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Quantitative Determination of Engine Water Ingestion

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Final Report

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16. Abstract This report describes a non-intrusive optical technique for determination of liquid mass flux in a droplet laden airstream. The technique was developed for quantitative determination of engine water ingestion resulting from heavy rain or wheel spray. Independent measurements of the liquid water content (LWC) of the droplet laden airstream and of the droplet velocities were made at the simulated nacelle inlet plane for the liquid mass flux determination. The liquid water content was measured by illuminating and photographing the droplets contained within a thin slice of the flow field by means of a sheet of light from a pulsed laser. A fluorescent dye introduced in the water enhanced the droplet image definition. The droplet velocities were determined from double exposed photographs of the moving droplet field. The technique was initially applied to a steady spray generated in a wind tunnel. It was found that although the spray was initially steady, the aerodynamic breakup process was inherently unsteady. This resulted in a wide variation of the instantaneous liquid water content of the droplet laden airstream. The standard deviation of ten separate LWC measurements was 31 percent of the average. However, the liquid mass flux calculated from the average LWC and droplet velocities came within 10 percent of the known water ingestion rate.					
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NOMENCLATURE

A_f	Frontal area of nacelle. (m^2)
D	Droplet Diameter (mm)
LWC	Liquid Water Content (gm/m^3)
\dot{m}_w	Mass flow rate of water (gm/sec)
n	Number of drops counted
q_w	Total liquid volume in the measurement volume (cm^3)
\dot{Q}_w	Volumetric water ingestion rate (cm^3/sec)
V_a	Airspeed (m/sec)
V_w	Water jet speed at the spray nozzle (m/sec)
V_d	Average water drop speed (m/sec)
x	distance downstream from the spray nozzle (m)

Greek Letters

ρ_w	Water density (gm/cm^3); 1.0 gm/cm^3
δ	Thickness of the Light Sheet (mm)

Subscripts

a	Average spray property
i	Identify i th drop, where $i = 1$ to n

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Water droplet ingestion into turbine engines resulting from heavy rain and wheel spray generated on a wet runway is of importance. Adverse effects of large quantities of water ingestion can include the compressor stall and combustor flame-out. Engine certification requirements as set forth in FAA regulations call for continued engine operation at takeoff and flight idle conditions while ingesting water at 4 percent by weight of airflow, generated by a spray to simulate rain. There is also a certification requirement on the entire aircraft system which dictates that the system must be designed to prevent hazardous quantities of water from being ingested into the engine during takeoff, landing and taxiing operations on wet runways. The present work was undertaken to develop measurement techniques of two-phase droplet laden airstreams during engine water ingestion. The ultimate objective is to correlate the non-intrusive measurements of the water ingestion rate and droplet size and spatial distribution at the engine inlet with engine performance parameters. Such techniques and data will assist the FAA in evaluating current water ingestion certification tests.

A non-intrusive optical technique was developed for the determination of liquid mass flux in a droplet laden airstream. The technique is also capable of providing information on the droplet size and spatial distribution at the nacelle inlet plane.

Independent measurements of the liquid water content (LWC) of the droplet laden airstream and of the droplet velocities were made at the inlet plane of a simulated nacelle in a wind tunnel for the liquid mass flux determination. The liquid water content was determined by illuminating and photographing the droplets contained within a thin slice of the flow-field by means of a sheet of light from a pulsed laser. Fluorescent dye introduced in the water enhanced the droplet image definition. The droplet velocities were determined from double exposed photographs of the moving droplet field. The technique was initially applied to a steady spray generated in a wind tunnel. It was found that although the spray was initially steady, the aerodynamic breakup process was inherently unsteady. This resulted in a wide variation of the instantaneous liquid water content of the droplet laden airstream. The standard deviation of ten separate LWC measurements was 31 percent of the average. However, the liquid mass flux calculated from the average LWC and droplet velocities came within 10 percent of the known water ingestion rate.

INTRODUCTION

The effects of water droplet ingestion into turbine engines resulting from heavy rain and wheel spray generated on a wet runway is of importance. The effects of water ingestion on engine performance have recently been investigated (reference 1) and a probe for stagnation pressure measurement in a droplet laden airflow was developed (reference 2). The adverse effects of large quantities of water ingestion can include the compressor stall and combustor flame-out (reference 1). Engine certification requirement as set forth in FAA regulations (reference 3) call for continued engine operation at takeoff and flight idle conditions while ingesting water at 4 percent by weight of airflow, generated by a spray to simulate rain. There is also a certification requirement on the entire aircraft system which dictates that the system must be designed to prevent hazardous quantities of water from being ingested into the engine during takeoff, landing, and taxiing operations, (reference 4).

The criteria for both water ingestion certification tests are somewhat arbitrary. The 4 percent by weight water ingestion test for engine certification does not address such issues as droplet size and their spatial distribution over the frontal area of the nacelle. For performance on a wet runway, the criterion is even more arbitrary in that it does not specify what constitutes a hazardous quantity of water ingestion.

The present work was undertaken to develop measurement techniques in two-phase droplet laden airstreams to better quantify the engine water ingestion. The ultimate objective is to correlate non-intrusive measurements of the water ingestion rate and droplet size and spatial distribution at the engine inlet with engine performance parameters. Such techniques and data will assist the FAA in evaluating current water ingestion certification tests.

REVIEW OF APPLICABLE MEASUREMENT TECHNIQUES

A review of available measurement techniques for sprays was undertaken to determine the applicability of the existing techniques to quantitative determination of water ingestion into an engine. The quantities that need to be determined are:

- a) Drop size distribution together with spatial distribution of drops at the nacelle inlet.
- b) The mass flow rate of water crossing the nacelle inlet plane at any instant.

Extensive work on measurements of wheel sprays generated by aircraft under-carriages was carried out by Barrett (reference 5). A spray intensity probe was developed to measure mean local dynamic pressure generated by moving droplets. However, all of Barrett's measurements were in the near field of the wheel generating the spray and the technique used only provided time averaged local measurements in the spray.

Several mechanical, electrical, and optical methods are available for droplet size determination in fuel sprays as surveyed in review articles by Jones

(reference 6) and, McCreath and Beer (reference 7). None of the techniques surveyed would be capable, in their existing form, of satisfying the second requirement above. It was considered possible that the requirement could be met by some modification of the existing techniques.

The first trial approach was an extension of the charged wire probe technique described by Gardiner (reference 8) for drop size determination in water sprays. In that technique, the electrical pulse generated in a circuit containing a charged electrode when a drop impacts the electrode is measured by a pulse height analyzer. The probe is initially calibrated using known size drops impacting the electrode. A relationship is established between the pulse height and the drop size. In practice, the drop size characteristics are derived from the pulse height statistics stored in a pulse height analyzer. The technique as described by Gardiner (reference 8) thus provides the local drop size distribution in a spray. In the present work, a modification of the technique was considered. Instead of a single electrode probe, a charged grid was considered. A copper wire mesh with wire spacing of approximately 1 mm was charged to 2000 volts by a high voltage DC power supply. The idea was to install the screen at the nacelle inlet plane so that all drops larger than the mesh size would be intercepted by the screen. The charge transfer between the screen and the impacting drops would set up a current in the circuit supplying the grid. The current would be proportional to the total surface area of the drops impacting per unit time. Then if the size distribution were to be determined by an independent optical technique, the volume flow rate of water would be proportional to the product of the Sauter Mean Diameter (SMD) of the spray and the current supplied to the grid.

In practice, however, several difficulties were encountered with this technique.

- 1) The charge distribution on the screen was non-uniform, resulting in different pulse characteristics for different impact locations on the screen for the same size drop.
- 2) Wetting of the screen altered the initial charge distribution.
- 3) Water film on the support set up a conduction path from the screen to the ground, causing a leakage current.

Because of these difficulties and the fact that an optical technique was still needed in conjunction with the charged screen for water flow determination, this approach was abandoned in favor of a purely optical non-intrusive technique.

PRESENT TECHNIQUE

A non-intrusive optical technique was developed for the determination of drop sizes, spatial distribution of drops at the nacelle inlet plane and instantaneous mass flow rate of liquid water entering the nacelle. The liquid water mass flow rate is determined by independent measurements of the liquid water content of the droplet laden airstream and the droplet velocity at the nacelle inlet plane.

For liquid water content (LWC) determination, a thin cross-section of the flow close to the nacelle inlet plane is illuminated by a pulsed laser light sheet. The drops contained within this light sheet are photographed by a camera placed with its axis nearly normal to the plane of the light sheet (figure 1). The duration of illumination of drops by the laser pulse is extremely short, about 10 nano second. Therefore, the motion of the drops is frozen in the photographs. The thickness of the laser sheet is controlled by a beam expander and a slit. The slit was of 9 mm width while the initial beam width was 14 mm. The slit thus allowed only the intense central portion of the expanded beam to pass through, cutting off the less intense outer portions.

The depth of field of the camera is set to be larger than the light sheet thickness by proper selection of aperture and magnification. This assures that all illuminated drops (contained within the light sheet) appear in the photographs with a sharp edge definition. The measurement volume is defined by the product of the projected frontal area of the nacelle and the light sheet thickness. Information on drop sizes and spatial distribution is also obtained from this photograph.

When drops are photographed using the optical set up as shown in figure 1, with proper focusing and depth of field selection, the droplet edge definitions in the resulting photographic images are still far from ideal as shown in figure 2. This is caused by two effects:

- 1) The illumination of individual drops is not uniform, resulting in poor image definition of larger drops.
- 2) Scattering and diffraction around smaller drops causes a "halo" effect around the drop boundary, causing the image to appear much larger than the actual size.

An improved version of this technique utilizes laser induced fluorescence of a small quantity (less than 10 ppm) of dye (Rhodamine 6G or Fluorescene) introduced in the water. The fluorescence spectrum of the dye lies in a wavelength range longer than that of the incident light, therefore, the incident light scattered from the drops can be filtered out and only the fluoresced light is photographed. Shott colored glass filters are ideally suited for this purpose. This technique results in much better edge definition of droplets in the photographic images and a nearly uniform illumination of droplet interior (see figure 3).

An automated digital image processing system was developed to analyze the photographic images. The image processing algorithm detected drop edges, defined droplet boundaries, calculated the area of the drop images and an equivalent drop diameter based on this area. Droplet size distributions were constructed once statistics on a sufficient number of drops were available. The liquid water content was determined from the total volume of drops contained within the projected area of the nacelle, together with the knowledge of the incident light sheet thickness. A description of the image processing system is presented later in this report.

For the determination of instantaneous mass flow rate of airborne liquid water, a measurement of drop velocities is needed in addition to the LWC measurement. This may be accomplished non-intrusively by laser double pulse photography of the moving droplet field. Two images of each drop appear in the photograph (see figure 4) and the drop velocity may be determined by the measurement of

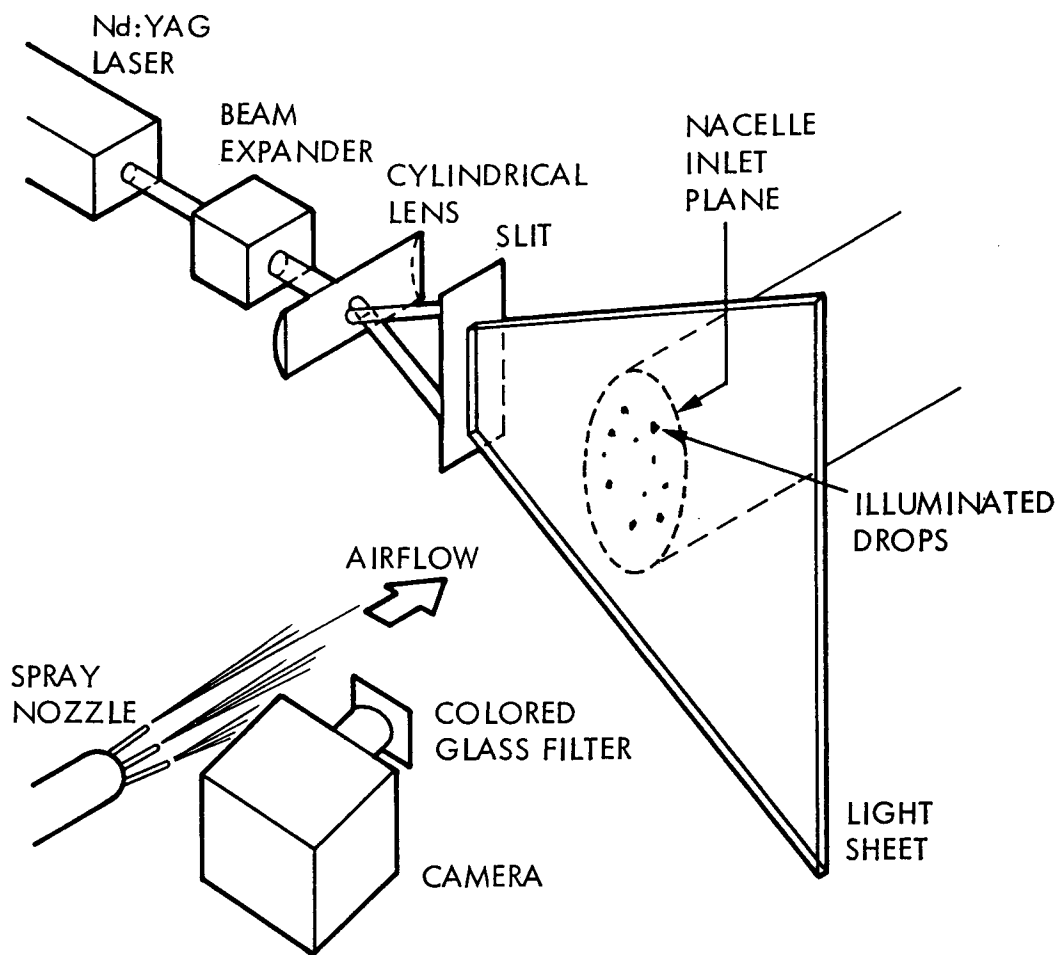


Figure 1. Droplet Illumination and Photographic System

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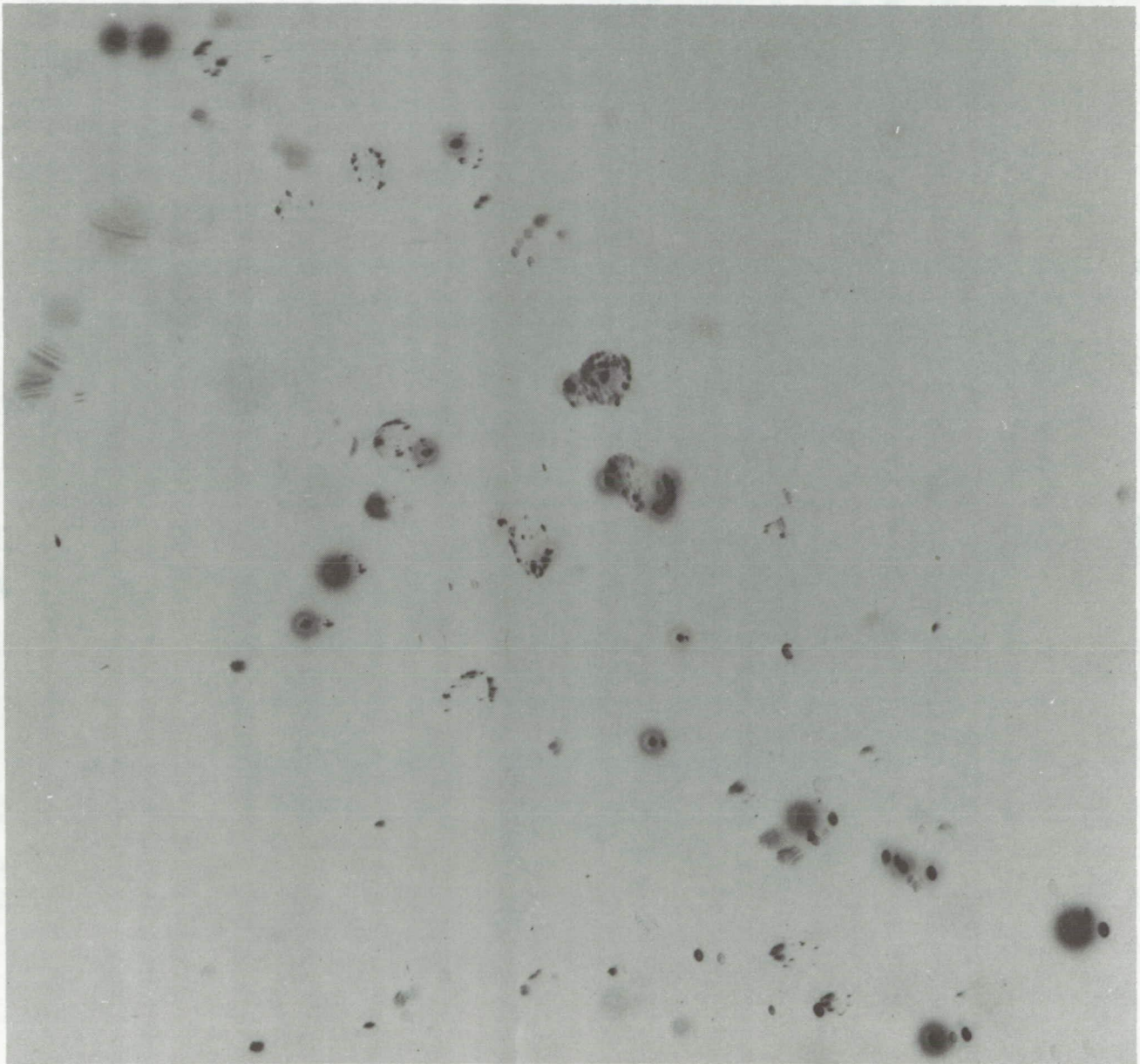


Figure 2. Droplet Photograph Without Fluorescent Dye in the Water

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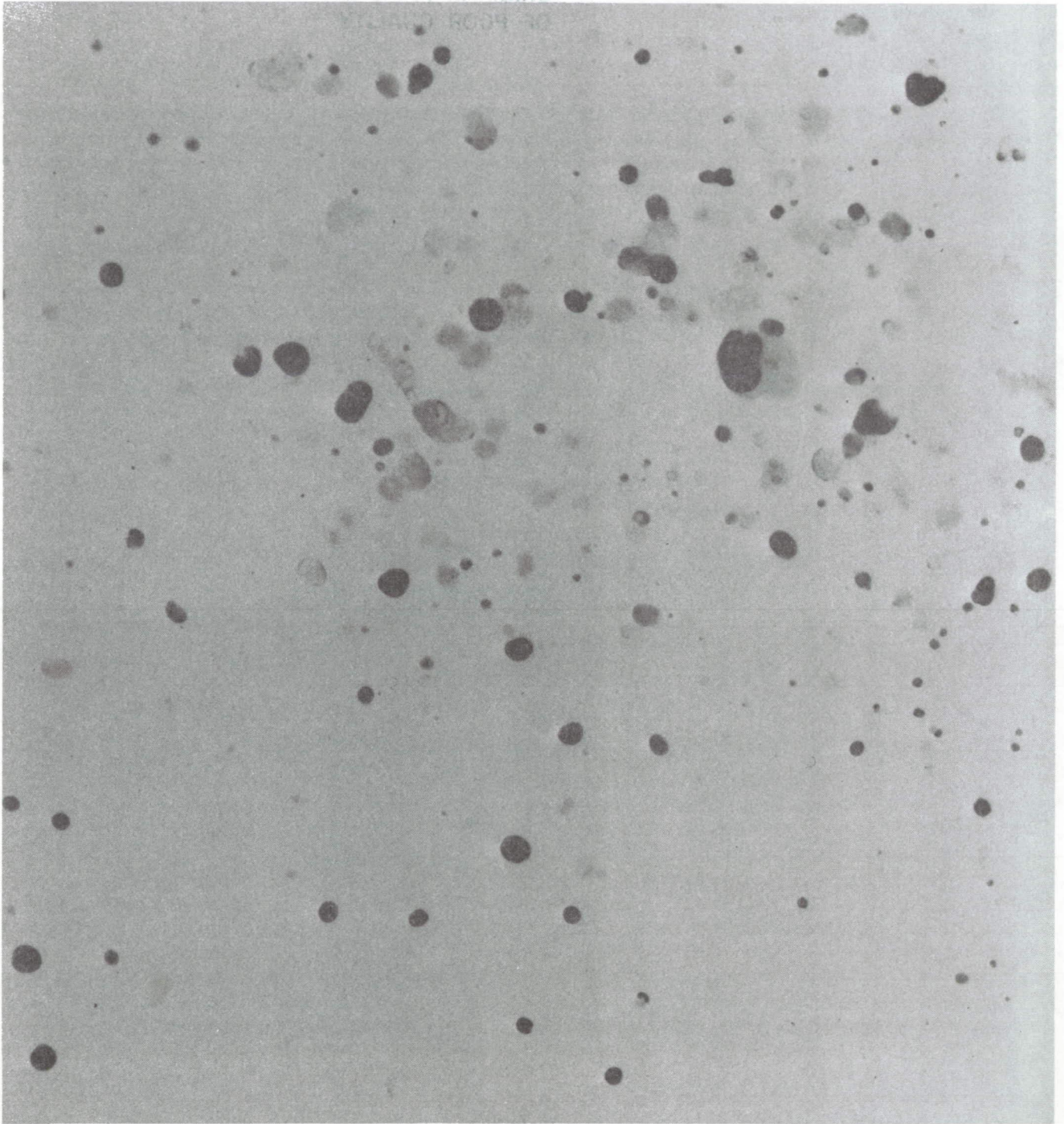


Figure 3. Droplet Photograph With Fluorescent Dye in the Water

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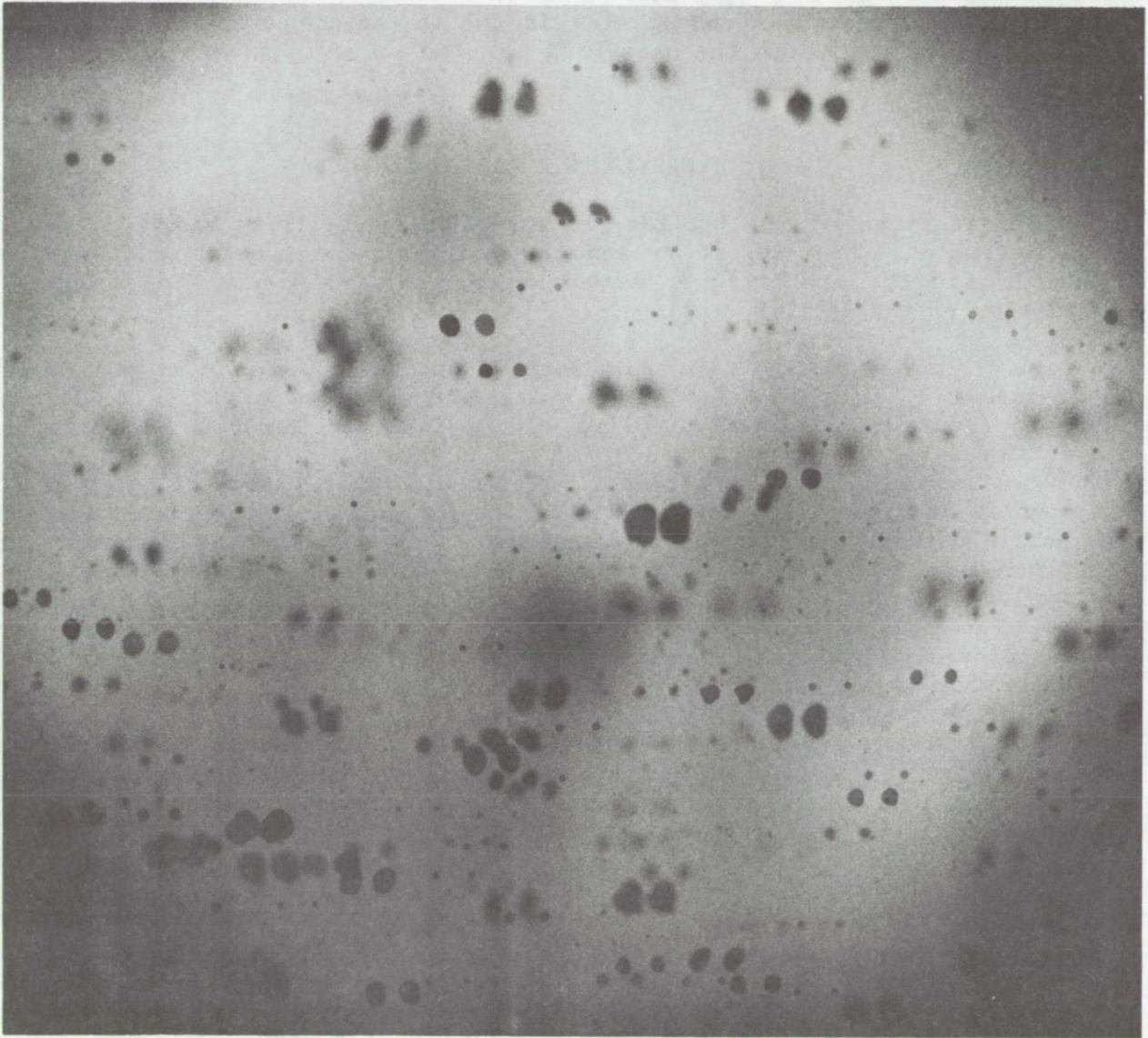


Figure 4. Double Pulse Photograph of Droplets in a Moving Air Stream

the distance translated in a known time interval. Solid-state lasers such as Ruby or Neodymium: yttrium aluminum garnet (Nd:YAG) lasers may be operated in the double pulse mode, wherein the Q-switch is opened twice in rapid succession to split the energy of the flash tube between two intense pulses. The time interval between the two pulses may be adjusted in the range of 50 to 200 μ s.

The product of the LWC evaluated over the nacelle frontal area, the drop velocity and the nacelle frontal area is the instantaneous mass flow rate of airborne liquid water into the nacelle.

WATER INGESTION SIMULATION FACILITY

In the first phase of the program, an experimental facility was developed to simulate engine water ingestion and to calibrate the non-intrusive optical technique for the quantitative measurements of engine water ingestion. A description of the facility follows.

The engine water ingestion simulation was set up in an open circuit wind tunnel of 18-inch x 18-inch test section. A schematic diagram of this facility is shown in figure 5. Air was supplied to the test section by a high capacity blower via a settling chamber, screens and a nozzle contraction. The blower output was adjusted by a damper vane ring at the inlet. A water spray nozzle was mounted on a streamlined sting support at the entrance to the test section. The nozzle consisted of seven 2 cm long tubes of 1.6 mm inside diameter. The water was supplied to the nozzle from a pressurized tank via a flowmeter and a ball valve. The individual tubes of the spray nozzle were adjusted such that most of the spray water entered the simulated nacelle with the tunnel running. The droplet-air mixture entering the simulated nacelle passed through a separator box which contained a series of baffle plates. The baffle plates subjected the flow to a series of sharp turns, thereby separating the droplets from the airstream and collecting them in a water film on the plate surfaces. Most of the water entering the nacelle in the form of droplets was collected at the bottom of the separator box. The air was evacuated from the separator box by means of the suction provided by the inlet of a secondary blower. The air from the exit side of the secondary blower was dumped back into the tunnel, downstream of the nacelle location. Calibration checks were made to determine the carry over loss of water in the form of fine drops. For the spray flow rate employed (300 cc/sec), the carry over loss was about 5 percent, with 95 percent of the water sprayed into the nacelle being collected at the bottom of the separator. With a steady spray, the total mass of water collected, divided by the time of collection was close to the time averaged mass flow rate of water entering the nacelle in the droplet-air mixture.

The optical set up is shown in figure 1. The laser sheet of 9 mm thickness was produced in front of the nacelle inlet plane approximately 2 mm from the inlet plane to avoid illuminating the water film on the rounded nacelle entrance. The illuminated droplet field was viewed through the side of the tunnel. The camera axis formed an angle of approximately 20 degrees with the nacelle axis. In viewing the droplet field through the plexiglas wall of the tunnel at such a shallow angle, multiple reflections of illuminated drops were encountered within the plexiglas wall. To alleviate this problem, a window extension was mounted on the tunnel side wall at a 20 degree angle, such that the camera line of sight was normal to the window at the end of the extension.

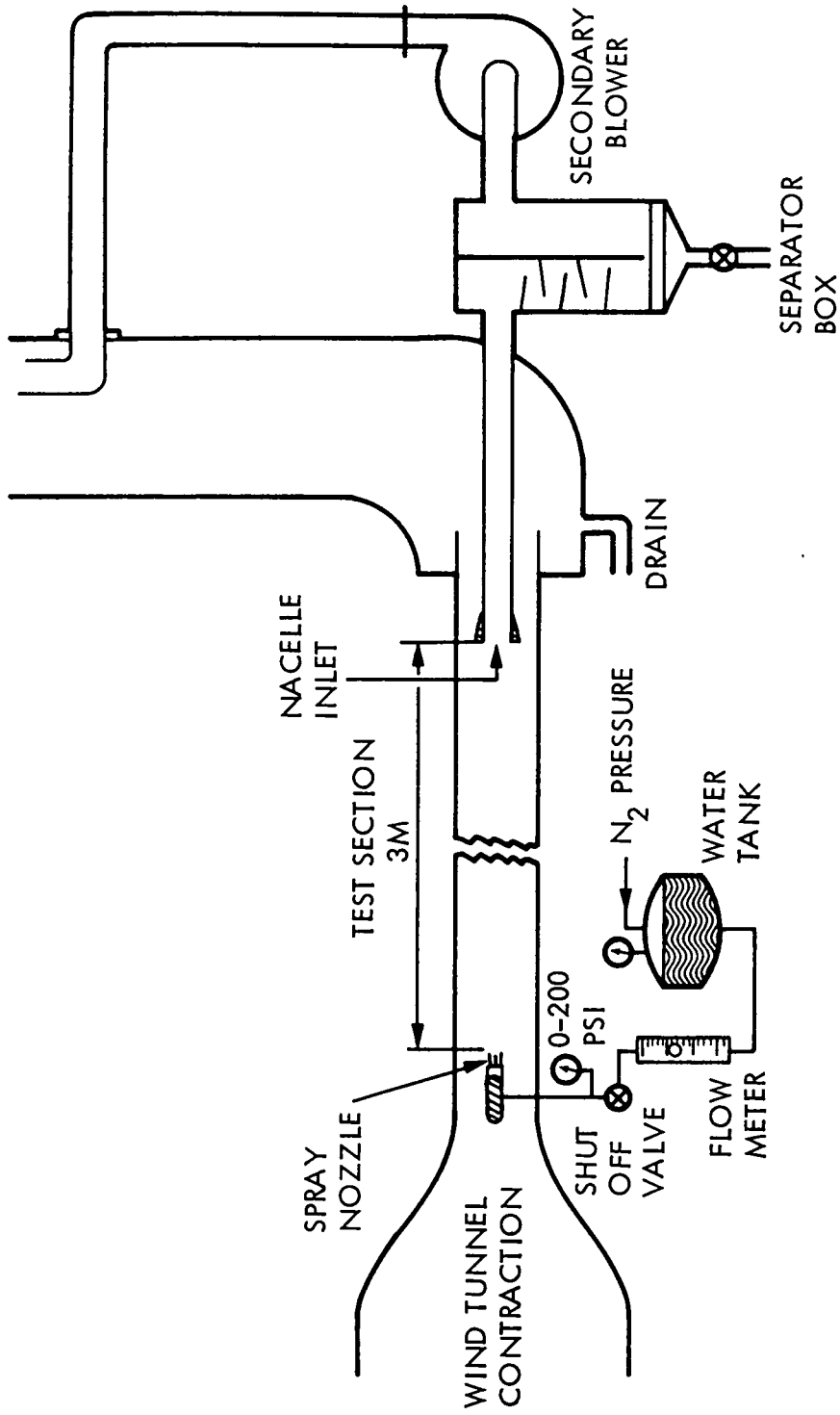


Figure 5. Schematic Diagram of Engine Water Ingestion Simulation Facility

The objective of the experiments was to compare the instantaneous water flow rate into the nacelle as determined by the present non-intrusive optical technique with the known time averaged water flow rate. Ten photographs were taken for a fixed spray rate and airspeed to yield a set of ten successive LWC measurements in a steady spray. The variation in the drop velocities within a given double exposed photograph or between two photographs at fixed tunnel speed and water injection pressure was found to be less than 5 percent. Therefore, a single drop velocity was used for water mass flow rate determination. A sample photograph of droplet field is shown in figure 6. The nacelle boundary was photographed separately and superimposed onto the droplet photograph in figure 6. Notice that the drops within the light sheet are uniformly illuminated and appear with sharp boundaries. Unfortunately, due to light scattered from drops contained in the light sheet and that from the beam dump and the transmitting side plexiglas window, some of the drops outside the laser sheet appear with faint images. During image processing of the photographic negatives, these faint drops, which are present outside the light sheet may easily be eliminated by setting proper threshold criteria.

IMAGE PROCESSING SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

Processing system architecture is depicted in figure 7. Image acquisition, display and processing was accomplished using a De-Anza ID-5400 image processing system. The hardware package incorporates a vidicon and power supply for analog image formation, three image refresh random access memory channels, RAM, digital video array processor, and color video display. The analogue signal from the video camera can be digitized by an A/D converter and fed directly to the array processor which in turn controls the data flow and writes the data into one of the memory planes at a rate of 30 frames/sec. The digitization process converts each picture into 512*512 matrix element (pixels). Each pixel is one byte number (256 resolution level) representing the average optical density in an elementary cell, the size of which dictates the spatial resolution of the system. While digitization can proceed at video rates of 30 frames per second, a program is used which creates one digital frame from the average of 64 consecutive digitized frames. Thus, the image formed has a low level of random noise caused by the vidicon and the digitizer electronics. The digitized image information is then stored on a mass-storage device for further off-line processing.

Software residing in the host computer (PDP 11/34) operates through a direct memory access (DMA), interface through which the PDP-11 sends and receives information from the video processor registers or from the RAM channels via a driver program. The vidicon image digitization, averaging and storage capability is part of this (DMA) interface software.

To study a droplet picture, the negative is taped on to a transparency containing a 1 cm x 1 cm grid formed by fine lines. The grid lines are carefully oriented with respect to the droplet images on the negative such that none of the drop images is intersected by the grid lines. The negative, together with the grid lines, is then mounted on a flat light-table. The vidicon is focused on the plane of the background illuminated negative by means of a macro lens. The magnification on to the vidicon is adjusted such that a 1 cm² area of the negative enclosed by the superposed grid lines nearly fills a video frame containing the 512 x 512 pixel array. After accounting for the photographic magnification of the image on the negative and a specification of

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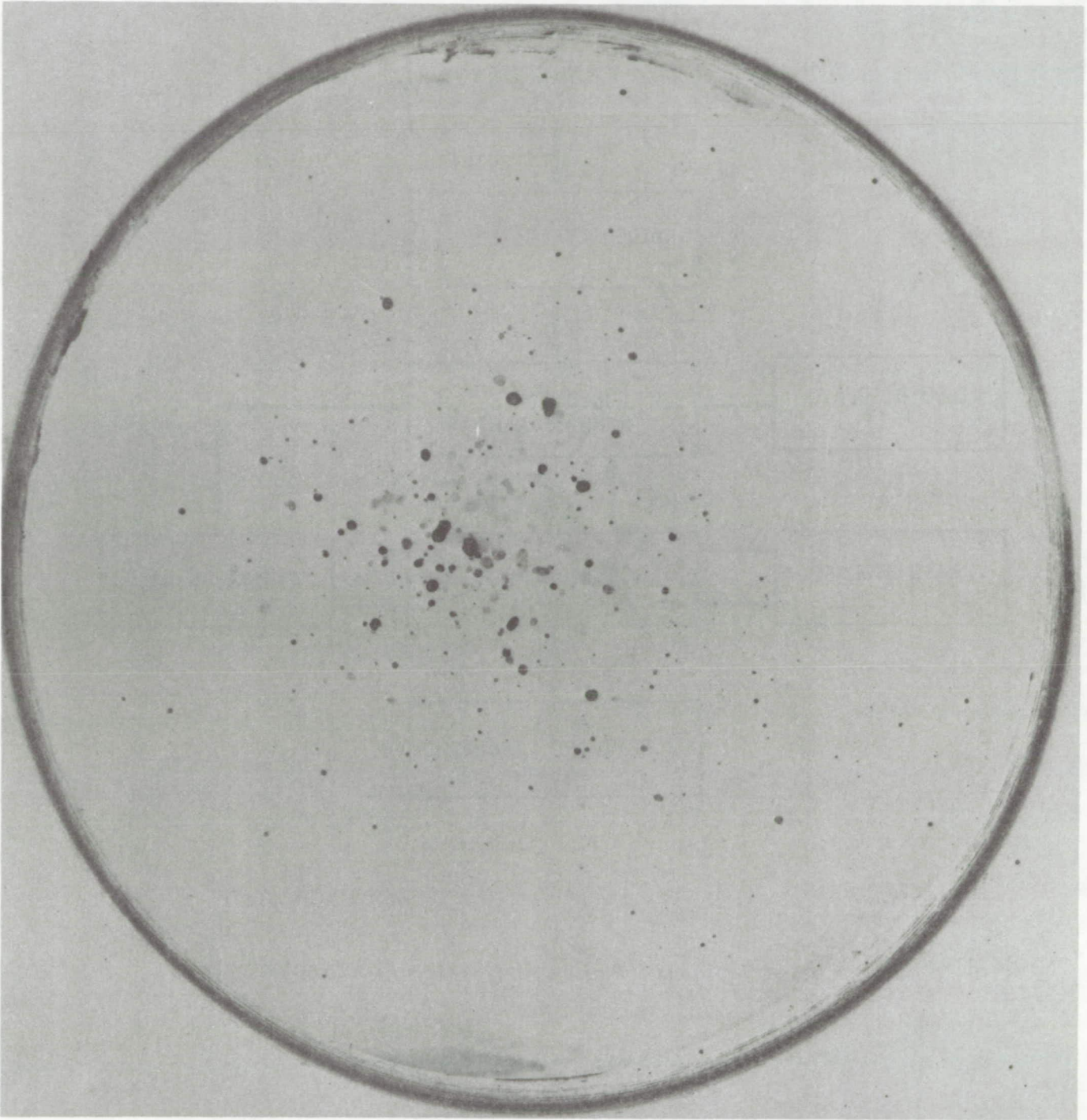


Figure 6. Typical Photograph of the Droplet Field at the Nacelle inlet plane

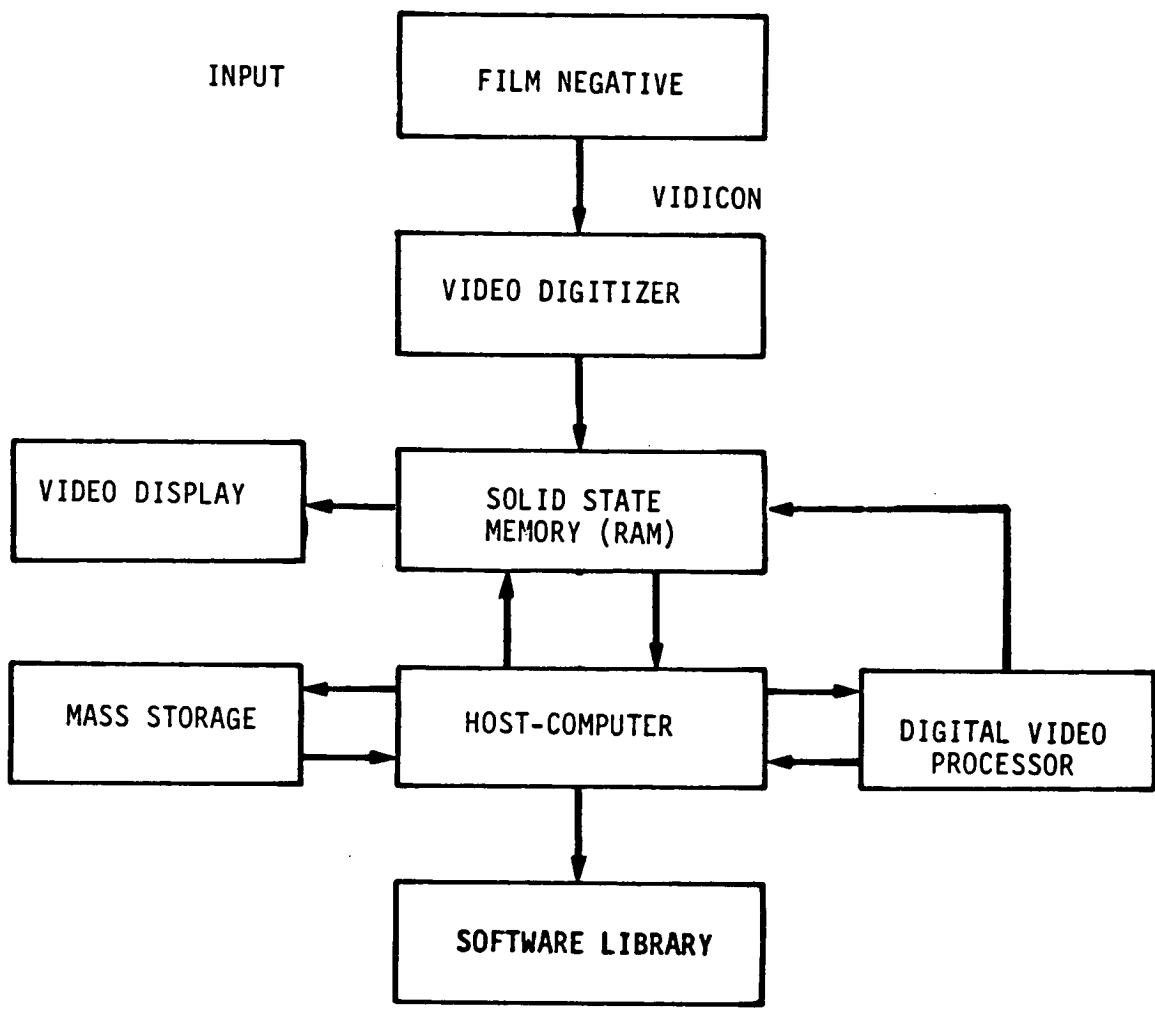


Figure 7. Image Processing System Architecture

4 pixels for the minimum size drop accepted, an overall resolution of 0.1 mm was estimated for the diameter of the smallest drop measured.

The negative was scanned, one grid square at a time over the projected frontal area of the nacelle. The calculated drop volumes were then added up for all the squares to evaluate the liquid water content over the projected frontal area of the nacelle. This procedure ensured that every drop is accounted for and is counted only once. An example of a digital subimage representing one grid square is shown in figure 8. An enhanced image with defined droplet boundaries is shown in figure 9.

Image processing software was developed to detect drop edges, define droplet boundaries, and calculate the area of drop images. The excellent contrast between the images of drops within the light sheet and the background allowed a simple thresholding criterion to define regions containing drop images.

The various image processing programs along with computer program needed for droplet statistics determination are attached under Appendices A and B, respectively.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results are presented here for fixed values of spray flow rate and airspeed in the wheel spray simulation tunnel. The flow rate through the spray nozzle was maintained constant at 0.3 liters/sec, which resulted in a water jet velocity of 22 m/s based on the total flow area of the seven tubes in the spray nozzle. As discussed later, this flow rate was chosen to simulate extreme cases of engine water ingestion resulting from wheel spray. The airspeed was maintained at 61 m/s. The large difference between the speeds of the air and the water jets caused an aerodynamic breakup of the water jets into small drops, which accelerated along the flow direction to approach the airspeed. The measurement station was located 3 m downstream of the spray nozzle and immediately upstream of the simulated nacelle inlet.

The droplet velocities were determined from a double exposed photograph of the moving droplet field as shown in figure 4. A 100 μ s time interval between the two pulses was employed. The droplet velocities were found to be within 5 percent for a large number of droplet pairs. Furthermore, within this small variation of droplet velocities, no correlation was found between the drop velocity and size. A single average value of velocity was assigned to all droplets. This average value was found to be only 41 m/s, i.e., 67 percent of the airspeed. Thus, the 3 m distance between the spray nozzle and the measurement station was insufficient to accelerate the drops to the tunnel airspeed.

A series of ten photographs was taken during the period January-February 1986 for the liquid water content determination. The width of the light sheet was maintained at 9 mm. The photographic negatives were analyzed by the image processing technique discussed in this report. The volume of a drop was calculated as the volume of a spherical drop having the same equivalent diameter. The equivalent diameter was calculated from the image area of each drop. For a non-spherical drop this procedure leads to a higher value of the calculated drop volume. The percentage error introduced therefore depends upon the how different the drop is as compared to the spherical shape.

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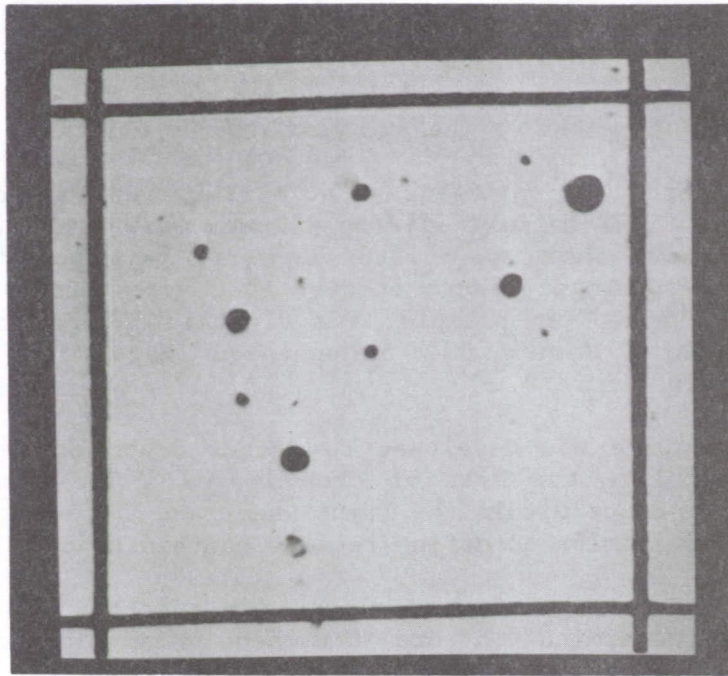


Figure 8. Digital Subimage Representing One Grid Square

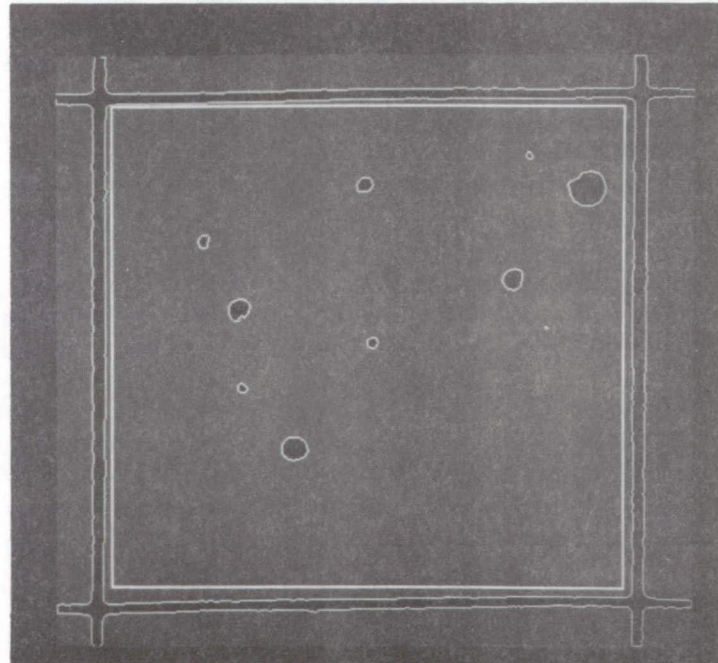


Figure 9. Enhanced Version of Digital Subimage Shown in Figure 8

The results of the image processing analysis are shown in table I. The raw droplet data has been shown under Appendix C. For each of the ten droplet pictures analyzed, the total number of drops counted over the nacelle frontal area, the mean droplet diameter, the volume weighted mean diameter and the total liquid volume are presented. The standard deviation of the mean and volume weighted mean droplet diameters as calculated from the ten pictures was in the range of 7 to 8 percent of the average. This indicated that the picture-to-picture variation of the calculated mean diameter was relatively small. The picture-to-picture variation of the total liquid volume was larger: the standard deviation of the ten measurements was 31 percent of the average. The average value of the total liquid volume from the ten pictures was used to calculate the average liquid water content, i.e.,

$$(LWC)_a = \frac{\rho_w q_w}{A_f \cdot \delta} = 450 \text{ gm/m}^3; \text{ where } \rho_w = 1.0 \text{ gm/cm}^3$$

The average mass flow rate of water was then calculated as

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{m}_w &= (LWC)_a \cdot A_f \cdot V_d \\ &= 332.5 \text{ gm/sec} \end{aligned}$$

The average mass flow rate of water in the moving droplet-air mixture as measured by the present non-intrusive optical technique thus indicates a flow rate approximately 10 percent higher than the actual value of 0.3 l/s. Reasons for this discrepancy between the measured and the actual mass flow rates are discussed below. It should be noted however, that there is a significant picture-to-picture variation in the instantaneous water mass flow rate determinations caused by measured variations in the instantaneous LWC values. The test droplet spray was quite dense in comparison with the certification requirement of 4 percent by weight of liquid water in the airstream. The present 0.3 l/s water ingestion rate in a 61 m/s airstream over the frontal area of the 15.24 cm diameter nacelle translates to a water flow rate/airflow rate ratio of 22.5 percent. Such a high water spray rate was used to simulate extreme cases of engine water ingestion resulting from wheel spray.

There are three factors that affect the accuracy of LWC measurement by the present technique:

- 1) Droplets largely outside the light sheet but at the boundary are partially grazed by the light sheet and show up on photographs, thus increasing the LWC measured.
- 2) The procedure for calculation of drop volume from its non-spherical images on the photograph relies on an equivalent diameter which is calculated from the enclosed area of the image. This procedure tends to over-predict the volume of the non-spherical drop and hence leads to a higher value of measured LWC.
- 3) The illuminated drops contained in the light sheet are viewed by the camera through a dense spray. Therefore, there is a possibility of some illuminated drops being masked by droplets present in the view path of the camera. This masking will result in a lower value of the measured LWC.

TABLE I

Summary of Data Photographs

$V_a = 61 \text{ m/s}$; $V_w = 21.7 \text{ m/s}$; $\dot{Q}_w = 300 \text{ cm}^3/\text{sec}$; $x = 3 \text{ m}$; $A_f = 182.4 \text{ cm}^2$;

$\delta = 9 \text{ mm}$

Negative No.	No. of Drops	Mean Dia. mm	Vol. Mean Dia. mm	Total Liquid Vol. mm ³
1	267	0.55	0.89	97.4
2	207	0.58	0.86	68.2
3	256	0.51	0.87	89.0
4	155	0.58	0.86	52.3
5	179	0.63	0.92	88.0
6	212	0.56	0.88	75.0
7	243	0.59	0.91	95.7
8	128	0.50	0.68	21.5
9	337	0.53	0.80	91.8
10	169	0.60	0.87	57.8
Average:		0.56	0.85	73.7
Standard Deviation:		0.04	0.066	23.0
Std Dev. percent of Mean:		7.0	7.8	31.0

NOTE: Mean Dia. = $\frac{\sum n_i D_i}{\sum n_i}$; Vol. Mean Dia. = $\frac{\sum n_i D_i^4}{\sum n_i D_i^3}$

$$\text{Total Liquid Vol.} = \sum n_i \frac{\pi}{6} D_i^3$$

Despite these three sources of errors, the present non-intrusive technique is still considered a good method for measurement of the liquid water flow rate in a moving droplet-laden airstream.

The droplet size distribution determined from the more than 2000 drops counted in the ten pictures is shown in figure 10.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

- 1) A non-intrusive optical technique has been developed for quantitative determination of instantaneous liquid water mass flow rate in a droplet laden airstream. The technique is generally applicable to the problem of water ingestion into an engine resulting in up to 22% water by weight (rain or wheel spray).
- 2) The technique yields instantaneous spatial distribution of droplets at the nacelle inlet plane as well as the droplet size distribution.
- 3) Significant variation in the instantaneous values of the liquid water content was encountered in a droplet laden airstream produced by injection of a steady water spray in a steady airstream. The standard deviation among ten separate instantaneous determinations of the LWC was 31 percent of the average LWC.
- 4) The average liquid water flow rate as determined from the average LWC and drop velocity measurements was approximately 10 percent higher than the actual spray flow rate.

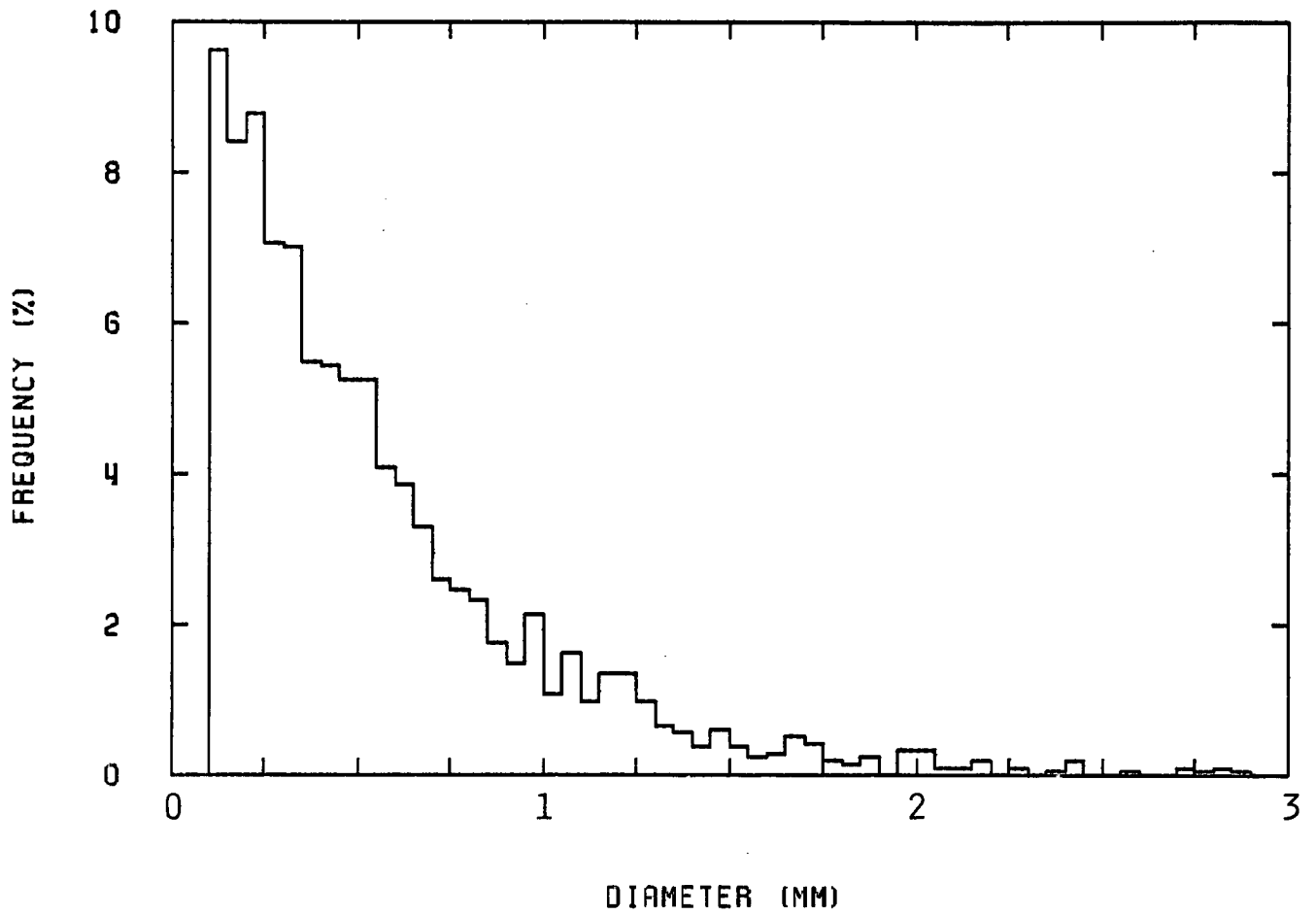


Figure 10. Droplet Size Distribution at the Nacelle Inlet Plane

REFERENCES

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APPENDIX A
IMAGE ANALYSIS PROGRAMS

FORTRAN IV-P
DROPS.FTH

V02-51
/TR:BLOCKS/WR

10:58:17

26-APR-85

P 1

```

0001      PROGRAM DROPS
          C
          C      Drops analysis based on averaged maximum gradient
          C
0002      LOGICAL*1 ANSA,ANSO
0003      BYTE ZERO
0004      REAL*8 HIST(0:255),DMAXO
0005      BYTE BUPIC(512),BUGRA(512)
0006      BYTE PIXEL(512,16)
0007      COMMON/PINTA/PIXEL
0008      INTEGER*2 IVLT(256)
0009      INTEGER*2 ARMIN
0010      INTEGER*2 IBUF0(8)1 Basic data processing parameters
0011      EQUIVALENCE (IBUF0(1),KREDC)
0012      EQUIVALENCE (IBUF0(2),SCALE)
0013      EQUIVALENCE (IBUF0(4),ARMIN)
0014      EQUIVALENCE (IBUF0(5),ICORTA)
0015      INTEGER*2 SL,SS,NL,NS
0016      REAL*4 ABUF(200),PBUF(200)
0017      INTEGER*2 LIMIT(4,200)
0018      COMMON/MINARE/AMINAR
0019      INTEGER*2 IBUF(8),PL,PC,CL,CC
0020      REAL*4 AREA,PERIM
0021      EQUIVALENCE (IBUF(1),PL)
0022      EQUIVALENCE (IBUF(2),PC)
0023      EQUIVALENCE (IBUF(3),CL)
0024      EQUIVALENCE (IBUF(4),CC)
0025      EQUIVALENCE (IBUF(5),AREA)
0026      EQUIVALENCE (IBUF(7),PERIM)
          C
          C
          C      Open data file
          C
0027      OPEN (UNIT=3,NAME='SY:[300,300]RAIN.DAT',TYPE='OLD',
0028             1 DISP='KEEP',ACCESS='DIRECT',RECORDSIZE=4,FORM='UNFORMATTED')
0029      READ(3,1) IBUF0
0030      IF (KREDC.NE.0) GO TO 900
0031      KREDC=11 Initial record for parameters storage,no data
0032      ARMIN=51 Default min area
0033      ICORTA=5
0034      SCALE=1
0035      TYPE *, ' Processing parameters initialization, defaults are:'
0036      TYPE *, ' Min area 5 Sq. pixels, Scale 1 mm/pixel; Change (Y/N)!'
0037      ACCEPT 101,ANSA
0038      IF (ANSA.NE.'Y') GO TO 111
0039      TYPE *, ' Enter Min area (Sq. pix) and Scale (mm/pix)'
0040      ACCEPT *,ARMIN,SCALE
0041      GO TO 111
0042      900 TYPE *, ' File has already data, Stops execution (Y/N)'
0043      ACCEPT 101,ANSA
0044      IF (ANSA.EQ.'Y') GO TO 950
          C
          C      First detector
          C
0044      111 TYPE *, ' Begin coarse detection'

```

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FORTRAN IV-A  J V02-51      10:50:17      26-APR-05      1      2
DROPS.FTN      /TR:BLOCKS/WR

0045      CALL SETUP
0046      TYPE *, 'Smoothing before compute gradient (Y/N)'
0047      ACCEPT 101,ANSA
0048      IF (ANSA.EQ.'N') GO TO 4
0049      CALL SMOOTH
0050      GO TO 5
0051      4      DO 3 K=1,256
0052      3      IVLT(K)=K/2
0053      CALL VLTCOR(1,IVLT)

      C
      C      Save original picture
      C
0054      5      CALL SETUP
0055      OPEN (UNIT=7,TYPE='SCRATCH',ACCESS='DIRECT',INITIALSIZE=512,
      (RECORDSIZE=128)
0056      NBLK=1
0057      DO 10 K=1,32
0058      LIN=(K-1)*16+1
0059      ICOD=IMAGE(0,LIN,16,'R',PIXEL)
0060      ISTAT=JESC(7,PIXEL,NBLK,4096,1,NBLK)
0061      10     CONTINUE

      C
      C      Transfer smooth picture to channel 0
      C
0062      CALL SETUP
0063      CALL INSEL(2,0,0)
0064      CALL OUTNBL(1)
0065      CALL FOPER

      C
      C      Compute gradient
      C
0066      CALL SETUP
0067      CALL GRADIE

      C
      C      Restore original picture
      C
0068      CALL SETUP
0069      NBLK=1
0070      DO 20 K=1,32
0071      LIN=(K-1)*16+1
0072      ISTAT=JLEE(7,PIXEL,NBLK,4096,1,NBLK)
0073      ICOD=IMAGE(0,LIN,16,'W',PIXEL)
0074      20     CONTINUE

      C
      C      Threshold gradient picture
      C
0075      CALL SETUP
0076      CALL INSEL(1,0,0)
0077      CALL OUTNBL(4)
0078      CALL FOPER
0079      CALL SETUP
0080      50     TYPE *, 'Threshold gradient image',ICORTA
0081      CALL SETUP
0082      DO 51 JLT=1,ICORTA
0083      51     IVLT(JLT)=0
0084      DO 52 JLT=ICORTA+1,256

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FORTRAN IV-
DROPS.FTH

S V02-51
/TR:BLOCKS/WR

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E 3

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0085 52 IVLT(JLT)=255
0086 CALL VIDTHR(1,IVLT)
0087 TYPE *,' Accept threshold (y/n)'
0088 ACCEPT 101,ANSA
0089 IF (ANSA.NE.'N') GO TO 60
0090 TYPE *,' Enter gradient image threshold'
0091 ACCEPT *,ICORTA
0092 GO TO 50
0093 101 FORMAT(A1)
0094 60 CALL SETUP
0095 DO 70 JLT=ICORTA+1,256
0096 70 IVLT(JLT)=JLT-1
0097 CALL VETCOR(1,IVLT)
0098 CALL SETUP

C
C Save gradient picture
C

0099 NBLK=1
0100 DO 80 K=1,32
0101 LIN=(K-1)*16+1
0102 ICOD=IMAGE(1,LIN,16,'R',PIXEL)
0103 ISTAT=JESC(7,PIXEL,NBLK,4096,1,NBLK)
0104 80 CONTINUE

C
C Remove background variations
C

0105 TYPE *,' Remove background variations (Y/N)'
0106 ACCEPT 101,ANS0
0107 IF (ANS0.NE.'N') GO TO 85
0108 CALL INSEL(2,0,0)
0109 CALL OUTNBL(4)
0110 CALL FPROPER
0111 CALL SETUP
0112 CALL INSEL(1,0,0)
0113 CALL OUTNBL(2)
0114 CALL FPROPER
0115 CALL SETUP
0116 GO TO 80
0117 85 ISD=1000 I Variations scale
0118 CALL HIGPASK(ISD,1,0)
0119 CALL SETUP

C
C Restore gradient picture
C

0120 NBLK=1
0121 DO 120 K=1,32
0122 LIN=(K-1)*16+1
0123 ISTAT=JLEE(7,PIXEL,NBLK,4096,1,NBLK)
0124 ICOD=IMAGE(2,LIN,16,'W',PIXEL)
0125 120 CONTINUE

C
C Compute Histogram
C

0126 80 ZERO=*0
0127 TYPE *,' Computing modified PDF'
0128 DO 90 K=0,255

```

```

0129  90  HIST(K)=0.
0130      DO 150 K=10,500
0131      ICOD=IMAGE(1,K,1,'R',BUPIC)
0132      ICOD=IMAGE(2,K,1,'R',BUGRA)
0133      DO 150 J=10,500
0134      IF (BUGRA(J).EQ.ZERO) GO TO 150
0135      A=IV(BUGRA(J))
0136      II=IV(BUPIC(J))
0137      HIST(II)=HIST(II)+II*A
0138  150  CONTINUE
      C
      C      Display histogram and threshold determination
      C

0139      DMAX0=0.
0140      DO 100 K=0,255
0141      IF (HIST(K).GT.DMAX0) DMAX0=HIST(K)
0142  100  CONTINUE
0143      DO 102 K=0,255
0144      HIST(K)=HIST(K)/DMAX0
0145  102  CONTINUE
0146      CALL INSEL(1,0,0)
0147      CALL OUTHBL(4)
0148      CALL FMOPER
0149      CALL SETUP
0150      DO 160 K=1,256
0151  160  IVLT(K)=0
0152      CALL VIDTHR(1,IVLT)
0153      ITHR=0
0154      CALL DISHIS(HIST,ITHR)
0155      TYPE *,' Enter (1) simple, (2) bimodal distribution'
0156      ACCEPT *,INODES
0157      CALL SEVISO(HIST,ITHR,IMODES)
0158  300  TYPE *,' Estimated threshold',ITHR
0159      CALL SETUP
0160      DO 301 JLT=1,ITHR
0161  301  IVLT(JLT)=0
0162      DO 302 JLT=ITHR+1,256
0163  302  IVLT(JLT)=255
0164      CALL VLTGOR(1,IVLT)
0165      CALL SETUP
0166      IVLT(1)=0
0167      IVLT(256)=1
0168      CALL VLTGOR(1,IVLT)
0169      CALL SETUP
0170      CALL BORDEA(IVLT)
0171      CALL SETUP
0172      CALL DISHIS(HIST,ITHR)
0173      TYPE *,' Accept threshold (Y/N)'
0174      ACCEPT 101,ANSA
0175      IF (ANSA.NE.'N') GO TO 350
0176      TYPE *,' Enter threshold'
0177      ACCEPT *,ITHR
0178      IF (ANSO.NE.'N') GO TO 320
0179      CALL INSEL(1,0,0)
0180      CALL OUTHBL(2)
0181      CALL FMOPER

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0102      CALL SETUP
0103      GO TO 300
0104      320  CALL HIGPAS(ISO,1,0)
0105      CALL SETUP
0106      GO TO 300
0107      350  TYPE *, ' Default region the entire picture; change (Y/N)'
0108      ACCEPT 101,ANSA
0109      IF (ANSA.EQ.'Y') GO TO 400
0110      SL=1
0111      SS=1
0112      NL=510
0113      NS=510
0114      GO TO 450
0115      400  TYPE *, ' Use cursor to define region/push white key'
0116      CALL REGIO(SL,SS,NL,NS)
C
0117      450  AMINAR=ARMIN
0118      TYPE *, ' Region definition SL=',SL,' SS=',SS,' NL=',NL,' NS=',NS
0119      IVLT(1)=0
0120      IVLT(2)=255
0121      IVLT(256)=255
0122      CALL VLTCOR(1,IVLT)
0123      CALL SETUP
0124      TYPE *, ' Computing drops size'
0125      CALL GOTAS(1,SL,SS,NL,NS,ABUF,PBUF,LIMIT,NUMOBJ)
0126      IVLT(1)=0
0127      IVLT(256)=1
0128      CALL VLTCOR(1,IVLT)
0129      CALL BORDEA(IVLT)
0130      CALL SETUP
0131      TYPE *, ' End coarse detector'
0132      000  CLOSE(UNIT=7)
C
C      Save results on disk
C
0213      2000 NUMDR=0
0214      SCALE2=SCALE*SCALE
0215      TYPE *, ' DATABASE: Initial element',KREDC
0216      DO 2001 K=1,NUMOBJ
0217      NUMDR=NUMDR+1
0218      KREDC=KREDC+1
0219      PL=LIMIT(1,K)
0220      PC=LIMIT(2,K)
0221      CL=LIMIT(3,K)
0222      CC=LIMIT(4,K)
0223      AREA=ABUF(K)*SCALE2
0224      PERIM=PBUF(K)*SCALE
0225      WRITE(3,KREDC) (BUFE
0226      IF (KREDC.EQ.1201) GO TO 2025
0227      CONTINUE
0228      2001  TYPE *, ' DATABASE: Final element',KREDC-1
0229      2025  TYPE *, ' Number of objects in this frame',NUMDR
0230      WRITE(3,1) (BUFE)Update general information record
0231      050  CLOSE(UNIT=3)
0232      END

```

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```

0001      SUBROUTINE GOTAS(CHAN,SL,SS,NL,NS,ABUF,PBUF,LIMIT,NUMOBJ)
      C
      C      Drops geometrical characterization
      C
0002      INTEGER*2 CHAN,SL,SS,NL,NS
0003      BYTE PIXEL(512,16)
0004      COMMON /PINTA/PIXEL
0005      INTEGER*2 FLAG(512,2),ID(30)
0006      INTEGER*2 ISLS(99),ISSS(99),EL(99),ES(99)
0007      INTEGER*2 CNTR(99,2),BEGIN(99,2),IEND(99,2)
0008      INTEGER*2 OLDID,NEWID
0009      INTEGER*4 NPIXS(99)
0010      REAL*4 RPER(99)
0011      REAL*4 ABUF(1),PBUF(1)
0012      INTEGER*2 LIMIT(4,1)
      C
      C      InitiaIiza
      C
0013      CALL ZIA(FLAG(1,1),1024)
0014      CALL ZIA(RPER,100)
0015      CALL ZIA(NPIXS,100)
0016      CALL ZIA(EL,99)
0017      CALL ZIA(ES,99)
0018      CALL ZIA(CNTR(1,1),100)
0019      CALL ZIA(BEGIN(1,1),100)
0020      CALL ZIA(IEND(1,1),100)
0021      CALL ITIA(32000,ISLS,99)
0022      CALL ITIA(32000,ISSS,99)
0023      NUMOBJ=0
0024      ISW=1
0025      NEWC=0
0026      NOIC=0
0027      OLDID=1
0028      NSS=SS+NS
0029      NSL=SL-1
0030      NLL=NSL+NL
      C
      C      Main loop
      C
0031      DO 100 L=1,NL,16
0032      IBLOCK=MIN0(16,NL-L)
0033      LINE=L+NSL
0034      ICOD=IMAGE(CHAN,LINE,IBLOCK,'R',PIXEL)
0035      DO 100 KK=1,16
0036      N1=SS
0037      LINIA=LINE+KK-1
0038      NEWC=0 1 Start searching for an object gt 0
0039      105 DO 110 J=N1,NSS 1 look for left edge
0040      IF (PIXEL(J,KK)) GO TO 120
0041      110 CONTINUE
      C      No more edges on this line
0042      GO TO 103
0043      120 N1=J 1 Left edge
0044      DO 130 J=N1,NSS 1 Look righ edge
0045      IF (.NOT.PIXEL(J,KK)) GO TO 140
0046      130 CONTINUE

```

FORTRAN IV-PL
GOTAS.FTN

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TR:BLOCKS/WR

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PA 2

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0047      J=NSS+1  I Righ edge is the picture boundary
0048      N2=J-1
          C
          C      Find ID of this object from previous flag line
          C
0049      CALL MATCH(FLAG(1,3-ISW),N1,N2,NUM, ID,NSS)
0050      NEWID=ID(1)
0051      IF (NUM.LT.2) GO TO 101
          C
          C      If many ID condense them into one
0052      CALL COHID(RPER,NPIX,ISLS,ISSS,EL,ES,NUM, ID)
0053      GO TO 102
0054      101      IF (NUM.NE.0) GO TO 102
          C
          C      If there is not ID then creates one
0055      CALL FIND(99,NEWID,NPIX,OLDID)
          C
          C      begin counting perimeter new object
0056      RPER(NEWID)=N2-N1+2
          C
          C      And update flag buffer and counters
0057      102      CALL ITIA(NEWID,FLAG(N1,ISW),N2-N1+1)
0058      NEWC=NEWC+1
0059      CNTR(NEWC,ISW)=NEWID
0060      BEGIN(NEWC,ISW)=N1
0061      IEND(NEWC,ISW)=N2
          C
          C      Update statistics buffer
0062      NPIX(NEWID)=NPIX(NEWID)+N2-N1+1
0063      IF (ISLS(NEWID).GT.LINIA) ISLS(NEWID)=LINIA
0064      IF (ISSS(NEWID).GT.N1) ISSS(NEWID)=N1
0065      IF (ES(NEWID).LT.N2) ES(NEWID)=N2
0066      EL(NEWID)=LINIA
0067      CALL PERIM(NOLC,NEWC,CNTR(1,ISW),NEWID,RPER,BEGIN(1,3-ISW),
          1 BEGIN(1,ISW),IEND(1,3-ISW),IEND(1,ISW))
          C
          C      Send back for more data on the same line
0068      N1=N2+2
0069      IF (N1.LE.NSS) GO TO 105
          C
          C      Search buffers for terminated drops
          C
0070      103      CALL ENOFLI(RPER,NPIX,ISLS,ISSS,EL,ES,NLL,LINIA,CNTR(1,3-ISW),
          1 CNTR(1,ISW),NOLC,NEWC,NUMOBJ,BEGIN(1,3-ISW),BEGIN(1,ISW),
          2 IEND(1,3-ISW),IEND(1,ISW),ABUF,PBUF,LIMIT)
0071      CALL ZIA(FLAG(1,3-ISW),512) I Zero flag line
0072      ISW=3-ISW  I Switch the flag
0073      NOLC=NEWC
0074      100      CONTINUE I Close main loop
0075      RETURN
0076      END

```

```

0001      SUBROUTINE MATCH(FLAG,N1,N2,NUM,ID,NS)
      C
      C RETURN I.D. OF OBJECT FOUND ON PREVIOUS LINE
      C FLAG = OLD FLAG BUFFER
      C N1 = BEGIN, N2 = END OF OBJECT
      C NUM = NUMBER OF OBJECTS LOCATED
      C ID = I.D. OF OBJECTS LOCATED
0002      INTEGER FLAG(1)
0003      INTEGER*4 ID(1)
0004      M1 = N1 - 1
0005      M2 = N2 + 1
0006      IF (M1.LT.1) M1 = 1
0007      IF (M2.GT.NS) M2=NS
0008      NUM = 0
0009      K = 0
      C
      C FIND ALL FLAGS
      C
0010      DO 10 J=M1,M2
0011      IF (FLAG(J).EQ.K) GO TO 10
0012      IF (FLAG(J).EQ.0) GO TO 10
0013      K = FLAG(J)
0014      NUM = NUM + 1
0015      ID(NUM) = K
0016  10 CONTINUE
0017      IF (NUM.LT.2) RETURN
      C
      C REJECT DUPLICATES
      C
0018      CALL CORSRT(ID,ID,NUM)
0019      N = 1
0020      K = ID(1)
0021      DO 20 J=2,NUM
0022      IF (K.EQ.ID(J)) GO TO 20
0023      N = N + 1
0024      ID(N) = ID(J)
0025  20 CONTINUE
0026      NUM = N
0027      RETURN
0028      END

```

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FORTRAN IV-F
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```

0001      SUBROUTINE PERIM(NOLC,NEWC,NECNTR,NEWID,RPER,OBEGIN,NBEGIN,
          1      OEND,NEND)
C
C      THIS SUBROUTINE ACCUMULATES PERIMETER MEASUREMENTS FOR THE 'OLD'
C      LINE BETWEEN N1 AND N2 OF THE 'NEW' LINE.
C
0002      INTEGER NECNTR(1),OBEGIN(1),NBEGIN(1),OEND(1),NEND(1)
0003      REAL*4 RPER(1)
0004      IF (NOLC.EQ.0) RETURN
C
C      SEARCH 'OLD' LINE FOR MATCHING OBJECT SEGMENTS.
C
0005      L1 = 0
0006      DO 100 J=1,NOLC
0007      IF (OEND(J).GE.NBEGIN(NEWC)-1.AND.
          1      OBEGIN(J).LE.NEND(NEWC)+1) GO TO 101
0008      GO TO 100
0009      101  ONEWC = NEWC - 1
0010      IF (ONEWC.LT.1) GO TO 301
0011      IF (NEWID.EQ.NECNTR(ONEWC).AND.OEND(L2).GE.NBEGIN(NEWC))
          1      GO TO 302
0012      GO TO 301
C
C      IF PERIMETER HAS BEEN ADDED FOR PREVIOUS PARTICLE SEGMENT ON
C      'NEW' LINE WITH SAME I.D. AND THE 'OLD' MATCHING SEGMENT
C      OVERLAPS BOTH 'NEW' SEGMENTS, THEN THE OVERLAP IN THE
C      CURRENT SEGMENT IS SUBTRACTED FROM THE PERIMETER VALUE.
C
0013      302  RPER(NEWID) = RPER(NEWID) - SQRT((OEND(L2)
          1      - FLOAT(NEND(ONEWC)))**2 + 1.) + NBEGIN(NEWC) - NEND(ONEWC)
0014      GO TO 303
0015      301  RPER(NEWID) = RPER(NEWID) + SQRT((NBEGIN(NEWC)
          1      - FLOAT(OBEGIN(J)))**2 + 1.)
0016      303  L1 = J
0017      K = J + 1
0018      GO TO 102
0019      100  CONTINUE
0020      102  IF (L1.EQ.0) RETURN
0021      L2 = 0
0022      IF (K.GT.NOLC) GO TO 200
0023      DO 103 J=K,NOLC
0024      IF (OEND(J).GE.NBEGIN(NEWC)-1.AND.
          1      OBEGIN(J).LE.NEND(NEWC)+1) GO TO 104
0025      GO TO 103
0026      104  RPER(NEWID) = RPER(NEWID) + (OBEGIN(J) - OEND(J-1))
0027      L2 = J
0028      CONTINUE
0029      103  IF (L2.EQ.0) L2 = L1
0030      RPER(NEWID) = RPER(NEWID) + SQRT((NEND(NEWC)
          1      - FLOAT(OEND(L2)))**2 + 1.)
0031      RETURN
0032      END

```

```
0001      SUBROUTINE CONID(RPER,NPIXS,ISLS,ISSS,EL,ES,NUM,ID)
      C
      C      USED TO CONCATINATE MANY I.D.'S
      C
0002      INTEGER OLDID,ISLS(1),ISSS(1),EL(1),ES(1)
0003      INTEGER*4 NPIXS(1),ID(1)
0004      REAL*4 RPER(1)
0005      NEWID = ID(1)
0006      DO 10 J=2,NUM
0007      OLDID = ID(J)
0008      RPER(NEWID) = RPER(NEWID) + RPER(OLDID).
0009      RPER(OLDID) = 0.
0010      NPIXS(NEWID) = NPIXS(NEWID) + NPIXS(OLDID)
0011      NPIXS(OLDID) = 0
0012      IF (ISLS(NEWID).GT.ISLS(OLDID)) ISLS(NEWID) = ISLS(OLDID)
0013      ISLS(OLDID) = 32000
0014      IF (ISSS(NEWID).GT.ISSS(OLDID)) ISSS(NEWID) = ISSS(OLDID)
0015      ISSS(OLDID) = 32000
0016      IF (EL(NEWID).LT.EL(OLDID)) EL(NEWID) = EL(OLDID)
0017      EL(OLDID) = 0
0018      IF (ES(NEWID).LT.ES(OLDID)) ES(NEWID) = ES(OLDID)
0019      ES(OLDID) = 0
0020      RETURN
0021      END
```

```
0001      SUBROUTINE PCNCAT(NCEN,PCNTR,BEGIN,END,NEWID,RPER)
      C
      C      THIS SUBROUTINE CONCATINATES ALL ENDING PERIMETER VALUES FOR EACH
      C      I.D. ON AN ENDING LINE.
      C
0002      INTEGER PCNTR(1),BEGIN(1),END(1)
0003      REAL*4 RPER(1)
0004      DO 100 J=1,NCEN
0005      IF (NEWID.EQ.PCNTR(J)) GO TO 101
0006      GO TO 100
0007      101 RPER(NEWID) = RPER(NEWID) + END(J) - BEGIN(J) + 2.
0008      100 CONTINUE
0009      RETURN
0010      END
```

```
0001      SUBROUTINE FIND(NBIN,NEWID,NPIXS,OLDID)
      C
      C   USED TO FIND A NEW BIN POSITION
      C   NBIN = LENGTH OF BIN BUFFERS
      C   NEWID = NEW BIN VALUE RETURNED
      C   NPIXS = SUM OF PIXELS BUFFER
      C   OLDID = LAST FOUND I.D.
0002      INTEGER OLDID
0003      INTEGER*4 NPIXS(1)
0004      DO 100 J=OLDID,NBIN
0005      IF (NPIXS(J).EQ.0) GO TO 200
0006 100    CONTINUE
0007      DO 150 J=1,OLDID
0008      IF (NPIXS(J).EQ.0) GO TO 200
0009 150    CONTINUE
0010      TYPE *, ' All bins filled'
0011      STOP
0012 200    NEWID=J
0013      OLDID=J
0014      RETURN
0015      END
```


FORTRAM IV-P V02-51 19:03:28 04-APR-85 P 1
CORSRT.FTN /TR:BLOCKS/WR

0001 SUBROUTINE CORSRT(KEY,PTR,LEN)

C
C IN CORE SORT ROUTINE. SORTS THE VECTORS KEY AND PTR INTO ASCENDING ORDER OF
C KEY. THE VALUES IN KEY ARE TREATED AS LOGICAL QUANTITIES HENCE SIGN BITS
C MUST BE TREATED ACCORDINGLY. ALPHABETIC RECORDS MAY BE SORTED SINCE
C CHARACTER CODES ARE IN LOGICAL ORDER. THE PTR ARRAY CAN THEN BE USED TO MOV
C RECORDS IN A DISK FILE.

0002 IMPLICIT INTEGER(A-Z)
0003 INTEGER*4 IMSK,JMSK,SM(32),PTR(1),TEMP
0004 LOGICAL*4 IMSL,JMSL,KEY(1),LTEMP
0005 DIMENSION BDRY(3,32),CBD(32)
0006 EQUIVALENCE (IMSK,IMSL),(JMSK,JMSL)
0007 DATA SM(1),SM(2),SM(17)/020000000000,010000000000,01000000/

C
0008 DO 1 I=3,16
0009 1 SM(I) = SM(I-1)/2
0010 DO 2 I=10,32
0011 2 SM(I) = SM(I-1)/2
0012 LEV = 1
0013 BDRY(2,LEV) = 1
0014 BDRY(3,LEV) = LEN
0015 CBD(LEV) = 2
0016 72 CB = CBD(LEV)
0017 PL = BDRY(CB,LEV)
0018 PU = BDRY(CB+1,LEV)
0019 IF (PL.GE.PU) GO TO 75
0020 IMSK = SM(LEV)
0021 81 JMSL = KEY(PL).AND.IMSL
0022 IF (JMSK.NE.0) GO TO 85
0023 PL = PL + 1
0024 IF (PL.EQ.PU) GO TO 73
0025 GO TO 81
0026 85 JMSL = KEY(PU).AND.IMSL
0027 IF (JMSK.NE.0) GO TO 86
0028 LTEMP = KEY(PL)
0029 TEMP = PTR(PL)
0030 KEY(PL) = KEY(PU)
0031 PTR(PL) = PTR(PU)
0032 KEY(PU) = LTEMP
0033 PTR(PU) = TEMP
0034 GO TO 81
0035 86 PU = PU - 1
0036 IF (PU.NE.PL) GO TO 85
0037 73 JMSL = KEY(PL).AND.IMSL
0038 IF (JMSK.NE.0) PL = PL - 1
0039 IF (LEV.GE.32) GO TO 75
0040 CB = CBD(LEV)
0041 LEV = LEV + 1
0042 CBD(LEV) = 1
0043 BDRY(1,LEV) = BDRY(CB,LEV-1)
0044 BDRY(2,LEV) = PL
0045 BDRY(3,LEV) = BDRY(CB+1,LEV-1)
0046 GO TO 72
0047 75 IF (CBD(LEV).EQ.2) GO TO 76
0048 CBD(LEV) = 2

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0049
0050
0051 76
0052
0053
0054

DDRY(2,LEV) = DDRY(2,LEV) + 1
GO TO 72
LEV = LEV - 1
IF (LEV.GT.0) GO TO 75
RETURN
END

```

0001      SUBROUTINE ENOF1(RPER,NPIX,ISLS,ISSS,EL,ES,NL,LINE,
          1      OLCNTR,NECNTR,NOLC,NEWC,NUM,OBEGIN,NBEGIN,
          2      OEND,NEND,ABUF,PBUF,LIMIT)
C
C      SEARCH FOR FINISHED OBJECTS
C
0002      INTEGER*4 NPIX(1)
0003      INTEGER OLCNTR(1),NECNTR(1),OBEGIN(1),NBEGIN(1),OEND(1),NEND(1)
0004      INTEGER ISLS(1),ISSS(1),EL(1),ES(1)
0005      REAL*4 RPER(1),ABUF(1),PBUF(1)
0006      INTEGER*2 LIMIT(4,1)
C
C      SEARCH OLCNTR FOR I.D.'S NOT IN NECNTR
C
0007      IF (LINE.EQ.NL) GO TO 52
0008      IF (NOLC.EQ.0) RETURN
0009      IF (NEWC.EQ.0) GO TO 51
0010      DO 10 J=1,NOLC
0011      NEWID = OLCNTR(J)
0012      DO 20 K=1,NEWC
0013      IF (NEWID.EQ.NECNTR(K)) GO TO 10
0014      20 CONTINUE
C
C      DROPLET NOT CONTINUED
C
0015      CALL PCHCAT(NOLC,OLCNTR,OBEGIN,OEND,NEWID,RPER)
0016      CALL FINAL(NEWID,RPER,NPIX,ISLS,ISSS,EL,ES,NUM,ABUF,
          1      PBUF,LIMIT)
0017      10 CONTINUE
0018      RETURN
C
C      FINISH OFF EVERYTHING
C
0019      51 DO 50 J=1,NOLC
0020      NEWID = OLCNTR(J)
0021      CALL PCHCAT(NOLC,OLCNTR,OBEGIN,OEND,NEWID,RPER)
0022      CALL FINAL(NEWID,RPER,NPIX,ISLS,ISSS,EL,ES,NUM,ABUF,
          1      PBUF,LIMIT)
0023      50 CONTINUE
0024      RETURN
0025      52 IF (NOLC.EQ.0) GO TO 60
0026      IF (NEWC.EQ.0) GO TO 51
0027      DO 70 J=1,NOLC
0028      NEWID = OLCNTR(J)
0029      DO 90 K=1,NEWC
0030      IF (NEWID.EQ.NECNTR(K)) GO TO 100
0031      90 CONTINUE
0032      CALL PCHCAT(NOLC,OLCNTR,OBEGIN,OEND,NEWID,RPER)
0033      CALL FINAL(NEWID,RPER,NPIX,ISLS,ISSS,EL,ES,NUM,ABUF,
          1      PBUF,LIMIT)
0034      GO TO 60
0035      100 CALL PCHCAT(NEWC,NECNTR,NBEGIN,NEND,NEWID,RPER)
0036      CALL FINAL(NEWID,RPER,NPIX,ISLS,ISSS,EL,ES,NUM,ABUF,
          1      PBUF,LIMIT)
0037      80 CONTINUE
0038      RETURN

```

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ENOFLI.FTN

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```
0039      60  IF (NEWC.EQ.0) RETURN
0040          DO 70 J=1,NEWC
0041          NEWID = NECNTR(J)
0042          CALL PCNCAT(NEWC,NECNTR,NBEGIN,NEND,NEWID,RPER)
0043          CALL FINAL(NEWID,RPER,NPIX,ISLS,ISSS,EL,ES,NUM,ABUF,
           1      PBUF,LIMIT)
0044      70  CONTINUE
0045          RETURN
0046          END
```

```
0001      SUBROUTINE FINAL(NEWID,RPER,NPIXS,ISLS,ISSS,EL,ES,NUM,ABUF,  
          1          PBUF,LIMIT)  
C  
C      TO TERMINATE AN OBJECT  
C  
0002      INTEGER*4 NPIXS(1)  
0003      INTEGER*2 LIMIT(4,1)  
0004      INTEGER ISLS(1),ISSS(1),EL(1),ES(1)  
0005      REAL*4 RPER(1),ABUF(1),PBUF(1)  
0006      BYTE ORIGA(512)  
0007      COMMON /MINARE/ AMINAR  
0008      IF (NPIXS(NEWID).EQ.0) RETURN  
0009      NUM = NUM + 1  
0010      IF (NUM.LT.201) GO TO 5  
0011      TYPE *, ' Number of spots gt buffer space available'  
0012      STOP  
C  
C      ACCUMULATE DROPLET STATISTICS  
C  
0013      5      ABUF(NUM) = NPIXS(NEWID)  
0014      PBUF(NUM) = RPER(NEWID)  
0015      LIMIT(1,NUM) = ISLS(NEWID)  
0016      LIMIT(2,NUM) = ISSS(NEWID)  
0017      LIMIT(3,NUM) = EL(NEWID) - ISLS(NEWID) + 1  
0018      LIMIT(4,NUM) = ES(NEWID) - ISSS(NEWID) + 1  
C      CLEAR OUT BINS  
0019      IF (ABUF(NUM).GT.AMINAR) GO TO 10  
0020      CALL BORRAR(1,LIMIT(1,NUM),LIMIT(2,NUM),LIMIT(3,NUM),LIMIT(4,NUM))  
0021      NUM=NUM-1  
C  
10      NPIXS(NEWID) = 0  
0022      RPER(NEWID) = 0.  
0023      ISLS(NEWID) = 32000  
0024      ISSS(NEWID) = 32000  
0025      EL(NEWID) = 0  
0026      ES(NEWID) = 0  
0027      RETURN  
0028      END  
0029
```

APPENDIX B

DROPLET STATISTICS PROGRAM

FORTRAN IV-P
RAINST.FTM

V02-51
/TR:BLOCKS/WR

10:50:30

23-FEB-84

P 1

0001

PROGRAM RAINST

C
C
C
C
C

Read droplots' data file and compute general statistic

Programer: Miguel A. Hernan

0002

REAL*4 DBUF(1200),V0BUF(1200),ESFER(1200)

0003

REAL*0 SMD3,SMD2,DTOT,ESTOT,SMD4,COMOD

0004

INTEGER*2 NUNE

0005

LOGICAL*1 ANSA

0006

REAL*4 VOLHIS(0:79),FREHIS(0:79)

0007

REAL*4 AREA,PERIM,D3,D2,D,D4

0008

LOGICAL*1 NOZOD(12),NOZIN(60),NOZID(00)

0009

EQUIVALENCE(NOZOD(1),NOZID(1))

0010

EQUIVALENCE(NOZIN(1),NOZID(13))

0011

INTEGER*2 OPEPLO

0012

LOGICAL*1 FILENA(22)

0013

INTEGER*2 IBUFFER(0),SL,SS,NL,NS

0014

EQUIVALENCE(IBUFFER(1),SL)

0015

EQUIVALENCE(IBUFFER(2),SS)

0016

EQUIVALENCE(IBUFFER(3),NL)

0017

EQUIVALENCE(IBUFFER(4),NS)

0018

EQUIVALENCE(IBUFFER(5),AREA)

0019

EQUIVALENCE(IBUFFER(7),PERIM)

0020

DATA VOLHIS/00*0./,FREHIS/00*0./

0021

DATA NOZOD /'N','O','Z','Z','L','E',' ','I','D',' ',' ',' ',' ',' '/

C
C
451

Open data file

FORMAT(0,22A1)

TYPE *, ' Enter filename'

ACCEPT 451, LONGO, (FILENA(I), I=1, LONGO)

C

0025

OPEN(UNIT=3,NAME=FILENA,TYPE='OLD',

IDISP='KEEP',ACCESS='DIRECT',RECORDSIZE=4,FORM='UNFORMATTED')

0026

READ(3*1) IBUFFER

0027

NUNE=IBUFFER(1)

0028

ICONT=0

0029

SMD4=0.

0030

SMD3=0.

0031

SMD2=0.

0032

DTOT=0.

0033

ESTOT=0.

0034

PI=3.14159

0035

Q1=4./(3.*SQRT(PI))

C
C

Main loop

0036

DO 100 K=2,NUNE

0037

READ(3*K) IBUFFER

0038

IF (IBUFFER(1).EQ.0) GO TO 200

0039

ICONT=ICONT+1

0040

D2=(4.*AREA)/PI

0041

D=SQRT(D2)

0042

D3=D2*0

0043

D4=D2*02

0044

ESFER(ICONT)=(PERIM*PERIM)/(AREA*4.*PI)

0045

DBUF(ICONT)=D

```

0046      V0BUF( ICONT )=Q1*(AREA**1.5)
0047      SMD4=SMD4+D4
0048      SMD3=SMD3+D3
0049      SMD2=SMD2+D2
0050      DTOT=DTOT+D
0051      ESTOT=ESTOT+ESFER( ICONT )
0052      I1=10*D
0053      I1=MIN0( 79, I1 )
0054      FRENIS( I1 )=FRENIS( I1 )+1
0055      VOLHIS( I1 )=VOLHIS( I1 )+D3
0056      100 CONTINUE
0057      CLOSE ( UNIT=3 )
0058      GO TO 300
0059      200 CLOSE( UNIT=3 )
0060      TYPE *, ' File records counter error '
0061      CALL EXIT

C
C      Begin general statistic
C
0062      300 TYPE *, ' Enter nozzle code '
0063      ACCEPT 750, ITEX, ( NOZIN( I ), I=1, ITEX )
0064      750 FORMAT( Q, 68A1 )
0065      TYPE *, ' Enter water pressure ( psi ) '
0066      ACCEPT *, WATP
0067      TYPE *, ' Enter wind tunnel speed ( ft/sec ) '
0068      ACCEPT *, WTS
0069      TYPE *, ' Enter downstream coordinate ( inch ) '
0070      ACCEPT *, DOWL
0071      PRINT 4, NOZOD, ( NOZIN( I ), I=1, ITEX )
0072      PRINT 5, WATP
0073      PRINT 6, WTS
0074      PRINT 7, DOWL
0075      PRINT 11, ICONT
0076      4  FORMAT( X, 12A1, 68A1 )
0077      5  FORMAT( ' Water pressure = ', F6.2, ' psi ' )
0078      6  FORMAT( ' Wind tunnel speed = ', F6.2, ' ft/sec ' )
0079      7  FORMAT( ' Downstream location = ', F6.2, ' inch ' )
0080      11  FORMAT( ' Number of Drops = ', I5 )
0081      PRINT 12
0082      12  FORMAT( ' length diameter ( D10 ) ' )
0083      NAMO=ICONT
0084      CALL STATS( NAMO, DBUF, DTOT )
0085      PRINT 13, SORT( SMD2/FLOAT( ICONT ) )
0086      13  FORMAT( ' Area mean diameter ( D20 ) = ', F15.6 )
0087      COMOD=SMD3*PI/6.
0088      PRINT 17, COMOD
0089      17  FORMAT( ' Drops total volume = ', F15.6 )
0090      NAMO=ICONT
0091      CALL STATS( NAMO, V0BUF, COMOD )
0092      VOLMED=SMD3/FLOAT( ICONT )
0093      VOLMED=VOLMED**( 1./3. )
0094      PRINT 14, VOLMED
0095      14  FORMAT( ' Volume mean diameter ( D30 ) = ', F15.6 )
0096      PRINT 16, SMD3/SMD2
0097      16  FORMAT( ' Sauter mean diameter ( D32 ) = ', F15.6 )
0098      PRINT 30, SMD4/SMD3

```


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FORTRAN IV-P
RAINST.FTM

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```

0099 30 FORMAT(' Volume distribution mean diameter (D43)=' ,F15.6)
0100 PRINT 31
0101 31 FORMAT(' Circularity (perimeter**2/area*4pi)')
0102 NAMU=ICONT
0103 CALL STATS(NAMU,ESFER,ESTOT)
0104 TYPE *, ' Plot the distributions (Y/N)'
0105 ACCEPT 000,ANSA
0106 000 FORMAT(A1)
0107 IF (ANSA.NE.'Y') GO TO 000
0108 OPEPLO=0
0109 SAMP=FLOAT(ICONT)/100.
0110 SMD3=SMD3/100.
0111 DO 500 K=0,79
0112 VOLHIS(K)=VOLHIS(K)/SMD3
0113 FRENHIS(K)=FRENHIS(K)/SAMP
0114 500 CONTINUE
0115 TYPE *, ' Frequency distribution (Y/N)'
0116 ACCEPT 000,ANSA
0117 IF (ANSA.NE.'Y') GO TO 600
0118 CALL RAINHI(FRENHIS,OPEPLO,0.,.1)
0119 IF (OPEPLO.EQ.0) GO TO 600
0120 OPEPLO=-OPEPLO
0121 CALL SYMBOL(-4.3,1.15,.1,'DROPS DIAMETER FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION',
1 90.,.37)
0122 CALL SYMBOL(-1.35,-.75,.1,'FREQUENCY (%)',100.,.13)
0123 GO TO 400
0124 600 TYPE *, ' Cumulative volume distribution (Y/N)'
0125 ACCEPT 000,ANSA
0126 IF (ANSA.NE.'Y') GO TO 650
0127 CALL RAINHI(VOLHIS,OPEPLO,0.,.1)
0128 IF (OPEPLO.GE.0) GO TO 650
0129 CALL SYMBOL(-4.3,1.45,.1,'VOLUME CONTRIBUTION VS DIAMETER',90.,.31)
0130 CALL SYMBOL(-.05,-.75,.1,'VOLUME CONTRIBUTION (%)',100.,.23)
0131 400 CALL SYMBOL(.7,2.35,.1,'DIAMETER (MM)',90.,.13)
0132 CALL SYMBOL(-5.5,0.,.1,NOZID,90.,ITEX+12)
0133 CALL SYMBOL(-5.25,0.,.1,'WATER PRESSURE (PSI)',90.,.20)
0134 CALL NUMBER(-5.25,2.25,.1,WATP,90.,-1)
0135 CALL SYMBOL(-5.0,0.,.1,'WIND TUNNEL SPEED (FT/SEC)',90.,.26)
0136 CALL NUMBER(-5.0,2.05,.1,WTS,90.,-1)
0137 CALL SYMBOL(-4.75,0.,.1,'DOWNSTREAM STATION (INCH)',90.,.25)
0138 CALL NUMBER(-4.75,2.75,.1,DOWL,90.,-1)
0139 IF (OPEPLO.GT.0) GO TO 600
0140 650 IF (OPEPLO.NE.0) CALL PLOT(0.,0.,.999)
0141 000 CALL EXIT
0142 END

```

APPENDIX C
DROPLET DATA

DROPLET DATA FOR NEGATIVE 1

Droplet No.	Diameter (mm)	Droplet No.	Diameter (mm)	Droplet No.	Diameter (mm)	Droplet No.	Diameter (mm)	Droplet No.	Diameter (mm)
1	0.5243418	36	1.180004	71	0.6642479	106	0.2157810	141	0.6872163
2	0.1561709	37	0.1412618	72	0.3766983	107	1.201418	142	0.5862319
3	0.1631151	38	0.2864208	73	1.752381	108	0.4589501	143	2.744425
4	0.2258227	39	0.6317422	74	0.1631151	109	0.3296110	144	0.7907299
5	0.5670060	40	0.1245812	75	0.1697756	110	1.016475	145	1.626387
6	0.1489031	41	0.3395512	76	0.5993233	111	0.1153398	146	0.5728415
7	0.2745637	42	0.5179601	77	0.2157810	112	0.2940600	147	1.310009
8	0.3939605	43	0.6387230	78	0.5591305	113	0.4565282	148	2.814229
9	0.1331829	44	0.8436380	79	0.9661503	114	0.2785721	149	0.2052487
10	0.4685126	45	0.6103209	80	0.6211239	115	0.4211615	150	0.1412618
11	0.5937480	46	0.5766991	81	0.3262303	116	1.182819	151	1.342607
12	0.1883491	47	0.7794333	82	0.1331829	117	1.805354	152	0.4185209
13	0.4613593	48	0.7949249	83	0.7094414	118	0.7460029	153	1.160107
14	0.6524605	49	0.1631151	84	0.2535728	119	0.9865882	154	0.3428006
15	0.2354364	50	0.5571443	85	0.2446727	120	0.8317273	155	1.217004
16	0.1489031	51	0.1883491	86	0.6774681	121	1.021913	156	1.093196
17	0.1245812	52	0.4755583	87	0.2621709	122	0.1331829	157	1.231492
18	0.3707657	53	0.1631151	88	0.1823683	123	0.1412618	158	0.1489031
19	0.1245812	54	0.5222232	89	0.6936390	124	1.678713	159	0.5611097
20	0.4893454	55	0.9832113	90	0.1489031	125	0.4825011	160	0.2535728
21	0.3193615	56	0.3967645	91	0.1489031	126	0.5689578	161	0.2446727
22	0.1697756	57	0.4661403	92	0.2825237	127	0.1153398	162	1.889368
23	0.1489031	58	0.7935290	93	0.5551509	128	0.1761845	163	0.5243418
24	0.1245812	59	0.5093269	94	0.4050601	129	0.2306796	164	1.015383
25	0.1489031	60	0.1489031	95	0.7548665	130	0.4589501	165	0.7949249
26	0.8656892	61	0.1489031	96	0.5591305	131	0.6524605	166	0.2306796
27	0.2663659	62	0.2902655	97	0.2535728	132	0.3123417	167	0.5805310
28	0.7047380	63	0.2825237	98	0.3087720	133	0.2400990	168	1.517058
29	0.1561709	64	0.2902655	99	0.1153398	134	0.1941458	169	0.1823683
30	0.6904351	65	0.4637560	100	0.3228141	135	1.315076	170	0.1631151
31	0.1823683	66	0.3492087	101	0.6121347	136	0.1245812	171	1.431329
32	1.167727	67	1.727532	102	0.1761845	137	0.4732214	172	0.9820831
33	0.1823683	68	0.1561709	103	0.4131892	138	0.3395512	173	1.015383
34	0.1941458	69	1.462741	104	0.6387230	139	0.7264272	174	0.2825237
35	0.4104974	70	0.1561709	105	0.3967645	140	0.4237855	175	0.5974706

DROPLET DATA FOR NEGATIVE 1 (cont'd)

Droplet No.	Diameter (mm)	Droplet No.	Diameter (mm)	Droplet No.	Diameter (mm)	Droplet No.	Diameter (mm)
176	0.1941458	211	0.3296110	246	0.1823683		
177	0.9684424	212	1.373626	247	1.751115		
178	0.4565282	213	0.3825389	248	0.5805310		
179	0.6507592	214	0.8087506	249	0.1489031		
180	0.4960953	215	0.1153398	250	0.2157810		
181	0.5900019	216	0.6642479	251	0.2704958		
182	0.4708728	217	1.852632	252	0.6575381		
183	0.2258227	218	0.1761845	253	0.1412618		
184	0.3262303	219	0.5264518	254	0.1245812		
185	1.063381	220	0.2825237	255	0.3939605		
186	0.1941458	221	0.5786182	256	0.2902655		
187	1.131075	222	0.2864208	257	0.3647365		
188	0.2579077	223	0.3123417	258	0.4315621		
189	0.1561709	224	0.5430371	259	0.5049549		
190	0.5027546	225	0.1823683	260	0.6103209		
191	0.5786182	226	0.5071455	261	0.1412618		
192	0.6541575	227	0.3296110	262	0.7822727		
193	0.3262303	228	0.3616843	263	1.276578		
194	1.575138	229	0.5591305	264	0.2354364		
195	0.1245812	230	0.1331829	265	0.7031631		
196	0.5571443	231	0.4825011	266	0.8410058		
197	0.2354364	232	0.1941458	267	0.5450747		
198	0.5974706	233	0.2306796				
199	1.077877	234	0.5551509				
200	0.3555012	235	0.3428006				
201	0.2258227	236	0.1412618				
202	0.4467092	237	0.1331829				
203	2.063262	238	0.7233686				
204	0.2785721	239	0.5709030				
205	0.3825389	240	0.2400990				
206	2.363294	241	0.1697756				
207	0.3586060	242	0.2208589				
208	0.4801979	243	0.5264518				
209	1.219733	244	0.2208589				
210	0.4516453	245	0.5974706				

DROPLET DATA FOR NEGATIVE 2

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Droplet No.	Diameter (mm)	Droplet No.	Diameter (mm)	Droplet No.	Diameter (mm)	Droplet No.	Diameter (mm)	Droplet No.	Diameter (mm)
1	0.1331829	36	0.8488781	71	0.4392009	106	0.4755583	141	0.3123417
2	0.7533965	37	0.6952354	72	0.3586060	107	1.302370	142	1.726248
3	0.6984173	38	0.6121347	73	0.4847932	108	0.3329574	143	0.9752867
4	0.4516453	39	0.1761845	74	0.1153398	109	0.1561709	144	2.713552
5	0.2864208	40	1.190294	75	0.4938556	110	0.1823683	145	0.4211615
6	0.4847932	41	1.405538	76	0.3395512	111	0.9008328	146	0.6807330
7	0.4801979	42	0.3193615	77	0.2105807	112	1.164875	147	0.1245812
8	0.4392009	43	1.278314	78	0.3523690	113	0.5531504	148	0.2208589
9	0.6456283	44	0.1561709	79	0.5093269	114	0.2354364	149	0.2208589
10	0.2745637	45	0.5114988	80	0.2306796	115	1.724963	150	0.2105807
11	0.1489031	46	0.3123417	81	0.3737437	116	0.8566780	151	1.266114
12	0.7665254	47	0.7294731	82	1.057107	117	1.191225	152	1.673421
13	0.7015847	48	0.7294731	83	0.3737437	118	0.8656892	153	1.363907
14	0.5264518	49	0.7822727	84	0.7294731	119	0.2940600	154	1.805968
15	0.1697756	50	0.8896880	85	0.6456283	120	0.3296110	155	0.1489031
16	0.2785721	51	1.473313	86	0.8462621	121	0.3296110	156	0.7851019
17	0.1883491	52	0.9638526	87	0.5805310	122	0.4613593	157	0.1997744
18	0.2704958	53	0.5049549	88	0.1941458	123	0.3939605	158	0.4237855
19	0.7309912	54	0.8290572	89	0.3296110	124	0.2902655	159	0.3492087
20	0.2491625	55	0.3586060	90	0.5049549	125	0.1331829	160	0.7865127
21	0.1997744	56	1.278314	91	0.2535728	126	0.2052487	161	1.122219
22	0.3939605	57	0.3428006	92	0.2208589	127	0.9546068	162	0.2535728
23	0.2978061	58	0.5179601	93	0.4540933	128	1.173409	163	0.1561709
24	0.2306796	59	1.052904	94	0.5918780	129	0.2579077	164	0.6473432
25	0.5368776	60	1.296398	95	0.5862319	130	0.6575381	165	0.7694125
26	0.1245812	61	0.1245812	96	0.4289856	131	1.224269	166	0.1631151
27	0.1561709	62	1.161062	97	0.3193615	132	0.5551509	167	0.1489031
28	0.1245812	63	0.9592409	98	0.6659148	133	0.1631151	168	0.4211615
29	0.4613593	64	1.345906	99	0.2306796	134	2.012671	169	0.3193615
30	0.8859419	65	1.190294	100	0.6030114	135	0.5430371	170	0.6175439
31	0.4983250	66	0.8169339	101	0.3766983	136	0.2745637	171	0.1331829
32	0.8317273	67	1.261728	102	0.1331829	137	0.9008328	172	0.3586060
33	0.8707965	68	0.2446727	103	0.2621709	138	0.2306796	173	1.098255
34	0.1561709	69	0.4050601	104	0.9251183	139	1.197721	174	0.6282227
35	0.9752867	70	0.4825011	105	0.1761845	140	0.3460194	175	1.071688

DROPLET DATA FOR NEGATIVE 2 (cont'd)

Droplet No.	Diameter (mm)	Droplet No.	Diameter (mm)	Droplet No.	Diameter (mm)	Droplet No.	Diameter (mm)
176	1.120242						
177	0.2258227						
178	0.8644077						
179	0.1245812						
180	0.2052487						
181	1.320964						
182	0.2157810						
183	0.6839823						
184	0.1331829						
185	0.1331829						
186	0.2052487						
187	0.3825389						
188	0.1941458						
189	0.3492087						
190	0.1412618						
191	0.3796298						
192	0.2704958						
193	0.4661403						
194	0.2978061						
195	0.2400990						
196	0.4938556						
197	1.672096						
198	0.2400990						
199	0.1153398						
200	0.3395512						
201	0.5071455						
202	0.4847932						
203	0.3586060						
204	1.110302						
205	0.1883491						
206	0.6352422						
207	0.2579077						

DROPLET DATA FOR NEGATIVE 3

Droplet No.	Diameter (mm)	Droplet No.	Diameter (mm)	Droplet No.	Diameter (mm)	Droplet No.	Diameter (mm)	Droplet No.	Diameter (mm)
1	0.2052487	36	0.4916057	71	0.3854260	106	0.4315621	141	0.4870746
2	0.5709030	37	0.1631151	72	0.1883491	107	0.1631151	142	0.3911363
3	0.1561709	38	0.3882917	73	0.4104974	108	0.2105807	143	1.618871
4	0.7294731	39	0.5158154	74	0.2400990	109	0.9650021	144	0.4392009
5	0.3329574	40	0.2579077	75	0.3158711	110	0.4315621	145	0.2306796
6	0.1245812	41	0.2354364	76	0.1331829	111	0.1697756	146	0.4589501
7	0.3882917	42	0.1561709	77	0.2208589	112	0.1245812	147	0.8114876
8	0.4050601	43	0.5136616	78	0.8087506	113	1.204183	148	0.2745637
9	0.5071455	44	0.2208589	79	0.3296110	114	1.467281	149	0.2052487
10	0.2446727	45	0.2940600	80	1.197721	115	0.1761845	150	0.3262303
11	0.1153398	46	0.1245812	81	0.2105807	116	0.1331829	151	0.1631151
12	0.1997744	47	0.5264518	82	0.3882917	117	0.6011702	152	0.3051605
13	0.9322807	48	0.1631151	83	0.4050601	118	0.2400990	153	0.1761845
14	1.322641	49	0.2258227	84	0.1823683	119	3.194656	154	0.7094414
15	0.2902655	50	0.9298993	85	0.2491625	120	1.217914	155	0.7125599
16	0.4392009	51	0.1489031	86	0.2258227	121	0.2745637	156	0.4392009
17	0.1245812	52	0.4916057	87	0.4870746	122	0.5862319	157	0.1561709
18	0.1331829	53	0.1697756	88	0.3647365	123	0.2825237	158	0.3939605
19	0.3123417	54	0.2663659	89	0.1997744	124	0.2258227	159	0.5900019
20	0.3015057	55	0.6609015	90	0.1631151	125	0.2157810	160	0.1331829
21	0.6609015	56	0.7851019	91	0.1997744	126	0.3911363	161	0.9405677
22	0.1489031	57	0.7519236	92	0.3362705	127	1.526529	162	0.1697756
23	0.6524605	58	0.2940600	93	0.7990977	128	0.3523690	163	0.6642479
24	0.2052487	59	1.053956	94	0.2491625	129	1.961342	164	1.213354
25	0.6229062	60	0.4491840	95	0.3677634	130	1.411834	165	0.6592219
26	0.5114988	61	0.7650778	96	0.6888276	131	0.4732214	166	1.418883
27	0.1245812	62	0.3395512	97	1.017565	132	0.4637560	167	0.1331829
28	0.1941458	63	0.4237855	98	0.1697756	133	0.2354364	168	0.6741873
29	0.6524605	64	1.192155	99	0.2105807	134	2.418930	169	0.7851019
30	0.3362705	65	0.3677634	100	0.4131892	135	1.812096	170	0.2491625
31	0.3228141	66	0.2825237	101	0.1412618	136	0.1153398	171	0.1153398
32	0.3796298	67	2.182332	102	2.134566	137	0.1153398	172	0.6968281
33	0.2785721	68	1.173409	103	0.2208589	138	0.4825011	173	0.6264555
34	0.6334946	69	0.2785721	104	1.887607	139	0.1561709	174	0.8449511
35	0.9370251	70	0.3647365	105	0.5571443	140	0.2052487	175	1.965295

DROPLET DATA FOR NEGATIVE 3 (cont'd)

<u>Droplet No.</u>	<u>Diameter (mm)</u>	<u>Droplet No.</u>	<u>Diameter (mm)</u>	<u>Droplet No.</u>	<u>Diameter (mm)</u>	<u>Droplet No.</u>	<u>Diameter (mm)</u>
176	0.2446727	211	0.7607183	246	0.2157810		
177	0.9695865	212	0.2902655	247	0.5650474		
178	0.1697756	213	0.6439089	248	0.5179601		
179	0.2208589	214	0.9730106	249	0.1245812		
180	0.2663659	215	0.4237855	250	0.7708520		
181	1.068581	216	0.1997744	251	0.5264518		
182	0.7340181	217	0.3262303	252	0.8884411		
183	0.5956123	218	0.4637560	253	0.2306796		
184	0.1245812	219	0.1331829	254	0.3123417		
185	0.5285534	220	0.1697756	255	0.9684424		
186	0.4755583	221	0.2052487	256	0.1997744		
187	0.2621709	222	0.1412618				
188	0.2864208	223	0.7935290				
189	0.1697756	224	0.2745637				
190	0.1331829	225	0.5974706				
191	0.7340181	226	0.3707657				
192	0.8236910	227	0.4708728				
193	0.4131892	228	0.6936390				
194	0.1331829	229	0.1883491				
195	0.3796298	230	0.3677634				
196	0.1245812	231	0.8182897				
197	1.225175	232	0.5862319				
198	0.3586060	233	0.2663659				
199	0.1631151	234	0.6299849				
200	0.1697756	235	0.3586060				
201	0.1153398	236	0.1489031				
202	0.1941458	237	0.9130563				
203	0.1331829	238	0.2258227				
204	0.5805310	239	0.5005447				
205	1.020828	240	0.7031631				
206	1.968113	241	0.4185209				
207	0.1761845	242	0.5114988				
208	0.1561709	243	0.2621709				
209	1.074787	244	0.9775574				
210	0.1412618	245	0.8410058				

DROPLET DATA FOR NEGATIVE 4

Droplet No.	Diameter (mm)	Droplet No.	Diameter (mm)	Droplet No.	Diameter (mm)	Droplet No.	Diameter (mm)	Droplet No.	Diameter (mm)	Droplet No.	Diameter (mm)
1	0.5709030	36	0.9499502	71	0.7636274	106	0.2208589	141	0.6456283		
2	0.8707965	37	0.6558500	72	0.3228141	107	0.6524605	142	0.4366695		
3	0.3707657	38	2.033495	73	0.2579077	108	1.117269	143	0.2400990		
4	0.3766983	39	0.9603959	74	0.1245812	109	0.1331829	144	0.1697756		
5	0.5766991	40	0.2354364	75	0.4366695	110	0.1412618	145	0.4211615		
6	0.1561709	41	0.7765834	76	0.5071455	111	0.1489031	146	0.4050601		
7	0.2978061	42	0.4185209	77	0.3329574	112	0.6103209	147	0.5179601		
8	0.1697756	43	0.9166915	78	0.5136616	113	0.4185209	148	0.1561709		
9	0.2157810	44	0.3707657	79	1.669442	114	0.8644077	149	0.2105807		
10	0.5747736	45	0.5918780	80	0.6317422	115	1.376850	150	0.8032488		
11	1.004406	46	1.460465	81	0.3015057	116	0.2446727	151	0.6369849		
12	0.2052487	47	0.7694125	82	1.760586	117	0.3737437	152	0.1883491		
13	0.4315621	48	0.4778837	83	1.650743	118	0.7141140	153	0.1631151		
14	0.3586060	49	0.1761845	84	0.8707965	119	0.8746075	154	0.1631151		
15	0.9944228	50	0.5327318	85	1.136941	120	0.6473432	155	0.4211615		
16	0.3523690	51	0.3939605	86	0.2785721	121	1.266989				
17	0.2354364	52	0.6246834	87	0.8317273	122	0.5049549				
18	0.9786908	53	0.9057420	88	1.728174	123	0.2940600				
19	0.7851019	54	0.3460194	89	2.441738	124	0.6659148				
20	0.2579077	55	0.4131892	90	0.8004838	125	1.347552				
21	0.3087720	56	0.3616843	91	0.6085018	126	0.5049549				
22	0.3677634	57	0.5005447	92	0.5650474	127	0.2052487				
23	0.1153398	58	0.2157810	93	0.1489031	128	0.3428006				
24	1.345082	59	0.1331829	94	0.1631151	129	0.1245812				
25	0.6725409	60	0.7355269	95	0.5491273	130	0.8370419				
26	0.3329574	61	0.7577981	96	0.1245812	131	0.2258227				
27	1.102285	62	0.4131892	97	0.1997744	132	0.2400990				
28	0.2157810	63	0.2208589	98	0.2258227	133	0.5709030				
29	1.245812	64	0.1631151	99	0.1823683	134	0.8846897				
30	1.881725	65	0.5670060	100	0.1883491	135	0.1153398				
31	0.3911363	66	0.6741873	101	1.226983	136	0.2491625				
32	1.237778	67	0.8983681	102	0.3158711	137	0.6421849				
33	0.1761845	68	0.7415313	103	0.8018675	138	0.3492087				
34	1.422005	69	0.6473432	104	0.4516453	139	0.4613593				
35	0.3995488	70	0.1761845	105	0.5900019	140	0.3051605				

DROPLET DATA FOR NEGATIVE 5

Droplet No.	Diameter (mm)	Droplet No.	Diameter (mm)	Droplet No.	Diameter (mm)	Droplet No.	Diameter (mm)	Droplet No.	Diameter (mm)	Droplet No.	Diameter (mm)	Droplet No.	Diameter (mm)	Droplet No.	Diameter (mm)
1	0.5348087	36	1.156278	71	1.072722	106	0.2446727	141	0.3428006						
2	0.2825237	37	2.265579	72	0.3362705	107	0.8223441	142	0.3015057						
3	0.1489031	38	0.8771389	73	0.2621709	108	0.5843378	143	0.4613593						
4	0.4237855	39	0.8784019	74	1.2626607	109	0.3825389	144	0.5591305						
5	0.4211615	40	0.1631151	75	0.3296110	110	0.4960953	145	0.4104974						
6	0.2535728	41	0.1697756	76	0.1823683	111	0.1489031	146	1.127148						
7	0.2978061	42	0.7665254	77	0.1412618	112	0.4755583	147	1.347552						
8	0.4825011	43	0.2157810	78	0.4847932	113	0.9106247	148	0.1153398						
9	0.2940600	44	0.3939605	79	0.1761845	114	6.326891	149	0.2785721						
10	0.1245812	45	1.881725	80	0.7279517	115	0.4516453	150	0.4366695						
11	0.7548665	46	0.4289856	81	1.188429	116	0.2579077	151	0.1697756						
12	0.1761845	47	1.646709	82	1.027323	117	0.3228141	152	0.5862319						
13	0.8169339	48	0.3228141	83	0.6175439	118	1.006611	153	0.3228141						
14	0.1997744	49	0.9999814	84	1.994412	119	0.2864209	154	0.2825237						
15	0.1697756	50	1.391268	85	0.8357164	120	1.354936	155	0.3523690						
16	0.5285534	51	0.7325062	86	0.1489031	121	0.1489031	156	0.2306796						
17	0.4366695	52	0.1331829	87	0.4211615	122	0.3362705	157	1.028402						
18	0.9557675	53	0.3911363	88	3.548145	123	2.172148	158	0.1331829						
19	0.9843382	54	0.1631151	89	1.033778	124	0.9429221	159	0.2621709						
20	0.5179601	55	0.7294731	90	0.1331829	125	1.215180	160	0.4870746						
21	0.5243418	56	1.098255	91	0.5611097	126	0.4315621	161	0.2306796						
22	0.7679704	57	0.2902655	92	0.2446727	127	0.3555012	162	0.2663659						
23	0.1823683	58	0.5409917	93	0.2535728	128	0.5430371	163	0.3555012						
24	0.6456283	59	0.2940600	94	0.6558500	129	0.6352422	164	0.8357164						
25	0.9382074	60	0.6030114	95	0.6952354	130	0.2208589	165	0.7708520						
26	0.5766991	61	0.2306796	96	2.299094	131	0.7794333	166	0.4847932						
27	0.7172121	62	0.2354364	97	0.1412618	132	1.495716	167	0.5114988						
28	0.1997744	63	0.5993233	98	0.1489031	133	0.2258227	168	0.3460194						
29	0.7430248	64	1.044446	99	0.1331829	134	0.5918780	169	0.7694125						
30	2.168061	65	0.1331829	100	0.3158711	135	0.1153398	170	0.1153398						
31	0.4825011	66	0.2400990	101	0.2208589	136	0.5285534	171	0.1697756						
32	1.548162	67	0.7325062	102	0.4801979	137	0.2400990	172	0.2825237						
33	1.087094	68	0.3616843	103	0.3737437	138	0.5306467	173	0.5591305						
34	1.122219	69	0.6066772	104	0.6369849	139	0.4263935	174	0.2105807						
35	1.032705	70	0.2306796	105	0.5491273	140	0.8605515	175	0.1412618						
								176	0.6246834						
								177	0.4637560						
								178	0.3296110						
								179	0.9786908						

DROPLET DATA FOR NEGATIVE 6

Droplet No.	Diameter (mm)	Droplet No.	Diameter (mm)	Droplet No.	Diameter (mm)	Droplet No.	Diameter (mm)	Droplet No.	Diameter (mm)
1	0.3395512	36	0.4732214	71	0.5200961	106	0.2258227	141	0.8343887
2	0.6299849	37	0.6904351	72	0.4366695	107	0.4185209	142	0.1153398
3	0.2354364	38	0.5368776	73	0.1489031	108	0.2258227	143	0.2258227
4	0.4185209	39	0.4104974	74	0.6524605	109	0.1489031	144	0.7047380
5	0.6439089	40	0.8004838	75	1.357388	110	0.5027546	145	0.8644077
6	0.3523690	41	0.6872163	76	0.1245812	111	0.8087506	146	0.2491625
7	0.4565282	42	0.4685126	77	0.4237855	112	2.016524	147	0.5285534
8	0.1489031	43	0.1331829	78	0.2354364	113	0.2105807	148	0.2208589
9	0.5974706	44	0.7963182	79	0.2704958	114	0.4104974	149	1.598889
10	0.4341233	45	0.6246834	80	0.6404563	115	0.3015057	150	0.8423229
11	0.3395512	46	0.2400990	81	0.2745637	116	1.681352	151	0.4893454
12	0.5786182	47	0.3586060	82	0.7031631	117	2.049785	152	1.063381
13	0.1245812	48	1.109303	83	0.6317422	118	0.1153398	153	0.3395512
14	0.4131892	49	0.4613593	84	0.1412618	119	0.5747736	154	0.1823683
15	0.3193615	50	0.3492087	85	0.6968281	120	0.9534448	155	0.1883491
16	0.2208589	51	0.9627018	86	0.6085018	121	0.4104974	156	1.217004
17	0.4158636	52	0.3707657	87	0.8330591	122	0.4613593	157	0.4708728
18	0.4417179	53	0.2978061	88	0.4050601	123	0.2579077	158	0.7489691
19	0.2940600	54	0.2940600	89	0.3939605	124	1.502372	159	2.133007
20	0.6791024	55	0.3586060	90	0.2864208	125	0.4708728	160	1.120242
21	0.1412618	56	0.6473432	91	1.097245	126	0.1412618	161	0.9786908
22	0.1883491	57	0.3555012	92	1.731378	127	0.1153398	162	1.370394
23	0.3228141	58	1.387278	93	2.829158	128	0.3555012	163	0.3329574
24	0.2306796	59	0.2354364	94	0.4467092	129	2.176737	164	0.2864208
25	0.2902655	60	0.9008328	95	0.7607183	130	1.996079	165	0.3193615
26	0.3911363	61	0.6541575	96	0.1823683	131	0.5136616	166	0.5158154
27	0.2306796	62	0.3123417	97	0.3911363	132	0.3967645	167	0.3015057
28	0.6421849	63	0.2902655	98	0.8032488	133	0.4938556	168	1.685304
29	0.3158711	64	0.3677634	99	0.1697756	134	0.3193615	169	0.6692361
30	0.5409917	65	0.9865882	100	0.5881200	135	1.280913	170	0.1331829
31	0.4732214	66	1.689246	101	0.1245812	136	1.041257	171	0.3766983
32	0.4417179	67	0.6030114	102	0.1245812	137	1.163923	172	0.6473432
33	0.9346558	68	0.1331829	103	0.2306796	138	0.4893454	173	0.2052487
34	0.5389386	69	0.1153398	104	0.2446727	139	0.5285534	174	0.1631151
35	0.5179601	70	0.4392009	105	0.9358413	140	0.2978061	175	0.5179601

DROPLET DATA FOR NEGATIVE 6 (cont'd)

Droplet No.	Diameter (mm)	Droplet No.	Diameter (mm)	Droplet No.	Diameter (mm)	Droplet No.	Diameter (mm)
176	0.1489031						
177	0.4289856						
178	0.6952354						
179	0.1697756						
180	0.4613593						
181	0.4870746						
182	1.185627						
183	0.4185209						
184	0.2785721						
185	0.4613593						
186	0.6439089						
187	0.5348087						
188	0.2785721						
189	0.2621709						
190	0.4050601						
191	0.6264555						
192	0.8859419						
193	0.2491625						
194	0.8527870						
195	0.1997744						
196	0.1761845						
197	0.1412618						
198	0.6334946						
199	0.6229062						
200	0.3647365						
201	0.3460194						
202	0.1941458						
203	0.3523690						
204	0.6066772						
205	0.5824375						
206	0.3395512						
207	0.1489031						
208	0.5843378						
209	0.3395512						
210	0.1761845						
211	0.1823683						
212	0.3262303						

DROPLET DATA FOR NEGATIVE 7

Droplet No.	Diameter (mm)	Droplet No.	Diameter (mm)	Droplet No.	Diameter (mm)	Droplet No.	Diameter (mm)	Droplet No.	Diameter (mm)
1	0.6558500	36	0.3087720	71	0.6952354	106	0.3087720	141	0.2785721
2	0.1331829	37	1.098255	72	0.2446727	107	0.6541575	142	2.024206
3	0.4366695	38	0.3677634	73	0.6282227	108	0.2579077	143	0.2258227
4	0.2208589	39	1.165826	74	1.206942	109	1.068581	144	0.8846897
5	0.4263935	40	0.1761845	75	0.1245812	110	1.762474	145	1.250254
6	0.1489031	41	0.3523690	76	0.2785721	111	0.2621709	146	0.3262303
7	0.7607183	42	0.9615495	77	0.5071455	112	0.5027546	147	1.154359
8	0.8475711	43	0.3492087	78	0.3051605	113	0.3051605	148	0.3395512
9	0.2491625	44	0.3616843	79	0.2208589	114	0.5049549	149	0.6968281
10	0.3616843	45	0.2902655	80	0.6659148	115	1.515596	150	0.5158154
11	0.1153398	46	0.3766983	81	0.5306467	116	0.1823683	151	0.5430371
12	0.2940600	47	0.6659148	82	0.3329574	117	0.4467092	152	0.1631151
13	0.8004838	48	0.1245812	83	1.243140	118	0.9672971	153	0.1489031
14	1.097245	49	0.6157461	84	0.1697756	119	0.9921906	154	1.252026
15	0.1245812	50	0.8196434	85	0.1489031	120	0.7751545	155	0.5179601
16	0.1412618	51	0.4778837	86	0.3051605	121	1.159151	156	1.382475
17	0.1631151	52	0.3296110	87	0.1697756	122	0.1245812	157	0.1412618
18	0.1245812	53	0.5471048	88	1.733298	123	1.106301	158	0.3428006
19	0.2621709	54	0.3262303	89	0.8209949	124	0.2052487	159	0.1153398
20	0.4708728	55	1.220642	90	0.4685126	125	0.1153398	160	0.9215163
21	0.5591305	56	0.1245812	91	0.1941458	126	1.738407	161	0.2663659
22	0.4916057	57	0.3586060	92	0.4263935	127	0.3228141	162	1.273099
23	0.3329574	58	0.1883491	93	0.3616843	128	2.043827	163	1.241355
24	0.1153398	59	0.6592219	94	0.4893454	129	1.695142	164	0.2446727
25	0.3158711	60	0.9592409	95	0.5993233	130	2.414802	165	0.6774681
26	0.1997744	61	0.2105807	96	0.1489031	131	0.9820831	166	0.5368776
27	0.6193365	62	0.8644077	97	0.4685126	132	1.233291	167	0.4315621
28	0.5158154	63	0.2105807	98	0.4077878	133	2.761740	168	0.7000028
29	0.3995488	64	0.6490534	99	0.3087720	134	0.1412618	169	0.5471048
30	0.7836886	65	1.463498	100	0.1761845	135	0.2491625	170	0.7822727
31	0.4077878	66	0.3051605	101	0.2785721	136	0.3051605	171	0.4131892
32	0.4801979	67	0.4565282	102	0.5709030	137	0.2446727	172	1.323479
33	0.4077878	68	0.2052487	103	0.8983681	138	0.4023139	173	0.4366695
34	0.9142697	69	1.272228	104	0.4708728	139	1.986615	174	0.1941458
35	0.2400990	70	0.2940600	105	0.2052487	140	0.4589501	175	0.8142152

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DROPLET DATA FOR NEGATIVE 7 (cont'd)

Droplet No.	Diameter (mm)	Droplet No.	Diameter (mm)	Droplet No.	Diameter (mm)	Droplet No.	Diameter (mm)
176	0.7047380	211	0.1489031				
177	0.2535728	212	0.5049549				
178	1.665453	213	0.7047380				
179	1.950573	214	0.4442205				
180	0.1489031	215	0.2208589				
181	0.3262303	216	0.3492087				
182	1.212440	217	0.1631151				
183	0.4023139	218	0.2902655				
184	1.044446	219	0.5591305				
185	0.5285534	220	1.570204				
186	0.8250359	221	0.3193615				
187	0.2535728	222	0.3123417				
188	0.3428006	223	0.3193615				
189	0.1697756	224	0.2258227				
190	0.7218344	225	0.2663659				
191	0.3766983	226	1.280047				
192	0.2704958	227	0.1153398				
193	0.8758741	228	0.3995488				
194	0.8087506	229	1.194941				
195	0.1489031	230	1.175297				
196	1.123207	231	0.4211615				
197	0.4516453	232	0.7000028				
198	0.7460029	233	0.2940600				
199	0.2105807	234	0.3737437				
200	0.4825011	235	0.2157810				
201	0.2579077	236	0.2306796				
202	0.8317273	237	0.6856012				
203	0.5348087	238	0.4341233				
204	1.044446	239	0.2157810				
205	1.444436	240	0.7031631				
206	0.2208589	241	0.6507592				
207	0.5974706	242	0.4392009				
208	0.4263935	243	0.3882917				
209	1.573025						
210	0.4825011						

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OF POOR QUALITY

DROPLET DATA FOR NEGATIVE 8

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OF POOR QUALITY

Droplet No.	Diameter (mm)	Droplet No.	Diameter (mm)	Droplet No.	Diameter (mm)	Droplet No.	Diameter (mm)	Droplet No.	Diameter (mm)
1	0.1331829	36	0.1823683	71	0.5114988	106	0.7504478		
2	0.4708728	37	0.5471048	72	0.8656892	107	0.4847932		
3	0.1489031	38	0.3854260	73	0.7340181	108	1.024081		
4	0.4417179	39	0.7694125	74	0.5049549	109	0.3882917		
5	0.8223441	40	0.2105807	75	0.7722889	110	0.2491625		
6	0.3051605	41	0.2306796	76	0.5611097	111	0.1697756		
7	0.8018675	42	1.240462	77	0.1883491	112	0.1631151		
8	0.3616843	43	0.2704958	78	0.2354364	113	0.1331829		
9	0.4158636	44	0.2621709	79	0.5327318	114	0.1941458		
10	0.3707657	45	0.1331829	80	0.9429221	115	0.2621709		
11	0.3647365	46	0.5005447	81	0.7279517	116	0.1245812		
12	0.1941458	47	0.6139430	82	0.5158154	117	0.6404563		
13	0.3766983	48	0.1412618	83	0.3087720	118	0.3123417		
14	1.212440	49	0.2354364	84	0.5993233	119	0.9854638		
15	0.6011702	50	0.6193365	85	0.9933073	120	0.2663659		
16	0.7780096	51	0.3707657	86	1.601660	121	0.3158711		
17	0.2940600	52	0.6575381	87	0.5747736	122	0.2579077		
18	0.4661403	53	0.2400990	88	0.5471048	123	0.1245812		
19	0.2052487	54	0.1489031	89	0.1561709	124	0.7385352		
20	0.3616843	55	0.5531504	90	0.3825389	125	0.4755583		
21	0.8330591	56	1.055007	91	0.2491625	126	0.3395512		
22	1.519979	57	0.2208589	92	0.3854260	127	0.3296110		
23	0.2157810	58	0.8946584	93	0.4077878	128	0.6558500		
24	0.1631151	59	0.5306467	94	0.2621709				
25	0.2978061	60	0.3228141	95	0.7031631				
26	0.5843378	61	0.2052487	96	0.9499502				
27	0.3193615	62	0.4467092	97	0.2208589				
28	0.7078770	63	0.2446727	98	0.4491840				
29	1.204183	64	0.6264555	99	0.9534448				
30	0.2621709	65	0.4341233	100	0.2446727				
31	0.2825237	66	0.4847932	101	0.5728415				
32	1.287818	67	1.195869	102	0.2208589				
33	1.035920	68	1.091166	103	0.1997744				
34	0.4685126	69	1.064423	104	0.2400990				
35	0.8540859	70	0.2258227	105	0.3051605				

DROPLET DATA FOR NEGATIVE 9

Droplet No.	Diameter (mm)	Droplet No.	Diameter (mm)	Droplet No.	Diameter (mm)	Droplet No.	Diameter (mm)	Droplet No.	Diameter (mm)
1	0.3796298	36	0.2940600	71	0.3616843	106	0.6282227	141	0.1331829
2	0.3428006	37	0.1331829	72	0.1245812	107	0.2400990	142	0.1331829
3	0.2785721	38	0.5005447	73	0.3460194	108	0.3460194	143	0.7907299
4	0.4417179	39	0.8032488	74	0.6085018	109	1.058155	144	1.116277
5	0.2621709	40	0.8669688	75	0.4417179	110	0.5843378	145	0.1631151
6	0.2535728	41	0.8475711	76	0.6387230	111	0.3158711	146	1.060248
7	0.1153398	42	0.4755583	77	0.1631151	112	0.1941458	147	0.7990977
8	0.4341233	43	0.3051605	78	0.4392009	113	0.5158154	148	0.2663659
9	0.1883491	44	0.3123417	79	0.1761845	114	0.3228141	149	0.8142152
10	0.5285534	45	1.057107	80	0.4801979	115	0.6823596	150	0.1941458
11	0.1631151	46	0.2052487	81	0.1697756	116	0.8809224	151	1.124193
12	0.2400990	47	0.1823683	82	0.3262303	117	0.5389386	152	0.3329574
13	0.1697756	48	0.6642479	83	0.5993233	118	0.1245812	153	0.1489031
14	0.3015057	49	1.034850	84	0.3796298	119	1.280913	154	0.7504478
15	0.2105807	50	0.9695865	85	0.4077878	120	0.2940600	155	0.2400990
16	0.1489031	51	0.8032488	86	1.086074	121	0.1997744	156	1.492006
17	0.5956123	52	1.081983	87	0.1153398	122	0.6936390	157	0.9069651
18	0.5824375	53	0.4708728	88	0.4755583	123	0.2704958	158	0.4685126
19	0.5071455	54	0.3616843	89	0.6264555	124	0.7094414	159	0.5728415
20	0.1153398	55	0.1631151	90	0.9358413	125	0.2785721	160	0.6659148
21	0.9106247	56	0.7650778	91	0.3395512	126	0.2621709	161	0.1489031
22	0.6011702	57	0.2579077	92	0.7187562	127	0.5491273	162	0.7125599
23	0.4870746	58	0.5409917	93	0.3051605	128	0.2052487	163	0.9603959
24	0.6066772	59	0.1412618	94	0.1245812	129	1.457426	164	0.3796298
25	0.1153398	60	0.4540933	95	1.110302	130	1.011007	165	0.1941458
26	0.6139430	61	0.5862319	96	1.254680	131	1.091166	166	0.4158636
27	0.7977092	62	0.3967645	97	1.123207	132	1.500157	167	0.5650474
28	0.1153398	63	1.579355	98	0.3796298	133	0.4442205	168	0.2902655
29	0.2902655	64	0.5027546	99	0.5179601	134	0.1997744	169	0.2579077
30	0.2745637	65	0.5005447	100	0.9877112	135	0.4565282	170	0.1331829
31	0.2157810	66	0.1561709	101	0.2825237	136	0.1245812	171	0.8996013
32	0.5766991	67	0.2535728	102	0.6758296	137	0.1331829	172	1.298107
33	0.7063093	68	0.2208589	103	0.7094414	138	1.454380	173	0.8809224
34	0.9191071	69	0.2704958	104	0.1883491	139	0.8821800	174	0.5409917
35	0.3939605	70	0.8896880	105	1.113293	140	0.9057420	175	1.530156

DROPLET DATA FOR NEGATIVE 9 (cont'd)

Droplet No.	Diameter (mm)	Droplet No.	Diameter (mm)	Droplet No.	Diameter (mm)	Droplet No.	Diameter (mm)	Droplet No.	Diameter (mm)
176	0.3395512	211	0.5158154	246	0.1412618	281	0.5728415	316	0.5900019
177	0.5306467	212	1.194013	247	0.2400990	282	0.8682466	317	0.4637560
178	0.6642479	213	0.1697756	248	0.6369849	283	0.1245812	318	0.4131892
179	0.4077878	214	0.2052487	249	0.2535728	284	0.4825011	319	0.4341233
180	0.6404563	215	0.1331829	250	0.2785721	285	0.1412618	320	0.6741873
181	0.1561709	216	0.1245812	251	0.7650778	286	0.6421849	321	0.35233690
182	0.1489031	217	0.3707657	252	1.108303	287	0.6139430	322	0.5900019
183	0.4023139	218	0.1245812	253	0.4392009	288	2.068091	323	0.4263935
184	0.2940600	219	0.9094065	254	0.8060045	289	0.1331829	324	0.5389386
185	0.6264555	220	0.9227185	255	0.2258227	290	1.057107	325	0.9910727
186	0.2354364	221	0.3228141	256	0.2306796	291	0.1245812	326	1.281778
187	0.4732214	222	0.4289856	257	0.1153398	292	0.4263935	327	0.3395512
188	0.3087720	223	0.4417179	258	0.2621709	293	0.4211615	328	0.1631151
189	0.1331829	224	0.1153398	259	0.2354364	294	1.180943	329	0.8656892
190	0.2157810	225	0.1331829	260	0.4050601	295	0.1997744	330	0.2978061
191	0.4916057	226	0.1631151	261	0.4661403	296	0.2354364	331	0.4540933
192	0.2621709	227	0.1245812	262	0.3123417	297	0.2105807	332	0.3087720
193	0.1883491	228	2.887337	263	0.4341233	298	1.730097	333	0.2354364
194	0.2208589	229	0.2535728	264	1.131075	299	0.9298993	334	0.1489031
195	0.1561709	230	1.345082	265	0.6725409	300	0.6030114	335	0.1561709
196	0.5591305	231	0.2157810	266	0.2400990	301	0.6121347	336	0.6791024
197	0.1153398	232	0.1697756	267	0.2535728	302	0.1761845	337	0.6317422
198	0.1245812	233	0.9843382	268	0.7309912	303	0.1331829		
199	0.7141140	234	1.605807	269	0.1245812	304	0.2491625		
200	0.7794333	235	2.434463	270	1.399213	305	1.067543		
201	0.6984173	236	0.1489031	271	0.1823683	306	0.9854638		
202	0.2704958	237	0.2745637	272	0.1823683	307	0.3158711		
203	0.1941458	238	0.4023139	273	0.2978061	308	0.1331829		
204	0.7822727	239	0.2621709	274	0.1153398	309	1.239568		
205	0.7141140	240	1.223364	275	1.281778	310	0.2306796		
206	0.3555012	241	1.495716	276	0.3015057	311	0.3492087		
207	0.2446727	242	0.1823683	277	0.4613593	312	0.1489031		
208	1.408689	243	0.1823683	278	0.2400990	313	0.5389386		
209	0.9820631	244	0.8087506	279	0.6856012	314	0.5571443		
210	0.9638526	245	1.042321	280	0.4732214	315	0.2902655		

DROPLET DATA FOR NEGATIVE 10

Droplet No.	Diameter (mm)	Droplet No.	Diameter (mm)	Droplet No.	Diameter (mm)	Droplet No.	Diameter (mm)	Droplet No.	Diameter (mm)
1	1.206023	36	0.5264518	71	0.4263935	106	0.1153398	141	0.4661403
2	0.9764227	37	0.5709030	72	0.5071455	107	0.7400348	142	0.1561709
3	0.1331829	38	0.2306796	73	0.1489031	108	0.1823683	143	0.2258227
4	0.1331829	39	0.9393883	74	0.6558500	109	1.242248	144	0.3766983
5	0.5937480	40	0.5491273	75	0.3193615	110	1.164875	145	0.2825237
6	0.3051605	41	1.074787	76	0.1245812	111	0.5471048	146	0.3586060
7	0.1883491	42	0.1331829	77	0.3882917	112	1.068581	147	0.2306796
8	0.7202969	43	0.6839823	78	1.052904	113	0.8946584	148	0.3939605
9	0.2978061	44	0.6229062	79	0.8155757	114	0.3087720	149	0.2621709
10	0.2825237	45	0.3296110	80	1.203262	115	0.1941458	150	0.4131892
11	0.8343887	46	0.2354364	81	1.666783	116	0.4104974	151	0.3677634
12	1.474065	47	0.8527870	82	1.376045	117	0.4540933	152	0.1631151
13	0.5071455	48	1.154359	83	0.2052487	118	0.522232	153	0.5005447
14	0.3428006	49	1.094210	84	0.9287064	119	0.3296110	154	0.6675774
15	0.3123417	50	0.3087720	85	0.3228141	120	0.6807330	155	0.5650474
16	0.7751545	51	0.5200961	86	0.1153398	121	1.601660	156	0.2745637
17	0.6085018	52	0.4565282	87	0.4263935	122	1.374433	157	0.4983250
18	0.2940600	53	0.7233686	88	1.727532	123	0.8462621	158	0.9820831
19	0.7607183	54	1.012103	89	0.7708520	124	0.8958967	159	0.7063093
20	0.5200961	55	0.5306467	90	0.1697756	125	0.3616843	160	0.5368776
21	0.6524605	56	1.093196	91	0.2400990	126	0.6175439	161	0.9499502
22	0.2579077	57	0.2446727	92	0.5611097	127	2.599201	162	0.3523690
23	0.4938556	58	0.4315621	93	0.9718706	128	0.2446727	163	0.1631151
24	0.2052487	59	0.7294731	94	1.055007	129	1.465769	164	0.6299849
25	0.7125599	60	1.226983	95	1.308315	130	0.1153398	165	0.3296110
26	0.3523690	61	1.153398	96	0.5243418	131	0.2621709	166	0.6642479
27	0.5179601	62	0.4263935	97	0.1883491	132	0.9522814	167	0.3939605
28	0.1823683	63	0.1823683	98	0.4417179	133	0.1489031	168	0.5450747
29	0.4685126	64	0.1331829	99	1.127148	134	0.6317422	169	0.3015057
30	0.4442205	65	0.3647365	100	0.1153398	135	1.337644		
31	0.2105807	66	1.449799	101	1.292973	136	0.3087720		
32	0.5306467	67	0.1883491	102	0.4983250	137	0.6121347		
33	0.4960953	68	0.1331829	103	2.009364	138	0.6139430		
34	0.3262303	69	0.3329574	104	1.476320	139	0.2446727		
35	0.7415313	70	1.022998	105	0.2306796	140	0.3123417		

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