



Calhoun: The NPS Institutional Archive

DSpace Repository

Theses and Dissertations

1. Thesis and Dissertation Collection, all items

1969

Emergency ascent trajectories for deep submersibles.

Tufts, Herbert William

Massachusetts Institute of Technology

https://hdl.handle.net/10945/12098

Downloaded from NPS Archive: Calhoun



Calhoun is the Naval Postgraduate School's public access digital repository for research materials and institutional publications created by the NPS community. Calhoun is named for Professor of Mathematics Guy K. Calhoun, NPS's first appointed -- and published -- scholarly author.

> Dudley Knox Library / Naval Postgraduate School 411 Dyer Road / 1 University Circle Monterey, California USA 93943

http://www.nps.edu/library

NPS ARCHIVE 1969 TUFTS, H.



s and strategy lavation of strategy lavate

DUDLEY KNOX LIBRARY NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL MONTEREY, CA 93943-5101

ETERGENCY ASCENT TRAJECTORIES

FOR DEEP SUELERSIBLES

by

HERBERT WILLIAN TUFTS, ITT // B.S., Virginia Polytechnic Institute

(1963)

SUBETTTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLEENT

OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF

NAVAL ENGINEER

AND THE DEGREE OF

MASTER OF SCIENCE IN CCEAN ENGINEERING

at the

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

June, 1959, CII,

NES ALLENTER

780

LIBRARY NAVAL . CEGRADUATE SCHOOL MONTEREY, CALIF. 93940

AESTRACT

EMERGENCY ASCENT TRAJECTORIES

FOR DEEP SUBIERSIBLES

by

HERBERT WILLIAM TUFTS, III

Submitted to the Department of Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering on May 21, 1969 in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Naval Engineer and the degree of Master of Science in Ocean Engineering.

After a brief discussion of the need for predicting the emergency ascent trajectory of a submersible and the means by which a mathematical model of an ascent can be derived, the second order, coupled equations of motion for a vehicle with varying mass and center of mass are derived.

The equations of motion are then solved by a numerical step-wise procedure which is ameanable to programming on a digital computer.

Ascent trajectories are calculated using data from model experiments on the Deep Submergence Rescue Vehicle.

The tests indicate that two dimensional, vertical plane, equations are all that are necessary to determine an ascent through an undisturbed medium, but are insufficient once the vehicle is disturbed from its vertical plane.

Thesis Supervisor: Martin A. Abkowitz Title: Professor of Naval Architecture

ii



ACKNONLEDGEHENTS

I wish to acknowledge the advice and assistance of the supervisor of this thesis, Professor Martin A. Abkowitz. I would particularly like to express my thanks for the opportunity to work under his direction.

The assistance and encouragement of Commander Sherman Reed in my dealings with NSRDC are greatfully acknowledged.

All computer programs were written for and executed by the IBH 360 Digital Computer of the Information Processing Center of Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

· . . ·

·

.

TITLE PAGE	1
ABSTRACT	ii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	111
TABLE OF CONTENTS	iv
NOMENCLATURE	vi
INTRODUCTION	1
CHAPTER I: FORGULATION OF THE PROBLEM	5
I - 1 Assumptions	5
I - 2 Initial and Other Conditions	6
CHAPTER II: EQUATIONS OF MOTION	7
II - 1 General	7
II - 2 Axis Systems	7
II - 3 Conservation of Momentum Equations	11
II - 4 Gravity Forces	20
II - 5 Hydrodynamic Forces	21
II - 6 Equations of Motion for Free Ascent	41
II - 7 Summary	45
CHAPTER III: SOLUTION OF THE EQUATIONS OF MOTION	45
III - 1 Revised Equations of Motion	47
III - 2 Sterwise Linear Solution	52
III - 3 One Dimensional Ascent Trajectory	54
III - 4 Sumary	57
CHAPTER IV: RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS	58
1V - 1 Results of Computer Simulations	58

IV - 2 Conclusions and Recommendations	62
REFERENCES	63
APPENDIX A: COMPUTER PROGRAM FOR ASCENT TRAJECTORIES	65
A - 1 General	65
A - 2 -Input - Output	68
A - 3 Description of Namelists	72
A - 4 Program Listings	78
APPENDIX B: TEST VEHICLE GEOMETRIC AND CONTROL CHARACTERISTICS	94
APPENDIX C: INPUT AND CUTPUT FOR TEST VEHICLE	101
APPENDIX D: A PROGRAM TO COMPUTE ONE DIMENSIONAL ASCENT TRAJECTORIES	105

.

v

÷.,

.

.

NOHENCLATURE

Symbol Dimensionless Form

 A_{B}, A_{E}

 $B' = B/\frac{1}{2}\rho l^2 u^2$

СВ

В

CG

I_G, I_o

 $I_{XX} = I_{XX} / \frac{1}{2} \rho 1^5$

 $I_{yy} \qquad I_{yy} = I_{yy}^{\frac{1}{2}\rho l^5}$

 $\mathbb{I}_{_{\mathbb{Z}\mathbb{Z}}}$

 $1'_{zz} = 1_{zz}/\frac{1}{2}\rho 1^{5}$

 $I_{xy} = I_{xy}/\frac{1}{2}\rho l^5$

Definition

Body and earth fixed axis systems respectively

Buoyancy force, positivo up-

Center of buoyancy of submersible

-- Center of gravity or mass of submersible

Inertial tensor (3 x 3) about vohicle CG and vohicle origin respectively

Moment of inertia of submersible about x axis

Moment of inertia of submersible about y axis

Moment of inertia of submersible about z axis

Product of inertia of submersible about xy plane

$$1_{xz} = 1_{xz} = \frac{1}{xz} / \frac{1}{2} \rho 1^{5}$$

$$I_{yz} \qquad I'_{yz} = I_{yz} / \frac{1}{2} \rho 1^5$$

K, H, N $K' = K/\frac{1}{2}\rho l^3 u^2$

K_U

K p $K'_{u} = K_{u} / \frac{1}{2} \rho l^{3} U = \partial K' / \partial u'$

$$K_{\underline{u}} = K_{\underline{u}} / \frac{1}{2} \rho l^{l_{\underline{v}}} = \partial K' / \partial \underline{u}'$$

$$K_{i} = k^{b} \sqrt{\frac{5}{1}} \sqrt{\frac{5}{1}} \sqrt{\frac{5}{1}} \sqrt{\frac{5}{1}} = \frac{5}{1} \sqrt{\frac{5}{1}}$$

Product of inertia of submersible about xz plano

Product of inertia of submorsible about yz plane

Rolling, pitching and yawing moments respectively

Typical static moment derivative; derivative of a moment component with respect to a velocity component, $\partial K/\partial u$

Typical moment of inertia coefficient; derivative of a moment component with respect to an acceleration component; 2K/2u

Typical rotary mon t derivative with respect to an angular velocity component, $\partial K/\partial p$

$$K_{i}^{*} = K^{*}_{i} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} b \mathbb{I}_{2} = \mathfrak{I}_{K_{i}} \sqrt{\mathfrak{I}_{2}}$$

K. p

K VU

K Vq Typical moment of inertia coefficient; derivative of a moment component with respect to an angular acceleration component, $\frac{\partial K}{\partial p}$

Typical second order moment coefficient; derivative of a moment component with respect to the square of a velocity component or the product of two velocity components, $2^{2}K/_{3}v_{3}w$

Typical second order moment coefficient; derivative of a moment component with respect to the product of a velocity component with an angular velocity component, $2^{2}K/2V_{2}q$

Typical second order moment coefficient; derivative of a moment component with respect to the square of an angular velocity component or the product of two angular velocity components, $\sqrt[2]{k}_{\lambda}p_{\lambda}q$

$$K_{i}^{M} = \frac{M}{2} \sqrt{\frac{5}{2}} \sqrt{\frac{5}{2}} = \frac{5}{2} \sqrt{\frac{5}{2}} \sqrt{\frac{5}{2}}$$

$$K' vq = K vq /\frac{1}{2} \rho l^{4} = \delta^{2} K' / \delta v' \delta q'$$

$$K_{pq} \qquad K'_{pq} = K_{pq} / \frac{1}{2} \rho L^{5} = \frac{2}{3} K' / \partial p \partial q$$

viii

$$K_{*} = K_{*} / \frac{1}{2} \rho l^{3} u^{2}$$

= 1

$$m - m' = m/\frac{3}{2}\rho l^3$$

p, q, r
$$p' = pl/U$$

p, q, r $\dot{p}' = \dot{p}l^2/U^2$

$$t t' = t U/1$$

Typical moment coefficient when body angles (α, β) and control surface angles are zero

Characteristic length of the submersible

Mass of submersible, including water in ballast tanks

Origin of body axes

Angular velocities of roll, pitch and yaw, respectively

Angular accelerations of roll, pitch, and yaw, respectively

Time

Angular and translational velocity transformation matrices, respectively; transformation is from body to earth axes

Kinetic energy of fluid and vohicle, respectively

u, v, w
$$u' = u/J$$
 Longitudinal, transvorse and
normal components, respective-
ly of the velocity of the or-
igin of body axes relative to
the fluid

i, v, w $u' = ul/J^2$ Longitudinal, transverse and
normal components, respec-
tively of the acceleration of
the origin of body axes rel-
ative to the fluid

U $U' = U/J = 1$ Velocity of origin of body
axes relative to the fluid

W $W' = W/k l^2 J^2 J^2$ Weight of submersible

x, y, z = x' = x/l

$$x_B, y_B, z_B$$
 $x'_B = x_B/l$
 x_G, y_G, z_G $x'_G = x_G/l$

Coordinates of the center of buoyancy relative to body axes

Body axes, or coordinates of

a point relative to body axes

Coordinates of the center of gravity relative to body axes

$$x_0, y_0, z_0 = x/\lambda$$

$$\dot{\mathbf{x}}_{\mathrm{E}}, \dot{\mathbf{y}}_{\mathrm{E}}, \dot{\mathbf{z}}_{\mathrm{E}} = \dot{\mathbf{x}}_{\mathrm{E}}/\mathbf{U}$$

Х, Ү, Ζ

X

X.

Х р

$$X' = X/\frac{1}{2}\rho l^2 U^2$$

$$X_{u}^{*} = X_{u}^{\frac{1}{2}} \rho I^{2} U = \partial X^{*} / \partial u^{2}$$

$$X_{i}^{n} = X^{n} \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} \delta I_{3} = 9 X_{i} \sqrt{9} \eta_{i}$$

$$X_i = X^{\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2}} = \int_{2}^{1} \sqrt{2} \sqrt{2} X_i \sqrt{2} D_i$$

Fixed or inertial axes, or coordinates of a point relative to fixed axes

Longitudinal, transverse and normal components, respectively of the velocity of the origin of body axes relative to the inertial axes

Longitudinal, lateral and normal components, respectively, of hydrodynamic force on the submersible

Typical static force derivative of a force component with respect to a velocity component, 3%/3u

Typical inertia coefficient; derivative of a force componont with respect to an acceloration component, $\Im X/\Im^u$

Typical rotary force derivative; derivative of a force component with respect to an angular velocity component, 2X/2p

• .

$$X^{*} = X^{*} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}$$

 X_{p}

X UH

X

X rp $X^{*} = X_{u_{W}} / \frac{1}{2} / \frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{3} X^{*} / \frac{1}{3} u_{3} u_{4}$

 $X_{i}^{*} V_{i}^{\frac{1}{2}} = 3_{X_{i}}^{2} V_{i}$

 $X_{i}^{\mathrm{Lb}} = X^{\mathrm{Lb}} \langle \frac{1}{2} b \rangle_{i}^{\mathrm{Lb}} = \frac{9}{5} X_{i} \langle 9 \mathrm{L} 9 \mathrm{Lb}$

Typical inertia coefficient; derivative of a force component with respect to an angular acceleration component, $\partial X/\partial p$

Typical second order force coefficient; derivative of a force component with respect to the square of a velocity component or the product of two velocity components, 2²X/2uJw

Typical second order force coefficient; derivative of a force component with respect to the product of a velocity component, 3²X/3v3r

Typical second order force coefficient; derivative of a force component with respect to the square of an angular velocity component or the product of two angular velocity components, $\gamma^2 X/\partial r \partial p$

when body angles (α, β) and control surface angles are

zero

ficient

Angles of attack and drift,

Typical offector force coef-

Lateral and normal forces

respectively

Specific weight of the fluid

Angles of pitch, yaw and roll respectively

Mass density of the fluid

Derivative

d

INTRODUCTION

An important operating mode of deep submersibles is the ascending and descending mode. Unlike large high speed military submarines which ascend and descend dynamically by use of a combination of speed and appendage deflection, deep submersibles depend partially and sometimes entirely, as in the case of the TRIESTE, upon buoyant ascent and descent. Of the ascending and descending operations, the most critical is during an emergency ascent in which most or all of the jettisonable weights are removed from the vehicle in order to obtain as rapid an ascent as possible.

The majority of deep submersibles fall into a class of vehicles characterized by low speed and minimal appendage streamlining. They are designed for underwater research and rescue missions which do not, except for the travel mode of the Deep Submergence Rescue Vehicle, require large speeds. They are equipped with many and diverse appendages for accomplishing their missions such as manipulator arms, lights, propulsion motors, sampling equipment, TV cameras and mating skirts, all of which effect, to varying degrees, the streamlining and hydrodynamics of these vehicles.

In order to study the motions and ascent trajectories of submersibles in normal or emergency ascent without model or full scale tests, it is necessary to develop a mathematical model of the vehicle which can accomodate the effects of varying mass and center of mass.

This work is an attempt to develop the mathematical model using a set of second order equations of motion, and solve these equations by use of a high speed digital computer.

The primary sources of material for this work are the works of Abkowitz, Dogan, Gertler and Hagen, Lamb and Strumpf, but the secondary

1

sources, acknowledged or not, are no less important of the development of this work.

The problem of determining the motions of a totally submerged body has been treated by many authors, however, there appear to be only two basic means for arriving at these equations. These are by energy methods and by vector calculus.

The first method is that used by Sir Horace Lamb in his book "Hydrodynamics" which first appeared in 1879 (see ref 1). The energy method is based upon the existance of a single valued velocity-potential which implies that the motion of the fluid is entirely due to that of the submersible, and is therefore irrotational and acyclic. This method leads to a completely general set of equations representing the rigid body dynamics, but the hydrodynamic forces that result represent only the so called added mass or added inertia effects and not all the forces acting on the body. Of the forces that are missing the most important are those due to circulation, separation and vortex shedding.

The second method of developing the equations of motion is to combine a vector expansion of Newton's laws of motion, expressed as follows:

$$\vec{F} = \frac{d}{dt}$$
 (Momentum) = the vector force acting on the body (1)
 $\vec{H} = \frac{d}{dt}$ (Angular momentum) = the vector moment acting on the
body (2)

with a Taylor series expansion of the hydrodynamic forces and moments ex-

2

which reduces to

$$\frac{F}{H} = f$$
 (Properties of notion)

(4)

for a particular vehicle in a particular fluid. This method has been used by A. Strumpf in 1960 in developing his "Equations of Motion of a Submerged Body with Varying Mass" (see ref 2) and by Prof. N. A. Abkowitz in 1949 in his lecture course and notes on "The Dynamical Stability of Submarines" (see ref's 3 and 10). It too results in a completely general set of equations describing the rigid body dynamics, but its greatest asset lies in the generality of the hydrodynamic forces and moments. The hydrodynamic forces and moments obtained from a Taylor series expansion include not only all the added mass effects but also the circulation, separation and vortex shedding effects. The only limitation on this method is the availability of theoretical or experimental data to use in the equations.

From the preceeding discussion and equations (1 through 4), it is obvious that the derivation of the rigid body motion may be completely separated from the problem of developing a suitable form for the hydrodynamic effects. Therefore, the two methods of development may be broken down and part of each used.

This work shall attempt to take advantage of the simplicity of the energy development of the rigid body dynamics, while retaining the generality provided by the Taylor series expansion of the hydrodynamic forces and moments.

The solution of the equations of motion that will be developed employs a technique suggested in 1964 by G. Pariscis in his solution of linearized equations of motion for heave and pitch of a ship (see ref 4)

3

and again in 1967 by L. M. McCloskey for the digital simulation of the DSRV control system and autopilot (see ref 5).

The coefficients used to test the solution of the equations of motion come from a series of model experiments conducted on the DSRV. The results of the computer solution will not, however, be the ascent trajectory for the DSRV since there is an assumption, in this work, of zero propulsion forces in the development of the equations of motion.

The assumptions and the statement of the problem are given in Chapter I, the equations of motion are derived in Chapter II and a method for solving the equations of motion is developed in Chapter III.

ų.
CHAPTER I

FORMULATION OF THE PROBLEM

The problem involves a deep submersible vehicle of given geometry and dimensions which is in free ascent through a stationary fluid.

I - 1 Assumptions

The vehicle is assumed to be a rigid body with no elastic deformations of a vibratory nature. It has six degrees of freedom, three translational and three rotational. We shall be interested in motions in both the horizontal and vortical planes of motion. Velocities are small. Hydrodynamic effects of second order in acceleration shall be considered negligible. The only body symmetry is port and starboard.

I - 1.1

The neglecting of vibratory motions is reasonable since the frequencies of vibration of the hull acting as an elastic body are of different orders of magnitude than the frequencies of motion and do not excite the latter. Elastic deformations due to vehicle compressability must be included since they directly affect the buoyancy of the vehicle.

I - 1.2

The interest in both planes of motion is due to the desire for as general a set of equations as possible.

1 - 1.3

The assumption of small velocities is realistic in that free ascont velocities and open ocean currents are in general of order less than ten knots.

1 - 1.4

The use of a set of second order equations of motion is decoded necessary to appropriately describe the hydrodynamic cross-coupling that takes place in a problem such as this. The second order acceleration effects are assumed to be zero on the basis of potential theory (see ref 1). This, however, has not been experimentally verified.

I - 1.5

Neglecting assymmetries due to relatively small appendages which are not control surfaces, there are few vehicles which operate in the ocean environment which do not possess port and starboard symmetry. For this reason the assumption of port and starboard symmetry has been made.

I - 2 Initial and Other Conditions

The vehicle is to be initially at rest relative to the inertial, earth fixed, axes. The control effectors, propellers, thrusters, rudders, dive planes, etc., are inoperable and/or in neutral position. The driving force for the vehicle shall be a decrease in weight due to jettisoning of ballast or an increase in volume due to vehicle decompression as it rises.

These conditions, though arbitrary, serve to restrict the problem to one of manageable size.

CHAPTER II

EQUATIONS OF MOTION

II - 1 Goneral:

The derivation of the equations of motion for a rigid body in six degrees of freedom with a varying mass and center of mass follows closely that of Dr. Pierre Dogan in reference (5), which is based primarily upon the development of the equations of motion by Lamb in reference (1). The derivation of the hydrodynamic force equations follows that of Professor Martin Abkowitz in reference (3) except that, in this work, the second order terms are retained. The forces due to gravity are determined using the transformations set forth in reference (6) and the angular velocity transformations given by Professor Abkowitz in reference (7).

The axis systems necessary to describe the motions of a body and its trajectory through a fluid include a body fixed system and an inertial system.

II - 2 Axis Systems

The equations of motion for an ascending vehicle must be written in an earth fixed axis system in order to determine the trajectory of the vehicle relative to some fixed point. An additional body fixed system is required in order to describe the hydrodynamic interactions between the vehicle and the water.

II - 2.1 Inortial Axis System

The right-handed earth fixed axis system, A_E (see figure II.1), is assumed to be an inertial system for the reason that the accelerations

*



.

Figure 1 Coordinate Systems

of a point on the surface of the earth are an order of magnitude smaller than those which are of importance to the motions of the vehicle. $A_{\rm E}$ is an orthogonal set of axes fixed relative to the earth such that components $x_{\rm E}$ and $y_{\rm E}$ are in a horizontal plane, and the $z_{\rm E}$ axis is vertical and directed downwards.

II - 2.2 Body Aris System

The right-handed body axis system, A_B (see figure II.1), is fixed in the vehicle such that advantage is taken of the assumed principal plane of symmetry by placing the origin of the system in this plane. The axes of this system are:

x axis - the longitudinal axis, directed from the after to the forward end of the vehicle,

y axis - the transverse axis, directed to starboard,

z axis - the normal axis, directed from top to bottom (deck to keel).

The xz plane is the assumed principal plane of symmetry.

II - 2.3 Body Axes Orientation

Angular displacements of A_B relative to A_E are specified by a set of modified 'Euler angles' which are taken as positive in the sense of rotation of a right-handed screw advancing in the positive direction of the axis of rotation.

The orientation of A_B relative to A_E is described in terms of a roll angle ϕ , a pitch angle θ and a yaw angle ψ . Before defining these angles, an order of rotations must be chosen since finite rotations are not true vector quantities and do not obey the rules for adding vectors. The

order chosen here conforms to that set forth in reference (6) which is:

- (1) rotate about the initial $z = z_E$ axis through an angle of yaw γ' ,
- (2) rotate about the new position of the $y = y_1$ exis through an angle of pitch 0,
- (3) finally rotate about the new position of the x = x axis through an angle of roll ϕ .

In accordance with the order of rotations above we have the following definitions:

- 0 the angle of pitch; the angle of elevation of the x axis; the angle between the x axis and the horizontal plane $x_E y_E$;
- $\dot{\gamma}$ the angle of yaw; the angle from the vortical plane $x_{E^{Z_{E}}}$ to the vertical plane x_{E} ,
- ϕ the angle of roll; the angle from the vertical xz_E plane to the principal plane of symmetry xz_e .

The successive rotations required to specify the orientation of the body axes relative to the earth fixed axes can be described by three orthogonal matrices $\left[y \right]_{z_{\rm E}}$, $\left[0 \right]_{y_{\rm I}}$, $\left[\beta \right]_{x}$:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \psi \end{bmatrix}_{z_E} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \psi & \sin \psi & 0 \\ -\sin \psi & \cos \psi & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & -\sin \theta \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \sin \theta & 0 & \cos \theta \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\left[\phi \right]_{\mathbf{X}} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos \phi & \sin \phi \\ 0 & -\sin \phi & \cos \phi \end{bmatrix}$$

Unit vectors in Λ_{B} and Λ_{E} are rolated by an orthogonal matrix:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{\dot{i}}_{\mathrm{B}} \\ \mathbf{j}_{\mathrm{B}} \\ \mathbf{k}_{\mathrm{B}} \end{bmatrix} \coloneqq T_{\mathrm{B}} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{\dot{i}}_{\mathrm{E}} \\ \mathbf{j}_{\mathrm{E}} \\ \mathbf{k}_{\mathrm{E}} \end{bmatrix}$$

where $T_{\rm B}$ is the product of the three orthogonal matrices defining the rotations:

$$\mathbf{F}_{B} = \begin{bmatrix} \phi \end{bmatrix}_{\mathbf{X}} \begin{bmatrix} \phi \end{bmatrix}_{\mathbf{y}_{1}} \begin{bmatrix} \psi \end{bmatrix}_{\mathbf{z}_{E}} \\ = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta \cos \psi & \cos \theta \sin \psi & -\sin \theta \\ -\cos \phi \sin \psi & \cos \phi \cos \psi & \sin \theta \\ -\cos \phi \sin \psi & \cos \phi \cos \psi & \sin \phi \cos \theta \\ +\sin \phi \sin \theta \cos \psi & +\sin \phi \sin \theta \sin \psi \\ \sin \phi \sin \psi & -\sin \phi \cos \psi & \cos \phi \cos \theta \\ +\sin \theta \cos \phi \cos \psi & +\cos \phi \sin \theta \sin \psi \end{bmatrix}$$

Velocities in ${\rm A}_{\rm B}$ and ${\rm A}_{\rm E}$ are also related by the transformation matrix ${\rm T}_{\rm B}$:

$$\begin{bmatrix} u \\ v \\ w \end{bmatrix} = T_{B} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_{E} \\ \dot{y}_{E} \\ \dot{z}_{E} \end{bmatrix}$$

The vehicle angular volocities in A_B and A_E are, however, related by a non-orthogonal matrix, which is the sum of three components along the z_E , y_1 and x axes of megnitude $\dot{\psi}$, $\dot{\theta}$ and $\dot{\xi}$.



II - 3 Conservation of Momentum Equations

The derivation of the dynamical equations for a vehicle with a varying mass and center of mass have been treated in two different manners by:

- Albert Strumpf of Davidson Lab, (see ref 2) using vector calculus, and including variations in mass, moments of inortia and CG position.
- (2) Pierre Dogan of MIT Instrumentation Lab, (see ref 5), using a Langrangian formalism, including time variation of the inertial tensor, and making assumptions as to the form of the movable weights.

The treatment by Strumpf assumes a body that is a rocket, so that mass is discharged from the body. The treatment by Dogan, for the Doep Subwergence Rescue Vehicle (DSRV), assumes that the mass of the body is constant but allows the position of the center of gravity to change.

The development by Dogan avoids the long vectoral conjustions

involved in Strumpf's development, while sacrificing generality by not including a change in mass. This feature could be included if it were desired and so the approach by Degan will be used.

Nine generalized velocities and coordinates are sufficient to describe the motions of the vehicle. These are: six velocities (u, v, w, p, q, r) to describe the vehicle and three coordinates (x_G, y_G, z_G) to describe the motion of the center of gravity. The following six Lagrange equations will give the needed vehicle momentum equations. (See Lamb, "Hydrodynamics" 6th Ed, page 168)

$$\frac{d}{dt}\frac{\partial T_{v}}{\partial u} - r\frac{\partial T_{v}}{\partial v} + q\frac{\partial T_{v}}{\partial v} = X$$
(2.3 - 1)

$$\frac{d}{dt}\frac{\partial T_{v}}{\partial v} - p\frac{\partial T_{v}}{\partial v} + r\frac{\partial T_{v}}{\partial u} = Y$$
(2.3 - 2)

$$\frac{d}{dt}\frac{\partial T}{\partial v} - q\frac{\partial T}{\partial v} + p\frac{\partial T}{\partial v} = Z$$
(2.3 - 3)

$$\frac{d}{dt}\frac{\partial T_{v}}{\partial p} - v \frac{\partial T_{v}}{\partial v} + v \frac{\partial T_{v}}{\partial v} - r \frac{\partial T_{v}}{\partial q} + q \frac{\partial T_{v}}{\partial r} = K \qquad (2.3 - 4)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial T_{v}}{\partial q} - u \frac{\partial T_{v}}{\partial v} + w \frac{\partial T_{v}}{\partial u} - p \frac{\partial T_{v}}{\partial r} + r \frac{\partial T_{v}}{\partial p} = H \qquad (2.3 - 5)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}\frac{\partial T_{v}}{\partial r} - v\frac{\partial T_{v}}{\partial u} + u\frac{\partial T_{v}}{\partial v} - q\frac{\partial T_{v}}{\partial p} + p\frac{\partial T_{v}}{\partial q} = N \qquad (2.3 - 6)$$

 T_v is the vehicle total kinetic energy. X, Y, Z, K, M, N are the generalized forces and moments of which some can be further described by a potential function and others represent friction and drag.

The three Lagrange equations necessary to describe the momentum balance equation for the jettisonable ballast subsystem are assumed to reduce to quasi-steady equations defining the CG location from the integrals of the various ballast release rates.

This proceedure is as much a necessity as it is a simplification

since, in the case of dropping ballast, the ballast may take almost any form from liquid mercury and iron shot to large blocks of metal or pieces of equipment. The dropping of a liquid or a granular solid can be reasonably modeled as a function of time but the dropping of chunks of metal or pieces of equipment would create singularities in a functional relationship. The obvious answer would be to use a combination of a smooth function and steps to obrain a reasonably accurate model of the deballasting of a vehicle.

There is one additional factor which also affects the decision to reduce the function to a quasi-steady process. The total ballast dropped is no more than three percent of the total vehicle weight and the rate at which it is removed is of order .3 percent of the total vehicle weight per second. This would then say that any Taylor series expansion of this function, which retained terms commesurate with the second order expansion to be used in obtaining the hydrodynamic forces, would contain at most the linear terms.

The effect of such an approximation is entirely dependent upon the length of the time interval over which the process is assumed to be steady and shall be discussed in conjunction with the computer program. Suffice it to say here, that until accurate model tests can be conducted, the effect of this assumption is truly unknown, but appears to be of inconsequential magnitude.

The equations describing the variable position of the CG in the body axis system are:

$$x_{\rm G} = \frac{x_{\rm GB}^{\rm W} - \sum_{i}^{\rm N} x_{i} \sum_{i}^{\rm t} W_{i} \, \mathrm{dt}}{W - \sum_{i}^{\rm N} U_{i}} \qquad (2.3 - 7)$$

$$y_{\rm G} = \frac{y_{\rm GB}^{\rm W} - \sum_{i}^{\rm N} y_{i} \sum_{i}^{\rm t} W_{i} \, \mathrm{dt}}{W - \sum_{i}^{\rm N} U_{i}} \qquad (2.3 - 8)$$

$$z_{\rm G} = \frac{z_{\rm GB}^{\rm W} - \sum_{i}^{\rm N} z_{i} \sum_{i}^{\rm t} W_{i} \, \mathrm{dt}}{W - \sum_{i}^{\rm N} U_{i}} \qquad (2.3 - 9)$$

where x_{GB} , y_{GB} , z_{GB} are the components of the CG of the vehicle with all of the ballast, W is the vehicle weight including all jettisonable ballast, x_i , y_i , z_i are the CG's of the N jettisonable ballast weights V_i .

The vehicle kinetic energy is the sum:

$$T_{v} = \frac{11}{2} \vec{V}_{G}^{2} + \frac{1}{2} \vec{\omega} I_{G}^{W}$$
(2.3 - 10)

where m, \vec{V}_{G} , I_{G} and $\vec{\omega}$ are the vehicle mass, the CG velocity, the inertial tensor about the CG and the angular velocity vector. Defining axes x', y', z' through the CG parallel to the vehicle body axes, one has

$$\mathbf{I}_{G} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{I}_{x^{\dagger}x^{\dagger}} & \mathbf{I}_{x^{\dagger}y^{\dagger}} & \mathbf{I}_{x^{\dagger}z^{\dagger}} \\ \mathbf{I}_{y^{\dagger}x^{\dagger}} & \mathbf{I}_{y^{\dagger}y^{\dagger}} & \mathbf{I}_{y^{\dagger}z^{\dagger}} \\ \mathbf{I}_{z^{\dagger}x^{\dagger}} & \mathbf{I}_{z^{\dagger}y^{\dagger}} & \mathbf{I}_{z^{\dagger}z^{\dagger}} \end{bmatrix}$$
(2.3 - 11)

where I x'x'' y'y' have the usual meanings:

$$I_{x^*x^*} = \iiint (y^{*2} + z^{*2}) dn$$
$$I_{x^*y^*} = \iiint (x^*y^*) dn$$

Computing the components of $\widetilde{V}_{\mbox{\scriptsize G}}$ in body axes one has:

$$\hat{V}_{G} = (u + qz_{G} - ry_{G} + \dot{z}_{G}, v + rz_{G} - pz_{G} + \dot{y}_{G}, w + py_{G} - qz_{G} + \dot{z}_{G})$$
(2.3 - 12)

Substituting (2.3 - 11) and (2.3 - 12) into (2.3 - 10) one gets the kinetic energy T_v and its partial derivatives:

$$\frac{\partial T_{v}}{\partial u} = m \left(u + qz_{G} - zy_{G} + \dot{z}_{G} \right)$$
(2.3 - 13)
$$\frac{\partial T_{v}}{\partial v} = m \left(v + zz_{G} - pz_{G} + \dot{y}_{G} \right)$$
(2.3 - 14)

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial W} = m \left(W + py_{G} - qz_{G} + \dot{z}_{G} \right)$$

$$(2.3 - 15)$$

$$\frac{\partial T_{v}}{\partial p} = I_{x^{*}x^{*}} p + I_{x^{*}y^{*}} q + I_{x^{*}z^{*}} r$$

$$- mz_{G} (v + rx_{G} - pz_{G} + y_{G})$$

$$+ my_{C} (u + py_{C} - qx_{C} + z_{C}) \qquad (2.3 - 16)$$

$$\frac{\partial T_{v}}{\partial q} = I_{y^{*}y^{*}q} + I_{y^{*}z^{*}r} + I_{y^{*}z^{*}r} p$$

$$- mx_{G} (u + py_{G} - qx_{G} + \frac{*}{z_{G}})$$

$$+ mz_{G} (u + qz_{G} - ry_{G} + \frac{*}{z_{G}}) \qquad (2.3 - 17)$$

$$\frac{\partial T_{v}}{\partial r} = I_{z^{*}z^{*}r} + I_{z^{*}x^{*}}p + I_{z^{*}y^{*}q}$$

$$- my_{G} (u + qz_{G} - ry_{G} + \frac{*}{z_{G}})$$

$$+ mz_{G} (v + rx_{G} - pz_{G} + \frac{*}{y_{G}}) \qquad (2.3 - 18)$$

.

The inertial tensor I_{G} about the CG can be algebraically related to the inertial tensor I_{O} about the origin (defined in x, y, z) and the distance x_{G} , y_{G} , z_{G} . For example:

$$I_{xx} = I_{x^*x^*} + m \left(z_G^2 + y_G^2 \right)$$
$$I_{xy} = I_{x^*y^*} - m z_G y_G$$

Substituting these for the inertial tensor, I_{G} , equations (2.3 - 16) through (2.3 - 18) become:

$$\frac{\partial T_{v}}{\partial p} = I_{xx}p + I_{xy}q + I_{xz}r$$

$$- mz_{G} (v + \dot{v}_{G})$$

$$+ my_{G} (v + \dot{z}_{G})$$

$$\frac{\partial T_{v}}{\partial q} = I_{yy}q + I_{yz}r + I_{yz}p$$

$$- mz_{G} (v + \dot{z}_{G})$$

$$+ mz_{G} (u + \dot{z}_{G})$$

$$\frac{\partial T_{v}}{\partial r} = I_{zz}r + I_{zx}p + I_{zy}q$$

$$- my_{G} (u + \dot{z}_{G})$$

$$(2.3 - 20)$$

$$\frac{\partial T_{v}}{\partial r} = I_{zz}r + I_{zx}p + I_{zy}q$$

$$- my_{G} (u + \dot{z}_{G})$$

$$(2.3 - 21)$$

Substituting these equations and equations (2.3 - 13) through (2.3 - 15)(without primed subscripts) into the Lagrangian equations of motion (2.3 - 1) through (2.3 - 6), one gets the dynamical equations:

$$\begin{split} X &= m \begin{bmatrix} \dot{u} - rv + qv - x_{\bar{0}} & (q^2 + r^2) + r_{\bar{0}} & (pq - \dot{r}) + r_{\bar{0}} & (pr + \dot{q}) \\ &+ 2q\dot{r}_{\bar{0}} - 2r\dot{r}_{\bar{0}} + \ddot{r}_{\bar{0}} \end{bmatrix} & (2*3 - 22) \\ Y &= m \begin{bmatrix} \dot{v} - pr + ru - r_{\bar{0}} & (r^2 + p^2) + r_{\bar{0}} & (qr - \dot{p}) + r_{\bar{0}} & (qp + \dot{r}) \\ &+ 2r\dot{r}_{\bar{0}} - 2p\dot{r}_{\bar{0}} + \ddot{r}_{\bar{0}} \end{bmatrix} & (2*3 - 23) \\ Z &= m \begin{bmatrix} \dot{v} - qu + pv - r_{\bar{0}} & (p^2 + q^2) + r_{\bar{0}} & (rp - \dot{q}) + r_{\bar{0}} & (rq + \dot{p}) \\ &+ 2p\dot{r}_{\bar{0}} - 2q\dot{r}_{\bar{0}} + \ddot{r}_{\bar{0}} \end{bmatrix} & (2*3 - 24) \\ K &= T_{xxx}\dot{r}\dot{r} + T_{xyy} & (\dot{q} - pr) + T_{xzx} & (\dot{r} + pq) + T_{yz} & (q^2 - r^2) + (T_{rzz} - T_{yyy}) & qr \\ &- rra_{\bar{0}} & (\dot{v} - qu + pv - q\dot{r}_{\bar{0}} + \ddot{r}_{\bar{0}}) \\ &+ rry_{\bar{0}} & (\dot{v} - qu + pv - q\dot{r}_{\bar{0}} + \ddot{r}_{\bar{0}}) \\ &+ rry_{\bar{0}} & (\dot{v} - qu + pv - q\dot{r}_{\bar{0}} + \ddot{r}_{\bar{0}}) \\ &+ rry_{\bar{0}} & (\dot{v} - qu + pv - q\dot{r}_{\bar{0}} + \ddot{r}_{\bar{0}}) \\ &+ rry_{\bar{0}} & (\dot{v} - qu + pv - q\dot{r}_{\bar{0}} + \ddot{r}_{\bar{0}}) \\ &+ ry_{\bar{0}} & (\dot{v} - qu + pv + p\dot{v}_{\bar{0}} + \ddot{r}_{\bar{0}}) \\ &+ ry_{\bar{0}} & (\dot{v} - qu + pv + p\dot{v}_{\bar{0}} + \ddot{r}_{\bar{0}}) \\ &+ rv_{\bar{0}} & (\dot{v} - qu + pv + p\dot{v}_{\bar{0}} + \ddot{r}_{\bar{0}}) \\ &+ rv_{\bar{0}} & (\dot{v} - rv + qu - r\dot{v}_{\bar{0}} + \ddot{r}_{\bar{0}}) \\ &+ rv_{\bar{0}} & (\dot{v} - rv + qu + r\dot{v}_{\bar{0}} + \ddot{r}_{\bar{0}}) \\ &+ rv_{\bar{0}} & (\dot{v} - rv + qu + q\dot{v}_{\bar{0}} + \ddot{r}_{\bar{0}}) \\ &+ rv_{\bar{0}} & (\dot{v} - pr + ru + p\dot{r}_{\bar{0}} + \ddot{r}_{\bar{0}}) \\ &+ rv_{\bar{0}} & (\dot{v} - pr + ru + p\dot{r}_{\bar{0}} + \ddot{r}_{\bar{0}}) \\ &+ rv_{\bar{0}} & (\dot{v} - pr + ru + p\dot{r}_{\bar{0}} + \ddot{r}_{\bar{0}}) \\ &+ rv_{\bar{0}} & (\dot{v} - pr + ru + p\dot{r}_{\bar{0}} + \ddot{r}_{\bar{0}}) \\ &+ rv_{\bar{0}} & (\dot{v} - pr + ru + p\dot{r}_{\bar{0}} + \ddot{r}_{\bar{0}}) \\ &+ rv_{\bar{0}} & (\dot{v} - pr + ru + p\dot{r}_{\bar{0}} + \ddot{r}_{\bar{0}}) \\ &+ rv_{\bar{0}} & (\dot{v} - pr + ru + ru + p\dot{r}_{\bar{0}} + \ddot{r}_{\bar{0}}) \\ &+ rv_{\bar{0}} & (\dot{v} - pr + ru + ru + p\dot{r}_{\bar{0}} + \ddot{r}_{\bar{0}}) \\ &+ rv_{\bar{0}} & (\dot{v} - pr + ru + ru + p\dot{r}_{\bar{0}} + \ddot{r}_{\bar{0}}) \\ &+ rv_{\bar{0}} & (\dot{v} - pr + ru + ru + p\dot{r}_{\bar{0}} + \ddot{r}_{\bar{0}}) \\ \end{array}$$

where I, I, are about axes through the vehicle origin. These equations also contain derivatives of the form I, I,, x_G , x_G ,

The tensor I can be thought of as being made up of two parts; a constant part representing the vehicle with all jettisonable ballast re-

$$I_0 = I_1 + I_2$$
 (2.3 - 28)

The contribution of the ballast can be modeled by assuming that each weight that is part of the jettisonable ballast is lumped at its center of gravity (x , y , z). gi gi gi.

Then:

$$I_{xx,2} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} n_{i} \left(y_{gi}^{2} + z_{gi}^{2} \right)$$
 (2.3 - 29)

$$I_{xy,2} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} m_{xy,i} y_{gi}$$
(2.3 - 30)

$$I_{xz,2} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} m_{xz,2} \dots \qquad (2.3 - 31)$$

where N is the number of weights.

 I_2 is the time varying part of I_0 , however, to be consistent with the quasi-steady approximation made in developing equations (2.3 - 7 through 2.3 - 9), a quasi-steady change in the inertial tensor must also be assumed. This then says that the terms involving time derivatives of the inertial tensor and the center of gravity can be dropped, since they are zero during the time interval over which the process is assumed to be steady.

The equations can be further reduced when it is recognized that,

•

due to the assumption of an xz plane of symmetry and a further assumption that the ballast will be dropped symmetrically, the products of inertia

$$\mathbf{I}_{\mathbf{xy},1} = \mathbf{I}_{\mathbf{yx},1} = \mathbf{I}_{\mathbf{yz},1} = \mathbf{I}_{\mathbf{zy},1} = \mathbf{I}_{\mathbf{xy},2} = \mathbf{I}_{\mathbf{yx},2} = \mathbf{I}_{\mathbf{zy},2} = \mathbf{I}_{\mathbf{zy},2} = \mathbf{0}$$

Thus, the total moment of inertia becomes quasi-steady and can be used in the equations of motion without 0, 1 or 2 subscripts. The final form of the dynamical equations then becomes:

$$K = m \left[\dot{u} - rv + qu - x_G \left(q^2 + r^2 \right) + y_G \left(pq - \dot{r} \right) + z_G \left(pr + \dot{q} \right) \right]$$
(2.3 - 32)

$$Y = m \left[\mathring{v} - pv + ru - y_{G} (r^{2} + p^{2}) + z_{G} (qr - \mathring{p}) + x_{G} (qp + \mathring{r}) \right]$$

$$(2.3 - 33)$$

$$Z = m \left[\stackrel{\circ}{W} - qu + pv - z_{G} (p^{2} + q^{2}) + x_{G} (p - \stackrel{\circ}{q}) + y_{G} (p + \stackrel{\circ}{p}) \right]$$

$$(2.3 - 34)$$

$$K = I \dot{p} + I_{XZ} (\dot{r} + pq) + (I_{ZZ} - I_{YY}) qr$$

+ m $\left[-z_{G} (\dot{v} - pu + ru) + y_{G} (\dot{v} + pv - qu) \right]$ (2.3 - 35)

$$M = I_{yy} \dot{q} + I_{zx} (r^2 - p^2) + (I_{xx} - I_{zz}) rp$$

+ m $\left[-x_G (\dot{u} - qu + pv) + z_G (\dot{u} + qv - rv) \right]$ (2.3 - 36)

$$N = I_{xx} + I_{xx} (p - rq) + (I_{yy} - I_{xx}) pq$$

+ m $\left[-y_{g} (u - rv + qv) + x_{g} (v + ru - pv) \right]$ (2.3 - 37)

where m, x_{G} , y_{G} , z_{G} , T, T, T, T, T, are all quasi-steady functions of time.

The forcing terms for the hydrodynamic equations are made up of



gravity forces, hydrodynamic forces and propulsion induced forces. Since the problem has been defined as a free ascent problem there will be no propulsion forces included. Because of this restriction, the experimental hydrodynamic coefficients should be obtained without propellers running. The total forcing terms are then:

Х	87-19 8-119	Ğ	-	х _Н				
Y.	£.3	$\mathbf{Y}_{\mathbf{G}}$	+	\mathbf{Y}_{H}				
Z	₽110) 8-00	Z_{G}	÷	Z_{H}				
K	8-11 8-2	$\mathbb{K}_{\mathbf{G}}$	• <u>†</u> -	$\mathbf{K}_{\mathbf{H}}$				
Ы	11	Ы G	•¦-	И Н				
N	#112 #112	$^{\mathrm{N}}\mathrm{G}$	-1-	$^{\mathrm{N}}\mathrm{_{H}}$			(2.3 - 3	(8)

II - 4 Gravity Forces

The hydrostatic pressure field induced by gravity creates a buoyancy force B through the CB. This force varies with ambient water density and vehicle volume. The instantaneous weight of the body, W, acting through the CG, is made up of $W_{\rm B}$, the weight of the body without jettisonable ballast, less $W_{\rm i}$, the weight of the ballast components removed.

During the initial phase of the ascent the items in $\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} W_{i}$ are increased until all of the ballast components have been removed, at this point the buoyant force (-B + W) becomes a maximum, if we neglect changes in vehicle volume and density. This maximum force is sustained for the rest of the ascent.

The instantaneous buoyant force can thus be represented by:

$$-B + W - \sum_{i=1}^{N} V_{i}$$
 (2.4 - 1)

where N = the number of ballast components removed. This force sets



upwards along the local vertical. Due to the choice of origin of the body axes, the gravity induced torque is $\widetilde{F}_{G} \times \widetilde{B}$ where \widetilde{F}_{G} is the CG position vector in body axes and \widetilde{B} is the vehicle buoyancy vector acting up along the local vertical. Resolving along body axes the gravity forces become:

$$X_{G} = -(W - B) \sin \theta \qquad (2.4 - 2)$$

$$X_{G} = (H - B) \cos \theta \sin \phi$$
 (2.4 - 3)

$$Z_{\rm G} = (W - B) \cos \theta \cos \phi \qquad (2.4 - 4)$$

$$K_{G} = (y_{G}W - y_{B}B) \cos \theta \cos \phi - (z_{G}W - z_{B}B) \cos \theta \sin \phi (2.4 - 5)$$

$$M_{G} = -(x_{G}W - x_{B}B) \cos \theta \cos \phi - (z_{G}W - z_{B}B) \sin \theta \qquad (2.4 - 6)$$

$$M_{G} = (x_{G}W - x_{B}B) \cos \theta \sin \phi + (y_{G}W - y_{B}B) \sin \theta \qquad (2.4 - 7)$$

II - 5 Hydrodynamic Forces

The hydrodynamic forces and moments that act on a body moving through a real fluid are the result of:

- (1) hydrodynamic inertial affects (linear added mass terms),
- (2) skin friction, separation and cross-flow drag effects,
- (3) circulation offects.

These effects are all functions of the velocities and accelerations of the body. Therefore, the hydrodynamic forces and moments can be expressed functionally as:

$$\begin{bmatrix} F_{H} \\ E_{H} \end{bmatrix} = f(u, v, v, p, q, r, \hat{u}, \hat{v}, \hat{w}, \hat{p}, \hat{q}, \hat{r})$$
 (2.5 - 1)

This function may be reduced to a workable form by expanding the function in a Taylor series. Expanding the function in this form requires that the function and its derivatives be continuous in the region of the


values of the variables under consideration. A typical second order expansion of one of the force equations would be of the form:

Х

$$= X_{0} + u \frac{3\chi}{2u} + v \frac{3\chi}{3v} + \dots + v \frac{3\chi}{3v}$$

$$+ u \frac{3\chi}{3u} + v \frac{3\chi}{3v} + \dots + v \frac{3\chi}{3v}$$

$$+ u \frac{3\chi}{3u} + v \frac{3\chi}{3v} + \dots + v \frac{3\chi}{3v}$$

$$+ \frac{3\chi}{2} (u^{2} \frac{3\chi}{3u} + v^{2} \frac{3\chi}{3v} + \dots + v \frac{3\chi}{3v})$$

$$+ u \frac{3\chi}{3u} + u \frac{3\chi}{3u} + v \frac{3\chi}{3u} + \dots + v \frac{3\chi}{3u}$$

$$+ v \frac{3\chi}{3u} + v \frac{3\chi}{3u} + v \frac{3\chi}{3u} + v \frac{3\chi}{3u}$$

$$+ v \frac{3\chi}{3u} + v \frac{3\chi}{3u} + v \frac{3\chi}{3u} + v \frac{3\chi}{3u}$$

$$+ v \frac{3\chi}{3u} + v \frac{3\chi}{3u} + v \frac{3\chi}{3u} + v \frac{3\chi}{3u}$$

$$+ v \frac{3\chi}{3u} + v \frac{3\chi}{3u} + v \frac{3\chi}{3u} + v \frac{3\chi}{3u} + v \frac{3\chi}{3u}$$

$$+ v \frac{3\chi}{3u} + v \frac{3\chi}{3u} + v \frac{3\chi}{3u} + v \frac{3\chi}{3u} + v \frac{3\chi}{3u}$$

$$+ v \frac{3\chi}{3u} + v \frac{3\chi}{3u} + v \frac{3\chi}{3u} + v \frac{3\chi}{3u} + v \frac{3\chi}{3u}$$

$$+ v \frac{3\chi}{3u} + v \frac{3\chi}{3u} + v \frac{3\chi}{3u} + v \frac{3\chi}{3u} + v \frac{3\chi}{3u}$$

$$+ v \frac{3\chi}{3u} + v \frac{3\chi}{3u} + v \frac{3\chi}{3u} + v \frac{3\chi}{3u} + v \frac{3\chi}{3u}$$

$$+ v \frac{3\chi}{3u} + v \frac{3\chi}{3u} + v \frac{3\chi}{3u} + v \frac{3\chi}{3u} + v \frac{3\chi}{3u}$$

$$+ v \frac{3\chi}{3u} + v \frac{3\chi}{3u} + v \frac{3\chi}{3u} + v \frac{3\chi}{3u} + v \frac{3\chi}{3u}$$

$$+ v \frac{3\chi}{3u} + v \frac{3\chi}{3u} + v \frac{3\chi}{3u} + v \frac{3\chi}{3u} + v \frac{3\chi}{3u}$$

$$+ v \frac{3\chi}{3u} + v \frac{3\chi}{3u} + v \frac{3\chi}{3u} + v \frac{3\chi}{3u} + v \frac{3\chi}{3u}$$

$$+ v \frac{3\chi}{3u} + v \frac{3\chi}{3u} + v \frac{3\chi}{3u} + v \frac{3\chi}{3u} + v \frac{3\chi}{3u}$$

$$+ v \frac{3\chi}{3u} + v \frac{3\chi}{3u} + v \frac{3\chi}{3u} + v \frac{3\chi}{3u} + v \frac{3\chi}{3u}$$

$$+ v \frac{3\chi}{3u} + v \frac{3\chi}{3u} + v \frac{3\chi}{3u} + v \frac{3\chi}{3u} + v \frac{3\chi}{3u}$$

$$+ v \frac{3\chi}{3u} + v \frac{3\chi}{3u} + v \frac{3\chi}{3u} + v \frac{3\chi}{3u} + v \frac{3\chi}{3u}$$

$$+ v \frac{3\chi}{3u} + v \frac{3\chi}{3u} + v \frac{3\chi}{3u} + v \frac{3\chi}{3u} + v \frac{3\chi}{3u}$$

$$+ v \frac{3\chi}{3u} + v \frac{3\chi}{3u} + v \frac{3\chi}{3u} + v \frac{3\chi}{3u} + v \frac{3\chi}{3u}$$

$$+ v \frac{3\chi}{3u} + v \frac{3\chi}{3u} + v \frac{3\chi}{3u} + v \frac{3\chi}{3u} + v \frac{3\chi}{3u}$$

$$+ v \frac{3\chi}{3u} + v \frac{3\chi}{3u} + v \frac{3\chi}{3u} + v \frac{3\chi}{3u} + v \frac{3\chi}{3u}$$

$$+ v \frac{3\chi}{3u} + v \frac{3\chi}{3u} + v \frac{3\chi}{3u} + v \frac{3\chi}{3u} + v \frac{3\chi}{3u}$$

$$+ v \frac{3\chi}{3u} + v \frac{3\chi}{3u} + v \frac{3\chi}{3u} + v \frac{3\chi}{3u} + v \frac{3\chi}{3u}$$

$$+ v \frac{3\chi}{3u} + v \frac{3\chi}{3u}$$

This equation contains ninety-one constant, linear and second order terms arising from the Taylor series expansion. The number of terms, however, can be reduced to thirty-three on the basis of the problem assumptions and restrictions delineated in Chapter I.

The constant term is dropped to conform with the requirement that

initially the only disturbance is due to a buoyant force which is included as a gravity term.

The terms involving products of accelerations with velocities or accelerations are dropped because the second order effects were restricted to velocities only. In addition the results of potential theory indicate that these derivatives are zero. (See ref 2)

After eliminating all but the linear terms and the second order velocity terms, the Taylor series expansions of the hydrodynamic forces and moments become of the form:

$$X_{H} = X_{u}u + X_{v}v + X_{w}v + X_{p}p + X_{q}q + X_{r}p$$

$$+ X_{v}u + X_{v}v + X_{v}u + X_{v}p + X_{v}p + X_{v}q + X_{r}p^{*}$$

$$+ X_{u}v + X_{v}v + X_{v}v^{2} + X_{v}2v^{2} + X_{p}2p^{2} + X_{q}2q^{2} + X_{r}2r^{2}$$

$$+ X_{u}vuv + X_{uw} + X_{up}up + X_{uq}q + X_{ur}ur$$

$$+ X_{vv}vv + X_{vp}vp + X_{vq}vq + X_{vr}^{*}vr$$

$$+ X_{vp}wp + X_{vq}vq + X_{wr}^{wr}$$

$$+ X_{pq}pq + X_{pr}pr + X_{qr}qr$$

$$(2.5 - 3)$$

The terms in this expression are seen to fall into one of three catagories, namely:

- (1) added mass or inertial,
- (2) second order non-inertial,
- (3) linear.

In order to further reduce the number of terms retained in each of these cat-

egories, it is necessary to look at the nature of the terms and the effect that a plane of symmetry has on them.

II - 5.1 Added Hass Torms

A body moving through a real fluid induces a motion in the otherwise stationary fluid because the fluid must move aside and then close in behind the body. As a result of this motion the fluid possesses kinetic energy that it would not possess if the body were not in motion. The added mass terms in the equations take into account the energy given to the fluid by the body.

If the body motion is steady, the related fluid motion is also steady which requires that the kinetic energy be constant. If the kinetic energy is constant, no work is being done on the fluid and therefore the added mass terms may be omitted.

If, however, the body is in accelerated motion, there will be work done by the body on the fluid and it will be necessary to retain at least some of the added mass terms.

Work is accomplished by moving a force through a distance. In the case of a submerged body, the distance is the distance the body travels and the force is the integral over the surface of the body of the pressures exerted by the body on the fluid. This force, in general, represents a system of forces and moments acting on the body which can be obtained from equations (2.3 - 1 through 6), when the kinetic energy is varied.

The kinetic energy of the fluid can be represented as a function of the six velocity components (u, v, v, p, q, r). A quadratic form of this function as given by Lamb (see page 172 ref 1) is:



$$2T_{f} = Au^{2} + Bv^{2} + Cu^{2} + 2A^{*}vvr + 2B^{*}vu + 2C^{*}uv + Pp^{2} + Qq^{2} + Rr^{2} + 2P^{*}qr + 2Q^{*}rp + 2R^{*}pq + 2Lup + 2Hvq + 2Nur + 2F (vr + vq) + 2G (up + ur) + 2H (uq + vp) + 2F^{*} (vr - vq) + 2G^{*} (wp - ur) + 2H^{*} (uq - vp) (2.5 - 4)$$

where the twenty-one coefficients A, B, C etc. are certain constants determined by the form and position of the surface relative to the co-ordinate axes.

Lotting

F	•[•	E.	Bills Bills	F 1	F	-	E.	11	F2
H	* <mark>1</mark> *	Ηs	arite Biole	H ₁	Η	6.5	Πe	Bi tr Balt	11 2
G	÷	G'	#10 %	G	G	63	G I	8-12 8-12	G2

the last six terms in (2.5 - 4) become:

+ $2F_1vr$ + G_1sp + $2H_1uq$ + $2F_2vq$ + G_2ur + $2H_2vp$

Nine of the coefficients in the above expression may be set to zero if we take advantage of the assumed xz plane of symmetry. Symmetry arguments say that T_f should not be changed if any of the terms vu, uv, qr, pq, up, vq, wr, up, ur is replaced respectively by (-v) u, (-v) u, (-r) q, (-p) q, (-p) u, (-v) q, (-r) u, (-p) u, (-r) u. These terms correspond respectively with the coefficients A', C', P', R', L, H', N', G, G',

When T_f is substituted for T_v in equations (2.3 ~ 1 through 6), these mine coefficients can be traced to their corresponding terms in equations (2.5 - 3), at which time these terms can be climinated from the

hydrodynamic expressions.

200

Six partial derivatives must be obtained from equation (2.5 - 4)in order to expand equations (2.3 - 1 through 6), these are:

$$\frac{\partial^{2}\Gamma}{\partial u} = Au + B'w + C'v + Lp + H_{1}q + G_{2}r \qquad (2.5 - 5)$$

$$\frac{\partial T_{f}}{\partial v} = Bv + A'v + C'u + Hq + F_{1}r + H_{2}p \qquad (2.5 - 6)$$

$$\frac{\partial T_{f}}{\partial w} = C_{w} + A^{*}v + B^{*}u + N_{r} + G_{1}p + F_{2}q \qquad (2.5 - 7)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial p} = Pp + Q'r + R'q + Lu + G_1 w + H_2 v \qquad (2.5 - 8)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = Qq + P'r + R'p + Hv + Hu + F_{2}v \qquad (2.5 - 9)$$

$$\frac{\partial^{T} f}{\partial r} = Rr + P'q + Q'p + N_{W} + F_{1}v + G_{2}u \qquad (2.5 - 10)$$

These derivatives are then substituted in equations (2.3 - 1 through 6) to obtain:

$$X = Au + B^{*}w + C^{*}v + L_{P}^{*} + H_{1}^{*}q + G_{2}r$$

$$+ Cqw + A^{*}vq + B^{*}uq + Nrq + G_{1}pq + F_{2}qq$$

$$- Bvr - A^{*}vr - C^{*}ur - Mqr - F_{1}rr - H_{2}pr$$

$$Y = B_{v}^{*} + A^{*}w + C^{*}u + H_{q}^{*} + F_{1}r + H_{2}p$$

$$+ Aur + B^{*}vr + C^{*}vr + Lpr + H_{1}qr + G_{2}rr$$

$$- Cvp - A^{*}vp - B^{*}up - Nrp - G_{1}pp - F_{2}qp$$

$$Z = C_{v}^{*} + A^{*}v + B^{*}u + N_{r}^{*} + G_{r}^{*} + F_{2}q^{*}$$

$$+ Bvp + A^{*}vp + C^{*}up + H_{q}p + F_{1}rp + H_{2}pp$$

$$- Auq - B^{*}vq - C^{*}vq - Lpq - H_{1}qq - G_{2}rq$$

$$(2.5 - 12)$$

Setting the various coefficients in equations (2.5 - 11 through 16) equal to their counterparts in equations (2.5 - 3) it is found that:

$$A^{*} = X_{vq} = -X_{vr} = Y_{v} = -Y_{vp} = Z_{v} = Z_{vp} = K_{vv} = -K_{vrr} = -H_{vu} = H_{vu}$$

$$C^{*} = X_{v} = -X_{ur} = Y_{u} = Y_{vp} = Z_{p} = Z_{vp} = -Z_{vq} = -K_{urr} = H_{vu} = -K_{vv}$$

$$G_{1} = X_{pq} = -Y_{pp} = Z_{p} = K_{u} = K_{pv} = H_{vr} = -H_{pu} = -H_{vq}$$

$$G_{2} = X_{p} = Y_{pr} = -Z_{rq} = K_{uq} = -H_{up} = H_{ru} = H_{uq}$$

$$L = X_{p} = K_{u} = H_{ur} = H_{pr} = -H_{uq} = -H_{pv}$$

$$K' = Y_{q} = -K_{qr} = K_{vp} = -H_{vp} = H_{ru}$$

$$H' = Z_{p} = K_{uq} = -K_{vp} = -H_{ru} = N_{v}$$

$$R^{*} = K_{qq} = -K_{rr} = H_{p} = -H_{ru} = N_{v}$$

$$R^{*} = K_{q} = -K_{rr} = H_{p} = -H_{ru} = N_{rr}$$

$$R^{*} = K_{q} = -K_{rr} = H_{p} = -H_{ru} = H_{pp}$$

$$R^{*} = K_{q} = -K_{rr} = H_{p} = -H_{ru} = H_{p}$$

$$R^{*} = K_{q} = -K_{rr} = H_{p} = -H_{p} = -H_{q}$$

$$R^{*} = K_{q} = -K_{rr} = H_{p} = -H_{ru} = -H_{rp}$$

$$R^{*} = K_{q} = -K_{rr} = H_{p} = -H_{ru} = -H_{ru}$$

$$R^{*} = K_{q} = -K_{rr} = H_{p} = -H_{ru} = -H_{ru}$$

$$R^{*} = K_{q} = -K_{rr} = H_{p} = -H_{ru} = -H_{ru}$$

$$R^{*} = K_{q} = -K_{rr} = -H_{ru} = -H_{ru}$$

$$R^{*} = -K_{rr} = -K_{rr} = -H_{ru} = -H_{ru}$$

$$R^{*} = -K_{rr} = -K_{rr} = -H_{ru} = -H_{ru}$$

$$R^{*} = -K_{rr} = -K_{rr} = -H_{ru} = -H_{ru}$$

$$R^{*} = -K_{rr} = -K_{rr} = -H_{ru}$$

$$R^{*} = -K_{rr} = -K_{rr} = -H_{ru}$$

$$R^{*} = -K_{rr} = -K_{rr} = -H_{ru}$$

$$R^{*} = -K_{rr} = -K_{rr}$$

$$R^{*} = -K_{rr} = -K$$

.

$$H_1 + H_2 = H_{up} = - H_{vq}$$

B - A = H_{uv} (2.5 - 18)

$$\begin{split} A &= X_{u} = Y_{u} = Y_{u} = Z_{u} \\ B &= -X_{vr} = Y_{v} = Z_{v} \\ C &= X_{qv} = -Y_{vr} = Z_{v} \\ B' &= X_{v} = X_{uq} = X_{vr} = -Y_{up} = Z_{u} = -Z_{vq} = K_{uv} = H_{vv} = -H_{uu} = -H_{vv} \\ P' &= X_{v} = X_{uq} = Y_{ur} = -Y_{up} = Z_{u} = -Z_{vq} = K_{uv} = H_{vv} = -H_{vu} = -H_{vv} \\ P &= K_{p} = -K_{pq} \\ Q &= H_{q} = H_{q} \\ Q' &= K_{p} = K_{pq} = H_{rr} = -H_{pr} = H_{v} = -H_{rr} \\ Q' &= K_{p} = Y_{pq} = Z_{p} = -H_{vp} = H_{v} = H_{v} = H_{rr} \\ P_{1} &= -X_{rr} = Y_{q} = Z_{q} = -K_{ur} = H_{v} = H_{vr} \\ F_{2} &= X_{qq} = -X_{qr} = Z_{qq} = -K_{ur} = H_{v} = H_{vp} = -H_{vp} = H_{vp} \\ H_{1} &= X_{q} = Y_{pr} = Y_{p} = H_{v} = -K_{pr} = H_{vr} = -H_{vq} \\ H_{2} &= -X_{pr} = Y_{p} = K_{vr} = K_{vr} = H_{vr} = H_{vr} = H_{vp} = -H_{vq} \\ H_{2} &= -X_{pr} = Y_{p} = K_{vq} \\ H_{2} &= -K_{ur} = H_{vr} = K_{vr} \\ H_{1} &= F_{q} \\ H_{2} &= -K_{ur} = K_{vr} \\ H_{1} &= F_{q} \\ H_{1$$

,

where equations (2.5 - 17) represent the terms which are zero due to symmetry.

Eliminating those terms which, due to the xz plane of sympletry, are zero, and using the standard nomenclature, as given in reference (6), in place of Lamb's notation, the added mass expressions become:

$$\begin{split} & X_{\rm Hi} = X_{\rm u}^{\rm eff} + X_{\rm u}^{\rm eff} + X_{\rm qg}^{\rm eff} + X_{\rm ug}^{\rm eff}$$

The equalities given in equations (2.5 - 17 and 18) are based entirely upon potential theory and do not necessarily hold in the presence of circulation and viscous effects. If circulation and viscous effects are neglected, these equalities provide reasonably good estimates of some of the second order coefficients which are not directly amonable to measurement by conventional towing tank techniques.

II - 5.2 Second Order Torms

The second order terms which are not added mass terms are:

$$\begin{split} \mathbf{X}_{\mathrm{H2}} &= \mathbf{X}_{\mathrm{u}} \mathbf{2}^{\mathrm{u}^{2}} + \mathbf{X}_{\mathrm{v}2} \mathbf{v}^{2} + \mathbf{X}_{\mathrm{v}} \mathbf{2}^{\mathrm{u}^{2}} + \mathbf{X}_{\mathrm{p}} \mathbf{2}^{\mathrm{p}^{2}} \\ &+ \mathbf{X}_{\mathrm{uv}} \mathrm{uv} + \mathbf{X}_{\mathrm{uv}} \mathrm{uv} + \mathbf{X}_{\mathrm{up}} \mathrm{up} \\ &+ \mathbf{X}_{\mathrm{vv}} \mathrm{vv} + \mathbf{X}_{\mathrm{vp}} \mathrm{vp} + \mathbf{X}_{\mathrm{up}} \mathrm{vp} \\ &+ \mathbf{X}_{\mathrm{vv}} \mathrm{vv} + \mathbf{X}_{\mathrm{vp}} \mathrm{vp} + \mathbf{X}_{\mathrm{up}} \mathrm{vp} \\ &+ \mathbf{X}_{\mathrm{uv}} \mathrm{vu} + \mathbf{X}_{\mathrm{up}} \mathrm{vp} + \mathbf{X}_{\mathrm{up}} \mathrm{vq} \\ &+ \mathbf{Y}_{\mathrm{uv}} \mathrm{uv} + \mathbf{Y}_{\mathrm{uw}} \mathrm{uv} + \mathbf{Y}_{\mathrm{uq}} \mathrm{uq} \\ &+ \mathbf{Y}_{\mathrm{uv}} \mathrm{uv} + \mathbf{Y}_{\mathrm{uw}} \mathrm{uv} + \mathbf{Y}_{\mathrm{uq}} \mathrm{uq} \\ &+ \mathbf{Y}_{\mathrm{vv}} \mathrm{vv} + \mathbf{Y}_{\mathrm{vq}} \mathrm{vq} + \mathbf{Y}_{\mathrm{uq}} \mathrm{uq} \\ &+ \mathbf{Y}_{\mathrm{vv}} \mathrm{vv} + \mathbf{Y}_{\mathrm{uv}} \mathrm{uv} + \mathbf{Z}_{\mathrm{up}} \mathrm{up} \\ &+ \mathbf{X}_{\mathrm{uv}} \mathrm{uv} + \mathbf{Z}_{\mathrm{uv}} \mathrm{uv} + \mathbf{Z}_{\mathrm{up}} \mathrm{up} \\ &+ \mathbf{X}_{\mathrm{uv}} \mathrm{uv} + \mathbf{Z}_{\mathrm{uv}} \mathrm{uv} + \mathbf{Z}_{\mathrm{up}} \mathrm{up} \\ &+ \mathbf{X}_{\mathrm{uv}} \mathrm{uv} + \mathbf{Z}_{\mathrm{uv}} \mathrm{uv} + \mathbf{Z}_{\mathrm{up}} \mathrm{up} \\ &+ \mathbf{X}_{\mathrm{uv}} \mathrm{uv} + \mathbf{Z}_{\mathrm{uv}} \mathrm{uv} + \mathbf{Z}_{\mathrm{up}} \mathrm{up} \\ &+ \mathbf{Z}_{\mathrm{uv}} \mathrm{uv} + \mathbf{Z}_{\mathrm{uv}} \mathrm{uv} + \mathbf{Z}_{\mathrm{up}} \mathrm{up} \\ &+ \mathbf{Z}_{\mathrm{uv}} \mathrm{uv} + \mathbf{Z}_{\mathrm{uv}} \mathrm{uv} + \mathbf{U}_{\mathrm{up}} \mathrm{up} \\ &+ \mathbf{Z}_{\mathrm{uv}} \mathrm{uv} + \mathbf{Z}_{\mathrm{uv}} \mathrm{uv} + \mathbf{Z}_{\mathrm{up}} \mathrm{up} \\ &+ \mathbf{Z}_{\mathrm{uv}} \mathrm{uv} + \mathbf{Z}_{\mathrm{uv}} \mathrm{uv} + \mathbf{Z}_{\mathrm{up}} \mathrm{up} \\ &+ \mathbf{Z}_{\mathrm{uv}} \mathrm{uv} + \mathbf{Z}_{\mathrm{uv}} \mathrm{uv} + \mathbf{Z}_{\mathrm{up}} \mathrm{up} \\ &+ \mathbf{Z}_{\mathrm{uv}} \mathrm{uv} + \mathbf{Z}_{\mathrm{uv}} \mathrm{uv} + \mathbf{Z}_{\mathrm{up}} \mathrm{up} \\ &+ \mathbf{Z}_{\mathrm{uv}} \mathrm{uv} + \mathbf{Z}_{\mathrm{uv}} \mathrm{uv} + \mathbf{U}_{\mathrm{up}} \mathrm{up} \\ &+ \mathbf{Z}_{\mathrm{uv}} \mathrm{uv} + \mathbf{Z}_{\mathrm{uv}} \mathrm{uv} + \mathbf{U}_{\mathrm{up}} \mathrm{up} \\ &+ \mathbf{Z}_{\mathrm{uv}} \mathrm{uv} + \mathbf{Z}_{\mathrm{uv}} \mathrm{uv} \mathrm{up} \\ &+ \mathbf{Z}_{\mathrm{uv}} \mathrm{uv} \mathrm{uv} + \mathbf{Z}_{\mathrm{uv}} \mathrm{up} \mathrm{up} \\ &+ \mathbf{Z}_{\mathrm{uv}} \mathrm{uv} \mathrm{up} \\ &+ \mathbf{Z}_{\mathrm{uv}} \mathrm{uv} \mathrm{uv}$$



The symmetry plane (xz plane) force and moment terms (X, Z, H), which involve products of the symmetry plane velocities (u, u, q) with the out of plane velocities (v, p, r) must be zero for the reason that the same force or moment must result if v, p, r are replaced by $\cdot v$, -p, -r. This does not hold true with respect to products of xz plane velocities or to products of out of plane velocities.

Another symmetry argument that can be made is that a symmetry plane velocity or products of symmetry plane velocities should not cause out of the plane forces or moments. For example, there should be no Y force resulting from a w velocity or even a combination of w and u velocities.

After removing these symmetry terms from equations (2.5 - 25)through 30) the second order hydrodynamic terms left are:

$$X_{H2} = X_{u2}u^{2} + X_{v2}v^{2} + X_{v2}v^{2} + X_{p2}v^{2}$$

$$+ X_{uw}uw + X_{vp}vp \qquad (2.5 - 31)$$

$$Y_{H2} = Y_{v2}v^{2} + Y_{uv}uv + Y_{vw}vw + Y_{vq}vq \qquad (2.5 - 32)$$

$$Z_{H2} = Z_{u2}u^{2} + Z_{v2}v^{2} + Z_{v2}v^{2} + Z_{r2}v^{2}$$

$$+ Z_{uw}vw + Z_{vr}vr \qquad (2.5 - 33)$$

$$K_{H2} = K_{p2}p^{2} + K_{up}up \qquad (2.5 - 34)$$

$$N_{\rm H2} = N_{\rm r} 2^{\nu^2} + N_{\rm Vr} {}^{\rm Vr}$$
(2.5 - 36)

II - 5.3 Linear Terms

The linear terms in the hydrodynamic force equations are:

$$X_{HL} = X_{u} u + X_{v} v + X_{w} + X_{p} + X_{q} + X_{p}$$
 (2.5 - 37)

$$Y_{HL} = Y_{u} + Y_{v} + Y_{w} + Y_{p} + Y_{q} + Y_{r}$$
 (2.5 - 38)

$$Z_{HL} = Z_{u} + Z_{v} + Z_{w} + Z_{p} + Z_{q} + Z_{r}$$
(2.5 - 39)

$$K_{HL} = K_{u} + K_{v} + K_{w} + K_{p} + K_{q} + K_{r}$$

$$(2.5 - 40)$$

$$M_{HL} = M_{u} + M_{v} + M_{w} + M_{p} + M_{q} + M_{r}$$
 (2.5 = 41)

$$N_{HL} = N_{u} u + N_{v} v + N_{v} v + N_{p} p + N_{q} q + N_{r}$$
(2.5 - 42)

In order to determine which of these terms should be retained, each term must, in general be considered on its cum merits. There is, however, one group of terms all of which may be eliminated on the basis of the assumed xz plane of symmetry.

The coefficients which, due to symmetry, must be zero are:

- (1) those that involve derivatives of the symmetry plane forces and moment with respect to the out of plane velocities (v, p, r),
- (2) the cut of plane force (Y) and moments (K, N) which would arise from an in the symmetry plane velocity (u, w, q).

Those that fall in the first catagory are of the type which require the force or moment to stay the same while the velocity can change sign. Those of the second category would require a force perpendicular to the plane of symmetry to result from a flow in the plane of symmetry.

Eliminating these terms from the linear terms equations, results in the following:

$$X_{HL} = X_{U} + X_{W} + X_{q} \qquad (2.5 - 43)$$

$$Y_{HL} = Y_{v} \dot{v} + Y_{p} p + Y_{p} \dot{r}$$
(2.5 - 44)

$$Z_{HL} = Z_{u}u + Z_{v}v + Z_{q}q$$
 (2.5 - 45)

$$K_{HL} = K_V + K_p + K_p + K_p$$
 (2.5 - 46)

$$M_{HL} = M_{U} + M_{W} + M_{q} \qquad (2.5 - 47)$$

$$N_{\rm HL} = N_{\rm v} v + N_{\rm p} p + N_{\rm p} r$$
 (2.5 - 48)

II - 5.4 Discussion of Terms

The hydrodynamic force and moment equations that result after eliminating the symmetry terms will now be looked at in order to further reduce the number of terms in the equations.

Of first importance is the decision to retain all terms, or a form from which they can be derived, that are included in "The Standard Equations of Motion for Submarine Simulation" (see ref 8) that would apply to an unpropelled vehicle.

In general, the terms which are retained herein but are not retained by either NSRDC or AIT/IL are done so with the idea that not all submersibles possess the near fore and aft and symmetries that modern military submarines and the DSRV possess.

The proceedure to be followed will be to look at the terms that romain after the symmetry terms have been eliminated and the terms retained by other authors have been set aside.

Prior to looking at the individual force and non-ent quations, the effect of the choice of expansion point for the Taylor series should be investigated.

The most common operating point about which hydrodynamic forces and moments are expanded is some finite forward velocity. When this is done, the linear terms given by equations (2.5 - 43 through 48) exist. These terms include the effect of circulation which does not appear in the potential theory and the Munk moments which arise from the potential theory. Additionally these terms account for the effect that some finite initial velocity has upon the grag terms.

For the present study of emergency ascent trajectories, the initial operating condition is for the vehicle to be at rest in the fluid. Since the force causing the vehicle to ascend is the result of releasing ballast from any position on the vehicle, it is as likely for the vehicle to start roving astern as it is ahead. With this sort of operating condition, the most reasonable expansion point for the Taylor series is then the zero velocity condition. This, however, presents the problem of completely eliminating all the linear terms from the series expansion, since they must be evaluated at the expansion point, zero velocity. For example:

$$w \left[\frac{\partial v}{\partial v} \right]_{u = v_0} = 0 \qquad \text{since } u_0 = 0$$

Dispite the elimination of the linear terms in the Taylor series expansion, we are dealing with a real fluid and the effect of circualtion will still arise as the vehicle corresponds to nove and the potential theory still indicates that the Funk noments exist. The logical place for them to be included is, of course, in the second order terms such as M_{ur} . Therefore, in the development that follows it must be remembered, that what is

•

generally included as a linear effect is now part of the second order effects.

The drag effects represented by Z_{W} , Z_{WW} , etc. in the usual case must now be represented by only the second order terms Z_{WW} , etc.

In the interest of developing as general a set of equations as possible, the linear terms usually appearing in the hydrodynamic equations shall be retained, though zero for this particular case.

II - 5.4.1 Arial Force

The exial force equation without symmetry terms is:

$$X_{H} = X_{e}^{u} + X_{q}^{2} q^{2} + X_{r}^{2} r^{2} + X_{vr}^{vr} + X_{vq}^{vq} + X_{pr}^{pr}$$

$$+ X_{u}^{2} u^{2} + X_{v}^{2} r^{2} + X_{vr}^{2} r^{2}$$

$$+ X_{e}^{u} + X_{e}^{d} + X_{uq}^{uq} + X_{uw}^{uv} + X_{vp}^{vp}$$

$$+ X_{u}^{u} + X_{w}^{v} + X_{q}^{d} \qquad (2.5 - 49)$$

where the first two lines represent the terms to be arbitrarily retained. The last two lines contain those terms which require further investigation before being retained or rejected.

The linear term X_u , will be dropped in favor of the non-linear X_u^2 which equally well represents the drag phenomena. This is especially true if consideration is taken of the non-dimensionalizing parameters involved. X_u is non-dimensionalized by dividing by $(\frac{1}{2}\rho l^2 U)$ where U is, in general, the velocity of the origin of the body axes. Therefore, rather than leave the dimensions of X_u a function of velocity, we can take a further derivative with respect to u and eliminate the velocity dependence. This would then give us the alternative non-linear form indicated above.

The linear terms X and X are assumed to be zero on the basis of experimental results. (See table 1 of ref 2.)

The added mass terms X., X. and X are greatly dependent upon $\frac{1}{N}$ $\frac{1}{Q}$ $\frac{1}{N}$ $\frac{1}{Q}$ $\frac{1}{N}$ $\frac{1}{N}$ $\frac{1}{N}$ are greatly dependent upon the vehicle shape. If there were fore and aft symmetry there would be no axial force resulting from X., If, however, the vehicle had a form such as ALVIN, which possess no fore and aft symmetry, there may well be forces arising from X... Very much similar arguments can be said for X. and X $\frac{1}{N}$ and therefore they have been rotain d in the equations.

The second order term X is assured to be zero on the basis of uw experimental results (see table IUI of ref 2).

The one remaining coefficient X is a second order roll transvp verse velocity coupling coefficient which appears to be essentially zero.

$$\begin{split} \text{II} &= 5.4.2 \quad \underline{\text{Latendl Force}} \\ \text{The lateral force equation without symmetry terms is:} \\ \text{Y}_{\text{H}} &= \text{Y}_{v} \overset{\bullet}{v} + \text{Y}_{v} \overset{\bullet}{p} + \text{Y}_{v} \overset{\bullet}{r} + \text{Y}_{wp} & \text{wp} + \text{Y}_{wr} & \text{wr} + \text{Y}_{pq} & \text{pq} + \text{Y}_{qr} & \text{qr} \\ &+ \text{Y}_{v} \text{z}^{v^{2}} + \text{Y}_{vq} & \text{vq} + \text{Y}_{vw} & \text{wr} \\ &+ \text{Y}_{v} \text{z}^{v} + \text{Y}_{p} & \text{p} + \text{Y}_{r} & \text{tr} \\ &+ \text{Y}_{v} \text{wr} + \text{Y}_{p} & \text{p} + \text{Y}_{r} & \text{tr} \\ &+ \text{Y}_{wr} & \text{wr} + \text{Y}_{wp} & \text{wr} + \text{Y}_{wv} & (2.5 - 50) \end{split}$$

where the first three lines represent the terms to be arbitrarily retained.

On the basis of the potential theory developed in section II -5.2, Y_{up} and Y_{ur} are of the order of magnitude of X_{u} and X_{u} respectively. U_{u} U_{u}

Similarly, Y_{uv} is also believed to be of importance on the basis of experimental results cited in reference (2).

II - 5.4.3 Normal Force

The normal force equation without symmetry terms is:

$$Z_{H} = Z_{v}^{*} + Z_{q}^{*} + Z_{v}^{*} + Z_{v}^{*} vp + Z_{rp}^{*} pp + Z_{pp}^{*} pp^{2}$$

$$+ Z_{vv}^{*} + Z_{wv}^{*} + Z_{rv}^{*} + Z_{rr}^{*} + Z_{vr}^{*} + Z_{vr}^{*} + Z_{rr}^{*} + Z_{vr}^{*} + Z_{rr}^{*} + Z_{rr}^{*}$$

where the first three lines are the arbitrarily retained terms.

The added mass terms Z_{u} , Z_{uq} , Z_{uq} and Z_{qq} are retained on the qq possibility of a less symmetric vehicle's giving rise to this sort of term. Potential theory estimates Z_{uq} to be of order X_{u} , which is not negligible, Z_{u} and Z_{uq} to be of order X_{u} , which was not neglected previously and Z_{qq} of order X_{u} according to potential theory.

The Z term is shown to be important on the basis of emperimental results (see ref 2).

II - 5.4.4 Rolling Moment

The rolling moment equation without symmetry terms is:

$$K_{H} = K_{p} \overset{\circ}{p} + K_{v} \overset{\circ}{r} + K_{v} \overset{\circ}{v} + K_{rq} q + K_{pq} pq + K_{vq} vq$$

$$+ K_{vr} vr + K_{wv} vv + K_{wp} vp + K_{p2} p^{2}$$

$$+ K_{v} v + K_{p} p + K_{r}$$

$$+ K_{uv} uv + K_{ur} \dot{u}r + K_{up} up \qquad (2.5 - 52)$$

where the first three lines represent the arbitrarily retained terms.

Here again there is little or no experimental evidence available from which estimates of K_{uv}, K_{ur} and K_{up} may be rade. Potential theory indicates that these terms are small and, therefore, three terms are neglected.
11 - 5.4.5 Pitching Lo nt

The pitching moment equation without symmetry terms is:

$$M_{H} = M_{q}^{*} q + M_{w}^{*} r_{r}^{*} + M_{rr}^{*} r_{r}^{2} + M_{vr}^{*} r_{r}^{*} + M_{rp}^{*} r_{p}^{*} r_{p}^{*} + M_{pp}^{*} r_{p}^{2} + M_{vp}^{*} r_{p}^{*}$$

$$+ M_{w}^{*} r_{r}^{*} r_{r}^{*} r_{r}^{*} + M_{u}^{*} r_{q}^{2} + M_{u}^{*} r_{q}^{2}$$

$$+ M_{vv}^{*} r_{qq}^{*} r_{u}^{*} + M_{q}^{*} r_{q}^{*} + M_{u}^{*} r_{q}^{*} + M_{u}^{*} r_{q}^{*} + M_{u}^{*} r_{q}^{*} r_{q}$$

where the first three lines contain the arbitrarily retained terms.

Equations (2.5 - 18) show that the added mass term M_{u} is of the same size as X, and M which have been rotained. Similarly H is of the q qw uq vu same size as M_{u} . Experimental evidence cited by Strumpf supports the retontion of M_{uq} .

The term M is, in accordance with equations (2.5 - 18), equal to $(X_{u} - Z_{u})$. For most vehicles the Z, term is considerably larger than X_{u} and therefore the term M should be retained.

11 - 5.4.6 Nawing Moment

The yawing moment equation without symmetry terms is:

$$N_{H} = N_{e} \hat{r} + N_{e} \hat{p} + N_{e} \hat{v} + N_{pq} q + N_{vp} wp + N_{rq}$$

$$+ N_{vv} vv + N_{vq} vq + N_{vv} v^{2}$$

$$+ N_{rr} r^{2} + N_{vr}^{wr}$$

$$+ N_{vr} v + N_{p} p + N_{r}$$

$$+ N_{v} v + N_{p} p + N_{r} r$$

$$+ N_{vp} wp + N_{vu} vu + N_{ru} ru$$

$$(2.5 - 1)$$

54)

where the first four lines contain the terms arbitrarily retained.

Equations (2.5 - 18) show that \mathbb{N}_{vu} is equal to $Y_{v} - X_{v}$, $\mathbb{N}_{v} = \mathbb{N}_{vq}$ and $\mathbb{N}_{ru} = \mathbb{N}_{v}$. Since Y_{v} is of order of meghitude larger than X_{v} , \mathbb{N}_{vu} is of order of megnitude larger than X_{v} , \mathbb{N}_{vu} is of order Y_{v} and not negligible. \mathbb{N}_{v} and \mathbb{N}_{vq} and rotained by the other authors and therefore, \mathbb{N}_{v} and \mathbb{N}_{vq} should also be retained in order to be consistent.

II - 6 Equations of Notion for Free Ascent

The conservation of momentum equations, equations (2.3 - 32)through 37), as derived in section II - 3, the gravity forces, equations (2.4 - 2) through 2.4 - 7 from section II - 4 and the hydrodynamic force equations developed in section II - 5 will now be combined to give the final form for the equations of motion for subhersibles in six degrees of freedom with varying mass and center of mass.

Several of the terms retained are not generally found in most developments because the terms are not experimentally or analytically obtained by present methods.

As it is not the purpose of this paper to evaluate additional torms for the equations, these additional terms will be rotained but set to zero in the computation of ascent trajectories.

The equations of motion for a vehicle with varying mass will be presented in the following manner: the left hand side of the equation represents the rigid body dynamics, the right hand side represents the hydrodynamic forces and moments acting on the body and causing the motions.

The hydrodynamic terms presented here have been non-dimensionalized in the usual manner as described in reference (6). Typical non-dimensional forms of the hydrodynamic terms are presented in the non-nelature.



For simplicity, the primes have been omitted from the terms in the equations presented.

The equations of motion for a freely ascending vehicle with var-

AXYAL FORCE

$$m \left[\overset{\circ}{u} - rv + qv - x_{G} (q^{2} + r^{2}) + y_{G} (pq - \mathring{r}) + z_{G} (pr + \mathring{q}) \right] = \frac{f}{2} 1^{2} (X_{uu} u^{2} + X_{vv} v^{2} + X_{uv} u^{2}) + \frac{f}{2} 1^{3} (X_{u}^{*} \mathring{u} + X_{vv}^{*} + X_{uq} uq + X_{vr} vr + X_{uq} vq) + \frac{f}{2} 1^{4} (X_{u}^{*} q^{2} + X_{rr}^{*} + X_{rp} rp + X_{u}^{*} \mathring{q}) + \frac{f}{2} 1^{4} (X_{qq}^{*} q^{2} + X_{rr}^{*} r^{2} + X_{rp} rp + X_{u}^{*} \mathring{q}) + (W - B) \sin \theta \qquad (2.6 - 1)$$

LATERAL FORCE
In
$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{v} - p_{V} + ru - y_{G} (r^{2} + p^{2}) + z_{G} (q_{P} - \mathbf{p}) + z_{G} (q_{P} + \mathbf{r}) \end{bmatrix} =$$

 $\frac{f}{2} \mathbf{1}^{2} (Y_{VV}v^{2} + Y_{V}uv + Y_{VV}uv + Y_{VV}vv)$
 $+ \frac{f}{2} \mathbf{1}^{3} (Y_{v}^{*}v + Y_{uv}ur + Y_{r}ur + Y_{vq}vq)$
 $+ \frac{f}{2} \mathbf{1}^{3} (Y_{uv}up + Y_{p}up + Y_{vp}vp + Y_{vr}vr)$
 $+ \frac{f}{2} \mathbf{1}^{4} (Y_{*}\mathbf{p} + Y_{*}\mathbf{r} + Y_{pq}pq + Y_{qr}qr)$
 $+ (W - E) \sin\phi\cos\theta$ (2.6 - 2)

NORMAL FORCE

$$m \left[\overset{*}{v} - qu + pv - z_{G} \left(p^{2} + q^{2} \right) + z_{G} \left(rp - \dot{q} \right) + y_{G} \left(rq + \dot{p} \right) \right] = \frac{\dot{f}}{2} L^{2} \left(Z_{u}uu + Z_{uu}u^{2} + Z_{vv}v^{2} + Z_{uu}u^{2} + Z_{vu}uv + Z_{uu}uv \right) \\ + \frac{\dot{f}}{2} L^{3} \left(Z_{u}\dot{u} + Z_{v}\dot{v} + Z_{vp}vp + Z_{vr}vr + Z_{q}uq + Z_{vq}vq \right) \\ + \frac{\dot{f}}{2} L^{4} \left(Z_{u}\dot{q} + Z_{pp}p^{2} + Z_{qq}q^{2} + Z_{rr}v^{2} + Z_{rp}rp \right) \\ + \left(W - B \right) \cos \theta \cos \phi$$

$$(2.6 - 3)$$

>

ROLLING MOMENT

$$\begin{split} I_{XX} \dot{p} + I_{XZ} (\dot{r} + pq) + (I_{ZZ} - I_{YY}) qr \\ &+ n \left[y_{G} (\dot{w} + pv - qu) - z_{G} (\dot{v} + ru - pu) \right] = \\ &- \frac{\rho}{2} \chi^{3} (K_{VV} v^{2} + K_{VUV} + K_{VW} vu) \\ &+ \frac{\rho}{2} \chi^{4} (K_{*} \dot{v} + K_{UP} + K_{UP} + K_{VQ} vq + K_{UP} + K_{UP} v) \\ &+ \frac{\rho}{2} \chi^{5} (K_{*} \dot{v} + K_{*} p + K_{*} r + K_{VQ} vq + K_{UP} + K_{UP} v) \\ &+ \frac{\rho}{2} \chi^{5} (K_{*} \dot{p} + K_{*} \dot{r} + K_{pp} p^{2} + K_{pq} pq + K_{QP} qr) \\ &+ (y_{G} W - y_{B}^{B}) \cos \theta \cos \phi - (z_{G} W - z_{B}^{B}) \cos \theta \sin \phi \end{split}$$

$$(2.6 - 4)$$

1:3

$$\begin{split} \mathbf{I}_{yy} \mathbf{\dot{q}} + \mathbf{I}_{xz} & (r^{2} + p^{2}) + (\mathbf{I}_{xx} - \mathbf{I}_{zz}) rp \\ + m \left[z_{G} & (\mathbf{\dot{u}} + q_{W} - rv) - x_{G} & (\mathbf{\dot{u}} + pv - qu) \right] = \\ & \left[\frac{f}{2} \mathbf{1}^{3} & (\mathbf{H}_{uu} u^{2} + \mathbf{H}_{u} u^{2} + \mathbf{M}_{vv} v^{2} + \mathbf{H}_{vv} u^{2} + \mathbf{H}_{uv} uv + \mathbf{H}_{vv} uv) \right] \\ & + \frac{f}{2} \mathbf{1}^{4} & (\mathbf{M}_{u} \mathbf{\dot{u}} + \mathbf{H}_{v}^{*} \mathbf{\dot{u}} + \mathbf{H}_{vp} vp + \mathbf{H}_{vr} vr + \mathbf{M}_{vz} vq) \\ & + \frac{f}{2} \mathbf{1}^{4} & (\mathbf{M}_{u} \mathbf{\dot{u}} + \mathbf{H}_{u}^{*} \mathbf{\dot{u}} + \mathbf{H}_{vq} uq) \\ & + \frac{f}{2} \mathbf{1}^{5} & (\mathbf{M}_{u}^{*} \mathbf{\dot{q}} + \mathbf{M}_{pp} p^{2} + \mathbf{H}_{qq} q^{2} + \mathbf{H}_{rr} r^{2} + \mathbf{H}_{rp} rp) \\ & - (x_{G}^{W} - x_{B}^{*} \mathbf{B}) \cos \theta \cos \phi - (z_{G}^{W} - z_{B}^{*} \mathbf{B}) \sin \theta \qquad (2.6 - 5) \end{split}$$

YANJING HOFENT

$$I_{ZZ} \stackrel{*}{p} + I_{XZ} (\stackrel{*}{p} + rq) + (I_{YY} - I_{XX}) pq$$

$$+ m \left[x_{G} (\stackrel{*}{v} + ru - p_{X}) - y_{G} (\stackrel{*}{u} + q_{W} - rv) \right] =$$

$$- \frac{\rho}{2} 1^{3} (N_{VV} v^{2} + N_{V} uv + N_{uv} uv + N_{VW} vw$$

$$+ \frac{\rho}{2} 1^{4} (N_{v} \stackrel{*}{v} + N_{vr} ur + N_{up} vp + N_{r} ur + N_{ur} ur)$$

$$+ \frac{\rho}{2} 1^{4} (N_{up} up + N_{p} up + N_{vq} vq)$$

$$+ \frac{\rho}{2} 1^{5} (N_{p} \stackrel{*}{p} + N_{p} \stackrel{*}{r} + N_{rr} r^{2} + N_{pq} pq + N_{qr} qr$$

$$+ (x_{G} N - x_{B} B) \cos \theta \sin \phi + (y_{G} N - y_{B} B) \sin \theta \qquad (2.6 - 6)$$

 $1_{1}2_{1}$

II - 7 Sumary

The axis systems to be used in the problem are discussed and the transformations from the earth fixed to the body fixed axes are developed.

A derivation of the dynamical equations for a vehicle with a varying mass and center of mass is then made using a Lagrangian formalism. An assumption that the reduction in mass due to releasing ballast can be represented as a quasi-steady process is discussed.

The forces acting on the body are then developed by expanding a functional representation of the forces in a Taylor series. The terms in the series are then discussed.

The equations are then non-dimensionalized for final presentation.

CHAFTER ILL

SOLUTION OF THE EQUATIONS OF MOTION

In the previous chapter a system of equations of notion were developed for which a solution must be found in order to obtain the ascent trajectory of a vehicle. It is possible that an analytic solution to this set of simultaneous non-linear differential equations could be found, however, it is much more practical to assume that a steppise linear approximation to these equations. This approach has been used in many simulation studies of which the DSRV control system simulation (see ref 5) and determining the effect of hull shape non-linearities (see ref 4) are just two.

The equations as developed in Chepter II conform to the notation used by Strumpf (see ref 2) which does not conform with either the hydrodynamic terms format used by the EIT Instrumentation Laboratory for the DSRV control system studies and simulation (see ref 5), or the standard equations of motion for submarine simulation as used by NSEDC (see ref 8). In order that available hydrodynamic coefficients be utilized, the notation of Chapter II will be modified in this chapter to conform with that of the NSEDC equations. The choice of the NSEDC form over the EIT/IL form was made for the reason that it is more likely that vehicle coefficients will be obtained from ESEDC than from EIT/IL which must also get its data from other sources. The EIT/IL notation does possess the advantage of having the dimensional forms of the coefficients independent of velocity.

Before a stepwise solution to the equations can be obtained, the equations must be put into a form which is arounable to this technique.

III - 1 Revised Equations of Hotica

wher

The vehicle equations of motion are generally expressed in the form:

$$n \frac{d\hat{V}}{dt} = -n \left(\frac{d\hat{I}}{dt} \times \hat{B}_{3} + \hat{V} \times (\hat{V} + \hat{V} \times \hat{D}_{3})\right) + \hat{F}_{HYD} + \hat{F}_{EFF} \quad (3.1 - 1)$$

$$i \frac{d\hat{W}}{dt} = -\hat{W} \times \hat{W} - n\hat{B}\hat{G} \times (\frac{d\hat{V}}{dt} + \hat{V} \times \hat{V}) + \hat{\Pi}_{HYD} + \vec{\Pi}_{EFF} \quad (3.1 - 2)$$
where $\frac{d\hat{V}}{dt} = \hat{u}, \hat{v}, \hat{w}, \frac{d\hat{W}}{dt} = \hat{p}, \hat{q}, \hat{r}$ and \hat{I} is the inertial tensor.

To determine ascent trajectories in a stepwise linear fashion on a digital computer it is useful to rearrange the above equations so that all the derivatives are on the left side of the equations. The resulting equations are of the form:

$$\frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = -\vec{w} \times (\vec{v} + \vec{w} \times \vec{E}G) + \vec{F}_{HYD} + \vec{F}_{EFF} \qquad (3.1 - 3)$$

$$\frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = -\vec{w} \times \vec{W} - \vec{E}G \times (\vec{v} \times \vec{v}) + \vec{E}G \times \vec{W}_{V} + \vec{H}_{HYD} + \vec{M}_{EFF} (3.1 - 4)$$

$$\frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = \vec{M} \quad \vec{d}t \quad \vec{h} \quad \vec{$$

and [H] is the six by six derivative coefficient matrix given on page 48.





Derivative Coefficient Matrix

The actual derivatives $\frac{dV}{dt}$ and $\frac{dJ}{dt}$ are obtained from:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{dV}{dt} \\ \frac{dV}{dt} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{dV}{dt} \\ \frac{dV}{dt} \end{bmatrix}$$
(3.1 - 6)

where $[M]^{-1}$ is the inverse of [M].

The equations to be solved for $\frac{dV}{dt}$ and $\frac{dJ}{dt}$ are then given by the following:

$$\begin{split} \frac{du'}{dt} &= -n \left[-rv + qu - x_{G} \left(q^{2} + r^{2} \right) + y_{G} p_{I} + z_{G} p_{I} \right] \\ &+ \frac{\rho}{2} t^{2} \left(x_{uu} u^{2} + x_{vv} v^{2} + x_{uv} v^{2} \right) \\ &+ \frac{\rho}{2} t^{3} \left(x_{uq} uq + x_{vv} v^{2} + x_{vq} vq \right) \\ &+ \frac{\rho}{2} t^{3} \left(x_{uq} q^{2} + x_{vv} v^{2} + x_{vp} rp \right) \\ &- \left(w - B \right) \sin \theta + x_{EFF} \qquad (3.1 - 7) \end{split}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dv'}{dt} &= -n \left[-p_{W} + ru - y_{G} \left(r^{2} + p^{2} \right) + z_{G} qr + x_{Q} qp \right] \\ &+ \frac{\rho}{2} t^{2} \left(x_{v|v|} v \right] \left(v^{2} + v^{2} \right)^{\frac{\lambda}{2}} + x_{vv} vv + x_{vv} vv + x_{vu}^{2} \right) \\ &+ \frac{\rho}{2} t^{3} \left(x_{u|q} p + y_{uv} + x_{vq} vq + x_{vp} vp + x_{vv} vv + x_{vv} vv \right) \\ &+ \frac{\rho}{2} t^{3} \left(x_{v|v|} v \right] \left(v^{2} + v^{2} \right)^{\frac{\lambda}{2}} + r_{v} pv + x_{vv} vv + x_{vv} vv + x_{vv} vv \right) \\ &+ \frac{\rho}{2} t^{3} \left(x_{v|q} p + y_{uv} + x_{vq} vq + x_{vp} vp + x_{vv} vv \right) \\ &+ \frac{\rho}{2} t^{3} \left(x_{v|q} p + y_{uv} + y_{vq} vq + x_{vp} vp + x_{vv} vv \right) \\ &+ \frac{\rho}{2} t^{3} \left(x_{v|q} p + y_{qv} qr \right) + (w - B) \sin \phi \cos \theta + x_{EFF} \end{aligned}$$

$$(3.1 - 8)$$

$$\begin{split} \hat{\mathbf{G}}_{dt}^{\mathbf{v}^{*}} &= -\mathbf{m} \left[-\mathbf{q}\mathbf{u} + \mathbf{p}\mathbf{v} - \mathbf{z}_{\mathbf{G}} \left(\mathbf{p}^{2} + \mathbf{q}^{2} \right) + \mathbf{z}_{\mathbf{G}}^{\mathbf{r}\mathbf{p}} + \mathbf{y}_{\mathbf{G}}^{\mathbf{r}\mathbf{q}} \right] \\ &+ \frac{\rho}{2} \mathbf{1}^{2} \left(\mathbf{z}_{\mathbf{u}}^{\mathbf{u}\mathbf{u}} + \mathbf{z}_{\mathbf{v}\mathbf{v}}^{\mathbf{v}^{2}} + \mathbf{z}_{\mathbf{u}|\mathbf{u}|}^{\mathbf{u}||} \mathbf{u} \right| \left(\mathbf{v}^{2} + \mathbf{v}^{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right] + \mathbf{z}_{\mathbf{u}^{\mathbf{u}\mathbf{u}}} \\ &+ \frac{\rho}{2} \mathbf{1}^{2} \left(\mathbf{z}_{\mathbf{u}^{\mathbf{u}\mathbf{u}}} + \mathbf{z}_{\mathbf{v}\mathbf{u}}^{\mathbf{u}||} \mathbf{u}| \left(\mathbf{v}^{2} + \mathbf{v}^{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right] \right) \\ &+ \frac{\rho}{2} \mathbf{1}^{2} \left(\mathbf{z}_{\mathbf{v}\mathbf{p}}^{\mathbf{v}\mathbf{p}} + \mathbf{z}_{\mathbf{v}\mathbf{r}}^{\mathbf{v}\mathbf{v}} + \mathbf{z}_{\mathbf{q}}^{\mathbf{u}\mathbf{q}} + \mathbf{z}_{\mathbf{u}|\mathbf{c}||} \frac{\mathbf{u}}{|\mathbf{u}||} \left| \left(\mathbf{v}^{2} + \mathbf{v}^{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right| |\mathbf{q}| \right) \\ &+ \frac{\rho}{2} \mathbf{1}^{4} \left(\mathbf{z}_{\mathbf{p}\mathbf{p}}^{\mathbf{p}^{2}} + \mathbf{z}_{\mathbf{q}\mathbf{q}}^{\mathbf{q}^{2}} + \mathbf{z}_{\mathbf{r}\mathbf{r}}^{\mathbf{r}^{2}} + \mathbf{z}_{\mathbf{r}}^{\mathbf{p}}^{\mathbf{r}p} \right) \\ &+ \left(\mathbf{u} - \mathbf{B} \right) \cos \theta \cos \phi + \mathbf{z}_{\mathbf{E}\mathbf{F}\mathbf{F}} \qquad (3.1 - 9) \\ \\ \hat{\mathbf{d}} \mathbf{t}^{*} &= -\mathbf{I}_{\mathbf{x}\mathbf{z}}^{\mathbf{p}\mathbf{q}} + \left(\mathbf{I}_{\mathbf{y}\mathbf{y}} - \mathbf{I}_{\mathbf{z}\mathbf{z}} \right) \mathbf{q}\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{n} \left[- \mathbf{z}_{\mathbf{G}} \left(- \mathbf{p}_{\mathbf{u}} + \mathbf{r}\mathbf{q} \right) + \mathbf{y}_{\mathbf{G}} \left(\mathbf{p}\mathbf{v} - \mathbf{q}\mathbf{u} \right) \right] \\ &+ \frac{\rho}{2} \mathbf{1}^{3} \left(\mathbf{K}_{\mathbf{v}} | \mathbf{v} | \left(\mathbf{v}^{2} + \mathbf{v}^{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right] + \mathbf{K}_{\mathbf{v}\mathbf{u}\mathbf{v}} + \mathbf{K}_{\mathbf{v}\mathbf{y}\mathbf{v}\mathbf{u}} + \mathbf{K}_{\mathbf{v}\mathbf{u}}^{2} \right) \\ &+ \frac{\rho}{2} \mathbf{1}^{3} \left(\mathbf{K}_{\mathbf{v}} | \mathbf{v} | \mathbf{v} | \left(\mathbf{v}^{2} + \mathbf{v}^{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right] + \mathbf{K}_{\mathbf{v}\mathbf{u}\mathbf{v}} + \mathbf{K}_{\mathbf{v}\mathbf{u}\mathbf{v}\mathbf{v}} \right] \\ &+ \frac{\rho}{2} \mathbf{1}^{3} \left(\mathbf{K}_{\mathbf{v}} | \mathbf{v} | \mathbf{v} | \mathbf{v} | \mathbf{v}^{2} + \mathbf{v}^{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right] + \mathbf{K}_{\mathbf{v}\mathbf{u}\mathbf{v}} + \mathbf{K}_{\mathbf{v}\mathbf{u}\mathbf{v}\mathbf{v}} \right] \\ &+ \frac{\rho}{2} \mathbf{1}^{4} \left(\mathbf{K}_{\mathbf{p}\mathbf{u}\mathbf{p} + \mathbf{K}_{\mathbf{p}}\mathbf{u}\mathbf{v} + \mathbf{K}_{\mathbf{v}\mathbf{q}\mathbf{v}\mathbf{q}} + \mathbf{K}_{\mathbf{u}\mathbf{p}\mathbf{v}\mathbf{v}} \right) \\ &+ \frac{\rho}{2} \mathbf{1}^{5} \left(\mathbf{U}_{\mathbf{u}}^{\mathbf{u}| \mathbf{v} + \mathbf{U}_{\mathbf{u}}\mathbf{v} + \mathbf{U}_{\mathbf{u}\mathbf{v}\mathbf{u}\mathbf{v}} \right) \\ &+ \left(\mathbf{y}_{\mathbf{G}}^{\mathbf{u}} - \mathbf{y}_{\mathbf{B}}^{\mathbf{p}} \right) \cos \theta \cos \phi \sin \phi + \left(\mathbf{g}_{\mathbf{u}}^{\mathbf{u}\mathbf{u} + \mathbf{U}_{\mathbf{u}}^{\mathbf{u}\mathbf{v}} \right) \\ &+ \left(\mathbf{u}^{2} \mathbf{u}^{2} \mathbf{u}^{2} \mathbf{u}^{2} \mathbf{u}^{2} \mathbf{u}^{2} \right) \\ &+ \left(\mathbf{u}^{2} \mathbf{u}^$$

.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dq}{dt} &= -I_{XZ} \left(r_{-}^{2} - p^{2} \right) + \left(I_{ZZ} - I_{XX} \right) rp \\ &- n \left[-r_{G} \left(-qu + pv \right) + r_{G} \left(qv - rv \right) \right] \\ &+ \frac{\rho}{2} r^{3} \left(n_{u} u^{2} + M_{VV} v^{2} + M_{u} |u|^{W} | (v^{2} + u^{2})^{\frac{1}{2}} | + H_{vv} u | v | \right) \\ &+ \frac{\rho}{2} r^{3} \left(n_{u} u^{U} | u (v^{2} + u^{2})^{\frac{1}{2}} | + M_{|v|} |u| u | v | \right) \\ &+ \frac{\rho}{2} r^{3} \left(n_{vp} vp + M_{vx} vp + M_{uq} + H_{|v|} |q| (v^{2} + u^{2})^{\frac{1}{2}} | q \right) \\ &+ \frac{\rho}{2} r^{5} \left(n_{vp} p^{2} + M_{q} |q| q |q| + M_{rr} r^{2} + H_{rp} rp \right) \\ &- \left(r_{G} v - r_{B} B \right) \cos \theta \cos \phi - \left(r_{G} v - r_{B} B \right) \sin \theta + M_{EFF} \end{aligned}$$

$$(3.1 - 11)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d\mathbf{r}}{dt} &= -\mathbf{I}_{\mathbf{Z}\mathbf{X}}\mathbf{r}\mathbf{q} + (\mathbf{I}_{\mathbf{X}\mathbf{X}} - \mathbf{I}_{\mathbf{Y}\mathbf{Y}})\mathbf{p}\mathbf{q} - \mathbf{n}\left[-\mathbf{y}_{\mathbf{G}}\left(=\mathbf{r}\mathbf{v} + \mathbf{q}\mathbf{u}\right) + \mathbf{z}_{\mathbf{G}}\left(\mathbf{r}\mathbf{u} - \mathbf{p}\mathbf{u}\right)\right] \\ &+ \frac{\rho}{2}\mathbf{1}^{3}\left(\mathbf{N}_{\mathbf{v}|\mathbf{v}|}\mathbf{v}\right]\left(\mathbf{v}^{2} + \mathbf{v}^{2}\right)^{\frac{\lambda}{2}} + \mathbf{N}_{\mathbf{v}\mathbf{u}}\mathbf{v}\mathbf{w} + \mathbf{N}_{\mathbf{v}}\mathbf{u}\mathbf{v} + \mathbf{N}_{\mathbf{x}}\mathbf{u}^{2}\right) \\ &+ \frac{\rho}{2}\mathbf{1}^{4}\left(\mathbf{N}_{\mathbf{v}\mathbf{p}}\mathbf{w} + \mathbf{N}_{\mathbf{v}\mathbf{p}}\mathbf{v}\mathbf{p} + \mathbf{N}_{\mathbf{v}\mathbf{q}}\mathbf{v}\mathbf{q}\right) \\ &+ \frac{\rho}{2}\mathbf{1}^{4}\left(\mathbf{N}_{\mathbf{v}\mathbf{u}}\mathbf{w} + \mathbf{N}_{|\mathbf{v}|\mathbf{r}|}\right]\left(\mathbf{v}^{2} + \mathbf{v}^{2}\right)^{\frac{\lambda}{2}}\left[\mathbf{r} + \mathbf{N}_{\mathbf{p}}\mathbf{u}\mathbf{p}\right) \\ &+ \frac{\rho}{2}\mathbf{1}^{5}\left(\mathbf{N}_{\mathbf{r}|\mathbf{r}|}\mathbf{r}\right]\mathbf{r} + \mathbf{N}_{\mathbf{p}\mathbf{q}}\mathbf{p}\mathbf{q} + \mathbf{N}_{\mathbf{q}\mathbf{r}}\mathbf{q}\mathbf{r}\right) \\ &+ \frac{\rho}{2}\mathbf{1}^{5}\left(\mathbf{N}_{\mathbf{r}|\mathbf{r}|}\mathbf{r}\right]\mathbf{r} + \mathbf{N}_{\mathbf{p}\mathbf{q}}\mathbf{p}\mathbf{q} + \mathbf{N}_{\mathbf{q}\mathbf{r}}\mathbf{q}\mathbf{r}\right) \\ &+ \left(\mathbf{x}_{\mathbf{G}}\mathbf{W} - \mathbf{x}_{\mathbf{B}}\mathbf{B}\right)\cos\theta\sin\phi + \left(\mathbf{y}_{\mathbf{G}}\mathbf{W} - \mathbf{y}_{\mathbf{B}}\mathbf{B}\right)\sin\theta + \mathbf{N}_{\mathbf{E}\mathbf{F}\mathbf{F}} \end{aligned}$$

In these equations, unlike equations (2.6 - 1 through 7) from which they come, the linear torns Y_v , Y_p , Y_r , Z_u , Z_v , H_v , H_v , H_v , H_v , N_p and N_r are combined with the non-linear terms Y_{uv} , Y_{up} , Y_{ur} , Z_{uv} , H_{uv} , H_v , H_v , N_{up} , H_{uv} . This is done for the reason that these terms are

inseparable from a model test data reduction vic.point. The terms $Z_{[v]}'$ Z_{vv} , E_{vv} and E_{vv} have been added so as to include all of the NSHD coefficients. The terms X_{EFF} , Y_{EFF} , Z_{FFF} , K_{EFF} , EFF and N_{EFF} have been included in order to allow for the possibility of there being some small effector forces on the vehicle. This inclusion in no way affects the legitimacy of the equations so long as the force dees not cause the predeminance of one velocity component.

With the equations in this form, a stepwise linear solution can be developed which will be capable of being programmed for use on a high speed digital computer.

IIT - 2 Stepwise Linear Solution

A stepwise linear solution is one in which the accelerations are taken as constant over a given time interval. The accelerations that exist over a time interval are determined from the velocities that existed at the end of the previous time interval and the total weight removed from the vehicle. Thus, the right hand side of equations (3.1 - 3 and 3.1 - 4) can be determined at the beginning of each time step. The inertia terms in [4] must also be recomputed before each step since the mass is changing in a stepwise linear fashion as described in section II - 3. With the foregoing information equation (3.1 - 6) can be solved for the body axes accelerations.

The velocity of the vehicle in the body axis system may then be found by:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{v} \\ \mathbf{v} \\ \mathbf{v} \\ \mathbf{v} \\ \mathbf{v} \\ \mathbf{v} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{v} \\ \mathbf{v} \\ \mathbf{v} \\ \mathbf{v} \end{bmatrix}$$
 at (3.2 - 1)

where to is the time at which the ascent started and t is the present time. The integral may, however, be represented as a sum of integrals over each step in the steppise solution. Thus:

where t and t are respectively the times at the beginning and end of n-1 and t are respectively the times at the beginning and end of the interval. The solution has been specified as stepwise linear and the accelerations are to be obtained as constants for the duration of an interval, therefore, the accelerations can be removed from the integral leaving only the trivial integration of dt from t_{n-1} to t_n . Defining At as $t_n - t_{n-1}$; equation (3.2 - 2) becomes:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \vec{v} \\ \vec{v} \end{bmatrix}_{t_n} = \sum_{n=1}^{N} \begin{bmatrix} \vec{v} \\ \vec{v} \\ \vec{v} \end{bmatrix}_{t_n-1} \quad \text{at} \quad (3.2 - 3)$$

which gives the translational and rotational velocities of the vehicle in the body axis system.

In order to obtain the actual position of the vehicle relative to its inertial starting point the velocities obtained above must be transformed into the inertial axis system by use of the inverse of the transformation matrixes developed in section II = 2.3. The velocities λ , \dot{y} , \dot{z} , $\dot{\phi}$, \dot{v} , $\dot{\gamma}$ are obtained from:

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{x}_{E} \\ \dot{y}_{E} \\ \dot{z}_{E} \end{aligned} = T_{B}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} u \\ v \\ v \end{bmatrix}; \quad \dot{\psi} \\ \dot{\psi} \end{aligned} = A^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} p \\ q \\ r \end{bmatrix} \qquad (3.2 - 4) \\ (3.2 - 5) \end{aligned}$$

The position and orientation in the inertial axis system is then determined by integrating the respective volocities from t_0 to t. Here again the solution is stepwise and may be represented as a sum of the individual steps. In this case, however, the integrand $\dot{x}_{\rm E}$, $\dot{y}_{\rm E}$, etc. is not a constant. It is, instead, a linear function of time since the acceleration from whence it came is a constant. Therefore the equation describing the vehicle trajectory and orientation becomes:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \hat{x} \\ \hat{x} \\ \hat{x} \\ \hat{y} \\ \hat{z} \\ \hat{z}$$

where $x_{E} = (x_{E}, y_{E}, z_{E})$ and $\phi = (\phi, 0, \psi)$.

The computation of x_E and ϕ are the final computations of the step. The procedure is then repeated until some maximum time is reached or some predefined position is reached.

In order to verify the result obtained by the foregoing procedure, and independent trajectory determination must be made.

111 - 3 One Dimensional Ascent Trajectory

Now that a three dimensional second order nothed of determining free ascent trajectories has been obtained, some check on the results of this procedure is in order. The most logical approach is to reduce the problem to one in the vertical plane only and thereby reducing the complexity of the problem. If a derivation of the equations of notion were

made at this point the resulting c₄uation, would be no different from these previously obtained except that some of the coefficients would now be zero. In addition, the solution of the two dimensional equations for a complete trajectory would require the aid of a high speed digital computer.

To avoid the necessity of employing a computer, a simplified method described by Giddings and Louis in reference (9) will be used. This method, as applied to the problem under consideration, reduces to a one dimensional solution of the equations of motion for a vehicle with varying mass.

The one dimensional solution determines the vertical position, velocity and acceleration of the vehicle during its ascent. This information provides a sufficient check of the results of the computer solution of the equations of motion developed in Chapter II. A description of the one dimensional solution follows.

Defining:

B - the net buoyant force

b - the time rate of change of B

F - the sum of all forces in the vertical direction

g - the acceleration due to gravity

k - the virtual mass coefficient

m' - the mass of the vehicle plus the virtual mass

N - the instantaneous vehicle weight.

z, ż, ž - the vertical displacement, velocity and acceleration respectively

 $Z_{_{\rm UV}}$, $Z_{_{\rm U}}$ - the crossilow drag and added mass coefficients respectively

Newtons lass of motion can be enpressed as:

$$F = m'^{\circ} (3.3 - 1)$$

The force F is made up of the weight of the jettisonned ballest, B, plus or minus the hull drag, D, depending on the direction of motion. The force due to the jettisonning of ballast is given by:

$$B = \int_{0}^{t} b(t) dt \qquad (3.3 - 2)$$

Letting the integral be represented by a series of finite steps the buoyant force becomes:

$$B = \sum_{n=1}^{N} b_{n}$$
 (3.3 - 3)

where the b are a sequence of finite weights to be jettisonned and n is the number of intervals ellapsed since time zero.

The force due to hull drag is represented by:

$$D = \frac{1}{2} \rho \, l^2 \, Z \, \frac{c}{z} \left| \frac{c}{z} \right|$$
(3.3 - 4)

The mass, M', of the vehicle can be written as:

$$\mathbf{m}^* = \frac{\mathbf{W}}{\mathbf{g}} \mathbf{k} \tag{3.3-5}$$

where $k = \begin{bmatrix} Z_* (\frac{1}{2} / 2^3) / (V/8) \end{bmatrix} + 1$ (3.3 - 6)

Substituting these expressions into equation (3.3 - 1) the equation of motion becomes:

-0-

$$(Z_{e}(\frac{1}{2}P1^{3}) + \frac{N}{8}) = Z_{VW}(\frac{1}{2}P1^{2}) = \sum_{n=1}^{N} \frac{b_{n}}{n} = 0$$
 (3.3 - 7)

The technique of step by step integration similar to that used in section III - 2 may now be applied to this equation in order to obtain the one dimensional trajectory.

III - 4 Summary

The notation and terms format to be used in the computer simulation is discussed. The notation used in the equations of motion is modified to conform with that of NSRDC and the equations are rearranged for digital computer solution.

A solution method is developed utilizing a stepwise linear technique. It accepts the vehicle velocities, position, orientation and buoyancy as initial conditions and using equations (3.1 - 6 through 3.1 - 12) it computes the accelerations, velocities, and displacements of the vehicle after a time interval At. Before each stop the weight, CG, mass and moments of inertia are adjusted.

Finally a simplified one dimensional method is devised for comparison with the computer results.
.

CH/PT.A. JV

RESULTS AND COLCINSICS

In Chapter II the equations of motion were derived for a freely ascending vehicle with varying mass and center of mass. A stepwise linear solution suitable for programming on a digital computer was developed in Chapter III, and the actual program is presented in Appendix A. An equation for a one dimensional ascent trajectory was also developed in Chapter II to provide a check for the three dimensional, six degree of freedom, ascent trajectories program. A program to solve this non-linear differential equation is presented in Appendix D.

In this chpater, the computer simulations and results of these simulations are discussed, conclusions drawn and recommendations for future work in this area made.

1V - 1 Results of Computer Simulations

Computer simulations of the ascent trajectories for a vehicle similar to the Deep Submergence Rescue Vehicle were conducted using the DEE 360 computer of the EIT Information Processing Center. These simulations were conducted primarily for the purpose of debugging the ascent trajectories program and determining its operating characteristics and secondarily to study the motion tendancies of the DSRV.

IV - 1.1 Program Operating Characteristics

The ascent trajectories program in calculating the vehicle trajectories depends upon the assured time increment for its accuracy. In poweral, the time increment assured can be classed as either the large, the soll or all right. Note that the latter opte, ony was "all right" in t "just if ht",

The matter of just the right increment requires a discussion of the factors influencing the situation and, therefore, the former categories will be dealt with first.

Should the time increment chosen be too large, the forces acting on the vehicle will not be damped in a natural fashion. A vehicle under the influence of a steady force will continue to accelerate until this force is overcome by another force, and the computer does not see another force until the present time increment ends and the forces resulting from the present motion can be calculated. If the time increment is too long, the motions calculated by the computer become excessive. The eventual result is that the computer run is prematurely terminated. The actual cause of termination can be either program caused or machine caused.

A run is terminated by the program if either the time limit or the depth limit is exceeded. Since reaching the time limit or reaching the depth limit in a natural fashion do not constitute being prenature, they are not considered here. The depth limit can, however, be reached in an unnatural fashion as is indicated in Appendix C, section C - 3.

A run is terrinated by the computer if the number of extreme value calculations becomes excessive.

Termination for the latter cause occurs before the normal output can be made and, therefore, the only printed output received till be the initial condition printout. Termination for the former cause results in all normal output being printed.

I hen the time increment assund is too shell the computer round off error dominates the actual calculations and the output is mearingless.

This this leaves us with the category of the time increased bing "all right". Factors which offers on are effected by the time increased in



clude ballast removal rate, vehicular velocities and accelerations, and ve-

The ballast release rate in pounds per second (real time) can be assumed to be fixed for a given vehicle since, in energency conditions, all ballast will, in general, be released at as high a rate as possible. Even if this is not done the ballast release rate would normally be specified and not left to the needs of the simulation. Further, the program in no way affects the ballast release rate.

The velocities and accelerations, on the other hand are directly affected by the time increment used. The change in velocity is determined by assuming that the acceleration is constant over the time period and is, therefore, equal to the product of the time increment and the acceleration. The acceleration existing during a time increment is dependent upon the forces acting on the body during that increment. The hydrodynamic forces are, in turn, dependent upon the velocities computed during the previous increment. This interdependence of forces, accelerations and velocities can be the cause of premature termination if the time increment is to large. For instance, a large increment would cause the acceleration to act for too long causing the velocity to be excessive, which in turn would cause the forces in the next increment to be excessive, etc....

The static stability of the vehicle is dependent only upon the shift of the CG relative to the CB, and is, therfore, a function of the ballast release rate only. The dynamic stability is, however, dependent upon the vehicular velocities and accelerations as well as the change in mass caused by the reduction in weight.

The ersence of this discussion is that, the the increase to be used for a vahicle in free escent till be distorted by a combination of U_{12}

bellast release rate and the explort d accelerations. The bullest release rate will indicate the order of megnitud and the accelerations will refine the increment.

With the proper time increments chosen trajectories can be conputed for a variety of initial conditions.

IV - 1.2 DSRV Hotion Tendencies

The ascent trajectories generated by the ascent program are not those that would be followed by the DSEV, since the coefficients used in the program come from DSEV model tests with the propeller running. They do, however, provide an indication of the ascent trajectories and motion tendancies of that vehicle. Simulations were made with the body axes initially coincident with the inertial axes and with an initial roll angle imposed.

The results of the simulations with the body axes initially coincident with the inertial axes clearly indicate the coupling of pitch and surge which bring about the trajectories of Figure IV.1. This motion becomes even more clear in the velocity plots of Figure IV.2. A tendancy toward a regative pitch angle when durping both train tanks into the recervoir is also demonstrated.

The simulations involving an initial roll angle indicate the small amount of roll damping and static stability associated with this vehicle. They also indicate a slight side force roll coupling as is evidenced in the printext in Appendix C, section C - 2. The lack of stability also manifested itself by causing the program to terminate predaturely when using a time increment that proved successful for the zero roll case. Even-tually an increment of one tends that used without roll proved successful.





61 – A





Figure IV.1

IV - 2 Conclusions and Recommendations

The computer simulations using the DSNV characteristics have deonstrated the worth of this program in determining the motions of a vehicle as it ascends under the influence of budyancy alone. They have shown that a vehicle such as the DSRV is quite sensitive to roll without the stabilizing effect of a relatively large forward velocity.

The velocities achieved by the vehicle during escent indicate that there is a predominant velocity component about which we could expand a Taylor series once the initial acceleration phase of the ascent has been passed. The most likely time for a shift to this sort of formulation is twenty seconds after deballasting has been completed. At that time the vehicle appears to have reached a terminal condition in which the surge and pitch vary between essentially constant limits.

The simulations have indicated that a vehicle with near parfect port and starboard symmetry requires no more than two dimensional equations of motion when there are no side forces present.

It is recommended that future studies by mede using coefficients obtained from model tests conducted without propellars running. Also, in view of the slow ascent velocities, it may prove verticible to revrite the equations to include the effects of an ascent propulsor which may prove necessary in order to get a more rapid ascent in other than energoncy situations.

REFERLICES

- 1. Lamb, Sir Horace, "Hydrodynamics", Sirth Edition, Dover Publications, New York (1945).
- 2. Strumpf, Albert, "Equations of Motion of a Submerged Body with Varying Mass", Davidson Laboratory Report No. 771, May 1960.
- 3. Abkowitz, Martin A., "The Dynamical Stability of Submarines", A lecture course and notes, June 1949, (Limited circulation).
- 4. Parissis, Gregory G., "The Effect of Hull Shaps Non-Linearities on the Calculation of Heave and Pitch of a Ship", HIT, Department of Naval Arch, and Marine Engineering, Contract Report No. DSR 5054, June 1964.
- 5. Browneyer, C., Dogan, P. P., MacKennon, D., McCloskey, I. M., Heiry, J. L., Sklar, S. J., "Deep Submorgence Rescue Vehicle Simulation and Ship Control Analysis", MIT Instrumentation Laboratory Report No. R - 570 - A, February 1967.
- 6. Bulletin No. 1 5, "Nomenclature for Treating the Motion of a Submerged Body Through a Fluid", SNAME, April 1952.
- Abkouitz, M. A., "Lectures on Advanced Ship Hydrodynamics", Delivered in Fall 1968, at LIT, Cambridge, Massachusetts.
- 8. Gertler, Horton, Hagen Grant R., "Standard Equations of Notion for Submarine Simulation", Naval Ship Research and Development Center, Report No. 2510, June 1967.

- 9. Giddings, Alfred J., Louis, Millieu L., "Concording Sub-arian Control-Surface Jars and Flocding Casualtics", Naval Englueors Journal, Volume 78, No. 6, Decomber 1966.
- 10. Able its, h. A., "Lestures on Ship Hydrodynemics Steering and manosuvrability", Hydro - and Acrodynamics Laboratory Report No. hy - 5, Hay 1964. (This report contains essentially the same material as ref 3 but is not limited in cheulation.)

11. LeCreken, D. D., "A Guide to FORTRAN Programming, Willy and Sons, 1951.

- 12. IEI Systems Reference Library, "IEI System/300 FORTRAN JV Liberce," Form C28 - 6515 - 7.
- TBM Application Program "System 360 Scientific Subroutine Package", Version III, form H20 - 0205 - 3.
- 14. Juli Systems Reference Library, "In System/360 Workthen IV Library Subproverset", Form C28 - 6555 - 4.
- 15. Young, D. B., "Model Investigation of the Strbillity and Control Chiracteristics of the Contract Design for the Ducp Schmergence Rescue Vehicle (DSEV)", Paral Ship Research and Development Conter, Report Lo. 3030, April 1959.

APPR DIX A

COLPUTER ENCOURT FOR ASCENT TRAJECT AT 5

A = 1 General:

The computer program to calculate free ascent trajectories is written for the HEM 360 - 65 digital computer of the HET Information Processing Center. The program is written in FORTHAN IV (see ref 11 and 12). The program makes use of the matrix manipulation submouthnes contained in version III of the IEM "Scientific Submoutine Package" (ref 13) and the mathematical functions contained in the standard "Library Submoutines" (ref 14).

The system subroutines required are:

Library Subsoutines;

SIN - conductors the sime of an angle

COS - computes the cosine of in angle

TAN - computes the tangent of an angle

SQRT - computes the square root of a number

ABS - computes the absolute value of a nu ber

Scientific Subroutines;

GHPRD - computes the product of two metrices

MINV - computes the inverse of a metaliz

Extensive use is made of the NALELIST forture of FUTUAL IV for input and output.

The program is divided into seven parts: the LAIR program and size SUEROUTINES.

A - 1,1 LAIN Fromer

The HAIN programmates as an expective making in initial conditions, vehicle parameters and program control parameters, calling the various subroutines needed to solve the equations of motion and uniting out the results of the computations.

The data read in is contained in five NAMELISTS, MCCAD, FLUID, VLAITS, VLHICL and CONTAL, and one controlled format statement. The eatput is again in accordance with the NALEIISTS plus a single large array, POSIT, containing all the computed results for the entire test puried.

Part of the output from MADELIST MCOLD. This output can be used as input data for another run in order to continue the same trajectory if it is desired. A maximum of five hundred steps is allowed in one run.

A - 1.2 Subroutine CUMPE

COEFF reads in the non-dimensional coefficients and in additicly prints them for output. The subroutines then computes dimensionalizing factors, dimensionalized the coefficients for use in the motion equations and prints the dimensionalized coefficients for output.

The coefficients are read in and printed using the MORALIST COEFFS.

The dimensionless coefficients are replaced in storage by their dimensional form.

A - 1.3 Sub outing PAIAST

BALAST computes the changes in weight, mess, center of gravity, and moments of inertia due to the dropping of ballest.

This subroutine is only called during the initial phase of the

trajectory view debal lasting takes place.

BALAST calls subroutine AMATRX since the netwix generated in AMATRX varies only during the deballasting phase of the ascent.

> A maximum of twenty locations for ballast weights is allowed. There is no printed output from BALAST.

A - 1.4 Subsouting AMATEX

AMATRX computes the six by six matrix of acceleration term doefeficients, AM, and then inverts the array for use in the solution of the equations of motion.

A - 1.5 Subrouting HYDRC

HIDRO computes the hydrodynamic forcing terms and the gravity forcing terms and then sums them, plus any effector forces, to get the total forcing terms for the equations of motion.

WIDRO uses the velocities and angles resulting from the provious steps in order to compute the hydrodynamic and gravity force components acting on the vehicle during the present step.

There is no printed output from HYDRO.

A - 1.6 Subroutine TRAJEC

TRAJEC computes the translational and rotational velocities of the vehicle in both body fixed and earth fixed axis systems. In order to do this, TRAJEC also computes the translational and angular velocity transformation matrices AINV and TINV.

If the pitch angle becomes ninety degrees the transformation natrix, AINV, will blow up (mathematically speaking). At this thus, the program will print a message saying that this has becomend. At the same time, the computer system will issue a "FSS interrupt, Divide check" rescript

during computation of the two elements in ALN which involve division by the cosine of the pitch angle. At this point the system will take the standard corrective action of assigning the value of 10**69 to each of these elements.

A - 1.7 Subroutines POSITY

POSITN computes the time ellapsed and the position of the vohicle relative to the earth fixed origin. The vehicle position includes both translation and rotation. POSITN also stores all the trajectory generation information in the array POSIT for the final output seequence.

There is no printed output from POSTER.

A - 2 Inout-Outout

The variables and constants needed as input for this computer program are read into the program by seven read statuents. Table 1 lists all the input variables and the formats under which they are read.

A single corputer run must be rade to similate each validle. If, however, a run terminates before the vehicle reaches the surface, the punched output from the program gives the input necessary to continue the trajectory on the next run.

The program output gives a time history of the simulation. This data is stored in an array during execution and printed at the end of the run by the main program. During program execution NAMELIST/JECCUD/ is printed at the completion of each step. This is done to aid the user in locating the source of any prenature program termination. Prenature termination is generally caused by incorrect input data.

The dimensions of the storage erray restricts the prepare to 500 time intervals, however, the program storage required mits are such that this dimension can safely be increased to 1000. This, coupled with the

ability to continue a trajectory from our run to the not, allow an un-

For sample output see Appendix C.

TAULS 1

1. PUT TO LOCENT FRAMMA

Columns	Format	Symbol	Description
2 - 8		\$INCOID	This namelist will take more than one card and
			includes the variables described in Table 2.
			The list begins with \$IECOND and ends with
			\$END.
2 - 7		\$FLUID	This namelist will take one card and includes
			the variables described in Table 2.
2 - 8		\$VIMITS	This namelist will take one card and includes
			the variables described in Table 2.
2 - 8		\$VEHICL	This not clist will take one card and includes
			the variables described in Table 2.
2 - 8		\$C ONTRL	This namelist will take one card and includes
			the variables described in Table 2.
2 - 8		\$COLFFS	This nanolist will take more than one could and
			includes the variables listed in Tables 2 and
			3.
1 - 10	F 10.0	XI	The position of the bollast weight relative to
11 - 20	F 10.0	ar yang- ar ar	the origin of the body stis coordinates.
21 - 30	F 10.0	ZIC	(fest)

Colums	Format	Syribol.	Deceription
31 - 40	F 10.0	D. W22	The rate at which the particular ballast
			weight is removed (pounds per second).
41 45	I 5	TIANT	The number of the steps during which a
			particular ballast weight is removed. There
			is one card of this type for each position
			from which ballast is removed.

A - 3 Deteriories of 11 - Picts

The following tables contain the RA main out 1 by the project.

TABLE 2

MARLISTS

Name List/INCOLD/

PROGRAMA VARUABLE	USUAL NOMENCLATURE	DEFINITION & UNITS
ISTEP		The step number
DT	A.¢	The time interval used during deballesing (seconds)
TILLE	ť	The time elapsed since ascent cormenced (seconds)
XE	× _E	The x component of the distance traveled relative to the inertial origin (feet)
YE	\mathcal{Y}_{E}	The y component of the distance traveled relative to the inertial origin (feet)
ZE	Z _Ľ	The z component of the distance traveled relative to the inertial origin (fret)
PIII	ş	The anglo of roll (radians)
THETA	θ	The angle of pitch (radians)
PSI	Ý	The angle of your (madians)

FROURAU VARIABI S	U-JUAL MCSICIATURI	DEPITION & DATS
VEARTH		The vehicle vertor of translational valoeity in
		inertial coordinates (feet per second)
DEARTH		The vohicle vector of angular velocity in inertial
		coordinates (radians por second)
BVEL	V	The vehicle vector of translational velocity in
		the Nody axis system (fact per second)
BROT	13	The vehicle vector of angular velocity in the Body
		axis system (radians per second)
WT	W	The vehicle weight (pounds)
XG	× _G	The x components of the CG vector (feet)
YG	У _G	The y component of the CG vector (feet)
ZG	z _G	The z component of the CG vector (feet)
В	В	The vehicle buoyant force (pounds)
XB	x _B	The x component of the CB vector (feet)
YB	\mathcal{Y}_{B}	The y component of the Cr vector (fact)
2.8	2. }}	The z component of the CS vector (feet)
XXI	Л. жл	The rass moment of incetto about the z edis (. 1050)
TLY	У У 3'	The mass is not of institut flood. Do y cals (ships)
J.Z.Z.	1 22	The mass new pt of intrific sheet the costs (Flogs)
) v.	1. (A) (2.1.21-1.21)	DEDITOR CONTRACTOR
-------------------------------	-------------------------	---
1 · · · ·) 55	The pulle the final (Fig.)
jul,		The the set of a set of the a contracted
	,	(security)
		Kara List/EUD/
L. J.	8	The fibed specific triple (panel par ends fort)
NO	ſ.	The Frid Country (charge por ables fact)
5-1 H H	Zo	The depth of the vohicle at the strict of the ascent
		(fest)
		port list/VIIBAS/
Thurber.		listice alloyed ascent time (accorder)
<u>.</u> 10/2		The number of loostline from thick ballast is to-
		leased '
FSTERP3		The major of steps required to or photo deballast.
		în _o
		New Black/ Control /
VIACE	11	Tetal a su contra subjeta (jeta)
V.A.M	<u>1</u> .	Validella della di succi succi di seni inconficienza en e
		per s (rell)
$\nabla (\vec{x} (0, \cdot))$	-V ⁴ -	Moore that the post are interful (on the set all)

Name List/CC /HO/

.

FROGRATI VANLABLE	USUAL ROLETCLATURE	DEFINITION & ULIUS					
XEFF	$X_{\underline{E}_{i}^{l,2}\underline{r}^{l}}$	The X component of the office tea foreas (pus is)					
XEFP	Y _{EFF}	The Y component of the cifestor forces (pounds)					
ZEFF	Z _{EFF}	The Z component of the effector forces (pounds)					
KEFF	K _{EFF}	The K component of the effector forcer (perunds)					
FEFF	M _{EPF}	The A component of the effector forces (pounde)					
NEFF	N _{EFF}	The N component of the effector ferees (punds)					
		Name List/COEFFS/					
X	ي ئە	Longitudinal forces ecclifications for a vohicle					
		WOATLS SHEET					
AX	XA ij	Longitudinal force coefficients for a vehicle					
Υ	Yij	Lateral force coefficients for a vehicle moving phoad					
YA	YA	Lateral force coefficients for a voldele moving					
	-0	astern					
Z	Z	Normal force coefficients for a vehicle moving					
		ahoad					
ZA	Z.C į j	Pormal force confidencies for a valual months					
		estero					

ILC PI : VAROINLE	USUAL NOLINGI ATURG	D.S. L. L. L. C. S. C. U. 13
Κ -	K _{ij}	Roll nonemb for an conflict mole for a vehicle sove
ΚA	KA1j	Roll Monart for on confrictants for a vehicle nov-
Ρi	H. J.j	Pitch No. met forde coefficients for a vehicle movip; and d
174	l∴A _i j	Pitch Lopent forse coefficients for a vehicle moving astern
Ì	Nij	Yaw Monant force coefficients for a vabiale nov-
MA	MA ij	Yas Housent force confidents for a vehicle rov-

The subscripts i, j refer to the possible continuitors of the body velocities and accolurations as described in Table 3.

TABLE 3

.

COEFFICIE

PROGRA .	STAND	VRD (MSTEDE)	SUDSCREEP IN				
SUBSCRIPT	X, XA	Y, YA	Z, ZA	K, KA	li, ru	N, IA	
1	uu	∇ $[\nabla]$	U. O. *	VV	u	A A	
2	VV	V	VV	v	VV		
3	1313		$F_{\mathbf{x}}\left[+ \mathbb{Z} \right]$	∇v	¶.⊤ [_`]	$\sqrt{\tau}$	
4		УG	Ţ., ⁴	uu or *	Te)	V	
5		uu or *	ΥŢ		T 7	vu or *	
6			W		\widetilde{V}_{2}^{T}		
7	ů	° V	e N	° V	° Lí	Ŷ	
8	¢ 17	p	e T.Y	р		$V1^{*}$	
9	ਪਹ	°¶r_n ≜→→	vD	Ĩ.º	$\Delta \mathbf{b}$	1135	
10	V3°	Vq	VI	vq	$\nabla \mathcal{X}^{i}$	VQ	
11	VQ	<i>L</i> ¹ 2,5	. C	кЪ	Cí	p	
12		L'and	E	1.3,	Tri Q	22	
13						v r	
14	CG	E)	e Ci	0	° C <u>1</u>	ို	
1.5	y 22	e J?	ÞÞ	r Y	pp	In	
16	rb	þđ	çq	pp	d d	1 1	
17	° C	Q12°	rr	þđ	20Jo	Pg	
18			rp	gr	rp	ĠĴ,	

A SET OF SEC 43 FREEDOW SET4 ~ THE ASCENT TRAJECTICY FOR THIS PROGRAM CORPUTES / STEPWISE SPLUTING TO OPDER EQUALIZES OF PUTTON IN SIX PESTERS OF F VARIANCE MASS AND CINTER OF STAVITY. TO COMPUTE THE ASCENT LART 115 PV 1. JUNTS 511 < c. ¢ - Cad 7-1-1-2-576 ... V UL. * F 1 LOUG NIVE þ- -S <...

12312453

000000000

A - 4 Program Listings

PEAD(5.500) (XI(I),YI(I),ZI(I),DHASS(I),IMAXI(I).I=1,IMAX)
POD 2 I=1,IMAX .GF. ZZERG) 70 TC 2990 -) CALL BALASE) 91 = 013 TE(TIVE .Gr. TIJAL) GC T2 0000 IF(PCSIT(5,ISTEP) .GE. ZZERG) "T 2 D^ASS(1) = DVASS(1) * 01 VP3 = Y1 * P 7R) = Z3 * P XP3 = Y1 * R 1 STEP = [ST72 + 1 TTI ISTED .LT. ISTEPS - 145 -= DS1 CALL HYDEC CALL HYDEC CALL FOSTFN YE = POSTF(3,1ST_P) YE = POSTF(3,1ST_P) YE = POSTF(3,1ST_P) 1 H. G. == u × €.) ≻: = 76 FRANCIA RACTOR 11 Ц (UNCONTAIPITY) CCNST =37.174C5 PISIT(3,ISTEP) !! = 3VEL(1) 101.511.12 = 1 = 1 = 1 Prsit(3.ISTEP) 0.0517(4,15760) 0.0517(5,15760) ISTAR = ISTEP >rSIT(5,ISTEP)
>OSIT(7,ISTEP) 15132 = 45751 y = 3VTL(2)CALL CREFE 2 = PROT(3) ([) 10 ye = d 1. = BonT(2) T ... - 5 06.00

くついましょう メット ロック シス・ド・シャット ション・ドロット マット・アイ・ビス・デス・デンメ・ビン・ス・シス C

 ()
 ()
 ()
 ()
 ()
 ()
 ()
 ()
 ()
 ()
 ()
 ()
 ()
 ()
 ()
 ()
 ()
 ()
 ()
 ()
 ()
 ()
 ()
 ()
 ()
 ()
 ()
 ()
 ()
 ()
 ()
 ()
 ()
 ()
 ()
 ()
 ()
 ()
 ()
 ()
 ()
 ()
 ()
 ()
 ()
 ()
 ()
 ()
 ()
 ()
 ()
 ()
 ()
 ()
 ()
 ()
 ()
 ()
 ()
 ()
 ()
 ()
 ()
 ()
 ()
 ()
 ()
 ()
 ()
 ()
 ()
 ()
 ()
 ()
 ()
 ()
 ()
 ()
 ()
 ()
 ()
 ()
 ()
 ()
 ()
 ()
 ()
 ()
 ()
 ()
 ()
 ()
 ()
 ()
 ()
 ()
 ()
 ()
 ()
 ()
 ()
 ()
 ()
 ()
 ()
 ()
 ()
 ()
 ()
 ()
 ()
 ()
 <td ()×, , , , ×, , , , 2, 2, 9, ..., , ×, ..., , ..., , ..., , ..., , Y, , ..., , Y, ..., , ..., (J, POSIT(P, J), (P SIT(I, J), E=15, 21, J=TST(Ki, IST P) (0, 0'SIT(2, 0), () "STE(1, 0), THV. 14), JHIST(1, T, TSTED) 1. 1. (J. (P.S') ([...]) + [=1...]. J= TSP & F. [ST=P] 61/12 * * * * * * * * * × 201 * * (11-120 13123 = 121 ST LSTED = ISTART + 4+ TI(ISTED + 5T + 5T) V(S)TIE(L+5S) 1 とう こ 10135701 (< 15 5 2) 111.23.24 (1) (2 3,6) - TIO. (2004) - 1121 (1) I T = (5 + 5 - 7) . CITE(6, 4:9) (10 + +) = 11 H. 1 [TE(1,54.2) LUCUL VUY (.) Land Lat

. e. . (+ +) \ × (+ ; 1+11/ # L2 × V(1) # U2 × V(1) # C22 × V(1) # C22 × V(1) 111 - 214 1.1.2 1.1.2 (1,1) = 0 = (1,1) $\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}$ 2 + T = T = C - J + J ē it in t 4 3 ' ASS (20) 1 Ц ~ +]] V / 5+21 3 - + _) V X (1) /

 $\begin{array}{c} (1) (1+6) = 0(4 + 4) (1+6) \\ + \lambda (1+6) = 0(4 + 4) (1+6) \\ \times \lambda (1+6) = 0(2 + 4) \times \lambda (1+6) \\ \times \lambda (1+6) = 0(2 + 4) \times \lambda (1+6) \\ \times \lambda (1+6) = 0(2 + 4) \times \lambda (1+6) \\ \times \lambda (1+6) = 0(2 + 4) \times \lambda (1+6) \\ \times \lambda (1+12) = 0(4 + 4) \times \lambda (1+12) \\ \times \lambda (1+12) = 0(4 + 4) \times \lambda (1$

```
SUAKELTINE PALAS
```

```
CONTRACTORSITAN ANANAZAKATANADDIADIAANINALENINANILAANINANILATAJADI
21. AAAIXAIYYAINIATAZATAJATAJATAJASIA DAJAVANINALENINANILATAJADI
REAL V.V.A.X'F = EFF.FEF.TX4,TVV,FL.STX7.AA.A
TVECSTC DOSTF(21, 355) AA(256) & X(120) & Z(15) & X(15) & Y(16) & Y(18) & 4(1
2), 1)*T(6), CDTP(c), VEARTH(3) & 57 (T1(2), 1(2)) & 7(2) & K(10) & F(13) & 6(13) & 3(4(10)) & 5(13) & 5(12)) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12) & 5(12)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                30. L.J. L.S.X. F.H., Y.G.F.B. & Z.G.F.B. & Z.F.F. & X.G.F.G. Y.G. & Z.S. M. & F.F.C.F.
4.T. T.A.L. & Z.Z.F.Y. B. & Z.F. & Y. B.Y. & Y.S. & Y. & Y.Y. Y. & Y.S. & A.S. & A.S. & Y.S. & Y.S. & Y.S. & Y.S
4.T. Y.T.A.L. & Z.Z.F.Y. B. & Z.F. & Y. & Y.S. & Y.S.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         5yes, Yad, Y to . CONST . TSTED. IV X, I VXI
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   (1) = 1
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      (,)[?
(,)[?
(,)[X],
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  111455(2), TXXX1(2)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         + 211 X + 211 4
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  * (1)<57 (1)

* (1)<58 (1)

* (1)<58 (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (2)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* (1)

* 
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        2 7 1 1 1 K
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             • •
```

```
 \begin{array}{l} X_{AT} = X_{A} \oplus Y_{T} \\ \forall W_{T} = \forall & \forall & T \\ \forall W_{T} = \forall & \forall & T \\ \forall W_{T} = 7 \oplus Y_{T} \\ T = 7 \oplus Y_{T} \\ \forall \forall AS \\ = \pi T + SU(A) \\ \forall \forall AS \\ = \pi T + SU(A) / \pi \\ \forall G \\ = (Y_{1}T + SU(A) / \pi \\ \forall G \\ = (Y_{1}T + SU(A) / \pi \\ \forall G \\ = (Y_{1}T + SU(A) / \pi \\ \forall G \\ = (Y_{1}T + SU(A) / \pi \\ \forall G \\ = (Y_{1}T + SU(A) / \pi \\ \forall G \\ = (Y_{1}T + SU(A) / \pi \\ \forall G \\ = (Y_{1}T + SU(A) / \pi \\ \forall G \\ = (Y_{1}T + SU(A) / \pi \\ \forall G \\ = (Y_{1}T + SU(A) / \pi \\ \forall G \\ = (Y_{1}T + SU(A) / \pi \\ \forall G \\ = (Y_{1}T + SU(A) / \pi \\ \forall G \\ = (Y_{1}T + SU(A) / \pi \\ \forall G \\ = (Y_{1}T + SU(A) / \pi \\ \forall G \\ = (Y_{1}T + SU(A) / \pi \\ \forall G \\ = (Y_{1}T + SU(A) / \pi \\ \forall G \\ = (Y_{1}T + SU(A) / \pi \\ \forall G \\ = (Y_{1}T + SU(A) / \pi \\ \forall G \\ = (Y_{1}T + SU(A) / \pi \\ \forall G \\ = (Y_{1}T + SU(A) / \pi \\ \forall G \\ = (Y_{1}T + SU(A) / \pi \\ \forall G \\ = (Y_{1}T + SU(A) / \pi \\ \forall G \\ = (Y_{1}T + SU(A) / \pi \\ \forall G \\ = (Y_{1}T + SU(A) / \pi \\ \forall G \\ = (Y_{1}T + SU(A) / \pi \\ \forall G \\ = (Y_{1}T + SU(A) / \pi \\ \forall G \\ = (Y_{1}T + SU(A) / \pi \\ \forall G \\ = (Y_{1}T + SU(A) / \pi \\ \forall G \\ = (Y_{1}T + SU(A) / \pi \\ \forall G \\ = (Y_{1}T + SU(A) / \pi \\ \forall G \\ = (Y_{1}T + SU(A) / \pi \\ \forall G \\ = (Y_{1}T + SU(A) / \pi \\ \forall G \\ = (Y_{1}T + SU(A) / \pi \\ \forall G \\ = (Y_{1}T + SU(A) / \pi \\ \forall G \\ = (Y_{1}T + SU(A) / \pi \\ \forall G \\ = (Y_{1}T + SU(A) / \pi \\ \forall G \\ = (Y_{1}T + SU(A) / \pi \\ \forall G \\ = (Y_{1}T + SU(A) / \pi \\ \forall G \\ = (Y_{1}T + SU(A) / \pi \\ \forall G \\ = (Y_{1}T + SU(A) / \pi \\ \forall G \\ = (Y_{1}T + SU(A) / \pi \\ \forall G \\ = (Y_{1}T + SU(A) / \pi \\ \forall G \\ = (Y_{1}T + SU(A) / \pi \\ \forall G \\ = (Y_{1}T + SU(A) / \pi \\ \forall G \\ = (Y_{1}T + SU(A) / \pi \\ \forall G \\ = (Y_{1}T + SU(A) / \pi \\ \forall G \\ = (Y_{1}T + SU(A) / \pi \\ \forall G \\ = (Y_{1}T + SU(A) / \pi \\ \forall G \\ = (Y_{1}T + SU(A) / \pi \\ \forall G \\ = (Y_{1}T + SU(A) / \pi \\ \forall G \\ = (Y_{1}T + SU(A) / \pi \\ \forall G \\ = (Y_{1}T + SU(A) / \pi \\ \forall G \\ = (Y_{1}T + SU(A) / \pi \\ \forall G \\ = (Y_{1}T + SU(A) / \pi \\ \forall G \\ = (Y_{1}T + SU(A) / \pi \\ \forall G \\ = (Y_{1}T + SU(A) / \pi \\ \forall G \\ = (Y_{1}T + SU(A) / \pi \\ \forall G \\ = (Y_{1}T + SU(A) / \pi \\ \forall G \\ = (Y_{1}T + SU(A) / \pi \\ \forall G \\ = (Y_{1}T + SU(A) / \pi \\ \forall G \\ = (Y_{1}T + SU(A) / \pi \\ \forall G \\ = (Y_{1}T + SU(A) / \pi \\ \forall G \\ = (Y_{1}T + SU(A) / \pi \\ \forall G \\ = (Y_{1}T +
```

```
A HAT SY
SURA UTINE
```

 $\begin{array}{c} C_{1} \times A_{2} \Lambda_{1} P \cap S T T_{2} \Lambda_{2} \times X_{2} \times X_{2} \times X_{3} \cup U_{1} \cup U_{2} \cup U_{1} \cup U_{2} \times U_{1} \cup U_{2} \times U_{1} + V_{2} \cup U_{2} \times U_{2$ DIVESSION PESIT(F1,5 C), AV(D,6), ((13), Y(28), Z(10), K(10), '(1A), '(1) ZV, DT(G), CATP(G), VEARTA(R), EASTY(R), 'VEL(R), SCT(R), F(12), C(12), ZXA(D_), V(C)), ZA(L1), KA(L0), (X(1)), '(L0), V)(C'), Y1(20), Z1(22). 3772 <+%. < () +KTE+, (() +L.(())) 9172 × SI+ × L1(() +L.(())) 1211 AVELSCHIST ISN TOCOTOR A COAT 1212 121 ł 1 -(. . - 55. 1. 1211 1 ţ - 2(7) . (°) - ° . •) ŧ = ([*]) x 11 12 11 П ${\bf P}$ П) E (20) 55 V V (17) $\{\cdot,\cdot\}$ 1. (T + 2) . (C + 2) . (C + 2) . (C + 2) 2 - (1 ;) 2 - (2 ;) 2 - (5 ;) 2 - (5 ;) 1. (5 , 7) 1. (5 , 6 , 7) 1. (5 , 6 , 7) () e () (1.5):1 11(2,2)) 1: (] * (] * . * .] . .]

(2:2) /

11 11 11

+ 3 -) (2,6,5) ...

(1,62). .

11

4 7 6

-

i

- W . . S . . . X .

11

о (`

 \mathbf{I}

1]

(. . .) .

 \odot

 $\begin{array}{l} \Lambda^{V}(5,4) = I \times Z - \Lambda(1^{+}) \\ \Lambda^{W}(1,5) = - X(17) \\ \chi^{V}(2,5) = C_{*}^{*} \\ \Lambda^{H}(5,5) = C_{*}^{*} \\ \Lambda^{H}(5,5) = C_{*}^{*} \\ \chi^{V}(5,5) = C_{*}^{*} \\ \chi^{V}(5,5) = C_{*}^{*} \\ \chi^{V}(5,5) = - \chi^{V}ASS \times YG - Y(15) \\ \chi^{V}(5,5) = - \chi^{V}ASS \times YG - Y(15) \\ \Lambda^{V}(3,5) = - \chi^{V}ASS \times YG - Y(15) \\ \Lambda^{V}(3,5) = I \times Z - \Lambda(15) \\ \Lambda^{V}(5,5) = I \times Z - \Lambda(15) \\ \Lambda$

 \odot

SUCADUTIAE HYDRE

PEAL K, ', N, KEFF, WEFF, NGFF, IXX, IYY, IZ, IXZ, (N, MA, NA PEAL KHYD, NHYD, NHYD, (CPKV, "G(AV, ") V DIVENSTIN PPSIT(51, 500), A"((Son), ((IP), "(IP), S((IS), K((Ic)), (ID), "(I), 2), JDT(S), DDTP((S), VEARTH(3), WEAPTH(P), PVLL(3), 300T(3), E(I3), C(12), 3(1(20), VA(19)), 2((15), (20), 20(12)), 20(12), 10(10), 21(20 (22) 251. 12

COMICN POSIT, A 'AX, Y, 2, K, * , LUT, JUTA, VECATU, CATH, QVLL, MUL, * I, 23A3 A, YA, TVV, 127, TVV, 127, TTA, SI, TA, SI, TO, U, V, P, 27, 27, V 55, VL ..., SVUL 132, XLEE, VEEF, ZB, XTET, YTET, ACET, ACEF, YB, VG, VG, T, 1 ... ATTOTAL, 272, P, YE, YE, ZE, XT, YY, 22, YA, YY, 974, 64, 92, 16, YT, 21, 10 SXPP, Y 24, 70, 90 MST, ISTEP, TAY UL = U ...

 $V \approx V = V V$

0320 = 0.0

C = 1 = 2

1

> < II < <</p>

 $M_{\rm A} M = \Lambda I_{\rm A}$

 $c = \Gamma = c \Omega$

5. 41. = d A

0 C = 0 c

(D) S · = 1.2

() > . : = :

C

 $\begin{array}{l} \chi(v) = \chi(v) + \chi$ *______ 1 V W= A35 [SCRT [VV+">1) (f) × (f) × + (c) Sav *c =dvc (0) SEV: (= CVC (3) SES # 8 = 2 8 2 VISCS=S=NOC 5°11 = 1615 VAV := V * 4V 1 " NY 5 1 = 1 N . $\mathbb{C} \wedge \mathbb{U} = \mathbb{C} + \mathbb{C} \vee \mathbb{U}$ VAV = VAV 1: . . = 1 V a INV -- I -- V() N + N = 1 V N NA "= V*A! 1 V .. = [.V] 11 - c = C1 c I : A := U : A := U

 $\begin{array}{l} v_1(Y) = -J X Z \\ > & 0 \\ > & 1 \\ > & 0 \\ > &$ ÷ $\begin{array}{l} u_{11} v_{12} = + 1 \chi L \approx \left(\ R \times - PP \right) + \left(\ L \chi L - 1 \chi \chi \right) = \kappa P + u_{11} \left(\chi R + u_{12} \right) \\ \\ 2 \ V^{-1} \zeta S \approx \left(\ YG \approx \left(\ US - VP \right) + Z^{-1} \approx \left(- \chi - Y^{-1} \right) + u_{11} \right) \approx U^{-1} + u_{12} \right) \\ \\ 3 \ \gamma (2) \approx VV + W(3) \approx U^{-1} + u_{12} \left(+ u_{12} \right) \approx U^{-1} + u_{12} \left(- \chi V + u_{12} \right) \approx U^{-1} + u_{12} \left(- \chi V + u_{12} \right) \approx U^{-1} + u_{12} \left(- \chi V + u_{12} \right) \approx U^{-1} + u_{12} \left(- \chi V + u_{12} \right) \approx U^{-1} + u_{12} \left(- \chi V + u_{12} \right) \approx U^{-1} + u_{12} \right) \approx U^{-1} + u_{12} \left(- \chi V + u_{12} \right) \approx U^{-1} + u_{12} \left(- \chi V + u_{12} \right) \approx U^{-1} + u_{12} \left(- \chi V + u_{12} \right) = U^{$

01 10 HC

 $\begin{array}{l} \begin{array}{l} \xi \left(Y \right) = \left(Y \right) \left(Y \right) = \left(Y \right) = \left(Y \right) \left(Y \right) = \left(Y \right) = \left(Y \right) = \left(Y \right) = \left(Y \right) \left(Y \right) \left(Y \right) \left(Y \right) = \left(Y \right) \left(Y \right) \left(Y \right) \left(Y \right) = \left(Y \right) \left(Y \right) \left(Y \right) = \left(Y \right) \left(Y \right) \left(Y \right) = \left(Y \right) = \left(Y \right) \left(Y \right) = \left(Y \right) = \left(Y \right) = \left(Y \right) \left(Y \right) = \left$ C: - (-1) VZ+ 2

 $\begin{array}{l} \chi^{(2,1)} = - \left[\chi^{(2,1)} \times (2,2) + \left(\left[\gamma^{(2,1)} \times (2,2) \times$

 $\begin{array}{l} \nabla_{2}(1) = -I \nabla_{2}^{2} + (-2)^{2} + 2P_{1}^{2} + I + I + I + I + I + I + 2X_{1}^{2} + V_{2}^{2} + (-2)^{2} + 2P_{1}^{2} + 2P_{1}^{2} + 2X_{1}^{2} + 2X_{$

```
* (3) VN+ NO = (7) 5% + . C
                                                                                   * S
                                                                   s
S
                                                                              \sim
                                                                                         -1-
                                                                                    ÷
                                                                                                                 4
                                                                                                     \sim_{j}^{l} \sim
                                 5: A(17) * 2, + 4A(12) * 7

1. S = SIN(T 4174)

CT = CCS(T447A)

CS = CT * S1U(241)

2C = CT * CSS(241)

*P = AT - 3
                                                                                                                (1)*11
                                                                                                                ţį
                                                                                                                (2)(2)(
                                                                                                         1. ) 5790
```

SUGRPUTITE TRAJEC

0

x * D * KFFF * MFFF * N FFF * I X * I Y Y * I Z 2 * I X Z * A A * A A * N A

PCAL K, V, KFFF, MFFF, NEFF, IXX, IXY, IZZ, IXZ, KA, TA, NA DIRUTSIEN AINV(3,3), FIAV(3,2) ETVENSIEN PCSIT(A1,500, AH(5,6), K(10), Y(10), Z(10), K(18), H(13), N(18 2), UDT(J, DOTT(6), VFATH(2), YCART(A), DVEL(3), APRT(5), F(13), C(12), 2), UDT(J), V((10), ZALL3), YA(10), YA(10), NUL(20), YI(20), ZI(22),

¢ 1 11 21 $D = 0 + D^{2} C$ (CC)SSVN.0-> (LITIAN J. $\boldsymbol{\omega}_1^k$ с Ц

> 1

~ / - [(2)

(1 11

(1) 1.00 (こ)エレクい

H 1212.00

CC

(1-10) 15 = eS

11 C. O

SBXY CEXIS

TANT -

CILVENES XIELY, GLIVANTES VEL SELEVIES SHILLOTIN AND TELEVIES

(VIBAL) VV (VIDA) 115034:5

11 15

F ► |---SS

Į1

91

 \bigcirc
: .15//) IF(ABS(CT) .LT. L.JUUL NOLE IS FOUND TO SUCT ISTED
SOUTHWAT(//IOXSOITCH ANGLE IS FOUND TO SUCSEES AT STEP
AINU(2,1) = 1.0
AINU(2,1) = 0.0
AINU(2,1) = 0.0 TINU(2:2) = CP4CS + STASPASS TINU(3:2) = CF4SP TINU(3:2) = CF4SP TINU(2:3) = SP4SS + STACP4SS TINU(2:3) = SP4SS + STACP4SS TINU(3:3) = CF4CP TINU(2,1) = CTASS TINU(3,1) = - 5 TINU(3,1) = - CPASS + STASPAG = C1400 + STASO405 1 1 × S × TT×C) SP/CT 10/00 as ţ. 11 H II ATAV (2,2) = (2,2) = 11/4(1,03) = (C+S) / ++ V

SUSSCUTINE POSIT

```
>FAL k, w, h, KFTF, EFF, LFF, TXX, TYY, TZZ, TXZ, KA, AA, MA
PTTSYSTT PCSTT(21, S20), A*((x, 6), K(12), YT2), Z(16), K(1F), 1(13), (12,
2), DTT(6), DUTP(6), VENTH(2), TEARTH(2), SVEL(3), PTT(3), (13), G(13),
2XA(12), yAA(11), ZA(12), KA(12), NA(12), NA(12), XT(2U), YT(2C), ZT(22),
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 -
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           1-

      0.0517(1+2,15192) = 70517(1+2,15150-1) +

      0.0517(1+2,1519) = 20571(1+5,1519-1)

      0.0517(1+5,1519) = 20571(1+5,1519-1)

      0.05517(1+5,1519) = 20571(1+1,1,1519-1)

      0.05517(1+5,1519) = 20571(1+1,1,1519-1)

      0.05517(1+1,1,1,1519-1)

      0.05517(1+1,1,1,1519-1)

      0.05517(1+1,1,1,1,11,11,11,11)

      0.05517(1+1,1,1,11,11,11)

                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             WATTER STOLL = WENTER !!
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 r
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      - 10-251-121210
                                                                                                                                                                                                                10 + 11 = 5001
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           14:=1 5 UV
                                                                                             (22)581.07
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              150
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   ( )
( )
8- 1
```

 \cup

AP. DIY B

TEST VEHICLE GLOLITICS AND COLLICE CONTRACTORS

The stability and control coefficients used in the computer simulation of a free ascent trajectory cone from a report on the stability and control characteristics of the Deep Subscription Recover Vehicle (see ref 15). These coefficients were obtained using a model with propelker running, which violates one of the restrictions originally imposed on the problem. This, however, presents no problem since the coefficients with propeller remaing can be assumed to represent some floticious vehicle mithout propeller running ning. This floticious vehicle would be similar to the FDM but would effectively have additioned lifting surface on fine aft.

The coefficients and delivations, listed in Tables 4, 5, and 6, were experimentally and analytically obtained by 1900. There coefficient will be supplimented by the terms which can be estimated from the potential theory of Chepter II (see Table 7).

The drag coefficient, to be used in conjunction with the one discosional ascent trajectory computation, is obtained from a plot of normal force coefficient as a function of angle of states found in reference (15). This coefficient is taken as 0.005 at an angle of attack of 90 de ress.

The geometric characteristics, listed in Table 8, are again these for the DSRV and cone from reference (15).

The ballest release rates can free reference (5) and are listed in Table 9. The only weights that can be released from the DEW are the mercury from the trin and roll systems and the vater contained in the veriable ballest tenks. The mercury must all mass through the control teservoir tank to 1: dropped, therefore, the remeany release rate is limited to the

21

release rate from the recording of the accent since this is the expected operating condition then the vehicle is at depth.

T/1: 1. 1.

Vertical - Flare Stability and Control Lonivotivos

	At.c.3	A i i i
31 .	«O.O11310	0.011973
Q Z	-0.017455	0.015420
Q E	-0.000146	=0.0(din)
T	⊷0.0 <u>01</u> 515	0.029545
L	0.001573	-0,001321
Q Z,*	-0,000i30	⊷0.0 00250
<u>(</u>]		



Horisonical = Plane Stability and Control Institutions

3 E	-0.01.2497	-0.014732
λ. s 3.	0.025955	-0.016795
2° 2°	_ 0 <u>,</u> 000280	0,000330
r Na ^e	0.0003.82	- 0.0001 09
V Y (-0.035545	-0.000011
V X. '	0,000190	0.000175
V Ka ^s	⊷0 . 001531	-0.001352
ř Y.	0,000400	←0.000 ² ×0
ar ba	-0.000012	0.000045
No. 1.		

Note:	rositivo direction	റ്	body	esnip	coonsident d	1J -	set a for	6511	£14.20
	and estern notifiche								

TATLE 6

Stability and Concrol Couffici is free Cu ve

Fitting and fire . I the stee

11.50	0.000081	K _{at} r	-0.00-157
14.	0.011175	K	0.002216
II a	0,001458	ľv (v)	0.0017.03
]-1 s	-0.003419	ľ, p	-0.000067 ¹¹
M .	-0.00362/4	K *	-0.000092-
w[w] h	-0.023017	K *	-0.000037
vv Z _×	~0.000 <i>5</i> 77	X. °	=0,001623×
Z, t	~0.013938	X ° uu	-0.007112
Z. C	0.003037	X	0.017510
[17] Z	-0.020773	X Y	$O \circ O_{2,2,2}$
Z. *	-0.050202	Y. '	-0.067305
Z *	-0.022739	Y V	-0.173505
	-0.02(053		0.030003

TALA 7

Coefficience Esti ful on the Freir of Potential I way

	$\Delta h = 2$	Action
X.	-0,000130	-0:000250
X 		
Х. ^{7.7.}	0.031545	0.025515
<u>λ</u> љ.Ј)	0.000130	0,000250
Pg. Z	-0.0355/15	-0.0389'15
vp Z	0.000400	~0 €000280
rp K	0.001-000	0.009400
V77 V.	0,000270	-0.000530
vq K	∞0 ,000270	0.001970
$\frac{V^{*}L^{*}}{Y}$	0.0000'12	•• 0 • 000 060
ра К	0.0000//2	-0.000131
्रि.) ;	-0.000°°C0	0,060230
vp 15	0,0000':2	-0.000038
ÎF U	0.000042	-0.00008
îrr 1:	0.001439	0.004260
C I		-0.000290
I. I. D	-0.000042	0.000058
р 1. е	-0.001/21	-0.001229
pq		.0.00016
dr	U et Joures	

× ,

MAPIS 8

.

GEGINDE CLEPCENTODES

Overall ler th, ft	49.333
linginum been, ft	8,167
Notted surface area, sq ft	1318.2
Volure, cu fi	2185.1
Displacement of hull form	62.45
Longitudinal distance of CG to F2, ft	23.107
Lon ituanal distance of CB to TP, ft	23.109
Height of CG above baceline, ft	3.783
Height of CB above beseling, ft	3.917
noment of inertia about no acis, about - Fi2	5' ,316.0
bogent of imertia about y - axis, slug - ft ²	560,000.0
Normal of ine the about z = elis. slop - ft ²	56°,000.0

,

61.	AL	37	1	0
4.	\overline{U}_{1}	13	~3	2

.

JETTISCLEIS PULCET

TANK	T.CC.	(11) (11)		1 _ Clubble	FLO. R'L
	22	y	ٹے	(lb)	(1.b/scb)
1	- 3.1:25	0,0	3.10	2551 .3	35 - 233
2	··· 3.1:25	2.71	~2.c2!	2651.3	35.233
3	- 3.1125	-2.21	-2.34	2651.3	35.233
4	18.9	00	-2.816	419.2	10.15
5	-1.8.6	0.0	-2.1:58	419.2	1.0.15
6	12.708	00	-2. L.M.	200.0	0.4275
7	-12.308	0.0	-2.20	200.0	0.4275

¢

A. L. M. L

IN US AND CLIPP" HOLDING VINGE

The following processes is in a lock dimputend only if from the computer simulations. Pecause of the large nuller of cycles required to simulate a trejectory, it was desided to include only that output necessary to support the conclusions reached in Chapter TV.



- 1 <u>Asc al "Elles" - 2 (10</u>	
The iner ont deals deball sting	.5 s: c
Tipe incre out after deballerting	1.0 000

Initial roll aug?

All bill of pornyor

			×	÷.		a a	< 	i s a
gan 2	¢ •	Č.	с. с	((.	C ch	<. (,	Ú°C	с. С
0	65° 3	0.50	C • 0		< • •	c C	10° C-	C • J
ſ.				1 n 1	С° с — Г	(°)	UU °C -	с. С.
14	(1' ° .		• • 1			· - • €	10.0-	(()
Ľ	1.5 4	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	< ° < 1		с. ° С	C	· .0° 0-	(. (
.0	· 6 · J	(<u>(</u>) ~ <u>(</u>)	e f	С. С	C° -	() (10°C-	°°
Ρ.,	с и С	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	с • с -	(" (C		00° -	• • •
с	C B C	- 13 e 5			U.° U -	(° (
¢		1 1.		(·		1. ° (CC°C-	
(+-	C 10 * C	1. L · V				5 e 4)		(;,
r /	10 U.	7 . U.	C* [.] +	(· · ·	L *	5 ° C	50°0-	5
2	(۱ <i>۲</i> ۲	с. с. –	, o (وسیا ه () ا	1.	12 " 2 -	(e (_
~	C 'S C	5. ×	с °с —	(.	C "	e v C	0.01	•
1 r	61° -	· · · · · ·	· < -	1 .	2 ° 5		0 0 1	(
<u>لارم</u>	с II ° О		1 2 * 2		2 " 2 -	C° C		1 5 7_2
(* * ()		7 . 7 .	1 * 1	•	- 0 - 5	(°		с. С.
-	< . · · · ·	(· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	C - C -	ς C	1 ° V	0.0	-0.0	5.00
0.	1 6	· • 5, 1		(e 7	10 ° C -	0.0	Set of the	J ° J
5	< 5°	2 * 1 2	- · · ·	C	- J * J -	() c,	10° 04	с. С
23	C 1 ° C		- ,	` ¢	2 × 2-	1° 0° 7		(° (
	1 H P L	· • . [6	с. - Ц	C * C	[_ *	•
5	· · · ·	1 C 0 1		ſ.	500	<pre>< 1 </pre>	-0.01	10 0 1
2	C 17 ° C	() ° 1		C		1 ° (1
2 14		1 1 m 2 .		¢ ¢	C	C	е С - * С	- • C
ы С	د بر د	•	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	. 6	- 7 /.		1 C ° C -	() ()
5	•	01 ° 27	(_ e (_		ທີ່ 1	C * C	• (
5.7	1 1 (6	1 2 0 2 -		- e (- 7 - 7		10.01	1.0
0		۲. ۲. ۱۰	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		-1°C	C° C	60°0-	(* C
00	1.50		C	· • (- 2		60° 0-	L o
		1	• •	(8	-2.4	5 4 5	20° 0 -	
-	с Ц с с		r 600 1		1, ° 2-		2. • 5-	ć.
02	0.5.00	15.5			U ° C -	C • (1	- 2° - 25	с. с
0	((3 1		() (C -	0.° C	-0.52	1. ° (
2/2			•	, e r	- 2 × 12		2. J	(° C

.

ISd	C * U	() ()	(.	P°C	с ° с	C.º C	(°)	0	с С	(°	C C		(e :-	J° L	. °	(. • ()	(• (•	0.0	•	•	° (.	(° ((* (C °C	E e C	Cec	(°)		0 ° 0	с. С	(* (*)	<	С в (°. Ci
THETA	50° (-	- J. 03	6 C° C-	-0.00	7 J ° (-	4/ J° - 1	40°C -	9600-	50° 0-	10 20	50° J 1		30 ° 0-	10001	500-	50°54	1. J. *	10° C -	20°0-		5000	0 J @ L T	U J ° C -	3. j ° c -	6000-	0200-	5 J * J =	1.1 ° C -			C	C	C 1 0 1 1	
1	C ° C	0° C	C = 0	() ()	C.	C * C	(° (с. с	• • •	с. С		5 ° 5		C °	C. ° C.	0 ° 0	(3 - 4 - (3	(C * <	0.00	E ° c	1	3 a 2	(,	C * c	6.0	ē.	(e (i	e Ĉ	C) n r	C	(° (C • C	(• ·
7	0. 6	1 . 1 -	-10 4 24	- 4° ° β	-5.2	√° ℃ 1	- 9° -	10.12	C • Z +	5* 2-	ς ° α -	5-2-1	۳۰ ۲) 1	∠ ° C —	5	C ° C	5 1	-12.2	0 - 1 -	1 2 2 1 -] 4 o 24	C° SIT		0°51-	7 - 7	- 1 9, 5	C . C	31 ° 5 °	2 10-	- 22° -	-2- 03	サーナビー	1.2% 5	-7: "L
>	6°C	< • C	C ° C			< <		e C	1 6 2		500	С 0 С	(e ()	. e Ç	e	C * C	(• •	() ()		c C	1.0	C e r	6 1	C	10° 1	5. ° C		1 6	1. e	6 • f	i e C	¢ ¢	C	
>	0 • •		 		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		2 * C -	1 ° 5 mm	•••••'	2 ° -	- C - C -	(; •; -1	2 *	6 .	- 7		5° -	- 1 + 1	10/1		in the second		· • •	i l + 7	1 * 1 -	C * < 1	U	1 1	- 1 ° 1 -	proved to be a set of the set of	~~ 1	C • 1 1		
1.1.1	27.00	(:· L T	C C * 57	10.51	C 5 * C E	12 ° 21	с • С	3 2 ° C	· · · · (,	1.5 ° L C	~ · · · <	20.50	2 4 . 7 .		74 . 17	15 25	25	1200	2 5 e	··· · · · ·	71 . 11	11	7 C	2 2 2 2 2		1. C. C. M.			•	· · · · · · · ·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	2 ° 2 °		. L . S
F C-1	(10 ((S * C		5.5° C	C 10 - C	1.5	19°5	C. 20 C	C C		े. ह	() () ()	с 1 с	5° 20	63° 6	€5°	ر ^م ک ک	1.50					- 5 · C	1. S.		< L ·	<. u • L	1.12 * 0	0 a • u	(1500	15.		د د
C U U V,	50 01	сс, С ^с	1	0	0	6.0	14	42	1-3	+1+	1.5	1.1	1- 41	11 ~	02	5	-	0.0		5° 13	in G	5.5	2.1		(12.	.)	65	c	1210	1.1	5.5	1.19	()

D S I	C e	(· · ·	202	° (C.	ь. « С.	(()	1° 5	C	e E	С.	0.5	¢ • •	L o L	(°.)	(° (, e 6	0 ° C	1.06	(°)	ć	•	5.0	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	•	20 ° 11	J° C	< C	C.	1-e 7	e C	6° 0.	c° c°	(°
		NO°CT	6. J. 6	5 ° C -	7 C	·/ C ° (-	101-		50 %	17° 25		2002-	5 J. (-	S C [*] C →	5000-	-7 ° C -	+7 0°	2. J. J. J.	2 . ° U -	2000-	1 C ° C -	10001	20°0	10° C	20°.	C . C . C	: j . c	2.00	ic c° c		5.000	10°0	NO°C.	3000
Ha	¢	С. с	¢. *	1. 5	C.	(8	<	-	<		f	0 0	(. ()	5.00	5° 5	C * .	(_ · 	C . C		< () ()	r	¢	• • •		(.	0.0	0.0	C * 0	· • (C ° (0.0	· · ·	C • C	(° (
٢	1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1	-253 0	- 251 -	5 - 79	2.725-	5 - 22-	-273 - 3	-276 ° 9	1280 5	6 602-	1 - 2 - 2 -	e°082 -	202 . 4	2°500	- 208 -	C icci		6 - 0 C -	5		C	- 21 . 3	-32% SC	27 7			7 "200-	7° U7:-	0 ° 2 * 2 -	- = / 2 - C	< ° ~ 1 ~ ~ ~	- 7 5.2 ° -	5 - 7	1
>	((·		1 Q	r •	0.0		((. (.	5 ° 5	(((e (C •	(0 1	C°C.	< 0 (`	C > C		ι, Φ	1. B.	•	ε 			1 ° 12	0*0	с ° с	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	(°)		1 ⁻ 0		. ° C	10 ° C
×	C . 1 K - 1	1	- 22. 1	- 22 -	-33 00		C * 7 2 -	· · · ~ 1	-35.01	N. 6. 6-	-36.07	5° 25-	27 . 4		5002-		0 30-	and a la	- King C	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1.5.1-	i w 2 ty m	C" _ /-	- 13 - 7	and the line of the	1	C	ry o C my m	- · · · · ·	- 44-		1 0 1 -	-47 .5	· · · · ·
	· · · · · · · ·	C 16 ° 10 0	0	5. ° 2.0	5. 27.5	2 5 ° 4 ×	2	1: ° 1		0 T * C 0	10 1 ° 1 °	د در ز		15-7 C	00000	5° C C) · · · · ·	1 2 3 3 5	(, °. ()	05.51		6.1.0.2.4	C	1 2 4 2 3		5° 1 C	200 0	12: 100	1000 C	(() . () . ()	()	. 5 ° C 1
₽ €=-	. v. (C - * C	(S ° ,	(5 (ر. ت ن	C LC C	() ()	د یا ت ر• کا	C I B f	(U ° .	(s. 3	10	(° 5	C 5 - 2	0.00	۲. ۱.	(L	с. Ц.	0.50	0100	(.5 (.	0.50	C 9 ° C	< - · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	([]	0000		с ц° с	с 13° С	C	1 U	L F	C 12 e	(1) ()
	12 -	C. 1~		1.1.1		547	177	01-	0	с \ О., г -	۲ - م ر	00-1	C C -	4 1/2 - +	ل] ورو البيو	(- (- (-)	1	r (+	(0.0	5	(1 . 14	1 25	200	~	C - 2 E				600	200	1 - 2

.

P 51	C C	(e (U	с. с.	•	0.7	C C	, e C	(°C	° (C . C	6 .	e C	с С	с С :	с. с.	r	e (1 . 0	5 . 5	- 0 (0.	C . C	c C	() . • (C . C	7° -	5. ° C	J* J	5 ° 5	J * U	e	с. с	1. C
VIHHI	90°.	9 C ° C	5°°C	17 C * C	7000	€C ° 2	C C ° C	(° (–	-0.5	1000-	20° C+	10 ° U -	15 C* C+	, (-	10° C -		0000		50°0-	0000	10 - 12	- 10 ° C 2	EC *CI	- J ° L (-	5 Ú ° 🗧	- J * C -	К .	2000-	- C * C -		5 ° C	2. P.		0.1.0
T C	(- (-	C. C	с (`	< :	5 * 5	7 ° C	(°	с. ст	0	<<	() ()	1. e	2. ° -	1	C • C	(. C	((C	ر د	с. С.	(ª (c • •	< • • •	((((1. ° .	1 ° 1	6 * 2	с. С	C ° C		С. С.	i r
7	2°040-1	-365.0	-340,5	1 ° 62 c -	2° 522 -	-378.3	-201.3	-284.6	-207 . 4		-303.6	-306 .6	L°UJL m	- 11-2 "-	-1+05 °C	- 403.	2 21 2 -	15 ° 11 - 1 - 1	- 412.7		-425 .2	- 623 -	-4.21 . 2	1.25.1-	70221-	- 4. 4 1 + 3	-465.	-1.4. 2 . 5	- 151 . 7	- 456 . 2	- 18 6 2 C	- 11 - 6 F	C = 32.7-	- 1 1
>	¢.	27. 6 1	(° (C	2 ° 2	r C	с ° г	0 • 0		< * c	C° c	() () ()	(° r · ·	() (C	< · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1000	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	C		5 e r		e (C	•		1 8 7.	r . r	1. e C		2° 4	() {	1. 9 L	() * (
×	- V - • - 1	-1+ 2 ° LE	9.52-	-42 . L	- 14 C a 4	1.0.7-	1 2 3 4	- E.) . /2 -		1° : 5 -		2.52-	2 - 22 -	C. * . 	C • C	- 5/4 a 1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	- 55 e 7				- CO . 5	C. e . [-	0° 00 100	11	· · · · · · · ·		- · · · · ·	- 53 - 2	- 1:	- 44° C	2.52-	(5 (a /	- 4 - 4 -
t. Namt Invi	(() () ()	. 15 ° C ~ 1		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1			011 × 10 × 7				1 5 ° 2 ° L	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		CC 00 -				e a a en en el			3 3 1 9 2 1			U. " 1 L T	2°5-1				5			110 · 22	- 5 ° C -
₩- ()	5° 50 C	, 17 , 17	5 2° C	C 12 e	C. 5 i	: 5 ° C	5 ° C ° C ° C ° C ° C ° C ° C ° C ° C °	21 V 11 V 11 V	0°2°	5 ° 5		0000	< <u>(</u>) > <		(- 16 0			с. 6. с.	(r (,	C 2 ° 1	5210			1.5 - 1		1.0	C 1' e 5.	(E C	C 11 0	1. 1 ° C	1 () 0	(· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	۲ •	
01 LD	5.2	208	たくら	5.03	500			212	11	217	512	1	2.2	5:0		100	EC	202	060	47 6 6	15	500	F C C	100	0000	с.	144	Cic	576	100	500	5-0	£ 2 C	0000

107 - II

ν	5° 3	C. ° C	5 ° C.	J° J	(((° ()	C ° C	1. 0	5 2		C . O	C. e. C	C. ° C	(•		(°)	(°)	(° (ر ^و ر	с. с	1.00	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1 ° 1	с. с		10.0	0	(° C	° (,	°	(° ((* *	· · · ·	(. (
VI - I	-0.37	0200-	- 2 * 2 =	ртт 4 м.1 Г	I C e T		06.0	α ζ° Ο	5 ° 2 2	0 · 0 · 0	5 ° 5 8	~ a 2 3	C C	2000		- 7 - 2 0	- C ° C -	6 t ° -	10°55	с. - С.	13 ST 01		- (0 * 2 -	540-	C - ° - 1	22		2000	5 1 C	· 2 C · J		- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	12.	a 1° C
ΩĽ	с. С	5.00	C °	C * C		(e ()	C° C	C	()	((<	6. * C	C * C	() ()		(« (600	C . C	(* C	0°0		- • • •	E I I	C. e. C.	r = r	() ()	С. С	ǰ C	(C * C	(° (C * c	0.°C
	-771.6	ó° cl L-	2 c - 1	5-757-	-746.5		-763 .1.	5-122-	5°042-	0 902-	1-20% S	5-103-	- 0.05° 7	7-210-	1 - 1 - 1		2 - 23 -	こ * とこし =	J°JČS-	7 ° 2 2 0	- 0 EV * 2	- 242 -	101 01	E . 003 -	- 0 C - 2	·	1°010-	61 - C - T	2.2	2.202-	-643 2		1° 630-	-025° 0
>	(· (() ()	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	C · J	C ° 2	000		C - c	() • ()	(.	((10° 0	· ` ` (0 ° 1	((((° (1 0	•	\$_0 \$	1 0 1	() (C.* 7	2° C	¢,	(<	C (, i 6	s . (3 ° C	J e L	C	C. 6 1
×	-94 . 2	× * 50-	と * ひ に 一	し。 ひらー	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	-101.7			1° 1,	C • 1 > -	5 * ° C	- 2 ° - 4	- c] °]	C	1 2 1	- 76,9	L = 23-			C • -	-] •]	0° 20-		6° C-	1 " 2 6	с с с с	1000	· 2 · - 0		L	 C[*] ≤ C[−] 	C •	1 ° 1 -	- ar, s
		156.50	1 1 2 2 1	12° - 3 - 6	1 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1.5° 1.1	5 4 ° 2 5 °	5 10 ° 10 ° 10 ° 10 ° 10 ° 10 ° 10 ° 10	1 2 3 -	いいやいい	C 5 * 5 5 1	156051	16.02.51	-12 8 2 1	150051		171 - M 1	-1: · · · 1	C	3- 22-			177 " 77	17 - • - 1		1	1. 2. 4. 1. 1. 1.	CC * 201		· · · · · · · ·	· · · · ·	1 - C - L	1 . 1 ° 1 . 1	100 30
ь. Г)	рт. С. е.	((•	(7 () 8 () 8 ()	C C • _		0.00	С 	((~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	(· (· *	1. · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	() () ()	(e 1	(!	f (9	L	- C	(()	C C ° E	(· (-	6 6 - +	- 	(' ('		(, * 4	5 ° 1 5	1 . () .	(, (v r		(() =		00° T	50.00	6
	220	274	275	220	- 2 6	543	622	0) 6) 6)	201	62 13 13	C C	200	1.	121	200	5		:	000	502	200	1000	и. С	500	200		676	61	н С С	202	800	1/2 6	500	51.0

- SG	C C	C C		ί. (.		C° C	0.0	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	- (C° C	(·	5° 1	2° ()			(_e t_	15 ° (1 0 1	e C	5 ° C		() ° (() ()	(6	(•	5.0	(* ()	C* 0	¢ ¢	(e .	° C		· · ·	U. C
THETA		10.0-	2 - C -		56 0-	- 6 4 7	- 2 " 2 4	-0*2-	79°	54° UT	1300	5 47 0 -	1 4 1 m	-0.50	21 "		0, 57	0.00	5 + 2 to		5.25	0.1.1		C CT	1.2		7000-	- ~ 1+ F	- U = 56	29*0-	55° 0-	- 0° 6 C		CS CH
I D.	((· ·	C • C	(° 1 • (* 1	C ·	c c	с * с	(()	, e 7	с. С	с. С	< • < <	C° C		(e (C • C	C	(° ((= ° (0.0		1.1	C	() ¢.	1 × 1	C, e C,	C	(° -	c 0 t	(e (,	C C	С Р С,	1 × 1	("
►.'	0° (20-	- c77, 7	- 692 -		- 6-3- 2	L* 000-	1 202 -	- 3011 - 4	d · · · · · · ·	-1-26 °S	-1025 6	-10417 -	-1.054 °A	- 1166.	7 2 - 7	-1523 -	2°0551-	0°2211	1º J I I m	1305227-	E . 1 . 1	1 	- 1 2 2 4 - V	C* 2 V E 1 -	5.0521-	- 1157 . 5	1	-11 - 1 × · · ·	し。じょうエー	109211-	5 ° 2 2 2		- 2000	C *0001-
>		C	(° (C 0 (C • .	¢. ¢	(` (`	(c	1 0	1. • C	(.		61	0		с с.	6 s 6	۲ ۲ ۲		2. • C	C * 0		10 " 0	((()) (C *1	с. н. С	() ()	°) 6	1 6 17	(,	C.+	101	(• ()
×	0 6 91 1	2° ° 1	1.002-	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	L & L L	-77 + C	2 " 0 2	C " L	2.5 + 4	C = 1 =	1.55	-04 20-	100.0	7.55-	E the general second	C " 1 C -		- 3 / "	6° 10-	- 7 - 0	11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	5° C2 -	and to a la	1-63-	1) I e C	$=$ $\langle \gamma \rangle_{a} \langle \gamma \rangle_{b}$	-6.2 %	2 ° C - 2 m	C • C <	the second secon	- 44.1		-55 - 55	7 . 7
l I- je-	1 U U U U U	ت م ب	101.65	0.02.1	100 ° 200 E	1.94.52	05°52	1 : 1 . 5 .			12.001	1 4 ° 1 1 2	71. 2 . 2		5 20° 6 2 6	7:4 . 51	2 1 5 ° 5 ° 5 ° 5	2.6.30	1. 2. 4. 4.	. 1. °	1 1 2 2 1 2 1	77 2, 51	CL + TTO	12.510	1.1 × 1.2	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1. 1. 1. 2. C	7.6	2:7	72 - 1: 12	210	195° 2 0 0	221. 50	20205
•	(((C	((`) (****	< ((` ' prod	1.1.4	04. 6.	C si e	· · ·	C 11 0	0 J	(000	(11.67	(* *	1 · 202	(00.1	((•	1.03	(C e mul	() () = 1		(("	(((1 5 4 5	(6 8-11	((· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	(6	UC - 1
011+5	r c c		505	10	E r C	210	el e	3 2 6	5	(1)	1) 		C F C	0.5		000		11:0	100	5000	* * * *		с. С.	000	100	2 - 6	* 5.	465	1 1 6	. 3 12	1 6			

•																																			
н У С.																																			
1 1.0.																																			
7																																			
>																																			
>`																																			
14 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4																																			
₩- L																																			
STED	00000000000000000000000000000000000000																																		
¢	EA2 TH	¢. °	(. (.)	(. (.	(0 0 1	¢.	C ·	C . C	с. °С	0	(e (0.0	C.	¢°¢	с. С	0.	L. U	5	(•	С е С	< ° C		c	C C	.0	0	() () ()	C° C	с. с	0	\$	° ()	(° ()	(« ()
---------------	--	----------	-----------------	--------------	---------------	-------------	----------	---------	--------------	--------------	----------	-------------	-----------	-------------	-------	---	-----------------	------------	------------	----------------	--------------	-------------	---------------	---	-------------	-----------------	-----------	----------------	----------	---------------	---------------	-------------	------------	-----------	---
Ċ	EANTH	(e	CUL CT	Color Color	1		100 °C -	JJC* 3-	100°2-		1	1000-		1 L C ° V -	100	C	L.C. °C-	10000	2000-	200°	5 J J * 10 m	2000-	C. J. * C	60	CU - ° C- 1	60000	20 04	800°0-		6.00 00-	~ · · · · · ·	10 J C -	700°0-	7200-	* C - C - C
2	al- j- s LII	C.* C	C . C	() (С. Р С_	<) (С. С	C. c	C) * *	(e (:	(~ •	(· · (1	5 ° 5	(.	* ()	5 0	C .		(# (۲ • •	с С	5	C .	C) 8 C	C ° 5	2 ° 2	, e	C ° .	(.	C.	1. e.	(= _	(· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	H 14 4 9	с. С		000°0	100° 01	2 0 2 a	ここと で 一	220° 5		1. 1 6 " 6 "	0220	12000-	いん いー			1110-	CC: ".)		C2 1 C				· 5 C * 5	1 4 C * 1 + +	- 5 - 2 - 2		N L X * 1	L	1 1 i i	- 7 . la la .	227		1 7 1° U	1-13 * 1-	1
\sim	r Le V L	(J. J	с с	r . r .	(· 		5 ° 5	C)	- e (*	- 3 C	1.00	• • •	r		< 0. 4	14. 1000 - 1	7 e	- - 	c	1. o	l	. c	r	5. 0		e 1	C		o (e C	- «) a .		1
443* 484 -	51-57-5- 2-5-7-5-7-5-7-5-7-5-7-5-7-5-7-5-7-5-7-5-		6	CC: * (+	Cult		r 1		· · ·	10 × . • C -						С · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				r. '	د	1	5 · (° · · ·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	C	1 1 1 ° 1 · · ·	C	e Z.	1. 5 . 1		L	1 - 1	C		e I
1 1		0	((/ p=	10 12 ° F	0.00	15° C		3 . 5. 7	4 . 17	1 2 2 1	5.	· · · · ·	1: 0 · -		· · · · · L	2 4 - 2	No 1	0° 5)	¢ 1, + C				· · (· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		11		• •		7 6 2 1	1 4 . 5.	с. ° и и	1. 7 . 5 .	1 - " > 1	
0110		Low	0	ς,		10	5	- 1		0	C P	e p===	6 -	1. 1	1 14	5.		۲.	۲ ۳۰۰	с.	2 %	, (62	50	3/ (U. C	22	2. (00	C c	6	103	() {	5	5

15

		~		Ĺ'	C:	£r.
		I I Y Y I		.1. ⊂ ≺	HIXYI	F A F TH
	-5.53	C ° C	-6.230	(,) e (-0.004	((
	10 Y -	C • 0	-6.272	с. с	2.0000-	0
	1650 -	C	- K. 150		- 1 ° ° - 1	C. C
	34	6. e -	-6 +1 - C C	(. (0 - 0 - 0 - 1	
	197°	1	-6.112	ر ، ت	310° 0-	
	10901-	() ()	221-01-	с. С	1 C° - 1 Z	0.00
	- 7.5	, C	521°51	C n C	-7.073	C.
	052 0-	: 		C • c	120	2.3
		1. ° C	-6.123	000	- r. C22.	C * C
	296 -		-6.127	() c	-2	0.0
			1 2 2 4 7 -	0°0		0.0
		e C	1 1 1 0 1 +	6 6	- 2222	C.
-		r 0-1-1-	·	0	-12 - 2 - 2 -	¢. C
	يس ، م مار م		5 . 2 2 0	(5 10° U -	C° C
			こう くや いま	() - 6 (52000-	(. (.
	- 1 - 222	. « (-6.21	C° 2	C. I. C	5 ° C
	1		- :	· · · ·	!* J. J.	() ()
	1 2 5 4 2 4	0	- 6 4 6 6	° ° °	ソリレビー	(° ('
		1) 10 10	- > e / 5. 21	(°	-5-022	4 4 1
		C + 4 ()	- 12 ª C -	с С ~	2	•
	1 2 . 0 1	(, 2	- 4 ° 2 4 °	2 ° 2	2 C C ° C	5 ° J
	- 1 × 2 >		- (2 ° E C -	1. • 1	5 · C * C	(
		< (- 24 45 -	() + ()		(°)
	- (· 2 3 3	() e	- いちゃ ひー	< ° (2 I C ° J	C2 C
	12101-	7 ° 1	- Y * Y -	15° 5	Jeu C	U. C
		(° (- 4. 71.7	C . C	0.22	C
	3 - 7			(*)	72 L * C	C ° .
		,	- (- 3 - 7) <	6 0	0°575	C° C
	101 × 11 -	e .	126 3 -	(()	L61 1	5 ° C
	-1 5		L' L' ST	() •	5 ° C 2 ° C	(,
	261 " -	(· · · ·	- 6-2-5	0.00	: 20°0	(o)
	- 111	1.0	5. 2. 1.	С е С	5 ° C	C° C
	1 · · · ·	· • c	-2-2-2-	(.	16000	C.
	C 7 3 1 * C **	- e (- 1 . 1	(•)	310°0	0

.

đ	1002	с. С	C. «	с. С,	(e (C p	(°	(_ ° (_	U. 0	ت • ت	С. Р	(. (.	с с	C	C C	(. (.	C C C		J°C	0.0	C.	* C1	¢." ¢	(с. с:	.	7.0 F	•	•		C *	6 . 5	J. C	C	C
. 0	2003	с С	CUC CT		1.1 "	C C -	C. C. S. C	000° 0 -		- C. F f (500°	1000-	Luce J-	1000		100 0-		10.00-	C C . C -	60 . 01	CULI° CT	- 5,5 - 2	10 1° 0 -		60000-	20000-	000°C		- 7. CR			7J 0 ° 0 -	a J J a L an	*/して * しー	200 C-
0	A C C A	(1. ° C	0.00	с. С	1 e	ن د د	С. с	((C . J	(; (Ç.° ¢	(° ;	C · J	(°	د. ز.	(° (() () ()	(°)		۲ ۴	(e 5	1	С Е , 5	C	(•	(o	C * C	C° i	1	C *	j. • . j.		(*
	P C C A	C C	10000	600°0-	2.001-		2. C °C -	22.00-	·	し / と * (-			SZ C * 01-	20000						10		С. с. е	- 5 C °		50000	15070-	12 - C	2 · · 7	- 1. 6. 1.	-1 + E A C	- " " " "		- / : 0	- 10 - 70	
1	× c ⊂ c	С с,	305	() ()	(C	C	e C	C ° C	(• · ·	10. e 7		ι. 6	e C		< ° '	(° (1. B ()	•	0.1		(e (C e	< · · ·	•	C	(° (1 e 1			1. a .	6	
11	>	•	((00000				0.000	00000	C C *		1. 1. 1. 1.	Colo° c -	· · · · · -	< c • C 1	00000		F 		2 °	6 J - 1 - 5	č č č * 11	с	10 × 1		- J 5	- · · · · -		1 . 0 . 1				- C . • -	アイヒット	6. C = * -
3 KI 1		((5° 2 0			5.00	5 ° C	5. ° °	05 ° 6	(+ · · [14	· * 5		6.00	5°33	1 F	1 U .		1 1 ° ° C	((()	6 5 ° C	- - - 		(pr 1 pr 1		1.2 0 1 2	3010	(1 4 . 2 .	0		y .	
STES		e{	0.	0	11.	L?	.(٢~-	C.	C	рени" (r '	C .	64 12 - 1	22	С. н	2.	۲ · ۲		C +-		н., С	1.	10	70	25	5	27	5	τ.	< <	1		e e	**

C.	RODY	C ° ()	C° C	C ·	(. ((· · ·	(° (0	e (0.0	C° C	(·	0	C° C'	(° (•	C° C	in e	5° C	C°C	1	(. (000	1. C	°.	C° C	1.0 (C ° J	C. C	5° 5	0° (0		i - e C	C ·
¢	P C A	5 J J V -	-9° - 54	- 5.56	5 J J & _ H	100° -	70 - 2-	サリショーロー	10	с	C · C · C ·			- C S	1000 - C -	10 · 01	L.C. C	500 °C	5000-		1 · · · · ·	10 × 20	300°0-	10 V 01		Secolor		1 J J ° C -	50000-	5000-	サンシュー	4/ C C * C +	500°J-	700 0-	5 S J S -
C		<	(` (C. 4 C.	() » (С С.	C C	C°C	с. С	< • (2 ° 2	с. С.	0.0	¢ × ¢	r 	C ° (,	(,)	C ° C	2° (6	с. С	< °	C ° C			() ()	(• (-	C° C			1. 6. 1	1 ° 1	6 5	C . C
	>CU d	- 1 + + + L	739 0-	197.1	0 9 to ° C -	- 1.700			- 125° C-	570° 7-	-] •	07001+	- 1° - 13	0.000			- : ~ > 7 :-	< 2 C * 1 -	- 1 - 2 - 1 -		i sty a me	- 1 - 5 - 6		215011	- 1 - 1 - 1	2 2 2 2 2 2 -	01221		- 7 3 0 2 -		12 - 2-	しぐしゃ ビー	- 2	50 2 -	1 1 1 1 1
A	ントーレム	C 1 e	• ((.	() (с С	; e	< - -	0	: · · ·	C		· - • • (6		¢ (e i	.) e .	0	r 1	e r			1	e C		2 10	3.0	(e (0	C	2) e (-	c -	(e .
	Acres	10.01	- 2° - 3	1. Y	41/2 " -	5 L K, 8 T	- 1	- 5 - 7 -	2.00	1	35000-		C.J.L. *: -		- 1.1 7 2	0	- , 1, 1, L.	C. L. L. St. mar.			9. ° ° - 1		- J, 22 %	5-2-5-		11.00-	- · · 202		22 C ° 1 -	1 - 2 - 2 - 2		600	1 1 1	- · · · · 3	4 5 4
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1				1000	< L • U - 1	1 C e 5 [5 ° (m1	··· · · C	01 ° - C		C1 . FC	C. * 2 C	27.50	2	C 12 * 5 C	C . * * C	74.5	C	25,25	250	11 20		27023		C 3 * U C	5.00	30000	(((' (21 23	<pre></pre>	1 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	10.000	- S. e. C. C.	1.1.4	- 2 . 5 .
0 - + 5		5	20	Г~ 1	C r	í C	13 2	C: 3	6+2	37	77	/1 L	25	1-1	<u>ر</u>	1. 4	¢ -		65	, î	17 5	10	25	10	(-		1 1	(\ -		· ·	5	6 L.	14	01

0	入口しば	0 • •	0	C . (1.0	°		ر ه ن ب	()	d. c	U° C	e	5 ° C	- 1 P C	- • -	U* 2	(° (()			(.	1.10	5.5	(· e	C	C . C	(. ((° ((.	U° C	6	e .			C.s.
0		-7. 011	L C ° C L	110-6-	-10.01	010 0-	- 5° UUC	0 J 2 0 -	1. 10 0-	50000	CUL® CH	10 . ª C	1 L	200° 0	50000	100° C	0 ° 0 ° 0	11000	0.12	Do 2114	1: J. O	110°C	11:00	010° U	0.000	0.016		2.014	ciu° c	0. 511	C. 7 C C	1000	700°C	r C ? C	
d.	> C C a	ري. ان ا	(• C	: (.	C	E . C	t. * (000	5 ° 5	с° с	<	C		C ° C		C . C	C • C	C			с. с	(• · · ·	с с	C.	< ° 2	< « <	с • П	Q * 4		с. С.	() · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	C ° <	с, с С		6 4 4
* A.	NGC 8	100° 11		н с ^с С С С С	- 5 . 3 / P	626° 5-	- 2° 500	さんしゃ イー		500 - 9-	. 2305-	- 6.156	- () = 1 C ()	- 20°	2557	Luc Gra	- 6 º 2 7 4	~ : 6 " ; ~	1 - 2 - 2 - 1	- F . 4. T	- C + 1 + 1 - 2 -	- 1 - 1	and the first of the	< 1 1 " " "	- 1 º 1 -	** (1 * (1 ×	ひょうやシー	- + - / 20	- 1 + 1 + 1	- 5.624	C (/ *) -	223 °	- y =	C	1 1 1
11	AGOL	- •	6. e F		(° (í k C	- 0 - 1	C.+ ~.	•	· · · ·	(e (1	(*	1 .		•		1 . e C		6			с с г Х	1° ° (,	1. e 6. s	т	r	- 1 Q C	< * e	- • I	e	1 . To	Г С		C .	0
-	2	64.000-	220 21	- 1			6021-	1.50 * 1-	- 1 . 3 2 3	92:07-	-1 × 1 - 1	1610100	-1 . 575	-1, 525	-1		1 5 2 0 1 -	· · / · · ·	- 1 e 1 + 1 + 1 +		-1 - 123	1 - 3 - 2 - 2 - 2		1 ° 5	サレン・ゴー	- 20°		1 1 2 2 1	1 . 7 ° (-	- 3 - 44				Г С. е 	11110
1.44		(. ¹ . ¹ . ¹	85.50	C C * 2 5	5 ° 2 6	 () 	07°20	0.1 0 0 0	C LC • C G	· • • • •	C L * C C	· · · · ·	C 1. ° - 0	C C ° E S	CD° ES	C 2 * 2 2	5 ° 2 5	· · · · ·	1. 2 . 2	· · · · · ·	(· · · · · · ·		5°50			1 . E.	('J ° L')	· • رالی	11° ° C (1. S. S. C.			(' e ' i i i	
に エン		171	172	6.	1716	12 · 	5600		01.	. L .	5 5 91		C. 1. 7-1	0 - 1	*/ 6 .	لر • •	500	6-1	0	001	C C is grad	ротос" Г. Ч. Ф		001	ty CT	3	41- 101 111	с. с.	0.00	(000		642	5	7 - 6

<u>c</u>	ALC: C	() ()	() ()	() (0.0	(. (.	(° (0.0	()	J° J	0	C ° J	C C	(° .	10,	•	0.0	с ·	C C	C • 5		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	° C	C	e Cr	(« (10°	C C	0	000	() ()	0	с с	0.00	(") .)
C	> C Q:	わじじゃ こー	1. J ° (1-	: [: · J -		97. ° U-	5 . L ° C -	-7.070	120 00-	2200-	-0°03	10° 5 20	-7.522		01000-	71000-	Ciu° C-	C L C ° C T	-3 - 5 6	6000-	2000	2000	(L) = C	1204 3	Lico	12 ° U	620°0	V6000	0.025	7.52.5	36500	000	560 0	200°C	7/ [] ° C
n	λú Ja	C° C	(°)	5 0 5	Ci e c	J × J	() ()			L . J		r e	0	C C	<	с • С	C		с с.	C °C	C . U	C * C	() e : 	(e 	~ · · · ·		- 4 J	C • C	() ()	с с :	C	C .	C) 6 1_1	6.0	(c
1		-5 .256	- 5.720	10-5-	CC	C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C		- 67 0 7 21 /2			00000	C 2 1 2 2	112º Y-	- 5. 15%	121- 44 -	+5°3°3	- 6 - 2 - 2	1100 - 4-	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		-1205-	- 7 - 7 -	- 1, a 1,		· ? 5 ° 7 -	- C * 2 * 3 -	- 23 - 22 -	トラン・シー	- · · · · · 2	- Fa7-	0 1 2 8 7-	1.11.0:,-	· · · · · ·	-5.03	···· C · C C
11	Auco	C	0.00	1	e (¢.	1. e c	< (· • ·	5 ° C) ° (6 C	(~))	8 	6 0 1	() ()	(c	6	- 0 1-	C a	° č	1 6 7 - 1 ()	<pre> 1</pre>	с. С		C	- G - T	(* c	1. ° 1		<pre>{)</pre>	1 ° 1	· • C	r.
8000	Acut	- : - 26.2	-0.243		208	27 C * C -	(. ; ° ; +	1. 6		152 0 -			- 1 - 1 - 1 - 1	530° 1-	SC 7 ° -			-3 - 1 - 2 -	11011				1.0001-					-1-24	1. 2 . 1	- 1 · · · · ·	5. 6 * -	601 * 1 -	C		1.1.
1.		(C° C) 1		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	C If 6 C 7 6 C 7	いい ちして	014° 207	C			1 2 . 2 . 1	1 C + 2 - 1	1.5 - 2.5 1	E	- 5 ° 0 0 E			l' t f p t grant	15° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° °				- 5° 67 [: C	1 2 0 2 1 1		114021		115.50			1: 7 ° 5 °		/ L(
11 11 11		500	736	202	250	0.0	() • · ·		C - C	× :	11	512	5.0	F - 1	67 • •	(120			· · · ·	100	575	21 :	220	- 66	5.2		1 - 4	2 6	14 14 15	700		1 - 1		11.

-

c	∧U ∟ a	0.0	C ·	° C	ć	0.00	· ·	с сэ	C .	C * 0	C° C	54 2	C e	¢	· · C	(° (0.00	() () ()	1 °	0	C . L		0.0	C.	C • C	с (0 e C		1. C	C.	1 " L	с С	(* ;	C	
5.0	700°	-0° Ú c c	201° 0-	L · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	- C = 7 - 6	-21		-0.3°2	Ct/L° J-	0.153	070° 0	5 5 6 7		60 - 0	2 - 1 - C	6000	2010 C	50 I 200	с. с. е. е. с		Contract of the second	1440° (m		100° 0-	50]° U-		-1 2 C	01700-	- · · 1 1 4	0	03000-	1. " LV	с°с	1 y L ª y	Cure C
c	3 COX	ပ • လ	(e ()	¢	0.*C	C ° 2	د. د	с. С	6	C° C	C. C	C.° J		C . C	C ° C	(e (((0	(e 	5.6.5	J ° U	1	с. с	2 ° 2	() (10, 11 10, 11 10, 11 10, 11	<	<	1 ° 13		1. e.	0.1	C	C • 5	
	> C C C	1 5 ° 2 1 ° 2	-5.2.5	- 3 - 5 -	12 ° 5 m	-5°22°	い い で い し い い	-5.250		1 1 1 1			-7.200	100 ° 5	5. 6. 5 .	10 T 0 m	0		- 3 - 5 -	0.000	5 3 ×	0.000	- 5 - 5 -	1 - 2 + 3 -	C C 2 3 -		- 1 - 1 -		116 5-	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	したいと	-5.63.2			C (1 * /_ +
1	×C	C. C	0.0	ſ ĸ	(a 1	(* 1 4 (* 1		(() (C.	(° ((000	: (`		- 1 5 7			1 × 1	· • · ·			 C'			0		1 ° 1	C	C ° C	1 0 (C * C	•		- C
101	>000	C - L - ~	20120	1 . 54 2	い。ムトラ	C*U*		0 J S ° 2	122 07-	10 ° ° ° 1	- 6. 150	C	-6-1-2		-//-	14.14	- 1 - 2	ST -	2 + 2 × 2	1, a 2	e. L	5 ° ° ° °		1 5 4 ° C	2 4 1 2 1	1	1000		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	- 20200	124 4 4		7 / P	- 5 - 2 22	
11.11			() () () () () () () () () ()	、ビートン 	102.50	1 C 7 ° C 1	US "VU.		CC * 20 -	~ 5 ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~	1 ° 0 5 7	: • UG [J	1 L	712055		100	Sout	· 5 * 7 U ?	2 2 4 J G	· L. • • • • •				1 2 . 5 . 7		71405	215	- 1 ° 1 /	2 1 1 1 2 E C	12:012	510012	1. 1° - C.	201 ° 10 2	0= " 6 6 6
6115		100		C C C	5		215	(*) (*)	2	15	2:0	L C C	C F C	5	26 -	р Г. (5	Lec	1 + 1 5	725	5:0	5 1 5	1.4. 2		с. с.			Cuc		2 - C		768	Г. С		5. 6	

τ. τ. τ.		
>- C C	 またのでので、 またので、 <	
c A Q D c		
× 0,5 %		
v V G H C		
>	1 - 1 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2	
TTM		
	01-1-1-0 01-1-1-0 01-1-1-0 0-1-1-0 0-1-1-0 0-1-1-0 0-10-0 0-10-0 0-10-0 0-10-0 0-10-0 0-10-0 0-10-0 0-10-0 0-10-0 0-10-0 0-10-0 0-0	

s

	C.*	C (C .	(.	C	C C	C	(¢.	r	0	 C	•	c		13	(°	0.	C. L.		c .	0	R .		-	100	с. С		0	•	C.	¢ ¢	C. C	с с	(. (C.	C°U	
	С.° О	1.20° U-1		550 0-	10000						- 10 5 50	1 2 2 2 ° 2 T	10				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1000	0 J " UTT	JUC J					- 5 J ° L -	J J J J J J J J J J J J J J J J J J J	000					- J° (100	331° -				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		e 5
0 211	() ()	•	(° (۲. د	C					, ° C	(c.		¢	ن م ا	(_ 1 6	ດ. ເ			. (e	C	C * (< . <		• (. (e .	(e ((0 2	5 0		0	e (9	• (
100 2	C C	6 J J * J *	7.50 0-	1 · C · · 1		0	•		STC CT	6 F C T					12.000-	-220							C7C° -				e I							· · · ·		10 mm			•
100 1	Ċ	• •	•	· · · ·	Ð	6			с. с.	< C		•	0	() ()	с. С. е. Г.	5 7	i c	•	Ø7 	((• =	5 ° C		(* •	с с с		e e	2 2 7	(0° C		5 - 7	e	6					1
F C		0		•		C ⊂ e F	C • • • •				e ,		•				•	e .			6	ECC STR			°		(· · · –	11 ° 1 +	· · · · ·		0				100°	5 c °			1 · · · ·
11 :		Ċ			C S •	5 C	(0 . 2	C 14		1. v 7	10 - 22	(15	6 . Ma		1 - 2 - 2	7 . 7 .	- · · · · ·	, ° C	- 5 -		c 1		(1		1 2 6 6		e :		, ° C '	C 52 ° 7 L		10 " " Y 1			1.J° : L	- (r - <
STED		ered.	2	لر	4	ſ.	~	. r	- (Ģ		en d	0 -	С .	<. · ·	1	۲ ۲	. (* *	7 -	e				T C		10				- - / -	22		50	¢.	1	2 6	Ċ	1/ -

+06

 \sim

C

1 1 1 1 1

. . . .

	C° C		(.	(e	С. С		с." С	100	1 ° 1		C° i	e c	C .		2° C	e C	C.	C * C	с. с	° 0	Je .		6 . L	(() ()	C .	c °	F. C	C • C	· • 0	с. С	C	(°)		
100			00000	0.173	Ttc °c	CUUSS	63300	CD	500° 0	7) J ° L	*) : C * C	1 - C (4	50° ° °	5 C * C	3-0-6	5 U U C	70000	CC	C 1 1 6	2000	6.00						<0.0°C+	5 J C * 5 -	-1, °C 1, 3	7	10 C = C +	1) · C-	10° 22	100
P 0C+	С. с	(· · ·	. °	() ()	0.0	(. 	J ° J	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	(.)		C; C	0°.		C	۲ د (:	i e C		, , 6 1		· •		С. С.	0	Ð		(e 	с ° с	C * c		e		5 ° 1	0	C . C
E C C		1000	67. 000	375 5-	650° J-		192001	0 V V ° V **	290 " -	575000	240° -	10° - 28		03, °C -	55000	19000-	672°	-) 57	ເມີນ ເ		1.5. 01		01000-	5 C C 1 C -	6 . J ° .		0.4.4 °.	сс ° С		575 -	· · · · · ·	~ という	5000	1 L C
TCC A			 ((* c	e	е 1			C	: « «	- 0			. (i		r r	(()	((6 (1		r	8	 R 7		10 × 1	< * C			c	
1-1-1-1	C (60	001 10-	-3.134	71. E	57 ° 17 ° 1		1.7 P	Cit's -		181 - 181	1 · · · ·	- 1		r , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		7 ° .	1 C 0	6.1 .			C . 7 .	5 A + 4 -	5 5		- 1 -	1 . 1		C1170	1 2 2 0 1		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	2 G 4 .	1 2 4 C
k e F Harr	c tr tr	 	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	~ 5° 70	Z E	5 7 0 2 2	() • () ()	(1)° c d	1. · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	15000		CL* . 5	ίς. Έψ	1	· · · · · · ·	C. 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2	- c ° c t	C : . 5	· · · · ·			C > " · · ·	3.5 . 50	< U	7 (.	01 . 10	10				1 1	< L • · · · ·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
0.3	4	C L =	2 2 3	171		24	1	ar	5 2 -	1 5 2	рт I Сі 4 П	611	C	101	10	201	1	(7 (1) P	1 1 1		15.	2000	201	3 5 13	(* : ;	1	۲. · ·	0.1		-		2 0		300

.

	Ċ			(, (,	(. (() () ()	5 ° 5	00° (с. Ст		U * U	(. ° (с. С'	c	e C	L. (.		(* L	•	3.0	C° C	ć	(° ((()	с с С		(• 	0.0	0		(10 ·	° C	U ° U
	200°0-	×) , ' ,	-0°0.06	~ ~ ((? ~	10°0-2-	30° - 54	- F . C . L		- 1° 0. CD	10	0 °	C) ° C		C. CK		90000	Lou °c	Г С	JC° C			0 - C - S	100° C		5.000		2000	5. J. J. ° C	C C	1.U		0000	101 ° 5 +	LUJ° UT
TCC a	C C	· · · · ·		(° (() • ()	C. • C		C	5 ° C	0		(° ((e (<	(· c		C * C	C • .	(° (¢ s ¢			(· ·)	с с	£`	с С.	C	с. с,	· · ·	C e		С. С
		ر ب د	070°C	いってい	1000 °	680° 0	5 C C C C	6 ° C ° C ° C		ELC C		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	-1 ° 2 E	-15° 231.	17300	550°	+)* · ¢ ·		040°C-	1 0 0 ° 1				() () ()	m 2 2 1 2 1 3		7 . "	· · · · · · · · ·	с. С. Т	C - 2 °	i c i °	5 C × * C	1	1.1.1.
1. G A	(1	¢ ¢	(⁻) (⁻	(* 6 7	́с			с. С.		e		((° ;	- e (5.0	(•	е с`	. 0		1 -	- • ·	· ` ` ` ` ` ` ` ` ` ` ` ` ` ` ` ` ` ` `	- • -		6	1. e	· ·	с с с		6 e	5 ° 2	(。
+			C 1/2 0 1 -		ent e	- 1º 1 6 6		- :. 2 : 2	- 3.250	- 1.0 2.6 4	252		- 1° - 2° -	しじく。して	12 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	- 7. 275.	1	and the second second		10° CH	- 10			5 C C " C	5 · · · · ·		5 - 5 - 6		tere of	2. 1 TO	2 7 / v	2.1.2 %		C
L		1. 12 ° 2. 1		· 73 .5 .	1007.2	10000		C 8 1 4 7 7 7	C: 00	105.55	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					01°00°	e						· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		3 3 / F = 1.			1. L. C. L.	(1 × 5 × 6			- 1 ° C 1 E		11 · C ·
	500	200	E C I	a C c	000	6 11 12		2:2	et c	416	31	5.0	1	0.00		000	100	5	200	720	500	211	100		1 2 0			6 0	< C	*/ · Č	C . (120	1 1 6	

	(• (•		(()	0.	с с.	() () ()	(()	(, (- C.		•	e) /		(())		() (¢	e - (e - (e	° (1. U	0.	() ()	c		ſ				с. 2	c 2 1	, ° (C.	C C	((
	C * 24	U U U	2100	000° c	U. C. e. C.	0000	500° 4-	560 51					22	CIC C							C 3.2	6760									600 *0	7000	- CC " J-	1:00	5 4 J * UT	1 × 1 × 1	260 - 27	- 44
	Г. С	() (-	\mathcal{C}°	د. ج	(· (;	C	C .	с С	e > ()	. (E.	2° 0	0.0	() ()	ć	0	•		(Q	(• · ·	((C. C	-	í c		•		e .			с . С	C .		C C				*
1 0 J	- 2. 575	105.2-	- 566	057°L-	00 C 1						5 U U U	1-5-7°						+	- US	160°07		12 - 5-	07.00						102 0-	C . C . 1		0.07 5		e .	111			1 V V
V NJT		С. С		5 C	e 1'	r A C	: c	- (- ,		C	0.00	< ° <		с С	¢ .	¢	e .	- • C	4	4 · · · ·		6	e	e :	0		< 0	e				r C	¢ .	*	•	e - 1	0	
100 2	1 J 4 1			•				625°1	C 0 5 *	1 1 0 1	7 3 2 ° C					· · · ·	1. 1.5 °		- 1 - 2 : -	178 17	0			and a second		59. 0 -	6 F 1 0		0.1.1		- C	e	-		1 2 1 . 6 .	2/11 °		(
		10001	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		e (6 1 1	1000	144 21	- 6.2 ° ° .	1.271		8 - 17 - 1		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	101.		< 5° . 5 .		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				6 . L L	1.1.2 ° 1.1.	1 11 4 2 1	() ° [(5° C 2 ,								1 2 6 5	FU · · ·		125 001
C 11 - C	ſ	· · · ·			510	277	573	6.2 0			0			4 	С 1 С	226	てくら	<				1	00	6.00	7.5 0	1000	· · · · ·	р. Г	с с					3 - 2	1 C	100		100

.

	$\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 $
V DOT	
C L L S	

6001348-01	(120010.4	7° JI JOS 1	7 ° 5 1 0 0 2 1		100120C1	7 ° 5 [5 5 5]	10° 1 1 20 1	7 * JUDE1	1 . 3021	7°020027	7 2 20001	1932 300 2	3 01001	10111051	· 20081	** JIJ001	1. 10001	1. 1000 -	1º CEONCE	7. 1.05	+ 110000	1. 1. 1. 1. 2. 2	10000000	1. 2 2 2 2 2 2		50010020	1º 010081	9 010022	1-20121021	- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1 200 1 3 × V	1. 1. 1. U.C. 1	V "CIJUCE	
	с с с	C C C C	2000	500	C 1 C .	۔ د ر د م	0000		100 °	10 U U U C	0000	Core en	1000°C	0.000						F . J C	L			- (° · ·	F 12 F 2	1 -	10000	Section of	[] = "		10:0	L	с. 	1000	
>	r.: * C	0. 1	C • 0	с ° ,	(• (·	() ()			c i c	, 	° C	(° •		() ()	i e			1. 1. 1.				1	e				: 6	(° (0 4	
0 ×	С • с	00000		(() ()	r . 					(U)							· · ·		e (*	4 4 1	• •	• • •		0	+	 	4/ 2 2 1			L(· · · ·		i c		
		5.20201 F	C 7 L 3 L C L			- C ~ D ~ -					7 2 62 16 1	L		2 · 1 · J · F		· · · · · ·											- //021	1 1 1 2 1 4	•			1	· · · · · · · ·		
11.1	c c			• •		ن ان بان	() () ()	•				((() () () ()	() •	(() () ()			. (8					() i () e	•	s	() ; ;				1 1 1 2 2 2 2	с. Р
. O = 1 2	r	r.	, r	5, 5	4 1	c s	- f		З (3 (- (1.1.1	nta 8	e e to					(~)		· · ·	r i	4	1	. r						1		

> ON VA CID 5	7°513621	139010.4	120010.4	Vestseel	· / * UI UU2 L	°015001	120013.64	+ ° C [- 6 2]	7° - 10011	5° 0:0061	10051 V	1 . J . J . S . L	[100030°	1.0000 T	132010061	: *321 C * 1	10 220206	* · · · · · · · 1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1°	1º 1 1002 -	V' Clobel	1 - 1 3 0 2 1	7° J1002:	**** []]]]] **	7°011001	L C O E :	7 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 7	. CIL.ET	9-110081	13003 204	5°. Loos L	2" - 15 - cT
C N	р (С	CC · C		5	е			C			e	C	2000		でいい。	600° C	100 "0	- 3 - 17 6	14 C C C	Sucour .		9 J C * C -	- 1. 7. 7.	20000	· · · · · ·	100 0-	1.7.5 ° (0.1.2	000 01	SU * C+	C - 4 C +	C. 1	010.11	2000-
C X	1.00	0. ° C	r (1	· · · ·	. 0	(e) ()	e 1	f. a .	((0	(* (6 ° C	e	, e .	(. (.	e ()	1. R ()		с. т. 8 (<		1 - 1 4 (1)	5- 0-	í c	(.	4 7 - 2		i i	(. 6 F		9 7)	e .	- ,	() ()
9 ×	300° -	2.005	7. 735	560° c	100 %	10:00	0 C J * C	Kec .	्र २०२२	1. (* 1	0000				11.00	(· · · ·	CEC ".	0100.	¿IcºL.	611 - 1	1 1 0	512 - 2	5 + -	ل۲ ۳-۰۰ ۰		1 6 1 4	SEC° C		r . r 1 r	C = 1 - 4	2 1 2 1 5 1 5) [C - C + C	-
	5 30 20 ° °	2 ° C L C . 2 1	1	1-270621	S VZCLEL	い。いてたたい	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	139149	7 . 2 . * O . *	1 1	ひゃい こうひつ	5-20-061	1	1. Stuck	7. 0	130 25.2	2°2 C. 1	2 " (]		L'ASCLCI		5		· * (D T + 6 +	1 1	131 14 0 7	2.0176.5	100000	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	: ° 6443 0 1	1 + 5 2 3 2 :	C * : : : : : : :	C . E	C 2 L
	11. 4 - 1	55 ° 2 - 1	i i Q pro		1.001	(E., ,	2)	2 . ° E C	C L . F C	1. 2 . 5	22° .	12*20	· · · · · · · · ·	·- · · C	7 14 C	22022	. • : (25 . 10	7 : 1 - 1	- L · C	1 1 2 4 6	27.5			() () 	12 * 20	100° ° C	1 2 ° 2 ° 1	2.1 . 17		C		· · · · ·	* *
	10	500	1	000	0.0	512	10 31	67	12 3	34 - 35 - 35	14:57	1	2.1	1, 2,	C 1/	C u	ar. Ir	5	<1 · (5	, - L'	1. 1. 1		2 2		t L	00	1 3	63	6 3	1 1	le T	11	11	4

NJ WY AJ NE	v° úlúori	7°01062	2005 C . 4	V° J LOUGI	100000	130017	10001	1. 3. 3. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2.	2º CICOLI	*~~1.5.1	130912.6	10 - 10007	5011021	132917 °4	e l'octione l'	7 ° 2 7 2 5 6 2 1	->*******	1000 C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	1011001	v Clouc I	5 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	+> +> +> +> +> +> +> +> +> +> +> +> +> +	0°iloc1	"> "]]	12001544	7011021	1" 01 1	Y CICCEI	2°213001	J. CLCDEL	1.0.0000	, " JL J J Z E	1º 01.021	* * * * * * *
2.2	62000-	00000	ひょう、ハー	250 " 0-	22000-	-1.052	23100-	いい。	の広い。	-2:02		CLC°CT	22000-	C 3 C * C -	できい しー	250001	23510-	C 5 2 2 2 4		Cac ° La	6-1 5-	23200-	696 0-	23276-	25000-		010-01	630 -	Circle Circ	2500 0-	220	02010-	650 "01	
(>	(. r .	() ()	5.* C	: 	(• • · ·	r" E	((5 e C I	5 0 C	(¢	(() ()	(° ((e ((_) () ()	, e ,	r r	0°°	< 0 7	ć	(° (`		~ 0 + 0		с. с. С.		6	(*	С. С. 1	1		í 4	¢	с - с С
5 ×	14000	25000		P. 114	1- C. C. e.	15.00	1 9 2 ° C	1. 1	L		1 500 0 5	1000	5 4 2 0 2	L.S. T. e.C.	5 ° - 5 1	1	1 · · · ·	1 3 4 °	2 S . 9 .		4 5 - 5	1 5 0 .	2 512 9 1	- 51. e	1. 5	1- 41 0.	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1500	C	an by a se	5 5 C 2	7 6 2 4 7	15000	2 1 4
H TACE LA	ちょうちょう こし	J * 2 3 L 7 2 1	7 1 5 7 5 3 8 5	1 - 4757 - 1	12675225	13-5752.2		1 . 4 7 5	O *CUEVES	4- 22121	1 : 57' : - 3	5°072968	こ * い ? こ ? こ ! !	1 212 74 7 5 7	5 0 4 2 4 1 1	135767°	1 2 2 2 2 2 2 L	2 " 7 7 7 7 ° C	1 21. 4 m 2		1 / 2 E	6 272 2 2	1 - 1 - 1 - 1	1	ひゃこうとうこと	1 - 6 - 7 - 5 - 1	J. 8 + 1. 2 C 11	5-672261	1 - C + L - C + L	1 . 1 . 1	7 - 111 - 7	L. * . *	7 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 1	1 - 17 / 1
	00°207	~ ~ ~ ~ 2 ~	() () () () () () () () () () () () () (152 20	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1 1 1 ° 1 1 1		120.50		100 4 4 6 71	102° . U	. 5 . 20 .	2		۲ ۲				1 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1	1	CC° · FE	· · · · · · ·			1 1 40 00			(S = 2 = 2 = 2 = 2 = 2 = 2 = 2 = 2 = 2 =		1 Trait		1	- C e C + -	1.2
	5	246	1- C ()	015	0 - 6	111	er 	2:2	1. 2 .	· - (15-15	2	12 L C	512	- 1 - 2	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	: 6 .	000	566	122	l r i	326	1-5-0	010	C C C	6	221	C ()	· · · ·	122		5.0	1.22	C. C
C - 2 Accord The State Com

11.10	ind ede"	duri (C) Jostin	61 S G
Tine	in an annt	after deballacting	.2.5 500
lrit:	ial poll ar	i, lie	10.0 a.

AND SWITCHLER C

II II Q	
2	
>	6
×	5 m
1	с + с С
LC C	21
E Vi	

・ レ ロ_	() ° (2 ° ° °	< e .	e	(P 4	6		CI 21 8 1	ن م ب	(e)	e e	1 ° J	< 0 ·	-	0	e e	6 8 8 8 8	• • •			ę	1010	£	С	r		C .	(6	• • •		6
A P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P	40° 41	°	10:0°	C J	45 ° 51	a a a la ma		10 e 10 e	× · *	1 · · · · · ·		С. ^{с.} с. —	د ج ا	< < < < < 1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1000			- 6	¢	0.00	10 - 1		- Ĵ.o	0.00		C. F. C. T.	2101	1. °	1.000				- ' e *
T D	50°0-	1.24	0.0 - 5 -	50° 4-	6-*5-	т. с. с. с. Г.	1	25		6 ° C	4100-	5	5-0-5-	5	- L ª 1-	1 1 ° 1 1	1 0 0 0	1 2 2 -	3 E e C -	00 	18	0101 H	07 7-1 6 1	di T ° ⊂ +		0.7 4	C 2 0 1	C	1	1 2 2 4 1 -	7200-		+0.16	
~	13.00		000-	C.e 	C or	(° C	2 ° ° (1	1-7-1	~~ ° C -			rii c l		c = e €.	1000	1.00	P C C	2 G / 4 A		T e C	- ' c I	r o r i	- 0 ·	100-	е с I	CJ •	< "	C	1 1 1 1	сы е Г	6		- » ~ -	(· . • •
>	1.1	6	< e .	(°,	6 F	5 C	6. c.	6	5.0	C • • •	(e .'	(a ;	6 , 6 6	1. S	(e e .	1 - 2 - E	E	< ° <	<- *				5 e i	C	é 6		-		e e	23 · ····	с. е Т	•	¢.
>			C = C = -	6.5-	< " \(4	< ° -		С. с. С. т. Т.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	0°0-	5 5 1		6 e 6 t		C •	< ° < -		· · · · ·	< * . I	С • •	5 6 E T	· · ·		· · · · · · ·			1 ° 2 +	C + 1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	د ۱	· · · · · ·		
	5. 4. 5	, TC TC	3 - 5 3	5.72	000°8		1. B. M.	1 +	1. 0 J J	1 6 7	4 3 4 U	7 * 2	(C	4.72	1 L * 17	4.00		1 e LC	5.00	······································	5 . 4 .	10.00	5° 5°	5° 73	5 * 0 *	ic ° ic	5 3	1 ° ° 1	5°21	6.23	5 . 1	5.53	5	5 - 7 - 5
Ţ		5.20	C F e L	С. 1977 - Р	C ====================================	C	(` 	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	(pml (6 1	(, ,=-) () ()	с F • ;	()] • (L I P P	(= ; ;	((r=t (1	1104		- 1	1 8° 1 8°	(***	4 1 6 5	1. F. C.	1	C = + C	: ; ; ;	1 1 1		<	(
C 1 1 0	10 6	50	1-00	0:	C C	¢ 4	41	6.1	57	4 62	1 1	46	21	· · · ·	0	1L	рн- 1 (8.0	i L	- 6.	10	55	11	C-1 Ir	(17	-1	5	0.	5	2 1	1	5.	1	с. С

5		< C ° r	() e () -	с е с <u>т</u>	< ° , -	с. ° с I	с. - Г	{ (-	10° 5 -		e 	а Т	< , - ,	¢ . 0	C = e C =	• • •	r		1	с е. –	<			6 2.0 7	с - к -		с (° с	с. 	, 0 ,	s, 6	c	¢	r .	C D C
THETA	1000-	C°C-	- C •		с. е (г. С с 	1000-				1000-	1000-	r - 1 0 1	1000	, , ,	10° J-	1000-	r⇒ Çe Çi		- C - C		1.2.	1 2 4 5 -	1000-	2	-, °r2	2	6	600-	(· ° (-	¿	с. с. г.
, ,, ,	5:00	0:00	91°:	2 i ° :		G F = C	5 - 3 3	5 6 9 6	C 1-4 6	0 ~~! (C) v - i v	C.	0 [° .	6 - * -	0100			0.	C. +- ' f_	1-1-0-0	T	5	9 - ° C.		477 -	12 ° 1 4	5000	Crec	5 	1. E · C	0	0.00	C i e	12 " 3
17	00 °	0°0 ==	0.° 5 -	0 " 2 -	0 °	C	C	. e		- 1 × 1	4 - 1 4 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1	рото 19 1		10 × 10 × 10		1100	1 : - 2	(٢, e	5 ª T -	(C) =	- 2 24		5/ 6 °	40% 10%	- 1 ° 5		1	9 - 1 - 9	5	С « Т Г	N 4	() • •	0 0 1	с • <u> </u> –
>	с. ° . Г	(< ° < -	¢ ° (. –		1 c (6 ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° °	- e (C. 0	C	6.	1	~ ~ ~ ~	5 ° 15	505		f* 45 4	С. с	1 0 1	C		4, 1 4, 1	1 ° 1	- - 1	(* {	2. e (617 0 7	C	۲ ۲	1 a 1	1. 4	(e t	6 .	
×	(° (†	C*C-	с – Г	ن د ا	< e < -	2051	< ° < 1	C • 2 -	€ [™] • (<			- 1, o - 1	- the -	Г р С Т	2 1		C • •	C % C 1	< * C +	C	. · · ·	2 ° 2 -	2 e 5 -		0	(° č		10 ° C -		C • c -		- e	بر م م
TINE			3 4 6 4 5	3.01	1.9°53	Г Г С г 	< 60 ° C E	C 0 ° E ==		5			07° L'1		с (- 1- e - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -	C G P 1	Г О 9 1			12.23	10°00	12.47	- 2 - 5 -	12.63	-2-61	12.93	· · · · · · · · ·	1. ° 1. 1.	C = 1 = 1	13.72	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	C 7 C	
+C	C	(' ' 	C L C		0 1 ° C	5	1010	6 7 ° C	1.1.1	01.0	111	e e e e e e				1.7 -		r 	1 	6-1 0-1 0	C			r	· .] . ·	1			1. F . C	r r f	1 P	(C1. C	
		42 - 1	500	с.) ; г (1	() - -	Ç. • 1	e " W grouf	e: 3 e: 5 2	C = 1	(* ; -)	1 1	(15 1 1 1 1	212	0 .	0		р С	C C -	600	70.	5	1 1 1	Lul	(7 (*	261		1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-	(- ·	i 1	100	5 5 5	7 5 5

0 2 1	r (* -	() ° ()	(e	с с с	< · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	С., р С	(•	• • •		12 - 4	< · · · ·	1 1 A	c	1		е. С		0		ι" (6 .	6		с і е с	С 6.	e (e.		1 × 1 × 1	4 1 2		ř. 0	0.7
V LU LU L	000 e 1	K	- 33	۲ د ^م ز ا	5		- J ° -	C . ° (-		(°) (°) (°)		6000	-1 . 5.6	7. "	17 ° - 17	- 1) - 7/s	1 N C -	3/L 0		12 ° J -	7000-	24	1 · · · · ·	-: " 4	7 C ° U	7	17 ° -	- 1 - 1 4	7 ~ ~ L	- C + C 4	C + C / C	- · · (2	- 5 T 25	70000
Ind	() () () () () () () () () () () () () (C[°	010-1-1		C = 1 	0 	0103-	0	7	1 1 0	5104	- 7 - 16	51 61	12 0 2 -	- 1°	C	2 T ° °	1 1		012 - 1		0 < ° : 1	1: °	20 ° 10	5. s. e	5 · 5 ·	2. 4	10-01		1 2 0 .	C1 ° C	((0° 14	5.00
1-1	13.6	7.02-	0 6 0 1	0.00	() () () ()	· · · · · · ·	C º 77 -	- 10	Le 0 2	- 4° - 7	C . 7	- 64 a 64	5 . 2	- 1 ° C	me han ha	- 7	- 12 - 7	- 4,5 5	0 * 7	-5 o C		r. ' 151 1		- 5 - 3	-5-6	- 5 - 1	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	F = 6	· · · · · · · · ·	5°51	- 2° 2 -	- 6.2	205-	1 50 3
>	(6	С. 4	11.6	F. 0 (e e e	< ° (1	000	50 0 1	6. ° C -	6		с. е Т	· · · ·		1	0.00		ر د 1		с, .~ Т	с. С.		6- 	J		° T		C	۲ ۲	0.00		· · · · ·	r
~	1° 1	C C T	1° ° C 1	~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~		1 e J	н е н				~ ¹ ~ <u>~</u> 1	e f - 1	100-	د: ۲ ۱	е с 1	r	r i c l 1	in the second		Te cum	1 C 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		۲			e			1.1.	6 6 1		L 0	r ' 0 1	
1) 22 14 14	E C P	CI CL F	1	0°C * 2 T	17 . 4 .	17,50	17.05		17.0.	17,55	- ° 0 [20 21	10.2				13.51	CL 6 5 1	C	10° C E	1. T ° O P	1	10,20	5 4 ° 0 ° °	U-7 ° C]	: 12 ° C 1					2	(· C · . C	
t- C-	C === e e	C 		((= = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =		6 F °	(5 	010-	CE.	(F F C	(* * * ; ;		6 +=1 6	2 12 1 6 1		۱ ۳ ۹	6 e · · ·	(1001 (6 - 6 -		((2=1 5		Ç.,	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1		(m 1 c	
		C	61 1	174	15. 1- 1-	221	11-	Q. [: 	011	501	· · · · ·	000	5	204	10 7 8 - 1	20.	l' n r		(() ()		E	00 -	17 C - 1	77 - 6	L' Cl	4	[() r	C C L	(· (, , ,	1	r	6.6	2.3	77 . 2

ISa		C . C . 2	C	r	C . e .	< « · « ·			¢ 	· · · · ·	C1. * .	G		e	e (6 F	- 1/ ° 1.	e c	5	0 - U	с, с с	ō	· · · ·	4. C . C .	¢	2.02	•	e (¢	6		6 7 6 7	5	
THETA	- 3.04	-:.05	5000-	5 C * 1	10. 10. 1	10° 0 11	К. °	5	5 . ° -	5 ° C -		12 ° ° 2 –		ال م ا	5 - * C -	5 . °	5000		10 1 1	500 2-			С. °, –		1. 1 e 1	· · · · · ·	9		- 3 - 5 - 6	5 . " -	9.00-	9500-	5	- J = 5 6
Hd	5.°5	t c e ·	50 	00000	5700	- +	Cres	5 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	() erd C	5 ° 5	5 T e U	ار سر د	2-0	l - mil	7 . 6 .	6 6 6	625	0.000	0	014	(`` 	5° - 5° -	1200	() 6 6	1002	5.0 * 1	0	0	0 - 0	C L o L		C'	1 ° 1 °	1 = 0 - 1
4	-6.2	-6-3	-6.4	5 - 2 -	103-	- 5 - 7	0- 0	- V ° C				- 1	-7,00	10° 10' 1	-7 ° 5	2 " 2 -	1 1	1.700	1, ° 5 -	0 -	C • 0 -	5° 1	- 9 ° 4	En c G	5 - 5 +		G • 0.7	: • • •	5	C ° U	5°3-	- 2 . 4	50 e 0 t	1
≻	¢	C	C	e I	< e < +			5 ° 5 -		(° °			< C	C . +	4 G	C	с° е У П	6° - 6 6° - 1	1. 0.		5 C -	6	5. 5. ven	е - с - Г		0	(* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	5 ° +	с с Н		C ° 1	c e t	G .	£ · .
×	е 1 1	1001	100	рт. 1 Рт. 1	e (: •	- C . J -	- 1 . 2	C	C ° C -	2	- D . 2	C			2	1 - 0 2	C °	C · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	C ~ C -	C	2	C<1 +	C ° C +	C	C	C.* c +	S e -	۲. م د	С · :	(6 	6 * C +	с. с
μα 	2 -	20,55	: Y ° C Ć	12 ° 1 C	2	1.0 % 4	1	61-12	51 - 53	100000	C 47 " " C	21.851	21,61	62°20	21021	-0-1C	Less CC	72417	~ ~ ~ ~ C	5 ° C C	22.10	: 15 ° C C	22.62	22,72	1.0 % 6 6	10°	23 " SIL		02.05	~~~ ~ C	73.4	23.53	23° 64	23.71
-	(=	р- С	·	C			() 	< 	<	(1. = ° C	C	()		C	С г.	с.			1) 10 - 10 10	1111		۲ ۱۰۰۰۰۰۱ ۲	د ۳۰۰ ۲	r		ľ 1 - 1 1 - 1 1	1 1 -1 6 1	514	1 41 1	C	с т-1 с	С. ені г	
	225	5.6	2 1	513	0-6	010		616	(°	514	C	2:6	[- 	6° . ()	510		100		ccć	1160	5.0	500	750	:66	520	230	5	020	0.20	400	235	236	120	5:0

16:5 . T.

ν Ο	6. ° C	C	2.00-	6		(\ - ° (C L °C T	C "	C	6. 11-	6 . °	· · · · ·	C C	((С. с. С. Т.	C	() ()		с • -	(· · • • • •	•	C . ° C 1	(¹	1-1-1 	• • •	e 1	° с	e : 5	1		· · · ·	1
THETA	r e C	e			E . C -			e + r o (1		1	n 1 0 2	2 P 6			р с е с —	7=) 1-1 0 1			e : 0 C	2 2 2 2	en 1 en 1 e	1 2 4 2 -	en 1 en 1 6 f		r=1 e=1 	r : r : r	TT C	1	e=1 e== e C	1	1144		1 1 0	· · · ·
	10 m 	6. 			2001	C P C -	(++ • •		- C	5 C ° 2	یسو د. د ۱			2 C °	- 5 - 2 - 5	-10.22	23	° 2 3	102° J	- 5 2 V	.700	-100%	-1° = 2.6	· · · · · · ·	750	7/2 " :	1000	120	47 2 ° -	and to the and	376	+ C = -	- 5 2 14	
4	1 2 3 - 1	-4504	1400-1	-66,00	-45°2	-4507	- 7 - 47 -	-67.3	- 4 5	-47.0	2.24-	5007-	G ° 5 √ -	-40.1	-40,5	- 4 0 ° 1		-5 · 4	1- 5- 5-		-51 - 6		- 5.2	-5200		110° 11-	— П С – С – С – С – С – С – С – С – С – С –	-52-6	13	- 24 - 2-	-54 - 5	1 1 1 1	60° 10 10° 10 1	-55+6
>	4 °	s. c.	7° .	1. 1. 1.	1 ° C.	1	1 6 4	17 4 C.	77 ° N.	1		12 C 1	1. a	17 " 1.	and the second	1. a. l.	÷ 6 .		57 10 14		() () ()	C	1° - 3	 c c 	5 . 5	. e .	С. С	C	0	< c c	(C) ()		r . C .	
>	1 ° ° ° 1	1 2 2 2 -	0° * 0' -	3 ° C	с ° с. –	(). () ()	ر به د	- 4. sy	-4.5	1 . 17 -	10-1-	1 . 7-	C "+	6 57-	60 1-	- 14 - 3	- 4 - 2	- 4 , 4	in the street	- 14. a	- 1 5	- 4	- 4 2 6	- 1	- /+ , T	L. Cry and	- 4 - 7	- 14 . 5	- 4. 2	C " 7 -	- 4 ° C	5-7-	1 ° ° 1	1
	10° - 7	4000	2 - C I 7	41	41,20	-2°17	4.7 ° 1.5		. 5 * 1 1	41 × 7 × 1	20017		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	C2°C7	42.20	12 21	12020	1.7 . 5	42050	· ' C '/	1 C - V	1.2 . 0	6. 2 ° -	4.5 - 6.7	· · · · · · /	1 × 1 × 1	10 - " TO		6. 3	1 - " - " - " - " - T	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1. 5. 2. 2. 37		1. 1. a
F · · · ·		5	< + e	(end e		K, Politika F	5 + 4 5 - 6 5 - 6	۱ ۳۰۰ ۲		1	- 1	5 p-1	P_ pms pms	t 7~1 6	د ۱۹۹۹ ۲		C		(1) (1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	f er (c	1 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		1 		1 6 9 6			(0 /	(<pre></pre>	· · · · ·	r 	/ 1-1 6 (
	000	- 1 +7	1 2 27	6.7	613	414	5 2 47	1º 1 6	- 1 m	5.5	5.5	1. 6.1	127	667	624	ちんち	1222	. 967	20.7	c ct	663	((7		6:27	267	7. 2.77	5-3	136	4 +7	ロビジ	555	1.4.	4 17 -	647

0.	г., е С. Т	· · · · · ·		6	°,	(° (1	н с	(e	C E		C · · · ·	6	с · •	0	e c	C		(() 	1000		N - 0 -	1	· · · · · ·		r t		U	۲ ۲	1000
THETA	r ~4 *e=3 € _		реня реня 9 (1	1 2 9 2 1		e-11 10 11	P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P	рині с			دستا ۱ = ۱ ۱		1 - 1 - 2	1101-1					1 1 a 1		- 010	C = 0 C -		- 0 - 3 -		J J -				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			C 	
1-1 1. C.	-5 - 23	C C °	-6.23	52°	- 22	22	1 C a	10-5-			- 2 - 2 -	51° 41	6 - °	- S = 3	20 E * J	2 L * C -	510-	5 6	-1: a 1 S	(- G	and a grad	the second se	10 - C - C		- 1		1	C		1	400-	50° 5-	ະ ເ -	70°0-
r.J	-26.5	-56.3	-5505	, ° E G -	-57 . 2	1-57.7	- 20	() () () ()	1 - 2 - 2 - 1 	12.0	-50%	L º 5 5 -	1 4 5 9	- 15: - 14	- 5- 30.	1019-	1919 - 1919 -	5 "19-	-62.02	5°67-	-12,0	-63.2	-62,5	-6405	- 2 4 × 2	-64.5	- <2	-65%	- 530 8		-66 - 5	-6600	C	-61.0
≻	e (£. «	C 6	Sec. Co	C · · · · ·	C	2 C			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	2	-1. , 2	5 ° 1 mm		60 « -	Sec		1 a 1	-1 -1+		۱ <u>۲</u>	2 . 4	5 4 -	, e	+	5	A	2	1 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Г ° –	C e	· · ·	с. . –	
×	ار م	 د د	د- د ل	2°5-	-5.2	- 2 - 2	5-5-	ດ ເຕີ 1	-5.4	+7 ° (-	- 5 . 4.		1 1 1	5 ° 5 m	- 5 ° 6	-5.6		- 2 . 7	0 6 1	- 5 . 8	0 1 1	C. 10 1	С. К Т.		- 9° -			105-	- 2	1. 0 3 -	- 5 - 2 -	6-4-	C * Y -	C
LL S F	4. 6 2 m	- C + 477	1 + 1 + V	1-12	La la , L.	24 × 20	L. L	4 da . C	<. 5°	* · * 5 /	45,20	45,30	1.5,40	12°27	45,50	45.7	15 21	T	4500	1+ 1 = = +1		1 5 = 2 1	4606	46.5	10 6 9 5	125 37 "	10 " > ">	1.5 . 5 .		4737	14-7 2 ·	1,750	1 2 4 1 2	
E)	5	C	r 	5 - 1 - 1 - 0	(*		1 - P	5 6 7	·	1101	C C C	5 - 0		C L .	(===== (2	010	510	10 E E 6	6 T • C	1 - 1 - C		110		6140	1.6.	C.L.º.	510	(۱ ۳ ۲			1 1 === 6
	643	La 14 La	577	1245	447	6 4 V	ロナヤ	450	TE 7	452	251	4524	い い す	456	1. 7. 7	C 1 0	013	4 50	152	4:2	463	マシジ	5.4	ないや	1.54	57	057	The second second	1-72	6 7	5- 7	14.21	5-7	L L,

a d Yeed	0° (< < < < < < < < < < < < < < < < < < <	0.000	C C		2.6 6	- C 0		1 4 . 0	TYC .	E L C 0	5 C ° C		• • • • • • • •	E	1. 5	5 2 2 2	1000		8		• • • •	C	е н С. С.	F.C. 0 C	()		e 1	Р С С ⁶ С	100 B		1 1 1 0 1	r	1 . a .
b CDV	C	COR	5.1. C			5 1 1 5 1 5 1	01.406-	1 C	5000	00.°	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		- 30)	10°0-	5. C			1	1	1 - 1 - C +			61.00				1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	5.000	< + C ° C -		5.5° 5 -		6	5 L
6007	С°С	5-1-	170071	21000-	12 - 21	260°0-	- 7 . 6 3 2	120° 0-	21000	97282-	-0.51	25 c * c -	- 2000 -		05.00	72	· · · · · · · ·	5 E C 6 C 1	680 00-	58000		. UC * J =	- 1000	$ \sim$ \sim \sim \sim \sim \sim	50°°C-	10000	1000 °C -	00100	660° -	00.00	00,00-	C C L a C T	1000 ° 1	50000+
× ∩ × 20 ×	С с		14 14 C C C	1.1.1.1.1.1.T	100 - 1	1.1. 0		1	C = 1 =	C = 7 = 6 = -	C	6	E	7.000		5000	Sec. est	1. 1. 5.1	00000	6 C 1 ⁶ C 1	C . C	JT		212	- U. J. J. S.	17 2 ° 1	91001	272 -		02.001	1 2 2 2 2 1	122		
AGC c	Г. Ф	WWL C		5 ° 2 6 ° 2	, 100 ° U -		1 e			500 ° -						the ter	<	Sec. Sec.	La la mar		1 1 1 1 4 mm		5000		· · · · · ·		<	· · · · · ·		C . F			р., С. р	9-4 5 6 9
U 30.0Y	¢ e f				5		< t 5 ° ~ 1	10 - ° C -	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		C			F :			- 10:00	r C c r 1		- , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,			· · · · · ·	· · · ·		and the second s	1	e . 		- 0	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
111 37 1	(C = 2 5	- 20	· ٤ ° -	1 ° 17 °		5°21	([~ C ~ ^	; () (C ====	1. C . F	1.33	1.7 47		1.50	- 2	(' Ci +	С (рт	5 - 5 - 5	5140	1. 2. 5	2.3%	2 * 6	6 .	2,52	1. L * C	1002	10 4 0	5 i e C	5 × 5	() () () ()	r.r
	p {	0	~	4	te	2	1	С	C	- 1	gan d	61	(C) r (1 4	17)	44		(5 5	5.6	1 C	0.0	с. с.	772	111 C	50	2.4		00	r C't		5.00	60 (1)	

2000 BCDY SCDY 50× NGL8 $\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{C} \in \mathbb{C} \subseteq \mathbb{$ V 2007 502 TAG dutv

200x	LU . J-	11.00-	·· · · · · · · · ·	~~~ ⁶ ~ –	E 1 (e (4	· · · · ·	(c c		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	¢	r P F		- e 5		· · · ·		е 	1 - 1	5 - 1 - C - C	₽ 1 € 6 € .		r 1 6. 1	5 C 2 C 2 C	r (e (r L C	1	e= 1. 1. 1. 8. 1. 1.		e	e-1 (, (;	F (0	5 - 1 - 0 C	
AUD c	- 5 . J . 2	- 7 0 0 1 7 2	1 4 1 ° 1 -	2000-	2000-	C (1 °) 1	1 20 20 20	2.200-	5 - C - C	100 C 0 C -	8 3 C -	200 ° -	C	6. C ° C -	26.00	501° J	- 10 25 2	2000-0-		-C. 1. 3-	1001 °C -	20	с. с е с –		C		C L C C L L	EL 1	CCC ° C -	Est a C	- 10: 33	Coc • 0 -	CC1 * C -	11100-
> C: C: C:	154.0	2.056		24 - 24 6	141.00	50000	. C	1 24	01000	21.204	1		75-6	<	225 6	22	26.240-	1000	5.6	1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1	07.00-	- 7 6 1 5 4	0110 - 1	5 %	07.00-	51501	2 L J 2 J		305 4-	o'o'r °c' -	1000-	704 C-	201. " 1 -	550 ° 5-
ک 0 ک چ	- 2.2.	235	-: -230	- 1 0 2 4 th	こかご -		- 252	- 5 . 2 5 7		- 7.5	+ 276	233		106	- * . 236	5 1	9. c° : -		210	- 3.22	5. C. C. C	666 ° 6	-3-355	1751 -	C 15 C C T	1328		- 295 ° -	1220 -		20°	1000	~∪©°°; -	-10 W 11
800X	10,232	560 6-		2001 -		- 7 - 4	C 4 2 ° 4-	6760	57001-	545	4.7.4	1.9	67500-	- 2 - 2 - 2	1 5 1	1900	- 2 - 2 -	- 1° °	- 1 - 5 - 5		CG - 1	U7	07.0	4 - 4 7	AA	al al a la ma	67265-	12. 0	0000	92	72	1000	5 C	р С 1 е с Т Т
ך אפתר	5. 5. 5° 6	70000-	20.00-	7	Y	7	1	Sc: Se-	5	15	- 2 10 -	10 10 10 1		9. ° . –	Sec en -	9-2	100° -	20201-		01.00	5 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		G		0000	C	· · · · · -	C r C r				2	6	2
TT NG		() ;					05001	C C P P	(CCALE	- C	1 2 4 2		13.62				~ ~ ° < Ł	C E C E	- C ° C =	- 5 . 5 . 1	1. 2/ 0.1	1000	12.50	SI CI	00°0'	(5.00	12010	5.02
	(6), (***	100		202	t- /	0 r	0 6		6-1 6-1	6-1	~ ~ ~ ~	1.4	10		t- e-i	6 6 6	0	- C		CC -	(. (!"	21 (.)	(C) C r (50.1	1.77	0 C L	((r /	(+ 1		((F	523	72 -	LC. C r d	762

163- 3

2004 0 20 V Р (004 $\begin{array}{c} (1-1) \\$ × LO V SCDY 300Y Lavel CHED

BCDY	ł	1000° 4.1	FUC °CT	FCC.ºCT	1000	10000-		-000-0-	610°°°°	°0-	UCU -	5:13°CT	444° 0-	00000-	00000-	-0°0-	00000-	C C	0.00	e · c · c · c · c ·	1 ° C	C 12°C	C . C . C		6.5 C ° L		1		C.C. C	CCCC	C. C. C.	5 F C . C	00000	C	6 . E .
2 0 2 2		10,005	500 *0-	SCU ° UT	ち い い い い い い い ー い ー ー	5000-1	- 7.005	- 3 ° ° L S	50000-		-0°005	Secont	5. C. ° 5 -	50000-	- 3° 105	-7.035	500°C-	500° C	500°0-	-0°002	-D.000	56000	50040-	500°	500°C-	Scal ° s-	5-5-01	500°0-	500° J-	5-0-0-	50000-	50000-	50000-	CUC CIT	BE CON
0 300 V		C . I . C	001°C	260°0	500° U	D.502	584°0	O. CRA	0.082		0.074	0.770	2.166	1.0761	n.056	5 - 2 E E	0.146	しかい。い	0.136	0,030	0.125	CF- r 1 r r c	0° 1 1 0	5 0 ° 0	600° 12	700°0-	-7, 170	511 °	- C C C C -	126	1810-0-	-7.736	-2 +0.42	120001-	-7., 552
R N U N		- 7.806	- 5 ° 0 /	012	ulo°u-	756	- 3°034	- 7.042	070 1 -	- 250°0-	-0,064	- 7.9472	010-010	-0.087	\$06°C-	1-1-02-22	010-1-		-1.25	5 C C C F	エッシードー	-1.55	890-1-	-1.565	-1-75	7000 el -			prod prod prod prod prod prod	-1.123	el el el el		542-1-	-1-233	6970
∧(í∪a ∧		Thu cur	- U° U C U	090°C-	22000-	-D. P.86	700° -	2 J 2 * 5-			-1.125	133		-1.146	- 22	- 225	164		7210-	-7,179	COTEL	28:	2010-	C.O.F	- C - C -	CC = e > 1	€o : ° < 1	CO101 -	20 F • 1		00100-		721 -	t ent ent f	-7.1.7.
500X		570° CT	7-6-5-	75	- 1 ° - 1 -		585° -	635 51		50000-	- C. 196	1 - 283		-~ 0 - * - 1	200-2-		10000	00000		51 2	0000	U C 	1 . 1	C C F ®	r r r r r r r r r r	С е с 4 Т	411-1-	511 - 1	0110-		- 0° 1 0 -		-1 . 277	20	r (r) c t
		-7-5	20-50	· 20 - 20	1 ° ° ° ° °	10,00	2 0 5	2	5 2	1 (C = 1) 1 (C = 1) (C = 1) 1		22.5	21.51	22 = 53	2: 27.	2.00%	00° - C.	5.0°C	C	- C ° C C	5000	2 - 62	22.52	22	72.70	22002	72.21	23, 25	23.2	- 6 - 8 - 2	CC . CC	22.6	73.57	23.57	23.70
0115 0		50	5.6	2 - 1	2:0		С - с. С.	1.1	с., с.	5.0	234		2 - 6	1 - e! C	21.2	010	5.2.4	100	600	C C C	7000	500	500	icc	503	000	5.4.		600	5:3	23.6	235	236	160	020

•

2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2						7.0°0 7.0°0	10 10 00 00 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	501° 5	100°0	0.10°C							710 0
ς ς ζ																	5.00 S
ک دی ش						10°034		10 × 23 3 1 × 2 × 3	V 10° 0-		700°01						· * 122
ACUS M	- 7, 0, 0, 0 - 7, 0, 0 - 7, 0, 0, 0 - 7, 0, 0, 0 - 7, 0, 0, 0 - 7, 0		- 73, 961 - 73, 961 - 73, 949		1	13, 129	-3,767	- 20 - 267	5000 °C 1		-3.128		1222	- 1 0 	1-3 * 2 *		- 3 . 243
у С.С.К.	5 0 3 5 4 9 7 4 5 7 4 7 4 7 4 7 4 7 4 7 4 7 4 7 4 7 4 7 4	5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5			2 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	5°05°,	5 - 2 - 5 - 5 - 5 - 5 - 5 - 5 - 5 - 5 - 5 - 5	5.0° 510 810 810 810 810 810 810 810 810 810 8	5-55 ° ·	5	5-12			7. 506 3. 300	205°	, 554 , 559	5° 2' 2'
5 5 5 5 7 5 7 5 7 5 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7						732	- 2, 736		012°21	1710-			5 7 2 4 7 -	466	- * 7 4 -	- 177 · 1 -	a 7 1 ° c 1
U.) >` +-	4 4 5 ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° °	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	41 . 31 41 . 41	41 ° 5 ° 6 ° 6 ° 6 ° 6 ° 6 ° 6 ° 6 ° 6 ° 6	41°00	42.10	42.43	42.50	1.2.3.7	42,00		() · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		47° 27	50 . 07	0.00 .07	11, 11

↓
 ↓
 ↓
 ↓
 ↓
 ↓
 ↓
 ↓
 ↓
 ↓
 ↓
 ↓
 ↓
 ↓
 ↓
 ↓
 ↓
 ↓
 ↓
 ↓
 ↓
 ↓
 ↓
 ↓
 ↓
 ↓
 ↓
 ↓
 ↓
 ↓
 ↓
 ↓
 ↓
 ↓
 ↓
 ↓
 ↓
 ↓
 ↓
 ↓
 ↓
 ↓
 ↓
 ↓
 ↓
 ↓
 ↓
 ↓
 ↓
 ↓
 ↓
 ↓
 ↓
 ↓
 ↓
 ↓
 ↓
 ↓
 ↓
 ↓
 ↓
 ↓
 ↓
 ↓
 ↓
 ↓
 ↓
 ↓
 ↓
 ↓
 ↓
 ↓
 ↓
 ↓
 ↓
 ↓
 ↓
 ↓
 ↓
 ↓
 ↓
 ↓
 ↓
 ↓
 ↓
 ↓
 ↓
 ↓
 ↓
 ↓
 ↓
 ↓
 ↓
 ↓
 ↓
 ↓
 ↓
 ↓
 ↓
 ↓
 ↓
 ↓
 ↓
 ↓
 ↓
 ↓
 ↓
 ↓
 ↓
 ↓
 ↓
 ↓
 ↓
 ↓
 ↓
 ↓
 ↓
 ↓
 ↓
 ↓
 ↓
 ↓
 ↓
 ↓
 ↓
 ↓
 ↓
 ↓
 ↓
 ↓
 ↓
 ↓
 ↓
 ↓
 ↓
 ↓

103. NI

500X

P RODY

500≺ 500≺

×00 000 000

 $\begin{array}{c} -\alpha & 2\alpha & 3\alpha & 0 \\ -\alpha & 2\alpha & 3\alpha & 0 \\ -\alpha & 2\alpha & 3\alpha & 0 \\ -\alpha & 2\alpha & 2\alpha & 0 \\ -\alpha & 2$ V V V

 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 1
 5 C C

0 1 +--

A DARATON	0.0	130010°4	139910.4	130010°4	130027 °4	4°-16621	7°-16621	1300IV \$4	130910°4	9 - TESET	4° ~ 10661	73001004	5. JISSEI	130010°4	13092 P. 4	13991A.4	†°J1uó€T	130010°4	7° JI368I	130010.4	133016 %	7*010621	139010.4	130010.4	135910°A	139010°4	かってもいとし	7° . 10021	130010°4	7°010621	139912.4	13991- 4	139970°4	139910.4
26	r e 6		100° 2	1000 ° 1	54. 5° C	66.4	1000	002 1	Ju - ° 0	C	1000	0.000	C - 1 + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +	1010	100° 4	5 . C . E	1	(101 ° 0		Sec. e	0.000	002.50	5 1 5 ° 1 5	1. S. C. S. C.	300 4	5 × 1 0 5	00,00	10 ° 1	0,090	с. С	C. C. 2	C. 1 4 .	1000 V
9×	ς ς.	د ه	£ • (;	0	1. ° C	0° 0	نے د	, . , .	500	() ()	- 1 6 6	0.0	С. С	5 ° 5	£	5 ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° °	(, • *-	ر م ب	ę	5.00	C. 4 1		1.6		5.00	6 6	¢ ¢	۲ ۲ ۲,	C	1	5 ° 5	< .	5.00	с. Ф
9×	¢	5 4 L	0	000° c	€ € € € ° ¢	CCC° r	100° 0	1246	0.0000	C G G G G	(, e e e	C-UC ° C	C	C	002°0	101-0	14. C. C. C	luc' c	10000	10.00		101.00	100 P	1024	+ 5 5 1 .	100 C						2011- 4	Luc :	100°0
	c c	- 3000:00	1.00021	7,29290,5	50000° 5	2°208621	139220,6	50002°	130071.6	7.779961	129874.	130870 1	C. 350-C1	139253.2	13-25-55	L 30855 "	120352 %	+ ° 0 1 0 0 0 1	10042000	Nelvocel	5 ° 1 2002 1	2 * 72 66 2 1	5 - 200 E -	1 - 2 4 8 9 5 1	1.29223 . 1	L*C10061	1.010021	S° diduci	0°00001	1390 5.2	3	C . C C L D C E	7 * 702002	13010:00
13 97 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14	- - -	(=== *		((· · ·	C 1/ 0 1		0.9 ° 0	C 1 ° C	(C °)		100 ° 1	(1.20	1.30	C707	5 15 1-1	1.6.	02 .	C 0 e '	C 0 6	2000	5-1-0	5 - 20	2.20	7 . 60	7.50	2.60	CL Pr.	2,00	50°C	5.5	<pre></pre>	- C - C	
	t.	~	C	4	10	2	1	C	0	51	e = 1 e = 2	C	(*); e /	1 4	10	кС. # 1	1- +	C	C	2	16	25	00	110	5	50	24	01	C			55	5	3 C

10:00

BUDYANCY	7°~150£1	7° JI J SEI	13991.º 4	7°-13621	7* - 16581	7° - 15621	7° 010021	7.010051	7°010081	13001° . 4	7°070051	200110021	4° - 15021	10001 ° 4	V - 20001	120010-4	V T	7°010001	5°015581	13001-44	13051007	7-15021	130025 4	13901 . 4	130912.4	130615.4	V. ISUCE	1305- 244	130910.4	7	V° CIUCEI	やっていって	Ve Lovel	130010.4
J.C	610° -	13		51200-	610°	6			A. C. C	m 1 2 1 2 12	77.4	-1. 24	-0.74	12200	17 ° - 17 7	WI 2 4 w	やていやんー	47 T	-0°014	77	15			D 1 5					5100.1		5 S -	51001-		97001-
じょ	C. C.	1. e	10 4 10	- ° c	1 6	5. 6 5	C	с С	1 o 1		е с.	C	1. 1. 1.	£. 6	é	5 e 5	: (0		2 ⁶ 2	¢ E	1. A.	t, c C		1	6,	· •	1 ° °	с С	Ç.	81 4	1 G	< ° 1.	- 00 -
5 ×	r 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	520° 4	52200	52000	26: "	56.° ~	860° J.	62000	· · · 23	5.23	620° .:	1 × 2 4	37 6 2 4 6	1200 .	22L° -	5 32 G	12000	7600	72000	26000	5250	うじゅうい	10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	52	5	3° 13 E		56000	52000	56°°	520° N	52.00	56. * 3	56200
THUIDX	20556 .6		さ こうひてい -	120=45°7		30049V°G	0 * 625001	. 138522.7	133525.6	133572	129510.4	1335714.07	133511.1	123577.5	0 0000000	132510 2	3 2 3 4 0 4 0 6 6	いんたいからに言	123480° 4	139485.7	138602.1	122470°5	0°717002	2 ° 12 7 C C L	20177251	い。かうかっして	120462 4	100026.7	13-652	5°077081	1236450	6°674022	3,027801	125635.0
	57.40	C 5 - 1 6	01 - 20	el el e	57° Q C	37.50	10°0°		30,20	20° X)	1. 77 " C C	32, 35	20,53	: 2° 0 °		0°.0°	30.000	27.12	30.22	30,33	0 0 ° 7 ° 0 °	с IС . С С С	20.50	30, 15	00000	00°00	1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1	しいという	12° 57	12 " 2 "	125 260	1.5°.7	1+ - 0 (+1)	
61 1	к Г К	シマム	とこと	0.1-0	0 Y	3.2.5	r (((3 2 3	(^) (('	708	Sic	500	10 0	500	000	3.1.2	5-1 6- 6-	Cre	5 5 7 7	うして		502	r C C	0 - 7	000	1. 1.	14 - 4	6-1	· ·	11. 4	51.7	5 - 5	1. 7	0. 1

10:00 F

BUCYANCY	139917.4	13001 ° 4	1399:0.4	139510°4	13061 - 7	130916-4	130010.4	70010081	7° JI365I	7 - 10021	7° 420621	130910.4	130010-6	13001.04	130010.4	7 - 15562	139010.4	13061 .* 4	7. 015621	790110¢	130010°V	13991 - 4	13051004	130910 44	7-15061	7 * 1 2 0 6 2 1	7° 0 10551	7.010021	139910.4	139910°4	7 . LOSEI	7.10021	7°~15561	130610 4
5	610°		010°01		01001	OTC CT	UIU°(T			6200	610-1-	512011	0100	67.00-	01000	U e c c c -	-7.0720		-0-200-	-2001		-20-1	-C= 23-	- 2 - 2 -	- P 2 "	50° - 50	12:00-		-2003-			1000-	12:00-	12003-
9 >	5° 5	с. с	C	¢°¢	(n (¢ e	5 ° 5	¢ \$ \$	С е Г,	C. C.		t, e ⊂	C R	0.0	C. 6.	<	•	1 6	1.5 a 2.1	<			2 5	e e		C. e C	1.5	6 6		0.00	0	~~ ~	0.0	• • •
9×	0600	0.000	020.0	560 %	· • 220		56° 4	00000	02c°u	02010	5200	C 65 C . E	0.035	1.50 %	r. 5 : 3 ?				. E	5° 133	((() () ()	3 -	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	- C	end (C) 2 = 2 2 = 2	140	1.6.0	12000	5 ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° °	160.00	10 - 21	5 C1 ° 13 3	10000	10000
		5051402		2.729505I	3000002	1302000	230286° 4	L	133270.4	122775,5	0 0 0 m 1 m 0 0 m 1 m 0 m	C - 4 - 2 C C C - 1	- 20756 . F	1-1-22551	28257.4	1,28253, 1	14 ° C C C 1	5 - 3 - 3 - 5 - 2	12024205	2.0-2.221	120225 6	1 2 0 C C C C C F	5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		1 - 1 - 6	5.7.000:	0 * 2 - 0 0	C . 202: -	132276.5	1 2.2.2.	201100 4	L. COLCC		5.00.001
2011	46.20	4123.	L. L L. "	15 - 17	141. 0 12 -	L: La , 7 .	44.83	47 ° 77	1 4 ° 5 *7	11-11	45,24	6.5.23	45,67	くじょけ	~ 2° 4 2 7	45.73	45,03	. 5 * 37	6 - 5 77	1.5.0 2.1	14 ちゅう 2	1. 5 0 7 0	1 1. 2 1	66.5.	45.55	65:7	1 6	0 , 7	00-1-	C. T			1. 7 a he -	
	1.1.2	12 12 12	574	14 6 3	2.2.7	1.1.5	577	157		6:11	1.50	マンマ	2.53	かいや	4. 7.7	C. ()	1.30	461	1. 1. 7	644	5 9 m	1. 14	LC N	1. 25	1.5.1	6.17	1637	1	1.73	61.1		17 - 17	615	シージ

103-9
C - 3 Amond for further March

Failed dw to encessive the final weat

911 (m.)	ingernet daring debaltasting	1 . O	5.1
<u>) 1</u> 1 1	in as the after deballesting	2.0	C 104
Initi	of roll as lo	1.0.0	d

And hallast music

	•	e				-			6		°	•	•	T	• 1			r) 0	£		-					с !	1	د 1	1	e 1	ء د	er I	c	
C 111	ć	•	\$	0	0 .		•	· 1			یسرا ۲	 	₽==} 	C . • -		2 1	.)		+ +	1			•	•	°	· ·	10.1		-	•			1	
 .I. .0		r (·: ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·	e	10 - 24	- C = C -	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		C . I. C		2 2 " 14	C (P	1 - 2 - 2	•		- 17 " -	+ 5 G	1 C O C -	C . 7 * 1		C = 2 :	· · · ·	ран С	0	5 ° C 3	6.4 6 6		(· • –		C =		- 5 -	
1-1	(· · · · ·	- c - j -		1	en 1	10	- 0 = 2	< °) 1	· · · · · ·	- C . F			ن • • •	C (1 202		- C-	- 14	· · · · · ·	5011	C	- 7 » S	2 ° 1			· (1	-11			10 18-		-2506	A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	(•): -
>	<	0.0	(, , ;	· 0	C e	(· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	(, e) ()		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1		r i C 1			· · · ·		р 3 б	* (*) (.) (5 ° C -		· • 1	-	,	1 ¹ 6	0 - 7	-	r r	15 	
×	, ° (• • • •			• • • •	100	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1) () / 				4 C		e - 1	•	1		•	C . C .		- 0		2° 51	-	0°01		C . L 1			- 2 .
1 1 1- 1-	1.1	С С г 3		•	5 ° 1	(. 			• •	C		1 - 1 +	· · · · · ·	e ,			0				, .		1 00						*	· · · · ·		С 0 г		
F- C)	(°				6	, ,-	, (, 1 ; 1) (; ;) (c = ' r	· · · ·			•	. () e)) (e ,	• •	- C • • •) () (, (F (p	0 1	(; • •		e t	•	•	6 4 1	3 L. 1	0
0.145	-		· (.)	1 -5			- I-		r (л (,		r 2 (, 2)		×1		C	C) p=1		() put = 0	3 ···		- (Γ.	3			1 p	* (* *	. (

4 ((:	(• ;	2.	150			e .	(f			•	. e				г е Т	e I	- · · · -	e I	-			e	с »	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	• •	•	, , 1	- 1 -	c		•	0	1
in a state of the	o 2 °		. J	900-			· · · · · ·	-: • (: 2	р.	1		() · · · · · · ·	-1 - 4 2	ال م ال م	000 °		C. (*) 1		1. 1. C	2	· · · · · -	。 (]	е т 	~ - °	· · · ·		- /		· / • / +		•	• • •	1 5 "	
۲. ۲.	ن د د	р I О С	1	a la	7 . 6 7		2 - 2 - 2		40°°	1 + o	10.01	- J° C -		· · · ·		1 0 C 12	() ° ?	5 7	5 m = -		7.301	1 1.	C ' 	- 0 0 -	: L ° J -			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		- > % -	< " · · · ·		· · ·	1 '
1-7	- 30° -	1 1	-12°57-	-1+L, a '1	C ° C '7 →			1 - 23	-20-	-52°2	- C. C . 1	-65 . 2	-57.2		- 57.2	1-5 C	0 ° C ·	1.001		2°55-	5 - 25-	C * 55-	0	E = 35	C • 39-	下。 100 1	2 . 75 -	1 - 2 2 -		1 · · · · · ·	0025-	- 5 / 3 -	- > 7 ~ -	- 7 - 0
>-	د ~ا وسر: ا	-7.05	- 4 ° (0 • + -	15.5	(° (–	C •	C ° C -		2 - 2	(+ a -1	200	5 . 2	1 ° 1		- 3 . :	1 ° 1		°° ° ~ °° −	-55°25-	- 25				5 × 1 ×	C - 30 -		- (* 3 ° U	- 1 - 1	- 1 a		-52.00	- 5 5 10	· · · · · ·
×	• ~ ! C: }	-2.7	с 	0.00	-2.1	- 2. " 2			1 ° C	C° 2	۲ ۲	5° CT	C. 4 C - 1	5 5 5 5	28.4	35.3	3.2 °	42,5	is. ?	51.5	55,3	C	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	550		т 0 1	75 * 3	- • 9			7 % 0	2 = 2		
11 2 3 4 -	34 . 1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		37		31.00			42.5	4.2 . 0 .	(" " " " ")	(· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1000	1. 1	C. C	14.10.1	· · · ·		52	510.	31						1 2 - 6							
+ =	0 	()	, , , , , ,	C	(() (~		((e	(0		1 1 0		• • • • •	: - -	0	0000	() *		0	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		(; · · ·	11.11 e		('		((°		((· ·	· · •	1 /	
	l c	3.5	5-	0	о С,		****	C . ;	01		2	1. 11		.) 57	C d			e. tri					r 1				* * * *				1 - 1		r c	

1 (•	• 		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	, ,	•	-	• • •					- - - 3	e ())		r			c		6		1-	e		6			6	.d.	e	•	L 0
A	- L * C 3	• •	** •	- 1 - 1 -			end end end end	+ 5 * 2 +				2	e] =	-1.27	- 1 = 1 2	e -1 55 e-1 1	-1.20	(· c. * - -		e 1	- 1			(C) m 1 e e			e -1		C 2 ° 1 -				- 2 - 1 -	1
E C	1 • 7 · ·		:- (\ (1 . 7 . 1	7 ° C	2.1.	3 . 6 .	5. ° (-1.5.	い い。 ペー	27 1 1	- 2. 1.5		9.7°		-1.27	() = · · ·		6. J. e.	e 1 e 1	0		1. • 2	C°2			5 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	5 1 2	- T • C	
1-	-75.6	C			0 20-	 <th>5 . 70+</th><th>5° × 0 −</th><th></th><th>-96 · 6</th><th>€. • <u>⊃</u> !. –</th><th>C • +> / -</th><th>-66.5</th><th></th><th>-57.1</th><th>-52 . 4</th><th>5 - 5 - 7-</th><th>-4.5 - 4.</th><th>- 11 2 4</th><th>- 4 2 0 3</th><th>- har a ha</th><th>1 * 1 /1-</th><th>-14 C . 5</th><th>5 - 3/-</th><th></th><th> 5 - 7</th><th>· · · · · · · · ·</th><th>an 5. 7 a</th><th>-55.0</th><th>5 ° 0 3 -</th><th></th><th><u>()</u> = > () - 1</th><th>-7 = o it.</th><th>C. O 5</th>	5 . 70+	5° × 0 −		-96 · 6	€. • <u>⊃</u> !. –	C • +> / -	-66.5		-57.1	-52 . 4	5 - 5 - 7-	-4.5 - 4.	- 11 2 4	- 4 2 0 3	- har a ha	1 * 1 /1-	-14 C . 5	5 - 3/-		5 - 7	· · · · · · · · ·	an 5. 7 a	-55.0	5 ° 0 3 -		<u>()</u> = > () - 1	-7 = o it.	C. O 5
>	5 C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	- 20° -	-62 . 5	- 6 % .	-60°S	- 6. 2 × 2	-71.2	- 2 2	-73.	C . 17 2 -	-74.1	-7407	-74.01	-71. a 1.	-14 . 5.		- 75	-75 . 5	17505	-75.01	- 1 5 × 2	6. 1	-77 - 5	- ° ° 2 -	-7. ° °	- 10 ° -) 		10 × 10		- 7) . 5	- 2.3 -	e . 2-
×	5°02	6° 2 2	79.	31.02	93 . 4	2.6 + 1	39.3	1.50	5.26	: 5203	1. 5. 6	() e ===================================	C • C = C	1.000	12107	1 > 44 m	12500	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1 20 . 6	с . 	1 2 5 ° C 2	2 2 4 m 2	10 10 11		20721	2 0 2 2 C	1 1 2 2 2 2	C . C . J .	2 - 1 - 2	144	1 4 4 8 4	C • 7 5 5		C • 10 15 - 1
	50.23	1:55	5. 0 12	7	10 22	20.00	2000	75 .0.2	76.73	1 - 1 - 1- 1- 1-	76 . 2	7			0. ° 2 8		5 . 6 m/	e - 1	26 + 2 2	0.1.0.1.0	2 C C		0.5 %	C C	10 ° C 1			0,00	· · ·	ー・トリ	- C			
F	(t (c c		() () ()	1 (o			10.00			1	< - e	1 0	1	C	2 C = 1	U 10 1	(- 0	C	i f f	́е =						(•	۱) ۲ –	- - 		
	2.5	(-) (-	r '		· · · ·	2	10	7 4,	11	1.,	et. Pr	() ()	Ċ	0			1.	() (т ~												1 (

,	۰ <u>۲</u>	4	i.	• 4	- 2 -	3 1 .	1	1	- e			1		•			1	-	;		4	4]	•			1. 1. 1.		
×	-1.54	- +	-1.63		- / .] .	1207-	- 2 " " -	· · · · · · ·	1. 2 ° 2 -	- 2	. C			< ° C 1	- 2 ·	- 2° -					· · · · ·	· · · ·	2 7 2 6	· · · ·	e		-1 2342 -	
in the second seco	- + (*) - 0			2 - 2 1	р. с	•		5. 2.					S. • S	2 " T)	2.00	2.65	2	11 T T T			(+ · · · -	6 e 7 1	···· •	1000	L C S	1. 17 0 2 2 2 2	いたい ひとう とうや	
*-	с.: I		2°			r 1		e e 						(she) 	-127 - 3				5 ° C C 3 -	2 ° 5 = -	C • 1 - 1	C . L	2°20c	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				
>	C - 2 2 -	C	1	•							° C 4	-63-	- 41. º 1	1.55-				1 ° ° 1 -		1.1.6	10 ° ° () -		- 6 2 -		• • • • •			e
~	(* [C			/ 1 ~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~			T - C	2 - 0						1 2 2 6 6	N + C + C	1		21 . 4						
1=1 k=4 }-				•	5 . 6. 8			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	•											1	0 C		
I E		<i>c</i>	¢ 1	-		, , ,-3		(=	U . 0	/ / /-	(, , ,	1 1 1	•			q [, , e	- 1.4 2	C	C	• (. (· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	2 · · ·	2		1 · · ·
		r '		(,- 4				0	r - 1 1 - 1	7 · · ·	1 c 1 c	• •	. 1	-	-	-	r - - 1 1	0 1 1 1 1) .=	-1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1	1 r			0.1 0.1 1		ι: ()		

		0	, .	C = 0	(: º)	e	() 	, ° I	K . 0 . 2	• • •	11.071	۲ ، ۲ ۱	11 × 1	۲ د د			· · · ·			(~ ° · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	۰ ۱	° I	1		Ē			4	•	1. " IT		• , 	* • J	(. (v	1
P(C)2≺	i			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			- 5 * 3 -	C	~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~		6		· · · · · · ·	47	16	00° -		-: · · · · · ·	- C - C	C 2 2 6 / -	•	· · · · · · ·	-> -> 		,			- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		2 E L ® 2 -		: 20° 51	د. د ا
×(10	ł	0		000° -		C : t =) -	-0.25	11000	C * C * C	· 0.136	C - 1 - 2	1.5	C. L. C. P			242	272	-0.221	-:	0.35%	1 233	· 333	5 ° 8 ° 0		1 - 7 1. C.	-C	-1 - 272					187°1-	5 - 3 1 3	r = 315 2	
	(+	e:::*:-		-1 . 345	25° ° 1-	10000	201° U-	66110-	2000-	722	-0.237	0.0° -	So 5.* C 1	000001	L: 5513	1 2 4 6 1	- 7.643	- 5°5'-	222-1-	1.12 0		1 2 2 4 1 -		10001	01101	- 3 . 5 5 .	-1. 01.	-2.27	2 3 2 4 5 1	() () e-+		1.55.0.1	+ 2 +
×0.0%	,	C e	[0] ° ; -	10,	10.001	0 - 2 - 2 - 2	12000	0	- : 25	:	5.5.5	5000		011° U-	-2.127	- < 30. ° 1-	р ст. 1 с с	÷ 20	NOR C.	からく。い	61. K . E	1523	- : - 5.	1.54	. 72	10141-	ردی ° ۱	- 246		C 1 C 0 1		50000	2.027	67. 47	1, 216
2 CC		(° '		-10 - 5 - 5		- : - : : -	C	C	1000	+< 100			5.001	-0.00	- U ° U	1.5.1.	×20°)-		U7 1 °	-0.552	-1 . 606	やいい・フー	- C = 1 - C	2500		-1-200		- 0 2 - 3 -	01000-	200°	1. 3° -	17 31 a	965° I-		とヤツ シー
- 7: + + +		° C	(, c r	- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	() () ,	1001	· · · ·	5 ° 1 .	7	() 			1 0 1	2 1 ° C -		-		- (2 °) +	• • •					· · · · · ·	< , s , s , ,	00110				- 11 - 12				· F ° (1)	с. е с.
1 1 1 1		,)	(0)			ť	1~			() ~ '	e 1	€. 1	· ·			. 1	•				ζ.			* ('	(.	0	, L=		1	()	r ((- {		2 4

104-E

she change of the second states of the second

2 22 30 30	(T		4 = 1 = A	e .		10. ° 1	2 °			- 2 . 2 -		C		C au	1 () - • · ·		•	•		3	0	•	e		e - 1	· · ·	1	•		(5))		•		1 - M - 1
×C C C H	- 5 - 724			•	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	-1, a 1 a 1			5.000	OF	1 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	<. 2 · ·			1				, 1	1	۰ ۱	· · · · ·			-		č. • –		C - C - C -					, a]
ر ت + م	12000	124.0	2 E *, *)	27 - 1 - 2 	- 2 - 0		- C + 2 -	5 h. 3	202 ° 0	-5.032			22. 2 .	C 1 2 ° C	1 . 5 . 4		e .	1350	C (2) C (2) C	2			1000					C . C . J			1. · · ·			(· · ·)
>	-3.316		-2 * <] 7	-3 	120°C-			1 4 2 4 -	1000	くし いきー	17° × +		527° -		こうこ うく -	-2,25	140 °	1 C . 1 . C -		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		2 1 2 ² C	-2.	- 5 - 7 - 2 -		- 2 2 2 V	2 C						-3.11:	1 · · · C -
NC LE	-0.050	1-7-7 - F-		1 2 2 2 2		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				0.150	/	1. 550			1	: 2.2.		1	2 - 0	1, 5, 5, 5, 1 1	-1.37	476	1 .	201	2 . 22 .	2 ° 0 7 14	2.532	2 . 1. 2	7 C L C	5.5%	(1 Z S * C -	Licect	
5 5 7 7	LC T C	4 L U T U T	- 255		, .	e							() () () ()			1 4 1		(· · ·)	5023	- 202	4.726	с. 17 19 19	С С Ц И С	2,504	1.423	n L C e		27. 1				11.000-		2 L C -
101 4-0 1	- 7:							\$ T		• []				+ > 0		· · · · · ·											· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		e ()	· · · · · ·				
	0			- :	1		, ,										1 F				1		1.5				2.2	4 (*					1. 7	

		0		-		r 0 3		• 1		e 1) 6 1	10 ° 0 1				•				• •	•		•	•			с 		4	• • •	•	A 1
>		•	°	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	. /		, , e ,		1	1 × C • .			- Co		- 1: ° ; -	611021								1 1		-1.022	с. • • р -	- - -			1.			4 · ·
	() + 1 L					· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		1000			1 = = = = = =	273	- [o []]	65° - 1 10 - 0 - 0	いいいい	C = 1 = - 2	6.5.5°	: o J	2 ~ ~ ~ ~	<	1.407	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	5042	1 + + Y	1. C. T. P.	5 × 5 5	1. 2 C = 3	1 2 2 °)	571 °)	C • 5 5 5				(; · · · · ·
· ·	-1. 705				1			- 7 - 10		×	11 11 12 1 1			L : : • : 1	· */ * * · ·			, provid , d. p	- 1 - 2 1.1.	1 2 0 2	5 1 1 ° 1 -	- U - " [- I a Cake		0 × 2 ° C	i l = o ==t	C C - C - C - C - C - C - C - C - C - C	2 4 1 2		2 . 1 .		3 ° C	
V V	- 3 50	· * . · · ·	1	·/ · · · · · / ·	7-2 - 0-	/ a 6			: (L ° C -	· 53 · ·		2 ÷ · • C	: 5° ° ° ° ° ° °			LeC -	0.00	54.		52607		652°	- 1 . J (A)		-1.5.42	-7.1.5-	. 2		-1.450	2 C C		11 1 0 T 11	- 1 · · · · · ·	C'L' (
	CO 7 ° C 1		672 - 2-	(L 3 - L -	C. C. L	- 		0.74.0		5.710		ичч и н Г		1 2 C - 7		1. 557	5.27.2	2 ° 5 ° 5	C 1 2				5 C O O		the second se					+	· · · · · ·	0 ·	1	
			1	e	, C +			C											· · ·		(, ; ;-				1 - 1 -
	1910			ŕ	2		: · T						-																1 - <) r	r.

104.6

N: 12 (2	с « • • • • •	° 1		F. C	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1	1	'	• (_) [10 2	e			10000	r c r	6	» 	e (]	• 1	рна 1 (1
ر: بر بر	10000					t, C = * ,				C	2 7/ 2 2	: ' • • •		-(* <u>-</u>		1 · · · · ·	۹ –	* * 1	64				7.	1 7 1 1 7 1	
0 -	- 6 . 5 3 4		-0.553	20101-	-1 2.2.5	1/ " · " J -	-: 25 -: -		· · · · · · · · ·	1007 - 1	1 (.) (.) (.) (.) (.) (.)			1	C		· · · · · ·	1221	r 2		5-25	1.1.1. A. 1.	1 1 2 ° 2 ° 2 ° 2	-251 . 32.5	シント ビークリート ア
			-4° -00	-3.561	1-1-05-1	- 7	-7,227	6-141-	-0.5	- 4, 0 1 . 5		· · · · · · · · · ·	- 1: 0	- / "	- /		1 4 1	- 1 + 2 - D	1	140 6 4 1	2010 6 201			5513, 74.	ひん ひんひんしん シー・・・・・・・
A.C.M	62 ° C -	62: · · ·	- 7 . 0 53	1. 5. 5	£(, e .	TOL °	1 2 2 4	. C	F C = 0 .			10 · 10 ·		ć		1 2 5 4	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1 2 4 5 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	-7.0.5	(+ : °		C	1 4 2 ° C (1 1 -	and the second second
2 2 2	e = - E	- 2° -		Υ. C. Υ. Ε				((* (*)	- V C ° C	2 · · · ·	r 0 0	Г. С. С.	6.2.2	ヒット・		e 1 c		10.10.5	C 1 5 ° C 1			1. 0 M		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	A CALL SAUL SAULES
		J. C		- 11 1 1 1	C • 1 · •					, , , , ,		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	,				1					(,	•		
S - + S	() () ()	2/11	U U +	1	1.1.		- 1 (2 4 4	(* 1 7			jar Pr		1 (· (*					

ł= -F. £ 5... A CALL CONTRACTOR OF A CONTRACTOR AND A CALL 0115

1017

1-

エリン

r C

111

F. S.

01 1 1

}- 		- 57 1	2 · · C · · · · · · · · ·			- · · · -)	5 0		r. C	e "		17. °	e	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	¢	r e j	(() () ()	C = 0	t t	r .	C	е , Ц		<, T	e 1		· · · ·		• - 1	e 1	•	с ^а —
E.E.C.) (•))	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	с -			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	€ ° - ° - °	101 - 101 10	1. 1. 0. 3	C = 1 - 2	()-		TO SERVICE		(-1 ;; ; ;	12		6.000	2 · · · ·			* * * *	• •	· · · · · · · · ·	2 "	N . C . U .	1.000							C
k f tal		-0.200-	0	- [6 2] 7	- 2 . 2 c. A	-U. · · · · ·	- 27		1000 C	22	1 2 4 2 3	C . 155	0, 164	C • 122		12.03	C.053	<	5	1 . 2 . 2	500	12100	- C	22:02	0,12 * 1-	C 5 . * 3-		386°)-	C " " "	· · · · · · ·		-0103	······································	
-	1.5 8 . 5	1.52	1-1-1- C . C	- · Z · -	6.6.0	72501-	-1.365	- 2 - 1 74	5-1-15	600°	()) , to a large a la] a f. L: /.	5240		() · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1 2 2 4 1 -	-2.26-		201-1	577°1-	0.10.+	1. C ° C -	· 125	508° .		1 1 1 1	1. J C.	5.12 .	· · · ·	- 0 7 4 6		2000		50
1 0 1	673		2.33	513 5	2.526	171° J.	-17 " 11-7		1	1001	うっしん く	2 . 432	14/00 1	-0.524	1220 -	<082°C+	2 N.C.	-223	- 3 - 2 - 5 -	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	- L : ° C -	- 1 . 4 5 .	16700-		2000	100 × -	55:6	5660	1-0000	17.10:			< 1 5 ° C -	
E C	407° -	-1 -153	5:2:3	0.800	201 - 102	SZ COT		2. 7 0 1	- 100 -	1,123	115° V	1-2-5	0.5 = 0.1		18 4 J - J -	Б., : °С-	5-0				-1 - 50.4		1: 4 . 1-	10200-	1. 5. 5. 7	1 C 7 ° 7 -	C C t 0 01	-C . 7: 4	1. 2	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	24.5	2.2	201	
			1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	:		7 3 4 1 1		17.00	· · · · · ·	7 :	1 5 6 5 7				· · · / ·	C c ° C c	5 ° - '			(1. 20	5. 4 °	2 -		1 2 2 2	• •		c .	1 °. 1	5 ° °	() () () () () () () () () ()	
t'	r -	()-	÷+	c 2	()	14			22		i.	() r	۲	20			(5											c					0

.

1 1. ... \geq 1) 77 - 1 1 -F.

104.6

A GREAT REPORT OF A LT PROPERTY OF A TRACENCE ...

In order to compute the or dimensional accent to justery developed in Chapter 111, the program listed on the following page was written.

This program reads in initial conditions and debullashing paraveters, computer the acceleration valuely and distance traveled by the vahicle.

ŧ

```
、、、、らい・・・・・(2×。する。2×、F10、2+2×、F10。2+2×、F10、2、F10、3、2×、F10、 1
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          1001
CNE DEVENSITIVE ASCENT TRAJECTORY GENERATOR
UNVELIST/INCO/WT, B, DI. 4, Z, DR, A, D, OT, N, MA
PENDIS, IVCO)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           * SUCYANCY
                                                                                                                                         [FT *LE*V1 3=3+9%
) =(+P*P*A3S(+)+C)/(A+(*T+5)/32*174C5)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           1101 24
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            01 114
                                                                                                                                                                               16%(****)、5*ママブニン
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              500 FORTSICET//0
521 PPENATOX, 35180
                                                                                                                                                                                                         1111-11-2001 30
1111-11-2001
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      NITE( + INDU?
                                                                                                               0172(5,501)
                                                                        エレス・フォーカン
                                                                11
```

C.)

Level Cation

Try & Date

\$1300 T = 340703.0, 1 0.0, DI = 0.0, 1 0.0, 2 = 0.0, D. = 35.202205, A = 3762.80, D = 205.8, 20 = 0.50, z = 88, 1 = 200,J = 1, \$203

STED	MELCHE	+ BURYA	TOG	1.1	1. 1. 1. 1
1	140000.00	30,23	-0.054	-1.012	e 1
2	140000.00	78.47	-0.000	-0.007	- 1.
3	140000.01	105.70	-0.013	- C. (1 2	=]
12	140000,000	147, 73	-6.117	-0.122	2
5	140000.00	176.16	-0.022	-0.023	-5.03
6	140000.00	211.40	-0.026	-0.046	-0.55
7	140000.00	246.63	-0.030	-0.061	-3.38
8	140000.00	281.95	-0.035	-0.078	-2.11
9	140000.00	317.10	-0.039	-0.000	-1.15
10	140000.00	352.33	-0.643	-0.119	-0.21
11	140000.00	387.56	- O . C 4 7	-0.143	-0.27
12	140000.00	422.80	-0.052	-0.169	-0.35
13	140000.00	453.03	-0,056	-0.197	- 13 44
14	140000.00	493.26	-0.060	-0.227	-1.55
15	140000.00	52R.49	-C.O.A.4	-0.258	-0.67
16	140000.00	563.73	-0.063	-2.292	-0.81
17	140000.00	598.96	-0.072	-0.328	-0.96
1.8	140000.00	634,19	-0.076	-0.366	-114
19	140000.00	669.43	-0.079	-0.406	-1.32
20	140000.00	704.66	-0.083	-0.447	-1.54
21	140000.00	739.89	-0.096	-0.490	-1.78
22	140000.00	775.12	-0.090	-0,535	-2.03
23	140000.00	819-36	-0.093	-0.582	-2.31
24	140000.00	845.59	-0.096	-0.629	-2.32
25	140000.00	880.82	- C.	-0.579	-? . 94
26	140000.00	916.06	-0.1.2	-0.730	-3.30
27	140000.00	951.29	- C. 1 - 4	-0.782	-3.67
28	140000.00	986.52	-0.106	-0.825	-4.08
2.9	140000.00	1021.75	-0.109	-0.889	-4.51
30	140000.00	1056.99	-0.111	-0.944	-4.97
21	140000.00	1092.22	-0.112	-1.001	-5.45
3.2	14000.00	1127.45	-0.114	-1.058	-5.97
33	140000.00	1162.69	-0.115	-1.115	-5.51
34	140000.00	1197.92	-0.117	-1.114	-7.08
35	140600.00	1233.15	-(.119	-1.232	-7.68
3.5	144000.00	1263.39	-0.113	-1.292	-8.32
37	140000.00	1302.62	-0.119	-1.351	-3.98
38	14000.000	1338.85	-0.119	-1.411	-9.67
39	140000.00	1374,08	-0.119	-1.470	-13.39
40	140000.00	1409.32	-0.119	-1.536	-11.14
41	144406.00	1444.55	-0.119	-1.501	-11.72
4.2	140000.00	1479.78	-0.119	-1.649	-12.73
43	140000.00	1515.02	-0.118	-1.708	-13.57
1.14	140000.00	1556.25	-0.118	-1.767	-14.43
4 5	140000.00	1585.43	-0.117	-1.025	-12.33
46	140000.00	1620.71	-1.16	-1. 323	-16.20
67	140000.00	1655.95	-0.115	-1.94]	-17.22
4.8	140001.00	1691.18	-0.114	-1.008	-13.20
49	140000.00	1726.41		-2.011	-17.21
5.0	146000.00	1761.65	111	-2,319	-20.25

0 3 <i>G</i> 0	NETCHE	+ BHEYANGY	DUT	M 7	EAPTE
SHE		1796.88	-0.109	-2.114	-2].
·> 1	TACCO FO	1832.11	-0.108	-2.212	-22.62
52	140000000	1867.34	-0.106	-2.271	-23.54
53	14	1002.58	-0.10%	-2.323	-24.69
54	140000 00	1937.81	-0.103	-2.374	-25.36
55	140000 00	1073.04	-0.101	-2.425	-27:06
56	140000 00	2008.28	-0.009	-2.476	-28.29
57	IANE OF a CO	2063-51	-1.07	-2.523	-29.54
58	140000 00	2078.74	-0.095	-2.571	-20.81
59	140.00.00	2113.98	-0.094	-2.617	-32.11
6.3	140000 00	2140.21	-0.092	-2.663	-33.43
61	141 . 1 . 1 . 1 . 1	2184.44	-0.090	-2.798	-34.77
62	14(11 11 61 (2210.67	-0.038	-2.752	-26.13
6.3	140000 00	2254.93	-0.086	-2.746	-37.52
64	140000 00	2205 14	-0.085	-2.838	-33.93
65	140909.00	2225 27	-0.083	-2.879	-40.36
66	14000000	2269 61	-0.021	-2.920	-41.81
67	14.000.00	2205 84	-0.080	-2.040	-43.28
6.8	140000 00	2000.07	-0.078	-2.999	-1-4.77
69	140000.00	245101	-0.077	-3.037	-46.28
70	140000000	2501 54	-0.015	-3.075	-47.81
73	140000 00	2525 77	-0.074	-3.112	-49.25
15	140000.000	2002013	-9.072	-2.148	-50.92
13	14631 631	2.07.0%	-0.071	-3.183	-52.50
14	140000 00	2612 57	-0.069	-3.218	-54.10
75	14000 .00	2047370	-0.068	-3.252	-55.72
76	140000.00	2712 02	-0.067	-3.285	-57.35
77	140.000.00	712 17	-0.065	-3.318	-50.00
18	140000 50	2792270	-0.064	-3,350	-61.57
19	1/0001.00	2818 63	-0.063	-3.392	-62.35
(18	140000000	2010000	-0.062	-3.412	-64.05
81	140/101 61 2	2027011	- 0.061	- 3. 1.44	-65.76
82	140000000	2027. 22	-6.66	-3.474	-67.49
83	140000 00	2050 55		-3.523	-6,9.24
84	14:000 00	2004-80	-C.05P	-3.533	-71.00
85	140000 00	2020.03	-0.058	-3.561	-72.77
68	140000 60	3065.26	-0.057	-3.590	-74.56
2:1	140000 00	2100.50	-0.055	- 3.618	-75.36
83	140000 00	2106.50	-1.(5]	-3.647	-73.78
89	1400.00	3100.50	-0.045	-3.661	- 30.00
90	140000 00	3100.50	-0.147	-3.641	- 51 . 34
91	140000 00	3100.50	-0.038	-3.700	-83.69
92	140000.00	3100.50	-0.034	-3.122	- 25 + 55
01	140000 20	3100,50	-0.031	-3.730	- 9
94	140000 00	3100.50	-1.028	-3.752	-11:021
95	14.0.00.00	3100.50	-(, () +,	- ? = 7	-01.10
96	140000 00	3100.50	-0.023	- 3.711	- 07 - 01
31	140000 00	3166.54	-0.121	-7.7117	- 040-31
98	140000 00	210-10	20,010	- 3, 14,6	-96.94
100	140000 00	3101.50	- (. (] /	- 3. 8 1/	- 7.0 - 11
101	140000 00	310 . 50	015	- 3 61?	-15764
	UFICHT	+ BUILY ANCY	4 DOT	VI Z	EAPTH
-------	-------------	--------------	---------------	--------------	----------
100	140000 60	3100.50	-0.014	-3.819	-112.55
1.02	140000 00	3100.50	-0.012	-3.825	-104.46
11)	140000 (0	3100.50	-0.011	-3,831	-1.15.37
109	140001 00	3102.50	-0.010	-3.836	-103.29
107	140000 60	3100.50	-0.019	-3.840	-117.21
105	14000 -000	2100.50	-0.008	-3.844	-112.13
107	140000.00	3101.50	-C. (57	-3.848	-114.05
103	1400000000	3100.50	-0.007	-3.851	-115.98
F0.8	140000 00	3100.50	-0.006	-3.854	-117.90
1 1 1	140000 00	3100.50	-0.005	-3.857	-119.83
111	140000.00	3160,50	-0.005	-3.859	-121.75
112	140000 00	3100.50	-0.004	-3.852	-123.69
133	140000 00	3100.50	-0.004	-3.864	-125.62
114	140,001.00	3100.50	-0.004	-3.865	-127.55
110	140000.00	2101 50	-0.003	-3.957	-129.49
116	140000.00	2100.50	-0.003	-3.868	-131.42
111	1407000 00	2100 50	-0.003	-3.870	-133,35
148	140.10011	2106.50	-0.002	-3.871	-135.29
119	140000000	2100 50	-0.002	-3.872	-137.23
1.20	LAULY Delle	2100 50	-0.002	-3.873	-139.16
121	140000.00	2100 50	-0.002	-3.874	-141.10
122	141012010	2100 50	-0.002	- 7. 874	-143.04
123	141000.00	2100 50	-0.001	-3.875	-144.97
124	140000.00	2100 50	-0.001	-3.876	-145.91
125	14910 00	2100 50	-0.001	-3.876	-143.85
126	14210 .00	2100 50	-0.001	-3.877	-152.79
12/	142000 - 00	2102 50	-0.001	-3.877	-152.73
128	140000.00	3100 50	-0.001	-2.878	-154.68
129	14220	2100 50	-0.001	-3,878	-154.60
135	145511.015	2100.50	-0.001	-3.878	-158.54
1.31	14010 011	2108 50	-0.001	-3.879	-167.48
132	14990	2100.50	-0.001	-3.879	-162.42
1.3.5	142101.00	2100 50	-0.000	-3.879	- 164.36
1 44	14,000,00	2102 50	-0.000	-3.979	-165.37
135	140.000.00	2102 50	-0.000	-3.836	-168.24
135	140000.00	210/ 50	-0.000	-3.880	-170.18
137	140000 00	2100 50	-0.000	-3,831	-172.12
TRA	140000.00	2100 50	-0, COO	-3.380	-114-00
139	140002.00	2100 50	-0.000	- 7, 8, 8, 7	-175.50
140	140001.00	2100 50	-0.000	-3. 4.31	-177.90
141	140000.00	2100 50	-0.000	- 3, 330	-170.83
142	140000.00	2100 60	-0.000	-3,841	-181.8.
143	140000.00	2100 50	-0.000	-3,201	-1.33.71
144	140000.00	2101011	-0.000	-3.331	-185.7
145	14(1)(1)	2100 50	- (, () ,)	-3.5;1	-197.5
146	145000.00	537 ··· FC	-1.000	-2,521	-1 39.5
141	140000.00	2100 50		-3- 221	-171.5
148	140000.00		-0.010	7, 9; 1	-19:04
149	140000 .00	2100 50		-3.211	-195.4
150	140000 00		- () · · ·	-3, 22]	-197.3
151	100000000	2100 50	-0.000	- 3, 8, 1	-197.2
1 1 1					

CTLE	1151611	+ 3UNY CY	I POT	1.	7. EAN 1
1 2 2	140000.00	31050	-0.000	-3.1123	-211.22
100	14000000	3100.50	-0,000	-3.81	273.17
104	1/0001 00	3100.50	- 0.0011	-3.281	-215.11
1.00	143300 00	310 . 50	-0.000	-3.831	-207.55
100	1/0000 00	3100.50	-0.000	-3.881	-202.90
121	140006 50	3100.50	-0.000	-3.881	-210.93
100	140000 00	3100.50	-0.000	-3.881	-212.87
109	140000 000	3100.50	-0.000	-3.881	-214.81
100	140000-00	3100.50	-0.000	-3.881	-216.75
101	140600 50	3100.50	-0.000	-3.981	-218.69
102	140000.00	3100.50	-0.000	-3.881	-227.43
100	140000 100	2101,50	-0.000	-3.881	-272.57
1.04	140000 00	3100.50	-0.000	-3.891	-224.051
102	140000 00	3100.50	-0.000	-3,881	-226.45
1/2	140000 00	2100.50	-0.000	-3.881	-228.39
107	140000 00	2100.50	-0.000	-3.881	-232.33
163	140000 00	3100.50	-0,000	-3.881	-232.28
109	140000 (0	2100.50	-0.000	-3.881	-234.22
1 60	140000.00	3100.50	-0.000	-3.891	-236.16
1/1	140000 00	2100.50	-0.000	-3.881	-238.10
112	140000 00	3100 50	-0.000	-3.881	-240.04
113	140000 00	2100.50	-0.000	-3.881	-241.98
113	140000.00	21.00.50	-0.000	-3.881	-243.92
110	140000 00	2100 50	0.000	-3.881	-245.86
1.76	140000 00	2100 50	-0.000	-3.881	-247.56
1 ()	140000 60	21.00.50	-0.000	-3.831	-240.74
178	140000.00	2160.50	-0,000	-3.891	-251.68
1.7.4	140000 00	3100.50	-0,000	-3.881	-253.62
1.81	14 25 000	3100.50	-0.000	-3.881	-255.51
181	140000000	2100.50	-0.000	-3.881	-257.50
182	140200 00	2100 50	-0.000	-3.881	-253.44
103	140000.00	2100.50	-0.000	-3.881	-261.29
1.84	140000 00	2100 50	-0.000	-3.881	-263.33
1.80	140000.00	2106.56	-0.000	-3.881	-265.17
100	1400000000	2100.50	-0.000	-3.881	-267.21
100	140000 00	2100.50	-0.000	-3.881	-249.15
100	145 00.00	2100.50	-0.000	-3.981	-2.71.000
102	140000 00	2100-50	-0.000	-3.881	-273.03
101	140000 00	2100.50	-0.000	-3.8.1	-274.91
102	140000.00	3100 50	~ 0.000	-3.881	-276.91
1.97	140000.00	3100 50	-0.000	-3.821	-273.8
193	140000 00	3100.50	-0.000	-3. 9.1	-297.19
194	140101010	3100 50	-0.000	-2.801	-2.12.71
190	140000 00	2100 50	-0.060	-3.891	-234.5
190	140000.00	2100 50	-0.001	-3.981	-234.6
191	140000.00	31(6 50	-0.000	-3,981	-283.5
193	140000 00	3102.50	-(1, (1))	-3.881	-20-05
200	140000 00	3100.50	-0.000	-3.501	-20701
201	140000 00	3100.50	-0.000	-3.931	-244.3
202	140000 00	3100.50	- 0.000	-3.981	276.3
202	160000.00	3100,50	-0.0.	= 3.093	-2102





