

ANALYSIS OF PROGRESSIVE COLLAPSE
OF COMPLEX STRUCTURES

By

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Many structures are susceptible to progressive collapse, a chain reaction type of failure following damage to a relatively small portion of the structure. The more specialized a structure is, the more vulnerable it is to progressive failure largely because it is designed to resist fewer possible loading conditions. As efforts increase to optimize designs within acceptable factors of safety, the risks of initiating progressive collapse through relatively minor localized damage also increase. An ability to predict analytically the response of a damaged structure would therefore be beneficial.

Although progressive collapse is normally associated with high-rise buildings, interest in it is not limited to conventional civil engineering applications. The Department of Defense needs the capability to predict the residual strength of battle-damaged aircraft and to know the role of progressive collapse in that setting. Specifically, the Department of Defense Joint Technical Coordinating Group for Munitions Effectiveness is interested in the post-damaged capabilities of potentially hostile aircraft.

In pursuit of its interest, the Group provided research funds and three F-84F aircraft wings for this study. The goal was to evaluate a potentially versatile method for predicting progressive collapse in aircraft structures. The method was to be verified by experimental testing.

Desirable characteristics to be imparted to the method would be relative simplicity in preparing for its use and relative ease and economy in its application.

The finite element method was the fundamental tool for determining stresses within the wing. In this report most discussion of the finite element method is of a general nature. The NASTRAN (National Aeronautical and Space Administration Structural Analysis) program was selected to apply the finite element method because of its versatility and its widespread availability in both industry and the defense community. The reader is assumed to be familiar with the finite element method in general. Where reference to specific program characteristics is essential, a basic familiarity with NASTRAN is also assumed.

Finally, the sponsor of this research is interested in the effectiveness of munitions in destroying combat aircraft. Consequently, any conservative assumption is one which tends to give the structure more strength than actually exists. This definition of conservative is used throughout the study. Caution must be exercised in directly extending the results of this study to more conventional applications. In such use the assumptions of this study would become unconservative.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 General

Many papers have addressed the topic of progressive collapse of damaged structures, but only one has provided a general quantitative method of analysis (1). The following sections summarize the published papers while the last section details the one general approach.

2.2 Qualitative Analysis

Most studies of progressive collapse, as applied to structures conventionally associated with Civil Engineering, fit into three categories. The first addressed a need to predict statistically the frequency and severity of damaging events such as vehicle impact or explosion (2 through 8).

Another category was the qualitative analysis of a structure's ability to resist damage or to develop alternate load paths around damage. Typical topics of discussion included catenary action of slabs, beam action of adequately tied ceiling-wall-floor systems acting as wide flange sections, and the in-plane arching of walls over damage (4, 7, 9 through 14).

A third category was an effort to develop codes which mate the first two areas into economically and socially acceptable guidelines for design and construction (15 through 23). Additionally, a research workshop was

conducted in 1975 to evaluate present knowledge of the progressive collapse phenomenon and to identify areas requiring further study (24).

2.3 Quantitative Analysis of Building Structures

A smaller, fourth category addressed the need to evaluate quantitatively the behaviors occurring during a progressive collapse. Several studies have been completed, but most have considered only two-dimensional problems and most have required extensive analyst interactive involvement (25 through 29).

Smith and Epstein (30) developed a three-dimensional method to analyze the progressive collapse of a space truss roof. Their approach used the finite element method to determine structural member stresses. As a member approached its buckling load, predetermined for every member in the structure, the member was replaced by opposite equal forces representing post-buckling strength. The method did provide a three-dimensional analysis but was limited exclusively to buckling related failures. It was inappropriate for structures in which other failure modes share equal importance or are dominant.

2.4 Quantitative Analysis of Aircraft Structures

The military's need to predict the behavior of damaged aircraft has precipitated several papers of interest. Venkayya (31) outlined an empirical iterative procedure in 1978 for determining the residual strength of damaged structures. The displacements and decomposed stiffness matrix of an undamaged structure were combined with a sparse negative stiffness matrix representing damage. The result was an iteratively derived second-order Taylor series approximation of the response of the damaged structure.

The method appeared suitable for economic evaluation of initial structure response to several different damage conditions. However, when the method is applied to progressive collapse analyses, problems surface as component failure progresses toward collapse. Solution convergence times become unacceptably slow and convergence criteria become increasingly difficult to establish.

In 1976, Heard (1) proposed for the Air Force Armaments Testing Laboratory (AFATL) a method of structural modeling and analysis for progressive collapse in aircraft structures. That method, referred to in this study as the AFATL method, appeared to be the most promising general approach to a quantitative analysis of progressive collapse. The next section presents this method in some detail.

2.5 Analysis Method Background

The structure being evaluated must be represented as a computer model for finite element analysis. Because the method requires many iterative analyses to trace the progressive collapse phenomenon, economy urges the use of the largest, simplest elements which still describe the basic geometry of the structure and provide adequate precision to permit a stress-based analysis. A principal feature of the AFATL method is that little or no refinement of the model occurs in the area of damage. This feature aids the economy of the method but, because the large elements mask stress concentrations, the method must include compensating techniques. Heard employed two such techniques which are described later.

A load was applied to the model and the resulting stresses were examined in search of overstressed elements. An overstressed element was one whose stresses exceeded predefined limiting values. A solitary over-

stressed element was removed from the model as having failed. If more than one overstressed element occurred grouped together, only the most severely stressed element of the group was removed. This technique helped represent crack propagation in a model composed of large elements and was supported by studies of Sih and Hartranft (28).

Reducing the values of limiting stresses for elements bordering damage was the second technique to compensate for loss of stress concentrations around crack tips at the edges of damage. Thus the computed stress in an element bordering damage might produce element failure while a similarly stressed element away from damage remained intact. Using different values for limiting stresses complicated the process of selecting which element to fail in a group of overstressed elements. The most severely stressed element could not be determined through a direct comparison of the magnitudes of element stresses.

After the failed elements were removed, the modified model was again analyzed and the procedure was repeated. Iterations continued until the model could sustain some desired maximum load, or until failure occurred. This latter condition was sometimes determined subjectively by evaluating the structure's displaced shape rather than by its residual load-carrying capacity.

CHAPTER III

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

The method proposed by Heard appeared to be a versatile approach for the quantitative analysis of progressive collapse. To increase the acceptability of the method, however, four areas were identified as objectives for further study.

Validation of the method was perhaps the most important objective. Due to an absence of actual aircraft wings which his model represented, Heard was unable to substantiate with actual test data the value of his work. The first phase of this study was a laboratory test program which provided data for evaluation of analytical results. Tests of three F-84F aircraft wings measured structural performance under different damage and load combinations.

In the previous study, only one combination of elements was used for modeling the aircraft wing structure. A comparison of several element combinations was made in search of the best selection of model elements.

The actual application of the method required a great amount of manual data analysis for each iteration. A large number of elements had to be checked and compared to limiting stress values. The relative locations of overstressed elements had to be determined and caution applied to remove the appropriate element. Finally, removal of failed elements required modifications of the model. In addition to removing the failed elements, modification included reducing limiting stresses for elements

bordering the newly propagated damage. Automating the application of the method was desirable to reduce both time and expense for a complete analysis.

The final area to address was the appropriate values for limiting stresses. Heard used two levels of limiting stresses: material ultimate strength for elements away from damage, and material yield strength for elements bordering damage. A more sophisticated determination of limiting stresses had the potential for returning more realistic results.

These four areas,

1. Comparison of analytical and test results
2. Comparison of modeling elements
3. Automation of the method
4. Determination of limiting stress values,

became the specific objectives of this study.

CHAPTER IV

EXPERIMENTAL TEST PROGRAM

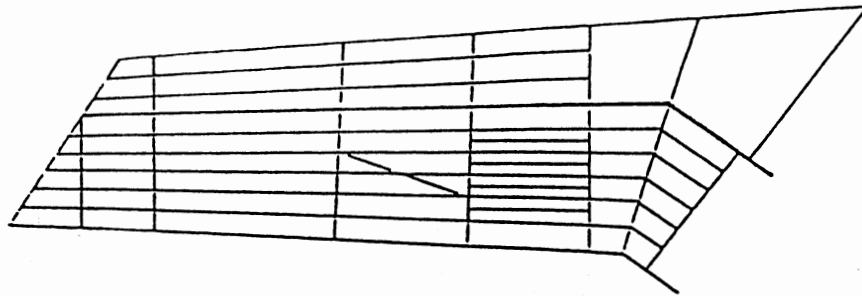
4.1 General

A major objective of this study was to use actual test data as a standard for evaluating analytical results. Three F-84F aircraft wings were tested, each with a different damage and load combination. This chapter contains descriptions of specific damage and loads and of the general test procedure. Appendix A contains diagrams showing strain gage locations for the various tests.

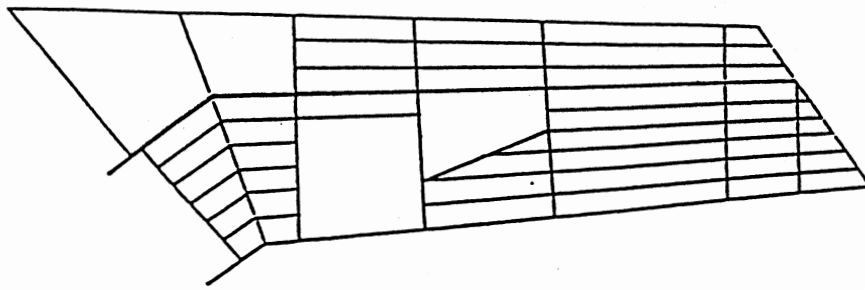
4.2 Specific Test Descriptions

The F-84F aircraft wing is a two-spar, semi-monocoque structure. For general reference, Figure 1 illustrates the upper and lower wing surfaces and the wing structural frame. All three wings were mounted upside down for testing; however, the terms "upper" and "lower" refer to the wing's upper and lower surfaces, not to their physical orientation for the tests. For all tests, the landing gear and gear doors, flaps, and ailerons were removed.

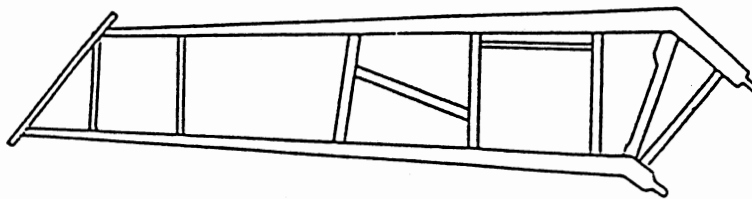
Test 1 consisted of severe damage to the upper half of the front spar as shown in Figure 2. A load applied to the front spar produced a failure with bending as the predominant behavior. The damaged area was stressed in tension.



(a) Upper Surface

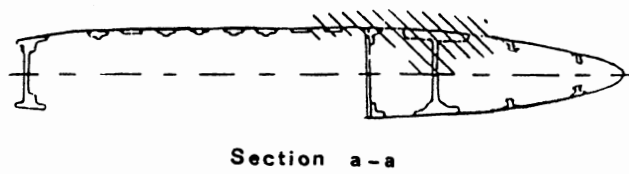
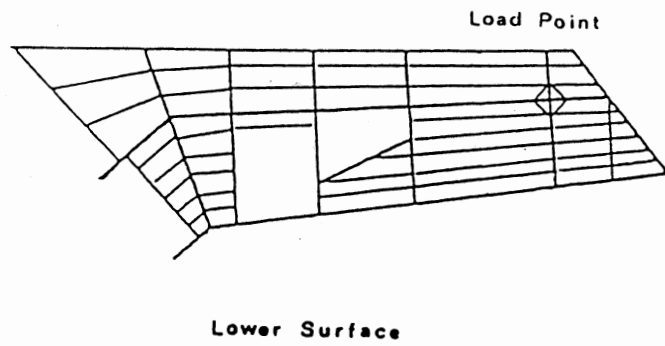
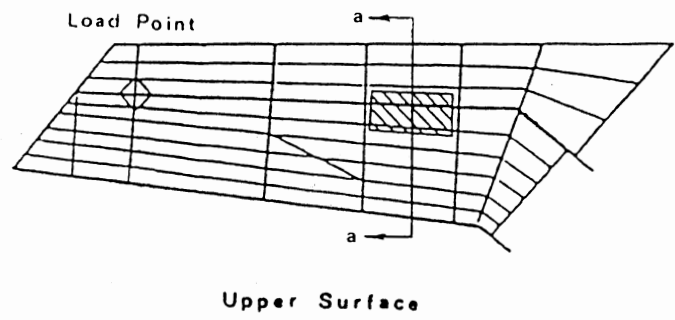


(b) Lower Surface



(c) Structural Frame

Figure 1. F-84F Wing Structure



 Damage

Figure 2. Damage for Test 1

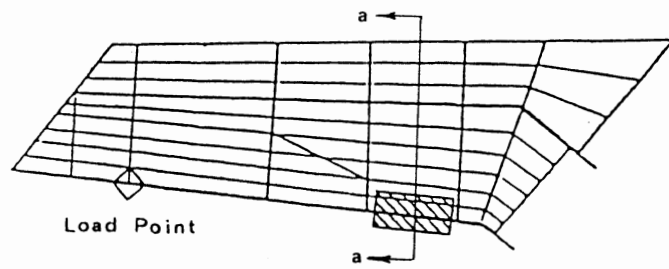
Test 2, Figure 3, was to measure behavior with a significant amount of torsion present. The rear spar was completely severed and the load was applied to the rear spar. The result was a combination of bending and torsion in the front spar. This wing could not be failed within safe limits of the laboratory loading apparatus. Consequently, three loading trials were performed on this wing and designated Tests 2A, 2B, and 2C. Each test had slightly modified damage to the skin adjacent to the severed spar. These were efforts to initiate tearing of the skin over the wheel well area; however, no propagation of that damage occurred.

Test 3 was an attempt to represent more closely the damage which could occur from a shaped-charge missile warhead. Figure 4 shows a $5\frac{1}{2}$ -inch wide strip of material removed from the lower wing surface. All skin was removed from the strip, which extended from the rear spar to the leading edge. The lower rear spar cap was removed but the web was left intact. The portion of the lower front spar cap extending from the web toward the trailing edge was also removed. The load applied to the rear spar put the damaged surface into compression.

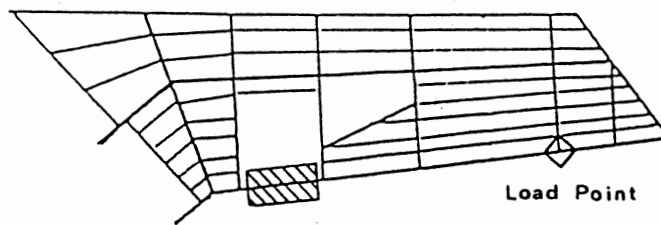
The residual strength of this wing also exceeded the safe capacity of the loading equipment. A variation of this test, designated Test 3B, included further damage to the front spar cap. Half the width of the lower spar cap extending from the web toward the leading edge was removed. A $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch width of spar cap remained extending from the rear face of the web toward the leading edge. This additional damage led to complete structural failure.

4.3 Wing Support System

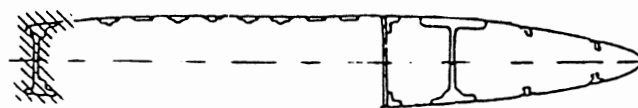
Each wing spar root mounted into a support structure as illustrated



Upper Surface



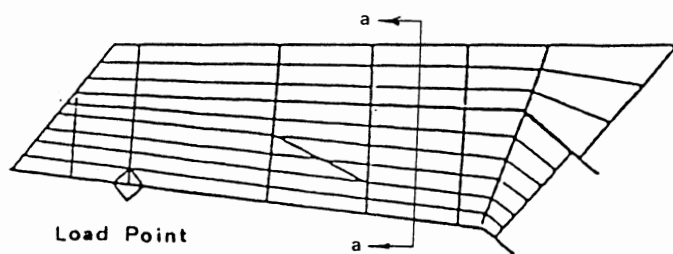
Lower Surface



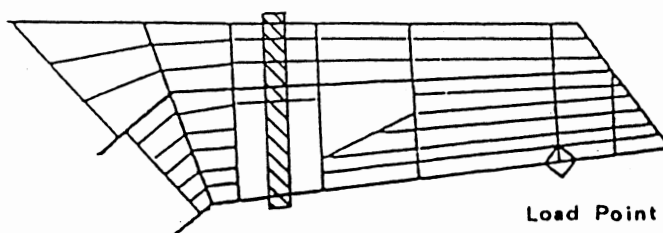
Section a-a

 Damage

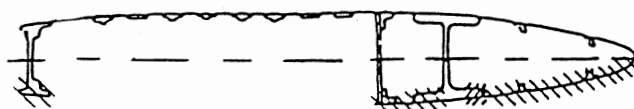
Figure 3. Damage for Test 2



Upper Surface



Lower Surface



Section a-a



Figure 4. Damage for Test 3

in Figure 5. Pins secured the wings in the support structures in the same manner as the wings had been attached to aircraft fuselages. The support structures were extremely rigid compared to the wings so that no appreciable deformation occurred within the supports themselves. Three transducers supported each T-shaped support structure, permitting measurements of vertical reaction forces and reaction moments about two perpendicular horizontal axes.

The wing spar roots were aligned with the support structures and pinned into place within small tolerance; however, some motion of the wing spar roots with respect to the supports was unavoidable. For Tests 2 and 3, dial gages measured relative rotation of each wing spar root about horizontal axes parallel to and perpendicular to the root itself. These data then formed the basis for support conditions in corresponding finite element analyses. These support conditions provided a better analytical representation of wing deflections; however, support conditions assuming no relative rotation were used for stress analyses.

4.4 Load System

A movable overhead crane applied a single point load in each test. The crane was self-adjusting so the load was always applied vertically. A cable attaching the crane to the wing load point was equipped with an in-line transducer to permit continuous accurate monitoring of the actual load applied.

4.5 Deflection Measurements

Vertical deflections were measured at points along the front and rear spars corresponding to node points in the finite element model.

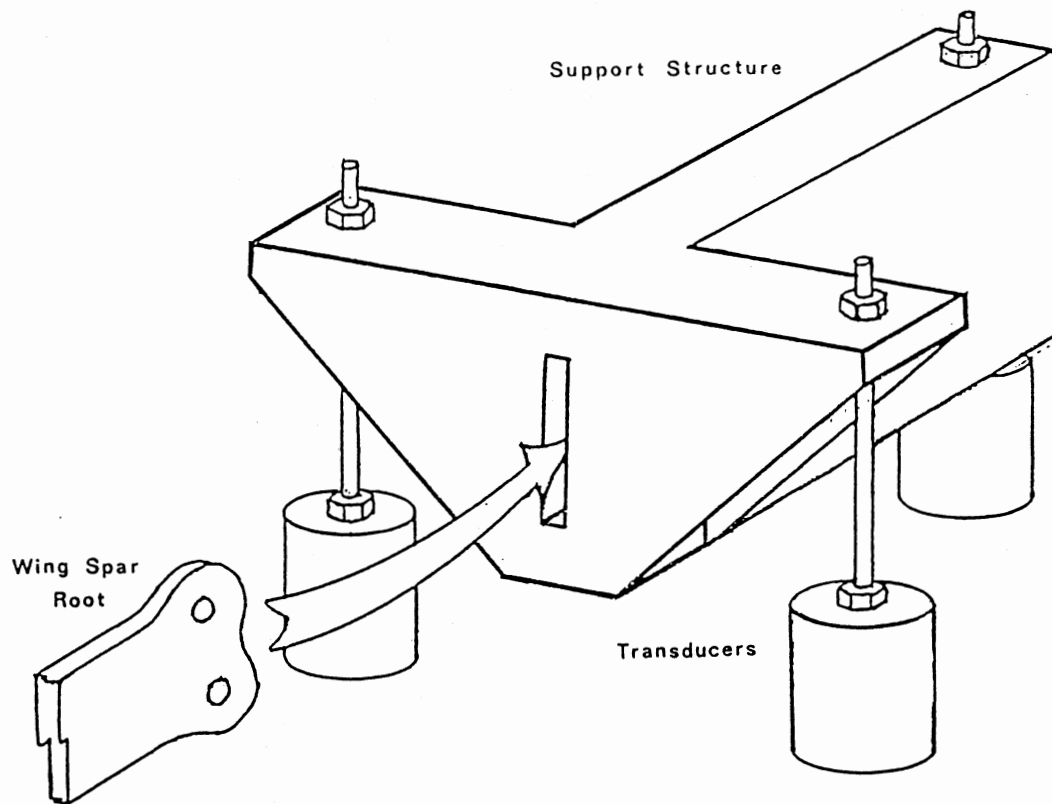


Figure 5. Wing Support Structure

Steel scales incremented to 0.01 inch were attached to the lower wing surface and measurements were read through an engineer's level. Similarly, scales were mounted on the support structures above each transducer to detect any vertical displacements there. At the load point no scale could be attached to the wing surface as at other locations along the spars. Instead, a cloth tape hung down vertically from the upper wing surface to measure deflections with respect to the laboratory floor.

4.6 Strain Measurements

Strain gages were mounted to the wing to detect changes in load paths as components failed and to detect load levels at which failures occurred. The different designs of each test and experience from previous tests led to slightly different strain gage placement for each wing. Appendix A contains specific locations.

Quarter-inch uniaxial strain gages measured outer fiber strains along spar and rib caps. Three-gage rectangular rosettes attached to selected skin panels measured panel behavior. Similar rosettes measured shear in rib and spar webs in Test 3.

Wings were first loaded enough to compensate for self-weight, and all gages were zeroed. For Test 1, all transducers and strain gages fed into a single switch and balance unit to measure output. All other tests used a Vishay Instruments Measurements Group computer-controlled data acquisition and reduction system. The System 4000 included the software program plus a Controller 4220 and two Strain Gage Scanners 4270. A Hewlett-Packard 9825B, upgraded to 9825T capabilities, served as the Executive Control Unit to complete the system hardware.

CHAPTER V
FINITE ELEMENT MODELS

5.1 Background

The fundamental modeling philosophy used by Heard (1) applied also to this study. Rod elements in combination with shear panels represented heavy structural members such as spars and ribs. Shear panel or membrane elements represented aircraft skin. Skin stiffeners were modeled by rod elements.

The specific structure for this study, the F-84F aircraft wing, was also analyzed by Jordan (32, 33). In 1976, he performed a dynamic response and small static load bending analysis of the wing. Although his objective differed from Heard's, he applied the same fundamental philosophy to develop his model of the wing. Jordan's model was the nucleus of the models evaluated in this study and is illustrated in Figure 6. Details of element numbering are presented in Appendix B.

The structure's geometry determined the size of the elements. Intersections of spars and ribs and of skin stiffeners and ribs were model node points. The node points in turn defined the elements. The procedure for assigning area properties for elements, particularly for rods, was detailed by both Heard (1) and Jordan (33). A brief summary is presented in Appendix C.

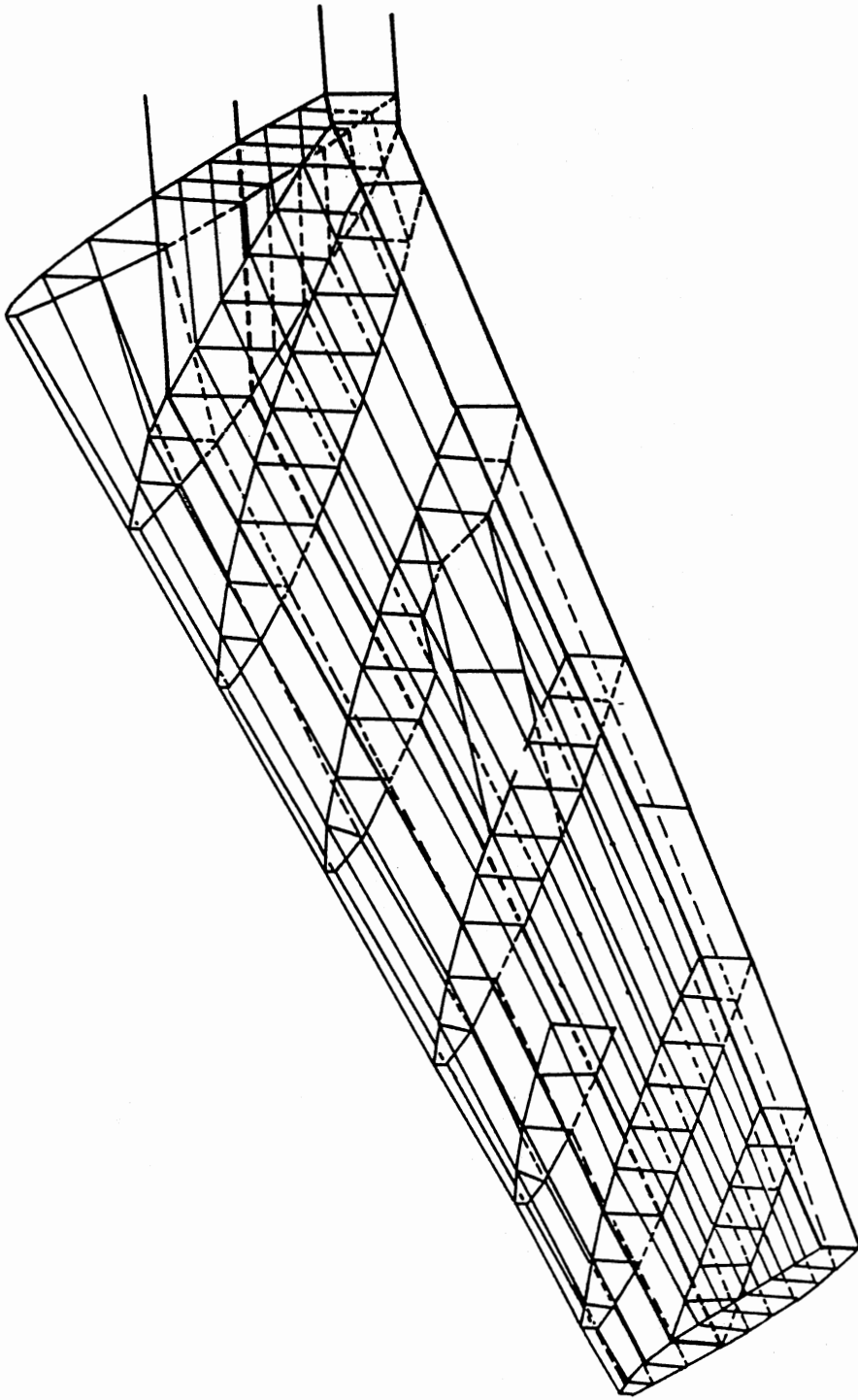


Figure 6. F-84F Finite Element Model

5.2 Model Variations

The model developed by Jordan gave him good response for conditions where bending dominated; however, it provided no torsional stiffness for the heavy structural members. To evaluate damage and load combinations producing significant torsion, model revisions included torsional stiffness for the front and rear spars.

This stiffness was provided by including rod elements along the centerlines of the spars. These elements had no axial load capacity but did provide torsional resistance. Multipoint constraint equations determined the rotation of each end of a torsion rod by using the lateral displacements of the nodes immediately above and below it. Figure 7 illustrates that the rotation, β , of the end of the centerline rod was

$$\beta = \frac{1}{h} (y_u - y_l) \quad (5.1)$$

Although modeling philosophies in the previous efforts were essentially the same, Heard used membrane elements for the skin while Jordan used shear panels. This study compared four modeling combinations. All four models used rods for skin stiffeners and for caps of spars and ribs. All used shear panels for spar and rib webs. The differences are presented in Table I. Appendix D is a listing of Model A and Appendix E is a listing of Model C. The additions for torsional resistance to convert Models A and C to Models B and D, respectively, are presented in Appendix F.

5.3 Modeling Initial Damage

To the extent possible, no special modeling techniques were applied to initial damage. Damaged shear panels or membranes were reduced in

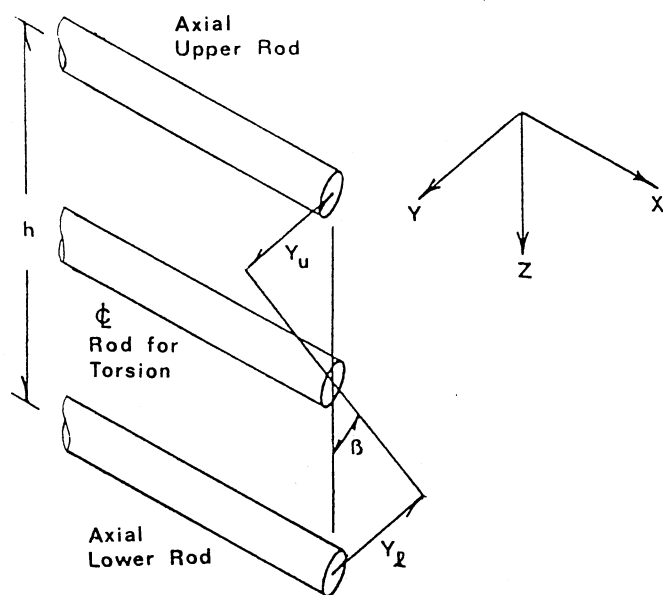


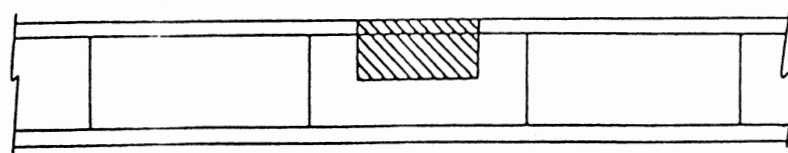
Figure 7. Rod Elements for Spar
Torsional Capacity

TABLE I

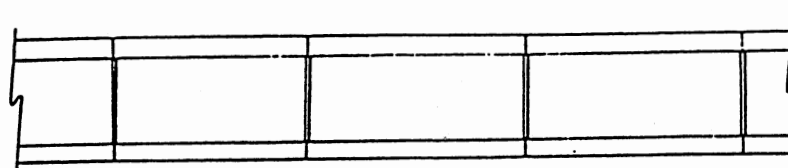
DESIGNATION OF FINITE ELEMENT MODELS

Model Designation	Skin Elements	Torsional Stiffness
A	Shear Panels	No
B	Shear Panels	Yes
C	Membranes	No
D	Membranes	Yes

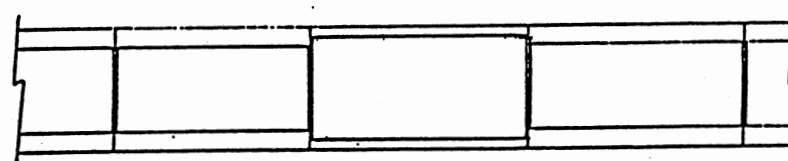
thickness or were removed when damage was severe. The rods representing damaged spars were reduced in size to maintain an equivalent moment of inertia, as presented by Jordan (32, 33). One exception to this approach was evaluated for Test 1. Damage to the front spar extended halfway into the web. Figure 8a shows a side view of the damaged front spar and Figure 8b shows modeling of the undamaged spar. The simpler modeling technique is illustrated in Figure 8c. The web element thickness was reduced to half its undamaged size. Rods representing spar caps were unmoved but reduced in size to represent the residual moment of inertia. Figure 8d shows the more detailed approach used by Jordan (32, 33) to model such severe damage. The two methods were compared. The specific changes made to Models A and C for each test are presented in Appendix G. The additional changes for Models B and D are included as part of Appendix F.



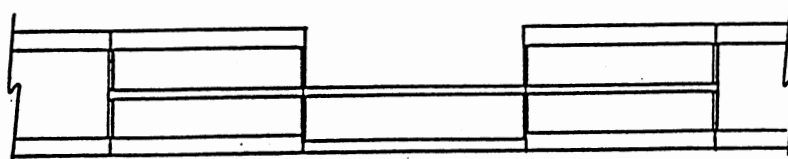
(a) Front Spar. Damaged



(b) Model. Undamaged



(c) Model. Simple Damage



(d) Model. Detailed Damage

Figure 8. Modeling Variations for Test 1 Damage

CHAPTER VI

ANALYSIS AUTOMATION

6.1 General

One shortcoming of the AFATL method cited in Chapter III was the need to examine voluminous computer output. A FORTRAN IV computer code, entitled PROSCAN for Progressive Structural Collapse Analysis, was written to alleviate the problem. PROSCAN was written to apply the method in conjunction with NASTRAN (National Aeronautics and Space Administration Structural Analysis) to perform the finite element analyses. Figure 9 illustrates the analysis procedure, and Appendix H comprises a functional flow chart and a listing of the PROSCAN program.

In exchanging information between the two computer programs, disk storage was used exclusively. All NASTRAN output was stored in punched-card format in disk files. All case control and bulk data decks were also stored on disks, and all modifications made by PROSCAN to the models were directed to those storage files.

6.2 Overstressed Elements

The first requirement in applying the AFATL method to finite element results was identifying overstressed elements. Because more than one limiting stress value was permissible, some common basis for evaluating severity of stress had to be established. The criterion selected was the margin of safety defined as

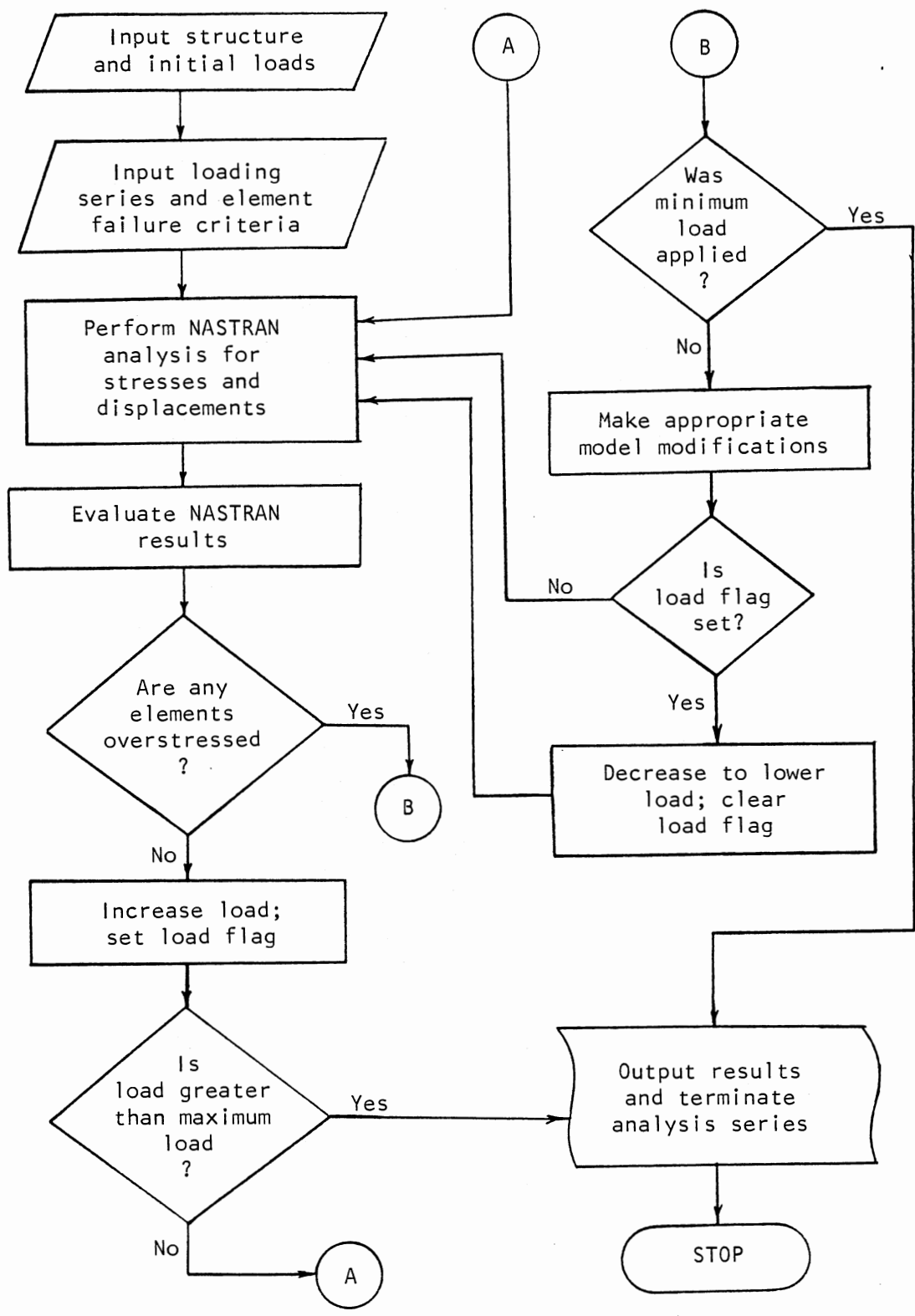


Figure 9. Iterative Analysis Procedure

$$\text{M.S.} = \frac{\text{allowable stress}}{\text{actual stress}} - 1.0 \quad (6.1)$$

Several elements within NASTRAN, rods and shear panels included, return an element margin of safety as part of the solution. For those elements which do not provide a margin of safety, PROSCAN calculated one. Element principal and maximum shear stresses were compared to analyst-provided limiting stresses for tension, compression, and shear. A margin of safety was calculated for each type of stress and the algebraically smallest value was selected as the element margin of safety. PROSCAN then identified any element with a negative margin of safety as an overstressed element.

6.3 Failed Elements

PROSCAN applied the next step of the AFATL method, grouping of overstressed elements, by node matching. The node numbers of each overstressed element were compared to those of every other overstressed element. PROSCAN designated any continuous linkage of those elements as a group, then selected the most severely stressed element from the group.

The element margin of safety again was the basis for decisions. PROSCAN selected the element of the group with the most negative margin of safety. That element became a failed element. The process of grouping and failing elements continued until all overstressed elements were considered.

PROSCAN did not actually remove a failed element from the model. Instead, PROSCAN assigned property values to the element which effectively eliminated its contribution to the structure. The failed areas and moduli of elasticity and shear were orders of magnitude below nominal values for unfailed elements.

6.4 Propagation of Damage

The failing of an element represented propagation of the damage, and as a consequence, the borders of the damage expanded. Additional elements had to be identified as bordering the new damage so they could be assigned reduced limiting stresses. Again a node matching scheme was employed. Each element which had at least one node in common with a newly failed element was examined. If it had not already failed itself or had not already bordered damage, lower limiting stresses replaced those previously used. The lowering of limiting stresses accounted for the possible presence of crack tip stress concentrations as introduced in section 2.5.

6.5 Adjustment of Load

PROSCAN had the capability of applying a new load to the model with each iteration. That capability was used in this study as explained below.

If no element failed on a particular iteration, the load was increased for the next NASTRAN analysis. This would occur until the structure sustained some maximum user-specified load without further element failure. Conversely, if an element failed on a particular iteration, PROSCAN reduced the load for the next NASTRAN analysis. The purpose was to determine the structure's ability to carry a lesser load after further weakening by the failed element. Reducing the load every time an element failed continued until the structure could not sustain a minimum load without further failure.

The analyst provided a sequence of loads to be applied, from minimum to maximum, as part of the PROSCAN input data. PROSCAN then made the

appropriate changes to the NASTRAN case control deck to reflect the structure's performance on the previous iteration. In addition to changing the load identification number, PROSCAN could assign new single point and multipoint constraint sets and identify new labels to correspond to each new load.

PROSCAN automated the entire application of the AFATL method. This began with initial viewing of NASTRAN output and finished by establishing new files containing modified case control and bulk data decks.

CHAPTER VII

DETERMINATION OF LIMITING STRESSES

7.1 Need for Limiting Stresses

Repeated reference has been made to limiting stresses. It is appropriate to address in more detail the specifics of allowable stress levels. Heard (1) used two limiting stress criteria: ultimate strength for elements away from damage, and yield strength for elements bordering damage. This study attempted to define more precisely the levels of stress which should cause failure in the model.

Ultimate strength remained the basic criterion for defining failure; but most elements, even those away from damage, were assigned limiting stresses lower than ultimate strength. Consider that a relatively large element returned a computed stress representative of a large structural region. This representative stress was unavoidably lower than the high stress within the region which would cause failure in the actual member. It was necessary then to estimate the effects of the representative stresses by using some value of limiting stress lower than ultimate strength.

Appropriate limiting stresses also estimated the nonlinear behavior experienced through the buckling of skin panels. Since the finite element analyses assumed linearly elastic behavior, the ability to compensate for skin panel buckling was incorporated to enhance results. PROSCAN had the ability to incorporate both the low stresses causing buckling and the reduced stiffnesses subsequent to buckling.

7.2 Limiting Stresses for Rod Elements

Spar and rib sections were each represented by three elements. A shear panel represented the web. One rod element represented the upper spar cap and another rod represented the lower spar cap. The rods were sized and spaced to maintain the moment of inertia about the section's neutral axis and to return outer fiber stresses.

The stress value obtained for rod elements was the average of the stresses at each end of the rod. Because rod elements in the spars were relatively long, the average stress could be substantially less than the maximum stress. A procedure to obtain limiting stresses for a similarly modeled doubly symmetric cantilevered beam served as a foundation for developing limiting stresses for the wing model. Figure 10 shows such a beam with top rod elements numbered and top nodes lettered.

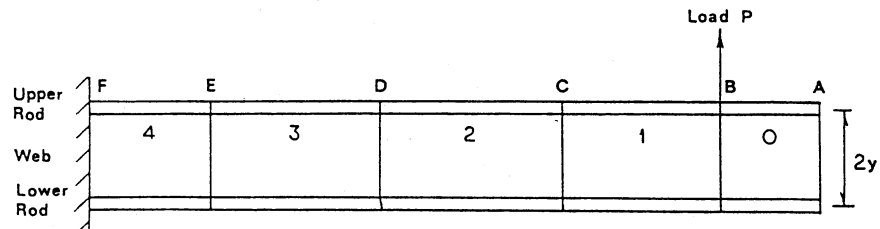


Figure 10. Cantilevered Beam Model

Using rod 3 for illustration, the maximum stress from the applied load occurred at node E, but the stress obtained was the average of

stresses at nodes D and E. Designating L_j as the length of any member j , the average stress in rod 3 was

$$\sigma_{\text{avg}} = \frac{P(L_1 + L_2 + \frac{1}{2} L_3)y}{I} \quad (7.1)$$

and the stress at node E was

$$\sigma_{\text{max}} = \frac{P(L_1 + L_2 + L_3)y}{I} \quad (7.2)$$

where I was the section moment of inertia. Designating a limiting stress factor, F_i , as the ratio of σ_{avg} to σ_{max} ,

$$F_3 = \frac{L_1 + L_2 + \frac{1}{2} L_3}{L_1 + L_2 + L_3} \quad (7.3)$$

In general terms,

$$F_i = \frac{\frac{1}{2} L_i + \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} L_j}{\sum_{j=1}^i L_j} \quad (7.4)$$

for the single point load shown. The appropriate limiting stress, σ_{L_i} , was

$$\sigma_{L_i} = F_i \sigma_{\text{ult}_i} \quad (7.5)$$

where σ_{ult_i} was the ultimate strength for the member i .

To extend this approach for calculating stress factors to the finite element model of the wing, the wing itself was idealized as a straight cantilevered beam. The front spar dimensions were used for section lengths as shown in Figure 11. Upper surface element numbers are below each rod and corresponding node numbers are above each node.

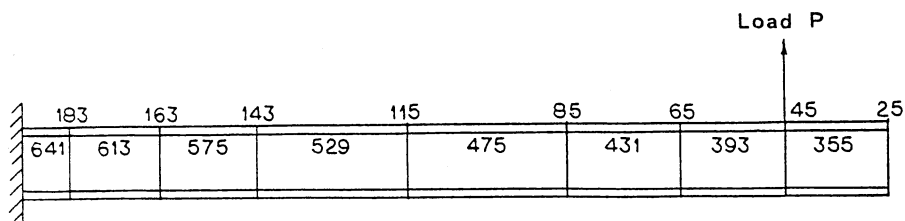


Figure 11. Cantilevered Front Spar Idealization

Factors to reduce material ultimate strength for elements inboard of the load were calculated as shown in the previous example. Elements between the load and the wing tip used the same factor as the elements immediately inboard of the load. Table II shows the limiting stress factors for the front spar rods on the upper wing surface.

TABLE II
LIMITING STRESS FACTORS FOR ROD ELEMENTS

Rod No.:	641	613	575	529	475	431	393	355
F_i :	0.950	0.937	0.921	0.855	0.788	0.735	0.500	0.500

Each rod representing a skin stiffener was approximately parallel to the spars and was assigned the same factor as its corresponding spar element. Each rib was approximately perpendicular to the spars. Each rod in a rib was assigned the factor of the spar rod immediately inboard of the spar-rib intersection.

A single concentrated load was used for analysis to correspond to the actual loading applied in the laboratory test program. However, an aerodynamic load could be represented by any approximation acceptable to the analyst. Although the mathematical expression for F_i would be more complex, the same approach to factoring for limiting stresses in rod elements could be applied.

7.3 Limiting Stresses for Web Elements

Shear panel elements represented the webs of spars and ribs. The limiting stress for shear was determined by comparing the average shearing stress in the web to the maximum shearing stress in the web. If V were designated as the shearing force in the cantilevered beam discussed in the previous section, the web element yielded a shearing stress of

$$\tau_{\text{avg}} = \frac{V}{2yt} \quad (7.6)$$

where t was the web thickness. The maximum shearing stress in the section was

$$\tau_{\text{max}} = \frac{VQ}{It} \quad (7.7)$$

The limiting stress factor, F , was the value of τ_{avg} divided by τ_{max} , so the limiting shearing stress, τ_L , was

$$\tau_L = F \tau_{\text{ult}} \quad (7.8)$$

Calculations for typical spar cross sections showed $F = 0.35$ to be a representative value. This value was applied to all spar and rib web elements.

Proportions of spar and rib sections indicated web crippling was unlikely; therefore, no reductions in limiting stresses were developed for buckling of undamaged web members. If initial damage to the structure introduced a potential for buckling, residual member proportions dictated the appropriate reductions.

7.4 Limiting Stresses for Skin Elements

Skin panels, unlike spar and rib webs, were susceptible to buckling. Additionally, the skin could tear along rivet lines or rivets themselves could fail. Whether a panel buckled in shear or in compression, or failed along a rivet line, the result was a reduction in stiffness of the panel. Because of the similar change in behavior, panels were divided into either pre-buckling or post-buckling categories even though rivet line failure was not a buckling phenomenon.

Each skin panel on the wing had slightly different geometric properties which gave each slightly different pre- and post-buckling characteristics. Panel 106, forward of the front spar on the lower wing surface, was typical of most skin panels and was used to determine approximate values for all panels. Figure 12 shows its location in the model. The assembly used for calculations included panel 106, a stiffener attached to each long side, and a rib attached to each short side. Averaging the lengths of the two long sides and the two short sides gave a rectangular shape for calculations.

To determine pre-buckling limits, compression perpendicular to the long sides, compression perpendicular to the short sides, and a corner force producing shear were all evaluated separately. Calculations were determined according to Peery (34, Chapters 14 and 15). The average

stress causing buckling in each case was divided by the material ultimate strength to determine the limiting stress factors, F . For the two compression conditions, the more conservative value was used.

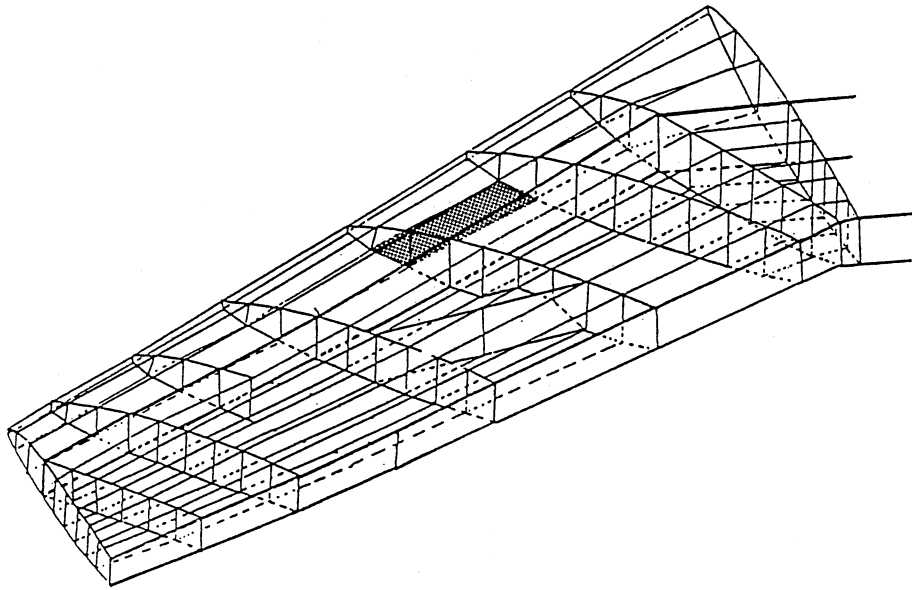


Figure 12. Typical Panel for Buckling Limits

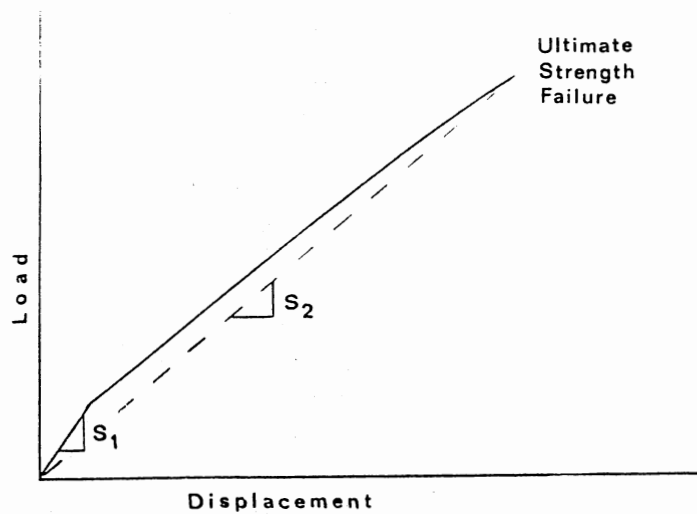
Limits for tension were obtained by calculating rivet and skin strengths along a conservative rivet line. Limiting loads, determined according to Peery (34, Chapter 12) and Bruhn (35, Chapter D1), were divided by the ultimate load, the load causing an average stress in the panel equal to the ultimate strength. The result was the limiting stress factor. Skin failure was compared to rivet failure, and the more conservative value was used.

For post-buckling behavior, the limiting stresses were returned to ultimate strength, but the elastic and shear moduli were reduced to

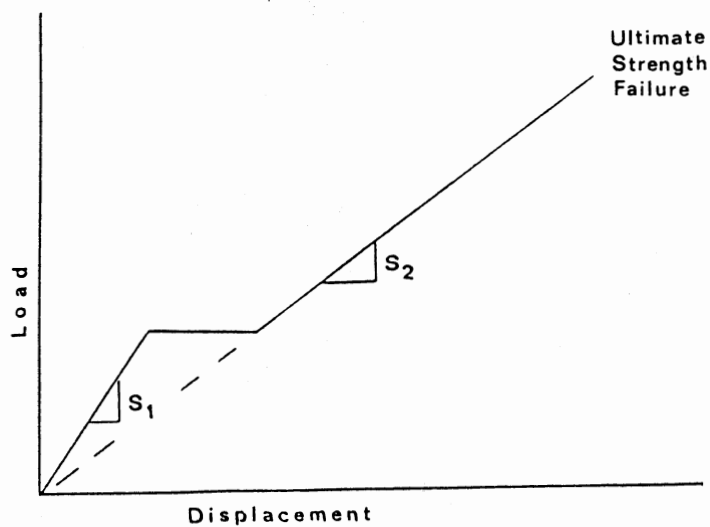
account for the reduction in stiffness following buckling. For compression buckling, bilinear behavior was assumed. The load versus displacement curve of Figure 13a assumed linear behavior prior to buckling, then linear behavior from buckling to an ultimate strength failure. The slope of the pre-buckling portion of the curve, S_1 , was divided into a secant slope, S_2 , from the origin to failure. The result was a reduction factor, M , for the elastic modulus. The same process applied to Figure 13b produced a reduction factor for the modulus of shear. Table III summarizes the results for skin buckling.

TABLE III
LIMITING FACTORS FOR SKIN ELEMENTS

Behavior	Stress Factor F	Modulus Factor M
Compression, Pre-buckling	0.17	1.00
Shear, Pre-buckling	0.32	1.00
Tension, Pre-buckling	0.55	1.00
Compression, Post-buckling	1.00	0.76
Shear, Post-buckling	1.00	0.53
Tension, Post-buckling	1.00	0.76



(a) Compression



(b) Shear

Figure 13. Load-Displacement Curves
for Panel Buckling

Although the assumption of linear behavior from buckling to ultimate failure was not correct, it was a conservative representation of the rather brittle material behavior observed in the laboratory. The result economically approximated the loss in stiffness suffered by the structure from skin buckling and rivet line failure.

7.5 Damage Propagation

No attempt was made to model ragged edges around initial damage nor to reduce element size in areas of propagating cracks. The large elements then tended to mask the stress concentrations around cracks and produced a model significantly more resistant to progressive collapse than the structure being represented.

Conventionally, the nominal stress in a cracked member would have been multiplied by a stress concentration factor, K . Its value would have been larger than 1.0 and based upon crack length and crack tip severity. The increased value for stress at the crack tip would then have been compared to an allowable stress for the member. PROSCAN used an inverse approach. Rather than increase the nominal stress returned by an element, the allowable stress was decreased by a factor F , where F essentially was the inverse of K . This further reduction of limiting stresses compensated for the absence of increased modeling detail around damage.

Any cracks occurring were assumed to originate at the initial damage or in subsequently failed elements. The further reductions in limiting stresses applied therefore only to unfailed elements bordering either initial damage or failed elements.

Separate reduction factors were determined for tension and for shear. Because cracks were assumed not to propagate in compression, no further

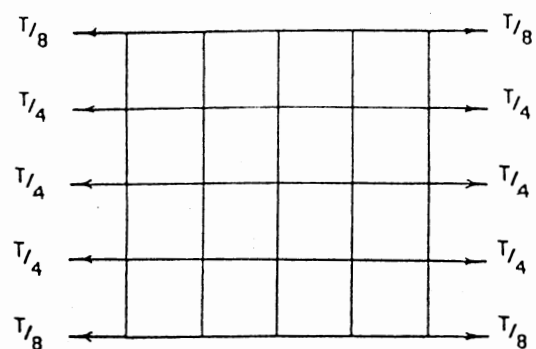
reduction applied to limiting compressive stresses. This portion of the investigation was patterned after similar crack propagation studies by Sih and Hartranft (28).

Two square plate models, one loaded in tension and the other in shear, provided information for reduction factors. Model detail ranged from two elements along a side to thirty-two elements along a side.

A crack initiated at the center of one edge propagated through the plate during sequential analyses. Loads remained constant through all iterations. Crack propagation was represented by creating a new node beside the tip of the crack, thus extending the crack to the next node. Figure 14 illustrates the procedure, exaggerated in scale, on a model using four elements per side. Figure 14b shows node m at the tip of the crack. The creation of node z extended the crack tip to node n in Figure 14c.

Figure 14b shows the plate cracked one-quarter of the way through its width. Stresses in the four elements connected to the node at the crack tip, those indicated by X's, were averaged and then divided into the average stress in the uncracked plate. The result was the limiting stress factor for the plate cracked through one-quarter of its width. The same procedure applied to the plate in Figure 14c produced the factor for the plate cracked halfway through its width. Figure 15 shows variation of the factor as a function of model detail and crack length. F_T represents tension loading and F_S represents shear loading.

All curves in Figure 15 appeared to approach zero slope as element size reduced. The values of F_T and F_S selected for this study were for a plate cracked one-eighth of the way through its width in a model with 32 elements along a side. For most components of the F-84F wing, this



(a) Uncracked

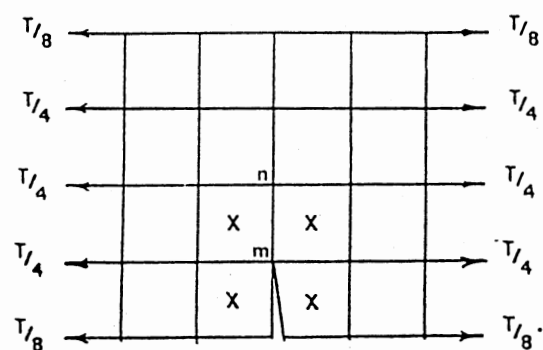
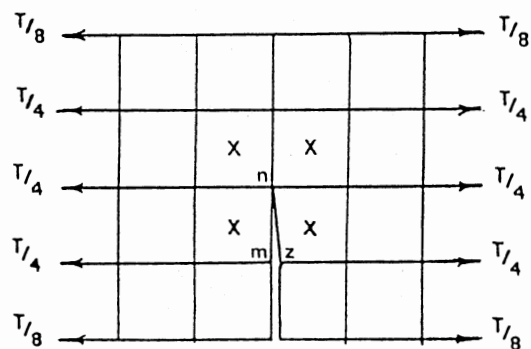
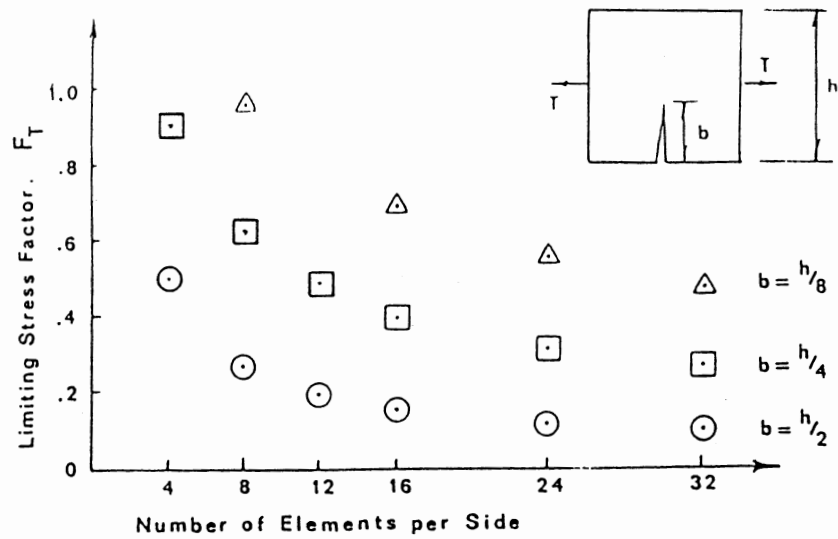
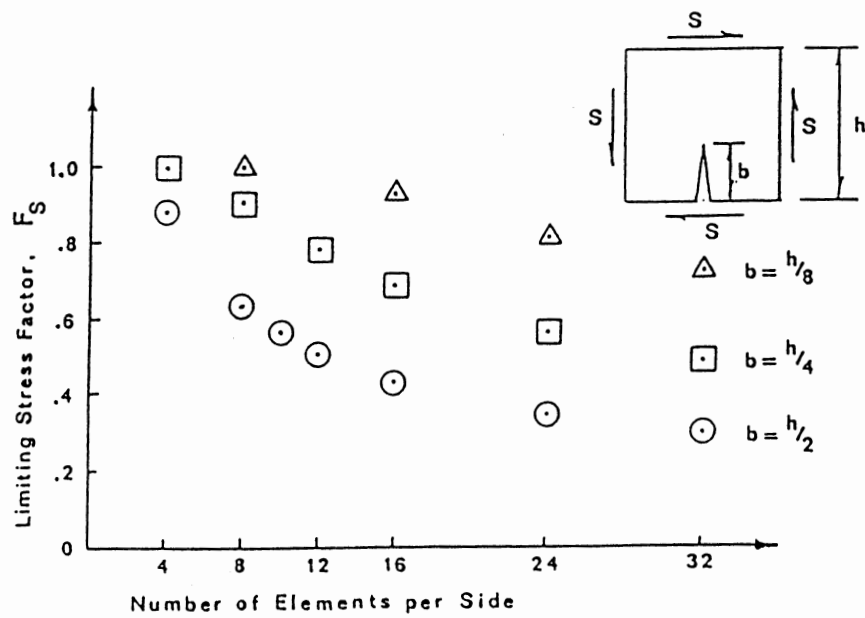
(b) Cracked Through $\frac{1}{4}$ of Width(c) Cracked Through $\frac{1}{2}$ of Width

Figure 14. Crack Investigation Models



(a) Tension



(b) Shear

Figure 15. Propagation Stress Factor Curves

represented a crack less than one inch in length in the longer side of the component. The corresponding stress concentration factor was $K=2.1$. For skin panel 106, it represented a crack 0.725 inches long with a crack tip radius of 0.30 inches calculated according to Seely and Smith (36, Chapter 12). Thus the assumed crack around damage was relatively mild and was therefore conservative.

New limiting stresses for an element bordering damage were the product of the appropriate factor, F_T or F_S or $F_C = 1.0$ for compression, and the element's previous limiting stresses. Limiting stress factors were, in this manner, cumulative. The exception was unbuckled skin panels. Their limiting stresses were not reduced to reflect cracks until after buckling stresses were exceeded.

CHAPTER VIII

COMPARISON OF RESULTS

8.1 General

Damage and load conditions for Tests 2C and 3B were analyzed using all four models for each test. Measured rotations of wing spar roots from laboratory data were enforced in the analyses. Examination of those analyses showed the addition of torsional rod elements to the spars made little difference in results. The performance of Model B was very similar to that of Model A, and the results from Model D were almost identical to those from Model C. Apparent reasons for the similarities are presented in the next section.

Further examination of the analytical results revealed unexpected stress distributions in and near the wing spar roots. The enforced rotations of wing spar roots, although developed from experimental measurements, did not produce purely rigid body motions for reasons explained in section 8.6. Consequently, the original analytical representations did not match closely enough the laboratory conditions of the experimental test program.

A second set of analyses was performed using zero support rotations for stress determination and enforced rotations for checking displacements. Tests 2C and 3B were analyzed using Models A and C for each test. Model C described the collapse phenomenon more closely than Model A as explained in section 8.4. Therefore, Model C was next compared to Model

D, the same model with the addition of torsional rod elements. The lack of significant difference between Models C and D confirmed the minimal influence of the torsional rod elements. Model B, therefore, was not analyzed further because it would produce essentially the same results as Model A. Even though torsional rod elements were not significantly affecting results, Model D was selected for the comparison of initial damage modeling since its torsional capability could provide greater latitude for an analyst to adjust model stiffness.

Model D was used to evaluate the two approaches to modeling damage for Test 1 described in section 5.3. The simpler method of modeling portrayed more accurately the pattern of failure as explained in section 8.5. The simpler method of modeling the damage was then applied to Model A for a final analysis of Test 1.

8.2 Comparison of Failure Loads

A close correlation of analytically predicted failure loads with experimentally measured failure loads would be a desirable result of evaluating the AFATL method. Table IV summarizes the failure load results. The models ranged from 5 percent to 85 percent stronger than the actual structure. Note that for Test 2 no experimental failure load was determined; therefore, conclusions about Test 2 are judgmental.

Model A gave the closest approximation for Test 3 and may have given a close approximation for Test 2. However, for reasons discussed in section 8.4, Model A was not considered the best model. Model D was more conservative than Model A in estimating wing strength. Although Model D's predicted strength for Test 2 was clearly less conservative than for Test 3, the results may have been acceptably consistent. Both approaches

for modeling Test 1 damage gave excessive predicted strengths; however, section 8.5 discusses how those figures might be improved.

TABLE IV
SUMMARY OF FAILURE LOADS

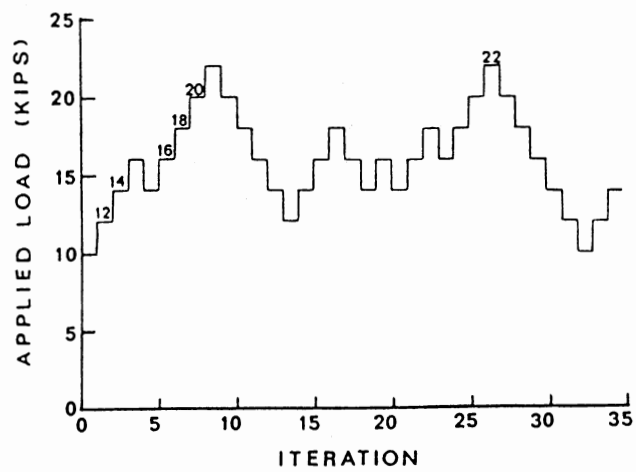
Test	Failure Loads (kips)			
	Laboratory	Model A	Model C	Model D
1	12.0	22	---	22
2	15.0*	18	20	20
3	12.4	13	19	19

* Largest load applied; no failure load determined.

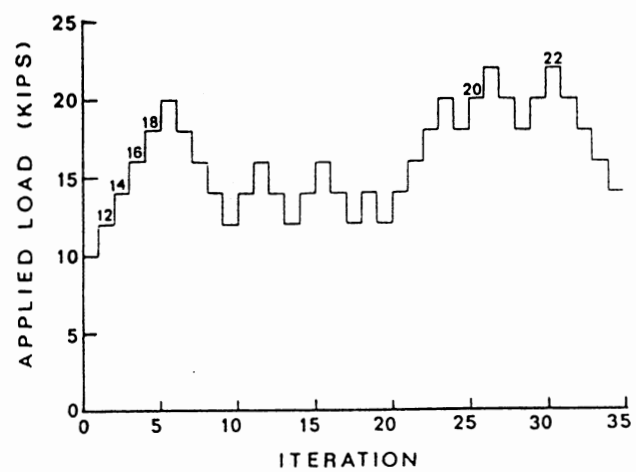
Models C and D showed no differences in failure loads and very little difference in the sequences of element failure. There are two apparent reasons for the similarity. The first is that the torsional capacities of the spars were probably underestimated when the torsional rod elements were sized. Second, bending was the dominant behavior of the F-84F wing even under extreme conditions such as those of Test 2.

8.3 Load-Iteration History

The AFATL method, as applied by PROSCAN, caused loads to vary from iteration to iteration. Figure 16 depicts the variation of load with respect to iteration for the first 35 cycles for Models A and D. The analytical data for any given load level were taken from the last cycle in which that load was applied before the model experienced a higher load. For

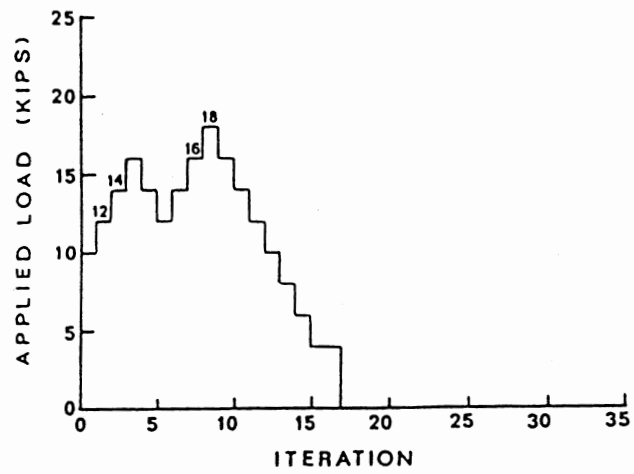


(a) Test 1, Model D (with torsional stiffness rods), Simple

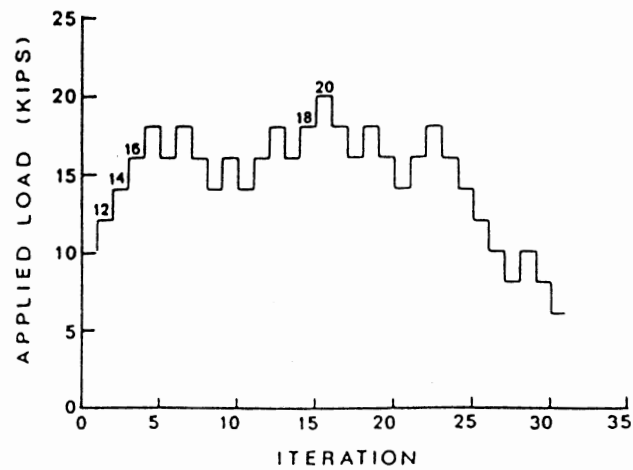


(b) Test 1, Model D (with torsional stiffness rods), Detailed

Figure 16. Load-Iteration Histories

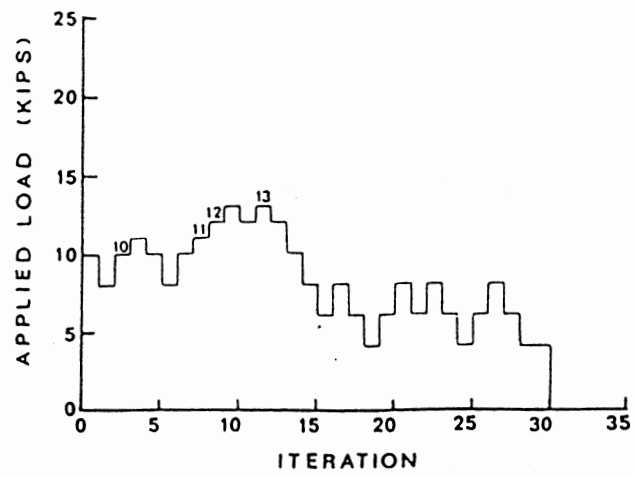


(c) Test 2C, Model A (without torsional stiffness rods)

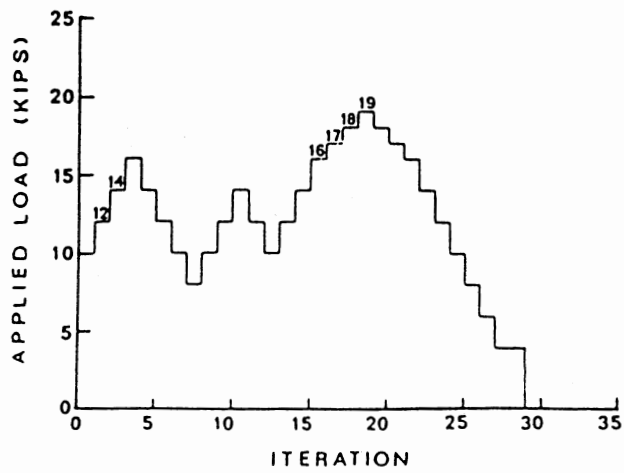


(d) Test 2C, Model D (with torsional stiffness rods)

Figure 16. (Continued)



(e) Test 3B, Model A (without torsional stiffness rods)



(f) Test 3B, Model D (with torsional stiffness rods)

Figure 16. (Continued)

example, the analytical data for the Model A analysis of Test 2C at 16 kips applied load came from iteration No. 8. As shown in Figure 16c, that was not the first application of a 16-kip load, but it was the last iteration before a higher load, 18 kips, was applied.

That procedure for selecting which iterations to use for data comparison occasionally led to gaps of several iterations between successive data-producing loads. Again as an example, Figure 16f shows 13 iterations elapsed between the 14-kip and 16-kip loads for the Model D analysis of Test 3B. During those cycles, six elements failed. This characteristic of the procedure accounted for the occasional sharp discontinuities in the plots of data.

Figure 16 also emphasizes the need for caution in setting the minimum load to be investigated. PROSCAN permitted the load to drop considerably during a series of element failures, then again rise to a high level. Figure 16a shows how the load dropped from 22 kips down to 12 kips before again climbing back up to 22 kips. Making the minimum allowable load too large could result in a premature indication of structural failure. It could occur during such a series of element failures when, in fact, the structure still possessed the capacity for loads well above the minimum level.

8.4 Internal Load Paths

The most demanding test of the models was how realistically they transferred the loads internally through the wing structure and into the supports. Figure 26 (Appendix I) compares the vertical support reactions for experimental and analytical results. Figures 27 through 29 (also

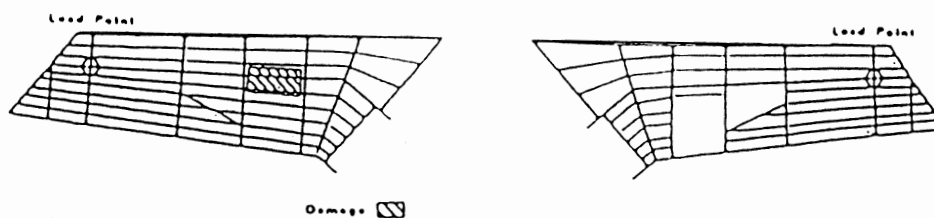
Appendix I) compare variations of strain at representative points on the wing with respect to applied load.

Examination of Figure 26 through 29 showed that neither Model A nor Model D transferred the load from the loaded spar to the unloaded spar as quickly as the actual wing did. Additionally, neither model transferred as much of the load from spar to spar as the wing did.

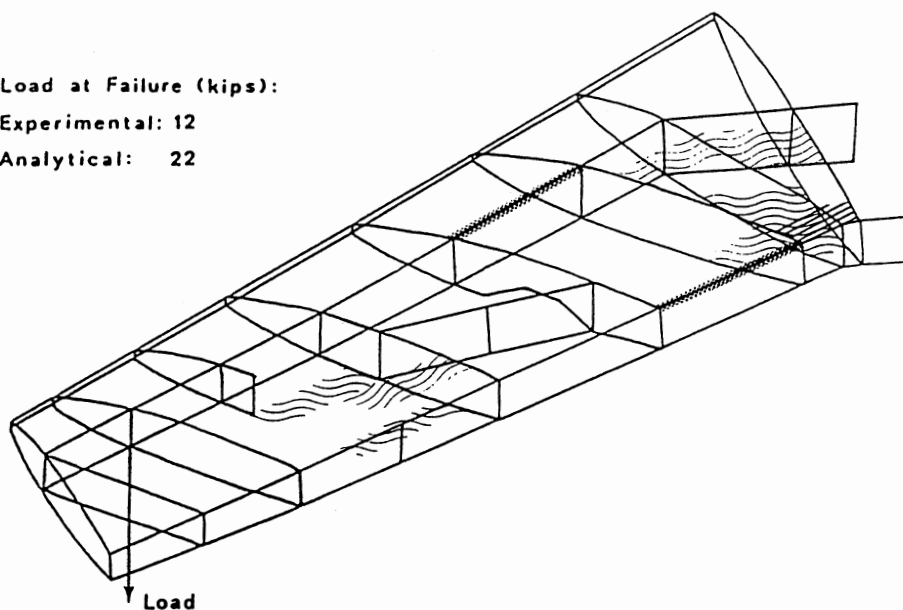
The most important indication for this study of how realistically the models transferred the loads internally came from Figures 17 through 19. They depict the buckled and failed elements in Models A, C, and D at their respective failure loads. For Test 3B, Figure 19, Model A did not indicate the nature of the failure as observed in the experimental test program; however, Models C and D did match closely the laboratory observations. For Test 2C, Figure 18, no failure occurred in the experimental program, but Models C and D predicted a plausible failure. Model A, however, predicted failure of the front spar at one of its strongest sections. For Test 1, Figure 17, Model D matched the laboratory failure pattern very closely using the simple modeling of initial damage. Model A, however, indicated failure of the undamaged rear spar. All models indicated more overstressing of skin elements near the wing spar roots than was observed on the actual wing. A complete summary of results for the first 35 iterations of the principal series is presented in Appendix J.





8.5 Comparison of Damage Modeling

Section 5.3 introduced two approaches for modeling Test 1 damage. Both approaches predicted the same failure load, but Figure 17 illustrates that there were significant differences in which elements failed.

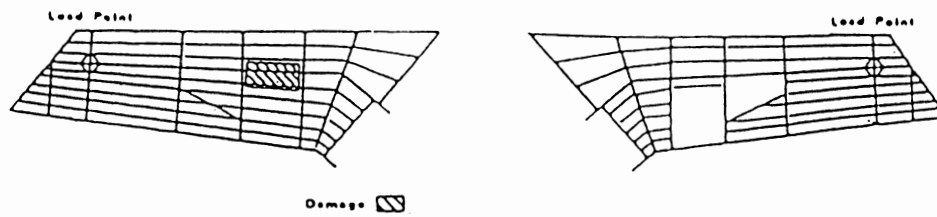


Load at Failure (kips):
 Experimental: 12
 Analytical: 22

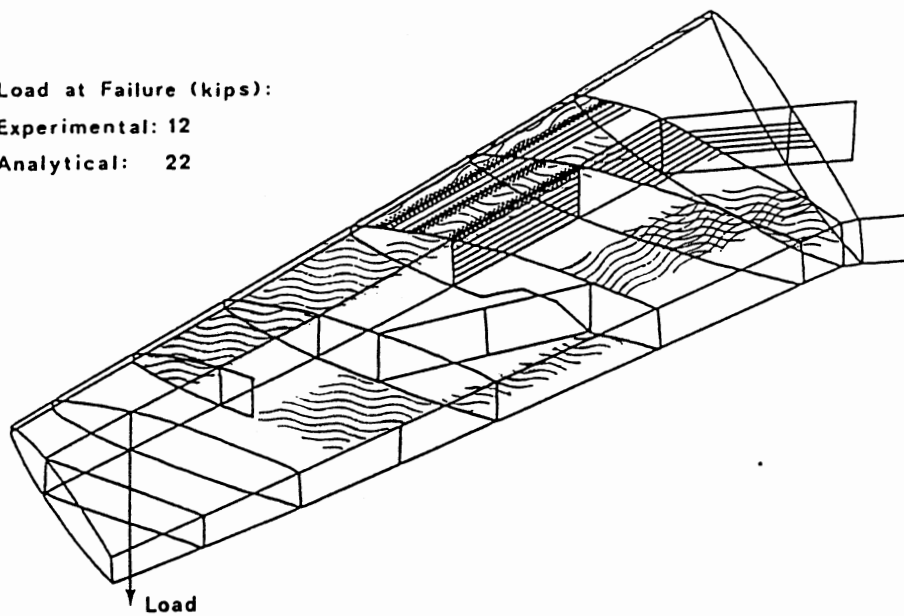






-  Buckled Shear Panel Elements on Lower Surface and Leading Edge
-  Buckled Shear Panel Elements on Upper Surface
-  Failed Shear Panel Elements
-  Failed Rod Elements

(a) Model A (without torsional stiffness rods), Simple
 Figure 17. Wing Model Results at Test 1 Failure



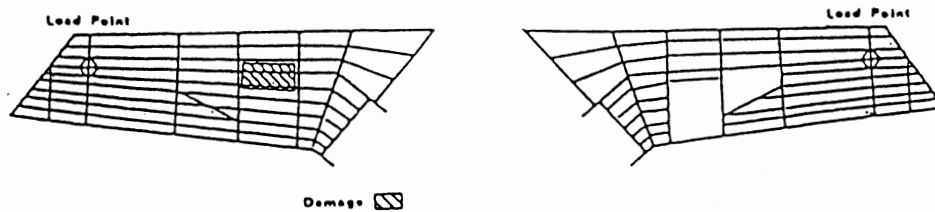
Load at Failure (kips):
 Experimental: 12
 Analytical: 22



-  Buckled Membrane Elements on Lower Surface and Leading Edge
-  Buckled Membrane Elements on Upper Surface
-  Failed Membrane Elements and Vertical Shear Panel Element
-  Failed Rod Elements

(b) Model D (with torsional stiffness rods), Simple

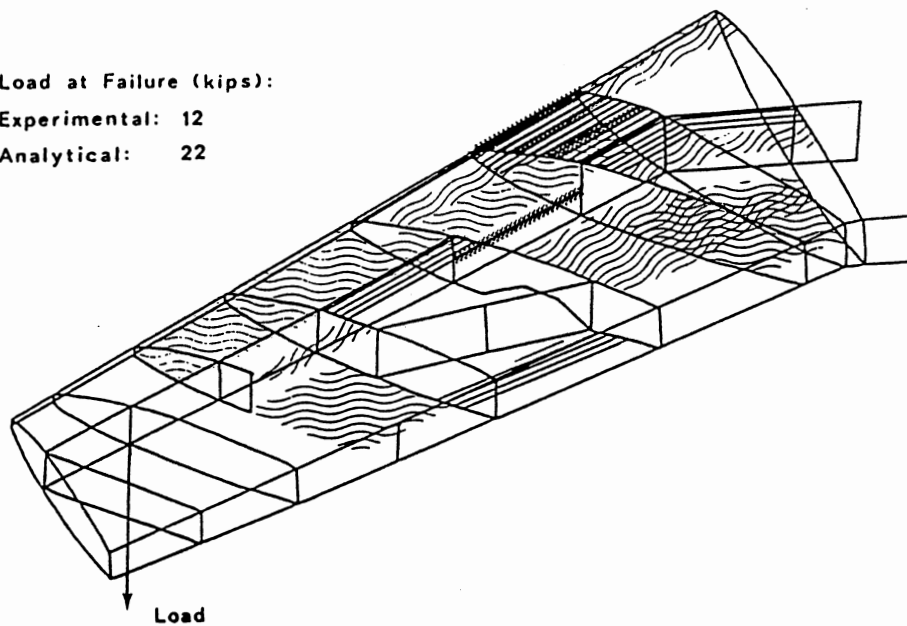
Figure 17. (Continued)







Load at Failure (kips):

Experimental: 12

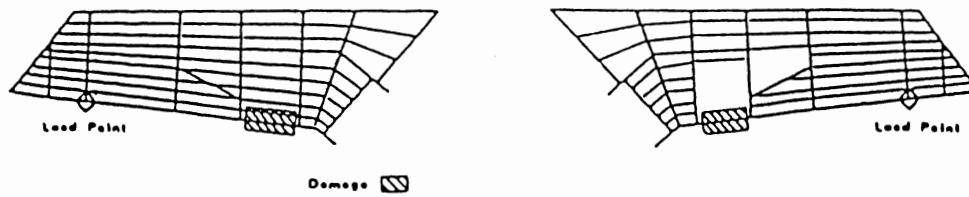
Analytical: 22



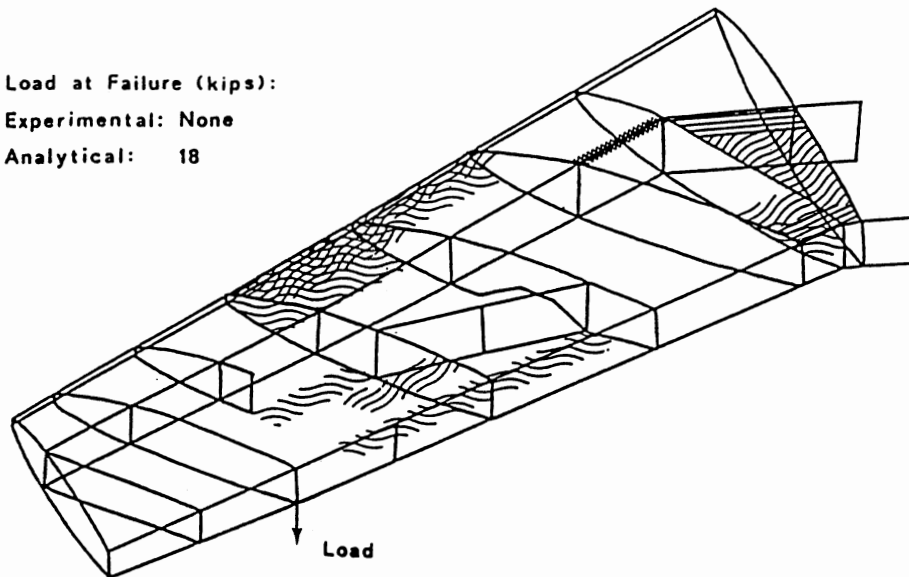
-  Buckled Membrane Elements on Lower Surface and Leading Edge
-  Buckled Membrane Elements on Upper Surface
-  Failed Membrane Elements and Vertical Shear Panel Element
-  Failed Rod Elements



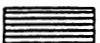
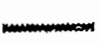
(c) Model D (with torsional stiffness rods), Detailed

Figure 17. (Continued)



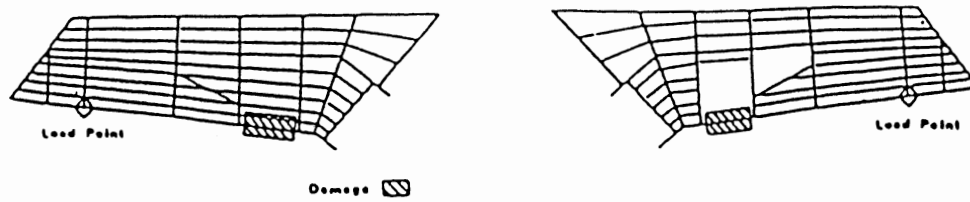
Load at Failure (kips):
 Experimental: None
 Analytical: 18



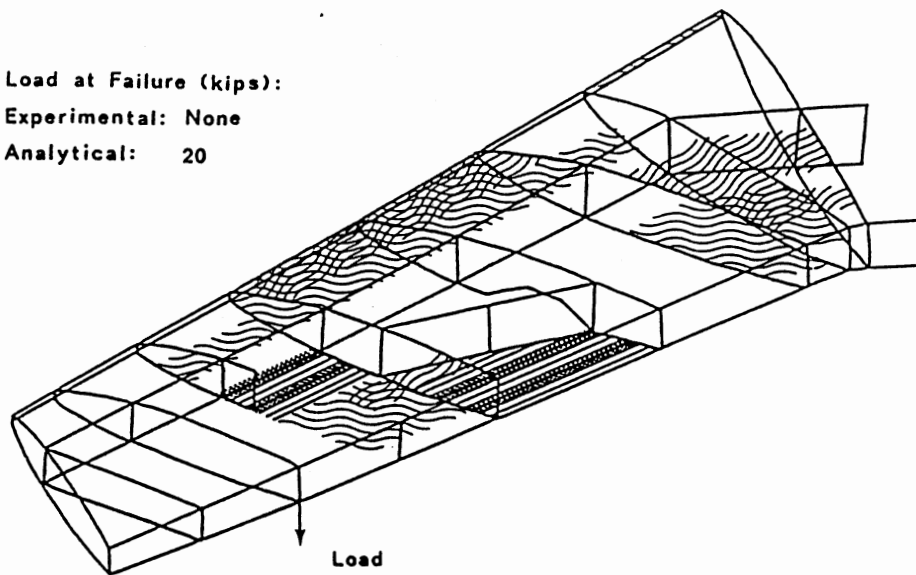
-  Buckled Shear Panel Elements on Lower Surface and Leading Edge
-  Buckled Shear Panel Elements on Upper Surface
-  Failed Shear Panel Elements
-  Failed Rod Elements





(a) Model A (without torsional stiffness rods)

Figure 18. Wing Model Results at Test 2C Failure



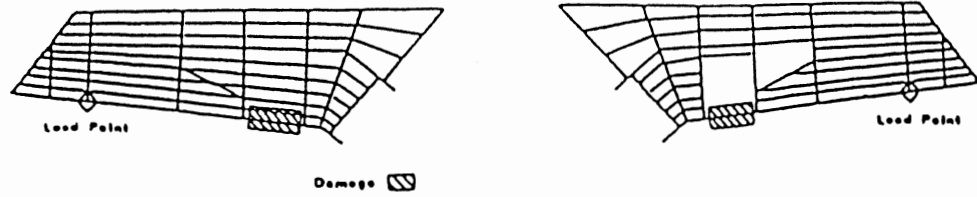
Load at Failure (kips):
 Experimental: None
 Analytical: 20



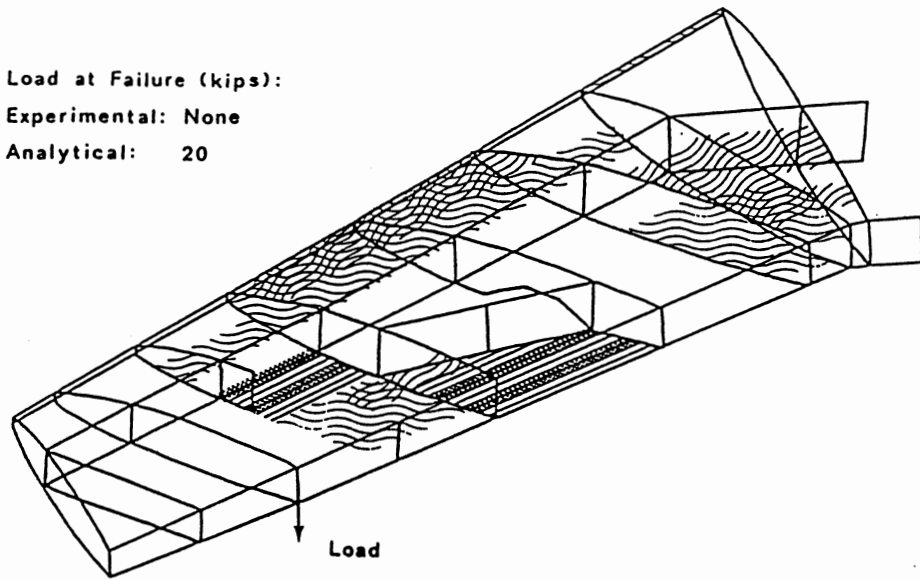
-  Buckled Membrane Elements on Lower Surface and Leading Edge
-  Buckled Membrane Elements on Upper Surface
-  Failed Membrane Elements
-  Failed Rod Elements



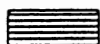

(b) Model C (without torsional stiffness rods)

Figure 18. (Continued)



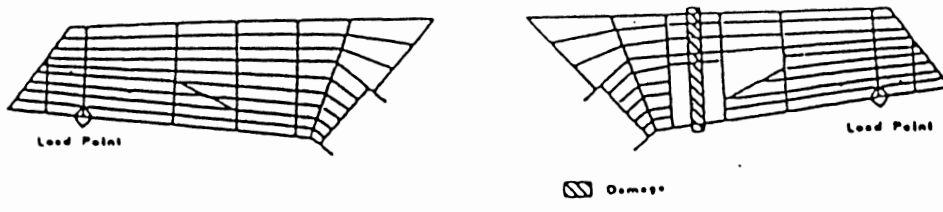
Load at Failure (kips):
 Experimental: None
 Analytical: 20



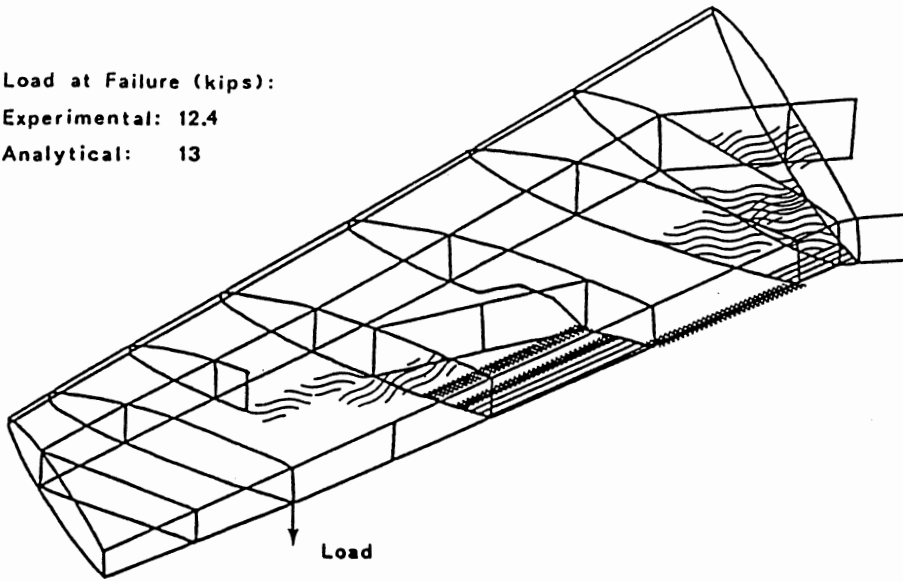
-  Buckled Membrane Elements on Lower Surface and Leading Edge
-  Buckled Membrane Elements on Upper Surface
-  Failed Membrane Elements
-  Failed Rod Elements





(c) Model D (with torsional stiffness rods)

Figure 18. (Continued)



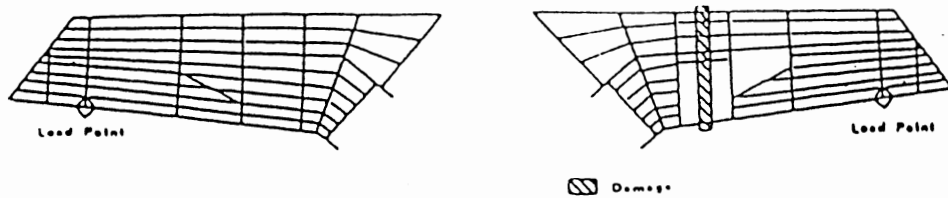
Load at Failure (kips):
 Experimental: 12.4
 Analytical: 13



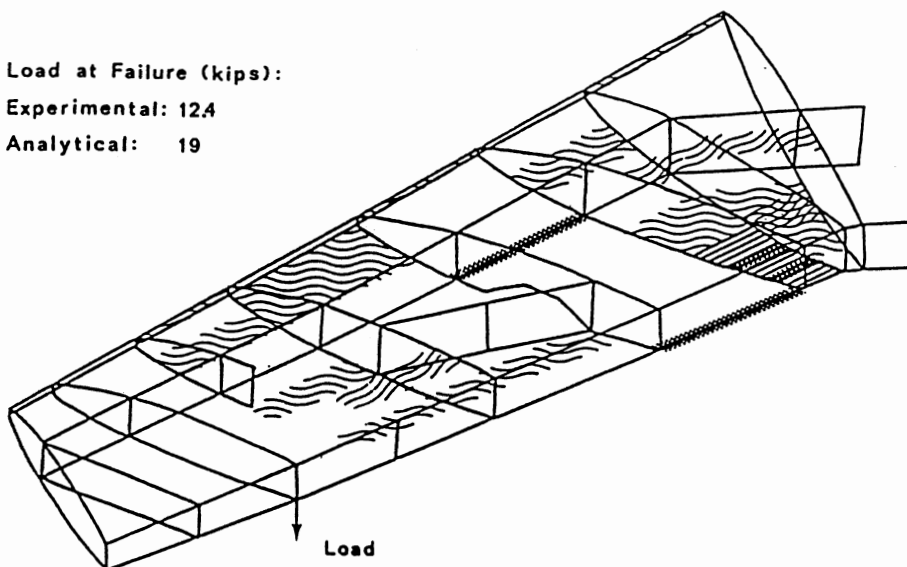
-  Buckled Shear Panel Elements on Lower Surface and Leading Edge
-  Buckled Shear Panel Elements on Upper Surface
-  Failed Shear Panel Elements
-  Failed Rod Elements



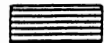

(a) Model A (without torsional stiffness rods)

Figure 19. Wing Model Results at Test 3B Failure



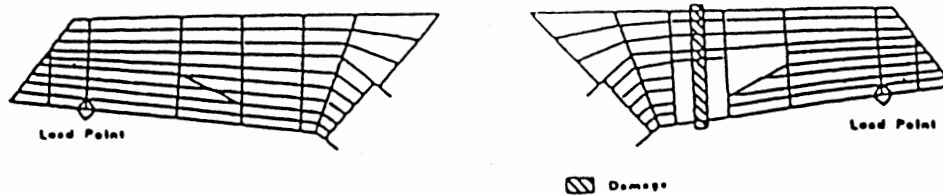
Load at Failure (kips):
 Experimental: 12.4
 Analytical: 19



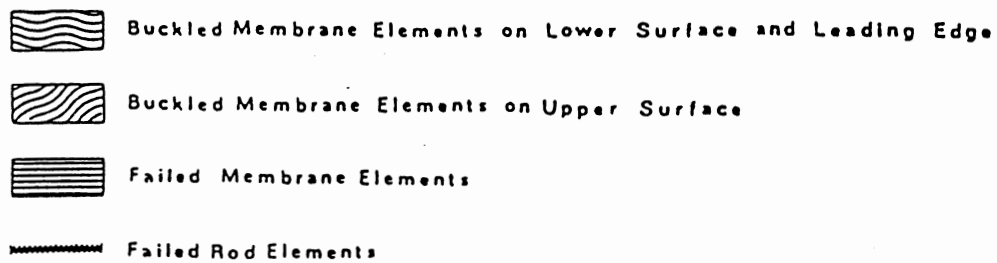
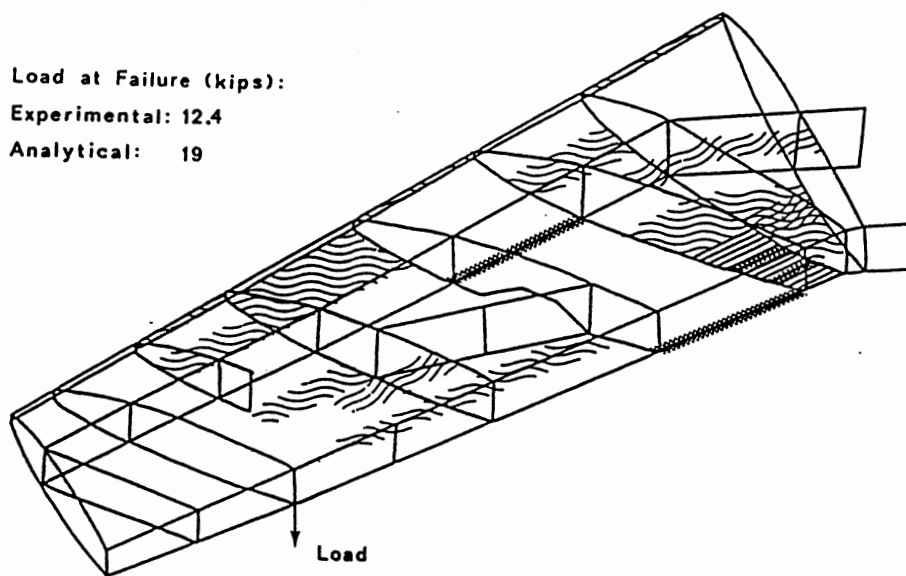
-  Buckled Membrane Elements on Lower Surface and Leading Edge
-  Buckled Membrane Elements on Upper Surface
-  Failed Membrane Elements
-  Failed Rod Elements

(b) Model C (without torsional stiffness rods)

Figure 19. (Continued)



Load at Failure (kips):
 Experimental: 12.4
 Analytical: 19



(c) Model D (with torsional stiffness rods)

Figure 19. (Continued)

Of the two approaches using Model D, the simpler approach depicted more accurately the failure as observed in the laboratory. The simple approach applied to Model A did not produce an accurate failure pattern; however, all tests indicated that Model A was less suitable for predicting the pattern of failure.

Although the Model D results suggested a preference for the simpler technique, caution is advised before reaching a firm conclusion. In all models for all tests, the webs of spars and ribs were represented by shear panels. Consequently, the front spar in Test 1 could not fail at the damage until shear limits were exceeded. The experimental program showed the damaged front spar web in Test 1 failed in bending tension, a failure mode the shear panel could not predict. For cases of initial damage where all or most of a spar cap or rib cap would be removed, the web should probably be modeled by a membrane element. Although the membrane element would be stiffer than the shear panel, it would be directly sensitive to limiting tensile and compressive stresses as well as to shear limits. Such a recommendation applied to this study may have appreciably reduced the predicted failure load for Test 1, and it may have altered the apparent value of simple modeling over the more detailed representation.

8.6 Rotation of Wing Spar Roots

Specific values of displacement were of interest in this study as an additional means of comparing analytical results to laboratory data. To obtain more accurate displacement values from the analytical method, rotations of wing spar roots were measured in the experimental test program and enforced in the analytical models. However, for most applications of

the AFATL method, rotations at structure supports would not be known. Additionally, the precise displacements of the structure probably would be unimportant. The displaced shape of the structure, which might be used to modify loading for each iteration, was available from the analyses using zero support rotations.

The enforced rotations were derived from experimental data. In translating laboratory measurements into single point constraints for NASTRAN, an assumption was made. It was assumed that the center of rotation for each spar was the point midway between the two pins securing the spar in its support structure. In fact, any point between those two pins could have been the center of rotation, and the center could have changed as loading progressed. The assumption almost certainly contributed to the introduction of erroneous stresses into the models during the first set of analyses.

Another likely contributor to those stresses was the manner in which some of the multipoint constraint equations for the models were written. A spar root was modeled by a shear panel and two rod elements, a configuration that gave the desired resistance to bending but provided no lateral restraint. The necessary lateral restraint was provided by multipoint constraints to keep each root section in line with its adjacent spar section.

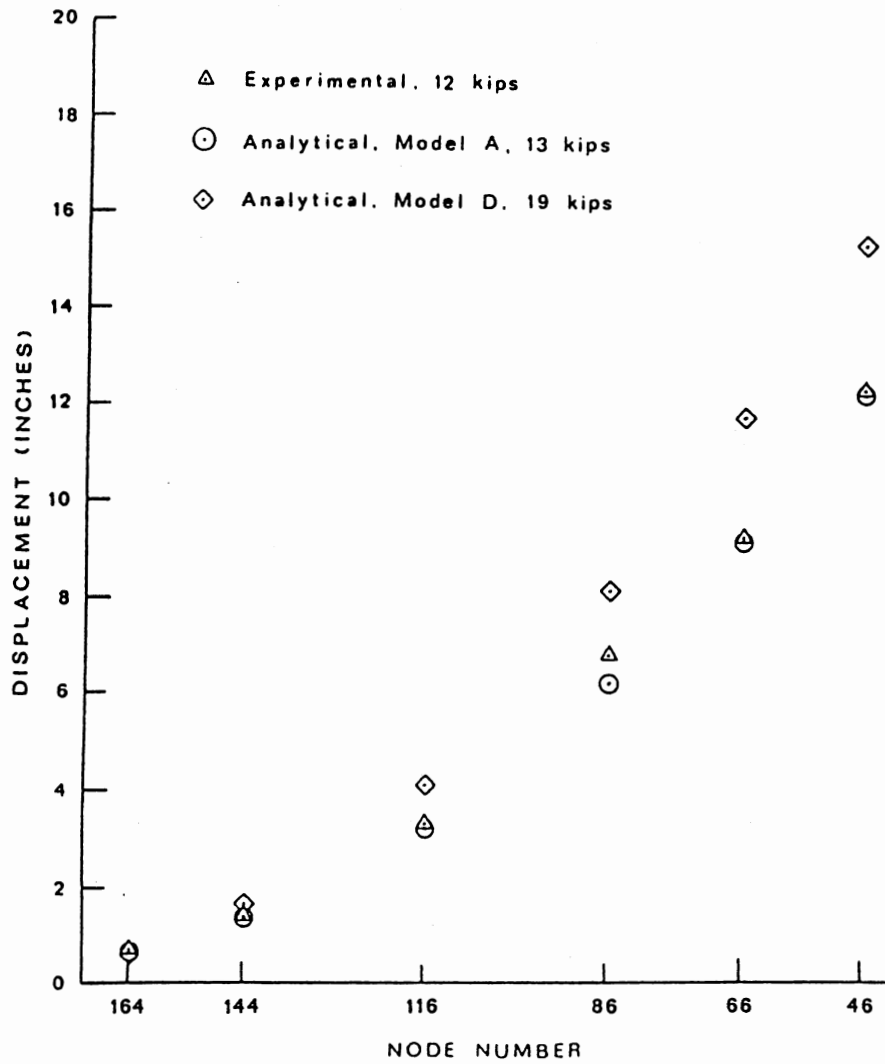
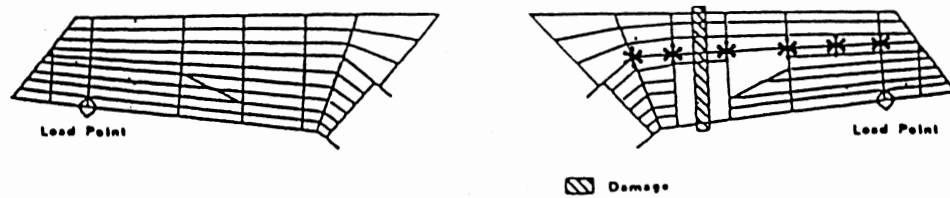
The multipoint constraint equations for the original model were formulated not in a general manner, but with an implied assumption that there was no displacement of the wing spar root nodes. Thus any attempt to enforce the measured rotations violated that assumption. The result was erroneous stresses near the base of the wing.

Of the two sources of error identified, the multipoint constraint equations could be easily corrected. The problem of precisely measuring wing spar root rotations cannot be solved without sophisticated measuring equipment. The benefits gained from precise measurements, however, would not begin to justify the added expense for normal applications of the method.

8.7 Deflections

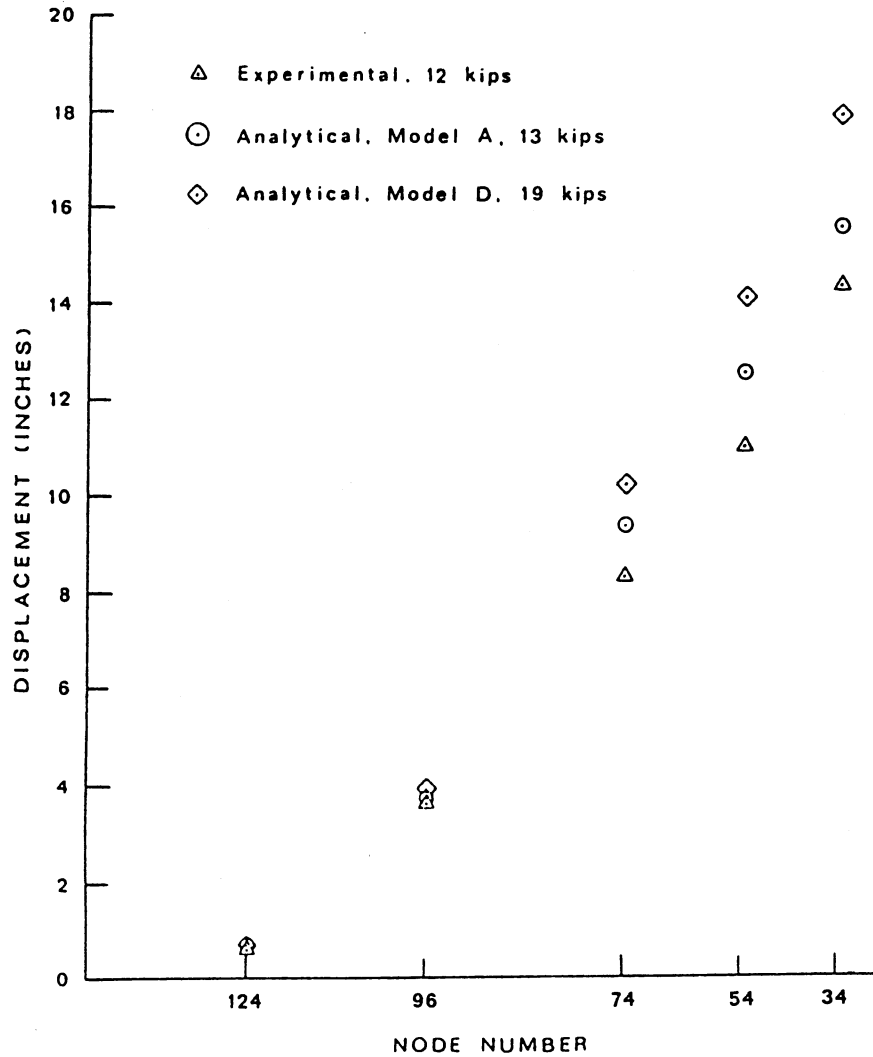
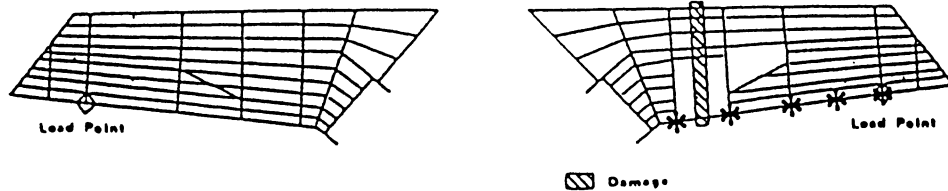
Deflections were measured in the experimental test program and were compared to analytical results. Figures 30 through 32 (Appendix I) present single-point deflection data for Models A, C, and D, and for the test program. Although Model D was selected as the best model because of its ability to predict the failure most realistically, Model A was superior for predicting displacement values. For general deflected shape, however, there was little difference between Models A and D. Figure 20 compares Test 3B profiles of the front and rear spars for Models A and D, and for the actual wing at their respective failure loads. Both models presented essentially the same deflected shape which differed only slightly from measured results.

As mentioned in the previous section, deflections are not envisioned as a critical factor in the routine application of the AFATL method. Even if deflected shape were important, Models A and D both returned approximately the same results. If specific values of displacement were to become the overriding concern in a specialized application, Model A would appear to be the better model. Otherwise, Model D provided reasonable accuracy for deflected shape.



(a) Front Spar Profile

Figure 20. Failure Load Profiles for Test 3B



(b) Rear Spar Profile

Figure 20. (Continued)

CHAPTER IX

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The principal goal of this study was to evaluate the suitability of the AFATL method for predicting progressive collapse in complex structures. Suitability was to be investigated by determining supportable limiting stress values, selecting a good combination of finite elements for modeling, and comparing analytical to experimental results.

Limiting stresses used in this study were a direct application of classical theory. Consequently, any skilled analyst could apply the concepts to any structure. A conscious effort was made to found the work in commonly known principals of materials behavior and to avoid the structure-dependency associated with empirical formulations.

All models evaluated used axial rod and shear panel element combinations to represent spars and ribs. Model D used membrane elements to model aircraft skin and rod elements to model skin stiffeners. Additionally, it had torsional rod elements along the spar centerlines. Model A used shear panels and thickened rod elements to represent aircraft skin and skin stiffeners. Model A had no torsional rod elements.

Models A and D both overestimated the residual strength of the damaged structures. For the purposes of this study, those results were conservative. A deficiency observed in the study was the lack of consistency in the degree to which residual strength was overestimated. However, all estimates were within a factor of two of the experimental results.

Model A provided better deflection estimates than Model D. Using shear panel elements for the aircraft skin made Model A more difficult to prepare than the models using membrane elements. As explained in Appendix C, the use of shear panel elements required additional calculations for modifying rod element sizes to represent the membrane capacity of the skin. However, once Model A was developed, it was less expensive to use than models with membrane skin elements. For applications where structure displacements are of primary concern, Model A would provide better results.

Model D described more accurately the actual pattern of failure leading to structural collapse. Using membrane elements for the aircraft skin made Model D a simpler model to prepare as described in Appendix C. The membrane elements also gave a better qualitative representation of skin panel behavior. For applications where the failure pattern is of principal interest, Model D would provide better results.

PROSCAN was developed as a convenience to automate the application of the AFATL method. It proved to be more of a necessity than a convenience in processing the volumes of data generated by many iterative finite element analyses. Additionally, it provided flexibility in the selection of loading sequences and in the application of limiting stresses for elements.

The combination of automation, modeling techniques, and limiting stresses applied to the AFATL method produced a useful estimating tool for predicting progressive collapse in complex structures such as the F-84F aircraft wing. The F-84F wing is a semi-monocoque structure with a heavy two-spar skeletal frame. To further evaluate the versatility of

the method, it should also be tested using other types of structures such as different aircraft designs and components or building structures.

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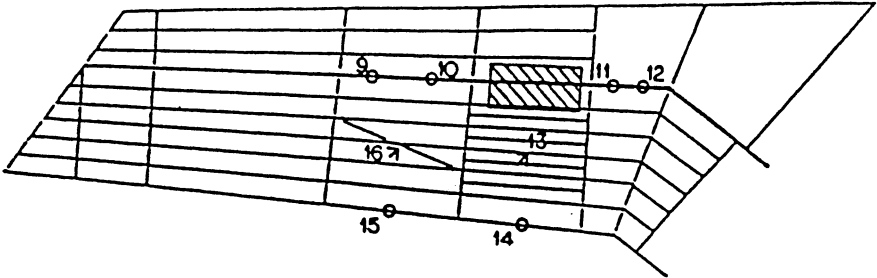
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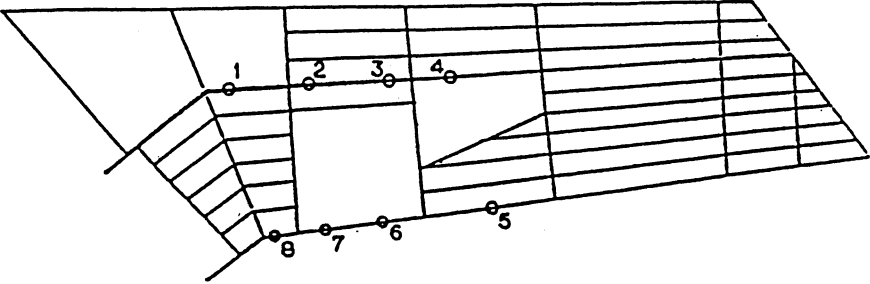
APPENDIX A

STRAIN GAGE LOCATIONS FOR EXPERIMENTAL PROGRAM

Three wings were tested in the experimental portion of the study. Surface strains were measured using strain gages manufactured by Micro-Measurements of Romulus, Michigan. Two types of gages were used: EA-13-125AD-120 uniaxial gages, and EA-13-250RA-120 three-gage rectangular rosettes. Figure 21 details strain gage locations for all three tests.



Upper Surface



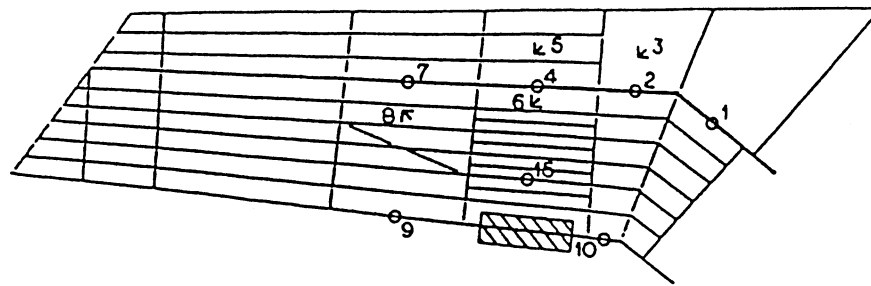
Lower Surface

⊖ Uniaxial

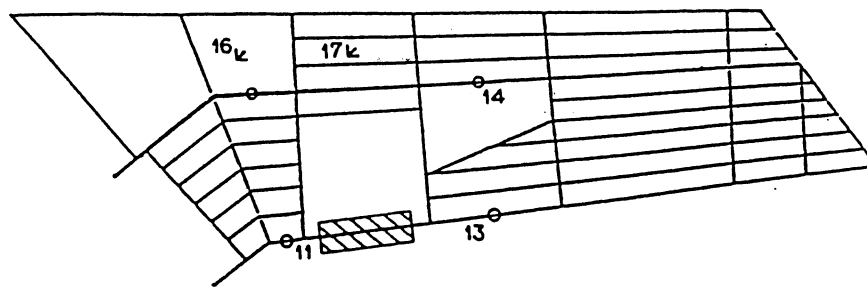
⌞ Rectangular Rosette

(a) Test 1

Figure 21. Strain Gage Locations



Upper Surface



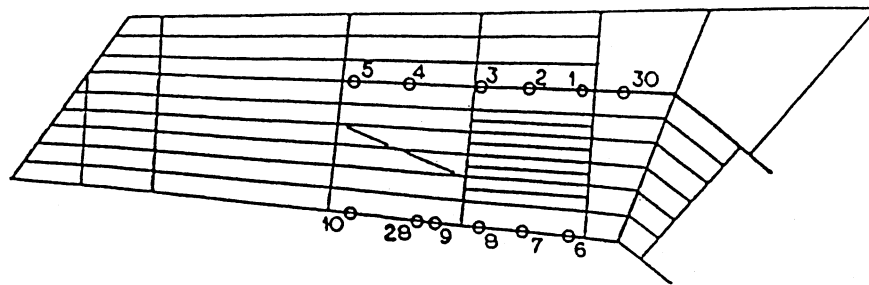
Lower Surface

⊖ Uniaxial

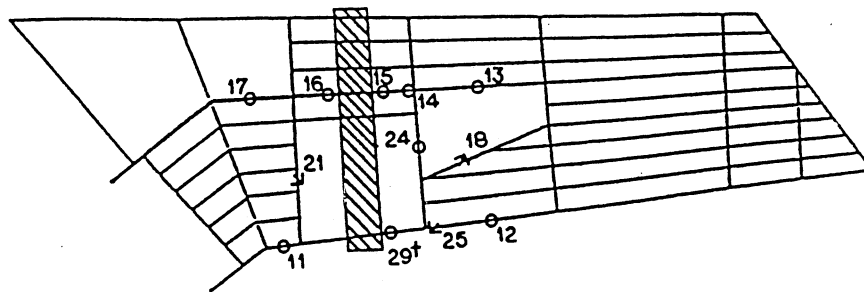
⊓ Rectangular Rosette

(b) Test 2

Figure 21. (Continued)



Upper Surface



Lower Surface

⊖ Uniaxial

⊞ Rectangular Rosette

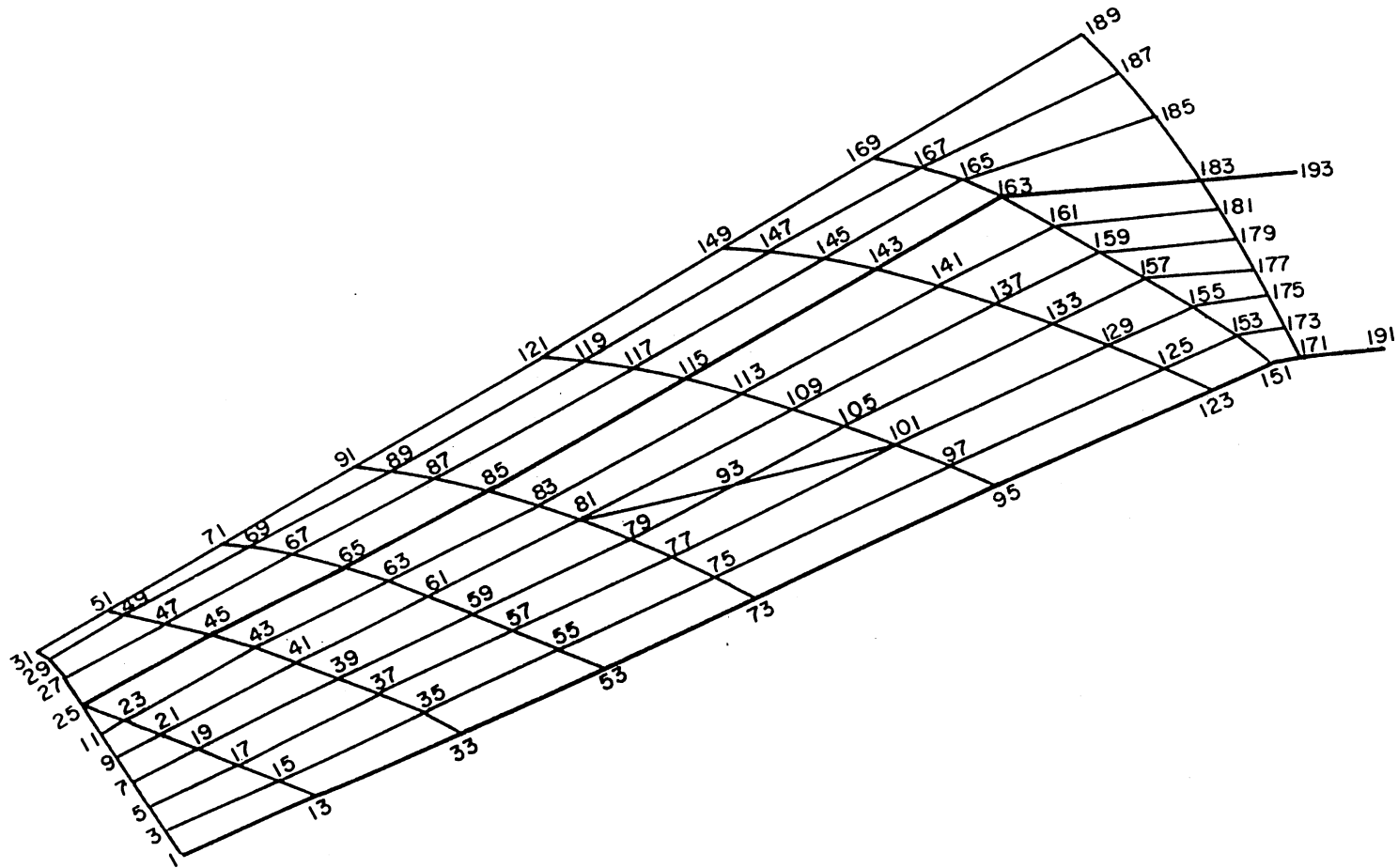
† Test 3B only

(C) Test 3

Figure 21. (Continued)

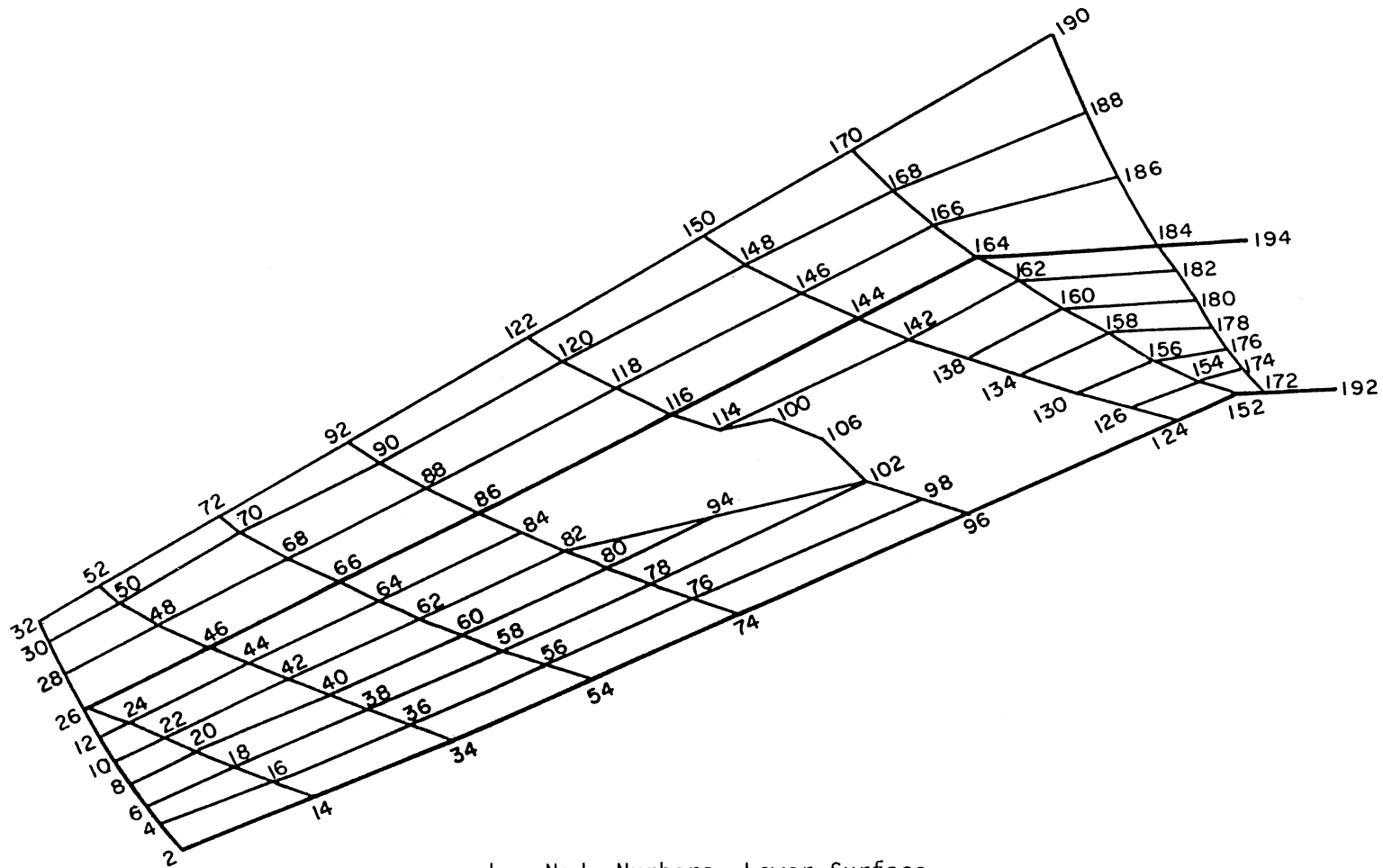
APPENDIX B

FINITE ELEMENT MODEL NUMBERING DETAILS



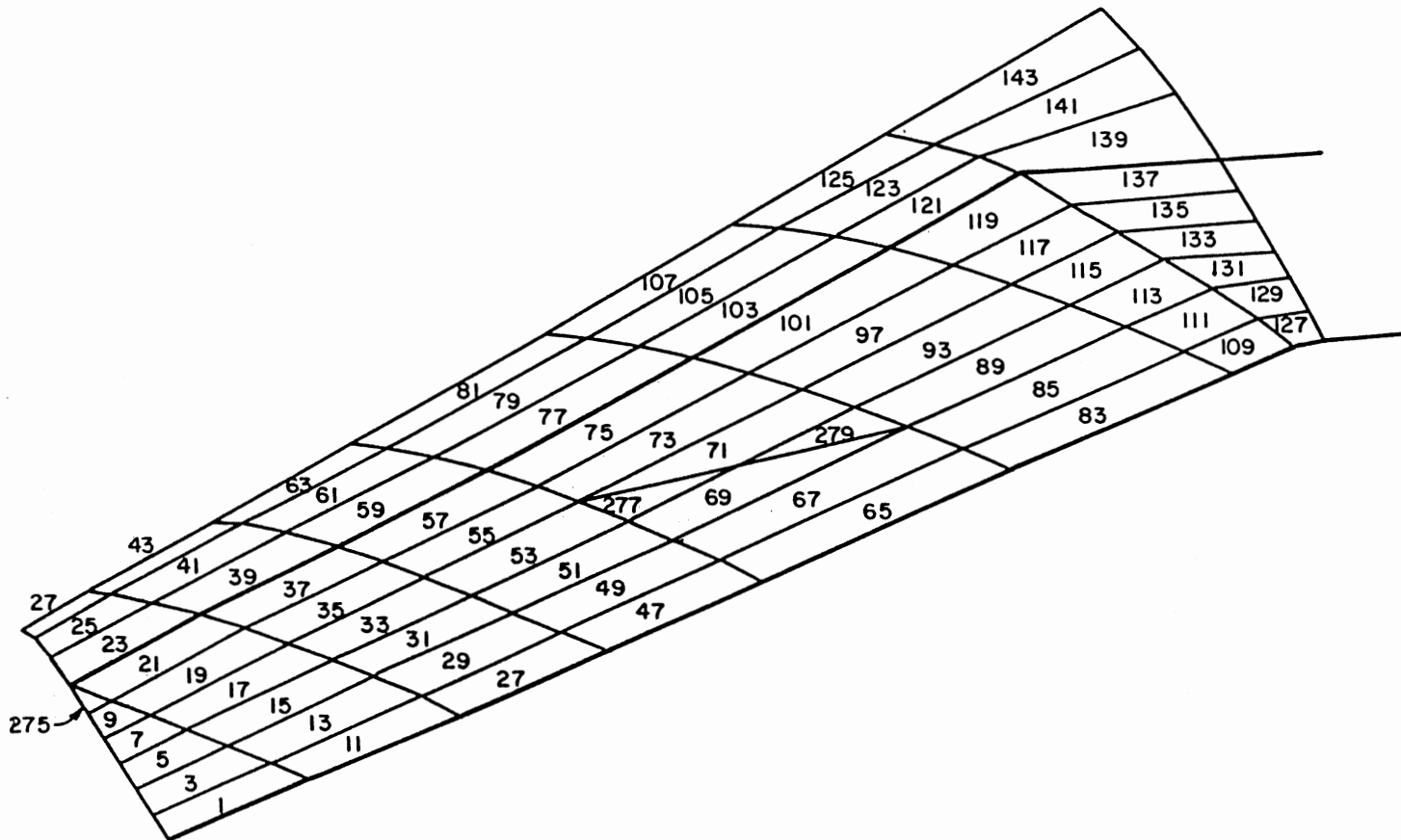
a. Node Numbers, Upper Surface

Figure 22. Finite Element Model Numbering Details



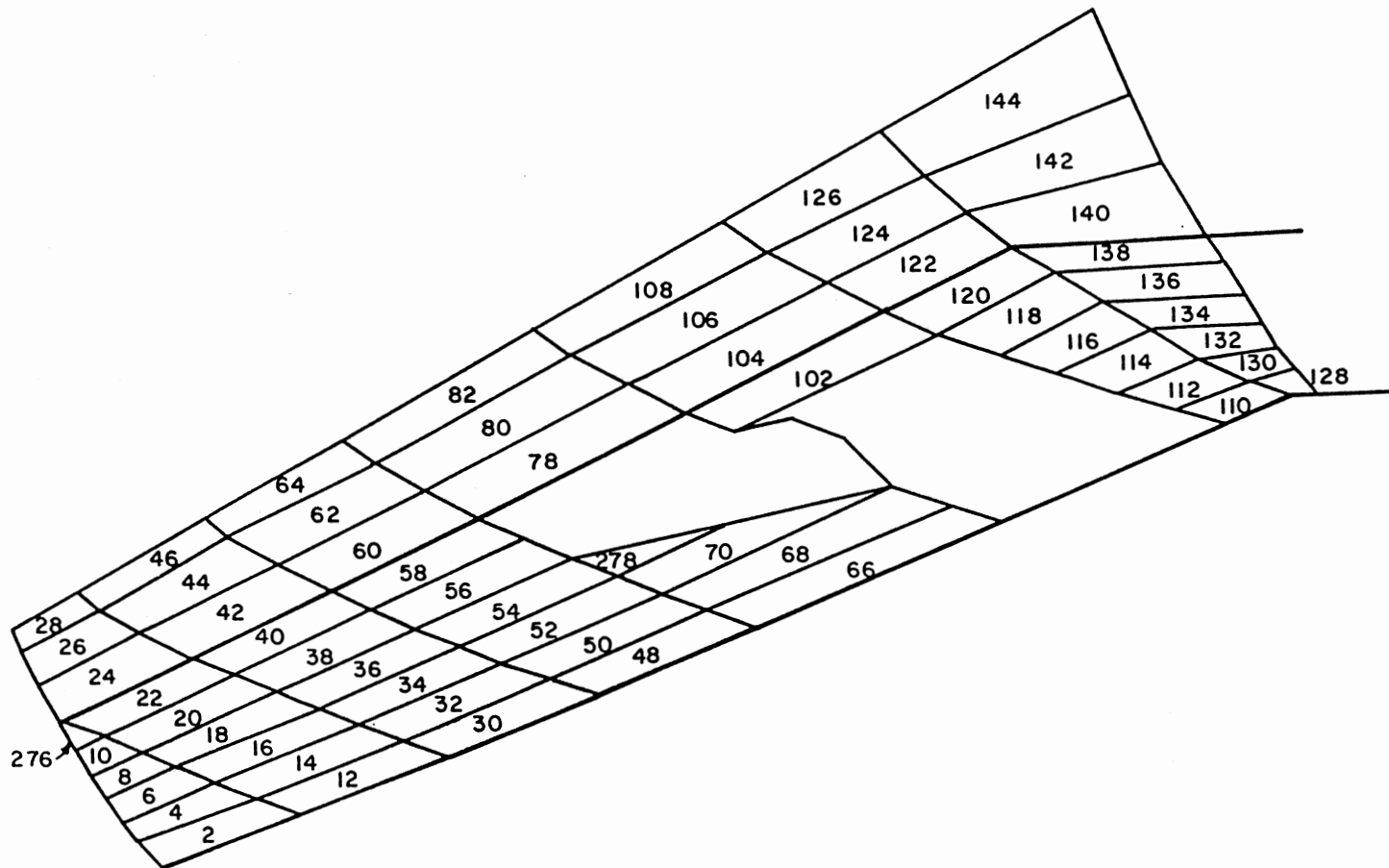
b. Node Numbers, Lower Surface

Figure 22. (Continued)



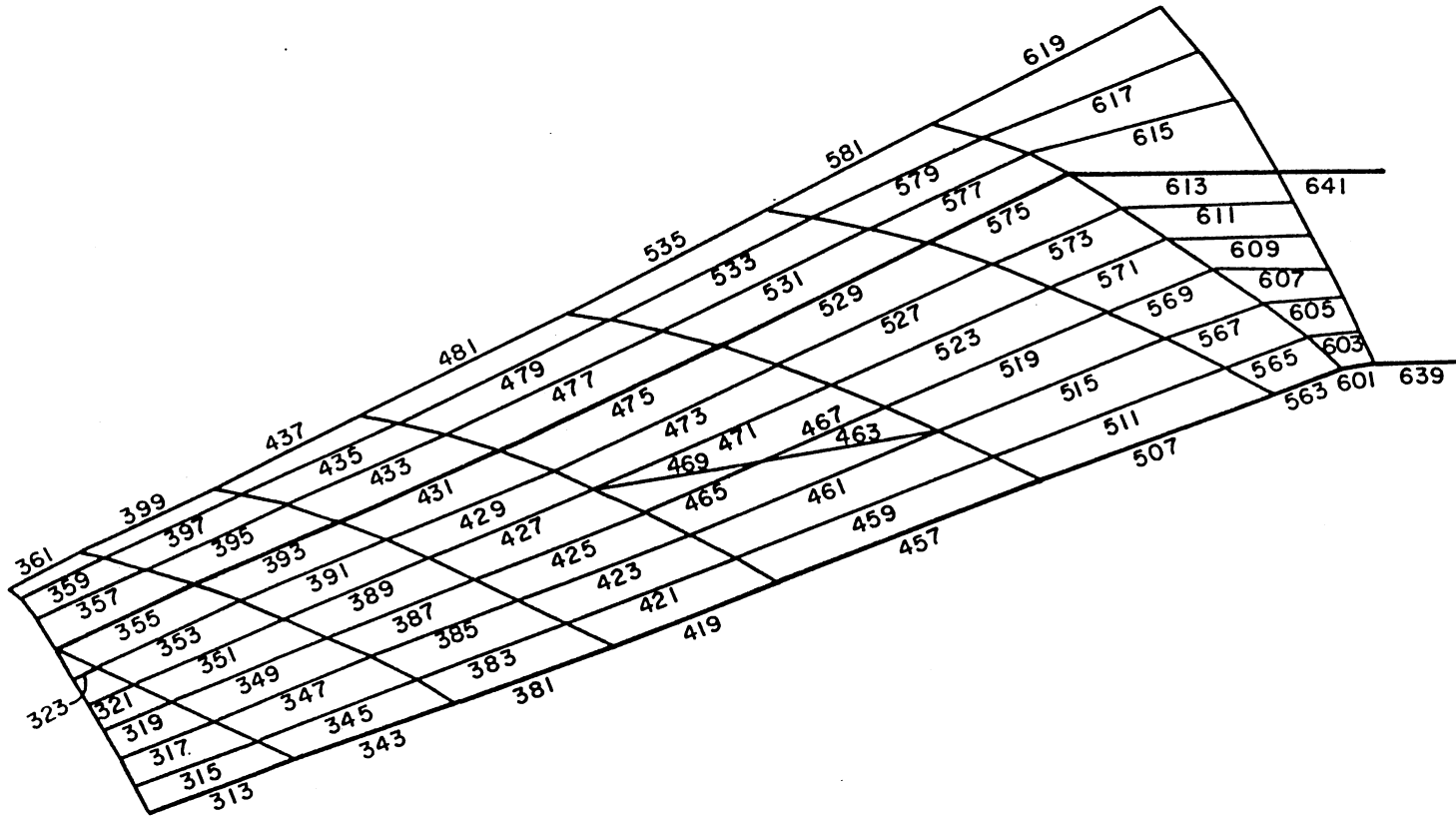
c. Skin Panels, Upper Surface

Figure 22. (Continued)



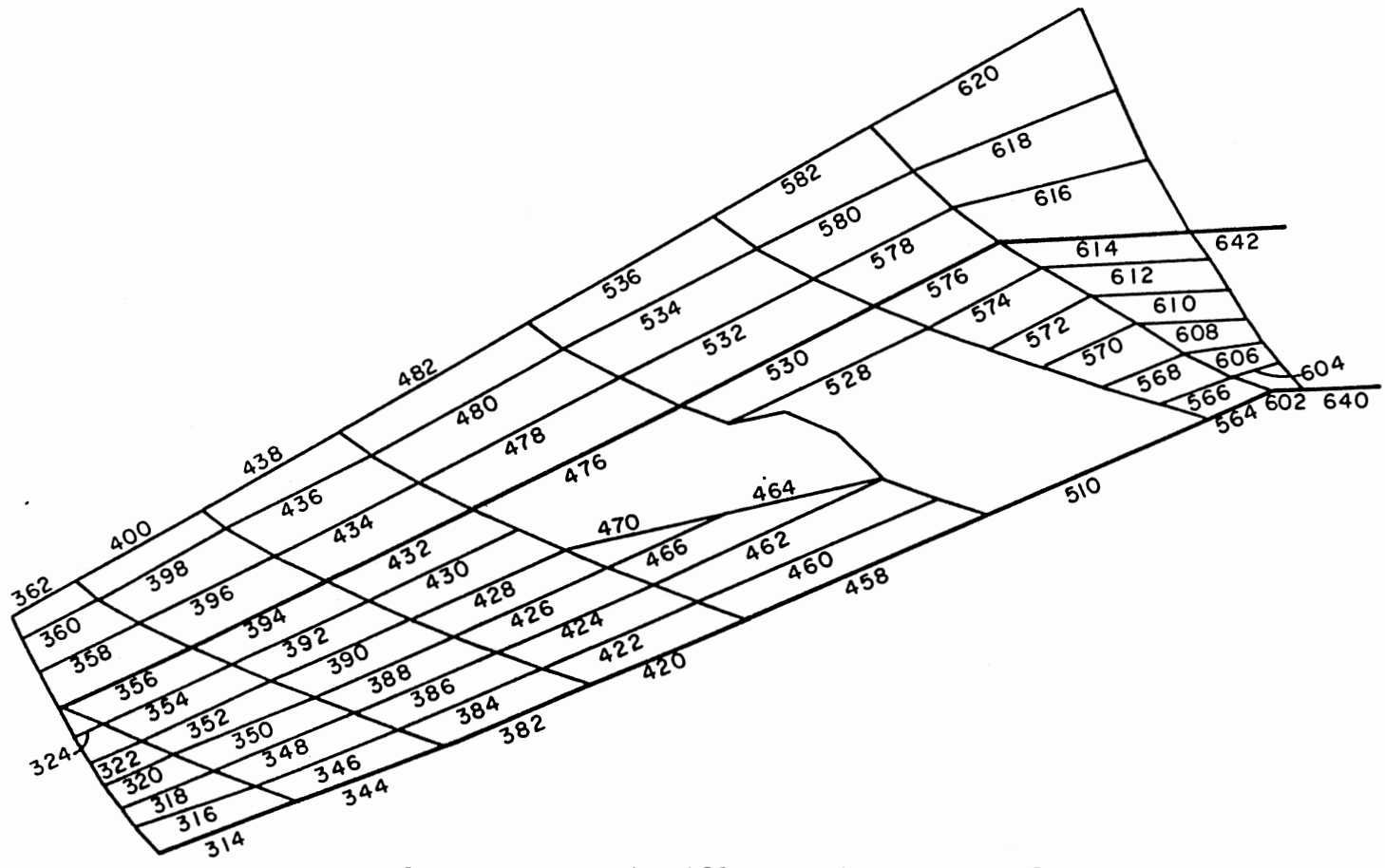
d. Skin Panels, Lower Surface

Figure 22. (Continued)



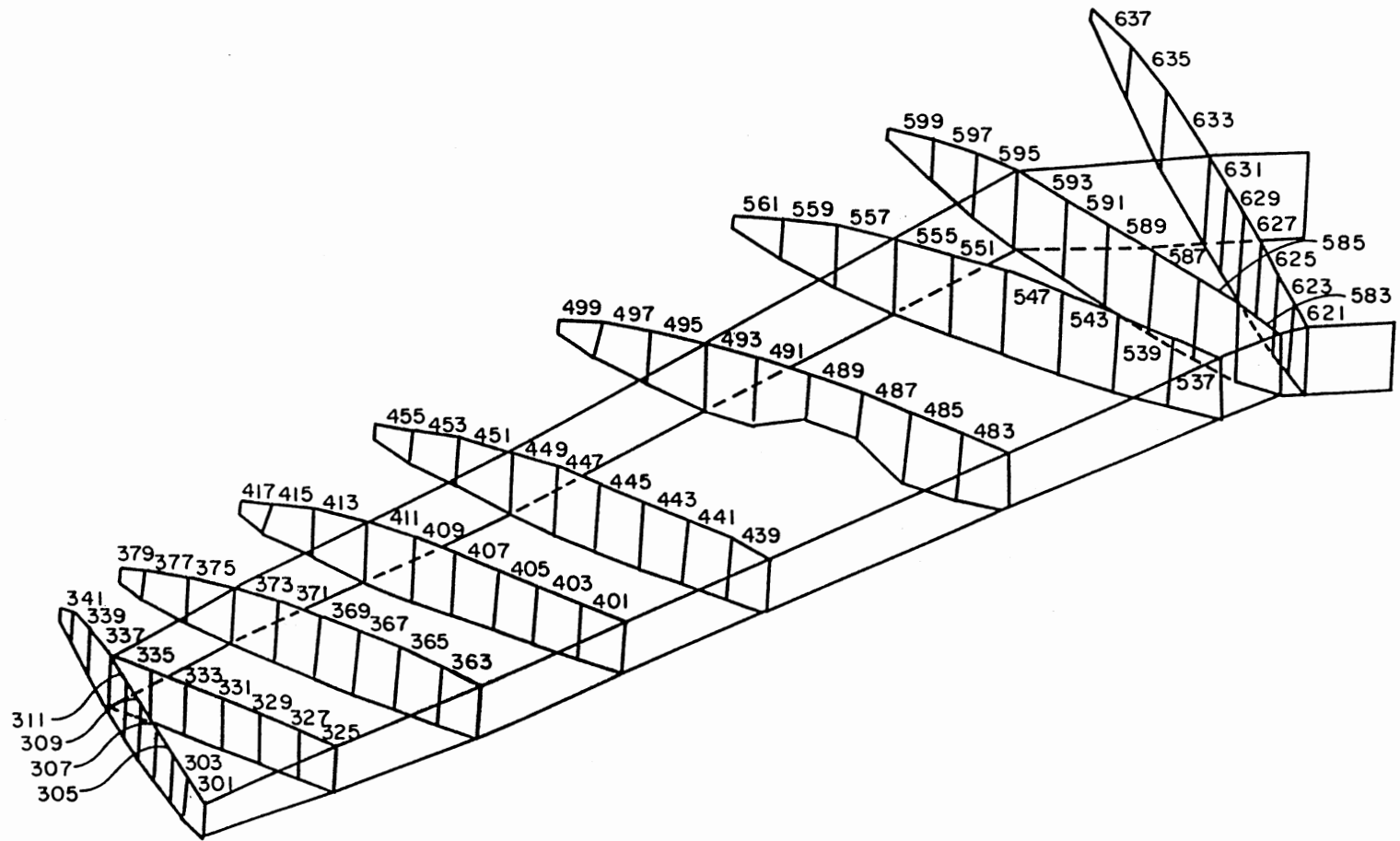
e. Spar Cap and Stiffener Rods, Upper Surface

Figure 22. (Continued)



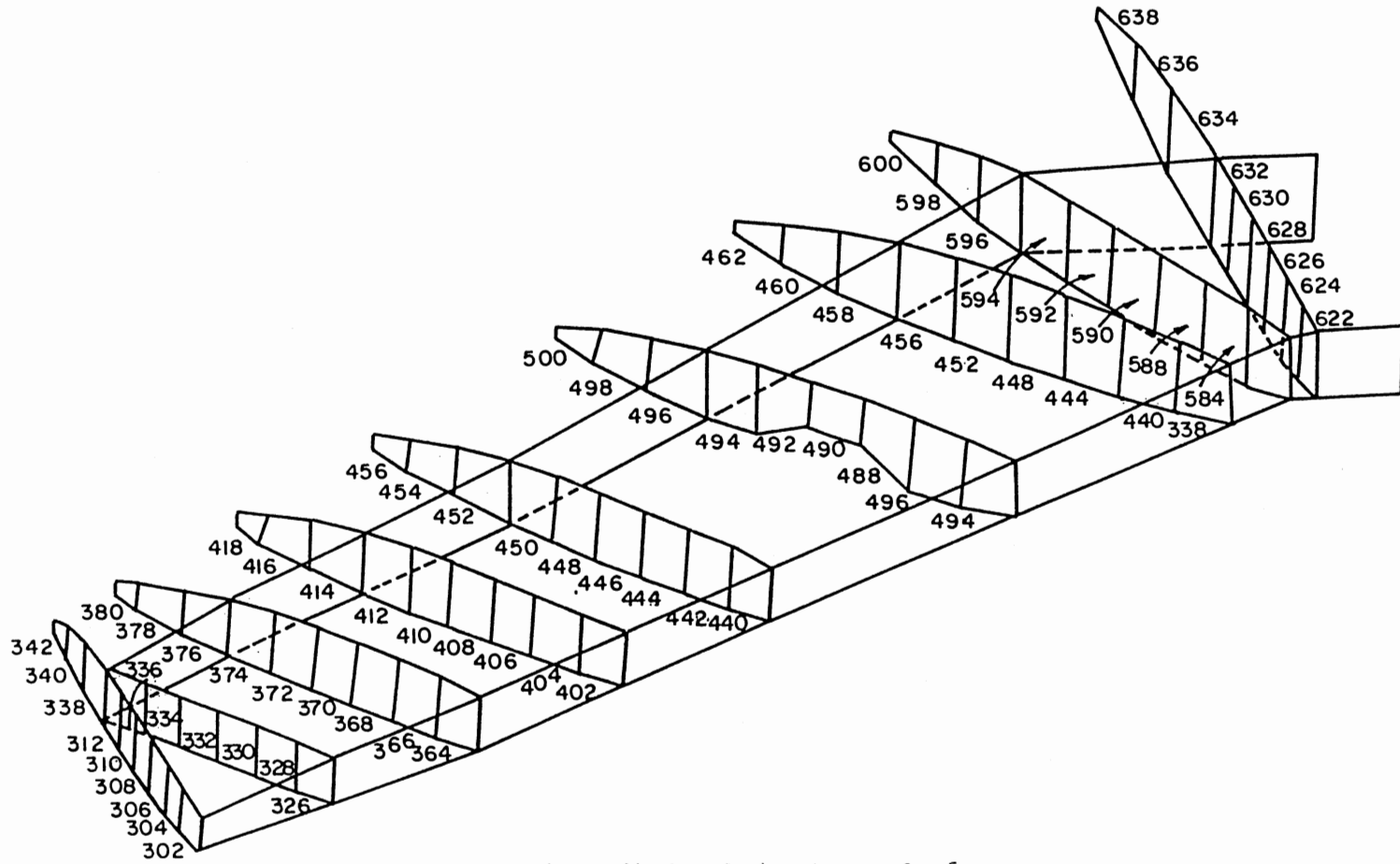
f. Spar cap and Stiffener Rods, Lower Surface

Figure 22. (Continued)



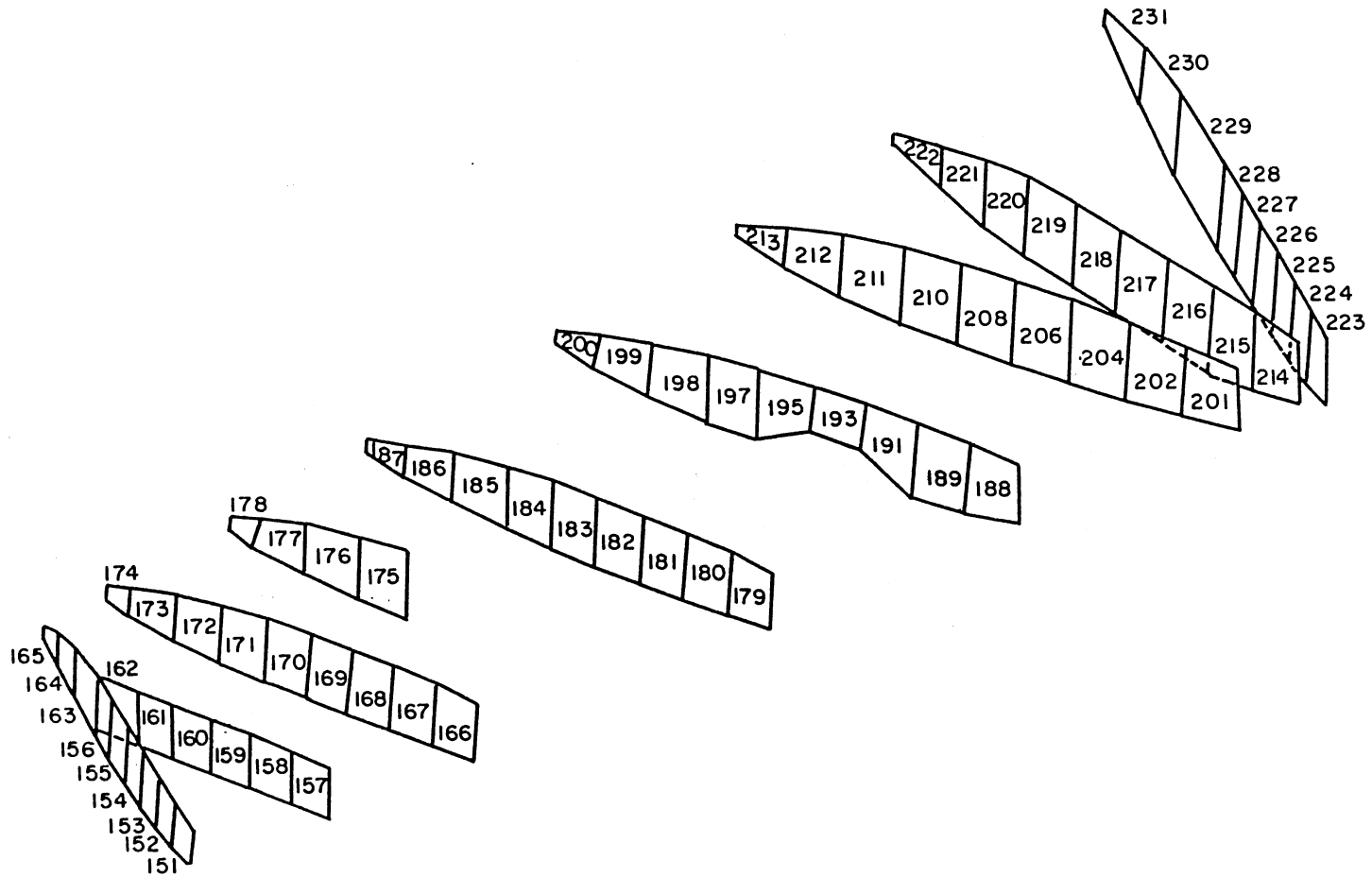
g. Rib Cap Rods, Upper Surface

Figure 22. (Continued)

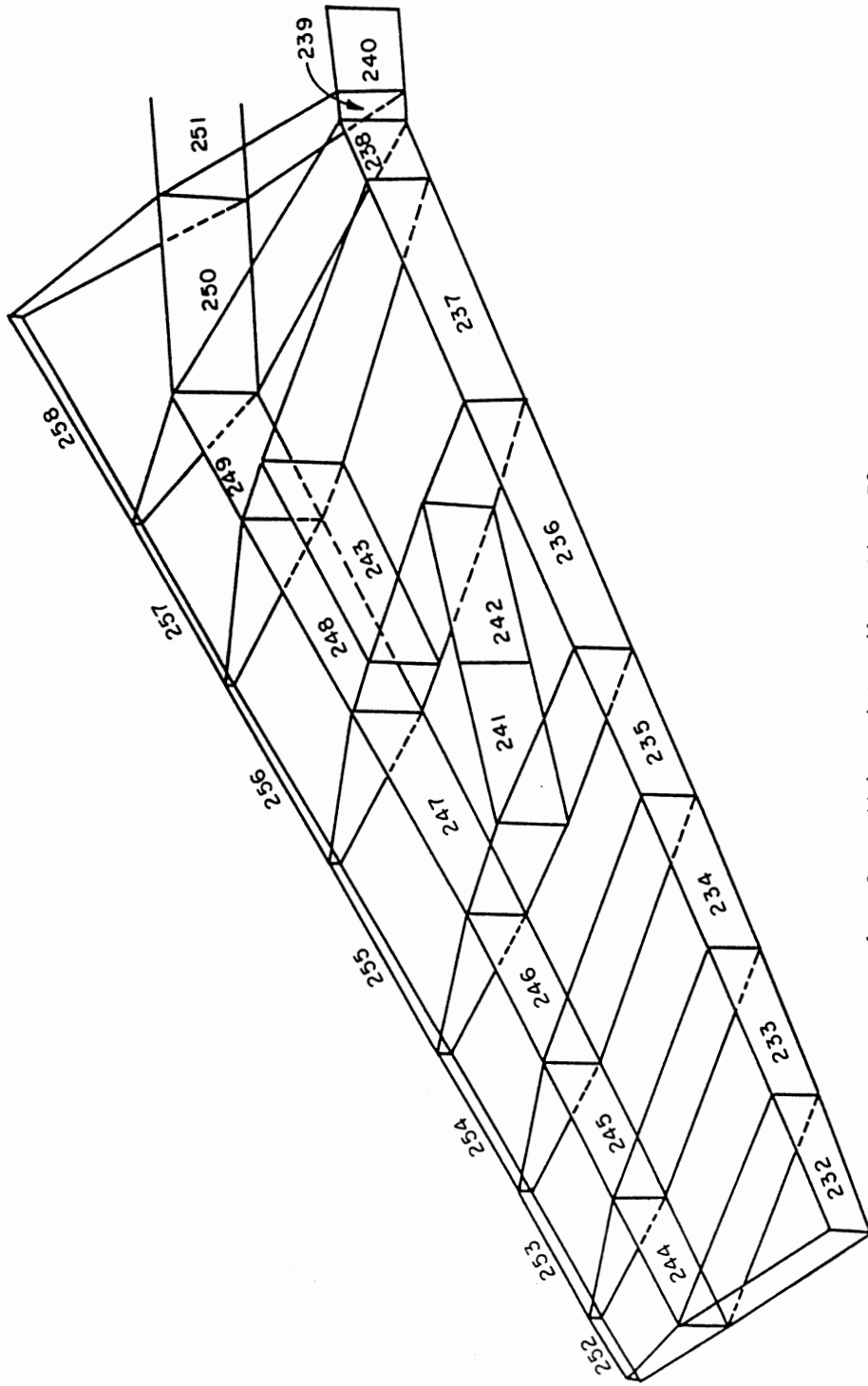


h. Rib Cap Rods, Lower Surface

Figure 22. (Continued)



i. Rib Web Elements
 Figure 22. (Continued)



j. Spar Web and Leading Edge Elements

APPENDIX C

SIZING OF ROD ELEMENTS

The rationale for sizing rod elements representing spar caps or rib caps was presented by Jordan (32, 33). All symbols in the following summary of his presentation refer to Figures 23 and 24 which were extracted from Reference (32).

Property relationships were first determined for a structural member's cross section. The distance from the top surface of the section to the centroidal axis was identified as h_t . Similarly, the distance from the centroidal axis to the bottom surface of the section was labeled h_b . Maximum bending stresses at top and bottom surfaces, respectively, were

$$\sigma_T = \frac{Mh_t}{I} \quad (\text{A.1a})$$

and

$$\sigma_B = \frac{Mh_b}{I} \quad (\text{A.1b})$$

where M was the applied bending moment, and I was the section moment of inertia about the centroidal axis.

In the model, the rod elements were assumed to be point areas and were positioned at the top and bottom surfaces of a cross section. The rod areas were sized to maintain the location of the centroidal axis and the value of I for the actual section. Such a relationship yielded

$$A_T h_t = A_B h_b \quad (\text{A.2})$$

with A_T and A_B being the areas of the top and bottom rods. The bending moment, M , in the model then became

$$M = \sigma_T A_T h_t + \sigma_B A_B h_b \quad (\text{A.3})$$

Next, using actual section properties and desired model properties, the

relationships of Equations (A.1), (A.2), and (A.3) were combined to produce

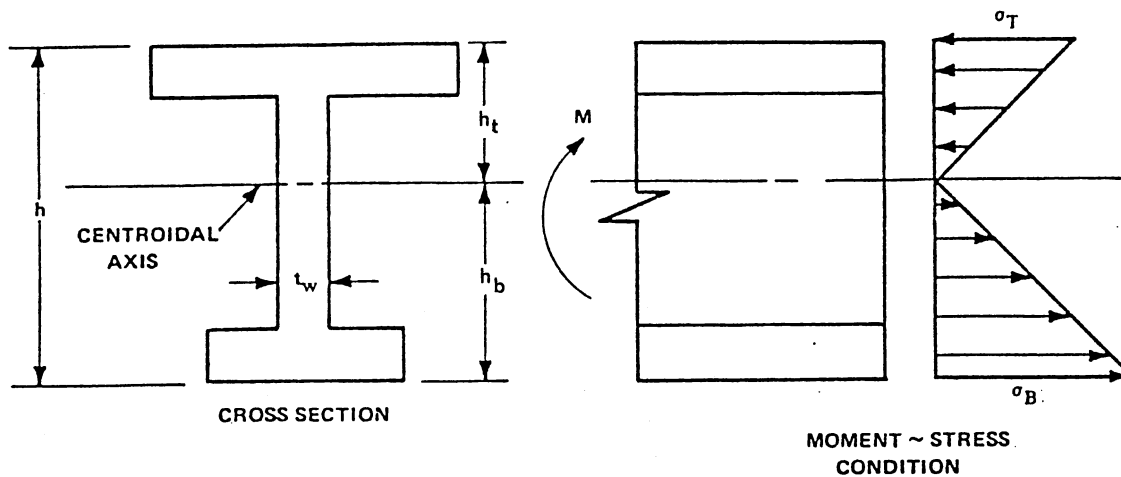
$$A_T = \frac{I}{h_t(h_t + h_b)} \quad (A.4a)$$

and

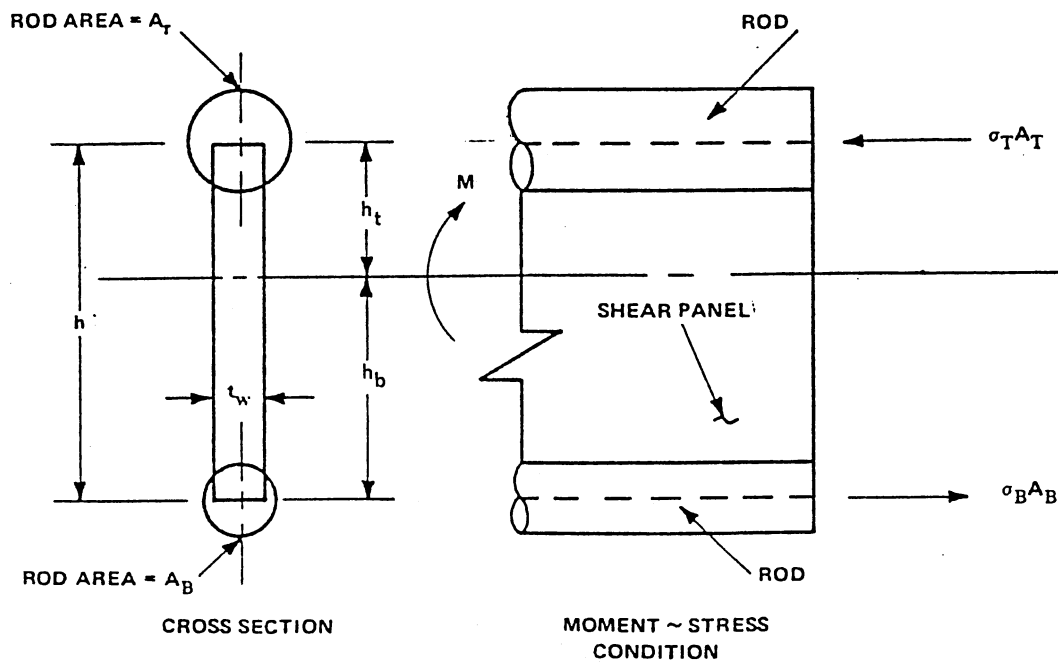
$$A_B = \frac{I}{h_b(h_t + h_b)} \quad (A.4b)$$

which were the rod element areas.

Skin stiffeners also were represented by rod elements. Initially, each of those rods had the same cross sectional area and position in the structure as the stiffener it represented. However, Models A and B used shear panel elements to represent aircraft skin, so the membrane capacity of the skin panels was lost because shear panel elements do not represent membrane behavior. The membrane capacity of the skin was restored to models A and B by adding the cross sectional area of each skin panel to its bordering rod elements. This is illustrated for a typical cross section in Figure 24. Such modification of stiffener rod element areas was not necessary for Models C and D because they used membrane elements to represent the aircraft skin.



(A) TYPICAL CROSS SECTION



(B) REPLACEMENT SYSTEM

Figure 23. Basic Sizing of Rod Elements

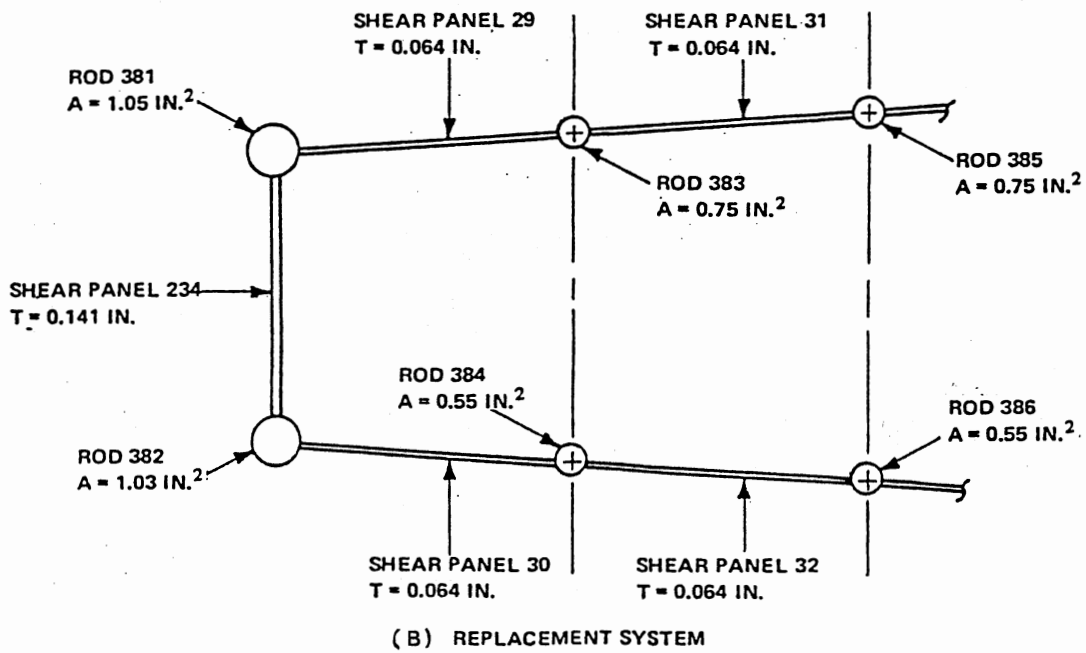
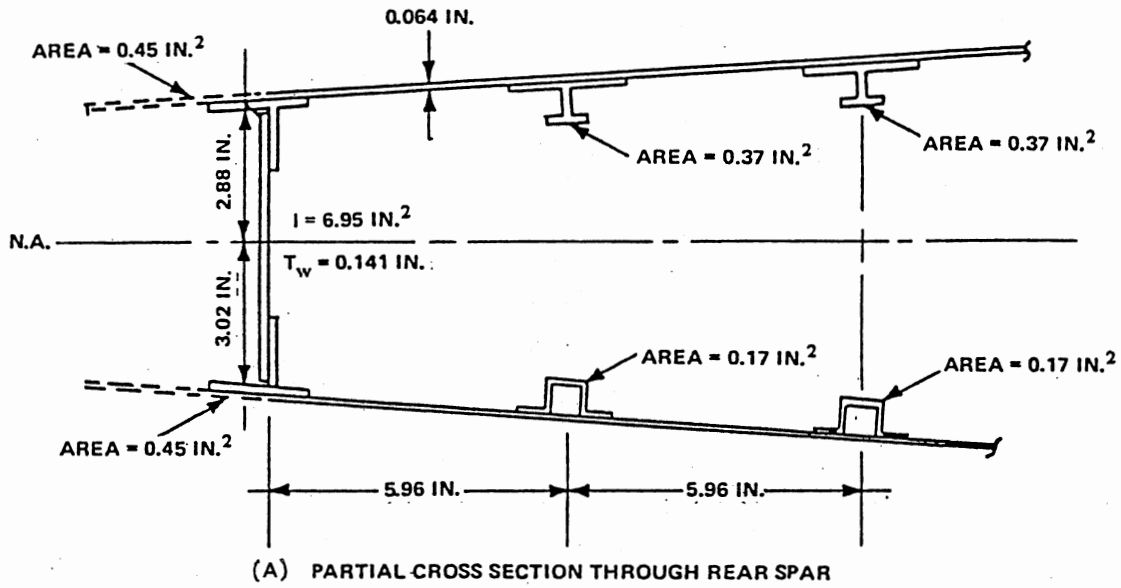


Figure 24. Rod Element Sizing With Shear Panel Skin

APPENDIX D

FINITE ELEMENT MODEL A LISTING

.....
 BULK DATA DECK FOR
 F-84F WING PROJECT - UN DAMAGED WING
 MODEL A - STATIC CASE
 SPARS AND RIBS: CROD AND CSHEAR
 STIFFENERS: CROD
 SKIN PANELS: CSHEAR
 NO TORSIONAL STIFFNESS IN SPARS

THE WING ALUMINUM IS 7075-T6 EXCEPT 2024-T3 IN A FEW SKIN PANELS
 THE WING SPAR ROOTS ARE 5 CR-MO-V AIRCRAFT STEEL

GRID POINTS - TOP OF WING

GRID 1	232.9	-30.4	-2.5
GRID 3	229.	-25.33	-2.9
GRID 5	225.	-20.27	-3.2
GRID 7	221.	-15.2	-3.5
GRID 9	217.	-10.13	-3.55
GRID 11	213.	-5.07	-3.45
GRID 13	209.	-32.5	-2.65
GRID 15	209.	-27.08	-3.05
GRID 17	209.	-21.67	-3.3
GRID 19	209.	-16.25	-3.55
GRID 21	209.	-10.83	-3.55
GRID 23	209.	-5.47	-3.5
GRID 25	209.	0.0	-3.25
GRID 27	203.9	6.4	-2.6
GRID 29	199.9	11.7	-1.85
GRID 31	196.8	15.6	-.5
GRID 33	184.1	-34.7	-2.85
GRID 35	184.1	-28.92	-3.25
GRID 37	184.1	-23.13	-3.65
GRID 39	184.1	-17.35	-3.9
GRID 41	184.1	-11.57	-3.8
GRID 43	184.1	-5.78	-3.65
GRID 45	184.1	0.0	-3.5
GRID 47	184.1	6.7	-2.65
GRID 49	184.1	12.1	-1.9
GRID 51	184.1	16.0	-.5
GRID 53	159.1	-36.85	-3.05
GRID 55	159.1	-30.71	-3.45
GRID 57	159.1	-24.67	-3.85
GRID 59	159.1	-18.425	-4.1
GRID 61	159.1	-12.28	-4.05
GRID 63	159.1	-6.14	-3.9
GRID 65	159.1	0.0	-3.7
GRID 67	159.1	7.0	-2.8
GRID 69	159.1	12.7	-2.
GRID 71	159.1	17.1	-.5
GRID 73	134.4	-39.	-3.3
GRID 75	133.82	-32.5	-3.7
GRID 77	133.23	-26.	-4.1
GRID 79	132.65	-19.5	-4.35
GRID 81	132.07	-13.	-4.35
GRID 83	131.48	-6.5	-4.2
GRID 85	130.9	0.0	-4.
GRID 87	130.9	7.4	-3.0
GRID 89	130.9	13.4	-2.1
GRID 91	130.9	18.3	-.5
GRID 93	111.35	-20.43	-4.58
GRID 95	91.8	-42.7	-3.6
GRID 97	91.8	-35.58	-4.
GRID 101	91.8	-28.47	-4.35
GRID 105	91.8	-21.35	-4.8
GRID 109	91.8	-14.23	-4.75
GRID 113	91.8	-7.12	-4.5
GRID 115	91.8	0.0	-4.35
GRID 117	91.8	8.0	-3.3
GRID 119	91.8	14.4	-2.25
GRID 121	91.8	20.	-.5
GRID 123	54.	-46.3	-4.
GRID 125	54.	-38.58	-4.35

GRID 129	54.	-30.87	-4.85
GRID 133	54.	-23.15	-5.15
GRID 137	54.	-15.43	-5.1
GRID 141	54.	-7.72	-4.85
GRID 143	54.	0.0	-4.7
GRID 145	54.	8.5	-3.55
GRID 147	54.	15.4	-2.4
GRID 149	54.	21.6	-.5
GRID 151	43.8	-47.2	-4.
GRID 153	41.43	-39.33	-4.5
GRID 155	39.07	-31.47	-4.95
GRID 157	36.7	-23.6	-5.25
GRID 159	34.33	-15.73	-5.35
GRID 161	31.97	-7.87	-5.1
GRID 163	29.6	0.0	-.5
GRID 165	27.3	7.7	-4.
GRID 167	25.	15.3	-2.8
GRID 169	22.7	23.	-.5
GRID 171	41.1	-49.	-4.
GRID 173	36.28	-43.27	-4.3
GRID 175	31.47	-37.53	-4.75
GRID 177	26.65	-31.8	-5.15
GRID 179	21.83	-26.07	-5.4
GRID 181	17.02	-20.33	-5.45
GRID 183	12.7	-14.6	-5.45
GRID 185	.5	-.5	-.5
GRID 187	-10.	11.5	-3.6
GRID 189	-21.5	24.6	-.5
GRID 191	32.7	-56.1	-3.95
GRID 193	3.3	-22.1	-.5

GRID POINTS - BOTTOM OF WING

GRID 2	232.9	-30.4	2.5
GRID 4	229.	-25.33	2.9
GRID 6	225.	-20.27	3.2
GRID 8	221.	-15.2	3.5
GRID 10	217.	-10.13	3.55
GRID 12	213.	-5.07	3.45
GRID 14	209.	-32.5	2.65
GRID 16	209.	-27.08	3.05
GRID 18	209.	-21.67	3.3
GRID 20	209.	-16.25	3.55
GRID 22	209.	-10.83	3.55
GRID 24	209.	-5.42	3.5
GRID 26	209.	0.0	3.25
GRID 28	204.3	6.0	2.6
GRID 30	199.2	12.6	1.85
GRID 32	196.8	15.6	.5
GRID 34	184.1	-34.7	2.85
GRID 36	184.1	-28.92	3.25
GRID 38	184.1	-23.13	3.65
GRID 40	184.1	-17.35	3.9
GRID 42	184.1	-11.57	3.8
GRID 44	184.1	-5.78	3.65
GRID 46	184.1	0.0	3.5
GRID 48	184.1	6.2	2.65
GRID 50	184.1	13.0	1.9
GRID 52	184.1	16.0	.5
GRID 54	159.1	-36.85	3.05
GRID 56	159.1	-30.71	3.45
GRID 58	159.1	-24.67	3.85
GRID 60	159.1	-18.425	4.1
GRID 62	159.1	-12.28	4.05
GRID 64	159.1	-6.14	3.9
GRID 66	159.1	0.0	3.7
GRID 68	159.1	6.6	2.8
GRID 70	159.1	13.8	2.
GRID 72	159.1	17.1	.5
GRID 74	134.4	-39.	3.3
GRID 76	133.82	-32.5	3.7
GRID 78	133.23	-26.	4.1
GRID 80	132.65	-19.5	4.35
GRID 82	132.07	-13.	4.35

PSHEAR	2222103	11	.406	3333103	21	.406
PSHEAR	2222104	11	.066	3333104	21	.066
PSHEAR	2222105	11	.050	3333105	21	.050
PSHEAR	2222106	11	.095	3333106	21	.095
PSHEAR	2222107	11	.140	3333107	21	.140
PSHEAR	2222201	12	.141	3333201	22	.141
PSHEAR	2222202	12	.406	3333202	22	.406
PSHEAR	2222203	12	.095	3333203	22	.095
PSHEAR	2222201	13	.219	3333201	23	.219
PSHEAR	2222202	13	.300	3333202	23	.300
PSHEAR	2222203	13	.212	3333203	23	.212
PSHEAR	2222204	13	.190	3333204	23	.190
PSHEAR	2222205	13	.182	3333205	23	.182
PSHEAR	2222401	14	.200	3333401	24	.200
PSHEAR	2222402	14	.246	3333402	24	.246
PSHEAR	2222403	14	.150	3333403	24	.150
PSHEAR	2222404	14	.411	3333404	24	.411
PSHEAR	2222405	14	.190	3333405	24	.190
PSHEAR	2222501	15	.371	3333501	25	.371
PSHEAR	2222502	15	.400	3333502	25	.400
PSHEAR	2222503	15	.204	3333503	25	.204
PSHEAR	2222504	15	.190	3333504	25	.190
PSHEAR	2222601	16	.320	3333601	26	.320
PSHEAR	2222602	16	.263	3333602	26	.263
PSHEAR	2222603	16	.300	3333603	26	.300
PSHEAR	2222701	17	.097	3333701	27	.097
PSHEAR	2222702	17	.065	3333702	27	.065
PSHEAR	2222801	18	.150	3333801	28	.150
PSHEAR	2222802	18	.400	3333802	28	.400
PSHEAR	2222803	18	.500	3333803	28	.500

\$
 \$ * PROPERTY CARDS FOR UNBUCKLED SKIN PANELS AWAY FROM DAMAGE *
 \$
 \$

PSHEAR	1	1	.064	2	1	.081
PSHEAR	2	1	.128	4	1	.081
PSHEAR	5	1	.066	6	1	.05
PSHEAR	7	1	.14	8	1	.212
PSHEAR	9	1	.18	10	1	.411
PSHEAR	11	1	.204	12	1	.263
PSHEAR	13	1	.097	14	1	.182
PSHEAR	15	1	.1	18	1	.095
PSHEAR	17	1	.19	18	1	.3
PSHEAR	19	1	.065	20	1	.329
PSHEAR	21	1	.406	22	1	.141
PSHEAR	23	1	.219	24	1	.30
PSHEAR	25	1	.2	26	1	.246
PSHEAR	27	1	.371	28	1	.4
PSHEAR	29	1	.32	30	1	.5
PSHEAR	31	1	.15			

\$
 \$ * PROPERTY CARDS FOR UNBUCKLED SKIN PANELS ADJACENT TO DAMAGE *
 \$
 \$

PSHEAR	11111	2	.064	11112	2	.081
PSHEAR	11113	2	.128	11114	2	.081
PSHEAR	11115	2	.066	11116	2	.05
PSHEAR	11117	2	.14	11118	2	.212
PSHEAR	11119	2	.15	11110	2	.411
PSHEAR	11111	2	.204	11112	2	.263
PSHEAR	11113	2	.097	11114	2	.182
PSHEAR	11115	2	.1	11116	2	.095
PSHEAR	11117	2	.19	11118	2	.3
PSHEAR	11119	2	.065	11120	2	.329
PSHEAR	11112	2	.406	11122	2	.141
PSHEAR	11113	2	.219	11124	2	.30
PSHEAR	11115	2	.2	11126	2	.246
PSHEAR	11117	2	.371	11128	2	.4
PSHEAR	11119	2	.32	11130	2	.5
PSHEAR	11113	2	.15			

\$
 \$ * PROPERTY CARDS FOR BUCKLED SKIN PANELS AWAY FROM DAMAGE *
 \$
 \$

\$	PSHEAR	22221	3	.064	22222	3	.081
\$	PSHEAR	22223	3	.128	22224	3	.081
\$	PSHEAR	22225	3	.066	22226	3	.05
\$	PSHEAR	22227	3	.14	22228	3	.212
\$	PSHEAR	22229	3	.15	222210	3	.411
\$	PSHEAR	222211	3	.204	222212	3	.263
\$	PSHEAR	222213	3	.097	222214	3	.182
\$	PSHEAR	222215	3	.1	222216	3	.095
\$	PSHEAR	222217	3	.19	222218	3	.3
\$	PSHEAR	222219	3	.065	222220	3	.329
\$	PSHEAR	222221	3	.406	222222	3	.141
\$	PSHEAR	222223	3	.219	222224	3	.30
\$	PSHEAR	222225	3	.2	222226	3	.246
\$	PSHEAR	222227	3	.371	222228	3	.4
\$	PSHEAR	222229	3	.32	222230	3	.5
\$	PSHEAR	222231	3	.15			
\$	PSHEAR	222251	5	.064	222252	5	.081

\$
 \$ * PROPERTY CARDS FOR BUCKLED SKIN PANELS ADJACENT TO DAMAGE *
 \$
 \$

\$	PSHEAR	33331	4	.064	33332	4	.081
\$	PSHEAR	33333	4	.128	33334	4	.081
\$	PSHEAR	33335	4	.066	33336	4	.05
\$	PSHEAR	33337	4	.14	33338	4	.212
\$	PSHEAR	33339	4	.15	333310	4	.411
\$	PSHEAR	333311	4	.204	333312	4	.263
\$	PSHEAR	333313	4	.097	333314	4	.182
\$	PSHEAR	333315	4	.1	333316	4	.095
\$	PSHEAR	333317	4	.19	333318	4	.3
\$	PSHEAR	333319	4	.065	333320	4	.329
\$	PSHEAR	333321	4	.406	333322	4	.141
\$	PSHEAR	333323	4	.219	333324	4	.30
\$	PSHEAR	333325	4	.2	333326	4	.246
\$	PSHEAR	333327	4	.371	333328	4	.4
\$	PSHEAR	333329	4	.32	333330	4	.5
\$	PSHEAR	333331	4	.15			
\$	PSHEAR	333351	6	.064	333352	6	.081

\$
 \$ * PROPERTY CARDS FOR SKIN PANELS WHICH HAVE FAILED *
 \$
 \$

\$
 \$ PSHEAR 9999 99 0.01
 \$
 \$ * HORIZONTAL RODS *
 \$
 \$

	TOP SURFACE:				BOTTOM SURFACE:			
CROD	301	121	1	3	302	121	2	4
CROD	303	122	3	5	304	122	4	6
CROD	305	123	5	7	306	123	6	8
CROD	307	124	7	9	308	124	8	10
CROD	309	124	9	11	310	124	10	12
CROD	311	123	11	25	312	123	12	26
CROD	313	117	13	1	314	118	14	2
CROD	315	110	15	3	316	103	16	4
CROD	317	110	17	5	318	103	18	6
CROD	319	110	19	7	320	103	20	8
CROD	321	110	21	9	322	103	22	10
CROD	323	110	23	11	324	103	24	12
CROD	325	124	13	15	326	127	14	16
CROD	327	135	15	17	328	128	16	18
CROD	329	135	17	19	330	128	18	20
CROD	331	136	19	21	332	129	20	22
CROD	333	136	21	23	334	129	22	24
CROD	335	135	23	25	336	128	24	26
CROD	337	122	25	27	338	122	26	28
CROD	339	121	27	29	340	121	28	30
CROD	341	120	29	31	342	120	30	32
CROD	343	119	33	13	344	118	34	14
CROD	345	111	35	15	346	104	36	16
CROD	347	111	37	17	348	104	38	18

PSHEAR	2222103	11	.406	3333103	21	.406
PSHEAR	2222104	11	.066	3333104	21	.066
PSHEAR	2222105	11	.050	3333105	21	.050
PSHEAR	2222106	11	.095	3333106	21	.095
PSHEAR	2222107	11	.140	3333107	21	.140
PSHEAR	2222201	12	.141	3333201	22	.141
PSHEAR	2222202	12	.406	3333202	22	.406
PSHEAR	2222203	12	.095	3333203	22	.095
PSHEAR	2222301	13	.219	3333301	23	.219
PSHEAR	2222302	13	.300	3333302	23	.300
PSHEAR	2222303	13	.212	3333303	23	.212
PSHEAR	2222304	13	.190	3333304	23	.190
PSHEAR	2222305	13	.182	3333305	23	.182
PSHEAR	2222401	14	.200	3333401	24	.200
PSHEAR	2222402	14	.246	3333402	24	.246
PSHEAR	2222403	14	.150	3333403	24	.150
PSHEAR	2222404	14	.411	3333404	24	.411
PSHEAR	2222405	14	.190	3333405	24	.190
PSHEAR	2222501	15	.371	3333501	25	.371
PSHEAR	2222502	15	.400	3333502	25	.400
PSHEAR	2222503	15	.204	3333503	25	.204
PSHEAR	2222504	15	.190	3333504	25	.190
PSHEAR	2222601	16	.320	3333601	26	.320
PSHEAR	2222602	16	.263	3333602	26	.263
PSHEAR	2222603	16	.300	3333603	26	.300
PSHEAR	2222701	17	.097	3333701	27	.097
PSHEAR	2222702	17	.065	3333702	27	.065
PSHEAR	2222801	18	.150	3333801	28	.150
PSHEAR	2222802	18	.400	3333802	28	.400
PSHEAR	2222803	18	.500	3333803	28	.500

 \$ * PROPERTY CARDS FOR UNBUCKLED SKIN PANELS AWAY FROM DAMAGE *
 \$

PSHEAR	1	1	.064	2	1	.081
PSHEAR	3	1	.128	4	1	.081
PSHEAR	5	1	.066	6	1	.05
PSHEAR	7	1	.14	8	1	.212
PSHEAR	9	1	.15	10	1	.411
PSHEAR	11	1	.204	12	1	.263
PSHEAR	13	1	.097	14	1	.182
PSHEAR	15	1	.1	16	1	.095
PSHEAR	17	1	.19	18	1	.3
PSHEAR	19	1	.065	20	1	.329
PSHEAR	21	1	.406	22	1	.141
PSHEAR	23	1	.219	24	1	.30
PSHEAR	25	1	.2	26	1	.246
PSHEAR	27	1	.371	28	1	.4
PSHEAR	29	1	.32	30	1	.5
PSHEAR	31	1	.15			

 \$ * PROPERTY CARDS FOR UNBUCKLED SKIN PANELS ADJACENT TO DAMAGE *
 \$

PSHEAR	11111	2	.064	11112	2	.081
PSHEAR	11113	2	.128	11114	2	.081
PSHEAR	11115	2	.066	11116	2	.05
PSHEAR	11117	2	.14	11118	2	.212
PSHEAR	11119	2	.15	11110	2	.411
PSHEAR	111111	2	.204	11112	2	.263
PSHEAR	11113	2	.097	11114	2	.182
PSHEAR	11115	2	.1	11116	2	.095
PSHEAR	11117	2	.19	11118	2	.3
PSHEAR	11119	2	.065	11120	2	.329
PSHEAR	11121	2	.406	11122	2	.141
PSHEAR	11123	2	.219	11124	2	.30
PSHEAR	11125	2	.2	11126	2	.246
PSHEAR	11127	2	.371	11128	2	.4
PSHEAR	11129	2	.32	11130	2	.5
PSHEAR	11131	2	.15			

 \$ * PROPERTY CARDS FOR BUCKLED SKIN PANELS AWAY FROM DAMAGE *
 \$

PSHEAR	22221	3	.064	22222	3	.081
PSHEAR	22223	3	.128	22224	3	.081
PSHEAR	22225	3	.066	22226	3	.05
PSHEAR	22227	3	.14	22228	3	.212
PSHEAR	22229	3	.15	222210	3	.411
PSHEAR	222211	3	.204	222212	3	.263
PSHEAR	222213	3	.097	222214	3	.182
PSHEAR	222215	3	.1	222216	3	.095
PSHEAR	222217	3	.19	222218	3	.3
PSHEAR	222219	3	.065	222220	3	.329
PSHEAR	222221	3	.406	222222	3	.141
PSHEAR	222223	3	.219	222224	3	.30
PSHEAR	222225	3	.2	222226	3	.246
PSHEAR	222227	3	.371	222228	3	.4
PSHEAR	222229	3	.32	222230	3	.5
PSHEAR	222231	3	.15			
PSHEAR	222251	5	.064	222252	5	.081

 \$ * PROPERTY CARDS FOR BUCKLED SKIN PANELS ADJACENT TO DAMAGE *
 \$

PSHEAR	33331	4	.064	33332	4	.081
PSHEAR	33333	4	.128	33334	4	.081
PSHEAR	33335	4	.066	33336	4	.05
PSHEAR	33337	4	.14	33338	4	.212
PSHEAR	33339	4	.15	333310	4	.411
PSHEAR	333311	4	.204	333312	4	.263
PSHEAR	333313	4	.097	333314	4	.182
PSHEAR	333315	4	.1	333316	4	.095
PSHEAR	333317	4	.19	333318	4	.3
PSHEAR	333319	4	.065	333320	4	.329
PSHEAR	333321	4	.406	333322	4	.141
PSHEAR	333323	4	.219	333324	4	.30
PSHEAR	333325	4	.2	333326	4	.246
PSHEAR	333327	4	.371	333328	4	.4
PSHEAR	333329	4	.32	333330	4	.5
PSHEAR	333331	4	.15			
PSHEAR	333351	6	.064	333352	6	.081

 \$ * PROPERTY CARDS FOR SKIN PANELS WHICH HAVE FAILED *
 \$

PSHEAR	9999	99	0.01			
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 \$ * HORIZONTAL RODS *
 \$

	TOP SURFACE:				BOTTOM SURFACE:			
CROD	301	121	1	3	302	121	2	4
CROD	303	122	3	5	304	122	4	6
CROD	305	123	5	7	306	123	6	8
CROD	307	124	7	9	308	124	8	10
CROD	309	124	9	11	310	124	10	12
CROD	311	123	11	25	312	123	12	26
CROD	313	117	13	1	314	118	14	2
CROD	315	110	15	3	316	103	16	4
CROD	317	110	17	5	318	103	18	6
CROD	319	110	19	7	320	103	20	8
CROD	321	110	21	9	322	103	22	10
CROD	323	110	23	11	324	103	24	12
CROD	325	134	13	15	326	127	14	16
CROD	327	135	15	17	328	128	16	18
CROD	329	135	17	19	330	128	18	20
CROD	331	136	19	21	332	129	20	22
CROD	333	136	21	23	334	129	22	24
CROD	335	135	23	25	336	128	24	26
CROD	337	122	25	27	338	122	26	28
CROD	339	121	27	29	340	121	28	30
CROD	341	120	29	31	342	120	30	32
CROD	343	119	31	33	344	118	34	14
CROD	345	111	35	15	346	104	36	16
CROD	347	111	37	17	348	104	38	18

CROD	1115	1	29	30	1116	42	31	32
CROD	1117	1	33	34	1118	1	35	36
CROD	1119	1	37	38	1120	1	39	40
CROD	1121	1	41	42	1122	1	43	44
CROD	1123	1	45	46	1124	1	47	48
CROD	1125	1	49	50	1126	67	51	52
CROD	1127	1	53	54	1128	1	55	56
CROD	1129	1	65	66	1130	1	67	68
CROD	1131	1	69	70	1132	73	71	72
CROD	1133	1	73	74	1134	1	75	76
CROD	1135	1	77	78	1136	1	79	80
CROD	1137	1	81	82	1138	1	83	84
CROD	1139	1	85	86	1140	1	87	88
CROD	1141	1	89	90	1142	9	91	92
CROD	1143	1	93	94	1144	1	95	96
CROD	1145	1	97	98				
CROD	1147	1	101	102				
CROD	1149	1	105	106				
CROD	1151	1	109	110				
CROD	1153	1	113	114	1154	1	115	116
CROD	1155	1	117	118	1156	1	119	120
CROD	1157	97	121	122	1158	1	123	124
CROD	1159	1	125	126				
CROD	1161	1	129	130				
CROD	1163	1	133	134				
CROD	1165	1	137	138				
CROD	1167	1	141	142				
CROD	1169	1	145	146	1170	1	147	148
CROD	1171	98	149	150	1172	1	151	152
CROD	1173	1	153	154	1174	1	155	156
CROD	1175	1	157	158	1176	1	159	160
CROD	1177	1	161	162				
CROD	1179	1	165	166	1180	1	167	168
CROD	1181	99	169	170	1182	1	171	172
CROD	1183	1	173	174	1184	1	175	176
CROD	1185	1	177	178	1186	1	179	180
CROD	1187	1	181	182	1188	1	183	184
CROD	1189	1	185	186	1190	1	187	188
CROD	1191	96	189	190				
CROD	1268	1	143	144				
CROD	1278	1	163	164				
\$								
\$	*****							
\$	PROPERTY CARDS FOR ROD ELEMENTS AWAY FROM DAMAGE							
\$	*****							
\$								
PROD	1	11	0.001					
PROD	5	11	0.20					
PROD	9	11	0.33					
PROD	42	11	1.03					
PROD	67	11	1.68					
PROD	73	11	1.78					
PROD	96	11	2.67					
PROD	97	11	3.19					
PROD	98	11	5.40					
PROD	99	11	5.80					
PROD	101	11	0.15					
PROD	102	11	0.18					
PROD	103	11	0.33					
PROD	104	11	0.52					
PROD	105	11	0.55					
PROD	106	11	0.58					
PROD	107	11	0.61					
PROD	108	11	0.66					
PROD	109	11	0.69					
PROD	110	11	0.70					
PROD	111	11	0.72					
PROD	112	11	0.75					
PROD	113	11	0.79					
PROD	114	11	0.80					
PROD	115	11	0.82					
PROD	116	11	0.84					
PROD	117	11	0.96					
PROD	118	11	0.97					
PROD	119	11	1.00					
PROD	120	11	1.03					

PROD	121	11	1.04
PROD	122	11	1.05
PROD	123	11	1.06
PROD	124	11	1.07
PROD	125	11	1.33
PROD	126	11	1.37
PROD	127	11	1.39
PROD	128	11	1.40
PROD	129	11	1.41
PRDD	130	11	1.49
PROD	131	11	1.50
PROD	132	11	1.68
PROD	133	11	1.69
PROD	134	11	1.73
PROD	135	11	1.74
PROD	136	11	1.75
PROD	137	11	1.89
PROD	138	11	1.92
PROD	139	11	1.94
PROD	140	11	1.95
PROD	201	12	0.29
PROD	202	12	0.57
PROD	203	12	0.63
PROD	204	12	0.70
PROD	205	12	0.77
PROD	206	12	0.83
PROD	207	12	0.85
PROD	208	12	1.07
PROD	209	12	1.09
PROD	210	12	1.70
PROD	211	12	1.78
PROD	212	12	1.79
PROD	301	13	0.26
PROD	302	13	0.62
PROD	303	13	0.76
PROD	304	13	0.83
PROD	305	13	0.88
PROD	306	13	1.02
PROD	307	13	1.18
PROD	308	13	1.49
PROD	309	13	1.65
PROD	310	13	1.67
PROD	311	13	1.89
PROD	312	13	1.96
PROD	313	13	2.17
PROD	314	13	2.57
PROD	315	13	2.58
PROD	316	13	3.20
PROD	317	13	3.23
PROD	318	13	3.26
PROD	319	13	3.27
PROD	320	13	3.36
PROD	321	13	3.38
PROD	322	13	3.40
PROD	323	13	3.41
PROD	324	13	3.42
PROD	401	14	0.28
PROD	402	14	0.48
PROD	403	14	0.81
PROD	404	14	0.88
PROD	405	14	0.97
PROD	406	14	1.02
PROD	407	14	1.30
PROD	408	14	1.37
PROD	409	14	1.50
PROD	410	14	1.63
PROD	411	14	1.70
PROD	412	14	1.84
PROD	413	14	2.00
PROD	414	14	2.02
PROD	415	14	2.31
PROD	416	14	2.60
PROD	417	14	2.86
PROD	418	14	3.19
PROD	419	14	3.20
PROD	420	14	3.23

PROD	421	14	3.42
PROD	422	14	4.02
PROD	423	14	4.04
PROD	424	14	4.05
PROD	425	14	4.22
PROD	426	14	4.23
PROD	427	14	4.37
PROD	501	15	0.15
PROD	502	15	0.38
PROD	503	15	0.82
PROD	504	15	0.96
PROD	505	15	2.00
PROD	506	15	2.04
PROD	507	15	2.08
PROD	508	15	2.10
PROD	509	15	3.58
PROD	510	15	3.62
PROD	511	15	3.63
PROD	512	15	3.64
PROD	513	15	3.80
PROD	514	15	3.97
PROD	515	15	4.05
PROD	516	15	4.10
PROD	517	15	4.35
PROD	518	15	4.42
PROD	519	15	4.43
PROD	601	16	0.28
PROD	602	16	0.71
PROD	603	16	0.82
PROD	604	16	1.02
PROD	605	16	3.05
PROD	606	16	3.10
PROD	607	16	3.13
PROD	608	16	3.14
PROD	609	16	3.15
PROD	610	16	3.17
PROD	611	16	3.18
PROD	612	16	3.21
PROD	613	16	3.22
PROD	614	16	3.23
PROD	615	16	4.00
PROD	616	16	4.02
PROD	617	16	6.23
PROD	618	16	7.01
PROD	701	17	1.29
PROD	702	17	1.30
PROD	703	17	1.31
PROD	704	17	1.32
PROD	705	17	1.33
PROD	706	17	1.34
PROD	707	17	1.70
PROD	708	17	1.86
PROD	709	17	1.92
PROD	801	18	0.69
PROD	802	18	0.73
PROD	803	18	2.84
PROD	804	18	3.04
PROD	805	18	4.10
PROD	806	18	4.35
PROD	807	18	4.64
PROD	808	18	5.02

\$
 \$ PROPERTY CARDS FOR ROD ELEMENTS ADJACENT TO DAMAGE
 \$
 \$

PROD	88881	11	0.001
PROD	88885	11	0.20
PROD	88889	11	0.33
PROD	888842	11	1.03
PROD	888867	11	1.68
PROD	888873	11	1.78
PROD	888896	11	2.67
PROD	888897	11	3.19
PROD	888898	11	5.40
PROD	888899	11	5.80

PROD	8888101	21	0.15
PROD	8888102	21	0.18
PROD	8888103	21	0.33
PROD	8888104	21	0.52
PROD	8888105	21	0.55
PROD	8888106	21	0.58
PROD	8888107	21	0.61
PROD	8888108	21	0.66
PROD	8888109	21	0.69
PROD	8888110	21	0.70
PROD	8888111	21	0.72
PROD	8888112	21	0.75
PROD	8888113	21	0.79
PROD	8888114	21	0.80
PROD	8888115	21	0.82
PROD	8888116	21	0.84
PROD	8888117	21	0.96
PROD	8888118	21	0.97
PROD	8888119	21	1.00
PROD	8888120	21	1.03
PROD	8888121	21	1.04
PROD	8888122	21	1.05
PROD	8888123	21	1.06
PROD	8888124	21	1.07
PROD	8888125	21	1.33
PROD	8888126	21	1.37
PROD	8888127	21	1.39
PROD	8888128	21	1.40
PROD	8888129	21	1.41
PROD	8888130	21	1.49
PROD	8888131	21	1.50
PROD	8888132	21	1.68
PROD	8888133	21	1.69
PROD	8888134	21	1.73
PROD	8888135	21	1.74
PROD	8888136	21	1.75
PROD	8888137	21	1.89
PROD	8888138	21	1.92
PROD	8888139	21	1.94
PROD	8888140	21	1.95
PROD	8888201	22	0.29
PROD	8888202	22	0.57
PROD	8888203	22	0.63
PROD	8888204	22	0.70
PROD	8888205	22	0.77
PROD	8888206	22	0.83
PROD	8888207	22	0.85
PROD	8888208	22	1.07
PROD	8888209	22	1.09
PROD	8888210	22	1.70
PROD	8888211	22	1.78
PROD	8888212	22	1.79
PROD	8888301	23	0.26
PROD	8888302	23	0.62
PROD	8888303	23	0.76
PROD	8888304	23	0.83
PROD	8888305	23	0.88
PROD	8888306	23	1.02
PROD	8888307	23	1.18
PROD	8888308	23	1.49
PROD	8888309	23	1.65
PROD	8888310	23	1.67
PROD	8888311	23	1.89
PROD	8888312	23	1.96
PROD	8888313	23	2.17
PROD	8888314	23	2.57
PROD	8888315	23	2.58
PROD	8888316	23	3.20
PROD	8888317	23	3.23
PROD	8888318	23	3.26
PROD	8888319	23	3.27
PROD	8888320	23	3.36
PROD	8888321	23	3.38
PROD	8888322	23	3.40
PROD	8888323	23	3.41
PROD	8888324	23	3.42

PROD	8888401	24	0.28
PROD	8888402	24	0.48
PROD	8888403	24	0.81
PROD	8888404	24	0.88
PROD	8888405	24	0.97
PROD	8888406	24	1.02
PROD	8888407	24	1.30
PROD	8888408	24	1.37
PROD	8888409	24	1.50
PROD	8888410	24	1.63
PROD	8888411	24	1.70
PROD	8888412	24	1.84
PROD	8888413	24	2.00
PROD	8888414	24	2.02
PROD	8888415	24	2.31
PROD	8888416	24	2.80
PROD	8888417	24	2.86
PROD	8888418	24	3.19
PROD	8888419	24	3.20
PROD	8888420	24	3.23
PROD	8888421	24	3.42
PROD	8888422	24	4.02
PROD	8888423	24	4.04
PROD	8888424	24	4.05
PROD	8888425	24	4.22
PROD	8888426	24	4.23
PROD	8888427	24	4.37
PROD	8888501	25	0.15
PROD	8888502	25	0.38
PROD	8888503	25	0.82
PROD	8888504	25	0.96
PROD	8888505	25	2.00
PROD	8888506	25	2.04
PROD	8888507	25	2.08
PROD	8888508	25	2.10
PROD	8888509	25	3.58
PROD	8888510	25	3.62
PROD	8888511	25	3.63
PROD	8888512	25	3.64
PROD	8888513	25	3.80
PROD	8888514	25	3.97
PROD	8888515	25	4.05
PROD	8888516	25	4.10
PROD	8888517	25	4.35
PROD	8888518	25	4.42
PROD	8888519	25	4.43
PROD	8888601	26	0.28
PROD	8888602	26	0.71
PROD	8888603	26	0.82
PROD	8888604	26	1.02
PROD	8888605	26	3.05
PROD	8888606	26	3.10
PROD	8888607	26	3.13
PROD	8888608	26	3.14
PROD	8888609	26	3.15
PROD	8888610	26	3.17
PROD	8888611	26	3.18
PROD	8888612	26	3.21
PROD	8888613	26	3.22
PROD	8888614	26	3.23
PROD	8888615	26	4.00
PROD	8888616	26	4.02
PROD	8888617	26	6.23
PROD	8888618	26	7.01
PROD	8888701	27	1.29
PROD	8888702	27	1.30
PROD	8888703	27	1.31
PROD	8888704	27	1.32
PROD	8888705	27	1.33
PROD	8888706	27	1.34
PROD	8888707	27	1.70
PROD	8888708	27	1.86
PROD	8888709	27	1.92
PROD	8888801	28	0.69
PROD	8888802	28	0.73
PROD	8888803	28	2.84

PROD	8888804	28	3.04
PROD	8888805	28	4.10
PROD	8888806	28	4.35
PROD	8888807	28	4.64
PROD	8888808	28	5.02

\$
 \$
 \$ * PROPERTY CARDS FOR ROD ELEMENTS WHICH HAVE FAILED *
 \$
 \$
 PROD 9999 99 0.01
 \$
 \$
 \$ * ELASTIC SPRINGS *
 \$
 \$
 CELAS2 9490 7.633+3 102 1 106 1
 CELAS2 9494 1.1+4 106 1 110 1
 CELAS2 9498 7.633+3 110 1 114 1
 \$
 \$
 \$ * TRIANGULAR MEMBERS *
 \$
 \$
 CTRMEM 275 222251 23 11 25
 CTRMEM 276 222251 24 12 26
 CTRMEM 277 222252 93 79 81
 CTRMEM 278 222252 94 80 82
 CTRMEM 279 222252 101 93 105
 PTRMEM 1 1 0.064 2 1 0.081
 PTRMEM 11111 2 0.064 11112 2 0.081
 PTRMEM 22221 3 0.064 22222 3 0.081
 PTRMEM 33331 4 0.064 33332 4 0.081
 PTRMEM 222251 5 0.064 222252 5 0.081
 PTRMEM 333351 6 0.064 333352 6 0.081
 PTRMEM 9999 99 0.01
 \$
 \$
 \$ * SINGLE POINT CONSTRAINTS *
 \$
 \$
 SPC 100 191 1 0.0 191 2 0.0
 SPC 100 192 1 0.0 192 2 0.0
 SPC 100 193 1 0.0 193 2 0.0
 SPC 100 194 1 0.0 194 2 0.0
 SPC 100 191 3 192 3
 SPC 100 193 3 194 3
 \$
 \$ SPC ID NUMBERS ARE THE APPLIED LOAD IN KIPS
 \$ SPC VALUES SHOWN ARE FOR TEST 3A
 SPC 2 191 1 +.030 191 2 0.000
 SPC 2 191 3 -.035 192 3 -.035
 SPC 2 192 1 -.030 192 2 0.000
 SPC 2 193 1 +.040 193 2 0.000
 SPC 2 193 3 -.005 194 3 -.005
 SPC 2 194 1 -.040 194 2 0.000
 SPC 4 191 1 +.046 191 2 0.000
 SPC 4 191 3 -.070 192 3 -.070
 SPC 4 192 1 -.046 192 2 0.000
 SPC 4 193 1 +.060 193 2 0.000
 SPC 4 193 3 -.025 194 3 -.025
 SPC 4 194 1 -.060 194 2 0.000
 SPC 6 191 1 +.058 191 2 0.000
 SPC 6 191 3 -.130 192 3 -.130
 SPC 6 192 1 -.058 192 2 0.000
 SPC 6 193 1 +.066 193 2 0.000
 SPC 6 193 3 -.035 194 3 -.035
 SPC 6 194 1 -.066 194 2 0.000
 SPC 8 191 1 +.067 191 2 0.000
 SPC 8 191 3 -.145 192 3 -.145
 SPC 8 192 1 -.067 192 2 0.000
 SPC 8 193 1 +.071 193 2 0.000
 SPC 8 193 3 -.040 194 3 -.040
 SPC 8 194 1 -.071 194 2 0.000
 SPC 10 191 1 +.074 191 2 0.000
 SPC 10 191 3 -.165 192 3 -.165

SPC	10	192	1	-.074	192	2	0.000
SPC	10	193	1	+.076	193	2	0.000
SPC	10	193	3	-.040	194	3	-.040
SPC	10	194	1	-.078	194	2	0.000
SPC	12	191	1	+.079	191	2	0.000
SPC	12	191	3	-.170	192	3	-.170
SPC	12	192	1	-.079	192	2	0.000
SPC	12	193	1	+.080	193	2	0.000
SPC	12	193	3	-.045	194	3	-.045
SPC	12	194	1	-.080	194	2	0.000

 \$ * MULTIPPOINT CONSTRAINTS *
 \$ *****

MPC	100	164	1	.34	184	1	-1.0
MPC	100	164	2	.33	184	2	-1.0
MPC	100	163	1	.36	183	1	-1.0
MPC	100	163	2	.34	183	2	-1.0
MPC	100	152	1	.76	172	1	-1.0
MPC	100	151	1	.76	171	1	-1.0
MPC	100	152	2	.8	172	2	-1.0
MPC	100	151	2	.8	171	2	-1.0
MPC	100	96	2	-1.0	74	2	.53
+MPC1	100	152	2	.47			
MPC	100	124	2	-1.0	74	2	.11
+MPC2	100	152	2	.89			
MPC	100	84	1	.48	142	1	.52
+MPC3	100	114	1	-1.			
MPC	100	78	1	.48	130	1	.52
+MPC4	100	102	1	-1.0			
MPC	100	76	1	.48	126	1	.52
+MPC5	100	98	1	-1.0			
MPC	100	82	1	.48	138	1	.52
+MPC6	100	110	1	-1.0			
MPC	100	94	1	.66	134	1	.34
+MPC7							

 \$ * MATERIAL CARDS FOR SPARS AND RIBS AWAY FROM DAMAGE *
 \$ *****

MAT1	11	10.3+6	3.9+6	3.14-3	+M11
+M11	3.75+4	3.75+4	3.83+4		
MAT1	12	10.3+6	3.9+6	3.14-3	+M12
+M12	5.51+4	5.51+4	3.83+4		
MAT1	13	10.3+6	3.9+6	3.14-3	+M13
+M13	5.91+4	5.91+4	3.83+4		
MAT1	14	10.3+6	3.9+6	3.14-3	+M14
+M14	6.41+4	6.41+4	3.83+4		
MAT1	15	10.3+6	3.9+6	3.14-3	+M15
+M15	6.91+4	6.91+4	3.83+4		
MAT1	16	10.3+6	3.9+6	3.14-3	+M16
+M16	7.03+4	7.03+4	3.83+4		
MAT1	17	10.3+6	3.9+6	3.14-3	+M17
+M17	7.27+4	7.27+4	3.83+4		
MAT1	18	30.0+6	11.0+6	8.73-3	+M18
+M18	22.8+4	22.8+4	12.33+4		

\$ MATERIALS 11 THRU 17 ARE FOR ALUMINUM 1-D AND 2-D
 \$ ELEMENTS AWAY FROM DAMAGE. BASIC LIMITING
 \$ STRESSES ARE: T&C= 7.5+4 AND S= 4.5+4.
 \$ THE BASIC LIMITING STRESSES FOR T&C ARE FACTORED
 \$ AS FOLLOWS USING FORMAT (MID:FACTOR)
 \$ (11:.5000) (12:.7350) (13:.7882) (14:.8547)
 \$ (15:.9210) (16:.9389) (17:.9697)
 \$

\$ MATERIAL 18 IS FOR STEEL 1-D AND 2-D ELEMENTS AWAY
 \$ WITH LIMITING STRESSES T&C= 240+3 AND S= 145+3.
 \$ THE FACTOR FOR T&C IS (18:.9500)
 \$

\$ THE FACTOR FOR S FOR ALL MID NUMBERS IS 0.8500
 \$

 \$ * MATERIAL CARDS FOR SPARS AND RIBS BORDERING DAMAGE *
 \$ *****

MAT1	11	10.3+6	3.9+6	3.14-3	+M11
+M11	3.75+4	3.75+4	3.83+4		
MAT1	12	10.3+6	3.9+6	3.14-3	+M12
+M12	5.51+4	5.51+4	3.83+4		
MAT1	13	10.3+6	3.9+6	3.14-3	+M13
+M13	5.91+4	5.91+4	3.83+4		
MAT1	14	10.3+6	3.9+6	3.14-3	+M14
+M14	6.41+4	6.41+4	3.83+4		
MAT1	15	10.3+6	3.9+6	3.14-3	+M15
+M15	6.91+4	6.91+4	3.83+4		
MAT1	16	10.3+6	3.9+6	3.14-3	+M16
+M16	7.03+4	7.03+4	3.83+4		
MAT1	17	10.3+6	3.9+6	3.14-3	+M17
+M17	7.27+4	7.27+4	3.83+4		
MAT1	18	30.0+6	11.0+6	8.73-3	+M18
+M18	22.8+4	22.8+4	12.33+4		

MAT1	21	10.3+6	3.9+6	3.14-3	+M21
+M21	1.80+4	3.75+4	2.77+4		
MAT1	22	10.3+6	3.9+6	3.14-3	+M22
+M22	2.64+4	5.51+4	2.77+4		
MAT1	23	10.3+6	3.9+6	3.14-3	+M23
+M23	2.84+4	5.91+4	2.77+4		
MAT1	24	10.3+6	3.9+6	3.14-3	+M24
+M24	3.08+4	6.41+4	2.77+4		
MAT1	25	10.3+6	3.9+6	3.14-3	+M25
+M25	3.32+4	6.91+4	2.77+4		
MAT1	26	10.3+6	3.9+6	3.14-3	+M26
+M26	3.37+4	7.03+4	2.77+4		
MAT1	27	10.3+6	3.9+6	3.14-3	+M27
+M27	3.49+4	7.27+4	2.77+4		
MAT1	28	30.0+6	11.0+6	8.73-3	+M28
+M28	10.9+4	22.8+4	8.94+4		

\$ MATERIALS 21 THRU 28 ARE FOR 1-D AND 2-D ELEMENTS
 \$ BORDERING DAMAGE AND CORRESPOND TO MATERIALS 11 THRU 18
 \$ RESPECTIVELY. PREVIOUS LIMITING STRESSES ARE FURTHER
 \$ FACTORED AS FOLLOWS: (T:.480) (C:1.00) (S:.725)
 \$

 \$ * MATERIAL CARDS FOR SKIN PANEL ELEMENTS *
 \$ *****

MAT1	1	10.3+6	3.9+6	3.14-3	+M1
+M1	4.24+4	1.28+4	1.49+4		
MAT1	2	10.3+6	3.9+6	3.14-3	+M2
+M2	4.24+4	1.28+4	1.49+4		
MAT1	3	7.79+6	2.05+6	3.14-3	+M3
+M3	7.70+4	7.70+4	4.60+4		
MAT1	4	7.79+6	2.05+6	3.14-3	+M4
+M4	3.67+4	7.70+4	3.34+4		

\$ MATERIALS 1 THRU 4 ARE FOR ALUMINUM SKIN PANELS.
 \$ THEY ARE FOR: 1 - UNBUCKLED AWAY FROM DAMAGE
 \$ 2 - UNBUCKLED BORDERING DAMAGE
 \$ 3 - BUCKLED AWAY FROM DAMAGE
 \$ 4 - BUCKLED BORDERING DAMAGE
 \$ BASIC LIMITING STRESSES ARE: T&C=7.7+4 AND S=4.6+4
 \$ THE BASIC LIMITING STRESSES ARE FACTORED AS FOLLOWS
 \$ USING FORMAT (MID:TYPE STRESS:FACTOR)
 \$ (1:T:.5500) (1:C:.1657) (1:S:.3241)
 \$ (2:T:.5500) (2:C:.1657) (2:S:.3241)
 \$ (3:T:1.000) (3:C:1.000) (3:S:1.000)
 \$ (4:T:.4770) (4:C:1.000) (4:S:.7250)
 \$ POST-BUCKLING MODULUS REDUCTION FACTORS ARE:
 \$ (E:.7564) (G:.5254)
 \$

MAT1	5	10.3+6	3.9+6	3.14-3	+M5
+M5	7.70+4	7.70+4	4.60+4		
MAT1	6	10.3+6	3.9+6	3.14-3	+M6
+M6	3.67+4	7.70+4	3.34+4		

\$ MATERIALS 5 AND 6 ARE FOR ALUMINUM SKIN PANELS BORDERING SPARS.
 \$ AWAY FROM DAMAGE AND BORDERING DAMAGE RESPECTIVELY. NO
 \$ BUCKLING AND ORIGINAL STIFFNESSES ARE ASSUMED. GENERAL
 \$ SKIN PANEL POST-BUCKLING LIMITING STRESSES ARE USED.
 \$

 \$ * SPECIAL PROPERTY AND MATERIAL CARDS FOR INITIAL DAMAGE *
 \$ *****

MAT1	99	10.0	5.0	3.14-3	+M99
+M99	99.9+9	99.9+9	99.9+9		

 \$ * MISCELLANEOUS CARDS *
 \$ *****

GRDSET 456.
 PARAM GRDPNT 0


```

$ .....
$ *          APPLIED FORCES          *
$ .....
$
GRAV  3      0      388.4    0.0    0.0    -1.0
FORCE 1      32          500.    0.0    0.0    1.0
FORCE 1      34          500.    0.0    0.0    1.0
FORCE 2      45          500.    0.0    0.0    1.0
FORCE 2      46          500.    0.0    0.0    1.0
$ NET LOADING CONDITIONS
LOAD 101  1.0  1.0  1
LOAD 102  1.0  2.0  1
LOAD 103  1.0  3.0  1
LOAD 104  1.0  4.0  1
LOAD 105  1.0  5.0  1
LOAD 106  1.0  6.0  1
LOAD 107  1.0  7.0  1
LOAD 108  1.0  8.0  1
LOAD 109  1.0  9.0  1
LOAD 110  1.0  10.0  1
LOAD 111  1.0  11.0  1
LOAD 112  1.0  12.0  1
LOAD 113  1.0  13.0  1
LOAD 114  1.0  14.0  1
LOAD 115  1.0  15.0  1
LOAD 116  1.0  16.0  1
LOAD 117  1.0  17.0  1
LOAD 118  1.0  18.0  1
LOAD 119  1.0  19.0  1
LOAD 120  1.0  20.0  1
LOAD 121  1.0  21.0  1
LOAD 122  1.0  22.0  1
LOAD 123  1.0  23.0  1
LOAD 124  1.0  24.0  1
LOAD 125  1.0  25.0  1
LOAD 126  1.0  26.0  1
LOAD 127  1.0  27.0  1
LOAD 128  1.0  28.0  1
LOAD 131  1.0  31.0  1
LOAD 132  1.0  32.0  1
LOAD 133  1.0  33.0  1
LOAD 134  1.0  34.0  1
LOAD 135  1.0  35.0  1
LOAD 136  1.0  36.0  1
LOAD 137  1.0  37.0  1
LOAD 138  1.0  38.0  1
LOAD 139  1.0  39.0  1
LOAD 140  1.0  40.0  1
LOAD 141  1.0  41.0  1
LOAD 142  1.0  42.0  1
LOAD 143  1.0  43.0  1
LOAD 144  1.0  44.0  1
LOAD 145  1.0  45.0  1
$ GROSS LOADING CONDITIONS
LOAD 200  1.0  1.0  3
LOAD 201  1.0  1.0  1  1.0  3
LOAD 202  1.0  2.0  1  1.0  3
LOAD 203  1.0  3.0  1  1.0  3
LOAD 204  1.0  4.0  1  1.0  3
LOAD 205  1.0  5.0  1  1.0  3
LOAD 206  1.0  6.0  1  1.0  3
LOAD 207  1.0  7.0  1  1.0  3
LOAD 208  1.0  8.0  1  1.0  3
LOAD 209  1.0  9.0  1  1.0  3
LOAD 210  1.0  10.0  1  1.0  3
LOAD 211  1.0  11.0  1  1.0  3
LOAD 212  1.0  12.0  1  1.0  3
LOAD 213  1.0  13.0  1  1.0  3
LOAD 214  1.0  14.0  1  1.0  3
LOAD 215  1.0  15.0  1  1.0  3
LOAD 216  1.0  16.0  1  1.0  3
$
ENDDATA

```

APPENDIX E

FINITE ELEMENT MODEL C LISTING

```

$ .....
$ * BULK DATA DECK FOR
$ * F-84F WING PROJECT - UNDAMAGED WING
$ * MODEL C - STATIC CASE
$ * SPARS AND RIBS: CRDD AND CSHEAR
$ * STIFFENERS: CRDD
$ * SKIN PANELS: CDDMEM
$ * NO TORSIONAL STIFFNESS IN SPARS
$ .....
$
$ THE WING ALUMINUM IS 7075-T6 EXCEPT 2024-T3 IN A FEW SKIN PANELS
$ THE WING SPAR ROOTS ARE 5 CR-MO-V AIRCRAFT STEEL
$
$ .....
$ * GRID POINTS - TOP OF WING
$ .....
$
GRID 1 232.9 -30.4 -2.5
GRID 3 229. -25.33 -2.9
GRID 5 225. -20.27 -3.2
GRID 7 221. -15.2 -3.5
GRID 9 217. -10.13 -3.55
GRID 11 213. -5.07 -3.45
GRID 13 209. -32.5 -2.65
GRID 15 209. -27.08 -3.05
GRID 17 209. -21.67 -3.3
GRID 19 209. -16.25 -3.55
GRID 21 209. -10.83 -3.55
GRID 23 209. -5.47 -3.5
GRID 25 209. 0.0 -3.25
GRID 27 203.9 6.4 -2.6
GRID 29 199.9 11.7 -1.85
GRID 31 196.8 15.6 -.5
GRID 33 184.1 -34.7 -2.85
GRID 35 184.1 -28.92 -3.25
GRID 37 184.1 -23.13 -3.65
GRID 39 184.1 -17.35 -3.9
GRID 41 184.1 -11.57 -3.8
GRID 43 184.1 -5.78 -3.65
GRID 45 184.1 0.0 -3.5
GRID 47 184.1 6.7 -2.65
GRID 49 184.1 12.1 -1.9
GRID 51 184.1 16.0 -.5
GRID 53 159.1 -36.85 -3.05
GRID 55 159.1 -30.71 -3.45
GRID 57 159.1 -24.67 -3.85
GRID 59 159.1 -18.425 -4.1
GRID 61 159.1 -12.28 -4.05
GRID 63 159.1 -6.14 -3.9
GRID 65 159.1 0.0 -3.7
GRID 67 159.1 7.0 -2.8
GRID 69 159.1 12.7 -2.
GRID 71 159.1 17.1 -.5
GRID 73 134.4 -39. -3.3
GRID 75 133.82 -32.5 -3.7
GRID 77 133.23 -26. -4.1
GRID 79 132.65 -19.5 -4.35
GRID 81 132.07 -13. -4.35
GRID 83 131.48 -6.5 -4.2
GRID 85 130.9 0.0 -4.
GRID 87 130.9 7.4 -3.0
GRID 89 130.9 13.4 -2.1
GRID 91 130.9 18.3 -.5
GRID 93 111.35 -20.43 -4.58
GRID 95 91.8 -42.7 -3.6
GRID 97 91.8 -35.58 -4.
GRID 101 91.8 -28.47 -4.35
GRID 105 91.8 -21.35 -4.8
GRID 109 91.8 -14.23 -4.75
GRID 113 91.8 -7.12 -4.5
GRID 115 91.8 0.0 -4.35
GRID 117 91.8 8.0 -3.3
GRID 119 91.8 14.4 -2.25
GRID 121 91.8 20. 1.5
GRID 123 54. -46.3 -4.
GRID 125 54. -38.58 -4.35

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GRID 129 54. -30.87 -4.85
GRID 133 54. -23.15 -5.15
GRID 137 54. -15.43 -5.1
GRID 141 54. -7.72 -4.85
GRID 143 54. 0.0 -4.7
GRID 145 54. 8.5 -3.55
GRID 147 54. 15.4 -2.4
GRID 149 54. 21.8 -.5
GRID 151 43.8 -47.2 -4.
GRID 153 41.43 -39.33 -4.5
GRID 155 39.07 -31.47 -4.95
GRID 157 36.7 -23.6 -5.25
GRID 159 34.33 -15.73 -5.35
GRID 161 31.97 -7.87 -5.1
GRID 163 29.6 0.0 -5.
GRID 165 27.3 7.7 -4.
GRID 167 25. 15.3 -2.8
GRID 169 22.7 23. -.5
GRID 171 41.1 -49. -4.
GRID 173 36.28 -43.27 -4.3
GRID 175 31.47 -37.53 -4.75
GRID 177 26.65 -31.8 -5.15
GRID 179 21.83 -26.07 -5.4
GRID 181 17.02 -20.33 -5.45
GRID 183 12.7 -14.6 -5.45
GRID 185 .5 -.5 -5.
GRID 187 -10. 11.5 -3.6
GRID 189 -21.5 24.6 -.5
GRID 191 32.7 -56.1 -3.95
GRID 193 3.3 -22.1 -5.
$
$ .....
$ * GRID POINTS - BOTTOM OF WING
$ .....
$
GRID 2 232.9 -30.4 2.5
GRID 4 229. -25.33 2.9
GRID 6 225. -20.27 3.2
GRID 8 221. -15.2 3.5
GRID 10 217. -10.13 3.55
GRID 12 213. -5.07 3.45
GRID 14 209. -32.5 2.65
GRID 16 209. -27.08 3.05
GRID 18 209. -21.67 3.3
GRID 20 209. -16.25 3.55
GRID 22 209. -10.83 3.55
GRID 24 209. -5.42 3.5
GRID 26 209. 0.0 3.25
GRID 28 204.3 6.0 2.6
GRID 30 199.2 12.6 1.85
GRID 32 196.8 15.6 .5
GRID 34 184.1 -34.7 2.85
GRID 36 184.1 -28.92 3.25
GRID 38 184.1 -23.13 3.65
GRID 40 184.1 -17.35 3.9
GRID 42 184.1 -11.57 3.8
GRID 44 184.1 -5.78 3.65
GRID 46 184.1 0.0 3.5
GRID 48 184.1 6.2 2.65
GRID 50 184.1 13.0 1.9
GRID 52 184.1 16.0 .5
GRID 54 159.1 -36.85 3.05
GRID 56 159.1 -30.71 3.45
GRID 58 159.1 -24.67 3.85
GRID 60 159.1 -18.425 4.1
GRID 62 159.1 -12.28 4.05
GRID 64 159.1 -6.14 3.9
GRID 66 159.1 0.0 3.7
GRID 68 159.1 6.6 2.8
GRID 70 159.1 13.8 2.
GRID 72 159.1 17.1 .5
GRID 74 134.4 -39. 3.3
GRID 76 133.82 -32.5 3.7
GRID 78 133.23 -26. 4.1
GRID 80 132.65 -19.5 4.35
GRID 82 132.07 -13. 4.35

```


COOMEM	54	1	60	62	82	80
COOMEM	56	1	62	64	84	82
COOMEM	58	222251	64	66	86	84
COOMEM	60	222251	66	68	88	86
COOMEM	62	1	68	70	90	88
COOMEM	64	1	70	72	92	90
COOMEM	66	222251	74	76	98	96
COOMEM	68	1	76	78	102	98
COOMEM	70	222251	78	80	94	102
COOMEM	78	222252	86	88	118	116
COOMEM	80	2	88	90	120	118
COOMEM	82	2	90	92	122	120
COOMEM	102	222252	114	116	144	142
COOMEM	104	222252	116	118	146	144
COOMEM	106	2	118	120	148	146
COOMEM	108	2	120	122	150	148
COOMEM	110	222252	124	126	154	152
COOMEM	112	4	126	130	156	154
COOMEM	114	4	130	134	158	156
COOMEM	116	4	134	138	160	158
COOMEM	118	4	138	142	162	160
COOMEM	120	222252	142	144	164	162
COOMEM	122	222252	144	146	166	164
COOMEM	124	4	146	148	168	166
COOMEM	126	4	148	150	170	168
COOMEM	128	222252	152	154	174	172
COOMEM	130	4	154	156	176	174
COOMEM	132	4	156	158	178	176
COOMEM	134	4	158	160	180	178
COOMEM	136	4	160	162	182	180
COOMEM	138	222252	162	164	184	182
COOMEM	140	222252	164	166	186	184
COOMEM	142	4	166	168	188	186
COOMEM	144	4	168	170	190	188

VERTICAL SHEAR PANELS

CSHEAR	151	2222104	1	2	4	3
CSHEAR	152	2222104	3	4	6	5
CSHEAR	153	2222104	5	6	8	7
CSHEAR	154	2222104	7	8	10	9
CSHEAR	155	2222104	9	10	12	11
CSHEAR	156	2222104	11	12	26	25
CSHEAR	157	2222105	13	14	16	15
CSHEAR	158	2222105	15	16	18	17
CSHEAR	159	2222105	17	18	20	19
CSHEAR	160	2222105	19	20	22	21
CSHEAR	161	2222105	21	22	24	23
CSHEAR	162	2222105	23	24	26	25
CSHEAR	163	2222106	25	26	28	27
CSHEAR	164	2222106	27	28	30	29
CSHEAR	165	2222106	29	30	32	31
CSHEAR	166	2222107	33	34	36	35
CSHEAR	167	2222107	35	36	38	37
CSHEAR	168	2222107	37	38	40	39
CSHEAR	169	2222107	39	40	42	41
CSHEAR	170	2222107	41	42	44	43
CSHEAR	171	2222107	43	44	46	45
CSHEAR	172	2222108	45	46	48	47
CSHEAR	173	2222108	47	48	50	49
CSHEAR	174	2222106	49	50	52	51
CSHEAR	175	2222203	63	64	66	65
CSHEAR	176	2222203	65	66	68	67
CSHEAR	177	2222203	67	68	70	69
CSHEAR	178	2222203	69	70	72	71
CSHEAR	179	2222303	73	74	76	75
CSHEAR	180	2222303	75	76	78	77
CSHEAR	181	2222303	77	78	80	79
CSHEAR	182	2222303	79	80	82	81
CSHEAR	183	2222303	81	82	84	83
CSHEAR	184	2222303	83	84	86	85
CSHEAR	185	2222304	85	86	88	87
CSHEAR	186	2222304	87	88	90	89

CSHEAR	187	2222304	89	90	92	91
CSHEAR	188	2222403	95	96	98	97
CSHEAR	189	2222403	97	98	102	101
CSHEAR	191	2222404	101	102	106	105
CSHEAR	192	2222404	105	106	110	109
CSHEAR	195	2222403	108	110	114	113
CSHEAR	197	2222403	113	114	118	115
CSHEAR	198	2222405	115	116	118	117
CSHEAR	199	2222405	117	118	120	119
CSHEAR	200	2222405	119	120	122	121
CSHEAR	201	2222503	123	124	126	125
CSHEAR	202	2222503	125	126	130	129
CSHEAR	204	2222503	129	130	134	133
CSHEAR	206	2222503	133	134	138	137
CSHEAR	208	2222503	137	138	142	141
CSHEAR	210	2222503	141	142	144	143
CSHEAR	211	2222504	143	144	148	145
CSHEAR	212	2222504	145	146	148	147
CSHEAR	213	2222504	147	148	150	149
CSHEAR	214	2222602	151	152	154	153
CSHEAR	215	2222602	153	154	156	155
CSHEAR	216	2222602	155	156	158	157
CSHEAR	217	2222602	157	158	160	159
CSHEAR	218	2222602	159	160	162	161
CSHEAR	219	2222602	161	162	164	163
CSHEAR	220	2222603	163	164	166	165
CSHEAR	221	2222603	165	166	168	167
CSHEAR	222	2222603	167	168	170	169
CSHEAR	223	2222701	171	172	174	173
CSHEAR	224	2222701	173	174	176	175
CSHEAR	225	2222701	175	176	178	177
CSHEAR	226	2222701	177	178	180	179
CSHEAR	227	2222701	179	180	182	181
CSHEAR	228	2222701	181	182	184	183
CSHEAR	229	2222702	183	184	186	185
CSHEAR	230	2222702	185	186	188	187
CSHEAR	231	2222702	187	188	190	189

REAR SPAR						
CSHEAR	232	2222101	1	2	14	13
CSHEAR	233	2222101	3	4	34	33
CSHEAR	234	2222101	53	33	34	54
CSHEAR	235	2222201	73	53	54	74
CSHEAR	236	2222301	95	73	74	96
CSHEAR	237	2222401	123	95	96	124
CSHEAR	238	2222502	151	123	124	152
CSHEAR	239	2222802	171	151	152	172
CSHEAR	240	2222803	191	171	172	192
WHEEL WELL						
CSHEAR	241	2222305	93	81	82	94
CSHEAR	242	2222305	101	93	94	102
COOMEM	243	15	141	113	114	142
FRONT SPAR						
CSHEAR	244	2222102	45	25	26	46
CSHEAR	245	2222103	65	45	46	66
CSHEAR	246	2222202	85	65	66	86
CSHEAR	247	2222302	115	85	86	116
CSHEAR	248	2222402	143	115	116	144
CSHEAR	249	2222501	163	143	144	164
CSHEAR	250	2222601	183	163	164	184
CSHEAR	251	2222803	193	183	184	194
LEADING EDGE						
COOMEM	252	1	51	31	32	52
COOMEM	253	1	71	51	52	72
COOMEM	254	1	91	71	72	92
COOMEM	255	2	121	91	92	122
COOMEM	256	2	149	121	122	150
COOMEM	257	4	169	149	150	170
COOMEM	258	4	189	169	170	190

PROPERTY CARDS FOR WEBS OF SPARS AND RIBS

AWAY FROM DAMAGE:		BORDERING DAMAGE:
PSHEAR	2222101 11 .141	3333101 21 .141
PSHEAR	2222102 11 .329	3333102 21 .329

PSHEAR	2222103	11	.406	3333103	21	.406
PSHEAR	2222104	11	.066	3333104	21	.066
PSHEAR	2222105	11	.050	3333105	21	.050
PSHEAR	2222106	11	.095	3333106	21	.095
PSHEAR	2222107	11	.140	3333107	21	.140
PSHEAR	2222201	12	.141	3333201	22	.141
PSHEAR	2222202	12	.406	3333202	22	.406
PSHEAR	2222203	12	.095	3333203	22	.095
PSHEAR	2222301	13	.219	3333301	23	.219
PSHEAR	2222302	13	.300	3333302	23	.300
PSHEAR	2222303	13	.212	3333303	23	.212
PSHEAR	2222304	13	.190	3333304	23	.190
PSHEAR	2222305	13	.182	3333305	23	.182
PSHEAR	2222401	14	.200	3333401	24	.200
PSHEAR	2222402	14	.246	3333402	24	.246
PSHEAR	2222403	14	.150	3333403	24	.150
PSHEAR	2222404	14	.411	3333404	24	.411
PSHEAR	2222405	14	.190	3333405	24	.190
PSHEAR	2222501	15	.371	3333501	25	.371
PSHEAR	2222502	15	.400	3333502	25	.400
PSHEAR	2222503	15	.204	3333503	25	.204
PSHEAR	2222504	15	.190	3333504	25	.190
PSHEAR	2222601	16	.320	3333601	26	.320
PSHEAR	2222602	16	.263	3333602	26	.263
PSHEAR	2222603	16	.300	3333603	26	.300
PSHEAR	2222701	17	.097	3333701	27	.097
PSHEAR	2222702	17	.065	3333702	27	.065
PSHEAR	2222801	18	.150	3333801	28	.150
PSHEAR	2222802	18	.400	3333802	28	.400
PSHEAR	2222803	18	.500	3333803	28	.500
PSHEAR	9999	99	0.001			

PROPERTY CARDS FOR UNBUCKLED SKIN PANELS AWAY FROM DAMAGE

PDMEM	1	1	.064	2	1	.081
PDMEM	3	1	.128	4	1	.081
PDMEM	5	1	.086	6	1	.05
PDMEM	7	1	.14	8	1	.212
PDMEM	9	1	.15	10	1	.411
PDMEM	11	1	.204	12	1	.263
PDMEM	13	1	.097	14	1	.182
PDMEM	15	1	.1	16	1	.095
PDMEM	17	1	.19	18	1	.3
PDMEM	19	1	.065	20	1	.329
PDMEM	21	1	.406	22	1	.141
PDMEM	23	1	.219	24	1	.30
PDMEM	25	1	.2	26	1	.246
PDMEM	27	1	.371	28	1	.4
PDMEM	29	1	.32	30	1	.5
PDMEM	31	1	.15			

PROPERTY CARDS FOR UNBUCKLED SKIN PANELS ADJACENT TO DAMAGE

PDMEM	11111	2	.064	11112	2	.081
PDMEM	11113	2	.128	11114	2	.081
PDMEM	11115	2	.066	11116	2	.05
PDMEM	11117	2	.14	11118	2	.212
PDMEM	11119	2	.15	111110	2	.411
PDMEM	111111	2	.204	111112	2	.263
PDMEM	111113	2	.097	111114	2	.182
PDMEM	111115	2	.1	111116	2	.095
PDMEM	111117	2	.19	111118	2	.3
PDMEM	111119	2	.065	111120	2	.329
PDMEM	111121	2	.406	111122	2	.141
PDMEM	111123	2	.219	111124	2	.30
PDMEM	111125	2	.2	111126	2	.246
PDMEM	111127	2	.371	111128	2	.4
PDMEM	111129	2	.32	111130	2	.5
PDMEM	111131	2	.15			

PROPERTY CARDS FOR BUCKLED SKIN PANELS AWAY FROM DAMAGE

PDMEM	22221	3	.064	22222	3	.081
PDMEM	22223	3	.128	22224	3	.081
PDMEM	22225	3	.066	22226	3	.05
PDMEM	22227	3	.14	22228	3	.212
PDMEM	22229	3	.15	222210	3	.411
PDMEM	222211	3	.204	222212	3	.263
PDMEM	222213	3	.097	222214	3	.182
PDMEM	222215	3	.1	222216	3	.095
PDMEM	222217	3	.19	222218	3	.3
PDMEM	222219	3	.065	222220	3	.329
PDMEM	222221	3	.406	222222	3	.141
PDMEM	222223	3	.219	222224	3	.30
PDMEM	222225	3	.2	222226	3	.246
PDMEM	222227	3	.371	222228	3	.4
PDMEM	222229	3	.32	222230	3	.5
PDMEM	222231	3	.15			
PDMEM	222251	5	.064	222252	5	.081

PROPERTY CARDS FOR BUCKLED SKIN PANELS ADJACENT TO DAMAGE

PDMEM	33331	4	.064	33332	4	.081
PDMEM	33333	4	.128	33334	4	.081
PDMEM	33335	4	.066	33336	4	.05
PDMEM	33337	4	.14	33338	4	.212
PDMEM	33339	4	.15	333310	4	.411
PDMEM	333311	4	.204	333312	4	.263
PDMEM	333313	4	.097	333314	4	.182
PDMEM	333315	4	.1	333316	4	.095
PDMEM	333317	4	.19	333318	4	.3
PDMEM	333319	4	.065	333320	4	.329
PDMEM	333321	4	.406	333322	4	.141
PDMEM	333323	4	.219	333324	4	.30
PDMEM	333325	4	.2	333326	4	.246
PDMEM	333327	4	.371	333328	4	.4
PDMEM	333329	4	.32	333330	4	.5
PDMEM	333331	4	.15			
PDMEM	333351	6	.064	333352	6	.081

PROPERTY CARDS FOR SKIN PANELS WHICH HAVE FAILED

PDMEM	9999	99	0.01			
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HORIZONTAL ROOS

	TOP SURFACE:				BOTTOM SURFACE:			
CROD	301	43	1	3	302	43	2	4
CROD	303	44	3	5	304	44	4	6
CROD	305	45	5	7	306	45	6	8
CROD	307	46	7	9	308	46	8	10
CROD	309	46	9	11	310	46	10	12
CROD	311	45	11	25	312	45	12	26
CROD	313	220	13	1	314	213	14	2
CROD	315	200	15	3	316	201	16	4
CROD	317	200	17	5	318	201	18	6
CROD	319	200	19	7	320	201	20	8
CROD	321	200	21	9	322	201	22	10
CROD	323	200	23	11	324	201	24	12
CROD	325	70	13	15	326	57	14	18
CROD	327	71	15	17	328	58	16	18
CROD	329	71	17	19	330	58	18	20
CROD	331	72	19	21	332	59	20	22
CROD	333	72	21	23	334	59	22	24
CROD	335	71	23	25	336	58	24	26
CROD	337	44	25	27	338	44	26	28
CROD	339	43	27	29	340	43	28	30
CROD	341	42	29	31	342	42	30	32
CROD	343	221	33	13	344	214	34	14
CROD	345	200	35	15	346	201	36	18

CROD	1113	1	25	26	1114	1	27	28
CROD	1115	1	29	30	1116	42	31	32
CROD	1117	1	33	34	1118	1	35	36
CROD	1119	1	37	38	1120	1	39	40
CROD	1121	1	41	42	1122	1	43	44
CROD	1123	1	45	46	1124	1	47	48
CROD	1125	1	49	50	1126	67	51	52
CROD	1127	1	53	54	1128	1	55	56
CROD	1129	1	65	66	1130	1	67	68
CROD	1131	1	69	70	1132	73	71	72
CROD	1133	1	73	74	1134	1	75	76
CROD	1135	1	77	78	1136	1	79	80
CROD	1137	1	81	82	1138	1	83	84
CROD	1139	1	85	86	1140	1	87	88
CROD	1141	1	89	90	1142	9	91	92
CROD	1143	1	93	94	1144	1	95	96
CROD	1145	1	97	98				
CROD	1147	1	101	102				
CROD	1149	1	105	106				
CROD	1151	1	109	110				
CROD	1153	1	113	114	1154	1	115	116
CROD	1155	1	117	118	1156	1	119	120
CROD	1157	107	121	122	1158	1	123	124
CROD	1159	1	125	126				
CROD	1161	1	129	130				
CROD	1163	1	133	134				
CROD	1165	1	137	138				
CROD	1167	1	141	142				
CROD	1169	1	145	146	1170	1	147	148
CROD	1171	137	149	150	1172	1	151	152
CROD	1173	1	153	154	1174	1	155	156
CROD	1175	1	157	158	1176	1	159	160
CROD	1177	1	161	162				
CROD	1179	1	165	166	1180	1	167	168
CROD	1181	138	169	170	1182	1	171	172
CROD	1183	1	173	174	1184	1	175	176
CROD	1185	1	177	178	1186	1	179	180
CROD	1187	1	181	182	1188	1	183	184
CROD	1189	1	185	186	1190	1	187	188
CROD	1191	96	189	190				
CROD	1268	1	143	144				
CROD	1278	1	163	164				

\$
 \$ * PROPERTY CARDS FOR ROD ELEMENTS AWAY FROM DAMAGE *
 \$
 \$

\$ FOR RODS BETWEEN SPARS, PANELS 6 AND 7

PROD	200	11	0.364
PROD	201	11	0.214
PROD	202	11	0.2476
PROD	203	11	0.3184
PROD	204	11	0.386
PROD	205	11	0.001
PROD	206	11	0.9515
PROD	207	11	1.292
PROD	208	11	1.362
PROD	209	11	1.152
PROD	210	11	0.748
PROD	211	11	0.478
PROD	212	11	0.380

\$ FOR RODS BETWEEN FORWARD SPAR AND LEADING EDGE AND
 \$ FOR RODS BETWEEN SPARS, PANELS 1 THRU 5

PROD	302	12	0.2476
PROD	303	12	0.3184
PROD	300	12	0.364
PROD	301	12	0.214
PROD	402	13	0.2476
PROD	403	13	0.3184
PROD	404	13	0.386
PROD	405	13	0.001
PROD	502	14	0.2476
PROD	503	14	0.3184
PROD	506	14	0.9515
PROD	507	14	1.292
PROD	508	14	1.362

PROD	509	14	1.125
PROD	510	14	0.748
PROD	511	14	0.478
PROD	602	15	0.2476
PROD	603	15	0.3184
PROD	604	15	0.386
PROD	605	15	0.001
PROD	702	16	0.2476
PROD	703	16	0.3184
PROD	705	16	0.001
PROD	706	16	0.386
PROD	712	16	0.396

\$ FOR RODS IN BOTH SPARS

PROD	213	11	0.719
PROD	214	11	0.794
PROD	215	11	0.844
PROD	316	12	0.862
PROD	417	13	1.736
PROD	518	14	2.86
PROD	619	15	3.698
PROD	720	16	3.807
PROD	220	11	0.749
PROD	221	11	0.824
PROD	222	11	0.854
PROD	323	12	0.882
PROD	424	13	1.207
PROD	525	14	2.24
PROD	626	15	3.776
PROD	727	16	3.812
PROD	228	11	0.404
PROD	229	11	0.395
PROD	330	12	0.440
PROD	431	13	1.656
PROD	532	14	2.672
PROD	633	15	3.111
PROD	734	16	4.833
PROD	235	11	0.399
PROD	236	11	0.450
PROD	337	12	0.424
PROD	438	13	1.311
PROD	539	14	3.062
PROD	640	15	2.607
PROD	741	16	5.716
PROD	801	18	0.69
PROD	802	18	0.73
PROD	803	18	2.84
PROD	804	18	3.04
PROD	805	18	4.10
PROD	806	18	4.35
PROD	807	18	4.64
PROD	808	18	5.02

\$ FOR RODS IN RIBS AND FOR ALL VERTICAL RODS

PROD	1	15	.001
PROD	5	15	.20
PROD	9	15	.33
PROD	41	15	1.02
PROD	42	15	1.03
PROD	43	15	1.04
PROD	44	15	1.05
PROD	45	15	1.06
PROD	45	15	1.07
PROD	49	15	1.18
PROD	50	15	1.29
PROD	51	15	1.30
PROD	52	15	1.31
PROD	53	15	1.32
PROD	54	15	1.33
PROD	55	15	1.34
PROD	56	15	1.37
PROD	57	15	1.39
PROD	58	15	1.40
PROD	59	15	1.41
PROD	61	15	1.49
PROD	62	15	1.50
PROD	65	15	1.65
PROD	66	15	1.67

PROD	67	15	1.68
PROD	68	15	1.69
PROD	69	15	1.70
PROD	70	15	1.73
PROD	71	15	1.74
PROD	72	15	1.75
PROD	73	15	1.78
PROD	74	15	1.79
PROD	78	15	1.86
PROD	79	15	1.89
PROD	80	15	1.92
PROD	81	15	1.94
PROD	82	15	1.95
PROD	84	15	2.00
PROD	85	15	2.02
PROD	86	15	2.04
PROD	87	15	2.08
PROD	88	15	2.10
PROD	92	15	2.31
PROD	93	15	2.57
PROD	94	15	2.58
PROD	96	15	2.67
PROD	100	15	3.05
PROD	101	15	3.10
PROD	102	15	3.13
PROD	103	15	3.14
PROD	104	15	3.15
PROD	105	15	3.17
PROD	106	15	3.18
PROD	107	15	3.19
PROD	108	15	3.20
PROD	109	15	3.21
PROD	110	15	3.22
PROD	111	15	3.23
PROD	112	15	3.26
PROD	113	15	3.27
PROD	114	15	3.36
PROD	115	15	3.38
PROD	116	15	3.40
PROD	117	15	3.41
PROD	118	15	3.42
PROD	119	15	3.58
PROD	120	15	3.62
PROD	121	15	3.63
PROD	122	15	3.64
PROD	123	15	3.97
PROD	124	15	4.00
PROD	125	15	4.02
PROD	126	15	4.04
PROD	127	15	4.05
PROD	129	15	4.22
PROD	130	15	4.23
PROD	132	15	4.37
PROD	133	15	4.42
PROD	134	15	4.43
PROD	137	15	5.40
PROD	138	15	5.80

\$
 \$
 \$ * PROPERTY CARDS FOR ROD ELEMENTS ADJACENT TO DAMAGE *
 \$
 \$

\$ FOR RODS BETWEEN SPARS, PANELS 6 AND 7

PROD	8888200	21	0.364
PROD	8888201	21	0.214
PROD	8888202	21	0.2476
PROD	8888203	21	0.3184
PROD	8888204	21	0.386
PROD	8888205	21	0.001
PROD	8888206	21	0.9515
PROD	8888207	21	1.292
PROD	8888208	21	1.362
PROD	8888209	21	1.152
PROD	8888210	21	0.748
PROD	8888211	21	0.478
PROD	8888212	21	0.380

\$ FOR RODS BETWEEN FRONT SPAR AND LEADING EDGE AND
 \$ FOR RODS BETWEEN SPARS, PANELS 1 THRU 5

PROD	8888302	22	0.2476
PROD	8888303	22	0.3184
PROD	8888300	22	0.364
PROD	8888301	22	0.214
PROD	8888402	23	0.2476
PROD	8888403	23	0.3184
PROD	8888404	23	0.386
PROD	8888405	23	0.001
PROD	8888502	24	0.2476
PROD	8888503	24	0.3184
PROD	8888506	24	0.9515
PROD	8888507	24	1.292
PROD	8888508	24	1.362
PROD	8888509	24	1.125
PROD	8888510	24	0.748
PROD	8888511	24	0.478
PROD	8888602	25	0.2476
PROD	8888603	25	0.3184
PROD	8888604	25	0.386
PROD	8888605	25	0.001
PROD	8888702	26	0.2476
PROD	8888703	26	0.3184
PROD	8888705	26	0.001
PROD	8888706	26	0.386
PROD	8888712	26	0.396

\$ FOR RODS IN BOTH SPARS

PROD	8888213	21	0.719
PROD	8888214	21	0.794
PROD	8888215	21	0.844
PROD	8888316	22	0.862
PROD	8888417	23	1.736
PROD	8888518	24	2.86
PROD	8888619	25	3.698
PROD	8888720	26	3.807
PROD	8888220	21	0.749
PROD	8888221	21	0.824
PROD	8888222	21	0.854
PROD	8888323	22	0.882
PROD	8888424	23	1.207
PROD	8888525	24	2.24
PROD	8888626	25	3.776
PROD	8888727	26	3.812
PROD	8888228	21	0.404
PROD	8888229	21	0.395
PROD	8888330	22	0.440
PROD	8888431	23	1.656
PROD	8888532	24	2.672
PROD	8888633	25	3.111
PROD	8888734	26	4.833
PROD	8888235	21	0.399
PROD	8888236	21	0.450
PROD	8888337	22	0.424
PROD	8888438	23	1.311
PROD	8888539	24	3.062
PROD	8888640	25	2.607
PROD	8888741	26	5.716
PROD	8888801	18	0.69
PROD	8888802	18	0.73
PROD	8888803	18	2.84
PROD	8888804	18	3.04
PROD	8888805	18	4.10
PROD	8888806	18	4.35
PROD	8888807	18	4.84
PROD	8888808	18	5.02

\$ FOR RODS IN RIBS AND FOR ALL VERTICAL RODS

PROD	88881	25	.001
PROD	88885	25	.20
PROD	88889	25	.33
PROD	888841	25	1.02
PROD	888842	25	1.03
PROD	888843	25	1.04
PROD	888844	25	1.05
PROD	888845	25	1.06
PROD	888846	25	1.07

PROD	888849	25	1.18
PROD	888850	25	1.29
PROD	888851	25	1.30
PROD	888852	25	1.31
PROD	888853	25	1.32
PROD	888854	25	1.33
PROD	888855	25	1.34
PROD	888856	25	1.37
PROD	888857	25	1.39
PROD	888858	25	1.40
PROD	888859	25	1.41
PROD	888861	25	1.49
PROD	888862	25	1.50
PROD	888865	25	1.65
PROD	888866	25	1.67
PROD	888867	25	1.68
PROD	888868	25	1.69
PROD	888869	25	1.70
PROD	888870	25	1.73
PROD	888871	25	1.74
PROD	888872	25	1.75
PROD	888873	25	1.78
PROD	888874	25	1.79
PROD	888878	25	1.86
PROD	888879	25	1.89
PROD	888880	25	1.92
PROD	888881	25	1.94
PROD	888882	25	1.95
PROD	888884	25	2.00
PROD	888885	25	2.02
PROD	888886	25	2.04
PROD	888887	25	2.08
PROD	888888	25	2.10
PROD	888892	25	2.31
PROD	888893	25	2.57
PROD	888894	25	2.58
PROD	888896	25	2.67
PROD	888100	25	3.05
PROD	888101	25	3.10
PROD	888102	25	3.13
PROD	888103	25	3.14
PROD	888104	25	3.15
PROD	888105	25	3.17
PROD	888106	25	3.18
PROD	888107	25	3.19
PROD	888108	25	3.20
PROD	888109	25	3.21
PROD	888110	25	3.22
PROD	888111	25	3.23
PROD	888112	25	3.26
PROD	888113	25	3.27
PROD	888114	25	3.36
PROD	888115	25	3.38
PROD	888116	25	3.40
PROD	888117	25	3.41
PROD	888118	25	3.42
PROD	888119	25	3.58
PROD	888120	25	3.62
PROD	888121	25	3.63
PROD	888122	25	3.64
PROD	888123	25	3.97
PROD	888124	25	4.00
PROD	888125	25	4.02
PROD	888126	25	4.04
PROD	888127	25	4.05
PROD	888129	25	4.22
PROD	888130	25	4.23
PROD	888132	25	4.37
PROD	888133	25	4.42
PROD	888134	25	4.43
PROD	888137	25	5.40
PROD	888138	25	5.80

\$
 \$
 \$ * PROPERTY CARDS FOR ROD ELEMENTS WHICH HAVE FAILED *
 \$
 \$

\$
 \$ PROD 9999 99 0.01
 \$
 \$
 \$ * ELASTIC SPRINGS *
 \$
 \$
 CELAS2 9490 7.633+3 102 1 106 1
 CELAS2 9494 1.1+4 106 1 110 1
 CELAS2 9498 7.633+3 110 1 114 1
 \$
 \$
 \$ * TRIANGULAR MEMBERS *
 \$
 \$
 CTRMEM 275 222251 23 11 25
 CTRMEM 276 222251 24 12 26
 CTRMEM 277 222252 93 79 81
 CTRMEM 278 222252 94 80 82
 CTRMEM 279 222252 101 93 105
 PTRMEM 1 1 0.064 2 1 0.081
 PTRMEM 11111 2 0.064 11112 2 0.081
 PTRMEM 22221 3 0.064 22222 3 0.081
 PTRMEM 33331 4 0.064 33332 4 0.081
 PTRMEM 222251 5 0.064 222252 5 0.081
 PTRMEM 333351 6 0.064 333352 6 0.081
 PTRMEM 9999 99 0.01
 \$
 \$
 \$ * SINGLE POINT CONSTRAINTS *
 \$
 \$
 SPC 100 191 1 0.0 191 2 0.0
 SPC 100 192 1 0.0 192 2 0.0
 SPC 100 193 1 0.0 193 2 0.0
 SPC 100 194 1 0.0 194 2 0.0
 SPC 100 191 3 192 3
 SPC 100 193 3 194 3
 \$
 \$ SPC ID NUMBERS ARE THE APPLIED LOAD IN KIPS
 \$ SPC VALUES SHOWN ARE FOR TEST 3B
 SPC 2 191 1 +.031 191 2 0.009
 SPC 2 191 3 -.050 192 3 -.050
 SPC 2 192 1 -.031 192 2 -.009
 SPC 2 193 1 +.034 193 2 0.014
 SPC 2 193 3 -.005 194 3 -.005
 SPC 2 194 1 -.034 194 2 -.014
 SPC 4 191 1 +.050 191 2 0.017
 SPC 4 191 3 -.135 192 3 -.135
 SPC 4 192 1 -.050 192 2 -.017
 SPC 4 193 1 +.051 193 2 0.021
 SPC 4 193 3 -.055 194 3 -.055
 SPC 4 194 1 -.051 194 2 -.021
 SPC 6 191 1 +.064 191 2 0.022
 SPC 6 191 3 -.185 192 3 -.185
 SPC 6 192 1 -.064 192 2 -.022
 SPC 6 193 1 +.061 193 2 0.022
 SPC 6 193 3 -.075 194 3 -.075
 SPC 6 194 1 -.061 194 2 -.022
 SPC 8 191 1 +.073 191 2 0.021
 SPC 8 191 3 -.195 192 3 -.195
 SPC 8 192 1 -.073 192 2 -.021
 SPC 8 193 1 +.067 193 2 0.021
 SPC 8 193 3 -.082 194 3 -.082
 SPC 8 194 1 -.067 194 2 -.021
 SPC 10 191 1 +.080 191 2 0.018
 SPC 10 191 3 -.210 192 3 -.210
 SPC 10 192 1 -.080 192 2 -.018
 SPC 10 193 1 +.071 193 2 0.019
 SPC 10 193 3 -.085 194 3 -.085
 SPC 10 194 1 -.071 194 2 -.019
 SPC 12 191 1 +.090 191 2 0.017
 SPC 12 191 3 -.215 192 3 -.215
 SPC 12 192 1 -.090 192 2 -.017
 SPC 12 193 1 +.075 193 2 0.018
 SPC 12 193 3 -.085 194 3 -.085

SPC	12	194	1	-.075	194	2	-.018		
\$								
\$	MULTIPOINT CONSTRAINTS								
\$								
MPC	100	164	1	.34	184	1	-1.0		
MPC	100	164	2	.33	184	2	-1.0		
MPC	100	163	1	.36	183	1	-1.0		
MPC	100	163	2	.34	183	2	-1.0		
MPC	100	152	1	-.76	172	1	-1.0		
MPC	100	151	1	-.76	171	1	-1.0		
MPC	100	152	2	.8	172	2	-1.0		
MPC	100	151	2	.8	171	2	-1.0		
MPC	100	96	2	-1.0	74	2	.53	+MPC1	
+MPC1	100	152	2	.47					
MPC	100	124	2	-1.0	74	2	.11	+MPC2	
+MPC2	100	152	2	.89					
MPC	100	84	1	-.48	142	1	.52	+MPC3	
+MPC3	100	114	1	-1.					
MPC	100	78	1	-.48	130	1	.52	+MPC4	
+MPC4	100	102	1	-1.0					
MPC	100	76	1	.48	126	1	.52	+MPC5	
+MPC5	100	98	1	-1.0					
MPC	100	82	1	.48	138	1	.52	+MPC6	
+MPC6	100	110	1	-1.0					
MPC	100	94	1	.66	134	1	.34	+MPC7	
+MPC7	100	106	1	-1.0					
\$								
\$	MATERIAL CARDS FOR SPARS AND RIBS AWAY FROM DAMAGE								
\$								
MAT1	11	10.3+6	3.9+6		3.14-3			+M11	
+M11	3.75+4	3.75+4	3.83+4						
MAT1	12	10.3+6	3.9+6		3.14-3			+M12	
+M12	5.51+4	5.51+4	3.83+4						
MAT1	13	10.3+6	3.9+6		3.14-3			+M13	
+M13	5.91+4	5.91+4	3.83+4						
MAT1	14	10.3+6	3.9+6		3.14-3			+M14	
+M14	6.41+4	6.41+4	3.83+4						
MAT1	15	10.3+6	3.9+6		3.14-3			+M15	
+M15	6.91+4	6.91+4	3.83+4						
MAT1	16	10.3+6	3.9+6		3.14-3			+M16	
+M16	7.03+4	7.03+4	3.83+4						
MAT1	17	10.3+6	3.9+6		3.14-3			+M17	
+M17	7.27+4	7.27+4	3.83+4						
MAT1	18	30.0+6	11.0+6		8.73-3			+M18	
+M18	22.8+4	22.8+4	12.33+4						
\$	MATERIALS 11 THRU 17 ARE FOR ALUMINUM 1-D AND 2-D								
\$	ELEMENTS AWAY FROM DAMAGE. BASIC LIMITING								
\$	STRESSES ARE: T&C= 7.5+4 AND S= 4.5+4.								
\$	THE BASIC LIMITING STRESSES FOR T&C ARE FACTORED								
\$	AS FOLLOWS USING FORMAT (MID:FACTOR)								
\$	(11:.5000) (12:.7350) (13:.7882) (14:.8547)								
\$	(15:.9210) (16:.9369) (17:.9697)								
\$									
\$	MATERIAL 18 IS FOR STEEL 1-D AND 2-D ELEMENTS AWAY								
\$	WITH LIMITING STRESSES T&C= 240+3 AND S= 145+3.								
\$	THE FACTOR FOR T&C IS (18:.9500)								
\$									
\$	THE FACTOR FOR S FOR ALL MID NUMBERS IS 0.8500								
\$									
\$								
\$	MATERIAL CARDS FOR SPARS AND RIBS BORDERING DAMAGE								
\$								
MAT1	21	10.3+6	3.9+6		3.14-3			+M21	
+M21	1.80+4	3.75+4	2.77+4						
MAT1	22	10.3+6	3.9+6		3.14-3			+M22	
+M22	2.84+4	5.51+4	2.77+4						
MAT1	23	10.3+6	3.9+6		3.14-3			+M23	
+M23	2.84+4	5.91+4	2.77+4						
MAT1	24	10.3+6	3.9+6		3.14-3			+M24	
+M24	3.08+4	6.41+4	2.77+4						
MAT1	25	10.3+6	3.9+6		3.14-3			+M25	

+M25	3.32+4	6.91+4	2.77+4							
MAT1	26	10.3+6	3.9+6		3.14-3			+M26		
+M26	3.37+4	7.03+4	2.77+4							
MAT1	27	10.3+6	3.9+6		3.14-3			+M27		
+M27	3.49+4	7.27+4	2.77+4							
MAT1	28	30.0+6	11.0+6		8.73-3			+M28		
+M28	10.9+4	22.8+4	8.94+4							
\$	MATERIALS 21 THRU 28 ARE FOR 1-D AND 2-D ELEMENTS									
\$	BORDERING DAMAGE AND CORRESPOND TO MATERIALS 11 THRU 18									
\$	RESPECTIVELY. PREVIOUS LIMITING STRESSES ARE FURTHER									
\$	FACTORED AS FOLLOWS: (T:.480) (C:1.00) (S:.725)									
\$									
\$	MATERIAL CARDS FOR SKIN PANEL ELEMENTS									
\$									
MAT1	1	10.3+6	3.9+6		3.14-3			+M1		
+M1	4.24+4	1.28+4	1.49+4							
MAT1	2	10.3+6	3.9+6		3.14-3			+M2		
+M2	4.24+4	1.28+4	1.49+4							
MAT1	3	7.79+6	2.05+6		3.14-3			+M3		
+M3	7.70+4	7.70+4	4.60+4							
MAT1	4	7.79+6	2.05+6		3.14-3			+M4		
+M4	3.67+4	7.70+4	3.34+4							
\$	MATERIALS 1 THRU 4 ARE FOR ALUMINUM SKIN PANELS.									
\$	THEY ARE FOR: 1 - UNBUCKLED AWAY FROM DAMAGE									
\$	2 - UNBUCKLED BORDERING DAMAGE									
\$	3 - BUCKLED AWAY FROM DAMAGE									
\$	4 - BUCKLED BORDERING DAMAGE									
\$	BASIC LIMITING STRESSES ARE: T&C=7.7+4 AND S=4.6+4									
\$	THE BASIC LIMITING STRESSES ARE FACTORED AS FOLLOWS									
\$	USING FORMAT (MID:TYPE STRESS:FACTOR)									
\$	(1:T:.5500) (1:C:.1857) (1:S:.3241)									
\$	(2:T:.8500) (2:C:.1857) (2:S:.3241)									
\$	(3:T:1.000) (3:C:1.000) (3:S:1.000)									
\$	(4:T:.4770) (4:C:1.000) (4:S:.7250)									
\$	POST-BUCKLING MODULUS REDUCTION FACTORS ARE:									
\$	(E:.7564) (G:.5254)									
\$										
MAT1	5	10.3+6	3.9+6		3.14-3			+M5		
+M5	7.70+4	7.70+4	4.60+4							
MAT1	6	10.3+6	3.9+6		3.14-3			+M6		
+M6	3.67+4	7.70+4	3.34+4							
\$	MATERIALS 5 AND 6 ARE FOR ALUMINUM SKIN PANELS BORDERING SPARS,									
\$	AWAY FROM DAMAGE AND BORDERING DAMAGE RESPECTIVELY. NO									
\$	BUCKLING AND ORIGINAL STIFFNESSES ARE ASSUMED. GENERAL									
\$	SKIN PANEL POST-BUCKLING LIMITING STRESSES ARE USED.									
\$									
\$	SPECIAL PROPERTY AND MATERIAL CARDS FOR INITIAL DAMAGE									
\$									
MAT1	99	10.0	5.0		3.14-3			+M99		
+M99	99.9+9	99.9+9	99.9+9							
\$									
\$	MISCELLANEOUS CARDS									
\$									
GROSET									456	
PARAM	GRDPNT	O								
\$									
\$	APPLIED FORCES									
\$									
GRAV	3	0	386.4	0.0	0.0	-1.0				
FORCE	1	33	500.	0.0	0.0	1.0				
FORCE	1	34	500.	0.0	0.0	1.0				
FORCE	2	45	500.	0.0	0.0	1.0				

FORCE	2	48	500.	0.0	0.0	1.0
\$ NET LOADING CONDITIONS						
LOAD	101	1.0	1.0			
LOAD	102	1.0	2.0			
LOAD	103	1.0	3.0			
LOAD	104	1.0	4.0			
LOAD	105	1.0	5.0			
LOAD	106	1.0	6.0			
LOAD	107	1.0	7.0			
LOAD	108	1.0	8.0			
LOAD	109	1.0	9.0			
LOAD	110	1.0	10.0			
LOAD	111	1.0	11.0			
LOAD	112	1.0	12.0			
LOAD	113	1.0	13.0			
LOAD	114	1.0	14.0			
LOAD	115	1.0	15.0			
LOAD	116	1.0	16.0			
LOAD	117	1.0	17.0			
LOAD	118	1.0	18.0			
LOAD	119	1.0	19.0			
LOAD	120	1.0	20.0			
LOAD	121	1.0	21.0			
LOAD	122	1.0	22.0			
LOAD	123	1.0	23.0			
LOAD	124	1.0	24.0			
LOAD	125	1.0	25.0			
LOAD	126	1.0	26.0			
LOAD	127	1.0	27.0			
LOAD	128	1.0	28.0			
LOAD	129	1.0	29.0			
LOAD	130	1.0	30.0			
LOAD	131	1.0	31.0			
LOAD	132	1.0	32.0			
LOAD	133	1.0	33.0			
LOAD	134	1.0	34.0			
LOAD	135	1.0	35.0			
LOAD	136	1.0	36.0			
LOAD	137	1.0	37.0			
LOAD	138	1.0	38.0			
LOAD	139	1.0	39.0			
LOAD	140	1.0	40.0			
LOAD	141	1.0	41.0			
LOAD	142	1.0	42.0			
LOAD	143	1.0	43.0			
LOAD	144	1.0	44.0			
LOAD	145	1.0	45.0			
\$ GROSS LOADING CONDITIONS						
LOAD	200	1.0	1.0	3		
LOAD	201	1.0	1.0		1.0	3
LOAD	202	1.0	2.0		1.0	3
LOAD	203	1.0	3.0		1.0	3
LOAD	204	1.0	4.0		1.0	3
LOAD	205	1.0	5.0		1.0	3
LOAD	206	1.0	6.0		1.0	3
LOAD	207	1.0	7.0		1.0	3
LOAD	208	1.0	8.0		1.0	3
LOAD	209	1.0	9.0		1.0	3
LOAD	210	1.0	10.0		1.0	3
LOAD	211	1.0	11.0		1.0	3
LOAD	212	1.0	12.0		1.0	3
LOAD	213	1.0	13.0		1.0	3
LOAD	214	1.0	14.0		1.0	3
LOAD	215	1.0	15.0		1.0	3
LOAD	216	1.0	16.0		1.0	3
\$ ENDDATA						

APPENDIX F

FINITE ELEMENT TORSIONAL ROD LISTING

```

$ .....
$ * THESE CARDS CONVERT WING MODEL A TO MODEL B, AND ALSO *
$ * CONVERT WING MODEL C TO MODEL D BY ADDING TORSIONAL *
$ * STIFFNESS TO THE FRONT SPAR AND TO THE REAR SPAR. *
$ .....
$
$ COORDINATE SYSTEM DEFINITIONS FOR TORSION
CORDIR 2000 2184 184 2184 3000 3172 172 3152
$
$ GRID POINTS FOR FRONT SPAR CENTERLINE
GRID 2025 209.0 0.0 0.0 12356
GRID 2045 184.1 0.0 0.0 12356
GRID 2065 159.1 0.0 0.0 12356
GRID 2085 130.9 0.0 0.0 12356
GRID 2115 91.8 0.0 0.0 12356
GRID 2143 54.0 0.0 0.0 12356
GRID 2163 29.6 0.0 0.0 12356
GRID 2164 29.6 0.0 0.0 2000 12356
GRID 2184 12.7 -14.6 0.0 2000 12356
GRID 2194 3.55 -21.9 0.0 2000 12356
$
$ GRID POINTS FOR REAR SPAR CENTERLINE
GRID 3001 232.9 -30.4 0.0 12356
GRID 3013 209.0 -32.5 0.0 12356
GRID 3033 184.1 -34.7 0.0 12356
GRID 3053 159.1 -36.85 0.0 12356
GRID 3073 134.4 -39.0 0.0 12356
GRID 3095 91.8 -42.7 0.0 12356
GRID 3123 54.0 -46.3 0.0 12356
GRID 3151 43.8 -47.2 0.0 12356
GRID 3152 43.8 -47.2 0.0 3000 12356
GRID 3172 41.1 -49.0 0.0 3000 12356
GRID 3192 32.7 -56.1 0.0 3000 12356
$
$ CRODS FOR TORSION
CROD 2385 2001 2025 2045 3343 3001 3013 3033
CROD 2393 2002 2045 2065 3381 3001 3033 3053
CROD 2431 2002 2065 2085 3419 3001 3053 3073
CROD 2475 2003 2085 2115 3457 3002 3073 3095
CROD 2529 2004 2115 2143 3509 3003 3095 3123
CROD 2575 2005 2143 2163 3563 3004 3123 3151
CROD 2613 2006 2184 2184 3601 3005 3152 3172
CROD 2641 2007 2184 2194 3639 3006 3172 3192
CROD 3313 3001 3001 3013
$
$ PROD CARDS FOR TORSION RODS AWAY FROM DAMAGE
PROD 2001 11 0.0 0.007 0.055
PROD 2002 11 0.0 0.014 0.143
PROD 2003 13 0.0 0.212 0.370
PROD 2004 14 0.0 0.347 0.246
PROD 2005 15 0.0 3.827 0.371
PROD 2006 16 0.0 12.443 0.320
PROD 2007 18 0.0 11.587 0.150
PROD 3001 11 0.0 0.006 0.080
PROD 3002 13 0.0 0.035 0.125
PROD 3003 14 0.0 0.813 0.200
PROD 3004 15 0.0 8.710 0.400
PROD 3005 18 0.0 2.247 0.400
PROD 3006 18 0.0 2.272 0.500
$
$ PROD CARDS FOR TORSION RODS BORDERING DAMAGE
PROD 88882001 21 0.0 0.007 0.055
PROD 88882002 21 0.0 0.014 0.143
PROD 88882003 23 0.0 0.212 0.370
PROD 88882004 24 0.0 0.347 0.246
PROD 88882005 25 0.0 3.827 0.371
PROD 88882006 26 0.0 12.443 0.320
PROD 88882007 28 0.0 11.587 0.150
PROD 88883001 21 0.0 0.006 0.080
PROD 88883002 23 0.0 0.035 0.125
PROD 88883003 24 0.0 0.813 0.200
PROD 88883004 25 0.0 8.710 0.400
PROD 88883005 28 0.0 2.247 0.400
PROD 88883006 28 0.0 2.272 0.500
$
$ SINGLE POINT CONSTRAINT COMBINATION CARD FOR TORSION
SPCADD 300 100 200
$
$ SINGLE POINT CONSTRAINT CARD FOR TORSION
SPC 200 2194 4 0.0 3192 4 0.0
$
$ MULTI POINT CONSTRAINT COMBINATION CARDS FOR TORSION
MPCADD 1000 2000 3000 4000 100
MPCADD 1001 2000 3000 100

```

```

$ FRONT SPAR MULTI POINT CONSTRAINT CARDS FOR TORSION
MPC 2000 2025 4 6.50 25 2 -1.0 +MP2001
+MP2001 26 2 +1.0
MPC 2000 2045 4 7.00 45 2 -1.0 +MP2002
+MP2002 46 2 +1.0
MPC 2000 2065 4 7.40 65 2 -1.0 +MP2003
+MP2003 66 2 +1.0
MPC 2000 2085 4 8.00 85 2 -1.0 +MP2004
+MP2004 86 2 +1.0
MPC 2000 2115 4 8.70 115 2 -1.0 +MP2005
+MP2005 116 2 +1.0
MPC 2000 2143 4 9.40 143 2 -1.0 +MP2006
+MP2006 144 2 +1.0
MPC 2000 2163 4 10.0 163 2 -1.0 +MP2007
+MP2007 164 2 +1.0
MPC 2000 2164 4 10.0 163 1 0.6537 +MP2008A
+MP2008A 163 2 -0.7567 164 1 -0.6537 +MP2008B
+MP2008B 164 2 0.7567
MPC 2000 2184 4 10.9 183 1 0.6537 +MP2009A
+MP2009A 183 2 -0.7567 184 1 -0.6537 +MP2009B
+MP2009B 184 2 0.7567
MPC 4000 2194 4 10.0 193 1 0.6537 +MP2010A
+MP2010A 193 2 -0.7567 194 1 -0.6537 +MP2010B
+MP2010B 194 2 0.7567
$
$ REAR SPAR MULTI POINT CONSTRAINT CARDS FOR TORSION
MPC 3000 3013 4 5.30 13 2 -1.0 +MP3001
+MP3001 14 2 +1.0
MPC 3000 3033 4 5.70 33 2 -1.0 +MP3002
+MP3002 34 2 +1.0
MPC 3000 3053 4 6.10 53 2 -1.0 +MP3003
+MP3003 54 2 +1.0
MPC 3000 3073 4 6.60 73 2 -1.0 +MP3004
+MP3004 74 2 +1.0
MPC 3000 3095 4 7.20 95 2 -1.0 +MP3005
+MP3005 96 2 +1.0
MPC 3000 3123 4 8.00 123 2 -1.0 +MP3006
+MP3006 124 2 +1.0
MPC 3000 3151 4 8.00 151 2 -1.0 +MP3007
+MP3007 152 2 +1.0
MPC 3000 3152 4 8.00 151 1 0.5547 +MP3008A
+MP3008A 151 2 -0.8321 152 1 -0.5547 +MP3008B
+MP3008B 152 2 0.8321
MPC 3000 3172 4 8.00 171 1 0.5547 +MP3009A
+MP3009A 171 2 -0.8321 172 1 -0.5547 +MP3009B
+MP3009B 172 2 0.8321
MPC 4000 3192 4 7.90 191 1 0.5547 +MP3010A
+MP3010A 191 2 -0.8321 192 1 -0.5547 +MP3010B
+MP3010B 192 2 0.8321
MPC 3000 3001 4 5.00 1 2 -1.0 +MP3011
+MP3011 2 2 +1.0
$
$ .....
$ * SPECIAL CARDS NEEDED FOR INITIAL DAMAGE *
$ .....
$
$ CARDS FOR INITIAL DAMAGE FOR TEST 3B:
$CROD 2529 9002 2115 2143 3509 88889001 3095 3123
PROD 9001 14 0.0 0.308 0.400
PROD 9002 14 0.0 3.044 0.450
PROD 88889001 24 0.0 0.308 0.400
PROD 88889002 24 0.0 3.044 0.450
$
$ CARDS FOR INITIAL DAMAGE FOR TEST 2C:
$CROD 2529 2004 2115 2143 3509 9003 3095 3123
PROD 9003 99 0.0 0.00001 0.00001
$
$ CARDS FOR INITIAL DAMAGE FOR TEST 1:
$CROD 2529 88889004 2115 2143 3509 3003 3095 3123
PROD 88889004 24 0.0 1.9567 1.000

```

APPENDIX G

FINITE ELEMENT INITIAL DAMAGE MODELING

```

$$ .....
$$ * BULK DATA DECK FOR TEST 1 (SIMPLE DAMAGE) *
$$ * F-84F WING PROJECT - DAMAGED WING *
$$ * MODEL A - STATIC CASE *
$$ * SPARS AND RIBS: CROD AND CSHEAR *
$$ * STIFFENERS: CROD *
$$ * SKIN PANELS: CSHEAR *
$$ * NO TORSIONAL STIFFNESS IN SPARS *
$$ .....
$$ * SHEAR PANELS - TOP OF WING *
$$ .....
$$ CHANGE CSHEAR 73 NEW PID=11112 OLD PID=2
$$ CHANGE CSHEAR 75 NEW PID=333352 OLD PID=222252
$$ CHANGE CSHEAR 77 NEW PID=333352 OLD PID=222252
$$ CHANGE CSHEAR 79 NEW PID=11112 OLD PID=2
$$ CHANGE CSHEAR 97 NEW PID=11112 OLD PID=2
$$ CHANGE CSHEAR 101 NEW PID=9999 OLD PID=222252
$$ CHANGE CSHEAR 103 NEW PID=9999 OLD PID=222252
$$ CHANGE CSHEAR 105 NEW PID=11112 OLD PID=2
$$ CHANGE CSHEAR 117 NEW PID=11112 OLD PID=2
$$ CHANGE CSHEAR 119 NEW PID=333352 OLD PID=222252
$$ CHANGE CSHEAR 121 NEW PID=333352 OLD PID=222252
$$ CHANGE CSHEAR 123 NEW PID=11114 OLD PID=4
$$ .....
$$ * VERTICAL SHEAR PANELS *
$$ .....
$$ CHANGE CSHEAR 247 NEW PID=3333302 OLD PID=2222302
$$ CHANGE CSHEAR 248 NEW PID=3333901 OLD PID=2222402
$$ CHANGE CSHEAR 249 NEW PID=3333501 OLD PID=2222501
$$ .....
$$ * HORIZONTAL RODS *
$$ .....
$$ CHANGE CROD 475 NEW PID=8888313 OLD PID=313
$$ CHANGE CROD 493 NEW PID=8888424 OLD PID=424
$$ CHANGE CROD 495 NEW PID=8888419 OLD PID=419
$$ CHANGE CROD 527 NEW PID=8888408 OLD PID=408
$$ CHANGE CROD 529 NEW PID=8888901 OLD PID=420
$$ CHANGE CROD 530 NEW PID=902 OLD PID=421
$$ CHANGE CROD 531 NEW PID=8888403 OLD PID=403
$$ CHANGE CROD 555 NEW PID=8888511 OLD PID=511
$$ CHANGE CROD 557 NEW PID=8888519 OLD PID=519
$$ CHANGE CROD 575 NEW PID=8888514 OLD PID=514
$$ .....
$$ * SPECIAL PROPERTY AND MATERIAL CARDS FOR INITIAL DAMAGE *
$$ .....
$$
MATERIAL 99 10.0 5.0 3.14-3 *M99
+M99 99.9+9 99.9+9 99.9+9
PSHEAR 3333901 24 0.123
PROD 8888901 24 0.109
PROD 902 14 1.248
PROD 8888902 24 1.248

```

```

$$ .....
$$ * BULK DATA DECK FOR TEST 1 (SIMPLE DAMAGE) *
$$ * F-84F WING PROJECT - DAMAGED WING *
$$ * MODEL D - STATIC CASE *
$$ * SPARS AND RIBS: CROD AND CSHEAR *
$$ * STIFFENERS: CROD *
$$ * SKIN PANELS: COOMEM *
$$ * NO TORSIONAL STIFFNESS IN SPARS *
$$ .....
$$ * COOMEM PANELS - TOP OF WING *
$$ .....
$$ CHANGE COOMEM 73 NEW PID=11112 OLD PID=2
$$ CHANGE COOMEM 75 NEW PID=333352 OLD PID=222252
$$ CHANGE COOMEM 77 NEW PID=333352 OLD PID=222252
$$ CHANGE COOMEM 79 NEW PID=11112 OLD PID=2
$$ CHANGE COOMEM 97 NEW PID=11112 OLD PID=2
$$ CHANGE COOMEM 101 NEW PID=9999 OLD PID=222252
$$ CHANGE COOMEM 103 NEW PID=9999 OLD PID=222252
$$ CHANGE COOMEM 105 NEW PID=11112 OLD PID=2
$$ CHANGE COOMEM 117 NEW PID=11112 OLD PID=2
$$ CHANGE COOMEM 119 NEW PID=333352 OLD PID=222252
$$ CHANGE COOMEM 121 NEW PID=333352 OLD PID=222252
$$ CHANGE COOMEM 123 NEW PID=11114 OLD PID=4
$$ .....
$$ * VERTICAL SHEAR PANELS *
$$ .....
$$ CHANGE CSHEAR 247 NEW PID=3333302 OLD PID=2222302
$$ CHANGE CSHEAR 248 NEW PID=3333901 OLD PID=2222402
$$ CHANGE CSHEAR 249 NEW PID=3333501 OLD PID=2222501
$$ .....
$$ * HORIZONTAL RODS *
$$ .....
$$ CHANGE CROD 475 NEW PID=8888431 OLD PID=431
$$ CHANGE CROD 493 NEW PID=8888127 OLD PID=127
$$ CHANGE CROD 495 NEW PID=8888108 OLD PID=108
$$ CHANGE CROD 527 NEW PID=8888510 OLD PID=510
$$ CHANGE CROD 529 NEW PID=8888901 OLD PID=532
$$ CHANGE CROD 530 NEW PID=902 OLD PID=539
$$ CHANGE CROD 531 NEW PID=8888502 OLD PID=502
$$ CHANGE CROD 555 NEW PID=8888121 OLD PID=121
$$ CHANGE CROD 557 NEW PID=8888134 OLD PID=134
$$ CHANGE CROD 575 NEW PID=8888633 OLD PID=633
$$ .....
$$ * SPECIAL PROPERTY AND MATERIAL CARDS FOR INITIAL DAMAGE *
$$ .....
$$
MATERIAL 99 10.0 5.0 3.14-3 *M99
+M99 99.9+9 99.9+9 99.9+9
PSHEAR 3333901 24 0.123
PROD 8888901 24 0.109
PROD 902 14 0.890
PROD 8888902 24 0.890

```



```

** .....
** * BULK DATA DECK FOR TEST 1 (DETAILED DAMAGE) *
** * F-84F WING PROJECT - DAMAGED WING *
** * MODEL D - STATIC CASE *
** * SPARS AND RIBS: CROD AND CSHEAR *
** * STIFFENERS: CROD *
** * SKIN PANELS: COOMEN *
** * NO TORSIONAL STIFFNESS IN SPARS *
** .....

```

```

** .....
** * ODMEN PANELS - TOP OF WING *
** .....
** CHANGE COOMEN 73 NEW PID=11112 OLD PID=2
** CHANGE COOMEN 75 NEW PID=333352 OLD PID=222252
** CHANGE COOMEN 77 NEW PID=333352 OLD PID=222252
** CHANGE COOMEN 79 NEW PID=11112 OLD PID=2
** CHANGE COOMEN 97 NEW PID=11112 OLD PID=2
** CHANGE COOMEN 101 NEW PID=9999 OLD PID=222252
** CHANGE COOMEN 103 NEW PID=9999 OLD PID=222252
** CHANGE COOMEN 105 NEW PID=11112 OLD PID=2
** CHANGE COOMEN 117 NEW PID=11112 OLD PID=2
** CHANGE COOMEN 119 NEW PID=333352 OLD PID=222252
** CHANGE COOMEN 121 NEW PID=333352 OLD PID=222252
** CHANGE COOMEN 123 NEW PID=11114 OLD PID=4

```

```

** .....
** * VERTICAL SHEAR PANELS *
** .....
** THE CARDS FOR CSHEARS 247, 248, AND 249 ARE BEING REPLACED BY
** CARDS IN A SPECIAL SECTION TO MODEL THIS DAMAGE CASE

```

```

** .....
** * HORIZONTAL RODS *
** .....
** CHANGE CROD 475 NEW PID=8888431 OLD PID=431
** CHANGE CROD 493 NEW PID=8888127 OLD PID=127
** CHANGE CROD 495 NEW PID=8888108 OLD PID=108
** CHANGE CROD 527 NEW PID=8888510 OLD PID=510
** THE CARD FOR CRODS 529 AND 530 IS REPLACED IN THE DAMAGE SECTION
** CHANGE CROD 531 NEW PID=8888502 OLD PID=502
** CHANGE CROD 555 NEW PID=8888121 OLD PID=121
** CHANGE CROD 557 NEW PID=8888134 OLD PID=134
** CHANGE CROD 575 NEW PID=8888633 OLD PID=633

```

```

** .....
** * SPECIAL PROPERTY AND MATERIAL CARDS FOR INITIAL DAMAGE *
** .....

```

```

** NAT1 99 10.0 5.0 3.14-3 +M99
** +M99 99.9+9 99.9+9 99.9+9

```

```

** .....
** * SPECIAL CARDS FOR TEST 1 DETAILED DAMAGE *
** .....

```

```

** BE SURE TO ELIMINATE CARD FOR CRODS 529 & 530 IN MAIN DECK
** AND CARDS FOR CSHEARS 247, 248, & 249

```

GRID	8085		130.9	0.0	0.0			
GRID	8115		91.8	0.0	0.0			
GRID	8143		54.0	0.0	0.0			
GRID	8163		29.6	0.0	0.0			
CROD	9475	7475	8115	8085	9575	7575	8163	8143
CROD	9529	88887529	8143	8115	530	8530	144	116
CSHEAR	8247	2222302	8115	116	86	8085		
CSHEAR	9247	2222302	115	8115	8085	85		
CSHEAR	8248	3333402	8143	144	116	8115		
CSHEAR	8249	2222501	8163	164	144	8143		
CSHEAR	9249	2222501	163	8163	8143	143		

PROD	7475	13	1.51					
PROD	88887475	23	1.51					
PROD	7529	14	0.498					
PROD	88887529	24	0.498					
PROD	7575	15	1.58					
PROD	88887575	25	1.58					
PRDD	6530	14	1.780					
PRDD	88886530	24	1.780					
MPC	100	8163	1	+2.0	164	1	-1.0	+M8163A
+M8163A	163	1		-1.0				
MPC	100	8163	2	+2.0	164	2	-1.0	+M8163B
+M8163B	163	2		-1.0				
MPC	100	8163	3	+2.0	164	3	-1.0	+M8163C
+M8163C	163	3		-1.0				
MPC	100	8143	1	+2.0	144	1	-1.0	+M8143A
+M8143A	143	1		-1.0				
MPC	100	8143	2	+2.0	144	2	-1.0	+M8143B
+M8143B	143	2		-1.0				
MPC	100	8143	3	+2.0	144	3	-1.0	+M8143C
+M8143C	143	3		-1.0				
MPC	100	8115	1	+2.0	116	1	-1.0	+M8115A
+M8115A	115	1		-1.0				
MPC	100	8115	2	+2.0	116	2	-1.0	+M8115B
+M8115B	115	2		-1.0				
MPC	100	8115	3	+2.0	116	3	-1.0	+M8115C
+M8115C	115	3		-1.0				
MPC	100	8085	1	+2.0	86	1	-1.0	+M8085A
+M8085A	85	1		-1.0				
MPC	100	8085	2	+2.0	86	2	-1.0	+M8085B
+M8085B	85	2		-1.0				
MPC	100	8085	3	+2.0	86	3	-1.0	+M8085C
+M8085C	85	3		-1.0				

```

$$ .....
$$ *          BULK DATA DECK FOR TEST 2C          *
$$ *          F-84F WING PROJECT - DAMAGED WING    *
$$ *          MODEL A - STATIC CASE                *
$$ *          SPARS AND RIBS:  CROD AND CSHEAR     *
$$ *          STIFFENERS:    CROD                  *
$$ *          SKIN PANELS:   CSHEAR                *
$$ *          NO TORSIONAL STIFFNESS IN SPARS     *
$$ .....
$$ *
$$ *          SHEAR PANELS - TOP OF WING           *
$$ *
$$ .....
$$ CHANGE CSHEAR 83  NEW PID=9999  OLD PID=222252
$$ CHANGE CSHEAR 84  NEW PID=11112  OLD PID=2
$$ .....
$$ *          VERTICAL SHEAR PANELS               *
$$ *
$$ .....
$$ CHANGE CSHEAR 237  NEW PID=9999  OLD PID=2222401
$$ .....
$$ *          HORIZONTAL RODS                     *
$$ *
$$ .....
$$ CHANGE CROD 509  NEW PID=9999  OLD PID=416
$$ CHANGE CROD 510  NEW PID=9999  OLD PID=417
$$ CHANGE CROD 511  NEW PID=8888402  OLD PID=409
$$ .....
$$ *          SPECIAL PROPERTY AND MATERIAL CARDS FOR INITIAL DAMAGE *
$$ *
$$ .....
MAT1  99  10.0  5.0  3.14-3  +M99
+M99  99.9+9  99.9+9  99.9+9

```

```

$$ .....
$$ *          BULK DATA DECK FOR TEST 2C          *
$$ *          F-84F WING PROJECT - DAMAGED WING    *
$$ *          MODEL C - STATIC CASE                *
$$ *          SPARS AND RIBS:  CROD AND CSHEAR     *
$$ *          STIFFENERS:    CROD                  *
$$ *          SKIN PANELS:   CODMEM                *
$$ *          NO TORSIONAL STIFFNESS IN SPARS     *
$$ .....
$$ *
$$ *          CODMEM PANELS - TOP OF WING          *
$$ *
$$ .....
$$ CHANGE CODMEM 83  NEW PID=9999  OLD PID=222252
$$ CHANGE CODMEM 84  NEW PID=11112  OLD PID=2
$$ .....
$$ *          VERTICAL SHEAR PANELS               *
$$ *
$$ .....
$$ CHANGE CSHEAR 237  NEW PID=9999  OLD PID=2222401
$$ .....
$$ *          HORIZONTAL RODS                     *
$$ *
$$ .....
$$ CHANGE CROD 509  NEW PID=9999  OLD PID=525
$$ CHANGE CROD 510  NEW PID=9999  OLD PID=518
$$ CHANGE CROD 511  NEW PID=8888901  OLD PID=506
$$ .....
$$ *          SPECIAL PROPERTY AND MATERIAL CARDS FOR INITIAL DAMAGE *
$$ *
$$ .....
MAT1  99  10.0  5.0  3.14-3  +M99
+M99  99.9+9  99.9+9  99.9+9
PROD  8888901  25  0.48

```

```

$$ .....
$$ * BULK DATA DECK FOR TEST 3B
$$ * F-84F WING PROJECT - DAMAGED WING
$$ * MODEL A - STATIC CASE
$$ * SPARS AND RIBS: CROD AND CSHEAR
$$ * STIFFENERS: CROD
$$ * SKIN PANELS: CSHEAR
$$ * NO TORSIONAL STIFFNESS IN SPARS
$$ .....
$$ * SHEAR PANELS - BOTTOM OF WING
$$ .....
$$ CHANGE CSHEARS 102 AND 104 NEW PID=9999 OLD PID=222252
$$ CHANGE CSHEARS 106 AND 108 NEW PID=9999 OLD PID=2
$$ .....
$$ * VERTICAL SHEAR PANELS
$$ .....
$$ CHANGE CSHEAR 237 NEW PID=1111901 OLD PID=2222401
$$ CHANGE CSHEAR 243 NEW PID=111115 OLD PID=15
$$ CHANGE CSHEAR 248 NEW PID=3333902 OLD PID=2222402
$$ CHANGE CSHEAR 256 NEW PID=11112 OLD PID=2
$$ .....
$$ * HORIZONTAL RODS
$$ .....
$$ CHANGE CROD 509 NEW PID=901 OLD PID=416
$$ CHANGE CROD 510 NEW PID=8888902 OLD PID=417
$$ CHANGE CROD 527 NEW PID=903 OLD PID=408
$$ CHANGE CROD 528 NEW PID=8888904 OLD PID=405
$$ CHANGE CROD 529 NEW PID=905 OLD PID=420
$$ CHANGE CROD 530 NEW PID=8888906 OLD PID=421
$$ .....
$$ * SPECIAL PROPERTY AND MATERIAL CARDS FOR INITIAL DAMAGE
$$ .....
MAT1 99 10.0 5.0 3.14-3 +M99
+M99 9.99+9 9.99+9 9.99+9
PROD 901 14 0.849
PROD 8888901 24 0.849
PROD 8888902 24 0.228
PROD 903 14 0.866
PROD 8888903 24 0.866
PROD 8888904 24 0.489
PROD 905 14 4.064
PROD 8888905 24 4.064
PROD 8888906 24 1.868
PSHEAR 1111901 94 0.200
PSHEAR 3333901 95 0.200
PSHEAR 3333902 24 0.246
MAT1 94 10.3+6 3.9+6 3.14-3 +M94
+M94 3.08+4 5.39+4 3.83+4
MAT1 95 7.79+6 3.9+6 3.14-3 +M95
+M95 3.08+4 6.41+4 2.77+4

```

```

$$ .....
$$ * BULK DATA DECK FOR TEST 3B
$$ * F-84F WING PROJECT - DAMAGED WING
$$ * MODEL C - STATIC CASE
$$ * SPARS AND RIBS: CROD AND CSHEAR
$$ * STIFFENERS: CROD
$$ * SKIN PANELS: CODMEM
$$ * NO TORSIONAL STIFFNESS IN SPARS
$$ .....
$$ * ODMEM PANELS - BOTTOM OF WING
$$ .....
$$ CHANGE CODMEMS 102 AND 104 NEW PID=9999 OLD PID=222252
$$ CHANGE CODMEMS 106 AND 108 NEW PID=9999 OLD PID=2
$$ .....
$$ * VERTICAL SHEAR PANELS
$$ .....
$$ CHANGE CSHEAR 237 NEW PID=1111901 OLD PID=2222401
$$ CHANGE CODMEM 243 NEW PID=111115 OLD PID=15
$$ CHANGE CSHEAR 248 NEW PID=3333902 OLD PID=2222402
$$ CHANGE CODMEM 256 NEW PID=11112 OLD PID=2
$$ .....
$$ * HORIZONTAL RODS
$$ .....
$$ CHANGE CROD 509 NEW PID=901 OLD PID=416
$$ CHANGE CROD 510 NEW PID=8888902 OLD PID=417
$$ CHANGE CROD 527 NEW PID=903 OLD PID=510
$$ CHANGE CROD 528 NEW PID=8888904 OLD PID=511
$$ CHANGE CROD 529 NEW PID=905 OLD PID=532
$$ CHANGE CROD 530 NEW PID=8888906 OLD PID=539
$$ .....
$$ * SPECIAL PROPERTY AND MATERIAL CARDS FOR INITIAL DAMAGE
$$ .....
MAT1 99 10.0 5.0 3.14-3 +M99
+M99 99.9+9 99.9+9 99.9+9
PROD 901 14 0.849
PROD 8888901 24 0.849
PROD 8888902 24 0.228
PROD 903 14 0.866
PROD 8888903 24 0.866
PROD 8888904 24 0.489
PROD 905 14 4.064
PROD 8888905 24 4.064
PROD 8888906 24 1.868
PSHEAR 1111901 94 0.200
PSHEAR 3333901 95 0.200
PSHEAR 3333902 24 0.246
MAT1 94 10.3+6 3.9+6 3.14-3 +M94
+M94 3.08+4 5.39+4 3.83+4
MAT1 95 7.79+6 3.9+6 3.14-3 +M95
+M95 3.08+4 6.41+4 2.77+4

```

APPENDIX H

PROGRESSIVE STRUCTURAL COLLAPSE ANALYSIS LISTING

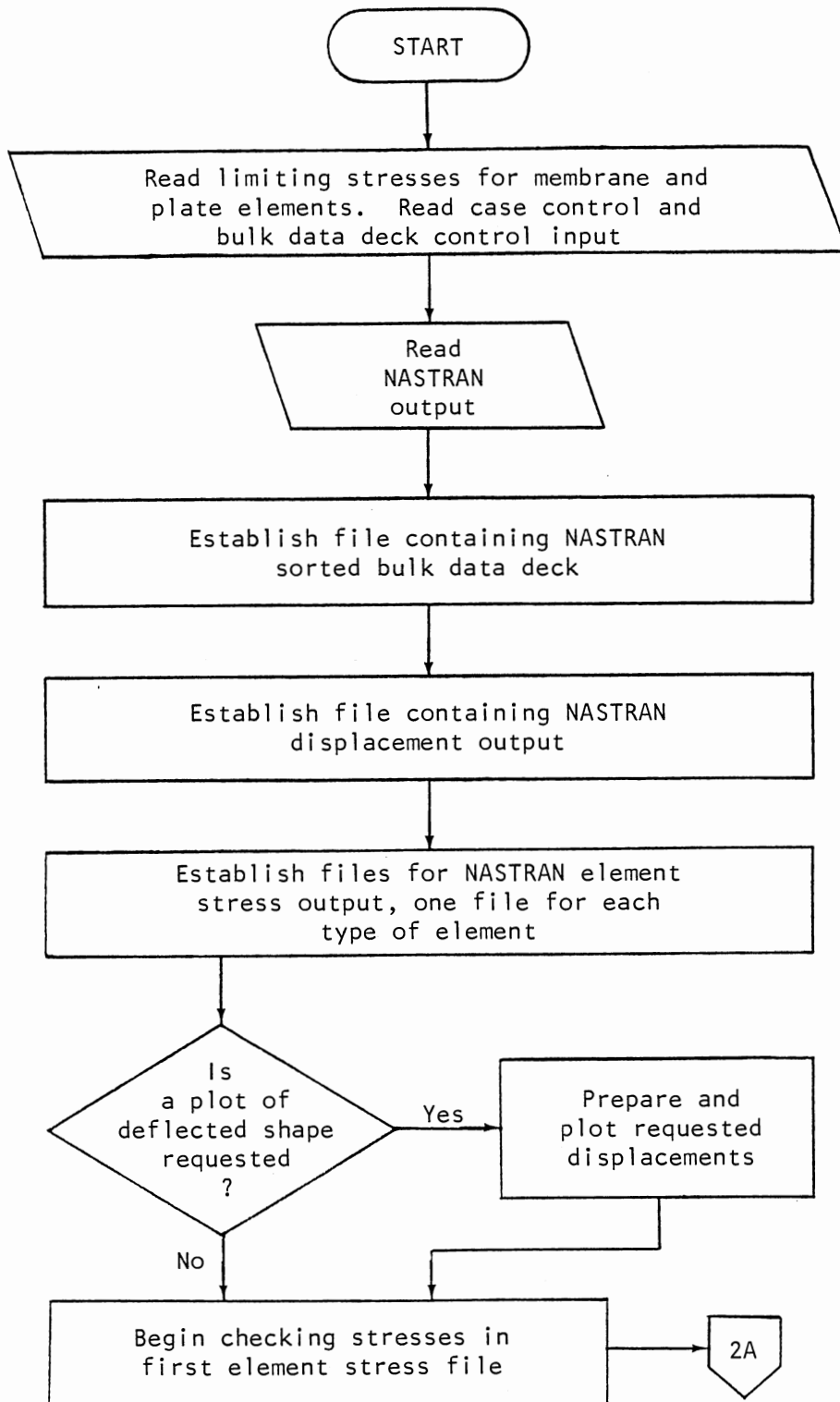


Figure 25. PROSCAN Functional Flow Diagram

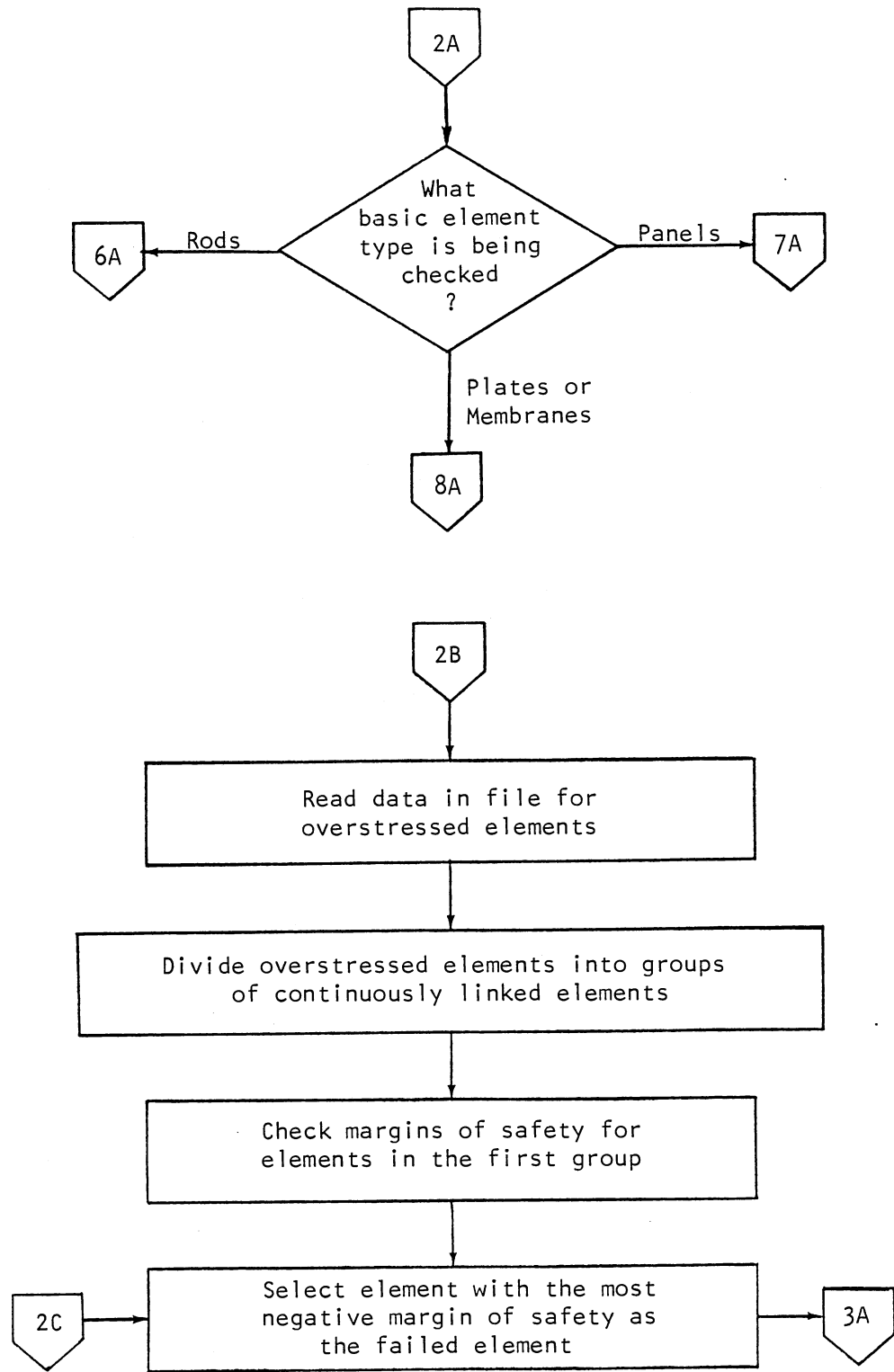


Figure 25. (Continued)

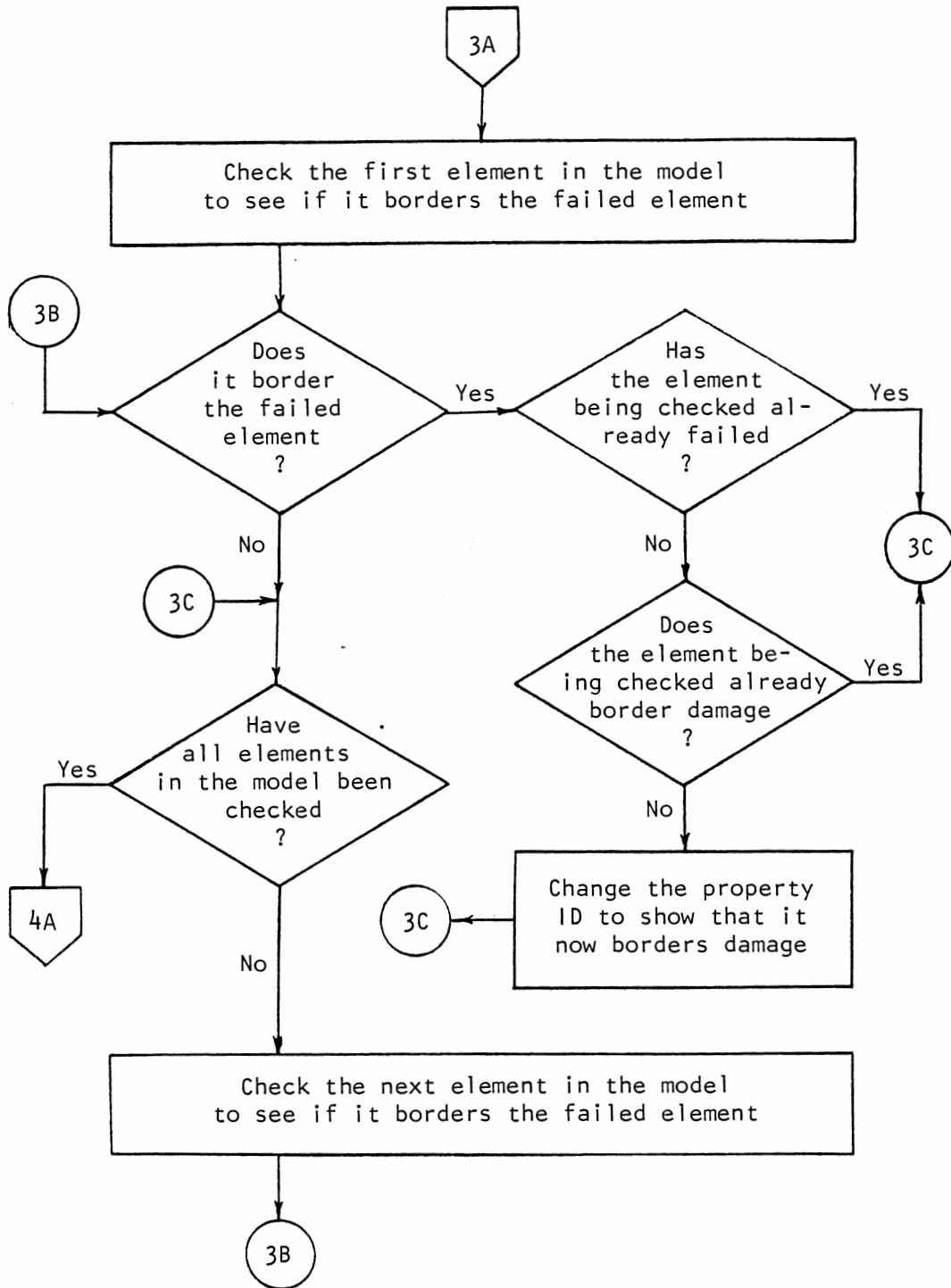


Figure 25. (Continued)

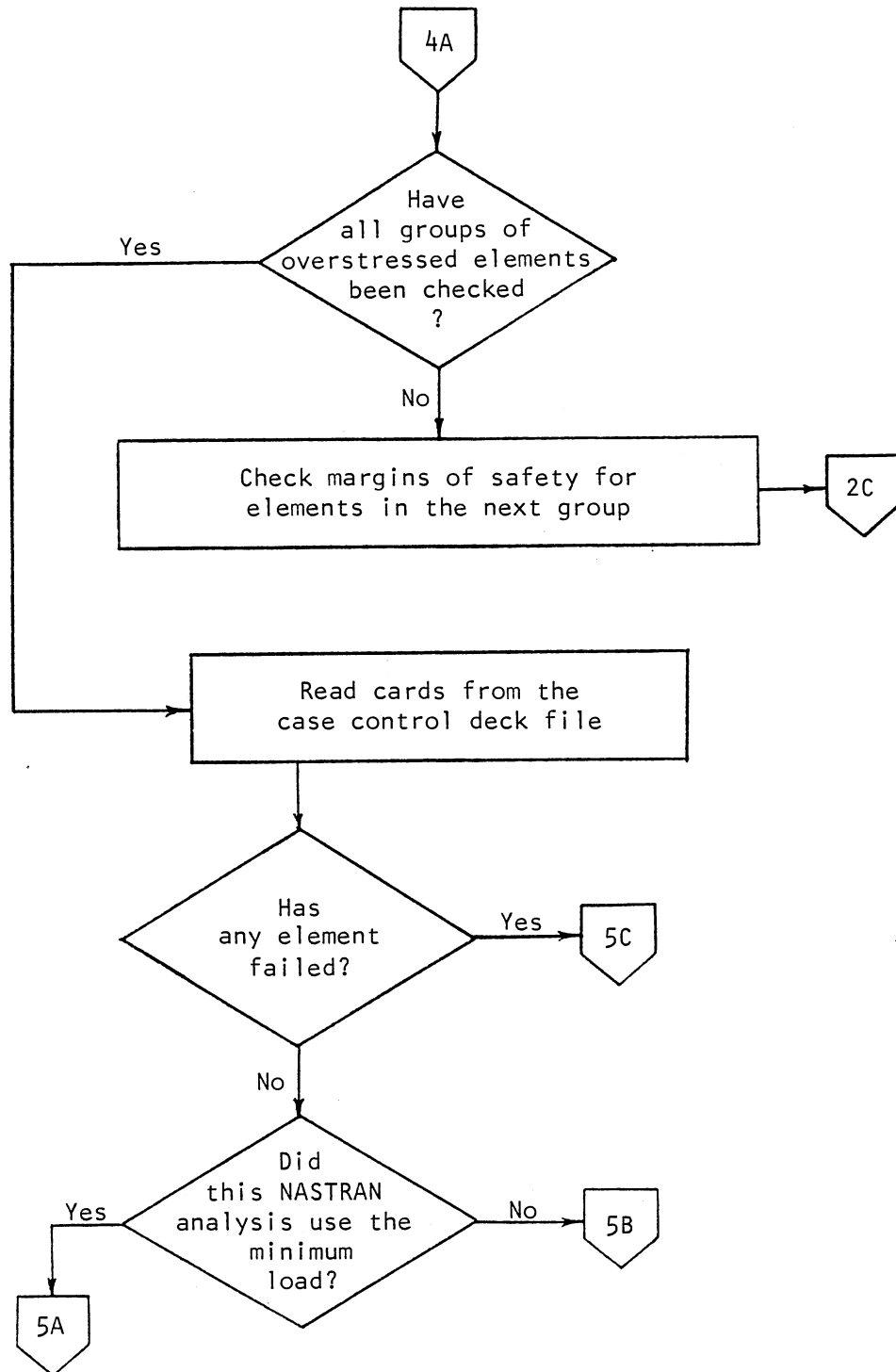


Figure 25. (Continued)

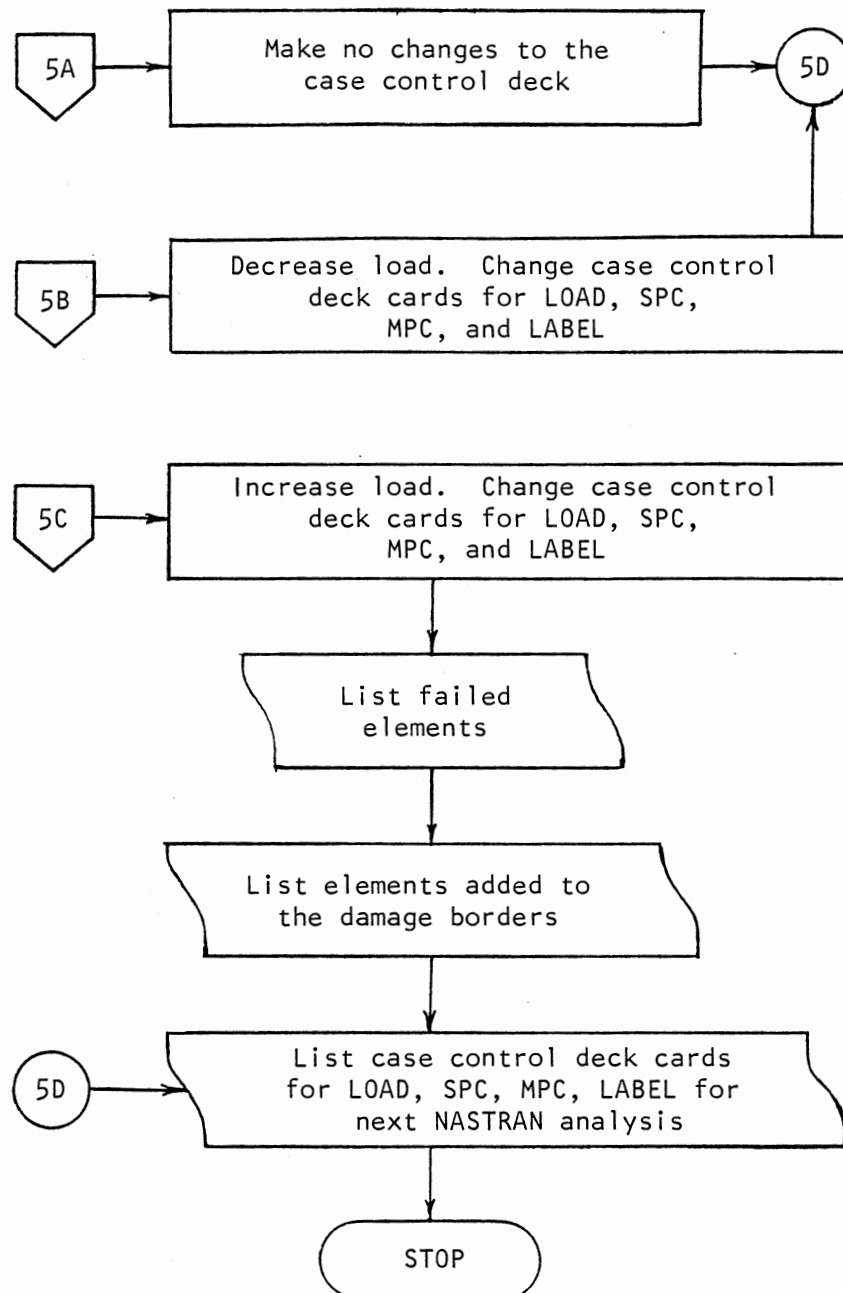


Figure 25. (Continued)

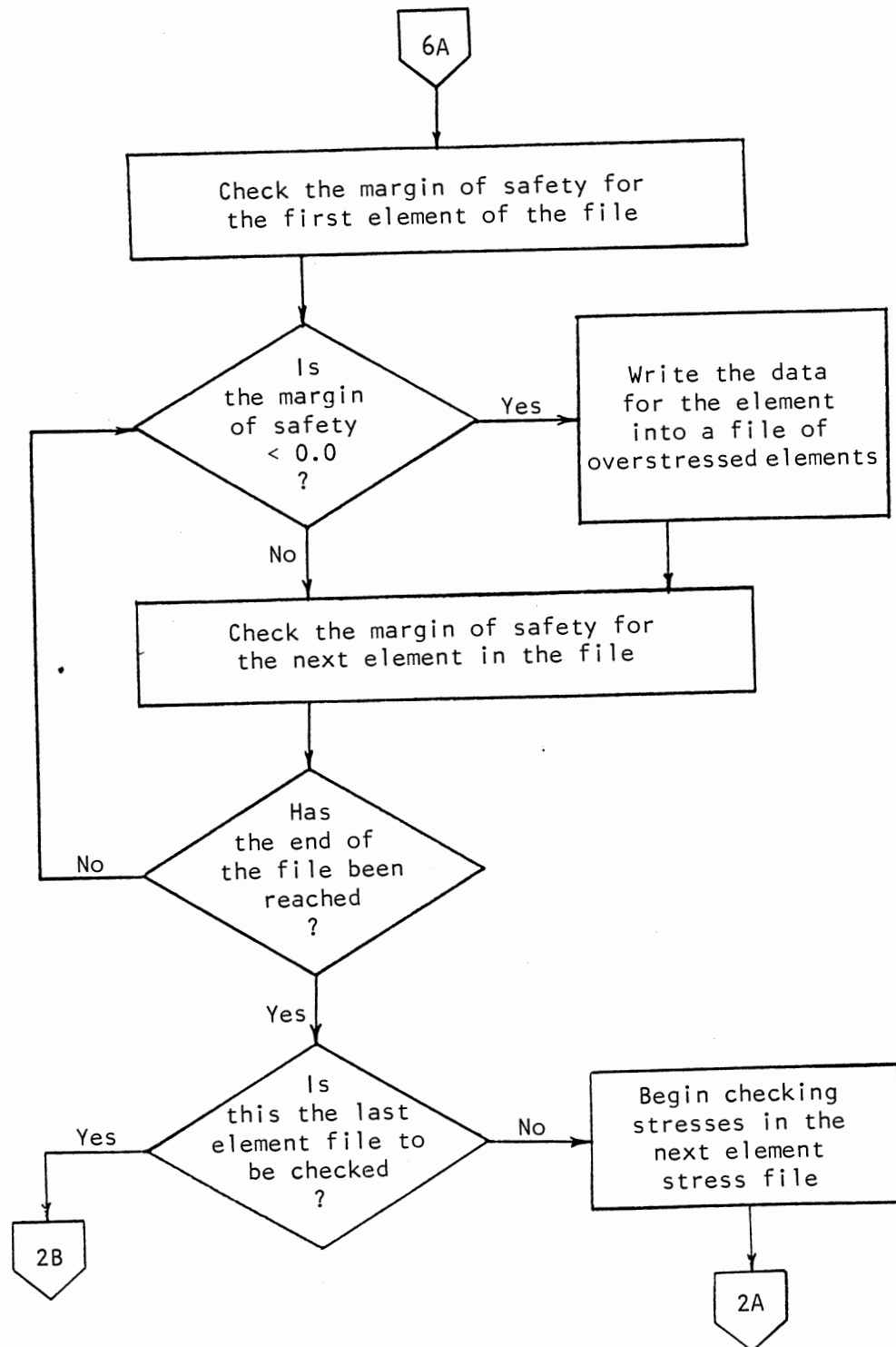


Figure 25. (Continued)

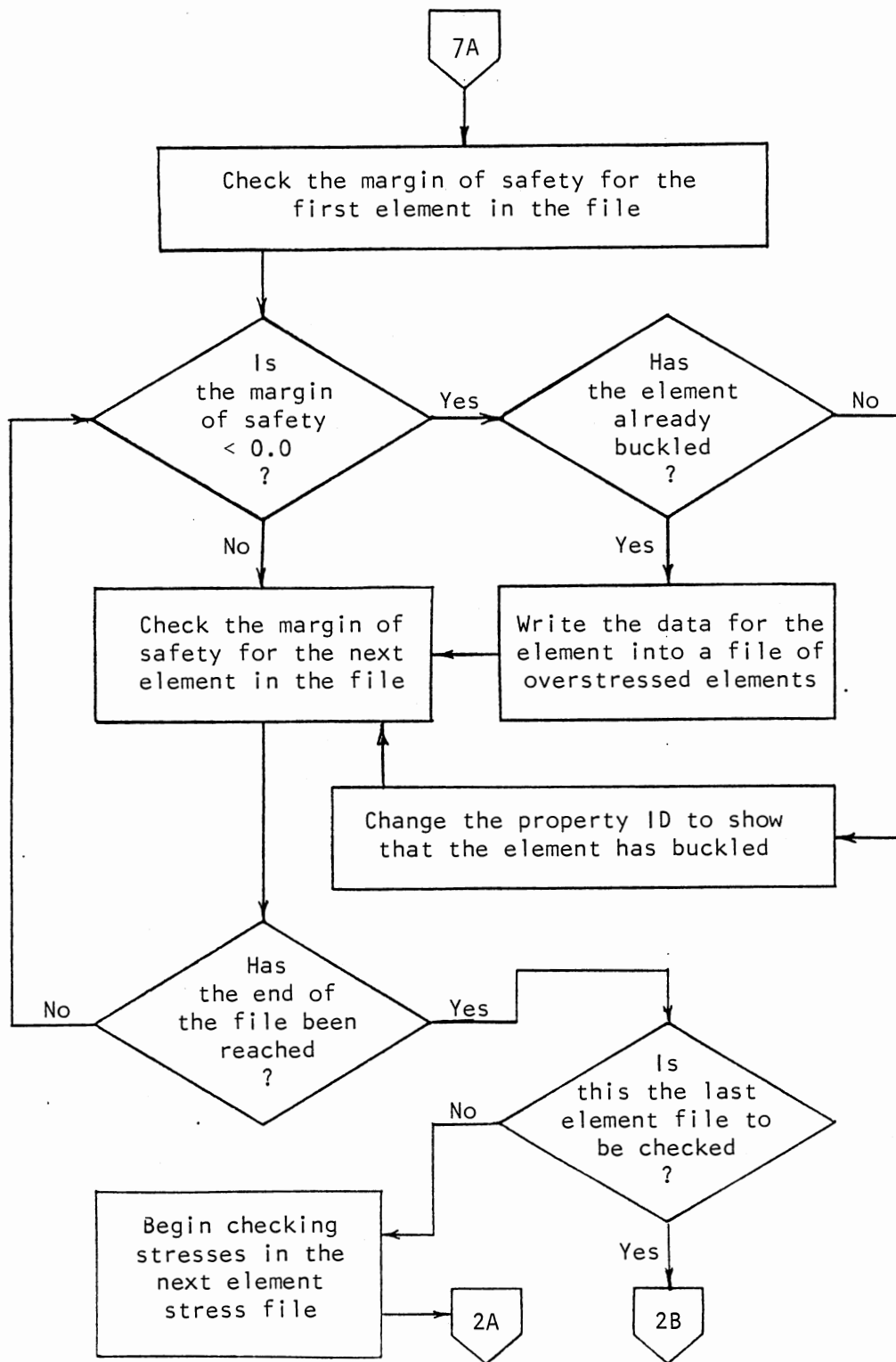


Figure 25. (Continued)

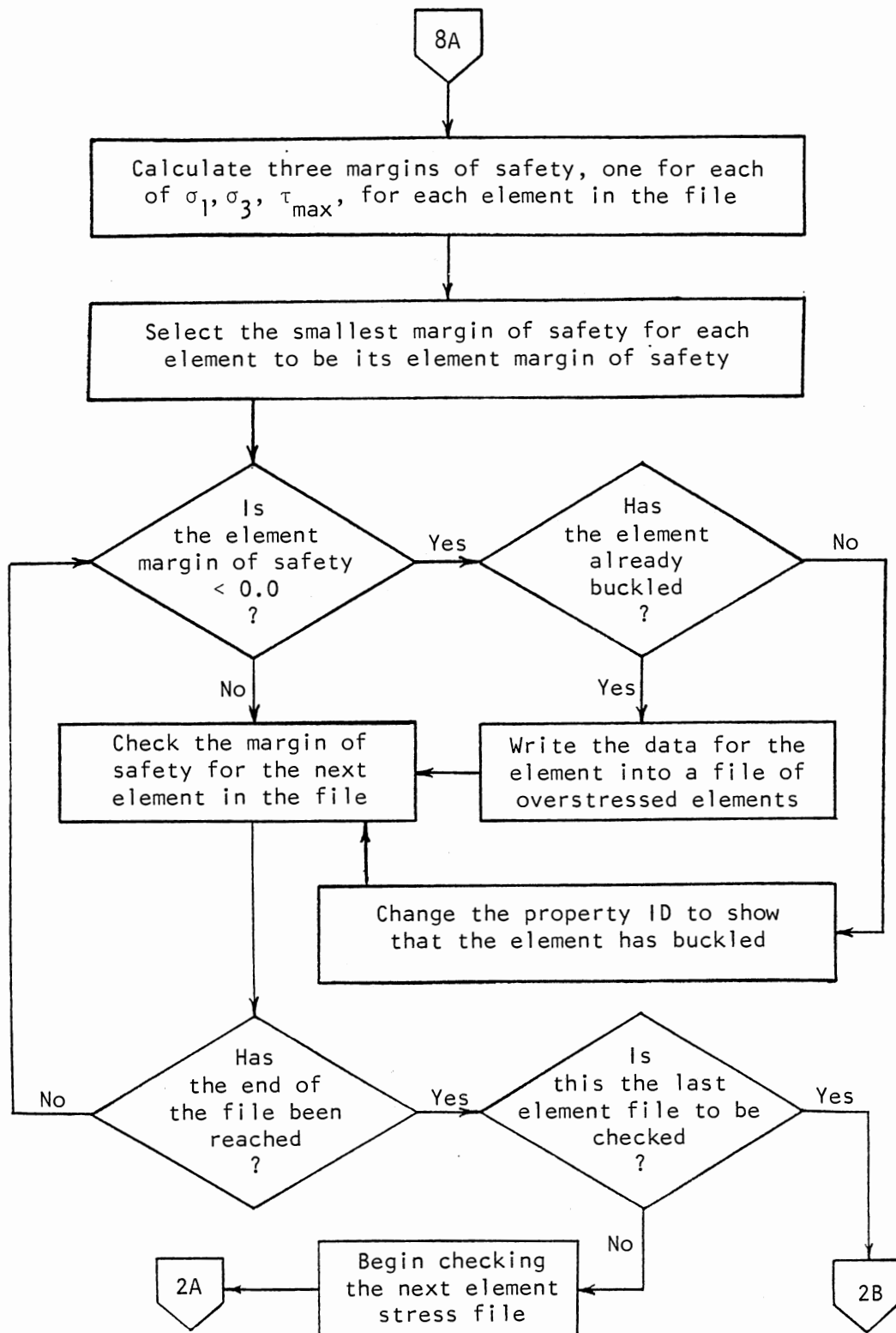


Figure 25. (Continued)

```

C
C .....0000010
C * PROSCAN (PROGRESSIVE STRUCTURAL COLLAPSE ANALYSIS) WAS *0000030
C * DEVELOPED IN 1982 FOR THE JOINT TECHNICAL COORDINATING *0000040
C * GROUP (SUBGROUP FOR MUNITIONS EFFECTIVENESS AND AERIAL *0000050
C * TARGET VULNERABILITY) BY G.E. RIGGS FOR THE PROGRESSIVE *0000060
C * COLLAPSE ANALYSIS OF DAMAGED AIRCRAFT WING STRUCTURES. *0000070
C * THIS VERSION OF THE PROGRAM WAS COMPLETED 31 AUGUST 1982 *0000080
C .....0000090
C COMMON / BULKDK / CARD1,CARD2,CARD3,CARD4,PIDF,PIDD,PID1,PID2,PID3,0000110
COMMON / CSC11 / LOADS,ISPC,IMPC,ILBL 0000120
COMMON / CSC12 / XLOAD(40),XSPC(40),XMPC(40),XLBL(20,18) 0000130
COMMON / CTL01 / LTYPE(18),NUM(18) 0000140
COMMON / CTRD1 / ICNTF2,ICNTGF,ICNTSF,NBULK,NDISPN,NGDN 0000150
COMMON / CTRD2 / IFLAG,NFS,NSUB,NUMBR(20),STRMEM(3,4),STRPLT(3,4) 0000160
COMMON / DTANAS / STRE,SUBC1,SUBC2 0000170
COMMON / MATIDS / XMIDD,XMIDF 0000180
COMMON / TEMPRT / IPSW 0000190
COMMON / TITLE / RUN(72) 0000200
COMMON / UNITS1 / LU1,LU2,LU3,LU4,LUNAS,IR 0000210
COMMON / UNITS2 / LUB1,LUB2,LUF1,LUF2,LUGP,LU(18) 0000220
COMMON / UNITS3 / LUC1,LUC2,LUD1,LUD2 0000230
ARRAYS STRMEM(3,4) & STRPLT(3,4) 0000240
PID1 PID1T PID2T PID3T 0000250
PIDC PID1C PID2C PID3C 0000260
PID5 PID1S PID2S PID3S 0000270
PID IS UNBUCKLED AWAY FROM DAMAGE 0000280
PID1 IS UNBUCKLED BORDERING DAMAGE 0000290
PID2 IS BUCKLED AWAY FROM DAMAGE 0000300
PID3 IS BUCKLED BORDERING DAMAGE 0000310
REWIND IR 0000320
PRINT 1095 0000330
READ 1010, RUN 0000340
PRINT 1100, RUN 0000350
READ 1000, NBULK, NSUB, NDISPN, NGDN, IPSW 0000360
READ 1000, NFS, IFLAG, ICNTF2, ICNTSF, ICNTGF 0000370
READ 1000, IBOTH, IMEM, IPLT, IFCON 0000380
IF ( ICNTSF .EQ. 1 ) READ 1005, (NUMBR(I), I=1,8) 0000390
IF ( IBOTH .EQ. 0 ) GO TO 96 0000400
DO 90 I = 1, 4 0000410
  90 READ 2000, (STRMEM(J,I), J = 1, 3 ) 0000420
  DO 92 J = 1, 3 0000430
    DO 92 J = 1, 4 0000440
      IF ( STRPLT(I,J) = STRMEM(I,J) ) 0000450
  92 GO TO 99 0000460
  96 IF ( IMEM .EQ. 0 ) GO TO 94 0000470
  DO 93 I = 1, 4 0000480
    93 READ 2000, ( STRMEM(J,I), J = 1, 3 ) 0000490
    IF ( IPLT .EQ. 0 ) GO TO 99 0000500
  DO 95 I = 1, 4 0000510
    95 READ 2000, ( STRPLT(J,I), J = 1, 3 ) 0000520
  99 READ 1000, LOADS, ISPC, IMPC, ILBL 0000530
    NLOADS = 2 * LOADS 0000540
    READ 1007, ( XLOAD(I), I = 1, NLOADS ) 0000550
    IF ( ISPC .EQ. 0 ) GO TO 100 0000560
    READ 1007, ( XSPC(I), I = 1, NLOADS ) 0000570
  100 CONTINUE 0000580
    IF ( IMPC .EQ. 0 ) GO TO 110 0000590
    READ 1007, ( XMPC(I), I = 1, NLOADS ) 0000600
  110 CONTINUE 0000610
    IF ( ILBL .EQ. 0 ) GO TO 140 0000620
    DO 120 I = 1, LOADS 0000630
      120 READ 1003, ( XLBL(I,J), J = 1, 18 ) 0000640
  140 CONTINUE 0000650
    IF ( IPSW .GT. 0 ) PRINT 9003, IPSW 0000660
  9003 FORMAT (///,'0<<<<< INTERMEDIATE PRINT LEVEL IS',I2,' >>>>>') 0000670
    PRINT 1011 0000680
    PRINT 1015 0000690
    IF ( ICNTF2 .EQ. 1 ) GO TO 160 0000700
    PRINT 1020 0000710
  GO TO 180 0000720
  160 PRINT 1025 0000730
  180 PRINT 1030 0000740
    IF ( ICNTSF .EQ. 1 ) GO TO 200 0000750
    PRINT 1020 0000760

```

```

GO TO 220
200 PRINT 1025 0000770
220 PRINT 1035 0000780
    IF ( ICNTGF .EQ. 1 ) GO TO 240 0000790
    PRINT 1020 0000800
GO TO 260 0000810
240 PRINT 1035 0000820
260 PRINT 1040 0000830
    IF ( NGDN .EQ. 0 ) GO TO 280 0000840
    PRINT 1045 0000850
    PRINT 1045 0000860
    PRINT 1045 0000870
GO TO 300 0000880
280 PRINT 1050 0000890
300 IF ( NFS .EQ. 0 ) GO TO 340 0000900
    PRINT 1055 0000910
    PRINT 1065 0000920
    IF ( IFLAG .EQ. 1 ) GO TO 320 0000930
    PRINT 1070 0000940
GO TO 360 0000950
320 PRINT 1075 0000960
GO TO 360 0000970
340 PRINT 1060 0000980
360 PRINT 1080 0000990
    PRINT 1085, NSUB, NDISPN, NGDN 0001000
    IF ( IBOTH .EQ. 0 .AND. IMEM .EQ. 0 ) GO TO 365 0001010
    PRINT 1190 0001020
    PRINT 1192 0001030
    PRINT 1193, ( STRMEM(J,1), J = 1, 3 ) 0001040
    PRINT 1194, ( STRMEM(J,2), J = 1, 3 ) 0001050
    PRINT 1195, ( STRMEM(J,3), J = 1, 3 ) 0001060
    PRINT 1196, ( STRMEM(J,4), J = 1, 3 ) 0001070
  365 IF ( IBOTH .EQ. 0 .AND. IPLT .EQ. 0 ) GO TO 370 0001080
    PRINT 1191 0001090
    PRINT 1192 0001100
    PRINT 1193, ( STRPLT(J,1), J = 1, 3 ) 0001110
    PRINT 1194, ( STRPLT(J,2), J = 1, 3 ) 0001120
    PRINT 1195, ( STRPLT(J,3), J = 1, 3 ) 0001130
    PRINT 1196, ( STRPLT(J,4), J = 1, 3 ) 0001140
  370 CONTINUE 0001150
    PRINT 1095 0001160
    PRINT 1096 0001170
    PRINT 1097, ( XLOAD(I), I = 1, NLOADS ) 0001180
    IF ( ISPC .NE. 0 ) PRINT 1098, ( XSPC(I), I = 1, NLOADS ) 0001190
    IF ( IMPC .NE. 0 ) PRINT 1093, ( XMPC(I), I = 1, NLOADS ) 0001200
    IF ( ILBL .EQ. 0 ) GO TO 400 0001210
    PRINT 1094, ( XLBL(I,K), K = 1, 18 ) 0001220
  DO 380 I = 2, LOADS 0001230
    380 PRINT 1099, ( XLBL(I,K), K = 1, 18 ) 0001240
  400 CONTINUE 0001250
    READ 1004, CARD1, CARD2, CARD3, CARD4 0001260
    READ 1006, PIDF, PIDD 0001270
    READ 1006, PID1, PID2, PID3 0001280
    PRINT 1101, PIDF, PIDD, PID1, PID2, PID3 0001290
    IF ( IFCON .EQ. 0 ) GO TO 420 0001300
    READ 1006, XMIDD, XMIDD 0001310
    PRINT 1197, XMIDD, XMIDD 0001320
  420 CONTINUE 0001330
    PRINT 1102, CARD1, CARD2 0001340
    PRINT 1103, CARD3, CARD4 0001350
    IF ( IPSW .GT. 3 ) PRINT 9001 0001360
  9001 FORMAT('0<<< CALL SUBROUTINE MAIND FROM MAIN >>>') 0001370
    CALL MAIND 0001380
    IF ( IPSW .GT. 3 ) PRINT 9002 0001390
  9002 FORMAT('0<<< RETURN TO MAIN FROM SUBROUTINE MAIND >>>') 0001400
    PRINT 1110 0001410
  STOP 0001420
  1000 FORMAT(515) 0001430
  1001 FORMAT(1H0,515) 0001440
  1002 FORMAT ( /, ( 2A4, 2X ) ) 0001450
  1003 FORMAT ( 18A4 ) 0001460
  1004 FORMAT ( 5A4,4X,1A4 ) 0001470
  1005 FORMAT(815) 0001480
  1006 FORMAT ( 4(1A4,4X) ) 0001490
  1007 FORMAT ( 18A4, /, 18A4 ) 0001500
  2000 FORMAT(8E10.3) 0001510
  2001 FORMAT(1H0, 8F10.4) 0001520
  1010 FORMAT(80A1)

```



```

IF ( KODE .NE. 0 ) RETURN
C READ & TRANSLATE STRESS FILES
39 CONTINUE
IF ( IPSW .GT. 3 ) PRINT 90003, NFS, ICNTSF
90003 FORMAT ('OK << READ AND TRANSLATE STRESS FILES >>'./,
'OK << NFS =',12.5X,'ICNTSF =',12)
NROWS = 0
IF ( NFS .EQ. 0 ) GO TO 130
IF ( ICNTSF .EQ. 1 ) GO TO 95
PRINT 1004
DO 48 I = 1, 18
NUMBR(I) = 0
48 CONTINUE
MORE = 0
LSKIP = 1
40 IF ( LSKIP .LT. 6 ) GO TO 42
PRINT 1004
LSKIP = 1
42 READ (LU1,1000,END=95) CARD
IF ( CARD(3) .NE. BLANK ) PRINT 10000, CARD
IF ( CARD(3) .EQ. STRE ) OK = 1
IF ( CARD(1) .NE. SUBC1 ) GO TO 42
IF ( CARD(2) .EQ. SUBC2 .AND. OK .EQ. 1 ) GO TO 45
GO TO 42
45 BACKSPACE LUI
READ (LUI,1020) NOSUB
READ (LUI,1030) ITYPE
PRINT 10010, NOSUB, ITYPE
C PRINT ELEMENT NAME BASED UPON NASTRAN ELEMENT TYPE NUMBER
IF ( ITYPE .EQ. 1 ) PRINT 7001
IF ( ITYPE .EQ. 3 ) PRINT 7003
IF ( ITYPE .EQ. 4 ) PRINT 7004
IF ( ITYPE .EQ. 5 ) PRINT 7005
IF ( ITYPE .EQ. 6 ) PRINT 7006
IF ( ITYPE .EQ. 7 ) PRINT 7007
IF ( ITYPE .EQ. 8 ) PRINT 7008
IF ( ITYPE .EQ. 9 ) PRINT 7009
IF ( ITYPE .EQ. 10 ) PRINT 7010
IF ( ITYPE .EQ. 12 ) PRINT 7012
IF ( ITYPE .EQ. 15 ) PRINT 7015
IF ( ITYPE .EQ. 16 ) PRINT 7016
IF ( ITYPE .EQ. 17 ) PRINT 7017
IF ( ITYPE .EQ. 18 ) PRINT 7018
IF ( ITYPE .EQ. 19 ) PRINT 7019
IF ( ITYPE .EQ. 34 ) PRINT 7034
IF ( ITYPE .EQ. 62 ) PRINT 7062
IF ( ITYPE .EQ. 63 ) PRINT 7063
7001 FORMAT ( 1H+, 41X, '( CROD )' )
7003 FORMAT ( 1H+, 41X, '( CTUBE )' )
7004 FORMAT ( 1H+, 41X, '( CSHEAR )' )
7005 FORMAT ( 1H+, 41X, '( CTWIST )' )
7006 FORMAT ( 1H+, 41X, '( CTRIA1 )' )
7007 FORMAT ( 1H+, 41X, '( CTRBSC )' )
7008 FORMAT ( 1H+, 41X, '( CTRPLT )' )
7009 FORMAT ( 1H+, 41X, '( CTRMEM )' )
7010 FORMAT ( 1H+, 41X, '( CONROD )' )
7012 FORMAT ( 1H+, 41X, '( CELAS2 )' )
7015 FORMAT ( 1H+, 41X, '( CODPLT )' )
7016 FORMAT ( 1H+, 41X, '( CODMEM )' )
7017 FORMAT ( 1H+, 41X, '( CTRIA2 )' )
7018 FORMAT ( 1H+, 41X, '( CQUAD2 )' )
7019 FORMAT ( 1H+, 41X, '( CQUAD1 )' )
7034 FORMAT ( 1H+, 41X, '( CBAR )' )
7062 FORMAT ( 1H+, 41X, '( CODMEM1 )' )
7063 FORMAT ( 1H+, 41X, '( CODMEM2 )' )
C
IF ( ITYPE .NE. 12 .AND. ITYPE .NE. 34 ) GO TO 47
PRINT 2011
46 READ ( LU1,1000,END=95 ) CARD
IF ( CARD(1) .NE. TITL ) GO TO 46
BACKSPACE LUI
LSKIP = LSKIP + 1
GO TO 40
47 OK = 0

```

```

00003050
00003060
00003070
00003080
00003090
00003100
00003110
00003120
00003130
00003140
00003150
00003160
00003170
00003180
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NTYPE = 0
DO 50 ITYPE = 1, 16
IF ( ITYPE .EQ. LTYPE(NTYPE) ) GO TO 60
50 CONTINUE
GO TO 920
60 LUI = LU(NTYPE)
WRITE (LUI) NOSUB, ITYPE
NUMBER = 0
NX = NUM(NTYPE)
IF ( IPSW .GT. 2 ) PRINT 9003, NOSUB, ITYPE
70 IF ( IPSW .GT. 3 ) PRINT 9012
9012 FORMAT ('OK<< CALL SUBROUTINE INPUT FROM SUBROUTINE MAIND >>>')
CALL INPUT ( NX )
IF ( IPSW .GT. 3 ) PRINT 9008
NUMBER = NUMBER + 1
C WRITE ELEMENT STRESSES INTO INDIVIDUAL SCRATCH FILES
WRITE (LUI) ID, ( X(I), I = 1, NX )
READ (LUI,1000,END=80) FIELD
90004 FORMAT ('OK << FIELD = ',20A4)
IF ( FIELD(1) .EQ. TITL ) GO TO 90
BACKSPACE LUI
GO TO 70
C THE USE OF BACKSPACE FOR EVERY LINE OF DATA IS VERY INEFFICIENT.
C PUTTING THE DECISION STEP FOR FIELD(1) = TITL INTO SUBROUTINE.
C INPUT WOULD ELIMINATE THE NEED FOR ALL OF THESE BACKSPACES.
80 MORE = 1
90 NUMBR(NTYPE) = NUMBER
PRINT 10020, NUMBER
LSKIP = LSKIP + 1
IF ( MORE .EQ. 0 ) GO TO 40
C
C ALL FILES READ - BEGIN PROCESSING
95 DO 100 N = 1, 18
LUI = LU(N)
IF ( NUMBR(N) .EQ. 0 ) GO TO 100
C REWIND INDIVIDUAL ELEMENT STRESS SCRATCH FILES
REWIND LUI
IF ( IPSW .GT. 3 ) PRINT 9013
9013 FORMAT ('OK<< CALL SPECIFIC ELEMENT SUBROUTINE FROM SUBROUTINE',
' MAIND >>>')
IF ( LTYPE(N).EQ. 1 .OR. LTYPE(N).EQ. 3 ) CALL RODS ( N,NROWS )
IF ( LTYPE(N).EQ. 10 ) CALL RODS ( N,NROWS )
IF ( LTYPE(N).EQ. 16 .OR. LTYPE(N).EQ. 62 ) CALL MEMBRN ( N,NROWS )
IF ( LTYPE(N).EQ. 63 .OR. LTYPE(N).EQ. 9 ) CALL MEMBRN ( N,NROWS )
IF ( LTYPE(N).EQ. 4 .OR. LTYPE(N).EQ. 5 ) CALL PANELS ( N,NROWS )
IF ( LTYPE(N).EQ. 15 .OR. LTYPE(N).EQ. 19 ) CALL PLATES ( N,NROWS )
IF ( LTYPE(N).EQ. 18 .OR. LTYPE(N).EQ. 7 ) CALL PLATES ( N,NROWS )
IF ( LTYPE(N).EQ. 6 .OR. LTYPE(N).EQ. 17 ) CALL PLATES ( N,NROWS )
IF ( LTYPE(N).EQ. 8 ) CALL PLATES ( N,NROWS )
IF ( IPSW .GT. 3 ) PRINT 9014
9014 FORMAT ('OK<< RETURN TO SUBROUTINE MAIND FROM SPECIFIC',
' ELEMENT SUBROUTINE >>>')
100 CONTINUE
IF ( NROWS .EQ. 0 ) GO TO 105
IF ( IPSW .GT. 3 ) PRINT 9015
9015 FORMAT ('OK<< CALL SUBROUTINE GROUP FROM SUBROUTINE MAIND >>>')
CALL GROUP ( NROWS )
IF ( IPSW .GT. 3 ) PRINT 9016
9016 FORMAT ('OK<< RETURN TO SUBROUTINE MAIND FROM SUBROUTINE GROUP >>')
105 CONTINUE
IF ( IPSW .GT. 3 ) PRINT 9019
9019 FORMAT ('OK<< CALL SUBROUTINE CASEDK FROM SUBROUTINE MAIND >>>')
CALL CASEDK ( NROWS )
IF ( IPSW .GT. 3 ) PRINT 9020
9020 FORMAT ('OK<< RETURN TO SUBROUTINE MAIND FROM SUBROUTINE CASEDK')
9017 FORMAT ('OK << LUB1 =',13.5X,'LUB2 =',13.5X,'RETAIN',13)
9018 FORMAT ('OK << LUC1 =',13.5X,'LUC2 =',13.5X,'RETAIN',13)
IF ( LUB1 .EQ. IBULK ) GO TO 500
REWIND LUB1
REWIND LUB2
490 READ (LUB1,1000,END=500) CARD
WRITE (LUB2,1000) CARD
GO TO 490
500 CONTINUE
GO TO 130
900 PRINT 8000

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IF ( EMOS .EQ. FAIL(2) ) PRINT 1044, XX(2), EMOS 00010650
IF ( EMOS .EQ. FAIL(3) ) PRINT 1046, XX(3), EMOS 00010660
500 CONTINUE 00010670
GO TO 80 00010680
C ----- 00010690
C CHANGE THE PROPERTY ID OF PANELS WHICH JUST NOW BUCKLED 00010700
600 CONTINUE 00010710
IF ( YLINE(1) .EQ. PIDF ) WRITE (LUB2,7010) XLINE,LINE,YLINE 00010720
IF ( YLINE(1) .EQ. PIDF ) GO TO 80 00010730
IF ( ICOL .EQ. 1 ) YLINE(2) = YLINE(1) 00010740
IF ( ICOL .EQ. 1 ) YLINE(1) = PID2 00010750
IF ( ICOL .EQ. 2 ) YLINE(1) = PID3 00010760
WRITE (LUB2,7010) XLINE,LINE,YLINE 00010770
PRINT 1050, XLINE, LINE, EMOS 00010780
GO TO 80 00010790
700 CONTINUE 00010800
WRITE (LUB2,7010) XLINE,LINE,YLINE 00010810
C TO INCLUDE POTENTIAL FAILURES, CHANGE "0.0" TO "1.0" IN NEXT LINE 00010820
IF ( EMOS .GE. 0.0 ) GO TO 80 00010830
PRINT 1040, XLINE, LINE 00010840
DO 750 ICOL = 1, 2 00010850
IF ( EMOS .EQ. FAIL(1) ) PRINT 1060, XX(1), EMOS 00010860
IF ( EMOS .EQ. FAIL(2) ) PRINT 1060, XX(2), EMOS 00010870
IF ( EMOS .EQ. FAIL(3) ) PRINT 1060, XX(3), EMOS 00010880
750 CONTINUE 00010890
GO TO 80 00010900
80 CONTINUE 00010910
999 READ (LUB1,7010,END=998) XLINE,LINE,YLINE 00010920
WRITE (LUB2,7010) XLINE,LINE,YLINE 00010930
GO TO 999 00010940
C ----- 00010950
C COPY THE REMAINDER OF THE BULK DATA DECK 00010960
998 REWIND LUB1 00010970
REWIND LUB2 00010980
IHOLD = LUB1 00010990
LUB1 = LUB2 00011000
LUB2 = IHOLD 00011010
PRINT 1070, NSUB 00011020
RETURN 00011030
99 INSUB = N - 1 00011040
PRINT 1070, INSUB 00011050
GO TO 999 00011060
C PRINT ONLY FORMATS: 00011070
1000 FORMAT ( 1H1, '///////' ) 00011080
1001 FORMAT ( 7X, 'C T R B S C' ) 00011090
1002 FORMAT ( 7X, 'C T R P L T' ) 00011100
1003 FORMAT ( 7X, 'C T R I A 1' ) 00011110
1004 FORMAT ( 7X, 'C Q D P L T' ) 00011120
1005 FORMAT ( 7X, 'C Q U A D 1' ) 00011130
1006 FORMAT ( 7X, 'C T R I A 2' ) 00011140
1007 FORMAT ( 7X, 'C Q U A D 2' ) 00011150
1010 FORMAT ( '+ * *', 15X, 'S T R E S S E S * * *', '///' ) 00011160
1015 FORMAT ( 5X, 'FAILURE CRITERIA: MARGIN OF SAFETY <= ZERO' ) 00011170
1020 FORMAT ( '//, 5X, 'LIMITING STRESSES:', 16X, 'TENSION COMPRESSION', 00011180
+ 5X, 'SHEAR', 8X, 'UNBUCKLED AWAY FROM DAMAGE:', 3(2PE13.3) /, 8X, 00011190
+ 'UNBUCKLED BORDERING DAMAGE:', 3(2PE13.3) /, 10X, 'BUCKLED AWAY', 00011200
+ 'FROM DAMAGE:', 3(2PE13.3) /, 10X, 'BUCKLED BORDERING DAMAGE:', 00011210
+ 3(2PE13.3) /, 5X, '(A VALUE OF ZERO INDICATES NO LIMITING STRESS)' ) 00011220
1030 FORMAT ( '///, ' SUBCASE: ', 15, / ) 00011230
1040 FORMAT ( 3X, 2A4, BA1, 'CRITICAL STRESS:', 15X, 'MARGIN OF SAFETY:' ) 00011240
1042 FORMAT ( 1H+, 37X, 1PE10.3, 23X, 1PE8.1, 3X, '*** FAILS IN TENSION ***' ) 00011250
1044 FORMAT ( 1H+, 37X, 1PE10.3, 23X, 1PE8.1, 3X, '*** FAILS IN COMPRESSION ***' ) 00011260
1046 FORMAT ( 1H+, 37X, 1PE10.3, 23X, 1PE8.1, 3X, '*** FAILS IN SHEAR ***' ) 00011270
1050 FORMAT ( 3X, 2A4, BA1, 31X, 'MARGIN OF SAFETY:', 1PE12.1, 8X, 00011280
+ 'ELEMENT BUCKLES' ) 00011290
1060 FORMAT ( 1H+, 37X, 1PE10.3, 23X, 1PE8.1, 7X, 'POTENTIAL FAILURE' ) 00011300
1070 FORMAT ( 5X, '***** STRESSES CHECKED IN THE FIRST', 15, 00011310
+ ' SUBCASES *****' ) 00011320
C WRITE ONLY FORMATS: 00011330
5010 FORMAT ( 2A4, BA1, BA4, 214, 1PE18.6 ) 00011340
C READ AND WRITE FORMATS: 00011350
7010 FORMAT ( 2A4, BA1, 16A4 ) 00011360
C TEMPORARY PRINT FORMATS: 00011370
9001 FORMAT ( 'O<<<< ENTRY SUBROUTINE PLATES >>>>' ) 00011380
9004 FORMAT ( 'O<<<< COMPARE BULK DATA ', 1A4, 4X, 'TO ', 1A4, 4X, 00011390
+ 'FAILED ELEMENT TYPE >>>' ) 00011400

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9006 FORMAT ( 'O<<< COMPARE BULK DATA ', BA1, 'TO ', BA1, 00011410
+ 'FAILED ELEMENT ID NUMBER >>>' ) 00011420
9008 FORMAT ( 'O<<< COMPARE LIMITING STRESS:', 1PE14.5, ' TO STRESS:', 00011430
+ 1PE14.5 /, 7X, 'FAIL(', 11, ' ) = ', 1PE10.2, 5X, 'USING COLUMN', 12 ) 00011440
9010 FORMAT ( 'O<<< CRITICAL MARGIN DF SAFETY = ', 1PE11.2 ) 00011450
END 00011460
C ----- 00011470
C <<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<< 00011480
C SUBROUTINE INPUT ( NX ) 00011500
COMMON / TEMPRT / IPSW 00011510
COMMON / GRIDPT / KODE, ID(8) 00011520
COMMON / INOUT / CARD(20), ELTYPE(2), GP(8), X(16), PROPID(2) 00011530
COMMON / UNITS1 / LU1, LU2, LU3, LU4, LUNAS, IR 00011540
INTEGER BLANK / IH / 00011550
DIMENSION IN(16) 00011560
IF ( IPSW .GT. 3 ) PRINT 9002 00011570
9002 FORMAT ( 'O<<<< ENTRY SUBROUTINE INPUT >>>>' ) 00011580
KODE = 0 00011590
READ (LU1, 1004, END=30, ERR=40) ID, ( X(I), IN(I), I = 1, 3 ) 00011600
IF ( IPSW .GT. 5 ) PRINT 9004, ID, ( X(I), IN(I), I = 1, 3 ) 00011610
DO 350 IJK = 1, 8 00011620
IF ( ID(I) .EQ. BLANK ) GO TO 200 00011630
GO TO 400 00011640
200 DO 300 I = 1, 7 00011650
IP1 = I + 1 00011660
300 ID(I) = ID(IP1) 00011670
ID(8) = BLANK 00011680
350 CONTINUE 00011690
400 CONTINUE 00011700
IF ( NX .EQ. 3 ) GO TO 8 00011710
DO 5 K = 4, NX, 3 00011720
KSTP = K + 2 00011730
IF ( K .EQ. NX ) KSTP = NX 00011740
READ (LU1, 1001, END=30, ERR=40) ( X(I), IN(I), I = K, KSTP ) 00011750
5 CONTINUE 00011760
8 DO 20 I = 1, NX 00011770
IF ( IABS ( IN(I) ) .GE. 78 ) GO TO 10 00011780
IF ( IN(I) - 0 ) 6, 20, 7 00011790
6 EXPD = 10. ** ( -1. * IN(I) ) 00011800
X(I) = X(I) / EXPD 00011810
GO TO 20 00011820
7 EXPD = 10. ** IN(I) 00011830
X(I) = X(I) * EXPD 00011840
GO TO 20 00011850
10 IF ( IN(I) .LT. 0 ) X(I) = 0.0 00011860
IF ( IN(I) .GT. 0 ) X(I) = 1.0E+60 00011870
20 CONTINUE 00011880
IF ( IPSW .GT. 5 ) PRINT 9001, ID, ( X(I), I = 1, NX ) 00011890
RETURN 00011900
30 RETURN KODE = 1 00011910
40 BACKSPACE LU1 00011920
READ (LU1, 1010) CARD 00011930
PRINT 2000, CARD 00011940
STOP 00011950
1000 FORMAT ( BA1, 8X, 3 ( 5X, F9.0, 1X, I3 ) ) 00011960
1001 FORMAT ( 18X, 3 ( 5X, F9.0, 1X, I3 ) ) 00011970
9001 FORMAT ( 'O<<< CONVERT', 2X, BA1, 6 ( 5X, 1PE13.6, 00011980
+ 2 ( /, 16X, 6 ( 5X, 1PE13.6, ' >>>' ) ) ) ) 00011990
1010 FORMAT ( 20A4 ) 00012000
2000 FORMAT ( '***ERROR*** SUBROUTINE INPUT - RECORD IS:' // 00012010
+ 1X, 20A4 ) 00012020
1004 FORMAT ( 2X, BA1, 8X, 3 ( 5X, F9.6, 1X, I3 ) ) 00012030
9004 FORMAT ( /, 'O<<<< READ ', 2X, BA1, 3 ( 5X, F9.6, 1X, I3 ), ' >>>' ) 00012040
END 00012050
C ----- 00012060
C <<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<< 00012070
C SUBROUTINE GRDPTS ( N ) 00012080
MATCH APPROPRIATE GRID POINT NUMBERS TO EACH OVER-STRESSED ELEMENT 00012090
COMMON / TEMPRT / IPSW 00012100
COMMON / GRIDPT / KODE, ID(8) 00012110
COMMON / INOUT / CARD(20), ELTYPE(2), GP(8), X(16), PROPID(2) 00012120
COMMON / UNITS2 / LUB1, LUB2, LUF1, LUF2, LUGP, LU(8) 00012130
DIMENSION XLINE(12), XLINE2(10), XLINE3(6), XLINE4(8), XLINE5(4) 00012140

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IF ( IPSW .GT. 3 ) PRINT 9011 00013690
CALL ELNODE ( ELTYP2(1),ELTYP2(2), ELNUM(1),ELNUM(2), NN,KK,IPSW 00013700
IF ( IPSW .GT. 3 ) PRINT 9012 00013710
DO 260 L = 1, N 00013720
DO 240 M = 1, NN 00013730
IF ( GP1(1,L) .EQ. GP2(1,M) .AND. GP1(2,L) .EQ. GP2(2,M) ) 00013740
+GO TO 200 00013750
GO TO 240 00013760
200 CONTINUE 00013770
NFLAG2 = NUMPAS 00013780
NFAIL = NFAIL + 1 00013790
JSWTCH = 1 00013800
WRITE (LUGP,4000) ELTYP2,ELNUM2,GP2,NCHK,NFLAG2,EMOS2 00013810
IF ( IPSW .GT. 2 ) PRINT 9008, ELTYP2, ELNUM2, GP2, 00013820
NCHK, NFLAG2, EMOS2 00013830
+ 00013840
WRITE (LUF2,4000) ELTYP2,ELNUM2,GP2,NCHK,NFLAG2,EMOS2 00013850
IF ( IPSW .GT. 4 ) PRINT 9008, IF2, ELTYP2, ELNUM2, 00013860
GP2, NCHK, NFLAG2, EMOS2 00013870
GO TO 280 00013880
240 CONTINUE 00013890
260 CONTINUE 00013900
WRITE (LUF2,4000) ELTYP2,ELNUM2,GP2,NCHK,NFLAG2,EMOS2 00013910
IF ( IPSW .GT. 4 ) PRINT 9008, IF2, ELTYP2, ELNUM2, 00013920
GP2, NCHK, NFLAG2, EMOS2 00013930
+ 00013940
280 CONTINUE 00013950
IHOLD = LUF1 00013960
LUF1 = LUF2 00013970
LUF2 = IHOLD 00013980
IHOLD = IF1 00013990
IF1 = IF2 00014000
IF2 = IHOLD 00014010
IF ( IPSW .GT. 5 ) PRINT 9805, LUF1, LUF2, IF1, IF2 00014020
REWIND LUF1 00014030
REWIND LUF2 00014040
DO 290 MM = 1, I 00014050
READ (LUF1,1000,END=600) CARD 00014060
IF ( IPSW .GT. 2 ) PRINT 9010, IF1, CARD 00014070
290 CONTINUE 00014080
300 CONTINUE 00014090
IF ( ISWTCH .EQ. 0 ) GO TO 480 00014100
IF ( JSWTCH .EQ. 0 ) GO TO 310 00014110
REWIND LUF1 00014120
GO TO 105 00014130
310 CONTINUE 00014140
----- 00014150
C SELECT MOST SEVERELY STRESSED OF THE GROUPED ELEMENTS 00014160
REWIND LUF1 00014170
REWIND LUF2 00014180
REWIND LUGP 00014190
ELTYPE(1) = BLANK 00014200
ELTYPE(2) = BLANK 00014210
ELNUM(1) = BLANK 00014220
ELNUM(2) = BLANK 00014230
FAIL = 0.0 00014240
DO 320 I = 1, NFAIL 00014250
READ (LUGP,4000) ELTYP1,ELNUM1,GP1,NCHK,NFLAG1,EMOS1 00014260
IF ( IPSW .GT. 4 ) PRINT 9009, ELTYP1, ELNUM1, GP1, 00014270
NCHK, NFLAG1, EMOS1 00014280
+ 00014290
IF ( IPSW .GT. 5 ) PRINT 9808, EMOS1, FAIL 00014300
IF ( EMOS1 .LT. FAIL ) GO TO 340 00014310
C EMOS IS THE "ELEMENT MARGIN OF SAFETY" 00014320
320 CONTINUE 00014330
GO TO 360 00014340
340 CONTINUE 00014350
ELNUM(1) = ELNUM1(1) 00014360
ELNUM(2) = ELNUM1(2) 00014370
ELTYPE(1) = ELTYP1(1) 00014380
ELTYPE(2) = ELTYP1(2) 00014390
FAIL = EMOS1 00014400
JFLAG = 1 00014410
GO TO 320 00014420
----- 00014430
C CHANGE APPROPRIATE ELEMENT PROPERTY ID 00014440
360 CONTINUE 00014450
ITT = 1 00014460
READ (LUB1,1000,END=650) CARD 00014470

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IF ( IPSW .GT. 4 ) PRINT 9020, ELTYPE,ELNUM,ITT,CARD 00014480
IF ( CARD(1) .EQ. ELTYPE(1) .AND. CARD(2) .EQ. ELTYPE(2) ) 00014490
+GO TO 380 00014500
WRITE (LUB2,1000) CARD 00014510
GO TO 360 00014520
380 CONTINUE 00014530
BACKSPACE LUB1 00014540
IF ( ELTYPE(1) .EQ. CROD .OR. ELTYPE(1) .EQ. CTUB ) GO TO 46000014520 00014550
IF ( ELTYPE(1) .EQ. CON .AND. ELTYPE(2) .EQ. ROD ) GO TO 52500014530 00014560
C ----- 00014570
C CHECK ELEMENTS WITH THREE OR FOUR NODES 00014580
400 CONTINUE 00014590
READ (LUB1,1000,END=650) CARD 00014600
ITT = 2 00014610
IF ( IPSW .GT. 4 ) PRINT 9020, ELTYPE,ELNUM,ITT,CARD 00014620
IF ( CARD(3) .EQ. ELNUM(1) .AND. CARD(4) .EQ. ELNUM(2) ) 00014630
+GO TO 420 00014640
WRITE (LUB2,1000) CARD 00014650
GO TO 400 00014660
420 PRINT 9901, ( CARD(L),L=1,4 ), CARD(5),CARD(6), PIDF 00014670
CARD(5) = PIDF 00014680
CARD(6) = BLANK 00014690
WRITE (LUB2,1000) CARD 00014700
GO TO 540 00014710
----- 00014720
C CHECK CROD AND CTUBE ELEMENTS 00014730
460 CONTINUE 00014740
READ (LUB1,1000,END=650) CARD 00014750
ITT = 3 00014760
IF ( IPSW .GT. 4 ) PRINT 9020, ELTYPE,ELNUM,ITT,CARD 00014770
IF ( CARD(3) .EQ. ELNUM(1) .AND. CARD(4) .EQ. ELNUM(2) ) 00014780
+GO TO 500 00014790
IF ( CARD(11) .EQ. ELNUM(1) .AND. CARD(12) .EQ. ELNUM(2) ) 00014800
+GO TO 520 00014810
WRITE (LUB2,1000) CARD 00014820
GO TO 480 00014830
500 PRINT 9901, ( CARD(L),L=1,4 ), CARD(5),CARD(6), PIDF 00014840
CARD(5) = PIDF 00014850
CARD(6) = BLANK 00014860
WRITE (LUB2,1000) CARD 00014870
GO TO 540 00014880
520 PRINT 9901, CARD(1),CARD(2), (CARD(L),L=11,14), PIDF 00014890
CARD(13) = PIDF 00014900
CARD(14) = BLANK 00014910
WRITE (LUB2,1000) CARD 00014920
JFLAG = 2 00014930
GO TO 540 00014940
----- 00014950
C CHECK CONROD ELEMENTS 00014960
525 CONTINUE 00014970
READ (LUB1,1000,END=650) CARD 00014980
IF ( CARD(3) .EQ. ELNUM(1) .AND. CARD(4) .EQ. ELNUM(2) ) 00014990
+GO TO 530 00015000
WRITE (LUB2,1000) CARD 00015010
GO TO 525 00015020
530 CONTINUE 00015030
PRINT 9902, ( CARD(L), L = 1, 4 ), CARD(9), CARD(10), XMIDF 00015040
CARD(9) = XMIDF 00015050
CARD(10) = BLANK 00015060
WRITE (LUB2,1000) CARD 00015070
540 CONTINUE 00015080
----- 00015090
C CALL SUBROUTINE GPFALL TO ADD THE NODES OF THE FAILED ELEMENT 00015100
TO THE FILE OF GRID POINTS BORDERING DAMAGE 00015110
IF ( IPSW .GT. 3 ) PRINT 9013 00015120
CALL GPFALL ( JFLAG ) 00015130
IF ( IPSW .GT. 3 ) PRINT 9014 00015140
550 READ (LUB1,1000,END=560) CARD 00015150
WRITE (LUB2,1000) CARD 00015160
GO TO 550 00015170
560 CONTINUE 00015180
REWIND LUGP 00015190
REWIND LUB1 00015200
REWIND LUB2 00015210
IHOLD = LUB1 00015220
LUB1 = LUB2 00015230

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COMMON / UNITS2 / LUB1, LUB2, LUF1, LUF2, LUGP, LU(18) 00018730
COMMON / UNITS3 / LUC1, LUC2, LUD1, LUD2 00018740
DIMENSION CARD(20), LINE(23) 00018750
DATA BLANK / 4H / 00018760
DATA CBAR, CONR, XOD, CELA / 4HCBAR, 4HCONR, 4HOD, 4HCELA / 00018770
IF ( IPSW .GT. 0 ) PRINT 9001 00018780
9001 FORMAT ( '1H1, <<<< ENTRY SUBROUTINE PIDDAM >>>>' ) 00018790
      KK = 1 00018800
      REWIND LUB1 00018810
      REWIND LUB2 00018820
      PRINT 2000 00018830
      PRINT 3100 00018840
----- 00018850
C ----- 00018860
100 BEGIN READING THE BULK DATA DECK 00018870
      READ (LUB1, 1000) CARD 00018880
      IF ( IPSW .GT. 4 ) PRINT 9002, CARD 00018890
9002 FORMAT ( '0< << READ FROM BULK DATA AT 100: ', 20A4 ) 00018900
125 IF ( CARD(1) - CARD3 ) 200, 175, 175 00018910
150 READ (LUB1, 1000) CARD 00018920
      IF ( IPSW .GT. 4 ) PRINT 9003, CARD 00018930
9003 FORMAT ( '0< << READ FROM BULK DATA AT 150: ', 20A4 ) 00018940
175 K2FLAG = 0 00018950
      IF ( IPSW .GT. 3 ) PRINT 9004 00018960
9004 FORMAT ( '0< << CALL SUBROUTINE ELNODE FROM SUBROUTINE PIDDAM' ) 00018970
      CALL ELNODE ( CARD(1), CARD(2), CARD(3), CARD(4), M, KK, IPSW ) 00018980
      IF ( IPSW .GT. 3 ) PRINT 9005 00018990
9005 FORMAT ( '0< << RETURN TO SUBROUTINE PIDDAM FROM ', 00019000
      ' SUBROUTINE ELNODE > > >' ) 00019010
      IF ( IPSW .GT. 5 ) PRINT 9008, M, (CARD(I), I=1, 4) 00019020
9008 FORMAT ( '0< << SUBROUTINE ELNODE ASSIGNED', 12, ' NODES FOR ', 4A4 ) 00019030
      IF ( M .NE. 0 ) GO TO 300 00019040
      WRITE (LUB2, 1000) CARD 00019050
      IF ( IPSW .GT. 4 ) PRINT 9007, CARD 00019060
      GO TO 100 00019070
200 CONTINUE 00019080
      WRITE (LUB2, 1000) CARD 00019090
      GO TO 5000 00019100
300 CONTINUE 00019110
      REWIND LUD1 00019120
      IF ( M .NE. 2 ) GO TO 600 00019130
----- 00019140
C ----- 00019150
CHECK ALL ELEMENTS WITH TWO NODES 00019160
      IF ( CARD(1) .EQ. CELA ) GO TO 580 00019170
      IF ( CARD(1) .EQ. CBAR .AND. CARD(2) .EQ. BLANK ) GO TO 560 00019180
      IF ( CARD(1) .EQ. CONR .AND. CARD(2) .EQ. XOD ) GO TO 560 00019190
      IF ( CARD(13) .EQ. PIDD .OR. CARD(13) .EQ. PIDF ) GO TO 350 00019200
      GO TO 400 00019210
350 IF ( CARD(5) .EQ. PIDD .OR. CARD(5) .EQ. PIDF ) GO TO 800 00019220
400 READ (LUD1, 3000, END=800) GA, GB 00019230
      IF ( IPSW .GT. 5 ) PRINT 9006, GA, GB 00019240
9006 FORMAT ( '0< << GRID POINT ', 2A4, ' READ FROM DAMAGE FILE' ) 00019250
      IF ( CARD(5) .EQ. PIDD .OR. CARD(5) .EQ. PIDF ) GO TO 500 00019260
      IF ( CARD(7) .EQ. GA .AND. CARD(8) .EQ. GB ) GO TO 450 00019270
      IF ( CARD(9) .EQ. GA .AND. CARD(10) .EQ. GB ) GO TO 450 00019280
      GO TO 500 00019290
450 CARD(6) = CARD(5) 00019300
      CARD(5) = PIDD 00019310
      K2FLAG = 1 00019320
500 IF ( CARD(13) .EQ. PIDD .OR. CARD(13) .EQ. PIDF ) GO TO 400 00019330
      IF ( CARD(15) .EQ. GA .AND. CARD(16) .EQ. GB ) GO TO 520 00019340
      IF ( CARD(17) .EQ. GA .AND. CARD(18) .EQ. GB ) GO TO 520 00019350
      GO TO 400 00019360
520 CARD(14) = CARD(13) 00019370
      CARD(13) = PIDD 00019380
      K2FLAG = 1 00019390
      GO TO 400 00019400
560 CONTINUE 00019410
C PROGRAM IS NOT EQUIPPED TO CHANGE CBAR OR CELAS ELEMENTS 00019420
      IF ( CARD(9) .EQ. XMIDD .AND. CARD(1) .EQ. CONR ) GO TO 800 00019430
565 READ (LUD1, 3000, END=800) GA, GB 00019440
      DO 570 II = 1, M 00019450
          MM = 2 * II + 3 00019460
          MMP1 = MM + 1 00019470
          IF ( CARD(MM) .EQ. GA .AND. CARD(MMP1) .EQ. GB ) GO TO 575 00019480
570 CONTINUE 00019490
      GO TO 565 00019500

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575 IF ( CARD(9) .EQ. XMIDD .OR. CARD(1) .EQ. CBAR ) GO TO 800 00017490
      CARD(9) = XMIDD 00017500
      CARD(10) = BLANK 00017510
      K2FLAG = 1 00017520
      GO TO 800 00017530
580 CONTINUE 00017540
      READ (LUD1, 3000, END=800) GA, GB 00017550
      IF ( CARD(7) .EQ. GA .AND. CARD(8) .EQ. GB ) GO TO 585 00017560
      IF ( CARD(11) .EQ. GA .AND. CARD(12) .EQ. GB ) GO TO 585 00017570
      GO TO 580 00017580
585 K2FLAG = 1 00017590
      GO TO 800 00017600
600 CONTINUE 00017610
----- 00017620
C ----- 00017630
CHECK ALL ELEMENTS WITH THREE OR FOUR NODES 00017640
      IF ( CARD(5) .EQ. PIDF ) GO TO 800 00017650
620 READ (LUD1, 3000, END=800) GA, GB 00017660
      IF ( IPSW .GT. 5 ) PRINT 9006, GA, GB 00017670
      DO 700 II = 1, M 00017680
          MM = 2 * II + 5 00017690
          MMP1 = MM + 1 00017700
          IF ( CARD(MM) .EQ. GA .AND. CARD(MMP1) .EQ. GB ) GO TO 720 00017710
700 CONTINUE 00017720
      GO TO 620 00017730
720 IF ( CARD(5) .EQ. PID1 .OR. CARD(5) .EQ. PID3 ) GO TO 800 00017740
      IF ( CARD(5) .EQ. PID2 ) CARD(5) = PID3 00017750
      K2FLAG = 1 00017760
      IF ( CARD(5) .EQ. PID3 ) GO TO 800 00017770
      CARD(6) = CARD(5) 00017780
      CARD(5) = PID1 00017790
      GO TO 800 00017800
800 CONTINUE 00017810
      IF ( K2FLAG .EQ. 1 ) PRINT 3200, CARD 00017820
      WRITE (LUB2, 1000) CARD 00017830
      IF ( IPSW .GT. 4 ) PRINT 9007, CARD 00017840
9007 FORMAT ( '0< << WRITE TO BULK DATA FILE: ', 20A4 ) 00017850
      GO TO 150 00017860
5000 CONTINUE 00017870
----- 00017880
C ----- 00017890
COPY REMAINDER OF THE BULK DATA DECK 00017900
      READ (LUB1, 1000, END=5100) CARD 00017910
      IF ( IPSW .GT. 5 ) PRINT 9007, CARD 00017920
      WRITE (LUB2, 1000) CARD 00017930
      GO TO 5000 00017940
5100 LUHOLD = LUB1 00017950
      LUB1 = LUB2 00017960
      LUB2 = LUHOLD 00017970
      REWIND LUB1 00017980
5200 RETURN 00017990
1000 FORMAT ( 20A4 ) 00018000
2000 FORMAT ( 1H1, // ) 00018010
3100 FORMAT ( 6X, '***** ELEMENTS ADDED TO THE DAMAGE BORDERS *****', 00018020
      // ) 00018030
3200 FORMAT ( 13X, 20A4 ) 00018040
3000 FORMAT ( 2A4 ) 00018050
      END 00018060
----- 00018070
C ----- 00018080
SUBROUTINE CASEDK ( NROWS ) 00018090
C PUT APPROPRIATE LOAD, SPC, MPC, LABEL CARDS INTO CASE CONTROL DECK 00018100
COMMON / CSCTL1 / LOADS, ISPC, IMPC, ILBL 00018110
COMMON / CSCTL2 / XLOAD(40), XSPC(40), XMPC(40), XLBL(20, 18) 00018120
COMMON / TEMPR / IPSW 00018130
COMMON / UNITS2 / LUB1, LUB2, LUF1, LUF2, LUGP, LU(18) 00018140
COMMON / UNITS3 / LUC1, LUC2, LUD1, LUD2 00018150
DIMENSION CARD(4), XLINE(80), XROW(20) 00018160
DATA CLDAD, SPC, BLANK, BEGIN / 4HLOAD, 4HSPC, 1H, 4HBEGI / 00018170
DATA XLAB1, XLAB2, CMPC / 3HLAB, 3HCL=, 4HMPC / 00018180
      IF ( IPSW .GT. 0 ) PRINT 9001 00018190
9001 FORMAT ( '1H1, <<<< ENTRY SUBROUTINE CASEDK >>>>' ) 00018200
      IF ( NROWS .EQ. 0 ) PRINT 1500 00018210
      REWIND LUC1 00018220
      REWIND LUC2 00018230
----- 00018240
C ----- 00018250
LEFT JUSTIFY THE CASE CONTROL DECK 00018260

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5 READ (LUC1,4000,END=50) XLINE 00018250
10 IF ( XLINE(1) .EQ. BLANK ) GO TO 20 00018260
GO TO 40 00018270
20 DO 30 I = 1, 79 00018280
IP1 = I + 1 00018290
XLINE(I) = XLINE(IP1) 00018300
XLINE(80) = BLANK 00018310
GO TO 10 00018320
40 CONTINUE 00018330
WRITE (LUC2,4000) XLINE 00018340
GO TO 5 00018350
50 CONTINUE 00018360
REWIND LUC1 00018370
REWIND LUC2 00018380
IHOLD = LUC1 00018390
LUC1 = LUC2 00018400
LUC2 = IHOLD 00018410
----- 00018420
C BEGIN READING THE CASE CONTROL DECK 00018430
100 READ (LUC1,1000,END=150) XROW 00018440
IF ( IPSW .GT. 4 ) PRINT 9002, XROW 00018450
9002 FORMAT ('O<<< READ FROM CASE CONTROL AT 100: ',20A4 ) 00018460
IF ( XROW(1) .EQ. CLOAD ) GO TO 200 00018470
WRITE (LUC2,1000) XROW 00018480
GO TO 100 00018490
150 PRINT 4600 00018500
4600 FORMAT ('O***E R R D R ***', /, 5X, 'MASTRAN CASE CONTROL DECK', 00018510
+ 'CONTAINS NO LOAD CARDS.') 00018520
RETURN 00018530
----- 00018540
C DETERMINE THE CURRENT LOAD CARD VALUE BEING USED 00018550
200 BACKSPACE LUC1 00018560
250 READ ( LUC1,2000) CARD 00018570
IF ( IPSW .GT. 4 ) PRINT 9003, CARD 00018580
9003 FORMAT ('O<<< READ FROM CASE CONTROL AT 250: ', 1A4, 1A1, 2A4 ) 00018590
DO 500 I = 1, LOADS 00018600
IP1 = I + 1 00018610
IM1 = I - 1 00018620
J = 2 + I - 1 00018630
JP1 = 2 + I 00018640
JP2 = J + 2 00018650
JP3 = J + 3 00018660
JM1 = J - 1 00018670
JM2 = J - 2 00018680
IF ( CARD(3) .EQ. XLOAD(J) .AND. CARD(4) .EQ. XLOAD(JP1) ) 00018690
+GO TO 550 00018700
500 CONTINUE 00018710
PRINT 4500, CARD(3), CARD(4) 00018720
4500 FORMAT ('H1,///, 'O***E R R D R ***', /, 5X, 'LOAD CARD ', 2A4, ' I', 00018730
+ 'NOT ONE OF THE POSSIBLE USER SPECIFIED LOAD CARDS.') 00018740
RETURN 00018750
550 CONTINUE 00018760
IF ( NROWS .GT. 0 ) GO TO 700 00018770
----- 00018780
C CHANGE LOAD, SPC, MPC, LABEL CARDS IF NO ELEMENT FAILED 00018790
IF ( I .EQ. LOADS ) GO TO 5250 00018800
IF ( IPSW .GT. 4 ) PRINT 9090 00018810
9090 FORMAT ('O<<< CHANGE CASE CONTROL DECK FOR NO ELEMENTS FAILED') 00018820
CARD(3) = XLOAD(JP2) 00018830
CARD(4) = XLOAD(JP3) 00018840
555 WRITE (LUC2,2000) CARD 00018850
IF ( NROWS .GT. 0 ) PRINT 1200 00018860
PRINT 4800, CARD 00018870
IF ( ISPC .GT. 20 ) GO TO 661 00018880
C $$$$ >20 MEANS THERE ARE NO CHANGES TO SPC CARDS AND THE SPC CARD 00018890
C $$$$ WILL NOT BE AMONG THE LOAD, MPC, OR LABEL CARDS TO BE CHANGED 00018900
READ (LUC1,3500) CARD 00018910
IF ( IPSW .GT. 4 ) PRINT 9004, CARD 00018920
9004 FORMAT ('O<<< READ FROM CASE CONTROL DECK: ', 4A4 ) 00018930
IF ( CARD(1) .EQ. SPC ) GO TO 560 00018940
PRINT 4650 00018950
WRITE (LUC2,3500) CARD 00018960
GO TO 5000 00018970
560 CONTINUE 00018980
IF ( ISPC .EQ. 0 ) GO TO 650 00018990
IF ( NROWS .GT. 0 ) GO TO 750 00019000

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CARD(2) = XSPC(JP2) 00019010
CARD(3) = XSPC(JP3) 00019020
650 WRITE (LUC2,3500) CARD 00019030
PRINT 4900, CARD 00019040
661 IF ( IMPC .GT. 20 ) GO TO 656 00019050
C $$$$ >20 MEANS THERE ARE NO CHANGES TO MPC CARDS AND THE MPC CARD 00019060
C $$$$ WILL NOT BE AMONG THE LOAD, SPC, OR LABEL CARDS TO BE CHANGED 00019070
READ (LUC1,3500) CARD 00019080
IF ( IPSW .GT. 4 ) PRINT 9004, CARD 00019090
561 IF ( CARD(1) .EQ. CMPC ) GO TO 562 00019100
PRINT 4651 00019110
WRITE (LUC2,3500) CARD 00019120
GO TO 5000 00019130
562 CONTINUE 00019140
IF ( IMPC .EQ. 0 ) GO TO 564 00019150
IF ( NROWS .GT. 0 ) GO TO 762 00019160
CARD(2) = XMPC(JP2) 00019170
CARD(3) = XMPC(JP3) 00019180
564 WRITE (LUC2,3500) CARD 00019190
PRINT 4900, CARD 00019200
656 IF ( ILBL .GT. 20 .OR. ILBL .EQ. 0 ) GO TO 5000 00019210
C $$$$ >20 OR =10 MEANS THERE ARE NO CHANGES TO LABEL CARDS AND IT 00019220
C $$$$ WILL NOT BE AMONG THE LOAD, SPC, OR MPC CARDS TO BE CHANGED. 00019230
READ (LUC1,3600) XROW 00019240
IF ( IPSW .GT. 4 ) PRINT 9011, XROW 00019250
9011 FORMAT ('O<<< READ FROM CASE CONTROL DECK: ', 2A3, 18A4 ) 00019260
655 IF ( XROW(1) .EQ. XLAB1 .AND. XROW(2) .EQ. XLAB2 ) GO TO 660 00019270
PRINT 4660 00019280
WRITE (LUC2,3600) XROW 00019290
GO TO 5000 00019300
660 IF ( NROWS .GT. 0 ) GO TO 780 00019310
DO 665 K = 1, 18 00019320
KP2 = K + 2 00019330
XROW(KP2) = XLBL(IP1,K) 00019340
665 WRITE (LUC2,3600) XROW 00019350
670 PRINT 4980, XROW 00019360
GO TO 5000 00019370
----- 00019380
C RESTORE PREVIOUS LOAD, SPC, AND LABEL CARDS IF ANY ELEMENT FAILED 00019390
700 CONTINUE 00019400
IF ( IPSW .GT. 4 ) PRINT 9091 00019410
9091 FORMAT ('O<<< CHANGE CASE CONTROL DECK FOR FAILED ELEMENTS') 00019420
IF ( J .EQ. 1 ) GO TO 710 00019430
CARD(3) = XLOAD(JM2) 00019440
CARD(4) = XLOAD(JM1) 00019450
GO TO 720 00019460
710 CARD(3) = XLOAD(1) 00019470
CARD(4) = XLOAD(2) 00019480
720 GO TO 555 00019490
750 CONTINUE 00019500
IF ( J .EQ. 1 ) GO TO 760 00019510
CARD(2) = XSPC(JM2) 00019520
CARD(3) = XSPC(JM1) 00019530
GO TO 650 00019540
760 CARD(2) = XSPC(1) 00019550
CARD(3) = XSPC(2) 00019560
GO TO 650 00019570
762 CONTINUE 00019580
IF ( J .EQ. 1 ) GO TO 766 00019590
CARD(2) = XMPC(JM2) 00019600
CARD(3) = XMPC(JM1) 00019610
GO TO 564 00019620
766 CARD(2) = XMPC(1) 00019630
CARD(3) = XMPC(2) 00019640
GO TO 564 00019650
780 CONTINUE 00019660
IF ( J .EQ. 1 ) GO TO 790 00019670
DO 785 K = 1, 18 00019680
KP2 = K + 2 00019690
XROW(KP2) = XLBL(IM1,K) 00019700
785 GO TO 670 00019710
790 DO 795 K = 1, 18 00019720
KP2 = K + 2 00019730
XROW(KP2) = XLBL(1,K) 00019740
GO TO 670 00019750
5000 CONTINUE 00019760

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C -----00019770
C COPY REMAINDER OF THE CASE CONTROL DECK 00019780
C READ (LUC1,1000,END=5100) XROW 00019790
C IF (IPSW.GT.5) PRINT 9005, XROW 00019800
9005 FORMAT ('<<< READ FROM CASE CONTROL AT 5000: ',20A4 ) 00019810
C WRITE (LUC2,1000) XROW 00019820
C GO TO 5000 00019830
5100 LUHOLD = LUC1 00019840
C LUC1 = LUC2 00019850
C LUC2 = LUHOLD 00019860
C REWIND LUC1 00019870
5200 RETURN 00019880
5250 CONTINUE 00019890
C PRINT 4952 00019900
C PRINT 4953 00019910
C PRINT 4954 00019920
C REWIND LUC1 00019930
5255 READ (LUC1,1000,END=5260) XROW 00019940
C PRINT 4955, XROW 00019950
C IF ( XROW(1) .EQ. BEGIN ) GO TO 5260 00019960
C WRITE (LUC2,1000) XROW 00019970
C GO TO 5255 00019980
5260 CONTINUE 00019990
C LUHOLD = LUC1 00020000
C LUC1 = LUC2 00020010
C LUC2 = LUHOLD 00020020
C REWIND LUC1 00020030
C PRINT 4956 00020040
C READ (IABEND) 00020050
C RETURN 00020060
1000 FORMAT ( 20A4 ) 00020070
1200 FORMAT ( IH1 ) 00020080
1500 FORMAT ( IH1,///.6X,'***** THERE IS NO FAILED ELEMENT *****') 00020090
2000 FORMAT ( 1A4, 1A1, 2A4 ) 00020100
3500 FORMAT ( 4A4 ) 00020110
3600 FORMAT ( 2A3, 18A4 ) 00020120
4000 FORMAT ( 80A1 ) 00020130
4650 FORMAT (///.O* * * E R R O R * * * ./.2X,'THE SPC CARD IS NOT', 00020140
C + ' IN PROPER SEQUENCE IN THE CASE CONTROL DECK'//) 00020150
4651 FORMAT (///.O* * * E R R O R * * * ./.2X,'THE MPC CARD IS NOT', 00020160
C + ' IN PROPER SEQUENCE IN THE CASE CONTROL DECK'//) 00020170
4660 FORMAT (///.O* * * E R R O R * * * ./.2X,'THE LABEL CARD IS', 00020180
C + ' NOT IN PROPER SEQUENCE IN THE CASE CONTROL DECK'//) 00020190
4800 FORMAT (////////.12X,'THE CASE CONTROL DECK FOR THE NEXT ', 00020200
C + 'NASTRAN'./.12X,'ANALYSIS WILL USE THE FOLLOWING NEW ', 00020210
C + 'CARDS: '///.12X,1A4,1A1,2A4) 00020220
4900 FORMAT (12X,4A4) 00020230
4950 FORMAT (12X,2A3,18A4) 00020240
4952 FORMAT (IH1,////////.10X,12(2H*),' N O T I C E ',12(2H* )/.10X, 00020250
C + 'THE PREVIOUS NASTRAN ANALYSIS PRODUCED NO NEW FAILED ELEMENTS'// 00020260
C + '10X,'USING THE MOST SEVERE LOADING CONDITION PROVIDED BY THE ', 00020270
C + 'USER'./.10X,'FOR DATA PROCESSING BY THIS PROGRAM.') 00020280
4953 FORMAT (IH+,47X,'THE CURRENT CASE CONTROL'./.10X,'DECK WILL BE ', 00020290
C + 'LISTED THEN THIS PROGRAM WILL INTENTIONALLY END'./.10X, 00020300
C + 'ABNORMALLY BY REMOVING THE "BEGIN BULK" CARD FROM THE CASE' , / 00020310
C + '10X,'CONTROL DECK TO PREVENT EXECUTION OF SUBSEQUENT COMPUTER ', 00020320
C + 'JOBS' , / .10X, 'IN THIS SERIES.' ) 00020330
4954 FORMAT (///.10X,'THE CASE CONTROL DECK USED IN THE PREVIOUS ', 00020340
C + 'NASTRAN ANALYSIS: '//) 00020350
4955 FORMAT ( 10X, 20A4 ) 00020360
4956 FORMAT (IH1,////////.10X,12(2H*),' INTENTIONAL ABEND ',12(2H* )// 00020370
C END 00020380
C -----00020390
C -----00020400
C -----00020410
C SUBROUTINE SEARCH 00020420
C PRIMARY PREPARATION FOR PLOTTING GRID POINT DISPLACEMENTS 00020430
C -----00020440
C -----00020450
C -----00020460
C -----00020470
C -----00020480
C -----00020490
C TABLE OF VARIABLES: 00020500
C LU1 - LOGICAL UNIT NO. OF DISPLACEMENT DATA INPUT 00020510
C LU2 - LOGICAL UNIT NO. OF DISPLACEMENT DATA OUTPUT 00020520
C LU3 - LOGICAL UNIT NO. OF GRID POINT DATA INPUT
C LU4 - LOGICAL UNIT NO. OF GRID POINT DATA OUTPUT

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C ID - ARRAY OF GRID POINT NUMBERS ALONG A LINE 00020530
C X,Y,Z - ARRAYS OF X, Y & Z COORDINATES, RESPECTIVELY 00020540
C XD,YD,ZD - ARRAYS OF X, Y & Z DISPLACEMENTS, RESPECTIVELY 00020550
C LEN - ARRAY OF LENGTHS BETWEEN GRID POINTS ALONG A LINE 00020560
C NDISPN - NUMBER OF NODES WITH DISPLACEMENTS 00020570
C NGDN - NO. OF GRID POINTS IN NASTRAN DATA (USUALLY = NDISPN) 00020580
C SUBCAS - SUBCASE TITLE NUMBER ( FROM DISPLACEMENT DATA ) 00020590
C HEADER - TITLE FOR PLOTTING AND PAGE HEADING 00020600
C NPPL - NUMBER OF GRID POINTS PER LINE 00020610
C NUMSUB - SUBCASE NUMBER TO BE SEARCHED FOR DISPLACEMENTS 00020620
C NPLT - X, Y, Z, 1, 2 OR 3 OR ANY COMBINATION USED TO SPECIFY 00020630
C WHICH SET(S) OF COORDINATES TO PLOT. 00020640
C -----00020650
C -----00020660
C -----00020670
C -----00020680
C REAL LEN 00020690
C THE DIMENSION ON IID CONTROLS THE NUMBER OF NODES WHICH CAN BE 00020700
C INPUT FOR PLOTTING PURPOSES: NUMBER OF NODES = ( DIMENSION / 8 ) 00020710
C COMMON / CTRD1 / ICNTF2, ICNTGF, ICNTSF, NBULK, NDISPN, NGDN 00020720
C COMMON / CTRD2 / IFLAG,NFS,NSUB,NUMBR(20),STRMEM(3,4),STRPLT(3,4) 00020730
C COMMON / TEMPR / IPSW 00020740
C COMMON / GRIDPT / KODE, ID(8) 00020750
C COMMON / PLOTS / NPPL, HEADER(40), NPLT(5), HEADPR(122),SUBCAS(7) 00020760
C COMMON / PLDTA / LEN(50), XD(50), YD(50), ZD(50), XXX(50) 00020770
C COMMON / UNITS1 / LU1, LU2, LU3, LU4, LUNAS, IR 00020780
C DIMENSION IID(120), IN(8), X(50), Y(50), Z(50) 00020790
C INTEGER BLANK / IH / 00020800
C DATA STAR / IH* / 00020810
C FUNCTION TO DEFINE LINE LENGTH 00020820
C XLN(X1,Y1,Z1,X2,Y2,Z2) = SORT((X2-X1)**2+(Y2-Y1)**2+(Z2-Z1)**2) 00020830
C IF ( IPSW.GT.0 ) PRINT 9001 00020840
9001 FORMAT ('O<<<< CALL SUBROUTINE SEARCH >>>>' ) 00020850
C IF ( ICNTGF.EQ.1 ) GO TO 10 00020860
C IF ( IPSW.GT.3 ) PRINT 9005 00020870
9005 FORMAT('O<<< CALL SUBROUTINE GPFILE FROM SUBROUTINE SEARCH >>>' ) 00020880
C CALL GPFILE 00020890
C IF ( IPSW.GT.3 ) PRINT 9006 00020900
9006 FORMAT('O<<< RETURN TO SUBROUTINE SEARCH FROM SUBROUTINE GPFILE' ) 00020910
C IF ( KODE.NE.0 ) RETURN 00020920
10 READ (IR,1010,END=150) HEADER 00020930
C IF ( HEADER(1) .EQ. STAR .AND. HEADER(2) .EQ. STAR ) RETURN 00020940
C IF ( IPSW.GT.3 ) PRINT 9007 00020950
9007 FORMAT('O<<< CALL SUBROUTINE CENTER FROM SUBROUTINE SEARCH >>>' ) 00020960
C CALL CENTER 00020970
C IF ( IPSW.GT.3 ) PRINT 9008 00020980
9008 FORMAT('O<<< RETURN TO SUBROUTINE SEARCH FROM SUBROUTINE CENTER' ) 00020990
C READ 1030, NPPL, NUMSUB, NRIB, LOC, NPLT 00021000
C NGRID = 8 * NPPL 00021010
C READ 1001, ( IID(N), N = 1,NGRID ) 00021020
C NPLT = 0 00021030
C PRINT 2030 00021040
C PRINT 2040, HEADPR 00021050
C PRINT 2000 00021060
C DO 20 I = 1, 50 00021070
C X(I) = 0.0 00021080
C Y(I) = 0.0 00021090
C Z(I) = 0.0 00021100
C XD(I) = 0.0 00021110
C YD(I) = 0.0 00021120
C ZD(I) = 0.0 00021130
C LEN(I) = 0.0 00021140
20 CONTINUE 00021150
C REWIND LU2 00021160
C REWIND LU4 00021170
C -----00021180
C -----00021190
C SET UP GRID POINT COORDINATES 00021200
30 READ (LU4,END=60) ID, XX, YY, ZZ 00021210
C DO 40 N = 1, NPPL 00021220
C IN(1) = 8 * N - 7 00021230
C DO 42 J = 2, 8 00021240
C JM1 = J - 1 00021250
C IN(J) = IN(JM1) + 1 00021260
42 CONTINUE 00021270
C DO 44 J = 1, 8 00021280
C IF ( IID( IN(J) ) .NE. ID(J) ) GO TO 40 00021290

```



```

IF ( NPPL .EQ. 0 ) GO TO 20
VMIN = V(1)
VMAX = V(1)
DO 10 I = 2, NPPL
  VMIN = AMIN1 ( VMIN, V(I) )
  VMAX = AMAX1 ( VMAX, V(I) )
10 CONTINUE
SCALE (VMAX-VMIN)/NG TO HAVE SAME NO. DIGITS AS NO. ENTRIES IN ALLOW
ND = IFIX ( 1.01 + ALOG10 ( FLOAT( ALLOW(1) ) ) )
VINC = ( VMAX - VMIN ) / NG
A = ALOG10 ( VINC )
I = A
IF ( A .LT. 0.0 ) I = I - 1
SCALE = 10.0 ** ( ND - I - I )
VINC = VINC * SCALE
-----
C FIND AN ELEMENT IN ALLOW THAT IS GREATER THAN OR EQUAL TO VINC
DO 30 I = 1, NA
  A = ALLOW(I)
  IF ( A .GE. VINC ) GO TO 50
30 CONTINUE
40 I = I
  A = ALLOW(I)
  SCALE = SCALE / 10.0
-----
C THE SMALLEST ALLOWABLE INCREMENT IS NOW A / SCALE.
C NOW PICK SMIN AND SMAX SO ZERO WILL BE AN INCREMENT VALUE.
50 VINC = A / SCALE
  A = VMIN / VINC
  J = A
  IF ( A .LT. 0.0 ) J = J - 1
  SMIN = J * VINC
  SMAX = SMIN + VINC * NG
  IF ( SMAX .GE. VMAX ) GO TO 60
-----
C VINC IS TOO SMALL TO FIT THE ADJUSTED RANGE. INCREASE IT.
C IF ( I .EQ. NA ) GO TO 40
  I = I + 1
  A = ALLOW(I)
GO TO 50
60 RETURN
END
-----
C SUBROUTINE PLT20A ( X, Y, XMAX, XMIN, YMAX, YMIN )
-----
C SUBROUTINE TO PRODUCE A PRINTER PLOT OF X VS. Y
C X AND Y ARE ROUNDED ( NOT TRUNCATED ) TO THE NEAREST
C INTEGERS BEFORE PLOTTING. GRID SIZE IS 10 X 10.
-----
C X : ARRAY OF X COORDINATES
C Y : ARRAY OF Y COORDINATES
C NPPL : NUMBER OF POINTS IN X AND Y
C XMAX : MAXIMUM X VALUE
C XMIN : MINIMUM X VALUE
C IF XMAX = XMIN, X WILL BE SEARCHED TO FIND THE MINIMUM
C AND MAXIMUM VALUES.
C YMAX : MAXIMUM Y VALUE
C YMIN : MINIMUM Y VALUE
C IF YMAX = YMIN, Y WILL BE SEARCHED TO FIND THE MINIMUM
C AND MAXIMUM VALUES.
-----
COMMON / TEMPRT / IPSW
COMMON / PLOTS / NPPL, HEADER(40), NPLT(5), HEADPR(122), SUBCAS(7)
DIMENSION IFX(10), ZX(11), X(1), Y(1)
DATA IBLNK, ISTAR / 1H, 1H /
DATA IYMAX / 50, J1 / 1 /
IF ( IPSW .GT. 0 ) PRINT 9001
9001 FORMAT ( 'O<<<< ENTRY SUBROUTINE PLT20A FROM SUBROUTINE PLOT >>' )
LINE = 5

```

```

00024330
00024340
00024350
00024360
00024370
00024380
00024390
00024400
00024410
00024420
00024430
00024440
00024450
00024460
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00024690
00024700
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00025060
00025070
00025080

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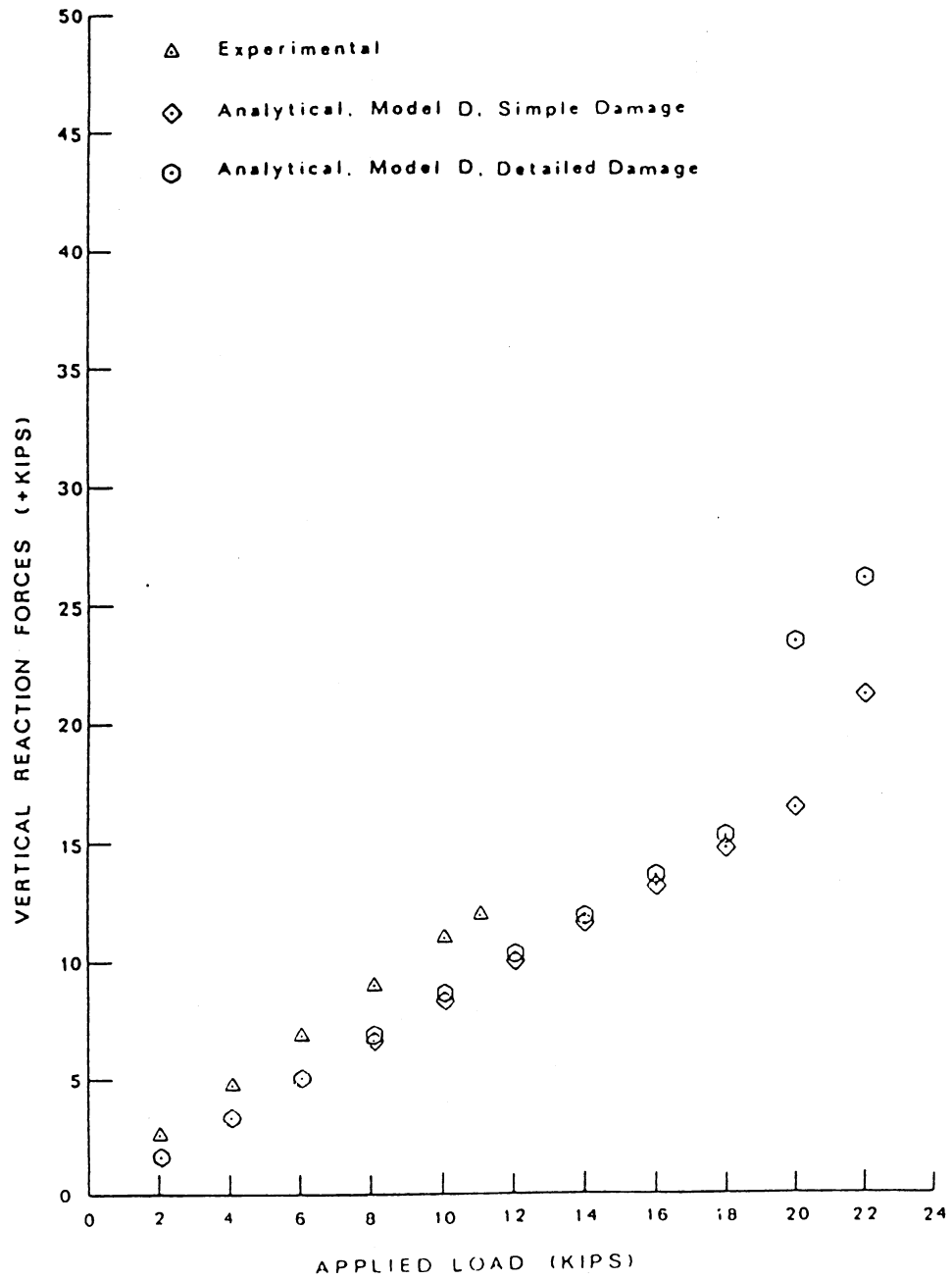
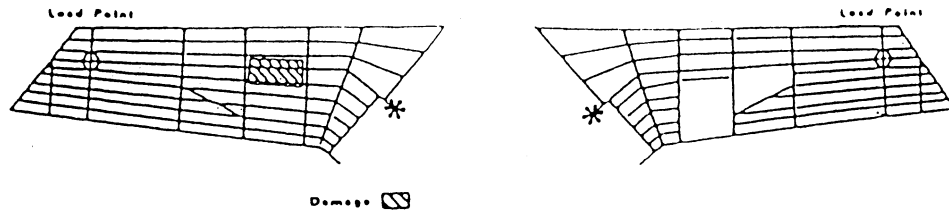
```

XL = XMAX
YL = YMAX
XS = XMIN
YS = YMIN
IF ( XMAX .NE. XMIN ) GO TO 20
XL = X(1)
XS = X(1)
DO 10 N = 2, NPPL
  XL = AMAX1 ( X(N), XL )
  XS = AMIN1 ( X(N), XS )
10 CONTINUE
20 IF ( YMAX .NE. YMIN ) GO TO 40
  YL = Y(1)
  YS = Y(1)
DO 30 N = 2, NPPL
  YL = AMAX1 ( Y(N), YL )
  YS = AMIN1 ( Y(N), YS )
30 CONTINUE
40 XSCALE = ( XL - XS ) * 0.01
  YSCALE = ( YL - YS ) / FLOAT ( IYMAX )
PRINT 200
PRINT 210
  LL = IYMAX
  GO TO 60
50 LL = LL - 1
60 DO 70 I = 1, 101
  IFX(I) = IBLNK
70 CONTINUE
DO 90 I = J1, NPPL
  IF ( X(I) .GT. XL .OR. X(I) .LT. XS ) GO TO 90
  IF ( Y(I) .GT. YL .OR. Y(I) .LT. YS ) GO TO 90
  IY = ( Y(I) - YS ) / YSCALE + 0.5
  IF ( IY - LL ) 90, 80, 90
80 IX = ( X(I) - XS ) / XSCALE + 0.5
  II = IX + 1
  IFX(II) = ISTAR
90 CONTINUE
  ZY = FLOAT ( LL ) * YSCALE + YS
  IF ( LINE .EQ. 5 ) PRINT 220, ZY, ( IFX(I), I = 1, 101 )
  IF ( LINE .NE. 5 ) PRINT 240, ( IFX(I), I = 1, 101 )
  LINE = LINE + 1
  IF ( LINE .GT. 5 ) LINE = 1
  IF ( LL .NE. 0 ) GO TO 50
PRINT 210
DO 100 K = 1, 11
  ZX(K) = 10. + FLOAT ( K - 1 ) * XSCALE + XS
100 CONTINUE
PRINT 230, ( ZX(K), K = 1, 11 )
PRINT 220
RETURN
200 FORMAT ( 1H1, '////' )
210 FORMAT ( 15X, 20 ( 5H, '...', 1H ) )
220 FORMAT ( 1H, 'F8.3, 4X, 2H-', 10I1, 1H )
230 FORMAT ( 9X, 11 ( 2X, F8.3 ) )
240 FORMAT ( 14X, 1H, 10I1, 1H )
END
-----
C BLOCK DATA
C CORRELATES THE ASSIGNMENT OF FILE DESIGNATION NUMBERS, ELEMENT
C ID NUMBERS, AND NUMBER OF ITEMS OF NASTRAN OUTPUT FOR EACH
C ELEMENT TYPE ACCEPTED BY PROSCAN. ALSO ASSIGNS ALL OTHER FILE
C DESIGNATION NUMBERS FOR PROGRAM EXECUTION.
COMMON / CTLDTA / LTYPE(18), NUM(18)
COMMON / DTANAS / STRE, SUBC1, SUBC2
COMMON / UNITS1 / LU1, LU2, LU3, LU4, LUNAS, IR
COMMON / UNITS2 / LUB1, LUB2, LUF1, LUF2, LUGP, LU(18)
COMMON / UNITS3 / LUC1, LUC2, LUD1, LUD2
DATA STRE, SUBC1, SUBC2 / 4H STR, 4H SUB, 4H CASE /
DATA LTYPE / 10, 16, 62, 63, 15, 19, 18, 1, 4, 7, 6, 17, 9, 8, 3, 5, 34, 12 /
DATA NUM / 4, 7, 7, 7, 16, 16, 16, 4, 3, 16, 16, 16, 7, 16, 4, 3, 15, 1 /
DATA LU / 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28 /
DATA LU1, LU2, LU3, LU4, LUNAS, IR / 1, 2, 41, 4, 44, 5 /
DATA LUB1, LUB2, LUF1, LUF2, LUGP / 42, 36, 31, 32, 35 /
DATA LUC1, LUC2, LUD1, LUD2 / 43, 37, 33, 34 /
END
00025090
00025100
00025110
00025120
00025130
00025140
00025150
00025160
00025170
00025180
00025190
00025200
00025210
00025220
00025230
00025240
00025250
00025260
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00025850

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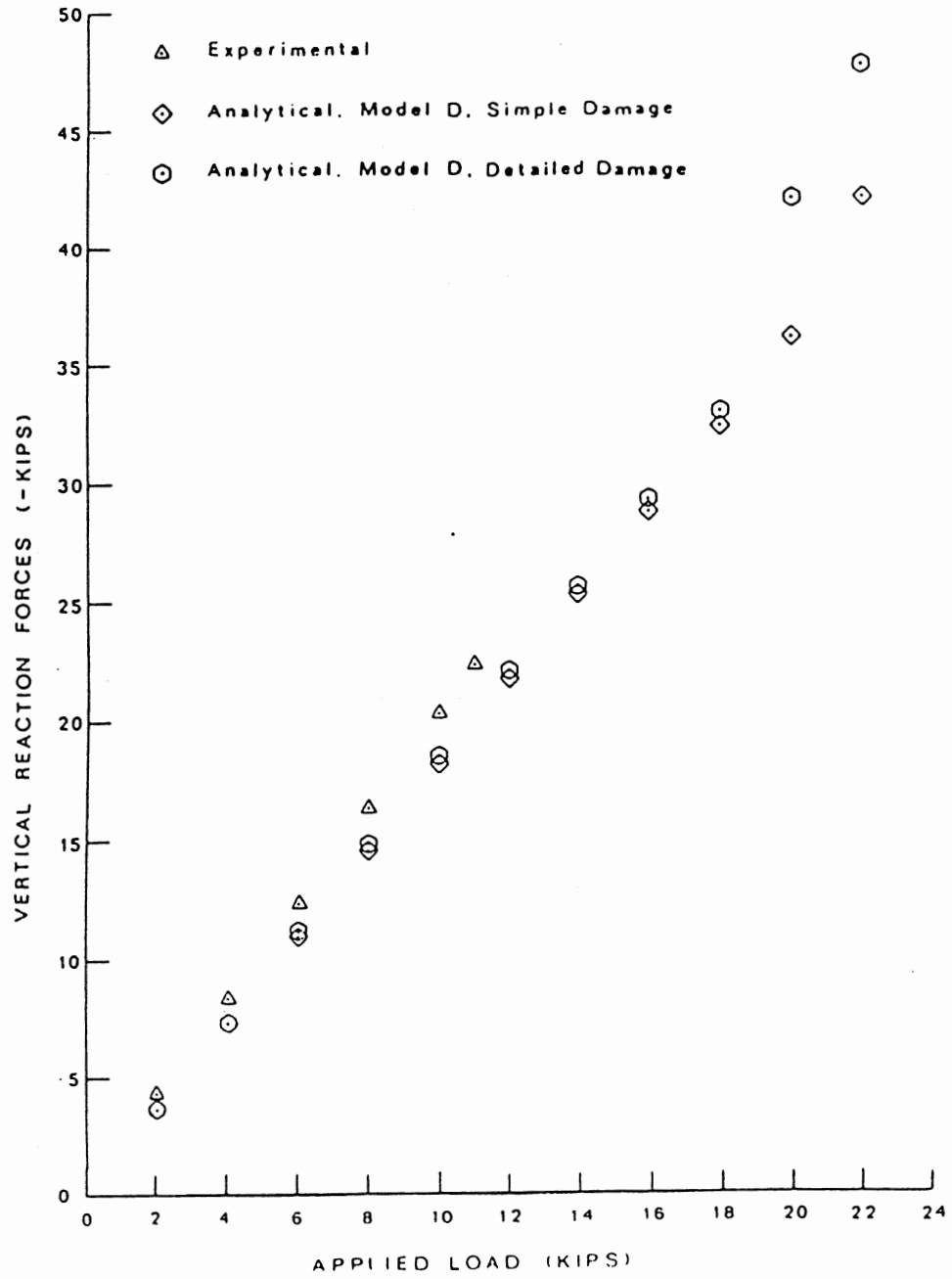
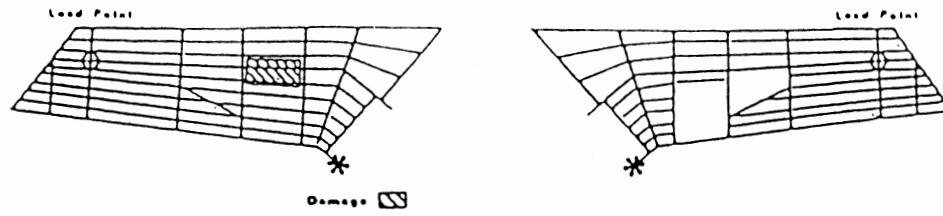
APPENDIX I

PLOTS OF ANALYTICAL AND EXPERIMENTAL DATA



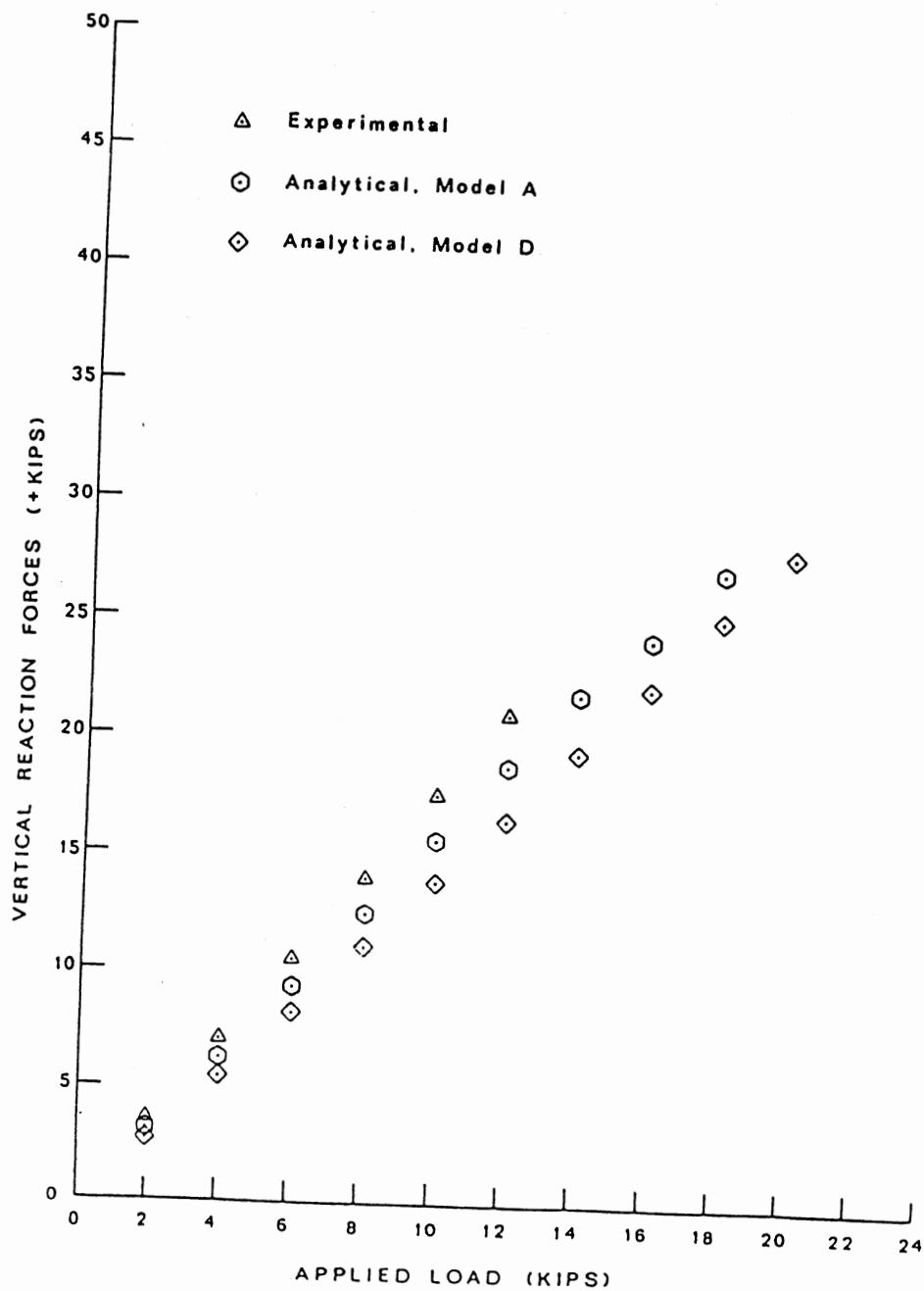
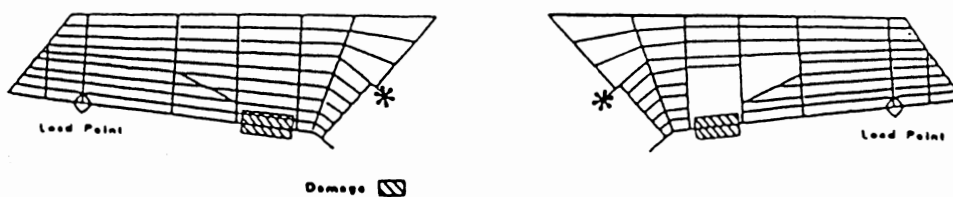
(a) Test 1, Front Spar

Figure 26. Comparison of Vertical Reaction Forces



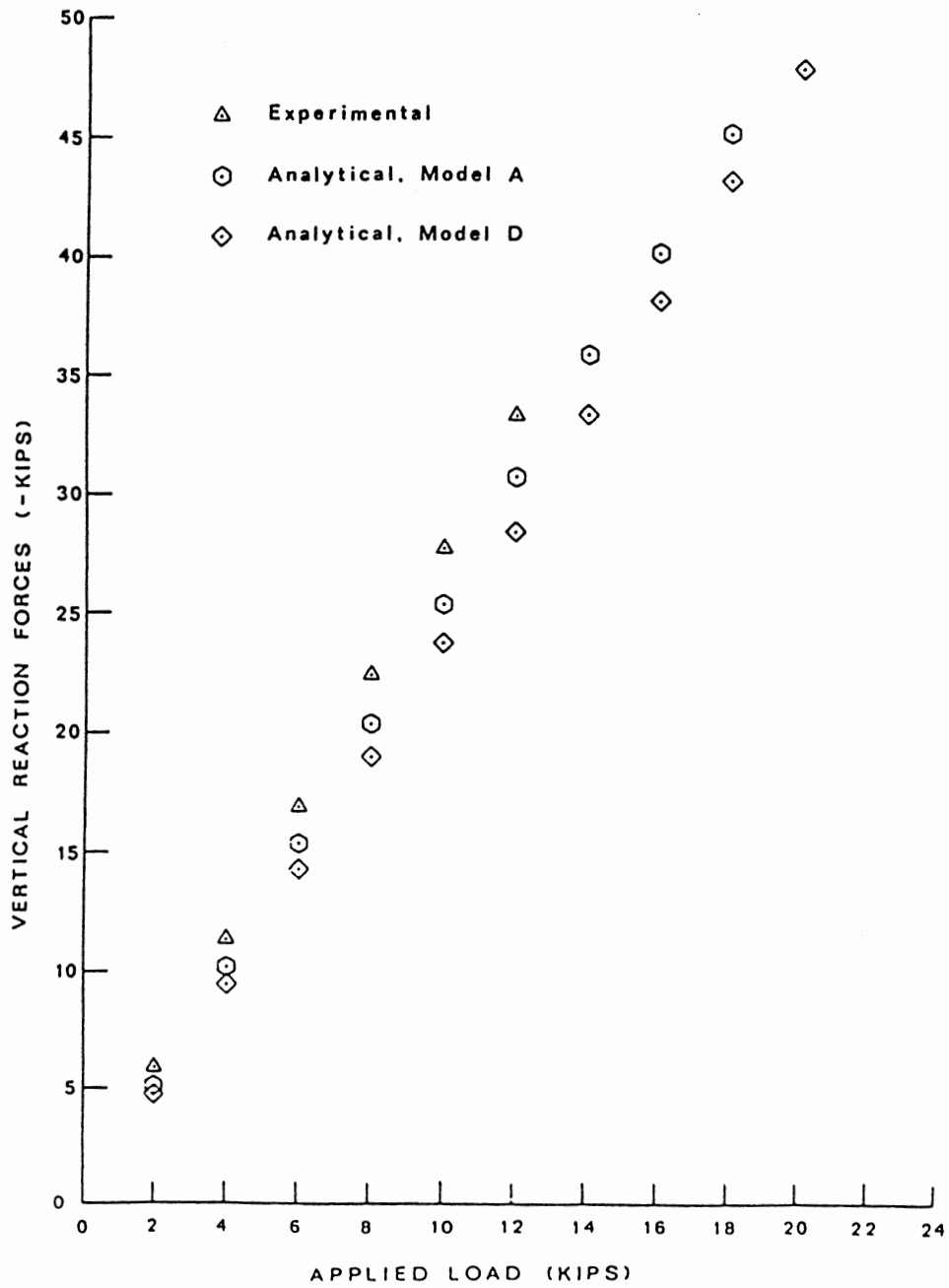
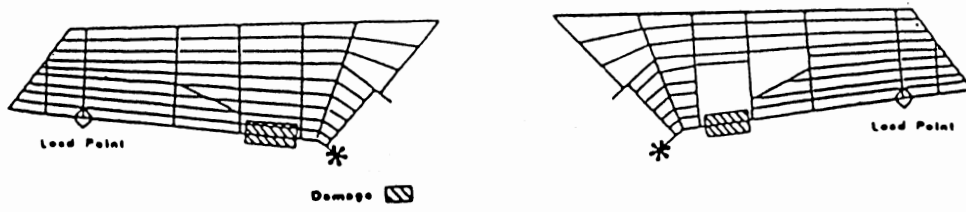
(b) Test 1, Rear Spar

Figure 26. (Continued)



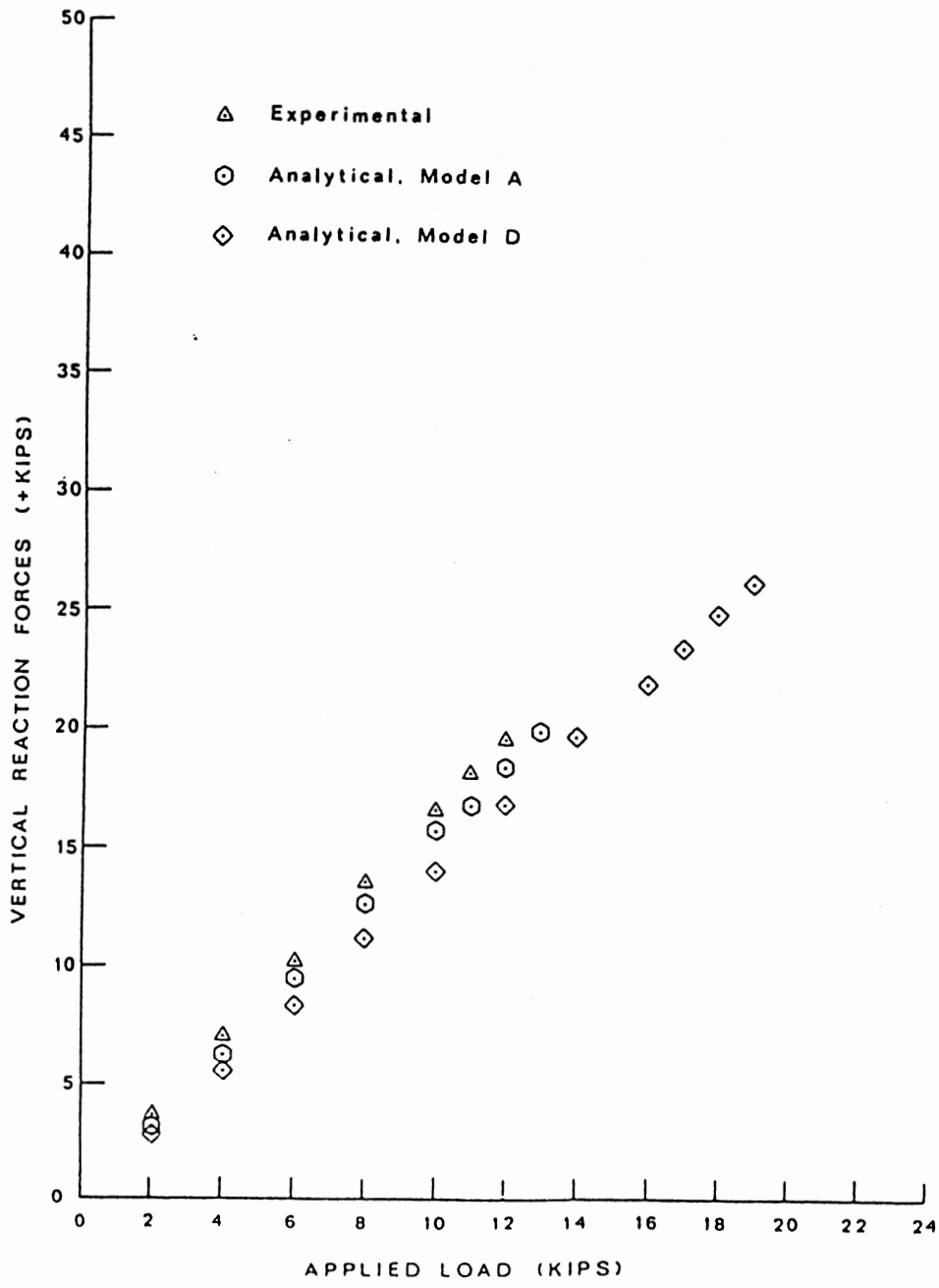
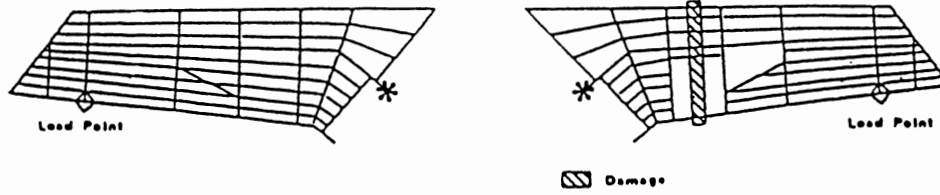
(c) Test 2C, Front Spar

Figure 26. (Continued)



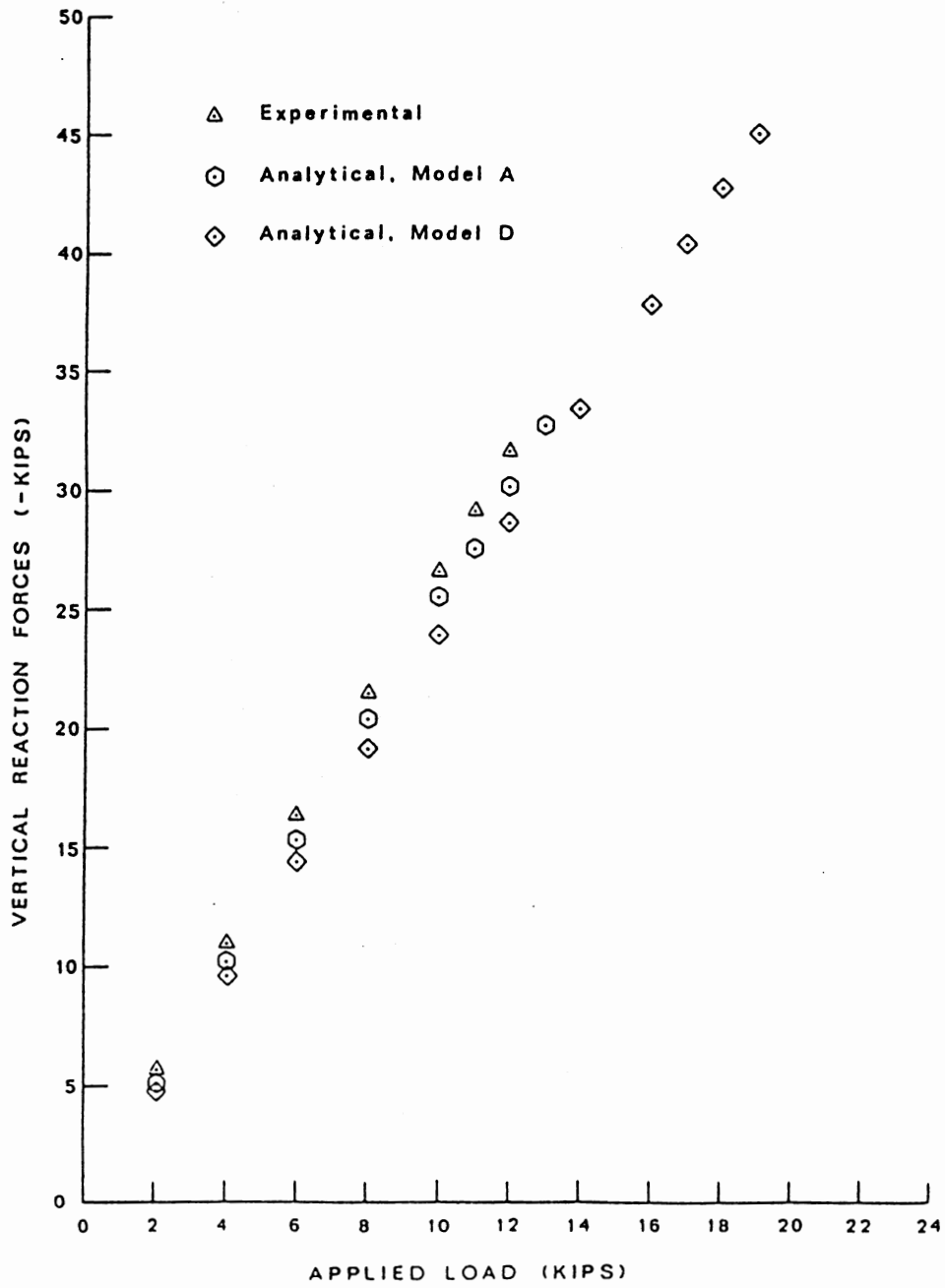
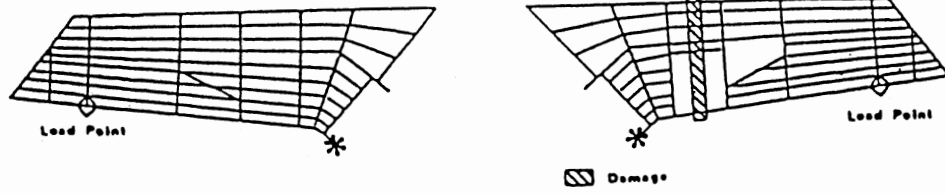
(d) Test 2C, Rear Spar

Figure 26. (Continued)



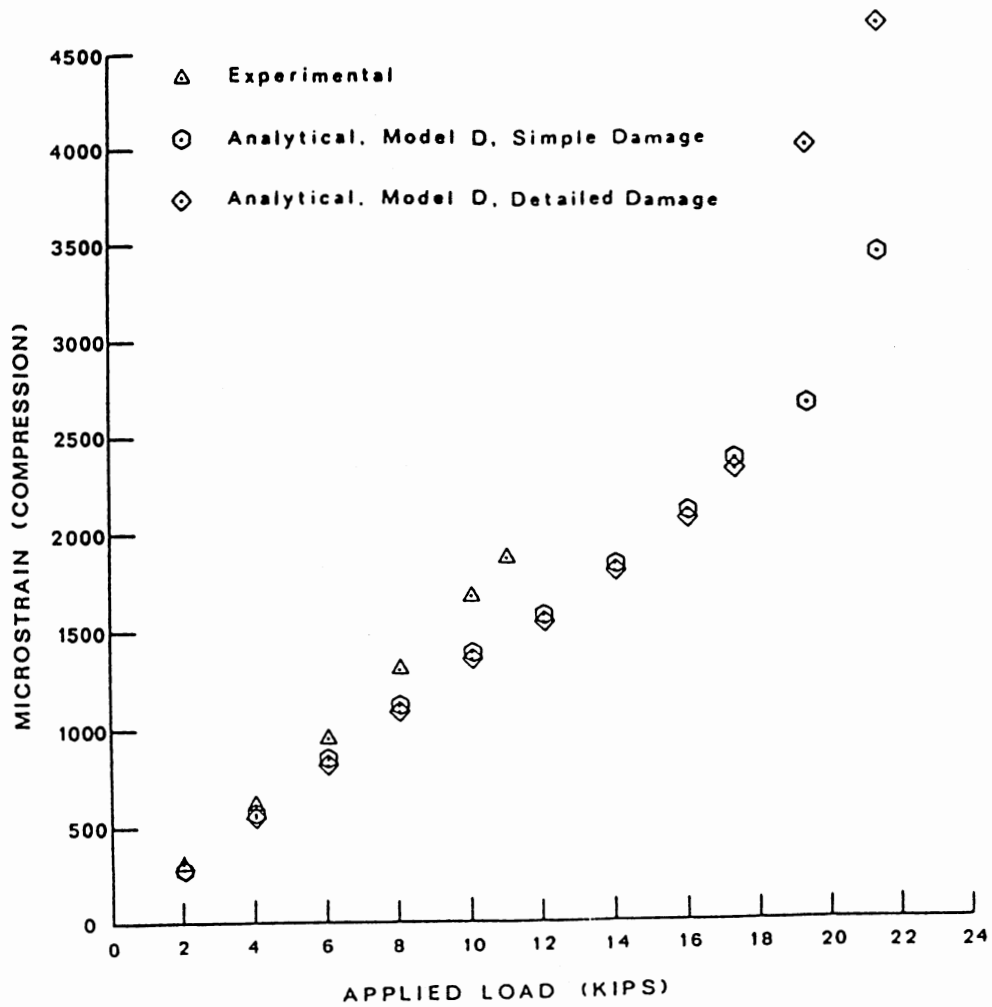
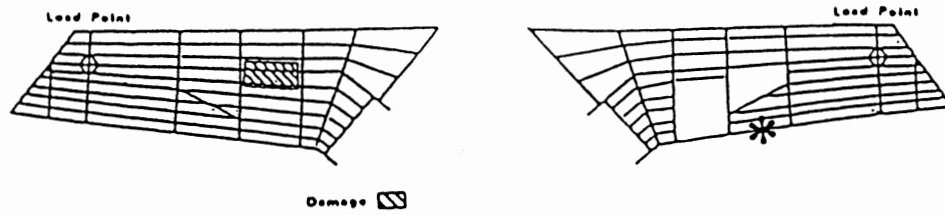
(e) Test 3B, Front Spar

Figure 26. (Continued)



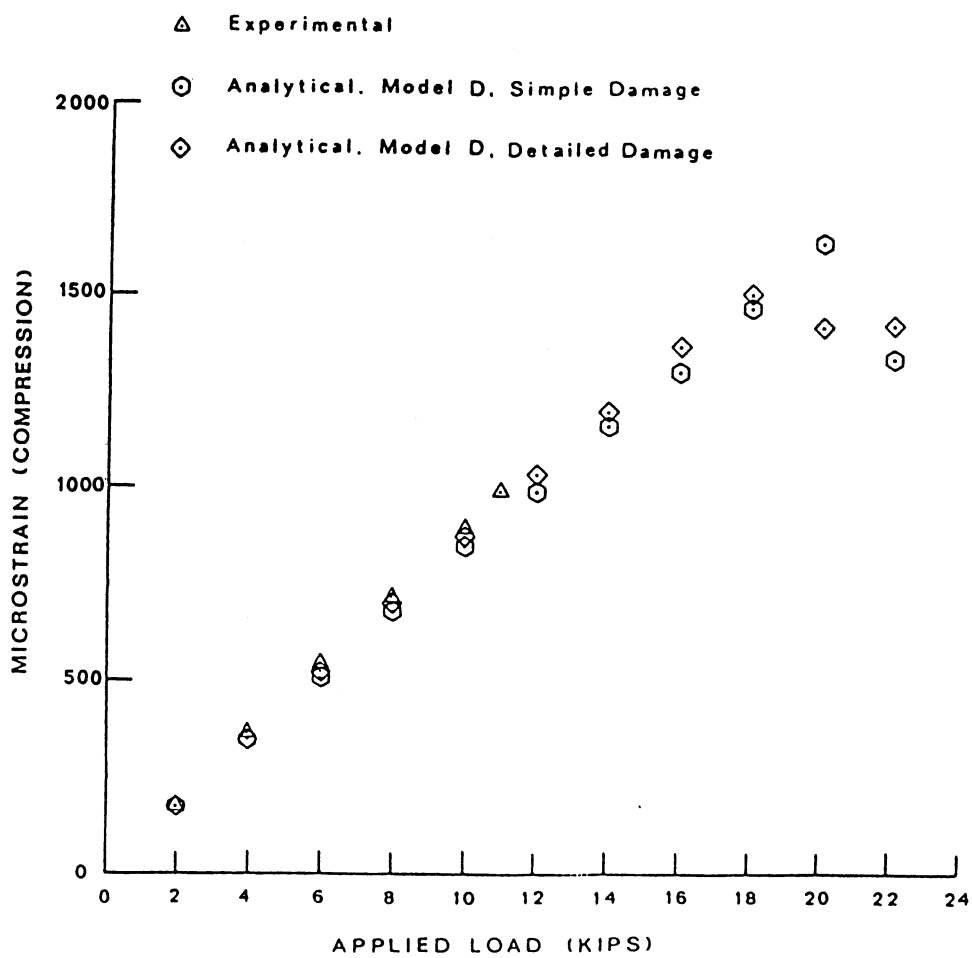
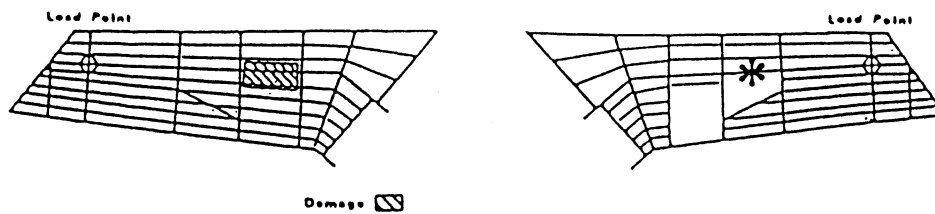
(f) Test 3B, Rear Spar

Figure 26. (Continued)



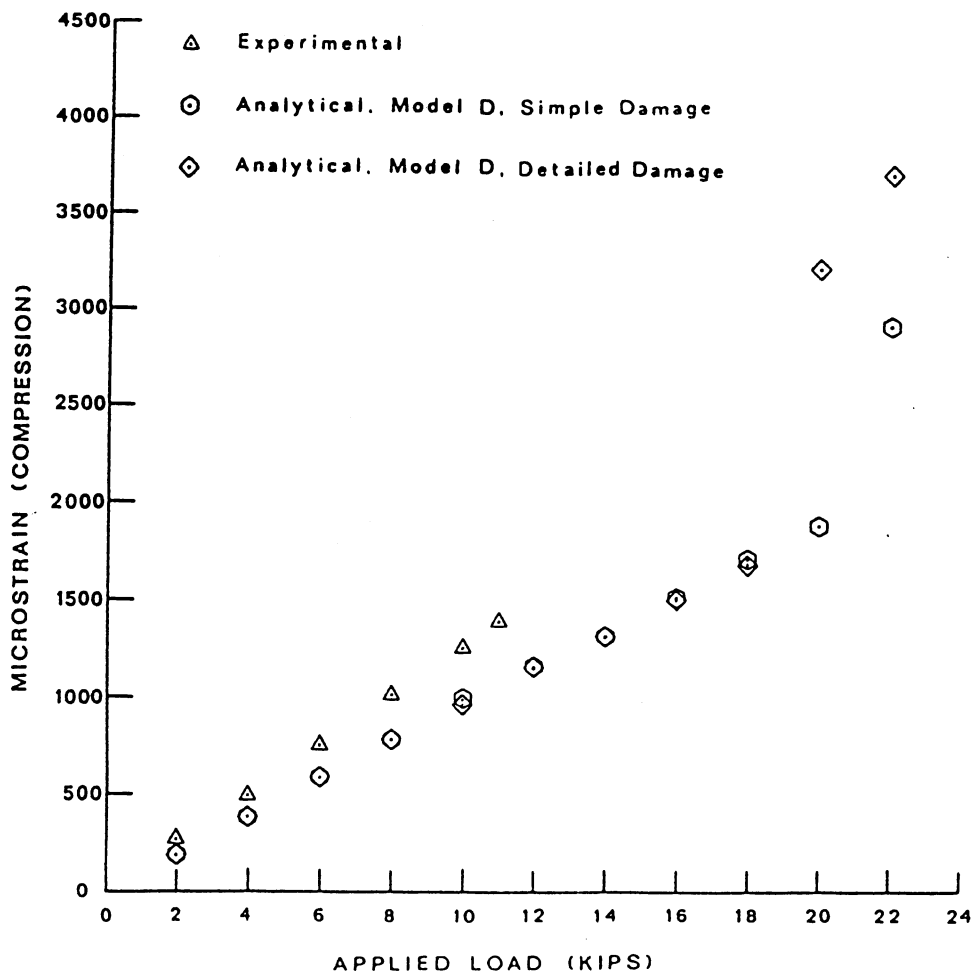
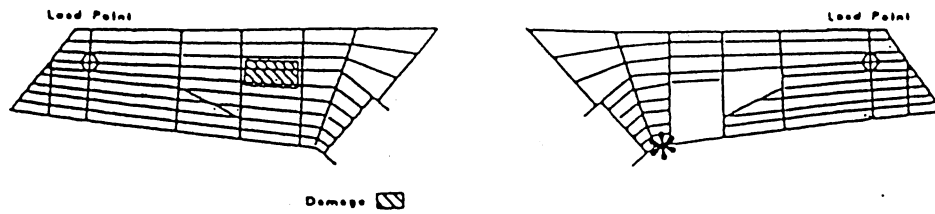
(a) Rod Element 458

Figure 27. Comparison of Strains for Test 1



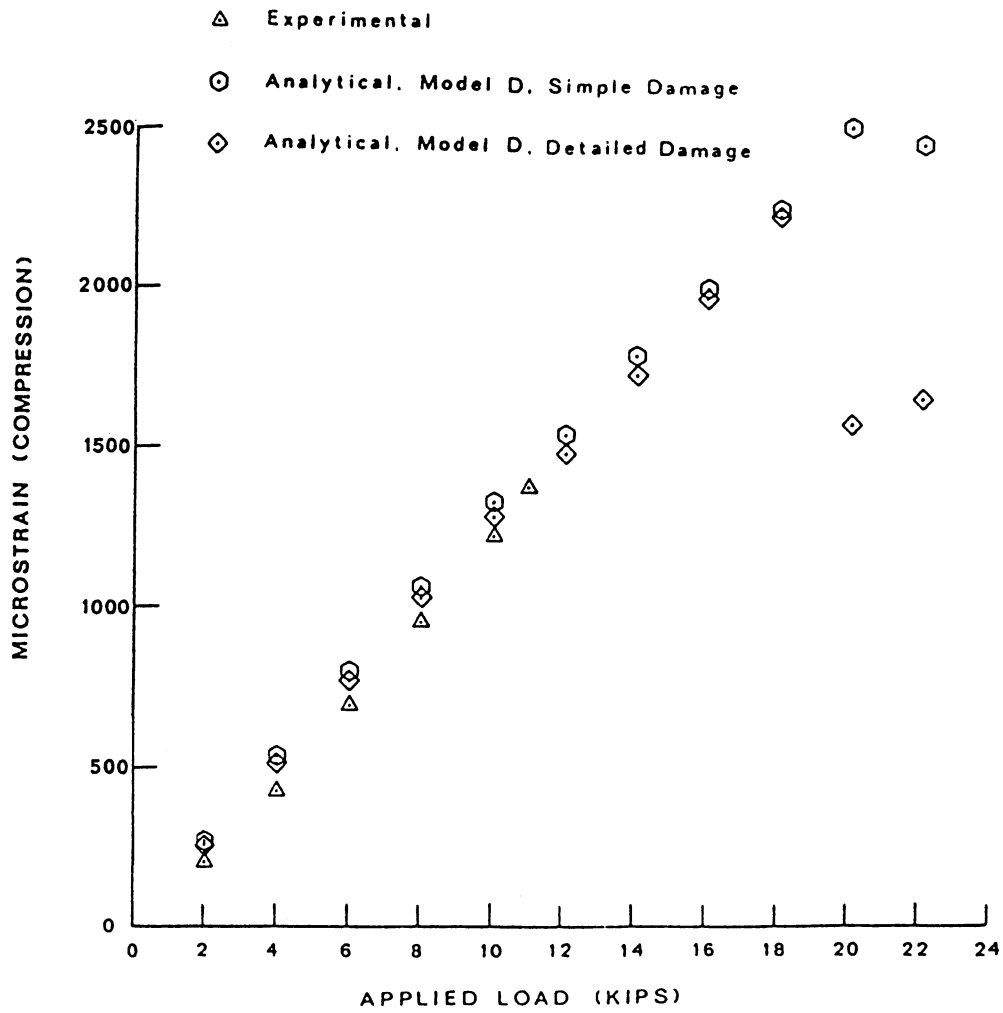
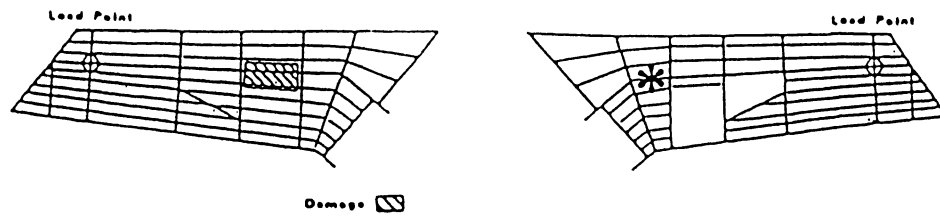
(b) Rod Element 476

Figure 27. (Continued)



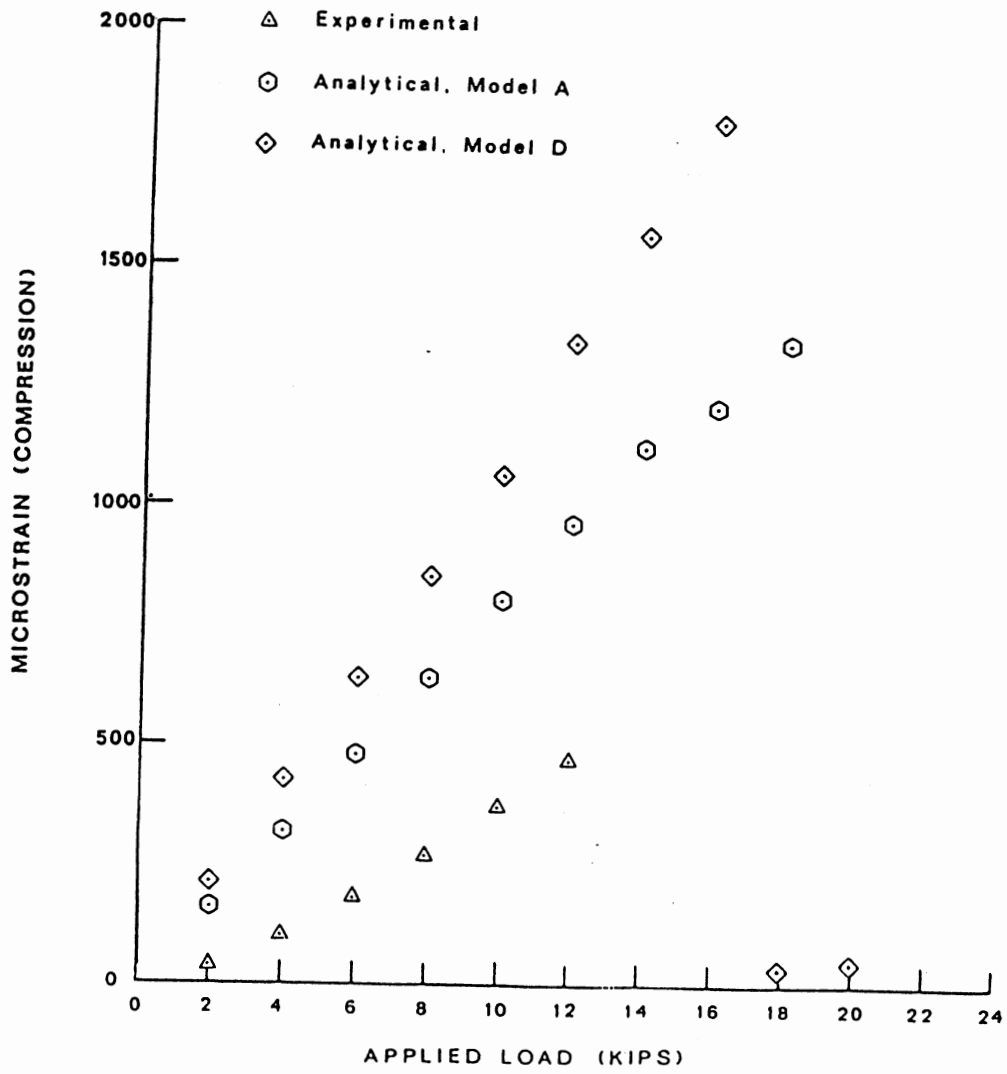
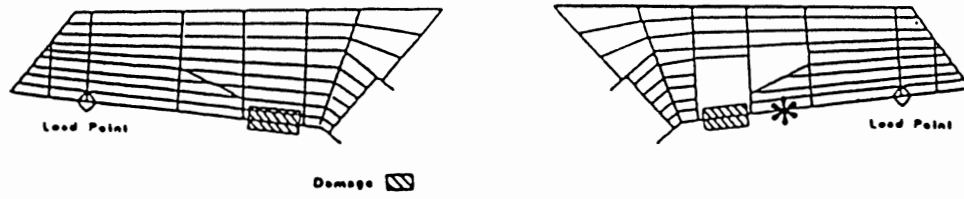
(c) Rod Element 564

Figure 27. (Continued)



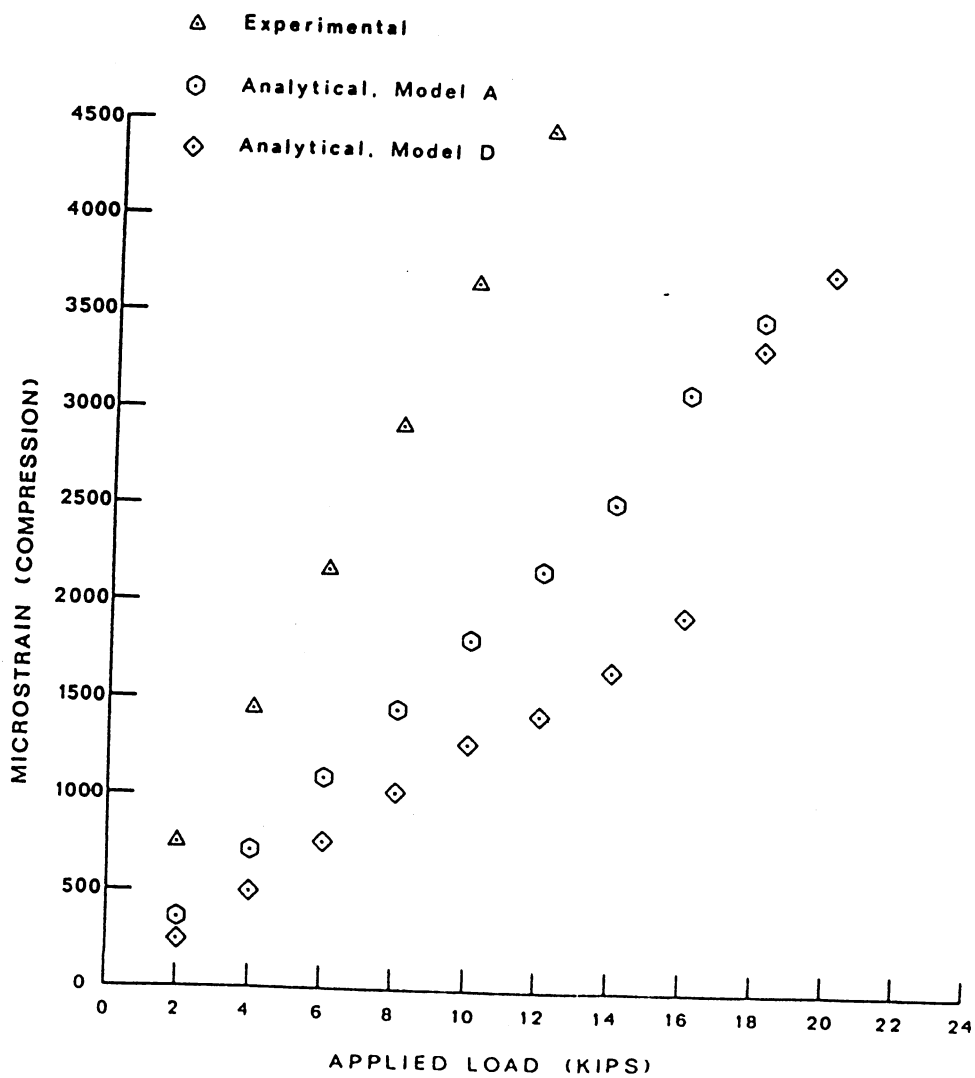
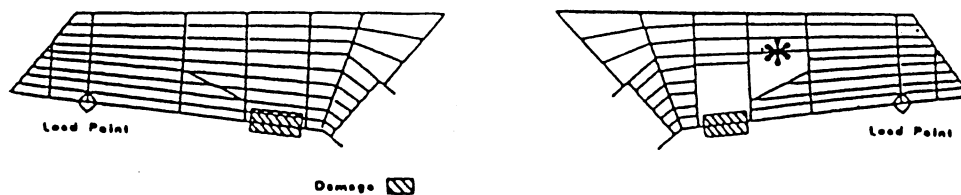
(d) Rod Element 576

Figure 27. (Continued)



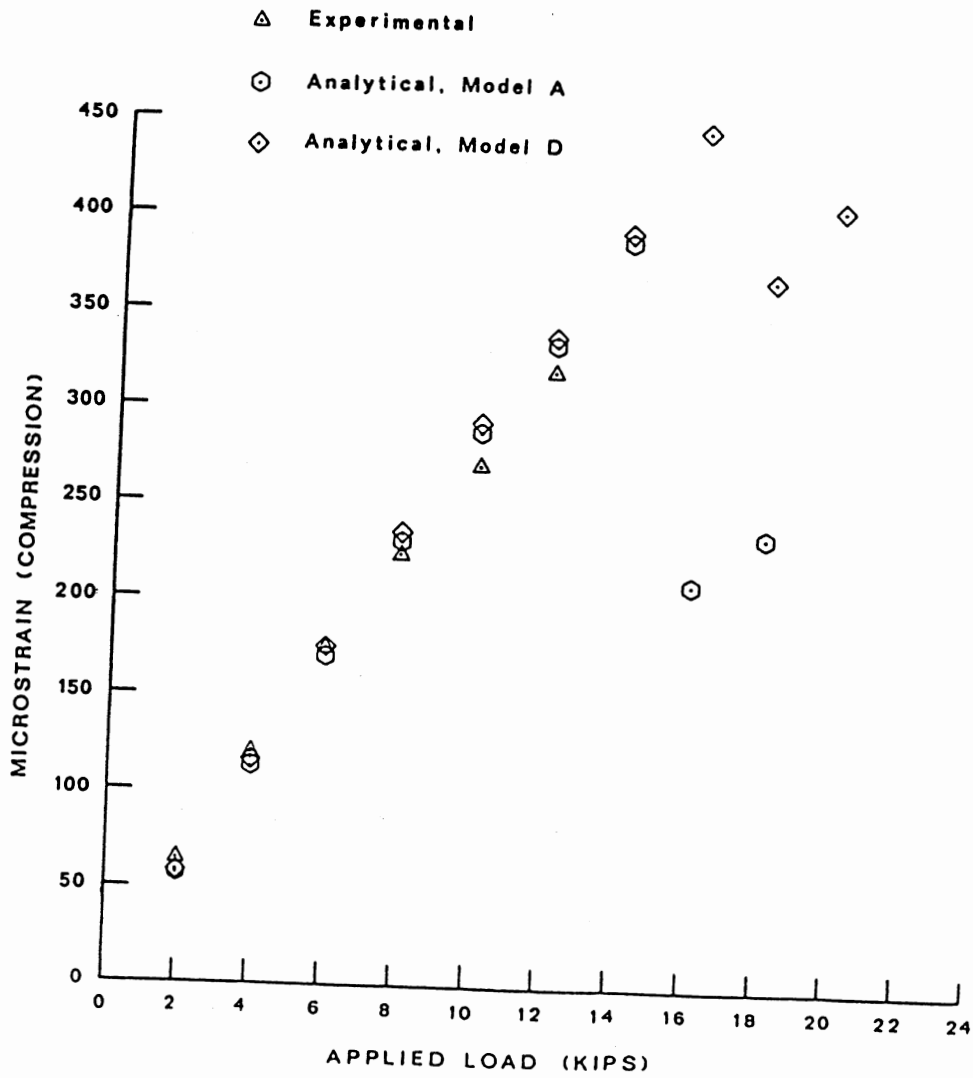
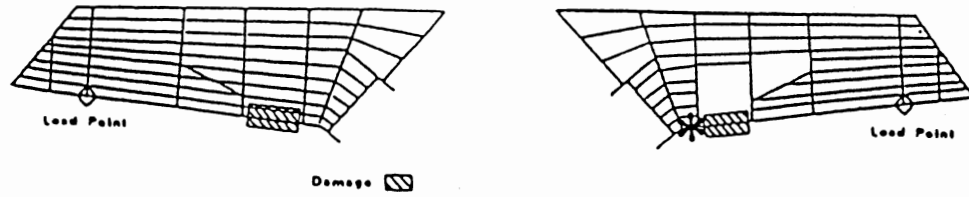
(a) Rod Element 458

Figure 28. Comparison of Strains for Test 2C



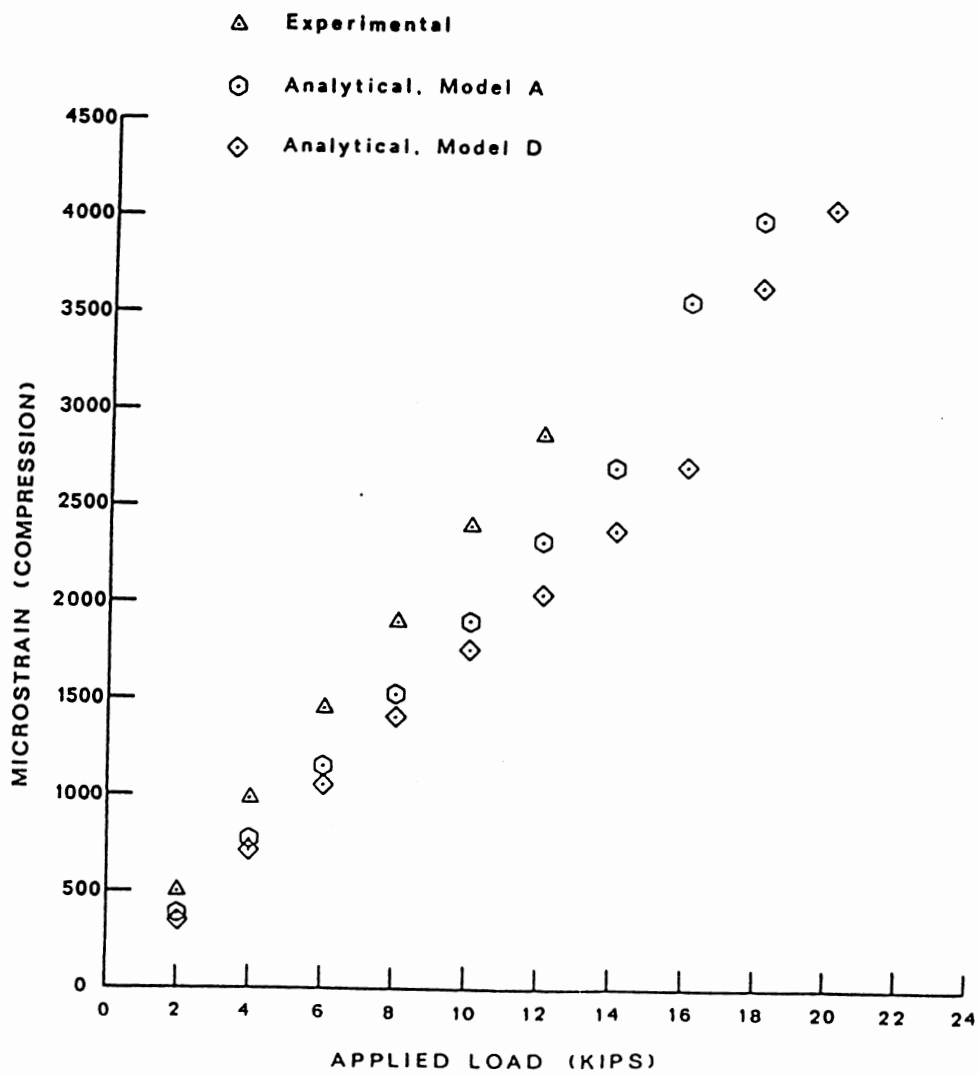
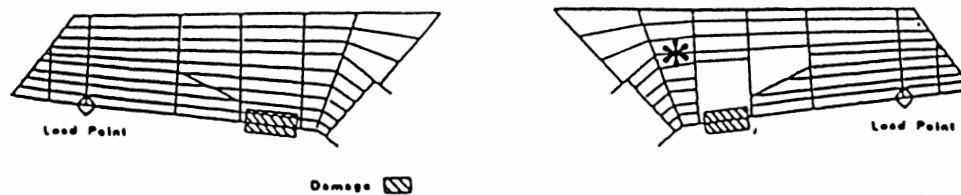
(b) Rod Element 476

Figure 28. (Continued)



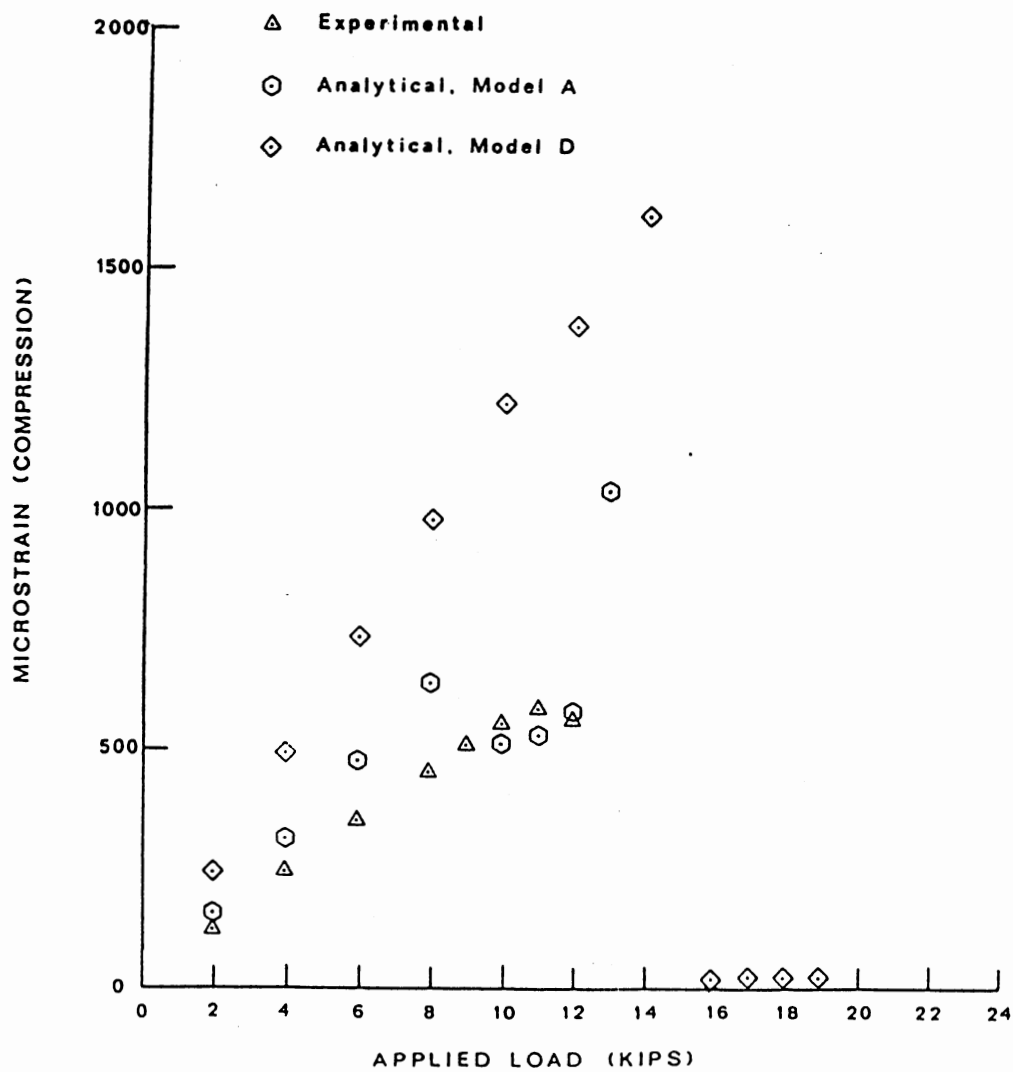
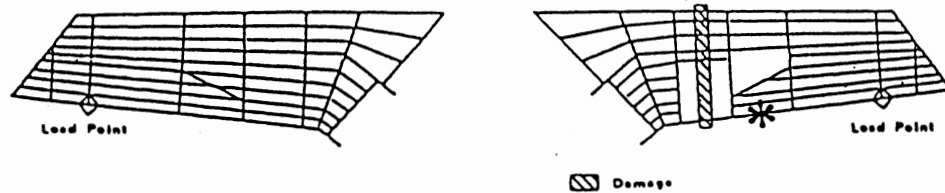
(c) Rod Element 564

Figure 28. (Continued)



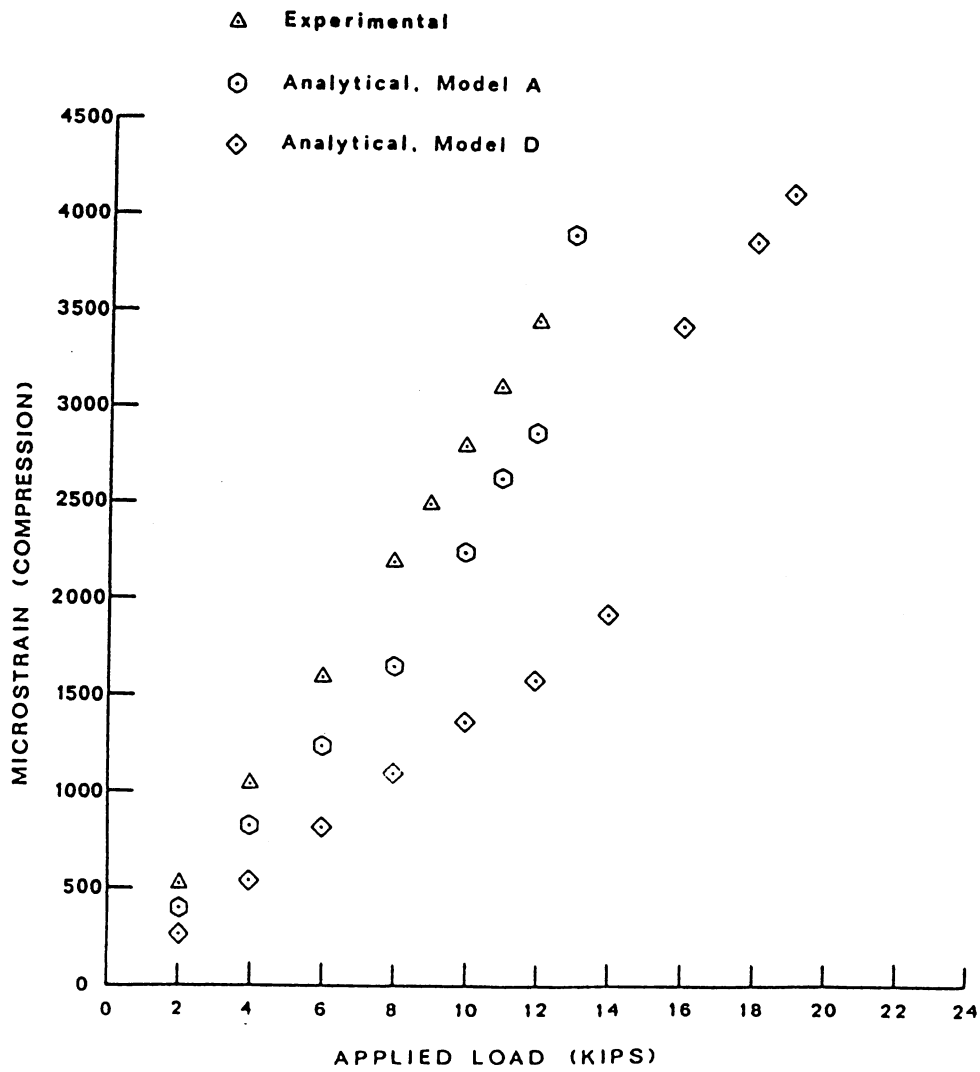
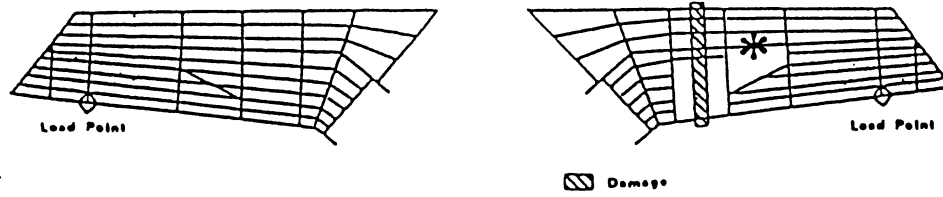
(d) Rod Element 576

Figure 28. (Continued)



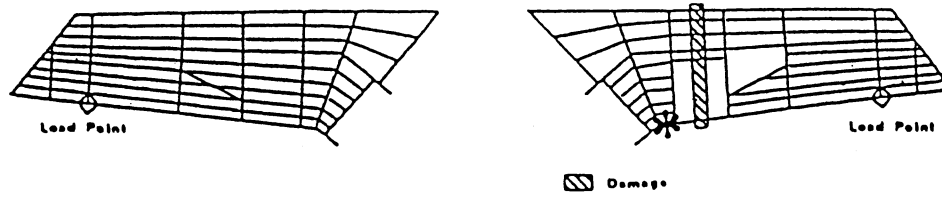
(a) Rod Element 458

Figure 29. Comparison of Strains for Test 3B

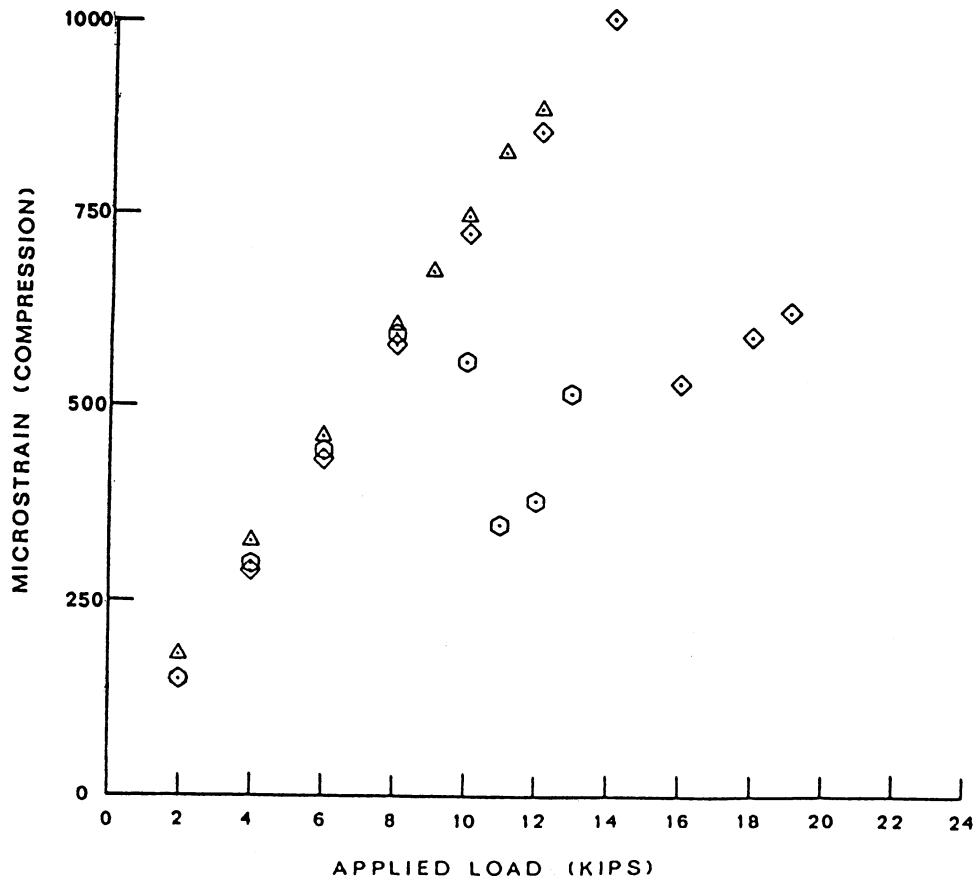


(b) Rod Element 476

Figure 29. (Continued)

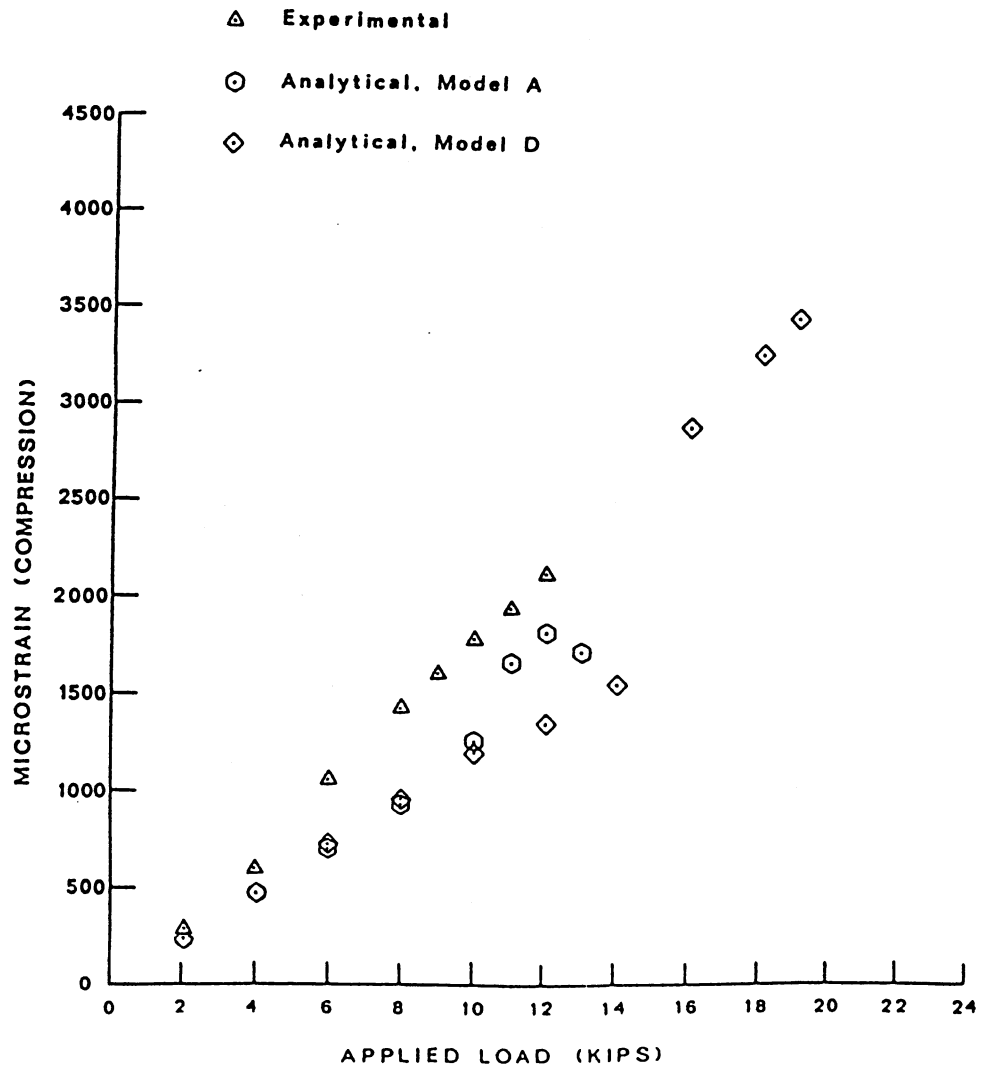
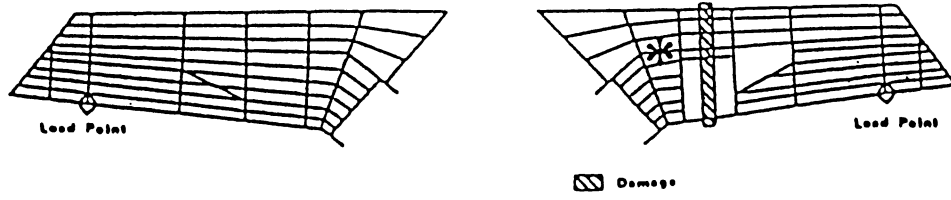


- △ Experimental
- Analytical, Model A
- ◇ Analytical, Model D



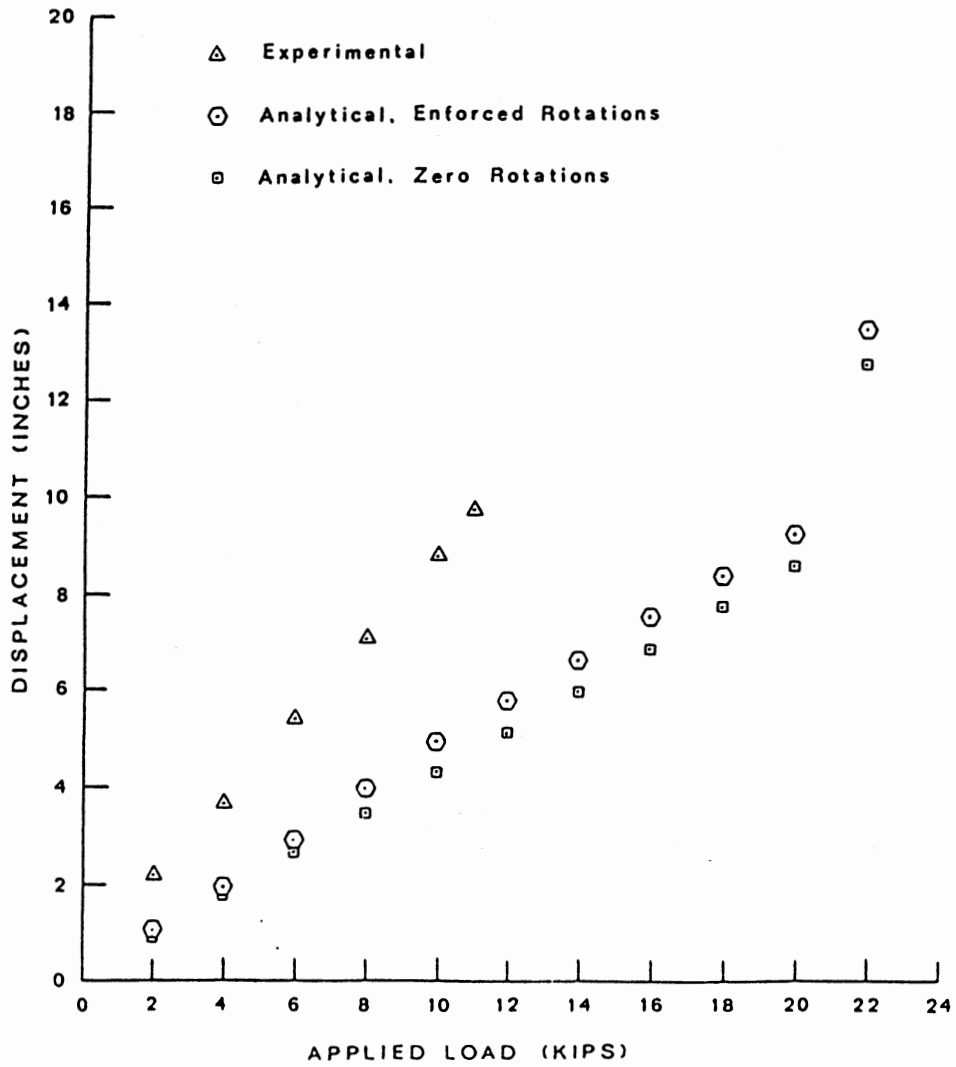
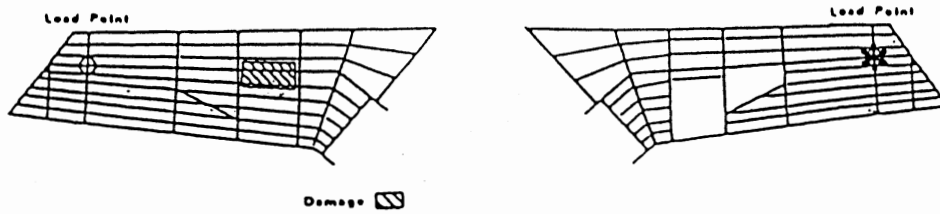
(c) Rod Element 564

Figure 29. (Continued)

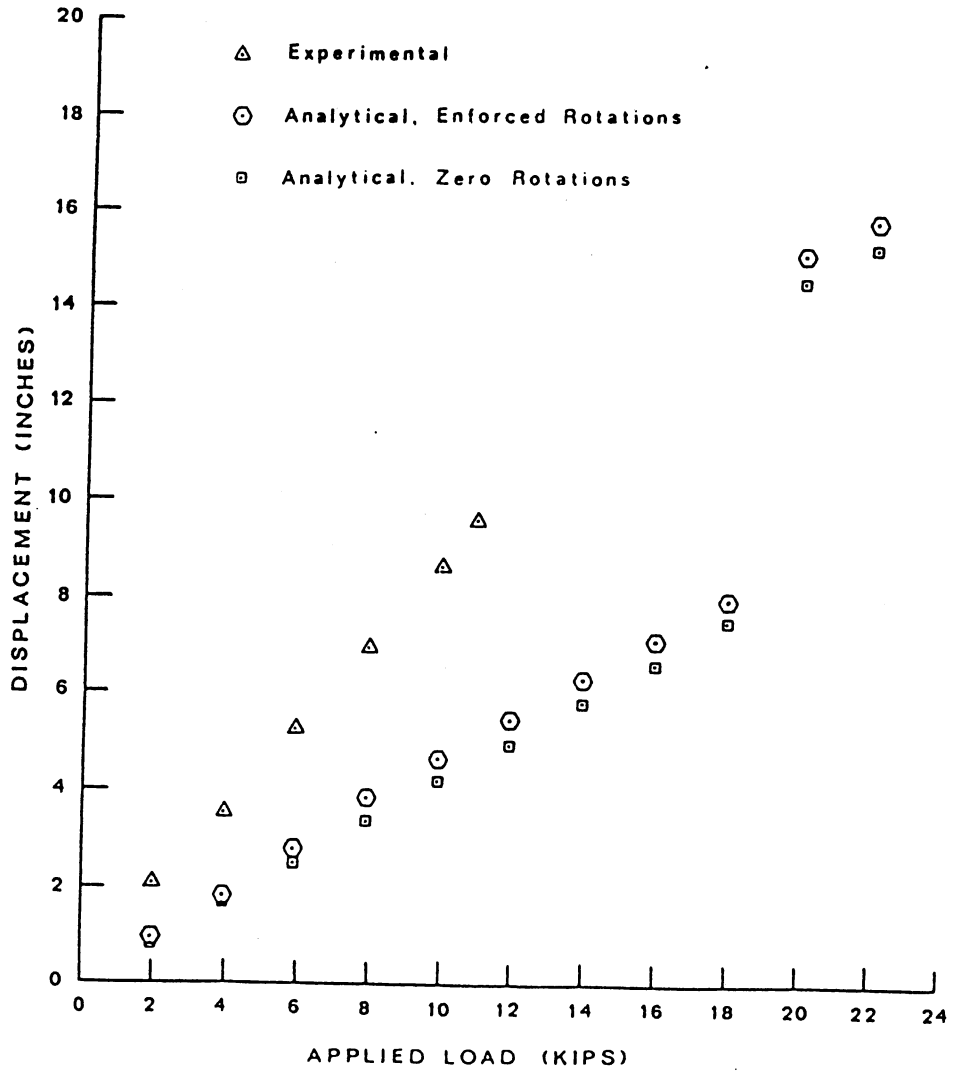
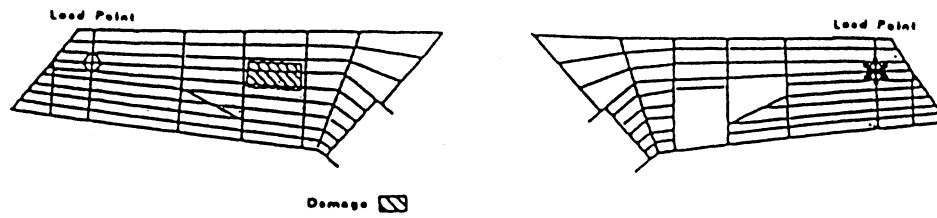


(d) Rod Element 576

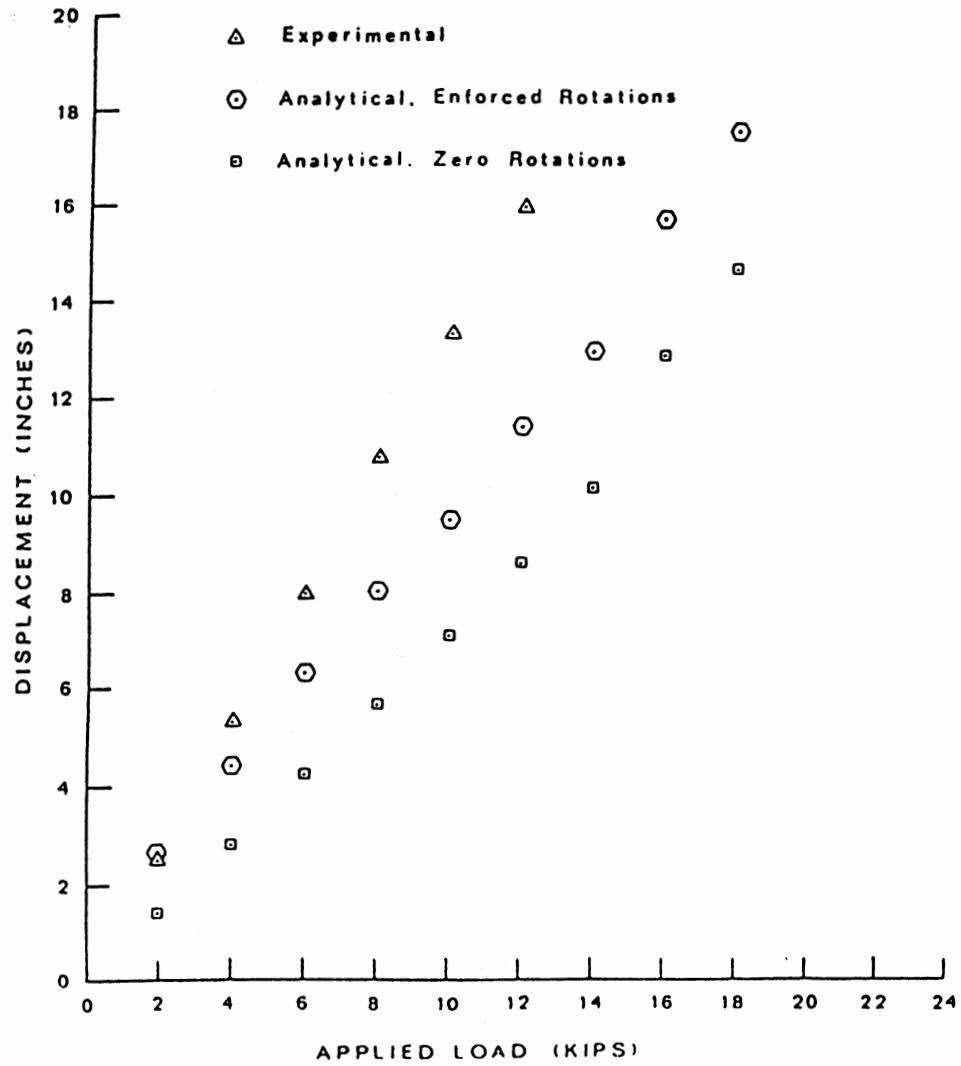
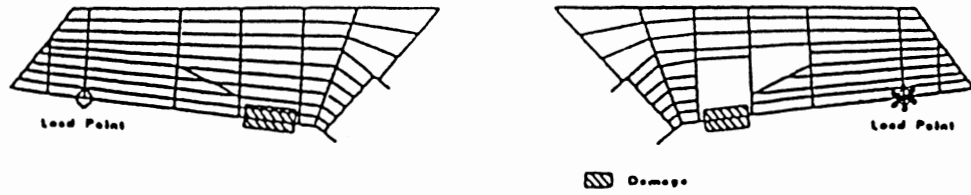
Figure 29. (Continued)



(a) Test 1, Model D (with torsional stiffness rods), Simple
 Figure 30. Load Point Displacements for Test 1

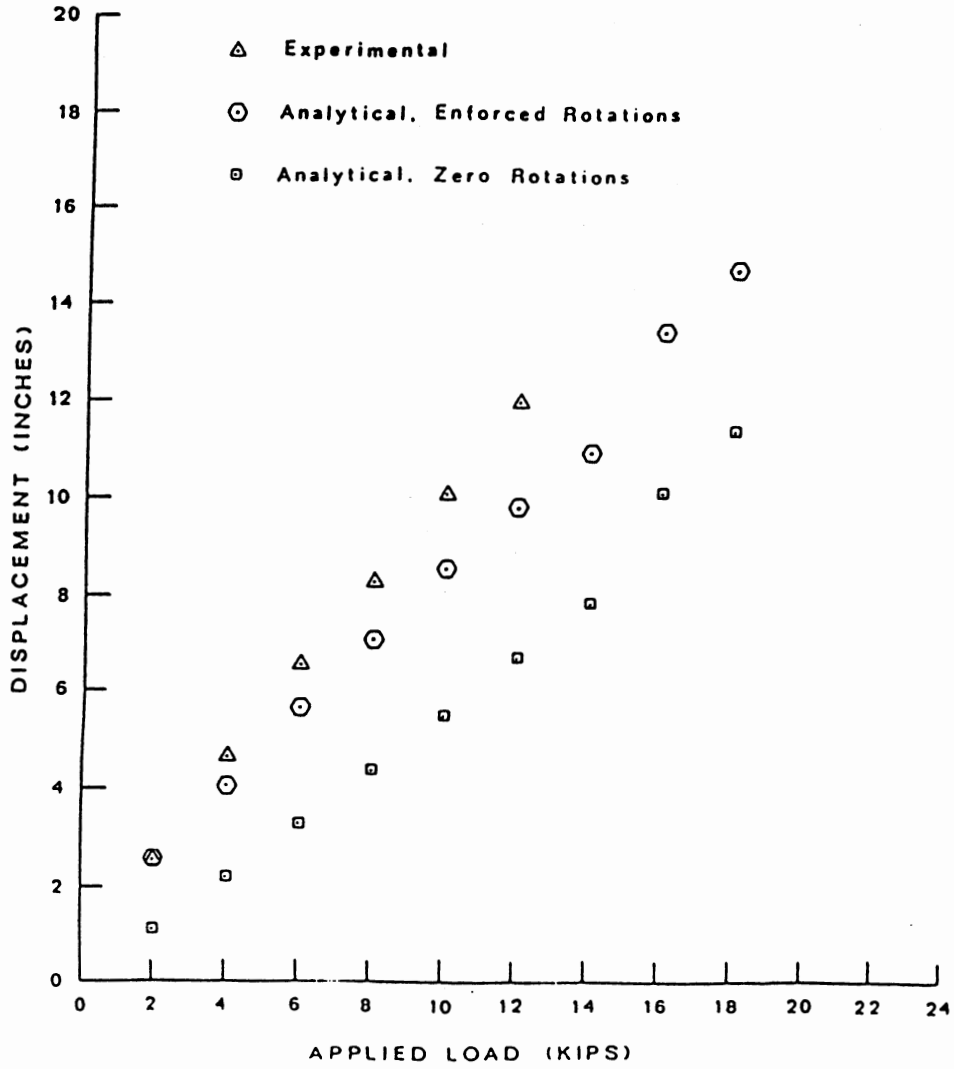
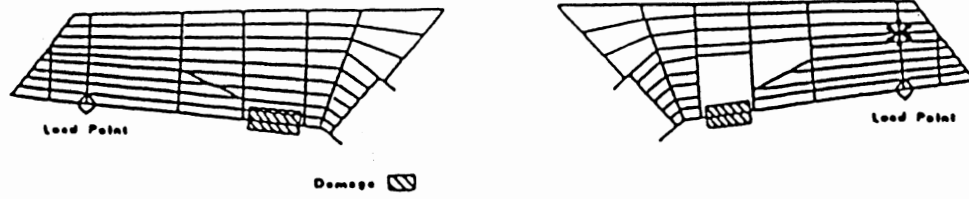


(b) Test 1, Model D (with torsional stiffness rods), Detailed Figure 30. (Continued)



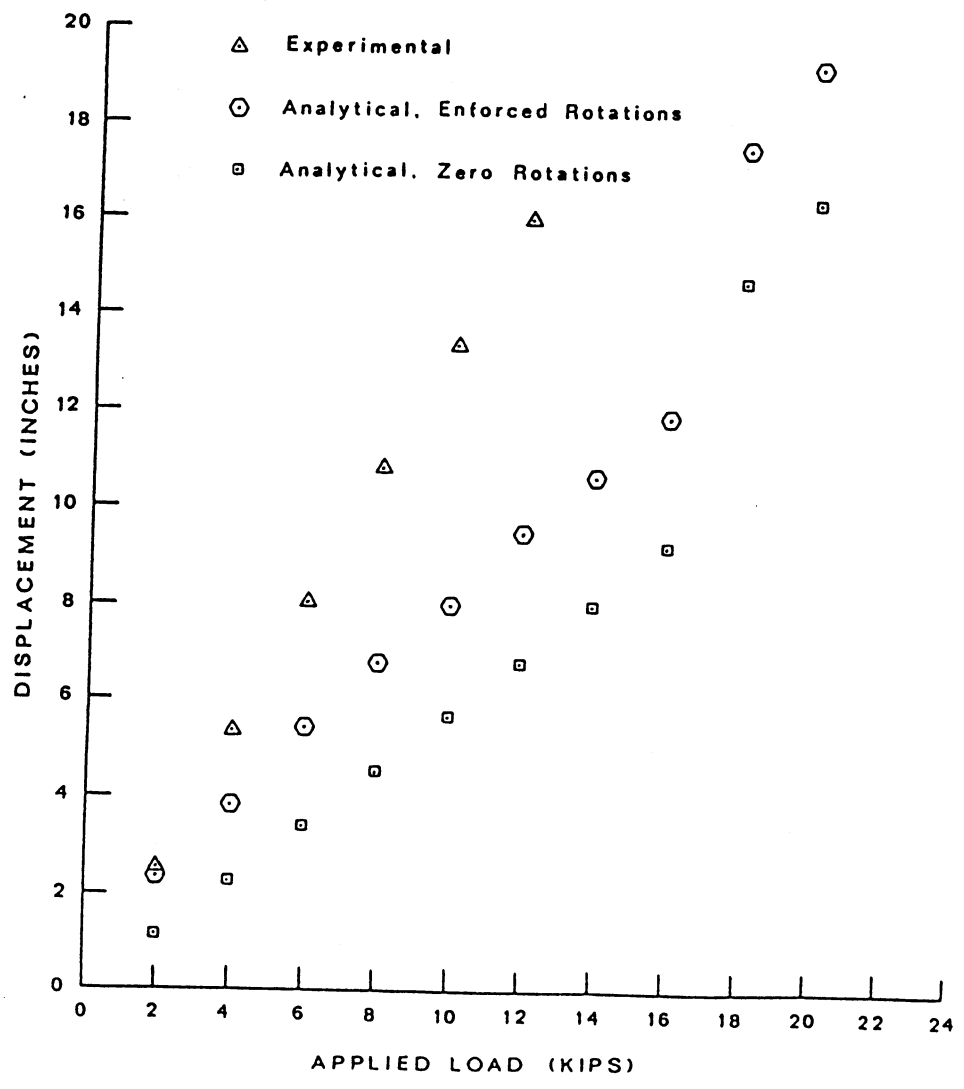
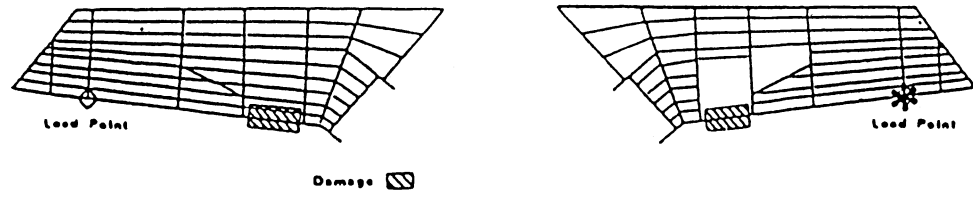
(a) Load Point, Model A (without torsional stiffness rods)

Figure 31. Single-Point Displacements for Test 2C



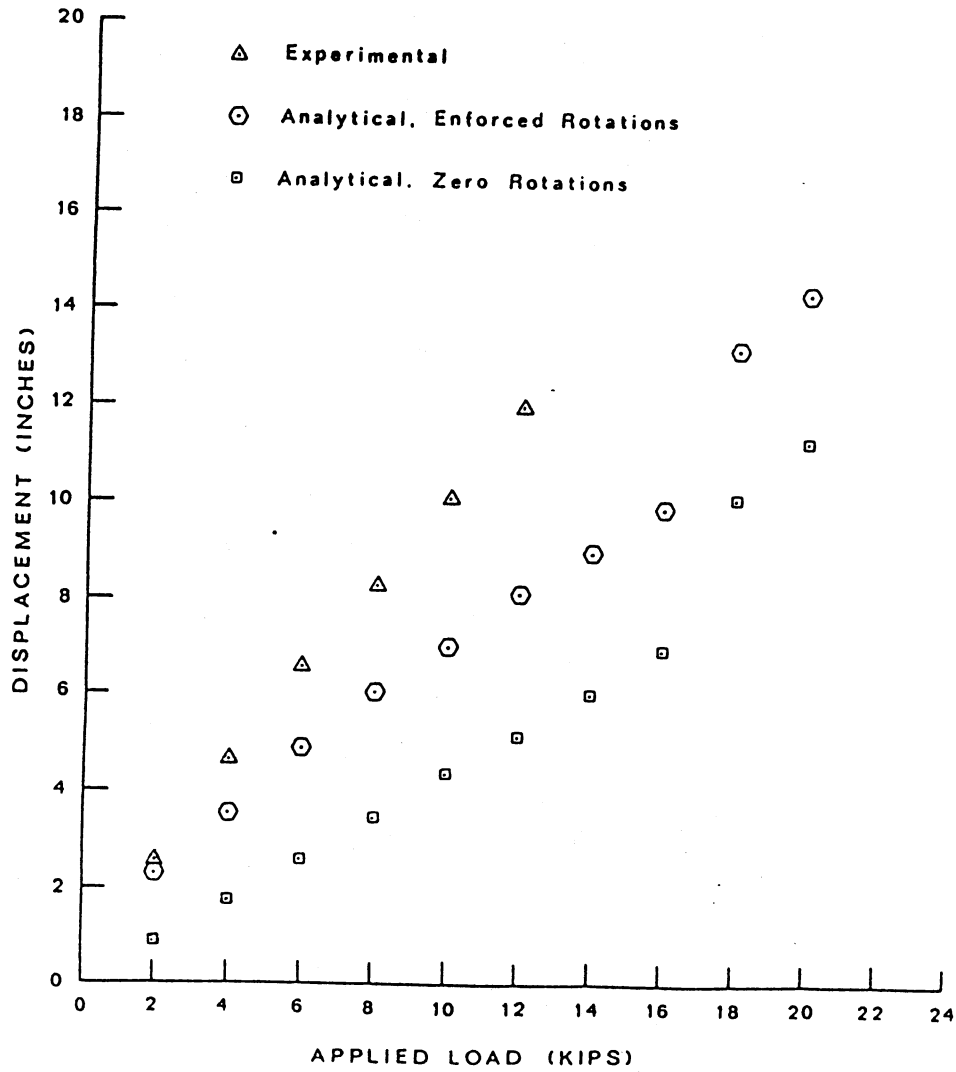
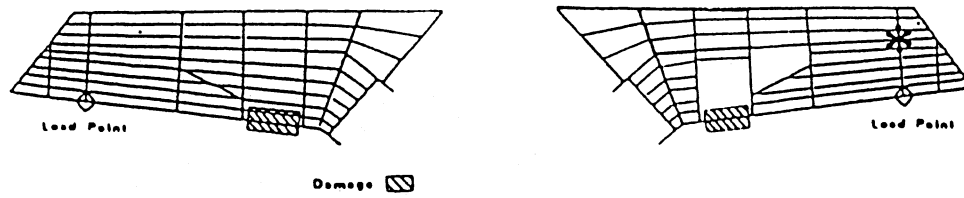
(b) Node 46, Model A (without torsional stiffness rods)

Figure 31. (Continued)



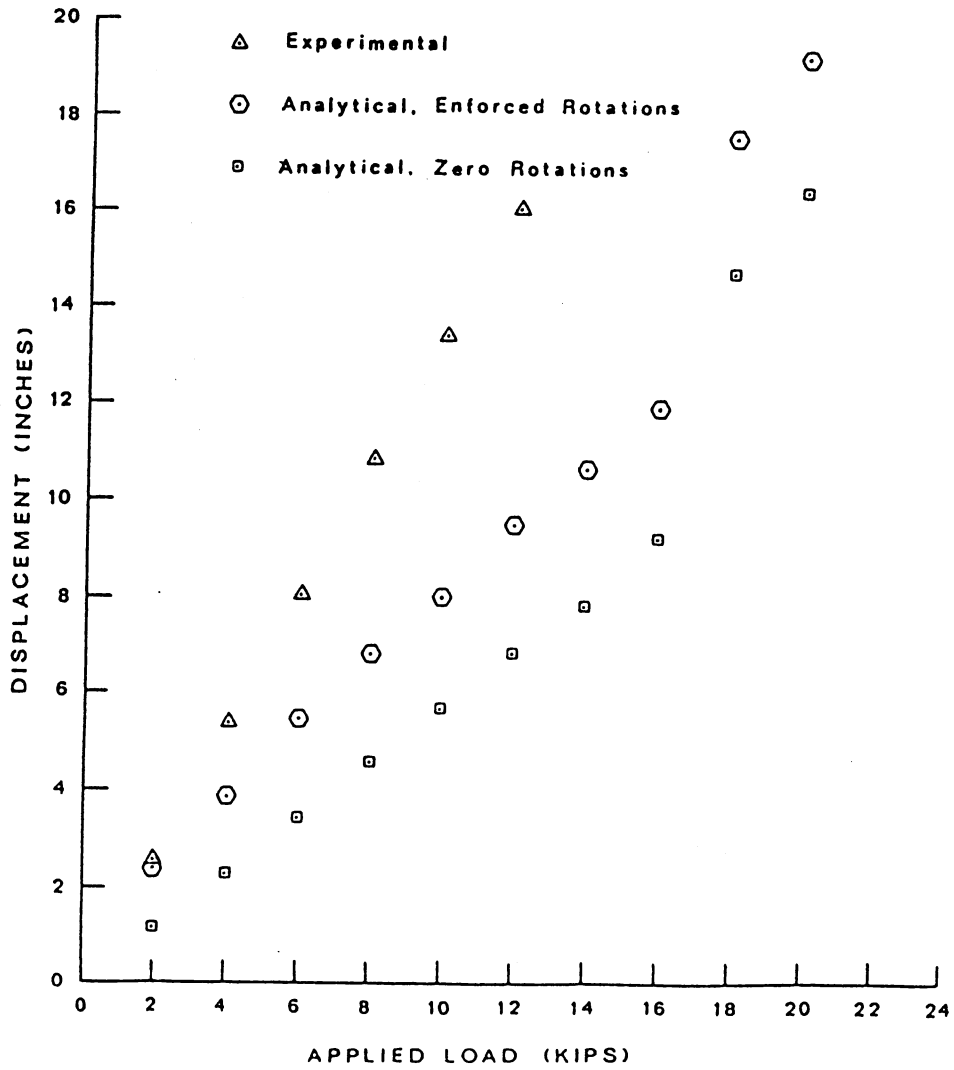
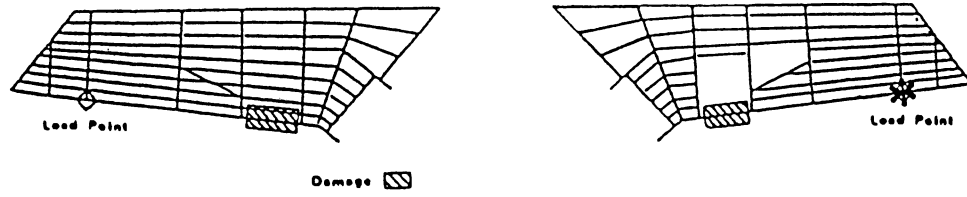
(c) Load Point, Model C (without torsional stiffness rods)

Figure 31. (Continued)



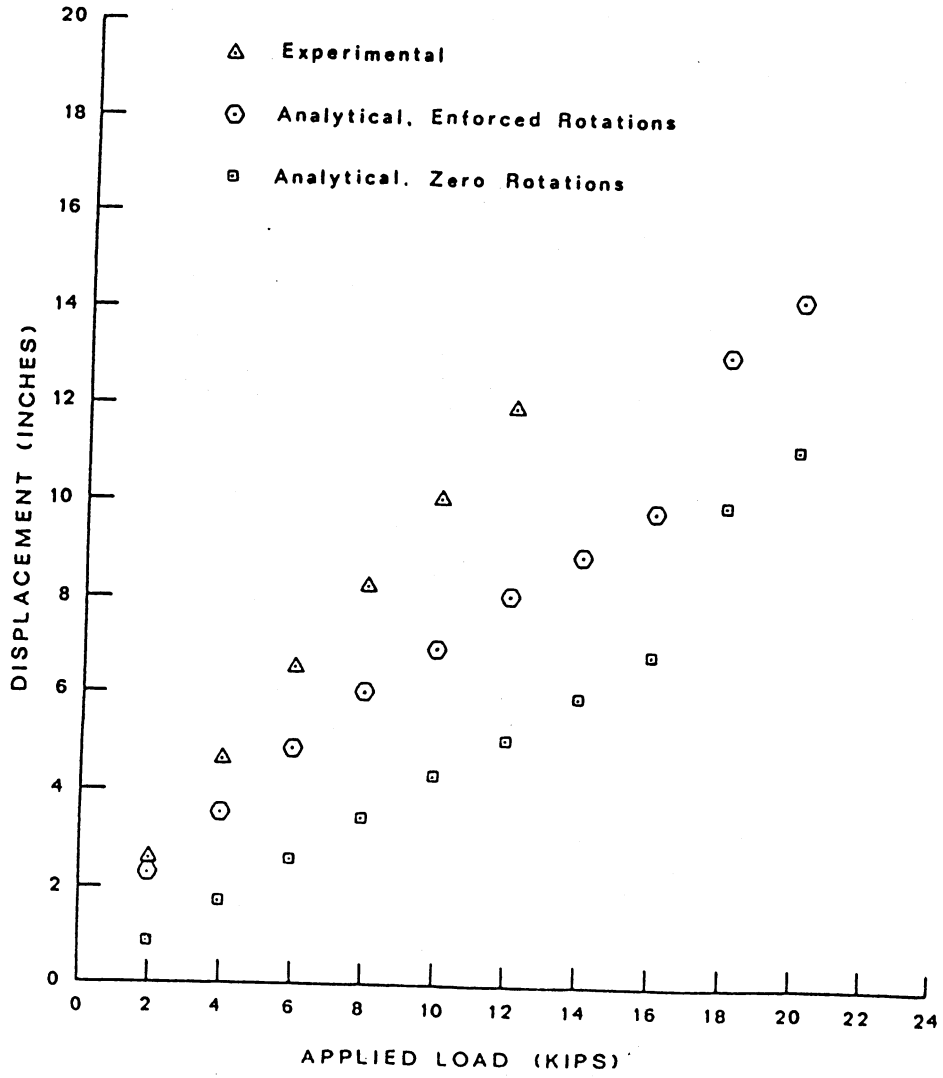
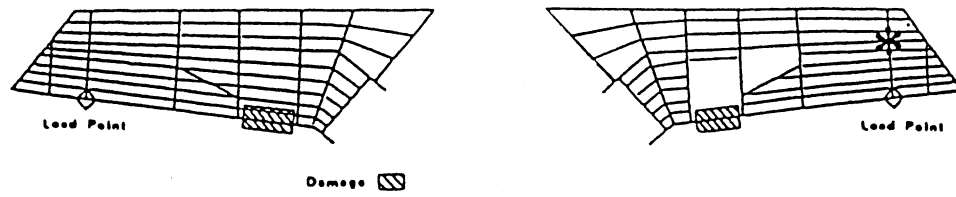
(d) Node 46, Model C (without torsional stiffness rods)

Figure 31. (Continued)



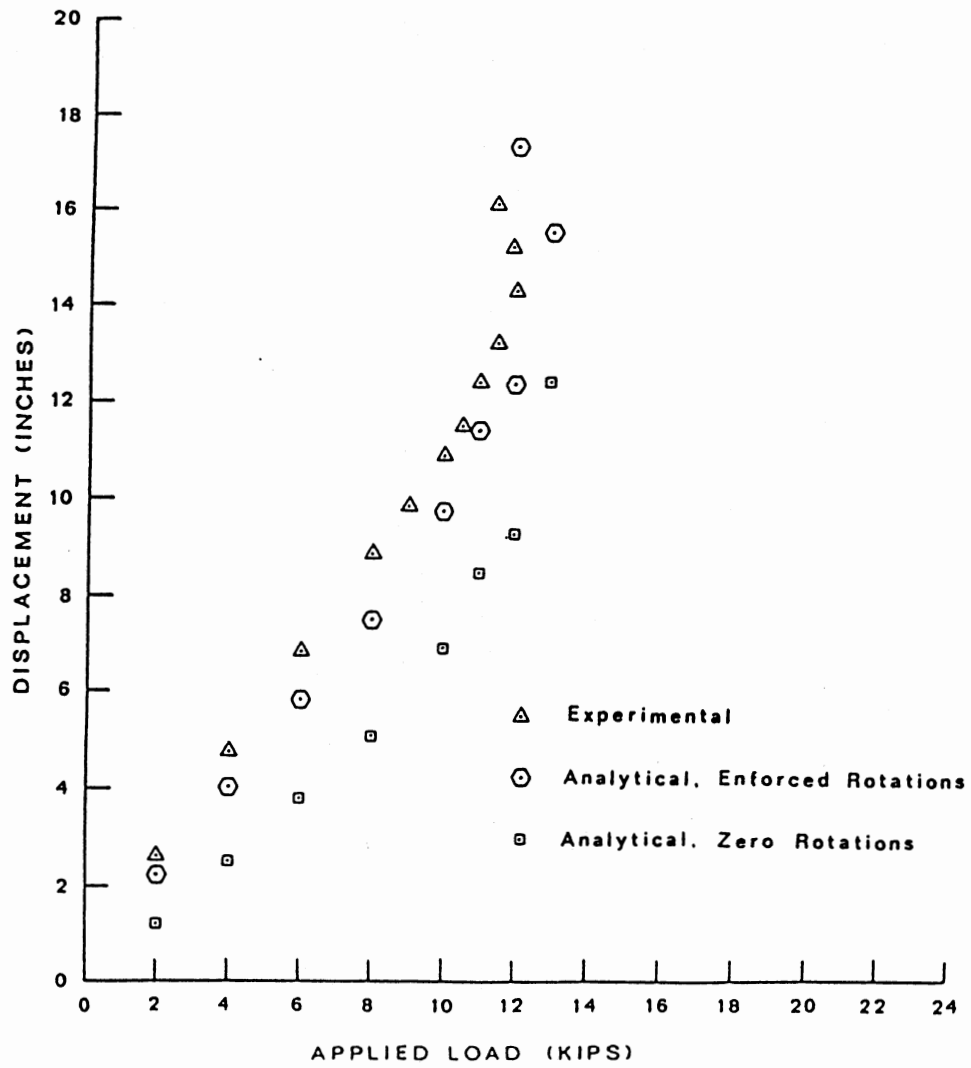
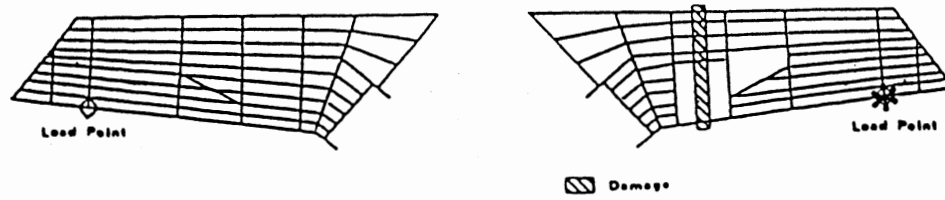
(e) Load Point, Model D (with torsional stiffness rods)

Figure 31. (Continued)



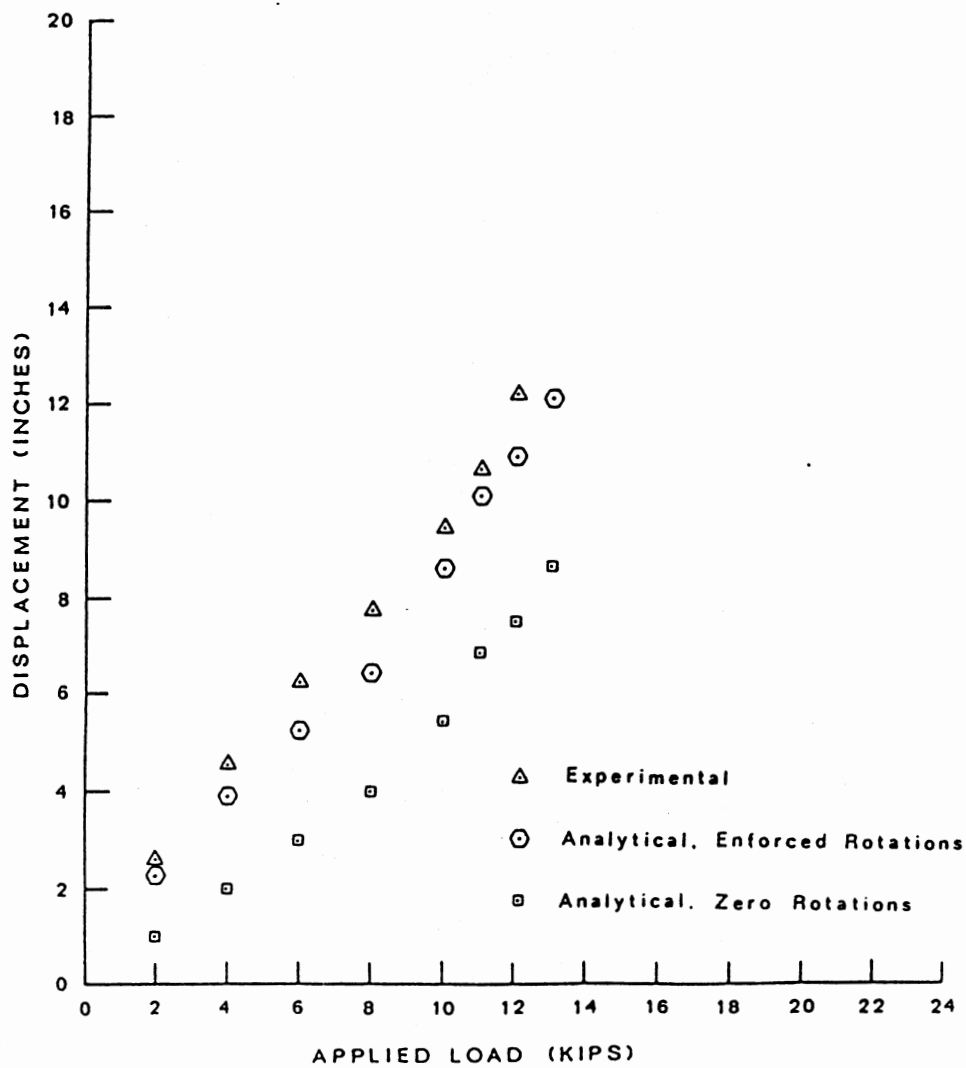
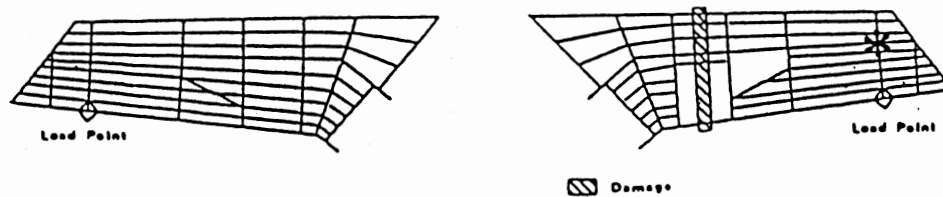
(f) Node 46, Model D (with torsional stiffness rods)

Figure 31. (Continued)



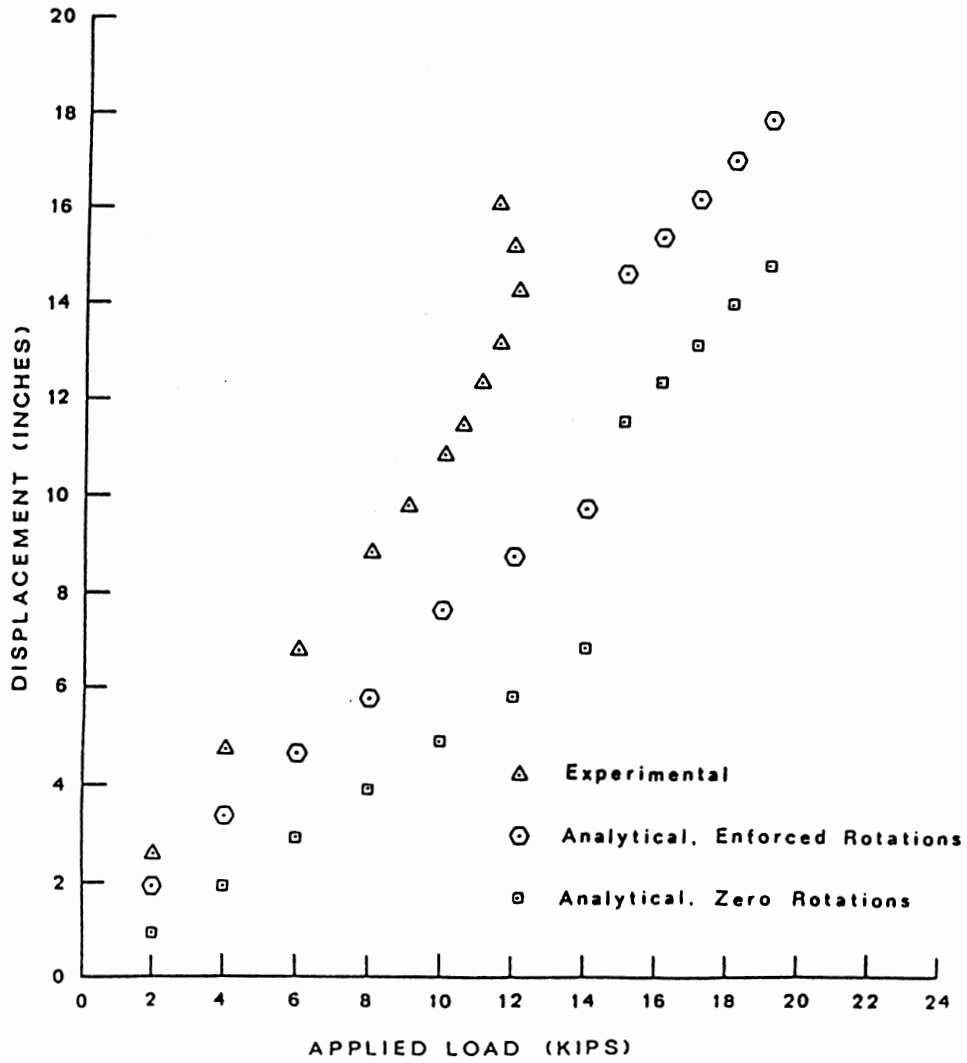
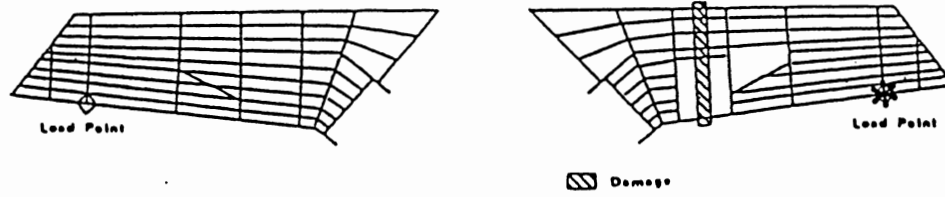
(a) Load Point, Model A (without torsional stiffness rods)

Figure 32. Single-Point Displacements for Test 3B



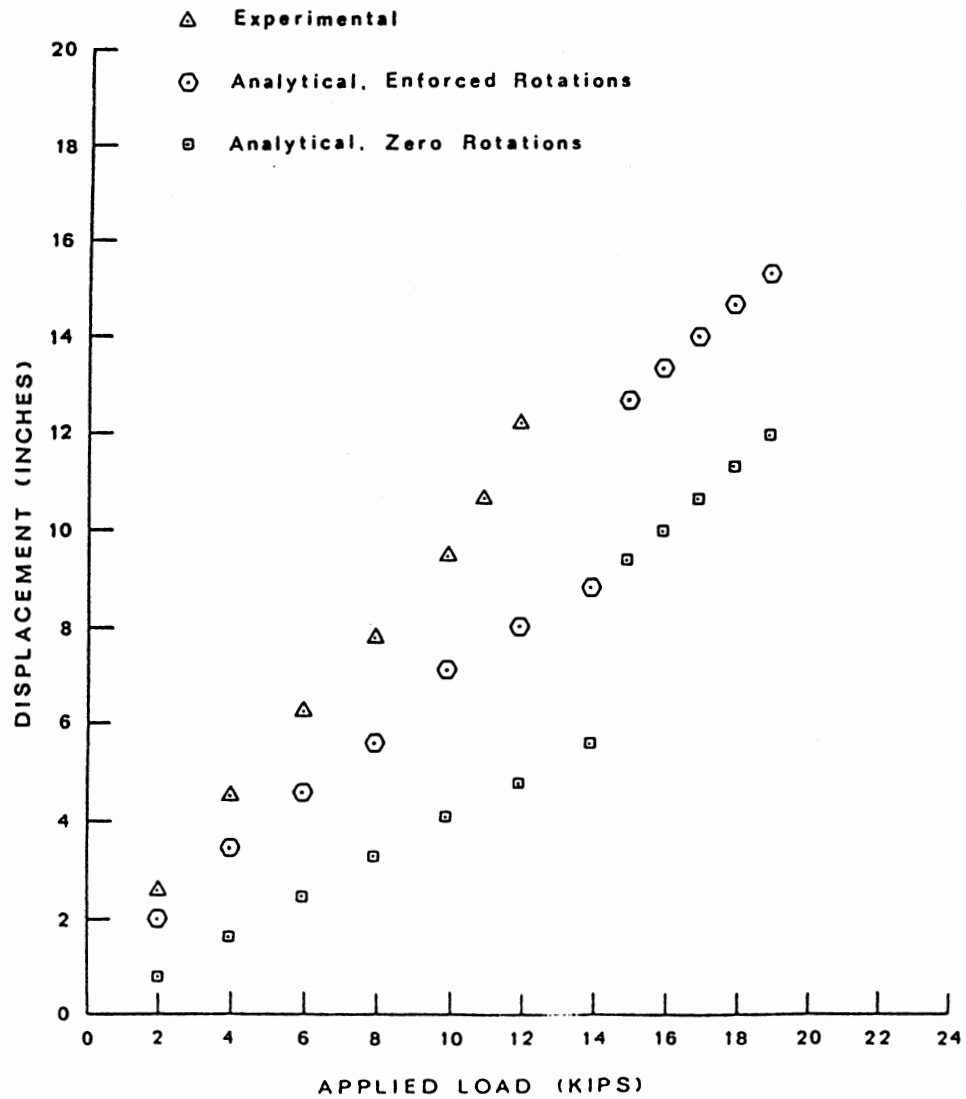
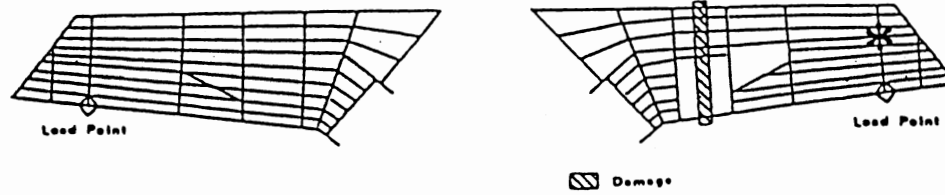
(b) Node 46, Model A (without torsional stiffness rods)

Figure 32. (Continued)



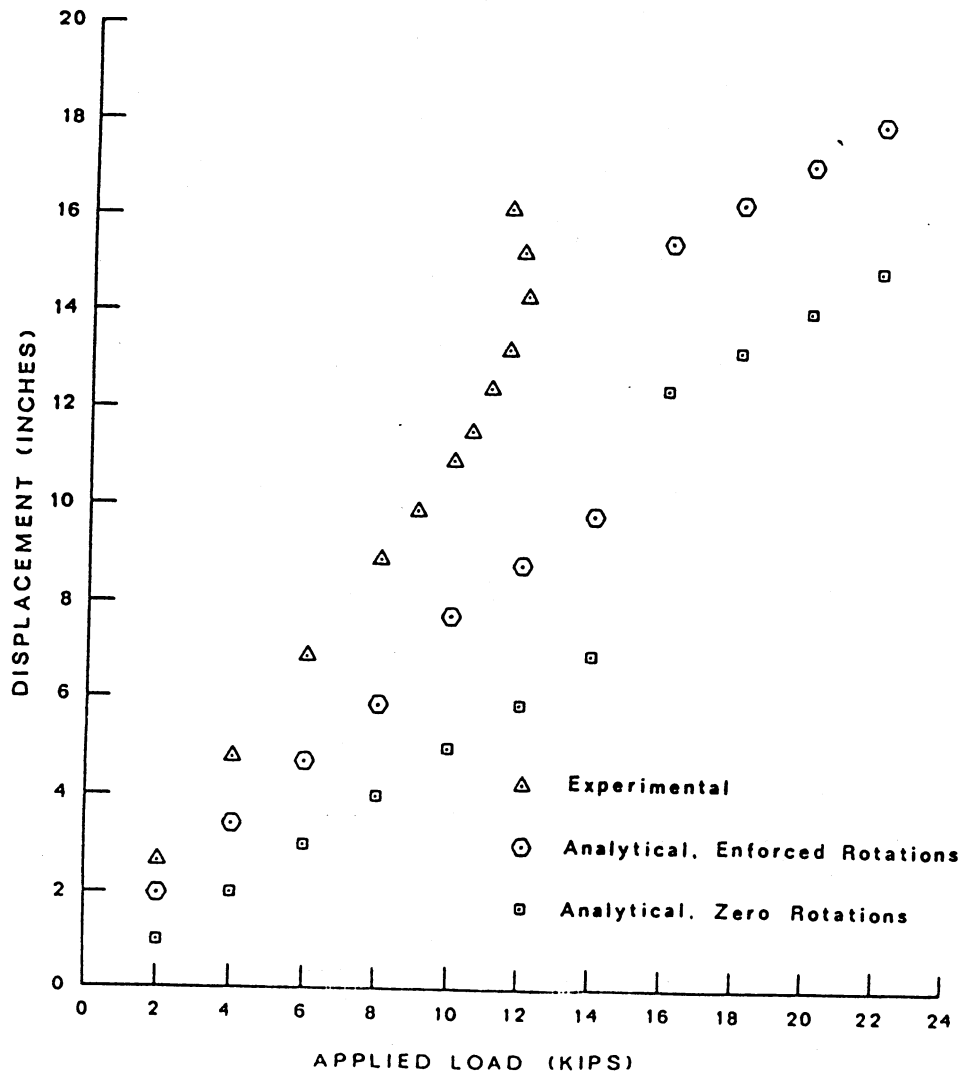
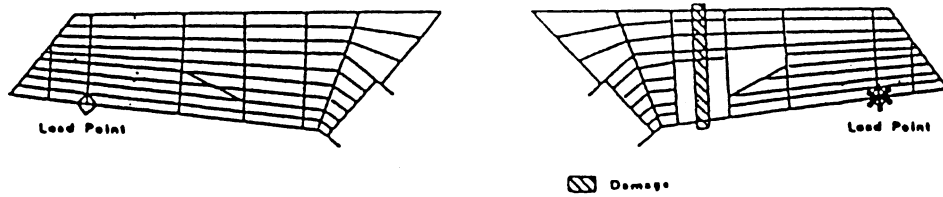
(c) Load Point, Model C (without torsional stiffness rods)

Figure 32. (Continued)



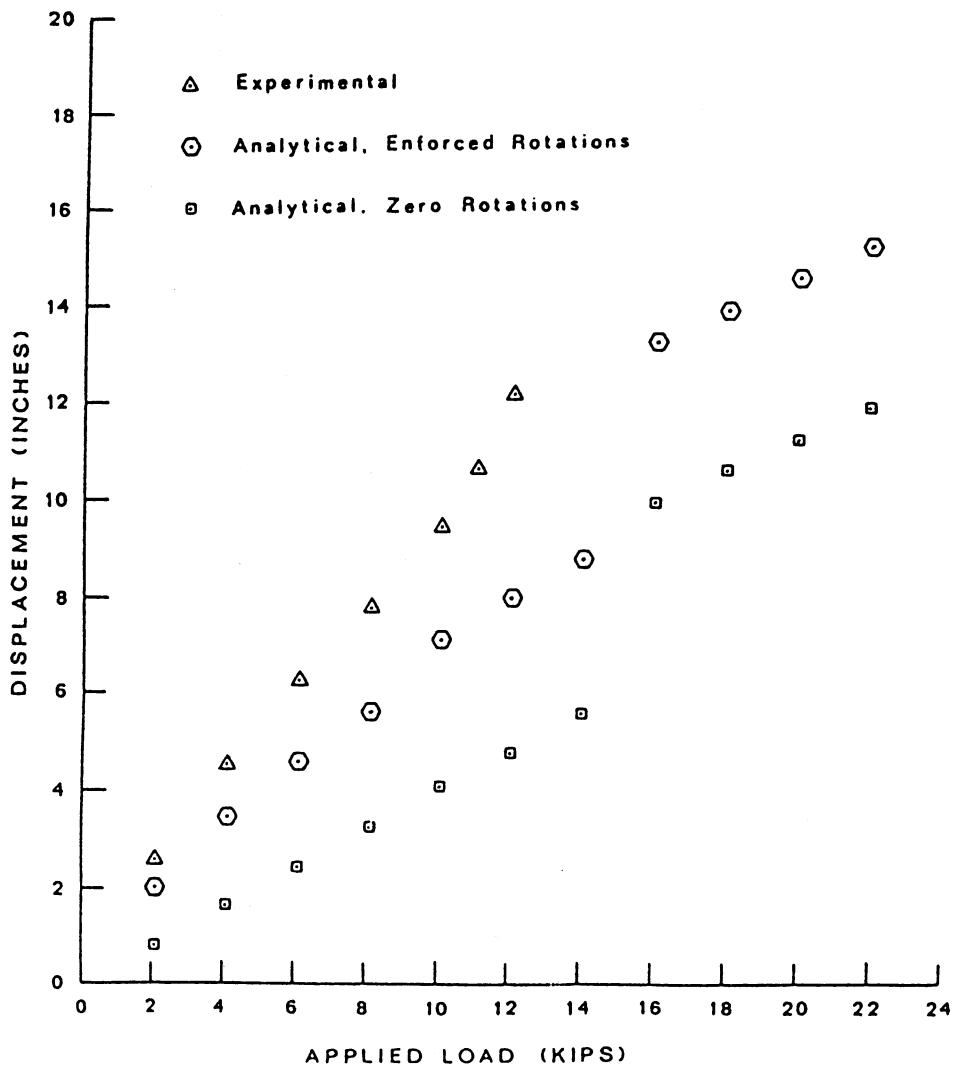
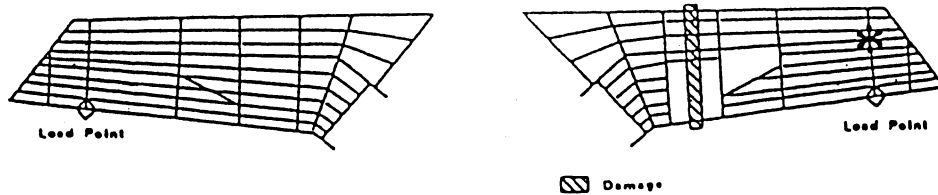
(d) Node 46, Model C (without torsional stiffness rods)

Figure 32. (Continued)



(e) Load Point, Model D (with torsional stiffness rods)

Figure 32. (Continued)



(f) Node 46, Model D (with torsional stiffness rods)

Figure 32. (Continued)

APPENDIX J

SUMMARY OF ANALYTICAL RESULTS

TABLE V
 SUMMARY OF RESULTS FOR TEST 1,
 MODEL D, SIMPLE DAMAGE

Iteration No.	Load	Buckled Elements	Overstressed Elements	Failed Elements
1	10	68 118	---	---
2	12	56 112	---	---
3	14	136	---	---
4	16	54 80 106 124 135 255	529	529
5	14	---	---	---
6	16	---	---	---
7	18	82	---	---
8	20	111 117 132 134 258	---	---
9	22	64 116	117	117
10	20	---	137 573	573
11	18	---	119	119
12	16	---	135 571	135
13	14	---	531	531
14	12	---	---	---
15	14	---	---	---
16	16	105 257	---	---
17	18	85	105 121	105
18	16	123	533	533
19	14	---	---	---
20	16	---	123	123
21	14	---	---	---
22	16	---	---	---
23	18	---	579	579
24	16	---	---	---
25	18	---	---	---
26	20	---	---	---
27	22	52 62 89 107 125	75 248	248
28	20	93 114 143 256	107 125 213 257	125

TABLE V (Continued)

Iteration No.	Load	Buckled Elements	Overstressed Elements	Failed Elements
29	18	126	107 256 257 581	257
30	16	---	581	581
31	14	---	126	126
32	12	---	582	582
33	10	---		---
34	12	---		---
35	14	---		---

TABLE VI
 SUMMARY OF RESULTS FOR TEST 1,
 MODEL D, DETAILED DAMAGE

Iteration No.	Load	Buckled Elements	Overstressed Elements	Failed Elements
1	10	68 118	---	---
2	12	56 112 136	---	---
3	14	---	---	---
4	16	80 135	---	---
5	18	54 106 124 132	---	---
6	20	116 117 134 254 255 258	121	121
7	18	---	117 137	137
8	16	111	119	119
9	14	256 257	577	577
10	12	---	---	---
11	14	123	---	---
12	16	82 105 126	123 531 9529	123 9529
13	14	---	579	579
14	12	---	---	---
15	14	125	---	---
16	16	85 143	105 125	125
17	14	---	257	257
18	12	---	---	---
19	14	---	581	581
20	12	---	---	---
21	14	---	---	---
22	16	114	---	---
23	18	62 64 89	---	---
24	20	52 93	68 256	68 256
25	18	50 130	---	---
26	20	55	---	---
27	22	---	126	126
28	20	---	582	582
29	18	---	---	---

TABLE VI (Continued)

Iteration No.	Load	Buckled Elements	Overstressed Elements	Failed Elements
30	20	---	---	---
31	22	---	75	75
32	20	67 73	55 57 473	473
33	18	97	57 73	73
34	16	---	55 471	55
35	14	53	427	427

TABLE VII
 SUMMARY OF RESULTS FOR TEST 2C,
 MODEL A, SIMPLE DAMAGE

Iteration No.	Load	Buckled Elements	Overstressed Elements	Failed Elements
1	10	111 135	---	---
2	12	80	---	---
3	14	49 81 82 133 136 255	---	---
4	16	68 129 134	109	109
5	14	114 131	127	127
6	12	132	---	---
7	14	130	---	---
8	16	56	---	---
9	18	50 79 107 108	137	137
10	16	---	119 575	575
11	14	113 123 125 143 144	119 129 133 135 139 573 577 579	119 129 579
12	12	142	103 121 131 133 135 139 531 567 577 581 605 615	131 577 581
13	10	85 93 97 105 112 115 116 117 118 124 126 141 254 256 257	113 121 125 133 135 139 140 213 223 224 225 226 227 228 535 536 567 569 573 580 582 589 591 607 611 620 625	133 582
14	8	106	97 108 115 117 121 123 125 126 135 139 140 141 223 224 225 226 227 228 257 528 534 535 536 569 571 573 578 580 589 591 609 611 625 627 629 631 632	135 528
15	6	73	97 104 108 110 113 115 117 121 123 125 126 128 139 140 141 144 212 213 223 224 225 226 227 228 257 530 534 535 536 569 578 580 591 593 601	580

TABLE VII (Continued)

Iteration No.	Load	Buckled Elements	Overstressed Elements	Failed Elements
15 (Cont.)			618 625 627 628 629 630 631 632	
16	4	---	97 104 111 115 117 118 121 123 124 125 126 128 139 140 141 142 212 213 222 223 224 225 226 227 228 249 257 532 534 535 536 552 555 567 569 578 589 591 593 595 601 616 623 625 627 628 629 630 631 632	111 552 578

TABLE VIII
 SUMMARY OF RESULTS FOR TEST 2C,
 MODEL D, DETAILED DAMAGE

Iteration No.	Load	Buckled Elements	Overstressed Elements	Failed Elements
1	10	56 68 80 112 114 118 126	---	---
2	12	106 132	---	---
3	14	62 82 111 135 256	---	---
4	16	49 50 108 124 134 255	---	---
5	18	116 117 133 258	68	68
6	16	---	---	---
7	18	---	66	66
8	16	79 81 113 129	460	460
9	14	---	---	---
10	16	---	462	462
11	14	---	---	---
12	16	---	---	---
13	18	61 105 107	70	70
14	16	54	---	---
15	18	52 115	---	---
16	20	---	56	56
17	18	63	430	430
18	16	---	---	---
19	18	---	58 432	58
20	16	64	432	432
21	14	---	---	---
22	16	---	---	---
23	18	---	62 255 434	62 255
24	16	254	64 78 81 82 187 434	81 434
25	14	---	64 78 79 82 105 254 436	78 79 254
26	12	55	64 77 82 105 436 477 479	64 479

TABLE VIII (Continued)

Iteration		Load	Buckled Elements	Overstressed Elements						Failed Elements			
No.													
27	10	85		77	82	105	436	477	481	77	436	481	
28	8		---				---					---	
29	10	131		54	80	428	475	477		54	80	475	477
30	8	73 126		52	75	82	428	438		52	75	428	438
31	6		---	55	473					55			
32	4		---					---				---	
33	6		---	427	429					427	429		
34	4		---					---				---	

TABLE IX
 SUMMARY OF RESULTS FOR TEST 3B,
 MODEL A, SIMPLE DAMAGE

Iteration No.	Load	Buckled Elements	Overstressed Elements	Failed Elements
1	10	---	510	510
2	8	---	---	---
3	10	---	---	---
4	11	49 114 134 136	110	110
5	10	130 132	128	128
6	8	---	---	---
7	10	135	---	---
8	11	---	---	---
9	12	---	---	---
10	13	116 133	66	66
11	12	56	---	---
12	13	111	460 462	460 462
13	12	52 55 82	424 432	424 432
14	10	80 113	58	58
15	8	---	528	528
16	6	---	---	---
17	8	81 254	434	434
18	6	---	436	436
19	4	---	---	---
20	6	79 256	---	---
21	8	61 129 197 213	52 438 482	52 438
22	6	62	---	---
23	8	63 107 115 257	109 127 437 582	127 437 582
24	6	---	109	109
25	4	---	---	---
26	6	---	---	---
27	8	51	78 111	78 111
28	6	---	60	60
29	4	54	532	532

TABLE X
 SUMMARY OF RESULTS FOR TEST 3B,
 MODEL D, DETAILED DAMAGE

Iteration No.	Load	Buckled Elements	Overstressed Elements	Failed Elements
1	10	56 68 112 114 118 136	---	---
2	12	132 256	---	---
3	14	62 134	---	---
4	16	49 80 116 135	510	510
5	14	---	110	110
6	12	130	112 128	112
7	10	---	566	566
8	8	---	---	---
9	10	---	---	---
10	12	---	---	---
11	14	---	114	114
12	12	50 82	568	568
13	10	---	---	---
14	12	---	---	---
15	14	124	---	---
16	16	258	---	---
17	17	67 117	---	---
18	18	111 254	---	---
19	19	---	530	530
20	18	---	528 532 534 574	528 532 534
21	17	55 64 73 97 107 113 126 129 143 255 257	118 120 256 552 574	120 256
22	16	115 125	116 117 118 138 257 536 552 574 592	117 118 536
23	14	51 63 85 123 131 133 141	56 58 79 81 85 107 115 119 137 257 279 430 476 499 535 573 574	73 107 115 279 476 573 574

TABLE X (Continued)

Iteration		Load	Buckled Elements	Overstressed Elements	Failed Elements
No.					
24	12	105		55 56 57 58 69 71 75 78 113 119 197 429 430 467 471 473 535 571	71 113 119 535 571
25	10		---	55 58 75 78 79 80 105 111 121 197 429 430 467 471 473 478 569 575	105 111 467 473 569
26	8		---	58 75 77 78 80 109 197 429 430 471 533 567	58 109 471 533 567

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