

LA-5100

YAQUI: An Arbitrary
Lagrangian-Eulerian Computer Program
for Fluid Flow at All Speeds



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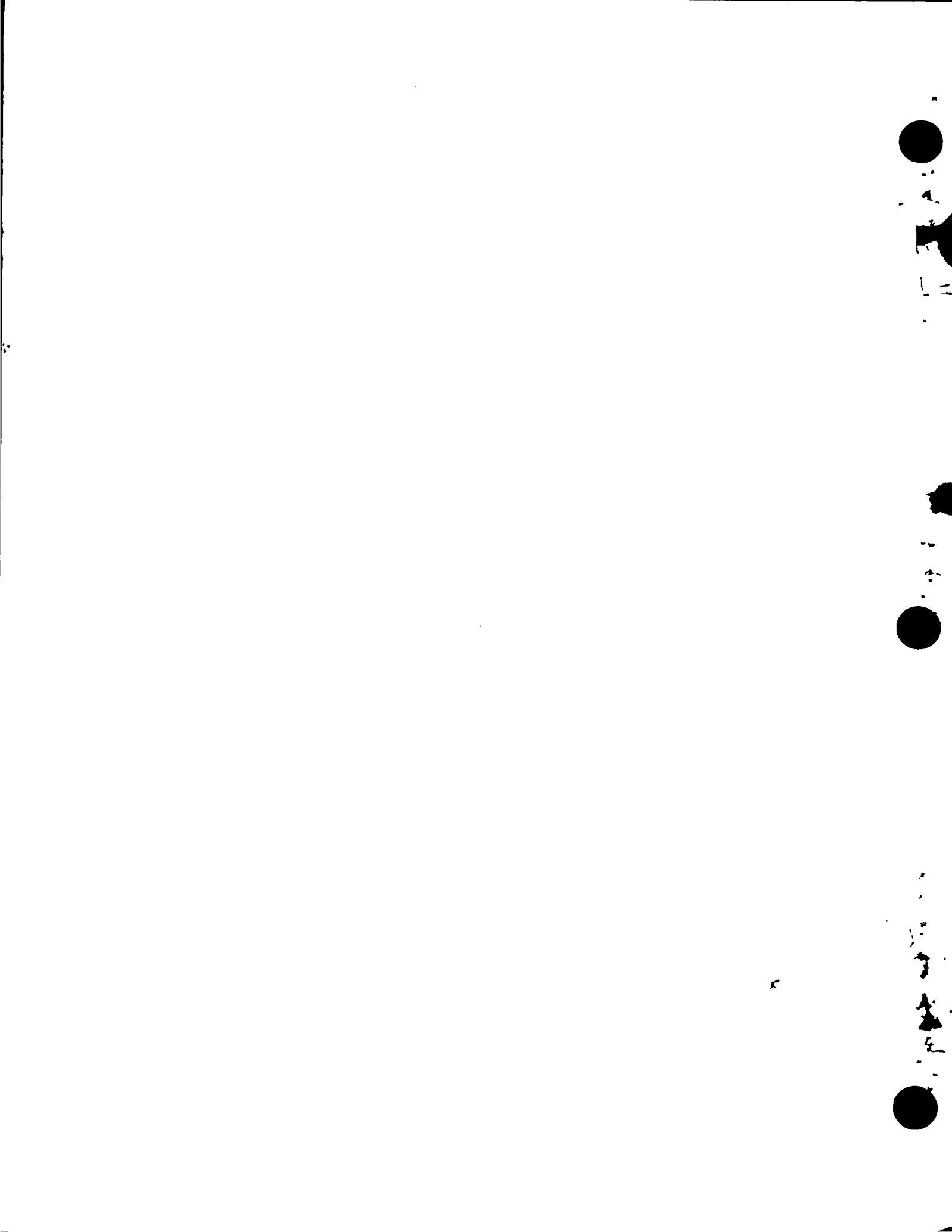
YAQUI: An Arbitrary Lagrangian-Eulerian Computer Program for Fluid Flow at All Speeds

by

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ABSTRACT

A numerical fluid-dynamics computing technique is presented that combines the Implicit Continuous-fluid Eulerian (ICE) and the Arbitrary Lagrangian-Eulerian (ALE) methods. An implicit treatment of the pressure equation similar to that in ICE enables the calculation of flows at all speeds from supersonic to far subsonic. In addition, the vertices of the computing grid may be moved with the fluid in normal Lagrangian fashion or be held fixed in a Eulerian manner, or be moved in some arbitrary way to give a continuous rezoning capability, as in the ALE method. Greater distortions in the fluid motion can be handled than would be allowed by a purely Lagrangian method, and with more resolution than is afforded by a purely Eulerian method. The report describes the combined (ICED-ALE) technique in the framework of a computer program called YAQUI, for which the complete flow diagram and FORTRAN index listing are provided. Representative calculations illustrate some of the features of YAQUI, and include both computer-generated plots and numerical listings.

I. BASIC DESCRIPTION OF THE METHOD (ICED-ALE)

A. Introduction

Over the past decade, there has been considerable progress in development of computer techniques for solution of multidimensional problems in fluid dynamics. A number of basic techniques have become well established, and useful and practical applications are being made to an ever-increasing range of problems in many fields. Because of computer storage and time limitations, numerical methods obviously cannot afford the luxury of following the dynamics of each and every molecule of the fluid at hand, but must, instead, depend upon following the dynamics of a finite, discrete set of fluid elements. Therefore, the region of interest is usually subdivided into a finite grid or mesh of computing zones, associating with each zone or vertex the local values of the quantities of interest, such as mass, energy, and velocity. The governing differential equations are approximated by finite-

difference forms in relation to the grid, and this set of equations is then solved repeatedly over the domain to advance the solution through finite intervals of time, analogous to the frames of a motion picture.

Given this basic description, however, there are two fundamentally important considerations beyond which the various techniques differ. The first of these considerations is the flow-speed regime of interest, and the second is the interrelationship of the grid and the fluid. These two points will be discussed separately and then brought together.

The types of fluid flows that have been most amenable to calculation are generally those that can be characterized as either compressible or incompressible. Compressible, or high-speed, flows are those in which the fluid speed is comparable to or faster than the local material sound speed, and they are therefore governed only by local influences. In the incompressible or low-speed regime, however,

fluid speeds are much less than material sound speeds, and disturbances at any point must, for all practical purposes, be felt instantaneously throughout the entire domain. As a result, the numerical stability restrictions for high-speed flows produce intolerably small time steps at low flow speeds. On the other hand, low-speed methods cannot sense compressibility effects produced by increased flow speeds, as no equation of state is used. Unfortunately, many fluid-dynamics problems of interest do not fall at either of these two extremes, and they are therefore not accurately calculated by either high- or low-speed methods. Examples are flows that are initially supersonic but rapidly become subsonic, or flows that are supersonic in one region or direction and far subsonic in another. Consequently, much effort is being placed on developing techniques to calculate in this intermediate regime.

The second point concerns the relationship between the fluid and the coordinate grid. Traditionally, there have been two basic viewpoints for both high- and low-speed flows. The first is Lagrangian, in which the mesh of grid points is embedded in the fluid and moves with it. Clear delineation of fluid interfaces and well-resolved details of the flow are afforded, but the approach is limited by its inability to cope easily with strong distortions, which so often characterize flows of interest. The second basic viewpoint, known as Eulerian, treats the mesh as a fixed reference frame through which the fluid moves. Strong distortions can be handled with relative ease, but generally at the expense of precise interface definition and resolution of detail.

Because of the obvious shortcomings of purely high-speed and purely low-speed methods, coupled with the shortcomings of purely Lagrangian vs purely Eulerian approaches, increasing emphasis is being placed on development of ever more sophisticated hybrid techniques.

Presently, the most successful method for calculating flows at all speeds is the Implicit Continuous-fluid Eulerian (ICE) technique,¹ in which the flow may vary from supersonic to far subsonic. This is enabled by an implicit treatment of the pressure calculation. The method is extremely versatile and can be used for calculations in one,

two, or three space dimensions, allowing for arbitrary equation of state.

Simultaneously, techniques have been developed that succeed to a great extent in combining the best features of both the Lagrangian and Eulerian approaches. In some methods, Lagrangian particles are used to define fluid interfaces or free surfaces, or to define the fluid itself, within a Eulerian mesh. There are other approaches, however, that have no basic dependence on particles. One such is the Arbitrary Lagrangian-Eulerian (ALE) method,² a low-speed technique that allows the vertices to move with the fluid in normal Lagrangian fashion or be held fixed in a Eulerian manner, or to move in some arbitrarily specified way to give a continuous rezoning capability. Greater distortions in the fluid motion can be handled than would be allowed by a purely Lagrangian method, with more resolution than is afforded by a purely Eulerian method.

This report describes a combination of the ICE and ALE schemes (ICED-ALE) in a computer program called YAQUI. It is based on the most recent improvements available in both the ICE and ALE methods, together with other improvements made possible by the marriage of the two schemes.

Although much more work remains to be done in the development of such hybrid techniques, YAQUI has established itself as a versatile tool for studying flows at all speeds and it has the capability of continuous rezoning.

The ICE technique was originally developed by F. H. Harlow, and the ALE technique by C. W. Hirt, who originated the ICED-ALE combination as it is represented in YAQUI. The code as it stands, however, represents the efforts of a number of people who have experimented with many alternatives along the way, and who have provided valuable contributions to its development. We are grateful for the help of our colleagues F. H. Harlow, T. D. Butler, H. M. Ruppel, J. U. Brackbill, R. A. Gentry, and W. E. Pracht of Group T-3, and for that of E. M. Jones and R. C. Anderson of Group J-10.

Inasmuch as the underlying technique has been discussed in detail elsewhere,² this report will start from that point. First, the finite-difference equations will be presented as they appear in YAQUI, then the code itself will be discussed in detail.

B. The Method Layout and the Computing Mesh

The basic hydrodynamic part of each cycle of the ICED-ALE method is divided into three distinct subsections or phases. The first phase is a typical, explicit Lagrangian calculation. The second is an iteration that provides advanced pressures for the momentum equations and advanced compression for the mass equation. These ensure the stability of the method with respect to sound-signal propagation. Finally, the third phase, called the rezone section, performs all the convective-flux calculations, which must be included if the mesh is not purely Lagrangian.

The computing mesh consists of a two-dimensional network of quadrilateral cells, and it will handle calculations in either cylindrical or plane (Cartesian) coordinates. Calculations in cylindrical coordinates are scaled to unit azimuthal angle, thus allowing the equations to be written without any π factors. The radial coordinate is denoted by r or x , and the axial coordinate by z or y , with the origin located at the lower left corner of the mesh. The coordinate names in the equations in this report are x and y . The coordinate named r is used to determine the geometry: r is always set equal to x for cylindrical coordinates, but the expressions automatically reduce to Cartesian expressions if all r 's are set to unity. The vertices of the cells are labeled with the indices i and j , which increase in the radial and axial directions, respectively. Cell centers are denoted by half-integer indices $i + 1/2$ and $j + 1/2$. The mesh of cells is \bar{I} cells wide by \bar{J} cells high.

The mesh illustrated in Fig. 1 is in cylindrical coordinates, where the cells are sections of toroids of revolution about the cylinder.

The variables in an ICED-ALE grid are of two types: those defined at vertices, and those defined at cell centers. The principal variables are shown in Fig. 2, where coordinates (x and y), velocities (u and v), and masses (M) are defined at vertices, and the densities (ρ), pressures (p), volumes (V), and energies are defined at the cell centers. E is the specific total energy, and I is the specific internal energy.

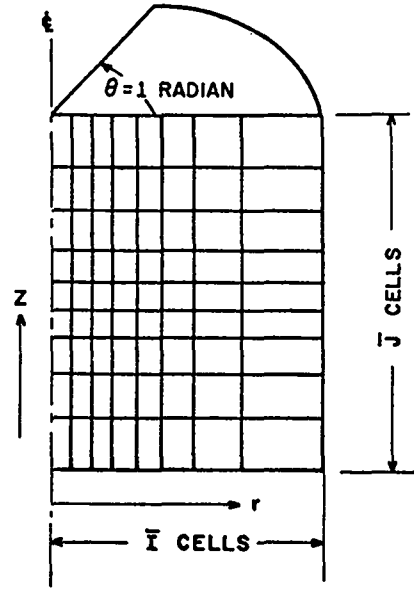


Fig. 1. A typical ICED-ALE mesh in cylindrical coordinates.

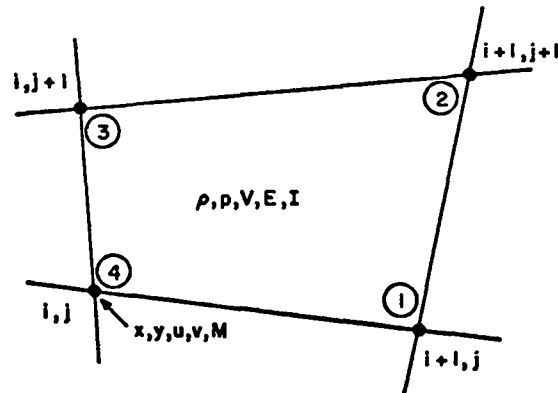


Fig. 2. A typical ICED-ALE cell showing the locations of the principal variables. The numbers are in the shorthand vertex notation used in the equations that follow and in the YAQUI code.

In the equations that follow, the superscript n denotes the beginning-of-cycle values. The advancement of the solution through a time step, of duration δt , provides values at the beginning of the next $(n+1)$ cycle. Intermediate values are typically labeled with a tilde for the results of Phase 1, or with a subscript L for the results of Phase 2.

C. Initial Conditions and Preliminary Calculations

Input Quantities: The input data supply the initial

values of x , y , u , and v at the vertices and ρ and I for cells.

Preliminary Calculations (each cycle):

(1) The radius of each vertex is calculated as

$$\begin{aligned} r &= x \text{ in cylindrical coordinates, or} \\ r &= 1 \text{ in plane coordinates.} \end{aligned}$$

(2) Cell pressures are calculated at the beginning of each cycle using an equation of state

$$p = p(\rho, I) ,$$

although the equation of state may be bypassed for small Mach numbers. This is discussed further in Sec. III F, "Incompressible Flow Calculations."

(3) Cell volumes are given by

$$V_{i+\frac{1}{2}}^{j+\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{3} \left[(r_1 + r_2 + r_3) \text{ATR} + (r_1 + r_3 + r_4) \text{ABL} \right] ,$$

where

$$\text{ATR} = \frac{1}{2} \left[x_1 (y_2 - y_3) + x_2 (y_3 - y_1) + x_3 (y_1 - y_2) \right] ,$$

$$\text{ABL} = \frac{1}{2} \left[x_1 (y_3 - y_4) + x_3 (y_4 - y_1) + x_4 (y_1 - y_3) \right] .$$

The subscript notation for vertex quantities has been simplified to that shown in Fig. 2. It is used throughout this report and in the YAQUI code.

(4) With the cell volumes defined, the masses at cell centers can be computed from

$$M_{i+\frac{1}{2}}^{j+\frac{1}{2}} = \rho_{i+\frac{1}{2}}^{j+\frac{1}{2}} V_{i+\frac{1}{2}}^{j+\frac{1}{2}} ,$$

but because most references are to the vertex masses, it is convenient to replace the cell masses immediately by vertex masses:

$$M_i^j = \frac{1}{4} \left(M_{i+\frac{1}{2}}^{j+\frac{1}{2}} + M_{i-\frac{1}{2}}^{j+\frac{1}{2}} + M_{i+\frac{1}{2}}^{j-\frac{1}{2}} + M_{i-\frac{1}{2}}^{j-\frac{1}{2}} \right) .$$

To maintain energy conservation throughout the entire calculational cycle, it is necessary to calculate and store E , the total specific energy per cell. However, the pressure iteration in Phase 2 requires a set of internal energies, I . One could get by with only a computer storage matrix of internal energies, by updating I during the iteration so that the total energy was conserved. The extra calculation required to do this, however, especially within an iteration, makes it seem reasonable to keep E and I separately. Therefore, we maintain a field of E 's throughout the cycle, where

initially

$$E_{i+\frac{1}{2}}^{j+\frac{1}{2}} = I_{i+\frac{1}{2}}^{j+\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{1}{8} \left(u_1^2 + u_2^2 + u_3^2 + u_4^2 + v_1^2 + v_2^2 + v_3^2 + v_4^2 \right) ,$$

to which we will later add the various work and dissipation terms.

D. Phase 1 of the Calculation

In this section we carry out a typical fully explicit Lagrangian calculation, with no grid motion, to obtain vertex values of the tilde velocities, \tilde{u} and \tilde{v} , and the change in total energy per unit mass, Q .

These three quantities are calculated in several steps. The following formulas show how these values accumulate from the contributions of each step. The appropriate initial values are, for each vertex,

$$\tilde{u}_i^j = u_i^j + \delta t A_x ,$$

and

$$\tilde{v}_i^j = v_i^j + \delta t A_y ,$$

where A_x and A_y are body accelerations or accelerations from other forces applied at the vertices, and the superscript n denotes the beginning-of-cycle values. In most cases of interest, A_x and A_y are set equal to the gravity components

$$A_{x_i}^j = g_r \quad \text{and} \quad A_{y_i}^j = g_z .$$

It is also helpful to insert a small, controlled, artificial diffusive acceleration into A_x and A_y at this point. To see the reason for this, consider the integration area that will be used for updating the velocity components at vertex $\binom{j}{i}$ in Fig. 3. The region is surrounded by dashed lines connecting the vertices $\binom{j}{i+1}$, $\binom{j+1}{i}$, $\binom{j}{i-1}$, and $\binom{j-1}{i}$ that will influence the accelerations at vertex $\binom{j}{i}$, but in the equations the acceleration computed from the surface stresses is independent of the vertex's location within the integration area. Although proper rezoning will tend to keep the vertex near the center of the region, and aid in

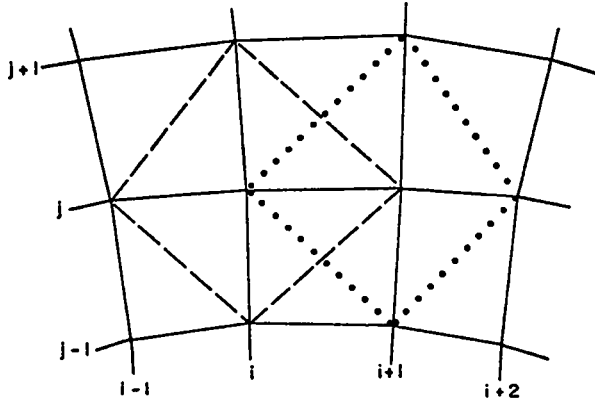


Fig. 3. Momentum-integration areas about cells (i, j) and $(i+1, j)$, indicated by dashed lines and dotted lines, respectively.

obtaining the most accurate results, consider the integration area for the next cell $(i+1, j)$, indicated by the dotted lines in Fig. 3. This indicates that values at four different vertices, $(i+2, j)$, $(i+1, j+1)$, (i, j) , and $(i+1, j-1)$, will enter. Although this definition of an integration area provides flexibility, there is a definite lack of communication between neighboring vertices, which can allow slight relative oscillations to arise in the velocity field. Introduction of a small restoring acceleration at each vertex, based upon the local velocity field, can prevent any vertex from deviating too strongly from its neighbors and couple the alternate nodes more strongly. This is done in YAQUI by introducing a weighted average of the neighboring vertex velocities. We can write

$$A_{x_i}^j = g_x + \frac{1}{a_{nc} \delta t} (n_{<u>_i^j} - n_{u_i^j}) ,$$

and

$$A_{y_i}^j = g_y + \frac{1}{a_{nc} \delta t} (n_{<v>_i^j} - n_{v_i^j}) ,$$

where

$$n_{<u>_i^j} = \frac{1}{4} (n_{u_{i+1}^j} + n_{u_i^{j+1}} + n_{u_{i-1}^j} + n_{u_i^{j-1}}) ,$$

$$n_{<v>_i^j} = \frac{1}{4} (n_{v_{i+1}^j} + n_{v_i^{j+1}} + n_{v_{i-1}^j} + n_{v_i^{j-1}}) ,$$

and a_{nc} is a coefficient that governs the amount of coupling, and upon which there is a stringent stability requirement, discussed in Sec. II F. It is

possible to interpret a_{nc} as the number of cycles required for the vertex velocity to nearly equal the average of the neighboring velocities. The effect of this formulation becomes more apparent if one considers the initial tilde velocities that result from it:

$$\tilde{u}_i^j = \left(1 - \frac{1}{a_{nc}}\right) n_{u_i^j} + \left(\frac{1}{a_{nc}}\right) n_{<u>_i^j} + \delta t g_x ,$$

and

$$\tilde{v}_i^j = \left(1 - \frac{1}{a_{nc}}\right) n_{v_i^j} + \left(\frac{1}{a_{nc}}\right) n_{<v>_i^j} + \delta t g_y ,$$

which show the effective interpolation among neighbors that is added in. Note that for $a_{nc} = 1.0$, the technique becomes identical to a procedure that Lax introduced many years ago. To avoid the difficulty of that procedure as $\delta t \rightarrow 0$, it would be appropriate to take $a_{nc} = a'_{nc} / \delta t$, in which case a'_{nc} is the actual relaxation time, rather than the number of cycles for relaxation.

Next, the appropriate initial vertex energy change is calculated as

$$Q_i^j = \delta t \left[\left(A_{x_i}^j n_{u_i^j} \right) + \left(A_{y_i}^j n_{v_i^j} \right) \right] .$$

One might expect to see, instead,

$$Q_i^j = \frac{\delta t}{2} \left[A_{x_i}^j (n_{u_i^j} + \tilde{u}_i^j) + A_{y_i}^j (n_{v_i^j} + \tilde{v}_i^j) \right] ,$$

but this is inappropriate because of the way we calculate Phase 1. The initial tilde velocities we have established contain only the body accelerations, and inserting this part into the initial Q's, before the pressure forces have been calculated, can cause the Q's, and hence the E's, to depart steadily from the correct value.

This effect would be manifested, for example, in a simple hydrostatic equilibrium, in which the velocities at time n are zero. To maintain equilibrium, we know that the final tilde velocities must also equal zero, but the gravitational accelerations in the initial tilde velocities would be repeatedly added into the Q's every cycle. This condition would not arise if we were to hold off the Q calculation until the final, complete tilde velocities were available. We choose, however, to

form the Q's simultaneously in the same next step that will adjust for the various forces applied through pressure and viscous stresses over the control volumes surrounding each vertex. The changes in the initial \bar{u} , \bar{v} , and Q values are computed by sweeping through the cells and suitably adjusting the four vertices of each cell. Thus the net result at each vertex is the cumulative contribution from each of four surrounding cells. This technique of initializing vertices and then accumulating contributions from the cells is preferable to sweeping the vertices themselves, as it is less dependent on boundary conditions and requires calculation of auxiliary cell quantities only once per cycle. Thus, the set of energy changes that we obtain at corner vertices is subsequently assigned to the adjacent cells in a manner that preserves total energy while updating the vertex velocities.

This second step for each vertex proceeds as follows. First, for each cell, we calculate the divergence, $D = \nabla \cdot \vec{u}$, and the components of the viscous stress tensor:³

$$\Pi_{xx} = 2\mu \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \lambda \nabla \cdot \vec{u} \quad ,$$

$$\Pi_{yy} = 2\mu \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \lambda \nabla \cdot \vec{u} \quad ,$$

$$\Pi_{xy} = \mu \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right) \quad ,$$

$$\Pi_{\theta} = 2\mu \frac{u}{r} + \lambda \nabla \cdot \vec{u} \quad .$$

Here μ is the shear stress, and $\lambda = \zeta - \frac{2}{3} \mu$, where ζ is the coefficient of dilatational viscosity. The corresponding finite-difference equations for these quantities are:

$$\begin{aligned} D = \frac{1}{4V} & \left\{ (r_1 + r_2) \left[(u_1 + u_2) (y_2 - y_1) \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. + (v_1 + v_2) (x_1 - x_2) \right] \right. \\ & \left. + (r_2 + r_3) \left[(u_2 + u_3) (y_3 - y_2) \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. + (v_2 + v_3) (x_2 - x_3) \right] \right. \\ & \left. + (r_3 + r_4) \left[(u_3 + u_4) (y_4 - y_3) \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. + (v_3 + v_4) (x_3 - x_4) \right] \right\} \quad , \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left. + (r_4 + r_1) \left[(u_4 + u_1) (y_1 - y_4) \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. + (v_4 + v_1) (x_4 - x_1) \right] \right\} \quad , \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Pi_{xx} = \frac{\mu}{2V} & \left\{ (r_2 + r_1) (u_2 + u_1) (y_2 - y_1) \right. \\ & \left. + (r_3 + r_2) (u_3 + u_2) (y_3 - y_2) \right. \\ & \left. + (r_4 + r_3) (u_4 + u_3) (y_4 - y_3) \right. \\ & \left. + (r_1 + r_4) (u_1 + u_4) (y_1 - y_4) \right. \\ & \left. - \frac{CYL}{2} (u_1 + u_2 + u_3 + u_4) \left[(x_1 - x_3) (y_2 - y_4) \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. + (x_2 - x_4) (y_3 - y_1) \right] \right\} + \lambda D \quad , \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Pi_{yy} = \frac{\mu}{2V} & \left[(r_1 + r_2) (v_1 + v_2) (x_1 - x_2) \right. \\ & \left. + (r_2 + r_3) (v_2 + v_3) (x_2 - x_3) \right. \\ & \left. + (r_3 + r_4) (v_3 + v_4) (x_3 - x_4) \right. \\ & \left. + (r_4 + r_1) (v_4 + v_1) (x_4 - x_1) \right] + \lambda D \quad , \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Pi_{xy} = \frac{\mu}{4V} & \left\{ (r_1 + r_2) \left[(u_1 + u_2) (x_1 - x_2) \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. + (v_1 + v_2) (y_2 - y_1) \right] \right. \\ & \left. + (r_2 + r_3) \left[(u_2 + u_3) (x_2 - x_3) \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. + (v_2 + v_3) (y_3 - y_2) \right] \right. \\ & \left. + (r_3 + r_4) \left[(u_3 + u_4) (x_3 - x_4) \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. + (v_3 + v_4) (y_4 - y_3) \right] \right. \\ & \left. + (r_4 + r_1) \left[(u_4 + u_1) (x_4 - x_1) \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. + (v_4 + v_1) (y_1 - y_4) \right] \right. \\ & \left. - \frac{CYL}{2} (v_1 + v_2 + v_3 + v_4) \left[(x_1 - x_3) (y_2 - y_4) \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. + (x_2 - x_4) (y_3 - y_1) \right] \right\} \quad , \end{aligned}$$

$$\Pi_{\theta} = \text{CYL} \left(\frac{\mu}{4V} \left\{ (u_1 + u_2 + u_3 + u_4) [(x_1 - x_3)(y_2 - y_4) + (x_2 - x_4)(y_3 - y_1)] \right\} + \lambda D \right) .$$

In the above equations, V is the cell volume and all the velocities on the right are the beginning-of-cycle values at time n , not tilde velocities. The coefficient CYL appearing in Π_{xx} , Π_{xy} , and Π_{θ} equals 1.0 when used in cylindrical coordinates, or 0.0 when used in plane coordinates. Note also the cyclic increase in index values in each term.

Next, with the D and Π terms calculated for a cell, the resulting changes in the \tilde{u} and \tilde{v} velocities can be calculated at the four cell vertices as follows. Start by defining

$$\text{PTH} = \frac{1}{4} \Pi_{\theta} \left[(x_1 - x_3)(y_2 - y_4) + (x_2 - x_4)(y_3 - y_1) \right] ,$$

then

$$\tilde{u}_1 = \tilde{u}_1 + \frac{\delta t}{2M_1} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} (r_2 + r_4) [\Pi_{xx}(y_4 - y_2) + \Pi_{xy}(x_2 - x_4)] + r_1(y_2 - y_4)p - \text{PTH} \right\} ,$$

$$\tilde{u}_2 = \tilde{u}_2 + \frac{\delta t}{2M_2} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} (r_3 + r_1) [\Pi_{xx}(y_1 - y_3) + \Pi_{xy}(x_3 - x_1)] + r_2(y_3 - y_1)p - \text{PTH} \right\} ,$$

$$\tilde{u}_3 = \tilde{u}_3 + \frac{\delta t}{2M_3} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} (r_4 + r_2) [\Pi_{xx}(y_2 - y_4) + \Pi_{xy}(x_4 - x_2)] + r_3(y_4 - y_2)p - \text{PTH} \right\} ,$$

$$\tilde{u}_4 = \tilde{u}_4 + \frac{\delta t}{2M_4} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} (r_1 + r_3) [\Pi_{xx}(y_3 - y_1) + \Pi_{xy}(x_1 - x_3)] + r_4(y_1 - y_3)p - \text{PTH} \right\} ,$$

$$\tilde{v}_1 = \tilde{v}_1 + \frac{\delta t}{2M_1} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} (r_2 + r_4) [\Pi_{xy}(y_4 - y_2) + (\Pi_{yy} - p)(x_2 - x_4)] \right\} ,$$

$$\tilde{v}_2 = \tilde{v}_2 + \frac{\delta t}{2M_2} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} (r_3 + r_1) [\Pi_{xy}(y_1 - y_3) + (\Pi_{yy} - p)(x_3 - x_1)] \right\} ,$$

$$\tilde{v}_3 = \tilde{v}_3 + \frac{\delta t}{2M_3} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} (r_4 + r_2) [\Pi_{xy}(y_2 - y_4) + (\Pi_{yy} - p)(x_4 - x_2)] \right\} ,$$

$$\tilde{v}_4 = \tilde{v}_4 + \frac{\delta t}{2M_4} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} (r_1 + r_3) [\Pi_{xy}(y_3 - y_1) + (\Pi_{yy} - p)(x_1 - x_3)] \right\} ,$$

where p is the cell pressure previously calculated from the equation of state. The energy changes are similarly calculated for each of the four vertices, but the p 's are handled in a special mass-weighted fashion to improve accuracy when contact surfaces are present. First, calculate the Q contributions without the work terms:

$$Q_1 = Q_1 + \frac{\delta t (r_2 + r_4)}{8M_1} \left\{ (u_2 + u_4) [\Pi_{xy}(x_2 - x_4) - \Pi_{xx}(y_2 - y_4)] - (v_2 + v_4) [\Pi_{xy}(y_2 - y_4) - \Pi_{yy}(x_2 - x_4)] \right\} ,$$

$$Q_2 = Q_2 + \frac{\delta t (r_3 + r_1)}{8M_2} \left\{ (u_3 + u_1) [\Pi_{xy}(x_3 - x_1) - \Pi_{xx}(y_3 - y_1)] - (v_3 + v_1) [\Pi_{xy}(y_3 - y_1) - \Pi_{yy}(x_3 - x_1)] \right\} ,$$

$$Q_3 = Q_3 + \frac{\delta t (r_4 + r_2)}{8M_3} \left\{ (u_4 + u_2) [\Pi_{xy}(x_4 - x_2) - \Pi_{xx}(y_4 - y_2)] - (v_4 + v_2) [\Pi_{xy}(y_4 - y_2) - \Pi_{yy}(x_4 - x_2)] \right\} ,$$

$$Q_4 = Q_4 + \frac{\delta t (r_1 + r_3)}{8M_4} \left\{ (u_1 + u_3) [\Pi_{xy}(x_1 - x_3) - \Pi_{xx}(y_1 - y_3)] - (v_1 + v_3) [\Pi_{xy}(y_1 - y_3) - \Pi_{yy}(x_1 - x_3)] \right\} .$$

When all cells have been so treated, we can distribute the vertex energy changes, Q , into the stored cell-center energies E , to form an $\langle \tilde{E} \rangle$, which is denoted by brackets $\langle \rangle$ to identify that

the pressures were omitted from the Q terms:

$$\langle \tilde{E} \rangle_{i+\frac{1}{2}}^{j+\frac{1}{2}} = n_{i+\frac{1}{2}}^{j+\frac{1}{2}} E_{i+\frac{1}{2}}^{j+\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{1}{4} (Q_1 + Q_2 + Q_3 + Q_4) .$$

Next, convert $\langle \tilde{E} \rangle$ values throughout the mesh to \tilde{E} 's by sweeping all cells. Define the following mass-weighted ratios for each cell:

$$P_{12} = \frac{M_{i+3/2}^{j+1/2} n_{i+1/2}^{j+1/2} + M_{i+1/2}^{j+1/2} n_{i+3/2}^{j+1/2}}{M_{i+3/2}^{j+1/2} + M_{i+1/2}^{j+1/2}} ,$$

$$P_{23} = \frac{M_{i+1/2}^{j+3/2} n_{i+1/2}^{j+1/2} + M_{i+1/2}^{j+1/2} n_{i+3/2}^{j+3/2}}{M_{i+1/2}^{j+3/2} + M_{i+1/2}^{j+1/2}} ,$$

$$P_{34} = \frac{M_{i-1/2}^{j+1/2} n_{i+1/2}^{j+1/2} + M_{i+1/2}^{j+1/2} n_{i-1/2}^{j+1/2}}{M_{i-1/2}^{j+1/2} + M_{i+1/2}^{j+1/2}} ,$$

$$P_{41} = \frac{M_{i+1/2}^{j-1/2} n_{i+1/2}^{j+1/2} + M_{i+1/2}^{j+1/2} n_{i+1/2}^{j-1/2}}{M_{i+1/2}^{j-1/2} + M_{i+1/2}^{j+1/2}} .$$

Although cell-center masses are no longer available, they can be approximated easily here by averaging four vertex masses. Finally, we can write

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{E}_{i+\frac{1}{2}}^{j+\frac{1}{2}} = \langle \tilde{E} \rangle_{i+\frac{1}{2}}^{j+\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{\delta t}{4M_{i+\frac{1}{2}}^{j+\frac{1}{2}}} & \left\{ (r_1+r_2) P_{12} [(\tilde{u}_1+\tilde{u}_2)(y_2-y_1) \right. \\ & + (\tilde{v}_1+\tilde{v}_2)(x_1-x_2)] + (r_2+r_3) P_{23} [(\tilde{u}_2+\tilde{u}_3)(y_3-y_2) \\ & + (\tilde{v}_2+\tilde{v}_3)(x_2-x_3)] + (r_3+r_4) P_{34} [(\tilde{u}_3+\tilde{u}_4)(y_4-y_3) \\ & + (\tilde{v}_3+\tilde{v}_4)(x_3-x_4)] + (r_4+r_1) P_{41} [(\tilde{u}_4+\tilde{u}_1)(y_1-y_4) \\ & \left. + (\tilde{v}_4+\tilde{v}_1)(x_4-x_1)] \right\} . \end{aligned}$$

We have observed that this technique of calculating \tilde{E} in two steps is useful in enhancing the sharpness of shock fronts as well as contact surfaces.

The E formulation does, indeed, conserve total energy, and this can be shown as follows. If we sum over all cells

$$\sum_k M_k E_k = \sum_k M_k \text{old } E_k + \sum_k \frac{M_k}{4} (Q_1+Q_2+Q_3+Q_4) ,$$

or

$$(\text{New Total Energy}) = (\text{Old Total Energy})$$

$$+ \sum_{\ell} \left(\frac{M_1 + M_2 + M_3 + M_4}{4} \right) Q_{\ell} ,$$

where the last sum has been changed from cells to vertex ℓ , and the coefficient of Q_{ℓ} is precisely the mass of vertex ℓ . Energy conservation is ensured, because the $M_{\ell} Q_{\ell}$ cancel in pairs when summed.

This completes the calculations associated with Phase 1 of the ICED-ALE cycle. If, at this point, one were to move coordinates with the \tilde{u} and \tilde{v} velocities and calculate new densities, the result would be a typical, explicit, Lagrangian calculation.

E. Phase 2 of the Calculation

We now need an implicit treatment to eliminate the Courant-like restriction on high sound speed that usually is required to ensure computational stability. This is accomplished by iterating the tilde quantities from Phase 1 so as to provide an advanced-time set of pressures for use in the momentum equations. These pressures, in turn, must reflect the new densities that will be calculated with the new velocities. In other words, the new densities are computed from coordinates obtained using accelerations that are functions of the new densities. Such an implicit treatment can, indeed, prevent instabilities at high sound speeds. For a completely incompressible flow, for example, the iteration tends to keep the ρ of each cell constant as the sound speed approaches infinity. The implicit coupling of p and ρ forces the cell to return to its initial ρ value, as ρ changes force corresponding pressure changes.

The implicit Phase-2 calculation proceeds as follows. First, we initialize velocities, densities, and pressures, where

$$u_L = \tilde{u} ,$$

$$v_L = \tilde{v} ,$$

$$\rho_L = n \rho ,$$

$$p_L = n p .$$

The subscript L identifies those quantities to be updated during the iteration. (In Phase 3, u_L , v_L , and ρ_L will be further changed to their final

values, $n+1_u$, $n+1_v$, and $n+1_\rho$.) As the tilde quantities \tilde{u} , \tilde{v} , and $\tilde{\rho}$ need not be saved for any other purpose, one can simply rename the tilde velocity arrays and the pressure array without any actual storage transfers. The quantity $\tilde{\rho}$, however, appears again in the Phase-3 convective flux equations, thus requiring separate storage for the ρ_L values.

In addition to the starting values of u_L , v_L , ρ_L , and p_L , one must keep the n_I values available for each cell in order to compute cell pressures. The Q values are no longer needed after Phase 1.

Second, we sweep the mesh systematically in i and j and make the following calculations for each cell.

$$(1) \quad D = \frac{1}{4V} \left\{ (r_1+r_2) \left[(u_{L1}+u_{L2})(y_2-y_1) + (v_{L1}+v_{L2})(x_1-x_2) \right] + (r_2+r_3) \left[(u_{L2}+u_{L3})(y_3-y_2) + (v_{L2}+v_{L3})(x_2-x_3) \right] + (r_3+r_4) \left[(u_{L3}+u_{L4})(y_4-y_3) + (v_{L3}+v_{L4})(x_3-x_4) \right] + (r_4+r_1) \left[(u_{L4}+u_{L1})(y_1-y_4) + (v_{L4}+v_{L1})(x_4-x_1) \right] \right\} .$$

(Note that this is the same divergence equation that appeared in Phase 1, except that the velocities are at step L instead of time n.) From the mass equation, we define

$$(2) \quad S = \frac{1}{\delta t} (\rho_L - \tilde{\rho}) + \rho_L D ,$$

and

$$(3) \quad A = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{c^2} \left(\frac{1}{\delta t} + D \right) + 2\delta t \left(\frac{1}{\Delta r^2} + \frac{1}{\Delta z^2} \right)} .$$

This prescription for A is exact only when the cells are rectangular, but it is much simpler and quicker to calculate than the fully general value,

which may be preferable when the zoning deviates strongly from the rectangular, as errors in A alter the rate of convergence.

In the above,

$$c^2 = \left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial \rho} \right)_s$$

is the square of the adiabatic sound speed, and Δr and Δz represent the average δr and δz of the cell:

$$\Delta r = \frac{1}{2} (x_2 - x_4 + x_1 - x_3) ,$$

$$\Delta z = \frac{1}{2} (y_2 - y_4 + y_3 - y_1) .$$

If the mesh is strongly rotated or distorted, more sophisticated Δr and Δz expressions may be required.

Note that the adiabatic sound speed should be used here, because the Lagrangian representation in this phase is accomplishing the changes in pressure through simultaneous changes in ρ and I (even though the latter is not being calculated at this point). This is in contrast to the purely Eulerian calculation described in previous papers on ICE methodology,¹ in which the change of pressure through the iteration phase results from changes in density only, the full change in internal energy being calculated separately and incorporated into the pressure-change calculation as a separate step. In this purely Eulerian technique, it is the isothermal sound speed that is accordingly required in the implicit pressure-calculation phase.

(4) With D, S, and A defined, we can calculate the necessary pressure change for the cell,

$$\delta p = -\omega AS ,$$

where ω is a relaxation factor. Straight relaxation is given by $\omega = 1$. An optimum overrelaxation in many cases is $\omega = 1.5$ to 1.7, whereas $\omega > 2$ will lead to an unstable iteration.

(5) The convergence test is

$$\left| \frac{\delta p}{p_{\max}} \right| < \epsilon ,$$

where p_{\max} is a current maximum pressure in the system. If the test fails for any cell, a flag is set to indicate that another iteration pass through the mesh will be necessary.

(6) With δp calculated, we can update the ρ_L and p_L values for the cell.

$$\rho_L = \rho(p_L, n, I), \text{ or } \rho_L = \rho_L + \frac{\delta p}{c} ,$$

$$p_L = p_L + \delta p .$$

(7) Now we can adjust u_L and v_L values for the four vertices of the cell:

$$u_{L1} = u_{L1} + \frac{\delta t}{2M_1} r_1 (y_2 - y_4) \delta p ,$$

$$u_{L2} = u_{L2} + \frac{\delta t}{2M_2} r_2 (y_3 - y_1) \delta p ,$$

$$u_{L3} = u_{L3} + \frac{\delta t}{2M_3} r_3 (y_4 - y_2) \delta p ,$$

$$u_{L4} = u_{L4} + \frac{\delta t}{2M_4} r_4 (y_1 - y_3) \delta p ,$$

$$v_{L1} = v_{L1} + \frac{\delta t}{2M_1} \left(\frac{r_2 + r_4}{2} \right) (x_4 - x_2) \delta p ,$$

$$v_{L2} = v_{L2} + \frac{\delta t}{2M_2} \left(\frac{r_3 + r_1}{2} \right) (x_1 - x_3) \delta p ,$$

$$v_{L3} = v_{L3} + \frac{\delta t}{2M_3} \left(\frac{r_4 + r_2}{2} \right) (x_2 - x_4) \delta p ,$$

$$v_{L4} = v_{L4} + \frac{\delta t}{2M_4} \left(\frac{r_1 + r_3}{2} \right) (x_3 - x_1) \delta p .$$

When all cells satisfy the convergence test, the iteration, using the above seven steps, is terminated. At this point, the quantities u_L , v_L , ρ_L , and p_L describe the results of an implicit Lagrangian calculation that is not subject to the Courant condition. One could now move coordinates to complete the calculation if no rezoning were necessary. Note that ρ_L was calculated in terms of n_x^+ , not n_x^{+1} . The neglect of higher-order terms causes n_x^{+1} to differ slightly from ρ_L , but the approximation has not caused any difficulty. The ρ_L is used only in the pressure iteration, whereas in Phase 3 n_x^{+1} will be calculated from n_x by means of conservative fluxing in the mass equation.

In summary, at the end of Phase 2, we have in storage the n-time values of x , y , r , ρ , V , M , and I , as well as \bar{E} and the iterated values of u_L , v_L , p_L , and ρ_L .

F. Phase 3 of the Calculation

The final phase of the ICED-ALE cycle computes

the necessary rezoning changes, i.e., convective and diffusive fluxes.

Assume at this point that a field of grid vertex velocities, u_G and v_G , have been assigned in some appropriate fashion with respect to a fixed, Eulerian reference frame. Thus, for a purely Eulerian calculation,

$$u_G = v_G = 0 .$$

At the other extreme, a purely Lagrangian calculation would use

$$u_G = u_L ,$$

$$v_G = v_L .$$

In general, the grid velocities may be any designated functions, and as such they are neither purely Eulerian nor purely Lagrangian.

There are two types of quantities to be updated in the rezone: cell quantities M (or ρ) and E (or I), and vertex quantities u and v . The procedure is to compute the cell quantities first, then change n_x^{+1} to n_x^{+1} and compute the vertex quantities. Finally, n_x^{+1} can be calculated.

The rezoning can be accomplished using either the old n_x, n_y coordinates or the new n_x^{+1}, n_y^{+1} coordinates. The differences in rezoned quantities that result from these different coordinates are of order δt^2 , and they can be neglected for most purposes. Our procedure is to move the coordinates before the rezone calculations, as numerical methods are usually slightly more stable when time-advanced quantities are used. The new coordinates for all vertices are given by

$$n_x^{+1} = n_x + u_G \delta t ,$$

$$n_y^{+1} = n_y + v_G \delta t ,$$

and

$$n_r^{+1} = n_r^{+1} \text{ for cylindrical coordinates, or } 1.0 \text{ for plane coordinates.}$$

The mass and energy are rezoned on a cell-by-cell basis. For every cell, we must first calculate flux coefficients for each of the four faces, using the new coordinates:

$$\begin{aligned}
FR &= \frac{\delta t(r_1 + r_2)}{8} \left[(u_{G1} - u_{L1} + u_{G2} - u_{L2})(y_2 - y_1) \right. \\
&\quad \left. + (v_{G1} - v_{L1} + v_{G2} - v_{L2})(x_1 - x_2) \right] , \\
FT &= \frac{\delta t(r_2 + r_3)}{8} \left[(u_{G2} - u_{L2} + u_{G3} - u_{L3})(y_3 - y_2) \right. \\
&\quad \left. + (v_{G2} - v_{L2} + v_{G3} - v_{L3})(x_2 - x_3) \right] , \\
FL &= \frac{\delta t(r_3 + r_4)}{8} \left[(u_{G3} - u_{L3} + u_{G4} - u_{L4})(y_4 - y_3) \right. \\
&\quad \left. + (v_{G3} - v_{L3} + v_{G4} - v_{L4})(x_3 - x_4) \right] , \\
FB &= \frac{\delta t(r_4 + r_1)}{8} \left[(u_{G4} - u_{L4} + u_{G1} - u_{L1})(y_1 - y_4) \right. \\
&\quad \left. + (v_{G4} - v_{L4} + v_{G1} - v_{L1})(x_4 - x_1) \right] .
\end{aligned}$$

Note that the flux coefficients are zero in Lagrangian calculations, as $u_G = u_L$ and $v_G = v_L$, and that FR for cell $(i+\frac{1}{2}, j+\frac{1}{2})$ is equal to $-FL$ for cell $(i+3/2, j+\frac{1}{2})$, and FT for cell $(i+\frac{1}{2}, j+\frac{1}{2})$ is equal to $-FB$ for cell $(i+\frac{1}{2}, j+3/2)$.

Recall that the momentum equations in the tilde calculations already contain diffusion terms, through a general stress-tensor deviator, which are used to represent true viscosity or to ensure computational stability. A slight instability results, however, if old-time values are used in the convective flux terms in the mass and energy rezone, although the stability of the mass equation is enhanced by the use of the partially advanced density, ρ_L . In general, it seems preferable to prevent the instability at its source, rather than to add a separate diffusion process. (The truncation errors responsible for instability are not really

in a full "diffusion form" when more than one dimension is considered.) Therefore, we will use flux expressions that can be adjusted toward a partial donor-cell treatment. It is convenient to embody the flux coefficients, FR, FT, FL, and FB, within expressions that allow various differencing forms determined from input constants, α_0 and β_0 :

$$\alpha_R = \alpha_0 \text{ sign FR} + 4FR \beta_0 / \left(v_{i+3/2}^{j+\frac{1}{2}} + v_{i+\frac{1}{2}}^{j+\frac{1}{2}} \right) ,$$

$$\alpha_T = \alpha_0 \text{ sign FT} + 4FT \beta_0 / \left(v_{i+\frac{1}{2}}^{j+3/2} + v_{i+\frac{1}{2}}^{j+\frac{1}{2}} \right) ,$$

$$\alpha_L = \alpha_0 \text{ sign FL} + 4FL \beta_0 / \left(v_{i-\frac{1}{2}}^{j+\frac{1}{2}} + v_{i+\frac{1}{2}}^{j+\frac{1}{2}} \right) ,$$

$$\alpha_B = \alpha_0 \text{ sign FB} + 4FB \beta_0 / \left(v_{i+\frac{1}{2}}^{j-\frac{1}{2}} + v_{i+\frac{1}{2}}^{j+\frac{1}{2}} \right) ,$$

where "sign FR," for example, = $\begin{cases} +1 & \text{if } FR \geq 0 \\ -1 & \text{if } FR < 0 \end{cases}$,

and the input constants allow these combinations:

$$\alpha_0 = 0 \text{ and } \beta_0 = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \text{centered,}$$

$$\alpha_0 = 1 \text{ and } \beta_0 = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \text{donor cell,}$$

$$\alpha_0 = 0 \text{ and } \beta_0 = 2 \quad \Rightarrow \text{interpolated donor cell.}$$

Note, however, that α_0 must be sufficiently positive² for the mass equation to be stable. As full donor-cell differencing is too diffusive for most circumstances, generally $0 < \alpha_0 < 1$.

The new mass and energy for a cell $(i+\frac{1}{2}, j+\frac{1}{2})$ are given by

$$\begin{aligned}
n_{i+\frac{1}{2}}^{j+\frac{1}{2}} &= n_{i+\frac{1}{2}}^{j+\frac{1}{2}}(\rho V)_{i+\frac{1}{2}}^{j+\frac{1}{2}} + FR \left[(1-\alpha_R)\rho_{L_{i+\frac{1}{2}}}^{j+\frac{1}{2}} + (1+\alpha_R)\rho_{L_{i+3/2}}^{j+\frac{1}{2}} \right] \\
&\quad + FT \left[(1-\alpha_T)\rho_{L_{i+\frac{1}{2}}}^{j+\frac{1}{2}} + (1+\alpha_T)\rho_{L_{j+3/2}}^{j+\frac{1}{2}} \right] \\
&\quad + FL \left[(1-\alpha_L)\rho_{L_{i+\frac{1}{2}}}^{j+\frac{1}{2}} + (1+\alpha_L)\rho_{L_{i-\frac{1}{2}}}^{j+\frac{1}{2}} \right] \\
&\quad + FB \left[(1-\alpha_B)\rho_{L_{i+\frac{1}{2}}}^{j+\frac{1}{2}} + (1+\alpha_B)\rho_{L_{i+\frac{1}{2}}}^{j-\frac{1}{2}} \right] ,
\end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}
{}^{n+1}E_{i+\frac{1}{2}}^{j+\frac{1}{2}} &= \frac{1}{n+1} \frac{M_{i+\frac{1}{2}}^{j+\frac{1}{2}}}{M_{i+\frac{1}{2}}^{j+\frac{1}{2}}} \left\{ \left(\frac{n}{M} \right)_{i+\frac{1}{2}}^{j+\frac{1}{2}} \right. \\
&+ FR \left[(1-\alpha_R) \left(\frac{n}{\rho E} \right)_{i+\frac{1}{2}}^{j+\frac{1}{2}} + (1+\alpha_R) \left(\frac{n}{\rho E} \right)_{i+\frac{3}{2}}^{j+\frac{1}{2}} \right] \\
&+ FT \left[(1-\alpha_T) \left(\frac{n}{\rho E} \right)_{i+\frac{1}{2}}^{j+\frac{1}{2}} + (1+\alpha_T) \left(\frac{n}{\rho E} \right)_{i+\frac{3}{2}}^{j+\frac{1}{2}} \right] \\
&+ FL \left[(1-\alpha_L) \left(\frac{n}{\rho E} \right)_{i+\frac{1}{2}}^{j+\frac{1}{2}} + (1+\alpha_L) \left(\frac{n}{\rho E} \right)_{i-\frac{1}{2}}^{j+\frac{1}{2}} \right] \\
&\left. + FB \left[(1-\alpha_B) \left(\frac{n}{\rho E} \right)_{i+\frac{1}{2}}^{j+\frac{1}{2}} + (1+\alpha_B) \left(\frac{n}{\rho E} \right)_{i+\frac{1}{2}}^{j-\frac{1}{2}} \right] \right\}
\end{aligned}$$

Before updating the vertex quantities, we next calculate ${}^{n+1}V$ (as per the equation in Sec. I C, item (3), which in turn allows us to calculate

$${}^{n+1}\rho_{i+\frac{1}{2}}^{j+\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{n+1}{V} \left(\frac{M}{V} \right)_{i+\frac{1}{2}}^{j+\frac{1}{2}}$$

The new volume and density replace nV and ${}^n\rho$. The new vertex masses are then calculated using the M_i^j equation given in Sec. I C, item (4).

To adjust the vertex values of u_L and v_L for rezoning, we set initial values at all vertices, where

$${}^{n+1}u_i^j = \left(\frac{n}{n+1} \right) \frac{M_i^j}{M_i^j} u_{L_i}^j,$$

and

$${}^{n+1}v_i^j = \left(\frac{n}{n+1} \right) \frac{M_i^j}{M_i^j} v_{L_i}^j.$$

The second sweep adjusts the four corner vertex values of each cell in a manner analogous to that in the first two phases. For each cell in turn, we define several quantities:

$$\begin{aligned}
F13 &= \frac{\delta t \rho_{L_{i+\frac{1}{2}}}^{j+\frac{1}{2}} (r_1+r_3)}{16} \left[(u_{G1}^{-} u_{L1}^{+} + u_{G3}^{-} u_{L3}^{+}) (y_3 - y_1) \right. \\
&\left. + (v_{G1}^{-} v_{L1}^{+} + v_{G3}^{-} v_{L3}^{+}) (x_1 - x_3) \right],
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
F24 &= \frac{\delta t \rho_{L_{i+\frac{1}{2}}}^{j+\frac{1}{2}} (r_4+r_2)}{16} \left[(u_{G4}^{-} u_{L4}^{+} + u_{G2}^{-} u_{L2}^{+}) (y_2 - y_4) \right. \\
&\left. + (v_{G4}^{-} v_{L4}^{+} + v_{G2}^{-} v_{L2}^{+}) (x_4 - x_2) \right],
\end{aligned}$$

$$\alpha_{13} = \alpha_0 \text{ sign } F13 + \beta_0 \frac{4F13}{(v\rho_L)_{i+\frac{1}{2}}^{j+\frac{1}{2}}},$$

$$\alpha_{24} = \alpha_0 \text{ sign } F24 + \beta_0 \frac{4F24}{(v\rho_L)_{i+\frac{1}{2}}^{j+\frac{1}{2}}}.$$

Here, the "sign" has the same meaning as it did in the mass- and energy-flux expressions given above, and the α_0 and β_0 are the same quantities as in those expressions or may be chosen independently. Because a greater proportion of donor-cell differencing is required to stabilize the mass equation than the momentum equations, it is well to use a different (smaller) α_0 in the momentum equations. Given the values of F13, F24, α_{13} , and α_{24} for a given cell, the vertex contributions are given by:

$${}^{n+1}u_1 = {}^{n+1}u_1 - \frac{F24}{n+1} \frac{M_1^j}{M_1^j} \left[u_{L3} (1-\alpha_{24}) + u_{L1} (1+\alpha_{24}) \right],$$

$${}^{n+1}u_2 = {}^{n+1}u_2 - \frac{F13}{n+1} \frac{M_2^j}{M_2^j} \left[u_{L4} (1-\alpha_{13}) + u_{L2} (1+\alpha_{13}) \right],$$

$${}^{n+1}u_3 = {}^{n+1}u_3 + \frac{F24}{n+1} \frac{M_3^j}{M_3^j} \left[u_{L3} (1-\alpha_{24}) + u_{L1} (1+\alpha_{24}) \right],$$

$${}^{n+1}u_4 = {}^{n+1}u_4 + \frac{F13}{n+1} \frac{M_4^j}{M_4^j} \left[u_{L4} (1-\alpha_{13}) + u_{L2} (1+\alpha_{13}) \right],$$

$${}^{n+1}v_1 = {}^{n+1}v_1 - \frac{F24}{n+1} \frac{M_1^j}{M_1^j} \left[v_{L3} (1-\alpha_{24}) + v_{L1} (1+\alpha_{24}) \right],$$

$${}^{n+1}v_2 = {}^{n+1}v_2 - \frac{F13}{n+1} \frac{M_2^j}{M_2^j} \left[v_{L4} (1-\alpha_{13}) + v_{L2} (1+\alpha_{13}) \right],$$

$${}^{n+1}v_3 = {}^{n+1}v_3 + \frac{F24}{n+1} \frac{M_3^j}{M_3^j} \left[v_{L3} (1-\alpha_{24}) + v_{L1} (1+\alpha_{24}) \right],$$

$${}^{n+1}v_4 = {}^{n+1}v_4 + \frac{F13}{n+1} \frac{M_4^j}{M_4^j} \left[v_{L4} (1-\alpha_{13}) + v_{L2} (1+\alpha_{13}) \right].$$

Finally, the new velocity field allows us to calculate the new specific internal energies for all cells:

$${}^{n+1}E_{i+\frac{1}{2},j+\frac{1}{2}} = {}^{n+1}E_{i+\frac{1}{2},j+\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{1}{8} \left(u_1^2 + u_2^2 + u_3^2 + u_4^2 + v_1^2 + v_2^2 + v_3^2 + v_4^2 \right),$$

where the u and v values are the $n+1$ values just calculated.

G. Boundary Conditions

Various boundary treatments can be used in an ICED-ALE program,² but we discuss here only the simple case of straight, rectangular reflective boundaries on all four sides of the mesh. (For ease of understanding, the version of the code presented in the following sections is limited to this one case.) The reflective boundaries considered are free-slip walls, the left boundary becoming the axis of symmetry for calculations in cylindrical coordinates. The criterion for any boundary condition is that velocities on boundary vertices be set in a suitable fashion. For free-slip walls, this means that normal wall velocities must be kept zero throughout the calculation. In the three phases of the calculational cycle, particular attention must therefore be given to the following:

- (1) After the Phase-1 tilde velocity calculations, normal wall velocities must be reset to zero, i.e., $\tilde{u} = 0$ on the left and right boundaries, and $\tilde{v} = 0$ on the top and bottom boundaries.
- (2) During the pressure iteration in Phase 2, the normal wall velocities must be kept zero. Therefore, the appropriate u_L and v_L component(s) must be set to zero in boundary cells before proceeding to the next cell in the iteration.
- (3) During the rezoning of cell quantities, cells adjacent to boundaries do refer to ρ and E values outside the walls, but these terms have zero coefficients, so they may be left unspecified.
- (4) After the ${}^{n+1}u$ and ${}^{n+1}v$ calculations, the normal wall velocities must be zeroed again, in a manner analogous to that used for the Phase-1 tilde velocities. As described here, the normal velocities are set assuming that the boundary is truly horizontal or vertical. Generally, however, any boundary (except the axis) may be curvilinear;

then the "normal" velocity becomes a function of both the u and v components, requiring more careful treatment.

It is important to note that no pressure boundary conditions are required in YAQUI. This is a direct benefit of the Phase-2 iteration procedure.

It is useful to surround the mesh with a band of fictitious cells (described in Sec. II B) to aid in the treatment of the boundary conditions. Generally, ρ and E should simply be set forever to zero in the fictitious cells. This allows calculation of appropriate zero fluxes at the boundaries in Phase 3. In many applications, however, it is useful to allow the rigid walls of the mesh to expand in the rezone. Then fluid is swept up, and appropriate ambient values of ρ and E must be maintained in the fictitious cells. An example of this is shown in the sample code version included in this report. Here a uniform exterior E is generated in the setup and is allowed to remain constant for all time. The rezone calculates appropriate exterior ρ_L values to maintain atmospheric equilibrium. These new exterior ρ_L values subsequently become the final exterior ${}^{n+1}\rho$ values for the cycle. Rezoning is discussed further in Sec. III B.

II. THE YAQUI COMPUTING PROGRAM

A. General Structure

Here we describe the principal structural details of the LASL ICED-ALE computing program, called YAQUI, whose flow diagram and listing appear in Appendixes A and B, respectively. YAQUI was written as a CDC-7600 production code for specific contractual purposes. As such, it embodies a number of features to make efficient use of computer storage and time. As was anticipated, however, the same basic code has been developed in several directions by a number of investigators, so it was purposely constructed in a modular form. The physical arrangement of these modules corresponds to their logical sequence in the computing cycle to the greatest degree practicable. The loss of efficiency in certain regions that results from having the entire code in FORTRAN IV, rather than machine language, is hopefully counterbalanced by increased readability for most users and the simplification of adapting it for use on computers other than the CDC-6600/7600 series.

As depicted in Fig. 4, YAQUI is built in an overlay fashion to minimize the use of small core memory (SCM), which is the "fast" memory on the CDC-7600. The main overlay, (0,0), which always resides in SCM, contains the main controlling program, YAQUI. Subserving to it are the programs in the two primary overlays, (1,0) and (2,0), which reside on disk storage. YASET is the setup program, and YAQUI1 performs the three-phase ICED-ALE calculations.

The structure within each of these three programs is further detailed in Fig. 5, which shows the UPDATE notation used in the actual code.

In addition to the main program, YAQUI, the (0,0) overlay contains the subroutines L00P and FILMC0. L00P handles the three-row buffering scheme that shuttles cell data between large core memory (LCM) and the SCM common YSC1. The details of cell-data storage and the buffering scheme are given in Secs. II C and D. FILMC0 (for film coordinates) computes the scaling for the microfilm plots. Because these two subroutines are required by both of the primary overlays, it is expedient to place them in the main overlay. Because they are thus always resident, the primary overlays can access them at will. Also in the main overlay is the common YSC2, which contains all the SCM data that must be maintained from cycle to cycle, and which is the SCM portion of the information written on tape for restarting purposes.

Two LCM blocks are initially defined in the main program: YLCL1 is the storage block for cell data, and YLCL2 is the storage block for the optional particles, described in Sec. II E.

To set up a calculation from initial input data, the main program calls YASET, the (1,0) overlay program, from the disk, and surrenders control to it. This overlay is placed in SCM immediately

following the (0,0) overlay. YASET itself is only a two-instruction program: it prints "YASET CALLED," so that the user can monitor his path through the overlays, and then immediately calls subroutine YASET1. YASET1 performs the actual setup, and in turn calls upon PARTGEN, to generate particles if specified, and MESHMKR, which creates the computing mesh with its initial cell and vertex quantities. When the problem setup is complete, YASET1 returns control to the (0,0) main overlay program.

To calculate after setting up, the main program calls YAQUI1, the (2,0) primary overlay, from the disk, and surrenders control to it. Because this is an overlay of the same level as (1,0), it covers the image of (1,0) in SCM, being read in also to the locations immediately following the (0,0) overlay and thus making efficient use of SCM space. Like YASET, YAQUI1 is a two-instruction program: it prints "YAQUI2 CALLED," and immediately calls subroutine YAQUI2. Should the program abort because of an unexpected error, the user can quickly ascertain which program he is in, inasmuch as the range of instruction addresses for both the (1,0) and (2,0) overlays is the same.

YAQUI2 is the largest section of code in the entire computer program. It contains the three-phase ICED-ALE, whose calculational cycles are repeated continuously under the direction of the "Control Region." This region is strategically placed immediately after the n_p calculation, at which point in the cycle all the quantities that represent the complete solution at a given instant in problem time are available. The control region provides all microfilm plots and cell data prints. Also, it updates the problem time, t , by the current δt , performs tape dumps and tape restarts, and senses problem completion or an impending operating-system time limit. In the latter two events, it returns control to the main program, which, in turn, searches the input queue for further tasks. If there are none, the job is ended.

YAQUI2 makes use of two subroutines: PARTMOV moves and plots particles, and REZONE calculates new grid vertex velocities, u_G and v_G , and new vertex coordinates, x , y , and r , for Phase 3 if the flow is neither pure Lagrangian nor pure Eulerian. If, however, the flow is pure Lagrangian or pure Eulerian, these velocities and the new coordinates

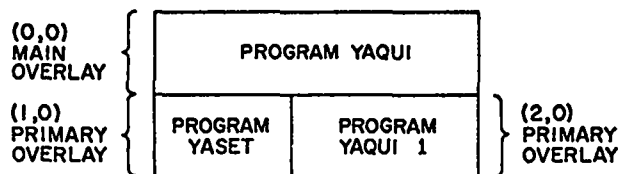


Fig. 4. The YAQUI 3 program overlay structure.

YAQUI CODE STRUCTURE

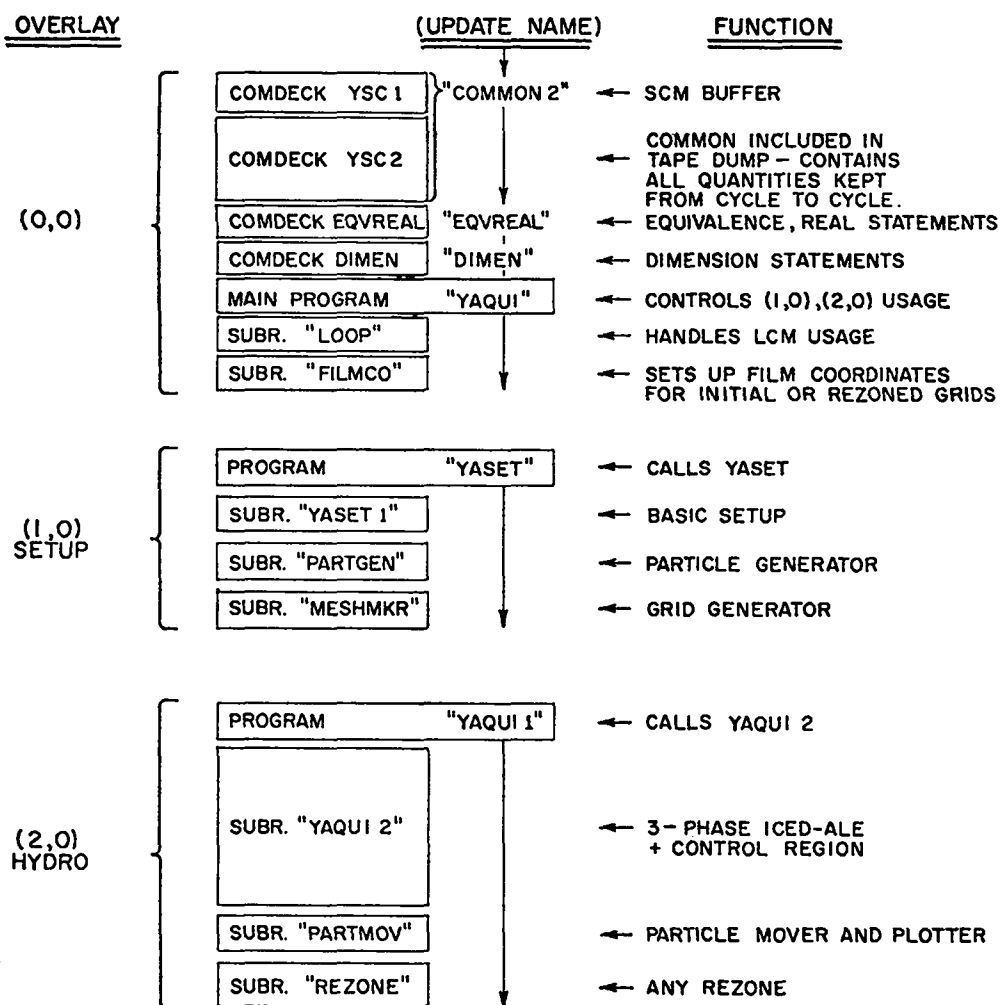


Fig. 5. Detailed breakdown of the YAQUI overlays, describing the functions of all sections and the UPDATE nomenclature.

are directly calculated in YAQUI2 in a simple, straightforward fashion. The REZONE package is really a "roll-your-own" section in which the user creates rezoning logic appropriate to his particular needs. (In the version of YAQUI presented here, the REZONE subroutine is an example of a possible way to follow the rise of debris from an atmospheric burst.)

To restart a calculation from a tape dump, the main program bypasses the (1,0) overlay and

calls (2,0) directly. The restart condition is sensed immediately by YAQUI2, and the control region reads in the tape dump, placing the data in SCM and LCM as required, and turns control over to the point in the calculational cycle that will continue the problem from where it left off when the tape dump was made.

B. The Indexing Notation

An examination of Fig. 2 shows some variables centered at vertices and some at cell centers, a common occurrence in Lagrangian computing methods. In FORTRAN, one can reference x_i^j simply as "X(I,J)," but $p_{i+\frac{1}{2}}^{j+\frac{1}{2}}$ cannot be referenced by a "half-integer" index, so the convention has evolved that "P(I,J)" refers to this pressure. Thus the indices I and J refer to a quantity lying at the lower left vertex of a cell, or at the cell center, depending upon where the quantity is defined. In YAQUI, "(I,J)" is replaced simply by "(IJ)," as only single subscripts are used for computer efficiency. In the YAQUI subscript notation, the letter "P" stands for "+," and "M" stands for "-." Thus, we write

$$\begin{aligned} IJ &= (i,j) , \\ IPJ &= (i+1,j) , \\ IJM &= (i,j-1) , \\ IPJP &= (i+1,j+1) , \\ &\text{etc.} \end{aligned}$$

Such a notation permits easy readability of programmed difference equations in the code. Figure 6 shows the single subscripts typically seen in reference to vertex quantities, and Fig. 7 shows subscripts referring to cell quantities.

As the number of vertices in either direction is one greater than the number of cells, it is apparent that the grid in computer storage must be at least $(\bar{I}+1)$ by $(\bar{J}+1)$ in size. Because our indexing refers to cell centers and lower left vertices, we must allow one extra column of storage

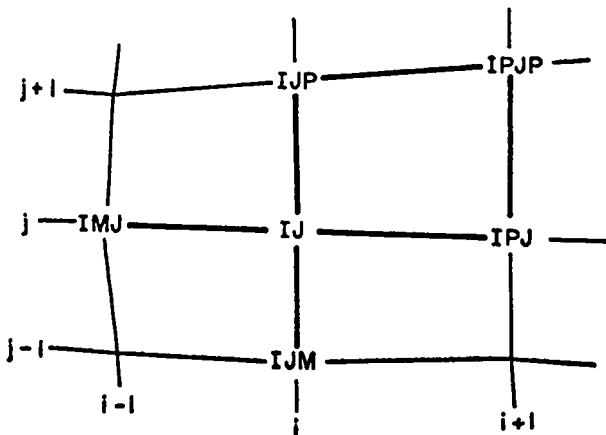


Fig. 6. Single subscript notation for vertex quantities.

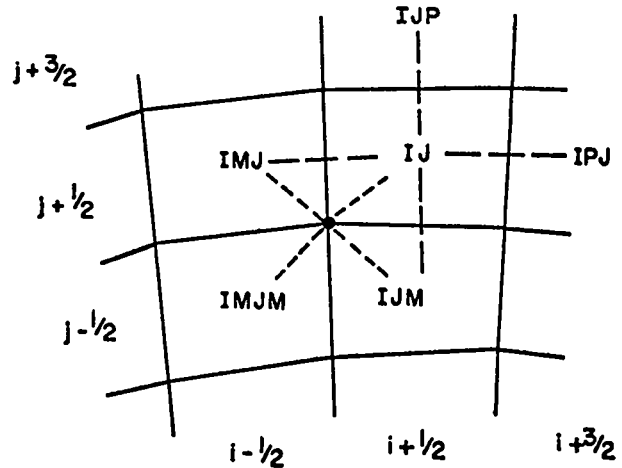


Fig. 7. Single subscript notation for cell quantities.

on the right and one extra row along the top. YAQUI includes one extra row along the bottom in addition, giving a mesh that is $(\bar{I}+1)$ by $(\bar{J}+2)$ in extent. These exterior zones are known as fictitious cells, and having them on three sides helps in the treatment of expanding meshes and certain boundary conditions. Note that fictitious cells are not used on the left, however. The code was basically intended for calculations in cylindrical coordinates, in which the left boundary is an axis of symmetry. In plane coordinates, it becomes a rigid free-slip wall, or plane of symmetry. The omission of fictitious cells on the left implies that no fluxing will ever be desired on that side, and the code would have to be modified to allow such a feature. The actual YAQUI mesh for the conceptual mesh of Fig. 1 is shown in Fig. 8. Coordinates are not calculated for fictitious cell vertices.

Obviously, double $D\emptyset$ loops in FORTRAN to cover all vertices would have the limits $J = 2$ to $JP2$ and $I = 1$ to IPl . Similarly, loops to cover all cell centers would have the limits $J = 2$ to $JP1$ and $I = 1$ to $IBAR$.

C. The Storage of Cell Data

The YAQUI code was designed for running finely resolved calculations, implying several thousand computing cells. In addition to the basic fluid dynamics, space has been left in SCM for the later

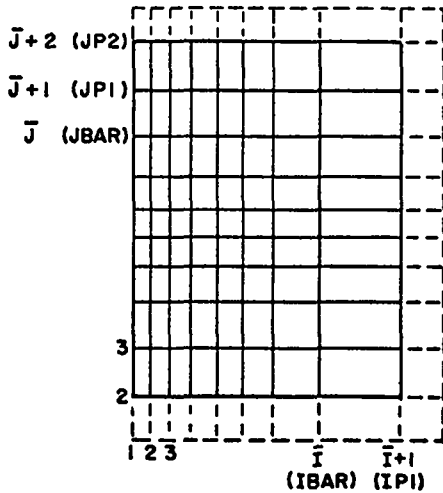


Fig. 8. An actual YAQUI mesh, corresponding to the conceptual mesh of Fig. 1, showing vertex notation. Fictitious cells are denoted by dashed lines.

inclusion of code to deal with other physical phenomena, such as magnetohydrodynamics, turbulence, and chemistry effects. Therefore, all cell data are maintained on LCM, and the code deals with only three rows of cells at a time in SCM processing. Clearly, the optimum procedure is that which requires the minimum number of read/write references to LCM. Accordingly, the cell variables are stored in an "interleaved" fashion, in which all the variables for a given cell are stored contiguously, followed by all the variables for the next cell, etc. (Contrast this with the traditional method of storing cell variables in individual \bar{I} by \bar{J} blocks for each variable. This scheme is appropriate when the computing code is designed for smaller meshes that will always fit in SCM.) In the version of YAQUI presented here, the full calculational cycle, including the optional particles, requires 35 different cell variables, but we are able to get by with using only 14 storage words per cell. This is made possible by retaining quantities during a cycle only as long as they are needed, and then using their storage words for other quantities. Figure 9 shows the allocation of the 14 storage words for a YAQUI cell in the (1,0) and (2,0) overlays. The ordering from left to right corresponds to the actual order in which quantities are calculated in the code. A black dot implies that the quantity currently in the

given storage word is referenced to calculate the quantity specified at the top of the column. The open dots in the rezone imply that x , r , y , and V may be referenced, depending upon the particular rezone. Note that the vertex masses, M_v , and the cell volumes, V , are stored as reciprocals for increased computer efficiency. Because most references to M_v and V are in denominators of equations, the time-consuming divide operation is thus avoided much of the time.

The quantities $2\delta t \left(\frac{1}{\Delta r^2} + \frac{1}{\Delta z^2} \right)$, known in the code as DELSM, and $1/c^2$, known as RCSQ, are invariant through the Phase-2 iteration. It is, therefore, expedient to compute their values throughout the mesh beforehand to avoid needless and repetitive calculation within the iteration itself.

In the convective-flux part of Phase 3, the "n+1" values of M_c (the cell mass), $1/M_v$ (the vertex mass), and u and v are initially stored in vacant slots. Their "n" values are still required through the calculation of the momentum equations, after which the new masses and velocities can be transferred to their ordinary storage words. This places them in their proper locations as the "n" values going into Phase 1 of the next cycle.

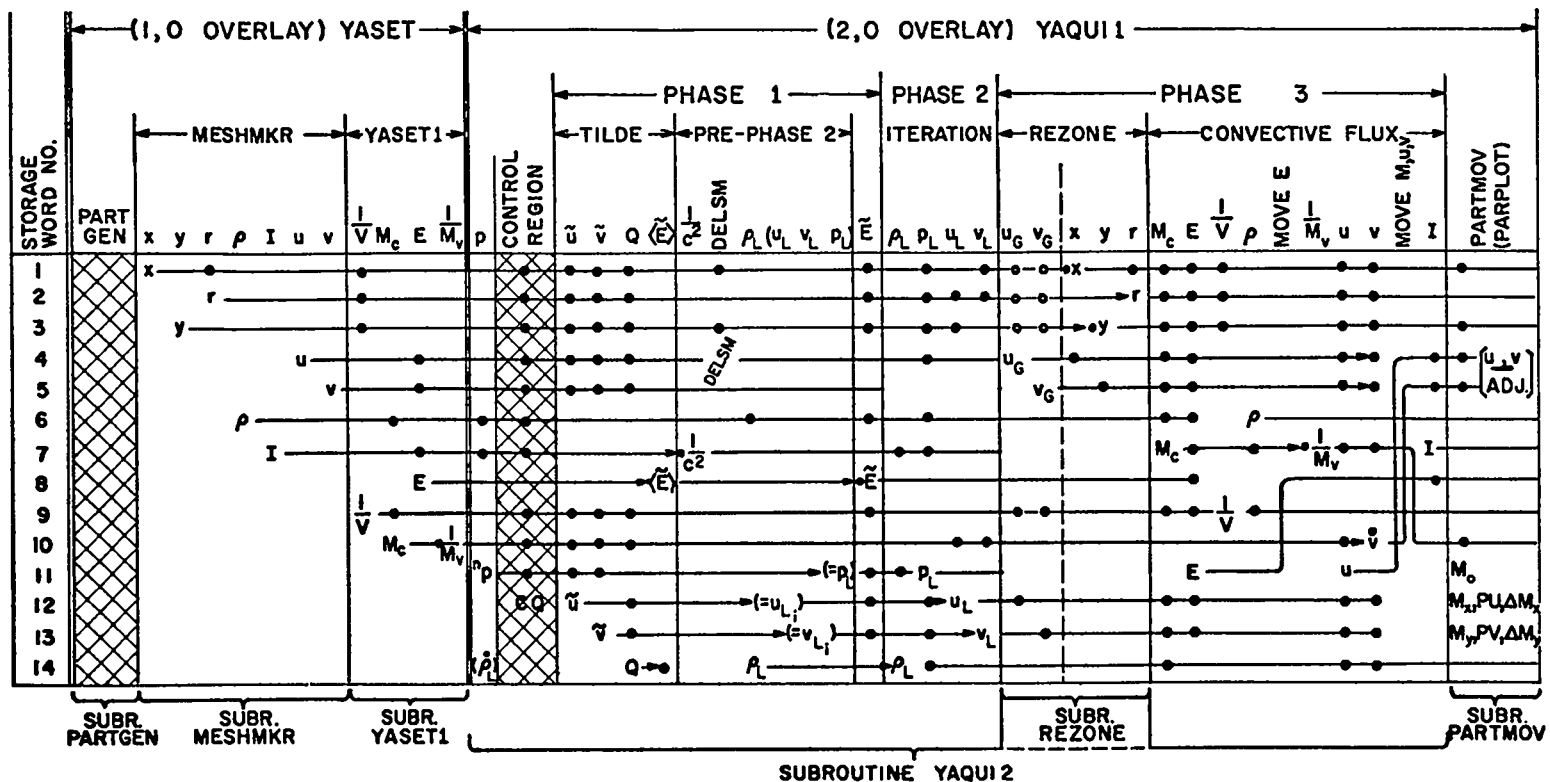
The contour quantity (CQ) in the control region denotes the field of some chosen cell variable for which a contour plot is drawn on microfilm. The quantities referred to in the PARTMOV subroutine are described in Sec. II E.

Charts such as Fig. 9 have proven extremely useful in initially planning the storage before a code is written, but they are equally useful thereafter as an aid in visualizing what quantities are available at a given point in the calculational cycle, and where storage vacancies exist.

YLCl, the storage block for cell data on LCM, contains a single array, AAL, dimensioned at 131000_{10} words in the version of the code presented here. Because 14 words per cell are used in this version, a maximum of 9357 cells (the product of $\bar{I}+1$ and $\bar{J}+2$) are available.

D. The Three-Row Buffering Scheme

Subroutine LOPP, in the (0,0) main overlay, shuttles the cell data between the large LCM array and a small buffer in SCM where it is operated on.



Number Word	Equivalence	Code Name	Number Word	Equivalence	Code Name
1	x	X	8	$E, \langle \tilde{E} \rangle, \tilde{E}$	E, ETIL, ETIL
2	r	R	9	1/V	RVØL
3	y	Y	10	$n_{M_c}, 1/n_{M_v}, n+1_v$	M, RM, VP
4	$u, 2\delta t \left(\frac{1}{\Delta r^2} + \frac{1}{\Delta z^2} \right), u_G$	U, DELSM, UG	11	$p, p_L, n+1_E, n+1_u, M_0$	P, PL, EP, UP, PMO
5	v, v_G	V, VG	12	\tilde{u}, u_L, M_x, PU	UTIL, UL, PMX, PU, (CQ)
6	ρ	RØ	13	\tilde{v}, v_L, M_y, PV	VTIL, VL, PMY, PV
7	$I, 1/c^2, n+1_{M_c}, 1/n+1_{M_v}$	SIE, RCSQ, MP, RMP	14	Q, ρ_L	Q, RØL

Fig. 9. The storage of cell data in YAQUI, showing how the 14 words per cell are allocated.

Generally, LØØP maintains three rows of the grid in SCM at a time: the row being processed and the rows above and below. All calculations affecting cell data are actually performed directly on the current contents of the buffer. Because the cell data are interleaved in storage, all quantities pertaining to the three rows of cells are instantly available. The schematic flow diagram and sample FORTRAN double DØ-loop in Fig. 10 show how the buffering takes place.

(1) Before the "DØ" statements are entered, a CALL is made to the START entry of LØØP. START reads in the entire contents of the bottommost three rows of the grid from LCM to the SCM buffer, placing row $j = 1$ in the buffer section designated "row 1/3"; likewise row $j = 2$ is read into "row 2/3," and row $j = 3$ is read into "row 3/3." Rows 1/3, 2/3, and 3/3 are contiguous in SCM, and like their counterparts in LCM each contains $NQI = NQ * IP1$ words, where NQ is the number of quantities, or storage words, per cell. With the three rows read in, the calling program needs to know how to access data in the buffer. This information is provided by the setting of the indices IJM, IJ, and IJP to point to the first words for the $i = 1$ column of cells in each row. Thus, IJM is set to the first-word address (f.w.a.) of SCM row 1/3; similarly, IJ points to the f.w.a. of 2/3, and IJP points to the f.w.a. of 3/3. Note the indicator IBUF which is set to 1; it will control the subsequent reading and writing of individual rows and the resetting of the three indices. With the first three rows of cells read in and the basic indices set, control is returned to the calling program.

(2) The double DØ loops are initiated. Secondary indices are needed for cells not lying immediately above or below cell IJ, so $IPJ (= i+1, j)$ and $IPJP (= i+1, j+1)$, which initially refer to the $i=2$ column of cells, are easily obtained by applying increments of the number-of-storage-words-per-cell, NQ , to the primary indices IJ and IJP. In the example shown in Fig. 10, we are able to calculate the radius of a cell as the simple average of the radii of its four vertices. The terminal statement of the inner DØ loop, which counts columns within each row, is statement No. 89. Note how the primary indices, IJ and IJP, are first advanced to the next column in the row. The inner

loop is repeated until the row is completed, at which time control passes to the "CALL LØØP" statement.

(3) The LØØP entry immediately writes row IJM back onto LCM, and depending on the setting of IBUF, goes to statement No. 10, 20, or 30. Because IBUF was initially set to 1, control passes to statement No. 10 in our example. Now the indices IJP, IJ, and IJM are reset to point to different SCM rows -- IJP to the vacated row 1/3, IJ to 3/3, and IJM to 2/3. IBUF is reset to 2 to control the next entry to LØØP, and control passes to statement No. 40 which will read row $j = 4$, the new IJP row, into SCM row 1/3. Note that no unnecessary shuffling of data in SCM has taken place: row $j-1$ was read out and replaced by row $j+1$, and the three indices were reset to point to where the rows $j+1$, j , and $j-1$ are located. As depicted at the bottom of Fig. 10, the grid rows in SCM are in their actual logical order only every third row.

(4) LØØP returns to statement No. 99 in the sample calling program, and rows are processed similarly until all the rows specified by the J DØ-loop have been processed, at which time control passes to the "CALL DØNE" statement.

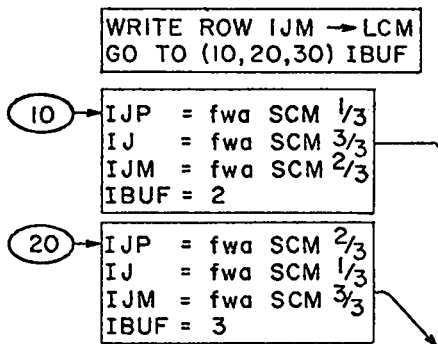
(5) The DØNE entry is really only a cleaning-up operation: because further reading is unnecessary, it merely writes the final two rows, j and $j+1$ (JP1 and JP2, respectively) back out onto LCM.

Not indicated in the flow of Fig. 10 is the incrementing of the relative address indices for reading and writing LCM. These are initially set to 0, and incremented by NQI as processing progresses up the mesh.

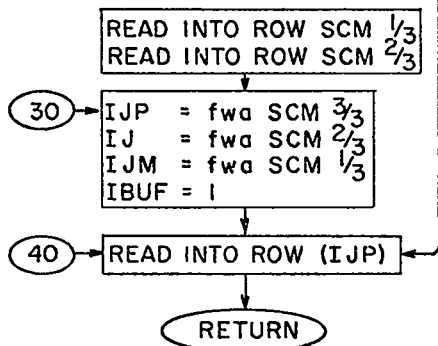
Given this three-row buffering subroutine, the user needs only to include the CALLs to START, LØØP, and DØNE at the appropriate points in the DØ-loops and to increment by NQ words for each cell within a row. Other than that, the logic he must know is no more complex than if the data were entirely in SCM.

The number of storage words per cell in the YAQUI version presented here is seen to be $NQ = 14$, as per Fig. 9. This may be increased very simply by adding the new variables to the EQUIVALENCE and DIMENSION statements in the Comdecks EQVREAL and DIMEN, respectively, and redefining NQ in the (0,0) main program at one place only.

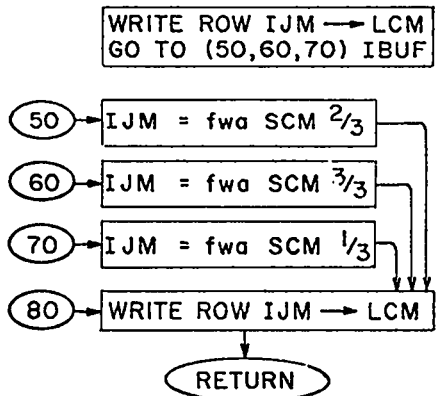
«ENTRY LOOP»



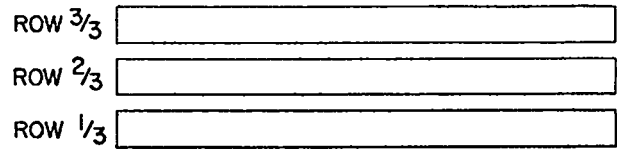
«ENTRY START»



«ENTRY DONE»



SCM BUFFER

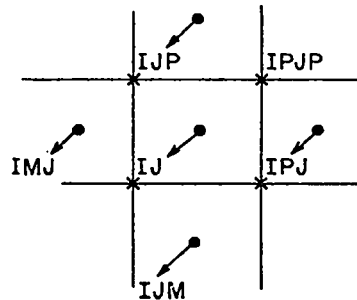


INTERLEAVED STORAGE at NQ WDS./CELL

LOOP EXAMPLE :

```

    CALL START
    DO 99 J = 2, JPI
    DO 89 I = 1, IBAR
      IPJ = IJ + NQ
      IPJP = IJP + NQ
      R = .25 * [R(IPJ) + R(IPJP) + R(IJP) + R(IJ)]
      }
    IJ = IPJ
    89 IJP = IPJP
    CALL LOOP
    99 CONTINUE
    CALL DONE
  
```



	J	J	J	J	J	J	J
ROW 3/3 →	(IJP) 3	(IJ) 3	(IJM) 3	(IJP) 6	(IJ) 6	(IJM) 6	(IJP) 9
ROW 2/3 →	(IJ) 2	(IJM) 2	(IJP) 5	(IJ) 5	(IJM) 5	(IJP) 8	(IJ) 8
ROW 1/3 →	(IJM) 1	(IJP) 4	(IJ) 4	(IJM) 4	(IJP) 7	(IJ) 7	(IJM) 7

Fig. 10. YAQUI three-row buffer.

The SCM buffer is in common YSC1 which contains a single array, AASC, dimensioned at 4242₁₀ words in this YAQUI version. Because AASC must be able to hold three complete rows at once, $NQ = 14$ means $\bar{I} < 100$.

Other entry points in the LOOP subroutine, not shown in Fig. 10, allow the user to access any cell at random easily, and to perform DØ loops with the J index reversed so as to sweep from top to bottom. Examples of this flexible routine are seen in numerous places throughout YAQUI.

E. The Particle Option

The basic ICED-ALE scheme has no dependence upon particles, but deals entirely with field variables related to the computing grid. It is useful, however, to include particles in many problems of interest. These may serve either as true "markers," which are carried along by the flow but have no influence upon it, or they may act upon the surrounding fluid. In the latter case, we must store velocity components, a mass, and a drag coefficient for each particle, in addition to the usual coordinates. This permits calculation of momentum changes experienced by the particles owing to fluid forces, these changes in turn being subtracted from the fluid momentum on a cell-by-cell basis.

For simplicity, we shall first discuss the basic particle-moving scheme used in YAQUI, and then describe the inclusion of the momentum-exchange feature.

1. The Particle Mover. Our technique for moving particles in a general, quadrilateral grid is based on use of a temporary, uniform rectangular cell grid superimposed on the YAQUI grid. Given a velocity field related to a uniform grid, particles are easily moved by an ordinary interpolated area-weighting scheme. The problem, then, is to define a velocity field on the superimposed grid (hereafter called the particle grid) so that it reasonably approximates the velocity field of the current YAQUI grid. This is done as follows.

(a) First, we define the particle grid by specifying its cell-edge lengths, Δx and Δy , and its overall dimensions PXR and PYT. Because we use a vacant part of the YAQUI cell storage to store particle grid quantities, we do not allow the number

of zones in either the r or z direction to exceed that of the YAQUI grid. We generally, however, run at this maximum for the best resolution. In most calculations, the dimensions Δx and Δy are chosen so that the particle grid just encompasses the region covered by the regular rectilinear or curvilinear grid, although in some cases when particles are used solely in some specific region, the particle grid may be placed only over the region of interest.

(b) The second step, after definition and location of the particle grid, is to sweep the YAQUI vertices systematically and do the following for each.

- If the vertex lies outside the particle grid, skip to the next vertex. To be included, the vertex must have $x \leq \text{PXR}$ and $\text{PYB} \leq y \leq \text{PYT}$, where PYB is the y coordinate of the bottom of the particle grid.
- Determine (i,j) of the particle-grid cell that contains the vertex.
- Assign to each of the four corners of the particle-grid cell (i,j) x and y momenta (M_x and M_y) and mass (M_0) according to

$$\left(M_x \right)_{i+1}^j = \left(M_x \right)_{i+1}^j + \mu u (w) (\Delta y - h) / \Delta x \Delta y ,$$

$$\left(M_x \right)_{i+1}^{j+1} = \left(M_x \right)_{i+1}^{j+1} + \mu u (w) (h) / \Delta x \Delta y ,$$

$$\left(M_x \right)_i^{j+1} = \left(M_x \right)_i^{j+1} + \mu u (\Delta x - w) (h) / \Delta x \Delta y ,$$

$$\left(M_x \right)_i^j = \left(M_x \right)_i^j + \mu u (\Delta x - w) (\Delta y - h) / \Delta x \Delta y ,$$

where w and h are defined as shown in Fig. 11. Use similar expressions with the same weighting factors for M_y and M_0 .

(c) Finally, after momenta and mass have been assigned from all YAQUI vertices onto the appropriate particle-grid vertices, we calculate the u and v velocities of the particle-grid vertices as

$$PU = M_x / M_0 \quad \text{and} \quad PV = M_y / M_0 ,$$

which are the velocities to be used in moving the particles.

(d) To move a particle, we first determine in which cell (i,j) of the particle grid it is located.

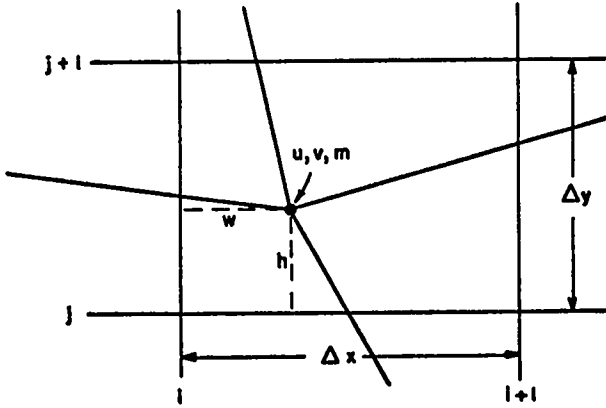


Fig. 11. Assigning YAQUI vertex quantities to the surrounding particle-grid cell.

It is then moved according to an interpolated velocity based on the corner velocities of the particle-grid cell. If the particle lies at positions (w, h) as shown in Fig. 12, then

$$u_p = \left[PU_{i+1}^j (w)(\Delta y - h) + PU_{i+1}^{j+1} (w)(h) + PU_i^{j+1} (\Delta x - w)(h) + PU_i^j (\Delta x - w)(\Delta y - h) \right] / \Delta x \Delta y ,$$

$${}^{n+1}x_p = x_p + \delta t u_p ,$$

and similarly for the v_p velocity and y_p coordinate.

2. Particle-Fluid Momentum Exchange. In particle-fluid momentum exchange, the particles do not

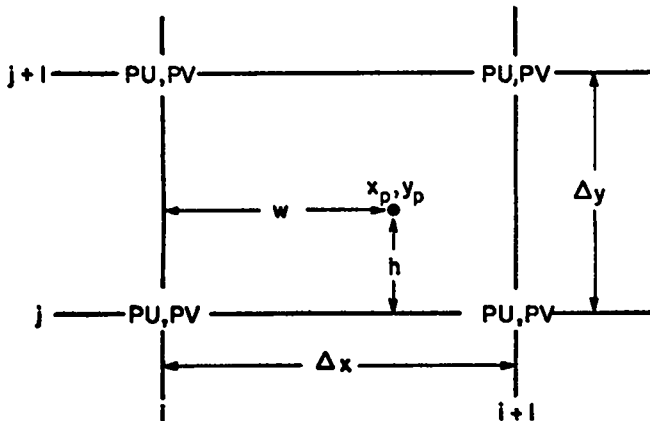


Fig. 12. Area weighting the particle p within the particle grid cell.

necessarily move with the fluid velocity. The basic particle mover is extended to include reaction with the surrounding fluid as follows.

(a) In addition to storing PU and PV for all particle-grid vertices, we store the quantities ΔM_x and ΔM_y , which are the x and y momentum changes caused by fluid forces suffered by the particles near each vertex. These quantities must therefore be subtracted from the fluid momentum on a cell-by-cell basis. In YAQUI, we felt that to within the accuracy of the particle mover itself, we could split the word storage used for particle-grid velocities, combine PU and ΔM_x at one-half word each, and similarly combine PV and ΔM_y .

(b) The calculation of ΔM_x and ΔM_y proceeds as follows. The velocity of each particle is governed by the equation of motion

$${}^{n+1}u_p = \frac{{}^n u_p + \delta t \eta_p (u_{fl} + u_{rand}) + \delta t g_x}{1 + \delta t \eta_p} ,$$

in which u_{fl} is the u_p of the previous equation — the area-weighted value of the particle-grid velocities at the particle location, u_{rand} is the velocity contribution from turbulent fluctuations,⁴ and η_p is a drag coefficient. The x-momentum change of the particle is

$$\left(\overline{\Delta M_x} \right)_p = m_p \delta t \eta_p (u_{fl} - {}^{n+1}u_p + u_{rand}) ,$$

where m_p is the particle mass. This momentum change is distributed to the particle-grid vertices in much the same manner that u_{fl} was calculated. Thus, if the particle is in cell (i, j) , the corresponding changes at the vertices are given by

$$\left(\overline{\Delta M_x} \right)_{i+1}^j = \left(\overline{\Delta M_x} \right)_{i+1}^j + \frac{w(\Delta y - h)}{\Delta x \Delta y} \left(\overline{\Delta M_x} \right)_p ,$$

$$\left(\overline{\Delta M_x} \right)_{i+1}^{j+1} = \left(\overline{\Delta M_x} \right)_{i+1}^{j+1} + \frac{wh}{\Delta x \Delta y} \left(\overline{\Delta M_x} \right)_p ,$$

$$\left(\overline{\Delta M_x} \right)_i^{j+1} = \left(\overline{\Delta M_x} \right)_i^{j+1} + \frac{(\Delta x - w)h}{\Delta x \Delta y} \left(\overline{\Delta M_x} \right)_p ,$$

$$\left(\overline{\Delta M_x} \right)_i^j = \left(\overline{\Delta M_x} \right)_i^j + \frac{(\Delta x - w)(\Delta y - h)}{\Delta x \Delta y} \left(\overline{\Delta M_x} \right)_p .$$

A similar distribution is performed for ΔM_y , where

$$\left(\overline{\Delta M}_y\right)_p = m_p \delta t \eta_p \left(v_{fl} - {}^{n+1}v_p + v_{rand} \right) .$$

Because ΔM_x and ΔM_y are calculated through a summation, their values must be initialized at zero each cycle.

Note that whereas the basic particle mover required that the particle coordinates (x_p, y_p) be stored from cycle to cycle, the momentum exchange requires in addition $u_p, v_p, m_p,$ and η_p . In YAQUI, particle-storage words are split like particle-grid storage. Thus, the six quantities per particle are kept in three words, where x_p is combined with $u_p,$ y_p is combined with $v_p,$ and η_p is combined with m_p .

(c) After all particles have been moved and their momentum changes recorded at the particle-grid vertices, these momentum changes must be inserted into the fluid momentum field. This is done by sweeping the YAQUI vertices in the same manner as that used to set up the particle-grid velocities: Determine in which particle-grid cell (i,j) each Lagrangian vertex, is located. Because the mass, M_o , associated with each particle-grid vertex is still in storage, the change in velocity components of the Lagrangian vertices can be calculated easily. The adjusted velocity component, u , of Fig. 11 is given by

$$u = u - \left[\left(\frac{\Delta M_x}{M_o} \right)_{i+1}^j (w) (\Delta y - h) + \left(\frac{\Delta M_x}{M_o} \right)_{i+1}^{j+1} (w) (h) + \left(\frac{\Delta M_x}{M_o} \right)_1^{j+1} (\Delta x - w) (h) + \left(\frac{\Delta M_x}{M_o} \right)_1^j (\Delta x - w) (\Delta y - h) \right] / \Delta x \Delta y ,$$

and v is given similarly, with ΔM_x replaced by ΔM_y . These expressions conserve momentum.

The YAQUI particle mover has been written with the momentum-exchange feature built in. To calculate with true marker particles only, however, we merely set all $m_p = 0,$ $\eta_p \rightarrow \infty,$ and $u_{rand} = v_{rand} = 0,$ and bypass all ΔM_x and ΔM_y calculations.

Two-fluid dynamics can be performed without using particles in a purely Lagrangian manner when

the fluid distortions are not severe,² whereas for incompressible flows involving large distortions, two-fluid dynamics can be calculated by tying the particle motions strongly to the fluid in which the particles are embedded. The particle masses are chosen so as to supplement the density already contributed by the background fluid, the sum of that density and the particle density being the total density of the second fluid. (More generally, the presence of a spatially varying density in the second fluid can likewise be represented by appropriate choice of particle masses.) The masses can be negative or positive.

In the absence of a free surface, the effects of gravity are most efficiently represented by separating the pressure of the background fluid into two parts, the uniform gradient in equilibrium with gravity and the departure from this. As a result, only the departure pressure is obtained by iteration, its boundary condition being zero gradient on the top and bottom walls. The gravitational acceleration on the particles (i.e., on the difference between the densities of the fluids) then remains as the only exterior force field. To allow for this, one must accordingly supply a separate specification for the gravitational acceleration on the particles, designated by g_{zp} .

Particle storage in YAQUI is maintained in the LCM block named YLC2, which contains a single array, AA2, dimensioned at 131000₁₀ words. Because the particle data are stored using three words per particle, a maximum of 43,666 particles may be used in the version of the code presented here.

F. The Automatic Calculation of the Time Step and the Viscosity Coefficients

The automatic calculation of the time step, δt , is included as an option in YAQUI, primarily on the basis of two stability conditions, one of which is imposed by the viscous stresses, with coefficients λ and μ , and the other of which is associated with the convective fluxes for Eulerian calculations, or with the prevention of negative volumes for Lagrangian calculations.

The viscous-stress stability conditions are tested in the Phase-1 calculations in conjunction with the calculation of the viscosity coefficients for the stress-tensor terms. As described below, the code creates effective values of λ and μ on a

cell-by-cell basis, as determined by a combination of input quantities and local flow conditions. From these considerations, it then calculates a tentative δt , labeled δt_v , for use in the next cycle of calculation.

The convective-flux limitation can be imposed during the rezoning of M and E in Phase 3. From an examination of the flux coefficients FR, FT, FL, and FB, calculated for each cell as defined in Sec. I F, along with the divergence, D, and α_0 , the code obtains another competing tentative δt , labeled δt_c .

The δt actually chosen for the next calculational cycle, then, is the smaller of δt_v and δt_c , $\delta t = \min(\delta t_v, \delta t_c)$. Subsequently, the initial values of δt_v and δt_c that go into the next cycle's tests differ by some factor, δt_{fac} , which is usually slightly larger than unity, times the new δt just chosen. This permits the δt to increase when conditions become more stable. Because the δt is always chosen for the next cycle of calculation, it can be argued that it is always a cycle behind. Ideally, the δt chosen should be for use in the present cycle, as it is based upon present conditions, but this would be more difficult to accomplish. The one-cycle lag, however, presents no problems, as the δt is always small enough that significant changes in the flow field occur only over a number of cycles of calculation. Accuracy considerations alone demand this, in addition to the requirements of numerical stability.

There is a great deal of latitude in how the viscosity coefficients may be determined for Phase 1. Governing the use of the input values of λ and μ is the input quantity ξ , an integer exponent used in conjunction with ρ_i^j . Three possible forms of viscosity are allowed, depending upon the definition of ξ :

- (1) $\xi = 1$ will allow a read-in value of artificial kinematic viscosity. The input values of λ and μ must be chosen with regard to the numerical stability requirements for expected flow conditions.²
- (2) $\xi = 0$ is used when the input values of λ and μ represent the real, physical coefficients of viscosity.
- (3) $\xi = -1$ forces the code to seek its own viscosity on the basis of local numerical-stability conditions in the flow. Note that the actual numerical

values of the input λ and μ are immaterial when $\xi = -1$. Only the ratio λ/μ will be considered for dividing the total viscosity between λ and μ .

The effective λ and μ used in the viscous terms of the equations are, in all three cases, given by

$$(\lambda_{eff})_i^j = k\lambda_{input}$$

and

$$(\mu_{eff})_i^j = k\mu_{input} ,$$

where

$$k = (\rho_i^j)^\xi$$

when $\xi = 1$ or 0. When $\xi = -1$, k is determined directly from the numerical-stability requirement

$$\frac{\lambda + 2\mu}{\rho} > \frac{1}{2} u^2 \delta t + \frac{1}{2} u' \delta x^2 .$$

We define

$$k = \frac{\rho(1 + \epsilon)}{\lambda + 2\mu} \left(\frac{1}{2} u_1^2 \delta t + \frac{(u\delta x)_{max}}{n} \right) ,$$

where ϵ is a coefficient, u_1^2 is the square of a representative velocity at vertex $(j)_i$ of the cell,

$$u_1^2 = (u^2 + v^2)_i^j ,$$

and $u'\delta x^2$ is approximated by the maximum $u\delta x$ of the cell times a factor $(1/n)$,

$$u'\delta x^2 = \frac{(u\delta x)_{max}}{n} = \frac{1}{n} \max(|u_1^j \Delta r|, |v_1^j \Delta z|) ,$$

in which Δr and Δz have the usual definitions of average δr and δz :

$$\Delta r = \frac{1}{2} (x_2 - x_4 + x_1 - x_3) ,$$

$$\Delta z = \frac{1}{2} (y_2 - y_4 + y_3 - y_1) .$$

Use of ξ has removed the restriction for infinitesimal δt 's that would otherwise be required in very low-density regions, as when $\xi = 1$ or -1 , $\lambda = \rho$ times some quantity, and $\mu = \rho$ times some quantity,

so that the condition we must satisfy for stability,

$$\frac{(\lambda + 2\mu) \delta t}{\rho_{\min}} < \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\delta r^2 \delta z^2}{\delta r^2 + \delta z^2} \right),$$

becomes

$$\text{some quantity times } \delta t < \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\delta r^2 \delta z^2}{\delta r^2 + \delta z^2} \right),$$

and the dependence upon ρ_{\min} has been entirely removed. Moreover, for $\xi = 1$, λ has been converted to a kinematic form more convenient for artificial viscosity in problems involving large density variations.

The λD term appearing in the Π_{xx} , Π_{yy} , and Π_{θ} equations is calculated as

$$(\lambda D)_i^j = \min(D_i^j, 0) (\lambda_{\text{eff}})_i^j,$$

as D is applied only in compressive regions, that is, when it is negative.

With the viscous effects included through the stress tensors, the crucial equation for determining δt_v is the stability condition

$$\delta t < \left[\frac{2(\lambda + 2\mu)}{\rho} \left(\frac{1}{\Delta r^2} + \frac{1}{\Delta z^2} \right) \right]^{-1},$$

which roughly states that momentum must diffuse less than one cell width per time step. Because $(\lambda + 2\mu) = \frac{4}{3}\mu + \zeta$, the right side of the above expression is always positive. Further, the alternate node coupler in Phase 1 introduces another stability condition, which can be shown to always be

$$\text{ANC} \left(\equiv \frac{1}{a_{\text{nc}}} \right) < 1.$$

Combining these two conditions, we obtain

$$\text{Quantity}_i^j = \frac{\rho_i^j (1 - \text{ANC}) \Delta r^2 \Delta z^2}{2 \left[(\lambda_{\text{eff}}) + 2(\mu_{\text{eff}}) \right]_i^j (\Delta r^2 + \Delta z^2)},$$

from which δt_v may be reset as

$$\delta t_v = \min(\delta t_v, \text{Quantity}_i^j),$$

thus allowing every cell a chance to participate in the selection.

As mentioned earlier, several criteria in Phase 3 influence the choice of δt_c . One requirement is that material cannot be fluxed more than one cell width per time step, as the flux approximations are based on the implicit assumption that exchanges occur only between adjacent cells. Therefore, δt_c must be based in part upon the quantity

$$\left[\max(|FR|, |FT|, |FL|, |FB|) / \text{Volume} \right]_i^j,$$

if the flow has any Eulerian features. In Lagrangian cases, $D\delta t$ can provide the same measure that flux/volume does for Eulerian cases, as both expressions have the appropriate $\frac{\delta u}{\delta x} \delta t$ dimensions.

Besides monitoring these two quantities, δt_c must take into account the differencing scheme itself. It can be shown that for stability we must require

$$\frac{U\delta t}{\delta x} < \frac{2\alpha_o}{1 + \alpha_o^2},$$

in which $U = u_{\text{fluid}} - u_{\text{grid}}$, and α_o is a measure of the donor-cell proportion in the mass equation, as described in Sec. I F. (The right side of the above condition has its maximum when $\alpha_o = 1$.) For accuracy, we restrict the limit to only a quarter of this amount:

$$\frac{\alpha_o}{2(1 + \alpha_o^2)}.$$

Combining these three conditions, then, yields the crucial quantity for determining δt_c :

$$\text{Quantity}_i^j = \frac{\delta t \left[\frac{\alpha_o}{2(1 + \alpha_o^2)} \right]}{\left(\frac{|\text{flux}|_{\text{max}}}{\text{Volume}} \right)_i^j + \delta t |D|_i^j},$$

according to which we reset δt_c , if necessary, by

$$\delta t_c = \min(\delta t_c, \text{Quantity}_i^j),$$

on a cell-to-cell basis, as we did to calculate δt_v . (For computational purposes, the denominators of both the above and the previous "Quantity₁^j" expressions should contain an added constant (on

the order of 10^{-10} , to ensure that they do not vanish.)

III. USING THE YAQUI PROGRAM

A. Mesh Generation

The generation of the initial mesh and fluid configuration in YAQUI is the responsibility of the (1,0) subroutine, MESHMKR. This subroutine must provide the starting x , y , r , u , and v values for all vertices, and ρ and I values for all zones. Data punched on input cards, described fully in Sec. C below, provide MESHMKR the information necessary to perform this task for a variety of circumstances.

The first consideration is to define the coordinates for all vertices. The input quantities \bar{I} , \bar{J} , δr , and δz ($=$ IBAR, JBAR, DR, and DZ in the program) are the four fundamental quantities in grid generation. They permit creation of a grid of uniform δr by δz zones whose origin, vertex (1,2), lies at coordinates (0.0, 0.0). The addition of a fifth quantity y_B ($=$ YB), the y coordinate of vertex (1,2), allows the entire mesh to be displaced upward. This is useful for calculations involving expanding meshes. The initial, basic part of MESHMKR generates exactly this uniform grid.

The version of MESHMKR presented here further allows the option of nonuniform zoning. As depicted in Fig. 13, the previously generated grid lines may be shifted vertically and horizontally, with zone size increasing continuously outside of some remaining inner area of uniform zones. The region of uniform zones occupies I_{uniform} ($=$ IUNF) by J_{uniform} ($=$ JUNF) zones, centered at J_{center} ($=$ JCEN) zones up from the $j = 2$ bottom boundary line. IUNF and JUNF may range from values of 1 and 2, respectively, implying variable zones throughout, up to values of IBAR and JBAR, implying uniform zones throughout. The input coefficient FREZ provides the expansion ratio for the zones lying outside the IUNF by JUNF region. A relationship of the form $x_i = x_{i-1} + \text{FREZ} (x_{i-1} - x_{i-2})$ is used to locate grid lines lying to the right of IUNF, above $\text{JCEN} + \frac{\text{JUNF}}{2}$, and below $\text{JCEN} - \frac{\text{JUNF}}{2}$. For accuracy, FREZ generally should not exceed about 1.1. The above expression will retain uniform zoning throughout if $\text{FREZ} = 1.0$. A simple program modification would allow for different expansion rates in the two directions.

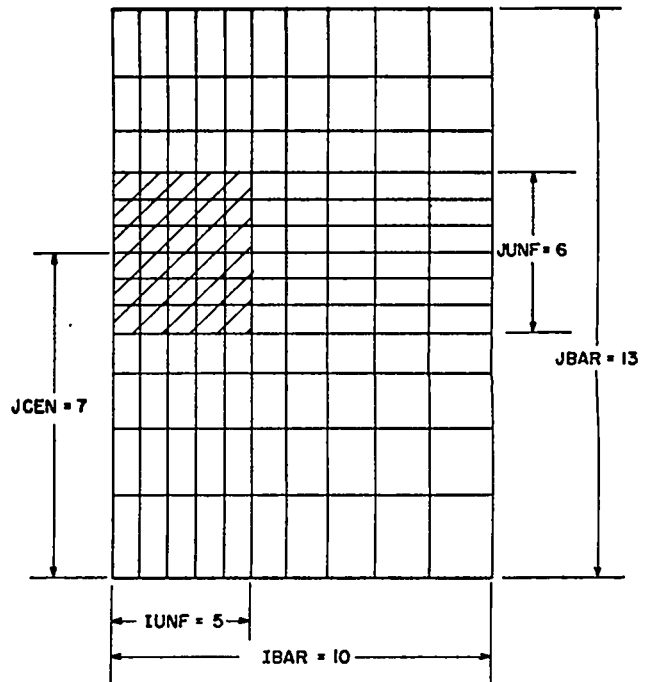


Fig. 13. An initial YAQUI grid with variable zoning. The region of uniform δr and δz zones (IUNF zones by JUNF zones, centered at JCEN zones up from the bottom) is denoted by shading.

If variable zoning is employed ($\text{FREZ} > 1.0$), user calculation of YB would be inconvenient, so, instead, the input quantity REZYO, which is the y coordinate of the center of expansion, y_0 , determines the vertical placement of the mesh. REZYO refers to the YAQUI vertex (1, JCEN + 2), and allows YAQUI to calculate the actual value of YB.

Although the variable zoning shown in Fig. 13 for this version of MESHMKR is of a simple rectangular form, we emphasize that neither the technique nor the code is by any means limited to this. MESHMKR may be modified easily to create any curvilinear grid, and, indeed, simple iterative techniques⁵ have been used in MESHMKR to define a variety of more complex grid shapes for special applications.

With the basic grid (x , y , and r values) defined, the second consideration is the initial u , v , ρ , and I values to define the fluid. Input data cards are read which define regions containing integral numbers of zones, and specify the initial

values of the four variables assigned to all zones lying within each region. Use of these data cards is fully described in Sec. C below.

This version of MESHMKR includes the special capability of setting up atmospheric-explosion calculations. In this case, it creates an entire background of ambient atmosphere through use of one of the fluid-region data cards. In addition, ρ and E values are initialized in the external or fictitious zones, as the grid will later be expanded in the REZONE. MESHMKR then adjusts the uniform ρ field of this ambient atmosphere to a state of gravitational equilibrium by use of an algorithm that accounts for nonuniform zoning.

When combining variable zoning with an equilibrium atmosphere, the user must consider zone height in relation to scale height. It is computationally inaccurate to allow a zone height to exceed one scale height, and for zones larger than this, a change in sign can be introduced into the ρ field. Therefore, it is wise to ensure that the condition

$$\delta z < \frac{(\gamma - 1)I_{amb}}{|g_z|}$$

is satisfied throughout the mesh. In the above expression, I_{amb} is the ambient specific internal energy. As coded in this report, I_{amb} (given by REZSIE) is a constant, but when atmospheric conditions allow it to increase with increasing altitude, larger zones may be employed in the region of increased I_{amb} . However, the above condition must still be satisfied.

Upon the ambient background, the spherical burst may be defined in any manner that the user wishes. We usually employ a special set of data cards to define the upper right quadrant of the burst. These cards are provided by a one-dimensional spherical code whose purpose is to calculate the early-time dynamics. The cards are arranged in relation to a set of uniform Eulerian zones, each data card in the set specifying a pair of relative i and j cell indices and the associated ρ , I , v , and u values. With a j index specified in YAQUI to correspond to the center of the burst, MESHMKR creates only the upper right and the mirror-image lower right quadrants, taking advantage of the cylindrical symmetry of the burst. The data are

superimposed over the previously defined ambient atmosphere, overwriting a part of it that is restricted to lie within the IUNF by JUNF area, whose uniform zones are identical in size to those of the one-dimensional code. (This restriction would be unnecessary if one were to interpolate the input data separately.) The velocity components specified on the data cards are located at cell edges, creating a minor complication, as YAQUI velocities must be centered at the vertices. As a result, MESHMKR must store these velocity values in temporary locations as they are read in. After the entire set of data cards has been processed, MESHMKR can transform the field through appropriate averaging to form a vertex-centered velocity field.

Whatever logic the user chooses to employ in grid generation, MESHMKR's work is finished when all initial x , y , r , u , v , ρ , and I values have been defined and appropriately stored. This information enables YASET1 to calculate the initial values of the remaining basic cell and vertex quantities (M_c , V , E , and M_v) in a straightforward manner.

B. Rezoning

Rezoning, which is grid motion relative to fluid motion, occurs in any flow that is not purely Lagrangian. Indeed, purely Eulerian flow is a rezone flow, and is unique only in that the grid motion is such as to maintain the grid in a fixed location. When rezoning occurs, there is a convective flux of mass, momentum, and energy from one zone to its neighbors, which must be properly accounted for. For fluxing accuracy, the grid velocities or the time step must be restricted so that fluid is fluxed less than one cell per cycle, as it is assumed in the equations that exchanges take place only between neighboring zones.

These considerations are dealt with in Phase 3, in which grid velocities, u_G and v_G , and from them the resulting new x , y , and r coordinates, are determined. For the extremes of purely Lagrangian and purely Eulerian flows, these grid velocities may be specified quite simply. In the Lagrangian limit, the grid velocities are identical to the Lagrangian velocities resulting from Phase 2, $u_G = u_L$ and $v_G = v_L$. In the Eulerian limit, the grid velocities are identically zero. In YAQUI, these two cases are treated in Phase 3 in YAQUI2 itself. The (2,0) subroutine REZONE is called to

define the grid velocities and the resulting coordinates for any flow that is neither of these two extremes. This "roll your own" subroutine allows the user to force the grid to follow one or more features of the flow continuously.

The sample REZONE included here shows just one of a variety of possible schemes for following the dynamics of an atmospheric-explosion calculation. It is a good example because it shows the three basic objectives that must be met by a rezone for such a calculation.

- (1) The mesh must be expanded so as to maintain the boundaries ahead of the strong radially expanding shock,
- (2) The mesh must rise in the atmosphere at the rate of fireball rise, and
- (3) The zoning must resolve the details of the torus in the central region finely, but may be much coarser in the outlying regions, for computer efficiency.

(The variable zoning discussed in Sec. III A and shown in Fig. 13 can provide a good beginning for this last aspect.) The following briefly explains how REZONE meets these three objectives in this version.

- (1) The mesh expansion is controlled by monitoring the largest absolute u_L or v_L fluid velocity (u_{\max}) along a column or (v_{\max}) along a row, several cells in from each rigid boundary, thereby allowing signals to be sensed before they can reach the boundaries. The normal grid velocity assigned to the boundary vertices is then calculated to be the square root of the product of this maximum velocity times the largest absolute u_L or v_L velocity (v_{\max}) in the entire grid:

$$(u_G)_{i=1} = 0 \text{ for all } j,$$

$$(u_G)_{i=IP1} = [v_{\max} (u_{\max})_{i=\bar{I}-6}]^{1/2} \text{ for all } j,$$

$$(v_G)_{j=2} = [v_{\max} (v_{\max})_{j=9}]^{1/2} \text{ for all } i,$$

$$(v_G)_{j=JP2} = [v_{\max} (v_{\max})_{j=\bar{J}-14}]^{1/2} \text{ for all } i.$$

- (2) The overall upward rise or translational velocity (v_T) of the mesh can be determined by tracking the rising maximum point of some representative feature of the flow. We have found that the

vorticity will serve this purpose if care is taken. Although the rising fireball torus will soon develop a strong vorticity field, the vorticity profile flattens with time, developing a vertically elongated plateau of the larger values. Upon this plateau, the maximum point itself may move around significantly from cycle to cycle. If the grid translation is tied to such a shifting point, the result is discontinuous up and down translation, perhaps moving the grid several zone heights all at once. A smoother and more reliable quantity to follow than the pure vorticity would be some weighted average vorticity. One possible form that we have used successfully is based upon the quantity

$$y_c = \sum_k y_k \omega_k / \sum_k \omega_k, \text{ which is summed over all cells}$$

except those near the rigid boundaries. Then v_T is calculated as

$$v_T = \text{maximum of } \left[0, \frac{\Omega_G}{\delta t} \frac{(y_c - y_{cen})^2}{2} \right],$$

where y_{cen} is the y coordinate about which the fireball should be kept centered, and Ω_G is an under-relaxation factor used to ensure smooth rezoning.

- (3) The technique for rezoning the interior grid lines also makes use of the center of maximum vorticity, requiring the radial center,

$$x_c = \sum_k x_k \omega_k / \sum_k \omega_k, \text{ as well as the vertical } y_c,$$

to move. The interior vertices are then made to satisfy the relations

$$\bar{x}_i = \frac{1}{2} (x_{i+1}^n + x_{i-1}^n) + \beta_G (x_c - x_i^n) \text{ for all } j,$$

and

$$\bar{y}_j = \frac{1}{2} (y_{j+1}^n + y_{j-1}^n) + \beta_G (y_c - y_j^n) \text{ for all } i,$$

where the coefficient β_G determines how tightly the vertices are drawn in towards the center of vorticity (x_c, y_c), and therefore governs the level of resolution in the fireball torus.

In terms of grid velocities, these results are obtained by setting

$$(u_G)_i = \frac{\Omega_G}{\delta t} (\bar{x}_i - x_i^n) \text{ for all } j,$$

and

$$(v_G)_j = \frac{\Omega_G}{\delta t} (\bar{y}_j - n y_j) + v_T \text{ for all } i.$$

The minimum zone size is related not only to the value of β_G , but also to the value of \bar{I} . For a given \bar{I} , it is helpful to be able to estimate a priori an appropriate value for β_G to achieve some desired level of resolution. The relationship can be shown to be

$$\delta r_{\min} \approx \frac{2\beta_F x_R}{(1 + \beta_G + \beta_F)^{\bar{I}-1} - (1 + \beta_G - \beta_F)^{\bar{I}-1}}$$

where δr_{\min} is the minimum δr after relaxation of the grid, x_R is the x coordinate of the right boundary after all grid expansion has taken place, and $\beta_F = (2\beta_G + \beta_G^2)^{1/2}$. The procedure is to obtain solutions for various values of β_G , but the final β_G chosen as optimum for a given problem will probably differ slightly from the value suggested by the relationship, and it is generally obtained empirically.

The rest of the REZONE subroutine, from statement No. 1200 to the end, is somewhat more general than the preceding part. New values of x, y, and r are calculated for all vertices, using the values of u_G and v_G , in expressions identical to those in Phase 3 of YAQUI2. This is done in REZONE, however, to enable the following adjustments to be made before RETURNing.

- (1) The particle grid parameters are adjusted to fit the new grid.
- (2) Subroutine FILMCØ is called to adjust all the film-plot scaling parameters, and finally,
- (3) The ρ_L values in the exterior zones are recalculated using the new coordinates.

C. The Input Data

Formatted input data cards provide the information necessary to specify a problem setup. The number of cards required varies according to the problem. However, the following cards must always appear.

Card No. 1: IBAR, JBAR, IUNF, JUNF, JCEN, DR, DZ, CYL, GRDVEL, AO, AOM, BO, KXI (Format 5I4, 7F8.3, I4), where:

IBAR = \bar{I} , the number of real zones in the r or x direction.

JBAR = \bar{J} , the number of real zones in the z or y direction.

IUNF, JUNF, JCEN, and FREZ (see Card No. 4 below) allow one form of variable orthogonal zoning in the initial grid generation. Refer to Sec. III A and to Fig. 13.

DR = δr , the cell size in the r or x direction in the uniform region.

DZ = δz , the cell size in the z or y direction in the uniform region.

(Note: The user may wish to completely override the specifications of IUNF, JUNF, JCEN, DR, and DZ in MESHMKR.)

CYL = 1.0 for cylindrical geometry, or = 0.0 for plane geometry.

GRDVEL = "grid velocity," 0.0 = pure Eulerian, 1.0 = pure Lagrangian, 2.0 = REZØNE.

AO = α_0 coefficient in the Phase-3 momentum equations.

AOM = α_0 coefficient in the Phase-3 mass and energy equations.

BO = β_0 coefficient in the Phase-3 mass, energy, and momentum equations.

KXI = ξ , the exponent of ρ that determines the form of viscosity in the problem. Refer to Sec. II F.

Card No. 2: NAME (Format 10A8), where columns 2-80 of this card are used for problem identification on prints and plots. Column 1 should not be used because it is treated as a carriage control. If desired, the card may be entirely blank, but it must always be included.

Card No. 3: MU, LAM, ØM, EPS, GR, GZ, ASQ, RØN, GM1 (Format 9F8.3), where:

MU = u_{input} } Viscosity coefficients. Refer to Secs. I D and II F.

LAM = λ_{input} }

ØM = ω , the Phase-2 iteration relaxation parameter. The value $\omega > 1$ provides overrelaxation, whereas $\omega > 2$ is unstable. Refer to Sec. I E.

EPS = ϵ , the Phase-2 iteration convergence criterion, typically on the order of 10^{-5} (specifying convergence to within 10^{-5} of the maximum pressure in the system at a given instant), but ϵ may be greater or smaller depending

upon the problem. Refer to Sec. I E.

- GR = g_x , gravity felt by the fluid in the r or x direction, which may be + or - to pull rightward or leftward, respectively.
- GZ = g_z , gravity felt by the fluid in the z or y direction, which may be + or - to pull upward or downward, respectively.

The quantities ASQ, RØN, and GMI are applicable to the stiffened gas equation of state, which appears in the code version of this report.

- ASQ = a^2 , the zero-temperature sound speed.
- RØN = ρ_0 , normal material density,
- GMI = $(\gamma-1)$, where γ is a constant characteristic of the gas, becoming the ratio of specific heat at constant pressure to the specific heat at constant volume, $\gamma = c_p/c_v$, if the gas is truly polytropic.

Card No. 4: FREZ, YB, REZY0, REZUE, REZVE, REZVT, REZRØN, REZSIE (Format 8F8.3), where: FREZ, YB, and REZY0 are parameters relating to the zoning and grid location in the initial grid generation. Refer to Sec. III A.

REZUE } Available for use in REZONE to specify
 REZVE } grid expansion (u_e, v_e) and translation
 REZVT } (v_T) velocities, if these velocities
 } are constant.

REZRØN = the ρ_0 of the ambient atmosphere at altitude REZY0 at $t = t_0$.

REZSIE = the specific internal energy of the ambient atmosphere. In the code listing in this report, REZSIE is a value that remains constant in space and time.

Card No. 5: IBP, JBP, PDR, PDZ, PYB, GZP, IMØMX (Format 2I4, 4F8.3, I4). This card supplies the parameters for the optional particles described in Sec. II E.

- IBP = \bar{I} particles } If no particles are to be
 } used, set IBP = 0. Then
 } the rest of Card No. 5 is
 JBP = \bar{J} particles } unused, so proceed to
 } Card No. 6. For particle

usage, IBP and JBP are the \bar{I} and \bar{J} of the particle overlay grid. $IBP < I\bar{B}AR$, and $JBP < J\bar{B}AR$.

- PDR = Δx } the (uniform) Δx and Δy of the
 } particle-grid cells. See Fig. 11.
 PDZ = Δy } In variable-zoned meshes, these
 } values are calculated automatically
 } in the setup. Similarly, PDR and
 } PDZ are recalculated by REZØNE. In
 } both places, the code version pre-
 } sented here "stretches" the parti-
 } cle grid to just cover the farthest
 } points on the bottom, top, and
 } right edges of the YAQUI grid.

PYB = YB particles, the displacement of the particle-grid lower edge measured relative to YB. To superimpose exactly, set PYB = 0.0 and allow the code to adjust the particle grid automatically, as described above.

GZP = g_z felt by the particles, which may or may not be equal to GZ (see Card No. 3).

IMØMX = 1.0 for the momentum-exchange option, = 0.0 otherwise.

Card No. 6: T, DT, T20MD, TLIMD, TWFIN, LPR, ICØLØR (Format 5F8.3, 2I4), where:

T = t_0 , the problem starting time, usually zero.

DT = δt_0 , the initial δt . The first cycle is automatically run with $\delta t = \delta t_0/10$, then the second and third cycles are run with $\delta t = \delta t_0$. From cycle 4 on, the δt is chosen automatically as described in Sec. II F.

T20MD = 1.0 to force tape dumps every 20 min of central processor (CP) time for restarting purposes, or = 0.0 to bypass this option.

TLIMD = 1.0 to force a tape dump and RETURN to the (0,0) overlay just before reaching the CP time limit specified on the JØB card; > 1.0 to force tape dump and RETURN immediately after cycle 0 output; = 0.0 to run out to a full time limit with no tape dump.

TWFIN = problem finish time. When this is reached ($t \geq TWFIN$), control will RETURN to the (0,0) overlay.

(Upon RETURN to (0,0) for either the TLMD or TWFIN condition, the (0,0) main program YAQUI searches the input queue for further tasks.)

LPR = Printing Control, where:
 0 = movie option, 1 = zone prints on microfilm only, 2 = zone prints on both film and printer, 3 = zone prints on printer only. These are described more fully in Sec. III D.

ICØLØR > 0 plots particles in red, and anything else on film in white, obviously effective only with color processing. ICØLØR < 0 implies normal black-and-white processing.

Card No. 7: (DTØ(N), N=1,10) is used in conjunction with

Card No. 8: (DTØC(N), N=1,10) (both are Format 10F8.3), where DTØ_n specifies the problem-time output interval for both plots and prints. DTØC_n specifies the time at which to change to DTØ_{n+1}. As an example, assume that t is in seconds, and that output is wanted every 1/4 sec for the first second, then every 1/2 sec up to 4 sec of problem time, then every 1 sec until t = 10, then every 2 sec until t = 50, and every 10 sec until t = 200. One would use DTØ (1-10) = 0.25, 0.5, 1.0, 2.0, 10.0, DTØC (1-10) = 1.0, 4.0, 10.0, 50.0, 200.0.

To keep the output time interval fixed throughout a run, specify DTØ (1) = (interval) and DTØC (1) > TWFIN.

(Note: When an output time is being approached, the automatic δt routine will choose a special δt for one cycle so that the output occurs at the precise time desired).

The above eight cards pertain to all YAQUI setups. They have defined a basic grid and provided the parameters for its use. What remains to be defined is the contents of this grid -- particle regions and fluid regions. Because these regions vary with the problem geometry, the number of cards

in the rest of the input deck varies widely. The procedure beyond Card No. 8 is to define the particle regions first, if any exist, then finally to define fluid regions.

Card No. 9: DRPAR, DZPAR, XC, YC, XD, YD, UPAR, VPAR, MTE, DRAG (Format 10F8.3).

This is a particle-region card, to be expected only if IBP > 0 on Card No.

5. One card of the above format must be provided for each discrete particle region in the mesh. In the present version of PARTGEN, a particle region may be one of two shapes -- cylindrical or spherical (rectangular or circular in plane geometry). These two general shapes are shown in Fig. 14 with the named dimensions that specify them. The four dimensions (XC, YC, XD, and YD) are input in true distance units because the particle regions are not constrained to follow zone edges. For a cylinder, XC and YC specify the coordinates of the lower left corner, and XD and YD specify those of the upper right corner. For a sphere, YD must always be identically zero to enable PARTGEN to distinguish it from a cylinder. YC specifies the position of the center, measured up the axis, and XD specifies the sphere radius. Note that the y dimensions are defined relative to y = 0, not relative to the bottom of the mesh. (This was allowed so that particles might originally be placed outside an expanding mesh, but the user should not try to move any particle while it is still outside the mesh, as the present logic in PARTMOV assumes that all particles lie within the mesh.)

DRPAR	}	Particle spacing in the r or x and z
DZPAR		or y directions, in problem units.
XC	}	Particle-region dimensions in problem units, relative to x = 0 and y = 0.
YC		
XD		
YD		
		See Fig. 14.

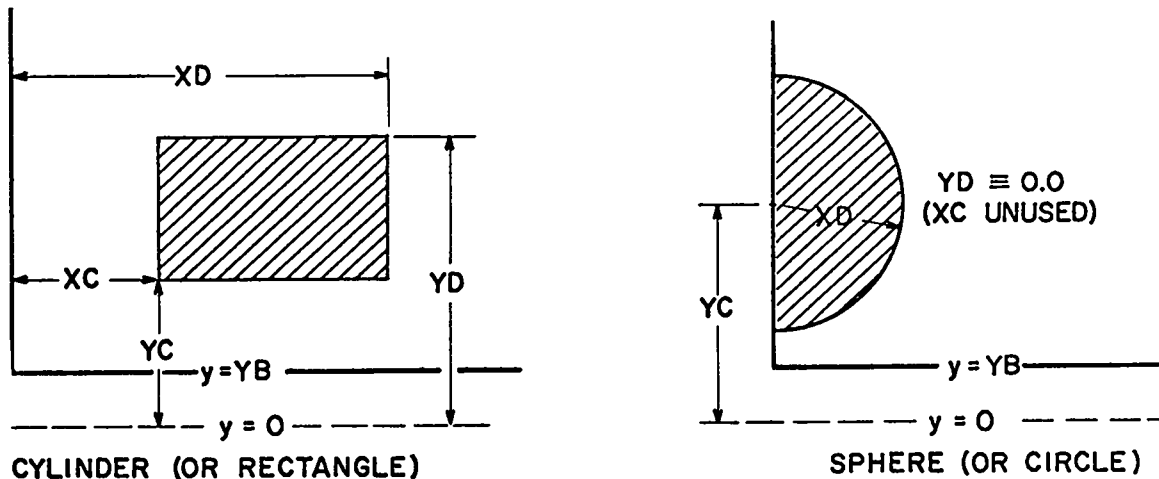


Fig. 14. Particle-region shapes available in PARTGEN. Note that the named dimensions are measured from $x = 0$ and $y = 0$.

- UPAR } Initial u and v velocity components for
- VPAR } the particles in this region; will be
- 0.0 for true marker particles.
- MTE Mass per particle = $MTE * r_{\text{particle}}$. Use
- $MTE = 0.0$ for markers.
- DRAG Drag coefficient, η , for these parti-
- cles. Use $DRAG = 10^{10}$ for markers.

Particle-region cards are processed individually, and the number of particle regions is unlimited. If particles are used at all, the set of particle-region cards terminates with the final card having $DRPAR \leq 0.0$ and the rest of the card is unused. Therefore, the number of particle-region cards in a YAQUI deck is either zero, or two or more.

Card No. 9: if no particles are used. If particles are used, however, then this card follows the $DRPAR = 0.0$ card: NB, NR, NT, NL, UI, VI, R01, SIEI (Format 4I4, 4F8.3). This is a fluid-region card, one card of this format being provided for each discrete fluid region in the mesh. The allowed fluid region covers some specified number of zones, as shown in Fig. 15 with the named dimensions that define it. The four dimensions (NB, NR, NT, NL) are given in integer numbers of cells to emphasize that the four corners of the region must coincide with cell vertices. Thus, NL and NB specify how many cells in from the left and up to the vertex

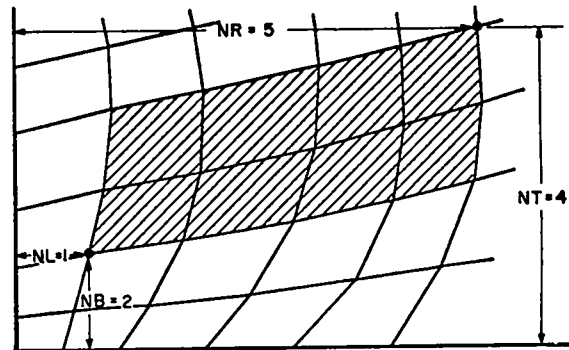


Fig. 15. The basic fluid region available in MESHMKR, defined by the number of zones over and up to two corners.

where the lower left corner of the region is located, and NR and NT similarly locate the vertex of the upper right corner. Even if the grid is not originally orthogonal, specifying two diagonal corners uniquely specifies the zones that will be included in the region. To use a single fluid region as an entire ambient background, set $NL = NB = 0$, $NR = \bar{I}$, and $NT = \bar{J}$.

- NB } numbers of zones (integers only). Refer
- NR } to Fig. 15.
- NT }
- NL }
- UI = u_I } the initial velocity components to
- VI = v_I } be assigned to all vertices in the
- fluid region.

$R\emptyset I = \rho_I$ } the initial density and specific
 $SIEI = SIE_I$ } internal energy to be assigned
 to all zones in the fluid region.

Fluid-region cards, like particle-region cards, are processed individually, and the number of fluid regions is also unlimited. The version of MESHMKR presented in the code listing in this report expects that at least one fluid region will be defined by this type of card. The set of fluid-region cards terminates with the final card having NR = 0 and the rest of the card unused. Therefore, a minimum of two fluid-region cards must be present in a YAQUI deck.

To set up an atmospheric-explosion calculation, as described in Sec. III A, the final NR card (following the ambient fluid NR card) has NR = 1000, instead of NR = 0, with NT = the j index of the burst point in the full YAQUI grid. Generally, NT = JCEN+2, where JCEN was defined on Card No. 1. The set of special data cards follows the NR = 1000 card, and contains I, JJ, R \emptyset I, SIEI, VI, and UI (format 2I5, 4(4X,E11.5)), one card per Eulerian zone. The j index is called JJ here to emphasize that it is relative to the definition j = 1 at the burst point on the data cards. VI is the v velocity centered on the top edge of the Eulerian zone, and UI is the u velocity centered along the right edge. These cards are read and processed individually, the set terminating with a card having I = 0.

This completes the discussion of the input data cards. The final card normally placed at the end of the input deck is in reality the first card for the next problem. The first quantity on Card No. 1 is IBAR, and its value determines the action to be taken by YAQUI. If IBAR > 0, it is valid for use as \bar{I} , and YASET is called. The value IBAR = 0 indicates a tape restart, and IBAR < 0 indicates that the end of data has been reached. Thus a negative IBAR card is the appropriate way to terminate a deck, and hence, the run.

D. Output--Plots, Prints, and Motion Pictures

The YAQUI output is in the usual two forms--visual information on microfilm or motion-picture film, and printed information on microfilm or fan-fold paper. Both forms are automatically provided at cycles 0 and 1, and thereafter at intervals specified by DT \emptyset and DT \emptyset C in the input data. The microfilm plots are generally the most useful

output, and they are made on the III FR-80 or the S-C 4020 C \emptyset M (computer output microfilm) devices. Six plots are provided in the basic code version: particles, zones, velocity vectors and contours of density (isopycnics), internal energy (isotherms) and vorticity.

The particle plots are made by plotting the x_p and y_p coordinates of all particles, and are provided automatically when particles are used.

The zone plot is included for all Lagrangian or REZ \emptyset NE runs (GRDV \emptyset L \geq 1.). For purely Eulerian calculations (GRDV \emptyset L = 0.), the zone plot is provided only at cycle 0. The labels of minimum and maximum δr and δz on the zone plot are really unambiguous only for orthogonal grids. The general form used in their calculation was intended to make the labels meaningful for slightly distorted grids.

The velocity-vector plot shows the direction of fluid flow and the relative magnitude of the velocities. Vectors are plotted originating at each vertex, denoted by a "+," and have a length and direction proportional to the vertex velocity components. If (x_1, y_1) are the coordinates of vertex (i,j), the coordinates of the vector end point (x_2, y_2) are given by

$$x_2 = x_1 + (u_i^j) (DR\emptyset U) ,$$

and

$$y_2 = y_1 + (v_i^j) (DR\emptyset U) ,$$

where DR \emptyset U is a scaling coefficient defined as

$$DR\emptyset U = (0.9) (VEL_{\max}) \left(\frac{x_{i=IP1}}{\bar{I}} \right) .$$

This coefficient is recalculated whenever a velocity-vector plot is drawn, and it scales the length of a vector drawn for the largest u or v velocity in the system at that instant (VEL_{\max}) to be 9/10ths the length of the average zone $(x_{i=IP1}/\bar{I})$. This method ensures that the vectors are always of reasonable length, regardless of velocity magnitude. The plot is deleted if there are no significant velocities in the entire system.

The contour plots are drawn by a routine that creates plots for any cell-centered quantity stored in CQ, and they are composed of connected vector

segments joining points of equal quantity, just as the lines on a contour map join points of equal altitude. The plots may be either linear or logarithmic in contour increment. Logarithmic plots are more useful for atmospheric studies and are provided for the isopycnics and isotherms, whereas the vorticity plot is linear.

The printed information consists primarily of a listing of the principal field variables over the entire grid. One line is printed for each zone, giving the 12 quantities $i, j, x_1^j, y_1^j, u_1^j, v_1^j, I_1^j, \rho_1^j, V_1^j, D_1^j, M_{V_1}^j$, and p_1^j for the zone or its lower left vertex.

A two-line short print is provided every cycle, and it contains the following 13 quantities:

T is the current problem time.
 CYC is the current cycle number.
 DT is the current δt .
 GRINDS = $\delta CP / (\bar{I} * \bar{J})$, the elapsed central processor (CP) time for the cycle just finished, divided by the total number of zones. The CP time per cell per cycle is a useful indicator of the code's computing efficiency.
 CIRC, or circulation, is a measure of fluid velocities near the rigid mesh boundaries, intended primarily for atmospheric calculations. Interaction of signals with the outer boundaries often shows up as a significant change in the value of CIRC.
 ITERS is the number of iterations in the preceding Phase 2.
 CPTIME is the current CP clock time.
 DTV is the competing δt_v calculated during the previous cycle, in which
 IDTV and JDTV are the i and j indices of the zone that limits δt_v most severely.
 DTC is the competing δt_c , and, similarly,
 IDTC and JDTC are the i and j indices of the zone that limits δt_c most severely.
 For either δt_v or δt_c , if the printout indicates that the limiting zone is zone (1,2), the tentative next time step, $\delta t_v = \delta t_c = (\delta t) (\delta t_{fac})$, is small enough to satisfy the stability and accuracy requirements at every point in the mesh.

The short print is provided on fanfold paper regardless of the LPR setting, and on microfilm if LPR = 1 or LPR = 2. LPR primarily controls the destination of the full zone prints, where:

LPR = 1 gives zone prints on microfilm only,
 LPR = 2 gives zone prints on film and paper,
 LPR = 3 gives zone prints on paper only.
 If LPR = 0, no information is printed on microfilm. This case is intended for motion picture use, and the only microfilm output is a particle plot. For movies, the user should hold the δt constant, and set $DT\emptyset = \delta t$ or $2\delta t$. The code is easily altered to provide some plot other than a particle plot for the movie if desired, or to have a frame shared by several different types of plots.

E. Tape Dump and Restart

Tape dumps are staged out as Fileset 8 in the control region under influence of the quantities T2OMD and/or TLMD, as described in Sec. III C. The quantities dumped are the contents of the SCM common YSC2, the LCM block YLC1, and, if particles are used, the LCM block YLC2.

A tape restart is performed by staging in the dump tape as Fileset 7. The input deck consists of an IBAR = 0 data card, where JBAR = the dump number on the tape and is used as a check.

F. Incompressible Flow Calculations

Conceptually, the YAQUI code in this report should be able to calculate a truly incompressible flow, defined as a flow in which the sound speed is vastly greater than the fluid speed. Practically, however, the code should be slightly modified to render it suitable for handling such calculations. The equations we use are intended for flows containing compressibility effects, and they, indeed, differ from those we would choose for a fully incompressible flow technique.

In incompressible flow, variations in I can be neglected unless buoyancy effects are important, and as ρ is essentially a constant for each fluid element, the mass equation reduces to the requirement for vanishing velocity divergence. Using an equation of state is therefore unnecessary, because the changes in pressure arise as a direct consequence of the dynamics. In YAQUI, however, the equation of state is inherent: Phase 2 assumes it through the appearance of c^2 , and the equation of state is used directly to update p_L into the new p_L^{n+1} , to account for ρ changes that occurred in the Phase-3 convection. Nevertheless, the implicit treatment¹ should still enable YAQUI to handle incompressible flows. In practice, we see this to be true for Mach numbers

down to about 0.01. For lower Mach numbers, however, there are three features in YAQUI that introduce difficulties. The first difficulty occurs in the (Lagrangian) iterative phase, where we compute ρ_L from an equation that leaves δt^2 errors. The second arises in the convective flux calculation, which is treated explicitly in Phase 3. This introduces nonzero values into the velocity divergence and, consequently, allows the densities to change. The third arises in the internal energy calculation, in which the nonvanishing values of $\nabla \cdot \vec{u}$ introduce fluctuations into the internal energy field. When the overall level of internal energy is high, these fluctuations are reflected in large variations of $n^+ p$, which cannot be efficiently corrected in the subsequent pressure iteration. As a solution to the problem, we have bypassed the equation-of-state calculation after cycle 0, and instead used $n^+ p = p_L$ in incompressible flows. Yet another choice would be to iterate Phase 2 to much greater accuracy, which would not be very economical, especially in view of the vastly increased computer time requirements. We cannot run with the limit of $\epsilon = 0$ in Phase 2, but rather use a value more on the order of, say, 10^{-5} , which leaves relative errors of that order in p_L .

These considerations can be illustrated with the stiffened gas equation of state, appearing in the code version of this report. For this, n_p is given by

$$n_p = a^2 \left(n_p - \rho_0 \right) + (\gamma - 1) n_p^n I .$$

The incompressible limit can be described by $a^2 \rightarrow \infty$ forcing the $(\gamma - 1)\rho I$ part of the equation to be negligible, or by $I \rightarrow \infty$. Because true ∞ cannot be used on the computer, we might choose, say, $a^2 = 10^{10}$. Even this less-than-infinite a^2 is large enough to magnify any slight ρ errors into appreciable variations in the p field.

To implement the $n^+ p = p_L$ logic in YAQUI, the storage requirements must be considered. Examination of Fig. 9 reveals that p_L , in storage word 11, is not saved in Phase 3. The simplest way to preserve p_L throughout the cycle is to create a 15th word of storage and store p_L in it after Phase 2. Then, at the beginning of the next cycle, $n^+ p$ can be set from it quite easily. Note that then one must set $NQ = 15$.

The standard Phase-2 treatment is to bypass the updating of the vertices of any cell whose δp satisfies the convergence test, the argument being that the slightly improved accuracy is generally not worth the extra computer time required to obtain it. When using $n^+ p = p_L$, however, it becomes more appropriate to update the vertices of all cells, whether or not the convergence test was satisfied.

G. The COMMON Block YSC2

The following list provides the names, descriptions, and sources of all quantities in the SCM COMMON YSC2 in the (0,0) overlay. This COMMON is of fundamental importance in communication between the various overlays and their subroutines. It contains all the SCM-based information that must be maintained from cycle to cycle, and it is the SCM portion of the tape-dump data.

The sources in the list are keyed to the following symbols:

- I = Supplied as part of the standard input data. The parenthetical symbol that follows I specifies where this quantity is read.
- 0 = (0,0) Main Overlay
- L = (0,0) Subroutine LOPP
- F = (0,0) Subroutine FILMCP
- S = (1,0) Subroutine YASET1
- P = (1,0) Subroutine PARTGEN
- Z = (2,0) Subroutine YAQUI2
- R = (2,0) Subroutine REZONE

Multiple sources indicate that the quantity is recalculated.

<u>NAME</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>SOURCE</u>
AA	Dummy word, always the first word in the COMMON.	--
ANC	a_{NC} , alternate node-coupler coefficient.	S
ASQ	a^2 , the zero-temperature sound speed for the stiffened gas equation of state.	I(S)
AO	α_o , determines Phase-3 momentum differencing form.	I(0)
AOFAC	$\alpha_{oM} \left[2(1 + \alpha_{oM}^2) \right]$, used in calculating δt_c .	S
ACM	α_{oM} , the α_o used in Phase-3 M and E calculation.	I(0)
BO	β_o , determines Phase-3 differencing form, used with α_o and α_{oM} .	I(0)
CØLAMU	$(1 + \epsilon)/(\lambda + 2\mu)$, used in Phase-1 viscosity-coefficient calculation.	S
CYL	= 1. if cylindrical coordinates, = 0. if plane coordinates.	I(0)
DR	δr , the cell size in the radial direction if uniformly zoned.	I(0)
DT	δt , the time step, subject to automatic recalculation.	I(S),2
DTC	δt_c , competing δt based on Phase-3 convective flux and divergence considerations.	2
DTFAC	Initial δt_v and δt_c each cycle are given by $\delta t_v = \delta t_c = (\delta t) (\delta t_{fac})$.	2
DTGR	$\delta t * g_r$.	2
DTGZ	$\delta t * g_z$.	2
DTGZP	$\delta t * g_{zp}$.	2
DTØ	Problem time interval between outputs (plots and prints).	I(S)
DTØC	Problem time at which to change to next DTØ in the set.	I(S)
DTØ16	$\delta t/16$.	2
DTØ2	$\delta t/2$.	2
DTØ4	$\delta t/4$.	2
DTØ8	$\delta t/8$.	2
DTPØS	δt possible for the cycle, but actual δt may be reduced to adjust to output time.	2
DTV	δt_v , competing δt based on Phase-1 viscous-stress considerations.	2
DT8	$\delta t * 8$.	2
DZ	δz , the cell size in the axial direction if uniformly zoned.	I(0)
EM10	10^{-10} , epsilon added to terms to ensure that they do not vanish.	S
EPS	ϵ , convergence criterion for the Phase-2 iteration.	I(S)
FIBP	Floating-point equivalent of \bar{I}_p .	P
FIPXL	Floating-point frame coordinate for left edge of particle plot.	F
FIPXR	Floating-point frame coordinate for right edge of particle plot.	F
FIPYB	Floating-point frame coordinate for bottom edge of particle plot.	F
FIPYT	Floating-point frame coordinate for top edge of particle plot.	F
FIXL	Floating-point frame coordinate for left edge of regular plots.	F
FIXR	Floating-point frame coordinate for right edge of regular plots.	F
FIYB	Floating-point frame coordinate for bottom edge of regular plots.	F
FIYT	Floating-point frame coordinate for top edge of regular plots.	F
FJBP	Floating-point equivalent of \bar{J}_p .	P
FREZ	Expansion coefficient for zoning; = 1.0 if uniform throughout.	I(S)
GGML	$\gamma(\gamma-1)$, in which γ is the equation-of-state specific heat ratio if the gas is truly polytropic.	S
GM1	$(\gamma-1)$.	I(S)
GR	g_r , gravity component in the r direction, \pm .	I(S)
GRDVEL	= 0. if pure Eulerian, = 1. if Lagrangian, = 2. if REZONE.	I(0)
GZ	g_z , gravity component in the z direction, \pm .	I(S)
GZP	g_{zp} , g_z felt by the particles. May be equal to GZ.	I(S)

<u>NAME</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>SOURCE</u>
I	Index i. In COMMON because of ENTRY SETIJ in LOOP.	--
IBAR	\bar{I} , the number of interior fluid zones in the r direction.	I(0)
IBP	\bar{I}_p , the number of particle-grid zones in the r direction.	I(S)
IBP1	$\bar{I}_p + 1$, index of rightmost column of particle-grid vertices.	P
ICOLOR	= 1 for color movie, = 0 for black and white processing.	I(S)
IDT	Index for DT and DT0 tables.	S,2
IJ	Index for cell (i,j), initialized by LOOP.	L
IJM	Index for cell (i,j-1), initialized by LOOP.	L
IJP	Index for cell (i,j+1), initialized by LOOP.	L
IJPS	Index for cell (i,j+1), saved for later reference to cell (1,j+1).	L
IMOMX3	IMOMX*1000, forces resetting of J in statement No. 2020 in PARTMOV if IMOMX = 1.	P
IMOMX	= 1 if particle-fluid momentum exchange, = 0 otherwise.	I(S)
IM1	$\bar{I}-1$, index of next-to-last zone or vertex in column.	S
IM6	$\bar{I}-6$, in usual large grids, this column is in somewhat from the right.	S
IPAR	LCF(AA2), the address of LCM block AA2, for tape dump.	P
IPXL	Integer frame coordinate for left edge of particle plot.	F
IPXR	Integer frame coordinate for right edge of particle plot.	F
IPYB	Integer frame coordinate for bottom edge of particle plot.	F
IPYT	Integer frame coordinate for top edge of particle plot.	F
IP1	$\bar{I}+1$, index of rightmost column of grid vertices.	S
IP2	$\bar{I}+2$, index used in reversed D0 loops.	S
ISCF1	ISC2-NQ, the relative first word address (f.w.a.) of $i = \bar{I} + 1$ zone in SCM buffer row 1/3.	S
ISCF2	ISCF1 + NQI, the relative f.w.a. of $i = \bar{I} + 1$ zone in SCM buffer row 2/3.	S
ISC2	NQI+1, the relative f.w.a. of $i = 1$ zone in SCM buffer row 2/3.	S
ISC3	ISC2+NQI, the relative f.w.a. of $i = 1$ zone in SCM buffer row 3/3.	S
ITV	JP1*NQI, the relative f.w.a. of the $\bar{J} + 2$ row in LCM storage.	S
IUNF	I_{UNF} , the number of zones with uniform initial δr (DR).	I(0)
IXL	Integer frame coordinate for left edge of regular plots.	F
IXR	Integer frame coordinate for right edge of regular plots.	F
IYB	Integer frame coordinate for bottom edge of regular plots.	F
IYT	Integer frame coordinate for top edge of regular plots.	F
J	Index j. In COMMON because of ENTRY RIR0W and WIR0W in LOOP.	--
JBAR	\bar{J} , the number of interior fluid zones in the z direction.	I(0)
JBP	\bar{J}_p , the number of particle-grid zones in the z direction.	I(S)
JBP2	$\bar{J}_p + 2$, index of the topmost row of particle-grid vertices.	P
JCEN	Number of zones up to center of uniform-grid region.	I(0)
JM10	$\bar{J}-10$. In usual large grids, this row is down from the top.	S
JM14	$\bar{J}-14$. In usual large grids, this row is down from the top.	S
JP1	$\bar{J}+1$, index of topmost row of interior zones.	S
JP2	$\bar{J}+2$, index of topmost row of grid vertices.	S
JP4	$\bar{J}+4$, index used in reversed D0 loops and in LCM clearing.	S
JP402	$(\bar{J}+4)/2$, j index at midpoint of full YAQUI grid.	S
JUNF	J_{UNF} , the number of zones with uniform initial δz (DZ).	I(0)
JUNF02	$J_{UNF}/2$ uniform zones lie above JCEN, and $J_{UNF}/2$ lie below.	S
KXI	ξ , the ρ exponent that determines the viscosity form.	I(0)
LAM	λ_{input} viscosity coefficient. A real number.	I(S)

<u>NAME</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>SOURCE</u>
LJP2	First word address of last zone in row JP2 when in usual SCM buffer row.	S
LPB	Number of words, truncated to a multiple of 3, that will fit in NQI-wd. SCM row.	P
LPR	Determines output options of film and printer.	I(S)
MU	μ_{input} viscosity coefficient. A real number.	I(S)
NAME	The problem identification from input card No. 2, up to 79 characters.	I(S)
NCYC	Number of calculational cycles completed.	S,2
NLC	Number of words of LCM block AA1 actually in use, for tape dump.	S
NPS	Number of words of LCM particle block AA2 actually in use, for tape dump.	P
NPT	Total number of particles generated.	P
NQ	Number of quantities, or storage words, per cell.	0
NQI	$NQ*IP1$, the number of words for a full row of zones.	S
NQIB	$NQ*IBAR$, the number of words back to zone $i = 1$ when at $i = \bar{I} + 1$ in SCM.	S
NQI2	$NQI*2$, the number of words in two full rows of zones, for PARTMØV.	P
NSC	Number of words in this SCM CØMMØN, for tape dump.	S,2
NUMIT	Number of iterations required for Phase-2 convergence.	2
NUMTD	Number of the next tape dump.	S,2
ØM	ω , the Phase-2 iteration relaxation parameter.	I(S)
ØMANC	$(1-a_{NC})$, used in δt_v calculation.	S
ØMCYL	$(1-CYL)$, used in calculating r from x .	S
ØMEM10	$(1-10^{-10})$.	S
ØPEM10	$(1+10^{-10})$.	S
PDR	The uniform Δx of the particle grid.	S,P,R
PDZ	The uniform Δy of the particle grid.	S,P,R
PXCØNV	Frame-conversion coefficient for particle-plot x direction.	F
PXL	X coordinate of left edge of particle grid, in problem units.	F
PXR	X coordinate of right edge of particle grid, in problem units.	F
PXRP	$PXR*ØPEM10$, test comparand in particle-grid mapping.	F
PYB	Y coordinate of bottom edge of particle grid, in problem units.	S,F,R
PYBM	$PYB*ØMEM10$, test comparand in particle-grid mapping.	F
PYCØNV	Frame-conversion coefficient for particle-plot y direction.	F
PYT	Y coordinate of top edge of particle grid, in problem units.	F
PYTP	$PYT*ØPEM10$, test comparand in particle-grid mapping.	F
RDT	$1/\delta t$.	2
REZRØN	ρ_o of the ambient atmosphere at altitude REZY0 at $t = t_o$.	I(S)
REZSIE	The (constant) specific internal energy of the ambient atmosphere.	I(S)
REZUE	Grid-expansion u velocity, available for REZØNE use.	I(S),R
REZVE	Grid-expansion v velocity, available for REZØNE use.	I(S),R
REZVT	Grid-translation velocity, available for REZØNE use.	I(S),R
REZY0	Y coordinate of center of expansion, refers to YAQUI vertex (1,JCEN+2).	I(S)
RIBAR	Reciprocal of \bar{I} .	S
RIBJB	Reciprocal of $\bar{I}*\bar{J}$, used in control region grind calculation.	S
RIBP	Reciprocal of \bar{I}_p .	P
RJBP	Reciprocal of \bar{J}_p .	P
RØMFR	Reciprocal of $(1.-FREZ)$.	S
RØN	ρ_o , normal density for equation-of-state use.	I(S)
RPDR	Reciprocal of Δx .	F
RPDRDZ	Reciprocal of $(\Delta x*\Delta y)$.	F

<u>NAME</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>SOURCE</u>
RPDZ	Reciprocal of Δy .	F
T	t, the problem time.	I(S),2
THIRD	1./3.	S
TLIMD	= 1.0 to force a tape dump & RETURN before time limit.	I(S)
TOUT	The next output time for plots/prints.	S,2
TWFIN	Time-When-to-Finish: calculation completed when $t \geq$ TWFIN.	I(S)
T2OMD	= 1.0 to force tape dumps every 20' CP time.	I(S)
VV	Velocity-vector plot-scaling coefficient, = 9/10 average δr .	F
XCØNV	Frame-conversion coefficient for regular plots, x direction.	F
XL	X coordinate of leftmost vertex of the grid, in problem units.	F
XR	X coordinate of rightmost vertex of the grid, in problem units.	F
YB	Y coordinate of bottommost vertex of the grid, in problem units.	F
YCØNV	Frame-conversion coefficient for regular plots, y direction.	F
YT	Y coordinate of topmost vertex of the grid, in problem units.	F
ZZ	Dummy word, always the final word in the CØMMØN.	--

IV. SOME CALCULATIONAL EXAMPLES

Here we present results from several YAQUI calculations. Emphasis is on the method's versatility in handling a given problem, rather than on presenting a wide variety of different examples.²

The flexibility of the Arbitrary Lagrangian-Eulerian approach is illustrated in the calculation of a one-dimensional shock tube, performed first in a Lagrangian fashion, and then with a full Eulerian rezone. This example is followed by sequences at very early times from three calculations of a low-altitude explosion, first Lagrangian, next Eulerian, then with the REZONE subroutine as presented in this report.

The versatility of the YAQUI particle technique is illustrated at one extreme by the marker particles carried along with the fluid in the low-altitude explosion calculations, where the particles have no influence on the flow, and at the other extreme by calculations in which the particles govern the fluid dynamics through the momentum-exchange feature.

Finally, we present listed results from a particle-fluid momentum-exchange calculation, for those readers who may find a benchmark calculation useful.

Detailed discussions of various YAQUI calculations will be presented elsewhere, and no attempt is made here to describe a variety of late-time results.

A. One-Dimensional Shock Tube

The two examples in Figs. 16 and 17 were selected from a series of one-dimensional shock-tube test cases; although they do not necessarily represent the best that YAQUI can do for this problem, they clearly demonstrate that satisfactory results can be obtained in both the Lagrangian and Eulerian limits. The figures show the profiles (heavy lines) of velocity, pressure, specific internal energy, and density from a pure Lagrangian (GRDVEL = 1.0) calculation and then a pure Eulerian (GRDVEL = 0.0) calculation of a 2:1 density-ratio shock tube, along with the theoretical solution (lighter lines) to the problem.³

The calculations were performed in a plane mesh 60 cells long by 1 cell high, allowing 30 cells for each fluid region. The initial p was 0.2 on the left and 0.1 on the right, and the initial specific internal energy was 0.18. The initial cell size was $\delta r = \delta z = 1/3$, the viscosity coefficients were $\lambda = 0.002$ and $\mu = 0.0$, and, in addition, the gas was polytropic with $\gamma = 5/3$. The Eulerian shock tube was run with full donor-cell differencing ($\alpha_o = \alpha_{oM} = 1.0$, $\beta_o = 0.0$). At $t = 0$, the diaphragm separating the two fluid regions was instantaneously removed, causing a shock to advance into the lower density region, and a rarefaction to propagate back from the contact surface into the higher density region. In both calculations, δt was held constant at 0.1, and the profiles shown in Figs. 16 and 17 are at $t = 10.0$. Such calculations typically require

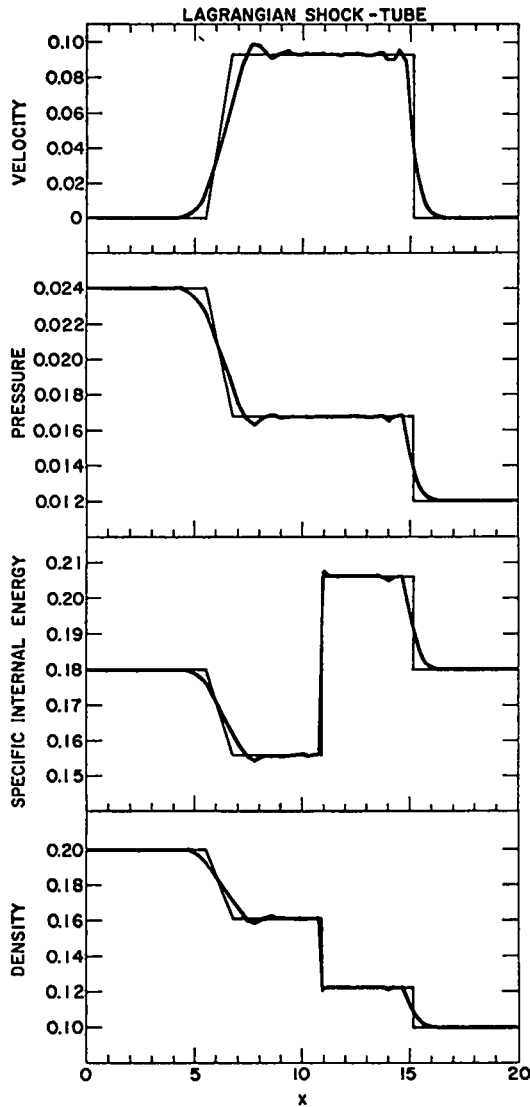


Fig. 16. One-dimensional YAQUI Lagrangian calculation of a 2:1-density-ratio shock tube.

20 to 30 sec of CDC-7600 time to run to $t = 15.0$, producing plots and prints every unit of time.

B. A Low-Altitude Explosion

These examples demonstrate three distinct approaches to the treatment of grid motion in a typical low-altitude explosion calculation. The sets of six plots in each of Figs. 18, 19, 21, 23, and 24 represent the marker particles, computing mesh, and velocity vectors (top) and isopycnic, isotherm, and vorticity contour plots (bottom).

Figure 18 shows the various plots at time $t = 0$, immediately after superposing the explosion density, energy, and velocity data, which were provided by a one-dimensional spherical code, onto a

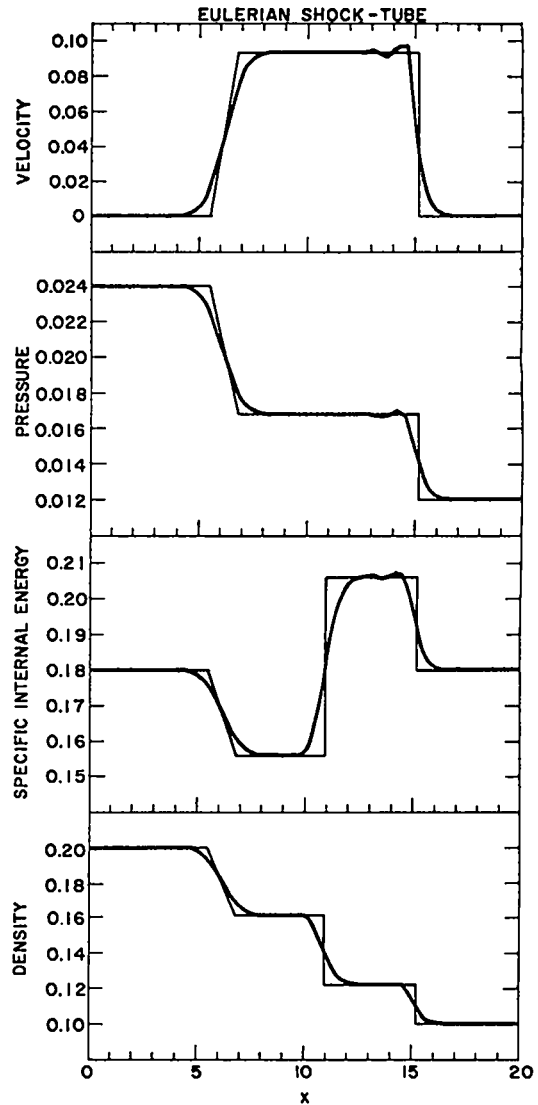


Fig. 17. One-dimensional YAQUI Eulerian calculation of a 2:1-density-ratio shock tube.

uniform 26 by 52 cell YAQUI computing grid that already contained an appropriate ambient background. This procedure was described in Sec. III A. In the particle plot, the explosion debris is represented by a hemisphere of particles, surrounded by more widely spaced particles in an adjacent region of the ambient atmosphere. These marker particles do not enter directly into the calculation, but are used solely as an aid to flow visualization. Note that the velocity, density, and energy fields are well developed, but that the vorticity field is not, and indeed, will not be well established for about the first two seconds of problem time.

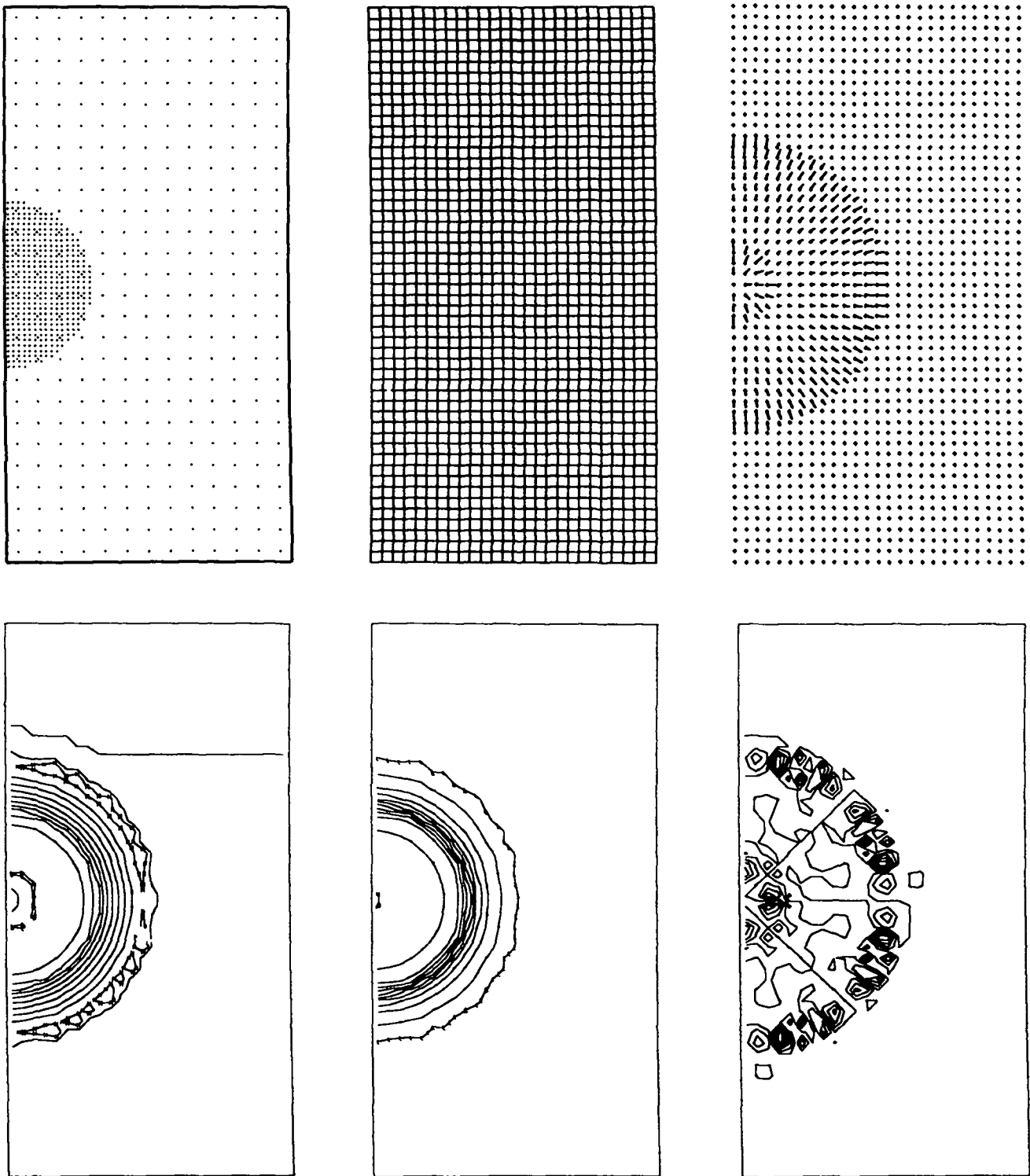


Fig. 18. YAQUI low-altitude explosion calculation at $t = 0$. The six plots represent the marker particles, computing mesh, and velocity vectors (top) and isopycnic, isotherm, and vorticity contour plots (bottom).

Figure 19 shows the same six plots at $t = 1$ sec from a calculation of this problem in which the interior vertices were allowed to move in a purely Lagrangian fashion ($GRDVEL = 1.0$). The rigid walls of the computing mesh are held fixed, causing the strong radially expanding shock to reflect back into the central region shortly after $t = 2$ sec. This effect is visible in Fig. 20, which shows the appearance of the velocity vectors at $t = 2$ and $t = 3$ sec.

Figure 21 shows the six basic plots from a pure Eulerian calculation ($GRDVEL = 0.0$) of the same problem at $t = 1$ sec. More resolution is available in the central region, and less resolution is given to the shock front, than in the Lagrangian calculation. As in the Lagrangian calculation, the walls are rigid, and the $t = 2$ and $t = 3$ sec velocity-vector plots of Fig. 22 show the same strong wall reflection as did Fig. 20.

In reality, the edges of an atmospheric region are not rigid walls, so to calculate such an atmospheric explosion beyond the first two or so seconds, with this degree of resolution, would require one of several possible alternatives:

- (1) A vastly larger computing mesh could be used, but this obviously is not economical in terms of computer storage and time requirements.
- (2) Continuative outflow boundaries would allow the strong radially expanding shock to leave the system with a minimum of upstream disturbance, but the subsequent rise of the explosion debris sucks material up behind it in the central column, causing the bottom and right walls of the mesh to become inflow boundaries. Appropriate inflow conditions are difficult to define, suggesting again a larger computing mesh to avoid this difficulty.
- (3) A third choice, which we exploit in YAQUI, is to allow the entire mesh to expand at a rate that will keep the reflective boundaries out ahead of the radial shock while it has significant strength. At the same time, we vary the sizes of the interior zones to provide high resolution in the central region and much coarser resolution in the outlying regions, which still allows the use of the same number of cells.

Figures 23 and 24 show such a calculation, using the REZONE subroutine exactly as provided in the code version of this report. The problem input

is identical to the preceding cases except that $GRDVEL = 2.0$. As the problem proceeds, the mesh is continuously enlarged at a rate that depends upon the magnitude of the velocities approaching the boundaries. This expansion leaves a region without particles around the outer regions of the mesh, which is already evident by $t = 1$ sec (Fig. 23). By $t = 5$ sec (Fig. 24), the initial mesh radius has already increased by 50%, allowing the calculation to run to much later times without boundary interference than do either the Lagrangian or pure Eulerian approaches. Note in Fig. 24 that the velocities near the rigid walls are negligible, and that the vorticity field has become well established.

Because the computer is programmed to draw pictures of a fixed size, the frame scales of Figs. 23 and 24 differ and are further quite different from the scale in the preceding figures. (Information printed on the film below each plot provides the necessary specifications to properly interpret the plot.)

Figures 23 and 24 represent only the early stages of a calculation that has been made feasible through the use of continuous rezoning and mesh expansion. These techniques, combined with an appropriate mesh translation that follows the debris rise, allow the dynamics to be followed for several hundred seconds of problem time. A wide variety of REZONE subroutines have been used with success, each tailored to provide optimum results for a particular problem.

We generally enhance this approach by combining it with an initial grid containing variable cell sizes, as described in Sec. III A. Figure 25 shows a setup configuration for the same problem, in which the cells are expanded ($FREZ = 1.1$) beyond a uniformly zoned 16 by 32 cell central region. This affords high resolution where required, at the same time allowing the continuous rezoning and expansion to take place much more gradually, as in this particular case the initial mesh encompasses a much larger volume.

The CDC-7600 CP time per cell per cycle (grinds) averages approximately 0.50 msec at two iterations per cycle, increasing by about 0.03 to 0.04 msec for each additional iteration required for convergence in Phase 2. Calculations such as

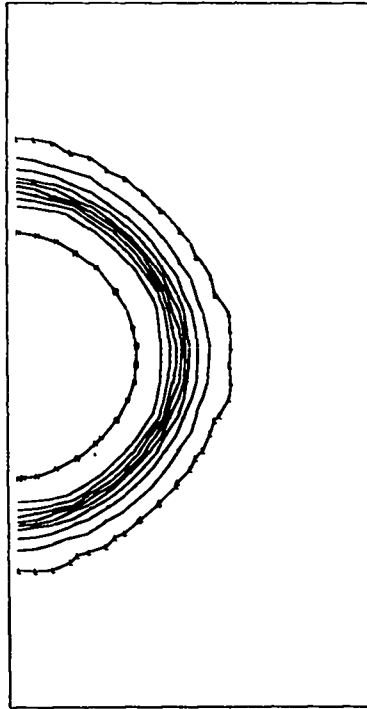
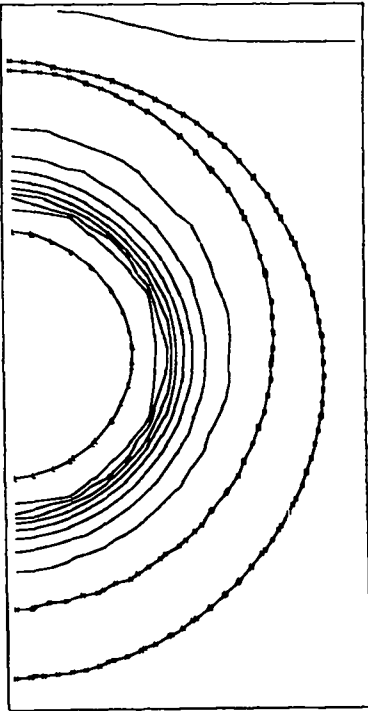
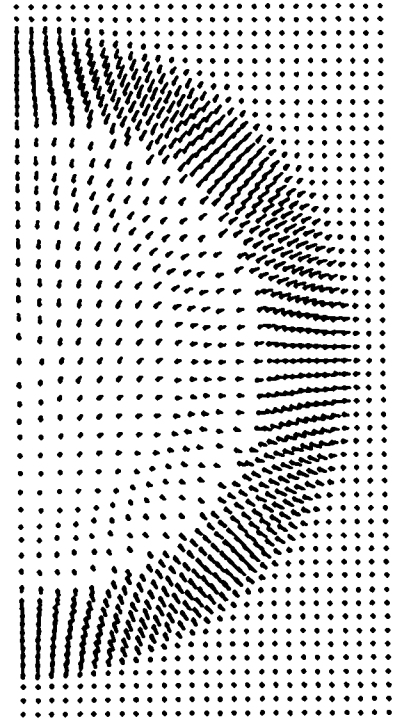
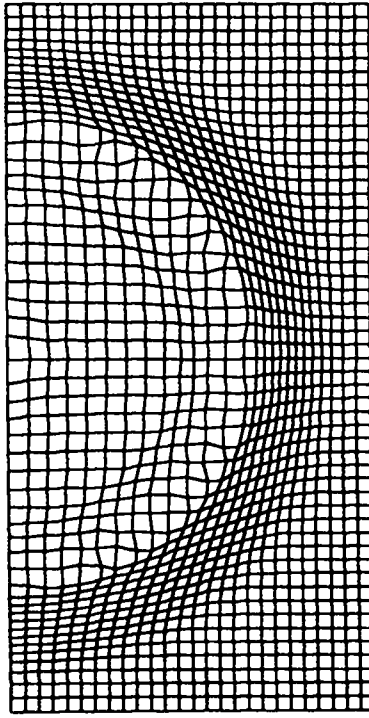
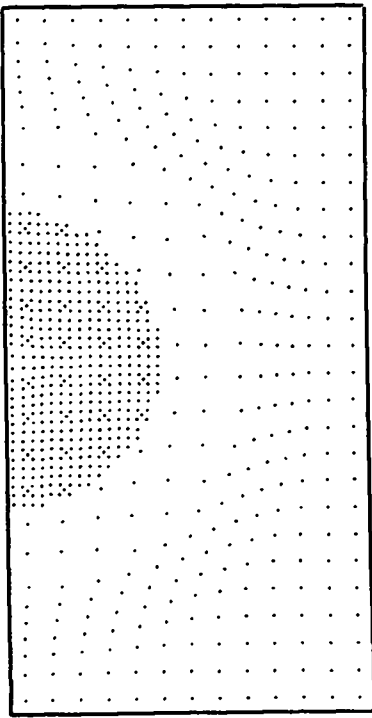


Fig. 19. A Lagrangian calculation at $t = 1$ sec of the problem setup of Fig. 18.

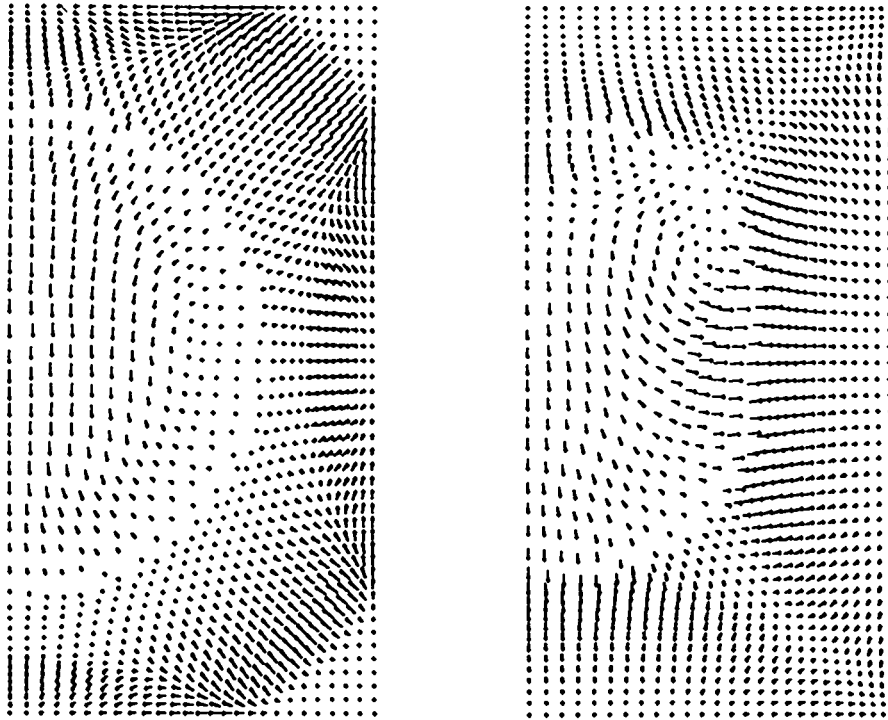


Fig. 20. Velocity-vector plots at $t = 2$ and $t = 3$ sec of the problem shown in Fig. 19, showing shock reflection from the boundaries.

this, with 1500- to 1600-cell meshes, can be followed to over 200 sec of problem time in well under 1h of CDC-7600 time, with generous amounts of output along the way.

C. Particle-Fluid Momentum Exchange

An example of the particle-fluid momentum-exchange feature described in Sec. II E 2 is illustrated in the particle-drag problem of Fig. 26. The first set of three frames show the initial particles, velocity vectors, and the (Eulerian) computing grid with cylindrical symmetry and rigid free-slip boundaries. In this calculation, a sphere of particles, each of which has a finite mass and drag coefficient, is immersed in a fluid of uniform density and energy, representing a two-fluid configuration in which the density of the heavier spherical part is given by the sum of the background fluid and particle densities. Initially, there are no velocities in the system; the entire dynamics of the calculation result from a gravitational force upon the particles but not upon the fluid. This causes the sphere of particles to fall and deform, producing a pronounced circulation pattern within the fluid.

The evolution of this process is shown in the remaining seven sets of plots in Fig. 26, at times of 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, 24, and 27. Each set of three frames consists of a particle plot and the velocity vectors and vorticity contours for the fluid. Note that the effects of drag soon retard the leading edge of the sphere relative to the shielded trailing edge. The sphere is deformed into a cup, with a vortex ring around the rim. At time $t = 21$, the cup collides with the bottom wall of the mesh and is seen gradually settling into place thereafter. By time $t = 27$, only the rolled rim retains any definition, but it, too, will soon collapse into the rest of the particles. The circulation pattern will persist for some time, until viscous effects gradually damp it out.

D. Input Data and Results from a Sample Calculation

The following pages are abstracted from the microfilm output of a particle-fluid momentum-exchange test calculation. They are included as an aid to the reader who uses YAQUI, allowing him to set up the same problem and compare results.

The input data are listed in their entirety, and include all information necessary to specify the

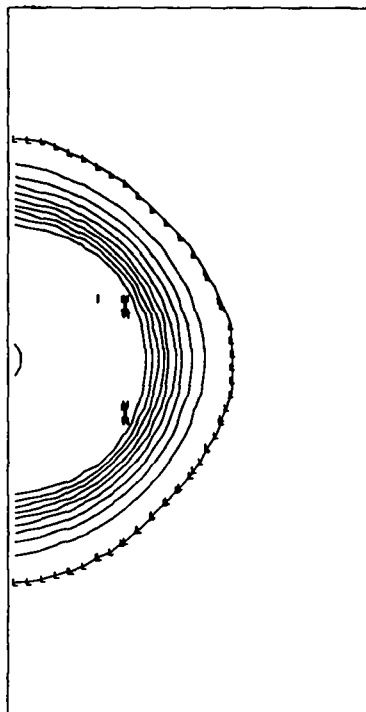
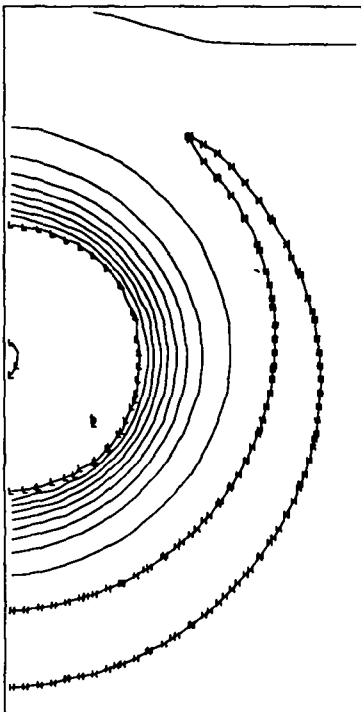
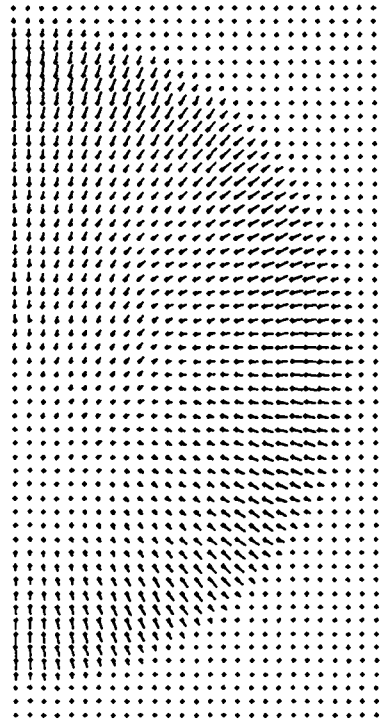
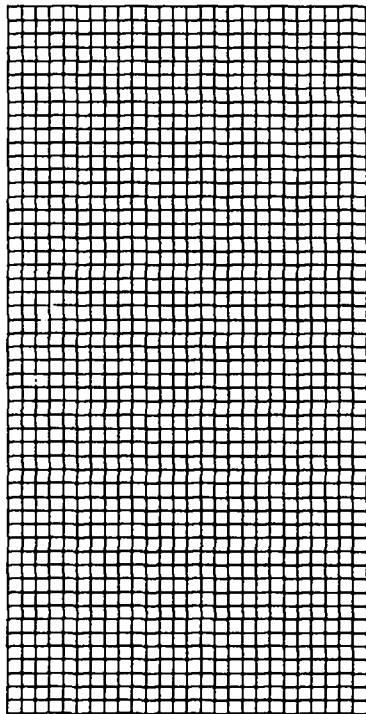
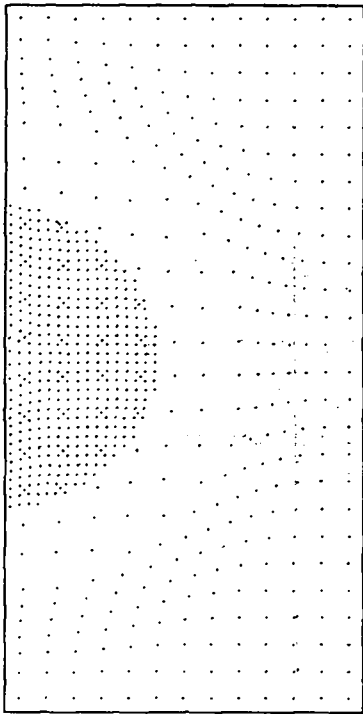


Fig. 21. An Eulerian calculation at $t = 1$ sec of the problem setup of Fig. 18.

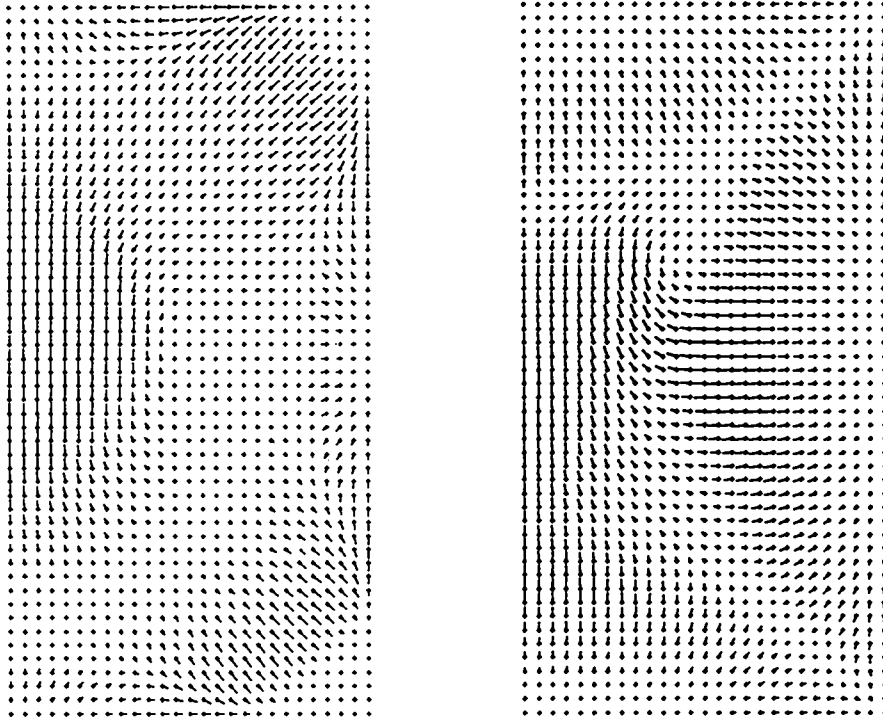


Fig. 22. Velocity-vector plots at $t = 2$ sec and $t = 3$ sec of the problem shown in Fig. 21, showing shock reflection from the boundaries.

problem. Subsequent pages show the initial particle and zone plot configurations at time 0, along with a sample frame abstracted from the cell print. This includes a row across the mesh halfway up, cutting through the initial position of the sphere of particles. This same frame of print output is included for cycle 1, to show the initial changes in the fluid variables.

For $t = 1.0$ (cycle 7), we present six frames. These include plots of the particles, and for the fluid, the velocity vectors and contours of density, specific internal energy, and vorticity, followed by the sample listing. The normal velocities on the symmetry axis are, of course, nonphysical. They result from the momentum carried by the particles and distributed to the cell vertices. After each cycle, these velocities are reset to zero, so no buildup can occur. This will, however, act as a

sink for momentum, which would be easy to correct if it became a problem.

Finally, we present the same six frames at $t = 9.0$ (cycle 232). Note in the listing that the circulation pattern is quite evident in the wake of the particles. The u velocities at this height on the axis are now zero, as the particles are no longer present here to contribute momentum changes.

The CDC-7600 CP time for this calculation was 305 sec for 265 calculational cycles (to time $t = 9.54181$). After the first 100 cycles, the number of iterations required for convergence in each cycle stabilized at 4, for which the grinds (CP time per cell per cycle) averaged about 0.637 msec. Comparison with the grinds for the low-altitude explosion calculation (0.56 msec) indicates that slightly more time is required for the momentum-exchange option.

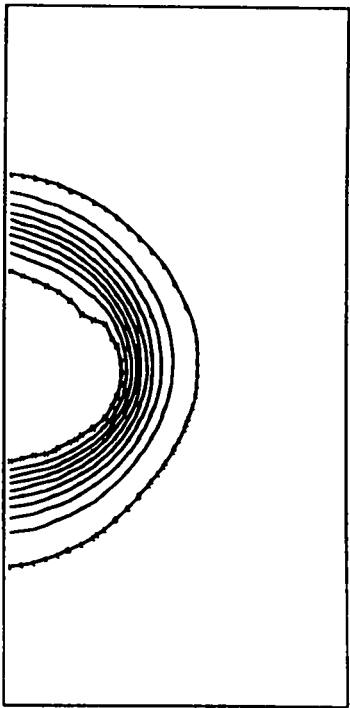
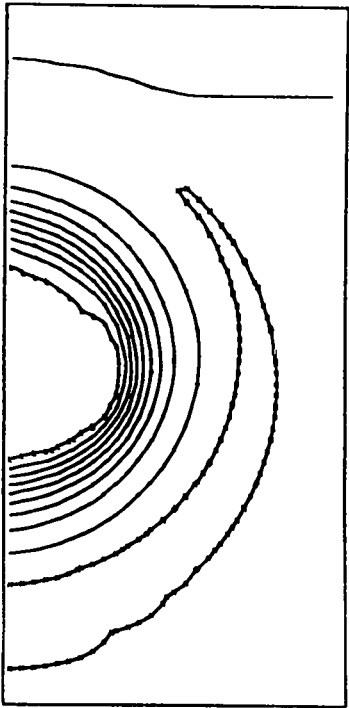
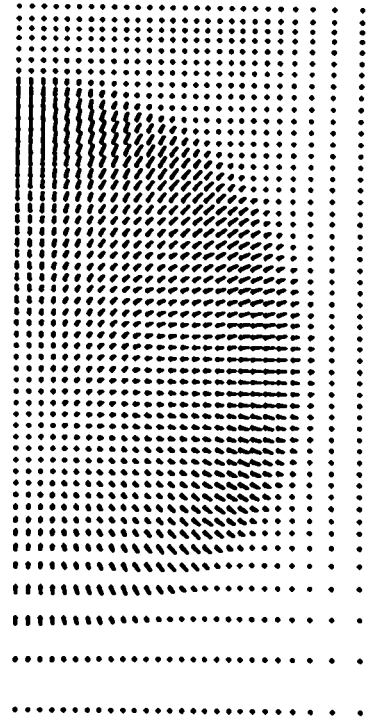
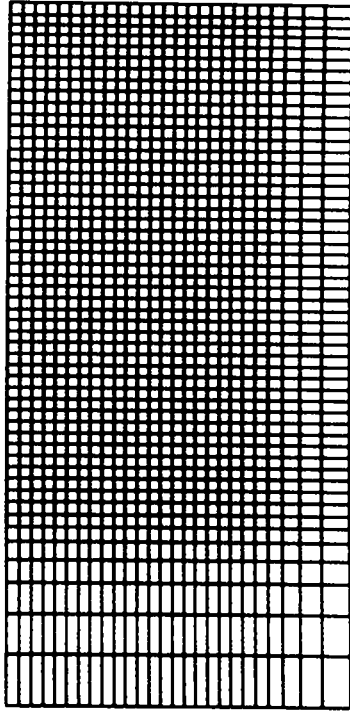
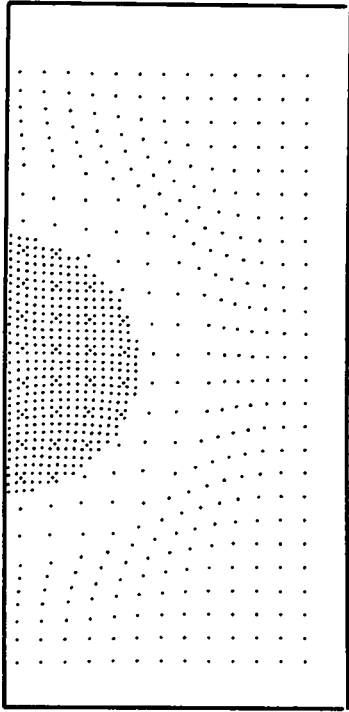


Fig. 23. A REZONE calculation at $t = 1$ sec of the problem setup of Fig. 18.

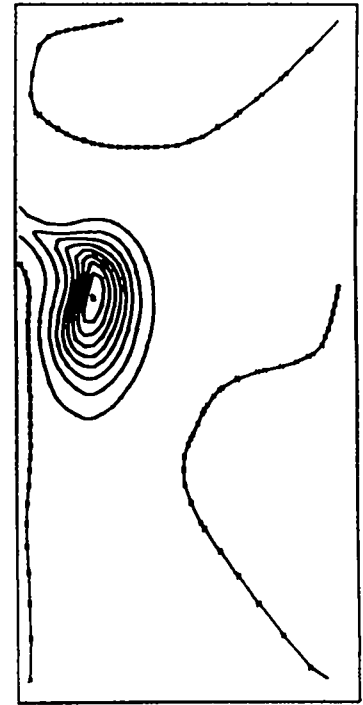
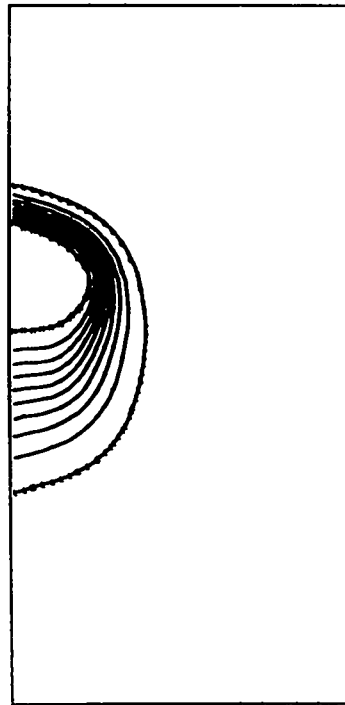
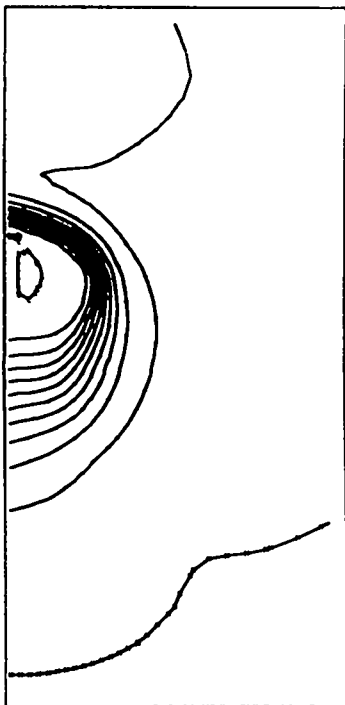
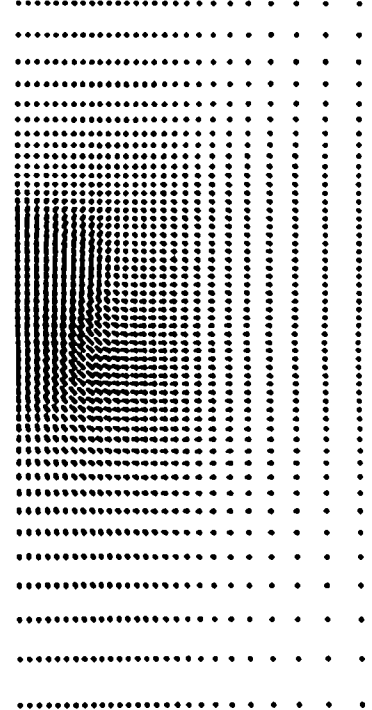
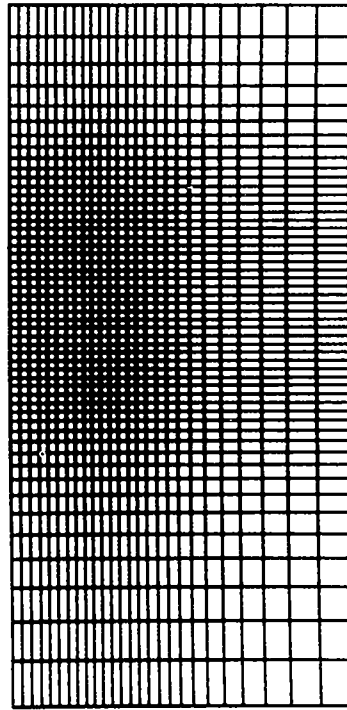
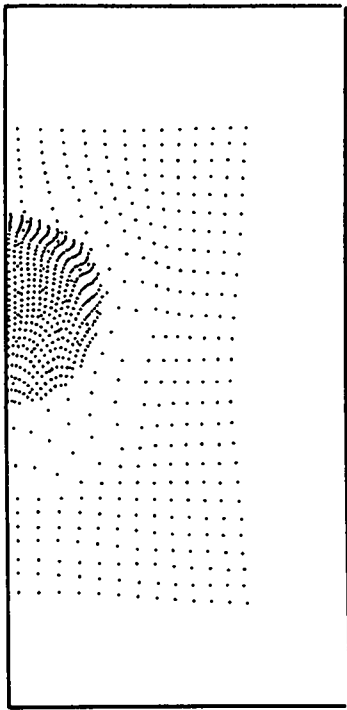


Fig. 24. The REZØNE calculation of the problem of Figs. 18 and 23 at $t = 5$ sec.

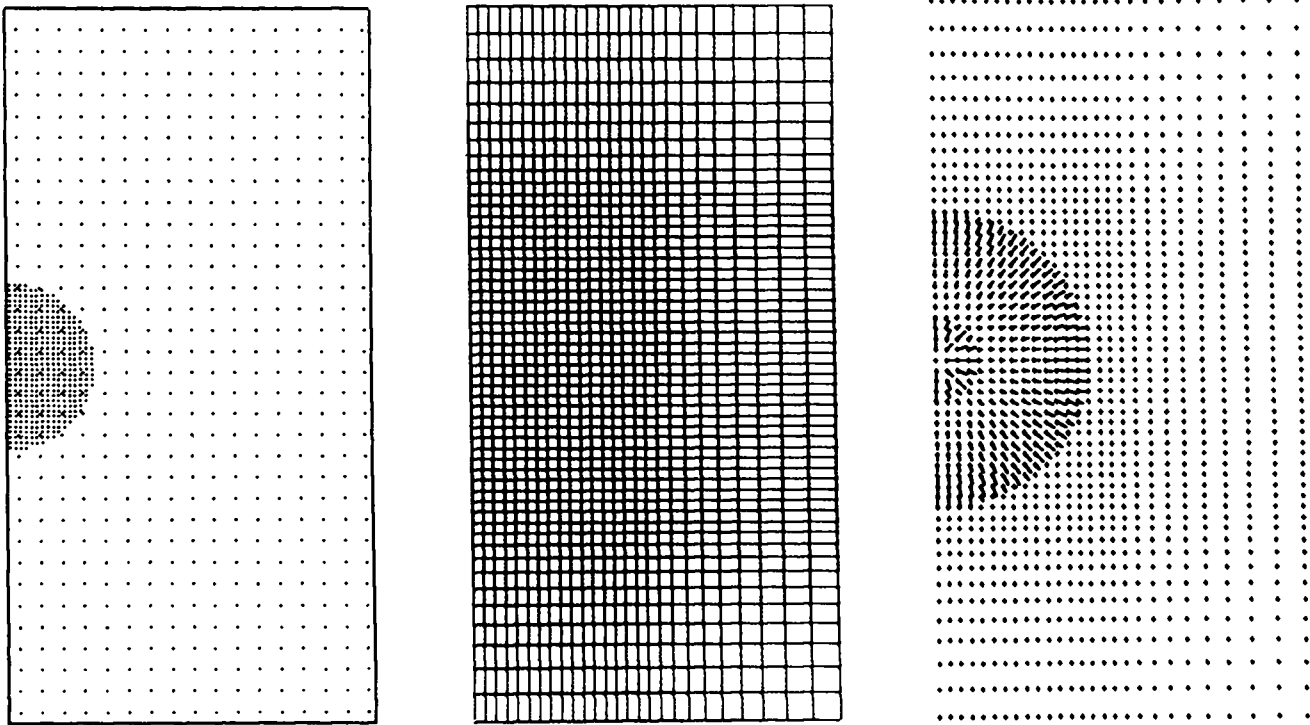


Fig. 25. A YAQUI setup with initial variable zoning for the problem shown in Fig. 18.

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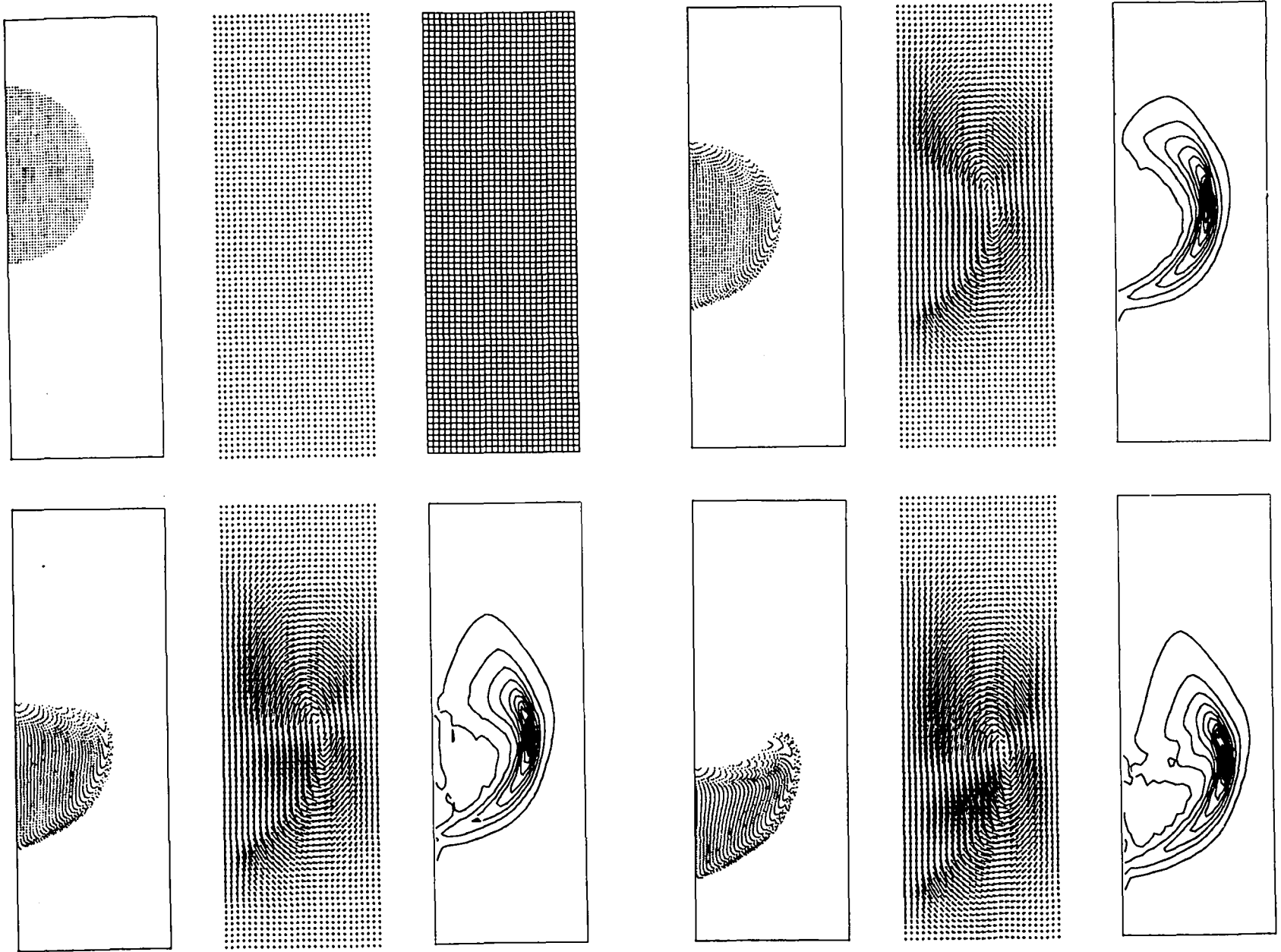


Fig. 26. YAQUI particle-fluid momentum-exchange calculation.

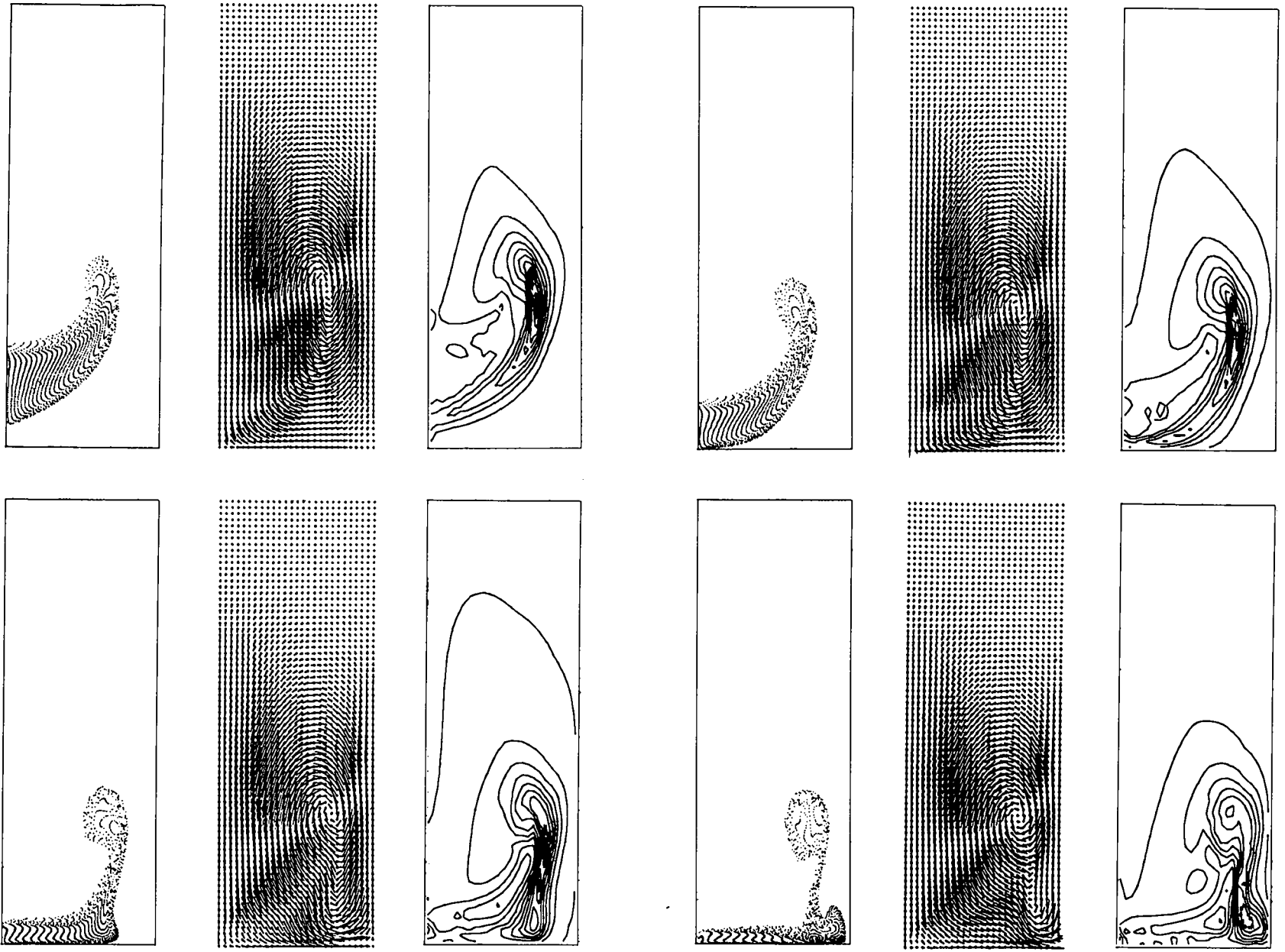
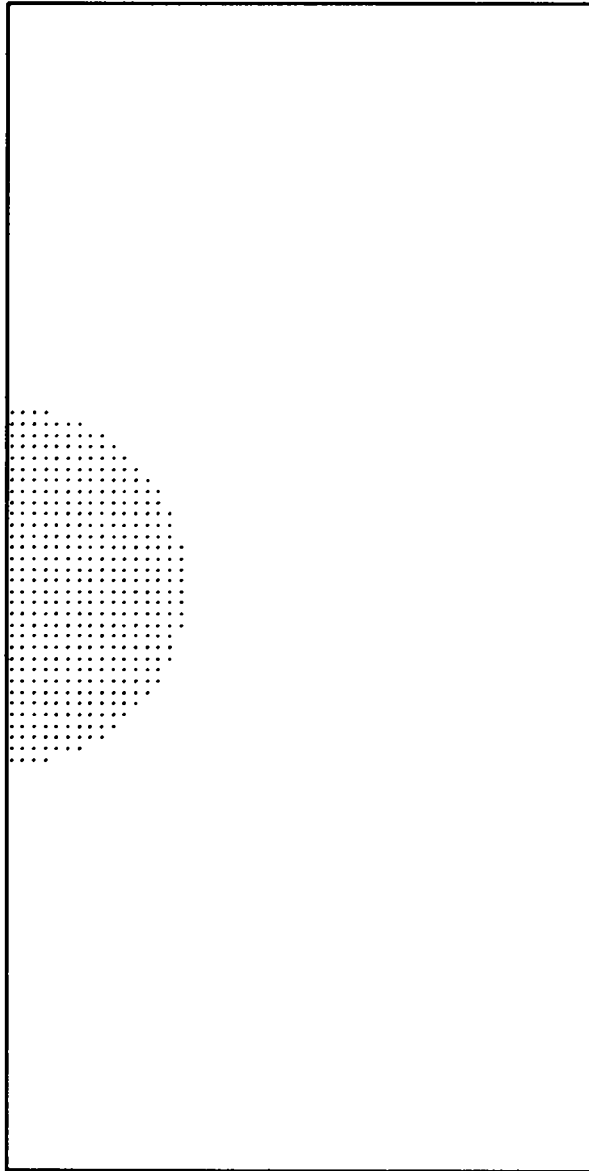


Fig. 26 (Contd)

YAQUI PARTICLE-FLUID MOMENTUM EXCHANGE TEST. (T3AAA1GB 032272-3)

110872-1

IBAR= 26
JBAR= 52
IUNF= 26
JUNF= 52
JCEN= 26
DR= 1.00000E+00
DZ= 1.00000E+00
CYL= 1.00000E+00
GRDVEL= 0.
AO= 7.50000E-01
AOM= 7.50000E-01
BO= 0.
KXI= -1
MU= 1.00000E+00
LAM= 1.00000E+01
OM= 1.00000E+00
EPS= 1.00000E-04
GR= 0.
OZ= 0.
ASQ= 1.00000E+02
RON= 1.00000E+00
GHI= 0.
FREZ= 1.00000E+00
YB= 0.
REZY0= 0.
REZUE= 0.
REZVE= 0.
REZVT= 0.
REZRON= 0.
REZSIE= 0.
IBP= 26
JBP= 52
PDR= 1.00000E+00
PDZ= 1.00000E+00
PYB= 0.
GZP=-1.00000E+00
IMOMX= 1
T= 0.
DT= 1.00000E-01
T20MO= 0.
TLIMO= 0.
TWFIN= 1.00000E+01
LPR= 1
ICOLOR= 0
DTC(1-10)= 1.00000E+00 -0. -0. -0. -0.
-0. -0. -0. -0. -0.
DTC(1-10)= 1.00000E+02 -0. -0. -0. -0.
-0. -0. -0. -0. -0.
DRPAR= 5.00000E-01 DZPAR= 5.00000E-01 XC= 0. YC= 2.60000E+01 XD= 8.00000E+00
YD= 0. UPAR= 0. VPAR= 0. MTE= 2.50000E-01 DRAG= 1.00000E+00
408 PARTICLES GENERATED, WITH TOTAL MASS= 3.46375E+02
NB= 0 NR= 26 NT= 52 NL= 0 UI= 0. VI= 0. ROI= 1.00000E+00 SIEI= 1.00000E+00

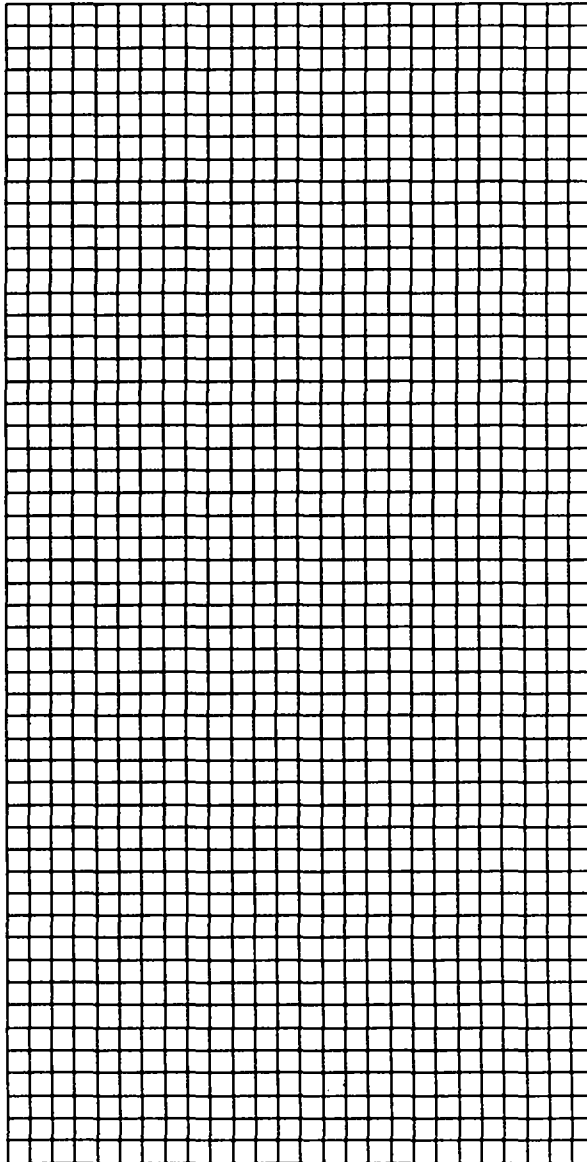


PARTICLES

PDR= 1.00000E+00 PDZ= 1.00000E+00 PXR= 2.60000E+01 PYB= 0. PYT= 5.20000E+01

T3AAA 1BA YAQUI PARTICLE-FLUID MOMENTUM EXCHANGE TEST. (T3AAA108 032272-3) 110872-1 T= 0.

CYCLE= 0

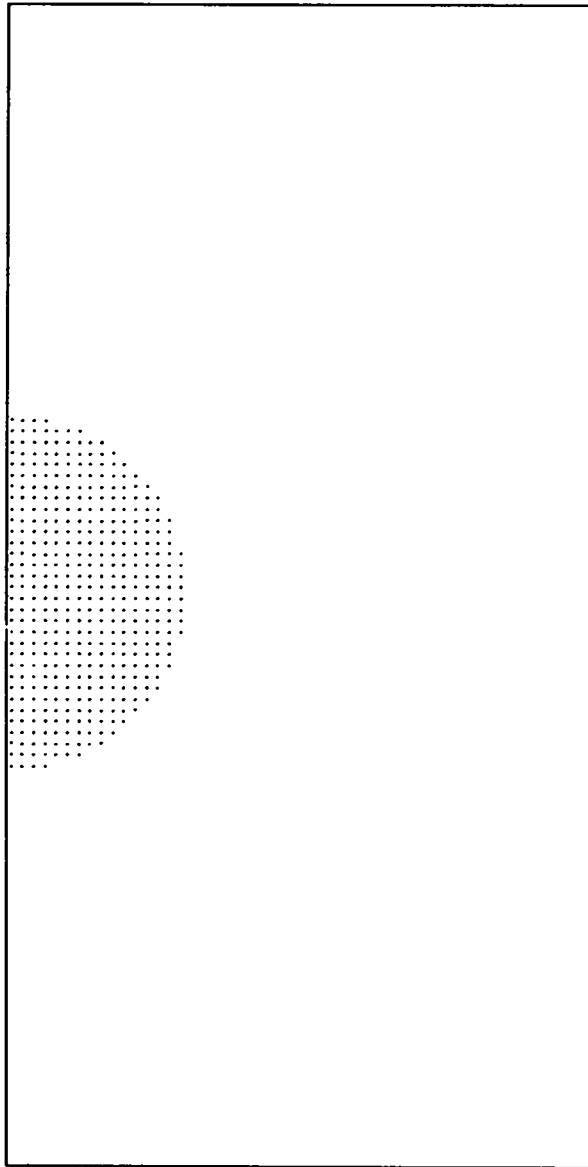


ZONES

DRMIN= 1.00000E+00 DRMAX= 1.00000E+00 DZMIN= 1.00000E+00 DZMAX= 1.00000E+00 XR= 2.60000E+01 YB= 0.
T3AAA IBA YAQUI PARTICLE-FLUID MOMENTUM EXCHANGE TEST. (T3AAA1GB 032272-3) 110872-1 T= 0.

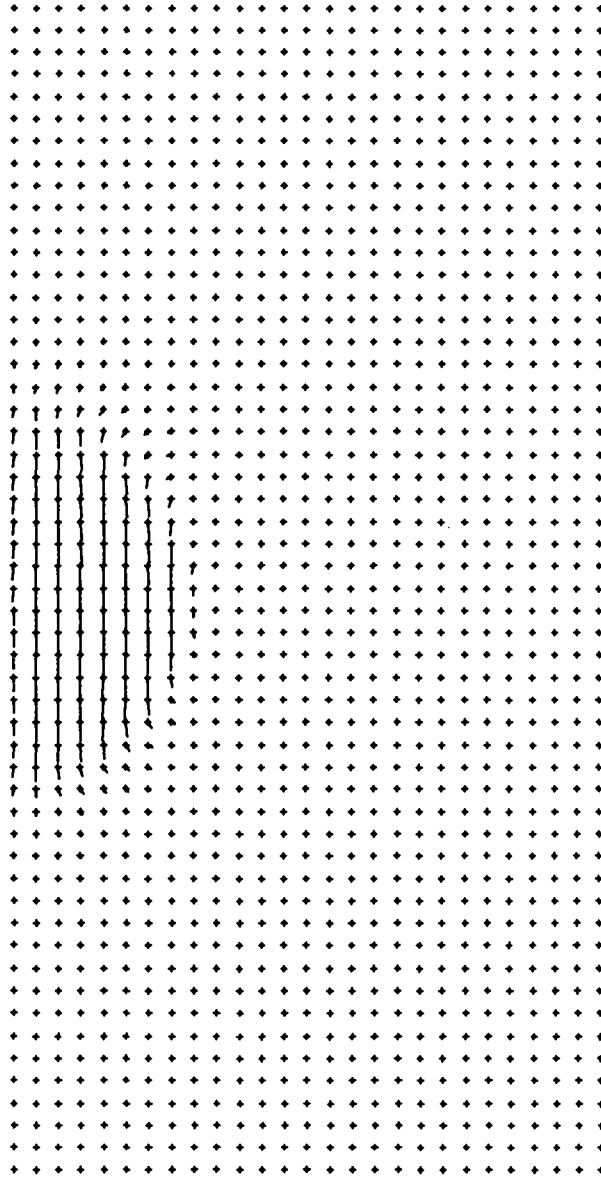
YT= 5.20000E+01
CYCLE= 0

T3AAA 1BA YAQUI PARTICLE-FLUID MOMENTUM EXCHANGE TEST. (T3AAAIG8 032272-3) 110872-1 T= 1.00000E-02 CYCLE= 1											
I	J	X	Y	U	V	SIE	RHO	VOL	D	H	P
0.	26	7.0000E+00	2.4000E+01	0.	-9.2157E-05	1.0000E+00	1.0000E+00	7.5000E+00	-1.2418E-05	7.0000E+00	0.
9.	26	8.0000E+00	2.4000E+01	0.	-2.9200E-05	1.0000E+00	1.0000E+00	8.5000E+00	-8.9920E-06	8.0000E+00	0.
10.	26	9.0000E+00	2.4000E+01	0.	0.	1.0000E+00	1.0000E+00	9.5000E+00	0.	9.0000E+00	0.
11.	26	1.0000E+01	2.4000E+01	0.	0.	1.0000E+00	1.0000E+00	1.0500E+01	0.	1.0000E+01	0.
12.	26	1.1000E+01	2.4000E+01	0.	0.	1.0000E+00	1.0000E+00	1.1500E+01	0.	1.1000E+01	0.
13.	26	1.2000E+01	2.4000E+01	0.	0.	1.0000E+00	1.0000E+00	1.2500E+01	0.	1.2000E+01	0.
14.	26	1.3000E+01	2.4000E+01	0.	0.	1.0000E+00	1.0000E+00	1.3500E+01	0.	1.3000E+01	0.
15.	26	1.4000E+01	2.4000E+01	0.	0.	1.0000E+00	1.0000E+00	1.4500E+01	0.	1.4000E+01	0.
16.	26	1.5000E+01	2.4000E+01	0.	0.	1.0000E+00	1.0000E+00	1.5500E+01	0.	1.5000E+01	0.
17.	26	1.6000E+01	2.4000E+01	0.	0.	1.0000E+00	1.0000E+00	1.6500E+01	0.	1.6000E+01	0.
18.	26	1.7000E+01	2.4000E+01	0.	0.	1.0000E+00	1.0000E+00	1.7500E+01	0.	1.7000E+01	0.
19.	26	1.8000E+01	2.4000E+01	0.	0.	1.0000E+00	1.0000E+00	1.8500E+01	0.	1.8000E+01	0.
20.	26	1.9000E+01	2.4000E+01	0.	0.	1.0000E+00	1.0000E+00	1.9500E+01	0.	1.9000E+01	0.
21.	26	2.0000E+01	2.4000E+01	0.	0.	1.0000E+00	1.0000E+00	2.0500E+01	0.	2.0000E+01	-7.1054E-13
22.	26	2.1000E+01	2.4000E+01	0.	0.	1.0000E+00	1.0000E+00	2.1500E+01	0.	2.1000E+01	0.
23.	26	2.2000E+01	2.4000E+01	0.	0.	1.0000E+00	1.0000E+00	2.2500E+01	0.	2.2000E+01	0.
24.	26	2.3000E+01	2.4000E+01	0.	0.	1.0000E+00	1.0000E+00	2.3500E+01	0.	2.3000E+01	-7.1054E-13
25.	26	2.4000E+01	2.4000E+01	0.	0.	1.0000E+00	1.0000E+00	2.4500E+01	0.	2.4000E+01	-7.1054E-13
26.	26	2.5000E+01	2.4000E+01	0.	0.	1.0000E+00	1.0000E+00	2.5500E+01	0.	2.5000E+01	0.
27.	26	2.6000E+01	2.4000E+01	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	1.2750E+01	7.8431E-02
1.	27	0.	2.5000E+01	0.	-7.4257E-05	1.0000E+00	1.0000E+00	5.0000E-01	0.	2.5000E-01	0.
2.	27	1.0000E+00	2.5000E+01	0.	-9.9008E-05	1.0000E+00	1.0000E+00	1.5000E+00	0.	1.0000E+00	0.
3.	27	2.0000E+00	2.5000E+01	0.	-9.9008E-05	1.0000E+00	1.0000E+00	2.5000E+00	0.	2.0000E+00	0.
4.	27	3.0000E+00	2.5000E+01	0.	-9.9007E-05	1.0000E+00	1.0000E+00	3.5000E+00	0.	3.0000E+00	0.
5.	27	4.0000E+00	2.5000E+01	0.	-9.9008E-05	1.0000E+00	1.0000E+00	4.5000E+00	0.	4.0000E+00	0.
6.	27	5.0000E+00	2.5000E+01	0.	-9.9008E-05	1.0000E+00	1.0000E+00	5.5000E+00	0.	5.0000E+00	0.
7.	27	6.0000E+00	2.5000E+01	0.	-9.9008E-05	1.0000E+00	1.0000E+00	6.5000E+00	0.	6.0000E+00	0.
8.	27	7.0000E+00	2.5000E+01	0.	-9.9008E-05	1.0000E+00	1.0000E+00	7.5000E+00	0.	7.0000E+00	0.
9.	27	8.0000E+00	2.5000E+01	0.	-4.7184E-05	1.0000E+00	1.0000E+00	8.5000E+00	0.	8.0000E+00	0.
10.	27	9.0000E+00	2.5000E+01	0.	0.	1.0000E+00	1.0000E+00	9.5000E+00	0.	9.0000E+00	0.
11.	27	1.0000E+01	2.5000E+01	0.	0.	1.0000E+00	1.0000E+00	1.0500E+01	0.	1.0000E+01	0.
12.	27	1.1000E+01	2.5000E+01	0.	0.	1.0000E+00	1.0000E+00	1.1500E+01	0.	1.1000E+01	0.
13.	27	1.2000E+01	2.5000E+01	0.	0.	1.0000E+00	1.0000E+00	1.2500E+01	0.	1.2000E+01	0.
14.	27	1.3000E+01	2.5000E+01	0.	0.	1.0000E+00	1.0000E+00	1.3500E+01	0.	1.3000E+01	0.
15.	27	1.4000E+01	2.5000E+01	0.	0.	1.0000E+00	1.0000E+00	1.4500E+01	0.	1.4000E+01	0.
16.	27	1.5000E+01	2.5000E+01	0.	0.	1.0000E+00	1.0000E+00	1.5500E+01	0.	1.5000E+01	0.
17.	27	1.6000E+01	2.5000E+01	0.	0.	1.0000E+00	1.0000E+00	1.6500E+01	0.	1.6000E+01	0.
18.	27	1.7000E+01	2.5000E+01	0.	0.	1.0000E+00	1.0000E+00	1.7500E+01	0.	1.7000E+01	0.
19.	27	1.8000E+01	2.5000E+01	0.	0.	1.0000E+00	1.0000E+00	1.8500E+01	0.	1.8000E+01	0.
20.	27	1.9000E+01	2.5000E+01	0.	0.	1.0000E+00	1.0000E+00	1.9500E+01	0.	1.9000E+01	0.
21.	27	2.0000E+01	2.5000E+01	0.	0.	1.0000E+00	1.0000E+00	2.0500E+01	0.	2.0000E+01	-7.1054E-13
22.	27	2.1000E+01	2.5000E+01	0.	0.	1.0000E+00	1.0000E+00	2.1500E+01	0.	2.1000E+01	0.
23.	27	2.2000E+01	2.5000E+01	0.	0.	1.0000E+00	1.0000E+00	2.2500E+01	0.	2.2000E+01	0.
24.	27	2.3000E+01	2.5000E+01	0.	0.	1.0000E+00	1.0000E+00	2.3500E+01	0.	2.3000E+01	-7.1054E-13
25.	27	2.4000E+01	2.5000E+01	0.	0.	1.0000E+00	1.0000E+00	2.4500E+01	0.	2.4000E+01	-7.1054E-13
26.	27	2.5000E+01	2.5000E+01	0.	0.	1.0000E+00	1.0000E+00	2.5500E+01	0.	2.5000E+01	0.
27.	27	2.6000E+01	2.5000E+01	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	1.2750E+01	7.8431E-02
1.	28	0.	2.6000E+01	0.	-7.4257E-05	1.0000E+00	1.0000E+00	5.0000E-01	0.	2.5000E-01	0.
2.	28	1.0000E+00	2.6000E+01	0.	-9.9008E-05	1.0000E+00	1.0000E+00	1.5000E+00	0.	1.0000E+00	0.
3.	28	2.0000E+00	2.6000E+01	0.	-9.9008E-05	1.0000E+00	1.0000E+00	2.5000E+00	0.	2.0000E+00	0.
4.	28	3.0000E+00	2.6000E+01	0.	-9.9007E-05	1.0000E+00	1.0000E+00	3.5000E+00	0.	3.0000E+00	0.
5.	28	4.0000E+00	2.6000E+01	0.	-9.9008E-05	1.0000E+00	1.0000E+00	4.5000E+00	0.	4.0000E+00	0.
6.	28	5.0000E+00	2.6000E+01	0.	-9.9008E-05	1.0000E+00	1.0000E+00	5.5000E+00	0.	5.0000E+00	0.
7.	28	6.0000E+00	2.6000E+01	0.	-9.9008E-05	1.0000E+00	1.0000E+00	6.5000E+00	0.	6.0000E+00	0.
8.	28	7.0000E+00	2.6000E+01	0.	-9.9008E-05	1.0000E+00	1.0000E+00	7.5000E+00	0.	7.0000E+00	0.
9.	28	8.0000E+00	2.6000E+01	0.	-4.7184E-05	1.0000E+00	1.0000E+00	8.5000E+00	0.	8.0000E+00	0.
10.	28	9.0000E+00	2.6000E+01	0.	0.	1.0000E+00	1.0000E+00	9.5000E+00	0.	9.0000E+00	0.
11.	28	1.0000E+01	2.6000E+01	0.	0.	1.0000E+00	1.0000E+00	1.0500E+01	0.	1.0000E+01	0.
12.	28	1.1000E+01	2.6000E+01	0.	0.	1.0000E+00	1.0000E+00	1.1500E+01	0.	1.1000E+01	0.
13.	28	1.2000E+01	2.6000E+01	0.	0.	1.0000E+00	1.0000E+00	1.2500E+01	0.	1.2000E+01	0.
14.	28	1.3000E+01	2.6000E+01	0.	0.	1.0000E+00	1.0000E+00	1.3500E+01	0.	1.3000E+01	0.
15.	28	1.4000E+01	2.6000E+01	0.	0.	1.0000E+00	1.0000E+00	1.4500E+01	0.	1.4000E+01	0.



PARTICLES

PDR= 1.00000E+00 PDZ= 1.00000E+00 PXR= 2.60000E+01 PYB= 0. PYT= 5.20000E+01
T3AAA 1BA YAQUI PARTICLE-FLUID MOMENTUM EXCHANGE TEST. (T3AAA1GB 032272-3) 110872-1 T= 1.00000E+00 CYCLE= 7



VELOCITY VECTORS

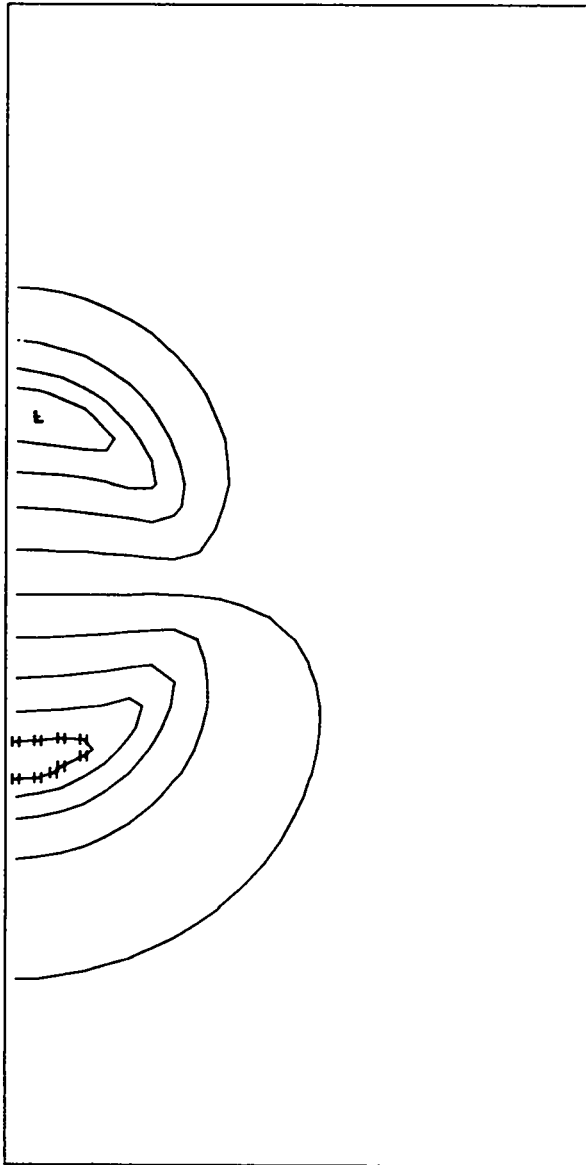
VMAX= 2.96442E-01

T3AAA 1BA YAQUI PARTICLE-FLUID MOMENTUM EXCHANGE TEST. (T3AAA1GB 032272-3)

110872-1

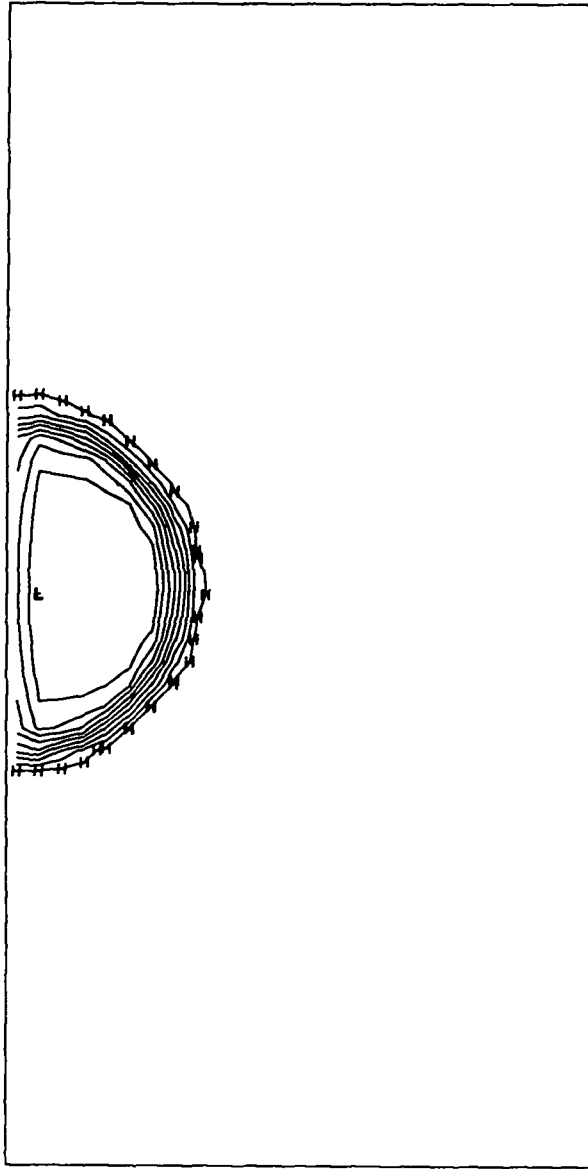
T= 1.00000E+00 CYCLE=

7



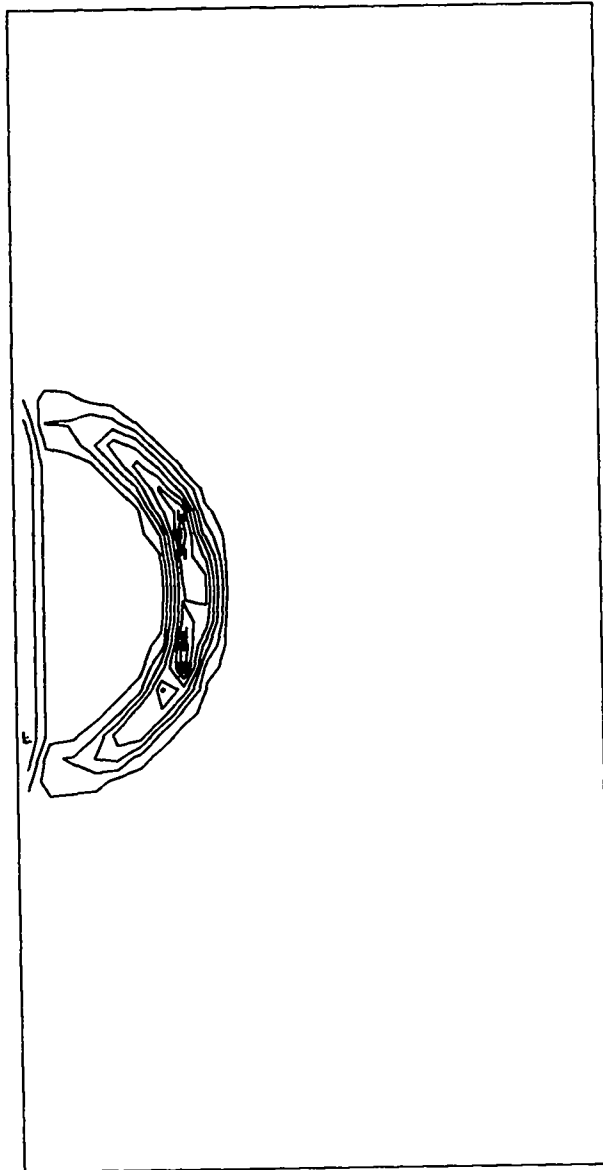
ISOPYCNICS

MIN= 9.90697E-01 MAX= 1.00900E+00 L= 9.90697E-01 H= 1.00807E+00 DQ= 1.93073E-03
T3AAA 1BA YAQUI PARTICLE-FLUID MOMENTUM EXCHANGE TEST. (T3AAA168 032272-3) 110872-1 T= 1.00000E+00 CYCLE= 7



ISOTHERMS

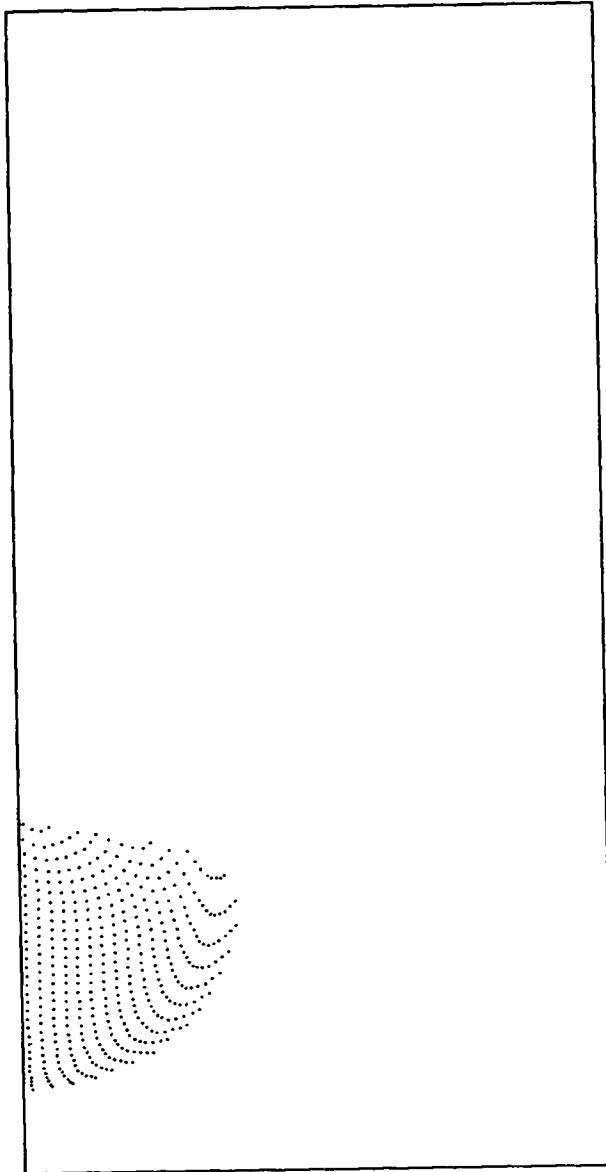
MIN= 9.72363E-01 MAX= 1.00004E+00 L= 9.72363E-01 H= 9.98169E-01 DQ= 2.86729E-03
T3AAA 1BA YAQUI PARTICLE-FLUID MOMENTUM EXCHANGE TEST. (T3AAA1GB 032272-3) 110872-1 T= 1.00000E+00 CYCLE= 7



VORTICITY

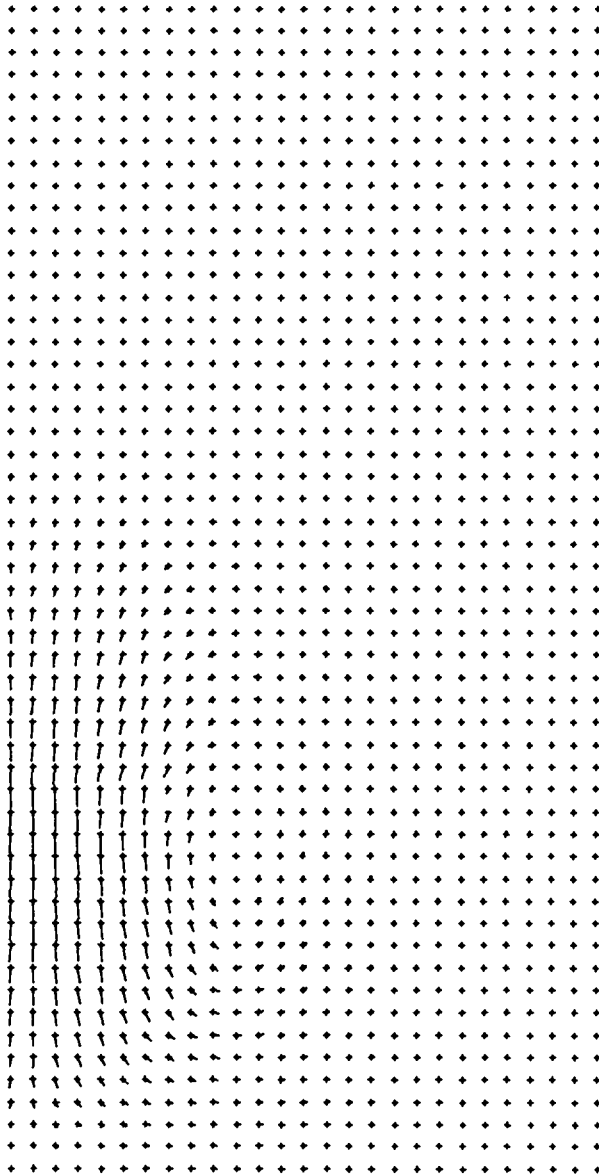
MIN=-7.34092E-02 MAX= 2.22235E-01 L=-7.34092E-02 H= 1.93570E-01 D0= 2.96644E-02
T3AAA 1BA YAQUI PARTICLE-FLUID MOMENTUM EXCHANGE TEST. (T3AAA1GB 032272-3) 110872-1 T= 1.00000E+00 CYCLE= 7

T3AAA 1BA YAQUI PARTICLE-FLUID MOMENTUM EXCHANGE TEST. (T3AAA1GB 03272-3)										110872-1 T= 1.0000E+00 CYCLE= 7		
I	J	X	Y	U	V	SIE	RHO	VOL	D	M	P	
8	26	7.0000E+00	2.4000E+01	-2.6115E-03	-2.7685E-01	9.8534E-01	1.0016E+00	7.5000E+00	-7.4401E-03	7.0153E+00	1.6220E-01	
9	26	8.0000E+00	2.4000E+01	1.8472E-02	-9.1458E-02	9.9813E-01	1.0013E+00	8.5000E+00	-5.3887E-03	8.0160E+00	1.3420E-01	
10	26	9.0000E+00	2.4000E+01	2.8641E-02	2.3379E-02	9.9983E-01	1.0009E+00	9.5000E+00	-1.7526E-03	9.0131E+00	8.9469E-02	
11	26	1.0000E+01	2.4000E+01	1.7077E-02	1.4951E-02	9.9994E-01	1.0006E+00	1.0500E+01	-1.2173E-03	1.0009E+01	5.6908E-02	
12	26	1.1000E+01	2.4000E+01	1.0472E-02	9.8134E-03	9.9997E-01	1.0004E+00	1.1500E+01	-8.1243E-04	1.1007E+01	3.7067E-02	
13	26	1.2000E+01	2.4000E+01	6.4399E-03	6.2071E-03	9.9999E-01	1.0003E+00	1.2500E+01	-5.6867E-04	1.2005E+01	2.5416E-02	
14	26	1.3000E+01	2.4000E+01	4.0581E-03	3.9648E-03	1.0000E+00	1.0002E+00	1.3500E+01	-3.8710E-04	1.3004E+01	1.7033E-02	
15	26	1.4000E+01	2.4000E+01	2.5659E-03	2.5520E-03	1.0000E+00	1.0001E+00	1.4500E+01	-2.8930E-04	1.4003E+01	1.2253E-02	
16	26	1.5000E+01	2.4000E+01	1.6565E-03	1.6012E-03	1.0000E+00	1.0001E+00	1.5500E+01	-2.0397E-04	1.5002E+01	8.4277E-03	
17	26	1.6000E+01	2.4000E+01	1.0696E-03	1.0108E-03	1.0000E+00	1.0001E+00	1.6500E+01	-1.4646E-04	1.6001E+01	6.3515E-03	
18	26	1.7000E+01	2.4000E+01	6.6491E-04	5.9648E-04	1.0000E+00	1.0000E+00	1.7500E+01	-9.4129E-05	1.7001E+01	4.4433E-03	
19	26	1.8000E+01	2.4000E+01	4.2952E-04	3.6599E-04	1.0000E+00	1.0000E+00	1.8500E+01	-6.4694E-05	1.8001E+01	3.4923E-03	
20	26	1.9000E+01	2.4000E+01	2.7631E-04	2.0612E-04	1.0000E+00	1.0000E+00	1.9500E+01	-5.8896E-05	1.9001E+01	2.2837E-03	
21	26	2.0000E+01	2.4000E+01	1.7590E-04	1.2050E-04	1.0000E+00	1.0000E+00	2.0500E+01	-4.8841E-05	2.0000E+01	1.4581E-03	
22	26	2.1000E+01	2.4000E+01	1.1380E-04	5.7997E-05	1.0000E+00	1.0000E+00	2.1500E+01	-4.9223E-05	2.1000E+01	8.3332E-04	
23	26	2.2000E+01	2.4000E+01	5.7160E-05	2.8970E-05	1.0000E+00	1.0000E+00	2.2500E+01	-4.8468E-05	2.2000E+01	8.2055E-04	
24	26	2.3000E+01	2.4000E+01	6.2426E-06	6.1064E-06	1.0000E+00	1.0000E+00	2.3500E+01	-6.1081E-06	2.3000E+01	1.0341E-04	
25	26	2.4000E+01	2.4000E+01	1.2598E-10	3.0704E-12	1.0000E+00	1.0000E+00	2.4500E+01	-3.2800E-10	2.4000E+01	4.6107E-09	
26	26	2.5000E+01	2.4000E+01	-2.0318E-10	3.8627E-25	1.0000E+00	1.0000E+00	2.5500E+01	1.9920E-10	2.5000E+01	-2.8891E-09	
27	26	2.6000E+01	2.4000E+01	0.	-9.5390E-25	0.	3.3769E-33	0.	0.	1.2750E+01	7.8431E-02	
1	27	0.	2.5000E+01	1.4377E-05	-2.2500E-01	9.7828E-01	1.0004E+00	5.0000E-01	-7.4488E-04	2.5021E-01	3.5892E-02	
2	27	1.0000E+00	2.5000E+01	-2.9517E-04	-2.9595E-01	9.7236E-01	1.0004E+00	1.5000E+00	-7.1263E-04	1.0008E+00	3.5199E-02	
3	27	2.0000E+00	2.5000E+01	-5.9180E-04	-2.9596E-01	9.7244E-01	1.0004E+00	2.5000E+00	-7.0650E-04	2.0017E+00	3.5792E-02	
4	27	3.0000E+00	2.5000E+01	-8.3517E-04	-2.9501E-01	9.7257E-01	1.0004E+00	3.5000E+00	-7.1226E-04	3.0026E+00	3.5994E-02	
5	27	4.0000E+00	2.5000E+01	-1.2579E-03	-2.9375E-01	9.7276E-01	1.0004E+00	4.5000E+00	-7.2403E-04	4.0035E+00	3.7266E-02	
6	27	5.0000E+00	2.5000E+01	-1.3142E-03	-2.9187E-01	9.7306E-01	1.0004E+00	5.5000E+00	-7.5051E-04	5.0046E+00	3.7192E-02	
7	27	6.0000E+00	2.5000E+01	-2.7082E-03	-2.9012E-01	9.7308E-01	1.0004E+00	6.5000E+00	-8.7686E-04	6.0059E+00	4.1218E-02	
8	27	7.0000E+00	2.5000E+01	-6.0943E-04	-2.8739E-01	9.8371E-01	1.0004E+00	7.5000E+00	-1.8334E-04	7.0070E+00	3.6000E-02	
9	27	8.0000E+00	2.5000E+01	7.8593E-03	-1.2688E-01	9.9727E-01	1.0003E+00	8.5000E+00	4.9862E-05	8.0073E+00	3.2829E-02	
10	27	9.0000E+00	2.5000E+01	1.2810E-02	2.7868E-02	9.9986E-01	1.0003E+00	9.5000E+00	-3.1845E-04	9.0063E+00	2.5339E-02	
11	27	1.0000E+01	2.5000E+01	9.4904E-03	1.9209E-02	9.9993E-01	1.0002E+00	1.0500E+01	-3.0268E-04	1.0005E+01	1.5377E-02	
12	27	1.1000E+01	2.5000E+01	5.3329E-03	1.1866E-02	9.9997E-01	1.0001E+00	1.1500E+01	-2.0272E-04	1.1003E+01	1.0709E-02	
13	27	1.2000E+01	2.5000E+01	3.3904E-03	7.3901E-03	9.9999E-01	1.0001E+00	1.2500E+01	-1.5791E-04	1.2002E+01	7.2363E-03	
14	27	1.3000E+01	2.5000E+01	2.0998E-03	4.6773E-03	1.0000E+00	1.0001E+00	1.3500E+01	-1.3187E-04	1.3002E+01	5.7312E-03	
15	27	1.4000E+01	2.5000E+01	1.3434E-03	2.9204E-03	1.0000E+00	1.0000E+00	1.4500E+01	-7.8975E-05	1.4001E+01	4.0369E-03	
16	27	1.5000E+01	2.5000E+01	8.5737E-04	1.8475E-03	1.0000E+00	1.0000E+00	1.5500E+01	-7.3828E-05	1.5001E+01	3.5379E-03	
17	27	1.6000E+01	2.5000E+01	5.4414E-04	1.1233E-03	1.0000E+00	1.0000E+00	1.6500E+01	-1.5073E-05	1.6001E+01	2.4859E-03	
18	27	1.7000E+01	2.5000E+01	3.5296E-04	7.0730E-04	1.0000E+00	1.0000E+00	1.7500E+01	-4.7181E-05	1.7001E+01	2.4012E-03	
19	27	1.8000E+01	2.5000E+01	2.0440E-04	4.0366E-04	1.0000E+00	1.0000E+00	1.8500E+01	5.8972E-05	1.8000E+01	7.9734E-04	
20	27	1.9000E+01	2.5000E+01	1.5145E-04	2.1652E-04	1.0000E+00	1.0000E+00	1.9500E+01	3.6586E-05	1.9000E+01	4.9782E-04	
21	27	2.0000E+01	2.5000E+01	1.1140E-04	1.1444E-04	1.0000E+00	1.0000E+00	2.0500E+01	-2.5261E-05	2.0000E+01	6.6580E-04	
22	27	2.1000E+01	2.5000E+01	6.4717E-05	6.3802E-05	1.0000E+00	1.0000E+00	2.1500E+01	-3.5425E-05	2.1000E+01	5.9972E-04	
23	27	2.2000E+01	2.5000E+01	2.6459E-05	1.3518E-05	1.0000E+00	1.0000E+00	2.2500E+01	-1.9696E-05	2.2000E+01	3.3344E-04	
24	27	2.3000E+01	2.5000E+01	3.3286E-10	5.7808E-11	1.0000E+00	1.0000E+00	2.3500E+01	-1.8321E-10	2.3000E+01	1.5753E-09	
25	27	2.4000E+01	2.5000E+01	1.1725E-10	7.5020E-17	1.0000E+00	1.0000E+00	2.4500E+01	-3.2219E-10	2.4000E+01	4.6107E-09	
26	27	2.5000E+01	2.5000E+01	-2.0318E-10	8.2718E-25	1.0000E+00	1.0000E+00	2.5500E+01	1.9920E-10	2.5000E+01	-2.8891E-09	
27	27	2.6000E+01	2.5000E+01	0.	-8.2718E-25	0.	3.3769E-33	0.	0.	1.2750E+01	7.8431E-02	
1	28	0.	2.6000E+01	-3.2053E-06	-2.2558E-01	9.7835E-01	9.9942E-01	5.0000E-01	1.1064E-03	2.4997E-01	-5.7697E-02	
2	28	1.0000E+00	2.6000E+01	7.9745E-05	-2.9642E-01	9.7243E-01	9.9941E-01	1.5000E+00	1.0771E-03	9.9988E-01	-5.8950E-02	
3	28	2.0000E+00	2.6000E+01	1.3387E-04	-2.9644E-01	9.7252E-01	9.9939E-01	2.5000E+00	1.0944E-03	1.9998E+00	-6.0548E-02	
4	28	3.0000E+00	2.6000E+01	2.1385E-04	-2.9556E-01	9.7266E-01	9.9938E-01	3.5000E+00	1.1228E-03	2.9996E+00	-6.2376E-02	
5	28	4.0000E+00	2.6000E+01	3.4453E-04	-2.9411E-01	9.7284E-01	9.9934E-01	4.5000E+00	1.2313E-03	3.9994E+00	-6.6128E-02	
6	28	5.0000E+00	2.6000E+01	3.8807E-04	-2.9274E-01	9.7315E-01	9.9931E-01	5.5000E+00	1.2896E-03	4.9992E+00	-6.8855E-02	
7	28	6.0000E+00	2.6000E+01	7.6047E-04	-2.8947E-01	9.7334E-01	9.9921E-01	6.5000E+00	1.7076E-03	5.9989E+00	-7.9322E-02	
8	28	7.0000E+00	2.6000E+01	-2.8873E-04	-2.9063E-01	9.8397E-01	9.9930E-01	7.5000E+00	2.1035E-03	6.9987E+00	-6.9982E-02	
9	28	8.0000E+00	2.6000E+01	-4.9988E-04	-1.3271E-01	9.9737E-01	9.9943E-01	8.5000E+00	1.6484E-03	7.9988E+00	-5.7472E-02	
10	28	9.0000E+00	2.6000E+01	-7.9370E-04	2.7992E-02	9.9983E-01	9.9957E-01	9.5000E+00	1.2230E-03	8.9991E+00	-4.2553E-02	
11	28	1.0000E+01	2.6000E+01	-9.5067E-04	2.0842E-02	9.9992E-01	9.9976E-01	1.0500E+01	5.3746E-04	9.9994E+00	-2.3870E-02	
12	28	1.1000E+01	2.6000E+01	-2.9771E-04	1.2485E-02	9.9997E-01	9.9983E-01	1.1500E+01	3.7278E-04	1.1000E+01	-1.6534E-02	
13	28	1.2000E+01	2.6000E+01	-1.9746E-04	7.8501E-03	9.9999E-01	9.9989E-01	1.2500E+01	2.2960E-04	1.2000E+01	-1.0550E-02	
14	28	1.3000E+01	2.6000E+01	-7.7690E-05	4.8637E-03	1.0000E+00	9.9992E-01	1.3500E+01	1.5334E-04	1.3000E+01	-7.8319E-03	
15	28	1.4000E+01	2.6000E+01	-5.3675E-05	3.0799E-03	1.0000E+00	9.9994E-01	1.4500E+01	1.0783E-04	1.4000E+01	-5.7456E-03	



PARTICLES

POR= 1.00000E+00 PDZ= 1.00000E+00 PXR= 2.60000E+01 PYB= 0. PYT= 5.20000E+01
T3AAA 1BA YAQUI PARTICLE-FLUID MOMENTUM EXCHANGE TEST. (T3AAA1GB 032272-3) 110872-1 T= 9.00000E+00 CYCLE= 232



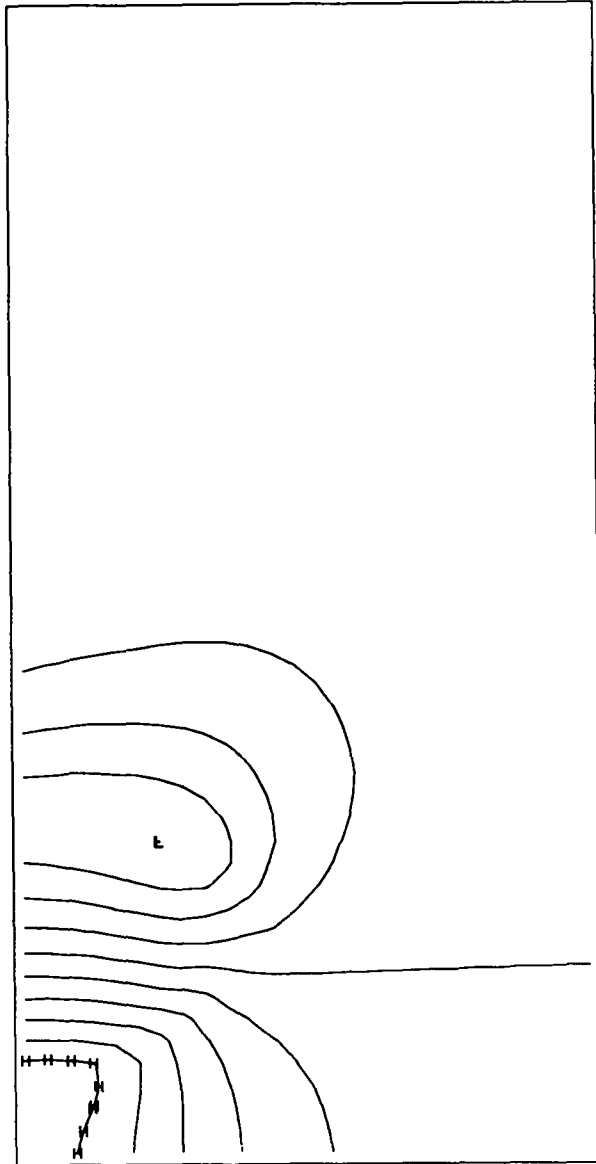
VELOCITY VECTORS

VMAX= 2.93061E+00

T3AAA 1BA YAGUI PARTICLE-FLUID MOMENTUM EXCHANGE TEST. (T3AAA1GB 02272-3)

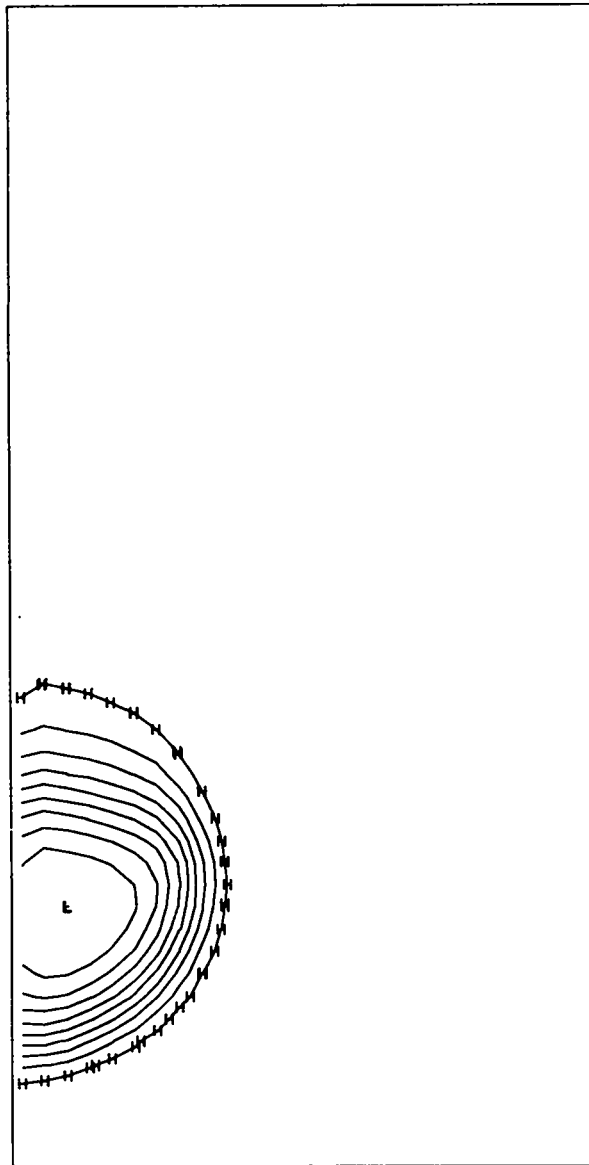
110872-1

T= 9.00000E+00 CYCLE= 232



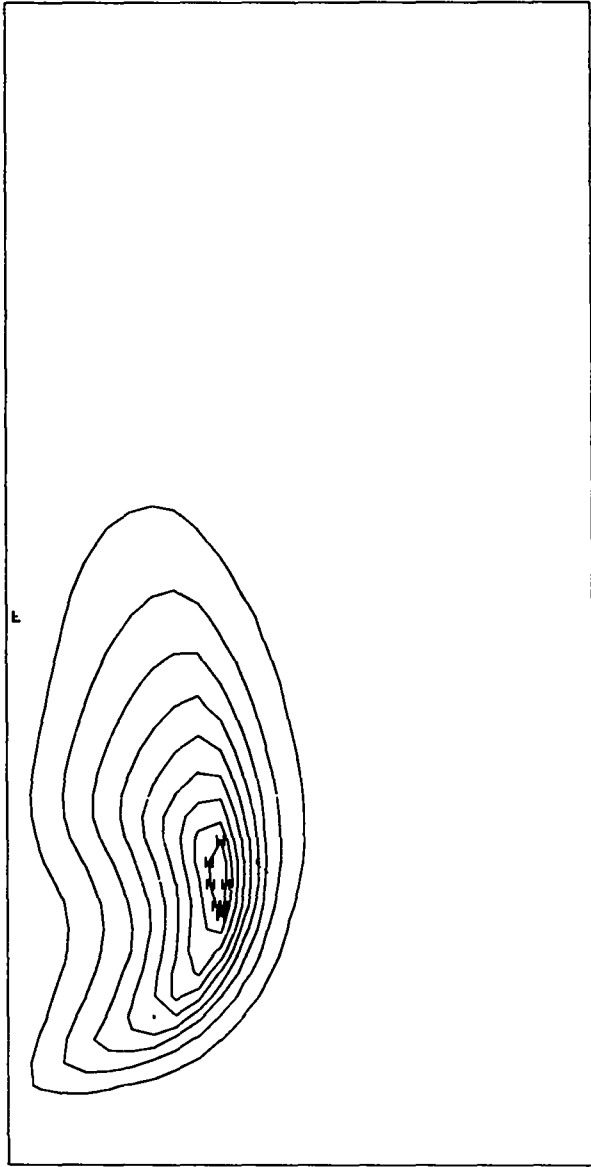
ISOPYCNICS

MIN= 9.72275E-01 MAX= 1.04901E+00 L= 9.72275E-01 H= 1.04223E+00 DQ= 7.77298E-03
 T3AAA IBA YAQUI PARTICLE-FLUID MOMENTUM EXCHANGE TEST. (T3AAA1GB 032272-3) 110872-1 T= 9.00000E+00 CYCLE= 232



ISOTHERMS

MIN=-7.32911E+00 MAX= 1.22158E+00 L=-7.32911E+00 H= 3.67413E-01 DQ= 8.55170E-01
T3AAA 1BA YAQUI PARTICLE-FLUID MOMENTUM EXCHANGE TEST. (T3AAA1GB 032272-3) 110872-1 T= 9.00000E+00 CYCLE= 232



VORTICITY

MIN=-2.39303E-02 MAX= 9.72045E-01 L=-2.39303E-02 H= 8.73348E-01 DQ= 9.96976E-02
T3AAA 1BA YAQUI PARTICLE-FLUID MOMENTUM EXCHANGE TEST. (T3AAA1GB 032272-3) 1:0872-1 T= 9.00000E+00 CYCLE= 232

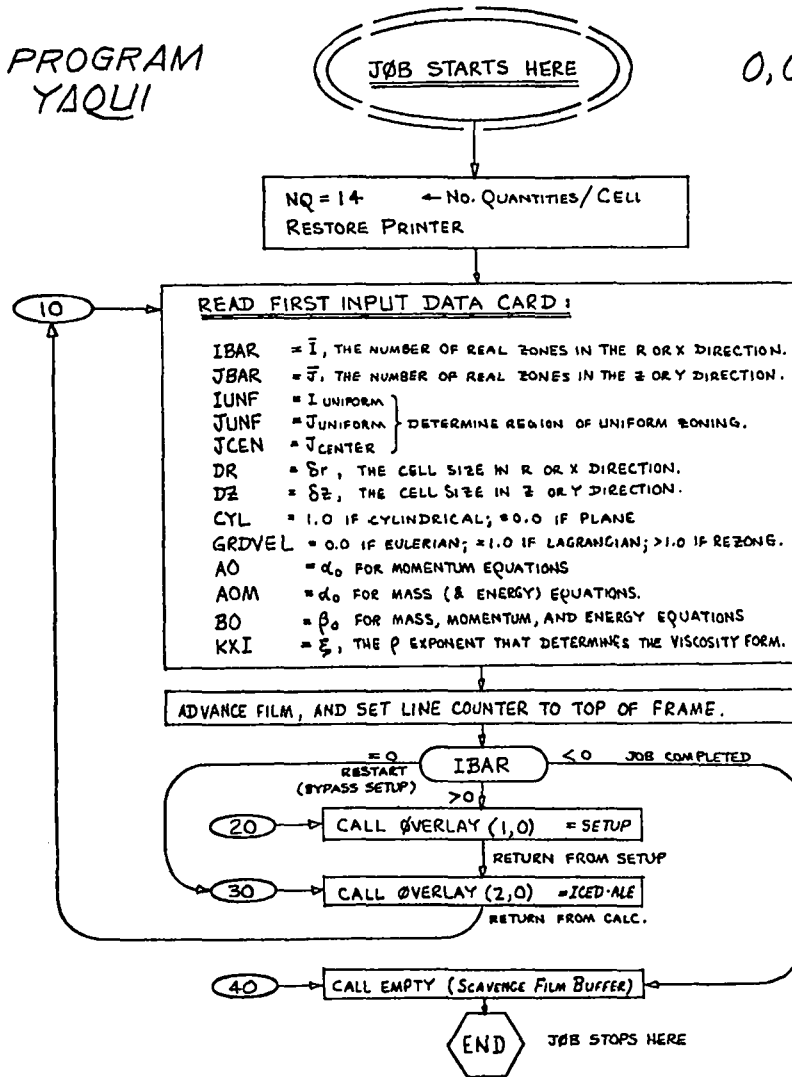
T3AAA 18A YAQUI PARTICLE-FLUID MOMENTUM EXCHANGE TEST. (T3AAA1G8 032272-3)										110872-1		I= 9.0000E+00 CYCLE= 232	
I	J	X	Y	U	V	SIE	RHO	VOL	D	M	P		
8	26	7.0000E+00	2.4000E+01	-5.1537E-01	-7.8591E-01	1.0532E+00	9.9707E-01	7.5000E+00	-2.6219E-03	6.9759E+00	-2.9254E-01		
9	26	8.0000E+00	2.4000E+01	-5.3391E-01	-5.2959E-01	1.0449E+00	9.9689E-01	8.5000E+00	-2.5925E-03	7.9711E+00	-3.1083E-01		
10	26	9.0000E+00	2.4000E+01	-5.2592E-01	-2.8341E-01	1.0249E+00	9.9680E-01	9.5000E+00	-2.3834E-03	8.9668E+00	-3.1973E-01		
11	26	1.0000E+01	2.4000E+01	-4.9208E-01	-9.2084E-02	1.0145E+00	9.9680E-01	1.0500E+01	-2.1566E-03	9.9633E+00	-3.2023E-01		
12	26	1.1000E+01	2.4000E+01	-4.4172E-01	4.0406E-02	1.0114E+00	9.9688E-01	1.1500E+01	-1.8838E-03	1.0961E+01	-3.1241E-01		
13	26	1.2000E+01	2.4000E+01	-3.8491E-01	1.2368E-01	1.0081E+00	9.9700E-01	1.2500E+01	-1.6101E-03	1.1959E+01	-3.0029E-01		
14	26	1.3000E+01	2.4000E+01	-3.2845E-01	1.7186E-01	1.0057E+00	9.9717E-01	1.3500E+01	-1.3199E-03	1.2959E+01	-2.8300E-01		
15	26	1.4000E+01	2.4000E+01	-2.7653E-01	1.9782E-01	1.0040E+00	9.9735E-01	1.4500E+01	-1.0566E-03	1.3959E+01	-2.6499E-01		
16	26	1.5000E+01	2.4000E+01	-2.3053E-01	2.1089E-01	1.0028E+00	9.9755E-01	1.5500E+01	-8.1772E-04	1.4960E+01	-2.4477E-01		
17	26	1.6000E+01	2.4000E+01	-1.9098E-01	2.1669E-01	1.0019E+00	9.9774E-01	1.6500E+01	-6.0852E-04	1.5961E+01	-2.2555E-01		
18	26	1.7000E+01	2.4000E+01	-1.5721E-01	2.1866E-01	1.0014E+00	9.9794E-01	1.7500E+01	-4.6446E-04	1.6962E+01	-2.0650E-01		
19	26	1.8000E+01	2.4000E+01	-1.2864E-01	2.1852E-01	1.0010E+00	9.9810E-01	1.8500E+01	-2.9468E-04	1.7964E+01	-1.8964E-01		
20	26	1.9000E+01	2.4000E+01	-1.0426E-01	2.1746E-01	1.0008E+00	9.9826E-01	1.9500E+01	-1.9709E-04	1.8965E+01	-1.7440E-01		
21	26	2.0000E+01	2.4000E+01	-8.3362E-02	2.1595E-01	1.0006E+00	9.9838E-01	2.0500E+01	-6.9868E-05	1.9967E+01	-1.6159E-01		
22	26	2.1000E+01	2.4000E+01	-6.5270E-02	2.1434E-01	1.0005E+00	9.9848E-01	2.1500E+01	-2.2380E-05	2.0968E+01	-1.5157E-01		
23	26	2.2000E+01	2.4000E+01	-4.9414E-02	2.1286E-01	1.0004E+00	9.9857E-01	2.2500E+01	-3.5902E-05	2.1969E+01	-1.4326E-01		
24	26	2.3000E+01	2.4000E+01	-3.5348E-02	2.1155E-01	1.0004E+00	9.9862E-01	2.3500E+01	-6.2106E-05	2.2969E+01	-1.3776E-01		
25	26	2.4000E+01	2.4000E+01	-2.2633E-02	2.1054E-01	1.0004E+00	9.9866E-01	2.4500E+01	-7.6929E-05	2.3969E+01	-1.3387E-01		
26	26	2.5000E+01	2.4000E+01	-1.0954E-02	2.0980E-01	1.0003E+00	9.9868E-01	2.5500E+01	-8.7703E-05	2.4968E+01	-1.3237E-01		
27	26	2.6000E+01	2.4000E+01	0.	2.0939E-01	0.	-1.8170E-07	0.	0.	1.2734E+01	7.8530E-02		
1	27	0.	2.5000E+01	0.	-1.4403E+00	1.1846E+00	1.0006E+00	5.0000E-01	-3.4404E-03	2.5002E+01	5.9747E-02		
2	27	1.0000E+00	2.5000E+01	-8.993E-02	-1.4618E+00	1.0378E+00	1.0001E+00	1.5000E+00	-1.6890E-03	9.9972E-01	1.2195E-02		
3	27	2.0000E+00	2.5000E+01	-1.7724E-01	-1.4288E+00	1.0479E+00	9.9975E-01	2.5000E+00	-1.7619E-03	1.9987E+00	-2.5003E-02		
4	27	3.0000E+00	2.5000E+01	-2.6015E-01	-1.3528E+00	1.0401E+00	9.9940E-01	3.5000E+00	-1.8811E-03	2.9970E+00	-6.0391E-02		
5	27	4.0000E+00	2.5000E+01	-3.3588E-01	-1.2374E+00	1.0375E+00	9.9904E-01	4.5000E+00	-2.0103E-03	3.9946E+00	-9.6021E-02		
6	27	5.0000E+00	2.5000E+01	-4.0168E-01	-1.0853E+00	1.0399E+00	9.9869E-01	5.5000E+00	-2.1383E-03	4.9915E+00	-1.3140E-01		
7	27	6.0000E+00	2.5000E+01	-4.5440E-01	-9.0021E-01	1.0452E+00	9.9835E-01	6.5000E+00	-2.2377E-03	5.9879E+00	-1.6497E-01		
8	27	7.0000E+00	2.5000E+01	-4.9029E-01	-6.8854E-01	1.0466E+00	9.9804E-01	7.5000E+00	-2.3078E-03	6.9838E+00	-1.9560E-01		
9	27	8.0000E+00	2.5000E+01	-5.0544E-01	-4.6219E-01	1.0343E+00	9.9779E-01	8.5000E+00	-2.2432E-03	7.9796E+00	-2.2078E-01		
10	27	9.0000E+00	2.5000E+01	-4.9601E-01	-2.3217E-01	1.0189E+00	9.9761E-01	9.5000E+00	-2.1057E-03	8.9754E+00	-2.3895E-01		
11	27	1.0000E+01	2.5000E+01	-4.6399E-01	-8.9856E-02	1.0131E+00	9.9751E-01	1.0500E+01	-1.9039E-03	9.9718E+00	-2.4682E-01		
12	27	1.1000E+01	2.5000E+01	-4.1811E-01	2.4101E-02	1.0100E+00	9.9747E-01	1.1500E+01	-1.6979E-03	1.0969E+01	-2.5274E-01		
13	27	1.2000E+01	2.5000E+01	-3.6642E-01	9.7761E-02	1.0070E+00	9.9757E-01	1.2500E+01	-1.4725E-03	1.1967E+01	-2.4987E-01		
14	27	1.3000E+01	2.5000E+01	-3.1508E-01	1.4255E-01	1.0050E+00	9.9756E-01	1.3500E+01	-1.2443E-03	1.2965E+01	-2.4377E-01		
15	27	1.4000E+01	2.5000E+01	-2.6731E-01	1.6877E-01	1.0035E+00	9.9766E-01	1.4500E+01	-1.0447E-03	1.3964E+01	-2.3362E-01		
16	27	1.5000E+01	2.5000E+01	-2.2482E-01	1.8379E-01	1.0024E+00	9.9777E-01	1.5500E+01	-8.3634E-04	1.4964E+01	-2.2262E-01		
17	27	1.6000E+01	2.5000E+01	-1.8767E-01	1.9236E-01	1.0017E+00	9.9790E-01	1.6500E+01	-6.9411E-04	1.5964E+01	-2.0992E-01		
18	27	1.7000E+01	2.5000E+01	-1.5574E-01	1.9704E-01	1.0012E+00	9.9803E-01	1.7500E+01	-5.3876E-04	1.6964E+01	-1.9740E-01		
19	27	1.8000E+01	2.5000E+01	-1.2828E-01	1.9945E-01	1.0009E+00	9.9814E-01	1.8500E+01	-4.4414E-04	1.7965E+01	-1.8562E-01		
20	27	1.9000E+01	2.5000E+01	-1.0464E-01	2.0050E-01	1.0007E+00	9.9825E-01	1.9500E+01	-3.2336E-04	1.8966E+01	-1.7473E-01		
21	27	2.0000E+01	2.5000E+01	-8.4140E-02	2.0077E-01	1.0006E+00	9.9835E-01	2.0500E+01	-2.4078E-04	1.9966E+01	-1.6526E-01		
22	27	2.1000E+01	2.5000E+01	-6.6169E-02	2.0061E-01	1.0005E+00	9.9842E-01	2.1500E+01	-1.7353E-04	2.0967E+01	-1.5751E-01		
23	27	2.2000E+01	2.5000E+01	-5.0313E-02	2.0021E-01	1.0004E+00	9.9848E-01	2.2500E+01	-1.2993E-04	2.1967E+01	-1.5175E-01		
24	27	2.3000E+01	2.5000E+01	-3.6075E-02	1.9977E-01	1.0004E+00	9.9853E-01	2.3500E+01	-1.0232E-04	2.2967E+01	-1.4723E-01		
25	27	2.4000E+01	2.5000E+01	-2.3158E-02	1.9932E-01	1.0004E+00	9.9855E-01	2.4500E+01	-8.9065E-05	2.3966E+01	-1.4468E-01		
26	27	2.5000E+01	2.5000E+01	-1.1214E-02	1.9895E-01	1.0003E+00	9.9857E-01	2.5500E+01	-8.6277E-05	2.4965E+01	-1.4348E-01		
27	27	2.6000E+01	2.5000E+01	0.	1.9868E-01	0.	-1.0315E-07	0.	0.	1.2732E+01	7.8540E-02		
1	28	0.	2.6000E+01	0.	-1.2696E+00	1.2148E+00	1.0013E+00	5.0000E-01	-2.8902E-03	2.5024E+01	1.2918E-01		
2	28	1.0000E+00	2.6000E+01	-8.5059E-02	-1.2895E+00	1.0890E+00	1.0009E+00	1.5000E+00	-1.4587E-03	1.0006E+00	8.7659E-02		
3	28	2.0000E+00	2.6000E+01	-1.6812E-01	-1.2607E+00	1.0877E+00	1.0005E+00	2.5000E+00	-1.5278E-03	2.0006E+00	5.3658E-02		
4	28	3.0000E+00	2.6000E+01	-2.4683E-01	-1.1924E+00	1.0699E+00	1.0002E+00	3.5000E+00	-1.6280E-03	2.9998E+00	1.9792E-02		
5	28	4.0000E+00	2.6000E+01	-3.1839E-01	-1.0883E+00	1.0563E+00	9.9984E-01	4.5000E+00	-1.7367E-03	3.9984E+00	-1.5583E-02		
6	28	5.0000E+00	2.6000E+01	-3.8003E-01	-9.5134E-01	1.0478E+00	9.9948E-01	5.5000E+00	-1.8330E-03	4.9962E+00	-5.1701E-02		
7	28	6.0000E+00	2.6000E+01	-4.2866E-01	-7.8571E-01	1.0430E+00	9.9913E-01	6.5000E+00	-1.9022E-03	5.9934E+00	-8.7395E-02		
8	28	7.0000E+00	2.6000E+01	-4.6076E-01	-5.9844E-01	1.0374E+00	9.9880E-01	7.5000E+00	-1.9755E-03	6.9900E+00	-1.2048E-01		
9	28	8.0000E+00	2.6000E+01	-4.7278E-01	-4.0111E-01	1.0259E+00	9.9849E-01	8.5000E+00	-1.8973E-03	7.9862E+00	-1.5130E-01		
10	28	9.0000E+00	2.6000E+01	-4.6220E-01	-2.2384E-01	1.0152E+00	9.9825E-01	9.5000E+00	-1.8032E-03	8.9823E+00	-1.7478E-01		
11	28	1.0000E+01	2.6000E+01	-4.3233E-01	-8.6694E-02	1.0118E+00	9.9808E-01	1.0500E+01	-1.6512E-03	9.9786E+00	-1.9242E-01		
12	28	1.1000E+01	2.6000E+01	-3.9067E-01	1.0791E-02	1.0086E+00	9.9797E-01	1.1500E+01	-1.5047E-03	1.0975E+01	-2.0309E-01		
13	28	1.2000E+01	2.6000E+01	-3.4426E-01	7.5636E-02	1.0060E+00	9.9791E-01	1.2500E+01	-1.3296E-03	1.1973E+01	-2.0893E-01		
14	28	1.3000E+01	2.6000E+01	-2.9790E-01	1.1699E-01	1.0042E+00	9.9790E-01	1.3500E+01	-1.1759E-03	1.2970E+01	-2.0960E-01		
15	28	1.4000E+01	2.6000E+01	-2.5471E-01	1.4292E-01	1.0029E+00	9.9793E-01	1.4500E+01	-1.0056E-03	1.3969E+01	-2.0747E-01		

APPENDIX A
FLOW DIAGRAM FOR THE YAQUI PROGRAM

PROGRAM
YAQUI

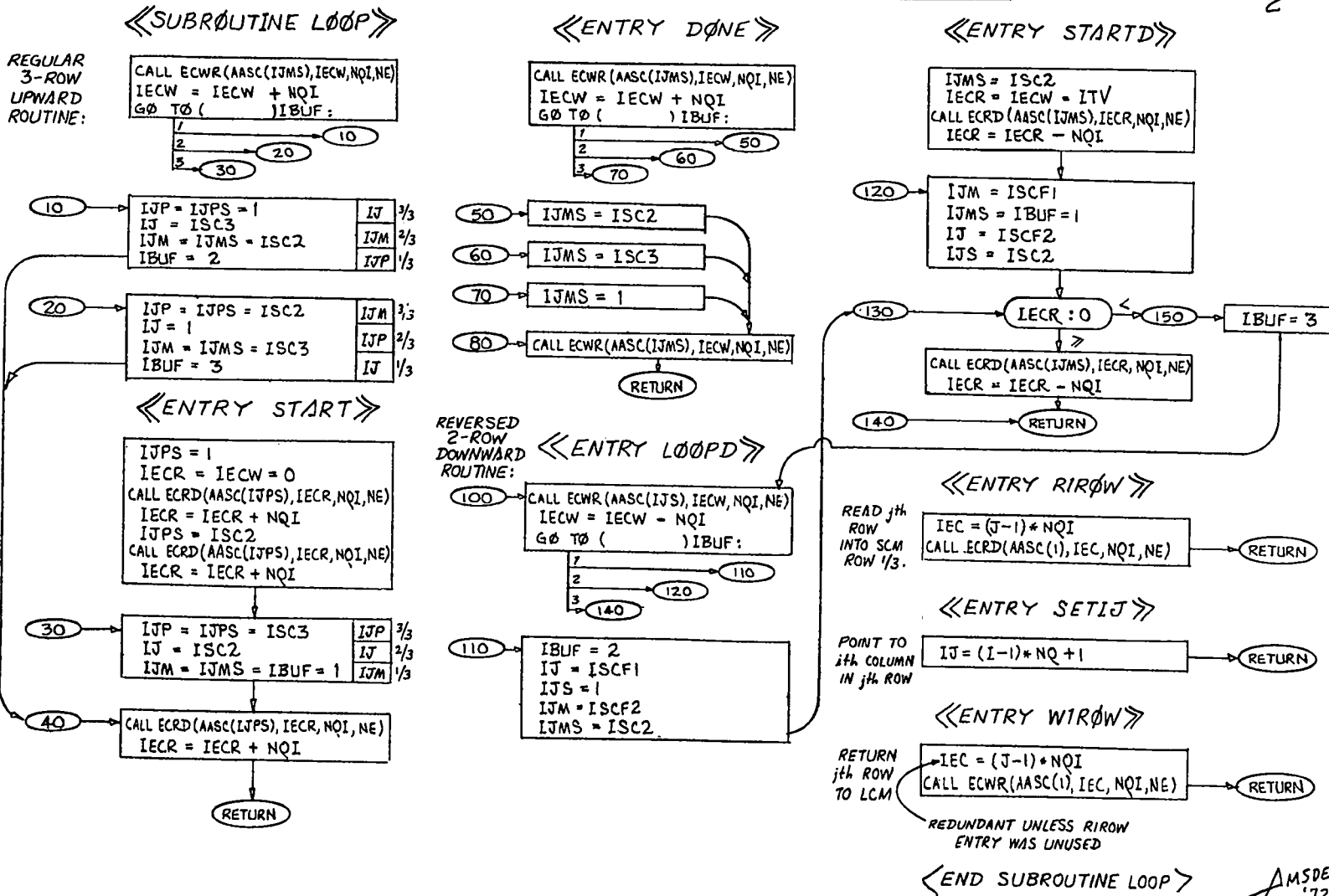
JOB STARTS HERE

0,0 OVERLAY

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'72

0,0 SUBROUTINES - SCM/LCM 3-ROW BUFFERING:

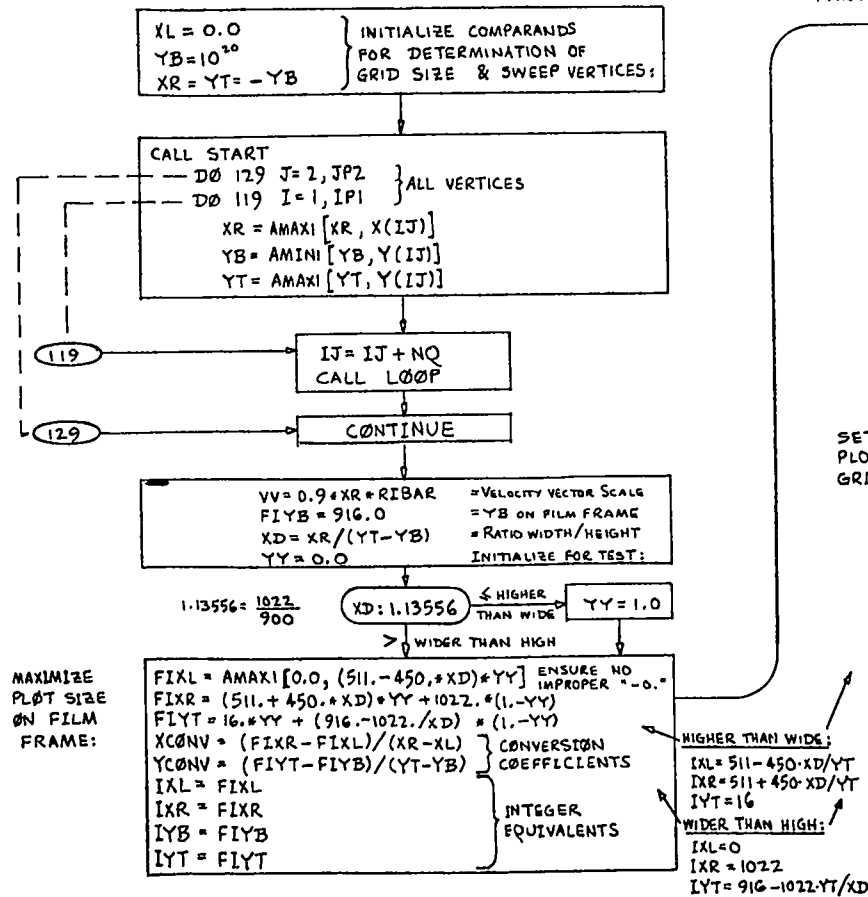
2



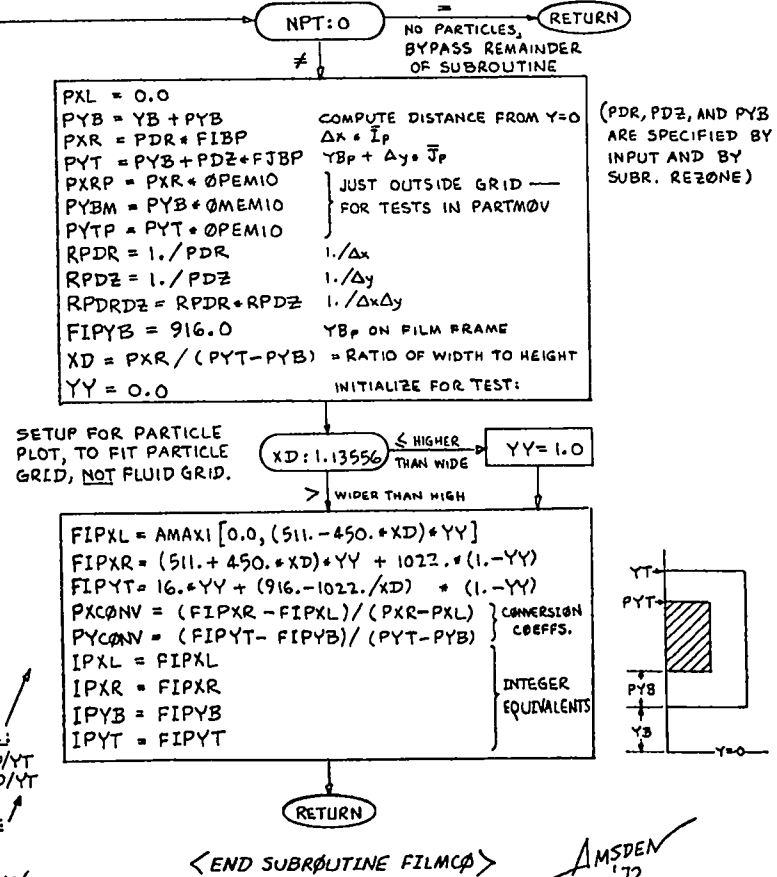
0,0 SUBROUTINES - SETUP PLOTS & PARTICLE GRID:

3

《SUBROUTINE FILMCØ》

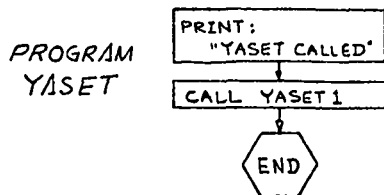


PARTICLE GRID & PARTICLE PLOT SETUP:



1,0 OVERLAY - THE PROBLEM SETUP:

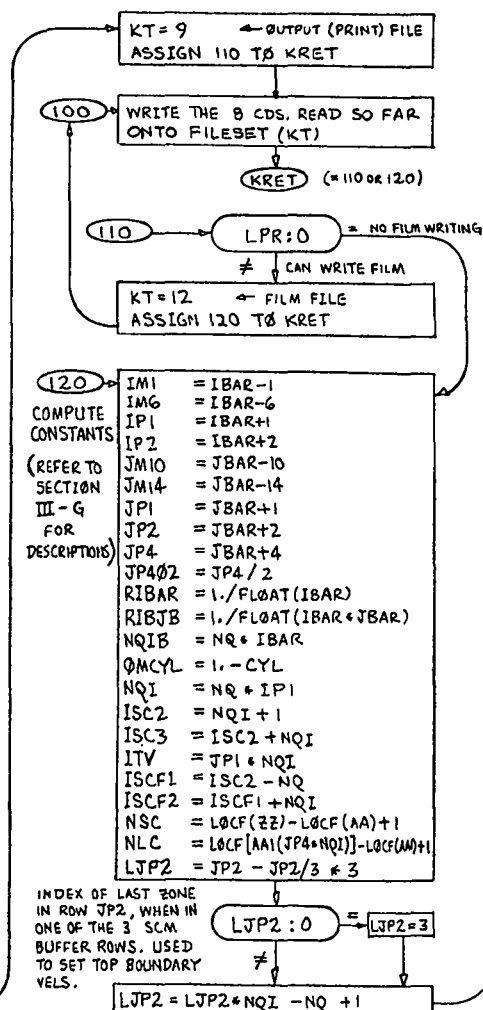
4



«SUBROUTINE YASET1»

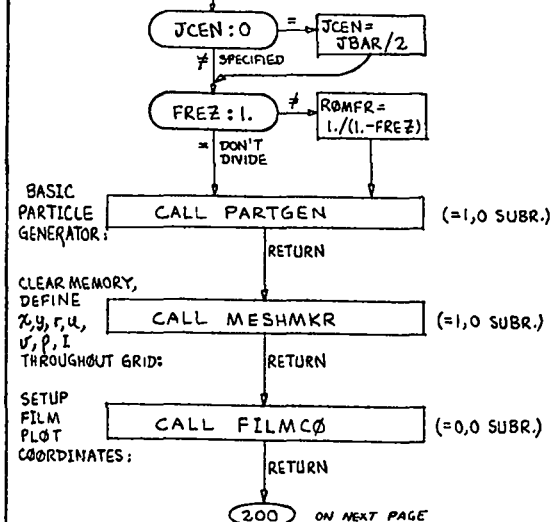
READ IDENTIFICATION CARD
READ NEXT 6 INPUT-DATA CARDS:

MU	μ	} VISCOSITY COEFFICIENTS
LAM	λ	
OM	ω	RELAXATION PARAMETER
EPS	ϵ	CONVERGENCE CRITERION
GR	g_r	} GRAVITY COMPONENTS
GZ	g_z	
ASQ		} COEFFICIENTS FOR STIFFENED GAS EQUATION OF STATE
R0N		
GMI		
FREZ		VARIABLE ZONING COEFF.
YB	Y_b , Y of $j=2$	
REZY0	Y_0 , Y of BUBBLE CENTER	
REZUE	u_0	} GRID EXPANSION & TRANSLATION VELS.
REZVE	v_0	
REZVT	v_T	
REZRN	$p_0 = p$ AT Y_0	
REZSIE	$I_{AMBIENT}$	
IBP	I_p	} PARTICLE GRID PARAMETERS
JBP	J_p	
PDR	Δx	
PDZ	Δy	
PYB	Y_{Bp}	
GZP	g_{ZP}	
IMOMX		MOMENTUM EXCHANGE
T	t_0	
DT	δt	
TZOMD	$I = 20$ 'CP TAPE DUMP	
TLIMD	$I =$ TIME LIMIT DUMP	
TWFIN	TIME WHEN TO FINISH	
LPR	PRINT CONTROL	
ICOLOR	$I =$ COLOR PLOT	
5 DT0(1-10)		} CONTROLS OUTPUT INTERVALS
6 DT0C(1-10)		



IDT0	= 1	OUTPUT INDEX
TOUT	= T + DT0(1)	1st OUTPUT t
DT	= DTP05 = DT * 0.1	
NCYC	= NUMTD = 0	
EMIO	= 10 ⁻¹⁰	
MEMIO	= 1 - 10 ⁻¹⁰	
PEMIO	= 1 + 10 ⁻¹⁰	
ANC	= 0.05	
MANC	= 1. - ANC	
CLAMU	= (1 + E)/(LAM + 2.*MU + 10 ⁻⁸)	
AOFAC	= AOM/[2.0*(1. + AOM ²)]	
GGMI	= (GM1 + 1.) * GM1	
THIRD	= 1./3.	
IUNF	= MAX0(JUNF, 1)	
JUNF	= MAX0(JUNF, 2)	
JUNF02	= JUNF/2	

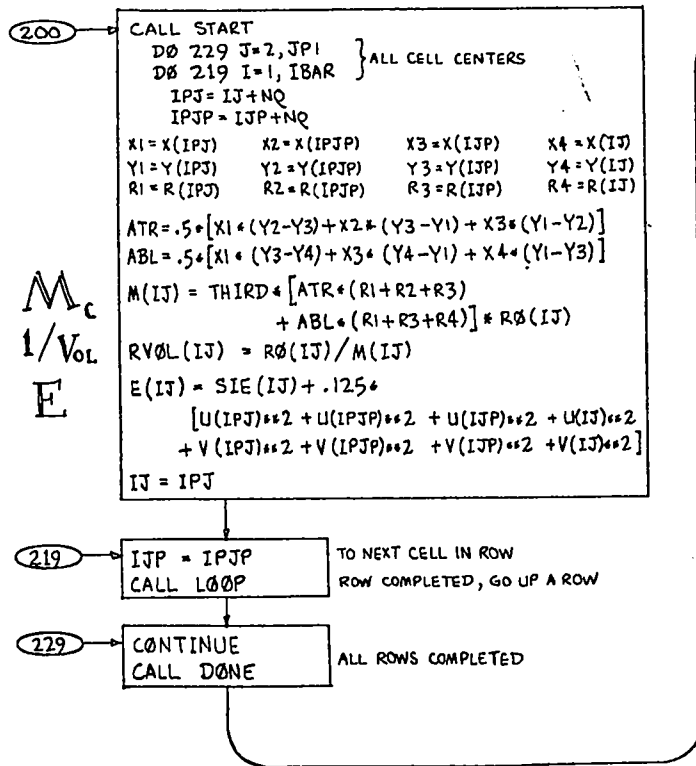
NOTE:
CONSTANTS
DEPENDENT
UPON SE
WILL BE SET
IN 2,0.



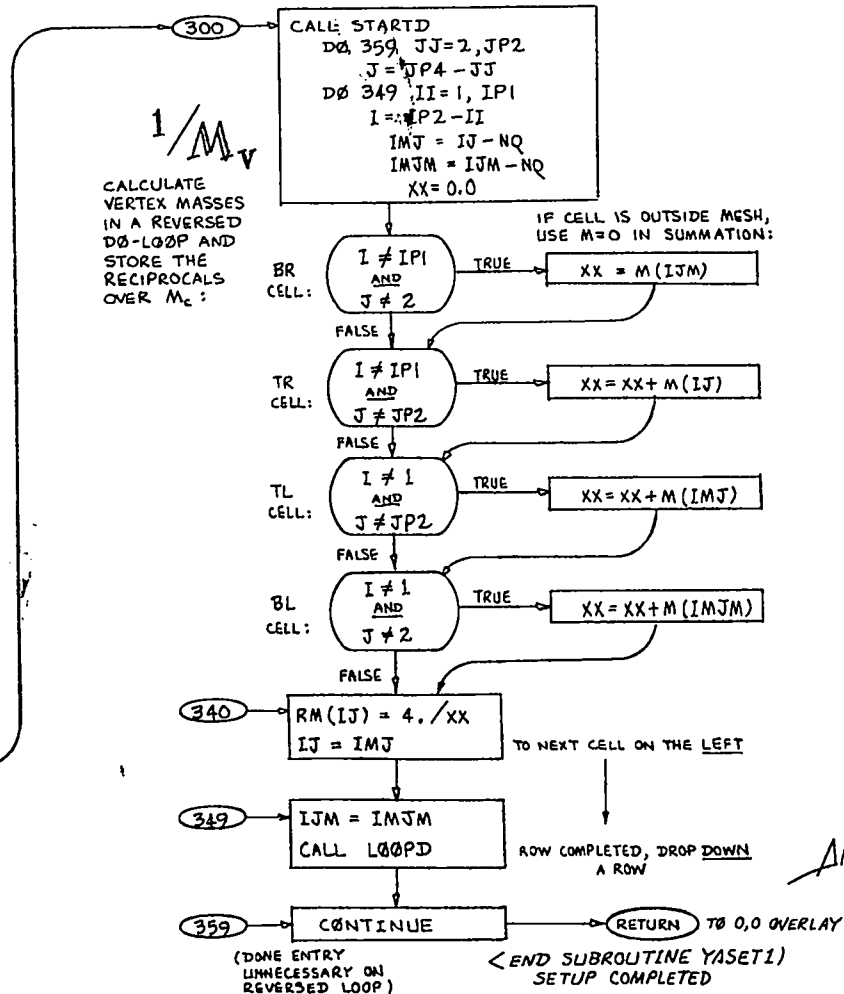
AMSDEN '72

1.0 SUBROUTINES - THE PROBLEM SETUP:

«SUBROUTINE YASET1» CONTINUED:



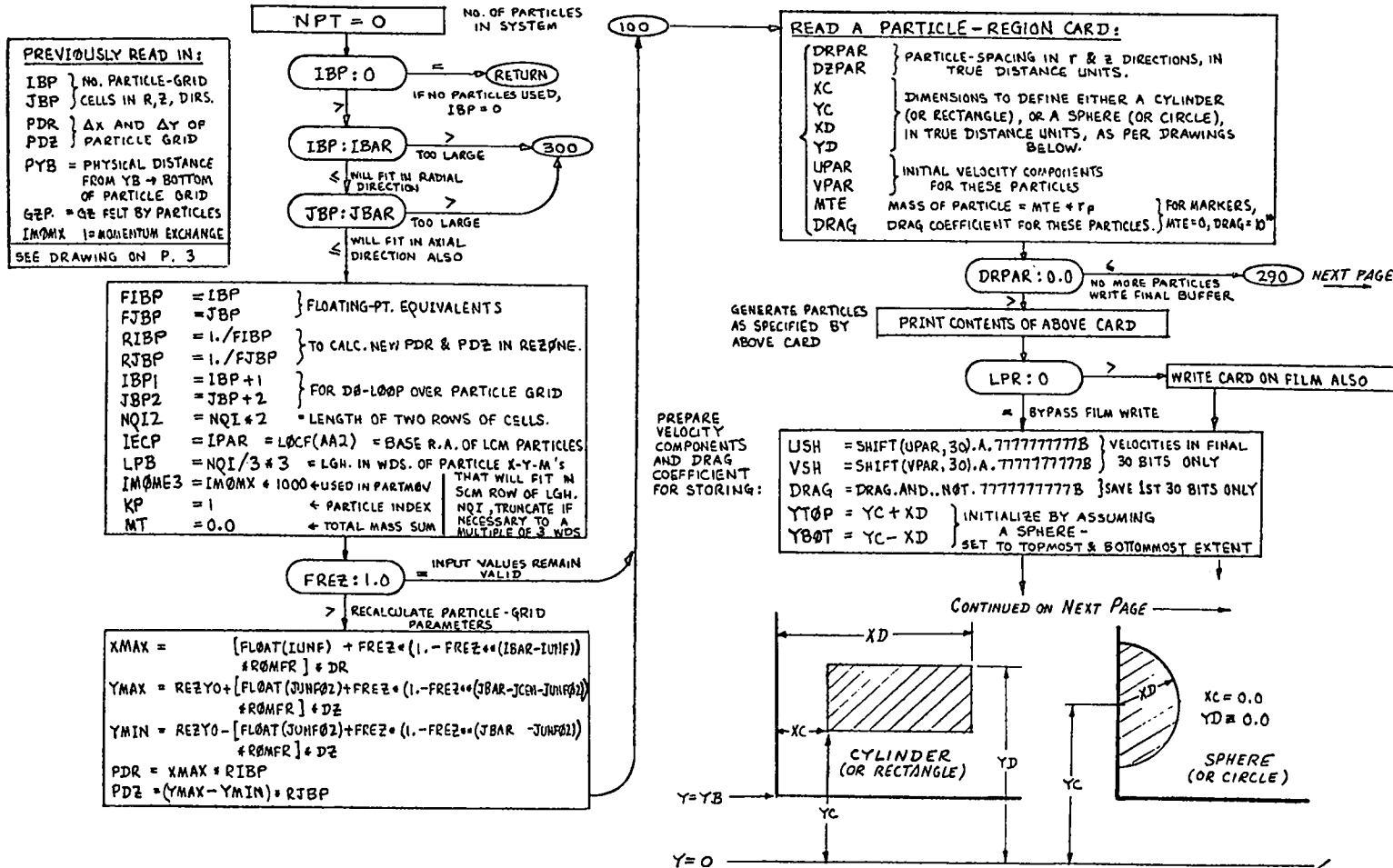
M_c
 $1/Vol$
 E



1.0 SUBROUTINES - PARTICLE GENERATOR :

6

«SUBROUTINE PARTGEN»

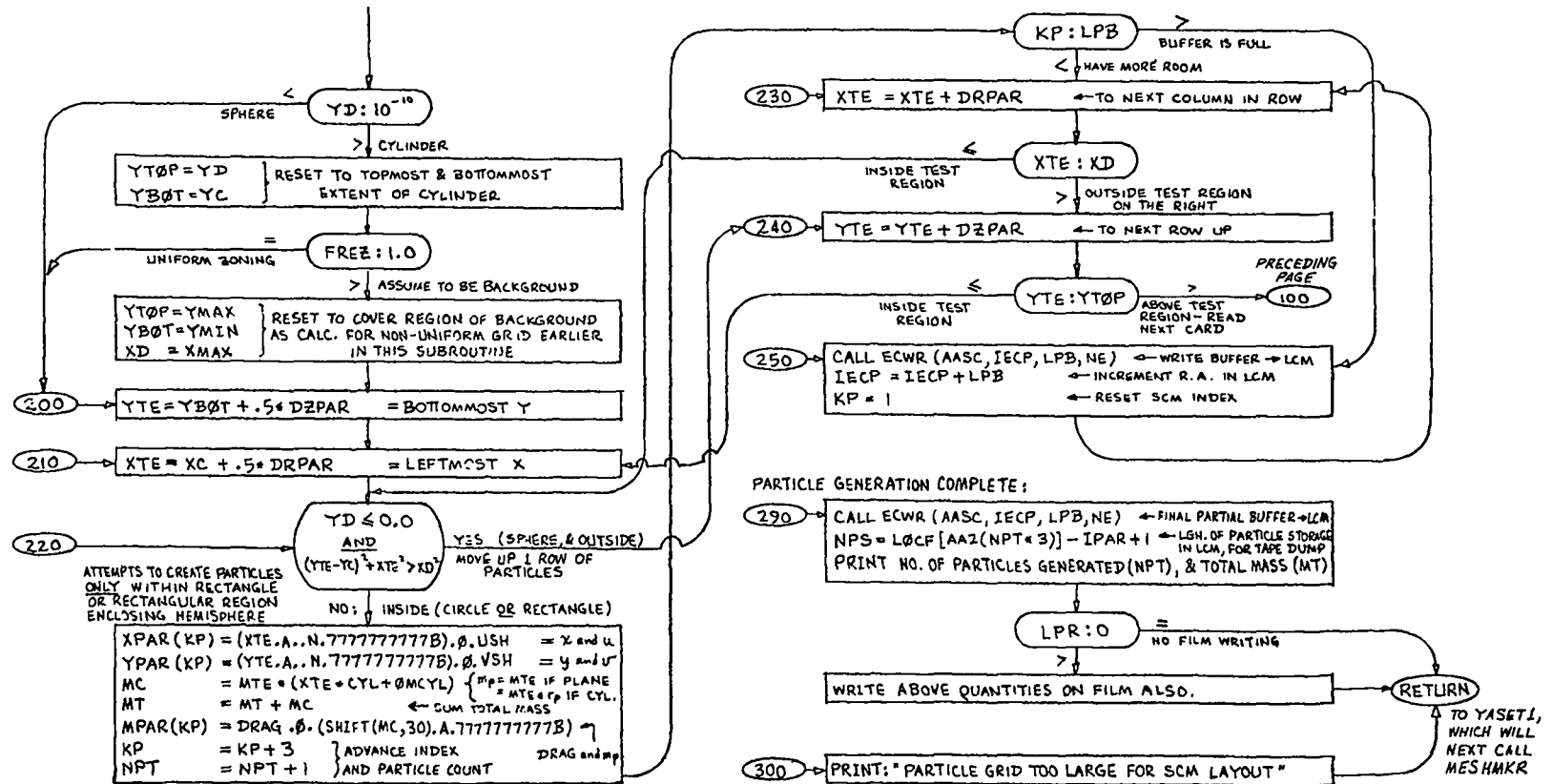


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1,0 SUBROUTINES - PARTICLE GENERATOR (CONT'D):

7

《SUBROUTINE PARTGEN》 CONTINUED:

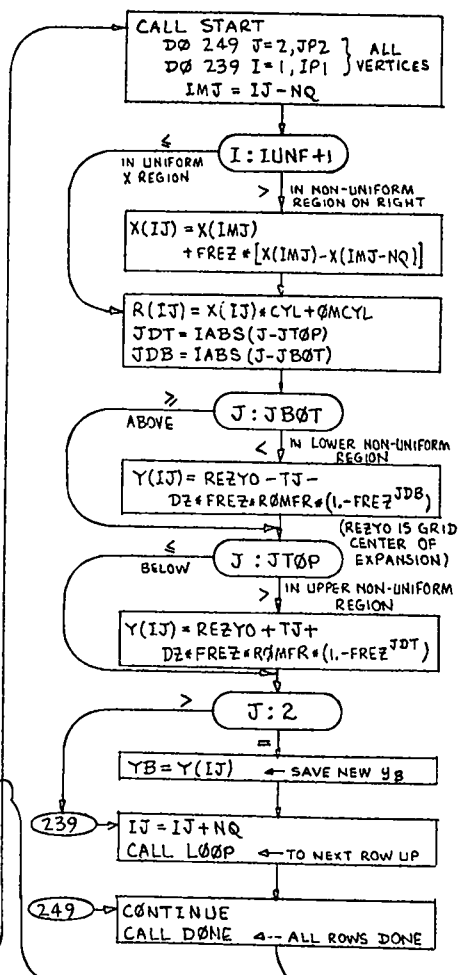
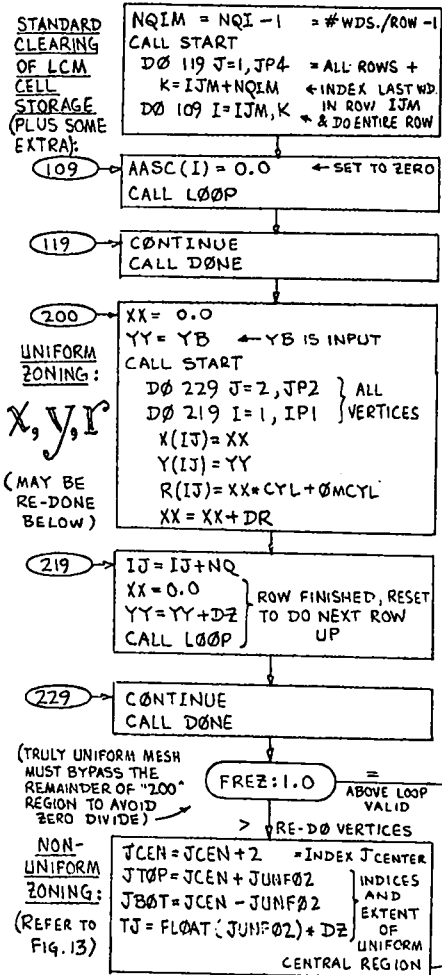


《END SUBROUTINE PARTGEN》

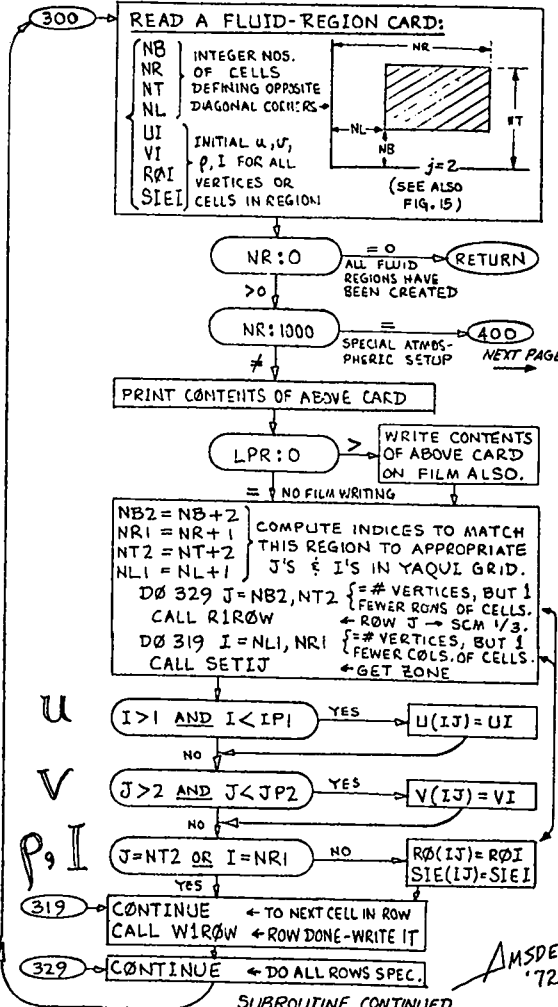
AMSDEN
72

1.0 SUBROUTINES - MESH & FLUID GENERATOR:

«SUBROUTINE MESHMKR»



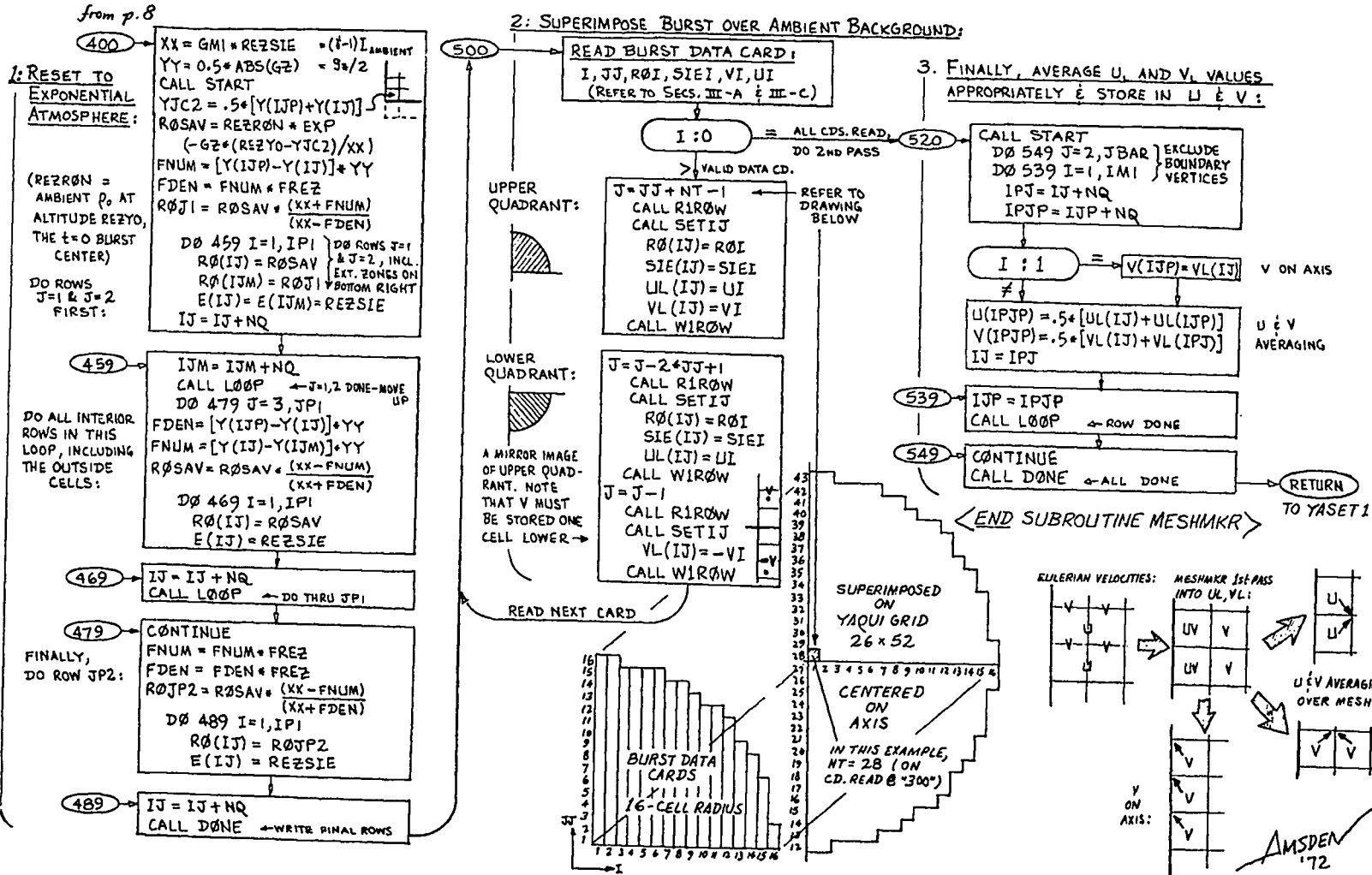
BASIC FLUID GENERATOR:



1,0 SUBROUTINES - MESH & FLUID GENERATOR (CONT'D):

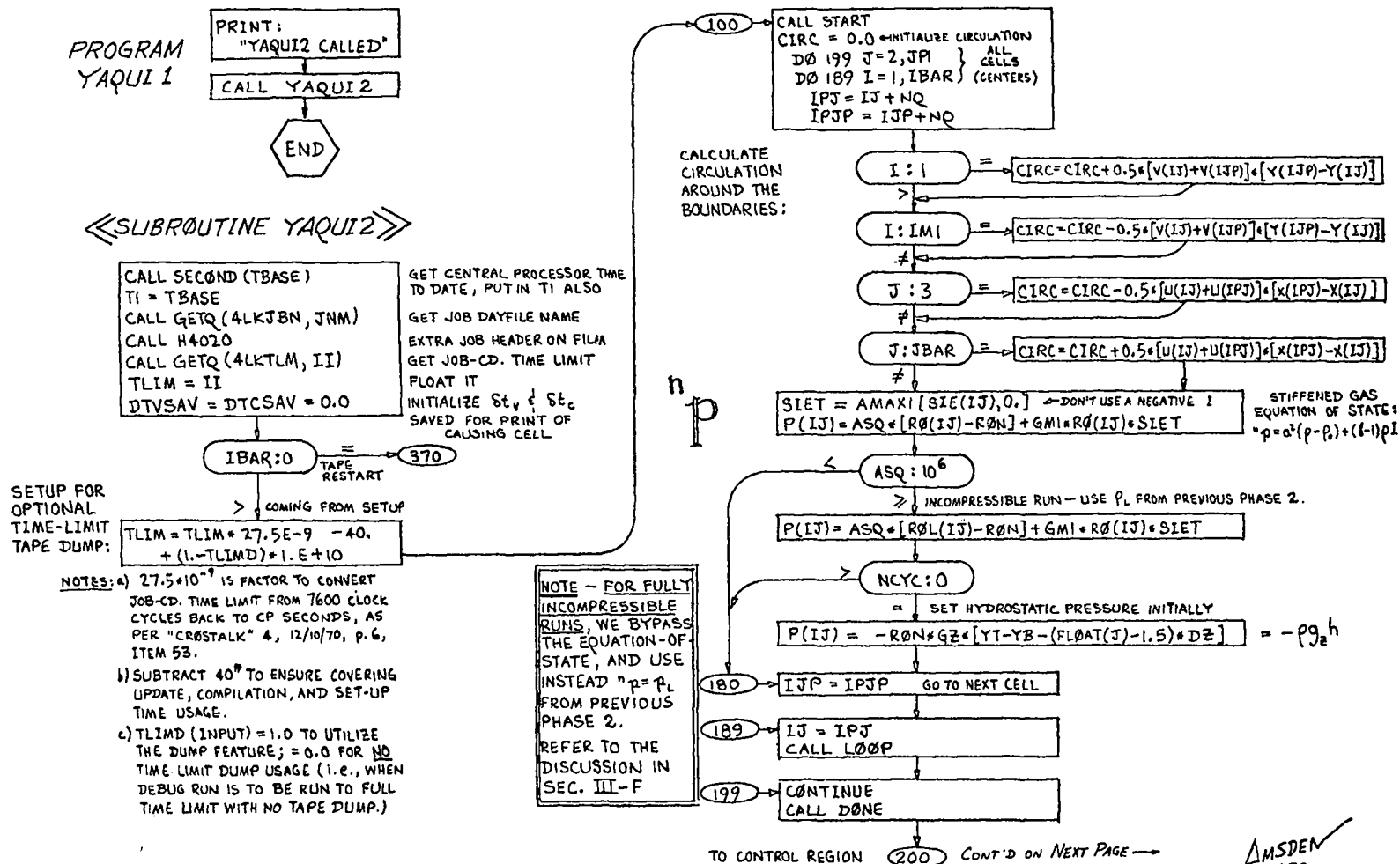
9

«SUBROUTINE MESHMKR» CONTINUED:



2,0 OVERLAY - 3-PHASE ICED-ALE:

10

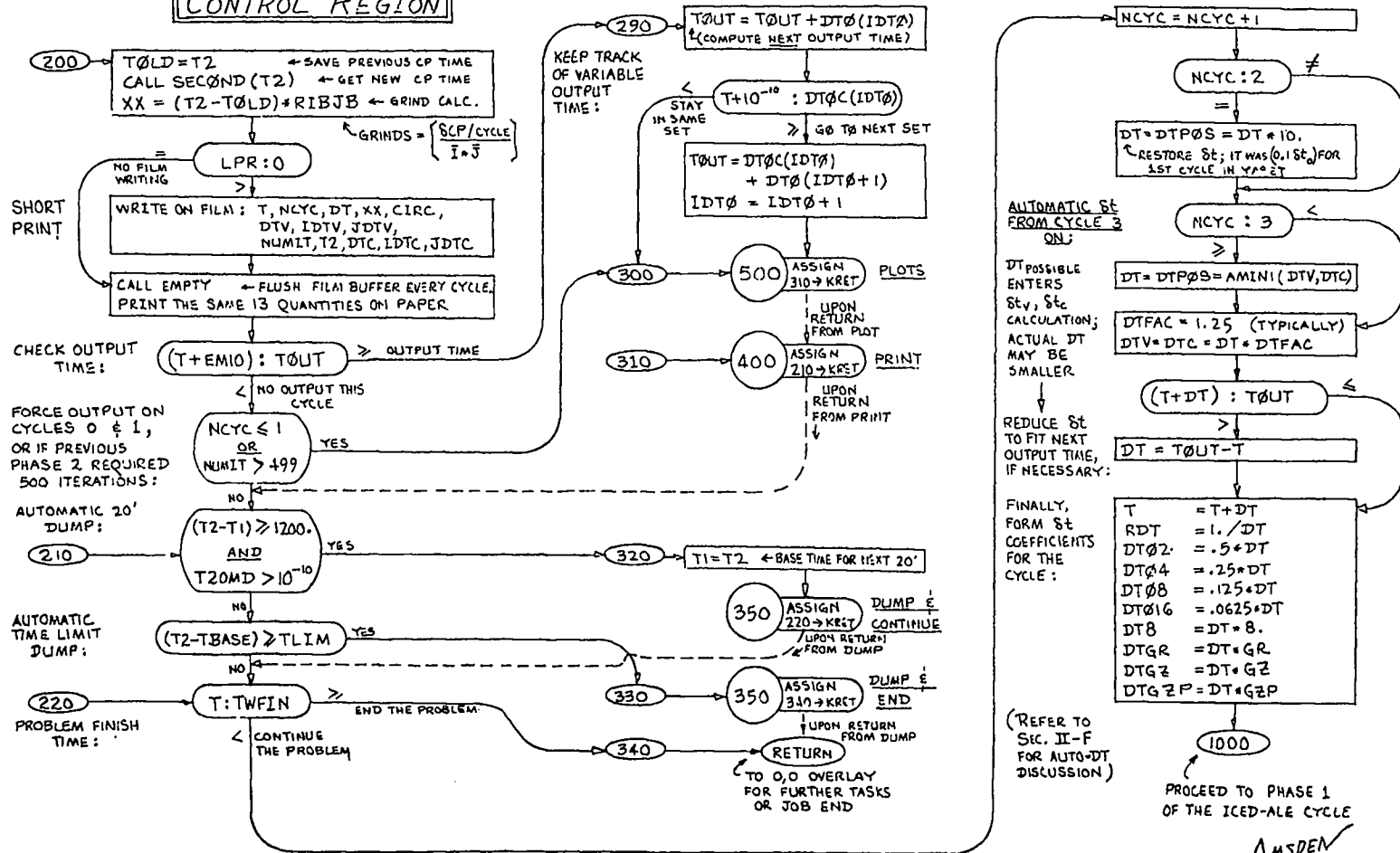


2,0 SUBROUTINES - 3-PHASE ICED-ALE (CONT'D):

11

《SUBROUTINE YAQUI2》 CONTINUED:

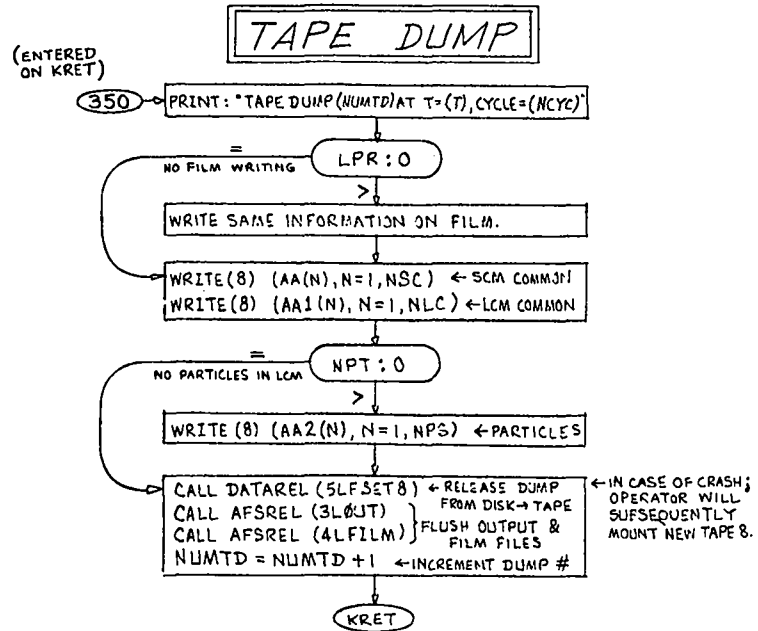
CONTROL REGION



2,0 SUBROUTINES - 3-PHASE ICED-ALE (CONT'D):

12

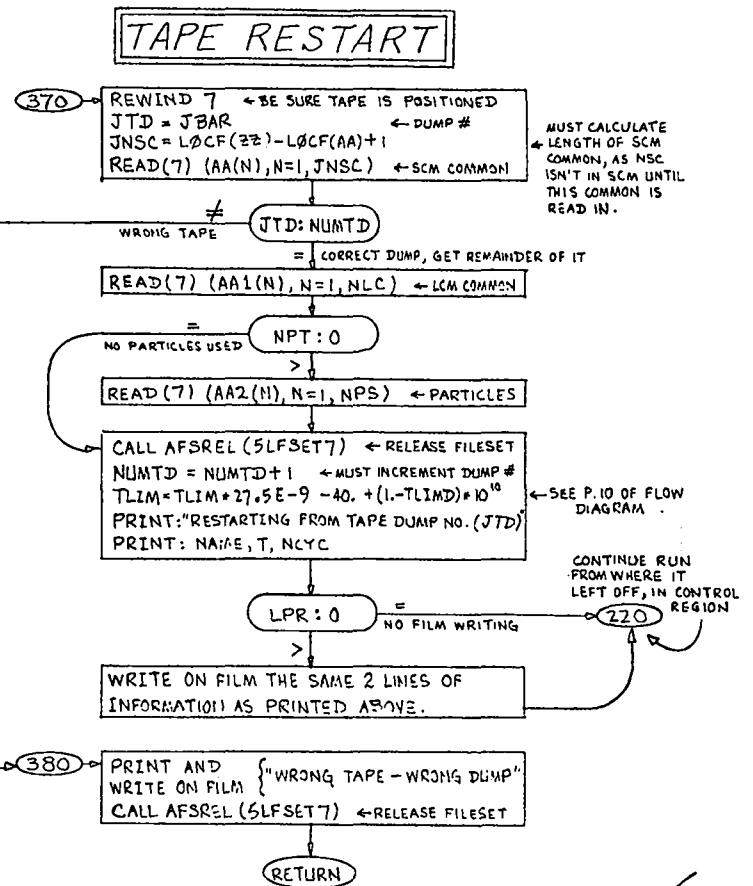
《SUBROUTINE YAQLI2》 CONTINUED:



NOTES:

$NSC = \text{LENGTH OF SCM COMMON} = YSC2 = L0CF(22) - L0CF(AA) + 1$
 $NLC = \text{LENGTH OF LCM CELL STORAGE} = L0CF(AA1(JP4 + N2)) - L0CF(AA1) + 1$
 $NPS = \text{LENGTH OF LCM PARTICLE STORAGE} = L0CF(AA2(NPT + 3)) - IPAR + 1$

$LWA = FWA + 1$
 THESE 3 PARAMETERS ARE STORED IN THE SCM COMMON YSC2.
 NSC & NLC ARE CALCULATED IN YASET 1 IN STATEMENT #120
 NPS IS CALCULATED AT THE END OF PARTGEN IN STATEMENT #290.
 USE OF JP4 IN NLC ENSURES THAT CAREFULLY-CLEARED LCM WILL BE USED, TO AVOID TROUBLE ON RESTART.
 NPT IS THE TOTAL NO. OF PARTICLES IN THE SYSTEM.

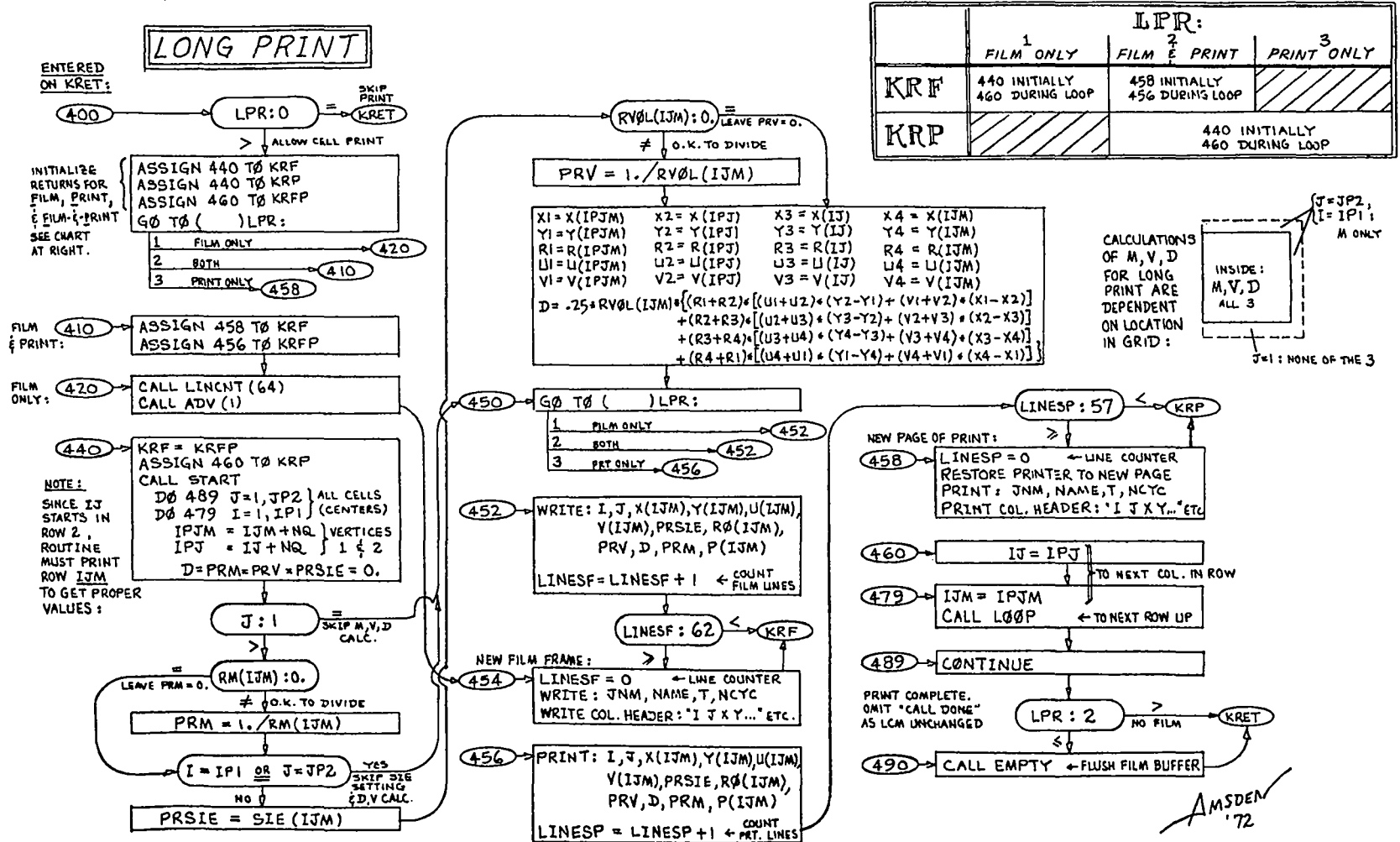


AMSDEN '72

2.0 SUBROUTINES - 3-PHASE ICED-ALE (CONT'D):

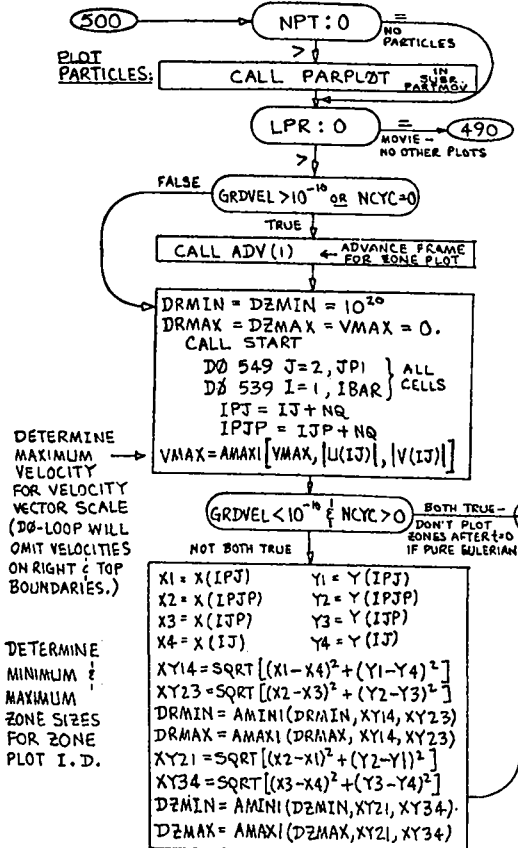
13

《SUBROUTINE YAQUI2》 CONTINUED:

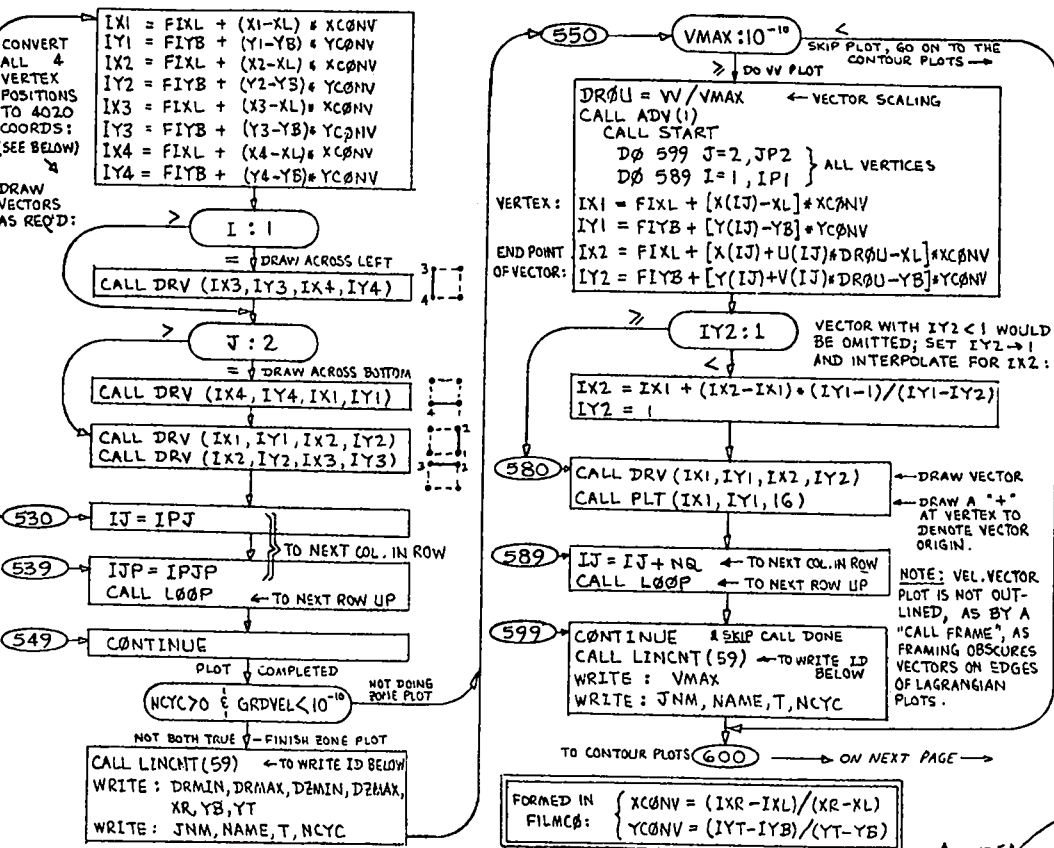


《SUBROUTINE YAQUI2》 CONTINUED:

ZONE PLOT



VELOCITY VECTOR PLOT



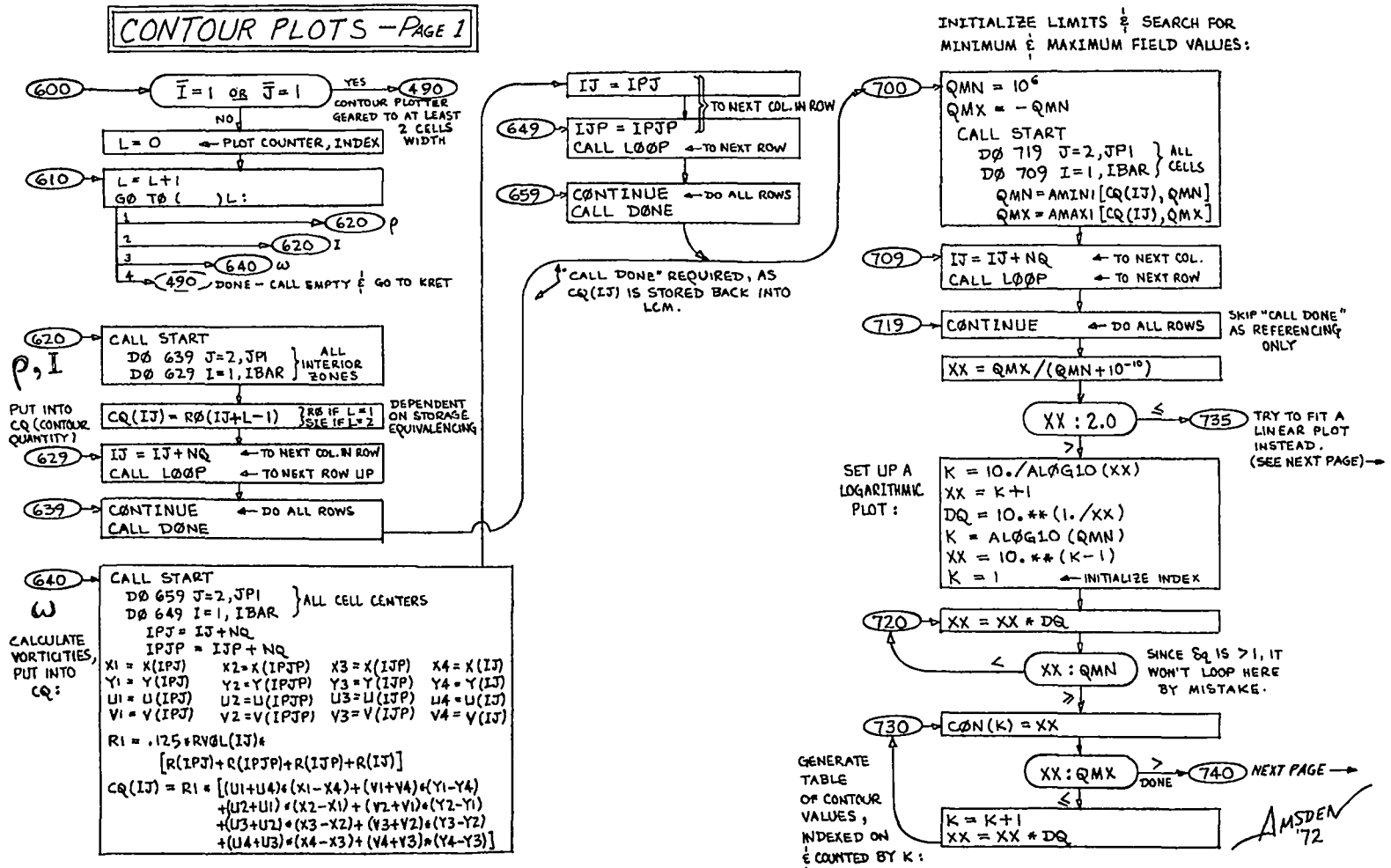
AMSDEN '72

2,0 SUBROUTINES - 3-PHASE ICED-ALE (CONT'D):

15

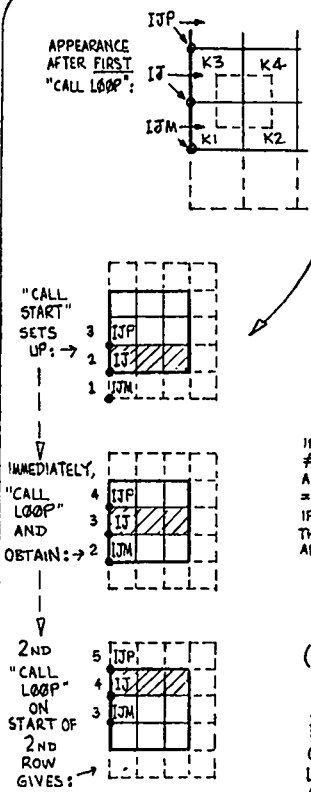
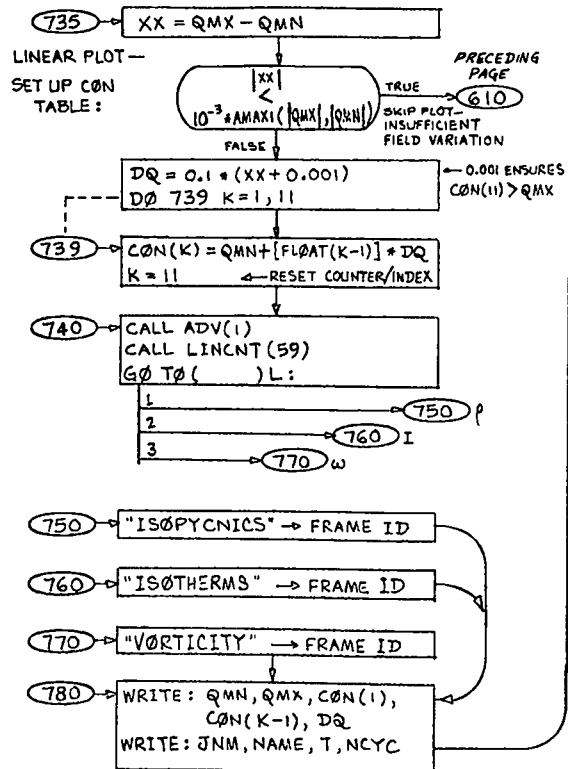
《SUBROUTINE YAQUI2》 CONTINUED:

CONTOUR PLOTS - PAGE 1



«SUBROUTINE YAQUI2» CONTINUED:

CONTOUR PLOTS - PAGE 2



CALL START
DØ 899 $J=2, JBAR$
CALL LØØP
DØ 889 $I=1, IMI$
 $IPJ = IJ + NQ$
 $IPJM = IJM + NQ$
 $N = 0$
DØ 879 $KK=1, K$
 $K1 = K2 = K3 = K4 = 0$

← $J-1$ ROWS, ACTUALLY
← SO PROPER 3 ROWS
← OF X-Y COORDS WILL
← BE IN SCM FOR COORD.
← INTERPOLATION
← $I-1$ COLUMNS, ACTUALLY
← INDICATES CELL CENTER
← COORDS. NOT YET
← CALCULATED
INDEX K HAS COUNT
OF NO. OF VALUES
IN "CØN" TABLE

$CQ(IJM): CØN(KK) \leftarrow K1 = 1$
 $CQ(IPJM): CØN(KK) \leftarrow K2 = 1$
 $CQ(IJ): CØN(KK) \leftarrow K3 = 1$
 $CQ(IPJ): CØN(KK) \leftarrow K4 = 1$

IF PRODUCT $\neq 0$, THEN ALL 4 ARE $= 1$.
IF SUM $= 0$, THEN ALL 4 ARE $= 0$.

$K1 * K2 * K3 * K4 \neq 0$
OR
 $K1 + K2 + K3 + K4 = 0$

YES → 779 CONTOUR DOES NOT PASS THROUGH, TRY NEXT CONTOUR VALUE
NO →

$N = 0$
COORDS ALREADY CALCULATED FOR A PREVIOUS CØN VALUE
= CALC. COORDS OF 4 CELL CENTERS

3 4
1 2

(COORDS OF ALL 9 VERTICES ARE IN SCM, BY VIRTUE OF "CALL LØØP" ABOVE.)

$IJB = IJM$
 $IJA = IJ$

DØ 799 $JJ=1, 2$ } COORDS. OF ALL 4 CELL CENTERS IN QUADRANT
DØ 789 $II=1, 2$ }

$IPJB = IJB + NQ$
 $IPJA = IJA + NQ$
 $N = N + 1$ ← STORE 1-2-3-4

$XCØ(N) = .25 * [X(IPJB) + X(IPJA) + X(IJA) + X(IJB)]$
 $YCØ(N) = .25 * [Y(IPJB) + Y(IPJA) + Y(IJA) + Y(IJB)]$
 $IJA = IPJA$

TO NEXT COL. IN SAME ROW

789 $IJB = IPJB$
 $IJB = IJ$

799 $IJA = IJP$

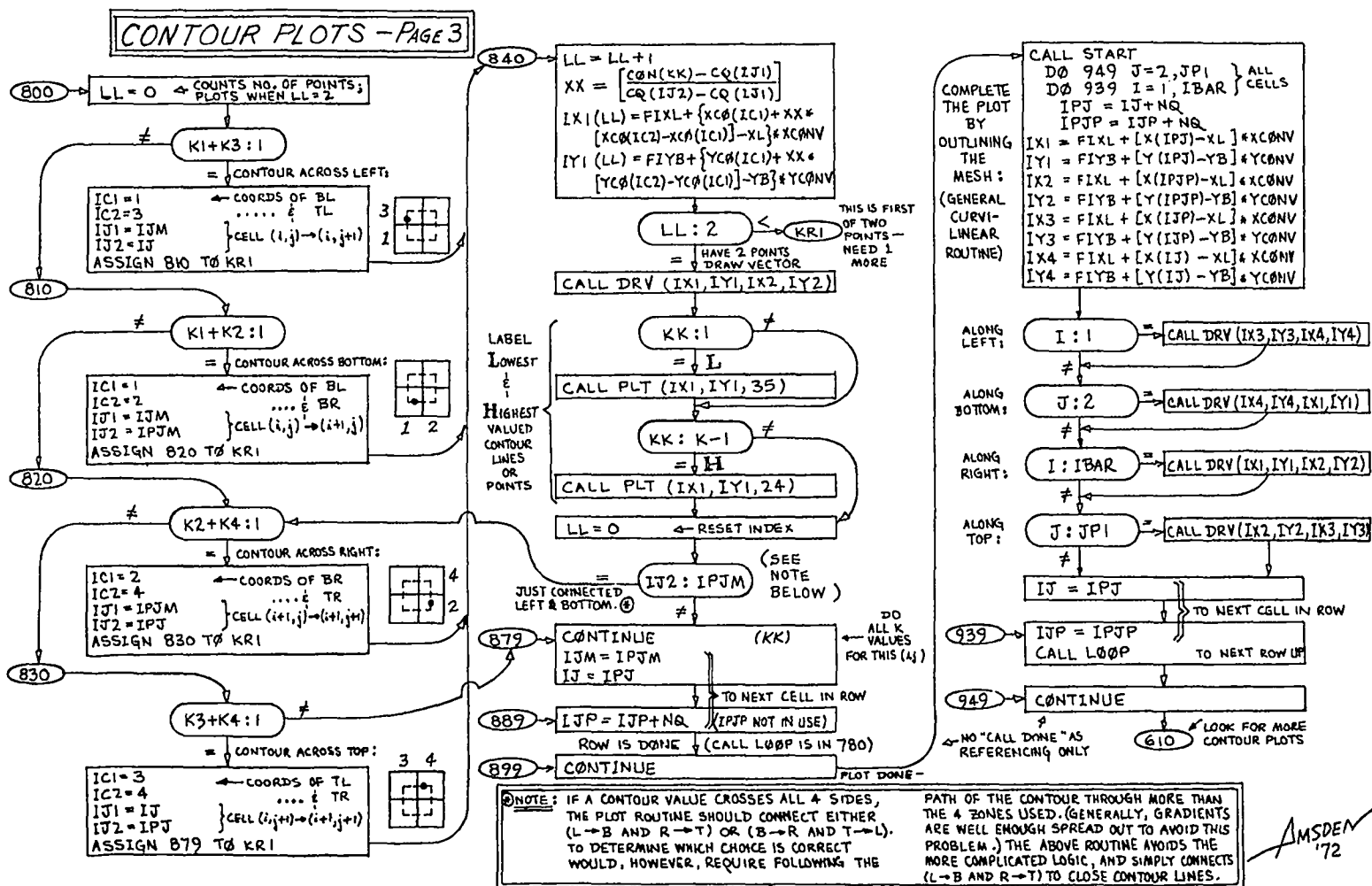
RESET UP TO ROW CONTAINING CELLS 3 & 4

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2.0 SUBROUTINES - 3-PHASE ICED-ALE (CONT'D):

17

《SUBROUTINE YAQUI2》 CONTINUED:

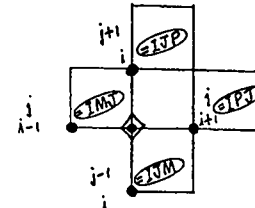
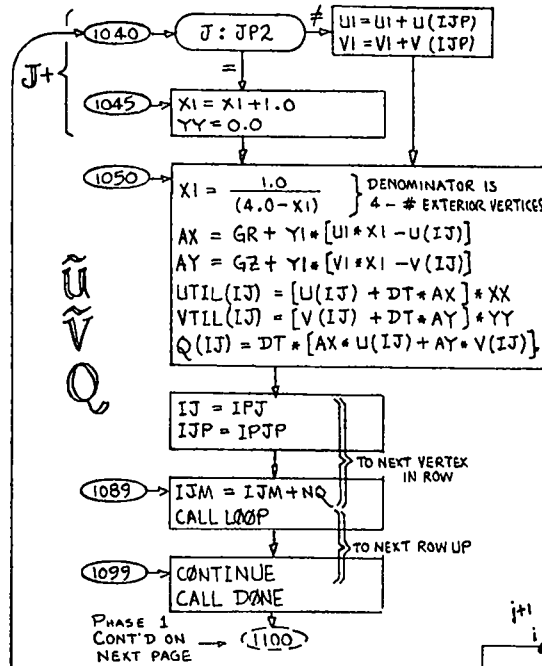
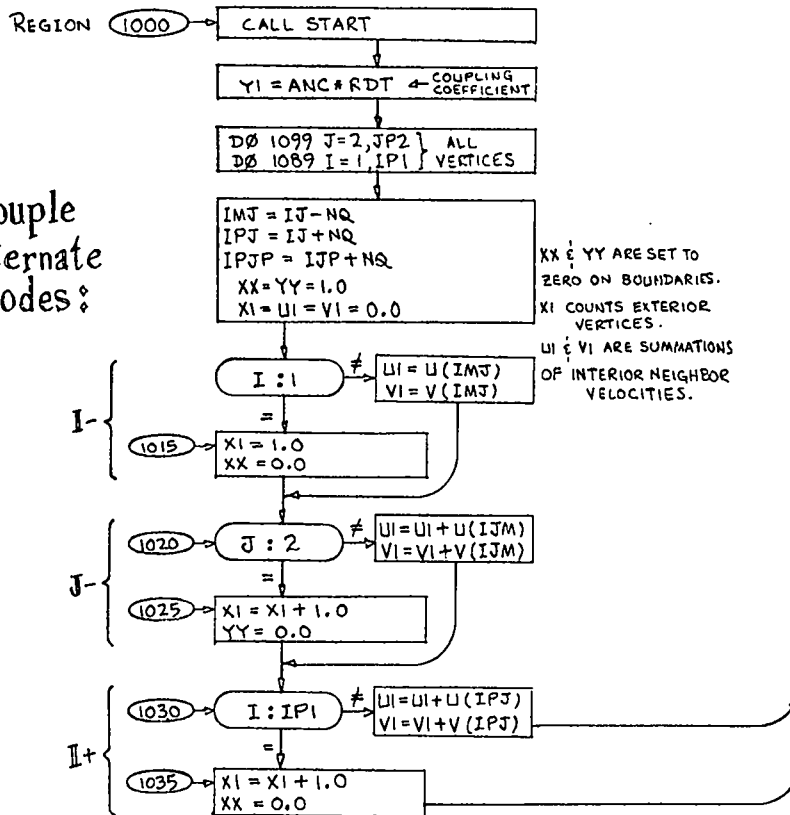


《SUBROUTINE YAQUI2》 CONTINUED:

PHASE-1 CALCULATION - PAGE 1

INITIALIZE VERTEX VALUES OF \tilde{u}, \tilde{v}, Q :

Couple Alternate Nodes:



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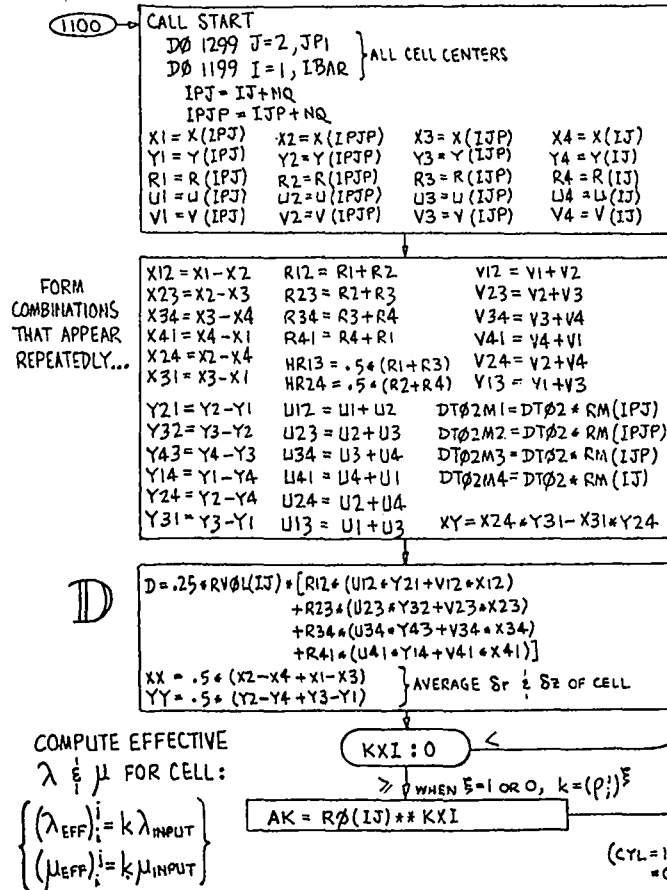
2,0 SUBROUTINES - 3-PHASE ICED-ALE (CONT'D):

19

《SUBROUTINE YAQUI2》 CONTINUED:

PHASE-1 CALCULATION - PAGE 2

THIS 2ND LOOP SWEEPS CELL CENTERS &
 UPDATES THE 4 VERTICES OF EACH CELL



(CYL=1.0 IF CYLINDRICAL,
 =0.0 IF PLANE COORDS.)

WHEN E = -1, BASE K UPON THE NUMERICAL STABILITY REQUIREMENTS.

1130 VELIJ = U4**2 + V4**2
 VELMX = 0.7 * AMAX1(|U4*XX|, |V4*YY|)
 AK = RØ(IJ) * CØLAMU * (DTØ2 * VELIJ + VELMX)

1140 LAMD = AMINI(D, 0.) * AK * LAM
 MUØ2 = .5 * AK * MU
 MUØ4 = .5 * MUØ2
 XX = XX * XX
 YY = YY * YY

KXI < 0
 AND
 DT < DTPO5

St was reduced to fit an output time. USE THE St THAT WAS POSSIBLE, TO CALCULATE k:

$$AK = RØ(IJ) * CØLAMU * (.5 * DTFØ5 * VELIJ + VELMX)$$

DQ = $\frac{RØ(IJ) * ØMANC * XX * YY}{2 * AK * (LAM + 2 * MU) * (XX + YY) + EMIO}$
 DTV = AMINI(DTV, .5 * DQ)

DTVSAV = DTV ≠ IDTV = I
 JDTV = J

SAVE INDICES OF LIMITING CELL FOR NEXT SHORT PRINT, ... ALONG WITH THE MINIMUM Stv.

II_{xx} PIXX = MUØ2 * RVØL(IJ) * [R12 * U12 * Y21 + R23 * U23 * Y32 + R34 * U34 * Y43 + R41 * U41 * Y14 - .5 * CYL * (U12 + U34) * XY] + LAMD

II_{yy} PIYY = MUØ2 * RVØL(IJ) * [R12 * V12 * X12 + R23 * V23 * X23 + R34 * V34 * X34 + R41 * V41 * X41] + LAMD

II_{xy} PIXY = MUØ4 * RVØL(IJ) * [R12 * (U12 * X12 + V12 * Y21) + R23 * (U23 * X23 + V23 * Y32) + R34 * (U34 * X34 + V34 * Y43) + R41 * (U41 * X41 + V41 * Y14) - .5 * CYL * (V12 + V34) * XY]

II_Ø PITH = .25 * XY * CYL * {MUØ4 * RVØL(IJ) * [(U12 + U34) * XY] + LAMD}

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

AMSDEN '72

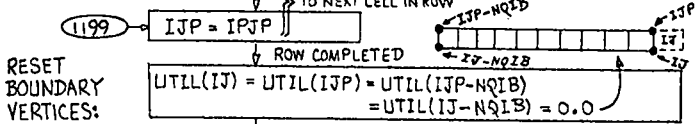
《SUBROUTINE YAQUI2》 CONTINUED:

PHASE-1 CALCULATION - PAGE 3

UPDATING THE VERTICES:

```

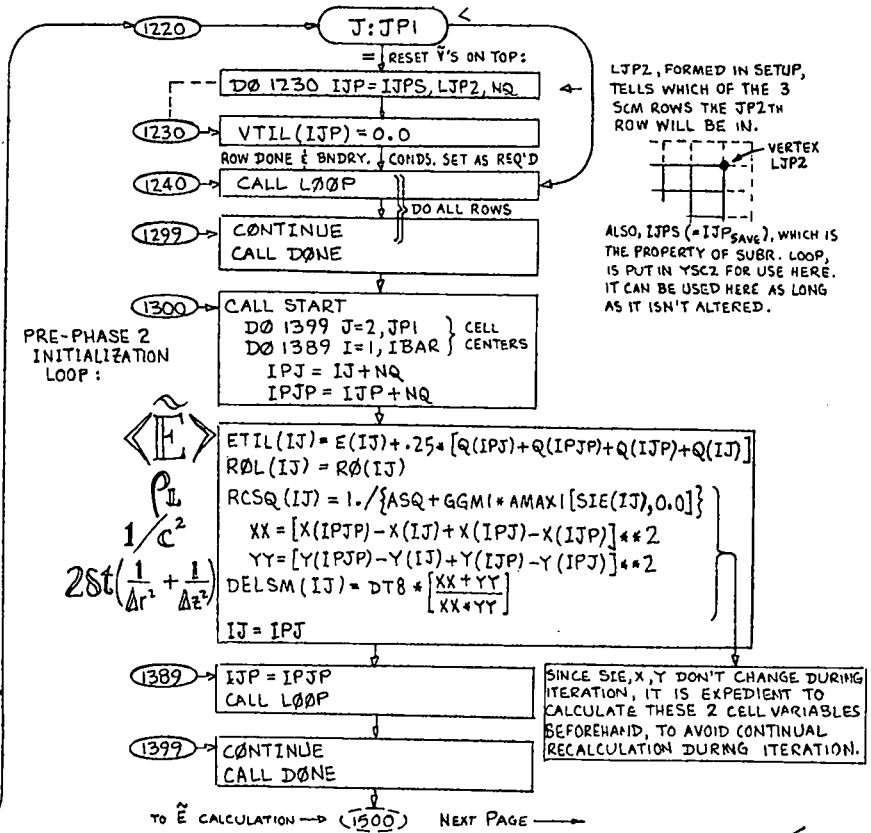
XX = HR24 * (PIXY * X24 - PIXX * Y24)
YY = Y24 * P(IJ)
UTIL(IPJ) = UTIL(IPJ) + DT02M1 * (XX + R1 * YY - P1TH)
UTIL(IJP) = UTIL(IJP) - DT02M3 * (XX + R3 * YY + P1TH)
XX = HR13 * (PIXY * X31 - PIXX * Y31)
YY = Y31 * P(IJ)
UTIL(IPJP) = UTIL(IPJP) + DT02M2 * (XX + R2 * YY - P1TH)
UTIL(IJ) = UTIL(IJ) - DT02M4 * (XX + R4 * YY + P1TH)
PYYMP = PIYY - P(IJ)
XX = HR24 * (PYYMP * X24 - PIXY * Y24)
VTIL(IPJ) = VTIL(IPJ) + DT02M1 * XX
VTIL(IJP) = VTIL(IJP) - DT02M3 * XX
XX = HR13 * (PYYMP * X31 - PIXY * Y31)
VTIL(IPJP) = VTIL(IPJP) + DT02M2 * XX
VTIL(IJ) = VTIL(IJ) - DT02M4 * XX
XX = .5 * HR24 * [U24 * (X24 * PIXY - Y24 * PIXX)
                - V24 * (Y24 * PIXY - X24 * PIYY)]
Q(IPJ) = Q(IPJ) + DT02M1 * XX
Q(IJP) = Q(IJP) - DT02M3 * XX
XX = .5 * HR13 * [U13 * (X31 * PIXY - Y31 * PIXX)
                - V13 * (Y31 * PIXY - X31 * PIYY)]
Q(IPJP) = Q(IPJP) + DT02M2 * XX
Q(IJ) = Q(IJ) - DT02M4 * XX
IJ = IPJ
    
```



```

J: 2 >
= RESET V's ON BOTTOM:
D0 1210 IJ = ISC2, ISCF2, NQ
1210 VTIL(IJ) = 0.0
    
```

NOTE: SINCE SUCCESSIVE CELLS WITHIN A ROW DO NOT REQUIRE THEIR NEIGHBORS' NEW TILDE VELOCITIES, IT IS REASONABLE TO RESET BOUNDARIES WHEN A ROW IS COMPLETED.



PRE-PHASE 2 INITIALIZATION LOOP:

$$2St \left(\frac{1}{\Delta r^2} + \frac{1}{\Delta z^2} \right)$$

SINCE SIE, X, Y DON'T CHANGE DURING ITERATION, IT IS EXPEDIENT TO CALCULATE THESE 2 CELL VARIABLES BEFOREHAND, TO AVOID CONTINUAL RECALCULATION DURING ITERATION.

TO E CALCULATION -> (1500) NEXT PAGE ->

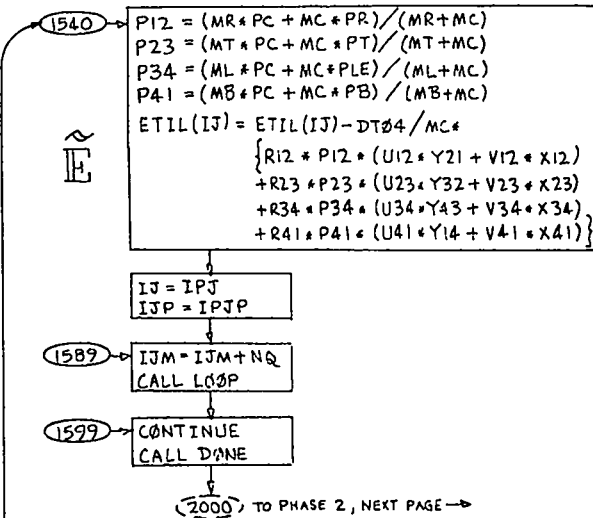
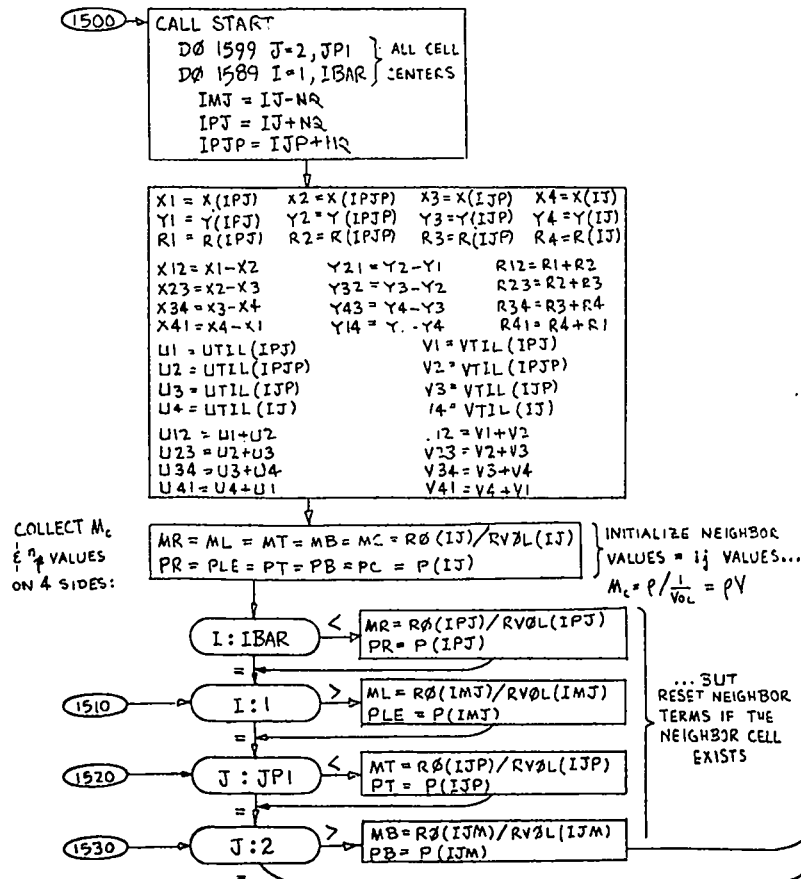
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2.0 SUBROUTINES - 3-PHASE ICED-ALE (CONT'D):

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《SUBROUTINE YAQUI2》 CONTINUED:

PHASE-1 CALCULATION - PAGE 4

CALCULATE \tilde{E} FROM $\langle \tilde{E} \rangle$ 

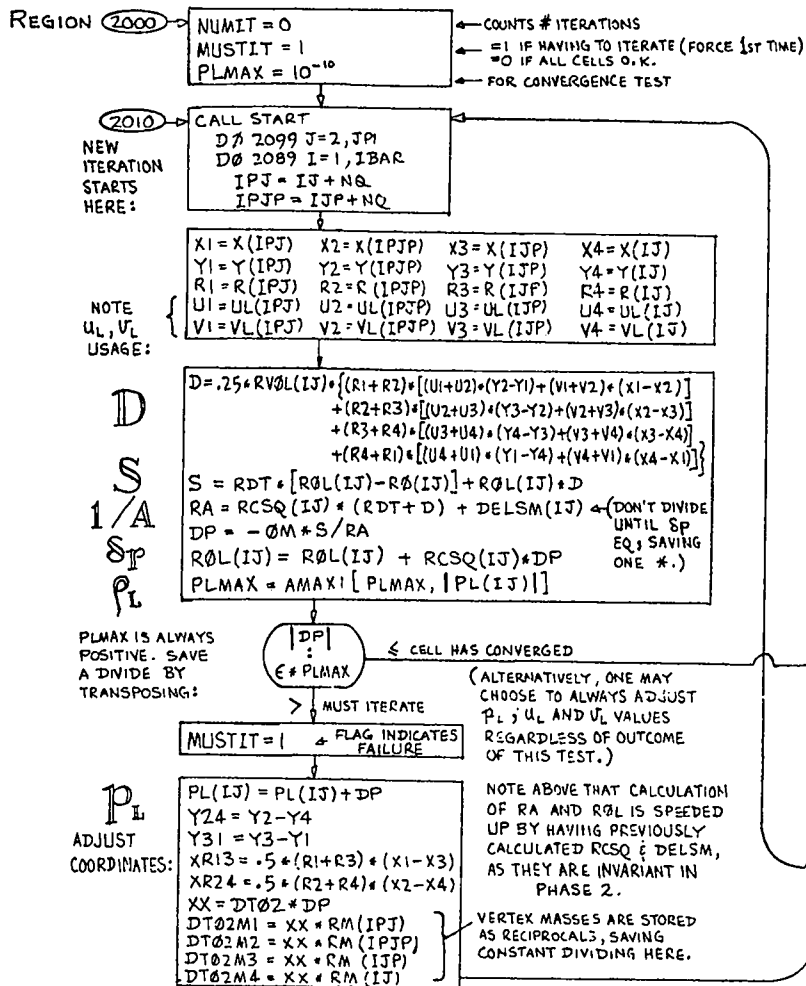
- 1) NOTE 'PLE'; THE NAME 'PL'
 IS A MESH VARIABLE.
 2) MR, ML, MT, MB & MC ARE
 DECLARED REAL.

IN '1300', $P_L = "p"$ WAS INITIALIZED, PRESERVING "p".
 ALSO REQUIRED FOR PHASE 2 ARE:
 $U_L = \tilde{u}$ } BUT - THESE ARE IN SAME } $U_L = UTIL$ } REFER TO
 $V_L = \tilde{v}$ } STORAGE WORDS, THUS NO } $V_L = VTIL$ } FIG. 9 -
 $P_L = "p"$ } STORAGE TRANSFER IS } $P_L = P$ } STORAGE
 REQUIRED. } ALLOCATION

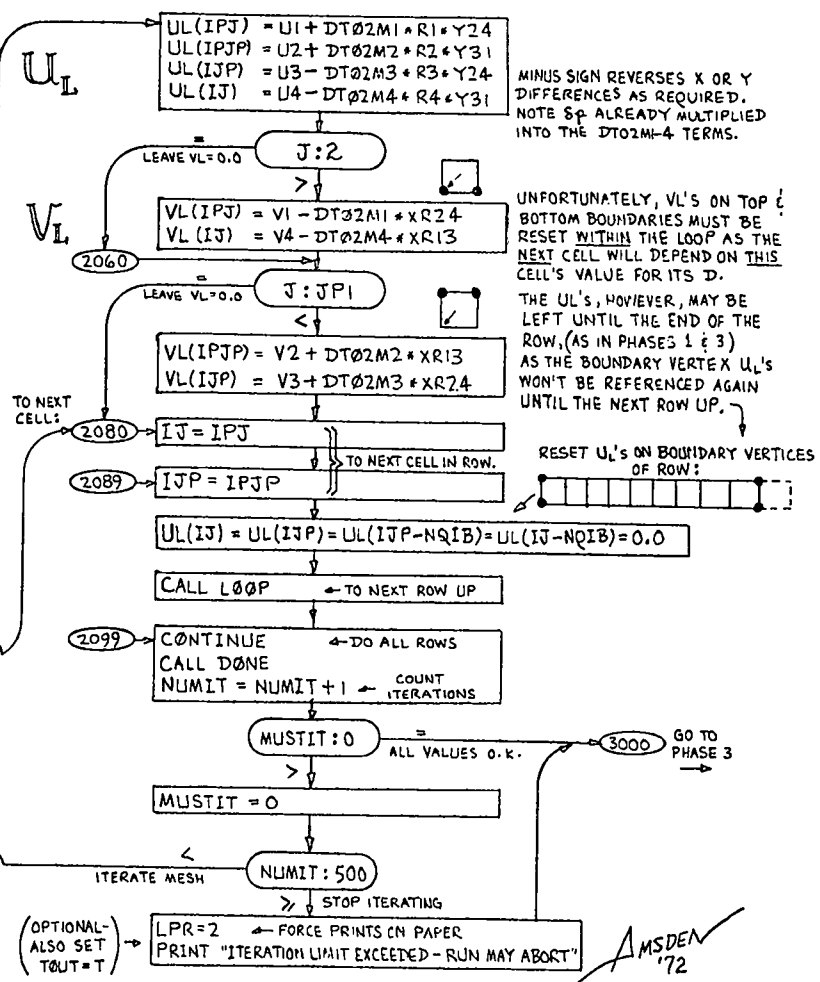
THEREFORE, WE HAVE INITIALIZED
 U_L, V_L, P_L, P_L (SAVING "p"). (THE
 NAMES \tilde{u}, \tilde{v}, Q ARE NO LONGER NEEDED.)

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《SUBROUTINE YAQUI2》 CONTINUED:



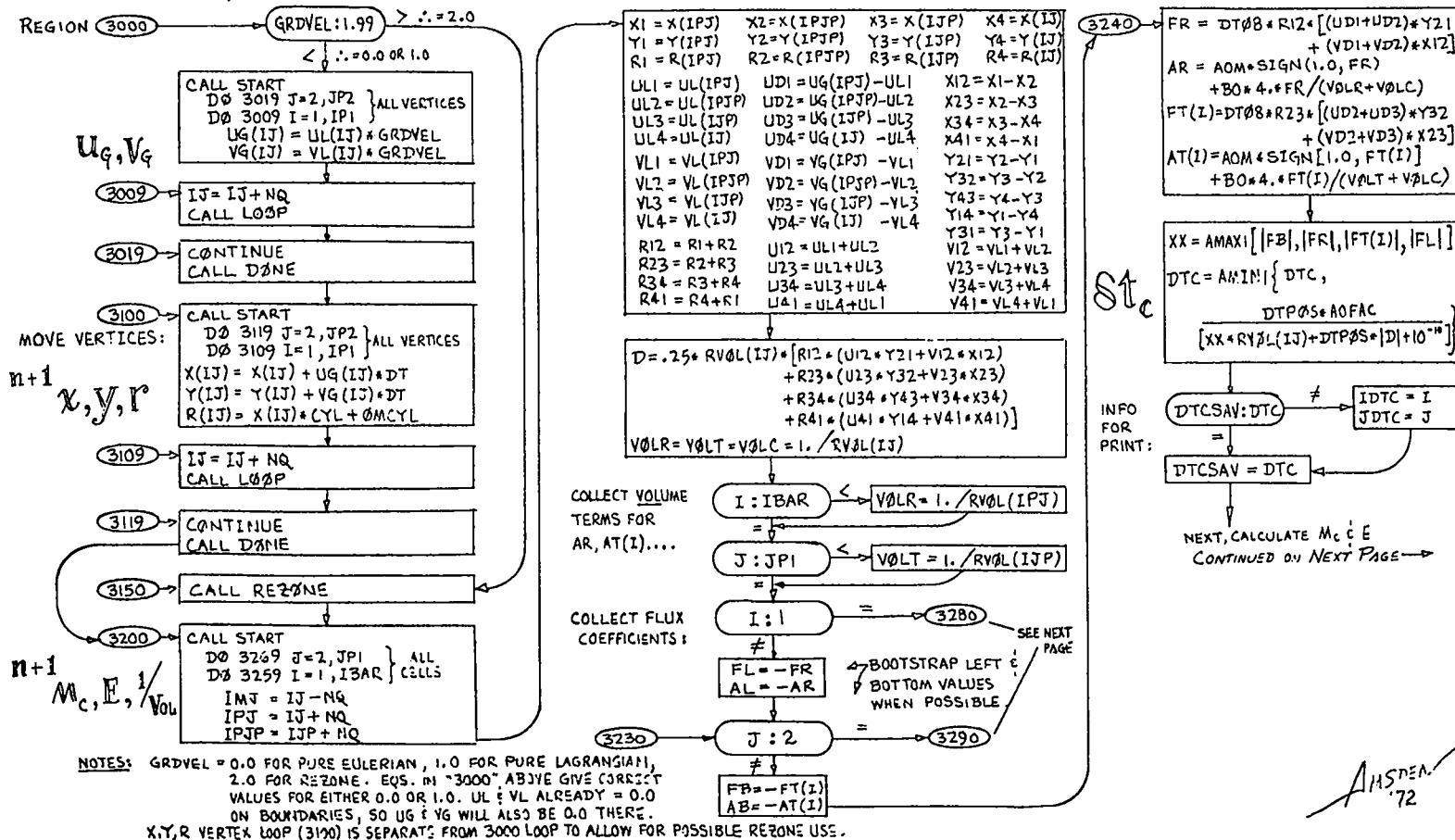
PHASE 2: ITERATION



«SUBROUTINE YAQUI2» CONTINUED:

PHASE-3 CALCULATION - PAGE 1

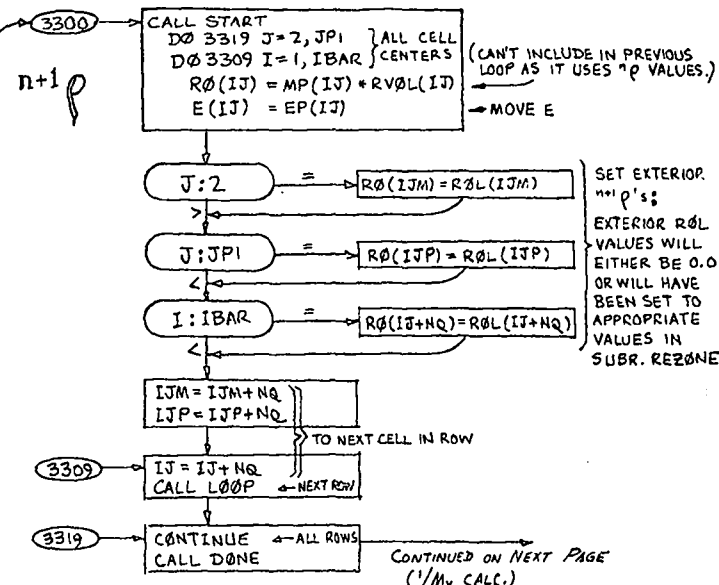
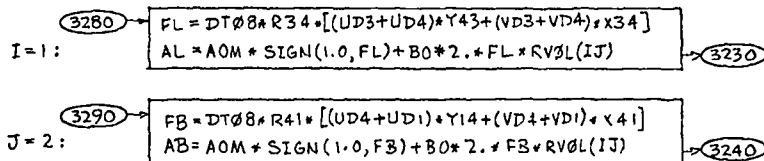
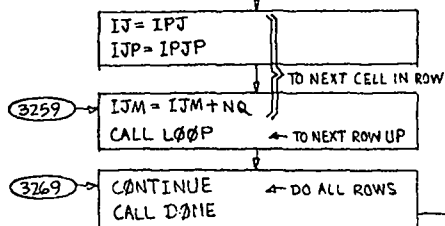
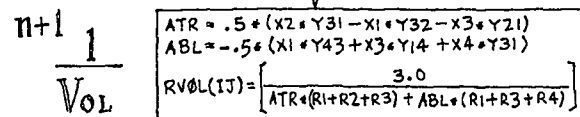
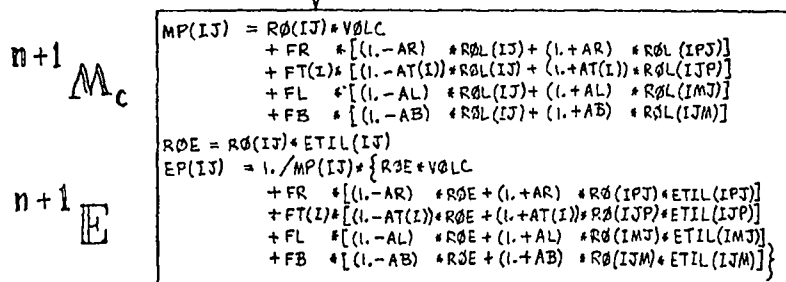
CALCULATE "n+1" VALUES OF $x, y, r, M_c, E, \frac{1}{V}, \rho$



《SUBROUTINE YAQUI2》 CONTINUED:

PHASE-3 CALCULATION - PAGE 2

$M_c, E, \frac{1}{V}, \rho \dots$



IMPORTANT NOTE ON FLUX TERMS:

WITH THIS RIGID-WALL VERSION OF YAQUI, FL, FB, AL, & AB WILL AUTOMATICALLY BE CALCULATED AS 0 (INDEED, FT, FR, AT, & AR WILL ALSO BE 0 ON RIGID BOUNDARIES). ALTHOUGH FL, AL, FB, & AB COULD SIMPLY HAVE BEEN SET DIRECTLY TO 0.0 IN "3280" & "3290", THE FULL GENERAL EXPRESSIONS ARE INCLUDED HERE FOR POSSIBLE USE BY FUTURE VERSIONS OF YAQUI THAT HAVE BEEN SUITABLY MODIFIED TO ALLOW FOR BOUNDARY FLUXES. NOTE IN PARTICULAR THAT WITH NO FICTITIOUS CELLS ON THE LEFT, THE USE OF ANY NON-ZERO AL WILL RESULT IN ERRONEOUSLY REFERENCING ρ AND E VALUES FROM THE RIGHT SIDE OF THE MESH.

THE FINAL TERM IN AB (& AL) IS OF THE FORM:

$$\frac{4FB}{V_2 + V_c} \text{ (NO BOUNDARY GRADIENT)} \rightarrow \frac{4FB}{2V_c} \rightarrow 2FB * RV\theta L_c$$

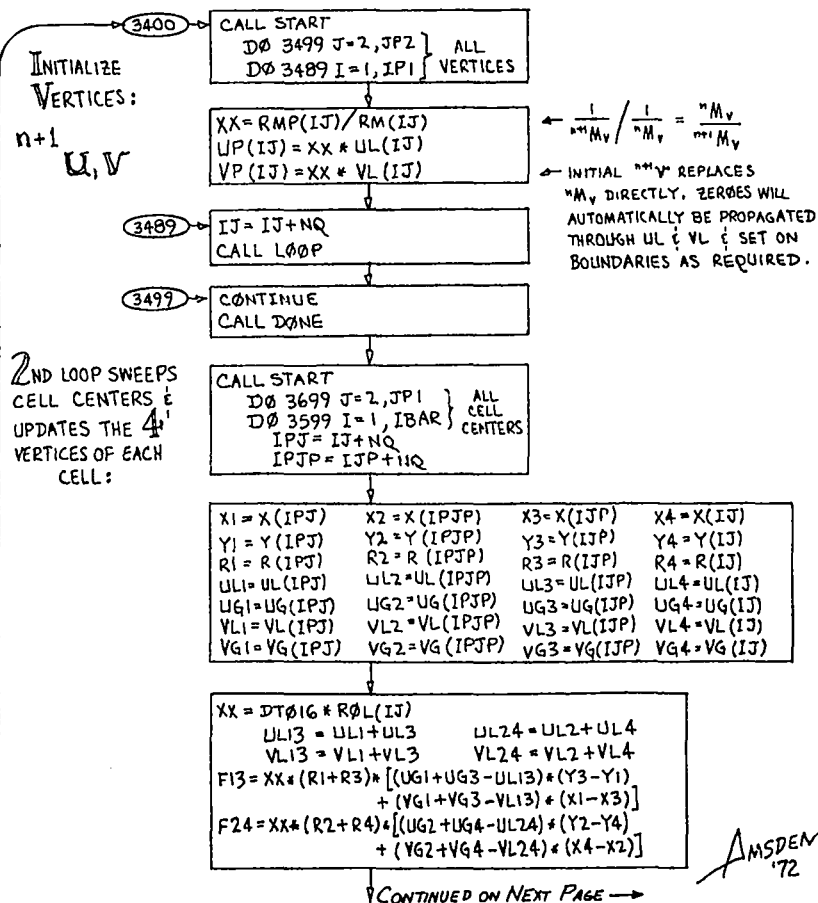
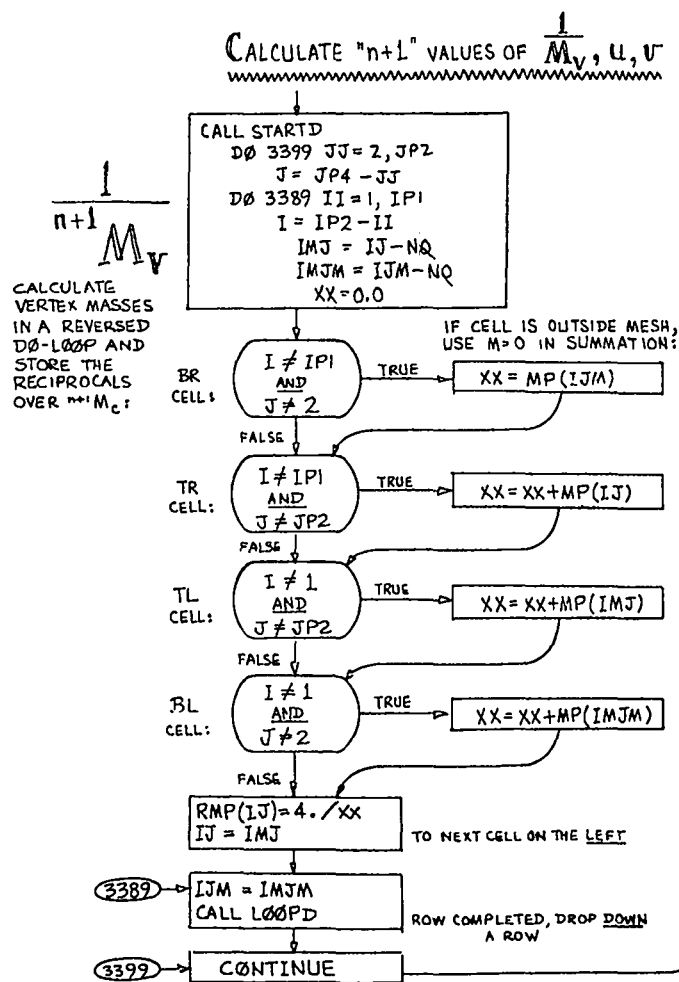
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2.0 SUBROUTINES - 3-PHASE ICED-ALE (CONT'D):

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《SUBROUTINE YAQUI2》 CONTINUED:

PHASE-3 CALCULATION - PAGE 3



«SUBROUTINE YAQUI2» CONTINUED:

PHASE-3 CALCULATION - PAGE 4

COMPLETE CALCULATION OF $n+1$ U, V. CALCULATE $n+1$ I:

```

FM1 = F24 * RMP (IPJ)
FM2 = F13 * RMP (IPJP)
FM3 = F24 * RMP (IJP)
FM4 = F13 * RMP (IJ)
XX = B0 * 4. * RVOL (IJ) / RAL (IJ)
AL13 = A0 * SIGN (1., F13) + XX * F13
AL24 = A0 * SIGN (1., F24) + XX * F24
OPAL13 = 1. + AL13
OMAL13 = 1. - AL13
OPAL24 = 1. + AL24
OMAL24 = 1. - AL24
XX = UL3 * OMAL24 + UL1 * OPAL24
UP (IPJ) = UP (IPJ) - FM1 * XX
UP (IJP) = UP (IJP) + FM3 * XX
XX = UL4 * OMAL13 + UL2 * OPAL13
UP (IPJP) = UP (IPJP) - FM2 * XX
UP (IJ) = UP (IJ) + FM4 * XX
XX = VL3 * OMAL24 + VL1 * OPAL24
VP (IPJ) = VP (IPJ) - FM1 * XX
VP (IJP) = VP (IJP) + FM3 * XX
XX = VL4 * OMAL13 + VL2 * OPAL13
VP (IPJP) = VP (IPJP) - FM2 * XX
VP (IJ) = VP (IJ) + FM4 * XX
IJ = IPJ
    
```

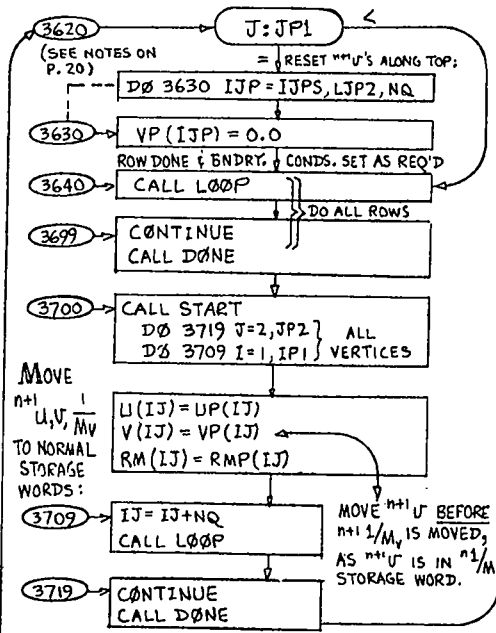
$n+1$ U
 $n+1$ V

3599 IJP = IPJP
TO NEXT CELL IN ROW
ROW COMPLETED
RESET BOUNDARY VERTICES:
UP (IJ) = UP (IJP) = UP (IJP - NQIB)
= UP (IJ - NQIB) = 0.0
SEE FLOW DIAGRAM PAGE 20

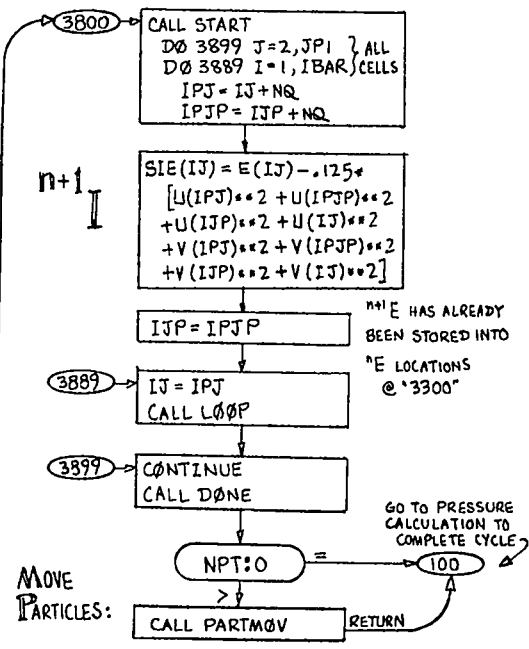
```

J: 2 >
= RESET  $n+1$  U'S ON BOTTOM:
DØ 3610 IJ = ISC2, ISCF2, NQ
SCM. 2/3 CONTAINS J=2 VALUES
3610 VP (IJ) = 0.0
    
```

NOTE: AS IN PHASE 1, SUCCESSIVE CELLS WITHIN A ROW DO NOT REQUIRE THEIR NEIGHBORS' NEW VELOCITIES; HENCE, BOUNDARIES ARE NOT RESET UNTIL ROW COMPLETION.



MOVE $n+1$ U BEFORE $n+1$ Mv IS MOVED, AS $n+1$ U IS IN $n+1$ M STORAGE WORD.
NOW THAT $n+1$ U/Mv HAS BEEN MOVED, I STORAGE IS FREE, SO CALCULATE $n+1$ I



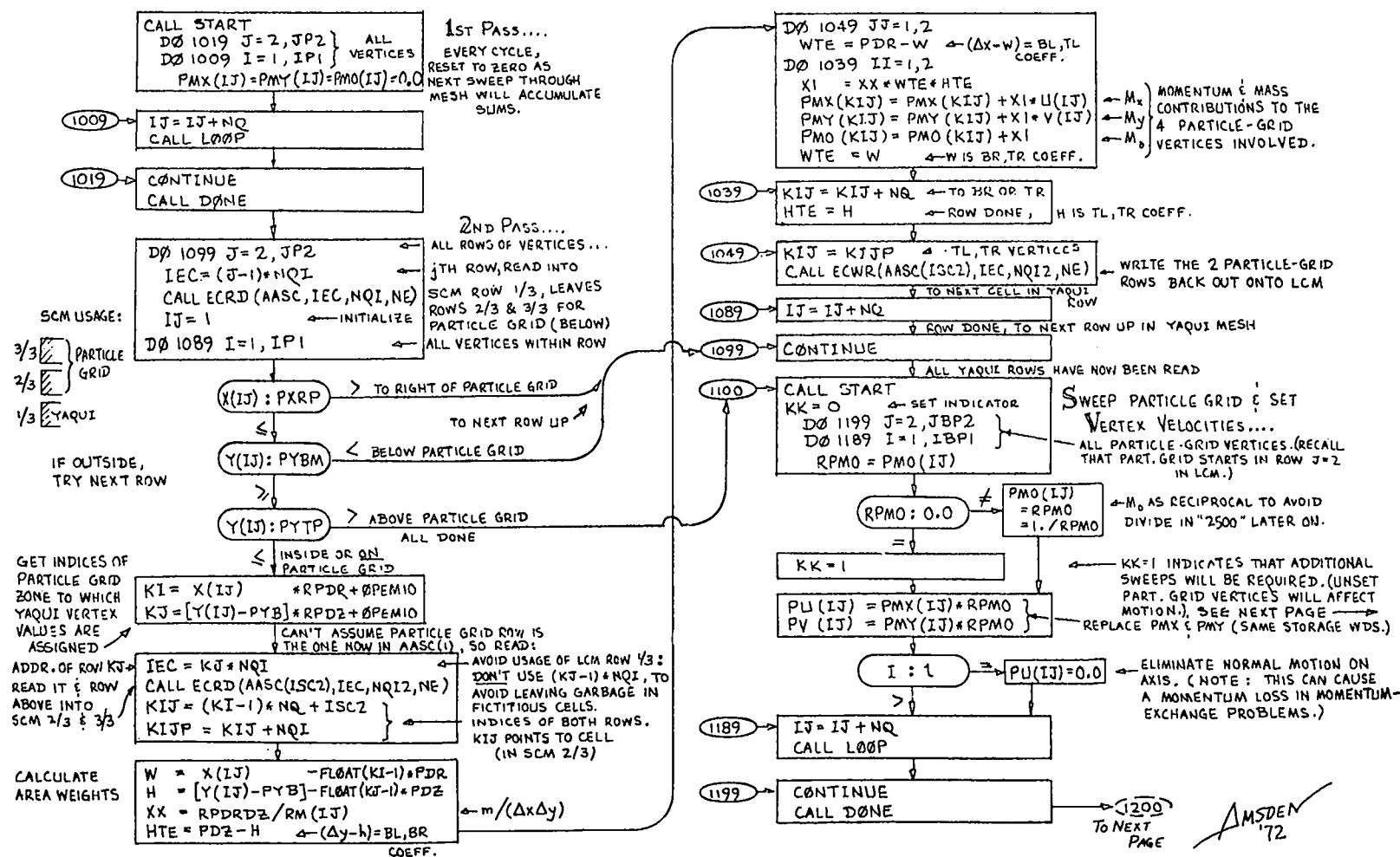
«END SUBROUTINE YAQUI2»

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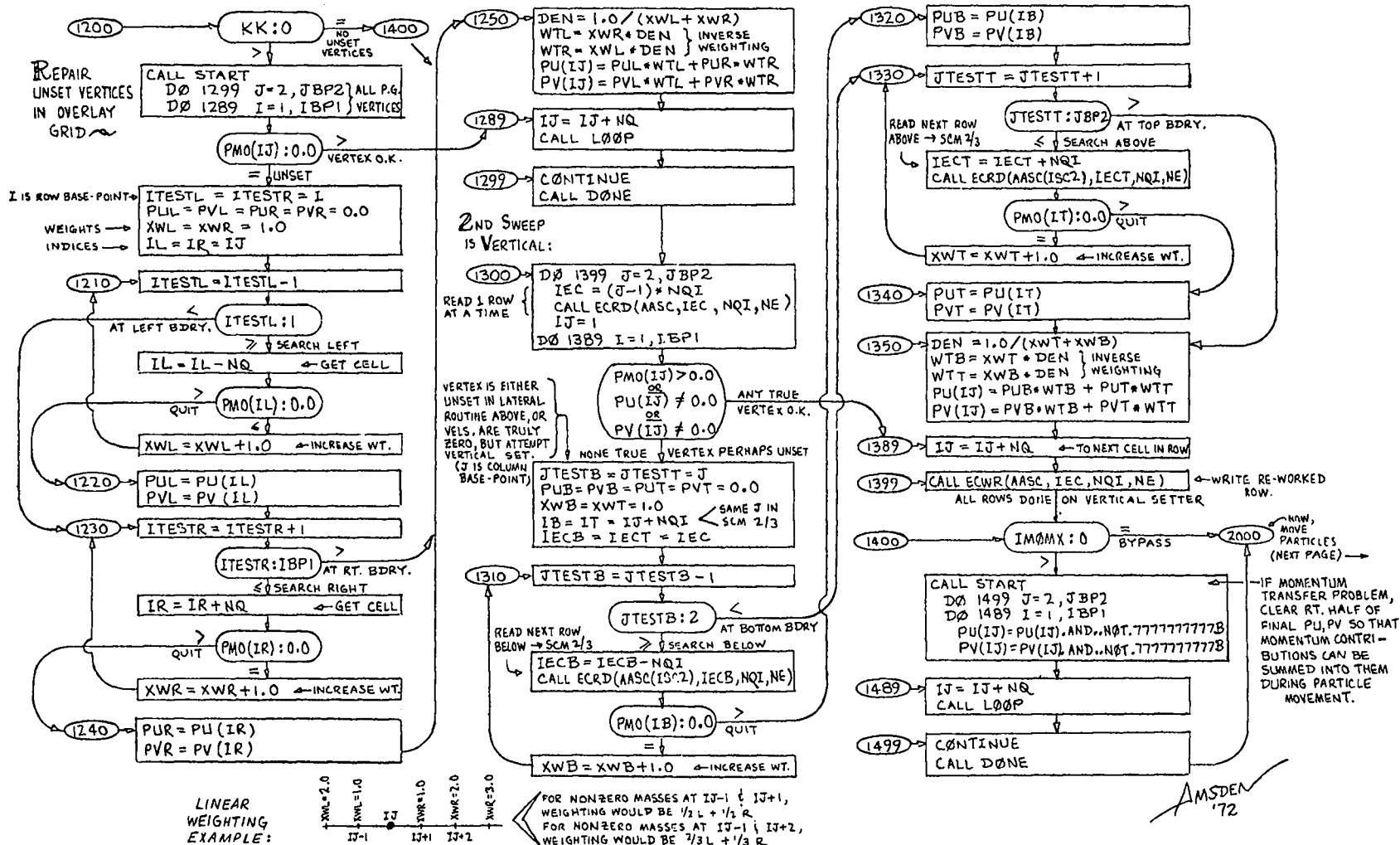
2.0 SUBROUTINES — PARTICLE MOVER

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《SUBROUTINE PARTMOV》



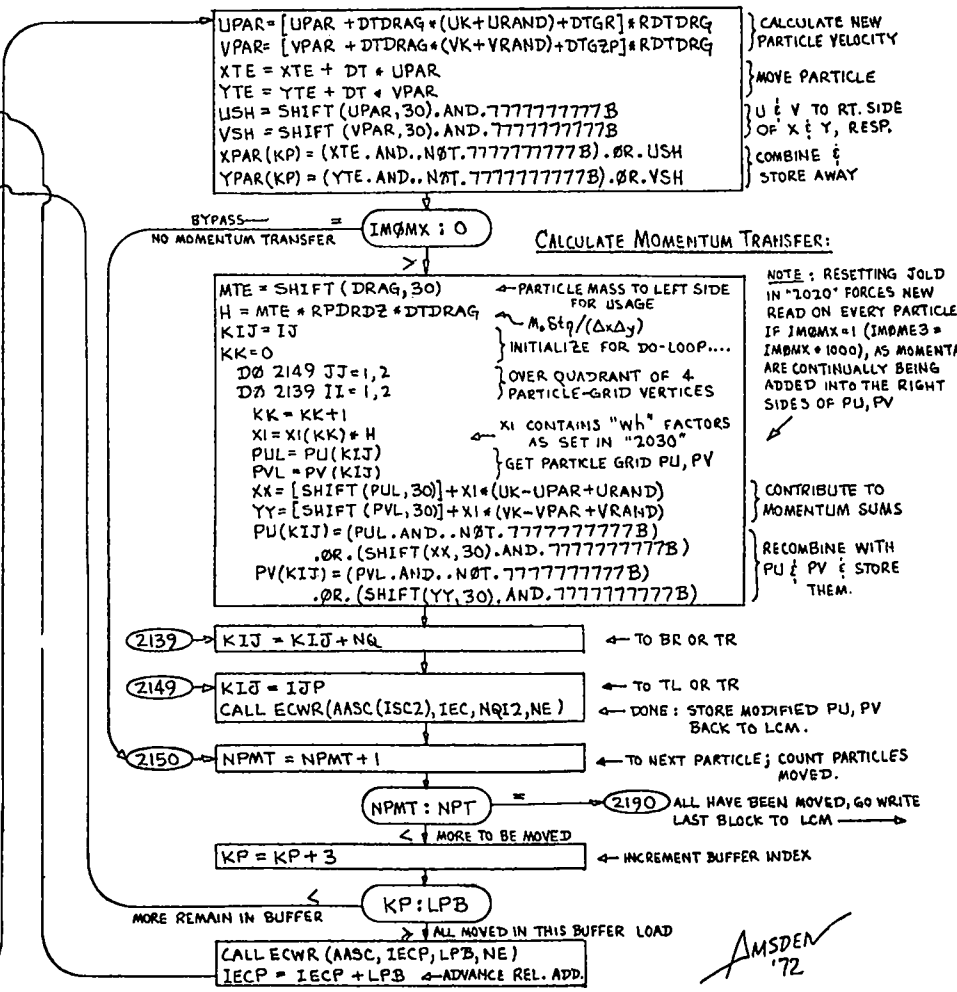
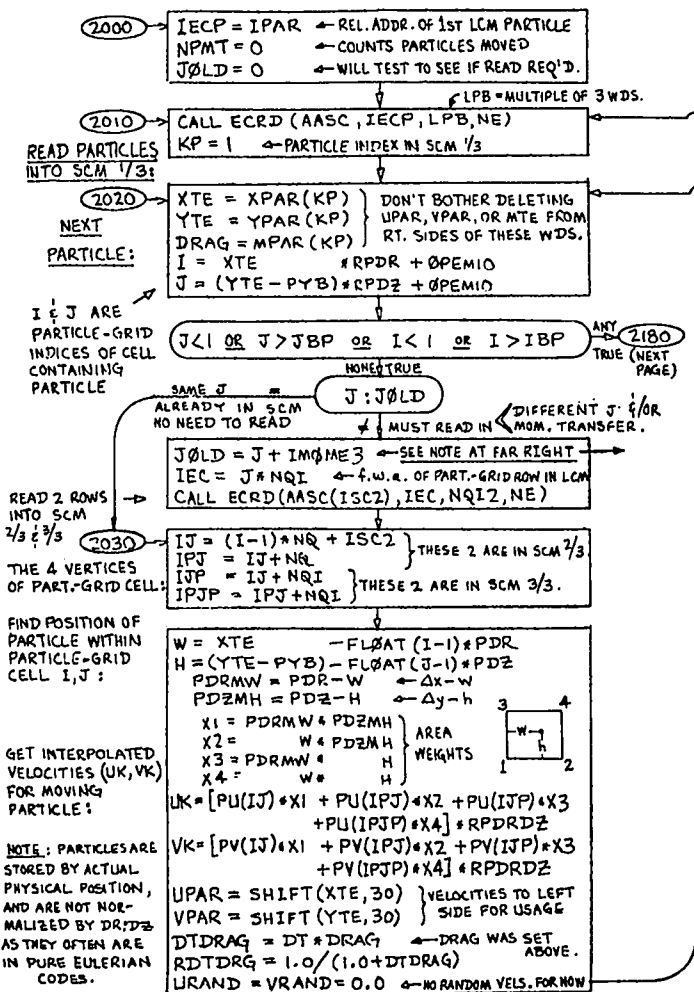
《SUBROUTINE PARTMOV》-Page 2



2,0 SUBROUTINES - PARTICLE MOVER (CONT'D):

《SUBROUTINE PARTMOV》 - PAGE 3

MOVE PARTICLES IN RELATION TO OVERLAY GRID



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《SUBROUTINE PARTMOV》-PAGE 4

2180 XPAR(KP) = -10³ ← SET X_p TO AN UNREALISTIC VALUE TO INDICATE PARTICLE IS OUTSIDE; MAINLY MEANT FOR THE PARTICLE PLOT. 2150

COMPLETE PARTICLE MOVEMENT BY WRITING FINAL BLOCK (MAY BE PARTIALLY FULL) BACK ONTO LCM:

2190 CALL ECWR(AASC, IEC, LPB, NE)

MOMENTUM TRANSFER BACK ONTO YAQUI GRID:

2500 IMOMX: 0 → RETURN NO MOMENTUM TRANSFER

READ JTH ROW INTO SCM 1/3, LEAVING 2/3 & 3/3 FOR PART.GRD

D0 2599 J=2, JP2 ← ALL ROWS OF VERTICES
IEC = (J-1) * NQI
CALL ECRD(AASC, IEC, NQI, NE)
IJ = 1 ← INITIALIZE
D0 2589 I=1, IP1 ← ALL VERTICES IN ROW

IF OUTSIDE, TRY NEXT ROW:

X(IJ) > PXR OR Y(IJ) < PYB
NEITHER TRUE
Y(IJ) > PYT → RETURN ALL DONE

KI & KJ ARE INDICES OF PART. GRID CELL TO WHICH YAQUI VERTEX VALUES ARE ASSIGNED

NO → INSIDE OR ON PART. GRID
KI = X(IJ) * RPDR + 0PEMIO
KJ = [Y(IJ) - PYB] * RPDB + 0PEMIO
IECP = KJ * NQI
CALL ECRD(AASC, IEC, NQI, NE)
KIJ = (KI-1) * NQ + ISC2
KIJP = KIJ + NQI

READ PART. GRID INTO SCM 2/3 & 3/3. KIJ IS INDEX OF CELL; KIJP IS ROW ABOVE (IN 3/3).

NOTE ON PMO USAGE (SEE ABOVE RIGHT):

PMO=0 IF VERTEX WAS NEVER SET IN "1000" LOOP, EVEN IF PU, PV WERE SET FROM NEIGHBORS IN "1200" & "1300." MOMENTUM TRANSFER CALCULATION CAN BE IMPERFECT, THEREFORE, IF THERE IS MUCH DISPARITY IN SIZE BETWEEN YAQUI GRID & PARTICLE GRID. HOWEVER, REASONING IS NOT SO COMMONLY USED IN MOMENTUM TRANSFER PROBLEMS AS IT IS IN PROBLEMS IN WHICH THE PARTICLES ARE EMPLOYED SOLELY AS MARKERS.

W = X(IJ) - FLOAT(KI-1) * PDR
H = [Y(IJ) - PYB] - FLOAT(KJ-1) * PDZ
HTE = PDZ - H ← BL, BR (Δy-h)
D0 2549 JJ=1, 2
WTE = PDR - W ← BL, TL (Δx-w)
D0 2539 II=1, 2
XX = RPDRDZ * WTE + HTE * PMO(KIJ)
U(IJ) = U(IJ) - XX * [SHIFT(PU(KIJ), 30)]
V(IJ) = V(IJ) - XX * [SHIFT(PV(KIJ), 30)]
WTE = W ← BR, TR (w)

2539 KIJ = KIJ + NQ ← TO BR OR TR CELL IN QUADRANT
HTE = H ← TL, TR (h)

2549 KIJ = KIJP ← TO TL, TR
QUADRANT DONE

2589 IJ = IJ + NQ ← TO NEXT CELL IN YAQUI ROW

2599 CALL ECWR(AASC, IEC, NQI, NE)
ALL ROWS DONE IN YAQUI GRID.
RETURN

STORE YAQUI ROW → LCM & GO UP A ROW

《ENTRY PARPLOT》

PARTICLE PLOTTER:

CALL ADV(1) ← NEW FILM FRAME
CALL FRAME TWICE: OUTLINE REGION SURROUNDING (IPXL, IPXR, IPYT, IPYB)

LPR: 0
NO WRITING
CALL LINCNT(59) ← 59 LINES DOWN
WRITE: PDR, PDZ, PXR, PYB, PYT, JNM, NAME, T, NCTC

3000 IEC = IPAR ← REL. ADDR. 1ST LCM PARTICLE

BLACK & WHITE OR COLOR?
ICOLOR: 0 → SET TO PLOT IN RED

NPPT = 0 ← COUNTS PARTICLES PLOTTED

3010 CALL ECRD(AASC, IEC, LPB, NE)
KP = 1

3020 XPAR(KP) = 0.0

CONVERT PARTICLE TO 4020 COORDS. & PLOT:

IXI = FIPXL + [XPAR(KP) - PXL] * PXC0NV
IYI = FIPYB + [YPAR(KP) - PYB] * PYC0NV
CALL PLT(IXI, IYI, 42)

3050 NPPT = NPPT + 1

ALL ARE PLOTTED NPPT = NPT

← MORE TO BE PLOTTED
KP = KP + 3

MORE IN BUFFER < KP: LPB

IECP = IEC + LPB

ALL PLOTTED IN BUFFER. ADVANCE REL. LCM READ ADDR.

3060 ICOLOR: 0 → TURN RED OFF. → RETURN

《END SUBROUTINE PARTMOV》

2.0 SUBROUTINES - REZONE

《SUBROUTINE REZONE》

SEARCH FOR MAXIMUM $|U_L|$ OR $|V_L|$ IN FROM THE BOUNDARIES, TO CONTROL MESH EXPANSION:

```

REZOMG = 0.15 * RDT ←  $\Omega_g / \delta t$ , UNDER-RELAXATION FACTOR
REZBTA = 0.002 ←  $\beta$ , DETERMINES HOW TIGHTLY VERTICES WILL BE DRAWN TOGETHER.
XX = -1.E+6
CALL START
FCR = FCT = FCB = XXX = XOMSUM = YOMSUM
DØ 1049 J = 2, JP2 = OMSUM = 0.0
DØ 1039 I = 1, IP1
AVEL = AMAX1 (|UL(IJ)|, |VL(IJ)|)
XXX = AMAX1 (XXX, AVEL)
    
```

```

I : IM6 = FCR = AMAX1 (FCR, AVEL)
J : JM14 = FCT = AMAX1 (FCT, AVEL)
J : 9 = FCB = AMAX1 (FCB, AVEL)
    
```

1039 IJ = IJ + NQ
CALL LOOP

1049 CONTINUE
FCR = SQRT (FCR * XXX)
FCT = SQRT (FCT * XXX)
FCB = SQRT (FCB * XXX)
CALL START
DØ 1069 J = 2, JP1

SEARCH FOR MAXIMUM VORTICITY, TO CONTROL MESH TRANSLATION:

```

J : JP4Ø2 = YCEN = Y(IJ) ← SAVE HT. OF MESH CENTER, ASSUMED HERE TO BE SAME AS THE DESIRED BURST CENTER.
DØ 1059 I = 1, IBAR
IPJ = IJ + NQ
IPJP = IJP + NQ
    
```

J < 10 OR J > JM10 OR I > IM6 NONE TRUE

ANY TRUE - OMIT REGIONS NEAR THE BOUNDARIES.

```

X1 = X(IPJ) X2 = X(IPJP) X3 = X(IJP) X4 = X(IJ)
Y1 = Y(IPJ) Y2 = Y(IPJP) Y3 = Y(IJP) Y4 = Y(IJ)
U1 = UL(IPJ) U2 = UL(IPJP) U3 = UL(IJP) U4 = UL(IJ)
V1 = VL(IPJ) V2 = VL(IPJP) V3 = VL(IJP) V4 = VL(IJ)
    
```

```

RI = 0.125 * RVØL(IJ) * [R(IPJ) + R(IPJP) + R(IJP) + R(IJ)]
YY = RI * [(U1 + U4) * (X1 - X4) + (V1 + V4) * (Y1 - Y4)
+ (U2 + U1) * (X2 - X1) + (V2 + V1) * (Y2 - Y1)
+ (U3 + U2) * (X3 - X2) + (V3 + V2) * (Y3 - Y2)
+ (U4 + U3) * (X4 - X3) + (V4 + V3) * (Y4 - Y3)]
    
```

```

YY : 0.0
VORTICITY OF INTEREST IS THE ALGEBRAIC MINIMUM (AND NEGATIVE)
YY = YY * YY ←  $\sum xw$ 
XOMSUM = XOMSUM + YY * X4 ←  $\sum yw$ 
YOMSUM = YOMSUM + YY * Y4 ←  $\sum w$ 
ØMSUM = ØMSUM + YY
    
```

1055 IJ = IPJ

1059 IJP = IPJP
CALL LOOP

1069 CONTINUE ← SKIP "CALL DONE" AS. REF. ONLY
XC = XOMSUM / ØMSUM
YC = YOMSUM / ØMSUM
REZVT = AMAX1 { 0.0, [REZOMG * .5 * (YC - YCEN)] }

$\{ XC = \sum xw / \sum w$
 $\{ YC = \sum yw / \sum w$

CALCULATE TRANSLATION VELOCITY (V_T)

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE →

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《SUBROUTINE REZONE》 - PAGE 2

U_g, V_g

CALCULATE J_j

```
CALL START
DØ 1099 J=2,JP2 ← ALL VERTICES
YBAR=.5*[Y(IJP)+Y(IJM)]
+REZBTA*[YC-Y(IJ)]
VGTE=REZØMG*[YBAR-Y(IJ)]
+REZVT
```

SPECIFY VELOCITIES OF BOTTOM & TOP BOUNDARIES:

```
J:2 ⇒ VGTE = -FCB
```

```
J:JP2 ⇒ VGTE = FCT
```

```
DØ 1089 I=1,IP1 ← ALL VERTICES
IPJ = IJ+NQ
```

CALCULATE \bar{x}_j ARRAY WHILE $j=2$:

```
XBAR=.5*[X(IPJ)+X(IJ-NQ)]
+REZBTA*[XC-X(IJ)]
UGTE(I)=REZØMG*[XBAR-X(IJ)]
```

SPECIFY VELOCITIES OF LEFT & RIGHT BOUNDARIES:

```
I:1 ⇒ UGTE = 0.0
```

```
I:IP1 ⇒ UGTE(I)=FCR
```

```
1080 UG(IJ) = UGTE(I)
VG(IJ) = VGTE
```

```
1089 IJ = IPJ
CALL LOOP
```

```
1099 CONTINUE
CALL DONE
```

```
1200 CALL START
XIP1 = YJP2 = 0.0 } INITIALIZE
Y2 = 1020
DØ 1289 J=2,JP2 } ALL VERTICES
DØ 1279 I=1,IP1 }
X(IJ) = X(IJ) + UG(IJ)*DT
Y(IJ) = Y(IJ) + VG(IJ)*DT
R(IJ) = X(IJ)*CYL + ØMCYL
```

$N+1$
 X, Y, R

CALC. MAXIMUM EXTENT OF GRID IN ALL 3 DIRECTIONS

```
J:2 ⇒ Y2 = AMINI [Y(IJ), Y2]
```

```
J:JP2 ⇒ YJP2 = AMAXI [Y(IJ), YJP2]
```

```
I:IP1 ⇒ XIP1 = AMAXI [X(IJ), XIP1]
```

```
1279 IJ = IJ + NQ ← DO ENTIRE ROW
CALL LOOP ← GO UP A ROW
```

```
1289 CONTINUE ← DO ALL ROWS.
CALL DONE
```

DEFINE NEW PARTICLE GRID

```
PDR = XIP1 * RIBP
PDZ = (YJP2 - Y2) * RJBP
PYB = 0.0
CALL FILMCØ { SET UP FOR PLOTS, NEW GRIDS, DEFINED UPON RETURN
```

(PARTICLE GRID THUS JUST COVERS YAQUI GRID THROUGHOUT THE RUN. THIS IS THE SIMPLEST TREATMENT, ESP. WHEN THE CENTER OF RESOLUTION IS MOVING OUT RADIALLY.)

SET ρ_L IN EXTERIOR ZONES (USING THE NEW COORDINATES):

```
CALL START
YY = |GZ| / (GM1 * REZSIE)
DØ 1399 J=2,JP1 } ALL CELL CENTERS
DØ 1389 I=1,IBAR }
IPJ = IJ + NQ
IPJP = IJP + NQ
Y4 = REZYO + 0.25 * [Y(IJP)+Y(IPJP)+Y(IJ)+Y(IPJ)]
```

```
J:2 ⇒ RØL(IJM) = REZØN * EXP [(Y4 - Y(IJ) - Y(IPJ)) * YY]
```

```
I:IBAR ⇒ RØL(IPJ) = REZØN * EXP [(Y4 - Y(IPJ) - Y(IPJP)) * YY]
```

```
J:JP1 ⇒ RØL(IJP) = REZØN * EXP [(Y4 - Y(IJP) - Y(IPJP)) * YY]
```

```
IJM = IJM + NQ
IJP = IJP + NQ
```

```
1389 IJ = IPJ
CALL LOOP
```

```
1399 CONTINUE
CALL DONE
```

RETURN

《END SUBROUTINE REZONE》

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APPENDIX B
FORTRAN IV INDEX LISTING OF THE YAQUI PROGRAM

INDEX 01/12/73
1

OVERLAY(YAQUFIL,0,0)
1

PAGE 1
YAQUI 00002

```
INDEX 01/12/73 PROGRAM YAQUI(INP,OUT,FILM,FSET9=OUT,FSET12=FILM,FSET7,FSET8) PAGE 2
1 PROGRAM YAQUI(INP,OUT,FILM,FSET9=OUT,FSET12=FILM,FSET7,FSET8) YAQUI 00003
2 LCM/YLC1/ AA1(131000) /YLC2/ AA2(131000) YAQUI 00004
3 COMMON /YSC1/ AASC(4242) COMMON2 00002
4 COMMON /YSC2/ AA(1),ANC,ASQ,A0,A0FAC,A0M,B0,COLAMU,CYL, COMMON2 00003
1 DR,DT,OTC,DTFAC,DTGR,DTGZ,DTGZP,DT0(10),DTC(10), COMMON2 00004
2 DT016,DT02,DT04,DT08,DTPOS,DTV,DTB,DZ,EM10,EPS,FIBP, COMMON2 00005
3 FIPXL,FIPXR,FIPYB,FIPYT,FXL,FXR,FIYB,FIYT,FJBP, COMMON2 00006
4 FREZ,GGM1,GMI,GR,GRDVEL,GZ,GZP,I,IRAR,IRP,IBP1,ICOLOR, COMMON2 00007
5 IDTO,IJ,IJM,IJP,IJPS,IMOME3,INOMX,IM1,IM6, COMMON2 00008
6 IPAR,IPXL,IPXR,IPYB,IPYT,IP1,IP2,ISCF1,ISCF2,ISCF3, COMMON2 00009
7 ITV,IUNF,IXL,IXR,IYB,IYT,J,JBAR,JRP,JBP2,JCEN,JM10, COMMON2 00010
8 JM14,JP1,JP2,JP4,JP402,JUNF,JUNF02,KXI,LAM,LJP2,LPB, COMMON2 00011
9 LPR,MU,NAME(10),NCYC,NLC,NPS,NPT,NQ,NQ1,NQIR,NQI2,NSC, COMMON2 00012
1 NUMIT,NUMTD,OM,OMANC,OMCYL,OMEM10,OPEM10,PDR,PDZ,PXCONV, COMMON2 00013
2 PXL,PXR,PXRP,PYB,PYRM,PYCONV,PYT,PYTP,PDZ,REZRON,REZSIE, COMMON2 00014
3 REZUE,REZVE,REZVT,REZY0,RIRAR,RIBJR,RIRP,RJRP,ROMFR, COMMON2 00015
4 RON,RPDR,RPDRDZ,RPDZ,T,THIRD,TLIND,TOUT,TWFIN,T2MD, COMMON2 00016
5 VV,XCONV,XI,XR,YB,YCONV,YT,ZZ COMMON2 00017
5 EQUIVALENCE (AASC(1),X,XPAR),(AASC(2),R,YPAR),(AASC(3),Y,MPAR), EQVREAL 00002
1 (AASC(4),U,UG,DELSM),(AASC(5),V,VG),(AASC(6),R0), EQVREAL 00003
2 (AASC(7),SIE,MP,RMP,RCSQ),(AASC(8),E,ETIL), EQVREAL 00004
3 (AASC(9),RVOL),(AASC(10),M,RM,VP),(AASC(11),P,PL,EP, EQVREAL 00005
4 UP,PM0),(AASC(12),UTIL,UL,CQ,PMX,PU),(AASC(13),VTIL, EQVREAL 00006
5 VL,PHY,PV),(AASC(14),Q,ROL) EQVREAL 00007
6 REAL LAM,LAMD,M,MB,MC,ML,MP,MPAR,MR,MT,MTE,MU,MU02,MU04 EQVREAL 00008
7 NQ = 14 YAQUI 00007
8 PRINT 100 YAQUI 00008
9 10 READ 110, IBAR,JBAR,IUNF,JUNF,JCEN,DR,DZ,CYL,GRDVEL,A0,A0M,B0,KXI YAQUI 00009
10 CALL ADV(3) YAQUI 00010
11 CALL LINCNT(64) YAQUI 00011
12 IF (IRAR) 40,30,20 YAQUI 00012
13 20 CALL OVERLAY(7LYAQUFIL,1,0,0) YAQUI 00013
14 30 CALL OVERLAY(7LYAQUFIL,2,0,0) YAQUI 00014
15 GO TO 10 YAQUI 00015
16 40 CALL EMPTY YAQUI 00016
C YAQUI 00017
17 100 FORMAT(1H1) YAQUI 00018
18 110 FORMAT(5I4,7F8.3,14) YAQUI 00019
19 END YAQUI 00020
```

INDEX 01/12/73 PROGRAM YAQUI (INP,OUT,FILM,FSET9=OUT,FSET12=FILM,FSET7,FSET8) PAGE 3
 SINGLY REFERENCED VARIABLES

AA	()R	4C0	EPS	-R	4C0	IJM	-I	4C0	JP1	-I	4C0	NUMTD	-I	4C0	READ	=	9F	U	-R	5E0
AA1	()R	2LC	EQUIVAL	=	5F	IJP	-I	4C0	JP2	-I	4C0	OM	-R	4C0	REAL	=	6F	UG	-R	5E0
AA2	()R	2LC	ETIL	-R	5E0	IJPS	-I	4C0	JP4	-I	4C0	OMANC	-R	4C0	REZRON	-R	4C0	UL	-R	5E0
ADV	=	10SU	FIRP	-R	4C0	IMOME3	-I	4C0	JP402	-I	4C0	OMCYL	-R	4C0	REZSIE	-R	4C0	UP	-R	5E0
ANC	-R	4C0	FIPXL	-R	4C0	IMOMX	-I	4C0	JUNF02	-I	4C0	OPEM10	-R	4C0	REZUE	-R	4C0	UTIL	-R	5E0
ASQ	-R	4C0	FIPXR	-R	4C0	IM1	-I	4C0	LAM0	-R	6RL	OPEM10	-R	4C0	REZVE	-R	4C0	V	-R	5E0
AOFAC	-R	4C0	FIPYB	-R	4C0	IM6	-I	4C0	LCM	=	2F	P	-R	5E0	REZVT	-R	4C0	VG	-R	5E0
COLAMU	-R	4C0	FIPYT	-R	4C0	INP	-I	1AG	LINCNT	=	11SU	PDR	-R	4C0	RFZY0	-R	4C0	VL	-R	5E0
CO	-R	5E0	FIXL	-R	4C0	IPAR	-I	4C0	LJP2	-I	4C0	PDZ	-R	4C0	RIBAR	-R	4C0	VP	-R	5E0
DEL5M	-R	5E0	FIXR	-R	4C0	IPXL	-I	4C0	LPB	-I	4C0	PL	-R	5E0	RIRJB	-R	4C0	VTIL	-R	5E0
DT	-R	4C0	FIYR	-R	4C0	IPXR	-I	4C0	LPR	-I	4C0	PMX	-R	5E0	RIRP	-R	4C0	VV	-R	4C0
DTC	-R	4C0	FIYT	-R	4C0	IPYB	-I	4C0	MB	-R	6RL	PMY	-R	5E0	RJRP	-R	4C0	X	-R	5E0
DTFAC	-R	4C0	FJRP	-R	4C0	IPYT	-I	4C0	MC	-R	6RL	PM0	-R	5E0	RM	-R	5E0	XCONV	-R	4C0
DTGR	-R	4C0	FHEZ	-R	4C0	IP1	-I	4C0	ML	-R	6RL	PRINT	=	8F	RMP	-R	5E0	XL	-R	4C0
DTGZ	-R	4C0	FSET12	-R	1AG	IP2	-I	4C0	MR	-R	6RL	PU	-R	5E0	RO	-R	5E0	XPAR	-R	5E0
DTGZP	-R	4C0	FSET7	-R	1AG	ISCF1	-I	4C0	MT	-R	6RL	PV	-R	5E0	ROL	-R	5E0	XR	-R	4C0
DT0	()R	4C0	FSET8	-R	1AG	ISCF2	-I	4C0	NTE	-R	6RL	PXCONV	-R	4C0	ROMFR	-R	4C0	Y	-R	5E0
DT0C	()R	4C0	FSET9	-R	1AG	ISC2	-I	4C0	HU02	-R	6RL	PXL	-R	4C0	RON	-R	4C0	YAQUI	=	1SU
DT016	-R	4C0	GGM1	-R	4C0	ISC3	-I	4C0	HU04	-R	6RL	PXR	-R	4C0	RPDR	-R	4C0	YB	-R	4C0
DT02	-R	4C0	GM1	-R	4C0	ITV	-I	4C0	NAME	(())	4C0	PXRP	-R	4C0	RPDRDZ	-R	4C0	YCONV	-R	4C0
DT04	-R	4C0	GR	-R	4C0	IXL	-I	4C0	NCYC	-I	4C0	PYB	-R	4C0	RPDZ	-R	4C0	YLC1	=	2CN
DT0R	-R	4C0	GZ	-R	4C0	IXR	-I	4C0	NLC	-I	4C0	PYBM	-R	4C0	RVOL	-R	5E0	YLC2	=	2CN
DTPOS	-R	4C0	GZP	-R	4C0	IYB	-I	4C0	NPS	-I	4C0	PYCONV	-R	4C0	SIE	-R	5E0	YPAR	-R	5E0
DTV	-R	4C0	I	-I	4C0	IYT	-I	4C0	NPT	-I	4C0	PYT	-R	4C0	T	-R	4C0	YSC1	=	3CN
DTB	-R	4C0	IRP	-I	4C0	J	-I	4C0	NQI	-I	4C0	PYTP	-R	4C0	THIRD	-R	4C0	YSC2	=	4CN
E	-R	5E0	IRP1	-I	4C0	JBP	-I	4C0	NQIR	-I	4C0	Q	-R	5E0	TLIND	-R	4C0	YT	-R	4C0
EMPTY	=	16SU	IC01,OR	-I	4C0	JRP2	-I	4C0	NQI2	-I	4C0	R	-R	5E0	TOUT	-R	4C0	ZZ	-R	4C0
FM10	-R	4C0	INT0	-I	4C0	JM10	-I	4C0	NSC	-I	4C0	RCS0	-R	5E0	TWFIN	-R	4C0			
FP	-R	5E0	IJ	-I	4C0	JM14	-I	4C0	NUMIT	-I	4C0	RDY	-R	4C0	T20MD	-R	4C0			

MULTIPLY-REFERENCED VARIABLES

10	=	9*	15																	
20	=	12	13*																	
30	=	12	14*																	
40	=	12	16*																	
100	=	RPR	17*																	
110	=	9RD	18*																	
AASC	()R	3C0	5E0	5E0	5E0	5E0	5E0	5E0	5E0	5E0	5E0	5E0	5E0	5E0	5E0	5E0	5E0			
A0	-R	4C0	9RD																	
A0M	-R	4C0	9RD																	
R0	-R	4C0	9RD																	
COMMON	=	3F	4F																	
CYL	-R	4C0	9RD																	
OR	-R	4C0	9RD																	
DZ	-R	4C0	9RD																	
FILM	-R	1AG	1AG																	
GRDVEL	-R	4C0	9RD																	
IBAR	-I	4C0	9RD	12																
IUNF	-I	4C0	9RD																	
JBAR	-I	4C0	9RD																	
JCFN	-I	4C0	9RD																	
JUNF	-I	4C0	9RD																	
KXI	-I	4C0	9RD																	
LAM	-R	4C0	6RL																	
M	-R	5E0	6RL																	
MP	-R	5E0	6RL																	
MPAR	-R	5E0	6RL																	

INDEX 01/12/73 PROGRAM YAQUI (INP,OUT,FILM,FSET9=OUT,FSET12=FILM,FSET7,FSET8)
 MU -R 4C0 6RL
 NO -I 4C0 7*
 OUT -R 1AG 1AG
 OVERLAY = 13SU 14SU

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	SUBROUTINE LOOP	SUBROUTINE LOOP	PAGE	5
1	COMMON /YSC1/ AASC(4242)		YAQUI	00021
2			COMMON2	00002
3	COMMON /YSC2/ AA(1),ANC,ASQ,A0,A0FAC,A0M,B0,COLAMU,CYL,		COMMON2	00003
1	DR,DT,OTC,DTFAC,DTGR,DTGZ,DTGZP,DTO(10),DTC(10),		COMMON2	00004
2	DT016,DT02,DT04,DT08,DTPOS,DTV,DTR,DZ,EM10,EPS,FIBP,		COMMON2	00005
3	FIPXL,FIPXR,FIPYR,FIPYT,FIXL,FXR,FIYB,FIYT,FJBP,		COMMON2	00006
4	FRZ,GGM1,GH1,GR,GRDVEL,GZ,GZP,I,1HAR,IRP,IHP1,ICOLOR,		COMMON2	00007
5	IDTO,IJ,IJM,IJP,IJPS,IMOME3,IMOMX,IM1,IM6,		COMMON2	00008
6	IPAR,IPXL,IPXR,IPYR,IPYT,IP1,IP2,ISCF1,ISCF2,ISC2,ISC3,		COMMON2	00009
7	ITV,IUNF,IXL,IXR,IYR,IYT,J,JBAR,JRP,JBP2,JCEN,JM10,		COMMON2	00010
8	JM14,JP1,JP2,JP4,JP4OZ,JUNF,JUNF02,KXI,LAM,LJP2,LPR,		COMMON2	00011
9	LPR,MU,NAME(10),NCYC,NLC,NPS,NPT,NG,NQ1,NQ1B,NQ1Z,NSC,		COMMON2	00012
1	NUMIT,NUMTD,OM,OMANC,OMCYL,OMEM10,OPEM10,PDR,PDZ,PXCONV,		COMMON2	00013
2	PXL,PXR,PXRP,PYB,PYRH,PYCONV,PYT,PYTP,RT,REZRON,REZSIE,		COMMON2	00014
3	RF7UE,REZVE,REZVT,REZY0,RIBAR,RIAR,RIAP,RJRP,ROMFR,		COMMON2	00015
4	RON,RPDR,RPDRDZ,RPDZ,T,THIRD,TLIMD,TOUT,TWFIN,TZ0MD,		COMMON2	00016
5	VV,XCONV,XL,XR,YB,YCONV,YT,ZZ		COMMON2	00017
4	CALL ECWR (AASC(IJMS),IECW,NQI,NE)		YAQUI	00023
5	IECW = IECW + NQI		YAQUI	00024
6	GO TO (10,20,30) IBUF		YAQUI	00025
7	10 IJP = IJPS = 1		YAQUI	00026
8	IJ = ISC3		YAQUI	00027
9	IJM = IJMS = ISC2		YAQUI	00028
10	IBUF = 2		YAQUI	00029
11	GO TO 40		YAQUI	00030
12	20 IJP = IJPS = ISC2		YAQUI	00031
13	IJ = 1		YAQUI	00032
14	IJM = IJMS = ISC3		YAQUI	00033
15	IRUF = 3		YAQUI	00034
16	GO TO 40		YAQUI	00035
17	ENTRY START		YAQUI	00036
18	IJPS = 1		YAQUI	00037
19	IECR = IECW = 0		YAQUI	00038
20	CALL ECRD (AASC(IJPS),IECR,NQI,NE)		YAQUI	00039
21	IECR = IECR + NQI		YAQUI	00040
22	IJPS = ISC2		YAQUI	00041
23	CALL ECRD (AASC(IJPS),IECR,NQI,NE)		YAQUI	00042
24	IECR = IECR + NQI		YAQUI	00043
25	30 IJP = IJPS = ISC3		YAQUI	00044
26	IJ = ISC2		YAQUI	00045
27	IJM = IJMS = IRUF = 1		YAQUI	00046
28	40 CALL ECRD (AASC(IJPS),IECR,NQI,NE)		YAQUI	00047
29	IECR = IECR + NQI		YAQUI	00048
30	RETURN		YAQUI	00049
31	ENTRY DONE		YAQUI	00050
32	CALL ECWR (AASC(IJMS),IECW,NQI,NE)		YAQUI	00051
33	IECW = IECW + NQI		YAQUI	00052
34	GO TO (50,60,70) IBUF		YAQUI	00053
35	50 IJMS = ISC2		YAQUI	00054
36	GO TO 80		YAQUI	00055
37	60 IJMS = ISC3		YAQUI	00056
38	GO TO 80		YAQUI	00057
39	70 IJMS = 1		YAQUI	00058
40	80 CALL FCWR (AASC(IJMS),IECW,NQI,NE)		YAQUI	00059
41	RETURN		YAQUI	00060
42	ENTRY LOOPD		YAQUI	00061
43	100 CALL FCWR (AASC(IJS),IECW,NQI,NE)		YAQUI	00062
44	IECW = IECW - NQI		YAQUI	00063

INDEX	01/12/73	SUBROUTINE LOOP	PAGE	6
45		GO TO (110,120,140) IBUF	YAQUI	00064
46	110	IBUF = 2	YAQUI	00065
47		IJ = ISCF1	YAQUI	00066
48		IJS = 1	YAQUI	00067
49		IJM = ISCF2	YAQUI	00068
50		IJMS = ISCF2	YAQUI	00069
51		GO TO 130	YAQUI	00070
52		ENTRY STARTD	YAQUI	00071
53		IJMS = ISCF2	YAQUI	00072
54		IECR = IECW = ITV	YAQUI	00073
55		CALL ECRD (AASC(IJMS),IECR,NQI,NE)	YAQUI	00074
56		IECR = IECR - NQI	YAQUI	00075
57	120	IJM = ISCF1	YAQUI	00076
58		IJMS = IBUF = 1	YAQUI	00077
59		IJ = ISCF2	YAQUI	00078
60		IJS = ISCF2	YAQUI	00079
61	130	IF (IECR.LT.0) GO TO 150	YAQUI	00080
62		CALL ECRD (AASC(IJMS),IECR,NQI,NE)	YAQUI	00081
63		IECR = IECR - NQI	YAQUI	00082
64	140	RETURN	YAQUI	00083
65	150	IBUF = 3	YAQUI	00084
66		GO TO 100	YAQUI	00085
67		ENTRY RIROW	YAQUI	00086
68		IEC = (J-1) * NQI	YAQUI	00087
69		CALL ECRD (AASC(I),IEC,NQI,NE)	YAQUI	00088
70		RETURN	YAQUI	00089
71		ENTRY SETIJ	YAQUI	00090
72		IJ = (I-1) * NQ + 1	YAQUI	00091
73		RETURN	YAQUI	00092
74		ENTRY WIROW	YAQUI	00093
75		IEC = (J-1)*NQI	YAQUI	00094
76		CALL ECWR (AASC(I),IEC,NQI,NE)	YAQUI	00095
77		RETURN	YAQUI	00096
78		END	YAQUI	00097

INDEX 01/12/73				SUBROUTINE LOOP				PAGE 7												
SINGLY REFERENCED VARIABLES																				
AA	(R)	3C0	DTOR	-R	3C0	GZ	-R	3C0	IYT	-I	3C0	NCYC	-I	3C0	PYCONV	-R	3C0	STARTD	=	52SU
ANC	-R	3C0	DTPOS	-R	3C0	GZP	-R	3C0	JBAR	-I	3C0	NLC	-I	3C0	PYT	-R	3C0	T	-R	3C0
ASQ	-R	3C0	DTV	-R	3C0	IBAR	-I	3C0	JRP	-I	3C0	NPS	-I	3C0	PYTP	-R	3C0	THIRD	-R	3C0
A0	-R	3C0	DTB	-R	3C0	IRP	-I	3C0	JRP2	-I	3C0	NPT	-I	3C0	RDT	-R	3C0	TLMD	-R	3C0
A0FAC	-R	3C0	DZ	-R	3C0	IBP1	-I	3C0	JCEN	-I	3C0	NQIB	-I	3C0	REZRON	-R	3C0	TOUT	-R	3C0
A0M	-R	3C0	EM10	-R	3C0	ICOLOR	-I	3C0	JM10	-I	3C0	NQI2	-I	3C0	REZSIE	-R	3C0	TWFIN	-R	3C0
B0	-R	3C0	EPS	-R	3C0	IDT0	-I	3C0	JM14	-I	3C0	NSC	-I	3C0	REZUE	-R	3C0	TZ0MD	-R	3C0
COLAMU	-R	3C0	FIBP	-R	3C0	IMOME3	-I	3C0	JP1	-I	3C0	NUMIT	-I	3C0	REZVE	-R	3C0	VV	-R	3C0
CYL	-R	3C0	FIPXL	-R	3C0	IMOMX	-I	3C0	JP2	-I	3C0	NUMTD	-I	3C0	RFZVT	-R	3C0	W1ROW	=	74SU
DONE	-	31SU	FIPXR	-R	3C0	IMI	-I	3C0	JP4	-I	3C0	OM	-R	3C0	REZY0	-R	3C0	XCONV	-R	3C0
DR	-R	3C0	FIPYB	-R	3C0	IMA	-I	3C0	JP402	-I	3C0	OMANC	-R	3C0	RIBAR	-R	3C0	XL	-R	3C0
DT	-R	3C0	FIPYT	-R	3C0	IPAR	-I	3C0	JUNF	-I	3C0	OMCYL	-R	3C0	RIRJB	-R	3C0	XR	-R	3C0
DTC	-R	3C0	FIXL	-R	3C0	IPXL	-I	3C0	JUNFO2	-I	3C0	OMEM10	-R	3C0	RIBP	-R	3C0	YB	-R	3C0
DTFAC	-R	3C0	FIXR	-R	3C0	IPXR	-I	3C0	KXI	-I	3C0	OPEN10	-R	3C0	RJBP	-R	3C0	YCONV	-R	3C0
DTGR	-R	3C0	FIYB	-R	3C0	IPYB	-I	3C0	LAM	-I	3C0	PDR	-R	3C0	ROMFR	-R	3C0	YSC1	=	2CN
DTGZ	-R	3C0	FIYT	-R	3C0	IPYT	-I	3C0	LJP2	-I	3C0	PDZ	-R	3C0	RON	-R	3C0	YSC2	=	3CN
DTGZP	-R	3C0	FJBP	-R	3C0	IPJ	-I	3C0	LO0P	-	1SU	PXCONV	-R	3C0	RPDR	-R	3C0	YT	-R	3C0
DT0	(R)	3C0	FREZ	-R	3C0	IPZ	-I	3C0	LO0PD	-	42SU	PXL	-R	3C0	RPDRDZ	-R	3C0	ZZ	-R	3C0
DT0C	(R)	3C0	GGM1	-R	3C0	IUNF	-I	3C0	LPB	-I	3C0	PXR	-R	3C0	RPDZ	-R	3C0			
DT0J6	-R	3C0	GM1	-R	3C0	IXL	-I	3C0	LPR	-I	3C0	PXRP	-R	3C0	R1ROW	=	67SU			
DT0P	-R	3C0	GR	-R	3C0	IXR	-I	3C0	MU	-I	3C0	PYB	-R	3C0	SETIJ	=	71SU			
DT04	-R	3C0	GRDVEL	-R	3C0	IYR	-I	3C0	NAME	(I)	3C0	PYBM	-R	3C0	START	=	17SU			

MULTIPLY-REFERENCED VARIABLES

10	=	6	7*																	
20	=	6	12*																	
30	=	6	25*																	
40	=	11	16	28*																
50	=	34	35*																	
60	=	34	37*																	
70	=	34	39*																	
80	=	36	38	40*																
100	=	43*	66																	
110	=	45	46*																	
120	=	45	57*																	
130	=	51	61*																	
140	=	45	64*																	
150	=	61	65*																	
AASC	(R)	7C0	4AG	20AG	23AG	28AG	32AG	40AG	43AG	55AG	62AG	69AG	76AG							
COMMON	=	2F	3F																	
ECRD	=	20SU	23SU	28SU	55SU	62SU	69SU													
ECWR	=	45U	32SU	40SU	43SU	76SU														
FNTY	=	17F	31F	42F	52F	67F	71F	74F												
I	-I	3C0	72																	
IBUF	-I	6	10=	15=	27=	34	45	46=	58=	65=										
IEC	-I	68=	69AG	75=	76AG															
IECR	-I	19=	20AG	21=	21	23AG	24=	24	28AG	29=	29	54=	55AG	56=	56	61	62AG	63=		
		63																		
IECW	-I	4AG	5=	5	19=	32AG	33=	33	40AG	43AG	44=	44	54=							
IJ	-I	3C0	8=	13=	76=	47=	59=	72=												
IJM	-I	3C0	9=	14=	27=	49=	57=													
IJMS	-I	4AG	9=	14=	27=	32AG	35=	37=	39=	40AG	50=	53=	55AG	58=	62AG					
IJP	-I	3C0	7=	12=	25=															
IJP5	-I	3C0	7=	12=	18=	20AG	22=	23AG	25=	28AG										
IJS	-I	43AG	48=	60=																
ISCF1	-I	3C0	47	57																
ISCF2	-I	3C0	49	59																

INDEX 01/12/73				SUBROUTINE LOOP				PAGE 8													
ISC2	-I	3C0	9	12	22	26	35	50	53	60											
ISC3	-I	3C0	8	14	25	37															
ITV	-I	3C0	54																		
J	-I	3C0	68	75																	
NE	-I	4AG	20AG	23AG	28AG	32AG	40AG	43AG	55AG	62AG	69AG	76AG									
NG	-I	3C0	72																		
NOI	-I	3C0	4AG	5	20AG	21	23AG	24	28AG	29	32AG	33	40AG	43AG	44	55AG	56	62AG			
		63	68	69AG	75	76AG															
RETURN	=	30F	41F	64F	70F	73F	77F														

INDEX	01/12/73	SUBROUTINE FILMCO	PAGE
	1	SUBROUTINE FILMCO	9
	2	COMMON /YSC1/ AASC(4242)	00098
	3	COMMON /YSC2/ AA(1),ANC,ASQ,A0,A0FAC,A0M,BC,COLAMU,CYL,	COMMON2 00002
	1	DR,DT,DTC,DTFAC,DTGR,DTGZ,DTGZP,DTO(10),DTC(10),	COMMON2 00003
	2	DTO16,DTO2,DTO4,DTO8,DTPOS,DTV,DTR,DZ,EM10,EPS,FIIB,	COMMON2 00004
	3	FIPXL,FIPXR,FIPYB,FIPYT,FXL,FXR,FIYB,FIYT,FJBP,	COMMON2 00005
	4	FREZ,GGM1,GMI,GR,GRDVEL,GZ,GZP,I,IBAR,IAP,IBP1,ICOLOR,	COMMON2 00006
	5	IDTO,IJ,IJM,IJP,IJPS,IMOME3,INOMX,I'1,IM6,	COMMON2 00007
	6	IPAR,IPXL,IPXR,IPYB,IPYT,IP1,IP2,ISCF1,ISCF2,ISCF3,	COMMON2 00008
	7	ITV,IUNF,IXL,IXR,IYB,IYT,J,JRAP,JRP,JBP2,JCEN,JM10,	COMMON2 00009
	8	JM14,JP1,JP2,JP4,JP402,JUNF,JUNF02,KX1,LAM,LJP2,LPR,	COMMON2 00010
	9	LPR,MU,NAME(10),NCYC,NLC,NPS,NPT,NQ,NQ1,NQ1B,NQ12,NSC,	COMMON2 00011
	1	NUMIT,NUMTD,OM,OMANC,OMCYL,OMEM10,OPEM10,OPR,PDZ,PXCONV,	COMMON2 00012
	2	PXL,PXR,PXRP,PYB,PYBM,PYCONV,PYT,PYTP,RDY,REZRON,REZSIE,	COMMON2 00013
	3	REZUE,REZVF,REZVT,REZY0,RIBAR,RIRJR,RIRP,RJBP,ROMFR,	COMMON2 00014
	4	RON,RPDR,RPORDZ,RPDZ,T,THIRD,TLIND,TOUT,TWFIN,T2OMD,	COMMON2 00015
	5	VV,XCONV,XL,XR,YB,YCONV,YT,ZZ	COMMON2 00016
4		EQUIVALENCE (AASC(1),X,XPARG),(AASC(2),R,YPAR),(AASC(3),Y,MPAR),	EQVREAL 00002
	1	(AASC(4),U,UG,DELSM),(AASC(5),V,VG),(AASC(6),RO),	EQVREAL 00003
	2	(AASC(7),SIE,MP,RMP,RCSO),(AASC(8),E,ETIL),	EQVREAL 00004
	3	(AASC(9),RVOL),(AASC(10),M,RM,VP),(AASC(11),P,PL,EP,	EQVREAL 00005
	4	UP,PM0),(AASC(12),UTIL,UL,CQ,PMX,PU),(AASC(13),VTIL,	EQVREAL 00006
	5	VL,PMY,PV),(AASC(14),Q,ROL)	EQVREAL 00007
5		REAL LAM,LAMD,M,MB,MC,ML,MP,MPAR,MR,MT,MTE,MU,MU02,MU04	EQVREAL 00008
6		DIMENSION X(1),XPARG(1),R(1),YPARG(1),Y(1),MPARG(1),U(1),UG(1),	DIMEN 00002
	1	DELSM(1),V(1),VG(1),RO(1),SIE(1),MP(1),RMP(1),RCSO(1),	DIMEN 00003
	2	E(1),ETIL(1),RVOL(1),M(1),RM(1),VP(1),P(1),PL(1),EP(1),	DIMEN 00004
	3	UP(1),UTIL(1),UL(1),CQ(1),PMX(1),PU(1),VTIL(1),VL(1),	DIMEN 00005
	4	PMY(1),PV(1),Q(1),ROL(1),PM0(1)	DIMEN 00006
7		XL = 0.0	YAQUI 00102
8		YB = 1.E+20	YAQUI 00103
9		XR = YT = -YB	YAQUI 00104
10		CALL START	YAQUI 00105
11		DO 129 J=2,JP2	YAQUI 00106
12		DO 119 I=1,IP1	YAQUI 00107
13		XR = AMAX1(XR,X(IJ))	YAQUI 00108
14		YB = AMIN1(YB,Y(IJ))	YAQUI 00109
15		YT = AMAX1(YT,Y(IJ))	YAQUI 00110
16	119	IJ = IJ + NO	YAQUI 00111
17		CALL LOOP	YAQUI 00112
18	129	CONTINUE	YAQUI 00113
19		VV = 0.9*XR*RIBAR	YAQUI 00114
20		FIYB = 916.0	YAQUI 00115
21		XD = XR/(YT-YB)	YAQUI 00116
22		YY = 0.0	YAQUI 00117
23		IF (XD.LE.1.13556) YY=1.	YAQUI 00118
24		FIXL = AMAX1(0.,(511.-450.*XD)*YY)	YAQUI 00119
25		FIXR = (511.+450.*XD)*YY + 1022.*(1.-YY)	YAQUI 00120
26		FIYT = 16.*YY + (916.-1022./XD)*(1.-YY)	YAQUI 00121
27		XCONV = (FIXR-FIXL)/(XR-XL)	YAQUI 00122
28		YCONV = (FIYT-FIYB)/(YT-YB)	YAQUI 00123
29		IXL = FIXL	YAQUI 00124
30		IXR = FIXR	YAQUI 00125
31		IYB = FIYB	YAQUI 00126
32		IYT = FIYT	YAQUI 00127
33		IF (NPT.EQ.0) RETURN	YAQUI 00128
34		PXL = 0.0	YAQUI 00129
35		PYB = YB + PYB	YAQUI 00130

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36 PXR = PDR*FIBP SUBROUTINE FILMCO
37 PYT = PYB + PDZ*FJBP
38 PXR = PXR*OPEM10
39 PYB = PYB*OPEM10
40 PYT = PYT*OPEM10
41 RPDZ = 1./PDR
42 RPDZ = 1./PDZ
43 RPDZ = RPDZ*RPDZ
44 FIPYB = 916.0
45 XD = PXR/(PYT-PYB)
46 YY = 0.0
47 IF (XD.LE.1.13556) YY=1.
48 FIPXL = AMAX1(0.,(511.-450.*XD)*YY)
49 FIPXR = (511.+450.*XD)*YY + 1022.*(1.-YY)
50 FIPYT = 16.*YY + (916.-1022./XD) *(1.-YY)
51 PXCONV = (FIPXR-FIPXL)/(PXR-PXL)
52 PYCONV = (FIPYT-FIPYB)/(PYT-PYB)
53 IPXL = FIPXL
54 IPXR = FIPXR
55 IPYB = FIPYB
56 IPYT = FIPYT
57 RETURN
58 END
```

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YAQUI 00131
YAQUI 00132
YAQUI 00133
YAQUI 00134
YAQUI 00135
YAQUI 00136
YAQUI 00137
YAQUI 00138
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YAQUI 00140
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INDEX		01/12/73		SUBROUTINE FILMCO																
MU	-R	3C0	5RL																	
NPT	-I	3C0	33																	
NQ	-I	3C0	16																	
QMEM10	-R	3C0	39																	
OPEM10	-R	3C0	38	40																
P	()R	4EQ	60I																	
PDR	-R	3C0	36	41																
P02	-R	3C0	37	42																
PL	()R	4EQ	60I																	
PMX	()R	4EQ	60I																	
PMY	()R	4EQ	60I																	
PM0	()R	4EQ	60I																	
PU	()R	4EQ	60I																	
PV	()R	4EQ	60I																	
PXCONV	-R	3C0	51=																	
PXL	-R	3C0	34=	51																
PXR	-R	3C0	36=	38	45	51														
PXRP	-R	3C0	38=																	
PYB	-R	3C0	35=	35	37	39	45	52												
PYRM	-R	3C0	39=																	
PYCONV	-R	3C0	52=																	
PYT	-R	3C0	37=	40	45	52														
PYTP	-R	3C0	40=																	
Q	()R	4EQ	60I																	
R	()R	4EQ	60I																	
RCSQ	()R	4EQ	60I																	
RETURN	-	33F	57F																	
RIBAR	-R	3C0	19																	
RM	()R	4EQ	60I																	
RMP	()R	4EQ	60I																	
RO	()R	4EQ	60I																	
ROL	()R	4EQ	60I																	
RPDR	-R	3C0	41=	43																
RPDRDZ	-R	3C0	43=																	
RPDZ	-R	3C0	42=	43																
RVOL	()R	4EQ	60I																	
SIF	()R	4EQ	60I																	
U	()R	4EQ	60I																	
UG	()R	4EQ	60I																	
UL	()R	4EQ	60I																	
UP	()R	4EQ	60I																	
UTIL	()R	4EQ	60I																	
V	()R	4EQ	60I																	
VG	()R	4EQ	60I																	
VL	()R	4EQ	60I																	
VP	()R	4EQ	60I																	
VTEL	()R	4EQ	60I																	
VV	-R	3C0	19=																	
X	()R	4EQ	60I	13																
XCONV	-R	3C0	27=																	
XD	-R	21=	23	24	25	26	45=	47	48	49	50									
XL	-R	3C0	7=	27																
XPAR	()R	4EQ	60I																	
XR	-R	3C0	9=	13=	13	19	21	27												
Y	()R	4EQ	60I	14	15															
YB	-R	3C0	8=	9	14=	14	21	28	35											
YCONV	-R	3C0	28=																	
YPAR	()R	4EQ	60I																	

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SUBROUTINE YASET1

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SUBROUTINE YASET1
  LCM /YLC1/ AA1(131000) /YLC2/ AA2(131000)
  COMMON /YSC1/ AASC(4242)
  COMMON /YSC2/ AA(1),ANC,ASQ,AQ,AOFAC,AOM,RO,COLAMU,CYL,
  1 DR,DT,DTC,DTFAC,DTGR,DTGZ,DTGZP,DTG(10),DTC(10),
  2 DT016,DT02,DT04,DT08,DTPOS,DTV,DTB,DZ,EM10,EP5,FIBP,
  3 FIPXL,FIPXR,FIPYB,FIPYT,FIXL,FXR,FIYB,FIYT,FJBP,
  4 FREZ,GGM1,GM1,GR,GRDVEL,GZ,GZP,I,IBAR,IBP,IBP1,ICOLOR,
  5 IDTO,IJ,IJM,IJP,IJPS,IMOME3,IMOMX,IM1,IM6,
  6 IPAR,IPXL,IPXR,IPYB,IPYT,IP1,IP2,ISCF1,ISCF2,ISC2,ISC3,
  7 ITV,IUNF,IXL,IXR,IYB,IYT,J,JBAR,JBP,JBP2,JCEN,JM10,
  8 JM14,JP1,JP2,JP4,JPA02,JUNF,JUNF02,KXI,LAM,LJP2,LPR,
  9 LPR,MU,NAME(10),NCYC,NLC,NPS,NPT,NQ,NQ1,NQTB,NQ1Z,NSC,
  1 NUMIT,NUMTD,OM,OMANC,OMCYL,OMEM10,OPEM10,PDR,PDZ,PXCONV,
  2 PXL,PXR,PXRP,PYB,PYBM,PYCONV,PYT,PYTP,ROD,REZRON,REZSIE,
  3 REZUE,REZVE,REZVT,REZY0,RIBAR,RIBJR,RIBP,RJBP,ROMFR,
  4 RON,RPDR,RPDRDZ,RPDZ,T,THIRD,TLIMD,TOUT,TWFIN,TZ0MD,
  5 VV,XCONV,XL,XR,YB,YCONV,YT,ZZ
  5 EQUIVALENCE (AASC(1),X,XPBAR),(AASC(2),R,YPAR),(AASC(3),Y,MPAR),
  1 (AASC(4),U,UG,DELSM),(AASC(5),V,V0),(AASC(6),RO),
  2 (AASC(7),SIE,MP,RMP,RCSQ),(AASC(8),E,ETIL),
  3 (AASC(9),RVOL),(AASC(10),M,RM,VP),(AASC(11),P,PL,EP,
  4 UP,PM0),(AASC(12),UTIL,UL,CQ,PHX,PU),(AASC(13),VTIL,
  5 VL,PMY,PV),(AASC(14),Q,ROL)
  6 REAL LAM,LAMD,M,MR,NC,ML,MP,MPAR,MR,MT,MTE,MU,MU02,MU04
  7 DIMENSION X(1),XPBAR(1),R(1),YPAR(1),Y(1),MPAR(1),U(1),UG(1),
  1 DELSM(1),V(1),V0(1),RO(1),SIE(1),MP(1),RMP(1),RCSQ(1),
  2 E(1),ETIL(1),RVOL(1),M(1),RM(1),VP(1),P(1),PL(1),EP(1),
  3 UP(1),UTIL(1),UL(1),CQ(1),PMX(1),PU(1),VTIL(1),VL(1),
  4 PMY(1),PV(1),Q(1),ROL(1),PM0(1)
  8 READ 500, NAME
  9 READ 510, MU,LAM,OM,EP5,GR,GZ,ASQ,RON,GM1
  10 READ 515, FREZ,YB,REZY0,REZUE,REZVE,REZVT,REZRON,REZSIE
  11 READ 520, IBP,JBP,PDR,PDZ,PYB,GZP,IMOMX
  12 READ 530, T,DT,TZ0MD,TLIMD,TWFIN,LPR,ICOLOR
  13 READ 540, (DT0(N),N=1,10)
  14 READ 540, (DTC(N),N=1,10)
  15 KT = 9
  16 ASSIGN 110 TO KRET
  17 WRITE(KT,500) NAME
  18 WRITE(KT,550) IBAR,JBAR,IUNF,JUNF,JCEN,DR,DZ,CYL,GRDVEL,
  1 A0,AOM,RO,KXI
  19 WRITE(KT,560) MU,LAM,OM,EP5,GR,GZ,ASQ,RON,GM1
  20 WRITE(KT,565) FREZ,YB,REZY0,REZUE,REZVE,REZVT,REZRON,REZSIE
  21 WRITE(KT,570) IBP,JBP,PDR,PDZ,PYB,GZP,IMOMX
  22 WRITE(KT,580) T,DT,TZ0MD,TLIMD,TWFIN,LPR,ICOLOR
  23 WRITE(KT,590) (DT0(N),N=1,10)
  24 WRITE(KT,600) (DTC(N),N=1,10)
  25 GO TO KRET
  26 110 IF (LPR,FO.0) GOTD 120
  27 KT = 12
  28 ASSIGN 120 TO KRET
  29 GO TO 100
  30 120 IM1 = IBAR - 1
  31 IM6 = IBAR - 6
  32 IP1 = IBAR + 1
  33 IP2 = IBAR + 2
  34 JM10 = JBAR - 10

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INDEX	01/12/73	SUBROUTINE YASET1	PAGE	18
35		JM14 = JBAR - 14	YASET	00041
36		JP1 = JBAR + 1	YASET	00042
37		JP2 = JBAR + 2	YASET	00043
38		JP4 = JBAR + 4	YASET	00044
39		JP402 = JP4 / 2	YASET	00045
40		RIBAR = 1./FLOAT(IBAR)	YASET	00046
41		RIBJB = 1./FLOAT(IBAR*JBAR)	YASET	00047
42		NQIB = NQ * IBAR	YASET	00048
43		OMCYL = 1.-CYL	YASET	00049
44		NQI = NQ * IP1	YASET	00050
45		ISC2 = NQI + 1	YASET	00051
46		ISC3 = ISC2 + NQI	YASET	00052
47		ITV = JP1 * NQI	YASET	00053
48		ISCF1 = ISC2 - NQ	YASET	00054
49		ISCF2 = ISCF1 + NQI	YASET	00055
50		NSC = LOCF(ZZ) - LOCF(AA) + 1	YASET	00056
51		NLG = LOCF(AA1(JP4*NQI)) - LOCF(AA1) + 1	YASET	00057
52		LJP2 = JP2 - JP2/3 + 3	YASET	00058
53		IF (LJP2.EQ.0) LJP2 = 3	YASET	00059
54		LJP2 = LJP2*NQI - NQ + 1	YASET	00060
55		INTO = 1	YASET	00061
56		TOUT = 1 + DTO(1)	YASET	00062
57		DT = DTPOS = DT*0.1	YASET	00063
58		NCYC = NUMTD = 0	YASET	00064
59		EM10 = 1.E-10	YASET	00065
60		OMEM10 = 1.-EM10	YASET	00066
61		OPEM10 = 1.*EM10	YASET	00067
62		ANC = 0.05	YASET	00068
63		OMANC = 1.-ANC	YASET	00069
64		COLAMI = (1.0+1.67)/(LAM+MU+MU*FM10)	YASET	00070
65		A0FAC = A0M/(2.0*(1.+A0M**2))	YASET	00071
66		G0M1 = (GM1+1.)*GM1	YASET	00072
67		THIRD = 1./3.	YASET	00073
68		IUNF = MAX0(IUNF,1)	YASET	00074
69		JUNF = MAX0(JUNF,2)	YASET	00075
70		JUNF02 = JUNF/2	YASET	00076
71		IF (JCEN.EQ.0) JCEN = JBAR/2	YASET	00077
72		IF (FREE.NE.1.) ROMFR = 1./(1.-FREE)	YASET	00078
73		CALL PARTGEN	YASET	00079
74		CALL MESHMKR	YASET	00080
75		CALL FILMCO	YASET	00081
76	200	CALL START	YASET	00082
77		DO 229 J=2,JP1	YASET	00083
78		DO 219 I=1,IBAR	YASET	00084
79		IPJ = IJ + NQ	YASET	00085
80		IPJP = IJP + NQ	YASET	00086
81		X1 = X(IPJ)	YASET	00087
82		Y1 = Y(IPJ)	YASET	00088
83		R1 = R(IPJ)	YASET	00089
84		X2 = X(IPJP)	YASET	00090
85		Y2 = Y(IPJP)	YASET	00091
86		R2 = R(IPJP)	YASET	00092
87		X3 = X(IJP)	YASET	00093
88		Y3 = Y(IJP)	YASET	00094
89		R3 = R(IJP)	YASET	00095
90		X4 = X(IJ)	YASET	00096
91		Y4 = Y(IJ)	YASET	00097
92		R4 = R(IJ)	YASET	00098

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93		ATR = .5*(X1*(Y2-Y3)+X2*(Y3-Y1)+X3*(Y1-Y2))	YASET	00099
94		ABL = .5*(X1*(Y3-Y4)+X3*(Y4-Y1)+X4*(Y1-Y3))	YASET	00100
95		M(IJ) = THIRD*(ATR*(R1+R2+R3)+ABL*(R1+R3+R4))*RO(IJ)	YASET	00101
96		RVOL(IJ) = RO(IJ)/M(IJ)	YASET	00102
97		E(IJ) = SIE(IJ)+.125*(U(IPJ)**2+U(IPJP)**2+U(IJP)**2+U(IJ)**2	YASET	00103
		+V(IPJ)**2+V(IPJP)**2+V(IJP)**2+V(IJ)**2)	YASET	00104
98		IJ = IPJ	YASET	00105
99	219	IJP = IPJP	YASET	00106
100		CALL LOOP	YASET	00107
101	229	CONTINUE	YASET	00108
102		CALL NONE	YASET	00109
103	300	CALL STARTD	YASET	00110
104		DO 359 JJ=2,JP2	YASET	00111
105		J = JP4 - JJ	YASET	00112
106		DO 349 II=1,IP1	YASET	00113
107		I = IP2 - II	YASET	00114
108		IMJ = IJ - NQ	YASET	00115
109		IMJM = IJM - NQ	YASET	00116
110		XX = 0.0	YASET	00117
111		IF (I.NE.IP1 .AND. J.NE.2) XX = M(IJM)	YASET	00118
112		IF (I.NE.IP1 .AND. J.NE.JP2) XX = XX+M(IJ)	YASET	00119
113		IF (I.NE.I .AND. J.NE.JP2) XX = XX+M(IMJ)	YASET	00120
114		IF (I.NE.I .AND. J.NE.2) XX = XX+M(IMJM)	YASET	00121
115	340	RM(IJ) = 4./XX	YASET	00122
116		IJ = IMJ	YASET	00123
117	349	IJM = IMJM	YASET	00124
118		CALL LOOPD	YASET	00125
119	359	CONTINUE	YASET	00126
120		RETURN	YASET	00127
		C	YASET	00128
121	500	FORMAT(10A8)	YASET	00129
122	510	FORMAT(9F8.3)	YASET	00130
123	515	FORMAT(8F8.3)	YASET	00131
124	520	FORMAT(2I4,4F8.3,I4)	YASET	00132
125	530	FORMAT(5F8.3,2I4)	YASET	00133
126	540	FORMAT(10F8.3)	YASET	00134
127	550	FORMAT(3X*TBAR=*I4/3X*JBAR=*I4/3X*IUNF=*I4/3X*JUNF=*I4/3X*JCEJ=*I4	YASET	00135
		1/5X*DR=*IPE12.5/5X*OZ=*E12.5/4X*CVL=*E12.5/* GRVFL=*E12.5/5X*AO=*	YASET	00136
		2E12.5/4X*AOH=*E12.5/5X*RO=*E12.5/4X*KL=*I2)	YASET	00137
128	560	FORMAT(5X*HU=*IPE12.5/4X*LAM=*E12.5/5X*OM=*E12.5/4X*EPS=*E12.5/5X*	YASET	00138
		IGP=*E12.5/5X*G7=*F12.5/4X*ASO=*E12.5/4X*RONN=*F12.5/4X*GM1=*E12.5)	YASET	00139
129	565	FORMAT(3X*PREZ=*IPE12.5/5X*YB=*F12.5/* REZY0=*E12.5/* RFZUE=*	YASET	00140
		1 F12.5/* REZVE=*E12.5/* REZVT=*E12.5/* REZRON=*E12.5/* REZSIE=*	YASET	00141
		2 E12.5)	YASET	00142
130	570	FORMAT(4X*IBP=*I4/4X*JRP=*I4/4X*PNR=*IPE12.5/4X*PNZ=*E12.5/4X*PYB=	YASET	00143
		1*E12.5/4X*GZP=*E12.5/2X*IMOMX=*I2)	YASET	00144
131	580	FORMAT(6X*OT=*IPE12.5/5X*DT=*E12.5/* T20MD=*E12.5/* TL(MD=*E12.5/	YASET	00145
		1* TWFIN=*F12.5/4X*LPR=*I2/* ICOLONH=*I2)	YASET	00146
132	590	FORMAT(10 DT0(1-10)=*5(IPE12.5,2X)/12X,5(E12.5,2X))	YASET	00147
133	600	FORMAT(* DT0C(1-10)=*5(IPE12.5,2X)/12X,5(E12.5,2X))	YASET	00148
134		END	YASET	00149

INDEX		01/12/73		SUBROUTINE YASET1						
LPR	-I	4C0	12RD	22WR	26					
M	()R	5F0	6RL	7DI	95=	96	111	112	113	114
MAX0	-	6RSU	69SU							
MP	()R	5E0	6RL	7DI						
MPAR	()R	5E0	6RL	7DI						
HU	-R	4C0	6RL	9RD	19WR	64	64			
N	-I	13RD	13RD	14RD	14RD	23WR	23WR	24WR	24WR	
NAME	()I	4C0	8RD	17WR						
NCYC	-I	4C0	58=							
NLC	-I	4C0	51=							
NQ	-I	4C0	42	44	48	54	79	80	108	109
NOI	-I	4C0	44=	45	46	47	49	51	54	
NOTR	-I	4C0	42=							
NSC	-I	4C0	50=							
NUMTD	-I	4C0	58=							
OM	-R	4C0	9RD	19WR						
OMANC	-R	4C0	63=							
OMCYL	-R	4C0	43=							
OMEM10	-R	4C0	60=							
OMEM10	-R	4C0	61=							
P	()R	5E0	7DI							
PDR	-R	4C0	11RD	21WR						
PD7	-R	4C0	11RD	21WR						
PL	()R	5E0	7DI							
PMX	()R	5E0	7DI							
PMY	()R	5E0	7DI							
PM0	()R	5E0	7DI							
PU	()R	5E0	7DI							
PV	()R	5E0	7DI							
PYR	-R	4C0	11RD	21WR						
Q	()R	5E0	7DI							
R	()R	5E0	7DI	83	86	89	92			
RCS0	()R	5E0	7DI							
READ	-	8F	9F	10F	11F	12F	13F	14F		
REZRON	-R	4C0	10RD	20WR						
REZSIE	-R	4C0	10RD	20WR						
REZUF	-R	4C0	10RD	20WR						
REZVF	-R	4C0	10RD	20WR						
REZVT	-R	4C0	10RD	20WR						
REZY0	-R	4C0	10RD	20WR						
RIRAR	-R	4C0	40=							
RIRJH	-R	4C0	41=							
RM	()R	5E0	7DI	115=						
RMP	()R	5E0	7DI							
RO	()R	5E0	7DI	95	96					
ROL	()R	5E0	7DI							
ROMFR	-R	4C0	72=							
RON	-R	4C0	9RD	19WR						
RVOL	()R	5E0	7DI	96=						
R1	-R	83=	95							
R2	-R	86=	95							
R3	-R	89=	95							
R4	-R	92=	95							
SIE	()R	5E0	7DI	97						
T	-R	4C0	12RD	22WR	56					
THIRD	-R	4C0	67=	95						
TLIMD	-R	4C0	12RD	22WR						
TOUT	-R	4C0	56=							

INDEX		01/12/73		SUBROUTINE YASET1						
TWFIN	-R	4CO	12RD	22WR						
TZOMD	-R	4CO	12RD	22WR						
U	()R	5EQ	7DI	97	97	97	97			
UG	()R	5EQ	7DI							
UL	()R	5EQ	7DI							
UP	()R	5EQ	7DI							
UTIL	()R	5EQ	7DI							
V	()R	5EQ	7DI	97	97	97	97			
VG	()R	5EQ	7DI							
VL	()R	5EQ	7DI							
VP	()R	5EQ	7DI							
VTIL	()R	5EQ	7DI							
WRITE	-	17F	18F	19F	20F	21F	22F	23F	24F	
X	()R	5EQ	7DI	81	84	87	90			
XPAR	()R	5EQ	7DI							
XX	-R	110=	111=	112=	112	113=	113	114=	114	115
X1	-R	81=	93	94						
X2	-R	84=	93							
X3	-R	87=	93	94						
X4	-R	90=	94							
Y	()R	5EQ	7DI	82	85	88	91			
YB	-R	4CO	10RD	20WR						
YPAR	()R	5EQ	7DI							
Y1	-R	82=	93	93	94	94				
Y2	-R	85=	93	93						
Y3	-R	88=	93	93	94	94				
Y4	-R	91=	94	94						
YZ	-R	4CO	50							

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INDEX	01/12/73	SUBROUTINE PARTGEN	PAGE	24
1		SUBROUTINE PARTGEN	YASET	00150
2		LCM /YLC1/ AA1(I3I000) /YLC2/ AA2(I3I000)	YASET	00151
3		COMMON /YSC1/ AASC(4242)	COMMON2	00002
4		COMMON /YSC2/ AA(1),ANC,ASQ,A0,AOFAC,AOM,R0,COLAMU,CYL,	COMMON2	00003
	1	DR,DT,DTC,DTFAC,DTGR,DTGZ,DTGZP,DTQ(10),DTC(10),	COMMON2	00004
	2	DTQ16,DTQ2,DTQ4,DTQ8,DTPOS,DTV,DTR,DZ,EM10,EPS,FIBP,	COMMON2	00005
	3	FIPXL,FIPXR,FIPYR,FIPYT,FXL,FXR,FYB,FIYT,FJBP,	COMMON2	00006
	4	FRFZ,GGM1,GM1,GR,GROVEL,GZ,GZP,I,IRAR,IRP,IRP1,ICOLOR,	COMMON2	00007
	5	IDT0,IJ,IJM,IJP,IJPS,IMOME3,IMOMX,IM1,IM6,	COMMON2	00008
	6	IPAR,IPXL,IPXR,IPYR,IPYT,IP1,IP2,ISCF1,ISCF2,ISC2,ISC3,	COMMON2	00009
	7	ITV,IUNF,IXL,IXR,IYR,IYT,J,JBAR,JBP,JBP?,JCEN,JM10,	COMMON2	00010
	8	JM14,JP1,JP2,JP4,JP402,JUNF,JUNF02,XXI,LAM,LJP2,LPB,	COMMON2	00011
	9	LPR,MU,NAME(10),NCYC,NLC,NPS,NPT,NQ,NQ1,NQ1?,NQ12,NSC,	COMMON2	00012
	1	NUMIT,NUHT0,OM,OMANC,OMCYL,OMEM10,OPEM10,PDR,PDZ,PXCONV,	COMMON2	00013
	2	PXL,PXR,PXRP,PYB,PYBM,PYCONV,PYT,PYTP,ROD,REZRON,REZSIE,	COMMON2	00014
	3	REZUE,REZVF,REZVT,REZY0,RIAR,RIARJ,RIAR,JRHP,ROMFR,	COMMON2	00015
	4	RON,RPDR,RPDRDZ,RPDZ,T,THIRD,TLIMD,TOU,TWFIN,TZOH0,	COMMON2	00016
	5	VV,XCONV,XL,XR,YR,YCONV,YT,ZZ	COMMON2	00017
5		EQUIVALENCE (AASC(1),X,XPAN),(AASC(2),R,YPAR),(AASC(3),Y,MPAR),	EQVREAL	00002
	1	(AASC(4),U,UG,DELSM),(AASC(5),V,VG),(AASC(6),RO),	EQVREAL	00003
	2	(AASC(7),SIE,MP,RMP,RCSQ),(AASC(8),E,ETIL),	EQVREAL	00004
	3	(AASC(9),RVOL),(AASC(10),M,RM,VP),(AASC(11),P,PL,EP,	EQVREAL	00005
	4	UP,PM0),(AASC(12),UTIL,UL,CQ,PMX,PU),(AASC(13),VTIL,	EQVREAL	00006
	5	VL,PMY,PV),(AASC(14),Q,ROL)	EQVREAL	00007
6		REAL LAM,LAMD,M,MR,MC,ML,MP,MPAR,MR,MT,MTE,MU,MUO2,MUO4	EQVREAL	00008
7		DIMENSION X(1),XPAN(1),R(1),YPAR(1),Y(1),MPAR(1),U(1),UG(1),	DIMEN	00002
	1	DELSM(1),V(1),VG(1),RO(1),SIE(1),MP(1),RMP(1),RCSQ(1),	DIMEN	00003
	2	E(1),ETIL(1),RVOL(1),M(1),RM(1),VP(1),P(1),PL(1),EP(1),	DIMEN	00004
	3	UP(1),UTIL(1),UL(1),CQ(1),PMX(1),PU(1),VTIL(1),VL(1),	DIMEN	00005
	4	PMY(1),PV(1),Q(1),ROL(1),PM0(1)	DIMEN	00006
8		NPT = 0	YASET	00155
9		IF (IRP,EQ,0) RETURN	YASET	00156
10		IF (IRP,GT,IRAR .OR. JBP,GT,JRAR) GO TO 300	YASET	00157
11		FIBP = IBP	YASET	00158
12		FJBP = JBP	YASFT	00159
13		RIAR = 1./FIBP	YASET	00160
14		RJBP = 1./FJBP	YASET	00161
15		IRP1 = IRP*1	YASET	00162
16		JRP2 = JBP*2	YASET	00163
17		NQ12 = NQ1*2	YASET	00164
18		IFCP = IPAR = LOCF(AA2)	YASET	00165
19		LPB = NQ1/3 *3	YASET	00166
20		IMOME3 = IMOMX*1000	YASET	00167
21		KP = 1	YASET	00168
22		MT = 0.	YASET	00169
23		IF (FREZ,FQ,1.0) GO TO 100	YASET	00170
24		XMAX = (FLOAT(IUNF) * FREZ*(1.-FREZ**IBAR -IUNF))	YASET	00171
	1	*ROMFR)*DR	YASET	00172
25		YMAX = REZY0 * (FLOAT(JUNF02) * FREZ*(1.-FREZ**(JBAR-JCEN-JUNF02))	YASET	00173
	1	*ROMFR)*DZ	YASET	00174
26		YMIN = REZY0 - (FLOAT(JUNF02) * FREZ*(1.-FREZ**(JCEN -JUNF02))	YASET	00175
	1	*ROMFR)*DZ	YASET	00176
27		PDR = XMAX*RIAR	YASET	00177
28		PDZ = (YMAX-YMIN)*RJBP	YASET	00178
29	100	READ 900, DRPAR,DZPAR,XC,YC,XD,YD,UPAR,VPAR,MTE,DRAG	YASET	00179
30		IF (DRPAR.LE,0.) GOTO 290	YASET	00180
31		PRINT 910, DRPAR,DZPAR,XC,YC,XD,YD,UPAR,VPAR,MTE,DRAG	YASET	00181
32		IF (LPR,GT,0) WRITE(12,910) DRPAR,DZPAR,XC,YC,XD,YD,UPAR,VPAR,	YASET	00182

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		SUBROUTINE PARTGEN	PAGE	25
	1	MTE,DRAG	YASET	00183
33		USH = SHIFT(UPAR,30).AND.777777777B	YASET	00184
34		VSH = SHIFT(VPAR,30).AND.777777777B	YASET	00185
35		DRAG = DRAG.AND..NOT.777777777B	YASET	00186
36		YTOP = YC*XD	YASET	00187
37		YBOT = YC-XD	YASET	00188
38		IF (YD.LT.EM10) GO TO 200	YASET	00189
39		YTOP = YD	YASET	00190
40		YBOT = YC	YASET	00191
41		IF (FREQ.EQ.1.0) GO TO 200	YASET	00192
42		YTOP = YMAX	YASET	00193
43		YBOT = YMIN	YASET	00194
44		XD = XMAX	YASET	00195
45	200	YTE = YBOT+.5*DZPAR	YASET	00196
46	210	XTE = XC+.5*DRPAR	YASET	00197
47	220	IF (YD.LE.0. .AND. (YTE=YC)**2+XTE**2.GT.XD**2) GO TO 240	YASET	00198
48		XPAR(KP) = (XTE.AND. .NOT. 777777777B) .OR. USH	YASET	00199
49		YPAR(KP) = (YTE.AND. .NOT. 777777777B) .OR. VSH	YASET	00200
50		MC = MTE*(XTE*CYL.OMCYL)	YASET	00201
51		MT = MT + MC	YASET	00202
52		MPAR(KP) = DRAG .OR. (SHIFT(MC,30).AND.777777777B)	YASET	00203
53		KP = KP+3	YASET	00204
54		NPT = NPT+1	YASET	00205
55		IF (KP.GT.LPB) GO TO 250	YASET	00206
56	230	XTE = XTE+DRPAR	YASET	00207
57		IF (XTE.LE.XD) GO TO 220	YASET	00208
58	240	YTE = YTE+DZPAR	YASET	00209
59		IF (YTE.LE.YTOP) GO TO 210	YASET	00210
60		GO TO 100	YASET	00211
61	250	CALL ECWR(AASC,IECP,LPB,NE)	YASET	00212
62		IECP = IECP+LPR	YASET	00213
63		KP = 1	YASET	00214
64		GO TO 230	YASET	00215
65	290	CALL ECWR (AASC,IECP,LPB,NE)	YASET	00216
66		NPS = LOCF(AA2(NPT*3)) - IPAR + 1	YASET	00217
67		PRINT 920, NPT,MT	YASET	00218
68		IF (LPR.GT.0) WRITE(12,920) NPT,MT	YASET	00219
69		RETURN	YASET	00220
70	300	PRINT 990	YASET	00221
71		RETURN	YASET	00222
		C	YASET	00223
72	900	FORMAT(10F8.3)	YASET	00224
73	910	FORMAT(* DRPAR=*1PE12.5* DZPAR=*E12.5* XC=*E12.5* YC=*E12.5	YASET	00225
		1* XD=*E12.5/* YD=*E12.5* UPAR=*E12.5* VPAR=*E12.5* MTE=*E12.5	YASET	00226
		2* DRAG=*E12.5)	YASET	00227
74	920	FORMAT(4X16* PARTICLES GENERATED, WITH TOTAL MASS=*1PE12.5)	YASET	00228
75	990	FORMAT(* PARTICLE GRID TOO LARGE FOR SCM LAYOUT.*)	YASET	00229
76		END	YASET	00230

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IBP1	-I	4CO	15=							
IECP	-I	18=	61AG	62=	62	65AG				
INOME3	-I	4CO	20=							
IMOMX	-I	4CO	20							
IPAR	-I	4CO	18=	66						
IUNF	-I	4CO	24	24						
JBAR	-I	4CO	10	25						
JBP	-I	4CO	10	12	16					
JBP2	-I	4CO	16=							
JCFN	-I	4CO	25	26						
JUNFO2	-I	4CO	25	25	26	26				
KP	-I	21=	48	49	52	53=	53	55	63=	
LAM	-H	4CO	6RL							
LOCF	-	18SU	66SU							
LPR	-I	4CO	19=	55	61AG	62	65AG			
LPR	-I	4CO	32	68						
M	()R	5EQ	6RL	70I						
MC	-H	6RL	50=	51	52					
MP	()R	5EQ	6RL	70I						
MPAR	()R	5EQ	6RL	70I	52=					
MT	-R	6RL	22=	51=	51	67PR	68WR			
MTE	-R	6RL	29RD	31PR	32WR	50				
MU	-H	4CO	6RL							
NE	-I	61AG	65AG							
NPS	-I	4CO	66=							
NPT	-I	4CO	8=	54=	54	66	67PR	68WR		
NQT	-I	4CO	17	19						
NQT2	-I	4CO	17=							
OMCYL	-R	4CO	50							
P	()R	5EQ	70I							
PDR	-R	4CO	27=							
POZ	-R	4CO	28=							
PL	()R	5EQ	70I							
PMX	()R	5EQ	70I							
PHY	()R	5EQ	70I							
PHO	()R	5EQ	70I							
PRINT	-	31F	67F	70F						
PU	()R	5EQ	70I							
PV	()R	5EQ	70I							
Q	()R	5EQ	70I							
R	()R	5EQ	70I							
RCSQ	()R	5EQ	70I							
RETURN	-	9F	69F	71F						
REZY0	-R	4CO	25	26						
RIRP	-R	4CO	13=	27						
RJRP	-R	4CO	14=	28						
RM	()R	5EQ	70I							
RMP	()R	5EQ	70I							
RO	()R	5EQ	70I							
ROL	()R	5EQ	70I							
ROMFR	-R	4CO	24	25	26					
RVOL	()R	5EQ	70I							
SHIFT	-	33SU	34SU	52SU						
SIE	()R	5EQ	70I							
U	()R	5EQ	70I							
UG	()R	5EQ	70I							
UL	()R	5EQ	70I							
UP	()R	5EQ	70I							

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UPAR	-R	29RD	31PR	32WR	33					
USH	-R	33=	48							
UTIL	()R	5EQ	7DI							
V	()R	5EQ	7DI							
VG	()R	5EQ	7DI							
VL	()R	5EQ	7DI							
VP	()R	5EQ	7DI							
VPAR	-R	29RD	31PR	32WR	34					
VSH	-R	34=	49							
VTIL	()R	5EQ	7DI							
WRITE	-	32F	68F							
X	()R	5EQ	7DI							
XC	-R	29RD	31PR	32WR	46					
XD	-R	29RD	31PR	32WR	36	37	44=	47	57	
XMAX	-R	24=	27	44						
XPAR	()R	5EQ	7DI	48=						
XTE	-R	46=	47	48	50	56=	56	57		
Y	()R	5EQ	7DI							
YBOT	-R	37=	40=	43=	45					
YC	-R	29RD	31PR	32WR	36	37	40	47		
YD	-R	29RD	31PR	32WR	38	39	47			
YMAX	-R	25=	28	42						
YMIN	-R	26=	28	43						
YPAR	()R	5EQ	7DI	49=						
YTF	-R	45=	47	49	58=	58	59			
YTOP	-R	36=	39=	42=	59					

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	SUBROUTINE MESHMKR	PAGE 29
1	SUBROUTINE MESHMKR	YASET 00231
2	COMMON /YSC1/ AASC(4242)	COMMON2 00002
3	COMMON /YSC2/ AA(1),ANC,ASQ,AQ,AOFAC,AOM,BU,COLAMU,CYL,	COMMON2 00003
1	DR,DT,DTC,DTFAC,DTGR,DTGZ,DTGZP,DTN(10),DTC(10),	COMMON2 00004
2	DT0)6,DT02,DT04,DT08,DT0S,DTV,DTB,DZ,EM10,EPS,FIBP,	COMMON2 00005
3	FIPXL,FIPXR,FIPYB,FIPYT,FXL,FXR,FIYB,FIYT,FJBP,	COMMON2 00006
4	FREZ,GM1,GM1,GR,GRDVEL,GZ,GZP,I,IRAR,IRP,IRP1,ICOLOR,	COMMON2 00007
5	IDTO,IJ,IJM,IJP,IJPS,IMOM3,IMOMX,IM1,IM6,	COMMON2 00008
6	IPAR,IPXL,IPXR,IPYR,IPYT,IP1,IP2,ISCF1,ISCF2,ISC2,ISC3,	COMMON2 00009
7	ITV,IUNF,IXL,IXR,IYB,IYT,J,JBAR,JBP,JBP2,JCEN,JM10,	COMMON2 00010
8	JM14,JP1,JP2,JP4,JP402,JUNF,JUNFO2,KXI,LAM,LJP2,LPR,	COMMON2 00011
9	LPR,MU,NAME(10),NCYC,NLC,NPS,NPT,NQ,NQ1,NQ1B,NQ1Z,NSC,	COMMON2 00012
1	NUMIT,NUMTD,OM,OMANC,OMCYL,OMEM10,OPEM10,OPR,PDZ,PXCONV,	COMMON2 00013
2	PXL,PXR,PXRP,PYB,PYRM,PYCONV,PYT,PY/P,ROT,REZRON,REZSIE,	COMMON2 00014
3	REZUE,REZVE,REZVT,REZY0,RIBAR,RIBJR,RIBP,RJRP,ROMFR,	COMMON2 00015
4	RON,RPDR,RPDRDZ,RPDZ,T,THIRD,TLIMD,TOUT,TWFIN,TZOMD,	COMMON2 00016
5	VV,XCONV,XL,XR,YB,YCONV,YT,ZZ	COMMON2 00017
4	EQUIVALENCE (AASC(1),X,XPARG),(AASC(2),R,YPAR),(AASC(3),Y,MPAR),	EQVREAL 00002
1	(AASC(4),U,UG,DELSM),(AASC(5),V,VG),(AASC(6),RO),	EQVREAL 00003
2	(AASC(7),SIE,MP,RMP,RCSQ),(AASC(8),E,ETIL),	EQVREAL 00004
3	(AASC(9),RVOL),(AASC(10),M,RM,VP),(AASC(11),P,PL,EP,	EQVREAL 00005
4	UP,PM0),(AASC(12),UTIL,UL,CQ,PMX,PU),(AASC(13),VTIL,	EQVREAL 00006
5	VL,PMY,PV1),(AASC(14),Q,ROL)	EQVREAL 00007
5	REAL LAM,LAMD,M,MR,MC,ML,MP,MPAR,MR,MT,MTE,MU,MU02,MU04	EQVREAL 00008
6	DIMENSION X(1),XPARG(1),R(1),YPARG(1),Y(1),MPAR(1),U(1),UG(1),	DIMEN 00002
1	DELSM(1),V(1),VG(1),RO(1),SIE(1),MP(1),RMP(1),RCSQ(1),	DIMEN 00003
2	E(1),ETIL(1),RVOL(1),M(1),RM(1),VP(1),P(1),PL(1),EP(1),	DIMEN 00004
3	UP(1),UTIL(1),UL(1),CQ(1),PMX(1),PU(1),VTIL(1),VL(1),	DIMEN 00005
4	PMY(1),PV(1),Q(1),ROL(1),PM0(1)	DIMEN 00006
7	NGIM = NQ1=1	YASET 00235
8	CALL START	YASET 00236
9	DO 119 J=1,JP4	YASET 00237
10	K = IJM + NGIM	YASET 00238
11	DO 109 I=IJM,K	YASET 00239
12	109 AASC(I) = 0.	YASET 00240
13	CALL LOOP	YASET 00241
14	119 CONTINUE	YASET 00242
15	CALL DONE	YASET 00243
16	200 XX = 0.0	YASET 00244
17	YY = YR	YASET 00245
18	CALL START	YASET 00246
19	DO 229 J=2,JP2	YASET 00247
20	DO 219 I=1,IP1	YASET 00248
21	X(IJ) = XX	YASET 00249
22	Y(IJ) = YY	YASET 00250
23	R(IJ) = XX*CYL+OMCYL	YASET 00251
24	XX = XX + DR	YASET 00252
25	219 IJ = IJ + NQ	YASET 00253
26	XX = 0.	YASET 00254
27	YY = YY + DZ	YASET 00255
28	CALL LOOP	YASET 00256
29	229 CONTINUE	YASET 00257
30	CALL DONE	YASET 00258
31	IF (FREZ.EQ.1.0) GO TO 300	YASET 00259
32	JCEN = JCEN + 2	YASET 00260
33	JTOP = JCEN + JUNFO2	YASET 00261
34	JROT = JCEN - JUNFO2	YASET 00262
35	TJ = FLOAT(JUNFO2) + DZ	YASET 00263

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36		CALL START	YASET	00264
37		DO 249 J=2,JP2	YASET	00265
38		DO 239 I=1,IP1	YASET	00266
39		IMJ = IJ - NQ	YASET	00267
40		IF (I.GT.IUNF+1) X(IJ) = X(IMJ) + FREZ*(X(IMJ)-X(IMJ-NQ))	YASET	00268
41		R(IJ) = X(IJ)*CYL + OMCYL	YASET	00269
42		JNT = IARS(IJ-JTOP)	YASET	00270
43		JNB = IARS(IJ-JROT)	YASET	00271
44		IF (J.LT.JROT) Y(IJ) = REZY0 - TJ - DZ*FREZ*(1.-FREZ**JNB)*ROMFR	YASET	00272
45		IF (J.GT.JTOP) Y(IJ) = REZY0 + TJ + DZ*FREZ*(1.-FREZ**JNT)*ROMFR	YASET	00273
46		IF (J.EQ.?) YB = Y(IJ)	YASET	00274
47	239	IJ = IJ + NQ	YASET	00275
48		CALL LOOP	YASET	00276
49	249	CONTINUE	YASET	00277
50		CALL DONE	YASET	00278
51	300	RFAD 1000, NR,NR,NT,NL,UI,VI,ROI,SIEI	YASET	00279
52		IF (NR.EQ.0) RETURN	YASET	00280
53		IF (NR.EQ.1000) GO TO 400	YASET	00281
54		PRINT 1010, NR,NR,NT,NL,UI,VI,ROI,SIEI	YASET	00282
55		IF (LPR.GT.0) WRITE(12,1010) NR,NR,NT,NL,UI,VI,ROI,SIEI	YASET	00283
56		NR2 = NR + 2	YASET	00284
57		NR1 = NR + 1	YASET	00285
58		NT2 = NT + 2	YASET	00286
59		NL1 = NL + 1	YASET	00287
60		DO 329 J=NR2,NT2	YASET	00288
61		CALL RIROW	YASET	00289
62		DO 319 I=NL1,NR1	YASET	00290
63		CALL SETIJ	YASET	00291
64		IF (I.GT.1 .AND. I.LT.IP1) U(IJ)=UI	YASET	00292
65		IF (J.GT.2 .AND. J.LT.JP2) V(IJ)=VI	YASET	00293
66		IF (J.EQ.NT2 .OR. I.EQ.NR1) GO TO 319	YASET	00294
67		RO(IJ) = ROI	YASET	00295
68		SIE(IJ) = SIEI	YASET	00296
69	319	CONTINUE	YASET	00297
70		CALL WIROW	YASET	00298
71	329	CONTINUE	YASET	00299
72		GO TO 300	YASET	00300
73	400	XX = GM1*REZSIE	YASET	00301
74		YY = .5*ARS(GZ)	YASET	00302
75		CALL START	YASET	00303
76		YJC2 = .5*(Y(IJP)+Y(IJ))	YASET	00304
77		ROSAV = REZRON*EXP(-GZ*(REZY0-YJC2)/XX)	YASET	00305
78		FNUM = (Y(IJP)-Y(IJ))*YY	YASET	00306
79		FDEN = FNUM*FREZ	YASET	00307
80		ROJ1 = ROSAV*(XX+FNUM)/(XX+FDEN)	YASET	00308
81		DO 459 I=1,IP1	YASET	00309
82		RO(IJ) = ROSAV	YASET	00310
83		RO(IJM) = ROJ1	YASET	00311
84		E(IJ) = E(IJM) = REZSIE	YASET	00312
85		IJ = IJ + NQ	YASET	00313
86	459	IJM = IJM + NQ	YASET	00314
87		CALL LOOP	YASET	00315
88		DO 479 J=3,JP1	YASET	00316
89		FDEN = (Y(IJP)-Y(IJ))*YY	YASET	00317
90		FNUM = (Y(IJ)-Y(IJM))*YY	YASET	00318
91		ROSAV = ROSAV*(XX-FNUM)/(XX+FDEN)	YASET	00319
92		DO 469 I=1,IP1	YASET	00320
93		RO(IJ) = ROSAV	YASET	00321

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94		E(IJ) = REZSIE	YASET	00322
95	469	IJ = IJ + NQ	YASET	00323
96		CALL LOOP	YASET	00324
97	479	CONTINUE	YASET	00325
98		FNUM = FNUM*FREZ	YASET	00326
99		FDEN = FDEN*FREZ	YASET	00327
100		ROJ2 = ROSAV*(XX-FNUM)/(XX*FDEN)	YASET	00328
101		DO 489 I=1,IP1	YASET	00329
102		RO(IJ) = ROJ2	YASET	00330
103		E(IJ) = REZSIE	YASET	00331
104	489	IJ = IJ + NQ	YASET	00332
105		CALL DONE	YASET	00333
106	500	READ 1020, I, JJ, ROI, SIEI, VI, UI	YASET	00334
107		IF (I.EQ.0) GO TO 520	YASET	00335
108		J = JJ + NT-1	YASET	00336
109		CALL RIROW	YASET	00337
110		CALL SETIJ	YASET	00338
111		RO(IJ) = ROI	YASET	00339
112		STE(IJ) = SIEI	YASET	00340
113		UL(IJ) = UI	YASET	00341
114		VL(IJ) = VI	YASET	00342
115		CALL WIROW	YASET	00343
116		J = J-2+JJ+1	YASET	00344
117		CALL RIROW	YASET	00345
118		CALL SETIJ	YASET	00346
119		RO(IJ) = ROI	YASET	00347
120		STE(IJ) = SIEI	YASET	00348
121		UL(IJ) = UI	YASET	00349
122		CALL WIROW	YASET	00350
123		J = J-1	YASET	00351
124		CALL RIROW	YASET	00352
125		CALL SETIJ	YASET	00353
126		VL(IJ) = -VI	YASET	00354
127		CALL WIROW	YASET	00355
128		GO TO 500	YASET	00356
129	520	CALL START	YASET	00357
130		DO 549 J=2, JBAR	YASET	00358
131		DO 539 I=1, IM1	YASET	00359
132		IPJ = IJ+NQ	YASET	00360
133		IPJP = IJP+NQ	YASET	00361
134		IF (I.EQ.1) V(IPJ) = VL(IJ)	YASET	00362
135		U(IPJP) = .5*(UL(IJ)+UL(IPJ))	YASET	00363
136		V(IPJP) = .5*(VL(IJ)+VL(IPJ))	YASET	00364
137		IJ = IPJ	YASET	00365
138	539	IJP = IPJP	YASET	00366
139		CALL LOOP	YASET	00367
140	549	CONTINUE	YASET	00368
141		CALL DONE	YASET	00369
142		RETURN	YASET	00370
		C	YASET	00371
143	1000	FORMAT(4I4,4F8.3)	YASET	00372
144	1010	FORMAT(* NB=*I3* NH=*I3* NT=*I3* NL=*I3* UI=*IPE12.5* VI=* I12.5* ROI=*E12.5* SIEI=*E12.5)	YASET	00373
145	1020	FORMAT(2I5,4(4X,E11.5))	YASET	00374
146		END	YASF	00375

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FRFZ	-R	3C0	31	40	44	44	45	45	79	98	99									
GMI	-R	3C0	73																	
GZ	-R	3C0	74	77																
I	-I	3C0	1100	12	2000	3800	40	6200	64	64	66	8100	9200	10100	10600	107	13100	134		
IARS	-	42SU	43SU																	
IJ	-I	3C0	21	22	23	25=	25	39	40	41	41	44	45	46	47=	47	64	65		
		67	68	76	78	82	84	85=	85	89	90	93	94	95=	95	102	103	104=		
		104	111	112	113	114	119	120	121	126	132	134	135	136	137=					
IJM	-I	3C0	10	1100	83	84	86=	86	90											
IJP	-I	3C0	76	78	89	133	134	135	138=											
IMJ	-I	39=	40	40	40															
IMI	-I	3C0	13100																	
IPJ	-I	132=	136	137																
IPJP	-I	133=	135	136	138															
IP1	-I	3C0	2000	3800	64	8100	9200	10100												
IUNF	-I	3C0	40																	
J	-I	3C0	900	1900	3700	42	43	44	45	46	6000	65	65	66	8800	108=	116=	116		
		123=	123	13000																
JBAR	-I	3C0	13000																	
JBOT	-I	34=	43	44																
JCEN	-I	3C0	32=	32	33	34														
JDR	-I	43=	44																	
JDT	-I	42=	45																	
JJ	-I	106RD	108	116																
JP1	-I	3C0	8800																	
JP2	-I	3C0	1900	3700	65															
JP4	-I	3C0	900																	
JTOP	-I	33=	42	45																
JUNFO2	-I	3C0	33	34	35															
K	-I	10=	1100																	
LAM	-R	3C0	5RL																	
LOOP	-	13SU	28SU	48SU	87SU	96SU	139SU													
LPR	-I	3C0	55																	
M	()R	4EQ	5RL	6DI																
MP	()R	4EQ	5RL	6DI																
MPAR	()R	4EQ	5RL	6DI																
MU	-R	3C0	5RL																	
NB	-I	51RD	54PR	55WR	56															
NR2	-I	56=	60RD																	
NL	-I	51RD	54PR	55WR	59															
NL1	-I	59=	6200																	
NQ	-I	3C0	25	39	40	47	85	86	95	104	132	133								
NQ1	-I	3C0	7																	
NQIM	-I	7=	10																	
NR	-I	51RD	52	53	54PR	55WR	57													
NR1	-I	57=	6200	66																
NT	-I	51RD	54PR	55WR	58	108														
NT2	-I	58=	6000	66																
OMCYL	-R	3C0	23	41																
P	()R	4EQ	6DI																	
PL	()R	4EQ	6DI																	
PMX	()R	4EQ	6DI																	
PHY	()R	4EQ	6DI																	
PH0	()R	4EQ	6DI																	
PU	()R	4EQ	6DI																	
PV	()R	4EQ	6DI																	
Q	()R	4EQ	6DI																	
R	()R	4EQ	6DI	23=	41=															

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1

OVERLAY(YAQUFIL,2,0)
OVERLAY(YAQUFIL,2,0)

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YAQUI1 00002

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1
2
3
4 10
5

PROGRAM YAQUI1 PROGRAM YAQUI1
PRINT 10
CALL YAQUI2
FORMAT(* YAQUI2 CALLED*)
END

PAGE 36
YAQUI1 00003
YAQUI1 00004
YAQUI1 00005
YAQUI1 00006
YAQUI1 00007

INDEX 01/12/73 PROGRAM YAQUI1
SINGLY REFERENCED VARIABLES
PRINT = 2F YAQUI1 = 1SU YAQUI2 = 3SU

MULTIPLY-REFERENCED VARIABLES
10 = 2PR 4*

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INDEX	01/12/73	SUBROUTINE YAQUI2	PAGE 38
1		SUBROUTINE YAQUI2	YAQUI1 00008
2		LCM /YLC1/ AA1(131000) /YLC2/ AA2(131000)	YAQUI1 00009
3		COMMON /YSC1/ AASC(4242)	COMMON2 00002
4		COMMON /YSC2/ AA(1),ANC,ASQ,A0,A0FAC,A0M,RO,COLAMU,CYL,	COMMON2 00003
	1	DR,DT,DTC,DTFAC,DTGR,DTG7,DTGZP,DTN(10),DTC(10),	COMMON2 00004
	2	DT016,DT02,DT04,DT08,DTP05,DTV,DTB,DZ,EM10,EPS,FIBP,	COMMON2 00005
	3	FIPXL,FIPXR,FIPYB,FIPYT,FIXL,FXR,FIYB,FIYT,FJBP,	COMMON2 00006
	4	FREZ,GGM1,GMI,GR,GRVEL,GZ,GZP,I,IRAR,IRP,IHP1,ICOLOR,	COMMON2 00007
	5	IDT0,IJ,IJM,IJP,IJS,IMOM3,IMOMX,IM1,IM6,	COMMON2 00008
	6	IPAR,IPXL,IPXR,IPYB,IPYT,IP1,IP2,ISC1,ISC2,ISC3,	COMMON2 00009
	7	ITV,IUNF,IXL,IXR,IYR,IYT,J,JBAR,JBP,JBP2,JCEN,JM10,	COMMON2 00010
	8	JM14,JP1,JP2,JP4,JP402,JUNF,JUNF02,KXI,LAM,LJP2,LPR,	COMMON2 00011
	9	LPR,MU,NAME(10),NCYC,NLC,NPS,NPT,NQ,NQ1,NQIR,NQI2,NSC,	COMMON2 00012
	1	NUMIT,NUMTD,OM,OMANC,OMCYL,OMEM10,OPEM10,PDR,PDZ,PXCONV,	COMMON2 00013
	2	PXL,PXR,PXRP,PYB,PYBM,PYCONV,PYT,PYT?,RDT,REZRON,REZSIE,	COMMON2 00014
	3	REZUE,REZVF,REZVT,REZY0,RIBAR,RIRJR,RIAP,RJBP,ROMFR,	COMMON2 00015
	4	RON,RPDR,RPDRDZ,RPDZ,T,THIRD,TLIMD,TOUT,TWFIN,TZ0MD,	COMMON2 00016
	5	VV,XCONV,XL,XR,YB,YCONV,YT,ZZ	COMMON2 00017
5		EQUIVALENCE (AASC(1),X,XPAR),(AASC(2),R,YPAR),(AASC(3),Y,MPAR),	EQVREAL 00002
	1	(AASC(4),U,UG,DELSM),(AASC(5),V,VG),(AASC(6),RO),	EQVREAL 00003
	2	(AASC(7),SIE,MP,RMP,RCSQ),(AASC(8),E,ETIL),	EQVREAL 00004
	3	(AASC(9),RVOL),(AASC(10),M,RM,V?),(AASC(11),P,PL,EP,	EQVREAL 00005
	4	UP,PMQ),(AASC(12),UTIL,UL,CQ,PMY,PU),(AASC(13),VTIL,	EQVREAL 00006
	5	VL,PMY,PV),(AASC(14),Q,ROL)	EQVREAL 00007
6		REAL LAM,LAMD,M,MR,MC,ML,MP,MPAR,MR,MT,MTE,MU,MUO2,MUO4	EQVREAL 00008
7		DIMENSION X(1),XPAR(1),R(1),YPAR(1),Y(1),MPAR(1),U(1),UG(1),	DIMEN 00002
	1	DELSM(1),V(1),VG(1),RO(1),SIE(1),MP(1),RMP(1),RCSQ(1),	DIMEN 00003
	2	E(1),ETIL(1),RVOL(1),M(1),RM(1),V?(1),P(1),PL(1),EP(1),	DIMEN 00004
	3	UP(1),UTIL(1),UL(1),CQ(1),PMX(1),?U(1),VTIL(1),VL(1),	DIMEN 00005
	4	PMY(1),PV(1),Q(1),ROL(1),PMQ(1)	DIMEN 00006
8		DIMENSION AT(100),FT(100),IX1(1),IX2(1),IY1(1),IY2(1),XCO(4),YCO(4	YAQUI1 00013
	1),CON(100)	YAQUI1 00014
9		EQUIVALENCE (AT,IX1),(AT(2),IX2),(AT(3),IY1),(AT(4),IY2),(AT(5),	YAQUI1 00015
	1	XCO),(AT(9),YCO),(FT,CON)	YAQUI1 00016
10		COMMON /YSC3/ JNM	YAQUI1 00017
11		CALL SECOND(TBASE)	YAQUI1 00018
12		T1 = TBASE	YAQUI1 00019
13		CALL GETQ(4LKJBN,JNM)	YAQUI1 00020
14		CALL H4020	YAQUI1 00021
15		CALL GETQ(4LKTLM,I)	YAQUI1 00022
16		TLIM = I1	YAQUI1 00023
17		DTVSAV = DTCSAV = 0.0	YAQUI1 00024
18		IF (IRAR,EO,0) GO TO 370	YAQUI1 00025
19		TLIM = TLIM*27.5E-9 = 40. * (I.-TLIMD)*1.E+10	YAQUI1 00026
20	100	CALL START	YAQUI1 00027
21		CIRC = 0.	YAQUI1 00028
22		DO 190 J=2,JP1	YAQUI1 00029
23		DO 189 I=1,IRAR	YAQUI1 00030
24		IPJ = IJ + NQ	YAQUI1 00031
25		IPJP = IJP + NQ	YAQUI1 00032
26		IF (I,EO,1) CIRC = CIRC + 0.5*(V(IJ)+V(IJP))*(Y(IJP)-Y(IJ))	YAQUI1 00033
27		IF (I,EO,IM1) CIRC = CIRC - 0.5*(V(IJ)+V(IJP))*(Y(IJP)-Y(IJ))	YAQUI1 00034
28		IF (J,EO,3) CIRC = CIRC - 0.5*(U(IJ)+U(IPJ))*(X(IPJ)-X(IJ))	YAQUI1 00035
29		IF (J,EO,JBAR) CIRC = CIRC + 0.5*(U(IJ)+U(I?J))*(X(IPJ)-X(IJ))	YAQUI1 00036
30		SJET = AMAX1(SIE(IJ),0.)	YAQUI1 00037
31		P(IJ) = ASQ*(RO(IJ)-RON) + GM1*RO(IJ)*SIET	YAQUI1 00038
32		IF (ASQ,LT,1.E+6) GO TO 180	YAQUI1 00039
33		P(IJ) = ASQ*(ROL(IJ)-RON) + GM1*RO(IJ)*SIET	YAQUI1 00040

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34		IF (NCYC,EO.0) P(IJ) = -RON*GZ*(YT-YB-(FLOAT(J)-1.5)*DZ)	YAQUI1 00041
35	180	IJP = IPJP	YAQUI1 00042
36	189	IJ = IPJ	YAQUI1 00043
37		CALL LOOP	YAQUI1 00044
38	199	CONTINUE	YAQUI1 00045
39		CALL DONE	YAQUI1 00046
40	200	TOLD = T2	YAQUI1 00047
41		CALL SECOND (T2)	YAQUI1 00048
42		XX = (T2-TOLD)*RIBJB	YAQUI1 00049
43		IF (LPR,GT.0) WRITE(12,4000) T,NCYC,DT,XX,CIRC,DTV,IDTV,JDTV, 1 NUMIT,T2,DTC,INTC,JDTC	YAQUI1 00050 YAQUI1 00051
44		CALL EMPTY	YAQUI1 00052
45		PRINT 4000, T,NCYC,DT,XX,CIRC,DTV,IDTV,JDTV, 1 NUMIT,T2,DTC,INTC,JDTC	YAQUI1 00053 YAQUI1 00054
46		IF (T+ EM10 .GE.TOUT) GO TO 290	YAQUI1 00055
47		IF (NCYC,LE.1 .OR. NUMIT,GT.499) GO TO 300	YAQUI1 00056
48	210	IF (T2-T1,GE.1200. .AND. T2MD,GT,EM10) GO TO 320	YAQUI1 00057
49		IF (T2-TBASE,GE,TLIM) GO TO 330	YAQUI1 00058
50	220	IF (T,GE,TWFIN) GO TO 340	YAQUI1 00059
51		NCYC = NCYC + 1	YAQUI1 00060
52		IF (NCYC,EO.2) DT = DTPOS = DT*10.	YAQUI1 00061
53		IF (NCYC,GE.3) DT = DTPOS = AMINI(DTV,DTC)	YAQUI1 00062
54		DTFAC = 1.25	YAQUI1 00063
55		DTV = DTC = DT*DTFAC	YAQUI1 00064
56		IF (T+DT,GT,TOUT) DT = TOUT-T	YAQUI1 00065
57		T = T + DT	YAQUI1 00066
58		RDT = 1./DT	YAQUI1 00067
59		DTO2 = .5*DT	YAQUI1 00068
60		DTO4 = .25*DT	YAQUI1 00069
61		DTO8 = .125*DT	YAQUI1 00070
62		DTO16 = .0625*DT	YAQUI1 00071
63		DT8 = DT*8.	YAQUI1 00072
64		DTGR = DT*GR	YAQUI1 00073
65		DTGZ = DT*GZ	YAQUI1 00074
66		DTGZP = DT*GZP	YAQUI1 00075
67		GO TO 1000	YAQUI1 00076
68	290	TOUT = TOUT + DTO(IDTO)	YAQUI1 00077
69		IF (T+ EM10 .LT,DTOC(IDTO)) GO TO 300	YAQUI1 00078
70		TOUT = DTOC(IDTO) + DTO(IDTO*1)	YAQUI1 00079
71		IDTO = IDTO + 1	YAQUI1 00080
72	300	ASSIGN 310 TO KRET	YAQUI1 00081
73		GO TO 500	YAQUI1 00082
74	310	ASSIGN 210 TO KRET	YAQUI1 00083
75		GO TO 400	YAQUI1 00084
76	320	T1 = T2	YAQUI1 00085
77		ASSIGN 220 TO KRET	YAQUI1 00086
78		GO TO 350	YAQUI1 00087
79	330	ASSIGN 340 TO KRET	YAQUI1 00088
80		GO TO 350	YAQUI1 00089
81	340	RETURN	YAQUI1 00090
82	350	PRINT 4010, NUMTD,T,NCYC	YAQUI1 00091
83		IF (LPR,GT.0) WRITE(12,4010) NUMTD,T,NCYC	YAQUI1 00092
84		WRITE(B) (AA(N),N=1,NSC)	YAQUI1 00093
85		WRITE(B) (AA1(N),N=1,NLC)	YAQUI1 00094
86		IF (NPT,GT.0) WRITE(B) (AA2(N),N=1,NPS)	YAQUI1 00095
87		CALL DATAREL (3LFS,ET8)	YAQUI1 00096
88		CALL AFSREL (3LOUT)	YAQUI1 00097
89		CALL AFSREL (4LFILM)	YAQUI1 00098

INDEX	01/12/73	SUBROUTINE YAQUI2	PAGE	40
90		NUMTD = NUMTD + 1	YAQUI1	00099
91		GO TO KRET	YAQUI1	00100
92	370	REWIND 7	YAQUI1	00101
93		JTD = JRAR	YAQUI1	00102
94		JNSC = LOCF(ZZ) = LOCF(AA) + 1	YAQUI1	00103
95		READ(7) (AA(N),N=1,JNSC)	YAQUI1	00104
96		IF (JTD.NF.NUMTD) GO TO 380	YAQUI1	00105
97		READ(7) (AA1(N),N=1,NLC)	YAQUI1	00106
98		IF (NPT.GT.0) READ(7) (AA2(N),N=1,NPS)	YAQUI1	00107
99		CALL AFSRFL (5LFSSET7)	YAQUI1	00108
100		NUMTD = NUMTD + 1	YAQUI1	00109
101		TLIM = TLIM*27.5E-9 = 40. + (1.-TLIMD)*1.E+10	YAQUI1	00110
102		PRINT 4020, JTD	YAQUI1	00111
103		PRINT 4030, NAME,T,NCYC	YAQUI1	00112
104		IF (LPR.EQ.0) GO TO 220	YAQUI1	00113
105		WRITE(12,4020) JTD	YAQUI1	00114
106		WRITE(12,4030) NAME,T,NCYC	YAQUI1	00115
107		GO TO 220	YAQUI1	00116
108	380	PRINT 4040	YAQUI1	00117
109		WRITE(12,4040)	YAQUI1	00118
110		CALL AFSREL (5LFSSET7)	YAQUI1	00119
111		RETURN	YAQUI1	00120
112	400	IF (LPR.EQ.0) GO TO KRET	YAQUI1	00121
113		ASSIGN 440 TO KRF	YAQUI1	00122
114		ASSIGN 440 TO KRP	YAQUI1	00123
115		ASSIGN 460 TO KRFP	YAQUI1	00124
116		GO TO (420,410,458) LPR	YAQUI1	00125
117	410	ASSIGN 458 TO KRF	YAQUI1	00126
118		ASSIGN 456 TO KRFP	YAQUI1	00127
119	420	CALL LINCNT (64)	YAQUI1	00128
120		CALL ADV (1)	YAQUI1	00129
121		GO TO 454	YAQUI1	00130
122	440	KRF = KRFP	YAQUI1	00131
123		ASSIGN 460 TO KRP	YAQUI1	00132
124		CALL START	YAQUI1	00133
125		DO 479 J=1,JP2	YAQUI1	00134
126		DO 479 I=1,IP1	YAQUI1	00135
127		IPJM = IJM + NQ	YAQUI1	00136
128		IPJ = IJ + NQ	YAQUI1	00137
129		D = PRM = PRV = PRSIE = 0.	YAQUI1	00138
130		IF (J.EQ.1) GO TO 450	YAQUI1	00139
131		IF (RM(IJM).NE.0.) PRM=1./RM(IJM)	YAQUI1	00140
132		IF (I.EQ.IP1 .OR. J.EQ.JP2) GO TO 450	YAQUI1	00141
133		PRSIE = SIF(IJM)	YAQUI1	00142
134		IF (RVOL(IJM).NE.0.) PRV=1./RVOL(IJM)	YAQUI1	00143
135		X1 = X(IPJM)	YAQUI1	00144
136		Y1 = Y(IPJM)	YAQUI1	00145
137		R1 = R(IPJM)	YAQUI1	00146
138		U1 = U(IPJM)	YAQUI1	00147
139		V1 = V(IPJM)	YAQUI1	00148
140		X2 = X(IPJ)	YAQUI1	00149
141		Y2 = Y(IPJ)	YAQUI1	00150
142		R2 = R(IPJ)	YAQUI1	00151
143		U2 = U(IPJ)	YAQUI1	00152
144		V2 = V(IPJ)	YAQUI1	00153
145		X3 = X(IJ)	YAQUI1	00154
146		Y3 = Y(IJ)	YAQUI1	00155
147		R3 = R(IJ)	YAQUI1	00156

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148		U3 = U(IJ)	YAQUI1	00157
149		V3 = V(IJ)	YAQUI1	00158
150		X4 = X(IJM)	YAQUI1	00159
151		Y4 = Y(IJM)	YAQUI1	00160
152		R4 = R(IJM)	YAQUI1	00161
153		U4 = U(IJM)	YAQUI1	00162
154		V4 = V(IJM)	YAQUI1	00163
155		D = .25*RVOL(IJM)*((R1+R2)*((U1+U2)*(Y2-Y1)+(V1+V2)*(X1-X2))	YAQUI1	00164
		+(R2+R3)*((U2+U3)*(Y3-Y2)+(V2+V3)*(X2-X3))	YAQUI1	00165
		+(R3+R4)*((U3+U4)*(Y4-Y3)+(V3+V4)*(X3-X4))	YAQUI1	00166
		+(R4+R1)*((U4+U1)*(Y1-Y4)+(V4+V1)*(X4-X1))	YAQUI1	00167
156	450	GO TO (452,452,456) LPR	YAQUI1	00168
157	452	WRITE(12,4070) I,J,X(IJM),Y(IJM),U(IJM),V(IJM),PR\$IE,RO(IJM),PRV,	YAQUI1	00169
		D,PRM,P(IJM)	YAQUI1	00170
158		1	YAQUI1	00171
159		LINESF = LINESF + 1	YAQUI1	00172
160		IF (LINESF.LT.62) GO TO KRF	YAQUI1	00173
161	454	LINESF = 0	YAQUI1	00174
162		WRITE(12,4080) JNM,NAME,T,NCYC	YAQUI1	00175
163		WRITE(12,4060)	YAQUI1	00176
164		GO TO KRF	YAQUI1	00177
	456	PRINT 4070, I,J,X(IJM),Y(IJM),U(IJM),V(IJM),PR\$IE,RO(IJM),PRV,	YAQUI1	00178
		D,PRM,P(IJM)	YAQUI1	00179
165		1	YAQUI1	00180
166		LINESP = LINESP + 1	YAQUI1	00181
167		IF (LINESP.LT.57) GO TO KRP	YAQUI1	00182
168	458	LINESP = 0	YAQUI1	00183
169		PRINT 4050	YAQUI1	00184
170		PRINT 4080, JNM,NAME,T,NCYC	YAQUI1	00185
171		PRINT 4060	YAQUI1	00186
172		GO TO KRP	YAQUI1	00187
173	460	IJ = IPJ	YAQUI1	00188
174	479	IJM = IPJM	YAQUI1	00189
175		CALL LOOP	YAQUI1	00190
176	489	CONTINUE	YAQUI1	00191
177		IF (LPR.GT.2) GO TO KRET	YAQUI1	00192
178	490	CALL EMPTY	YAQUI1	00193
179		GO TO KRET	YAQUI1	00194
180	500	IF (NPT.GT.0) CALL PARPLOT	YAQUI1	00195
181		IF (LPR.EQ.0) GO TO 490	YAQUI1	00196
182		IF (GRDVEL.GT.EM10 .OR. NCYC.EQ.0) CALL ADV(1)	YAQUI1	00197
183		DRMIN = DZMIN = 1.E+20	YAQUI1	00198
184		DRMAX = DZMAX = VMAX = 0.	YAQUI1	00199
185		CALL START	YAQUI1	00200
186		DO 549 J=2,JP1	YAQUI1	00201
187		DO 539 I=1,IRAR	YAQUI1	00202
188		IPJ = IJ + NO	YAQUI1	00203
189		IPJP = IJP + NO	YAQUI1	00204
190		VMAX = AMAX1 (VMAX,ABS(U(IJ)),ABS(V(IJ)))	YAQUI1	00205
191		IF (NCYC.GT.0 .AND. GRDVEL.LT.EM10) GO TO 530	YAQUI1	00206
192		X1 = X(IPJ)	YAQUI1	00207
193		X2 = X(IPJP)	YAQUI1	00208
194		X3 = X(IJP)	YAQUI1	00209
195		X4 = X(IJ)	YAQUI1	00210
196		Y1 = Y(IPJ)	YAQUI1	00211
197		Y2 = Y(IPJP)	YAQUI1	00212
198		Y3 = Y(IJP)	YAQUI1	00213
199		Y4 = Y(IJ)	YAQUI1	00214
200		XY14 = SQRT((X1-X4)**2 + (Y1-Y4)**2)		
		XY23 = SQRT((X2-X3)**2 + (Y2-Y3)**2)		

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201		DRMIN = AMIN1(DRMIN,XY14,XY23)	YAQUI1 00215
202		DRMAX = AMAX1(DRMAX,XY14,XY23)	YAQUI1 00216
203		XY21 = SORT((X2-X1)**2 + (Y2-Y1)**2)	YAQUI1 00217
204		XY34 = SORT((X3-X4)**2 + (Y3-Y4)**2)	YAQUI1 00218
205		DZMIN = AMIN1(DZMIN,XY21,XY34)	YAQUI1 00219
206		DZMAX = AMAX1(DZMAX,XY21,XY34)	YAQUI1 00220
207		IX1 = FIXL * (X1-XL)*XCONV	YAQUI1 00221
208		IY1 = FIYR * (Y1-YB)*YCONV	YAQUI1 00222
209		IX2 = FIXL * (X2-XL)*XCONV	YAQUI1 00223
210		IY2 = FIYR * (Y2-YB)*YCONV	YAQUI1 00224
211		IX3 = FIXL * (X3-XL)*XCONV	YAQUI1 00225
212		IY3 = FIYR * (Y3-YB)*YCONV	YAQUI1 00226
213		IX4 = FIXL * (X4-XL)*XCONV	YAQUI1 00227
214		IY4 = FIYR * (Y4-YB)*YCONV	YAQUI1 00228
215		IF (I.EQ.1) CALL DRV (IX3,IY3,IX4,IY4)	YAQUI1 00229
216		IF (J.EQ.2) CALL DRV (IX4,IY4,IX1,IY1)	YAQUI1 00230
217		CALL DRV (IX1,IY1,IX2,IY2)	YAQUI1 00231
218		CALL DRV (IX2,IY2,IX3,IY3)	YAQUI1 00232
219	530	IJ = IPJ	YAQUI1 00233
220	539	IJP = IPJP	YAQUI1 00234
221		CALL LOOP	YAQUI1 00235
222	549	CONTINUE	YAQUI1 00236
223		IF (NCYC.GT.0 .AND. GROVEL.LT.EM10) GO TO 550	YAQUI1 00237
224		CALL LINCNT(59)	YAQUI1 00238
225		WRITE(12,4140) DRMIN,DRMAX,DZMIN,DZMAX,XR,YB,YT	YAQUI1 00239
226		WRITE(12,4080) JNM,NAME,T,NCYC	YAQUI1 00240
227	550	IF (VMAX.LT.EM10) GO TO 600	YAQUI1 00241
228		DROU = VV/VMAX	YAQUI1 00242
229		CALL ADV(1)	YAQUI1 00243
230		CALL START	YAQUI1 00244
231		DO 599 J=2,JP2	YAQUI1 00245
232		DO 589 I=1,IP1	YAQUI1 00246
233		IX1 = FIXL * (X(IJ)-XL)*XCONV	YAQUI1 00247
234		IY1 = FIYR * (Y(IJ)-YB)*YCONV	YAQUI1 00248
235		IX2 = FIXL * (X(IJ)+U(IJ)*DROU-XL)*XCONV	YAQUI1 00249
236		IY2 = FIYR * (Y(IJ)+V(IJ)*DROU-YB)*YCONV	YAQUI1 00250
237		IF (IY2.GE.1) GO TO 580	YAQUI1 00251
238		IX2 = IX1 * (IX2-IX1)*(IY1-1)/(IY1-IY2)	YAQUI1 00252
239		IY2 = 1	YAQUI1 00253
240	580	CALL DRV (IX1,IY1,IX2,IY2)	YAQUI1 00254
241		CALL PLY (IX1,IY1,16)	YAQUI1 00255
242	589	IJ = IJ + NQ	YAQUI1 00256
243		CALL LOOP	YAQUI1 00257
244	599	CONTINUE	YAQUI1 00258
245		CALL LINCNT(59)	YAQUI1 00259
246		WRITE(12,4150) VMAX	YAQUI1 00260
247		WRITE(12,4080) JNM,NAME,T,NCYC	YAQUI1 00261
248	600	IF (IRAR.EQ.1 .OR. JBAR.EQ.1) GO TO 490	YAQUI1 00262
249		L = 0	YAQUI1 00263
250	610	L = L+1	YAQUI1 00264
251		GO TO (620,620,640,490)L	YAQUI1 00265
252	620	CALL START	YAQUI1 00266
253		DO 639 J=? ,JP1	YAQUI1 00267
254		DO 629 I=1,IRAR	YAQUI1 00268
255		CO(IJ) = RO(IJ+L-1)	YAQUI1 00269
256	629	IJ = IJ + NQ	YAQUI1 00270
257		CALL LOOP	YAQUI1 00271
258	639	CONTINUE	YAQUI1 00272

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259		CALL DONE	YAQUI1 00273
260		GO TO 700	YAQUI1 00274
261	640	CALL START	YAQUI1 00275
262		DO 659 J=2,JP1	YAQUI1 00276
263		DO 649 I=1,IBAR	YAQUI1 00277
264		IPJ = IJ * NO	YAQUI1 00278
265		IPJP = IJP * NO	YAQUI1 00279
266		X1 = X(IPJ)	YAQUI1 00280
267		Y1 = Y(IPJ)	YAQUI1 00281
268		U1 = U(IPJ)	YAQUI1 00282
269		V1 = V(IPJ)	YAQUI1 00283
270		X2 = X(IPJP)	YAQUI1 00284
271		Y2 = Y(IPJP)	YAQUI1 00285
272		U2 = U(IPJP)	YAQUI1 00286
273		V2 = V(IPJP)	YAQUI1 00287
274		X3 = X(IJP)	YAQUI1 00288
275		Y3 = Y(IJP)	YAQUI1 00289
276		U3 = U(IJP)	YAQUI1 00290
277		V3 = V(IJP)	YAQUI1 00291
278		X4 = X(IJ)	YAQUI1 00292
279		Y4 = Y(IJ)	YAQUI1 00293
280		U4 = U(IJ)	YAQUI1 00294
281		V4 = V(IJ)	YAQUI1 00295
282		R1 = .125*RVOL(IJ)*R(IPJ)+R(IPJP)+R(IJP)+R(IJ)	YAQUI1 00296
283		CQ(IJ) = R1*((U1+U4)*(X1-X4)+(V1+V4)*(Y1-Y4)	YAQUI1 00297
		2 + (U2+U1)*(X2-X1)+(V2+V1)*(Y2-Y1)	YAQUI1 00298
		3 + (U3+U2)*(X3-X2)+(V3+V2)*(Y3-Y2)	YAQUI1 00299
		4 + (U4+U3)*(X4-X3)+(V4+V3)*(Y4-Y3)	YAQUI1 00300
284		IJ = IPJ	YAQUI1 00301
285	649	IJP = IPJP	YAQUI1 00302
286		CALL LOOP	YAQUI1 00303
287	659	CONTINUE	YAQUI1 00304
288		CALL DONE	YAQUI1 00305
289	700	QMN = 1.E+6	YAQUI1 00306
290		QMX = -QMN	YAQUI1 00307
291		CALL START	YAQUI1 00308
292		DO 719 J=2,JP1	YAQUI1 00309
293		DO 709 I=1,IBAR	YAQUI1 00310
294		QMN = AMIN(I,CQ(IJ),QMN)	YAQUI1 00311
295		QMX = AMAX(I,CQ(IJ),QMX)	YAQUI1 00312
296	709	IJ = IJ * NO	YAQUI1 00313
297		CALL LOOP	YAQUI1 00314
298	719	CONTINUE	YAQUI1 00315
299		XX = QMX/(QMN*EM10)	YAQUI1 00316
300		IF (XX.LE.2.0) GO TO 735	YAQUI1 00317
301		K = 10./ALOG10(XX)	YAQUI1 00318
302		XX = K+1	YAQUI1 00319
303		DI = 10.** (1./XX)	YAQUI1 00320
304		K = ALOG10(QMN)	YAQUI1 00321
305		XX = 10.** (K-1)	YAQUI1 00322
306		K = 1	YAQUI1 00323
307	720	XX = XX*DI	YAQUI1 00324
308		IF (XX.LT.QMN) GO TO 720	YAQUI1 00325
309	730	CON(K) = XX	YAQUI1 00326
310		IF (XX.GT.QMX) GO TO 740	YAQUI1 00327
311		K = K+1	YAQUI1 00328
312		XX = XX*DI	YAQUI1 00329
313		GO TO 730	YAQUI1 00330

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314	735	XX = QMX-QMN	YAQUI1	00331
315		IF (ABS(XX).LT.1.E-3*AMAX1(ABS(QMX),ARS(QMN))) GO TO 610	YAQUI1	00332
316		DQ = .1*(XX+.001)	YAQUI1	00333
317		DO 739 K=1,11	YAQUI1	00334
318	739	CON(K) = QMN+(FLOAT(K-1))*DQ	YAQUI1	00335
319		K = 11	YAQUI1	00336
320	740	CALL ADV(1)	YAQUI1	00337
321		CALL LINCNT (59)	YAQUI1	00338
322		GO TO (750,760,770)L	YAQUI1	00339
323	750	WRITE(12,4090)	YAQUI1	00340
324		GO TO 780	YAQUI1	00341
325	760	WRITE(12,4100)	YAQUI1	00342
326		GO TO 780	YAQUI1	00343
327	770	WRITE(12,4110)	YAQUI1	00344
328	780	WRITE(12,4120) QMN,QMX,CON(1),CON(K-1),DQ	YAQUI1	00345
329		WRITE(12,4080) JNM,NAME,T,NCYC	YAQUI1	00346
330		CALL START	YAQUI1	00347
331		DO 899 J=2,JBAR	YAQUI1	00348
332		CALL LOOP	YAQUI1	00349
333		DO 889 I=1,IM1	YAQUI1	00350
334		IPJ = IJ + NQ	YAQUI1	00351
335		IPJM = IJM + NQ	YAQUI1	00352
336		N = 0	YAQUI1	00353
337		DO 879 KK=1,K	YAQUI1	00354
338		K1 = K2 = K3 = K4 = 0	YAQUI1	00355
339		IF (CO(IJM) .LE. CON(KK)) K1=1	YAQUI1	00356
340		IF (CO(IPJM) .LE. CON(KK)) K2=1	YAQUI1	00357
341		IF (CO(IJ) .LE. CON(KK)) K3=1	YAQUI1	00358
342		IF (CO(IPJ) .LE. CON(KK)) K4=1	YAQUI1	00359
343		IF (K1*K2*K3*K4 .NE. 0 .OR. K1+K2+K3+K4 .EQ. 0) GO TO 879	YAQUI1	00360
344		IF (N.GT.0) GO TO 860	YAQUI1	00361
345		IJB = IJM	YAQUI1	00362
346		IJA = IJ	YAQUI1	00363
347		DO 799 JJ=1,2	YAQUI1	00364
348		DO 789 II=1,2	YAQUI1	00365
349		IPJR = IJR+NQ	YAQUI1	00366
350		IPJA = IJA+NQ	YAQUI1	00367
351		N = N+1	YAQUI1	00368
352		XCO(N) = .75*(X(IPJR)+X(IPJA)+X(IJA)+X(IJR))	YAQUI1	00369
353		YCO(N) = .25*(Y(IPJR)+Y(IPJA)+Y(IJA)+Y(IJR))	YAQUI1	00370
354		IJA = IPJA	YAQUI1	00371
355	789	IJR = IPJR	YAQUI1	00372
356		IJB = IJ	YAQUI1	00373
357	799	IJA = IJP	YAQUI1	00374
358	800	LL = 0	YAQUI1	00375
359		IF (K1+K3.NE.1) GO TO 810	YAQUI1	00376
360		IC1 = 1	YAQUI1	00377
361		IC2 = 3	YAQUI1	00378
362		IJ1 = IJM	YAQUI1	00379
363		IJ2 = IJ	YAQUI1	00380
364		ASSIGN 810 TO KR1	YAQUI1	00381
365		GO TO 840	YAQUI1	00382
366	810	IF (K1+K2.NE.1) GO TO 820	YAQUI1	00383
367		IC1 = 1	YAQUI1	00384
368		IC2 = 2	YAQUI1	00385
369		IJ1 = IJM	YAQUI1	00386
370		IJ2 = IPJM	YAQUI1	00387
371		ASSIGN 820 TO KR1	YAQUI1	00388

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372		GO TO R40	YAQUI1 00389
373	820	IF (K2+K4,NE.1) GO TO R30	YAQUI1 00390
374		IC1 = 2	YAQUI1 00391
375		IC2 = 4	YAQUI1 00392
376		IJ1 = IPJM	YAQUI1 00393
377		IJ2 = IPJ	YAQUI1 00394
378		ASSIGN 830 TO KRI	YAQUI1 00395
379		GO TO R40	YAQUI1 00396
380	830	IF (K3+K4,NE.1) GO TO R79	YAQUI1 00397
381		IC1 = 3	YAQUI1 00398
382		IC2 = 4	YAQUI1 00399
383		IJ1 = IJ	YAQUI1 00400
384		IJ2 = IPJ	YAQUI1 00401
385		ASSIGN 879 TO KRI	YAQUI1 00402
386	840	LL = LL+1	YAQUI1 00403
387		XX = (CON(KK)-CQ(IJ1))/(CQ(IJ2)-CQ(IJ1))	YAQUI1 00404
388		IX1(LL) = FIXL * (XCO(IC1)+XX*(XCO(IC2)-XCO(IC1)))-XL)*XCONV	YAQUI1 00405
389		IY1(LL) = FIYB * (YCO(IC1)+XX*(YCO(IC2)-YCO(IC1)))-YB)*YCONV	YAQUI1 00406
390		IF (LL-LT,2) GO TO KRI	YAQUI1 00407
391		CALL DRV (IX1,IY1,IX2,IY2)	YAQUI1 00408
392		IF (KK,EO,1) CALL PLT (IX1,IY1,35)	YAQUI1 00409
393		IF (KK,EO,K-1) CALL PLT (IX1,IY1,24)	YAQUI1 00410
394		LL = 0	YAQUI1 00411
395		IF (IJ2,EO,IPJM) GO TO R20	YAQUI1 00412
396	879	CONTINUE	YAQUI1 00413
397		IJM = IPJM	YAQUI1 00414
398		IJ = IPJ	YAQUI1 00415
399	889	IJP = IJP+NQ	YAQUI1 00416
400	899	CONTINUE	YAQUI1 00417
401		CALL START	YAQUI1 00418
402		DO 949 J=2,JP1	YAQUI1 00419
403		DO 939 I=1,IRAR	YAQUI1 00420
404		IPJ = IJ * NO	YAQUI1 00421
405		IPJP = IJP * NO	YAQUI1 00422
406		IX1 = FIXL * (X(IPJ) -XL)*XCONV	YAQUI1 00423
407		IY1 = FIYR * (Y(IPJ) -YB)*YCONV	YAQUI1 00424
408		IX2 = FIXL * (X(IPJP)-XL)*XCONV	YAQUI1 00425
409		IY2 = FIYR * (Y(IPJP)-YB)*YCONV	YAQUI1 00426
410		IX3 = FIXL * (X(IJP) -XL)*XCONV	YAQUI1 00427
411		IY3 = FIYB * (Y(IJP) -YB)*YCONV	YAQUI1 00428
412		IX4 = FIXL * (X(IJ) -XL)*XCONV	YAQUI1 00429
413		IY4 = FIYR * (Y(IJ) -YB)*YCONV	YAQUI1 00430
414		IF (I,EO,1) CALL DRV (IX3,IY3,IX4,IY4)	YAQUI1 00431
415		IF (J,EO,2) CALL DRV (IX4,IY4,IX1,IY1)	YAQUI1 00432
416		IF (I,EO,IRAR) CALL DRV (IX1,IY1,IX2,IY2)	YAQUI1 00433
417		IF (J,EO,JP1) CALL DRV (IX2,IY2,IX3,IY3)	YAQUI1 00434
418		IJ = IPJ	YAQUI1 00435
419	939	IJP = IPJP	YAQUI1 00436
420		CALL LOOP	YAQUI1 00437
421	949	CONTINUE	YAQUI1 00438
422		GO TO 610	YAQUI1 00439
423	1000	CALL START	YAQUI1 00440
424		YI = ANC*RT	YAQUI1 00441
425		DO 1099 J=2,JP2	YAQUI1 00442
426		DO 1089 I=1,IP1	YAQUI1 00443
427		IMJ = IJ-NQ	YAQUI1 00444
428		IPJ = IJ-NQ	YAQUI1 00445
429		IPJP = IJP-NQ	YAQUI1 00446

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430		XX = YY = 1.	YAQUI1 00447
431		X1 = U1 = V1 = 0.	YAQUI1 00448
432		IF (I.EQ.1) GO TO 1015	YAQUI1 00449
433		U1 = U(IMJ)	YAQUI1 00450
434		V1 = V(IMJ)	YAQUI1 00451
435		GO TO 1020	YAQUI1 00452
436	1015	X1 = 1.0	YAQUI1 00453
437		XX = 0.0	YAQUI1 00454
438	1020	IF (J.EQ.2) GO TO 1025	YAQUI1 00455
439		U1 = U1+U(IJM)	YAQUI1 00456
440		V1 = V1+V(IJM)	YAQUI1 00457
441		GO TO 1030	YAQUI1 00458
442	1025	X1 = X1+1.0	YAQUI1 00459
443		YY = 0.0	YAQUI1 00460
444	1030	IF (I.EQ.IP1) GO TO 1035	YAQUI1 00461
445		U1 = U1+U(IPJ)	YAQUI1 00462
446		V1 = V1+V(IPJ)	YAQUI1 00463
447		GO TO 1040	YAQUI1 00464
448	1035	X1 = X1 + 1.0	YAQUI1 00465
449		XX = 0.0	YAQUI1 00466
450	1040	IF (J.EQ.JP2) GO TO 1045	YAQUI1 00467
451		U1 = U1+U(IJP)	YAQUI1 00468
452		V1 = V1+V(IJP)	YAQUI1 00469
453		GO TO 1050	YAQUI1 00470
454	1045	X1 = X1+1.0	YAQUI1 00471
455		YY = 0.0	YAQUI1 00472
456	1050	X1 = 1./(4.-X1)	YAQUI1 00473
457		AX = GR +Y1*(U1*X1-U(IJJ))	YAQUI1 00474
458		AY = GZ +Y1*(V1*X1-V(IJJ))	YAQUI1 00475
459		UTIL(IJ) = (U(IJ)+DT*AX)*XX	YAQUI1 00476
460		VTIL(IJ) = (V(IJ)+DT*AY)*YY	YAQUI1 00477
461		Q(IJ) = DT*(AX*U(IJ)+AY*V(IJ))	YAQUI1 00478
462		IJ = IPJ	YAQUI1 00479
463		IJP = IPJP	YAQUI1 00480
464	1089	IJM = IJM+NQ	YAQUI1 00481
465		CALL LOOP	YAQUI1 00482
466	1099	CONTINUE	YAQUI1 00483
467		CALL DONE	YAQUI1 00484
468	1100	CALL START	YAQUI1 00485
469		DO 1299 J=2,JP1	YAQUI1 00486
470		DO 1199 I=1,IPAR	YAQUI1 00487
471		IPJ = IJ + NQ	YAQUI1 00488
472		IPJP = IJP + NQ	YAQUI1 00489
473		X1 = X(IPJ)	YAQUI1 00490
474		Y1 = Y(IPJ)	YAQUI1 00491
475		R1 = R(IPJ)	YAQUI1 00492
476		U1 = U(IPJ)	YAQUI1 00493
477		V1 = V(IPJ)	YAQUI1 00494
478		X2 = X(IPJP)	YAQUI1 00495
479		Y2 = Y(IPJP)	YAQUI1 00496
480		R2 = R(IPJP)	YAQUI1 00497
481		U2 = U(IPJP)	YAQUI1 00498
482		V2 = V(IPJP)	YAQUI1 00499
483		X3 = X(IJP)	YAQUI1 00500
484		Y3 = Y(IJP)	YAQUI1 00501
485		R3 = R(IJP)	YAQUI1 00502
486		U3 = U(IJP)	YAQUI1 00503
487		V3 = V(IJP)	YAQUI1 00504

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488		X4 = X(IJ)	YAQUI1 00505
489		Y4 = Y(IJ)	YAQUI1 00506
490		R4 = R(IJ)	YAQUI1 00507
491		U4 = U(IJ)	YAQUI1 00508
492		V4 = V(IJ)	YAQUI1 00509
493		X12 = X1-X2	YAQUI1 00510
494		X23 = X2-X3	YAQUI1 00511
495		X34 = X3-X4	YAQUI1 00512
496		X41 = X4-X1	YAQUI1 00513
497		X24 = X2-X4	YAQUI1 00514
498		X31 = X3-X1	YAQUI1 00515
499		Y21 = Y2-Y1	YAQUI1 00516
500		Y32 = Y3-Y2	YAQUI1 00517
501		Y43 = Y4-Y3	YAQUI1 00518
502		Y14 = Y1-Y4	YAQUI1 00519
503		Y24 = Y2-Y4	YAQUI1 00520
504		Y31 = Y3-Y1	YAQUI1 00521
505		R12 = R1-R2	YAQUI1 00522
506		R23 = R2-R3	YAQUI1 00523
507		R34 = R3-R4	YAQUI1 00524
508		R41 = R4-R1	YAQUI1 00525
509		HR13 = .5*(R1+R3)	YAQUI1 00526
510		HR24 = .5*(R2+R4)	YAQUI1 00527
511		U12 = U1+U2	YAQUI1 00528
512		U23 = U2+U3	YAQUI1 00529
513		U34 = U3+U4	YAQUI1 00530
514		U41 = U4+U1	YAQUI1 00531
515		U24 = U2+U4	YAQUI1 00532
516		U13 = U1+U3	YAQUI1 00533
517		V12 = V1+V2	YAQUI1 00534
518		V23 = V2+V3	YAQUI1 00535
519		V34 = V3+V4	YAQUI1 00536
520		V41 = V4+V1	YAQUI1 00537
521		V24 = V2+V4	YAQUI1 00538
522		V13 = V1+V3	YAQUI1 00539
523		DT02M1 = DT02*RM(I PJ)	YAQUI1 00540
524		DT02M2 = DT02*RM(I PJP)	YAQUI1 00541
525		DT02M3 = DT02*RM(I JJP)	YAQUI1 00542
526		DT02M4 = DT02*RM(I JJ)	YAQUI1 00543
527		XY = X24+Y31-X31*Y24	YAQUI1 00544
528		D = .25*RVOL(IJ)*(R12*(U12*Y21+V12*X12)+R23*(U23*Y32+V23*X23) +R34*(U34*Y43+V34*X34)+R41*(U41*Y14+V41*X41))	YAQUI1 00545 YAQUI1 00546
529		XX = .5*(X2-X4+X1-X3)	YAQUI1 00547
530		YY = .5*(Y2-Y4+Y3-Y1)	YAQUI1 00548
531		IF (KXI.LT.0) GO TO 1130	YAQUI1 00549
532		AK = RO(IJ)**KXI	YAQUI1 00550
533		GO TO 1140	YAQUI1 00551
534	1130	VELIJ = U4**2 + V4**2	YAQUI1 00552
535		VELMX = 0.7 * AMAX1(ABS(U4*XX),ABS(V4*YY))	YAQUI1 00553
536		AK = RO(IJ)*COLAMU*(DT02*VELIJ + VELMX)	YAQUI1 00554
537	1140	LAMD = AMJN1(0,0.) *AK*LAM	YAQUI1 00555
538		MU02 = .5*AK*MU	YAQUI1 00556
539		MU04 = .5*MU02	YAQUI1 00557
540		XX = XX*XX	YAQUI1 00558
541		YY = YY*YY	YAQUI1 00559
542		IF (KXI.LT.0 .AND. DT.LT.DTPOS)	YAQUI1 00560
		AK = RO(IJ)*COLAMU*(.5*DTPOS*VELIJ + VELMX)	YAQUI1 00561
543		DQ = RO(IJ)*OMANC*XX*YY/(2.* AK*(LAM+2.*MU) *(XX+YY)*EM10)	YAQUI1 00562

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544		DTV = AMIN(DTV,.5*NO)	YAQUI1	00563
545		IF (DTVSAV.NE.DTV) JDTV = I	YAQUI1	00564
546		IF (DTVSAV.NE.DTV) JDTV = J	YAQUI1	00565
547		DTVSAV = DTV	YAQUI1	00566
548		PIXX = MU02*RVOL(IJ)*(R12*U12*V21+R23*U23*Y32	YAQUI1	00567
		1 +R34*U34*Y43+R41*U41*Y14 -.5*CYL*(U12*U34)*XY) + LAMD	YAQUI1	00568
549		PIYY = MU02*RVOL(IJ)*(R12*V12*X12+R23*V23*X23	YAQUI1	00569
		1 +R34*V34*X34+R41*V41*X41) + LAMD	YAQUI1	00570
550		PIXY = MU04*RVOL(IJ)*(R12*(U12*X12+V12*Y21)+R23*(U23*X23+V23*Y32)	YAQUI1	00571
		1 +R34*(U34*X34+V34*Y43)+R41*(U41*X41+V41*Y14)	YAQUI1	00572
		2 -.5*CYL*(V12*V34)*XY)	YAQUI1	00573
551		PITH = .25*XY*CYL*(MU04*RVOL(IJ)*(U12*U34)*XY) + LAMD)	YAQUI1	00574
552		XX = HR24*(PIXY*X24-PIXX*Y24)	YAQUI1	00575
553		YY = Y24*P(IJ)	YAQUI1	00576
554		UTIL(IPJ) = UTIL(IPJ) +DT02M1*(XX+R1*YY-PITH)	YAQUI1	00577
555		UTIL(IJP) = UTIL(IJP) -DT02M3*(XX+R3*YY+PITH)	YAQUI1	00578
556		XX = HR13*(PIXY*X31-PIXX*Y31)	YAQUI1	00579
557		YY = Y31*P(IJ)	YAQUI1	00580
558		UTIL(IPJP) = UTIL(IPJP)+DT02M2*(XX+R2*YY-PITH)	YAQUI1	00581
559		UTIL(IJ) = UTIL(IJ) -DT02M4*(XX+R4*YY+PITH)	YAQUI1	00582
560		PYYNP = PIYY-P(IJ)	YAQUI1	00583
561		XX = HR24*(PYYNP*X24-PIXY*Y24)	YAQUI1	00584
562		VTIL(IPJ) = VTIL(IPJ) +DT02M1*XX	YAQUI1	00585
563		VTIL(IJP) = VTIL(IJP) -DT02M3*XX	YAQUI1	00586
564		XX = HR13*(PYYNP*X31-PIXY*Y31)	YAQUI1	00587
565		VTIL(IPJP) = VTIL(IPJP)+DT02M2*XX	YAQUI1	00588
566		VTIL(IJ) = VTIL(IJ) -DT02M4*XX	YAQUI1	00589
567		XX = .5*HR24*(U24*(X24*PIXY-Y24*PIXX)-V24*(Y24*PIXY-X24*PIYY))	YAQUI1	00590
568		Q(IPJ) = Q(IPJ) +DT02M1*XX	YAQUI1	00591
569		Q(IJP) = Q(IJP) -DT02M3*XX	YAQUI1	00592
570		XX = .5*HR13*(U13*(X31*PIXY-Y31*PIXX)-V13*(Y31*PIXY-X31*PIYY))	YAQUI1	00593
571		Q(IPJP) = Q(IPJP)+DT02M2*XX	YAQUI1	00594
572		Q(IJ) = Q(IJ) -DT02M4*XX	YAQUI1	00595
573		IJ = IPJ	YAQUI1	00596
574	1199	IJP = IPJP	YAQUI1	00597
575		UTIL(IJ) = UTIL(IJP) + UTIL(IJP-NQIR) = UTIL(IJ-NQIB) = 0.	YAQUI1	00598
576		IF (J,NE,2) GO TO 1220	YAQUI1	00599
577		DO 1210 IJ=ISC2,ISCF2,NO	YAQUI1	00600
578	1210	VTIL(IJ) = 0.	YAQUI1	00601
579	1220	IF (J,NE,JP1) GO TO 1240	YAQUI1	00602
580		DO 1230 IJP=IJP5,LJP2,NO	YAQUI1	00603
581	1230	VTIL(IJP) = 0.	YAQUI1	00604
582	1240	CALL LOOP	YAQUI1	00605
583	1299	CONTINUE	YAQUI1	00606
584		CALL DONE	YAQUI1	00607
585	1300	CALL START	YAQUI1	00608
586		DO 1399 J=2,JP1	YAQUI1	00609
587		DO 1389 I=1,IBAR	YAQUI1	00610
588		IPJ = IJ + NO	YAQUI1	00611
589		IPJP = IJP + NO	YAQUI1	00612
590		EYIL(IJ) = E(IJ)+.25*(Q(IPJ)+Q(IPJP)+Q(IJP)+Q(IJ))	YAQUI1	00613
591		ROL(IJ) = RO(IJ)	YAQUI1	00614
592		RCSQ(IJ) = 1./(ASD+GGM1*AMAX1(SIE(IJ),0.))	YAQUI1	00615
593		XX = (X(IPJP)-X(IJ)+X(IPJ)-X(IJP))*2	YAQUI1	00616
594		YY = (Y(IPJP)-Y(IJ)+Y(IPJ)-Y(IJP))*2	YAQUI1	00617
595		DELSM(IJ) = DTR*(XX+YY)/(XX+YY)	YAQUI1	00618
596		IJ = IPJ	YAQUI1	00619
597	1389	IJP = IPJP	YAQUI1	00620

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598		CALL LOOP	YAQUI1 00621
599	1399	CONTINUE	YAQUI1 00622
600		CALL DONE	YAQUI1 00623
601	1500	CALL START	YAQUI1 00624
602		DO 1599 J=2,JP1	YAQUI1 00625
603		DO 1589 I=1,IBAR	YAQUI1 00626
604		IMJ = IJ-NQ	YAQUI1 00627
605		IPJ = IJ-NQ	YAQUI1 00628
606		IPJP = IJP-NQ	YAQUI1 00629
607		X1 = X(IPJ)	YAQUI1 00630
608		Y1 = Y(IPJ)	YAQUI1 00631
609		R1 = R(IPJ)	YAQUI1 00632
610		X2 = X(IPJP)	YAQUI1 00633
611		Y2 = Y(IPJP)	YAQUI1 00634
612		R2 = R(IPJP)	YAQUI1 00635
613		X3 = X(IJP)	YAQUI1 00636
614		Y3 = Y(IJP)	YAQUI1 00637
615		R3 = R(IJP)	YAQUI1 00638
616		X4 = X(IJ)	YAQUI1 00639
617		Y4 = Y(IJ)	YAQUI1 00640
618		R4 = R(IJ)	YAQUI1 00641
619		X12 = X1-X2	YAQUI1 00642
620		X23 = X2-X3	YAQUI1 00643
621		X34 = X3-X4	YAQUI1 00644
622		X41 = X4-X1	YAQUI1 00645
623		Y21 = Y2-Y1	YAQUI1 00646
624		Y32 = Y3-Y2	YAQUI1 00647
625		Y43 = Y4-Y3	YAQUI1 00648
626		Y14 = Y1-Y4	YAQUI1 00649
627		R12 = R1-R2	YAQUI1 00650
628		R23 = R2-R3	YAQUI1 00651
629		R34 = R3-R4	YAQUI1 00652
630		R41 = R4-R1	YAQUI1 00653
631		U1 = UTIL(IPJ)	YAQUI1 00654
632		U2 = UTIL(IPJP)	YAQUI1 00655
633		U3 = UTIL(IJP)	YAQUI1 00656
634		U4 = UTIL(IJ)	YAQUI1 00657
635		V1 = VTIL(IPJ)	YAQUI1 00658
636		V2 = VTIL(IPJP)	YAQUI1 00659
637		V3 = VTIL(IJP)	YAQUI1 00660
638		V4 = VTIL(IJ)	YAQUI1 00661
639		U12 = U1+U2	YAQUI1 00662
640		U23 = U2+U3	YAQUI1 00663
641		U34 = U3+U4	YAQUI1 00664
642		U41 = U4+U1	YAQUI1 00665
643		V12 = V1+V2	YAQUI1 00666
644		V23 = V2+V3	YAQUI1 00667
645		V34 = V3+V4	YAQUI1 00668
646		V41 = V4+V1	YAQUI1 00669
647		MR = ML = MT = MR = MC = RO(IJ)/RVOL(IJ)	YAQUI1 00670
648		PR = PLE = PT = PR = PC = P(IJ)	YAQUI1 00671
649		IF (I.EQ.IBAR) GO TO 1510	YAQUI1 00672
650		MR = RO(IPJ)/RVOL(IPJ)	YAQUI1 00673
651		PP = P(IPJ)	YAQUI1 00674
652	1510	IF (I.FQ.1) GO TO 1520	YAQUI1 00675
653		ML = RO(IMJ)/RVOL(IMJ)	YAQUI1 00676
654		PLE = P(IMJ)	YAQUI1 00677
655	1520	IF (J.FQ.JP1) GO TO 1530	YAQUI1 00678

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656		MT = RO(IJP)/RVOL(IJP)	YAQUI1 00679
657		PT = P(IJP)	YAQUI1 00680
658	1530	IF (J.EQ.2) GO TO 1540	YAQUI1 00681
659		MR = RO(IJM)/RVOL(IJM)	YAQUI1 00682
660		PR = P(IJM)	YAQUI1 00683
661	1540	P12 = (MR*PC+MC*PR)/(MR+MC)	YAQUI1 00684
662		P23 = (MT*PC+MC*PT)/(MT+MC)	YAQUI1 00685
663		P34 = (ML*PC+MC*PLE)/(ML+MC)	YAQUI1 00686
664		P41 = (MB*PC+MC*PR)/(MB+MC)	YAQUI1 00687
665		ETIL(IJ) = ETIL(IJ)-D*O4/MC*(R12*P12*(U12*Y21+V12*X12)	YAQUI1 00688
	1	+R23*P23*(U23*Y32+V23*X23)	YAQUI1 00689
	2	+R34*P34*(U34*Y43+V34*X34)	YAQUI1 00690
	3	+R41*P41*(U41*Y14+V41*X41)	YAQUI1 00691
666		IJ = IPJ	YAQUI1 00692
667		IJP = IPJP	YAQUI1 00693
668	1589	IJM = IJM+NQ	YAQUI1 00694
669		CALL LOOP	YAQUI1 00695
670	1599	CONTINUE	YAQUI1 00696
671		CALL NONE	YAQUI1 00697
672	2000	NUMIT = 0	YAQUI1 00698
673		MUSTIT = 1	YAQUI1 00699
674		PI MAX = EM10	YAQUI1 00700
675	2010	CALL START	YAQUI1 00701
676		DO 2099 J=2,JP1	YAQUI1 00702
677		DO 20R9 I=1,IBAR	YAQUI1 00703
678		IPJ = IJ + NQ	YAQUI1 00704
679		IPJP = IJP + NQ	YAQUI1 00705
680		X1 = X(IPJ)	YAQUI1 00706
681		Y1 = Y(IPJ)	YAQUI1 00707
682		R1 = R(IPJ)	YAQUI1 00708
683		U1 = UL(IPJ)	YAQUI1 00709
684		V1 = VL(IPJ)	YAQUI1 00710
685		X2 = X(IPJP)	YAQUI1 00711
686		Y2 = Y(IPJP)	YAQUI1 00712
687		R2 = R(IPJP)	YAQUI1 00713
688		U2 = UL(IPJP)	YAQUI1 00714
689		V2 = VL(IPJP)	YAQUI1 00715
690		X3 = X(IJP)	YAQUI1 00716
691		Y3 = Y(IJP)	YAQUI1 00717
692		R3 = R(IJP)	YAQUI1 00718
693		U3 = UL(IJP)	YAQUI1 00719
694		V3 = VL(IJP)	YAQUI1 00720
695		X4 = X(IJ)	YAQUI1 00721
696		Y4 = Y(IJ)	YAQUI1 00722
697		R4 = R(IJ)	YAQUI1 00723
698		U4 = UL(IJ)	YAQUI1 00724
699		V4 = VL(IJ)	YAQUI1 00725
700		D = .25*RVOL(IJ)*((R1+R2)*((U1+U2)*(Y2-Y1)+(V1+V2)*(X1-X2))	YAQUI1 00726
	1	+ (R2+R3)*((U2+U3)*(Y3-Y2)-(V2+V3)*(X2-X3))	YAQUI1 00727
	2	+ (R3+R4)*((U3+U4)*(Y4-Y3)-(V3+V4)*(X3-X4))	YAQUI1 00728
	3	+ (R4+R1)*((U4+U1)*(Y1-Y4)-(V4+V1)*(X4-X1)))	YAQUI1 00729
701		S = RNT*(ROL(IJ)-RO(IJ))+ROL(IJ)*D	YAQUI1 00730
702		RA = RCSQ(IJ)*(RDT*D)+DELSM(IJ)	YAQUI1 00731
703		DP = -OM*S/RA	YAQUI1 00732
704		ROL(IJ) = ROL(IJ) + RCSQ(IJ)*DP	YAQUI1 00733
705		PLMAX = AMAX1(PLMAX,ABS(PL(IJ)))	YAQUI1 00734
706		IF (ABS(DP).LE.EPS*PLMAX) GO TO 2080	YAQUI1 00735
707		MUSTIT = 1	YAQUI1 00736

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708		PL(IJ) = PL(IJ)*DP	YAQUI1	00737
709		Y24 = Y2-Y4	YAQUI1	00738
710		Y31 = Y3-Y1	YAQUI1	00739
711		XR13 = .5*(R1+R3)*(X1-X3)	YAQUI1	00740
712		XR24 = .5*(R2+R4)*(X2-X4)	YAQUI1	00741
713		XX = DT02*DP	YAQUI1	00742
714		DT02M1 = XX*RM(IPJ)	YAQUI1	00743
715		DT02M2 = XX*RM(IPJP)	YAQUI1	00744
716		DT02M3 = XX*RM(IJJP)	YAQUI1	00745
717		DT02M4 = XX*RM(IJ)	YAQUI1	00746
718		UL(IPJ) = U1-DT02M1*R1*Y24	YAQUI1	00747
719		UL(IPJP) = U2-DT02M2*R2*Y31	YAQUI1	00748
720		UL(IJJP) = U3-DT02M3*R3*Y24	YAQUI1	00749
721		UL(IJ) = U4-DT02M4*R4*Y31	YAQUI1	00750
722		IF (J.EQ.2) GO TO 2060	YAQUI1	00751
723		VL(IPJ) = V1-DT02M1*XR24	YAQUI1	00752
724		VL(IJ) = V4-DT02M4*XR13	YAQUI1	00753
725	2060	IF (J.EQ.JP1) GO TO 2080	YAQUI1	00754
726		VL(IPJP) = V2-DT02M2*XR13	YAQUI1	00755
727		VL(IJJP) = V3-DT02M3*XR24	YAQUI1	00756
728	2080	IJ = IPJ	YAQUI1	00757
729	2089	IJP = IPJP	YAQUI1	00758
730		UL(IJ) = UL(IJP) = UL(IJP-NQIR) = UL(IJ-NQTB) = 0.	YAQUI1	00759
731		CALL LOOP	YAQUI1	00760
732	2099	CONTINUE	YAQUI1	00761
733		CALL NONE	YAQUI1	00762
734		NUMIT = NUMIT+1	YAQUI1	00763
735		IF (MUSTIT.EQ.0) GO TO 3000	YAQUI1	00764
736		MUSTIT = 0	YAQUI1	00765
737		IF (NUMIT.LT.500) GO TO 2010	YAQUI1	00766
738		LPR = 2	YAQUI1	00767
739		PRINT 4130	YAQUI1	00768
740	3000	IF (GRDVEL.GT.1.99) GO TO 3150	YAQUI1	00769
741		CALL START	YAQUI1	00770
742		DO 3019 J=2,JP2	YAQUI1	00771
743		DO 3009 I=1,IP1	YAQUI1	00772
744		UG(IJ) = UL(IJ)*GRDVEL	YAQUI1	00773
745		VG(IJ) = VL(IJ)*GRDVEL	YAQUI1	00774
746	3009	IJ = IJ + NQ	YAQUI1	00775
747		CALL LOOP	YAQUI1	00776
748	3019	CONTINUE	YAQUI1	00777
749		CALL NONE	YAQUI1	00778
750	3100	CALL START	YAQUI1	00779
751		DO 3119 J=2,JP2	YAQUI1	00780
752		DO 3109 I=1,IP1	YAQUI1	00781
753		X(IJ) = X(IJ)+UG(IJ)*DT	YAQUI1	00782
754		Y(IJ) = Y(IJ)+VG(IJ)*DT	YAQUI1	00783
755		R(IJ) = X(IJ)*CYL+OMCYL	YAQUI1	00784
756	3109	IJ = IJ + NQ	YAQUI1	00785
757		CALL LOOP	YAQUI1	00786
758	3119	CONTINUE	YAQUI1	00787
759		CALL NONE	YAQUI1	00788
760		GO TO 3200	YAQUI1	00789
761	3150	CALL REZONE	YAQUI1	00790
762	3200	CALL START	YAQUI1	00791
763		DO 3269 J=2,JP1	YAQUI1	00792
764		DO 3259 I=1,IBAR	YAQUI1	00793
765		IMJ = IJ-NQ	YAQUI1	00794

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766		IPJ = IJ+NQ	YAQUI1	00795
767		IPJP = IJP+NQ	YAQUI1	00796
768		X1 = X(IPJ)	YAQUI1	00797
769		Y1 = Y(IPJ)	YAQUI1	00798
770		R1 = R(IPJ)	YAQUI1	00799
771		X2 = X(IPJP)	YAQUI1	00800
772		Y2 = Y(IPJP)	YAQUI1	00801
773		R2 = R(IPJP)	YAQUI1	00802
774		X3 = X(IJP)	YAQUI1	00803
775		Y3 = Y(IJP)	YAQUI1	00804
776		R3 = R(IJP)	YAQUI1	00805
777		X4 = X(IJ)	YAQUI1	00806
778		Y4 = Y(IJ)	YAQUI1	00807
779		R4 = R(IJ)	YAQUI1	00808
780		UL1 = UL(IPJ)	YAQUI1	00809
781		VL1 = VL(IPJ)	YAQUI1	00810
782		UL2 = UL(IPJP)	YAQUI1	00811
783		VL2 = VL(IPJP)	YAQUI1	00812
784		UL3 = UL(IJP)	YAQUI1	00813
785		VL3 = VL(IJP)	YAQUI1	00814
786		UL4 = UL(IJ)	YAQUI1	00815
787		VL4 = VL(IJ)	YAQUI1	00816
788		UN1 = UG(IPJ) = UL1	YAQUI1	00817
789		VN1 = VG(IPJ) = VL1	YAQUI1	00818
790		UN2 = UG(IPJP) = UL2	YAQUI1	00819
791		VN2 = VG(IPJP) = VL2	YAQUI1	00820
792		UN3 = UG(IJP) = UL3	YAQUI1	00821
793		VN3 = VG(IJP) = VL3	YAQUI1	00822
794		UN4 = UG(IJ) = UL4	YAQUI1	00823
795		VN4 = VG(IJ) = VL4	YAQUI1	00824
796		X12 = X1-X2	YAQUI1	00825
797		X23 = X2-X3	YAQUI1	00826
798		X34 = X3-X4	YAQUI1	00827
799		X41 = X4-X1	YAQUI1	00828
800		Y21 = Y2-Y1	YAQUI1	00829
801		Y32 = Y3-Y2	YAQUI1	00830
802		Y43 = Y4-Y3	YAQUI1	00831
803		Y14 = Y1-Y4	YAQUI1	00832
804		Y31 = Y3-Y1	YAQUI1	00833
805		R12 = R1-R2	YAQUI1	00834
806		R23 = R2-R3	YAQUI1	00835
807		R34 = R3-R4	YAQUI1	00836
808		R41 = R4-R1	YAQUI1	00837
809		U12 = UL1-UL2	YAQUI1	00838
810		U23 = UL2-UL3	YAQUI1	00839
811		U34 = UL3-UL4	YAQUI1	00840
812		U41 = UL4-UL1	YAQUI1	00841
813		V12 = VL1-VL2	YAQUI1	00842
814		V23 = VL2-VL3	YAQUI1	00843
815		V34 = VL3-VL4	YAQUI1	00844
816		V41 = VL4-VL1	YAQUI1	00845
817		N = .25*RVOL(IJ)*(R12*(U12+Y21+V12*X12)+R23*(U23+Y32+V23*X23) +R34*(U34+Y43+V34*X34)+R41*(U41+Y14+V41*X41))	YAQUI1	00846
818		VOLR = VOLT = VOLC = 1./RVOL(IJ)	YAQUI1	00847
819		IF (I.NE.IRAR) VOLR = 1./RVOL(IPJ)	YAQUI1	00848
820		IF (J.NE.JP1) VOLR = 1./RVOL(IJP)	YAQUI1	00849
821		IF (I.EQ.1) GO TO 3280	YAQUI1	00850
822		FL = -FR	YAQUI1	00851
			YAQUI1	00852

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823		AL = -AR	YAQUI1	00853
824	3230	IF (J.EQ.2) GO TO 3290	YAQUI1	00854
825		FB = -FT(I)	YAQUI1	00855
826		AR = -AT(I)	YAQUI1	00856
827	3240	FR = DT08*R12*(UD1+UD2)*Y21+(VD1+VD2)*X12	YAQUI1	00857
828		AR = A0M*SIGN(1.,FR) +B0*4.*FR / (V0LR+VOLC)	YAQUI1	00858
829		FT(I) = DT08*R23*(UD2+UD3)*Y32+(VD2+VD3)*X23	YAQUI1	00859
830		AT(I) = A0M*SIGN(1.,FT(I)) +B0*4.*FT(I) / (V0LT+VOLC)	YAQUI1	00860
831		XX = AMAX1 (ABS(FB),ABS(FR),ABS(FT(I)),ABS(FL))	YAQUI1	00861
832		DTC = AMIN1 (DTC,DTP0S*A0FAC/(XX*RVOL(IJ))+DTP0S*ABS(D)+EM10)	YAQUI1	00862
833		IF (DTC SAV,NE,DTC) DTC = I	YAQUI1	00863
834		IF (DTC SAV,NE,DTC) DTC = J	YAQUI1	00864
835		DTC SAV = DTC	YAQUI1	00865
836		MP(IJ) = RO(IJ)*V0LC	YAQUI1	00866
	1	*FR *({1.-AR) *ROL(IJ)*(1.+AR) *ROL(IPJ)	YAQUI1	00867
	2	*FT(I)*({1.-AT(I)) *ROL(IJ)*(1.+AT(I)) *ROL(IJP)	YAQUI1	00868
	3	*FL *({1.-AL) *ROL(IJ)*(1.+AL) *ROL(IMJ)	YAQUI1	00869
	4	*FR *({1.-AR) *ROL(IJ)*(1.+AB) *ROL(IJM)	YAQUI1	00870
837		ROE = RO(IJ)*ETIL(IJ)	YAQUI1	00871
838		EP(IJ) = 1./MP(IJ)*ROE*VOLC	YAQUI1	00872
	1	*FR *({1.-AR) *ROE*(1.+AR) *RO(IPJ)*ETIL(IPJ)	YAQUI1	00873
	2	*FT(I)*({1.-AT(I)) *ROE*(1.+AT(I)) *RO(IJP)*ETIL(IJP)	YAQUI1	00874
	3	*FL *({1.-AL) *ROE*(1.+AL) *RO(IMJ)*ETIL(IMJ)	YAQUI1	00875
	4	*FR *({1.-AR) *ROE*(1.+AR) *RO(IJM)*ETIL(IJM)	YAQUI1	00876
839		ATR = .5*(X2*Y31-X1*Y32-X3*Y21)	YAQUI1	00877
840		ARL = -.5*(X1*Y43+X3*Y14+X4*Y31)	YAQUI1	00878
841		RVOL(IJ) = 3./(ATR*(R1+R2+R3)+ARL*(R1+R3+R4))	YAQUI1	00879
842		IJ = IPJ	YAQUI1	00880
843		IJP = IPJP	YAQUI1	00881
844	3259	IJM = IJM + NQ	YAQUI1	00882
845		CALL LOOP	YAQUI1	00883
846	3269	CONTINUE	YAQUI1	00884
847		CALL DONE	YAQUI1	00885
848		GO TO 3300	YAQUI1	00886
849	3280	FL = DT08*R34*(UD3+UD4)*Y43+(VD3+VD4)*X34	YAQUI1	00887
850		AL = A0M*SIGN(1.,FL) +B0*2.*FL*RVOL(IJ)	YAQUI1	00888
851		GO TO 3230	YAQUI1	00889
852	3290	FR = DT08*R41*(UD4+UD1)*Y14+(VD4+VD1)*X41	YAQUI1	00890
853		AB = A0M*SIGN(1.,FR) +B0*2.*FR*RVOL(IJ)	YAQUI1	00891
854		GO TO 3240	YAQUI1	00892
855	3300	CALL START	YAQUI1	00893
856		DO 3319 J=2,JP1	YAQUI1	00894
857		DO 3309 I=1,IBAR	YAQUI1	00895
858		RO(IJ) = MP(IJ)*RVOL(IJ)	YAQUI1	00896
859		E(IJ) = EP(IJ)	YAQUI1	00897
860		IF (J.EQ.2) RO(IJM) = ROL(IJM)	YAQUI1	00898
861		IF (J.EQ.JP1) RO(IJP) = ROL(IJP)	YAQUI1	00899
862		IF (I.EQ.IBAR) RO(IJ+NQ) = ROL(IJ+NQ)	YAQUI1	00900
863		IJM = IJM+NQ	YAQUI1	00901
864		IJP = IJP+NQ	YAQUI1	00902
865	3309	IJ = IJ + NQ	YAQUI1	00903
866		CALL LOOP	YAQUI1	00904
867	3319	CONTINUE	YAQUI1	00905
868		CALL DONE	YAQUI1	00906
869		CALL START0	YAQUI1	00907
870		DO 3399 JJ=2,JP2	YAQUI1	00908
871		J = JP4-JJ	YAQUI1	00909
872		DO 3389 II=1,IP1	YAQUI1	00910

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873		I = IP2-II	YAQUI1	00911
874		IMJ = IJ-NQ	YAQUI1	00912
875		IMJM = IJM-NQ	YAQUI1	00913
876		XX = 0.	YAQUI1	00914
877		IF (I.NE.IP1 .AND. J.NE.2) XX = MP(IJM)	YAQUI1	00915
878		IF (I.NE.IP1 .AND. J.NE.JP2) XX = XX+MP(IJ)	YAQUI1	00916
879		IF (I.NE.1 .AND. J.NE.JP2) XX = XX+MP(IMJ)	YAQUI1	00917
880		IF (I.NE.1 .AND. J.NE.2) XX = XX+MP(IMJM)	YAQUI1	00918
881		RMP(IJ) = 4./XX	YAQUI1	00919
882		IJ = IMJ	YAQUI1	00920
883	3389	IJM = IMJM	YAQUI1	00921
884		CALL LOOPD	YAQUI1	00922
885	3399	CONTINUE	YAQUI1	00923
886	3400	CALL START	YAQUI1	00924
887		DO 3499 J=2,JP2	YAQUI1	00925
888		DO 3489 I=1,IP1	YAQUI1	00926
889		XX = RMP(IJ)/RM(IJ)	YAQUI1	00927
890		UP(IJ) = XX*UL(IJ)	YAQUI1	00928
891		VP(IJ) = XX*VL(IJ)	YAQUI1	00929
892	3489	IJ = IJ + NQ	YAQUI1	00930
893		CALL LOOPD	YAQUI1	00931
894	3499	CONTINUE	YAQUI1	00932
895		CALL NONE	YAQUI1	00933
896		CALL START	YAQUI1	00934
897		DO 3699 J=2,JP1	YAQUI1	00935
898		DO 3599 I=1,IPAR	YAQUI1	00936
899		IPJ = IJ+NQ	YAQUI1	00937
900		IPJP = IJP+NQ	YAQUI1	00938
901		X1 = X(IPJ)	YAQUI1	00939
902		Y1 = Y(IPJ)	YAQUI1	00940
903		R1 = R(IPJ)	YAQUI1	00941
904		UL1 = UL(IPJ)	YAQUI1	00942
905		UG1 = UG(IPJ)	YAQUI1	00943
906		VL1 = VL(IPJ)	YAQUI1	00944
907		VG1 = VG(IPJ)	YAQUI1	00945
908		X2 = X(IPJP)	YAQUI1	00946
909		Y2 = Y(IPJP)	YAQUI1	00947
910		R2 = R(IPJP)	YAQUI1	00948
911		UL2 = UL(IPJP)	YAQUI1	00949
912		UG2 = UG(IPJP)	YAQUI1	00950
913		VL2 = VL(IPJP)	YAQUI1	00951
914		VG2 = VG(IPJP)	YAQUI1	00952
915		X3 = X(IJP)	YAQUI1	00953
916		Y3 = Y(IJP)	YAQUI1	00954
917		R3 = R(IJP)	YAQUI1	00955
918		UL3 = UL(IJP)	YAQUI1	00956
919		UG3 = UG(IJP)	YAQUI1	00957
920		VL3 = VL(IJP)	YAQUI1	00958
921		VG3 = VG(IJP)	YAQUI1	00959
922		X4 = X(IJ)	YAQUI1	00960
923		Y4 = Y(IJ)	YAQUI1	00961
924		R4 = R(IJ)	YAQUI1	00962
925		UL4 = UL(IJ)	YAQUI1	00963
926		UG4 = UG(IJ)	YAQUI1	00964
927		VL4 = VL(IJ)	YAQUI1	00965
928		VG4 = VG(IJ)	YAQUI1	00966
929		XX = NTO16*ROL(IJ)	YAQUI1	00967
930		UL13 = UL1*UL3	YAQUI1	00968

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931		VL13 = VL1*VL3	YAQUI1	00969
932		UL24 = UL2*UL4	YAQUI1	00970
933		VL24 = VL2*VL4	YAQUI1	00971
934		F13 = XX*(R1+R3)*((UG1+UG3-UL13)*(Y3-Y1)+(VG1+VG3-VL13)*(X1-X3))	YAQUI1	00972
935		F24 = XX*(R2+R4)*((UG2+UG4-UL24)*(Y2-Y4)+(VG2+VG4-VL24)*(X4-X2))	YAQUI1	00973
936		FM1 = F24*RMP(IPJ)	YAQUI1	00974
937		FM2 = F13*RMP(IPJP)	YAQUI1	00975
938		FM3 = F24*RMP(IJP)	YAQUI1	00976
939		FM4 = F13*RMP(IJ)	YAQUI1	00977
940		XX = R0*4.*RVOL(IJ)/ROL(IJ)	YAQUI1	00978
941		AL13 = A0*SIGN(1.,F13)+XX*F13	YAQUI1	00979
942		AL24 = A0*SIGN(1.,F24)+XX*F24	YAQUI1	00980
943		OPAL13 = 1.+AL13	YAQUI1	00981
944		OPAL24 = 1.+AL24	YAQUI1	00982
945		OMAL13 = 1.-AL13	YAQUI1	00983
946		OMAL24 = 1.-AL24	YAQUI1	00984
947		XX = UL3*OMAL24+UL1*OPAL24	YAQUI1	00985
948		UP(IPJ) = UP(IPJ) - FM1*XX	YAQUI1	00986
949		UP(IJP) = UP(IJP) + FM3*XX	YAQUI1	00987
950		XX = UL4*OMAL13+UL2*OPAL13	YAQUI1	00988
951		UP(IPJP) = UP(IPJP) - FM2*XX	YAQUI1	00989
952		UP(IJ) = UP(IJ) + FM4*XX	YAQUI1	00990
953		XX = VL3*OMAL24+VL1*OPAL24	YAQUI1	00991
954		VP(IPJ) = VP(IPJ) - FM1*XX	YAQUI1	00992
955		VP(IJP) = VP(IJP) + FM3*XX	YAQUI1	00993
956		XX = VL4*OMAL13+VL2*OPAL13	YAQUI1	00994
957		VP(IPJP) = VP(IPJP) - FM2*XX	YAQUI1	00995
958		VP(IJ) = VP(IJ) + FM4*XX	YAQUI1	00996
959		IJ = IPJ	YAQUI1	00997
960	3599	IJP = IPJP	YAQUI1	00998
961		UP(IJ) = UP(IJP) = UP(IJP-NQIB) = UP(IJ-NQIB) = 0.	YAQUI1	00999
962		IF (J.NE.2) GO TO 3620	YAQUI1	01000
963		DO 3610 IJ=ISC2,ISCF2,NQ	YAQUI1	01001
964	3610	VP(IJ) = 0.	YAQUI1	01002
965	3620	IF (J.NE.JP1) GO TO 3640	YAQUI1	01003
966		DO 3630 IJP=IJP5,LJP2,NQ	YAQUI1	01004
967	3630	VP(IJP) = 0.	YAQUI1	01005
968	3640	CALL LOOP	YAQUI1	01006
969	3699	CONTINUE	YAQUI1	01007
970		CALL NONE	YAQUI1	01008
971	3700	CALL START	YAQUI1	01009
972		DO 3719 J=2,JP2	YAQUI1	01010
973		DO 3709 I=1,IP1	YAQUI1	01011
974		U(IJ) = UP(IJ)	YAQUI1	01012
975		V(IJ) = VP(IJ)	YAQUI1	01013
976		RM(IJ) = RMP(IJ)	YAQUI1	01014
977	3709	IJ = IJ + NQ	YAQUI1	01015
978		CALL LOOP	YAQUI1	01016
979	3719	CONTINUE	YAQUI1	01017
980		CALL NONE	YAQUI1	01018
981	3800	CALL START	YAQUI1	01019
982		DO 3899 J=2,JP1	YAQUI1	01020
983		DO 3889 I=1,IBAR	YAQUI1	01021
984		IPJ = IJ+NQ	YAQUI1	01022
985		IPJP = IJP+NQ	YAQUI1	01023
986		SIE(IJ) = E(IJ)-.5*I25*(U(IPJ)**2+U(IPJP)**2+U(IJP)**2+U(IJ)**2	YAQUI1	01024
		+V(IPJ)**2+V(IPJP)**2+V(IJP)**2+V(IJ)**2)	YAQUI1	01025
987		IJP = IPJP	YAQUI1	01026

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988	3889	IJ = IPJ	YAQUI1	01027
989		CALL LOOP	YAQUI1	01028
990	3890	CONTINUE	YAQUI1	01029
991		CALL DONE	YAQUI1	01030
992		IF (NPT.GT.0) CALL PARTMOV	YAQUI1	01031
993		GO TO 100	YAQUI1	01032
		C	YAQUI1	01033
994	4000	FORMAT(* T=*1PE12.5* CYC=*I5* DT=*E12.5* GRINDS=*E12.5* CIRC=* 1 E12.5* DTV=*E12.5* IDTV,JDYV=*I3*,*I3/5*X*ITERS=*I4* CP=* 1 F12.5* DTC=*E12.5* IDTC,JDTC=*I3*,*I3)	YAQUI1	01034
995	4010	FORMAT(*0 TAPE DUMP*I3* AT T=*1PE12.5* CYCLE*I5)	YAQUI1	01037
996	4020	FORMAT(*0 RESTARTING FROM TD*I3)	YAQUI1	01038
997	4030	FORMAT(3X,10A8* T=*1PE12.5* CYCLE=*I5)	YAQUI1	01039
998	4040	FORMAT(*0 WRONG TAPE = WRONG DUMP,*)	YAQUI1	01040
999	4050	FORMAT(1H1)	YAQUI1	01041
1000	4060	FORMAT(* I J*7X*X*11X*Y*11X*U*11X*V*10X*SIE*9X*RH0*9X*VOL*10X J *D*11X*M*11X*P*)	YAQUI1	01042
1001	4070	FORMAT(1X,I3*,*I3,10(1X,1PE11.4))	YAQUI1	01043
1002	4080	FORMAT(5X,A10,10A8* T=*1PE12.5* CYCLE=*I5)	YAQUI1	01044
1003	4090	FORMAT(* ISOPYCNICS*)	YAQUI1	01045
1004	4100	FORMAT(* ISOTHERMS*)	YAQUI1	01046
1005	4110	FORMAT(* VORTICITY*)	YAQUI1	01047
1006	4120	FORMAT(12X* MIN=*1PE12.5* MAX=*E12.5* L=*E12.5* H=*E12.5* DQ=* 1 F12.5)	YAQUI1	01048
1007	4130	FORMAT(*0 ITERATION LIMIT EXCEEDED = RUN MAY ABORT.*)	YAQUI1	01049
1008	4140	FORMAT(* ZONES*/* DRMIN=*1PE12.5* DRMAX=*E12.5* DZMIN=*E12.5 1 * DZMAX=*E12.5* XR=*E12.5* YR=*E12.5* YT=*E12.5)	YAQUI1	01050
1009	4150	FORMAT(* VELOCITY VECTORS*/18X*VMAX=*1PE12.5)	YAQUI1	01051
1010		END	YAQUI1	01052

SINGLY REFERENCED VARIABLES

200 - 40*	FIPYB	-R	4CO	IPXL	-I	4CO	JCEN	-I	4CO	PARPLOT	=	179SU	REWIND	=	92F	RPDZ	=R	4CO
1100 - 468*	FIPYT	-R	4CO	IPXR	-I	4CO	JM10	-I	4CO	PARTMOV	=	992SU	REZONE	=	761SU	STARTD	=	869SU
1300 - 585*	FIXR	-R	4CO	IPYB	-I	4CO	JM14	-I	4CO	PDR	=R	4CO	REZRON	=R	4CO	THIRD	=R	4CO
1500 - 601*	FIYT	-R	4CO	IPYT	-I	4CO	JPA02	-I	4CO	PDZ	=R	4CO	REZSIE	=R	4CO	YAQUI2	=	1SU
2000 - 672*	FJBP	-R	4CO	ISCF1	-I	4CO	JUNF	-I	4CO	PXCONV	=R	4CO	REZUE	=R	4CO	YLC1	=	2CN
3100 - 750*	FREZ	-R	4CO	ISC3	-I	4CO	JUNF02	-I	4CO	PXL	=R	4CO	REZVE	=R	4CO	YLC2	=	2CN
3400 - 886*	H4020	=	14SU	ITV	-I	4CO	LCM	=	2F	PXR	=R	4CO	REZVT	=R	4CO	YSC1	=	3CN
3700 - 971*	IRP	-I	4CO	IUNF	-I	4CO	LOOPD	=	884SU	PXRP	=R	4CO	REZY0	=R	4CO	YSC2	=	4CN
3800 - 981*	IRP1	-I	4CO	IXL	-I	4CO	LPR	-I	4CO	PYR	=R	4CO	RIBAR	=R	4CO	YSC3	=	10CN
DATAREL	=	87SU	ICOLOR	-I	4CO	IXR	-I	4CO	MTE	=R	6RL	PYRM	=R	4CO	RIBP	=R	4CO	
DR	=R	4CO	IMOME3	-I	4CO	IYR	-I	4CO	NQI	-I	4CO	PYCONV	=R	4CO	RJRP	=R	4CO	
FIRP	=R	4CO	IMOMX	-I	4CO	IYT	-I	4CO	NQI2	-I	4CO	PYT	=R	4CO	ROMFR	=R	4CO	
FIPXL	=R	4CO	IM6	-I	4CO	JBP	-I	4CO	OHEM10	=R	4CO	PYTP	=R	4CO	RPDR	=R	4CO	
FIPXR	=R	4CO	IPAR	-I	4CO	JBP2	-I	4CO	OPEM10	=R	4CO	REAL	=	6F	RPDRZ	=R	4CO	

MULTIPLY-REFERENCED VARIABLES

100 - 20*	993		
180 - 32	35*		
189 - 2300	36*		
199 - 2200	38*		
210 - 48*	74AS		
220 - 50*	77AS	104	107
290 - 46	68*		
300 - 47	69	72*	
310 - 72AS	74*		
320 - 48	76*		
330 - 49	79*		
340 - 50	79AS	81*	
350 - 78	80	82*	
370 - 18	92*		
380 - 94	108*		
400 - 75	112SU		
410 - 116	117*		
420 - 116	119*		
440 - 113AS	114AS	122*	
450 - 130	132	156*	
452 - 156	156	157*	
454 - 121	160*		
456 - 118AS	156	164*	
458 - 116	117AS	167*	
460 - 115AS	123AS	172*	
479 - 12600	173*		
489 - 12500	175*		
490 - 177*	180	248	251
500 - 73	179*		
530 - 190	219*		
539 - 18600	220*		
549 - 18500	222*		
550 - 223	227*		
580 - 237	240*		
589 - 23200	242*		
599 - 23100	244*		
600 - 227	248*		
610 - 250*	315	422	
620 - 251	251	252*	
629 - 25400	256*		
639 - 25300	258*		

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640	-	251	261*	
644	-	26300	285*	
659	-	26200	287*	
700	-	260	289*	
709	-	29300	296*	
719	-	29200	298*	
720	-	307*	308	
730	-	309*	313	
735	-	300	314*	
739	-	31700	318*	
740	-	310	320*	
750	-	322	323*	
760	-	322	325*	
770	-	322	327*	
780	-	324	326	328*
789	-	34800	355*	
799	-	34700	357*	
800	-	344	358*	
810	-	359	364AS	366*
820	-	366	371AS	373* 395
830	-	373	378AS	380*
840	-	365	372	379 386*
879	-	33700	343	380 385AS 396*
889	-	33300	399*	
894	-	33100	400*	
939	-	40300	419*	
949	-	40200	421*	
1000	-	67	423*	
1015	-	432	436*	
1020	-	435	438*	
1025	-	438	442*	
1030	-	441	444*	
1035	-	444	448*	
1040	-	447	450*	
1045	-	450	454*	
1050	-	453	456*	
1089	-	42600	464*	
1094	-	42500	466*	
1130	-	531	534*	
1140	-	533	537*	
1199	-	47000	574*	
1210	-	57700	578*	
1220	-	576	579*	
1230	-	58000	581*	
1240	-	579	582*	
1299	-	46900	583*	
1389	-	58700	597*	
1399	-	58600	599*	
1510	-	649	652*	
1520	-	652	655*	
1530	-	655	658*	
1540	-	658	661*	
1589	-	60300	668*	
1599	-	60200	670*	
2010	-	675*	737	
2060	-	722	725*	
2080	-	706	725	728*
2089	-	67700	729*	

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INDEX	01/12/73	SUBROUTINE YAQUI2										PAGE 59								
2099	-	67600	732*																	
3000	-	735	740*																	
3009	-	74300	746*																	
3019	-	74200	748*																	
3109	-	75200	756*																	
3119	-	75100	758*																	
3150	-	740	761*																	
3200	-	760	762*																	
3230	-	824*	851																	
3240	-	827*	854																	
3259	-	76400	844*																	
3269	-	76300	846*																	
3280	-	821	849*																	
3290	-	824	852*																	
3300	-	848	855*																	
3309	-	85700	865*																	
3319	-	85600	867*																	
33A9	-	87200	883*																	
3399	-	87000	885*																	
34A9	-	88800	892*																	
3499	-	88700	894*																	
3599	-	89800	960*																	
3610	-	96300	964*																	
3620	-	962	965*																	
3630	-	96600	967*																	
3640	-	965	968*																	
3699	-	89700	969*																	
3709	-	97300	977*																	
3719	-	97200	979*																	
38A9	-	98300	988*																	
3899	-	98200	990*																	
4000	-	43WR	45PR	994*																
4010	-	82PR	83WR	995*																
4020	-	102PR	105WR	996*																
4030	-	103PR	106WR	997*																
4040	-	108PR	109WR	998*																
4050	-	168PR	999*																	
4060	-	162WR	170PR	1000*																
4070	-	157WR	164PR	1001*																
4080	-	161WR	169PR	226WR	247WR	329WR	1002*													
4090	-	323WR	1003*																	
4100	-	325WR	1004*																	
4110	-	327WR	1005*																	
4120	-	328WR	1006*																	
4130	-	739PR	1007*																	
4140	-	225WR	1008*																	
4150	-	246WR	1009*																	
AA	()R	4CO	84WR	94	95RD															
AAASC	()R	3CO	5EQ	5EQ	5EQ	5EQ	5EQ	5EQ	5EQ	5EQ	5EQ	5EQ	5EQ	5EQ	5EQ	5EQ	5EQ	5EQ	5EQ	5EQ
AA1	()R	2LC	85WR	97RD																
AA2	()R	2LC	86WR	98RD																
AB	-R	826=	836	836	838	838	853=													
ABL	-R	840=	841																	
ABS	-	189SU	189SU	315SU	315SU	315SU	535SU	535SU	705SU	706SU	831SU	831SU	831SU	831SU	831SU	832SU				
ADV	-	120SU	181SU	229SU	320SU															
AFSREL	-	88SU	89SU	99SU	110SU															
AK	-R	532=	536=	537	538	542=	543													
AL	-R	823=	836	836	838	838	850=													

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E	(R) 5EQ 7DI 590 859=	986												
EMPTY	= 44SU 177SU													
EM10	-R 4CO 46 69	181	190	223	227	299	543	674	832					
EP	(R) 5EQ 7DI 838=	859												
EPS	-R 4CO 706													
EQUIVAL	= 5F 9F													
ETIL	(R) 5EQ 7DI 590=	665= 665 837 838 838 838 838												
FB	-R 825= 831 836 838 852=	853 853												
FIXL	-R 4CO 207 209	211 213 233 235 3A8 406 408 410 412												
FIYB	-R 4CO 208 210 212	214 234 236 3A9 407 409 411 413												
FL	-R 827= 831 836 838	849= 850 850												
FLOAT	= 34SU 31ASU													
FM1	-R 936= 948 954													
FM2	-R 937= 951 957													
FM3	-R 938= 949 955													
FM4	-R 939= 952 958													
FR	-R 822 827= 828 828	831 836 838												
FT	(R) ROI 9EQ 825 829=	830 830 831 836 838												
F13	-R 934= 937 939	941 941												
F24	-R 935= 936 938	942 942												
GETO	= 13SU 15SU													
GGM1	-R 4CO 592													
GM1	-R 4CO 31 33													
GR	-R 4CO 64 457													
GRNVEL	-R 4CO 181 190 223	740 744 745												
GZ	-R 4CO 34 65	45A												
GZP	-R 4CO 66													
HR13	-R 509= 556 564 570													
HR24	-R 510= 552 561 567													
I	-I 4CO 2300 26 27	12600	132	157WR	164PR	18600	215	23200	25400	26300	29300	33300	40300	414
	416 42600 432 444	47000	545	58700	60300	649	652	67700	74300	75200	76400	819	821	825
	826 829 830 830	830	831	833	836	836	836	838	838	838	85700	862	873=	877
	878 879 880 88800	89800	97300	98300										
IBAR	-I 4CO 18 2300 18600 98300	248	25400	26300	29300	40300	416	47000	58700	60300	649	67700	76400	819
IC1	-I 360= 367= 374= 381=	388 388 389 389												
IC2	-I 361= 368= 375= 382=	38A 389												
IDTC	-I 43WR 45PR 833=													
IDTO	-I 4CO 68 69 70 70	71= 71												
IDTV	-I 43WR 45PR 545=													
II	-I 15AG 16 34800 87200 873	27 28 28 29 29 30 31 31 31 33 33 33												
IJ	-I 4CO 24 26 26 27	148 149 172= 187 189 194 198 219= 233 234												
	34 36= 128 145 146 147													
	235 235 236 236	242= 242 255 255 256= 256 264 278 279 280 281 282 282												
	283 284= 294 295 296=	296 334 341 346 356 363 383 398= 404 412 413 418=												
	427 428 457 458 459 459	460 460 461 461 461 462= 471 488 489 490 491												
	492 526 528 532 536 542	543 548 549 550 551 553 557 559 559 560 566												
	566 572 572 573= 575 575	57700 578 588 590 590 591 591 592 592 593												
	594 545 596= 604 605 616	617 618 634 638 647 647 648 665 665 666= 678												
	695 696 697 698 699 700	701 701 701 702 702 704 704 704 705 708 708												
	717 721 724 728= 730 730 744 744	745 745 746= 746 753 753 753 754 754												
	754 755 755 756= 756 765 766 777	77A 779 786 787 794 795 817 818 832												
	836 836 836 836 836 836	837 837 838 838 841 842= 850 853 858 858 858												
	859 859 862 862 865= 865	874 878 881 882= 889 889 890 890 891 891 892=												
	892 899 922 923 924 925	926 927 928 929 939 940 940 952 952 958 958												
	959= 961 961 96300 964 974	974 974 975 975 976 976 977= 977 984 986 986 986												
	986 988=													
IJA	-I 346= 350 352 353 354= 357=													

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R3	-R	147=	155	155	485=	506	507	509	555	615=	628	629	692=	700	700	711	720	776=	
		806	807	841	841	917=	934												
R34	-R	907=	528	548	549	550	629=	665	807=	817	849								
R4	-R	152=	155	155	490=	507	508	510	559	618=	629	630	697=	700	700	712	721	779=	
		807	808	841	924=	935													
R41	-R	508=	528	548	549	550	630=	665	808=	817	852								
S	-R	701=	703																
SECOND	-	11SU	41SU																
SIE	()R	5EQ	7DI	30	133	592	9A6=												
SIFT	-R	30=	31	33															
SIGN	-	R2ASU	R30SU	R50SU	853SU	941SU	942SU												
SQRT	-	199SU	200SU	203SU	204SU														
START	-	20SU	174SU	184SU	230SU	252SU	261SU	291SU	330SU	401SU	423SU	468SU	585SU	601SU	675SU	741SU	750SU	762SU	
		855SU	886SU	896SU	971SU	981SU													
T	-R	4CO	43WR	45PR	46	50	56	56	57=	57	69	82PR	83WR	103PR	106WR	161WR	169PR	226WR	
		247WR	329WR																
TRASE	-R	1JAG	12	49															
TLIM	-R	16=	19=	19	49	101=	101												
TLIMD	-R	4CO	19	101															
TOLD	-R	40=	42																
TOUIT	-R	4CO	46	56	56	68=	68	70=											
TWFIN	-R	4CO	50																
T1	-R	12=	48	76=															
T2	-R	40	41AG	42	43WR	45PR	48	49	76										
T20MD	-R	4CO	48																
U	()R	5EQ	7DI	28	2A	29	29	13A	143	14A	153	157WR	164PR	189	235	268	272	276	
		280	433	439	445	451	457	459	461	476	481	486	491	974=	986	986	986	986	
UD1	-R	78A=	A27	A52															
UD2	-R	79A=	A27	A29															
UD3	-R	792=	829	A49															
UD4	-R	794=	849	A52															
UG	()R	5EQ	7DI	744=	753	788	790	792	794	905	912	919	926						
UG1	-R	905=	934																
UG2	-R	912=	935																
UG3	-R	919=	934																
UG4	-R	926=	935																
UL	()R	5EQ	7DI	683	688	693	698	71A=	719=	720=	721=	730=	730=	730=	730=	744	780	782	
		784	786	A90	904	911	918	925											
UL1	-R	780=	788	A09	812	904=	930	947											
UL13	-R	930=	934																
UL2	-R	782=	790	A09	810	911=	932	950											
UL24	-R	932=	935																
UL3	-R	784=	792	810	811	918=	930	947											
UL4	-R	786=	794	A11	812	925=	932	950											
UP	()R	5EQ	7DI	A90=	94R=	94R=	949=	949	951=	951	952=	952	961=	961=	961=	961=	974		
UTL	()R	5EQ	7DI	459=	554=	554	555=	555	558=	558	559=	559	575=	575=	575=	575=	575=	631	632
		633	634																
U1	-R	13A=	155	155	268=	281	283	431=	433=	439=	439	445=	445	451=	451	457	476=	511	
		514	516	631=	639	642	683=	700	700	71A									
U12	-R	511=	528	548	548	550	551	639=	665	809=	817								
U13	-R	516=	570																
U2	-R	143=	155	155	272=	283	283	481=	511	512	515	632=	639	640	688=	700	700	719	
U23	-R	512=	528	548	550	640=	665	810=	817										
U24	-R	515=	567																
U3	-R	14A=	155	155	276=	283	283	486=	512	513	516	633=	640	641	693=	700	700	720	
U34	-R	513=	528	548	548	550	551	641=	665	811=	817								
U4	-R	153=	155	155	280=	283	283	491=	513	514	515	534	535	634=	641	642	698=	700	
		700	721																

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XX	-R	42=	43WR	45PR	299=	300	301	302=	303	305=	307=	307	308	309	310	312=	312	314=
		315	316	387=	388	389	430=	437=	449=	459	529=	535	540=	540	540	543	543	552=
		554	555	556=	558	559	561=	562	563	564=	565	566	567=	568	569	570=	571	572
		593=	595	595	713=	714	715	716	717	831=	832	876=	877=	878=	878	879=	879	880=
		880	881	889=	890	891	929=	934	935	940=	941	942	947=	948	949	950=	951	952
		953=	954	955	956=	957	958											
XY	-R	527=	548	550	551	551												
XY14	-R	199=	201	202														
XY21	-R	203=	205	206														
XY23	-R	200=	201	202														
XY34	-R	204=	205	206														
X1	-R	135=	155	155	191=	199	203	207	266=	283	283	431=	436=	442=	442	448=	448	454=
		454	456=	456	457	458	473=	493	496	498	529	607=	619	622	680=	700	700	711
		768=	796	799	839	840	901=	934										
X12	-R	493=	528	549	550	619=	665	796=	817	827								
X2	-R	140=	155	155	192=	200	203	209	270=	283	283	478=	493	494	497	529	610=	619
		620	685=	700	700	712	771=	796	797	839	908=	935						
X23	-R	494=	528	549	550	620=	665	797=	817	829								
X24	-R	497=	527	552	561	567	567											
X3	-R	145=	155	155	193=	200	204	211	274=	283	283	483=	494	495	498	529	613=	620
		621	690=	700	700	711	774=	797	798	839	840	915=	934					
X31	-R	498=	527	556	564	570	570											
X34	-R	495=	528	549	550	621=	665	798=	817	849								
X4	-R	150=	155	155	194=	199	204	213	278=	283	283	488=	495	496	497	529	616=	621
		622	695=	700	700	712	777=	798	799	840	922=	935						
X41	-R	496=	528	549	550	622=	665	799=	817	852								
Y	(R)	5EQ	7DI	26	26	27	27	136	141	146	151	157WR	164PR	195	196	197	198	234
		236	267	271	275	279	353	353	353	353	407	409	411	413	474	479	484	489
		594	594	594	594	608	611	614	617	681	686	691	696	754=	754	769	772	775
		778	902	909	916	923												
Y8	-R	4CO	34	208	210	212	214	225WR	234	236	389	407	409	411	413			
YCO	(R)	8DI	9EQ	353=	389	389	389											
YCONV	-R	4CO	208	210	212	214	234	236	389	407	409	411	413					
YPAR	(R)	5EQ	7DI															
YT	-R	4CO	34	225WR														
YY	-R	430=	443=	455=	460	530=	535	541=	541	541	543	543	553=	554	555	557=	558	559
		594=	595	595														
Y1	-R	136=	155	155	195=	199	203	208	267=	283	283	424=	457	458	474=	499	502	504
		530	608=	623	626	681=	700	700	710	769=	800	803	804	902=	934			
Y14	-R	502=	528	548	550	626=	665	803=	817	840	852							
Y2	-R	141=	155	155	196=	200	203	210	271=	283	283	479=	499	500	503	530	611=	623
		624	686=	700	700	709	772=	800	801	909=	935							
Y21	-R	499=	528	548	550	623=	665	800=	817	827	839							
Y24	-R	503=	527	552	553	561	567	567	709=	718	720							
Y3	-R	146=	155	155	197=	200	204	212	275=	283	283	484=	500	501	504	530	614=	624
		625	691=	700	700	710	775=	801	802	804	916=	934						
Y31	-R	504=	527	556	557	564	570	570	710=	719	721	804=	839	840				
Y32	-R	500=	528	548	550	624=	665	801=	817	829	839							
Y4	-R	151=	155	155	198=	199	204	214	279=	283	283	489=	501	502	503	530	617=	625
		626	696=	700	700	709	778=	802	803	923=	935							
Y43	-R	501=	528	548	550	625=	665	802=	817	840	849							
ZZ	-R	4CO	94															

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1		SUBROUTINE PARTMOV	YAQUI1 01056
2		COMMON /YSC1/ AASC(4242)	COMMON2 00002
3		COMMON /YSC2/ AA(1),ANC,ASQ,A0,A0FAC,A0M,R1,COLAMU,CYL, DR,DT,DTC,DTFAC,DTGR,DTGZ,DTGZP,DT0(10),DT0C(10), DT016,DT02,DT04,DT0A,DT0S,DTV,DT8,DZ,EM10,EPS,FIBP, FIPXL,FIPXR,FIPYB,FIPYT,FIXL,FXR,FIYB,FIYT,FJBP, FREQ,GGM1,GH1,GR,GROVEL,GZ,G7P,1,IRAR,IRP,IRP1,ICOLOR, IDT0,IJ,IJH,IJP,IJPS,IMOME3,IMOMX,IM1,IM6, IPAR,IPXL,IPXR,IPYB,IPYT,IP1,IP2,ISC1,ISC2,ISC3, ITV,IUNF,IXL,IXR,IYB,IYT,J,JBAR,JRP,JRP2,JCEN,JM10, JM14,JP1,JP2,JP4,JP402,JIINF,JUNF02,KXI,LAM,LJP2,LPR, LPR,MU,NAME(10),NCYC,NLC,NPS,NPT,NQ,NQ1,NQIB,NQI2,NSC, NUM1,NUMT0,OM,OMANC,OMCYL,OMEM10,OPEM10,PNR,PDZ,PXCONV, PXL,PRR,PXRP,PYB,PYBM,PYCONV,PYT,PYTP,ROD,REZRON,REZSIE, REZUE,REZVE,REZVT,REZY0,RIBAR,RIRJB,RIRP,RJRP,ROMFR, RON,RPDR,RPDRDZ,RPDZ,T,THIRD,TLIMD,TOUT,TWFIN,T20MD, VV,XCONV,XL,XR,YB,YCONV,YT,ZZ	COMMON2 00003 COMMON2 00004 COMMON2 00005 COMMON2 00006 COMMON2 00007 COMMON2 00008 COMMON2 00009 COMMON2 00010 COMMON2 00011 COMMON2 00012 COMMON2 00013 COMMON2 00014 COMMON2 00015 COMMON2 00016 COMMON2 00017
4		EQUIVALENCE (AASC(1),X,XPARG),(AASC(2),R,YPAR),(AASC(3),Y,MPAR), (AASC(4),U,UG,DELSM),(AASC(5),V,VG),(AASC(6),RO), (AASC(7),SIE,MP,RMP,RCSQ),(AASC(8),E,ETIL), (AASC(9),RVOL),(AASC(10),M,RM,VP),(AASC(11),P,PL,EP, UP,PMQ),(AASC(12),UTIL,UL,CQ,PMX,PU),(AASC(13),VTIL, VL,PHY,PV),(AASC(14),Q,ROL)	EQVREAL 00002 EQVREAL 00003 EQVREAL 00004 EQVREAL 00005 EQVREAL 00006 EQVREAL 00007
5		REAL LAM,LAMD,M,MR,MC,ML,MP,MPAR,MR,MT,MTE,MU,MUO2,MUO4	EQVREAL 00008
6		DIMENSION X(1),XPARG(1),R(1),YPARG(1),Y(1),MPARG(1),U(1),UG(1), DELSM(1),V(1),VG(1),RO(1),SIE(1),MP(1),RMP(1),RCSQ(1), E(1),ETIL(1),RVOL(1),M(1),RM(1),VP(1),P(1),PL(1),EP(1), UP(1),UTIL(1),UL(1),CQ(1),PMX(1),PU(1),VTIL(1),VL(1), PMY(1),PV(1),Q(1),ROL(1),PMQ(1)	DIMEN 00002 DIMEN 00003 DIMEN 00004 DIMEN 00005 DIMEN 00006
7		DIMENSION X1(4)	YAQUI1 01060
8		EQUIVALENCE (X1(2),X2),(X1(3),X3),(X1(4),X4)	YAQUI1 01061
9		COMMON /YSC3/ JNM	YAQUI1 01062
10		CALL START	YAQUI1 01063
11		DO 1019 J=2,JP2	YAQUI1 01064
12		DO 1009 I=1,IP1	YAQUI1 01065
13		PMX(IJ) = PMY(IJ) = PMQ(IJ) = 0.0	YAQUI1 01066
14	1009	IJ = IJ+NQ	YAQUI1 01067
15		CALL LOOP	YAQUI1 01068
16	1019	CONTINUE	YAQUI1 01069
17		CALL DONE	YAQUI1 01070
18		DO 1009 J=2,JP2	YAQUI1 01071
19		IEC = (J-1)*NQI	YAQUI1 01072
20		CALL ECRD (AASC,IEC,NQI,NE)	YAQUI1 01073
21		IJ = 1	YAQUI1 01074
22		DO 1009 I=1,IP1	YAQUI1 01075
23		IF (X(IJ),GT,PXRP,OR, Y(IJ),LT,PYBM) GO TO 1099	YAQUI1 01076
24		IF (Y(IJ),GT,PYTP) GO TO 1100	YAQUI1 01077
25		KI = X(IJ) *RPDR + OPEM10	YAQUI1 01078
26		KJ = (Y(IJ)-PYR)*RPDZ + OPEM10	YAQUI1 01079
27		IFC = KJ*NQI	YAQUI1 01080
28		CALL ECRD (AASC(ISC2),IEC,NQI2,NE)	YAQUI1 01081
29		KIJ = (KI-1)*NQ+ISC2	YAQUI1 01082
30		KIJP = KIJ+NQI	YAQUI1 01083
31		M = X(IJ) -FLOAT(KI-1)*PNR	YAQUI1 01084
32		H = (Y(IJ)-PYR)-FLOAT(KJ-1)*PDZ	YAQUI1 01085
33		XX = RPDRDZ/RM(IJ)	YAQUI1 01086
34		HTE = PDZ-H	YAQUI1 01087
35		DO 1049 JJ=1,2	YAQUI1 01088

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36	WTE = PDR*W	YAQUI1	01089
37	DO 1039 I1=1,2	YAQUI1	01090
38	X1 = XX*WTE*HTE	YAQUI1	01091
39	PMX(KIJ) = PMX(KIJ) + X1*U(IJ)	YAQUI1	01092
40	PMY(KIJ) = PMY(KIJ) + X1*V(IJ)	YAQUI1	01093
41	PMO(KIJ) = PMO(KIJ) + X1	YAQUI1	01094
42	WTE = W	YAQUI1	01095
43	1039 KIJ = KIJ+NQ	YAQUI1	01096
44	HTE = H	YAQUI1	01097
45	1049 KIJ = KIJP	YAQUI1	01098
46	CALL ECWR (AASC(ISC2),IEC,NQI2,NE)	YAQUI1	01099
47	1089 IJ = IJ*NO	YAQUI1	01100
48	1099 CONTINUE	YAQUI1	01101
49	1100 CALL START	YAQUI1	01102
50	KK = 0	YAQUI1	01103
51	DO 1199 J=2,JBP2	YAQUI1	01104
52	DO 1189 I=1,IBP1	YAQUI1	01105
53	RPMO = PMO(IJ)	YAQUI1	01106
54	IF (RPMO.NE.0.) PMO(IJ) = RPMO = 1./RPMO	YAQUI1	01107
55	IF (RPMO.EQ.0.) KK = 1	YAQUI1	01108
56	PU(IJ) = PMX(IJ)*RPMO	YAQUI1	01109
57	PV(IJ) = PMY(IJ)*RPMO	YAQUI1	01110
58	IF (I.EQ.1) PU(IJ) = 0.	YAQUI1	01111
59	1189 IJ = IJ + NQ	YAQUI1	01112
60	CALL LOOP	YAQUI1	01113
61	1199 CONTINUE	YAQUI1	01114
62	CALL DONE	YAQUI1	01115
63	1200 IF (KK.EQ.0) GO TO 1400	YAQUI1	01116
64	CALL START	YAQUI1	01117
65	DO 1299 J=2,JBP2	YAQUI1	01118
66	DO 1289 I=1,IBP1	YAQUI1	01119
67	IF (PMO(IJ).GT.0.) GO TO 1289	YAQUI1	01120
68	ITESTL = ITESTR = 1	YAQUI1	01121
69	PUL = PVL = PUR = PVR = 0.	YAQUI1	01122
70	XWL = XWR = 1.	YAQUI1	01123
71	IL = IR = IJ	YAQUI1	01124
72	1210 ITESTL = ITESTL-1	YAQUI1	01125
73	IF (ITESTL.LT.1) GO TO 1230	YAQUI1	01126
74	IL = IL-NQ	YAQUI1	01127
75	IF (PMO(IL).GT.0.) GO TO 1220	YAQUI1	01128
76	XWL = XWL + 1.	YAQUI1	01129
77	GO TO 1210	YAQUI1	01130
78	1220 PUL = PU(IL)	YAQUI1	01131
79	PVL = PV(IL)	YAQUI1	01132
80	1230 ITESTR = ITESTR+1	YAQUI1	01133
81	IF (ITESTR.GT.IBP1) GO TO 1250	YAQUI1	01134
82	IR = IR+NQ	YAQUI1	01135
83	IF (PMO(IR).GT.0.) GO TO 1240	YAQUI1	01136
84	XWR = XWR + 1.	YAQUI1	01137
85	GO TO 1230	YAQUI1	01138
86	1240 PUR = PU(IR)	YAQUI1	01139
87	PVR = PV(IR)	YAQUI1	01140
88	1250 DEN = 1./(XWL*XWR)	YAQUI1	01141
89	WTL = XWR*DEN	YAQUI1	01142
90	WTR = XWL*DEN	YAQUI1	01143
91	PU(IJ) = PUL*WTL + PUR*WTR	YAQUI1	01144
92	PV(IJ) = PVL*WTL + PVR*WTR	YAQUI1	01145
93	1289 IJ = IJ*NO	YAQUI1	01146

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94		CALL LOOP	YAQUI1	01147
95	1299	CONTINUE	YAQUI1	01148
96		CALL DONE	YAQUI1	01149
97	1300	DO 1399 J=2,JBP2	YAQUI1	01150
98		IEC = (J-1)*NQI	YAQUI1	01151
99		CALL ECRD (AASC,IEC,NQI,NE)	YAQUI1	01152
100		IJ = 1	YAQUI1	01153
101		DO 13A9 I=1,IBP1	YAQUI1	01154
102		IF (PM0(IJ).GT.0. .OR. PU(IJ).NE.0. .OR. PV(IJ).NE.0.) GO TO 13A9	YAQUI1	01155
103		JTESTR = JTESTT = J	YAQUI1	01156
104		PUB = PVB = PUT = PVT = 0.	YAQUI1	01157
105		XWB = XWT = 1.	YAQUI1	01158
106		IH = IT = IJ*NQI	YAQUI1	01159
107		IECB = IECT = IEC	YAQUI1	01160
108	1310	JTESTR = JTESTR - 1	YAQUI1	01161
109		IF (JTESTR.LT.2) GO TO 1330	YAQUI1	01162
110		IECR = IECA = NQI	YAQUI1	01163
111		CALL ECRD (AASC(ISC2),IECR,NQI,NE)	YAQUI1	01164
112		IF (PM0(IB).GT.0.) GO TO 1320	YAQUI1	01165
113		XWB = XWB + 1.	YAQUI1	01166
114		GO TO 1310	YAQUI1	01167
115	1320	PUB = PU(IB)	YAQUI1	01168
116		PVB = PV(IB)	YAQUI1	01169
117	1330	JTESTT = JTESTT + 1	YAQUI1	01170
118		IF (JTESTT.GT.JBP2) GO TO 1350	YAQUI1	01171
119		IECT = IECT + NQI	YAQUI1	01172
120		CALL ECRD (AASC(ISC2),IECT,NQI,NE)	YAQUI1	01173
121		IF (PM0(IT).GT.0.) GO TO 1340	YAQUI1	01174
122		XWT = XWT + 1.	YAQUI1	01175
123		GO TO 1330	YAQUI1	01176
124	1340	PUT = PU(IT)	YAQUI1	01177
125		PVT = PV(IT)	YAQUI1	01178
126	1350	DEN = 1./(XWT+XWB)	YAQUI1	01179
127		WTB = XWT*DEN	YAQUI1	01180
128		WTT = XWB*DEN	YAQUI1	01181
129		PU(IJ) = PUB*WTB + PUT*WTT	YAQUI1	01182
130		PV(IJ) = PVB*WTB + PVT*WTT	YAQUI1	01183
131	1389	IJ = IJ + NQ	YAQUI1	01184
132	1399	CALL ECWR (AASC,IEC,NQI,NE)	YAQUI1	01185
133	1400	IF (IMOMX.EQ.0) GO TO 2000	YAQUI1	01186
134		CALL START	YAQUI1	01187
135		DO 1499 J=2,JBP2	YAQUI1	01188
136		DO 14A9 I=1,IBP1	YAQUI1	01189
137		PU(IJ) = PU(IJ).AND..NOT.777777777777	YAQUI1	01190
138		PV(IJ) = PV(IJ).AND..NOT.777777777777	YAQUI1	01191
139	1489	IJ = IJ + NQ	YAQUI1	01192
140		CALL LOOP	YAQUI1	01193
141	1499	CONTINUE	YAQUI1	01194
142		CALL DONE	YAQUI1	01195
143	2000	IFCP = IPAR	YAQUI1	01196
144		NPMT = JOLD = 0	YAQUI1	01197
145	2010	CALL FCRD (AASC,IECP,LPB,NE)	YAQUI1	01198
146		KP = 1	YAQUI1	01199
147	2020	XTE = XPAR(KP)	YAQUI1	01200
148		YTE = YPAR(KP)	YAQUI1	01201
149		DRAG = MPAR(KP)	YAQUI1	01202
150		I = XTE *RPDR + OPEM10	YAQUI1	01203
151		J = (YTE-PYB)*RPDZ + OPEM10	YAQUI1	01204

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152		IF (J.LT.1 .OR. J.GT.JRP .OR. I.LT.1 .OR. I.GT.IBP) GO TO 2180	YAQUI1	01205
153		IF (J.EQ.JOLD) GO TO 2030	YAQUI1	01206
154		JOLD = J + IMOMX3	YAQUI1	01207
155		IEC = J+NQI	YAQUI1	01208
156		CALL ECRD (AASC(ISC2),IEC,NQI2,NE)	YAQUI1	01209
157	2030	IJ = (I-1)*NQ+ISC2	YAQUI1	01210
158		IPJ = IJ*NQ	YAQUI1	01211
159		IJP = IJ*NQI	YAQUI1	01212
160		IPJP = IPJ + NQI	YAQUI1	01213
161		W = XTE - FLOAT(I-1)*PDR	YAQUI1	01214
162		H = (YTE-PYB) - FLOAT(J-1)*PDZ	YAQUI1	01215
163		PDRM = PDR-W	YAQUI1	01216
164		PZMH = PZ-H	YAQUI1	01217
165		X1 = PDRM*PDZMH	YAQUI1	01218
166		X2 = W*PZMH	YAQUI1	01219
167		X3 = PDRM* H	YAQUI1	01220
168		X4 = W* H	YAQUI1	01221
169		UK = (PU(IJ)*X1 + PU(IPJ)*X2 + PU(IJP)*X3 + PU(IPJP)*X4) * RPDZ	YAQUI1	01222
170		VK = (PV(IJ)*X1 + PV(IPJ)*X2 + PV(IJP)*X3 + PV(IPJP)*X4) * RPDZ	YAQUI1	01223
171		UPAR = SHIFT(XTE,30)	YAQUI1	01224
172		VPAR = SHIFT(YTE,30)	YAQUI1	01225
173		DTDRAG = DT*DRAG	YAQUI1	01226
174		RDTDRG = 1./(1.+DTDRAG)	YAQUI1	01227
175		URAND = VRAND * 0.0	YAQUI1	01228
176		UPAR = (UPAR + DTDRAG*(UK+URAND) + DTGR) * RDTDRG	YAQUI1	01229
177		VPAR = (VPAR + DTDRAG*(VK+VRAND) + DTGZP) * RDTDRG	YAQUI1	01230
178		XTE = XTE + DT*UPAR	YAQUI1	01231
179		YTE = YTE + DT*VPAR	YAQUI1	01232
180		USH = SHIFT(UPAR,30).AND.777777777R	YAQUI1	01233
181		VSH = SHIFT(VPAR,30).AND.777777777R	YAQUI1	01234
182		XPAR(KP) = (XTE.AND..NOT.777777777R) .OR. USH	YAQUI1	01235
183		YPAR(KP) = (YTE.AND..NOT.777777777R) .OR. VSH	YAQUI1	01236
184		IF (IMOMX.EQ.0) GO TO 2150	YAQUI1	01237
185		MTE = SHIFT(DRAG,30)	YAQUI1	01238
186		H = MTE*RPDROZ*DTDRAG	YAQUI1	01239
187		KIJ = IJ	YAQUI1	01240
188		KK = 0	YAQUI1	01241
189		DO 2149 JJ=1,2	YAQUI1	01242
190		DO 2139 II=1,2	YAQUI1	01243
191		KK = KK+1	YAQUI1	01244
192		XI = XI(KK)*H	YAQUI1	01245
193		PUL = PU(KIJ)	YAQUI1	01246
194		PVL = PV(KIJ)	YAQUI1	01247
195		XX = (SHIFT(PUL,30))*X1*(UK-UPAR+URAND)	YAQUI1	01248
196		YY = (SHIFT(PVL,30))*X1*(VK-VPAR+VRAND)	YAQUI1	01249
197		PU(KIJ) = (PUL.AND..NOT.777777777R) .OR. 1 (SHIFT(XX,30).AND.777777777R)	YAQUI1	01250
198		PV(KIJ) = (PVL.AND..NOT.777777777R) .OR. 1 (SHIFT(YY,30).AND.777777777R)	YAQUI1	01251
199	2139	KIJ = KIJ+NQ	YAQUI1	01252
200	2149	KIJ = IJP	YAQUI1	01253
201		CALL ECWR (AASC(ISC2),IEC,NQI2,NE)	YAQUI1	01254
202	2150	NPMT = NPMT+1	YAQUI1	01255
203		IF (NPMT.EQ.NPT) GO TO 2190	YAQUI1	01256
204		KP = KP+3	YAQUI1	01257
205		IF (KP.LT.LPB) GO TO 2020	YAQUI1	01258
206		CALL ECWR (AASC(IFCP,LPB,NE)	YAQUI1	01259
207		IECP = IECP+LPB	YAQUI1	01260

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208		GO TO 2010	YAQUI1	01263
209	2180	XPAR(KP) = -1.E+3	YAQUI1	01264
210		GO TO 2150	YAQUI1	01265
211	2190	CALL ECWR (AASC,IECP,LPB,NE)	YAQUI1	01266
212	2500	IF (I40MX.EQ.0) RETURN	YAQUI1	01267
213		DO 2599 J=2,JP2	YAQUI1	01268
214		IEC = (J-1)*NQI	YAQUI1	01269
215		CALL ECRD (AASC,IEC,NQI,NE)	YAQUI1	01270
216		IJ = 1	YAQUI1	01271
217		DO 2589 I=1,IP1	YAQUI1	01272
218		IF (X(IJ).GT.PXRP,OR, Y(IJ).LT.PYBM) GO TO 2599	YAQUI1	01273
219		IF (Y(IJ).GT.PYTP) RETURN	YAQUI1	01274
220		KI = X(IJ) *RPDR + OPEM10	YAQUI1	01275
221		KJ = (Y(IJ)-PYR)*RPDZ + OPEM10	YAQUI1	01276
222		IECP = KJ*NQI	YAQUI1	01277
223		CALL FCRD (AASC(ISC2),IECP,NQI2,NE)	YAQUI1	01278
224		KIJ = (KI-1)*NO+ISC2	YAQUI1	01279
225		KIJP = KIJ*NQI	YAQUI1	01280
226		W = X(IJ) - FLOAT(KI-1)*PDR	YAQUI1	01281
227		H = (Y(IJ)-PYR) - FLOAT(KJ-1)*PDZ	YAQUI1	01282
228		HTE = PDZ-H	YAQUI1	01283
229		DO 2549 JJ=1,2	YAQUI1	01284
230		WTE = PDR-W	YAQUI1	01285
231		DO 2539 II=1,2	YAQUI1	01286
232		XX = RPDZ*WTE*HTE*PH0(KIJ)	YAQUI1	01287
233		U(IJ) = U(IJ) -XX*(SHIFT(PU(KIJ),30))	YAQUI1	01288
234		V(IJ) = V(IJ) -XX*(SHIFT(PV(KIJ),30))	YAQUI1	01289
235		WTE = W	YAQUI1	01290
236	2539	KIJ = KIJ*NQ	YAQUI1	01291
237		HTE = H	YAQUI1	01292
238	2549	KIJ = KIJP	YAQUI1	01293
239	2589	IJ = IJ*NO	YAQUI1	01294
240	2599	CALL ECWR (AASC,IEC,NQI,NE)	YAQUI1	01295
241		RETURN	YAQUI1	01296
242		ENTRY PARPLOT	YAQUI1	01297
243		CALL ADV(1)	YAQUI1	01298
244		CALL FRAME (IPXL,IPXR,IPYT,IPYR)	YAQUI1	01299
245		CALL FRAME (IPXL,IPXR,IPYT,IPYR)	YAQUI1	01300
246		IF (LPR.EQ.0) GO TO 3000	YAQUI1	01301
247		CALL LINCNT(59)	YAQUI1	01302
248		WRITE (12,3090) PDR,PDZ,PXR,PYR,PYT	YAQUI1	01303
249		WRITE (12,3095) JNM,NAME,T,NCYC	YAQUI1	01304
250	3000	IECP = IPAR	YAQUI1	01305
251		IF (ICOLOR.GT.0) CALL COLOR(1)	YAQUI1	01306
252		IF (ICOLOR.GT.0) CALL COLOR(1)	YAQUI1	01307
253		NPPT = 0	YAQUI1	01308
254	3010	CALL ECRD (AASC,IECP,LPB,NE)	YAQUI1	01309
255		KP = 1	YAQUI1	01310
256	3020	IF (XPAR(KP).LT.0.) GO TO 3050	YAQUI1	01311
257		IX1 = FIPXL + (XPAR(KP)-PXL)*PXCONV	YAQUI1	01312
258		IY1 = FIPYR + (YPAR(KP)-PYR)*PYCONV	YAQUI1	01313
259		CALL PLT (IX1,IY1,42)	YAQUI1	01314
260	3050	NPPT = NPPT + 1	YAQUI1	01315
261		IF (NPPT.FQ.NPT) GO TO 3060	YAQUI1	01316
262		KP = KP+3	YAQUI1	01317
263		IF (KP.LT.LPR) GO TO 3020	YAQUI1	01318
264		IECP = IECP+LPB	YAQUI1	01319
265		GO TO 3010	YAQUI1	01320

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266	3060	IF (ICOLOR.GT.0) CALL COLOR(0)	YAQUI1	01321
267		RETURN	YAQUI1	01322
		C	YAQUI1	01323
268	3090	FORMAT(4 PARTICLES*/11X*PDR=*[PE12.5* PDZ=<E12.5* PXR=*E12.5 1 * PYR=*E12.5* PYT=*E12.5)	YAQUI1	01324
269	3095	FORMAT(5X,A10,10A* T=*1PE12.5* CYCLE=*15)	YAQUI1	01325
270		END	YAQUI1	01326
			YAQUI1	01327

SINGLY REFERENCED VARIABLES

1200	=	63*	DTOC	()R	3C0	FIYT	-R	3C0	ISC3	-I	3C0	LINCNT	=	247SU	OMEM10	-R	3C0	THIRD	-R	3C0
1300	=	97*	DT016	-R	3C0	FJRP	-R	3C0	ITV	-I	3C0	LJP2	-I	3C0	PARPLOT	=	242SU	TLMD	-R	3C0
2500	=	212*	DT02	-R	3C0	FREZ	-R	3C0	IUNF	-I	3C0	MR	-R	5RL	PARTMOV	=	1SU	TOUT	-R	3C0
AA	()R	3C0	DT04	-R	3C0	GGM1	-R	3C0	IXL	-I	3C0	MC	-R	5RL	PLT	=	259SU	TWFIN	-R	3C0
ADV	=	243SU	DT08	-R	3C0	GMI	-R	3C0	IXR	-I	3C0	ML	-R	5RL	ROD	-R	3C0	T20MD	-R	3C0
ANC	-R	3C0	DTPOS	-R	3C0	GR	-R	3C0	IYR	-I	3C0	MR	-R	5RL	REAL	=	5F	VV	-R	3C0
ASO	-R	3C0	DTV	-R	3C0	GRDVEL	-R	3C0	IYT	-I	3C0	MT	-R	5RL	REZRON	-R	3C0	XCONV	-R	3C0
A0	-R	3C0	DT8	-R	3C0	GZ	-R	3C0	JRAR	-I	3C0	MU02	-R	5RL	REZSIE	-R	3C0	XL	-R	3C0
A0FAC	-R	3C0	D7	-R	3C0	GZP	-R	3C0	JCEN	-I	3C0	MU04	-R	5RL	REZUE	-R	3C0	XR	-R	3C0
A0M	-R	3C0	EM10	-R	3C0	IRAR	-I	3C0	JM10	-I	3C0	NLC	-I	3C0	REZVE	-R	3C0	YB	-R	3C0
RR	-R	3C0	ENTRY	=	242F	IDT0	-I	3C0	JM14	-I	3C0	NPS	-I	3C0	REZVT	-R	3C0	YCONV	-R	3C0
COLAMU	-R	3C0	EPS	-R	3C0	IJM	-I	3C0	JP1	-I	3C0	NRIR	-I	3C0	REZY0	-R	3C0	YSC1	=	2CN
CYL	-R	3C0	FIBP	-R	3C0	IJPS	-I	3C0	JP4	-I	3C0	NSC	-I	3C0	RIRAR	-R	3C0	YSC2	=	3CN
DR	-R	3C0	FIPXR	-R	3C0	IM1	-I	3C0	JP402	-I	3C0	NUMIT	-I	3C0	RIRJB	-R	3C0	YSC3	=	4CN
DTC	-R	3C0	FIPYT	-R	3C0	IM6	-I	3C0	JUNF	-I	3C0	NUMTD	-I	3C0	RIRP	-R	3C0	YT	-R	3C0
DTFAC	-R	3C0	FIXL	-R	3C0	IP2	-I	3C0	JUNF02	-I	3C0	OM	-R	3C0	RJBP	-R	3C0	ZZ	-R	3C0
DTGZ	-R	3C0	FIXR	-R	3C0	ISCF1	-I	3C0	KXI	-I	3C0	OMANC	-R	3C0	ROMFR	-R	3C0			
DT0	()R	3C0	F1YR	-R	3C0	ISCF2	-I	3C0	LAMD	-R	5RL	OMCYL	-R	3C0	RON	-R	3C0			

MULTIPLY-REFERENCED VARIABLES

1009	=	1200	14*	
1019	=	1100	16*	
1039	=	3700	43*	
1049	=	3500	45*	
1089	=	2200	47*	
1099	=	1800	23	48*
1100	=	24	49*	
1189	=	5700	59*	
1199	=	5100	61*	
1210	=	72*	77	
1220	=	75	78*	
1230	=	73	80*	85
1240	=	83	86*	
1250	=	81	88*	
1289	=	6600	67	93*
1299	=	6500	95*	
1310	=	108*	114	
1320	=	112	115*	
1330	=	109	117*	123
1340	=	121	124*	
1350	=	118	126*	
1389	=	10100	102	131*
1399	=	9700	132*	
1400	=	63	133*	
1489	=	13600	139*	
1499	=	13500	141*	
2000	=	131	143*	
2010	=	145*	208	
2020	=	147*	205	
2030	=	153	157*	
2139	=	19000	199*	
2149	=	18900	200*	
2150	=	184	202*	210
2180	=	152	209*	
2190	=	203	211*	
2539	=	23100	236*	
2549	=	22900	238*	

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IPXR	-I	3C0	244AG	245AG																	
IPYR	-I	3C0	244AG	245AG																	
IPYT	-I	3C0	244AG	245AG																	
IP1	-I	3C0	1200	2200	21700																
IR	-I	71=	82=	82	83	86	87														
ISC2	-I	3C0	28AG	29	46AG	111AG	120AG	156AG	157	201AG	223AG	224									
IT	-I	106=	121	124	125																
ITESTL	-I	68=	72=	72	73																
ITESTR	-I	68=	80=	80	81																
IX1	-I	257=	259AG																		
IY1	-I	258=	259AG																		
J	-I	3C0	1100	1800	19	5100	6500	9700	98	103	13500	151=	152	152	153	154	155	162			
		21300	214																		
JBP	-I	3C0	152																		
JBP2	-I	3C0	5100	6500	9700	11A	13500														
JJ	-I	3500	18900	22900																	
JNM	-I	9C0	249WR																		
JOLD	-I	144=	153	154=																	
JP2	-I	3C0	1100	1800	21300																
JTESTR	-I	103=	108=	108	109																
JTFSTT	-I	103=	117=	117	11A																
KI	-I	25=	29	31	220=	224	226														
KIJ	-I	29=	30	39	39	40	40	41	41	43=	43	45=	187=	193	194	197	198	199=			
		199	200=	224=	225	232	233	234	236=	236	238=										
KIJP	-I	30=	45	225=	23A																
KJ	-I	26=	27	32	221=	222	227														
KK	-I	50=	55=	63	18A=	191=	191	192													
KP	-I	146=	147	148	149	182	183	204=	204	205	209	255=	256	257	258	262=	262	263			
LAM	-R	3C0	5RL																		
LOOP	-	15SU	60SU	94SU	140SU																
LPR	-I	3C0	145AG	205	206AG	207	211AG	254AG	263	264											
LPR	-I	3C0	246																		
M	()R	4EQ	5RL	6DI																	
MP	()R	4EQ	5RL	6DI																	
MPAR	()R	4EQ	5RL	6DI	149																
MTE	-R	5RL	185=	186																	
MU	-R	3C0	5RL																		
NAME	()I	3C0	249WR																		
NCYC	-I	3C0	249WR																		
NE	-I	20AG	28AG	46AG	99AG	111AG	120AG	132AG	145AG	156AG	201AG	206AG	211AG	215AG	223AG	240AG	254AG				
NPMT	-I	144=	202=	202	203																
NPPT	-I	253=	260=	260	261																
NPT	-I	3C0	203	261																	
NO	-I	3C0	14	29	43	47	59	74	82	93	131	139	157	158	199	224	236	239			
NQI	-I	3C0	19	20AG	27	30	98	99AG	106	110	111AG	119	120AG	132AG	155	159	160	214			
		215AG	222	225	240AG																
NOT2	-I	3C0	28AG	46AG	156AG	201AG	223AG														
OPEN10	-R	3C0	25	26	150	151	220	221													
P	()R	4EQ	6DI																		
PDR	-R	3C0	31	36	161	163	226	230	248WR												
PDRMH	-R	163=	165	167																	
PDZ	-R	3C0	32	34	162	164	227	228	248WR												
PDZMH	-R	164=	165	166																	
PL	()R	4EQ	6DI																		
PMX	()R	4EQ	6DI	13=	39=	39	56														
PMY	()R	4EQ	6DI	13=	40=	40	57														
PM0	()R	4EQ	6DI	13=	41=	41	53	54=	67	75	83	102	112	121	232						

PU	INDEX	01/12/73	60I	56#	58#	SUBROUTINE	PARTMOV	102	115	124	129#	137#	PAGE 77	137	169	169	169	169
	()R	4EQ	60I	56#	58#	7R	86	91#	102	115	124	129#	137#	137	169	169	169	169
PUR	-R	193	197#	233														
PUL	-R	104#	115#	129														
PUR	-R	69#	78#	91	193#	195	197											
PUR	-R	69#	86#	91														
PUT	-R	104#	124#	129														
PV	()R	4EQ	60I	57#	79	87	92#	102	116	125	130#	138#	138	170	170	170	170	194
		198#	234															
PVR	-R	104#	116#	130														
PVL	-R	69#	79#	92	194#	196	198											
PVR	-R	69#	87#	92														
PVT	-R	104#	125#	130														
PXCQNV	-R	3C0	257															
PXL	-R	3C0	257															
PXR	-R	3C0	248WR															
PXRP	-R	3C0	23	218														
PYA	-R	3C0	26	32	151	162	221	227	248WR	25R								
PYAM	-R	3C0	23	218														
PYCONV	-R	3C0	25R															
PYT	-R	3C0	248WR															
PYTP	-R	3C0	24	219														
Q	()R	4EQ	60I															
R	()R	4EQ	60I															
RCSQ	()R	4EQ	60I															
RDTDRG	-R	174#	176	177														
RETURN	-	212F	219F	241F	267F													
RM	()R	4EQ	60I	33														
RMP	()R	4EQ	60I															
RO	()R	4EQ	60I															
ROL	()R	4EQ	60I															
RPNR	-R	3C0	25	150	220													
RPNRQZ	-R	3C0	33	169	170	186	232											
RPNZ	-R	3C0	26	151	221													
RPM0	-R	53#	54	54#	54	55	56	57										
RVOL	()R	4EQ	60I															
SHIFT	-	171SU	172SU	180SU	181SU	185SU	195SU	196SU	197SU	198SU	233SU	234SU						
SIE	()R	4EQ	60I															
START	-	10SU	49SU	64SU	134SU													
T	-R	3C0	249WR															
U	()R	4EQ	60I	39	233#	233												
UG	()R	4EQ	60I															
UK	-R	169#	176	195														
UL	()R	4EQ	60I															
UP	()R	4EQ	60I															
UPAR	-R	171#	176#	176	178	180	195											
VRAND	-R	175#	176	195														
USH	-R	180#	182															
VITL	()R	4EQ	60I															
V	()R	4EQ	60I	40	234#	234												
VG	()R	4EQ	60I															
VK	-R	170#	177	196														
VL	()R	4EQ	60I															
VP	()R	4EQ	60I															
VPAR	-R	172#	177#	177	179	181	196											
VRAND	-R	175#	177	196														
VSH	-R	181#	183															
VITL	()R	4EQ	60I															
W	-R	31#	36	42	161#	163	166	168	226#	230	235							

	INDEX	01/12/73	SUBROUTINE PARTMOV										PAGE 78				
WRITE	=	248F	249F														
WTR	-R	127=	129	130													
WTE	-R	36=	38	42=	230=	232	235=										
WTL	-R	89=	91	92													
WTR	-R	90=	91	92													
WTT	-R	128=	129	130													
X	()R	4EQ	60I	23	25	3j	218	220	226								
XPAR	()R	4EQ	60I	147	182=	209=	256	257									
XTE	-R	147=	150	161	171	178=	178	182									
XMR	-R	105=	113=	113	126	128											
XWL	-R	70=	76=	76	88	90											
XWR	-R	70=	84=	84	88	89											
XWT	-R	105=	122=	122	126	127											
XX	-R	33=	38	195=	197	232=	233	234									
X1	()R	7DI	8EQ	8EQ	8EQ	38=	39	40	41	165=	169	170	192=	192	195	196	
X2	-R	8EQ	166=	169	170												
X3	-R	8EQ	167=	169	170												
X4	-R	8EQ	168=	169	170												
Y	()R	4EQ	60I	23	24	32	218	219	221	227							
YPAR	()R	4EQ	60I	148	183=	258											
YTE	-R	148=	151	162	172	179=	179	183									
YY	-R	196=	198														

INDEX	01/12/73	SUBROUTINE REZONE	PAGE 79
1		SUBROUTINE REZONE	YAQUI1 01328
2		COMMON /YSC1/ AASC(4242)	COMMON2 00002
3		COMMON /YSC2/ AA(I),ANC,ASQ,A0,A0FAC,A0M,R0,COLAMU,CYL,	COMMON2 00003
1		DR,DT,DTC,DTFAC,DTGR,DTGZ,DTGZP,DTO(10),DTC(10),	COMMON2 00004
2		DTO16,DTO2,DTO4,DTO8,DTPOS,DTV,DTA,ZZ,EM10,EPS,FIBP,	COMMON2 00005
3		FIPXL,FIPXR,FIPYB,FIPYT,FIXL,FI XR,FIYB,FIYT,FJRP,	COMMON2 00006
4		FREZ,GGM1,GMI,GR,GRDVEL,GZ,GZP,I,IBAR,IBP,IRP1,ICOLOR,	COMMON2 00007
5		IDTO,IJ,IJM,IJP,IJPS,IMOME3,IMOMX,IM1,IM6,	COMMON2 00008
6		IPAR,IPXL,IPXR,IPYB,IPYT,IP1,IP2,ISCF1,ISCF2,ISCF3,	COMMON2 00009
7		ITV,IUNF,IXL,IXR,IYB,IYT,J,JBAR,JRP,JB2,JCEN,JM10,	COMMON2 00010
8		JM14,JP1,JP2,JP4,JP402,JUNF,JUNF02,KXI,LAM,LJP2,LPR,	COMMON2 00011
9		LPR,MU,NAME(10),NCYC,NLC,NPS,NPT,NU,NQ1,NQ1B,NQ1Z,NSC,	COMMON2 00012
1		NUMT,NUMT0,OM,OMANC,OMCYL,OMEM10,OPEM10,PDR,PDZ,PXCONV,	COMMON2 00013
2		PXL,PXR,PXRP,PYB,PYB0,PYCONV,PYT,PYTP,RT,REZRON,REZSIE,	COMMON2 00014
3		REZUE,REZVE,REZVT,REZY0,RIBAR,RIRJH,RIAP,RJBP,ROMFR,	COMMON2 00015
4		RON,RPDR,RPDRDZ,RPOZ,T,THIRD,TLIMD,FOUT,TWFIN,TZ0MD,	COMMON2 00016
5		VV,XCONV,XL,XR,YB,YCONV,YT,ZZ	COMMON2 00017
4		EQUIVALENCE (AASC(1),X,XPAR),(AASC(2),R,YPAR),(AASC(3),Y,MPAR),	EQVREAL 00002
1		(AASC(4),U,UG,DELSM),(AASC(5),V,VG),(AASC(6),RO),	EQVREAL 00003
2		(AASC(7),SIE,MP,RMP,RCSO),(AASC(8),E,ETIL),	EQVREAL 00004
3		(AASC(9),RVOL),(AASC(10),M,RM,VP),(AASC(11),P,PL,EP,	EQVREAL 00005
4		UP,PM0),(AASC(12),UTIL,UL,CQ,PMX,PU),(AASC(13),VTIL,	EQVREAL 00006
5		VL,PMY,PV),(AASC(14),Q,ROL)	EQVREAL 00007
5		REAL LAM,LAMD,M,MR,MC,ML,MP,MPAR,MR,MT,MTE,MU,MUO2,MUO4	EQVREAL 00008
6		DIMENSION X(I),XPAR(I),R(I),YPAR(I),Y(I),MPAR(I),U(I),UG(I),	DIMEN 00002
1		DELSM(I),V(I),VG(I),RO(I),SIE(I),MP(I),RMP(I),RCSO(I),	DIMEN 00003
2		E(I),ETIL(I),RVOL(I),M(I),RM(I),VP(I),P(I),PL(I),EP(I),	DIMEN 00004
3		UP(I),UTIL(I),UL(I),CQ(I),PMX(I),PU(I),VTIL(I),VL(I),	DIMEN 00005
4		PMY(I),PV(I),Q(I),ROL(I),PM0(I)	DIMEN 00006
7		DIMENSION UGTE(100)	YAQUI1 01332
8		REZOMG = 0.15*ROT	YAQUI1 01333
9		REZBTA = 0.002	YAQUI1 01334
10		XX = -1.E+6	YAQUI1 01335
11		CALL START	YAQUI1 01336
12		FCR = FCT = FCB = XXX = XMSUM = YMSUM = OMSUM = 0.	YAQUI1 01337
13		DO 1049 J=2,JP2	YAQUI1 01338
14		DO 1039 I=1,IP1	YAQUI1 01339
15		AVEL = AMAX1(ABS(UL(IJ)),ABS(VL(IJ)))	YAQUI1 01340
16		XXX = AMAX1(XXX,AVEL)	YAQUI1 01341
17		IF (I.EQ.IM6) FCR = AMAX1(FCR,AVEL)	YAQUI1 01342
18		IF (J.EQ.JM14) FCT = AMAX1(FCT,AVEL)	YAQUI1 01343
19		IF (J.EQ.9) FCB = AMAX1(FCB,AVEL)	YAQUI1 01344
20	1039	IJ = IJ + NQ	YAQUI1 01345
21		CALL LOOP	YAQUI1 01346
22	1049	CONTINUE	YAQUI1 01347
23		FCR = SQRT(FCR*XXX)	YAQUI1 01348
24		FCT = SQRT(FCT*XXX)	YAQUI1 01349
25		FCB = SQRT(FCB*XXX)	YAQUI1 01350
26		CALL START	YAQUI1 01351
27		DO 1069 J=2,JP1	YAQUI1 01352
28		IF (J.EQ.JP402) YCEN = Y(IJ)	YAQUI1 01353
29		DO 1059 I=1,IBAR	YAQUI1 01354
30		IPJ = IJ+NQ	YAQUI1 01355
31		IPJP = IJP+NQ	YAQUI1 01356
32		IF (J.LT.10.OR.J.GT.JM10.OR.I.GT.IM6) GO TO 1055	YAQUI1 01357
33		XI = X(IPJ)	YAQUI1 01358
34		YI = Y(IPJ)	YAQUI1 01359
35		UI = UL(IPJ)	YAQUI1 01360

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SUBROUTINE REZONE

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36 V1 = VL(IPJ)
37 X2 = X(IPJP)
38 Y2 = Y(IPJP)
39 U2 = UL(IPJP)
40 V2 = VL(IPJP)
41 X3 = X(IJP)
42 Y3 = Y(IJP)
43 U3 = UL(IJP)
44 V3 = VL(IJP)
45 X4 = X(IJ)
46 Y4 = Y(IJ)
47 U4 = UL(IJ)
48 V4 = VL(IJ)
49 R1 = .125*RVOL(IJ)*R(IPJ)*R(IPJP)*R(IJP)*P(IJ)
50 YY = R1*((U1-U4)*(X1-X4)+(V1-V4)*(Y1-Y4)
      1 *(U2-U1)*(X2-X1)+(V2-V1)*(Y2-Y1)
      2 *(U3-U2)*(X3-X2)+(V3-V2)*(Y3-Y2)
      3 *(U4-U3)*(X4-X3)+(V4-V3)*(Y4-Y3))
51 IF (YY.GT.0.) GO TO 1055
52 YY = YY*YY
53 XOMSUM = XOMSUM + YY*X4
54 YOMSUM = YOMSUM + YY*Y4
55 OMSUM = OMSUM + YY
56 1055 IJ = IPJ
57 1059 IJP = IPJP
58 CALL LOOP
59 1069 CONTINUE
60 XC = XOMSUM/OMSUM
61 YC = YOMSUM/OMSUM
62 REZVT = AMAX1(0.,(REZOMG*.5*(YC-YCEN)))
63 CALL START
64 DO 1099 J=2,JP2
65 YBAR = .5*(Y(IJP)+Y(IJM))+REZHTA*(YC-Y(IJ))
66 VGTE = REZOMG*(YBAR-Y(IJ))+REZVT
67 IF (J.EQ.2) VGTE = -FCB
68 IF (J.EQ.JP2) VGTE = FCT
69 DO 1089 I=1,IP1
70 IPJ = IJ+NG
71 IF (J.GT.2) GO TO 1080
72 XBAR = .5*(X(IPJ)+X(IJ-NO))+REZHTA*(XC-X(IJ))
73 UGTE(I) = REZOMG*(XBAR-X(IJ))
74 IF (I.EQ.1) UGTE = 0.0
75 IF (I.EQ.IP1) UGTE(I) = FCR
76 1080 UG(IJ) = UGTE(I)
77 VG(IJ) = VGTE
78 1089 IJ = IPJ
79 CALL LOOP
80 1099 CONTINUE
81 CALL DONE
82 1200 CALL START
83 X1P1 = YJP2 = 0.
84 Y2 = 1.E+20
85 DO 1249 J=2,JP2
86 DO 1279 I=1,IP1
87 X(IJ) = X(IJ)+UG(IJ)*DT
88 Y(IJ) = Y(IJ)+VG(IJ)*DT
89 R(IJ) = X(IJ)*CYL+OMCYL
90 IF (J.EQ.2) Y2 = AMIN1(Y(IJ),Y2)

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YAQUI1 01361
YAQUI1 01362
YAQUI1 01363
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YAQUI1 01416
YAQUI1 01417
YAQUI1 01418

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91		IF (J.EQ.JP2) YJP2 = AMAX1(Y(IJ),YJP2)	YAQUI1	01419
92		IF (I.EQ.IP1) XIP1 = AMAX1(X(IJ),XIP1)	YAQUI1	01420
93	1279	IJ = IJ+NQ	YAQUI1	01421
94		CALL LOOP	YAQUI1	01422
95	1289	CONTINUE	YAQUI1	01423
96		CALL DONE	YAQUI1	01424
97		PNR = XIP1*RIBP	YAQUI1	01425
98		PDZ = (YJP2-Y2)*RJBP	YAQUI1	01426
99		PVB = 0.0	YAQUI1	01427
100		CALL FILMCO	YAQUI1	01428
101		CALL START	YAQUI1	01429
102		YY = ABS(GZ)/(GM1*REZSIE)	YAQUI1	01430
103		DO 1399 J=2,JP1	YAQUI1	01431
104		DO 1389 I=1,IRAR	YAQUI1	01432
105		IPJ = IJ + NQ	YAQUI1	01433
106		IPJP = IJP + NQ	YAQUI1	01434
107		Y4 = REZY0 + 0.25*(Y(IJP)+Y(IPJP)+Y(IJ)+Y(IPJ))	YAQUI1	01435
108		IF (J.EQ.2) ROL(IJM) = REZRON*EXP((Y4-Y(IJ) -Y(IPJ))*YY)	YAQUI1	01436
109		IF (I.EQ.IRAR) ROL(IPJ) = REZRON*EXP((Y4-Y(IPJ)-Y(IPJP))*YY)	YAQUI1	01437
110		IF (J.EQ.JP1) ROL(IJP) = REZRON*EXP((Y4-Y(IJP)-Y(IPJP))*YY)	YAQUI1	01438
111		IJM = IJM + NQ	YAQUI1	01439
112		IJP = IJP + NQ	YAQUI1	01440
113	1389	IJ = IPJ	YAQUI1	01441
114		CALL LOOP	YAQUI1	01442
115	1399	CONTINUE	YAQUI1	01443
116		CALL DONE	YAQUI1	01444
117		RETURN	YAQUI1	01445
118		END	YAQUI1	01446

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SINGLY REFERENCED VARIABLES

SUBROUTINE REZONE

1200 = 82*	DT08	-R	3C0	GR	-R	3C0	IYV	-I	3C0	MR	-R	5RL	PXL	-R	3C0	TLIMD	-R	3C0		
AA (I)R	3C0	DTPOS	-R	3C0	GRDVEL	-R	3C0	IUNF	-I	3C0	MT	-R	5RL	PXR	-R	3C0	TOUT	-R	3C0	
AMINI =	90SU	DTV	-R	3C0	GZP	-R	3C0	IXL	-I	3C0	MTE	-R	5RL	PXRP	-R	3C0	TWFIN	-R	3C0	
ANC	-R	3C0	DTB	-R	3C0	IBP	-I	3C0	IXR	-I	3C0	MU02	-R	5RL	PYRM	-R	3C0	T20MD	-R	3C0
ASQ	-R	3C0	OZ	-R	3C0	IBPI	-I	3C0	IYB	-I	3C0	MU04	-R	5RL	PYCONV	-R	3C0	VV	-R	3C0
A0	-R	3C0	EM10	-R	3C0	ICOLOR	-I	3C0	IYT	-I	3C0	NAME (I)	3C0	PYT	-R	3C0	XCONV	-R	3C0	
A0FAC	-R	3C0	EPS	-R	3C0	IDT0	-I	3C0	JBAR	-I	3C0	NCYC	-I	3C0	PYTP	-R	3C0	XL	-R	3C0
A0M	-R	3C0	EQUIVAL	=	4F	IJPS	-I	3C0	JBP	-I	3C0	NLC	-I	3C0	REAL	=	5F	XR	-R	3C0
B0	-R	3C0	FIBP	-R	3C0	IMOME3	-I	3C0	JRP2	-I	3C0	NPS	-I	3C0	RETURN	=	117F	XX	-R	10=
COLAMU	-R	3C0	FILMCO	=	100SU	IMOMX	-I	3C0	JCEN	-I	3C0	NPT	-I	3C0	REZONE	=	1SU	YB	-R	3C0
DR	-R	3C0	FIPXL	-R	3C0	IM1	-I	3C0	JP4	-I	3C0	NOI	-I	3C0	REZUE	-R	3C0	YCONV	-R	3C0
DTC	-R	3C0	FIPXR	-R	3C0	IPAR	-I	3C0	JUNF	-I	3C0	NOIB	-I	3C0	REZVE	-R	3C0	YSC1	=	2CN
DTFAC	-R	3C0	FIPYB	-R	3C0	IPXL	-I	3C0	JUNF02	-I	3C0	NOI2	-I	3C0	RIBAR	-R	3C0	YSC2	=	3CN
DTGR	-R	3C0	FIPYT	-R	3C0	IPXR	-I	3C0	KXI	-I	3C0	NSC	-I	3C0	RIBJB	-R	3C0	YT	-R	3C0
DTGZ	-R	3C0	FIXL	-R	3C0	IPYB	-I	3C0	LAM0	-R	5RL	NUMIT	-I	3C0	ROMFR	-R	3C0	ZZ	-R	3C0
DTGZP	-R	3C0	FIXR	-R	3C0	IPYT	-I	3C0	LJP2	-I	3C0	NUMTD	-I	3C0	RON	-R	3C0			
DT0	(I)R	3C0	FIYB	-R	3C0	IPZ	-I	3C0	LPB	-I	3C0	OM	-R	3C0	RPDR	-R	3C0			
DT0C (I)R	3C0	FIYT	-R	3C0	ISCF]	-I	3C0	LPP	-I	3C0	OMANC	-R	3C0	RPDRDZ	-R	3C0				
DT016	-R	3C0	FJRP	-R	3C0	ISCF?	-I	3C0	MR	-R	5RL	OMEM10	-R	3C0	RPDZ	-R	3C0			
DT02	-R	3C0	FREZ	-R	3C0	ISC2	-I	3C0	MC	-R	5RL	OPEN10	-R	3C0	T	-R	3C0			
DT04	-R	3C0	GGM1	-R	3C0	ISC3	-I	3C0	ML	-R	5RL	PXCONV	-R	3C0	THIRD	-R	3C0			

MULTIPLY-REFERENCED VARIABLES

1039 =	1400	20*																	
1049 =	1300	22*																	
1055 =	32	51	56*																
1059 =	2900	57*																	
1069 =	2700	59*																	
1080 =	71	76*																	
1089 =	6900	78*																	
1099 =	6400	80*																	
1279 =	8600	93*																	
1289 =	8500	95*																	
1389 =	10400	113*																	
1399 =	10300	115*																	
AASC (I)R	2C0	4EQ	4EQ	4EQ	4EQ	4EQ	4EQ	4EQ	4EQ	4EQ	4EQ	4EQ	4EQ	4EQ	4EQ	4EQ	4EQ	4EQ	4EQ
ABS	=	15SU	15SU	102SU															
AMAXI	=	15SU	16SU	17SU	18SU	19SU	62SU	91SU	92SU										
AVEL	-R	15=	16	17	18	19													
COMMON	=	2F	3F																
CO (I)R	4EQ	6DI																	
CYL	-R	3C0	89																
DELSM (I)R	4EQ	6DI																	
DIMENSI	=	6F	7F																
DONE	=	81SU	96SU	116SU															
DT	-R	3C0	87	88															
E (I)R	4EQ	6DI																	
FP (I)R	4EQ	6DI																	
FTIL (I)R	4EQ	6DI																	
EXP	=	108SU	109SU	110SU															
FCR	-R	12=	19=	19	25*	25	67												
FCR	-R	12=	17=	17	23*	23	75												
FCT	-R	12=	18=	18	24*	24	68												
GMI	-R	3C0	102																
GZ	-R	3C0	102																
I	-I	3C0	1400	17	2900	32	6900	73	74	75	75	76	8600	92	10400	109			
IRAR	-I	3C0	2900	10400	109														

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			73#	74#	75#	76													
UGTE	()R	7DI																	
UL	()R	4EQ	6DI	15	35	39	43	47											
UP	()R	4EQ	6DI																
UTIL	()R	4EQ	6DI																
U1	-R	35=	50	50															
U2	-R	39=	50	50															
U3	-R	43=	50	50															
U4	-R	47=	50	50															
V	()R	4EQ	6DI																
VG	()R	4EQ	6DI	77#	88														
VGTE	-R	66=	67#	68#	77														
VL	()R	4EQ	6DI	15	36	40	44	48											
VP	()R	4EQ	6DI																
VTIL	()R	4EQ	6DI																
V1	-R	36=	50	50															
V2	-R	40=	50	50															
V3	-R	44=	50	50															
V4	-R	48=	50	50															
X	()R	4EQ	6DI	33	37	41	45	72	72	72	73	87#	87	89	92				
XBAR	-R	72=	73																
XC	-R	60=	72																
XIP1	-R	83=	92#	92	97														
XOMSUM	-R	12=	53#	53	60														
XPAR	()R	4EQ	6DI																
XXX	-R	12=	16#	16	23	24	25												
X1	-R	33=	50	50															
X2	-R	37=	50	50															
X3	-R	41=	50	50															
X4	-R	45=	50	50	53														
Y	()R	4EQ	6DI	28	34	38	42	46	65	65	65	66	88#	88	90	91	107	107	
		107	107	108	108	109	109	110	110										
YBAR	-R	65=	66																
YC	-R	61=	62	65															
YCEN	-R	28=	62																
YJP2	-R	83=	91#	91	98														
YOMSUM	-R	12=	54#	54	61														
YPAR	()R	4EQ	6DI																
YY	-R	50=	51	52#	52	52	53	54	55	102#	108	109	110						
Y1	-R	34=	50	50															
Y2	-R	38=	50	50	84#	90#	90	98											
Y3	-R	42=	50	50															
Y4	-R	46=	50	50	54	107#	108	109	110										

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DRMIN	YAQUI2	4																		
DROU	YAQUI2	3																		
DRPAR	PARTGEN	6																		
S DRV	YAQUI2	10																		
DT	YAQUI	C	LOOP	C	FILMCO	C	YASET1	4C	PARTGEN	C	MESHMKR	C	YAQUI2	24C	PARTMOV	3C	REZONE	2C		
DTC	YAQUI	C	LOOP	C	FILMCO	C	YASET1	C	PARTGEN	C	MESHMKR	C	YAQUI2	9C	PARTMOV	C	REZONE	C		
DTCSAV	YAQUI2	4																		
DTDRAG	PARTMOV	5																		
DTFAC	YAQUI	C	LOOP	C	FILMCO	C	YASET1	C	PARTGEN	C	MESHMKR	C	YAQUI2	2C	PARTMOV	C	REZONE	C		
DTGR	YAQUI	C	LOOP	C	FILMCO	C	YASET1	C	PARTGEN	C	MESHMKR	C	YAQUI2	1C	PARTMOV	1C	REZONE	C		
DTGZ	YAQUI	C	LOOP	C	FILMCO	C	YASET1	C	PARTGEN	C	MESHMKR	C	YAQUI2	1C	PARTMOV	C	REZONE	C		
DTGZP	YAQUI	C	LOOP	C	FILMCO	C	YASET1	C	PARTGEN	C	MESHMKR	C	YAQUI2	1C	PARTMOV	1C	REZONE	C		
DTO	YAQUI	C	LOOP	C	FILMCO	C	YASET1	3C	PARTGEN	C	MESHMKR	C	YAQUI2	2C	PARTMOV	C	REZONE	C		
DTOC	YAQUI	C	LOOP	C	FILMCO	C	YASET1	2C	PARTGEN	C	MESHMKR	C	YAQUI2	2C	PARTMOV	C	REZONE	C		
DT016	YAQUI	C	LOOP	C	FILMCO	C	YASET1	C	PARTGEN	C	MESHMKR	C	YAQUI2	2C	PARTMOV	C	REZONE	C		
DT02	YAQUI	C	LOOP	C	FILMCO	C	YASET1	C	PARTGEN	C	MESHMKR	C	YAQUI2	7C	PARTMOV	C	REZONE	C		
DT02M1	YAQUI2	7																		
DT02M2	YAQUI2	7																		
DT02M3	YAQUI2	7																		
DT02M4	YAQUI2	7																		
DT04	YAQUI	C	LOOP	C	FILMCO	C	YASET1	C	PARTGEN	C	MESHMKR	C	YAQUI2	2C	PARTMOV	C	REZONE	C		
DT08	YAQUI	C	LOOP	C	FILMCO	C	YASET1	C	PARTGEN	C	MESHMKR	C	YAQUI2	5C	PARTMOV	C	REZONE	C		
DTPO5	YAQUI	C	LOOP	C	FILMCO	C	YASET1	1C	PARTGEN	C	MESHMKR	C	YAQUI2	6C	PARTMOV	C	REZONE	C		
DTV	YAQUI	C	LOOP	C	FILMCO	C	YASET1	C	PARTGEN	C	MESHMKR	C	YAQUI2	9C	PARTMOV	C	REZONE	C		
DTVSAV	YAQUI2	4																		
DT8	YAQUI	C	LOOP	C	FILMCO	C	YASET1	C	PARTGEN	C	MESHMKR	C	YAQUI2	2C	PARTMOV	C	REZONE	C		
DZ	YAQUI	1C	LOOP	C	FILMCO	C	YASET1	1C	PARTGEN	2C	MESHMKR	4C	YAQUI2	1C	PARTMOV	C	REZONE	C		
DZMAX	YAQUI2	4																		
DZMIN	YAQUI2	4																		
DZPAR	PARTGEN	5																		
E	YAQUI	0	FILMCO	0	YASET1	10	PARTGEN	0	MESHMKR	40	YAQUI2	30	PARTMOV	0	REZONE	0				
S ECRD	LOOP	6	PARTMOV	10																
S FCWR	LOOP	5	PARTGEN	2	PARTMOV	6														
S EMPTY	YAQUI	1	YAQUI2	2																
EM10	YAQUI	C	LOOP	C	FILMCO	C	YASET1	4C	PARTGEN	1C	MESHMKR	C	YAQUI2	11C	PARTMOV	C	REZONE	C		
F ENTRY	LOOP	7	PARTMOV	1																
EP	YAQUI	D	FILMCO	D	YASET1	D	PARTGEN	D	MESHMKR	D	YAQUI2	20	PARTMOV	D	REZONE	D				
EPS	YAQUI	C	LOOP	C	FILMCO	C	YASET1	2C	PARTGEN	C	MESHMKR	C	YAQUI2	1C	PARTMOV	C	REZONE	C		
F EQUIVAL	YAQUI	1	FILMCO	1	YASET1	1	PARTGEN	1	MESHMKR	1	YAQUI2	2	PARTMOV	2	REZONE	1				
ETIL	YAQUI	D	FILMCO	D	YASET1	D	PARTGEN	D	MESHMKR	D	YAQUI2	80	PARTMOV	D	REZONE	D				
S EXP	MESHMKR	1	REZONE	3																
FB	YAQUI2	7																		
FCB	REZONE	6																		
FCR	REZONE	6																		
FCT	REZONE	6																		
FDEN	MESHMKR	7																		
FIRP	YAQUI	C	LOOP	C	FILMCO	1C	YASET1	C	PARTGEN	2C	MESHMKR	C	YAQUI2	C	PARTMOV	C	REZONE	C		
FILM	YAQUI	2																		
S FILMCO	FILMCO	1	YASET1	1	REZONE	1														
FIPXL	YAQUI	C	LOOP	C	FILMCO	3C	YASET1	C	PARTGEN	C	MESHMKR	C	YAQUI2	C	PARTMOV	1C	REZONE	C		
FIPXR	YAQUI	C	LOOP	C	FILMCO	3C	YASET1	C	PARTGEN	C	MESHMKR	C	YAQUI2	C	PARTMOV	C	REZONE	C		
FIPYB	YAQUI	C	LOOP	C	FILMCO	3C	YASET1	C	PARTGEN	C	MESHMKR	C	YAQUI2	C	PARTMOV	1C	REZONE	C		
FIPYT	YAQUI	C	LOOP	C	FILMCO	3C	YASET1	C	PARTGEN	C	MESHMKR	C	YAQUI2	C	PARTMOV	C	REZONE	C		
FIXL	YAQUI	C	LOOP	C	FILMCO	3C	YASET1	C	PARTGEN	C	MESHMKR	C	YAQUI2	11C	PARTMOV	C	REZONE	C		
FIXR	YAQUI	C	LOOP	C	FILMCO	3C	YASET1	C	PARTGEN	C	MESHMKR	C	YAQUI2	C	PARTMOV	C	REZONE	C		
F1YR	YAQUI	C	LOOP	C	FILMCO	3C	YASET1	C	PARTGEN	C	MESHMKR	C	YAQUI2	11C	PARTMOV	C	REZONE	C		
F1YT	YAQUI	C	LOOP	C	FILMCO	3C	YASET1	C	PARTGEN	C	MESHMKR	C	YAQUI2	C	PARTMOV	C	REZONE	C		
FJBP	YAQUI	C	LOOP	C	FILMCO	1C	YASET1	C	PARTGEN	2C	MESHMKR	C	YAQUI2	C	PARTMOV	C	REZONE	C		

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IJ2	YAQUI2	6																	
IL	PARTMOV	6																	
IMJ	YASET1	3	MESHMKR	4	YAQUI2	14													
IMJM	YASET1	3	YAQUI2	3															
IMOME3	YAQUI	C	LOOP	C	FILMCO	C	YASET1	C	PARTGEN	1C	MESHMKR	C	YAQUI2	C	PARTMOV	1C	REZONE	C	
IMOMX	YAQUI	C	LOOP	C	FILMCO	C	YASET1	2C	PARTGEN	1C	MESHMKR	C	YAQUI2	C	PARTMOV	3C	REZONE	C	
IMI	YAQUI	C	LOOP	C	FILMCO	C	YASET1	1C	PARTGEN	C	MESHMKR	1C	YAQUI2	2C	PARTMOV	C	REZONE	C	
IM6	YAQUI	C	LOOP	C	FILMCO	C	YASET1	1C	PARTGEN	C	MESHMKR	C	YAQUI2	C	PARTMOV	C	REZONE	C	2C
INP	YAQUI	1																	
IPAR	YAQUI	C	LOOP	C	FILMCO	C	YASET1	C	PARTGEN	2C	MESHMKR	C	YAQUI2	C	PARTMOV	2C	REZONE	C	
IPJ	YASET1	7	MESHMKR	3	YAQUI2	99	PARTMOV	4	REZONE	16									
IPJA	YAQUI2	4																	
IPJB	YAQUI2	4																	
IPJM	YAQUI2	13																	
IPJP	YASET1	7	MESHMKR	4	YAQUI2	82	PARTMOV	3	REZONE	11									
IPXL	YAQUI	C	LOOP	C	FILMCO	1C	YASET1	C	PARTGEN	C	MESHMKR	C	YAQUI2	C	PARTMOV	2C	REZONE	C	
IPXR	YAQUI	C	LOOP	C	FILMCO	1C	YASET1	C	PARTGEN	C	MESHMKR	C	YAQUI2	C	PARTMOV	2C	REZONE	C	
IPYB	YAQUI	C	LOOP	C	FILMCO	1C	YASET1	C	PARTGEN	C	MESHMKR	C	YAQUI2	C	PARTMOV	2C	REZONE	C	
IPYT	YAQUI	C	LOOP	C	FILMCO	1C	YASET1	C	PARTGEN	C	MESHMKR	C	YAQUI2	C	PARTMOV	2C	REZONE	C	
IP1	YAQUI	C	LOOP	C	FILMCO	1C	YASET1	5C	PARTGEN	C	MESHMKR	6C	YAQUI2	12C	PARTMOV	3C	REZONE	C	5C
IP2	YAQUI	C	LOOP	C	FILMCO	C	YASET1	2C	PARTGEN	C	MESHMKR	C	YAQUI2	1C	PARTMOV	C	REZONE	C	
IR	PARTMOV	6																	
ISCF1	YAQUI	C	LOOP	2C	FILMCO	C	YASET1	2C	PARTGEN	C	MESHMKR	C	YAQUI2	C	PARTMOV	C	REZONE	C	
ISCF2	YAQUI	C	LOOP	2C	FILMCO	C	YASET1	1C	PARTGEN	C	MESHMKR	C	YAQUI2	2C	PARTMOV	C	REZONE	C	
ISC2	YAQUI	C	LOOP	8C	FILMCO	C	YASET1	3C	PARTGEN	C	MESHMKR	C	YAQUI2	2C	PARTMOV	10C	REZONE	C	
ISC3	YAQUI	C	LOOP	4C	FILMCO	C	YASET1	1C	PARTGEN	C	MESHMKR	C	YAQUI2	C	PARTMOV	C	REZONE	C	
IT	PARTMOV	4																	
ITESTL	PARTMOV	4																	
ITESTR	PARTMOV	4																	
ITV	YAQUI	C	LOOP	1C	FILMCO	C	YASET1	1C	PARTGEN	C	MESHMKR	C	YAQUI2	C	PARTMOV	C	REZONE	C	
IUMF	YAQUI	1C	LOOP	C	FILMCO	C	YASET1	3C	PARTGEN	2C	MESHMKR	1C	YAQUI2	C	PARTMOV	C	REZONE	C	
IXL	YAQUI	C	LOOP	C	FILMCO	1C	YASET1	C	PARTGEN	C	MESHMKR	C	YAQUI2	C	PARTMOV	C	REZONE	C	
IXR	YAQUI	C	LOOP	C	FILMCO	1C	YASET1	C	PARTGEN	C	MESHMKR	C	YAQUI2	C	PARTMOV	C	REZONE	C	
IX1	YAQUI2	15D	PARTMOV	2															
IX2	YAQUI2	11D																	
IX3	YAQUI2	6																	
IX4	YAQUI2	6																	
IYB	YAQUI	C	LOOP	C	FILMCO	1C	YASET1	C	PARTGEN	C	MESHMKR	C	YAQUI2	C	PARTMOV	C	REZONE	C	
IYT	YAQUI	C	LOOP	C	FILMCO	1C	YASET1	C	PARTGEN	C	MESHMKR	C	YAQUI2	C	PARTMOV	C	REZONE	C	
IY1	YAQUI2	15D	PARTMOV	2															
IY2	YAQUI2	12D																	
IY3	YAQUI2	6																	
IY4	YAQUI2	6																	
J	YAQUI	C	LOOP	2C	FILMCO	1C	YASET1	6C	PARTGEN	C	MESHMKR	19C	YAQUI2	53C	PARTMOV	18C	REZONE	17C	
JBAR	YAQUI	1C	LOOP	C	FILMCO	C	YASET1	8C	PARTGEN	2C	MESHMKR	1C	YAQUI2	4C	PARTMOV	C	REZONE	C	
JBOT	MESHMKR	3																	
JBP	YAQUI	C	LOOP	C	FILMCO	C	YASET1	2C	PARTGEN	3C	MESHMKR	C	YAQUI2	C	PARTMOV	1C	REZONE	C	
JRP2	YAQUI	C	LOOP	C	FILMCO	C	YASET1	C	PARTGEN	1C	MESHMKR	C	YAQUI2	C	PARTMOV	5C	REZONE	C	
JCEN	YAQUI	1C	LOOP	C	FILMCO	C	YASET1	3C	PARTGEN	2C	MESHMKR	4C	YAQUI2	C	PARTMOV	C	REZONE	C	
JDB	MESHMKR	2																	
JDT	MESHMKR	2																	
JDTC	YAQUI2	3																	
JDTV	YAQUI2	3																	
JJ	YASET1	2	MESHMKR	3	YAQUI2	3	PARTMOV	3											
JMI0	YAQUI	C	LOOP	C	FILMCO	C	YASET1	1C	PARTGEN	C	MESHMKR	C	YAQUI2	C	PARTMOV	C	REZONE	1C	
JM14	YAQUI	C	LOOP	C	FILMCO	C	YASET1	1C	PARTGEN	C	MESHMKR	C	YAQUI2	C	PARTMOV	C	REZONE	1C	
JNM	YAQUI2	6C	PARTMOV	1C															
JNSC	YAQUI2	2																	

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N	YASET1	8	YAQUI2	18															
NAME	YAQUI	C	LOOP	C	FILMCO	C	YASET1	2C	PARTGEN	C	MESHMKR	C	YAQUI2	7C	PARTMOV	1C	REZONE	C	
NB	MESHMKR	4																	
NB2	MESHMKR	2																	
NCYC	YAQUI	C	LOOP	C	FILMCO	C	YASET1	1C	PARTGEN	C	MESHMKR	C	YAQUI2	20C	PARTMOV	1C	REZONE	C	
NE	LOOP	11	PARTGEN	2	PARTMOV	16													
NL	MESHMKR	4																	
NLC	YAQUI	C	LOOP	C	FILMCO	C	YASET1	1C	PARTGEN	C	MESHMKR	C	YAQUI2	2C	PARTMOV	C	REZONE	C	
NL1	MESHMKR	2																	
NPM7	PARTMOV	4																	
NPPT	PARTMOV	4																	
NPS	YAQUI	C	LOOP	C	FILMCO	C	YASET1	C	PARTGEN	1C	MESHMKR	C	YAQUI2	2C	PARTMOV	C	REZONE	C	
NPT	YAQUI	C	LOOP	C	FILMCO	1C	YASET1	C	PARTGEN	6C	MESHMKR	C	YAQUI2	4C	PARTMOV	2C	REZONE	C	
NQ	YAQUI	1C	LOOP	1C	FILMCO	1C	YASET1	8C	PARTGEN	C	MESHMKR	10C	YAQUI2	55C	PARTMOV	16C	REZONE	10C	
NQ1	YAQUI	C	LOOP	21C	FILMCO	C	YASET1	7C	PARTGEN	2C	MESHMKR	1C	YAQUI2	C	PARTMOV	20C	REZONE	C	
NO1B	YAQUI	C	LOOP	C	FILMCO	C	YASET1	1C	PARTGEN	C	MESHMKR	C	YAQUI2	6C	PARTMOV	C	REZONE	C	
NQ1H	MESHMKR	2																	
NO12	YAQUI	C	LOOP	C	FILMCO	C	YASET1	C	PARTGEN	1C	MESHMKR	C	YAQUI2	C	PARTMOV	5C	REZONE	C	
NR	MESHMKR	6																	
NR1	MESHMKR	3																	
NSC	YAQUI	C	LOOP	C	FILMCO	C	YASET1	1C	PARTGEN	C	MESHMKR	C	YAQUI2	1C	PARTMOV	C	REZONE	C	
NT	MESHMKR	5																	
NT2	MESHMKR	3																	
NUM1T	YAQUI	C	LOOP	C	FILMCO	C	YASET1	C	PARTGEN	C	MESHMKR	C	YAQUI2	7C	PARTMOV	C	REZONE	C	
NUMTD	YAQUI	C	LOOP	C	FILMCO	C	YASET1	1C	PARTGEN	C	MESHMKR	C	YAQUI2	7C	PARTMOV	C	REZONE	C	
OM	YAQUI	C	LOOP	C	FILMCO	C	YASET1	2C	PARTGEN	C	MESHMKR	C	YAQUI2	1C	PARTMOV	C	REZONE	C	
OMAL13	YAQUI2	3																	
OMAL24	YAQUI2	3																	
OMANC	YAQUI	C	LOOP	C	FILMCO	C	YASET1	1C	PARTGEN	C	MESHMKR	C	YAQUI2	1C	PARTMOV	C	REZONE	C	
OMCYL	YAQUI	C	LOOP	C	FILMCO	C	YASET1	1C	PARTGEN	1C	MESHMKR	2C	YAQUI2	1C	PARTMOV	C	REZONE	1C	
OMEM10	YAQUI	C	LOOP	C	FILMCO	1C	YASET1	1C	PARTGEN	C	MESHMKR	C	YAQUI2	C	PARTMOV	C	REZONE	C	
OMSUM	REZONE	5																	
OPAL13	YAQUI2	3																	
OPAL24	YAQUI2	3																	
OPEM10	YAQUI	C	LOOP	C	FILMCO	2C	YASET1	1C	PARTGEN	C	MESHMKR	C	YAQUI2	C	PARTMOV	6C	REZONE	C	
OUT	YAQUI	2																	
S OVERLAY	YAQUI	2																	
P	YAQUI	0	FILMCO	D	YASET1	D	PARTGEN	D	MESHMKR	D	YAQUI2	13D	PARTMOV	D	REZONE	D			
S PARPLOT	YAQUI2	1	PARTMOV	1															
S PARTGEN	YASET1	1	PARTGEN	1															
S PARTMOV	YAQUI2	1	PARTMOV	1															
PB	YAQUI2	3																	
PC	YAQUI2	5																	
PDR	YAQUI	C	LOOP	C	FILMCO	2C	YASET1	2C	PARTGEN	1C	MESHMKR	C	YAQUI2	C	PARTMOV	7C	REZONE	1C	
PDRMW	PARTMOV	3																	
POZ	YAQUI	C	LOOP	C	FILMCO	2C	YASET1	2C	PARTGEN	1C	MESHMKR	C	YAQUI2	C	PARTMOV	7C	REZONE	1C	
POZMH	PARTMOV	3																	
PITH	YAQUI2	5																	
PIXX	YAQUI2	5																	
PIXY	YAQUI2	9																	
PIYY	YAQUI2	4																	
PL	YAQUI	0	FILMCO	D	YASET1	D	PARTGEN	D	MESHMKR	D	YAQUI2	3D	PARTMOV	D	REZONE	D			
PLE	YAQUI2	3																	
PLMAX	YAQUI2	4																	
S PLT	YAQUI2	3	PARTMOV	1															
PMX	YAQUI	D	FILMCO	D	YASET1	D	PARTGEN	D	MESHMKR	D	YAQUI2	D	PARTMOV	4D	REZONE	D			
PMY	YAQUI	D	FILMCO	D	YASET1	D	PARTGEN	D	MESHMKR	D	YAQUI2	D	PARTMOV	4D	REZONE	D			
PMO	YAQUI	D	FILMCO	D	YASET1	D	PARTGEN	D	MESHMKR	D	YAQUI2	D	PARTMOV	12D	REZONE	D			

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F PRINT	YAQUI	1	YASET	1	PARTGEN	3	MESHMKR	1	YAQUI1	1	YAQUI2	10						
PRM	YAQUI2	4																
PRSI E	YAQUI2	4																
PRV	YAQUI2	4																
PT	YAQUI2	3																
PU	YAQUI	0	FILMCO	D	YASET1	D	PARTGEN	D	MESHMKR	D	YAQUI2	D	PARTMOV	10D	REZONE	D		
PUB	PARTMOV	3																
PUL	PARTMOV	6																
PUR	PARTMOV	3																
PUT	PARTMOV	3																
PV	YAQUI	0	FILMCO	D	YASET1	D	PARTGEN	D	MESHMKR	D	YAQUI2	D	PARTMOV	17D	REZONE	D		
PVB	PARTMOV	3																
PVL	PARTMOV	6																
PVR	PARTMOV	3																
PVT	PARTMOV	3																
PXCONV	YAQUI	C	LOOP	C	FILMCO	1C	YASET1	C	PARTGEN	C	MESHMKR	C	YAQUI2	C	PARTMOV	1C	REZONE	C
PXL	YAQUI	C	LOOP	C	FILMCO	2C	YASET1	C	PARTGEN	C	MESHMKR	C	YAQUI2	C	PARTMOV	1C	REZONE	C
PXR	YAQUI	C	LOOP	C	FILMCO	4C	YASET1	C	PARTGEN	C	MESHMKR	C	YAQUI2	C	PARTMOV	1C	REZONE	C
PXRP	YAQUI	C	LOOP	C	FILMCO	1C	YASET1	C	PARTGEN	C	MESHMKR	C	YAQUI2	C	PARTMOV	2C	REZONE	C
PYR	YAQUI	C	LOOP	C	FILMCO	6C	YASET1	2C	PARTGEN	C	MESHMKR	C	YAQUI2	C	PARTMOV	8C	REZONE	1C
PYRM	YAQUI	C	LOOP	C	FILMCO	1C	YASET1	C	PARTGEN	C	MESHMKR	C	YAQUI2	C	PARTMOV	2C	REZONE	C
PYCONV	YAQUI	C	LOOP	C	FILMCO	1C	YASET1	C	PARTGEN	C	MESHMKR	C	YAQUI2	C	PARTMOV	1C	REZONE	C
PYT	YAQUI	C	LOOP	C	FILMCO	4C	YASET1	C	PARTGEN	C	MESHMKR	C	YAQUI2	C	PARTMOV	1C	REZONE	C
PYTP	YAQUI	C	LOOP	C	FILMCO	1C	YASET1	C	PARTGEN	C	MESHMKR	C	YAQUI2	C	PARTMOV	2C	REZONE	C
PYYMP	YAQUI2	3																
P12	YAQUI2	2																
P23	YAQUI2	2																
P34	YAQUI2	2																
P41	YAQUI2	2																
Q	YAQUI	0	FILMCO	D	YASET1	D	PARTGEN	D	MESHMKR	D	YAQUI2	130	PARTMOV	D	REZONE	D		
QMN	YAQUI2	11																
QMX	YAQUI2	8																
R	YAQUI	0	FILMCO	D	YASET1	4D	PARTGEN	D	MESHMKR	2D	YAQUI2	29D	PARTMOV	D	REZONE	5D		
RA	YAQUI2	2																
RCSQ	YAQUI	0	FILMCO	D	YASET1	D	PARTGEN	D	MESHMKR	D	YAQUI2	3D	PARTMOV	D	REZONE	D		
RDT	YAQUI	C	LOOP	C	FILMCO	C	YASET1	C	PARTGEN	C	MESHMKR	C	YAQUI2	4C	PARTMOV	C	REZONE	1C
RDTORG	PARTMOV	3																
F READ	YAQUI	1	YASET1	7	PARTGEN	1	MESHMKR	2	YAQUI2	3								
F REAL	YAQUI	1	FILMCO	1	YASET1	1	PARTGEN	1	MESHMKR	1	YAQUI2	1	PARTMOV	1	REZONE	1		
F RETURN	LOOP	6	FILMCO	2	YASET1	1	PARTGEN	3	MESHMKR	2	YAQUI2	2	PARTMOV	4	REZONE	1		
F REWIND	YAQUI2	1																
REZRTA	REZONE	3																
REZOMG	REZONE	4																
S REZONE	YAQUI2	1	REZONE	1														
REZRON	YAQUI	C	LOOP	C	FILMCO	C	YASET1	2C	PARTGEN	C	MESHMKR	1C	YAQUI2	C	PARTMOV	C	REZONE	3C
REZSTE	YAQUI	C	LOOP	C	FILMCO	C	YASET1	2C	PARTGEN	C	MESHMKR	4C	YAQUI2	C	PARTMOV	C	REZONE	1C
REZUE	YAQUI	C	LOOP	C	FILMCO	C	YASET1	2C	PARTGEN	C	MESHMKR	C	YAQUI2	C	PARTMOV	C	REZONE	C
REZVE	YAQUI	C	LOOP	C	FILMCO	C	YASET1	2C	PARTGEN	C	MESHMKR	C	YAQUI2	C	PARTMOV	C	REZONE	C
REZVT	YAQUI	C	LOOP	C	FILMCO	C	YASET1	2C	PARTGEN	C	MESHMKR	C	YAQUI2	C	PARTMOV	C	REZONE	2C
REZVO	YAQUI	C	LOOP	C	FILMCO	C	YASET1	2C	PARTGEN	2C	MESHMKR	3C	YAQUI2	C	PARTMOV	C	REZONE	1C
RIBAR	YAQUI	C	LOOP	C	FILMCO	1C	YASET1	1C	PARTGEN	C	MESHMKR	C	YAQUI2	C	PARTMOV	C	REZONE	C
RIBJR	YAQUI	C	LOOP	C	FILMCO	C	YASET1	1C	PARTGEN	C	MESHMKR	C	YAQUI2	1C	PARTMOV	C	REZONE	C
RIBP	YAQUI	C	LOOP	C	FILMCO	C	YASET1	C	PARTGEN	2C	MESHMKR	6	YAQUI2	C	PARTMOV	C	REZONE	1C
RJBP	YAQUI	C	LOOP	C	FILMCO	C	YASET1	C	PARTGEN	2C	MESHMKR	C	YAQUI2	C	PARTMOV	C	REZONE	1C
RM	YAQUI	D	FILMCO	D	YASET1	1D	PARTGEN	D	MESHMKR	D	YAQUI2	12D	PARTMOV	1D	REZONE	D		
RMP	YAQUI	D	FILMCO	D	YASET1	D	PARTGEN	D	MESHMKR	D	YAQUI2	7D	PARTMOV	D	REZONE	D		
RO	YAQUI	D	FILMCO	D	YASET1	2D	PARTGEN	D	MESHMKR	7D	YAQUI2	27D	PARTMOV	D	REZONE	D		

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ROE	YAQUI2	6																
ROI	MESHMKR	7																
ROJP2	MESHMKR	2																
ROJ1	MESHMKR	2																
ROL	YAQUI	D	FILMCO	D	YASET1	D	PARTGEN	D	MESHMKR	D	YAQUI2	19D	PARTMOV	D	REZONE	3D		
ROMFR	YAQUI	C	LOOP	C	FILMCO	C	YASET1	1C	PARTGEN	3C	MESHMKR	2C	YAQUI2	C	PARTMOV	C	REZONE	C
RON	YAQUI	C	LOOP	C	FILMCO	C	YASET1	2C	PARTGEN	C	MESHMKR	C	YAQUI2	3C	PARTMOV	C	REZONE	C
ROSAV	MESHMKR	7																
RPDR	YAQUI	C	LOOP	C	FILMCO	2C	YASET1	C	PARTGEN	C	MESHMKR	C	YAQUI2	C	PARTMOV	3C	REZONE	C
RPDRDZ	YAQUI	C	LOOP	C	FILMCO	1C	YASET1	C	PARTGEN	C	MESHMKR	C	YAQUI2	C	PARTMOV	5C	REZONE	C
RPDZ	YAQUI	C	LOOP	C	FILMCO	2C	YASET1	C	PARTGEN	C	MESHMKR	C	YAQUI2	C	PARTMOV	3C	REZONE	C
RPM0	PARTMOV	7																
RVOL	YAQUI	D	FILMCO	D	YASET1	1D	PARTGEN	D	MESHMKR	D	YAQUI2	25D	PARTMOV	D	REZONE	1D		
R1	YASET1	3	YAQUI2	25	REZONE	2												
S R1ROW	LOOP	1	MESHMKR	4														
R12	YAQUI2	10																
R2	YASET1	2	YAQUI2	22														
R23	YAQUI2	10																
R3	YASET1	3	YAQUI2	23														
R34	YAQUI2	10																
R4	YASET1	2	YAQUI2	22														
R41	YAQUI2	10																
S	YAQUI2	2																
S SECOND	YAQUI2	2																
S SETIJ	LOOP	1	MESHMKR	4														
S SHIFT	PARTGEN	3	PARTMOV	11														
SIE	YAQUI	D	FILMCO	D	YASET1	1D	PARTGEN	D	MESHMKR	3D	YAQUI2	4D	PARTMOV	D	REZONE	D		
SIEJ	MESHMKR	7																
SIEJ	YAQUI2	3																
S SIGN	YAQUI2	6																
S SQRT	YAQUI2	4	REZONE	3														
S START	LOOP	1	FILMCO	1	YASET1	1	MESHMKR	5	YAQUI2	22	PARTMOV	4	REZONE	5				
S STARTD	LOOP	1	YASET1	1	YAQUI2	1												
T	YAQUI	C	LOOP	C	FILMCO	C	YASET1	3C	PARTGEN	C	MESHMKR	C	YAQUI2	18C	PARTMOV	1C	REZONE	C
TBASE	YAQUI2	3																
THIRD	YAQUI	C	LOOP	C	FILMCO	C	YASET1	2C	PARTGEN	C	MESHMKR	C	YAQUI2	C	PARTMOV	C	REZONE	C
TJ	MESHMKR	3																
TLIM	YAQUI2	6																
TLIMD	YAQUI	C	LOOP	C	FILMCO	C	YASET1	2C	PARTGEN	C	MESHMKR	C	YAQUI2	2C	PARTMOV	C	REZONE	C
TOLD	YAQUI2	2																
TOUT	YAQUI	C	LOOP	C	FILMCO	C	YASET1	1C	PARTGEN	C	MESHMKR	C	YAQUI2	6C	PARTMOV	C	REZONE	C
TWFIN	YAQUI	C	LOOP	C	FILMCO	C	YASET1	2C	PARTGEN	C	MESHMKR	C	YAQUI2	1C	PARTMOV	C	REZONE	C
T1	YAQUI2	3																
T2	YAQUI2	8																
T20MD	YAQUI	C	LOOP	C	FILMCO	C	YASET1	2C	PARTGEN	C	MESHMKR	C	YAQUI2	1C	PARTMOV	C	REZONE	C
U	YAQUI	D	FILMCO	D	YASET1	4D	PARTGEN	D	MESHMKR	2D	YAQUI2	32D	PARTMOV	3D	REZONE	D		
UD1	YAQUI2	3																
UD2	YAQUI2	3																
UD3	YAQUI2	3																
UD4	YAQUI2	3																
UG	YAQUI	D	FILMCO	D	YASET1	D	PARTGEN	D	MESHMKR	D	YAQUI2	10D	PARTMOV	D	REZONE	2D		
UGTF	REZONE	4D																
UG1	YAQUI2	2																
UG2	YAQUI2	2																
UG3	YAQUI2	2																
UG4	YAQUI2	2																
UI	MESHMKR	7																
UK	PARTMOV	3																

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V3	YAQUI2	17	REZONE	3																
V34	YAQUI2	9																		
V4	YAQUI2	19	REZONE	3																
V41	YAQUI2	8																		
W	PARTMOV	10																		
F WRITE	YASET1	8	PARTGEN	2	MESHMKR	1	YAQUI2	20	PARTMOV	2										
WTB	PARTMOV	3																		
WTE	PARTMOV	6																		
WTL	PARTMOV	3																		
WTR	PARTMOV	3																		
WTT	PARTMOV	3																		
S WIRROW	LOOP	1	MESHMKR	4																
X	YAQUI	D	FILMCO	10	YASET1	40	PARTGEN	0	MESHMKR	60	YAQUI2	55D	PARTMOV	60	REZONE	12D				
XBAR	REZONE	2																		
XC	PARTGEN	4	REZONE	2																
XCO	YAQUI2	40																		
XCONV	YAQUI	C	LOOP	C	FILMCO	1C	YASET1	C	PARTGEN	C	MESHMKR	C	YAQUI2	11C	PARTMOV	C	REZONE	C		
X0	FILMCO	10	PARTGEN	8																
XIP1	REZONE	4																		
XL	YAQUI	C	LOOP	C	FILMCO	2C	YASET1	C	PARTGEN	C	MESHMKR	C	YAQUI2	11C	PARTMOV	C	REZONE	C		
XMAX	PARTGEN	3																		
XOMSUM	REZONE	4																		
XPAR	YAQUI	D	FILMCO	D	YASET1	D	PARTGEN	10	MESHMKR	D	YAQUI2	D	PARTMOV	50	REZONE	D				
XR	YAQUI	C	LOOP	C	FILMCO	6C	YASET1	C	PARTGEN	C	MESHMKR	C	YAQUI2	1C	PARTMOV	C	REZONE	C		
XR13	YAQUI2	3																		
XR24	YAQUI2	3																		
XTE	PARTGEN	7	PARTMOV	7																
XNB	PARTMOV	5																		
XWL	PARTMOV	5																		
XWR	PARTMOV	5																		
XWT	PARTMOV	5																		
XX	YASET1	9	MESHMKR	14	YAQUI2	91	PARTMOV	7	REZONE	1										
XXX	REZONE	6																		
XY	YAQUI2	5																		
XY14	YAQUI2	3																		
XY21	YAQUI2	3																		
XY23	YAQUI2	3																		
XY34	YAQUI2	3																		
X1	YASET1	3	YAQUI2	41	PARTMOV	110	REZONE	3												
X12	YAQUI2	9																		
X2	YASET1	2	YAQUI2	28	PARTMOV	30	REZONE	3												
X23	YAQUI2	9																		
X24	YAQUI2	6																		
X3	YASET1	3	YAQUI2	29	PARTMOV	30	REZONE	3												
X31	YAQUI2	6																		
X34	YAQUI2	9																		
X4	YASET1	2	YAQUI2	28	PARTMOV	30	REZONE	4												
X41	YAQUI2	9																		
Y	YAQUI	D	FILMCO	20	YASET1	40	PARTGEN	0	MESHMKR	120	YAQUI2	540	PARTMOV	80	REZONE	230				
S YAQUI	YAQUI	1																		
S YAQUI1	YAQUI1	1																		
S YAQUI2	YAQUI1	1	YAQUI2	1																
S YASET	YASET	1																		
S YASET1	YASET	1	YASET1	1																
YB	YAQUI	C	LOOP	C	FILMCO	7C	YASET1	2C	PARTGEN	C	MESHMKR	2C	YAQUI2	13C	PARTMOV	C	REZONE	C		
YBAR	REZONE	2																		

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YROT	PARTGEN 4																		
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YCN	REZONE 2																		
YCO	YAQUI2 4D																		
YCONV	YAQUI C	LOOP	C	FILMCO	1C	YASET1	C	PARTGEN	C	MESHMKR	C	YAQUI2	11C	PARTMOV	C	REZONE	C		
YD	PARTGEN 6																		
YJC2	MESHMKR 2																		
YJP2	REZONE 4																		
L YLC1	YAQUI 1	YASET1	1	PARTGEN	1	YAQUI2	1												
L YLC2	YAQUI 1	YASET1	1	PARTGEN	1	YAQUI2	1												
YMAX	PARTGEN 3																		
YMIN	PARTGEN 3																		
YOMSUM	REZONE 4																		
YPAR	YAQUI D	FILMCO	D	YASET1	D	PARTGEN	10	MESHMKR	D	YAQUI2	D	PARTMOV	3D	REZONE	D				
L YSC1	YAQUI 1	LOOP	1	FILMCO	1	YASET1	1	PARTGEN	1	MESHMKR	1	YAQUI2	1	PARTMOV	1	REZONE	1		
L YSC2	YAQUI 1	LOOP	1	FILMCO	1	YASET1	1	PARTGEN	1	MESHMKR	1	YAQUI2	1	PARTMOV	1	REZONE	1		
L YSC3	YAQUI2 1	PARTMOV	1																
YT	YAQUI C	LOOP	C	FILMCO	5C	YASET1	C	PARTGEN	C	MESHMKR	C	YAQUI2	2C	PARTMOV	C	REZONE	C		
YTE	PARTGEN 6	PARTMOV	7																
YTOP	PARTGEN 4																		
YY	FILMCO 14	MESHMKR	8	YAQUI2	20	PARTMOV	2	REZONE	12										
Y1	YASET1 5	YAQUI2	31	REZONE	3														
Y14	YAQUI2 10																		
Y2	YASET1 3	YAQUI2	27	REZONE	7														
Y21	YAQUI2 10																		
Y24	YAQUI2 10																		
Y3	YASET1 5	YAQUI2	28	REZONE	3														
Y31	YAQUI2 13																		
Y32	YAQUI2 10																		
Y4	YASET1 3	YAQUI2	27	REZONE	8														
Y43	YAQUI2 10																		
ZZ	YAQUI C	LOOP	C	FILMCO	C	YASET1	1C	PARTGEN	C	MESHMKR	C	YAQUI2	1C	PARTMOV	C	REZONE	C		

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.....END OF COMPUTATION.....

2183 CARDS PROCESSED
 2835 MAXIMUM BUFFER USED BY ANY ROUTINE
 2048 TOTAL ECS REQUIRED BY INDEX
 7.454 SECONDS OF CP TIME USED

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