9 1 4 0.2272D 00 0.2700D 03 0.1648D 01 0.1749D 02
10 1 4 0.2272D 00 0.2700D 03 0.1648D 01 0.1749D 02
11 2 2 0.2272D 00 0.2700D 03 0.1648D 01 0.1749D 02
12 2 2 0.2272D 00 0.2700D 03 0.1648D 01 0.1749D 02
INTERNAL CONNECTION DATA
=====
NDOE NDOE2 TRAN HEAT FLOW AVG RATE
1 2 0.6786D 05 0.3529E 00 0.4461E 08
2 3 0.1698D 03 0.8694E 00 0.1131E 02
3 5 0.2700D 03 0.8694E 00 0.0091E 02
4 5 0.2700D 03 0.1698E 02 0.2034E 01
5 7 0.9799D 02 0.2559E 02 0.3336E 01
6 8 0.2595D 01 0.3429E 02 0.1622E 01
7 8 0.1696D 02 0.3929E 02 0.4162E 01
8 9 0.4225D 02 0.3929E 02 0.4968E 01
9 10 0.9896D 03 0.3309E 01 0.4175E 02
10 11 0.1167D 02 0.3309E 01 0.4188E 02
11 12 0.2695D 02 0.3313E 01 0.4188E 02
BOUNDARY NDOE DATA
=====
NDOE8 TEMPR 9.4960E 01
HEAT FLOW -9.7468E 00
SYSTEM TOTAL -7.7092E 03
EXTERNAL CONNECTION DATA
=====
NDOE8 NDOE8 AREAS
12 2001 5.6156D 01
HSURE 1.0000D 06
POWER 0.0
RSURE 5.6156D 07
TRANS -7.7091E 03
HEAT FLOW -9.7468E 00
AVG RATE 0.0
=====

```


* MISSILE PROBLEM ONE DIMENSIONAL

```

=====
PRINTOUT CYCLE TDO FAST TDD SLDW KMIT DELIMX SMALL TVARY NUTS
8 90 6 3 0 1.0000E 12 1.0000E 00 1.0000E 00 4
TOTAL TIME TIME STEP HEAT FLDW HEAT FLDW FLUX RATE TEMP RATE
8.84236E 02 7.80307E 00 -1.02246E 04 -1.53259E 03 -1.15632E 01 -8.51876E 00
=====
AVG TEMP HEAT CAPACITY HEAT CONTENT GEN RATE HEAT GEN TEMP FROM GEN
9.09457E 01 1.35739D 00 1.23448E 02 0.0 0.0 0.0
=====

```

```

=====
NDDE TEMP 02 -0.5100D-01 DDI 01D-02 GE N RATE M H CURE AT 280 F
1 0.8727D 02 0.5210D-01 0.5287D-02 0.0 0.0 0.3837E-05 0.3814E-05
2 0.8740D 02 0.5241D-01 0.5308D-02 0.0 0.0 0.3734E-05 0.3711E-05
3 0.8804D 02 0.5115D-00 0.5185D-01 0.0 0.0 0.4733E-01 0.4710E-01
4 0.8862D 02 0.2544D 00 0.3265D-01 0.0 0.0 0.6770E-01 0.6747E-01
5 0.9017D 02 0.4311D 00 0.5265D-01 0.0 0.0 0.8337E-01 0.8314E-01
6 0.9294D 02 0.5981D 00 0.7665D-01 0.0 0.0 0.6376E-01 0.6353E-01
7 0.9777D 02 0.8598D 00 0.9415D-01 0.0 0.0 0.5942E-01 0.5919E-01
8 0.9777D 02 0.8598D 00 0.9415D-01 0.0 0.0 0.6596E-02 0.6573E-02
9 0.1030D 03 0.8510D 00 0.1091D 00 0.0 0.0 0.2425E-02 0.2402E-02
10 0.1030D 03 0.8510D 00 0.1091D 00 0.0 0.0 0.2425E-02 0.2402E-02
11 0.1074D 03 0.9485D 00 0.1216D 00 0.0 0.0 0.1645E-02 0.1622E-02
12 0.1094D 03 0.9916D 00 0.1271D 00 0.0 0.0 0.1491E-02 0.1468E-02
=====

```

```

=====
MATERIAL DATA
NAME MATL TDI CAP TDI HEAT TDI MELT H MELT
SAND 1 1.07359E 03 9.65448E 01 8.99273E 01 0.0 0.0
STEL 2 2.82336E-01 2.67550E 01 9.47563E 01 0.0 0.0
AIR 3 1.44246E-03 1.48826E-01 1.03037E 02 0.0 0.0
=====
NDDE DATA
NDDE MATL NTYPE VOLUME MASS CAPACITY CONDUCTIVITY ZIP SLIM
1 1 4 0.1000E-02 0.1237E-04 0.6935D-06 0.700D-03 0.6786D-05 0.6786D-05
2 1 1 0.1000E-02 0.1237E-04 0.6935D-06 0.700D-03 0.6786D-05 0.6786D-05
3 1 4 0.1000E-02 0.1237E-04 0.6935D-06 0.700D-03 0.6786D-05 0.6786D-05
4 1 4 0.1000E-02 0.1237E-04 0.6935D-06 0.700D-03 0.6786D-05 0.6786D-05
5 1 4 0.1000E-02 0.1237E-04 0.6935D-06 0.700D-03 0.6786D-05 0.6786D-05
6 1 4 0.1000E-02 0.1237E-04 0.6935D-06 0.700D-03 0.6786D-05 0.6786D-05
7 1 4 0.1000E-02 0.1237E-04 0.6935D-06 0.700D-03 0.6786D-05 0.6786D-05
8 1 4 0.1000E-02 0.1237E-04 0.6935D-06 0.700D-03 0.6786D-05 0.6786D-05
9 1 4 0.1000E-02 0.1237E-04 0.6935D-06 0.700D-03 0.6786D-05 0.6786D-05
10 1 3 0.1000E-02 0.1237E-04 0.6935D-06 0.700D-03 0.6786D-05 0.6786D-05
11 1 3 0.1000E-02 0.1237E-04 0.6935D-06 0.700D-03 0.6786D-05 0.6786D-05
12 2 2 0.1000E-23 0.2807D-24 0.3060D-25 0.3640D-01 0.3640D-01 0.1000D-23
=====

```

```

=====
INTERNAL CONNECTION DATA
NDDE1 NDD2 AREA HINT HINT PINT TRAN HEAT FLDW AVG RATE
1 2 0.1237D-01 0.1000E 13 0.0 0.6786D-05 0.3689E-05 0.4172E-08
2 3 0.6283D 02 0.1000E 13 0.0 0.1698D-02 0.3313E 00 0.1053E-02
3 4 0.1237D 02 0.1000E 13 0.0 0.3393D-02 0.3796E 01 0.4293E-02
4 5 0.1885D 02 0.1000E 13 0.0 0.5089D-02 0.8747E 01 0.9892E-02
5 6 0.2513D 02 0.1000E 13 0.0 0.6786D-02 0.1581E 02 0.1789E-01
6 7 0.3142D 02 0.1000E 13 0.0 0.9654D-02 0.451E 02 0.2772E-01
7 8 0.3773D 02 0.1000E 13 0.0 0.2595D-01 0.315E 02 0.3524E-01
8 9 0.3773D 02 0.1000E 13 0.0 0.1698D-02 0.2403E 01 0.3285E-02
9 10 0.3773D 02 0.1000E-23 0.0760E-04 0.6283D-02 0.3609E 02 0.3388E-01
10 11 0.5277D 02 0.1000E 13 0.0 0.8727D-02 0.2609E 01 0.3297E-02
11 12 0.5277D 02 0.1000E 13 0.0 0.2465D-02 0.5910E 01 0.3324E-02
=====

```

```

=====
BOUNDARY NDDE DATA
NDDB TEMP8 HEAT FLDW AVG RATE
2001 1.0937E 02 -1.0225D 04 -1.1563E 01
SYSTEM TOTAL -1.0225E 04 -1.1563E 01
=====
EXTERNAL CONNECTION DATA
NDDB NDDSB AREAS HSURE NSURE TRANS RSURE HEAT FLDW AVG RATE
2001 5.6154D 01 1.0000D 06 0.0 0.0 5.6156D 07 -1.0225E 04 -1.1563E 01
=====

```


* MISSLE PROBLEM ONE DIMENSIONAL

```

=====
PRINTOUT 9
CYCLE 105
TOD FAST 6
TOD SLOW 0
KWIT 0
DELMX 1.00000E 12
SMALL 1.00000E 00
TVARY 1.00000E 00
NUTS 5
TOTAL TIME 1.01237E 03
TIME STEP 1.07468E 01
HEAT FLOW -1.15326E 04
FLUX RATE -1.13916E 01
TEMP RATE -8.39233E 00
AVG TEMP 9.89246E 01
HEAT CAPACITY 1.357390 00
GEN RATE 1.34279E 02
HEAT CONTENT 1.34279E 02
HEAT FROM FLUX -1.13916E 01
TEMP FROM GEN 0.0
TEMP FROM GEN 0.0
=====
    
```

NDOE	TEMP	OT	GEN RATE	W	H	F	CURE AT 280 F
1	0.90180	02	0.35570	0.0	0.1171E-04	0.320E-05	0.0
2	0.90180	02	0.35560	0.0	0.1628E-01	-0.212E-01	0.0
3	0.90180	02	0.40570	0.0	0.6498E-02	-0.240E-01	0.0
4	0.92540	02	0.62770	0.0	0.1593E-02	-0.537E-01	0.0
5	0.98470	02	0.71450	0.0	0.2681E-02	-0.583E-01	0.0
6	0.10400	03	0.81610	0.0	0.2707E-02	-0.363E-01	0.0
7	0.10600	03	0.85000	0.0	0.2994E-02	-0.276E-01	0.0
8	0.11600	03	0.91350	0.0	0.4689E-01	-0.105E-02	0.0
9	0.10970	03	0.92850	0.0	0.5722E-01	0.352E-02	0.0
10	0.11600	03	0.95460	0.0	0.6331E-01	0.896E-02	0.0
11	0.12140	03	0.97630	0.0	0.6388E-01	0.896E-02	0.0
12	0.12380	03	0.98510	0.0	0.3788E-23	0.6211E-24	0.0

MATERIAL DATA

NAME	MATL	TOT CAP	TOT HEAT	AVG TEMP	TMELT	HMELT
SFPL	1	1.0471E 02	1.0471E 02	9.70308E 01	0.0	0.0
AIR	2	2.8235E 01	2.9944E 01	1.06038E 02	0.0	0.0
	3	1.4224E 03	1.6749E 01	1.16120E 02	0.0	0.0

NDOE DATA

NDOE	MATL	NTYPE	VOLUME	MASS	CAPACITY	CONDUCTIVITY	ZIP	SLIM
1	1	4	0.1257E-04	0.6936D-06	0.1299D-06	0.273D-03	0.6786D-05	0.1914D-01
2	1	4	0.3142E 01	0.1709D 00	0.3247D-01	0.2700D-03	0.1709D-02	0.1905D 02
3	1	4	0.8425E 01	0.5127D 00	0.9741D-01	0.2700D-03	0.309D-02	0.1813D 02
4	1	4	0.1741E 02	0.9542D 00	0.2523D 00	0.2700D-03	0.498D-02	0.1914D 02
5	1	4	0.2872E 02	0.1539D 01	0.2523D 00	0.2700D-03	0.166D-01	0.1914D 02
6	1	4	0.2872E 02	0.1539D 01	0.2523D 00	0.2700D-03	0.356D-01	0.1914D 02
7	1	4	0.5833E 01	0.2590D 01	0.2618D 00	0.2700D-03	0.3247D-01	0.8951D 01
8	1	2	0.5833E 01	0.2590D 01	0.4240D-03	0.2640D-04	0.2680D-02	0.1914D 00
9	1	2	0.4084E 02	0.1781D-02	0.4240D-03	0.2250D-04	0.2157D-02	0.2860D 00
10	3	4	0.4712E 02	0.2051D-02	0.4931D-03	0.2250D-04	0.2157D-02	0.1351D 00
11	3	4	0.4989E 02	0.2175D-02	0.5220D-03	0.2250D-04	0.3866D-02	0.2860D 00
12	2	2	3.1000E-23	0.2807D-24	0.3060D-25	0.3643D-01	0.3561D 08	0.1000D-23

INTERNAL CONNECTION DATA

NDOE1	NDOE2	AREA	HINT	RINT	TRAN	HEAT FLDN	AVG RATE
1	2	0.1257D-01	0.1000E 13	0.0	0.1678D-05	-0.3283E-05	0.3342E-08
2	3	0.1257D-01	0.1000E 13	0.0	0.1678D-05	-0.3283E-05	0.3342E-08
3	4	0.1257D-01	0.1000E 13	0.0	0.1678D-05	-0.3283E-05	0.3342E-08
4	5	0.1805D 02	0.1000E 13	0.0	0.3090D-02	-0.3442E 01	0.3400E-02
5	6	0.2513D 02	0.1000E 13	0.0	0.5090D-02	-0.7707E 01	0.761E-02
6	7	0.3142D 02	0.1000E 13	0.0	0.6786D-02	-0.1338E 02	0.1933E-01
7	8	0.3142D 02	0.1000E 13	0.0	0.6786D-02	-0.1338E 02	0.1933E-01
8	9	0.3770D 02	0.1000E 13	0.0	0.1696D-02	0.2552E 02	0.2322E-01
9	10	0.3770D 02	0.1000E-23	0.9760E-04	0.1696D-02	0.2552E 02	0.2322E-01
10	11	0.4398D 02	0.1000E 13	0.0	0.9890D-02	-0.4430E 02	0.2400E-01
11	12	0.5072D 02	0.1000E 13	0.0	0.9890D-02	-0.4430E 02	0.2400E-01
12	1	0.5616D 02	0.1000E 13	0.0	0.1660D-02	-0.2139E 01	0.2127E-02

BOUNDARY NDOE DATA

NDOE	TEMP8	HEAT FLOW	AVG RATE
2001	1.2380E 02	-1.1533D 04	-1.1392E 01

SYSTEM TOTAL	HEAT FLOW	AVG RATE
	-1.1533E 04	-1.1392E 01

EXTERNAL CONNECTION DATA

NDOE	AREAS	HSURE	POWER	RSURE	TRANS	HEAT FLOW	AVG RATE
12	2001	5.61560 01	1.00000 06	0.0	5.61560 07	-1.1533E 04	-1.1392E 01

* MISSILE PROBLEM ONE DIMENSIONAL

PRINTOUT	CYCLE	TDD	FAST	TDD	SLOW	KNIT	OELTMX	SMALL	TVARY	NUTS
11	135	6	0	0	0	0	1.00000E 12	1.00000E 00	1.00000E 00	5
TOTAL TIME	TIME STEP	HEAT FLOW	HEAT FLOW	HEAT FLOW	HEAT FLOW	FLUX RATE	TEMP RATE	TEMP RATE	TEMP RATE	TEMP RATE
1.33641E 03	2.96298E 00	-1.12065E 04	-1.12065E 04	-1.12065E 04	-1.12065E 04	-6.38457E 00	-6.17766E 00	-6.17766E 00	-6.17766E 00	-6.17766E 00
AVG TEMP	HEAT CAPACITY	HEAT CONTENT	GEN RATE	GEN RATE	HEAT GEN	HEAT GEN	TEMP FROM GEN	TEMP FROM GEN	TEMP FROM GEN	TEMP FROM GEN
1.18395E 02	1.35730E 00	1.60710E 02	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
NDDE	TEMP	OT	GE N RATE	GE N RATE	W	H	F	CURE AT 280 F		
1	0.10850 03	0.1825D 00	0.38080-01	0.0	0.1410E-04	-3.8670E-06	-0.7665E-06	0.0		
2	0.10850 03	0.1825D 00	0.3807D-01	0.0	0.3524E 01	-0.2200E 00	-0.2200E 00	0.0		
3	0.10850 03	0.1761D 00	0.3673D-01	0.0	0.1069E 02	-0.6136E 00	-0.6136E 00	0.0		
4	0.11200 03	0.1608D 00	0.3354D-01	0.0	0.1818E 02	-3.8458E 00	-0.8458E 00	0.0		
5	0.11520 03	0.1319D 00	0.2750D-01	0.0	0.2619E 02	-0.7184E 00	-0.7184E 00	0.0		
6	0.11920 03	0.8019D-01	0.1630D-01	0.0	0.3492E 02	-0.1374E 00	-0.1374E 00	0.0		
7	0.12270 03	-0.9232D-02	-0.2803D-02	0.0	0.3407E 02	0.2309E 01	0.2309E 01	0.0		
8	0.12490 03	-0.4809D-01	-0.1606D-01	0.0	0.3308E 02	0.5095E-02	0.5095E-02	0.0		
9	0.12650 03	-0.9410D-01	-0.9410D-01	0.0	0.5398E 01	0.8665E-02	0.8665E-02	0.0		
10	0.12840 03	-0.4101D 00	-0.4101D 00	0.0	0.6728E-01	0.1186E-02	0.1186E-02	0.0		
11	0.12840 03	-0.1233D 00	-0.1233D 00	0.0	0.3528E-23	0.1710E-04	0.1710E-04	0.0		
12	0.12840 03	-0.5863D 00	-0.5863D 00	0.0	0.3528E-23	0.1710E-04	0.1710E-04	0.0		

MATERIAL DATA

NAME	MATL	TDT	CAP	TOT	HEAT	AVG	TEMP	TMELT	HMELT
SAND	1	1.07359E 00	1.25529E 02	1.25529E 02	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
STEEL	2	2.82356E-01	3.43993E 01	1.25955E 02	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
AIR	3	1.44246E-03	1.82483E-01	1.26959E 02	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

NODE DATA

NODE	MATL	NTYPE	RADIUS	VOLUME	MASS	CAPACITY	CONDUCTIVITY	ZIP	SLIM
1	4	4	0.1000E-02	0.157E-04	0.83360-06	0.1299D-06	0.2700D-03	0.6786D-05	0.19140-01
2	4	4	0.501E-02	0.3142E 01	0.1709D 00	0.3274D-01	0.2700D-03	0.1705D-02	0.1905D 02
3	4	4	0.1500E 01	0.9425E 01	0.127D 00	0.9741D-01	0.2700D-03	0.5091D-02	0.1913D 02
4	4	4	0.2500E 01	0.1571E 02	0.8545D 00	0.1624D 00	0.2700D-03	0.8482D-02	0.1914D 02
5	4	4	0.3500E 01	0.2199E 02	0.196D 01	0.2273D 00	0.2700D-03	0.1188D-01	0.1914D 02
6	4	4	0.4500E 01	0.2827E 02	0.138D 01	0.2932D 00	0.2700D-03	0.1648D-01	0.1773D 02
7	4	4	0.5342E 01	0.3342E 02	0.328D 01	0.3480D 00	0.2700D-03	0.2309D-01	0.1648D 01
8	4	4	0.5800E 01	0.3800E 02	0.780D 01	0.4294D 00	0.2700D-03	0.3280D-01	0.1648D 01
9	4	4	0.7500E 01	0.4268E 02	0.955D 02	0.4294D 00	0.2700D-04	0.3280D-01	0.1648D 01
10	4	4	0.9900E 01	0.4417E 02	0.955D-02	0.4521D-03	0.2550D-04	0.3280D-01	0.1648D 01
11	2	2	0.8938E 01	0.4989E-23	0.3175D-02	0.5222D-03	0.2550D-04	0.3280D-01	0.1648D 01
12	2	2	0.8938E 01	0.1000E-23	0.4807E-24	0.3060D-05	0.3640D-01	0.5616D 08	0.1000D-23

INTERNAL CONNECTION DATA

NDO1	NDD2	AREA	HINT	RINT	TRAN	HEAT FLOW	AVG RATE
1	2	0.12670-01	0.1000E 13	0.0	0.6786D-05	-0.7533E-06	0.5637E-09
2	3	0.62830 01	0.1000E 13	0.0	0.1698D-02	-0.2467E 00	-0.1623E-03
3	4	0.12670 02	0.1000E 13	0.0	0.3593D-05	-0.8477E 01	0.2965E-03
4	5	0.25950 02	0.1000E 13	0.0	0.2786D-05	-0.2499E 01	0.1823E-03
5	6	0.31420 02	0.1000E 13	0.0	0.9694D-02	-0.2473E 01	0.1851E-03
6	7	0.36130 02	0.1000E 13	0.0	0.2950D-02	-0.1288E 01	0.9633E-03
7	8	0.37730 02	0.1000E 13	0.0	0.1696D-02	-0.3232E 00	0.2935E-03
8	9	0.43380 02	0.1000E 13	0.0	0.5134D-02	-0.1110E 01	0.8300E-03
9	10	0.43980 02	0.1000E 13	0.0	0.9896D-03	-0.3877E 00	0.2901E-03
10	11	0.50270 02	0.1000E 13	0.0	0.1167D-02	-0.3797E 00	0.2841E-03
11	12	0.56160 02	0.1000E 13	0.0	0.2695D-02	-0.3688E 00	0.2759E-03

BOUNDARY NODE DATA

NDDP	TEMP8	HEAT FLOW	AVG RATE
2001	1.2832E 02	-1.1207D 04	-8.3856E 00

SYSTEM TOTAL	HEAT FLOW	AVG RATE
-1.1207E 04	-8.3856E 00	

NDDS	NDD8	AREAS	HSURE	POWER	RSURE	TRANS	HEAT FLOW	AVG RATE
12	2001	5.6156D 01	1.0500D 06	0.0	0.0	5.6156D 07	-1.1206E 04	-8.3855E 00

* MISSILE PROBLEM ONE DIMENSIONAL

PRINTOUT	CYCLE	TOO FAST	TOO SLOW	KWIT	DELTMX	SMALL	TVARY	NUTS
12	150	6	0	0	1.00000E 12	1.00000E 00	1.00000E 00	4
TOTAL TIME	4.16768E 00	HEAT FLOW	3.74844E 03	TEMP FROM FLUX	2.68338E 00	FLUX RATE	TEMP RATE	1.97688E 00
1.39691E 03		HEAT CAPACITY	1.60311E 02	GEN RATE	0.0	HEAT GEN	TEMP FROM GEN	0.0
1.18103E 02		HEAT CONTENT	0.0	GEN RATE	0.0	HEAT GEN	TEMP FROM GEN	0.0

NOOE	TEMP	OT	GEN RATE	M	H	F	CURE AT 280 F
1	0.11200 03	0.21420 03	0.0	0.1454E-04	0.4205E-06	0.3299E-06	0.0
2	0.11200 03	0.21420 00	0.0	0.3633E 01	0.0883E 00	0.1083E 00	0.0
3	0.11290 03	0.19500 00	0.0	0.1109E 01	0.2992E 00	0.2982E 00	0.0
4	0.11480 03	0.19500 00	0.0	0.3299E-01	0.1863E 01	0.2977E 00	0.0
5	0.11710 03	0.09590-01	0.0	0.1874E 01	0.371E 03	0.2977E 00	0.0
6	0.11710 03	0.09590-01	0.0	0.1874E 01	0.371E 03	0.2977E 00	0.0
7	0.11710 03	0.09590-01	0.0	0.1874E 01	0.371E 03	0.2977E 00	0.0
8	0.11880 03	0.09590-01	0.0	0.3315E 02	0.2880E 00	0.784E 00	0.0
9	0.11880 03	0.09590-01	0.0	0.3315E 02	0.1192E 01	0.1192E 01	0.0
10	0.11660 03	0.072090 00	0.0	0.5075E-01	0.2387E-02	0.2387E-02	0.0
11	0.11470 03	0.091380 00	0.0	0.5755E-01	0.3803E-02	0.3788E-02	0.0
12	0.11380 03	0.010000 00	0.0	0.5987E-01	0.5009E-02	0.4977E-02	0.0
				0.3483E-23	0.5158E-24	0.3747E 04	0.0

MATERIAL DATA

NAME	MATL	TOT CAP	TOT HEAT	AVG TEMP	TMELT	HMELT		
SAND	1	1.0732E 00	1.26825E 02	1.2621E 02	0.0	0.0		
SLIP	2	1.42226E-03	1.28097E-01	1.1023E 02	0.0	0.0		
NOOE DATA								
NOOE	MATL	NTYPE	VOLUME	MASS	CAPACITY	CONDUCTIVITY	ZIP	SLIM
1	1	4	0.1257E-04	0.6836D-06	0.12990-06	0.27000-03	0.67860-05	0.1914D-01
2	1	4	0.3147E 01	0.5170 00	0.97410-01	0.27000-03	0.17050-02	0.19050 02
3	1	4	0.1571E 02	0.85450 00	0.12440 00	0.27000-03	0.50910-02	0.19130 02
4	1	4	0.2329E 02	0.11260 01	0.23290 00	0.25700-03	0.84820-02	0.17140 02
5	1	4	0.3322E 02	0.13280 01	0.23220 00	0.25700-03	0.18800-01	0.17770 02
6	1	4	0.4932E 02	0.13280 01	0.23220 00	0.25700-03	0.35640-01	0.17450 01
7	1	4	0.4932E 02	0.22500 01	0.42740 00	0.32640-04	0.26860-02	0.16770 01
8	2	4	0.4986E 02	0.20550-02	0.42310-03	0.22550-04	0.26860-02	0.16770 01
9	2	4	0.4986E 02	0.21550-02	0.52200-03	0.22550-04	0.38630-02	0.28860 00
10	2	2	0.1000E-23	0.28070-24	0.30600-25	0.36400-01	0.56160 08	0.10000-23

INTERNAL CONNECTION DATA

NOO1	NOO2	AREA	HINT	RINT	TRANS	HEAT FLOW	AVG RATE
1	2	0.1527D-01	0.1000E 13	0.0	0.0	0.1075E-06	0.7201E-09
2	3	0.62570 01	0.1000E 13	0.0	0.0	0.3971E 00	0.29457E-03
3	4	0.13850 02	0.1000E 13	0.0	0.0	0.8371E 00	0.27637E-03
4	5	0.21130 02	0.1000E 13	0.0	0.0	0.1151E 01	0.8154E-03
5	6	0.31430 02	0.1000E 13	0.0	0.0	0.112E 00	0.8050E-03
6	7	0.31430 02	0.1000E 13	0.0	0.0	0.5616E 00	0.4023E-03
7	8	0.37700 02	0.1000E-23	0.9760E-04	0.12950-02	0.413E 00	0.2600E-03
8	12	0.37700 02	0.1000E 13	0.0	0.0	0.4117E 00	0.5345E-03
9	10	0.42980 02	0.1000E 13	0.0	0.0	0.4088E 00	0.2947E-03
10	11	0.50270 02	0.1000E 13	0.0	0.0	0.4088E 00	0.2947E-03
11	12	0.50270 02	0.1000E 13	0.0	0.0	0.4088E 00	0.2947E-03

NOO5	NOO5B	AREAS	HSURE	POWER	RSURE	TRANS	HEAT FLOW	AVG RATE
12	2001	5.61560 01	1.00000 06	0.0	0.0	5.61560 07	3.74844E 03	2.483E 06


```

=====
* MISSILE PROBLEM ONE DIMENSIONAL
=====
PRINTOUT CYCLE 161 TOD FAST TOD SLOW KWIT OELIMX SMALL TVARY NUTS
13 1.5000E 12 1.5000E 03 1.5000E 00 1.5000E 00 1.5000E 00
=====
TOTAL TIME TIME STEP HEAT FLOW HEAT FLUX FLUX RATE TEMP RATE
1.4400E 03 1.3747E 00 3.9370E 03 2.9004E 03 2.7340E 03 2.5141E 03
=====
AVG_TEMP 02 HEAT_CAPACITY HEAT_CONTENT GEN_RATE HEAT_GEN TEMP_FROM_GEN
1.16574E 02 1.57390 00 1.58236E 02 0.0 0.0 3.0
=====
NONE TEMP OT 2200-01 0.13170-01 0.0 0.1479E-04 H 1703E-06 F 7515E-07 CURE AT 283 F
1 0.11390 03 0.51190-01 0.13170-01 0.0 0.3698E 01 -0.4582E-01 -0.4581E-01 0.0
2 0.11460 03 0.42740-01 0.10780-01 0.0 0.1116E 02 -0.1353E 00 -0.1353E 00 0.0
3 0.11590 03 0.22150-01 0.05580-02 0.0 0.1881E 02 -0.2179E 00 -0.2178E 00 0.0
4 0.11720 03 -0.13280-01 -0.30970-02 0.0 0.2664E 02 -0.2740E 00 -0.2739E 00 0.0
5 0.11790 03 -0.62670-01 -0.15910-01 0.0 0.3445E 02 -0.2376E 00 -0.2374E 00 0.0
6 0.11700 03 -0.12900-01 -0.30700-01 0.0 0.3965E 02 -0.8161E-01 -0.8160E-01 0.0
7 0.11390 03 -0.12470 00 -0.27820-01 0.0 0.2618E 02 -0.9083E-01 -0.9082E-01 0.0
8 0.11390 03 -0.12470 00 -0.27820-01 0.0 0.2618E 02 -0.9083E-01 -0.9082E-01 0.0
9 0.10890 03 -0.63900-01 0.63900-01 0.0 0.5371E-01 0.3195E-04 -0.3170E-04 0.0
10 0.10520 03 -0.33580 00 -0.77500-01 0.0 0.4971E-01 0.3888E-04 -0.3888E-04 0.0
11 0.10350 03 -0.33930 00 -0.83070-01 0.0 0.3167E-23 0.1252E-29 0.3938E 04 0.0
12
=====
MATERIAL DATA
=====
NAME MATL TOT_CAP TOT_HEAT TOT_TEMP TMELT HMELT
SANO 1 1.0339E 03 1.5391E 02 1.1678E 02 0.0 0.0
S1EL 2 1.8226E-01 1.5989E-01 1.0862E 02 0.0 0.0
S1EL 3 1.2266E-01 1.0862E 02 0.0 0.0 0.0
=====
NDOE DATA
=====
NDOE MATL NTYPE RADIUS VOLUME-04 MASS CAPACITY CONDUCTIVITY ZIP SLIM
1 1 4 0.1000E-02 0.1247E-04 0.68360-06 0.12990-06 0.27000-03 0.67860-05 0.1914D-01
2 1 4 0.1500E 01 0.17090 00 0.32470-01 0.32470-01 0.27000-03 0.50910-02 0.1914D-02
3 1 4 0.2500E 01 0.8340 00 0.15740 00 0.15740 00 0.27000-03 0.84820-02 0.1914D-02
4 1 4 0.3200E 01 1.1800 00 0.26230 00 0.26230 00 0.27000-03 0.12480-01 0.17770 00
5 1 4 0.5375E 01 3.5875E 01 0.13780 00 0.26180 00 0.25700-03 0.32640-01 0.17770 00
6 1 4 0.6500E 01 0.4712E 02 0.17810-02 0.28400-03 0.22500-04 0.33550-01 0.17770 00
7 1 4 0.7500E 01 0.4712E 02 0.20510-02 0.49310-03 0.22500-04 0.28860-02 0.15590 00
8 1 4 0.8469E 01 0.4989E 02 0.17750-02 0.52200-03 0.22500-04 0.21570-02 0.22880 00
9 1 4 0.8938E 01 0.4989E 02 0.28070-24 0.30600-25 0.22500-04 0.56160 08 0.1351D 00
10 2 2 0.1000E-02 0.1000E-23 0.28070-24 0.30600-25 0.22500-04 0.56160 08 0.10000-23
11
12
=====
INTERNAL CONNECTION DATA
=====
NDOE1 NDOE2 AREA HINT RINT TRAN HEAT_FLDW HEAT_FLDW AVG_RATE
1 2 0.12570-01 0.1000E 13 0.0 0.67860-05 0.6199E-07 0.4055E-10
2 3 0.12570 02 0.1000E 13 0.0 0.16980-02 -0.4255E-01 -0.2455E-04
3 4 0.12570 02 0.1000E 13 0.0 0.33950-02 -0.1722E 00 -0.1944E-03
4 5 0.18850 02 0.1000E 13 0.0 0.50890-02 0.3967E 00 -0.2555E-03
5 6 0.25130 02 0.1000E 13 0.0 0.67860-02 0.7245E 00 -0.5231E-03
6 7 0.31420 02 0.1000E 13 0.0 0.96940-02 0.1119E 01 -0.7699E-03
7 8 0.36130 02 0.1000E 13 0.0 0.25950-01 -0.1428E 00 -0.901E-03
8 9 0.37700 02 0.1000E 13 0.0 0.19790-02 0.3711E 00 -0.382E-03
9 10 0.37700 02 0.1000E 13 0.0 0.19790-02 0.3711E 00 -0.382E-03
10 11 0.50200 02 0.1000E 13 0.0 0.92600-03 0.5531E 00 -0.3345E-03
11 12 0.56160 02 0.1000E 13 0.0 0.16700-02 0.5541E 00 -0.3341E-03
12 0.56160 02 0.1000E 13 0.0 0.26950-02 0.5541E 00 -0.3348E-03
=====
BOUNDARY NDOE DATA
=====
NDOE8 TEMP8 HEAT_FLOW AVG_RATE
2001 1.0350E 02 3.93690 03 2.7339E 00
=====
SYSTEM TOTAL 3.9369E 03 2.7339E 00
=====
EXTERNAL CONNECTION DATA
=====
NDOE8 NDOE8 AREAS HSURE POWER RSURE TRANS 5.6156D 07 3.9370E 03 2.7340E 00
12 2001 5.61560 01 1.0000D 06 0.0 0.0
=====
TOTAL NUMBER OF ITERATIONS = 1102 MAX = 16
ENDED PROB. = 1.01 KCYC = 165 UNTIM = 0.14400E 04
=====

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//WIR71687 JOB (1687,0860FT,NF12),'WIRZBURGER.A. BOX W',TIME=(4,00)
//JOBLIB DD UNIT=2321,DSNAME=SI1734.KATZ,
// DISP=(OLD,PASS),VOLUME=SER=CELO01
// EXEC PGM=TRUMP,REGION=350K
//FT06F001 DD SYSOUT=A,DCB=(RECFM=FBA,LRECL=133,BLKSIZE=3325),
// SPACE=(CYL,(6,1))
//FT05F001 DD *

```

* MISSILE PROBLEM TWO DIMENSIONAL

BLOCK 1 CONTROLS, LIMITS, CONSTANTS
 5
 2 1.000 E 00 1.000E 00 1380.0 8000.0
 114.0

BLOCK 2 MATERIAL NAMES, NUMBERS, THERMAL PROPERTIES.
 ASAND 0.0544 0.19 0.00027
 ASTEL 0.2807 0.109 0.0364
 AAIR 0.0000436 0.240 0.0000225

BLOCK 4 NODE NUMBERS, MATERIAL REFERENCES, TYPES, VOLUMES.
 1 1 0.25 0.002 0.001
 2 1 0.25 0.998 0.501
 3 1 0.25 1.00 1.50
 4 1 0.25 1.00 2.50
 5 1 0.25 1.00 3.50
 6 1 0.25 1.75 4.50
 7 0.25 0.25 5.375
 8 0.25 1.00 6.50
 9 0.25 1.00 7.50
 10 0.25 0.9375 8.46875
 11 0.0 0.0 8.9375
 12 0.0 0.0 0.0

BLOCK 5 INTERNAL THERMAL CONNECTION NODE NUMBERS.
 1 12 12 0.001 0.25 0.002
 2 3 12 0.499 0.25 1.00
 3 3 12 0.500 0.25 2.00
 4 3 12 0.500 0.25 3.00
 5 3 12 0.500 0.25 4.00
 6 3 12 0.500 0.25 5.00
 7 3 12 0.375 0.25 5.75
 8 3 12 0.125 0.25 6.00
 9 3 12 0.500 0.25 6.00
 10 12 12 0.125 0.25 7.00
 11 12 12 0.500 0.25 8.00
 12 12 12 0.46875 0.25 8.9375
 37 3 12 0.000785 0.25 0.001273

0.00008478

NODI	NOD2	INDEX	DEL1	DEL2	CLONG	DRAD	HINT	RINT	AREA
10	46	58	5.8905D 00	5.8905D 00	2.5000E-01	6.3700E-01	1.0000E-12	0.0	1.0000E-01
11	47	59	6.6510D 00	6.6510D 00	2.5000E-01	5.9700E-01	1.0000E-12	0.0	9.3777D-01
18	48	60	6.2500D-02	0.0	2.5000E-01	6.0000E-01	1.0000E-24	7.2900E-05	9.4248D 00
32	24	61	6.2500D-02	0.0	2.5000E-01	6.0000E-01	1.0000E-24	7.2900E-06	9.4248D 00
44	12	62	6.2500D-02	0.0	2.5000E-01	6.0000E-01	1.0000E-24	7.2900E-06	9.4248D 00
44	13	63	6.2500D-02	0.0	2.5000E-01	6.0000E-01	1.0000E-24	7.2900E-06	9.4248D 00
13	1	64	7.8500D-04	7.8500D-04	2.5000E-01	1.2730E-03	1.0000E-12	0.0	1.9996D-03
25	125	65	7.8500D-04	7.8500D-04	2.5000E-01	1.2730E-03	1.0000E-12	0.0	1.9996D-03
37	14	66	3.9300D-01	3.9300D-01	2.5000E-01	6.3500E-01	1.0000E-12	0.0	9.9746D-01
14	26	67	3.9300D-01	3.9300D-01	2.5000E-01	6.3500E-01	1.0000E-12	0.0	9.9746D-01
26	38	69	3.9300D-01	3.9300D-01	2.5000E-01	6.3500E-01	1.0000E-12	0.0	9.9746D-01
3	15	70	1.1780D 00	1.1780D 00	2.5000E-01	6.3700E-01	1.0000E-12	0.0	1.0006D 00
15	27	71	1.1780D 00	1.1780D 00	2.5000E-01	6.3700E-01	1.0000E-12	0.0	1.0006D 00
27	39	72	1.1780D 00	1.1780D 00	2.5000E-01	6.3700E-01	1.0000E-12	0.0	1.0006D 00
39	16	73	1.9635D 00	1.9635D 00	2.5000E-01	6.3700E-01	1.0000E-12	0.0	1.0006D 00
16	28	74	1.9635D 00	1.9635D 00	2.5000E-01	6.3700E-01	1.0000E-12	0.0	1.0006D 00
28	5	75	1.9635D 00	1.9635D 00	2.5000E-01	6.3700E-01	1.0000E-12	0.0	1.0006D 00
5	17	76	1.9635D 00	1.9635D 00	2.5000E-01	6.3700E-01	1.0000E-12	0.0	1.0006D 00
17	29	77	2.7489D 00	2.7489D 00	2.5000E-01	6.3700E-01	1.0000E-12	0.0	1.0006D 00
29	41	78	2.7489D 00	2.7489D 00	2.5000E-01	6.3700E-01	1.0000E-12	0.0	1.0006D 00
41	18	79	2.7489D 00	2.7489D 00	2.5000E-01	6.3700E-01	1.0000E-12	0.0	1.0006D 00
18	30	80	3.5340D 00	3.5340D 00	2.5000E-01	6.3700E-01	1.0000E-12	0.0	1.0006D 00
30	42	81	3.5340D 00	3.5340D 00	2.5000E-01	6.3700E-01	1.0000E-12	0.0	1.0006D 00
42	19	82	3.5340D 00	3.5340D 00	2.5000E-01	6.3700E-01	1.0000E-12	0.0	1.0006D 00
19	31	83	4.2710D 00	4.2710D 00	2.5000E-01	5.5700E-01	1.0000E-12	0.0	8.7493D-01
31	43	84	4.2710D 00	4.2710D 00	2.5000E-01	5.5700E-01	1.0000E-12	0.0	8.7493D-01
43	20	85	4.6630D 00	4.6630D 00	2.5000E-01	7.9600E-02	1.0000E-12	0.0	1.2504D-01
20	32	86	4.6630D 00	4.6630D 00	2.5000E-01	7.9600E-02	1.0000E-12	0.0	1.2504D-01
32	44	87	4.6630D 00	4.6630D 00	2.5000E-01	7.9600E-02	1.0000E-12	0.0	1.2504D-01
44	21	88	5.1050D 00	5.1050D 00	2.5000E-01	6.3700E-01	1.0000E-12	0.0	1.0006D 00
21	33	89	5.1050D 00	5.1050D 00	2.5000E-01	6.3700E-01	1.0000E-12	0.0	1.0006D 00
33	45	90	5.1050D 00	5.1050D 00	2.5000E-01	6.3700E-01	1.0000E-12	0.0	1.0006D 00
45	22	91	5.8905D 00	5.8905D 00	2.5000E-01	6.3700E-01	1.0000E-12	0.0	1.0006D 00
22	34	92	5.8905D 00	5.8905D 00	2.5000E-01	6.3700E-01	1.0000E-12	0.0	1.0006D 00
34	46	93	5.8905D 00	5.8905D 00	2.5000E-01	6.3700E-01	1.0000E-12	0.0	1.0006D 00
46	23	94	6.6510D 00	6.6510D 00	2.5000E-01	5.9700E-01	1.0000E-12	0.0	9.3777D-01
23	35	95	6.6510D 00	6.6510D 00	2.5000E-01	5.9700E-01	1.0000E-12	0.0	9.3777D-01
35	47	96	6.6510D 00	6.6510D 00	2.5000E-01	5.9700E-01	1.0000E-12	0.0	9.3777D-01
47	24	97	6.6510D-02	0.0	2.5000E-01	6.0000E-00	1.0000E-24	7.2900E-05	9.4248D 00
24	36	98	6.2500D-02	0.0	2.5000E-01	6.0000E-00	1.0000E-24	7.2900E-06	9.4248D 00
36	48	99	6.2500D-02	0.0	2.5000E-01	6.0000E-00	1.0000E-24	7.2900E-06	9.4248D 00
48	60	100	6.2500D-02	0.0	2.5000E-01	6.0000E-00	1.0000E-24	7.2900E-06	9.4248D 00

EXTERNAL THERMAL CONNECTIONS

NODS	NODSB	INDEX	LTARH	POWER	DLONG	DRAD	HSURE	P SUPE	AREAS
12	2001	1	0	0.0	2.5000E-01	8.9375E 00	1.0000D 06	0.0	1.4039D 01
34	2002	2	0	0.0	2.5000E-01	8.9375E 00	1.0000D 06	0.0	1.4039D 01
36	2003	3	0	0.0	2.5000E-01	8.9375E 00	1.0000D 06	0.0	1.4039D 01
48	2004	4	0	0.0	2.5000E-01	8.9375E 00	1.0000D 06	0.0	1.4039D 01

NOBB INDEX LTAB1
 2001 1 12

TEMPB	SLOPE	TIMEB
8.400000E 01	-4.166666E-02	1.200000E 02
7.900000E 01	-5.833333E-02	2.400000E 02
7.200000E 01	-8.333333E-03	3.600000E 02
6.400000E 01	-5.833333E-02	4.800000E 02
8.400000E 01	1.666666E-01	6.000000E 02
1.210000E 02	3.083333E-01	7.200000E 02
1.460000E 02	2.583333E-01	8.400000E 02
1.540000E 02	6.666666E-02	9.600000E 02
1.510000E 02	-2.500000E-02	1.080000E 03
1.310000E 02	-1.666666E-01	1.200000E 03
9.900000E 01	-2.666666E-01	1.320000E 03
		1.440000E 03

NOBB INDEX LTAB2
 2002 2 12

TEMPB	SLOPE	TIMEB
8.700000E 01	-4.166666E-02	1.200000E 02
8.200000E 01	-4.166666E-02	2.400000E 02
7.700000E 01	-3.333333E-02	3.600000E 02
7.300000E 01	-3.333333E-02	4.800000E 02
6.700000E 01	-5.000000E-02	6.000000E 02
7.700000E 01	8.333333E-02	7.200000E 02
9.600000E 01	1.583333E-01	8.400000E 02
1.130000E 02	1.416667E-01	9.600000E 02
1.130000E 02	1.666666E-01	1.080000E 03
1.470000E 02	1.583333E-01	1.200000E 03
1.030000E 02	-4.166666E-02	1.320000E 03
	-3.666666E-01	1.440000E 03

NOBB INDEX LTAB3
 2003 3 12

TEMPB	SLOPE	TIMEB
9.100000E 01	-3.333333E-02	1.200000E 02
8.700000E 01	-3.333333E-02	2.400000E 02
8.300000E 01	-3.333333E-02	3.600000E 02
7.900000E 01	-3.333333E-02	4.800000E 02
8.400000E 01	-5.000000E-02	6.000000E 02
9.800000E 01	9.166664E-02	7.200000E 02
1.060000E 02	1.166666E-01	8.400000E 02
1.110000E 02	6.666666E-02	9.600000E 02
1.180000E 02	4.166666E-02	1.080000E 03
1.210000E 02	5.833333E-02	1.200000E 03
1.030000E 02	-2.500000E-02	1.320000E 03
	-1.500000E-01	1.440000E 03

NOBB INDEX LTAB4
 2004 4 12

TEMPB	SLOPE	TIMEB
9.600000E 01	-5.000000E-02	1.200000E 02
9.000000E 01	-4.166666E-02	2.400000E 02
8.500000E 01	-3.333333E-02	3.600000E 02
7.500000E 01	-5.000000E-02	4.800000E 02
8.400000E 01	7.499999E-02	6.000000E 02
1.000000E 02	1.333333E-01	7.200000E 02
1.110000E 02	9.166664E-02	8.400000E 02
1.220000E 02	9.166664E-02	9.600000E 02
1.310000E 02	7.499999E-02	1.080000E 03
1.300000E 02	-8.333333E-03	1.200000E 03
1.090000E 02	-1.750000E-01	1.320000E 03
		1.440000E 03

LAST CARD OF DATA DECK

DATA ENDED -10


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=====
* MISSILE PROBLEM TWO DIMENSIONAL
=====
PRINTOUT CYCLE TDD FAST TDD SLDW KMIT DELTMX SMALL TVARY NUTS
          140      11      0      0      0      1.00000E 12 1.00000E 00 1.00000E 00 3
TOTAL TIME TIME STEP HEAT FLOW HEAT FROM FLUX FLUX RATE TEMP RATE
9.47229E 02 4.80008E 00 -2.34107E 04 -1.72489E 04 -2.47150E 01 -1.82078E 01
AVG TEMP 01 HEAT CAPACITY HEAT CDNTENT GEN RATE GEN RATE TEMP FROM GEN
9.443739E 01 1.35739D 00 1.28102E 02 0.0 0.0 0.0
=====

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NDDE	TEMP	DT	DDT	GE N RATE	W	H	F	CURE AT 280 F
1	0.8785D 02	-0.31074D -01	-0.0404D -02	0.0	0.2883E -03	0.8429E -06	0.1223E -02	0.0
13	0.8785D 02	-0.3097D -01	-0.0411D -02	0.0	0.2883E -03	0.8429E -06	0.1223E -02	0.0
23	0.8785D 02	-0.3097D -01	-0.0411D -02	0.0	0.2883E -03	0.8429E -06	0.1223E -02	0.0
37	0.8785D 02	-0.3097D -01	-0.0411D -02	0.0	0.2883E -03	0.8429E -06	0.1223E -02	0.0
14	0.8763D 02	0.07009D 00	0.01977D -01	0.0	0.7114E -05	0.0	0.0	0.0
26	0.8763D 02	0.06999D -01	0.01977D -01	0.0	0.7114E -05	0.0	0.0	0.0
38	0.8763D 02	0.06999D -01	0.01977D -01	0.0	0.7114E -05	0.0	0.0	0.0
15	0.8760D 02	0.07172D 00	0.02171D -01	0.0	0.2117E -05	0.0	0.0	0.0
27	0.8760D 02	0.07172D 00	0.02171D -01	0.0	0.2117E -05	0.0	0.0	0.0
39	0.8760D 02	0.07172D 00	0.02171D -01	0.0	0.2117E -05	0.0	0.0	0.0
16	0.8835D 02	0.07359D 00	0.02360E -01	0.0	0.2300E -05	0.0	0.0	0.0
28	0.8835D 02	0.07359D 00	0.02360E -01	0.0	0.2300E -05	0.0	0.0	0.0
40	0.8835D 02	0.07359D 00	0.02360E -01	0.0	0.2300E -05	0.0	0.0	0.0
17	0.8873D 02	0.07499D 00	0.02441D -01	0.0	0.3029E -05	0.0	0.0	0.0
29	0.8873D 02	0.07499D 00	0.02441D -01	0.0	0.3029E -05	0.0	0.0	0.0
41	0.8873D 02	0.07499D 00	0.02441D -01	0.0	0.3029E -05	0.0	0.0	0.0
18	0.8922D 02	0.07653D 00	0.02604D -01	0.0	0.3200E -05	0.0	0.0	0.0
30	0.8922D 02	0.07653D 00	0.02604D -01	0.0	0.3200E -05	0.0	0.0	0.0
42	0.8922D 02	0.07653D 00	0.02604D -01	0.0	0.3200E -05	0.0	0.0	0.0
19	0.8950D 02	0.07762D 00	0.02772D -01	0.0	0.5119E -05	0.0	0.0	0.0
31	0.8950D 02	0.07762D 00	0.02772D -01	0.0	0.5119E -05	0.0	0.0	0.0
43	0.8950D 02	0.07762D 00	0.02772D -01	0.0	0.5119E -05	0.0	0.0	0.0
20	0.9153D 02	0.07362D 00	0.02004D -01	0.0	0.6767E -05	0.0	0.0	0.0
32	0.9153D 02	0.07362D 00	0.02004D -01	0.0	0.6767E -05	0.0	0.0	0.0
44	0.9153D 02	0.07362D 00	0.02004D -01	0.0	0.6767E -05	0.0	0.0	0.0
21	0.9702D 02	0.05855D 00	0.01222D -01	0.0	0.6887E -05	0.0	0.0	0.0
33	0.9702D 02	0.05855D 00	0.01222D -01	0.0	0.6887E -05	0.0	0.0	0.0
45	0.9702D 02	0.05855D 00	0.01222D -01	0.0	0.6887E -05	0.0	0.0	0.0
22	0.9770D 02	0.05953D 00	0.01328D -01	0.0	0.6121E -05	0.0	0.0	0.0
34	0.9770D 02	0.05953D 00	0.01328D -01	0.0	0.6121E -05	0.0	0.0	0.0
46	0.9770D 02	0.05953D 00	0.01328D -01	0.0	0.6121E -05	0.0	0.0	0.0
23	0.9845D 02	0.04713D 00	0.01328D -01	0.0	0.6767E -05	0.0	0.0	0.0
35	0.9845D 02	0.04713D 00	0.01328D -01	0.0	0.6767E -05	0.0	0.0	0.0
47	0.9845D 02	0.04713D 00	0.01328D -01	0.0	0.6767E -05	0.0	0.0	0.0
24	0.9909D 02	0.03709D 00	0.00807D -01	0.0	0.6767E -05	0.0	0.0	0.0
36	0.9909D 02	0.03709D 00	0.00807D -01	0.0	0.6767E -05	0.0	0.0	0.0
48	0.9909D 02	0.03709D 00	0.00807D -01	0.0	0.6767E -05	0.0	0.0	0.0
25	0.1012D 02	0.05151D 00	0.01477D 00	0.0	0.1108E -01	0.0	0.0	0.0
38	0.1012D 02	0.05151D 00	0.01477D 00	0.0	0.1108E -01	0.0	0.0	0.0
49	0.1012D 02	0.05151D 00	0.01477D 00	0.0	0.1108E -01	0.0	0.0	0.0
26	0.1014D 02	0.04001D 00	0.00333D 00	0.0	0.1006E -01	0.0	0.0	0.0
39	0.1014D 02	0.04001D 00	0.00333D 00	0.0	0.1006E -01	0.0	0.0	0.0
50	0.1014D 02	0.04001D 00	0.00333D 00	0.0	0.1006E -01	0.0	0.0	0.0
27	0.1027D 02	0.05836D 00	0.01443D 00	0.0	0.1033E -01	0.0	0.0	0.0
40	0.1027D 02	0.05836D 00	0.01443D 00	0.0	0.1033E -01	0.0	0.0	0.0
51	0.1027D 02	0.05836D 00	0.01443D 00	0.0	0.1033E -01	0.0	0.0	0.0
28	0.1051D 02	0.04189D 00	0.00664D -01	0.0	0.1327E -01	0.0	0.0	0.0
41	0.1051D 02	0.04189D 00	0.00664D -01	0.0	0.1327E -01	0.0	0.0	0.0
52	0.1051D 02	0.04189D 00	0.00664D -01	0.0	0.1327E -01	0.0	0.0	0.0
29	0.1085D 02	0.05493D 00	0.01359D 00	0.0	0.1187E -01	0.0	0.0	0.0
42	0.1085D 02	0.05493D 00	0.01359D 00	0.0	0.1187E -01	0.0	0.0	0.0
53	0.1085D 02	0.05493D 00	0.01359D 00	0.0	0.1187E -01	0.0	0.0	0.0
30	0.1104D 02	0.04434D 00	0.00675D -01	0.0	0.1416E -01	0.0	0.0	0.0
43	0.1104D 02	0.04434D 00	0.00675D -01	0.0	0.1416E -01	0.0	0.0	0.0
54	0.1104D 02	0.04434D 00	0.00675D -01	0.0	0.1416E -01	0.0	0.0	0.0

NDDE	TEMP	DT	DDT	GE N RATE	W	H	F	CURE AT 280 F
12	0.1433D 03	0.1130D 01	0.0288D 00	0.0	0.4386E -23	0.8977E -24	0.1018E 05	0.0
24	0.1112D 03	0.0680D 00	0.01417D 00	0.0	0.3042E -23	0.8593E -25	0.4116E 04	0.0
36	0.1051D 03	0.0320D 00	0.06667D -01	0.0	0.3217E -23	0.2708E -24	0.5336E 04	0.0
48	0.1098D 03	0.0440D 00	0.09167D -01	0.0	0.3300E -23	0.2766E -24	0.5734E 04	0.0

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MATERIAL DATA
NAME MATL TDT CAP TDT HEAT TDMELT HMELT
SAND 1 1.07359E 00 9.95961E 01 0.0
STEL 2 2.83471E -01 2.83471E 01 0.0
AIR 3 1.44246E -03 1.58701E -01 0.0
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* MISSILE PROBLEM TWO DIMENSIONAL

PRINTOUT CYCLE 160 TOO FAST 11 TOO SLOW 0 KWT 0 DELTMX 12 SMALL 1.00000E 00 TVARY 1.00000E 00 NUTS 3

TOTAL TIME 6.00003E 00 TIME STEP 1.06258E 03 HEAT FLOW -2.49402E 04 HEAT FROM FLUX -1.83737E 04 FLUX RATE -2.34713E 01 TEMP RATE -1.72915E 01

AVG TEMP 1.02454E 02 HEAT CAPACITY 1.35739D 00 HEAT CONTENT 1.39070E 02 GEN RATE 0.0 HEAT GEN 0.0 TEMP FROM GEN 0.0

NODE	TEMP	DT	DDT	GEN RATE	W	H	F	CURE AT 280 F
0	90200	0.3238D	0.5336D	0.0	0.2929E-05	0.7728E-06	0.9995E-03	0.0
1	90200	0.3237D	0.5396D	0.0	0.2929E-05	0.7728E-06	0.9995E-03	0.0
2	90200	0.3237D	0.5395D	0.0	0.2929E-05	0.7728E-06	0.9995E-03	0.0
3	90200	0.3007D	0.5012D	0.0	0.1497E-00	0.1757E-00	0.1575E-00	0.0
4	91640	0.2858D	0.4733D	0.0	0.1411E-00	0.1843E-00	0.1181E-00	0.0
5	91290	0.2742D	0.4373D	0.0	0.1449E-00	0.1805E-00	0.1405E-00	0.0
6	91720	0.3353D	0.5906D	0.0	0.2249E-01	0.4779E-00	0.4779E-00	0.0
7	92280	0.2550D	0.4255D	0.0	0.2222E-01	0.2291E-00	0.5291E-00	0.0
8	94880	0.2867D	0.4779D	0.0	0.2228E-01	0.2222E-00	0.5222E-00	0.0
9	93560	0.4112D	0.6986D	0.0	0.3366E-01	0.2222E-00	0.5222E-00	0.0
10	93560	0.3817D	0.6127D	0.0	0.3817E-01	0.2222E-00	0.5222E-00	0.0
11	93560	0.3757D	0.6127D	0.0	0.3757E-01	0.2222E-00	0.5222E-00	0.0
12	93560	0.3757D	0.6127D	0.0	0.3757E-01	0.2222E-00	0.5222E-00	0.0
13	93560	0.3757D	0.6127D	0.0	0.3757E-01	0.2222E-00	0.5222E-00	0.0
14	93560	0.3757D	0.6127D	0.0	0.3757E-01	0.2222E-00	0.5222E-00	0.0
15	93560	0.3757D	0.6127D	0.0	0.3757E-01	0.2222E-00	0.5222E-00	0.0
16	93560	0.3757D	0.6127D	0.0	0.3757E-01	0.2222E-00	0.5222E-00	0.0
17	93560	0.3757D	0.6127D	0.0	0.3757E-01	0.2222E-00	0.5222E-00	0.0
18	93560	0.3757D	0.6127D	0.0	0.3757E-01	0.2222E-00	0.5222E-00	0.0
19	93560	0.3757D	0.6127D	0.0	0.3757E-01	0.2222E-00	0.5222E-00	0.0
20	93560	0.3757D	0.6127D	0.0	0.3757E-01	0.2222E-00	0.5222E-00	0.0
21	93560	0.3757D	0.6127D	0.0	0.3757E-01	0.2222E-00	0.5222E-00	0.0
22	93560	0.3757D	0.6127D	0.0	0.3757E-01	0.2222E-00	0.5222E-00	0.0
23	93560	0.3757D	0.6127D	0.0	0.3757E-01	0.2222E-00	0.5222E-00	0.0
24	93560	0.3757D	0.6127D	0.0	0.3757E-01	0.2222E-00	0.5222E-00	0.0
25	93560	0.3757D	0.6127D	0.0	0.3757E-01	0.2222E-00	0.5222E-00	0.0
26	93560	0.3757D	0.6127D	0.0	0.3757E-01	0.2222E-00	0.5222E-00	0.0
27	93560	0.3757D	0.6127D	0.0	0.3757E-01	0.2222E-00	0.5222E-00	0.0
28	93560	0.3757D	0.6127D	0.0	0.3757E-01	0.2222E-00	0.5222E-00	0.0
29	93560	0.3757D	0.6127D	0.0	0.3757E-01	0.2222E-00	0.5222E-00	0.0
30	93560	0.3757D	0.6127D	0.0	0.3757E-01	0.2222E-00	0.5222E-00	0.0
31	93560	0.3757D	0.6127D	0.0	0.3757E-01	0.2222E-00	0.5222E-00	0.0
32	93560	0.3757D	0.6127D	0.0	0.3757E-01	0.2222E-00	0.5222E-00	0.0
33	93560	0.3757D	0.6127D	0.0	0.3757E-01	0.2222E-00	0.5222E-00	0.0
34	93560	0.3757D	0.6127D	0.0	0.3757E-01	0.2222E-00	0.5222E-00	0.0
35	93560	0.3757D	0.6127D	0.0	0.3757E-01	0.2222E-00	0.5222E-00	0.0
36	93560	0.3757D	0.6127D	0.0	0.3757E-01	0.2222E-00	0.5222E-00	0.0
37	93560	0.3757D	0.6127D	0.0	0.3757E-01	0.2222E-00	0.5222E-00	0.0
38	93560	0.3757D	0.6127D	0.0	0.3757E-01	0.2222E-00	0.5222E-00	0.0
39	93560	0.3757D	0.6127D	0.0	0.3757E-01	0.2222E-00	0.5222E-00	0.0
40	93560	0.3757D	0.6127D	0.0	0.3757E-01	0.2222E-00	0.5222E-00	0.0
41	93560	0.3757D	0.6127D	0.0	0.3757E-01	0.2222E-00	0.5222E-00	0.0
42	93560	0.3757D	0.6127D	0.0	0.3757E-01	0.2222E-00	0.5222E-00	0.0
43	93560	0.3757D	0.6127D	0.0	0.3757E-01	0.2222E-00	0.5222E-00	0.0
44	93560	0.3757D	0.6127D	0.0	0.3757E-01	0.2222E-00	0.5222E-00	0.0
45	93560	0.3757D	0.6127D	0.0	0.3757E-01	0.2222E-00	0.5222E-00	0.0
46	93560	0.3757D	0.6127D	0.0	0.3757E-01	0.2222E-00	0.5222E-00	0.0
47	93560	0.3757D	0.6127D	0.0	0.3757E-01	0.2222E-00	0.5222E-00	0.0
48	93560	0.3757D	0.6127D	0.0	0.3757E-01	0.2222E-00	0.5222E-00	0.0

NAME	MATL	TOT CAP	TOT HEAT	AVG TEMP	TMELT	HMELT
SAND	1	1.07359E 00	1.07665E 02	1.00285E 02	0.0	0.0
STEL	2	2.82356E-01	3.12310E 01	1.10609E 02	0.0	0.0
AIR	3	1.44246E-03	1.74116E-01	1.20708E 02	0.0	0.0

MATERIAL DATA

TRUMP OUTPUT DATA

DATA DECK 1

* MISSILE PROBLEM TWO DIMENSIONAL

PRI:OUT 11 CYCLE 180
 TOTAL TIME 1.18735E 03
 AVG TEMP 1.11488E 02
 HEAT CAPACITY 1.35739D 00
 HEAT CONTENT 1.51332E 02
 HEAT FLUX -2.75227E 04
 GEN RATE 0.0
 DELTAX 1.00000E 12
 KWIT 0
 TEMP FROM FLUX -2.51800E 01
 FLUX RATE -1.70770E 01
 TEMP RATE
 SMALL 1.00000E 00
 TVARV 1.00000E 00
 NUTS 5

NOTE	TEMP	DT	DT	GE N RATE	W	H	F	CURE AT 280 F
1	0.99640	02	0.4749D	00	0.3259E	03	0.4663E	03
13	0.99640	02	0.4749D	00	0.3259E	03	0.4663E	03
25	0.99640	02	0.4748D	00	0.3259E	03	0.4663E	03
37	0.99640	02	0.4748D	00	0.3259E	03	0.4663E	03
14	0.98740	02	0.4104D	00	0.8078E	00	0.1153E	00
26	0.98900	02	0.4133D	00	0.8078E	00	0.1153E	00
38	0.98710	02	0.3899D	00	0.7909E	00	0.1249E	00
3	1.0250	03	0.4277D	00	0.8033E	00	0.1249E	00
15	1.0010	03	0.4448D	00	0.2436E	01	0.3809E	00
27	0.98030	02	0.3787D	00	0.2436E	01	0.3809E	00
39	0.99610	02	0.3936D	00	0.2436E	01	0.3809E	00
16	1.0650	03	0.4395D	00	0.3526E	00	0.3526E	00
28	1.0200	03	0.4877D	00	0.4126E	00	0.3526E	00
40	0.99240	02	0.3879D	00	0.4126E	00	0.3526E	00
17	1.0170	03	0.4022D	00	0.4126E	00	0.3526E	00
29	1.0790	03	0.3599D	00	0.4126E	00	0.3526E	00
31	1.0510	03	0.4749D	00	0.5977E	01	0.1702E	00
18	1.1850	03	0.5079D	00	0.5977E	01	0.1702E	00
30	1.1300	03	0.4714D	00	0.5977E	01	0.1702E	00
41	1.2530	03	0.4231D	00	0.7209E	01	0.3111E	00
20	1.2910	03	0.4288D	00	0.7209E	01	0.3111E	00
32	1.1270	03	0.4288D	00	0.7209E	01	0.3111E	00
42	1.1470	03	0.4288D	00	0.7209E	01	0.3111E	00
19	1.2950	03	0.4288D	00	0.7209E	01	0.3111E	00
33	1.1350	03	0.4288D	00	0.7209E	01	0.3111E	00
43	1.1220	03	0.4288D	00	0.7209E	01	0.3111E	00
21	1.3310	03	0.4288D	00	0.7209E	01	0.3111E	00
34	1.1220	03	0.4288D	00	0.7209E	01	0.3111E	00
44	1.1220	03	0.4288D	00	0.7209E	01	0.3111E	00
22	1.1220	03	0.4288D	00	0.7209E	01	0.3111E	00
45	1.1220	03	0.4288D	00	0.7209E	01	0.3111E	00
23	1.1190	03	0.4288D	00	0.7209E	01	0.3111E	00
35	1.1190	03	0.4288D	00	0.7209E	01	0.3111E	00
10	1.1190	03	0.4288D	00	0.7209E	01	0.3111E	00
24	1.13840	03	0.4095D	00	0.8233E	01	0.1426E	00
46	1.15250	03	0.4502D	00	0.8233E	01	0.1426E	00
11	1.4820	03	0.9064D	00	0.1595E	00	0.4467E	00
25	1.1670	03	0.3819D	00	0.1595E	00	0.4467E	00
36	1.1670	03	0.3819D	00	0.1595E	00	0.4467E	00
47	1.12840	03	0.4665D	00	0.1595E	00	0.4467E	00

NOTE	TEMP	DT	DT	GE N RATE	W	H	F	CURE AT 280 F
12	0.1513D	03	0.1579D	00	0.4630E	23	0.1145E	23
24	0.11500D	03	0.1000D	00	0.4599E	23	0.1101E	23
37	0.11300D	03	0.2684D	00	0.3588E	23	0.5295E	04
48	0.11300D	03	0.2684D	00	0.3588E	23	0.5295E	04

MATERIAL DATA

NAME MATL 1
 SAND 2
 STEEL 3
 AIR 3
 TOT CAP 1.07355E 00
 TOT HEAT 1.17122E 02
 TOT FLUX 3.39925E 01
 TOT CURE 1.87331E 01
 AVG TEM 1.09122E 02
 HAVG TEM 1.0389E 02
 TMELT 0.0
 HMELT 0.0
 TMELT 0.0
 HMELT 0.0

* MISSILE PROBLEM TWO DIMENSIONAL

PRINTOUT CYCLE 200 TIME STEP 11 TOO FAST 11 TOO SLOW 0 KWT 0 DELTMX 1.00000E 12 SMALL 1.00000E 00 TVARY 1.00000E 00 NUTS 4

TOTAL TIME 1.30776E 03 HEAT FLOW -2.75009E 04 TEMP FROM FLUX -2.10289E 01 FLUX RATE -1.54922E 01 TEMP RATE

AVG TEMP 1.17887E 02 HEAT CAPACITY 1.60018E 02 GEN RATE 0.0 HEAT GEN 5.0 TEMP FROM GEN 5.0

NOTE	TEMP	OT	GE N RATE	W	H	F	CURE AT 280 F
1	1.0590	0.34700	0.0	0.3440E-05	0.2619E-06	0.9433E-03	0.0
12	1.0590	0.34710	0.0	0.3440E-05	0.2619E-06	0.9433E-03	0.0
25	1.0590	0.34710	0.0	0.3440E-05	0.2619E-06	0.9433E-03	0.0
37	1.0590	0.34710	0.0	0.3440E-05	0.2619E-06	0.9433E-03	0.0
2	1.0770	0.38740	0.0	0.8744E-00	0.5559E-01	0.5098E-01	0.0
24	1.0770	0.38740	0.0	0.8744E-00	0.5559E-01	0.5098E-01	0.0
26	1.0770	0.38740	0.0	0.8744E-00	0.5559E-01	0.5098E-01	0.0
38	1.0770	0.38740	0.0	0.8744E-00	0.5559E-01	0.5098E-01	0.0
3	1.0850	0.39830	0.0	0.8609E-00	0.6880E-01	0.6333E-01	0.0
11	1.0850	0.39830	0.0	0.8609E-00	0.6880E-01	0.6333E-01	0.0
17	1.0850	0.39830	0.0	0.8609E-00	0.6880E-01	0.6333E-01	0.0
39	1.0850	0.39830	0.0	0.8609E-00	0.6880E-01	0.6333E-01	0.0
4	1.1040	0.42010	0.0	0.2522E-01	0.1235E-02	0.1855E-02	0.0
15	1.1040	0.42010	0.0	0.2522E-01	0.1235E-02	0.1855E-02	0.0
16	1.1040	0.42010	0.0	0.2522E-01	0.1235E-02	0.1855E-02	0.0
34	1.1040	0.42010	0.0	0.2522E-01	0.1235E-02	0.1855E-02	0.0
18	1.1240	0.39140	0.0	0.4242E-01	0.1809E-02	0.2855E-02	0.0
40	1.1240	0.39140	0.0	0.4242E-01	0.1809E-02	0.2855E-02	0.0
5	1.0990	0.37850	0.0	0.4346E-01	0.2895E-02	0.2855E-02	0.0
10	1.0990	0.37850	0.0	0.4346E-01	0.2895E-02	0.2855E-02	0.0
20	1.1640	0.37570	0.0	0.6332E-01	0.2537E-02	0.2537E-02	0.0
19	1.1640	0.37570	0.0	0.6332E-01	0.2537E-02	0.2537E-02	0.0
41	1.1640	0.37570	0.0	0.6332E-01	0.2537E-02	0.2537E-02	0.0
6	1.1230	0.31250	0.0	0.6332E-01	0.2537E-02	0.2537E-02	0.0
13	1.1230	0.31250	0.0	0.6332E-01	0.2537E-02	0.2537E-02	0.0
18	1.2270	0.28440	0.0	0.9002E-01	0.2559E-02	0.2559E-02	0.0
30	1.2270	0.28440	0.0	0.9002E-01	0.2559E-02	0.2559E-02	0.0
42	1.2270	0.28440	0.0	0.9002E-01	0.2559E-02	0.2559E-02	0.0
7	1.1270	0.24470	0.0	0.8337E-01	0.1620E-02	0.1620E-02	0.0
19	1.1270	0.24470	0.0	0.8337E-01	0.1620E-02	0.1620E-02	0.0
13	1.1650	0.15080	0.0	0.8337E-01	0.1620E-02	0.1620E-02	0.0
8	1.2010	0.15590	0.0	0.7564E-01	0.1655E-02	0.1655E-02	0.0
22	1.2010	0.15590	0.0	0.7564E-01	0.1655E-02	0.1655E-02	0.0
49	1.2010	0.15590	0.0	0.7564E-01	0.1655E-02	0.1655E-02	0.0
2	1.2970	0.19970	0.0	0.9151E-01	0.1407E-02	0.1108E-02	0.0
11	1.2970	0.19970	0.0	0.9151E-01	0.1407E-02	0.1108E-02	0.0
22	1.2970	0.19970	0.0	0.9151E-01	0.1407E-02	0.1108E-02	0.0
49	1.2970	0.19970	0.0	0.9151E-01	0.1407E-02	0.1108E-02	0.0
21	1.3330	0.20610	0.0	0.8601E-01	0.2207E-02	0.2144E-02	0.0
35	1.3330	0.20610	0.0	0.8601E-01	0.2207E-02	0.2144E-02	0.0
10	1.2360	0.23550	0.0	0.1720E-01	0.5276E-02	0.6122E-02	0.0
22	1.2360	0.23550	0.0	0.1720E-01	0.5276E-02	0.6122E-02	0.0
34	1.3190	0.23550	0.0	0.1720E-01	0.5276E-02	0.6122E-02	0.0
22	1.3190	0.23550	0.0	0.1720E-01	0.5276E-02	0.6122E-02	0.0
34	1.3190	0.23550	0.0	0.1720E-01	0.5276E-02	0.6122E-02	0.0
11	1.2650	0.17840	0.0	0.1513E-01	0.3749E-02	0.3220E-02	0.0
11	1.3250	0.20780	0.0	0.1513E-01	0.3749E-02	0.3220E-02	0.0
35	1.3250	0.20780	0.0	0.1513E-01	0.3749E-02	0.3220E-02	0.0
47	1.2900	0.15770	0.0	0.1684E-01	0.8477E-02	0.9228E-02	0.0

NOTE	TEMP	OT	GE N RATE	W	H	F	CURE AT 280 F
12	1.1330	0.0	0.0	0.4071E-23	0.5825E-24	0.1339E 05	0.0
24	1.14750	0.0	0.0	0.413E-23	0.1055E-23	-0.4495E 04	0.0
36	1.12070	0.0	0.0	0.3693E-23	0.4248E-24	-0.5314E 04	0.0
48	1.13010	0.0	0.0	0.3981E-23	0.4927E-24	-0.4905E 04	0.0

MATERIAL DATA
 NAME MATL
 SANO 1
 STPL 2
 ATPL 3
 TOT CAP 1.37359E 03
 TOT HEAT 1.24674E 02
 TOT FLUX 3.51579E 01
 TOT CAP 1.44246E-03
 TOT HEAT 1.86460E-01
 AVG TEMP 1.16128E 02
 AVG TEMP 1.24517E 02
 AVG TEMP 1.29265E 02
 TMELT 0.0
 TMELT 0.0
 TMELT 0.0
 HMELT 0.0
 HMELT 0.0
 HMELT 0.0

* MISSILE PROBLEM TWO DIMENSIONAL
 PRINTOUT CYCLE 220 TOO FAST TOO SLOW KWT 0 DELTIX 1.00000E 12 SMALL 1.00000E 00 TIVARY 1.00000E 00 NUTS 3
 TOTAL TIME 2.71381E 00 HEAT FLOW 1.10823E 04
 1.36145E 03 HEAT CAPACITY 1.35739D 00 HEAT CONTENT 1.61341E 02
 1.18861E 02

MODE	TEMP	DI	DT	GE N RATE	W	H	F	CURE AT 280 F
1	0.10920	0.3	0.25660	0.0	0.3546E-05	0.1555E-06	0.8399E-03	0.0
12	0.10920	0.3	0.25660	0.0	0.3546E-05	0.1555E-06	0.8399E-03	0.0
13	0.10920	0.3	0.25660	0.0	0.3546E-05	0.1555E-06	0.8399E-03	0.0
14	0.11060	0.3	0.24440	0.0	0.8977E-00	0.2777E-01	0.2447E-01	0.0
15	0.10940	0.3	0.25400	0.0	0.8977E-00	0.2777E-01	0.3761E-01	0.0
16	0.11330	0.3	0.23330	0.0	0.2743E-01	0.3388E-01	0.3168E-01	0.0
17	0.11240	0.3	0.23330	0.0	0.2650E-01	0.3922E-01	0.3922E-01	0.0
18	0.11640	0.3	0.21890	0.0	0.4671E-01	0.1855E-01	0.1855E-01	0.0
19	0.11530	0.3	0.22800	0.0	0.4671E-01	0.5355E-01	0.5355E-01	0.0
20	0.11220	0.3	0.23360	0.0	0.4511E-01	0.1536E-01	0.5360E-01	0.0
21	0.11920	0.3	0.14440	0.0	0.6713E-01	0.7366E-01	0.7366E-01	0.0
22	0.11220	0.3	0.14350	0.0	0.6322E-01	0.3325E-01	0.3325E-01	0.0
23	0.11220	0.3	0.14350	0.0	0.6322E-01	0.2954E-01	0.2954E-01	0.0
24	0.11220	0.3	0.14350	0.0	0.6322E-01	0.1022E-01	0.1022E-01	0.0
25	0.12350	0.3	0.47860	0.0	0.8956E-01	0.6657E-01	0.6657E-01	0.0
26	0.11790	0.3	0.47000	0.0	0.8611E-01	0.6979E-01	0.6979E-01	0.0
27	0.13480	0.3	0.17160	0.0	0.8210E-01	0.2714E-01	0.2714E-01	0.0
28	0.12750	0.3	0.23790	0.0	0.7882E-01	0.8399E-00	0.8399E-00	0.0
29	0.11850	0.3	0.18220	0.0	0.8994E-01	0.4773E-01	0.4773E-01	0.0
30	0.12480	0.3	0.21770	0.0	0.8554E-01	0.9517E-00	0.9517E-00	0.0
31	0.12480	0.3	0.21770	0.0	0.8554E-01	0.5066E-02	0.5066E-02	0.0
32	0.12480	0.3	0.21770	0.0	0.8554E-01	0.1563E-03	0.1563E-03	0.0
33	0.12150	0.3	0.14210	0.0	0.1259E-01	0.4033E-03	0.4033E-03	0.0
34	0.12990	0.3	0.57010	0.0	0.1501E-01	0.1956E-02	0.1956E-02	0.0
35	0.11660	0.3	0.21140	0.0	0.1501E-01	0.3211E-03	0.3211E-03	0.0
36	0.12070	0.3	0.17190	0.0	0.1501E-01	0.9975E-03	0.9975E-03	0.0
37	0.13120	0.3	0.08720	0.0	0.1710E-01	0.2244E-02	0.2244E-02	0.0
38	0.12260	0.3	0.42960	0.0	0.1599E-01	0.1811E-02	0.1811E-02	0.0

MODE	TEMP	DI	DT	GE N RATE	W	H	F	CURE AT 280 F
12	0.13180	0.3	0.59160	0.0	0.3670E-23	0.1820E-24	0.1674E-04	0.0
36	0.11480	0.3	0.40570	0.0	0.4033E-23	0.5447E-24	0.1000E-05	0.0
38	0.12270	0.3	0.47330	0.0	0.3516E-23	0.2397E-25	0.1783E-04	0.0

MATERIAL DATA

NAME	MATL	TOT CAP	TOT HEAT	AVG TEMP	TMELT	HMELT
SAND	1	1.07359E 00	1.26427E 02	0.0	0.0	0.0
STEL	2	2.82356E-01	3.47364E 01	1.23024E 02	0.0	0.0
AIR	3	1.44246E-03	1.76973E-01	1.22689E 02	0.0	0.0

MISSILE PROBLEM TWO DIMENSIONAL

PRINTOUT CYCLE 240 TIME STEP 11

TOTAL TIME 1.41596E 03 HEAT FLOW 1.04046E 04

AVG TEMP 1.17767E 02 HEAT CAPACITY 1.35739E 00

DELIMX 1.00000E 12 SMALL 1.00000E 00

TEMP FROM FLUX 7.34804E 00 FLUX RATE 5.41337E 00

GEN RATE 0.00 HEAT GEN 0.00

GE N RATE 0.00

DT 1.5200 03

DDT 0.255750 -01

W 0.37177E 05

H 0.1478E 07

F 0.8721E 03

CURE AT 280 F 0.0

GE N RATE 0.00

DT 1.5200 03

DDT 0.255750 -01

W 0.37177E 05

H 0.1478E 07

F 0.8721E 03

CURE AT 280 F 0.0

GE N RATE 0.00

DT 1.5200 03

DDT 0.255750 -01

MISSILE PROBLEM

PRINTOUT 14

TOTAL TIME 1.41596E 03

AVG TEMP 1.17767E 02

DELIMX 1.00000E 12

TEMP FROM FLUX 7.34804E 00

GEN RATE 0.00

GE N RATE 0.00

DT 1.5200 03

DDT 0.255750 -01

W 0.37177E 05

H 0.1478E 07

F 0.8721E 03

CURE AT 280 F 0.0

GE N RATE 0.00

DT 1.5200 03

DDT 0.255750 -01

W 0.37177E 05

H 0.1478E 07

F 0.8721E 03

CURE AT 280 F 0.0

GE N RATE 0.00

MATERIAL DATA

TOT CAP 1.37359E 03

TOT HEAT 1.26259E 02

TOT FLUX 3.34328E 01

TOT TIME 1.44244E -03

AVG TEMP 1.17605E 02

AVG GEN RATE 1.13269E 02

TMELT JJC

HMELT 0.0

NAME SAND

MATL 1

MATL 2

MATL 3

ATL

ATL

ATL

ATL

ATL

ATL

ATL

ATL

ATL

TWO DIMENSIONAL

MISILE PROBLEM

PRINTOUT CYCLE 249
 TOTAL TIME 1.44000E 03
 AVG_TEMP 1.16772E 02
 TIME STEP 2.21753E 00
 HEAT_CAPACITY 1.35739D 00
 HEAT_CONTENT 1.58504E 02
 HEAT_FLOW 1.04904E 04
 GEN_RATE 0.0
 DELTAX 1.00000E 12
 DELTAY 1.00000E 00
 DELTAXX 1.00000E 00
 DELTAYX 1.00000E 00
 DELTAXY 1.00000E 00
 DELTAYY 1.00000E 00
 FLUX_RATE 7.28502E 00
 FLUX_RATE 5.36695E 00
 TEMP_RATE 0.0
 TEMP_RATE 0.0

NODE	TEMP	DT	DDT	GEN RATE	W	H	F	CURE AT 280 F
1	0.11500D 03	-0.13380D 02	-0.45740D 27	0.0	0.7334E 05	0.3256E 07	-0.908E 03	0.0
12	0.11500D 03	-0.13070D 02	-0.44339D 27	0.0	0.7334E 05	0.3256E 07	-0.908E 03	0.0
13	0.11500D 03	-0.13070D 02	-0.44339D 27	0.0	0.7334E 05	0.3256E 07	-0.908E 03	0.0
14	0.11500D 03	-0.13070D 02	-0.44339D 27	0.0	0.7334E 05	0.3256E 07	-0.908E 03	0.0
15	0.11500D 03	-0.13070D 02	-0.44339D 27	0.0	0.7334E 05	0.3256E 07	-0.908E 03	0.0
16	0.11500D 03	-0.13070D 02	-0.44339D 27	0.0	0.7334E 05	0.3256E 07	-0.908E 03	0.0
17	0.11500D 03	-0.13070D 02	-0.44339D 27	0.0	0.7334E 05	0.3256E 07	-0.908E 03	0.0
18	0.11500D 03	-0.13070D 02	-0.44339D 27	0.0	0.7334E 05	0.3256E 07	-0.908E 03	0.0
19	0.11500D 03	-0.13070D 02	-0.44339D 27	0.0	0.7334E 05	0.3256E 07	-0.908E 03	0.0
20	0.11500D 03	-0.13070D 02	-0.44339D 27	0.0	0.7334E 05	0.3256E 07	-0.908E 03	0.0
21	0.11500D 03	-0.13070D 02	-0.44339D 27	0.0	0.7334E 05	0.3256E 07	-0.908E 03	0.0
22	0.11500D 03	-0.13070D 02	-0.44339D 27	0.0	0.7334E 05	0.3256E 07	-0.908E 03	0.0
23	0.11500D 03	-0.13070D 02	-0.44339D 27	0.0	0.7334E 05	0.3256E 07	-0.908E 03	0.0
24	0.11500D 03	-0.13070D 02	-0.44339D 27	0.0	0.7334E 05	0.3256E 07	-0.908E 03	0.0
25	0.11500D 03	-0.13070D 02	-0.44339D 27	0.0	0.7334E 05	0.3256E 07	-0.908E 03	0.0
26	0.11500D 03	-0.13070D 02	-0.44339D 27	0.0	0.7334E 05	0.3256E 07	-0.908E 03	0.0
27	0.11500D 03	-0.13070D 02	-0.44339D 27	0.0	0.7334E 05	0.3256E 07	-0.908E 03	0.0
28	0.11500D 03	-0.13070D 02	-0.44339D 27	0.0	0.7334E 05	0.3256E 07	-0.908E 03	0.0
29	0.11500D 03	-0.13070D 02	-0.44339D 27	0.0	0.7334E 05	0.3256E 07	-0.908E 03	0.0
30	0.11500D 03	-0.13070D 02	-0.44339D 27	0.0	0.7334E 05	0.3256E 07	-0.908E 03	0.0
31	0.11500D 03	-0.13070D 02	-0.44339D 27	0.0	0.7334E 05	0.3256E 07	-0.908E 03	0.0
32	0.11500D 03	-0.13070D 02	-0.44339D 27	0.0	0.7334E 05	0.3256E 07	-0.908E 03	0.0
33	0.11500D 03	-0.13070D 02	-0.44339D 27	0.0	0.7334E 05	0.3256E 07	-0.908E 03	0.0
34	0.11500D 03	-0.13070D 02	-0.44339D 27	0.0	0.7334E 05	0.3256E 07	-0.908E 03	0.0
35	0.11500D 03	-0.13070D 02	-0.44339D 27	0.0	0.7334E 05	0.3256E 07	-0.908E 03	0.0
36	0.11500D 03	-0.13070D 02	-0.44339D 27	0.0	0.7334E 05	0.3256E 07	-0.908E 03	0.0
37	0.11500D 03	-0.13070D 02	-0.44339D 27	0.0	0.7334E 05	0.3256E 07	-0.908E 03	0.0
38	0.11500D 03	-0.13070D 02	-0.44339D 27	0.0	0.7334E 05	0.3256E 07	-0.908E 03	0.0
39	0.11500D 03	-0.13070D 02	-0.44339D 27	0.0	0.7334E 05	0.3256E 07	-0.908E 03	0.0
40	0.11500D 03	-0.13070D 02	-0.44339D 27	0.0	0.7334E 05	0.3256E 07	-0.908E 03	0.0
41	0.11500D 03	-0.13070D 02	-0.44339D 27	0.0	0.7334E 05	0.3256E 07	-0.908E 03	0.0
42	0.11500D 03	-0.13070D 02	-0.44339D 27	0.0	0.7334E 05	0.3256E 07	-0.908E 03	0.0
43	0.11500D 03	-0.13070D 02	-0.44339D 27	0.0	0.7334E 05	0.3256E 07	-0.908E 03	0.0
44	0.11500D 03	-0.13070D 02	-0.44339D 27	0.0	0.7334E 05	0.3256E 07	-0.908E 03	0.0
45	0.11500D 03	-0.13070D 02	-0.44339D 27	0.0	0.7334E 05	0.3256E 07	-0.908E 03	0.0
46	0.11500D 03	-0.13070D 02	-0.44339D 27	0.0	0.7334E 05	0.3256E 07	-0.908E 03	0.0
47	0.11500D 03	-0.13070D 02	-0.44339D 27	0.0	0.7334E 05	0.3256E 07	-0.908E 03	0.0
48	0.11500D 03	-0.13070D 02	-0.44339D 27	0.0	0.7334E 05	0.3256E 07	-0.908E 03	0.0

TEMP	DT	DDT	GEN RATE	W	H	F	CURE AT 280 F
0.99000D 02	-0.59130D 00	-0.20210D 00	0.0	0.3029E 23	-0.4589E 24	-0.1839E 04	0.0
0.10300D 03	-0.81310D 00	-0.27770D 00	0.0	0.3151E 23	-0.3365E 24	0.9811E 04	0.0
0.10300D 03	-0.81310D 00	-0.27770D 00	0.0	0.3151E 23	-0.3365E 24	0.9811E 04	0.0
0.10900D 03	-0.38810D 00	-0.13270D 00	0.0	0.3335E 23	-0.1530E 24	0.2428E 04	0.0

MATERIAL DATA

NAME	MATL	TOT CAP	TOT HEAT	AVG TEMP	TMELT	HMELT
SAND	1	1.07359E 03	1.25626E 02	1.17015E 02	0.0	0.0
STEL	2	2.82356E 01	3.27215E 01	1.15887E 02	0.0	0.0
ATR	3	1.44246E 03	1.57092E 01	1.08906E 02	0.0	0.0

APPENDIX D

Experimental Data

The data presented in this appendix were obtained from the thermocouples on the rocket motor storage container system located at China Lake, California. The thermocouple output was read out on a Honeywell Electronik 25, 24 channel recorder which had been calibrated at 50, 100 and 150°F. The data was taken on two consecutive, typical summer days (August 1 and 2, 1972) at China Lake. Each thermocouple was read once every 24 minutes. The first set of data presents the storage container temperature at four locations plus three different ways of averaging this data. It also presents the ambient temperature and the approximate time of day. The second set of data presents the surface temperature of the rocket motor and three ways to average this data. It also presents the temperature at the center of the rocket motor and the approximate time of day. Figure 32 shows the location of the thermocouples used to collect this temperature data.

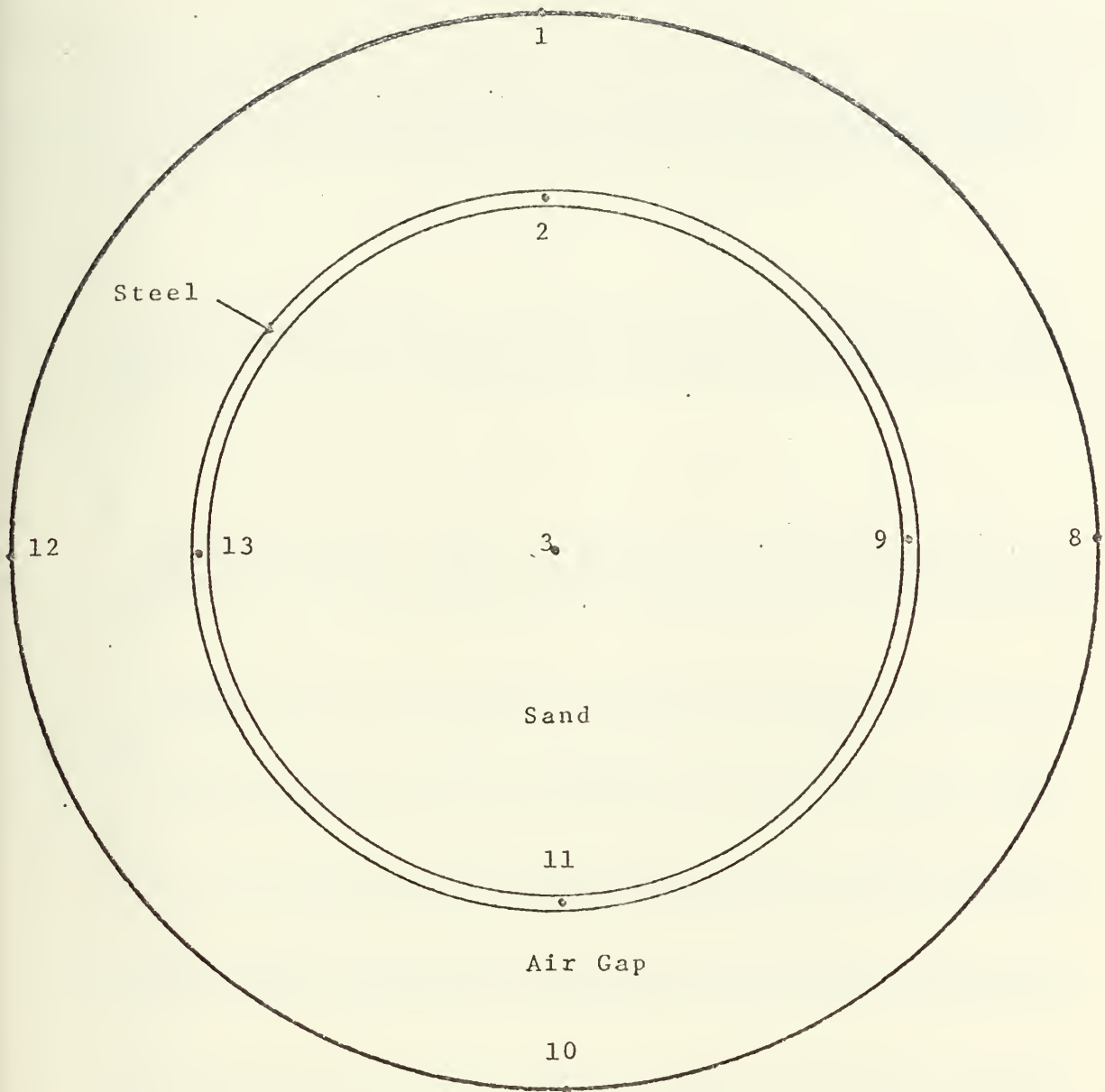


Figure 32: Thermocouple Locations for Experimental Data.

Series 1

Time (Approximate) Aug. 1, 1972	Ambient (°F)	#1 (°F)	#8 (°F)	#10 (°F)	#12 (°F)	Avg. #1 & #10 (°F)	Avg. #8 & #12 (°F)	Avg. all 4 "Bulk"
0536	76	69	72	79	80	74	76	75
0600	77	68	72	79	80	73.5	76	74.75
0624	80	73	75	81	82	77	78.5	77.75
0648	80	81	79	87	85	84	82	83
0712	83	90	82	90	89	90	85.5	87.75
0736	85	98	87	93	92	95.5	89.5	92.5
0800	87	105	90	94	94	99.5	92	95.75
	89	110	93	96	97	103	95	99
	91	116	96	98	99	107	97.5	102.25
	92	121	100	101	102	111	101	106
	94	129	103	102	105	115.5	104	109.75
1000	96	133	107	105	108	119	107.5	113.25
	97	139	110	107	110	123	110	116.5
	100	143	113	107	112	125	112.5	118.75
	101	147	117	109	115	128	116	122
	103	150	119	109	116	129.5	117.5	123.5
1200	104	153	124	110	119	131.5	121.5	126.5
	106	156	128	112	122	134	125	129.5
	106	157	131	113	124	135	127.5	131.25
	106	154	133	114	125	134	129	131.5
	107	157	138	115	127	136	132.5	134.25
1400	108	154	143	117	129	135.5	136	135.75
	109	153	142	118	129	135.5	135.5	135.5
	110	148	142	119	129	133.5	135.5	134.5
	110	143	141	118	128	130.5	134.5	132.5
	109	142	143	119	128	130.5	135.5	133
	107	137	143	119	128	128	135.5	131.75
	108	134	139	117	127	125.5	133	129.25
	108	130	139	117	127	123.5	133	128.25
	106	126	138	116	126	121	132	126.5
	104	123	136	115	125	119	130.5	124.75

Time (Approximate) Aug. 1, 1972	Ambient (°F)	#1 (°F)	#8 (°F)	#10 (°F)	#12 (°F)	Avg. #1 & #10 (°F)	Avg. #8 & #12 (°F)	Avg. all 4 "Bulk"
1800	103	118	131	113	123	115.5	127	121.25
	101	113	127	111	120	112	123.5	117.75
	99	107	121	108	117	107.5	119	113.25
	96	101	106	103	111	102	108.5	105.25
	95	91	93	98	104	94.5	98.5	96.5
2000	93	88	91	95	101	91.5	96	93.75
	91	86	89	94	99	90	94	92
	90	85	88	92	97	88.5	92.5	90.5
	89	84	87	91	96	87.5	91.5	89.5
	87	83	85	89	94	86	89.5	87.75
2200	87	81	84	88	93	84.5	88.5	86.5
	85	80	83	87	91	83.5	87	85.25
	86	79	82	86	91	82.5	86.5	84.5
	86	79	82	87	90	83	86	84.5
	84	79	82	86	89	82.5	85.5	84
0000 2 Aug.	82	77	80	85	88	81	84	82.5
	81	74	78	84	86	79	82	80.5
	81	72	76	83	85	77.5	80.5	79
	81	72	77	83	85	77.5	81	79.25
	79	72	75	81	83	76.5	79	77.75
0200	79	72	75	80	83	76	79	77.5
	79	72	74	80	82	76	78	77
	78	72	74	79	82	75.5	78	76.75
	77	71	73	79	81	75	77	76
	75	70	72	78	80	74	76	75
0400	73	67	69	77	78	72	73.5	72.75
	72	66	69	75	77	70.5	73	71.75
	73	65	68	75	76	70	72	71
	69	64	67	73	75	68.5	71	69.75
	69	63	66	72	74	67.5	70	68.75
0600	68	63	66	71	73	67	69.5	68.25
	71	65	67	75	76	70	71.5	70.75
	77	74	71	80	79	77	75	76
	79	84	77	84	84	84	80.5	82.25

Time (Approximate) Aug. 2, 1972	Ambient		#1	#8	#10	#12	Avg. #1 & #10		Avg. #8 & #12		Avg. all 4	
	(°F)	(°F)	(°F)	(°F)	(°F)	(°F)	(°F)	(°F)	(°F)	(°F)	(°F)	"Bulk"
	80		93	81	89	87	91	84	84	87.5		
0800	83		101	85	92	91	96.5	88	88	92.25		
	85		108	89	93	93	100.5	91	91	95.75		
	86		114	93	96	97	105	95	95	100		
	88		121	96	98	100	109.5	98	98	103.75		
1000	89		126	98	98	101	112	99.5	99.5	105.75		
	91		130	101	100	103	115	102	102	108.5		
	94		137	106	102	106	119.5	106	106	112.75		
	96		143	109	104	109	123.5	109	109	116.25		
	100		146	113	106	111	126	112	112	119		
	100		149	117	107	114	128	115.5	115.5	121.75		
1200	101		151	121	108	117	129.5	119	119	124.25		
	103		150	127	110	119	130	123	123	126.5		
	104		156	129	110	121	133	125	125	129		
	104		154	133	111	122	132.5	127.5	127.5	130		
1400	105		155	137	112	125	133.5	131	131	132.25		
	105		156	141	114	126	135	133.5	133.5	134.25		
	107		149	143	114	127	131.5	135	135	133.25		
	107		149	146	115	128	132	137	137	134.5		
	106		151	152	118	131	134.5	141.5	141.5	138		
	107		144	152	120	132	132	142	142	137		
1600	108		139	152	119	131	129	141.5	141.5	135.25		
	107		136	147	120	130	128	138.5	138.5	133.25		
	107		136	147	121	130	128.5	138.5	138.5	133.5		
	105		131	147	121	130	126	138.5	138.5	132.25		
	103		124	144	120	128	122	136	136	129		
1800	103		117	134	117	124	117	129	129	123		
	100		111	119	113	121	112	120	120	116		
	98		105	118	108	117	106.5	117.5	117.5	112		
	95		99	103	103	109	101	106	106	103.5		
	93		91	93	97	103	94	98	98	96		
2000	91		87	90	94	100	90.5	95	95	92.75		
	90		85	88	93	98	89	93	93	91		
	88		83	86	91	96	87	91	91	89		

Time (Approximate) Aug. 2, 1972	Ambient (°F)	#1 (°F)	#8 (°F)	#10 (°F)	#12 (°F)	Avg.#1 & #10 (°F)	Avg.#8 & #12 (°F)	Avg. all 4 "Bulk"
	87	81	85	90	94	85.5	89.5	87.5
	85	80	83	88	93	84	88	86
2200	84	78	81	87	91	82.5	86	84.25
	82	75	78	86	89	80.5	83.5	82
	85	74	79	85	88	79.5	83.5	81.5
	83	76	78	85	87	80.5	82.5	81.5
	81	74	77	84	86	79	81.5	80.25
0000 3 Aug.	78	71	75	83	84	77	79.5	78.25
	81	69	74	81	84	75	79	77
	79	70	73	81	83	75.5	78	76.75
	79	72	74	80	83	76	78.5	77.25
	78	71	73	79	82	75	77.5	76.25
0200	77	70	72	78	81	74	76.5	75.25
	73	69	71	77	79	73	75	74
	72	65	69	76	78	70.5	73.5	72
	70	64	68	74	77	69	72.5	70.75
	67	63	66	73	75	68	70.5	69.25
0400	67	61	65	71	74	66	69.5	67.75
	66	60	64	70	73	65	68.5	66.75
	65	60	63	70	72	65	67.5	66.25
	65	58	61	69	71	63.5	66	64.75

<u>FIRST DAY'S TEMPERATURE RANGES</u>			
110	157	143	119
			129
			136
	69	67	73
			75
	89.5	110.5	105
			96
			102
			102.25
			103.5
			136
			71
			103.5
			135.75
			69.75
			102.75
<u>SECOND DAY'S TEMPERATURE RANGES</u>			
108	156	152	121
			132
			135
	65	58	61
			69
			71
	86.5	107	106.5
			95
			101.5
			99.25
			142
			66
			104
			138
			64.75
			101.38

Series 2

Time (Approximate) Aug. 1, 1972	#3 (°F)	#2 (°F)	#9 (°F)	#11 (°F)	#13 (°F)	Avg.#2 & #11 (°F)	#11 Avg.#9 & #13 (°F)	Avg. all 4 (°F)
0536	97	83	84	85	85	84	84.5	84.25
0600	96	82	83	85	84	83.5	83.5	83.5
0624	95	82	83	84	85	83	84	83.5
0648	94	85	84	86	89	85.5	86.5	86
0712	94	88	86	88	93	88	89.5	88.75
0736	93	91	88	90	96	90.5	92	91.25
0800	92	95	90	91	99	93	94.5	93.75
	91	98	92	93	102	95.5	97	96.25
	91	101	94	95	104	98	99	98.5
	91	105	96	97	107	101	101.5	101.25
	91	108	98	98	109	103	103.5	103.25
1000	91	112	101	100	112	106	106.5	106.25
	91	115	103	102	113	108.5	108	108.25
	92	118	105	103	115	110.5	110	110.25
	94	120	108	105	117	112.5	112.5	112.5
	94	122	110	106	118	114	114	114
1200	95	125	111	108	119	116.5	115	115.75
	96	126	114	109	120	117.5	117	117.25
	98	128	117	111	121	119.5	119	119.25
	100	130	119	112	122	121	120.5	120.75
	101	130	120	113	122	121.5	121	121.25
1400	102	131	122	114	122	122.5	122	122.25
	103	131	123	115	121	123	122	122.5
	105	131	124	117	121	124	122.5	123.25
	107	129	125	117	121	123	123	123
	108	129	125	118	120	123.5	122.5	123
1600	109	127	125	117	119	122	122	122
	111	126	125	117	119	121.5	122	121.75
	112	125	125	118	118	121.5	121.5	121.5
	113	124	125	118	117	121	121	121
	114	123	124	117	116	120	120	120

Time (Approximate) Aug. 1, 1972	#3 (°F)	#2 (°F)	#9 (°F)	#11 (°F)	#13 (°F)	Avg. #2 & #11 (°F)	Avg. #9 & #13 (°F)	Avg. all 4 (°F)
1800	115	121	123	117	115	119	119	119
	115	119	121	115	113	117	117	117
	116	117	119	114	112	115.5	115.5	115.5
	117	115	116	112	111	113.5	113.5	113.5
	117	111	111	109	108	110	109.5	109.75
2000	117	107	107	106	106	106.5	106.5	106.5
	117	105	105	104	104	104.5	104.5	104.5
	116	103	103	103	102	103	102.5	102.75
	116	101	101	101	101	101	101	101
	115	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2200	114	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
	113	97	97	97	97	97	97	97
	112	95	95	96	95	95.5	95	95.25
	111	94	95	95	95	94.5	95	94.75
	110	93	94	94	94	93.5	94	93.75
0000 2 Aug.	109	92	93	93	93	92.5	93	92.75
	107	91	91	92	92	91.5	91.5	91.5
	106	89	90	91	90	90	90	90
	105	88	89	90	89	89	89	89
	104	87	88	89	89	88	88.5	88.25
0200	103	87	87	88	88	87.5	87.5	87.5
	102	86	86	87	87	86.5	86.5	86.5
	101	85	86	87	86	86	86	86
	100	84	85	86	85	85	85	85
	99	83	84	85	85	84	84.5	84.25
0400	97	82	83	84	83	83	83	83
	96	81	82	83	82	82	82	82
	95	80	80	82	81	81	80.5	80.25
	94	79	80	81	80	80	80	80
0600	93	78	79	80	79	79	79	79
	92	77	78	79	78	78	78	78
	91	76	77	79	80	77.5	78.5	78
	90	75	78	80	84	79.5	81	80.25
	89	82	80	82	88	82	84	83

Time (Approximate) Aug. 2, 1972	#3 (°F)	#2 (°F)	#9 (°F)	#11 (°F)	#13 (°F)	Avg. #2 & #11 (°F)	Avg. #9 & #13 (°F)	Avg. all 4 (°F)
	88	87	82	85	92	86	87	86.5
0800	87	90	85	87	96	88.5	90.5	89.5
	86	95	87	89	99	92	93	92.5
	86	98	90	91	102	94.5	96	95.25
	86	102	92	93	105	97.5	98.5	98
1000	86	106	95	95	107	100.5	101	100.75
	87	108	97	96	108	102	102.5	102.25
	87	111	99	98	110	104.5	104.5	104.5
	88	115	102	100	113	107.5	107.5	107.5
	89	118	104	101	114	109.5	109	109.25
	90	120	107	103	115	111.5	111	111.25
1200,	91	122	109	105	116	113.5	112.5	113
	92	123	111	107	117	115	114	114.5
	94	125	114	108	117	116.5	115.5	116
	95	127	116	109	118	118	117	117.5
	97	127	118	110	118	118.5	118	118.25
1400	98	128	120	111	119	119.5	119.5	119.5
	100	128	121	112	118	120	119.5	119.75
	102	128	122	113	118	120.5	120	120.25
	103	129	125	115	118	122	121.5	121.75
	105	129	126	116	118	122.5	122	122.25
1600	106	128	127	116	118	122	122.5	122.25
	107	127	127	117	117	122	122	122
	109	126	127	118	117	122	122	122
	110	126	128	119	117	122.5	122.5	122.5
	111	124	127	118	116	121	121.5	121.25
1800	112	122	125	117	115	119.5	120	119.75
	114	120	123	117	113	118.5	118	118.25
	114	117	120	114	112	115.5	116	115.75
	115	114	116	112	110	113	113	113
	116	110	110	108	107	109	108.5	108.75
2000	116	107	107	106	105	106.5	106	106.25
	116	104	104	103	103	103.5	103.5	103.5
	115	102	102	102	101	102	101.5	101.75

Time (Approximate) Aug. 2, 1972	#3 (°F)	#2 (°F)	#9 (°F)	#11 (°F)	#13 (°F)	Avg.#2 & #11 (°F)	Avg.#9 & #13 (°F)	Avg.all 4 (°F)
	115	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	114	98	99	99	98	98.5	98.5	98.5
2200	113	96	97	97	96	96.5	96.5	96.5
	112	95	95	96	95	95.5	95	95.25
	111	93	94	94	93	93.5	93.5	93.5
	110	92	93	93	93	92.5	93	92.75
	109	91	91	92	91	91.5	91	91.25
0000 3 Aug.	108	89	90	91	90	90	90	90
	106	88	89	90	89	89	89	89
	105	87	88	89	88	88	88	88
	104	86	87	88	87	87	87	87
	103	85	86	87	87	86	86.5	86.25
	101	85	85	86	86	85.5	85.5	85.5
0200	100	84	84	85	85	84.5	84.5	84.5
	99	82	83	84	83	83	83	83
	98	81	82	83	82	82	82	82
	97	80	80	81	81	80.5	80.5	80.5
0400	95	78	79	80	79	79	79	79
0424	94	77	78	79	78	78	78	78
0448	93	76	77	78	77	77	77	77
0512	92	75	76	77	76	76	76	76

FIRST DAY'S TEMPERATURE RANGES

HIGH	117	131	125	118	122	124	123	123.25
LOW	91	79	80	81	80	80	80	80
AVG	104	105	102.5	99.5	101	102	101.5	101.63

SECOND DAY'S TEMPERATURE RANGES

HIGH	116	129	128	119	119	122.5	122.5	122.5
LOW	86	75	76	77	76	76	76	76
AVG	101	102	102	98	97.5	99.25	99.25	99.25

APPENDIX E

Uncertainty Analysis

An uncertainty analysis was carried out on both the analytical solution and on a one dimensional TRUMP model of the rocket motor storage container system. In both models, the volumetric heat capacity of the sand (ρc), the conductivity of the sand (k), and the emissivity of the surfaces were each varied by ten percent to determine the sensitivity of the system temperature response to each variation. Although other factors may also be varied, it was theorized that these three had the greatest effect on the heat transfer of the system. These factors were also known with the least accuracy; the maximum uncertainty of each was estimated to be plus or minus ten percent (odds 20 to 1).

In the analytical solution, varying the volumetric heat capacity changed parameter a , varying the emissivity changed parameter β , and varying the conductivity changed both parameters a and β . The effects on each parameter from each variation are given in Table V.

TABLE V

Change in Parameters due to Changes in Thermal Properties

Change in Property	Change in Parameters
Volumetric Heat Capacity + 10%	$a + .12$
Volumetric Heat Capacity - 10%	$a - .12$
Emissivity + 10%	$\beta + .49$
Emissivity - 10%	$\beta - .37$
Conductivity + 10%	$a - .11, \beta - .22$
Conductivity - 10%	$a + .13, \beta + .35$

Each factor was varied holding the other factors constant. The changes in temperature and time delay were computed from the difference between these new values and those previously obtained from the analytical solution. To obtain uncertainty bounds on the analytical curve, the second power equation [Ref. 16] was used, namely

$$\omega_T = \sqrt{\omega_C^2 + \omega_k^2 + \omega_\epsilon^2}$$

where

ω_T = resulting uncertainty in the calculated temperature due to uncertainties in temperature caused by

ω_C = estimated uncertainty in volumetric heat capacity

ω_k = estimated uncertainty in conductivity

ω_ϵ = estimated uncertainty in emissivity

An identical calculation was carried out to calculate the uncertainty in time delay. The results of these calculations are shown in Figures 12 and 13 for the surface and center of the rocket motor respectively. The uncertainty in temperature varied with time with a maximum variation of $\pm 2.75^\circ\text{F}$ at the center of the motor and a maximum variation of $\pm 1.85^\circ\text{F}$ at the surface of the rocket motor. The time delay varied by ± 31 minutes at the center of the motor and ± 11 minutes at the surface. The actual experimental data was also plotted on these Figures for comparison.

The experimental data also had an uncertainty bound. Three primary factors made up this uncertainty bound; the accuracy of the thermocouple wire ($\pm 1.5^\circ\text{F}$), the readability of the recorder ($\pm 1^\circ\text{F}$), and the variation in temperature

caused by inaccuracy in the placement of the thermocouples ($\pm 1^\circ\text{F}$, estimated). The overall uncertainty in the experimental data was also calculated from the second power equation as

$$\omega_T = \sqrt{\omega_{\text{WIRE}}^2 + \omega_{\text{READ}}^2 + \omega_{\text{PLACE}}^2} \approx 2^\circ\text{F}$$

These uncertainty bounds are also shown in Figures 12 and 13.

A procedure, similar to that used to find the uncertainties of the analytical solution, was used to analyze the resulting uncertainty in the TRUMP numerical calculation. The results of these calculations are shown in Figures 14 and 15. The uncertainty in temperature varied with time with a maximum variation of $\pm 2.95^\circ\text{F}$ at the center of the rocket motor and a maximum variation of $\pm 1.95^\circ\text{F}$ at the surface of the motor. The time delay varied from ± 20 minutes at the center of the motor to ± 9 minutes at the surface of the motor.

On the basis of the propagation of uncertainty analysis, it was determined that the solutions were most sensitive, in order of importance, to changes in the volumetric heat capacity, emissivity, and the conductivity.

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ABSTRACT
The heat transfer characteristics of a rocket motor storage container system have been investigated using analytical and experimental techniques. Analytically, both closed form and numerical solutions have been developed. These solutions may be used to determine maximum temperatures and temperature gradients within the rocket motor. Comparison between theoretical and experimental values of temperature are in the estimated experimental uncertainties of $\pm 3^{\circ}\text{F}$. It is proposed that the theoretical solutions can be used to thermally optimize container design.

A secondary investigation was carried out to determine the feasibility of using cholesteric liquid crystals, a temperature sensitive material, to thermally map the surface of the container. The crystals are to remain stable under desert type conditions and produce brightly colored displays of the temperature field.

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