

NASA CR-
150996

FINAL REPORT

DEVELOPMENT OF AN INFLATABLE RADIATOR SYSTEM

NASA CONTRACT NAS9-13346

REPORT NO. 2-53002/6R-51338

28 MAY 1976

(NASA-CR-150996) DEVELOPMENT OF AN INFLATABLE RADIATOR SYSTEM Final Report (Vought Corp., Dallas, Tex.) 340-p HC \$10.00	N76-33434	CSCI 20M	Unclas 05727
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TO

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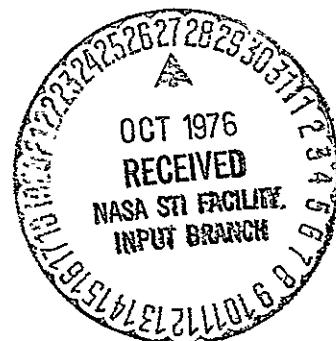
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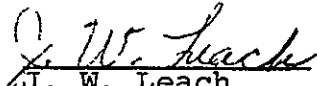
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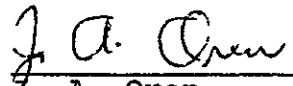
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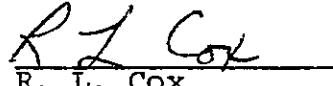
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>PAGE</u>
1.0 SUMMARY	1
2.0 INTRODUCTION	5
3.0 INFLATABLE RADIATOR SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT	13
3.1 Design Requirements	13
3.2 Initial Conceptual Studies	16
3.2.1 Screening Criteria	16
3.2.2 Radiator Concept Formulation and Evaluation . .	17
3.2.3 Deployment Concept Formulation and Evaluation .	27
3.2.4 Radiator Material Evaluation	31
3.3 Concept Development.	35
3.3.1 Description of Candidate Concepts	37
3.3.2 Impact of Meteoroid Considerations	50
3.3.3 Selection of Concepts for Design Studies . . .	52
3.3.4 Design Studies	54
3.3.5 Preliminary Designs	68
3.3.6 Preliminary Design Drawings	78
3.4 Computer Analysis	83
3.4.1 Environment Model	83
3.4.2 Thermal Model	86
3.5 Materials Evaluation Study	87
3.5.1 Materials Identification	87
3.5.2 Materials Screening	105
3.5.3 Materials Analysis and Selection	111
3.6 Engineering Model Inflatable Radiators	115
3.6.1 Soft Tube Test Article	115
3.6.2 Engineering Model Thermal Vacuum Tests	125
3.6.3 Hard Tube Test Article	131
3.6.4 Thermal Vacuum Test Results	150
3.6.5 Computer Analyses of the Engineering Model Radiators	171
3.7 Computer Models of Flight Article Inflatable Radiators	180

TABLE OF CONTENTS (CONT'D)

	<u>PAGE</u>
4.0 TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT	187
5.0 REFERENCES	191

APPENDICES

A Fluid and Elastomer Property Data	A-1
B Test Data for The Hard Tube Engineering Model Radiator .	B-1
C Test Data for the Soft Tube Engineering Model Radiator. .	C-1
D Computer Model Listing for the Hard Tube Test Article . .	D-1
E Computer Model Listing for the Soft Tube Test Article . .	E-1
F Computer Model Listing for The Hard Tube Full Scale Radiation.	F-1
G Computer Model Listing for the Soft Tube Full Scale Radiation	G-1

LIST OF FIGURES

		<u>PAGE</u>
1	Metal Tube Flexible Deployable Radiator System	6
2	Soft Tube Flexible Deployable Radiator System	7
3	Metal Tube Inflatable Radiator Test Article.	9
4	Soft Tube Inflatable Radiator Test Article	11
5	Turbulent Flow Pumping Power	23
6	Inflatable Radiator Tube-Fin Concepts	25
7	Gas Radiator Concept	28
8	Typical Gas Radiator Manifolding	29
9	Typical Gas Radiator Deployment Concepts	41
10	Freon E-2/Wire Mesh Concept	42
11	Freon 21/Wire Mesh Concept	44
12	Freon 21/Wire Mesh Manifolding and Deployment	45
13	One-Sided Radiator Hard Manifold Concept	46
14	Laminated Plastic Film Concept	47
15	Alternate Laminated Plastic Film Concept	48
16	Laminated Silvered Teflon Film Concept	49
17	Hard Tube Concept	51
18	Flowpath and Manifold Configurations	63
19	Gas Deployment System for Soft Tube Concept	66
20	Deployment Gas Tubing Design	70
21	STEM Alternate Deployment System for the Soft Tube Concept	72
22	Soft Tube Concept Fluid Schematic	74
23	Hard Tube Concept Fluid Schematic	75
24	Heat Exchanger Sizing	76
25	Fluid Reservoir Sizing for Soft Tube Concept	77
26	N ₂ Bottle Sizing for Soft Tube Concept	79
27	Pump Sizing	80
28	Description of Party Whistle Concept Preliminary Design .	81
29	Description of Jack-In-The-Box Preliminary Design	82
30	Shuttle Orbiter Geometric Model	84
31	Geometric Model of Inflatable Radiator on Shuttle	85
32	Photographs of Soft Tube Test Article	116

LIST OF FIGURES (CONT'D)

		<u>PAGE</u>
33	Photographs of Soft Tube Test Article	117
34	Photographs of Soft Tube Test Article	118
35	Photographs of Soft Tube Test Article	119
36	Photographs of Hard Tube Test Article	120
37	Photographs of Hard Tube Test Article	121
38	Photographs of Hard Tube Test Article	122
39	Photographs of Hard Tube Test Article	123
40	Sketch of Soft Tube Test Article Configuration	124
41	Sketch of Hard Tube Test Article Configuration	132
42	Arrangement of Test Article in Chamber	134
43	Location of Instrumentation on Hard Tube Test Article . . .	137
44	Location of Instrumentation on Hard Tube Test Article . . .	138
45	Fluid Inlet and Outlet Temperature Instrumentation	139
46	Soft Tube Test Article Instrumentation	140
47	Installation of Hard Tube Radiator in Test Chamber	143
48	Installation of Soft Tube Radiator in Test Chamber	144
49	Surface Definition for Test Environment Analyses	145
50	Analysis of Inflatable Radiator Test Environment	146
51	Hard Tube Test Article Deployment Data	149
52	Heat Rejection for The Hard Tube Test Article	152
53	Heat Rejection for The Soft Tube Test Article	153
54	Thermal Resistance in the Hard Tube Inflatable Radiator . .	155
55	Resistance to Heat Transfer in The Hard Tube Test Article .	156
56	Sensitivity of Heat Transfer To The Joint Conductance at The Fin-Tube Interface	158
57	Experimental Tube-Fin Contact Conductance in The Hard Tube Inflatable Radiator	159
58	Comparison of Predicted and Experimental Temperatures For The Hard Tube Test Article	160
59	Comparison of Predicted and Experimental Temperatures For The Hard Tube Test Article	161
60	Comparison of Predicted and Experimental Temperatures for Test Point 1-B	164

LIST OF FIGURES (CONT'D)

	<u>PAGE</u>
61	Thermal Resistance in The Soft Tube Inflatable Radiator . 165
62	Resistance to Heat Transfer in The Soft Tube Inflatable Radiator 166
63	Comparison of Experimental and Predicted Temperatures For Test Point 1 167
64	Comparison of Experimental and Predicted Temperature For Test Point 1 168
65	Effect of Raised Tubes on Surface Emittance 169
66	Outlet Tube Wall Temperatures During Cold Soak of The Soft Tube Test Article 170
67	Approximate Stability Curve For Coolanol 15 172
68	Approximate Stability Curves for Candidate Inflatable Radiator Fluids 173
69	Symmetry In The Hard Tube Test Article 175
70	Computer Model of The Hard Tube Test Article 176
71	Node Identification in The Hard Tube Computer Model . . . 177
72	Radiating Surface Identification in The Hard Tube Computer Model 178
73	Flow Path Identification in The Soft Tube Computer Model. 179
74	Computer Modeling of Inflation Tubing and Deployment Drum 181
75	Modeling of Fins in The Soft Tube Computer Model 182
76	Node Identification in The Soft Tube Computer Model . . . 183
77	Radiating Surface Identification in The Soft Tube Radiator 184
78	Effect of Cross Conduction Between Adjacent Tubes in The Soft Tube Radiator 186
79	Proposed Radiator Fin Construction 188

LIST OF TABLES

		<u>PAGE</u>
1	Comparison of Feasibility Demonstration Inflatable Radiators	12
2	Design Requirements Summary	14
3	Radiator Requirements	15
4	Liquid Coclant Characteristics	19
5	Candidate Materials	33
6	Impact of Meteoroid Considerations	53
7	Soft Tube Radiator Configuration Trade Studies	64
8	Materials Manufacturers and Suppliers Contacted by Vought	88
9	Alternate Inflatable Radiator Tube Material Candidates .	90
10	Initial Fluid Screening	95
11	Room Ambient Temperature Chemical Compatibility Tests . .	107
12	Results of Elastomer Flexibility Tests	109
13	Final Selection Criteria for Transport Fluids	113
14	Tubing Wall Thickness and ΔT Summary	114
15	Hard Tube Radiator Test Outline	127
16	Soft Tube Radiator Test Outline	128
17	Test Points Not Completed	130
18	Density Correction Factors for Flowmeter Readings	141
19	Flow Distribution Test Results	148
20	Summary of Thermal Vacuum Test Results	151
21	Comparison of Experimental and Predicted Thermal Performance of The Hard Tube Test Article	154
22	Comparison of Experimental and Predicted Thermal Performance of The Soft Tube Test Article	157
23	Sample Measurements of Silver Layer Thickness For The Soft Tube Test Article	162
24	Approximate Fin Efficiency for Soft Tube Radiator Measured Film Thickness	162
25	Predicted Performance of Full Scale Inflatable Radiators.	180
26	Properties of Radiator Fin Materials	188
27	Comparison of Alternate Radiator Construction	189

1.0 SUMMARY

This report describes work accomplished by the Vought Corporation Systems Division in developing an Inflatable Radiator System (IRS) for supplying short duration supplementary cooling of space vehicles. The program, which began in August 1973, was sponsored by NASA/JSC under contract NAS9-13346. It has resulted in conceptual designs of two flight articles, and fabrication and tests of two corresponding engineering model radiators. The designs have been supported by parametric trade studies, materials evaluation/selection studies, thermal and structural analyses, and numerous element tests. Fabrication techniques developed in constructing the engineering models and performance data from the model thermal vacuum tests will be used in refining the designs of the flight articles and in constructing a full scale prototype radiator.

One of the concepts evolved during the program uses soft (polyurethane, perfluoroelastomer, or Teflon) tubing and a thick-silvered Teflon flexible fin material. It deploys by unrolling like a party whistle, using a gas pressurant to inflate two tubes on either side of the flexible panel. Heavier deployment mechanisms such as a Storable Tubular Extension Member (STEM) may be substituted for the inflation tubes to obtain more positive control of the radiator displacement. The Teflon tubing-baseline design has three panels, each 40" wide by 25' long, with a combined 3-panel area of 250 sq.ft. and weight of 96 lb (including pumping power penalty but exclusive of fluid loop components). With polyurethane tubing the surface area and weight are increased by approximately 10%. The baseline design has a limited meteoroid lifetime (90% chance of surviving 2 days). A materials study task has been completed to extend the 90% survivability period to 30 days.

The second concept uses hard (aluminum) radiator tubes and Teflon coated silver wire mesh flexible fin material. The tubes are wound in a helical spring configuration, forming a cylinder covered by the fin material. It deploys by the inherent spring force, similar to a jack-in-the-box. The baseline design is a single cylinder 42" in diameter and 42' long, with a surface area of 463 sq.ft. and a weight of 233 lbs. The baseline design has a meteoroid lifetime of 30 days.

Engineering model test articles were fabricated and tested in the Vought twelve foot diameter vacuum chamber. The models have a reduced radiating surface area but are otherwise constructed to be as similar as possible to the flight articles so that fabrication techniques, materials evaluations, thermal performance data, and other information developed is useful for evaluating and improving the basic design. The soft tube model is 40" x 72" and the hard tube model is 28" dia x 45" length. The fin material and inflation tubing for the soft tube model were assembled at Vought using materials and manufacturing techniques expected to be employed on any subsequent prototype articles. Polyurethane tubing was bonded between two sheets of the fin material with G.E. SR-585, a flexible adhesive. The fin material for the hard tube model was fabricated at Vought in rectangular sections of two square-foot area, and was attached to the helical tubing with nylon thread and SR-585 adhesive. Materials studies and fluid/tubing compatibility tests were conducted to determine the optimum soft tubing for fluid passages, and for selecting an appropriate transport fluid for the soft tube concept. As a result, polyurethane tubing with Coolanol 15 as the transport fluid was used in the soft tube model. Aluminum tubing with Freon 21 was selected for the hard tube model.

Each of the models was subjected to repeated deployment/retraction cycles to test their durability and tractability in adverse environments. Thermal vacuum tests were performed to evaluate the heat rejection capabilities of the radiators and to obtain data on operating temperature limits, flow distribution in parallel tubing networks, joint conductances at the fin/tube interfaces, and effective surface emissivities. Supporting element tests were conducted to determine material stiffness at ambient and low temperatures and to provide early thermal performance data during design development.

The tests results are very favorable, and give a strong indication that the IRS can be made to be superior in performance, cost and weight to conventional radiator systems. The thermal performance of the hard tube model was very near the expected level, and the radiator could be deployed and retracted in a cold vacuum environment without difficulty. The effective surface emissivity inferred from test data, which includes radiation

transmitted through the surface but originating at other points on the radiator, is approximately 0.83. The average fin efficiency is 0.85 and the average heat rejection for a deep space environment is 87.6 BTU/hr-ft². The soft tube model also performed approximately as predicted. The surface emissivity of the soft tube model inferred from test data is 0.68, and the average fin efficiency is 0.72. The heat rejection for a deep space environment is 43.4 BTU/hr-ft². Some difficulties were experienced in attempting to re-deploy the radiator after it had been retracted in a cold environment, and the thermal performance was not as high as had been predicted. However, the radiator construction proved to be more flexible than had been anticipated, and the model showed very little wear or degradation in performance after more than fifty deployment/retraction cycles. The deployment difficulties were caused by gravity effects which were not accounted for in the test setup for simulating the retraction mechanism. These difficulties can be corrected in the final design. The reduced thermal performance is apparently caused by out of tolerance variations in the thickness of the silver layers of the fin material, and may require modifications in the baseline design.

Several important facts relevant to the design and construction of a full scale IRS were established. The soft tube concept results in lighter system weight and consequently higher heat rejection per unit mass than the hard tube concept. The soft tube radiator is much easier to assemble from its components than the hard tube radiator. The quality of the silver wire mesh/Teflon fin material is much easier to control than that of the thick film silver backed Teflon material, and has slightly better thermal properties. The soft tube design with polyurethane tubing is very flexible, and it is likely that stiffer tubing with higher strength and capacity to withstand longer durations in a meteoroid environment are

possible. Additional trade studies involving the stiffness of candidate tubing materials, fluid properties, and the weight of deployment mechanisms appear to be justifiable. The operating temperature range possible with Freon 21 as the transport fluid is approximately -125°F to $+200^{\circ}\text{F}$. The corresponding ranges for Coolanol 15 is -10°F to $+160^{\circ}\text{F}$.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

Conventional radiators, such as those of the Apollo and Gemini programs, are structurally integral with the vehicle skin, while the Space Shuttle Orbiter radiators line the interior of the cargo bay door. Experiments that exceed the capacity of the primary system require additional radiating surface area which cannot be readily provided with fixed radiators, and thus establish a requirement for a versatile auxiliary radiator system. The flexible deployable-retractable radiator concept permits the packaging of the radiator into a compact unit which can be attached to the vehicle structure or hatch prior to or after launch. On-orbit, the radiator may be deployed or retracted as shown in Figures 1 and 2 to provide the radiating surface area needed for a specific experiment. The unit may be independently developed and qualified as a heat rejection system which will then be ready for any spacecraft or experiment, and which will not require significant structural and systems accommodation.

The flexible radiator fin material should provide high thermal conductance and emittance, resistance to degradation caused by ultraviolet radiation, and strength and flexibility in a cold environment. Transport fluids and tubing materials should be selected for optimum thermal performance and pumping power requirements, operating temperature range, chemical compatibility, and survivability in a micrometeoroid environment. To satisfy these objectives a unique composite fin material has been developed, extensive materials evaluation studies have been performed to select transport fluids and tubing, and numerous tests have been conducted to evaluate radiator thermal performance, materials compatibility, packaging characteristics, techniques for deployment and retraction from a stowed volume, and methods for interfacing with spacecraft coolant hardware. Two feasibility demonstration flexible radiator articles representing alternate deployment concepts and radiator fin/transport fluid/tubing materials combinations have been fabricated and tested in a thermal vacuum environment.

The radiator fin material developed for the flexible radiator system has outer layers of FEP Teflon which provide structural strength and resistance to chemical attack, and increases the radiating surface emittance. The thickness of the layers is computed from effective surface

INFLATABLE RADIATOR SYSTEM

HARD TUBE DESIGN

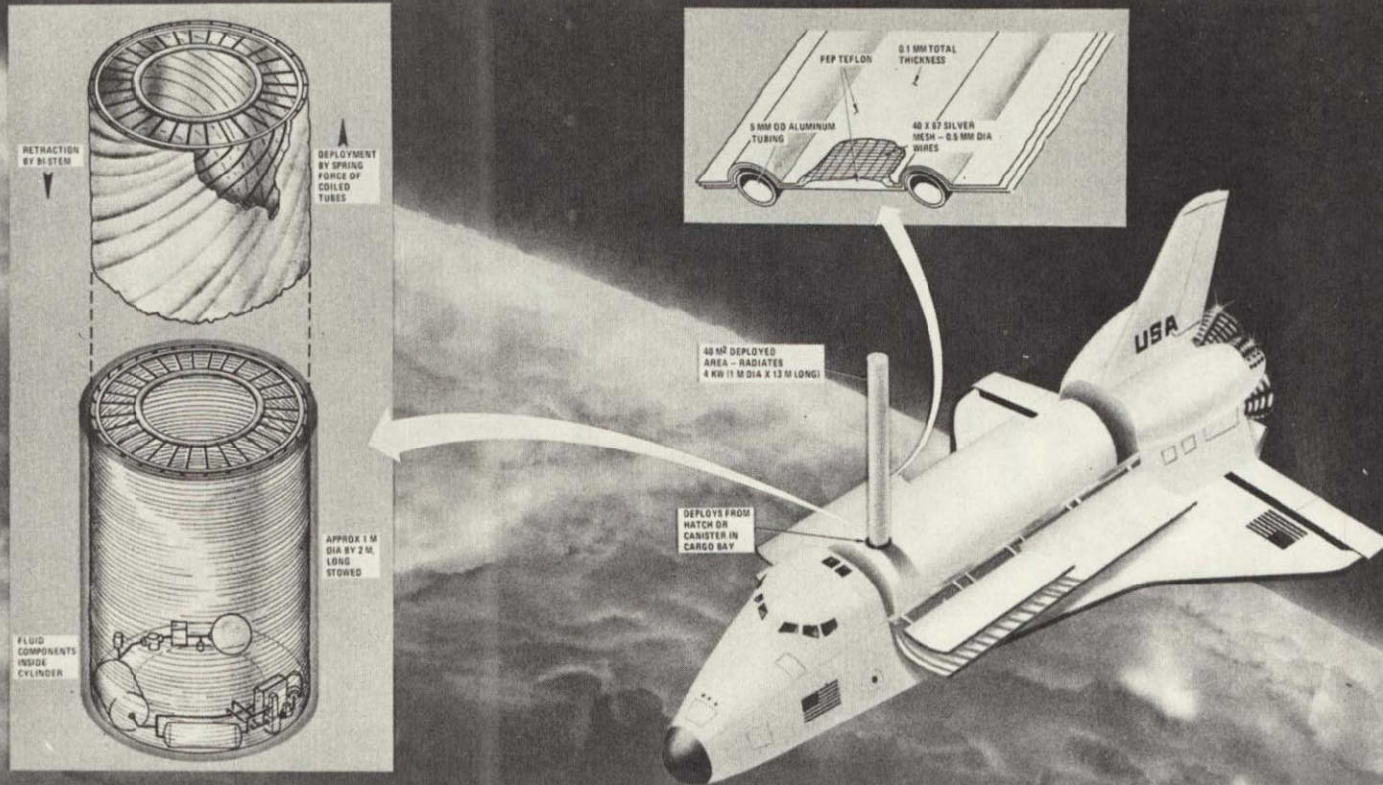
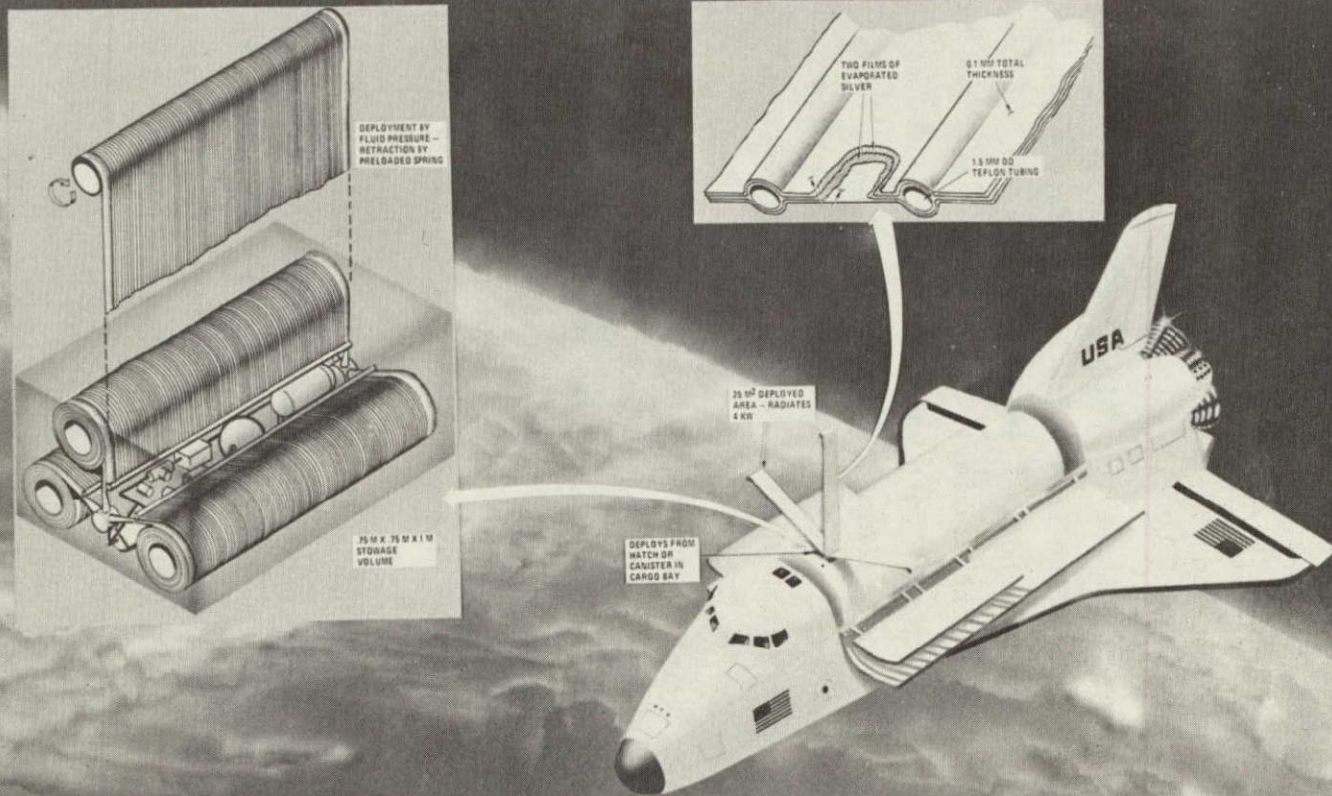


FIGURE 1 METAL TUBE FLEXIBLE DEPLOYABLE RADIATOR CONCEPT

INFLATABLE RADIATOR SYSTEM

SOFT TUBE DESIGN



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FIGURE 2 SOFT TUBE FLEXIBLE DEPLOYABLE RADIATOR CONCEPT

emittance data to optimize the performance and weight of the panel. Silver metal is vapor deposited on the interior surfaces of the Teflon to provide thermal conductance and to reflect incident solar radiation. The resulting composite surface has a very high ratio of emittance to solar absorptance, and protects the interior structure from damaging ultraviolet radiation. The thickness of the silver layer may be increased to give high thermal conductance. Alternately, high conductance can be effected through silver wire mesh which is fusion bonded to the interior surface of the Teflon. The transport fluid tubing diameter and spacing are selected to minimize the system weight including pumping power penalty and structural mass for protection from meteoroid penetration.

The basic purpose of transport tubing is to provide long operating lifetime in a meteoroid environment, a wide operating temperature range, pressure retention, and flexibility and strength consistent with the deployment/retraction system. The characteristics of transport fluids which influence fluid selection are: boiling point (or vapor pressure), fire point, pour point, toxicity, thermodynamic and transport properties, and compatibility with the tubing material. A materials evaluation study evaluated metal tubing and a great variety of flexible materials including fluoroelastomers, perfluoroelastomers, thermal and thermoplastic polyurethanes, polypropylenes, polyethylenes, polyester and silicone elastomers, and various types of rubber and fluorinated polymers. Fluids surveyed included fluorocarbons, silicate esters, and silicone fluids. The study identified three fluid and tubing combinations: Coolanol 15 with polyurethane tubing, Freon 21 with aluminum tubing, and Freon 21 with Teflon tubing which satisfy the flexible radiator design requirements. Screening tests consisting of chemical compatibility, flexibility, and long term thermal exposure testing were conducted for selected material combinations, and numerous thermal performance element tests were made to develop the radiator fin materials.

Two feasibility demonstration radiators were fabricated and tested in a vacuum environment to evaluate overall system thermal performance and deployment concepts. The test article shown in Figure 3 is constructed with

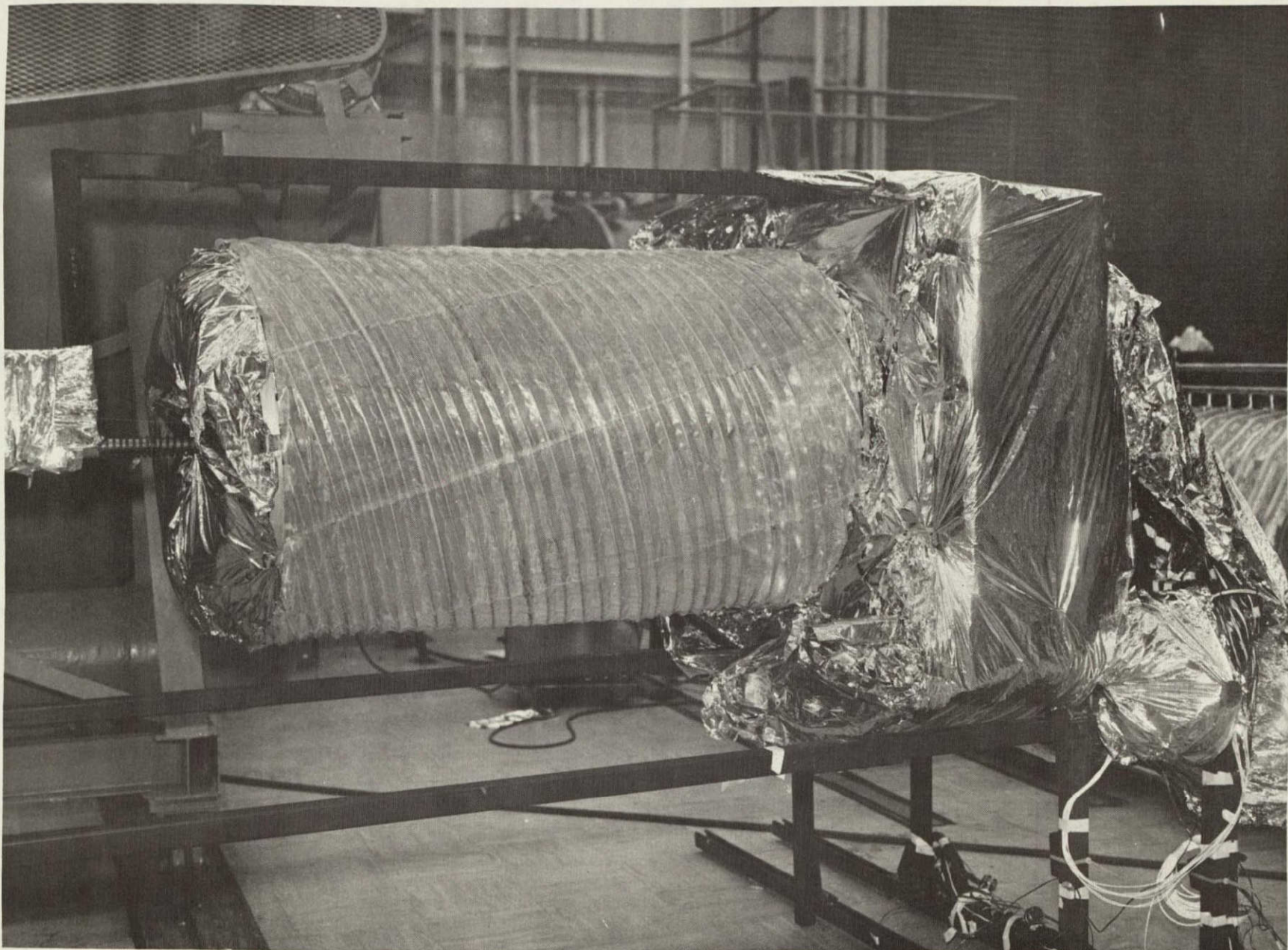


FIGURE 3 METAL TUBE FLEXIBLE RADIATOR TEST ARTICLE

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aluminum fluid passage and deploys from the inherent spring force of the coiled tubing: a motor driven cable or boom compresses the coils to retract the radiator. The other test article, shown in Figure 4, has flexible tubing and is stored on a cylindrical drum. Deployment forces are supplied by a gas pressurant which inflates two tubes on either side of the flexible panel causing the radiator to unroll like a party whistle. Heavier deployment mechanisms such as Storable Tubular Extendible Member (STEM) may be substituted for inflation tubing in the flight design to obtain very precise control of the radiator displacements. Table I compares the construction and performance of the two feasibility demonstration articles. The results show that the metal tube concept has the widest operating range whereas the flexible tube concept has lighter weight.

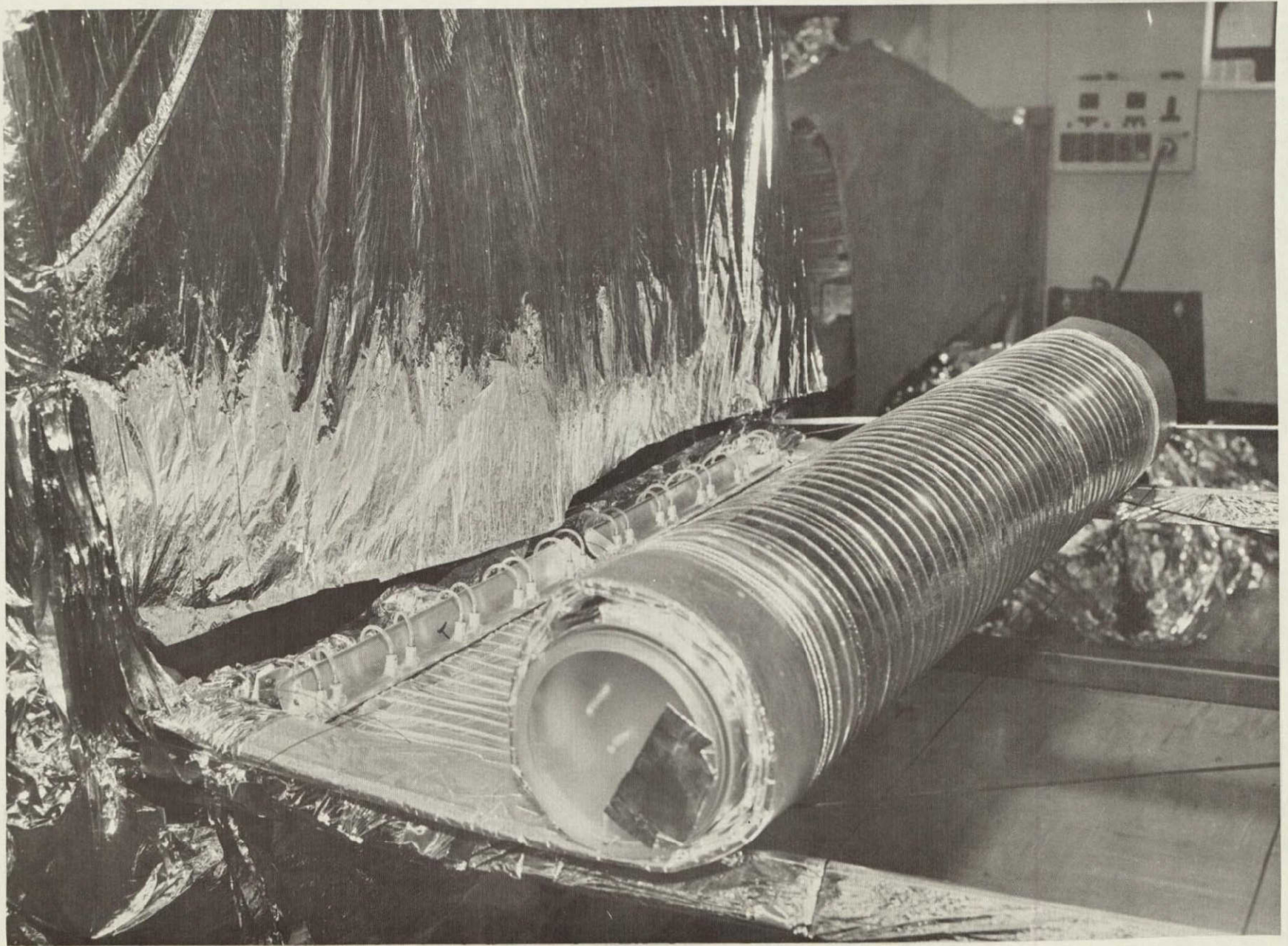


FIGURE 4 SOFT TUBE FLEXIBLE RADIATOR TEST ARTICLF

TABLE I COMPARISON OF FEASIBILITY DEMONSTRATION FLEXIBLE RADIATORS

	<u>METAL TUBE RADIATOR</u>	<u>FLEXIBLE TUBE RADIATOR</u>
TUBING MATERIAL	ALUMINUM	POLYURETHANE
TRANSPORT FLUID	FREON 21	COOLANOL 15
FIN MATERIAL	SILVER WIRE MESH/TEFLON	THICK LAYER SILVER/TEFLON
DEPLOYMENT FORCE	COILED TRANSPORT TUBING	INFLATION TUBING
MODEL DIMENSIONS	28" DIA X 45" (0.7M DIA X 1.14 M)	40" X 72" (1 m X 1.85m)
TUBE SPACING	1.5" (.038M)	1.0" (.025M)
RADIATOR FIN EFFICIENCY	0.85	0.72
EFFECTIVE SURFACE EMITTANCE	0.83	0.68
UPPER OPERATING TEMPERATURE LIMIT	300°F (450°K)	200°F (367°K)
LOWER OPERATING TEMPERATURE LIMIT	-140°F (178°K)	-20°F (245K)
WEIGHT	4.8 kg/m ²	1.9 kg/m ²

TABLE II

DESIGN REQUIREMENTS SUMMARY - FULL
SCALE SPACE APPLICATION

THERMAL ENVIRONMENT	HOT: 55° X 100 N.MI. SUN ORIENTED COLD: FACING DEEP SPACE
MAXIMUM HEAT LOAD	4 KW
FLUID INLET TEMPERATURE	HIGH LOAD DESIGN POINT : 100°F HOT OPERATING LIMIT : 200°F
FLUID OUTLET TEMPERATURE	GOAL OF 40°F OR LOWER; 50°F MAX
VEHICLE PHYSICAL INTERFACE	ATTACHMENT TO AND DEPLOYMENT FROM MINIMUM VOLUME CANISTER. HEAT EXCHANGER INTERFACE. DESIRE POTENTIAL FOR DIRECT TIE-IN WITH VEHICLE LOOP.
ACCELERATIONS (DEPLOYED)	PER CURVE FOR 950-LB RCS STABILIZATION (MAX. 0.02-g END OF 50' IRS)
MINIMUM TEMPERATURE (MATERIALS)	-250°F
ATMOSPHERIC DRAG	- INCLUDE IN STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS

TABLE III
RADIATOR REQUIREMENTS FOR VARIOUS VEHICLES

VEHICLE	FLOWRATE/ FLUID	MAXIMUM HEAT LOAD(BTU/HR)	HEAT LOAD RANGE (BTU/HR)	RADIATOR INLET TEMP. °F	RADIATOR OUTLET TEMP. °F	ENVIRONMENT
Shuttle (Reference 18)	2200 Lb/Hr Freon 21	71,450	7550-71,450	164.0	40.0	100N.M.-270N.M. Orbits 0-90 Deg. Inc.
Space Station Prototype (Reference 19)	29,200 Lb/Hr Freon 21	155,000	Not Defined	56	34	255N.M. Orbit 55° Inc.
Modular Space Station (Reference 20)	Not Defined Probably Freon 21	27,425 Any One Module	Not Defined	Not Defined	40	270N.M. Earth Orbit
SpaceLab (Reference 21)	Freon 21	46,250	Not Defined	Not Defined	40 For man- ned experi- ments; un- defined for unmanned	Same as Shuttle

IRS was selected as the smallest of the potential envelopes of the docking hatch for the Modular Space Station, and airlock for the Spacelab and the docking module of the Shuttle Orbiter. By designing for the smallest envelope this insures the IRS could be integrated into the other potential locations. Capacity for deployment from the stowage compartment is a groundrule, and retractability is a likely mission requirement but was not considered necessary for initial feasibility demonstration.

The requirements summarized in Table II were established early in the development program to provide a starting point for designing the inflatable radiator system. Additional information on groundrule selection and mission requirements has evolved during the course of the program and should be incorporated into the designs of subsequent prototype programs. Of particular importance are constraints imposed by micrometeoroids and ultraviolet radiation. The effects of these environmental factors on the radiator design are discussed in separate sections below. Additional

3.2 Initial Concept Selection

The design requirements and groundrules of 3.1 provided a starting point for the generation of IRS concepts. The feasibility of these various concepts were then evaluated on the basis of screening criteria, which reflected the design requirements and performance evaluation considerations. This section describes the screening criteria and presents a series of concept formulations/evaluations for the two key aspects of an IRS design the radiator system itself and the associated packaging/deployment technique. The "radiator system" consists of the inflatable radiator panel(s), the transport fluid, and any associated pumps, valves, and heat exchangers. Finally, two concepts selected for development and testing are described

3.2.1 Screening Criteria

The screening criteria established for selecting IRS concepts is given in Table III-A. The criteria fall into three general categories, radiator system considerations, radiator panel design and fabrication considerations,

TABLE III-A
 PROPOSED INFLATABLE RADIATOR SYSTEM CONCEPT
 SCREENING CRITERIA

RADIATOR SYSTEM CONSIDERATIONS:	RADIATOR DESIGN & FABRICATION CONSIDERATIONS:	PACKAGING AND DEPLOYMENT CONSIDERATIONS:
16a o Thermal Performance o Operating Constraints o Degradation in space environment o Pressure drop/pumping power requirements o Heat exchanger requirements ;	o State-of-the-art o Structural integrity o Manifolding o Fluid compatibility o Failure modes o Cost	o Radiator flexibility o Packaged volume of radiator o Packaged volume of other components o Deployed dynamic stability o Deployment mechanism complexity o Retraction capability o Packaged weight of system

and packaging and deployment considerations. Application of the criteria at a general level is demonstrated below for the selected concepts.

3.2.2 Radiator Concept Formulation and Evaluation

Elements to be considered in radiator concept formulation include transport fluids, transport tubing and radiator fin materials, and tube-fin geometric configurations. Documentation supporting the selection of materials for the IRS and detailed technical data on material properties are given in section 3.5. General information on materials requirements relevant to selection of an inflatable radiator concept are given below.

The major considerations in selecting a transport fluid are:

- . Operating pressure (desired low for IRS structural simplicity)
- . Freezing or pour point (condensation temperature for gases)
- . Stability of composition
- . Thermal performance
- . Pressure Drop Performance
- . Toxicity
- . Compatibility
- . Variation of properties over the design temperature range
- . Availability
- . Cost

These considerations reflect application of the general screening criteria (e.g., thermal performance, operating constraints) to the specific task of fluid screening.

Considering these characteristics, three liquids, Freon 21, Freon E-2, and Coolanol 15, were identified for use in design studies of the inflatable radiator. In addition, use of a gaseous transport fluid was considered and one gas (nitrogen) was selected for further evaluation.

Liquid Transport Fluid Screening

The operating pressure required to preclude fluid phase change is a predominant liquid transport fluid screening criterion for inflatable radiator applications, since to be flexible the radiator material must be thin and hence the burst pressure relatively low. Table 4 lists some typical liquid coolants and their vapor pressures at 200°F. This gives an indication of required operating pressure for a test heat source to provide 160°F inlet temperature.

The freezing point of the fluid is also important for radiator applications since it sets the lower limitation on heat load control, i.e., the lowest amount of heat rejection possible with the radiator still having the capability of recovering to high heat load. Radiator systems are generally sized to reject the maximum heat load under the worst thermal environment which could reasonably be expected for the mission. Heat loads and environments are not usually constant for an entire mission and thus under a lower heat load (lower inlet temperature) at a lower environment the radiator outlet temperature would fall below the design value. If the radiator system is used to cool a EC/LS water system for instance as is the case in the Shuttle, Space Station and Sortie Labs and the return temperature fell below 32°F, the water loop could be frozen and thermal control of the cabin lost. For this reason control of the amount of heat rejected by the radiator is required. The various ways of accomplishing heat load control through fluid system design are discussed in Reference (1), and the limitation of all these methods is the freezing point of the fluid. Since it would be desirable to have a wide heat load range for multiple mission capability, it is desirable to have a coolant with as low a freezing temperature as possible. Table 4 gives the freezing point of selected liquid coolants.

The combined requirement of low operating pressure and low freezing point is sufficient to screen the liquid coolants quite extensively. In general, liquids with a low freezing point have a high vapor pressure at design temperatures. Of the fluids listed in Table 4, Freon E-2 and Coolanol 15 were identified as fluids which can be operated at 15 psia and have low freezing points. Freon 21 was also selected for further study although its operating pressure is relatively high (165 psia) for a

TABLE IV
LIQUID COOLANT CHARACTERISTICS

FLUID	VAPOR PRESSURE AT 200°F, PSIA	FREEZING OR POUR POINT °F	BOILING POINT AT 1 ATM. °F
Freon TF-DuPont	54	- 31	117.6
Freon E1-DuPont	73	-246	105.4
Freon E2-DuPont	10.3	-190	220.0
Freon E3-DuPont	2.1	-160	306.1
Freon E4-DuPont	.58	-138	380.8
Freon E5-DuPont	.185	-119	435.6
Coolanol 15	.155	-140	440.0
Coolanol 25	.0031	-120	590.0
Coolanol 35	.0031	-120	625.0
Coolanol 45	.0001	- 85	650.0
Therminal FR	.27	- 40	432.
Therminal FR-0	.026	- 15	570.
UCON HTF - L20	.0019	- 40	-
UCON HTF - 10	.0019	- 45	-
UCON HTF - 14	.0019	- 35	-
Freon 112	15	79	199
Freon 113	54	- 30	118
Freon 114B2	54	-167	117
Freon 11	103	-168	75
Freon 21	165	-211	48
Freon 114	180	-137	39
Freon C318	260	- 42	21.5
Freon 12	430	-252	-22
Freon 22	680	-256	-41
RS 89A	17	- 80	240
FC-25	1.9 @ 120	- 80	216
FC-43	5 @ 77°F	- 40	345
Oronite 8786	<1	-100	-
Oronite 7277	<1	- 35	-
Oronite 70	<1	-100	-
FC-77	2.3 @ 120°	-100	-

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TABLE IV
LIQUID COOLANT CHARACTERISTICS (CONT'D)

FLUID	VAPOR PRESSURE AT 200°F, PSIA	FREEZING OR POUR POINT °F	BOILING POINT AT 1 ATM. °F
FC-78	<1 @ 77°F	-122	122
UC LB-165	<.1	- 50	-
SF-85	<.1	-120	-
F-50	Low	-100	-
L-45	Low	- 67	-
Oronite M-2	<.6	-110	-
Oronite 8200	<2.0	-100	-
DC 210	<2.5	- 85	-

flexible system. This selection was based on the use of Freon 21 in the Shuttle heat rejection system and its probable use in the Sortie Lab and Space Station Systems. The required operating pressure of F-21 is no problem for a "hard" system such as the Shuttle design and this fluid has significant other advantages which led to its selection for the Shuttle application. Freon 21 has a low freezing point (-211°F) and the viscosity is not sensitive to temperature as are many other low temperature freezing point fluids, including Coolanol 15 and Freon E-2. Freon 21 is compatible with most materials and, although somewhat toxic, is not highly lethal. In addition to these advantages Freon 21 was selected for further study since use of this fluid would make it possible to directly integrate the IRS with the primary fluid system of the Shuttle, Sortie Lab, or Space Station, thus eliminating the requirement for a IRS - primary coolant system heat exchanger.

The fluids selected have good thermal properties, and are not highly toxic, although they would be required to be isolated from inhabited areas. They have stable composition, are compatible with most materials and are available at reasonable cost.

Gas Transport Fluid Screening

Although not generally considered for conventional space radiator systems, gases are worthy of investigation as candidate transport fluids for an inflatable radiator system. Gas storage volume requirements are small, and a gas could act as both the inflation medium and a low pressure transport fluid in an IRS. A gas radiator obviously requires a heat exchanger interface with the spacecraft fluid system, but such an interface may well be a baseline IRS requirement. The primary disadvantage of gases is a potential large pumping power requirement. However, an inflatable gas radiator can potentially be configured with large, low pressure drop flow passages without incurring a severe penalty in radiator weight or transport fluid weight.

An important consideration in the evaluation of gases as inflatable radiator transport fluids is their condensation temperature. If the gas condenses in the operating temperature/pressure range of the radiator system, deflation of the radiator may result, with a coincident decrease in per-

formance. As shown in Table 4 , the vapors of most transport fluids have one atmosphere boiling points in excess of 40°F and would condense under low-load radiator operating conditions. Thus the fluid selection is limited to substances which are normally called "gases", such as nitrogen, helium and hydrogen.

These gases can be evaluated from the standpoint of thermal and pressure drop performance in the same manner that liquid transport fluids have been evaluated in the past (Reference 11). Since large convective heat transfer coefficients will be required, it is the turbulent flow performance which is of interest. Values of turbulent flow pump power parameter (ψ_p) and turbulent conductance parameter (η_p) are shown in Figure 5 for nitrogen, helium and hydrogen at one atmosphere pressure and as a function of temperature. These parameters are dependent only upon fluid properties and are proportional to the pumping power and conductance, respectively. Low values of pumping power parameter are desirable, while high values of conductance parameter correspond to low fluid-to-wall temperature differences which are desirable. From a pumping power standpoint, nitrogen is seen to be somewhat worse than helium, while hydrogen is the best of the three. It is interesting to note that the pumping power requirement for gases increases with temperature as a result of the increase of gas viscosity with temperature. This effect is the opposite of that experienced in liquids, which require more pumping power as temperature decreases and viscosity increases. From a conductance standpoint, hydrogen and helium are seen to be somewhat better than nitrogen. However, the disadvantages of hydrogen (combustibility) and helium (leakage tendencies) tend to offset their pumping power and conductance advantages. The availability and reasonable performance characteristics of nitrogen make it the logical transport fluid for further design studies of a gas inflatable radiator.

IRS Tube-Fin Concept Screening

For a conventional radiator, the primary consideration in tube-fin configuration selection is the detail tradeoff involving radiator weight and pumping power penalty. However, inflatable radiator tube-fin concepts are first subject to a general screening on the basis of their

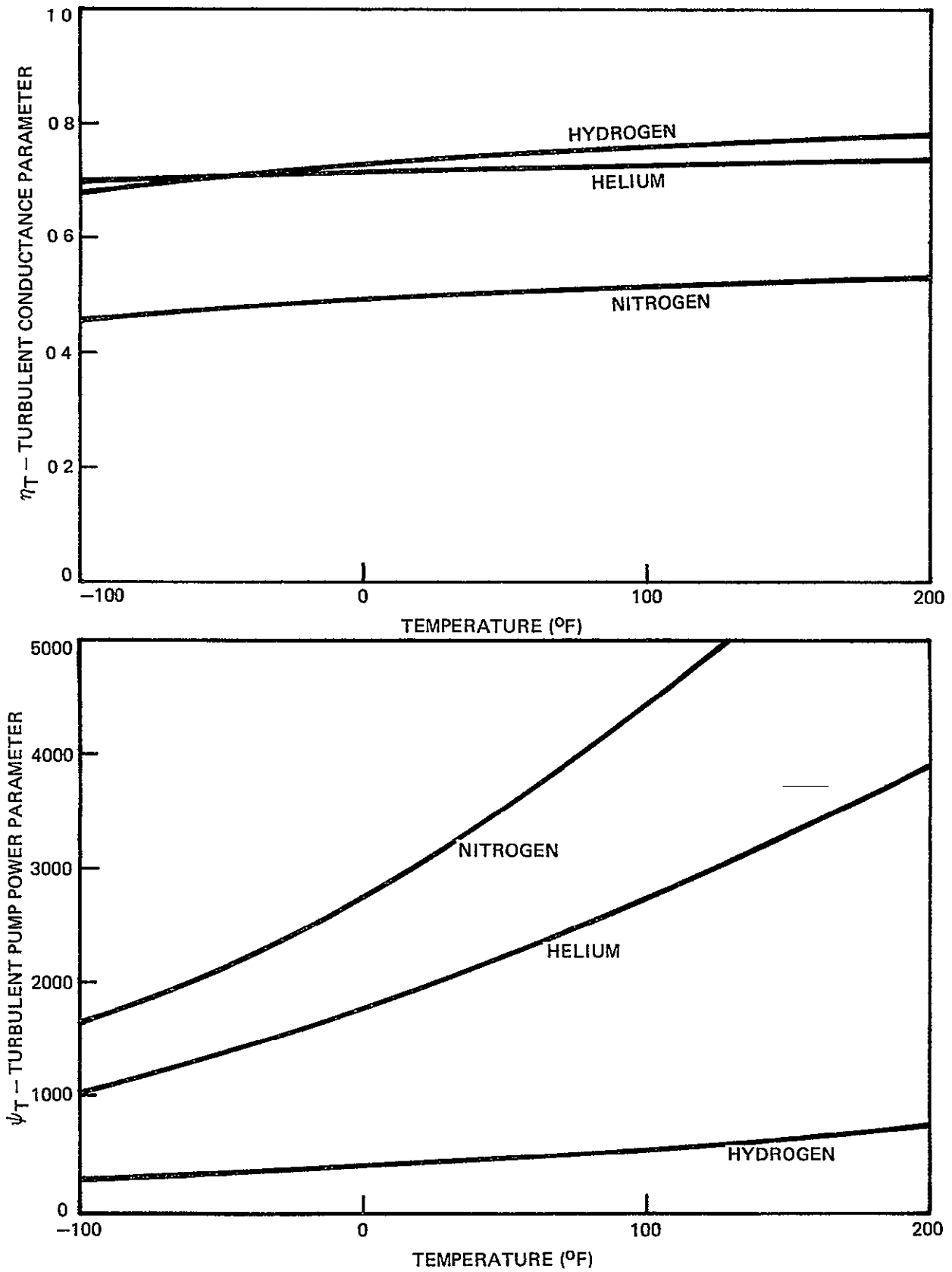


FIGURE 5 TURBULENT FLOW PUMP POWER AND CONDUCTANCE PARAMETERS FOR GASES

flexibility, fabricability, and structural integrity under the operating temperature and pressure condition of the associated transport fluid. A sequence of concept formulation is illustrated in Figure 6 and the results of the screening process are discussed below.

Concept A is formed by laminating two sheets of flexible material ("plastic") together in such a way as to form fins and flow passages upon inflation. The area which forms the tube walls may be metallized for use with the liquid transport fluids in order to reflect solar radiation. The fin area (and the tube area in the case of the gas transport fluid) requires no metallization since, in general, the materials utilized will be transparent to solar radiation. It is a very simple concept, but is unsuitable for use with the Freon 21 transport fluid because the high pressures involved are likely to cause delamination or a tearing failure at the flow passage. The configuration is also thermally unsuitable for the low pressure liquid (Freon E-2) and gas (Nitrogen) transport fluids because of the low thermal conductivity and correspondingly low fin effectiveness.

Concept B represents the logical extension of Concept A for the case of the gas transport fluid. Since the transport fluid mass is a small portion of the total mass in a gas radiator system, it is feasible to make the entire radiating area (except for inter-tube seals) tube area. Thus Concept B eliminates the fin effectiveness problem of Concept A by eliminating the fins. Concept B was selected as the baseline configuration for the gas transport fluid, and subsequent materials selection and system optimization studies for it are discussed in Section .

In an attempt to improve the thermal performance of Concept A for the case of the low pressure liquid transport fluid, Concept C was formulated. Here a metal foil is included in the lamination to improve fin effectiveness. The problem which immediately arises is fabrication of the laminate. With the foil in the interface, sealing is not possible. If a gap is left in the foil for heat sealing the resulting fin effectiveness is unacceptable.

This problem is overcome by Concept D, which employs a wire mesh in the laminate. This mesh allows the face materials to be laminated through

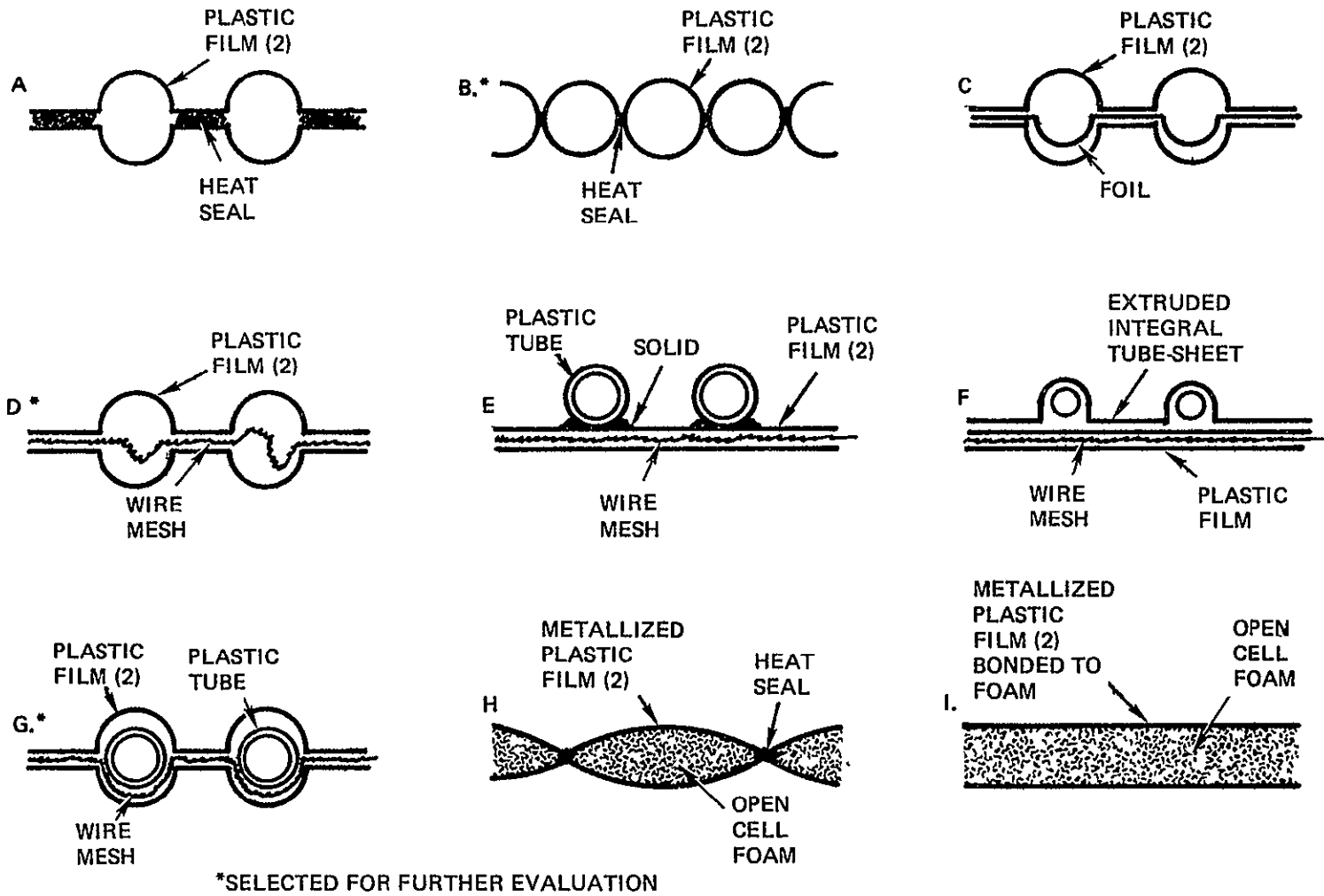


FIGURE 6 SOME INFLATABLE RADIATOR TUBE-FIN CONCEPTS

the mesh gaps. A mesh can be selected with high solar reflectivity, and can extend across the tube flow passage and tends to enhance convective heat transfer. Concept D was selected as the baseline tube-fin configuration for the low-pressure liquid transport fluid, and details of materials and system optimization studies for it are also presented in Section

Concept E represents a first attempt at a design for the high pressure transport fluid. It consists of flexible plastic tubes bonded to a plastic-wire-plastic laminate layup such as that of Concept D. This concept was deemed difficult to manufacture. In addition, the thermal performance and flexibility characteristics of the tube-fin bond were considered questionable.

Concept F resembles Concept E except that one sheet of the laminate includes integral extruded tubes. This eliminates the tube bonding problem, but feasibility of manufacturing the required extrusion (with the fin portion thin enough to be flexible) was investigated and found to be poor.

Concept G incorporates the flexible plastic tube of Concept E into the laminate itself. It is essentially the same as Concept D, with the tube inserted in the flow passage to provide structural integrity under the relatively high pressures of the Freon 21 system. This appeared to be a promising concept and was selected for further evaluation in the Design Studies Section.

To illustrate the variety of tube-fin concepts evaluated during this effort, Concepts H and I are presented. Concept H consists of an open cell form inserted in the flow passages of a concept such as B. The intent of this approach is to enhance heat transfer and maintain a favorable flow passage shape. Note that the laminate faces must be metallized for low solar absorptivity, since the foam would be expected to have a relatively high absorptivity. The difficulty with Concept H lies in the fact that the foam tends to deform as the radiator is inflated and the passage tries to assume a circular shape. Concept I represents an attempt to eliminate this problem by bonding facesheets to the open cell foam. Performance calculations showed that the flexibility and pressure drop characteristics are unacceptable, so they were screened out on that basis.

In the concept screening, consideration was also given to use of pyrolytic graphite with its high lateral thermal conductivity, for fin

effectiveness enhancement. The various properties of pyrolytic graphite are discussed in Reference 12. In summary, pyrolytic graphite has a lateral thermal conductivity of 200 BTU/hr-ft-°F as compared with 217 BTU/hr-ft-°F for copper. However, its transverse thermal conductivity is some 200 times lower. It is relatively expensive and its attractive thermal transport properties are offset by a high solar absorptance, which would dictate use of a reflective coating. In addition, it requires a hot substrate (1900°F to 4400°F) for proper vapor phase deposition, thus precluding its use with polymer films. It is brittle, with a typical minimum bend radius of 1/8" for ribbon in the 0.0002" thickness range. This brittleness would make stowage/deployment of the inflatable radiator difficult. Thus pyrolytic graphite was eliminated from further consideration on the basis of this screening.

In summary, a series of tube-fin concepts have been evaluated. Concepts B, D, and G were selected as examples for detail design study for the gas transport fluid system and the low pressure and high pressure liquid transport fluid systems, respectively.

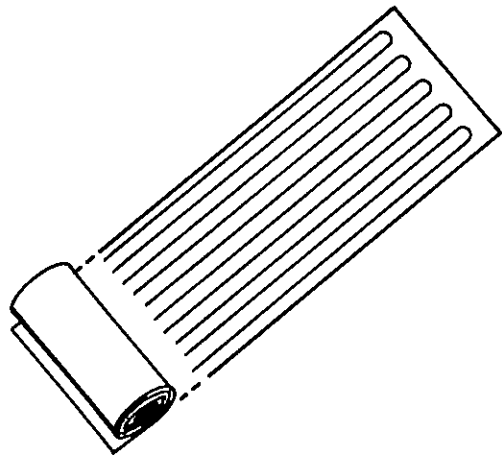
3.2.3 Deployment Concept Formulation and Evaluation

In this section several concepts for deploying the inflatable radiators are discussed and screened in order to select candidates for more detailed analysis in design studies. The screening criteria, as given specific definition for deployment concept evaluation, are

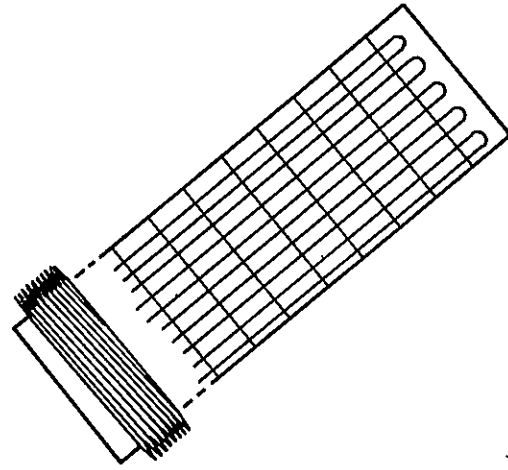
- . Complexity
- . State-of-the-art
- . Volume
- . Weight
- . Power
- . Stowability
- . Installation Complexity
- . Potential for Retractibility

Figures 6-A and 6-B show the concepts considered in this section.

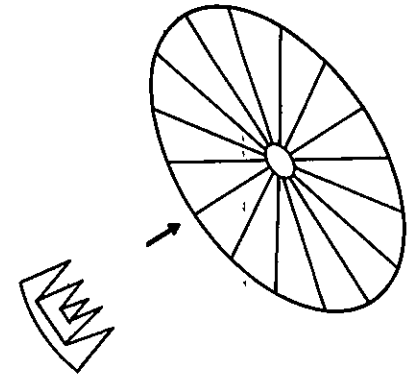
Transport Fluid Inflation - Figure 6-A shows several panel configurations which could be deployed by filling the fluid passages with



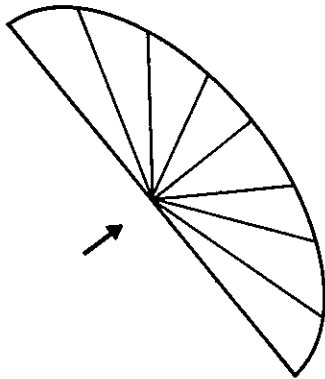
A



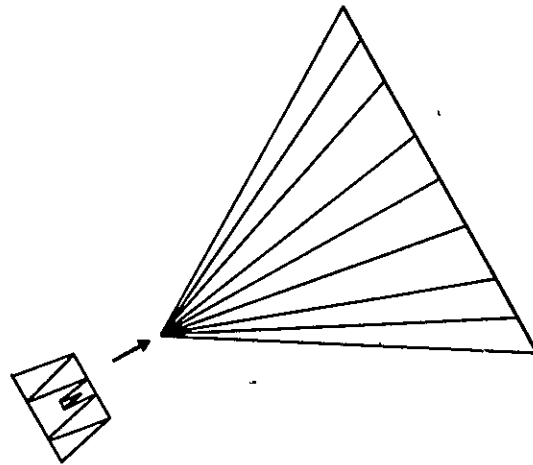
B



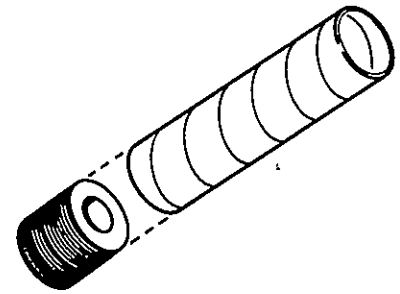
C



D



E



F

FIGURE 6-A TRANSPORT FLUID INFLATION DEPLOYMENT CONCEPTS

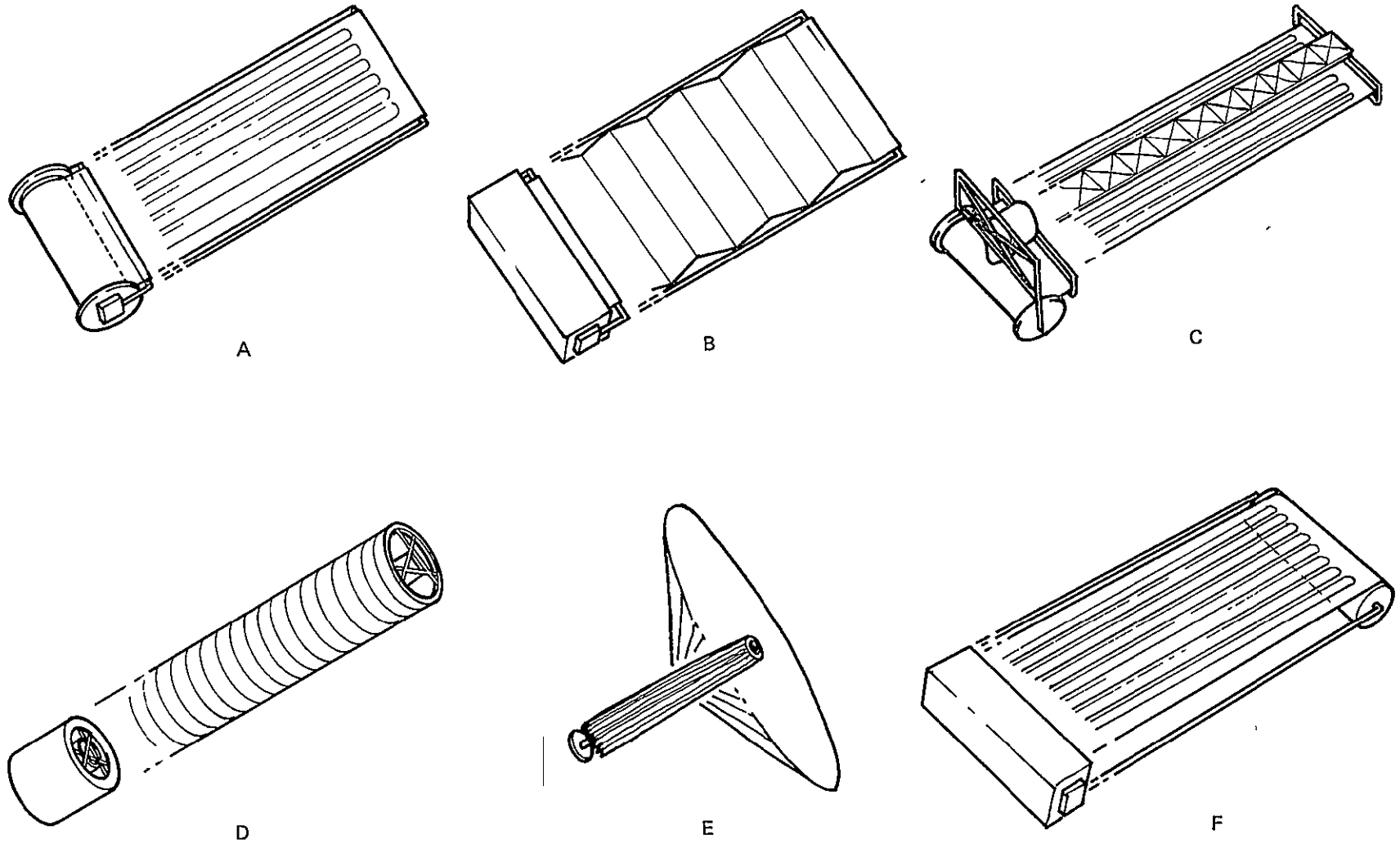


FIGURE 6-B MECHANICAL DEPLOYMENT CONCEPTS

transport fluid. Virtually any panel shape can be folded or rolled into a compact package and deployed in this manner. The package shape would be somewhat dependent upon the deployed panel shape. A means for retracting or stowing the panel after use would have to be provided separately. A simple retraction means for the rectangular panels would be a series of springs integrated into the panel such that when the transport fluid is relieved the panel will return to its stowed configuration. An example of this concept is the inflatable noisemaker seen at parties. There a rolled up paper tube is inflated by blowing on one end. When pressure is released a spring integrated into the tube rolls it up again. Retracting other shapes would probably be more complicated.

Separate Inflation Fluid - Should the filling of the fluid passages with the transport fluid fail to result in a panel rigid enough to withstand vehicle maneuvering accelerations, separate gas cavities could be provided which would make the panel rigid. The panel configuration shown in Figure 6-A would be deployed in this manner.

Mechanical Deployment - Figure 6-B shows several panel configurations which could be deployed mechanically. Particular shapes imply the use of certain types of mechanisms. STEM (Storable Tubular Extendable Member) devices and Astromasts are compactly packaged extension devices, having proven space applications, which are particularly of interest for this deployment application. Both these devices may be obtained for powered extension and retraction or can be spring loaded to the extended position. These devices are applicable for retraction of the panel as well as deployment if they are powered.

Flexible solar cell panels have been deployed in space using the concept shown in A, with parallel stem devices supporting each side of the panel. B is a variation using folded instead of rolled stowage.

C shows a panel rolled for stowage and extended using a single Astromast. This same arrangement could be used with a STEM device also.

The cylindrical panel shown in D uses an Astromast for deployment and retraction. The same arrangement could also be used with a STEM device.

A circular panel could be deployed like an umbrella, as shown in E, and retracted in the same manner.

F uses STEM devices in conjunction with a power drum to unroll and reroll the radiator panel. This would allow the varying of the radiator surface without complicating the transport fluid plumbing.

As an additional concept, the IRS deployment could utilize a recent development of Naval Ordnance Laboratory, 55-Nitinol alloy (Reference 13). This 55% nickel, 45% titanium alloy has a mechanical memory, i.e., it can be plastically deformed below the transition temperature range and given a permanent set. Application of sufficient heat to warm the alloy above the transition temperature range, (about +150°F) causes the deformed part to return to its original shape. Thermal deployment could be accomplished by electrical resistance heating of the metal itself, by solar heating, by separate heater, or by explosive squib. The resistance to metal fatigue, i.e., endurance limit, is quite good for the alloy, and the transition temperature range can be varied between 300°F and -300°F by changing the nickel to titanium ratio or by partial substitution of cobalt for the nickel. Self-erectable deployment structures of Nitinol alloy have been demonstrated for devices such as antennas, coil-uncoil tape devices, cylinders, extendable booms, mechanical actuators, radar reflectors, rectangular and circular grids, and solar cell arrays. Primary disadvantages of the material are close control requirements on alloy chemistry, and lack of available data on its performance when used on hardware deployed in space. In addition, its requirement for a controlled, external energy source is a significant disadvantage.

Initial Candidate Selection

Based on the screening criteria of Table III, three candidate deployment system concepts (Figure 6-A, Concepts B and F; Figure 6-A, Concept D) were initially selected for additional study and development. Later additional concepts which are able to survive long periods in a micro-meteoroid environment were included in the list of candidates. These concepts are discussed in detail in Section 3.3.3, Selection of Concepts for Design Studies.

3.2.4 Radiator Material Evaluation

State-of-the-art plastic films, which are the prime candidate materials for the IRS panels, have been well established as either

inflatable structures and/or thermal control surface materials. The plastic film serves both these functions in the IRS concept. It must act as the primary structure of the IRS itself, while retaining the transport fluid and maintaining a panel configuration which allows heat to be rejected as the fluid is circulated. In addition, the surface of the film must have optical properties which are stable and which allow the IRS to efficiently reject heat. A low solar absorptance and high emittance are thus required.

In any of the IRS concepts considered for system trades, a plastic film is required as the prime structural component. Any film considered as an IRS material must have the ability to meet these general and specific criteria

- . Chemical compatibility with the heat exchange fluid
- . Minimum degradation of mechanical and optical properties due to solar ultraviolet and other damaging irradiation
- . Low solar absorptance
- . High emittance
- . Mechanical properties to retain shape and fluid pressure at the temperature extremes to be experienced by the IRS
- . Formable by heat sealing to itself or heat bonding to metals or other polymers
- . Flexibility to aid deployment by electro-mechanical, thermomechanical, or pneumatic techniques
- . Adequate thermal conductivity to allow heat transfer across the film

Table 5 lists candidate film materials with key properties noted. Thermal effects or solar ultraviolet degradation disqualify most polymers except for the polyimides and fluorinated ethylenes and ethylene propylenes. The polyimide film, particularly the polyimide/fluorinated ethylene propylene (FEP) laminate, has attractive mechanical and thermal properties. Un-

TABLE 5 CANDIDATE IRS MATERIALS

MATERIAL	TRADE NAME	PRINCIPAL ADVANTAGE(S)	PRINCIPAL DISADVANTAGE(S)
Polyethylene	Bakelite	Ease of heat sealing	Brittle at low temperatures
Chloroprene	Neoprene	Flexibility at ambient temperatures	High solar absorptance; brittle at low temperatures
Polypropylene	Clysar	Mechanical strength	Brittle at low temperatures
Polycarbonate	Lexan	High impact strength	Tends to craze
Polyvinylidene fluoride	Kynar	Chemically inert	Limited uv degradation data
Polyvinyl fluoride	Tedlar	Chemically inert	Loss of strength after thermal exposure
Polyester	Mylar	Mechanical strength	Loss of strength after thermal exposure
Polyimide	Kapton H	Mechanical strength	Not heat sealable, high solar absorptance
Polyimide/FEP laminate	Kapton HF	Heat sealable, mechanical strength	High solar absorptance
Ethylene tetrafluoro-ethylene copolymer	Tefzel	Mechanical strength reported good optical properties.	Limited solar ultraviolet (UV) degradation data
Fluorinated ethylene propylene	FEP Teflon	Low solar absorptance, High emittance, uv stable	Relatively low mechanical properties

fortunately, the yellow-gold tint inherent in the film raises the solar absorptance to unacceptable levels as the primary IRS material.

The ethylene-tetrafluoroethylene copolymer (ETFE) is a state of the art fluorocarbon film having mechanical ruggedness, tear resistance, impact resistance, and resistance to degradation by radiation as outstanding properties. The chemical and optical properties are similar to the more familiar FEP. It is considered as an inflatable radiator material since the yield strength in tension is about twice that of FEP. Other factors being equal, this allows a twofold margin of safety or a film thickness of one half that of FEP for a similar fluid operating pressure. In a number of other key properties, the ETFE is superior to FEP. The density is 20% lower. The impact strength is more than twice as large; tear strength is four to five times higher. Fabrication and heat sealing techniques are similar to those for FEP with sealing pressures being somewhat lower on ETFE. Resistance to radiation degradation is improved by a factor of three with little effect being noted on tensile properties of the ETFE after exposure. Unfortunately, little data exists on the effect of solar ultraviolet radiation on ETFE (Reference 14). Primarily for this reason, the ETFE will be considered an alternate material for radiator fabrication until the UV degradation limits are established.

The fluorinated ethylene propylene (FEP) film represents the most chemically inert polymer available as a heat sealable material. FEP film has a service temperature range from -400°F to $+395^{\circ}\text{F}$. The resistance to tearing, abrasion, and impact is quite high at ambient temperature and remains useful in the cryogenic range. The FEP film resists degradation due to solar ultraviolet radiation better than alternate heat sealable films. (Reference 15). It has been highly successful as a substrate for thermal control coatings on numerous spacecraft and satellites. Flight hardware using FEP film in the thermal control systems includes SAS-A, SAS-B, ALSEP, Skylab, Mariner II, Mariner V, OSO-H, OGO-6, IMP-1, OAO-B, and OAO-C. The combination of low solar absorptance and high emittance found in FEP is more favorable than in other candidates for IRS use. This, coupled with the resistance to solar radiation degradation and adequate mechanical properties, leads to selection of FEP film, type A, as the basic material

of fabrication for the inflatable radiator system.

3.3 Concept Developments

Design requirements, groundrules and concepts established in the initial stages of the program served as a starting point for a more detailed development study, the purpose of which was to devise and design two inflatable radiator concepts and demonstrate their feasibility in a thermal vacuum test. This section documents the analysis, concept generation studies, screening studies, design studies, and element tests leading to the selection of the two concepts, and the optimization of their designs. A summary of the accomplishments and milestones of the concept development study is given below.

- (1) Orientation briefing at NASA/JSC on 13 September 1973, at which time design requirements and groundrules were finalized.
- (2) Concept generation studies, under which two basically new tube-fin approaches were added (hard tubes and thick-silvered Teflon fins)
- (3) Concept screening studies, under which tube-fin concepts were evaluated along with potential manifolding schemes and deployment concepts to select five candidate tube-fin concepts for design studies.
- (4) Design studies, under which meteoroid protection requirements have been evaluated, materials space radiation stability has been assessed, materials element tests have been conducted to determine fabricability and flexibility of concepts, and additional trade studies have been carried out leading to the selection of the two most promising concepts to support the Concepts Briefing.
- (5) Concepts briefing at NASA/JSC on 20 November 1973, at which time agreement was obtained to pursue the following two concepts throughout the remainder of the design studies
 - (a) Cylindrical hard tube concept with a silver wire mesh/Teflon film laminate fin material

- (b) A roll-up soft tube concept with an evaporated thick silver/Teflon film fin material.
- (6) Additional evaluation under Design Studies on the evaporated thick silver-Teflon film concept to determine an appropriate compromise between panel area and weight.
 - (7) Element tests during December 1973 to evaluate techniques for bonding the Teflon/wire mesh laminate to hard tubes.
 - (8) Additional analyses during January 1974 to study the effect of halving and doubling the silver thickness in the thick silver-Teflon film concept.
 - (9) Informal Review by NASA/JSC at Vought on 27 February 1974. Redirection by NASA at that time to relieve the meteoroid design requirement on the soft tube concept to the point that it does not control tube stiffness.
 - (10) Precursor thermal vacuum element test on 5" x 8" thick-silver test article on 27 March 1974. Verified Teflon tube wall and fin temperature drops.
 - (11) Receipt of partial order of silver wire mesh (12 ft²) on 14 March 1974. Initiation of Spraylon coating trials with Lockheed Palo Alto Research Laboratory on 2 May 1974.
 - (12) Receipt of contract Mod No. 1 on 1 May 1974 to expand the program scope to include digital thermal analysis and fabrication and cold case thermal vacuum testing of a second inflatable radiator concept. Rescheduling during May of expanded program.
 - (13) Informal review by NASA/JSC at Vought on 22 May 1974 to review program progress, precursor thermal vacuum tests, preliminary Spraylon coated silver wire mesh elements, and materials for thick silver film test elements.
 - (14) Initiation of detailed preliminary design effort in May 1974, with supporting structural, environmental control, and materials analysis. Concept configurations finalized, including sizing of fluid loop components and deployment systems. Rehashed trade studies to incorporate revised meteoroid re-

quirements (per 27 February NASA redirection) and to incorporate subsystem level impacts for configurational options. Completion of preliminary design drawings in June 1974.

- (15) Element tests during June 1974 for fabricability, flexibility, and mechanical integrity of 9 laminate samples formed of thick silvered Teflon of 3 silver and Teflon thicknesses.
- (16) Notification by Newark Wire Cloth Co. on 11 June 1974 that the expected shipment date of the remaining GFE silver wire mesh has slid to 16 August 1974. Further notification on 23 August of another slide to 15 September.
- (17) Formal Status Briefing at NASA/JSC on 21 June 1974, at which time the preliminary designs were presented, element tests were described, and a formal briefing document was delivered. Concurrence at and subsequent to the meeting was obtained on the preliminary designs.
- (18) Initiation of Steady State Design Routine (SSDR) computer analysis of the preliminary designs in June 1974 to evaluate design parameters in more detail and greater fidelity than by hand.
- (19) Request by NASA/JSC on 26 June 1974 to re-evaluate soft tube concept materials selection. Submission of matrix to NASA on 28 June comparing pertinent evaluation parameters for 19 candidate materials. FEP Teflon remains as choice for current program (per NASA direction).

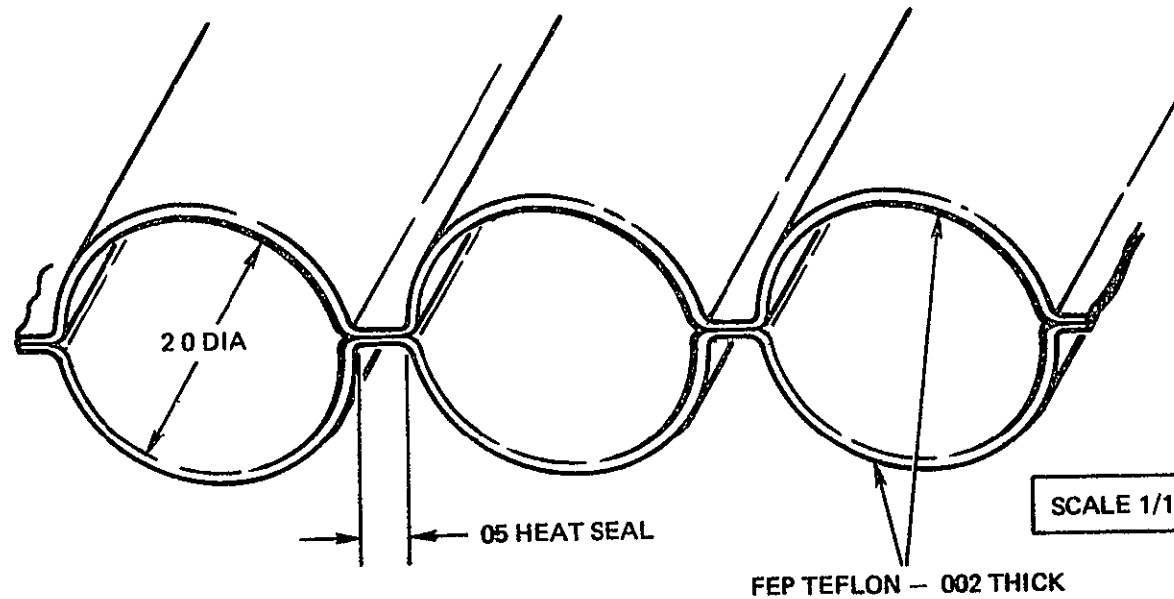
Details of the concept development study are given in References (2) and (3). The most significant results are summarized below.

3.3.1 Description and Screening of Candidate Concepts

This section describes the inflatable radiator concepts considered in the development study. Candidate designs include concepts formulated in the initial conceptual studies, NASA suggested concepts, and new concepts generated during the design studies.

Figure 7 shows a cross-section of a gas radiator concept. In the manufacture of an IRS for a moderate pressure, gaseous transport fluid, typically nitrogen at 15 psi, the gas flow passages are wide, ca. 2 inches. This IRS would be fabricated by heat sealing a series of parallel passages along the desired length of doubled FEP film or FEP tubing, as shown in Figure 7. Headers, manifolds and gas transfer passages as shown in Figure 8 are formed by heat sealing with thermal impulse equipment. Impulse sealers are now available for curves and irregular contours as well as more conventional linear seals (Reference 16). The structural limit of a heat sealed joint would be defined by tension in the film adjacent to the seal, rather than by peel within the heat seal itself, since the strength of FEP heat seals made using current impulse technology approach that of the film itself (Reference 14). Gas radiator deployment concepts considered in the design studies are shown in Figure 9.

Both moderate pressure, typically Freon E-2 at 15 psi, and high pressure, typically Freon 21 at 165 psi, transport fluids are considered in conceptual IRS designs. High lateral thermal conductivity is required in either of the systems using a liquid heat transfer fluid. The Freon E-2 transport fluid system is detailed in Figure 10. Note that a silver wire mesh is proposed as the high thermal conductivity material. Selection was based on the high thermal conductivity value intrinsic in the silver wires, the low solar absorptance of the silver, and the availability of 0.002" silver wire with adequate strength for weaving into the "open" mesh of 67 wires/inch in the warp direction and 40 wires/inch in the fill or shute direction was dictated by both thermal considerations and current metal weaving technology. The mesh would be laminated within the FEP film by either of two approaches. A hot roll, continuous laminating mill heats and compresses the FEP film to force a bond between and through the open areas of the silver mesh. The roll configuration is fixed so that a continuous pattern of unbonded fluid flow passages in either the transverse or longitudinal direction is produced from the laminating mill. Headers and manifolds are formed on the laminated sheet by configured, impulse sealing equipment. The result is a laminate of silver mesh within the FEP film. A wide strip impulse type heater designed to seal a long, narrow area, typically 2' x 0.25', could also be used to produce the desired



TWO-SIDED RADIATOR DESIGN (OPTIMIZED)

- TRANSPORT FLUID : N₂ @ 15 psia, 744 pph
- RADIATOR PANEL AREA : 310 ft²
- PROJECTED TUBING AREA : 97.6%
- WEIGHTS : PANEL AND GAS - 16.5
POWER PENALTY - $\frac{2.0}{18.5}$ LB.
- VEHICLE INTERFACE : GAS-TO-LIQ. HX

FEATURES

- SIMPLICITY
- FLEXIBILITY
- COST
- WEIGHT

FIGURE 7
GAS RADIATOR CONCEPT
PROPOSAL BASELINE

07

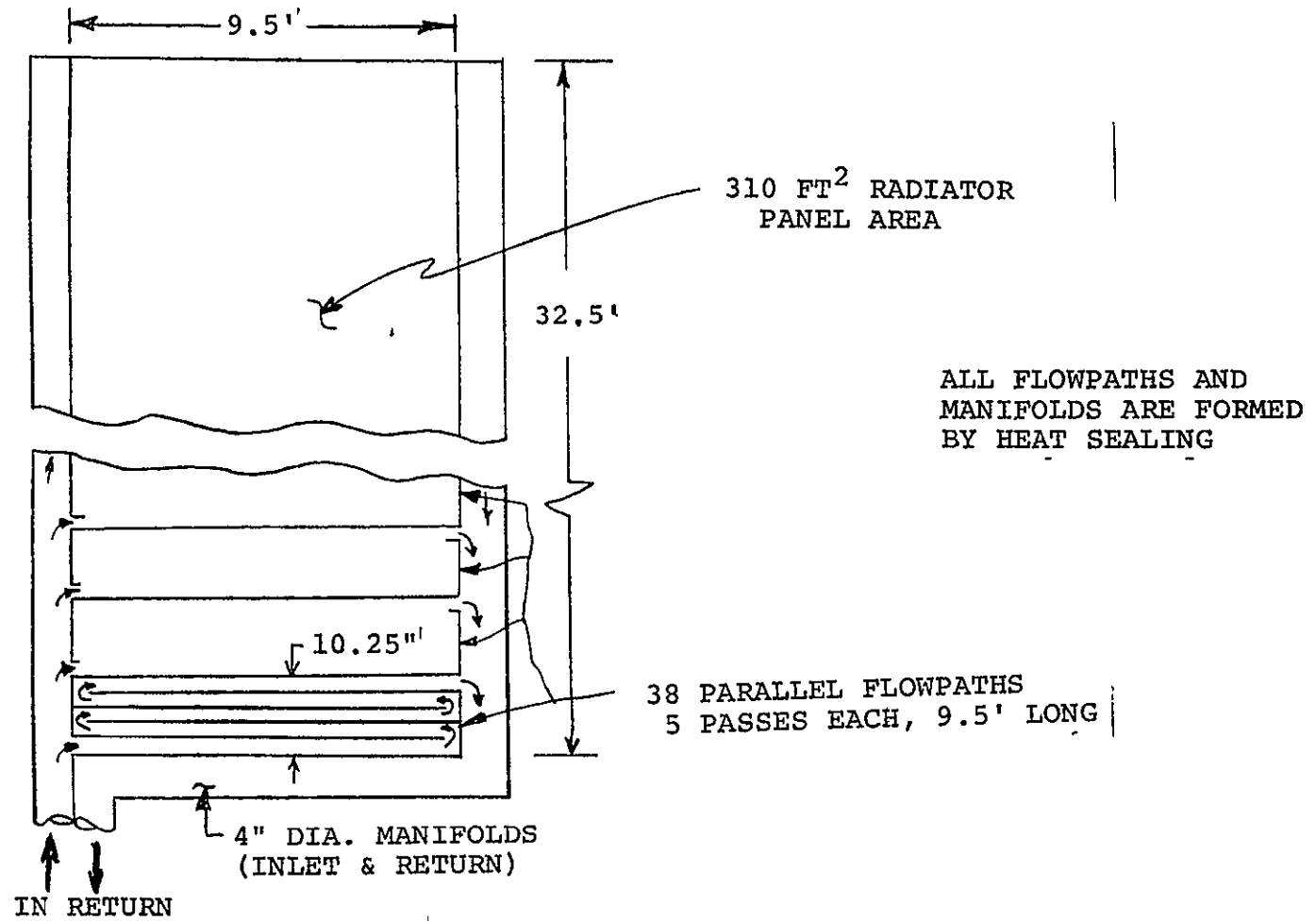
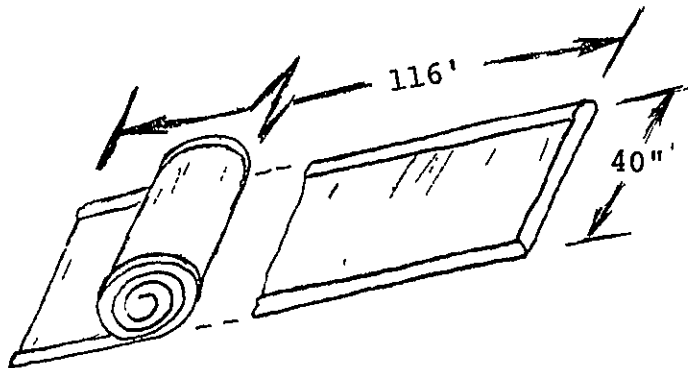


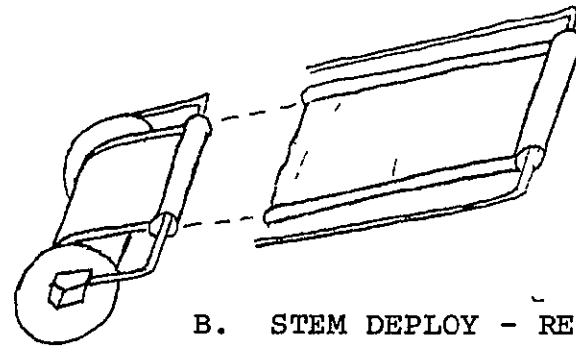
FIGURE 8 TYPICAL GAS RADIATOR MANIFOLDING

17

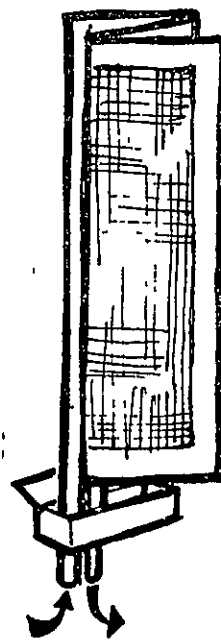
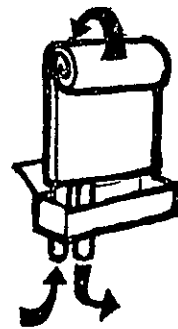


A. FLUID PRESSURE DEPLOY -
WIRE SPRING RETRACE

800 IN³ PACKAGED VOLUME
OF RADIATOR PANEL

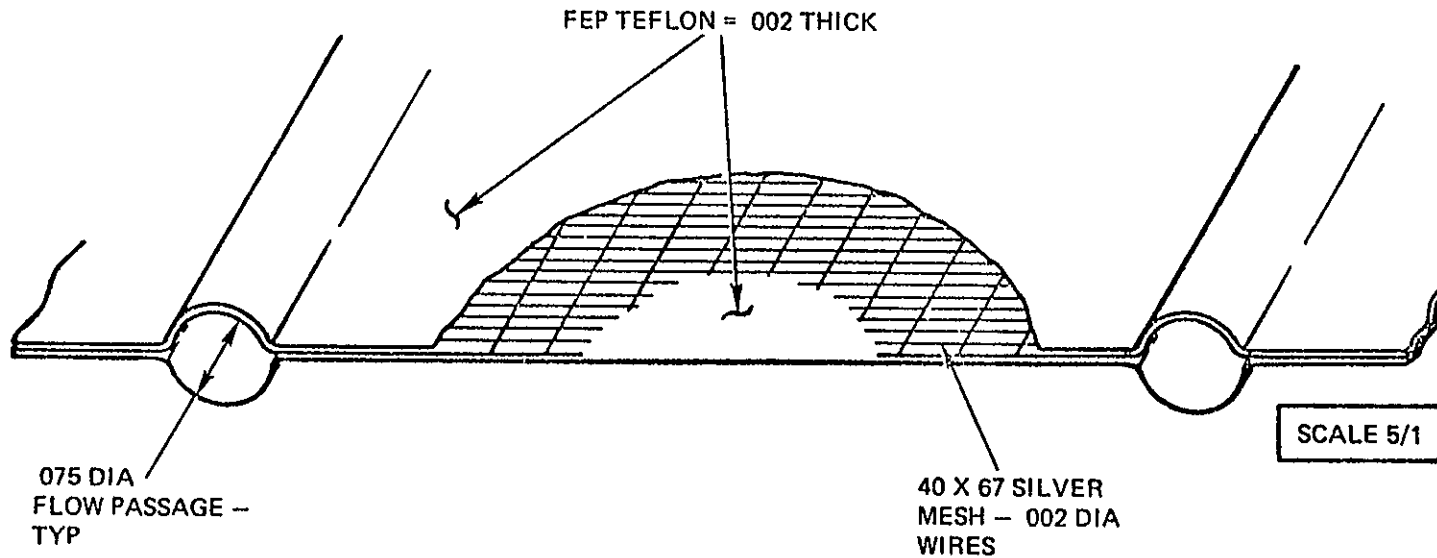


B. STEM DEPLOY - RETRACT



C. FLUID PRESSURE DEPLOY, NON-RETRACTABLE

FIGURE 9 TYPICAL GAS RADIATOR DEPLOYMENT CONCEPTS



42

TWO-SIDED RADIATOR DESIGN (OPTIMIZED)

- . TRANSPORT FLUID : E-2 @ 10 psia, 899 pph
- . RADIATOR PANEL AREA : 172 FT²
- . TUBE SPACING : 1 IN.
- . PROJECTED TUBING AREA : 7.9%
- . FLOWPATH : 13 TUBE PASSES, 39" LONG EACH
- . WEIGHTS : PANEL + FLUID - 14.0
POWER PENALTY - 14.5
28.5 LB
- . VEHICLE INTERFACE : LIQ.-TO-LIQ. HX

FEATURES

- . INCREASED FLEXIBILITY OVER FREON 21 VERSION
- . SIZE
- . TUBING VULNERABLE AREA
- . INTEGRAL FLOW PASSAGE
- . COMPATIBLE WITH F-21 VERSION DEPLOYMENT CONCEPTS: POSSIBLY GAS RADIATOR CONCEPTS
- . REDUCED STOWAGE VOLUME OVER F-21 VERSION

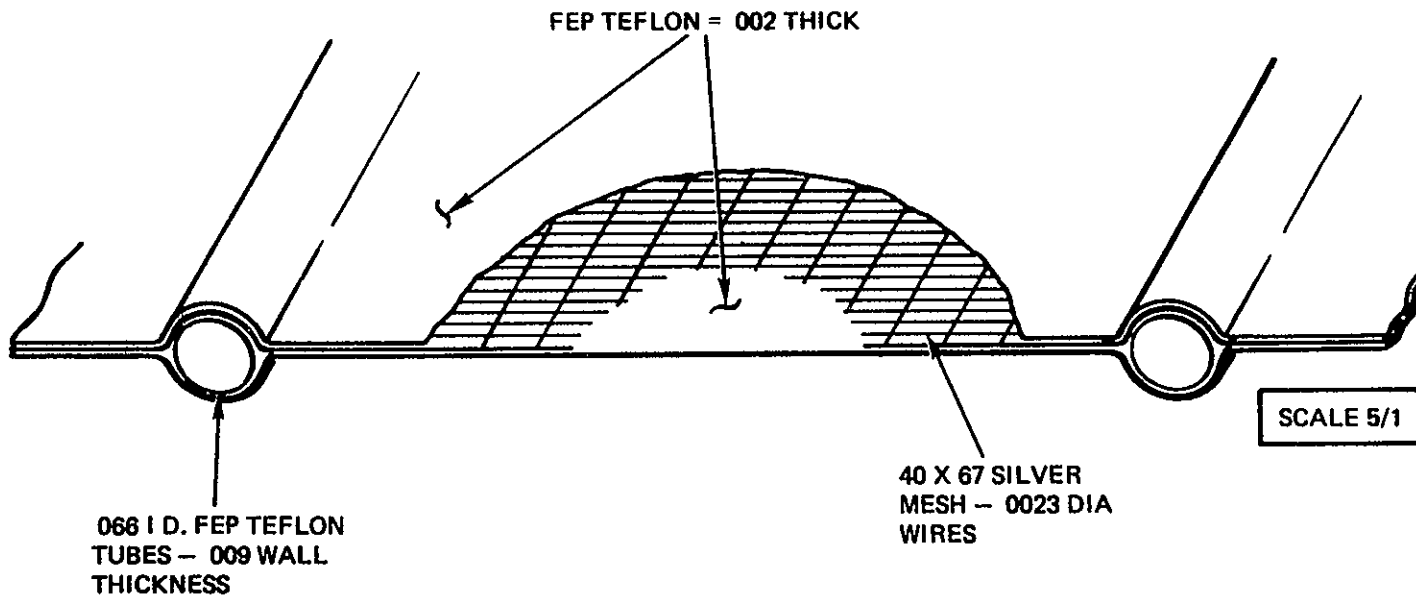
FIGURE 10
FREON E-2/WIRE MESH CONCEPT
SECOND PROPOSAL ALTERNATE LIQUID RADIATOR

pattern of fins and tubes by step-sealing over the surface repetitively. This method allows more flexibility in design and fabrication than the hot roll, continuous laminating mill. The configured impulse sealer is again used to form headers and manifolds.

As shown in Figure 11, the IRS, based on Freon 21 transport fluid, requires a lined fluid flow passage to contain the higher pressure of this fluid. Tubes of several of the polymer candidates outlined in Table were considered. Polyimide composite tubes, consisting of polyimide film laminated between FEP film, are desirable from the strength and chemical compatibility standpoint. Wall thicknesses in the 0.0003" - 0.005" range are adequate to contain the high pressure refrigerant. The stiffness of these polyimide composite tubes presents a design problem in an inflatable, deployable system. Since the tubes would collapse and kink during rolling for deployment. Storage in the collapsed and kinked condition would quite possibly result in deterioration at these highly stressed areas. The polyimide tubing is limited to 3' lengths at present technology levels, a serious disadvantage.

A viable alternative is FEP tubing with wall thicknesses in the 0.009" - 0.016" range. It presents favorable optical properties and can be coiled into efficient, packed shapes during storage. It has the added advantage that connections to gas transfer passages, headers, and manifolds could be made by heat shrinking the FEP tubing onto these connectors. The burst strength of FEP tubing with 0.062" I.D. and 0.016" wall thickness is typically 500 psi at ambient temperature (Reference 17). Long lengths are routinely available for serpentineing through a deployable radiator. Heat seals with impulse equipment would be possible immediately adjacent to either side of the plastic tubing, or a continuous mill for encapsulating the FEP tubes in the FEP film/silver mesh laminate as it is formed could be developed with grooved, heated rolls. The grooves would accommodate the FEP tubes without crushing or flattening, while allowing the laminate bond to be made through the silver mesh. Typical manifolding and deployment concepts for the Freon 21 wire mesh radiator are shown in Figures 12 and 13.

Laminated plastic film concepts are shown in Figures 14 and 15. The tube spacing is reduced so that wire mesh is not required. This reduces



TWO-SIDED RADIATOR DESIGN (OPTIMIZED)

FEATURES

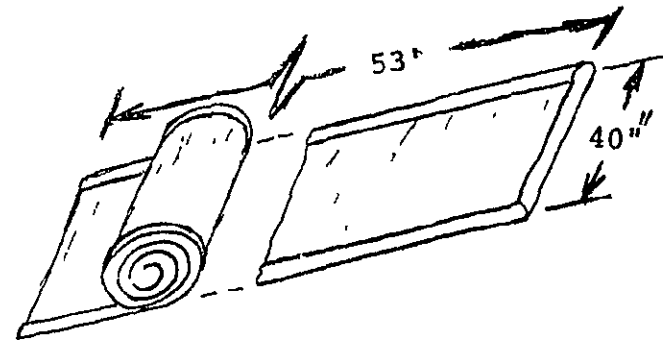
- . TRANSPORT FLUID : F-21 @165 psia, 860 pph
- . RADIATOR PANEL AREA : 172 FT²
- . TUBE SPACING : 1 IN.
- . PROJECTED TUBING AREA : 8.4%
- . SILVER WIRE MESH : 5% FIN CONDUCTION AREA
23% PROJECTED RADIATING AREA
- . WEIGHTS : PANEL + FLUID - 17.0
POWER PENALTY - 9.5
26.5 LB.
- . VEHICLE INTERFACE : LIQ.-TO-LIQ. HX
OR DIRECT TIE-IN

- . SIZE
- . TUBING VULNERABLE AREA
- . DIRECT ORBITER TIE-IN COMPATIBILITY
- . HEAT SEAL FEP THROUGH WIRE MESH

FIGURE-11

FREON 21/WIRE MESH CONCEPT
PROPOSAL ALTERNATE LIQUID RADIATOR

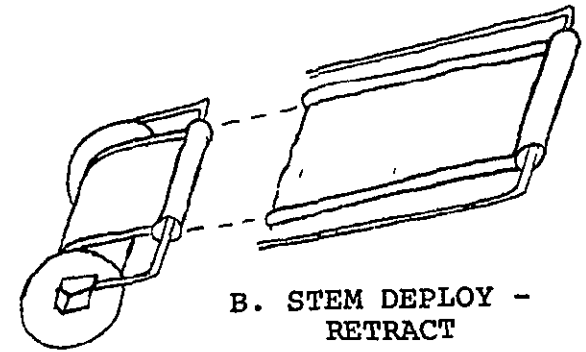
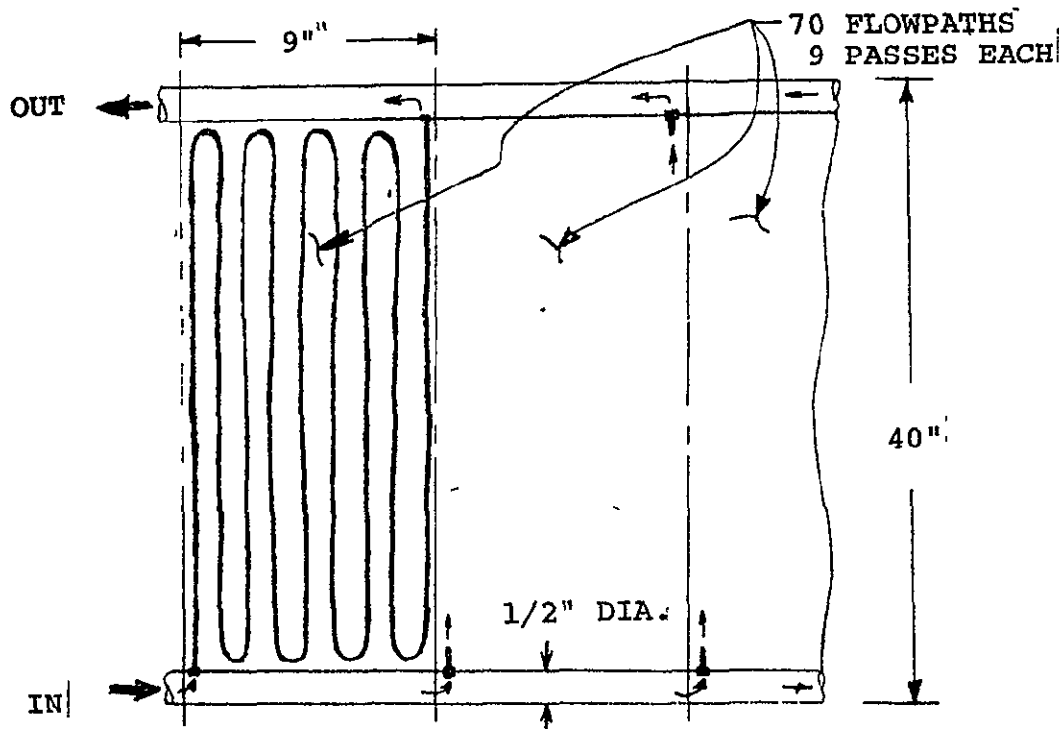
FIGURE 12
 TYPICAL FREON 21/WIRE MESH RADIATOR
 MANIFOLDING AND DEPLOYMENT



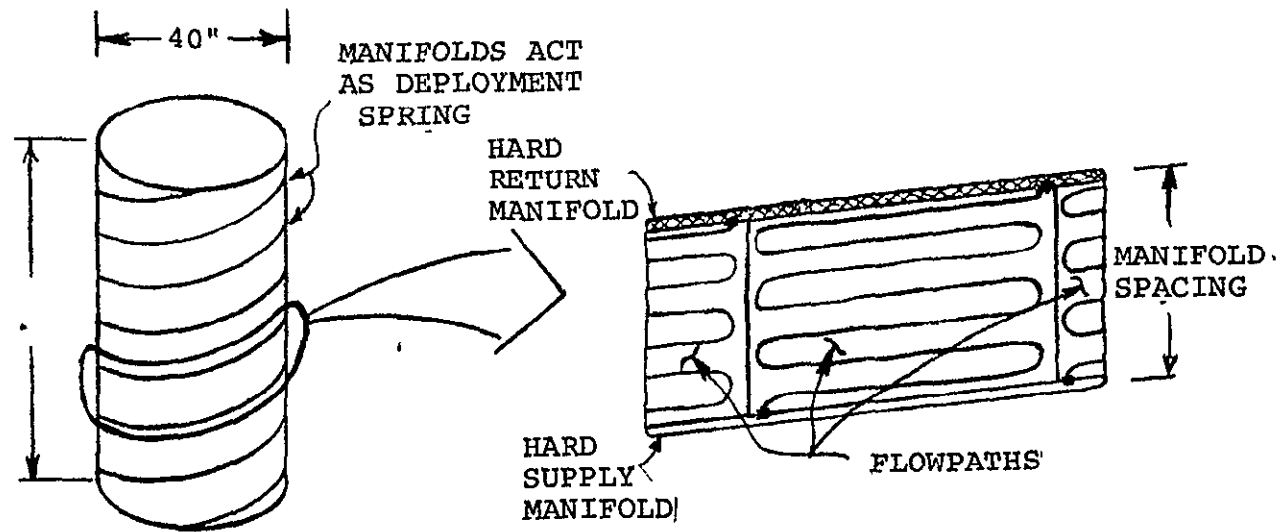
A. FLUID PRESSURE DEPLOY -
 WIRE SPRING RETRACT

3000 IN³ PACKAGED
 VOLUME OF PANEL

15



B. STEM DEPLOY -
 RETRACT



FEATURES

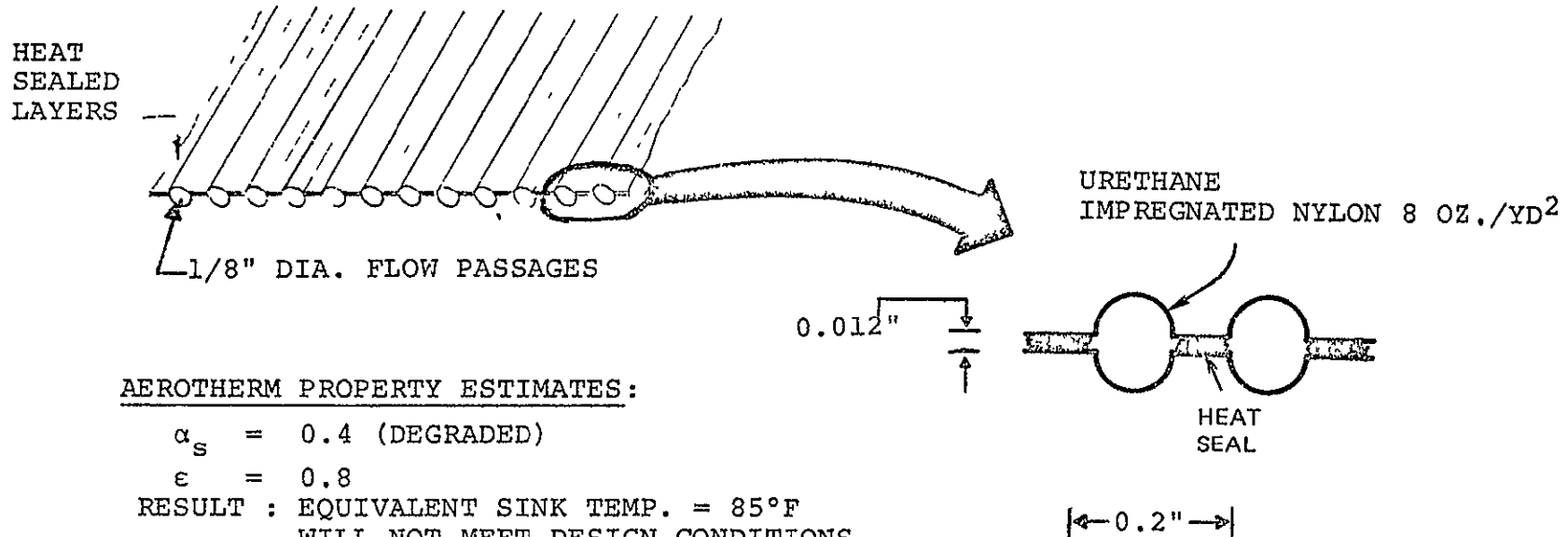
- . ACCOMMODATES STIFF FIN/TUBE CONCEPTS
- . SIMPLE DEPLOYMENT
- . CAN BE RETRACTED
- . RIGIDITY

TYPICAL FREON 21/WIRE MESH DESIGN

- . AREA : 344 FT²
- . LENGTH : 33 FT
- . TUBE SPACING : 1.4 IN.
- . MANIFOLD SPACING : 19 IN.
- . PROJECTED TUBING AREA : 6%
- . FLOWPATH : 13 TUBE PASSES,
39" LONG EACH
- . WEIGHTS : PANEL + FLUID - 29
- POWER PENALTY - 14
- 43LB.

FIGURE 13 ONE-SIDED RADIATOR HARD MANIFOLD CONCEPT

AEROTHERM FLEXITHERM SUGGESTED BY NASA-JSC



AEROTHERM PROPERTY ESTIMATES:

$\alpha_s = 0.4$ (DEGRADED)

$\epsilon = 0.8$

RESULT : EQUIVALENT SINK TEMP. = 85°F
WILL NOT MEET DESIGN CONDITIONS

ESTIMATED BEST PROPERTIES

$\alpha_s = 0.25$ (UNDEGRADED)

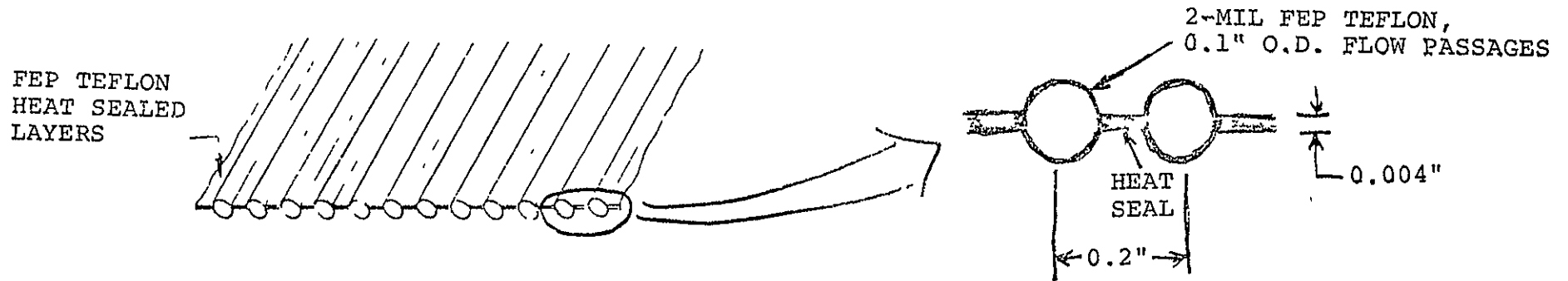
$\epsilon = 0.85$

RESULT : EQUIVALENT SINK TEMP. = 35°F
TWO-SIDED RADIATOR PANEL AREA = 263 FT²
PROJECTED TUBING AREA = 62.5%
WEIGHTS : PANEL + FLUID (E-2) - 65.9
 POWER PENALTY - 50.0
 115.9LB.

- MARGINAL AT BEST
 - LARGE
 - VULNERABLE
 - HEAVY
 - POTENTIAL FLUID INCOMPATIBILITY
- ⇒
- ELIMINATE BASIC FLEXITHERM
 - CONSIDER ALTERNATE MATERIALS

47

FIGURE 14 LAMINATED PLASTIC FILM CONCEPT



84

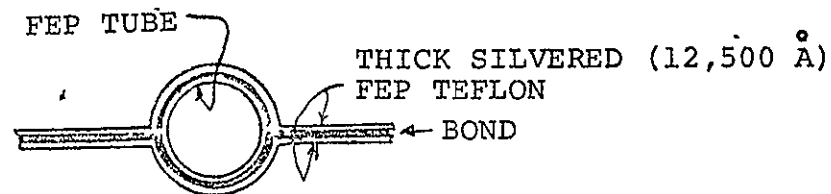
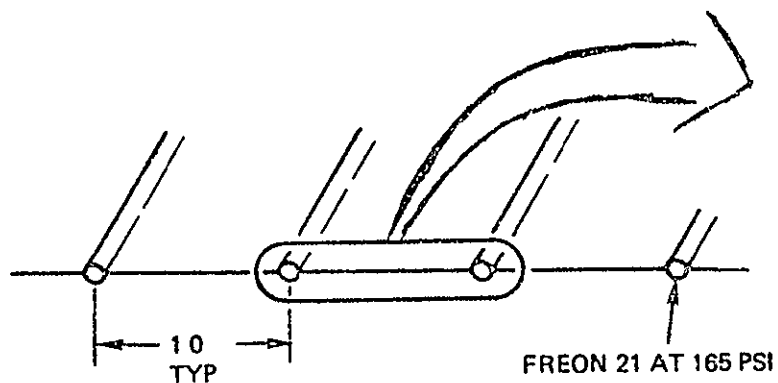
TYPICAL TWO-SIDED RADIATOR DESIGN

- . TRANSPORT FLUID : E-2 @ 10 psia, 899 pph
- . RADIATOR PANEL AREA : 154 FT²
- . TUBE SPACING : 0.2 IN.
- . PROJECTED TUBING AREA : 50%
- . WEIGHTS : PANEL + FLUID - 57
 POWER PENALTY - 25
 82LB
- . VEHICLE INTERFACE : LIQ.-TO-LIQ. HX

FEATURES

- . SIMPLICITY
- . FLEXIBILITY
- . COST
- . SIZE
- . DEPLOYMENT BY ANY
 OF PREVIOUS METHODS

FIGURE 15 ALTERNATE LAMINATED PLASTIC FILM CONCEPT



64

TYPICAL TWO-SIDED RADIATOR DESIGN

- . TRANSPORT FLUID : FREON 21 @ 165 psia, 860 pph
- . RADIATOR PANEL AREA : 203 FT²
- . TUBE SPACING : 1 IN.
- . PROJECTED TUBING AREA : 8.4%
- . TUBES : 0.066" I.D. FEP, 0.009" WALL
- . FILM : 2-MIL FEP TEFLON EACH SIDE,
12,500 Å SILVER EACH
- . WEIGHTS : PANEL + FLUID - 20
POWER PENALTY - 11
31 LB
- . VEHICLE INTERFACE : LIQ.-TO-LIQ. HX
OR DIRECT TIE-IN
- . DEPLOYMENT : ALL FREON 21/WIRE MESH CONCEPTS (EASIER)

FEATURES

- . FLEXIBILITY
- . EASE OF FABRICATION
- . POTENTIAL BETTER WEIGHT THAN MOST WHEN OPTIMIZED
- . REMOVE ONE SIDE FOR 1-SIDED RADIATOR
- . DIRECT ORBITER TIE-IN COMPATIBILITY

FIGURE 16 LAMINATED SILVERED TEFLON FILM CONCEPT
NEW CONCEPT

cost and simplifies the processes required to manufacture the radiators but increases the weight of the panel. The surface properties of the Aerotherm film are not well suited for this application and will degrade to a point where the system will not meet the design requirements. The alternate construction shown in Figure 15 has better surface properties and lower weight than the Aerotherm material.

The laminated silver Teflon film concept, shown in Figure 16, is similar in principle to the Freon 21 radiator of Figure 11. Conductance is effected through two layers of silver metal which are vapor deposited on 2-mil Teflon films. The transport tubes are positioned at optimum spacing between the two films, and the assembly is bonded with a flexible adhesive.

The final concept considered in the development/optimization studies is shown in Figure 17. This system is unique because it retains the capacity for full deployment and retraction with metal transport tubing. The system is attractive because the deployment system is built into the radiator panel and thick metal tubes capable of surviving long periods in a micrometeoroid environment are used without penalty to the deployment/retraction system.

Table V-A compares the system characteristics of the candidate flexible radiator concepts.

3.3.2 Impact of Meteoroid Considerations

Calculations were made to determine the expected lifetime of the candidate inflatable radiator systems in a micrometeoroid environment. The near-earth meteoroid environment defined in NASA SP 8013, "Meteoroid Environment Model - 1969 (Near Earth to Lunar Surface)", was referenced to determine meteoroid flux. This model is groundruled for the Space Shuttle program, and is still considered to be applicable based on Skylab¹ and Meteoroid Technology Satellite² observations.

Meteoroid protection requirements are given by applying the ballistic thickness equation

¹ Telecon, R. L. Cox of Vought to R. J. Naumann of NASA-MSFC, April 1975

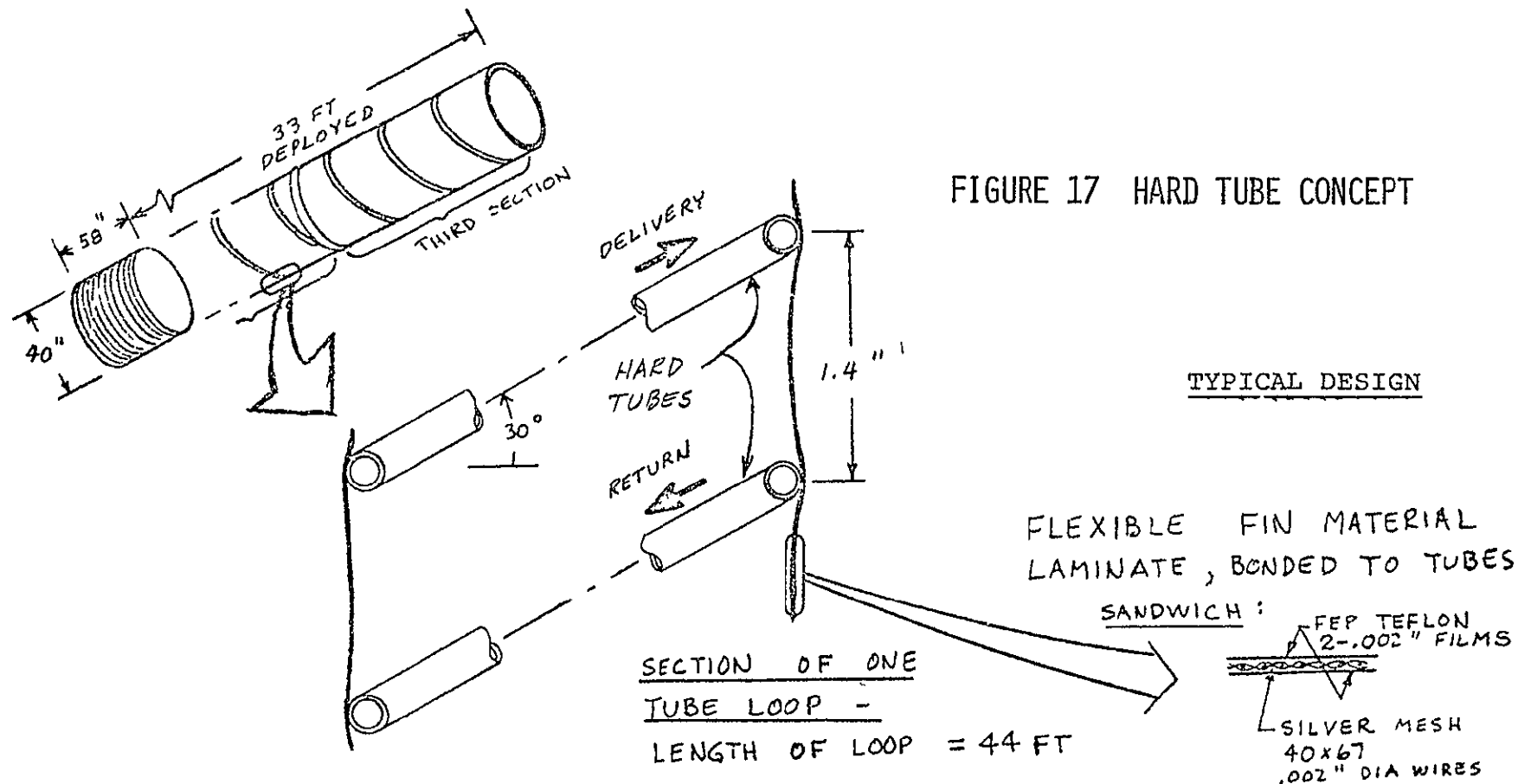
² Telecon, R. L. Cox of Vought to D. H. Humes of NASA-LaRC, April 1975

TABLE V-A
PRELIMINARY SCREENING OF IRS CONCEPTS

RADIATOR SYSTEM CONSIDERATIONS	GAS RADIATOR ⁽⁵⁾	FREON 21/ SILVER WIRE MESH ⁽⁵⁾	FREON E2/ SILVER WIRE MESH ⁽⁵⁾	LAMINATED TEFLON FILM ^{(5),(6)}	LAMINATED SILVER TEFLON FILM ^{(5) (6)}	FREON 21 HARD TUBE ^{(5) (6)}
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • THERMAL PERFORMANCE⁽¹⁾ • OPERATING CONSTRAINTS • DEGRADATION IN SPACE ENVIRONMENT • PRESSURE DROP/PUMPING POWER REQUIREMENTS • HEAT EXCHANGER REQUIREMENTS • LOW OUTGASSING • MICROMETEOROID SUSCEPTIBILITY⁽²⁾ 	18.5 LB 310 FT ² NONE STABLE	26.5 LB 172 FT ² NONE STABLE	28.5 LB, 172 FT ² NONE STABLE	82 LB 154 FT ² NONE STABLE	31 LB 203 FT ² NONE STABLE	46 LB 344 FT ² NONE STABLE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HEAT EXCHANGER REQUIREMENTS • LOW OUTGASSING • MICROMETEOROID SUSCEPTIBILITY⁽²⁾ 	2 LB PENALTY GAS TO LIQUID GOOD WORST	10 LB PENALTY NONE OR LIQ TO LIQ GOOD AMONG BEST	14 LB PENALTY LIQ TO LIQ GOOD INTERMEDIATE	25 LB PENALTY LIQ TO LIQ (E 2) GOOD AMONG WORST	11 LB PENALTY NONE OR LIQ TO LIQ GOOD AMONG BEST	14 LB PENALTY NONE OR LIQ TO LIQ GOOD BEST
RADIATOR DESIGN & FABRICATION CONSIDERATIONS						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • STATE OF THE ART • STRUCTURAL INTEGRITY • MANIFOLDING • FLUID COMPATIBILITY • FAILURE MODES • COST 	AMONG BEST GOOD (15 PSI MAX) SIMPLE EXCELLENT EXCELLENT LOW	WORST GOOD (165 PSI) FAIRLY SIMPLE EXCELLENT GOOD HIGHEST	AMONG WORST FAIR (10 PSI) FAIRLY SIMPLE OK TEFLON GOOD HIGH	AMONG BEST GOOD (10 PSI) SIMPLE OK TEFLON (E 2) EXCELLENT LOW	GOOD GOOD (165 PSI) FAIRLY SIMPLE EXCELLENT FAIR TO GOOD MEDIUM TO HIGH	FAIR BEST (165 PSI) SIMPLE EXCELLENT GOOD HIGH
PACKAGING AND DEPLOYMENT CONSIDERATIONS						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RADIATOR FLEXIBILITY • PACKAGED VOLUME OF RADIATOR⁽³⁾ • PACKAGED VOLUME OF OTHER COMPONENTS • DEPLOYED DYNAMIC STABILITY⁽³⁾ • DEPLOYMENT MECHANISM COMPLEXITY⁽³⁾ • RETRACTION CAPABILITY • PACKAGED WEIGHT OF SYSTEM • INTERFERENCE WITH EXPERIMENTS & SPACECRAFT RADIATORS/SYSTEMS • VEHICLE DRAG⁽⁷⁾ • ENVIRONMENTAL HEAT FLUX RELATIVE TO THAT ON SPACECRAFT RADIATORS⁽⁴⁾ 	AMONG BEST APPROX 800 IN ³ OK (WORST) GOOD AMONG BEST GOOD VERY LOW HIGH 0.29 LB -	AMONG WORST APPROX 3000 IN ³ OK AMONG WORST WORST FAIR LOW LOW 0.17 LB -	FAIR APPROX 1500 IN ³ OK AMONG WORST INTERMEDIATE FAIR GOOD LOW LOW 0.17 LB -	AMONG BEST APPROX 400 IN ³ OK AMONG WORST AMONG BEST GOOD HIGH LEAST 0.15 LB -	FAIR APPROX 3000 IN ³ OK AMONG WORST INTERMEDIATE FAIR LOW INTERMEDIATE 0.20 LB -	AMONG WORST APPROX 5500 IN ³ EXCEEDS CANISTER LENGTH OK BEST AMONG BEST GOOD MEDIUM LOW HIGH 0.11 LB -

NOTES

- (1) ALL CONCEPTS SHOWN MEET THERMAL PERFORMANCE REQ'T'S, THUS EVALUATION IS IN TERMS OF WEIGHT AND AREA. WEIGHT INCLUDES TUBE FLUID FINS AND PUMP POWER PENALTY
- (2) REQUIRES MORE DETAILED STUDY AT NEXT LEVEL, COULD DISQUALIFY SOME CONCEPTS
- (3) BASED PRIMARILY ON TUBE/FIN CONSIDERATIONS AT THIS LEVEL OF SCREENING
- (4) OPEN AT THIS LEVEL OF SCREENING, AS SEVERAL OPTIONS ARE AVAILABLE WITH EACH CONCEPT
- (5) ALL CONCEPTS ARE 2 SIDED EXCEPT HARD TUBE
- (6) NOT OPTIMIZED
- (7) AT 100 NMI ALTITUDE



TYPICAL ONE-SIDED RADIATOR DESIGN

- . FREON 21, TRANSPORT FLUID, 860 pph
- . 344 FT² RADIATING AREA
- . 1.4 IN. TUBE SPACING
- . ALUMINUM TUBES, .084" O.D., .009" WALL
- . PROJECTED TUBE AREA : 11.9%
- . WEIGHTS : PANEL & FLUID - 29 /
- POWER PENALTY - 17
- 46 LB
- . VEHICLE INTERFACE : LIQ.-TO-LIQ. HX
OR DIRECT TIE-IN

FEATURES

- . HARD TUBES (AL OR STEEL) DEPLOY BY SPRING FORCE
- . POTENTIAL LOW METEOROID VULNERABILITY
- . RETRACTABILITY
- . DIRECT ORBITER TIE-IN COMPATIBILITY
- . CAN USE SILVERED TEFLON FILM FINS

$$t = K_1 \rho^{1/6} m^{.352} v^{.875}$$

where t is the thickness for threshold penetration of a plate (cm)

K_1 is a material constant

ρ is the meteoroid density (0.5 gm/cm³)

m is the meteoroid mass (gm)

v is the normal impact velocity of the meteoroid (20 Km/sec)

along with the meteoroid flux curves of SP 8013 and the following survival probability equation:

$$P = e^{-NAT}$$

where P is the probability of no penetrations

N is the number of particles per unit time and area (from SP 8013)

A is the total vulnerable area

T is the mission time

While the ballistic equation was established for thin ductile metal plates it was determined by consultation with seven leading authorities in the field that it is the best available means of estimating meteoroid behavior of plastics. Similarly, the material constant for plastics is estimated to be proportional to the square root of density.

Table 6 summarizes the impact of meteoroid considerations on the designs of the candidate inflatable radiator systems discussed above. The table shows that micrometeoroid environments prohibit the use of gas radiators, and impact the flexibility and weight of the other systems. Studies documented in Reference (2) showed that meteoroid considerations force the optimum tube diameters to small values of about 0.04" to 0.05" I.D. and tube wall thickness in the 0.030" - 0.040" range. Weight is not impacted drastically compared to non-optimized weights without meteoroid protection. The weight increase for the hard tube concept is approximately 1.5 lb. and the increase for the two-sided silvered Teflon concept is about 3.0 lb.

3.3.3 Selection of Concepts for Design Studies

A concepts briefing was held at NASA/JSC on 20 November 1973, at which time agreement was obtained to pursue the following two concepts

TABLE 6 IMPACT OF METEOROID CONSIDERATIONS

CONCEPT ^{(1), (2)}	90% PROBABILITY LIFETIME ⁽³⁾	TUBE WALL THICKNESSES REQUIRED				CONCLUSION
		30-DAY, 90%	30 DAY, 99%	5 DAY, 90%	5-DAY, 99%	
GAS RADIATOR	4 MINUTES	0 084"	0 153"	0 052"	0 096"	ELIMINATES CONCEPT
FREON 21/SILVER WIRE MESH	3 HOURS	0 037"	0 069"	0 024"	0 043"	IMPACTS FLEXIBILITY AND WEIGHT, CONCEPT SURVIVES WITH DOUBTS
FREON E 2/SILVER WIRE MESH	1½ HOURS	0 036"	0 068"	0 023"	0 042"	ELIMINATES CONCEPT
LAMINATED SILVER TEFLON FILM	2½ HOURS	0 039"	0 072"	0 025"	0 045"	IMPACTS FLEXIBILITY AND WEIGHT, CONCEPT SURVIVES
FREON 21/ALUMINUM HARD TUBE	3½ HOURS	0 038"	0 067"	0 023"	0 042"	PROVIDES WEIGHT IMPACT ONLY

NOTES

- (1) ALL ARE 2 SIDED RADIATORS EXCEPT HARD TUBE
- (2) ALL ARE TEFLON TUBES EXCEPT ALUMINUM HARD TUBE
- (3) REFERS TO BASIC DESIGNS NOT CONSIDERING METEOROID REQUIREMENTS

throughout the remainder of the design studies.

- (a) Cylindrical hard tube concept with a silver wire mesh/Teflon laminate fin material
- (b) A roll-up soft tube concept with an evaporated thick silver/Teflon film fin material

Figures 17-A and 17-B list the advantages of the two concepts that led to their being selected for further development. The fin material for the two concepts are interchangeable and were not considered to be a fixed part of the designs. Also the tubing and fluids materials may be modified or changed as a result of additional studies and tests.

3.3.4 Design Studies

Analytical trades, system level studies, and numerous element tests were conducted for the two selected concepts. The design studies included analyses to study the effect of changing the thickness of the thick silver-Teflon film concept, consideration of steel tubes for the hard tube concept, tests of Spraylon coated silver wire mesh elements, flowpath optimization, manifolding/deployment/configuration/packaging studies, determination of effects of atmospheric drag and acceleration loads, materials evaluation studies, and element tests to establish fabrication techniques and thermal performance. A detailed account of the design studies is given in Reference (3). The more important aspects are summarized below.

3.3.4.1 Element Tests

Tube-Fin Bonding Tests:

During December 1973 element tests were conducted on specimens which simulated the wire mesh fin material to evaluate tube-fin bonding techniques. Materials on hand were used to permit tests at this time in order to gain early information on potential problems. Test elements were made to simulate the baseline fin material of a silver wire mesh/FEP Teflon film laminate and an alternate fin laminate. The most significant results obtained were:

- (1) A satisfactory bond between the FEP Teflon fin surface and the metal tubing can be obtained using 6962 glue strips.

FIGURE 17-A
ADVANTAGES OF THE HARD TUBE CONCEPT

1. EXCELLENT PERFORMANCE :
30-DAY DESIGN (ONE-SIDED)
 - . 41 BTU/HR-FT², 284 BTU/HR-LB
 - . 326 FT² RADIATING AREA, 47.5 LB
 - . 0.05" I.D. ALUMINUM TUBING, 0.033" TUBE WALL, 1.43" SPACING
 - . FEP TEFLON FILM/SILVER WIRE MESH LAMINATE FIN, 0.004" TOTAL THICKNESS
2. WORK TO DATE INDICATES FEASIBLE TO FABRICATE
3. POTENTIAL FOR EXTENDED MISSION DURATION, REDUNDANT FLUID LOOPS, DIRECT TIE-IN WITH ORBITER FREON LOOP.
4. POTENTIAL SIMPLE DEPLOY AND RETRACT (CYLINDRICAL SPRING - COULD USE STEEL TUBES WITHOUT PROHIBITIVE PENALTY)
5. INHERENT RIGIDITY OF CYLINDRICAL SPRING CONCEPT
6. BASELINE SILVER WIRE MESH/FEP TEFLON HEAT SEALED LAMINATE FIN
7. COMPATIBLE WITH SILVERED TEFLON FILM FINS IF FOUND TO OFFER PRACTICAL ADVANTAGE OR IF OPTIMIZES BETTER

1. EXCELLENT PERFORMANCE

5-DAY DESIGN (2-SIDED)

- . 38 BTU/HR-FT² (PANEL AREA), 430 BTU/HR-LB
- . 345 FT² PANEL AREA, 30 LB
- . 0.05" ID TEFLON TUBING, 0.023" TUBE WALL, 1.43" SPACING
- . 0.002" TOTAL FIN THICKNESS

2. WORK TO DATE INDICATES FEASIBLE TO FABRICATE AND MORE FLEXIBLE THAN 2-SIDED SILVER MESH/TEFLON LAMINATE CONCEPTS

3. POTENTIAL FOR DIRECT TIE-IN WITH ORBITER FREON LOOP, REDUNDANT FLUID LOOPS.

4. POTENTIAL FOR SIMPLE ROLL-UP DEPLOY AND RETRACT

5. IDEAL FOR INTERMITTENT OR SHORT USE MISSIONS WHERE RETRACT CAPABILITY IS DESIRED

6. RECOMMEND 5-DAY BASELINE FOR THIS CONCEPT

FIGURE 17-B
ADVANTAGES OF THE SILVERED TEFLON FILM CONCEPT

- (2) An alternate fin layup with silver-backed FEP Teflon film bonded to silver wire mesh, both bonded to the metal tubing, can be satisfactorily fabricated using either 6962 glue strips or SR585. The SR585 provides a much more flexible end product.
- (3) Heat shrinkable Teflon tubing collapses during heat cure when bonded in similar layups as above.

In these tests a 100 x 100 weave nickel wire mesh with 2-mil wire was used to simulate the silver wire mesh. The resulting elements were quite stiff. The 40 x 67 weave silver wire mesh will exhibit much better flexibility due to both its lower weave density (40 per inch in bending crosssection vs 100) and its lower modulus of elasticity (10.3×10^6 psi vs 30×10^6 psi). Calculations predict that the silver wire mesh would be 7 times as flexible. Also, the wire mesh test laminates ranged in thickness from 7 to 12 mils, as compared to the projected baseline layup thickness of 4 to 6 mils. Since stiffness varies as the cube of thickness this is also significant.

Precursor Thermal Vacuum Tests.

During March 1973 an opportunity arose to conduct an inexpensive thermal vacuum test using a test article fabricated from sample materials on an IR&D program, and using a test set-up which had been put together for another program. Although the test setup was not optimum for inflatable radiator heat transfer tests it was decided that a simple thermal vacuum test would still be worthwhile to obtain early data to verify fin and tube wall delta-T calculations.

The test article consisted of a 5" x 8" panel section with a single serpentine FEP Teflon tube (0.062" O.D. x 0.030" wall) flowpath. The panel was fabricated from 2 sheets of 5 mil FEP Teflon, each coated with 14,000 angstroms of silver (determined by electron photomicrograph - see June 1974 status briefing for pictures). The flowpath was sandwiched between the two sheets of silvered Teflon. The test element was mounted in a 24" dia. LN₂ shroud, evacuated, and supplied with heated Freon 21 as the transport fluid. Test article instrumentation consisted of 2 tube temperatures, 2 fin midpoint temperatures, and fluid inlet and outlet temperatures.

Facility instrumentation included fluid supply and return temperatures and pressures, flowrate, test vacuum, and LN₂ shroud coldwall temperatures. Tests were run at 133°F and 156°F fluid inlet temperatures, both at a 180 pph flowrate. Comparison of predicted and measured performance showed reasonably good agreement, with the test element performance slightly better than predicted. Comparison results at the 156°F inlet temperature are

	<u>CALCULATED*</u>	<u>MEASURED*</u>
Fin Midpoint Temp.	2°F & 18°F	16°F & 19°F
Tube Wall Plus Fluid ΔT	31°F & 30°F	27°F & 33°F
Total Heat Rejection	58 BTU/hr	21 BTU/hr - 62 BTU/hr
Pressure Drop	61 psi	50 psi

The test successfully demonstrated the validity of the thick silver film concept and established acceptable accuracy of the analytical model. The large test value of tube wall delta-T resulted from two circumstances unique to the test - the thick wall (0.30" vs 0.016" for the baseline design), and the severe combination of average fluid temperature/environment temperature (156°F/-310°F vs 65°F/0°F at the design point). The baseline design wall delta-T calculated at the design point using the same model is only 2.5°F.

Spraylon Tests

A recent publication by Lockheed⁽¹⁾ described a new spray-on FEP Teflon formulation which was as good as or superior to FEP Teflon film in optical properties and space environment stability. It offered ease of

(1) L. A. Haslim, et.al., "A Highly Stable Clear Fluorocarbon Coating for Thermal Control Applications", AIAA Paper 74-117, presented at the 12th Aerospace Sciences Meeting, January 30 - Feb. 1, 1974.

* The dual values are at each of the two instrumentation locations, and reflect small differences in tube spacing.

application by spray, dip, or brush and requires only a low temperature cure. A purchase order was entered with Lockheed (P.O. #P-837895-AER) in May 1974 to coat 2 square feet of silver wire mesh material with Spraylon. The Spraylon would be used as an alternate to the sandwich of heat sealed FEP Teflon films on the wire mesh, and should insure intimate thermal contact between the Teflon and the wires as well as provide a potentially more producible design. Initial silver wire mesh material was delivered during a trip by R. L. Cox to Lockheed on 2 May. Small coupons were coated at that time. The coating on these coupons was very thin (estimated at 0.2 to 0.4 mil) and the composite had good flexibility. Emissance was measured to be 0.37 with a Gier-Dunkle DB-100 emissometer. Subsequent scanning electron photomicrographs (see June 1974 Status Briefing for examples) showed good intimate contact at the wire-Teflon interface and also at a Teflon-wire-stainless steel tube interface provided by weaving a section of tubing into the wire mesh.

Problems have been encountered in coating the 2 sq.ft. of wire mesh to the desired 1-3 mil thicknesses. Only about 1/2 ml of Spraylon was obtained. In addition, the specimens were damaged in shipment to Vought; thus a second 2 sq.ft. of silver wire mesh was sent to Lockheed on 31 May. The second set was coated and returned to Vought on 1 July. These specimens exhibited considerable wrinkling and were coated to only about 1/2 ml. Multiple coats have been unsuccessful due to solvent attack of the first coat.

Thick Silver Film Elements:

Nine small elements of thick silver coated FEP Teflon were fabricated. Each element was about 4" x 3" square and consisted of two identical layers of thick silvered Teflon film and sprayed-on SR585 silicone adhesive. The test elements were fabricated from 2-1/2 sq.ft. sections of 9 special thick silvered Teflon films ordered from G. T. Scheldahl Co. in nominal gauges of 1-mil, 2-mil and 5-mil FEP Teflon, each metallized with 6000, 12,500 and 25,000 angstroms of evaporated silver. The tests demonstrated feasibility of spray application of SR585. Fabrication was somewhat difficult with the 1-mil film. Flexibility was essentially independent of silver thickness and was good on the 1-mil and 2-mil films laminates; the 5-mil film laminate was undesirably stiff. Mechanical integrity of the laminates, after boiling water/LN₂ shock, was good in all cases except the

5-mil Teflon/25,000 angstrom silver laminate, in which case slight delamination occurred. It is questionable that this element would have failed under more realistic environmental exposure conditions.

Gas Manifold Meteoroid Bumper Test:

Analysis of meteoroid protection requirements for the gas deployment manifold of the soft tube concept indicated 23 layers of 1/2-mil Teflon bumper wrapping will be required (for the baseline 1.7 day protection). Because of concern that the multilayers would make it difficult to roll up the manifold in the longitudinal direction, a simple test was run using materials on hand. Forty-six layers of 1/4-mil Mylar were wrapped into a 2-inch diameter tubular shape (simulating the 23 layers of 1/2-mil Teflon). The resulting layup was flexible and easy to roll, indicating that significantly more bumper protection could be added before seriously inhibiting the flexible radiator panel stiffness. This would make it feasible to significantly extend the protected lifetime. Since Mylar has a tensile modulus about 8 times that of FEP Teflon, the test simulation was estimated to be conservative by a factor of 2.

3.3.4.2 Concept Trade Studies

During the December-January 1974 time frame preliminary analytical trade studies were conducted to evaluate the effect of the evaporated silver thickness on the soft tube thick silver film concept. Subsequent trades were performed on both the soft tube and hard tube concepts in the May-June 1974 time period to support the configuration selection for the preliminary design and to refine and update earlier studies.

Silver Thickness Trades:

Silver film thickness of 6,250 angstroms and 25,000 angstroms were analyzed to complement the studies previously done at 12,500 angstroms. In all cases Teflon film thicknesses of 0.0005, 0.001 and 0.002 inches were analyzed. The model consisted of two thick-silver-backed Teflon films sandwiching FEP Teflon tubing of variable diameter and spacing. A glue layer of 0.0005 inch thickness was assumed. Tube wall thickness was determined to provide a 90% probability of a 30-day lifetime in the

meteoroid environment. Area and weight were computed as a function of tube diameter and spacing. Calculated weights included tube, fluid and fin weights plus a pump power penalty based on 100% pump-motor efficiency.

Results show that minimum weight occurs for tube spacing in the 1 to 1-1/2 inch range and for tube inside diameters in the 0.04 to 0.05 inch range. Minimum weight was found to occur at the 25,000 angstrom silver thickness and 0.002 mil (each side) Teflon film thickness. The effect of Teflon film thickness is to minimize weight in the 0.001 to 0.002 inch single-film range. Area is independent of tube diameter, but decreases uniformly with decreasing tube spacing in all cases, with the effect being more pronounced at the thinner silver thicknesses. Area decreases with increasing silver and Teflon film thicknesses.

It was concluded from these studies that silver and Teflon film thicknesses in the range of these analyses are near the practical optimum and should be evaluated experimentally to determine fabricability, flexibility, and mechanical integrity. This led to the previously described element tests, as well as setting the range of variables for final configuration studies.

Soft Tube Concept Configuration Trades

The analysis carried out above was revised to alleviate meteoroid protection requirements (per NASA direction) and to refine studies to include estimated actual pump-motor efficiencies. Tube wall gauge was determined as that required to retain fluid vapor pressure at the maximum system temperature of 200°F, using a design ultimate pressure of 4 x Maximum Expected Operating Pressure (MEOP). For Freon 21 and MEOP is 165 psi. From a correlation of data on existing space-qualified type pumps, and pump design conditions of 1.3 gpm and 12 psi delta-P, it was found the requirements fall between the vane and centrifugal pump ranges. Each type is poor in this range, but competitive with the other in efficiency. A canned AC motor centrifugal pump was chosen as typical, with a 13% overall pump-motor efficiency.

From these results a baseline design using 2-mil Teflon films with 12,500 angstroms silver on each film, 1-inch tube spacing, and

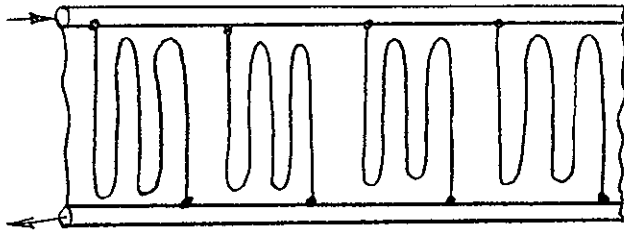
AWG #14 FEP Teflon tubing (0.069" I.D. x 0.016" wall) was chosen as the best compromise between optimum weight, minimum area, fabricability, expected flexibility, and expected mechanical integrity. The 0.016" tube wall guage provides 90% probability of meteoroid survival for 1.7 days, a 0.037" wall is required for 30-day protection. The previously described thick silver film laminate element tests and upcoming thermal vacuum element tests are designed to finalize the selection of film thickness and tube dimensions.

Flowpath arrangement trades were conducted on the two basically different configurations illustrated in Figure 18. In the "A" configuration the parallel flowpaths are arranged into serpentine sections with a feed manifold on one side and a return on the other. In the "B" configuration the parallel flowpaths are arranged into single flow loops, each fed from and returning into common manifolds at the base. Two basic arrangements were considered with each flowpath configuration - single panels and multiple panels. In the single-panel arrangement panel widths of 40" to 120" were allowed, while multiple panel widths of 40" to 60" were considered. In each case the previous panel tube diameter and spacing trades were extended to include manifold tube and fluid weights and pumping power penalty. Optimized results for single-panel and three-panel arrangements are given in Table 7. Two-panel arrangements are intermediate.

From the table it can be seen that the single-panel arrangement is not attractive in either configuration A or B for the narrow panels. In configuration A the manifold weight penalty is excessive. Also, the 3/8" ID, 0.083" wall, FEP Teflon manifold tubing presents an impractical stiffness level. In configuration B the weight is high due to a greatly increased pumping penalty for the long tubing run. The increased tube diameter of 0.087" ID with 0.019" wall, required to alleviate this condition, also inhibits flexibility. The wide panel arrangement offers considerable improvement, although configuration A still has a high manifold weight penalty and stiffness. Configuration B now looks practical, although the 120" width may be undesirable.

The three-panel arrangements are basically the wide single-panel arrangements, sliced into three individual panels and modified to accommodate

A. SIDE MANIFOLDS, SERPENTINE TUBES



B. BASE MANIFOLD, LONGITUDINAL TUBES



FIGURE 18 FLOWPATH AND MANIFOLD CONFIGURATIONS

TABLE 7
SOFT TUBE RADIATOR CONFIGURATION TRADE STUDIES

OPTIMIZED SINGLE-PANEL CONFIGURATIONS *

	<u>A</u> <u>narrow</u>	<u>A</u> <u>wide</u>	<u>B</u> <u>narrow</u>	<u>B</u> <u>wide</u>
Panel Length	65'	25'	55.2'	22.8'
Panel Width	42"	109"	40"	120"
Panel Area	228 ft ²	228 ft ²	184 ft ²	228 ft ²
Tube Spacing	1"	1"	1/2"	1"
Tube I.D.	.065"	.065"	.087"	.065"
Tube Wall Guage	.014"	.014"	.019"	.014"
Manifold I D.	.375"	.3125"	.472"A1.	.472"A1
Manifold Wall Guage	.083"	.069"	.014"A1.	.014"A1
Manifold Wt. Penalty	51.5#	29.8#	.9#	2.7#
Total Rad. Panel Wt.**	101.7#	80 0#	88.2#	52.9#

OPTIMIZED THREE-PANEL CONFIGURATIONS *

	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>
Panel Length	21.7'	22.8'
Panel Width	42"	40"
Panel Area	76 ft ²	76 ft ²
Tube Spacing	1"	1"
Tube I.D.	.065"	.065"
Tube Wall Guage	.014"	.014"
Manifold I D.	.25"	.472"A1.
Manifold Wall Guage	.055"	.014"A1.
Total Manifold Wt. Penalty (3 panels)	20#	2.7#
Total Rad. Panel Wt. (3 panels)**	70.2#	52 9#

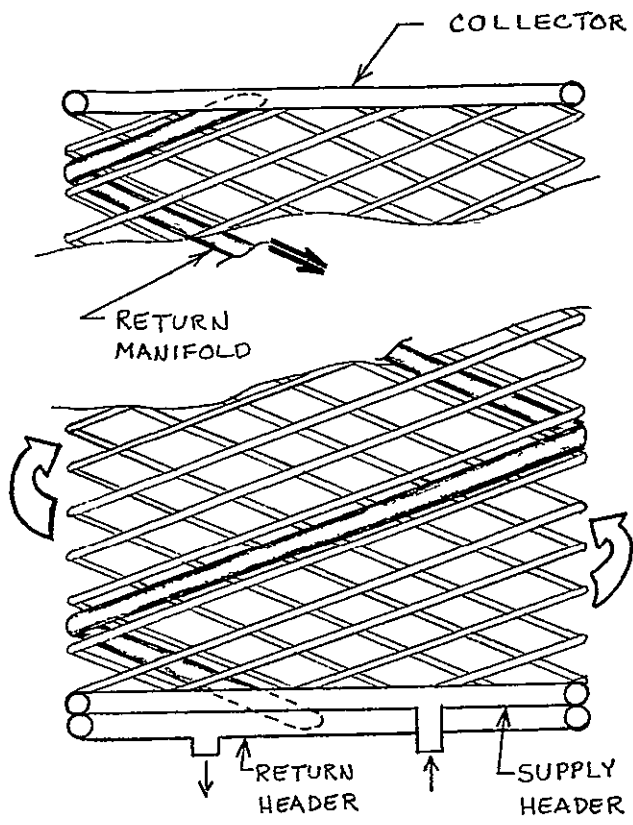
* 2-mil FEP Teflon films with 12,500 angstroms silver, two-sided

**Includes fin material, radiator panel and manifold tubing and Freon 21, and pump power penalty at 2.3 lb/psi.

physical constraints of the flowpath routing. Manifolding is re-optimized. Configuration A is again improved, but still retains the disadvantages of a high manifold penalty and stiff manifold tubing. Type A configurations are also expected to display increased fabrication problems, especially in the area of the tube-manifold junctions. Thus configuration B was selected. Further consideration was given to single vs multiple panels. The advantage of multiple panels is a more desirable width (for packaging), modularity (for greater flexibility in applications over a wide range of heat loads and for potential reliability improvement by panel isolation at failure), and ease of fabrication. The disadvantage is the likelihood of greater environmental heating due to radiant interchange. Three panels were selected for the soft tube concept baseline.

Hard Tube Concept Configuration Trades:

The silver wire mesh analysis for the hard tube concept, summarized in the November 1973 Concepts Briefing, was extended to include a 13% pump-motor efficiency and to add configurational considerations. Because of the inherent tubing stiffness desired in the hard tube concept for spring action, the metal tube wall gauge was sized for 30-day meteoroid protection (at 90% survival probability) at no expected additional penalty. To limit studies to a reasonable scope, only a single cylinder diameter of about 40" was analyzed and only a single tubing "spring helix" angle of 20° was studied. Variables in the trades were tube diameter, spacing and material (aluminum vs steel), flowpath arrangement (all-parallel with a long return manifold vs each tube forming a complete flow loop), and Teflon thickness on the silver wire mesh fin material. Figure 19 illustrates the two arrangements analyzed. Reference (3) presents analysis conditions and selected results from the parametric analyses, which include tube, fluid and fin weights plus the pumping power penalty. Trades at the parametric level did not include manifold weight penalties.



ONE-WAY FLOW CONFIGURATION

TWO-WAY LOOP CONFIGURATION

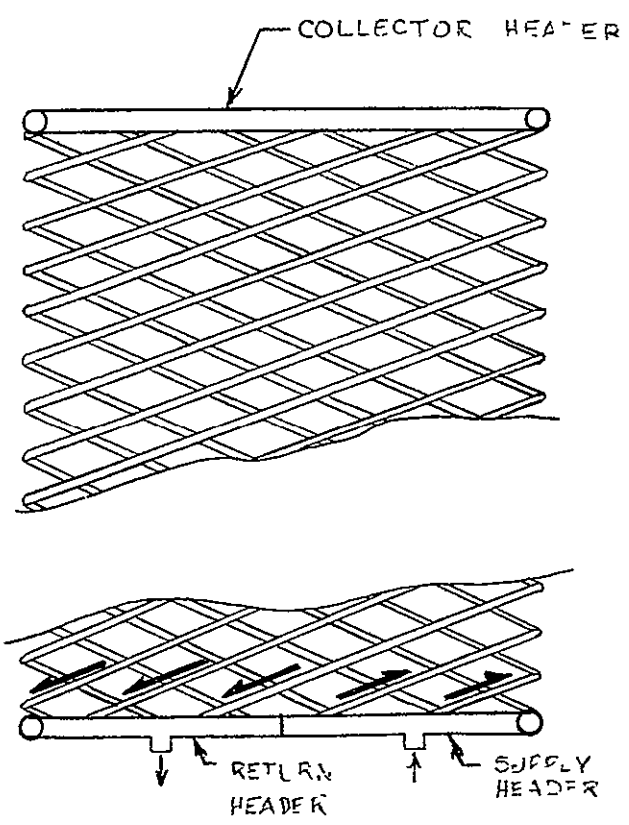


FIGURE 19 HARD TUBE CONCEPT FLOWPATH CONFIGURATIONS

A Teflon thickness of 4 mils was selected for the fin material, and a tube spacing of 1-1/2 inches was selected for the baseline. This spacing provides the minimum weight design and suffers only about a 10% area penalty compared to a 1-inch spacing. It is expected to be easier to fabricate and will package into about 20% less volume than the 1-inch spacing. The corresponding optimum tube ID was found to be 0.108" for one-way flow and 0.130" for a two-way loop.

Comparison of aluminum and steel tubing was made for equal meteoroid protection. Aluminum was found to offer a significant weight advantage (85 lb for the two-way flow loop). Stress analysis indicated acceptable spring stress levels will exist in either material and that usable spring forces can be obtained. Since no significantly different manufacturing problems were identified, aluminum was selected for the baseline.

Manifold penalties were added to the results of the parametric trades in order to make the selection between one-way flow and a two-way loop. In one-way flow this penalty is much larger because of the long return manifold. The return loop was optimized for the one-way flow arrangement and found to impress a penalty of 43 lb, including tube weight, fluid weight, and pumping power penalty for the 2-mil Teflon fin configuration. Since the return loop is arranged in a spiral spring configuration, it likewise experiences stresses due to spring compression. This stress (about 12,000 psi shear stress in aluminum) limits the manifold to 0.375" O.D. Three return manifold tubes were found to provide the minimum weight subject to this constraint. Adding the 43 lb return loop penalty to the one-way flow arrangement increases its weight to within 31 lbs of the two-way loop. The choice between the flow arrangements reduces itself to a trade between the weight advantage of the one-way arrangement and the greater fabrication simplicity of the two-way configuration. A baseline selection of one-way flow was made on the latter consideration.

3.3.5 Preliminary Design

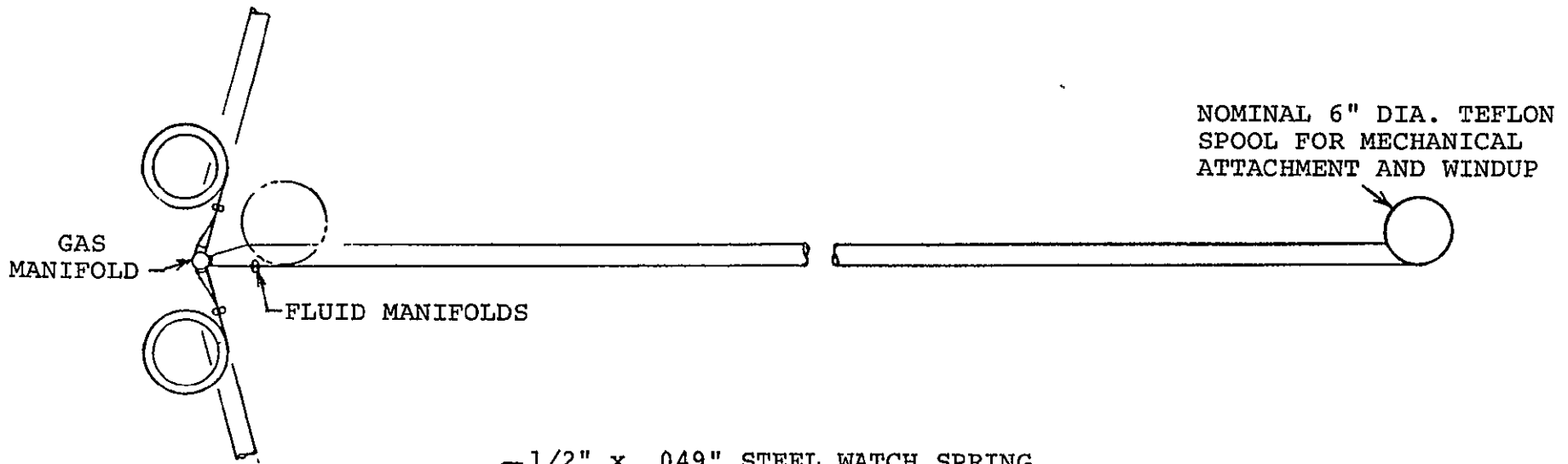
3.3.5.1 Deployment System

As groundruled at the 13 September 1973 Orientation Briefing, the flight article preliminary design studies defined a deployment system and established a feasible concept for retraction. (Feasibility demonstration tests, however, are only required to prove the deployment aspect.) Accordingly, studies supporting the flight article preliminary design considered both deployment and retraction.

Three concepts to "roll-out" the soft tube concept were evaluated. The first concept used Freon 21 fluid pressure. The second supplemented this by the addition of a larger diameter tube inflated by a gas pressurant. The third mechanically unrolled the panel using a Storable Tubular Extension Member (STEM). It was found that a 165 psi Freon 21 fluid pressure exerts an unrolling moment of only about 1 inch/lb, compared to 30 inch/lbs needed, thus the first concept is inadequate. Addition of two gas tubes, one to each side of the panel and both of 2-inch diameter, provides the needed 30 inch/lb if the tubes are inflated to 4.8 psi. Studies of meteoroid vulnerability showed that unprotected 5-mil nitrogen gas inflation tubes would incur a 20-35 lb/day makeup gas penalty. Thus this concept is feasible only if a meteoroid barrier is added. Penetration studies indicated that 23 layers of 1/2-mil Teflon wrapped around the 2-inch gas tubes would provide a 90% survival probability for about 2 days, consistent with the 1.7-day lifetime of the soft tube concept main radiator panel Freon 21 tubes. For 30-day survival 59 layers were calculated to be needed. Multilayer meteoroid barrier performance, especially on plastic materials, is poorly understood and based on sparse data⁽²⁾. Tests are recommended to establish the protection required. It was calculated that two flat steel watchsprings (1/2" x .049") , one combined with each gas inflation tube, would be required to rewind the panels. Figures 19 and 20 show the integration of the gas inflation tube/watchspring deployment/retraction system with the panels.

(2) NASA TN D-6989, "Multimaterial Lamination as A Means of Retarding Penetration and Spallation Failures in Plates", by J.D. DiBattista and D. H. Humes, 1972.

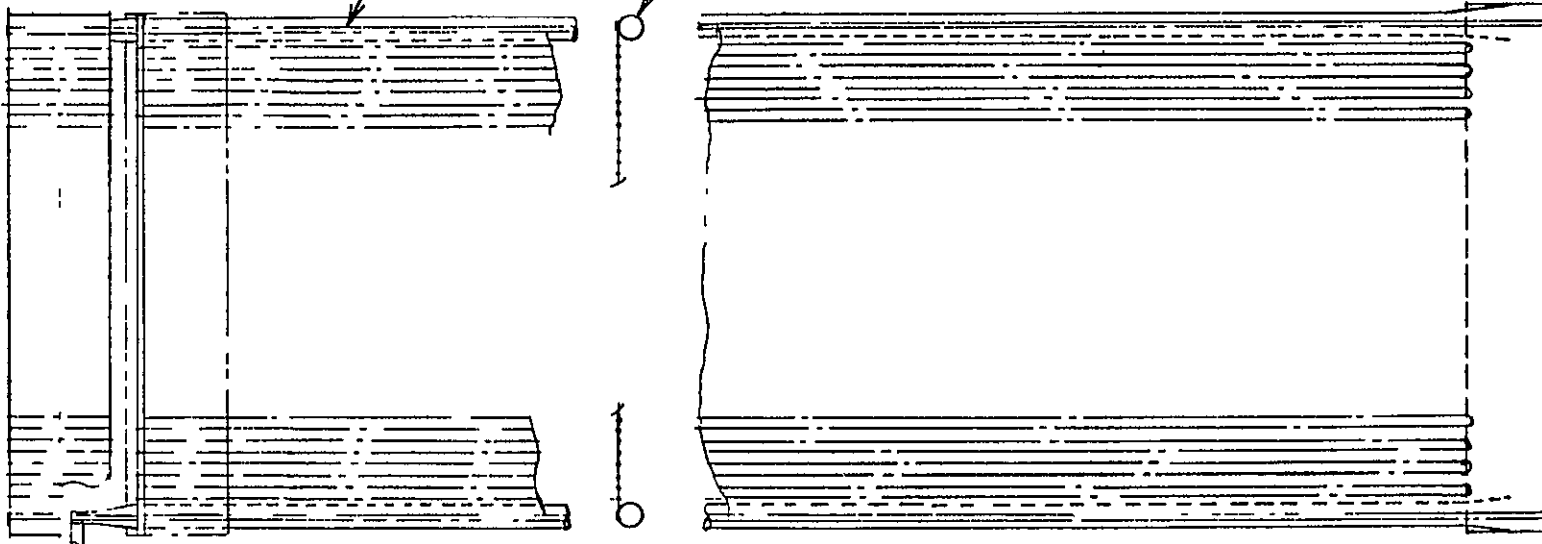
FIGURE 19 GAS DEPLOYMENT SYSTEM FOR SOFT TUBE CONCEPT



1/2" x .049" STEEL WATCH SPRING

2" I.D. TUBE, 5-MIL WALL FEP TEFLON
INFLATE TO 5 PSI

69



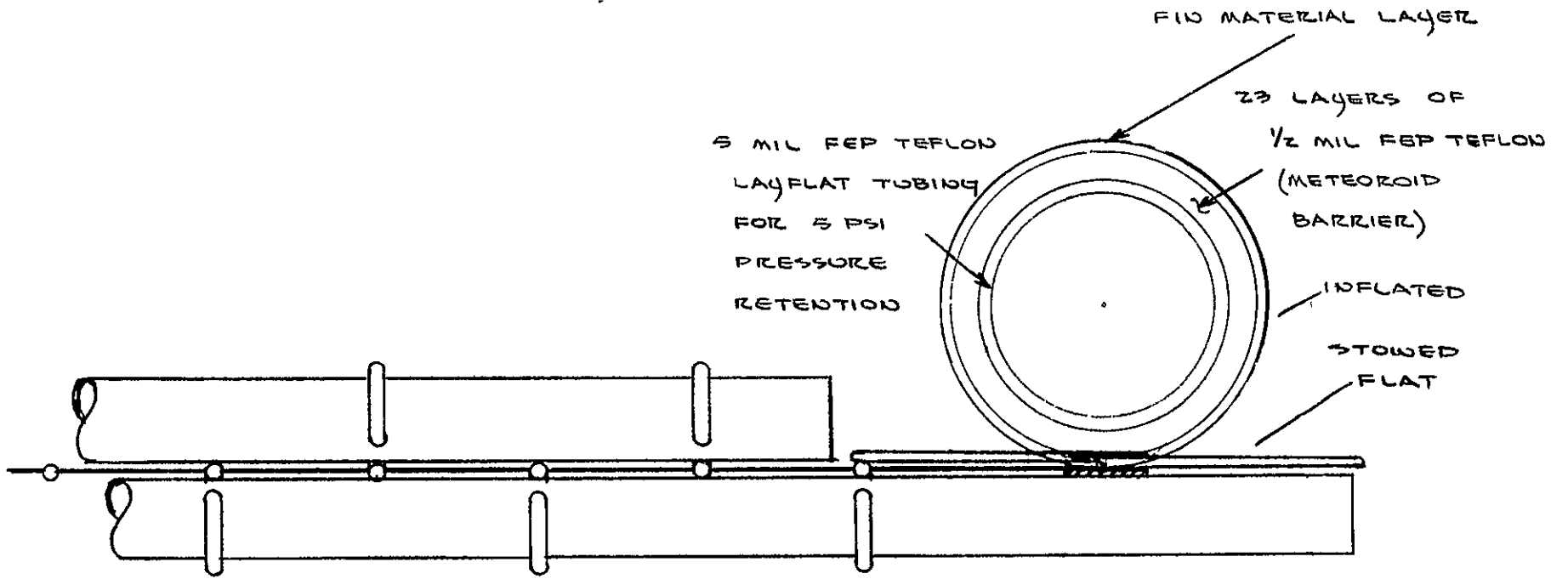


FIGURE 20 DEPLOYMENT GAS TUBING DETAIL

Evaluation of the STEM deployment system consisted of sizing the units based on data from SPAR Aerospace Products, Ltd. using calculated loads and integrating the STEM with the panels and a retraction system. A buckling load of 3 lbs was found to be required to overcome the roll-up spring force. Bending moments were calculated due to RCS firing (6.8 in-lb), air drag (9.9 in-lb), and the roll-up spring (30 in-lb). The buckling force controls. A model A-631 BI-STEM was selected as typical in performance. This unit weighs about 10 lbs, requires 20 watts, and withstands 10 lbs buckling force at an extension length of 25 ft. However, the packaging configuration of a slightly larger unit, model 5930 Fl-1, was considered more representative. This unit weighs about 16 lbs, withstands 15-20 lbs of buckling force, and requires 60 watts. An intermediate design, weighing 13 lbs, packaged similar to the 5930 Fl-1, and performing like the A-631 was assumed. Figure 21 illustrates the design, with a window shade type roll-up spring integrated into the wind-up spool. Six BI-STEMS are required, one on each side of each panel. A net weight increase of 75.5 lbs was calculated, based on the removal of 30.5 lbs of gas inflation/watchspring retraction system parts and fluid loop components, and the addition of 108 lbs of BI-STEMS and rewind system. The gas inflation deployment system was selected as the baseline design, with the BI-STEM system as a feasible alternate.

A structural stress analysis was conducted to determine stresses in the tubing spring members and to estimate the deployment force exerted by the spring in the hard tube deployment concept. For the baseline design with the two-way flow and 30 tubes (0.25" O.D. x 0.049" wall, 10.6 turns each) was analyzed. This design has an extended length of 505 inches and a compressed length of about 81 inches. The compressed shear stress was calculated to be 6650 psi, and a retraction force of 25 lbs at the fully compressed condition is required. A BI-STEM retraction system, located inside the cylindrical radiator and attached to the upper rim by a harness, was selected as a representative feasible retraction system. The BI-STEM retraction system weight was estimated at 24 lbs. If necessary, the BI-STEM can also assist in deployment. Acceleration and air loads on the hard tube concept are negligible.

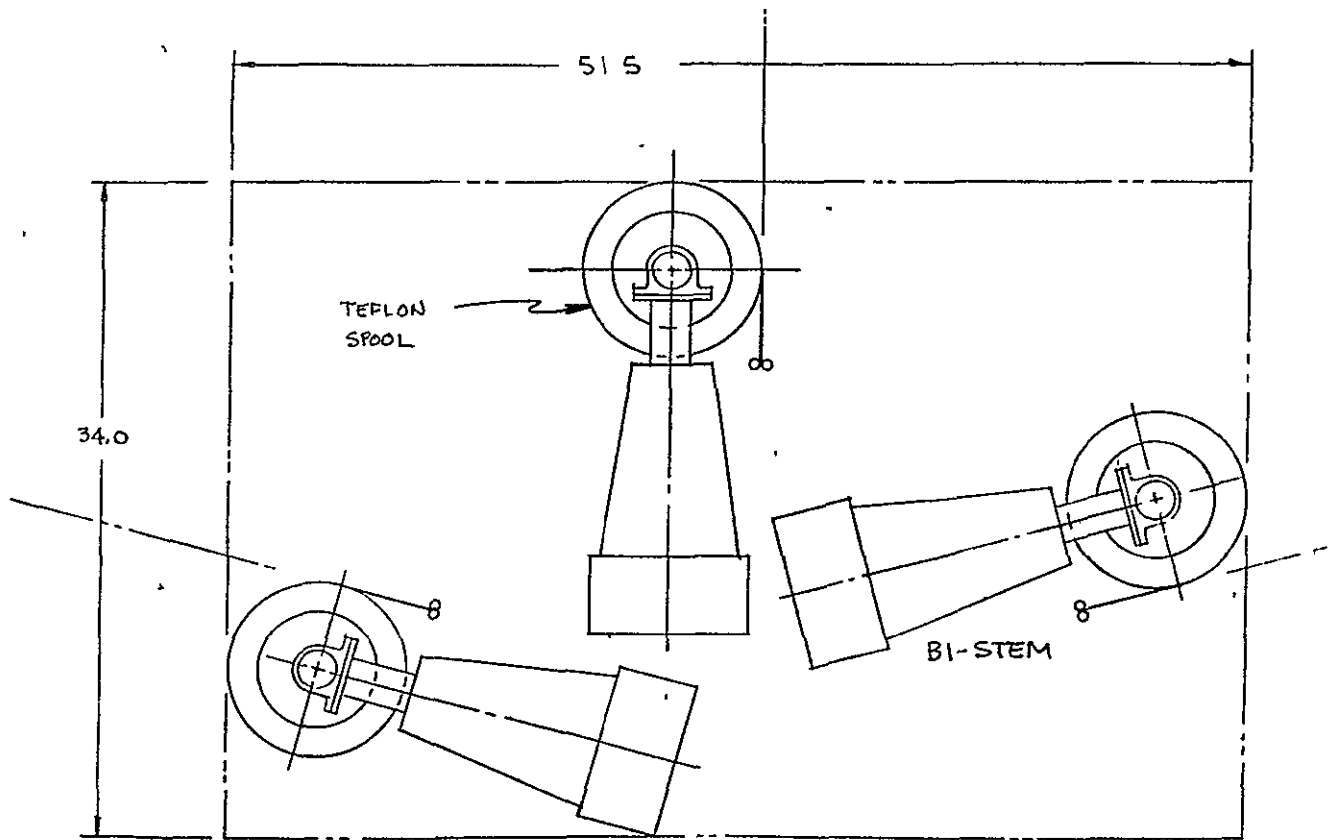
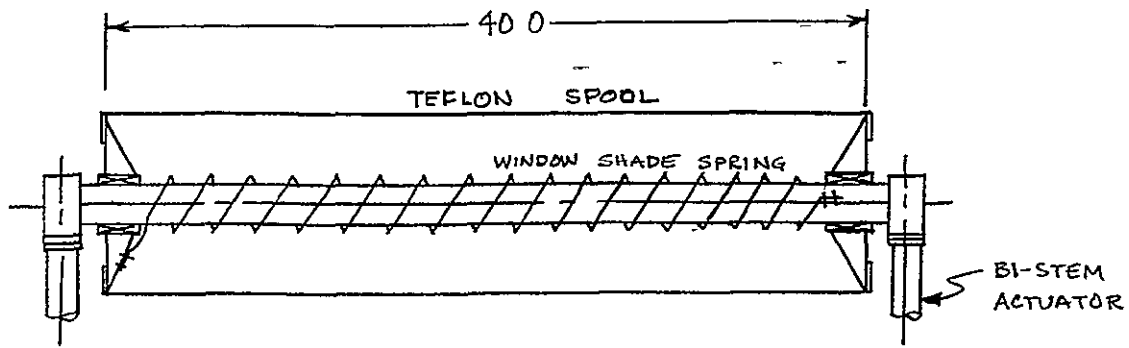


FIGURE 21 STEM ALTERNATE DEPLOYMENT SYSTEM FOR SOFT TUBE CONCEPT

3.3.5.2 Fluid Loop

Figures 22 and 23 show the respective fluid loop schematics for the soft tube (Party Whistle) and hard tube (Jack-In-The-Box) concepts. The two systems differ only in the addition of a regulator, valve, and plumbing for the Party Whistle concept inflation system, and in volumes of the Freon 21 and nitrogen gas reservoirs. As groundruled at the Orientation Briefing the Inflatable Radiator System concepts for the current feasibility demonstration program are presumed to always have a sufficient heat load applied to avoid Freon 21 transport fluid freezing in the radiator panels. This permits the simple bypass type fluid temperature control system illustrated in the figures.

The heat exchanger was sized assuming water as a representative vehicle side transport fluid. A minimum Freon inlet temperature of 35°F was defined to avoid possible water freeze-up when control tolerances are considered. Heat exchangers were sized for both 2°F and 5°F log mean temperature differences. Respective weights were found to be 32.8 lbs dry (47.2 lbs wet) vs 13.1 lbs dry (18.9 lbs wet) and envelope volumes of 529 in³ vs 212 in³. This heat exchanger weight savings was traded against radiator weight increases due to the lowered radiating temperature. The corresponding hard tube concept weight and area increases were found to be 8.2 lbs and 26 sq.ft., and the soft tube concept 3.4 lbs and 15 sq.ft. The 5°F heat exchanger design was selected as typical. Details are given in Figure 24.

The Freon reservoir was sized for the soft tube concept. Figure 25 shows the reservoir design and principle assumptions. The reference 30-day mission is indicated in that it affects the expendable nitrogen requirement, the reservoir design is independent of mission duration. The 30-day capability was chosen because of its small impact on the fluid loop. In the sizing analysis thermal expansion was computed for both the Freon and the radiator/fluid loop components; however, it was found that the Freon expansion/contraction is dominant.

74

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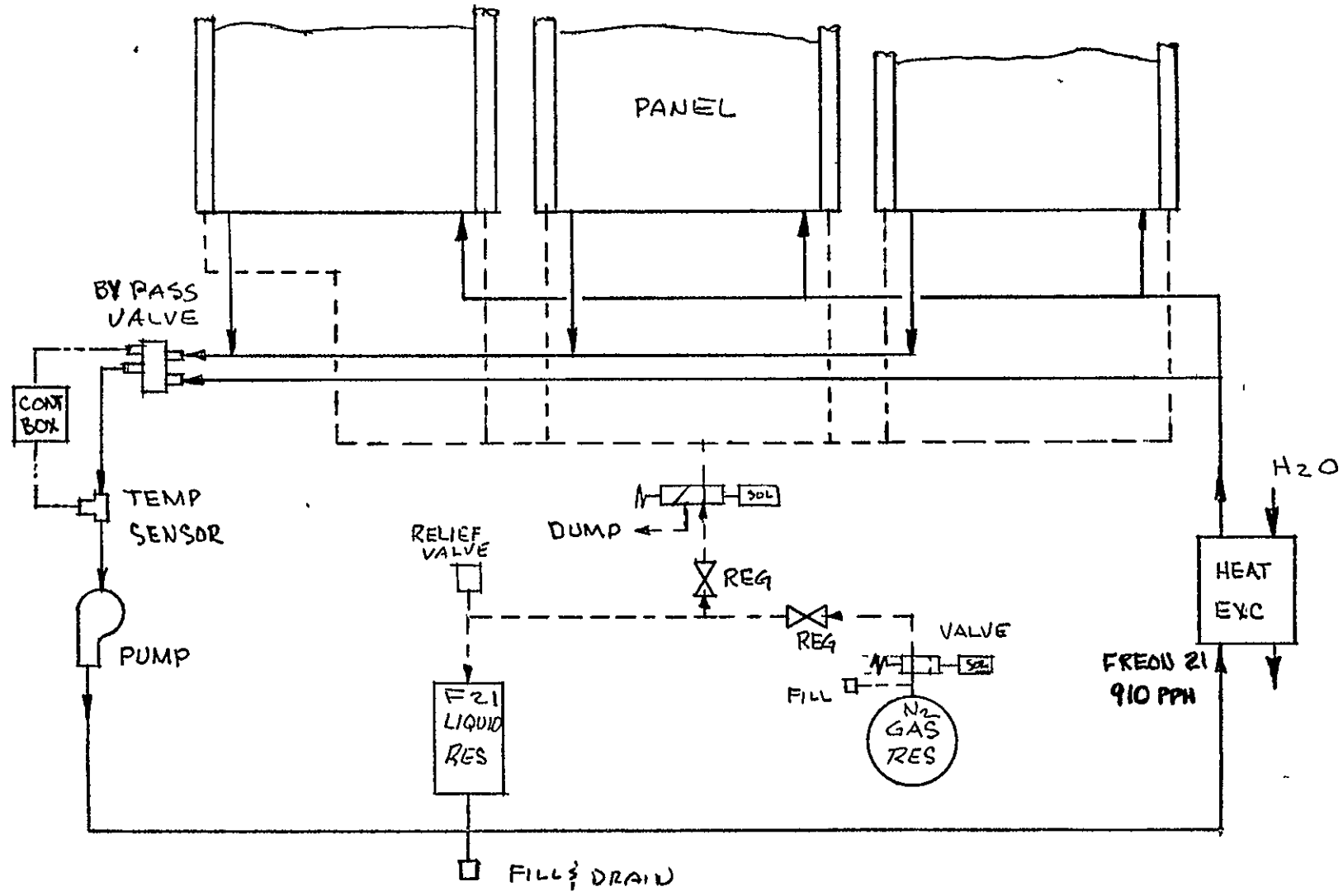


FIGURE 22 PARTY WHISTLE CONCEPT FLUID SCHEMATIC

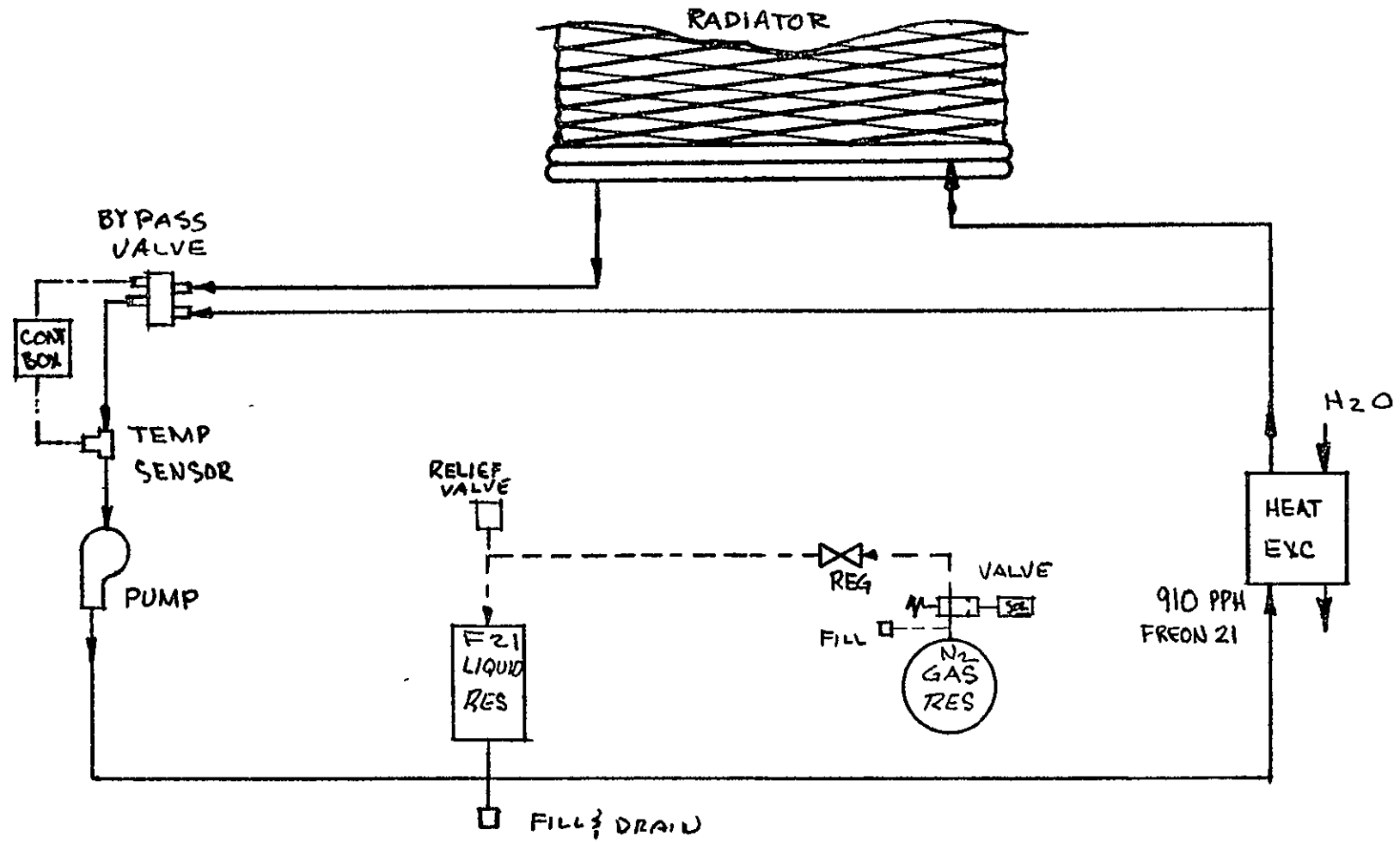


FIGURE 23 JACK-IN-THE-BOX CONCEPT FLUID SCHEMATIC

REQUIREMENTS:

IRS LOOP FLOW: 910 PPH FREON 21
HEAT TRANSFER: 4 KW
SECONDARY LOOP FLOW: 228 PPH WATER
SECONDARY LOOP TEMPS: 100°F IN, 40°F OUT
HEAT EXCHANGER LOG MEAN T = 2°F TO 5°F
MINIMUM NOMINAL FREON TEMP: 35°F

CORES CONSIDERED:

AVCO EASY-WAY & HARD-WAY LANCE FIN
SHAH & LONDON LANCE FIN CORE

BASIS FOR SELECTION:

5°F LMTD : LOW SYSTEM WEIGHT
TRADES FAVORABLY AGAINST PANEL
WEIGHT
SHAH & LONDON:: MUCH SMALLER, LIGHTER, AND
LOWER PRESSURE DROP

HEAT EXCHANGER DATA:

- MATERIALS: STAINLESS STEEL WITH NICKEL FIN
- DRY WEIGHT: 13.1 LBS
- WET WEIGHT: 18.9 LBS
- WATER SIDE P = 0.0075 PSI*
- FREON SIDE P = 0.0125 PSI*

*EXCLUSIVE OF MANIFOLD LOSSES

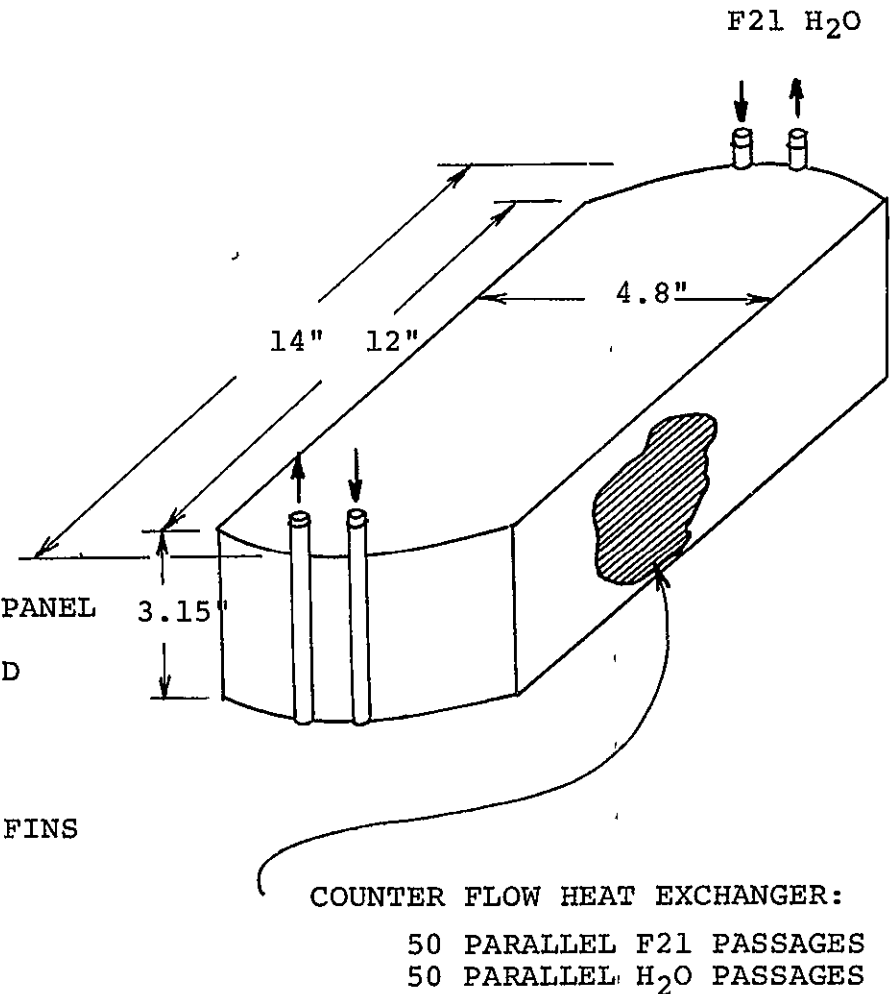


FIGURE 24 HEAT EXCHANGER SIZING

REQUIREMENTS:

- MAINTAIN 165 PSI PRESSURE OF F21
- PREVENT OVER PRESSURIZATION OF F21 LOOP
- TEMPERATURE LEVELS
 - + 70°F NOMINAL
 - +200°F MAXIMUM
 - 200°F MINIMUM RADIATOR RETURN
- ONE TEMP. CYCLE PER DAY, 30 DAYS

FLUID VOLUMES (F21):

- SUM OF 3 RADIATORS : 230 in³
- HEAT EXCHANGER : 169 in³
- LINES AND COMPONENTS : 53 in³
- VOLUME INCREASE UPON INITIAL PRESSURIZATION: 4 in³

RESERVIOR DATA:

- REGULATED GAS PRESSURIZATION SYSTEM
- BLADDER SEPARATION OF F21 AND N₂
- ALUMINUM TANK
- WEIGHTS: *
 - DRY = 3.75 LBS
 - AT LIFTOFF = 6.53 LBS
 - FILLED TO MAX. CAPACITY = 12.1 LBS
- EXPENDABLE N₂ REQUIRED = 1.08 LBS

*Exclusive of Regulator & Relief Valve

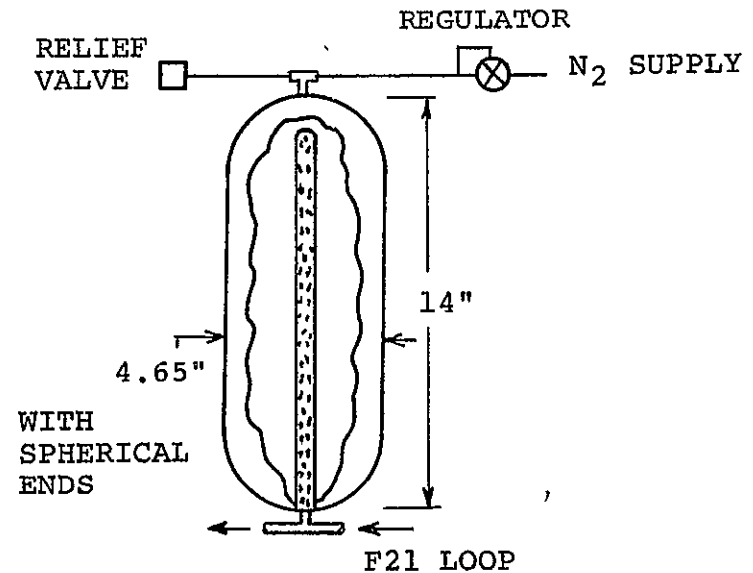


FIGURE 25 FLUID RESERVOIR SIZING FOR SOFT TUBE CONCEPT

The nitrogen gas bottle was sized for the soft tube concept using representative state-of-the-art construction materials and a 3000 psi pressure. Figure 26 gives details.

A typical Freon pump was sized based on the type and performance selected and discussed in paragraph 3.2.2, and by interpolation of weight and volume between two similar models in the Pneu Devices, Inc., catalog. Interpolation was between the Pneu Model 2114 pump (weighing 2.5 lbs with an envelope volume of 41.6 in³ and rated 0.5 gpm at 15 psi) and their Model 2116 (weighing 4 lbs with an envelope volume of 62.3 in³ and rated at 7 gpm at 20 psi). Using a semi-log interpolation of weight and volume with rated flowrate (Reference 9), the resulting design shown in Figure 27 was derived. The indicated pump should be representative for either the soft or hard tube concept.

Other fluid loop components were sized based on the above-referenced Vought component study, current in-house electronic controller design studies, data on ECS components supplied by Vought on Apollo and Skylab programs, and recent information obtained from component manufacturers. A tabulation of weights and sketches of representative design envelopes are given in the preliminary design drawing of the soft tube concept.

3.3.6 Preliminary Design Drawings

Results from the Concept Selection Trade Studies, Deployment System Studies and Fluid Loop Studies were translated into scale preliminary design drawings. Drawing No. T-213-SK01, Inflatable Radiator System - Soft Tube Concept, 19 June 1974, was developed in 1/5 scale. Drawing No. T-213-SK02, Inflatable Radiator System - Hard Tube Concept, 20 June 1974, was done in 1/4 scale. Both drawings were transmitted to the NASA/JSC Technical Monitor, Mr. B. O. French. Figures 28 and 29, respectively, summarize the designs. During the current reporting period the hard tube drawing was not carried to the same level of completeness as that of the soft tube concept.

REQUIREMENTS:

- PROVIDE N₂ GAS TO DEPLOYMENT SYSTEM
- PROVIDE EXPENDABLE N₂ TO F21 FLUID RESERVOIR
- PROVIDE ONE CYCLE PER DAY FROM MAXIMUM VOLUME TO MINIMUM VOLUME IN RESERVOIR FOR 30 DAYS

CONCEPT SELECTION:

- HIGH PRESSURE GAS SINCE SIMPLE AND PROVEN
- HIGH STRENGTH STEEL BOTTLE FOR LOW COST

N₂ BOTTLE DATA:

- PRESSURE: 3000 PSI
- MATERIAL: 4130 STEEL OR EQUIVALENT
- EXPENDABLE N₂ : 1.2 LBS
(0.08 LB FOR DEPLOYMENT SYSTEM)
- WEIGHTS:
 - DRY - 2.8 LBS
 - WET - 4.0 LBS

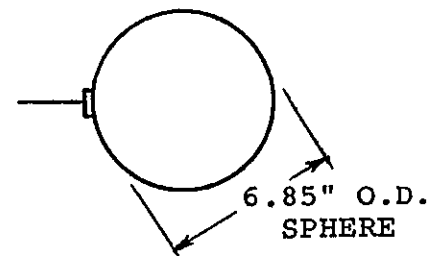


FIGURE 26 N₂ BOTTLE SIZING FOR SOFT TUBE CONCEPT

REQUIREMENTS:

- . 907 #/HR FREON 21 (1.33 gpm)
- . APPROX. 12 PSI PRESSURE RISE

PUMPS CONSIDERED:

- . VANE AND CENTRIFUGAL
- . REQT'S. FALL BETWEEN
- . BOTH POOR EFFICIENCY REGION

CENTRIFUGAL CHOSEN AS TYPICAL:

- . CANNED AC MOTOR
- . 13% OVERALL PUMP-MOTOR EFFICIENCY TYPICAL

TYPICAL DESIGN INTERPOLATED FROM DEVICES IN. CATALOG

WEIGHT = 3 LB

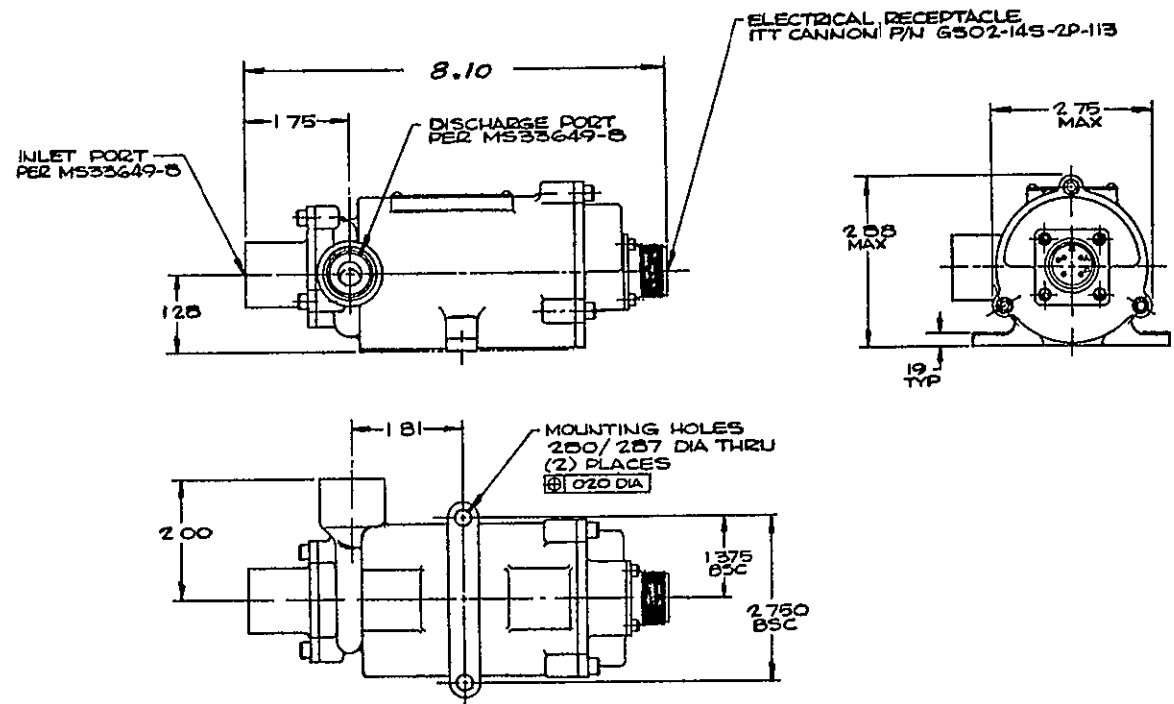


FIGURE 27 PUMP SIZING

DESCRIPTION OF PARTY WHISTLE CONCEPT PRELIMINARY DESIGN

FIGURE 28

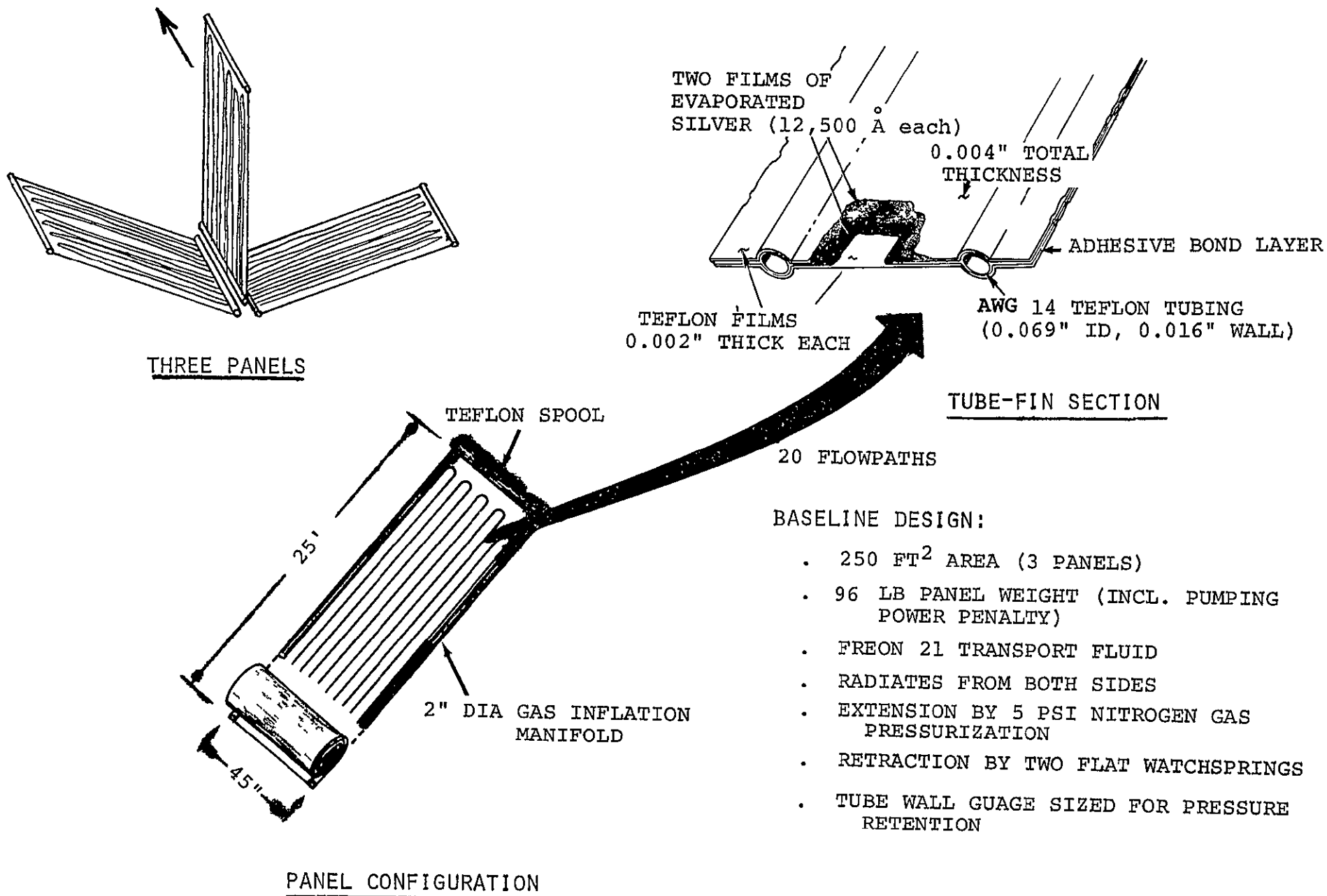
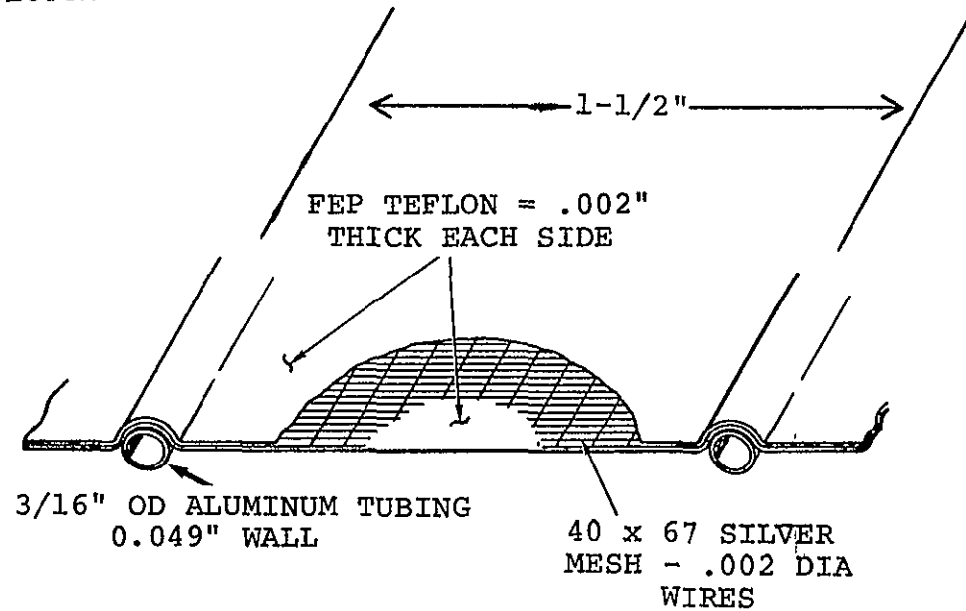
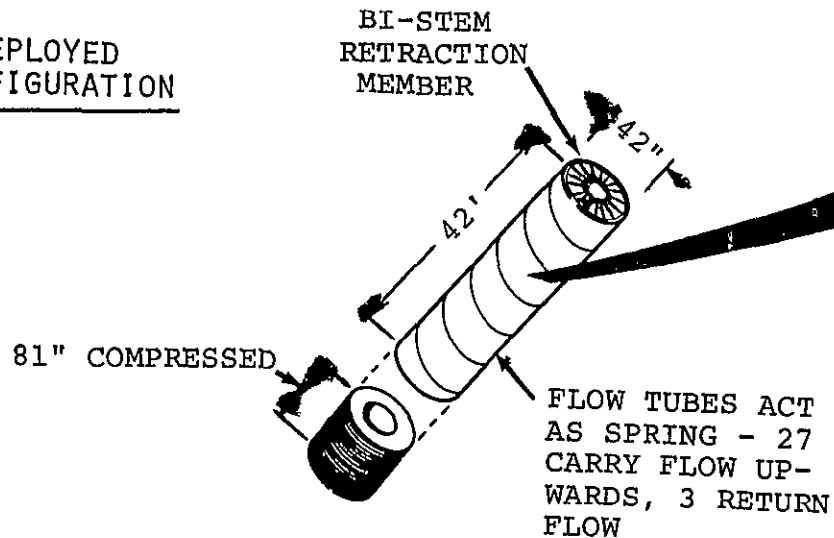


FIGURE 29

DESCRIPTION OF JACK-IN-THE-BOX PRELIMINARY DESIGN



DEPLOYED CONFIGURATION



TUBE-FIN SECTION

BASELINE DESIGN:

- . 463 FT² AREA
- . 233 LB WEIGHT (INCL. PUMPING POWER PENALTY)
- . FREON 21 TRANSPORT FLUID
- . RADIATES FROM ONE SIDE
- . EXTENSION BY SPRING FORCE
- . RETRACTION BY BI-STEM (ADDL. 24 LB.)
- . 30-DAY METEOROID PROTECTION

3.4 Computer Analysis

Design studies were initiated in June 1974 using the Vought Steady State Design Routine (SSDR). The purpose of this work is to analyze the baseline configurations and perturbations of them to a higher level of fidelity than practical by hand. The principle objectives are to:

- a) account for environmental influx in a more accurate and asymmetric way by using geometric models of the radiator system and the vehicle (vs a 0°F environment sink temperature used in hand analyzes).
- b) trade the soft tube concept relative panel angles including panel-to-panel and panel-to-vehicle radiant interchange effects.
- c) account for the radiator longitudinal temperature distribution by breaking it into several nodes (vs one in hand analysis).
- d) model the fluid-to-tube, tube-to-wall, and wall-to-fin thermal resistances in a more precise way than done in hand analysis
- e) determine revised areas required for both radiator systems based on the above analytical refinements

3.4.1 Environment Model

A simplified shuttle orbiter geometric model was developed to include vehicle effects. Figure 30 shows the model geometry and Figure 31 is an isometric sketch showing the location of the soft tube concept relative to the vehicle, and giving vehicle properties. The hard tube concept geometric model is situated in the same location as the center panel of the soft tube concept.

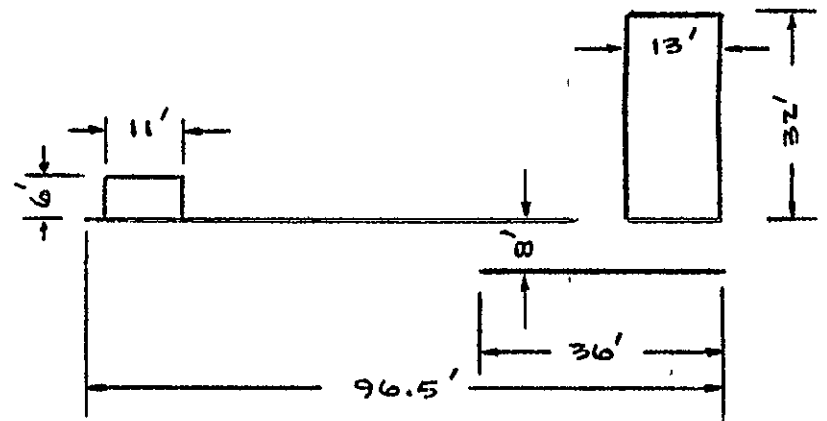
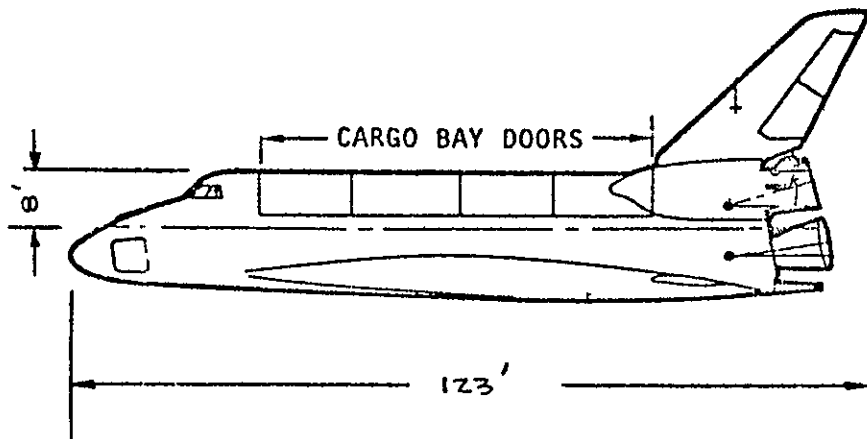
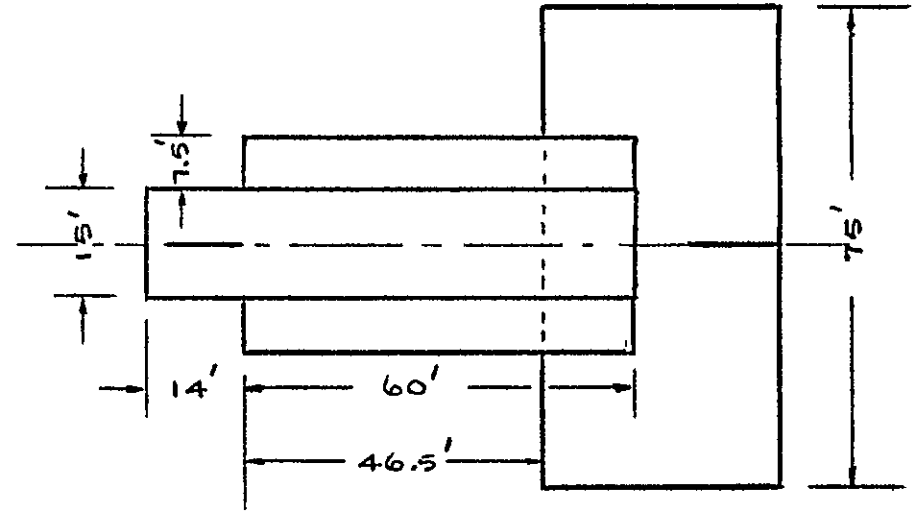
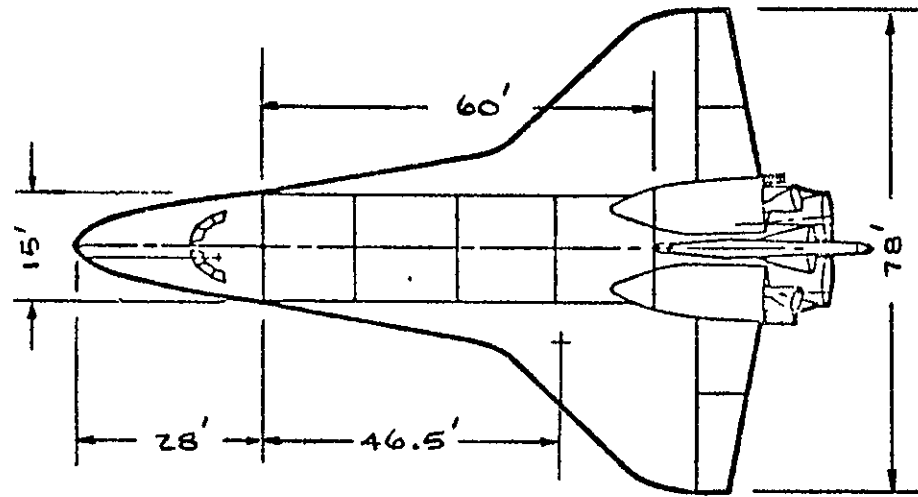


FIGURE 30 SHUTTLE ORBITER GEOMETRIC MODEL

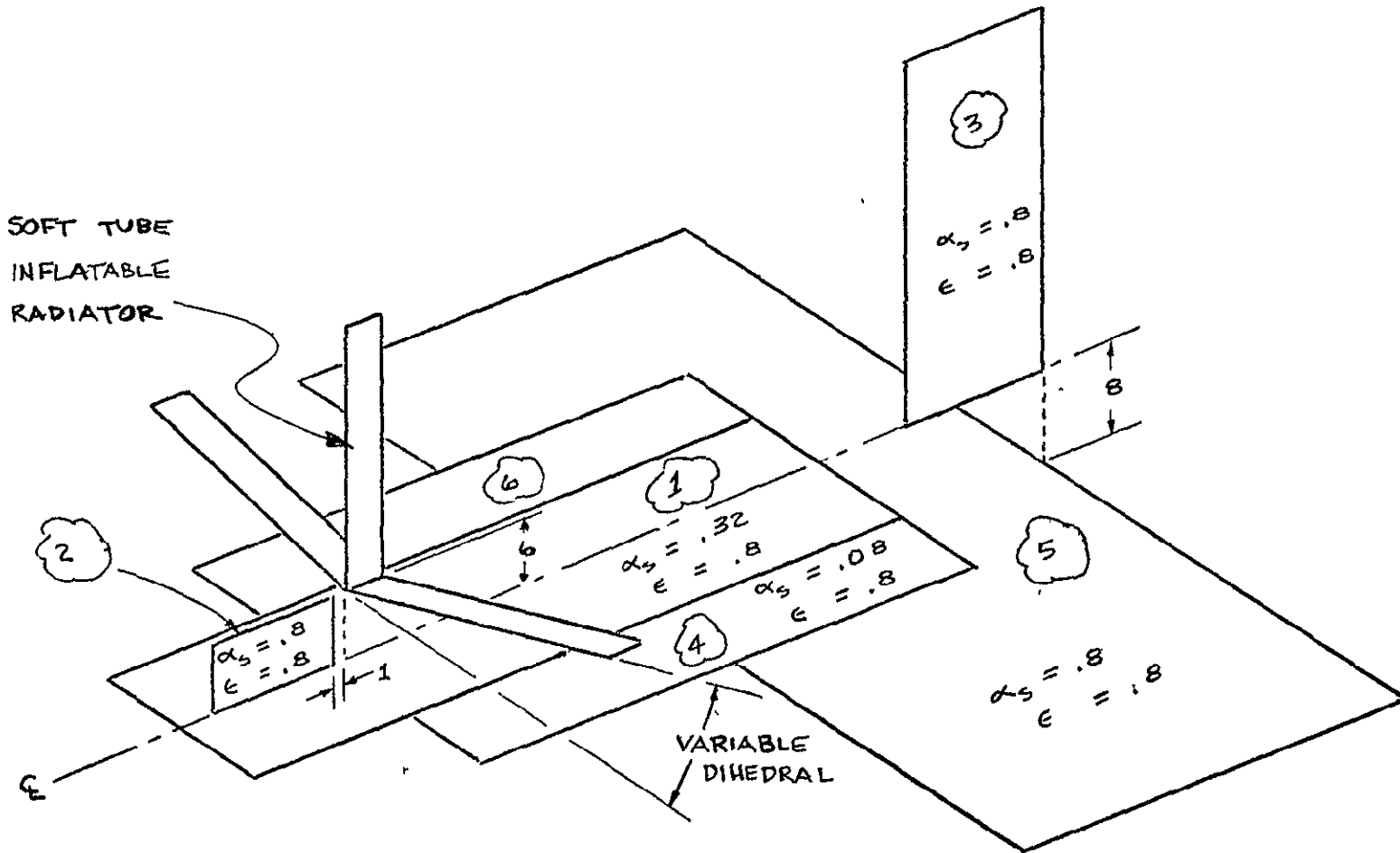


FIGURE 31. GEOMETRIC MODEL OF INFLATABLE RADIATOR ON SHUTTLE

View factors between the inflatable radiator surfaces and vehicle surfaces were calculated using the Martin Marietta Thermal Radiation Analyzer Program (MTRAP), and view factors between the earth and inflatable radiator and vehicle surfaces were obtained from graphs of published information. Direct incident flux on the inflatable surfaces and vehicle surfaces was calculated considering solar, earth emission, and earth albedo. Shadowing of one inflatable panel by another was included. A one-bounce analysis was conducted to obtain the component of each of these terms which is reflected from a vehicle or another inflatable panel surface onto an inflatable panel. Primary emission from vehicle radiator panels onto inflatable panels was calculated assuming a mean radiating temperature of 77°F and a fin effectiveness of 0.95. Emission from one inflatable panel onto another was computed (for the baseline soft tube concept) assuming a mean radiating temperature of 65°F, an emittance of 0.675, and a fin effectiveness of 0.77. Re-emission of absorbed flux on vehicle surfaces onto inflatable radiator panels was calculated by assuming adiabatic vehicle surfaces (other than for the vehicle radiator panels described above).

Hot case design orbital conditions were previously groundruled to be 55°, sun oriented, 100 n.mi. altitude, at the 13 September 1973 Orientation Briefing. Current studies determined the 180° orbital position (low side of orbit) to be most severe. Vehicle orientation with the cargo bay facing the sun and the vehicle broadside to the earth was found to approximate the most severe position.

3.4.2 Thermal Model

A radiator panel tube wall model was constructed consisting of a thermal resistance for radial tube wall conduction in series with the fluid-to-wall thermal resistance (already modeled in the SDR as a function of flowrate). The model includes a glue line resistance, and both the glue line and tube wall thickness and properties may be varied. Peripheral temperature drop in the fin material around the circumference of the tube wall was modeled by assuming that all heat is added at the fin root located at the tube midpoint. The resulting model is somewhat conservative (i.e., computes a slightly larger radiator area requirement than an exact model would determine).

The SSDR accounts for fin temperature gradients by computing a fin effectiveness based on an assumed adiabatic fin condition midway between adjacent tubes. This case does not exist in the soft tube inflatable design near the manifolds, as the adjacent tubes may differ as much as 60°F in temperature.

Lengthwise temperature gradients in the panels were accounted for in the SSDR model by breaking each panel into 10 longitudinal nodes. This provides a much more accurate mean radiating temperature.

3.4.3 Environment Analysis

View factors and environmental fluxes were determined for the baseline soft tube concept at an outer panel dihedral value of 15°. View factors and fluxes for 30°, 45°, and 60° dihedrals were determined. The thermal model was incorporated into the SSDR for the baseline soft tube configuration. Checkout runs on the modified SSDR were made with the soft tube concept and comparison calculations with a 0°F equivalent environment sink temperature were made to check against hand analysis. Based on the results, a decision was made to ban the flexible radiator designs on a 0°F equivalent environment.

3.5 Materials Evaluation Study

3.5.1 Material Identification

The materials study initiated under the Inflatable Radiator Program has yielded primarily a summary of existing and development transport fluids and flexible tubing materials. Extensive information has been obtained from the suppliers listed in Table 8, and the current sampling is considered to be representative of state-of-the-art materials. A great variety of flexible tubing materials are currently in use, including fluoroelastomers, perfluoroelastomers, thermoset and thermoplastic polyurethanes, polypropylenes, polyethylenes, polyester elastomers and various types of rubber and fluorinated polymers. Specific flexible tubing materials evaluated by Vought in the current materials study are indicated in Table 9. Also included in

TABLE 8
MATERIALS MANUFACTURERS AND SUPPLIERS
CONTACTED BY VUGHT

Allied Chemical Division - New York
Moxness Products, Inc. - Racine, WI

Penntube Plastics Co., Inc. - Pa.

Uniroyal Chemical - Conn.
Union Carbide Chemicals Division - New York
E.I. duPont de Nemours and Co., Inc. - Wilmington, Pa.
(Freon Products Group, Elastomer Chemicals Dept.)
Newage Industries, Inc. - Pa.

3-M Chemical Division - Minn.

Chevron-Oronite Division - Ca.
Raychem Corporation - Ca.
Pennwalt Corporation - Pa.
Chemplast, Inc. - New Jersey
Resistoflex Corporation - New Jersey
Thiokol Chemicals Division - New Jersey
Dow Corning Engineering Products Div. - Ca.
Firestone Central Research Laboratories - Ohio
Kirkhill Rubber Co. - Ca.
Rexnord Specialty Chemicals Division - Wisconsin
Phillips Petroleum Co., Chemicals Group - Oklahoma
U.S. Industrial Chemicals Co. - New York
B. F. Goodrich General Products Co. - Ohio
Cadillac Plastic and Chemical Co. - Michigan
Celanese Plastics Co. - New Jersey
Gates Rubber Company - Colorado
Monsanto Industrial Chemicals Co. - Houston
Hygienic Manufacturing Co. - Ohio
J.P. Stevens and Co., Inc. - Mass.

Norton Plastics and Synthetics Div. - Ohio

Table 9 are the tensile modulus, applicable temperature range and the more important thermophysical properties of each of the tubing materials. Detailed information concerning the physical properties, chemical resistance, etc. is provided in Appendix A.

The basic objective of the materials study has been to provide for increased meteoroid lifetime of the flexible radiator panel, by utilizing a tube material which is more flexible than the baseline FEP Teflon tubing. It had been previously determined (Ref. 10) that 14 AWG (.069 in. I.D., .016 in. wall) Teflon tubing with a 2-mil silver Teflon fin coating would yield a 90% probable lifetime in the meteoroid environment encountered in a 270 N.M., 78° solar-oriented orbit for only 1.7 days. From element tests conducted by Vought, the stiffness incurred using Teflon as the transport tubing was already severe, increasing the meteoroid lifetime to 30 days by increasing the tube wall would have yielded only a semi-flexible radiator. As indicated in Table 9, many materials have been identified with a tensile modulus less than that of Teflon. In the following paragraphs, the general characteristics of each of the flexible tubing materials listed in Table 9 will be considered. Probably the largest variety of elastomer materials available is manufactured by DuPont (i.e., Table 9).

Properties of Elastomers

Polyurethane elastomers (urethane rubber) encompass perhaps the largest range of hardness of any of the existing elastomers. Whereas the hardness range of rubber is generally considered to include Shore A durometer hardness of 20 - 90 and that of plastics to include Rockwell R hardness of 50 - 150, polyurethanes range in hardness from about 55 Shore A durometer to 90 Rockwell R. The hardness of polyurethane is governed by the molecular structure of the prepolymer, and not by the addition of plasticizers and fillers. The operating temperature range of polyurethane elastomers is usually considered to be -80°F to 225°F. Standard compositions normally do not become brittle at temperature below -80°F, although stiffening gradually increases as the temperature is reduced below 0°F

TABLE 9
ALTERNATE INFLATABLE RADIATOR TUBE MATERIAL CANDIDATES

MATERIAL	TRADE NAME	SPECIFIC GRAVITY	R T MODULUS (PSI)		UTS (PSI)	USEFULNESS OVER TEMP RANGE (-211° to 200°F)	COMPATIBILITY	AVAILABILITY IN TUBE	REMARKS
			TENSILE	FLEXURAL					
1 Fluorinated Ethylene Propylene	FEP Teflon	2 15	50,000 ^T	80,000 ^T	2,000 ^T	ok	ok	Yes	1 Excellent general inertness
2 Tetrafluoroethylene	TFE Teflon	2 17	58,000 ^T	60,000 ^T	2,000 ^T	ok	ok	Yes	2 Excellent gen. inertness
3 Polyimide	Kapton H	1 42	430,000 ^F	-	25,000 ^F	ok	Unk (prob ok)	Limited	3 Spiral wound tubes only
4 Polyester	Mylar A	1 40	550,000 ^F	-	25,000 ^F	Prob ok	Unk (prob ok S T)	Custom, R&D	4 Good general inertness
5 Ethylene Tetrafluoroethylene Copolymer	Tefzel	1 70	125,000 ^F	200,000 ^T	6,500	ok	Unk (prob ok)	Yes	5 Excellent general inertness
6 Perfluoroalkoxy Fluorocarbon	FFA Teflon	2 15	-	95,000 ^F	4,000 ^F	Prob ok	Unk (prob ok)	Yes, Custom	6 New material, prob similar other Teflons
7 Polyvinylidene Fluoride	Kynar	1 77	170,000 ^F	220,000 ^F	7,200 ^F	"Brittle" @ -4°F	Unk (prob Fair)	Custom, R&D	7 Good general chemical inertness
8 Polyvinyl Fluoride	Tedlar	1 38	250,000 ^F	-	7,000 ^F	Similar Tygon (Brittle)	Unk (prob ok S T)	Yes	8 Pliable (used for bagging), good inertness
9 Polyvinyl Chloride	Tygon(R2807)	1 20	400 - 3,000	-	1,800	"Brittle" @ -68°F	Unk (prob Bad)	Yes	9 Common lab tubing, poor gen inertness
10 Polyethylene Terephthalate	Tenite 7DRO	1 39	250,000 ^F	-	5,500 ^F	Tested only to -40°F	Unk (prob ok S T)	Custom, R&D	10 Good general inertness
11 Polyamide High Temp Nylon	K49	1 38	-	520,000 ^F	17,000 ^F	Questionable Cold	Unk (prob Fair)	R&D	11 New material (similar to Nomex)
12 Hexafluoropropylene-Vinylidene Fluoride	Viton B	1 40	*225 ^F	-	1,400 ^F	Stiff-30°F, stands LN ₂	Bad	Yes, Custom	12 Elastomeric seal material, F21 Experience
13 Chloroprene	Neoprene W	1 25	*150 ^F	-	1,250 ^F	Flex to -40°F stands LN ₂	OK (slight swell)	Yes, Custom	13 Elastomeric F21 seal, Type GS common tubing
14 Polyethylene	Bakelite	92	20,000 ^F	-	1,400 ^F	"Brittle" (est -40°F)	Unk (prob Bad)	Yes	14 Readily available, fair general inertness
15 Polypropylene	Clysar	90	160,000 ^F	170,000 ^F	4,800 ^F	"Brittle" (est -40°F)	Unk (prob Bad)	Yes	15 Readily available, fair general inertness
16 Polycarbonate	Lexan	1 20	340,000 ^F	310,000 ^F	8,000 ^F	OK	Unk (prob Poor)	Custom	16 Poor general inertness
17 Silicone	RTV 560	1 42	300 ^F	-	800 ^F	Fair (Brittle -175°F)	Unk (prob ok S T)	Yes, Custom	17 Cryogenic exp, shuttle TPS (Elastomer)
18 Fluorosilicone	DC 94009	1 85	similar silicone rubber	-	1,000 ^F	Similar silicone rubber (not as good)	Unk (prob ok S T)	Yes, Custom	18 Developed as adhesive, poor practical experience (Elastomer)
19 Trifluorochloroethylene	KEL-F	2 10	190,000 ^F	200,000 ^F	4,600 ^F	OK	Unk (prob OK)	Yes, Custom	19 Predecessor to FEP Teflon (similar)

S T - short term
T - evaluated in tube form
F - evaluated in film form
* - "100% Modulus" - stress @ 100% elongation

TABLE 9 (CONT'D)

MATERIAL	TRADE NAME	SPECIFIC GRAVITY	R T MODULUS (PSI)		VES (PSI)	TEMPERATURE RANGE (°F)		COMPATIBILITY WITH TRANSPORT FLUIDS	AVAILABILITY IN TUBE	REMARKS
			TENSILE	FLEXURAL		Lo	Hi			
20 Polyurethane	Hi-Tuff Tygothane Estane Vibrathane Elastothane Adiprene	1.03-1.4	750- 3000		6000 -8500	-80	225	No Phosphate Esters	yes	Polyether Urethanes have greater low temp flex than polyester urethanes. Available in thermoset or thermoplastic, extruded tubing available in thermoplastics only.
21 Perfluoroelastomer (Copolymer of Tetra-fluoroethylene, Perfluoro (Methyl vinyl ether) and Perfluorovinyl ether)	ECD-006	2.0	2650	-		-30	450	No Fluorinated Ethers	yes, custom	Standard formulations have carbon black as filling agent. Low temp formulations available. UV stability is unknown to manufacturer.
22 Chlorosulfonated Polyethylene (Synthetic Rubber)	Hypalon	1.1-1.26	4000			-40	325	No Fluorinated Ethers	yes	No phosphates or diesters.
23 Polyester	Hytrel Valox	1.1-1.3	5000	7000		-65	300		yes	Compatible with silicate and phosphate esters and most fluorocarbons. Brittle at -90°F.
24 Ethylene - Propylene Diene (EPDM)	Nordel Eplar Royalene	86	3000			-60	250	No Fluoro-carbons	yes	Not compatible with diesters or Freons.
25 Butadiene - Acrylonitrile (Nitrile Rubber)	Hycar Paracril	98	3000		5000	-70 -40	400 200		yes	Very poor resistance to UV degradation, for use as mixture with solid nitrile rubber.
26 Polyolefin Copolymer (Polyolefin Thermoplastic Rubber)	TFR - 1600 - 1800 - 1900	88	650F 1400F 1850F	1500F 10,000F 35,000F		-60	250	Good in Silicate esters, Phosphate esters, & ethylene compounds.	yes	No Aliphatic or aromatic solvents, or chlorinated Hydrocarbons.
27 Ethylene Ethyl Acrylate Olefin Copolymer		93				-150	140	No Chlorinated Hydrocarbons	yes	
28 Ethylene Vinyl Acetate Olefin Copolymer		94				-140	140	No Chlorinated Hydrocarbons	yes	

Some compositions of polyurethane may be obtained that retain a small amount of flexibility at temperatures as low as -125°F . Although not flexible at extremely low temperatures, polyurethane elastomers have successfully been operated at cryogenic temperatures using non-oxidizing liquefied gases. Polyurethanes may be used continuously at $200-225^{\circ}\text{F}$ and intermittently up to 250°F . Prolonged exposure to ultraviolet radiation usually darkens polyurethane and somewhat reduces the physical properties (i.e., the material may become brittle) due to polymer cross-linking. Ultraviolet screening agents and pigmentation are available in DuPont's Adiprene polyurethane elastomer.

Polyester elastomers range in hardness from about 85 durometer A to 70 durometer D (~ 80 Rockwell R). Polyester elastomers are thermoplastic, synthetic materials; the softer compositions of polyester elastomers resemble true elastomers more than plastics. The thermal service range of polyester elastomer is approximately -65°F to 300°F . The brittle point of polyester elastomers is about -100°F , but, as with other elastomeric materials, gradual stiffening occurs with decreasing temperatures. The degree to which polyester elastomers are degraded by ultraviolet radiation is a function of exposure time, but screening agents are available for this material.

Synthetic rubber is probably best known for its excellent ageing characteristics and chemical resistance (as compared to natural rubber). Use of synthetic rubber with a transport fluid is limited to nonaromatic hydrocarbons and it will not withstand chlorinated solvents. Acid and salt solutions of a highly oxidizing nature will cause surface deterioration and loss of strength in synthetic rubber. Synthetic rubber gives excellent service in contact with aliphatic hydrocarbons, aliphatic hydroxyl compounds and most fluorocarbon refrigerants. The practical high temperature range for continuous service is about $180 - 200^{\circ}\text{F}$. For intermittent use, specially compounded synthetic rubber products can operate at temperatures up to 250°F . Thermal exposure above these limits does not melt synthetic rubber, but it does cause hardening and loss of resilience. The brittle point of synthetic rubber is about -40°F , with gradual stiffening starting at 0°F . Again, specially formulated composi-

tions permit service to about -70°F .

Fluoroelastomer compounds generally offer greater resistance to most fluids and have wider operating temperature characteristics than do most commercial rubber products. Fluoroelastomers (i.e., DuPont's Viton and Norton's Fluran) resist many aliphatic and aromatic hydrocarbons that act as solvents for other rubber compounds. Generally, fluoroelastomers may be used continuously at temperatures to 400°F , and up to 1000 hours at 500°F without affecting the mechanical properties or chemical resistance. Fluoroelastomers remain flexible at about 0°F , and with special compounding, as low as -65°F . They have successfully been used in static applications at cryogenic temperatures. Fluoroelastomers show excellent resistance to degradation via ultraviolet radiation and, under vacuum conditions, experience minimal outgassing.

Silicone rubber compounds consist of silicone polymers mixed with one or more suitable inorganic reinforcing fillers and a vulcanizing agent. While all silicone rubber compounds provide a number of outstanding characteristics, various fillers may be used to improve physical, thermal and electrical properties as well as chemical resistance. Silicone rubber is serviceable up to 500°F , with some formulations useful for limited service to 650°F . Continuous low temperature operation may be obtained to -70°F , with some grades remaining flexible at -150°F . The resistance to degradation by ultraviolet radiation is among the best of the available elastomers. Silicone rubber contains a low percentage of organic materials and contains no plasticizers.

There are several other types of plastic and elastomeric materials, and their physical, mechanical, electrical and thermal properties are tabulated in Appendix A. Included in Appendix A are the characteristics of various types of rubber, fluorocarbons, olefin polymers, polyesters and polyethylenes. A new development material offered by DuPont, ECD-006 perfluoroelastomer, is composed primarily of fluorine and carbon, and combines the properties of a fluoroelastomer (i.e., Viton) with those of a perfluorinated plastic (i.e., Teflon). ECD-006 perfluoroelastomer is based on the copolymerization of tetrafluoroethylene (TFE Teflon), perfluoro (methyl vinyl ether) and a third monomer (a perfluorovinyl ether grouping

with an active cure site monomer). This material, when cross-linked, yields vulcanizates with outstanding chemical resistance and high temperature oxidative resistance. Perfluoroelastomers are chemically inert to most solvents, including polar solvents (ketones, ethers and esters), inorganic and organic acids and bases. Thus, perfluoroelastomers may be used with most transport fluids, excluding fluorocarbons. Generally, perfluoroelastomers are capable of providing continuous service at temperatures of 500 - 550°F and can operate at 600°F for short time durations.

Properties of Transport Fluids

Perhaps the most notable characteristic of the available transport fluids is their chemical variety. The transport fluids evaluated by Vought are listed in Table 10, together with their temperature range and typical thermophysical properties. Most of the transport fluid types represent a family of transport fluids, with a large variation of thermophysical and transport properties. Described in the following paragraphs are the major categories of fluid types evaluated during the materials study. More detailed information concerning a specific fluid is located in Table 10.

Fluorocarbons

Fluorocarbons are organic compounds containing one to four carbon atoms and fluorine. Chlorine, bromine and hydrogen atoms may also be present. Their physical characteristics include nonflammability, a low level of toxicity, excellent thermal and chemical stability, high density coupled with low boiling point and low viscosity and surface tension. The presence of fluorine atoms in the molecule is responsible for the stability of the compounds and, as a general rule, increased stability may be obtained for increased fluorine content. Toxicity levels of the fluorocarbon compounds are quite favorable for use and handling, with most of the fluorocarbons classified in groups 5 and 6 by the Underwriter's Laboratories. (Group 6 is

TABLE 10 INITIAL FLUID SCREENING

FLUID	TYPE	APR	REF	VAPOR PRESS F P		TOXICITY	HI TEMP APPLICATION			LO TEMP APPLICATION			THERMOPHYSICAL PROPERTIES AT 77°F				
				100°F	250°F		@ 1 ATM	POUR PT BOILING			POUR PT BOILING			K	CP	H	SP GR
								P _v < 1 ATM	-40°F	PT 250°F	P _v < 1 ATM	-100°F	PT 100°F				
												HR FT	LBM OF	HR FT ² F			
R-11	FLUOROCARBON TYPICAL		1	74.46	192.03	-12.5	GP 5A	X		X	X	X	92	208	050	1.476	
R-12			1	131.86		-21.5	GP 6	X		X	X	X	63	232	041	1.31	
R-12B1			2	> 1 ATM	> 1 ATM	-2.7		X		X	X	X	73	186	057	1.83	
R-12B2			2	> 1 ATM	> 1 ATM	-22.3		X		X	X	X	121	151	067	2.275	
R-13			1	2	1	-29.4		X		X	X	X	337	48	022	1.03	
R-13B1			1	330		-27.0	GP 6	X		X	X	X	36	21	024	1.44	
R-14			1	2	1	-29.9	GP 6	X		X	X	X					
R-21			1	40.5	290	-211	GP 4.5	X		X	X	X	80	25	063	1.37	
R-22			1	210.6		-25.6	GP 5A	X		X	X	X	57	30	052	1.19	
R-23			1	2	1	-247.4	GP 6	X		X	X	X	36	1.33	008	.94	
R-33 (METHANE)			3	2	1	-296.4		X		X	X	X					
R-112	FLUOROCARBON DUPONT		1	175	346	79	GP 1-5	X	X				314	212	039	1.63	
R-113			1	104.6	161	-31	GP 4	X		X	X	X	160	218	038	1.56	
R-114			1	46.5	312	-137	GP 6	X		X	X	X	91	243	034	1.45	
R-114B2			1	10.5	102	-166.8	GP 5A	X		X	X	X	174	166	027	2.16	
R-115			1	182.7		-15.9	GP 6	X		X	X	X	63	21	026	1.36	
R-116			3	2	1	-149.1	GP 6	X		X	X	X	42		012		
R-117A			3	71.54	426.2	-20.9		X		X	X	X				1.11	
R-117A			4	124.6		-17.6		X		X	X	X				90	
R-150B			1	-14				X		X	X	X					
R-170 (ETHANE)			4	2	1	-211	GP 3B	X		X	X	X				33	
R-213	FLUOROCARBON DUPONT		3	1		-13.5				X	X	X	326	214	013	1.69	
R-21			3			-112					X	X	223	218	.043		

3 12 11 26

FLUID	TYPE	MFR	REF	VAPOR PRESS		FP °C	TOXICITY	HI TEMP APPLICATION			LO TEMP APPLICATION			THERMOPHYSICAL PROPERTIES AT 77°F							
				100°F	250°F			3	POUR PT °C	BOILING °C		POUR PT °C	BOILING °C		ρ LBM CU FT	Cp BTU LBM°F	h BTU LBM°F	SP GR			
								ATM	<1ATM	<40F	>230F	<1ATM	<-100F	>7100F							
R-210	FLUOROCARBON DUPLET		3	158	139.2	-193.7	GP 6	X	✓	X		X	✓	X				1.56			
R-C918			3	67.4		-42.5	GP 6	X	✓	X		X	✓	X	1.02	27	0.25	1.50			
R-500 (AZEOTROPE OF R-12 & R-152A)			3	153.9	(221) ⁴	-254	GP 5A	X	✓	X		X		X	532	174	0.42	1.16			
R-502 (AZEOTROPE OF R-22 & R-115)			3	230	114.14		GP 5A	X	✓	X		X	✓	X	58	-	0.97	1.24			
R-503 (AZEOTROPE OF R-23 & R-13)			3	-			GP 6	X	✓	X		X	✓	X				CRITICAL TEMP = 67.1°F			
R-504 (AZEOTROPE OF R-32 & R-115)			3	376.4			GP 6	X	✓	X		X	✓	X				1.0			
FRIGON-TE (SOLVENT)			4	108	760	-31		X	✓	X		✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	(1.679)	213	0.43 [†]	1.565
-E1 ("E" SERIES → A)			5	125	140	-246		X	✓	X		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	1.21	24	0.36	1.54
96 -E2 FAMILY OF			5	11	24	-130		X	✓	X		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	2.66	24	0.37	1.66
-E3 (HOMOLOG FLUIDS)			5	21	3.4	-160		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	5.3	24	0.38	1.72
-E4			5	-	-	-138		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	9.92	24	0.39	1.76
-E5			5	-	-	-117		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	16.9	24	0.39	1.79
DC-200-10	WILKIE FLUID DOWN CORNWY		6			-148		✓	✓	✓	FLUID INCREASE	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	200	34	0.9	97
-210	(DUALITY PHASE LOCKAGE)		7	<10MM	<10MM	OK		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	230	34	0.9	97
-210H			7	<10MM	<10MM	OK		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	230	35	0.9	97
510			4	<100MM	<100MM	-70		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	4500	-	0.35	98.9
570			4	<100MM	<100MM	-70		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	890	35	0.85	1.005
710			4	<100MM	<100MM	-70		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	410	32	0.25	1.08

4 11 11 11 11

† FRIGON-TE 100% CHLOROFLUOROCARBON

REPRODUCIBILITY OF THE ORIGINAL PAGE IS POOR

FLUID	TYPE	MFR	REF	VAPOR PRESS		FP °C ATM	TOXICITY	HI TEMP APPLICATION			LO TEMP APPLICATION			THERMOPHYSICAL PROPERTIES AT 77°F				
				100F	200F			PT < 1 ATM	PT < 1 ATM	PT < 40F	PT 250F	PT < 1 ATM	PT < 100F	PT 100F	ρ	Cp	h	SP GR
															LBM	BTU	LBM°F	BTU
SF-96	5	SILICONE FLUID	GEN ELECTRIC	B, 4		-88 TO 150												
-97-20	3	"	"	B, 4		-88												
-99		"	"	B, 4														
-81		"	"	B, 4		-120												
-85 (20)		"	"	B, 4		<10 ³ <10 ² =120												
-1017		"	"	B, 4														
-1020 (90)		"	"	B, 4														
-1053		"	"	B, 4		<10 ³ <10 ² =86												
-1055		"	"	B, 4														
F-44		"	"	B, 4		-67												
F-50		"	"	B, 4		<1 MM <1 MM =100												
COOLANOL 15		SILICATE ESTER	MOWSANTO	9		02 43 <-140												
25		"	"	9		<10 ³ <10 ² <-120												
35		"	"	9		<10 ³ <10 ² <-120												
45		"	"	9		<10 ³ <10 ² <-85												
THERMINOL FR 8				4		05 60 =49												
44				13		<10 ³ 7 =80												
55				13		7 7 =40												
60				13		7 7 =90												
66				13		7 7 =10												
80				13		7 7 +290												
ND-1		DIPHENYL OXIDE		13		<1 MM <1 MM	9											
SANTOVAC 6				4			+60											

1 1/4 < 1 MM Hg @ 30 F

8 NOT AVAILABLE

97
9 CRYSTALLIZES @ 53°F

10 PROPERTIES EVALUATED AT 50°F

FLUID	TYPE	MFR	KGF	VAPOR PRES		F P @ 1 ATM	TOXICITY	HI TEMP APPLICATION			LO TEMP APPLICATION			THERMOPHYSICAL PROPERTIES AT 77°F				
				100F	250F			POUR PT PV<1ATM <40F	BOILING PT>250F		PV<1ATM <-100F	PT>100F		ρ LBM IN ³ FT ³	Cp BTU LBM°F	k BTU IN ² HR°F	SP GR	
HYDRAUL 90	PHOSPHATE ESTER BASE	MONSAUTO	4	OK	<10	-25		✓	✓	✓		✓	X	✓	3150	38	0.013	1.15
135	"	"	4	OK	<5	-12		✓	✓	✓	NOTE 10	✓	X	✓	2900	33	0.007	1.19
150	"	"	4	OK	<10	-55		✓	✓	✓	"	✓	X	✓	2100	40	0.013	1.17
230	"	"	4	OK	<10 ²	0		✓	✓	✓	"	✓	X	✓	1407	27	0.008	1.15
540	"	"	4	OK	<10 ²	0		✓	✓	✓	"	✓	X	✓	5000	35	0.009	1.14
PYRATK 100		"	4	OK	"	-5		✓	✓	X	"	✓	X	X	2400	-	-	1.13
L-45	SILICONE FLUID	UNION CARBIDE	10	OK	OK	-45 to 140		✓	✓	X	FLUID IMPLANT	✓	✓	✓	1515	35	0.01500	0.92-0.97
-42	"	"	10			-83		✓	✓		OIL	✓	X	✓	490	-	-	1.03
86-43	"	"	10			15		✓	✓		GREASE	✓	X	✓	3710*	-	-	1.03
-520	"	"	10			-34		✓	✓		OIL	✓	X	✓	2500	-	0.01	1.04
-522	"	"	10			-56		✓	✓		"	✓	X	✓	200-345	-	0.05	0.99
-527	"	"	10			-56		✓	✓		"	✓	X	✓	200-345	-	0.05	0.99
-530	"	"	10			-25		✓	✓		OIL	✓	X	✓	4900	-	-	1.03
-531	"	"	10			29		✓	✓		"	✓	X	✓	340	-	-	1.04
-5310	"	"	10			90		✓	X		"	✓	X	✓	675	-	-	1.07
HTF-L20	SILICONE FLUID	UNION CARBIDE	4		<10 ²	-40		✓	✓		"	✓	X	✓	4300	45	0.10	0.965
-10	"	"	4		<10 ²	-45		✓	✓		"	✓	X	✓	4425	45	0.11	0.93
-14	"	"	4		<10 ²	-36		✓	✓		"	✓	X	✓	7000	45	0.15	0.93
-20	"	"	4		<10 ²	0		✓	✓		"	✓	X	✓	7350	45	0.13	1.00
UCO-50 1B-250			4		"	-35		✓	✓		"	✓	X	✓	2050	44	0.11	1.02
UCO-50 1B-250			4		"	40		✓	✓		"	✓	X	✓	2450	44	0.05	0.92
UCO-50 1B-250			4		<10 ²	-25		✓	✓		"	✓	X	✓	2850	44	0.06	0.99

REPRODUCIBILITY OF THE ORIGINAL PAGE IS POOR.

FLUID	TYPE	MFR	REF	VAPOUR PRES.		F.P. °C (1 ATM)	TOXICITY	HI TEMP APPLICATION			LO TEMP APPLICATION			THERMOPHYSICAL PROPERTIES					
				100F	250F			P _v < 1 ATM	< 40F	Boiling Pt	P _v < 1 ATM	< -100F	Boiling Pt	h	c _p	h _v	SP GR		
															lbm HE FT	BTU lbm°F	BTU HE FT°F		
FC-88	FLUOROCARBON	B-M	11	720	(82°F) ¹¹	-150		X	✓	X		X	✓	X	1.6	29	032	1.64	
-78			11	1063	(122°F)	-100		X	✓	X		✓	✓	✓	1.8	24	036	1.70	
-72			11	< 1 ATM	(134°F)	-100		X	✓	X		✓	✓	✓	2.0	25	036	1.68	
-77			11	193	(207°F)	-130		X	✓	X		✓	✓	✓	3.4	25	036	1.78	
-104			11	< 1 ATM	(214°F)	-100		X	✓	X		✓	✓	✓	3.9	25	037	1.75	
-75			11	135	(216°F)	-135		X	✓	X		✓	✓	✓	3.5	25	037	1.76	
-40			11	12	43	-70		✓	✓	✓		✓	X	✓	10.9	27	038	1.88	
-43			11	< 1 ATM	212	-53		✓	✓	✓		✓	X	✓	11.8	27	039	1.88	
-46			11	12	353	-80		✓	✓	✓		✓	X	✓	13.7	24	04	1.93	
66 -70			11	< 1 ATM	< 1 ATM	-49		✓	✓	✓		✓	X	✓	16.5	27	042	1.92	
AQUEOUS ETHYLENE GLYCOL SOLUTION	ETHYLENE GLYCOL	HYDROXYL ETHER	UNION CARBIDE	12															
100% BY WT	0	(WATER)		12	95	29.64	32		X	✓	X		✓	X	✓	2.35	1.0	35	1.0
	50			12	64	21.28	-32		X	✓	X		✓	X	✓	7.26	8	18	1.07
	100			12	< 10 ⁻²	85	10		✓	✓	✓		✓	X	✓	36.3	256	165	1.11
AQUEOUS DIETHYLENE GLYCOL SOLUTION	DIETHYLENE GLYCOL			12															
100% BY WT	50			12	72	24.2	-17		X	✓	X		✓	X	✓	9.7	7.9	23	1.07
	90			12	37	11.6	-15		✓	✓	✓		✓	X	✓	38.7	6	17	1.09
	100			12	-	17	16		✓	✓	✓		✓	X	✓	67.8	54	14	1.10
AQUEOUS TRIETHYLENE GLYCOL SOLUTION	TRIETHYLENE GLYCOL			12															
100% BY WT	20			12	53	27.1	-7		X	✓	X		✓	✓	✓	14.0	7.3	22.8	1.07
	10			12	41	13.5	-7		✓	✓	✓		✓	X	✓	67.8	54	14.5	1.10
	1			12		03	23		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	92	50	13.5	1.12

¹¹ () - Boiling Pt at 1 ATM

FLUID	TYPE	MFR	REF	VAPOR PRESS		F P °I ATM	TOXICITY	HI TEMP APPLICATION			LO TEMP APPLICATION			THERMOPHYSICAL PROPERTIES AT 77 °F						
				100 F	250 F			POUR PT	BOILING		POUR PT	BOILING		ρ	c _p	h _v	SP	GR		
				P _v <1ATM	<40F			PT250F	P _v <1ATM	<-100F	PT100F	LBM HE FT	BTU LBM°F	BTU HE FT°F						
AQUEOUS PROPYLENE GLYCOL SOLUTION % BY WT	HYDROXYL ETHER	DUPON CARBIDE	12	77	232	-25														
			90	28	53	-	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	121	86	22	1.03			
			90	<10 ⁻²	12	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	781	64	125	1.04		
			100	<10 ⁻²	12	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	871	60	125	1.03		
HYDRAULIC 100	PHOSPHATE ESTER	MONSANTO	14	<10 ⁴	<10 ⁴	-70		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	42	42	047	1.09			
			29-E-LT	14	<10 ⁴	<10 ⁴	-45		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	136	39	076	1.10		
			30-E	14	<10 ⁴	<10 ⁴	-15		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	157	36	074	1.15		
			50-C	14	<10 ⁴	<10 ⁴	-5		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	278	37	073	1.15		
			65-E	14	<10 ⁴	<10 ³	0		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	389	38	073	1.15		
			115-E	14	<10 ⁴	<10 ³	10		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	335	38	072	1.15		
			230-C	14	<10 ²	<10 ¹	-20		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	208	41	076	1.03		
			312-C	14	<10 ²	<10 ²	-10		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	377	41	076	1.04		
540-C	14	<10 ²	<10 ²	0		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	654	40	075	1.04					
COOLANT 20	SILICATE ESTER			<1 mm Hg	<10	<-100	6PF5-6	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	51	44	069	88
COOLANT 40				<10 ⁴	<10 ³	<-85	"	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	207	46	080	90

considered to be the least toxic of gases and vapors.) None of the fluorocarbons have been determined to be flammable or explosive at temperatures to about 210°F. The presence of fluorine in the molecule in many cases has an effect on the boiling point similar to that of hydrogen but at the same time providing a high molecular weight and non-flammability. This effect is even more pronounced when chlorine is also present. The high molecular weight of fluorocarbon compounds also contributes to low vapor specific heat values and fairly low latent heats of vaporization. Fluorocarbons do not conduct electricity and in general have excellent dielectric properties. Compatibility of the fluorocarbon compounds with elastomers is variable, due to chemical structure variations between fluorocarbons but, in general, at least one fluorocarbon compound may be found to be compatible with most elastomers. Obvious exceptions are elastomers for which all fluorocarbon compounds are strong solvents: i.e., some fluorinated elastomers. Homopolymers or copolymers with increasing polyvinyl alcohol compositions generally offer increasing compatibility with the fluorocarbon compounds. Variation in the thermodynamic and thermophysical properties of certain fluorocarbon compounds may be obtained by substituting (existing) higher homologs of the fundamental fluorocarbon. For example, a family of five (homolog) fluids, the "Freon E-series", is manufactured by DuPont, with higher homologs currently under development.

Silicate Esters

Monsanto's Coolanol transport fluid series is a family of silicate ester coolant/dielectric fluids. The Coolanol fluids are characterized by very small vapor pressure and high specific heat as compared to Freon fluorocarbons. These characteristics yield smaller elastomer tube wall thickness (for pressure retention) and excellent thermal performance, respectively. However, pumping power penalties are large for the Coolanol fluids due to their large viscosities. Maximum (recommended) bulk fluid temperatures range from 250°F for Coolanol 15 to 400°F for Coolanol 45. Low temperature operation may be extended to -140°F for Coolanol 15 and to -85°F for Coolanol 45. The Coolanol fluids are compatible with aluminum, iron, copper, copper alloys, silver alloys, brass, cadmium plated steels,

solders and brazing materials. Several elastomers are compatible with the Coolanol fluids, including synthetic rubber, fluorocarbons, nitrile and some fluorosilicones. Compatibility of thermoplastic polyurethane, polyvinyl chloride (Tygon), fluoroelastomer (Viton) and perfluoroelastomer with Coolanol 15 has been demonstrated by Vought for 50-day duration ambient tests. In general, the Coolanol fluids are quite similar to the hydrocarbons in overall flammability characteristics. The products of combustion of silicate esters (i.e., Coolanol fluids) include silica (silicon dioxide), which is usually of small particle size and appears as smoke. Silicate esters are characterized by the tendency to hydrolyze when in contact with water, thus requiring some protective measures to avoid water contamination. The Coolanol fluids are essentially nontoxic. Coolanol 15 is somewhat volatile (relative to the other Coolanol fluids), and at high temperatures, the vapor is moderately toxic. Chevron International is also a manufacturer of silicate ester fluids.

Hydroxyl Ethers (Glycols)

Glycols, also called diols, are characterized by two hydroxyl groups. The hydroxyl groups contribute water solubility and hygroscopicity and also provide reactive sites. The extent to which the hydroxyl groups influence the properties of the molecule depends upon the position of the hydroxyl groups, the length of the hydrocarbon chain, and the presence of branched chains and repeating ether linkages. In effect, the more closely the molecule resembles a hydrocarbon, the more it acts like a hydrocarbon. Repeating ether groups in "polyols" introduce hydrogen bonding, with its attendant influence on solubility. The ethylene series is completely water soluble at room temperature. Hygroscopicity does, however, decrease as the chain lengthens. The propylene series loses its water solubility as the chain lengthens. Aqueous glycol solutions exhibit minimum freezing points at about 60 - 65% glycol, by weight. Boiling points of aqueous glycol solutions are increased with increasing glycol composition and are greatly enhanced as the glycol composition increases above 80-90%, by weight. All of the pure glycol solutions have vapor pressures under 0.1 mm of mercury at 20°C (68°F). In order of decreasing vapor pressure, the glycols are grouped as: propylene glycol, hexylene glycol, ethylene glycol,

dipropylene glycol, diethylene glycol, triethylene glycol and tetraethylene glycol.

Ethylene glycol is a colorless, practically odorless, low-volatile, hygroscopic liquid. It is completely miscible with water and many organic liquids. Ethylene glycol is the lowest molecular weight fluid of the glycol series, it is about 50% more hygroscopic than glycerol at normal room temperatures and humidities. The appearance and properties of diethylene glycol are similar to those of ethylene glycol. Diethylene glycol is considerably less volatile than ethylene glycol and it dissolves various resins and gums and many organic materials. Diethylene glycol may thus be a poor choice as a transport fluid in contact with elastomer materials. Triethylene glycol is a colorless liquid with a slight, sweet odor. Its properties closely resemble those of diethylene glycol, but has a higher boiling point. Tetraethylene, propylene, dipropylene and hexylene glycols are also similar in behavior to the simpler glycols. 2-Ethyl-1, 3-hexanediol (ethohexadiol U.S.P) differs from the aforementioned glycols by its longer hydrocarbon chain, thus yielding low volatility and limited water solubility. Its compatibility with elastomers is unknown, but is most likely limited. 1, 2, 6 - Hexanetriol is a stable, high-boiling liquid that is completely miscible with water. It differs from the other glycols by having three hydroxyl groups, thus characterizing it as a very strong solvent. Other glycols include polyethylene and polypropylene glycols, characterized by large viscosities, and would therefore be inferior transport fluids (at least from a pumping power and flow stability viewpoint). Elastomer compatibility of all of the glycol fluids would largely be a function of the hydroxyl group inertness with respect to the elastomer material.

Silicone Fluids

Chemically, silicone fluids are quite different from all other materials. Whereas organic hydrocarbon fluids have a basic structure of carbon-carbon atoms, silicone fluids have a basic structure of silicon-oxygen linkages similar to the Si-O linkages in other high temperature materials (quartz, glass and sand). It is this linkage that contributes to the outstanding high temperature characteristics and general inertness of silicone fluids. In addition, many organic hydrocarbon fluids contain

some degree of unsaturation where carbon atoms are joined together by double bonds. The double bonds are the sites of attack by oxygen, particularly at high temperatures. Because most silicone fluids contain no double bonds, they are extremely resistant to oxygen attack - even at high temperatures over long periods of time. Several types of silicone fluids may be synthesized through the use of a variety of organic side groups along the polymer chain: methyl, ethyl, propyl, butyl, phenyl carboxyalkyl, hydroxyalkyl, cyanoalkyl and aminoalkyl. Of these, methyls and phenyls are used most frequently; consequently, the two most common (and most useful) silicone fluids are dimethyl polysiloxane polymer and methyl phenyl polysiloxane polymer.

Silicone fluids offer a relatively small viscosity change with temperature. (Petroleum oils and dibasic acid esters exhibit large changes of viscosity with temperature in relation to most silicone fluids.) Silicone fluids are also characterized by shear stability, excellent resistance to breakdown at high temperatures and low surface tension. Dimethyl polysiloxane fluids have pour points below -120°F and may be operated at temperatures up to 500°F . Methyl phenyl polysiloxane fluids may be used from about -80°F to 500°F . Extended storage of silicone fluids at low temperatures will produce no precipitation since no additives are present. When frozen solid for prolonged periods, silicone fluids do not deteriorate and when returned to operating temperatures will perform as effectively as before. Except for the very low viscosity products, the nominal specific gravity range for silicone fluids is 0.94 to 0.98. Incorporation of phenyl molecules in the polymer increases specific gravity. Dimethyl silicones have the lowest surface tension values and these are largely independent of viscosity. The surface tension of methyl phenyl fluids is somewhat greater than that of dimethyl fluids, but is still much lower than that of organic fluids. Silicone fluids, except for the low viscosity dimethyl materials (≤ 20 centistokes), show exceptionally high flash points. The low viscosity dimethyl fluids, being short chain polymers, are more volatile. The self-extinguishing characteristics of non-volatile high molecular weight silicone fluids are due to the large temperature difference between the flash and fire points. Auto-ignition temperatures of both dimethyl and methyl phenyl silicone fluids are above 850°F .

The low molecular weight, low viscosity silicone fluids behave as solvents in the presence of plastics and resins.

3.5.2 Materials Screening

Fluid Selection Criteria

Selection of a transport fluid for the soft tube configuration of the Inflatable Radiator concept is based on several factors. Characteristics of the candidate transport fluids which have a major influence on fluid selection are: boiling point (or vapor pressure), flash point, pour point (freezing point), elastomer compatibility, thermodynamic and transport properties and toxicity. Essentially, all of the fluid characteristics are important in proper fluid selection, but a few minimum requirements must be met for the fluid to be a possible choice. Due to a concurrent requirement in selection of the most flexible elastomer available/possible (and consequently an elastomer of low strength), the criteria for vapor pressure has been defined as being under one atmosphere at 250°F (i.e., normal boiling point of the fluid must be greater than 250°F). Consequent to this restriction on the fluid's vapor pressure, tube wall thickness requirements for meteoroid protection will be inclusive of those for pressure retention. The fluid operating temperature range has been defined as -100°F to 250°F which is considered to be inclusive of high and low temperature applications for the Inflatable Radiator concept.

Selection of the proper fluid for low temperature operation is not entirely dependent upon pour point. The fluid viscosity at low temperatures dictates the minimum allowable return temperature for a given radiator inlet temperature. For heat rejection systems facing deep space, unstable operation of the radiator occurs if the return temperature drops below the minimum allowable temperature which, in most cases, is well above the fluid pour point. The resulting behavior of the radiator, when rejecting heat to an environment with equivalent temperature below the transport fluid pour point (i.e., a radiator facing deep space), has been observed to be freezing in one flow path with subsequent freezing in adjacent tubes, and eventual freezing of at least a large portion of the radiator. The subject of flow stability is addressed later in this report concerning the soft tube Inflatable

Radiator thermal vacuum test and feasibility demonstration and in Reference (8). The flow stability problem limits the choice of transport fluids to fluids other than those with moderate-to-high viscosity at lower temperatures (in addition to the increased pumping power penalty incurred by use of the higher viscosity fluids.)

The data available on toxicity is limited, with the only quantitative data indicated for the Freon fluorocarbons, Table 10. None of the fluids evaluated by Vought appear to be hazardous in handling, assuming normal handling procedures are observed. Table 10 lists the fluids evaluated on an initial screening basis. The fluids which warrant further evaluation are those for which sufficient data are available and which remain liquid at pressures under one atmosphere over the temperature range of -100°F to 250°F . Second level screening and final fluid selection are discussed in Section 3.5.3.

Screening Tests

Screening tests consisting of chemical compatibility, bonding, flexibility and thermal exposure testing have been performed using several of the tubing materials indicated in Table 9. Room ambient temperature chemical compatibility tests have been conducted at Vought using Freon E-2 and Coolanol 15 together with each of the tubing materials listed in Table 11. Also indicated in Table 11 are the results of 11-, 20-, and 30-day chemical compatibility tests. The chemical compatibility tests were conducted at room ambient temperature and pressure using typically a one-inch length of tubing material immersed in a small beaker containing the transport fluid. Chemical compatibility was determined by changes in physical appearance, weight change and swelling of the elastomer. Perhaps the most quantitative measure of chemical compatibility is the amount of elastomer swelling incurred when in contact with the fluid. Swelling of tubing materials is easily measureable and, in the absence of changes in surface appearance, is considered to be indicative of elastomer/fluid compatibility. The two fluids selected

TABLE 11 ROOM AMBIENT TEMPERATURE
CHEMICAL COMPATIBILITY TESTS

Exposure Time (Days)	% SWELLING $\frac{R_t - R_i}{R_i} \times 100$					
	Freon E-2			Coolanol 15		
	11	20	30	11	20	30
Tubing Material						
MP-1485 Ester-Based Polyurethane	0	0	-2	0	1	1
MP-1280 Ether-Based Polyurethane	0	1	1	1	2 1/2	3
MP-1880 Ether-Based Polyurethane	0	0	0	0	0	0
8831-63A ECD-006 Perfluoroelastomer	(1)	-	-	0	0	0
8831-63B ECD-006 Perfluoroelastomer	12	27	28	0	0	0
Viton B Fluoroelastomer	0	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	0	0
SR-200 Silicone rubber	-	5	5	-	38	40
Neoprene W	1/2	1	1	(2)	1 1/2	1 1/2
TPR-1600 Thermoplastic Rubber (Polyolefin)	2	2	2	4	4	4
TPR-1900 Thermoplastic Rubber (Polyolefin)	1/2	1	1	7	7	8
Moxness Silicone Rubber	1 1/2	2	2	39	40	40
R-3603 Tygon Polyvinyl Chloride	1	2	2	0	-5	-8 1/2 ⁽³⁾

- (1) 8831-63A ECD-006 (Standard grade of perfluoroelastomer) deteriorated in less than three days in the presence of Freon E-2, with complete collapse of the tubing structure.
- (2) Neoprene W is apparently compatible with Coolanol 15, with very little swelling and no obvious loss of flexibility. However, the Coolanol solution became increasingly yellow, whereas Coolanol is normally clear.
- (3) Immersion of Tygon (PVC) in Coolanol 15 caused shrinkage of the elastomer, as well as greatly decreased flexibility. Flexibility decreased to about that of teflon, at room ambient temperature.

with which to conduct the chemical compatibility tests, Freon E-2 and Coolanol 15, were chosen to be representative of the more applicable transport fluids, Table 10. As indicated in Table 11, the MP-1880 polyurethane, 8831-63A and -63B ECD-006 perfluoroelastomers and Viton B fluoroelastomer did not swell in the presence of Coolanol 15. Also, Coolanol 15 had a limited effect on the MP-1485 and MP-1280 polyurethanes and Neoprene W, although discoloration of the Coolanol solution was observed with Neoprene W. Substantial swelling of silicone rubber in Coolanol 15 was observed; whereas diameter reduction and significant loss of flexibility of polyvinyl chloride (Tygon) in Coolanol 15 was observed. Compatibility with Freon E-2 was indicated for MP-1880 polyurethane; and minor effects of E-2 on MP-1485 and MP-1280 polyurethanes, Viton B, Neoprene W, Tygon, one grade of silicone rubber and the polyolefin thermoplastics were noted. Substantial swelling of the low temperature formulation of perfluoroelastomer, 8831-63B, in E-2 was obtained; the standard grade of perfluoroelastomer, 8831-63A, completely deteriorated in the presence of E-2 in about three days. Of the tubing material/fluid combinations tested by Vought, the only resulting tubing material which lost its flexibility was Tygon (polyvinyl chloride) in Coolanol 15. This loss of flexibility is presumably due to loss of the plasticizer while in the presence of Coolanol.

Flexibility tests of the tubing materials listed in Table 11 were conducted at room ambient temperature, 220°F, -100°F and -320°F (LN₂ temperature). With little exception, the tubing materials were more flexible at 220°F than at room ambient temperature. For the high temperature tests, the tubing material samples were placed in individual aluminum containers located in an air-circulating oven maintained at 105°C (221°F). Since immediate provisions for maintaining the transport fluids at elevated and reduced temperatures were not available, the flexibility tests were conducted with the tubing materials in air at elevated temperature, and in air immediately subsequent to immersion in dry ice (solid CO₂)/Acetone and immersion in liquid nitrogen. Results of the flexibility tests are shown in Table 12. Direct comparison of the flexibility of each of the elastomers with that of

Table 12 Results of Elastomer Flexibility Tests

MATERIAL	ID X OD (Approx)	FLEXIBILITY			
		75°F	220°F	-100°F	-320°F
MP-1880 Polyurethane	1/16 X 1/8	Moderately Flexible	Increased Flexibility	Bending over 1/8" Mandrill w/moderate force (by hand)	No Flexibility
MP-1485 Polyurethane	1/8 X 1/4	Moderately Flexible	Permanent Lon- gitudinal Curl; slightly yellowed.	(1/4" Mandrill)	No Flexibility
MP-1280 Polyurethane	1/16 X 1/8	Moderately Flexible	Increased Flexibility	(1/8" Mandrill)	No Flexibility
8831-63A Perflu- oroelastomer	1/8 X 5/16	Moderately Flexible	Increased Flexibility	No Flexibility	No Flexibility
8831-63B Perflu- oroelastomer	1/8 X 5/16	Moderately Flexible	Increased Flexibility	No Flexibility	No Flexibility
Viton B Fluoroelastomer	1/4 X 9/32	Flexible; Crinkles when bent	Increased Flexibility	No Flexibility Shattered when bent	Shattered when bent
SR-200 Silicone Rubber	1/16 X 5/32	Extremely Flexible	Increased Flexibility	Very Flexible at -80°F	Small Flexibility
Neoprene W	1/8 X 3/8	Moderately Flexible	Increased Flexibility	No Flexibility	No Flexibility
TPR-1600 Thermo- plastic rubber	1/8 X 7/32	Flexible; crinkles when bent	Elongates permanently when stretched	No Flexibility; Permanent crinkle when bent	Brittle (Shattered)
TPR-1900 Thermo- plastic rubber	3/16 X 9/32	Flexible; crinkles when bent	Elongates permanently when stretched	No Flexibility; permanent crinkle when bent	Brittle (Shattered)
Moxness Silicone Rubber	14 AWG (.069 X .101)	Extremely Flexible	No change from 75°F	Small loss in flexibility from 75°F	Small flexibility
R-3603 Tygon Poly- vinyl Chloride	1/8 X 1/4	Moderately Flexible	Increased Flexibility	No Flexibility	No Flexibility

the other elastomers was difficult due to the variation of sizes encountered in obtaining samples. Qualitatively, the tubing materials may be ranked in order of increasing flexibility as: thermoplastic rubber, Neoprene W, Viton B, polyurethane, perfluoroelastomer and silicone rubber. Several other materials evaluated by Vought, Table 9, were either nonobtainable or unknown at the time of testing (EPDM, ethylene vinyl acetate, ethylene ethyl acrylate) or were judged to be too stiff to compete as alternate tubing materials (butadiene - acrylonitrile, polyester). As indicated earlier, it was recognized by Vought that a thorough screening of plastic, rubber and elastomer materials may still leave some existing materials unrecognized. It is believed, however, that some variation of most of the available flexible materials has been identified.

Elevated temperature chemical compatibility tests were possible for Coolanol 15 without reflux condensing, due to the low vapor pressure of the fluid, and were conducted using the materials listed in Table 11 for which zero elastomer swelling was observed (viz., perfluoroelastomer, Viton B and MP-1880 polyurethane). Three-day duration tests were performed with samples of Viton B and both grades of perfluoroelastomer immersed in Coolanol 15 at a temperature of $200 \pm 10^{\circ}\text{F}$. The results of these tests were evaluated in terms of changes in physical appearance (i.e., swelling, color change, etc.). The perfluoroelastomer did not undergo any perceivable changes in surface appearance or size. Thus, at least from data indicated from the ambient immersion tests and the three-day elevated temperature tests, both the standard and low temperature formulations of perfluoroelastomer are quite compatible in Coolanol 15. The usual differences between members of a family of transport fluids (i.e., Collanols 15, 20, 25, 35, 40 and 45) are the transport and thermophysical properties; usually, the solubility of the fluid with other materials does not vary significantly between members of the same fluid family. Thus, it is expected that perfluoroelastomer would be compatible with any of the Coolanol silicate ester fluids. (Similar compatibility is expected of the Freon "E-series" fluids for elastomers which have been shown to be compatible with at least one of the "E-series" fluids.) Behavior of Viton B in Coolanol 15 at 200°F for three days showed a shrinkage of about 8% in diameter, with no apparent loss of flexibility.

Elevated temperature chemical compatibility tests were conducted with several samples of MP-1880 polyurethane immersed in Coolanol 15 for continuous exposure in excess of 500 hours (21 days) at temperature levels of approximately 140, 160 and 180°F. These tests were performed in support of the basic Inflatable Radiator program change to incorporate a more flexible tubing material (as compared to FEP Teflon) in the soft tube design scaled test article. As indicated above, MP-1880 polyurethane was found to be one of the most promising alternate tubing candidates, used in conjunction with Coolanol 15 as the transport fluid. Significant discoloration (yellowing) was observed in the 180°F MP-1880 samples. The 160°F samples were moderately discolored and the 140°F samples were only slightly discolored. It was also observed that longitudinal curling of the polyurethane samples increased with increasing temperature. Earlier hot case exposure test results for MP-1880 polyurethane/Coolanol 15 at 230°F for 72 hours indicated similar behavior in discoloration and curling. Pressure testing of the 230°F - 72 hour sample and the 160°F - 500 hour sample showed no apparent loss in strength, as these samples were capable of withstanding 300 psia burst pressure for approximately one-half hour (virtually equivalent results as for the MP-1880 sample which had undergone no chemical compatibility tests).

3.5.3 Materials Analysis and Selection

The transport fluids in Table 10 that may be considered after applying the fluid selection criteria of Section 3.5.2 are General Electric F-44 and F-50; Freons E-3, E-4 and E-5, and Coolanols 15 and 25. For a given environment heat load and radiator configuration that has tube wall thickness dictated by meteoroid protection (i.e., the tube wall thickness required for micrometeoroid protection is greater than that required for fluid pressure retention), the fluids may be compared directly by requiring equivalent fluid ΔT thru the radiator. This is tantamount to requiring equal heat removal capabilities for each fluid. Thus for each fluid, the mass flowrate is determined and, together with the fluid transport properties, pressure drop and pumping power penalty may be determined. Table 13 shows the results of this analysis, where the pumping power penalty is compared to the baseline fluid (R-21). Shown in Table 14 are tube wall thickness requirements for the elastomers that were compatible with either Freon E-2 or Coolanol 15 and their associated wall

temperature_drop. -

The wall ΔT is essentially the same for all of the final tubing candidates. Table 13 indicates that from a pumping power requirement standpoint, Coolanol 15 is superior to the other fluids. Availability, cost, compatibility and extended testing has resulted in the choice of Coolanol 15 as the preferred transport fluid and MP-1880 polyether urethane as the preferred tubing material.

TABLE 13

FINAL SELECTION CRITERIA FOR TRANSPORT FLUID

<u>FLUID</u>	<u>ΔP(PSI)</u>	<u>PUMP POWER(LBM)</u>	<u>$\frac{\text{PUMP POWER}}{(\text{PUMP POWER})_{R-21}}$</u>
E-3	75.1	149.2	5.7
E-4	132.9	259.3	9.9
E-5	217.6	417.3	15.9
F-44	3044.	7038.	269.0
F-50	Insufficient property data (but similar to F-44)		
C-15	58.4	124.7	4.8
C-25	171.9	357.1	13.6

TABLE 14

TUBING WALL THICKNESS AND ΔT SUMMARY

<u>TUBING</u>	<u>DENSITY</u> <u>(SP GR)</u>	<u>THERMAL</u> <u>CONDUCTIVITY</u> <u>(BTU/HR-FT-°F)</u>	30-DAY	
			<u>T</u> <u>(IN)</u>	<u>ΔT</u> <u>(°F)</u>
FEP Teflon	2.15	.11	.037	4.05
MP-1485	1.04	.12	.053	4.56
MP-1280	1.04	.12	.053	4.56
MP-1880	1.04	.12	.053	4.56
ECD-006	2.0	~ .11	.038	4.13
Viton B	1.4	~ .11	.046	4.71

3.6 Engineering Model Inflatable Radiators

Engineering model test articles were fabricated and tested in the Vought Space Environment Simulator. Drawing No. T-213-SK03 - Inflatable Radiator Soft Tube Concept, and T-213-SK04 - Inflatable Radiator Hard Tube Concept give full scale details of the test articles. Both drawings have been transmitted to the NASA Technical Monitor. Figures 32-39 are photographs of the engineering models.

3.6.1 Soft Tube Test Article

The soft tube model is 37" wide x 72" long and contains twenty equally spaced transport tubes. The test article simulates one panel of the 3-panel flight configuration defined in Vought drawing T-213-SK01 and shown in Figure 2. The test article is smaller in size and does not have the watchspring retraction subsystem of the full scale system.

Figure 40 sketches the general overall test article configuration and its principal elements. The article was mounted horizontally in the test chamber, and rolls out on guides with deployment similar to a party whistle. The tubing is constructed from polyurethane and is arranged in U-shaped flowpaths which begin and end at adjacent manifolds located at the end of the panel nearest the deployment box. The tubing is bonded between two sheets of fin material with SR-585 adhesive. The fin material and inflation tubing were fabricated by Sheldahl Advanced Products Division. Each layer of the fin material consists of two mils of Teflon coated with 12,000 Å of silver. The inflation tubing was inserted into sleeves formed at the sides of the radiator, and the radiator was deployed from a 6" dia. spool by pressurizing the tubing with nitrogen gas at 15 psi. No watchspring retraction system is incorporated in the test article. Instead, the rewind moment applied by the watchspring is simulated by a cable which is wound around the 6" dia. spool and retracted by an electric motor.

The purpose of the deployment box is to permit simulation of deployment from a stowage compartment in the spacecraft into a cold space environment. The box simulates a 20°F stowage compartment and is pulled away from the radiator immediately following deployment so that the inflatable panel can be exposed to a well-defined chamber environment for thermal vacuum heat transfer measurements. A multilayer insulation curtain

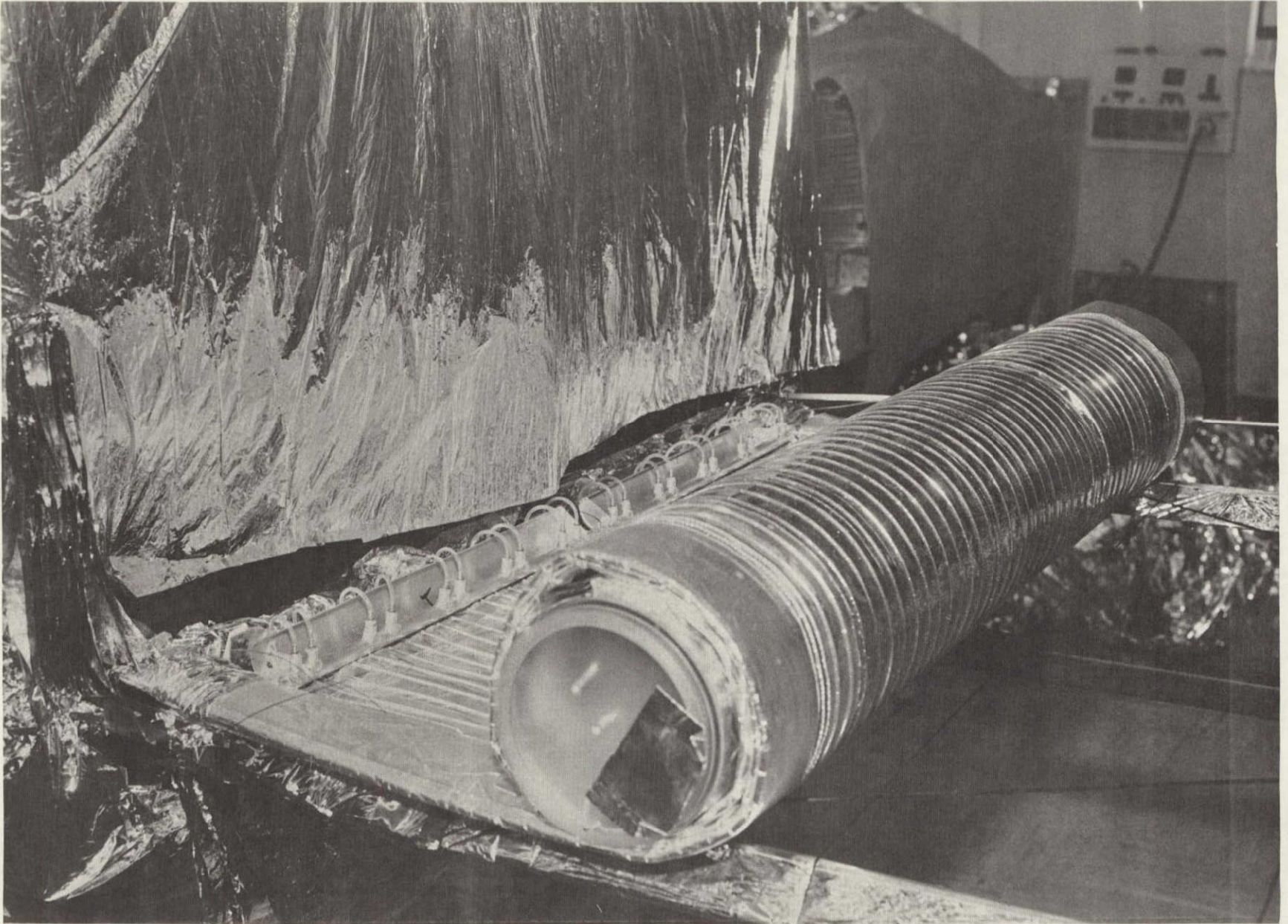


FIGURE 32 HARD TUBE FLEXIBLE RADIATOR TEST ARTICLE

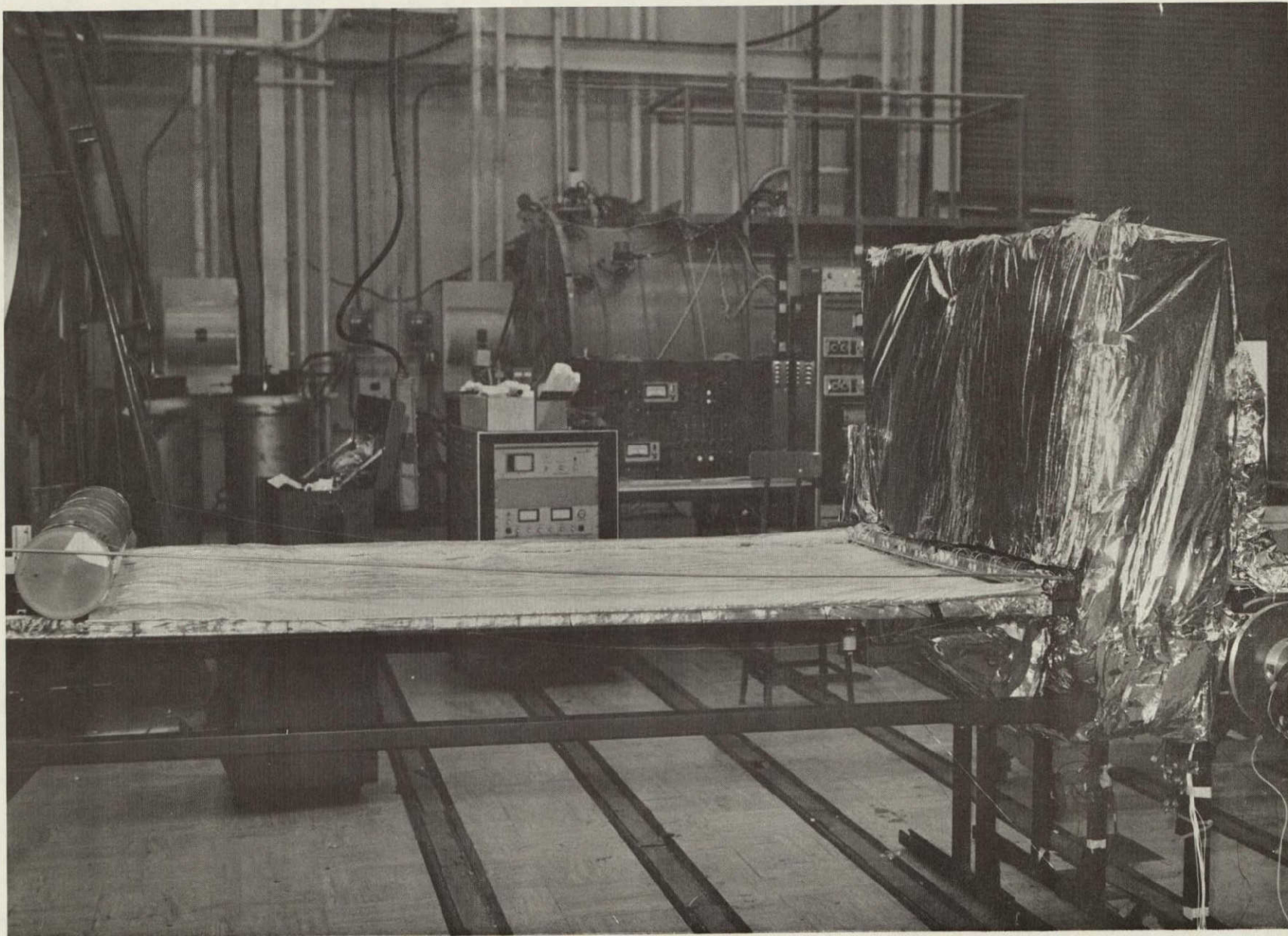


FIGURE 33 HARD TUBE FLEXIBLE RADIATOR TEST ARTICLE

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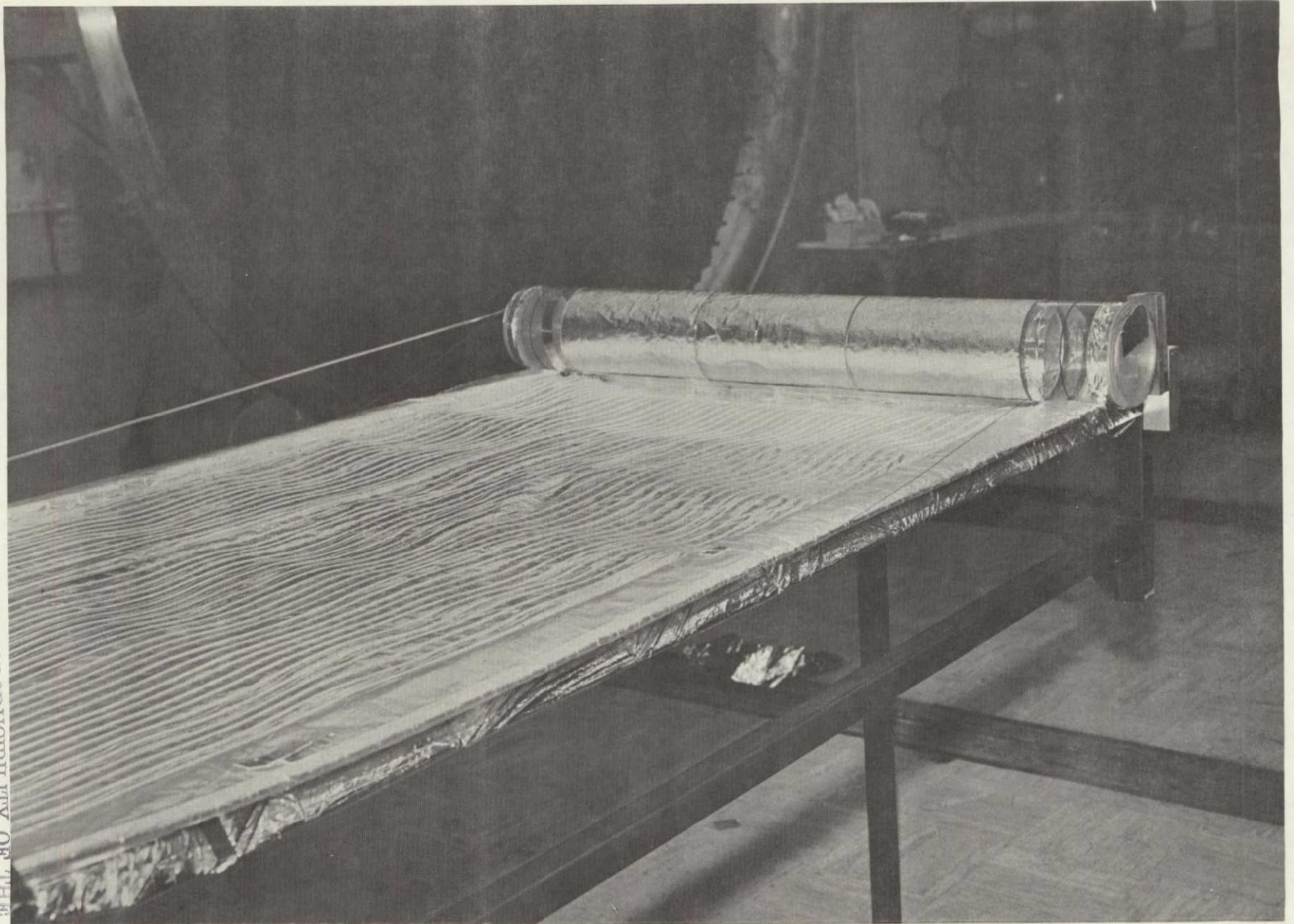


FIGURE 34 HARD TUBE FLEXIBLE RADIATOR TEST ARTICLE



FIGURE 35 HARD TUBE FLEXIBLE RADIATOR TEST ARTICLE

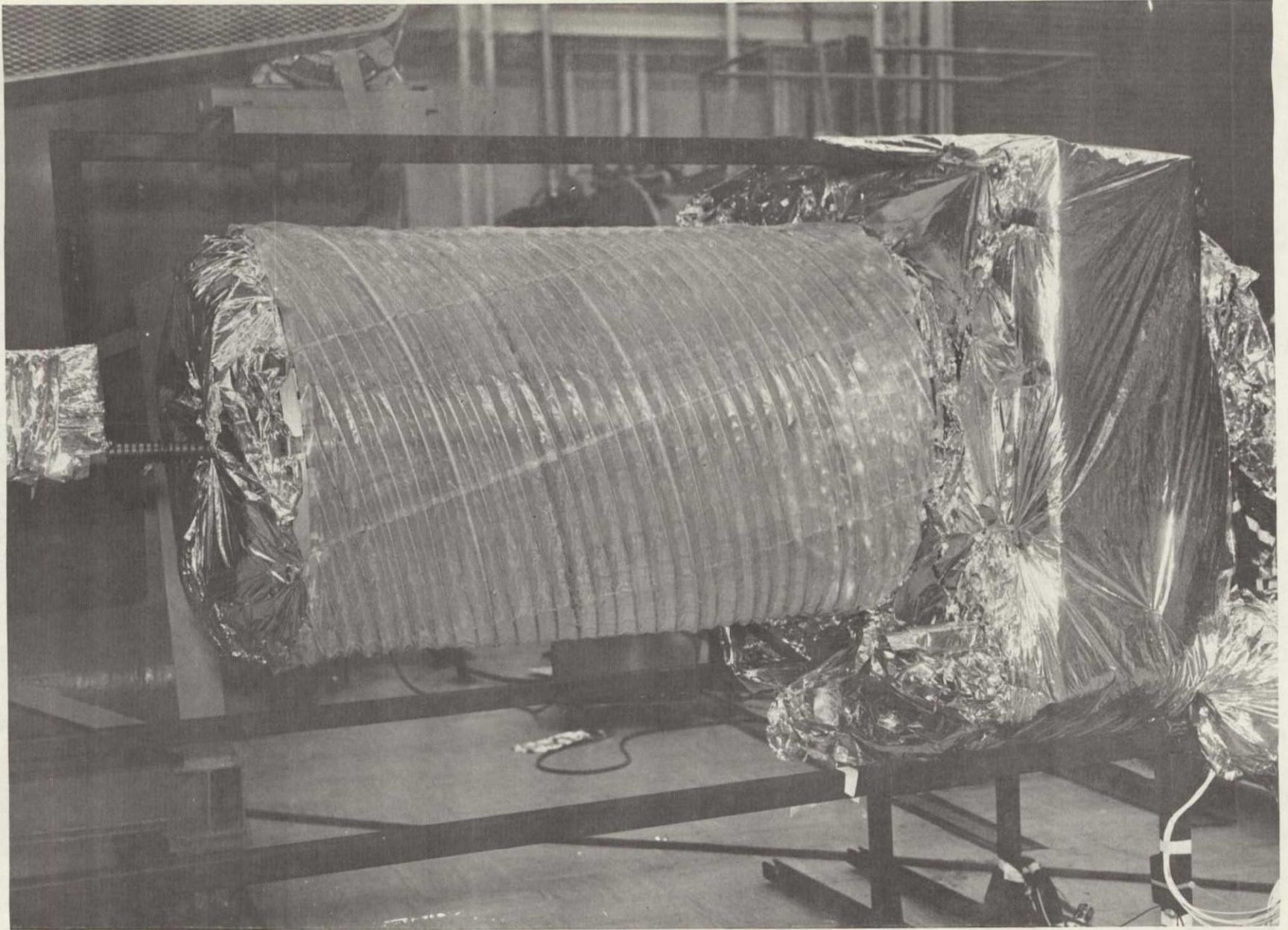
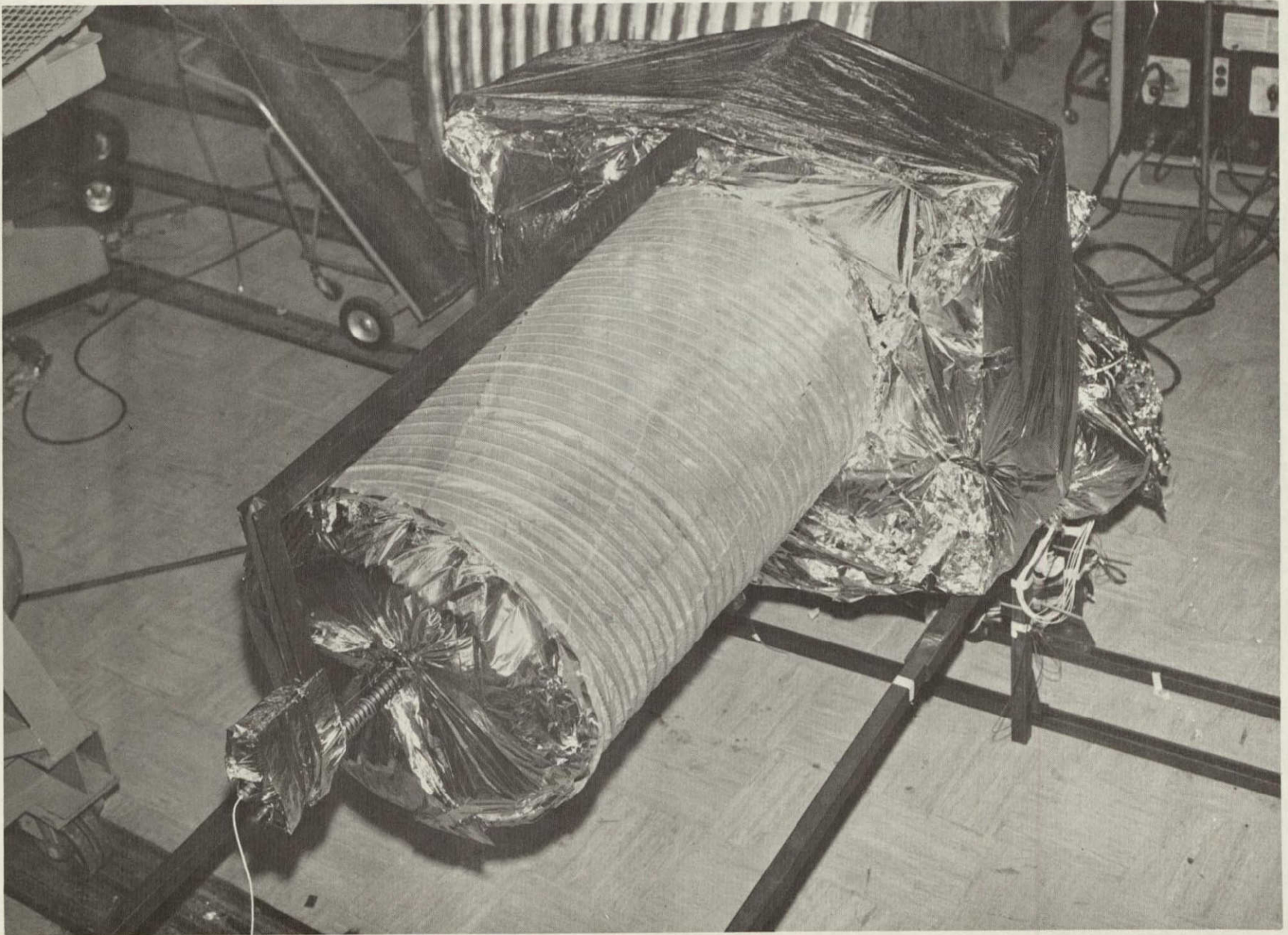


FIGURE 36 SOFT TUBE FLEXIBLE RADIATOR TEST ARTICLE



121

FIGURE 37 SOFT TUBE FLEXIBLE RADIATOR TEST ARTICLE

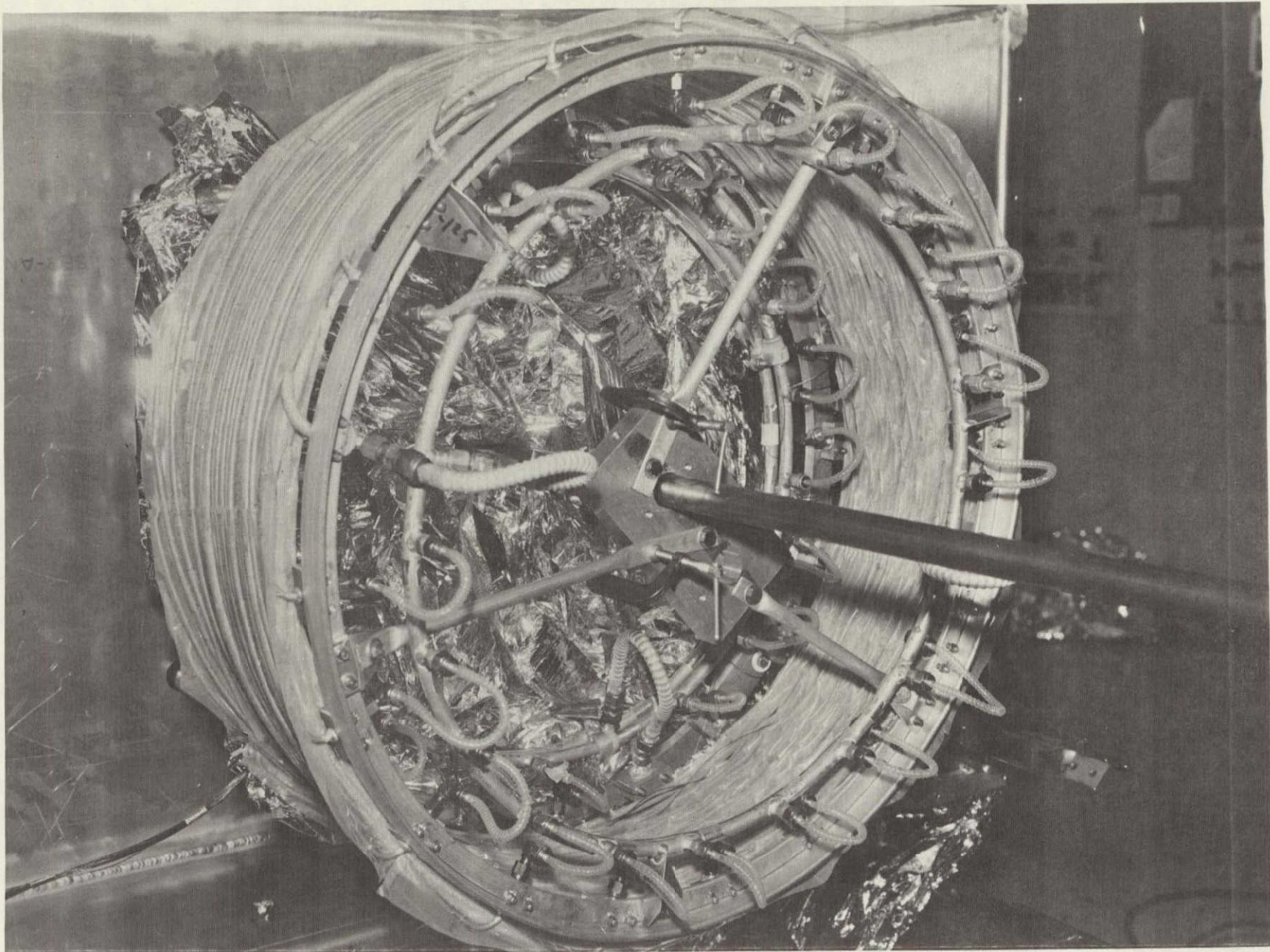


FIGURE 38 SOFT TUBE FLEXIBLE RADIATOR TEST ARTICLE

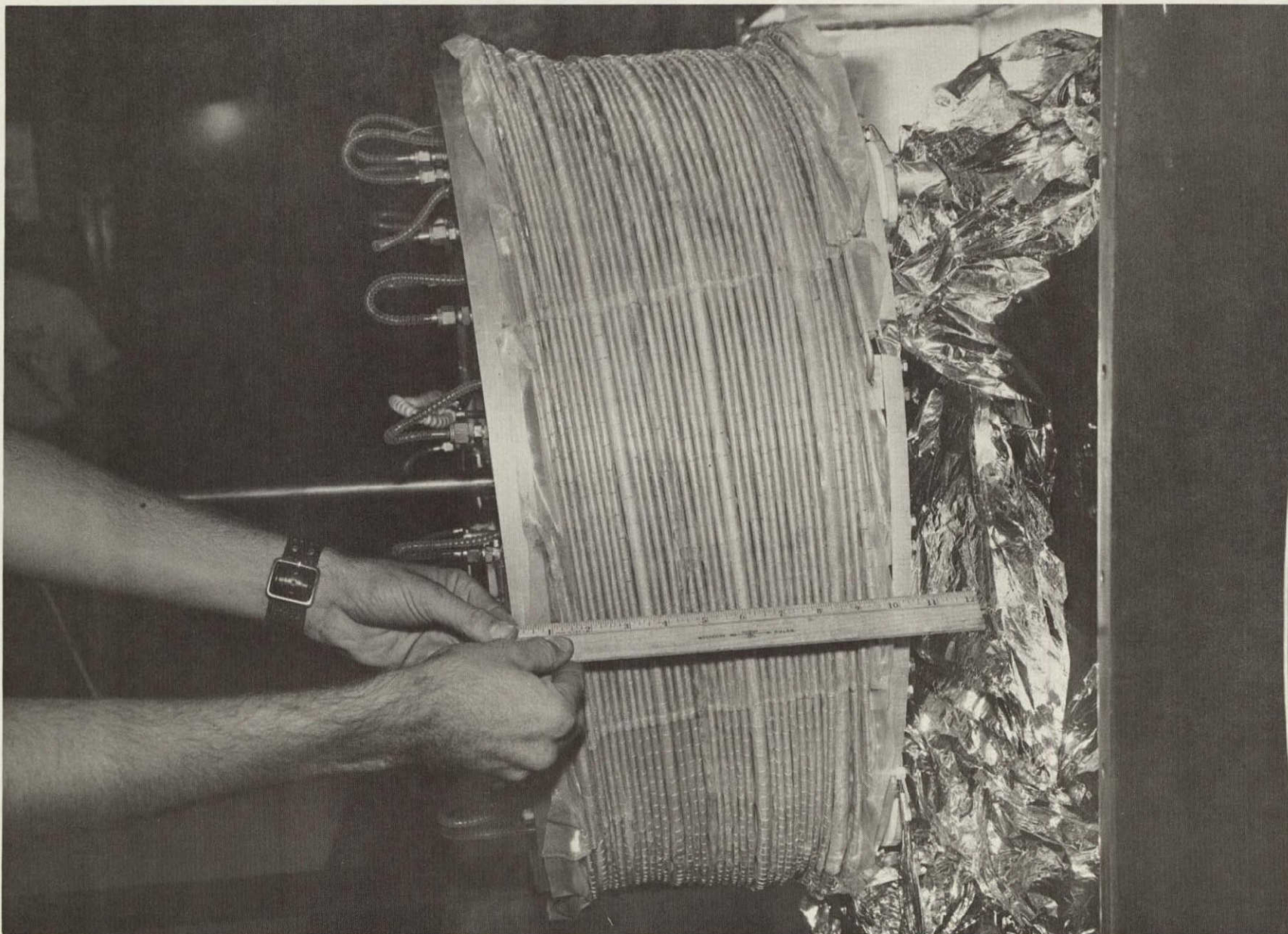


FIGURE 39 SOFT TUBE FLEXIBLE RADIATOR TEST ARTICLE

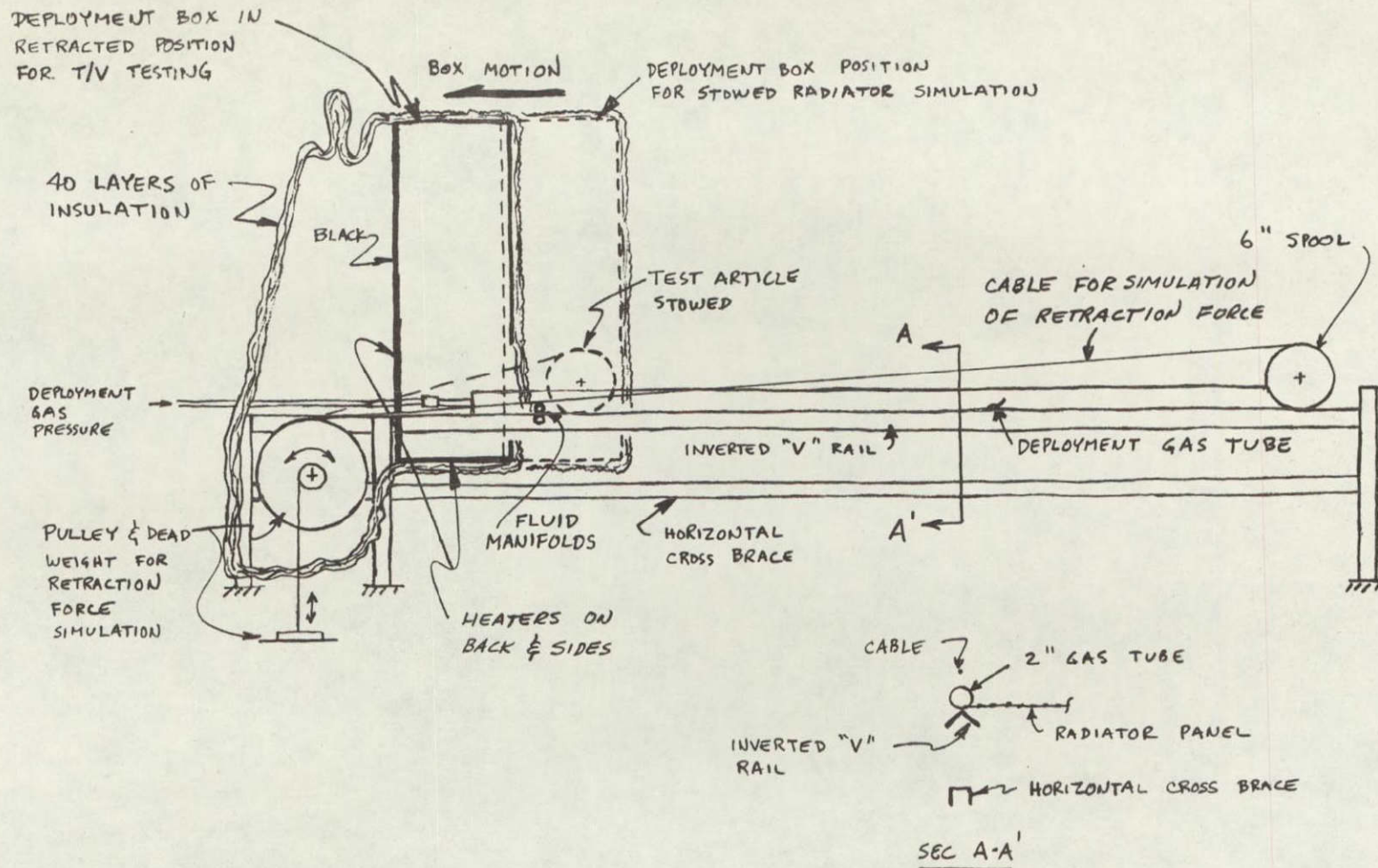


FIGURE 40 SOFT TUBE TEST ARTICLE CONFIGURATION

3. Demonstrate structural integrity over the range of expected nominal and limit case operational environments under steady state and transient conditions.
4. Obtain experimental data on tube and fin temperature drops and tube-to-tube and longitudinal gradients to evaluate test article integrity and analytical procedures.

Since the engineering models are not full scale it was not possible to test them at the correct flowrates while maintaining the fluid outlet temperatures at the value which would occur with a full scale system. Therefore, test sequences were executed with the flowrate adjusted to give the correct outlet temperature but incorrect Reynolds number, and with the correct Reynolds number but incorrect outlet temperature.

Table 15 summarizes the test sequence for the hard tube radiator. Test points 1-4 were conducted before the radiator was flexed as required in retraction and deployment to obtain baseline performance data for assessing possible damage which might occur in deployment/retraction. For test point 5 the radiator was subjected to several deployment/retraction cycles at ambient conditions to obtain spring force data and to observe how the radiator fin material reacts to the stress of deployment and retraction. Test points 6, 7, and 8 were designed to evaluate the radiator performance after repeated deployment and retraction in a cold vacuum environment.

Table 16 gives the test sequence for the soft tube engineering model. The test article was deployed and retracted approximately 50 times at room ambient conditions prior to thermal vacuum testing, and was deployed from a 70°F box in a -310°F vacuum environment at the beginning of the test. Test points 1, 2, 3, and 7-B were executed to establish the steady state performance characteristics of the fully deployed radiator, and test points 6-B and 6-C to determine the heat rejection at partial deployment. Test point 4 demonstrated that the system would function at the high temperature operating limit, and test point 2-A demonstrated that the system thermal performance had not degraded during the test.

TABLE 15 HARD TUBE INFLATABLE RADIATOR TEST OUTLINE

<u>TEST POINT</u>	<u>TEST CONDITIONS</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>
1	-310°F Environment, Representative T_{in} and T_{out}	Performance prior to deployment
2	0°F Environment, Representative T_{in} and T_{out}	Performance prior to deployment
3	0°F Environment, Representative Flowrate	Design Re., 65°F avg. temp
4	0°F Environment, 160°F Inlet Temperature	Hot Limit Structural Integrity
5	Ambient Retraction/Deployment	Deployment Data
6	0°F Environment, Vacuum Deployment	Deployment Data
6-A	Same as Test Point 1	Effect of Deployment
6-B	Same as 6-A, But Radiator Half Retracted	Retraction/Deployment in Cold Envirn.
6-C	Same as 6-A, But Radiator Fully Retracted	Retraction/Deployment in Cold Envirn.
6-D	Same as 6-A	Retraction/Deployment in Cold Envirn.
7-B	-40°F Environment, Representative T_{in} and T_{out}	Intermediate Environment
8-A	Same as 7-B After 5 Retraction/Deployment Cycles	Intermediate Environment
8-B	Same as 7-B After 10 Retraction/Deployment Cycles	Intermediate Environment
7-A	-310°F Environment, Low Flow Cold Soak	Structural Integrity
7-C	Same as Test Point 1	Effects of Test

TABLE 16 SOFT TUBE INFLATABLE RADIATOR TEST OUTLINE

<u>TEST POINT</u>	<u>TEST CONDITIONS</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>
A	Ambient Retraction/Deployment	Deployment Data
B	-310°F Environment, Vacuum Deployment	Deployment Data
1	-310°F Environment, Representative T_{in} and T_{out}	Steady State Performance
2	0°F Environment, Representative T_{in} and T_{out}	Steady State Performance
3	0°F Environment, Representative Flow Rate	Steady State Performance
7-B	-30°F Environment, Representative T_{in} and T_{out}	Steady State Performance
6-B	Same as 7-B, but Radiator Half Retracted	Steady State Performance
6-C	Same as 7-B, but Radiator Fully Retracted	Steady State Performance
4	0°F Environment, 160°F Inlet Temperature	Hot Operating Limit
2-A	Same as Test Point 2	Effects of Test

Several test points were planned which could not be completed. Test point 4 of Table 17 was designed to test the hot operating limit of the hard tube radiator. The system became inoperable when the flexible Teflon tubing connecting the aluminum tubing to the manifolds began to leak Freon into the vacuum chamber. The failure occurred when the fittings joining the Teflon and aluminum loosened because of cold flow of the Teflon at elevated temperature and pressure. Test points 7-a and 7-c were designed to demonstrate that performance would not degrade after the radiator had operated at extremely low temperatures. It was not possible to operate the radiator at the conditions of low flow scheduled for test point 7-a because an instability occurred which caused the flow to stagnate in most of the parallel flow passages. Post test analyses showed that the flow stability is predictable from the properties of the Coolanol 15 transport fluid. It was necessary to warm the environment simulation cold walls to allow the radiator to recover from the flow instability. Insufficient LN₂ remained to re-cool the shroud after the flow had been re-established. Therefore, test point 7-C could not be executed. Test point 2-A was scheduled in place of 7-C to determine the effects of the test on the radiator performance.

3.6.3.1 Test Set-Up

Figure 42 shows the arrangement of the test article and environment simulation shroud in the Vought 12' chamber.

Environment Simulation

Environment simulation was effected with a 6' isothermal shroud. The closed end of the 6' shroud was inserted toward the lamphouse. The back plate was installed so that the viewing/illumination cutout (about 15-1/2" x 34-1/2") is on the lower half of the plate, and viewing of the test article was through the lower 2 rows of solar ports. (Deployment of the test article is toward the lamphouse). To make room for the test article, deployment box, deployment mechanism and deployment supports it was necessary to "stand off" the 6' shroud door plate several feet. The resulting ring-shaped gap in the 6' shroud cold wall was insulated with

TABLE 17 TEST POINTS NOT COMPLETED

<u>TEST ARTICLE</u>	<u>TEST POINT</u>	<u>TEST CONDITIONS</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>
Hard Tube	4	0°F Environment, 160°F Inlet	Teflon Tubes Leaked
Soft Tube	7-A	-310°F Environment, Cold Soak	Flow Instability Occurred
Soft Tube	7-C	-310°F Environment, Repeat Test Point 1	Warmed Shroud to Recover Flow

covers the front of the box as shown in Figure 40. The radiator panel pushes the curtain out of the way as it unrolls, then the box is retracted from over the manifold area.

Test article instrumentation consists of thermocouples located on the tubes, fins, and manifold. The thermocouples are designed and fabricated as an integral part of the test article.

3.6.3 Hard Tube Test Article

The hard tube engineering model is 28" dia. x 45" long and contains twenty parallel flow 3/16" dia. aluminum transport tubes. The test article was fabricated as a joint effort of the Vought Materials Laboratory and Space Environment and Systems Test Laboratory. The test article simulates the flight configuration defined in Drawing T-213-SK02 and shown in Figure 1. The test article is smaller in size and does not have the STEM retraction subsystem or the fluid loop components of the full scale system.

Figure 41 sketches the general overall test article configuration and it's principal elements. The article was mounted horizontally in the test chamber to minimize gravity effects and was supported during deployment on a steel bar passing through the center of the radiator as shown in Figure 38. Loads are transmitted between the radiator and support bar through ball bearings which reduce friction forces during deployment.

The test article cylinder diameter and number of tubes is 2/3 scale relative to the flight article. The coil helix angle is 20° at the extended length of 45", and about 1.4 turns of each coil is required. The spring was wound at a free length of 48" (about 21° helix) in order to obtain a preload of about 1.8 lb at the extended length. Eighteen of the tubes are 3/16" O.D. 6061-T6 Aluminum, and the remaining two are 3/8" O.D. 6061-T6. The 18 small tubes carry the transport fluid from the supply manifold to a similar collection manifold at the opposite end of the radiator. The two large tubes pick up fluid at the collection manifold and deliver it to a return manifold at the bottom of the coil. The return tubes are spaced 180° apart. Centerline spacing of the tubes is 1.5" when the coil is extended. A support ring on each end of the cylinder is provided

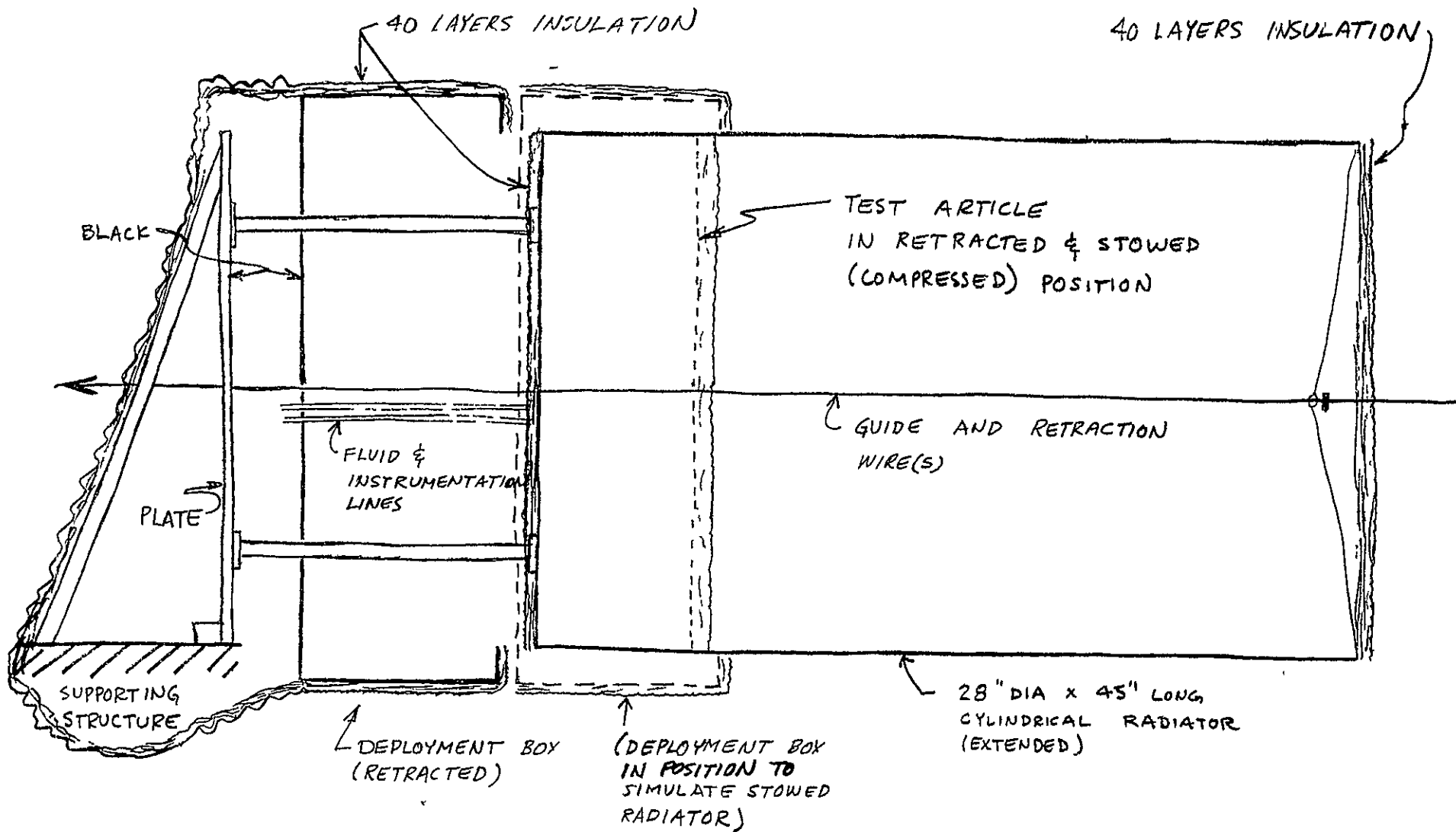


FIGURE 41 HARD TUBE TEST ARTICLE CONFIGURATION

40 layers of multilayer insulation. All coldwalls of the 6' shroud were also insulated with about 40 layers.

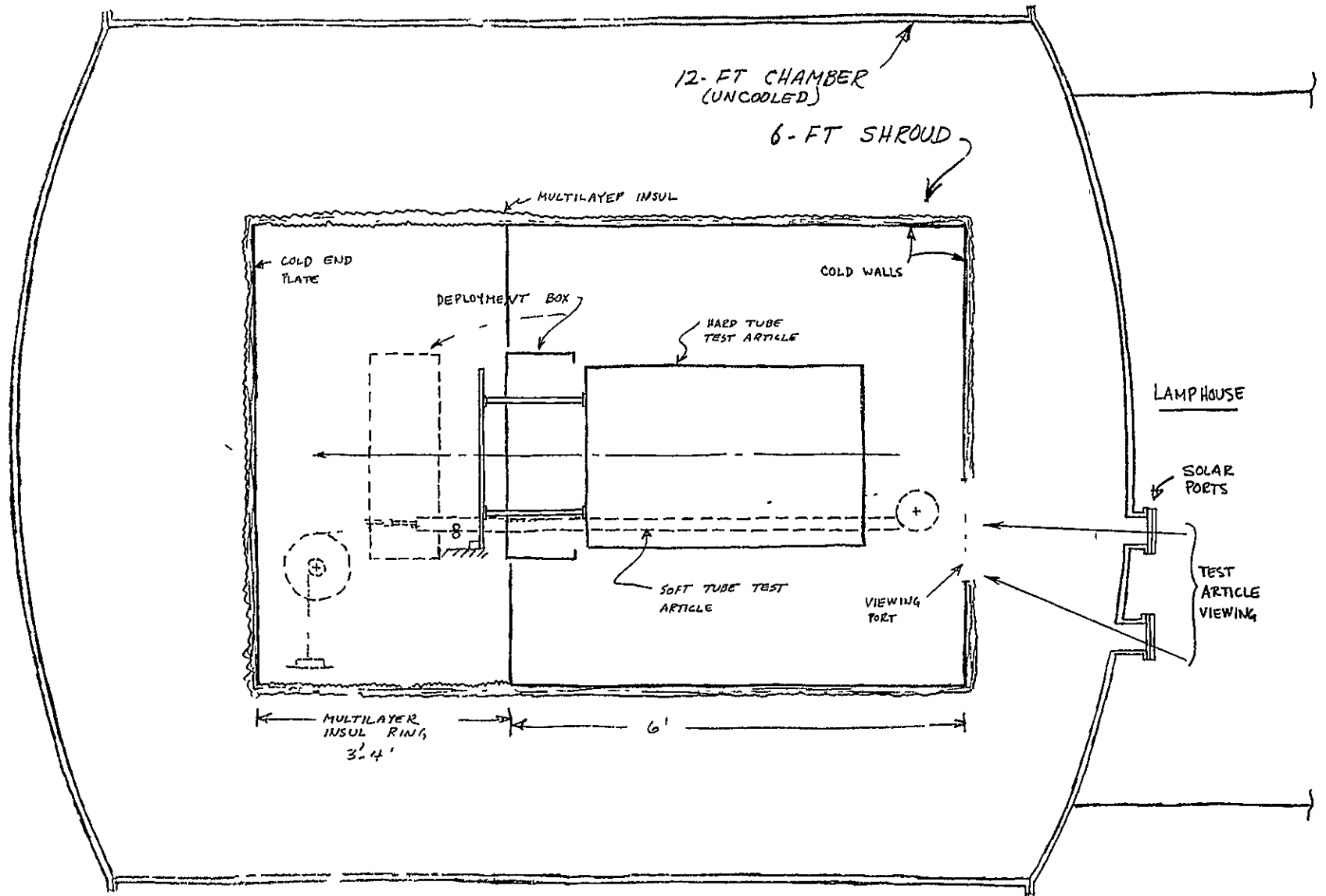
For cold case runs the 6' shroud and chamber cold trap were cooled with LN₂. (Cooling of the main chamber walls was not required.) For hot case (TP2, 3, and 4) and intermediate case (TP7B) tests the shroud was cooled to slightly below 0°F and -30°F, respectively, by flowing chilled GN₂ through the 6' shroud LN₂ passages. For transition from cold-to-hot conditions (TP1-to-2 and TP7B) and chamber warmup it was necessary to purge the LN₂ with GN₂.

The existing chamber GN₂ warmup system and blower were used for GN₂ cooling of the shroud, with LN₂ injection upstream of the heater to provide temperature depression.

A deployment box was used to simulate the Inflatable Radiator stowage compartment. For thermal vacuum deployment tests (TD3, TP5B) it was necessary to heat the box to about 70°F prior to deployment, then retract the box and shut-off its heater power after deployment to thermally remove the box from the test. A multilayer insulation blanket (40 layers) was applied to the front (test article face of box) and sides of the box (extending around the support structure as shown in Figures 40 and 41) to further isolate it from the Inflatable Radiator and the chamber. For the hard tube test article the front of the box was insulated only outside the area defined by the four test article support legs. To compensate an insulation blanket about 28 inches in diameter was applied to the bottom of the hard tube test article "cylinder". A similar blanket was applied to the top. For the soft tube test article the multilayer insulation was installed in such a way to allow the insulating blanket to re-cover the front of the box after deployment.

Deployment/Retraction Mechanism

The previously mentioned guide bar through the center of the hard tube test article was used in connection with appropriate actuators/releases to allow the radiator to deploy by itself from the deployment box. The actuators provided the capability for remotely retracting the radiator for testing in the vacuum environment. A retraction mechanism for the deployment box, which allows the box to be withdrawn



134

FIGURE 42 ARRANGEMENT IN CHAMBER

clear of the test article, was also provided. During ambient deployment tests (TP5A) the forces required to retract the hard tube radiator (about 30#) were measured with a scale. Forces for full extension to 45" were also measured at that time.

The deployment system and associated support and force measurement equipment for the soft tube test article are defined in the referenced drawings. A nitrogen bottle and regulator/indicator were provided which are capable of pressurizing the 2" gas inflation tubes to up to 30 psig. Weights for the pulley system used to simulate the flight retraction system restraint forces were supplied for calibrating purposes, and restraint forces vs inflation pressure were determined during ambient deployment tests. Actuators for retracting the soft tube radiator remotely were provided for thermal vacuum testing.

Viewing

Final positioning of the test articles and shroud in the chamber considered the necessity to observe the proper deployment during thermal vacuum testing. Lights (remotely switched on), mirrors, and a scale to verify extent of deployment were installed in the shroud in such a way as to provide minimum thermal interference. During ambient tests video-tape and still photography films of the deployment were recorded.

Flow Bench

The hard tube test article was tested with Freon 21 in the flow loop. Flow in the range from about 10 pph to 500 pph was required. System pressure was regulated to avoid damage to the test article. For protection of the Teflon flexlines, the test article inlet pressure was not operated above 100 psig (referenced to vacuum) for any test point except TP4. Test point 4 is a limit case, and pressure at the test article inlet was increased to 120 psig (referenced to vacuum) to avoid Freon 21 flashing.

The soft tube test article was tested with Coolanol 15 in the flow loop. Coolanol 15 is a very low vapor pressure fluid (10 mmHg @ 200°F) and, thus, system pressure was driven by flow pressure drop. Since Coolanol 15 is also highly viscous, large delta-p's occur. Maximum test article pressure drop at the highest flowrate of about 125 pph is approximately 20 psi. Flowbench changes and operating procedures to use Coolanol 15

avoided test article inlet pressures in excess of 70 psia (referenced to vacuum) to protect the Urethane 1880 tubes.

Hard Tube Test Article Instrumentation

Figure 43 and 44 show the approximate locations of the 50 thermocouples on the hard tube article. The thermocouples attached to the tubes, manifolds, and structure (#36 guage Cu-Cn) were spot-welded. The fin root and midpoint thermocouples (#40 guage Cu-Cn) were sewn into the fin material. Thermocouple leads were run parallel to the tube spirals.

Other test article instrumentation included fluid inlet and outlet temperature and differential temperature, as specified in Figure 45 using the same instrumentation as previously used for element tests of Reference (7). Also, fluid inlet pressure and inlet-to-outlet delta-P should be measured at the test article fluid inlet/outlet.

Soft Tube Test Article Instrumentation

Figure 46 shows the 50 thermocouple locations on the soft tube article. The fin and tube thermocouples were laminated into the test article during fabrication, and are #40 guage Cu-Cn. The installation is like that of the square-foot soft tube test article, Reference (6). Thermocouple leads were made to run parallel to the tubes. Thermocouples attached to the manifolds and other metal structure were spot-welded and are #36 guage Cu-Cn. Fluid temperature and pressure instrumentation for the soft tube test article was the same as for the hard tube article.

Facility Instrumentation

The deployment box was instrumented with three thermocouples, one on the back (facing the supporting plate), one on the side, and one on the front (facing the test article). The existing shroud thermocouple instrumentation was used (17 T/C's). One thermocouple was attached to the structural supporting plate behind the deployment box which mounts the hard tube test article. For the soft tube tests a thermocouple was required on the -155 mounting bracket which attaches the test article manifold assembly to the support rails. In addition, one of the "inverted-V" deployment rails was instrumented about midway between the vertical cross braces.

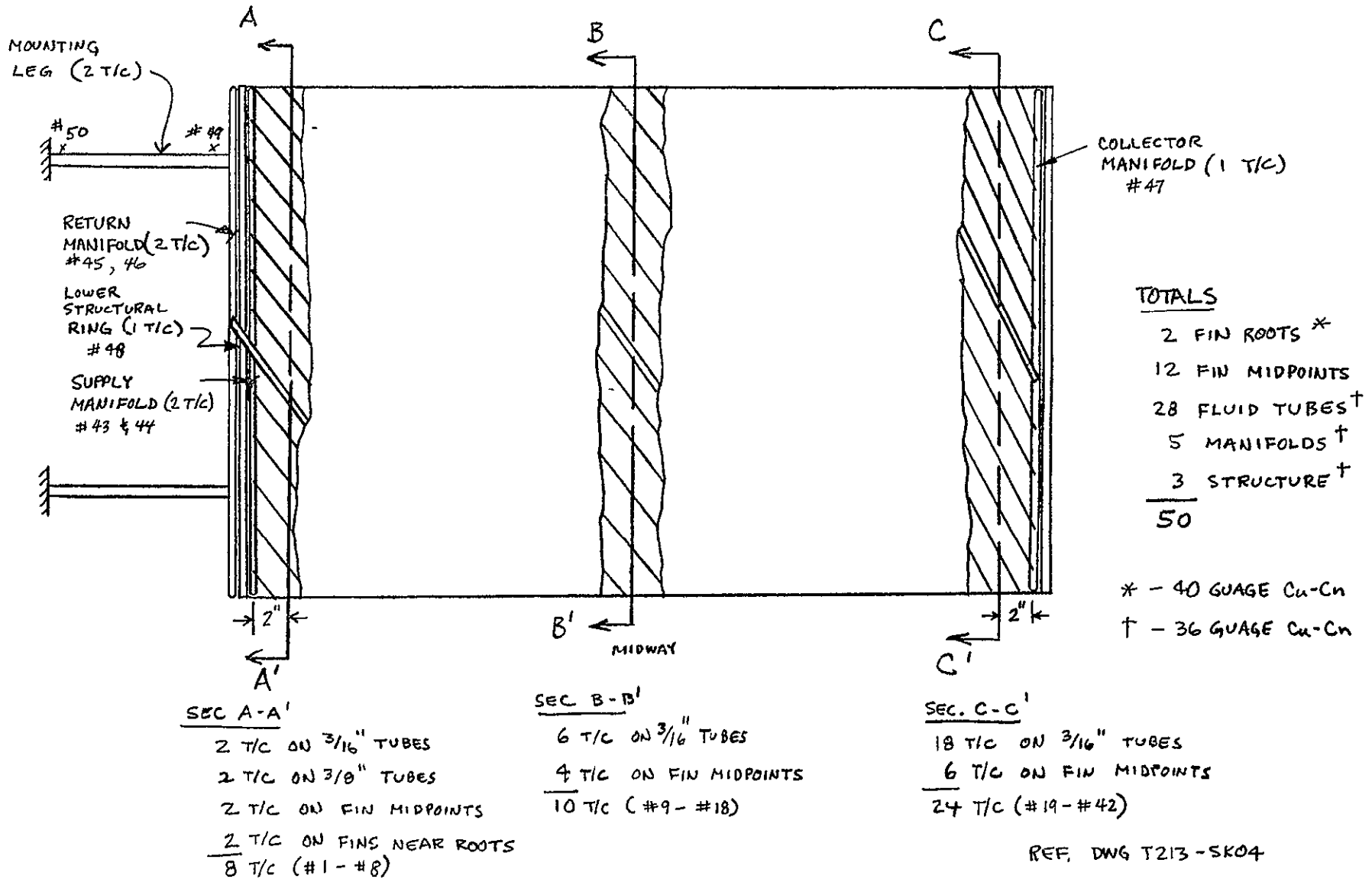


FIGURE 43 HARD TUBE TEST ARTICLE INSTRUMENTATION SUMMARY

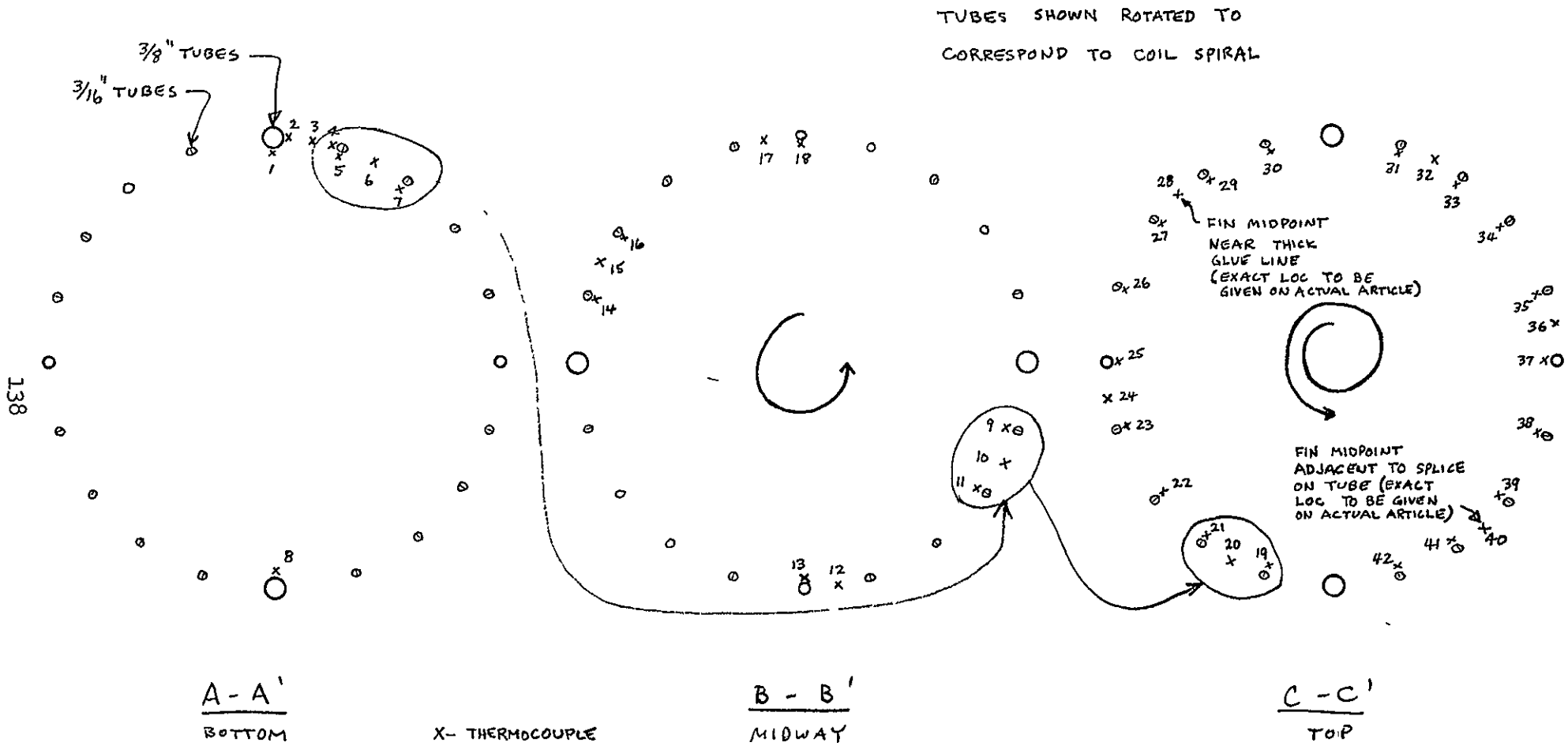
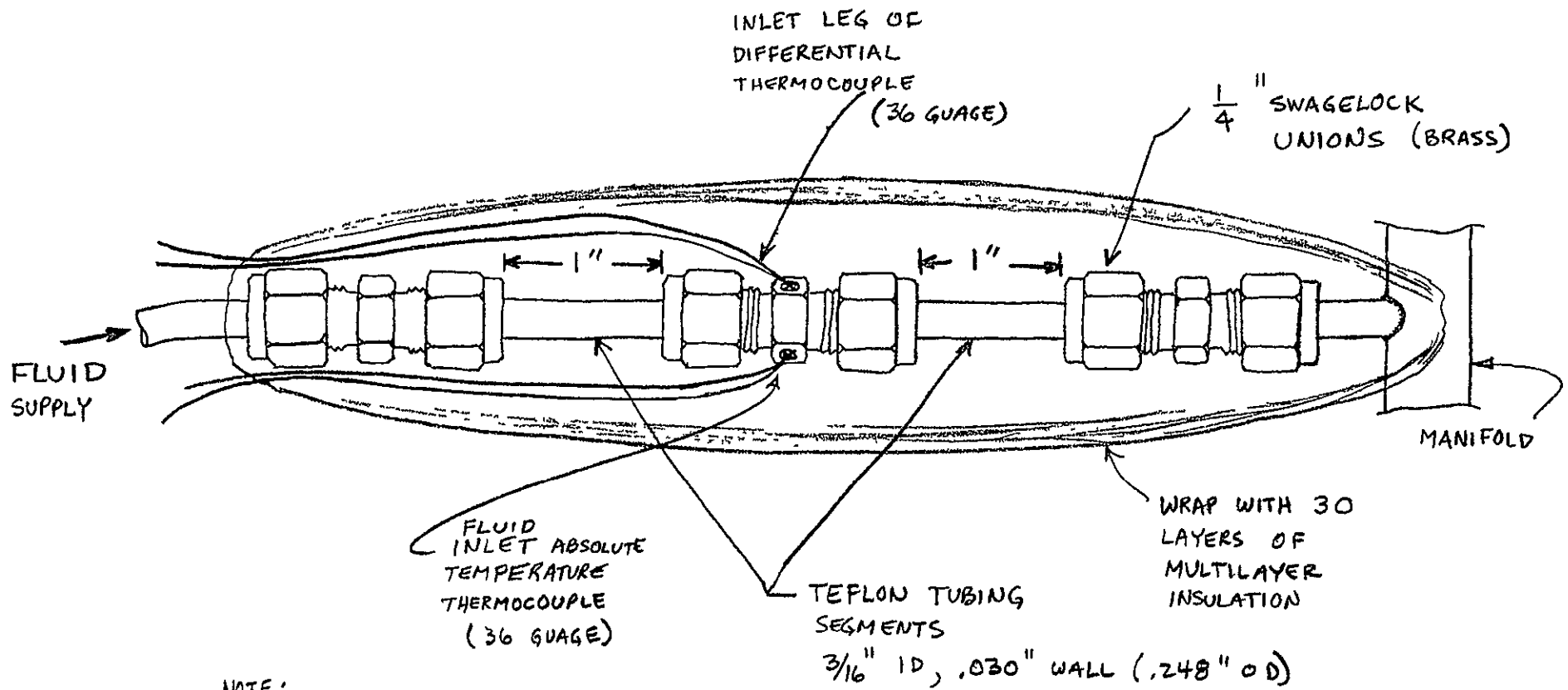


FIGURE 44 TUBE-FIN THERMOCOUPLE LOCATIONS



NOTE:

INLET INSTRUMENTATION
 SHOWN - TYPICAL OF OUTLET

FIGURE 45 FLUID INLET AND OUTLET TEMPERATURE INSTRUMENTATION

REPRODUCIBILITY OF THE ORIGINAL PAGE IS POOR

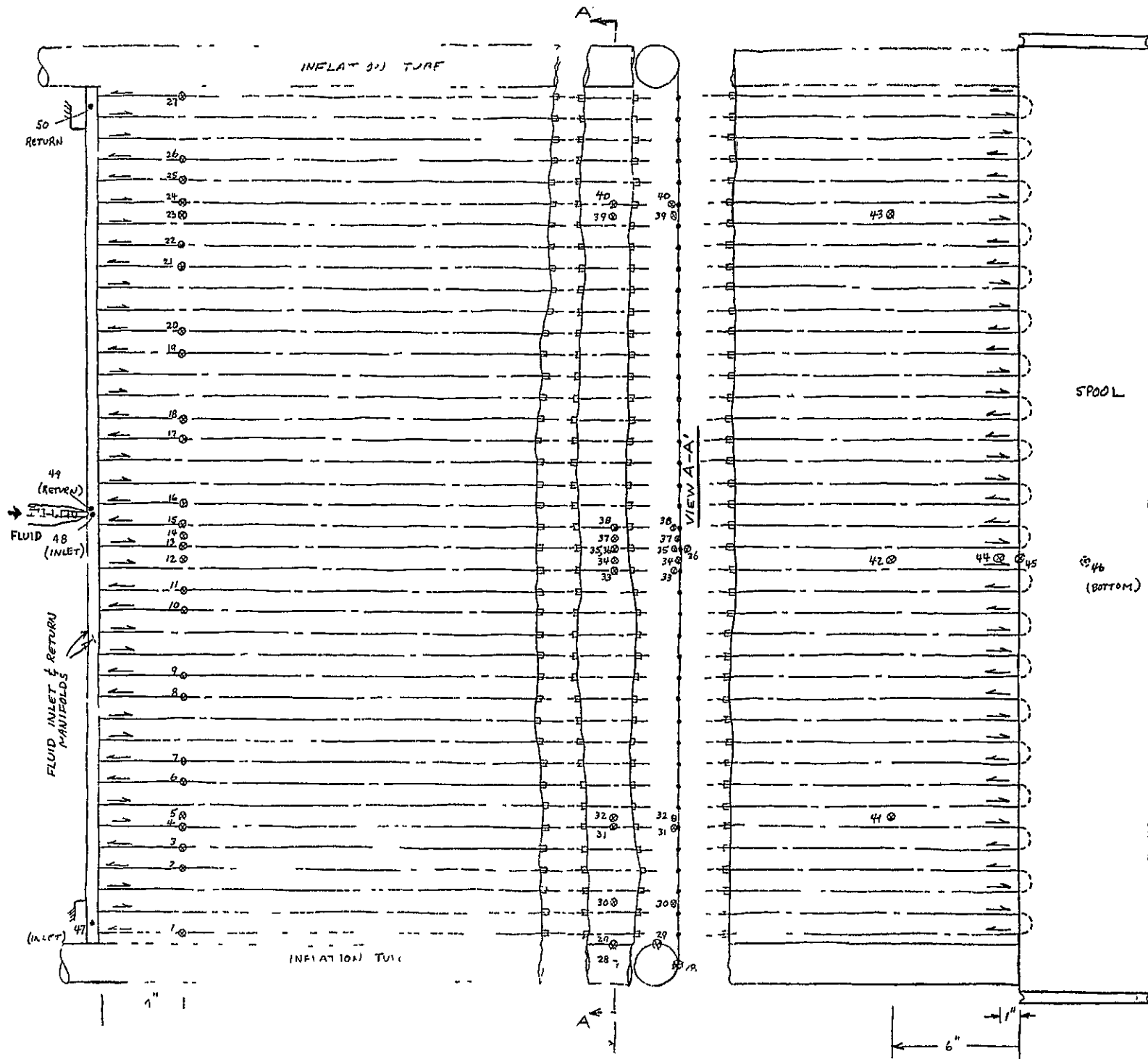


FIGURE 46 SOFT TUBE TEST ARTICLE INSTRUMENTATION

TABLE 18

DENSITY CORRECTION TO FLOWMETER READINGSHARD TUBE RADIATOR

TEST POINT	TEMPERATURE AT FLOWMETER (°F)	FLUID DENSITY (lb/ft ³)	CORRECTION FACTOR (W _(ACTUAL) / W _(INDICATED))
1	106.6	83.0	0.967
2	113.6	82.4	0.960
3	50	87.5	1.020
6-A	92	84.1	0.980
6-B	91	84.2	0.981
6-C	91	84.2	0.981
6-D	91	84.2	0.981
7-B	99	83.5	0.973
8-A	106	82.9	0.966
8-B	112	82.5	0.960
7-A	123	81.5	0.949
7-C	87	84.4	0.983

SOFT TUBE RADIATOR

1	70.	55.6	1.00
2	72.	55.6	1.00
3	70	55.6	1.00
7-B	70	55.6	1.00
6-B	70	55.6	1.00
6-C	70	55.6	1.00
4	71	55.6	1.00
2-A	71	55.6	1.00

Existing facility instrumentation was used to measure the following.

Flowrate. 10-500 pph Freon 21 (Hard Tube)
15-125 pph Coolanol 15 (Soft Tube)
Fluid System Pressures
Fluid Delivery and Return Temperatures to
Test Articles
Chamber Pressure
GN₂ Supply Temperature

Data Recording

Test article and facility data were recorded by hand on data sheets and selected data were relayed directly to a computerized data reduction system which stored the test data on magnetic tape and printed tabulated results at regular intervals. The printed output was relayed in real time by closed circuit television to a set at the flow bench. Fluid inlet and outlet absolute temperature and differential temperature using the thermally isolated Swagelock fitting arrangement were displayed on a digital voltmeter capable of reading to 0.001 mv. Both the test article and the fluid temperature indicators had a thermocouple running to an ice bath for a real-time check of accuracy. Flowmeter readings were corrected to account for fluid density variations with temperatures. Table 18 gives the correction factor for each test point.

Analysis of Test Environment

Figures 47 and 48 are approximate scale cross sections of the installations of the engineering model radiators in the test chamber. The figures show that the test environment consists of coldwalls, reflective aluminized mylar surfaces, and an open window. View factors from representative points on the two radiators to the environment surfaces are given in Figure 49. Analyses summarized in Figure 50 show that heat rejection is reduced by approximately 5% because of reflected radiation from the aluminized mylar and irradiation from the open window. Locally the heat rejection is reduced by about 9% near the base of the radiator, and by about 2% near the tip of the radiator.

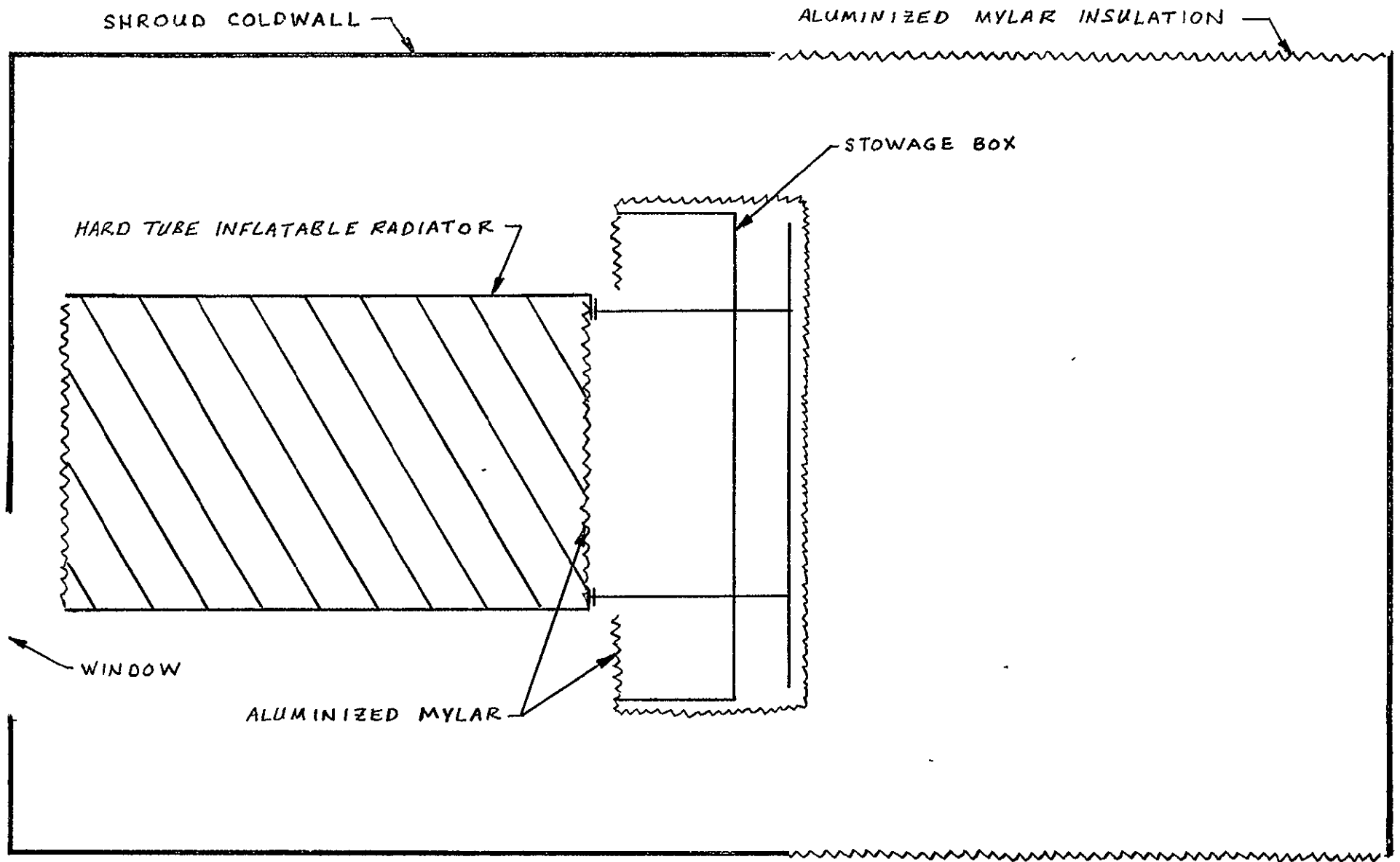


FIGURE 47
INSTALLATION OF HARD TUBE RADIATOR IN TEST CHAMBER

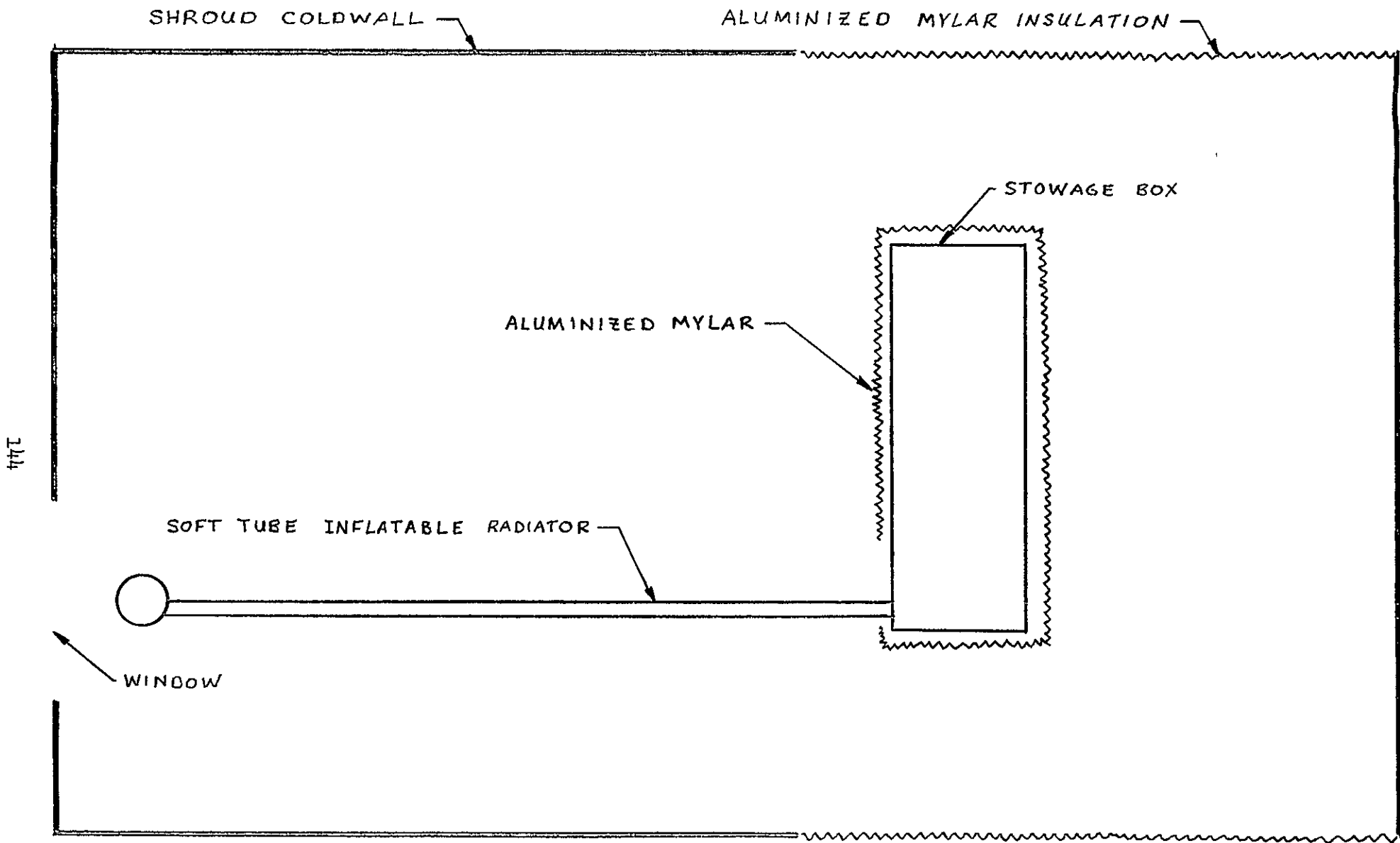
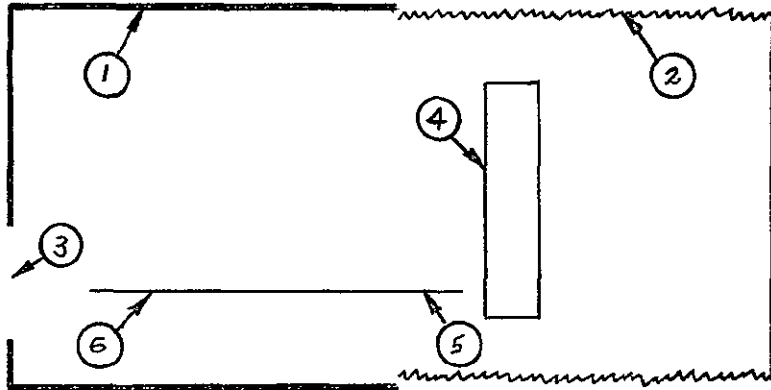


FIGURE 48
INSALLATION OF SOFT TUBE RADIATOR IN TEST CHAMBER



HARD TUBE RADIATOR

SOFT TUBE RADIATOR

$$F_{5-4} = 0.182$$

$$F_{5-3} = 0.020$$

$$F_{5-2} = 0.079$$

$$F_{5-1} = 0.719$$

$$F_{6-4} = 0.090$$

$$F_{6-3} = 0.061$$

$$F_{6-2} = 0.076$$

$$F_{6-1} = 0.774$$

$$F_{5-4} = 0.183$$

$$F_{5-3} = 0.001$$

$$F_{5-2} = 0.326$$

$$F_{5-1} = 0.490$$

$$F_{6-4} = 0.048$$

$$F_{6-3} = 0.006$$

$$F_{6-2} = 0.057$$

$$F_{6-1} = 0.989$$

FIGURE 49 SURFACE DEFINITION FOR TEST ENVIRONMENT ANALYSIS

FIGURE 50

ANALYSIS OF INFLATABLE RADIATOR TEST ENVIRONMENT

$$J_i = \epsilon_i E_{B_i} + \rho_i G_i$$

$$G_i = \sum F_{ij} J_j$$

$$(q/A)_i = J_i - G_i$$

$$(q/A)_R = \frac{\epsilon_R}{\epsilon_R + \rho_R (F_1 + F_3)} [E_{B_R} (F_1 + F_3) - F_1 E_{B_1} - F_3 E_{B_3}]$$

$$F_1 = F_{R-1} + \frac{F_{R-2} (F_{2-1} + F_{2-4} F_{4-1})}{1 - F_{2-2} - F_{2-4} F_{4-2}} + \frac{F_{R-4} (F_{4-1} + \frac{F_{4-2} F_{2-1}}{1 - F_{2-2}})}{1 - \frac{F_{4-2} F_{2-4}}{1 - F_{2-2}}}$$

$$F_3 = F_{R-3} + \frac{F_{R-2} (F_{2-3} + F_{2-4} F_{4-3})}{1 - F_{2-2} - F_{2-4} F_{4-2}} + \frac{F_{R-4} (F_{4-3} + \frac{F_{4-2} F_{2-3}}{1 - F_{2-2}})}{1 - \frac{F_{4-2} F_{2-4}}{1 - F_{2-2}}}$$

$$E_{B_3} \approx E_{B_R}$$

SOFT TUBE RADIATOR ($\epsilon \approx 0.67$)

TIP of radiator $q/A = 0.976 \epsilon_R (E_{B_R} - E_{B_1})$

BASE of radiator $q/A = 0.917 \epsilon_R (E_{B_R} - E_{B_1})$

HARD TUBE RADIATOR ($\epsilon \approx 0.84$)

TIP OF RADIATOR $q/A = 0.98 \epsilon_R (E_{B_R} - E_{B_1})$

BASE OF RADIATOR $q/A = 0.96 \epsilon_R (E_{B_R} - E_{B_1})$

Flow Calibration Tests

Prior to thermal vacuum testing the engineering model radiators were tested for uniformity of flow distribution by measuring the rate of flow in each individual tube. This was done by disconnecting the tubes from the outlet manifolds and flowing water through the radiator. The flowrates were determined by weighing the water collected during prescribed periods of time in glass beakers placed under each tube. The samples were collected simultaneously to eliminate the effects of small variations in total flow with time. Table 19 gives the percentage deviations from the mean flow per tube computed from data collected from several flow calibration tests of the two radiators. The results for the soft tube model show that tubes 1, 3, 7 and 13 have relatively low flow, and that tubes 4 and 16 have noticeably higher flow than the remaining tubes. The low values of flow are probably caused by flow restrictions where the polyurethane tubing has been flattened or bent about a short radius. The two tubes with high flow apparently have fewer flow restrictions or larger diameters than the remaining tubes. Tubes 15 and 16 of the hard tube radiator have unusually high flow. This is believed to be a result of the diameters being slightly larger for these tubes than for the remaining tubes. There was no crimping of the aluminum which would create flow restrictions in the hard tube radiators, and the manifolds do not favor high flow in any of the tubes.

The flow distribution obtained for the models is sufficiently uniform for obtaining near optimum heat rejection. The nonuniformities that do occur in the engineering models are expected to be more severe than any which might occur in the full scale system. The reason is that the longer tubes of the prototype will induce frictional losses which are large in comparison to the more unpredictable minor losses associated with bends in the tubing.

Retraction Force For the Hard Tube Model

Force versus retraction distance measurements were made for the hard tube engineering model to obtain data for sizing a retraction mechanism for future systems. The test article was supported by a rigid steel bar by means of a ball bearing, and was retracted horizontally to reduce friction and gravity forces. The data presented in Figure 51 shows a linear

TABLE 19
FLOW DISTRIBUTION TEST RESULTS

HARD TUBE RADIATOR

<u>TUBE NO.</u>	<u>DEV FROM AVG FLOW (%)</u>
1	-1.2
2	-1.4
3	-2.1
4	-0.5
5	0
6	-3.3
7	-2.3
8	0
9	-1.2
10	-3.7
11	-1.5
12	-0.1
13	1.1
14	-1.5
15	10.8
16	11.7
17	-2.7
18	0.3

RMS = 4.1

SOFT TUBE RADIATOR

<u>TUBE No.</u>	<u>DEV. FROM AVG FLOW (%)</u>
1	-6.2
2	-2.4
3	-8.8
4	8.8
5	-0.2
6	2.8
7	-8.3
8	0.6
9	-0.2
10	-2.6
11	4.5
12	5.1
13	-9.0
14	3.8
15	-0.4
16	6.6
17	-0.9
18	2.8
19	2.8
20	1.7

RMS = 4.9

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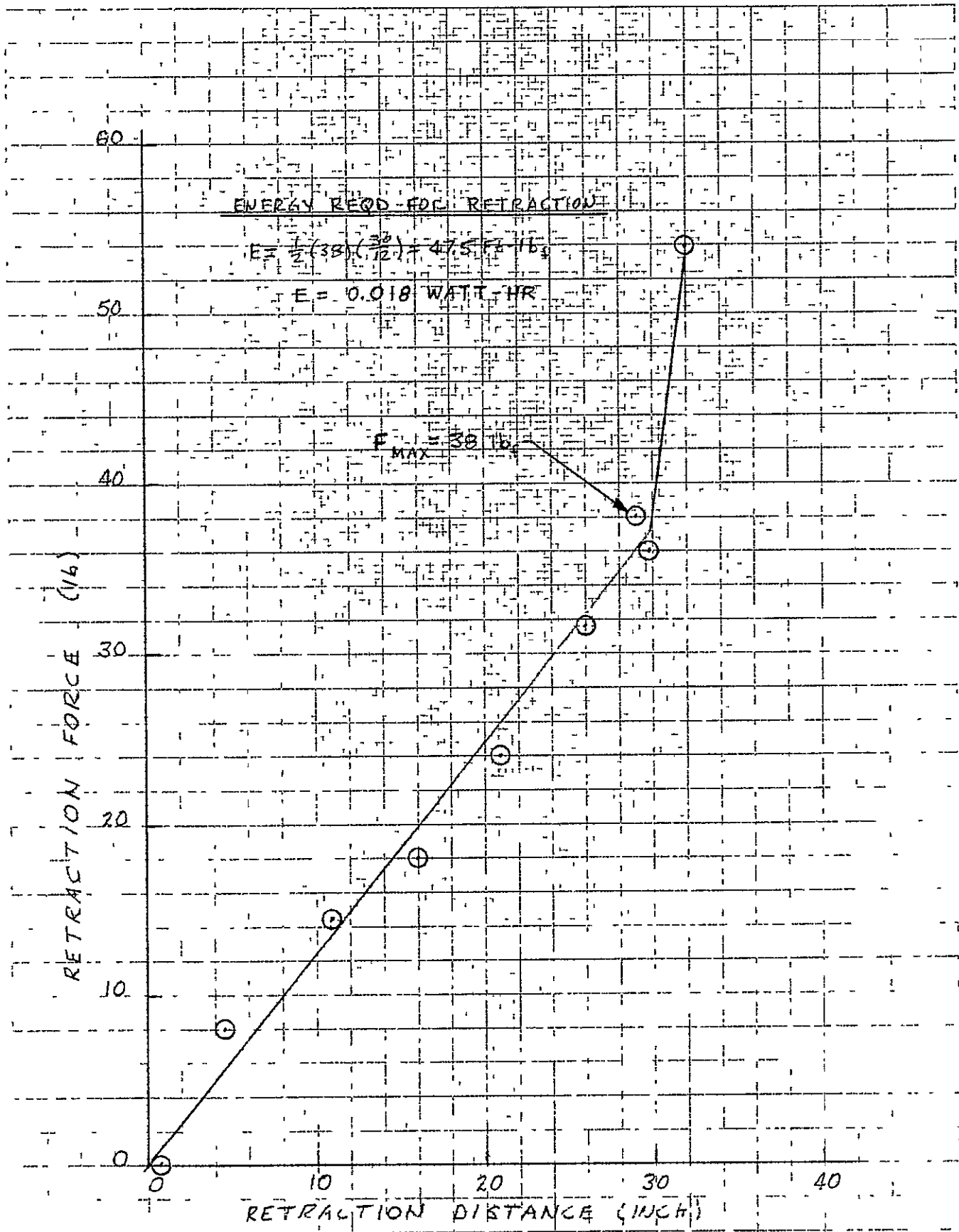


FIGURE 51
HARD TUBE INFLATABLE RADIATOR DEPLOYMENT DATA

relationship between retraction force and displacement for the first 30 inches (67% of the radiator length). At this point the radiator fin material begins to interfere with the motion of the tubing and the force required for additional retraction increases rapidly. It is expected that some damage would occur to the fin material if the radiator were compressed far beyond the linear region.

3.6.4 Thermal Vacuum Test Results

Table 20 summarizes the test conditions and radiator performance in terms of heat rejection for the thermal vacuum test. More detailed information and analyses of the data are provided below. The heat rejection data in Table 20 shows that the radiator performance did not degrade as a result of the test. Test point 7-C for the hard tube radiator has nearly the same inlet temperature, ambient temperature, and flow rate as test point 1, but was executed at the end of the test whereas test point 1 occurred at the beginning of the test. The heat rejection for the two points is essentially the same. Also, test points 7-B, 8-A, and 8-B which show the effects of repeated deployment and retraction on radiator performance indicates no degradation in heat rejection. Similarly, test points 2 and 2-A for the soft tube radiator which were executed at the beginning and ending of the test respectively have approximately equal values of heat rejection.

Test points 6-A, 6-B, 6-C, and 6-D for the hard tube model, and test points 7-B, 6-B, and 6-C for the soft tube model give heat rejection for partially deployed radiator configurations. The results are plotted in Figures 51 and 52. The relationship between heat rejection and extent of deployment is not linear because the average radiator temperature decreases as the radiator is deployed at constant flowrate. Also the average radiator fin efficiency is a minimum when the panels are fully deployed.

Analysis of Hard Tube Model Test Results

SINDA computer models were constructed which account for all forms of thermal interactions between the various components of the engineering model and the walls of the environment simulation shroud. The computer model of the hard tube test article given in Appendix D predicts the radiator performance with great accuracy. Table 21 compares the experimental and

TABLE 20

SUMMARY OF THERMAL VACUUM TEST RESULTSHARD TUBE RADIATOR

<u>TEST POINT</u>	<u>T_{IN} (°F)</u>	<u>T_{OUT} (°F)</u>	<u>T_{CO} (°F)</u>	<u>W̄ (lb/hr)</u>	<u>RADIATOR CONFIGURATION</u>	<u>Q (BTU/hr)</u>
1	96.3	37.6	-311	164.2	FULLY DEPLOYED	2410
2	94.6	34.8	-20	62.1	FULLY DEPLOYED	925
3	70.4	62.3	0	516.9	"	1047
4	160	~	~	~	"	~
6-A	94.1	37.1	-311	168.2	"	2397
6-B	94.1	51.8	-311	159.5	HALF DEPLOYED	1707
6-C	93.7	76.1	-311	167.8	FULLY RETRACTED	750
6-D	93.7	38.5	-311	161.5	FULLY DEPLOYED	2229
7-B	91.1	21.7	-40	60.6	"	1039
8-A	91.1	16.9	-40	59.5	"	1090
8-B	91.6	20.7	-40	61.0	"	1068
7-A	60.5	-104.2	-311	14.2	"	~
7-C	93.7	37.1	-311	175.0	"	2476

SOFT TUBE RADIATOR

1-B	95.0	36.2	-311	63.2	FULLY DEPLOYED	1607
2	92.4	31.5	0	24.1	"	624
3	97.2	78.8	0	141.4	"	1147
7-B	90.7	10.2	-30	22.6	"	773
6-B	91.1	21.2	-30	23.2	HALF DEPLOYED	689
6-C	90.7	52.3	-30	23.3	FULLY RETRACTED	389
4	159.2	44.5	0	23.2	FULLY DEPLOYED	1184
2-A	95.0	30.6	0	23.8	"	659

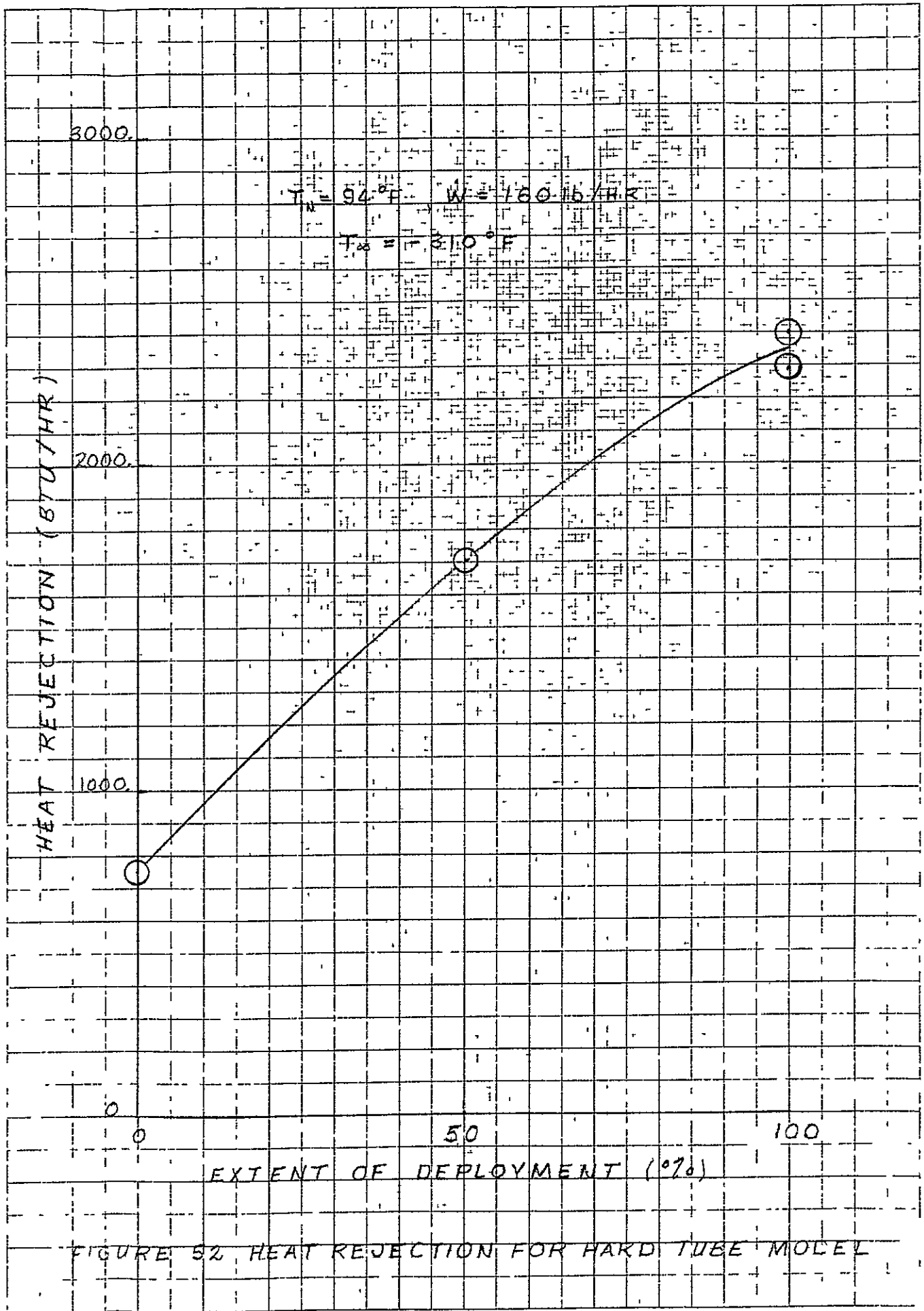


FIGURE 52. HEAT REJECTION FOR HARD TUBE MODEL

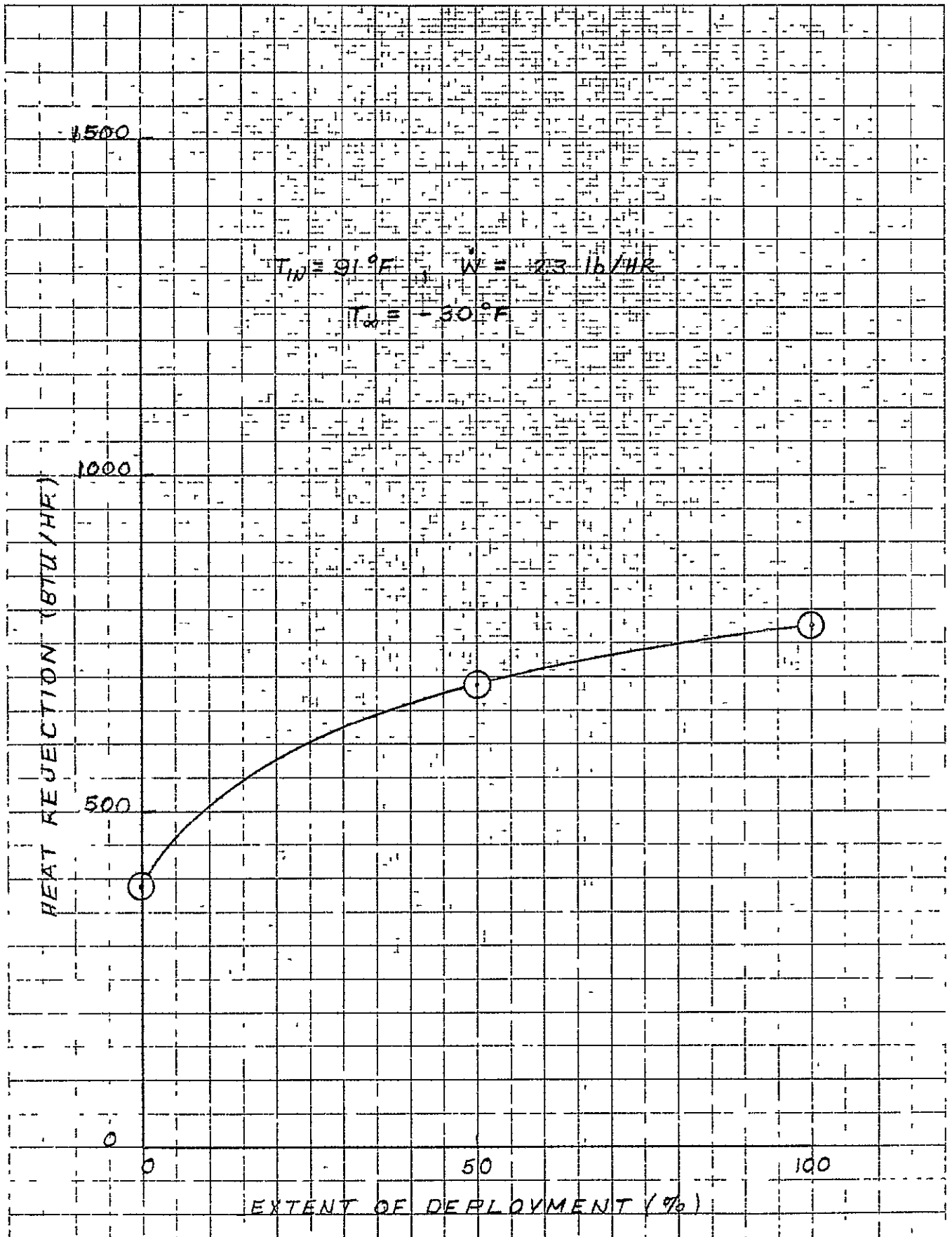


FIGURE 53. HEAT REJECTION FOR SOFT TUBE MODEL

predicted heat rejection and outlet temperatures for cold (-311°F) and warm (-20°F) environments. The results for the cold environment agree almost exactly, and the results for the warm environment agree within what is believed to be experimental error. The small discrepancy for

TABLE 21
COMPARISON OF EXPERIMENTAL AND PREDICTED THERMAL PERFORMANCE
OF THE HARD TUBE TEST ARTICLE

TEST POINT	T_{IN} (°F)	\dot{w} (LB/HR)	T_{∞} (°F)	$T_{OUT}^{(EXP)}$ (°F)	$T_{OUT}^{(PRED)}$ (°F)	$Q^{(EXP)}$ (BTU/HR)	$Q^{(PRED)}$ (BTU/HR)
1	96.3	164.2	-311	37.6	37.6	2410	2410
2	94.6	62.1	-20	34.8	28.6	925	1044

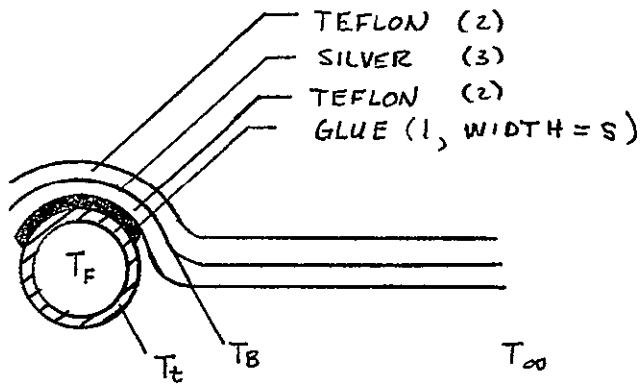
the warm environment is probably caused by inconsistent control or modeling of the cold walls. It is difficult to maintain the environment walls at steady uniform temperatures. At the higher ambient temperatures small variations in the coldwall temperatures have a large effect on the heat rejection from the radiator. Thus any error in modeling or maintaining the environment would be reflected in the test results. For cold ambient temperatures errors in representing the environment have less impact on the radiator performance and the predicted performance depends more on the modeling of the radiator itself. The fact that the experimental and predicted performance agrees for this case indicates that the actual radiator construction and thermal properties are near the design values.

One area of uncertainty in the construction of the hard tube radiator concerns the thermal contact between the tubes and the radiator fins. The fins are glued to the tubes in such a way that it is difficult to predict the exact value of the joint conductance. Figure 54 shows that the contact resistance acts in series with a resistance associated with convection inside the tubing and a resistance associated with radiation from the fins. The values of the series connected resistors are plotted versus the temperature at the base of the radiator fin in Figure 55. For temperatures in the range of the thermal vacuum test the contact resistance

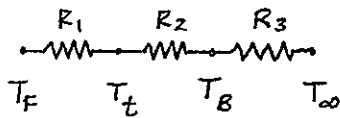
FIGURE 54

THERMAL RESISTANCE IN THE HARD TUBE

INFLATABLE RADIATOR



ASSUMED GLUE CONTACT ANGLE



$$R_1 = \frac{2}{\pi k Nu} = \frac{2}{\pi (0.059)(4)} = 2.696 \frac{\text{FE-OF-HR}}{\text{BTU}}$$

$$R_2 = \frac{2}{\eta u s} = \frac{2}{(0.825)(4784)(0.0012)} = 0.828 \frac{\text{FE-OF-HR}}{\text{BTU}}$$

$$\eta = \frac{\tanh(m \frac{s}{2})}{(m \frac{s}{2})}$$

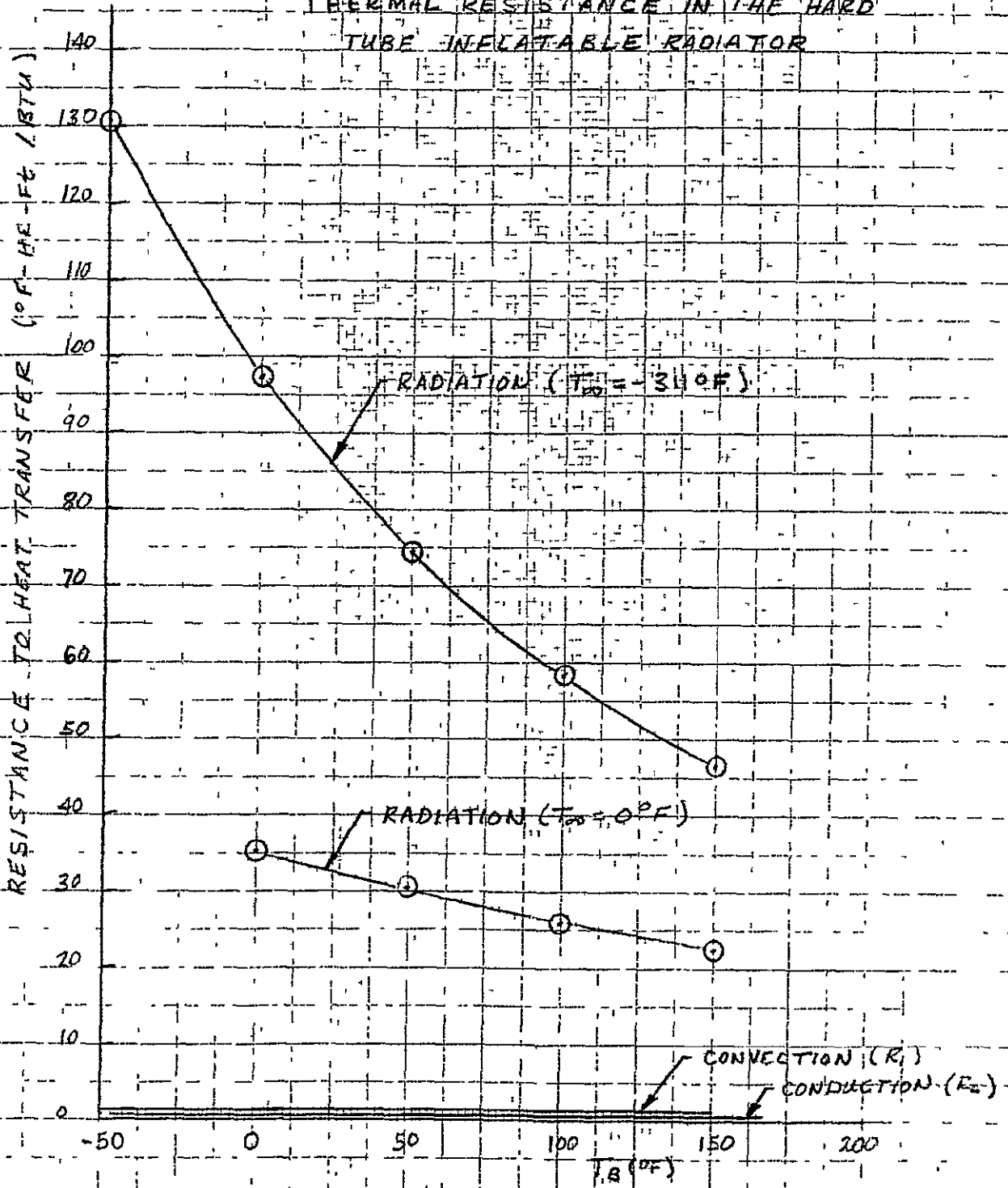
$$m \frac{s}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{s^2}{4(\delta_1/k_1 + \delta_2/k_2)(k_1 \delta_1 + 2k_2 \delta_2 + N k_3 \pi D^2/4)}}$$

$$u = 1 / (\delta_1/k_1 + \delta_2/k_2)$$

$$R_3 = \frac{1}{\eta_f \epsilon \sigma (\frac{W}{2})(T_B^2 + T_{\infty}^2)(T_B + T_{\infty})}$$

FIGURE 55

THERMAL RESISTANCE IN THE HARD
TUBE INFLATABLE RADIATOR



is a small part of the total so that it has a relatively small effect on the heat transfer from the radiator. Figure 56 shows that if the contact resistance is four times as large as expected the heat rejection is reduced by approximately 10%. Averaged values of the contact resistance determined from thermocouple readings for test points 1 and 2 are given in Figure 57. The results which are sensitive to experimental error indicate that the actual contact resistance is less than is predicted based on a glue contact angle of 45° , as shown in Figure 54. Typical comparisons between predicted and experimental temperatures for the hard tube test article are given in Figures 58 and 59.

Additional test data for the hard tube engineering model are given in Appendix E. All of the test results indicate that the test article performed almost exactly as had been expected.

Analysis of Soft Tube Model Test Results

The SINDA computer model for the soft tube test article is given in Appendix E. Unlike the hard tube model, the soft tube radiator did not reject heat at the predicted rate. Table 22 shows that the experimental heat rejection is approximately 25% lower than predicted.

TABLE 22
COMPARISON OF EXPERIMENTAL AND PREDICTED THERMAL PERFORMANCE
OF THE SOFT TUBE TEST ARTICLE

TEST POINT	T_{IN} ($^\circ F$)	T_{OUT} ($^\circ F$)	T_∞ ($^\circ F$)	\dot{w} (EXP) (LB/HR)	\dot{w} (PRED) (LB/HR)	Q(EXP) (BTU/HR)	Q(PRED) (BTU/HR)
1-B	95	36.2	-311	63.2	86.0	1607	2219
2	92.4	31.5	0	24.1	31.2	624	781

The low thermal performance of the soft tube test article is believed to be caused by nonuniformities in the thickness of the silver conducting layer in the radiator fin. Table 23 compares the expected and measured silver layer thickness of seven samples taken from the fin stock used to construct the soft tube test article.

FIGURE 56

SENSITIVITY OF HEAT TRANSFER TO THE

JOINT CONDUCTANCE AT THE FIN-TUBE INTERFACE

$$q' = \eta \epsilon \sigma \frac{W}{2} (T_B^4 - T_\infty^4)$$

$$q'(R+\Delta R) = \eta \epsilon \sigma \frac{W}{2} [(T_B - \Delta T_B)^4 - T_\infty^4]$$

$$\frac{\Delta q'}{q'} = \frac{(T_B - \Delta T_B)^4 - T_B^4}{T_B^4 - T_\infty^4}$$

$$\frac{\Delta T_B}{T_F - T_\infty} = \frac{\Delta R_2}{R_1 + R_2 + R_3}$$

$$\frac{\Delta q'}{q'} = \frac{[T_B - \frac{\Delta R_2}{R_1 + R_2 + R_3} (T_F - T_\infty)]^4 - T_B^4}{T_B^4 - T_\infty^4}$$

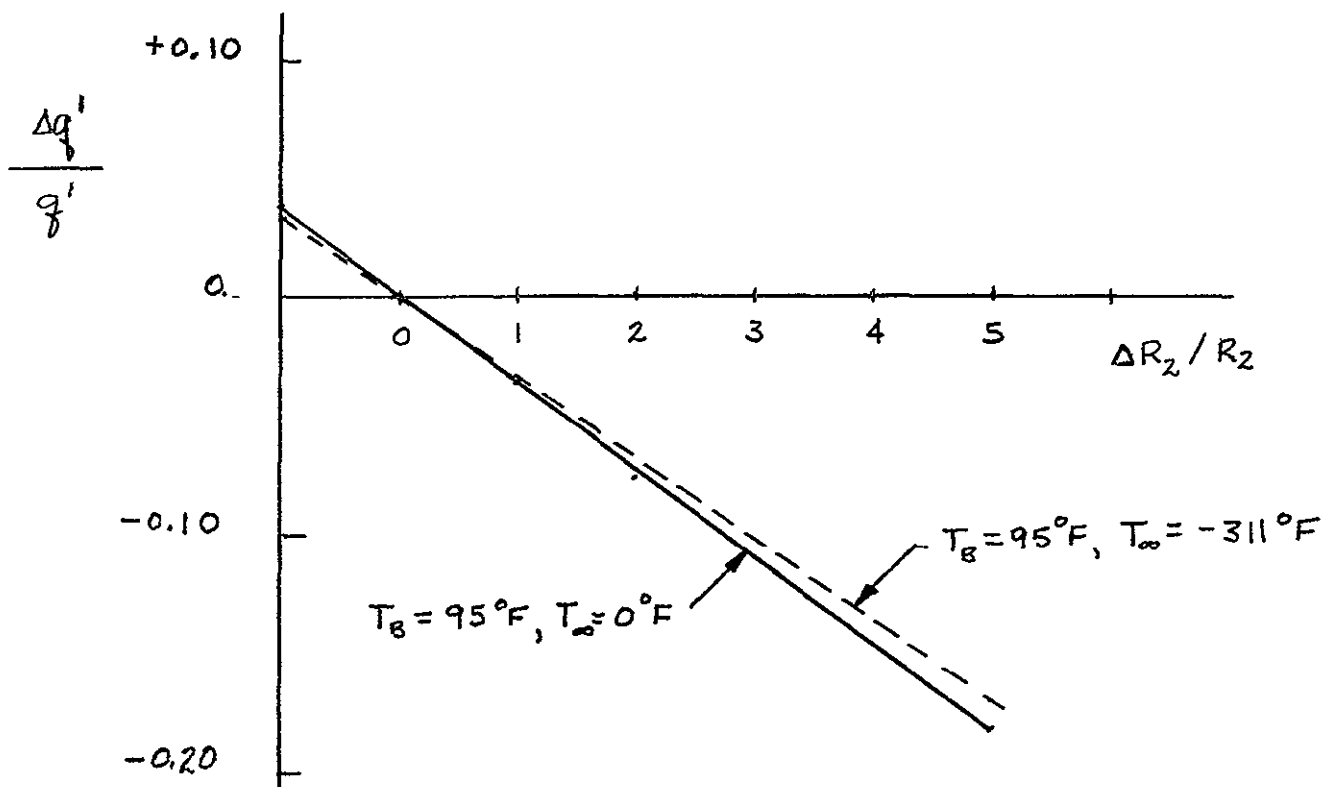


FIGURE 57

EXPERIMENTAL TUBE - FIN CONTACT CONDUCTANCE

IN THE HARD TUBE INFLATABLE RADIATOR

$$R = \frac{q'}{T_{TUBE} - T_{BASE}} \sim \frac{\dot{m} C_p (T_{IN} - T_{OUT})}{L (T_{TUBE} - T_{BASE})}$$

$$-k \delta \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial x} \right)_{BASE} = \int_0^{W/2} \epsilon \sigma (T^4 - T_{\infty}^4) dx$$

$$T \approx a + bx + cx^2 + \dots$$

$$T_{BASE} = T_{MID\ POINT} + \frac{(T_{M.P.}^4 - T_{\infty}^4)}{\frac{8k\delta}{\epsilon \sigma W^2} - \frac{4}{3} T_{M.P.}^3} + \dots$$

THERMOCOUPLE PAIRS	TEST Pt 2, $q' = 4.7 \frac{BTU}{m-Ft}$			
	T_{TUBE}	$T_{M.P.}$	T_{BASE}	R_2
5-6	83.7	57.8	72	2.5
10-11	54.6	41.3	52	0.6
12-13	54.1	39.0	51	0.7
14-15	51.8	41.8	53.5	-0.4
15-16	51.8	41.8	53.5	-0.4
17-18	49.1	40.9	53	-0.8
23-24	36.2	27.8	36	0.1
24-25	36.7	27.8	36	0.2
27-28	36.7	21.7	28	1.9
28-29	34.8	21.7	28	1.5
31-32	32.4	25.9	34	-0.3
32-33	32.4	25.9	34	-0.1
35-36	36.2	26.4	35	0.3
36-37	32.4	26.4	35	-0.6
39-40	32.9	24.5	32.5	0.1
40-41	33.4	24.5	32.5	0.2

0.32 °F-Ft-Hr / BTU

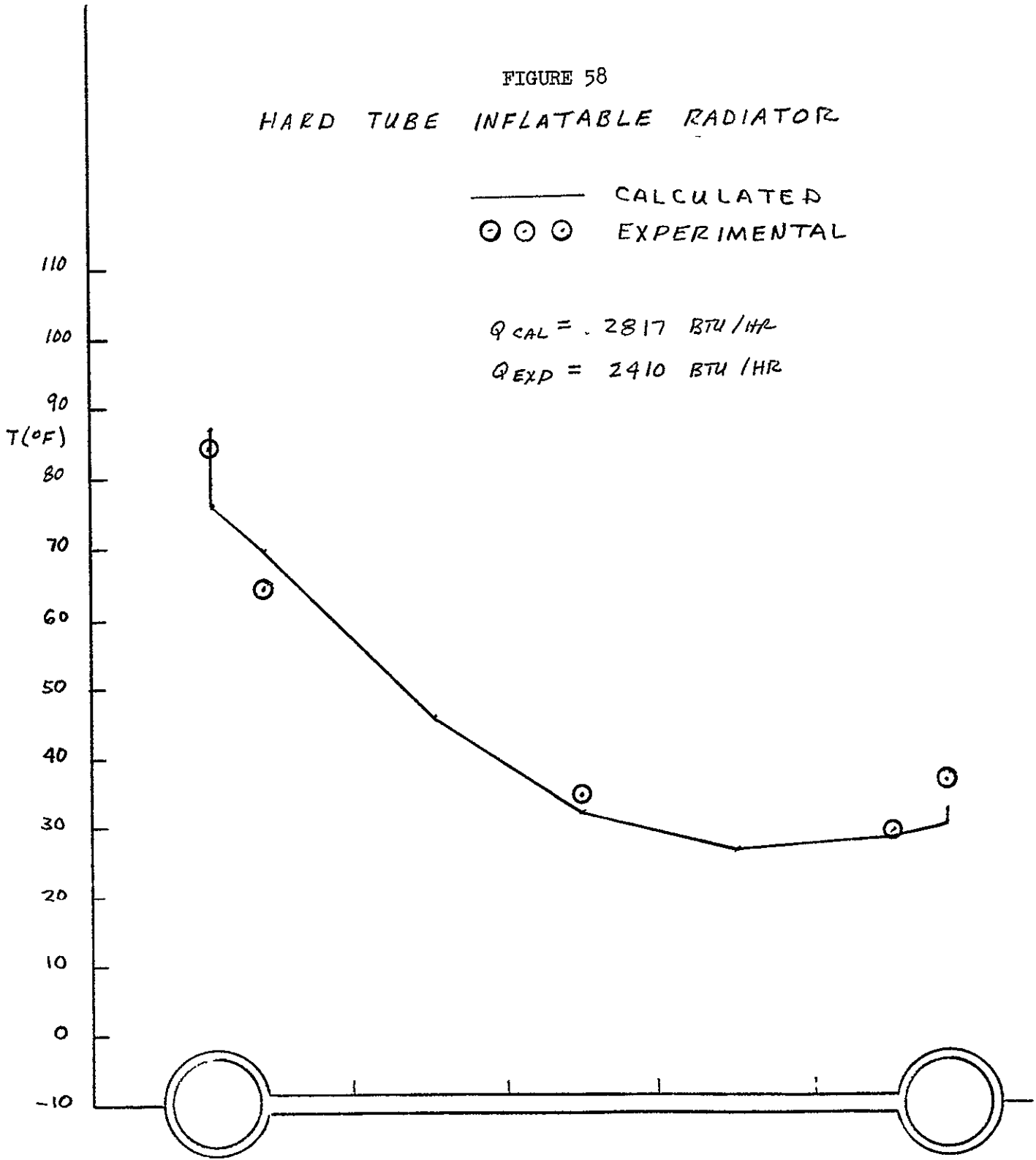
TEST Pt 1, $q' = 12.1 \frac{BTU}{m-Ft}$			
T_{TUBE}	$T_{M.P.}$	T_{BASE}	R_2
84.1	41.3	68	1.3
61.4	32.0	57	0.4
63.2	26.8	50	1.1
65.0	39.5	63	.2
61.4	39.5	68	-1.3
58.2	34.8	61	-1.6
39.9	13.6	35	.4
40.4	13.6	35	.4
40.9	-6.3	12.5	2.4
39.0	-6.3	12.5	2.2
39.9	16.5	37	.2
39.9	16.5	37	2
45.9	16.9	37.5	.7
39.5	16.9	37.5	.2
39.9	12.1	31	.7
40.4	12.1	31	8

0.64 °F-Ft-Hr / BTU

PREDICTED = 0.83 °F-Ft-Hr / BTU

FIGURE 58

HARD TUBE INFLATABLE RADIATOR

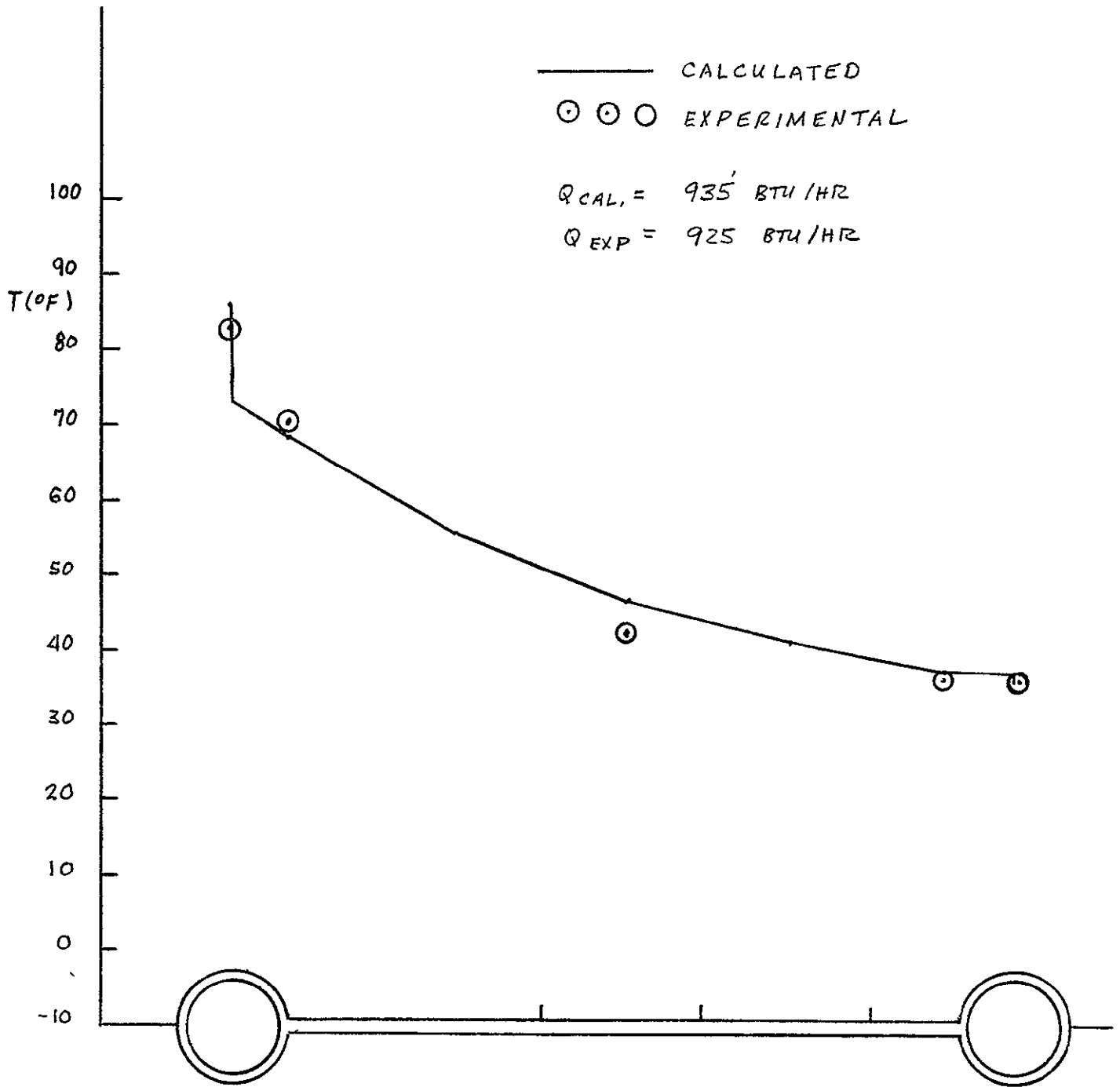


COMPARISON OF PREDICTED AND EXPERIMENTAL

TEMPERATURES FOR TEST POINT 1

FIGURE 59

HARD TUBE INFLATABLE RADIATOR



COMPARISON OF PREDICTED AND EXPERIMENTAL
TEMPERATURES FOR TEST POINT 2

TABLE 23
 SAMPLE MEASUREMENTS OF SILVER LAYER THICKNESS
 FOR THE SOFT TUBE TEST ARTICLE

<u>SAMPLE NO.</u>	<u>MEASURED THICKNESS (\AA)</u>	<u>EXPECTED THICKNESS (\AA)</u>
2604	10,000	12,500
2613	10,000	12,500
2614	5,000	12,500
2610	5,000	12,500
2617	18,000	12,500
2591	9,000	12,500
2528C	11,000	12,500

The sample thicknesses were measured with a scanning electron microscope, and were selected randomly from the seven sheets of fin stock used to construct the soft tube test article. Since the measured thicknesses are much lower than they were designed to be, the radiator would not reject heat at the expected rates. Table 24 compares the fin efficiencies that would result from the silver film thicknesses of Table 23.

TABLE 24
 APPROXIMATE FIN EFFICIENCY FOR MEASURED SOFT TUBE
 RADIATOR FILM THICKNESSES

<u>FILM THICKNESS (\AA)</u>	<u>FIN EFFICIENCY (%)</u>
10,000	78
5,000	51
18,000	92
9,000	75
11,000	81

The average fin efficiency from Table 24 is 0.72. This is approximately 15% lower than the expected value of 0.85. The measured heat rejection in Table 22 is also low because the flow rate was lowered during the test to obtain the required outlet temperature. Because of the low flow, the temperatures are lower than predicted at the end of the radiator opposite to the inlet and outlet manifolds, and the emissive power of the radiator is reduced. Figure 60 compares the predicted and experimental temperatures at various locations on the panel for test point I-B. The results show that the experimental temperatures agree with the theoretical temperatures near the inlet and outlet manifolds, but are about 15°F lower than predicted at the opposite end of the panel.

The radiator fin efficiency has the largest impact of any of the unknowns in the panel construction on heat rejection. Figures 61 and 62 show that the thermal resistance associated with radiation from the fin is much larger than the resistances from other sources. Thus it is likely that the cause of the reduced performance is reflected in this term. The two radiator fin properties which appear in R3 are the surface emissivity and the conductance of the fin material. Separate measurements made by NASA/JSC showed that the surface emissivity is actually slightly higher than expected. Therefore the thickness of the silver film is the most likely source of error.

Figures 63 and 64 compare predicted and experimental temperatures near the manifolds of the soft tube test article. The errors are not large, thus confirming that the thermal resistances are near the expected values.

The tubes of the soft tube radiator are raised so that the actual radiating area is 7.4% larger than the projected area of the panel. However, because the tubes block radiation from the fins and do not have a full view of the environment, the emissive power is not increased by this amount. Figure 62 summarizes an analysis of the non-planar surface which shows that the emitted radiation is increased by only 0.2%.

A flow instability occurred during the cold soak of the soft tube test article which has since been shown to be predictable from the viscosity versus temperature characteristics of Coolanol 15. Figure 66 shows a profile of the outlet temperatures measured during the cold soak. The figure shows

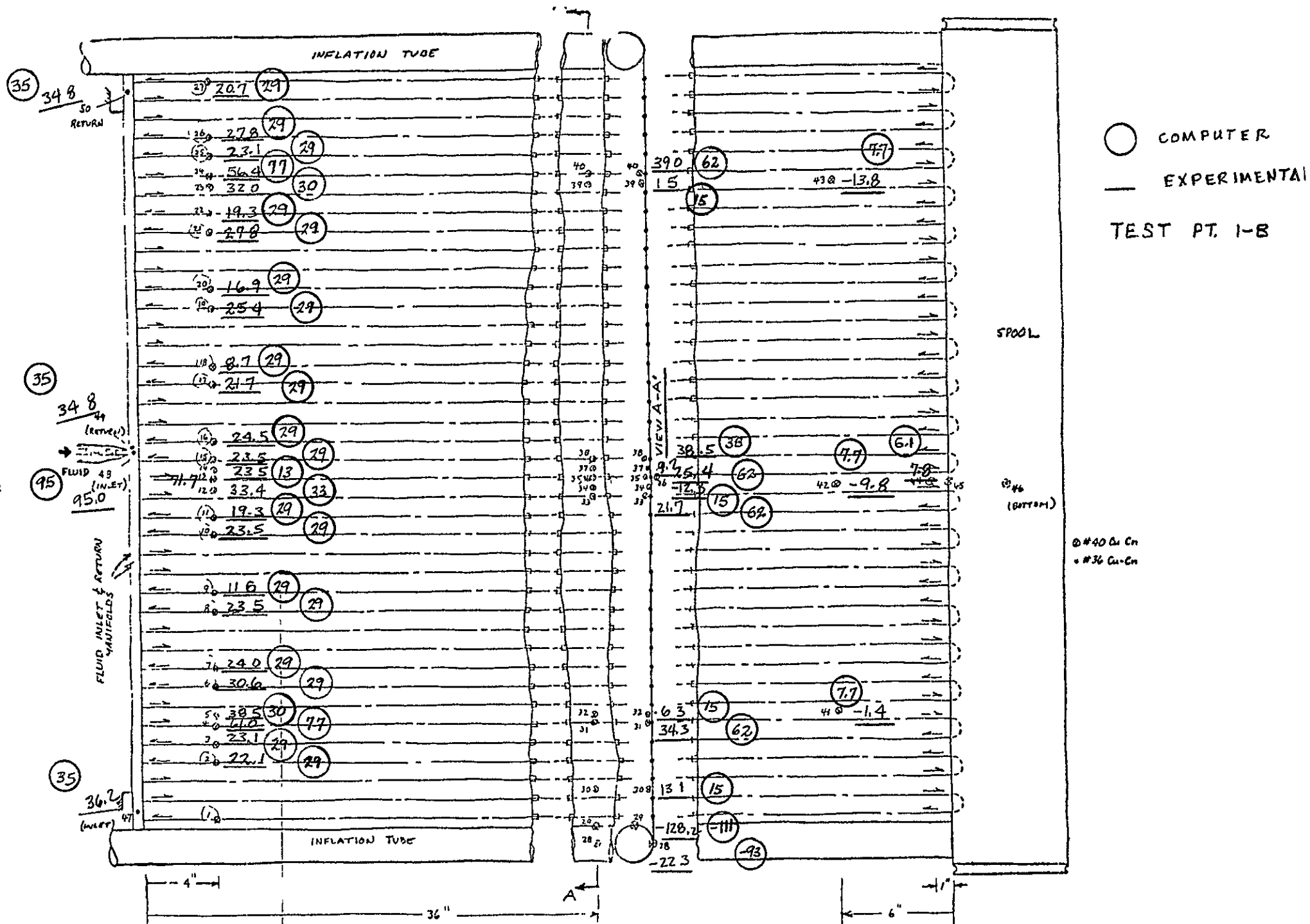
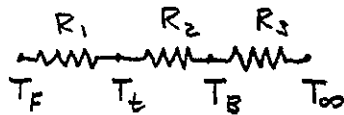
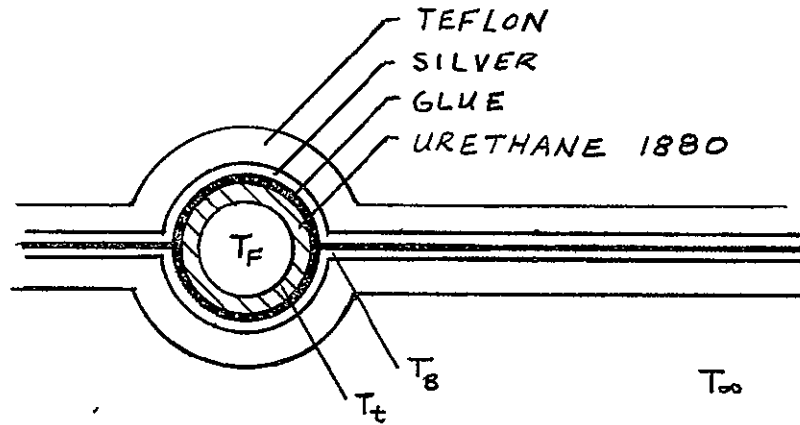


FIGURE 60 COMPARISON OF PREDICTED AND EXPERIMENTAL TEMPERATURES

FIGURE 61

THERMAL RESISTANCE IN THE
SOFT TUBE INFLATABLE RADIATOR



$$R_1 = \frac{2}{\pi K N u} = \frac{2}{\pi (.065)(4)} = 2449 \frac{\text{Ft} \cdot ^\circ\text{F} \cdot \text{hr}}{\text{BTU}}$$

$$R_2 = \frac{2}{\pi D \eta u} = \frac{2}{\pi (.008442)(0.350)(6338)} = 340 \frac{\text{Ft} \cdot ^\circ\text{F} \cdot \text{hr}}{\text{BTU}}$$

$$\eta = \frac{\tanh(m\pi D/4)}{(m\pi D/4)}$$

$$u = \frac{1/R_3}{\frac{1}{k_1} \ln(R_2/R_1) + \frac{1}{k_2} \ln(R_3/R_2)}$$

$$m = \sqrt{u / k_3 \delta_3}$$

$$R_3 = \frac{1}{\eta_f \epsilon \sigma (W/2) (T_B^2 + T_\infty^2) (T_B + T_\infty)}$$

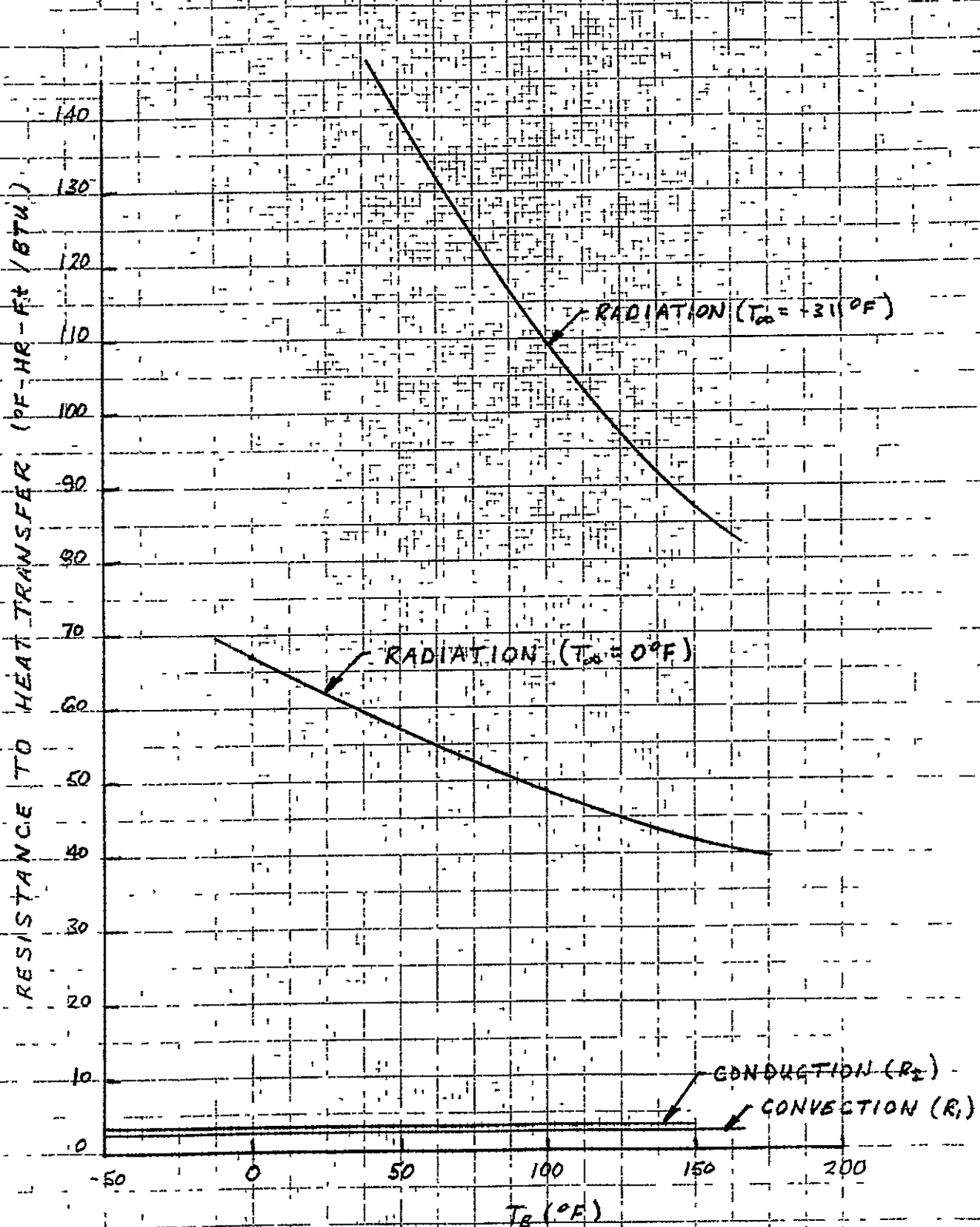


FIGURE 62
 THERMAL RESISTANCE IN THE SOFT
 TUBE INFLATABLE RADIATOR

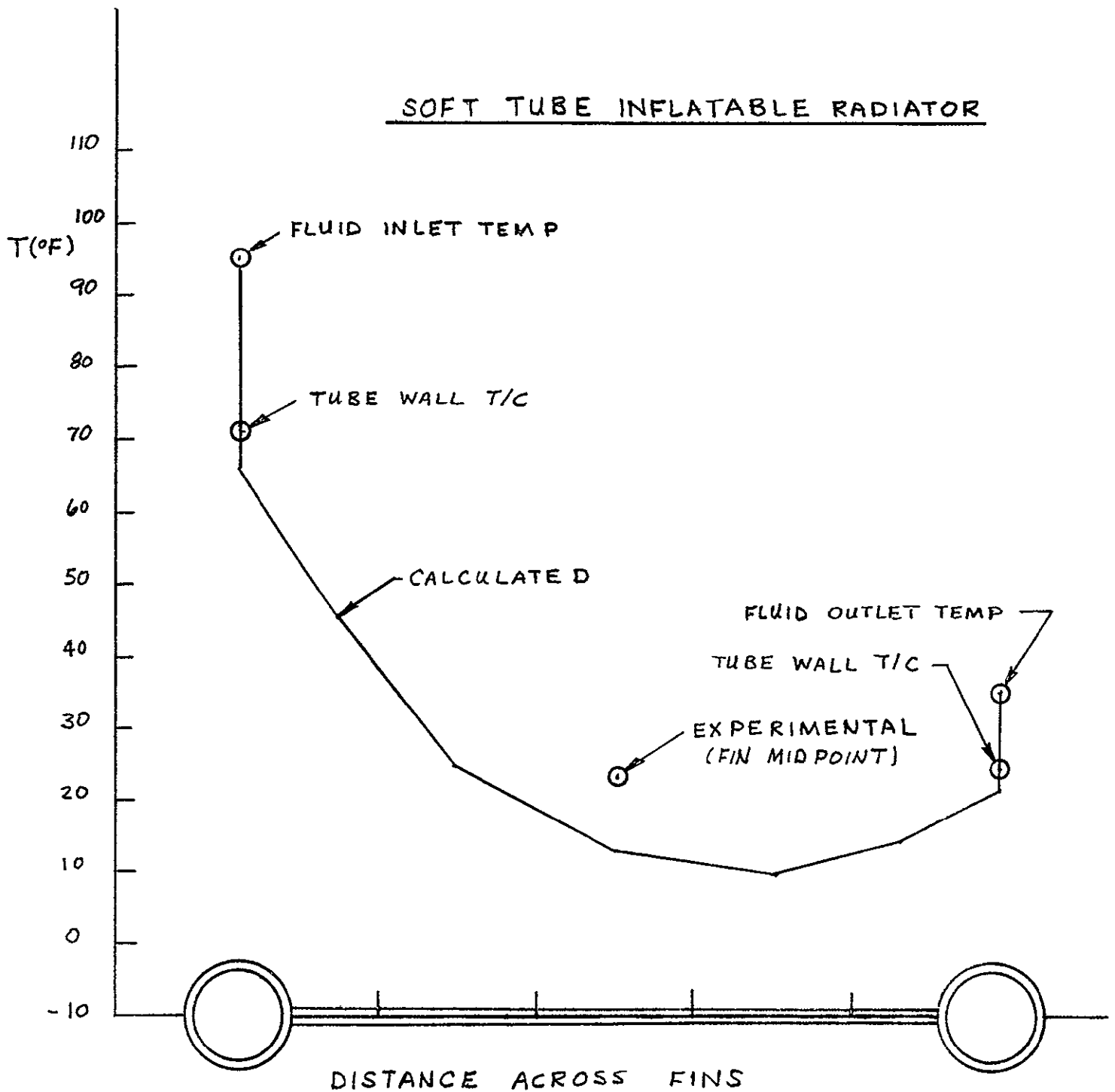


FIGURE 63
COMPARISON OF EXPERIMENTAL AND PREDICTED
TEMPERATURES FOR TEST POINT 1

SOFT TUBE INFLATABLE RADIATOR

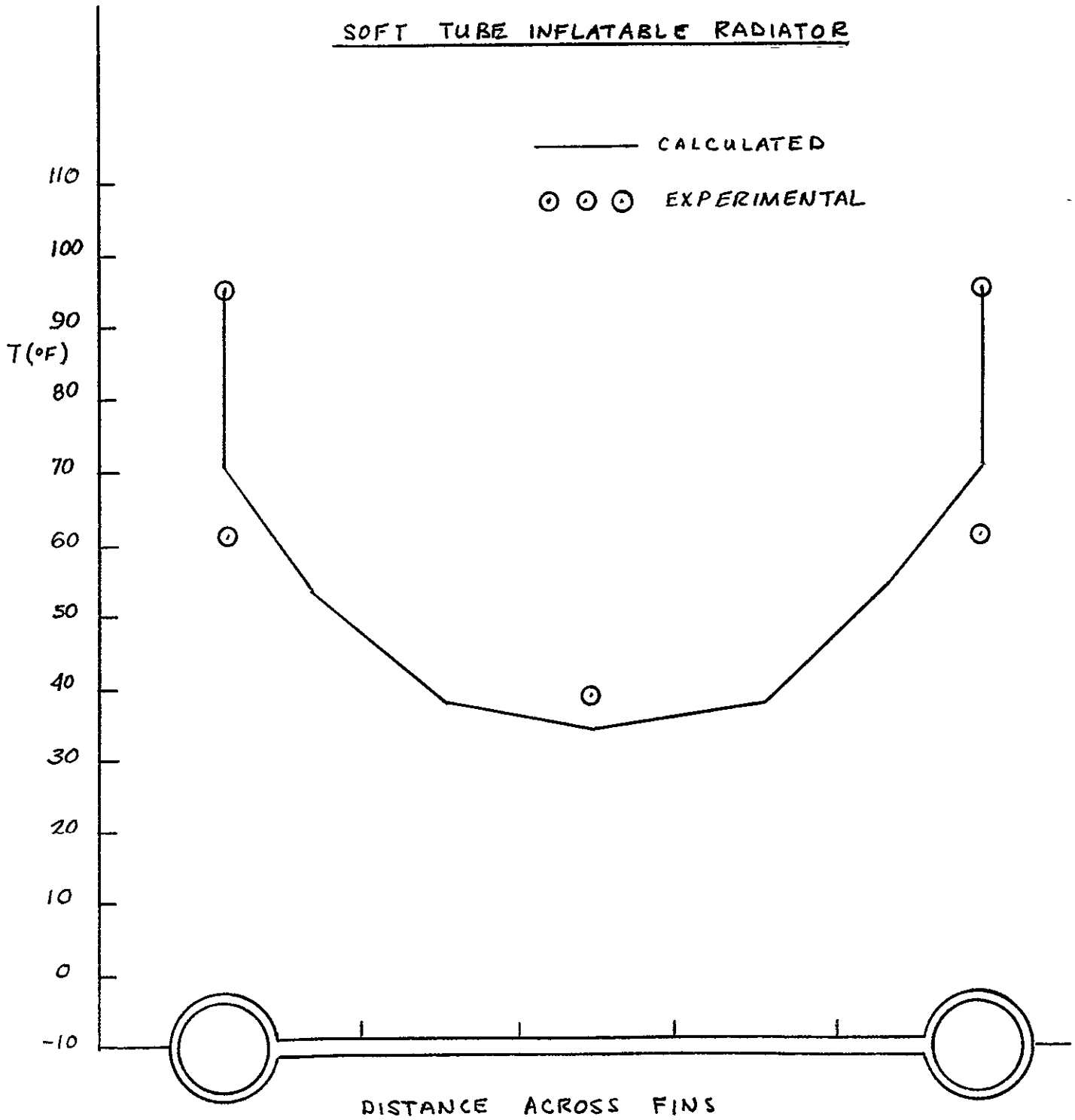
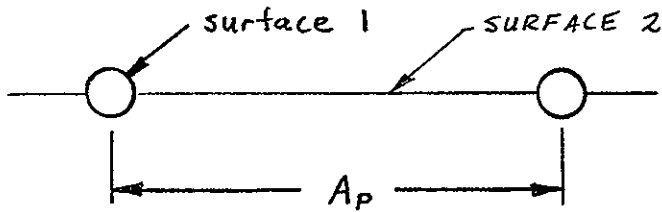


FIGURE 64
COMPARISON OF EXPERIMENTAL AND PREDICTED
TEMPERATURES FOR TEST POINT 1

FIGURE 65

EFFECT OF RAISED TUBES ON SURFACE EMITTANCE



$$A/A_p = 1 + (\pi - 2)r/W = 1 + (\pi - 2) \left(\frac{.065}{1} \right) = 1.074$$

$$J/A_p = \frac{\epsilon \sigma T^4}{1 - \rho^2 F_{1-2} F_{2-1}} \left[(1 - \epsilon F_{1-2} - \rho F_{1-2} F_{2-1}) \frac{A_1}{A_p} + (1 - \epsilon F_{2-1} - \rho F_{1-2} F_{2-1}) \frac{A_2}{A_p} \right]$$

$$F_{1-2} = 0.25$$

$$F_{2-1} = \frac{\pi (.065)}{1 - 2(.065)} (0.25) = 0.0587$$

$$\epsilon \approx 0.67 \quad \rho \approx 0.33$$

$$A_1 = 0.204 A_p \quad A_2 = 0.870 A_p$$

$$J/A_p = 1.002 \epsilon \sigma T^4$$

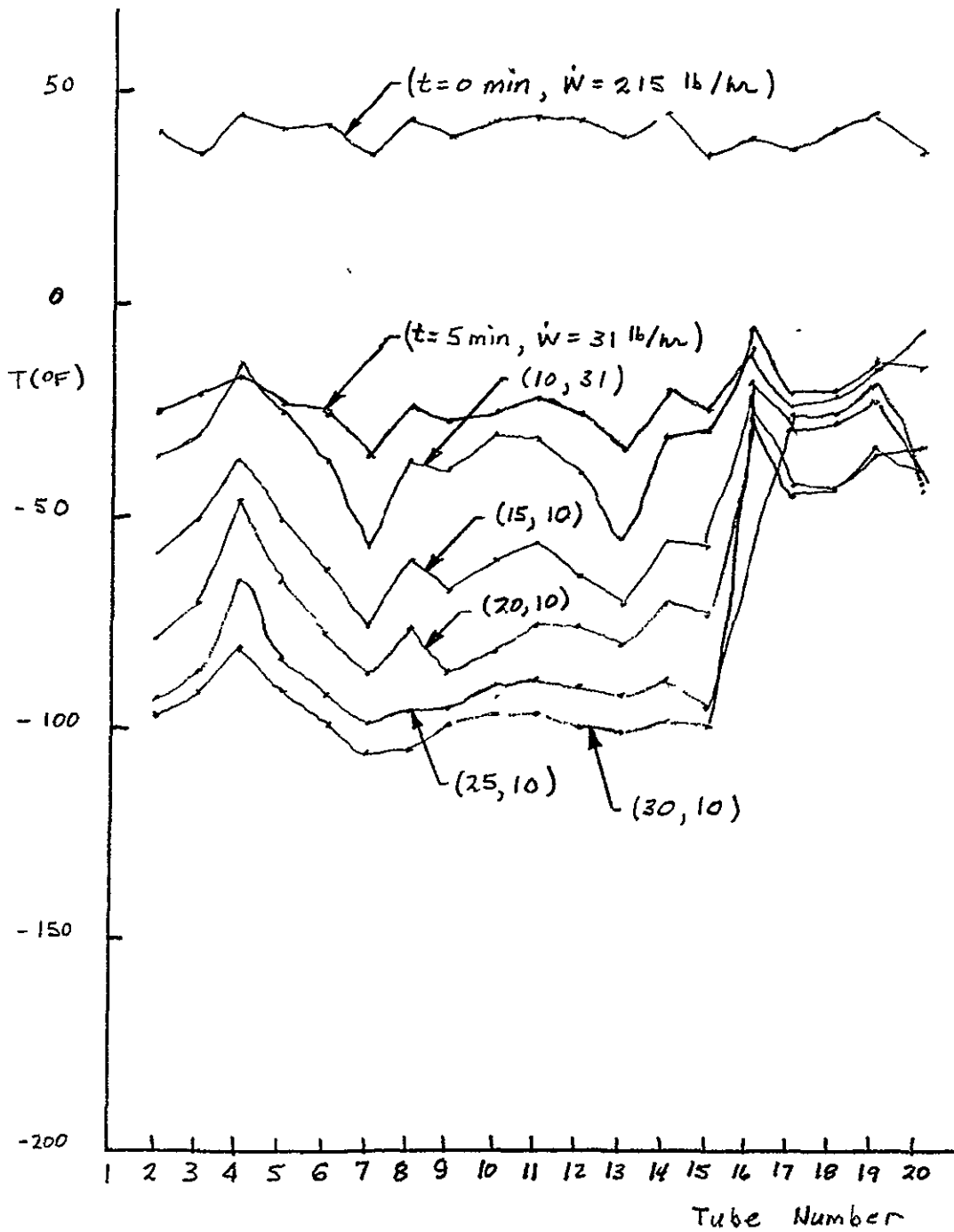


FIGURE 66

Outlet Tube Wall Temperatures During Cold Soak

that at 10 minutes elapsed time with the flowrate at 31 lb/hr the outlet temperatures for tubes 7 and 12 had dropped below the temperatures of the remaining tubes. Eventually tubes 1 through 15 experienced uniformly low temperatures while 16 through 20 attained a uniform temperature level more than 50°F higher than the colder tubes. A study documented in Ref.(8) shows that this type of performance can be caused by a flow instability which allows the flow to stagnate in the tubes of parallel flow space radiators. Figure 67 defines the approximate limits of stable operation for Coolanol 15 computed from equations in Reference (8). For a 70°F inlet temperature flow instabilities are expected to occur when the outlet temperature drops below -50°F. Thus the operating conditions during the cold soak were well into the unstable region. Table 19 shows that tubes 9 and 13 normally have lower flows than the remaining tubes. Because of this the outlet temperatures of these tubes reached the unstable limit before the others. As the flow stagnated in tubes 7 and 13 the adjacent tubes were cooled and also entered into the unstable region. All of the tubes did not stagnate because the flow lost in the stagnated tubes accumulated in the remaining flowing tubes and kept the outlet temperature above the minimum stable limit.

The stable operating limit depends on the viscosity/temperature relationship of the transport fluid. Figure 68 compares the stability curves of three candidate flexible radiator transport fluids. The figure shows that the stable operating region is much narrower for Coolanol 15 than for the other fluids. This is a significant factor to be considered in selecting the transport fluid for future designs.

3.6.5 Computer Analysis of Engineering Model Inflatable Radiators

SINDA computer models were constructed to provide accurate theoretical predictions of the test articles transient thermal performance. The models account for all forms of heat transfer from the elements of the test articles to the environment simulation walls, and contain logic to determine the distribution of flow in the parallel passages of the radiators. Listings of the computer routines for the two test articles and example are

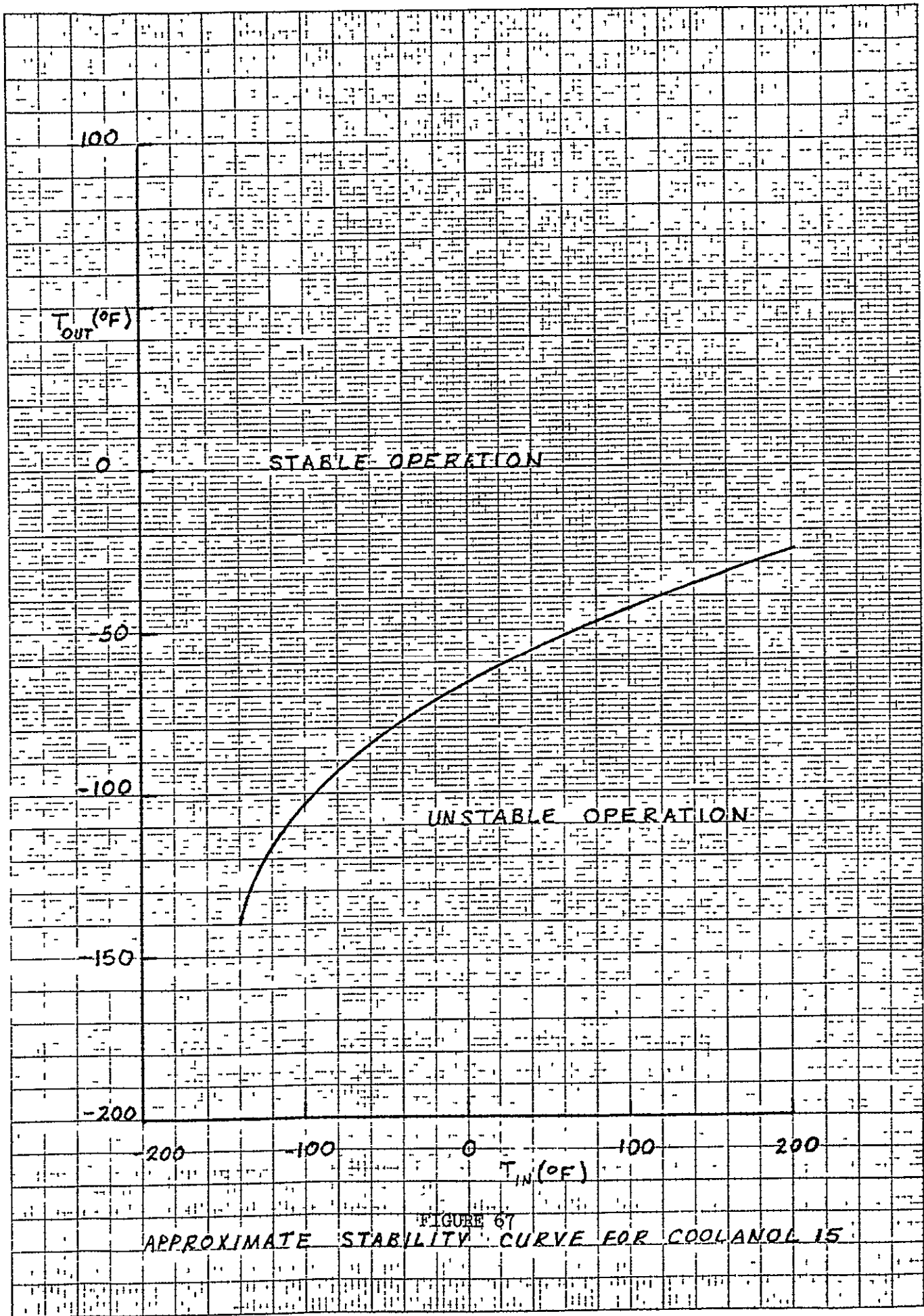


FIGURE 67
 APPROXIMATE STABILITY CURVE FOR COOLANOL 15

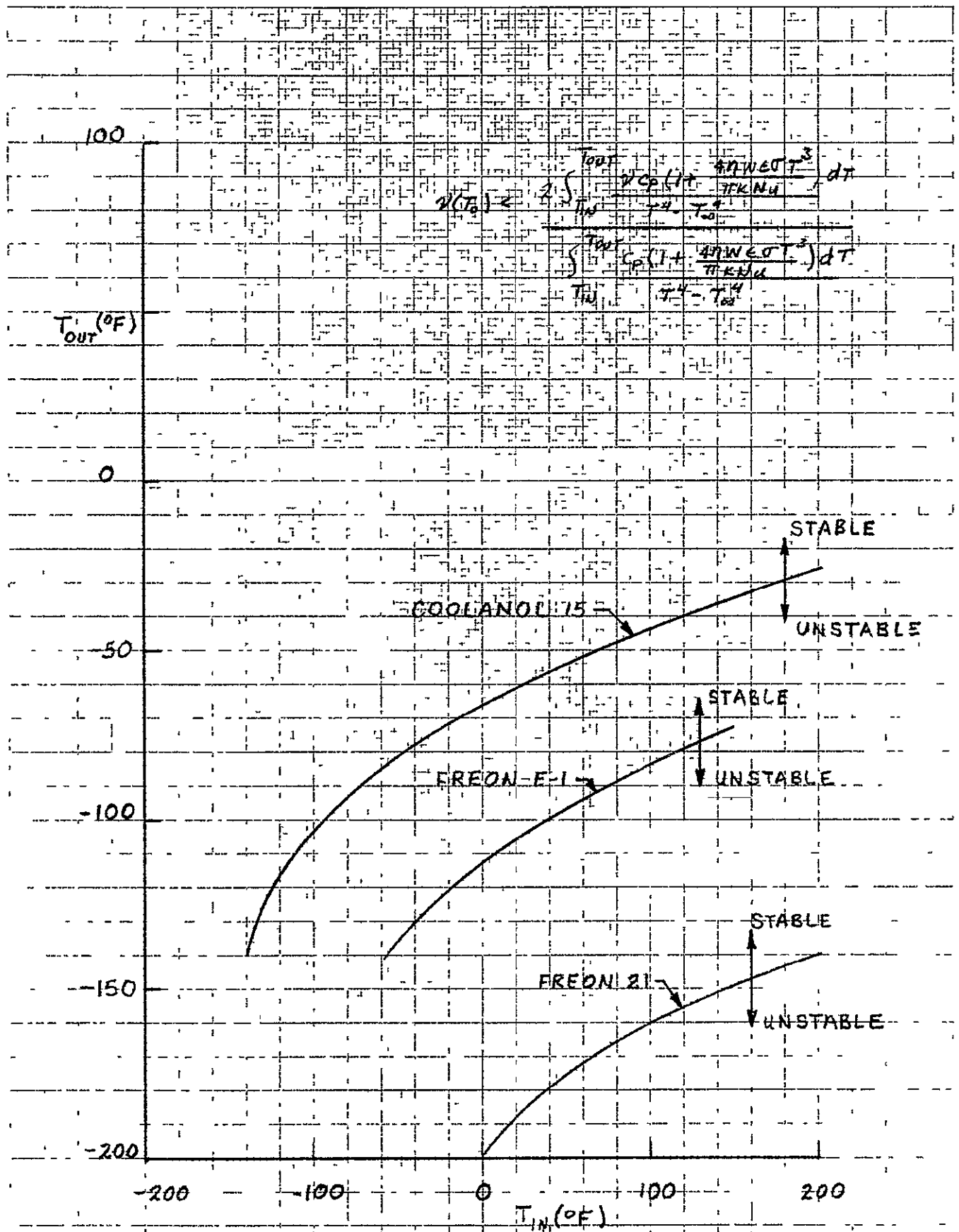


FIGURE 68
 APPROXIMATE STABILITY CURVES FOR CANDIDATE
 INFLATABLE RADIATOR FLUIDS

given in Appendices D and E. Details of the models are summarized below.

Hard Tube Test Article Computer Model

Because of the way that the manifolds and return lines are designed for the hard tube test article, there is symmetry of flow and temperature so that it is necessary to analyze only one fourth of the radiator. Thus the computer model contains only six tubes as shown in Figure 69. Each of the tubes was subdivided into twelve nodes and the fins connecting each pair of nodes on parallel tubes were divided into five nodes as shown in Figure 70. The numbering sequence for the fluid, tube and fin nodes is shown in Figure 71. Additional nodes defined for manifolds and support rings are identified in Appendix D. Radiation exchange between elements of the radiator which view each other across the interior of the cylindrical cavity is accounted for by defining three surfaces with averaged properties of the nodes contained by the surface, as shown in Figure 72, and employing SINDA subroutine RADIR. Conduction resistances computed from equations such as are outlined in Figure 54 are given in Appendix D.

Calculations showed that the pressure drop in the manifolds is less than 1% of the pressure drop in the small diameter radiator tubes. Therefore it was possible to simplify the flow model as shown in Figure 72 in the computer simulation. The flow in tube 6 is double the sum of the flows in tubes 1-5 because of symmetry built into the SINDA model.

Soft Tube Test Article Computer Model

The computer simulation of the soft tube test article also takes advantage of symmetry, and does not account for the effects of the manifold on flow distribution. This makes it possible to reduce the number of tubes in the computer model without sacrificing accuracy in the predictions. The model contains five tubes as shown in Figure 73 which represent five tubes on the test article located at the outside edge adjacent to the inflation tubing. Hand analyses showed that edge effects are not significant for the fifth tube so that no loss in accuracy results from assuming that the interior tubes are identical to the fifth tube of the computer model.

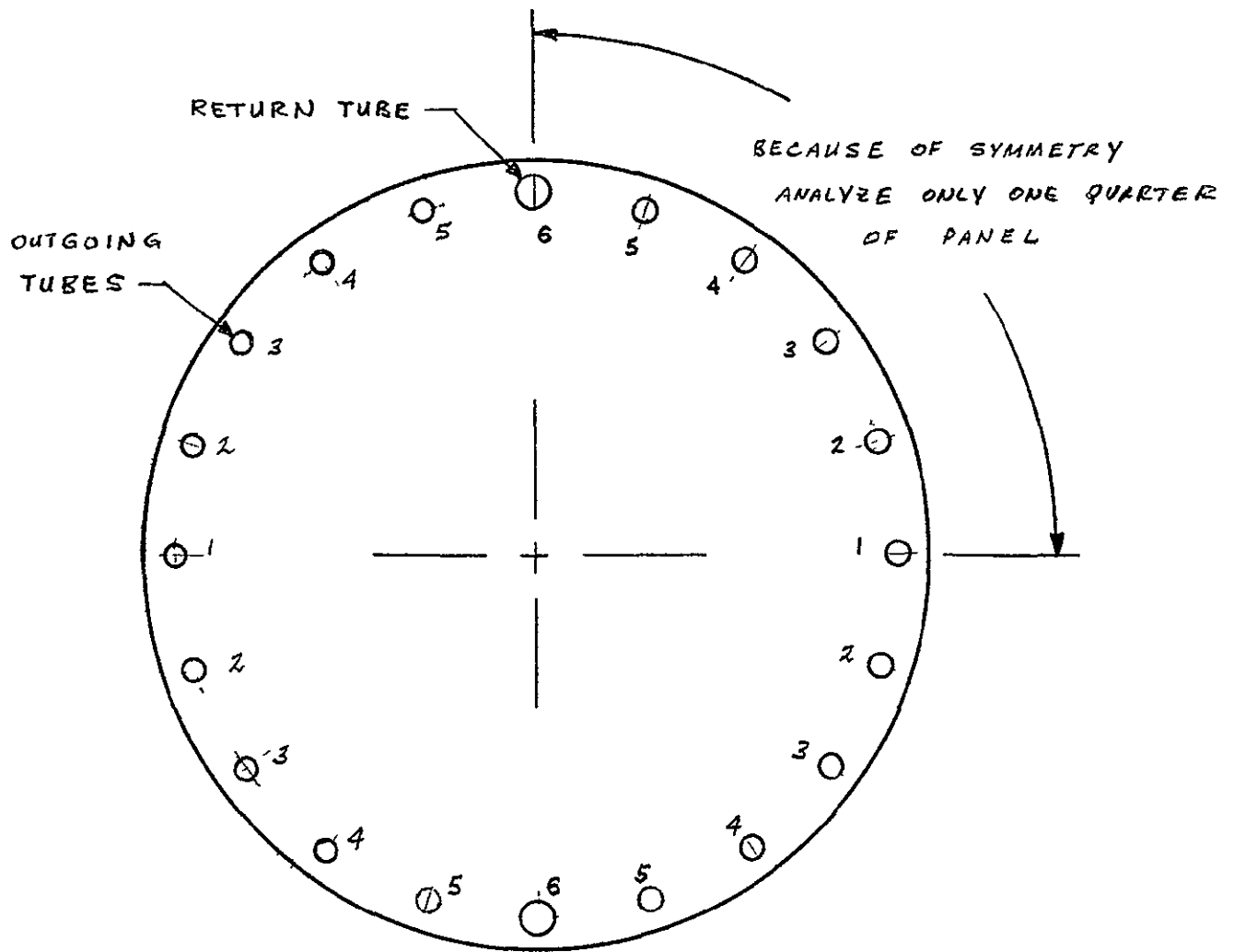
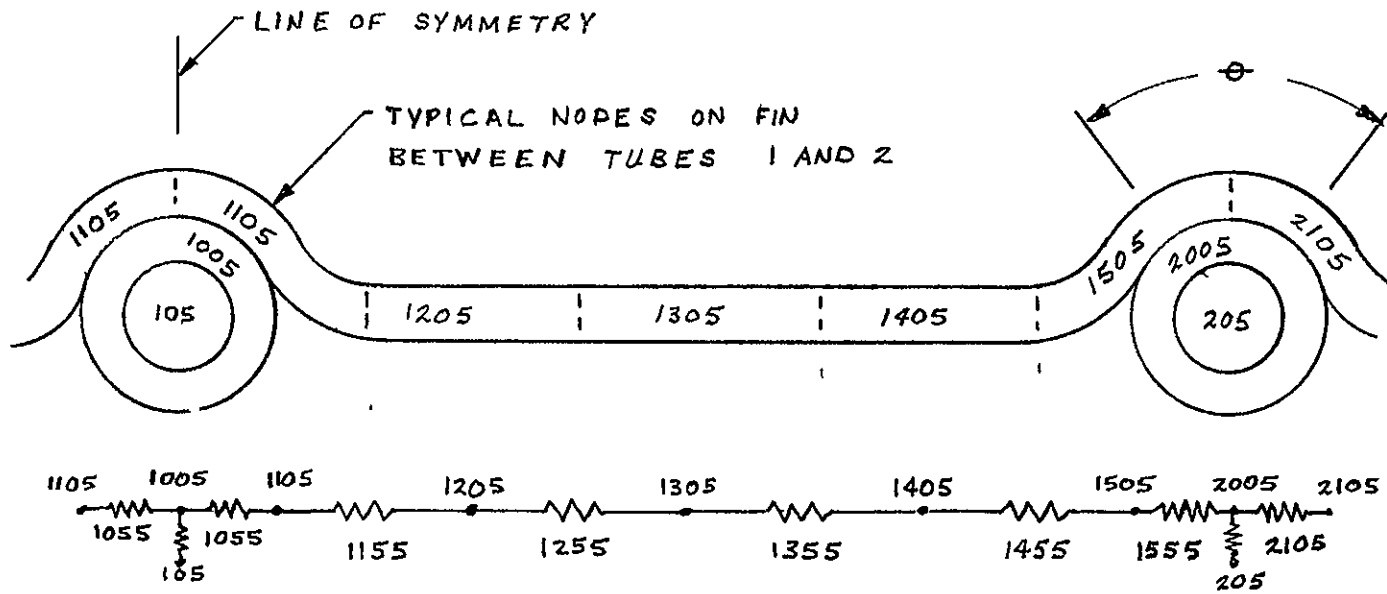


FIGURE 69 SYMMETRY IN THE HARD TUBE TEST ARTICLE



$$G(1055) = \eta_0 h_c \left(\frac{\phi D_o}{4} \right) \Delta L$$

$$G(1355) = k t \Delta L / \Delta x$$

$$G(1155) = k t \Delta L / \Delta x$$

$$G(1455) = k t \Delta L / \Delta x$$

$$G(1255) = k t \Delta L / \Delta x$$

$$G(1555) = \eta_0 h_c \left(\frac{\phi D_o}{4} \right) \Delta L$$

FIGURE 70 COMPUTER MODEL OF HARD TUBE TEST ARTICLE

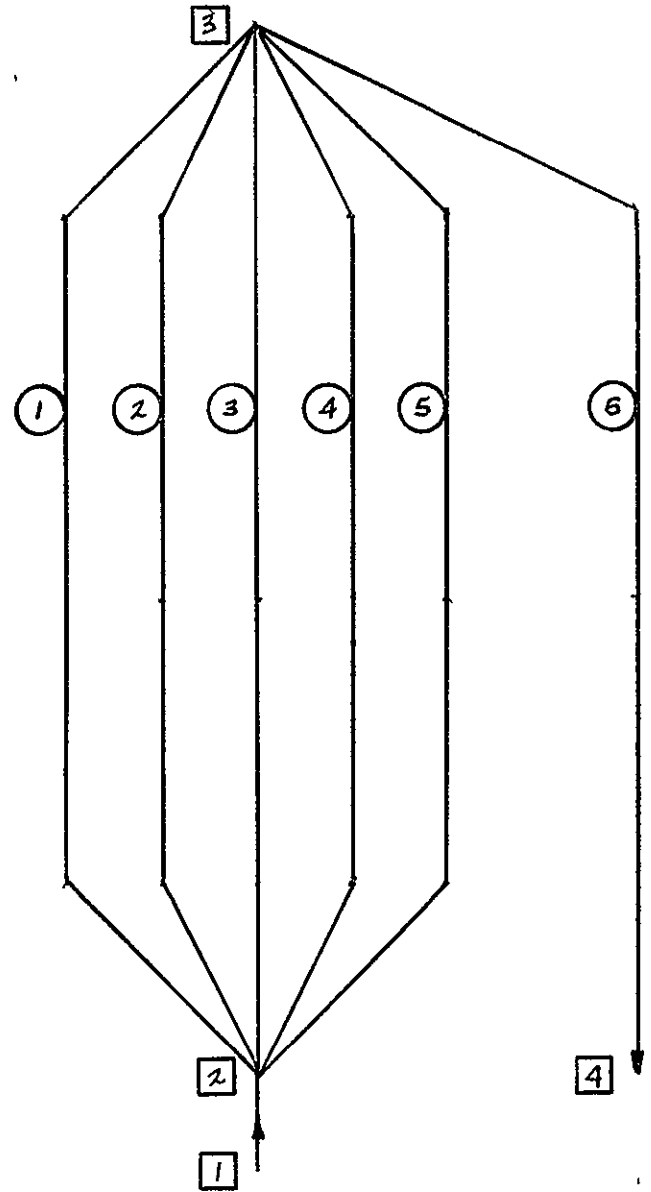
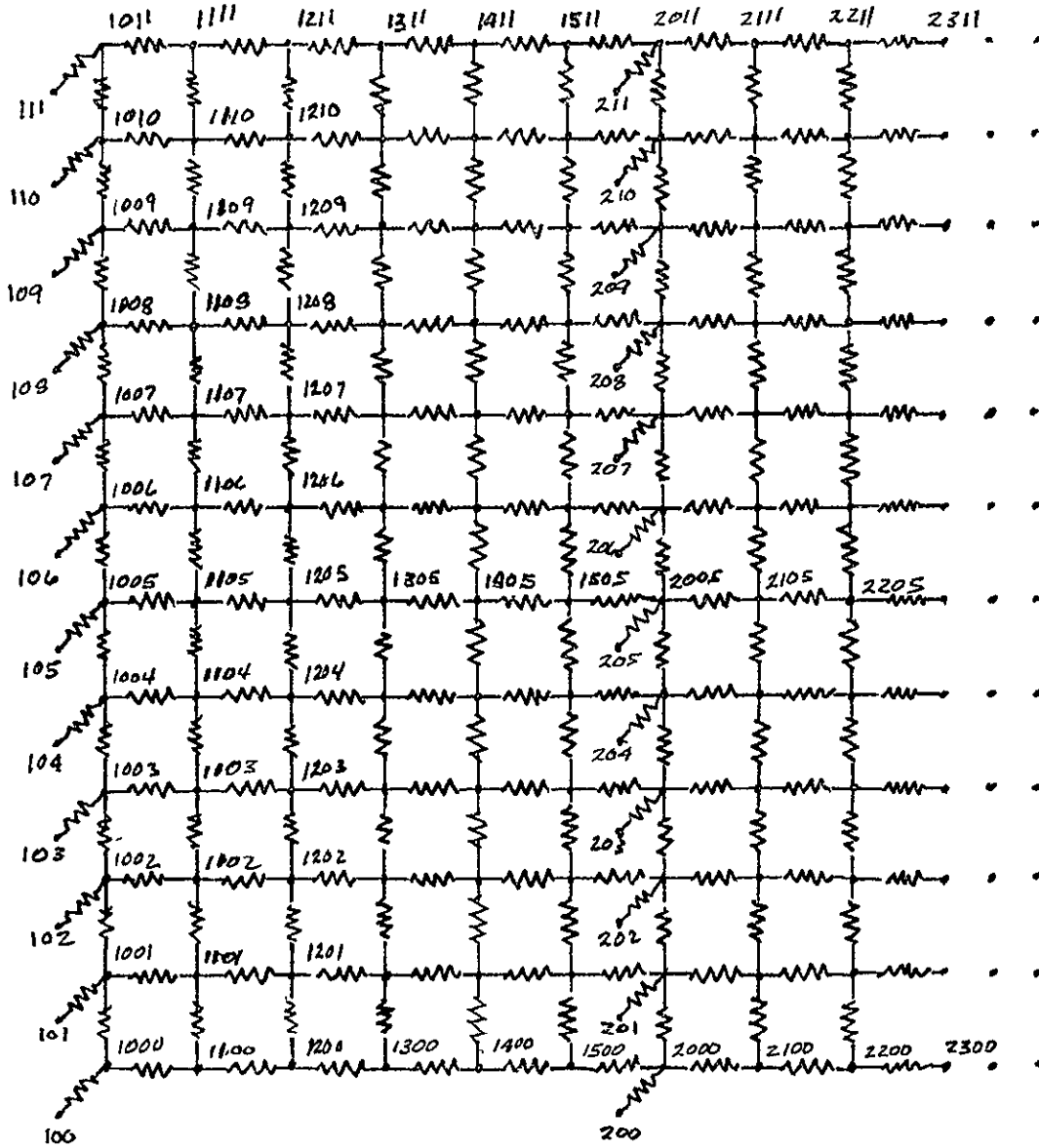


FIGURE 71 NODE IDENTIFICATION IN THE HARD TUBE COMPUTER MODEL

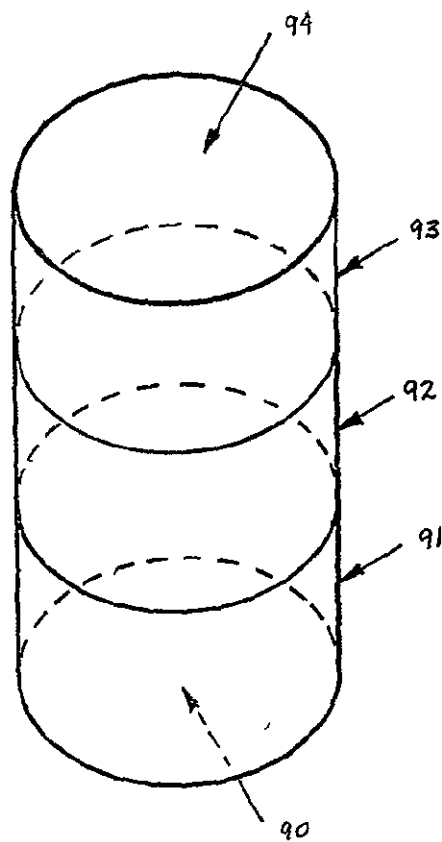


FIGURE 72 RADIATING SURFACE IDENTIFICATION
IN THE HARD TUBE COMPUTER MODEL

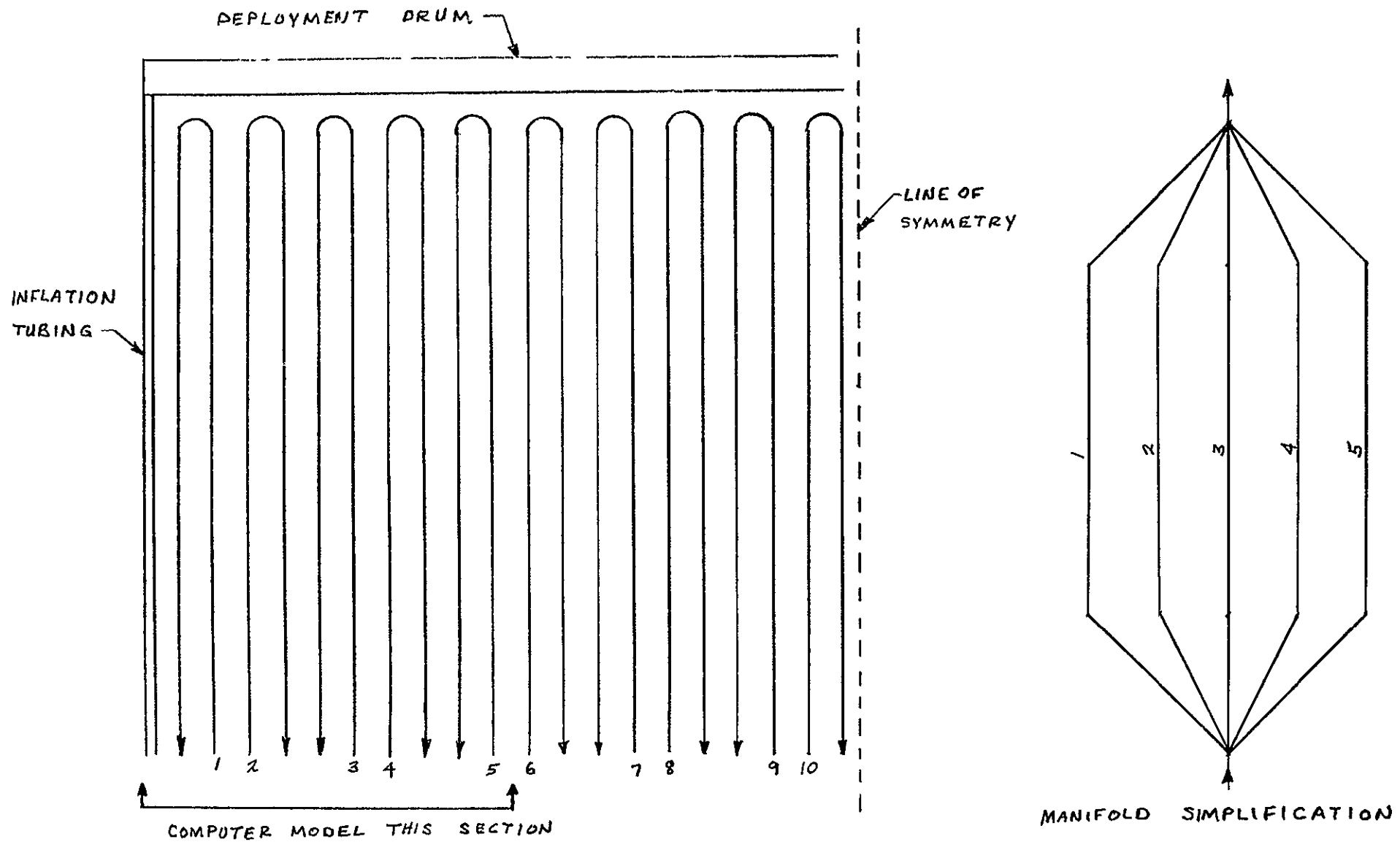


FIGURE 73 FLOW ROUTING IN THE SOFT TUBE COMPUTER MODEL

Figure 74 identifies the nodes representing the inflation tubing, the outside transport tube, and the deployment drum. The figure shows that each transport tube is divided into 16 nodes. The fins connecting each pair of nodes on adjacent tubes are divided into five nodes as shown in Figure 75. The numbering sequence for the fluid, tube and fin nodes is shown in Figure 76. Radiation exchange between nodes on the radiator and the walls of the environment simulation chamber is accounted for by defining isothermal surfaces as shown in Figure 77 and employing subroutine RADIR of SINDA. Conduction resistances computed from equations such as are outlined in Figure 61 are given in Appendix E .

3.7 Computer Models of Flight Article Inflatable Radiators

SINDA computer models of the full scale system described in Figures 28 and 29 were developed to predict performance data for typical space environments. The computer models are similar to those developed for the engineering models except that dimensions, conductances, view factors, etc. have been changed to account for differences in size. Listings of the computer models and example runs with typical flowrates and inlet temperatures are given in Appendices F and G. Predicted performance data from the two models is given in Table 25.

TABLE 25
PREDICTED PERFORMANCE OF FULL SCALE
INFLATABLE RADIATORS

<u>TYPE OF RADIATOR</u>	<u>T_∞ (°F)</u>	<u>T_{IN} (°F)</u>	<u>T_{OUT} (°F)</u>	<u>\dot{w} (LB/HR)</u>	<u>Q (BTU/HR)</u>	<u>Q (KW)</u>
Hard Tube	0	95	38.6	1107	15,546	4.55
	-310	95	34	2970	45,111	13.21
Soft Tube (Three Panels)*	0	95	33	378	10,077	2.95
	-310	95	35	1152	29,722	8.71

* Analysis does not consider thermal interactions between panels

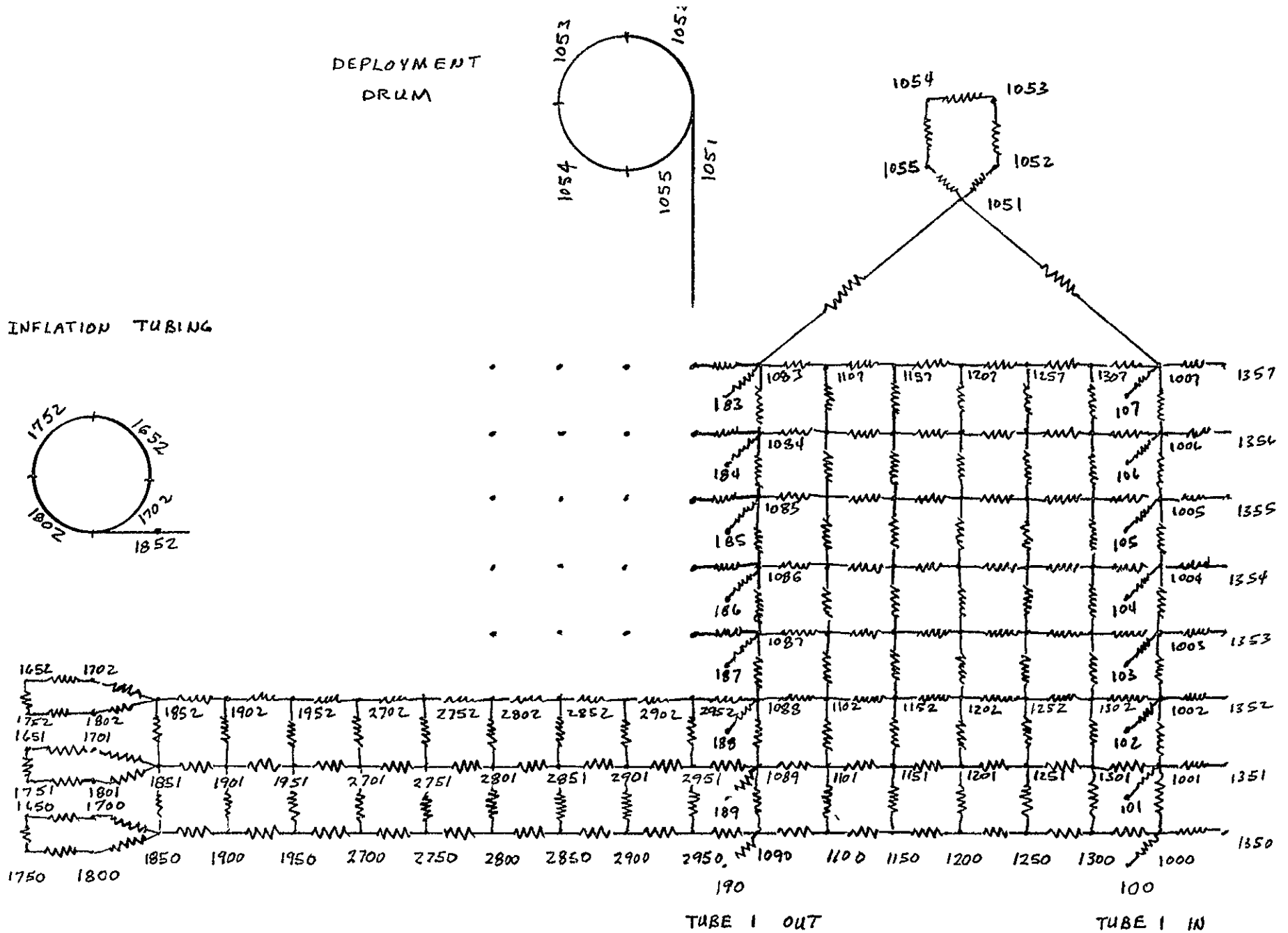


FIGURE 74 COMPUTER MODEL OF INFLATION TUBING AND DEPLOYMENT DRUM

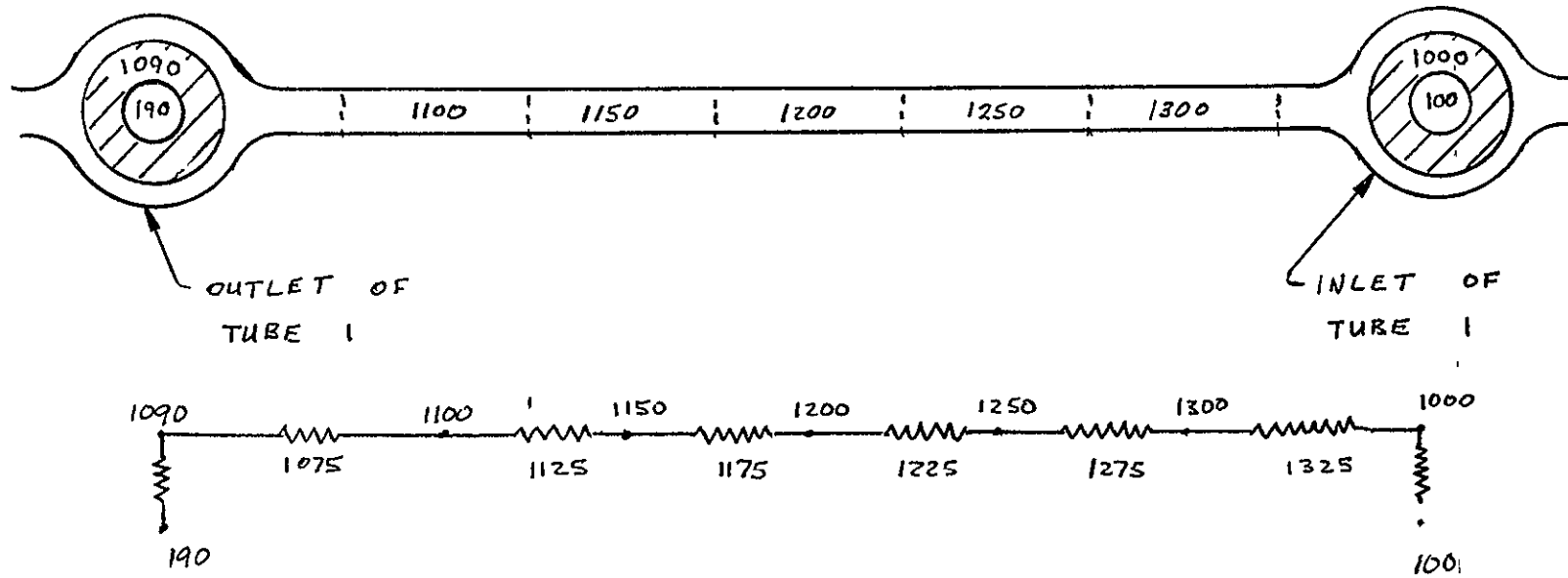


FIGURE 75 COMPUTER MODEL OF SOFT TUBE TEST ARTICLE

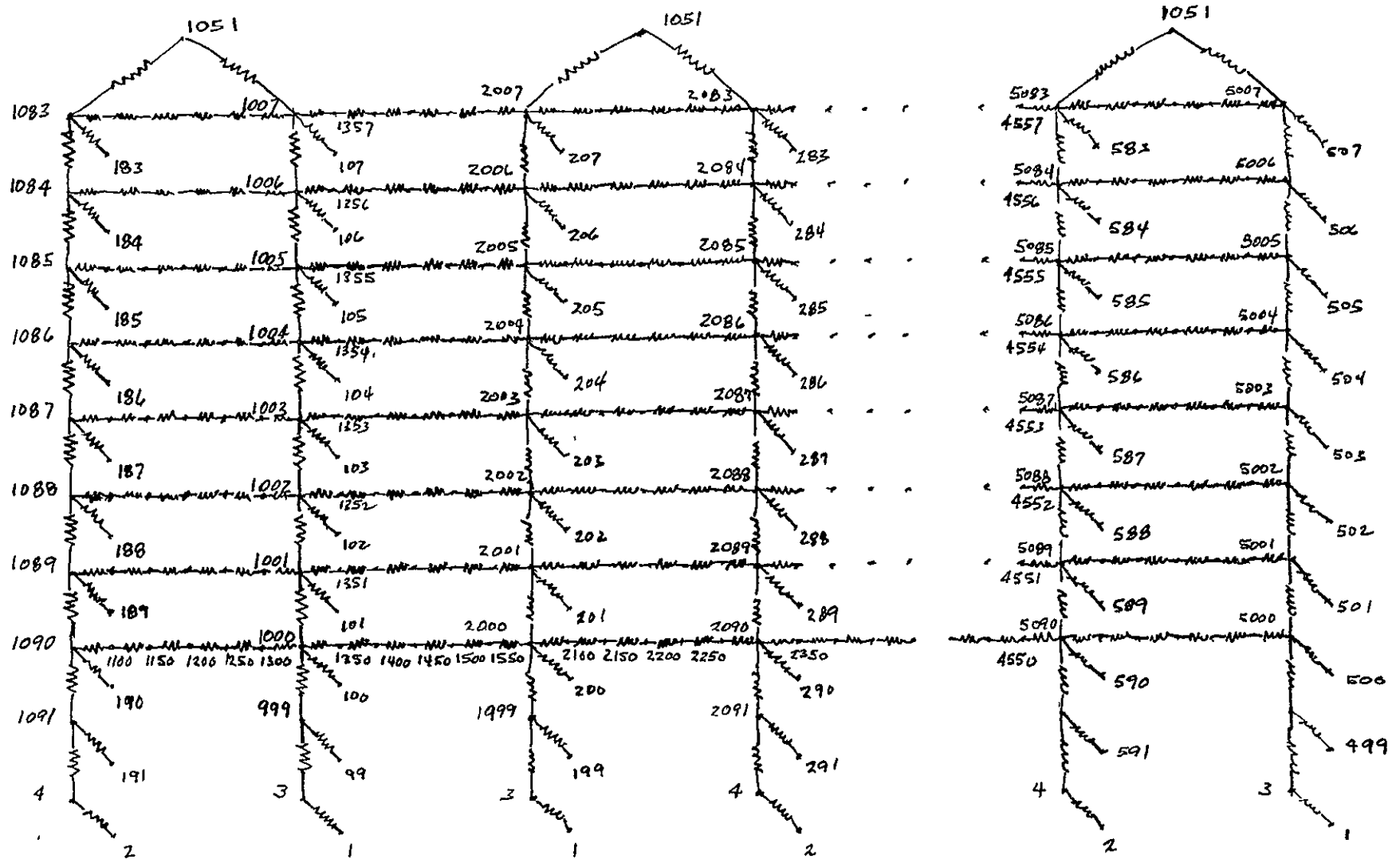


FIGURE 76 NODE IDENTIFICATION IN THE SOFT TUBE COMPUTER MODEL

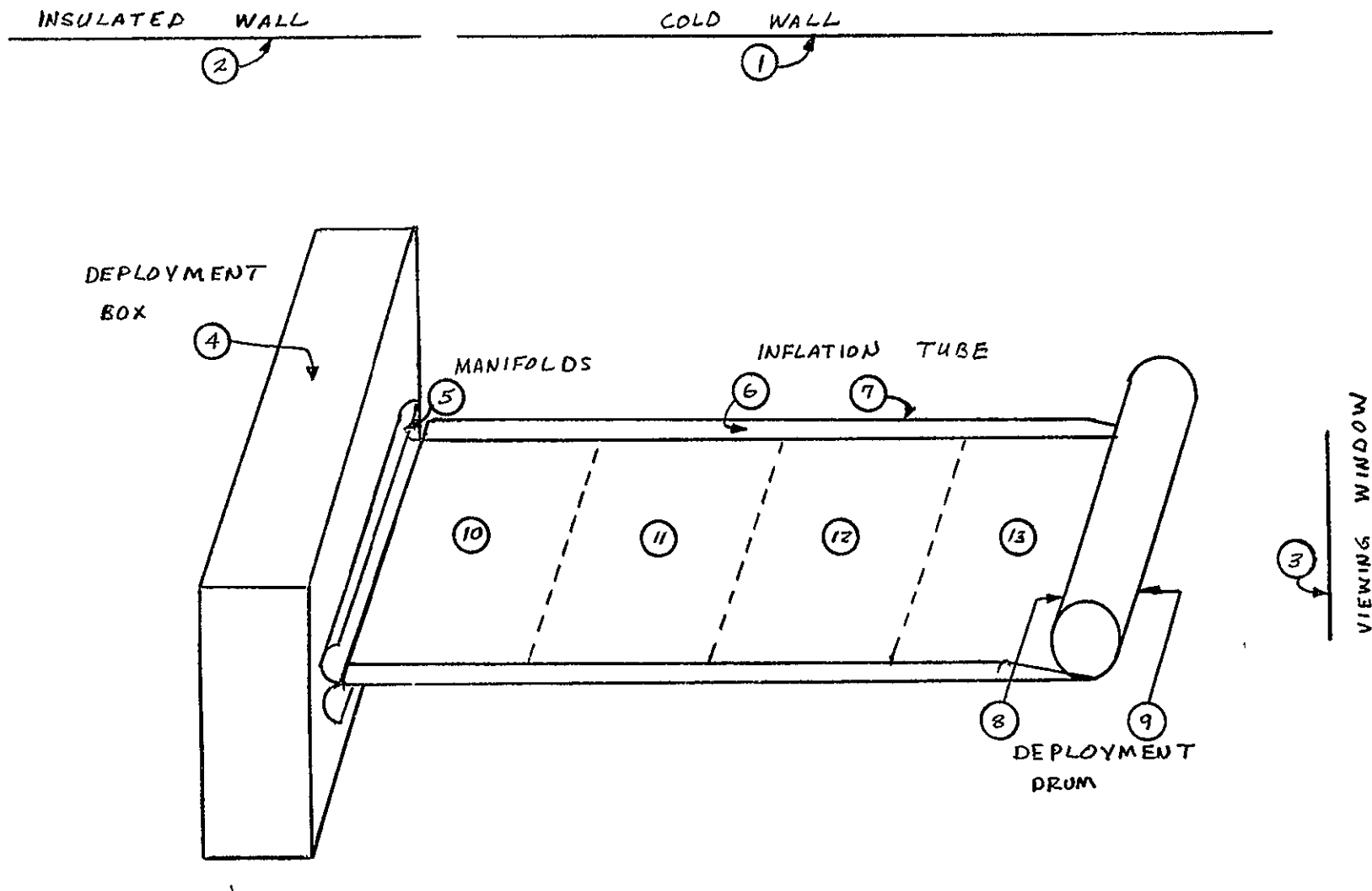


FIGURE 77 RADIATING SURFACE IDENTIFICATION IN THE SOFT TUBE COMPUTER MODEL

The results show that the hard tube model rejects more than had been estimated from earlier hand analysis (4 Kw at 0°F environment). The main difference between the hand analysis and the computer analysis is that the latter accounts for radiation emitted from the interior surfaces of the radiator which is transmitted through the fin material at other locations. This increases the heat rejection by about 10% as indicated in Table 25. The computer analysis for the soft tube prototype predicts that the heat rejection will be less than 4 Kw with a 0°F environment. The low performance results from cross conduction between the cold transport fluid in the return tubing and the warmer fluid in the adjacent outgoing tubing. Figure 78 shows that this causes the average fluid temperature to be low in sections of the radiator away from the manifolds and thus reduces the radiating capacity of the panel. Without regeneration the heat rejection is approximately what had been expected for Coolanol 15. Additional analyses are needed to study the effects of cross conduction and to evaluate possible alternate flow routing for increasing the performance of the soft tube radiator system.

U-3

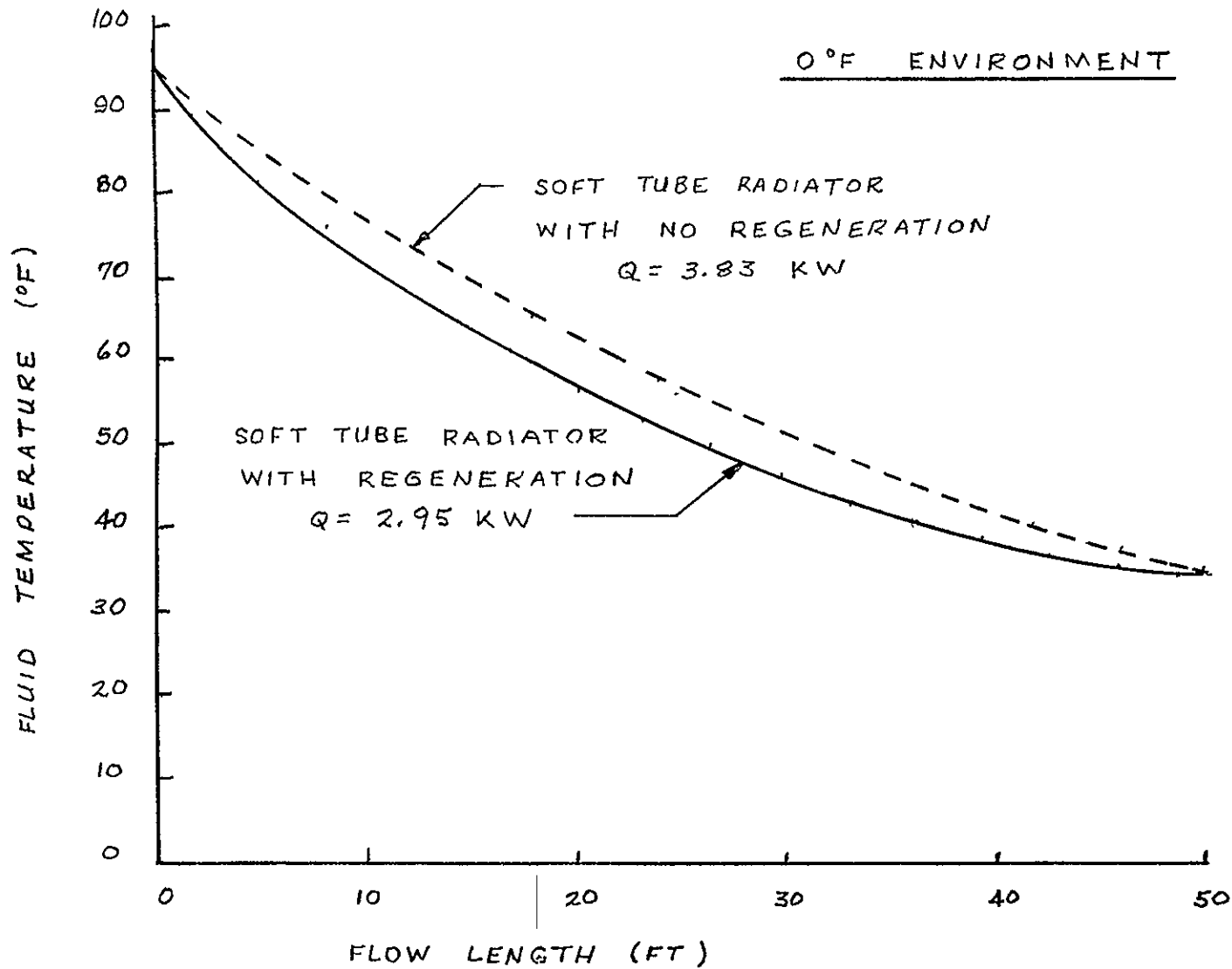


FIGURE 78 EFFECT OF CROSS CONDUCTION BETWEEN ADJACENT TUBES IN THE SOFT TUBE RADIATOR

4.0 TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT

Based on test results and experience gained during the inflatable radiator development program, the following assessment of flexible deployable/retractable radiator technology is given.

- 1) The soft tube radiator concept yields lower system weights and is much easier to fabricate than the hard tube concept. Therefore soft tube designs should be given first priority in future work on full scale prototypes.
- 2) Silver wire mesh/Teflon has more uniform and predictable thermal properties than thick silver backed Teflon and should be used as the fin material in future designs. Additional work is needed to develop methods for attaching tubing to the fin material and for constructing continuous strips of the material with the tubing bonded to the interior of the fin. Contacts with custom laminating vendors have established that it is probably possible with current technology to fusion bond silver mesh and Teflon on a roll-to-roll basis in four foot widths. The tubes could then be fusion bonded between the silver mesh/Teflon sheet and an opposing sheet of Teflon on a roll-to-roll basis in 6.5" widths. The risk involved in the second step are somewhat higher than is the first because cooling must be supplied locally at the tubes to prevent them from collapsing during the bonding process. Because of this it is recommended that in future work only the first step (fusion bonding of silver mesh and Teflon) be performed on a roll-to-roll basis. Thus tubing would then be bonded to the interior of the radiator with adhesive as shown in Figure 70. The second step of the process would then be the same as was used in constructing the soft tube test article and would have a high probability of success. In this case each half of the laminate would be coated with 1200 Å of vapor deposited silver to protect the adhesive and tubing from ultraviolet radiation.

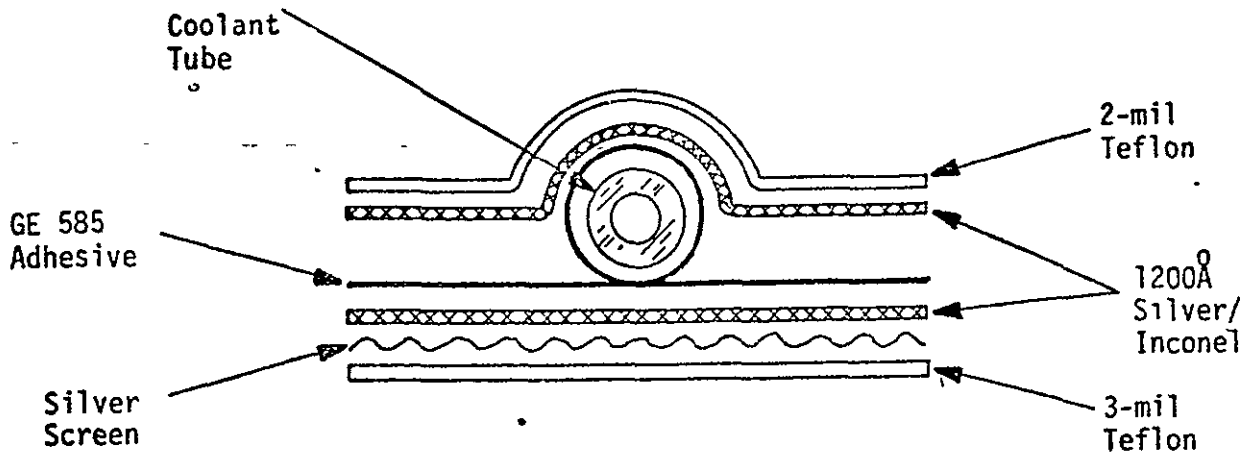


FIGURE 79 PROPOSED RADIATOR FIN CONSTRUCTION

Table 26 compares the predicted properties of the proposed fin laminate to those of the fin materials of the engineering model radiators. The data shows that the proposed laminate will combine desirable features from both of the previous designs but has a slight weight disadvantage. Overall, the effect on thermal performance is slightly positive and a significant increase in reliability is achieved.

TABLE 26 PROPERTIES OF RADIATOR FIN MATERIALS

<u>FIN CONSTRUCTION</u>	<u>THERMAL CONDUCTANCE (BTU/HR-FT-°F)</u>	<u>AVERAGE EMISSIVITY</u>	<u>WEIGHT (LB/FT²)</u>
Thick Silver Backed Teflon	.0008 - .0028	0.67	.069
Silver Wire Mesh/Teflon	.0040	0.67	.072
Proposed Hybrid Design	.0042	0.71	.107

- 3) Polyurethane tubing should be selected as the baseline for designing the full scale radiator. However, additional tests and studies should be made to determine whether Teflon tubing can be used. Teflon tubing would permit the use of Freon 21 as the transport fluid and would extend the operating temperature range. Table 27 compares the tubing dimensions and

TABLE 27 COMPARISON OF ALTERNATE RADIATOR CONSTRUCTIONS

SYSTEM	FLUID LIMITS		TUBING LIMITS		SYSTEM VARIABLES						
	T _{MIN} (°F)	T _{MAX} (°F)	T _{MIN} (°F)	T _{MAX} (°F)	TUBE I.D.(IN.)	TUBE O.D.(IN.)	Ẇ (LB/HR)	Re NO.	ΔP (PSI)	RELATIVE STIFFNESS	RELATIVE AREA
Polyurethane/ Coolanol 15	-20(a)	185(b)	-100(d)	225	.090	.205(f)	529	358	7.3	1.0	1.0
FEP/Freon 21	-140(a)	350(c)	-140(d)	225(e)	.069	.143(f)	903	4278	11.2	1.5 - 2.0	0.94

- (a) Limited By Flow Instabilities
- (b) Fire Point of Fluid
- (c) Critical Point
- (d) Limited by Stiffness of Tubing
- (e) Limited by Cold Flow of Tubing
- (f) 30-Day Meteoroid Life

operating temperature ranges possible with polyurethane and Teflon for 30-day, 90% meteoroid survivability designs. Future studies should consider the impact of the tubing on the deployment mechanism and weight penalties required to accommodate the stiffness of tubing versus advantage of extended operating range.

- 4) Coolanol 15 has the most desirable transport properties of the fluids which are compatible with polyurethane. This fluid would permit stable operation in the temperature range from -20°F to 185°F and is only slightly inferior to Freon 21 in thermal conductance and pumping power requirements.
- 5) Additional work is needed to develop a deployment mechanism for the full scale soft tube inflatable radiator. Engineering model tests have demonstrated that inflation tubes will overcome the stiffness of the soft tube radiator construction, but did not demonstrate retraction or deployment against a spring force. Also fabrication techniques have not been demonstrated for obtaining sufficient straightness in inflation tubing to deploy a full scale radiator. Additional trade studies should consider alternate deployment concepts and account for weight penalties associated with each mechanism versus probability of success. Space deployable booms should be considered as an alternative to inflation tubing.
- 6) Cross conduction between outgoing and return tubes of the soft tube radiator apparently has a larger effect on radiator performance than had been initially estimated. Therefore, additional analyses are needed to study the effects of regeneration in the soft tube concept and to investigate alternate flow routing if required. Radiation interchange between adjacent radiators of the three panel system should be considered in establishing the temperature profiles on various sections of the radiator and in evaluating alternate flow routes. Also, a reoptimization of tube spacing with the proposed fin materials and flow routing will be required to minimize the overall dimensions of the system.

5.0 REFERENCES

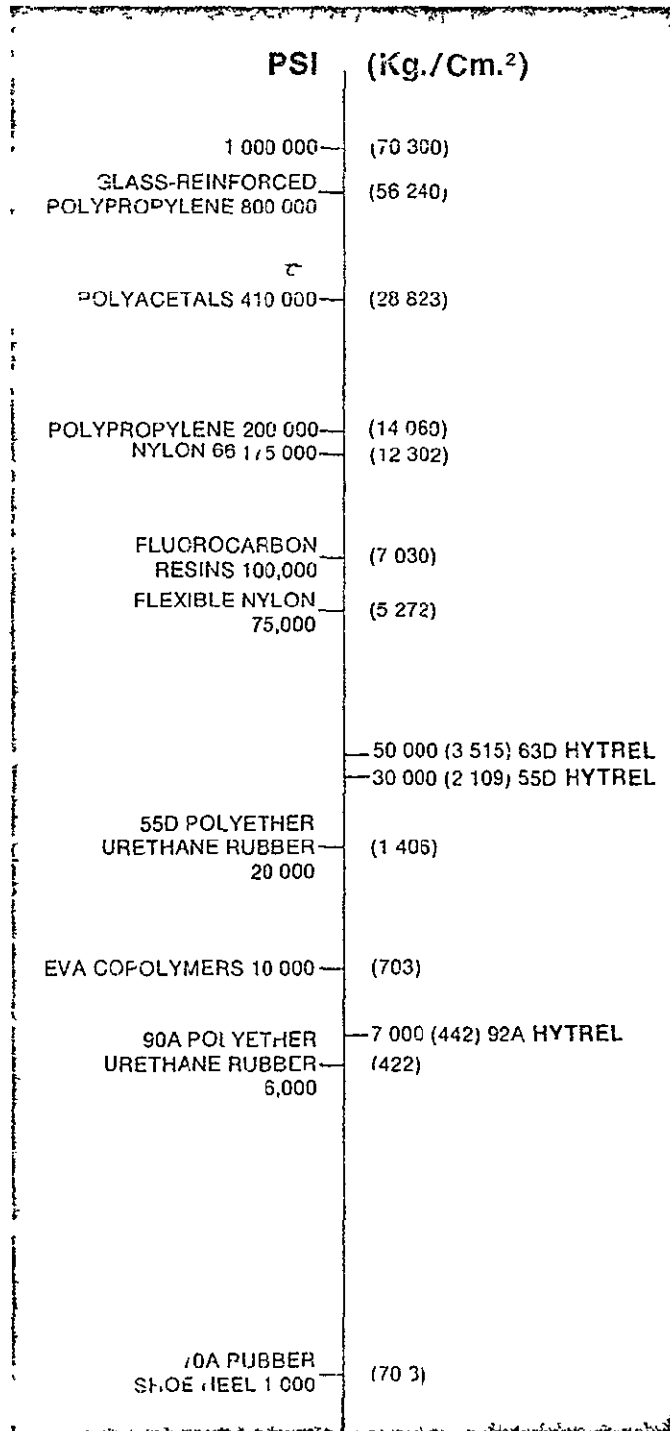
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APPENDIX A. PROPERTIES OF PLASTIC AND ELASTOMERIC MATERIALS¹

¹ Data from "1975 Materials Selector", Issue Volume 80, No. 4, Materials Engineering, Reinhold Publishing Co., Inc., Connecticut, and "Engineering Guide to the DuPont Elastomers", E. I. DuPont de Nemours and Co., Inc., Delaware.



Flexural Modulus

comparative properties

of the Du Pont Elastomers and natural rubber

Properties	Natural Rubber	ADIPRENE polyurethane	HYPALON chloro sulfonated polyethylene	HYTREL polyester elastomer			NORDEL ethylene propylene diene polymer	Neoprene chloroprene	VITON co polymer of vinylidene fluoride and hexafluoro propylene
HARDNESS RANGE (durometer A & D)	30 90A	60 99 + A (up to 80 D)	40 95A	92A	55D	63D	40 90A	40 95A	60 95A
TENSILE STRENGTH (psi)									
Pure gum	Over 3000	Over 4000	Over 2500	5900	6400	5800	—	Over 3000	Over 2000
Black loaded stocks	Over 3000	—	Over 3000	—	—	—	Over 3000	Over 3000	Over 2000
SPECIFIC GRAVITY (Base Matenal)	0 93	1 06	1 12 1 28	1 17	1 20	1 22	0 86	1 23	1 85
VULCANIZING PROPERTIES	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Unnecessary to vulcanize			Excellent	Excellent	Good
ADHESION TO METALS	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excel	Excel	Excel	Good to Excel	Excellent	Good to Excel
ADHESION TO FABRICS	Excellent	Excellent	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Excellent	Good to Excel
TEAR RESISTANCE	Good	Excellent	Fair	Excel	Outstng	Outstanding	Good	Good	Fair
ABRASION RESISTANCE	Excellent	Outstanding	Excellent	Outstng	Very Outstng	Very Outstanding	Excellent	Excellent	Good
COMPRESSION SET	Good	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Poor	Good	Fair to Good	Fair to Good
REBOUND									
Cold	Excellent	Poor at V L. temp	Good	Very Good	Good	Fair	Very Good	Very Good	Good
Hot	Excellent	Good at R T	Good	Excel	Very Good	Good	Very Good	Very Good	Excellent
DIELECTRIC STRENGTH	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Fair to Good	Fair to Good	Fair to Good	Excellent	Good	Good
ELECTRICAL INSULATION	Good to Excellent	Fair to Good	Good	Fair to Good	Fair to Good	Fair to Good	Excellent	Fair to Good	Fair to Good
PERMEABILITY TO GASES	Fair	Fair	Low to V L	Fair	Fair	Fair	— Fair	Low	Very low
ACID RESISTANCE									
Dilute	Fair to Good	Fair	Excellent	Fair	Fair	Fair	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
Concentrated	Fair to Good	Poor	Very Good	Poor	Poor	Poor	Excellent	Good	Excellent
SOLVENT RESISTANCE									
Aliphatic hydrocarbons	Poor	Excellent	Good	Excel	Excel	Excel	Poor	Good	Excellent
Aromatic hydrocarbons	Poor	Fair to Good	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Fair	Excellent
Oxygenated (ketones, etc)	Fair to Good	Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Poor
Lacquer solvents	Poor	Poor	Poor	Fair	Fair to Good	Good	Poor	Poor	Poor
RESISTANCE TO									
Swelling in lubricating oil	Poor	Excellent	Good to Excel	Good	Excel	Excel	Poor	Good	Excellent
Oil and gasoline	Poor	Excellent	Good	Very Good	Excel	Excel	Poor	Good	Excellent
Animal and vegetable oils	Poor to Good	Excellent	Good	Very Good	Excel	Excel	Good	Good	Excellent
Water absorption	Very Good	Good at R T Poor at 212° F	Very Good	Very Good up to 212° F	Very Good up to 212° F	Very Good up to 212° F	Very Good	Good	Very Good
Oxidation	Good	Excellent	Excellent	Excel	Excel	Excel	Excellent	Excellent	Outstanding
Ozone	Fair	Excellent	Outstanding	Excel	Excel	Excel	Outstanding	Excellent	Outstanding
Sunlight aging	Poor	Good	Outstanding	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good	Outstanding	Very Good	Very Good
Heat aging	Good	Good	Excellent	Good	Excel	Excel	Excellent	Excellent	Outstanding
Flame	Poor	Fair	Good	Will melt but can be made flame retardant			Poor	Good	Good
Heat	Good	Good	Excellent	Very Good	Excel	Excel	Excellent	Very Good	Outstanding
Cold	Excellent	Excellent	Good	Excel	Excel	Excel	Excellent	Good	Good

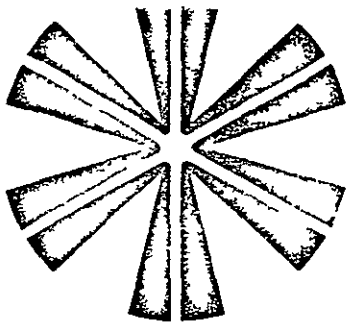
Comparison of Hi-TUFF polyurethane with natural and synthetic rubbers

FROM "HI-TUFF SOLID POLYURETHANE," J.P.

STEVENS AND CO, INC, MASSACHUSETTS

PROPERTIES		NATURAL RUBBER	BUNA S butadiene styrene	BUTYL isobutylene isoprene	NITRILE (BUNA N) butadiene acrylonitrile	SILICONE polysiloxane polymer	NEOPRENE chloroprene	VITON co-polymer of vinylidene fluoride and hexafluoropropylene	HYPALON chlorosulfonated polyethylene	HI-TUFF polyurethane
TENSILE STRENGTH (psi)	Pure gum	Over 3000	Below 1000	Over 1500	Below 1000	Below 1500	Over 3000	Over 2000	Over 2500	5000-8500
	Black loaded stocks	Over 3000	Over 2000	Over 2000	Over 2000		Over 3000	Over 2000	Over 3000	
HARDNESS RANGE (durometer A)		30 90	40 90	40 75	40 95	40 85	40 95	60 95	40 95	50 99+ (up to 75 durometer D)
SPECIFIC GRAVITY (Base Material)		0 93	0 94	0 92	1 00		1 23	1 85	1 12 1 28	1 10 to 1 24
VULCANIZING PROPERTIES		Excellent	Excellent	Good	Excellent		Excellent	Good	Excellent	Excellent
ADHESION TO METALS		Excellent	Excellent	Good	Excellent		Excellent	Good to excellent	Excellent	Excellent
ADHESION TO FABRICS		Excellent	Good	Good	Good		Excellent	Good to excellent	Good	Excellent
TEAR RESISTANCE		Good	Fair	Good	Fair	Poor	Good	Fair	Fair	Outstanding
ABRASION RESISTANCE		Excellent	Good to excellent	Good	Good	Poor	Excellent	Good	Excellent	Outstanding
COMPRESSION SET		Good	Good	Fair	Good	Fair	Fair to good	Very good	Fair	Good
REBOUND	Cold	Excellent	Good	Bad	Good	Excellent	Very good	Good	Good	Fair at low temp
	Hot	Excellent	Good	Very good	Good	Excellent	Very good	Excellent	Good	Good at room temp
DIELECTRIC STRENGTH		Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Poor	Good	Good	Good	Excellent	Excellent
ELECTRICAL INSULATION		Good to excellent	Good to excellent	Good to excellent	Poor	Excellent	Fair to good	Fair to good	Good	Good
PERMEABILITY TO GASES		Fair	Fair	Very low	Fair	Fair	Low	Very low	Low to very low	Fair Good
ACID RESISTANCE	Dilute	Fair to good	Fair to good	Excellent	Good	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Fair Good
	Concentrated	Fair to good	Fair to good	Excellent	Good	Fair	Good	Excellent	Very good	Poor
SOLVENT RESISTANCE	Aliphatic hydrocarbons	Poor	Poor	Poor	Excellent	Poor	Good	Excellent	Good	Excellent
	Aromatic hydrocarbons	Poor	Poor	Poor	Good	Poor	Fair	Excellent	Fair	Fair to good
	Oxygenated (ketones, etc)	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Fair	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor
	Lacquer solvents	Poor	Poor	Poor	Fair	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor
	Swelling in lubricating oil	Poor	Poor	Poor	Very good	Fair	Good	Excellent	Good to excellent	Excellent
	Oil and gasoline	Poor	Poor	Poor	Excellent	Fair	Good	Excellent	Good	Excellent
	Animal and vegetable oils	Poor to good	Poor to good	Excellent	Excellent	Fair	Good	Excellent	Good	Excellent
RESISTANCE TO	Water absorption	Very good	Good to excellent	Very good	Fair to good	Good	Good	Very good	Very good	Good at room temp Fair at 175°F
	Oxidation	Good	Good	Excellent	Good	Excellent	Excellent	Outstanding	Excellent	Outstanding
	Ozone	Fair	Fair	Excellent	Fair	Excellent	Excellent	Outstanding	Outstanding	Outstanding
	Sunlight aging	Poor	Poor	Very good	Poor	Excellent	Very good	Very good	Outstanding	Excellent
	Heat aging	Good	Very good	Excellent	Excellent	Outstanding	Excellent	Outstanding	Excellent	Good
	Flame	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good
	Hea*	Good	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Good
	Cold	Excellent	Excellent	Good	Good	Excellent	Good	Good	Good	Excellent

A-3



chemical resistance

of the Du Pont elastomers

Du Pont elastomers are used widely and successfully in contact with a broad variety of chemicals. To assist engineers in selecting the appropriate elastomer for the particular environment, the accompanying tabulation has been prepared. We emphasize that it should be used as a guide only. The tabulation is based on laboratory tests and records of actual service performance. But an elastomer's degree of compatibility with a particular fluid also depends on such variables as temperature, aeration, velocity of flow, duration of exposure, stability of the fluid, degree of contact, etc. Therefore, it is always advisable to test the material under actual service conditions before specification. If this is not practical, tests should be devised that simulate service conditions as closely as possible.

Chemical	ADIPRENE	HYPALON	HYTREL	Neoprene	NORDEL	VITON
Acetaldehyde	C	C	—	C	A	C
Acetic acid, 20%	B	A	A	A	A	C
Acetic acid, 30%	C	A	A	A	A	C
Acetic acid, glacial	C	AB	A	C	B	C
Acetic acid, glacial	—	—	B(100°F)	—	—	—
Acetic anhydride	T	A	T	A	A	C
Acetone	C	B	B	B	A	C
Acetylene	—	B	A	B	A	A
Aluminum chloride solutions	T	A	T	A	A	A
Aluminum sulfate solutions	A	A(250°F)	T	A(158°F)	A	A
Ammonia, anhydrous	T	B	—	A	T	C
Ammonium chloride solutions	A	A	A	A	A	A
Ammonium hydroxide solutions	A	A(200°F)	T	A(158°F)	A	A
Ammonium sulfate solutions	A	A(200°F)	A	A(158°F)	A	A
Amyl acetate	C	C	B	C	A	C
Amyl alcohol	T	A(200°F)	A	A(158°F)	A	A(212°F)
Aniline	C	B	C	C	A	AB
Aniline	—	C(100°F)	—	—	—	B(158°F)
Aniline	—	—	—	—	—	C(300°F)
ASTM oil #1	A(158°F)	A	A(300°F)	A	C	A(300°F)
ASTM oil #3	B(158°F)	B(158°F)	A(300°F)	B(158°F)	C	A(350°F)
ASTM reference fuel A	A	A	A(158°F)	A	C	A
ASTM reference fuel B	B	C	A(158°F)	C	C	A
ASTM reference fuel C	C	C	A	C	C	A
ASTM reference fuel C	—	—	B(158°F)	—	—	A(258°F)
Asphalt	—	B	T	B	X	A(400°F)
Barium hydroxide solutions	A	A(200°F)	T	A(158°F)	A	A
Beer	A	A	A	A	A	A
Benzaldehyde	—	C	—	C	AB	C
Benzene	C	C	B	C	C	B(158°F)
Benzoyl chloride	T	C	—	C	C	B
Borax solutions	A	A(200°F)	A	A(158°F)	A	A
Boric acid solutions	A	A(200°F)	A	A(158°F)	A	A
Bromine anhydrous liquid	X	B	X	C	C	A(212°F)
Bulane	A	A	A	A	B	A
Butyl acetate	C	C	B	C	B	C
Butyraldehyde	T	BC	—	BC	B	C
Butyric acid	—	BC	T	C	X	T
Calcium bisulfite solutions	A	A(200°F)	—	A(158°F)	T	A
Calcium chloride solutions	A	A	A	A	A	A
Calcium hydroxide solutions	A	A(200°F)	T	A(158°F)	A	A
Calcium hypochlorite 5%	X	A	A	B	A	A
Calcium hypochlorite 20%	C	A(200°F)	—	B	A	B(158°F)
Carbon disulfide	T	C	—	C	C	A
Carbon dioxide	A	A(200°F)	A	A	T	A
Carbon monoxide	A	A(200°F)	A	A	T	T

Chemical	ADIPRENE	HYPALON	HYTREL	Neoprene	NORDEL	VITON
Carbon tetrachloride	C	C	B	C	C	A(158°F)
Castor oil	A	A(158°F)	B	A(158°F)	B	A
Chlorine gas, dry	X	B	X	B	A	A(212°F)
Chlorine gas, wet	C	B	X	C	B	A
Chloroacetic acid	X	A	X	A	A	C
Chlorobenzene	X	X	X	X	X	A
Chloroform	C	C	C	C	C	A
Chlorosulfonic acid	C	C	C	C	C	C
Chromic acid, 10-50%	C	A(158°F)	X	C	C	A
Citric acid solutions	A	A	A	A	A	A
Copper chloride solutions	A	A	A	A	A	A
Copper sulfate solutions	A	A	A	A	A	A
Cottonseed oil	A	A	A	A	AB	A(300°F)
Creosote oil	T	C	—	C	C	A(212°F)
Cyclohexane	A	C	A	C	C	A
Dibutyl phthalate	C(158°F)	C	A	C	A	B
Diethyl sebacate	C	B	A	C	B	B
Dioctyl phthalate	C	C	A	C	B	B
DOWTHERM A	B	B	—	B	C	A(212°F)
DOWTHERM A	—	—	—	—	—	B(400°F)
Epichlorohydrin	—	T	X	—	B	C(122°F)
Ethyl acetate	C	C	B	C	A	C
Ethyl acetate	—	—	—	—	B(158°F)	—
Ethyl alcohol	C	A(200°F)	A	A(158°F)	A	A
Ethyl chloride	C	C	C	C	B	A
Ethyl ether	C	C	—	C	C	B
Ethylene dichloride	C(120°F)	C(120°F)	C	C(120°F)	B(120°F)	A(120°F)
Ethylene glycol	B	A(200°F)	A	A(158°F)	A	A(250°F)
Ethylene oxide	T	X	A	X	X	C(158°F)
Exxon 2380 turbo oil (lubricant)	—	—	T	—	X	A(392°F)
Ferric chloride solutions	A	A(200°F)	T	A	A	A
Fluosilicic acid	T	A(250°F)	T	A(158°F)	T	T
Formaldehyde, 40%	C	A	B	A	A	A
Formaldehyde, 40%	—	C(158°F)	—	C(158°F)	—	—
Formic acid	C	A	B	A	A	C(158°F)
FREON*-11	B	A	T	AB	C	B
FREON 11	B(130°F)	T(130°F)	—	B(130°F)	—	T(130°F)
FREON-12	A	A	T	A	B	AB
FREON-12	A(130°F)	A(130°F)	—	A(130°F)	—	B(130°F)
FREON 22	C	A	—	A	C	C
FREON 22	C(130°F)	A(130°F)	—	A(130°F)	—	X(130°F)
FREON 113	A	A	A	A	C	A
FREON 113	T(130°F)	A(130°F)	A(130°F)	A(130°F)	—	T(130°F)
FREON 114	T	A	T	A	C	A
FREON-114	T(130°F)	T(130°F)	—	T(130°F)	—	—
Furfural	C	B	—	B	A	C(158°F)
Fyrquel 220 (hydraulic fluid)	—	—	T	—	—	A(212°F)
Gasoline	B	B	A	B	BC	A
Glue	A	A(200°F)	A	A(158°F)	A	A

* Freon is a registered trademark of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. (Inc.)

Chemical	ADIPRENE	HYPALON	HYTREL	Neoprene	NORDEL	VITON
Glycerin	A	A(200 F)	A	A(158°F)	A	A(250 F)
n Hexane	B(122 F)	A	A	A	C	A
Hydrazine	—	—	C	—	A	C
Hydrochloric acid 20%	B	A	B	A	T	A
Hydrochloric acid 20%	—	A(158 F)	—	—	—	A(230 F)
Hydrochloric acid, 37%	C	A(122 F)	C	A	A	A(158 F)
Hydrochloric acid 37%	—	B(158 F)	—	—	—	—
Hydrochloric acid 37%	—	C(200 F)	—	C(200°F)	—	B(230 F)
Hydrocyanic acid	T	A	T	A	A	A
Hydrofluoric acid 48%	C	A(158 F)	X	A	B	A(212 F)
Hydrofluoric acid 75%	C	A	X	B	C	B(158 F)
Hydrofluoric acid anhydrous	C	A	X	B	C	A
Hydrogen	A	A	A	A	A	A
Hydrogen peroxide, 90%	T	A	—	B	T	A
Hydrogen peroxide 90%	—	—	—	—	—	C(270 F)
Hydrogen sulfide	T	A	A	A	A	B(270 F)
Isooctane	B(158°F)	A	A	A	X	A
Isopropyl alcohol	C	A(200 F)	A	A	T	A
Isopropyl ether	B	B	—	C	C	C
JP-4	B	C	A(100 F)	C	C	A(400 F)
JP 5	C	C	—	C	C	A(400 F)
JP 6	C	C	—	C	C	A(100 F)
JP 6	—	—	—	—	—	B(550 F)
Kerosene	B	B	T	C	C	A(158 F)
Kerosene	—	—	—	—	—	B(400 F)
Lacquer solvents	X	C	B	C	C	C
Lactic acid	T	A	T	A	A	A
Linseed oil	B	A	T	A	B	A
Lubricating oils	B	B(158 F)	A	B(158 F)	C	A(158 F)
Magnesium chloride solutions	A	A(220 F)	T	A(158°F)	A	A
Magnesium hydroxide solutions	A	A(200 F)	T	A(158°F)	A	A
Mercuric chloride solutions	—	A	T	A	A	A
Mercury	A	A	A	A	A	A
Methyl alcohol	C	A	A	A(158 F)	A	AB
Methyl ethyl ketone	C	C	A	C	A	C
Methylene chloride	C	C	C	C(100 F)	B	B(100 F)
Mineral oil	A	A	A	A	C	A
Mobil XRM 206A (aircraft eng. lube)	—	—	T	—	—	A(350°F)
Naphtha	B	C	A	C	C	A(158 F)
Naphthalene	B	C	B	C(176 F)	C	A(176 F)
Nitric acid 10%	C	A	BC	B	B	A
Nitric acid 30%	C	A	C	C	B	A
Nitric acid, 30%	—	C(158 F)	—	—	C(158 F)	—
Nitric acid 60%	C	B	C	C	C	A
Nitric acid 70%	C	C	C	C	C	A
Nitric acid 70%	—	—	—	—	—	B(100 F)
Nitric acid red fuming	C	C	C	C	C	B
Nitric acid red fuming	—	—	—	—	—	C(158 F)
Nitrobenzene	C	C	C	C	A	B
Oleic acid	B	B	A	B	B	B
Oleum 20-25%	C	B	C	C	C	A
Palmitic acid	A	B	A	B(158 F)	B	A
Perchloroethylene	C	C	C	C	C	A(212 F)
Phenol	C	C	C	C	B	A(212 F)
Phenol	—	—	—	—	—	B(300 F)
Phosphoric acid 20%	A	A(200 F)	—	A	A	A
Phosphoric acid 60%	A	A(200 F)	X	A	A	A(212 F)
Phosphoric acid, 70%	A	A(200 F)	X	A	A	A
Phosphoric acid 85%	C	A(200 F)	X	A	A	A
Pickling solution (20% nitric acid, 4% HF)	C	A	X	C	C	A
Pickling solution (17% nitric acid 4% HF)	C	A(150 F)	X	C	C	A
Pickling solution (17% nitric acid, 4% HF)	—	—	—	—	—	C(225°F)

RATING KEY

- A—Fluid has little or no effect
- B—Fluid has minor to moderate effect
- C—Fluid has severe effect

- T—No data—likely to be compatible
- X—No data—not likely to be compatible

Blanks indicate no evaluation has been attempted

Unless otherwise noted, concentrations of aqueous solutions are saturated. All ratings are at room temperature unless specified

A-5

Chemical	ADIPRENE	HYPALON	HYTREL	Neoprene	NORDEL	VITON
Picric Acid	B	A	T	A	B	A
Potassium dichromate solutions	A	A(200°F)	T	A	A	A
Potassium hydroxide solutions	B	A(200°F)	AB	A(158°F)	A	A
Pydraul 312C	C	C	A	C	C	A
Pyridine	—	C	X	C	B	C
QFI 2023 (silicone brake fluid)	—	—	T	—	—	A(392°F)
SAE #10 oil	A(158°F)	C	A	C	C	A
Sea water	A	A	A	A	A	A
Shell turbine oil 307	—	T	T	T	X	B(392 F)
Silicone grease	A	A	A	A	A	A
SKYDROL 500	C(122 F)	C	A	C	A(250 F)	C
SKYLUBE 450	—	—	—	—	—	C(392 F)
Soap solutions	A	A(200 F)	A	A(158 F)	A(212 F)	A
Sodium chloride solutions	A	A	A	A	A	A
Sodium dichromate 20%	A	A(200 F)	T	B	A	A
Sodium hydroxide 20%	A	A(200°F)	AB	A	A	A
Sodium hydroxide 46½%	B	A	B	A	A	A
Sodium hydroxide 46½%	—	—	—	A(158°F)	—	C(100 F)
Sodium hydroxide 50%	C	A(235°F)	—	A	A	C
Sodium hydroxide 73%	C	A(230 F)	X	A	A	C
Sodium hypochlorite 5%	C	A	A	A	A	A
Sodium hypochlorite 20%	C	A(158 F)	T	B	A	B(158 F)
Sodium peroxide solutions	C	A(200 F)	—	A	A	A
Soybean oil	B	A	T	A	C	A(250 F)
Stannic chloride	—	B	—	B	—	A
Stannous chloride 15%	—	A(200 F)	T	A(158 F)	B	A
Steam (see water)	C	A	B(212 F)	A	A(350 F)	B(300 F)
Steam	—	—	C(230°F)	—	—	—
Stearic acid	A	B(158 F)	T	B(158 F)	B	T
Styrene	C	C	X	C	C	A
Sulfur molten	T	A	T	A	A	A(250 F)
Sulfur dioxide liquid	T	A	T	A	A	A
Sulfur dioxide gas	—	A	T	A	A	A
Sulfur trioxide	T	C	X	C	B	A
Sulfuric acid up to 5%	A	A	A	A	A	A
Sulfuric acid 5 10%	A	A	B	A	A	A
Sulfuric acid 10 50%	BC	A(250 F)	C	A(158 F)	B	A
Sulfuric acid 50 80%	C	A(158°F)	C	BC	C	A
Sulfuric acid 60%	C	A	C	B	C	A(250 F)
Sulfuric acid 90%	C	A	C	C	C	A(158 F)
Sulfuric acid, 95%	C	AB	C	C	B	A
Sulfuric acid 95%	—	B(122°F)	—	—	—	A(158 F)
Sulfuric acid fuming (20% oleum)	C	BC	C	C	C	A
Sulfurous acid	C	A(158 F)	B	C	C	A
Sunoco XS 820 (EP lubricant)	—	—	T	—	X	A(300 F)
Tannic acid 10%	A	A	A	A	A	A
Tartaric acid	A	A(200°F)	T	A(158 F)	B	A
Tetrahydrofuran	C	C	—	C	C	C
Toluene	C	C	B	C	C	B(100 F)
Tributyl phosphate	C	C	—	C	C	C(212 F)
Trichloroethylene	C	C	C	C	C	A
Trichloroethylene	—	—	—	—	—	B(158 F)
Tricresyl phosphate	B	C	—	C	A(212 F)	A(300 F)
Triethanolamine	C	A(158 F)	C	A(158 F)	A	C
Trisodium phosphate solutions	A	A	A	A	A	A
Tung oil	B	A	T	A	C	A
Turpentine	C	C	—	C	C	A(158 F)
Water	A(122 F)	A(158 F)	A(158 F)	A(158 F)	A(158 F)	A(158 F)
Water	C(212 F)	A(212 F)	B(212 F)	A(212 F)	A(212 F)	A(212 F)
Xylene	C	C	B	C	C	A
Xylene	—	—	—	—	—	B(158 F)
Zinc chloride solutions	A	A(200 F)	A	A	A	A

REPRODUCIBILITY OF THE ORIGINAL PAGE IS POOR

Acetals

Material →		Homopolymer ^c			Copolymer ^d		
		Standard	20% Glass Reinforced	22% TFE Filled	Standard	25% Glass Reinforced	High Flow
PHYSICAL PROPERTIES							
Specific Gravity	ASTM D792	1.425	1.56	1.54	1.410	1.61	1.410
Ther Cond, Btu/hr/sq ft/°F/ft	—	0.13	—	—	0.16	—	0.16
Coef of Ther Exp, 10 ⁻⁵ per °F	D696	4.5	2.0-4.5	4.5	4.7	2.2-4.7	4.7
Specific Heat, Btu/lb/°F	—	0.35	—	—	0.35	—	0.35
Refractive Index, n _p	D542	Opaque	Opaque	Opaque	Opaque	Opaque	Opaque
Water Absorption (24 hr), %	D570	0.25	0.25	0.20	0.22	0.29	0.22
MECHANICAL PROPERTIES							
Tensile Strength, 1000 psi	D638						
Ultimate	—	100	85	69	88	185	88
Yield	—	100	—	—	88	185	88
Elongation, %	D638						
Ultimate	—	25	7	—	60-75	3	40
Yield	—	12	—	—	12	3	12
Mod of Elast in Ten, 10 ⁵ psi	D638	5.2	—	—	4.1	12.5	4.13
Flex Strength, 1000 psi	D790	14.1	—	—	13	28	13
Mod of Elast in Flex, 10 ⁵ psi	D790	4.1	8.8	4.0	3.75	11	3.75
Impact Str (Izod, notched), ft lb/in	D638	1.4	0.8	0.7	1.3	1.8	1.0
Compr Str (1%), 1000 psi	D695	5.2	5.2	4.5	4.5	—	4.5
Hardness (Rockwell)	D785	M94	M90	M78	M80	M79	M80
Coef of Static Frict (against steel)	—	0.1-0.3	0.1-0.3	0.05-0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
Abr Res (Taber, CS 17), mg/1000 cyc	D1044	14-20	33	9	14	40	14
ELECTRICAL PROPERTIES							
Volume Resistivity, ohm cm	D257	1 x 10 ¹⁵	5 x 10 ¹⁴	—	1 x 10 ¹⁴	1.2 x 10 ¹⁴	1.0 x 10 ¹⁴
Dielectric Str (short time), vpm	D149	500	500	—	500	580	500
Dielectric Constant	D150						
60 cycles	—	3.7	4.0	—	3.7 @ 100	3.9 @ 100	3.7 @ 100
10 ⁵ cycles	—	3.7	4.0	—	3.7	3.9	3.7
Dissipation Factor	D150						
60 cycles	—	0.0048	0.0047	—	0.001 @ 100	0.003 @ 100	0.001 @ 100
10 ⁵ cycles	—	0.0048	0.0036	—	0.006	0.006	0.006
Arc Resistance, sec	D495	129 ^b	188	—	240	136	240
HEAT RESISTANCE							
Max Rec Service Temp, F	—	195	195	195	220	220	220
Deflection Temp, F	D648						
66 psi	—	338	345	329	316	331	316
264 psi	—	255	35	212	230	325	230
APPLICABLE PROCESSING METHODS		Injection molding, extrusion, rotational molding, blow molding			Injection molding, extrusion, rotational molding, blow molding		
CHEMICAL RESISTANCE		Excellent res to most organic solvents, including aliphatic and aromatic hydrocarbons. Not rec for use with strong acids and alkalis.	Same as standard homopolymer.	Same as standard homopolymer.	Excellent res to strong alkalis. Most organic solvents including alcohols, ketones, esters, aliphatic and aromatic hydrocarbons and glycols do not seriously alter properties. Not recommended for use in strong mineral acids and oxidizing reagents.		
USES		Appliance parts, gears, bushings, aerosol bottles, auto, plumbing, textile, consumer uses.	Same as homopolymer. Where high stiffness and dimensional stability are required.	Same as homopolymer. Where low friction and high resistance to wear are required.	Appliance parts, gears, bushings, aerosol bottles, various automotive, plumbing, textile machinery and consumer products.		

a 10% deformation b 15 mil specimen c 'Delrin' is most common tradename d 'Celcon' is most common tradename

Acrylics

Type →		Cast Sheets, Rods		Moldings		
		General Purpose Type I ^a	General Purpose Type II ^a	Grades 5, 6, 8 ^b	High Impact Grade	Modified (XT acrylic)
PHYSICAL PROPERTIES		ASTM				
Specific Gravity	D792	1 17 1 19	1 18-1 20	1 18 1 19	1 12 1 16	1 10 1 12
Ther Cond, Btu/hr/sq ft/°F/ft	^c	0 12	0 12	0 12	0 12	0 13
Coef of Ther Exp, 10 ⁻⁴ per °F	D696	4 5	4 5	3-4	4 6	4 4 4 5
Spec Ht, Btu/lb/°F	—	0 35	0 35	0 35	0 34	0 33
Refractive Index	D542	1 485 1 500	1 485 1 495	1 489 1 493	—	1 51
Transmittance (luminous, 0 125 in), %	D791	91 92	91 92	>92	—	86 88
Haze, %	D672	1 2	1 2	<3	—	—
Water Absorption (24 hr), %	D570	0 3 0 4	0 2 0 4	0 3 0 4	0 2 0 3	0 3
MECHANICAL PROPERTIES						
Mod of Elast in Tension, 10 ³ psi	D638	3 5 4 5	4 0 5 0	3 5 5 0	2 3 3 3	3 7 4 3
Ten Str, 1000 psi	D638	6 9	8 10	9 5 10 5	5 5 8 0	7 0 8 0
Elong (in 2 in), %	D638	2 7	2-7	3 5	>25	12 30
Hardness (Rockwell)	D785	M80 90	M96 102	M80 103	L60 94	M45 68
Impact Str (Izcd notched), ft lb/in	D256	0 4	0 4	0 2 0 4	0 8 2 3	1 2
Mod of Elast in Flex 10 ³ psi	D790	3 5 4 5	4 0 5 0	3 5 5 0	2 8 3 6	3 5 4 0
Flex Str, 1000 psi	D790	12 14	15 17	15 16	8 7 12 0	11 13
Compr Yld Str (0 1% offset), 1000 psi	D695	12-14	14 18	14 5 17	7 3 12 0	9 5 11 5
ELECTRICAL PROPERTIES						
Vol Res ohm cm	D257	>10 ¹⁵	>10 ¹⁵	>10 ¹⁴	2 0 x 10 ¹⁵	>10 ¹⁵
Dielec Str (short time), v/mil	D149	450 530	450 500	400	400 500	400 500
Dielec Const						
60 Cycles	D150	3 5 4 5	3 5 4 5	3 5 3 9	3 5 3 9	—
10 ⁶ Cycles	D150	2 7-3 2	2 7 3 2	2 7 2 9	2 5 3 0	2 7 8 2 8 6
Dissip Factor						
60 Cycles	D150	0 05 0 06	0 05 0 06	0 04 0 06	0 03 0 04	0 026 0 029
10 ⁶ Cycles	D150	0 02 0 03	0 02 0 03	0 02 0 03	0 01 0 02	0 022 0 025
Arc Resistance, sec		No track	No track	No track	No track	No track
APPLICABLE PROCESSING METHODS		Thermoforming, casting		Injection molding, extrusion, thermoforming, blow molding	Injection molding, extrusion thermoforming, blow molding	
HEAT RESISTANCE						
Max Recommended Svc Temp, F		140 160	180 200	155 190	—	160
Heat Dist Temp, F		150 180	190 225	166 250 ^d	169 205	195 (264 ps)
CHEMICAL RESISTANCE		Resists weak alkalis, acids and aliphatic hydrocarbons. Attacked by esters, ketones aromatic hydrocarbons, chlorinated hydrocarbons and concentrated acids				
USES		Transparent aircraft enclosures, radio and television parts lighting, drafting equipment, signs		Decorative and functional automotive parts, reflectors, protective goggle lenses, radio and television parts, appliances	Shoe heels, control knobs business machine and piano keys, pump parts, sprinkler heads, tool handles	Packaging lenses containers, shields

^a ASTM D702 ^b Range includes typical values for Grades 5, 6 and 8 and may be superior to minimum or maximum requirements for these grades as detailed in ASTM D788 ^c Cenco Fitch ^d D788 specified values for Grades 5, 6 and 8 149 F, 162 F 183 F respectively

Alkyds and Thermoset Carbonate

Material →	Allyl Diglycol Carbonate	Alkyds				
		Putty (encapsulating)	Rope (general purpose)	Granular (high speed molding)	Glass Reinforced (heavy duty parts)	
PHYSICAL PROPERTIES		ASTM				
Specific Gravity	D792	1.32	2.05-2.15	2.20-2.22	2.21-2.24	2.02-2.10
Ther Cond, Btu/hr/sq ft/°F/in	—	1.45	0.35-0.60	0.35-0.60	0.35-0.60	0.20-0.30
Coef of Ther Exp, per °F	D696	6×10^{-5}	1.3×10^{-5}	1.3×10^{-5}	1.3×10^{-5}	1.3×10^{-5}
Specific Heat, Btu/lb/°F	—	0.3	—	—	—	—
Water Absorption (24 hr), %	D570	0.20	0.10-0.15	0.05-0.08	0.08-0.12	0.07-0.10
Transparency (visible light), %	—	89-92	Opaque	Opaque	Opaque	Opaque
Refractive Index, n_D	D542	1.50	—	—	—	—
MECHANICAL PROPERTIES						
Tensile Strength, 1000 psi	D638	5-6	4-5	7-8	3-4	5-9
Tensile Mod, 10^5 psi	D638	3.0	20-27	19-20	24-29	20-25
Elongation, %	D638	—	—	—	—	—
Impact Str (Izod notched), ft lb/in	D256	0.2-0.4	0.25-0.35	2.2	0.30-0.35	8-12
Flex Strength, 1000 psi	D790	—	8-11	19-20	7-10	12-17
Mod of Elast in Flex, 10^5 psi	D790	2.5-3.3	—	22-27	22-27	22-28
Compr Strength, 1000 psi	D690	22.5	20-25	28	16-20	24-30
Hardness (Barcol)	D785	M95-M100 (Rockwell)	60-70	70-75	60-70	70-80
ELECTRICAL PROPERTIES						
Volume Resistivity, ohm cm	D257	4×10^{14}	10^{14}	10^{14}	1×10^{14} - 1×10^{15}	10^{14}
Dielectric Str (step by step), v/ml	D149	290	300-350	290	300-350	300-350
Dielectric Constant	D150					
60 cycles		4.4	5.4-5.9	7.4	5.7-6.3	5.2-6.0
10 ⁶ cycles		3.5-3.8	4.5-4.7	6.8	4.8-5.1	4.5-5.0
Dissipation Factor	D150					
60 cycles		0.03-0.04	0.030-0.045	0.019	0.030-0.040	0.02-0.03
10 ⁶ cycles		0.1-0.2	0.016-0.020	0.023	0.017-0.020	0.015-0.022
Arc Resistance, sec	D495	185	180	180	180	180
APPLICABLE PROCESSING METHODS		Casting	Injection molding, compression molding, transfer molding			
HEAT RESISTANCE						
Max Rec Service Temp, F	—	212	250	300	300	300
Deflection Temp (264 psi), F	D648	—	350-400	>400	350-400	>400
CHEMICAL RESISTANCE		Resists nearly all solvents including acetone, benzene and gasoline, and practically all chemicals except highly oxidizing acids	Resistant to weak acids, attacked by alkalis, practically unattacked by organic liquids such as alcohols, hydrocarbons and fatty acids			
USES		Aircraft windows, lenses, marine glazing, vending machine windows, slides, watch crystals, safety windows	Encapsulation of resistors, coils and small electronic parts	Molding of tube bases and sockets, connectors, tuning devices, electrical instrument parts, switches and relays. Parts for transformers, motor controllers and automotive ignition systems	Heavy duty circuit breaker and switchgear, stand off insulators, electrical motor brush holders and end plates	

Alloys—ABS/polycarbonate, ABS/PVC, Acrylic/PVC, ABS/Polysulfone, ABS/Polyurethane

Material →		ABS/ Polycarbonate	ABS/PVC (rigid)	Acrylic/ PVC	ABS/Poly- sulfone (Polyaryl ether)	ABS/Poly- urethane
PHYSICAL PROPERTIES						
Specific Gravity	ASTM D792	1.19	1.21	1.28-1.35	1.14	1.04-1.07
Refractive Index, n _D	D542	—	—	—	—	—
Transparency (visible light), %	D1003	Opaque	Opaque	Translucent to opaque	Opaque	Opaque
MECHANICAL PROPERTIES						
Tensile	D638					
Str (yield), 1,000 psi		80	60	65-70	75	37-45
Elong (ult), %		—	—	75-150	25-90	120-200
Modulus, 1,000 psi		370	330	335-370	320	160-220
Flexural	D790					
Str, 1,000 psi		13.7	10.2	10.7-11	11	5.3-7.1
Modulus, 1,000 psi		380	340	380-400	300	150-210
Compressive str, 1,000 psi (2% offset)	D695	—	7.4	8.4	—	3.6-4.8
Impact str						
Izod (notched), ft lb/in	D256	10.5	12.5	12-15	8.0-10.0	8.4-10.1
Gardner, lb/in		—	—	—	—	—
Hardness						
Rockwell	D785	R117	R102	R110-105	R117	R70-82
Shore	D785	—	—	—	—	—
Bending fatigue str (Woehler), 1,000 psi	D671	—	—	—	—	—
Abrasion res (Taber, CS 17 wheel, 1000g) mg/100 cycles	D1044	—	—	40	—	30-35
Coef of friction	D1894					
Against self		—	—	—	0.28	—
Against steel		—	—	—	0.31	—
ELECTRICAL PROPERTIES						
Vol res ohm cm	D257	$10^{15} \times 10^{16}$	—	1.6×10^{15}	1.5×10^{16}	—
Dielec str, v/ml (dry)	D149					
Short time		1250-1550	600	430-670	430	—
Step by step		—	—	647	—	—
Dielec constant (dry)	D150					
60 Hz		3.08	—	3.33-3.86	3.14	—
10 ⁶ Hz		3.2-3.6	—	3.06-3.44	3.10	—
Dissip factor (dry)	D150					
60 Hz		0.019-0.021	—	0.016	0.006	—
10 ⁶ Hz		0.020	—	0.017	0.007	—
Arc res, sec	D495	—	—	42-80	180	—
THERMAL PROPERTIES						
Ther cond, Btu/hr/sq ft/°F/in	C177	0.95	—	1.01	2.07	—
Coef of ther exp, 10 ⁻⁵ /°F	D696	37	4.6	3.5-4.4	—	11.6-12.1
Specific heat, Btu/lb/°F		0.3	—	0.293	0.35	—
Heat deflection, °F	D648					
At 66 psi		238	—	177-205	320	214-216
At 264 psi		220	—	160-185	300	201-207
Brittleness temp, °F	D746	—	—	-46	—	—
Max temp for continuous use (no load), F	—	190-200	—	—	—	—
CHEMICAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL RESISTANCE						
Water absorption, %	D570					
In 24 hr		—	0.12	0.06-0.09	—	0.35-0.41
Saturation		—	—	—	—	—
Weathering		Slight effect	Slight effect	Resist	Embrittles	Slight effect
Acids						
Weak		Resist	Resist	Resist	Resist	Resist
Strong		Attack	Attack	Attack	Resist	Attack
Alkalis						
Weak		Resist	Resist	Resist	Resist	Resist
Strong		Resist	Resist	Resist	Resist	Resist
Organic solvents		Attack	Attack	Attack	Attack	Attack
Fuel		—	—	—	—	Attack
Oil and grease		—	—	—	—	—
METHODS OF PROCESSING		Inj mldg	Inj mldg, extrusion, thermoforming	Extrusion, thermoforming	Inj mldg extrusion	Inj mldg, extrusion, thermoforming

Cellulose Acetate

ASTM Grade* →	H6-1	H4-1	H2-1	MH-1, MH-2	MS-1, MS-2	S2-1
PHYSICAL PROPERTIES						
Specific Gravity	D792	1 29-1 31	1 25-1 31	1 24-1 31	1 23-1.30	1 22-1 30
Ther Cond, Btu/hr/sq ft/°F/ft	C177	0 10-0 19	0 10-0 19	0 10-0 19	0 10-0 19	0 10-0 19
Coef of Ther Exp, 10 ⁻³ per °F	D696	4 4-9 0	4 4-9 0	4 4-9 0	4 4-9 0	4 4-9 0
Refractive Index	D542	1 46-1 50	1 46-1 50	1 46-1 50	1 46-1 50	1 46-1 50
Spec Ht, Btu/lb/°F	—	0 3-0 42	0 3-0 42	0 3-0 42	0 3-0 42	0 3-0 42
Luminous Transmittance, %	D791	75-90	75-90	80-90	80-90	80-95
Haze, %	D672	2-15	2-15	2-10	2-10	2-8
Water Absorption (24 hr), %	D570	—	1 7-2 7	1 7-2 7	1 8-4 0	2 3-4 0
Flammability, ipm ^b	D635	0 5-2 0	0 5-2 0	0 5-2 0	0 5-2 0	0 5-2 0
MECHANICAL PROPERTIES						
Ten St at Fracture, 1000 psi	D638	—	7-8	5 8-7 2	4 8-6 3	3 9-5 3
Hardness (Rockwell R)	D785	—	103-120	89-112	74-104	54-96
Impact Str (Izod), ft-lb/in of notch	D256	—	1 1-3 1	1 5-3 9	2 5-4 9	2 9-6 5
Modulus of Elast in Flex, 10 ³ psi	D747	—	2 0-2 55	1 50-2 35	1 50-2 15	1 25-1 90
Flex Str at Yield, 1000 psi	D790	—	8 1-11 15	6 0-10 0	4 4-8 65	3 8-7 1
Compr Str at Yield, 1000 psi	D695	—	6 5-10 6	4 3-9 6	4 4-8 4	3 2-7 2
ELECTRICAL PROPERTIES						
Vol Res, ohm cm	D257	10 ¹⁰ -10 ¹³	10 ¹⁰ -10 ¹³	10 ¹⁰ -10 ¹³	10 ¹⁰ -10 ¹³	10 ¹⁰ -10 ¹³
Dielec Str (short-time), v/mil	D149	250-600	250-600	250-600	250-600	250-600
Dielec Const						
60 Cycles	D150	3 5-7 5	3 5-7 5	3 5-7 5	3 5-7 5	3 5-7 5
10 ⁴ Cycles	D150	3 2-7 0	3 2-7 0	3 2-7 0	3 2-7 0	3 2-7 0
Dissip Factor						
60 Cycles	D150	—	0 01-0 06	0 01-0 06	0 01-0 06	0 01-0 06
10 ⁴ Cycles	D150	—	0 01-0 10	0 01-0 10	0 01-0 10	0 01-0 10
APPLICABLE PROCESSING METHODS	Injection molding, extrusion, thermoforming, rotational molding, blow molding foam					
HEAT RESISTANCE						
Heat Deflection Temp, F						
66 psi	—	172-203	145-188	145-170	136-153	132-141
264 psi	—	145-188	120-172	128-155	123-141	117-129
CHEMICAL RESISTANCE	Unattacked by water, salt water solutions, white gasoline, oleic acid, 5% acetic acid and dilute sulfuric acid. Decomposed by 30% sulfuric, 10% nitric and 10% hydrochloric acids, sodium hydroxide, and 10% ammonium hydroxide. Dissolved by acetone and ethyl acetate.					
USES	Film, tape, blister packaging, appliance housings, optical parts, tool handles, brush handles, toys and novelties, toothbrushes, buttons, tags					

*According to ASTM D706-68

^bSelf-extinguishing compositions are available.

Cellulose Acetate Butyrate and Cellulose Acetate Propionate

ASTM Grade* →		Cellulose Acetate Butyrate			Cellulose Acetate Propionate		
		H4	MH	S2	1	3	6
PHYSICAL PROPERTIES		ASTM					
Specific Gravity	D792	1 22	1 18-1 20	1 15-1 18	1 22	1 20-1 21	1 19
Ther Cond, Btu/hr/sq ft/°F/ft	C177	0 10-0 19	0 10-0 19	0 10-0 19	0 10-0 19	0 10-0 19	0 10-0 19
Coef of Ther Exp, 10 ⁻⁵ per °F	D696	(6-9) x 10 ⁻⁵	(6-9) x 10 ⁻⁵	(6-9) x 10 ⁻⁵	(6-9) x 10 ⁻⁵	(6-9) x 10 ⁻⁵	(6-9) x 10 ⁻⁵
Refractive Index	D543	1 46-1 49	1 46-1 49	1 46-1 49	1 46-1 49	1 46-1 49	1 46-1 49
Spec Ht, Btu/lb/°F		0 3-0 4	0 3-0 4	0 3-0 4	0 3-0 4	0 3-0 4	0 3-0 4
Luminous Transmittance, %	D791	75-92	80-92	85-95	80-92	80-92	80-92
Haze, %	D672	2-5	2-5	2-5	2-5	2-5	2-5
Water Absorption (24 hr), %	D570	2 0	1 3-1 6	0 9-1 3	1 6-2 0	1 3-1 8	1 6
Flammability, ipm	D635	0 5-1 5	0 5-1 5	0 5-1 5	0 5-1 5	0 5-1 5	0 5-1 5
MECHANICAL PROPERTIES							
Ten Str at Fracture, 1000 psi	D638	6 9	5 0-6 0	3 0-4 0	5 9-6 5	5 1-5 9	4 0
Hardness (Rockwell R)	D785	114	80-100	23-42	100-109	92-96	57
Impact Str (Izod), ft-lb/in of notch	D256	3 0	4 4-6 9	7 5-10 0	1 7-2 7	3 5-5 6	9 4
Modulus of Elast in Flex, 10 ⁵ psi	D747	1 80	1 20-1 40	0 70-0 90	1 7-1 8	1 45-1 55	1 1
Flex Str at Yield, 1000 psi	D790	9 0	5 6-6 7	2 5-3 95	6 8-7 9	5 6-6 2	—
Compr Str at Yield, 1000 psi	D695	8 8	5 3-7 1	2 6-4 3	6 2-7 3	4 9-5 8	—
ELECTRICAL PROPERTIES							
Vol Res, ohm cm	D257	10 ¹¹ -10 ¹⁴	10 ¹¹ -10 ¹⁴	10 ¹¹ -10 ¹⁴	10 ¹¹ -10 ¹⁴	10 ¹¹ -10 ¹⁴	10 ¹¹ -10 ¹⁴
Dielec Str (short time), v/mil	D149	250-400	250-400	250-400	300-450	300-450	300-450
Dielec Const							
60 Cycles	D150	3 5-6 4	3 5-6 4	3 5-6 4	3 7-4 0	3 7-4 0	3 7-4 0
10 ⁶ Cycles	D150	3 2-6 2	3 2-6 2	3 2-6 2	3 4-3 7	3 4-3 7	3 7-3 4
Dissip Factor							
60 Cycles	D150	0 01-0 04	0 01-0 04	0 01-0 04	0 01-0 04	0 01-0 04	0 01-0 04
10 ⁶ Cycles	D150	0 02-0 05	0 02-0 05	0 02-0 05	0 02-0 05	0 02-0 05	0 02-0 05
APPLICABLE PROCESSING METHODS		Injection molding, extrusion, thermoforming, rotational molding, blow molding			Injection molding, extrusion, thermoforming, rotational molding, blow molding		
HEAT RESISTANCE							
Heat Deflection Temp, °F							
66 psi		222	171-184	136-147	191-201	169-187	163
264 psi		196	146-160	118-130	163-173	141-157	129
CHEMICAL RESISTANCE		Unaffected by 3% sulfuric, 5% acetic, 10% hydrochloric and oleic acids, discolored by 10% nitric acid Unaffected by 1% sodium hydroxide and 2% sodium carbonate, slightly softened by 10% sodium hydroxide and discolored by 10% ammonium hydroxide, Unaffected by white gasoline, but swollen or dissolved by ethyl alcohol, acetone, ethyl acetate, ethylene dichloride, carbon tetrachloride and toluene Unaffected by water, salt water and 3% hydrogen peroxide					
USES		Vacuum-formed outdoor signs and molded letters, blister packaging, TV and radio knobs, handles, pipe, pens, optical parts, containers			Telephones, steering wheels, blister pack aging, toothbrushes, pens, knobs, containers, optical parts		

*According to ASTM D707-63 and D1562-60, respectively

Diallyl Phthalates

Type →		Orlon-Filled	Dacron-Filled	Asbestos-Filled	Glass Fiber-Filled
PHYSICAL PROPERTIES					
Specific Gravity	ASTM D792	1.31-1.35	1.40-1.65	1.50-1.96	1.55-1.85
Coef of Ther Exp, per °F	D696	5.0×10^{-5}	5.2×10^{-5}	4.0×10^{-5}	$2.2-2.6 \times 10^{-5}$
Water Abs (122 F, 48 hr), %	—	0.2-0.5	0.2-0.5	0.4-0.7	0.2-0.4
MECHANICAL PROPERTIES					
Mod of Elast in Tension, psi ^a	D638	6×10^5	—	12×10^5	—
Ten Str, psi	D638	4500-6000	4600-5500	4000-6500	5500-9500
Hardness (Rockwell)	D785	M108	—	M107	M108
Impact Str (Izod notched), ft-lb/in.	D256	0.5-1.2	1.7-4.5	0.30-0.50	0.5-15.0
Flex Str, 1000 psi	D790	7.5-10.5	9-11.5	8-10	10-18
Compr Str, 1000 psi	D695	20-25	20-30	18-25	25
ELECTRICAL PROPERTIES					
Dielec Str, v/mil					
Short Time (dry)	D149	400	376-390	350-450	350-430
Short Time (wet ^b)	D149	375	360-391	300-400	300-420
Step-by-Step (dry)	D149	350	350-374	300-400	300-420
Step-by-Step (wet ^b)	D149	325	350-361	250-350	275-420
Dielec Breakdown, kv					
Short Time (dry)	—	65-75	65	55-80	63-70
Short Time (wet ^b)	—	60-65	60	55	45-65
Step-by-Step (dry)	—	55-60	60	38-70	55-65
Step-by-Step (wet ^b)	—	46-60	55	39-60	45-65
Dissip Factor ^c					
Dry	D150	0.023, 0.015	0.008, 0.015	0.05, 0.03	0.01, 0.015
Wet ^d	D150	0.045, 0.040	0.009, 0.017	0.154, 0.050	0.012, 0.020
Dielec Const ^e					
Dry	D150	3.9, 3.3	3.8, 3.6	5.2, 4.5	4.5, 4.2
Wet ^d	D150	4.1, 3.4	3.9, 3.7	6.5, 4.8	4.6, 4.4
Vol Res, megohm-cm ^d	D257	60,000-6,000,000	100-25,000	100-5000	10,000-50,000
Surface Res, megohms ^d	D257	25,000-2,500,000	500-25,000	100-5000	10,000-100,000
Arc Resistance, sec	D495	85-115	105-125	125-140	125-135
APPLICABLE PROCESSING METHODS		Injection molding, compression molding, transfer molding, layup molding			
HEAT RESISTANCE					
Max Recommended Svc Temp, F	—	300	300-370	350-450	400-450
Heat Dist Temp, F	D648	240-266	270-290	300-350	350-500
CHEMICAL RESISTANCE		Unaffected by weak acids and alkalis and organic solvents. Slightly affected by strong acids and alkalis			
USES		Molding compounds—connectors, potentiometers, plugboards, housings, appliance fixtures, resistors, insulators, etc. Prepregs—radomes, aircraft leading edges, housings, nose cones, air ducts, etc. Laminates—decorative sheets for surfacing real and grain-printed wood and fabrics, etc.			

^a Conditioned 48 hr at 122 F ^b Tested after 48-hr immersion in water at 122 F ^c Values given for frequencies of 1 kc and 1 mc, in that order ^d Conditioned 30 days at 100% RH and 158 F ^e Flame-resistant type is available ^f 480 hr, 257 F

Epoxies

Type →		Standard Epoxies (Diglycidyl Ether of Bisphenol A)					
		Cast Rigid ^a	Cast Flexible ^b	Molded ^c	Unidirectional Laminate	High Strength Laminate ^e	Filament Wound Composite ^f
PHYSICAL PROPERTIES		ASTM					
Specific Gravity	D792	1.15	1.14-1.18	1.80-2.0	1.8	1.84	2.18-2.17
Ther Cond, Btu/hr/sq ft/°F/ft	D325	0.1-0.3	—	0.1-0.5	—	2.35	—
Coef of Ther Exp, 10 ⁻⁵ per °F	D696	3.3	3.5	1-2	3.3-4.8 x 10 ⁻⁶	3.3-4.8 x 10 ⁻⁶	2.6
Specific Heat, Btu/lb/°F	—	0.4-0.5	—	—	—	0.21	0.24
Water Absorp (24 hr), %	D570	0.1-0.2	0.4-1.0	0.3-0.8	0.05-0.07	0.05	0.05-0.07
Transparency (visible light), %	—	90	85	Opaque	Opaque	Opaque	Opaque
Refractive Index, n _D	D542	1.61	1.61	—	—	—	—
MECHANICAL PROPERTIES							
Tensile Str, 1000 psi	D638	9.5-11.5	1.4-7.6	8-11	50-58	160	230-240 (Hoop)
Tensile Mod, 10 ⁵ psi	D638	4.5	0.5-2.5	—	33-36	57-58	72-64
Elongation, %	D638	4.4	1.5-60	—	—	—	—
Impact Str (Izod notched), ft-lb/in	D256	0.2-0.5	0.3-2.0	0.4-0.5	12-15	60-61 (edgewise)	—
Flexural Str, 1000 psi	D790	14-18	1.2-12.7	19-22	80-90	165-177	180-170
Mod of Elast in Flex, 10 ⁵ psi	D790	4.5-5.4	0.36-3.9	15-25	36-39	53-55	69-75
Compr Strength, 1000 psi	D695	16.5-24	—	34-38	50-60	80-90 (edgewise)	—
Hardness (Rockwell)	D785	106M	50-100M	75-80 (Barcol)	115-117M	70-72 (Barcol)	98-120M
ELECTRICAL PROPERTIES							
Vol Resist, ohm cm	D257	6.1 x 10 ¹⁵	9.1 x 10 ⁸ — 6.7 x 10 ⁹	1-5 x 10 ¹⁵	—	6.6 x 10 ⁷ -10 ⁹	—
Dielectric Str (step by step), v/ml	D149	>400	400-410	360-400	450-550	650-750	—
Dielectric Constant	D150						
60 cycles		4.02	4.43-4.79	4.4-5.4	5.3-5.4	—	—
10 ⁴ cycles		3.42	2.78-3.52	4.1-4.6	4.7-4.8	4.8-5.2	—
Dissipation Factor	D150						
60 cycles		0.0074	0.0048-0.0380	0.011-0.018	0.004-0.006	—	—
10 ⁴ cycles		0.032	0.0369-0.0622	0.013-0.020	0.024-0.026	0.010-0.017	—
Arc Resistance, sec	D495	100	75-98	135-190	130-180	—	—
APPLICABLE PROCESSING METHODS			Casting	Casting	Injection, compression and transfer molding	Layup molding	Layup molding
HEAT RESISTANCE							
Max Rec Svc Temp, F	—	175-190	100-125	<400	250-350	250-350	250-350
Heat Deflection Temp (264 psi), F	D648	230	90-155	340-400	—	—	280-295
CHEMICAL RESISTANCE		Highly res to water and strong alkaline environments, less res to sulfuric and acetic acids, and oxidizing agents					
USES		Potting and encapsulation of electronic components, precision castings, tools and dies, patching compounds		Electrical moldings, such as condensers, switch plates, connector plugs, resistor bobbins and wirewound resistors, molded coils, relay assemblies	High strength parts, such as laminated tools for metal forming, aircraft structural parts, pipe, leaf or coil springs, high strength electrical or chemical resistant parts		Rocket motor cases, chemical tanks, pipe, pressure bottles, high strength tubing, shotgun barrels, missile bodies

^a13 phr of TETA curing agent ^b30-80 phr of flexible curing agent ^cMineral glass reinforced ^d23 phr aromatic amine curing agent, 12 plies E-181 glass cloth with Volan A finish ^e36% resin, 64% unidirectional nonwoven glass fiber reinforcement ^fNOL rings made with 12 end E HTS glass, 15 phr metaphenylenediamine curing agent

Epoxies

Type →		Epoxy Novolacs			High Performance Resins (Cycloaliphatic Diepoxides)	
		Cast, Rigid ^a	Molded ^b	Glass Cloth Laminate ^c	Cast, Rigid ^d	Glass Cloth Laminate ^e
PHYSICAL PROPERTIES		ASTM				
Specific Gravity	D792	1.24	1.7	1.97	1.22	1.97
Ther Cond, Btu/hr/sq ft/°f/ft	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coef of Ther Exp, per °F x 10 ⁻⁶	D696	—	1.7-2.2	—	1.6-3.0	—
Specific Heat	—	—	—	—	—	—
Water Absorption (24 hr), %	D570	—	0.11-0.2	0.04-0.06	0.1-0.7 ^f	—
Transparency (visible light), %	—	—	Opaque	Opaque	—	Opaque
MECHANICAL PROPERTIES						
Tensile Strength, 1000 psi	D638	8-12	5.2-5.3	50-52	9.6-12.0	59.2
Tensile Modulus, 10 ⁵ psi	D638	4-5	—	32-33	4.8-5.0	27.5
Elongation, %	D638	2-5	—	—	2.2-4.8	—
Impact Str (Izod notched), ft-lb/in	D256	0.5	0.3-0.5	13-17	—	—
Flexural Strength, 1000 psi	D790	11-16	10-12	70-72	12-13	84-89
Mod of Elast in Flex, 10 ⁵ psi	D790	4-5	—	28-31	4.4-4.8	32-35
Compr Strength, 1000 psi	D695	17-19	22-26	67-71	30-50	48-57
Hardness (Rockwell)	D785	107-112 ^m	94-96 ⁿ	75-80	—	—
ELECTRICAL PROPERTIES						
Volume Resistivity, ohm-cm	D257	2.10 x 10 ¹⁴	1.4-5.5 x 10 ¹⁴	—	>10 ¹⁶	—
Dielectric Str (step by-step), v/mil	D149	—	280-400	—	444 (short time)	—
Dielectric Constant	D150					
60 cycles		3.96-4.02	4.7-5.7	—	3.34-3.39	4.41-4.43
10 ⁶ cycles		3.53-3.58	4.3-4.8	5.1 ^m	—	—
Dissipation Factor	D150					
60 cycles		0.0055-0.0074	0.0071-0.025	—	0.001-0.007	—
10 ⁶ cycles		0.029-0.028	—	0.015 ^m	—	—
Arc Resistance, sec	D495	—	180-185	—	120	—
APPLICABLE PROCESSING METHODS		Casting	Injection molding, compression molding, transfer molding	Reinforced layup molding	Casting	Reinforced layup molding
HEAT RESISTANCE						
Max Rec Svc Temp, F	—	450	450-500	450-500	450-500	450-500
Heat Deflection Temp (264 psi), F	D648	300-400	300-425	—	300-525	—
CHEMICAL RESISTANCE		Res water and strong alkalis, more res to sulfuric and acetic acid and oxidizing agents than standard epoxy systems			Outstanding weather res compared to other epoxy systems. Highly res to water, strong alkaline environments, less res to sulfuric and acetic acids, oxidizing agents	
USES		Impregnation and potting requiring high heat res, adhesives	Electrical and electronic encapsulation designed for high temp	High temp tooling, structural laminates, ablatives	Encapsulation, impregnation and potting req outstanding arc and tracking res	Electrical laminates req outstanding weather res

^a28 phr methylene diamine, cure—16 hr at 130 F, 2 hr at 257 F, 2 hr at 347 F ^bMineral-filled proprietary compounds ^c12 plies glass cloth with Volan A finish, 26-27% resin, cure—20 min at 383-400 F and contact pressure, plus 24 min at 419 F post cure ^d12 phr of hexahydrophthalic anhydride, 12 phr sodium alcoholate accelerator, cure—24 phr at 250 F and post cure of 3 phr at 400 F ^e100 phr resin, 85 parts anhydride curing agent, 181 Volan glass cloth, ^f1 hr at 212 F ^m1 mc ⁿDurometer

Fluorocarbons

Type →	ASTM	Polytrifluoro- chloroethylene (PTFCE)	Polytetrafluoro- ethylene (PTFE)	Ceramic- Reinforced (PTFE)	Fluorinated Ethylene Pro- pylene (FEP)	Polyvinylidene fluoride (PVF-)	ETFE & ECTFE		PFA
							Std	Glass reinf	
PHYSICAL PROPERTIES									
Specific Gravity	D792	2 10 2 15	2 1 2 3	2 2 2 4	2 1 4 2 17	1 77	1 68	1 86	2 1 2 2 17
Ther Cond, Btu/hr/sq ft/°F/ft	•	0 1 4 5	0 1 4	—	0 1 2	0 1 4	—	—	—
Coef of Ther Exp, per °F x 10 ⁻⁵	D696	3 8 8	5 5	1 7 2 0	8 3 1 0 5	8 5	1 4	1 7	6 7 1 1 1
Refractive Index	D542	1 4 3	1 3 5	—	1 3 4	1 4 2	1 4 4	—	—
Specific Heat, Btu/lb/°F		0 2 2	0 2 5	—	0 2 8	0 3 3	—	—	—
Transmittance (luminous) %	D791	8 0 9 2	—	—	—	—	0 7 0 8	—	—
Water Absorption (24 hr), %	D570	0 0 0	0 0 1	> 2	0 0 1	0 0 3	—	0 0 1	0 0 3
MECHANICAL PROPERTIES									
Mod of Elast in Compr, psi	D638	1 8 x 10	0 7 0 9 0 x 10 ⁵	1 5 2 0 x 10 ⁵	0 6 0 8 x 10 ⁵	1 7 2 x 10 ⁵	—	—	—
Mod of Elast in Tension, psi	D638	1 9 3 0 x 10 ⁵	0 3 8 0 6 5 x 10 ⁵	1 5 2 0 x 10	0 5 0 7 x 10 ⁵	1 7 2 x 10 ⁵	2 4 x 10 ⁵	1 1 x 10 ⁵	—
Ten Str, 1000 psi	D638	4 6 5 7	2 5 6 5	7 5 2 5	2 5 3 5	7 2 8 6	4 0 4 5	1 2 0	4 3
Elongation (in 2 in), %	D638	1 2 5 1 7 5	2 5 0 3 5 0	1 0 2 0 0	2 5 0 3 3 0	2 0 0 3 0 0	1 5 0 2 0 0 W I A	9	2 0 0
Hardness (Rockwell)	D785	R 1 1 0 1 1 5	5 2 D	R 3 5 5 5	5 8 D	R 1 1 0	R 9 5	—	D 6 0
Abrasion Res, gm/cycle	^a	0 0 0 8 0	—	—	—	0 0 0 0 6 0 0 0 1 2	0 0 0 5	—	—
Impact Str (Izod notched), ft lb/in	D256	3 5 0 3 6 2	2 5 4 0	—	No break	3 8	No break	7	—
Mod of Elast in Flexure, psi	D747	2 0 2 5 x 10 ⁵	0 6 x 10 ⁵	4 6 4 x 10 ⁵	0 8 x 10 ⁵	—	2 4 x 10 ⁵	9 5 x 10 ⁵	1 0 x 10 ⁵
Flex Str (0.1% offset), 1000 psi	D790	3 5	—	—	—	2	—	1 5	—
Compr Str (0.1% offset), 1000 psi	D695	2 0	0 7-1 8	1 4 1 8	1 6	1 2 8 1 4 2	—	—	—
ELECTRICAL PROPERTIES									
Volume Resistivity ohm cm	D257	10 ¹⁴	>10 ¹⁴	10 ¹⁵	>2 x 10 ¹⁵	5 x 10 ¹⁴	10 ¹⁴	—	>10 ¹⁴
Dielec Str (short time), v/ml	D149	5 3 0 6 0 0	4 0 0 5 0 0	3 0 0 4 0 0	5 0 0 6 0 0	2 6 0	4 9 0	—	2 0 0 0
Dielectric Constant									
60 Cycles	D150	2 6 2 7	2 1	2 9 3 6	2 1	1 0 0	2 6	—	2 1
10 ⁵ Cycles	D150	2 3 0 2 3 7	2 1	2 9 3 6	2 1	7 5	2 5	—	2 1
Dissipation Factor									
60 Cycles	D150	0 0 2	0 0 0 0 2	0 0 0 5 0 0 1 5	0 0 0 0 3	0 0 5 0	0 0 0 0 7	—	0 0 0 0 2
10 ⁵ Cycles	D150	0 0 0 7 0 0 1 0	0 0 0 0 2	0 0 0 5 0 0 1 5	0 0 0 0 3	0 1 8 4	0 0 0 9	—	0 0 0 0 3
Arc Resistance, sec		>360	>200	—	>165	5 0 6 0	1 3 5	—	—
APPLICABLE PROCESSING METHODS									
		Compres- sion mldg, isotactic pressing	Compression molding, isotactic molding		Inject molding, extrus compres mold ing	Inject molding, extrus, compres mold ing	Inject, rotational, blow & transfer molding, extrus, thermoforming, foam		Inject tion mldg, extrusion, blow mldg
HEAT RESISTANCE									
Max Rec Svc Temp, F		3 8 0	5 5 0	4 5 0 5 0 0	4 0 0	3 4 0	3 0 0 3 5 5	—	5 0 0
Heat Dist Temp, F									
66 psi	D648	1 9 6 2 9 1	—	3 5 0 4 8 0	—	3 0 0	2 2 0 2 4 0	—	—
264 psi	D648	1 5 1 1 7 8	—	1 7 0 2 2 0	—	2 3 2	1 6 0 1 7 0	2 8 5	—
CHEMICAL RESISTANCE									
		High res to corrosive chemical & most organ- ic solvent	Inert to most chemicals and solvents with exception of alkali metals Halogenated solvents at high temperatures and pres- sure have some effect			Res to most acids and bases ex- cept fuming sulfuric	Res to most acids & bases	Res to most acids & bases	Same as PTFE
USES									
		Chemical pipes pump parts, cables, tank linings, connectors, connector inserts, valve diaphragms, insulation	Chemical pipes valves and liners, gaskets, packings, pump bearings and impellers, electrical equip, anti adhesive coatings	Bearings, bushings, wear sur- faces, elec insulators, gaskets, packings, valve seats in corrosive conditions	Electronic instruments, valve linings, laminates, corrosion resistant and non adhesive coatings	Seals, chem- ical pipe and fittings gas kets, elec trical jackets and primary insulation, finishes			PTFE uses req more ease of processing

^a A proprietary material consisting of polytetrafluoroethylene and special constituents designed to improve TFE's mechanical and thermal properties while retaining its electrical and chemical characteristics ^b Range covers properties for compounds containing from 10-25% glass ^c Cenco Fitch ^d Federal Spec L P 406A No 1092 1
^e From 73 to 500 F

Foams—Rigid (no surface skin)

Type→ Density, pcf→		ABS	Cellulose Acetate	Epoxy	Syntactic Epoxy ^a		Phenolic	Poly ethylene	Poly propylene
		31	6 8	5-8	36	42	2-4	34	5
Ther Cond, Btu/hr/sq ft/°F/in	ASTM 177	0 58	0 31 0 32	0 24-0 28	4 56	—	0 20 0 22	0 92	0 27
Coef of Ther Exp, per °F x 10 ⁻⁵	D696	9 7	2 5	2 3	4 5	—	0 5	4 18	—
Water Absorption, % vol	C272	0 6	13-17	—	—	1 5	<3	0 22	—
Dielectric Constant at 10 ⁶ cps	—	1 59	1 10-1 12	2 0	1 55	—	—	1 48	—
Dissipation Factor at 10 ⁶ cps	—	0 007	0 003	0 005	0 01	—	—	0 0003	—
Max Rec Service Temp, F	—	200	350	400 500	300	300	270	195	230
Tensile Str, psi	D1623	1400	170	50 200	3300	4600	20 55	1000	170
Ultimate Ten Elong, %	D1623	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mod of Elast in Tension, 1000 psi	D1623	2 4	—	—	—	610	—	—	—
Compr Str, psi (10%)	D1621	—	125 150	60 90	9600	13,400	20 90	800	55
Mod of Elast in Compr, 1000 psi	D1621	—	5 5 13	2 1 6 5	373	480	—	—	1 2
Flex Str, psi	D790	2 4	150	200 800	3800	6000	25 65	1900	230
Mod of Elast in Flex, 1000 psi	D790	9	5 5	2 5 6	—	—	—	88	9 6
Shear Str, psi	C273	—	140	—	3800	4400	15 30	—	—
Mod of Elast in Shear, 1000 psi	C273	—	—	—	—	—	0 4 0 75	—	—
Hardness (Shore D)	—	60	—	—	80 85	—	—	—	—

^aGlass microsphere filled epoxy

Type→ Density, pcf→		Polyvinyl Chloride	Polystyrene (expanded)		Urea	Urethane		
		3	2	6	0 8 1 2	2-3	4-7	18 25
Ther Cond, Btu/hr/sq ft/°F/in	ASTM 177	0 15-0 20	0 20 0 28	0 20-0 25	0 18 0 21	0 11 0 23	0 15 0 28	0 29 0 52
Coef of Ther Exp, per °F x 10 ⁻⁵	D696	2	2 7 4	2 7 4	—	3 4	4	4
Water Absorption, % vol	C272	0 1	<0 1	<0 1	—	3 4	1 5 2	0 2
Dielectric Constant at 10 ⁶ cps	—	—	1 02 1 24	—	—	—	—	—
Dissipation Factor at 10 ⁶ cps	—	—	<0 0005	—	—	—	—	—
Max Rec Service Temp, F	—	180	175	175	120	200 250	250 300	300-400
Tensile Str, psi	D1623	100 200	50 55	120	—	20 70	90 250	700 1300
Ultimate Ten Elong, %	D1623	5 20	5	2	—	—	—	—
Mod of Elast in Tension, 1000 psi	D1623	3 4	7 40	6100	—	—	—	—
Compr Str, psi (10%)	D1621	70 100	25 30	100 150	5	20 50	65 275	1200 2000
Mod of Elast in Compr, 1000 psi	D1621	3 4	0 55 2	3 6	—	0 3 0 6	1 5 4 5	10 40
Flex Str, psi	D790	120 160	55 75	200 300	17	60 100	200 350	700 2000
Mod of Elast in Flex, 1000 psi	D790	3 4	1 3 3 8	5 15	0 7	0 8 0 9	0 8 15	12 100
Shear Str, psi	C273	60 80	35	150	—	20 30	60 130	7600
Mod of Elast in Shear, 1000 psi	C273	2 2 5	1 15 1 6	3	—	0 17 0 21	0 5 1 5	3 9

Plastics and Rubber Foams — Flexible

Type, Density ^a →	Polyethylene (cellular)			Silicone (foam in place)	Urethane (prefoamed)		Vinyl (open cell)
	2.2	33 ^b	41 ^c	10	1 5 2 0	4 0 5 0	4 and up
Max Rec Service Temp, F	160	—	—	500	—	—	—
Elec Res, microhm cm	1 5 x 10 ¹⁷	—	—	3 8 x 10 ¹⁸	—	—	—
Dielec Str (short time), v/mil	55	220	220	50	—	—	—
Dielec Const, 10 ⁶ cycles	1 05 ^e	1 5	1 84	1 17 ^d	—	—	—
Dissip Factor, 10 ⁶ cycles	0 0002 ^e	0 0004	0 0006	0 001 ^d	—	—	—
Tensile Strength, psi	20 30	600	2100	5	12-20	18 20	10 200
Elongation, %	60	300	350	40	150 250	100-125	75 300
Tear Strength, lb/in	6	—	—	—	2 0 3 0	1 0 2 0	—
Compression Set (22 hr at 158 F), %	15	—	—	4	4 8	2 9	15
Compression Deflection, psi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stress for 25% Defl	8 5 ^f	—	—	1	0 35	0 9 2 2	3-500
Stress for 50% Defl	17 5	—	—	3	0 45	—	—

^aDensity in lb/cu ft ^bBased on low density polymer, typical expanded insulation (about 46% gas by vol) ^cBased on high density polymer typical expanded insulation (about 30% gas by vol) ^d10⁶ cycles ^eAt 10⁶ cps ^fRecovery at same temperature as compression

A-16

REPRODUCIBILITY OF THE
ORIGINAL PAGE IS POOR.

Foams—Rigid (structural, integral skin type) ^a

Type → Density, lb/ft ³ →		ABS 50	Polycarbonate 50	Polyethylene 37.5	Polypropylene 37.5	Noryl 50	Polystyrene 43.5
Ther Cond, Btu/hr/sq ft/°F/in	ASTM 177	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coef of Ther Exp, per °F x 10 ⁻⁵	D696	—	—	6.7	5.2	—	5.0
Water Absorption, % vol	C272	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heat Deflection (264 psi), F	D648	180	270	94	132	205	176
Max Rec Service Temp, F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tensile Str, psi	D1623	2700	5500	1300	2100	3300	1800
Ultimate Ten Elong, %	D1623	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mod of Elast in Tension, 1000 psi	D1623	—	—	—	—	—	—
Compr Str, psi (10%)	D1621	1000	7500	—	—	5500	—
Mod of Elast in Compr, 1000 psi	D1621	—	—	—	—	—	—
Flex Str, psi	D790	3700	10,000	2700	3200	6000	4500
Mod of Elast in Flex, 1000 psi	D790	125	300	120	120	240	210
Shear Str, psi	C273	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mod of Elast in Shear, 1000 psi	C273	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hardness (Shore D)	—	—	—	54	62	—	74
Impact Str (Izod, unnotched), ft lb	—	—	—	2.5	1.25	—	2.3

Type → Density, lb/ft ³ →		Polyurethane 34.5	Polyester 56	Glass fiber reinforced types			
				Polypropylene 45.5	Nylon 54	Polystyrene 52.5	ABS 52.5
Ther Cond, Btu/hr/sq ft/°F/in	ASTM 177	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coef of Ther Exp, per °F x 10 ⁻⁵	D696	—	—	—	—	—	—
Water Absorption, % vol	C272	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heat Deflection (264 psi), F	D648	150	400 (66 psi)	162	390	190	210
Max Rec Service Temp, F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tensile Str, psi	D1623	—	8550	3000	10,000	5000	7000
Ultimate Ten Elong, %	D1623	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mod of Elast in Tension, 1000 psi	D1623	—	—	—	—	—	—
Compr Str, psi (10%)	D1621	1600	9300	—	—	—	—
Mod of Elast in Compr, 1000 psi	D1621	—	—	—	—	—	—
Flex Str, psi	D790	4200	17,000	6000	16,000	8500	12,000
Mod of Elast in Flex, 1000 psi	D790	150	700	400	650	750	750
Shear Str, psi	C273	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mod of Elast in Shear, 1000 psi	C273	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hardness (Shore D)	—	70	—	—	—	—	—
Impact Str (Izod, unnotched), ft lb	—	—	—	3.5	3.2	1.5	3.5

^a Also samples 0.25 in thick unless otherwise shown

Melamines

Filler and Type →		Unfilled	Cellulose Electrical	Glass Fiber	Alpha Cellulose and Mineral
PHYSICAL PROPERTIES					
Specific Gravity	ASTM D792	1.48	1.43-1.50	1.9-2.0	1.49
Ther Cond, Btu hr sq ft/°F/ft		—	0.17-0.20	0.28	—
Coef of Ther Exp, per °F	D696	—	$1.11-2.78 \times 10^{-5}$	0.82×10^{-5}	—
Transmittance (luminous), %		Good	Opaque	—	—
Water Absorption (24 hr), %	D570	0.2-0.5	0.27-0.80	0.09-0.60	0.5
Flammability		Self extinguishing	Self extinguishing	Self extinguishing	Self-extinguishing
Mechanical Properties					
Mod of Elast in Tension, psi	D638	—	$10-11 \times 10^5$	—	—
Ten Str, 1000 psi	D638	—	5-9	5-10	5
Elong (in 2 in), %	D638	—	0.6	—	—
Hardness (Rockwell)	D785	E110	M115-125	—	—
Impact Str (Izod notched), ft-lb/in	D256	—	0.27-0.36	0.5-12.0	0.30
Mod of Elast in Flex, psi	D790	$10-13 \times 10^5$	$1.0-1.3 \times 10^4$	24×10^5	—
Compr Str, 1000 psi	D695	40-45	25-35	20-32	—
Flex Str, 1000 psi	D790	9.5-14	6-15	10-24	8
ELECTRICAL PROPERTIES					
Vol Res, ohm-cm	D257	—	$10^{12}-10^{13}$	$1-7 \times 10^{11}$	10^{12}
Dielec Str (short time), v/mil	D149	—	350-400	250-300	375
Dielec Const					
60 Cycles	D150	7.9-11.0	6.2-7.7	7.0-11.1	—
10 ⁶ Cycles	D150	6.3-7.3	5.2-6.0	6.9-7.9	6.4
Dissip Factor					
60 Cycles		0.048-0.162	0.026-0.192	0.14-0.23	—
10 ⁶ Cycles		0.031-0.040	0.032-0.12	0.013-0.03	0.031
Arc Resistance, sec	D495	100-145	70-135	180-186	125
APPLICABLE PROCESSING METHODS		Compression molding transfer molding and, in some cases injection molding			
HEAT RESISTANCE					
Max Rec Svc Temp, F		210	250-280	300-400	275-325
Heat Dist Temp (264 psi), F	D648	293-298	265	400	300
CHEMICAL RESISTANCE		Resistant to weak acids, weak alkalis, organic solvents, greases and oils. Attacked by strong acids and strong alkalis.			
USES		Pearlescent buttons, moldings ornamental applications	General mechanical and electrical applications, particularly at elevated temperatures. Applications requiring improved holding power for metallic inserts such as electrical and electronic parts.	Applications requiring high shock resistance, good electrical properties, and high resistance to burning. Switchgear, terminal strips, stand off insulators, coil forms.	Primarily electrical applications requiring low after shrinkage, good dimensional stability and excellent molding characteristics.

Nylons

Type→	Type 6						Type 12	Trans parent	
	General Purpose ^a	Glass Fiber (30%) Reinforced ^a	Cast	Flexible ^a Copolymers	Type 8 ^b	Type 11			
PHYSICAL PROPERTIES									
Specific Gravity	ASTM D792	1 14	1 37	1 15	1 12 1 14	1 09	1 04	1 01	1 12
Ther Cond, Btu/hr/sq ft °F/in	—	1 2	1 2 1 7	1 2-1 7	—	—	1 5	1 7	—
Coef of Ther Exp, 10 ⁻³ per °F	D696	4 8	1 2	4 4	—	—	5 5	7 2	2 8
Specific Heat, Btu/lb/°F	—	0 4	—	0 4	—	0 4	0 58	0 28	—
Refractive Index, n _D	D542	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 566
Water Absorption (24 hr), %	D570	1 7-1 8	1 3	0 6	0 8 1 4	9 5	0 4	0 25	0 41
MECHANICAL PROPERTIES									
Tensile Strength (2 in./min) ^d	D638	9 5 12 5	21 23	12 8	7 5 10 0	—	—	7 1 8 5	—
Ultimate	—	8 5 12 5	—	12 8	7 5 10 0	3 9	8 5	5 5 6 5	9 8
Yield	D638	30 220	2 4	20	200 320	400	100 120	120 350	130
Elongation (2 in./min), %	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	5 8	—
Ultimate	D638	—	10 12	5 4	—	0 3	1 78 1 85	1 7 2 1	4 05
Yield	D790	Unbreak	26 34	16 5	3 4-16 4	—	—	—	13 26
Mod of Elast in Tension, 10 psi	D790	1 4 3 7	10 12	5 05	0 92 3 2	0 4	1 51	—	3 86
Flex Strength, 1000 psi	D256	0 8 1 2	3 2 3	1 2	1 5 19	>16	3 3 3 6	1 2 4 2	—
Mod of Elast in Flex, 10 ³ psi	D695	9 7	19 20	1 4	—	—	—	—	3 39
Impact Str (Izod notched), ft lb/in	D785	R118 R120	R121	R116	R72 R119	—	R100 R108	R106	M93
Compr Strength (1% offset) ^d	—	—	—	0 32 ^c	—	—	—	—	—
Hardness (Rockwell)	D1044	5	—	2 7	—	—	—	—	21
Coef of Dyn Frict	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abrasion Res (Taber, CS 17), mg/1000 cycles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ELECTRICAL PROPERTIES									
Volume Resistivity, ohm cm	D257	4 5 x 10 ¹⁴	2 8 10 ¹⁴ to 1 5 x 10 ¹⁵	2 6 x 10 ¹⁴	—	1 5 x 10 ¹¹	2 x 10 ¹³	10 ¹⁴ -10 ¹⁵	>5 x 10 ¹³
Dielectric Str (short time), v/ml	D149	385	400 450	380	440	340	425	840	670
Dielectric Constant	D150	4 0 5 3	4 6 5 6	4 0	3 2 4 0	9 3	3 3 (10 ³ cps)	3 6 (10 ³ cps)	3 99
60 cycles	—	3 6 3 8	3 9 5 4	3 3	3 0 3 6	4 0	—	—	—
10 ³ cycles	D150	0 06 0 014	0 022 0 008	0 015	0 007 0 010	0 19	0 03	0 04 (10 ³ cps)	0 028
Dissipation Factor	—	0 03 0 04	0 019 0 015	0 05	0 010 0 015	0 08	0 02	—	—
60 cycles	D495	—	92 81	—	—	—	—	—	120
10 ³ cycles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arc Resistance, sec	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
HEAT RESISTANCE									
Max Rec Service Temp, F	—	250 300 ^f	250 300	250 300	175 200	—	212 250	175 230	—
Deflection Temp, F	D648	360	425 428	420	260 350	129	302	—	284
66 psi	—	155 160	420 419	410	115 130	—	131	—	256
264 psi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
APPLICABLE PROCESSING METHODS									
—	—	Injection mold ing, extrusion, rotational mold ing, blow mold ing	—	Rotational mold ing	Extru sion, injec tion mold- ing	Extru sion, in jection mold ing	—	Extru sion, injec tion mold ing	Injection molding blow mold, extru compr molding
CHEMICAL RESISTANCE									
—	—	Resists esters, ketones, alkalis, weak acids, alco hols and common sol vents Not resistant to conc mineral acids	Res most organic chem, such as alcohols, ketones, hydrocar bons and chlor solv Att by str acids, phenols, str oxidizing agents	Res esters, ketones al kalis, weak acids, alco hols and common solvents Not res to conc min eral acids	Exc res to aqueous al kalis, ali phatic and aromatic hydrocar bons, ether and mineral oils, poor good res to dil min acids, alco hols, arom acids	Res alkalis petroleum products and com mon or ganic sol vents Not res to phe nols and conc acids and oxi dants	Res alkalis petroleum products and common or ganic sol vents Not res to phe nols and conc acids and oxi dants	Res weak acids al kali, strong alkali oil greases Attacked by strong acids alcohols and org solvents	
USES									
—	—	Bearings, Gen pur- gears bush pose type ings, coil 6 parts forms, requiring brush greater backs, rod, stiffness tubing tape and dimen stab	Bearings, wearplates, bushings, gears, roll ers, stock shapes	Parts re quiring high impact strength or flexibility	Molded parts re quiring flexibility and chem ical res	Elec insula tion and other nylon uses where low mois absorp is needed	Filament, rod, tubing sheet mold ings req dim stabil ity and low moist absorp	Lenses, con tainers, gauges, fuel tanks	

^a Dry ^{as} molded properties ^b Non cross linked ^c can be cross linked ^d Dynamic ^e no lubrication nylon to steel 1000 psi ^f 0.4 self ext to slow burn ^g Heat stabilized

Nylons

Type →	6/6 Nylon				6/10 Nylon		6/12 Nylon	Mineral reinf nylon	
	General Purpose Molding ^a	Glass Fiber Reinforced ^b	Glass Fiber, Molybdenum Disulfide Filled ^c	General Purpose Extrusion ^a	General Purpose ^a	Glass Fiber (30%) Reinforced ^c			
PHYSICAL PROPERTIES									
Specific Gravity	ASTM D792	1.13-1.15,—	1.37, 1.47	1.37-1.41	1.13, 1.15	1.07-1.09,—	1.30	1.06-1.08	1.47
Ther Cond Btu/hr/sq ft/°F/in	—	17,—	15, 33	—	17,—	15	35	15	—
Coef of Ther Exp, 10 ⁻⁵ per °F	D696	45,—	21, 14	175	—	5	25	50	27-50
Specific Heat, Btu/lb/°F	—	0.3-0.5	—	—	0.3-0.5	0.3-0.5	—	0.3-0.5	—
Refractive Index, n _D	D542	Transluc	Opaque	Opaque	Opaque	Opaque	Opaque	Translucent	Opaque
Water Absorption (24 hr), %	D570	15,—	0.9, 0.8	0.5-0.7	15	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.5-0.8
Coef of Static Frict (against self)	—	0.04-0.13,—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.23
MECHANICAL PROPERTIES									
Tensile Strength, 1000 psi	D638	11.8, 11.2	25, 30	19-22	12.6, 8.6	8.5, 7.1	19	8.8, 8.8	—
Ultimate	—	11.8, 8.5	—	—	12.6, 8.6	8.5, 7.1	—	8.8, 7.4	9-10
Yield	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Elongation, %	D638	60, 300	1.8, 2.2	3	90, 240	85, 220	1.9	150, 340	10-25
Ultimate	—	5, 25	—	—	5, 30	5, 30	—	7, 40	—
Yield	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mod of Elast in Tension, 10 ⁵ psi	D638	4.75, 3.85	14, 20	—	—	2.8-3.0,—	—	—	5.0
Flex Strength, 1000 psi	D790	Unbreak	26, 35	26-28	—	8	23	—	12-16
Mod of Elast in Flex, 10 ⁵ psi	D790	410, 175	10, 18	11-13	4.1, 1.75	2.8, 1.6	8.5	2.9, 1.8	3.3-6.0
Impact Str (Izod notched), ft lb/in	D638	1.0, 2.0	2.5, 3.4*	—	1.3,—	0.6, 1.6	3.4	1.0, 1.4	1.0-1.5
Compr Strength (1%), 1000 psi	D695	4.9,—	20, 24	—	4.9 (1%),—	3.0 (1%),—	18	2.4,—	—
Hardness (Rockwell)	D785	R118, R108	E60, E80	M95-100	R118-108	R111	E40-50	R114,—	R119-121
Abrasion Res (Taber CS 17, 1000g), mg/1000 cycles	D1044	3-5, 6-8	—	—	—, 3-5	—	—	—, 5.7	12-30
ELECTRICAL PROPERTIES									
Volume Resistivity, ohm cm	D257	10 ¹⁴ - 10 ¹⁵	5.5 x 10 ¹⁵ , 2.6 x 10 ¹⁵	—	10 ¹⁵	10 ¹⁵	—	10 ¹⁵ , 10 ¹²	10 ¹⁶
Dielectric Str (short time), v/mil	D149	385	400, 480	300-400	—	470	—	—	280-485
Dielectric Constant	D150	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
60 cycles	—	4.0,—	4.0, 4.4	—	—	3.9,—	—	4.0, 6.0	—
10 ⁶ cycles	—	3.6,—	3.5, 4.1	—	—	3.5,—	—	3.5, 4.0	—
Dissipation Factor	D150	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
60 cycles	—	0.014, 0.04	0.018, 0.009	—	—	0.04,—	—	—	—
10 ⁶ cycles	—	0.04,—	0.017, 0.018	—	—	—	—	0.02, 0.03	—
Arc Resistance, sec	D495	120	148, 100	135	120	120	—	—	115
HEAT RESISTANCE									
Max Rec Service Temp, F	—	250-300 ^d	250-300 ^d	250-300 ^d	250-300 ^d	225-300 ^d	250-300 ^d	350	—
Deflection Temp, F	D648	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
66 psi	—	470	507, 509	—	470	300	430	330	400
264 psi	—	220	495, 500	—	220	135	420	180	300
CHEMICAL RESISTANCE									
Inert to most organic chemicals such as esters, ketones, alcohols and hydrocarbons. Resist alkalis and salt solutions, but att by phenols, formic acid, strong mineral acids and strong oxidizing agents.									
APPLICABLE PROCESSING METHODS									
Injection molding			Extrusion		Injection molding		Injection molding, blow molding, extrusion	Injection molding	
USES									
Bearings, gears, bushings, coil forms, brush backs, rod, tubing			Mech parts where lubrication is undesirable or diff	Tubing, rod, pipe, sheeting, laminations		Jacketing for wire and cable special molded parts		Elec housings and mech parts	

^a Where two values are given first is for dry as molded material and second for moisture equilibrium in air. Single value pertains to dry material. ^b First value for 30% glass fiber and second for 40%. All values at moisture equilibrium. ^c 30% glass fiber. ^d Heat stabilized for max heat resistance. ^e 1/4 in.

Phenolics

Type and Filler →		General— Woodflour and Flock	Shock— Paper, Flock or Pulp	High Shock— Chopped Fabric or Cord	Very High Shock— Glass Fiber	Arc Resistant— Mineral	Rubber Phenolic— Woodflour or Flock	Rubber Phenolic— Chopped Fabric	Rubber Phenolic— Asbestos
PHYSICAL PROPERTIES									
Specific Gravity	ASTM D792	1 32-1 46	1 34 1 46	1 36 1 43	1 75-1 90	1 6 3 0	1 24 1 35	1 30 1 35	1 60 1 65
Ther Cond, Btu/hr/sq ft/°F/ft	C177	0 097 0 3	0 1 0 16	0 097 0 170	0 20	0 24 0 34	0 12	0 05	0 04
Coef of Ther Exp 10 ⁻³ per °F	D696	1 66-2 50	1 6 2 3	1 60 2 22	0 88	—	0 83 2 20	1 7	2 2
Spec Ht, Btu/lb/°F		0 35 0 40	—	0 30 0 35	0 28 0 32	0 28 0 32	0 33	—	—
Water Absorption (24 hr), %	D570	0 3 0 8	0 4 1 5	0 4 1 75	0 1 1 0	0 2	0 5 2 0	0 5 2 0	0 10 0 50
MECHANICAL PROPERTIES									
Mod of Elast in Tension, 10 ³ psi	D638	8 13	8 12	9 14	30 33	10 30	4 6	3 5 6	5 9
Ten Str, 1000 psi	D638, D651	5 0 8 5	5 0 8 5	5 9	5-10	6	4 5 9	3 5	4
Elong (in 2 in), %	D638	0 4 0 8	—	0 37 0 57	0 2	—	0 75 2 25	—	—
Hardness (Rockwell)	D785	E85 100	E85 95	E80 90	E50 70	E80 90	M40 90	M57	M50
Impact Str (Izod notched), ft lb/in	D256	0 24 0 50	0 4 1 0	0 6 8 0	10 33	0 32	0 34-1 0	2 0 2 3	0 3 0 4
Mod of Elast in Flex, 10 ³ psi	D790	8 12	8 12	9 13	30 33	10 30	4 6	3 5	5 0
Flex Str, 1000 psi	D790	8 5 1 2	8 0 1 1 5	8 1 5	10 4 5	10	7 1 2	7	7
Compr Str, 1000 psi	D695	22 36	24 35	15 30	17 30	20	12 20	10 15	10 20
ELECTRICAL PROPERTIES									
Vol Res, ohm cm	D257	10 ⁹ 10 ¹¹	1 50 x 10 ¹¹	10 ¹⁰	7 10 x 10 ¹²	6 x 10 ¹¹	10 ⁹ 10 ¹¹	10 ¹¹	10 ¹¹
Dielec Str (short time), v/mil	D149	200 425	250 350	200 350	200 370	380	250 375	250	350
Dielec Const									
60 Cycles	D150	5 0 9 0	5 6 1 1 0	6 5 1 5 0	7 1-7 2	7 4	9 1 6	1 5	1 5
10 ⁶ Cycles	D150	4 0 7 0	4 5 7 0	4 5 7 0	4 6 6 6	5 0	5	5	5
Dissip Factor									
60 Cycles	D150	0 05 0 30	0 08 0 35	0 08 0 45	0 02 0 03	0 13 0 16	0 15 0 60	0 5	0 15
10 ⁶ Cycles	D150	0 03 0 07	0 03 0 07	0 03 0 09	0 02	0 10	0 1 0 2	0 09	0 13
Arc Resistance, sec	D495	5 60	5 60	5 60	60	180	7 20	10 20	5 20
APPLICABLE PROCESSING METHODS		Injection molding, compression molding, transfer molding				Injection molding, compression molding transfer molding, foam molding, reinforced layup molding, laminating			
HEAT RESISTANCE									
Max Rec Svc Temp, F		300 350	300	250 300	350-450	400	212 300	212-225	225 360
Deflection Temp, F	D648	260 360	290 340	250 340	600	335	220 270	220 280	250 300
CHEMICAL RESISTANCE									
		Severely attacked by strong acids and strong alkalis Effects of dilute acids, alkalis and organic solvents vary with the reagent Chemical resistance varies with the particular formulation and not all materials of a type are equally resistant							
USES									
		Mechanical applications include pulleys, wheels, motor housings, handles Electrical uses include coil forms, ignition parts, condenser housings, fuse blocks, instrument panels Thermal applications include handles, appliance connector plugs Chemical uses include photographic development tanks, rayon spinning buckets and parts, milking machine cups Decorative uses include radio and television cabinets, handles, knobs, buttons							

Phenylene Oxides, Polysulfones, Polyarylsulfone

Material →	Phenylene Oxides (Noryl)			Polysulfones		Polyaryl-sulfone	
	SE-100	SE-1	Glass Fiber Reinforced ^a	Standard ¹	Glass Fiber Reinforced ^b		
PHYSICAL PROPERTIES							
Specific Gravity	ASTM D792	1 10	1 06	1 21, 1 27	1 24	1 41, 1 55	1 36
Ther Cond, Btu/hr/sq ft/°F/in	C177	1 10	1 5	1 15, 1 1	1 8	—	1 1
Coef of Ther Exp, 10 ⁻⁵ per °F	D696	3 8	3 3	2 0, 1 4	3 1	1 6, 1 2	2 6
Specific Heat, Btu/lb/°F	—	—	—	—	0 24	—	—
Refractive Index, n _D	D542	Opaque	Opaque	Opaque	1 63	Opaque	—
Water Absorption (24 hr), %	D570	0 07	0 07	0 06	0 22	0 22, 0 18	1 8
MECHANICAL PROPERTIES							
Tensile Strength, 1000 psi	D638	—	—	—	—	—	13
Ultimate	—	7 8	9 6	14 5, 17 0	10 2	17, 19	8
Yield	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Elongation, %	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ultimate	—	50	60	4 6	50 100	—	15 20
Yield	—	—	—	—	5 6	2, 1 6	13
Mod of Elast in Tension, 10 ⁵ psi	D638	3 8	3 55	9 25, 13 3	3 6	10 9, 14 9	3 7
Flex strength, 1000 psi	D790	12 8	13 5	20 5, 22	15 4	25, 28	17 2
Mod of Elast in Flex, 10 ⁵ psi	D790	3 6	3 6	7 4, 10 4	3 9	12, 15 5	4 0
Impact Str (Izod notched), ft lb/in	D638	5 0	5 0	2 3	1 3	1 8, 2 0	5 0
Compr Strength, 1000 psi	D695	12	16 4	17 6, 17 9	13 9	—	17 8
Hardness (Rockwell)	D785	R115	R119	L106, L108	R120	M84	M110
Coef of Static Frict (against self)	—	—	—	—	0 67	—	0 1 0 3
Abrasion Res (Taber, CS 17), mg/1000 cycles	—	100	20	35	20	—	40
ELECTRICAL PROPERTIES							
Volume Resistivity ohm cm	D257	10 ¹¹	10 ¹¹	10 ¹¹	5 x 10 ¹⁰	10 ¹¹	3 2 x 10 ¹⁰
Dielectric Str (short time), v mil	D149	400(1/8 in)	500(1/8 in)	1020(1/32 in)	425	480	350
Dielectric Constant	D150	—	—	—	—	—	—
60 cycles	—	2 65	2 69	2 93	3 06	3 55	3 94
10 ⁶ cycles	—	2 64	2 68	2 92	3 03	3 41	3 7
Dissipation Factor	D150	—	—	—	—	—	—
60 cycles	—	0 0007	0 0007	0 0009	0 0008	0 0019	0 003
10 ⁶ cycles	—	0 0024	0 0024	0 0015	0 0034	0 0049	0 012
Arc Resistance, sec	D495	75	75	120	122	114	67
HEAT RESISTANCE							
Max Rec Service Temp, F	D648	—	212	—	340	350	500
Deflection Temp, F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
66 psi	—	230	279	293, 317	358	389	—
264 psi	—	212	265	282, 310	345	365	525
APPLICABLE PROCESSING METHODS		Injection molding, extrusion, thermoforming, foam molding			Injection molding, extrusion, thermoforming		Injection molding
CHEMICAL RESISTANCE		Excellent res to aqueous media such as detergents and weak and strong acids and bases even at elevated temperatures Many halogenated and aromatic hydrocarbons will soften or partially dissolve these materials			Res to inorganic acids, alkalis and aliphatic hydrocarbons, partially soluble or swells in ketones and aromatic hydrocarbons, soluble in chlorinated hydrocarbons		Res to aqueous acids and bases, fuels, oils, fluorinated solvents Dissolves in highly polar solvents such as DMF, DMAC, NMP
USES		Automotive dashboards & electrical connectors, appliance & business machine housings, cabinets, consoles & covers, coffee brewers & dispensers, pump & plumbing parts, valves, tape cartridge platforms, coil assemblies, bus bar insulators, switch housings, terminal blocks, tuner bars, light fixtures			Coil bobbins, switches, terminal blocks, battery cases, connectors, circuit carriers, sockets tube bases, range hardware, coffee maker parts, sight glasses, auto parts, lamp bezels, air craft ducts, housing and side wall panels, meter housings and components, projector transparencies		Molded parts requiring strength and toughness at high temps Extrusions, coatings, filled compositions for bearing use

^a Where two values are given first applies to 20% glass fiber and second to 30% otherwise same value applies to both ^b Where two values are given first applies to 30% glass fiber and second to 40% otherwise same value applies to both ^c 10% deformation

Polybutadienes, Polybutylenes, Polycarbonates and Polymethyl Pentenes

Materials and Type →		Polybutylenes		Polycarbonates			
		Polybutadienes	Copolymer	Homopolymer	Unfilled	40% gl reinf	Polymethyl pentenes
PHYSICAL PROPERTIES		ASTM					
Specific gravity	D792	1 6 2 0	0 894 0 910	0 910 0 915	1 19 1 25	1 52	0 83
Refractive index, n _D	D542	—	—	150	1 586	—	1 465
Transparency (visible light), %	D1003	Opaque	Translucent	Translucent	87 89	Opaque	90
MECHANICAL PROPERTIES							
Tensile		D638					
Strength, 1000 psi (yld)		5 12	0 9 2 2	2 2 2 5	8 5 9 6	23 (ult)	4
Elongation % (ult)		—	400 500	300 400	10 115	3 5	15
Modulus, 1000 psi	D790	400 1200	12-34	34 36	340 450	1680	210
Flexural							
Strength, 1000 psi		7 21	—	—	12 15	27	—
Modulus, 1000 psi		700 1800	—	—	310 500	1400	140 200
Compressive str, 1000 psi (2% offset)	D695	11 20	—	—	10 14	21	—
Impact strength							
Izod (notched), lb/in	D256	1 10	—	—	4 16	2 5	0 8
Gardner ft lb/in		1 4	—	—	—	—	—
Hardness							
Rockwell	D785	E30 70	—	—	M68 85	M93	167 74
Shore	D785	—	34 50D	53 60D	—	—	—
ELECTRICAL PROPERTIES							
Vol res, ohm cm	D257	1 5 x 10 ¹⁵	—	—	2 5 8 2 x 10 ¹⁵	4 x 10 ¹⁴	10 ¹⁶
Dielec str, v/mil (dry)	D149	400 600	—	—	380 450	450	700
Short time							
Dielec constant	D150						
60 Hz		3 3	2 18 2 25	2 25	3 10 3 17	3 53	2 12
10 ⁶ Hz		3 3	2 18 2 25	2 25	2 96 3 05	3 48	2 12
Dissip factor							
60 Hz	D150	0 009	0 0002	0 0002	0 0009	0 0013	—
10 ⁶ Hz		0 003	0 0002	0 0002	0 010 0 0091	0 0067	—
Arc res, sec (tungsten electrodes)	D495	—	—	—	120	120	—
THERMAL PROPERTIES							
Ther cond, Btu/hr/sq ft/°F/in	C177	—	—	1 5	1 35 1 41	1 53	—
Coef of therm exp 10 ⁻³ /°F	D696	—	—	7 1	1 79 3 75	0 93	—
Specific heat, Btu/lb/°F		—	—	—	0 30	—	—
Heat deflection temp, F							
At 66 psi	D648	—	—	215 235	180 295	310	—
At 264 psi		500	—	120 140	260 288	295	—
Brittleness temp, F	D746	—	-5 to -35	-5	-200	—	—
Max temp for cont use (no load), F	—	350 500	—	225	—	—	250 320
CHEMICAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL RES		D570					
Water absorption, %		0 10	0 01	0 01	0 12 0 19	0 12	0 01
In 24 hr		Discolors	—	Embrittles	Discolors	To none	None
Weathering							
Acids							
Weak		Resists	Resists	Resists	Resists	Resists	Attacks
Strong		Resists	—	Resists	Attacks	Attacks	Resists
Alkali							
Weak		Resists	Resists	Resists	Res attacks	Res attacks	Resists
Strong		Resists	Resists	Resists	Attacks	Attacks	Resists
Organic solvents							
		Resists	—	Slight swell	Attacks	Attacks	Attacks
Fuels							
		Resists	—	Slight swell	Attacks	Attacks	Resists
Oil and grease							
		Resists	—	Slight swell	Resists	Resists	Resists
METHODS OF PROCESSING		Calendering, casting extrusion compression, injection, rotational, transfer mldg	Extrusion casting thermoforming, injection, rotational, compression mldg	Extrusion, casting, thermoforming, injection, rotational, compression mldg	Blow, foam, injection, rotational mldg, extrusion, thermoforming	Injection mldg	Blow mldg, extrusion, injection mldg, thermoforming
USES		Wire and cable jackets, foot wear, floor tiles, gas kets, tires, sealants adhesive	Polymer additives and blends, hot melt adhesives	Water, gas chemical pipe and fittings, pressure vessels, drum liners, construction sheeting, packaging film	Electrical parts, portable tool housings, light globes, lenses, sports goods glazing sheet, impellers, automotive parts, body armor		Laboratory and medical ware light diffusers lenses reflectors vending machines parts packaging

Polyester—Thermoplastic

Type ➤		Injection Moldings					
		Polybutylene Terephthalates			Polytetramethylene Terephthalate		
		General Purpose Grade	Glass-Reinforced Grades	Glass-Reinforced Flame Retardant	General Purpose Grade	Glass-Reinforced Grade	Asbestos-Filled Grade
PHYSICAL PROPERTIES		ASTM					
Specific Gravity	D792	1 31	1 52	1 58	1 31	1 45	1 46
Specific Heat, Btu/lb/°F	—	—	—	—	0 36 0 55	—	—
Ther Cond, Btu/hr/sq ft/°F/in	C177	1 1	1 3	1 3	—	—	—
Coef of Ther Exp, 10 ⁻⁶ in/in/°F	D696	5 3	2 7 3 3	3 5	4 9 13 0 ^a	—	—
Volume Resistivity, 10 ¹⁶ ohm cm	D257	4	3 2 3 3	3 4	2 x 10 ¹⁵	—	3 x 10 ¹⁴
Dielectric Str (short time), v/ml	D149	590	560 750	750	420 540	—	580
Dielectric Constant	D150	3 1 3 3	3 7 4 2	3 7 3 8	3 16	—	3 5 4 2
Dissipation Factor (to 10 ³ Hz)	D150	0 002	0 002 0 003	0 002	0 023	—	0 015
Arc Resistance, sec	D495	190	130	80	125	—	108
Water Absorption (24 hr), %	D570	0 08	0 06 0 07	0 07	0 09	0 07	0 1
MECHANICAL PROPERTIES							
Tensile Str, 10 ¹ psi	D638	8	17 17 3	17	8 2	14	12
212 F			7			—	—
302 F			5 5			—	—
Elongation, %	D638	300	1-5	5	250	<5	<5
Flexural Str, 10 ³ psi	D790	12 8	22 24	23	12	19	19
Flexural Modulus, 10 ³ psi	D790	0 34	1 2 1 5	1 2	3 3	8 7	9 0
212 F		—	0 63	—	—	—	—
302 F		—	0 53	—	—	—	—
Compressive Str, 10 ³ psi	D695	13	16 18	18	—	—	—
Shear Str, 10 ³ psi	D732	7 7	8 9	9	—	—	—
Impact Str (Izod), ft lb/in	D256						
Notched		1 2	1 3 2 2	1 8	1	1	0 5
Unnotched		—	4 2 1 5	1 5	—	7	6 0
Hardness, Rockwell	D785	R117	R118 M90	R119	R117	R117 M85	M85
Heat Deflection Temp, F	D648						
66 psi		310	420	420	302	—	—
264 psi		130	415 416	415	122	380	330
Endurance Limit (10 cyc), 10 ³ psi	D671	2 85	5	5	—	—	—
Creep %	D674	1 1 (1000 psi)	0 44 (4000 psi)	0 44 (4000 psi)	—	—	—
Abrasion Resistance ^c , mg/10 ³ cyc	D1044	6 5	9 50	11	—	—	—
Coef of Friction	D1894						
Self		0 17	0 16	0 16	—	—	—
Steel		0 13	0 14	0 14	—	—	—
APPLICABLE PROCESSING METHODS		Injection molding, extrusion, thermoforming, foam molding					
CHEMICAL RESISTANCE		Resistant to aliphatic hydrocarbons, gasoline, carbon tetrachloride, perchloroethylene, oils, fats, alcohols glycols, ethers, high molecular weight esters and ketones, dilute acids and bases, detergents, most aqueous salt sol, at ambient temp Attacked by strong acids and bases Resistant to potable water at ambient temp Prolonged use in water above 150 F not recommended Swollen by ethylene dichloride, low molecular weight ketones and substituted aromatic compounds					
USES		Gears, bearings valves pump parts, fittings, rollers, cams, bushings, electronic parts, textile machinery parts, tape cassettes, fasteners					

Properties shown are at approximately room temperature unless otherwise noted ^a For 32 302 F range ^b Underwriters' Lab spec ^c Taper abrasion CS 17 wheel 1000 g load

Polyesters—Thermosets

Type →		Cast Polyester		Reinforced Polyester Moldings			Pultrusions	
		Rigid	Flexible	High Strength (glass fibers)	Heat and Chemical Resistant (asbestos)	Sheet Molding Compounds, Genera Purpose	General purpose	High perform- ance
PHYSICAL PROPERTIES		ASTM						
Specific Gravity	D792	1 12'1 46	1 06 1 25	1 8 12 0	1 5 1 75	1 65 1 80	1 61	1 94
Ther Cond, Btu/hr/sq ft/°F/in	—	0 10 0 12	—	1 32-1 68	—	—	4	5
Coef of Ther Exp, per °F	D696	3 9 5 6 x 10 ⁻⁶	—	13 19 x 10 ⁻⁶	—	—	5 x 10 ⁻⁶	3 x 10 ⁻⁶
Specific Heat, Btu/lb/°F	—	0 30 0 55	—	0 25 0 35	—	0 20 0 25	0 28	0 24
Water Absorption (24 hr), %	D570	0 20 0 60	0 12-2 5	0 5 0 75	0 25 0 50	0 15-0 25	0 75	0 75
Transparency (visible light), %	—	—	—	Opaque	Opaque	Opaque	Opaque	Opaque
Refractive Index, n _D	D542	1 53-1 58	1 50 1 57	—	—	—	—	—
MECHANICAL PROPERTIES								
Tensile Strength, 1000 psi	D638	4 10	1 8	5-10	4 6	15 17	20*	100*
Tensile Modulus, 10 ⁶ psi	D638	1 5 6 5	0 001 0 10	16 20	12 15	15 20	23*	60*
Elongation, %	D638	1 7 2 6	25 300	0 3 0 5	—	—	—	—
Impact Strength (Izod notched), ft/lb/in	D256	0 18 0 40	4 0	1-10	0 45-1 0	5-15	18*	18*
Flexural Strength, 1000 psi	D790	14 18	4 16	6 26	10 13	26 32	30*	—
Mod of Elast in Flex 10 ⁵ psi	D790	1-9	0 001 0 39	15 25	—	15 18	20*	—
Compr Strength, 1000 psi	D690	12 37	1 17	20 26	20 25	22 36	—	—
Hardness (Barcol)	D785	35 50	6 40	60 80	40 70	45 60	50*	50*
ELECTRICAL PROPERTIES								
Volume Resistivity, ohm cm	D257	10 ¹³	10 ¹²	1 x 10 ¹²	1 x 10 ¹²	6 4 x 10 ¹⁵	—	—
Dielectric Str (step by step), v/ml	D149	300 400	300 400	1 x 10 ¹⁴	1 x 10 ¹³	2 2 x 10 ¹⁴	—	—
Dielectric Constant	D150			200 400	350	400 440	—	—
60 cycles		2 8 4 4	3 18-7 0	—	—	4 62 5 0	4 5(1)	4 5(1)
10 ⁶ cycles		2 8 4 4	3 7 6 1	—	—	4 55 4 75	—	—
Dissipation Factor	D150			—	—	—	—	—
60 cycles		0 003 0 04	0 01 0 18	—	—	0 0087 0 04	0 03(1)	0 03(1)
10 ⁶ cycles		0 006 0 04	0 02 0 05	—	—	0 0086 0 022	—	—
Arc Resistance, sec	D495	115 135	125 145	130 170	—	130 180	80	80
APPLICABLE PROCESSING METHODS		Casting		Layup molding, laminating, compression molding, transfer molding, injection molding		Matched metal die compression molding	Pultrusion	
HEAT RESISTANCE								
Max Rec Svc Temp, F	—	250 300	150 250	250 400	300	300	250 300	300
Heat Deflection Temp (264 psi), F	D648	120 400	—	400	375 400	375 400	400	400
CHEMICAL RESISTANCE		Slightly to heavily attacked by strong acids, attacked by strong alkalis, ketones and solvents		Good to exc res to weak acids, organic solvents, weak alkalis, good res to strong acids, poor to fair res to strong alkalis	Good to exc res to weak acids, organic solvents and weak alkalis, good res to strong acids, air to good res to strong alkalis	Good to exc res to weak acids, organic solvents and weak alkalis, good res to strong acids, poor to fair res to strong alkalis	Good to exc res to weak acids, organic solvents weak alkalis good res to strong acids, poor to fair res to strong alkalis	
USES		Electrical components, buttons, decorative architectural uses	Flooring, roofing en capsulants, buttons and shields	Chairs, housings, covers, trays molded panels, bezels, motor shrouds, electrical parts, fans, helmets			Elec components corrosion res construction, high str to wt mech parts	

* Longitudinal direction

REPRODUCIBILITY OF THE
ORIGINAL PAGE IS POOR

Polyethylenes

Type →		Type I—Lower Density (0 910-0 925)			Type II—Medium Density (0 925 0 940)	
		Melt Index 0 3-3 6	Melt Index 6 26	Melt Index 200	Melt Index 20	Melt Index 1 0-1.9
PHYSICAL PROPERTIES		ASTM				
Specific Gravity	D792	0 910-0 925	0 918-0 925	0 910	0 930	0 930-0 940
Ther Cond, Btu/hr/sq ft/°F/ft	C177	0 19	0 19	0 19	0 19	0 19
Coef of Ther Exp, 10 ⁻⁵ per °F	D696	8 9-11 0	8 9-11 0	11 0	8 3-16 7	8 3-16 7
Refractive Index	D542	1 51	1 51	1 51	1 51	1 51
Spec Ht, Btu/lb/°F		0 53-0 55	0 53-0 55	0 53-0 55	0 53-0 55	0 53-0 55
Water Absorption (24 hr), %	D570	<0 01	<0 01	<0 01	<0 01	<0 01
MECHANICAL PROPERTIES						
Mod of Elast in Tension, 10 ³ psi	D638	0 21-0 27	0 20-0 24	—	—	—
Ten Str, 1000 psi	D412	1 4-2 5	1 4-2 0	0 9-1 1	2 0	2 3-2 4
Elong, %	D412	500-725	125-675	80-100	200	200-425
Hardness (Shore)	D785	C73, D50-52	C73, D47-53	D45	D55	D55-D56
Impact Str (Izod), ft-lb/in notch	D256	—	—	—	—	—
Brittleness Temp, F		<-94	<-4	<14	<-148	<-148
Mod of Elast in Flex, 10 ³ psi	D747	13-27	12-30	10	35 50	35-50
Shear Str, 1000 psi		1 6-1 85	1 4-1 7	1	—	—
ELECTRICAL PROPERTIES						
Vol Res, ohm-cm	D257	10 ¹² -10 ¹³	10 ¹² -10 ¹³	10 ¹² -10 ¹³	>10 ¹³	>10 ¹³
Dielec Str (short time), v/mil	D149	480	480	480	480	480
Dielec Const	D150	2 3	2 3	2 3	2 3	2 3
Dissip Factor	D150	<0 0005	<0 0005	<0 0005	<0 0005	<0 0005
APPLICABLE PROCESSING METHODS		Injection molding, extrusion, rotational molding, blow molding, foam molding			Injection molding, extrusion, thermoforming, rotational molding, blow molding	
HEAT RESISTANCE						
Vicat Softening Point, F		176-201	176-201	—	215 230	220-235
CHEMICAL RESISTANCE		Excellent resistance to acids and alkalis at normal temperature, except oxidizing acids such as nitric, chlorosulfonic and fuming sulfuric. Below 122 F, insoluble in organic solvents, at higher temperatures, soluble to varying degrees in hydrocarbons and halogenated hydrocarbons, but insoluble in more polar liquids. Generally, a higher melt index material has greater solubility.				
USES		Injection moldings: kitchen utilityware, toys, process tank liners, closures, packages, sealing rings, battery parts. Blow moldings: squeeze bottles for packaging, containers for drugs. Film: wrapping materials for food, clothes, other items. Wire and cable: high frequency insulation, jacketing. Pipe: chemicals handling, irrigation systems, natural gas transmission.				

Type →		Type III—Higher Density (0.941-0.965)			High Molecular Weight
		Melt Index 0.2-0.9	Melt Index 0.1-12.0	Melt Index 1.5-15	
PHYSICAL PROPERTIES		ASTM			
Specific Gravity	D792	0 96	0 950-0 955	0 96	0 94
Ther Cond, Btu/hr/sq ft/°F/ft	C177	0 19	0 19	0 19	0 19
Coef of Ther Exp, 10 ⁻⁵ per °F	D696	8 3-16 7	8 3-16 7	8 3-16 7	—
Refractive Index	D542	1 54	1 54	1 54	—
Spec Ht, Btu/lb/°F		0 46-0 55	0 46-0 55	0 46-0 55	—
Water Absorption (24 hr), %	D570	<0 01	<0 01	<0 01	<0 01
Flammability, ipm	D635	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0
MECHANICAL PROPERTIES					
Mod of Elast in Tension, 10 ³ psi	D638	—	—	—	1 0
Ten Str, 1000 psi	D412	4 4	2 9-4 0	4 4	5 4
Ultimate/Elongation, %	D412	700 1000	50 1000	100 700	400
Hardness (Shore)	D785	D68-70	D60-70	D68-70	60-65

Polyethylenes

Type →		Type III—Higher Density (0.941-0.965)			High Molecular Weight
		Melt Index 0.2-0.9	Melt Index 0.1-12.0	Melt Index 1.5-15	
MECHANICAL PROPERTIES (Cont'd) Impact Str (Izod), ft lb/in notch Brittleness Temp, F Mod of Elast in Flex, 10 ³ psi	D256	4.0-14	0.4-6.0	1.2-2.5	>20
	D747	-106 to -180 130-150	<-76 to <-170 90-125	-100 to -180 150	<-100 75
ELECTRICAL PROPERTIES Vol Res, ohm cm Dielec Str (short time), v/mil Dielec Const Dissip Factor	D257	>10 ¹⁵	>10 ¹⁵	>10 ¹⁵	>10 ¹⁵
	D149	480	480	480	480
	D150	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
	D150	<0.0005	<0.0005	<0.0005	<0.0005
APPLICABLE PROCESSING METHODS		Injection molding, extrusion, thermoforming, rotational molding, blow molding, foam molding			Extrusion, compression molding, and special injection molding
HEAT RESISTANCE Vicat Softening Point, F		258-266	240-255	250-260	—
CHEMICAL RESISTANCE		Same basic chemical resistance as Types I and II, but better resistance to some specific chemicals			
USES		Refrigerator parts, packaging, structural housing panels, pipe, defroster and heater ducts, sterilizable housewares and hospital equipment, hoops, battery parts, blow molded containers and parts, film wrapping materials, wire and cable insulation, and chemical resistant pipe			

*Powder b Flow molding

Olefin Copolymers

Type →		EEA (Ethylene Ethyl Acrylate)	EVA (Ethylene Vinyl Acetate)	Ethylene Butene	Propylene Ethylene	Ionomer	Poly allomer
PHYSICAL PROPERTIES Specific Gravity Tensile Impact, ft lb/in ² Tensile Str, 100 psi Izod Impact Str (notched), ft lb/in Hardness, Shore D Elongation (in 1 in), % Flexural Modulus, psi	ASTM D792	0.93	0.94	0.95	0.91	0.94	0.898-0.904
	D1822	500	690	—	150	400	—
	D638	2.0	3.6	3.5	4	4	30-43
	D256	—	—	0.4	1.1	9.14	1.5
	D785	35	36	65	—	60	—
	D638	650	650	20	—	450	300-400
	D790	—	—	165	140	—	0.7-1.3 x 10 ⁴
ELECTRICAL PROPERTIES Vol Res, 10 ⁻⁴ ohm cm Dielec Str (short time), v/mil Dielec Const, 60 cps Dissip Factor, 60 cps	D257	2.4	0.15	—	—	10	>10 ¹⁴
	D149	550	525	—	—	1000	500-650
	D150	2.8	3.16	—	—	2.4	2.3
	D150	0.001	0.003	—	—	0.003	>0.0005
THERMAL PROPERTIES Heat Deflection Temp (66 psi), F Brittleness Temp, F Softening Point, Vicat	D648	—	—	—	104	105	122-133 ^a
	D746	-155	-148	-35	—	-160	—
	D1525	147	147	243	—	162	—
CHEMICAL RESISTANCE		Res most weak mineral acids, alkalis, att by chlorinated hydrocarbons, straight chain paraffinic solvents, benzene		Generally satisfactory res to chemicals, good res to stress corrosion		Res to organic solvents, att by oxidizing acids	Res to strong alk, weak acids organic solvents, att slowly by acid reagents
USES		Tubing, seals, bushings, dampening pads, rug backing, elec insulation, floor mats, other flexible items		Packaging, appliances, furniture, wire and cable insulation, rigid parts		Skin packaging, coated substrates, clear, flexible parts	Molded parts req toughness and good hinge properties

Polyimides, Poly (amide-imide)

Material →		Polyimides			Poly(amide imide)	
		Unreinforced	15% Graphite	Glass Reinf	High Modulus	High Impact
PHYSICAL PROPERTIES		ASTM				
Specific Gravity	D792	143	151	190	141	138
Ther Cond, Btu/hr/sq ft/°F/in	Cenco Fitch	2568	60	359 ^b	—	—
Coef of Ther Exp, per °F x 10 ⁻⁴	D696	2528	23	08	19	24
Specific Heat, Btu/lb/°F	—	027031 ^{b,c}	—	027 ^{b,c}	—	—
Refractive Index, n _p	D542	Opaque	Opaque	Opaque	Opaque	Opaque
Water Absorption (24 hr), %	D570	024047	019	02	—	—
Coef of Friction	—	—	—	—	—	—
MECHANICAL PROPERTIES						
Tensile Strength, 1000 psi	D638					
Ultimate		—	—	—	—	—
Yield		7513	59	28	133	170
Elongation, %	D638					
Ultimate		<18	125	<1	5	15
Yield		—	—	—	—	—
Mod of Elast in Tension, 10 ⁵ psi	D638	4775	546	45	—	—
Flex Strength, 1000 psi	D790	1117	6615	56	234	274
Mod of Elast in Flex, 10 ⁵ psi	D790	4570	5054	384	70	52
Impact Str (Izod notched), ft lb/in	D638	05 ^a -10	05 ^d	17 ^d	10	30
Compr Strength, 1000 psi	D695	27440	32	42	35	35
Hardness (Rockwell)	D785	9799M	88M	114E	104E	78E
Abrasion Res (Taber, CS 10 wheel), mg/ 1000 cycles, gm loss	D1044	0080 ^a	—	20	—	—
ELECTRICAL PROPERTIES						
Volume Resistivity, ohm cm	D257	10 ¹⁵ 10 ¹⁶	—	92 x 10 ¹⁶	07 x 10 ¹⁵	07 x 10 ¹⁵
Dielectric Str (short time), v/mil	D149	310560	—	300	430	440
Dielectric Constant	D150					
60 cycles		3641	—	484	—	—
10 ⁶ cycles		3539	—	474	38	39
Dissipation Factor	D150					
60 cycles		00020003	—	00034	—	—
10 ⁶ cycles		00040011	—	00055	0001	0009
Arc Resistance, sec	D495	152230	—	50180	—	—
HEAT RESISTANCE						
Max Rec Service Temp, F	—	500800	800	500	—	—
Deflection Temp, F	D648					
66 psi		—	—	—	—	—
264 psi		582680	680	660	545	520
APPLICABLE PROCESSING METHODS		Compression molding, laminating, filament winding, machining, sintering			Compression molding, laminating, injection molding, foam molding, transfer molding	
CHEMICAL RESISTANCE		Resist polar and nonpolar organic solvents, dilute acids and bases			Resists most acids, alkalis, oils, fuels, greases and alcohol, attacked by organic solvents	
USES		Bushings, valve seats and high temp mechanical parts		High temp bearing uses such as jet engine components	Bushings valve seats grinding wheels and other high temperature mechanical parts	

^a Extruded sheet ^b G E test ^c Cal/gm/°C ^d ASTM D256 ^e In /1000 hr dry 10 000 PV ^f This grade is an electrical conductor

Polypropylene, Polyphenylene Sulfide, Polyether Sulfone

Material →	Polypropylene					Polyphenylene Sulfide		Poly ether sulfone	
	General Purpose	High Impact	Asbestos Filled	Glass Reinforced	Flame Retardant	Standard	40% Glass Reinforced		
PHYSICAL PROPERTIES	ASTM D792	0 900 0 910	0 900 0 910	1 11 1 36	1 04-1 22	1 2	1.34	1 64	1 37
Specific Gravity	—	1 21 1 36	1 72	—	—	—	2 0	—	—
Ther Cond, Btu/hr/sq ft/°F/in	D696	3 8 5 8	4 0 5 9	2-3	1 6 2 4	—	3 0	2 2	—
Coef of Ther Exp, 10 ⁻⁴ per °F	—	0 45	0 45 0 48	—	—	—	0 26	—	—
Specific Heat, Btu/lb/°F	D542	Transl op	Trans op	Opaque	Opaque	Opaque	Opaque	Opaque	Opaque
Refractive Index, n _D	D570	<0 01 0 03	<0 01 0 02	0 02 0 04	0 02 0 05	0 02 0 03	0 2	0 01	0 43
Water Ab (24 hr), %									
MECHANICAL PROPERTIES	D638, C	4 8 5 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tensile Strength, 1000 psi	—	4 8 5 2	2 8 4 3	3 3 8 2	6 1 0	3 6 4 2	11	21	12 2
Maximum Yield	—	30->200	30 >200	3 2 0	2 4	3 1 5	3	3 9	—
Elongation, % Break	—	9-15	7 13	5	—	—	—	—	—
Yield	D638, B	1 6 2 2	1 3	—	812	1 5 2 4	4 8	11 2	3 54
Mod of Elast in Tension, 10 ⁸ psi	D790, B	6 7	4 1	7 5 9	8 1 1	—	20	37	18 65
Flex Yld Strength, 1000 psi	D790, B	1 7-2 5	1 0 2 0	3 4 6 5	4 8 2	1 9 6 1	6 0	22 0	3 73
Mod of Elast in Flex, 10 ⁸ psi	D256	0 4 2 2	1 5 1 2	0 5-1 5	0 5 2	2 2	3 0	6 0	1 6
Impact Str (Izod notched), ft-lb/in	D695	5 5 6 5	4 4	7 0	6 5 7	—	16	21	—
Compr Yield Strength, 1000 psi	D785	R80 R100	R28 95	R90 R110	R90 R115	R60 R105	R124	R123	M88
Hardness (Rockwell)									
ELECTRICAL PROPERTIES	D257	>10 ¹¹	10 ¹¹	1 5 x 10 ¹⁵	1 7 x 10 ¹⁵	4x10 ¹⁶ 10 ¹⁷	10 ¹⁶	10 ¹⁶	10 ¹⁶ -10 ¹⁹
Vol Res, ohm cm	D149	650(125 mil)	450 650	450	317 475	485 700	595	490	—
Diel Str (short time), vpm	D150	2 20 2 28	2 20 2 28	2 75	2 3 2 5	2 46 2 79	3 11	3 79	3 5
Dielec Const	—	2 23 2 24	2 23 2 27	2 6 3 17	2 2 5	2 45 2 70	3 22	3 88	3 5
60 Cycles	D150	0 0005	<0 0016	0 007	0 002	0 0007	0 0004	0 0037	0 001
10 ⁶ Cycles	—	0 0007	—	—	—	0 017	—	—	—
Dissip Factor	—	0 0002	0 0002	0 002	0 003	0 0006	0 0007	0 0041	0 006
60 Cycles	—	0 0003	0 0003	—	—	0 003	—	—	—
10 ⁶ Cycles	D495	125 136	123 140	121 125	73 77	15 40	—	160	—
Arc Res, sec									
HEAT RESISTANCE	—	230	—	250	250	205	500	500	—
Max Rec Svc Temp, F	D648	205 230	190 235	270 290	275 310	245 280	—	—	—
Deflection Temp, F	—	135 140	120 140	170 220	250 300	155	278	425	400
66 psi									
264 psi									
APPLICABLE PROCESSING METHODS		Extrusion, injection mldg, thermoforming, rotational molding, blow mldg, coating, foam mldg				Injection mldg, coating, compression mldg		Injection mldg, extrusion	
CHEMICAL RESISTANCE		Res to most acids, alkalis and saline solutions, even at higher temp, res to higher aliphatic solvents and polar substances Above 175 F, soluble in such aromatic substances as toluene and xylene, and chlorinated hydrocarbons				Exc res to org solv below 375 F Unaff by strong alkalis or aqueous inorg salt solns		Res most inorg reagents, org chem Att by conc oxid acids, some org solv, chlor hydro carbons	
USES		Hospital ware, house wares, appliances, radio and TV housings, film fibers	Luggage seating packaging, housings, automotive parts, containers wire coating	Housings, automobile fan shrouds, covers	Housings, shrouds, cases, panels and mechanical parts	Electrical uses to meet UL requirements, housings and shields	Corrosion resistant pump components, valves and pipe	Pump vanes, valve parts gaskets, fuel cells and auto parts req chem res at higher temps	Engine fittings, hi temp elec parts, appliance components

Polystyrenes

Type →	Polystyrenes					Styrene Acrylonitrile (SAN)	Glass Fiber (30%) Reinforced SAN
	General Purpose	Medium Impact	High Impact	Glass Fiber (30%) Reinf			
PHYSICAL PROPERTIES							
ASTM							
Specific Gravity	D792	1.04	1.04-1.07	1.04-1.07	1.29	1.04-1.07	1.35
Ther Cond, Btu/hr/sq ft/°F/ft	—	0.058-0.090	0.024-0.090	0.024-0.090	0.117	—	—
Coef of Ther Exp, 10 ⁻⁵ per °F	D696	3.3-4.8	3.3-4.7	2.2-5.6	1.8	3.6-3.7	1.6
Specific Heat, Btu/lb/°F	—	0.30-0.35	0.30-0.35	0.30-0.35	0.256	0.33	—
Refractive Index, n _D	D542	1.60	Opaque	Opaque	Opaque	1.565-1.569	Opaque
Water Absorption (24 hr), %	D570	0.03-0.2	0.03-0.09	0.05-0.22	0.07	0.20-0.35	0.15
MECHANICAL PROPERTIES							
Tensile Strength, 1000 psi	D638						
Ultimate		5.0-10	6.0	3.3-5.1	14	9.5-12.0	18
Yield		5.0-10	6.0	2.8-5.3	14	—	18
Elongation, %	D638						
Ultimate		1.0-2.3	3.0-4.0	—	1.1	0.5-3.7	1.4
Yield		1.0-2.3	1.2-3.0	1.5-2.0	1.1	—	1.4
Mod of Elast in Tension, 10 ⁵ psi	D638	4.6-5.0	3.9-4.7	1.50-3.80	12.1	4.0-5.0	17.5
Flex Strength, 1000 psi	D790	10-15	—	—	17	—	22
Mod of Elast in Flex, 10 ⁵ psi	D790	4-5	3.5-5.0	2.3-4.0	12	—	14.5
Impact Str (Izod notched), ft lb/in	D638	0.2-0.4	0.5-0.7	0.8-1.8	2.5	0.30-0.45	3.0
Compr Strength, 1000 psi	D695	11.5-16.0	4.9	4.9	19	—	2.3
Hardness (Rockwell)	D785	M72	M47-65	M3-43	M85-95	M80-85	M90-100
Abrasion Res (Taber), mg/1000 cycles	—	—	—	—	164	—	—
ELECTRICAL PROPERTIES							
Volume Resistivity, ohm cm	D257	>10 ¹⁶	>10 ¹⁶	>10 ¹⁶	3.6 x 10 ¹⁶	>10 ¹⁶	4.4 x 10 ¹⁶
Dielectric Str (short time), v/ml	D149	>500	>425	300-650	396	400-500	515
Dielectric Constant	D150						
60 cycles		2.45-2.65	2.45-4.75	2.45-4.75	3.1	2.6-3.4	3.5
10 ⁶ cycles		2.45-2.65	2.4-3.8	2.5-4.0	3.0	2.6-3.02	3.4
Dissipation Factor	D150						
60 cycles		0.0001-0.0003	0.0004-0.002	0.0004-0.002	0.005	>0.006	0.005
10 ⁶ cycles		0.0001-0.0005	0.0004-0.002	0.0004-0.002	0.002	0.007-0.010	0.009
Arc Resistance, sec	D495	60-135	20-135	20-100	28	100-150	65
HEAT RESISTANCE							
Max Rec Service Temp, F	—	160-205	125-165	125-165	190-200	175-190	—
Deflection Temp, F	D648						
66 psi		—	—	—	230	—	230
264 psi		220 max	210 max	210 max	220	210-220	220
APPLICABLE PROCESSING METHODS							
Injection molding, extrusion, thermoforming, rotational molding, blow molding, foam molding							
CHEMICAL RESISTANCE							
Res alkalis, salts, low alcohols, glycols and water. Fair res to mineral chemicals and vegetable oils. Not res to aromatic and chlorinated hydrocarbons.				No effect by weak acids, strong acids, att by oxid acids, no effect by weak alkalis, att slowly by str alkalis, soluble in aromatic and chlor hydrocarbons.		Res to alkalis and acids, animal and vegetable oils, soaps, detergents and household chemicals.	
						No effect by weak acids, alkalis, strong acids, att by oxid acids, str alkalis, soluble in ketones, esters, some chlor hydrocarbons.	
USES							
Thin parts, long flow parts, toys, appliances, containers, film, mono filaments and house-ware		Radio cabinets, toys, containers, packaging and closures		Containers, cups, lids, large thin wall parts, auto parts, TV cabinets, trays and appliance housings		Auto dash board skeletons, camera housings and frames, tape reels, fan blades	
						Kitchen ware, tumblers, broom bristles, ice buckets, closures, film, containers, lenses, battery cases	
						Camera housings and frames, auto bezels, electrical components, handles, auto panels	

Polyvinyl Chloride and Copolymers

Type →	Polyvinyl Chloride, Polyvinyl Chloride Acetate			Vinylidene Chloride ^a Copolymer	Chlorinated Polyvinyl Chloride	
	Nonrigid—General	Nonrigid—Electrical	Rigid— Normal Impact			
PHYSICAL PROPERTIES	ASTM					
Specific Gravity	D792	1 20 1 55	1 16 1 40	1 32 1 44	1 68 1 75	1 49 1 58
Ther Cond Btu/hr/sq ft/°F/ft	D325	0 07 0 10	0 07 0 10	0 07 0 10	0 053	—
Coef of Ther Exp, 10 ⁻³ per °F	D696	—	—	2 8 3 3	8 78	3 8
Refractive Index	D542	—	—	—	1 60 1 63	—
Spec Ht, Btu/lb/°F	—	—	—	—	0 32	—
Water Absorption (24 hr), %	D570	0 2-1 0	0 40 0 75	0 03 0 40	>0 1	0 02 0 15
MECHANICAL PROPERTIES						
Mod of Elast in Tension, 10 ⁵ psi	D412	0 004 0 03	0 01 0 03	3 5 4 0 ^b	0 7 2 0	—
Ten Str 1000 psi	D412	1 3 5	2 3 2	5 5 8	4 8, 15 40	—
Elong (in 2 in), %	D638	200 450	220 360	1-10	15 25, 20 30	—
Hardness (Rockwell)	D785	—	—	R110 120	M50 65	R117-122
Hardness (Shore)	D676	A50 100	A78 100	D70 85	>A95	—
Impact Str (Izod notched), ft lb/in	D256	Variable	Variable	0 5 10	2 8, 0 053	1 0 3 0
Mod of Elast in Flex, psi	D790	—	—	3 8 5 4 x 10 ³	—	3 8 4 50
100% Modulus, psi	—	600 2800	600 2800	—	—	—
Flex Str, 1000 psi	D790	—	—	11 16	15 17, flexible	14 5 17
Compr Str, 1000 psi	D695	—	—	11 12	—	—
Compr Yld Str, 1000 psi	D695	—	—	10 11	75 85	—
Cold Flex Temp, F	D1043	-70 to 0	-7 to +20	—	—	—
Cold Bend Temp, F	—	-40 to -4	-49 to -4	—	—	—
ELECTRICAL PROPERTIES						
Vol Res, ohm cm	D257	1 700 x 10 ¹²	4 300 x 10 ¹¹	10 ¹⁴ ->10 ¹⁶	10 ¹⁴ 10 ¹⁶	10 ¹⁴
Dielec Str (short time), v/ml	D149	—	24 500	725 1400	—	1220 1500
Dielec Const (60 cycles)	D150	5 5 9 1	6 0 8 0	2 3 3 7	3 5	3 08
Dissip Factor (60 cycles)	D150	0 05 0 15	0 08 0 11	0 020 0 03	0 03 0 15	0 019 0 021
Loss Factor (60 cycles)	D150	—	1 0 1 2	0 030 0 072	—	—
APPLICABLE PROCESSING METHODS		Injection molding, extrusion, thermoforming, blow molding, foam molding, slush molding, calendaring			Extrusion, calendaring	Calendering, compression molding, extrusion, injection molding, thermoforming
HEAT RESISTANCE						
Max Rec Svc Temp, F	—	150 220	140 220	150 165	170 212	230
Heat Dist Temp, F						
66 psi	D648	—	—	170 185	190 210	215 247
264 psi	D648	—	—	140 170	130 150	202 234
CHEMICAL RESISTANCE		Generally resistant to alkalis and weak acids. Moderately to not resist to strong acids. Not resistant to ketones and esters, aromatic hydrocarbons produce swelling.			Excellent to all acids and most common alkalis ^c	Res to acids, alkalis, oil, grease and most organic solvents
USES		Parts made by molding high speed extrusion, calendaring. Blown extruded film. Vacuum cleaner parts, handlebar grips, doll parts, hair curlers, safety goggle cups, grommets, toy tires, garden hose, and protective garments.	Parts made by calendaring extrusion. Insulation and jacketing for communication and low tension power wire and cable building wiring appliance and machine tool cords and switch board cable.	Parts made by calendaring laminating, molding, extrusion. Fume hoods and ducts, storage tanks, chemical piping, plating tanks, phonograph records. Sheets and shapes for decorative panels, other building uses.	Extrusions, gasket rods, valve seats, flexible chemical tubing and pipe, tape for wrapping joints, chemical conveyor belts. Moldings, spray gun handles, acid dippers, parts for rayon producing equipment.	Hoods, ducts, exterior bldg components, pipe.

^a Where two values or ranges are given they represent unoriented and oriented forms respectively. ^b Modulus of elasticity in compression. ^c Unaffected by aliphatic and aromatic hydrocarbons, alcohols, esters, etc. ^d Barrel temperature. ^e Stock temperature.

Silicones

Type →		Glass Fiber Reinforced Silicones	Granular (Silica) Reinforced Silicones	Woven Glass Fabric/ Silicone Laminate
PHYSICAL PROPERTIES				
	ASTM			
Specific Gravity	D792	1.88	1.86-2.00	1.75-1.8
Ther-Cond, Btu/hr/sq-ft/°F/ft	—	0.18	0.25-0.5	0.075-0.125
Coef of Ther Exp, per °F x 10 ⁻⁵	D696	3.17-3.23	2.5-5.0	—
Specific Heat, Btu/lb/°F	—	—	—	0.246
Water Absorption (24 hr), %	D570	0.1-0.15	0.08-0.1	0.03-0.5
Transparency (visible light), %	—	Opaque	Opaque	Opaque
Refractive Index, n _D	D542	—	—	—
MECHANICAL PROPERTIES				
Tensile Strength, 1000 psi	D651	6.5	4-6	30-35
Tensile Modulus, 10 ⁵ psi	D651	—	—	28
Elongation, %	D651	<3	<3	—
Impact Str (Izod notched), ft lb/in	D256	10	0.34	10-25
Flexural Strength, 1000 psi	D790	16-19	6-10	33-47
Mod of Elast in Flex, 10 ⁵ psi	D790	25	14-17	26-32
Compr Strength, 1000 psi	D690	10-12.5	10.6-17.0	15-24
Hardness (Rockwell)	D785	M87	M71-95	75 (Barcol)
Abrasion Res (Taber)	—	—	—	—
ELECTRICAL PROPERTIES				
Volume Resistivity ohm cm (dry)	D257	9 x 10 ¹⁴	5 x 10 ¹⁴	2.5 x 10 ¹⁴
Dielectric Str (short time), v/mil	D149	280 (in oil)	380 (in oil)	725
Dielectric Constant	D150			
60 cycles		4.34	4.1-4.5	3.9-4.2
10 ⁶ cycles		4.28	3.4-4.3	3.8-3.97
Dissipation Factor	D150			
60 cycles		0.01	0.002-0.004	0.020
10 ⁶ cycles		0.004	0.001-0.004	0.002
Arc Resistance, sec	D495	240	250-310	225-250
APPLICABLE PROCESSING METHODS		Compression molding, transfer molding and injection molding		Layup molding, laminating
TRANSFER MOLDING				
Pressure, 1000 psi	—	0.5-10	0.150-5	—
Temperature, F		350	310-350	—
Shrinkage, %		0.0005	0.004-0.006	—
HEAT RESISTANCE				
Max Rec Service Temp, F	—	>500	>500	450-500
Heat Deflection Temp (264 psi), F	D648	>900	520->900	>900
CHEMICAL RESISTANCE		Resistant to aviation gasoline, lubricating oil, and sulfuric and hydrochloric acids. Slightly softened and pitted by sodium hydroxide, except some mineral filled materials. Should be tested if resistance to ketones, toluene, ethylenes, etc., is required.		Satisfies res to aviation gas, lube oils, 40% sulfuric acid, 5% hydrochloric acid and freon 114. Slightly att by 5% hydrochloric acid. Severely att by many organic solvents.
USES		Connector plugs, and other structural electronic parts requiring heat resistance	Electronic component encapsulation such as transistors, diodes, resistors and capacitors	Special high temp struct or elect parts, such as aircraft radomes and ductwork, thermal and arc barriers, covers and cases for high freq equip

Rubber — Molded, Extruded

Type →	Natural Rubber (Cis-polyisoprene)	Butadiene-Styrene	Synthetic (Polyisoprene)	Butadiene-Acrylonitrile (Nitrile)	Chloroprene (Neoprene)	Butyl (Isobutylene-Isoprene)
PHYSICAL PROPERTIES	ASTM					
Specific Gravity	D792	0.93	0.94	0.93	0.98	0.90
Ther Cond, Btu/hr/sq ft/°F/ft	C177	0.082	0.143	0.082	0.143	0.053
Coef of Ther Exp (cubical), 10 ⁻⁵ per °F	D696	37	37	—	39	32
Electrical Insulation		Good	Good	Good	Fair	Good
Min Rec Svc Temp, F		-60	-60	-60	-40	-50
Max Rec Svc Temp, F		180	180	180	300	300
MECHANICAL PROPERTIES						
Ten Str, psi						
Pure Gum	D412	2500-3500	200-300	2500 3500	500-900	2500-3000
Black	D412	3500-4500	2500-3500	3500 4500	3000-4500	2500-3000
Elongation, %						
Pure Gum	D412	750-850	400-600	—	300 700	750-950
Black	D412	550-650	500-600	300-700	300 650	650-850
Hardness (durometer)		A30-A90	A40-A90	A40-A80	A40-A95	A40-A90
Rebound						
Cold		Excellent	Good	Excellent	Good	Bad
Hot		Excellent	Good	Excellent	Good	Very good
Tear Resistance		Excellent	Fair	Excellent	Good	Good
Abrasion Resistance		Excellent	Good to excellent	Excellent	Good to excellent	Good to excellent
CHEMICAL RESISTANCE						
Sunlight Aging		Poor	Poor	Fair	Poor	Very good
Oxidation		Good	Good	Excellent	Good	Excellent
Heat Aging		Good	Very good	Good	Excellent	Excellent
Solvents						
Aliphatic Hydrocarbons		Poor	Poor	Poor	Excellent	Good
Aromatic Hydrocarbons		Poor	Poor	Poor	Good	Fair
Oxygenated, Alcohols		Good	Good	Good	Good	Very good
Oil, Gasoline		Poor	Poor	Poor	Excellent	Good
Animal, Vegetable Oils		Poor to good	Poor to good	—	Excellent	Excellent
Acids						
Dilute		Fair to good	Fair to good	Fair to good	Good	Excellent
Concentrated		Fair to good	Fair to good	Fair to good	Good	Excellent
Permeability to Gases		Low	Low	Low	Very low	Very low
Water Swell Resistance		Fair	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
USES		Pneumatic tires and tubes, power transmission belts and conveyor belts, gaskets, mountings, hose, chemical tank linings, printing press platens, sound or shock absorption, seals against air, moisture, sound and dirt		Same as natural rubber	Carburetor diaphragms, self-sealing fuel tanks, aircraft hose, gaskets, gasoline and oil hose, cables, machinery mountings, printing rolls	Wire and cable, belts, hose, extruded goods, coatings, molded and sheet goods, adhesives, automotive gaskets and seals, petroleum and chemical tank linings

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Rubber — Molded, Extruded

Type →	Polysulfide	Silicone (Polysiloxane)	Urethane (Diisocyanate polyester)	Polyacrylate	Polybutadiene
PHYSICAL PROPERTIES					
Specific Gravity	1.35	1.1-1.6	1.25	1.09	0.91
Ther Cond, Btu/hr/sq ft/°F/ft	—	0.13	—	—	—
Coef of Ther Exp (cubical), 10 ⁻⁵ per °F	—	45	—	—	37.5
Electrical Insulation	Fair	Excellent	Fair	Fair	Good
Min Rec Svc Temp, F	-60	-178	-65	-20	-150 ^d
Max Rec Svc Temp, F	250	600	240	350	200
MECHANICAL PROPERTIES					
Ten Str, psi					
Pure Gum	250-400	600-1300 ^a	>5000	250-400	200-1000
Black	>1000	—	—	1000-2500	2000-3000
Elongation, %					
Pure Gum	450-650	100-500 ^a	540-750	450-750	400-1000
Black	150-450	—	—	150-450	450-600
Hardness (durometer)	A40-85	A30-90	A35-100	A40-90	A40-90
Rebound					
Cold	Good	Very good	Bad	Fair	Excellent
Hot	Good	Very good	Good	Very good	Excellent
Tear Resistance	Poor	Fair	Good	Fair to good	Fair
Abrasion Resistance	Poor	Poor	Excellent	Good	Excellent
CHEMICAL RESISTANCE					
Sunlight Aging	Very good	Excellent	Excellent ^b	Excellent ^a	Poor
Oxidation	Very good	Excellent	Very good	Excellent	Good
Heat Aging	Fair	Excellent	Excellent ^b	Excellent	Good
Solvents					
Aliphatic Hydrocarbons	Excellent	Fair	Excellent	Excellent	Poor
Aromatic Hydrocarbons	Excellent	Poor	Excellent ^c	Fair to good	Poor
Oxygenated, Alcohols	Very good	Excellent	Poor	Poor	—
Oil, Gasoline	Excellent	Poor	Excellent	Good to excellent	Poor
Animal, Vegetable Oils	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Very good	Poor to good
Acids					
Dilute	Good	Very good	Fair	Fair	—
Concentrated	Good	Good	Poor	Fair	—
Permeability to Gases	Very low	High	Very low	Low	Low
Water Swell Resistance	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Poor to fair	Excellent
USES					
	Seals, gaskets, diaphragms, valve seat disks, flexible mountings, hose in contact with solvents, balloons, boats, life vests and rafts	High and low-temperature electrical insulation, seals, gaskets, diaphragms, ductwork, o-rings	Fork lift truck wheels, airplane tail wheels, back-up wheels for turbine blade grinders, spinning cots for glass fiber, hydraulic accumulators, shoe heels	Oil hose, searchlight gaskets, white or pastel colored goods, and automotive gaskets and o-rings (especially for resistance to extreme pressure lubricants and oils containing sulfur)	Pneumatic tires, shoe heels and soles, gaskets and seals, belting, sponge stocks, often used in blends with other rubbers to impart better resilience abrasion resistance and low temperature properties

^a Reinforced with high temperature non-organic fillers

^b Discolors, but no change in properties

^c For up to 80% aromatics

^d Brittle point < -150 F may stiffen at higher temperatures

Rubber—Molded, Extruded

Type →	Epichlorohydrin Homopolymer & Copolymer	Fluorosilicone	Ethylene Propylene (EPDM)	Chloro sulfonated Polyethylene (Hypalon)	Fluorocarbon Elastomers	Propylene Oxides	Styrene Isoprene Styrene & Styrene Butadiene Styrene Block Polymers
PHYSICAL PROPERTIES							
Specific Gravity	1.32-1.49	1.4	0.86	1.11-1.26	1.4-1.95	1.02	0.94-1.15
Ther. Cond ^a	—	0.13	—	0.065	0.13	—	0.087
Coef of Ther Exp, 10 ⁻⁵ /°F	—	45	—	27	8.8	—	7.5
Colorability	Good	Good	Excellent	Excellent	Good	Good	Good
MECHANICAL PROPERTIES							
Hardness (Shore A)	30-95	40-70	30-90	45-95	65-90	40-80	35-90
Tensile Strength, 1000 psi							
Pure Gum	—	1	<1	4	<2	>1	0.7-4.5
Reinforced	2-3	<2	0.8-3.2	1.5-2.5	1.5-3	>2	—
Elongation, %							
Reinforced	320-350	200-400	200-600	250-500	100-450	500-670	350-1350
Resilience	Poor Exc	Good Fair	Good	Good	Fair	Very Good	Good
Compression Set Res	Very Good	—	Good	Fair Good	Good Exc	Fair	—
Hysteresis Resistance	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Very Good	—
Flex Cracking Resistance	Very Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Very Good	Good
Slow Rate	Very Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Very Good	Good
Fast Rate	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	—
Tear Strength	Good	Fair	Poor Fair	Fair Good	Poor Fair	Excellent	Fair-Good
Abrasion Resistance	Fair Good	Poor	Good	Excellent	Good	Good	Good
ELECTRICAL PROPERTIES							
Dielectric Strength	Fair	Good	Excellent	Excellent	Good	—	Good
Electrical Insulation	Fair	Good	Very Good	Good	Fair Good	—	Good
THERMAL PROPERTIES							
Service Temperature, F							
Min for Cont Use	-15 to -80	-90	-60	-40	-10	-80	-60 to -80
Max for Cont Use	300	400	<350	<325	<500	<250	150
Low Temp Stiffening, F	15 to 80	<-100	20 to 60	-30 to -50	20 to -30	—	-60 to -80
CORROSION RESISTANCE							
Weather	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Very Good	Fair
Oxidation	Very Good	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Outstanding	Very Good	Good
Ozone	Good Exc	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Very Good	Fair
Radiation	—	Good	Excellent	Fair Good	Fair-Good	—	Poor
Water	Good	Excellent	Good Exc	Good	Good	Excellent	Good
Acids	Good	Very Good Exc	Good Exc	Excellent	Good Exc	Good	Good
Alkalis	Good	Very Good	Good Exc	Excellent	Poor Good	Very Good Exc	Good
Aliphatic Hydrocarbons	Excellent	Excellent	Poor	Fair	Excellent	Poor Fair	Poor
Aromatic Hydrocarbons	Very Good	Excellent	Fair	Poor Fair	Excellent	Poor Fair	Poor
Halogenated Hydrocarbons	Good	—	Poor	Poor Fair	Good	Poor	Poor
Alcohol	Good	—	Good	Very good	Excellent	—	Good
Synthetic Lubricants (diester)	Fair Good	Excellent	Poor Fair	Poor	Fair Good	Fair Good	Poor
Hydraulic Fluids							
Silicates	Very Good	Excellent	Fair Good	Good	Good	—	—
Phosphates	Poor Fair	Excellent	Good Exc	Poor Fair	Poor	—	—
USES	Diaphragms, print rolls, belts, oil seals, molded mech goods, gaskets, hose for petroleum handling, low temperature parts	Parts requiring res to high temp solv or oils, seals, gas kets, O rings	Elec insul and jacketing, footwear, sponge, proofed fabrics, automotive weather stripping, hose, belts, auto, appliance parts parts req outstanding ozone res and heat res	Flex chemical and petroleum tube and hose rolls tank linings, high temp belts, wire and cable soles and heels floor ing building products, extruded and molded parts	O rings, brake seals, shaft seals, gas kets, hose and ducting, connectors, diaphragms carburetor needle tips, lined valves, packings, roll coverings	Electrical insulation, molded mechanical goods	Thermoplastic grades molded mechanical goods, packaging, sports equip, disposable pharmaceutical items Solution grades adhesives, coatings, caulking, sealants

^aBtu/hr/sq ft/°F/ft

APPENDIX B. TEST DATA FOR THE HARD TUBE ENGINEERING MODEL
RADIATOR (Outlet Temperature versus Tube Number
and Map of Thermocouple Readings)

TEMPERATURE

140

120

80

20

-20

-60

0

4

8

12

16

20

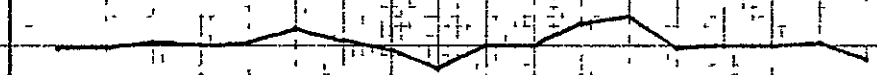
TUBE NO.

HARD TUBE RADIATOR

R-1

TEST PT 7 FLOW RATE 164.2

T(IN) 94.3 T(OUT) 37.7 T(WB) 21.1



140
120
100
80
60
40
20
0

TEST PT 2 FLOW RATE 62.1

T(IN) 90.6 T(OUT) 34.8 T(MB) -20

20
10
0
4 8 12 16 20

TUBE NO.

HARD TUBE RADIATOR

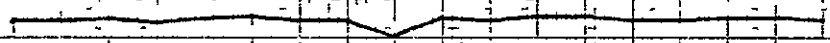
8-2

TEMPERATURE

140
120
100
80
60
40
20
0

TEST PT. 3 FLOW RATE 516.9

TC(IN) 70.4 TC(OUT) 62.3 T(MB) 0



TUBE NO.

HARD TUBE RADIATOR

B-3

TEST POINT

TEST PT. 4 FLOW RATE

T(10) T(11) T(12)

100

100

100

100

100

100

4 8 12 16 20

TUBE NO.

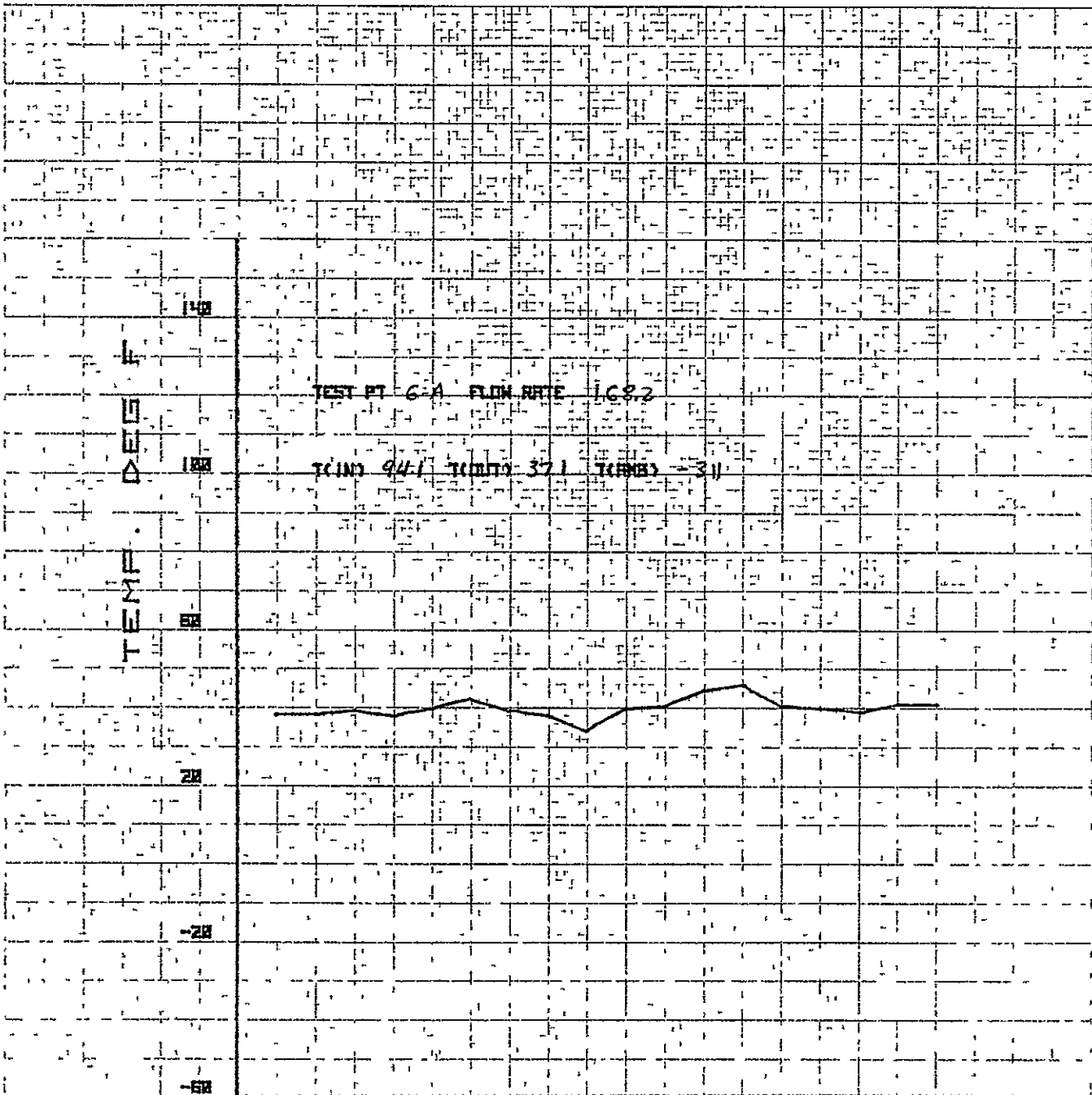
HARD TUBE RADIATOR

B-4

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40 152U

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT



TUBE NO

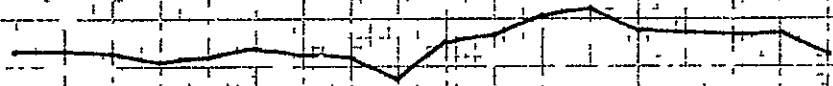
HARD TUBE RADIATOR

B-5

10
9
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1

TEST PT. 6-6 FLOW RATE 159.5

TC(IN) 94.1 TC(OUT) 51.8 TC(MB) 159.5



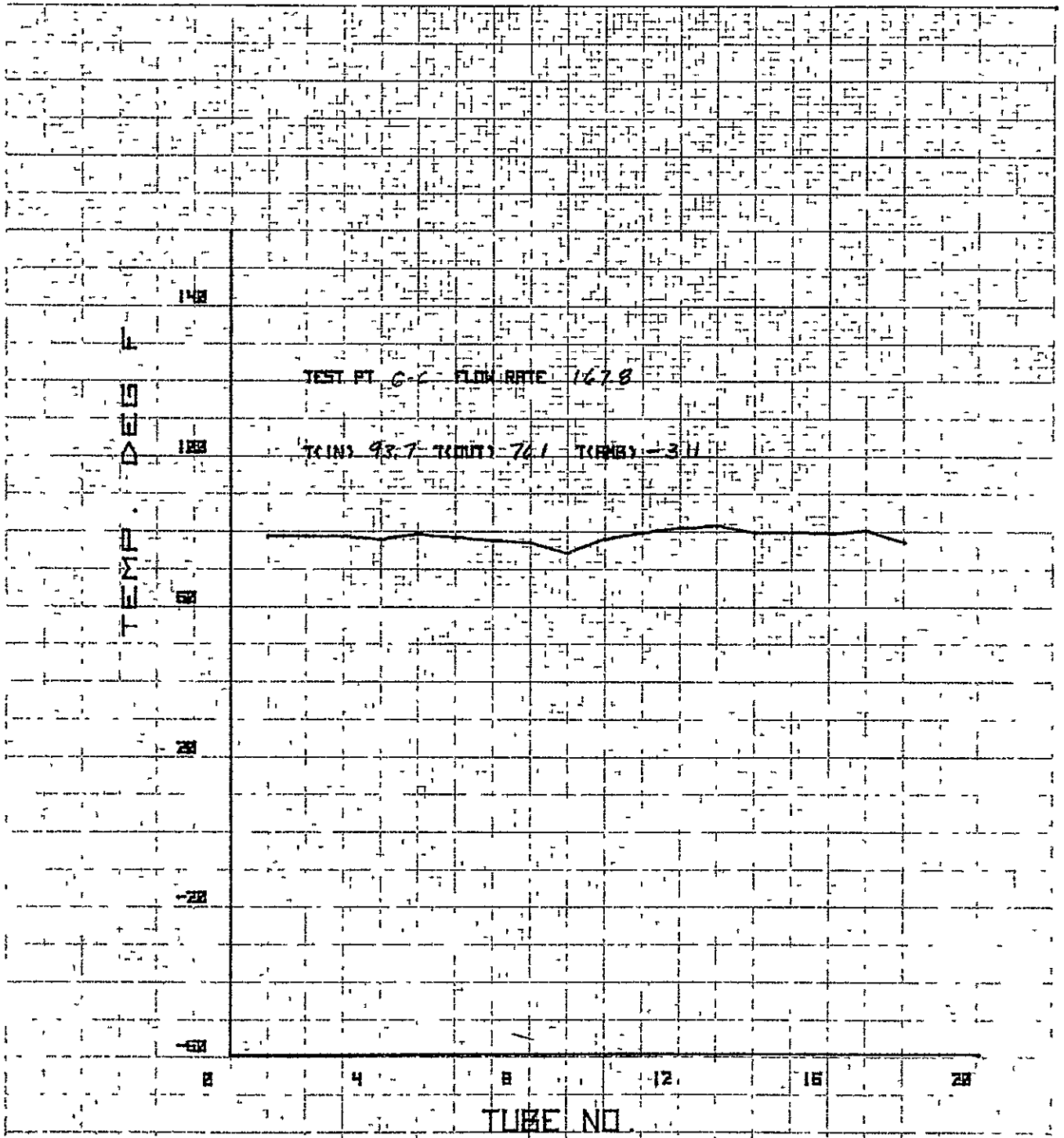
TUBE NO.

HARD TUBE RADIATOR

B-6

46 1320

7 1/2 IN. DIAM. & 15 IN. L. 4 X 1 1/2



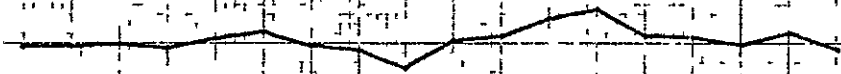
HARD TUBE RADIATOR

B-7

TEMPERATURE

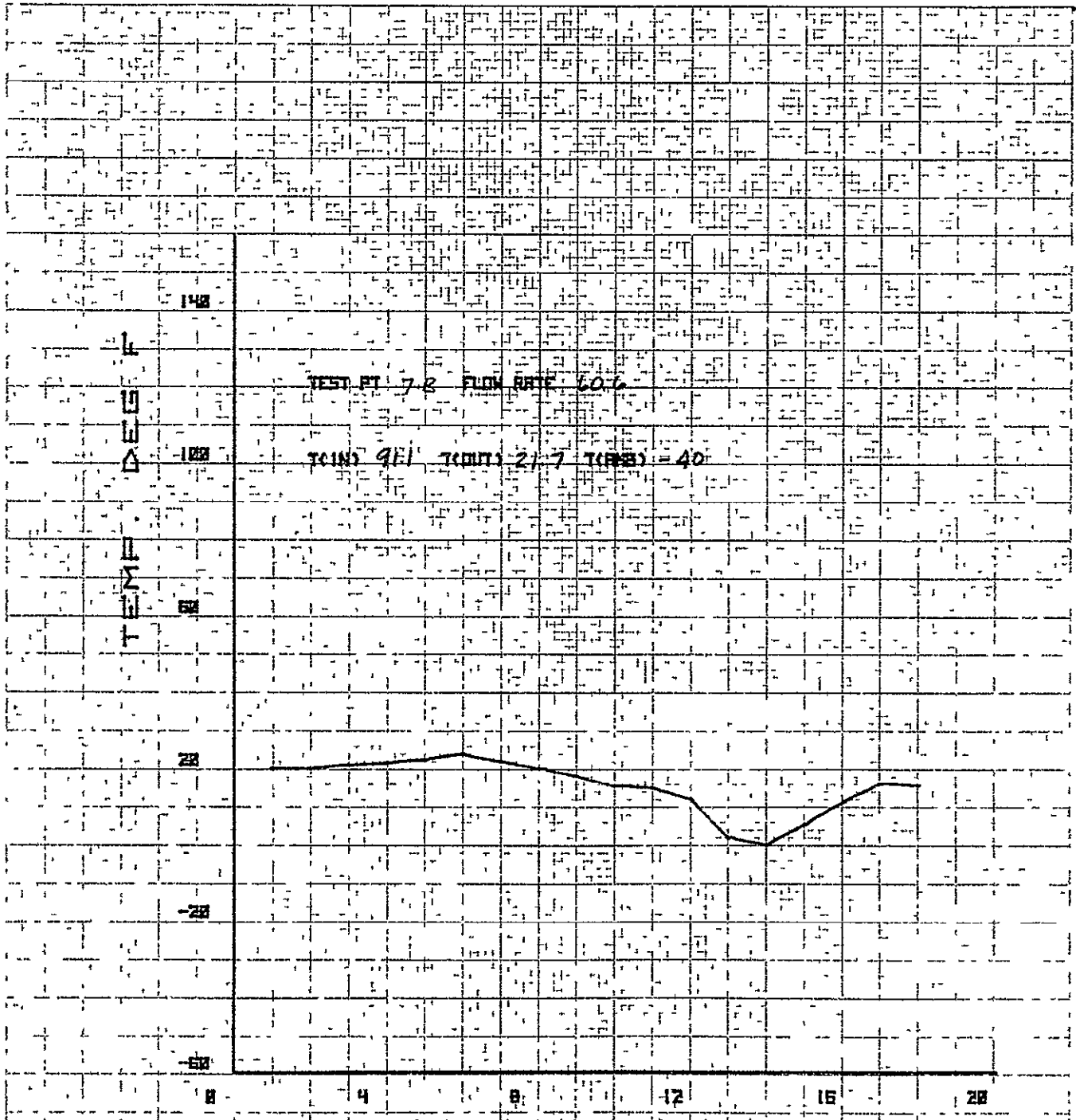
140
100
60
20
-20

TEST PT 6-D FLOW RATE 16.5
T(IN) 93.7 T(OUT) 38.5 T(WBS) = 31.1



TUBE NO.

HARD TUBE RADIATOR



TEST PT 7.8 FLOW RATE 60.6
 TURNS 9.1 TURNS 2.7 TURNS = 40

TUBE NO.

HARD TUBE RADIATOR

8-9

LOW PRESSURE

TEST PT. 8-A FLOW RATE 59.5

T(IN) 9.1 T(OUT) 16.9 T(RNS) = 40

120

100

80

20

-20

-60

0

4

8

12

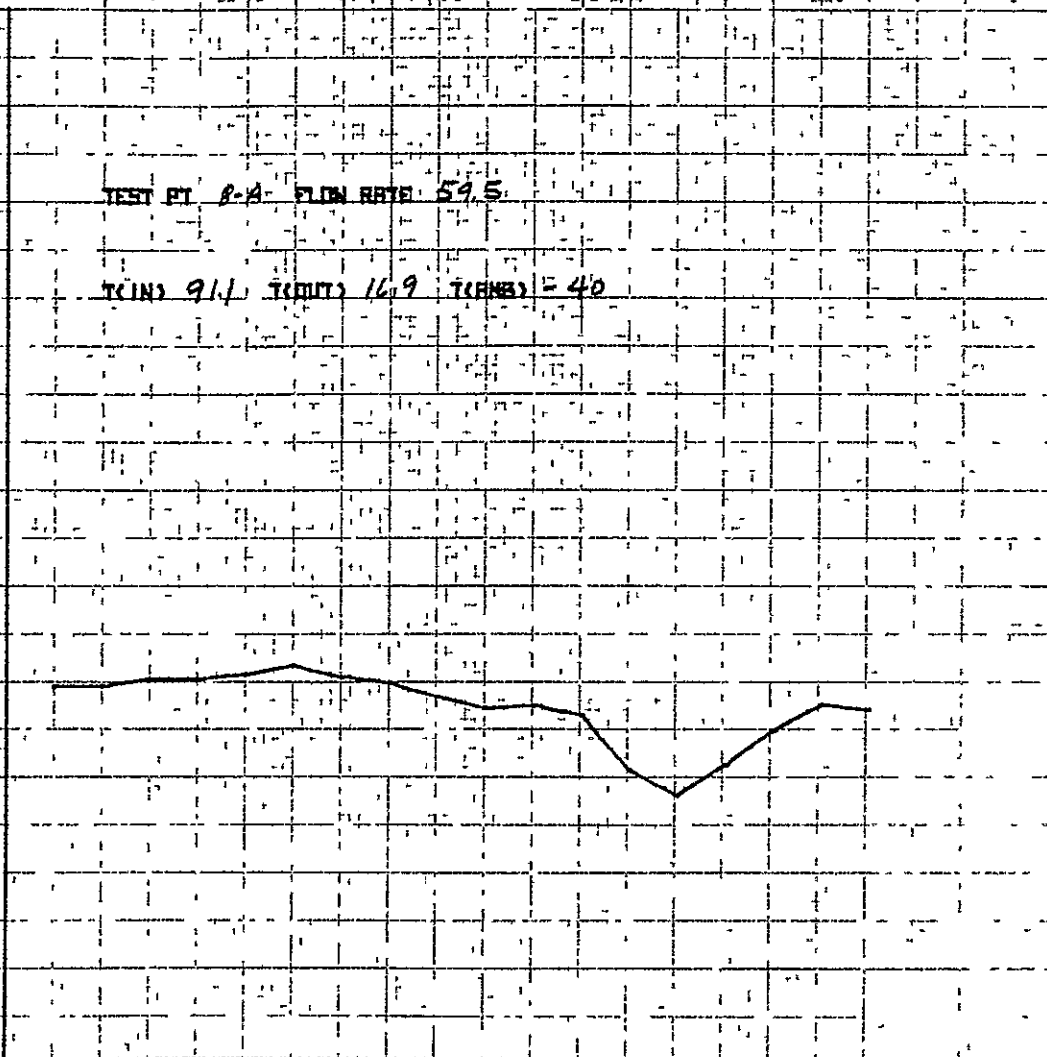
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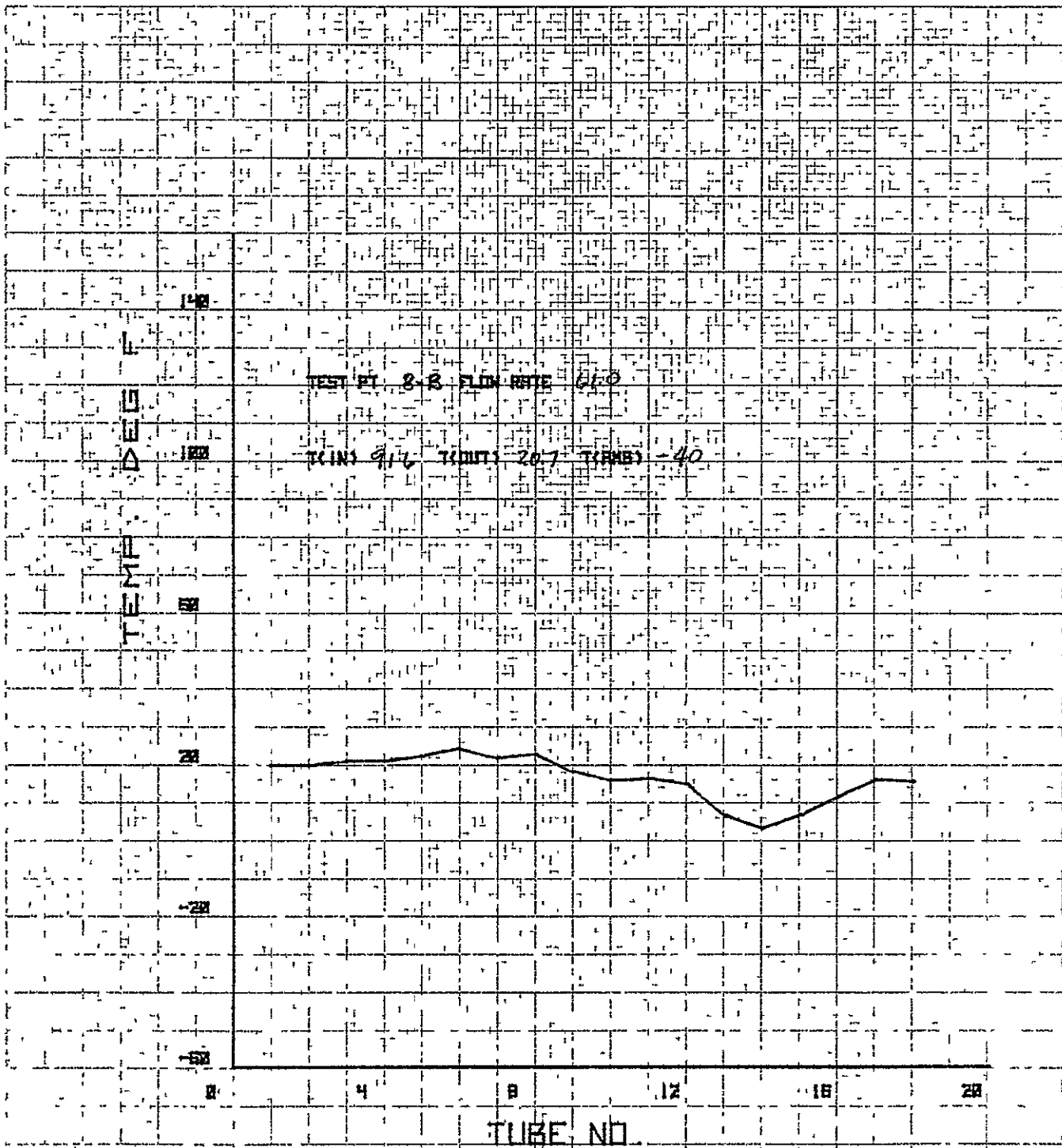
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TUBE NO.

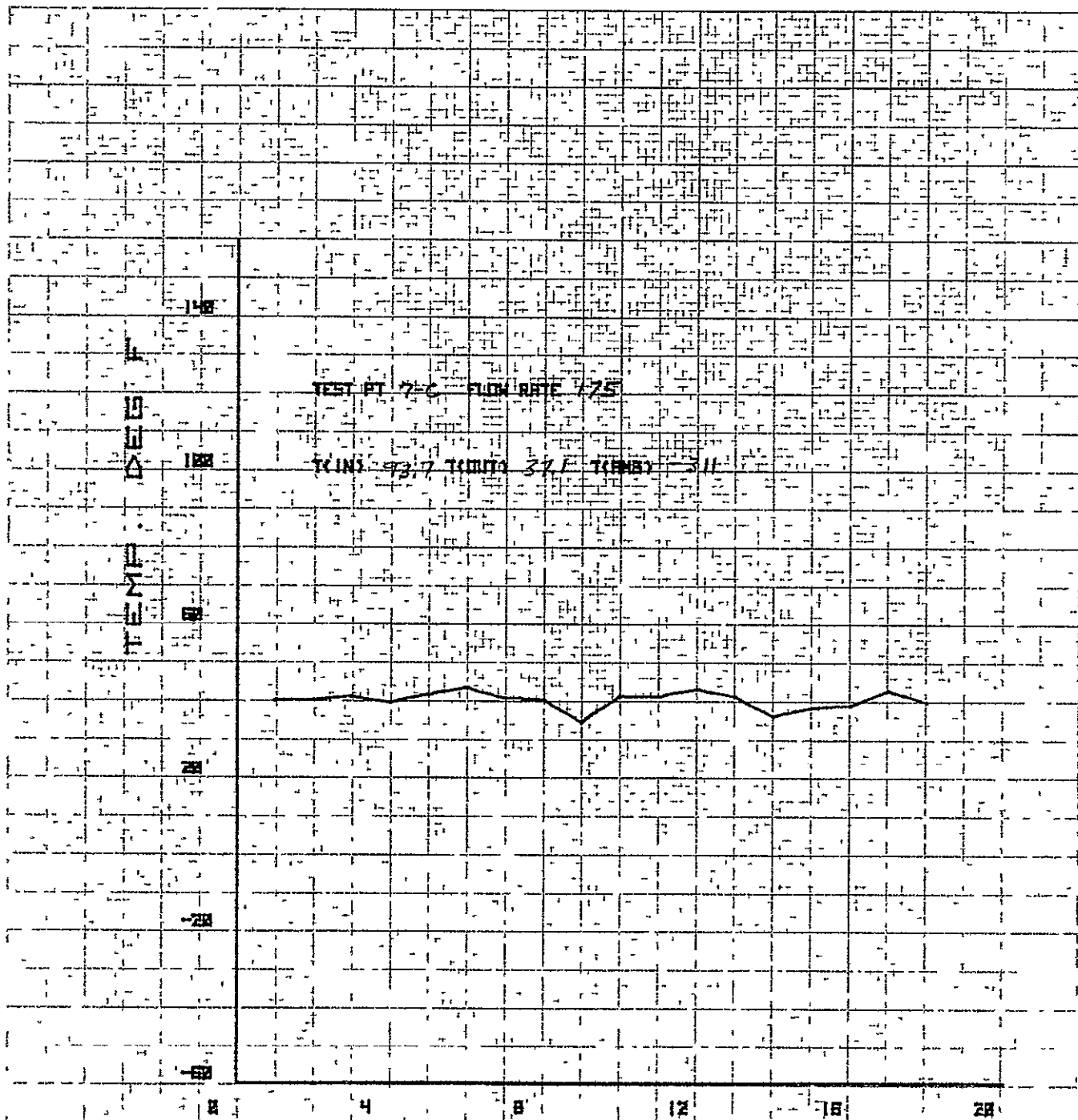
HARD TUBE RADIATOR

8-10

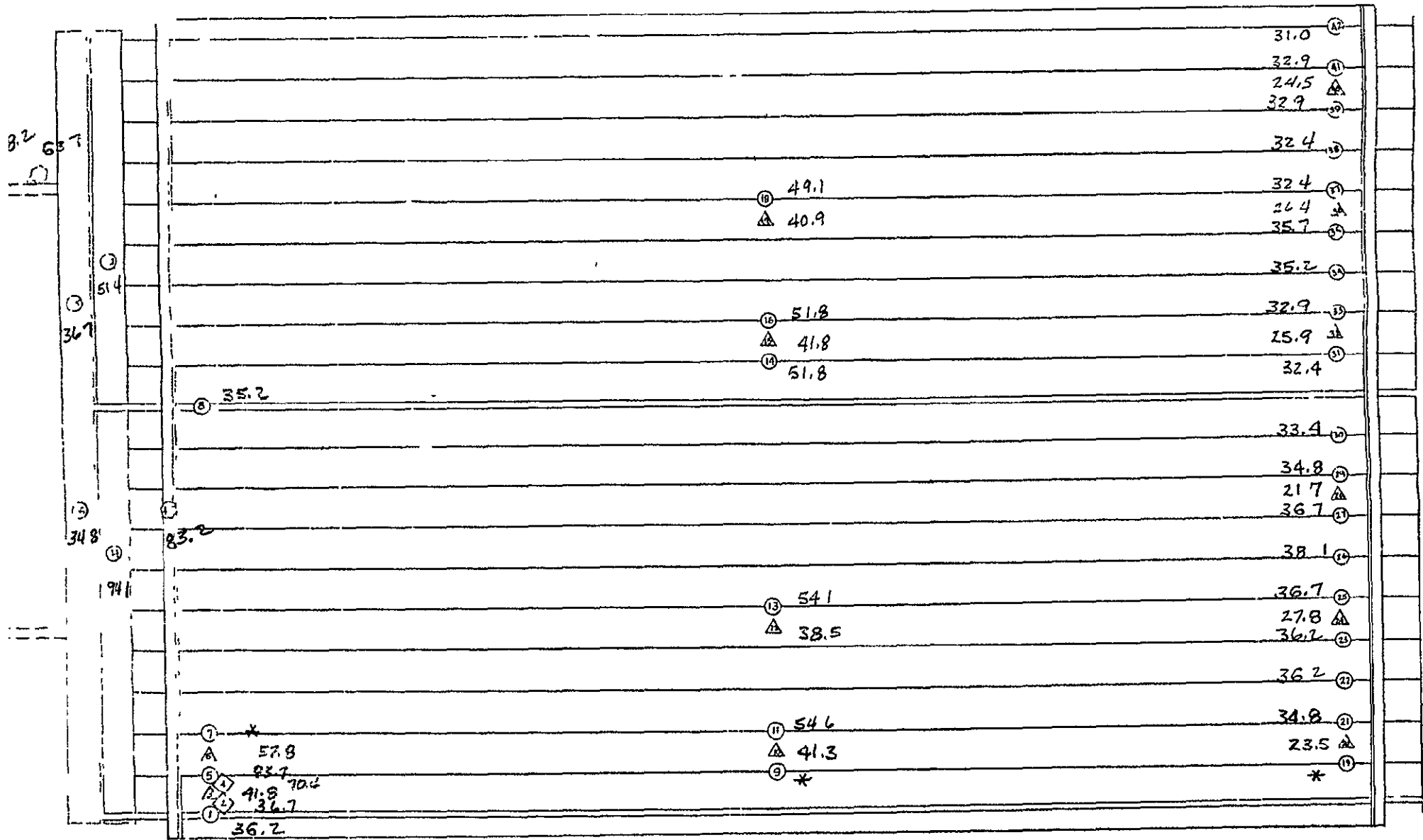




HARD TUBE RADIATOR

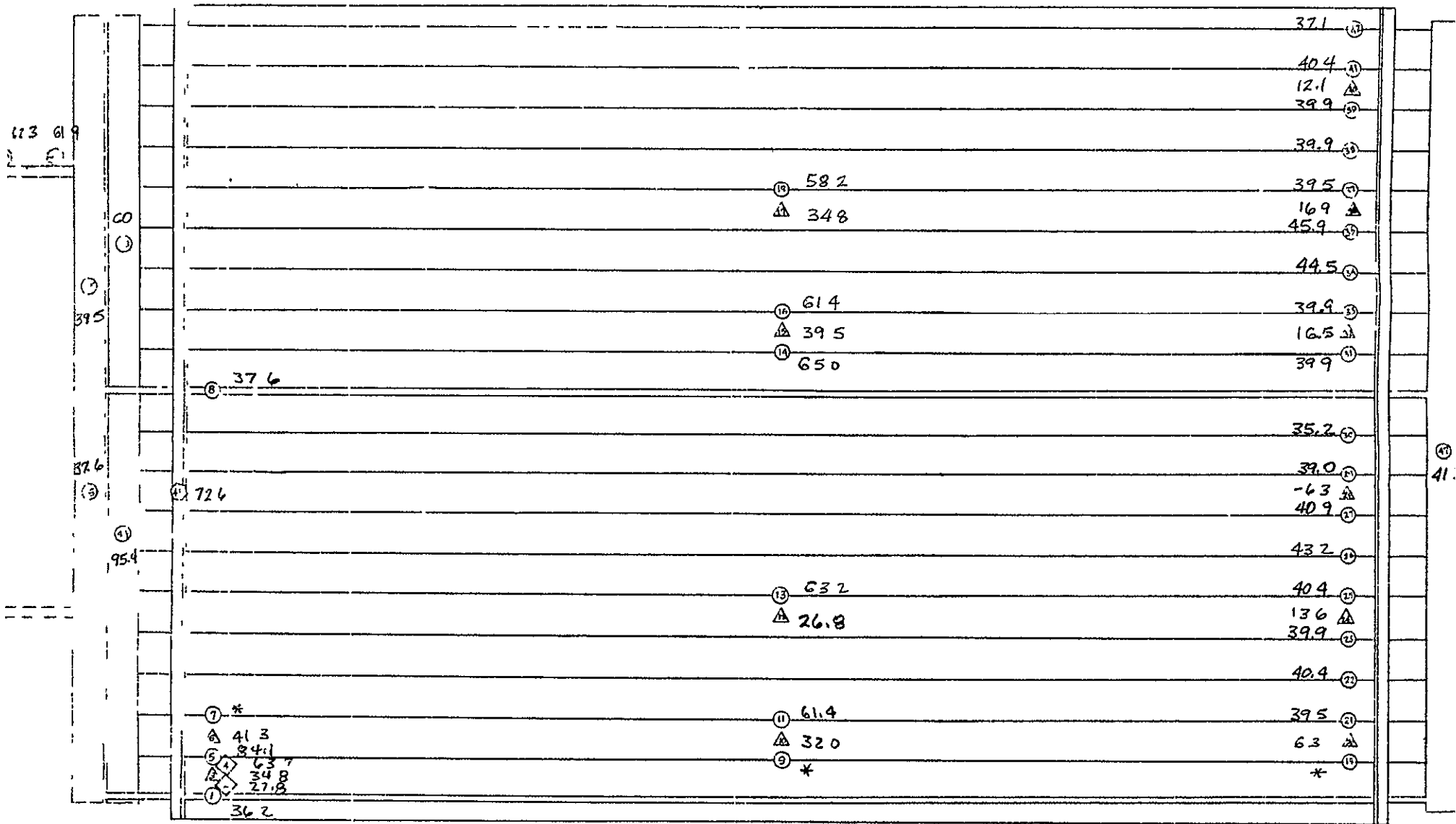


HARD TUBE RADIATOR



HARD TUBE INFLATABLE RADIATOR THERMOCOUPLE LOCATIONS

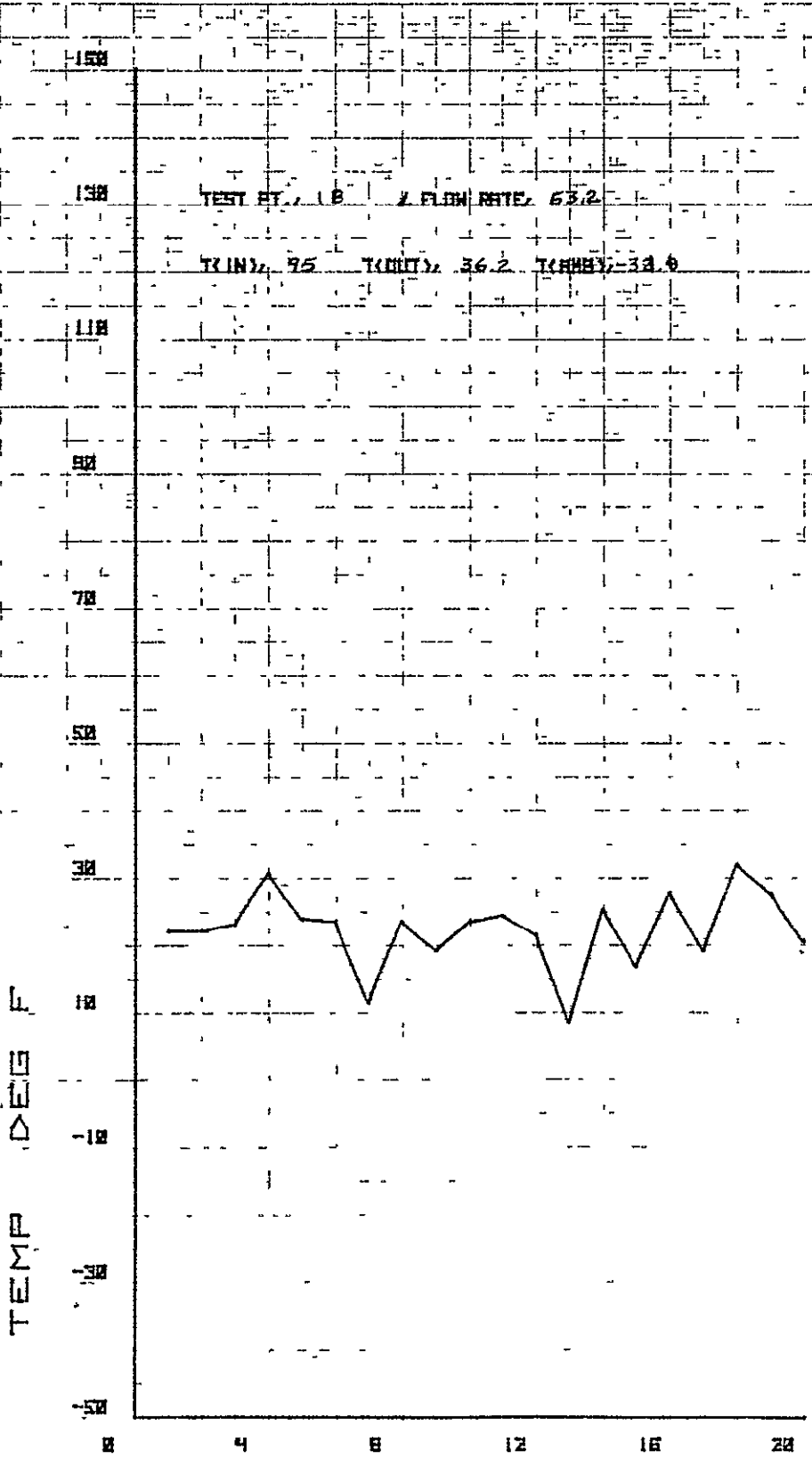
TEST POINT 1



HARD TUBE INFLATABLE RADIATOR THERMOCOUPLE LOCATIONS

TEST POINT 2

APPENDIX C. TEST DATA FOR THE SOFT TUBE ENGINEERING MODEL
RADIATOR (Outlet Temperature versus Tube Number
and Map of Thermocouple Readings)



TUBE NO

SOFT TUBE RADIATOR

C-1

REPRODUCIBILITY OF THE ORIGINAL PAGE IS POOR

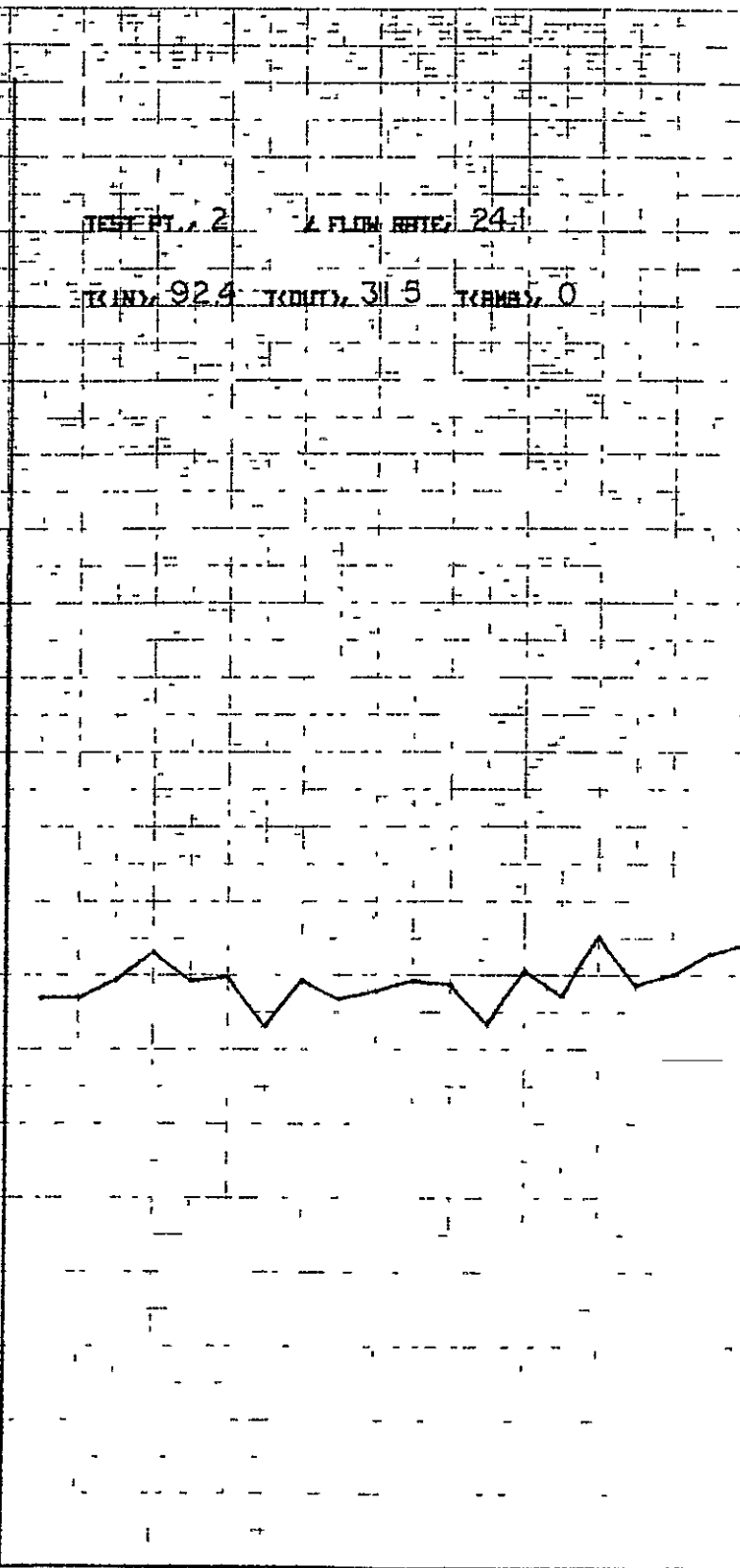
TEMPERATURE

150
130
110
90
70
50
30
10
-10
-30
-50

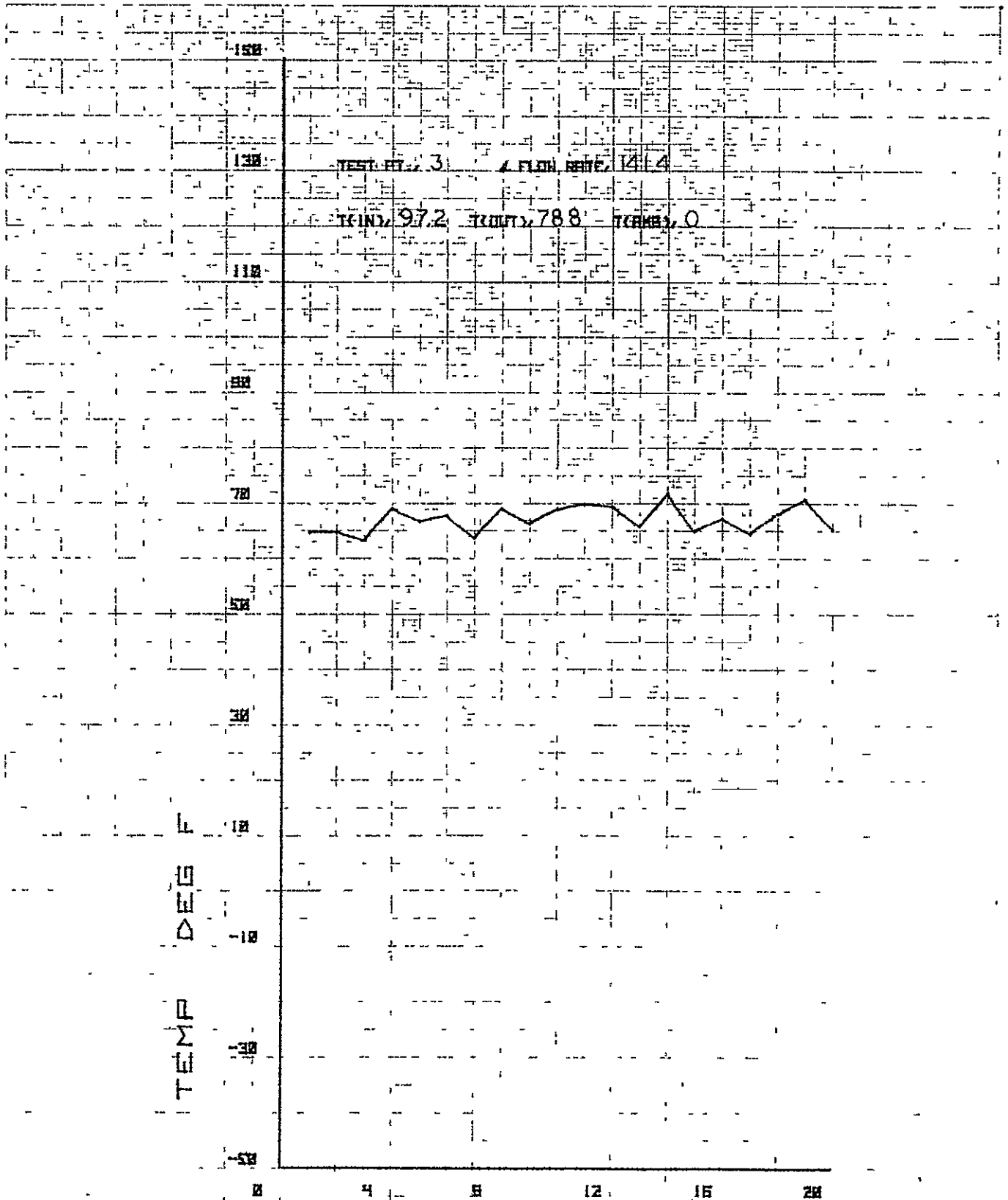
TEST PT., 2 % FLUX RATE, 24.1
TRAVEL, 92.4 TEMPT., 31.5 TRAVEL, 0

0 4 8 12 16 20

TUBE NO.
SOFT TUBE RADIATOR



45



TUBE NO

SOFT TUBE RADIATOR

150
130
110
90
70
50
30
10
0
-10
-20
-30
-40

TEST PT. 7 B Δ FLOW RATE 22.6
T(IN) 90.7 T(OUT) 10.2 T(RANGE) 30

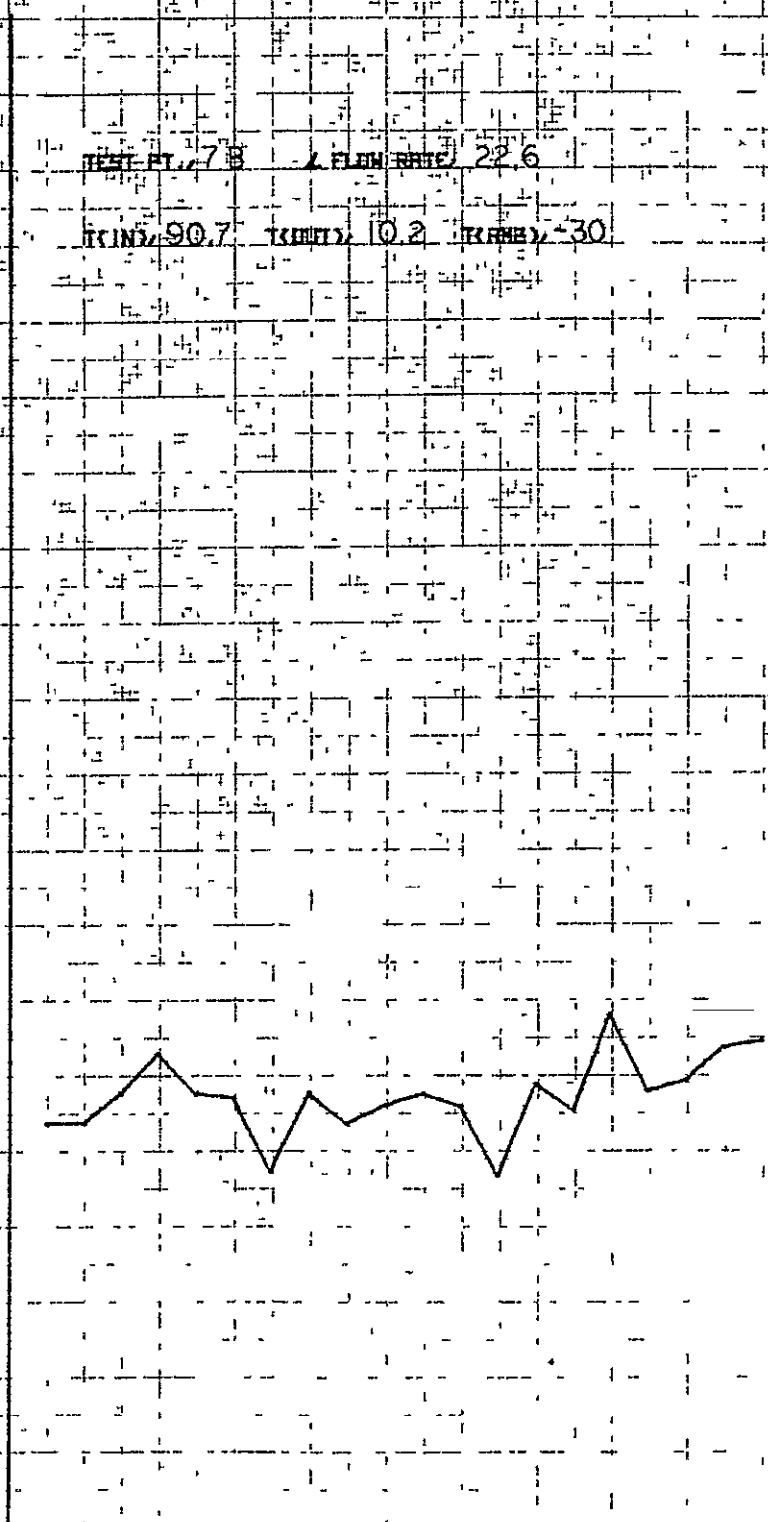
L
U
W
Δ
Σ
W
+

8 10 12 14 16 18

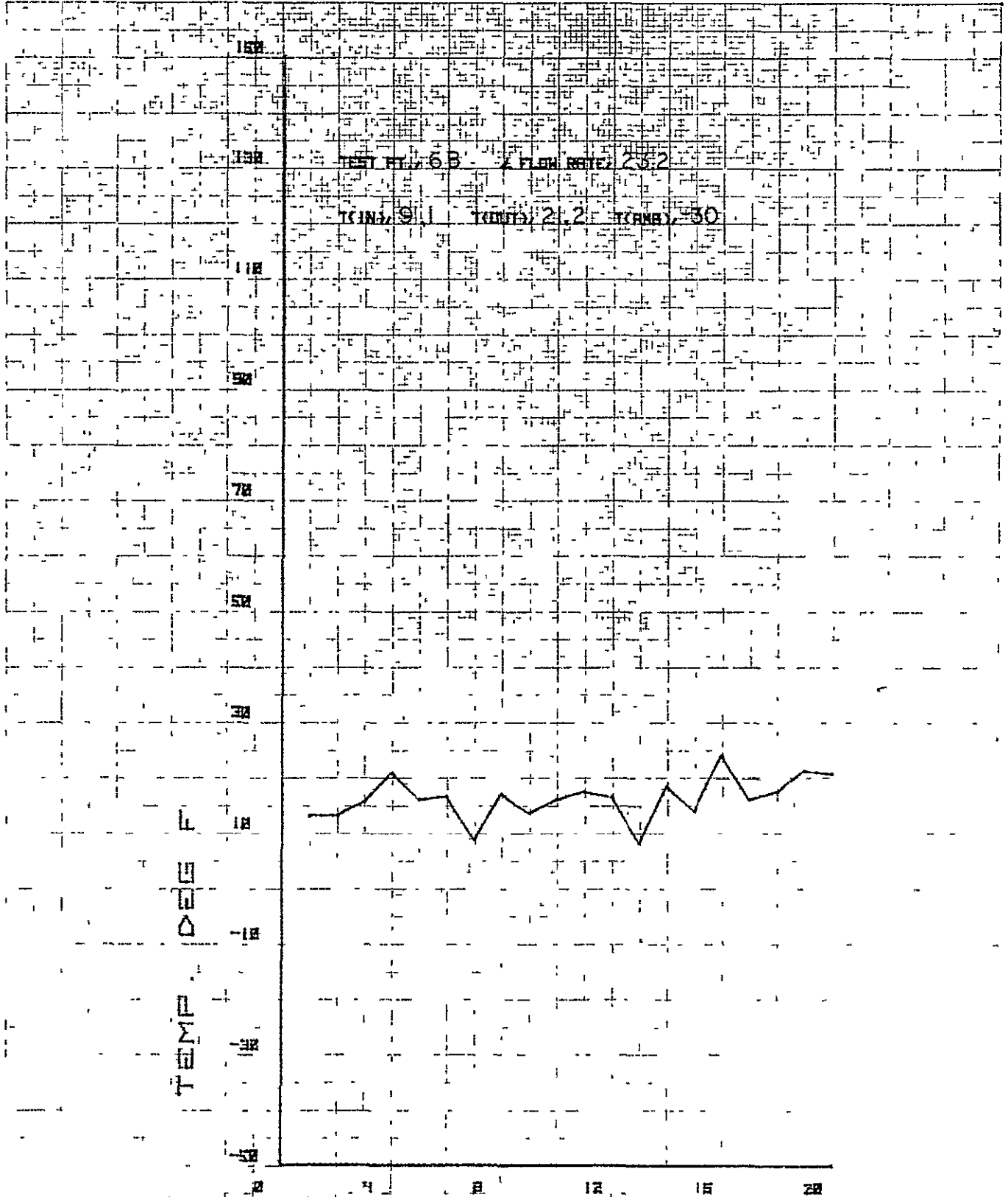
TUBE NO.

SOFT TUBE RADIATOR

Q-4



46 1513



TEST FILE: 6 B FILE# 252

TURNS: 9.1 TURNS: 2.2 TURNS: 50

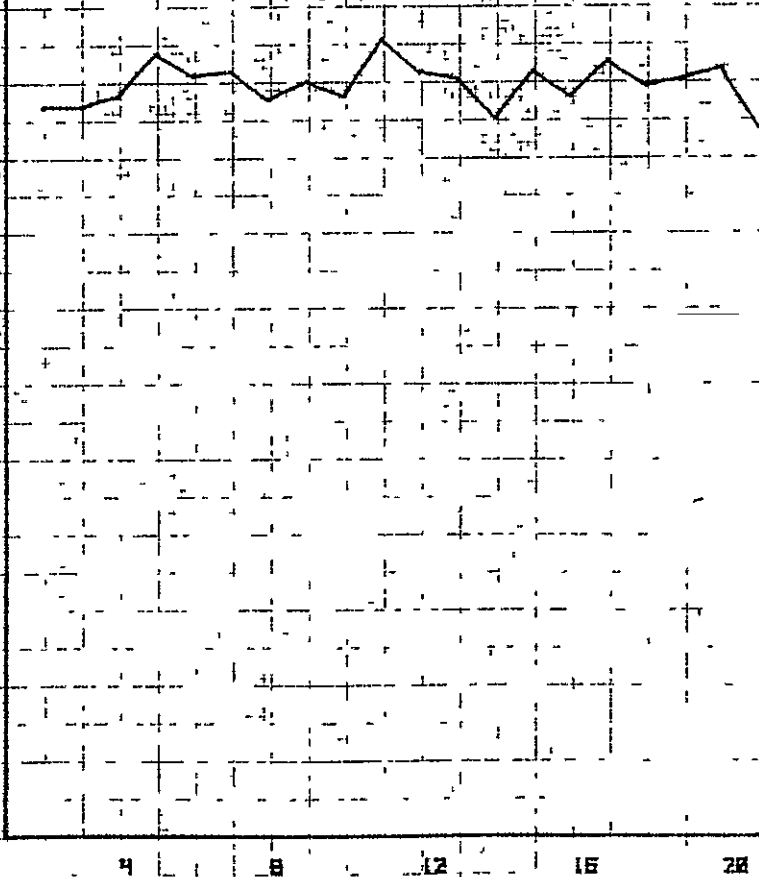
TUBE NO.

SOFT TUBE RADIATOR

C-5

150
130
110
90
70
50
30
10
0
-10
-30
-50

TEST NO. 610 FLOW RATE 20.3
TIME 90.7 TUBE 52.3 TUBE 30



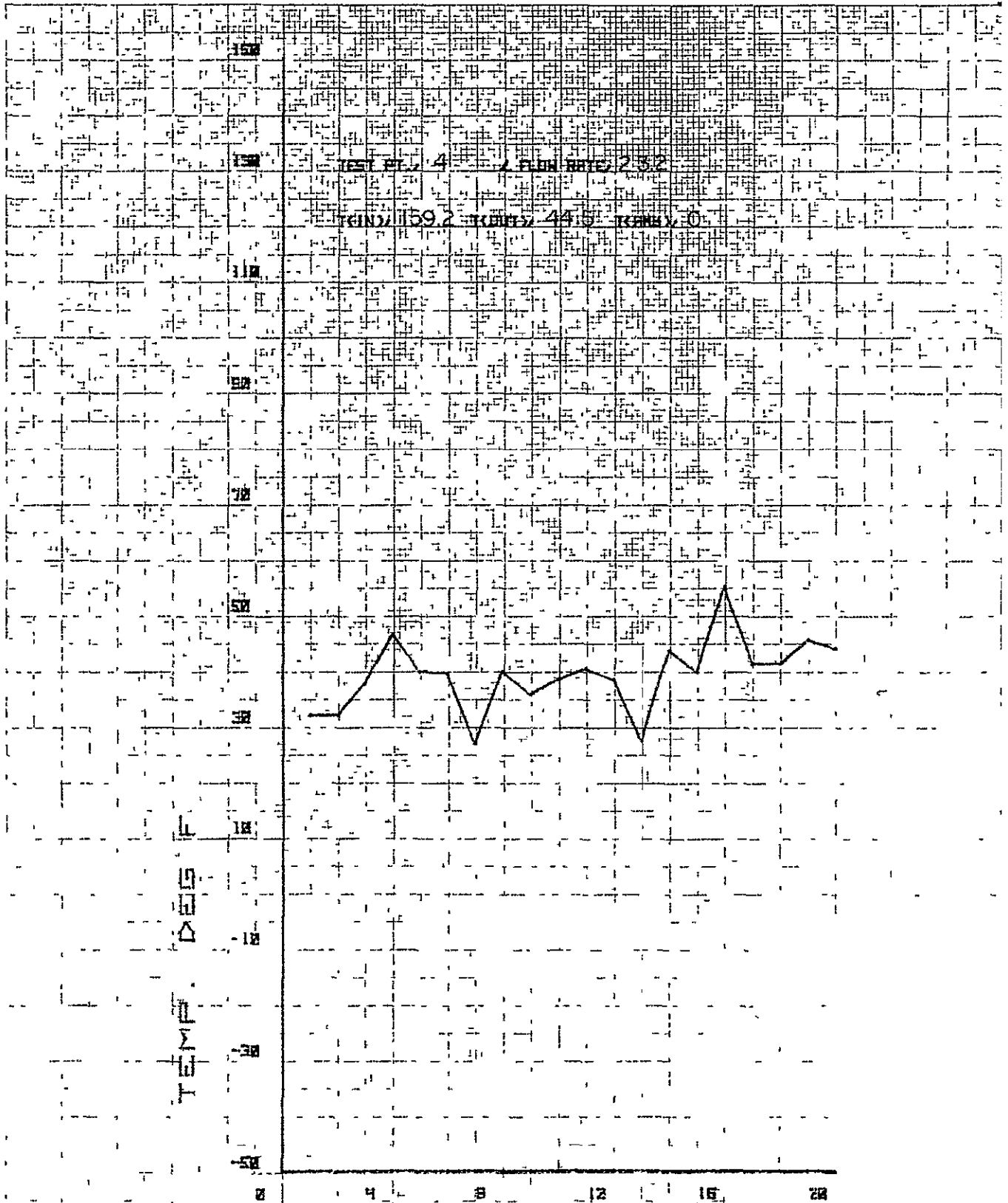
4
10
16
22
28

TUBE NO.

SOFT TUBE RADIATOR

C-6

46 1513

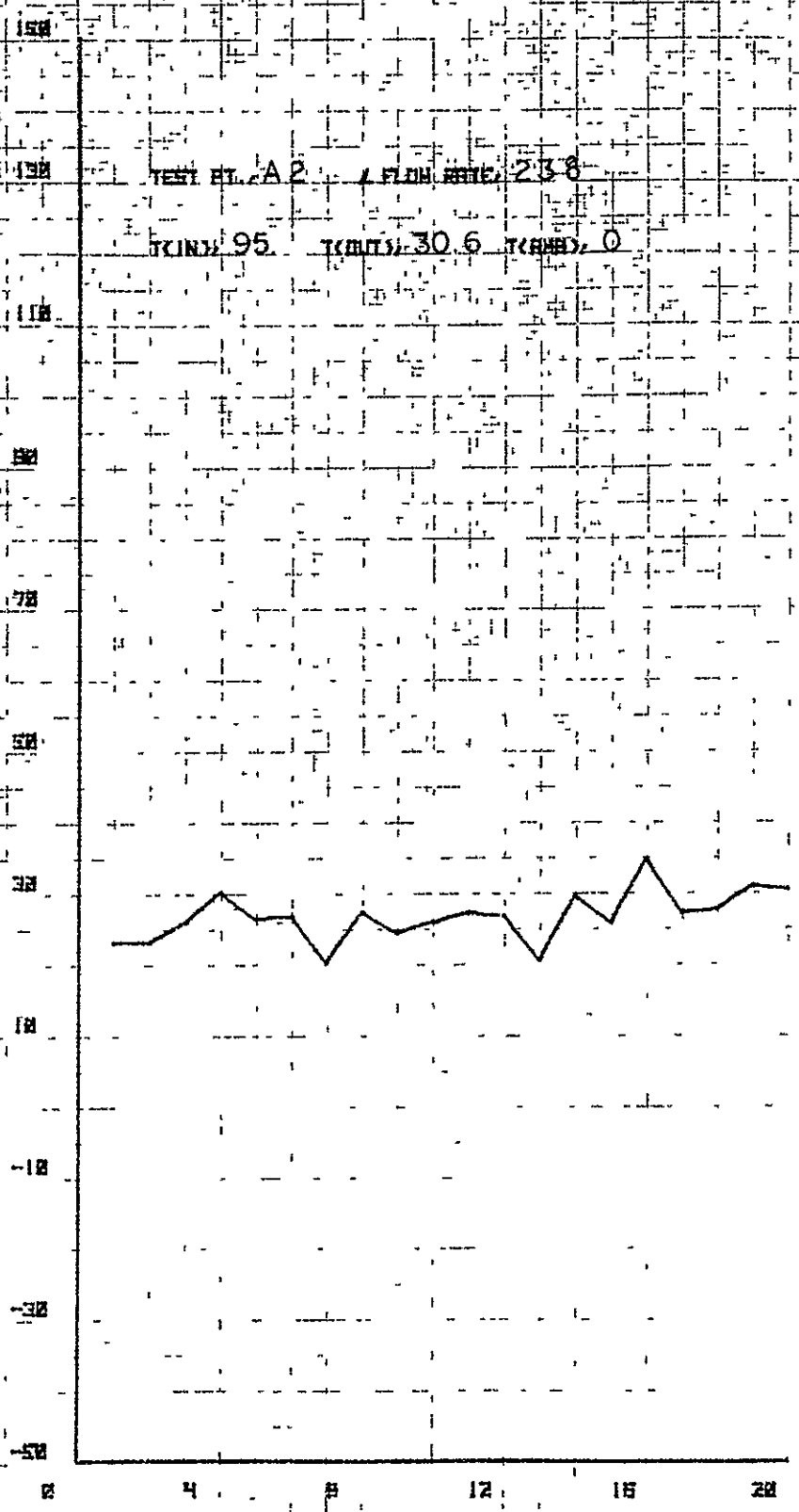


TUBE NO.

SOFT TUBE RADIATOR

C-7

TEMP. DEGS



TUBE NO.
SOFT TUBE RADIATOR
C-8

REPRODUCIBILITY OF THE ORIGINAL PAGE IS POOR

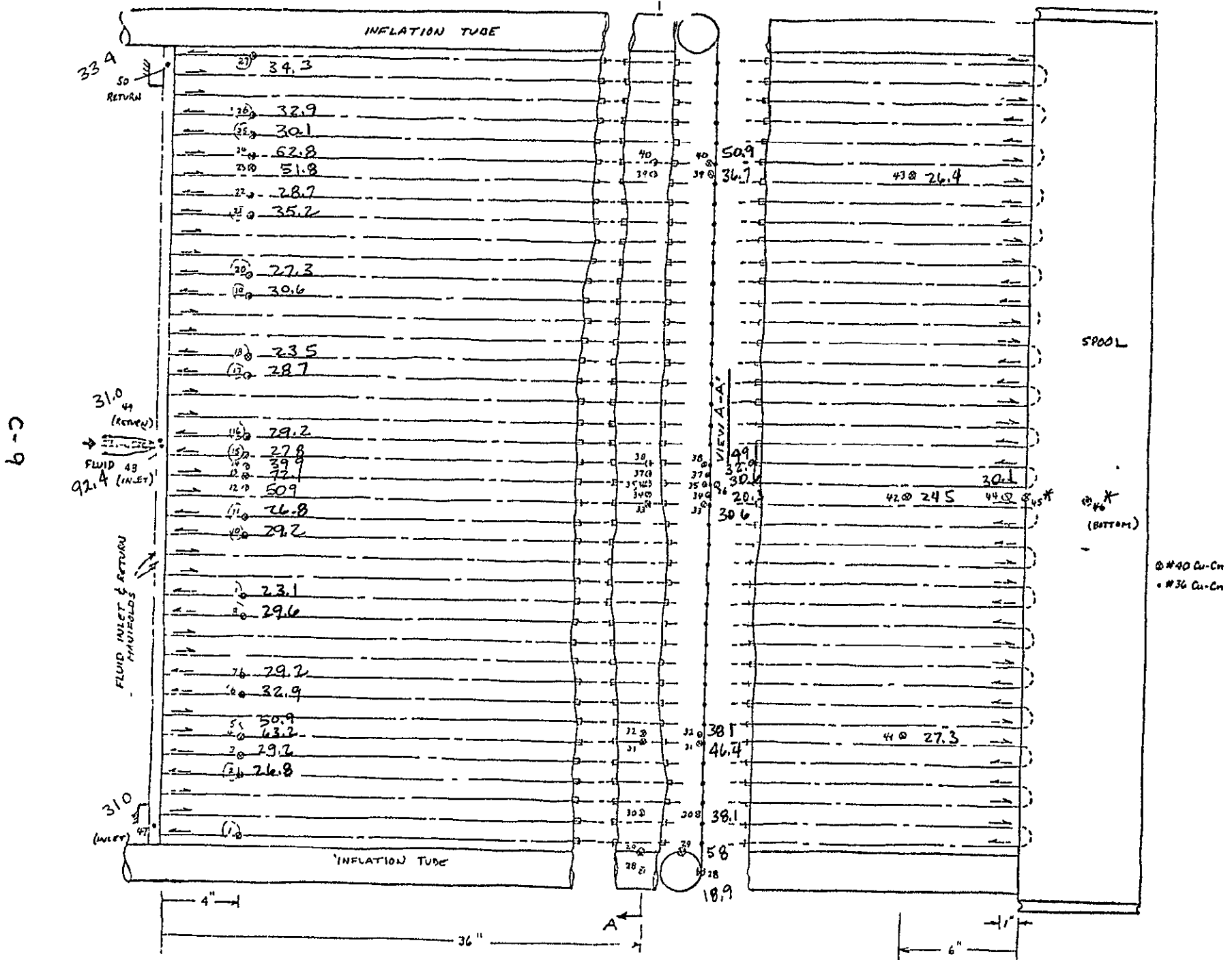


FIGURE 7 - SOFT TUBE TEST ARTICLE INSTRUMENTATION

TEST POINT 2

C-10

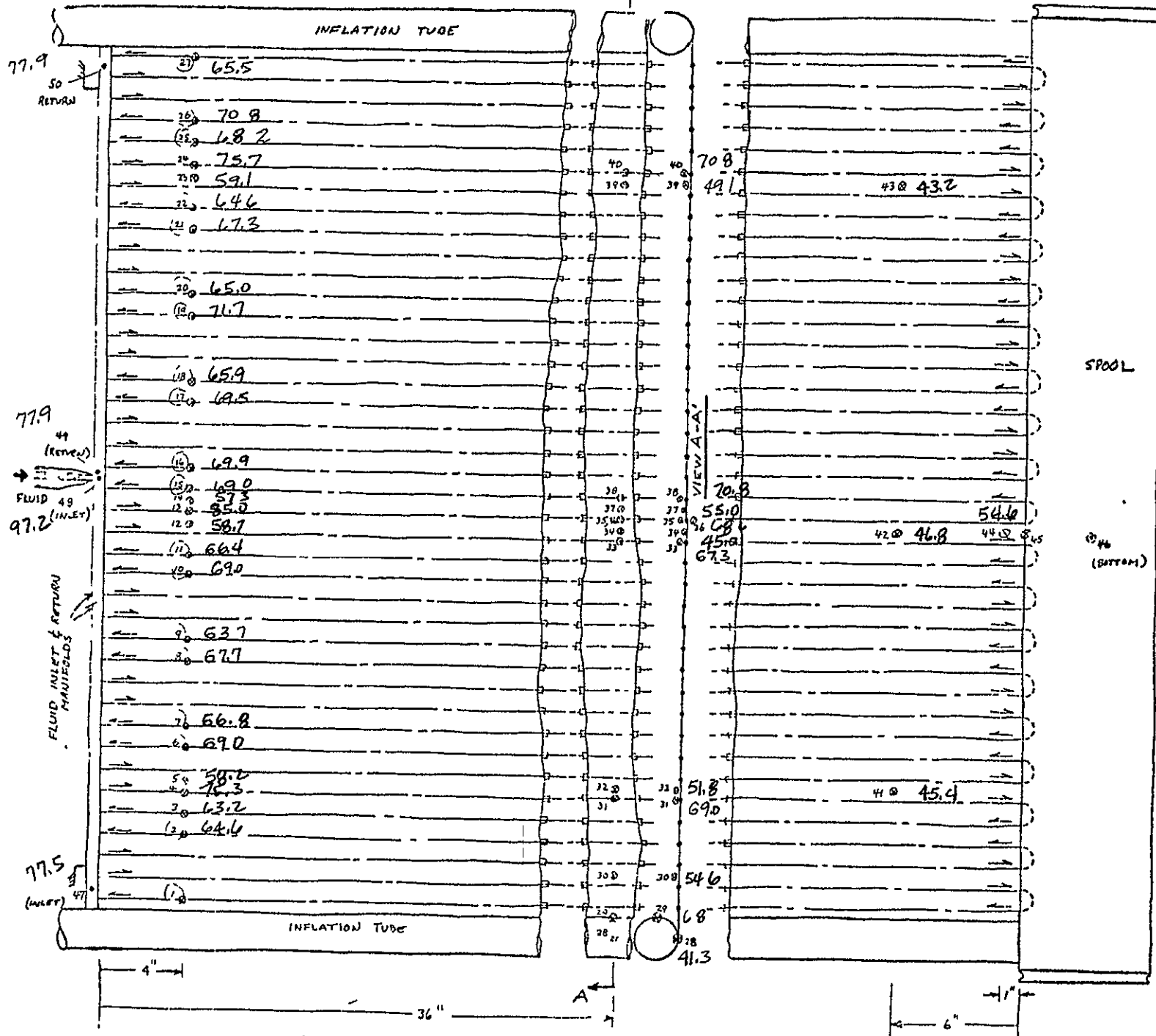


FIGURE 7 - SOFT TUBE TEST ARTICLE INSTRUMENTATION

TEST POINT 3

C-11

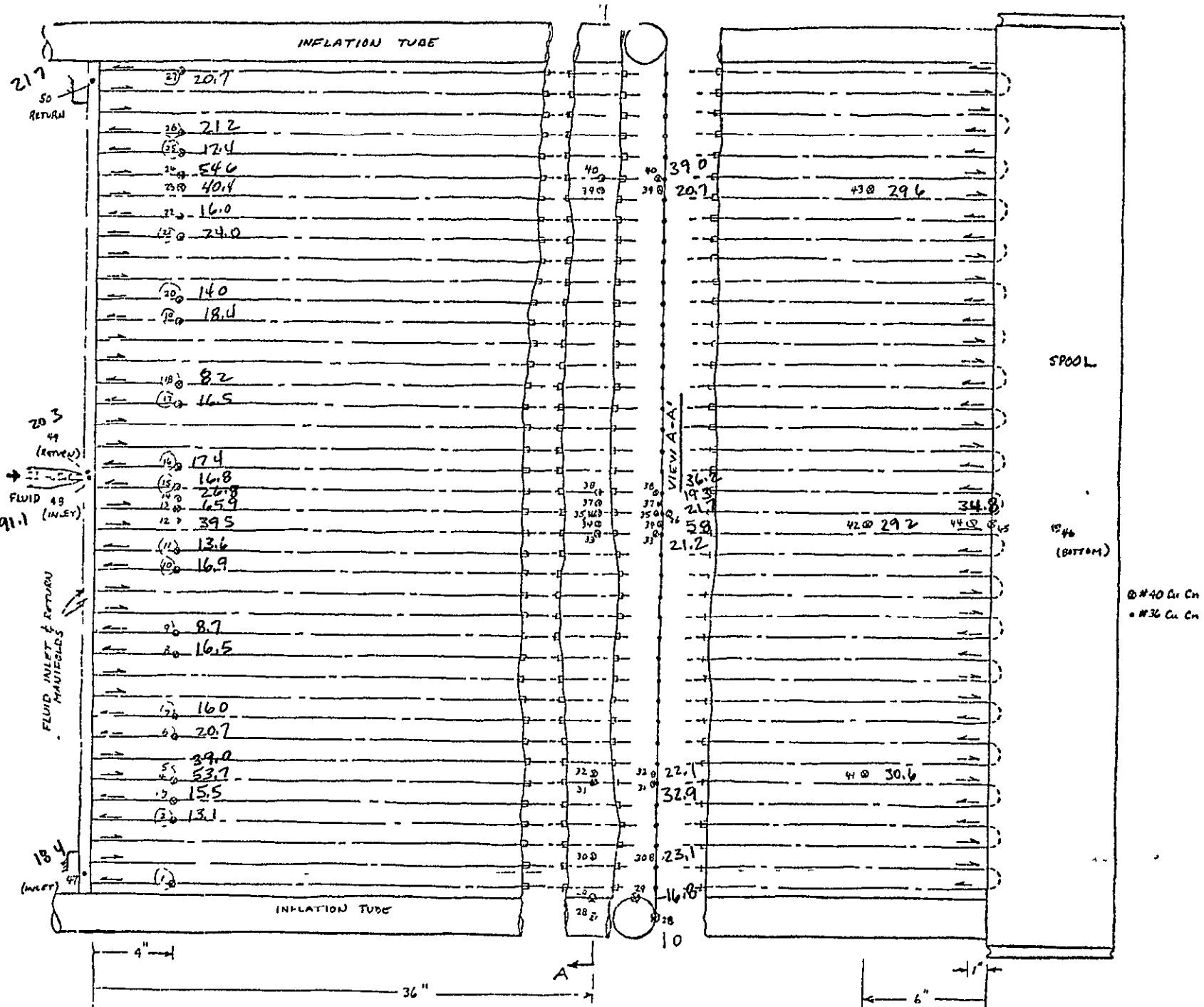


FIGURE 7 - SOFT TUBE TEST ARTICLE INSTRUMENTATION
TEST POINT 6-B

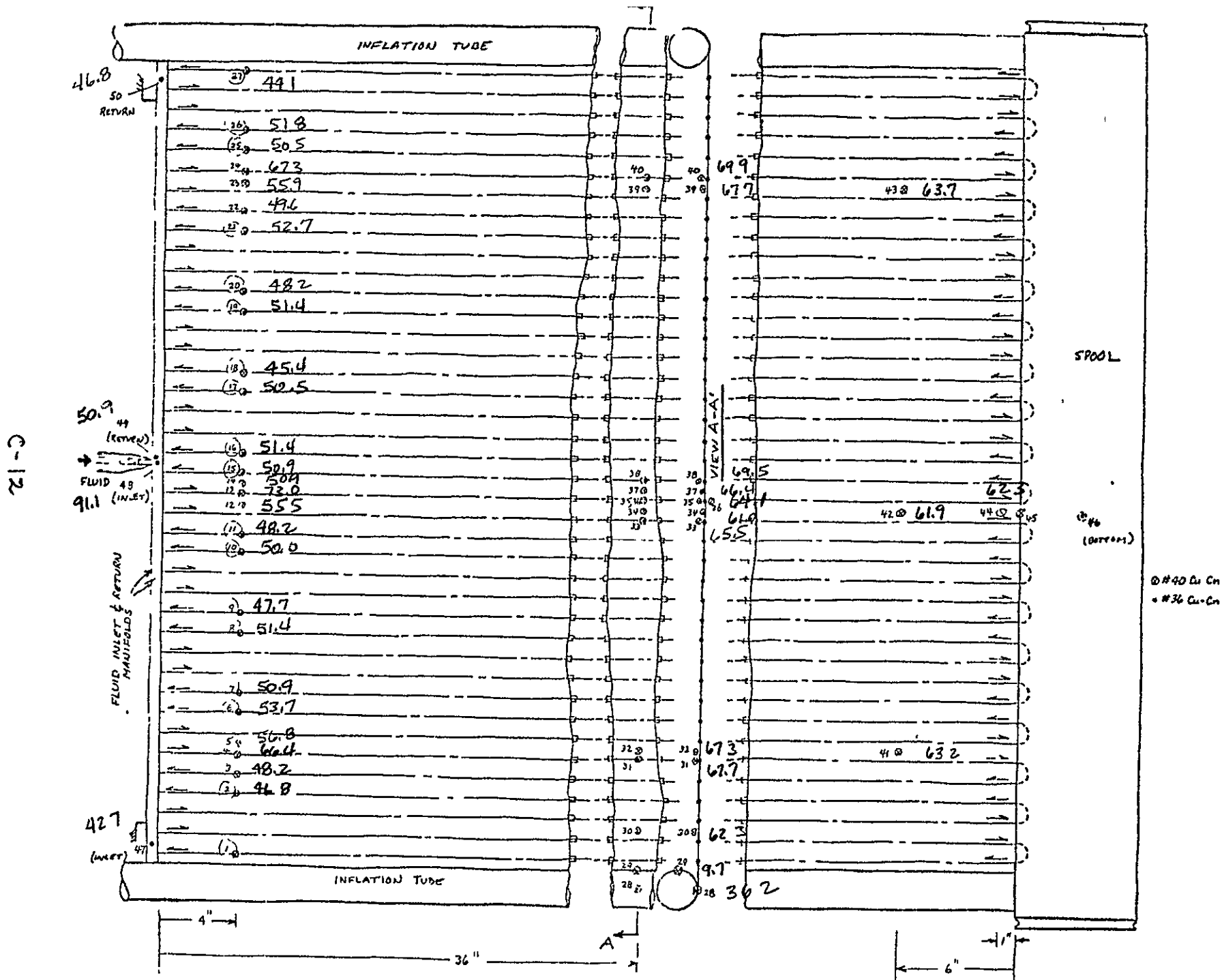


FIGURE 7 - SOFT TUBE TEST ARTICLE INSTRUMENTATION
TEST POINT 6-C

C-13

REPRODUCIBILITY OF THIS ORIGINAL PAGE IS POOR

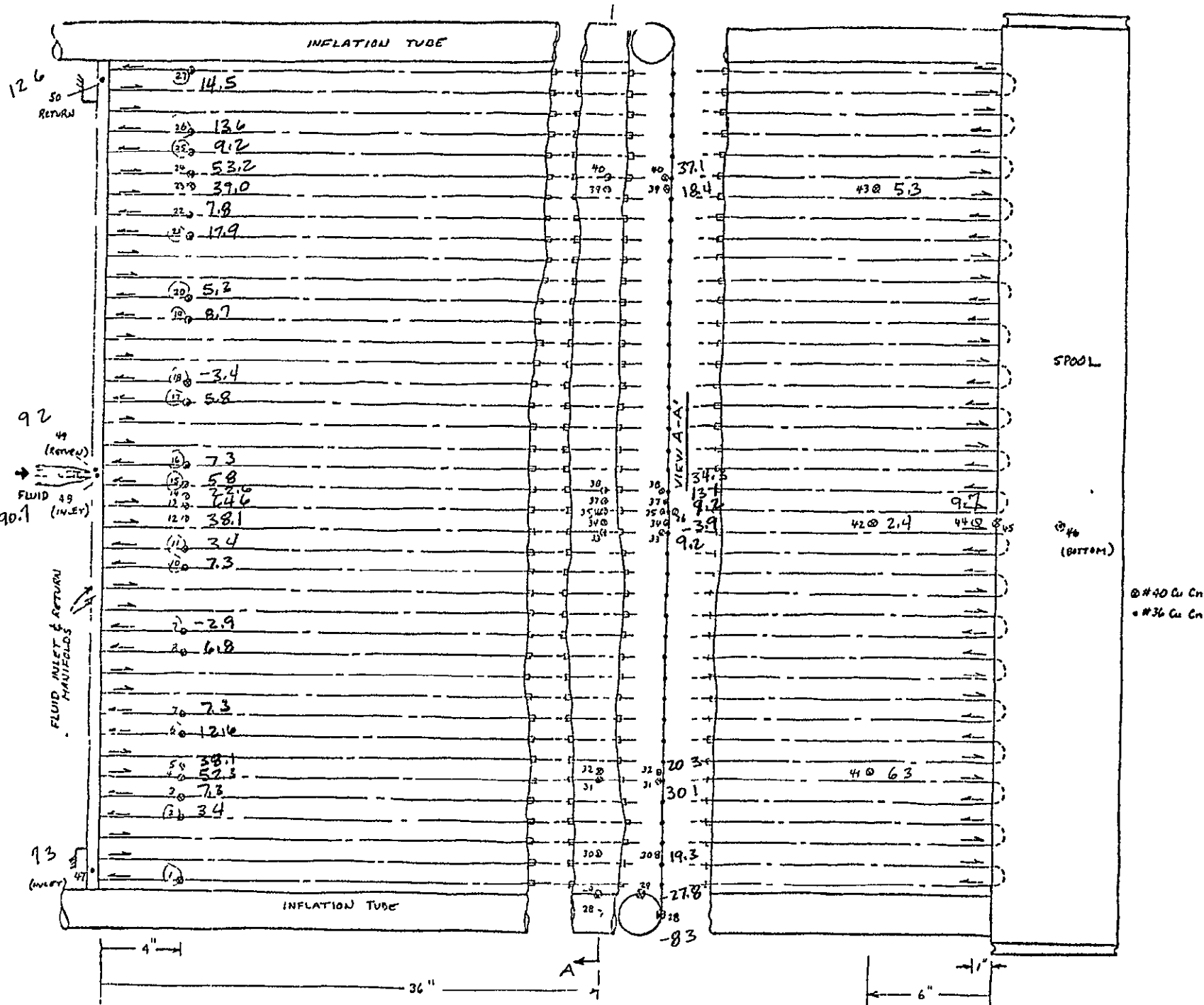


FIGURE 7 - SOFT TUBE TEST ARTICLE INSTRUMENTATION

TEST POINT 7-B

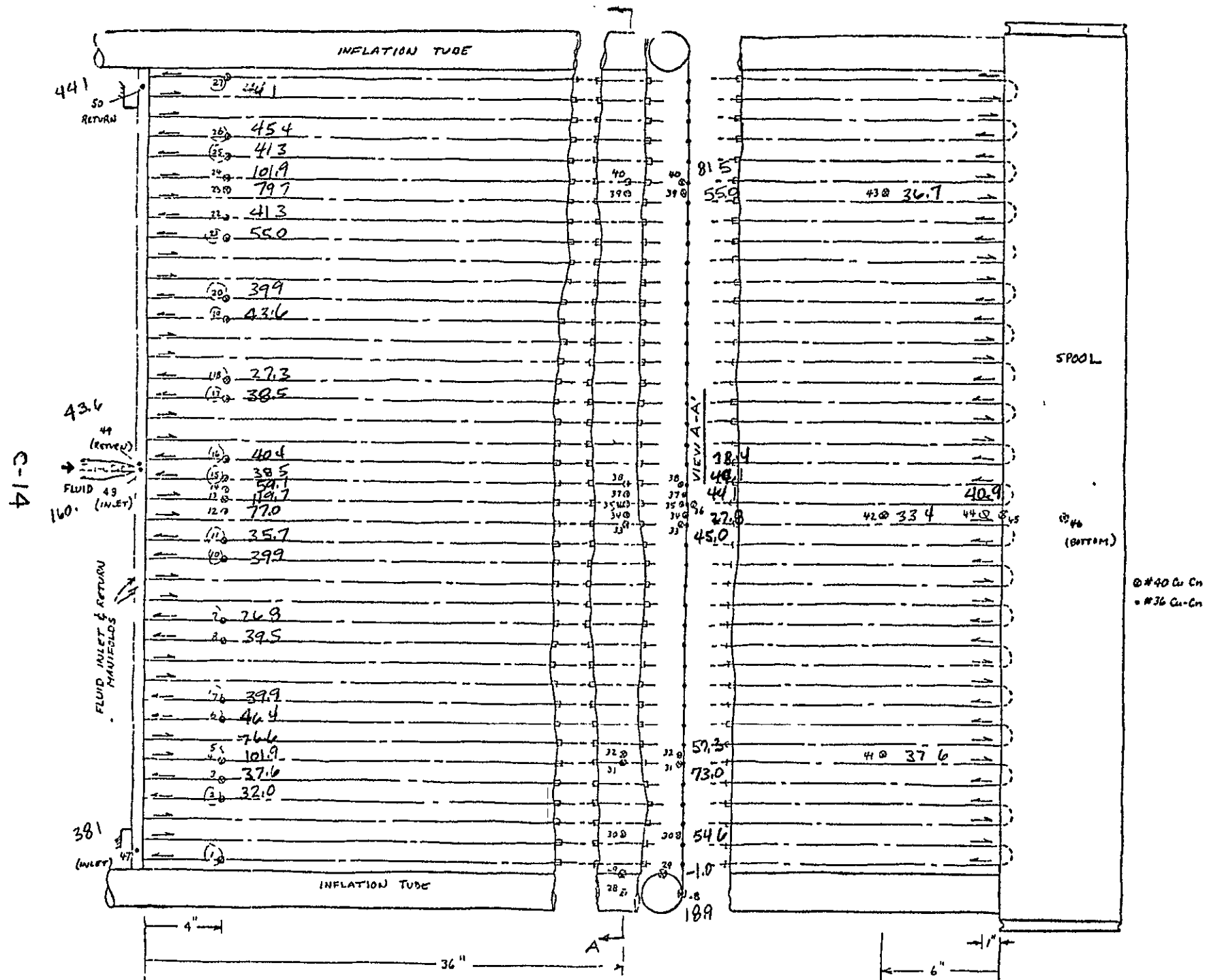


FIGURE 7 - SOFT TUBE TEST ARTICLE INSTRUMENTATION

TEST POINT 4

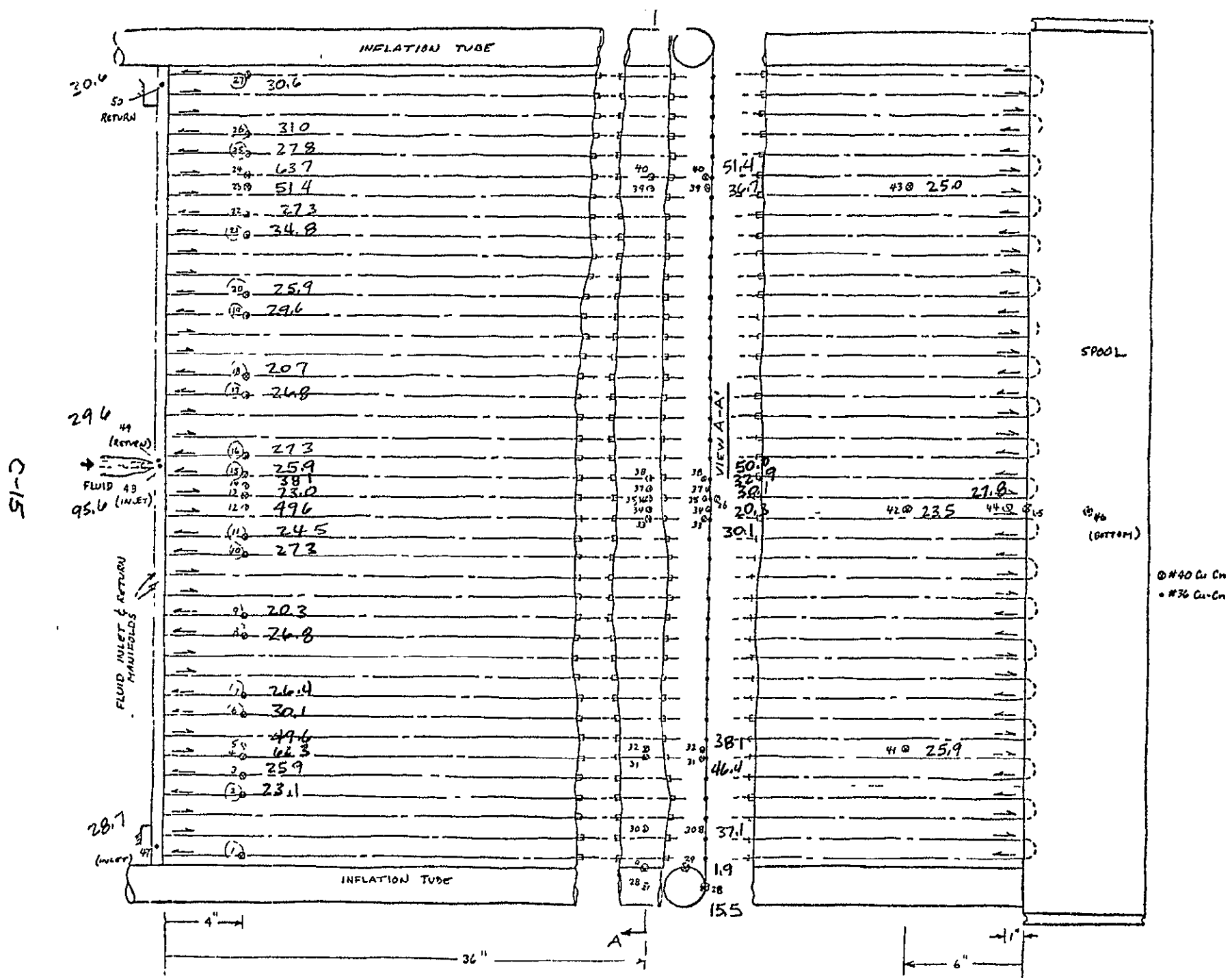


FIGURE 7 - SOFT TUBE TEST ARTICLE INSTRUMENTATION

TEST POINT 2-A

APPENDIX D. COMPUTER PROGRAM LISTING HARD TUBE TEST ARTICLE
TEST POINT 1

BCD 3THERMAL LPCS
BCD SHARD TUBE INFLATABLE RADIATOR
END
BCD 3NODE DATA

GEN -1000,12,1.70,1. \$ENVIRONMENT NODE
GEN 90,5,1,70,1. \$SURFACE NODES
GEN 80,2,1,70,01 \$END NODES
GEN 1158,12,1,70,1. \$SYMMETRICAL NODES
GEN -6100,12,1,70,1. \$SYMMETRICAL NODES
GEN -2,2,1,70,1. \$FLUID NODE
GEN -1,96.4,1. \$FLUID NODE
GEN 70,70,1. \$FLUID NODE
GEN 71,70,1. \$TUBE NODE

GEN -13,6,10,70,1. \$FLUID NODE
GEN -15,6,10,70,1. \$FLUID NODE
GEN 100,12,1,70,1. \$FLUID NODE
GEN -200,12,1,70,1. \$FLUID NODE
GEN -300,12,1,70,1. \$FLUID NODE
GEN -400,12,1,70,1. \$FLUID NODE
GEN 500,12,1,70,1. \$FLUID NODE
GEN -600,12,1,70,1. \$FLUID NODE

GEN 5,2,1,70,0190 \$TUBE NODE
GEN 4,95,019 \$TUBE NODE
GEN 11,6,10,70,0825 \$TUBE NODE
GEN 16,6,10,70,0525 \$TUBE NODE
GEN 12,6,10,70,0544 \$STRUCTURE NODE
GEN 17,6,10,70,0224 \$STRUCTURE NODE

SIM 1000,12,1,70,A2,K3 \$TUBE NODE
SIM 2000,12,1,70,A2,K3 \$TUBE NODE
SIM 3000,12,1,70,A2,K3 \$TUBE NODE
SIM 4000,12,1,70,A2,K3 \$TUBE NODE
SIM 5000,12,1,70,A2,K3 \$TUBE NODE
SIM 6000,12,1,70,A2,K4 \$TUBE NODE
SIM 1100,12,1,70,A3,K5 \$FIN NODE
SIM 1200,12,1,70,A3,K5 \$FIN NODE

SIM 1300,12,1,70,A3,K5 \$FIN NODE
SIM 1400,12,1,70,A3,K5 \$FIN NODE
SIM 1500,12,1,70,A3,K5 \$FIN NODE
SIM 2100,12,1,70,A3,K5 \$FIN NODE
SIM 2200,12,1,70,A3,K5 \$FIN NODE
SIM 2300,12,1,70,A3,K5 \$FIN NODE
SIM 2400,12,1,70,A3,K5 \$FIN NODE
SIM 2500,12,1,70,A3,K5 \$FIN NODE

SIM 3100,12,1,70,A3,K5 \$FIN NODE
SIM 3200,12,1,70,A3,K5 \$FIN NODE
SIM 3300,12,1,70,A3,K5 \$FIN NODE
SIM 3400,12,1,70,A3,K5 \$FIN NODE
SIM 3500,12,1,70,A3,K5 \$FIN NODE
SIM 4100,12,1,70,A3,K5 \$FIN NODE
SIM 4200,12,1,70,A3,K5 \$FIN NODE
SIM 4300,12,1,70,A3,K5 \$FIN NODE
SIM 4400,12,1,70,A3,K5 \$FIN NODE
SIM 4500,12,1,70,A3,K5 \$FIN NODE
SIM 5100,12,1,70,A3,K5 \$FIN NODE

REPRODUCIBILITY OF THE ORIGINAL PAGE IS POOR

SIM 5200,12,1,70.,A3,K5 \$FIN NODE
 SIM 5300,12,1,70.,A3,K5 \$FIN NODE
 SIM 5400,12,1,70.,A3,K5 \$FIN NODE
 SIM 5500,12,1,70.,A3,K5 \$FIN NODE
 END

RELATIVE NODE NUMBERS

ACTUAL NODE NUMBERS

1	THRU	10	80	81	5	6	4	11	21	31	41	51
11	THRU	20	61	16	26	36	46	56	66	12	22	32
21	THRU	30	42	52	62	17	27	37	47	57	67	1000
31	THRU	40	1001	1002	1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	1008	1009	1010
41	THRU	50	1011	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
51	THRU	60	2009	2010	2011	3000	3001	3002	3003	3004	3005	3006
61	THRU	70	3007	3008	3009	3010	3011	4000	4001	4002	4003	4004
71	THRU	80	4005	4006	4007	4008	4009	4010	4011	5000	5001	5002
81	THRU	90	5003	5004	5005	5006	5007	5008	5009	5010	5011	6000
91	THRU	100	6001	6002	6003	6004	6005	6006	6007	6008	6009	6010
101	THRU	110	6011	1100	1101	1102	1103	1104	1105	1106	1107	1108
111	THRU	120	1109	1110	1111	1200	1201	1202	1203	1204	1205	1206
121	THRU	130	1207	1208	1209	1210	1211	1300	1301	1302	1303	1304
131	THRU	140	1305	1306	1307	1308	1309	1310	1311	1400	1401	1402
141	THRU	150	1403	1404	1405	1406	1407	1408	1409	1410	1411	1500
151	THRU	160	1501	1502	1503	1504	1505	1506	1507	1508	1509	1510
161	THRU	170	1511	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108
171	THRU	180	2109	2110	2111	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206
181	THRU	190	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304
191	THRU	200	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2400	2401	2402
201	THRU	210	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2500
211	THRU	220	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510
221	THRU	230	2511	3100	3101	3102	3103	3104	3105	3106	3107	3108
231	THRU	240	3109	3110	3111	3200	3201	3202	3203	3204	3205	3206
241	THRU	250	3207	3208	3209	3210	3211	3300	3301	3302	3303	3304
251	THRU	260	3305	3306	3307	3308	3309	3310	3311	3400	3401	3402
261	THRU	270	3403	3404	3405	3406	3407	3408	3409	3410	3411	3500
271	THRU	280	3501	3502	3503	3504	3505	3506	3507	3508	3509	3510
281	THRU	290	3511	4100	4101	4102	4103	4104	4105	4106	4107	4108
291	THRU	300	4109	4110	4111	4200	4201	4202	4203	4204	4205	4206
301	THRU	310	4207	4208	4209	4210	4211	4300	4301	4302	4303	4304
311	THRU	320	4305	4306	4307	4308	4309	4310	4311	4400	4401	4402
321	THRU	330	4403	4404	4405	4406	4407	4408	4409	4410	4411	4500
331	THRU	340	4501	4502	4503	4504	4505	4506	4507	4508	4509	4510
341	THRU	350	4511	5100	5101	5102	5103	5104	5105	5106	5107	5108
351	THRU	360	5109	5110	5111	5200	5201	5202	5203	5204	5205	5206
361	THRU	370	5207	5208	5209	5210	5211	5300	5301	5302	5303	5304
371	THRU	380	5305	5306	5307	5308	5309	5310	5311	5400	5401	5402
381	THRU	390	5403	5404	5405	5406	5407	5408	5409	5410	5411	5500
391	THRU	400	5501	5502	5503	5504	5505	5506	5507	5508	5509	5510
401	THRU	410	5511	10000	90	91	92	93	94	11500	1151	1152
411	THRU	420	1153	1154	1155	1156	1157	1158	1159	11600	1161	6100
421	THRU	430	6101	6102	6103	6104	6105	6106	6107	6108	6109	6110
431	THRU	440	6111	2	3	1	70	71	72	73	74	40
441	THRU	450	50	60	15	25	35	45	55	65	10	11
451	THRU	460	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111
461	THRU	470	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209
471	THRU	480	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309
481	THRU	490	308	309	310	311	400	401	402	403	404	405

491	THRU	500	406	407	408	409	410	411	500	501	502	503
501	THRU	510	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513
511	THRU	520	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611

NODE ANALYSIS... DIFFUSION = 401, ARITHMETIC = G, BOUNDARY = 119, TOTAL = 520

BCD 3CONDUCTOR DATA

```

GEN 13,6,16,11,10,12,10,397 $COND STRUCTURE
GEN 16,6,10,16,10,17,10,397 $COND STRUCTURE
GEN 12,5,10,12,10,22,10,940 $COND STRUCTURE
GEN 17,5,10,17,10,27,10,235 $COND STRUCTURE
GEN 605,12,1,1100,1,1600,1,1,22 $SYMMETRICAL G
GEN 605,12,1,1100,1,1600,1,1,22 $SYMMETRICAL G
GEN 1000,11,1,1100,1,1001,1,1,0111 $AXIAL COND
GEN 1100,11,1,1100,1,1101,1,1,0001 $AXIAL COND
GEN 1200,11,1,1100,1,1201,1,1,0001 $AXIAL COND
GEN 1300,11,1,1300,1,1301,1,1,0001 $AXIAL COND
GEN 1400,11,1,1400,1,1401,1,1,0001 $AXIAL COND
GEN 1500,11,1,1500,1,1501,1,1,0001 $AXIAL COND
GEN 2000,11,1,2000,1,2001,1,1,0111 $AXIAL COND
GEN 2100,11,1,2100,1,2101,1,1,0001 $AXIAL COND
GEN 2200,11,1,2200,1,2201,1,1,0001 $AXIAL COND
GEN 2300,11,1,2300,1,2301,1,1,0001 $AXIAL COND
GEN 2400,11,1,2400,1,2401,1,1,0001 $AXIAL COND
GEN 2500,11,1,2500,1,2501,1,1,0001 $AXIAL COND
GEN 3000,11,1,3000,1,3001,1,1,0111 $AXIAL COND
GEN 3100,11,1,3100,1,3101,1,1,0001 $AXIAL COND
GEN 3200,11,1,3200,1,3201,1,1,0001 $AXIAL COND
GEN 3300,11,1,3300,1,3301,1,1,0001 $AXIAL COND
GEN 3400,11,1,3400,1,3401,1,1,0001 $AXIAL COND
GEN 3500,11,1,3500,1,3501,1,1,0001 $AXIAL COND
GEN 4000,11,1,4000,1,4001,1,1,0111 $AXIAL COND
GEN 4100,11,1,4100,1,4101,1,1,0001 $AXIAL COND
GEN 4200,11,1,4200,1,4201,1,1,0001 $AXIAL COND
GEN 4300,11,1,4300,1,4301,1,1,0001 $AXIAL COND
GEN 4400,11,1,4400,1,4401,1,1,0001 $AXIAL COND
GEN 4500,11,1,4500,1,4501,1,1,0001 $AXIAL COND
GEN 5000,11,1,5000,1,5001,1,1,0111 $AXIAL COND
GEN 5100,11,1,5100,1,5101,1,1,0001 $AXIAL COND
GEN 5200,11,1,5200,1,5201,1,1,0001 $AXIAL COND
GEN 5300,11,1,5300,1,5301,1,1,0001 $AXIAL COND
GEN 5400,11,1,5400,1,5401,1,1,0001 $AXIAL COND
GEN 5500,11,1,5500,1,5501,1,1,0001 $AXIAL COND
GEN 6000,11,1,6000,1,6001,1,1,0304 $AXIAL COND
GEN 1050,12,1,1100,1,1100,1,1,1,22 $RADIAL COND
GEN 1550,12,1,1500,1,2000,1,1,1,22 $RADIAL COND
GEN 2050,12,1,2000,1,2100,1,1,1,22 $RADIAL COND
GEN 2550,12,1,2500,1,3000,1,1,1,22 $RADIAL COND
GEN 3050,12,1,3500,1,3100,1,1,1,22 $RADIAL COND
GEN 3550,12,1,3500,1,4000,1,1,1,22 $RADIAL COND
GEN 4050,12,1,4000,1,4100,1,1,1,22 $RADIAL COND
GEN 4550,12,1,4500,1,5000,1,1,1,22 $RADIAL COND
GEN 5050,12,1,5000,1,5100,1,1,1,22 $RADIAL COND
GEN 5550,12,1,5500,1,6000,1,1,1,22 $RADIAL COND
GEN 1150,12,1,1100,1,1200,1,1,229 $RADIAL COND
GEN 1250,12,1,1200,1,1300,1,1,229 $RADIAL COND
GEN 1350,12,1,1300,1,1400,1,1,229 $RADIAL COND
GEN 1450,12,1,1400,1,1500,1,1,229 $RADIAL COND
  
```



```

GEN 2150,12,1,2100,1,2200,1,229 $RADIAL COND
GEN 2250,12,1,2200,1,2300,1,229 $RADIAL COND
GEN 2350,12,1,2300,1,2400,1,229 $RADIAL COND
GEN 2450,12,1,2400,1,2500,1,229 $RADIAL COND
GEN 3150,12,1,3100,1,3200,1,229 $RADIAL COND
GEN 3250,12,1,3200,1,3300,1,229 $RADIAL COND
GEN 3350,12,1,3300,1,3400,1,229 $RADIAL COND
GEN 3450,12,1,3400,1,3500,1,229 $RADIAL COND
GEN 4150,12,1,4100,1,4200,1,229 $RADIAL COND
GEN 4250,12,1,4200,1,4300,1,229 $RADIAL COND
GEN 4350,12,1,4300,1,4400,1,229 $RADIAL COND
GEN 4450,12,1,4400,1,4500,1,229 $RADIAL COND
GEN 5150,12,1,5100,1,5200,1,229 $RADIAL COND
GEN 5250,12,1,5200,1,5300,1,229 $RADIAL COND
GEN 5350,12,1,5300,1,5400,1,229 $RADIAL COND
GEN 5450,12,1,5400,1,5500,1,229 $RADIAL COND
GEN -11100,12,1,11000,0,3.62E-11 $RADIATION G
GEN -11200,12,1,1200,1,10000,0,3.62E-11 $RADIATION G
GEN -11300,12,1,1300,1,10000,0,3.62E-11 $RADIATION G
GEN -11400,12,1,1400,1,10000,0,3.62E-11 $RADIATION G
GEN -11500,12,1,1500,1,10000,0,3.62E-11 $RADIATION G
GEN -12100,12,1,2100,1,10000,0,3.62E-11 $RADIATION G
GEN -12200,12,1,2200,1,10000,0,3.62E-11 $RADIATION G
GEN -12300,12,1,2300,1,10000,0,3.62E-11 $RADIATION G
GEN -12400,12,1,2400,1,10000,0,3.62E-11 $RADIATION G
GEN -12500,12,1,2500,1,10000,0,3.62E-11 $RADIATION G
GEN -13100,12,1,3100,1,10000,0,3.62E-11 $RADIATION G
GEN -13200,12,1,3200,1,10000,0,3.62E-11 $RADIATION G
GEN -13300,12,1,3300,1,10000,0,3.62E-11 $RADIATION G
GEN -13400,12,1,3400,1,10000,0,3.62E-11 $RADIATION G
GEN -13500,12,1,3500,1,10000,0,3.62E-11 $RADIATION G
GEN -14100,12,1,4100,1,10000,0,3.62E-11 $RADIATION G
GEN -14200,12,1,4200,1,10000,0,3.62E-11 $RADIATION G
GEN -14300,12,1,4300,1,10000,0,3.62E-11 $RADIATION G
GEN -14400,12,1,4400,1,10000,0,3.62E-11 $RADIATION G
GEN -14500,12,1,4500,1,10000,0,3.62E-11 $RADIATION G
GEN -15100,12,1,5100,1,10000,0,3.62E-11 $RADIATION G
GEN -15200,12,1,5200,1,10000,0,3.62E-11 $RADIATION G
GEN -15300,12,1,5300,1,10000,0,3.62E-11 $RADIATION G
GEN -15400,12,1,5400,1,10000,0,3.62E-11 $RADIATION G
GEN -15500,12,1,5500,1,10000,0,3.62E-11 $RADIATION G
END
    
```

RELATIVE CONDUCTOR NUMBERS

ACTUAL CONDUCTOR NUMBERS

1	THRU	10	11	21	31	41	51	61	16	26	36	46
11	THRU	20	56	66	12	22	32	42	52	17	27	37
21	THRU	30	47	57	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957
31	THRU	40	958	959	960	961	6050	6051	6052	6053	6054	6055
41	THRU	50	6056	6057	6058	6059	6060	6061	1000	1001	1002	1003
51	THRU	60	1004	1005	1006	1007	1008	1009	1010	1100	1101	1102
61	THRU	70	1103	1104	1105	1106	1107	1108	1109	1110	1200	1201
71	THRU	80	1202	1203	1204	1205	1206	1207	1208	1209	1210	1300
81	THRU	90	1301	1302	1303	1304	1305	1306	1307	1308	1309	1310
91	THRU	100	1400	1401	1402	1403	1404	1405	1406	1407	1408	1409
101	THRU	110	1410	1500	1501	1502	1503	1504	1505	1506	1507	1508
111	THRU	120	1509	1510	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007

SINDA/SINFLO PREPROCESSOR

DATE 100975

PAGE

7

121	THRU	130	2008	2009	2010	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150
131	THRU	140	2107	2108	2109	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250
141	THRU	150	2206	2207	2208	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350
151	THRU	160	2305	2306	2307	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450
161	THRU	170	2404	2405	2406	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550
171	THRU	180	2503	2504	2505	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650
181	THRU	190	2602	2603	2604	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750
191	THRU	200	2701	2702	2703	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850
201	THRU	210	2800	2801	2802	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	2937	2938	2939	2940	2941	2942	2943	2944	2945	2946	2947	2948	2949	2950
211	THRU	220	2900	2901	2902	3000	3001	3002	3003	3004	3005	3006	3007	3008	3009	3010	3011	3012	3013	3014	3015	3016	3017	3018	3019	3020	3021	3022	3023	3024	3025	3026	3027	3028	3029	3030	3031	3032	3033	3034	3035	3036	3037	3038	3039	3040	3041	3042	3043	3044	3045	3046	3047	3048	3049	3050
221	THRU	230	3000	3001	3002	3100	3101	3102	3103	3104	3105	3106	3107	3108	3109	3110	3111	3112	3113	3114	3115	3116	3117	3118	3119	3120	3121	3122	3123	3124	3125	3126	3127	3128	3129	3130	3131	3132	3133	3134	3135	3136	3137	3138	3139	3140	3141	3142	3143	3144	3145	3146	3147	3148	3149	3150
231	THRU	240	3100	3101	3102	3200	3201	3202	3203	3204	3205	3206	3207	3208	3209	3210	3211	3212	3213	3214	3215	3216	3217	3218	3219	3220	3221	3222	3223	3224	3225	3226	3227	3228	3229	3230	3231	3232	3233	3234	3235	3236	3237	3238	3239	3240	3241	3242	3243	3244	3245	3246	3247	3248	3249	3250
241	THRU	250	3200	3201	3202	3300	3301	3302	3303	3304	3305	3306	3307	3308	3309	3310	3311	3312	3313	3314	3315	3316	3317	3318	3319	3320	3321	3322	3323	3324	3325	3326	3327	3328	3329	3330	3331	3332	3333	3334	3335	3336	3337	3338	3339	3340	3341	3342	3343	3344	3345	3346	3347	3348	3349	3350
251	THRU	260	3300	3301	3302	3400	3401	3402	3403	3404	3405	3406	3407	3408	3409	3410	3411	3412	3413	3414	3415	3416	3417	3418	3419	3420	3421	3422	3423	3424	3425	3426	3427	3428	3429	3430	3431	3432	3433	3434	3435	3436	3437	3438	3439	3440	3441	3442	3443	3444	3445	3446	3447	3448	3449	3450
261	THRU	270	3400	3401	3402	3500	3501	3502	3503	3504	3505	3506	3507	3508	3509	3510	3511	3512	3513	3514	3515	3516	3517	3518	3519	3520	3521	3522	3523	3524	3525	3526	3527	3528	3529	3530	3531	3532	3533	3534	3535	3536	3537	3538	3539	3540	3541	3542	3543	3544	3545	3546	3547	3548	3549	3550
271	THRU	280	3500	3501	3502	3600	3601	3602	3603	3604	3605	3606	3607	3608	3609	3610	3611	3612	3613	3614	3615	3616	3617	3618	3619	3620	3621	3622	3623	3624	3625	3626	3627	3628	3629	3630	3631	3632	3633	3634	3635	3636	3637	3638	3639	3640	3641	3642	3643	3644	3645	3646	3647	3648	3649	3650
281	THRU	290	3600	3601	3602	3700	3701	3702	3703	3704	3705	3706	3707	3708	3709	3710	3711	3712	3713	3714	3715	3716	3717	3718	3719	3720	3721	3722	3723	3724	3725	3726	3727	3728	3729	3730	3731	3732	3733	3734	3735	3736	3737	3738	3739	3740	3741	3742	3743	3744	3745	3746	3747	3748	3749	3750
291	THRU	300	3700	3701	3702	3800	3801	3802	3803	3804	3805	3806	3807	3808	3809	3810	3811	3812	3813	3814	3815	3816	3817	3818	3819	3820	3821	3822	3823	3824	3825	3826	3827	3828	3829	3830	3831	3832	3833	3834	3835	3836	3837	3838	3839	3840	3841	3842	3843	3844	3845	3846	3847	3848	3849	3850
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311	THRU	320	3900	3901	3902	4000	4001	4002	4003	4004	4005	4006	4007	4008	4009	4010	4011	4012	4013	4014	4015	4016	4017	4018	4019	4020	4021	4022	4023	4024	4025	4026	4027	4028	4029	4030	4031	4032	4033	4034	4035	4036	4037	4038	4039	4040	4041	4042	4043	4044	4045	4046	4047	4048	4049	4050
321	THRU	330	4000	4001	4002	4100	4101	4102	4103	4104	4105	4106	4107	4108	4109	4110	4111	4112	4113	4114	4115	4116	4117	4118	4119	4120	4121	4122	4123	4124	4125	4126	4127	4128	4129	4130	4131	4132	4133	4134	4135	4136	4137	4138	4139	4140	4141	4142	4143	4144	4145	4146	4147	4148	4149	4150
331	THRU	340	4100	4101	4102	4200	4201	4202	4203	4204	4205	4206	4207	4208	4209	4210	4211	4212	4213	4214	4215	4216	4217	4218	4219	4220	4221	4222	4223	4224	4225	4226	4227	4228	4229	4230	4231	4232	4233	4234	4235	4236	4237	4238	4239	4240	4241	4242	4243	4244	4245	4246	4247	4248	4249	4250
341	THRU	350	4200	4201	4202	4300	4301	4302	4303	4304	4305	4306	4307	4308	4309	4310	4311	4312	4313	4314	4315	4316	4317	4318	4319	4320	4321	4322	4323	4324	4325	4326	4327	4328	4329	4330	4331	4332	4333	4334	4335	4336	4337	4338	4339	4340	4341	4342	4343	4344	4345	4346	4347	4348	4349	4350
351	THRU	360	4300	4301	4302	4400	4401	4402	4403	4404	4405	4406	4407	4408	4409	4410	4411	4412	4413	4414	4415	4416	4417	4418	4419	4420	4421	4422	4423	4424	4425	4426	4427	4428	4429	4430	4431	4432	4433</																	

691	THRU	700	4453	4454	4455	4456	4457	4458	4459	4460	4461	5150
701	THRU	710	5151	5152	5153	5154	5155	5156	5157	5158	5159	5160
711	THRU	720	5251	5252	5253	5254	5255	5256	5257	5258	5259	5260
721	THRU	730	5351	5352	5353	5354	5355	5356	5357	5358	5359	5360
731	THRU	740	5451	5452	5453	5454	5455	5456	5457	5458	5459	5460
741	THRU	750	5551	5552	5553	5554	5555	5556	5557	5558	5559	5560
751	THRU	760	5651	5652	5653	5654	5655	5656	5657	5658	5659	5660
761	THRU	770	5751	5752	5753	5754	5755	5756	5757	5758	5759	5760
771	THRU	780	5851	5852	5853	5854	5855	5856	5857	5858	5859	5860
781	THRU	790	5951	5952	5953	5954	5955	5956	5957	5958	5959	5960
791	THRU	800	6051	6052	6053	6054	6055	6056	6057	6058	6059	6060
801	THRU	810	6151	6152	6153	6154	6155	6156	6157	6158	6159	6160
811	THRU	820	6251	6252	6253	6254	6255	6256	6257	6258	6259	6260
821	THRU	830	6351	6352	6353	6354	6355	6356	6357	6358	6359	6360
831	THRU	840	6451	6452	6453	6454	6455	6456	6457	6458	6459	6460
841	THRU	850	6551	6552	6553	6554	6555	6556	6557	6558	6559	6560
851	THRU	860	6651	6652	6653	6654	6655	6656	6657	6658	6659	6660
861	THRU	870	6751	6752	6753	6754	6755	6756	6757	6758	6759	6760
871	THRU	880	6851	6852	6853	6854	6855	6856	6857	6858	6859	6860
881	THRU	890	6951	6952	6953	6954	6955	6956	6957	6958	6959	6960
891	THRU	900	7051	7052	7053	7054	7055	7056	7057	7058	7059	7060
901	THRU	910	7151	7152	7153	7154	7155	7156	7157	7158	7159	7160
911	THRU	920	7251	7252	7253	7254	7255	7256	7257	7258	7259	7260
921	THRU	930	7351	7352	7353	7354	7355	7356	7357	7358	7359	7360
931	THRU	940	7451	7452	7453	7454	7455	7456	7457	7458	7459	7460
941	THRU	950	7551	7552	7553	7554	7555	7556	7557	7558	7559	7560
951	THRU	960	7651	7652	7653	7654	7655	7656	7657	7658	7659	7660
961	THRU	970	7751	7752	7753	7754	7755	7756	7757	7758	7759	7760
971	THRU	980	7851	7852	7853	7854	7855	7856	7857	7858	7859	7860
981	THRU	990	7951	7952	7953	7954	7955	7956	7957	7958	7959	7960
991	THRU	1000	8051	8052	8053	8054	8055	8056	8057	8058	8059	8060
1001	THRU	1010	8151	8152	8153	8154	8155	8156	8157	8158	8159	8160
1011	THRU	1020	8251	8252	8253	8254	8255	8256	8257	8258	8259	8260
1021	THRU	1030	8351	8352	8353	8354	8355	8356	8357	8358	8359	8360
1031	THRU	1040	8451	8452	8453	8454	8455	8456	8457	8458	8459	8460
1041	THRU	1047	8505	8506	8507	8508	8509	8510	8511	8512	8513	8514

CONDUCTOR ANALYSIS... LINEAR = 747, RADIATION = 300, TOTAL = 1047, CONNECTIONS = 1047

BCD FLOW DATA

BCD NETWORK MAIN

GC=6,0042E10,CP=A4,RO=A5,MU=A6,KT=A7,MPASS=1,H=A8
 IOL=01,MXPASS=100,FRDX=7,P(4)=0,END
 1,3,3=10,11,(100,1000,111,1011),15,16,END
 2,2,3=20,21,(200,2000,211,2011),25,26,END
 3,2,3=30,31,(300,3000,311,3011),35,36,END
 4,2,3=40,41,(400,4000,411,4011),45,46,END
 5,2,3=50,51,(500,5000,511,5011),55,56,END
 6,3,4=2,5,65,66,(611,6C11,600,6000,-1,-1),60,61,3,6,END
 7,1,2=-1,-4,END
 8,5,3=7,4,-7,1,END

BCD FLUID LUMP DATA

CC1,113,1.5,340,0,7,1,1,1,1,1,2,3,END
 DD0419,0725,96,0696,3,0,1,1,1,1,1,(600,611),END
 DD0419,0725,96,0696,0,3,1,1,1,1,1,78,END
 DD0194,0492,50,0164,0,0,1,1,1,1,1,(10,60,10),END
 DD00417,0229,96,022,3,0,1,1,1,1,1,(100,111),(200,211)

(300,311),(400,411),(500,511),END

END
BCD 3FLOW SOURCE DATA
1,A1,END
5,36.49,END

END
BCD 3END FLOW DATA
BCD 3CONSTANTS DATA
TIMEND,.5 \$
DTIME1,.005 \$
NLOOP,100 \$
ORLXCA,.01 \$
ARLXCA,.01 \$
OUTPUT,.05 \$

1,10, \$

3,000143 \$

4,000338 \$

5,19E-6 \$

END
CONSTANTS ANALYSIS... USER = 4, ADDED = 0 0 0, TOTAL = 4

BCD 3ARRAY DATA

1 \$ FLOWRATE VS TIME
0,45.61,20,45.61,END
2 \$ PCP AL
400,15.6,-260,25.8,0,32.6,200,36.4

END
3 \$ PCP FIN
400,34.3,400,34.3

END
4 \$ CP FREON 21
-211,223,-160,224,-110,228,-60,231
0,237,40,244,90,254,120,264,140,274
180,295,246,315

END
5 \$ P FREON 21
-218,110,-211,110,-160,104,-110,99.3
-60,96,0,91.5,40,88.5,90,84.2,120,81.8

END
6 \$ VISCOSITY FREON 21
-211,19.1,200,13.7,-188,10.1,-166,6.36
-154,5.21,-142,4.32,-130,3.68,-118,3.16
-112,2.81,-70,2.02,-49,1.62,0,1.17,30,1.994
60,870,100,726,160,561,260,396

END
7 \$ CONDUCTIVITY FREON 21
300,0.11,0,068,250,044,END

8,SPACE,22,END \$ ENTHALPY CURVE
10,*A11,*A12,*A13,*A14,*A15,*A20,END
11,5,*T90,1.07,1,*T91,2.510,100,*T92,2.510,100
*T94,1.07,1,END

12,.02,.68,.68,.02,END
13,.93,.32,.32,.32,END
14,*T90,*T91,.650,*T90,*T92,.205,*T90,*T93,.070,*T90,*T94,.075
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15,*T80,1.07,END

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*T5107,,0251,*T5207,,0251,*T5307,,0251,*T5407,,0251,*T5507,,0251,END
18,*T1108,,0251,*T1208,,0251,*T1308,,0251,*T1408,,0251,*T1508,,0251
*T2108,,0251,*T2208,,0251,*T2308,,0251,*T2408,,0251,*T2508,,0251
*T3108,,0251,*T3208,,0251,*T3308,,0251,*T3408,,0251,*T3508,,0251
*T4108,,0251,*T4208,,0251,*T4308,,0251,*T4408,,0251,*T4508,,0251
*T5108,,0251,*T5208,,0251,*T5308,,0251,*T5408,,0251,*T5508,,0251
*T1109,,0251,*T1209,,0251,*T1309,,0251,*T1409,,0251,*T1509,,0251
*T2109,,0251,*T2209,,0251,*T2309,,0251,*T2409,,0251,*T2509,,0251
*T3109,,0251,*T3209,,0251,*T3309,,0251,*T3409,,0251,*T3509,,0251
*T4109,,0251,*T4209,,0251,*T4309,,0251,*T4409,,0251,*T4509,,0251
*T5109,,0251,*T5209,,0251,*T5309,,0251,*T5409,,0251,*T5509,,0251
*T1110,,0251,*T1210,,0251,*T1310,,0251,*T1410,,0251,*T1510,,0251
*T2110,,0251,*T2210,,0251,*T2310,,0251,*T2410,,0251,*T2510,,0251
*T3110,,0251,*T3210,,0251,*T3310,,0251,*T3410,,0251,*T3510,,0251
*T4110,,0251,*T4210,,0251,*T4310,,0251,*T4410,,0251,*T4510,,0251
*T5110,,0251,*T5210,,0251,*T5310,,0251,*T5410,,0251,*T5510,,0251
*T1111,,0251,*T1211,,0251,*T1311,,0251,*T1411,,0251,*T1511,,0251
*T2111,,0251,*T2211,,0251,*T2311,,0251,*T2411,,0251,*T2511,,0251

```

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*T3111,.0251,*T3211,.0251,*T3311,.0251,*T3411,.0251,*T3511,.0251
*T4111,.0251,*T4211,.0251,*T4311,.0251,*T4411,.0251,*T4511,.0251
*T5111,.0251,*T5211,.0251,*T5311,.0251,*T5411,.0251,*T5511,.0251,END
19,*T81,1.07,END
20,SPACE,15,END

```

```

END
ARRAY ANALYSIS... NUMBER OF ARRAYS = 19 TOTAL LENGTH = 810

```

```

TUBE NUMBER LIST

```

```

PRESSURE NODE LIST

```

```

BCD EXECUTION

```

```

DIMENSION X(1000)
NDIM=1000
NTH=0

```

```

RESET
CRVINT(A4,A8)
TOPLIN
GENOUT(A8+1,1,A8,3HQAB)
FLOSOI

```

```

ITEST=0
CSGOMP
ITEST=1
CNCACK

```

```

END
BCD 3VARIABLES 1
IF(ITEST.EQ.1) CALL RADIR(A10,.1714E-8,-460.)

```

```

T1150=T1100
T1151=T1101
T1152=T1102
T1153=T1103
T1154=T1104
T1155=T1105
T1156=T1106
T1157=T1107
T1158=T1108
T1159=T1109
T1160=T1110
T1161=T1111
T6100=T5500
T6101=T5501
T6102=T5502
T6103=T5503
T6104=T5504
T6105=T5505
T6106=T5506
T6107=T5507
T6108=T5508
T6109=T5509
T6110=T5510
T6111=T5511
T70=(T111+T211+T311+T411+T511)/5

```

```

END
BCD 3VARIABLES 2

```

SINDA/SINFLO PREPROCESSOR

FLOSOL
TIMCHK(K1,0)

END

BCD 3OUTPUT CALLS

TPRNT

WPRINT(1,1,1,0)

TIMCHK(K1,1)

END

@ADD,P EC02-V55008*SINFLO.PROC

HARD TUBE INFLATABLE RADIATOR

IR CROSS RADIATION DATA

SURFACE DATA

NUMBER OF SURFACES 5

SURFACE NUMBER	SURFACE AREA	NUMBER OF NODES
90	1.07000	1
91	2.51000	100
92	2.51000	100
93	2.51000	100
94	1.07000	1

SURFACE EMISSIVITY DATA

.20000-01 .68000+00 .68000+00 .68000+00 .20000-01

SURFACE REFLECTIVITY DATA

.98000+00 .32000+00 .32000+00 .32000+00 .98000+00

SURFACE CONNECTION DATA

FROM SURFACE	TO SURFACE	VIEW FACTOR
90	91	.65000+00
91	92	.28500+00
91	93	.70000-01
91	94	.75000-01
91	93	.19600+00
91	94	.59000-01
91	94	.31000-01
92	93	.19600+00
92	94	.90000-01
93	94	.28500+00

NODE DATA

SURFACE	NODE	AREA	NODE	AREA	NODE	AREA	NODE	AREA
90	80	1.07000	1200	.02510	1300	.02510	1400	.02510
91	1100	.02510						

D-11

REPRODUCIBILITY OF THE ORIGINAL PAGE IS POOR

1500	.02510	2100	.02510	2200	.02510	2300	.02510
2400	.02510	2500	.02510	3100	.02510	3200	.02510
3300	.02510	3400	.02510	3500	.02510	4100	.02510
4200	.02510	4300	.02510	4400	.02510	4500	.02510
5100	.02510	5200	.02510	5300	.02510	5400	.02510
5500	.02510	1101	.02510	1201	.02510	1301	.02510
1401	.02510	1501	.02510	2101	.02510	2201	.02510
2301	.02510	2401	.02510	2501	.02510	3101	.02510
3201	.02510	3301	.02510	3401	.02510	3501	.02510
4101	.02510	4201	.02510	4301	.02510	4401	.02510
4501	.02510	5101	.02510	5201	.02510	5301	.02510
5401	.02510	5501	.02510	1102	.02510	1202	.02510
1302	.02510	1402	.02510	1502	.02510	2102	.02510

HARD TUBE INFLATABLE RADIATOR

2202	.02510	2302	.02510	2402	.L2510	2502	.02510
3102	.02510	3202	.02510	3302	.02510	3402	.02510
3502	.02510	4102	.02510	4202	.02510	4302	.02510
4402	.02510	4502	.02510	5102	.02510	5202	.02510
5302	.02510	5402	.02510	5502	.02510	5602	.02510
1203	.02510	1303	.02510	1403	.02510	1503	.02510
2103	.02510	2203	.02510	2303	.02510	2403	.02510
2503	.02510	3103	.02510	3203	.02510	3303	.02510
3403	.02510	3503	.02510	4103	.02510	4203	.02510
4303	.02510	4403	.02510	4503	.02510	5103	.02510
5203	.02510	5303	.02510	5403	.02510	5503	.02510
1104	.02510	1204	.02510	1304	.02510	1404	.02510
1504	.02510	2104	.02510	2204	.02510	2304	.02510
2404	.02510	2504	.02510	3104	.02510	3204	.02510
3304	.02510	3404	.02510	3504	.02510	4104	.02510
4204	.02510	4304	.02510	4404	.02510	4504	.02510
5104	.02510	5204	.02510	5304	.02510	5404	.02510
5504	.02510	1105	.02510	1205	.02510	1305	.02510
1405	.02510	1505	.02510	2105	.02510	2205	.02510
2305	.02510	2405	.02510	2505	.02510	3105	.02510
3205	.02510	3305	.02510	3405	.02510	3505	.02510
4105	.02510	4205	.02510	4305	.02510	4405	.02510
4505	.02510	5105	.02510	5205	.02510	5305	.02510
5405	.02510	5505	.02510	1106	.02510	1206	.02510
1306	.02510	1406	.02510	1506	.02510	2106	.02510
2206	.02510	2306	.02510	2406	.02510	2506	.02510
3106	.02510	3206	.02510	3306	.02510	3406	.02510
3506	.02510	4106	.02510	4206	.02510	4306	.02510
4406	.02510	4506	.02510	5106	.02510	5206	.02510
5306	.02510	5406	.02510	5506	.02510	1107	.02510
1207	.02510	1307	.02510	1407	.02510	1507	.02510
2107	.02510	2207	.02510	2307	.02510	2407	.02510
2507	.02510	3107	.02510	3207	.02510	3307	.02510
3407	.02510	3507	.02510	4107	.02510	4207	.02510
4307	.02510	4407	.02510	4507	.02510	5107	.02510
5207	.02510	5307	.02510	5407	.02510	5507	.02510
1108	.02510	1208	.02510	1308	.02510	1408	.02510
1508	.02510	2108	.02510	2208	.02510	2308	.02510
2408	.02510	2508	.02510	3108	.02510	3208	.02510
3308	.02510	3408	.02510	3508	.02510	4108	.02510
4208	.02510	4308	.02510	4408	.02510	4508	.02510
5108	.02510	5208	.02510	5308	.02510	5408	.02510
5508	.02510	1109	.02510	1209	.02510	1309	.02510
1409	.02510	1509	.02510	2109	.02510	2209	.02510
2309	.02510	2409	.02510	2509	.02510	3109	.02510
3209	.02510	3309	.02510	3409	.02510	3509	.02510
4109	.02510	4209	.02510	4309	.02510	4409	.02510

HARD TUBE INFLATABLE RADIATOR

4509	.02510	5109	.02510	5219	.02510	5309	.02510
5409	.02510	5599	.02510	4110	.02510	1210	.02510
1310	.02510	1411	.02510	1510	.02510	2110	.02510
2210	.02510	2310	.02510	2410	.02510	2510	.02510
3110	.02510	3210	.02510	3310	.02510	3410	.02510
3510	.02510	4110	.02510	4210	.02510	4310	.02510
4410	.02510	4510	.02510	5110	.02510	5210	.02510
5310	.02510	5410	.02510	5510	.02510	1111	.02510
1211	.02510	1311	.02510	1411	.02510	1511	.02510
2111	.02510	2211	.02510	2311	.02510	2411	.02510
2511	.02510	3111	.02510	3211	.02510	3311	.02510
3411	.02510	3511	.02510	4111	.02510	4211	.02510
4311	.02510	4411	.02510	4511	.02510	5111	.02510
5211	.02510	5311	.02510	5411	.02510	5511	.02510
94	1.07000						

CONNECTION DATA

FROM SURFACE TO SURFACE SCRIPT FA

90	91	.18679-01
90	92	.44075-02
90	93	.26658-02
90	94	.48731-04
91	92	.34728+00
91	93	.18021+00
91	94	.26974+02
92	93	.35189+00
92	94	.45310-02
93	94	.11019-01

HARD TUBE INFLATABLE RADIATOR

T 5503=	29.082	T 5504=	29.283	T 5505=	29.404	T 5506=	29.554	T 5507=	29.757	T 5508=	30.004
T 5509=	30.274	T 5510=	30.564	T 5511=	30.877	T 6000=	31.447	T 6001=	31.646	T 6002=	31.854
T 6003=	32.120	T 6004=	32.439	T 6005=	32.743	T 6006=	33.072	T 6007=	33.432	T 6008=	33.820
T 6009=	34.225	T 6010=	34.551	T 6011=	35.095	T 6100=	29.045	T 6101=	29.019	T 6102=	29.031
T 6103=	29.083	T 6104=	29.284	T 6105=	29.406	T 6106=	29.555	T 6107=	29.758	T 6108=	30.005
T 6109=	30.274	T 6110=	30.565	T 6111=	30.877	T 10000=	310.00				
W 1=	9.1429	W 2=	9.1416	W 3=	9.1375	W 4=	9.1251	W 5=	9.0646		
W 6=	62.102	W 7=	45.609	W 8=	36.490						
DP 1=	.26074	DP 2=	.26074	DP 3=	.26074	DP 4=	.26074	DP 5=	.26074		
DP 6=	.10727	DP 7=	.26115-03	DP 8=	.90870-03						
P 1=	.36827	P 2=	.36801	P 3=	.10727	P 4=	.00000	P 5=	.10818		

COMPUTER TIME = 1.515 MINUTES

TIME	50000	DTIME	2.50000	43	CSGMIN	1100	9.86626	45	TEMPCC	81	7.53021	02	RELXC	16	6.51550	03
T 1	96.480	T 1	22.375	511	T 1	32.965	T 1	4	84.999	T 1	5	37.511	T 1	6	32.963	
T 10	95.787	T 11	90.724	T 12	94.12	T 13	85.897	T 14	38.139	T 15	16	39.266	T 16	17	40.115	
T 20	95.788	T 21	90.724	T 22	94.12	T 23	85.897	T 24	38.139	T 25	26	39.170	T 26	27	39.976	
T 30	95.788	T 31	90.724	T 32	94.12	T 33	85.897	T 34	38.139	T 35	36	38.934	T 36	37	39.663	
T 40	95.351	T 41	86.997	T 42	42.22	T 43	78.954	T 44	37.961	T 45	46	38.456	T 46	47	39.132	
T 50	94.982	T 51	83.752	T 52	52	T 53	72.934	T 54	37.555	T 55	56	37.394	T 56	57	38.427	
T 60	32.962	T 61	36.011	T 62	62	T 63	63.673	T 64	36.067	T 65	66	37.589	T 66	67	38.205	
T 70	37.442	T 71	70.000	T 72	80	T 73	54.315	T 74	37.521	T 75	90	37.395	T 76	91	49.671	
T 80	32.881	T 81	19.979	T 82	94	T 83	47.470	T 84	47.395	T 85	101	54.366	T 86	102	49.671	
T 90	72.994	T 91	67.926	T 92	105	T 93	40.093	T 94	88.803	T 95	107	83.931	T 96	108	78.334	
T 100	45.802	T 101	41.868	T 102	111	T 103	38.012	T 104	89.745	T 105	201	83.876	T 106	202	78.283	
T 110	72.946	T 111	67.881	T 112	205	T 113	63.050	T 114	86.440	T 115	207	84.045	T 116	208	49.835	
T 120	45.766	T 121	41.833	T 122	211	T 123	37.977	T 124	89.613	T 125	301	83.747	T 126	302	78.155	
T 130	72.819	T 131	67.755	T 132	305	T 133	62.926	T 134	88.317	T 135	307	83.924	T 136	308	49.713	
T 140	45.644	T 141	41.711	T 142	311	T 143	57.851	T 144	89.355	T 145	401	83.465	T 146	402	77.849	
T 150	72.489	T 151	67.485	T 152	405	T 153	62.556	T 154	87.937	T 155	407	83.543	T 156	408	49.324	
T 160	45.252	T 161	41.320	T 162	411	T 163	37.453	T 164	88.379	T 165	501	82.034	T 166	502	76.084	
T 170	70.498	T 171	66.590	T 172	505	T 173	60.400	T 174	85.815	T 175	507	51.471	T 176	508	47.332	
T 180	43.387	T 181	39.912	T 182	511	T 183	35.916	T 184	82.536	T 185	601	32.830	T 186	602	33.151	
T 190	37.442	T 191	36.878	T 192	605	T 193	34.256	T 194	77.665	T 195	607	35.795	T 196	608	35.545	
T 200	36.011	T 201	36.494	T 202	611	T 203	36.999	T 204	77.981	T 205	1001	71.967	T 206	1002	66.158	
T 210	60.589	T 211	55.354	T 212	1005	T 213	57.289	T 214	45.384	T 215	1007	40.592	T 216	1008	36.423	
T 220	32.858	T 221	29.411	T 222	1011	T 223	26.071	T 224	72.231	T 225	1101	66.490	T 226	1102	60.938	
T 230	55.649	T 231	50.628	T 232	1105	T 233	45.781	T 234	41.083	T 235	1107	36.489	T 236	1108	32.493	
T 240	29.062	T 241	25.742	T 242	1111	T 243	22.524	T 244	72.229	T 245	1151	66.489	T 246	1152	60.936	
T 250	55.607	T 251	50.626	T 252	1155	T 253	45.779	T 254	41.082	T 255	1157	36.487	T 256	1158	32.492	
T 260	29.061	T 261	25.741	T 262	1161	T 263	22.523	T 264	55.134	T 265	1201	50.172	T 266	1202	45.353	
T 270	40.711	T 271	36.520	T 272	1205	T 273	32.304	T 274	28.204	T 275	1207	24.182	T 276	1208	20.648	
T 280	17.607	T 281	14.660	T 282	1211	T 283	11.798	T 284	49.622	T 285	1301	44.917	T 286	1302	40.319	

SYSTEMS IMPROVED NUMERICAL DIFFERENCING ANALYZER

SINDA

UNIVAC-1108 FORTRAN-V VERSION

HARD TUBE INFLATABLE RADIATOR

T	1303	35.895	T	1304	31.965	T	1305	27.949	T	1306	24.738	T	1307	21.198	T	1308	18.148
T	1309	17.688	T	1404	11.762	T	1405	8.313	T	1406	5.555	T	1407	2.957	T	1408	0.483
T	1409	17.594	T	1410	14.647	T	1411	11.785	T	1412	8.949	T	1413	6.177	T	1414	3.483
T	1503	55.561	T	1504	50.582	T	1505	45.597	T	1506	41.040	T	1507	36.438	T	1508	32.447
T	1509	29.035	T	1510	25.716	T	1511	22.397	T	1512	19.220	T	1513	16.040	T	1514	12.855
T	2003	69.536	T	2004	65.303	T	2005	61.069	T	2006	56.836	T	2007	52.603	T	2008	48.370
T	2009	32.828	T	2010	29.382	T	2011	26.000	T	2012	22.618	T	2013	19.236	T	2014	15.854
T	2103	55.554	T	2104	51.730	T	2105	47.906	T	2106	44.082	T	2107	40.258	T	2108	36.434
T	2109	29.030	T	2110	25.545	T	2111	22.060	T	2112	18.575	T	2113	15.090	T	2114	11.605
T	2203	45.455	T	2204	41.456	T	2205	37.457	T	2206	33.458	T	2207	29.459	T	2208	25.460
T	2209	17.717	T	2210	14.617	T	2211	11.517	T	2212	8.417	T	2213	5.317	T	2214	2.217
T	2303	55.864	T	2304	51.883	T	2305	47.902	T	2306	43.921	T	2307	39.940	T	2308	35.959
T	2309	13.494	T	2310	11.003	T	2311	8.512	T	2312	6.021	T	2313	3.530	T	2314	1.039
T	2403	45.428	T	2404	41.389	T	2405	37.350	T	2406	33.311	T	2407	29.272	T	2408	25.233
T	2409	17.515	T	2410	14.568	T	2411	11.621	T	2412	8.674	T	2413	5.727	T	2414	2.780
T	2503	55.414	T	2504	51.434	T	2505	47.454	T	2506	43.474	T	2507	39.494	T	2508	35.514
T	2509	28.928	T	2510	25.609	T	2511	22.290	T	2512	18.971	T	2513	15.652	T	2514	12.333
T	3003	69.379	T	3004	65.145	T	3005	60.911	T	3006	56.677	T	3007	52.443	T	3008	48.209
T	3009	32.713	T	3010	28.268	T	3011	23.823	T	3012	19.378	T	3013	14.933	T	3014	10.488
T	3103	55.494	T	3104	51.514	T	3105	47.534	T	3106	43.554	T	3107	39.574	T	3108	35.594
T	3109	28.912	T	3110	25.593	T	3111	22.274	T	3112	18.955	T	3113	15.636	T	3114	12.317
T	3203	45.448	T	3204	41.468	T	3205	37.488	T	3206	33.508	T	3207	29.528	T	3208	25.548
T	3209	17.411	T	3210	14.466	T	3211	11.521	T	3212	8.576	T	3213	5.631	T	3214	2.686
T	3303	55.557	T	3304	51.620	T	3305	47.683	T	3306	43.746	T	3307	39.809	T	3308	35.872
T	3309	13.531	T	3310	10.807	T	3311	8.083	T	3312	5.359	T	3313	2.635	T	3314	0.011
T	3403	45.443	T	3404	41.463	T	3405	37.483	T	3406	33.503	T	3407	29.523	T	3408	25.543
T	3409	17.429	T	3410	14.310	T	3411	11.191	T	3412	8.072	T	3413	4.953	T	3414	1.834
T	3503	55.575	T	3504	51.638	T	3505	47.701	T	3506	43.764	T	3507	39.827	T	3508	35.890
T	3509	28.927	T	3510	25.267	T	3511	21.607	T	3512	17.947	T	3513	14.287	T	3514	10.627
T	4003	69.638	T	4004	65.404	T	4005	61.170	T	4006	56.936	T	4007	52.702	T	4008	48.468
T	4009	32.338	T	4010	28.904	T	4011	25.470	T	4012	22.036	T	4013	18.602	T	4014	15.168
T	4103	54.849	T	4104	49.848	T	4105	44.847	T	4106	39.846	T	4107	34.845	T	4108	29.844
T	4109	28.518	T	4110	25.220	T	4111	21.922	T	4112	18.624	T	4113	15.326	T	4114	12.028
T	4203	49.509	T	4204	45.314	T	4205	41.119	T	4206	36.924	T	4207	32.729	T	4208	28.534
T	4209	16.884	T	4210	14.006	T	4211	11.128	T	4212	8.250	T	4213	5.372	T	4214	2.494
T	4303	34.130	T	4304	30.207	T	4305	26.284	T	4306	22.361	T	4307	18.438	T	4308	14.515
T	4309	12.925	T	4310	10.220	T	4311	7.515	T	4312	4.810	T	4313	2.105	T	4314	0.000
T	4403	38.190	T	4404	34.513	T	4405	29.836	T	4406	25.159	T	4407	20.482	T	4408	15.805
T	4409	16.304	T	4410	13.547	T	4411	10.790	T	4412	8.033	T	4413	5.276	T	4414	2.519
T	4503	52.382	T	4504	47.113	T	4505	42.327	T	4506	37.714	T	4507	33.101	T	4508	28.488
T	4509	27.309	T	4510	24.265	T	4511	21.221	T	4512	18.177	T	4513	15.133	T	4514	12.089
T	5003	56.802	T	5004	51.577	T	5005	46.352	T	5006	41.127	T	5007	35.902	T	5008	30.677
T	5009	30.989	T	5010	27.840	T	5011	24.791	T	5012	21.742	T	5013	18.693	T	5014	15.644
T	5103	51.185	T	5104	46.405	T	5105	41.788	T	5106	37.171	T	5107	32.554	T	5108	27.937
T	5109	27.371	T	5110	24.455	T	5111	21.633	T	5112	18.811	T	5113	15.989	T	5114	13.167

REPRODUCIBILITY OF THE ORIGINAL PAGE IS POOR

HARD TUBE INFLATABLE RADIATOR

T 5203=	32.423	T 5204=	29.455	T 5205=	26.359	T 5206=	23.379	T 5207=	20.377	T 5208=	18.725
T 5209=	16.703	T 5210=	14.769	T 5211=	12.942	T 5300=	29.965	T 5301=	27.484	T 5302=	25.136
T 5303=	22.937	T 5304=	21.342	T 5305=	19.463	T 5306=	17.662	T 5307=	16.172	T 5308=	14.874
T 5403=	13.855	T 5404=	12.577	T 5405=	11.507	T 5406=	25.196	T 5407=	23.896	T 5408=	22.878
T 5409=	21.851	T 5410=	21.282	T 5411=	20.443	T 5500=	19.654	T 5501=	19.039	T 5502=	18.524
T 5503=	18.088	T 5504=	17.693	T 5505=	17.330	T 5506=	29.333	T 5507=	29.036	T 5508=	28.747
T 5509=	29.071	T 5510=	29.212	T 5511=	24.394	T 6000=	29.543	T 6001=	29.747	T 6002=	29.993
T 6003=	30.263	T 6004=	30.553	T 6005=	37.866	T 6100=	31.435	T 6101=	31.628	T 6102=	31.852
T 6009=	32.108	T 6010=	32.427	T 6011=	32.731	T 6106=	33.060	T 6107=	33.421	T 6108=	33.856
T 6109=	34.215	T 6110=	34.639	T 6111=	35.084	T 6100=	29.034	T 6101=	29.067	T 6102=	29.020
T 6103=	29.072	T 6104=	29.273	T 6105=	29.395	T 6106=	29.544	T 6107=	29.747	T 6108=	29.994
T 6109=	30.263	T 6110=	30.554	T 6111=	30.866	T 10000=	-310.00				

W 1=	9.1430	W 2=	9.1417	W 3=	9.1374	W 4=	9.1247	W 5=	9.0640
W 6=	82.131	W 7=	45.609	W 8=	36.490				

DP 1=	.26072	DP 2=	.26772	DP 3=	.26772	DP 4=	.26072	DP 5=	.26072
DP 6=	.10727	DP 7=	.26114-03	DP 8=	.90865-13				

P 1=	.36825	P 2=	.36799	P 3=	.10727	P 4=	.00000	P 5=	.10818
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COMPUTER TIME = 1.622 MINUTES

END OF DATA
* *DIVIDE CHECK HAS OCCURRED* *

DPHD,E

BRKPT PRINTS

[Empty box]

[Empty box]

[Empty box]

APPENDIX E

COMPUTER PROGRAM LISTING

SOFT TUBE TEST ARTICLE

TEST POINT 1-B

```

BCD 3THERMAL LPCS
BCD 5SOFT TUBE INFLATABLE RADIATOR
END
BCD 3NODE DATA
GEN -51,13,1,70,.,1. $SURFACE NODES
GEN 1000,8,1,70,.,0007 $TUBE NODE
GEN 2000,8,1,70,.,0007 $TUBE NODE
GEN 3000,8,1,70,.,0007 $TUBE NODE
GEN 4000,8,1,70,.,0007 $TUBE NODE
GEN 5000,8,1,70,.,0007 $TUBE NODE
GEN 6000,8,1,70,.,0007 $TUBE NODE
GEN 7000,8,1,70,.,0007 $TUBE NODE
GEN 8000,8,1,70,.,0007 $TUBE NODE
GEN 9000,8,1,70,.,0007 $TUBE NODE
GEN 999,5,1000,70,.,0007 $MANIFOLD TUBE
GEN 1001,5,1000,70,.,0007 $MANIFOLD TUBE
GEN -1,2,1,95,.,1. $FLUID NODE
GEN -99,5,100,70,.,1. $FLUID NODE
GEN -191,5,100,70,.,1. $FLUID NODE
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GEN -400,8,1,70,.,1. $FLUID NODE
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GEN -700,8,1,70,.,1. $FLUID NODE
GEN -800,8,1,70,.,1. $FLUID NODE
GEN -900,8,1,70,.,1. $FLUID NODE
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GEN -1800,8,1,70,.,1. $FLUID NODE
GEN -1900,8,1,70,.,1. $FLUID NODE
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GEN -2100,8,1,70,.,1. $FLUID NODE
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GEN -2700,8,1,70,.,1. $FLUID NODE
GEN -2800,8,1,70,.,1. $FLUID NODE
GEN -2900,8,1,70,.,1. $FLUID NODE
GEN -3000,8,1,70,.,1. $FLUID NODE
GEN -3100,8,1,70,.,1. $FLUID NODE
GEN -3200,8,1,70,.,1. $FLUID NODE
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GEN -3400,8,1,70,.,1. $FLUID NODE
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GEN -3900,8,1,70,.,1. $FLUID NODE
GEN -4000,8,1,70,.,1. $FLUID NODE
GEN -4100,8,1,70,.,1. $FLUID NODE
GEN -4200,8,1,70,.,1. $FLUID NODE
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GEN -9200,8,1,70,.,1. $FLUID NODE
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GEN -9500,8,1,70,.,1. $FLUID NODE
GEN -9600,8,1,70,.,1. $FLUID NODE
GEN -9700,8,1,70,.,1. $FLUID NODE
GEN -9800,8,1,70,.,1. $FLUID NODE
GEN -9900,8,1,70,.,1. $FLUID NODE
GEN -10000,8,1,70,.,1. $FLUID NODE

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GEN 2100,8,1,70,.,.000117 $FIN NODE
GEN 2150,8,1,70,.,.000117 $FIN NODE
GEN 2200,8,1,70,.,.000117 $FIN NODE
GEN 2250,8,1,70,.,.000117 $FIN NODE
GEN 2300,8,1,70,.,.000117 $FIN NODE
GEN 2350,8,1,70,.,.000117 $FIN NODE
GEN 2400,8,1,70,.,.000117 $FIN NODE
GEN 2450,8,1,70,.,.000117 $FIN NODE
GEN 2500,8,1,70,.,.000117 $FIN NODE
GEN 2550,8,1,70,.,.000117 $FIN NODE
GEN 3100,8,1,70,.,.000117 $FIN NODE
GEN 3150,8,1,70,.,.000117 $FIN NODE
GEN 3200,8,1,70,.,.000117 $FIN NODE
GEN 3250,8,1,70,.,.000117 $FIN NODE
GEN 3300,8,1,70,.,.000117 $FIN NODE
GEN 3350,8,1,70,.,.000117 $FIN NODE
GEN 3400,8,1,70,.,.000117 $FIN NODE
GEN 3450,8,1,70,.,.000117 $FIN NODE
GEN 3500,8,1,70,.,.000117 $FIN NODE
GEN 3550,8,1,70,.,.000117 $FIN NODE
GEN 4100,8,1,70,.,.000117 $FIN NODE
GEN 4150,8,1,70,.,.000117 $FIN NODE
GEN 4200,8,1,70,.,.000117 $FIN NODE
GEN 4250,8,1,70,.,.000117 $FIN NODE
GEN 4300,8,1,70,.,.000117 $FIN NODE
GEN 4350,8,1,70,.,.000117 $FIN NODE
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GEN 4450,8,1,70,.,.000117 $FIN NODE
GEN 4500,8,1,70,.,.000117 $FIN NODE
GEN 4550,8,1,70,.,.000117 $FIN NODE
GEN 5100,8,1,70,.,.000117 $FIN NODE
GEN 5150,8,1,70,.,.000117 $FIN NODE
GEN 5200,8,1,70,.,.000117 $FIN NODE
GEN 5250,8,1,70,.,.000117 $FIN NODE
GEN 5300,8,1,70,.,.000117 $FIN NODE
GEN 5350,8,1,70,.,.000117 $SYMMETRICAL NODL
GEN 998,5,1000,70,.,.0136 $MANIFOLD NODE
GEN 1082,5,1000,70,.,.0136 $MANIFOLD NODE
GEN 1052,4,1,70,.,.110 $DRUM NODE
GEN 1051,70,.,.00228 $END NODE
GEN 9002,2,2,0,.,.0,05 $SURFACE NODE
9001,3,10,.,.1000000 $SURFACE NODE
9003,7C,.,.1000000 $SURFACE NODE
    
```

END

RELATIVE NODE NUMBERS

ACTUAL NODE NUMBERS

1	THRU	1C	1000	1001	1002	1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	2000	2001
21	THRU	20	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	3000	3001	3002	3003
31	THRU	30	3004	3005	3006	3007	4000	4001	4002	4003	4004	4005
41	THRU	40	4006	4007	5000	5001	5002	5003	5004	5005	5006	5007
51	THRU	50	1085	1084	1085	1086	1087	1088	1089	1090	2083	2084
61	THRU	60	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	3084	3085
71	THRU	70	3087	3088	3089	3090	4083	4084	4085	4086	4087	4088
81	THRU	80	4089	4090	5083	5084	5085	5086	5087	5088	5089	5090
91	THRU	90	999	1999	2999	3999	4999	1091	2091	3091	4091	5091
		100	3	4	1650	1651	1652	1653	1654	1655	1656	1657

SINDA/SINFLO PREPROCESSOR

DATE 101775

PAGE 5

101	THRU	11C	1700	1701	1702	1703	1704	1705	1706	1707	1708	1709	1710	1711	1712	1713	1714	1715	1716	1717	1718	1719	1720	1721	1722	1723	1724	1725	1726	1727	1728	1729	1730	1731	1732	1733	1734	1735	1736	1737	1738	1739	1740	1741	1742	1743	1744	1745	1746	1747	1748	1749	1750	1751	1752	1753	1754	1755	1756	1757	1758	1759	1760	1761	1762	1763	1764	1765	1766	1767	1768	1769	1770	1771	1772	1773	1774	1775	1776	1777	1778	1779	1780	1781	1782	1783	1784	1785	1786	1787	1788	1789	1790	1791	1792	1793	1794	1795	1796	1797	1798	1799	1800	1801	1802	1803	1804	1805	1806	1807	1808	1809	1810	1811	1812	1813	1814	1815	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822	1823	1824	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	1849	1850	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
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C-4


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16.*T9C02,17.57,END
17.*T9C03,18.674,END
18.*T9C04,19.649,END
19.*T998,20.306,*T1098,21.306,*T1998,22.316,*T3998,23.316
*T4998,24.0306,END
20.*T1701,25.02156,*T1702,26.02156,*T1703,27.02156,*T1704,28.02156,*T1705,29.02156,*T1706,30.02156,*T1707,31.02156
*T1801,32.02156,*T1802,33.02156,*T1803,34.02156,*T1804,35.02156,*T1805,36.02156,*T1806,37.02156,*T1807,38.02156,*T1808,39.02156,END
21.*T1651,40.02156,*T1652,41.02156,*T1653,42.02156,*T1654,43.02156,*T1655,44.02156,*T1656,45.02156,*T1657,46.02156,*T1658,47.02156,*T1659,48.02156,*T1660,49.02156,END
22.*T1052,50.3595,*T1053,51.3595,END
23.*T1900,52.0198,*T1901,53.0198,*T1950,54.0198,*T1951,55.0198
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*T4150,144.0198,*T4151,145.0198,*T4200,146.0198,*T4201,147.0198
*T4250,148.0198,*T4251,149.0198,*T4300,150.0198,*T4301,151.0198
*T4090,152.0198,*T4089,153.0198,*T4350,154.0198,*T4351,155.0198
*T4400,156.0198,*T4401,157.0198,*T4450,158.0198,*T4451,159.0198
*T4000,160.0198,*T4501,161.0198,*T4550,162.0198,*T4551,163.0198
*T5090,164.0198,*T5089,165.0198,*T5100,166.0198,*T5101,167.0198
*T5150,168.0198,*T5151,169.0198,*T5200,170.0198,*T5201,171.0198
*T5250,172.0198,*T5251,173.0198,*T5300,174.0198,*T5301,175.0198
*T5000,176.0198,*T5001,177.0198,END
25.*T1902,178.0198,*T1903,179.0198,*T1952,180.0198,*T1953,181.0198
*T1002,182.0198,*T1003,183.0198,*T1552,184.0198,*T1553,185.0198
*T2742,186.0198,*T2743,187.0198,*T2752,188.0198,*T2753,189.0198
*T2802,190.0198,*T2803,191.0198,*T2852,192.0198,*T2853,193.0198
*T2902,194.0198,*T2903,195.0198,*T2952,196.0198,*T2953,197.0198
*T1988,198.0198,*T1989,199.0198,*T1103,200.0198,*T1104,201.0198
*T1152,202.0198,*T1153,203.0198,*T1202,204.0198,*T1203,205.0198
*T1252,206.0198,*T1253,207.0198,*T1302,208.0198,*T1303,209.0198
*T1352,210.0198,*T1353,211.0198,*T1402,212.0198,*T1403,213.0198
*T1452,214.0198,*T1453,215.0198,*T1502,216.0198,*T1503,217.0198

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*T2846,.C198,*T2857,.0198,*T2856,.J198,*T2857,.0198
*T2846,.F198,*T2857,.0198,*T2856,.J198,*T2857,.0198
*T11084,.L198,*T11083,.C198,*T11076,.L198,*T11077,.C198
*T1156,.F198,*T1157,.J198,*T1206,.C198,*T1207,.L198
*T1256,.C198,*T1257,.0198,*T1306,.C198,*T1307,.0198
*T1356,.G198,*T1357,.0198,*T1406,.G198,*T1407,.0198
*T1456,.0198,*T1457,.0198,*T1506,.0198,*T1507,.0198
*T2006,.0198,*T2007,.0198,*T2106,.F198,*T2107,.L198
*T2156,.F198,*T2157,.0198,*T2206,.J198,*T2207,.0198
*T2256,.0198,*T2257,.0198,*T2306,.0198,*T2307,.0198
*T2084,.C198,*T2083,.J198,*T2356,.0198,*T2357,.0198
*T2406,.L198,*T2407,.0198,*T2456,.0198,*T2457,.0198
*T2506,.C198,*T2507,.0198,*T2556,.F198,*T2557,.0198
*T2904,.C198,*T2903,.0198,*T3106,.C198,*T3107,.0198
*T3156,.C198,*T3157,.0198,*T3206,.J198,*T3207,.0198
*T3256,.C198,*T3257,.0198,*T3306,.0198,*T3307,.0198
*T3306,.C198,*T3307,.0198,*T3356,.0198,*T3357,.0198
*T3406,.C198,*T3407,.0198,*T3456,.0198,*T3457,.0198
*T3506,.0198,*T3507,.0198,*T3556,.0198,*T3557,.0198
*T4006,.C198,*T4007,.0198,*T4106,.0198,*T4107,.0198
*T4156,.C198,*T4157,.0198,*T4206,.J198,*T4207,.0198
*T4256,.C198,*T4257,.0198,*T4306,.0198,*T4307,.0198
*T4084,.0198,*T4083,.0198,*T4356,.0198,*T4357,.0198
*T4406,.C198,*T4407,.0198,*T4456,.0198,*T4457,.0198
*T4506,.0198,*T4507,.0198,*T4556,.0198,*T4557,.0198
*T5004,.C198,*T5003,.0198,*T5106,.C198,*T5107,.0198
*T5156,.0198,*T5157,.0198,*T5206,.C198,*T5207,.0198
*T5256,.C198,*T5257,.0198,*T5306,.F198,*T5307,.0198
*T5006,.C198,*T5007,.0198,*T1051,.233,END
26,SPACE,91,END
    
```

END
 ARRAY ANALYSIS... NUMBER OF ARRAYS = 25 TOTAL LENGTH = 1594

TUBE NUMBER LIST

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

PRESSURE NODE LIST

1 2 3 4

BCD 3EXECUTION
 DIMENSION X(10000)
 NDIM=10000
 NTH=0

RESET
 CRVINT(A4,A8)
 TOPLIN
 GENOUT(A8+1,1,A8,3HCAB)
 FLOSOL

ITEST=1
 CS6DMP
 ITEST=1
 CNBACK

END
 BCD 3VARIABLES-1
 IF(ITEST.EQ.1) CALL RADIR(A1C,.1714E-8,-46.)
 T3351=T3350
 T3351=T3351

F
 F
 F
 F
 F
 M
 M
 M

SINDA/SINFLO PREPROCESSOR

DATE 10/1775

PAGE 15

T5352=T3552
T5353=T3553
T5354=T3554
T5355=T3555
T5356=T3556
T5357=T3557

M
M
M
M
M
M

END
BCD 3VARIABLES,2
FLOSOL
FINCHK(K1,0)

END
BCD 3OUTPUT CALLS
IPRNT

IPRINT(1,1,1,0)
FINCHK(K1,1)
END

@ADD,P EC02-V55008*SINFLO.PROC

SOFT TUBE INFLATABLE RADIATOR

IR CROSS RADIATION DATA

* SURFACE DATA

NUMBER OF SURFACES = 13

SURFACE NUMBER	SURFACE AREA	NUMBER OF NODES
51	33.76300	1
52	17.57600	11
53	2.64900	11
54	2.64900	11
55	1.52800	5
56	3.45000	16
57	3.45000	16
58	7.19000	22
59	7.19000	22
60	2.49500	126
61	2.49500	126
62	2.49500	126
63	2.72800	127

SURFACE EMISSIVITY DATA

.95000+00	.20000-01	.10000+01	.20000-01	.10000+00	.67000+00	.67000+00	.67000+00	.67000+00	.67000+00	.67000+00
.67000+00	.67000+00	.67000+00								

SURFACE REFLECTIVITY DATA

.50000-01	.98000+00	.60000	.98000+00	.98000+00	.33000+00	.33000+00	.33000+00	.33000+00	.33000+00	.33000+00
.33000+00	.33000+00	.33000+00								

SURFACE CONNECTION DATA

FROM SURFACE	TO SURFACE	VIEW FACTOR
63	62	.00000
63	61	.00000
63	60	.00000
63	59	.00000
63	58	.20000-01
63	57	.00000
63	56	.20000-01
63	55	.00000
63	54	.28000-01
63	53	.60000-02

	623	623	.57336-01
	622	622	.86946+7C
	622	622	.28770C
	622	622	.70700
	622	622	.56700
	622	622	.37366-02
	622	622	.00000
	622	622	.20000-01
	622	622	.70000
	622	622	.28770-01
	622	622	.20700-02
	622	622	.57000
	622	622	.89000+7C
	622	622	.49000
	622	622	.00000

REPRODUCIBILITY OF THE ORIGINAL PAGE IS POOR

SOFT TUBE INFLATABLE RADIATOR

200000+00	53	.500000-01
200000+00	52	.500000-01
200000+00	51	.700000+00
200000+00	50	.700000+00
200000+00	49	.700000+00
200000+00	48	.700000+00
200000+00	47	.700000+00
200000+00	46	.700000+00
200000+00	45	.700000+00
200000+00	44	.700000+00
200000+00	43	.700000+00
200000+00	42	.700000+00
200000+00	41	.700000+00
200000+00	40	.700000+00
200000+00	39	.700000+00
200000+00	38	.700000+00
200000+00	37	.700000+00
200000+00	36	.700000+00
200000+00	35	.700000+00
200000+00	34	.700000+00
200000+00	33	.700000+00
200000+00	32	.700000+00
200000+00	31	.700000+00
200000+00	30	.700000+00
200000+00	29	.700000+00
200000+00	28	.700000+00
200000+00	27	.700000+00
200000+00	26	.700000+00
200000+00	25	.700000+00
200000+00	24	.700000+00
200000+00	23	.700000+00
200000+00	22	.700000+00
200000+00	21	.700000+00
200000+00	20	.700000+00
200000+00	19	.700000+00
200000+00	18	.700000+00
200000+00	17	.700000+00
200000+00	16	.700000+00
200000+00	15	.700000+00
200000+00	14	.700000+00
200000+00	13	.700000+00
200000+00	12	.700000+00
200000+00	11	.700000+00
200000+00	10	.700000+00
200000+00	9	.700000+00
200000+00	8	.700000+00
200000+00	7	.700000+00
200000+00	6	.700000+00
200000+00	5	.700000+00
200000+00	4	.700000+00
200000+00	3	.700000+00
200000+00	2	.700000+00
200000+00	1	.700000+00

NODE DATA

SURFACE	NODE	AREA	NODE	AREA	NODE	AREA	NODE	AREA
51	2001	33.76000						
52	9702	17.57000						
53	9703	2.67400						
54	9704	2.64900						
55	4998	.03060	1998	.03060	2998	.03060	3998	.03060
56	1700	.02156	1701	.02156	1702	.02156	1703	.02156
	1704	.02156	1705	.02156	1706	.02156	1707	.02156
	1800	.02156	1801	.02156	1802	.02156	1803	.02156
	1804	.02156	1805	.02156	1806	.02156	1807	.02156
57	1650	.02156	1651	.02156	1652	.02156	1653	.02156
	1654	.02156	1655	.02156	1656	.02156	1657	.02156
	1750	.02156	1751	.02156	1752	.02156	1753	.02156
	1754	.02156	1755	.02156	1756	.02156	1757	.02156
58	1754	.35950	1755	.35950				
59	1754	.35950	1755	.35950				
60	1950	.01980	1951	.01980	1952	.01980	1953	.01980
	2700	.01980	2701	.01980	2702	.01980	2703	.01980
	2800	.01980	2801	.01980	2802	.01980	2803	.01980
	2900	.01980	2901	.01980	2902	.01980	2903	.01980
	1100	.01980	1101	.01980	1102	.01980	1103	.01980
	1450	.01980	1451	.01980	1452	.01980	1453	.01980
	1200	.01980	1201	.01980	1202	.01980	1203	.01980
	1300	.01980	1301	.01980	1302	.01980	1303	.01980
	1350	.01980	1351	.01980	1352	.01980	1353	.01980
	1500	.01980	1501	.01980	1502	.01980	1503	.01980
	1550	.01980	1551	.01980	1552	.01980	1553	.01980
	2100	.01980	2101	.01980	2102	.01980	2103	.01980
	2150	.01980	2151	.01980	2152	.01980	2153	.01980
	2250	.01980	2251	.01980	2252	.01980	2253	.01980
	2300	.01980	2301	.01980	2302	.01980	2303	.01980
	2400	.01980	2401	.01980	2402	.01980	2403	.01980
	2500	.01980	2501	.01980	2502	.01980	2503	.01980
	3000	.01980	3001	.01980	3002	.01980	3003	.01980

SOFT TUBE INFLATABLE RADIATOR

3150	.C1980	3151	.01980	3250	.01980
3250	.01980	3251	.01980	3350	.01980
3350	.01980	3351	.01980	3450	.01980
3450	.01980	3451	.01980	3550	.01980
3550	.01980	3551	.01980	3650	.01980
3650	.01980	3651	.01980	3750	.01980
3750	.01980	3751	.01980	3850	.01980
3850	.01980	3851	.01980	3950	.01980
3950	.01980	3951	.01980	4050	.01980
4050	.01980	4051	.01980	4150	.01980
4150	.01980	4151	.01980	4250	.01980
4250	.01980	4251	.01980	4350	.01980
4350	.01980	4351	.01980	4450	.01980
4450	.01980	4451	.01980	4550	.01980
4550	.01980	4551	.01980	4650	.01980
4650	.01980	4651	.01980	4750	.01980
4750	.01980	4751	.01980	4850	.01980
4850	.01980	4851	.01980	4950	.01980
4950	.01980	4951	.01980	5050	.01980
5050	.01980	5051	.01980	5150	.01980
5150	.01980	5151	.01980	5250	.01980
5250	.01980	5251	.01980	5350	.01980
5350	.01980	5351	.01980	5450	.01980
5450	.01980	5451	.01980	5550	.01980
5550	.01980	5551	.01980	5650	.01980
5650	.01980	5651	.01980	5750	.01980
5750	.01980	5751	.01980	5850	.01980
5850	.01980	5851	.01980	5950	.01980
5950	.01980	5951	.01980	6050	.01980
6050	.01980	6051	.01980	6150	.01980
6150	.01980	6151	.01980	6250	.01980
6250	.01980	6251	.01980	6350	.01980
6350	.01980	6351	.01980	6450	.01980
6450	.01980	6451	.01980	6550	.01980
6550	.01980	6551	.01980	6650	.01980
6650	.01980	6651	.01980	6750	.01980
6750	.01980	6751	.01980	6850	.01980
6850	.01980	6851	.01980	6950	.01980
6950	.01980	6951	.01980	7050	.01980
7050	.01980	7051	.01980	7150	.01980
7150	.01980	7151	.01980	7250	.01980
7250	.01980	7251	.01980	7350	.01980
7350	.01980	7351	.01980	7450	.01980
7450	.01980	7451	.01980	7550	.01980
7550	.01980	7551	.01980	7650	.01980
7650	.01980	7651	.01980	7750	.01980
7750	.01980	7751	.01980	7850	.01980
7850	.01980	7851	.01980	7950	.01980
7950	.01980	7951	.01980	8050	.01980
8050	.01980	8051	.01980	8150	.01980
8150	.01980	8151	.01980	8250	.01980
8250	.01980	8251	.01980	8350	.01980
8350	.01980	8351	.01980	8450	.01980
8450	.01980	8451	.01980	8550	.01980
8550	.01980	8551	.01980	8650	.01980
8650	.01980	8651	.01980	8750	.01980
8750	.01980	8751	.01980	8850	.01980
8850	.01980	8851	.01980	8950	.01980
8950	.01980	8951	.01980	9050	.01980
9050	.01980	9051	.01980	9150	.01980
9150	.01980	9151	.01980	9250	.01980
9250	.01980	9251	.01980	9350	.01980
9350	.01980	9351	.01980	9450	.01980
9450	.01980	9451	.01980	9550	.01980
9550	.01980	9551	.01980	9650	.01980
9650	.01980	9651	.01980	9750	.01980
9750	.01980	9751	.01980	9850	.01980
9850	.01980	9851	.01980	9950	.01980
9950	.01980	9951	.01980	10050	.01980

61

SOFT TUBE INFLATABLE RADIATOR
62

1904	.C1980U	1905	.01980	1954	.11980	1955
1904	.C1980U	1905	.01980	1554	.11980	1955
2784	.C1980U	2785	.01980	2754	.11980	2755
2804	.C1980U	2805	.01980	2854	.11980	2855
2904	.C1980U	2905	.01980	2954	.11980	2955
1086	.C1980U	1085	.01980	1104	.11980	1105
1154	.C1980U	1155	.01980	1204	.11980	1205
1204	.C1980U	1205	.01980	1304	.11980	1305
1304	.C1980U	1305	.01980	1404	.11980	1405
1404	.C1980U	1405	.01980	1504	.11980	1505
2154	.C1980U	2155	.01980	2204	.11980	2205
2204	.C1980U	2205	.01980	2304	.11980	2305
2304	.C1980U	2305	.01980	2404	.11980	2405
2404	.C1980U	2405	.01980	2504	.11980	2505
2504	.C1980U	2505	.01980	2604	.11980	2605
3104	.C1980U	3105	.01980	3204	.11980	3205
3304	.C1980U	3305	.01980	3404	.11980	3405
3504	.C1980U	3505	.01980	3604	.11980	3605
4104	.C1980U	4105	.01980	4204	.11980	4205
4304	.C1980U	4305	.01980	4404	.11980	4405
4504	.C1980U	4505	.01980	4604	.11980	4605
4804	.C1980U	4805	.01980	4904	.11980	4905
5104	.C1980U	5105	.01980	5204	.11980	5205
5404	.C1980U	5405	.01980	5504	.11980	5505
5804	.C1980U	5805	.01980	5904	.11980	5905
6204	.C1980U	6205	.01980	6304	.11980	6305
6404	.C1980U	6405	.01980	6504	.11980	6505
6604	.C1980U	6605	.01980	6704	.11980	6705
6804	.C1980U	6805	.01980	6904	.11980	6905
7104	.C1980U	7105	.01980	7204	.11980	7205
7404	.C1980U	7405	.01980	7504	.11980	7505
7804	.C1980U	7805	.01980	7904	.11980	7905
8104	.C1980U	8105	.01980	8204	.11980	8205
8404	.C1980U	8405	.01980	8504	.11980	8505
8804	.C1980U	8805	.01980	8904	.11980	8905
9104	.C1980U	9105	.01980	9204	.11980	9205
9404	.C1980U	9405	.01980	9504	.11980	9505
9804	.C1980U	9805	.01980	9904	.11980	9905
1004	.C1980U	1005	.01980	1054	.11980	1055
1104	.C1980U	1105	.01980	1154	.11980	1155
1204	.C1980U	1205	.01980	1254	.11980	1255
1304	.C1980U	1305	.01980	1354	.11980	1355
1404	.C1980U	1405	.01980	1454	.11980	1455
1504	.C1980U	1505	.01980	1554	.11980	1555
1604	.C1980U	1605	.01980	1654	.11980	1655
1704	.C1980U	1705	.01980	1754	.11980	1755
1804	.C1980U	1805	.01980	1854	.11980	1855
1904	.C1980U	1905	.01980	1954	.11980	1955
2004	.C1980U	2005	.01980	2054	.11980	2055
2104	.C1980U	2105	.01980	2154	.11980	2155
2204	.C1980U	2205	.01980	2254	.11980	2255
2304	.C1980U	2305	.01980	2354	.11980	2355
2404	.C1980U	2405	.01980	2454	.11980	2455

63

REPRODUCIBILITY OF THE ORIGINAL PAGE IS POOR

SOFT TUBE INFLATABLE RADIATOR

2506	.01980	2507	.01980	2556	.01980	2557	.01980
3084	.01980	3083	.01980	3106	.01980	3107	.01980
3156	.01980	3157	.01980	3206	.01980	3207	.01980
3256	.01980	3257	.01980	3306	.01980	3307	.01980
3306	.01980	3307	.01980	3356	.01980	3357	.01980
3406	.01980	3407	.01980	3456	.01980	3457	.01980
3506	.01980	3507	.01980	3556	.01980	3557	.01980
4006	.01980	4007	.01980	4106	.01980	4107	.01980
4106	.01980	4157	.01980	4206	.01980	4207	.01980
4206	.01980	4257	.01980	4306	.01980	4307	.01980
4306	.01980	4357	.01980	4406	.01980	4407	.01980
4406	.01980	4407	.01980	4456	.01980	4457	.01980
4506	.01980	4507	.01980	4556	.01980	4557	.01980
5006	.01980	5007	.01980	5106	.01980	5107	.01980
5106	.01980	5157	.01980	5206	.01980	5207	.01980
5206	.01980	5257	.01980	5306	.01980	5307	.01980
5306	.01980	5307	.01980	1051	.2330L		

CONNECTION DATA

FROM SURFACE TO SURFACE SCRIPT FA

62	63	.70285 -02
62	63	.77376 -02
62	63	.13443 -01
62	63	.62772 -03
62	63	.26398 -01
62	63	.82678 -03
62	63	.25932 -01
62	63	.22417 -03
62	63	.12120 -02
62	63	.23288 -01
62	63	.29084 -02
62	63	.16717 -01
62	63	.71212 -02
62	63	.12289 -01
62	62	.58446 -01
62	62	.51079 -02
62	62	.76366 -03
62	62	.23593 -01
62	62	.20415 -03
62	62	.11010 -02
62	62	.14600 -01
62	62	.26674 -02

SOFT TUBE INFLATABLE RADJATOR

51	62	.15565+J1
51	61	.16287-C1
51	61	.57947-
51	61	.20555-
51	61	.18990133
51	61	.33874-
51	61	.28569-
51	61	.16216-
51	61	.15768-
51	61	.37312-
51	61	.15432+
51	61	.52804-
51	61	.42453-
51	61	.19307-
51	61	.26876-
51	61	.5875-
51	61	.23367-
51	61	.44978-
51	61	.14927-
51	61	.14062+
51	61	.124447-
51	61	.75134-
51	61	.82889-
51	61	.58874-
51	61	.16784-
51	61	.86444-
51	61	.93542-
51	61	.23337+
51	61	.17760-
51	61	.69951-
51	61	.80873-
51	61	.33289-
51	61	.35793-
51	61	.46826-
51	61	.3146+
51	61	.21015-
51	61	.86464-
51	61	.23347-
51	61	.13715-
51	61	.10112-
51	61	.277009+
51	61	.432273-
51	61	.44438-
51	61	.33455-
51	61	.16722-
51	61	.22074+
51	61	.16518-

SOFT TUBE INFLATABLE RADIATOR

53	55	.50267-C3
52	55	.34236-04
51	55	.15566-01
54	54	.20814-02
53	54	.01296-04
52	54	.43034-01
51	53	.14588-01
53	53	.25572+01
52	52	.24911+00

SYSTEMS IMPROVED NUMERICAL DIFFERENCING ANALYZER

SINDA

UNIVAC-1106 FORTRAN-V VFRS10N

SOFT TUBE INFLATABLE RADIATOR

T	5100	=	13.819	T	5111	=	14.729	T	5122	=	13.125	T	5133	=	14.353	T	5144	=	15.438	T	5155	=	16.816
T	5106	=	13.787	T	5117	=	14.742	T	5128	=	13.642	T	5139	=	14.723	T	5150	=	15.643	T	5161	=	18.067
T	5112	=	13.803	T	5123	=	14.756	T	5134	=	13.704	T	5145	=	14.809	T	5156	=	15.898	T	5167	=	17.439
T	5118	=	13.763	T	5129	=	14.770	T	5140	=	13.765	T	5151	=	14.864	T	5162	=	15.951	T	5173	=	17.993
T	5124	=	13.815	T	5135	=	14.784	T	5146	=	13.826	T	5157	=	14.921	T	5168	=	16.004	T	5179	=	18.038
T	5130	=	13.831	T	5141	=	14.798	T	5152	=	13.887	T	5163	=	14.976	T	5174	=	16.057	T	5185	=	18.072
T	5136	=	13.847	T	5147	=	14.812	T	5158	=	13.948	T	5169	=	15.031	T	5180	=	16.110	T	5191	=	18.106
T	5142	=	13.863	T	5153	=	14.826	T	5164	=	14.009	T	5175	=	15.086	T	5186	=	16.169	T	5197	=	18.140
T	5148	=	13.879	T	5159	=	14.840	T	5170	=	14.070	T	5181	=	15.141	T	5192	=	16.228	T	5203	=	18.174
T	5154	=	13.895	T	5165	=	14.854	T	5176	=	14.131	T	5187	=	15.196	T	5198	=	16.296	T	5209	=	18.208
T	5160	=	13.911	T	5171	=	14.868	T	5182	=	14.192	T	5193	=	15.251	T	5204	=	16.364	T	5215	=	18.242
T	5166	=	13.927	T	5177	=	14.882	T	5188	=	14.253	T	5199	=	15.306	T	5210	=	16.432	T	5221	=	18.276
T	5172	=	13.943	T	5183	=	14.896	T	5194	=	14.314	T	5205	=	15.361	T	5216	=	16.500	T	5227	=	18.310
T	5178	=	13.959	T	5189	=	14.910	T	5200	=	14.375	T	5211	=	15.416	T	5222	=	16.568	T	5233	=	18.344
T	5184	=	13.975	T	5195	=	14.924	T	5206	=	14.436	T	5217	=	15.471	T	5228	=	16.636	T	5239	=	18.378
T	5190	=	13.991	T	5201	=	14.938	T	5212	=	14.497	T	5223	=	15.526	T	5234	=	16.704	T	5245	=	18.412
T	5196	=	14.007	T	5207	=	14.952	T	5218	=	14.558	T	5229	=	15.581	T	5240	=	16.772	T	5251	=	18.446
T	5202	=	14.023	T	5213	=	14.966	T	5224	=	14.619	T	5235	=	15.636	T	5246	=	16.840	T	5257	=	18.480
T	5208	=	14.039	T	5219	=	14.980	T	5230	=	14.680	T	5241	=	15.691	T	5252	=	16.908	T	5263	=	18.514
T	5214	=	14.055	T	5225	=	14.994	T	5236	=	14.741	T	5247	=	15.746	T	5258	=	16.976	T	5269	=	18.548
T	5220	=	14.071	T	5231	=	15.008	T	5242	=	14.802	T	5253	=	15.801	T	5264	=	17.044	T	5275	=	18.582
T	5226	=	14.087	T	5237	=	15.022	T	5248	=	14.863	T	5259	=	15.856	T	5270	=	17.112	T	5281	=	18.616
T	5232	=	14.103	T	5243	=	15.036	T	5254	=	14.924	T	5265	=	15.911	T	5276	=	17.180	T	5287	=	18.650
T	5238	=	14.119	T	5249	=	15.050	T	5260	=	14.985	T	5271	=	15.966	T	5282	=	17.248	T	5293	=	18.684
T	5244	=	14.135	T	5255	=	15.064	T	5266	=	15.046	T	5277	=	16.021	T	5288	=	17.316	T	5299	=	18.718
T	5250	=	14.151	T	5261	=	15.078	T	5272	=	15.107	T	5283	=	16.076	T	5294	=	17.384	T	5305	=	18.752
T	5256	=	14.167	T	5267	=	15.092	T	5278	=	15.168	T	5289	=	16.131	T	5300	=	17.452	T	5311	=	18.786
T	5262	=	14.183	T	5273	=	15.106	T	5284	=	15.229	T	5295	=	16.186	T	5306	=	17.520	T	5317	=	18.820
T	5268	=	14.199	T	5279	=	15.120	T	5290	=	15.290	T	5301	=	16.241	T	5312	=	17.588	T	5323	=	18.854
T	5274	=	14.215	T	5285	=	15.134	T	5296	=	15.351	T	5307	=	16.296	T	5318	=	17.656	T	5329	=	18.888
T	5280	=	14.231	T	5291	=	15.148	T	5302	=	15.412	T	5313	=	16.351	T	5324	=	17.724	T	5335	=	18.922
T	5286	=	14.247	T	5297	=	15.162	T	5308	=	15.473	T	5319	=	16.406	T	5330	=	17.792	T	5341	=	18.956
T	5292	=	14.263	T	5303	=	15.176	T	5314	=	15.534	T	5325	=	16.461	T	5336	=	17.860	T	5347	=	19.000
T	5298	=	14.279	T	5309	=	15.190	T	5320	=	15.595	T	5331	=	16.516	T	5342	=	17.928	T	5353	=	19.034
T	5304	=	14.295	T	5315	=	15.204	T	5326	=	15.656	T	5343	=	16.571	T	5354	=	18.000	T	5365	=	19.068
T	5310	=	14.311	T	5321	=	15.218	T	5332	=	15.717	T	5355	=	16.626	T	5366	=	18.068	T	5377	=	19.102
T	5316	=	14.327	T	5327	=	15.232	T	5338	=	15.778	T	5361	=	16.681	T	5372	=	18.136	T	5383	=	19.136
T	5322	=	14.343	T	5333	=	15.246	T	5344	=	15.839	T	5367	=	16.736	T	5378	=	18.204	T	5389	=	19.180
T	5328	=	14.359	T	5339	=	15.260	T	5350	=	15.900	T	5373	=	16.791	T	5384	=	18.272	T	5395	=	19.214
T	5334	=	14.375	T	5345	=	15.274	T	5356	=	15.961	T	5379	=	16.846	T	5390	=	18.340	T	5401	=	19.248
T	5340	=	14.391	T	5351	=	15.288	T	5362	=	16.022	T	5385	=	16.901	T	5396	=	18.408	T	5412	=	19.282
T	5346	=	14.407	T	5357	=	15.302	T	5368	=	16.083	T	5391	=	16.956	T	5402	=	18.476	T	5423	=	19.316
T	5352	=	14.423	T	5363	=	15.316	T	5374	=	16.144	T	5397	=	17.011	T	5408	=	18.544	T	5434	=	19.350
T	5358	=	14.439	T	5369	=	15.330	T	5380	=	16.205	T	5403	=	17.066	T	5414	=	18.612	T	5445	=	19.384
T	5364	=	14.455	T	5375	=	15.344	T	5386	=	16.266	T	5409	=	17.121	T	5420	=	18.680	T	5456	=	19.418
T	5370	=	14.471	T	5381	=	15.358	T	5392	=	16.327	T	5415	=	17.176	T	5426	=	18.748	T	5467	=	19.452
T	5376	=	14.487	T	5387	=	15.372	T	5398	=	16.388	T	5421	=	17.231	T	5432	=	18.816	T	5478	=	19.486
T	5382	=	14.503	T	5393	=	15.386	T	5404	=	16.449	T	5427	=	17.286	T	5438	=	18.884	T	5489	=	19.520
T	5388	=	14.519	T	5399	=	15.400	T	5410	=	16.510	T	5433	=	17.341	T	5444	=	18.952	T	5500	=	19.554
T	5394	=	14.535	T	5405	=	15.414	T	5416	=	16.571	T	5439	=	17.396	T	5450	=	19.020	T	5511	=	19.588
T	5400	=	14.551	T	5411	=	15.428	T	5422	=	16.632	T	5445	=	17.451	T	5456	=	19.088	T	5522	=	19.622
T	5406	=	14.567	T	5417	=	15.442	T	5428	=	16.693	T	5451	=	17.506	T	5462	=	19.156	T	5533	=	19.656
T	5412	=	14.583	T	5423	=	15.456	T	5434	=	16.754	T	5457	=	17.561	T	5468	=	19.224	T	5544	=	19.690
T	5418	=	14.599	T	5429	=	15.470	T	5440	=	16.815	T	5463	=	17.616	T	5474	=	19.292	T	5555	=	19.724
T	5424	=	14.615	T	5435	=	15.484	T	5446	=	16.876	T	5469	=	17.671	T	5480	=	19.360	T	5566	=	19.758
T	5430	=	14.631	T	5441	=	15.498	T	5452	=	16.937	T	5475	=	17.726	T	5486	=	19.428	T	5577	=	19.792
T	5436	=	14.647	T	5447	=	15.512	T	5458	=	16.998	T	5481	=	17.781	T	5492	=	19.496	T	5588	=	19.826
T	5442	=	14.663	T	5453	=	15.526	T	5464	=	17.059	T	5487	=	17.836	T	5503	=	19.564	T	5599	=	19.860
T	5448	=	14.679	T	5459	=	15.540	T	5470	=	17.120	T	5493	=	17.891	T	5514	=	19.632	T	5610	=	19.894
T	5454	=	14.695	T	5465	=	15.554	T	5476	=	17.181	T	5499	=	17.946	T	5520	=	19.700	T	5621	=	19.928
T	5460	=	14.711	T	5471	=	15.568	T	5482	=	17.242	T	5505	=	18.001	T	5526	=	19.768	T	5632	=	19.962
T	5466	=	14.727	T	5477	=	15.582	T	5488	=	17.303	T	5511	=	18.056	T	5532	=	19.836	T	5643	=	20.000
T	5472	=	14.743	T	5483	=	15.596	T	5494	=	17.364	T	5517	=	18.111	T	5538	=	19.904	T	5654	=	20.034
T	5478	=	14.759	T	5489	=	15.610	T	5500	=	17.425	T	5523	=	18.166	T	5544	=	19.972	T	5665	=	20.068
T	5484	=	14.775	T	5495	=	15.624	T	5506														

SOFT TUBE INFLATABLE RADIATOR

T	12500	19.394	T	12510	17.935	T	12520	13.279	T	12530	12.111	T	12540	11.766	T	12550	9.853
T	12501	24.488	T	12511	22.488	T	12521	16.488	T	12531	14.612	T	12541	13.976	T	12551	26.783
T	12502	33.550	T	12512	32.550	T	12522	25.488	T	12532	19.624	T	12542	18.064	T	12552	41.616
T	12503	45.922	T	12513	44.922	T	12523	38.939	T	12533	26.521	T	12543	24.730	T	12553	20.364
T	12504	61.772	T	12514	60.772	T	12524	52.854	T	12534	35.666	T	12544	32.557	T	12554	15.678
T	12505	81.022	T	12515	79.022	T	12525	70.800	T	12535	44.215	T	12545	40.810	T	12555	18.032
T	12506	103.672	T	12516	101.672	T	12526	91.657	T	12536	53.333	T	12546	49.880	T	12556	31.033
T	12507	129.722	T	12517	127.722	T	12527	112.600	T	12537	62.918	T	12547	59.260	T	12557	44.946
T	12508	159.172	T	12518	157.172	T	12528	136.557	T	12538	72.918	T	12548	69.800	T	12558	59.866
T	12509	192.022	T	12519	190.022	T	12529	163.500	T	12539	83.333	T	12549	80.800	T	12559	75.946
T	12510	228.272	T	12520	226.272	T	12530	193.457	T	12540	94.215	T	12550	92.260	T	12560	92.866
T	12511	267.722	T	12521	265.722	T	12531	226.400	T	12541	105.657	T	12551	104.800	T	12561	111.866
T	12512	310.472	T	12522	308.472	T	12532	262.357	T	12542	117.657	T	12552	117.600	T	12562	132.866
T	12513	356.522	T	12523	354.522	T	12533	301.300	T	12543	130.118	T	12553	130.800	T	12563	155.866
T	12514	405.972	T	12524	403.972	T	12534	343.257	T	12544	143.133	T	12554	144.800	T	12564	180.866
T	12515	458.722	T	12525	456.722	T	12535	389.200	T	12545	156.715	T	12555	157.800	T	12565	207.866
T	12516	514.772	T	12526	512.772	T	12536	439.157	T	12546	171.566	T	12556	172.800	T	12566	236.866
T	12517	574.022	T	12527	572.022	T	12537	493.100	T	12547	187.384	T	12557	189.631	T	12567	267.866
T	12518	636.472	T	12528	634.472	T	12538	551.057	T	12548	204.168	T	12558	203.500	T	12568	300.866
T	12519	702.022	T	12529	700.022	T	12539	613.500	T	12549	222.918	T	12559	223.382	T	12569	335.866
T	12520	770.672	T	12530	768.672	T	12540	681.457	T	12550	243.733	T	12560	245.144	T	12570	372.866
T	12521	842.422	T	12531	840.422	T	12541	754.900	T	12551	266.533	T	12561	268.322	T	12571	411.866
T	12522	917.272	T	12532	915.272	T	12542	833.857	T	12552	291.333	T	12562	292.444	T	12572	452.866
T	12523	995.122	T	12533	993.122	T	12543	918.300	T	12553	318.133	T	12563	315.555	T	12573	495.866
T	12524	1076.072	T	12534	1074.072	T	12544	1009.257	T	12554	346.933	T	12564	341.666	T	12574	540.866
T	12525	1160.122	T	12535	1158.122	T	12545	1106.200	T	12555	377.733	T	12565	368.777	T	12575	587.866
T	12526	1247.272	T	12536	1245.272	T	12546	1209.157	T	12556	410.533	T	12566	401.888	T	12576	636.866
T	12527	1338.422	T	12537	1336.422	T	12547	1318.100	T	12557	445.333	T	12567	438.000	T	12577	687.866
T	12528	1433.572	T	12538	1431.572	T	12548	1433.057	T	12558	482.133	T	12568	478.111	T	12578	740.866
T	12529	1532.722	T	12539	1530.722	T	12549	1554.000	T	12559	521.000	T	12569	511.222	T	12579	795.866
T	12530	1635.872	T	12540	1633.872	T	12550	1681.957	T	12560	561.833	T	12570	553.333	T	12580	852.866
T	12531	1743.022	T	12541	1741.022	T	12551	1816.900	T	12561	604.633	T	12571	597.444	T	12581	911.866
T	12532	1854.172	T	12542	1852.172	T	12552	1958.857	T	12562	649.433	T	12572	642.555	T	12582	972.866
T	12533	1969.322	T	12543	1967.322	T	12553	2107.800	T	12563	696.233	T	12573	689.666	T	12583	1035.866
T	12534	2088.472	T	12544	2086.472	T	12554	2263.757	T	12564	745.033	T	12574	738.777	T	12584	1100.866
T	12535	2211.622	T	12545	2209.622	T	12555	2426.700	T	12565	795.833	T	12575	789.888	T	12585	1167.866
T	12536	2338.772	T	12546	2336.772	T	12556	2596.657	T	12566	848.633	T	12576	842.000	T	12586	1236.866
T	12537	2470.922	T	12547	2468.922	T	12557	2773.600	T	12567	903.433	T	12577	896.111	T	12587	1307.866
T	12538	2608.072	T	12548	2606.072	T	12558	2957.557	T	12568	960.233	T	12578	951.222	T	12588	1380.866
T	12539	2750.222	T	12549	2748.222	T	12559	3148.500	T	12569	1019.033	T	12579	1007.333	T	12589	1455.866
T	12540	2897.372	T	12550	2895.372	T	12560	3346.457	T	12570	1079.833	T	12580	1064.444	T	12590	1532.866
T	12541	3049.522	T	12551	3047.522	T	12561	3551.400	T	12571	1142.633	T	12581	1122.555	T	12591	1611.866
T	12542	3206.672	T	12552	3204.672	T	12562	3763.357	T	12572	1207.433	T	12582	1181.666	T	12592	1692.866
T	12543	3368.822	T	12553	3366.822	T	12563	3982.300	T	12573	1274.233	T	12583	1241.777	T	12593	1775.866
T	12544	3535.972	T	12554	3533.972	T	12564	4208.257	T	12574	1343.033	T	12584	1302.888	T	12594	1860.866
T	12545	3708.122	T	12555	3706.122	T	12565	4441.200	T	12575	1413.833	T	12585	1364.999	T	12595	1952.866
T	12546	3885.272	T	12556	3883.272	T	12566	4681.157	T	12576	1486.633	T	12586	1428.111	T	12596	2047.866
T	12547	4067.422	T	12557	4065.422	T	12567	4928.100	T	12577	1561.433	T	12587	1492.222	T	12597	2144.866
T	12548	4254.572	T	12558	4252.572	T	12568	5181.057	T	12578	1638.233	T	12588	1557.333	T	12598	2243.866
T	12549	4446.722	T	12559	4444.722	T	12569	5440.000	T	12579	1717.033	T	12589	1623.444	T	12599	2344.866
T	12550	4643.872	T	12560	4641.872	T	12570	5704.957	T	12580	1797.833	T	12590	1690.555	T	12600	2447.866
T	12551	4846.022	T	12561	4844.022	T	12571	5975.900	T	12581	1880.633	T	12601	1759.666	T	12601	2552.866
T	12552	5053.172	T	12562	5051.172	T	12572	6252.857	T	12582	1965.433	T	12602	1830.777	T	12602	2659.866
T	12553	5265.322	T	12563	5263.322	T	12573	6535.800	T	12583	2052.233	T	12603	1903.888	T	12603	2768.866
T	12554	5482.472	T	12564	5480.472	T	12574	6824.757	T	12584	2142.033	T	12604	1979.999	T	12604	2879.866
T	12555	5704.622	T	12565	5702.622	T	12575	7119.700	T	12585	2233.833	T	12605	2058.111	T	12605	2992.866
T	12556	5931.772	T	12566	5929.772	T	12576	7420.657	T	12586	2327.633	T	12606	2138.222	T	12606	3107.866
T	12557	6164.922	T	12567	6162.922	T	12577	7727.600	T	12587	2423.433	T	12607	2219.333	T	12607	3224.866
T	12558	6404.072	T	12568	6402.072	T	12578	8040.557	T	12588	2521.233	T	12608	2301.444	T	12608	3343.866
T	12559	6649.222	T	12569	6647.222	T	12579	8359.500	T	12589	2621.033	T	12609	2384.555	T	12609	3464.866
T	12560	6900.372	T	12570	6898.372	T	12580	8684.457	T	12590	2722.833	T	12610	2469.666	T	12610	3587.866
T	12561	7157.522	T	12571	7155.522	T	12581	9015.400	T	12591	2826.633	T	12611	2556.777	T	12611	3712.866
T	12562	7420.672	T	12572	7418.672	T	12582	9352.357	T	12592	2932.433	T	12612	2646.888	T	12612	3839.866
T	12563	7689.822	T	12573	7687.822	T	12583	9695.300	T	12593	3040.233	T	12613	2739.999	T	12613	3968.866
T	12564	7964.972	T	12574	7962.972	T	12584	10044.257	T	12594	3150.033	T	12614	2835.111	T	12614	4109.866
T	12565	8246.122	T	12575	8244.122	T	12585	10400.200	T	12595	3261.833	T	12615	2932.222	T	12615	4252.866
T	12566	8533.272	T	12576	8531.272	T	12586	10762.157	T	12596	3375.633	T	12616	3031.333	T	12616	4397.866
T	12567	8826.422	T	12577	8824.422	T	12587	11130.100	T	12597	3491.433	T	12617	3132.444	T	12617	4544.866
T	12568	9125.572	T	12578	9123.572	T	12588	11504.057	T	12598	3609.233	T	12618	3234.555	T	12618	4693.866
T	12569	9430.722	T	12579	9428.722	T	12589	11884.000	T	12599	3729.033	T	12619	3338.666	T	12619	4844.866
T	12570	9742.872	T	12580	9740.872	T	12590	12270.957	T	12600	3850.833	T	12620	3444.777	T	12620	4997.866
T	12571	10061.022	T	12581	10059.												

SOFT TUBE INFLATABLE RADIATOR

T	3089	31.277	T	3797	29.516	T	3791	37.296	T	3792	37.344	T	317	17.780	T	3101	14.701
T	3162	15.570	T	3150	14.333	T	3111	17.418	T	3155	16.797	T	3106	18.755	T	3107	19.709
T	3166	15.166	T	3155	14.806	T	3112	17.645	T	3156	16.845	T	3107	18.755	T	3108	19.709
T	3204	7.711	T	3205	7.423	T	3200	8.464	T	3201	7.409	T	3203	6.745	T	3203	8.343
T	3252	16.473	T	3255	15.264	T	3254	13.817	T	3257	12.776	T	3256	12.479	T	3257	11.047
T	3300	38.445	T	3301	31.307	T	3302	31.307	T	3303	26.171	T	3304	26.913	T	3305	25.003
T	3306	23.729	T	3307	23.997	T	3308	45.495	T	3309	42.233	T	3310	6.304	T	3311	33.268
T	3354	37.895	T	3355	22.277	T	3356	25.551	T	3357	18.863	T	3358	34.246	T	3359	31.274
T	3402	34.954	T	3403	22.184	T	3404	19.254	T	3405	16.634	T	3406	14.823	T	3407	11.845
T	3456	33.677	T	3457	27.697	T	3458	21.251	T	3459	18.567	T	3460	15.640	T	3461	13.157
T	3456	11.462	T	3457	8.672	T	3458	8.246	T	3459	11.273	T	3460	14.954	T	3461	13.184
T	3504	19.204	T	3505	16.634	T	3506	14.823	T	3507	11.845	T	3508	13.157	T	3509	22.233
T	3556	33.333	T	3557	33.660	T	3558	33.660	T	3559	25.551	T	3560	25.551	T	3561	21.863
T	3599	21.733	T	3599	19.761	T	3599	19.761	T	3599	19.761	T	3599	19.761	T	3599	19.761
T	4007	41.418	T	4007	39.912	T	4007	39.912	T	4007	39.912	T	4007	39.912	T	4007	39.912
T	4038	41.097	T	4038	39.661	T	4038	39.661	T	4038	39.661	T	4038	39.661	T	4038	39.661
T	4091	41.553	T	4091	39.156	T	4091	39.156	T	4091	39.156	T	4091	39.156	T	4091	39.156
T	4104	26.915	T	4104	25.335	T	4104	25.335	T	4104	25.335	T	4104	25.335	T	4104	25.335
T	4155	16.475	T	4155	14.247	T	4155	14.247	T	4155	14.247	T	4155	14.247	T	4155	14.247
T	4200	13.467	T	4200	11.811	T	4200	11.811	T	4200	11.811	T	4200	11.811	T	4200	11.811
T	4228	8.724	T	4228	7.574	T	4228	7.574	T	4228	7.574	T	4228	7.574	T	4228	7.574
T	4259	8.243	T	4259	7.972	T	4259	7.972	T	4259	7.972	T	4259	7.972	T	4259	7.972
T	4307	13.111	T	4307	13.337	T	4307	13.337	T	4307	13.337	T	4307	13.337	T	4307	13.337
T	4359	6.614	T	4359	6.591	T	4359	6.591	T	4359	6.591	T	4359	6.591	T	4359	6.591
T	4356	17.359	T	4356	15.877	T	4356	15.877	T	4356	15.877	T	4356	15.877	T	4356	15.877
T	4404	2.763	T	4404	2.339	T	4404	2.339	T	4404	2.339	T	4404	2.339	T	4404	2.339
T	4455	4.000	T	4455	3.937	T	4455	3.937	T	4455	3.937	T	4455	3.937	T	4455	3.937
T	4500	1.158	T	4500	1.452	T	4500	1.452	T	4500	1.452	T	4500	1.452	T	4500	1.452
T	4556	1.587	T	4556	1.777	T	4556	1.777	T	4556	1.777	T	4556	1.777	T	4556	1.777
T	4556	12.174	T	4556	11.346	T	4556	11.346	T	4556	11.346	T	4556	11.346	T	4556	11.346
T	5000	7.685	T	5000	7.487	T	5000	7.487	T	5000	7.487	T	5000	7.487	T	5000	7.487
T	5055	5.733	T	5055	5.698	T	5055	5.698	T	5055	5.698	T	5055	5.698	T	5055	5.698
T	5100	13.548	T	5100	12.733	T	5100	12.733	T	5100	12.733	T	5100	12.733	T	5100	12.733
T	5150	13.796	T	5150	12.777	T	5150	12.777	T	5150	12.777	T	5150	12.777	T	5150	12.777
T	5150	18.757	T	5150	17.711	T	5150	17.711	T	5150	17.711	T	5150	17.711	T	5150	17.711
T	5154	8.242	T	5154	7.977	T	5154	7.977	T	5154	7.977	T	5154	7.977	T	5154	7.977
T	5200	17.499	T	5200	16.469	T	5200	16.469	T	5200	16.469	T	5200	16.469	T	5200	16.469
T	5225	22.643	T	5225	21.166	T	5225	21.166	T	5225	21.166	T	5225	21.166	T	5225	21.166
T	5250	13.481	T	5250	12.748	T	5250	12.748	T	5250	12.748	T	5250	12.748	T	5250	12.748
T	5304	22.914	T	5304	21.704	T	5304	21.704	T	5304	21.704	T	5304	21.704	T	5304	21.704
T	5356	3.304	T	5356	3.269	T	5356	3.269	T	5356	3.269	T	5356	3.269	T	5356	3.269
T	5356	11.145	T	5356	10.145	T	5356	10.145	T	5356	10.145	T	5356	10.145	T	5356	10.145
W	4.3706	W	4.3544	W	4.3582	W	4.3584	W	4.3584	W	4.3584	W	4.3584	W	4.3584	W	4.3584
DP	5.3274	DP	5.3274	DP	5.3274	DP	5.3274	DP	5.3274	DP	5.3274	DP	5.3274	DP	5.3274	DP	5.3274

APPENDIX F

COMPUTER PROGRAM LISTING

HARD TUBE FULL SCALE RADIATOR

TEST POINT 1 CONDITIONS

BCD 3THERMAL LPCS
BCD 5HARD TUBE INFLATABLE RADIATOR

END

BCD 3NODE DATA

-10000,12,1,70,1. \$ENVIRONMENT NODE
-90,5,1,70,1. \$SURFACE NODES

-80,70,1,70,1. \$END NODES

-81,-20,1,70,1. \$END NODES

-1150,12,1,70,1. \$SYMMETRICAL NODES

-6100,12,1,70,1. \$SYMMETRICAL NODES

-2,2,1,70,1. \$FLUID NODE

-1,95,1,70,1. \$FLUID NODE

-70,70,1,70,1. \$FLUID NODE

-71,70,1,70,1. \$TUBE NODE

-17,6,10,70,1. \$FLUID NODE

-15,6,10,70,1. \$FLUID NODE

-100,12,1,70,1. \$FLUID NODE

-200,12,1,70,1. \$FLUID NODE

-300,12,1,70,1. \$FLUID NODE

-400,12,1,70,1. \$FLUID NODE

-500,12,1,70,1. \$FLUID NODE

-600,12,1,70,1. \$FLUID NODE

-5,2,1,70,0.0190 \$TUBE NODE

-4,95,1,70,0.019 \$TUBE NODE

-11,6,10,70,0.025 \$TUBE NODE

-16,6,10,70,0.025 \$TUBE NODE

-12,6,10,70,0.0544 \$STRUCTURE NODE

-17,6,10,70,0.0224 \$STRUCTURE NODE

-3000,12,1,70,1. \$TUBE NODE

-2000,12,1,70,1. \$TUBE NODE

-3000,12,1,70,1. \$TUBE NODE

-4000,12,1,70,1. \$TUBE NODE

-5000,12,1,70,1. \$TUBE NODE

-6000,12,1,70,1. \$TUBE NODE

-1100,12,1,70,1. \$FIN NODE

-1200,12,1,70,1. \$FIN NODE

-1300,12,1,70,1. \$FIN NODE

-1400,12,1,70,1. \$FIN NODE

-1500,12,1,70,1. \$FIN NODE

-2100,12,1,70,1. \$FIN NODE

-2200,12,1,70,1. \$FIN NODE

-2300,12,1,70,1. \$FIN NODE

-2400,12,1,70,1. \$FIN NODE

-2500,12,1,70,1. \$FIN NODE

-3100,12,1,70,1. \$FIN NODE

-3200,12,1,70,1. \$FIN NODE

-3300,12,1,70,1. \$FIN NODE

-3400,12,1,70,1. \$FIN NODE

-3600,12,1,70,1. \$FIN NODE

-4100,12,1,70,1. \$FIN NODE

-4200,12,1,70,1. \$FIN NODE

-4300,12,1,70,1. \$FIN NODE

-4400,12,1,70,1. \$FIN NODE

-4500,12,1,70,1. \$FIN NODE

T

SINDA/SINFLO PREPROCESSOR

DATE 10/19/75

PAGE

4

SIM 5100,12,1,70,,A3,K5 \$FIN NODE
 SIM 5200,12,1,70,,A3,K5 \$FIN NODE
 SIM 5300,12,1,70,,A3,K5 \$FIN NODE
 SIM 5400,12,1,70,,A3,K5 \$FIN NODE
 SIM 5500,12,1,70,,A3,K5 \$FIN NODE
 END

RELATIVE NODE NUMBERS

ACTUAL NODE NUMBERS

1	THRU	10	8	5	6	4	11	21	31	41	51	61
11	THRU	20	16	26	36	46	56	66	76	86	96	106
21	THRU	30	22	32	42	52	62	72	82	92	102	112
31	THRU	40	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120
41	THRU	50	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130
51	THRU	60	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140
61	THRU	70	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	150
71	THRU	80	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	150	160
81	THRU	90	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170
91	THRU	100	90	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180
101	THRU	110	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190
111	THRU	120	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200
121	THRU	130	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210
131	THRU	140	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220
141	THRU	150	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	230
151	THRU	160	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	230	240
161	THRU	170	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	230	240	250
171	THRU	180	170	180	190	200	210	220	230	240	250	260
181	THRU	190	180	190	200	210	220	230	240	250	260	270
191	THRU	200	190	200	210	220	230	240	250	260	270	280
201	THRU	210	200	210	220	230	240	250	260	270	280	290
211	THRU	220	210	220	230	240	250	260	270	280	290	300
221	THRU	230	220	230	240	250	260	270	280	290	300	310
231	THRU	240	230	240	250	260	270	280	290	300	310	320
241	THRU	250	240	250	260	270	280	290	300	310	320	330
251	THRU	260	250	260	270	280	290	300	310	320	330	340
261	THRU	270	260	270	280	290	300	310	320	330	340	350
271	THRU	280	270	280	290	300	310	320	330	340	350	360
281	THRU	290	280	290	300	310	320	330	340	350	360	370
291	THRU	300	290	300	310	320	330	340	350	360	370	380
301	THRU	310	300	310	320	330	340	350	360	370	380	390
311	THRU	320	310	320	330	340	350	360	370	380	390	400
321	THRU	330	320	330	340	350	360	370	380	390	400	410
331	THRU	340	330	340	350	360	370	380	390	400	410	420
341	THRU	350	340	350	360	370	380	390	400	410	420	430
351	THRU	360	350	360	370	380	390	400	410	420	430	440
361	THRU	370	360	370	380	390	400	410	420	430	440	450
371	THRU	380	370	380	390	400	410	420	430	440	450	460
381	THRU	390	380	390	400	410	420	430	440	450	460	470
391	THRU	400	390	400	410	420	430	440	450	460	470	480
401	THRU	410	400	410	420	430	440	450	460	470	480	490
411	THRU	420	410	420	430	440	450	460	470	480	490	500
421	THRU	430	420	430	440	450	460	470	480	490	500	510
431	THRU	440	430	440	450	460	470	480	490	500	510	520
441	THRU	450	440	450	460	470	480	490	500	510	520	530
451	THRU	460	450	460	470	480	490	500	510	520	530	540
461	THRU	470	460	470	480	490	500	510	520	530	540	550
471	THRU	480	470	480	490	500	510	520	530	540	550	560

T

SINDA/SINFLO PREPROCESSOR

DATE 130975

PAGE 5

481	THRU	490	308	309	310	311	400	401	472	473	404	405
491	THRU	500	478	479	478	479	478	477	570	571	502	503
501	THRU	510	504	505	506	507	578	509	570	571	604	605
511	THRU	520	602	603	604	605	678	607	608	609	610	611

NUMERICAL ANALYSIS... DIFFUSION = 400, ARITHMETIC = C, BOUNDARY = 12, TOTAL = 520

BRN CONDUCTOR DATA
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 CLN 11,6,10,16,10,17,10,307 \$COND STRUCTURE
 CLN 1,5,10,12,10,2,17,940 \$COND STRUCTURE
 CLN 17,5,10,17,10,27,10,235 \$COND STRUCTURE
 CLN 0,12,1,1150,1,1000,1,13.66 \$SYMMETRICAL G
 CLN 0,12,1,6100,1,6000,1,13.66 \$SYMMETRICAL C

CLN 1000,11,1,1000,1,1000,1,0000 \$AXIAL COND
 CLN 1100,11,1,1100,1,1100,1,0000 \$AXIAL COND
 CLN 1200,11,1,1200,1,1200,1,0000 \$AXIAL COND
 CLN 1300,11,1,1300,1,1300,1,0000 \$AXIAL COND
 CLN 1400,11,1,1400,1,1400,1,0000 \$AXIAL COND
 CLN 1500,11,1,1500,1,1500,1,0000 \$AXIAL COND
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 CLN 7300,11,1,7300,1,7300,1,0000 \$AXIAL COND

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SINDA/ INFLU PREPROCESSOR

DATE 10/29/75

PAGE

6

LEN	1450	12	1	1430	1	1500	1	2	564	\$RADIAL COND
LEN	150	12	1	2100	1	2200	1	2	564	\$RADIAL COND
LEN	250	12	1	2200	1	2300	1	2	564	\$RADIAL COND
LEN	350	12	1	2300	1	2400	1	2	564	\$RADIAL COND
LEN	450	12	1	2400	1	2500	1	2	564	\$RADIAL COND
LEN	1450	12	1	3100	1	3200	1	2	564	\$RADIAL COND
LEN	250	12	1	3200	1	3300	1	2	564	\$RADIAL COND
LEN	350	12	1	3300	1	3400	1	2	564	\$RADIAL COND
LEN	450	12	1	3400	1	3500	1	2	564	\$RADIAL COND
LEN	150	12	1	4100	1	4200	1	2	564	\$RADIAL COND
LEN	250	12	1	4200	1	4300	1	2	564	\$RADIAL COND
LEN	350	12	1	4300	1	4400	1	2	564	\$RADIAL COND
LEN	450	12	1	4400	1	4500	1	2	564	\$RADIAL COND
LEN	150	12	1	5100	1	5200	1	2	564	\$RADIAL COND
LEN	250	12	1	5200	1	5300	1	2	564	\$RADIAL COND
LEN	350	12	1	5300	1	5400	1	2	564	\$RADIAL COND
LEN	450	12	1	5400	1	5500	1	2	564	\$RADIAL COND
LEN	-11100	12	1	11100	1	11000	0	4	05E-10	\$RADIATION G
LEN	-11200	12	1	11200	1	11000	0	4	05E-10	\$RADIATION G
LEN	-11300	12	1	11300	1	11000	0	4	05E-10	\$RADIATION G
LEN	-11400	12	1	11400	1	11000	0	4	05E-10	\$RADIATION G
LEN	-11500	12	1	11500	1	11000	0	4	05E-10	\$RADIATION G
LEN	-12100	12	1	12100	1	12000	0	4	05E-10	\$RADIATION G
LEN	-12200	12	1	12200	1	12000	0	4	05E-10	\$RADIATION G
LEN	-12300	12	1	12300	1	12000	0	4	05E-10	\$RADIATION G
LEN	-12400	12	1	12400	1	12000	0	4	05E-10	\$RADIATION G
LEN	-12500	12	1	12500	1	12000	0	4	05E-10	\$RADIATION G
LEN	-13100	12	1	13100	1	13000	0	4	05E-10	\$RADIATION G
LEN	-13200	12	1	13200	1	13000	0	4	05E-10	\$RADIATION G
LEN	-13300	12	1	13300	1	13000	0	4	05E-10	\$RADIATION G
LEN	-13400	12	1	13400	1	13000	0	4	05E-10	\$RADIATION G
LEN	-13500	12	1	13500	1	13000	0	4	05E-10	\$RADIATION G
LEN	-14100	12	1	14100	1	14000	0	4	05E-10	\$RADIATION G
LEN	-14200	12	1	14200	1	14000	0	4	05E-10	\$RADIATION G
LEN	-14300	12	1	14300	1	14000	0	4	05E-10	\$RADIATION G
LEN	-14400	12	1	14400	1	14000	0	4	05E-10	\$RADIATION G
LEN	-14500	12	1	14500	1	14000	0	4	05E-10	\$RADIATION G
LEN	-15100	12	1	15100	1	15000	0	4	05E-10	\$RADIATION G
LEN	-15200	12	1	15200	1	15000	0	4	05E-10	\$RADIATION G
LEN	-15300	12	1	15300	1	15000	0	4	05E-10	\$RADIATION G
LEN	-15400	12	1	15400	1	15000	0	4	05E-10	\$RADIATION G
LEN	-15500	12	1	15500	1	15000	0	4	05E-10	\$RADIATION G

RELATIVE CONDUCTOR NUMBERS

ACTUAL CONDUCTOR NUMBERS

1	THRU	10	11	21	31	41	51	61	16	26	36	46
21	THRU	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130
31	THRU	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140
41	THRU	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	150
51	THRU	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	150	160
61	THRU	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170
71	THRU	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180
81	THRU	90	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190
91	THRU	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200
101	THRU	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210

F-4

REPRODUCIBILITY OF THE ORIGINAL PAGE IS POOR

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SINDA/SINFLO PREPROCESSOR				DATE 11J975										PAGE	7
111	THRU	120	1519	1510	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007			
121	THRU	130	2118	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117			
131	THRU	140	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216			
141	THRU	150	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315			
151	THRU	160	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414			
161	THRU	170	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513			
171	THRU	180	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612			
181	THRU	190	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711			
191	THRU	200	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810			
201	THRU	210	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909			
211	THRU	220	3000	3001	3002	3003	3004	3005	3006	3007	3008	3009			
221	THRU	230	3100	3101	3102	3103	3104	3105	3106	3107	3108	3109			
231	THRU	240	3200	3201	3202	3203	3204	3205	3206	3207	3208	3209			
241	THRU	250	3300	3301	3302	3303	3304	3305	3306	3307	3308	3309			
251	THRU	260	3400	3401	3402	3403	3404	3405	3406	3407	3408	3409			
261	THRU	270	3500	3501	3502	3503	3504	3505	3506	3507	3508	3509			
271	THRU	280	3600	3601	3602	3603	3604	3605	3606	3607	3608	3609			
281	THRU	290	3700	3701	3702	3703	3704	3705	3706	3707	3708	3709			
291	THRU	300	3800	3801	3802	3803	3804	3805	3806	3807	3808	3809			
301	THRU	310	3900	3901	3902	3903	3904	3905	3906	3907	3908	3909			
311	THRU	320	4000	4001	4002	4003	4004	4005	4006	4007	4008	4009			
321	THRU	330	4100	4101	4102	4103	4104	4105	4106	4107	4108	4109			
331	THRU	340	4200	4201	4202	4203	4204	4205	4206	4207	4208	4209			
341	THRU	350	4300	4301	4302	4303	4304	4305	4306	4307	4308	4309			
351	THRU	360	4400	4401	4402	4403	4404	4405	4406	4407	4408	4409			
361	THRU	370	4500	4501	4502	4503	4504	4505	4506	4507	4508	4509			
371	THRU	380	4600	4601	4602	4603	4604	4605	4606	4607	4608	4609			
381	THRU	390	4700	4701	4702	4703	4704	4705	4706	4707	4708	4709			
391	THRU	400	4800	4801	4802	4803	4804	4805	4806	4807	4808	4809			
401	THRU	410	4900	4901	4902	4903	4904	4905	4906	4907	4908	4909			
411	THRU	420	5000	5001	5002	5003	5004	5005	5006	5007	5008	5009			
421	THRU	430	5100	5101	5102	5103	5104	5105	5106	5107	5108	5109			
431	THRU	440	5200	5201	5202	5203	5204	5205	5206	5207	5208	5209			
441	THRU	450	5300	5301	5302	5303	5304	5305	5306	5307	5308	5309			
451	THRU	460	5400	5401	5402	5403	5404	5405	5406	5407	5408	5409			
461	THRU	470	5500	5501	5502	5503	5504	5505	5506	5507	5508	5509			
471	THRU	480	5600	5601	5602	5603	5604	5605	5606	5607	5608	5609			
481	THRU	490	5700	5701	5702	5703	5704	5705	5706	5707	5708	5709			
491	THRU	500	5800	5801	5802	5803	5804	5805	5806	5807	5808	5809			
501	THRU	510	5900	5901	5902	5903	5904	5905	5906	5907	5908	5909			
511	THRU	520	6000	6001	6002	6003	6004	6005	6006	6007	6008	6009			
521	THRU	530	6100	6101	6102	6103	6104	6105	6106	6107	6108	6109			
531	THRU	540	6200	6201	6202	6203	6204	6205	6206	6207	6208	6209			
541	THRU	550	6300	6301	6302	6303	6304	6305	6306	6307	6308	6309			
551	THRU	560	6400	6401	6402	6403	6404	6405	6406	6407	6408	6409			
561	THRU	570	6500	6501	6502	6503	6504	6505	6506	6507	6508	6509			
571	THRU	580	6600	6601	6602	6603	6604	6605	6606	6607	6608	6609			
581	THRU	590	6700	6701	6702	6703	6704	6705	6706	6707	6708	6709			
591	THRU	600	6800	6801	6802	6803	6804	6805	6806	6807	6808	6809			
601	THRU	610	6900	6901	6902	6903	6904	6905	6906	6907	6908	6909			
611	THRU	620	7000	7001	7002	7003	7004	7005	7006	7007	7008	7009			
621	THRU	630	7100	7101	7102	7103	7104	7105	7106	7107	7108	7109			
631	THRU	640	7200	7201	7202	7203	7204	7205	7206	7207	7208	7209			
641	THRU	650	7300	7301	7302	7303	7304	7305	7306	7307	7308	7309			
651	THRU	660	7400	7401	7402	7403	7404	7405	7406	7407	7408	7409			
661	THRU	670	7500	7501	7502	7503	7504	7505	7506	7507	7508	7509			
671	THRU	680	7600	7601	7602	7603	7604	7605	7606	7607	7608	7609			

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SINDA/SINFLO REPROCESSOR

DATE 100975

PAGE 10

15 *T803.21 END

16 *T1100 .51 12 00 .5131 .5131 *T2300 .5131 *T1400 .5131 *T1500 .5131

*T2100 .5131 .5131 *T2300 .5131 *T2400 .5131 *T2500 .5131

*T3100 .5131 .5131 *T3300 .5131 *T3400 .5131 *T3500 .5131

*T4100 .5131 .5131 *T4300 .5131 *T4400 .5131 *T4500 .5131

*T5100 .5131 .5131 *T5300 .5131 *T5400 .5131 *T5500 .5131

*T6100 .5131 .5131 *T6300 .5131 *T6400 .5131 *T6500 .5131

*T7100 .5131 .5131 *T7300 .5131 *T7400 .5131 *T7500 .5131

*T8100 .5131 .5131 *T8300 .5131 *T8400 .5131 *T8500 .5131

*T9100 .5131 .5131 *T9300 .5131 *T9400 .5131 *T9500 .5131

*T10100 .5131 .5131 *T10300 .5131 *T10400 .5131 *T10500 .5131

*T11100 .5131 .5131 *T11300 .5131 *T11400 .5131 *T11500 .5131

*T12100 .5131 .5131 *T12300 .5131 *T12400 .5131 *T12500 .5131

*T13100 .5131 .5131 *T13300 .5131 *T13400 .5131 *T13500 .5131

*T14100 .5131 .5131 *T14300 .5131 *T14400 .5131 *T14500 .5131

*T15100 .5131 .5131 *T15300 .5131 *T15400 .5131 *T15500 .5131

*T16100 .5131 .5131 *T16300 .5131 *T16400 .5131 *T16500 .5131

*T17100 .5131 .5131 *T17300 .5131 *T17400 .5131 *T17500 .5131

*T18100 .5131 .5131 *T18300 .5131 *T18400 .5131 *T18500 .5131

*T19100 .5131 .5131 *T19300 .5131 *T19400 .5131 *T19500 .5131

*T20100 .5131 .5131 *T20300 .5131 *T20400 .5131 *T20500 .5131

*T21100 .5131 .5131 *T21300 .5131 *T21400 .5131 *T21500 .5131

*T22100 .5131 .5131 *T22300 .5131 *T22400 .5131 *T22500 .5131

*T23100 .5131 .5131 *T23300 .5131 *T23400 .5131 *T23500 .5131

*T24100 .5131 .5131 *T24300 .5131 *T24400 .5131 *T24500 .5131

*T25100 .5131 .5131 *T25300 .5131 *T25400 .5131 *T25500 .5131

*T26100 .5131 .5131 *T26300 .5131 *T26400 .5131 *T26500 .5131

*T27100 .5131 .5131 *T27300 .5131 *T27400 .5131 *T27500 .5131

*T28100 .5131 .5131 *T28300 .5131 *T28400 .5131 *T28500 .5131

*T29100 .5131 .5131 *T29300 .5131 *T29400 .5131 *T29500 .5131

*T30100 .5131 .5131 *T30300 .5131 *T30400 .5131 *T30500 .5131

*T31100 .5131 .5131 *T31300 .5131 *T31400 .5131 *T31500 .5131

*T32100 .5131 .5131 *T32300 .5131 *T32400 .5131 *T32500 .5131

*T33100 .5131 .5131 *T33300 .5131 *T33400 .5131 *T33500 .5131

*T34100 .5131 .5131 *T34300 .5131 *T34400 .5131 *T34500 .5131

*T35100 .5131 .5131 *T35300 .5131 *T35400 .5131 *T35500 .5131

*T36100 .5131 .5131 *T36300 .5131 *T36400 .5131 *T36500 .5131

*T37100 .5131 .5131 *T37300 .5131 *T37400 .5131 *T37500 .5131

*T38100 .5131 .5131 *T38300 .5131 *T38400 .5131 *T38500 .5131

*T39100 .5131 .5131 *T39300 .5131 *T39400 .5131 *T39500 .5131

*T40100 .5131 .5131 *T40300 .5131 *T40400 .5131 *T40500 .5131

*T41100 .5131 .5131 *T41300 .5131 *T41400 .5131 *T41500 .5131

*T42100 .5131 .5131 *T42300 .5131 *T42400 .5131 *T42500 .5131

*T43100 .5131 .5131 *T43300 .5131 *T43400 .5131 *T43500 .5131

*T44100 .5131 .5131 *T44300 .5131 *T44400 .5131 *T44500 .5131

*T45100 .5131 .5131 *T45300 .5131 *T45400 .5131 *T45500 .5131

*T46100 .5131 .5131 *T46300 .5131 *T46400 .5131 *T46500 .5131

*T47100 .5131 .5131 *T47300 .5131 *T47400 .5131 *T47500 .5131

*T48100 .5131 .5131 *T48300 .5131 *T48400 .5131 *T48500 .5131

*T49100 .5131 .5131 *T49300 .5131 *T49400 .5131 *T49500 .5131

END

END

1482T CONVERSION INTERFACED BY Systems Research, Inc. Rev. 5

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SINDA/SINFLO PREPROCESSOR

DATE 100975

PAGE 12

BCD 3 VARIABLES 2

FLOSOL

TIMCHK(K1,0)

END

BCD 3 OUTPUT CALLS

TPRINT

WPRINT(1,1,1,0)

TIMCHK(K1,1)

END

@ADD,P EC02-V55008*SINFLO.PROC

HARD TUBE INFLATABLE RADIATOR

IR CROSS RADIATION DATA

SURFACE DATA

NUMBER OF SURFACES

SURFACE NUMBER SURFACE AREA NUMBER OF NODES

90	3.24760	1
91	51.31000	100
92	51.31000	100
93	51.31000	100
94	3.26700	1

SURFACE EMISSIVITY DATA

.20000-01 .68000+00 .68000+00 .68000+00 .10000+01

SURFACE REFLECTIVITY DATA

.98000+00 .32000+00 .32000+00 .32000+00 .00000

SURFACE CONNECTION DATA

FROM SURFACE TO SURFACE VIEW FACTOR

90	91	.98450+00
90	92	.12000-01
90	93	.20000-02
90	94	.20000-02
91	92	.61800-01
91	93	.00000
91	94	.00000
92	93	.61800-01
92	94	.62000-01
93	94	.62000-01

NODE DATA

SURFACE	NODE	AREA	NODE	AREA	NODE	AREA	NODE	AREA
90	80	3.21600	1200	.51310	1300	.51310	1400	.51310
91	1100	.51310						

F-11

REPRODUCIBILITY OF THE ORIGINAL PAGE IS POOR

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1500	.51310	2100	.51313	2200	.51310	2570	.51311
2400	.51310	2500	.51313	3500	.51310	3200	.51311
3300	.51310	3400	.51313	4500	.51310	4100	.51311
4300	.51310	4300	.51313	5300	.51310	5400	.51311
5100	.51310	5200	.51313	6300	.51310	6400	.51311
5500	.51310	6100	.51313	7300	.51310	7300	.51311
1400	.51310	1500	.51313	8300	.51310	8300	.51311
2200	.51310	2400	.51313	9300	.51310	9300	.51311
3200	.51310	3300	.51313	10300	.51310	10300	.51311
4100	.51310	4200	.51313	11300	.51310	11300	.51311
4500	.51310	5100	.51313	12300	.51310	12300	.51311
5400	.51310	5500	.51313	13300	.51310	13300	.51311
1302	.51310	1402	.51310	14300	.51310	2102	.51311

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HARD TUBE INFLATABLE RADIATOR

2202	5110	2302	5131	2402	5110	2502	5131
3102	5110	3202	5131	4102	5110	4202	5131
5502	5110	5602	5110	4502	5110	4602	5110
5802	5110	5902	5110	5402	5110	5502	5110
6002	5110	6102	5110	1302	5110	1402	5110
1003	5110	1103	5110	2203	5110	2303	5110
2503	5110	2603	5110	3103	5110	3203	5110
3303	5110	3403	5110	3503	5110	3603	5110
4303	5110	4403	5110	4403	5110	4503	5110
5503	5110	5603	5110	5303	5110	5403	5110
1104	5110	1204	5110	1104	5110	1204	5110
2104	5110	2204	5110	2104	5110	2204	5110
2504	5110	2604	5110	2504	5110	2604	5110
3404	5110	3504	5110	3404	5110	3504	5110
4304	5110	4404	5110	4304	5110	4404	5110
5204	5110	5304	5110	5204	5110	5304	5110
1105	5110	1205	5110	1105	5110	1205	5110
2405	5110	2505	5110	2405	5110	2505	5110
3305	5110	3405	5110	3305	5110	3405	5110
4205	5110	4305	5110	4205	5110	4305	5110
5105	5110	5205	5110	5105	5110	5205	5110
1306	5110	1406	5110	1306	5110	1406	5110
2306	5110	2406	5110	2306	5110	2406	5110
3206	5110	3306	5110	3206	5110	3306	5110
4106	5110	4206	5110	4106	5110	4206	5110
5006	5110	5106	5110	5006	5110	5106	5110
1107	5110	1207	5110	1107	5110	1207	5110
2107	5110	2207	5110	2107	5110	2207	5110
3107	5110	3207	5110	3107	5110	3207	5110
4107	5110	4207	5110	4107	5110	4207	5110
5107	5110	5207	5110	5107	5110	5207	5110
1108	5110	1208	5110	1108	5110	1208	5110
2108	5110	2208	5110	2108	5110	2208	5110
3108	5110	3208	5110	3108	5110	3208	5110
4108	5110	4208	5110	4108	5110	4208	5110
5108	5110	5208	5110	5108	5110	5208	5110
1109	5110	1209	5110	1109	5110	1209	5110
2109	5110	2209	5110	2109	5110	2209	5110
3109	5110	3209	5110	3109	5110	3209	5110
4109	5110	4209	5110	4109	5110	4209	5110

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HARD TUBE INFLATABLE RADIATOR

4509	.51310	5109	.51310	5200	.51310	5309	.51310
5409	.51310	5509	.51310	1110	.51310	1210	.51310
1310	.51310	1410	.51310	1510	.51310	1610	.51310
2210	.51310	2310	.51310	2410	.51310	2510	.51310
3110	.51310	3210	.51310	3310	.51310	3410	.51310
3510	.51310	4110	.51310	4210	.51310	4310	.51310
4410	.51310	4510	.51310	5110	.51310	5210	.51310
5310	.51310	5410	.51310	5510	.51310	1111	.51310
1211	.51310	1311	.51310	1411	.51310	1511	.51310
2111	.51310	2211	.51310	2311	.51310	2411	.51310
2511	.51310	3111	.51310	3211	.51310	3311	.51310
3411	.51310	3511	.51310	4111	.51310	4211	.51310
4311	.51310	4411	.51310	4511	.51310	5111	.51310
5211	.51310	5311	.51310	5411	.51310	5511	.51310

94

81

3.21000

CONNECTION DATA

FROM SURFACE TO SURFACE SCRIPT FA

90	91	.43776-01
90	92	.13903-02
90	93	.11606-03
90	94	.13448-03
91	92	.14940+01
91	93	.32088+01
91	94	.55775-02
92	93	.14485+01
92	94	.59857-01
93	94	.21644+01

REPRODUCIBILITY OF THE ORIGINAL PAGE IS POOR

HARD TUBE INFLATABLE RADIATOR

T 5503=	31.576	T 5504=	31.740	T 5505=	31.915	T 5506=	32.116	T 5507=	32.343	T 5508=	32.438
T 5509=	32.727	T 5510=	33.140	T 5511=	33.381	T 6000=	33.740	T 6001=	34.033	T 6002=	34.290
T 6003=	34.603	T 6004=	34.940	T 6005=	35.297	T 6006=	35.675	T 6007=	36.074	T 6008=	36.485
T 6009=	36.939	T 6010=	37.413	T 6011=	37.914	T 6100=	31.332	T 6101=	31.380	T 6102=	31.461
T 6103=	31.574	T 6104=	31.737	T 6105=	31.912	T 6106=	32.112	T 6107=	32.339	T 6108=	32.435
T 6109=	32.723	T 6110=	33.134	T 6111=	33.368	T 1000=	31.000				
W 1=	110.59	W 2=	110.55	W 3=	109.97	W 4=	110.48	W 5=	109.90		
W 6=	991.49	W 7=	549.29	W 8=	440.00						
DP 1=	4055.2	DP 2=	4055.2	DP 3=	4055.2	DP 4=	4055.2	DP 5=	4055.2		
ADP 6=	63.136	ADP 7=	31.555	ADP 8=	1.2072						
P 1=	4118.4	P 2=	4118.3	P 3=	63.136	P 4=	10000	P 5=	64.343		

COMPUTER TIME = 1.763 MINUTES

*****	50000 DTIMEU= 2	SDCC= 03	OSGMIN(1100)=	9	86330-05	TEMPCC(80)=	2.28424-C2	RELXCC(66)=	6.66428-03
TIME= 1=	95.800	T 11=	94.386	T 12=	94.636	T 13=	94.999	T 14=	95.370
T 10=	94.926	T 21=	94.224	T 22=	94.598	T 23=	94.987	T 24=	95.348
T 20=	94.907	T 31=	94.517	T 32=	94.892	T 33=	95.264	T 34=	95.619
T 30=	92.856	T 41=	93.198	T 42=	93.587	T 43=	93.987	T 44=	94.348
T 40=	94.856	T 51=	93.595	T 52=	93.987	T 53=	94.348	T 54=	94.723
T 50=	94.808	T 61=	94.416	T 62=	94.800	T 63=	95.190	T 64=	95.551
T 60=	33.750	T 71=	70.000	T 72=	80.000	T 73=	90.000	T 74=	95.374
T 70=	38.733	T 81=	70.000	T 82=	80.000	T 83=	90.000	T 84=	95.374
T 80=	36.949	T 91=	22.444	T 92=	19.897	T 93=	10.777	T 94=	5.419
T 90=	74.855	T 101=	69.245	T 102=	64.612	T 103=	60.145	T 104=	55.839
T 100=	47.435	T 110=	43.452	T 111=	39.597	T 112=	35.967	T 113=	32.561
T 203=	73.923	T 204=	69.795	T 205=	64.447	T 206=	59.967	T 207=	55.651
T 209=	47.233	T 210=	43.245	T 211=	39.373	T 212=	35.700	T 213=	32.233
T 303=	71.683	T 304=	67.003	T 305=	62.491	T 306=	58.139	T 307=	53.940
T 309=	45.734	T 310=	41.341	T 311=	37.114	T 312=	33.048	T 313=	29.148
T 403=	73.748	T 404=	68.888	T 405=	64.210	T 406=	59.702	T 407=	55.361
T 409=	46.909	T 410=	42.912	T 411=	39.025	T 412=	35.350	T 413=	31.870
T 503=	71.978	T 504=	66.941	T 505=	62.162	T 506=	57.628	T 507=	53.323
T 509=	45.126	T 510=	41.337	T 511=	37.643	T 512=	34.144	T 513=	30.839
T 603=	34.816	T 604=	31.164	T 605=	27.747	T 606=	24.569	T 607=	21.631
T 609=	37.196	T 610=	33.776	T 611=	30.599	T 612=	27.667	T 613=	24.971
T 1003=	64.902	T 1004=	59.990	T 1005=	55.294	T 1006=	50.802	T 1007=	46.514
T 1009=	37.506	T 1010=	33.145	T 1011=	29.092	T 1012=	25.344	T 1013=	21.899
T 1103=	59.885	T 1104=	55.139	T 1105=	50.620	T 1106=	46.254	T 1107=	42.041
T 1109=	33.144	T 1110=	29.127	T 1111=	25.211	T 1112=	21.497	T 1113=	17.977
T 1153=	59.892	T 1154=	55.145	T 1155=	50.626	T 1156=	46.261	T 1157=	42.041
T 1159=	33.151	T 1160=	29.133	T 1161=	25.217	T 1162=	21.503	T 1163=	17.983
T 1203=	44.739	T 1204=	40.511	T 1205=	36.511	T 1206=	32.716	T 1207=	29.116
T 1209=	27.520	T 1210=	16.925	T 1211=	14.410	T 1212=	12.074	T 1213=	9.809

HARD TUBE INFLATABLE RADIATOR

T	13C3=	39.805	T	1304=	35.751	T	1305=	31.949	T	1306=	28.184	T	1307=	24.521	T	1308=	19.943
T	1309=	16.386	T	1310=	12.926	T	1311=	9.571	T	1400=	28.027	T	1401=	24.423	T	1402=	19.969
T	1403=	44.658	T	1404=	40.427	T	1405=	36.418	T	1406=	32.534	T	1407=	28.718	T	1408=	24.111
T	1409=	20.410	T	1410=	16.813	T	1411=	13.294	T	1500=	46.860	T	1501=	41.753	T	1502=	37.061
T	1503=	59.714	T	1504=	54.955	T	1505=	50.424	T	1506=	46.047	T	1507=	41.101	T	1508=	37.061
T	1509=	32.915	T	1510=	28.894	T	1511=	25.111	T	2000=	60.472	T	2001=	55.023	T	2002=	49.773
T	2003=	66.711	T	2004=	59.785	T	2005=	53.075	T	2006=	46.528	T	2007=	40.107	T	2008=	34.108
T	2009=	37.051	T	2010=	32.886	T	2011=	28.821	T	2100=	74.769	T	2101=	69.559	T	2102=	64.597
T	2103=	59.635	T	2104=	54.880	T	2105=	50.353	T	2106=	45.978	T	2107=	41.663	T	2108=	37.555
T	2109=	32.855	T	2110=	28.946	T	2111=	25.111	T	2200=	67.439	T	2201=	62.291	T	2202=	57.333
T	2203=	44.853	T	2204=	39.946	T	2205=	35.958	T	2206=	32.088	T	2207=	28.291	T	2208=	23.700
T	2209=	16.015	T	2210=	12.111	T	2211=	8.116	T	2300=	77.325	T	2301=	72.155	T	2302=	67.152
T	2303=	44.853	T	2304=	39.946	T	2305=	35.958	T	2306=	32.088	T	2307=	28.291	T	2308=	23.700
T	2309=	16.015	T	2310=	12.111	T	2311=	8.116	T	2400=	66.287	T	2401=	61.117	T	2402=	56.152
T	2403=	44.853	T	2404=	39.946	T	2405=	35.958	T	2406=	32.088	T	2407=	28.291	T	2408=	23.700
T	2409=	16.015	T	2410=	12.111	T	2411=	8.116	T	2500=	72.289	T	2501=	67.119	T	2502=	62.152
T	2503=	59.635	T	2504=	54.880	T	2505=	50.353	T	2506=	45.978	T	2507=	41.663	T	2508=	37.555
T	2509=	32.915	T	2510=	28.894	T	2511=	25.111	T	3000=	77.759	T	3001=	72.589	T	3002=	67.439
T	3003=	44.853	T	3004=	39.946	T	3005=	35.958	T	3006=	32.088	T	3007=	28.291	T	3008=	23.700
T	3009=	16.015	T	3010=	12.111	T	3011=	8.116	T	3100=	48.677	T	3101=	44.507	T	3102=	40.337
T	3103=	66.714	T	3104=	62.427	T	3105=	58.354	T	3106=	54.498	T	3107=	50.759	T	3108=	47.134
T	3109=	32.915	T	3110=	28.894	T	3111=	25.111	T	3200=	72.351	T	3201=	67.181	T	3202=	62.114
T	3203=	44.853	T	3204=	39.946	T	3205=	35.958	T	3206=	32.088	T	3207=	28.291	T	3208=	23.700
T	3209=	16.015	T	3210=	12.111	T	3211=	8.116	T	3300=	66.259	T	3301=	61.089	T	3302=	56.022
T	3303=	44.853	T	3304=	39.946	T	3305=	35.958	T	3306=	32.088	T	3307=	28.291	T	3308=	23.700
T	3309=	16.015	T	3310=	12.111	T	3311=	8.116	T	3400=	77.175	T	3401=	72.005	T	3402=	66.835
T	3403=	44.853	T	3404=	39.946	T	3405=	35.958	T	3406=	32.088	T	3407=	28.291	T	3408=	23.700
T	3409=	16.015	T	3410=	12.111	T	3411=	8.116	T	3500=	71.854	T	3501=	66.684	T	3502=	61.514
T	3503=	44.853	T	3504=	39.946	T	3505=	35.958	T	3506=	32.088	T	3507=	28.291	T	3508=	23.700
T	3509=	16.015	T	3510=	12.111	T	3511=	8.116	T	4000=	45.638	T	4001=	41.468	T	4002=	37.298
T	4003=	66.714	T	4004=	62.427	T	4005=	58.354	T	4006=	54.498	T	4007=	50.759	T	4008=	47.134
T	4009=	32.915	T	4010=	28.894	T	4011=	25.111	T	4100=	74.744	T	4101=	69.574	T	4102=	64.404
T	4103=	59.635	T	4104=	54.880	T	4105=	50.353	T	4106=	45.978	T	4107=	41.663	T	4108=	37.555
T	4109=	32.915	T	4110=	28.894	T	4111=	25.111	T	4200=	60.339	T	4201=	55.169	T	4202=	50.000
T	4203=	44.853	T	4204=	39.946	T	4205=	35.958	T	4206=	32.088	T	4207=	28.291	T	4208=	23.700
T	4209=	16.015	T	4210=	12.111	T	4211=	8.116	T	4300=	74.743	T	4301=	69.573	T	4302=	64.403
T	4303=	59.635	T	4304=	54.880	T	4305=	50.353	T	4306=	45.978	T	4307=	41.663	T	4308=	37.555
T	4309=	32.915	T	4310=	28.894	T	4311=	25.111	T	4400=	66.785	T	4401=	61.615	T	4402=	56.445
T	4403=	44.853	T	4404=	39.946	T	4405=	35.958	T	4406=	32.088	T	4407=	28.291	T	4408=	23.700
T	4409=	16.015	T	4410=	12.111	T	4411=	8.116	T	4500=	73.117	T	4501=	67.947	T	4502=	62.777
T	4503=	59.635	T	4504=	54.880	T	4505=	50.353	T	4506=	45.978	T	4507=	41.663	T	4508=	37.555
T	4509=	32.915	T	4510=	28.894	T	4511=	25.111	T	5000=	43.385	T	5001=	38.215	T	5002=	33.045
T	5003=	66.714	T	5004=	62.427	T	5005=	58.354	T	5006=	54.498	T	5007=	50.759	T	5008=	47.134
T	5009=	32.915	T	5010=	28.894	T	5011=	25.111	T	5100=	78.651	T	5101=	73.481	T	5102=	68.311
T	5103=	44.853	T	5104=	39.946	T	5105=	35.958	T	5106=	32.088	T	5107=	28.291	T	5108=	23.700
T	5109=	16.015	T	5110=	12.111	T	5111=	8.116	T	5200=	47.785	T	5201=	42.615	T	5202=	37.445

HARD TUBE INFLATABLE RADIATOR

T	52L3=	36.375	T	5204=	33.270	T	52L5=	31.306	T	52C6=	27.477	T	5207=	24.776	T	5208=	21.414
T	5209=	18.915	T	5210=	16.543	T	5211=	14.242	T	5300=	32.668	T	5301=	30.363	T	5302=	28.197
T	5303=	26.141	T	5304=	24.313	T	5305=	22.503	T	5306=	20.794	T	5307=	19.171	T	5308=	16.809
T	5309=	15.329	T	5310=	13.936	T	5311=	12.593	T	5400=	27.613	T	5401=	26.529	T	5402=	25.524
T	5403=	24.593	T	5404=	23.820	T	5405=	23.038	T	5406=	22.312	T	5407=	21.639	T	5408=	20.396
T	5409=	19.820	T	5410=	19.298	T	5411=	18.814	T	5500=	31.363	T	5501=	31.415	T	5502=	31.500
T	5503=	31.616	T	5504=	31.781	T	5505=	31.955	T	5506=	32.153	T	5507=	32.375	T	5508=	32.465
T	5509=	32.747	T	5510=	32.956	T	5511=	33.197	T	6000=	33.774	T	6001=	34.041	T	6002=	34.332
T	6003=	34.646	T	6004=	34.984	T	6005=	35.340	T	6006=	35.715	T	6007=	36.108	T	6008=	36.512
T	6009=	36.950	T	6010=	37.431	T	6011=	37.932	T	6100=	31.363	T	6101=	31.413	T	6102=	31.498
T	6103=	31.615	T	6104=	31.780	T	6105=	31.955	T	6106=	32.155	T	6107=	32.378	T	6108=	32.467
T	6109=	32.748	T	6110=	33.052	T	6111=	33.384	T	10000=	-310.00						
W	1=	110.50	W	2=	110.46	W	3=	109.87	W	4=	110.39	W	5=	109.80			
W	6=	991.03	W	7=	549.66	W	8=	440.00									
DP	1=	4050.9	DP	2=	4050.9	DP	3=	4050.9	DP	4=	4050.9	DP	5=	4050.9			
DP	6=	63.080	DP	7=	63.080-01	DP	8=	1.2072									
P	1=	4114.0	P	2=	4114.0	P	3=	63.080	P	4=	.00000	P	5=	64.287			

COMPUTER TIME = 1.364 MINUTES

END OF DATA
* *DIVIDE CHECK HAS OCCURRED* *

8PHD,E

8BRKPT PRINTS

APPENDIX G

COMPUTER PROGRAM LISTING

SOFT TUBE FULL SCALE RADIATOR

TEST POINT 1 CONDITIONS

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BCD 3THERMAL LPCS
BCD $SOFT TUBE, INFLATABLE RADIATOR
END
BCD 3NODE-DATA
GEN -51,13,1,70,,.1. $SURFACE NODES
GEN 1000,8,1,70,,.002917 $TUBE NODE
GEN 2000,8,1,70,,.002917 $TUBE NODE
GEN 3000,8,1,70,,.002917 $TUBE NODE
GEN 4000,8,1,70,,.002917 $TUBE NODE
GEN 5000,8,1,70,,.002917 $TUBE NODE
GEN 1083,8,1,70,,.002917 $TUBE NODE
GEN 2083,8,1,70,,.002917 $TUBE NODE
GEN 3083,8,1,70,,.002917 $TUBE NODE
GEN 4083,8,1,70,,.002917 $TUBE NODE
GEN 5083,8,1,70,,.002917 $TUBE NODE
GEN 999,5,1000,70,,.002917 $MANIFOLD TUBE
GEN 1091,5,1000,70,,.002917 $MANIFOLD TUBE
GEN -12,1,95,,.1. $FLUID NODE
GEN -99,5,100,70,,.1. $FLUID NODE
GEN -191,5,100,70,,.1. $FLUID NODE
GEN -100,8,1,70,,.1. $FLUID NODE
GEN -200,8,1,70,,.1. $FLUID NODE
GEN -300,8,1,70,,.1. $FLUID NODE
GEN -400,8,1,70,,.1. $FLUID NODE
GEN -500,8,1,70,,.1. $FLUID NODE
GEN -183,8,1,70,,.1. $FLUID NODE
GEN -283,8,1,70,,.1. $FLUID NODE
GEN -383,8,1,70,,.1. $FLUID NODE
GEN -483,8,1,70,,.1. $FLUID NODE
GEN -583,8,1,70,,.1. $FLUID NODE
GEN 3,2,1,70,,.002917 $MANIFOLD NODE
GEN 1650,8,1,70,,.006 $FIN NODE
GEN 1700,8,1,70,,.006 $FIN NODE
GEN 1750,8,1,70,,.006 $FIN NODE
GEN 1800,8,1,70,,.006 $FIN NODE
GEN 1850,8,1,70,,.000488 $FIN NODE
GEN 1900,8,1,70,,.000488 $FIN NODE
GEN 1950,8,1,70,,.000488 $FIN NODE
GEN 2700,8,1,70,,.000488 $FIN NODE
GEN 2750,8,1,70,,.000488 $FIN NODE
GEN 2800,8,1,70,,.000488 $FIN NODE
GEN 2850,8,1,70,,.000488 $FIN NODE
GEN 2900,8,1,70,,.000488 $FIN NODE
GEN 2950,8,1,70,,.000488 $FIN NODE
GEN 1100,8,1,70,,.000488 $FIN NODE
GEN 1150,8,1,70,,.000488 $FIN NODE
GEN 1200,8,1,70,,.000488 $FIN NODE
GEN 1250,8,1,70,,.000488 $FIN NODE
GEN 1300,8,1,70,,.000488 $FIN NODE
GEN 1350,8,1,70,,.000488 $FIN NODE
GEN 1400,8,1,70,,.000488 $FIN NODE
GEN 1450,8,1,70,,.000488 $FIN NODE
GEN 1500,8,1,70,,.000488 $FIN NODE
GEN 1550,8,1,70,,.000488 $FIN NODE

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SINDA/SINFLO PREPROCESSOR

DATE 120475

PAGE 4

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GEN 2100,8,1,70,.,000488 $FIN NODE
GEN 2150,8,1,70,.,000488 $FIN NODE
GEN 2200,8,1,70,.,000488 $FIN NODE
GEN 2250,8,1,70,.,000488 $FIN NODE
GEN 2300,8,1,70,.,000488 $FIN NODE
GEN 2350,8,1,70,.,000488 $FIN NODE
GEN 2400,8,1,70,.,000488 $FIN NODE
GEN 2450,8,1,70,.,000488 $FIN NODE
GEN 2500,8,1,70,.,000488 $FIN NODE
GEN 2550,8,1,70,.,000488 $FIN NODE
GEN 3100,8,1,70,.,000488 $FIN NODE
GEN 3150,8,1,70,.,000488 $FIN NODE
GEN 3200,8,1,70,.,000488 $FIN NODE
GEN 3250,8,1,70,.,000488 $FIN NODE
GEN 3300,8,1,70,.,000488 $FIN NODE
GEN 3350,8,1,70,.,000488 $FIN NODE
GEN 3400,8,1,70,.,000488 $FIN NODE
GEN 3450,8,1,70,.,000488 $FIN NODE
GEN 3500,8,1,70,.,000488 $FIN NODE
GEN 3550,8,1,70,.,000488 $FIN NODE
GEN 4100,8,1,70,.,000488 $FIN NODE
GEN 4150,8,1,70,.,000488 $FIN NODE
GEN 4200,8,1,70,.,000488 $FIN NODE
GEN 4250,8,1,70,.,000488 $FIN NODE
GEN 4300,8,1,70,.,000488 $FIN NODE
GEN 4350,8,1,70,.,000488 $FIN NODE
GEN 4400,8,1,70,.,000488 $FIN NODE
GEN 4450,8,1,70,.,000488 $FIN NODE
GEN 4500,8,1,70,.,000488 $FIN NODE
GEN 4550,8,1,70,.,000488 $FIN NODE
GEN 5100,8,1,70,.,000488 $FIN NODE
GEN 5150,8,1,70,.,000488 $FIN NODE
GEN 5200,8,1,70,.,000488 $FIN NODE
GEN 5250,8,1,70,.,000488 $FIN NODE
GEN 5300,8,1,70,.,000488 $FIN NODE
GEN -5350,8,1,70,.,000488 $SYMMETRICAL NODE
GEN 998,5,1000,70,.,0136 $MANIFOLD NODE
GEN 1092,5,1000,70,.,0136 $MANIFOLD NODE
GEN 1052,4,1,70,.,110 $SDRUM NODE
GEN 1051,70,.,00228 $END NODE
GEN 9002,2,2,0,0,0.50 $SURFACE NODE
9001,-311,.,1000000. $SURFACE NODE
9003,-311,.,1000000. $SURFACE NODE

```

END

RELATIVE NODE NUMBERS

ACTUAL NODE NUMBERS

1	THRU	10	1000	1001	1002	1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	2000	2001
11	THRU	20	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	3000	3001	3002	3003
21	THRU	30	3004	3005	3006	3007	4000	4001	4002	4003	4004	4005
31	THRU	40	4006	4007	5000	5001	5002	5003	5004	5005	5006	5007
41	THRU	50	1083	1084	1085	1086	1087	1088	1089	1090	2083	2084
51	THRU	60	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	3083	3084	3085	3086
61	THRU	70	3087	3088	3089	3090	4083	4084	4085	4086	4087	4088
71	THRU	80	4089	4090	5083	5084	5085	5086	5087	5088	5089	5090
81	THRU	90	999	1999	2999	3999	4999	1091	2091	3091	4091	5091
91	THRU	100	3	4	1650	1651	1652	1653	1654	1655	1656	1657

G-2

REPRODUCIBILITY OF THE ORIGINAL PAGE IS POOR

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SINDA/SINFLO PREPROCESSOR

DATE 120475

PAGE 5

101	THRU	110	1700	1701	1702	1703	1704	1705	1706	1707	1750	1751
111	THRU	120	1752	1753	1754	1755	1756	1757	1800	1801	1802	1803
121	THRU	130	1804	1805	1806	1807	1850	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855
131	THRU	140	1856	1857	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
141	THRU	150	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	2700	2701
151	THRU	160	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2750	2751	2752	2753
161	THRU	170	2754	2755	2756	2757	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805
171	THRU	180	2806	2807	2808	2809	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857
181	THRU	190	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2950	2951
191	THRU	200	2952	2953	2954	2955	2956	2957	1100	1101	1102	1103
201	THRU	210	1104	1105	1106	1107	1150	1151	1152	1153	1154	1155
211	THRU	220	1156	1157	1200	1201	1202	1203	1204	1205	1206	1207
221	THRU	230	1250	1251	1252	1253	1254	1255	1256	1257	1300	1301
231	THRU	240	1302	1303	1304	1305	1306	1307	1350	1351	1352	1353
241	THRU	250	1354	1355	1356	1357	1400	1401	1402	1403	1404	1405
251	THRU	260	1406	1407	1450	1451	1452	1453	1454	1455	1456	1457
261	THRU	270	1500	1501	1502	1503	1504	1505	1506	1507	1550	1551
271	THRU	280	1552	1553	1554	1555	1556	1557	2100	2101	2102	2103
281	THRU	290	2104	2105	2106	2107	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155
291	THRU	300	2156	2157	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207
301	THRU	310	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2300	2301
311	THRU	320	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2350	2351	2352	2353
321	THRU	330	2354	2355	2356	2357	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405
331	THRU	340	2406	2407	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457
341	THRU	350	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2550	2551
351	THRU	360	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	3100	3101	3102	3103
361	THRU	370	3104	3105	3106	3107	3150	3151	3152	3153	3154	3155
371	THRU	380	3156	3157	3200	3201	3202	3203	3204	3205	3206	3207
381	THRU	390	3250	3251	3252	3253	3254	3255	3256	3257	3300	3301
391	THRU	400	3302	3303	3304	3305	3306	3307	3350	3351	3352	3353
401	THRU	410	3354	3355	3356	3357	3400	3401	3402	3403	3404	3405
411	THRU	420	3406	3407	3450	3451	3452	3453	3454	3455	3456	3457
421	THRU	430	3500	3501	3502	3503	3504	3505	3506	3507	3550	3551
431	THRU	440	3552	3553	3554	3555	3556	3557	4100	4101	4102	4103
441	THRU	450	4104	4105	4106	4107	4150	4151	4152	4153	4154	4155
451	THRU	460	4156	4157	4200	4201	4202	4203	4204	4205	4206	4207
461	THRU	470	4250	4251	4252	4253	4254	4255	4256	4257	4300	4301
471	THRU	480	4302	4303	4304	4305	4306	4307	4350	4351	4352	4353
481	THRU	490	4354	4355	4356	4357	4400	4401	4402	4403	4404	4405
491	THRU	500	4406	4407	4450	4451	4452	4453	4454	4455	4456	4457
501	THRU	510	4500	4501	4502	4503	4504	4505	4506	4507	4550	4551
511	THRU	520	4552	4553	4554	4555	4556	4557	5100	5101	5102	5103
521	THRU	530	5104	5105	5106	5107	5150	5151	5152	5153	5154	5155
531	THRU	540	5156	5157	5200	5201	5202	5203	5204	5205	5206	5207
541	THRU	550	5250	5251	5252	5253	5254	5255	5256	5257	5300	5301
551	THRU	560	5302	5303	5304	5305	5306	5307	998	1998	2998	3998
561	THRU	570	4998	1092	2092	3092	4092	5092	1052	1053	1054	1055
571	THRU	580	1051	9002	9003	9004	9005	9006	51	52	53	54
581	THRU	590	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65
591	THRU	600	99	199	299	399	499	191	291	391	491	591
601	THRU	610	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	200	201
611	THRU	620	202	203	204	205	206	207	300	301	302	303
621	THRU	630	304	305	306	307	400	401	402	403	404	405
631	THRU	640	406	407	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507
641	THRU	650	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	283	284
651	THRU	660	285	286	287	288	289	290	383	384	385	386
661	THRU	670	387	388	389	390	483	484	485	486	487	488

SINDA/SINFLO PREPROCESSOR

DATE 120475

PAGE 6

671 THRU 680 489 490 583 584 585 586 587 588 589 590
 681 THRU 688 535G 5351 5352 5353 5354 5355 5356 5357 688
 NODE ANALYSIS... DIFFUSION = 575, ARITHMETIC = 0, BOUNDARY = 113, TOTAL = 688

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 GEN 400,7,1,1700,1,1701,1,3,912E-55 AXIAL COND
 GEN 450,7,1,1750,1,1751,1,3,912E-55 AXIAL COND
 GEN 500,7,1,1800,1,1801,1,3,912E-55 AXIAL COND
 GEN 550,7,1,1850,1,1851,1,1,258E-55 AXIAL COND
 GEN 600,7,1,1900,1,1901,1,1,258E-55 AXIAL COND
 GEN 650,7,1,1950,1,1951,1,1,258E-55 AXIAL COND
 GEN 700,7,1,2000,1,2001,1,1,258E-55 AXIAL COND
 GEN 750,7,1,2050,1,2051,1,1,258E-55 AXIAL COND
 GEN 800,7,1,2100,1,2101,1,1,258E-55 AXIAL COND
 GEN 850,7,1,2150,1,2151,1,1,258E-55 AXIAL COND
 GEN 900,7,1,2200,1,2201,1,1,258E-55 AXIAL COND
 GEN 950,7,1,2250,1,2251,1,1,258E-55 AXIAL COND
 GEN 1100,7,1,1100,1,1101,1,1,258E-55 AXIAL COND
 GEN 1150,7,1,1150,1,1151,1,1,258E-55 AXIAL COND
 GEN 1200,7,1,1200,1,1201,1,1,258E-55 AXIAL COND
 GEN 1250,7,1,1250,1,1251,1,1,258E-55 AXIAL COND
 GEN 1300,7,1,1300,1,1301,1,1,258E-55 AXIAL COND
 GEN 1350,7,1,1350,1,1351,1,1,258E-55 AXIAL COND
 GEN 1400,7,1,1400,1,1401,1,1,258E-55 AXIAL COND
 GEN 1450,7,1,1450,1,1451,1,1,258E-55 AXIAL COND
 GEN 1500,7,1,1500,1,1501,1,1,258E-55 AXIAL COND
 GEN 1550,7,1,1550,1,1551,1,1,258E-55 AXIAL COND
 GEN 2100,7,1,2100,1,2101,1,1,258E-55 AXIAL COND
 GEN 2150,7,1,2150,1,2151,1,1,258E-55 AXIAL COND
 GEN 2200,7,1,2200,1,2201,1,1,258E-55 AXIAL COND
 GEN 2250,7,1,2250,1,2251,1,1,258E-55 AXIAL COND
 GEN 2300,7,1,2300,1,2301,1,1,258E-55 AXIAL COND
 GEN 2350,7,1,2350,1,2351,1,1,258E-55 AXIAL COND
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 GEN 2450,7,1,2450,1,2451,1,1,258E-55 AXIAL COND
 GEN 2500,7,1,2500,1,2501,1,1,258E-55 AXIAL COND
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 GEN 3150,7,1,3150,1,3151,1,1,258E-55 AXIAL COND
 GEN 3200,7,1,3200,1,3201,1,1,258E-55 AXIAL COND
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 GEN 3300,7,1,3300,1,3301,1,1,258E-55 AXIAL COND
 GEN 3350,7,1,3350,1,3351,1,1,258E-55 AXIAL COND
 GEN 3400,7,1,3400,1,3401,1,1,258E-55 AXIAL COND
 GEN 3450,7,1,3450,1,3451,1,1,258E-55 AXIAL COND
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 GEN 4200,7,1,4200,1,4201,1,1,258E-55 AXIAL COND
 GEN 4250,7,1,4250,1,4251,1,1,258E-55 AXIAL COND
 GEN 4300,7,1,4300,1,4301,1,1,258E-55 AXIAL COND
 GEN 4350,7,1,4350,1,4351,1,1,258E-55 AXIAL COND
 GEN 4400,7,1,4400,1,4401,1,1,258E-55 AXIAL COND
 GEN 4450,7,1,4450,1,4451,1,1,258E-55 AXIAL COND
 GEN 4500,7,1,4500,1,4501,1,1,258E-55 AXIAL COND

SINDA/SINFLO PREPROCESSOR

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GEN 4550,7,1,4550,1,4551,1,1.258E-5 $AXIAL COND
GEN 5100,7,1,5100,1,5101,1,1.258E-5 $AXIAL COND
GEN 5150,7,1,5150,1,5151,1,1.258E-5 $AXIAL COND
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GEN 5250,7,1,5250,1,5251,1,1.258E-5 $AXIAL COND
GEN 5300,7,1,5300,1,5301,1,1.258E-5 $AXIAL COND
GEN 1000,7,1,1000,1,1001,1,1.078E-6 $AXIAL COND
GEN 2000,7,1,2000,1,2001,1,1.078E-6 $AXIAL COND
GEN 3000,7,1,3000,1,3001,1,1.078E-6 $AXIAL COND
GEN 4000,7,1,4000,1,4001,1,1.078E-6 $AXIAL COND
GEN 5000,7,1,5000,1,5001,1,1.078E-6 $AXIAL COND
GEN 1050,7,1,1083,1,1084,1,1.078E-6 $AXIAL COND
GEN 2050,7,1,2083,1,2084,1,1.078E-6 $AXIAL COND
GEN 3050,7,1,3083,1,3084,1,1.078E-6 $AXIAL COND
GEN 4050,7,1,4083,1,4084,1,1.078E-6 $AXIAL COND
GEN 5050,7,1,5083,1,5084,1,1.078E-6 $AXIAL COND
GEN 1007,5,1000,100,1000,1083,1000,1.078E-6 $AXIAL COND
GEN 1049,5,1000,100,1000,1051,0,.003 $SEND COND
GEN 1099,5,1000,1083,1000,1051,0,.003 $SEND COND
GEN 52,3,1,1052,1,1053,1,.00253 $SDRUM COND
GEN 51,1051,1052,.00134 $SDRUM COND
GEN 55,1051,1055,.00134 $SDRUM COND
GEN 325,8,1,1650,1,1750,1,.02246 $SSIDE COND
GEN 375,8,1,1650,1,1700,1,.02246 $SSIDE COND
GEN 425,8,1,1750,1,1800,1,.02246 $SSIDE COND
GEN 475,8,1,1700,1,1850,1,.045 $SSIDE COND
GEN 525,8,1,1800,1,1850,1,.045 $SSIDE COND
GEN 575,8,1,1850,1,1900,1,.633 $SFIN COND
GEN 625,8,1,1900,1,1950,1,.633 $SFIN COND
GEN 675,8,1,1950,1,2700,1,.633 $SFIN COND
GEN 725,8,1,2700,1,2750,1,.633 $SFIN COND
GEN 775,8,1,2750,1,2800,1,.633 $SFIN COND
GEN 825,8,1,2800,1,2850,1,.633 $SFIN COND
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GEN 1125,8,1,1100,1,1150,1,.633 $SFIN COND
GEN 1175,8,1,1150,1,1200,1,.633 $SFIN COND
GEN 1225,8,1,1200,1,1250,1,.633 $SFIN COND
GEN 1275,8,1,1250,1,1300,1,.633 $SFIN COND
GEN 1375,8,1,1350,1,1400,1,.633 $SFIN COND
GEN 1425,8,1,1400,1,1450,1,.633 $SFIN COND
GEN 1475,8,1,1450,1,1500,1,.633 $SFIN COND
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GEN 2475,8,1,2450,1,2500,1,.633 $SFIN COND
GEN 2525,8,1,2500,1,2550,1,.633 $SFIN COND
GEN 3125,8,1,3100,1,3150,1,.633 $SFIN COND
GEN 3175,8,1,3150,1,3200,1,.633 $SFIN COND
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GEN 3275,8,1,3250,1,3300,1,.633 $SFIN COND
GEN 3375,8,1,3350,1,3400,1,.633 $SFIN COND
GEN 3425,8,1,3400,1,3450,1,.633 $SFIN COND

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SINDA/SINFLO PREPROCESSOR

DATE 120475

PAGE 8

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GEN 3475,8,1,3450,1,3500,1,.633 $FIN COND
GEN 3525,8,1,3500,1,3550,1,.633 $FIN COND
GEN 4125,8,1,4100,1,4150,1,.633 $FIN COND
GEN 4175,8,1,4150,1,4200,1,.633 $FIN COND
GEN 4225,8,1,4200,1,4250,1,.633 $FIN COND
GEN 4275,8,1,4250,1,4300,1,.633 $FIN COND
GEN 4375,8,1,4350,1,4400,1,.633 $FIN COND
GEN 4425,8,1,4400,1,4450,1,.633 $FIN COND
GEN 4475,8,1,4450,1,4500,1,.633 $FIN COND
GEN 4525,8,1,4500,1,4550,1,.633 $FIN COND
GEN 5125,8,1,5100,1,5150,1,.633 $FIN COND
GEN 5175,8,1,5150,1,5200,1,.633 $FIN COND
GEN 5225,8,1,5200,1,5250,1,.633 $FIN COND
GEN 5275,8,1,5250,1,5300,1,.633 $FIN COND
GEN 975,8,1,2950,1,1090,-1,0.396 $TUBE COND
GEN 1075,8,1,1100,1,1090,-1,0.396 $TUBE COND
GEN 1325,8,1,1300,1,1000,1,0.396 $TUBE COND
GEN 1025,8,1,1350,1,1000,1,0.396 $TUBE COND
GEN 1575,8,1,1550,1,2000,1,0.396 $TUBE COND
GEN 2025,8,1,2100,1,2000,1,0.396 $TUBE COND
GEN 2325,8,1,2300,1,2090,-1,0.396 $TUBE COND
GEN 2075,8,1,2350,1,2090,-1,0.396 $TUBE COND
GEN 2575,8,1,2550,1,3090,-1,0.396 $TUBE COND
GEN 3075,8,1,3100,1,3090,-1,0.396 $TUBE COND
GEN 3325,8,1,3300,1,3000,1,0.396 $TUBE COND
GEN 3025,8,1,3350,1,3000,1,0.396 $TUBE COND
GEN 3575,8,1,3550,1,4000,1,0.396 $TUBE COND
GEN 4025,8,1,4100,1,4000,1,0.396 $TUBE COND
GEN 4325,8,1,4300,1,4090,-1,0.396 $TUBE COND
GEN 4075,8,1,4350,1,4090,-1,0.396 $TUBE COND
GEN 4575,8,1,4550,1,5090,-1,0.396 $TUBE COND
GEN 5075,8,1,5100,1,5090,-1,0.396 $TUBE COND
GEN 5325,8,1,5300,1,5000,1,0.396 $TUBE COND
GEN 5025,8,1,5350,1,5000,1,0.396 $TUBE COND
GEN 799,5,1000,999,1000,998,1000,.300 $MANIFOLD COND
GEN 1399,5,1000,1091,1000,1092,1000,.300 $MANIFOLD COND
GEN 899,5,1000,3,0,999,1000,9.E-6 $MANIFOLD COND
GEN 1299,5,1000,4,0,1091,1000,9.E-6 $MANIFOLD COND
GEN 999,5,1000,999,1000,1000,1.078E-6 $MANIFOLD COND
GEN 1199,5,1000,1091,1000,1090,1000,1.078E-6 $MANIFOLD COND
END
    
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RELATIVE CONDUCTOR NUMBERS

ACTUAL CONDUCTOR NUMBERS

1	THRU	10	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	400	401	402
11	THRU	20	403	404	405	406	450	451	452	453	454	455
21	THRU	30	456	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	550	551
31	THRU	40	552	553	554	555	556	600	601	602	603	604
41	THRU	50	605	606	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	700
51	THRU	60	701	702	703	704	705	706	750	751	752	753
61	THRU	70	754	755	756	800	801	802	803	804	805	806
71	THRU	80	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	900	901	902
81	THRU	90	903	904	905	906	950	951	952	953	954	955
91	THRU	100	956	1100	1101	1102	1103	1104	1105	1106	1150	1151
101	THRU	110	1152	1153	1154	1155	1156	1200	1201	1202	1203	1204
111	THRU	120	1205	1206	1250	1251	1252	1253	1254	1255	1256	1300
121	THRU	130	1301	1302	1303	1304	1305	1306	1350	1351	1352	1353

G-6

REPRODUCIBILITY OF THE ORIGINAL PAGE IS POOR

SINDA/SINFLO PREPROCESSOR

DATE 120475

PAGE 9

131	THRU	140	1354	1355	1356	1400	1401	1402	1403	1404	1405	1406
141	THRU	150	1450	1451	1452	1453	1454	1455	1456	1501	1501	1502
151	THRU	160	1503	1504	1505	1506	1550	1551	1552	1553	1554	1555
161	THRU	170	1556	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2150	2151
171	THRU	180	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204
181	THRU	190	2205	2206	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2300
191	THRU	200	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2350	2351	2352	2353
201	THRU	210	2354	2355	2356	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406
211	THRU	220	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2500	2501	2502
221	THRU	230	2503	2504	2505	2506	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555
231	THRU	240	2556	3100	3101	3102	3103	3104	3105	3106	3150	3151
241	THRU	250	3152	3153	3154	3155	3156	3200	3201	3202	3203	3204
251	THRU	260	3205	3206	3250	3251	3252	3253	3254	3255	3256	3300
261	THRU	270	3301	3302	3303	3304	3305	3306	3350	3351	3352	3353
271	THRU	280	3354	3355	3356	3400	3401	3402	3403	3404	3405	3406
281	THRU	290	3450	3451	3452	3453	3454	3455	3456	3500	3501	3502
291	THRU	300	3503	3504	3505	3506	3551	3552	3553	3554	3555	3556
301	THRU	310	3556	4100	4101	4102	4103	4104	4105	4106	4150	4151
311	THRU	320	4152	4153	4154	4155	4156	4200	4201	4202	4203	4204
321	THRU	330	4205	4206	4250	4251	4252	4253	4254	4255	4256	4300
331	THRU	340	4301	4302	4303	4304	4305	4306	4350	4351	4352	4353
341	THRU	350	4354	4355	4356	4400	4401	4402	4403	4404	4405	4406
351	THRU	360	4450	4451	4452	4453	4454	4455	4456	4500	4501	4502
361	THRU	370	4503	4504	4505	4506	4550	4551	4552	4553	4554	4555
371	THRU	380	4556	5100	5101	5102	5103	5104	5105	5106	5150	5151
381	THRU	390	5152	5153	5154	5155	5156	5200	5201	5202	5203	5204
391	THRU	400	5205	5206	5250	5251	5252	5253	5254	5255	5256	5300
401	THRU	410	5301	5302	5303	5304	5305	5306	1000	1001	1002	1003
411	THRU	420	1004	1005	1006	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
421	THRU	430	3000	3001	3002	3003	3004	3005	3006	4000	4001	4002
431	THRU	440	4003	4004	4005	4006	5000	5001	5002	5003	5004	5005
441	THRU	450	5006	1050	1051	1052	1053	1054	1055	1056	2050	2051
451	THRU	460	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	3050	3051	3052	3053	3054
461	THRU	470	3055	3056	4050	4051	4052	4053	4054	4055	4056	5050
471	THRU	480	5051	5052	5053	5054	5055	5056	1007	2007	3007	4007
481	THRU	490	5007	1049	2049	3049	4049	5049	1099	2099	3099	4099
491	THRU	500	5099	51	52	53	54	55	325	326	327	328
501	THRU	510	329	330	331	332	333	334	375	376	377	378
511	THRU	520	381	382	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432
521	THRU	530	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	525	526
531	THRU	540	527	528	529	530	531	532	575	576	577	578
541	THRU	550	579	580	581	582	625	626	627	628	629	630
551	THRU	560	631	632	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682
561	THRU	570	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	775	776
571	THRU	580	777	778	779	780	781	782	825	826	827	828
581	THRU	590	829	830	831	832	875	876	877	878	879	880
591	THRU	600	881	882	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932
601	THRU	610	1125	1126	1127	1128	1129	1130	1131	1132	1175	1176
611	THRU	620	1177	1178	1179	1180	1181	1182	1225	1226	1227	1228
621	THRU	630	1229	1230	1231	1232	1275	1276	1277	1278	1279	1280
631	THRU	640	1281	1282	1375	1376	1377	1378	1379	1380	1381	1382
641	THRU	650	1425	1426	1427	1428	1429	1430	1431	1432	1475	1476
651	THRU	660	1477	1478	1479	1480	1481	1482	1483	1484	1527	1528
661	THRU	670	1529	1530	1531	1532	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130
671	THRU	680	2131	2132	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182
681	THRU	690	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2275	2276
691	THRU	700	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2375	2376	2377	2378

SINDA/SINFLO PREPROCESSOR

DATE 120475

PAGE 10

701	THRU	710	2379	2380	2381	2382	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430
711	THRU	720	2431	2432	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482
721	THRU	730	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534
731	THRU	740	3127	3128	3129	3130	3131	3132	3175	3176	3177	3178
741	THRU	750	3179	3180	3181	3182	3225	3226	3227	3228	3229	3230
751	THRU	760	3231	3232	3275	3276	3277	3278	3279	3280	3281	3282
761	THRU	770	3375	3376	3377	3378	3379	3380	3381	3382	3425	3426
771	THRU	780	3427	3428	3429	3430	3431	3432	3475	3476	3477	3478
781	THRU	790	3479	3480	3481	3482	3525	3526	3527	3528	3529	3530
791	THRU	800	3531	3532	4125	4126	4127	4128	4129	4130	4131	4132
801	THRU	810	4175	4176	4177	4178	4179	4180	4181	4182	4225	4226
811	THRU	820	4227	4228	4229	4230	4231	4232	4275	4276	4277	4278
821	THRU	830	4279	4280	4281	4282	4375	4376	4377	4378	4379	4380
831	THRU	840	4381	4382	4425	4426	4427	4428	4429	4430	4431	4432
841	THRU	850	4475	4476	4477	4478	4479	4480	4481	4482	4525	4526
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861	THRU	870	5129	5130	5131	5132	5175	5176	5177	5178	5179	5180
871	THRU	880	5181	5182	5225	5226	5227	5228	5229	5230	5231	5232
881	THRU	890	5275	5276	5277	5278	5279	5280	5281	5282	975	976
891	THRU	900	977	978	979	980	981	982	1075	1076	1077	1078
901	THRU	910	1079	1080	1081	1082	1325	1326	1327	1328	1329	1330
911	THRU	920	1331	1332	1025	1026	1027	1028	1029	1030	1031	1032
921	THRU	930	1575	1576	1577	1578	1579	1580	1581	1582	2025	2026
931	THRU	940	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2325	2326	2327	2328
941	THRU	950	2329	2330	2331	2332	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080
951	THRU	960	2081	2082	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582
961	THRU	970	3075	3076	3077	3078	3079	3080	3081	3082	3325	3326
971	THRU	980	3327	3328	3329	3330	3331	3332	3025	3026	3027	3028
981	THRU	990	3029	3030	3031	3032	3575	3576	3577	3578	3579	3580
991	THRU	1000	3581	3582	4025	4026	4027	4028	4029	4030	4031	4032
1001	THRU	1010	4325	4326	4327	4328	4329	4330	4331	4332	4075	4076
1011	THRU	1020	4077	4078	4079	4080	4081	4082	4575	4576	4577	4578
1021	THRU	1030	4579	4580	4581	4582	5075	5076	5077	5078	5079	5080
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1051	THRU	1060	2799	3799	4799	1399	2399	3399	4399	5399	899	1899
1061	THRU	1070	2899	3899	4899	1299	2299	3299	4299	5299	999	1999
1071	THRU	1078	2999	3999	4999	1199	2199	3199	4199	5199		

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BCD 3FLOW DATA

BCD 3NETWORK MAIN

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TOL=.01, MXPASS=100, FRDX=.7, P(4)=0, FNO

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4,2,3=(399,399,407,4007),(483,4083,491,4091),END

5,2,3=(499,499,507,5007),(583,5083,591,5091),END

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7,3,4=2,4,END

END

BCD 3FLUID LUMP DATA

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(199,207),(283,291),(299,307),(383,391),(399,407),(483,491)

(499,507),(583,591),END

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BCD 3FLOW SOURCE DATA
1,A1,END
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BCD 3END FLOW DATA
BCD 3CONSTANTS DATA
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DTIME1,.005 $
NLOOP,100 $
DRLXCA,.01 $
ARLXCA,.01 $
OUTPUT,.05 $
1,10, $
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END
CONSTANTS ANALYSIS... USER = 1, ADDED = 0 0 0, TOTAL = 1
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5 $ RHO COOLANOL 15
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6 $ VISCOSITY COOLANOL 15
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7 $ CONDUCTIVITY COOLANOL 15
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8 $ SPACE,16,END $ ENTHALPY CURVE
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SINDA/SINFLO PREPROCESSOR

DATE 120475

PAGE 14

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*T5006,.0908,*T5007,.0908,*T1051,.9710,END
28,SPACE,91,END

```

END
 ARRAY ANALYSIS... NUMBER OF ARRAYS = 25 TOTAL LENGTH = 1594

TUBE NUMBER LIST

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

PRESSURE NODE LIST

1 2 3 4 7

BCD EXECUTION

DIMENSION X(10000)
 NDIM=10000
 NTH=0

RESET

CRVINT(A4,A8)
 TOPLIN
 GENOUT(A8+1,1,A8,3HOA8)
 FLOSOL

ITEST=0

CSGOMP

ITEST=1

CNBACK

END

BCD 3VARIABLES 1
 IF(ITEST.EQ.1) CALL RADIR(A10,.1714E-8,-460.)

T5355=T3555
 T5351=T3551

F
 F
 F
 M
 M

T

SINDA/SINFLO PREPROCESSOR

DATE 120475

PAGE 15

T3552=T3552
T3553=T3553
T3554=T3554
T3555=T3555

M
M
M
M
M

T3556=T3556
T3557=T3557

END

BCD 3VARIABLES 2

FLOSOL

TINCHK(K1,0)

END

BCD 3OUTPUT CALLS

TPRINT

WPRINT(1,1,1,0)

TINCHK(K1,1)

END

oADD,P EC02-V55008*SINFLO.PROC

IR CROSS RADIATION DATA

SURFACE DATA

NUMBER OF SURFACES = 13

SURFACE NUMBER SURFACE AREA NUMBER OF NODES

51	140.70000	1
52	73.20000	1
53	11.14000	1
54	11.04000	1
55	.63800	5
56	1.43800	16
57	1.43800	16
58	2.99600	2
59	2.99600	2
60	11.44600	126
61	11.44600	126
62	11.44600	126
63	12.41700	127

SURFACE EMISSIVITY DATA

.10000+01	.10000+01	.10000+01	.20000-01	.10000+00	.67000+00	.67000+00	.67000+00	.67000+00	.67000+00
.67000+00	.67000+00	.67000+00							

SURFACE REFLECTIVITY DATA

.00000	.00000	.00000	.98000+00	.90000+00	.33000+00	.33000+00	.33000+00	.33000+00	.33000+00
.33000+00	.33000+00	.33000+00							

SURFACE CONNECTION DATA

FROM SURFACE TO SURFACE VIEW FACTOR

63	62	.00000
63	61	.00000
63	60	.00000
63	59	.00000
63	58	.40000-02
63	57	.00000
63	56	.20000-01
63	55	.00000
63	54	.16000-02
63	53	.60000-02

14

	63	52		.57000-01
	60	51		.86900+00
	60	61		.00000
	60	60		.00000
	60	59		.00000
	60	58		.00000
	62	57		.00000
	62	56		.20000-01
	62	55		.00000
	62	54		.16000-02
	62	53		.20000-02
	62	52		.57000-01
	62	51		.89000+00
	61	60		.00000
	61	59		.00000

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

SOFT TUBE INFLATABLE RADIATOR

61	58	.00000
61	57	.00000
61	56	.20000-01
61	55	.00000
61	54	.50000-02
61	53	.10000-02
61	52	.80000-01
61	51	.84800+00
60	50	.00000
60	49	.00000
60	48	.00000
60	47	.20000-01
60	46	.30000-01
60	45	.10000-01
60	44	.00000
60	43	.32750+00
60	42	.49000+00
59	41	.00000
59	40	.00000
59	39	.00000
59	38	.00000
59	37	.00000
59	36	.00000
59	35	.00000
59	34	.00000
59	33	.50000+00
59	32	.00000
59	31	.20000-01
59	30	.00000
59	29	.50000-01
59	28	.00000
59	27	.50000-01
59	26	.00000
59	25	.60000+00
59	24	.00000
59	23	.00000
59	22	.50000-01
59	21	.20000+00
59	20	.75000+00
59	19	.10000-01
59	18	.50000-01
59	17	.00000
59	16	.20000+00
59	15	.60000+00
59	14	.50000+00
59	13	.00000
59	12	.00000
59	11	.00000
59	10	.50000+00

SOFT TUBE INFLATABLE RADIATOR

.50000-01
 .50000-01
 .70000+00
 .20000+00
 .70000+00
 .70000+00

NODE DATA									
SURFACE	NODE	AREA	NODE	AREA	NODE	AREA	NODE	AREA	NODE
51	9001	140.70000							
52	9002	73.20000							
53	9003	11.14000							
54	9004	11.04000							
55	998	.12750	1998	.12750	2998	.12750	3998	.12750	
56	4998	.12750							
	1700	.08983	1701	.08983	1702	.08983	1703	.08983	
	1704	.08983	1705	.08983	1706	.08983	1707	.08983	
	1800	.08983	1801	.08983	1802	.08983	1803	.08983	
57	1804	.08983	1805	.08983	1806	.08983	1807	.08983	
	1650	.08983	1651	.08983	1652	.08983	1653	.08983	
	1654	.08983	1655	.08983	1656	.08983	1657	.08983	
	1750	.08983	1751	.08983	1752	.08983	1753	.08983	
	1754	.08983	1755	.08983	1756	.08983	1757	.08983	
58	1054	1.49790	1055	1.49790					
59	1052	1.49790	1053	1.49790					
60	1900	.09080	1901	.09080	1950	.09080	1951	.09080	
	2700	.09080	2701	.09080	2750	.09080	2751	.09080	
	2800	.09080	2801	.09080	2850	.09080	2851	.09080	
	2900	.09080	2901	.09080	2950	.09080	2951	.09080	
	1089	.09080	1089	.09080	1100	.09080	1101	.09080	
	1450	.09080	1451	.09080	1150	.09080	1151	.09080	
	1200	.09080	1201	.09080	1250	.09080	1251	.09080	
	1300	.09080	1301	.09080	1000	.09080	1001	.09080	
	1350	.09080	1351	.09080	1400	.09080	1401	.09080	
	1500	.09080	1501	.09080	1550	.09080	1551	.09080	
	2000	.09080	2001	.09080	2100	.09080	2101	.09080	
	2150	.09080	2151	.09080	2200	.09080	2201	.09080	
	2250	.09080	2251	.09080	2300	.09080	2301	.09080	
	2090	.09080	2089	.09080	2350	.09080	2351	.09080	
	2400	.09080	2401	.09080	2450	.09080	2451	.09080	
	2500	.09080	2501	.09080	2550	.09080	2551	.09080	
	3090	.09080	3089	.09080	3100	.09080	3101	.09080	

G-17

REPRODUCIBILITY OF THE ORIGINAL PAGE IS POOR

SOFT TUBE INFLATABLE RADIATOR

61

3150	.09080	3151	.09080	3200	.09080	3201	.09080
3250	.09080	3251	.09080	3300	.09080	3301	.09080
3400	.09080	3401	.09080	3450	.09080	3451	.09080
3500	.09080	3501	.09080	3550	.09080	3551	.09080
4000	.09080	4001	.09080	4100	.09080	4101	.09080
4150	.09080	4151	.09080	4200	.09080	4201	.09080
4250	.09080	4251	.09080	4300	.09080	4301	.09080
4090	.09080	4089	.09080	4350	.09080	4351	.09080
4400	.09080	4401	.09080	4450	.09080	4451	.09080
4500	.09080	4501	.09080	4550	.09080	4551	.09080
5090	.09080	5089	.09080	5100	.09080	5101	.09080
5150	.09080	5151	.09080	5200	.09080	5201	.09080
5250	.09080	5251	.09080	5300	.09080	5301	.09080
5000	.09080	5001	.09080				
1902	.09080	1903	.09080	1952	.09080	1953	.09080
1002	.09080	1003	.09080	1552	.09080	1553	.09080
2702	.09080	2703	.09080	2752	.09080	2753	.09080
2802	.09080	2803	.09080	2852	.09080	2853	.09080
2902	.09080	2903	.09080	2952	.09080	2953	.09080
1087	.09080	1087	.09080	1102	.09080	1103	.09080
1152	.09080	1153	.09080	1202	.09080	1203	.09080
1252	.09080	1253	.09080	1302	.09080	1303	.09080
1352	.09080	1353	.09080	1402	.09080	1403	.09080
1452	.09080	1453	.09080	1502	.09080	1503	.09080
2002	.09080	2003	.09080	2102	.09080	2103	.09080
2152	.09080	2153	.09080	2202	.09080	2203	.09080
2252	.09080	2253	.09080	2302	.09080	2303	.09080
2088	.09080	2087	.09080	2352	.09080	2353	.09080
2402	.09080	2403	.09080	2452	.09080	2453	.09080
2502	.09080	2503	.09080	2552	.09080	2553	.09080
3088	.09080	3087	.09080	3102	.09080	3103	.09080
3152	.09080	3153	.09080	3202	.09080	3203	.09080
3252	.09080	3253	.09080	3302	.09080	3303	.09080
3002	.09080	3003	.09080	3352	.09080	3353	.09080
3402	.09080	3403	.09080	3452	.09080	3453	.09080
3502	.09080	3503	.09080	3552	.09080	3553	.09080
4002	.09080	4003	.09080	4102	.09080	4103	.09080
4152	.09080	4153	.09080	4202	.09080	4203	.09080
4252	.09080	4253	.09080	4302	.09080	4303	.09080
4088	.09080	4087	.09080	4352	.09080	4353	.09080
4402	.09080	4403	.09080	4452	.09080	4453	.09080
4502	.09080	4503	.09080	4552	.09080	4553	.09080
5088	.09080	5087	.09080	5102	.09080	5103	.09080
5152	.09080	5153	.09080	5202	.09080	5203	.09080
5252	.09080	5253	.09080	5302	.09080	5303	.09080
5002	.09080	5003	.09080				

T

SOFT TUBE INFLATABLE RADIATOR

62	1904	.09080	1905	.09080	1954	.09080	1955	.09080
	1004	.09080	1005	.09080	1554	.09080	1555	.09080
	2704	.09080	2705	.09080	2754	.09080	2755	.09080
	2804	.09080	2805	.09080	2854	.09080	2855	.09080
	2904	.09080	2905	.09080	2954	.09080	2955	.09080
	1086	.09080	1085	.09080	1104	.09080	1105	.09080
	1154	.09080	1155	.09080	1204	.09080	1205	.09080
	1254	.09080	1255	.09080	1304	.09080	1305	.09080
	1354	.09080	1355	.09080	1404	.09080	1405	.09080
	1454	.09080	1455	.09080	1504	.09080	1505	.09080
	2004	.09080	2005	.09080	2104	.09080	2105	.09080
	2154	.09080	2155	.09080	2204	.09080	2205	.09080
	2254	.09080	2255	.09080	2304	.09080	2305	.09080
	2086	.09080	2085	.09080	2354	.09080	2355	.09080
	2404	.09080	2405	.09080	2454	.09080	2455	.09080
	2504	.09080	2505	.09080	2554	.09080	2555	.09080
	3086	.09080	3085	.09080	3104	.09080	3105	.09080
	3154	.09080	3155	.09080	3204	.09080	3205	.09080
	3254	.09080	3255	.09080	3304	.09080	3305	.09080
	3004	.09080	3005	.09080	3354	.09080	3355	.09080
	3404	.09080	3405	.09080	3454	.09080	3455	.09080
	3504	.09080	3505	.09080	3554	.09080	3555	.09080
	4004	.09080	4005	.09080	4104	.09080	4105	.09080
	4154	.09080	4155	.09080	4204	.09080	4205	.09080
	4254	.09080	4255	.09080	4304	.09080	4305	.09080
	4086	.09080	4085	.09080	4354	.09080	4355	.09080
	4404	.09080	4405	.09080	4454	.09080	4455	.09080
	4504	.09080	4505	.09080	4554	.09080	4555	.09080
	5086	.09080	5085	.09080	5104	.09080	5105	.09080
	5154	.09080	5155	.09080	5204	.09080	5205	.09080
	5254	.09080	5255	.09080	5304	.09080	5305	.09080
	5004	.09080	5005	.09080				
63	1906	.09080	1907	.09080	1956	.09080	1957	.09080
	1006	.09080	1007	.09080	1556	.09080	1557	.09080
	2706	.09080	2707	.09080	2756	.09080	2757	.09080
	2806	.09080	2807	.09080	2856	.09080	2857	.09080
	2906	.09080	2907	.09080	2956	.09080	2957	.09080
	1084	.09080	1083	.09080	1106	.09080	1107	.09080
	1156	.09080	1157	.09080	1206	.09080	1207	.09080
	1256	.09080	1257	.09080	1306	.09080	1307	.09080
	1356	.09080	1357	.09080	1406	.09080	1407	.09080
	1456	.09080	1457	.09080	1506	.09080	1507	.09080
	2006	.09080	2007	.09080	2106	.09080	2107	.09080
	2156	.09080	2157	.09080	2206	.09080	2207	.09080
	2256	.09080	2257	.09080	2306	.09080	2307	.09080
	2084	.09080	2083	.09080	2356	.09080	2357	.09080
	2406	.09080	2407	.09080	2456	.09080	2457	.09080

SOFT TUBE INFLATABLE RADIATOR

2506	.09080	2507	.09080	2556	.09080	2557	.09080
3084	.09080	3083	.09080	3106	.09080	3107	.09080
3136	.09080	3157	.09080	3206	.09080	3207	.09080
3256	.09080	3257	.09080	3306	.09080	3307	.09080
3006	.09080	3007	.09080	3356	.09080	3357	.09080
3406	.09080	3407	.09080	3456	.09080	3457	.09080
3506	.09080	3507	.09080	3556	.09080	3557	.09080
4006	.09080	4007	.09080	4106	.09080	4107	.09080
4156	.09080	4157	.09080	4206	.09080	4207	.09080
4256	.09080	4257	.09080	4306	.09080	4307	.09080
4084	.09080	4083	.09080	4356	.09080	4357	.09080
4406	.09080	4407	.09080	4456	.09080	4457	.09080
4506	.09080	4507	.09080	4556	.09080	4557	.09080
5084	.09080	5083	.09080	5106	.09080	5107	.09080
5156	.09080	5157	.09080	5206	.09080	5207	.09080
5256	.09080	5257	.09080	5306	.09080	5307	.09080
5006	.09080	5007	.09080	1051	.97100		

CONNECTION DATA

FROM SURFACE TO SURFACE SCRIPT FA

62	63	.59004-02
61	63	.59225-02
60	63	.63651-02
59	63	.52012-06
58	63	.23997-01
57	63	.38952-06
56	63	.11189+00
55	63	.11330-03
54	63	.34446-03
53	63	.50792-01
52	63	.48832+00
51	63	.72914+01
61	62	.54509-02
60	62	.58513-02
59	62	.49047-06
58	62	.15616-02
57	62	.36565-06
56	62	.10300+00
55	62	.10289-03
54	62	.30718-03
53	62	.16120-01
52	62	.44958+00

SOFT TUBE INFLATABLE RADIATOR

51	62	.68757+01
60	61	.60928-02
59	61	.46824-06
58	61	.16941-02
57	61	.35563-06
56	61	.10307+00
55	61	.14509-03
54	61	.60252-03
53	61	.91743-02
52	61	.68808+00
51	61	.65541+01
50	60	.28943-06
49	60	.31487-02
48	60	.27556-06
47	60	.10748+00
46	60	.23712-01
45	60	.37310-02
44	60	.91778-02
43	60	.25455+01
42	60	.40531+01
41	59	.92524-07
40	59	.51845-07
39	59	.56579-07
38	59	.43662-08
37	59	.11552-07
36	59	.58808-06
35	59	.37916+05
34	59	.10037+01
33	58	.69715-07
32	58	.27588-01
31	58	.30851-03
30	58	.20501-02
29	58	.50968-02
28	58	.10944+00
27	58	.12971+01
26	57	.46777-07
25	57	.33593-08
24	57	.91168-08
23	57	.48173-01
22	57	.19269+00
21	57	.72259+00
20	56	.12817-02
19	56	.11116-02
18	56	.32069-02
17	56	.22427+00
16	56	.79315+00
15	55	.65265-03

SOFT TUBE INFLATABLE RADIATOR

53	55	.15995-02
52	55	.55702-02
51	55	.61208-01
53	54	.11190-01
52	54	.11995-01
51	54	.16195+00
52	53	.22643+01
51	53	.82440+01
51	52	.53153+02

SOFT TUBE INFLATABLE RADIATOR

T 5100	12.059	T 5101	12.446	T 5102	10.058	T 5103	11.327	T 5104	12.281	T 5105	13.677
T 5106	15.605	T 5107	16.931	T 5150	8.5246	T 5151	7.7948	T 5152	3.7429	T 5153	4.1718
T 5154	4.1823	T 5155	4.7432	T 5156	5.9500	T 5157	6.4542	T 5200	11.621	T 5201	9.7318
T 5202	4.5795	T 5203	4.1959	T 5204	3.3603	T 5205	3.1223	T 5206	3.5754	T 5207	3.2901
T 5250	21.536	T 5251	18.373	T 5252	12.621	T 5253	11.400	T 5254	9.7624	T 5255	8.7105
T 5256	8.3301	T 5257	7.2375	T 5300	38.893	T 5301	34.253	T 5302	28.392	T 5303	26.254
T 5304	23.806	T 5305	21.870	T 5306	20.519	T 5307	18.548	T 5350	70.000	T 5351	39.541
T 5352	32.663	T 5353	29.630	T 5354	26.273	T 5355	23.451	T 5356	21.223	T 5357	18.359
T 9001	311.00	T 9002	-207.56	T 9003	-311.00	T 9004	-11.834				
W 1	18.138	W 2	19.399	W 3	19.415	W 4	19.424	W 5	19.625		
W 6	95.999	W 7	96.002								
DP 1	99.778	DP 2	99.778	DP 3	99.778	DP 4	99.778	DP 5	99.778		
DP 6	.15804	DP 7	.21680								

P 1	100.15	P 2	99.994	P 3	.21680	P 4	.00000
COMPUTER TIME = 2.345 MINUTES							

TIME = .50000 DTIMEU = 2.50000-03 CSGMIN(2451) = 3.85454-04 TEMPC(1053) = 3.96748-01 RELXCC(1850) = 7.50351-03

T 1	95.000	T 2	34.856	T 3	70.182	T 4	34.857	T 5	-311.00	T 6	52	T 7	-207.82
T 53	-311.00	T 54	-13.022	T 55	85.651	T 56	-108.45	T 57	-131.74	T 58	58	T 59	-106.11
T 59	-80.787	T 60	-14.445	T 61	9.5898	T 62	8.6223	T 63	90317	T 64	92	T 65	94.697
T 100	89.996	T 101	85.470	T 102	80.780	T 103	76.261	T 104	71.868	T 105	67.636	T 106	63.519
T 106	63.600	T 107	59.637	T 108	54.914	T 109	50.434	T 110	45.899	T 111	41.519	T 112	37.346
T 187	37.346	T 188	33.335	T 189	29.807	T 190	26.418	T 191	22.423	T 192	19.99	T 193	17.717
T 200	90.376	T 201	86.182	T 202	81.817	T 203	77.596	T 204	73.479	T 205	69.496	T 206	65.636
T 206	65.683	T 207	61.925	T 208	58.303	T 209	54.870	T 210	51.512	T 211	48.188	T 212	44.947
T 287	44.947	T 288	41.820	T 289	39.092	T 290	36.463	T 291	33.635	T 292	30.99	T 293	28.557
T 300	90.384	T 301	86.198	T 302	81.843	T 303	77.634	T 304	73.528	T 305	69.524	T 306	65.757
T 306	65.757	T 307	62.013	T 308	58.392	T 309	54.959	T 310	51.601	T 311	48.281	T 312	45.039
T 387	45.039	T 388	41.911	T 389	39.182	T 390	36.551	T 391	33.999	T 392	31.524	T 393	29.117
T 400	90.386	T 401	86.203	T 402	81.850	T 403	77.642	T 404	73.538	T 405	69.570	T 406	65.771
T 406	65.771	T 407	62.028	T 408	58.414	T 409	54.987	T 410	51.636	T 411	48.324	T 412	45.088
T 487	45.088	T 488	41.966	T 489	39.243	T 490	36.619	T 491	33.999	T 492	31.524	T 493	29.117
T 500	91.410	T 501	87.217	T 502	82.857	T 503	78.641	T 504	74.528	T 505	70.550	T 506	66.741
T 506	66.741	T 507	62.988	T 508	59.378	T 509	55.953	T 510	52.604	T 511	49.337	T 512	46.099
T 587	46.099	T 588	42.974	T 589	40.245	T 590	37.635	T 591	35.035	T 592	32.524	T 593	30.099
T 999	93.815	T 1000	75.502	T 1001	71.124	T 1002	66.695	T 1003	61.595	T 1004	56.815	T 1005	52.244
T 1005	53.751	T 1006	50.314	T 1007	46.557	T 1008	42.529	T 1009	38.294	T 1010	33.826	T 1011	29.266
T 1054	-106.26	T 1055	-106.74	T 1056	-107.22	T 1057	-107.70	T 1058	-108.18	T 1059	-108.66	T 1060	-109.14
T 1087	24.088	T 1088	20.580	T 1089	18.578	T 1090	15.626	T 1091	12.726	T 1092	9.876	T 1093	7.076
T 1100	2.6288	T 1101	3.9676	T 1102	2.0388	T 1103	3.7826	T 1104	5.2483	T 1105	7.2569	T 1106	9.8309
T 1106	9.8309	T 1107	11.746	T 1108	14.466	T 1109	17.846	T 1110	21.826	T 1111	26.466	T 1112	31.746
T 1154	-1.3992	T 1155	-4.0837	T 1156	-1.2499	T 1157	2.1713	T 1158	5.1222	T 1159	8.1222	T 1160	11.1222
T 1202	-3.0459	T 1203	-5.0240	T 1204	-1.1206	T 1205	-1.0861	T 1206	-3.4558	T 1207	-4.6221	T 1208	-5.7888

SOFT TUBE INFLATABLE RADIATOR

T	12500	15.892	T	12510	14.455	T	12520	8.80660	T	12530	7.6482	T	12540	6.1014	T	12550	5.1818
T	12560	4.9461	T	12570	3.9943	T	13000	33.7466	T	13010	31.283	T	13020	28.395	T	13030	25.202
T	13040	20.725	T	13050	18.792	T	13060	17.456	T	13070	15.507	T	13500	42.348	T	13510	38.915
T	13520	31.868	T	13530	28.667	T	13540	25.155	T	13550	22.190	T	13560	19.828	T	13570	16.845
T	14000	30.492	T	14010	27.401	T	14020	19.808	T	14030	16.929	T	14040	13.623	T	14050	10.948
T	14060	6.9669	T	14070	6.2609	T	14500	26.679	T	14510	23.718	T	14520	15.971	T	14530	13.215
T	14540	9.9926	T	14550	7.4267	T	14560	5.5827	T	14570	2.9790	T	15000	30.649	T	15010	27.623
T	15020	20.092	T	15030	17.272	T	15040	14.020	T	15050	11.394	T	15060	9.4571	T	15070	6.7908
T	15500	42.673	T	15510	39.375	T	15520	32.457	T	15530	29.377	T	15540	25.977	T	15550	23.113
T	15560	20.841	T	15570	17.939	T	16500	-131.28	T	16510	-108.98	T	16520	-132.69	T	16530	-132.47
T	16540	-132.44	T	16550	-132.20	T	16560	-131.74	T	16570	-109.49	T	17000	-107.40	T	17010	-106.99
T	17020	-110.05	T	17030	-109.58	T	17040	-109.49	T	17050	-108.98	T	17060	-108.07	T	17070	-107.59
T	17500	-131.28	T	17510	-131.09	T	17520	-132.69	T	17530	-106.99	T	17540	-132.44	T	17550	-132.20
T	17560	-131.74	T	17570	-131.51	T	18000	-107.40	T	18010	-106.99	T	18020	-110.05	T	18030	-109.58
T	18040	-109.49	T	18050	-108.98	T	18060	-108.07	T	18070	-107.59	T	18500	-100.46	T	18510	-100.62
T	18520	-105.42	T	18530	-104.51	T	18540	-104.30	T	18550	-103.31	T	18560	-101.56	T	18570	-100.62
T	19000	-99.489	T	19010	-98.634	T	19020	-96.452	T	19030	-95.800	T	19040	-95.517	T	19050	-93.842
T	19060	-100.65	T	19070	-99.648	T	19500	-97.299	T	19510	-96.396	T	19520	-95.622	T	19530	-93.842
T	19540	-100.46	T	19550	-99.298	T	19560	-97.299	T	19570	-96.396	T	19990	85.762	T	19999	85.762
T	20000	76.133	T	20010	72.016	T	20020	66.842	T	20030	62.977	T	20040	59.121	T	20050	55.542
T	20060	52.275	T	20070	48.673	T	20080	45.505	T	20090	42.712	T	20840	39.605	T	20860	36.673
T	20870	33.940	T	20880	31.192	T	20890	29.811	T	20900	27.512	T	20910	25.512	T	20920	23.475
T	21000	35.890	T	21010	33.507	T	21020	27.656	T	21030	25.512	T	21040	23.060	T	21050	21.126
T	21060	19.764	T	21070	17.789	T	21500	19.133	T	21510	17.667	T	21520	11.930	T	21530	10.705
T	21540	9.0655	T	21550	8.0213	T	21560	7.6321	T	21570	6.5371	T	22000	9.6655	T	22010	9.0237
T	22020	3.8883	T	22030	3.5023	T	22040	2.6671	T	22050	2.4440	T	22060	2.8902	T	22070	2.6050
T	22500	6.9002	T	22510	7.0439	T	22520	3.0091	T	22530	3.4374	T	22540	3.4500	T	22550	4.0338
T	22560	5.2365	T	22570	5.7434	T	23000	10.672	T	23010	11.610	T	23020	9.2368	T	23030	10.506
T	23040	11.464	T	23050	12.892	T	23060	14.820	T	23070	16.151	T	23500	3.4949	T	23510	5.594
T	23520	4.1160	T	23530	6.3464	T	23540	8.2683	T	23550	10.6332	T	23560	13.466	T	23570	15.711
T	24000	-5.1921	T	24010	-3.4400	T	24020	-5.6456	T	24030	-8.0339	T	24040	-1.9579	T	24050	-6.20731
T	24060	2.9445	T	24070	4.9983	T	24500	-8.0339	T	24510	-6.8339	T	24520	-8.8302	T	24530	-6.8393
T	24540	-5.2921	T	24550	-3.1910	T	24560	-4.8512	T	24570	-1.5072	T	25000	-5.1725	T	25010	-3.4202
T	25020	-5.6255	T	25030	-3.5761	T	25040	-1.9375	T	25050	2.2269	T	25060	2.9642	T	25070	5.0180
T	25500	3.5352	T	25510	5.4303	T	25520	4.1573	T	25530	6.3882	T	25540	8.3104	T	25550	10.673
T	25560	13.507	T	25570	15.752	T	27000	-91.256	T	27010	-90.214	T	27020	-96.441	T	27030	-95.244
T	27040	-94.827	T	27050	-93.535	T	27060	-91.386	T	27070	-89.155	T	27500	-83.751	T	27510	-82.572
T	27520	-88.481	T	27530	-87.122	T	27540	-86.522	T	27550	-85.054	T	27560	-82.735	T	27570	-81.336
T	28000	-73.709	T	28010	-72.355	T	28020	-77.689	T	28030	-76.124	T	28040	-75.268	T	28050	-73.575
T	28060	-71.057	T	28070	-69.442	T	28500	-60.804	T	28510	-59.230	T	28520	-63.696	T	28530	-61.869
T	28540	-60.671	T	28550	-58.691	T	28560	-55.937	T	28570	-54.044	T	29000	-44.581	T	29010	-42.728
T	29020	-45.977	T	29030	-43.816	T	29040	-42.165	T	29050	-39.818	T	29060	-36.775	T	29070	-34.527
T	29500	-24.402	T	29510	-22.192	T	29520	-23.783	T	29530	-21.507	T	29540	-18.940	T	29550	-16.113
T	29560	-12.714	T	29570	-10.000	T	29998	85.762	T	29999	85.762	T	30000	76.155	T	30010	72.051
T	30020	66.890	T	30030	63.040	T	30040	59.202	T	30050	55.637	T	30060	52.385	T	30070	48.799
T	30080	45.584	T	30090	42.791	T	30850	39.683	T	30860	36.755	T	30870	34.020	T	30880	31.271

SOFT TUBE INFLATABLE RADIATOR

T	3088	29.889	T	3090	27.589	T	3091	36.553	T	3092	36.562	T	3100	10.727	T	3101	11.668
T	3102	9.2964	T	3103	10.569	T	3104	11.529	T	3105	12.957	T	3106	14.887	T	3107	16.221
T	3150	6.9442	T	3151	7.0918	T	3152	3.0600	T	3153	3.4923	T	3154	3.5088	T	3155	4.0950
T	3156	5.3020	T	3157	5.8128	T	3200	9.7011	T	3201	9.0646	T	3202	3.9336	T	3203	3.5533
T	3204	2.7235	T	3205	2.5050	T	3206	2.9573	T	3207	2.6780	T	3250	19.162	T	3251	17.704
T	3252	11.972	T	3253	10.756	T	3254	9.1233	T	3255	8.0861	T	3256	7.7052	T	3257	6.6182
T	3300	35.916	T	3301	33.541	T	3302	27.699	T	3303	25.565	T	3304	23.123	T	3305	21.199
T	3306	19.848	T	3307	17.883	T	3350	42.778	T	3351	39.528	T	3352	32.653	T	3353	29.619
T	3354	26.262	T	3355	23.439	T	3356	21.207	T	3357	18.342	T	3400	30.814	T	3401	27.860
T	3402	20.395	T	3403	17.643	T	3404	14.455	T	3405	11.888	T	3406	10.009	T	3407	7.3952
T	3450	26.915	T	3451	24.056	T	3452	16.402	T	3453	13.741	T	3454	10.607	T	3455	8.1229
T	3456	8.3565	T	3457	3.8234	T	3500	30.815	T	3501	27.862	T	3502	20.397	T	3503	17.646
T	3504	14.457	T	3505	11.891	T	3506	10.012	T	3507	7.3986	T	3550	42.780	T	3551	39.531
T	3552	22.657	T	3553	29.623	T	3554	26.267	T	3555	22.919	T	3556	21.213	T	3557	18.349
T	3998	62.763	T	3999	93.84	T	4000	76.159	T	4001	72.057	T	4002	66.898	T	4003	63.050
T	4004	59.211	T	4005	55.648	T	4006	52.328	T	4007	48.813	T	4088	45.624	T	4089	42.837
T	4088	39.735	T	4086	36.815	T	4087	34.086	T	4101	31.343	T	4102	29.967	T	4090	27.675
T	4091	26.621	T	4092	36.630	T	4100	35.931	T	4107	33.557	T	4103	27.715	T	4104	25.581
T	4104	23.139	T	4105	21.214	T	4106	19.863	T	4155	17.898	T	4150	19.186	T	4151	17.726
T	4152	11.994	T	4153	9.0776	T	4154	9.1430	T	4156	8.1043	T	4157	7.7226	T	4157	6.6347
T	4200	9.7338	T	4201	9.0949	T	4202	3.9618	T	4203	3.5800	T	4204	2.7486	T	4205	2.5274
T	4206	2.9782	T	4207	2.6971	T	4250	6.9880	T	4251	7.1321	T	4252	3.0971	T	4253	3.5269
T	4254	3.5408	T	4255	4.1231	T	4256	5.3276	T	4257	5.8356	T	4300	10.785	T	4301	11.720
T	4302	9.3448	T	4303	10.614	T	4304	11.570	T	4305	12.993	T	4306	14.919	T	4307	16.249
T	4350	3.7644	T	4351	5.6399	T	4352	4.3574	T	4353	6.5834	T	4354	8.4996	T	4355	10.848
T	4356	13.677	T	4357	15.916	T	4400	-4.8404	T	4401	-3.1160	T	4402	-5.3324	T	4403	-3.2876
T	4404	-1.6551	T	4405	4.9169	T	4406	3.2241	T	4407	5.2715	T	4450	-7.5769	T	4451	-5.9084
T	4452	-8.4267	T	4453	-6.8402	T	4454	-4.8991	T	4455	-2.8206	T	4456	-1.1954	T	4457	-1.8658
T	4500	-4.5936	T	4501	-2.8906	T	4502	-5.1080	T	4503	-3.0629	T	4504	-1.4306	T	4505	-1.7061
T	4506	3.4382	T	4507	5.4844	T	4550	4.2716	T	4551	6.1032	T	4552	4.8196	T	4553	7.0464
T	4554	8.9626	T	4555	11.291	T	4556	14.119	T	4557	16.3356	T	4998	85.766	T	4999	93.847
T	5000	80.434	T	5001	72.903	T	5002	67.732	T	5003	63.875	T	5004	60.027	T	5005	56.456
T	5006	53.197	T	5007	49.602	T	5088	46.474	T	5089	43.690	T	5085	40.589	T	5086	37.708
T	5087	34.978	T	5088	32.233	T	5089	30.854	T	5090	28.646	T	5091	27.637	T	5092	27.645
T	5100	12.048	T	5101	12.435	T	5102	17.051	T	5103	11.320	T	5104	12.275	T	5105	13.670
T	5106	15.595	T	5107	16.922	T	5150	0.5118	T	5151	7.7818	T	5152	3.7347	T	5153	4.1637
T	5154	4.1748	T	5155	4.7357	T	5156	5.9391	T	5157	6.4431	T	5200	11.608	T	5201	9.7184
T	5202	4.5711	T	5203	4.1876	T	5204	3.3525	T	5205	3.1146	T	5206	3.5639	T	5207	3.2785
T	5250	21.524	T	5251	18.360	T	5252	12.613	T	5253	11.243	T	5254	9.7552	T	5255	8.7033
T	5256	8.3194	T	5257	7.2265	T	5300	-38.865	T	5301	34.243	T	5302	28.386	T	5303	26.248
T	5304	23.800	T	5305	21.865	T	5306	20.510	T	5307	18.539	T	5350	70.000	T	5351	39.531
T	5352	32.657	T	5353	29.624	T	5354	26.268	T	5355	23.445	T	5356	21.214	T	5357	18.349
T	9001	-311.00	T	9002	-207.84	T	9003	-311.00	T	9004	-13.084						
W	1=	18.131	W	2=	19.401	W	3=	19.417	W	4=	19.426	W	5=	19.627			
W	6=	95.999	W	7=	96.001												
DP	1=	99.789	DP	2=	99.782	DP	3=	99.789	DP	4=	99.789	DP	5=	99.789			

1

SYSTEMS IMPROVED NUMERICAL DIFFERENCING ANALYZER

SINDA

UNIVAC-1108 FORTRAN-V VERSION

PAGE

96

SOFT TUBE INFLATABLE RADIATOR

DP	6=	.15804	DP	7=	.21684						
P	1=	100.16	P	2=	100.01	P	3=	.21664	P	4=	.00000

COMPUTER TIME = 2.521 MINUTES

END OF DATA
* *DIVIDE CHECK HAS OCCURRED* *

@PMD,E

@BRKPT PRINTS