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COMPUTER PROGRAM

TO PREDICT SPACECRAFT WINDOW DEFORMATIONS

Title AND COMPUTE WINDOW INDUCED -178

ANGULAR DEVIATIONS OF LIGHT RAYS

By David M. Kelley and Philip A. Dietrich

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For

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION
AMES RESEARCH CENTER
MOFFETT FIELD, CALIFORNIA

LOS ANGELES AIR FORCE STATION
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

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FOREWARD

This report was prepared by Philco-Ford Western Development Laboratory personnel under NASA Contract No. NAS2-5044. Work was administered under the direction of the Manned Systems Research Branch, Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, California. The Technical Monitor for the contract was Mr. Kenneth C. White.

This report covers work conducted between June 1968 and March 1970. The manuscript was released by the authors for publication as a NASA technical report in September 1970.

ABSTRACT

This document describes a computer program (WINDEF) which determines the deviations of light rays passing through deformed windows. Elliptical, rectangular, and trapezoidal window planforms can be analyzed. Rays may enter at any inclination at the points of a specified grid on the undeformed window surface.

Window panes are assumed to be originally flat and of uniform thickness. Ray deviations are computed for windows with elliptical, rectangular, and trapezoidal planforms due to given uniform pressures. Deformations for elliptical and rectangular planforms are calculated in the program. Deformations for trapezoidal planforms must be input from punched cards. Deformations for either clamped or simply supported edge conditions may be considered.

Ray deviations can be developed for windows having one or two panes with any given spacing between panes. Angular and translational deviations are reported for each ray. In addition, mean and root mean square deviations of collinear sets of light rays are listed.

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Section 1

INTRODUCTION

A light ray entering a window system is refracted so that the exiting ray need not be parallel to the entering ray. Thus, corrections must be made to optical measurements performed through the system. The deviations of a set of particular light rays can provide the basis for corrections. These deviations define the difference between the direction of each entering ray and its exiting ray and the changes of coordinates between the point of entry and exit.

The deviations are determined by tracing the path of the ray through the window system. The tracing involves considering ray refractions at the window pane surfaces and the geometrical relationships. Thus, knowing the location and orientation of the entering ray, tracing uses knowledge of pane cross section shape, thickness, and spacing and the indices of refraction of each surface to determine the location and orientation of the exiting ray.

This report describes a computer program which will calculate the shape of thin, originally flat panels of elliptical or rectangular planform, when deformed by uniform pressure, and which will develop ray deviation data for elliptical, rectangular, or trapezoidal planforms.

The technical basis for the calculations is defined. All data needed to prepare input and implement code usage are provided including program details to assist the programmer in diagnosing difficulties and modifying the code.

Section 2

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

WINDEF is a digital computer program that directs calculation of deformations of window panes of elliptical or rectangular planform. It calculates deviations of light rays passed through deformed elliptical, rectangular or trapezoidal window panes.

The parameters that may be varied are: planform dimensions, pane thickness, number of panes (1 or 2), spacing between panes, pressure load, dimension scaling, ray plane angles, ray inclination angles, and ray location on the window. The spacing, pressure, scaling, plane angles, and inclination angles are each limited to eight values per problem.

Small deflection deformations for the elliptical and rectangular planforms are calculated by exact solutions employing thin plate theory. Approximate solutions are used to calculate large deflections and shear deformations of rectangular plates. Deformations for trapezoidal shapes are found using the Structural Analysis and Matrix Interpretive System (SAMIS) which employs the finite element approach for obtaining solutions. Trapezoidal deformations are read in on punched cards.

The ray trace portion of the program calculates the geometrical changes of rays passing through the window(s). Both coordinate and angular deviations are calculated and presented. In addition, mean and root mean square deviations of collinear sets of light rays are listed. The subroutines used to perform the ray tracing were provided by Ames Research Center. (1)*

*Numbers in brackets correspond to references listed at the end of the report.

DEFORMATION EQUATIONS

This section describes the equations used to calculate deformations of elliptical and rectangular plates. Deflections and slopes (about the x and y axes) are calculated. Equations are developed for elliptical plates for both simply supported and clamped edges. The circle with simply supported edges is included as a special case since a simple closed-form solution exists.

The equations for the small deformations of a clamped ellipse are taken from Timoshenko⁽²⁾ and are expressed in rectangular coordinates. The equations for the small deformations of a simply supported ellipse are taken from B. G. Galerkin⁽³⁾ and are expressed in elliptic coordinates. The coordinates for the points at which deformations are calculated are rectangular. These are converted to elliptical coordinates to solve for the deformations. In the conversion process a Newton-Raphson method of successive approximations⁽⁴⁾ was used to determine the relationships between the two sets of coordinates. When the simply supported ellipse degenerates to a circle, another equation in rectangular coordinates from Timoshenko⁽²⁾ is used. This alleviates the necessity of iterating to find the elliptical coordinates which is required when using Galerkin's elliptic equations.

The equations for both simply supported and clamped edges for the small deformations of rectangular plates are taken from Timoshenko⁽²⁾ and Evans⁽⁵⁾. The solutions are given by infinite series which are truncated after 16 terms. This truncation will insure the one second of arc accuracy required.⁽⁶⁾ The large deflection of rectangular plates is solved by

combining small plate deflection theory and membrane theory and requiring that the deformations by the two methods be equal at the center of the plate when subjected to the same loads⁽²⁾. The small deflections of the plate are predicted as described above. The membrane deflections are predicted exactly by generalizing Timoshenko's results for a square membrane. By combining the equations for the loads to produce the center deflection, w_0 , by small deflection theory and the center deflection, w_0 , produced by membrane analysis, a cubic equation in w_0 results which can be solved to find the large deflection solution. The large deflection solution for points between the center of the plate and the edge is obtained by averaging the deflection for the small deflection plate theory and the membrane theory at each point.

Shear deformations are calculated using a modification of an equation for the deflections of rectangular sandwich plates⁽⁷⁾. The shear deflection is obtained by multiplying the small deflection theory result by a constant of the form $\gamma = 1 + \alpha$ where α is a function of the lengths of the sides and thickness of the plate.

Details of the development of the above described equations are given in Appendix A. Other miscellaneous equations used in the program are developed and described in Appendix B. These are the trapezoidal boundary, mean and standard deviations, and maximum-minimum slope equations.

INTERPOLATION PROCEDURE

Deformations generated by the above equations or those read in from punched cards are defined only for certain points on a regular grid network. Since the light rays intersecting the window surfaces will generally not fall on points of this regular grid, a method of interpolating between the deformations at the grid points is necessary.

The procedure used for the interpolation is to fit, in a least squares sense, a reduced eight-order polynomial to the deformations of a 6×6 grid network (36 points).⁽⁹⁾ The form of this polynomial is:

$$\begin{aligned} w = & A_1 x^4 y^4 + A_2 x^4 y^3 + A_3 x^3 y^2 + A_4 x^4 y + A_5 x^3 y^4 + A_6 x^3 y^3 \\ & + A_7 x^3 y^2 + A_8 x^3 y + A_9 x^2 y^4 + A_{10} x^2 y^3 + A_{11} x^2 y^2 + A_{12} x^2 y \\ & + A_{13} x^4 y^4 + A_{14} x^4 y^3 + A_{15} x^4 y^2 + A_{16} x^4 y + A_{17} x^4 y^4 + A_{18} x^4 y^3 \\ & + A_{19} x^2 y^2 + A_{20} x^4 y + A_{21} x^3 + A_{22} x^3 + A_{23} x^2 + A_{24} x + A_{25} \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

Where the A_i are constants and x and y are coordinates of a rectangular cartesian system. This function is fitted to each of the 36 points of a six by six square array of the grid. The equations expressing deformation can be written in matrix form as:

$$\{w\} = [\mathbf{B}] \{A\} \quad (2)$$

Where $\{w\}$ and $\{A\}$ are column vectors and $[\mathbf{B}]$ is a 36×25 rectangular matrix. To define the deformations at any point, the A_i components must be determined. This is accomplished by first premultiplying the above equation by the transpose of $[\mathbf{B}]$ to obtain:

$$[\mathbf{B}]^T \{w\} = [\mathbf{B}]^T [\mathbf{B}] \{A\} . \quad (3)$$

Then, the A_i can be found by solving this set of linear homogeneous equations. The solution can be formally expressed by:

$$\{A\} = ([\mathbf{B}]^T [\mathbf{B}])^{-1} [\mathbf{B}]^T \{w\} . \quad (4)$$

Knowing $\{A\}$, Equation (1) can be used to evaluate deformations at any point on the window.

Since the eight-order polynomial used is not complete, it is sensitive to where the origin of coordinates is chosen. To minimize this sensitivity, the origin of coordinates should be chosen at the point of maximum deflection of the window. For the elliptical and rectangular planforms the computer program automatically selects the proper region. For the trapezoidal

planforms, which are read in on punched cards, the origin of coordinates must be specified by the analyst. In addition, the analyst must specify the center of interpolation (see Figure 1) for the trapezoidal planforms. For the elliptical and rectangular planforms, the center of interpolation is automatically chosen by the computer program.

To obtain adequate accuracy in deformation predictions over the window, it was necessary to use four regions of interpolation as shown in Figure 1. Each region consists of a 6×6 grid network as described above. Independent fits are made in each region to determine the interpolation coefficients, A_i . The deformations at any point on the window are then determined by considering within which of the four regions the point lies and using the interpolation coefficients for that region along with Equation (1) to determine the deformations of the point. To avoid discontinuities in the fit, the interpolation coefficients are linearly interpolated among fits when the point of interest lies between the centers of the four interpolation regions. For example, in Figure 1, if point P is the point of interest the deformations for P would be predicted using the interpolation coefficients for regions 1 and 2 in proportion to the distance of P from the centers of the regions.

The accuracy of the interpolation is limited by the accuracy of the equation solution process which evaluates the $\{A\}$. This difficulty is eliminated by solving Equation (3) with double precision arithmetic. This results in obtaining at least seven digit accuracy in the equation solving process.

Performing the curve fitting with all points in each of four regions and using double precision arithmetic results in a maximum error in the interpolation of less than one second of arc.

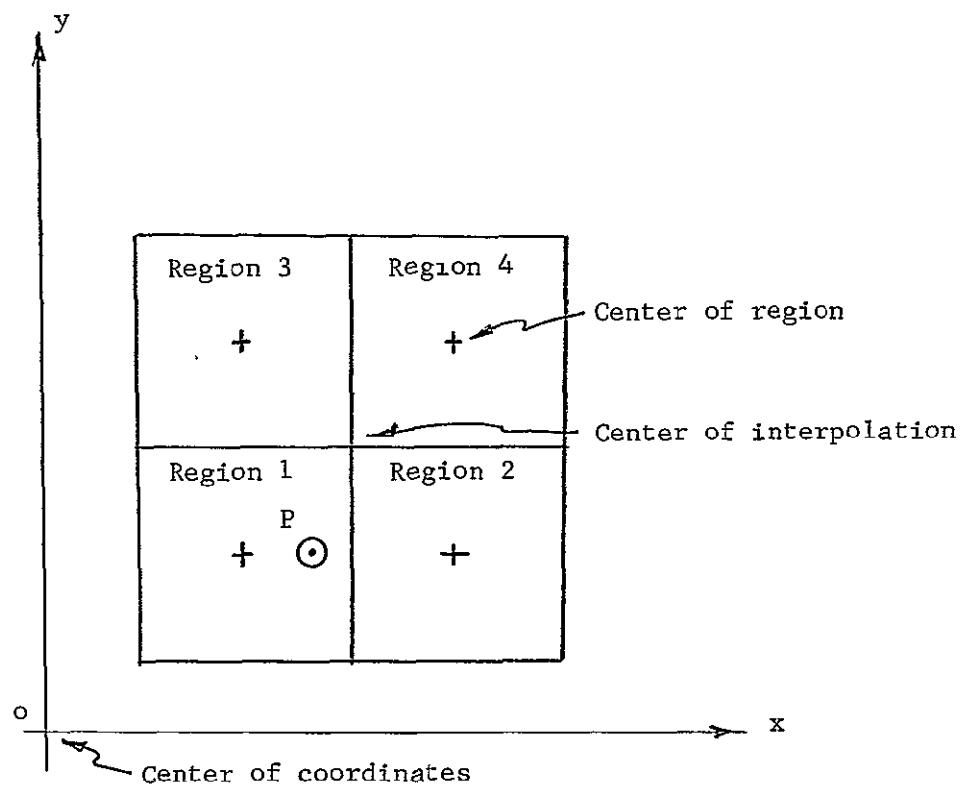


Figure 1. Interpolation Regions

RAY TRACE PROCESS

"Ray tracing" consists of determining the paths of an observed ray as seen from the interior of the spacecraft. Since the mathematical description of the optical phenomenon is reversible, the ray can be considered as emerging from the observer's eye, extending to the window surface, refracting through the window, and then continuing on to the object under observation. This path is shown schematically in Figure 2.

The process by which the ray is traced is to first assume the direction of a ray from the eye of the observer toward the window. The point of intersection of the ray with the deformed, window surface is determined by successive improvement of estimates. (This process is used because the deformed surface is defined by tabular data rather than by formulas). At the intersection point the normal to the surface is determined. The refraction of the ray in the medium is determined from the optical incidence rule using the measured value of the index of refraction. In passing through air, the index of refraction is calculated as a function of the air pressure.

The ray is traced through each medium and its refraction calculated at each interface. The position and orientation of the exiting ray is then compared with the position and orientation of the assumed ray at the same distance, measured normal to the undeformed window (reference) surface, if the window system did not exist. (See Figure 2.) The differences in position and angle define the deviation of the light ray being refracted through the set of windows and are a measure of the optical performance of the window system.

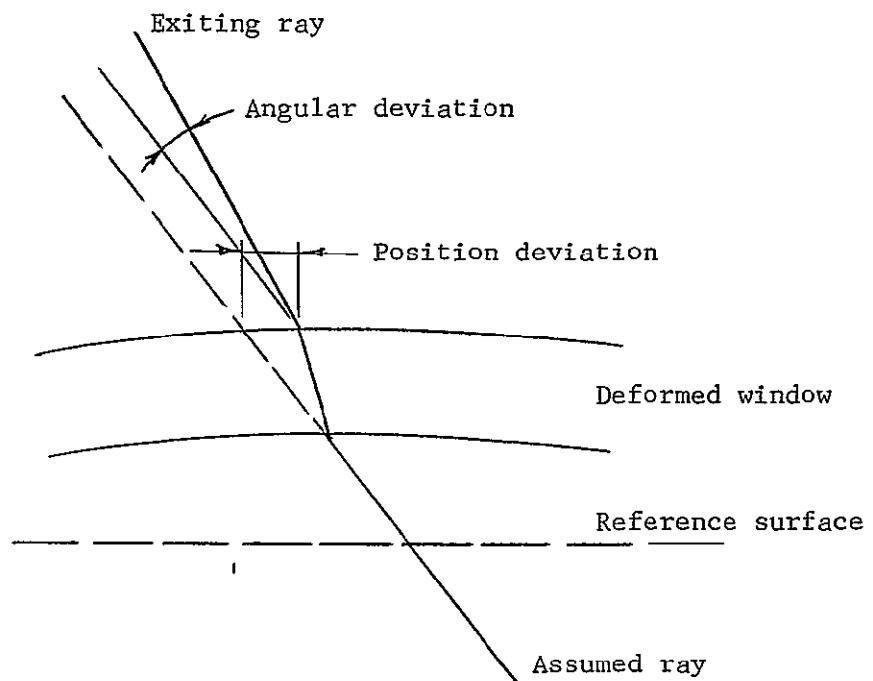


Figure 2. Light Ray Deviations

The equations necessary to determine the path of the refracted light ray are functions of the geometry of the systems and the indices of refraction of the components of the system. Details of these equations are given by White and Gadeberg^(8,9).

SUBROUTINE DESCRIPTIONS

Table 1 gives descriptions of the subroutines that make up the total program. Also included is the function of each subroutine, the method of solution where pertinent, input and output, and calling statements. All input and output is with the common block in the program unless specified or indicated in the calling statement as otherwise.

Included in Table 2 is a list of constants and variables in the common array and the subroutines of the program in which they appear. The subroutines are referred to by the code values that appear in parenthesis after each subroutine in Table 1.

Table 3 gives a listing of the correspondence between the ray trace results and their variable names and storage locations as used on the ray trace subroutine of the program.

Table 4 provides information concerning the sign convention as used in the development of the equations for the computer code.

FLOW CHARTS

This section contains two flow charts. Figure 3 shows the interrelation between the subroutines of the program. Figure 4 shows the sequence in which subroutines are selected by the driver.

Listings of the routines of the program are given in Appendix D.

Table 1

Subroutine Descriptions

WINDEF (D0)

Apollo window deformation and line-of-sight driver
Controls solution of problems
Input: Physical parameters, program control switches, via cards
Output: Error comments

ELIPSE (D1)

Elliptical plate deformation generator
Solutions by small deflection theory (closed form)
Input: Plate dimensions, physical properties
Output: Plate deflection and slopes about x and y axes
Calling statement: CALL ELIPSE

ELIPIT (D2)

Elliptic coordinate generator
Elliptic coordinates are generated by the Newton-Raphson method of successive approximations
Calling statement:
CALL ELIPIT (C, X, Y, XI, ET, FXP, FEP, GXP, GEP, DET)
C = focal distance
X = x coordinate rectangular coordinates
Y = y coordinate rectangular coordinates
XI = elliptic elliptical coordinate
ET = hyperbolic elliptical coordinate
FXP = -C sinh (XI) cos (ET)
FEP = C cosh (XI) sin (ET)
GXP = -C cosh (XI) sin (ET)
GEP = -C sinh (XI) cos (ET)
DET = determinant (FXP GEP - FEP GXP)

RECTNG (D3)

Rectangular plate deformation generator
Solution by small deflection theory (infinite series of 16 terms)
Input: Plate dimensions, physical properties
Output: Plate deflection and slopes about x and y axes
Calling statement: CALL RECTNG

SEQS (D4)

Matrix inversion and linear equation solution
Calling statement:
CALL SEQS (A, B, C, N, M)
A = matrix of moments
B = matrix of right hand side
C = solution matrix - returned
N = size of square matrix A
M = number of right hand sides

Table 1 (cont'd)

TRPZOD (D5)

Reads in trapezoidal data from cards generated by SAMIS
Eliminates unnecessary data. Re-formats codes for ray trace routines
Input: Load number desired; number of cards, scale factor via cards
Output: Deflections and slopes about x and y axes
Calling statement: CALL TRPZOD

LRGDEF (D6)

Large deflection generator for rectangles
Solved by energy method described in Timoshenko
Input: Plate dimensions, physical properties, deflections and slopes
by small deflection theory (from RECTNG)
Output: Large deflections and slopes about x and y axes
Calling statement. CALL LRGDEF

DEFRES (D7)

Prints plate deformation data on system output tape or tape 7
Input: Problem parameters, physical properties, deflections and slopes
Output: Same as Input
Calling statement:
CALL DEFRES (IDT, NOPRT)
IDT = deformation data retrieval sequence number
NOPRT = output tape selection switch

RAYTRA (D8)

Driver for ray trace procedure
Output: Entering and exiting ray coordinates and angles and vector
difference between entering and exiting rays
Calling statement:
CALL RAYTRA (XS, YS, ZS, ALPHAI, DELTAN)
XS = x coordinate of entering ray
YS = y coordinate of entering ray
ZS = 0.0
ALPHAI = plane angle
DELTAN = ray angle

ITERAT (D9)

Iterates to find location of ray on next surface
Stops iteration when error is less than 1.0E-6
Calling statement:
CALL ITERATE (XP, YP, K, DELTAP, CI, DELZ, OWX, Owy)
XP = x coordinate of ray
YP = y coordinate of ray
K = index of surface
DELTAP = 1.0
CI = direction cosines
DELZ = deflection of plate at point ray enters or leaves plate
OWX = slope about x axis
Owy = slope about y axis

Table I (cont'd)

INCOTB (E0)

Determines deformation of plate at intersection with ray
Solution uses an osculating interpolation function

Calling statement:

```
CALL INCOTB (XP, YP, OFW, OWX, Owy, IPG)
XP = x coordinate of ray
YP = y coordinate of ray
OFW = deflection of plate at point ray enters or leaves plate
OWX = slope about x axis
Owy = slope about y axis
IPG = switch associated with MAX=MIN routine
```

NORMAL (E1)

Calculates normal to plate at ray intersection point
Calling statement:

```
CALL NORMAL (OWX, Owy, K, DELTAP, CN)
OWX = slope about x axis
Owy = slope about y axis
K = index of surface
DELTAP = 1.0
CN = direction cosines
```

REFRI (E2)

Calculates new direction of ray upon entering new medium
Calling statement:

```
CALL REFRI (CI, CN, QRI, CR, ISØ)
CI = direction cosines, entering
CN = direction cosines, entering
QRI = ratio of refractive indexes of two media at boundary
CR = direction cosines, leaving
ISØ = number of system output tape
```

RESPRT (E3)

Prints ray trace and mean-rms data on system output tape or tapes 7, 8 & 9
Input Problem parameters, physical properties, ray trace output data
Output. Same as input

Calling statement:

```
CALL RESPRT (IRT, NOPRT)
IRT = retrieval index
NOPRT = output tape selection switch
```

MENRMS (E4)

Stores data for mean and rms calculations and calculates same
Input. Vector error between entering and exiting ray for all grid points
Output: Mean and rms of vector error for all plane angles

Calling statement:

```
CALL MENRMS
```

Table 1 (cont'd)

MAXMIN (E5)

Calculates maximum and minimum slopes at each grid point
Calculates slope by means of a small differential
Input: x and y coordinates of point
Output: Problem parameters, physical properties, maximum/minimum output
Calling statement:
CALL MAXMIN

RTVLST (E6)

Prints out the retrieval index list
Input: Problem parameters, physical properties, retrieval data
Output: Same as input
Calling statement:
CALL RTVLST (IRT, LIN, IPV)
IRT = retrieval index
LIN = line number
IPV = page number of retrieval index list

BONDY (E7)

Tests to see if the location of a ray is outside the plan form boundary
Calling statement:
CALL BONDY (XP, YP, IBY)
XP = x coordinate of ray
YP = y coordinate of ray
IBY = bypass switch

PACWRD (E8)

Index word packing-unpacking routine
Packs a two word integer into one word or vice versa
Calling statement.
CALL PACWRD (K1, K2, K3)
Packing:
K1 = integer one entering; resulting integer leaving
K2 = integer two entering
K3 = 1, pack integers; = 2 unpack word
Unpacking:
K1 = packed integer entering; integer one leaving
K2 = integer two leaving
K3 = same as above

PAGE (E9)

Prints page number at top of each page
Calling statement:
CALL PAGE (IPN, LINE, ISN, INX)
IPN = page number
LINE = line number
ISN = tape number
INX = retrieval index

Table 1^b(cont'd)

SHRDEF (F0)

Calculates shear deflection of a rectangular plate

Calling statement:

CALL SHRDEF

Table 2
Constants and Variables in Common Array

<u>Subroutine Designation in Which Used</u>						
AMN	DO				E4	
AVH	DO				E4	
AVS	DO				E4	
CHAP	DO	D7		E3 E4 E5 E6 E7		
CPRSS	DO	D8				
DEL	DO		EO		E5	
DIMA	DO D1 D3	D6 D7		E3 E4 E5 E6 E7		
DIMB	DO D1 D3	D6 D7		E3 E4 E5 E6 E7		
DIMC	DO	D7		E3 E4	E6 E7	
DWX	DO D1 D3 D5	D6 D7	EO			
DWY	DO D1 D3 D5	D6 D7	EO			
FR	DO D1 D3					
GNU	DO D1					
IBC	DO D1 D3	D7		E5		
ILRG	DO	D7				
IPB	DO			E3		
PID	DO	D7			E5	
IPR	DO			E3		
IREL	DO				E4	
IRM	DO			E3		
ISCR1	DO	D7				
ISCR2	DO			E3		
ISEC	DO			E3 E4		
ISI	DO	D5				
ISO	DO		D7	E3	E5 E6	
JPN	DO D1 D3 D5	D6 D7			E5	
LOCP	DO			E3		
LP5	DO				E6	
LP7	DO		D8			
MIPB	DO		EO			
NGP	DO D1 D3 D5 D6	D7			E5	
NMP	DO				E4	
NPAG	DO			E3 E4		
NPAN	DO	D7 D8		E3	E5 E6	
PLNAi	DO				E3	
PRESi	DO					
PRSS	DO	D7 D8	EO	E3	E5 E6	
RAYA	DO				E6	
RESi	DO		D8	E3 E4		
RIi	DO		D8			
RTV					E6	
SCALi	DO					
SKAL	DO					
SPACi	DO					
SPAD	DO	D7 D8		E3	E5 E6	
STATi	DO			E3 E4		
STD	DO				E4	
THIC	DO	D6 D7 D8		E3	E5 E6	
W	DO D1 D3 D5	D6 D7	EO			
X	DO D1 D3 D5	D6 D7	EO		E5	
Y	DO D1 D3 D5	D6 D7	EO		E5	
YONG	DO	D6				

Table 3
Alternate Names For Printed Ray Trace Items

<u>Name in Printouts</u>	<u>Verbal Name</u>	<u>Storage Name and Location</u>	<u>Name in RAYTRA</u>
X	Incident ray x coordinate	RES (1-8)	XS
Y	Incident ray y coordinate	(11-18)	YS
D1	Ray angle entering	(21-28)	DELTAL
A1	Plane angle entering	(31-38)	ALPHAI
Plane Z	Plane deflection	(41-48)	ZP
Plane GX	Slope about x axis	(51-58)	ØWX
Plane GY	Slope about y axis	(61-68)	ØWY
X ØUT	<u>Exiting</u> ray x coordinate	(71-78)	XP
Y ØUT	<u>Exiting</u> ray y coordinate	(81-88)	YP
Z ØUT	<u>Exiting</u> z coordinate	(91-98)	ZP
AZ	Plante angle out	(101-108)	ALPHAR
DZ	Ray angle out	(111-118)	DELTAR
(A1-A2)	Plane angle deviation	(121-128)	DELALP
(D1-D2)	Ray angle deviation	(131-138)	DELDEL
THETA	Incident-exiting ray deviation	(141-148)	DELINC
I(AxB)	i component of cross product	(151-158)	CRPI
J(AxB)	j component of cross product	(161-168)	CRPJ
K(AxB)	k component of cross product	(171-178)	CRPK

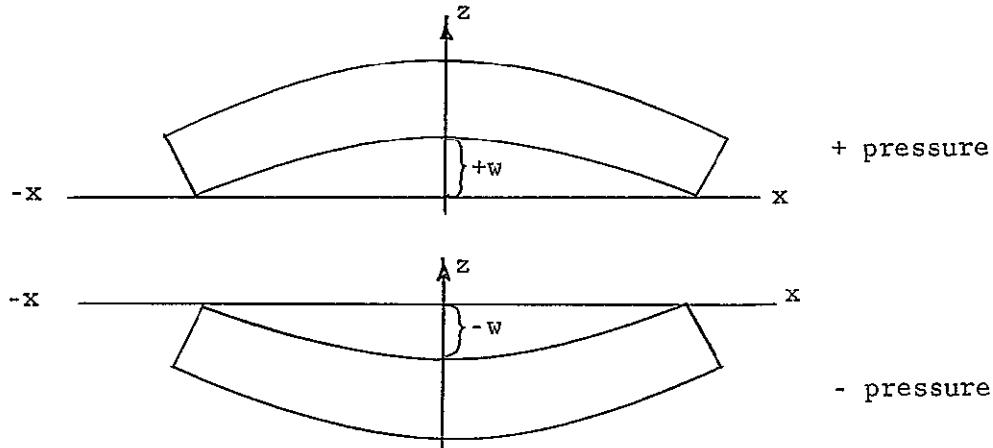
Table 4

Sign Convention in Subroutines

Rectangle and Ellipse generate positive deflections in the direction of positive pressure (q).

The pressure (q) is positive in direction of the positive Z -axis.

Deflections are always generated for a positive unit pressure (q).



DWX = Slope in x direction (about y axis) is always negative for positive w .

DWY = Slope in y direction (about x axis) is always negative for positive w .

DEFRES changes sign of deflection and both slopes ~~for~~ negative pressure

RAYTRA changes sign of deflection for negative pressures of point under consideration

INCOTB changes sign of deflection and both slopes for negative pressure at 4 corner points

INCOTB returns deflection and slopes with correct signs for any quadrant

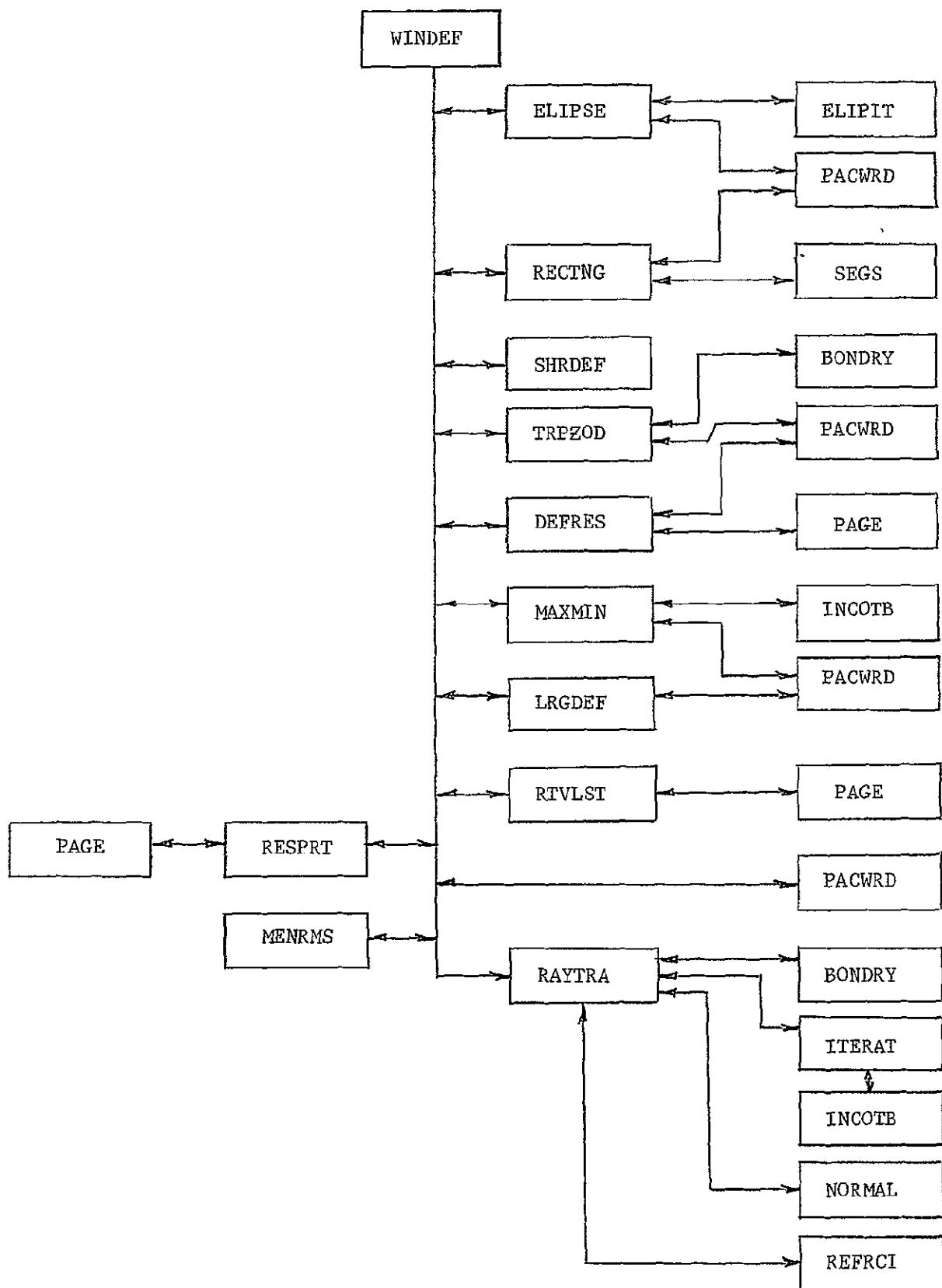


Figure 3. Program Flow Between Subroutines

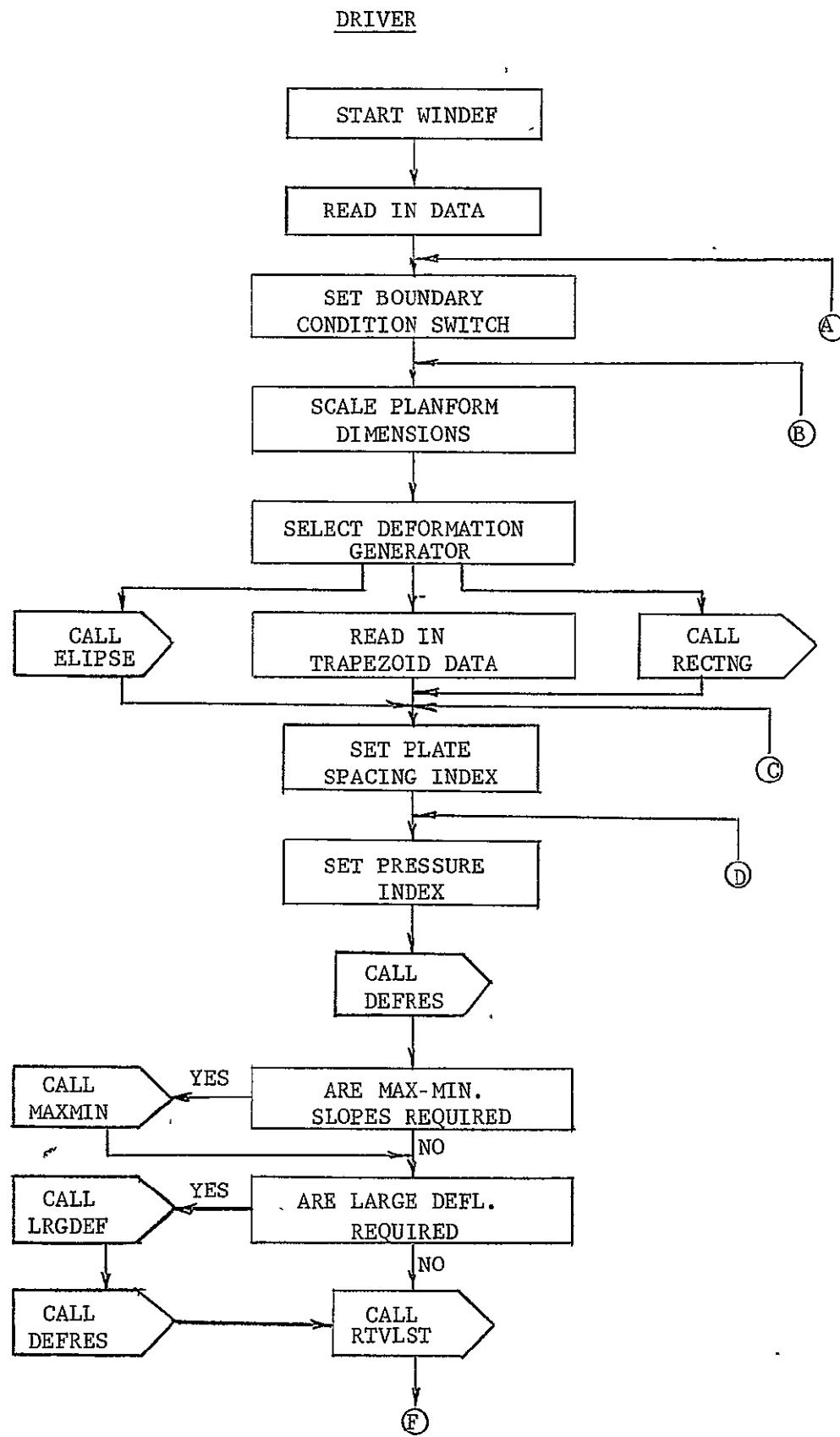


Figure 4a. Driver Flow Chart

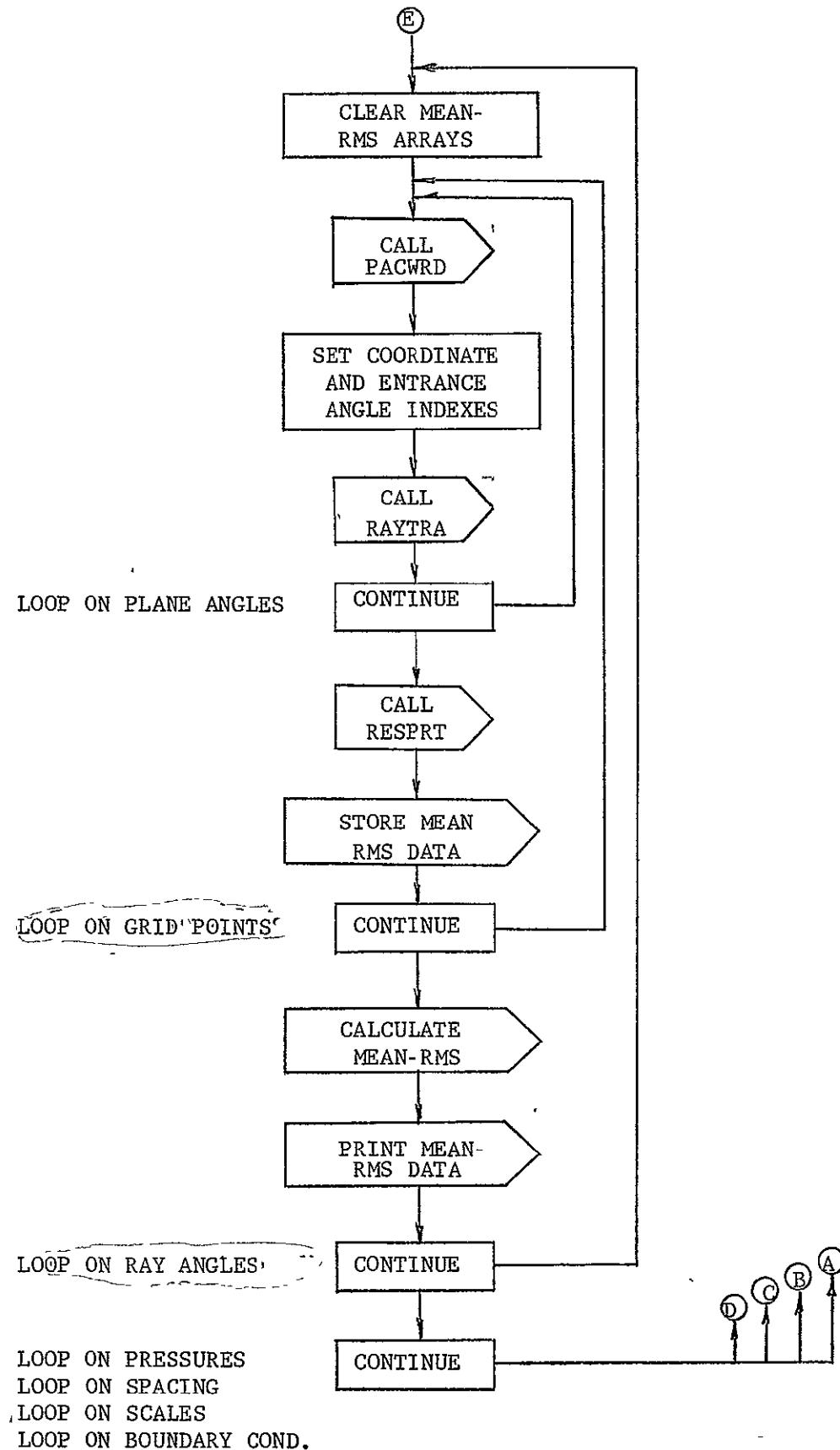


Figure 4b. Driver Flow Chart (cont'd)

Section 3

PROGRAM USAGE

This section presents information to assemble and submit a program deck, prepare a data deck, and interpret the output. The program deck is composed of system control cards, the computer code, and the data deck. The data deck consists of cards containing the information necessary to model the particular windows to be analyzed.

WINDEF is a FORTRAN IV program. It was checked out on the IBM 7094 DCS under version 13 of the IBJOB processor. Elliptical and rectangular parameters are introduced on punched cards. Trapezoidal parameters and deformation data are also read in on punched cards. Deformation output is on tape 7 (IS7) and the ray trace results are output on tapes 8 (IS8) and 9 (IS9). Mean and rms summation data and maximum-minimum slope data is output on the system output tape. The data on IS8 is for off-line printing. The data on IS9 is in binary format and can be read by the data retrieval program.

The following paragraphs provide a general description of the input requirements.

PROGRAM DECK MAKEUP

Figure 5 illustrates the order of the cards which make up the program deck when all the data is to be output on the system output tape (Mode 1).

The format for the control cards in the above deck is:

Columns:	1-7	8-80
	\$JOB	(See Manual)
	\$IBJOB	blank
	\$DATA	blank

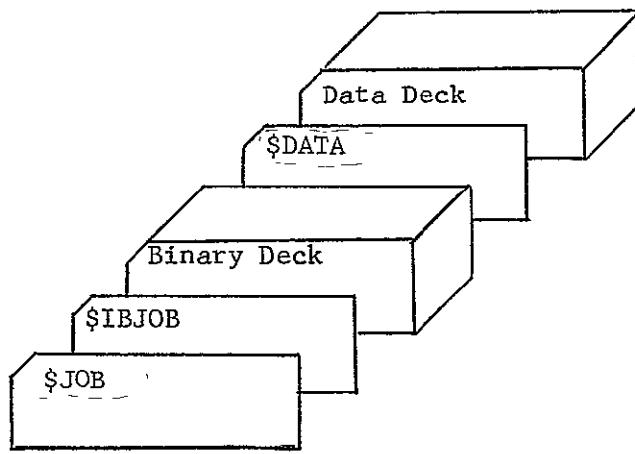


Figure 5. Program Deck-Mode 1

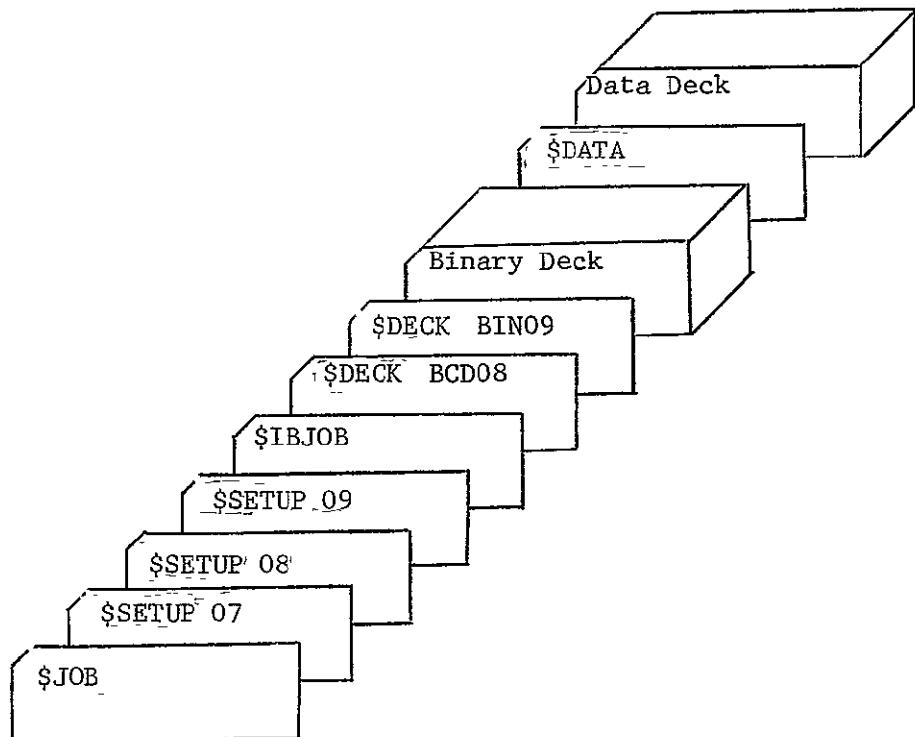


Figure 6. Program Deck-Mode 2

Figure 6 illustrates the order of the cards which make up the program deck when deformation data is output on tape 7, printed ray trace data is output on tape 8 for microfilming, and binary coded ray trace data is stored on tape 9 for later retrieval (Mode 2).

The format for the control cards in the above deck is:

Columns:	1-8	16-80
\$JOB	(See Manual)	
\$SETUP 07	ASSIGN	
\$SETUP 08	DISK, ASSIGN, 1	
\$SETUP 09	ASSIGN	
\$IBJOB	blank	
\$DECK	BCD08	
\$DECK	BIN09	
\$DATA	blank	

The Ames 7094 Operational Manual should be consulted for other items required on the \$JOB cards.

DATA DECK MAKEUP

Figure 7 illustrates the arrangement of the data deck for multiple problems. This deck may include as many problems as desired, stacked one behind the other. The last problem is followed by two (2) blank or zero cards, i.e., column one to eighty are either all blank or filled with zeros.

Figures 8 and 9 illustrate the arrangement of the data cards within a single problem for the Single Ray Trace and Two Ray Trace data decks. The detailed format for each of the sets of cards in Figures 8 and 9 is explained in Tables 5 and 6. The numbers on the cards shown in the Figures 8 and 9 correspond to the numbers of the entries in Tables 5 and 6 respectively.

Note that the figures show the deck arrangement when trapezoidal deformation data are used. If elliptical or rectangular planforms are being analyzed, cards 13 and 14 are not used.

Several problems may be run using the same data by making multiple entries on cards 4 through 8 and entering the corresponding count on card 2. This compacted input format makes it very convenient to run combinations of problems with a minimum of input.

In the tables, three types of formats are indicated. They are:

- 1) Alphanumeric - Any combination of characters acceptable to the computer, (e.g., 26 letters, numerals 0 to 9, and special characters).
- 2) Integers - (e.g., 3, 14, -8).
- 3) Floating Point Numbers - (e.g., 21.7 + 2, 23.5 and 106-1, which are read as 21.7×10^2 , 23.5, and 106×10^{-1} respectively).

In all instances, the input data must be right justified with respect to their assigned column locations on a card. If a number is to be placed in columns m-n, the rightmost digit (viewer's right) of the number must be in column n. Any consistent set of units for the physical quantities is permissible.

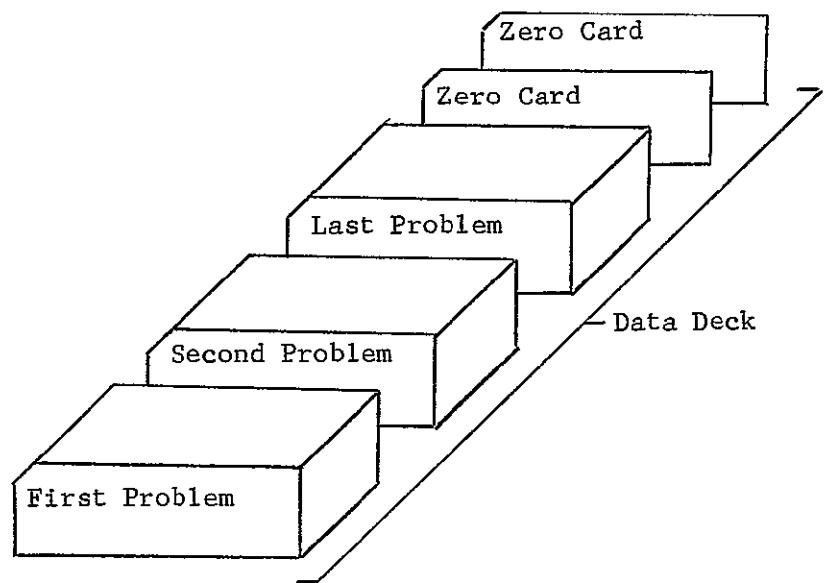


Figure 7, Data Deck . . .

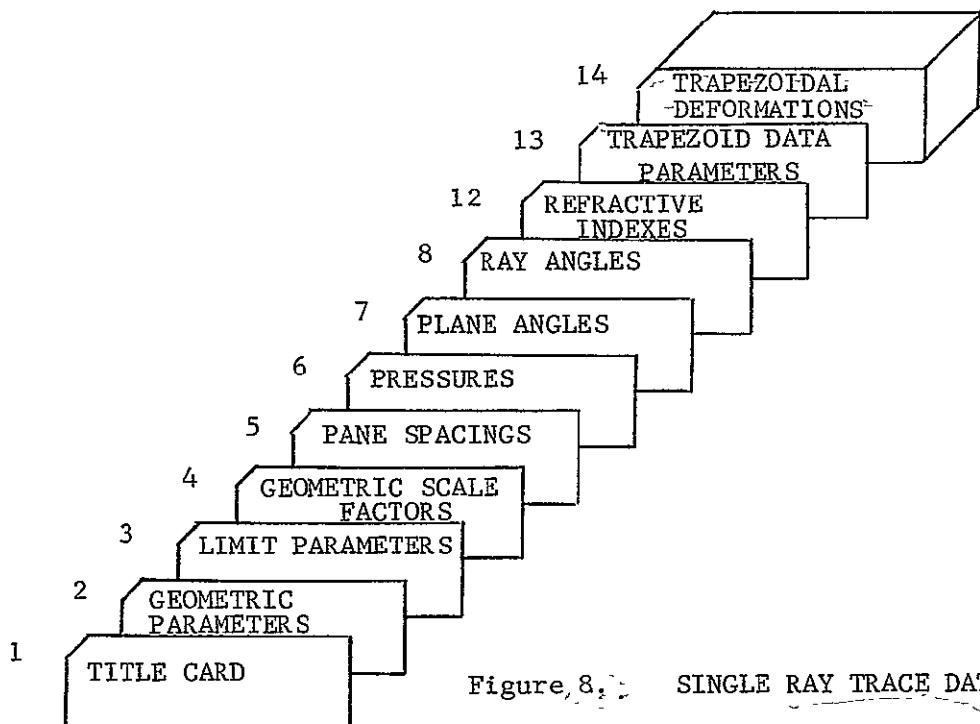


Figure 8. SINGLE RAY TRACE DATA DECK

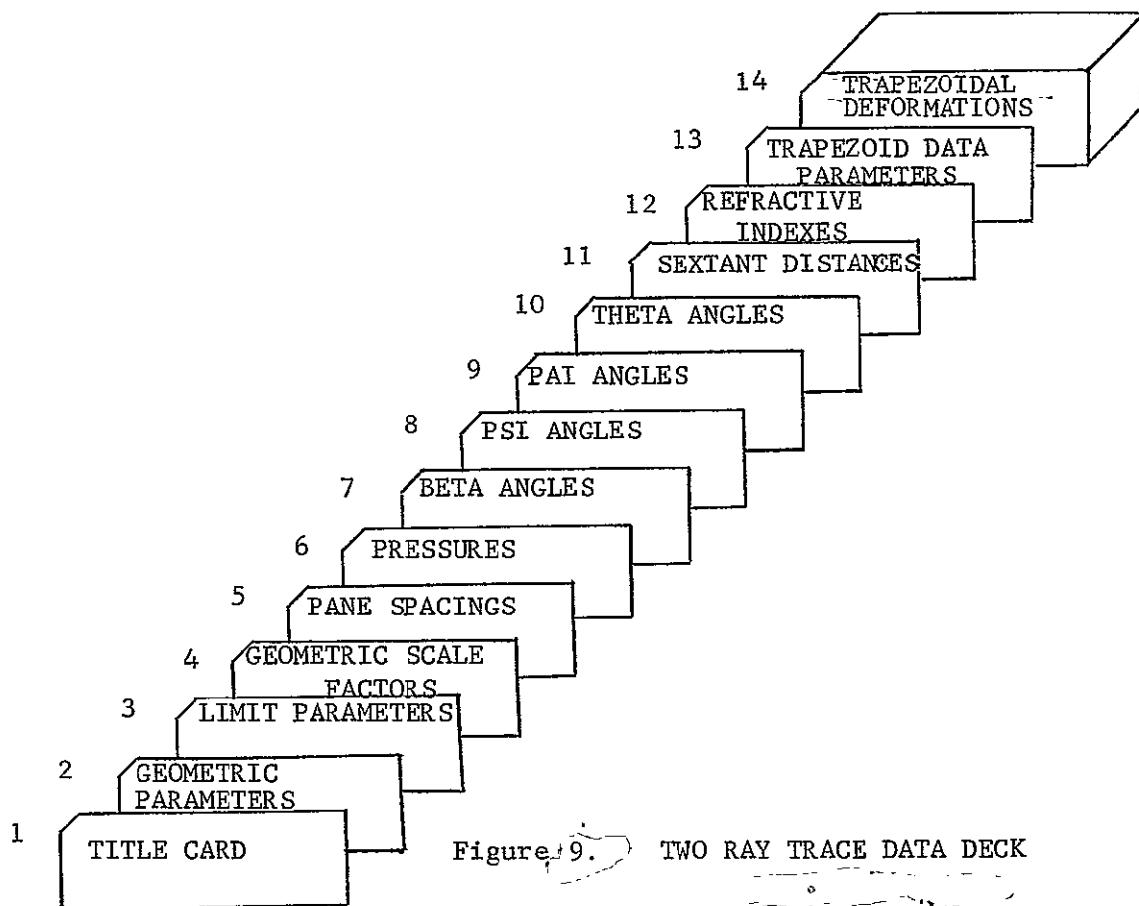


Figure 9. TWO RAY TRACE DATA DECK

Table 5
Single Ray Trace Input Data

1. Title Card

<u>Columns</u>	<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Information</u>	<u>Format</u>
1-5	IRT	Initial retrieval number minus 1	Integer
6-80	WORD(I)	Problem title	Alphanumeric

2. Geometric Parameters

<u>Columns</u>	<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Information</u>	<u>Format</u>
1	-	Leave blank	
2-5	SHAP	Planform shape ^a Enter: ELIP for ellipses ^b RECT for rectangles ^b TRAP for trapezoids ^c	Alphanumeric
6	-	Leave blank	
7-10	BOND	Boundary condition Enter: HING for hinged CLMP for clamped BOTH if both hinged and clamped conditions are to be evaluated	Alphanumeric
11-20	AA	Ellipse: x axis length Rectangle: long side length Trapezoid: base length (longest)	Floating
21-30	BB	Ellipse: y axis length Rectangle: short side length Trapezoid: height	Floating
31-40	CC	Trapezoid: base length (shortest)	Floating
41-50	THIC	Glass thickness	Floating
51-60	YONG	Young's modulus	Floating
61-70	GNU	Poisson's ratio	Floating
71-80	DEL	Coordinate point increment	Floating

a See Figure 10.

b A circle is an ellipse with A=B; a square is a rectangle with A=B.

c Trapezoids must be regular trapezoids.

Table 5 (cont'd)

3. Limit Parameters

<u>Columns</u>	<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Information</u>	<u>Format</u>
1-5	NPAN	Number of panes (max.=2)	Integer
6-10	NSCL	Number of scale values (max.=8)	"
11-15	NSPC	Number of pane spacing values (max.=8)	"
16-20	NPRS	Number of pressure differences (max.=8)	"
21-25	NPAG	Number of plane angles (max.=8)	"
26-30	NRAG	Number of ray angles (max.=8)	"
31-35	IMAN	Set=1 to perform maximum/minimum calculations	"
36-40	ILGD	Set=1 to perform large deflection calculation (rectangles only)	"
41-45	IREL	Set=1 if trapezoidal x-axis boundary is an axis of symmetry	"
46-50	NOPRT	Set=0 to get displacements on tape 7, ray trace data on tapes 8 and 9. Set=1 to get all data on system output tape, ray trace data on tape 9 Set=2 to get rms and deformation data only	"
51-60	CPRSS	Cabin pressure for 2 pane cases	Floating
61-65	ISHR	Set=1 if rectangular shear deformation desired	Integer

4. Geometric Scale Values

<u>Columns</u>	<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Information</u>	<u>Format</u>
1-10	SCAL(I)	Scale value	Floating
11-20			"
.			.
.			.
71-80			"

Table 5 (cont'd)

5. Pane Spacing Values

<u>Columns</u>	<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Information</u>	<u>Format</u>
1-10	SPAC(I)	Spacing between panes of double pane windows	Floating
11-20			"
.			.
.			.
.			.
71-80			"

6. Pressure Values

<u>Columns</u>	<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Information</u>	<u>Format</u>
1-10	PRES(I)	Absolute (not gage) interstitial pressure	Floating
11-20			"
.			.
.			.
.			.
71-80			"

7. Plane Angles (see Figure 11)

<u>Columns</u>	<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Information</u>	<u>Format</u>
1-10	PLNA(I)	Plane angle measured from positive x-axis	Floating
11-20			"
.			.
.			.
.			.
71-80			"

8. Ray Angles (see Figure 11)

<u>Columns</u>	<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Information</u>	<u>Format</u>
1-10	RAYA(I)	Incidence angle	Floating
11-20			"
.			.
.			.
.			.
71-80			"

Table 5 (cont'd)

12. Refractive Indices (There will be 2 (NPAN) + 1 refractive indices)

<u>Columns</u>	<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Information</u>	<u>Format</u>
1-10	RI(I)	Refractive index	Floating
11-20			"
.			.
.			.
41-50			"

13. Trapezoid Data Parameters

<u>Columns</u>	<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Information</u>	<u>Format</u>
1-5	JLD ^a	Load no. of data to be accepted by program. JLD is the column code value output by SAMIS to identify different loadings	Integer
6-10	NCRD ^b	No. of cards of data to be read in	"
11-20	SCLFAC	Scaling factor	Floating
21-30	X1	X-coordinate of origin of coordinates	Floating
31-40	Y1	Y-coordinate of origin of coordinates	Floating
41-45	NTX	No. of intervals along x-axis to center of interpolation	Integer
46-50	NTY	No. of intervals along y-axis to center of interpolation	Integer

14. Trapezoidal Data

<u>Columns</u>	<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Information</u>	<u>Format</u>
1-6	LOC(J)	Row/col. code ($J_{max} = 3$)	Integer
7-12	ILD(J)	Load number ($J_{max} = 3$)	"

^aIf JLD is negative, data is not to be scaled for pressure.^bIf NCRD is negative, data for one pane is input and is used for both panes.

Table 5 (cont'd)

14. Trapezoidal Data (continued)

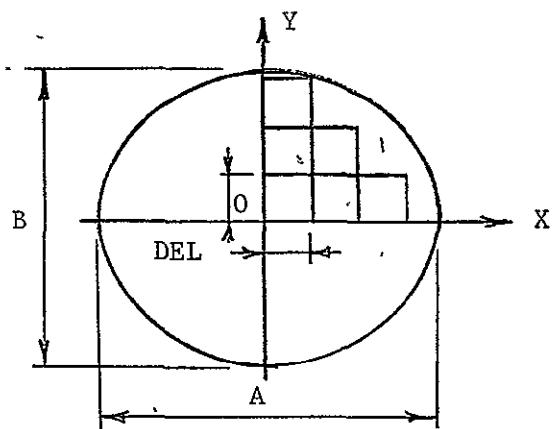
<u>Columns</u>	<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Information</u>	<u>Format</u>
13-24	ELM(J)	Deformation value ($J_{\max.} = 3$)	Octal
25-48		Same format as 1-24	
49-72		Same format as 1-24	

The rightmost digit in LOC(J) indicates which deformation is stored at ELM(J). The digit-deformation correspondences are:

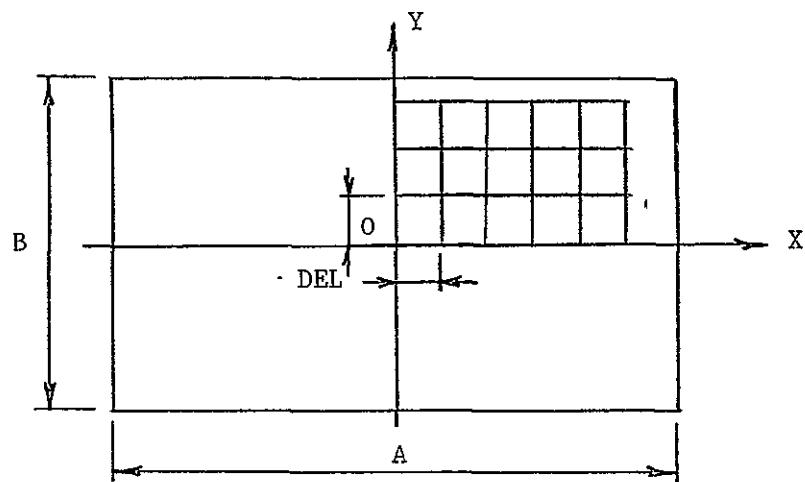
3 = deflection

4 = slope about x-axis

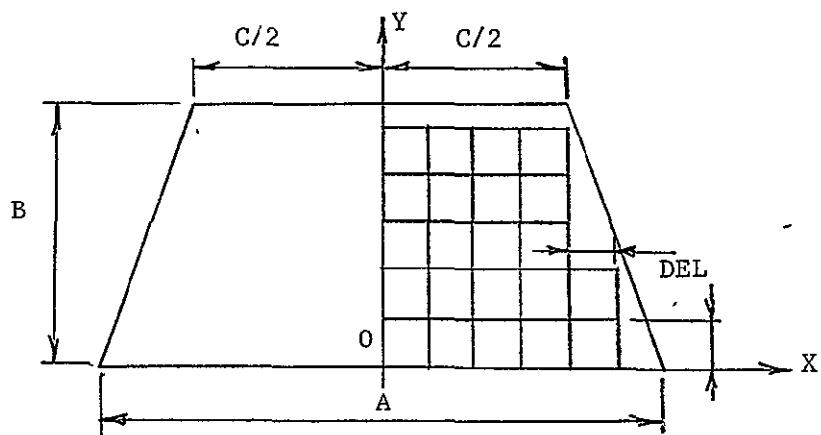
5 = slope about y-axis



(a) Ellipse



(b) Rectangle



(c) Trapezoid

Figure 10. Planform Shapes

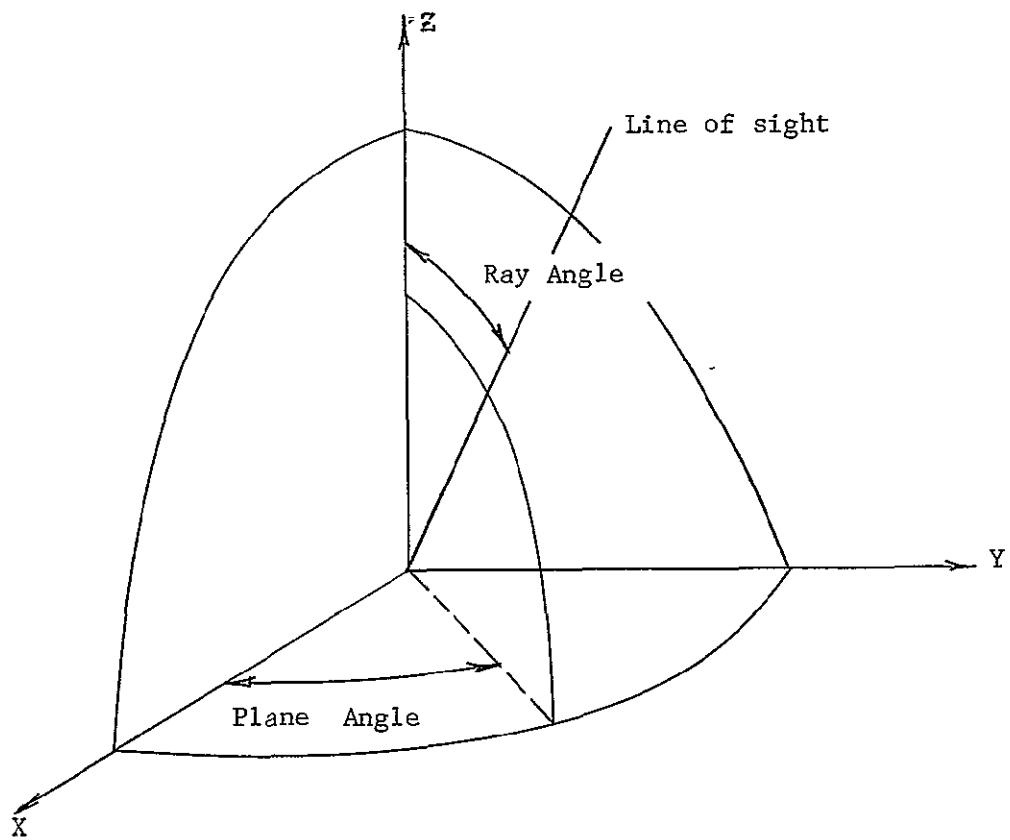


Figure 11 Single Ray Trace Angles

Table 6
Two Ray Trace Input Data

1. Title Card

<u>Columns</u>	<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Information</u>	<u>Format</u>
1-5	IRT	Initial retrieval number minus 1	Integer
6-80	WORD(I)	Problem title	Alphanumeric

2. Geometric Parameters

<u>Columns</u>	<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Information</u>	<u>Format</u>
1	-	Leave blank	
2-5	SHAP	Planform shape Enter: ELIP for ellipses, ^a RECT for rectangles, ^b TRAP for trapezoids. ^c	Alphanumeric
6	-	Leave blank	
7-10	BOND	Boundary condition Enter: HING for hinged CLMP for clamped BOTH if both hinged and clamped conditions are to be evaluated	Alphanumeric
11-20	AA	Ellipse: x axis length Rectangle: long side length Trapezoid: base length (longest)	Floating
21-30	BB	Ellipse: y axis length Rectangle: short side length Trapezoid: height	Floating
31-40	CC	Trapezoid: base length (shortest)	Floating
41-50	THIC	Glass thickness	Floating
51-60	YONG	Young's modulus	Floating
61-70	GNU	Poisson's ratio	Floating
71-80	DEL	Coordinate point increment	Floating

a See Figure 10.

b A circle is an ellipse with A=B; a square is a rectangle with A=B.

c Trapezoids must be regular trapezoids.

Table 6 (cont'd)

3. Limit Parameters

<u>Columns</u>	<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Information</u>	<u>Format</u>
1-5	NPAN	Number of panes (max.=2)	Integer
6-10	NSCL	Number of scale values (max.=8)	"
11-15	NSPC	Number of pane spacing values (max.=8)	"
16-20	NPRS	Number of pressure differences (max.=8)	"
21-30	NOPRT	See Table 1 for NOPRT flags	"
31-35	IMAN	Set=1 to perform maximum/minimum calculations	"
36-40	ILGD	Set=1 to perform large deflection calculations (rectangles only)	"
41-45	IREL	Set=1 if trapezoidal x-axis boundary is an axis of symmetry	"
46-50	NBET	Number of Beta angles (max.=8)	"
51-55	NPSI	Number of PSI angles (max.=8)	"
56-60	NPAI	Number of PAI angles (max.=8)	"
61-65	NTHE	Number of THETA angles (max.=8)	"
66-70	NSEX	Number of sextant distances (max.=8)	"
71-80	CPRSS	Cabin pressure for 2 panes cases	Floating

4. Geometric Scale Values

<u>Columns</u>	<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Information</u>	<u>Format</u>
1-10	SCAL(I)	Scale value	Floating
11-20			
.			
.			
71-81			

Table 6 (cont'd)

5. Pane Spacing Values

<u>Columns</u>	<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Information</u>	<u>Format</u>
1-10	SPAC(I)	Spacing between panes of double pane windows	Floating
11-20			"
.			.
.			.
.			.
71-80			"

6. Pressure Values

<u>Columns</u>	<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Information</u>	<u>Format</u>
1-10	PRES(I)	Absolute (not gage) interstitial pressure	Floating
11-20			"
.			.
.			.
.			.
71-80			"

7. Beta Angles (see Figure 12)

<u>Columns</u>	<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Information</u>	<u>Format</u>
1-10	BETA(I)	Plane angle measured from positive x-axis	Floating
11-20			"
.			.
.			.
.			.
71-80			"

8. PSI Angle (see Figure 12)

<u>Columns</u>	<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Information</u>	<u>Format</u>
1-10	PSIA(I)	Z-plane inclination angle	Floating
11-20			"
.			.
.			.
.			.
71-80			"

Table 6 (cont'd)

9. PAI Angle (see Figure 12)

<u>Columns</u>	<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Information</u>	<u>Format</u>
1-10	PAIA(I)	Primary line-of-sight angle	Floating
11-20			"
.			.
..			.
.			.
71-80			"

10. Theata Angle (see Figure 12)

<u>Columns</u>	<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Information</u>	<u>Format</u>
1-10	THEA(I)	Sextant angle (must be positive)	Floating
11-20			"
.			.
..			.
.			.
71-80			"

11. Sextant Distances

<u>Columns</u>	<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Information</u>	<u>Format</u>
1-10	ZSEXT(I)	Distance of sextant from window	Floating
11-20			"
.			.
..			.
.			.
71-80			"

12. Refractive Indices (There will be 2(NPAN) +1 refractive indices)

<u>Columns</u>	<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Information</u>	<u>Format</u>
1-10	RI(I)	Refractive index	Floating
11-20			"
.			.
..			.
.			.
71-80			"

Table 6 (cont'd)

13. Trapezoid Data Parameters

<u>Columns</u>	<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Information</u>	<u>Format</u>
1-5	JLD ^a	Load no. of data to be accepted by program. JLD is the column code value output by SAMIS to identify different loadings.	Integer
6-10	NCRD ^b	No. of cards of data to be read in	"
11-20	SCLFAC	Scaling factor	Floating
21-30	X1	X-coordinate of origin of coordinates	Floating
31-40	Y1	Y-coordinate of origin of coordinates	Floating
41-45	NTX	No. of intervals along x-axis to center of interpolation	Integer
46-50	NTY	No. of intervals along y-axis to center of interpolation	Integer

14. Trapezoidal Data

<u>Columns</u>	<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Information</u>	<u>Format</u>
1-6	LOC(J)	Row/col. code ($J_{max.} = 3$)	Integer
7-12	ILD(J)	Load number ($J_{max.} = 3$)	"
13-24	ELM(J)	Deformation value ($J_{max.} = 3$)	Octal
25-48		Same format as 1-24	
49-72		Same format as 1-24	

^aIf JLD is negative, data is not to be scaled for pressure.^bIf NCRD is negative, data for one pane is input and is used for both panes.

Table 6 (cont'd)

The rightmost digit in LOC(J) indicates which deformation is stored at ELM(J). The digit-deformation correspondences are:

3 = deflection

4 = slope about x-axis

5 = slope about y-axis

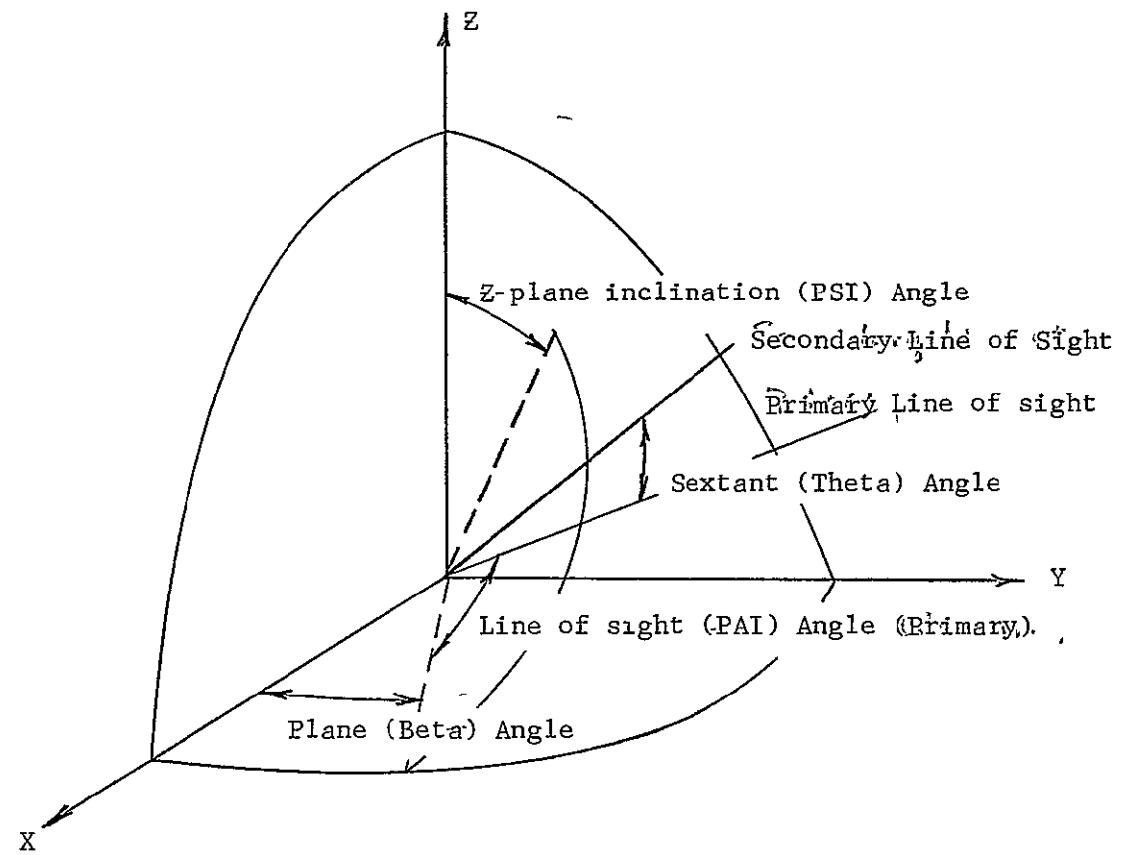


Figure 12. Two Ray Trace Angles

OUTPUT FORMAT

The output for the window deformation data is shown in Figure 13. This output is put on tape 7 (IS7) in a form for printing. The retrieval number is assigned by the analyst to enable retrieval of the data from tape 9. The first line of printout after the title describes the physical parameters of the window being analyzed. The first word denotes the planform shape. A, B, and C are the dimensions of the window. SCALE is the factor by which the dimensions have been multiplied (to study windows of the same shape with different dimensions). The thickness, number of panes, and pane spacing are given. PRESSURE is the interstitial pressure if there are two panes or the cabin pressure if there is only one pane. The edge fixity is given by the last word on the line. The rest of the output consists of a tabulation of the point coordinates (in inches) and the associated deflections for the inner (pane 1) and outer (pane 2) panes. If there is only one pane the deflections of pane 2 are given as zeroes. The deflections are measured in inches.

The output for the ray trace (line of sight) data is shown in Figure 14. This output is put on tape 8 (IS8) in a form for printing and on tape 9 (IS9) in binary format. If the line of sight data is to be retrieved, tape IS9 should be mounted and called by the data retrieval program. The details of the data retrieval program are given in Appendix C. The first line following the title gives the physical parameters of the window being analyzed. The next line gives the coordinates of the point at which the incidence angle strikes the reference surface (see Figure 2). The angle D1 is the incidence angle measured in degrees. The remainder of the output is a tabulation of the ray trace data for each plane angle (A1) requested by the analyst.

RETRIEVAL NUMBER = 1

WINDOW DEFORMATION DATA

RECTANGLE A= 9.30 B= 9.30 SCALE=0.75 THICKNESS= 0.30 PANES=2 SPACING=1.0 PRESSURE= 7.5 HINGED

COORDINATES				DEFORMATIONS				COORDINATES				DEFORMATIONS			
X	Y	DEFL. PANE 1	DEFL. PANE 2	X	Y	DEFL. PANE 1	DEFL. PANE 2	X	Y	DEFL. PANE 1	DEFL. PANE 2	X	Y	DEFL. PANE 1	DEFL. PANE 2
0.00	0.00	-0.288272E-02	0.940018E-02	0.50	0.00	-0.284498E-02	0.927711E-02	1.00	0.00	-0.273222E-02	0.890941E-02	1.50	0.00	-0.254587E-02	0.830175E-02
2.00	0.00	-0.228851E-02	0.746254E-02	2.50	0.00	-0.196417E-02	0.640489E-02	3.00	0.00	-0.157870E-02	0.514792E-02	3.50	0.00	-0.114036E-02	0.371857E-02
4.00	0.00	-0.660475E-03	0.215372E-02	4.50	0.00	-0.154197E-03	0.502817E-03	0.00	0.50	-0.284498E-02	0.927711E-02	0.50	0.50	-0.280775E-02	0.915572E-02
1.00	0.50	-0.269653E-02	0.879303E-02	1.50	0.50	-0.251270E-02	0.819360E-02	2.00	0.50	-0.225881E-02	0.736570E-02	2.50	0.50	-0.193880E-02	0.632216E-02
3.00	0.50	-0.155841E-02	0.508179E-02	3.50	0.50	-0.112579E-02	0.367106E-02	4.00	0.50	-0.652079E-03	0.212634E-02	4.50	0.50	-0.152242E-03	0.496443E-03
0.00	1.00	-0.273222E-02	0.890941E-02	0.50	1.00	-0.269653E-02	0.879303E-02	1.00	1.00	-0.258988E-02	0.844525E-02	1.50	1.00	-0.241359E-02	0.787039E-02
2.00	1.00	-0.217004E-02	0.707621E-02	2.50	1.00	-0.186294E-02	0.607482E-02	3.00	1.00	-0.149776E-02	0.488401E-02	3.50	1.00	-0.108222E-02	0.352896E-02
4.00	1.00	-0.626961E-03	0.204444E-02	4.50	1.00	-0.146395E-03	0.477375E-03	0.00	1.50	-0.254587E-02	0.830175E-02	0.50	1.50	-0.251270E-02	0.819360E-02
1.00	1.50	-0.241359E-02	0.787039E-02	1.50	1.50	-0.224970E-02	0.733599E-02	2.00	1.50	-0.202320E-02	0.659738E-02	2.50	1.50	-0.173743E-02	0.566553E-02
3.00	1.50	-0.139736E-02	0.455660E-02	3.50	1.50	-0.101005E-02	0.329364E-02	4.00	1.50	-0.585351E-03	0.190875E-02	4.50	1.50	-0.136707E-03	0.445784E-03
0.00	2.00	-0.228851E-02	0.746254E-02	0.50	2.00	-0.225881E-02	0.736570E-02	1.00	2.00	-0.217004E-02	0.707621E-02	1.50	2.00	-0.202320E-02	0.659738E-02
2.00	2.00	-0.182013E-02	0.593522E-02	2.50	2.00	-0.156374E-02	0.509916E-02	3.00	2.00	-0.125832E-02	0.410321E-02	3.50	2.00	-0.910050E-03	0.296755E-02
4.00	2.00	-0.527665E-03	0.172065E-02	4.50	2.00	-0.123273E-03	0.401977E-03	0.00	2.50	-0.196417E-02	0.640489E-02	0.50	2.50	-0.193880E-02	0.632216E-02
1.00	2.50	-0.186294E-02	0.607482E-02	1.50	2.50	-0.173743E-02	0.566553E-02	2.00	2.50	-0.156374E-02	0.509916E-02	2.50	2.50	-0.134423E-02	0.438337E-02
3.00	2.50	-0.108242E-02	0.352963E-02	3.50	2.50	-0.783420E-03	0.255463E-02	4.00	2.50	-0.454562E-03	0.148227E-02	4.50	2.50	-0.106242E-03	0.346441E-03
0.00	3.00	-0.157870E-02	0.514792E-02	0.50	3.00	-0.155841E-02	0.508178E-02	1.00	3.00	-0.149776E-02	0.488401E-02	1.50	3.00	-0.139736E-02	0.455660E-02
2.00	3.00	-0.125832E-02	0.410321E-02	2.50	3.00	-0.108242E-02	0.352963E-02								

Figure 13. Output - Window Deformation Data

RETRIEVAL NUMBER = 1

RAY TRACE DATA

ELLIPSE A=17.20 B=11.40 SCALE=1.00 THICKNESS= 0.30 PAMES=2 SPACING=0.5 PRESSURE= 5.0 HINGED

X = 0.00 Y = 0.00 D1 = 45.00

A1 DEG. 0.000000 45.000000 90.000000 135.000000 180.000000 225.000000 270.000000 315.000000

XOUT IN. 0.859547 0.607689 0.000000 -0.607689 -0.859547 -0.607689 -0.000000 0.607689

YOUT IN. -0.000000 0.607753 0.859348 0.607753 0.000000 -0.607753 -0.859348 -0.607753

ZOUT IN. 1.126596 1.126410 1.126224 1.126410 1.126596 1.126410 1.126224 1.126410

A2CUT DEG. 0.000000 44.996014 89.999999 135.003983 179.999996 224.995998 269.999981 315.003967

D2OUT DEG. 44.997862 44.993917 44.990003 44.993918 44.997862 44.993917 44.990003 44.993919

A1-A2 SEC. -0.3660E-04 0.1435E 02 0.0000E-38 -0.1434E 02 0.6147E-02 0.1440E 02 0.4918E-01 -0.1430E 02

D1-D2 SEC. 0.7695E C1 0.2189E 02 0.3599E 02 0.2189E 02 0.7695E 01 0.2189E 02 0.3599E 02 0.2189E 02

THETA SEC. 0.7668E 01 0.2411E 02 0.3597E 02 0.2411E 02 0.7663E -C1 0.2411E 02 0.3596E 02 0.2410E 02

ITHE SEC. 0.000126 20.538464 35.968629 20.536927 0.001099 -20.534622 -35.964019 -20.533854

JTHE SEC. -7.667826 -10.393328 -C.000673 10.390254 7.663216 10.391791 0.001394 -10.391023

KTHE SEC. -0.000126 -7.173748 0.000672 7.174516 0.001099 -7.172211 0.001392 7.171827

X = 1.00 Y = C.00 D1 = 45.00

A1 DEG. 0.000000 45.000000 90.000000 135.000000 180.000000 225.000000 270.000000 315.000000

XOUT IN. 1.858490 1.607128 1.000133 0.352429 0.140355 0.392429 1.000133 1.607128

YOUT IN. -0.000000 0.607059 0.858867 0.607768 0.000000 -0.607768 -0.858867 -0.607059

ZOUT IN. 1.125296 1.125351 1.125745 1.126514 1.126944 1.126514 1.125745 1.125351

A2CUT DEG. -0.000000 44.995956 89.999860 135.003986 179.999996 224.995995 270.000118 315.004021

D2OUT DEG. 44.998249 44.994278 44.990097 44.993809 44.997787 44.993809 44.990097 44.994277

A1-A2 SEC. 0.8726E-04 0.1456E 02 0.5010E 00 -0.1436E 02 0.6147E-02 0.1441E 02 -0.4426E 00 -0.1450E 02

D1-D2 SEC. 0.6301E 01 0.2060E 02 0.3565E 02 0.2229E 02 0.7964E 01 0.2229E 02 0.3565E 02 0.2060E 02

THETA SEC. 0.6277E 01 0.2301E 02 0.3563E 02 0.2447E 02 0.7938E 01 0.2446E 02 0.3563E 02 0.2301E 02

ITHE SEC. 0.000198 19.695533 35.632072 20.820465 0.001261 -20.815855 -35.626693 -19.694765

JTHE SEC. -6.277029 -9.403634 0.250530 10.659961 7.938302 10.662267 0.252614 -9.405170

KTHE SEC. -0.000188 -7.277481 -0.250530 7.183737 0.001261 -7.179895 0.252612 7.275560

Figure 14. Output - Ray Trace Data

When maximum-minimum slopes are required, the deflection and maximum and minimum slopes are printed on the system output tape. The output for this data is shown in Figure 15. The first line following the title gives the physical parameters of the window being analyzed. The remainder of the output consists of a tabulation of the coordinates of the point under investigation along with the deflections at that point and the maximum and minimum slopes (in radians) and orientation angles. The orientation angles are measured relative to the positive x-axis.

The mean and rms summation data for sets of collinear rays also appear on the system output tape. The output for this data is shown in Figure 16. The first line following the title gives the incidence angle. The rest of the output consists of a tabulation of the plane angles and their respective mean and rms values. The "no. points" indicates the total number of points on the window which were used in the calculation of the mean and rms values.

A retrieval list also appears on the system output tape. The list contains the retrieval index number and the parameters associated with each problem for one run on the computer. The output for the retrieval list is shown in Figure 17.

The output for the two ray trace data is shown in Figure 18. This output appears on the system output tape. The first line following the title gives the physical parameters of the window being analyzed. The next lines give the values of other parameters affecting the ray tracing. "ZSEXT" is the distance of the sextant from the window reference surface. "BETA" is the plane angle, "PST" is the z-plane inclination angle, "THETA" is the sextant angle,

WINDOW DEFORMATIONS - DEFLECTION, MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM SLOPE

ELLIPSE A=10.00 B=10.00

SCALE=1.00 THICKNESS= 0.30

PANES=1

SPACING=***

PRESSURE= 10.0 HINGED

(ANGLE IS IN DEGREES MEASURED WITH RESPECT TO THE POSITIVE X-AXIS)

COORDINATES		DEFLECTION	MAXIMUM SLOPE		MINIMUM SLOPE	
X	Y		SLOPE	ANGLE	SLOPE	ANGLE
0.50	0.50	0.16436E-01	0.12014E-02	46.	-0.20955E-04	136.
1.50	0.50	0.14785E-01	0.32701E-02	90.	-0.25611E-04	180.
2.50	0.50	0.11647E-01	0.54028E-02	98.	0.31432E-04	8.
3.50	0.50	0.73346E-02	0.69797E-02	100.	-0.10070E-03	10.
4.50	0.50	0.20648E-02	0.83423E-02	98.	-0.61700E-04	8.
5.50	0.50	0.20648E-02	0.83423E-02	98.	-0.61700E-04	8.
0.50	1.50	0.14785E-01	-0.32713E-02	180.	0.24447E-04	90.
1.50	1.50	0.13173E-01	0.33842E-02	46.	-0.59372E-04	136.
2.50	1.50	0.10126E-01	0.46962E-02	72.	-0.66357E-04	162.
3.50	1.50	0.59584E-02	0.59942E-02	84.	-0.90222E-04	174.
4.50	1.50	0.16139E-02	0.50818E-02	86.	-0.61118E-05	176.
0.50	2.50	0.11647E-01	-0.53970E-02	174.	0.30268E-04	82.
1.50	2.50	0.10126E-01	0.46962E-02	20.	0.67521E-04	108.
2.50	2.50	0.72757E-02	0.48988E-02	44.	0.84401E-04	134.
3.50	2.50	0.29470E-02	0.70658E-02	60.	-0.82073E-04	150.
4.50	2.50	0.29470E-02	0.70658E-02	60.	-0.82073E-04	150.
0.50	3.50	0.73346E-02	-0.69803E-02	170.	-0.10012E-03	80.
1.50	3.50	0.59584E-02	0.59948E-02	6.	0.89640E-04	96.
2.50	3.50	0.34088E-02	0.54843E-02	28.	0.86147E-04	116.
3.50	3.50	0.47326E-03	0.29512E-02	40.	0.24265E-04	130.
0.50	4.50	0.20648E-02	-0.83423E-02	172.	-0.61700E-04	82.
1.50	4.50	0.20648E-02	-0.83423E-02	172.	-0.61700E-04	82.
2.50	4.50	0.20648E-02	-0.83423E-02	172.	-0.61700E-04	82.
3.50	4.50	0.20648E-02	-0.83423E-02	172.	-0.61700E-04	82.
0.50	5.50	0.20648E-02	-0.83423E-02	172.	-0.61700E-04	82.

Figure 15. Output - Maximum and Minimum Slopes

RAY TRACE DATA

MEAN AND RMS SUMMATION

ELLIPSE A=17.20 E=11.40 SCALE=1.00 THICKNESS= 0.30 PANES=2 SPACING=0.5 PRESSURE= 5.0 HINGED

RAY ANGLE (D1) = 45.00 DEG.

PLANE ANGLE MEAN RMS NO. POINTS

0.0 0.7301E 01 0.4958E 01 31

45.0 0.1345E 02 0.5904E 01 28

90.0 0.2329E 02 0.7910E 01 28

135.0 0.1659E 02 0.5921E 01 33

180.0 0.6496E 01 0.3641E 01 36

225.0 0.1644E 02 0.5705E 01 36

270.0 0.2699E 02 0.6800E 01 36

315.0 0.1807E 02 0.3853E 01 33

4

Figure 16. Output - Mean and RMS Summation

48

RETRIEVAL NUMBER	SHAPE	A IN.	B IN.	C IN.	THICKNESS IN.	PANES	SPACING ^a IN.	PRESSURE LB.	FIXITY
1	ELLIPSE	3.60	3.60	0.00	0.30	1	*****	5.0	HINGED
2	ELLIPSE	3.60	3.60	0.00	0.30	1	*****	7.5	HINGED
3	ELLIPSE	3.60	3.60	0.00	0.30	1	*****	10.0	HINGED
4	ELLIPSE	3.60	3.60	0.00	0.30	1	*****	15.0	HINGED
5	ELLIPSE	3.24	3.24	0.00	0.30	1	*****	5.0	HINGED
6	ELLIPSE	3.24	3.24	0.00	0.30	1	*****	7.5	HINGED
7	ELLIPSE	3.24	3.24	0.00	0.30	1	*****	10.0	HINGED
8	ELLIPSE	3.24	3.24	0.00	0.30	1	*****	15.0	HINGED
9	ELLIPSE	4.32	4.32	0.00	0.30	1	*****	5.0	HINGED
10	ELLIPSE	4.32	4.32	0.00	0.30	1	*****	7.5	HINGED
11	ELLIPSE	4.32	4.32	0.00	0.30	1	*****	10.0	HINGED
12	ELLIPSE	4.32	4.32	0.00	0.30	1	*****	15.0	HINGED
13	ELLIPSE	4.68	4.68	0.00	0.30	1	*****	5.0	HINGED
14	ELLIPSE	4.68	4.68	0.00	0.30	1	*****	7.5	HINGED
15	ELLIPSE	4.68	4.68	0.00	0.30	1	*****	10.0	HINGED
16	ELLIPSE	4.68	4.68	0.00	0.30	1	*****	15.0	HINGED
17	ELLIPSE	3.60	3.60	0.00	0.30	1	*****	5.0	CLAMPED
18	ELLIPSE	3.60	3.60	0.00	0.30	1	*****	7.5	CLAMPED
19	ELLIPSE	3.60	3.60	0.00	0.30	1	*****	10.0	CLAMPED
20	ELLIPSE	3.60	3.60	0.00	0.30	1	*****	15.0	CLAMPED
21	ELLIPSE	3.24	3.24	0.00	0.30	1	*****	5.0	CLAMPED
22	ELLIPSE	3.24	3.24	0.00	0.30	1	*****	7.5	CLAMPED
23	ELLIPSE	3.24	3.24	0.00	0.30	1	*****	10.0	CLAMPED
24	ELLIPSE	3.24	3.24	0.00	0.30	1	*****	15.0	CLAMPED
25	ELLIPSE	4.32	4.32	0.00	0.30	1	*****	5.0	CLAMPED
26	ELLIPSE	4.32	4.32	0.00	0.30	1	*****	7.5	CLAMPED
27	ELLIPSE	4.32	4.32	0.00	0.30	1	*****	10.0	CLAMPED
28	ELLIPSE	4.32	4.32	0.00	0.30	1	*****	15.0	CLAMPED
29	ELLIPSE	4.68	4.68	0.00	0.30	1	*****	5.0	CLAMPED
30	ELLIPSE	4.68	4.68	0.00	0.30	1	*****	7.5	CLAMPED
31	ELLIPSE	4.68	4.68	0.00	0.30	1	*****	10.0	CLAMPED
32	ELLIPSE	4.68	4.68	0.00	0.30	1	*****	15.0	CLAMPED
33	RECTANGLE	3.00	3.00	0.00	0.30	1	*****	5.0	HINGED
34	RECTANGLE	3.00	3.00	0.00	0.30	1	*****	7.5	HINGED
35	RECTANGLE	3.00	3.00	0.00	0.30	1	*****	10.0	HINGED
36	RECTANGLE	3.00	3.00	0.00	0.30	1	*****	15.0	HINGED
37	RECTANGLE	2.70	2.70	0.00	0.30	1	*****	5.0	HINGED
38	RECTANGLE	2.70	2.70	0.00	0.30	1	*****	7.5	HINGED
39	RECTANGLE	2.70	2.70	0.00	0.30	1	*****	10.0	HINGED
40	RECTANGLE	2.70	2.70	0.00	0.30	1	*****	15.0	HINGED

a. Pane Spacing Values are not applicable when only one pane is considered and are indicated as "*****."

Figure 17. Output - Retrieval List

RETRIEVAL NUMBER = 1

T W C R A Y T R A C E D A T A

ELLIPSE A=14.00 B=14.00 SCALE=1.00 THICKNESS= 0.30 PANES=2 SPACING=0.3 PRESSURE= 10.0 HINGED

ZS EXT	IN	XP IN	YP IN	XP OUT	YP OUT	XS IN	YS IN	XS OUT	YS OUT	PAI	90.00 DEG.	SAI	90.00 DEG.
0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	-0.0000	0.0000	2.4486	-2.4486	2.4490	-2.4490	1.04848			
1.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1.0002	0.0000	3.4486	-2.4486	3.4491	-2.4490	0.88319			
2.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	2.0002	0.0000	4.4486	-2.4486	4.4492	-2.4489	0.67565			
3.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	3.0005	0.0000	5.4486	-2.4486	5.4493	-2.4489	0.47786			
4.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	4.0006	0.0000	6.4486	-2.4486	6.4493	-2.4489	0.40405			
5.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	5.0007	0.0000	7.4486	-2.4486	7.4492	-2.4488	0.51238			
6.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	6.0007	0.0000	8.4486	-2.4486	8.4492	-2.4488	0.57047			
7.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	7.0007	0.0000	9.4486	-2.4486	9.4490	-2.4487	0.75766			
0.0000	1.0000	1.0000	0.0000	-0.0000	1.0002	2.4486	-1.4486	2.4490	-1.4488	1.14827			
1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0002	1.0002	3.4486	-1.4486	3.4491	-1.4488	1.01673			
2.0000	1.0000	1.0000	2.0003	1.0002	1.0002	4.4486	-1.4486	4.4492	-1.4488	0.83633			
3.0000	1.0000	1.0000	3.0005	1.0002	1.0002	5.4486	-1.4486	5.4493	-1.4488	0.64515			
4.0000	1.0000	1.0000	4.0006	1.0001	1.0001	6.4486	-1.4486	6.4493	-1.4488	0.51475			
5.0000	1.0000	1.0000	5.0007	1.0001	1.0001	7.4486	-1.4486	7.4493	-1.4487	0.52127			
6.0000	1.0000	1.0000	6.0007	1.0001	1.0001	8.4486	-1.4486	8.4492	-1.4487	0.62114			
0.0000	2.0000	2.0000	-0.0000	2.0003	2.0003	2.4486	-0.4486	2.4490	-0.4487	1.17312			
1.0000	2.0000	2.0000	1.0002	2.0003	2.0003	3.4486	-0.4486	3.4491	-0.4487	1.07661			
2.0000	2.0000	2.0000	2.0003	2.0003	2.0003	4.4486	-0.4486	4.4492	-0.4487	0.92533			
3.0000	2.0000	2.0000	3.0004	2.0003	2.0003	5.4486	-0.4486	5.4493	-0.4487	0.74955			
4.0000	2.0000	2.0000	4.0006	2.0003	2.0003	6.4486	-0.4486	6.4493	-0.4487	0.60059			
5.0000	2.0000	2.0000	5.0006	2.0003	2.0003	7.4486	-0.4486	7.4493	-0.4487	0.54315			
6.0000	2.0000	2.0000	6.0007	2.0002	2.0002	8.4486	-0.4486	8.4492	-0.4486	0.58206			
0.0000	3.0000	3.0000	-0.0000	3.0005	3.0005	2.4486	0.5514	2.4490	0.5515	1.12325			
1.0000	3.0000	3.0000	1.0002	3.0005	3.0005	3.4486	0.5514	3.4491	0.5515	1.06157			
2.0000	3.0000	3.0000	2.0003	3.0004	3.0004	4.4486	0.5514	4.4492	0.5515	0.94077			
3.0000	3.0000	3.0000	3.0004	3.0004	3.0004	5.4486	0.5514	5.4493	0.5515	0.78530			
4.0000	3.0000	3.0000	4.0005	3.0004	3.0004	6.4486	0.5514	6.4493	0.5514	0.63573			
5.0000	3.0000	3.0000	5.0006	3.0004	3.0004	7.4486	0.5514	7.4493	0.5514	0.54513			
6.0000	3.0000	3.0000	6.0006	3.0003	3.0003	8.4486	0.5514	8.4492	0.5514	0.53690			
0.0000	4.0000	4.0000	-0.0000	4.0006	4.0006	2.4486	1.5514	2.4490	1.5516	1.00862			
1.0000	4.0000	4.0000	1.0001	4.0006	4.0006	3.4486	1.5514	3.4491	1.5516	0.97938			
2.0000	4.0000	4.0000	2.0003	4.0006	4.0006	4.4486	1.5514	4.4492	1.5516	0.88820			
3.0000	4.0000	4.0000	3.0004	4.0005	4.0005	5.4486	1.5514	5.4493	1.5516	0.75559			
4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0005	4.0005	4.0005	6.4486	1.5514	6.4493	1.5516	0.61468			
5.0000	4.0000	4.0000	5.0006	4.0004	4.0004	7.4486	1.5514	7.4493	1.5515	0.51033			

Figure 18. Output - Two Ray Trace Data

FOLDOUT FRAME 1

FOLDOUT FRAME 2

"PAI" is the primary line of sight angle, and "SAI" is the secondary line of sight angle. The remainder of the data consists of a tabulation of the coordinates of the entering (XP IN and YP IN) and exiting (XP OUT and YP OUT) primary lines of sight and the entering (XS IN and YS IN) and exiting (XS OUT and YS OUT) secondary lines of sight and the error in the sextant angle (ERROR). If any of the coordinates fall outside the window planform, the error is indicated as "*****".

ERRORS

There are three program generated errors. These are:

1. The boundary condition word used as XXXX which is not acceptable.
2. The plan form word used was XXXX which is not acceptable.
3. ERROR. There is not a complete grid from which an interpolation can be made.

The first two comments indicate the input data on the parameter card are incorrect. Comment three indicates there are insufficient grid points to form a single grid.

Section 4

CONCLUDING REMARKS

A FORTRAN IV computer program has been described which will generate the deformed shape of elliptical and rectangular windows with single or double panes under pressure loadings. The program also permits tracing of light rays (lines of sight) through the deformed windows. The program ⁶⁵ computes the angular deviations of the rays passing through the window. The program will also compute the change ⁱⁿ in the angle between two specified light rays as they pass through the windows. Approximately 2.5 to 4.0 seconds are required to trace a ray through a double pane window.

Extensive use has been made of the computer program to perform ray trace analyses on the Apollo Scientific Side Window and also on generalized windows of various sizes and shapes. This use has resulted in validation of the program for a wide variety of input and output conditions and for extensive run times.

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Appendix A

Development of Deformation Equations

This appendix contains the details of the development of the deformation equations for the elliptic, circular, and rectangular plates with both simply supported and clamped edges using small deflection theory. In addition, the formulation of the equations for the large deflection and shear deformation of rectangular plates are presented.

Timoshenko⁽²⁾ gives Equation (1) below as the expression for the deflection, w_0 , at the center of a clamped ellipse as a function of the semiaxis dimensions "a" and "b" as shown in Figure A-1. Equation (2) gives the deflection, w , at any point on the ellipse in terms of w_0 . Equation 2, when differentiated with respect to x and y , yields the slopes about the x and y axes. Equation (3) and (4) are the resulting expressions.

ELLIPSE

CLAMPED EDGES

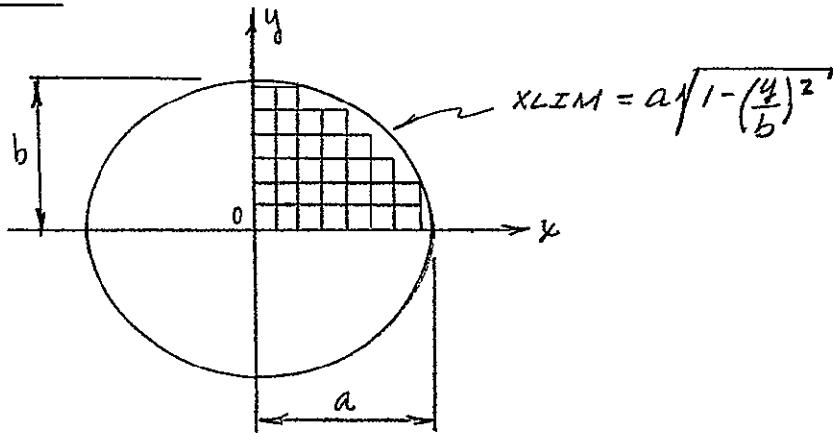


FIGURE A-1

$$w_0 = \frac{8}{D \left(\frac{24}{a^4} + \frac{24}{b^4} + \frac{16}{a^2 b^2} \right)} \quad (1)$$

= DEFLECTION AT CENTER OF PLATE

$$w = w_0 \left\{ 1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} \right\}^2 \quad \text{pos. in direction of load} \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} = - \frac{4w_0 x}{a^2} \left\{ 1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} \right\} \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial y} = - \frac{4w_0 y}{b^2} \left\{ 1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} \right\} \quad (4)$$

w = DEFLECTION AT ANY POINT

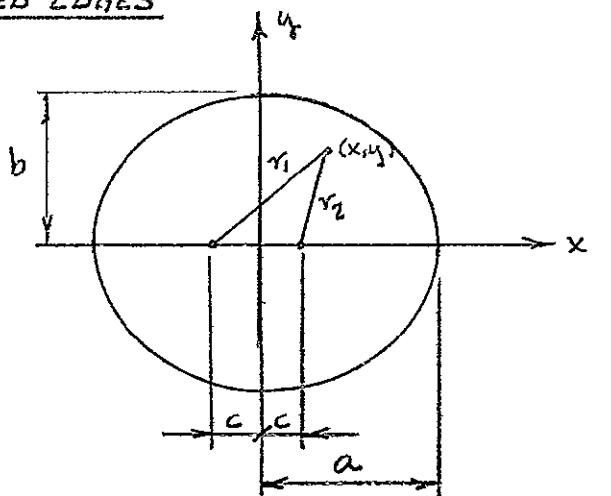
$\partial w / \partial x$ = SLOPE ABOUT X AXIS

$\partial w / \partial y$ = SLOPE ABOUT Y AXIS

The deflection, w , for any point on a simply supported ellipse is given by Galerkin⁽³⁾ in terms of the center deflection w_0 , and the trigonometric and hyperbolic functions of α , ξ and η , where α is a constant and ξ and η are the elliptical coordinates of the ellipse. Equations (5), (6), (7), (8), and (9) give these expressions. The x and y slopes are found by differentiating Equation (4a) with respect to x and y the parameters ξ and η . These differentiations are given in Equations (10) and (11). The resulting differentials of w , ξ , and η are found by differentiating Equation (5) and finding the solution to the two arbitrary functions $F = f(x, \xi, \eta) = 0$ and $G = g(y, \xi, \eta) = 0$. The resulting expressions are given in Equations (12), (13), (14), and (15). These equations are differentiated with respect to x and y (Equations 16 and 17), combined into the matrix equation given as Equation (18), and solved for derivatives of ξ and η as Equation (20). For given values of x and y the values of ξ and η are found using a Newton-Raphson method of successive approximations⁽⁴⁾ which are in terms of the functions F , G , and their derivatives. These expressions are given as Equation (22). The value of ξ and η are substituted into Equations (4a), (10), and (11) to obtain the deflections and slopes.

ELLIPSE

SIMPLY SUPPORTED EDGES



$$\xi = \frac{r_1 + r_2}{2c}$$

$$\eta = \frac{r_1 - r_2}{2c}$$

FIGURE A-2

$$\begin{aligned}
 w &= f(\xi, \eta) \quad (4a) \\
 &= w_0 [(3 \cosh 2\alpha \cosh 4\alpha - 4 \cosh 4\alpha \cosh 2\xi + \cosh 2\alpha \cosh 4\xi) \times \\
 &\quad (3 \cosh 2\alpha \cosh 4\alpha - 4 \cosh 4\alpha \cos 2\eta + \cosh 2\alpha \cos 4\eta) \\
 &\quad - w_1 (\cosh 2\xi - \cosh 2\alpha) \times (\cosh 2\alpha - \cos 2\eta)] \quad (5)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{WHERE: } w_0 = \frac{8C^4}{12 \times 128 \times \cosh^2 2\alpha \cosh 4\alpha \times D} \quad (6)$$

$$\frac{1}{D} = \frac{12(1-\nu^2)}{EH^3} \quad (7)$$

$$w_1 = \frac{8(1-\nu) \times (3 \cosh^2 2\alpha - 2) \times \sinh^4 2\alpha}{2 \cosh^2 2\alpha - (1-\nu) \sinh^2 2\alpha} \quad (8)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 x &= C \cosh \xi \cos \eta & a &= C \cosh \alpha \\
 y &= C \sinh \xi \sin \eta & b &= C \sinh \alpha \\
 \alpha &= \tanh^{-1}(b/a) & c^2 &= a^2 - b^2
 \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

ELLIPSE - SIMPLY SUPPORTED EDGES

DIFFERENTIATE E.Q.N. 4a TO OBTAIN SLOPES

$$w_x' = \frac{\partial w}{\partial \xi} \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial \eta} \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x} \quad (10)$$

$$w_y' = \frac{\partial w}{\partial \xi} \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial \eta} \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial y} \quad (11)$$

DIFFERENTIATE E.Q.N. 5 TO OBTAIN $\frac{\partial w}{\partial \xi} = w_\xi'$
AND $\frac{\partial w}{\partial \eta} = w_\eta'$

$$\begin{aligned} w_\xi' &= w_0 [(3 \cosh 2\alpha \cosh 4\alpha - 4 \cosh 4\alpha \cos 2\eta + \cosh 2\alpha \cos 4\eta) \times \\ &\quad (-8 \cosh 4\alpha \sinh 2\xi + 4 \cosh 2\alpha \sinh 4\xi) \\ &\quad - w_1 (\cosh 2\alpha - \cos 2\eta)(2 \sinh 2\xi)] \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

$$\begin{aligned} w_\eta' &= w_0 [(3 \cosh 2\alpha \cosh 4\alpha - 4 \cosh 4\alpha \cosh 2\xi + \cosh 2\alpha \cosh 4\xi) \times \\ &\quad (8 \cosh 4\alpha \sinh 2\eta - 4 \cosh 2\alpha \sinh 4\eta) \\ &\quad - w_1 (\cosh 2\xi - \cosh 2\alpha)(2 \sinh 2\eta)] \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

TO FIND $\frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial \xi}{\partial y}$, $\frac{\partial \eta}{\partial y}$ LET

$$F = x - C \cosh \xi \cos \eta = 0 \quad \& \quad G = y - C \sinh \xi \sin \eta = 0$$

$$F = f(x, \xi, \eta) \quad (4) \quad G = f(y, \xi, \eta) \quad (15)$$

DIFFERENTIATE WITH RESPECT TO x, y, ξ, η AND
SOLVE FOR THE DERIVATIVES.

ELLIPSE - SIMPLY SUPPORTED EDGES

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial \xi} = \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial F}{\partial \eta} \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial \xi} = 0 \quad \frac{\partial G}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial G}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial G}{\partial z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial G}{\partial \eta} \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x} = 0$$

$$1 + f'_\xi \xi'_x + f'_\eta \eta'_x = 0 \quad (16) \quad 0 + g'_\xi \xi'_x + g'_\eta \eta'_x = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial F}{\partial \eta} \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial y} = 0 \quad \frac{\partial G}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial G}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial G}{\partial z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial G}{\partial \eta} \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial y} = 0$$

$$0 + f'_\xi \xi' + f'_\eta \eta' = 0 \quad (17) \quad 1 + g'_\xi \xi'_y + g'_\eta \eta'_y = 0$$

EQUATIONS 16 & 17 CAN BE PUT IN MATRIX FORM AS FOLLOWS.

$$\begin{bmatrix} f'_\xi & f'_\eta \\ g'_\xi & g'_\eta \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \xi'_x & \xi'_x \\ \eta'_x & \eta'_x \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (18)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \xi'_x & \xi'_y \\ \eta'_x & \eta'_y \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{\Delta} \begin{bmatrix} -g'_\eta & f'_\eta \\ g'_\xi & f'_\xi \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{WHERE: } \begin{bmatrix} -g'_\eta & f'_\eta \\ g'_\xi & -f'_\xi \end{bmatrix} = \Delta \quad (19)$$

THE SOLUTIONS ARE:

$$\xi'_x = g'_\eta / \Delta$$

$$g'_\eta = -C \sinh \xi \cos \eta$$

$$\eta'_x = g'_\xi / \Delta$$

$$g'_\xi = -C \cosh \xi \sin \eta$$

$$\xi'_y = f'_\eta / \Delta$$

$$f'_\eta = C \cosh \xi \sin \eta$$

$$\eta'_y = f'_\xi / \Delta$$

$$f'_\xi = -C \sinh \xi \cos \eta$$

(20) WHERE:

(21)

FOR GIVEN VALUES OF $X \& Y$, $\xi \& \eta$ ARE FOUND USING A,
NEWTON-RHAPSON METHOD OF SUCCESSIVE APPROXIMATIONS.
IN GENERAL $\xi \& \eta$ ARE FOUND BY:

$$\xi_{i+1} = \xi_i - \frac{1}{\Delta} (g'_\eta f_{\xi\eta} - f'_\eta g_{\xi\eta}) \quad (22)$$

$$\eta_{i+1} = \eta_i - \frac{1}{\Delta} (g'_\xi f_{\xi\eta} - f'_\xi g_{\xi\eta})$$

SEVERAL SPECIAL CASES EXIST IN THE ITERATIONS.

THEY ARE:

$$\text{FOR: } y = 0 \quad \& \quad 0 \leq x \leq c \quad (x = c \cosh \xi \cos \eta)$$

$$\therefore \xi = 0 \quad \therefore \quad x = c \cos \eta \quad \text{or} \quad \eta = \arccos(x/c)$$

$$y = 0 \quad \& \quad x > c$$

$$\eta = 0 \quad \therefore \quad x = c \cosh \xi \quad \text{or} \quad \cosh \xi = x/c$$

$$x = 0 \quad \& \quad 0 \geq y \quad (y = c \sinh \xi \sin \eta)$$

$$\eta = 0 \quad \therefore \quad y = c \sinh \xi \quad \text{or} \quad \sinh \xi = y/c$$

" ξ " IS FOUND BY:

$$\xi_{i+1} = \xi_i - \frac{f(\xi)}{f'(\xi)} \quad (f(\xi) = x - c \cosh \xi \cos \eta)$$

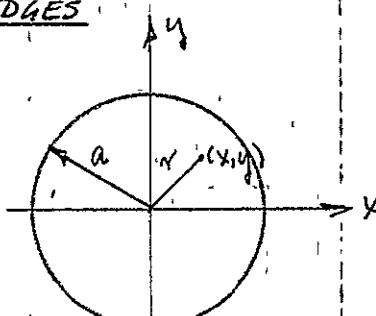
$$(\text{or} \quad y - c \sinh \xi \sin \eta)$$

When the ellipse degenerates into a circle another equation given by Timoshenko⁽²⁾ is used in which the deflection at any point of the circle is given as Equation (23) in terms of the radius and the x and y coordinates of the point. Equation (23) is differentiated with respect to x and y to obtain the slopes about the x and y axes which are given in Equations (24) and (25).

CIRCLE

(SPECIAL CASE OF ELLIPSE)

SIMPLY SUPPORTED EDGES



$$r^2 = x^2 + y^2$$

FIGURE A-3

THE DEFLECTION IS:

$$W = \frac{8}{64D} [a^2 - r^2] \left[\frac{5+\nu}{1+\nu} a^2 - r^2 \right]$$

$$\text{LET } C\phi = \frac{5+\nu}{1+\nu} a^2$$

$$W = \frac{8}{64D} (a^2 - x^2 - y^2) (C\phi - x^2 - y^2)$$

$$r^2 = x^2 + y^2$$

(23)

DIFFERENTIATE "W" TO FIND THE SLOPES ABOUT
THE X & Y AXES.

$$\frac{\partial W}{\partial X} = -2X \left(\frac{8}{64D} \right) [(a^2 - x^2 - y^2) + (C\phi - x^2 - y^2)] \quad (24)$$

$$\frac{\partial W}{\partial Y} = -2Y \left(\frac{8}{64D} \right) [(a^2 - x^2 - y^2) + (C\phi - x^2 - y^2)] \quad (25)$$

Equation (26) is the expression for the deflection of any point on a simply supported rectangular plate given by Timoshenko⁽²⁾. The derivative of Equation (26) with respect to x and y gives the slopes in the x and y directions. These appear in Equations (27) and (28).

RECTANGLE

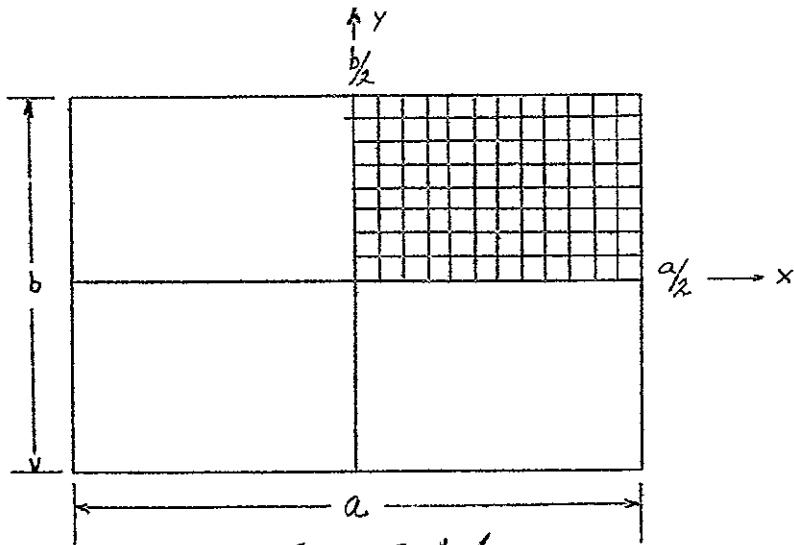


FIGURE A-4

SIMPLY SUPPORTED ^(1, 4)

$$w = \frac{48a^4}{\pi^5 D} \sum \frac{(-1)^{\frac{m-1}{2}}}{m^5} \left[1 - \left(\frac{2 + \alpha_m \tanh \alpha_m}{2 \cosh \alpha_m} \right) \cosh \frac{m\pi y}{a} + \frac{m\pi y}{a} \left(\frac{\sinh \frac{m\pi y}{a}}{2 \cosh \alpha_m} \right) \right] \cos \frac{m\pi x}{a} \quad (26)$$

$$w_x' = -\frac{48a^3}{\pi^4 D} \sum \frac{(-1)^{\frac{m-1}{2}}}{m^4} \left[1 - \left(\frac{2 + \alpha_m \tanh \alpha_m}{2 \cosh \alpha_m} \right) \cosh \frac{m\pi y}{a} + \frac{m\pi y}{a} \left(\frac{\sinh \frac{m\pi y}{a}}{2 \cosh \alpha_m} \right) \right] \sin \frac{m\pi x}{a} \quad (27)$$

$$w_y' = \frac{48a^3}{\pi^4 D} \sum \frac{(-1)^{\frac{m-1}{2}}}{m^4} \left[-\left(\frac{2 + \alpha_m \tanh \alpha_m}{2 \cosh \alpha_m} \right) \sinh \frac{m\pi y}{a} + \frac{m\pi y}{a} \left(\frac{\cosh \frac{m\pi y}{a}}{2 \cosh \alpha_m} \right) + \frac{\sinh \frac{m\pi y}{a}}{2 \cosh \alpha_m} \right] \cos \frac{m\pi x}{a} \quad (28)$$

$$\alpha_m = \frac{m\pi b}{2a} \quad \beta_m = \frac{m\pi a}{2b}$$

WHERE

w = DEFLECTION

w_x' = SLOPE IN X-DIRECTION

w_y' = SLOPE IN Y-DIRECTION

E. KELLEY, D.M., "APOLLO WINDOW DEFLECTION AND RAY TRACE ANALYSES,"
PHILCO-FORD CORPORATION, PALO ALTO, CALIFORNIA, AUGUST, 1970.

For clamped rectangular plates the deformations resulting from the moments applied to the boundaries and given in Equations (29) and (32) are added to the simply supported deformations. The resulting Equations (36a) give the deflection and slopes for the clamped plate.

RECTANGLE

$$\text{CLAMPED EDGES} \quad (5,6) \quad \alpha_m = \frac{m\pi b}{a} \quad \beta_m = \frac{m\pi a}{b}$$

$$w_1' = - \frac{a^2}{2\pi^2 D} \left[\sum \frac{(-1)^{\frac{m-1}{2}}}{m^2} E_m \left(\frac{m\pi y}{a} \frac{\sinh \frac{m\pi y}{a}}{\cosh \alpha_m} - \frac{\alpha_m \tanh \alpha_m}{\cosh \alpha_m} \cosh \frac{m\pi y}{a} \right) \cos \frac{m\pi x}{a} \right] \quad (29)$$

$$w_{1x}' = \frac{a}{2\pi^2 D} \left[\sum \frac{(-1)^{\frac{m-1}{2}}}{m} E_m \left(\frac{m\pi y}{a} \frac{\sinh \frac{m\pi y}{a}}{\cosh \alpha_m} - \frac{\alpha_m \tanh \alpha_m}{\cosh \alpha_m} \cosh \frac{m\pi y}{a} \right) \sin \frac{m\pi x}{a} \right] \quad (30)$$

$$w_{1y}' = - \frac{a}{2\pi^2 D} \left[\sum \frac{(-1)^{\frac{m-1}{2}}}{m} E_m \left(\frac{m\pi y}{a} \frac{\cosh \frac{m\pi y}{a}}{\cosh \alpha_m} + \frac{\sinh \frac{m\pi y}{a}}{\cosh \alpha_m} - \frac{\alpha_m \tanh \alpha_m}{\cosh \alpha_m} \sinh \frac{m\pi y}{a} \right) \cos \frac{m\pi x}{a} \right] \quad (31)$$

$$w_2 = - \frac{b^2}{2\pi^2 D} \left[\sum \frac{(-1)^{\frac{m-1}{2}}}{m^2} F_m \left(\frac{m\pi x}{b} \frac{\sinh \frac{m\pi x}{b}}{\cosh \beta_m} - \frac{\beta_m \tanh \beta_m}{\cosh \beta_m} \cosh \frac{m\pi x}{b} \right) \cos \frac{m\pi y}{b} \right] \quad (32)$$

$$w_{xz}' = - \frac{b}{2\pi D} \left[\sum \frac{(-1)^{\frac{m-1}{2}}}{m} F_m \left(\frac{m\pi x}{b} \frac{\cosh \frac{m\pi z}{b}}{\cosh \beta_m} + \frac{\sinh \frac{m\pi x}{b}}{\cosh \beta_m} \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. - \frac{\beta_m \tanh \beta_m}{\cosh \beta_m} \sinh \frac{m\pi x}{b} \right) \cos \frac{m\pi y}{b} \right] \quad (33)$$

$$w_{xy}' = \frac{b}{2\pi D} \left[\sum \frac{(-1)^{\frac{m-1}{2}}}{m} F_m \left(\frac{m\pi x}{b} \frac{\sinh \frac{m\pi y}{b}}{\cosh \beta_m} \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. - \frac{\beta_m \tanh \beta_m}{\cosh \beta_m} \cosh \frac{m\pi x}{b} \right) \sin \frac{m\pi y}{b} \right] \quad (34)$$

WHERE E_m & F_m ARE DEFINED BY:

$$\frac{E_n}{n} \left[\tanh \alpha_n + \frac{\alpha_n}{\cosh^2 \alpha_n} \right] + \frac{8na}{\pi b} \sum \frac{F_m}{m^3 \left(\frac{n^2}{m^2} + \frac{a^2}{b^2} \right)^2} \\ = \frac{48a^2}{\pi^3 n^4} \left[\frac{\alpha_n}{\cosh^2 \alpha_n} - \tanh \alpha_n \right] \quad (35)$$

$$\frac{F_n}{n} \left[\tanh \beta_n + \frac{\beta_n}{\cosh^2 \beta_n} \right] + \frac{8nb}{\pi a} \sum \frac{E_m}{m^3 \left(\frac{n^2}{m^2} + \frac{b^2}{a^2} \right)^2} \\ = \frac{48b^2}{\pi^3 n^4} \left[\frac{\beta_n}{\cosh^2 \beta_n} - \tanh \beta_n \right] \quad (36)$$

THE DEFLECTION AND SLOPES FOR CLAMPED EDGES ARE:

$$w_c = w_s + w_1 + w_2$$

$$w_{cx}' = w_{sx}' + w_{ix}' + w_{xz}'$$

$$w_{cy}' = w_{sy}' + w_{iy}' + w_{xy}'$$

WHERE: w_s = SIMPLY SUPPORTED DEFLECTION

w_1 = DEFLECTION FOR MOMENT APPLIED TO X BOUNDARY

w_2 = DEFLECTION FOR MOMENT APPLIED TO Y BOUNDARY

The first step in developing a solution for large deflections of a rectangular plate is to generalize Timoshenko's equations for the deformation of a square membrane⁽²⁾. Into Equation (37), the general equation for the strain energy in a membrane, are substituted the differentials of the equations for the displacements in a rectangular plate given as Equation (37a). This yields Equation (38) which when simplified by letting $\nu = 0.25$ gives Equation (39). Timoshenko⁽²⁾ gives two equations resulting from the principle of virtual displacements which can be solved for the constant "c" and the deflection w_0 . These are Equations (40) and (41).

LARGE DEFLECTION - RECTANGULAR PLATE

FIRST SOLVE FOR V IN THE GENERAL CASE $a \neq b$

$$V = \frac{Eh}{2(1-\nu^2)} \iiint \left\{ \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right)^2 + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{4} \left[\left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \right)^2 \right]^2 + 2\nu \left[\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \right)^2 \right] + \frac{1-\nu}{2} \left[\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right)^2 + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right)^2 + 2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} + 2 \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \right] \right\} dx dy$$
 (37)

WITH: $w = w_0 \cos \frac{\pi x}{2a} \cos \frac{\pi y}{2b}$

$$u = c \sin \frac{\pi x}{a} \cos \frac{\pi y}{2b} \quad (37a)$$

$$v = c \sin \frac{\pi y}{b} \cos \frac{\pi x}{2a}$$

AND:

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} = - \frac{w_0 \pi}{2a} \sin \frac{\pi x}{2a} \cos \frac{\pi y}{2b}$$

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial y} = - \frac{w_0 \pi}{2b} \cos \frac{\pi x}{2a} \sin \frac{\pi y}{2b} \quad (37b)$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{c \pi}{a} \cos \frac{\pi x}{a} \cos \frac{\pi y}{2b}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} &= -\frac{C\pi}{2b} \sin \frac{\pi x}{a} \sin \frac{\pi y}{2b} \\
 \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} &= -\frac{C\pi}{2a} \sin \frac{\pi y}{b} \sin \frac{\pi x}{2a} \\
 \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} &= \frac{C\pi}{b} \cos \frac{\pi y}{b} \cos \frac{\pi x}{2a}
 \end{aligned} \tag{37c}$$

V IS THE STRAIN ENERGY OF A MEMBRANE
SUBSTITUTE, INTEGRATE, AND SIMPLIFY

$$\begin{aligned}
 V &= \frac{Eh}{2(1-\nu^2)} \int_{-a}^{+a} \int_{-b}^{+b} \left\{ \left(\frac{C^2 \pi^2}{a^2} \cos^2 \frac{\pi x}{a} \cos^2 \frac{\pi y}{2b} \right) \right. \\
 &\quad + \left(\frac{CW_0^2 \pi^3}{4a^3} \cos \frac{\pi x}{a} \sin^2 \frac{\pi x}{2a} \cos^3 \frac{\pi y}{2b} \right) \\
 &\quad + \left(\frac{C^2 \pi^2}{b^2} \cos^2 \frac{\pi x}{2a} \cos^2 \frac{\pi y}{b} \right) \\
 &\quad + \left(\frac{CW_0^2 \pi^3}{4b^3} \cos^3 \frac{\pi x}{2a} \cos \frac{\pi y}{b} \sin^2 \frac{\pi y}{2b} \right) \\
 &\quad + \frac{1}{4} \left[\left(\frac{W_0^4 \pi^4}{16a^4} \sin^4 \frac{\pi x}{2a} \cos^4 \frac{\pi y}{2b} \right) \right. \\
 &\quad + 2 \left(\frac{W_0^4 \pi^4}{16a^2 b^2} \sin^2 \frac{\pi x}{2a} \cos^2 \frac{\pi x}{2a} \cos^2 \frac{\pi y}{2b} \sin^2 \frac{\pi y}{2b} \right) \\
 &\quad + \left. \left(\frac{W_0^4 \pi^4}{16b^4} \cos^4 \frac{\pi x}{2a} \sin^4 \frac{\pi y}{2b} \right) \right] \\
 &\quad \left. + 2\nu \left[\left(\frac{C^2 \pi^2}{ab} \cos \frac{\pi x}{a} \cos \frac{\pi x}{2a} \cos \frac{\pi y}{2b} \cos \frac{\pi y}{b} \right) \right. \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{C w_0^2 \pi^3}{4a^2 b} \cos \frac{\pi x}{2a} \sin^2 \frac{\pi x}{2a} \cos \frac{\pi y}{b} \cos^2 \frac{\pi y}{2b} \right) \\
& + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{C w_0^2 \pi^3}{4ab^2} \cos \frac{\pi x}{a} \cos^2 \frac{\pi x}{2a} \cos \frac{\pi y}{2b} \sin^2 \frac{\pi y}{2b} \right) \Big] \\
& + \frac{1-\nu}{2} \left[\left(\frac{C^2 \pi^2}{4b^2} \sin^2 \frac{\pi x}{a} \sin^2 \frac{\pi y}{2b} \right) \right. \\
& + \left(\frac{C^2 \pi^2}{4ab} \sin \frac{\pi x}{a} \sin \frac{\pi x}{2a} \sin \frac{\pi y}{2b} \sin \frac{\pi y}{b} \right) \\
& + \left. \left(\frac{C^2 \pi^2}{4a^2} \sin^2 \frac{\pi x}{2a} \sin^2 \frac{\pi y}{b} \right) \right] \\
& - 2 \left(\frac{C w_0^2 \pi^3}{8ab^2} \sin \frac{\pi x}{a} \sin \frac{\pi x}{2a} \cos \frac{\pi x}{2a} \sin^2 \frac{\pi y}{2b} \cos \frac{\pi y}{2b} \right) \\
& - 2 \left(\frac{C w_0^2 \pi^3}{8a^2 b} \sin^2 \frac{\pi x}{2a} \cos \frac{\pi x}{2a} \sin \frac{\pi y}{b} \sin \frac{\pi y}{2b} \cos \frac{\pi y}{2b} \right) \Big] dy dx \\
V &= \frac{Eh}{2(1-\nu^2)} \left\{ \left(\frac{C^2 \pi^2 b}{a} \right) - \left(\frac{C w_0^2 \pi^2 b}{3a^2} \right) + \left(\frac{C^2 \pi^2 a}{b} \right) - \left(\frac{C w_0^2 \pi^2 a}{3b^2} \right) \right. \\
&+ \frac{1}{4} \left[\frac{9 w_0^4 \pi^4 b}{256 a^3} + \frac{w_0^4 \pi^4}{128 ab} + \frac{9 w_0^4 \pi^4 a}{256 b^3} \right] \\
&+ 2\nu \left[\frac{16 C^2}{9} + \frac{C w_0^2 \pi^2}{12a} + \frac{C w_0^2 \pi^2}{12b} \right] \\
&+ \left. \frac{(1-\nu)}{2} \left[\frac{C^2 \pi^2 a}{4b} + \frac{32 C^2}{9} + \frac{C^2 \pi^2 b}{4a} - \frac{C w_0^2 \pi^2}{6b} - \frac{C w_0^2 \pi^2}{6a} \right] \right\} \\
&\quad (38)
\end{aligned}$$

THIS IS THE STRAIN ENERGY OF A RECTANGULAR
MEMBRANE WITH $a \neq b$

CHECK EQUATION BY SETTING $b = a$ AND
CHECK AGAINST TIMOSHENKO SOLUTION, P. 420

$$V = \frac{Eh}{2(1-\nu^2)} \left\{ \left(\frac{C^2 \pi^2 a}{a} \right) - \left(\frac{C w_0^2 \pi^2 a}{3a^2} \right) + \left(\frac{C^2 \pi^2 a}{a} \right) - \left(\frac{C w_0^2 \pi^2 a}{3a^2} \right) \right. \\ \left. + \frac{1}{4} \left[\frac{9w_0^4 \pi^4 a}{256a^3} + \frac{w_0^4 \pi^4}{128a^2} + \frac{9w_0^4 \pi^4 a}{256a^3} \right] \right. \\ \left. + 2\nu \left[\frac{16C^2}{9} + \frac{C w_0^2 \pi^2}{12a} + \frac{C w_0^2 \pi^2}{12a} \right] \right. \\ \left. + \frac{(1-\nu)}{2} \left[\frac{C^2 \pi^2 a}{4a} + \frac{32C^2}{9} + \frac{C^2 \pi^2 a}{4a} - \frac{C w_0^2 \pi^2}{6a} - \frac{C w_0^2 \pi^2}{6a} \right] \right\}$$

Set $\nu = 0.25$

$$V = \frac{Eh}{1.875} \left\{ \frac{5\pi^4 w_0^4}{256a^2} - \frac{8C\pi^2 w_0^2}{12a} + \frac{C w_0^2 \pi^2}{12a} - \frac{3C w_0^2 \pi^2}{24a} \right. \\ \left. + 2C^2 \pi^2 + \frac{3C^2 \pi^2}{16} + \frac{8C^2}{9} + \frac{12C^2}{9} \right\}$$

$$V = \frac{Eh}{1.875} \left\{ \frac{5\pi^4 w_0^4}{256a^2} - \frac{17C\pi^2 w_0^2}{24a} + C^2 \left\{ \frac{35\pi^2}{16} + \frac{80}{36} \right\} \right\}$$

$$V = \frac{Eh}{7.5} \left\{ \frac{5\pi^4}{64} \frac{w_0^4}{a^2} - \frac{17\pi^2 C w_0^2}{6a} + C^2 \left(\frac{35\pi^2}{4} + \frac{80}{9} \right) \right\}$$

CHECKS

An Equation for w_0 is determined by first obtaining Equations (42) and (43) by differentiating Equation (39) with respect to "c" and w_0 , then integrating the right hand side of Equation (41), and equating the results. This is the deflection of a membrane due to a uniform load "q". By combining the equations for the loads to produce the center plate deflection w_0 and using both small deflection theory and membrane analysis a cubic equation in w_0 can be written as Equation (47). The resulting large deflection solution is obtained for points between the center and edge of the rectangular plate by averaging the deflections produced by small deflection theory and membrane theory. This is done in Equation (48). The x and y derivatives of this equation yield the slopes about the x and y axes.

SIMPLIFY EQN. 38 BY COLLECTING TERMS AND
SETTING $\nu = 0.25$

$$V = \frac{Eh}{2(1-\nu^2)} \left\{ \frac{w_0^4 \pi^4}{4 \times 256} \left(\frac{9b}{a^3} + \frac{2}{ab} + \frac{9a}{b^3} \right) - \frac{C w_0^2 \pi^2}{48} \left(\frac{16b}{a^2} + \frac{4-12\nu}{a} + \frac{4-12\nu}{b} + \frac{16a}{b^2} \right) + \frac{C^2}{2} \left(\frac{\pi^2 b}{4a} (9-\nu) + \frac{\pi^2 a}{4b} (9-\nu) + \frac{32}{9} (1-\nu) \right) \right\}$$

LET $\nu = 0.25$

$$V = \frac{Eh}{30} \left\{ \frac{w_0^4 \pi^4}{64} \left(\frac{9b}{a^3} + \frac{2}{ab} + \frac{9a}{b^3} \right) - \frac{w_0^2 \pi^2 C}{3} \left(\frac{16b}{a^2} + \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{16a}{b^2} \right) + C^2 \left(\frac{35\pi^2 b}{2a} + \frac{35\pi^2 a}{2b} + \frac{320}{9} \right) \right\} \quad (39)$$

TIMOSHENKO GIVES TWO EQUATIONS BASED
ON THE PRINCIPAL OF VIRTUAL DISPLACEMENTS
FROM WHICH THE CONSTANT C AND DEFLECTION
 w_0 ARE DETERMINED.

$$\frac{\delta V}{\delta C} = 0 \quad (40)$$

$$\frac{\delta V}{\delta w_0} SW_0 = \int_{-a}^a \int_{-b}^b g \delta w_0 \cos \frac{\pi x}{2a} \cos \frac{\pi y}{2b} dx dy \quad (41)$$

DIFFERENTIATING V WITH RESPECT TO w_0 AND C GIVES:

$$\frac{\delta V}{\delta w_0} = \frac{Eh}{30} \left\{ \frac{w_0^3 \pi^4}{16} \left(\frac{9b}{a^3} + \frac{2}{ab} + \frac{9a}{b^3} \right) - \frac{2w_0 \pi^2 C}{3} \left(\frac{16b}{a^2} + \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{16a}{b^2} \right) \right\} \quad (42)$$

$$\frac{\delta V}{\delta C} = \frac{Eh}{30} \left\{ -\frac{w_0^2 \pi^2}{3} \left(\frac{16b}{a^2} + \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{16a}{b^2} \right) + 2C \left(\frac{35\pi^2 b}{2a} + \frac{35\pi^2 a}{2b} + \frac{320}{9} \right) \right\} \quad (43)$$

$$C = \frac{\frac{w_0^2 \pi^2}{3} \left(\frac{16b}{a^2} + \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{16a}{b^2} \right)}{\left(\frac{35\pi^2 b}{a} + \frac{35\pi^2 a}{b} + \frac{640}{9} \right)} \quad (44)$$

LET $a = b$ for CHECK

$$C = \frac{\frac{w_0^2 \pi^2}{3} \left(\frac{16}{a} + \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{a} + \frac{16}{a} \right)}{\left(35\pi^2 + 35\pi^2 + \frac{640}{9} \right)} = 0.14679 \frac{w_0^2}{a} \quad \text{CHECKS}$$

WITH TIMOSHENKO'S⁽¹⁾
EQUATION #250, P. 420

INTEGRATE THE RIGHT HAND SIDE OF EQN. 41

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{\partial V}{\partial w_0} \delta w_0 &= \int_{-a}^a \int_{-b}^b g \delta w_0 \cos \frac{\pi x}{2a} \cos \frac{\pi y}{2b} dx dy \\
 &= g \delta w_0 \int_{-a}^a \cos \frac{\pi x}{2a} dx \int_{-b}^b \cos \frac{\pi y}{2b} dy \\
 &= \frac{4 \delta w_0 ab}{\pi^2} \left\{ \sin \frac{\pi x}{2a} \right\}_{-a}^a \left\{ \sin \frac{\pi y}{2b} \right\}_{-b}^b \\
 \frac{\partial V}{\partial w_0} &= \frac{16 g ab}{\pi^2} \tag{45}
 \end{aligned}$$

EQUATE EQUATIONS 42 AND 45, SOLVE FOR w_0

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{Eh \delta w_0}{30} \left\{ \frac{w_0^2 \pi^4}{16} \left(\frac{9b}{a^3} + \frac{2}{ab} + \frac{9a}{b^3} \right) - \frac{2 \pi^2 C}{3} \left(\frac{16b}{a^2} + \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{16a}{b^2} \right) \right\} &= \frac{16 g \delta w_0 ab}{\pi^2} \\
 \left\{ \frac{w_0^2 \pi^2}{16} \left(\frac{9b}{a^3} + \frac{2}{ab} + \frac{9a}{b^3} \right) - \frac{2 w_0 C}{3} \left(\frac{16b}{a^2} + \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{16a}{b^2} \right) \right\} &= \frac{480 g ab}{Eh \pi^4} \\
 w_0^3 &= \frac{\frac{480 g ab}{Eh \pi^4}}{\frac{\pi^2}{16} \left(\frac{9b}{a^3} + \frac{2}{ab} + \frac{9a}{b^3} \right) - \frac{2}{3} \left\{ \frac{\pi^2 \left(\frac{16b}{a^2} + \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{16a}{b^2} \right)^2}{\left(\frac{35\pi^2 b}{a} + \frac{35\pi^2 a}{b} + \frac{640}{9} \right)} \right\}} \\
 w_0^3/8 &= \frac{\frac{480 ab}{Eh \pi^6}}{\frac{1}{16} \left(\frac{9b}{a^3} + \frac{2}{ab} + \frac{9a}{b^3} \right) - \frac{2}{45} \left\{ \frac{\left(\frac{16b}{a^2} + \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{16a}{b^2} \right)^2}{\left(\frac{7\pi^2 b}{a} + \frac{7\pi^2 a}{b} + \frac{128}{9} \right)} \right\}} \tag{46}
 \end{aligned}$$

$w_0^3 = g$ (CONST) WHERE CONST = THE RIGHT HAND SIDE OF EQUATION 44 (47)

THE LARGE DEFLECTION SOLUTION IS GIVEN BY SOLVING
THE FOLLOWING EQUATION.

$$g_1 + g_2 = \frac{w_o}{\alpha_{oo}} + \frac{w_o^3}{CON5} = g = PRSS \quad (48)$$

WHERE: g = UNIT AREA LOAD ON PLATE

g_1 = LOAD COMPONENT BALANCED BY
SMALL DEFLECTION REACTIONS

g_2 = LOAD COMPONENT BALANCED BY
MEMBRANE REACTIONS

$$w_o = g_1 * \alpha_{oo}$$

$$w_o^3 = g_2 * CON5$$

REWRITING:

$$w_o^3 \left(\frac{1}{CON5} \right) + w_o \left(\frac{1}{\alpha_{oo}} \right) - PRSS = 0 \quad (49)$$

THE EQUATION IS NOW IN THE FORM

$$w_o^3 A_1 + 3w_o^2 B_1 + 3w_o C_1 + D = 0$$

$$\text{WHERE: } A_1 = (1/CON5)$$

$$B_1 = 0$$

$$C_1 = (1/3\alpha_{oo}) \quad \alpha_{oo} = \text{Defl. @ Plate Center}$$

$$D_1 = -PRSS$$

USING THE CUBIC SOLUTION METHOD

$$Q_1 = A_1 \times C_1 \quad R = -0.5 A_1^2 \times D_1$$

$$S_1 = \left\{ R + \sqrt{Q^3 + R^2} \right\}^{1/3}$$

$$S_2 = \left\{ R - \sqrt{Q^3 + R^2} \right\}^{1/3}$$

$$W_0 = (S_1 + S_2)/A_1$$

$$q_1 = W_0/\alpha_{00} \quad q_2 = PRSS - q_1 \quad \text{or} \\ q_2 = W_0^3 / CON5$$

THE DEFLECTION AND SLOPES OF EACH POINT CAN
NOW BE FOUND

$$W_{ij}^L = \left[W_{ij}^S Q_1 + W_0 \cos\left(\frac{\pi X}{2a}\right) \cos\left(\frac{\pi Y}{2b}\right) \right] 0.5 \quad (50)$$

$$\frac{\partial W_{ij}^L}{\partial X} = \left[\frac{\partial W_{ij}^S}{\partial X} Q_1 - \frac{W_0 \pi}{2a} \sin\left(\frac{\pi X}{2a}\right) \cos\left(\frac{\pi Y}{2b}\right) \right] 0.5 \quad (51)$$

$$\frac{\partial W_{ij}^L}{\partial Y} = \left[\frac{\partial W_{ij}^S}{\partial Y} Q_1 - \frac{W_0 \pi}{2b} \cos\left(\frac{\pi X}{2a}\right) \sin\left(\frac{\pi Y}{2b}\right) \right] 0.5 \quad (52)$$

WHERE:

W^L = LARGE DEFLECTION DISPLACEMENT

W^S = SMALL DEFLECTION DISPLACEMENT

W_0 = $(CON5 \times Q_2)^{1/3}$ MEMBRANE CONTRIBUTION

SHEAR DEFORMATION

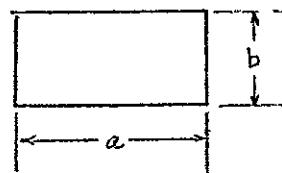
AN APPROXIMATE SOLUTION FOR SHEAR IS GIVEN BY

$$w_s = w \rho$$

$$\rho = 1 + \frac{\sigma^2 (1 + \beta^2) t^2}{3 \alpha^2 (1 - \nu)} \quad (53)$$

w = Deflection by
Small defl. Theory

$$\beta = a/b$$



ρ HAS BEEN SIMPLIFIED FROM AN EQUATION BY
C.C. CHANG & B.T. FANG⁽⁷⁾ USED FOR SHEAR IN
SANDWICH PLATES

7. CHANG, C.C., AND FANG, B.T., "TRANSIENT AND PERIODIC RESPONSE OF A LOADED SANDWICH PLATE," JOURNAL OF AEROSPACE SCIENCES, Vol. 28, MAY 1961, 382-396.

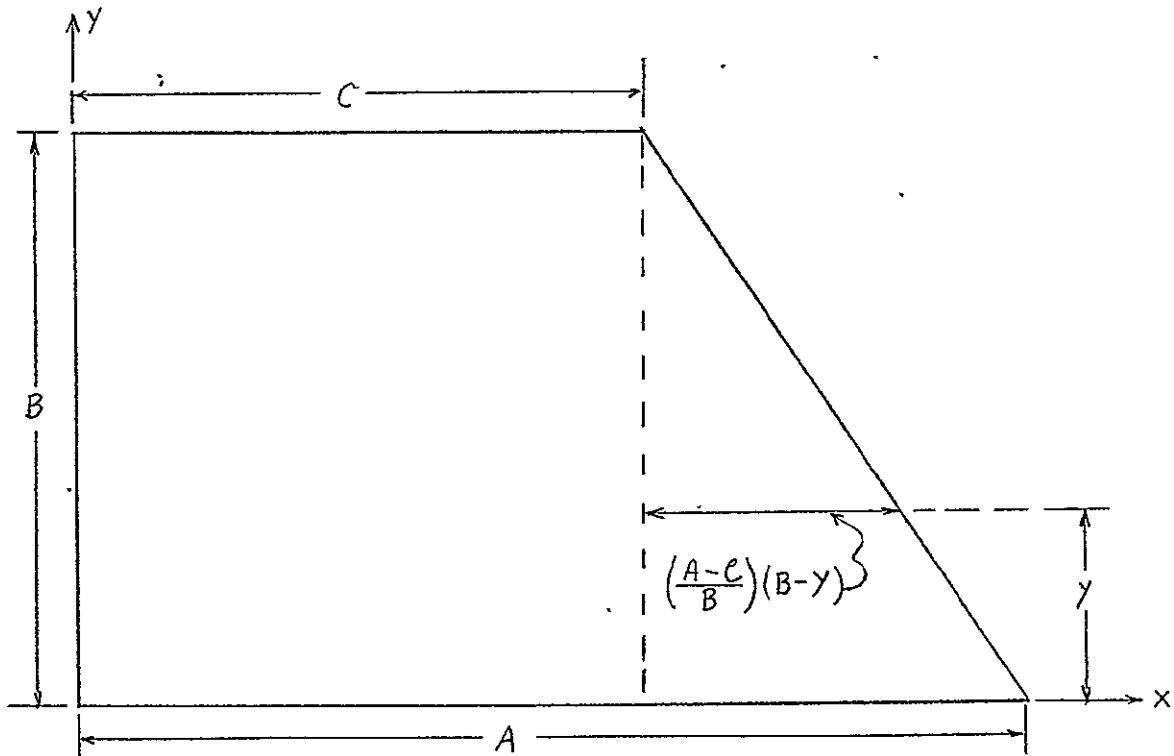
Appendix B

Miscellaneous Equations

This appendix contains equations for defining the boundary of a trapezoid, for finding the mean and rms, and for finding the maximum and minimum slope.

The trapezoid boundary equations are used in the program, BONDY, which tests for the boundary of a planform shape (ellipse, rectangle, trapezoid).

TRAPEZOIDAL BOUNDARY EQUATIONS



$$X_{LIM} = C + \left(\frac{A-C}{B}\right)(B-y)$$

$$Y_{LIM}_{x=0, c} = B$$

$$Y_{LIM}_{x=c, A} = \left(\frac{B}{A-C}\right)(A-x)$$

The equations used for finding the mean and rms are those found in any elementary statistics book..

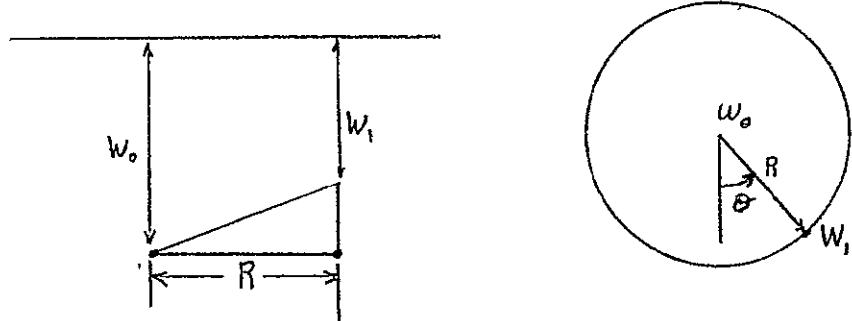
MEAN & STANDARD DEVIATION

$$\text{MEAN} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N \chi_i = \bar{M}$$

$$\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{1}{N-1} \left[\sum \chi_i^2 - \frac{1}{N} \left(\sum \chi_i \right)^2 \right]}$$

The equations for the maximum and minimum slope are based on the premise that the slope at a point is approximately equal to the slope between the point and another point a very small distance away.

MAXIMUM-MINIMUM SLOPE EQUATION



THE MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM SLOPES ARE FOUND USING THE Δ EQUATION $s = (W_0 - W_1)/R$ WHERE s IS CALCULATED EVERY 2 DEGREES, BETWEEN 0° AND 180° . THE LIST OF s VALUES IS THEN SEARCHED FOR THE MAX. & MIN. VALUE.

Appendix C

This appendix gives the details of the data retrieval program. This program will search tape 9 (which has been written in binary format by the WINDEF program) and obtain the set(s) of ray trace data required by the user.

Figure C-1 illustrates the order of cards which make up the program deck. The format for the control cards on the above deck is:

Columns:	1-8	16-80
	\$JOB	(See Manual)
	\$SETUP 09	(Number of tape on which required data is located)
	\$IBJOB	blank
	\$DECK	BIN09
	\$DATA	blank

The AMES 7094 operational manual should be consulted for other items required on the \$JOB cards.

Figure C-2 illustrates the arrangement of the data deck for multiple problems. Each problem requires only one card with the following format:

<u>Column</u>	<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Information</u>	<u>Format</u>
1-5	IRTV	Retrieval number desired	Integer

There is no limit on the number of sets of ray trace data which may be retrieved on one run (as long as all the retrieval numbers desired are on the same tape).

A listing of the retrieval program is given in Appendix D.

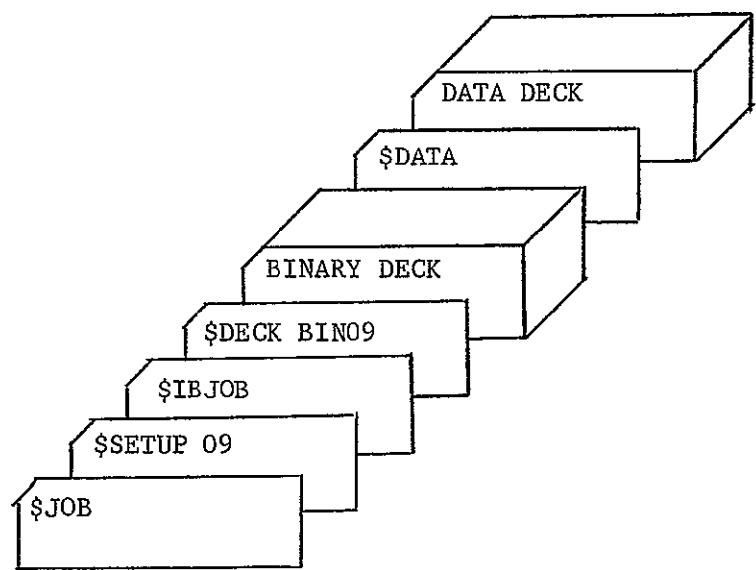


Figure C-1. Program Deck

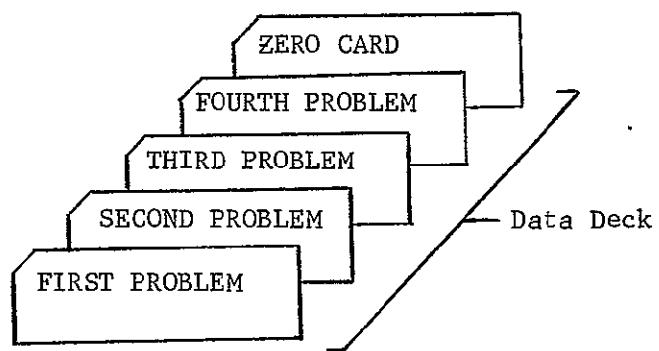


Figure C-2. Data Deck

Appendix D

This appendix contains the listings of the subroutines which comprise the single and two ray trace computer programs and the data retrieval program.

\$IRFTC MS23D0		00000	
CWINDEF		00010	
C		00020	
C D0	WINDEF - APOLLO WINDOW DEFORMATION AND LINE OF SIGHT DRIVER	00030	
C D1	ELIPSE - ELLIPSE DEFORMATION GENERATOR	00040	
C D2	ELIPIT - ELLIPTIC COORDINATE GENERATOR	00050	
C D3	RECTNG - RECTANGULAR DEFORMATION GENERATOR	00060	
C D4	SEQS - MATRIX INVERSION AND LINEAR EQUATION SOLUTION.	00070	
C D5	TRPZOD - READS IN TRAPEZOIDAL DEFORMATION DATA FROM SAMIS	00080	
C D6	LRGDEF - LARGE DEFLECTION GENERATOR FOR RECTANGLES	00090	
C D7	DEFRES - PRINTS PLATE (WINDOW) DEFORMATION DATA	00100	
C D8	RAYTRA - DRIVER FOR RAY TRACE PROCEDURE	00110	
C D9	ITERAT - ITERATES TO FIND LOCATION OF RAY ON NEXT SURFACE	00120	
C E0	INCOTB - DETERMINES DEFORMATION OF PLATE AT INTERSECTION W/RAY	00130	
C E1	NORMAL - CALCULATES NORMAL TO PLATE AT RAY INTERSECTION POINT	00140	
C E2	REFRCI - CALCULATES NEW DIRECTION OF RAY UPON ENTERING NEW MEDIUM	00150	
C E3	RESPRT - PRINTS RAY TRACE AND MEAN-RMS RESULTS	00160	
C E4	MENRMS - STORES DATA FOR MEAN AND RMS CALCULATIONS	00170	
C E5	MAXMIN - CALCULATES MAX/MIN SLOPES AT GRID POINTS	00180	
C E6	RTVLST - RETRIEVAL LIST	00190	
C E7	BONDRY - TEST TO SEE IF POINT OF RAY IS OUTSIDE PLAN FORM BNDRY	00200	
C E8	PACWRD - INDEX WORD PACKING-UNPACKING ROUTINE	00210	
78	C E9	PAGE - PRINTS PAGE NO. AT TOP OF EACH PAGE (AND RETRIEVAL NO.)	00220
C F0	SHRDEF - SHEAR DEFORMATION GENERATOR	00230	
C F1	SINH - CALCULATES HYPERBOLIC SINE	00240	
C F2	COSH - CALCULATES HYPERBOLIC COSINE	00250	
C F3	TANH - CALCULATES HYPERBOLIC TANGENT	00260	
C		00270	
C AA	= X DIMENSION OF SHAPE	00280	
C	= LENGTH OF ELLIPSE SEMI AXIS	00290	
C	= LENGTH OF RECTANGLE	00300	
C	= 1/2 BASE LENGTH OF TRAPEZOID	00310	
C AMN	= ARRAY FOR STORING MEANS	00320	
C AVG	= ARRAY FOR STORING MEAN DATA	00330	
C AVS	= ARRAY FOR STORING RMS DATA	00340	
C BB	= Y DIMENSION OF SHAPE	00350	
C	= HEIGHT OF ELLIPSE SEMI AXIS	00360	
C	= HEIGHT OF RECTANGLE	00370	
C	= HEIGHT OF TRAPEZOID	00380	
C BONC	= BOUNDARY CONDITION	00390	
C CC	= UPPER X DIMENSION OF TRAPEZOID	00400	
C CHAP	= ICHAP = SHAP = GEOMETRIC SHAPE	00410	
C CON	= DUMMY ARRAY FOR CONSTANT AND VARIABLE STORAGE	00420	
C CPRSS	= CABIN PRESSURE	00430	
C DEL	= GRID SPACING	00440	
C DIMA	= AA DIMENSION	00450	
C	DIMB = BB DIMENSION	00460	

C	DIMC	= CC DIMENSION	00470
C	DON	= CONSTANT IN REFRACTIVE INDEX EQUATION	00480
C	DWX	= ARRAY OF GRIDPOINT DEFLECTIONS FOR SECOND PANE	00490
C	EANDF	= ARRAY USED IN RECTNG	00500
C	FR	= PLATE STIFFNESS (D)	00510
C	GNU	= POISSONS RATIO	00520
C	IBC	= 1, INDICATES POINT IS OUTSIDE PLANFORM BOUNDARY	00530
C	IChAP	= SEE CHAP	00540
C	IDT	= DEFORMATION DATA RETRIEVAL SEQUENCE NUMBER	00550
C	ILGD	= 1, FIND DEFORMATIONS BY LARGE DEFORMATION METHOD	00560
C	ILRG	= 1, LARGE DEFLECTIONS WERE CALCULATED	00570
C	IMAN	= 1, FIND MAX./MIN. SLOPES OF DEFORMED POINTS	00580
C	INDX	= 1, PRINT RETRIEVAL INDEX AT TOP OF PAGE =0, NO PRINT	00590
C	IPB	= PAGE NUMBER COUNTER IN RESPT FOR TAPE 9	00600
C	IPD	= PAGE NUMBER COUNTER IN DEFRES	00610
C	IPR	= PAGE NUMBER COUNTER IN RESPT FOR TAPE 8	00620
C	IPV	= RETRIEVAL LIST PAGE NUMBER	00630
C	IREL	= 1, REAL WINDOW INCLUDE OTHER SIDE OF SYMMETRY AXIS	00640
C	IRM	= PAGE NUMBER COUNTER IN RESPT FOR RMS OUTPUT ON TAPE 6	00650
C	IRT	= LOS DATA RETRIEVAL SEQUENCE NUMBER	00660
C	ISCR1	= SCRATCH TAPE UNIT 7 FOR DEFORMATION DATA	00670
C	ISCR2	= SCRATCH TAPE UNIT 8 FOR LINE OF SIGHT (LOS) DATA	00680
C	ISEC	= 1, PRINT LOS DATA, =2, PRINT RMS DATA	00690
C	ISI	= INPUT TAPE NUMBER	00700
C	ISO	= OUTPUT TAPE NUMBER	00710
C	IS9	= SCRATCH TAPE UNIT 9 FOR LINE OF SIGHT DATA BINARY CODED	00720
C	/ISHR	= 1, CALCULATE SHEAR DEFORMATIONS	00730
C	JPN	= ARRAY OF GRIDPOINT COORDINATE INDEXES	00740
C	LIN	= RETRIEVAL LIST LINE COUNTER	00750
C	LOCp	= KEYS HEADINGS AT TOP OF LOS PRINTED PAGE LOCp=2, NO HEAD	00760
C	LP1	= INDEX ON NO. OF BOUNDARY CONDITIONS	00770
C	LP2	= INDEX ON NO. OF SCALES	00780
C	LP3	= INDEX ON NO. OF SPACES	00790
C	LP4	= INDEX ON NO. OF PRESSURES	00800
C	LP5	= INDEX ON NO. OF RAY ANGLES	00810
C	LP6	= INDEX ON NO. OF GRID POINTS	00820
C	LP7	= INDEX ON NO. OF PLANE ANGLES	00830
C	MIBP	= 1, BYPASS GENERATION OF INVERSION MATRIX FOR INTERPOLATION	00840
C	MRT	= BY PASS SWITCH FOR TAPE REWIND STATEMENTS IN WINDEF	00850
C	NBC	= NO. OF BOUNDARY CONDITIONS	00860
C	NGP	= NUMBER OF GRID POINTS	00870
C	NMP	= ARRAY OF NUMBER OF DATA PTS. IN MEAN	00880
C	NOPRT	= KEYS TAPES ON WHICH OUTPUT DATA APPEARS	00890
C	= 0, DEFORMATIONS ON TAPE 7, LOS ON TAPES 8 AND 9	00900	
C	= 1, ALL DATA ON SYSTEM OUTPUT TAPE	00910	
C	= 2, OUTPUT ONLY RMS DATA ON OUTPUT TAPE	00920	
C	NPAG	= NO. OF PLANE ANGLES	00930

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C	NPAN = NO. OF PANES		00940
C	NPRS = NO. OF PRESSURES		00950
C	NRAG = NO. OF RAY ANGLES		00960
C	NRFI = NO. OF REFRACTIVE INDEXES TO BE READ IN		00970
C	NSCL = NO. OF SCALES		00980
C	NSPC = NO. OF SPACES		00990
C	OIF = SUPPLEMENTAL ARRAY		01000
C	PLNA = ARRAY OF PLANE ANGLES		01010
C	PRES = ARRAY FOR STORING INTERSTITIAL PRESSURES		01020
C	PRSS = PRES(I) = PRESSURE ON PLATE		01030
C	RAYA = ARRAY OF RAY ANGLES		01040
C	RES = ARRAY FOR STORING LOS OUTPUT		01050
C	RI = ARRAY OF REFRACTIVE INDEXES		01060
C	RIC = REFRACTIVE INDEX COEFFICIENT		01070
C	RHS = ARRAY USED IN RECTNG		01080
C	RTV = ARRAY FOR STORING RETRIEVAL INFORMATION		01090
C	SCAL = ARRAY FOR STORING GEOMETRIC SCALE FACTORS		01100
C	SHAP = SEE CHAP		01110
C	SKAL = SCAL(I) = DIMENSIONAL SCALING FACTOR		01120
C	SPAC = ARRAY FOR STORING SPACE FACTORS		01130
C	SPAD = SPAC(I) = SPACE BETWEEN PLATES		01140
C	STAT = ARRAY FOR STORING MEAN AND RMS DATA		01150
C	STD = ARRAY FOR STORING RMSES		01160
C	THIC = PLATE THICKNESS		01170
C	W = ARRAY OF GRIDPOINT DEFLECTIONS FOR FIRST PANE		01180
C	WORD = ARRAY FOR TITLE		01190
C	X = ARRAY OF X COORDINATES OF GRIDPOINTS IN DEFORMATION TABLE		01200
C	YONG = YOUNGS MODULUS		01210
C	DOUBLE PRECISION AVG, AVS		01220
C	COMMON DUM		01230
C			01240
08			01250
C			01260
0	EQUIVALENCE	(DUM(1), CON), (DUM(501), X),	01270
1		(DUM(1501), W), (DUM(2251), DWX),	01280
2		(DUM(3001), JPN), (DUM(3501), RTV)	01290
C			01300
0	EQUIVALENCE	(CON(1), DIMA), (CON(2), DIMB),	01310
1	(CON(3), DIMC), (CON(4), DEL), (CON(5), GNU),	01320	
2	(CON(6), THIC), (CON(7), SPAD), (CON(8), PRSS),	01330	
3	(CON(9), NPAN), (CON(10), ISI), (CON(11), ISO),	01340	
4	(CON(12), IBC), (CON(13), NGP), (CON(14), LP7),	01350	
5	(CON(15), FR), (CON(16), LOCP), (CON(17), IPD),	01360	
6	(CON(18), IPR), (CON(19), CHAP), (CON(20), ISCR1),	01370	
7	(CON(21), ISCR2), (CON(22), SKAL), (CON(23), ISEC),	01390	
8	(CON(24), NPAG), (CON(25), YONG), (CON(26), ILRG),	01400	
9	(CON(27), IREL), (CON(28), LP5), (CON(29), CPRSS)	01410	

C	0 EQUIVALENCE	(CON(30), IRM),	(CON(31), IPB),	01420
	1 (CON(32), MIBP),			01430
	2 (CON(53), SCAL),	(CON(61), SPAC),	(CON(69), PRES),	01440
	3 (CON(77), PLNA),	(CON(85), RAYA),	(CON(93), RI),	01450
	4 (CON(101), RES),	(CON(315), STAT),	(CON(371), OIF)	01460
	4 ,(OIF(1),IDX),(OIF(2),IDY),(OIF(3),X1),(OIF(4),Y1)			01470
				01480
C	0 EQUIVALENCE	(RTV(1), JT1),	(RTV(41), RT2),	01490
	1 (RTV(81), RT3),	(RTV(121), RT4),	(RTV(161), RT5),	01500
	2 (RTV(201), RT6),	(RTV(241), JT7),	(RTV(281), RT8),	01510
	3 (RTV(321), RT9),	(RTV(361),JT10),	(RTV(401),RT11)	01520
C	0 EQUIVALENCE	(STAT(1), NMP),	(STAT(9), AVG),	01530
	1 (STAT(25), AVS),	(STAT(41), AMN),	(STAT(49), STD)	01540
C	EQUIVALENCE (CON(33),ITEST),(OIF(11),N2)			01550
C	0 DIMENSION CON(500), X(21,33),		W(21,33),	01560
	1 DWX(21,33),JPN(500),RTV(500)			01570
C	0 DIMENSION SCAL(8), SPAC(8), PRES(8), PLNA(8),			01580
	1 RAYA(8), RI(7), WORD(15)			01590
H	C	DIMENSION NMP(8), AVG(8), AVS(8), AMN(8), STD(8), RES(180)		01600
	C	DATA TRAP/4HTRAP/, ELIP/4HELIP/, RECT/4HRECT/		01610
	C	DATA HING/4HHING/, CLMP/4HCLMP/, BOTH/4HBOTH/,STAR/5H*****/		01620
	C	===== THIS SECTION INITIALIZES INDEXES.		01630
	C	CALL CLOCK (TIME)		01640
		WRITE (6,9070) TIME		01650
9070	FORMAT (1H0,25HWINDEF TIME =	,F10.4)		01660
	ISI = 5			01670
	ISO = 6			01680
	ISCR1 = 7			01690
	ISCR2 = 8			01700
	IS9 = 9			01710
	IDT = 0			01720
	IRT=0			01730
	IRM = 0			01740
	LIN=0			01750
	IPD = 0			01760
	IPR = 0			01770
	IPV = 0			01780
				01790
				01800
				01810
				01820
				01830
				01840
				01850
				01860
				01870
				01880

	IPB = 0	01890
	MRT = 0	01900
	DO 90 I=1,500	01910
90	RTV(I) = 0.0	01920
100	NGP = 0	01930
	X1=0.	01940
	Y1=0.	01950
	READ (ISI,499) IRT, (WORD(I),I=1,15)	01960
499	FORMAT (I5,15A5)	01970
	NBC = 1	01980
	IBC = 0	01990
	CHAP = 0.0	02000
C		02010
C=====	READ IN PARAMETER DATA.	02020
C		02030
	READ (ISI,500) SHAP, BONC, AA, BB, CC, THIC, YONG, GNU, DEL	02040
500	FORMAT (1X,A4,1X,A4,7E10.0)	02050
	IF (AA.EQ. 0.0) GO TO 1000	02060
0	IF ((THIC .EQ. 0.0) .OR. (YONG .EQ. 0.0) .OR. (DEL .EQ. 0.0))	02070
1	GO TO 902	02080
	IF (BONC .EQ. HING) IBC = 1	02090
	IF (BONC .EQ. CLMP) IBC = 2	02100
	IF (BONC .EQ. BOTH) IBC = 1	02110
	IF (BONC .EQ. BOTH) NBC = 2	02120
	IF (IBC .EQ. 0) GO TO 900	02130
∞	IF (SHAP .EQ. ELIP) CHAP = 1.0	02140
	IF (SHAP .EQ. RECT) CHAP = 2.0	02150
	IF (SHAP .EQ. TRAP) CHAP = 3.0	02160
	IF (CHAP .EQ. 0.0) GO TO 901	02170
0	READ (ISI,501) NPAN, NSCL, NSPC, NPRS, NPAG, NRAG, IMAN, ILGD,	02180
1	IREL, NOPRT, CPRSS, ISHR	02190
	IF(NPAN.EQ.1) CPRSS=0.	02200
501	FORMAT (10I5,E10.0,I5)	02210
	READ (ISI,502) (SCAL(I), I=1,NSCL)	02220
	IF (NPAN .LT. 2) GO TO 101	02230
	READ (ISI,502) (SPAC(I), I=1,NSPC)	02240
502	FORMAT (8E10.0)	02250
101	READ (ISI,502) (PREST(I), I=1,NPRS)	02260
	DO 299 I=1,8	02270
299	PLNA(I)=0.0	02280
	READ (ISI,502) (PLNA(I), I=1,NPAG)	02290
	READ (ISI,502) (RAYA(I), I=1,NRAG)	02300
	NRFI = 2*NPAN + 1	02310
	READ (ISI,502) (RTF(I), I=1,NRFI)	02320
	FR= (YONG*(THIC**3))/(12.0*(1.0-(GNU**2)))	02330
	ITEST=0	02340
	DO 300 I=1,8	02350

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EI=I-1                                02360
ANGLE=EI*45.                            02370
IF(PLNA(I).EQ.ANGLE) GO TO 300        02380
ITEST=1                                 02390
300 CONTINUE                           02400
IF (MRT .NE. 0) GO TO 201              02410
IF (NOPRT .EQ. 0) REWIND ISCR1        02420
IF (NOPRT .EQ. 0) REWIND ISCR2        02430
IF (NOPRT .EQ. 0) REWIND IS9          02440
IF (NOPRT .EQ. 0) MRT = 1             02450
C                                     02460
C===== MAIN DO-LOOP ON NUMBER OF BOUNDARY CONDITIONS. 02470
C                                     02480
201 DO 200 LP1=1,NBC                  02490
IF (LP1 .EQ. 2) IBC=2                 02500
DO 200 LP2=1,NSCL                    02510
MIBP = 0                               02520
SKAL = SCAL(LP2)                      02530
IF (SKAL .EQ. 0.0) GO TO 903         02540
DIMA = AA*SCAL(LP2)                   02550
DIMB = BB*SCAL(LP2)                   02560
DIMC = CC*SCAL(LP2)                   02570
ICHAP = CHAP                          02580
DO 609 IS=1,33                         02590
DO 609 JS=1,21                         02600
X(IS,JS)=1.E-6                         02610
88 W(IS,JS) = 0.0                     02620
609 DWX(IS,JS) = 0.0                   02630
C                                     02640
C===== SELECT PLANFORM TO BE SOLVED. 02650
C                                     02660
GO TO (301,102,103), ICHAP           02670
301 CALL ELIPSE                        02680
GO TO 104                             02690
102 CALL RECTNG                        02700
IF (ISHR .EQ. 1) CALL SHRDEF          02710
GO TO 104                             02720
103 CALL TRPZOD                        02730
104 IF(ICHAP.EQ.3) GO TO 202          02740
IF((DIMA/2.).GT.(32.*DEL)) GO TO 1060 02741
IF((DIMB/2.).GT.(20.*DEL)) GO TO 1065 02742
202 SPAD = STAR                         02743
IF (NSPC .EQ. 0) GO TO 105            02750
DO 200 LP3=1,NSPC                      02760
SPAD = SPAC(LP3)                      02770
105 DO 200 LP4 = 1,NPRS                02780
ILRG = 0                               02790

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IRT = IRT + 1 02800
PRSS = PRES(LP4) 02810
IF((ICHAP.NE.3).OR. (N2.NE.1)) GO TO 110 02820
DO 799 K=1,21 02830
DO 799 L=1,33 02840
W(K,L)=W(K,L)*(CPRSS-PRSS) 02850
799 DWX(K,L)=DWX(K,L)*PRSS 02860
C CALCULATE REFRACTIVE INDEXES FOR PRESSURE USED. 02870
110 DON = ((2.926E-4)/(1.0 + (3.665E-3)*(21.0)))/14.7 02880
RIC = 1.0 + DON*ABS(PRSS) 02890
IF (NPAN .EQ. 1) RI(1) = RIC 02900
IF (NPAN .EQ. 2) RI(1) = 1.0 + DON*ABS(CPRSS) 02910
IF (NPAN .EQ. 2) RI(3) = RIC 02920
WRITE (ISO,1050) IPR,IPB 02930
WRITE (ISO,123)(PRES(I),I=1,NPRS),CPRSS 02940
WRITE (ISO,121)(RI(I),I=1,NRFI) 02950
123 FORMAT (1H , 21HPRESSURE LEVELS ARE 6E15.4) 02960
121 FORMAT (1H , 23HREFRACTIVE INDICES ARE 6E16.8) 02970
IDT = IDT + 1 02980
CALL DEFRES (IRT, NOPRT) 02990
CALL RTVLST (IRT, LIN, IPV) 03000
IF (IMAN .EQ. 0) GO TO 184 03010
CALL MAXMIN (IRT) 03020
184 IF (ILGD .EQ. 0) GO TO 186 03030
CALL LRGDEF 03040
82 ILRG = 1 03050
CALL DEFRES (IRT, NOPRT) 03060
C 03070
C===== PERFORM RAY TRACE ON DEFLECTED SHAPE FOUND ABOVE. 03080
C 03090
186 DO 194 LP5=1,NRAG 03100
DO 182 I=1,8 03110
NMP(I) = 0 03120
AVG(I) = 0.0 03130
AVS(I) = 0.0 03140
AMN(I) = 0.0 03150
182 STD(I) = 0.0 03160
LOCP = 1 03170
RAYAN = RAYA(LP5) 03180
DO 192 LP6 = 1,NGP 03190
K1 = JPN(LP6) 03200
CALL PACWRD (K1,K2, 2) 03210
C 03220
C THIS SECTION BYPASSES ALL POINTS NOT ON A "1" INCH SQUARE GRID 03230
C 03240
XQ = X(K1,K2) 03250
EJ=K1-1 03260

```

YQ=DEL*EJ	03270
ZQ = 0.0	03280
XQQ=XQ/(2.*DEL)	03290
IX=XQQ	03300
XU=IX	03310
RE=XQQ-XU	03320
IF(RE.NE.0.) GO TO 192	03330
YQQ=YQ/(2.*DEL)	03340
IY=YQQ	03350
YV=IY	03360
RE=YQQ-YV	03370
IF(RE.NE.0.) GO TO 192	03380
DO 190 LP7 = 1,NPAG	03390
PLANA = PLNA(LP7)	03400
CALL RAYTRA (XQ, YQ, ZQ, PLANA, RAYAN)	03410
190 CONTINUE	03420
C	03430
C THIS SECTION PRINTS THE RAY TRACE DATA AND STORES THE COMPONENT	03440
C DATA IN MENRES NEEDED TO CALCULATE THE MEAN AND RMS.	03450
C	03460
I SEC = 1	03470
CALL RESPR (IRT, NOPRT)	03480
CALL MENRMS	03490
192 CONTINUE	03500
C	03510
C THIS SECTION CALCULATES THE MEAN AND RMS AND THEN PRINTS THEM	03520
C	03530
I SEC = 2	03540
CALL MENRMS	03550
CALL RESPR (IRT, NOPRT)	03560
194 CONTINUE	03570
IF((ICHAP.NE.3),OR.(N2.NE.1)) GO TO 200	03580
DO 199 K=1,21	03590
DO 199 L=1,33	03600
W(K,L)=W(K,L)/(CPRSS-PRSS)	03610
199 DWX(K,L)=DWX(K,L)/PRSS	03620
200 CONTINUE	03630
GO TO 100	03640
C	03650
C THIS SECTION PRINTS THE ERROR COMMENTS.	03660
C	03670
900 WRITE (ISO,950) BONC	03680
950 0 FORMAT (1H1/1H0,37HTHE BOUNDARY CONDITION WORD USED WAS ,A4,	03690
1 25H WHICH IS NOT ACCEPTABLE.)	03700
GO TO 2000	03710
901 WRITE (ISO,951) SHAP	03720
951 0 FORMAT (1H1/1H0/1H0,28HTHE PLANEFORM WORD USED WAS ,A4,	03730

1	25H WHICH IS NOT ACCEPTABLE.)	03740
	GO TO 2000	03750
902	WRITE (ISO,952)	03760
952	0 FORMAT (1H0,43HTHE THICKNESS, YOUNGS MODULUS, OR THE GRID ,	03770
1	19HINCREMENT ARE ZERO.)	03780
	GO TO 2000	03790
903	WRITE (ISO,953) LP2	03800
953	FORMAT (1H0, 6HSCALE(,I1,10H) IS ZERO.)	03810
	GO TO 2000	03820
1000	LIN = LIN + 100	03830
	CALL RTVLST (IRT, LIN, IPV)	03840
	IF (NOPRT .EQ. 1) GO TO 1010	03850
	WRITE (ISO,1050) IPR, IPB	03860
1050	0 FORMAT (1H1/1H0,9H THERE ARE,15,27H PAGES OF RAY TRACE OUTPUT ,	03870
1	30H ON THE MIGROFILM TAPE (TAPE 8)/	03880
2	1H0,9H THERE ARE,15,27H PAGES OF RAY TRACE OUTPUT ,	03890
1	30H ON THE RETRIEVAL TAPE (TAPE 9))	03900
	INX = 999	03910
	CALL PAGE (IPB, LIN, IS9, INX)	03920
	GO TO 1020	03930
1010	WRITE (ISO,1051) IPR	03940
1051	0 FORMAT (1H1/1H0,9H THERE ARE,15,27H PAGES OF RAY TRACE OUTPUT ,	03950
1	30H ON THE SYSOUTPUT TAPE (TAPE 6))	03960
1020	WRITE (ISO,1052)	03970
1052	FORMAT (1H0/1H0,30X,40H***** THE PROBLEM YOU GAVE ME TO DO WAS ,	03980
108	1 20H DONE CORRECTLY *****)	03990
	CALL CLOCK (TIME)	04000
	WRITE (6,9099) TIME	04010
9099	FORMAT (1H0,25HEND WINDEF TIME = , F10.4)	04020
1060	WRITE(6,9098) IRT	04021
9098	FORMAT(1H1,38H THE PROBLEM DESIGNATED RETRIEVAL NUMBER,I4,58H HAS IT	04022
	1S AA DIMENSION GREATER THAN THE PROGRAM CAN HANDLE.)	04023
1065	WRITE(6,9097) IRT	04024
9097	FORMAT(1H1,38H THE PROBLEM DESIGNATED RETRIEVAL NUMBER,I4,58H HAS IT	04025
	1S BB DIMENSION GREATER THAN THE PROGRAM CAN HANDLE.)	04026
	GO TO 100	04027
2000	STOP	04030
	END	04040
	\$IRFTC MS23D1	04050
	CELIPE	04060
	SUBROUTINE ELIPSE	04070
C		04080
C	THIS SUBROUTINE GENERATES THE TABLE OF GRIDPOINT DEFORMATIONS FOR	04090
C	AN ELLIPSE	04100
C	A = ELLIPSE MAJOR SEMI AXIS	04110
C	B = ELLIPSE MINOR SEMI AXIS	04120
		04130

C	C	= ELLIPTIC FOCAL DISTANCE		04140
C	DWX	= DEFLECTION AT POINT I,J OF SECOND PANE		04150
C	ET	= ELLIPTIC COORDINATE		04160
C	ETX	= PARTIAL OF ET WRT X		04170
C	ETY	= PARTIAL OF ET WRT Y		04180
C	I	= ROW INDEX		04190
C	J	= COLUM INDEX		04200
C	K	= GRIDPOINT COUNTER		04210
C	NGP	= NUMBER OF GRID POINTS		04220
C	W	= DEFLECTION AT POINT I,J OF FIRST PANE		04230
C	W1	= CONSTANT IN DEFLECTION EQUATION		04240
C	WO	= CONSTANT IN DEFLECTION EQUATION		04250
C	WEP	= PARTIAL OF W WRT ET		04260
C	WZP	= PARTIAL OF W WRT ZI		04270
C	X	= X COORDINATE ARRAY		04280
C	XLIM	= X VALUE AT ELLIPTIC BOUNDARY ALONG ANY ABSISSA		04290
C	ZI	= ELLIPTIC COORDINATE		04300
C	ZIX	= PARTIAL OF ZI WRT X		04310
C	ZIY	= PARTIAL OF ZI WRT Y		04320
C	ALL OTHER LEFT HAND SIDE VALUES ARE TEMPORARIES			04330
C				04340
C	COMMON DUM			04350
C				04360
C	0 EQUIVALENCE	(DUM(1), CON),	(DUM(501), X),	04370
	1	(DUM(1501), W),	(DUM(2251), DWX),	04380
	2	(DUM(3001), JPN),	(DUM(3501), RTV)	04390
L7	C			04400
C	0 EQUIVALENCE	(CON(1), DIMA),	(CON(2), DIMB),	04410
	1 (CON(3), DIMC),	(CON(4), DEL),	(CON(5), GNU),	04420
	2 (CON(6), THIC),	(CON(7), SPAD),	(CON(8), PRSS),	04430
	3 (CON(9), NPAN),	(CON(10), ISI),	(CON(11), ISO),	04440
	4 (CON(12), IBC),	(CON(13), NGP),	(CON(14), LP7),	04450
	5 (CON(15), FR),	(CON(16), LOCP),	(CON(17), IPD),	04460
	6 (CON(18), IPR),	(CON(19), CHAP),	(CON(20), ISCR1),	04470
	7 (CON(21),ISCR2),	(CON(22), SKAL),	(CON(23), ISEC),	04480
	8 (CON(24), NPAG),	(CON(25), YONG),	(CON(26), ILGD),	04490
C	9 (CON(27), IREL),	(CON(28), LP5),	(CON(29),CPRSS)	04500
				04510
	0 EQUIVALENCE	(CON(30), IRM),	(CON(31), IPB),	04520
	1 (CON(53), SCAL),	(CON(61), SPAC),	(CON(69), PRES),	04530
	2 (CON(77), PLNA),	(CON(85), RAYA),	(CON(93), RI),	04540
C	3 (CON(101), RES),	(CON(315), STAT),	(CON(371), OIF),	04550
	4 (CON(401),EANDF),	(CON(451), RHS)		04560
C				04570
C				04580
0 DIMENSION CON(500), X(21,33),			W(21,33),	04590
1 DWX(21,33),JPN(500),RTV(500)				04600

```

C
A = DIMA/2.0 04610
B = DIMB/2.0 04620
C
C===== INITIALIZE INDEXES. 04630
C
IF (A .GT. B) GO TO 201 04640
TM = B 04650
B = A 04660
A = TM 04670
201 C = SQRT(A*A - B*B) 04680
XLIM = A 04690
I = 0 04700
J = 0 04710
K = 0 04720
X(1,1) = 0.0 04730
GO TO (100,104), IBC 04740
C
C===== THIS SECTION CALCULATES THE GRIDPOINT DEFORMATIONS FOR AN ELLIPSE 04750
C WITH SIMPLY SUPPORTED EDGES. 04760
C
C CALCULATE CONSTANTS 04770
C
100 IF (A .EQ. B) GO TO 102 04780
X(1,1) = A 04790
ZI = 1.0 04800
ET = 1.0 04810
XC = X(1,1) 04820
YC=0. 04830
CALL ELIPIT (C, XC, YC, ZI, ET, FZP, FEP, GZP, GEP, DET) 04840
C
A10 = ZI 04850
A20 = 2.0*ZI 04860
A40 = 4.0*ZI 04870
CA20 = COSH(A20) 04880
CA40 = COSH(A40) 04890
CA2S = (COSH(A20))**2 04900
SA2S = (SINH(A20))**2 04910
CA40 = COSH(A40) 04920
CA2S = (COSH(A20))**2 04930
SA2Q = (SINH(A20))**4 04940
W0 = (C**4)/(12.0*128.0*CA2S*CA40*FR) 04950
OMNU = (1.0 - GNU) 04960
W1 = +(8.0*(OMNU)*(3.0*CA2S-2.0)*SA2Q)/(2.0*CA2S-(OMNU)*SA2S) 04970
X(1,1) = 0.0 04980
C CALCULATE GRID POINT DEFORMATIONS. 04990
203 I = I+1 05000
101 J = J+1 05010
K = K+1 05020
C

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K1 = I	05080
K2 = J	05090
CALL PACWRD (K1,K2,1)	05100
JPN(K) = K1	05110
ZI = 1.0	05120
ET = 1.0	05130
XC = X(I,J)	05140
EJ=I-1	05150
YC=DEL*EJ	05160
CALL ELIPIT (C, XC, YC, ZI, ET, FZP, FEP, GZP, GEP, DET)	05170
ZI2 = 2.0*ZI	05180
ZI4 = 4.0*ZI	05190
ET2 = 2.0*ET	05200
ET4 = 4.0*ET	05210
TE1 = (3.0*CA20*CA40 - 4.0*CA40*COSH(ZI2) + CA20*COSH(ZI4))	05220
TE2 = (3.0*CA20*CA40 - 4.0*CA40* COS(ET2) + CA20* COS(ET4))	05230
TE3 = (COSH(ZI2) - CA20)	05240
TE4 = (CA20 - COS(ET2))	05250
W(I,J) = W0*(TE1*TE2 - W1*TE3*TE4)	05260
IF (NPAN.EQ.2) DWX(I,J)=W(I,J)	05270
0 WZP = W0*(TE2*(-8.0*CA40*SINH(ZI2) + 4.0*CA20*SINH(ZI4))	05280
1 -W1*TE4*(2.0*SINH(ZI2)))	05290
0 WEP = W0*(TE1*(+8.0*CA40* SIN(ET2) - 4.0*CA20* SIN(ET4))	05300
1 -W1*TE3*(2.0* SIN(ET2)))	05310
ZIX = GEP/DET	05320
ETX = GZP/DET	05330
8. ZIY = FEP/DET	05340
ETY = FZP/DET	05350
X(I,J+1) = X(I,J) + DEL	05360
IF (X(I,J+1) .LE. XLIM) GO TO 101	05370
X(I,J+1) = 0.0	05380
J = 0	05390
X(I+1,J+1) = 0.0	05400
EJ=I	05410
DWY=DEL*EJ	05420
IF (DWY .GT. B) GO TO 800	05430
XLIM = A*SQRT (1.0 - (DWY **2/(B*B)))	05440
IF (DWY .LE. B) GO TO 203	05450
GO TO 800	05460
C	05470
C===== THIS SECTION SOLVES THE SIMPLY SUPPORTED EDGE WHEN A = B (CIRCLE)	05480
C	05490
102 TE1 = 1.0/(64.0*FR)	05500
TE2 = ((5.0+GNU)/(1.0+GNU))*(A*A)	05510
I = 0	05520
J = 0	05530
X(1,1) = 0.0	05540

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XLIM = A 05550
205 I = I+1 05560
103 J = J+1 05570
K = K+1 05580
K1 = I 05590
K2 = J 05600
CALL PACWRD (K1,K2,1) 05610
JPN(K) = K1 05620
X2 = X(I,J)*X(I,J) 05630
EJ=I-1 05640
Y2=DEL*DEL*EJ*EJ 05650
TE3 = (A*A - X2 -Y2) 05660
TE4= (TE2 - X2 - Y2) 05670
W(I,J) = TE1*TE3*TE4 05680
IF (NPAN.EQ.2) DWX(I,J)=W(I,J) 05690
X(I,J+1) = X(I,J) + .DEL 05700
EJ=I 05710
DWY=DEL*EJ 05720
IF (X(I,J+1) .LE. XLIM) GO TO 103 05730
X(I,J+1) = 0.0 05740
J = 0 05750
X(I+1,J+1) = 0.0 05760
EJ=I 05770
DWY=DEL*EJ 05780
IF (DWY .GT. B) GO TO 800 05790
XLIM = A*SQRT (1.0 - (DWY **2/(B*B))) 05800
06 IF (DWY .LE. B) GO TO 205 05810
GO TO 800 05820
C 05830
C===== THIS SECTION CALCULATES THE GRIDPOINT DEFORMATIONS FOR AN 05840
C ELLIPSE WITH CLAMPED EDGES. 05850
C 05860
104 TEM = (24.0/(A**4)) + (24.0/(B**4)) + (16.0/(A*A*B*B)) 05870
WO = 1.0/(FR*TEM) 05880
207 I = I+1 05890
105 J = J+1 05900
K = K+1 05910
K1 = I 05920
K2 = J 05930
CALL PACWRD (K1,K2,1) 05940
JPN(K) = K1 05950
EJ=I-1 05960
DWY=EJ*DEL 05970
TEM = (1.0 - (X(I,J)*X(I,J)/(A*A))) - TDWY*Dwy - ?(B*B)) 05980
W(I,J) = WO*(TEM**2) 05990
IF (NPAN.EQ.2) DWX(I,J)=W(I,J) 06000
X(I,J+1) = X(I,J) + DEL 06010

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I.E. (X(I,J+1) .LE. XLIM) GO TO 105 06020
X(I,J+1) = 0.0 06030
J = 0 06040
X(I+1,J+1) = 0.0 06050
EJ=I 06060
DWY=DEL*EJ 06070
IF (DWY .GT. B) GO TO 800 06080
XLIM = A*SQRT (1.0 - (DWY*DWY)/(B*B)) 06090
IF (DWY .LE. B) GO TO 207 06100
800 NGP = K 06110
RETURN 06120
END 06130
$IBFTC MS23D2 06140
CELIPIIT 06150
      SUBROUTINE ELIPIT (C, X, Y, XI, ET, FXP, FEP, GXP, GEP, DET) 06160
C 06170
C THIS SUBROUTINE DETERMINS THE ELLIPTIC COORDINATES XI AND ET, 06180
C CORRESPONDING TO THE CARTESIAN COORDINATES X AND Y. 06190
C 06200
C ITERATION IS BY THE NEWTON-RHAPSON METHOD OF SUCCESSIVE APPROX. 06210
C 06220
C C = ELLIPTIC FOCAL DISTANCE 06230
C DET = DETERMINENT 06240
C ET = ET COORDINATE VALUE IN ELLIPTICAL SYSTEM 06250
C FEP = PARTIAL OF FIO WRT ET 06260
C FIO = FUNCTION F 06270
C FXP = PARTIAL OF FIO WRT XI 06280
C GEP = PARTIAL OF GIO WRT ET 06290
C GIO = FUNCTION G 06300
C GXP = PARTIAL OF GIO WRT XI 06310
C IDON = 1 INDICATES ITERATION IS COMPLETE 06320
C X = X COORDINATE VALUE IN RETANGULAR SYSTEM 06330
C XI = ZI COORDINATE VALUE IN ELLIPTICAL SYSTEM 06340
C Y = Y COORDINATE VALUE IN RETANGULAR SYSTEM 06350
C ALL OTHER LEFT HAND VALUES ARE TEMPORARIES 06360
C 06370
C IDON = 0 06380
100 IF (Y .NE. 0.0) GO TO 103 06390
    IF (X .GT. C) GO TO 101 06400
    XI1 = 0.0 06410
    ET1 = ACOS(X/C) 06420
    GO TO 108 06430
101 XI = 1.0 06440
    ET = 0.0 06450
102 FIO = X - C*COSH(XI)*COS(ET) 06460
    FXP = - C*SINH(XI)*COS(ET) 06470
    XI1 = XI - FIO/FXP 06480

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ET1 = ET                                06490
IF ((ABS(XI1 - XI)) .LE. 0.0000001) GO TO 108 06500
XI = XI1                                06510
GO TO 102                                06520
103   IF (X .NE. 0.0) GO TO 105          06530
      ET = 90.0*0.017453292519            06540
      XI = 0.0                            06550
104   GIO = Y - C*SINH(XI)*SIN(ET)       06560
      GXP = - C*COSH(XI)*SIN(ET)         06570
      XI1 = XI - GIO/GXP                06580
      ET1 = ET                            06590
      IF ((ABS(XI1 - XI)) .LE. 0.0000001) GO TO 108 06600
      XI = XI1                            06610
      GO TO 104                            06620
105   FIO = X - C*COSH(XI)*COS(ET)       06630
      GIO = Y - C*SINH(XI)*SIN(ET)       06640
106   FXP = - C*SINH(XI)*COS(ET)         06650
      FEP = + C*COSH(XI)*SIN(ET)         06660
      GXP = - C*COSH(XI)*SIN(ET)         06670
      GEP = - C*SINH(XI)*COS(ET)         06680
      DET = (FXP*GEP - FEP*GXP)          06690
      IF (IDON .EQ. 1) GO TO 800          06700
      XI1 = XI - (1.0/DET)*(GEP*FIO - FEP*GIO) 06710
      ET1 = ET + (1.0/DET)*(GXP*FIO - FXP*GIO) 06720
      IF ((ABS(XI1 - XI)) .LE. 0.0000001) GO TO 107 06730
92    XI = XI1                            06740
      ET = ET1                            06750
      GO TO 105                            06760
107   IF ((ABS(ET1 - ET)) .LE. 0.0000001) GO TO 108 06770
      XI = XI1                            06780
      ET = ET1                            06790
      GO TO 105                            06800
108   XI = XI1                            06810
      ET = ET1                            06820
      IDON = 1                            06830
      GO TO 105                            06840
800   RETURN                               06850
      END                                  06860
$IBFTC MS23D3                           06870
CRECTAG                                 06880
C                                     06890
      SUBROUTINE RECTNG                  06900
G                                     06910
C                                     THIS SUBROUTINE GENERATES THE TABLE OF GRIDPOINT DEFORMATIONS 06920
C                                     FOR A RECTANGULAR PLATE WITH DIMENSIONS A BY B AND RIGIDITY D 06930
C                                     06940
C                                     A = PLATE LENGTH                         06950

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C	ALPHAM = DEFLECTION COEFFICIENT		Q6960
C	ALPHAN = DEFLECTION COEFFICIENT		06970
C	ASPECT = SQUARE OF ASPECT RATIO		06980
C	B = PLATE WIDTH		06990
C	BETAM = MOMENT COEFFICIENT		07000
C	BETAN = MOMENT COEFFICIENT		07010
C	D = PLATE STIFFNESS		07020
C	DWX = DEFLECTION AT POINT I,J OF SECOND PANE		07030
C	DWXM0E = SLOPE IN X DIRECTION FOR MOMENTS APPLIED ALONG ONE EDGE		07040
C	DWXM0F = SLOPE IN X DIRECTION FOR MOMENTS APPLIED ALONG OTHER EDGE		07050
C	DWXSIM = SLOPE IN X DIRECTION FOR SIMPLY SUPPORTED EDGE		07060
C	DWYMOE = SLOPE IN Y DIRECTION FOR MOMENTS APPLIED ALONG ONE EDGE		07070
C	DWYMOF = SLOPE IN Y DIRECTION FOR MOMENTS APPLIED ALONG OTHER EDGE		07080
C	DWYSIM = SLOPE IN Y DIRECTION FOR SIMPLY SUPPORTED EDGE		07090
C	EM = COUNT ON NUMBER OF TERMS		07100
C	EN = COUNT ON NUMBER OF TERMS		07110
C	I = ROW INDEX		07120
C	IBC = BOUNDARY CONDITION SWITCH		07130
C	ILIM = NUMBER OF EQUATIONS USED TO DETERMINE REDUNDANT MOMENTS		07140
C	J = COLUMN INDEX		07150
C	K = GRIDPOINT COUNTER		07160
C	MN = NUMBER OF SIMULTANEOUS EQUATIONS		07170
C	MOMENT = COEFFICIENTS OF LHS OF EQUATIONS		07180
C	NGP = NUMBER OF GRIDPOINTS		07190
C	NM = COLUMNS IN RHS OF EQUATIONS		07200
C	RHS = RHS OF SET OF SIMULTANEOUS EQUATIONS		07210
C	W = DEFLECTION AT POINT I,J OF FIRST PANE		07220
C	WMOE = DEFLECTION FOR MOMENTS APPLIED ALONG ONE EDGE		07230
C	WMOF = DEFLECTION FOR MOMENTS APPLIED ALONG OTHER EDGE		07240
C	WSIM = DEFLECTION FOR SIMPLY SUPPORTED EDGE		07250
C	X = X COORDINATE ARRAY		07260
C	COMMON DUM		07270
C	DOUBLE PRECISION RHS,EANDF,MOMENT		07280
0	EQUIVALENCE	(DUM(1), CON), (DUM(501), X),	07290
1		(DUM(1501), W), (DUM(2251), DWX),	
2		(DUM(3001), JPN), (DUM(3501), RTVT),	07300
3	(DUM(4001),MOMENT)		07310
C	0 EQUIVALENCE	(CON(1), DIMA), (CON(2), DIMB),	07320
1	(CON(3), DIMC),	(CON(4), DEL), (CON(5), GNU),	07330
2	(CON(6), THIC),	(CON(7), SPAD), (CON(8), PRSS),	07340
3	(CON(9), NPAN),	(CON(10), ISI), (CON(11), ISO),	07350
4	(CON(12), IBC),	(CON(13), NGP), (CON(14), LP7),	07360
5	(CON(15), FR),	(CON(16), LOCP), (CON(17), IPD),	07370
6	(CON(18), IPR),	(CON(19), CHAP), (CON(20), ISCR1),	07380
			07390
			07400
			07410
			07420

	7 (CON(21),ISCR2),	(CON(22), SKAL),	(CON(23), ISEC),	07430
	8 (CON(24), NPAG),	(CON(25), YONG),	(CON(26), ILGD),	07440
	9 (CON(27), IREL),	(CON(28), LP5),	(CON(29), CPRSS)	07450
C				07460
	0 EQUIVALENCE	(CON(30), IRM),	(CON(31), IPB),	07470
	1 (CON(53), SCAL),	(CON(61), SPAC),	(CON(69), PRES),	07480
	2 (CON(77), PLNA),	(CON(85), RAYA),	(CON(93), RI),	07490
	3 (CON(101), RES),	(CON(315), STAT),	(CON(371), OIF),	07500
	4 (CON(401),RHS)			07510
C				07520
	0 DIMENSION CON(500), X(21,33),		W(21,33),	07530
	1 DWX(21,33),JPN(500),RTV(500)			07540
C	DIMENSION RHS(32),EANDF(32),MOMENT(32,32)			07550
	EQUIVALENCE (RHS,EANDF)			07560
C				07570
C	C===== THIS SECTION SETS UP INITIAL CONSTANTS			07580
C				07590
	D = FR			07600
	A = DIMA			07610
	B = DIMB			07620
	ILIM = 28			07630
	IULIM = ILIM/2			07640
	ILLIM = ILIM/2 + 1			07650
#	NTERMS = ILIM - 3			07660
	TERMS = NTERMS			07670
10	I = 0			07680
	J = 0			07690
	K = 0			07700
	X(1,1) = 0.0			07710
	PI = 3.1415926535			07720
	CNST1 = 4.0*(A**4)/(D*(PI**5))			07730
	CNST2 = 4.0*(A**3)/(D*(PI**4))			07740
	CNST3 = A*A/(2.0*D*PI*PI)			07750
	CNST4 = A/(2.0*D*PI)			07760
	CNST5 = B*B/(2.0*D*PI*PI)			07770
	CNST6 = B/(2.0*D*PI)			07780
	IF (IBC .EQ. 1) GO TO 100			07790
C				07800
	C===== THIS SECTION CALCULATES THE MOMENT COEFFICIENTS FOR CLAMPED PLATE			07810
C				07820
50	DO 55 JK=1,ILIM			07830
	DO 55 L=1,IULIM			07840
55	MOMENT(JK,L) = 0.0			07850
	EN = -1.0			07860
	DO 60 II=1,IULIM			07870
				07880
				07890

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EN = EN + 2.0 07900
ALPHAN = EN*PI*B/(2.0*A) 07910
CNST7 = 8.0*EN*A/(PI*B) 07920
CNST8 = 4.0*A*A/((EN**4)*(PI**3)) 07930
ASPECT = A*A/(B*B) 07940
III = II 07950
IF (ALPHAN .LT. 88.0) GO TO 57 07960
MOMENT(II,III) = 1.0/EN 07970
RHS(II) = -CNST8 07980
GO TO 58 07990
57 0 MOMENT(II,III) = (TANH(ALPHAN)+ALPHAN/ 08000
    1 COSH(ALPHAN)/COSH(ALPHAN)) /EN 08010
    RHS(II) = CNST8*(ALPHAN/ COSH(ALPHAN)/COSH(ALPHAN) -TANH(ALPHAN)) 08020
58  EM = -1.0 08030
    DO 60 JJ=ILLIM,ILIM 08040
    EM = EM + 2.0 08050
    0 MOMENT(II,JJ) = CNST7*(1.0/((EM**3)*(EN*EN/(EM*EM)+ASPECT)) 08060
    1 *(EN*EN/(EM*EM)+ASPECT))) 08070
60  CONTINUE 08080
70  EN = -1.0 08090
    DO 80 II=ILLIM,ILIM 08100
    EN = EN + 2.0 08110
    BETAN = EN*PI*A/(2.0*B) 08120
    CNST9 = 8.0*B*EN/(PI*A) 08130
    CNST10 = 4.0*B*B/((EN**4)*(PI**3)) 08140
    ASPECT = B*B/(A*A) 08150
    III = II 08160
    IF (BETAN .LT. 88.0) GO TO 73 08170
    MOMENT(II,III) = 1.0/EN 08180
    RHS(II) = -CNST10 08190
    GO TO 75 08200
73  0 MOMENT(II,III) = (TANH(BETAN)+BETAN/ 08210
    1 COSH(BETAN)/COSH(BETAN)) /EN 08220
    RHS(II) = CNST10*(BETAN/ COSH(BETAN)/COSH(BETAN) -TANH(BETAN)) 08230
75  EM = -1.0 08240
    DO 80 JJ=1,IULIM 08250
    EM = EM + 2.0 08260
    0 MOMENT(II,JJ) = CNST9*(1.07*((EM**3)*(EN*EN/(EM*EM)+ASPECT)) 08270
    1 *(EN*EN/(EM*EM)+ASPECT))) 08280
80  CONTINUE 08290
    MN = ILIM 08300
    NM = 1 08310
    CALL SEQS (MOMENT,RHS,MN,NM) 08320
    C 08330
    C===== THIS SECTION GENERATES DEFORMATIONS FOR HINGED EDGES 08340
    C 08350
100  I = I + 1 08360

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105   J = J+1                                08370
      K = K+1                                08380
      K1 = I                                  08390
      K2 = J                                  08400
      CALL PACWRD (K1,K2,1)                  08410
      JPN(K) = K1                            08420
      W(I,J) = 0.0                           08430
      IF (NPAN.EQ.2) DWX(I,J)=W(I,J)        08440
      EM = -1.0                             08450
110   EM = EM + 2.0                          08460
      EJ=I-1                               08470
      DWY=DEL*EJ                           08480
      CNSTA = EM*PI/A                      08490
      ALPHAM = CNSTA*B/2.0                 08500
      MMM = EM                             08510
      CNST11 = -1.0                         08520
      IF (((MMM-1)/2-((MMM-1)/4)*2).EQ. 0) CNST11=1.0 08530
      CNST11 = CNST11/(EM**5)              08540
      CNST12 = EM*CNST11                  08550
      CNST13 = COSH(ALPHAM)               08560
      CNST14 = (2.0+ALPHAM*TANH(ALPHAM))/(2.0*CNST13) 08570
      0   WSIM = CNST1*CNST11*(1.0-CNST14*COSH(CNSTA*Dwy)) 08580
      1   +CNSTA*Dwy *SINH(CNSTA*Dwy )/(2.0*CNST13))* 08590
      2   COS(CNSTA*X(I,J))                08600
      IF (IBC .EQ. 2) GO TO 200            08610
      W(I,J) = W(I,J) + WSIM             08620
      IF (NPAN.EQ.2) DWX(I,J)=W(I,J)        08630
      IF (EM .LE. TERMS) GO TO 110          08640
      X(I,J+1) = X(I,J) + DEL            08650
      IF (X(I,J+1) .LE. (A/2.0)) GO TO 105 08660
      X(I,J+1) = 0.0                      08670
      J = 0                                08680
      X(I+1,J+1) = 0.0                    08690
      EJ=I                               08700
      DWY=EJ*DEL                         08710
      IF (DWY .LE. (B/2.0)) GO TO 100      08720
      GO TO 300                           08730
C
C===== THIS SECTION GENERATES DEFORMATIONS FOR CLAMPED EDGES 08740
C
C
C
200   CNSTB = EM*PI/B                      08780
      BETAM = CNSTB*A/2.0                  08790
      MMM = EM                            08800
      CNST15 = -1.0                        08810
      IF (((MMM-1)/2-((MMM-1)/4)*2).EQ. 0) CNST15=1.0 08820
      CNST15 = CNST15/(EM*EM)             08830

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CNST16 = EM*CNST15 08840
 CNST17 = COSH(BETAM) 08850
 CNST18 = ALPHAM*TANH(ALPHAM)/CNST13 08860
 CNST19 = BETAM*TANH(BETAM)/CNST17 08870
 EMM = EM/2.0 + 0.5 08880
 M = EMM 08890
 EJ=I-1 08900
 DWY=DEL 08910
 0 WMOE = -CNST3*CNST15*EANDF(M)*(CNSTA*Dwy *SINH(CNSTA*Dwy))/ 08920
 1 CNST13 -CNST18*COSH(CNSTA*Dwy))*COS(CNSTA*X(I,J)) 08930
 EEE = IULIM 08940
 EMM = EM/2.0 + EEE + 0.5 08950
 M = EMM 08960
 0 WMOF = -CNST5*CNST15*EANDF(M)*(CNSTB*X(I,J)*SINH(CNSTB*X(I,J))/ 08970
 1 CNST17 -CNST19*COSH(CNSTB*X(I,J)))*COS(CNSTB*Dwy) 08980
 W(I,J) = W(I,J) + WSIM + WMOE + WMOF 08990
 IF(NPAN.EQ.2) DWX(I,J)=W(I,J) 09000
 IF (EM .LE. TERMS) GO TO 110 09010
 X(I,J+1) = X(I,J) + DEL 09020
 IF (X(I,J+1) .LE. (A/2.0)) GO TO 105 09030
 X(I,J+1) = 0.0 09040
 J = 0 09050
 X(I+1,J+1) = 0.0 09060
 EJ=I 09070
 DWY=DEL*EJ 09080
 IF (DWY .LE. (B/2.0)) GO TO 100 09090
 300 NGP = K 09100
 800 RETURN 09110
 END 09120
 \$IBFTC MS23D4 09130
 CSEQS 09140
 C 09150
 SUBROUTINE SEQS (A,B,N,M) 09160
 C 09170
 C MATRIX INVERSION WITH ACCOMPANYING SOLUTION OF LINEAR EQUATIONS 09180
 C 09190
 C 09200
 COMMON DUM 09210
 0 EQUIVALENCE (DUM(1),CON),(DUM(501),X),(DUM(1001),Y) 09220
 1,(DUM(1501),W),(DUM(2001),DWX),(DUM(2501),DWY),(DUM(3001),JPN) 09230
 2,(DUM(3501),RTV) 09240
 DOUBLE PRECISION A,B,AMAX,PIVOT,SWAP,T 09250
 DIMENSION IPIVOT(32),A(32,32), INDEX(32,2),PIVOT(32),B(32,2) 09260
 EQUIVALENCE (IROW,JROW),(AMAX,T,SWAP),(ICOLUM,JCOLUMN) 09270
 C 09280
 C 09290
 C=====INITIALIZATION 09300

C		09310
10 DETERM=1.0		09320
15 DO 20 J=1,N		09330
20 IPIVOT(J)=0		09340
30 DO 550 I=1,N		09350
C		09360
C=====SEARCH FOR PIVOT ELEMENT		09370
C		09380
40 AMAX=0.0		09390
45 DO 105 J=1,N		09400
50 IF (IPIVOT(J)-1) 60, 105, 60		09410
60 DO 100 K=1,N		09420
70 IF (IPIVOT(K)-1) 80, 100, 740		09430
80 IF(DABS(AMAX)=DABS(A(J,K))) 85, 100, 100		09440
85 IROW=J		09450
90 ICOLUMN=K		09460
95 AMAX=A(J,K)		09470
100 CONTINUE		09480
105 CONTINUE		09490
IF (AMAX) 128, 107, 128		09500
107 PRINT 108		09510
108 FORMAT (22H MATRIX IS SINGULAR.)		09520
NCE = 1		09530
GO TO 740		09540
128 IPIVOT(ICOLUMN) = IPIVOT(ICOLUMN)+1		09550
C		09560
8 C=====INTERCHANGE ROWS TO PUT PIVOT ELEMENT ON DIAGONAL		09570
C		09580
130 IF (IROW-ICOLUMN) 140, 260, 140		09590
140 DETERM=-DETERM		09600
150 DO 200 L=1,N		09610
160 SWAP=A(IROW,L)		09620
170 A(IROW,L)=A(ICOLUMN,L)		09630
200 A(ICOLUMN,L)=SWAP		09640
205 IF(M) 260, 260, 210		09650
210 DO 250 L=1, M		09660
220 SWAP=B(IROW,L)		09670
230 B(IROW,L)=B(ICOLUMN ,L)		09680
250 B(ICOLUMN,L)=SWAP		09690
260 INDEX(I,1)=IROW		09700
270 INDEX(I,2)=ICOLUMN		09710
310 PIVOT(I)=A(ICOLUMN,ICOLUMN)		09720
320 CONTINUE		09730
C		09740
C=====DIVIDE PIVOT ROW BY PIVOT ELEMENT.		09750
C		09760
330 A(ICOLUMN,ICOLUMN)=10.0D-1		09770

340 DO 350 L=1,N 09780
 350 A(ICOLUMN,L)=A(ICOLUMN,L)/PIVOT(I) 09790
 355 IF(M) 380, 380, 360 09800
 360 DO 370 L=1,M 09810
 370 B(ICOLUMN,L)=B(ICOLUMN,L)/PIVOT(I) 09820
 C 09830
 C====REDUCE NON-PIVOT ROWS 09840
 C 09850
 380 DO 550 L1=1,N 09860
 390 IF(L1-ICOLUMN) 400, 550, 400 09870
 400 T=A(L1,ICOLUMN) 09880
 420 A(L1,ICOLUMN)=0.0 09890
 430 DO 450 L=1,N 09900
 450 A(L1,L)=A(L1,L)-A(ICOLUMN,L)*T 09910
 455 IF(M) 550, 550, 460 09920
 460 DO 500 L=1,M 09930
 500 B(L1,L)=B(L1,L)-B(ICOLUMN,L)*T 09940
 550 CONTINUE 09950
 C 09960
 C====INTERCHANGE COLUMNS 09970
 C 09980
 600 DO 710 I=1,N 09990
 610 L=N+1-I 10000
 620 IF (INDEX(L,1)=INDEX(L,2)) 630, 710, 630 10010
 630 JROW= INDEX(L,1) 10020
 .66 640 JCOLUMN=INDEX(L,2) 10030
 650 DO 705 K=1,N 10040
 660 SWAP=A(K,JROW) 10050
 670 A(K,JROW)=A(K,JCOLUMN) 10060
 700 A(K,JCOLUMN)=SWAP 10070
 705 CONTINUE 10080
 710 CONTINUE 10090
 740 RETURN 10100
 END 10110
 \$IBFTC MS23D5 10120
 CTRPZOD 10130
 SUBROUTINE TRPZOD 10140
 C THIS SUBROUTINE READS IN THE TRAPEZOIDAL DEFORMATION DATA FROM 10150
 C PUNCHED CARDS. THE CODES ARE BROKEN DOWN AND REASSEMBLED IN THE 10160
 C FORMAT NECESSARY FOR THE RAY TRACE PROGRAMS. 10170
 C 10180
 C DWX = SLOPE IN X DIR. AT POINT LOC 10190
 C DWY = SLOPE IN Y DIR. AT POINT LOC 10200
 C ELM = ELEMENT VALUE AT LOC 10210
 C IBY = =1 INDICATES POINT IS OUTSIDE PLANFORM BOUNDARY 10220
 C ICOL = COLUMN NUMBER 10230
 C IDIR = DEGREE OF FREEDOM 1=X, 2=Y, 3=Z, 4=TX, 5= TY, 6=TZ 10240

C ILD = LOAD NUMBER OUTPUT BY SAMIS (COLUMN CODE) 10250
 C IROW = ROW NUMBER 10260
 C ITEM = TEMPORARY 10270
 C JLD = LOAD NUMBER DESIRED. THE LOAD NUMBER IS A PART OF THE 10280
 C ELEMENT CODE GENERATED BY SAMIS. 10290
 C LOC = COORDINATE LOCATION CODE 10300
 C M = GRIDPOINT COUNTER 10310
 C NCRD = NO. OF ELEMENT DATA CARDS TO BE READ IN. 10320
 C NGP = NUMBER OF GRIDPOINTS 10330
 C SCLFAC = SCALE FACTOR TO MULTIPLY DEFLECTIONS BY 10340
 C W = DEFLECTION AT POINT LOC 10350
 C X = X COORDINATE ARRAY 10360
 C XS = X COORDINATE AT POINT LOC 10370
 C YS = Y COORDINATE AT POINT LOC 10380
 C
 COMMON DUM 10390
 C
 0 EQUIVALENCE (DUM(1), CON), (DUM(501), X), 10400
 1 (DUM(1501), W), (DUM(2251), DWX), 10410
 2 (DUM(3001), JPN), (DUM(3501), RTV) 10420
 C
 0 EQUIVALENCE (CON(1), DIMA), (CON(2), DIMB), 10430
 1 (CON(3), DIMC), (CON(4), DEL), (CON(5), GNU), 10440
 2 (CON(6), THIC), (CON(7), SPAD), (CON(8), PRSS), 10450
 3 (CON(9), NPAN), (CON(10), ISI), (CON(11), ISO),
 4 (CON(12), IBC), (CON(13), NGP), (CON(14), LP7), 10460
 5 (CON(15), FR), (CON(16), LOCP), (CON(17), IPD), 10470
 6 (CON(18), IPR), (CON(19), CHAP), (CON(20), ISCR1), 10480
 7 (CON(21), ISCR2), (CON(22), SKAL), (CON(23), ISEC), 10490
 8 (CON(24), NPAG), (CON(25), YONG), (CON(26), ILGD),
 9 (CON(27), IREL), (CON(28), LP5), (CON(29), CPRSS) 10500
 C
 0 EQUIVALENCE (CON(30), IRM), (CON(31), IPB), 10510
 1 (CON(53), SCAL), (CON(61), SPAC), (CON(69), PRES), 10520
 2 (CON(77), PLNA), (CON(85), RAYA), (CON(93), RI), 10530
 3 (CON(101), RES), (CON(315), STAT), (CON(371), OIF)
 4 ,(OIF(1),IDX),(OIF(2),IDY),(OIF(3),X1),(OIF(4),Y1),(OIF(11),N2) 10540
 C
 0 DIMENSION CON(500), X(21,33), W(21,33), 10550
 1 DWX(21,33),JPN(500),OIF(4) 10560
 C
 DIMENSION LOC(3), ILD(3), ELM(3) 10570
 C
 READ (ISI,500) JLD, NCRD, SCLFAC,XI,YI,IDX, IDY 10580
 500 FORMAT (2I5,3E10.0,2I5) 10590
 WRITE (ISO,503) SCLFAC 10600
 503 FORMAT (1H1, 42HSCALE FACTOR FOR TRAPEZOID DEFLECTIONS IS 10610
 10620
 10630
 10640
 10650
 10660
 10670
 10680
 10690
 10700
 10710

1 E16.4,1H.) 10720
 WRITE (ISO,505) X1,Y1 10730
 505 FORMAT (1H , 31HINTERPOLATION CENTER IS AT X1= E12.4, 6H, Y1= 10740
 1 E12.4,1H.) 10750
 WRITE (ISO,507) IDX,IDX 10760
 507 FORMAT (1H , 35HCENTER OF INTERPOLATION SQUARES IS I5, 10770
 1 17H X INTERVALS AND I5, 25H Y INTERVALS FROM ORIGIN.) 10780
 C X1,Y1 = COORDINATES OF TRANSLATED ORIGIN 10790
 C IDX= NO. OF INTERVALS IN X FOR INTERPOLATION CENTER 10800
 C IDY= NO. OF INTERVALS IN Y FOR INTERPOLATION CENTER 10810
 C IF JLD IS MINUS, CARD DATA FOR WINDOW IN ACTUAL CONFIGURATION IS GIVEN. 10820
 C IF NCRD IS MINUS, CARD DATA IS GIVEN FOR ONLY 1 OF 2 PANES AND BOTH 10830
 C ARE THE SAME. 10840
 N1=1 10850
 N2=1 10860
 IF(NCRD)2,6,6 10870
 2 N1=2 10880
 NCRD=-NCRD 10890
 6 IR=21 10900
 IC=33 10910
 IF(JLD) 10,15,15 10920
 10 N2=2 10930
 JLD=-JLD 10940
 IR=20 10950
 IC=20 10960
 15 M=0 10970
 DO 104 I=1,NCRD 10980
 READ (ISI,501) (LOC(J), ILD(J), ELM(J), J=1,3) 10990
 501 FORMAT (3(16,I6,012)) 11000
 C 11010
 C===== TEST TO SEE IF DATA IS ACCEPTABLE 11020
 DO 104 J=1,3 11030
 IF (ILD(J) .NE. JLD) GO TO 104 11040
 IF (LOC(J) .LE. 0) GO TO 104 11050
 IROW = LOC(J)/1000 11060
 ITEM = LOC(J) - IROW*1000 11070
 ICOL = ITEM/10 11080
 IDIR = ITEM - ICOL*10 11090
 IF ((IDIR.EQ.1) .OR. (IDIR.EQ.2) .OR. (IDIR.EQ.6)) GO TO 104 11100
 IF((ICOL.GT.IC).OR.(IROW.GT.IR))GO TO 20 11110
 XS = ICOL - 1 11120
 YS = IROW - 1 11130
 GO TO 30 11140
 20 XS=ICOL-1-IC 11150
 YS=IROW-1-IR 11160
 30 IBY=0 11170
 XS=XS*DEL 11180

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YS=YS*DEL 11190
CALL BONDY (XS, YS, IBY) 11200
IF (IBY .EQ. 1) GO TO 104 11210
K1 = IROW 11220
K2 = ICOL 11230
CALL PACWRD, (K1,K2,1) 11240
IF((IROW.LE.IR).AND.(ICOL.LE.IC))GO TO 32 11250
IF((IROW.GT.IR).AND.(ICOL.GT.IC))GO TO 40 11260
GO TO 104 11270
32 K=IROW 11280
L = ICOL 11290
X(K,L) = ICOL - 1 11300
X(K,L)=X(K,L)*DEL 11310
C 11320
C===== STORE ACCEPTABLE DATA 11330
IF((IDIR.EQ.3).AND.(N2.EQ.1)) W(K,L)=ELM(J)*SCLFAC 11340
IF((IDIR.EQ.3).AND.(N2.EQ.2)) DWX(K,L)=ELM(J)*SCLFAC 11350
IF (IDIR .EQ. 3) M = M+1 11360
IF (IDIR .EQ. 3) JPN(M) = K1 11370
GO TO (104,34),N1 11390
34 DWX(K,L)=W(K,L) 11400
GO TO 104 11410
40 IF(NPAN-2)104,44,104 11420
44 K=IROW-IR 11430
L=ICOL-IC 11440
102 IF((IDIR.EQ.3).AND.(N2.EQ.1)) DWX(K,L)=ELM(J)*SCLFAC 11450
IF((IDIR.EQ.3).AND.(N2.EQ.2)) W(K,L)=ELM(J)*SCLFAC 11460
104 CONTINUE 11470
NGP = M 11480
800 RETURN 11490
END 11500
$IBFTC MS23D6 11510
CLRGDEF 11520
SUBROUTINE LRGDEF 11530
C 11540
C THIS PROGRAM USES EQUATIONS DERIVED FROM AN ENERGY METHOD 11550
C DEVELOPED IN TIMOSHENKO'S THEORY OF PLATES AND SHELLS, P. 419 TO 11560
C 424 TO FIND THE APPROXIMATE LARGE DEFLECTION SOLUTION FOR A 11570
C RECTANGULAR PLATE. 11580
C 11590
C A = HALF RECTANGLE LENGTH 11600
C A1 = CONSTANTS IN CUBIC EQUATION 11610
C B = HALF RECTANGLE WIDTH 11620
C C1 = CONSTANTS IN CUBIC EQUATION 11630
C CON1 = CONSTANTS IN LARGE DEFLECTION EQUATION 11640
C CON2 = CONSTANTS IN LARGE DEFLECTION EQUATION 11650
C CON3 = CONSTANTS IN LARGE DEFLECTION EQUATION 11660

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C	CON4	= CONSTANTS IN LARGE DEFLECTION EQUATION		11670
C	CON5	= CONSTANTS IN LARGE DEFLECTION EQUATION		11680
C	D1	= CONSTANTS IN CUBIC EQUATION		11690
C	DUX	= LARGE DEFLECTION THEORY DEFLECTION FOR FIRST PANE		11700
C	Q	= CONSTANTS IN SOLUTION OF CUBIC EQUATION		11710
C	QR	= CONSTANTS IN SOLUTION OF CUBIC EQUATION		11720
C	R	= CONSTANTS IN SOLUTION OF CUBIC EQUATION		11730
C	S1	= CONSTANTS IN SOLUTION OF CUBIC EQUATION		11740
C	S2	= CONSTANTS IN SOLUTION OF CUBIC EQUATION		11750
C	SQR	= CONSTANTS IN SOLUTION OF CUBIC EQUATION		11760
C	TM	= CONSTANTS IN SOLUTION OF CUBIC EQUATION		11770
C	TP	= CONSTANTS IN SOLUTION OF CUBIC EQUATION		11780
C	U	= LARGE DEFLECTION THEORY DEFLECTION FOR SECOND PANE		11790
C	WO	= CONSTANTS IN SOLUTION OF CUBIC EQUATION		11800
C				11810
	DOUBLE PRECISION PI,CON1,CON2,CON3,CON4,CON5,A1,C1,Q,R,QR,SQR,TP,			11820
	1 S1,TM,S2,W0,Q1,Q2,QC			11830
C				11840
	COMMON DUM			11850
C				11860
	0 EQUIVALENCE	(DUM(1), CON),	(DUM(501), X),	11870
1		(DUM(1501), W),	(DUM(2001), DWX),	11880
2		(DUM(3001), JPN),	(DUM(3501), RTV),	11890
3	(DUM(4001), U),	(DUM(4751), DUX),	(DUM(5501), R),	11900
4	(DUM(6001), S),	(DUM(6501), T),	(DUM(7251), DTX)	11910
I				11920
3	0 EQUIVALENCE	(CON(1), DIMA),	(CON(2), DIMB),	11930
1	(CON(3), DIMC),	(CON(4), DEL),	(CON(5), GNU),	11940
2	(CON(6), THIC),	(CON(7), SPAD),	(CON(8), PRSS),	11950
3	(CON(9), NPAN),	(CON(10), ISI),	(CON(11), ISO),	11960
4	(CON(12), IBC),	(CON(13), NGP),	(CON(14), LP7),	11970
5	(CON(15), FR),	(CON(16), LOCP),	(CON(17), IPD),	11980
6	(CON(18), IPR),	(CON(19), CHAP),	(CON(20), ISCR1),	11990
7	(CON(21), ISCR2),	(CON(22), SKAL),	(CON(23), ISEC),	12000
8	(CON(24), NPAG),	(CON(25), YONG),	(CON(26), ILGD),	12010
9	(CON(27), IREL),	(CON(28), LP5),	(CON(29), CPRSS)	12020
C				12030
	0 EQUIVALENCE	(CON(30), IRM),	(CON(31), IPB),	12040
1	(CON(32), MIBP),	(CON(33), IWD),	(CON(34), IDS),	12050
2	(CON(53), SCAL),	(CON(61), SPAC),	(CON(69), PRES),	12060
3	(CON(77), PLNA),	(CON(85), RAYA),	(CON(93), RI),	12070
4	(CON(101), RES),	(CON(315), STAT),	(CON(371), OIF),	12080
5	(CON(401),EANDF),	(CON(451), RHS)		12090
C				12100
	EQUIVALENCE (RTV,BI),(OIF(1),NDX),(OIF(2),NDY),(X1,OIF(3)),			12110
1	(Y1,OIF(4)),(OIF(5),CONST1),(OIF(6),CONST2),(OIF(7),CONST3),			12120
2	(OIF(8),CONST4),(OIF(9),CONST5),(OIF(10),CONST6)			12130

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C
0 DIMENSION CON( 500), X(21,33), W(21,33), DWX(21,33), 12140
1 JPN(500),RTV(500),OIF(10), U(21,33), DUX(21,33) 12150
12160
12170
C
IF (CHAP.NE.2.) GO TO 900 12180
NTIMES=0 12190
III=1 12200
IF(NPAN.EQ.2) III=2 12210
100 DO 700 II=1,III 12220
II=II 12230
NTIMES=NTIMES+1 12240
PRSSS=PRSS 12250
IF (NTIMES.EQ.2) PRSSS=- (PRSS-CPRSS) 12260
DO 102 I=1,21 12270
DO 102 J=1,33 12280
102 U(I,J)=W(I,J)*PRSSS 12290
PI = 3.14159265358979323846 12300
A = DIMA/2.0 12310
B = DIMB/2.0 12320
C
CONSTANTS IN LARGE DEFLECTION EQUATION. 12330
CON1 = 480.0*A*B/(YONG*THIC*PI**4) 12340
CON2 = (PI**2/16.0)*(9.0*B/(A**3) + 2.0/(A*B) + 9.0*A/(B**3)) 12350
104
0 CON3 = (PI**2/3.0)*(16.0*B/(A**2) + 1.0/A + 1.0/B + 16.0*A/ 12360
1 (B**2))**2 12370
CON4 = (35.0*(PI**2)*B/A + 35.0*(PI**2)*A/B + 640.0/9.0) 12380
CON5 = CON1/(CON2 - (2.0/3.0)*(CON3/CON4)) 12390
C
CONSTANTS IN CUBIC EQUATION 12400
A1 = 1.0/CON5 12410
C1= PRSSS/(U(1,1) *3.) 12420
D1 = -PRSSS 12430
C
SOLUTION OF CUBIC EQUATION. 12440
Q = A1*C1 12450
R = -0.5*(A1**2)*D1 12460
INEG = 0 12470
QR = Q**3 + R**2 12480
SQR = DSQRT(QR) 12490
TP = R + SQR 12500
IF (TP .GT. 0.0) GO TO 106 12510
INEG = 1 12520
106 S1 = ABS(TP)**(1.0/3.0) 12530
IF (INEG .NE. 1) GO TO 108 12540
S1 = -S1 12550
INEG = 0 12560
108 TM = R - SQR 12570
IF (TM .GT. 0.0) GO TO 110 12580
INEG = 1 12590
110 S2 = ABS(TM)**(1.0/3.0) 12600

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112 IF (INEG .NE. -1) GO TO 112 12610
 S2 = -S2 12620
 INEG = 0 12630
 WO = (S1 + S2)/A1 12640
 C DETERMINATION OF SMALL DEFLECTION THEORY AND LARGE DEFLECTION 12650
 C THEORY PRESSURES. 12660
 Q2 = (WO**3)/CONS 12670
 Q1 = PRSSS - Q2 12680
 C THIS SECTION DETERMINES THE DEFLECTION AND SLOPES. 12690
 116 IF (NTIMES.EQ.1) GO TO 103 12700
 CONST4=Q1 12710
 CONST5=PRSSS 12720
 CONST6=WO 12730
 GO TO 105 12740
 103 CONST1=Q1 12750
 CONST2=PRSSS 12760
 CONST3=WO 12770
 105 DO 104 I=1,NGP 12780
 K1 = JPN(I) 12790
 CALL PACWRD (K1,K2,2) 12800
 CX = PI*X(K1,K2)/(2.0*A) 12810
 EJ=K1-1 12820
 YY=DEL*EJ 12830
 CY=PI*YY/(2.0*B) 12840
 TE1 = U(K1,K2)*(ABS(Q1/PRSSS)) 12850
 TE2 = WO*COS(CX)*COS(CY) 12860
 104 U(K1,K2) = (TE1 + TE2)/2.0 12870
 IF (NTIMES.EQ.2) GO TO 700 12880
 DO 120 I=1,21 12890
 DO 120 J=1,33 12900
 120 DUX(I,J)=U(I,J) 12910
 700 CONTINUE 12920
 800 RETURN 12930
 900 WRITE(ISO,500) 12940
 500 FORMAT(1H1,99H INPUT ERROR. LARGE DEFLECTION REQUIRED FOR PLANFORM 12950
 10THER THAN RECTANGLE.) 12960
 STOP 12970
 END 12980
 \$IBFTC MS23D7 12990
 C DEFRES 13000
 SUBROUTINE DEFRES (IDT, NOPRT) 13010
 C 13020
 C THIS SUBROUTINE PRINTS OUT THE PLATE DEFLECTION DATA. 13030
 C 13040
 C CONC = BOUNDARY CONDITION 13050
 C DTX = TEMPORARY ARRAY FOR SLOPE IN X DIR. 13060
 C DTY = TEMPORARY ARRAY FOR SLOPE IN Y DIR. 13070

C	R	= TEMPORARY ARRAY FOR X COORDINATES		13080	
C	S	= TEMPORARY ARRAY FOR Y COORDINATES		13090	
C	T	= TEMPORARY ARRAY FOR DEFLECTION		13100	
C				13110	
COMMON DUM				13120	
C				13130	
0	EQUIVALENCE	(DUM(1), CON),	(DUM(501), X),	13140	
1		(DUM(1501), W),	(DUM(2251), DWX),	13150	
2	(DUM(3001),JPN),(DUM(3501),RTV),			13160	
3	(DUM(4001), U),	(DUM(4751), DUX),		13170	
4	(DUM(5501), R),	(DUM(6001), S),		13180	
5	(DUM(6501), T),	(DUM(7251), DTX)		13190	
C				13200	
0	EQUIVALENCE	(CON(1), DIMA),	(CON(2), DIMB),	13210	
1	(CON(3), DIMC),	(CON(4), DEL),	(CON(5), GNU),	13220	
2	(CON(6), THIC),	(CON(7), SPAD),	(CON(8), PRSS),	13230	
3	(CON(9), NPAN),	(CON(10), ISI),	(CON(11), ISO),	13240	
4	(CON(12), IBC),	(CON(13), NGP),	(CON(14), LP7),	13250	
5	(CON(15), FR),	(CON(16), LOCP),	(CON(17), IPD),	13260	
6	(CON(18), IPR),	(CON(19), CHAP),	(CON(20), ISCR1),	13270	
7	(CON(21),ISCR2),	(CON(22), SKAL),	(CON(23), ISEC),	13280	
8	(CON(24), NPAG),	(CON(25), YONG),	(CON(26), ILRG),	13290	
9	(CON(27), IREL),	(CON(28), LP5),	(CON(29),CPRSS)	13300	
C				13310	
0	EQUIVALENCE	(CON(30), IRM),	(CON(31), IPB),	13320	
1	(CON(53), SCAL),	(CON(61), SPAC),	(CON(69), PRES),	13330	
2	(CON(77), PLNA),	(CON(85), RAYA),	(CON(93), RI),	13340	
3	(CON(101), RES),	(CON(315), STAT),	(CON(371), OIF),	13350	
4	(CON(401),EANDF),	(CON(451), RHS)		13360	
C				13370	
0	DIMENSION	CON(500),	X(21,33),	13380	
2	R(500),	S(500),	T(750),	DTX(750)	13390
3,	U(21,33),	DUX(21,33)			13400
3 ,DWX(21,33),JPN(500)					13410
C				13420	
0	DIMENSION RT30(3), RT31(3), RT32(3), RT36(2), RT37(2), RT38(2),			13430	
1	RT39(2)			13440	
C				13450	
0	DATA RT30(1)/13HELLIPSE	A=/, RT31(1)/13HRECTANGLE	A=/,	13460	
1	RT32(1)/13HTRAPEZOID	A=/, RT33/4H B=/, RT34/4H C=/,		13470	
2	RT35/6HSCALE=/, RT36(1)/10HTHICKNESS=/,			13480	
3	RT37(1)/9H PANES=/, RT38(1)/11H SPACING=/,			13490	
4	RT39(1)/12H PRESSURE=/ DATA HING/6HHINGED/, CH/1H /, CLMP/6HCLAMPE/, CC/1HD/			13500	
C				13510	
===== THIS SECTION MULTIPLIES THE UNITIZED DEFORMATIONS BY THE PRESSURE				13520	
C	LOAD.			13530	
				13540	

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C IS7 = ISO' 13550
IF (NOPRT .EQ. 0) IS7 = ISCR1 13560
DO 101 I=1,NGP 13570
K1 = JPN(I) 13580
CALL PACWRD (K1,K2,2) 13590
EJ=K1-1 13600
R(I) = X(K1,K2) 13610
S(I)=DEL*EJ 13620
IF(ILRG.EQ.1) GO TO 100 13630
IF(CHAP.EQ.3.) GO TO 99 13640
T(I) = W(K1,K2)*(CPRSS-PRSS) 13650
DTX(I)=DWX(K1,K2)*PRSS 13660
GO TO 101 13670
99 T(I)=W(K1,K2) 13680
DTX(I)=DWX(K1,K2) 13690
GO TO 101 13700
100 T(I)=U(K1,K2) 13710
DTX(I)=DUX(K1,K2) 13720
IF(NPAN.EQ.1) DTX(I)=0 13730
101 CONTINUE 13740
C 13750
C===== THIS SECTION PRINTS THE TITLE AND HEADING INFORMATION. 13760
C 13770
C CALL PAGE (IPD, LINE, IS7, IDT) 13780
IF (ILRG .EQ. 0) GO TO 607 13790
529 0 WRITE (IS7,529) 13800
FORMAT (1H0, 38X,38HW I N D O W D E F O R M A T I O N , 13810
1 7HD A T A/1H ,49X,23H(LARGE DEFLECTION DATA)/1H ) 13820
GO TO 608 13830
607 WRITE (IS7,500) 13840
500 0 FORMAT (1H0/1H ,38X,38HW I N D O W D E F O R M A T I O N , 13850
1 7HD A T A/1H ) 13860
608 ICHAP = CHAP 13870
IF ( IBC .NE. 1) GO TO 302 13880
CONC = HING 13890
CF = CH 13900
302 IF (IBC .NE. 2) GO TO 303 13910
CONC = CLMP 13920
CF = CC 13930
303 GO TO (102,103,104), ICHAP 13940
102 0 WRITE (IS7,501) (RT30(I),I=1,3), DIMA, RT33, DIMB, 13950
1 RT35, SKAL, (RT36(I),I=1,2), THIC, (RT37(I),I=1,2), NPAN, 13960
2 (RT38(I),I=1,2), SPAD, (RT39(I),I=1,2), PRSS, CONC, CF 13970
13980
501 0 FORMAT (1H0,2A6,A1,F5.2,A4,F5.2,14X,A6,F4.2,3X,A6,A4,F5.2,A6,A3, 13990
1 I1,A6,A5,F3.1,2A6,F5.1,3X,A6,A1) 14000
GO TO 105 14010

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103 0 WRITE (IS7,501) (RT31(I),I=1,3), DIMA, RT33, DIMB,
1      RT35, SKAL, (RT36(I),I=1,2), THIC, (RT37(I),I=1,2), NPAN,
2      (RT38(I),I=1,2), SPAD, (RT39(I),I=1,2), PRSS, CONC, CF
      GO TO 105
104 0 WRITE (IS7,518) (RT32(I),I=1,3), DIMA, RT33, DIMB, RT34, DIMC,
1      RT35, SKAL, (RT36(I),I=1,2), THIC, (RT37(I),I=1,2), NPAN,
2      (RT38(I),I=1,2), SPAD, (RT39(I),I=1,2), PRSS, CONC, CF
518 0 FORMAT (1H0,2A6,A1,F5.2,A4,F5.2,A4,F5.2,5X,A6,F4.2,3X,A6,A4,F5.2,
1 A6,A3,I1,A6,A5,F3.1,2A6,F5.1,3X,A6,A1)
105  WRITE (IS7,505)
505 0 FORMAT (1H0/1H ,1X,11HCOORDINATES,18X,12HDEFORMATIONS,14X,
1           11HCOORDINATES,18X,12HDEFORMATIONS/1H0,
2 44H X     Y    DEFL. PANE 1   DEFL. PANE 2           ,11X,
3 44H X     Y    DEFL. PANE 1   DEFL. PANE 2           )
LINE = LINE + 11
JRM = NGP-2*(NGP/2)
DO 114 K=1,NGP,2
IF (LINE - 45) 112,107,107
107  CALL PAGE (IPD, LINE, IS7, IDT)
      WRITE (IS7,500)
      GO TO (108,109,110), ICHAP
108 0 WRITE (IS7,501) (RT30(I),I=1,3), DIMA, RT33, DIMB,
1      RT35, SKAL, (RT36(I),I=1,2), THIC, (RT37(I),I=1,2), NPAN,
2      (RT38(I),I=1,2), SPAD, (RT39(I),I=1,2), PRSS, CONC, CF
      GO TO 111
109 0 WRITE (IS7,501) (RT31(I),I=1,3), DIMA, RT33, DIMB,
1      RT35, SKAL, (RT36(I),I=1,2), THIC, (RT37(I),I=1,2), NPAN,
2      (RT38(I),I=1,2), SPAD, (RT39(I),I=1,2), PRSS, CONC, CF
      GO TO 111
110 0 WRITE (IS7,518) (RT32(I),I=1,3), DIMA, RT33, DIMB, RT34, DIMC,
1      RT35, SKAL, (RT36(I),I=1,2), THIC, (RT37(I),I=1,2), NPAN,
2      (RT38(I),I=1,2), SPAD, (RT39(I),I=1,2), PRSS, CONC, CF
111  WRITE (IS7,505)
LINE = LINE + 11
112  IF ((JRM .EQ. 1) .AND. (K .EQ. NGP)) GO TO 113
      J = K+1
      0 WRITE (IS7,506) R(K), S(K), T(K), DTX(K)
      1 ,          R(J), S(J), T(J), DTX(J)
506 0 FORMAT (1H ,F5.2,F7.2,2(2X,E13.6),13X
      1 ,          F5.2,F7.2,2(2X,E13.6))
      GO TO 114
113  WRITE (IS7,506) R(K), S(K), T(K), DTX(K)
114  LINE = LINE + 1
800  RETURN
      END
$IBFTC MS23D8
CRAYTRA

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	SUBROUTINE RAYTRA (XQ, YQ, ZQ, PLNA, RAYAN)	14490
C	ALPHAI = PLANE ANGLE 0-360 DEG MEASURED CCW FROM X TO Y AXIS.	14500
C	DELTAN = RAY ANGLE 0-90 DEG MEASURER FROM +Z AXIS TO XY PLANE.	14510
C		14520
C	PRSS = FIRST WINDOW PRESSURE FACTOR TO SCALE DEFORMATIONS	14530
C	PRSF = 2ND WINDOW PRESSURE FACTOR TO SCALE DEFORMATIONS	14540
C	RES(IJ+ 1) = X COORDINATE OF ENTERING RAY	14550
C	RES(IJ+ 11) = Y COORDINATE OF ENTERING RAY	14560
C	RES(IJ+ 21) = RAY ANGLE OF ENTERING RAY	14570
C	RES(IJ+ 31) = PLANE ANGLE OF ENTERING RAY	14580
C	RES(IJ+ 41) = Z COORDINATE OF EXITING RAY	14590
C	RES(IJ+ 51) = PLATE SLOPE ABOUT X-AXIS AT POINT OF ENTERING RAY	14600
C	RES(IJ+ 61) = PLATE SLOPE ABOUT Y-AXIS AT POINT OF ENTERING RAY	14610
C	RES(IJ+ 71) = X COORDINATE OF EXITING RAY	14620
C	RES(IJ+ 81) = Y COORDINATE OF EXITING RAY	14630
C	RES(IJ+ 91) = Z COORDINATE OF EXITING RAY	14640
C	RES(IJ+101) = PLANE ANGLE OF EXITING RAY	14650
C	RES(IJ+111) = RAY ANGLE OF EXITING RAY	14660
C	RES(IJ+121) = PLANE ANGLE DIFFERENCE OF ENTERING-EXITING RAY	14670
C	RES(IJ+131) = RAY ANGLE DIFFERENCE OF ENTERING-EXITING RAY	14680
C	RES(IJ+141) = VECTOR DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ENTERING-EXITING RAY	14690
C	RES(IJ+151) = X COMPONENT OF ENT-EXT VECTOR DIFFERENCE	14700
C	RES(IJ+161) = Y COMPONENT OF ENT-EXT VECTOR DIFFERENCE	14710
C	RES(IJ+171) = Z COMPONENT OF ENT-EXT VECTOR DIFFERENCE	14720
C		14730
106	COMMON DUM	14740
C		14750
O	EQUIVALENCE (DUM(1), CON), (DUM(501), X),	14760
I	(DUM(1001), Y), (DUM(1501), W), (DUM(2001), DWX),	14770
2	(DUM(2501), DWY), (DUM(3001), JPN), (DUM(3501), RTV)	14780
C		14790
O	EQUIVALENCE (CON(1), DIMA), (CON(2), DIMB),	14800
1	(CON(3), DIMC), (CON(4), DEL), (CON(5), GNU),	14810
2	(CON(6), THIC), (CON(7), SPAD), (CON(8), PRSS),	14820
3	(CON(9), NPAN), (CON(10), ISI), (CON(11), ISO),	14830
4	(CON(12), IBC), (CON(13), NGP), (CON(14), LP7),	14840
5	(CON(15), FR), (CON(16), LOCP), (CON(17), IPD),	14850
6	(CON(18), IPR), (CON(19), CHAPT), (CON(20), ISCR1),	14860
7	(CON(21), ISCR2), (CON(22), SKAL), (CON(23), ISEC),	14870
8	(CON(24), NPAG), (CON(25), YONG), (CON(26), ILGD),	14880
9	(CON(27), IREL), (CON(28), LP5), (CON(29), CPRSS)	14890
C		14900
O	EQUIVALENCE (CON(30), IRM), (CON(31), IPB),	14910
1	(CON(53), SCAL), (CON(61), SPAC), (CON(69), PRES),	14920
2	(CON(77), PLNA), (CON(85), RAYA), (CON(93), RI),	14930
3	(CON(101), RES), (CON(315), STAT), (CON(371), OIF),	14940
4	(CON(401),EANDF), (CON(451), RHS)	14950

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C
      O DIMENSION CON( 500), X(22,22), Y(22,22), W(22,22),
      I DWX(22,22), DWY(22,22), JPN( 500), RTV( 500), RES( 180) 14960
C
      DIMENSION CI(3), DELTAP( 6), CN(3), RI(7), CR(3), D(3) 14970
C
      XS = XQ 14980
      YS = YQ 14990
      ZS = ZQ
      ALPHAI = PLANA
      DELTAN = RAYAN
      DELTAI = (90.0-DELTAN)
      IJ = LP7-1
      IF (NPAN .EQ. 2) PRSS = -(PRSS-CPRSS) 15000
      RES(IJ+ 1) = XS 15010
      RES(IJ+ 11) = YS
      RES(IJ+ 21) = DELTAN 15020
      RES(IJ+ 31) = ALPHAI 15030
      D(1) = THIC 15040
      D(2) = D(1) + SPAD 15050
      D(3) = D(2) + THIC 15060
      N = NPAN*2 15070
      DO 100 I=1,N 15080
100    DELTAP(I) = 1.0 15090
      RAD = 0.017453292519 15100
H
      DEG = 1.07RAD 15110
      SEC = 206264.8064 15120
      PI = 3.141592653 15130
      K = 1 15140
      ZP = 0.0 15150
      IF (DELTAI .NE. 90.0) GO TO 105 15160
C
      COMPLETE COMPONENTS OF INCIDENT RAY 15170
      ALPHAI = ALPHAI*RAD 15180
      DELTAI = DELTAI*RAD 15190
      CI(1) = 0.0 15200
      CI(2) = 0.0 15210
      CI(3) = 1.0 15220
      GO TO 110 15230
105    ALPHAI = ALPHAI*RAD 15240
      DELTAI = DELTAI*RAD 15250
      CI(1) = COS(DELTAI)*COS(ALPHAI) 15260
      CI(2) = COS(DELTAI)*SIN(ALPHAI) 15270
      CI(3) = SIN(DELTAI) 15280
C
      COMPUTE POINT OF INTERSECTION OF INCIDENT RAY WITH XY PLANE. 15290
      110    SIGMAI = (ACOS(CI(1))) 15300
      BETAI = (ACOS(CI(2))) 15310
      GAMMAI = (1.5707963268-DELTAI) 15320
      15330
      15340
      15350
      15360
      15370
      15380
      15390
      15400
      15410
      15420

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	IE (DELTAN .EQ. 0.0) GAMMAI = 0.0	15430
115	XP = XS - ZS*CI(1)/CI(3)	15440
	YP = YS - ZS*CI(2)/CI(3)	15450
	IBY = 0	15460
	CALL BONDRY (XP, YP, IBY)	15470
	IF (IBY .EQ. 1) GO TO 800	15471
C	CALCULATE INTERSECTION OF RAY WITH WINDOW SURFACE	15480
C	CALL ITERAT (XP, YP, K, DELTAP, CI, DELZ, OWX, OWY)	15490
C	ZP = ZP + DELZ	15500
C	CALCULATE NORMAL TO WINDOW SURFACE	15510
C	CALL NORMAL (OWX, OWY, K, DEL-TAP, CN)	15520
C	QRI = RI(K+1)/RI(K)	15530
C	CALCULATE REFRACTED RAY IN NEXT MEDIUM.	15540
C	CALL REFRCI (CI, CN, QRI, CR, ISO)	15550
C	119 IF (N-K) 130,130,120	15560
120	XS = XP	15570
	YS = YP	15580
	ZS = ZP - D(K)	15590
F	DO 125 I=1,3	15600
125	CI(I) = CR(I)	15610
	ZP = D(K)	15620
	K = K+1	15630
	IF (K .EQ. 3) PRSS = -(PRSS-CPRSS)	15640
	GO TO 115	15650
130	CALL BONDRY (XP, YP, IBY)	15660
	IF (IBY .EQ. 1) GO TO 800	15670
	RES(IJ+ 41) = ZP	15680
	RES(IJ+ 51) = OWX	15690
	RES(IJ+ 61) = OWY	15700
	CRPI = COS(BETA1)*CR(3) - COS(GAMMA1)*CR(2)	15710
	CRPJ = COS(GAMMA1)*CR(1) - COS(SIGMA1)*CR(3)	15720
	CRPK = COS(SIGMA1)*CRT2) - COS(BETA1)*CRT1)	15730
	CROSSR = SQRT (CRPI**2 + CRPJ**2 + CRPK**2)	15740
	DELINC = ASIN(CROSSR)*SEC	15750
	TEM = SQRT (CR(1)**2 + CR(2)**2)	15760
	DELTAR = ACOS(1.0)	15770
	IF (TEM .LT. 1.0) DELTAR = ACOS(TEM)	15780
	DELTAM = (90.0*RAD - DELTAR)	15790
	IF (CR(1) .NE. 0.0) GO TO 361	15800
	ALPHAR = 0.0	15810
	GO TO 362	15820
		15830
		15840
		15850
		15860
		15870
		15880

361	ALPHAR = ATAN2(CR(2),CR(1))	15890
362	IF (ALPHAI) 140,140,505	15900
505	IF (ALPHAR) 520,140,140	15910
520	ALPHAR = ALPHAR + 6.283185072	15920
140	DELDEC = (DELTAN*RAD - DELTAM)*SEC	15930
	DELDEL = (DELTAI - DELTAR)*SEC	15940
	DELALP = (ALPHAI-ALPHAR)*SEC	15950
	DELTAM = DELTAM*DEG	15960
	ALPHAR = ALPHAR*DEG	15970
	DELTAR = DELTAR*DEG	15980
	RES(IJ+ 71) = XP	15990
	RES(IJ+ 81) = YP	16000
	RES(IJ+ 91) = ZP	16010
	RES(IJ+101) = ALPHAR	16020
	RES(IJ+111) = DELTAM	16030
	RES(IJ+121) = DELALP	16040
	RES(IJ+131) = DELDEC	16050
	RES(IJ+141) = DELINC	16060
	RES(IJ+151) = CRPI*SEC	16070
	RES(IJ+161) = CRPJ*SEC	16080
	RES(IJ+171) = CRPK*SEC	16090
800	IF((K,LT,3).AND.(NPAN.EQ.2)) PRSS=-(PRSS-CPRSS)	16100
	RETURN	16101
	END	16110
112	\$IBFTC MS23D9	16120
	CITERAT	16130
	SUBROUTINE ITERAT (XP, YP, K, DELTAP, CI, DELZ, OWX, OWY)	16140
C		16150
C	THIS SUBROUTINE PERFORMS THE ITERATION TO FIND THE POINT XP,YP ON	16160
C	THE DEFORMED SURFACE.	16170
C	COMMON DUM	16180
O	EQUIVALENCE (DUM(1), CON)	16190
O	EQUIVALENCE (CON(1), DIMA), (CON(2), DIMB)	16200
C	DIMENSION CI(3), DELTAP(6)	16210
C	J = 1	16220
	DELTAA = 0.0	16230
101	CALL INCOTB (XP, YP, OWF, OWX, OWY, K)	16240
	DELZ = OWF*DELTAP(K)	16250
	A = (DELZ, - DELTAA*CI(3))*CI(3)	16260
	IF (ABS(A) - 1.0E-06) 800,800,102	16270
102	DELTAA = DELTAA + A	16280
	XP = XP + A*CI(1)	16290
	YP = YP + A*CI(2)	16300
	DIMA=2.*DIMA	16310
		16320
		16330
		16340

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DIMB=2.*DIMB          16350
IBY=0                 16360
CALL BONDRY (XP,YP,IBY) 16370
DIMA=DIMA/2.           16380
DIMB=DIMB/2.           16390
IF(IBY.EQ.1) GO TO 800 16400
J = J+1                16410
IF (J-25) 101,800,800 16420
800 RETURN              16430
END                    16440
$IBFTC MS23EO          16450
CINCOTB                16460
SUBROUTINE INCOTB (XP, YP, OWF, OWX, OWY, L) 16470
C
C THIS SUBROUTINE GENERATES THE TABLE OF INTERPOLATION COEFFICIENTS 16480
C
DOUBLE PRECISION A,BR,A1,A2,A3,A4 16490
C
COMMON DUM               16500
C
0 EQUIVALENCE (DUM( 1), CON), (DUM( 501), X), 16510
1 (DUM(1501), W), (DUM(2251), DWX), 16520
2 (DUM(3001), JPN), (DUM(3501), RTV) 16530
3 ,(DUM(4001),BR),(DUM(6100),B) 16540
C
0 EQUIVALENCE (CON( 1), DIMA), (CON( 2), DIMB), 16550
1 (CON( 3), DIMC), (CON( 4), DEL), (CON( 5), GNU), 16560
2 (CON( 6), THIC), (CON( 7), SPAD), (CON( 8), PRSS), 16570
3 (CON( 9), NPAN), (CON( 10), ISI), (CON( 11), ISO), 16580
4 (CON( 12), IBC), (CON( 13), NGP), (CON( 14), LP7), 16590
5 (CON( 15), FR), (CON( 16), LOCP), (CON( 17), IPD), 16600
6 (CON( 18), IPR), (CON( 19), CHAP), (CON( 20), ISCR1), 16610
7 (CON( 21),ISCR2), (CON( 22), SKAL), (CON( 23), ISEC), 16620
8 (CON( 24), NPAG), (CON( 25), YONG), (CON( 26), ILGD), 16630
9 (CON( 27), IREL), (CON( 28), LP5), (CON( 29),CPRSS) 16640
C
0 EQUIVALENCE (CON( 30), IRM), (CON( 31), IPB), 16650
1 (CON( 32), MIBP), (CON( 33), IWDT), (CON( 34), IDST), 16660
2 (CON( 53), SCAL), (CON( 61), SPAC), (CON( 69), PRES), 16670
3 (CON( 77), PLNA), (CON( 85), RAYA), (CON( 93), RI), 16680
4 (CON(101), RES), (CON(315), STAT), (CON(371), OIF), 16690
5 (CON(401),EANDF), (CON(451), RHS) 16700
C
0 EQUIVALENCE (RTV,BI),(OIF(1),NDX),(OIF(2),NDY),(X1,OIF(3)), 16710
1 (Y1,OIF(4)),(OIF(5),CONST1),(OIF(6),CONST2),(OIF(7),CONST3), 16720
2 (OIF(8),CONST4),(OIF(9),CONST5),(OIF(10),CONST6) 16730
C
0 EQUIVALENCE (RTV,BI),(OIF(1),NDX),(OIF(2),NDY),(X1,OIF(3)), 16740
1 (Y1,OIF(4)),(OIF(5),CONST1),(OIF(6),CONST2),(OIF(7),CONST3), 16750
2 (OIF(8),CONST4),(OIF(9),CONST5),(OIF(10),CONST6) 16760
C
0 EQUIVALENCE (RTV,BI),(OIF(1),NDX),(OIF(2),NDY),(X1,OIF(3)), 16770
1 (Y1,OIF(4)),(OIF(5),CONST1),(OIF(6),CONST2),(OIF(7),CONST3), 16780
2 (OIF(8),CONST4),(OIF(9),CONST5),(OIF(10),CONST6) 16790
C
0 EQUIVALENCE (RTV,BI),(OIF(1),NDX),(OIF(2),NDY),(X1,OIF(3)), 16800
1 (Y1,OIF(4)),(OIF(5),CONST1),(OIF(6),CONST2),(OIF(7),CONST3), 16810
2 (OIF(8),CONST4),(OIF(9),CONST5),(OIF(10),CONST6)

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0	DIMENSION	CON(500), X(21,33),	W(21,33),	16820
1	DWX(21,33),JPN(500),RIV(500),OIF(10)			16830
C				16840
	DIMENSION	A(25),BR(32,32),B(36,25),WC(36,2)		16850
	1,A1(25,2),A2(25,2),A3(25,2),A4(32,2)			16860
C				16870
	DATA PI/3.14159265/			16880
C				16890
	JUMP=5			16900
	IF(MIBP)304,304,400			16910
304	ICHAP = CHAP			16920
	JUMP=1			16930
	X1P=X1			16940
	Y1P=Y1			16950
	GO TO (20,40,60),ICHAP			16960
20	IDX=5			16970
	IDY=5			16980
	GO TO 309			16990
40	IDX=DIMA			17000
	IDX=IDX/2			17010
	IDY=DIMB			17020
	IDY=IDY/2			17030
305	IF(IDX.LT.5) IDX=5			17040
	IF(IDY.LT.5) IDY=5			17050
	GO TO 309			17060
\$	60	IDX=NDX		17070
	IDY=NDY			17080
	IF(IDX.LT.5) GO TO 306			17090
	IF(IDY.LT.5) GO TO 306			17100
	GO TO 311			17110
306	WRITE (ISO,307)			17120
307	FORMAT (1H0, 78H INTERPOLATION FAILS. GRID HAS LESS THAN SIX NODES 1 IN THE X OR Y DIRECTION.)			17130
	STOP			17140
				17150
309	IF(IDX.GT.10) IDX=IDX/2			17151
	IF(IDY.GT.10) IDY=IDY/2			17152
311	CONTINUE			17160
	DTX=IDX			17170
	DTX=DTX*DEL			17180
	DTY=IDY			17190
	DTY=DTY*DEL			17200
	DO 300 I1=1,4			17210
	GO TO (310,318,314,322),I1			17220
310	I3=IDY+1			17230
	I2=I3-5			17240
	J3=IDX+1			17250
	J2=J3-5			17260

	GO TO 308	17270
314	I2=IDY+1	17280
	I3=I2+5	17290
	J3=IDX+1	17300
	J2=J3-5	17310
	GO TO 308	17320
318	I3=IDY+1	17330
	I2=I3-5	17340
	J2=IDX+1	17350
	J3=J2+5	17360
	GO TO 308	17370
322	I2=IDY+1	17380
	I3=I2+5	17390
	J2=IDX+1	17400
	J3=J2+5	17410
308	CONTINUE	17420
	AA=DIMA/2.	17430
	BB=DIMB/2.	17440
	DO 200 I=1,36	17450
	DO 200 J=1,25	17460
200	B(I,J) = 0.0	17470
	K = 0	17480
	DO 202 J=J2,J3	17490
	EJ=J	17500
	DO 202 I=I2,I3	17510
15	K = K+1	17520
	EI=I	17530
	U=DEL*(EJ-1.)-X1P	17540
	V=DEL*(EI-1.)-Y1P	17550
8040	B(K, 1) = (U**4)*(V**4)	17560
	B(K, 2) = (U**4)*(V**3)	17570
	B(K, 3) = (U**3)*(V**4)	17580
	B(K, 4) = (U**4)*(V**2)	17590
	B(K, 5) = (U**3)*(V**3)	17600
	B(K, 6) = (U**2)*(V**4)	17610
	B(K, 7) = (U**4)*(V)	17620
	B(K, 8) = (U**3)*(V**2)	17630
	B(K, 9) = (U**2)*(V**3)	17640
	B(K,10) = (U)*(V**4)	17650
	B(K,11) = (U**4)	17660
	B(K,12) = (U**3)*(V)	17670
	B(K,13) = (U**2)*(V**2)	17680
	B(K,14) = (U)*(V**3)	17690
	B(K,15) = (V**4)	17700
	B(K,16) = (U**3)	17710
	B(K,17) = (U**2)*(V)	17720
	B(K,18) = (U)*(V**2)	17730

B(K,19) =	(V**3)	17740
B(K,20) =	(U**2)	17750
B(K,21) =	(U)*(V)	17760
B(K,22) =	(V**2)	17770
B(K,23) =	(U)	17780
B(K,24) =	(V)	17790
B(K,25) =	1.0	17800
WC(K,1)=W(I,J)		17810
WC(K,2)=DWX(I,J)		17820
IF(ILRG.NE.1) GO TO 201		17830
WC(K,1)=0.5*(W(I,J)*CONST2*(ABS(CONST1/CONST2))+CONST3*COS(PI*u/		17840
1(AA*2.))*COS(PI*v/(BB*2.)))		17850
IF(NPAN.NE.2) GO TO 201		17860
WC(K,1)=0.5*(W(I,J)*CONST5*(ABS(CONST4/CONST5))+		17870
1 CONST6*COS(PI*u/(AA*2.))*COS(PI*v/(BB*2.)))		17880
WC(K,2)=0.5*(W(I,J)*CONST2*(ABS(CONST1/CONST2))+CONST3*COS(PI*u/		17890
1(AA*2.))*COS(PI*v/(BB*2.)))		17900
201 IF(ABS(X(I,J)-X1P-U)=1.0E-7)202,202,206		17910
206 DO 210 LM=1,25		17920
210 B(K,LM)=0.		17930
202 CONTINUE		17940
DO 240 K=1,2		17950
DO 240 I=1,25		17960
A4(I,K)=0.		17970
DO 240 J=1,36		17980
240 A4(I,K)=A4(I,K)+B(J,I)*WC(J,K)		17990
C		18000
C===== THIS SECTION MULTIPLIES THE COEFFICIENT MATRIX BY ITS TRANSPOSE		18010
C		18020
DO 124 I=1,25		18030
DO 124 J=1,25		18040
122 BR(I,J) = 0.0		18050
DO 124 K=1,36		18060
124 BR(I,J) = BR(I,J) + B(K,I)*B(K,J)		18070
C		18080
C===== THIS SECTION INVERTS THE INTERMEDIATE MATRIX.		18090
C===== THIS SECTION CALCULATES THE COEFFICIENTS.		18100
C		18110
NR = 25		18120
NC=2		18130
CALL SEQS(BR,A4,NR,NC)		18140
DO 280 I=1,25		18150
GO TO (260,264,268,300),I1		18160
260 A1(I,1)=A4(I,1)		18170
A1(I,2)=A4(I,2)		18180
GO TO 280		18190
264 A2(I,1)=A4(I,1)		18200

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A2(I,2)=A4(I,2) 18210
GO TO 280 18220
268 A3(I,1)=A4(I,1) 18230
A3(I,2)=A4(I,2) 18240
280 CONTINUE 18250
300 CONTINUE 18260
C 18270
C===== THIS SECTION INTERPOLATES TO OBTAIN THE DEFLECTION AND SLOPES AT 18280
C THE POINT XP, YP. 18290
C 18300
400 J=1 18310
IF(L.GE.3) J=2 18320
IF(JUMP.EQ.5) GO TO 504 18330
410 GO TO (420,522,526,534,504),JUMP 18340
420 SXP=XP 18350
SYP=YP 18360
XP=DTX 18370
YP=DTY 18380
GO TO 512 18390
504 IF(ABS(XP)-DTX)510,510,518 18400
510 IF(ABS(YP)-DTY)512,512,526 18410
512 DO 514 K=1,25 18420
514 A(K)=A1(K,J) 18430
GO TO 540 18440
518 IF(ABS(YP)-DTY)522,522,534 18450
522 DO 524 K=1,25 18460
524 A(K)=A2(K,J) 18470
GO TO 540 18480
526 DO 530 K=1,25 18490
530 A(K)=A3(K,J) 18500
GO TO 540 18510
534 DO 538 K=1,25 18520
538 A(K)=A4(K,J) 18530
540 CONTINUE 18540
XP=XP-X1P 18550
YP=YP-Y1P 18560
0 OWA = A( 1)*(XP**4)*(YP**4) + A( 2)*(XP**4)*(YP**3) 18570
1 + A( 3)*(XP**3)*(YP**4) + A( 4)*(XP**4)*(YP**2) 18580
2 + A( 5)*(XP**3)*(YP**3) + A( 6)*(XP**2)*(YP**4) 18590
3 + A( 7)*(XP**4)*(YP ) + A( 8)*(XP**3)*(YP**2) 18600
4 + A( 9)*(XP**2)*(YP**3) + A(10)*(XP )*(YP**4) 18610
5 + A(11)*(XP**4) + A(12)*(XP**3)*(YP ) 18620
6 + A(13)*(XP**2)*(YP**2) + A(14)*(XP )*(YP**3) 18630
7 + A(15)*(YP**4) + A(16)*(XP**3) 18640
8 + A(17)*(XP**2)*(YP ) + A(18)*(XP )*(YP**2) 18650
9 + A(19)*(YP**3) + A(20)*(XP**2) 18660
0 OWB = A(21)*(XP )*(YP ) + A(22)*(YP**2) 18670

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1	+ A(23)*(XP)	+ A(24)*	(YP)	18680
2	+ A(25)			18690
	OWF = OWA + OWB			18700
0	OWX = 4.0*A(1)*(XP**3)*(YP**4) + 4.0*A(2)*(XP**3)*(YP**3)			18710
1	+ 3.0*A(3)*(XP**2)*(YP**4) + 4.0*A(4)*(XP**3)*(YP**2)			18720
2	+ 3.0*A(5)*(XP**2)*(YP**3) + 2.0*A(6)*(XP)*(YP**4)			18730
3	+ 4.0*A(7)*(XP**3)*(YP) + 3.0*A(8)*(XP**2)*(YP**2)			18740
4	+ 2.0*A(9)*(XP)*(YP**3) + A(10)* (YP**4)			18750
5	+ 4.0*A(11)*(XP**3)	+ 3.0*A(12)*(XP**2)*(YP)		18760
6	+ 2.0*A(13)*(XP)*(YP**2) + A(14)* (YP**3)			18770
7	+ 3.0*A(16)*(XP**2)	+ 2.0*A(17)*(XP)*(YP)		18780
8	+ A(18)* (YP**2) + 2.0*A(20)*(XP)			18790
9	+ A(21)* (YP) + A(23)			18800
0	OWY = 4.0*A(1)*(XP**4)*(YP**3) + 3.0*A(2)*(XP**4)*(YP**2)			18810
1	+ 4.0*A(3)*(XP**3)*(YP**3) + 2.0*A(4)*(XP**4)*(YP)			18820
2	+ 3.0*A(5)*(XP**3)*(YP**2) + 4.0*A(6)*(XP**2)*(YP**3)			18830
3	+ A(7)*(XP**4)	+ 2.0*A(8)*(XP**3)*(YP)		18840
4	+ 3.0*A(9)*(XP**2)*(YP**2) + 4.0*A(10)*(XP)*(YP**3)			18850
5	+ A(12)*(XP**3)	+ 2.0*A(13)*(XP**2)*(YP)		18860
6	+ 3.0*A(14)*(XP)*(YP**2) + 4.0*A(15)* (YP**3)			18870
7	+ A(17)*(XP**2)	+ 2.0*A(18)*(XP)*(YP)		18880
8	+ 3.0*A(19)* (YP**2) + A(21)*(XP)			18890
9	+ 2.0*A(22)* (YP) + A(24)			18900
148	XP=XP+X1P			18910
	YP=YP+Y1P			18920
	JUMP=JUMP+1			18930
	GO TO(580,574,580,580,576,600),JUMP			18940
574	WRITE (ISO,575)			18950
575	FORMAT (1H1)			18960
	GO TO 580			18970
576	XP=SXP			18980
	YP=SYP			18990
580	WRITE (ISO,581) OWF,OWX,OWY			19000
581	FORMAT (1H , 39H TEST INTERPOLATION VALUES AT CENTER = ,E16.6,			19010
1	1H,, E16.6,1H,, E16.6)			19020
	GO TO 410			19030
600	MIBP=1			19040
	IF((ICHAP.EQ.3).OR.(ILRG.EQ.1)) GO TO 800			19050
	OWF=OWF*PRSS			19060
	OWX=OWX*PRSS			19070
	OWY=OWY*PRSS			19080
800	RETURN			19090
	END			19100
\$IBFTC MS23E1				19110
CNORMAL				19120
	SUBROUTINE NORMAL (OWX, OWY, K, DELTAP, CN)			19130
				19140

C THIS SUBROUTINE FINDS THE NORMAL TO THE SURFACE. 19150
 C DIMENSION CN(3), DELTAP(6) 19160
 C
 AMAG = SQRT ((OWX**2 + OWY**2)*(DELTAP(K)**2) + 1.0) 19170
 CN(1) = (-DELTAP(K)*OWX)/AMAG 19180
 CN(2) = (-DELTAP(K)*OWY)/AMAG
 CN(3) = 1.0/AMAG 19190
 800 RETURN 19200
 END 19210
 \$IBFTC MS23E2 19220
 CREFRCI 19230
 19240
 SUBROUTINE REFRCI (CI, CN, QRI, CR, ISO) 19250
 C 19260
 C THIS SUBROUTINE CALCULATES NEW DIRECTION OF RAY UPON ENTERING 19270
 C NEW MEDIA. 19280
 C 19290
 C 19300
 C 19310
 C 19320
 C 19330
 C 19340
 101 DOTP = 0.0 19350
 DO 101 I=1,3 19360
 101 DOTP = DOTP + CI(I)*CN(I)
 ROOT = QRI**2 -1.0 + DOTP**2
 IF (ROOT) 103,105,105
 103 ROUT = 0.0
 WRITE (ISO,500) ROOT
 500 FORMAT (1H0,6HROOT= ,E16.8/)
 GO TO 107
 105 ROUT = SQRT (ROOT)
 107 DO 109 I=1,3
 109 CR(I) = (CI(I) + (ROUT-DOTP)*CN(I))/QRI
 800 RETURN
 END 19370
 19380
 19390
 19400
 19410
 19420
 19430
 19440
 19450
 19460
 \$IBFTC MS23E3 19470
 CRESPT 19480
 SUBROUTINE RESPT (IRT, NOPRT) 19490
 C 19500
 C THIS SUBROUTINE PRINTS THE RESULTS OBTAINED BY THE RAYTRA PROG. 19510
 C 19520
 C COMMON DUM 19530
 C 19540
 0 EQUIVALENCE (DUM(1), CON), (DUM(501), X), 19550
 1 (DUM(1001), Y), (DUM(1501), W), (DUM(2001), DWX), 19560
 2 (DUM(2501), DWY), (DUM(3001), JPN), (DUM(3501), RTV) 19570
 C 19580
 0 EQUIVALENCE (CON(1), DIMA), (CON(2), DIMB), 19590
 1 (CON(3), DIMC), (CON(4), DEL), (CON(5), GNU), 19600
 2 (CON(6), THIC), (CON(7), SPAD), (CON(8), PRSS), 19610

	3 (CON(9), NPAN),	(CON(10), ISI),	(CON(11), ISO),	19620
	4 (CON(12), IBC),	(CON(13), NGP),	(CON(14), LP7),	19630
	5 (CON(15), FR),	(CON(16), LOCP),	(CON(17), IPD),	19640
	6 (CON(18), IPR),	(CON(19), CHAP),	(CON(20), ISCR1),	19650
	7 (CON(21), ISCR2),	(CON(22), SKAL),	(CON(23), ISEC),	19660
	8 (CON(24), NPAG),	(CON(25), YONG),	(CON(26), ILGD),	19670
	9 (CON(27), IREL),	(CON(28), LP5),	(CON(29), CPRSS)	19680
C				19690
	0 EQUIVALENCE	(CON(30), IRM),	(CON(31), IPB),	19700
	1 (CON(53), SCAL),	(CON(61), SPAC),	(CON(69), PRES),	19710
	2 (CON(77), PLNA),	(CON(85), RAYA),	(CON(93), RI),	19720
	3 (CON(101), RES),	(CON(315), STAT),	(CON(371), OIF),	19730
	4 (CON(401),EANDF),	(CON(451), RHS)		19740
C				19750
	0 EQUIVALENCE	(STAT(1), NMP),	(STAT(9), AVG),	19760
	1 (STAT(25), AVS),	(STAT(41), AMN),	(STAT(49), STD)	19770
C				19780
	EQUIVALENCE (CON(33),ITEST)			19790
C				19800
	0 DIMENSION RT10(3), RT20(5), RT30(3), RT36(2), RT37(2),			19810
	1 RT38(2), RT39(2), RT31(3), RT32(3), RES(200), PLNA(8), AMN(8),			19820
	2 STD(8), NMP(8)			19830
C				19840
	DATA RT20(1)/27HR A Y T R A C E D A T A /			19850
C				19860
	0 DATA RT30(1)/13HELLIPSE A=/, RT31(1)/13HRECTANGLE A=/,			19870
	1 RT32(1)/13HTRAPEZOID A=/, RT33/4H B=/, RT34/4H C=/,			19880
	2 RT35/6HSCALE=/, RT36(1)/10HTHICKNESS=/,			19890
	3 RT37(1)/9H PANES=/, RT38(1)/11H SPACING=/,			19900
	4 RT39(1)/12H PRESSURE=/			19910
C				19920
	DATA HING/6HHINGED/, CH/1H /, CLMP/6HCLAMPE/, CC/1HD/			19930
G				19940
	. DATA RT40/4HX = /, RT41/4HY = /, RT42/4HD1 = /			19950
C				19960
	0 DATA RT50/6HA1 /, RT51/4HDEG./, RT52/6HXOUT /, RT53/4H IN./,			19970
	1 RT54/6HYOUT /, RT55/4H IN./, RT56/6HZOUT /, RT57/4H IN./,			19980
	2 RT58/6HA2OUT /, RT59/4HDEG./, RT60/6HD2OUT /, RT61/4HDEG./,			19990
	3 RT62/6HA1-A2 /, RT63/4HSEC./, RT64/6HD1-D2 /, RT65/4HSEC./,			20000
	4 RT66/6HTHETA /, RT67/4HSEC./, RT68/6HITHE /, RT69/4HSEC./,			20010
	5 RT70/6HJTHE /, RT71/4HSEC./, RT72/6HKTHE /, RT73/4HSEC./			20020
C				20030
C	INITIALIZE INDEXES.			20040
C				20050
	IS10=10			20060
	IS8 = ISO			20070

IS9 = ISCR2 + 1	20080
IF (NOPRT .EQ. 0) IS8 = ISCR2	20090
IF (NOPRT .EQ. 0) IS9 = IS8 + 1	20100
IChAP = CHAP	20110
IF (IBC .NE. 1) GO TO 102	20120
CONC = HING	20130
CF = CH	20140
102 IF (IBC .NE. 2) GO TO 104	20150
CONC = CLMP	20160
CF = CC	20170
104 GO TO (106,140), ISEC	20180
106 MPRT = NOPRT + 1	20190
GO TO (108,128,800), MPRT	20200
108 GO TO (110, 116, 116, 116), LOCP	20210
110 LOCP = 2	20220
C	20230
CC THIS SECTION PRINTS THE RAY TRACE RESULTS ON TAPE 8	20240
CC	20250
CALL PAGE (IPR, LINE, IS8, IRT)	20260
WRITE (IS8,500) RT20	20270
500 FORMAT (1H ,46X,4A6,A3)	20280
GO TO (112, 113, 114), ICHAP	20290
112 0 WRITE (IS8,501) (RT30(I),I=1,3), DIMA, RT33, DIMB,	20300
1 RT35, SKAL, (RT36(I),I=1,2), THIC, (RT37(I),I=1,2), NPAN,	20310
2 (RT38(I),I=1,2), SPAD, (RT39(I),I=1,2), PRSS, CONC, CF	20320
501 0 FORMAT (1H0,2A6,A1,F5.2,A4,F5.2,14X,A6,F4.2,3X,A6,A4,F5.2,A6,A3,	20330
1 I1,A6,A5,F3.1,2A6,F5.1,3X,A6,A1)	20340
GO TO 115	20350
113 0 WRITE (IS8,501) (RT31(I),I=1,3), DIMA, RT33, DIMB,	20360
1 RT35, SKAL, (RT36(I),I=1,2), THIC, (RT37(I),I=1,2), NPAN,	20370
2 (RT38(I),I=1,2), SPAD, (RT39(I),I=1,2), PRSS, CONC, CF	20380
GO TO 115	20390
114 0 WRITE (IS8,502) (RT32(I),I=1,3), DIMA, RT33, DIMB, RT34, DIMC,	20400
1 RT35, SKAL, (RT36(I),I=1,2), THIC, (RT37(I),I=1,2), NPAN,	20410
2 (RT38(I),I=1,2), SPAD, (RT39(I),I=1,2), PRSS, CONC, CF	20420
502 0 FORMAT (1H0,2A6,A1,F5.2,A4,F5.2,A4,F5.2,5X,A6,F4.2,3X,A6,A4,F5.2,	20430
1 A6,A3,I1,A6,A5,F3.1,2A6,F5.1,3X,A6,A1)	20440
115 WRITE (IS8,503) RT40, RES(1), RT41, RES(11), RT42, RES(21)	20450
503 FORMAT (1H0, 40X,A4,F5.2,5X,A4,F5.2,5X,A5,F6.2)	20460
GO TO 117	20470
116 LOCP = LOCP + 1	20480
WRITE (IS8,503) RT40, RES(1), RT41, RES(11), RT42, RES(21)	20490
117 0 WRITE (IS8,504)	20500
1 RT50,RT51, (RES(I),I= 31, 38), RT52,RT53, (RES(I),I= 71, 78),	20510
2 RT54,RT55, (RES(I),I= 81, 88), RT56,RT57, (RES(I),I= 91, 98),	20520
3 RT58,RT59, (RES(I),I=101,108), RT60,RT61, (RES(I),I=111,118),	20530
4 RT62,RT63, (RES(I),I=121,128), RT64,RT65, (RES(I),I=131,138),	20540

5	RT66,RT67, (RES(I),I=141,148), RT68,RT69, (RES(I),I=151,158),	20550
6	RT70,RT71, (RES(I),I=161,168), RT72,RT73, (RES(I),I=171,178)	20560
504 0	FORMAT (1H ,A6,A4,8F13.6/1H ,A6,A4,8F13.6/1H ,A6,A4,8F13.6/	20570
1	1H ,A6,A4,8F13.6/1H ,A6,A4,8F13.6/1H ,A6,A4,8F13.6/	20580
2	1H ,A6,A4,8E13.4/1H ,A6,A4,8E13.4/1H ,A6,A4,8E13.4/	20590
3	1H ,A6,A4,8F13.6/1H ,A6,A4,8F13.6/1H ,A6,A4,8F13.6)	20600
C		20610
C	THIS SECTION PRINTS THE RAY TRACE RESULTS ON TAPE 9	20620
C		20630
	MOCP = LOCP = 1	20640
	IF (MOCP .EQ. 1) NOCP = 1	20650
	IF (MOCP .EQ. 2) NOCP = 2	20660
	IF (MOCP .EQ. 3) NOCP = 1	20670
	IF (MOCP .EQ. 4) NOCP = 2	20680
119	GO TO (120,125), NOCP	20690
120	CALL PAGE (IPB, LIME, IS9, IRT)	20700
	WRITE (IS9) (RT20(I), I=1,5)	20710
	GO TO (122,123,124), ICHAP	20720
122 0	WRITE (IS9) (RT30(I),I=1,3), DIMA, RT33, DIMB, RT34, DIMC,	20730
1	RT35, SKAL, (RT36(I),I=1,2), THIC, (RT37(I),I=1,2), NPAN,	20740
2	(RT38(I),I=1,2), SPAD, (RT39(I),I=1,2), PRSS, CONC, CF	20750
	GO TO 125	20760
123 0	WRITE (IS9) (RT31(I),I=1,3), DIMA, RT33, DIMB, RT34, DIMC,	20770
1	RT35, SKAL, (RT36(I),I=1,2), THIC, (RT37(I),I=1,2), NPAN,	20780
2	(RT38(I),I=1,2), SPAD, (RT39(I),I=1,2), PRSS, CONC, CF	20790
	GO TO 125	20800
124 0	WRITE (IS9) (RT32(I),I=1,3), DIMA, RT33, DIMB, RT34, DIMC,	20810
1	RT35, SKAL, (RT36(I),I=1,2), THIC, (RT37(I),I=1,2), NPAN,	20820
2	(RT38(I),I=1,2), SPAD, (RT39(I),I=1,2), PRSS, CONC, CF	20830
125	WRITE (IS9) RT40, RES(1), RT41, RES(11), RT42, RES(21)	20840
127 0	WRITE (IS9)	20850
1	R150,RT51, (RES(I),I= 31, 38), RT52,RT53, (RES(I),I= 71, 78),	20860
2	RT54,RT55, (RES(I),I= 81, 88), RT56,RT57, (RES(I),I= 91, 98),	20870
3	RT58,RT59, (RES(I),I=101,108), RT60,RT61, (RES(I),I=111,118),	20880
4	RT62,RT63, (RES(I),I=121,128), RT64,RT65, (RES(I),I=131,138),	20890
5	RT66,RT67, (RES(I),I=141,148), RT68,RT69, (RES(I),I=151,158),	20900
6	RT70,RT71, (RES(I),I=161,168), RT72,RT73, (RES(I),I=171,178)	20910
	IF (LOCP .EQ. 5) LOCP = 1	20920
	GO TO 800	20930
C		20940
C	THIS SECTION PRINTS THE RAY TRACE RESULTS ON TAPE 6	20950
C		20960
128	GO TO (130,136), LOCP	20970
130	NOCP=LOCP	20980
	LOCP = 2	20990
	CALL PAGE (IPR, LINE, IS8, IRT)	21000
	WRITE (IS8,510) RT20	21010

510	FORMAT (1H0,46X,4A6,A3)	21020
	GO TO (132, 133, 134), ICHAP	21030
132 0	WRITE (IS8,501) (RT30(I),I=1,3), DIMA, RT33, DIMB,	21040
1	RT35, SKAL, (RT36(I),I=1,2), THIC, (RT37(I),I=1,2), NPAN,	21050
2	(RT38(I),I=1,2), SPAD, (RT39(I),I=1,2), PRSS, CONC, CF	21060
	GO TO 135	21070
133 0	WRITE (IS8,501) (RT31(I),I=1,3), DIMA, RT33, DIMB,	21080
1	RT35, SKAL, (RT36(I),I=1,2), THIC, (RT37(I),I=1,2), NPAN,	21090
2	(RT38(I),I=1,2), SPAD, (RT39(I),I=1,2), PRSS, CONC, CF	21100
	GO TO 135	21110
134 0	WRITE (IS8,502) (RT32(I),I=1,3), DIMA, RT33, DIMB, RT34, DIMC,	21120
1	RT35, SKAL, (RT36(I),I=1,2), THIC, (RT37(I),I=1,2), NPAN,	21130
2	(RT38(I),I=1,2), SPAD, (RT39(I),I=1,2), PRSS, CONC, CF	21140
135	WRITE (IS8,512) RT40, RES(1), RT41, RES(11), RT42, RES(21)	21150
	GO TO 137	21160
136	NOCP=LOCP	21170
	LOCP = 1	21180
	WRITE (IS8,512) RT40, RES(1), RT41, RES(11), RT42, RES(21)	21190
512	FORMAT (1H0/1H ,40X,A4,F5.2,5X,A4,F5.2,5X,A5,F6.2)	21200
137 0	WRITE (IS8,514)	21210
1	RT50,RT51, (RES(I),I= 31, 38), RT52,RT53, (RES(I),I= 71, 78),	21220
2	RT54,RT55, (RES(I),I= 81, 88), RT56,RT57, (RES(I),I= 91, 98),	21230
3	RT58,RT59, (RES(I),I=101,108), RT60,RT61, (RES(I),I=111,118),	21240
4	RT62,RT63, (RES(I),I=121,128), RT64,RT65, (RES(I),I=131,138),	21250
5	RT66,RT67, (RES(I),I=141,148), RT68,RT69, (RES(I),I=151,158),	21260
6	RT70,RT71, (RES(I),I=161,168), RT72,RT73, (RES(I),I=171,178)	21270
514 0	FORMAT (1H0,A6,A4,8F13.6/1H0,A6,A4,8F13.6/1H ,A6,A4,8F13.6/	21280
1	1H ,A6,A4,8F13.6/1H ,A6,A4,8F13.6/1H ,A6,A4,8F13.6/	21290
2	1H0,A6,A4,8E13.4/1H ,A6,A4,8E13.4/1H ,A6,A4,8E13.4/	21300
3	1H0,A6,A4,8F13.6/1H ,A6,A4,8F13.6/1H ,A6,A4,8F13.6)	21310
	GO TO 119	21320
C	THIS SECTION PRINTS OUT THE MEAN AND RMS SUMMATION DATA.	21330
C		21340
C		21350
140	ISQ=ISO	21360
	CALL PAGE (IRM, LYN, ISQ, IRT)	21370
	WRITE (ISQ,500) RT20	21390
	WRITE (ISQ,546)	21400
546	FORMAT (1H0,39X,43HM E A N A N D R M S ' S U M M A T I O N)	21410
	GO TO (142,144,146), ICHAP	21420
142 0	WRITE (ISQ,501) (RT30(I),I=1,3), DIMA, RT33, DIMB,	21430
1	RT35, SKAL, (RT36(I),I=1,2), THIC, (RT37(I),I=1,2), NPAN,	21440
2	(RT38(I),I=1,2), SPAD, (RT39(I),I=1,2), PRSS, CONC, CF	21450
	GO TO 148	21460
144 0	WRITE (ISQ,501) (RT31(I),I=1,3), DIMA, RT33, DIMB,	21470
1	RT35, SKAL, (RT36(I),I=1,2), THIC, (RT37(I),I=1,2), NPAN,	21480
2	(RT38(I),I=1,2), SPAD, (RT39(I),I=1,2), PRSS, CONC, CF	21490

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GO TO 148                                         21500
146 0 WRITE (ISQ,502) (RT32(I),I=1,3), DIMA, RT33, DIMB, RT34, DIMC,    21510
     1      RT35, SKAL, (RT36(I),I=1,2), THIC, (RT37(I),I=1,2), NPAN,   21520
     2      (RT38(I),I=1,2), SPAD, (RT39(I),I=1,2), PRSS, CONC, CF    21530
148  WRITE (ISQ,548) RES(21)                      21540
548  FORMAT (1H0,48X,17HRAY ANGLE (D1) = ,F6.2,5H DEG.)           21550
     WRITE (ISQ, 549)                                     21560
549  FORMAT (1H0,47HPLANE ANGLE      MEAN      RMS      NO. POINTS) 21570
     0 WRITE (ISQ,550) (PLNA(I), AMN(I), STD(I), NMP(I), I=1,NPAG) 21580
550  FORMAT (1H0,F7.1,6X,E11.4,2X,E11.4,6X,I3)                  21590
     IF(ITEST.EQ.0) GO TO 800
     WRITE(ISQ,551)
551  FORMAT(1H0,60HNOTE ~ THE ABOVE SUMMATION DATA WAS CALCULATED BASED 21620
     1 ONLY ON/8X,54HPOINTS IN THE FIRST QUADRANT OF ELLIPSES OR RECTANG 21630
     2LES/8X,45HOR ON POINTS IN THE FIRST HALF OF TRAPEZIODS.)
800  RETURN                                         21640
     END                                           21650
$IRFTC MS23E4                                     )
CMENRMS                                         21660
SUBROUTINE MENRMS                               21670
C
DOUBLE PRECISION AVG, AVS, VAL, CON2          21680
C
COMMON DUM                                     21690
C
124
0 EQUIVALENCE (DUM( 1), CON), (DUM( 501), X), 21700
1 (DUM(1001), Y), (DUM(1501), W), (DUM(2001), DWX), 21710
2 (DUM(2501), DWY), (DUM(3001), JPN), (DUM(3501), RTV) 21720
C
0 EQUIVALENCE (CON( 1), DIMA), (CON( 2), DIMB), 21730
1 (CON( 3), DIMC), (CON( 4), DEL), (CON( 5), GNU), 21740
2 (CON( 6), THIC), (CON( 7), SPAD), (CON( 8), PRSS), 21750
3 (CON( 9), NPAN), (CON(10), ISI), (CON(11), ISO), 21760
4 (CON(12), IBC), (CON(13), NGP), (CON(14), LP7), 21770
C
0 EQUIVALENCE (CON( 15), FR), (CON( 16), LOCP), (CON( 17), IPD), 21780
1 (CON( 18), IPR), (CON( 19), CHAP), (CON( 20), ISCR1), 21790
2 (CON( 21), ISCR2), (CON( 22), SKAL), (CON( 23), ISEC), 21800
3 (CON( 24), NPAG), (CON( 25), YONG), (CON( 26), ILGDT), 21810
4 (CON( 27), IREL), (CON( 28), LP5), (CON( 29), CPRSS) 21820
C
0 EQUIVALENCE (CON( 30), IRM), (CON( 31), IPB), 21830
1 (CON( 53), SCAL), (CON( 61), SPAC), (CON( 69), PRES), 21840
2 (CON( 77), PLNA), (CON( 85), RAYA), (CON( 93), RI), 21850
3 (CON(101), RES), (CON(315), STAT), (CON(371), OIF), 21860
4 (CON(401),EANDF), (CON(451), RHS)            21870
C
0 EQUIVALENCE (STAT( 1), NMP), (STAT( 9), AVG), 21880
                                         21890
                                         21900
                                         21910
                                         21920
                                         21930
                                         21940
                                         21950
                                         21960

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1. (STAT(25), AVS), (STAT(41), AMN), (STAT(49), STD) 21970
C
C EQUIVALENCE (CON(33), ITEST), (OIF(11), N2) 21980
C
C DIMENSION NMP( 8), AVG( 8), AVS( 8), AMN( 8), STD( 8), RES(180) 21990
C
C XS = XIN 22000
C YS = YIN 22010
C XP = XOUT 22020
C YP = YOUT 22030
C
C XXX=1. 22040
C IF(N2.EQ.2) XXX=0. 22050
C GO TO (101,110), ISEC 22060
101 DO 109 I=1,NPAG 22070
IJ = I-1
XS = RES(IJ+ 1) 22080
YS = RES(IJ+ 11) 22090
XP = RES(IJ+ 71) 22100
YP = RES(IJ+ 81) 22110
ICHAP = CHAP 22120
GO TO (102,103,104), ICHAP 22130
C
125 C===== IS POINT MORE THAN 1 INCH INSIDE ELLIPSE BOUNDARY 22140
102 A = DIMA/2.0 22150
B = DIMB/2.0 22160
IF (XS .GT. A) GO TO 109 22170
IF (YS .GT. B) GO TO 109 22180
XLIM = A*SQRT(1.0-(YS**2/(B*B))) 22190
YLIM = B*SQRT(1.0-(XS**2/(A*A))) 22200
IF (XS .GT. (XLIM-1.0)) GO TO 109 22210
IF (YS .GT. (YLIM-1.0)) GO TO 109 22220
IF (XP .GT. A) GO TO 109 22230
IF (YP .GT. B) GO TO 109 22240
XLIM = A*SQRT(1.0-(YP**2/(B*B))) 22250
YLIM = B*SQRT(1.0-(XP**2/(A*A))) 22260
IF (XP .GT. (XLIM-1.0)) GO TO 109 22270
IF (YP .GT. (YLIM-1.0)) GO TO 109 22280
IF (XP .GT. (XLIM-1.0)) GO TO 109 22290
IF (YP .GT. (YLIM-1.0)) GO TO 109 22300
XLIM = A*SQRT(1.0-(YP**2/(B*B))) 22310
YLIM = B*SQRT(1.0-(XP**2/(A*A))) 22320
IF (XP .GT. (XLIM-1.0)) GO TO 109 22330
IF (YP .GT. (YLIM-1.0)) GO TO 109 22340
GO TO 108 22350
C
C===== IS POINT MORE THAN 1 INCH INSIDE RECTANGLE BOUNDARY 22360
103 A = DIMA/2.0 22370
B = DIMB/2.0 22380
IF (XS .GT. (A-1.0)) GO TO 109 22390
IF (YS .GT. (B-1.0)) GO TO 109 22400
IF (XP .GT. (A-1.0)) GO TO 109 22410
IF (YP .GT. (B-1.0)) GO TO 109 22420
IF (YP .GT. (B-1.0)) GO TO 109 22430

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      GO TO 108                                22440
C
C===== IS POINT MORE THAN 1 INCH INSIDE TRAPEZOID BOUNDARY    22450
  104   A = DIMA/2.0                                22460
        B = DIMB                                22470
        C = DIMC/2.0                                22480
        IF((N2.EQ.2) .AND. (XP.LT.0.)) GO TO 109    22490
        IF((N2.EQ.2) .AND. (YP.LT.0.)) GO TO 109    22500
        IF (YS.GT. B) GO TO 109                    22510
        XLIM = C + ((A-C)/B)*(B-YS)
        YLIM = B                                22520
        IF (XS.LE. C) GO TO 105                    22530
        IF (XS.GT. A) GO TO 109                    22540
        IF ((A-C) .NE. 0.0) GO TO 114    22550
        YLIM = B                                22560
        GO TO 105                                22570
  114   YLIM = (B/(A-C))*(A-XS)                  22580
  105   IF (XS.GT. (XLIM-XXX)) GO TO 109    22590
        IF (YS.GT. (YLIM-XXX)) GO TO 109    22600
        IF (IREL.EQ. 1) GO TO 106    22610
        IF (YS.LT. XXX) GO TO 109    22620
        IF (YP.GT. B) GO TO 109    22630
  106   XLIM = C + ((A-C)/B)*(B-YP)    22640
        YLIM = B                                22650
        IF (XP.LE. C) GO TO 107    22660
        IF (XP.GT. A) GO TO 109    22670
        IF ((A-C) .NE. 0.0) GO TO 115    22680
        YLIM = B                                22690
        GO TO 107                                22700
  115   YLIM = (B/(A-C))*(A-XP)    22710
  107   IF (XP.GT. (XLIM-XXX)) GO TO 109    22720
        IF (YP.GT. (YLIM-XXX)) GO TO 109    22730
        IF (IREL.EQ. 1) GO TO 108    22740
        IF (YP.LT. XXX) GO TO 109    22750
C
C===== STORE COMPONENTS NEEDED FOR MEAN AND RMS    22760
C
  108   NMP(1) = NMP(1) + 1    22770
        RES1 = RES(IJ+141)    22780
        RES2 = RES1*RES1    22790
        AVG(1) = AVG(1) + RES1    22800
        AVS(I) = AVS(I) + RES2    22810
        IF(N2.EQ.2) GO TO 109    22820
        IF(ITEST.EQ.1) GO TO 109    22830
        IF((XS.EQ.0.),AND.(YS.EQ.0.)) GO TO 109    22840
        IF(XS.EQ.0.) GO TO 116    22850
        IF(I.EQ.1) J=5    22860

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IF(I.EQ.2) J=4	22910
IF(I.EQ.3) J=3	22920
IF(I.EQ.4) J=2	22930
IF(I.EQ.5) J=1	22940
IF(I.EQ.6) J=8	22950
IF(I.EQ.7) J=7	22960
IF(I.EQ.8) J=6	22970
NMP(J)=NMP(J)+1	22980
AVG(J)=AVG(J)+RES1	22990
AVS(J)=AVS(J)+RES2	23000
116 IF(ICHAP.EQ.3) GO TO 109	23010
IF(YS.EQ.0.) GO TO 109	23020
IF(I.EQ.1) J=5	23030
IF(I.EQ.2) J=6	23040
IF(I.EQ.3) J=7	23050
IF(I.EQ.4) J=8	23060
IF(I.EQ.5) J=1	23070
IF(I.EQ.6) J=2	23080
IF(I.EQ.7) J=3	23090
IF(I.EQ.8) J=4	23100
NMP(J)=NMP(J)+1	23110
AVG(J)=AVG(J)+RES1	23120
AVS(J)=AVS(J)+RES2	23130
127 117 IF(XS.EQ.0.) GO TO 109	23140
IF(I.EQ.1) J=1	23150
IF(I.EQ.2) J=8	23160
IF(I.EQ.3) J=7	23170
IF(I.EQ.4) J=6	23180
IF(I.EQ.5) J=5	23190
IF(I.EQ.6) J=4	23200
IF(I.EQ.7) J=3	23210
IF(I.EQ.8) J=2	23220
NMP(J)=NMP(J)+1	23230
AVG(J)=AVG(J)+RES1	23240
AVS(J)=AVS(J)+RES2	23250
109 CONTINUE	23260
GO TO 800	23270
C	23280
C===== THIS SECTION CALCULATES THE MEAN (AMN) AND RMS (STD).	23290
C	23300
110 DO 112 I=1,NPAG	23310
AMP = 0.0	23320
AMP = NMP(I)	23330
IF (AMP.EQ.0.0) GO TO 113	23340
AMN(I) = AVG(I)/AMP	23350
VAL = (AVS(I) - AVG(I)*AVG(I)/AMP)	23360
IF (VAL.GT.0.0) GO TO 111	23370

```

VAL = ABS(VAL) 23380
111 STD(I) = SQRT(VAL)/(SQRT(AMP-1.0)) 23390
      SMN = AMN(I)*(1.0E-6) 23400
      IF (STD(I) .LT. SMN) STD(I) = 0.0 23410
      GO TO 112 23420
113 AMN(I) = 0.0 23430
      STD(I) = 0.0 23440
112 CONTINUE 23450
800 RETURN 23460
END 23470
$IRFTC 11S23E5 23471
CMAXMIN 23480
SUBROUTINE MAXMIN(IRT) 23490
C 23500
C THIS SUBROUTINE CALCULATES THE MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM SLOPES AT A 23510
C POINT. 23520
C 23530
COMMON DUM 23540
C 23550
0 EQUIVALENCE (DUM( 1), CON), (DUM( 501), X), 23560
1 (DUM(1501), W), (DUM(2251), DWX), 23570
2 (DUM(3001), JPN), (DUM(3501), RTV) 23580
C 23590
128 0 EQUIVALENCE (CON( 1), DIMA), (CON( 2), DIMB), 23600
1 (CON( 3), DIMC), (CON( 4), DEL), (CON( 5), GNU), 23610
2 (CON( 6), THIC), (CON( 7), SPAD), (CON( 8), PRSS), 23620
3 (CON( 9), NPAN), (CON( 10), ISI), (CON( 11), ISO), 23630
4 (CON( 12), IBC), (CON( 13), NGP), (CON( 14), LP7), 23640
5 (CON( 15), FR), (CON( 16), LOCP), (CON( 17), IPD), 23650
6 (CON( 18), IPR), (CON( 19), CHAP), (CON( 20), ISCR1), 23660
7 (CON( 21), ISCR2), (CON( 22), SKAL), (CON( 23), ISEC), 23670
8 (CON( 24), NPAG), (CON( 25), YONG), (CON( 26), ILGD), 23680
9 (CON( 27), IREL), (CON( 28), LP5), (CON( 29), CPRSS) 23690
C 23700
0 EQUIVALENCE (CON( 30), IRM), (CON( 31), IPB), 23710
1 (CON( 53), SCAL), (CON( 61), SPAC), (CON( 69), PRES), 23720
2 (CON( 77), PLNA), (CON( 85), RAYA), (CON( 93), RI), 23730
3 (CON(101), RES), (CON(315), STAT), (CON(371), OIF), 23740
4 (CON(401), EANDF), (CON(451), RHS) 23750
C 23760
0 DIMENSION CON( 500), X(21,33), W(21,33), 23770
1 DWX(21,33), JPN(500), RTV(500), OIF(12) 23780
C 23790
0 DIMENSION RT30(3), RT31(3), RT32(3), RT36(2), RT37(2), RT38(2), 23800
1 RT39(2) 23810
C 23820
0 DATA RT30(1)/13HELLIPSE A=/, RT31(1)/13HRECTANGLE A=/, 23830

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    1 RT32(1)/13HTRAPEZOID A=/, RT33/4H B=/, RT34/4H C=/, 23840
    2 RT35/6HSCALE=/, RT36(1)/1CHTHICKNESS=/, 23850
    3 RT37(1)/9H PANES=/, RT38(1)/11H SPACING=/, 23860
    4 RT39(1)/12H PRESSURE=/ 23870
C DATA HING/6HHINGED/, CH/1H /, CLMP/6HCLAMPE/, CC/1HD/ 23880
RAD = 0.017453292519 23890
IDT = IRT 23910
LINE=0 23920
C . 23930
C THIS SECTION GENERATES A POINT IN THE MIDDLE OF A GRID AND THEN 23940
C DETERMINES IF THE GRID EXISTS. 23950
C DO 120 K=1,NGP 23960
IPG = 2 23980
K1 = JPN(K) 23990
CALL PACWRD (K1, K2, 2) 24000
XP = X(K1,K2) + DEL/2.0 24010
EJ=K1-1 24020
YP=EJ*DEL + DEL/2.0 24030
CALL INCOTB (XP, YP, OWF, OWX, Owy, IPG) 24040
IF (IPG .EQ. 1) GO TO 120 24050
R = 0.0001 24060
129 SMX = 0.0 24070
DO 114 J=1,181,2 24080
RJ = J-1 24090
THE = RJ*RAD 24100
XL = XP + R*COS(THE) 24110
YL = YP + R*SIN(THE) 24120
CALL INCOTB(XL,YL,OWG,OWX,Owy,IPG) 24130
OWR = (ABS(OWF) - ABS(OWG))/R 24140
OWS = ABS(OWR) 24150
IF (J .EQ. 1) SMN = OWR 24160
IF (J .EQ. 1) SMX = OWR 24170
THF = THE/RAD 24180
IF (OWS .LT. ABS(SMX)) GO TO 112 24190
SMX = OWR 24200
AMX = THE/RAD 24210
112 IF (OWS .GT. ABS(SMN)) GO TO 114 24220
SMN = OWR 24230
AMN = THE/RAD 24240
114 CONTINUE 24250
IF(K.EQ.1) GO TO 115 24260
IF(LINE-45) 116,115,115 24270
115 CALL PAGE (IPD, LINE, ISO, IDT) 24280
'WRITE (ISO,500) 24290
500 0 FORMAT (1HO/1H ,3X,40H' I N D O W : D E F O R M A T I O N S - , 24300
   49H DEFLECTIONS, MAXIMUM AND , 24310

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      2 25HM I N I M U M S L O P E / 1 H )          24320
      ICHAP = CHAP                                     24330
      IF ( IBC .NE. 1) GO TO 302                      24340
      CONC = HING                                     24350
      CF = CH                                         24360
      302 IF ( IBC .NE. 2) GO TO 303                  24370
      CONC = CLMP                                     24380
      CF = CC                                         24390
      303 GO TO (102,103,104), ICHAP                 24400
      102 0 WRITE (ISO,501) (RT30(I),I=1,3), DIMA, RT33, DIMB,
            1 RT35, SKAL, (RT36(I),I=1,2), THIC, (RT37(I),I=1,2), NPAN,
            2 (RT38(I),I=1,2), SPAD, (RT39(I),I=1,2), PRSS, CONC, CF    24420
      501 0 FORMAT (1H0,2A6,A1,F5.2,A4,F5.2,14X,A6,F4.2,3X,A6,A4,F5.2,A6,A3,
            1 I1,A6,A5,F3.1,2A6,F5.1,3X,A6,A1)           24430
            GO TO 105                                     24440
      103 0 WRITE (ISO,501) (RT31(I),I=1,3), DIMA, RT33, DIMB,
            1 RT35, SKAL, (RT36(I),I=1,2), THIC, (RT37(I),I=1,2), NPAN,
            2 (RT38(I),I=1,2), SPAD, (RT39(I),I=1,2), PRSS, CONC, CF    24460
            GO TO 105                                     24470
      104 0 WRITE (ISO,518) (RT32(I),I=1,3), DIMA, RT33, DIMB, RT34, DIMC,
            1 RT35, SKAL, (RT36(I),I=1,2), THIC, (RT37(I),I=1,2), NPAN,
            2 (RT38(I),I=1,2), SPAD, (RT39(I),I=1,2), PRSS, CONC, CF    24480
      518 0 FORMAT (1H0,2A6,A1,F5.2,A4,F5.2,A4,F5.2,5X,A6,F4.2,3X,A6,A4,F5.2,
            1 A6,A3,I1,A6,A5,F3.1,2A6,F5.1,3X,A6,A1)           24510
      105 WRITE (ISO,505)                                24490
      130 505 0 FORMAT (1H0/1H ,43H(ANGLE IS IN DEGREES MEASURED WITH RESPECT ,
            1 23HTO THE POSITIVE X-AXIS)/1H0,12H COORDINATES,26X,8HMAXIMUM ,
            2 5HSLOPE,10X,14HMINIMUM SLOPE/1H ,3H X,7X,1HY,8X,10HDEFLECTION,
            3 8X,15HSLOPE ANGLE,8X,15HSLOPE ANGLE)           24520
            116 WRITE (ISO,506) XP, YP, OWF, SMX, AMX, SMN, AMN   24530
      506 FORMAT (1H ,F5.2,3X,F5.2,4X,E12.5,2(4X,E12.5,3X,F4.0)) 24540
      120 CONTINUE                                     24550
      800 RETURN                                       24560
            END                                         24570
      $IRFTC MS23E6                                     24580
      CRTVLST                                         24590
            SUBROUTINE RTVLST (IRT, LIN, IPV)             24600
      C
      C     III = SWITCH TO BYPASS RETRIEVAL PAGING PRINTOUT 24610
      C     IPV = PAGE COUNTER FOR RETRIEVAL INDEX PRINTOUT 24620
      C     ISO = SYSTEM OUTPUT TAPE                         24630
      C     JT1 = RETRIEVAL NUMBER                          24640
      C     JT7 = NUMBER OF PANES                          24650
      C     JT10 = BOUNDARY COORDINATE SWITCH             24660
      C     LIN = RETRIEVAL INDEX OUTPUT LINE COUNTER    24670
      C     RT2 = PLANFORM SELECTION SWITCH              24680
      C     RT3 = BASE LENGTH OF PLANFORM                 24690
      C     RT4 = WIDTH OF PLANFORM                        24700
      C     RT5 = UPPER X DIMENSION OF TRAPEZOID          24710

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C	RT6 = GLASS THICKNESS			24790
C	RT8 = SPACING BETWEEN PANES			24800
C	RT9 = INTERSTICIAL PRESSURE			24810
C				24820
C	COMMON DUM			24830
C	0 EQUIVALENCE	(DUM(1), CON),	(DUM(501), X),	24840
	1 (DUM(1001), Y),	(DUM(1501), W),	(DUM(2001), DWX),	24850
	2 (DUM(2501), DWY),	(DUM(3001), JPN),	(DUM(3501), RTV)	24860
C	0 EQUIVALENCE	(CON(1), DIMA),	(CON(2), DIMB),	24870
	1 (CON(3), DIMC),	(CON(4), DEL),	(CON(5), GNU),	24880
	2 (CON(6), THIC),	(CON(7), SPAD),	(CON(8), PRSS),	24890
	3 (CON(9), NPAN),	(CON(10), ISI),	(CON(11), ISO),	24900
	4 (CON(12), IBC),	(CON(13), NGP),	(CON(14), LP7),	24910
	5 (CON(15), FR),	(CON(16), LOCP),	(CON(17), IPD),	24920
	6 (CON(18), IPR),	(CON(19), CHAP),	(CON(20), ISCR1),	24930
	7 (CON(21), ISCR2),	(CON(22), SKAL),	(CON(23), ISEC),	24940
	8 (CON(24), NPAG),	(CON(25), YONG),	(CON(26), ILGD),	24950
	9 (CON(27), IREL),	(CON(28), LP5),	(CON(29), CPRSS)	24960
C	0 EQUIVALENCE	(CON(30), IRM),	(CON(31), IPB),	24970
131	1 (CON(53), SCAL),	(CON(61), SPAC),	(CON(69), PRES),	24980
	2 (CON(77), PLNA),	(CON(85), RAYA),	(CON(93), RI),	24990
	3 (CON(101), RES),	(CON(315), STAT),	(CON(371), OIF),	25000
	4 (CON(401), EANDF),	(CON(451), RHS)		25010
C	0 EQUIVALENCE	(RTV(1), JT1),	(RTV(41), RT2),	25020
	1 (RTV(81), RT3),	(RTV(121), RT4),	(RTV(161), RT5),	25030
	2 (RTV(201), RT6),	(RTV(241), JT7),	(RTV(281), RT8),	25040
	3 (RTV(321), RT9),	(RTV(361), JT10),	(RTV(401), RT11)	25050
C	0 DIMENSION	CON(500),	X(22,22),	25060
	1 DWX(22,22),	DWY(22,22),	Y(22,22),	25070
		JPN(500),	W(22,22),	25080
		RTV(500)		25090
C	0 DIMENSION	SCAL(8),	SPAC(8),	25100
	1 RAYA(8),	RI(7),	RES(180),	25110
	2 RT30(2),	RT31(2),	RT32(2),	25120
	RT33(2),	RT34(2),	SHAPT(2),	25130
	CONC(2)			25140
C	0 DIMENSION	JT1(50),	RT2(50),	25150
	RT3(50),	RT4(50),	RT5(50),	25160
	RT6(50),			25170
				25180
C	0 DATA	RT30(1)/9HELLIPSE /,	RT31(1)/9HRECTANGLE/,	25190
	1 RT32(1)/9HRAPEZOID/,	RT33(1)/7HINGED /,		25200
	2 RT34(1)/7HCLAMPED/,	STAR/5H*****/		25210
C	LIN = LIN + 1			25220
				25230
				25240
				25250

	IF (LIN .LT. 100) GO TO 100	25260
	LIN = LIN + 101	25270
	GO TO 101	25280
100	JT1(LIN) = IRT	25290
	RT2(LIN) = CHAP	25300
	RT3(LIN) = DIMA	25310
	RT4(LIN) = DIMB	25320
	RT5(LIN) = DIMC	25330
	RT6(LIN) = THIC	25340
	JT7(LIN) = NPAN	25350
	RT8(LIN) = SPAD	25360
	IF (NPAN .EQ. 1) RT8(LIN) = STAR	25370
	RT9(LIN) = PRSS	25380
	JT10(LIN) = IBC	25390
	IF (LIN .LT. 40) GO TO 800	25400
101	III = 0	25410
	CALL PAGE (IPV, LIN, ISO, III)	25420
	WRITE (ISO, 500)	25430
500 0	FORMAT (1H0,42HRETRIEVAL SHAPE A B C ,	25440
1	59HTHICKNESS PANES SPACING PRESSURE FIXITY /	25450
2	7H NUMBER,16X,17HIN. IN. IN.,6X,3HIN.,16X,3HIN.,8X,3HLB.,	25460
3	16X/1H)	25470
132	DO 114 I=1,LIN	25480
	IF (RT2(I) .NE. 1.0) GO TO 102	25490
	SHAP(1) = RT30(1)	25500
	SHAP(2) = RT30(2)	25510
102	IF (RT2(I) .NE. 2.0) GO TO 104	25520
	SHAP(1) = RT31(1)	25530
	SHAP(2) = RT31(2)	25540
104	IF (RT2(I) .NE. 3.0) GO TO 106	25550
	SHAP(1) = RT32(1)	25560
	SHAP(2) = RT32(2)	25570
106	IF (JT10(I) .NE. 1) GO TO 108	25580
	CONC(1) = RT33(1)	25590
	CONC(2) = RT33(2)	25600
108	IF (JT10(I) .NE. 2) GO TO 112	25610
	CONC(1) = RT34(1)	25620
	CONC(2) = RT34(2)	25630
112	IF (NPAN .EQ. 2) GO TO 113	25640
0	WRITE (ISO,502) JT1(I), (SHAP(J),J=1,2), RT3(I), RT4(I), RT5(I),	25650
1	RT6(I), JT7(I), RT8(I), RT9(I), (CONC(J),J=1,2)	25660
502 0	FORMAT (1H ,3X,I3,4X,A6,A3,2X,F5.2,2X,F5.2,2X,F5.2,4X,F5.2,7X,I1,	25670
1	6X,A5, 5X,F5.1,5X,A6,A1,4X)	25680
	GO TO 114	25690
113 0	WRITE (ISO,503) JT1(I), (SHAP(J),J=1,2), RT3(I), RT4(I), RT5(I),	25700
1	RT6(I), JT7(I), RT8(I), RT9(I), (CONC(J),J=1,2)	25710
503 0	FORMAT (1H ,3X,I3,4X,A6,A3,2X,F5.2,2X,F5.2,2X,F5.2,4X,F5.2,7X,I1,	25720

1-6X,F5.2,5X,F5.1,5X,A6,A1) 25730
 114 CONTINUE 25740
 LIN = 0 25750
 800 RETURN 25760
 END 25770
 \$IBFTC MS23E7 25780
 CBONDY 25790
 SUBROUTINE BONDY (XP, YP, IBY) 25800
 C 25810
 C THIS SUBROUTINE TESTS THE X AND Y COORDINATES OF A POINT TO BE 25820
 C SURE THEY ARE INSIDE THE BOUNDARY. 25830
 C 25840
 C A = DEFINED BELOW 25850
 C B = DEFINED BELOW 25860
 C C = DEFINED BELOW 25870
 C CHAP = ICHAP = PLANFORM SELECTION SWITCH 25880
 C DIMA = LOWER LENGTH OF PLANFORM 25890
 C DIMB = HEIGHT OF PLANFORM 25900
 C DIMC = UPPER X DIMENSION OF TRAPEZOID 25910
 C IBY = 1 INDICATES POINT IS OUTSIDE PLANFORM BOUNDARY 25920
 C XLIM = X VALUE AT PLANFORM BOUNDARY CORRESPONDING TO YP 25930
 C XP = X COORDINATE OF POINT BEING CHECKED 25940
 C YP = Y COORDINATE OF POINT BEING CHECKED 25950
 C 25960
 C 25970
 COMMON DUM 25980
 C
 0 EQUIVALENCE (DUM(1), CON), (DUM(501), X), 25990
 1 (DUM(1001), Y), (DUM(1501), W), (DUM(2001), DWX), 26000
 2 (DUM(2501), DWY), (DUM(3001), JPN), (DUM(3501), RTV) 26010
 C 26020
 0 EQUIVALENCE (CON(1), DIMA), (CON(2), DIMB), 26030
 1 (CON(3), DIMC), (CON(4), DEL), (CON(5), GNU), 26040
 2 (CON(6), THIC), (CON(7), SPAD), (CON(8), PRSS), 26050
 3 (CON(9), NPAN), (CON(10), ISI), (CON(11), ISO), 26060
 4 (CON(12), IBC), (CON(13), NGP), (CON(14), LP7), 26070
 5 (CON(15), FR), (CON(16), LOCP), (CON(17), IPD), 26080
 6 (CON(18), IPR), (CON(19), CHAP), (CON(20), ISCR1), 26090
 7 (CON(21), ISCR2), (CON(22), SKAL), (CON(23), ISEC), 26100
 8 (CON(24), NPAG), (CON(25), YONG), (CON(26), ILGD), 26110
 9 (CON(27), IREL), (CON(28), LP5), (CON(29), CPRSS) 26120
 C 26130
 0 EQUIVALENCE (CON(30), IRM), (CON(31), IPB), 26140
 1 (CON(53), SCAL), (CON(61), SPAC), (CON(69), PRES), 26150
 2 (CON(77), PLNA), (CON(85), RAYA), (CON(93), RI), 26160
 3 (CON(101), RES), (CON(315), STAT), (CON(371), OIF), 26170
 4 (CON(401), EANDF), (CON(451), RHS) 26180
 C 26190

	O DIMENSION	CON(500),	X(22,22),	Y(22,22),	W(22,22),	26200
	1 DWX(22,22),	DWY(22,22),	JPN(500),	RTV(500)		26210
C	I CHAP = CHAP					26220
	GO TO (101,102,103), ICHAP					26230
101	A = DIMA/2.0					26240
	B = DIMB/2.0					26250
	IF (ABS(YP) .GT. B) GO TO 104					26260
	XLIM = A*SQRT(1.0-(YP**2/(B*B)))					26270
	IF (ABS(XP) .GT. XLIM) GO TO 104					26280
	GO TO 800					26290
102	A = DIMA/2.0					26300
	B = DIMB/2.0					26310
	IF (ABS(YP) .GT. B) GO TO 104					26320
	IF (ABS(XP) .GT. A) GO TO 104					26330
	GO TO 800					26340
103	A = DIMA/2.0					26350
	B = DIMB					26360
	C = DIMC/2.0					26370
	IF (ABS(YP) .GT. B) GO TO 104					26380
	XLIM = C + ((A-C)/B)*(B-YP)					26390
	IF (ABS(XP) .GT. XLIM) GO TO 104					26400
	GO TO 800					26410
104	IBY = 1					26420
800	RETURN					26430
	END					26440
	\$IRFTC MS23E8					26450
	CPACWRD					26460
	SUBROUTINE PACWRD (K1, K2, K3)					26470
C	THIS SUBROUTINE PACKS AND UNPACKS TWO INTEGER WORDS.					26480
C	PACKING K1 = FIRST INTEGER AND RETURNED PACKED WORD					26490
C	K2 = SECOND INTEGER INPUT					26500
C	K3 = 1					26510
C	UNPACKING K1 = PACKED WORD AND RETURNED FIRST INTEGER					26520
C	K2 = SECOND INTEGER RETURNED					26530
C	K3 = 2					26540
	GO TO (100, 102), K3					26550
100	K1 = K1*32768 + K2					26560
	GO TO 800					26570
102	K4 = K1/32768					26580
	K2 = K1 - K4*32768					26590
	K1 = K4					26600
800	RETURN					26610
						26620
						26630
						26640
						26650
						26660

	END	26670
\$IBFTC MS23E9		26680
CPAGE		26690
SUBROUTINE PAGE (IPN, LINE, ISN, INX)		26700
C THIS SUBROUTINE PRINTS THE TIME AND PAGE NUMBER AT THE PAGE TOP		26710
C		26720
C INX = RETRIEVAL NUMBER		26730
C IPN = PAGE NUMBER		26740
C ISN = TAPE NUMBER		26750
C LINE = LINE NUMBER		26760
C		26770
DIMENSION RT10(3)		26780
C		26790
DATA RT10(1)/18HRETRIEVAL NUMBER =/, RT11/4HPAGE/		26800
C		26810
IPN = IPN + 1		26820
IF (INX .EQ. 0) GO TO 100		26830
IF (ISN .EQ. 9) GO TO 102		26840
WRITE (ISN,500) (RT10(I), I=1,3), INX, RT11, IPN		26850
500 FORMAT (1H1,3A6,I5,89X,A4,I4)		26860
GO TO 800		26870
102 WRITE (ISN) (RT10(I), I=1,3), INX, RT11, IPN		26880
GO TO 800		26890
100 WRITE (ISN, 501) RT11, IPN		26900
501 FORMAT (1H1,112X,A4,I4)		26910
800 LINE = 1		26920
RETURN		26930
END		26940
\$IBFTC MS23F0		26950
CSHRDEF		26960
SUBROUTINE SHRDEF		26970
C		26980
C ETA = FACTOR TO MODIFY DEFLECTION BY TO OBTAIN SHEAR DEFORMATION		26990
C		27000
COMMON DUM		27010
C		27020
O EQUIVALENCE (DUM(1), CON), (DUM(501), X),		27030
1 (DUM(1001), Y), (DUM(1501), W), (DUM(2001), DWX),		27040
2 (DUM(2501), DWY), (DUM(3001), JPN), (DUM(3501), RTV)		27050
C		27060
O EQUIVALENCE (CON(1), DIMA), (CON(2), DIMB),		27070
1 (CON(3), DIMC), (CON(4), DEL), (CON(5), GNU),		27080
2 (CON(6), THIC), (CON(7), SPAD), (CON(8), PRSS),		27090
3 (CON(9), NPAN), (CON(10), ISI), (CON(11), ISO),		27100
4 (CON(12), IBC), (CON(13), NGP), (CON(14), LP7),		27110
5 (CON(15), FR), (CON(16), LOCP), (CON(17), IPD),		27120
6 (CON(18), IPR), (CON(19), CHAP), (CON(20), ISCR1),		27130

7	(CON(21),ISCR2),	(CON(22), SKAL),	(CON(23), ISEC),	27140	
8	(CON(24), NPAG),	(CON(25), YONG),	(CON(26), ILRG),	27150	
9	(CON(27), IREL),	(CON(28), LP5),	(CON(29),CPRSS)	27160	
C				27170	
0	EQUIVALENCE	(CON(30), IRM),	(CON(31), IPB),	27180	
1	(CON(53), SCAL),	(CON(61), SPAC),	(CON(69), PRES),	27190	
2	(CON(77), PLNA),	(CON(85), RAYA),	(CON(93), RI),	27200	
3	(CON(101), RES),	(CON(315), STAT),	(CON(371), OIF),	27210	
4	(CON(401),EANDF),	(CON(451), RHS)		27220	
C				27230	
0	DIMENSION CON(500),	X(22,22),	Y(22,22),	W(22,22),	27240
1	DWX(22,22), DWY(22,22),	JPN(500),	RTV(500)		27250
C					27260
	PI2 = 3.141592653*3.141592653				27270
	BET2 = (DIMA/DIMB)**2				27280
	ETA = PI2*(1.0 + BETA)*(THIC**2)/((DIMAX**2)*(1.0 - GNU)*3.0)				27290
	DO 100 I=1,22				27300
	DO 100 J = 1,22				27310
100	W(I,J) = W(I,J)*ETA				27320
800	RETURN				27330
	END				27340
\$IBFTC	MS23F1				27350
	FUNCTION SINH(ARC)				27360
C					27370
C	THIS FUNCTION CALCULATES THE DOUBLE PRECISION HYPERBOLIC SINE				27380
C	BUT RETURNS THE SINGLE PRECISION HYPERBOLIC SINE.				27390
C					27400
	DOUBLE PRECISION ARG,DSINH				27410
C					27420
	ARG = ARC				27430
	IF(ARC .GT. 88.0) ARG=88.0				27440
	DSINH = 5.0D-1*(DEXP(ARG)-DEXP(-ARG))				27450
	SINH = DSINH				27460
	RETURN				27470
	END				27480
\$IBFTC	MS23F2				27490
	FUNCTION COSH(ARC)				27500
C					27510
C	THIS FUNCTION CALCULATES THE DOUBLE PRECISION HYPERBOLIC COSINE				27520
C	BUT RETURNS THE SINGLE PRECISION HYPERBOLIC COSINE.				27530
C					27540
	DOUBLE PRECISION ARG,DCOSH				27550
C					27560
	ARG = ARC				27570
	IF(ARC .GT. 88.0) ARG=88.0				27580
	DCOSH = 5.0D-1*(DEXP(ARG)+DEXP(-ARG))				27590
	COSH = DCOSH				27600

RETURN	27610
END	27620
\$IBFTC MS23F3	27630
FUNCTION TANH(ARC)	27640
C	27650
C THIS FUNCTION CALCULATES THE DOUBLE PRECISION HYPERBOLIC TANGENT	27660
C BUT RETURNS THE SINGLE PRECISION HYPERBOLIC TANGENT.	27670
C	27680
DOUBLE PRECISION ARG,DTANH	27690
C	27700
ARG = ARC	27710
IF(ARC .GT. 88.0) ARG=88.0	27720
DTANH = (DEXP(ARG)-DEXP(-ARG))/(DEXP(ARG)+DEXP(-ARG))	27730
TANH = DTANH	27740
RETURN	27750
END	27760

2789

\$IBFTC MS23GO	00000
CWINTWO	00010
C	00020
C * STARED PROGRAMS CONTAIN DIFFERENT FLOW LOGIC THAN SINGLE RAY	00030
C PROGRAMS OF THE SAME NAME. THE CON EQUIVALENCE IS DIFFERENT FROM	00040
C SINGLE RAY TRACE PROGRAMS IN ALL TWO RAY TRACE PROGRAMS.	00050
C GO * WINTWO - APOLLO WINDOW DEFORMATION AND LINE OF SIGHT DRIVER	00060
C G1 ELIPSE - ELLIPSE DEFORMATION GENERATOR	00070
C G2 ELIPIT - ELLIPTIC COORDINATE GENERATOR	00080
C G3 RECTAG - RECTANGULAR DEFORMATION GENERATOR	00090
C G4 SEQS - MATRIX INVERSION AND LINEAR EQUATION SOLUTION	00100
C G5 TRPZOD - READS IN TRAPEZOIDAL DEFORMATION DATA FROM SAMIS	00110
C G6 LRGDEF - LARGE DEFLECTION GENERATOR FOR RECTANGLES	00120
C G7 DEFRES - PRINTS PLATE (WINDOW) DEFORMATION DATA	00130
C G8 * RAYTWO - DRIVER FOR RAY TRACE PROCEDURE	00140
C G9 * TRACE - TRACES RAY THRU WINDOW	00150
C H0 ITERAT - ITERATES TO FIND LOCATION OF RAY ON NEXT SURFACE	00160
C H1 INCOTB - DETERMINES DEFORMATION OF PLATE AT INTERSECTION W/RAY	00170
C H2 NORMAL - CALCULATES NORMAL TO PLATE AT RAY INTERSECTION POINT	00180
C H3 REFRCI - CALCULATES NEW DIRECTION OF RAY UPON ENTERING NEW MEDIUM	00190
C H4 CROPOD - FINDS CROSS PRODUCT OF 2 VECTORS	00200
C H5 * RESTWO - PRINTS RAY TRACE AND MEAN-RMS RESULTS	00210
C H6 * MENRMS - STORES DATA FOR MEAN AND RMS CALCULATIONS	00220
C H7 MAXMIN - CALCULATES MAX/MIN SLOPES AT GRID POINTS	00230
C H8 RTVLST - RETRIEVAL LIST	00240
C H9 BONDY - TEST TO SEE IF POINT OF RAY IS OUTSIDE PLAN FORM BNDRY	00250
C J0 PACWRD - INDEX WORD PACKING-UNPACKING ROUTINE	00260
C J1 PAGE - PRINTS PAGE NO. AT TOP OF EACH PAGE (AND RETRIEVAL NO.)	00270
C J2 SHRDEF - SHEAR DEFORMATION GENERATOR	00280
C J3 SINH - CALCULATES HYPERBOLIC SINE	00290
C J4 COSH - CALCULATES HYPERBOLIC COSINE	00300
C J5 TANH - CALCULATES HYPERBOLIC TANGENT	00310
C	00320
C AA = X DIMENSION OF SHAPE	00330
C = LENGTH OF ELLIPSE SEMI AXIS	00340
C = LENGTH OF RECTANGLE	00350
C = 1/2 BASE LENGTH OF TRAPEZOID	00360
C AMN = ARRAY FOR STORING MEANS	00370
C AVG = ARRAY FOR STORING MEAN DATA	00380
C AVS = ARRAY FOR STORING RMS DATA	00390
C BB = Y DIMENSION OF SHAPE	00400
C = HEIGHT OF ELLIPSE SEMI AXIS	00410
C = HEIGHT OF RECTANGLE	00420
C = HEIGHT OF TRAPEZOID	00430
C BONC = BOUNDARY CONDITION	00440
C CC = UPPER X DIMENSION OF TRAPEZOID	00450
C CHAP = ICHAP = SHAP = GEOMETRIC SHAPE	00460

C	CON = DUMMY ARRAY FOR CONSTANT AND VARIABLE STORAGE	00470
C	CPRSS = CABIN PRESSURE	00480
C	DEL = GRID SPACING	00490
C	DIMA = A DIMENSION	00500
C	DIMB = B DIMENSION	00510
C	DIMC = C DIMENSION	00520
C	DON = CONSTANT IN REFRACTIVE INDEX EQUATION	00530
C	DWX = ARRAY OF GRIDPOINT DEFLECTIONS FOR SECOND PANE	00540
C	EANDF = ARRAY USED IN RECTNG	00550
C	FR = PLATE STIFFNESS (D)	00560
C	GNU = POISSONS RATIO	00570
C	IBC = BOUNDARY CONDITION SWITCH	00580
C	IChAP = SEE CHAP	00590
C	IDT = DEFORMATION DATA RETRIEVAL SEQUENCE NUMBER	00600
C	ILGD = 1, FIND DEFORMATIONS BY LARGE DEFORMATION METHOD	00610
C	ILRG = 1, LARGE DEFLECTIONS WERE CALCULATED	00620
C	IMAN = 1, FIND MAX./MIN. SLOPES OF DEFORMED POINTS	00630
C	INDX = 1, PRINT RETRIEVAL INDEX AT TOP OF PAGE =0, NO PRINT	00640
C	IPB = PAGE NUMBER COUNTER IN RESPT FOR TAPE 9	00650
C	IPD = PAGE NUMBER COUNTER IN DEFRES	00660
C	IPR = PAGE NUMBER COUNTER IN RESPT	00670
C	IPV = RETRIEVAL LIST PAGE NUMBER	00680
139 /	C IREL = 1, REAL WINDOW INCLUDE OTHER SIDE OF SYMMETRY AXIS	00690
C	IRM = PAGE NUMBER COUNTER IN RESPT FOR RMS OUTPUT ON TAPE 6	00700
C	IRT = LOS DATA RETRIEVAL SEQUENCE NUMBER	00710
C	ISCR1 = SCRATCH TAPE UNIT 7 FOR DEFORMATION DATA	00720
C	ISCR2 = SCRATCH TAPE UNIT 8 FOR LINE OF SIGHT (LOS) DATA	00730
C	ISEC = 1, PRINT LOS DATA, =2, PRINT RMS DATA	00740
C	IST = INPUT TAPE NUMBER	00750
C	ISO = OUTPUT TAPE NUMBER	00760
C	IS9 = SCRATCH TAPE UNIT 9 FOR LINE OF SIGHT DATA BINARY CODED	00770
C	ISHR = 1, CALCULATE SHEAR DEFORMATIONS	00780
C	JPN = ARRAY OF GRIDPOINT COORDINATE INDEXES	00790
C	LIN = RETRIEVAL LIST LINE COUNTER	00800
C	LOCP = KEYS HEADINGS AT TOP OF LOS PRINTED PAGE LOCP=2, NO HEAD	00810
C	LP1 = INDEX ON NO. OF BOUNDARY CONDITIONS	00820
C	LP2 = INDEX ON NO. OF SCALES	00830
C	LP3 = INDEX ON NO. OF SPACES	00840
C	LP4 = INDEX ON NO. OF PRESSURES	00850
C	LP5 = INDEX ON NO. OF RAY ANGLES	00860
C	LP6 = INDEX ON NO. OF GRID POINTS	00870
C	LP7 = INDEX ON NO. OF PLANE ANGLES	00880
C	MIBP = 1, BYPASS GENERATION OF INVERSION MATRIX FOR INTERPOLATION	00890
C	MRT = BYPASS SWITCH FOR TAPE REWIND STATEMENTS IN WINTWO	00900
C	NBC = NO. OF BOUNDARY CONDITIONS	00910
C	NGP = NO. OF GRID POINTS	00920
C	NMP = ARRAY OF NUMBER OF DATA PTS. IN MEAN	00930

C	NOPRT = KEYS TAPES ON WHICH OUTPUT DATA APPEARS = 0, DEFORMATIONS ON TAPE 7, LOS ON TAPES 8 AND 9 = 1, ALL DATA ON SYSTEM OUTPUT TAPE = 2, OUTPUT ONLY RMS DATA ON OUTPUT TAPE	00940 00950 00960 00970
C	NPAG = NO. OF PLANE ANGLES	00980
C	NPAN = NO. OF PANES	00990
C	NPRS = NO. OF PRESSURES	01000
C	NRAG = NO. OF RAY ANGLES	01010
C	NRFI = NO. OF REFRACTIVE INDEXES TO BE READ IN	01020
C	NSCL = NO. OF SCALES	01030
C	NSPC = NO. OF SPACES	01040
C	OIF = SUPPLEMENTAL ARRAY	01050
C	PLNA = ARRAY OF PLANE ANGLES	01060
C	PRES = ARRAY FOR STORING INTERSTITIAL PRESSURES	01070
C	PRSS = PRES(I) = PRESSURE ON PLATE	01080
C	RAYA = ARRAY OF RAY ANGLES	01090
C	RES = ARRAY FOR STORING LOS OUTPUT	01100
C	RI = ARRAY OF REFRACTIVE INDEXES	01110
C	RIC = REFRACTIVE INDEX COEFFICIENT	01120
C	RHS = ARRAY USED IN RECTNG	01130
C	RTV = ARRAY FOR STORING RETRIEVAL INFORMATION	01140
C	SCAL = ARRAY FOR STORING GEOMETRIC SCALE FACTORS	01150
E O	SHAP = SEE CHAP	01160
	SKAL = SCAL(I) = DIMENSIONAL SCALING FACTOR	01170
	SPAC = ARRAY FOR STORING SPACE FACTORS	01180
	SPAD = SPAC(I) = SPACE BETWEEN PLATES	01190
	STAT = ARRAY FOR STORING MEAN AND RMS DATA	01200
	STD = ARRAY FOR STORING RMSES	01210
	THIC = PLATE THICKNESS	01220
C	W = ARRAY OF GRIDPOINT DEFLECTIONS FOR FIRST PANE	01230
C	WORD = ARRAY FOR TITLE	01240
C	X = ARRAY OF X COORDINATES OF GRIDPOINTS IN DEFORMATION TABLE	01250
C	YONG = YOUNGS MODULUS	01260
C	DOUBLE PRECISION AVG,AVS	01270
C	COMMON DUM	01280
C	0 EQUIVALENCE (DUM(1), CON), (DUM(501), X), (DUM(1501), W), (DUM(2251), DWX), (DUM(3001), JPN), (DUM(3501), RTV)	01290 01300 01310
C	1 (CON(3), DIMC), (CON(4), DEL), (CON(5), GNU), (CON(6), THIC), (CON(7), SPAD), (CON(8), PRSS), (CON(9), NPAN), (CON(10), ISI), (CON(11), ISO), (CON(12), IBC), (CON(13), NGP), (CON(14), LP7)	01320 01330 01340 01350 01360 01370 01390 01400 01410

5	(CON(15), FR),	(CON(16), LQCP),	(CON(17), IPD),	01420
6	(CON(18), IPR),	(CON(19), CHAP),	(CON(20), ISCR1),	01430
7	(CON(21), ISCR2),	(CON(22), SKAL),	(CON(23), ISEC),	01440
8	(CON(24), NPAG),	(CON(25), YONG),	(CON(26), ILRG),	01450
9	(CON(27), IREL),	(CON(28), LP5),	(CON(29), CPRSS)	01460
C				01470
0	EQUIVALENCE ,	(CON(31), SCAL),	(CON(41), SPAC),	01480
1	(CON(51), PRES),	(CON(61), PLNA),	(CON(71), RAYA),	01490
2	(CON(81), PAIA),	(CON(91), THEA),	(CON(101), RI),	01500
3	(CON(111), RES),	(CON(291), STAT),	(CON(351), OIF),	01510
4	(CON(30), IRM),	(OIF(1), IDX),		01520
5	(OIF(2), IDY),	(OIF(3), X1),	(OIF(4), Y1)	01530
C				01540
0	EQUIVALENCE	(STAT(1), NMP),	(STAT(9), AVG),	01550
1	(STAT(25), AVS),	(STAT(41), AMN),	(STAT(49), STD)	01560
C				01570
0	EQUIVALENCE	(RTV(1), JT1),	(RTV(51), RT2),	01580
1	(RTV(101), RT3),	(RTV(151), RT4),	(RTV(201), RT5),	01590
2	(RTV(251), RT6),	(RTV(301), JT7),	(RTV(351), RT8),	01600
3	(RTV(401), RT9),	(RTV(451),JT10),	(RTV(501),RT11)	01610
C				01620
	EQUIVALENCE (PLNA,BETA),(RAYA,PSIA),(OIF(11),N2),(OIF(12),MIBP)			01630
C				01640
0	DIMENSION CON(500),	X(21,33),	W(21,33),	01650
1	DWX(21,33),	SCAL(8), SPAC(8),	PRES(8),	01660
2	PLNA(8), RAYA(8),	RI(7), JPN(500),	KOD(5),	01670
3	RES(180), NMP(8),	AVG(8), AVS(8),	AMN(8),	01680
4	STD(8), BETA(8),	PSIA(8), PAIA(8),	THEA(8),	01690
5	ZSEXT(8), RTV(500), WORD(15)			01700
C				01710
	DATA TRAP/4HTRAP/, ELIP/4HELIP/, RECT/4HRECT/			01720
	DATA HING/4HHING/, CLMP/4HCLMP/, BOTH/4HBOTH/, STAR/5H*****/			01730
C				01740
	===== THIS SECTION INITIALIZES INDEXES.			01750
C				01760
	CALL CLOCK (TIME)			01770
	WRITE (6,600) TIME			01780
600	FORMAT (1H0,25HWINTWO TIME =	,F10.4)		01790
	ISI = 5			01800
	ISO = 6			01810
	ISCR1 = 7			01820
	ISCR2 = 8			01830
	IDT = 0			01840
	IRT=0			01850
	IRM = 0			01860
	LIN=0			01870
	IPD = 0			01880

	IPR = 0	01890
	IPV = 0	01900
	IPB=0	01910
	MRT=0	01920
	DO 90 I=1,500	01930
90	RTV(I) = 0.0	01940
100	NGP = 0	01950
	X1=0.	01960
	Y1=0.	01970
	READ (ISI,499) IRT,(WORD(I),I=1,15)	01980
499	FORMAT(I5,15A5)	01990
	NBC = 1	02000
	IBC = 0	02010
	CHAP = 0.0	02020
C		02030
C=====	READ IN PARAMETER DATA.	02040
C		02050
	READ (ISI,500) SHAP, BONC, AA, BB, CC, THIC, YONG, GNU, DEL	02060
500	FORMAT (1X,A4,1X,A4,7E10.0)	02070
	IF (AA.EQ. 0.0) GO TO 1000	02080
	IF((THIC.EQ.0.) .OR. (YONG.EQ.0.) .OR. (DEL.EQ.0.)) GO TO 902	02090
	IF (BONC .EQ. HING) IBC = 1	02100
	IF (BONC .EQ. CLMP) IBC = 2	02110
	IF (BONC .EQ. BOTH) IBC = 1	02120
	IF (BONC .EQ. BOTH) NBC = 2	02130
	IF (IBC .EQ. 0) GO TO 900	02140
	IF (SHAP .EQ. ELIP) CHAP = 1.0	02150
	IF (SHAP .EQ. RECT) CHAP = 2.0	02160
	IF (SHAP .EQ. TRAP) CHAP = 3.0	02170
	IF (CHAP .EQ. 0.0) GO TO 901	02180
0	READ (ISI,501) NPAN, NSCL, NSPC, NPRS,NOPRT, IMAN, ILGD,	02190
1	IREL, NBET, NPSI, NPAI, NTHE, NSEX, CPRSS	02200
501	FORMAT (4I5, 5X,9I5,E10.0)	02210
	IF(NPAN.EQ.1) CPRSS=0.	02220
	READ (ISI,502) (SCAL(I), I=1,NSCL)	02230
	IF (NPAN .LT. 2) GO TO 102	02240
	READ (ISI,502) (SPAC(I), I=1,NSPC)	02250
502	FORMAT (8E10.0)	02260
102	READ (ISI,502) (PRES(I), I=1,NPRS)	02270
	READ (ISI,502) (BETA(I), I=1,NBET)	02280
	READ (ISI,502) (PSIA(I), I=1,NPSI)	02290
	READ (ISI,502) (PAIA(I), I=1,NPAI)	02300
	READ (ISI,502) (THEA(I), I=1,NTHE)	02310
	READ (ISI,502) (ZSEXT(I), I=1,NSEX)	02320
	NRFI = 2*N PAN + 1	02330
	READ (ISI,502) (RI(I),I=1,NRFI)	02340
	FR= (YONG*(THIC**3))/(12.0*(1.0-(GNU**2)))	02350

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IF(MRT.NE.0) GO TO 103 02360
IF(NOPRT.EQ.0) REWIND ISCR1 02370
IF(NOPRT.EQ.0) REWIND ISCR2 02380
IF(NOPRT.EQ.0) REWIND IS9 02390
IF(NOPRT.EQ.0) MRT=1 02400
C 02410
C===== MAIN DO-LOOP ON NUMBER OF BOUNDARY CONDITIONS. 02420
C 02430
103 DO 126 LP1=1,NBC 02440
IF (LP1 .EQ. 2) IBC=2 02450
DO 126 LP2=1,NSCL 02460
MIBP=0 02470
SKAL = SCAL(LP2) 02480
IF(SKAL.EQ.0.) GO TO 903 02490
DIMA = AA*SCAL(LP2) 02500
DIMB = BB*SCAL(LP2) 02510
DIMC = CC*SCAL(LP2) 02520
ICHAP = CHAP 02530
DO 104 IS = 1,33 02540
DO 104 JS = 1,21 02550
X(IS,JS) = 1.E-6 02560
W(IS,JS) = 0.0 02570
104 DWX(IS,JS) = 0.0 02580
C 02590
C===== SELECT PLANFORM TO BE SOLVED. 02600
C 02610
GO TO (106,108,110), ICHAP 02620
106 CALL ELIPSE 02630
GO TO 112 02640
108 CALL RECTNG 02650
IF(Ishr.EQ.1) CALL SHRDEF 02660
GO TO 112 02670
110 CALL TRPZOD 02680
112 IF(ICHAP.EQ.3) GO TO 202 02690
IF((DIMA/2.).GT.(32.*DEL)) GO TO 1060 02691
IF((DIMB/2.).GT.(20.*DEL)) GO TO 1065 02692
202 IF(NSPC.EQ.0) SPAC(1)=STAR 02693
IF(NSPC.EQ.0) NSPC=1 02700
DO 126 LP3=1,NSPC 02710
SPAD = SPAC(LP3) 02720
113 DO 126 LP4 = 1,NPRS 02730
LP5 = LP4 02740
ILRG = 0 02750
IRT = IRT + 1 02760
PRSS = PRES(LP4) 02770
IF((ICHAP.NE.3).OR. (N2.NE.1)) GO TO 111 02780
DO 799 K=1,21 02790

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	DO 799 L=1,33	02800
	W(K,L)=W(K,L)*(CPRSS-PRSS)	02810
799	DWX(K,L)=DWX(K,L)*PRSS	02820
C	CALCULATE REFRACTIVE INDEXES FOR PRESSURE USED.	02830
111	DON = ((2.926E-4)/(1.0 + (3.665E-3)*(21.0)))/14.7	02840
	RIC = 1.0 + DON*ABS(PRSS)	02850
	IF (NPAN .EQ. 1) RI(1) = RIC	02860
	IF (NPAN .EQ. 2) RI(1) = 1.0 + DON*ABS(CPRSS)	02870
	IF (NPAN .EQ. 2) RI(3) = RIC	02880
	WRITE(ISO,1050) IPR,IPB	02890
	WRITE(ISO,123) (PRES(I),I=1,NPRS),CPRSS	02900
	WRITE(ISO,121) (RI(I),I=1,NRFI)	02910
123	FORMAT(1H , 21HPRESSURE LEVELS ARE 6E15.4)	02920
121	FORMAT(1H , 23HREFRACTIVE INDICES ARE 6E16.8)	02930
	IDT = IDT + 1	02940
	CALL DEFRES (IRT, NOPRT)	02950
	CALL RTVLST (IRT, LIN, IPV)	02960
	IF (IMAN .EQ. 0) GO TO 114	02970
	CALL MAXMIN (IRT)	02980
114	IF (ILGD .EQ. 0) GO TO 116	02990
	CALL LRGDEF	03000
	ILRG = 1	03010
	CALL DEFRES (IRT, NOPRT)	03020
C	C===== PERFORM RAY TRACE ON DEFLECTED SHAPE FOUND ABOVE.	03030
C		03040
116	DO 125 LQ1 = 1,NSEX	03050
	DO 125 LQ2 = 1, NBET	03060
	DO 125 LQ3 = 1, NPSI	03070
	DO 125 LQ4 = 1, NPAI	03080
	DO 125 LP6 = 1,NTHE	03090
	DO 118 I=1,8	03100
	NMP(I) = 0	03110
	AVG(I) = 0.0	03120
	AVS(I) = 0.0	03130
	AMN(I) = 0.0	03140
	STD(I) = 0.0	03150
118		03160
	L0CP = 1	03170
	DO 120 I=1,180	03180
120	RES(I) = 0.0	03190
	DO 124 LP7 = 1,NGP	03200
	K1 = JPN(LP7)	03210
	CALL PACWRD (K1,K2, 2)	03220
	XS = X(K1,K2)	03230
	EJ=K1-1	03240
	YS=DEL*EJ	03250
	ZS = 0.0	03260

XQQ=XS/(2.*DEL)	03270
IX=XQQ	03280
XU=IX	03290
RE=XQQ-XU	03300
IF(RE.NE.0.) GO TO 124	03310
YQQ=YS/(2.*DEL)	03320
IY=YQQ	03330
YV=IY	03340
RE=YQQ-YV	03350
IF(RE.NE.0.) GO TO 124	03360
ZSEX = ZSEXT(LQ1)	03370
PLANA = BETA(LQ2)	03380
RAYAN = PSIA(LQ3)	03390
PAIAN = PAIA(LQ4)	03400
THEAN = THEA(LP6)	03410
CALL RAYTWO (XS, YS, ZS, PLANA, RAYAN, PAIAN, THEAN, ZSEX)	03420
122 CONTINUE	03430
C	03440
C THIS SECTION PRINTS THE RAY TRACE DATA AND STORES THE COMPONENT	03450
C DATA IN MENRES NEEDED TO CALCULATE THE MEAN AND RMS.	03460
C	03470
I SEC = 1	03480
CALL MENRMS	03490
CALL RESTWO (IRT, NOPRT)	03500
124 CONTINUE	03510
C	03520
C THIS SECTION CALCULATES THE MEAN AND RMS AND THEN PRINTS THEM	03530
C	03540
I SEC = 2	03550
CALL MENRMS	03560
CALL RESTWO (IRT, NOPRT)	03570
125 CONTINUE	03580
IF((ICHAP.NE.3),OR.(N2.NE.1)) GO TO 126	03590
DO 199 K=1,21	03600
DO 199 L=1,33	03601
W(K,L)=W(K,L)/(CPRSS-PRSS)	03610
199 DWX(K,L)=DWX(K,L)/PRSS	03620
126 CONTINUE	03630
GO TO 100	03640
C	03650
C THIS SECTION PRINTS THE ERROR COMMENTS.	03660
C	03670
900 WRITE (ISO,950) BONC	03680
950 0 FORMAT (1H11H0,37HTHE BOUNDARY CONDITION WORD USED WAS ,A4,	03690
1 25H WHICH IS NOT ACCEPTABLE.)	03700
GO TO 2000	03710
901 WRITE (ISO,951) SHAP	03720

951 0 FORMAT (1H1/1H0/1H0,28H THE PLANEFORM WORD USED WAS ,A4, 03730
 1 25H WHICH IS NOT ACCEPTABLE.) 03740
 GO TO 2000 03750
 902 WRITE (ISO,952) 03760
 952 0 FORMAT (1H0,43H THE THICKNESS, YOUNGS MODULUS, OR THE GRID , 03770
 1 19H INCREMENT ARE ZERO.) 03780
 GO TO 2000 03790
 903 WRITE (ISO,953) LP2 03800
 953 FORMAT (1H0, 6H SCALE(,I1,10H) IS ZERO.) 03810
 GO TO 2000 03820
 1000 LIN = LIN + 100 03830
 CALL RTVLST (IRT, LIN, IPV) 03840
 IF (NOPRT.EQ.1) GO TO 1010 03850
 WRITE (ISO,1050) IPR, IPB 03860
 1050 0 FORMAT (1H1/1H0,9H THERE ARE,I5,27H PAGES OF RAY TRACE OUTPUT , 03870
 1 30H ON THE MICROFILM TAPE (TAPE 8) / 03880
 2 1H0,9H THERE ARE,I5,27H PAGES OF RAY TRACE OUTPUT , 03890
 1 30H ON THE RETRIEVAL TAPE (TAPE 9)) 03900
 INX = 999 03910
 CALL PAGE (IPB, LIN, IS9, INX) 03920
 GO TO 1020 03930
 1010 WRITE (ISO,1051) IPR 03940
 1051 0 FORMAT (1H1/1H0,9H THERE ARE,I5,27H PAGES OF RAY TRACE OUTPUT , 03950
 1 30H ON THE SYSOUTPUT TAPE (TAPE 6)) 03960
 1020 WRITE (ISO,1052) 03970
 1052 FORMAT (1H0/1H0,30X,40H**** THE PROBLEM YOU GAVE ME TO DO WAS , 03980
 1 20H DONE CORRECTLY ****) 03990
 CALL CLOCK (TIME) 04000
 WRITE (6,9099) TIME 04010
 9099 FORMAT (1H0,25H END WINDEF TIME = , F10.4) 04020
 1060 WRITE(6,9098) IRT 04021
 9098 FORMAT(1H1,38H THE PROBLEM DESIGNATED RETRIVAL NUMBER,I4,58H HAS IT 04022
 1S AA DIMENSION GREATER THAN THE PROGRAM CAN HANDLE.) 04023
 1065 WRITE(6,9097) IRT 04024
 9097 FORMAT(1H1,38H THE PROBLEM DESIGNATED RETRIVAL NUMBER,I4,58H HAS IT 04025
 1S BB DIMENSION GREATER THAN THE PROGRAM CAN HANDLE.) 04026
 GO TO 100 04027
 2000 STOP 04030
 END 04040
 \$IBFTC MS23G1 04050
 CELIPSE 04060
 SUBROUTINE ELIPSE 04070
 C 04080
 C THIS SUBROUTINE GENERATES THE TABLE OF GRIDPOINT DEFORMATIONS FOR 04090
 C AN ELLIPSE 04100
 C 04110
 C A = ELLIPSE MAJOR SEMI AXIS 04120

C	B	= ELLIPSE MINOR SEMI AXIS		Q4130
C	C	= ELLIPTIC FOCAL DISTANCE		04140
C	DWX	= DEFLECTION AT POINT I,J OF SECOND PANE		04150
C	ET	= ELLIPTIC COORDINATE		04160
C	ETX	= PARTIAL OF ET WRT X		04170
C	ETY	= PARTIAL OF ET WRT Y		04180
G	I	= ROW INDEX		04190
C	J	= COLUM INDEX		04200
C	K	= GRIDPOINT COUNTER		04210
C	NGP	= NUMBER OF GRID POINTS		04220
C	W	= DEFLECTION AT POINT I,J OF FIRST PANE		04230
C	W1	= CONSTANT IN DEFLECTION EQUATION		04240
C	WO	= CONSTANT IN DEFLECTION EQUATION		04250
C	WEP	= PARTIAL OF W WRT ET		04260
C	WZP	= PARTIAL OF W WRT ZI		04270
C	X	= X COORDINATE ARRAY		04280
C	XLIM	= X VALUE AT ELLIPTIC BOUNDARY ALONG ANY ABSISSA		04290
C	ZI	= ELLIPTIC COORDINATE		04300
C	ZIX	= PARTIAL OF ZI WRT X		04310
C	ZIY	= PARTIAL OF ZI WRT Y		04320
C	ALL OTHER LEFT HAND SIDE VALUES ARE TEMPORARIES			04330
C				04340
/L4t	COMMON DUM			04350
				04360
C	0 EQUIVALENCE	(DUM(1), CON),	(DUM(501), X),	04370
	1	(DUM(1501), W),	(DUM(2251), DWX),	04380
	2	(DUM(3001), JPN),	(DUM(3501), RTV)	04390
C				04400
	0 EQUIVALENCE	(CON(1), DIMA),	(CON(2), DIMB),	04410
	1 (CON(3), DIMC),	(CON(4), DEL),	(CON(5), GNU),	04420
	2 (CON(6), THIC),	(CON(7), SPAD),	(CON(8), PRSS),	04430
	3 (CON(9), NPAN),	(CON(10), ISI),	(CON(11), ISO),	04440
	4 (CON(12), IBC),	(CON(13), NGP),	(CON(14), LP7),	04450
	5 (CON(15), FR),	(CON(16), LOCP),	(CON(17), IPD),	04460
	6 (CON(18), IPR),	(CON(19), CHAP),	(CON(20), ISCR1),	04470
	7 (CON(21),ISCR2),	(CON(22), SKAL),	(CON(23), ISEC),	04480
	8 (CON(24), NPAG),	(CON(25), YONG),	(CON(26), ILGD),	04490
	9 (CON(27), IREL),	(CON(28), LP5),	(CON(29), CPRSS)	04500
C				04510
	0 EQUIVALENCE	(CON(31), SCAL),	(CON(41), SPAC),	04520
	1 (CON(51), PRES),	(CON(61), PLNA),	(CON(71), RAYA),	04530
	2 (CON(81), PAIA),	(CON(91), THEA),	(CON(101), RI),	04540
	3 (CON(111), RES),	(CON(301), STAT),	(CON(351), OIF),	04550
	4 (CON(401),EANDF),	(CON(451), RHS)		04560
C				04570
	0 DIMENSION	CON(500),	X(21,33),	W(21,33),
	1 DWX(21,33),		JPN(500),	RTV(500)
				04590

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C 04600
A = DIMA/2.0 04610
B = DIMB/2.0 04620
C 04630
C===== INITIALIZE INDEXES. 04640
C 04650
IF (A .GT. B) GO TO 201 04660
TM = B 04670
B = A 04680
A = TM 04690
201 C = SQRT(A*A - B*B) 04700
XLIM = A 04710
I = 0 04720
J = 0 04730
K = 0 04740
X(1,1) = 0.0 04750
GO TO (100,104), IBC 04760
C 04770
C===== THIS SECTION CALCULATES THE GRIDPOINT DEFORMATIONS FOR AN ELLIPSE 04780
C WITH SIMPLY SUPPORTED EDGES. 04790
C 04800
C CALCULATE CONSTANTS 04810
C 04820
148 100 IF (A .EQ. B) GO TO 102 04830
X(1,1) = A 04840
ZI = 1.0 04850
ET = 1.0 04860
XC = X(1,1) 04870
YC = 0. 04880
CALL ELIPIT (C, XC, YC, ZI, ET, FZP, FEP, GZP, GEP, DET) 04890
A10 = ZI 04900
A20 = 2.0*ZI 04910
A40 = 4.0*ZI 04920
CA20 = COSH(A20) 04930
CA40 = COSH(A40) 04940
CA2S = (COSH(A20))**2 04950
SA2S = (SINH(A20))**2 04960
SA2Q = (SINH(A20))**4 04970
WO = (C**4)/(12.0*128.0*CA2S*CA40*FR) 04980
OMNU = (1.0 - GNU) 04990
W1 = +(8.0*(OMNU)*(3.0*CA2S-2.0)*SA2Q)/(2.0*CA2S-(OMNU)*SA2S) 05000
X(1,1) = 0.0 05010
C CALCULATE GRIDPOINT DEFORMATIONS. 05020
203 I = I+1 05030
101 J = J+1 05040
K = K+1 05050
K1 = I 05060

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/ / /

K2 = J	05070
CALL PACWRD (K1,K2,1)	05080
JPN(K) = K1	05090
ZI = 1.0	05100
ET = 1.0	05110
XC = X(I,J)	05120
EJ=I-1	05130
YC=DEL*EJ	05140
CALL ELIPIT (C, XC, YC, ZI, ET, FZP, FEP, GZP, GEP, DET)	05150
ZI2 = 2.0*ZI	05160
ZI4 = 4.0*ZI	05170
ET2 = 2.0*ET	05180
ET4 = 4.0*ET	05190
TE1 = (3.0*CA20*CA40 - 4.0*CA40*COSH(ZI2) + CA20*COSH(ZI4))	05200
TE2 = (3.0*CA20*CA40 - 4.0*CA40* COS(ET2) + CA20* COS(ET4))	05210
TE3 = (COSH(ZI2) - CA20)	05220
TE4 = (CA20 - COS(ET2))	05230
W(I,J) = W0*(TE1*TE2 - W1*TE3*TE4)	05240
IF(NPAN.EQ.2) DWX(I,J)=W(I,J)	05250
0 WZP = W0*(TE2*(-8.0*CA40*SINH(ZI2) + 4.0*CA20*SINH(ZI4))	05260
1 -W1*TE4*(2.0*SINH(ZI2)))	05270
0 WEP = W0*(TE1*(+8.0*CA40* SIN(ET2) - 4.0*CA20* SIN(ET4))	05280
1 -W1*TE3*(2.0* SIN(ET2)))	05290
ZIX =-GEP/DET	05300
ETX = GZP/DET	05310
ZIY = FEP/DET	05320
ETY = FZP/DET	05330
X(I,J+1) = X(I,J) + DEL	05340
IF (X(I,J+1) .LE. XLIM) GO TO 101	05350
X(I,J+1) = 0.0	05360
J = 0	05370
X(I+1,J+1) = 0.0	05380
EJ=I	05390
DWY=DEL*EJ	05400
IF (DWY .GT. B) GO TO 800	05410
XLIM = A*SQRT (1.0 - (DWY**2/(B*B)))	05420
IF (DWY .LE. B) GO TO 203	05430
GO TO 800	05440
C	05450
C===== THIS SECTION SOLVES THE SIMPLY SUPPORTED EDGE WHEN A = B (CIRCLE)	05460
C	05470
102 TE1 = 1.0/(64.0*FR)	05480
TE2 = ((5.0+GNU)/(1.0+GNU))*(A*A)	05490
I = 0	05500
J = 0	05510
X(1,1) = 0.0	05520
XLIM = A	05530

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205   I = I+1          05540
103   J = J+1          05550
      K = K+1          05560
      K1 = I            05570
      K2 = J            05580
      CALL PACWRD (K1,K2,1) 05590
      JPN(K) = K1        05600
      X2 = X(I,J)*X(I,J) 05610
      EJ=I-1            05620
      Y2=DEL*DEL*EJ*EJ  05630
      TE3 = (A*A - X2 -Y2) 05640
      TE4= (TE2 - X2 - Y2) 05650
      W(I,J) = TE1*TE3*TE4 05660
      IF(NPAN.EQ.2) DWX(I,J)=W(I,J) 05670
      X(I,J+1) = X(I,J) + DEL 05680
      EJ=I              05690
      DWY=DEL*EJ         05700
      IF (X(I,J+1) .LE. XLIM) GO TO 103 05710
      X(I,J+1) = 0.0       05720
      J = 0              05730
      X(I+1,J+1) = 0.0     05740
      EJ=I              05750
      DWY=DEL*EJ         05760
      IF (DWY .GT. B) GO TO 800 05770
      XLIM = A*SQRT (1.0 - (DWY**2/(B*B))) 05780
      IF (DWY .LE. B) GO TO 205 05790
      GO TO 800           05800
C                                         05810
C===== THIS SECTION CALCULATES THE GRIDPOINT DEFORMATIONS FOR AN 05820
C ELLIPSE WITH CLAMPED EDGES. 05830
C                                         05840
104   TEM = (24.07(A**4)) + (24.0/(B**4))Y + (16.0/(A*A*B*B)) 05850
      WO = 1.0/(FR*TEM) 05860
207   I = I+1          05870
105   J = J+1          05880
      K = K+1          05890
      K1 = I            05900
      K2 = J            05910
      CALL PACWRD (K1,K2,1) 05920
      JPN(K) = K1        05930
      EJ=I-1            05940
      DWY=DEL*EJ         05950
      TEM = (1.0 - (X(I,J)*X(I,J)/(A*A)) - (DWY*Dwy/(B*B))) 05960
      W(I,J) = WO*(TEM**2) 05970
      IF(NPAN.EQ.2) DWX(I,J)=W(I,J) 05980
      X(I,J+1) = X(I,J) + DEL 05990
      IF (X(I,J+1) .LE. XLIM) GO TO 105 06000

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X(I,J+1) = 0.0 06010
J = 0 06020
X(I+1,J+1) = 0.0 06030
EJ=I 06040
DWY=DEL*EJ 06050
    IF (DWY .GT. B) GO TO 800 06060
    XLIM = A*SQRT (1.0 - (DWY**2/(B*B))) 06070
    IF (DWY .LE. B) GO TO 207 06080
800  NGP = K 06090
    RETURN 06100
    END 06110
$IBFTC MS23G2 06120
CEЛИПИТ 06130
    SUBROUTINE ELIPIT (C, X, Y, XI, ET, FXP, FEP, GXP, GEP, DET) 06140
C 06150
C THIS SUBROUTINE DETERMINS THE ELLIPTIC COORDINATES XI AND ET, 06160
C CORRESPONDING TO THE CARTESIAN COORDINATES X AND Y. 06170
C 06180
C ITERATION IS BY THE NEWTON-RHAPSON METHOD OF SUCCESSIVE APPROX. 06190
C 06200
C C = ELLIPTIC FOCAL DISTANCE 06210
C DET = DETERMINENT 06220
C ET = ET COORDINATE VALUE IN ELLIPTICAL SYSTEM 06230
C FEP = PARTIAL OF FIO WRT ET 06240
C FIO = FUNCTION F 06250
C FXP = PARTIAL OF FIO WRT XI 06260
C GEP = PARTIAL OF GIO WRT ET 06270
C GIO = FUNCTION G 06280
C GXP = PARTIAL OF GIO WRT XI 06290
C IDON = 1 INDICATES ITERATION IS COMPLETE 06300
C X = X COORDINATE VALUE IN RETANGULAR SYSTEM 06310
C XI = ZI COORDINATE VALUE IN ELLIPTICAL SYSTEM 06320
C Y = Y COORDINATE VALUE IN RETANGULAR SYSTEM 06330
C ALL OTHER LEFT HAND VALUES ARE TEMPORARIES 06340
C 06350
C IDON = 0 06360
100  IF (Y .NE. 0.0) GO TO 103 06370
    IF (X .GT. C) GO TO 101 06380
    XI1 = 0.0 06390
    ET1 = ACOS(X/C) 06400
    GO TO 108 06410
101  XI = 1.0 06420
    ET = 0.0 06430
102  FIO = X - C*COSH(XI)*COS(ET) 06440
    FXP = - C*SINH(XI)*COS(ET) 06450
    XI1 = XI - FIO/FXP 06460
    ET1 = ET 06470

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    IF ((ABS(XI1 - XI)) .LE. 0.0000001) GO TO 108          06480
    XI = XI1                                                 06490
    GO TO 102                                               06500
103   IF (X .NE. 0.0) GO TO 105                           06510
      ET = 90.0*0.017453292519                            06520
      XI = 0.0                                              06530
104   GIO = Y - C*SINH(XI)*SIN(ET)                         06540
      GXP = - C*COSH(XI)*SIN(ET)                           06550
      XI1 = XI - GIO/GXP                                  06560
      ET1 = ET                                              06570
      IF ((ABS(XI1 - XI)) .LE. 0.0000001) GO TO 108      06580
      XI = XI1                                              06590
      GO TO 104                                              06600
105   FIO = X - C*COSH(XI)*COS(ET)                         06610
      GIO = Y - C*SINH(XI)*SIN(ET)                           06620
106   FXP = - C*SINH(XI)*COS(ET)                           06630
      FEP = + C*COSH(XI)*SIN(ET)                           06640
      GXP = - C*COSH(XI)*SIN(ET)                           06650
      GEP = - C*SINH(XI)*COS(ET)                           06660
      DET = (FXP*GEP - FEP*GXP)                            06670
      IF (IDON .EQ. 1) GO TO 800                           06680
      XI1 = XI - (1.0/DET)*(GEP*FIO - FEP*GIO)           06690
      ET1 = ET + (1.0/DET)*(GXP*FIO - FXP*GIO)           06700
      IF ((ABS(XI1 - XI)) .LE. 0.0000001) GO TO 107      06710
      XI = XI1                                              06720
      ET = ET1                                              06730
      GO TO 105                                              06740
107   IF ((ABS(ET1 - ET)) .LE. 0.0000001) GO TO 108      06750
      XI = XI1                                              06760
      ET = ET1                                              06770
      GO TO 105                                              06780
108   XI = XI1                                              06790
      ET = ET1                                              06800
      IDON = 1                                             06810
      GO TO 105                                              06820
800   RETURN                                              06830
      END                                                 06840
$IBFTC MS23G3                                         06850
CRECTAG                                              06860
C                                                       06870
      SUBROUTINE RECTNG                                06880
C                                                       06890
C THIS SUBROUTINE GENERATES THE TABLE OF GRIDPOINT DEFORMATIONS 06900
C FOR A RECTANGULAR PLATE WITH DIMENSIONS A BY B AND RIGIDITY D 06910
C                                                       06920
C A = PLATE LENGTH                                     06930
C ALPHAM = DEFLECTION COEFFICIENT                   06940

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C	ALPHAN = DEFLECTION COEFFICIENT		06950
C	ASPECT = SQUARE OF ASPECT RATIO		06960
C	B = PLATE WIDTH		06970
C	BETAM = MOMENT COEFFICIENT		06980
C	BETAN = MOMENT COEFFICIENT		06990
C	D = PLATE STIFFNESS		07000
C	DWX = DEFLECTION AT POINT I,J OF SECOND PANE		07010
C	DWXMOE = SLOPE IN X DIRECTION FOR MOMENTS APPLIED ALONG ONE EDGE		07020
C	DWXMOF = SLOPE IN X DIRECTION FOR MOMENTS APPLIED ALONG OTHER EDGE		07030
C	DWXSIM = SLOPE IN X DIRECTION FOR SIMPLY SUPPORTED EDGE		07040
C	DWYMOE = SLOPE IN Y DIRECTION FOR MOMENTS APPLIED ALONG ONE EDGE		07050
C	DWYMOF = SLOPE IN Y DIRECTION FOR MOMENTS APPLIED ALONG OTHER EDGE		07060
C	DWYSIM = SLOPE IN Y DIRECTION FOR SIMPLY SUPPORTED EDGE		07070
C	EM = COUNT ON NUMBER OF TERMS		07080
C	EN = COUNT ON NUMBER OF TERMS		07090
C	I = ROW INDEX		07100
C	IBC = BOUNDARY CONDITION SWITCH		07110
C	ILIM = NUMBER OF EQUATIONS USED TO DETERMINE REDUNDANT MOMENTS		07120
C	J = COLUMN INDEX		07130
C	K = GRIDPOINT COUNTER		07140
C	MN = NUMBER OF SIMULTANEOUS EQUATIONS		07150
C	MOMENT = COEFFICIENTS OF LHS OF EQUATIONS		07160
153	NGP = NUMBER OF GRIDPOINTS		07170
C	NM = COLUMNS IN RHS OF EQUATIONS		07180
C	RHS = RHS OF SET OF SIMULTANEOUS EQUATIONS		07190
C	W = DEFLECTION AT POINT I,J OF FIRST PANE		07200
C	WMOE = DEFLECTION FOR MOMENTS APPLIED ALONG ONE EDGE		07210
C	WMOF = DEFLECTION FOR MOMENTS APPLIED ALONG OTHER EDGE		07220
C	WSIM = DEFLECTION FOR SIMPLY SUPPORTED EDGE		07230
C	X = X COORDINATE ARRAY		07240
C	COMMON DUM		07250
C	DOUBLE PRECISION RHS,EANDF,MOMENT		07260
C	0 EQUIVALENCE	(DUM(1), CON), (DUM(501), X),	07270
C	1	(DUM(1501), W), (DUM(2251), DWX),	07280
C	2	(DUM(3001), JPN), (TDUM(3501), RTV),	07290
C	3 (DUM(4001),MOMENT)		07300
C	0 EQUIVALENCE	(CON(1), DIMA), (CON(2), DIMB),	07310
C	1 (CON(3), DIMC),	(CON(4), DEL), (CON(5), GNU),	07320
C	2 (CON(6), THIC),	(CON(7), SPAD), (CON(8), PRSS),	07330
C	3 (CON(9), NPAN),	(CON(10), ISI), (CON(11), ISO),	07340
C	4 (CON(12), IBC),	(CON(13), NGP), (CON(14), LP7),	07350
C	5 (CON(15), FR),	(CON(16), LOCP), (CON(17), IPD),	07360
C	6 (CON(18), IPR),	(CON(19), CHAP), (CON(20), ISCR1),	07370
C			07380
C			07390
C			07400
C			07410

	7 (CON(21),ISCR2),	(CON(22), SKAL),	(CON(23), ISEC),	07420
	8 (CON(24), NPAG),	(CON(25), YONG),	(CON(26), ILGD),	07430
	9 (CON(27), IREL),	(CON(28), LP5),	(CON(29), CPRSS)	07440
C				07450
	0 EQUIVALENCE	(CON(31), SCAL),	(CON(41), SPAC),	07460
	1 (CON(51), PRES),	(CON(61), PLNA),	(CON(71), RAYA),	07470
	2 (CON(81), PAIA),	(CON(91), THEA),	(CON(101), RI),	07480
	3 (CON(111), RES),	(CON(301), STAT),	(CON(351), OIF),	07490
	4 (CON(401), RHS)			07500
C				07510
	0 DIMENSION CON(500),	X(21,33),	W(21,33),	07520
	1 DWX(21,33),	JPN(500),	RTV(500)	07530
C	DIMENSION EANDF(32),MOMENT(32,32),RHS(32)			07540
C	EQUIVALENCE (RHS,EANDF)			07550
C				07560
	C===== THIS SECTION SETS UP INITIAL CONSTANTS			07570
C				07580
	D = FR			07590
	A = DIMA			07600
	B = DIMB			07610
	ILIM = 28			07620
	IULIM = ILIM/2			07630
	ILLIM = ILIM/2 + 1			07640
	NTERMS = ILIM - 3			07650
	TERMS = NTERMS			07660
10	I = 0			07670
	J = 0			07680
	K = 0			07690
	X(1,1) = 0.0			07700
	PI = 3.1415926535			07710
	CNST1 = 4.0*(A**4)/(D*(PI**5))			07720
	CNST2 = 4.0*(A**3)/(D*(PI**4))			07730
	CNST3 = A*A/(2.0*D*PI*PI)			07740
	CNST4 = A/(2.0*D*PI)			07750
	CNST5 = B*B/(2.0*D*PI*PI)			07760
	CNST6 = B/(2.0*D*PI)			07770
	IF (IBC .EQ. 1) GO TO 100			07780
C				07790
	C===== THIS SECTION CALCULATES THE MOMENT COEFFICIENTS FOR CLAMPED PLATE			07800
C				07810
50	DO 55 JK=1,ILIM			07820
	DO 55 L=1,IULIM			07830
55	MOMENT (JK,L) = 0.0			07840
	EN = -1.0			07850
	DO 60 II=1,IULIM			07860
				07870
				07880

```

EN = EN + 2.0 07890
ALPHAN = EN*PI*B/(2.0*A) 07900
CNST7 = 8.0*EN*A/(PI*B) 07910
CNST8 = 4.0*A*A/((EN**4)*(PI**3)) 07920
ASPECT = A*A/(B*B) 07930
III = II 07940
IF (ALPHAN .LT. 88.0) GO TO 57 07950
    MOMENT(II,III) = 1.0/EN 07960
    RHS(II) = -CNST8 07970
    GO TO 58 07980
57 0 MOMENT(II,III) = (TANH(ALPHAN)+ALPHAN/ 07990
    1          COSH(ALPHAN)/COSH(ALPHAN)) /EN 08000
    RHS(II) = CNST8*(ALPHAN/ COSH(ALPHAN)/COSH(ALPHAN) -TANH(ALPHAN)) 08010
58  EM = -1.0 08020
    DO 60 JJ=ILLIM,ILIM 08030
    EM = EM + 2.0 08040
    0 MOMENT(II,JJ) = CNST7*(1.0/((EM**3)*(EN*EN/(EM*EM)+ASPECT)) 08050
    1          *(EN*EN/(EM*EM)+ASPECT))) 08060
60  CONTINUE 08070
70  EN = -1.0 08080
    DO 80 II=ILLIM,ILIM 08090
    EN = EN +2.0 08100
    BETAN = EN*PI*A/(2.0*B) 08110
    CNST9 = 8.0*B*EN/(PI*A) 08120
    CNST10 = 4.0*B*B/((EN**4)*(PI**3)) 08130
    ASPECT = B*B/(A*A) 08140
    III = II 08150
    IF (BETAN .LT. 88.0) GO TO 73 08160
    MOMENT (II,III) = 1.0/EN 08170
    RHS (II) = -CNST10 08180
    GO TO 75 08190
73  0 MOMENT(II,III) = (TANH(BETAN)+BETAN/ 08200
    1          COSH(BETAN)/COSH(BETAN)) /EN 08210
    RHS(II) = CNST10*(BETAN/ COSH(BETAN)/COSH(BETAN) -TANH(BETAN)) 08220
75  EM = -1.0 08230
    DO 80 JJ=1,IULIM 08240
    EM = EM + 2.0 08250
    0 MOMENT(II,JJ) = CNST9*(1.0/((EM**3)*(EN*EN/(EM*EM)+ASPECT)) 08260
    1          *(EN*EN/(EM*EM)+ASPECT))) 08270
80  CONTINUE 08280
    MN = ILIM 08290
    NM = 1 08300
    CALL SEQS (MOMENT,RHS,MN,NM) 08310
C      ===== THIS SECTION GENERATES DEFORMATIONS FOR HINGED EDGES 08320
C      ===== 08330
100   I = I + 1 08340
                                08350

```

105	J = J+1	08360
	K = K+1	08370
	K1 = I	08380
	K2 = J	08390
	CALL PACWRD (K1,K2,1)	08400
	JPN(K) = K1	08410
	W(I,J) = 0.0	08420
	IF(NPAN.EQ.2) DWX(I,J)=W(I,J)	08430
	EM = -1.0	08440
110	EM = EM + 2.0	08450
	EJ=I-1	08460
	DWY=DEL*EJ	08470
	CNSTA = EM*PI/A	08480
	ALPHAM = CNSTA*B/2.0	08490
	MMM = EM	08500
	CNST11 = -1.0	08510
	IF (((MMM-1)/2-((MMM-1)/4)*2) .EQ. 0) CNST11=1.0	08520
	CNST11 = CNST11/(EM**5)	08530
	CNST12 = EM*CNST11	08540
	CNST13 = COSH(ALPHAM)	08550
	CNST14 = (2.0+ALPHAM*TANH(ALPHAM))/(2.0*CNST13)	08560
0	WSIM = CNST1*CNST11*(1.0-CNST14*COSH(CNSTA*DWY)	08570
1	+CNSTA*DWY *SINH(CNSTA*DWY) /(2.0*CNST13))*	08580
2	COS(CNSTA*X(I,J))	08590
150	IF (IBC .EQ. 2) GO TO 200	08600
	W(I,J) = W(I,J) + WSIM	08610
	IF(NPAN.EQ.2) DWX(I,J)=W(I,J)	08620
	IF (EM .LE. TERMS) GO TO 110	08630
	X(I,J+1) = X(I,J) + DEL	08640
	IF (X(I,J+1) .LE. (A/2.0)) GO TO 105	08650
	X(I,J+1) = 0.0	08660
	J = 0	08670
	X(I+1,J+1) = 0.0	08680
	EJ=I	08690
	DWY=DEL*EJ	08700
	IF (DWY .LE. (B/2.0)) GO TO 100	08710
	GO TO 300	08720
C		08730
C=====	THIS SECTION GENERATES DEFORMATIONS FOR CLAMPED EDGES	08740
C		08750
C		08760
200	CNSTB = EM*PI/B	08770
	BETAM = CNSTB*A/2.0	08780
	MMM = EM	08790
	CNST15 = -1.0	08800
	IF (((MMM-1)/2-((MMM-1)/4)*2) .EQ. 0) CNST15=1.0	08810
	CNST15 = CNST15/(EM*EM)	08820

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      CNST16 = EM*CNST15          Q8830
      CNST17 = COSH(BETAM)         Q8840
      CNST18 = ALPHAM*TANH(ALPHAM)/CNST13   Q8850
      CNST19 = BETAM*TANH(BETAM)/CNST17     Q8860
      EMM = EM/2.0 + 0.5          Q8870
      M = EMM                     Q8880
      EJ=I-1                     Q8890
      DWY=DEL*EJ                 Q8900
      0   WMOE = -CNST3*CNST15*EANDF(M)*(CNSTA*Dwy    *SINH(CNSTA*Dwy)/
      1           CNST13   -CNST18*COSH(CNSTA*Dwy)) *COS(CNSTA*X(I,J))  Q8910
      EEE = IULIM                Q8920
      EMM = EM/2.0 + EEE + 0.5   Q8930
      M = EMM                     Q8940
      0   WMOF = -CNST5*CNST15*EANDF(M)*(CNSTB*X(I,J)*SINH(CNSTB*X(I,J))/  Q8950
      1           CNST17   -CNST19*COSH(CNSTB*X(I,J)))*COS(CNSTB*Dwy)  Q8960
      W(I,J) = W(I,J) + WSIM + WMOE + WMOF  Q8970
      IF(NPAN.EQ.2) DWX(I,J)=W(I,J)          Q8980
      IF (EM .LE. TERMS) GO TO 110        08990
      X(I,J+1) = X(I,J) + DEL            09000
      IF (X(I,J+1) .LE. (A/2.0)) GO TO 105 09010
      X(I,J+1) = 0.0                  09020
      J = 0                          09030
      X(I+1,J+1) = 0.0              09040
      157 DWY=DEL*EJ                09050
      .     IF (DWY .LE. (B/2.0)) GO TO 100 09060
      300 NGP = K                  09070
      800 RETURN                   09080
      END                         09090
      $IBFTC MS23G4                09100
      CSEQS                         09110
      C                               09120
      SUBROUTINE SEQS (A,B,N,M)      09130
      C                               09140
      C     MATRIX INVERSION WITH ACCOMPANYING SOLUTION OF LINEAR EQUATIONS 09150
      C                               09160
      C                               09170
      C                               09180
      COMMON DUM                   09190
      0 EQUIVALENCE (DUM(1),CON),(DUM(501),XT),(DUM(1001),Y) 09200
      1,(DUM(1501),W),(DUM(2001),DWX),(DUM(2501),DWY),(DUM(3001),JPN) 09210
      2,(DUM(3501),RTV)          09220
      DOUBLE PRECISION A,B,AMAX,PIVOT,SWAP,T 09230
      DIMENSION IPIVOT(32),A(32,32),INDEX(32,2),PIVOT(32),B(32,2) 09240
      EQUIVALENCE (IROW,JROW),(AMAX,T,SWAP),(ICOLUMN,JCOLUMN) 09250
      C                               09260
      C=====INITIALIZATION        09270
      C                               09280
      10 DETERM=1.0               09290

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15 DO 20 J=1,N 09300
20 IPIVOT(J)=0 09310
30 DO 550 I=1,N 09320
C 09330
C=====SEARCH FOR PIVOT ELEMENT 09340
C 09350
40 AMAX=0.0 09360
45 DO 105 J=1,N 09370
50 IF (IPIVOT(J)-1) 60, 105, 60 09380
60 DO 100 K=1,N 09390
70 IF (IPIVOT(K)-1) 80, 100, 740 09400
80 IF(DABS(AMAX)-DABS(A(J,K)))85,100,100 09410
85 IROW=J 09420
90 ICOLUMN=K 09430
95 AMAX=A(J,K) 09440
100 CONTINUE 09450
105 CONTINUE 09460
IF (AMAX) 128,107,128 09470
107 PRINT 108 09480
108 FORMAT (22H MATRIX IS SINGULAR. ) 09490
NCE = 1 09500
GO TO 740 09510
128 IPIVOT(ICOLUMN) =IPIVOT(ICOLUMN)+1 09520
C 09530
C=====INTERCHANGE ROWS TO PUT PIVOT ELEMENT ON DIAGONAL 09540
C 09550
130 IF (IROW-ICOLUMN) 140, 260, 140 09560
140 DETERM=-DETERM 09570
150 DO 200 L=1,N 09580
160 SWAP=A(IROW,L) 09590
170 A(IROW,L)=A(ICOLUMN,L) 09600
200 A(ICOLUMN,L)=SWAP 09610
205 IF(M) 260, 260, 210 09620
210 DO 250 L=1, M 09630
220 SWAP=B(IROW,L) 09640
230 B(IROW,L)=B(ICOLUMN ,L) 09650
250 B(ICOLUMN,L)=SWAP 09660
260 INDEX(I,1)=IROW 09670
270 INDEX(I,2)=ICOLUMN 09680
310 PIVOT(I)=A(ICOLUMN,ICOLUMN) 09690
320 CONTINUE 09700
C 09710
C=====DIVIDE PIVOT ROW BY PIVOT ELEMEN. 09720
C 09730
330 A(ICOLUMN,ICOLUMN)=10.0D-1 09740
340 DO 350 L=1,N 09750
350 A(ICOLUMN,L)=A(ICOLUMN,L)/PIVOT(I) 09760

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355 IF(M) 380, 380, 360 09770
 360 DO 370 L=1,M 09780
 370 B(ICOLUMN,L)=B(ICOLUMN,L)/PIVOT(I) 09790
 C 09800
 C=====REDUCE NON-PIVOT ROWS 09810
 C 09820
 380 DO 550 L1=1,N 09830
 390 IF(L1>ICOLUMN) 400, 550, 400 09840
 400 T=A(L1,ICOLUMN) 09850
 420 A(L1,ICOLUMN)=0.0 09860
 430 DO 450 L=1,N 09870
 450 A(L1,L)=A(L1,L)-A(ICOLUMN,L)*T 09880
 455 IF(M) 550, 550, 460 09890
 460 DO 500 L=1,M 09900
 500 B(L1,L)=B(L1,L)-B(ICOLUMN,L)*T 09910
 550 CONTINUE 09920
 C 09930
 C=====INTERCHANGE COLUMNS 09940
 C 09950
 600 DO 710 I=1,N 09960
 610 L=N+1-I 09970
 620 IF (INDEX(L,1)-INDEX(L,2)) 630, 710, 630 09980
 630 JROW= INDEX(L,1) 09990
 640 JCOLUMN=INDEX(L,2) 10000
 650 DO 705 K=1,N 10010
 660 SWAP=A(K,JROW) 10020
 670 A(K,JROW)=A(K,JCOLUMN) 10030
 700 A(K,JCOLUMN)=SWAP 10040
 705 CONTINUE 10050
 710 CONTINUE 10060
 740 RETURN 10070
 END 10080
 \$IBFTC MS23G5 10090
 CTRPZOD 10100
 SUBROUTINE TRPZOD 10110
 C THIS SUBROUTINE READS IN THE TRAPEZOIDAL DEFORMATION DATA FROM 10120
 C PUNCHED CARDS. THE CODES ARE BROKEN DOWN AND REASSEMBLED IN THE 10130
 C FORMAT NECESSARY FOR THE RAY TRACE PROGRAMS. 10140
 C 10150
 C DWX = SLOPE IN X DIR. AT POINT LOC 10160
 C DWY = SLOPE IN Y DIR. AT POINT LOC 10170
 C ELM = ELEMENT VALUE AT LOC 10180
 C IBY = =1 INDICATES POINT IS OUTSIDE PLANFORM BOUNDARY 10190
 C ICOL = COLUMN NUMBER 10200
 C IDIR = DEGREE OF FREEDOM 1=X, 2=Y, 3=Z, 4=TX, 5= TY, 6= TZ 10210
 C ILD = LOAD NUMBER OUTPUT BY SAMIS (COLUMN CODE) 10220
 C IROW = ROW NUMBER 10230

C	ITEM = TEMPORARY		10240
C	JLD = LOAD NUMBER DESIRED. THE LOAD NUMBER IS A PART OF THE ELEMENT CODE GENERATED BY SAMIS.		10250
C	LOC = COORDINATE LOCATION CODE		10260
C	M = GRIDPOINT COUNTER		10270
C	NCRD = NO. OF ELEMENT DATA CARDS TO BE READ IN.		10280
C	NGP = NUMBER OF GRIDPOINTS		10290
C	SCLFAC = SCALE FACTOR TO MULTIPLY DEFLECTIONS BY		10300
C	W = DEFLECTION AT POINT LOC		10310
C	X = X COORDINATE ARRAY		10320
C	XS = X COORDINATE AT POINT LOC		10330
C	YS = Y COORDINATE AT POINT LOC		10340
C	COMMON DUM		10350
C			10360
C	0 EQUIVALENCE	(DUM(1), CON), (DUM(501), X),	10370
	1	(DUM(1501), W), (DUM(2251), DWX),	10380
	2	(DUM(3001), JPN), (DUM(3501), RTV)	10390
C	0 EQUIVALENCE	(CON(1), DIMA), (CON(2), DIMB),	10400
	1 (CON(3), DIMC),	(CON(4), DEL), (CON(5), GNU),	10410
	2 (CON(6), THIC),	(CON(7), SPAD), (CON(8), PRSS),	10420
	3 (CON(9), NPAN),	(CON(10), ISI), (CON(11), ISO),	10430
	4 (CON(12), IBC),	(CON(13), NGP), (CON(14), LP7),	10440
	5 (CON(15), FR),	(CON(16), LOCP), (CON(17), IPD),	10450
	6 (CON(18), IPR),	(CON(19), CHAP), (CON(20), ISCR1),	10460
	7 (CON(21), ISCR2),	(CON(22), SKAL), (CON(23), ISEC),	10470
	8 (CON(24), NPAG),	(CON(25), YONG), (CON(26), ILGD),	10480
	9 (CON(27), IREL),	(CON(28), LP5), (CON(29), CPRSS)	10490
C	0 EQUIVALENCE	(CON(31), SCAL), (CON(41), SPAC),	10500
	1 (CON(51), PRES),	(CON(61), PLNA), (CON(71), RAYA),	10510
	2 (CON(81), PAIA),	(CON(91), THEA), (CON(101), RI),	10520
	3 (CON(111), RES),	(CON(291), STAT), (CON(351), OIF),	10530
	4 (OIF(1),IDX),(OIF(2),IDY),(OIF(3),X1),(OIF(4),Y1),(OIF(11),N2)		10540
C	0 DIMENSION	CON(500), X(21,33), W(21,33),	10550
	1 DWX(21,33),	JPN(500), OIF(12)	10560
C	DIMENSION	LOC(3), ILD(3), ELM(3)	10570
C	READ (ISI,500) JLD,NCRD,SCLFAC,X1,Y1,IDX, IDY		10580
500	FORMAT (2I5,3E10.0,2I5)		10590
	WRITE (ISO,503) SCLFAC		10600
503	FORMAT (1H1, 42HSCALE FACTOR FOR TRAPEZOID DEFLECTIONS IS		10610
	1 E16.4,1H.)		10620
	WRITE (ISO,505) X1,Y1		10630
			10640
			10650
			10660
			10670
			10680
			10690
			10700

505 FORMAT (1H , 3I1INTERPOLATION CENTER IS AT X1= E12.4, 6H, Y1= 10710
 1 E12.4,1H.) 10720
 WRITE (ISO,507) IDX, IDY 10730
 507 FORMAT (1H , 35HCENTER OF INTERPOLATION SQUARES IS I5, 10740
 1 17H X INTERVALS AND I5, 25H Y INTERVALS FROM ORIGIN.) 10750
 C X1,Y1 - COORDINATES OF TRANSLATED ORIGIN 10760
 C IDX= NO. OF INTERVALS IN X FOR INTERPOLATION CENTER 10770
 C IDY= NO. OF INTERVALS IN Y FOR INTERPOLATION CENTER 10780
 C IF JLD IS MINUS, CARD DATA FOR WINDOW IN ACTUAL CONFIGURATION IS GIVEN. 10790
 C IF NCRD IS MINUS, CARD DATA IS GIVEN FOR ONLY 1 OF 2 PANES AND BOTH 10800
 C ARE THE SAME. 10810
 N1=1 10820
 N2=1 10830
 IF(NCRD)2,6,6 10840
 2 N1=2 10850
 NCRD=-NCRD 10860
 6 IR=21 10870
 IC=33 10880
 IF(JLD) 10,15,15 10890
 10 N2=2 10900
 JLD=-JLD 10910
 IR=20 10920
 16 IC=20 10930
 15 M=0 10940
 DO 104 I=1,NCRD 10950
 READ (ISI,501) (LOC(J), ILD(J), ELM(J), J=1,3) 10960
 501 FORMAT (3(I6,I6,012)) 10970
 C 10980
 C===== TEST TO SEE IF DATA IS ACCEPTABLE 10990
 DO 104 J=1,3 11000
 IF (ILD(J) .NE. JLD) GO TO 104 11010
 IF (LOC(J) .LE. 0) GO TO 104 11020
 IROW = LOC(J)/1000 11030
 ITEM = LOC(J) - IROW*1000 11040
 ICOL = ITEM/10 11050
 IDIR = ITEM - ICOL*10 11060
 IF ((IDIR.EQ.1) .OR. (IDIR.EQ.2) .OR. (IDIR.EQ.6)) GO TO 104 11070
 IF((ICOL.GT.IC).OR.(IROW.GT.IR)) GO TO 20 11080
 XS = ICOL - 1 11090
 YS = IROW - 1 11100
 GO TO 30 11110
 20 XS=ICOL-1-IC 11120
 YS=IROW-1-IR 11130
 30 IBY = 0 11140
 XS=X\$*DEL 11150
 YS=Y\$*DEL 11160
 CALL BONDRY (XS, YS, IBY) 11170

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IF (IBY .EQ. 1) GO TO 104                                11180
K1 = IROW                                                 11190
K2 = ICOL                                                 11200
CALL PACWRD (K1,K2,1)                                    11210
IF((IROW.LE.IR).AND.(ICOL.LE.IG)) GO TO 32               11220
IF((IROW.GT.IR).AND.(ICOL.GT.IG)) GO TO 40               11230
GO TO 104                                                 11240
32   K = IROW                                             11250
     L = ICOL                                             11260
     X(K,L) = ICOL - 1                                    11270
     X(K,L)=X(K,L)*DEL                                  11280
C
C===== STORE ACCEPTABLE DATA                            11290
IF((IDIR.EQ.3).AND.(N2.EQ.1)) W(K,L)=ELM(J)*SCLFAC  11300
IF((IDIR.EQ.3).AND.(N2.EQ.2)) DWX(K,L)=ELM(J)*SCLFAC 11310
IF (IDIR .EQ. 3) M = M+1                               11320
IF (IDIR .EQ. 3) JPN(M) = K1                           11330
GO TO (104,34),N1                                      11340
34   DWX(K,L)=W(K,L)                                    11350
     GO TO 104                                         11360
40   IF(NPAN-2)104,44,104                                11370
44   K=IROW-IR                                         11380
     L=ICOL-IC                                         11390
162   IF((IDIR.EQ.3).AND.(N2.EQ.1)) DWX(K,L)=ELM(J)*SCLFAC 11400
     IF((IDIR.EQ.3).AND.(N2.EQ.2)) W(K,L)=ELM(J)*SCLFAC 11410
104   CONTINUE                                           11420
     NGP = M                                            11430
800   RETURN                                              11440
END
$IBFTC MS23G6                                           11450
CLRGDEF
          SUBROUTINE LRGDEF                                11460
C
C THIS PROGRAM USES EQUATIONS DERIVED FROM AN ENERGY METHOD 11470
C DEVELOPED IN TIMOSHENKOS THEORY OF PLATES AND SHELLS, P. 419 TO 11480
C 424 TO FIND THE APPROXIMATE LARGE DEFLECTION SOLUTION FOR A 11490
C RECTANGULAR PLATE.                                     11500
C
C      A      = HALF RECTANGLE LENGTH                  11510
C      A1     = CONSTANTS IN CUBIC EQUATION            11520
C      B      = HALF RECTANGLE WIDTH                  11530
C      C1     = CONSTANTS IN CUBIC EQUATION            11540
C      CON1   = CONSTANTS IN LARGE DEFLECTION EQUATION 11550
C      CON2   = CONSTANTS IN LARGE DEFLECTION EQUATION 11560
C      CON3   = CONSTANTS IN LARGE DEFLECTION EQUATION 11570
C      CON4   = CONSTANTS IN LARGE DEFLECTION EQUATION 11580
C      CON5   = CONSTANTS IN LARGE DEFLECTION EQUATION 11590
C

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C	D1	= CONSIANS IN CUBIC EQUATION		11660
C	DUX	= LARGE DEFLECTION THEORY DEFLECTION FOR FIRST PANE		11670
C	Q	= CONSTANTS IN SOLUTION OF CUBIC EQUATION		11680
C	QR	= CONSTANTS IN SOLUTION OF CUBIC EQUATION		11690
C	R	= CONSTANTS IN SOLUTION OF CUBIC EQUATION		11700
C	S1	= CONSTANTS IN SOLUTION OF CUBIC EQUATION		11710
C	S2	= CONSTANTS IN SOLUTION OF CUBIC EQUATION		11720
C	SQR	= CONSTANTS IN SOLUTION OF CUBIC EQUATION		11730
C	TM	= CONSTANTS IN SOLUTION OF CUBIC EQUATION		11740
C	TP	= CONSTANTS IN SOLUTION OF CUBIC EQUATION		11750
C	U	= LARGE DEFLECTION THEORY DEFLECTION FOR SECOND PANE		11760
C	WO	= CONSTANTS IN SOLUTION OF CUBIC EQUATION		11770
C				11780
	DOUBLE PRECISION PI,CON1,CON2,CON3,CON4,CON5,A1,C1,Q,R,QR,SQR,TP,			11790
	1 S1,TM,S2,W0,Q1,Q2,QC			11800
C				11810
	COMMON DUM			11820
C				11830
	0 EQUIVALENCE	(DUM(1), CON),	(DUM(501), X),	11840
	1	(DUM(1501), W),	(DUM(2001), DWX),	11850
	2	(DUM(3001), JPN),	(DUM(3501), RTV),	11860
	3 (DUM(4001), U),	(DUM(4751), DUX),	(DUM(6501), T),	11870
	4 (DUM(5501), R),	(DUM(6001), S),	(DUM(7251), DIX)	11880
163	C			11890
	0 EQUIVALENCE	(CON(1), DIMA),	(CON(2), DIMB),	11900
	1 (CON(3), DIMC),	(CON(4), DEL),	(CON(5), GNU),	11910
	2 (CON(6), THIC),	(CON(7), SPAD),	(CON(8), PRSS),	11920
	3 (CON(9), NPAN),	(CON(10), ISI),	(CON(11), ISO),	11930
	4 (CON(12), IBC),	(CON(13), NGP),	(CON(14), LP7),	11940
	5 (CON(15), FR),	(CON(16), LOCP),	(CON(17), IPD),	11950
	6 (CON(18), IPR),	(CON(19), CHAP),	(CON(20), ISCR1),	11960
	7 (CON(21), ISCR2),	(CON(22), SKAL),	(CON(23), ISEC),	11970
	8 (CON(24), NPAG),	(CON(25), YONG),	(CON(26), ILGD),	11980
	9 (CON(27), IREL),	(CON(28), LP5),	(CON(29), CPRSS)	11990
C				12000
	0 EQUIVALENCE	(CON(31), SCAL),	(CON(41), SPAC),	12010
	1 (CON(51), PRES),	(CON(61), PLNA),	(CON(71), RAYA),	12020
	2 (CON(81), PAIA),	(CON(91), THEA),	(CON(101), RIT),	12030
	3 (CON(111), RES),	(CON(291), STAT),	(CON(351), OIF),	12040
	4 (CON(401),EANDF),	(CON(451), RHS)		12050
C				12060
	EQUIVALENCE (RTV,BI),(OIF(1),NDX),(OIF(2),NDY),(X1,OIF(3)),			12070
	1 (Y1,OIF(4)),(OIF(5),CONST1),(OIF(6),CONST2),(OIF(7),CONST3),			12080
	2 (OIF(8),CONST4),(OIF(9),CONST5),(OIF(10),CONST6)			12090
C				12100
	0 DIMENSION CON(500), X(21,33), U(21,33), W(21,33),			12110
	1 DWX(21,33), DUX(21,33), JPN(500), RTV(500), OIF(12)			12120

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C
IF (CHAP.NE.2.) GO TO 900
NTIMES=0
III=1
IF (NPAN.EQ.2) III=2
100 DO 700 II=1,III
II=II
NTIMES=NTIMES+1
PRSSS=PRSS
IF (NTIMES.EQ.2) PRSSS=-(PRSS-CPRSS)
DO 102 I=1,21
DO 102 J=1,33
102 U(I,J)=W(I,J)*PRSSS
PI = 3.14159265358979323846
A = DIMA/2.0
B = DIMB/2.0
C CONSTANTS IN LARGE DEFLECTION EQUATION.
CON1 = 480.0*A*B/(YONG*THIC*PI**4)
CON2 = (PI**2/16.0)*(9.0*B/(A**3) + 2.0/(A*B) + 9.0*A/(B**3))
0 CON3 = (PI**2/3.0)*(16.0*B/(A**2) + 1.0/A + 1.0/B + 16.0*A/
1 (B**2))**2
CON4 = (35.0*(PI**2)*B/A + 35.0*(PI**2)*A/B + 640.0/9.0)
CON5 = CON1/(CON2 - (2.0/3.0)*(CON3/CON4))
C CONSTANTS IN CUBIC EQUATION
A1 = 1.0/CON5
C1=PRSSS/(ABS(U(1,1))*3.)
D1 = -PRSSS
C SOLUTION OF CUBIC EQUATION.
Q = A1*C1
R = -0.5*(A1**2)*D1
INEG = 0
QR = Q**3 + R**2
SQR = DSQRT(QR)
TP = R + SQR
IF (TP .GT. 0.0) GO TO 106
INEG = 1
106 S1 = ABS(TP)**(1.0/3.0)
IF (INEG .NE. 1) GO TO 108
S1 = -S1
INEG = 0
108 TM = R - SQR
IF (TM .GT. 0.0) GO TO 110
INEG = 1
110 S2 = ABS(TM)**(1.0/3.0)
IF (INEG .NE. 1) GO TO 112
S2 = -S2
112 INEG = 0

```

W0 = (S1 + S2) / A1 12600
 C DETERMINATION OF SMALL DEFLECTION THEORY AND LARGE DEFLECTION 12610
 C THEORY PRESSURES. 12620
 Q2 = (W0**3)/CON5 12630
 Q1 = PRSSS - Q2 12640
 QC = Q2*CON5 12650
 IF (QC .GT. 0.0) GO TO 114 12660
 INEG = 1 12670
 114 CQC = ABS(QC)**(1.0/3.0) 12680
 IF (INEG .NE. 1) GO TO 116 12690
 CQC = -CQC 12700
 C THIS SECTION DETERMINES THE DEFLECTION AND SLOPES. 12710
 116 IF (NTIMES.EQ.1) GO TO 103 12720
 CONST4=Q1 12730
 CONST5=PRSSS 12740
 CONST6=CQC 12750
 GO TO 105 12760
 103 CONST1=Q1 12770
 CONST2=PRSSS 12780
 CONST3=CQC 12790
 105 DO 104 I=1,NGP 12800
 K1 = JPN(I) 12810
 CALL PACWRD (K1,K2,2) 12820
 CX = PI*X(K1,K2)/(2.0*A) 12830
 EJ=K1-1 12840
 YY=DEL*EJ 12850
 GY=PI*YY/(2.*B) 12860
 TE1 = U(K1,K2)*(ABS(Q1/PRSSS)) 12870
 TE2 = CQC*COS(CX)*COS(CY) 12880
 104 U(K1,K2) = (TE1 + TE2)/2.0 12890
 IF (NTIMES.EQ.2) GO TO 700 12900
 DO 120 I=1,21 12910
 DO 120 J=1,33 12920
 120 DUX(I,J)=U(I,J) 12930
 700 CONTINUE 12940
 800 RETURN 12950
 900 WRITE(ISO,500) 12960
 500 FORMAT(IHI,99H INPUT ERROR. LARGE DEFLECTION REQUIRED FOR PLANFORM 12970
 10 OTHER THAN RECTANGLE.) 12980
 STOP 12990
 END 13000
 \$IBFTC MS23G7 13010
 C DEFRES 13020
 C SUBROUTINE DEFRES (IDT,NOPRT) 13030
 C THIS SUBROUTINE PRINTS OUT THE PLATE DEFLECTION DATA. 13040
 C 13050
 C 13060

C	CONC	= BOUNDARY CONDITION		13070
C	DTX	= TEMPORARY ARRAY FOR SLOPE IN X DIR.		13080
C	DTY	= TEMPORARY ARRAY FOR SLOPE IN Y DIR.		13090
C	R	= TEMPORARY ARRAY FOR X COORDINATES		13100
C	S	= TEMPORARY ARRAY FOR Y COORDINATES		13110
C	T	= TEMPORARY ARRAY FOR DEFLECTION		13120
C				13130
		COMMON DUM		13140
C				13150
	0 EQUIVALENCE	(DUM(1), CON),	(DUM(501), X),	13160
	1	(DUM(1501), W),	(DUM(2251), DWX),	13170
	2	(DUM(3001), JPN),	(DUM(3501), RTV),	13180
	3 (DUM(4001), U),	(DUM(4751), DUX),		13190
	4 (DUM(5501), R),	(DUM(6001), S),		13200
	5 (DUM(6501), T),	(DUM(7251), DTX)		13210
C				13220
	0 EQUIVALENCE	(CON(1), DIMA),	(CON(2), DIMB),	13230
	1 (CON(3), DIMC),	(CON(4), DEL),	(CON(5), GNU),	13240
	2 (CON(6), THIC),	(CON(7), SPAD),	(CON(8), PRSS),	13250
	3 (CON(9), NPAN),	(CON(10), ISI),	(CON(11), ISO),	13260
	4 (CON(12), IBC),	(CON(13), NGP),	(CON(14), LP7),	13270
	5 (CON(15), FR),	(CON(16), LOCP),	(CON(17), IPD),	13280
	6 (CON(18), IPR),	(CON(19), CHAP),	(CON(20), ISCR1),	13290
166	7 (CON(21), ISCR2),	(CON(22), SKAL),	(CON(23), ISEC),	13300
	8 (CON(24), NPAG),	(CON(25), YONG),	(CON(26), ILRG),	13310
	9 (CON(27), IREL),	(CON(28), LP5),	(CON(29), CPRSS)	13320
C				13330
	0 EQUIVALENCE	(CON(31), SCAL),	(CON(41), SPAC),	13340
	1 (CON(51), PRES),	(CON(61), PLNA),	(CON(71), RAYA),	13350
	2 (CON(81), PAIA),	(CON(91), THEA),	(CON(101), RI),	13360
	3 (CON(111), RES),	(CON(301), STAT),	(CON(351), OIF),	13370
	4 (CON(401),EANDFT),	(CON(451), RHS)		13380
C				13390
C				13400
	0 DIMENSION CON(500), X(21,33),	W(21,33), DWX(21,33),		13410
	1 JPN(500), R(500), S(500), T(500), DTX(750),			13420
	3 RTV(500),U(21,33), DUX(21,33)			13430
C				13440
	0 DIMENSION RT30(3), RT31(3), RT32(3), RT36(2), RT37(2), RT38(2),			13450
	1 RT39(2)			13460
C				13470
	0 DATA RT30(1)/13HELLIPSE A=/, RT31(1)/13HRECTANGLE A=/,			13480
	1 RT32(1)/13HTRAPEZOID A=/, RT33/4H B=/, RT34/4H C=/,			13490
	2 RT35/6HSCALE=/, RT36(1)/10HTHICKNESS=/,			13500
	3 RT37(1)/9H PANES=/, RT38(1)/11H SPACING=/,			13510
	4 RT39(1)/12H PRESSURE=/			13520
C				13530

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DATA HING/6HHINGED/, CH/1H /, CLMP/6HCLAMPE/, CC/1HD/ 13540
C
C===== THIS SECTION MULTIPLIES THE UNITIZED DEFORMATIONS BY THE PRESSURE 13550
C LOAD. 13560
C 13570
C 13580
IS7 = ISO 13590
IF (NOPRT .EQ. 0) IS7 = ISCR1 13600
DO 101 I=1,NGP 13610
K1 = JPN(I) 13620
CALL PACWRD (K1,K2,2) 13630
EJ=K1-1 13640
R(I) = X(K1,K2) 13650
S(I) = DEL*EJ 13660
IF(ILRG.EQ.1) GO TO 100 13670
IF(CHAP.EQ.3.) GO TO 99 13680
T(I) = W(K1,K2)*(CPRSS-PRSS) 13690
DTX(I) = DWX(K1,K2)*PRSS 13700
GO TO 101 13710
99 T(I)=W(K1,K2) 13720
DTX(I)=DWX(K1,K2) 13730
GO TO 101 13740
100 T(I) = DUX(K1,K2) 13750
101 DTX(I) = U(K1,K2) 13760
167 101 CONTINUE 13770
C 13780
C===== THIS SECTION PRINTS THE TITLE AND HEADING INFORMATION. 13790
C
CALL PAGE (IPD, LINE, IS7, IDT) 13800
IF (ILRG .EQ. 0) GO TO 607 13810
WRITE (IS7,529) 13820
529 0 FORMAT (1H0, 38X,38HW I N D O W D E F O R M A T I O N , 13830
1 7HD A T A/1H ,49X,23H(LARGE DEFLECTION DATA)/1H ) 13840
GO TO 608 13850
607 WRITE (IS7,500) 13860
13870
500 0 FORMAT (1H0/1H ,38X,38HW I N D O W D E F O R M A T I O N , 13880
1 7HD A T A/1H ) 13890
608 ICHAP = CHAP 13900
IF (IBC .NE. 1) GO TO 302 13910
CONC = HING 13920
CF = CH 13930
302 IF (IBC .NE. 2) GO TO 303 13940
CONC = CLMP 13950
CF = CC 13960
303 GO TO (102,103,104), ICHAP 13970
102 0 WRITE (IS7,501) (RT30(I),I=1,3), DIMA, RT33, DIMB,
1 RT35, SKAL, (RT36(I),I=1,2), THIC, (RT37(I),I=1,2), NPAN,
2 (RT38(I),I=1,2), SPAD, (RT39(I),I=1,2), PRSS, CONC, CF 13980
13990
14000

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501	0	FORMAT (1H0,2A6,A1,F5.2,A4,F5.2,14X,A6,F4.2,3X,A6,A4,F5.2,A6,A3,	14010
	1	I1,A6,A5,F3.1,2A6,F5.1,3X,A6,A1)	14020
		GO TO 105	14030
103	0	WRITE (IS7,501) (RT31(I),I=1,3), DIMA, RT33, DIMB,	14040
	1	RT35, SKAL, (RT36(I),I=1,2), THIC, (RT37(I),I=1,2), NPAN,	14050
	2	(RT38(I),I=1,2), SPAD, (RT39(I),I=1,2), PRSS, CONC, CF	14060
		GO TO 105	14070
104	0	WRITE (IS7,518) (RT32(I),I=1,3), DIMA, RT33, DIMB, RT34, DIMC,	14080
	1	RT35, SKAL, (RT36(I),I=1,2), THIC, (RT37(I),I=1,2), NPAN,	14090
	2	(RT38(I),I=1,2), SPAD, (RT39(I),I=1,2), PRSS, CONC, CF	14100
518	0	FORMAT (1H0,2A6,A1,F5.2,A4,F5.2,A4,F5.2,5X,A6,F4.2,3X,A6,A4,F5.2,	14110
	1	A6,A3,I1,A6,A5,F3.1,2A6,F5.1,3X,A6,A1)	14120
105		WRITE (IS7,505)	14130
505	0	FORMAT (1H0/1H,1X,11HCOORDINATES,18X,12HDEFORMATIONS,14X,	14140
	1	11HCOORDINATES,18X,12HDEFORMATIONS/1H0,	14150
	2	44H X Y DEFL. PANE 1 DEFL. PANE 2 ,11X,	14160
	3	44H X Y DEFL. PANE 1 DEFL. PANE 2)	14170
		LINE = LINE + 11	14180
		JRM = NGP-2*(NGP/2)	14190
		DO 114 K=1,NGP,2	14200
		IF (LINE - 45) 112,107,107	14210
107		CALL PAGE (IPD, LINE, IS7, IDT)	14220
		WRITE (IS7,500)	14230
		GO TO (108,109,110), ICHAP	14240
108	0	WRITE (IS7,501) (RT30(I),I=1,3), DIMA, RT33, DIMB,	14250
	1	RT35, SKAL, (RT36(I),I=1,2), THIC, (RT37(I),I=1,2), NPAN,	14260
	2	(RT38(I),I=1,2), SPAD, (RT39(I),I=1,2), PRSS, CONC, CF	14270
		GO TO 111	14280
109	0	WRITE (IS7,501) (RT31(I),I=1,3), DIMA, RT33, DIMB,	14290
	1	RT35, SKAL, (RT36(I),I=1,2), THIC, (RT37(I),I=1,2), NPAN,	14300
	2	(RT38(I),I=1,2), SPAD, (RT39(I),I=1,2), PRSS, CONC, CF	14310
		GO TO 111	14320
110	0	WRITE (IS7,518) (RT32(I),I=1,3), DIMA, RT33, DIMB, RT34, DIMC,	14330
	1	RT35, SKAL, (RT36(I),I=1,2), THIC, (RT37(I),I=1,2), NPAN,	14340
	2	(RT38(I),I=1,2), SPAD, (RT39(I),I=1,2), PRSS, CONC, CF	14350
111		WRITE (IS7,505)	14360
		LINE = LINE + 11	14370
112		IF ((JRM .EQ. 1) .AND. (K .EQ. NGP)) GO TO 113	14380
		J = K+1	14390
	0	WRITE (IS7,506) R(K), S(K), T(K), DTX(K),	14400
	1	R(J), S(J), T(J), DTX(J)	14410
506	0	FORMAT (1H ,F5.2,F7.2,2(2X,E13.6),13X,	14420
	1	F5.2,F7.2,2(2X,E13.6))	14430
		GO TO 114	14440
113		WRITE (IS7,506) R(K), S(K), T(K), DTX(K)	14450
114		LINE = LINE + 1	14460
800		RETURN	14470

	END	14480
	\$IBFTC MS23G8	14490
	CRAYTWO	14500
	SUBROUTINE RAYTWO (XP, YP, ZS, BETA, PSI, PAI, THETA, ZSEXT)	14510
C		14520
C	PRSS = FIRST WINDOW PRESSURE FACTOR TO SCALE DEFORMATIONS	14530
C	PRSF = 2ND WINDOW PRESSURE FACTOR TO SCALE DEFORMATIONS	14540
C	BETA = ANGLE IN XY PLANE BETWEEN Y AXIS AND PLANE OF TWO RAYS	14550
C	PSI = ANGLE BETWEEN Z AXIS AND PLANE CONTAINING 2 RAYS	14560
C	PAI = ANGLE IN RAY PLANE BETWEEN XY PLANE AND PRIMARY RAY	14570
C	THETA = ANGLE IN THE RAY PLANE BETWEEN PRIMARY AND SECONDARY RAY	14580
C	ZSEXT = DISTANCE OF SEXTANT FROM INSIDE OF WINDOW	14590
C	RES(IJ+ 1) = XP X COORD. OF PRIMARY ENTERING RAY	14600
C	RES(IJ+ 11) = YP Y COORD. OF PRIMARY ENTERING RAY	14610
C	RES(IJ+ 21) = XP X COORD. OF PRIMARY LEAVING RAY	14620
C	RES(IJ+ 31) = YP Y COORD. OF PRIMARY LEAVING RAY	14630
C	RES(IJ+ 41) = XS X COORD. OF SECONDARY ENTERING RAY	14640
C	RES(IJ+ 51) = YS Y COORD. OF SECONDARY ENTERING RAY	14650
C	RES(IJ+ 61) = XS X COORD. OF SECONDARY LEAVING RAY	14660
C	RES(IJ+ 71) = YS Y COORD. OF SECONDARY LEAVING RAY	14670
C	RES(IJ+ 81) = ZSEXT	14680
C	RES(IJ+ 91) = BETA	14690
C	RES(IJ+101) = PSI	14700
169	C RES(IJ+111) = PAI	14710
C	RES(IJ+121) = THETA	14720
C	RES(IJ+131) = SAI	14730
C	RES(IJ+141) = ERROR	14740
C	RES(IJ+151) = BLANK	14750
C	RES(IJ+161) = BLANK	14760
C	RES(IJ+171) = BLANK	14770
C		14780
	COMMON DUM	14790
C		14800
O	EQUIVALENCE (DUM(1), CON), (DUM(501), X),	14810
1	(DUM(1001), Y), (DUM(1501), W), (DUM(2001), DWX),	14820
2	(DUM(2501), DWY), (DUM(3001), JPN), (DUM(3501), RTV)	14830
C		14840
O	EQUIVALENCE (CON(1), DIMA), (CON(2), DIMB),	14850
1	(CON(3), DIMC), (CON(4), DEL), (CON(5), GNU),	14860
2	(CON(6), THIC), (CON(7), SPAD), (CON(8), PRSS),	14870
3	(CON(9), NPAN), (CON(10), ISI), (CON(11), ISO),	14880
4	(CON(12), IBC), (CON(13), NGP), (CON(14), LP7),	14890
5	(CON(15), FR), (CON(16), LOCP), (CON(17), IPD),	14900
6	(CON(18), IPR), (CON(19), CHAP), (CON(20), ISCR1),	14910
7	(CON(21), ISCR2), (CON(22), SKAL), (CON(23), ISEC),	14920
8	(CON(24), NPAG), (CON(25), YONG), (CON(26), ILGD),	14930
9	(CON(27), IREL), (CON(28), LP5), (CON(29), CPRSS)	14940

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C
0 EQUIVALENCE (CON( 31), SCAL), (CON( 41), SPAC), 14950
1 (CON( 51), PRES), (CON( 61), PLNA), (CON( 71), RAYA), 14960
2 (CON( 81), PAIA), (CON( 91), THEA), (CON(101), RI), 14970
3 (CON(111), RES), (CON(301), STAT), (CON(351), OIF), 14980
4 (CON(401),EANDF), (CON(451), RHS) 14990
15000
15010
C
DIMENSION CON(500), X(22,22), Y(22,22), W(22,22), DWX(22,22), 15020
1 DWY(22,22), RES(180) 15030
15040
C
DIMENSION CI(3), DELTAP( 4), CN(3), RI(5), CR(3), D(3), EE(3) 15050
15060
C
DIMENSION E(3), SN1(3), SN2(3), S1(3), S2(3), PNS(3), V(3) 15070
15080
C
IJ = LP7-1 15090
IF (NPAN .EQ. 2) PRSS = -(PRSS-CPRSS) 15100
RES( 1) = XP 15110
RES( 2) = YP 15120
D(1) = THIC 15130
D(2) = D(1) + SPAD 15140
D(3) = D(2) + THIC 15150
N = NPAN*2 15160
15170
DO 100 I=1,N
100  DELTAP(I) = 1.0 15180
RAD = 0.017453292519 15190
DEG = 1.0/RAD 15200
SEC = 206264.8064 15210
PI = 3.141592653 15220
RES( 9) = ZSEXT 15230
RES( 10)= BETA 15240
RES( 11)= PSI 15250
RES( 12)= THETA 15260
RES( 13)= PAI 15270
RES(14)=PAI+THETA 15280
BETA = BETA*RAD 15290
PSI = PSI *RAD 15300
PAI = PAI * RAD 15310
THETA= THETA*RAD 15320
S1(1) = COS(BETA)*COS(PAI) - SIN(BETA)*SIN(PSI)*SIN(PAI) 15330
S1(2) = SIN(BETA)*COS(PAI) + COS(BETA)*SIN(PSI)*SIN(PAI) 15340
S1(3) = COS(PSI) *SIN(PAI) 15350
G = -ZSEXT -0.716 15360
310 0 A = (0.1703 + 0.335/COS(64.0*RAD + ABS(THETA/2.0)))/ 15370
1 (TAN(64.0*RAD + ABS(THETA/2.0)) - TAN(-52.0*RAD)) 15380
B = A*TAN(-52.0*RAD) + 0.1703 15390
IF(THETA.EQ.0.) GO TO 20 15400
C = (-3.274 - B + A*TAN(ABS(THETA)))/TAN(ABS(THETA)) 15410

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G = C-ZSEXI = 3.407 15420
20 E(1) = XP + G*S1(1) 15430
E(2) = YP + G*S1(2) 15440
E(3) = G*S1(3) 15450
DO 304 I=1,3 15460
304 V(I) = E(I) 15470
IBY = 0 15480
CALL BONDRY (XP, YP, IBY) 15490
IF (IBY.EQ.1) GO TO 800 15500
CALL TRACE (S1,V,XP,YP,RI,N,D,DELTAP,SN1,ISO,PRSS,CPRSS) 15510
RES( 3) = XP 15520
RES( 4) = YP 15530
CALL BONDRY (XP, YP, IBY) 15540
IF (IBY .EQ. 1) GO TO 801 15550
SAI = PAI + THETA 15560
S2(1) = COS(BETA)*COS(SAI) - SIN(BETA)*SIN(PSI)*SIN(SAI) 15570
S2(2) = SIN(BETA)*COS(SAI) + COS(BETA)*SIN(PSI)*SIN(SAI) 15580
S2(3) = COS(PSI) *SIN(SAI) 15590
IF (THETA .NE. 0.0) GO TO 330 15600
AA = A - 4.123 15610
BB = 3.274 - B 15620
0 DX = S1(1)*AA - BB*(COS(BETA)*SIN(PAI) + SIN(BETA)*SIN(PSI)* 15630
1 COST(PAI)) 15640
0 DY = S1(2)*AA + BB*(COS(BETA)*SIN(PSI)*COS(PAI) - SIN(BETA)* 15650
1 SIN(PAI)) 15660
DZ = S1(3)*AA + COS(PSI)*COS(PAI)*BB 15670
EE(1) = E(1) + DX 15680
EE(2) = E(2) + DY 15690
EE(3) = E(3) + DZ 15700
DO 350 I=1,3 15710
350 E(I) = EE(I) 15720
330 XS = E(1) - E(3)*S2(1)/S2(3) 15730
YS = E(2) - E(3)*S2(2)/S2(3) 15740
RES( 5) = XS 15750
REST( 6) = YS 15760
CALL BONDRY (XS, YS, IBY) 15770
IF (IBY .EQ. 1) GO TO 802 15780
IF (NPAN .EQ. 2) PRSS = -(TPRSS-CPRSS) 15790
CALL TRACE (S2,E,XS,YS,RI,N,D,DELTAP,SN2,ISO,PRSS,CPRSS) 15800
RES( 7) = XS 15810
REST( 8) = YS 15820
CALL BONDRY (XS, YS, IBY) 15830
IF (IBY .EQ. 1) GO TO 803 15840
CALL CROPOD (SN1,"SN2",PNS,"APNS) 15850
THETAN = ASIN(APNS) 15860
ERROR = (THETAN - THETA)*SEC 15870
SAI = SAI/RAD 15880

```

RES(15)	= ERROR	15890
GO TO 900			15900
800	RES(3)=1.E+9		15910
RES(4)=1.E+9			15920
801	RES(5)=1.E+9		15930
RES(6)=1.E+9			15940
802	RES(7)=1.E+9		15950
RES(8)=1.E+9			15960
IF(NPAN.EQ.2) PRSS=-(PRSS-CPRSS)			15961
803	RES(15)=1.E+13		15970
900	RETURN		15980
END			15990
\$IBFTC	MS23G9		16000
CTRACE			16010
SUBROUTINE TRACE (CS,E,X,Y,RI,N,D,DELTAP,CR,ISO,PRSS,CPRSS)			16020
C	THIS SUBROUTINE TRACES THE RAY THRU THE WINDOW		16030
C	O DIMENSION CS(3), E(3), CI(3), CN(3), CR(3), DELTAP(4), RI(5),		16040
1	D(3)		16050
C	ZP = 0.0		16060
'	K = 1		16070
N	DO 110 I=1,3		16080
110	CI(I) = CS(I)		16090
115	CALL ITERAT (X, Y, K, DELTAP, CI, DELZ, OWX, OWY)		16100
	ZP = ZP + DELZ		16110
	CALL NORMAL (OWX, OWY, K, DELTAP, CN)		16120
	QRI = RI(K+1)/RI(K)		16130
	CALL REFRCI (CI, CN, QRI, CR, ISO)		16140
	IF (N-K) 800,800,120		16150
120	E(1) = X		16160
	E(2) = Y		16170
	E(3) = ZP - D(K)		16180
	DO 125 I=1,3		16190
125	CI(I) = CR(I)		16200
	X = E(1) - E(3)*CI(1)/CI(3)		16210
	Y = E(2) - E(3)*CI(2)/CI(3)		16220
	ZP = D(K)		16230
	K = K+1		16240
	IF (K .EQ. 3) PRSS = -(PRSS-CPRSS)		16250
	GO TO 115		16260
800	RETURN		16270
END			16280
\$IBFTC	MS23HO		16290
CITERAT	SUBROUTINE ITERAT (XP, YP, K, DELTAP, CI, DELZ, OWX, OWY)		16300
			16310
			16320
			16330
			16340

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C THIS SUBROUTINE PERFORMS THE ITERATION TO FIND THE POINT XP,YP ON 16350
C THE DEFORMED SURFACE. 16360
C 16370
C 16380
COMMON DUM 16390
EQUIVALENCE (DUM(1),CON),(CON(1),DIMA),(CON(2),DIMB) 16400
C DIMENSION CI(3), DELTAP(10) 16410
C J = 1 16420
DELTAAC = 0.0 16430
101 CALL INCOTB (XP, YP, OWF, OWX, OWY,K) 16440
DELZ = OWF*DELTAP(K) 16450
A = (DELZ - DELTAAC*CI(3))*CI(3) 16460
IF (ABS(A) - 1.0E-06) 800,800,102 16470
102 DELTAAC = DELTAAC + A 16480
XP = XP + A*CI(1) 16490
YP = YP + A*CI(2) 16500
DIMAA=2.*DIMAA 16510
DIMBB=2.*DIMBB 16520
IBY=0 16530
CALL BONDRY(XP,YP,IBY) 16540
DIMAA=DIMAA/2. 16550
DIMBB=DIMBB/2. 16560
IF (IBY.EQ.1) GO TO 800 16570
J = J+1 16580
IF (J=25) 101,800,800 16590
800 RETURN 16600
END 16610
$IBFTC MS23H1 16620
CINCOTB 16630
SUBROUTINE INCOTB (XP, YP, OWF, OWX, OWY, IPG) 16640
C THIS SUBROUTINE GENERATES THE TABLE OF INTERPOLATION COEFFICIENTS 16650
C 16660
DOUBLE PRECISION A,BR,A1,A2,A3,A4 16670
C 16680
COMMON DUM 16690
C 16700
0 EQUIVALENCE (DUM( 1), CON), (DUM( 501), X), 16710
1 (DUM(1501), W), (DUM(2251), DWX), 16720
2 (DUM(3001), JPN), (DUM(3501), RTV), 16730
3 (DUM(4001), BR), (DUM(6100), B) 16740
C 16750
0 EQUIVALENCE (CON( 1), DIMA), (CON( 2), DIMB), 16760
1 (CON( 3), DIMC), (CON( 4), DEL), (CON( 5), GNU), 16770
2 (CON( 6), THIC), (CON( 7), SPAD), (CON( 8), PRSS), 16780
C 16790
16800
16810

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3	(CON(9), NPAN),	(CON(10), ISI),	(CON(11), ISO),	16820
4	(CON(12), IBC),	(CON(13), NGP),	(CON(14), LP7),	16830
5	(CON(15), FR),	(CON(16), LOCP),	(CON(17), IPD),	16840
6	(CON(18), IPR),	(CON(19), CHAP),	(CON(20), ISCR1),	16850
7	(CON(21), ISCR2),	(CON(22), SKAL),	(CON(23), ISEC),	16860
8	(CON(24), NPAG),	(CON(25), YONG),	(CON(26), ILGD),	16870
9	(CON(27), IREL),	(CON(28), LP5),	(CON(29), CPRSS)	16880
C				16890
0	EQUIVALENCE	(CON(31), SCAL),	(CON(41), SPAC),	16900
1	(CON(51), PRES),	(CON(61), PLNA),	(CON(71), RAYA),	16910
2	(CON(81), PAIA),	(CON(91), THEA),	(CON(101), RI),	16920
3	(CON(111), RES),	(CON(301), STAT),	(CON(351), OIF),	16930
4	(CON(401),EANDF),	(CON(451), RHS)		16940
C				16950
0	EQUIVALENCE (RTV,BI),(OIF(1),NDX),(OIF(2),NDY),(X1,OIF(3)),			16960
1	(Y1,OIF('4)),(OIF(5),CONST1),(OIF(6),CONST2),(OIF(7),CONST3),			16970
2	(OIF(8),CONST4),(OIF(9),CONST5),(OIF(10),CONST6),(OIF(12),MIBP)			16980
C	DIMENSION CON(500), X(21,33), OIF(10), W(21,33), DWX(21,33),			16990
C	DIMENSION A(25),BR(32,32),B(36,25),A1(25,2),A2(25,2),			17000
1	JPN(500),RTV(500),A3(25,2),A4(32,2),WC(36,2)			17010
C	DATA PI/3.14159265/			17020
C	JUMP=5			17030
	IF(MIBP)304,304,400			17040
304	Ichap = CHAP			17050
				17060
	JUMP=1			17070
	X1P=X1			17080
	Y1P=Y1			17090
	GO TO (20,40,60),ICHAP			17100
20	IDX=5			17110
	IDY=5			17120
	GO TO 309			17130
40	IDX=DIMA			17140
	IDX=IDX/2			17150
	IDY=DIMB			17160
	IDY=IDY/2			17170
305	IF(IDX.LT.5) IDX=5			17180
	IF(IDY.LT.5) IDY=5			17190
	GO TO 309			17200
60	IDX=NDX			17210
	IDY=NDY			17220
	IF(IDX.LT.5) GO TO 306			17230
	IF(IDY.LT.5) GO TO 306			17240
	GO TO 311			17250
				17260
				17270
				17280

306	WRITE (ISO,307), IDX, IDY	17290
307	FORMAT (1H0, 80H) INTERPOLATION FAILS. GRID HAS LESS THAN SIX NODES 1 IN THE X OR Y DIRECTION. IDX=,I2,6H. IDY=,I2,1H.)	17300
	STOP	17310
		17320
309	IF(IDX.GT.10) IDX=IDX/2	17321
	IF(IDY.GT.10) IDY=IDY/2	17322
311	CONTINUE	17330
	DTX=IDX	17340
	DTX=DTX*DEL	17350
	DTY=IDY	17360
	DTY=DTY*DEL	17370
	DO 300 I1=1,4	17380
	GO TO (310,318,314,322),I1	17390
310	I3=IDY+1	17400
	I2=I3-5	17410
	J3=IDX+1	17420
	J2=J3-5	17430
	GO TO 308	17440
314	I2=IDY+1	17450
	I3=I2+5	17460
	J3=IDX+1	17470
	J2=J3-5	17480
	GO TO 308	17490
175	I3=IDY+1	17500
	I2=I3-5	17510
	J2=IDX+1	17520
	J3=J2+5	17530
	GO TO 308	17540
322	I2=IDY+1	17550
	I3=I2+5	17560
	J2=IDX+1	17570
	J3=J2+5	17580
308	CONTINUE	17590
	AA=DIMA/2.	17600
	BB=DIMB/2.	17610
	DO 200 I=1,36	17620
	DO 200 J=1,25	17630
200	B(I,J) = 0.0	17640
	K = 0	17650
	DO 202 J=J2,J3	17660
	EJ=J	17670
	DO 202 I=I2,I3	17680
	K = K+1	17690
	EI=I	17700
	U=DEL*(EJ-1.)-X1P	17710
	V=DEL*(EI-1.)-Y1P	17720
8040	B(K, 1) = (U**4)*(V**4)	17730

B(K, 2) = (U**4)*(V**3)	17740
B(K, 3) = (U**3)*(V**4)	17750
B(K, 4) = (U**4)*(V**2)	17760
B(K, 5) = (U**3)*(V**3)	17770
B(K, 6) = (U**2)*(V**4)	17780
B(K, 7) = (U**4)*(V)	17790
B(K, 8) = (U**3)*(V**2)	17800
B(K, 9) = (U**2)*(V**3)	17810
B(K,10) = (U)*(V**4)	17820
B(K,11) = (U**4)	17830
B(K,12) = (U**3)*(V)	17840
B(K,13) = (U**2)*(V**2)	17850
B(K,14) = (U)*(V**3)	17860
B(K,15) = (V**4)	17870
B(K,16) = (U**3)	17880
B(K,17) = (U**2)*(V)	17890
B(K,18) = (U)*(V**2)	17900
B(K,19) = (V**3)	17910
B(K,20) = (U**2)	17920
B(K,21) = (U)*(V)	17930
B(K,22) = (V**2)	17940
B(K,23) = (U)	17950
B(K,24) = (V)	17960
B(K,25) = 1.0	17970
WC(K,1)=W(I,J)	17980
WC(K,2)=DWX(I,J)	17990
IF(ILRG.NE.1) GO TO 201	18000
WC(K,1)=0.5*(W(I,J)*CONST2*(ABS(CONST1/CONST2))+CONST3*COS(PI*U/	18010
1 (AA*2.))*COS(PI*V/(BB*2.)))	18020
IF(NPAN.EQ.2) WC(K,2)=0.5*(W(I,J)*CONST5*(ABS(CONST4/CONST5))+	18030
1 CONST6*COS(PI*U/(AA*2.))*COS(PI*V/(BB*2.)))	18040
201 IF(ABS(X(I,J)-X1P-U)>1.0E-7)202,202,206	18050
206 DO 210 LM=1,25	18060
210 B(K,LM)=0.	18070
202 CONTINUE	18080
DO 240 K=1,2	18090
DO 240 I=1,25	18100
A4(I,K)=0.	18110
DO 240 J=1,36	18120
240 A4(I,K)=A4(I,K)+B(J,I)*WC(J,K)	18130
C	18140
C===== THIS SECTION MULTIPLIES THE COEFFICIENT MATRIX BY ITS TRANPOSE	18150
C	18160
DO 124 I=1,25	18170
DO 124 J=1,25	18180
122 BR(I,J) = 0.0	18190
DO 124 K=1,36	18200

1.24	$BR(I,J) = BR(I,J) + B(K,I)*B(K,J)$	18210
C		18220
C===== THIS SECTION INVERTS THE INTERMEDIATE MATRIX.		18230
C===== THIS SECTION CALCULATES THE COEFFICIENTS.		18240
C		18250
NR = 25		18260
NC = 2		18270
CALL SEQS (BR,A4,NR,NC)		18280
DO 280 I=1,25		18290
GO TO (260,264,268,300),I1		18300
260 A1(I,1)=A4(I,1)		18310
A1(I,2)=A4(I,2)		18320
GO TO 280		18330
264 A2(I,1)=A4(I,1)		18340
A2(I,2)=A4(I,2)		18350
GO TO 280		18360
268 A3(I,1)=A4(I,1)		18370
A3(I,2)=A4(I,2)		18380
GO TO 280		18390
280 CONTINUE		18400
300 CONTINUE		18410
C		18420
L1 C===== THIS SECTION INTERPOLATES TO OBTAIN THE DEFLECTION AND SLOPES AT		18430
C THE POINT XP, YP.		18440
C		18450
400 J=1		18460
IF(L.GE.3) J=2		18470
IF(JUMP.EQ.5) GO TO 504		18480
410 GO TO (420,522,526,534,504),JUMP		18490
420 SXP=XP		18500
SYP=YP		18510
XP=DTX		18520
YP=DTY		18530
GO TO 512		18540
504 IF(ABS(XP)-DTX)510,510,518		18550
510 IF(ABS(YP)-DTY)512,512,526		18560
512 DO 514 K=1,25		18570
514 A(K)=A1(K,J)		18580
GO TO 540		18590
518 IF(ABS(YP)-DTY) 522,522,534		18600
522 DO 524 K=1,25		18610
524 A(K)=A2(K,J)		18620
GO TO 540		18630
526 DO 530 K=1,25		18640
530 A(K)=A3(K,J)		18650
GO TO 540		18660
534 DO 538 K=1,25		18670

538 A(K)=A4(K,J) 18680
 540 CONTINUE 18690
 XP=XP-X1P 18700
 YP=YP-Y1P 18710
 0 OWA = A(1)*(XP**4)*(YP**4) + A(2)*(XP**4)*(YP**3) 18720
 1 + A(3)*(XP**3)*(YP**4) + A(4)*(XP**4)*(YP**2) 18730
 2 + A(5)*(XP**3)*(YP**3) + A(6)*(XP**2)*(YP**4) 18740
 3 + A(7)*(XP**4)*(YP) + A(8)*(XP**3)*(YP**2) 18750
 4 + A(9)*(XP**2)*(YP**3) + A(10)*(XP)*(YP**4) 18760
 5 + A(11)*(XP**4) + A(12)*(XP**3)*(YP) 18770
 6 + A(13)*(XP**2)*(YP**2) + A(14)*(XP)*(YP**3) 18780
 7 + A(15)* (YP**4) + A(16)*(XP**3) 18790
 8 + A(17)*(XP**2)*(YP) + A(18)*(XP)*(YP**2) 18800
 9 + A(19)* (YP**3) + A(20)*(XP**2) 18810
 0 OWB = A(21)*(XP)*(YP) + A(22)* (YP**2) 18820
 1 + A(23)*(XP) + A(24)* (YP) 18830
 2 + A(25) 18840
 OWF = OWA + OWB 18850
 0 OWX = 4.0*A(1)*(XP**3)*(YP**4) + 4.0*A(2)*(XP**3)*(YP**3) 18860
 1 + 3.0*A(3)*(XP**2)*(YP**4) + 4.0*A(4)*(XP**3)*(YP**2) 18870
 2 + 3.0*A(5)*(XP**2)*(YP**3) + 2.0*A(6)*(XP)*(YP**4) 18880
 3 + 4.0*A(7)*(XP**3)*(YP) + 3.0*A(8)*(XP**2)*(YP**2) 18890
 4 + 2.0*A(9)*(XP)*(YP**3) + A(10)* (YP**4) 18900
 5 + 4.0*A(11)*(XP**3) + 3.0*A(12)*(XP**2)*(YP) 18910
 6 + 2.0*A(13)*(XP)*(YP**2) + A(14)* (YP**3) 18920
 7 + 3.0*A(16)*(XP**2) + 2.0*A(17)*(XP)*(YP) 18930
 8 + A(18)* (YP**2) + 2.0*A(20)*(XP) 18940
 9 + A(21)* (YP) + A(23) 18950
 0 OWY = 4.0*A(1)*(XP**4)*(YP**3) + 3.0*A(2)*(XP**4)*(YP**2) 18960
 1 + 4.0*A(3)*(XP**3)*(YP**3) + 2.0*A(4)*(XP**4)*(YP) 18970
 2 + 3.0*A(5)*(XP**3)*(YP**2) + 4.0*A(6)*(XP**2)*(YP**3) 18980
 3 + A(7)*(XP**4) + 2.0*A(8)*(XP**3)*(YP) 18990
 4 + 3.0*A(9)*(XP**2)*(YP**2) + 4.0*A(10)*(XP)*(YP**3) 19000
 5 + A(12)*(XP**3) + 2.0*A(13)*(XP**2)*(YP) 19010
 6 + 3.0*A(14)*(XP)*(YP**2) + 4.0*A(15)* (YP**3) 19020
 7 + A(17)*(XP**2) + 2.0*A(18)*(XP)*(YP) 19030
 8 + 3.0*A(19)* (YP**2) + A(21)*(XP) 19040
 9 + 2.0*A(22)* (YP) + A(24) 19050
 XP=XP+X1P 19060
 YP=YP+Y1P 19070
 JUMP=JUMP+1 19080
 GO TO(580,574,580,580,576,600),JUMP 19090
 574 WRITE (ISO,575) 19100
 575 FORMAT (1H1) 19110
 GO TO 580 19120
 576 XP=SXP 19130
 YP=SYT 19140

580 WR LTE (ISO,581) OWF,OWX,OWY 19150
 581 FORMAT (1H , 39H TEST INTERPOLATION VALUES AT CENTER = ,E16.6, 19160
 1 1H, , E16.6,1H,, E16.6) 19170
 GO TO 410 19180
 600 MIBP=1 19190
 IF((ICHAP.EQ.3).OR.(ILRG.EQ.1)) GO TO 800 19200
 OWF=OWF*PRSS 19210
 OWX=OWX*PRSS 19220
 OWY=OWY*PRSS 19230
 800 RETURN 19240
 END 19250
 \$IBFTC MS23H2 19260
 CNORMAL 19270
 C SUBROUTINE NORMAL (OWX, OWY, K, DELTAP, CN) 19280
 C THIS SUBROUTINE FINDS THE NORMAL TO THE SURFACE. 19290
 C DIMENSION CN(3), DELTAP(6) 19300
 C AMAG = SQRT ((OWX**2 + OWY**2)*(DELTAP(K)**2) + 1.0) 19310
 C CN(1) = (-DELTAP(K)*OWX)/AMAG 19320
 C CN(2) = (-DELTAP(K)*OWY)/AMAG 19330
 C CN(3) = 1.0/AMAG 19340
 800 RETURN 19350
 END 19360
 \$IRFTC MS23H3 19370
 CREFRCI 19380
 C REFRCI (CI, CN, QRI, CR, ISO) 19390
 C THIS SUBROUTINE CALCULATES NEW DIRECTION OF RAY UPON ENTERING 19400
 C NEW MEDIA. 19410
 C DIMENSION CI(3), CN(3), CR(3) 19420
 C DOTP = 0.0 19430
 DO 101 I=1,3 19440
 101 DOTP = DOTP + CI(I)*CN(I) 19450
 ROOT = QRI**2 -1.0 + DOTP**2 19460
 IF (ROOT) 103,105,105 19470
 103 ROUT = 0.0 19480
 WRITE (ISO,500) ROUT 19490
 500 FORMAT (1H0,6HROOT= ,E16.8/) 19500
 GO TO 107 19510
 105 ROUT = SQRT (ROOT) 19520
 107 DO 109 I=1,3 19530
 109 CR(I) = (CI(I) + (ROUT-DOTP)*CN(I))/QRI 19540
 800 RETURN 19550
 19560
 19570
 19580
 19590
 19600
 19610

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END
$IBFTC MS23H4
CCROPOD
SUBROUTINE CROPOD (VA, VB, VPROD, AVPROD)
C
C THIS SUBROUTINE FIND THE CROSS PRODUCT OF TWO VECTORS
C
DIMENSION VA(3), VB(3), VPROD(3)
C
VPROD(1) = VA(2)*VB(3) - VA(3)*VB(2)
VPROD(2) = VA(3)*VB(1) - VA(1)*VB(3)
VPROD(3) = VA(1)*VB(2) - VA(2)*VB(1)
AVPROD = SQRT(VPROD(1)**2 + VPROD(2)**2 + VPROD(3)**2)
800 RETURN
END
$IBFTC MS23H5
CRESTWO
SUBROUTINE RESTWO (IRT,NOPRT)
C
THIS SUBROUTINE PRINTS THE RESULTS OBTAINED BY THE RAYTRA PROG.
C
COMMON DUM
C
0 EQUIVALENCE (DUM( 1), CON), (DUM( 501), X), 19850
1 (DUM(1001), Y), (DUM(1501), W), (DUM(2001), DWX), 19860
2 (DUM(2501), DWY), (DUM(3001), JPN), (DUM(3501), RTV) 19870
C
0 EQUIVALENCE (CON( 1), DIMA), (CON( 2), DIMB), 19890
1 (CON( 3), DIMC), (CON( 4), DEL), (CON( 5), GNU), 19900
2 (CON( 6), THIC), (CON( 7), SPAD), (CON( 8), PRSS), 19910
3 (CON( 9), NPAN), (CON(10), ISI), (CON(11), ISO), 19920
4 (CON(12), IBC), (CON(13), NGP), (CON(14), LP7), 19930
5 (CON(15), FR), (CON(16), LOCP), (CON(17), IPD), 19940
6 (CON(18), IPR), (CON(19), CHAP), (CON(20), ISCR1), 19950
7 (CON(21), ISCR2), (CON(22), SKAL), (CON(23), ISEC), 19960
8 (CON(24), NPAG), (CON(25), YONG), (CON(26), ILGD), 19970
9 (CON(27), IREL), (CON(28), LP5), (CON(29), CPRSS) 19980
C
0 EQUIVALENCE (CON( 31), SCAL), (CON( 41), SPAC), 20000
1 (CON( 51), PRES), (CON( 61), PLNA), (CON( 71), RAYA), 20010
2 (CON( 81), PAIA), (CON( 91), THEA), (CON(101), RI), 20020
3 (CON(111), RES), (CON(291), STAT), (CON(351), OIF), 20030
4 (CON(401), EANDF), (CON(451), RHS), (CON( 30), IRM) 20040
C
0 EQUIVALENCE (STAT( 1), NMP), (STAT( 9), AVG), 20060
1 (STAT(25), AVS), (STAT(41), AMN), (STAT(49), STD) 20070
C

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	0 DIMENSION RT10(3), RT20(6), RT30(3), RT36(2), RT37(2),	20090
1	RT38(2), RT39(2), RT31(3), RT32(3), RES(180), PLNA(8), AMN(8),	20100
2	STD(8), NMP(8)	20110
C		20120
	DATA RT20(1)/36HT W O R A Y T R A C E D A T A /	20130
0	DATA RT30(1)/13HELLIPSE A=/, RT31(1)/13HRECTANGLE A=/,	20140
1	RT32(1)/13HTRAPEZOID A=/, RT33/4H B=/, RT34/4H C=/,	20150
2	RT35/6HSCALE=/, RT36(1)/10HTHICKNESS=/,	20160
3	RT37(1)/9H PANES=/, RT38(1)/11H SPACING=/,	20170
4	RT39(1)/12H PRESSURE=/	20180
0	DATA RT40/6HZSEXT=/, RT41/4H IN./,	20190
1	RT42/5HBETA=/, RT43/5H DEG./,	20200
2	RT44/4HPSI=/, RT45/5H DEG./,	20210
3	RT46/6HTHETA=/, RT47/5H DEG./,	20220
4	RT48/4HPAI=/, RT49/5H DEG./,	20230
5	RT50/4HSAI=/, RT51/5H DEG./	20240
	DATA HING/6HHINGED/, CH/1H /, CLMP/6HCLAMPE/, CC/1HD/	20250
0	DATA RT60/6HXP IN /, RT61/6HYP IN /,	20260
1	RT62/6HXP OUT/, RT63/6HYP OUT/, RT64/6HXS IN /, RT65/6HYS IN /,	20270
2	RT66/6HXS OUT/, RT67/6HYS OUT/, RT68/6HERROR /, RT69/6H(SEC) /	20280
C		20290
C	INITIALIZE INDEXES.	20300
C		20310
	IS10=10	20320
	IS8 = ISO	20330
	IS9=ISCR2+1	20340
	IF(NOPRT.EQ.0) IS8=ISCR2	20350
	IF(NOPRT.EQ.0) IS9=IS8+1	20360
	ICHAP = CHAP	20370
	GO TO (100,110), ISEC	20380
100	GO TO (101,106), LOCP	20390
101	LOCP = 2	20400
C		20410
C	THIS SECTION PRINTS THE RAY TRACE RESULTS	20420
C		20430
	CALL PAGE (IPR, LINE, IS8, IRT)	20440
	WRITE (IS8,500) RT20	20450
500	FORMAT (1H0,46X,6A6)	20460
	IF (IBC .NE. 1) GO TO 302	20470
	CONC = HING	20480
	CF = CH	20490
302	IF (IBC .NE. 2) GO TO 303	20500
	CONC = CLMP	20510
	CF = CC	20520
303	GO TO (102, 103, 104), ICHAP	20530
102	0 WRITE (IS8,501) (RT30(I),I=1,3), DIMA, RT33, DIMB,	20540
1	RT35, SKAL, (RT36(I),I=1,2), THIC, (RT37(I),I=1,2), NPAN,	20550

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2 (RT38(I),I=1,2), SPAD, (RT39(I),I=1,2), PRSS, CONC, CF 20560
501 0 FORMAT (1H0,2A6,A1,F5.2,A4,F5.2,14X,A6,F4.2,3X,A6,A4,F5.2,A6,A3, 20570
1 I1,A6,A5,F3.1,2A6,F5.1,3X,A6,A1) 20580
GO TO 105 20590
103 0 WRITE (IS8,501) (RT31(I),I=1,3), DIMA, RT33, DIMB, 20600
1 RT35, SKAL, (RT36(I),I=1,2), THIC, (RT37(I),I=1,2), NPAN, 20610
2 (RT38(I),I=1,2), SPAD, (RT39(I),I=1,2), PRSS, CONC, CF 20620
GO TO 105 20630
104 0 WRITE (IS8,518) (RT32(I),I=1,3), DIMA, RT33, DIMB, RT34, DIMC, 20640
1 RT35, SKAL, (RT36(I),I=1,2), THIC, (RT37(I),I=1,2), NPAN, 20650
2 (RT38(I),I=1,2), SPAD, (RT39(I),I=1,2), PRSS, CONC, CF 20660
518 0 FORMAT (1H0,2A6,A1,F5.2,A4,F5.2,A4,F5.2,5X,A6,F4.2,3X,A6,A4,F5.2, 20670
1 A6,A3,I1,A6,A5,F3.1,2A6,F5.1,3X,A6,A1) 20680
105 0 WRITE (IS8,502) RT40, RES( 9), RT41, RT42, RES( 10), RT43, 20690
1 RT44, RES( 11), RT45, RT46, RES( 12), RT47, RT48, RES( 13), RT49, 20700
2 RT50, RES( 14), RT51 20710
502 0 FORMAT (1H0/1H ,A6,F7.3,A4,3X,A5,F8.2,A5,3X,A4,F8.2,A5,3X, 20720
1 A6,F8.2,A5,3X,A4,F8.2,A5,3X,A4,F8.2,A5) 20730
0 WRITE (IS8,503) RT60, RT61, RT62, RT63, RT64, RT65, RT66, RT67, 20740
1 RT68, RT69 20750
503 FORMAT (1H0,2X,A6,5X,A6,5X,A6,5X,A6,7X,A6,5X,A6,5X,A6,5X, 20760
1 A6,1X,A5) 20770
182 106 IF(LINE.EQ.35) LOCP=1 20780
108 0 WRITE (IS8,504) RES( 1), RES( 2), RES( 3), RES( 4), RES( 5), 20790
1 RES( 6), RES( 7), RES( 8), RES( 15) 20800
504 0 FORMAT (1H ,F8.4,3X,F8.4,3X,F8.4,3X,F8.4,5X,F8.4,3X,F8.4,3X, 20810
1 F8.4,3X,F8.4,5X,F12.5) 20820
LINE = LINE + 1 20830
GO TO 800 20840
C 20850
C THIS SECTION PRINTS OUT THE MEAN AND RMS SUMMATION DATA. 20860
C 20870
110 III = 0 20880
CALL PAGE (IRM, LYN, ISO, IRT) 20890
WRITE (ISO,500) RT20 20900
WRITE (ISO,510) 20910
510 FORMAT (1H0,39X,43HM E A N A N D R M S S U M M A T I O N) 20920
GO TO (112,114,116), ICHAP 20930
112 0 WRITE (IS8,501) (RT30(I),I=1,3), DIMA, RT33, DIMB, 20940
1 RT35, SKAL, (RT36(I),I=1,2), THIC, (RT37(I),I=1,2), NPAN, 20950
2 (RT38(I),I=1,2), SPAD, (RT39(I),I=1,2), PRSS, CONC, CF 20960
GO TO 118 20970
114 0 WRITE (IS8,501) (RT31(I),I=1,3), DIMA, RT33, DIMB, 20980
1 RT35, SKAL, (RT36(I),I=1,2), THIC, (RT37(I),I=1,2), NPAN, 20990
2 (RT38(I),I=1,2), SPAD, (RT39(I),I=1,2), PRSS, CONC, CF 21000
GO TO 118 21010
116 0 WRITE (IS8,518) (RT32(I),I=1,3), DIMA, RT33, DIMB, RT34, DIMC, 21020

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1 RT35, SKAL, LRT36(I), I=1,2, THIC, (RT37(I), I=1,2), NPAN, 21030
2 (RT38(I), I=1,2), SPAD, (RT39(I), I=1,2), PRSS, CONC, CF 21040
118 0 WRITE (IS8,502) RT40, RES( 9), RT41, RT42, RES( 10), RT43, 21050
1 RT44, RES( 11), RT45, RT46, RES( 12), RT47, RT48, RES( 13), RT49, 21060
2 RT50, RES( 14), RT51 21070
WRITE (ISO, 513) 21080
513 FORMAT (1H0,47H MEAN RMS NO. POINTS) 21090
0 WRITE (ISO,512) (AMN(I), STD(I), NMP(I), I=1,NPAG) 21100
512 FORMAT (1H0, 13X,E11.4,2X,E11.4,6X,I3) 21110
800 RETURN 21120
END 21130
$IBFTC MS23H6 21140
CMENRMS 21150
SUBROUTINE MENRMS 21160
C 21170
DOUBLE PRECISION AVG, AVS, VAL, CON2 21180
C 21190
COMMON DUM 21200
C 21210
0 EQUIVALENCE (DUM( 1), CON), (DUM( 501), X), 21220
1 (DUM(1001), Y), (DUM(1501), W), (DUM(2001), DWX), 21230
2 (DUM(2501), DWY), (DUM(3001), JPN), (DUM(3501), RTV) 21240
C 21250
0 EQUIVALENCE (CON( 1), DIMA), (CON( 2), DIMB), 21260
1 (CON( 3), DIMC), (CON( 4), DEL), (CON( 5), GNU), 21270
2 (CON( 6), THIC), (CON( 7), SPAD), (CON( 8), PRSS), 21280
3 (CON( 9), NPAN), (CON( 10), ISI), (CON( 11), ISO), 21290
4 (CON( 12), IBC), (CON( 13), NGP), (CON( 14), LP7), 21300
5 (CON( 15), FR), (CON( 16), LOCP), (CON( 17), IPD), 21310
6 (CON( 18), IPR), (CON( 19), CHAP), (CON( 20), ISCR1), 21320
7 (CON( 21), ISCR2), (CON( 22), SKAL), (CON( 23), ISEC), 21330
8 (CON( 24), NPAG), (CON( 25), YÖNG), (CON( 26), ILGD), 21340
9 (CON( 27), IREL), (CON( 28), LP5), (CON( 29), CPRSS) 21350
C 21360
0 EQUIVALENCE (CON( 31), SCAL), (CON( 41), SPAC), 21370
1 (CON( 51), PRES), (CON( 61), PLNA), (CON( 71), RAYA), 21390
2 (CON( 81), PAIA), (CON( 91), THEA), (CON(101), RI), 21400
3 (CON(111), RES), (CON(291), STAT), (CON(351), OIF), 21410
4 (CON(401),EANDF), (CON(451), RHS) 21420
C 21430
0 EQUIVALENCE (STAT( 1), NMP), (STAT( 9), AVG), 21440
1 (STAT(25), AVS), (STAT(41), AMN), (STAT(49), STD), 21450
2 (OIF(11),N2) 21460
C 21470
DIMENSION NMP( 8), AVG( 8), AVS( 8), AMN( 8), STD( 8),RES(180) 21480
C 21490
C XS = XIN 21500

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C	YS = YIN	21510
C	XP = XOUT	21520
C	YP = YOUT	21530
C		21540
	XXX=1.	21550
	IF(N2.EQ.2) XXX=0.	21560
	ISW = 1	21570
100	GO TO (100,111), ISEC	21580
	IJ = LP7 - 1	21590
	I = 1	21600
	XS = RES(1)	21610
	YS = RES(2)	21620
	XP = RES(3)	21630
	YP = RES(4)	21640
	ICHAP = CHAP	21650
101	GO TO (102,103,104), ICHAP	21660
C		21670
	C===== IS POINT MORE THAN 1 INCH INSIDE ELLIPSE BOUNDARY	21680
102	A = DIMA/2.0	21690
	B = DIMB/2.0	21700
	IF (XS .GT. A) GO TO 109	21710
	IF (YS .GT. B) GO TO 109	21720
	XLIM = A*SQRT(1.0-(YS**2/(B*B)))	21730
	YLIM = B*SQRT(1.0-(XS**2/(A*A)))	21740
	IF (XS .GT. (XLIM-1.0)) GO TO 109	21750
	IF (YS .GT. (YLIM-1.0)) GO TO 109	21760
	IF (XP .GT. A) GO TO 109	21770
	IF (YP .GT. B) GO TO 109	21780
	XLIM = A*SQRT(1.0-(YP**2/(B*B)))	21790
	YLIM = B*SQRT(1.0-(XP**2/(A*A)))	21800
	IF (XP .GT. (XLIM-1.0)) GO TO 109	21810
	IF (YP .GT. (YLIM-1.0)) GO TO 109	21820
	GO TO 108	21830
C		21840
	C===== IS POINT MORE THAN 1 INCH INSIDE RECTANGLE BOUNDARY	21850
103	A = DIMA/2.0	21860
	B = DIMB/2.0	21870
	IF (XS .GT. (A-1.0)) GO TO 109	21880
	IF (YS .GT. (B-1.0)) GO TO 109	21890
	IF (XP .GT. (A-1.0)) GO TO 109	21900
	IF (YP .GT. (B-1.0)) GO TO 109	21910
	GO TO 108	21920
C		21930
	C===== IS POINT MORE THAN 1 INCH INSIDE TRAPEZOID BOUNDARY	21940
104	A = DIMA/2.0	21950
	B = DIMB	21960
	C = DIMC/2.0	21970

	IF(LN2.EQ.1) GO TO 117	21980
	IF((XS.LT.0.) .OR. (YS.LT.0.)) GO TO 109	21990
	IF((XP.LT.0.) .OR. (YP.LT.0.)) GO TO 109	22000
117	IF (YS.GT. B) GO TO 109	22010
	XLIM = C + ((A-C)/B)*(B-YS)	22020
	YLIM = B	22030
	IF (XS.LE. C) GO TO 105	22040
	IF (XS.GT. A) GO TO 109	22050
	IF ((A-C).NE. 0.0) GO TO 115	22060
	YLIM = B	22070
	GO TO 105	22080
115	YLIM = (B/(A-C))*(A-XS)	22090
105	IF (XS.GT. (XLIM-XXX)) GO TO 109	22100
	IF (YS.GT. (YLIM-XXX)) GO TO 109	22110
	IF (IREL.EQ. 1) GO TO 106	22120
	IF (YS.LT. XXX) GO TO 109	22130
	IF (YP.GT. B) GO TO 109	22140
106	XLIM = C + ((A-C)/B)*(B-YP)	22150
	YLIM = B	22160
	IF (XP.LE. C) GO TO 107	22170
	IF (XP.GT. A) GO TO 109	22180
	IF ((A-C).NE. 0.0) GO TO 116	22190
	YLIM = B	22200
185	GO TO 107	22210
116	YLIM = (B/(A-C))*(A-XP)	22220
107	IF (XP.GT. (XLIM-XXX)) GO TO 109	22230
	IF (YP.GT. (YLIM-XXX)) GO TO 109	22240
	IF (IREL.EQ. 1) GO TO 108	22250
	IF (YP.LT. XXX) GO TO 109	22260
108	IF (ISW.EQ. 2) GO TO 110	22270
	XS = RES(5)	22280
	YS = RES(6)	22290
	XP = RES(7)	22300
	YP = RES(8)	22310
	ISW = 2	22320
	GO TO 101	22330
109	GO TO 799	22340
C	C===== STORE COMPONENTS NEEDED FOR MEAN AND RMS	22350
110	NMP(I) = NMP(I) + 1	22360
	RES1 = RES(15)	22370
	RES2 = RES1*RES1	22380
	Avg(I) = Avg(I) + RES1	22390
	AVST(I) = AVST(I) + RES2	22400
	GO TO 800	22410
C	C===== THIS SECTION CALCULATES THE MEAN (AMN) AND RMS (STD).	22420
		22430
		22440

		22450
111	AMP = NMP(I)	22460
	IF (AMP .EQ. 0.0) GO TO 114	22470
	AMN(I) = AVG(I)/AMP	22480
	VAL = (AVS(I) - AVG(I)*AVG(I)/AMP)	22490
	IF (VAL .GT. 0.0) GO TO 112	22500
	VAL = ABS(VAL)	22510
112	STD(I) = SQRT(VAL)/(SQRT(AMP-1.0))	22520
	SMN = AMN(I)*(1.0E-6)	22530
	IF (STD(I) .LT. SMN) STD(I) = 0.0	22540
	GO TO 800	22550
114	STD(I) = 0.0	22560
	AMN(I) = 0.0	22570
	GO TO 800	22580
799	RES(15)=1.E+13	22590
800	RETURN	22600
	END	22610
	\$IRFTC MS23H7	22611
	GMAXMIN	22620
	SUBROUTINE MAXMIN(IRT)	22630
	C	22640
	C THIS SUBROUTINE CALCULATES THE MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM SLOPES AT A	22650
	C POINT.	22660
	C COMMON DUM	22670
	C	22680
	0 EQUIVALENCE (DUM(1), CON), (DUM(501), X),	22690
	1 (DUM(1501), W), (DUM(2251), DWX),	22700
	2 (DUM(3001), JPN), (DUM(3501), RTV)	22710
	C	22720
	0 EQUIVALENCE (CON(1), DIMA), (CON(2), DIMB),	22730
	1 (CON(3), DIMC), (CON(4), DEL), (CON(5), GNU),	22740
	2 (CON(6), THIC), (CON(7), SPAD), (CON(8), PRSS),	22750
	3 (CON(9), NPAN), (CON(10), ISI), (CON(11), ISO),	22760
	4 (CON(12), IBC), (CON(13), NGP), (CON(14), LP7),	22770
	5 (CON(15), FR), (CON(16), LOCP), (CON(17), IPD),	22780
	6 (CON(18), IPR), (CON(19), CHAP), (CON(20), ISCR1),	22790
	7 (CON(21), ISCR2), (CON(22), SKAL), (CON(23), ISEC),	22800
	8 (CON(24), NPAG), (CON(25), YONG), (CON(26), ILGD),	22810
	9 (CON(27), IREL), (CON(28), LP5), (CON(29), CPRSS)	22820
	C	22830
	0 EQUIVALENCE (CON(31), SCAL), (CON(41), SPAC),	22840
	1 (CON(51), PRES), (CON(61), PLNA), (CON(71), RAYA),	22850
	2 (CON(81), PAIA), (CON(91), THEA), (CON(101), RI),	22860
	3 (CON(111), RES), (CON(301), STAT), (CON(351), OIF),	22870
	4 (CON(401), EANDF), (CON(451), RHS)	22880
	C	22890
	DIMENSION CON(500), X(21,33), W(21,33), DWX(21,33),	22900
		22910

1 JPN(500),RTV(500),OIF(12) 22920
 C
 0 DIMENSION RT30(3), RT31(3), RT32(3), RT36(2), RT37(2), RT38(2), 22930
 1 RT39(2) 22940
 C
 0 DATA RT30(1)/13HELLIPSE A=/, RT31(1)/13HRECTANGLE A=/, 22950
 1 RT32(1)/13HTRAPEZOID A=/, RT33/4H B=/, RT34/4H C=/, 22960
 2 RT35/6HSCALE=/, RT36(1)/10HTHICKNESS=/, 22970
 3 RT37(1)/9H PANES=/, RT38(1)/11H SPACING=/, 22980
 4 RT39(1)/12H PRESSURE=/ 22990
 DATA HING/6HHINGED/, CH/1H /, CLMP/6HCLAMPE/, CC/1HD/ 23000
 C
 RAD = 0.017453292519 23010
 IDT=IRT 23020
 LINE=0 23030
 C
 C===== THIS SECTION GENERATES A POINT IN THE MIDDLE OF A GRID AND THEN 23040
 C DETERMINES IF THE GRID EXISTS. 23050
 C
 DO 120 K=1,NGP 23060
 IPG=2 23070
 K1 = JPN(K) 23080
 CALL PACWRD (K1, K2, 2) 23090
 XP = X(K1,K2) + DEL/2.0 23100
 EJ=K1-1 23110
 YP=DEL*EJ+DEL/2.0 23120
 CALL INCOTB (XP, YP, OWF, OWX, OYW, IPG) 23130
 IF(IPG.EQ.1) GO TO 120 23140
 R = 0.0001 23150
 SMX = 0.0 23160
 DO 114 J=1,181,2 23170
 RJ = J-1 23180
 THE = RJ*RAD 23190
 XL = XP + R*COS(THE) 23200
 YL = YP + R*SIN(THE) 23210
 CALL INCOTB(XL,YL,OWG,OWX,OYW,IPG) 23220
 OWR = (ABS(OWF) - ABS(OWG))/R 23230
 OWS = ABS(OWR) 23240
 IF(J.EQ.1) SMN=OWR 23250
 IF(J.EQ.1) SMX=OWR 23260
 THF = THE/RAD 23270
 IF (OWS .LT. ABS(SMX)) GO TO 112 23280
 SMX = OWR 23290
 AMX = THE/RAD 23300
 112 IF (OWS .GT. ABS(SMN)) GO TO 114 23310
 SMN = OWR 23320
 AMN = THE/RAD 23330
 114 CONTINUE 23340
 IF(K.EQ.1) GO TO 115 23350
 23360
 23370
 23380
 23390
 23400

IF(LINE=45) 116,115,115 - - - - -
 115 CALL PAGE (IPD, LINE, ISO, IDT) 23410
 WRITE (ISO,500) 23420
 500 0 FORMAT (1H0/1H ,3X,40HW I N D O W D E F O R M A T I O N S -, 23430
 1 49H D E F L E C T I O N, M A X I M U M A N D , 23440
 2 25HM I N I M U M S L O P E / 1 H) 23450
 ICHAP = CHAP 23460
 IF (IBC .NE. 1) GO TO 302 23470
 CONC = HING 23480
 CF = CH 23490
 302 IF (IBC .NE. 2) GO TO 303 23500
 CONC = CLMP 23510
 CF = CC 23520
 303 GO TO (102,103,104), ICHAP 23530
 102 0 WRITE (ISO,501) (RT30(I),I=1,3), DIMA, RT33, DIMB,
 1 RT35, SKAL, (RT36(I),I=1,2), THIC, (RT37(I),I=1,2), NPAN, 23540
 2 (RT38(I),I=1,2), SPAD, (RT39(I),I=1,2), PRSS, CONC, CF 23550
 501 0 FORMAT (1H0,2A6,A1,F5.2,A4,F5.2,14X,A6,F4.2,3X,A6,A4,F5.2,A6,A3,
 1 I1,A6,A5,F3.1,2A6,F5.1,3X,A6,A1) 23560
 GO TO 105 23570
 103 0 WRITE (ISO,501) (RT31(I),I=1,3), DIMA, RT33, DIMB,
 1 RT35, SKAL, (RT36(I),I=1,2), THIC, (RT37(I),I=1,2), NPAN, 23580
 2 (RT38(I),I=1,2), SPAD, (RT39(I),I=1,2), PRSS, CONC, CF 23590
 188 GO TO 105 23600
 104 0 WRITE (ISO,518) (RT32(I),I=1,3), DIMA, RT33, DIMB, RT34, DIMC,
 1 RT35, SKAL, (RT36(I),I=1,2), THIC, (RT37(I),I=1,2), NPAN, 23610
 2 (RT38(I),I=1,2), SPAD, (RT39(I),I=1,2), PRSS, CONC, CF 23620
 518 0 FORMAT (1H0,2A6,A1,F5.2,A4,F5.2,A4,F5.2,5X,A6,F4.2,3X,A6,A4,F5.2,
 1 A6,A3,I1,A6,A5,F3.1,2A6,F5.1,3X,A6,A1) 23630
 105 WRITE (ISO,505) 23640
 505 0 FORMAT (1H0/1H ,43H(ANGLE IS IN DEGREES MEASURED WITH RESPECT , 23650
 1 23HTO THE POSITIVE X-AXIS)/1H0,12H COORDINATES,26X,8HMAXIMUM , 23660
 2 5HSLOPE,10X,14HMINIMUM SLOPE/1H ,3H X,7X,1HY,8X,10HDEFLECTION, 23670
 3 8X,15HSLOPE ANGLE,8X,15HSLOPE ANGLE) 23680
 116 WRITE (ISO,506) XP, YP, OWF, SMX, AMX, SMN, AMN 23690
 506 FORMAT (1H ,F5.2,3X,F5.2,4X,E12.5,2(4X,E12.5,3X,F4.0)) 23700
 120 CONTINUE 23710
 800 RETURN 23720
 END 23730
 \$IBFTC MS23H8 23740
 CRIVLST 23750
 SUBROUTINE RTVLST (IRT, LIN, IPV) 23760
 C III = SWITCH TO BYPASS RETRIEVAL PAGING PRINTOUT 23770
 C IPV = PAGE COUNTER FOR RETRIEVAL INDEX PRINTOUT 23780
 C ISO = SYSTEM OUTPUT TAPE 23790
 C JT1 = RETRIEVAL NUMBER 23800

C	JT7 = NUMBER OF PANES			23860
C	JT10 = BOUNDARY COORDINATE SWITCH			23870
C	LIN = RETRIEVAL INDEX OUTPUT LINE COUNTER			23880
C	RT2 = PLANFORM SELECTION SWITCH			23890
C	RT3 = BASE LENGTH OF PLANFORM			23900
C	RT4 = WIDTH OF PLANFORM			23910
C	RT5 = UPPER X DIMENSION OF TRAPEZOID			23920
C	RT6 = GLASS THICKNESS			23930
C	RT8 = SPACING BETWEEN PANES			23940
C	RT9 = INTERSTICIAL PRESSURE			23950
C	COMMON DUM			23960
C	O EQUIVALENCE	(DUM(1), CON),	(DUM(501), X),	23990
	1 (DUM(1001), Y),	(DUM(1501), W),	(DUM(2001), DWX),	24000
	2 (DUM(2501), DWY),	(DUM(3001), JPN),	(DUM(3501), RTV)	24010
C	O EQUIVALENCE	(CON(1), DIMA),	(CON(2), DIMB),	24020
	1 (CON(3), DIMC),	(CON(4), DEL),	(CON(5), GNU),	24030
	2 (CON(6), THIC),	(CON(7), SPAD),	(CON(8), PRSS),	24040
	3 (CON(9), NPAN),	(CON(10), ISI),	(CON(11), ISO),	24050
	4 (CON(12), IBC),	(CON(13), NGP),	(CON(14), LP7),	24060
	5 (CON(15), FR),	(CON(16), LOCP),	(CON(17), IPD),	24070
	6 (CON(18), IPR),	(CON(19), CHAP),	(CON(20), ISCR1),	24080
	7 (CON(21), ISCR2),	(CON(22), SKAL),	(CON(23), ISEC),	24090
	8 (CON(24), NPAG),	(CON(25), YONG),	(CON(26), ILGD),	24100
	9 (CON(27), IREL),	(CON(28), LP5),	(CON(29), CPRSS)	24110
C	O EQUIVALENCE	(CON(31), SCAL),	(CON(41), SPAC),	24120
	1 (CON(51), PRES),	(CON(61), PLNA),	(CON(71), RAYA),	24130
	2 (CON(81), PAIA),	(CON(91), THEA),	(CON(101), RI),	24140
	3 (CON(111), RES),	(CON(301), STAT),	(CON(351), OIF),	24150
	4 (CON(401), EANDF),	(CON(451), RHS)		24160
C	O EQUIVALENCE	(RTV(1), JT1),	(RTV(51), RT2),	24170
	1 (RTV(101), RT3),	(RTV(151), RT4),	(RTV(201), RT5),	24180
	2 (RTV(251), RT6),	(RTV(301), JT7),	(RTV(351), RT8),	24190
	3 (RTVT 401), RT9),	(RTVT 451), JT10),	(RTVT 501), RT11)	24200
C	O DIMENSION CON(500),	X(22,22),	Y(22,22),	24210
	1 DWX(22,22), DWY(22,22),	JPN(500), RTV(500),		24220
	3 RES(180), RT30(2), RT31(2), RT32(2), RT33(2), RT34(2), RI(7),			24230
	4 SHAP(2), CONC(2), SCAL(8), SPAC(8), PRES(8), PLNA(8), RAYA(8)			24240
C	O DIMENSION JT1(50), RT2(50), RT3(50), RT4(50), RT5(50), RT6(50),			24250
	1 JT7(50), RT8(50), RT9(50), JT10(50)			24260
C	O DIMENSION JT1(50), RT2(50), RT3(50), RT4(50), RT5(50), RT6(50),			24270
	1 JT7(50), RT8(50), RT9(50), JT10(50)			24280
C	O DIMENSION JT1(50), RT2(50), RT3(50), RT4(50), RT5(50), RT6(50),			24290
	1 JT7(50), RT8(50), RT9(50), JT10(50)			24300
C	O DIMENSION JT1(50), RT2(50), RT3(50), RT4(50), RT5(50), RT6(50),			24310
	1 JT7(50), RT8(50), RT9(50), JT10(50)			24320

0	DATA	RT30(1)/9HELLIPSE /, RT31(1)/9HRECTANGLE/,	24330
1		RT32(1)/9HTRAPEZOID/, RT33(1)/7HHINGED /,	24340
2		RT34(1)/7HCLAMPED/,STAR/5H*****/	24350
C			24360
	LIN = LIN + 1		24370
	IF (LIN .LT. 100) GO TO 100		24380
	LIN = LIN-101		24390
	GO TO 101		24400
100	JT1(LIN) = IRT		24410
	RT2(LIN) = CHAP		24420
	RT3(LIN) = DIMA		24430
	RT4(LIN) = DIMB		24440
	RT5(LIN) = DIMC		24450
	RT6(LIN) = THIC		24460
	JT7(LIN) = NPAN		24470
	RT8(LIN) = SPAD		24480
	IF (NPAN .EQ. 1) RT8(LIN) = STAR		24490
	RT9(LIN) = PRSS		24500
	JT10(LIN) = IBC		24510
	IF (LIN .LT. 40) GO TO 800		24520
101	III = 0		24530
	CALL PAGE (IPV, LINE, ISO, III)		24540
190	WRITE (ISO, 500)		24550
500	0 FORMAT (1H0,42HRETRIEVAL SHAPE A B C ,		24560
1	59HTHICKNESS PANES SPACING PRESSURE FIXITY /		24570
2	7H NUMBER,16X,17HIN. IN. IN.,6X,3HIN.,16X,3HIN.,8X,3HLB.,		24580
3	16X/1H)		24590
	DO 114 I=1,LIN		24600
	IF (RT2(I) .NE. 1.0) GO TO 102		24610
	SHAP(1) = RT30(1)		24620
	SHAP(2) = RT30(2)		24630
102	IF (RT2(I) .NE. 2.0) GO TO 104		24640
	SHAP(1) = RT31(1)		24650
	SHAP(2) = RT31(2)		24660
104	IF (RT2(I) .NE. 3.0) GO TO 106		24670
	SHAP(1) = RT32(1)		24680
	SHAP(2) = RT32(2)		24690
106	IF (JT10(I) .NE. 1) GO TO 108		24700
	CONC(1) = RT33(1)		24710
	CONC(2) = RT33(2)		24720
108	IF (JT10(I) .NE. 2) GO TO 112		24730
	CONC(1) = RT34(1)		24740
	CONC(2) = RT34(2)		24750
112	IF (NPAN .EQ. 2) GO TO 113		24760
0	WRITE (ISO,502) JT1(I), (SHAP(J),J=1,2), RT3(I), RT4(I), RT5(I),		24770
1	RT6(I), JT7(I), RT8(I), RT9(I), (CONC(J),J=1,2)		24780
502	0 FORMAT (1H ,3X,I3,4X,A6,A3,2X,F5.2,2X,F5.2,2X,F5.2,4X,F5.2,7X,I1,		24790

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1 6X,A5, 5X,F5.1-5X,A6,A1,4X) 24800
   GO TO 114 24810
113 0 WRITE (ISO,503) JT1(I), (SHAP(J),J=1,2), RT3(I), RT4(I), RT5(I),
   1 RT6(I), JT7(I), RT8(I), RT9(I), (CONC(J),J=1,2) 24820
   1 RT6(I), JT7(I), RT8(I), RT9(I), (CONC(J),J=1,2) 24830
503 0 FORMAT (1H ,3X,I3,4X,A6,A3,2X,F5.2,2X,F5.2,2X,F5.2,4X,F5.2,7X,I1,
   1 6X,F5.2,5X,F5.1,5X,A6,A1) 24840
   1 6X,F5.2,5X,F5.1,5X,A6,A1) 24850
114  CONTINUE 24860
   LIN = 0 24870
800  RETURN 24880
END 24890
$IRFTC MS23H9 24900
CBONDY 24910
SUBROUTINE BONDY (XP, YP, IBY) 24920
C 24930
C THIS SUBROUTINE TESTS THE X AND Y COORDINATES TO BE SURE THEY 24940
C ARE INSIDE THE BOUNDARY. 24950
C 24960
C A = DEFINED BELOW 24970
C B = DEFINED BELOW 24980
C C = DEFINED BELOW 24990
C CHAP = ICHAP = PLANFORM SELECTION SWITCH 25000
C DIMA = LOWER LENGTH OF PLANFORM 25010
C DIMB = HEIGHT OF PLANFORM 25020
C DIMC = UPPER X DIMENSION OF TRAPEZOID 25030
C IBY = 1 INDICATES POINT IS OUTSIDE PLANFORM BOUNDARY 25040
C XLIM = X VALUE AT PLANFORM BOUNDARY CORRESPONDING TO YP 25050
C XP = X COORDINATE OF POINT BEING CHECKED 25060
C YP = Y COORDINATE OF POINT BEING CHECKED 25070
C 25080
COMMON DUM 25090
C 25100
O EQUIVALENCE (DUM( 1), CON), (DUM(501), X), 25110
 1 (DUM(1001), Y), (DUM(1501), W), (DUM(2001), DWX), 25120
 2 (DUM(2501), DWY), (DUM(3001), JPN), (DUM(3501), RTV) 25130
C 25140
O EQUIVALENCE (CON( 1), DIMA), (CON( 2), DIMB), 25150
 1 (CON( 3), DIMC), (CON( 4), DEL), (CON( 5), GNU), 25160
 2 (CON( 6), THIC), (CON( 7), SPAD), (CON( 8), PRSS), 25170
 3 (CON( 9), NPAN), (CON(10), ISI), (CON(11), ISO), 25180
 4 (CON(12), IBC), (CON(13), NGP), (CON(14), LP7), 25190
 5 (CON(15), FR), (CON(16), LOCP), (CON(17), IPD), 25200
 6 (CON(18), IPR), (CON(19), CHAP), (CON(20), ISCR1), 25210
 7 (CON(21), ISGR2), (CON(22), SKAL), (CON(23), ISEC), 25220
 8 (CON(24), NPAG), (CON(25), YONG), (CON(26), ILGD), 25230
 9 (CON(27), IREL), (CON(28), LP5), (CON(29), CPRSS) 25240
C 25250
O EQUIVALENCE (CON( 31), SCAL), (CON( 41), SPAC), 25260

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1	(CON(51), PRES),	(CON(61), PLNA),	(CON(71), RAYA),	25270
2	(CON(81), PAIA),	(CON(91), THEA),	(CON(101), RI),	25280
3	(CON(111), RES),	(CON(301), STAT),	(CON(351), OIF),	25290
4	(CON(401),EANDF),	(CON(451), RHS)		25300
C				25310
	O DIMENSION CON(500), X(22,22), Y(22,22), W(22,22), DWX(22,22),			25320
	1 DWY(22,22), JPN(500),RTV(500)			25330
C				25340
	ICHAP = CHAP			25350
	GO TO (101,102,103), ICHAP			25360
101	A = DIMA/2.0			25370
	B = DIMB/2.0			25380
	IF (ABS(YP) .GT. B) GO TO 104			25390
	XLIM = A*SQRT(1.0-(YP**2/(B*B)))			25400
	IF (ABS(XP) .GT. XLIM) GO TO 104			25410
	GO TO 800			25420
102	A = DIMA/2.0			25430
	B = DIMB/2.0			25440
	IF (ABS(YP) .GT. B) GO TO 104			25450
	IF (ABS(XP) .GT. A) GO TO 104			25460
	GO TO 800			25470
103	A = DIMA/2.0			25480
192	B = DIMB			25490
	C = DIMC/2.0			25500
	IF (ABS(YP) .GT. B) GO TO 104			25510
	XLIM = C + ((A-C)/B)*(B-YP)			25520
	IF (ABS(XP) .GT. XLIM) GO TO 104			25530
	GO TO 800			25540
104	I BY = 1			25550
800	RETURN			25560
	END			25570
	\$IBFTC MS23J0			25580
	CPACWRD			25590
	SUBROUTINE PACWRD (K1, K2, K3)			25600
C				25610
C	THIS SUBROUTINE PACKS AND UNPACKS TWO INTEGER WORDS.			25620
C				25630
C	PACKING K1 = FIRST INTEGER AND RETURNED PACKED WORD			25640
C	K2 = SECOND INTEGER			25650
C	K3 = 1			25660
C				25670
C	UNPACKING K1 = PACKED WORD AND RETURNED FIRST INTEGER			25680
C	K2 = SECOND INTEGER			25690
C	K3 = 2			25700
C				25710
	GO TO (100, 102), K3			25720
100	K1 = K1*32768 + K2			25730

	GO TO 800	25740
102	K4 = K1/32768	25750
	K2 = K1 - K4*32768	25760
	K1 = K4	25770
800	RETURN	25780
	END	25790
\$IBFTC MS23J1		25800
CPAGE		25810
	SUBROUTINE PAGE (IPN, LINE, ISN, INX)	25820
C	THIS SUBROUTINE PRINTS THE TIME AND PAGE NUMBER AT THE PAGE TOP	25830
C	INX = RETRIEVAL NUMBER	25840
C	IPN = PAGE NUMBER	25850
C	ISN = TAPE NUMBER	25860
C	LINE = LINE NUMBER	25870
C		25880
	DIMENSION RT10(3)	25890
C		25900
	DATA RT10(1)/18HRETRIEVAL NUMBER =/, RT11/4HPAGE/	25910
C		25920
	IPN = IPN + 1	25930
	IF (INX .EQ. 0) GO TO 100	25940
	IF (ISN .EQ. 9) GO TO 102	25950
193	WRITE (ISN,500) (RT10(I), I=1,3), INX, RT11, IPN	25960
500	FORMAT (1H1,3A6,I5,89X,A4,I4)	25970
	GO TO 800	25980
102	WRITE (ISN) (RT10(I), I=1,3), INX, RT11, IPN	25990
	GO TO 800	26000
100	WRITE (ISN, 501) RT11, IPN	26010
501	FORMAT (1H1,112X,A4,I4)	26020
800	LINE = 1	26030
	RETURN	26040
	END	26050
\$IBFTC MS23J2		26060
CSHRDEF		26070
	SUBROUTINE SHRDEF	26080
C		26090
C	ETA = FACTOR TO MODIFY DEFLECTION BY TO OBTAIN SHEAR DEFORMATION	26100
C		26110
	COMMON DUM	26120
C		26130
0	EQUIVALENCE (DUM(1), CON), (DUM(501), X),	26140
1	(DUM(1001), Y), (DUM(1501), W), (DUM(2001), DWX),	26150
2	(DUM(2501), DWY), (DUM(3001), JPN), (DUM(3501), RTV)	26160
C		26170
0	EQUIVALENCE (CON(1), DIMA), (CON(2), DIMB),	26180
1	(CON(3), DIMC), (CON(4), DEL), (CON(5), GNU),	26190
2	(CON(6), THIC), (CON(7), SPAD), (CON(8), PRSS),	26200

3	(CON(9), NPAN),	(CON(10), ISI),	(CON(11), ISO),	26210
4	(CON(12), IBC),	(CON(13), NGP),	(CON(14), LP7),	26220
5	(CON(15), FR),	(CON(16), LOCP),	(CON(17), IPD),	26230
6	(CON(18), IPR),	(CON(19), CHAP),	(CON(20), ISCR1),	26240
7	(CON(21), ISCR2),	(CON(22), SKAL),	(CON(23), ISEC),	26250
8	(CON(24), NPAG),	(CON(25), YONG),	(CON(26), ILRG),	26260
9	(CON(27), IREL),	(CON(28), LP5),	(CON(29), CPRSS)	26270
C				26280
0	EQUIVALENCE	(CON(30), IRM),	(CON(31), IPB),	26290
1	(CON(53), SCAL),	(CON(61), SPAC),	(CON(69), PRES),	26300
2	(CON(77), PLNA),	(CON(85), RAYA),	(CON(93), RI),	26310
3	(CON(101), RES),	(CON(315), STAT),	(CON(371), OIF),	26320
4	(CON(401),EANDF),	(CON(451), RHS)		26330
C				26340
0	DIMENSION CON(500), X(22,22), Y(22,22), W(22,22),			26350
1	DWX(22,22), DWY(22,22), JPN(500), RTV(500)			26360
C				26370
	PI2 = 3.141592653*3.141592653			26380
	BET2 = (DIMA/DIMB)**2			26390
	ETA = PI2*(1.0 + BETA)*(THIC**2)/((DIMA**2)*(1.0 - GNU)*3.0)			26400
	DO 100 I=1,22			26410
	DO 100 J = 1,22			26420
100	W(I,J) = W(I,J)*ETA			26430
194	800 RETURN			26440
	END			26450
\$IBFTC	MS23J3			26460
	FUNCTION SINH(ARC)			26470
C				26480
C	THIS FUNCTION CALCULATES THE DOUBLE PRECISION HYPERBOLIC SINE			26490
C	BUT RETURNS THE SINGLE PRECISION HYPERBOLIC SINE.			26500
C	DOUBLE PRECISION ARG,DSINH			26510
C	ARG = ARC			26520
	IF(ARC .GT. 88.0) ARG=88.0			26530
	DSINH = 5.0D-1*(DEXP(ARG)-DEXP(-ARG))			26540
	SINH = DSINH			26550
	RETURN			26560
	END			26570
\$IBFTC	MS23J4			26580
	FUNCTION COSH(ARC)			26590
C				26600
C	THIS FUNCTION CALCULATES THE DOUBLE PRECISION HYPERBOLIC COSINE			26610
C	BUT RETURNS THE SINGLE PRECISION HYPERBOLIC COSINE.			26620
C	DOUBLE PRECISION ARG,DCOSH			26630
				26640
				26650
				26660
				26670

ARG = ARC	26680
IF(ARC .GT. 88.0) ARG=88.0	26690
DCOSH = 5.0D-1*(DEXP(ARG)+DEXP(-ARG))	26700
COSH = DCOSH	26710
RETURN	26720
END	26730
\$IBFTC MS23J5	26740
FUNCTION TANH(ARC)	26750
C	26760
C THIS FUNCTION CALCULATES THE DOUBLE PRECISION HYPERBOLIC TANGENT	26770
C BUT RETURNS THE SINGLE PRECISION HYPERBOLIC TANGENT.	26780
C	26790
DOUBLE PRECISION ARG,DTANH	26800
C	26810
ARG = ARC	26820
IF(ARC .GT. 88.0) ARG=88.0	26830
DTANH = (DEXP(ARG)-DEXP(-ARG))/(DEXP(ARG)+DEXP(-ARG))	26840
TANH = DTANH	26850
RETURN	26860
END	26870
\$IBFTC MS23H1	26880
CINCOTB	26890
SUBROUTINE INCOIB (XP, YP, OWF, OWX, Owy, IPG)	26900
C	26910
C THIS SUBROUTINE GENERATES THE TABLE OF INTERPOLATION COEFFICIENTS	26920
C	26930
COMMON DUM	26940
C	26950
0 EQUIVALENCE (DUM(1), CON), (DUM(501), X),	26960
1 (DUM(1001), Y), (DUM(1501), W), (DUM(2001), DWX),	26970
2 (DUM(2501), DWY), (DUM(3001), JPN), (DUM(3501), RTV)	26980
C	26990
0 EQUIVALENCE (CON(1), DIMA), (CON(2), DIMB),	27000
1 (CON(3), DIMC), (CON(4), DEL), (CON(5), GNU),	27010
2 (CON(6), THIC), (CON(7), SPAD), (CON(8), PRSS),	27020
3 (CON(9), NPAN), (CON(10), ISI), (CON(11), ISO),	27030
4 (CON(12), IBC), (CON(13), NGP), (CON(14), LP7),	27040
5 (CON(15), FR), (CON(16), LOCP), (CON(17), IPD),	27050
6 (CON(18), IPR), (CON(19), CHAP), (CON(20), ISCR1),	27060
7 (CON(21), ISCR2), (CON(22), SKAL), (CON(23), ISEC),	27070
8 (CON(24), NPAG), (CON(25), YONG), (CON(26), ILGD),	27080
9 (CON(27), IREL), (CON(28), LP5), (CON(29), CPRSS)	27090
C	27100
0 EQUIVALENCE (CON(31), SCAL), (CON(41), SPAC),	27110
1 (CON(51), PRES), (CON(61), PLNA), (CON(71), RAYA),	27120
2 (CON(81), PAIA), (CON(91), THEA), (CON(101), RI),	27130
3 (CON(111), RES), (CON(301), STAT), (CON(351), OIF),	27140

	4 (CON(401),EANDF),	(CON(451), RHS)	27150
C	DIMENSION CON(500), X(22,22), Y(22,22), W(22,22), DWX(22,22), 1 DWY(22,22), JPN(500), RTV(500)		27160 27170 27180
C	100 A = DIMA/2.0		27190 27200
	B = DIMB/2.0		27210
	GO TO (102, 104), IBC		27220
	102 TE1 = 1.0/(64.0*FR)		27230
	TE2 = ((5.0+GNU)/(1.0+GNU))*(A*A)		27240
	X2 = XP*XP		27250
	Y2 = YP*YP		27260
	TE3 = (A*A - X2 - Y2)		27270
	TE4= (TE2 - X2 - Y2)		27280
	OWF = TE1*TE3*TE4*PRSS		27290
	OWX = -2.0*XP*TE1*(TE3 + TE4)*PRSS		27300
	OWY = -2.0*YP*TE1*(TE3 + TE4)*PRSS		27310
	GO TO 800		27320
	104 TEM = (24.0/(A**4)) + (24.0/(B**4)) + (16.0/(A*A*B*B))		27330
	WO = 1.0/(FR*TEM)		27340
	TEM = (1.0 - (XP*XP/(A*A)) - (YP*YP/(B*B)))		27350
	OWF = WO*(TEM**2)*PRSS		27360
96:T	OWX =(-4.0*WO*XP*TEM/(A*A))*PRSS		27370
	OWY =(-4.0*WO*YP*TEM/(B*B))*PRSS		27380
	800 RETURN		27390
	END		27400

2752

\$IBFIC MS23R0

C DATRTV

0000

0010

C THIS IS A DATA RETRIEVAL PROGRAM TO RETRIEVE LINE OF SIGHT DATA
C FROM SYMBOLIC TAPE IS9.

0020

0030

0040

0050

O DIMENSION RT10(3), RT20(5), RI30(3), RT36(2), RI37(2),
1 RT38(2), RT39(2), RES(200)

0060

0070

0080

C DATA DUM1/4HX = /

0090

0100

C===== INITIALIZE INDEXES, READ RETRIEVAL NUMBER, AND FIRST BLOCKS DATA.

0110

C

0120

ISI = 5

0130

ISO = 6

0140

IS9 = 9

0150

REWIND IS9

0160

READ (IS9) (RT10(I), I=1,3), INX, RT11, IPN

0170

IINX = INX

0180

100 READ (ISI,500) IRTV

0190

500 FORMAT (I5)

0200

IF (IRTV .EQ. 0) GO TO 1000

0210

IF (INX .GT. IRTV) GO TO 900

0220

IF (INX .EQ. IRTV) GO TO 108

0230

IF (INX .EQ. 999) GO TO 902

0240

LINX = INX

0250

C

0260

C===== THIS SECTION READS IN THE DATA TO BE BY-PASSED.

0270

C

0280

102 READ (IS9) (RT10(I), I=1,3), INX

0290

IF (INX .EQ. IRTV) GO TO 105

0300

GO TO 102

0310

105 BACKSPACE IS9

0320

READ (IS9) (RT10(I), I=1,3), INX, RT11, IPN

0330

GO TO 108

0340

C

0350

C===== THIS SECTION READS IN THE TOP SECTION OF DATA TO BE PRINTED.

0360

C

0370

106 READ (IS9) (RT10(I), I=1,3), INX, RT11, IPN

0380

IF (INX .EQ. 999) GO TO 1000

0390

LINX = INX

0400

IF (INX .NE. IRTV) GO TO 100

0410

108 READ (IS9) (RT20(I), I=1,5)

0420

0 READ (IS9) (RT30(I), I=1,3), DIMA, RT33, DIMB, RT34, DIMC,

0430

1 RT35, SKAL, (RT36(I), I=1,2), THIC, (RT37(I), I=1,2), NPAN,

0440

2 (RT38(I), I=1,2), SPAD, (RT39(I), I=1,2), PRSS, CONC, CF

0450

197

	READ (IS9) RT40, RES(1), RT41, RES(11), RT42, RES(21)	0460
0	READ (IS9)	0470
1	RT50,RT51, (RES(I),I= 31, 38), RT52,RT53, (RES(I),I= 71, 78),	0480
2	RT54,RT55, (RES(I),I= 81, 88), RT56,RT57, (RES(I),I= 91, 98),	0490
3	RT58,RT59, (RES(I),I=101,108), RT60,RT61, (RES(I),I=111,118),	0500
4	RT62,RT63, (RES(I),I=121,128), RT64,RT65, (RES(I),I=131,138),	0510
5	RT66,RT67, (RES(I),I=141,148), RT68,RT69, (RES(I),I=151,158),	0520
6	RT70,RT71, (RES(I),I=161,168), RT72,RT73, (RES(I),I=171,178)	0530
C		0540
C===== THIS SECTION PRINTS THE TOP SECTION OF DATA.		0550
C		0560
	WRITE (ISO,501) (RT10(I), I=1,3), INX, RT11, IPN	0570
501	FORMAT (1H1,3A6,I5,74X,A4,I4)	0580
	WRITE (ISO,502) (RT20(I), I=1,5)	0590
502	FORMAT (1H0,46X,4A6,A3)	0600
0	WRITE (ISO,503) (RT30(I),I=1,3), DIMA, RT33, DIMB, RT34, DIMC,	0610
1	RT35, SKAL, (RT36(I),I=1,2), THIC, (RT37(I),I=1,2), NPAN,	0620
2	(RT38(I),I=1,2), SPAD, (RT39(I),I=1,2), PRSS, CONC , CF	0630
503	0 FORMAT (1H0,2A6,A1,F5.2,A4,F5.2,A4,F5.2,5X,A6,F4.2,3X,A6,A4,F5.2,	0640
1	A6,A3,I1,A6,A5,F3.1,2A6,F5.1,3X,A6,A1)	0650
	WRITE (ISO,504) RT40, RES(1), RT41, RES(11), RT42, RES(21)	0660
504	FORMAT (1H0,40X,A4,F5.2,5X,A4,F5.2,5X,A5,F6.2)	0670
168	0 WRITE (ISO,505)	0680
1	RT50,RT51, (RES(I),I= 31, 38), RT52,RT53, (RES(I),I= 71, 78),	0690
2	RT54,RT55, (RES(I),I= 81, 88), RT56,RT57, (RES(I),I= 91, 98),	0700
3	RT58,RT59, (RES(I),I=101,108), RT60,RT61, (RES(I),I=111,118),	0710
4	RT62,RT63, (RES(I),I=121,128), RT64,RT65, (RES(I),I=131,138),	0720
5	RT66,RT67, (RES(I),I=141,148), RT68,RT69, (RES(I),I=151,158),	0730
6	RT70,RT71, (RES(I),I=161,168), RT72,RT73, (RES(I),I=171,178)	0740
505	0 FORMAT (1H0,A6,A4,8F13.6/1H0,A6,A4,8F13.6/1H ,A6,A4,8F13.6/	0750
1	1H0,A6,A4,8F13.6/1H ,A6,A4,8F13.6/1H ,A6,A4,8F13.6/	0760
2	IHO,A6,A4,8E13.6/IH ,A6,A4,8E13.6/IH ,A6,A4,8E13.6/IH	0770
3	IHO,A6,A4,8F13.6/1H ,A6,A4,8F13.6/1H ,A6,A4,8F13.6/	0780
C		0790
C===== THIS SECTION READS IN THE BOTTOM SECTION OF DATA TO BE PRINTED.		0800
C		0810
	READ (IS9) DUM2	0820
	BACKSPACE IS9	0830
	IF (DUM2 .EQ. DUM1) GO TO 800	0840
	GO TO 106	0850
800	READ (IS9) RT40, RES(1), RT41, RES(11), RT42, RES(21)	0860
0	READ (IS9)	0870
1	RT50,RT51, (RES(I),I= 31, 38), RT52,RT53, (RES(I),I= 71, 78),	0880
2	RT54,RT55, (RES(I),I= 81, 88), RT56,RT57, (RES(I),I= 91, 98),	0890
3	RT58,RT59, (RES(I),I=101,108), RT60,RT61, (RES(I),I=111,118),	0900
4	RT62,RT63, (RES(I),I=121,128), RT64,RT65, (RES(I),I=131,138),	0910
5	RT66,RT67, (RES(I),I=141,148), RT68,RT69, (RES(I),I=151,158),	0920

	6 RT70,RT71, (RES(I),I=161,168), RT72,RT73, (RES(I),I=171,178)	0930
C	C===== THIS SECTION PRINTS THE BOTTOM DATA.	0940
C		0950
		0960
	WRITE (ISO,504) RT40, RES(1), RT41, RES(11), RT42, RES(21)	0970
0	WRITE (ISO,505)	0980
1	RT50,RT51, (RES(I),I= 31, 38), RT52,RT53, (RES(I),I= 71, 78),	0990
2	RT54,RT55, (RES(I),I= 81, 88), RT56,RT57, (RES(I),I= 91, 98),	1000
3	RT58,RT59, (RES(I),I=101,108), RT60,RT61, (RES(I),I=111,118),	1010
4	RT62,RT63, (RES(I),I=121,128), RT64,RT65, (RES(I),I=131,138),	1020
5	RT66,RT67, (RES(I),I=141,148), RT68,RT69, (RES(I),I=151,158),	1030
6	RT70,RT71, (RES(I),I=161,168), RT72,RT73, (RES(I),I=171,178)	1040
	GO TO 106	1050
900	WRITE (ISO,950) IINX, IRTV, INX	1060
950	0 FORMAT (1H1/1H0,37HYOU HAVE ONE OF THE FOLLOWING ERRORS./1H0,	1070
1	5X,55HYOUR RETRIEVAL INDEX VALUES ARE NOT IN ASCENDING ORDER./	1080
2	1H0,5X,48HYOUR RETRIEVAL INDEX NUMBER IS SMALLER THAN THE ,	1090
3	38HSMALLEST RETRIEVAL NUMBER ON THE TAPE./1H0/1H0,	1100
4	44HTHE LOWEST RETRIEVAL NUMBER ON THIS TAPE IS ,I3/1H0,	1110
5	31HYOUR RETRIEVAL INDEX NUMBER IS ,I3/1H0,	1120
6	55HTHE RETRIEVAL NUMBER OF THE DATA CAUSING THIS ERROR IS ,I3)	1130
	GO TO 1000	1140
902	WRITE (ISO,952) LINX	1150
199	952 0 FORMAT (1H1/1H0,37HYOU HAVE READ TO THE END OF THE DATA./1H0,	1160
1	45HTHE HIGHEST RETRIEVAL NUMBER ON THIS TAPE IS ,I3/1H0	1170
2	31HYOUR RETRIEVAL INDEX NUMBER IS ,I3)	1180
1000	STOP	1190
	END	1200