

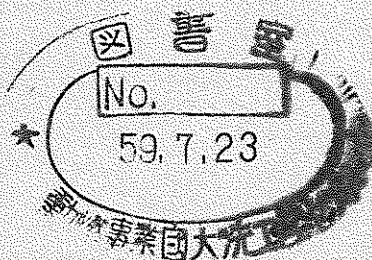
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単相多次元熱流動解析コード

COMMIX-1A

入力マニュアル

1984年6月



動力炉・核燃料開発事業団
大洗工学センター
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单相多次元熱流動解析コード COMMIX-1A入力マニュアル

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要 旨

COMMIX-1Aコードは、ANLで開発された有限差分法による单相3次元熱流動解析コードである。

昭和56年にCOMMIX-1A, ICE版(Ver.3.0)が米国NRCを通してANLから動燃事業団に導入された。その後、57年11月にCOMMIX-1A(Ver.10.2)用の図形処理プログラムが導入され、さらに58年1月にCOMMIX-1Aの以後の標準版であるSIMPLER版(Ver.12.0)が導入された。

高速炉工学室では、主としてSIMPLER版と図形処理プログラムを整備し、58年度に次の解析に使用してきた。

- 1) 「もんじゅ」炉容器上部ブレナム縮尺モデルストラティフィケーション試験解析(ベンチマーク解析)
- 2) 「常陽」MK-I自然循環試験解析
- 3) プール型FBRホットブレナム内水流動試験解析

これらの使用経験および整備を経て、一般の利用者にCOMMIXコードを供することができる段階に至った。そこで、利用者に対して便宜をはかるため、ここにCOMMIX-1A入力マニュアルを提供する。本書は、次の内容から構成されている。

- i) COMMIX-1Aの入力データ作成法
- ii) 図形処理プログラムの入力データ作成法
- iii) COMMIX-1A実行用JCL及び図形処理プログラム実行用JCL

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Input Manual for Single-Phase Multi-dimensional Thermal-Hydraulic Analysis Code: COMMIX-1A

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Abstract

COMMIX-1A is a single-phase three-dimensional thermal-hydraulic analysis code with finite difference method developed at U.S. Argonne National Laboratory.

ICE version (Ver.3.0) of COMMIX-1A was released from ANL to PNC through U.S. NRC in 1981. Then, graphics package compatible with version 10.2 of COMMIX-1A was released to PNC in November, 1982, and SIMPLER version (Ver.12.0) of COMMIX-1A (fixed version) was released in January, 1983.

The SIMPLER version and the graphics program have been modified and used for the following analyses at the Reactor Engineering Section:

- 1) analysis of MONJU upper plenum thermal stratification tests in sodium and in water,
- 2) post evaluation of JOYO Mark-I natural circulation test, and
- 3) analysis of water test for thermal hydraulics in pool-type LMFBR hot plenum.

After the modification and the experience of COMMIX application at RES, we have made the code accessible for general users in PNC. We have prepared this COMMIX-1A input manual in Japanese so that the user can set up input data and operate the code with great ease for the interim use. The present document consists of the following contents:

- i) COMMIX-1A input description both in Japanese and in English,
- ii) graphics program input description in Japanese, and
- iii) JCL for execution of COMMIX-1A and the graphics program.

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2 Supplementary Physical Models (Ref.4)

3 Initial and Boundary Conditions (Ref.4)

4 Operating COMMIX-1A (Ref.4)

5 COMMIX-1A 使用連絡書

1. まえがき

C O M M I X - 1 A (V e r . 12. 0) コードは、昭和58年1月に米国N R C を通してA N L から動燃事業団に導入された有限差分法による単相3次元汎用熱流動解析コードである。

導入以後、現在までに「もんじゅ」炉容器上部プレナムストラティフィケーション

1) 試験解析（ベンチマーク解析）、「常陽」MK-I自然循環試験解析、タンク型主容器ホットプレナム内水流動試験解析等に用いられてきた。これらの解析作業を通じてコードが整備され、コードの使用経験も蓄積された。

F B R の設計やR & D はもとより、動燃の進めている研究開発において、多次元熱流動解析の必要性は広い範囲に及んでいる。そこで、必要に応じてC O M M I X - 1 A コードを動燃事業団内の多くの技術者が利用できるようにするため、昭和58年5月15、16日に大洗工学センターにおいて、高速炉工学室主催のC O M M I X - 1 A 講習会を開催し、そこで用いられたテキストの一部をC O M M I X - 1 A 入力マニュアルとして本書にまとめた。

本書は、大別するとC O M M I X - 1 A の入力データの作成方法、図形処理プログラムの入力データの作成方法、C O M M I X 実行用 J C L 及び図形処理用 J C L から構成されている。また、付録1には、和文のC O M M I X - 1 A 入力データ作成方法を作る上でもとになった原文が掲載されている。付録2～4は、C O M M I X - 1 A

4)
の構成物理モデル、初期条件と境界条件及び計算の実行に関する追加資料である。付録5は、C O M M I X - 1 A を各ユーザーが使用する場合に、その状況を高速炉工学室へ通知するための使用連絡書である。

2. 計算手順の概要

C O M M I X - 1 A コード本体を実行することにより、速度場、温度場、圧力場等の熱流力解が得られる。この計算結果を図形処理することにより、速度ベクトル図、等温線図および時系列温度グラフが描かれる。計算の実行は、C O M M I X - 1 A コード本体の実行と、図形処理システムの実行に分かれる。図 1 に実行手順の概要を流れ図によって示す。

C O M M I X - 1 A の実行のために、入力データと J C L を作成する。これらの作成方法について、第 3 章と第 5 章に述べる。C O M M I X - 1 A の計算結果をリストアートファイルまたはプロットファイルに書き込む。

図形処理を行うためには、図形処理プログラムの入力データと J C L を作成しなければならない。これらの作成方法については、第 4 章と第 5 章で述べる。図形処理システムを実行することにより、リストアートファイルまたはプロットファイルのデータが図形処理される。

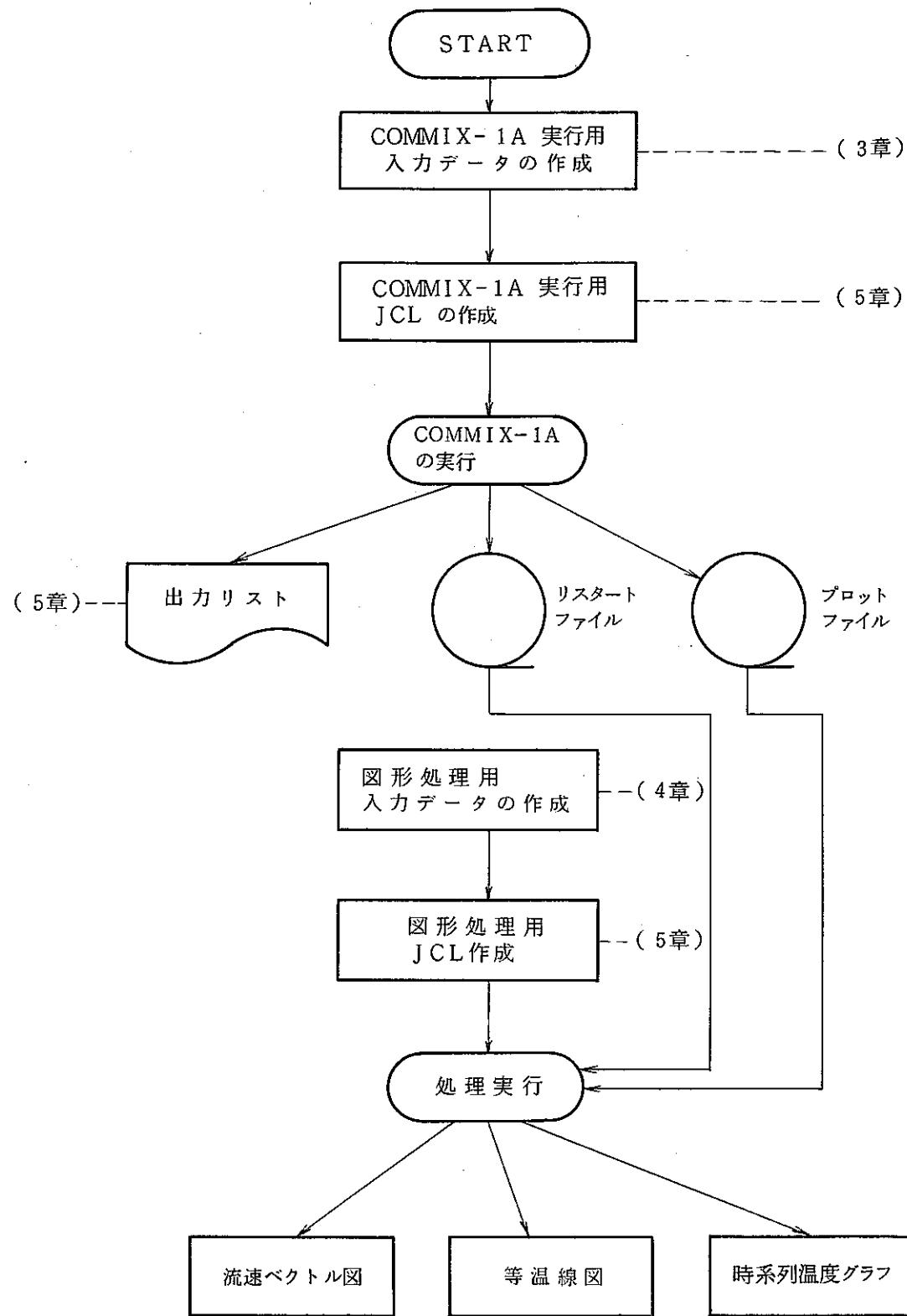


図1 計算実行手続き流れ図

3. COMMIX-1A 実行用入力データ

3.1 概要

(1) 入力データの構成

i) デカルト座標系、円筒座標系の場合

- | | |
|---|---------|
| 1) 問題の内容を説明するコメントカード | (オプション) |
| (Problem Description Cards) | |
| 2) NAMELIST//GEOM// | |
| 3) 境界表面規定カード | (オプション) |
| (Boundary Surface Identification Cards) | |
| 4) NAMELIST//DATA// | |
| 5) NAMELIST//INPUTQ// | (オプション) |
| 6) リバランス領域カード | (") |
| (Rebalancing Region Cards) | |
| 7) 流動抵抗要素規定カード | (") |
| (Force Structure Specification Cards) | |
| 8) NAMELIST//STRUCT// | (オプション) |
| 9) 伝熱要素原型カード | (") |
| (Thermal Structure Prototype Cards) | |
| 10) 伝熱要素位置設定カード | (") |
| (Thermal Structure Location Cards) | |
| 11) 境界値初期化カード | |
| (Boundary Value Initialization Cards) | |
| 12) 内部セル初期化カード | |
| (Internal Cell Initialization Cards) | |

ii) 六角形状の場合

上記と同様であるが、次の点が異なる。

3) の境界表面規定カードを削除する。

5) のNAMELIST//INPUTQ//がオプションでない。(不可欠)

(2) 解析の全体的特徴の規定

注) 下線は入力変数を示している。

IBOIL 沸騰発生の有無をチェックするかどうか。ISTATE 定常計算か非定常(過渡)計算かの区別→ IFRES 再スタートテープへの書き込みISYMCH 運動量計算を行わない

" 行う (Explicit)

" 行う (Implicit)

IFENER エネルギー計算を行うかどうか→ IFITEN [Explicit
Implicit]

(3) 計算体系、メッシュ分割および境界表面の規定

IGEOM [0 デカルト座標系 (x, y, z 座標系)
-1 円筒座標系 (r, θ, z 座標系)
> 0 六角形燃料集合体]NM1 セルの総数IMAX, JMAX, KMAX I, J, K 方向の最大セル数DX (I), DY (J), DZ (K) メッシュ分割幅NSURF ユニーク表面の数

→ ユニーク表面の単位法線ベクトル

表面要素の総数 NL1

[YNORML (N)
YNORML (N)
ZNORML (N)]

境界表面の規定

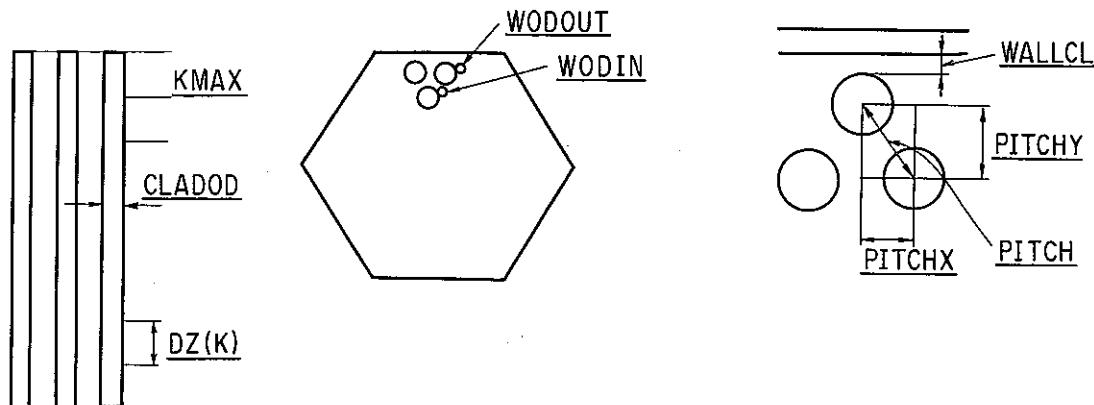
NAME	AREA	IB	IE	IB	JE	KB	KE
REG		< 0.0					
IREG		> 0.0					
END							

(4) 六角形燃料集合体の計算に関する規定

IFROD 燃料ピン（ロッド）が存在するかどうか。

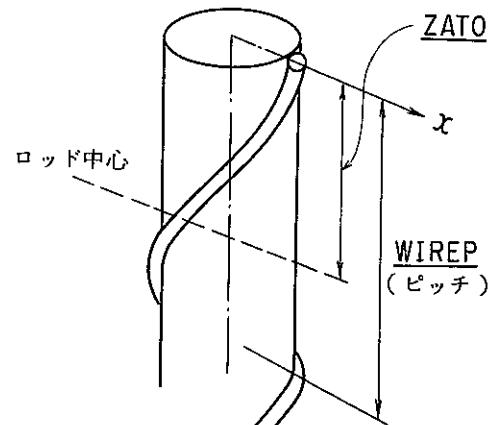
$\begin{cases} 0 & \cdots\cdots\text{ 存在しない} \\ 1, 2 & \cdots\cdots\text{ 存在する } \rightarrow \text{NAMELIST/INPUTQ/} \\ & \text{を含める必要がある。} \end{cases}$

IGeom > 0 (六角形燃料集合体の計算) のとき次のデータを入力する。



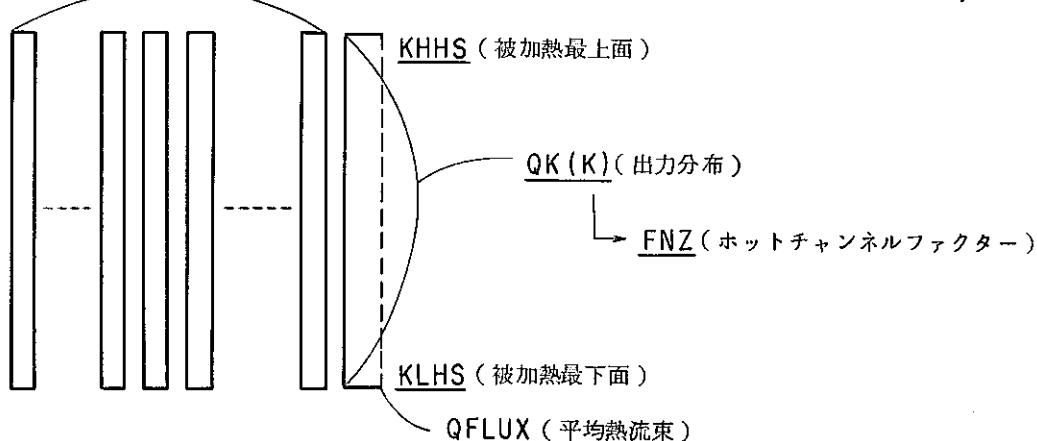
IWIRE (ワイヤラップの種類)

$\begin{cases} \rightarrow \text{ワイヤラップ力学モデルの} \\ \text{スケールファクター} & \begin{cases} CWIREI \\ CWIREO \end{cases} \end{cases}$



IQ (出力分布の指定)

QIN(IND) (半径方向分布)



QSCOOL 冷却材と伝熱要素の単位時間単位体積当たりの熱発生量を
NOFQT 規定する。

IJTYPE (IND) セルの型 (1, 2, ...) → 下記のIJがこれに相当する

PINAF (IJ) セル内のピン割合
 FLOWA (IJ) セル内の流路面積
 NETLN (IJ) セルの濡れ縁長さ

IWIRE = 2 のとき

→ CWIREX, CWIREY, CWIREZ

..... x, y, z 方向ワイヤラップの力の係数

IDRAG ロッドバンドルの流動抵抗の種類

→ CDRAGX, CDRAGY, CDRAGZ

..... x, y, z 方向の流動抵抗力の増倍係数

(5) 流動抵抗要素の規定

NFORCE 流動抵抗要素の数

NEWFOR 流動抵抗要素の情報の読み込み

流動抵抗要素の規定

NAME	N	IB	IE	JB	JE	KB	KE
XFOR	↑						
YFOR							
ZFOR							

ICORR (NF) 流動抵抗要素NFの力の関係式（オプション）

圧力損失の関係式

単位 (Pa/m)

$DPDX = - \frac{\text{FORCEF (NF)} * RL * ABS (UL) * UL * FCORR}{CLENTH (NF)}$
 $DPDY = - \frac{\text{FORCEF (NF)} * RL * ABS (VL) * VL * FCORR}{CLENTH (NF)}$
 $DPDZ = - \frac{\text{FORCEF (NF)} * RL * ABS (WL) * WL * FCORR}{CLENTH (NF)}$

層流のとき

$FCORR = ACORRL (NC) * RE * BCORRL (NC) + CCORRL (NC)$

乱流のとき

$FCORR = ACORRL (NC) * RE * BCORRT (NC) + CCORRT (NC)$

REYTRN (NC) 遷移レイノルズ数

REYLEN (NF) レイノルズ数計算のための代表長さ
NCORR 流動抵抗要素に適用する関係式の数
ICORR (NF) 流動抵抗要素NFの関係式の数

(6) 伝熱要素の規定

ISTRUC 伝熱要素の有無
NEWSTS 伝熱要素の入力データを読み込むかどうか。
ITSBUG 伝熱要素に関するデバッグを行うかどうか。

以下、伝熱要素原型カード

(ISTRUC = 1, NEWSTS = 1 のときのみ必要)

<u>N</u>	伝熱要素の番号	TYPE NAMELIST /T /
<u>IXYZ</u>	伝熱要素の形状 (円筒, 平板, 球等)	
<u>NT</u>	熱源の増倍率を規定する過渡関数の番号	
<u>RODFR</u>	冷却材セルと伝熱要素の相互作用	
<u>OUTR</u>	伝熱要素の外半径	
<u>IHT</u>	熱伝達の関係式の番号	FLUID NAMELIST /F /
(HEATC1~HEATC3の番号NH として用いる)		
<u>HYD</u>	水力等価直径	
<u>MI</u>	材料の型の番号	MATERIAL NAMELIST /M /
(材料物性値の番号NMとして用いる)		
<u>NP</u>	材料内部の分割数	
<u>DR</u>	" 寸法	
<u>Q</u>	材料の単位時間単位体積当りの熱発生量	
<u>SGAP</u>	ギャップの寸法	
<u>HGAP</u>	ギャップの熱伝達係数	

伝熱要素位置設定カード

(ISTRUC = 1, NEWSTS = 1 のときのみ必要)

LOC	NUM	IB	IE	JB	JE	KB	KE
OUT							
IN							
END							

(7) リバランスの規定

IFREB リバランス領域を規定するかどうかIXREB, IYREB, IZREB x, y, z 方向に plane-by-plane リバランスを行うかどうか。NREBRT リバランス領域の数NREBM (NR) リバランス領域 NR 内のセル総数NREBX (NR), NREBY (NR), NREBZ (NR)

..... リバランス領域 NR と NR + 1 の境界の x, y または z 表面要素の数

IREBIT リバランス操作を行う頻度NEWREB リバランス情報の読み込み

リバランス領域カード

NAME	N	IB	IE	JB	JE	KB	KE
REBM							
REBX							
REBY							
REBZ							

(8) 乱流モデルの規定

i) 亂れのない流れの場合

<u>ITURKE</u> = 0 一方程式乱流モデルを用いない
<u>TURBV</u> = 0 渦動粘性係数 零 ($\mu_t = 0$)

ii) 乱流粘性を一定とする場合

$\begin{cases} \underline{\text{ITURKE}} = 0 & \cdots \cdots \text{一方程式乱流モデルを用いない} \\ \underline{\text{TURBV}}, \underline{\text{TURBC}} & \cdots \cdots \text{渦動粘性係数} \mu_t, \text{渦温度伝伝導率} \lambda_t \\ \underline{\text{CHARRE}} & \cdots \cdots \cdots \text{レイルノズ数} \\ \underline{\text{CHART}} & \cdots \cdots \cdots \text{代表温度} \end{cases}$

iii) 一方程式乱流モデルによる計算

$\begin{cases} \underline{\text{ITURKE}} = 1 & \cdots \cdots \text{固体壁隣接セルの乱流運動エネルギーの修正} \\ 5 & " \quad \text{乱流右端エネルギーと運動量の修正} \end{cases}$

OMEGAK, RELAXK 緩和因子

ITKBUG 乱流モデルのデバッグ

乱流粘性 (渦動粘性係数) μ_t

$\text{TURVIS} = \underline{\text{CMU1}} * \underline{\text{R0}} * \text{SQRT} (\text{TURK}) * \underline{\text{LENSCA}}$
 ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑
 渦動粘性係数~0.1 密度 乱流運動エネルギー

LENSCA = CEL1 * HYDIN 特性距離

↑ ↑

~0.4 水力等価直径

(IGEOM > 0 のときは内部で計算される)

AKAPPA von Kármán定数 (=0.4)

CDTURB 壁付近の剪断応力計算用係数 (0.09)

EE " (9.0)

(9) 物性値の規定

$\underline{\text{IFPROP}} = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{コード内の流体物性値パッケージが用いられる。} \\ -1 & \text{入力データで流体の物性値の式を与える。} \end{cases}$

流体の状態方程式の線型近似式 (IFPROP = 1 のとき)

$\begin{cases} \text{ENTHALPY} = \underline{\text{FCOH}} + \underline{\text{FC1H}} * \text{TC} & \text{(エンタルピー)} \\ \text{DENSITY} = \underline{\text{FCOR0}} + \underline{\text{FC1R0}} * \text{TC} & \text{(密度)} \\ \text{CONDUCTIVITY} = \underline{\text{FCOK}} + \underline{\text{FC1K}} * \text{TC} & \text{(熱伝導率)} \\ \text{TEMPERATURE} = \underline{\text{FCOT}} + \underline{\text{FC1T}} * \text{H} & \text{(温度)} \\ \text{VISCOSITY} = \underline{\text{FCOMU}} + \underline{\text{FC1MU}} * \text{TC} & \text{(粘性係数)} \end{cases}$

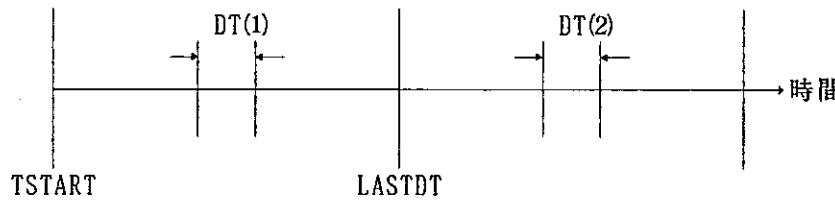
FCTL0, FCTHI 物性値表の印刷材料物性値の規定 (NMATER 材料の番号)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{CONDUCTIVITY} &= 1.0 / (\underline{C01K} (\text{NM}) + \underline{C02K} (\text{NM}) * \text{TC} + \underline{C0K} (\text{NM}) \\ &\quad + \underline{C1K} (\text{NM}) * \text{TC} + \underline{C2K} (\text{NM}) * \text{TC} * * 2 + \underline{C3K} (\text{NM}) * \text{TC} * * 3) \text{ (熱伝導率)} \\ \text{SPECIFIC HEAT} &= \underline{C0CP} (\text{NM}) + \underline{C1CP} (\text{NM}) * \text{TC} + \underline{C2CP} (\text{NM}) * \text{TC} * * 2 \\ &\quad + \underline{C3CP} (\text{NM}) * \text{TC} * * 3 \text{ (比熱)} \\ \text{DENSITY} &= \underline{C0R0} (\text{NM}) + \underline{C1R0} (\text{NM}) * \text{TC} + \underline{C2R0} (\text{NM}) * \text{TC} * * 2 \\ &\quad + \underline{C3R0} (\text{NM}) * \text{TC} * * 3 \text{ (密度)} \end{aligned}$$

(10) 時間ステップと反復計算法の規定

IDDP DDDPの計算方法の選択IDTIME 時間ステップ幅の規定方法

i) IDTIME = 0 のとき



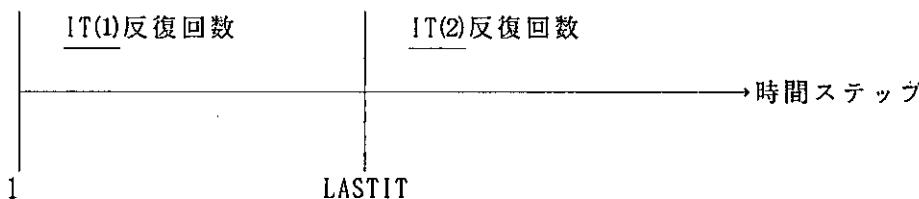
ii) IDTIME = 1 のとき

RDTIME 時間ステップ幅を内部で計算する上で必要な係数NTHCON 収束判定値と最大許要時間ステップ幅を計算させる時間

ステップ番号

NTMAX
TIMAX

計算を終了させる最大ステップ番号と最大時間

TREST CPU 残り時間がTREST より大であれば反復計算を続ける。ITMAXP, ITMAXE 圧力計算またはエネルギー計算の反復回数OMEGAV, OMEGAE, OMEGAA, RELAXE 緩和因子

EPS1, EPS3, EPS5 … 収束判定値

DLCUT ……………… 反復計算の対象からセルを除外するための増倍係数

DDDHMX ……………… DDDHの値の決め方

(11) 境界条件、初期条件の規定

KPLOW (N) ……………… 速度境界条件の型

(スリップ、非スリップ、速度の連続等)

KTEMP (N) ……………… 温度または熱流束境界条件の型

KPRES (N) ……………… 圧力境界条件の型

境界表面と内部セルの初期値の規定

VELOC (N), TEMP (N), PRES (N)

…………… 表面 N の初期速度、初期温度、初期圧力 (Pa)

TEMP0 ……………… 全内部セルの初期温度

PRES0 ……………… 参照点 (XPRES0, YPRES0, ZPRES0) の初期圧力 (Pa)

GRAVX, GRAVY, GRAVZ …… 重力加速度の x, y, z 成分

境界値初期化カード

NAME	RVAL	IB	IE	JB	JE	KB	KE
PB	圧力						
QBN	熱流束						
RLB	密度						
VELB	速度						
HLB	エンタルピー						
TLB	温度						
END							

壁モデル

WALLDX (N) …… 壁の厚さ

MATWAL (N) …… 表面 N の材料の型

IHTWAL (N) …… 壁面の熱伝達の式の番号

HYDWAL (N) …… 表面 N の水力等価直徑

WALLQS (N) 壁内部の単位時間単位体積当たりの熱発生量
QK (K), QIJ (IJ) 軸方向または半径方向の発熱分布
TSINK (N) 周囲雰囲気の温度
HSINK (N) 周囲雰囲気と壁の間の熱伝達率
DTWALL KTEMP = 500 + NF のときの時間ステップ幅

(12) 热伝達の式と過渡関数の規定

流体と伝熱要素または壁面との間の熱伝達

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left[\begin{aligned} & \text{(層流のとき)} \\ & \text{NU} = \frac{\text{HEAT1L (NH)}}{} + \frac{\text{HEAT2L (NH)}}{} * \text{PR} * * \frac{\text{HEAT3L (NH)}}{} \\ & \quad * \text{RE} * * \frac{\text{HEAT4L (NH)}}{} \end{aligned} \right] \\
 & \left[\begin{aligned} & \text{(乱流のとき)} \\ & \text{NU} = \frac{\text{HEAT1T (NH)}}{} + \frac{\text{HEAT2T (NH)}}{} * \text{PR} * * \frac{\text{HEAT3T (NH)}}{} \\ & \quad * \text{RE} * * \frac{\text{HEAT4T (NH)}}{} \end{aligned} \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

NHEATC 热伝達の式の数

過渡関数

$$\left[\begin{aligned} & \text{TVAL (NP), FVAL (NP)} \quad \dots \dots \dots \text{時間と過渡変数} \\ & \text{NEND (NF)} \quad \dots \dots \dots \text{第NF番過渡関数のデータ数} \\ & \text{NTOTS} \end{aligned} \right]$$

(13) 印刷、プロットテープおよびデバッグの規定

ISTBUG 記憶配置表の印刷
IBSBUG 境界表面の情報の印刷
LMPRNT セル番号、表面番号の印刷
NTPRNT 出力リストまたはプロットファイルに印刷または出力させるデータの時間ステップ
TPRNT " 時刻
ISTPR 初期の出力データの種類 'SVVPLL'
NTHPR 初期以外の出力データの種類 'SVVPLL'
NTPLOT プロット情報のテープ76への書き込み

IBLBUG, IENBUG,IZMBUG.....デバッグのためのフラッグ

A0, B0 対流フラックス計算を中心差分, または上流差分のいずれかまたはそれらの混合形式で行うために与える定数 (ICE 版で使う)

3.2. 入力データの構成

No.	入力データ分類名	記述法								Initial Start	* Re-Start	特記事項
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			
1	コメントカード									** OP	×	
2	NAMELIST /GEOM/	& G E O M								○	○	
3	境界表面 規定カード	R E G								** OP	×	
4	NAMELIST /DATA/	& D A T A								○	○	
5	NAMELIST /INPUTQ/	& I N P U T Q								** OP	×	
6	リバランス 領域カード	R E B M								** OP	×	
7	力学構造 規定カード	X F O R								** OP	×	
8	NAMELIST /STRUCT/	& S T R U C T								** OP	×	
9	熱的構造原型 カード	& T ... & E N D								** OP	×	
10	熱的構造位置 設定カード	O U T								** OP	×	
11	境界値初期化 カード	P B								○	○	データを省いた場合に も、ENDカードを入れる
12	内部セル初期化 カード	A L								○	○	"

** Option

* Restart 時、変更した変数名および新たに追加する変数名を規定する。

3.3 入力データ作成法の詳細

(一般的コメント)

単位： m, kg, sec, °C 及びその組合せを使用する。

(変数の記述法の後に示す。)

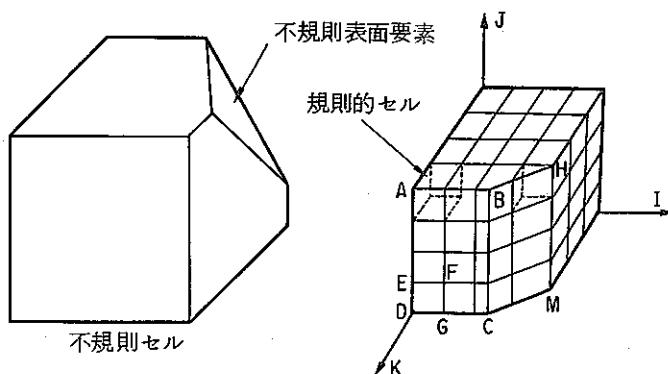
デフォルト値： 変数の説明の後の括弧内の * または数値で示す。

配列名：添字の上限値を、下表に示す。‘制限値’欄の * は、その容量が‘上限値’欄の値に従って実行時に割当てられることを意味している。

添字	上限値	制限値
I	IMAX	99
IND	IMAX * JMAX IND=I * (J-1) * IMAX	100
J	JMAX	99
K	KMAX	99
N	NSURF	99
NH	NHEATC	10
NM	NMATER	5
NP		50
NR	NREBRT	50
NF	NFORCE	*
NC	NCORR	20

(語義)

計算領域を、連続する x, y, z 方向グリッド面で境界づけられる多数のセルに分割する。表面 (surface) は平面または円筒面の一部であり、計算領域を囲む外側および内側の両方の面で定義できる。表面と連続するグリッド面の交叉により、表面要素が形成される。グリッド面と一致する表面を規則的表面 (regular surface)と呼び、その他を不規則表面 (irregular surface)と呼ぶ。規則的セル (regular cell)とは、すべての面がグリッド面に一致しているものを指し、不規則セル (irregular cell)とは、不規則表面要素を有するセルをさす。



(1) 一般的な入力データの構成

COMMIX-1A の入力は、次の 2 つの方法のいずれかで記述できる。

1. デカルト座標系 ($IGEOM = 0$) または円筒座標系 ($IGEOM = -1$)
2. 六角形燃料集合体 (Hex) ($IGEOM > 0$)

〔デカルト座標系または円筒座標系の場合〕 (x, y, z 又は r, θ, z 座標系のグリッド面により形状を記述する。)

(入力データの構成)

Problem Description Cards	(Optional)
NAMELIST//GEOM//	
Boundary Surface Identification Cards	(Optional)
NAMELIST//DATA//	
NAMELIST//INPUTQ//	(Optional)
Rebalancing Region Cards	(Optional)
Force Structure Specification Cards	(Optional)
NAMELIST//STRUCT//	(Optional)
Thermal Structure Prototype Cards	(Optional)
Thermal Structure Location Cards	(Optional)
Boundary Value Initialization Cards	
Internal Cell Initialization Cards	

〔六角形燃料集合体の場合〕

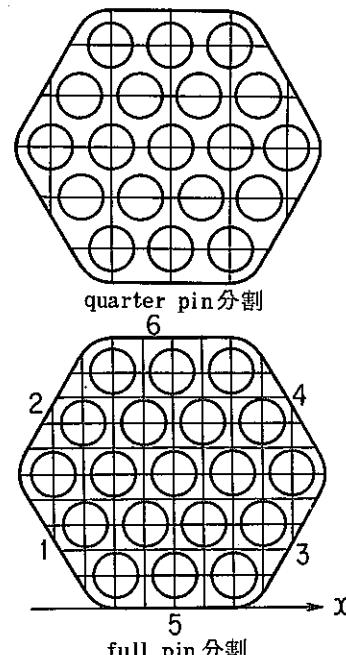
下記の慣用法に注意すること。

1. 中心軸は z 軸上に存在し、六角面の 1 つは x 軸上にある。
2. quarter pin 分割またはfull pin分割によって、IMAX, JMAX, DX (I), DY (I) が自動的に決められる。
3. 表面は次の位置にある。

(表面番号) (表面位置)

- | | |
|---|-------------------|
| 1 | x - y 面の左下対角線 |
| 2 | " 左上 " |
| 3 | " 右下 " |
| 4 | " 右上 " |
| 5 | x 軸に沿う下側面 |
| 6 | 上側面 |
| 7 | 入口面 ($z = 0.0$) |
| 8 | 出口面 |

(入力データの構成)



Problem Description Cards (Optional)

NAMELIST//GEOM//

NAMELIST//DATA//

NAMELIST//INPUTQ//

Rebalancing Region Cards (Optional)

Force Structure Specification Cards (Optional)

NAMELIST//STRUCT// (Optional)

Thermal Structure Prototype Cards (Optional)

Thermal Structure Location Cards (Optional)

Boundary Value Initialization Cards

Internal Cell Initialization Cards

(PROBLEM DESCRIPTION CARDS)

NAMELISTの前に、利用者がコメントを附したカードを何枚でも挿入できる。

(2) 解析の全体的特徴の規定

変数名	分類	規定方法
ISTATE	NAMELIST /DATA/	<p>0 ……定常計算の開始。形状、境界条件および初期条件を入力ストリームで指定し、その他のパラメータはデフォルト値とするか零とする。 (*)</p> <p>1 ……定常計算の継続。初期条件は、定常状態に達していない前の計算の再スタートテープから読み込まれる。入力ストリームのパラメータのいくつかは変更できる。</p> <p>2 ……過渡計算の開始。初期条件は、前の計算の再スタートテープから読み込まれる。前の計算で定常状態に達していることが（必須ではないが）望ましい。入力ストリームのパラメータのいくつかは変更できる。</p> <p>3 ……過渡計算の継続。初期条件は、前に行った最初の過渡計算または継続的な過渡計算の再スタートテープから読み込まれる。入力ストリームの変更には制約がある。</p> <p>次の条件が満たされたとき、定常状態に達したとみなす。</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. (セル残差の最大値) /DCONV < 1.0 ここで、DCONV = EPS1 * (UVWMAX + 1.0E-6) サブルーチンCUTOFFによりUVWMAXを計算する。 2. (x方向速度成分の変化) / (全域の速度の絶対値の最大値) < EPS3 $\Delta U / u _{\max} < \text{EPS3}$ 3. (y方向速度成分の変化) / (全域の速度の絶対値の最大値) < EPS3 $\Delta V / u _{\max} < \text{EPS3}$ 4. (z方向速度成分の変化) / (全域の速度の絶対値の最大値) < EPS3 $\Delta W / u _{\max} < \text{EPS3}$ 5. (エンタルピー変化) / (現エンタルピー) < EPS3 $(DH / H) < \text{EPS3}$
IPRES	NAMELIST /GEOM/	<p>0 ……新しいケースであり、再スタートテープに書き込まない。 (*)</p> <p>1 ……新しいケースであり、テープ10に再スタートを書き込む。</p> <p>2 ……テープ9から読み込んで前の計算を再スタートするが、再スタートテープには書き込まない。</p>

変数名	分類	規定方法
ISYMCH	/GEOM/	<p>3 テープ 9 から読み込んで前の計算を再スタートし、テープ10に再スタートを書き込む。</p> <p>再スタートオプションは、アルゴンヌの 2 つのシステムルーチン (TLEFT, LOCF) を用いている。</p> <p>TLEFT は現在の計算で残されている CPU 時間を 0.01 sec 単位で報告する。この残された時間は、ジョブカードで指定した時に始まり、零で終る。再スタートファイルを得る方法は、NTMAX と TIMAX に大きな値を指定することである。計算の終りから TREST sec に再スタートファイルに書き込まれる。また、NTMAX または TIMAX に cpu ジョブタイムが尽きる前の time を与えることによって、特定の時間ステップまたは時刻に再スタートファイルに書き込むこともできる。</p> <p>LOCF 関数は変数の絶対アドレスを示す。この関数は再スタートテープに書くべきブロック長を決める場合と、初期化において用いられる。この後者の機能はコードの中で広く用いられ、従ってその機能的等価性は他のシステムにも提供されるべきである。</p> <p>前回の計算から再スタートするときは、ISTATE を適当な値にしなければならない。しかも、変更するつもりのない入力変数は削除する。入力ストリームに入力指定が残っている場合には、ある場合には変数が初期値にリセットされてしまうことがある。必要最小限の入力が、再スタートの場合の正しい入力である。</p> <p>運動量計算フラッグ</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -1 ... 運動量の計算を行わない。 0 時間に関し Explicit。減速緩和法 (underrelaxation) によりすべての質量残差を計算した後に、速度を評価する。 $\text{Jacobi } P_0^{i+1} = P_0^i - \omega (\delta)^i / [\partial \delta^i / \partial p]_0 = 0.90 \sim 0.96 \text{ (optimum)}$ 1 時間に関し Explicit。逐次加速緩和法 (successive overrelaxation, SOR 法) を用いて質量残差を求め、その直後に速度を評価する $\omega = 1.4 \sim 1.8$ (optimum) 2 Explicit (時間)。選択式逐次加速緩和法 (selective successive overrelaxation, SSOR 法) を用いて質量残差を求め、その直後に速度を評価する。$S/V < \frac{1}{2} DLCUT * DCONV$ のときセルをバイパスする。 3 SOR 法による Implicit time advancement. 4 Jacobi 型インタレーションを用いた Implicit time advancement.
IFENER	/DATA/	<p>0 エネルギー計算なし。</p> <p>1 エネルギー計算を行う。 (*)</p> <p>2 ポロシティ補正伝導長さ (porosity adjusted conduction length) を用いてエネルギー計算を行う。このオプションは、六角形燃料集合体の解析 ($IGEOM > 0$) で通常用いられる。</p>

変数名	分類	規定方法
IFITEN	/GEOM/	<p>エネルギー計算フラッグ</p> <p>0 ……時間に関しExplicit. (*)</p> <p>1 ……時間に関しExplicit, Jacobi型反復計算およびImplicitな熱伝導の組み合せ。</p> <p>2 ……時間に関しExplicit, SOR法およびImplicitな熱伝導の組み合せ。</p> <p>3 ……SOR法によるImplicit time advancement.</p> <p>ISYMCHとIFITENの値の決め方について slow transient implicit scheme を推奨する</p> <p>定常状態の計算 → IFITEN = 3, ISYMCH = 3 or 4 fast transients — explicitスキームを推奨する 両方を同モードにする必要がある。即ち両方とも implicitにするか、両方ともexplicitにする。</p>
IBOIL	/DATA/	<p>0 ……沸騰のチェックを行わない。 (*)</p> <p>1 ……各々の時間ステップで沸騰のチェックを行う。 もし沸騰が起これば実行を終了する。</p>

(3) 計算体系、メッシュ分割および境界表面の規定

変数名	分類	規定方法
IGEOM	/GEOM/	<p>0 ……デカルト座標系 (*) -1 ……円筒座標系。デカルト座標系の入力を使用する。</p> <p>注 1) 軸対称の軸が存在するときは、これを $R=0.0$ の表面として規定し、その表面ではスリップKFLOW (N) = -3, 熱流束零KTEMP (N) = 400 とする。</p> <p>注 2) 2π ラジアンの形状では、J = 1 と J = JMAXが結合しているので、y = 0 と y = 2π に表面を定義することは不要。</p> <p>>0 ……六角形燃料集合体。燃料ピンの数を与える。</p> <p>次のピン本数を指定できる。 7, 19, 37, 61, 91, 127, 169, 217, 271</p>
NL1	/GEOM/	表面要素 (surface element) の総数 (0)
NM1	/GEOM/	<p>セル (computational cell) の総数 (0)</p> <p>注) NL1, NM1には実際より大きい概略値を与えてよい。但し、再スタート (ISTATE > 0) のときには、NAMELIST /GEOM/ に含めることはこの場合できない。</p> <p>NL1, NM1の値の変更は、定常計算 (ISTATE = 0) 開始時だけしか行えない。必要な容量の最小値が印刷されるので、これを用いて変更する。</p> <p>IGEOM = 0 または -1 の場合に入力すべき変数を次に示す。</p>
IMAX	/GEOM/	x (または r) 方向の最大セル番号 (1)
JMAX	/GEOM/	y (または θ) 方向の最大セル番号 (1)
KMAX	/GEOM/	z 方向の最大セル番号 (1)
NSURF	/GEOM/	流れ場を囲む外部境界のうちで、ユニーク表面の総数。ユニーク表面とは、次の 3 つの特性の組み合せが同じものをいう。 1. 速度境界条件 2. 温度境界条件 3. 表面の単位法線ベクトル
DX (I)	/GEOM/	x 軸または r 軸に沿う計算セルの寸法 m
DY (J)	/GEOM/	y 軸または θ 軸に沿う計算セルの寸法 m または rad
DZ (K)	/GEOM/	z 軸に沿う計算セルの寸法 m
		次の 3 变数によって示される単位法線ベクトルは、流れ場の内部の方向を向くこととする。

変数名	分類	規定方法
XNORML (N)	/GEOM/	表面Nの単位法線ベクトルのx成分
YNORML (N)	/GEOM/	" y成分
ZNORML (N)	/GEOM/	" z成分
		表面Nの単位 法線ベクトル
		境界表面規定カード (Boundary Surface Identification Card)
		<p>本カードは、IGEOM = 0 または -1 の場合の定常計算開始 (ISTATE = 0) の時だけ与える必要がある。 本カードの終りのカードは、第1～4欄を 'END' とする。</p> <p>本カードの目的は、流れ場を囲む外部境界表面（固体壁または流体通過面）とその表面要素の面積を規定することにある。</p> <p>各表面の定義方法は下記の通りである。</p> <pre>NAME AREA IB IE JB JE KB KE N (A4) (F10.3) (714)</pre>
NAME	境界表面規定カード (Boundary Surface Identification Card)	<p>REG 規則的表面 (regular surface) のとき。 規則的表面はグリッド面に存在する。</p> <p>IREG..... 不規則な表面 (irregular surface) のとき。 この表面はグリッド面に存在しない。</p> <p>END 本カードの終了を示す。</p>
AREA	"	<p>< 0.0 表面要素の面積として、実際の値、たとえばDX*DY, DY*DZまたはDX*DZが与えられる。</p> <p>> 0.0 表面要素の面積を、AREAに与える数値によって規定する。</p>
IB, IE, JB, JE, KB, KE	"	1つまたは複数のセルからなる規則的な固体を定義する。この固体は、表面の全体または一部を定義しており、表面の内側にあって表面と隣接しているか、部分的に表面の内側にあって表面と交叉している。表面の法線ベクトルXNORML, YNORML, ZNORMLは常に内側方向を向いている。表面要素は、セルと表面の交叉によって定義される。
N	"	<p>ユニーク表面の番号。次の特性が同じ表面は、すべて同じユニーク表面番号をつけることができる。</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 速度境界条件 2. 温度 " 3. 表面の単位法線ベクトル <p>注1) 2つの表面要素が次の状態にあることが可能である。</p>

変数名	分類	規定方法		
		<p>同じユニーク表面に 存在する</p> <p>異なるユニーク表面に 存在する</p> <p>表面番号が同じ</p> <p>”異なる</p> <p>表面番号が同じ</p> <p>”異なる</p> <p>注 2) カードの順序</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. IREGカードは、 REG カードより先にする。 2. IREG, REG カードのユニーク表面番号は、 小さい値から大きい値への順番とする。 <p>注 3) 円筒形 ($IGEOM = -1$) で対称軸が計算セル を境界づけているときは、対称軸も表面とし て規定する。環状領域のときは対称軸を表面 とする必要はない。対称軸を定義した表面では、 そこにスリップKFLOW (N) = -3 と断 熱KTEMP (N) = 400 という境界条件を与 える。</p> <p>注 4) 2π ラジアンの円筒形のときは、 J = 1 と J = JMAX が自動的に結合しているので, y = 0.0 と y = 2π に表面を定義する必要はない。 例) (下図参照)</p> <table style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td>NAME AREA IB IE JB JE KB KE N</td> </tr> <tr> <td>REG -0.1 3 3 2 2 1 3 N</td> </tr> </table> <p>注 5) 境界表面規定カード (Boundary surface identification cards) と境界値初期化カ ード (Boundary value initialization cards) の表面指定法は同じであるが、 内部 セル初期化カード (Internal cell initialization cards) のそれとは異なる。 前者 : 表面要素は、表面に隣接し表面法線 ベクトルの指す側のセルにより規定 される。 後者 : 初期値を与える変数の性質によって セル (i, j, k) は、セル (i, j, k) とセル (i + 1, j, k) またはセル (i, j + 1, k), セル (i, j, k + 1) のいずれかの間の表面を規定する。 境界表面上の変数は、内部セル初期化カード によってではなく、境界値初期化カードによ って初期化しなければならない。</p>	NAME AREA IB IE JB JE KB KE N	REG -0.1 3 3 2 2 1 3 N
NAME AREA IB IE JB JE KB KE N				
REG -0.1 3 3 2 2 1 3 N				

(4) 燃料集合体の計算に関する規定

変数名	分類	規定方法
IFROD	/DATA/	<p>0 ……燃料ロッドを含まない。 (*)</p> <p>1 ……燃料ロッドを含むが、デフォルトの初期化を行わない。入力としてNAMELIST/INPUTQ/を必要とする。</p> <p>2 ……燃料ロッドを含み、デフォルト初期化を行う。この初期化では、横方向流速を零と考えて質量運動量、エネルギーの各方程式を組み合わせた解により、圧力、温度、密度、エンタルピー、速度のz方向成分をセットする。横方向速度を零とする。すべての変数はzだけの関数として初期化される。入力にNAMELIST/INPUTQ/を必要とする。</p>
IPART	/GEOM/	IGEOM > 0 の場合、次の変数を含めなければならない 0 ……quarter pin 分割を利用する。 (*) 1 ……full pin分割を利用する。
IWIRE	/GEOM/	<p>0 ……ワイヤラップなしのオプションを用いる。 (*)</p> <p>1 ……smeared wire wrap オプションを用いる。このオプションは、低レイノルズ数の場合に用いる。側壁に隣接するセルと隣接しないセルの2通りの水力等価直徑が存在するように、軸方向断面のワイヤラップ面積と全濡れ縁長さが断面に分布する。ワイヤラップによって引き起される流れの影響は無視される。</p> <p>2 ……セルで積分されたワイヤラップ力オプションが用いられる。このオプションでは、NAMELIST/DATA/のCWIREX, CWIREY, CWIREZを入力しなければならない。</p>
KMAX	/GEOM/	z 方向のセルの最大数 (1)
CLADOD	/GEOM/	燃料ピンの直径, m
DZ (K)	/GEOM/	z 軸方向の計算セルの寸法, m
PITCH	/GEOM/	ピン中心間の距離, m
WALLCL	/GEOM/	壁間隙またはピン表面とダクト壁面との距離, m
WODIN	/GEOM/	ダクト壁の隣以外のワイヤラップの外径, m
WODOUT	/GEOM/	ダクト壁の隣のワイヤラップの外径, m
CWIREI	/GEOM/	側壁の隣のセルに対するwire wrap force model のスケールファクター
CWIREO	/GEOM/	側壁の隣接するセルのwire wrap force model のスケールファクター
ZATO	/GEOM/	ロッドの中心からはかったワイヤラップのx軸正方向位置の軸方向 (z) 高さ, m。
WIREP	/GEOM/	ワイヤラップのピッチ, m。負のz方向に見て、ワイヤラップが反時計方向に巻かれているとき、WIREP を正とし、その反対のときを負とする。 IFROD > 0 のときだけNAMELIST/INPUTQ/が読み込まれる。
IQ	/INPUTQ/	<p>0 ……変数QK (K) によって利用者が軸方向出力分布を規定する。</p> <p>1 ……変数QK (K) に軸方向余弦出力分布が初期化される。</p>

変数名	分類	規定方法
		2上方向にゆがんだ $\mu * \sin(\mu)$ 型の軸方向出力分布が変数QK (K) に初期化される。 3下方向にゆがんだ $\mu * \sin(\mu)$ 型の軸方向出力分布が変数QK (K) に初期化される。
QK (K)	/INPUTQ/	軸方向出力分布。ノミナル値は、KLHSとKHHSとの間のすべてのKに対してQK (K) = 1.0, その他のすべてのKに対してQK (K) = 0.0 である。
KLHS KHHS QFLUX QSCOOL NOFQT	/INPUTQ/ /INPUTQ/ /INPUTQ/ /INPUTQ/ /INPUTQ/	最下部の加熱されているK面 (0) 最上部の " (0) 一定な平均熱流束, W/m^2 (0.0) 冷却材の体積熱発生量, W/m^3 (0.0) 過渡関数の番号。伝熱要素があるときは冷却材の熱発生量の増倍係数として用いられ, 伝熱要素がないときは全熱発生量の増倍係数として用いられる。
QIN (IND)	/INPUTQ/	規格化された半径方向の出力分布。セルの番号 (i, j) からインデックスIND を求める式は次の通りである。 $IND = I + IMAX * (J - 1)$ IGEOM > 0 のときは次の変数を考慮しなければならない。 被覆管の外径, m x 方向のピッチ, m。デフォルトは, IPART = 1 のときDX (2), IPART = 0 のとき $2.0 * DX$ (2) である y 方向のピッチ, m。デフォルトは, IPART = 1 のときDY (2), IPART = 0 のとき $2.0 * DX$ (2) である 流路面積, セルの濡れ縁長さ, セル内のピンの割合には, 標準的な六角形の燃料束形状によって計算される値が設定される。このようなデフォルトからのずれを考える場合には, 次の4変数を用いてこれらのパラメータを設定しなおすことができる。
IJTYPE (IND)	/INPUTQ/	セルの型。セルの型は5より小さい正整数であり, 次の3変数のインデックスとして用いられる。次の3変数のいずれかに負でない値が与えられるときは, 該当する値のパラメータはその型のすべてのセルの値にセットされる。セル番号 (I, J) から, インデックスIND を求めるために, 次の関係式が使われている。 $IND = I + IMAX * (J - 1)$
PINAF (IJ)	/INPUTQ/	タイプIJのセル内のピンの割合。 (-1.0) ここで, $IJ = IJTYPE(IND)$
FLOWA (IJ)	/INPUTQ/	タイプIJのセルの流路面積, m^2 。 (-1.0) ここで, $IJ = IJTYPE(IND)$
NETLN (IJ)	/INPUTQ/	タイプIJのセルの濡れ縁長さ, m。 (-1.0) ここで $IJ = IJTYPE(IND)$ 例) $IMAX = JMAX = 10$ のとき $ITYPE = 15 * 1, 10 * 2 \dots$ セル (1, 1) から (5, 2) がタイプ 1, セル

変数名	分類	規定方法
		<p>(6, 2) から (5, 3) がタイプ 2 に割り当 られる。</p> <p>PINAF = 0.5, 0.25 タイプ 1 とタイプ 2 の ピン割合はそれぞれ 0.5 と 0.25 である。</p> <p>FLOWA (2) = 0.028 タイプ 2 のセル流路面 積は 0.028 となるが、 タイプ 1 のセル標準的 な六角形状のデフォル ト値に保持される。タ イプ 1 と 2 のセル濡れ 縁長さも標準値に保た れる。</p>
		セル積分ワイヤラップカ Cell Integrated Wire Wrap Force
CWIREX	/DATA/	本パラメータは IWIRE = 2 のときのみ用いられる。 x 方向ワイヤ力の係数 (0.5)
CWIRBY	/DATA/	y " (0.5)
CWIREZ	/DATA/	z " (0.5)
		燃料集合体流動抵抗モデル Fuel Assembly Drag Model
IDRAG	/DATA/	<p>本モデルは、流動抵抗を与えてロッドバンドル問題を 解析するときに用いられる。</p> <p>0 本モデルによる流動抵抗が存在しない。 (*) 1 ノミナルな燃料集合体の流動抵抗を適用する。 2 横方向流れの流動抵抗 (cross flow drag) に AL/ALX または AL/ALY を乗ずる以外は、オプ ション 1 と同じである。 ここで AL は volume porosity , ALX と ALY は surface permeability である。 本オプションは燃料集合体の流動抵抗を必要と し、セル積分ワイヤラップカオプションが用い られるとき (IWIRE = 2) 使用される。</p>
CDRAGX	/DATA/	x 方向流動抵抗の増倍係数 (1.0)
CDRAGY	/DATA/	y " (1.0)
CDRAGZ	/DATA/	z " (1.0)

(5) 流動抵抗要素 (Force Structure) の規定

変数名	分類	規定方法																
NFORCE	/GEOM/	流動抵抗要素 (force structure) の数 (0)。 NFORCE > 0 のとき, NAMELIST / DATA / の流動抵抗要素と流動抵抗要素規定カード (FORCE STRUCTURE SPECIFICATION CARDS) を必要とする。 流動抵抗要素の番号……1 ~ NFORCE																
NEWFOR	/GEOM/	0 ……新しい流動抵抗要素の情報が読み込まれない。 1 ……もしNFORCE > 0 であり, ISTATE = 0 (定常計算の開始) または ISTATE = 2 (過渡計算の開始) のとき, 新しい流動抵抗要素の情報が読み込まれる。																
流動抵抗要素規定カード FORCE STRUCTURE SPECIFICATION CARDS																		
		本カードは, NFORCE > 0, NEWFOR = 1 のときだけ挿入する必要があり, NAMELIST / DATA / の流動抵抗要素に関する部分で記述される流動抵抗要素の位置設定を行うものである。これらの力は, 2つの計算セル間のセル面に適用できる。従って, その位置はグリッド面の一部に相当している。本カードは次の変数からなっている <table style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tr><td>NAME</td><td>N</td><td>IB</td><td>IE</td><td>JB</td><td>JE</td><td>KB</td><td>KE</td></tr> <tr><td>(A4)</td><td>(</td><td></td><td></td><td>714</td><td></td><td></td><td>)</td></tr> </table>	NAME	N	IB	IE	JB	JE	KB	KE	(A4)	(714)
NAME	N	IB	IE	JB	JE	KB	KE											
(A4)	(714)											
NAME	流動抵抗要素規定カード	XFOR……x 方向の力 YFOR……y " " ZFOR……z " END ……本化の終りを示す。NFORCE > 0 のときだけ必要。																
N	流動抵抗要素規定カード	流動抵抗要素 (Force Structure) の番号																
IB, IE, JB, JE, KB, KE	" "	セル面を定義するもので, セル (i, j, k) により定義されるセル面に x 方向の力が働く場合のセル面は, セル (i, j, k) と (i + 1, j, k) の間のものである。y 方向, z 方向についてもこれに準ずる。 B は始め (beginning), E は終り (ending) を表している。																
<p>(解説) この流動抵抗要素は, 2つの計算セル間のセル面を横切って流体に力が働く機構を表している。 いくつかの特殊な要素をモデル化するために, 力学的関係式 (Force correlation) が備えられている 各々の要素に対して, ICORR の適用な関係式 (correlation) の番号を指定することによって, これらを使用することができる。利用者は, サブルーチン FORCES に力の関係式を付け加えることができ そのために関係式の番号 50 から 99 が用意されている 力の関係式のライブラリを次に示す。</p>																		
ICORR (NF)	/DATA/	90……CRBR 燃料集合体 91……CRBR ブランケット集合体																

変数名	分類	規定方法
		<p>92.....DRHX (直接炉心熱交換器direct reactor heat exchanger) 93.....CRBRチムニー集合体 94.....FFTF ピン束 95.....CRBR制御棒集合体 96.....「常陽」炉心燃料集合体 $\begin{cases} f = 41/Re + 0.074Re & (Re > 9664) \\ f = 0.231Re & (9664 < Re) \end{cases}$ 97.....「常陽」ブランケット燃料集合体 $\begin{cases} f = 49.9/Re + 0.08Re & (Re > 7535) \\ f = 0.254Re & (7535 < Re) \end{cases}$</p> <p>この他に一般的な力の関係式があり、この場合は次のいずれかの流動抵抗または圧力損失 (Pa/m) が計算される。</p> $\begin{array}{l l l} \Delta P / \Delta x = -C_1 \rho & u & u f / L \\ \Delta P / \Delta y = -C_1 \rho & v & v f / L \\ \Delta P / \Delta z = -C_1 \rho & w & w f / L \end{array}$ $\begin{aligned} DPDX &= -\text{FORCEF (NF)} * RL * \text{ABS (UL)} * UL \\ &\quad * \text{FCORR / CLENTH (NF)} \\ DPDY &= -\text{FORCEF (NF)} * RL * \text{ABS (VL)} * VL \\ &\quad * \text{FCORR / CLENTH (NF)} \\ DPDZ &= -\text{FORCEF (NF)} * RL * \text{ABS (WL)} * WL \\ &\quad * \text{FCORR / CLENTH (NF)} \end{aligned}$ <p>ここで、</p> <p>$Re < Re^{tr}$ のとき $f = a_g Re^{bl} + c_g$</p> <p>$Re \geq Re^{tr}$ のとき $f = a_t Re^{bt} + c_t$</p> <p>$RE < REYTRN (NC)$ のとき $\text{FCORR} = \text{ACORRL (NC)} * RE * * \text{BCORRL (NC)}$ $+ \text{CCORRL (NC)}$</p> <p>$RE \geq REYTRN (NC)$ のとき $\text{FCORR} = \text{ACORRL (NC)} * RE * * \text{BCORRL (NC)}$ $+ \text{CCORRL (NC)}$</p> <p>$RE = RL * \text{SQRT (UL} * * 2 + VL * * 2 + WL * * 2)$ $* \text{REYLEN (NC)} / \text{VIS}$</p> <p>RLは流体の密度、 UL, VL, WLはx, y または z 方向の速度成分 VISは動粘性係数 ν $Re = \rho \sqrt{u^2 + v^2 + w^2} De / \nu$</p>
FORCEF (NF) REYLEN (NF) CLENTH (NF)	/DATA/ /DATA/ /DATA/	流動抵抗要素NFの力の係数 C_1 ($C_1 = \frac{1}{2}, 1$ または 2) 代表長さ De , m > 0.0入力値が特性距離として用いられる。 L_m < 0.0特性距離がDX, DY, DZのいずれかで与えられる。
ICORR (NF)	/DATA/	流動抵抗要素NFの関係式の番号。 ICORR の値は50より小で、利用者が規定する以下のcorrelation 変数により用いられる。
NCORR	/DATA/	流動抵抗要素に用いられる関係式の数。この値は ICORR で規定する最大値以上であり、50未満でなければならない。

変数名	分類	規定方法
REYTRN (NC)	/DATA/	遷移レイノルズ数 Re
ACORRL (NC)	/DATA/	a_l
BCORRL (NC)	/DATA/	b_l
CCORRL (NC)	/DATA/	c_l
ACORRT (NC)	/DATA/	a_t
BCORRT (NC)	/DATA/	b_t
CCORRT (NC)	/DATA/	c_t

(6) 伝熱要素 (Thermal Structure) の規定

変数名	分類	規定方法
ISTRUC	/GEOM/	0 ……伝熱要素 (Thermal Structure) を使用しない (*) 1 ……伝熱要素を使用する。入力データにNAMELIST /STRUCT/, 伝熱要素原型カード (Thermal Structure Prototype Cards), 伝熱要素位置 指定カード (Thermal Structure Location Cards) を挿入する必要がある。
NEWTS	/GEOM/	0 ……新しい伝熱要素の入力が読み込まれない。 1 ……ISTRUC = 0, ISTATE = 0 (定常計算の開始) ま たはISTATE = 2 (過渡計算の開始) のとき, 新 しい伝熱要素の入力が読み込まれる。 (ISTATE = 0 のデフォルト値は 1, ISTATE = 2 のデフォルト値は 0 である)
ITSBUG	/STRUCT/	0 ……Thermal Structure のデバッグをしない。(*) 1 ……いくつかのThermal Structure のデバッグが印 刷される。 (ISTRUC = 1 で NEWTS = 1 のときだけ挿入する)
伝熱要素原型カード		THERMAL STRUCTURE PROTOTYPE CARDS
		<p>本カードは, ISTRUC = 1, NEWTS = 1 のときのみ挿入する。本カードの終りは, 第 1 ~ 4 カラムをEND とする。</p> <p>伝熱要素は thermal structure element の集まりからなり, その各々は本カードで規定される特性を持っている。thermal structure prototype は, TYPE, ELUID MATERIAL namelist を用いてそれぞれ名前 T, F, M で定義される。これらのnamelistの入力順は thermal structure の構造を示しており, 次の規則に準拠しなければならない。</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. TYPE namelist は各 thermal structure prototype の定義ではじまる。 2. 流体が表面 1 と相互作用するときは, TYPE namelist の後で, 最後の MATERIAL namelist の前に FLUID namelist を挿入する。さらに表面 2 とも相互作用するときは, 最後の MATERIAL namelist の後にも FLUID namelist を挿入する。 3. 最後以外の各々の材料の後には隙間 (gap) が存在する。キャップパラメータは, MATERIAL namelist で規定する。 4. すべての namelist 変数の初期デフォルトは零である。次のデフォルトは前の namelist を読んだ後に有効な値である。たとえば, すべての thermal structure prototype で形状のタイプが同じ場合, 最初の TYPE namelist 上にだけ IXYZ を規定しなければならない。 5. thermal structure prototype N + 1 の定義は N の定義の後とする。 6. ブランクカードまたは 1 ~ 4 カラムブランクカ

変数名	分類	規定方法																	
		<p>ードを挿入できる。</p> <p>7. 本カードの終りは 'END' カードとする。</p> <p>流体 1 が表面 1 と相互作用するとき</p> <p>& T &END & F &END & M &END</p> <p>流体 1, 2 が表面 1, 2 と相互作用するとき</p> <p>& T &END & F &END & M &END & F &END</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">TYPE NAMELIST /T /</div>																	
N	伝熱要素原型カード	Thermal structure prototype の番号。この場合は、その index または通常の番号と一致していなくてもよい。																	
IXYZ (N)	伝熱要素原型カード	<p>形状の型または特徴</p> <table> <tr><td>1</td><td>..... 軸が I 方向のロッド</td><td rowspan="3" style="vertical-align: middle; font-size: 2em;">]</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>..... " J " "</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>..... " K " "</td></tr> </table> <p>11.....法線が I 方向の厚板</p> <table> <tr><td>12</td><td>..... " J " "</td><td rowspan="2" style="vertical-align: middle; font-size: 2em;">]</td></tr> <tr><td>13</td><td>..... " K " "</td></tr> </table> <p>101 I 方向に並ぶ球</p> <table> <tr><td>102</td><td>..... J " "</td><td rowspan="2" style="vertical-align: middle; font-size: 2em;">]</td></tr> <tr><td>103</td><td>..... K " "</td></tr> </table> <p>一列にする指定は、規格化した軸方向出力密度増倍率 QK が効力を發揮するように球形オプションに含められている。</p>	1 軸が I 方向のロッド]	2 " J " "	3 " K " "	12 " J " "]	13 " K " "	102 J " "]	103 K " "
1 軸が I 方向のロッド]																	
2 " J " "																		
3 " K " "																		
12 " J " "]																	
13 " K " "																		
102 J " "]																	
103 K " "																		
NT	伝熱要素原型カード	熱源の増倍率として用いられる過渡関数の番号																	
RODFR	"	<p>ロッドまたは円筒形伝熱要素のとき、</p> <p>>0 それぞれの冷却材セルと相互作用する実際のロッドの数または割合</p> <p><0 この絶対値は、それぞれの冷却材と相互作用するロッドの単位面積 (m^2) 当りの数または割合</p> <p>平板形の伝熱要素のとき</p> <p>>0 関係する冷却材セル内の平板の面積。</p> <p><0 この絶対値は、平板面積をセル面積で除した値である。</p> <p>2つの側面をもつ伝熱要素の場合、この値は伝熱要素の固体 permeability と等価である。</p> <p>球形の伝熱要素のとき、</p> <p>>0 関係するそれぞれの冷却材セルと相互作用する球の数または割合</p> <p><0 この絶対値は、冷却材セルと相互作用する球の単位体積 (m^3) 当りの数または割合</p>																	
OUTR	"	伝熱要素の外半径、m。これは平板形の伝熱要素の場合使用しない。																	

変数名	分類	規定方法																
IHT	伝熱要素原型カード	<p>FLUID NAMELIST / F /</p> <p>熱伝達の式の番号。この値は、NAMELIST / DATA / の変数HEATC1, HEATC2, HEATC3の番号のNHとして用いられる。</p>																
HYD	伝熱要素原型カード	<p>水力等価直径または代表長さ。この値は、NAMELIST / DATA / の熱伝達の規定で代表長さDとして用いられる。</p> <p>MATERIAL NAMELIST / M /</p>																
MI	"	固体材料の番号 (material type index)。この値は、NAMELIST / DATA / の材料物性値 (固体) の規定で番号NMとして用いられる。																
NP	"	材料内のメッシュ分割数。伝熱要素内の温度は、分割された各部に対して計算される。																
DR	"	<p>分割幅, m</p>																
Q	"	<p>材料領域内の単位時間単位体積当りの発熱量 W / m³ 次のギャップ (間隙) の入力は、他の材料が後に続くときだけ指定するか、またはデフォルトにしなければならない。後に流体が続くときは、ギャップの物性値は無視される。</p>																
SGAP	"	ギャップサイズ (間隙寸法), m。																
HGAP	"	ギャップ熱伝達係数, (W / m ² °C)																
伝熱要素位置指定カード THERMAL STRUCTURE LOCATION CARDS																		
LOC	伝熱要素位置指定カード	<p>NAMELIST / GEOM / でISTRUC = 1 と NEWTS = 1 のときだけ本カードを挿入する。</p> <p>伝熱要素の型が定義された後には、本カードにより伝熱要素の位置を規定する。本カードは以下のフォーマットである。</p> <table style="margin-left: 40px;"> <tr><td>LOC</td><td>NUM</td><td>IB</td><td>IE</td><td>IB</td><td>IE</td><td>KB</td><td>KE</td></tr> <tr><td>(A4)</td><td>(</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>714</td><td></td><td>)</td></tr> </table> <p>OUT 指定されたセルは、外側または表面 1 と相互作用する。 IN 指定されたセルは、内側または表面 2 と相互作用する。 END 本カードの終りを示す。第 1 ~ 4 カラムに記述する。</p>	LOC	NUM	IB	IE	IB	IE	KB	KE	(A4)	(714)
LOC	NUM	IB	IE	IB	IE	KB	KE											
(A4)	(714)											

変数名	分類	規定方法
NUM IB, IE, JB, JE, KB, KE	"	<p>伝熱要素原型番号 (thermal structure prototype number)</p> <p>I, J, K 値のはじめと終りを示し、伝熱要素NUM と相互作用する 1 つまたはそれ以上のセルからなる短形(円筒) 固体を定義する。</p> <p>注 1) 伝熱要素原型NUM が 2 つでなければ、I, J, K 値でセルを 2 度指定すべきでない。</p> <p>注 2) 与えられた伝熱要素原型と相互作用するすべてのセルを定義するために、本カードが多数必要である。</p> <p>注 3) 伝熱要素原型が両表面と相互作用する流体セルを有するときの、セルの指定順序は任意である。1 つの表面と相互作用するセルの数は、他の表面と相互作用するセルの数に等しくなければならない。</p>

(7) リバランスの規定

変数名	分類	規定方法
IFREB	/GEOM/	0 リバランス領域を規定しない。 (*) >0 定義するリバランス領域・表面についてリバランスがなされる。 IFREB の値は、ポインター容量を割り当てるために用いられ、少なくともリバランス領域とリバランス表面の合計セル数に等しくなければならない。2 * NM1 の値にするのが適当である。正確な値は、Rebalancng Summaryに印刷される。
—	/DATA/	初期の静的状態や、全体的速度過渡変化で生ずるスケールの大きい圧力分布は、質量残差リバランス (mass rebalancing) 法によって効率的に計算でき、収束までの反復計算回数を減少させる上で有効である。 i) 修正圧力は、1つのリバランス領域内のすべてのセルで等しい。 ii) 1つのリバランス領域内で各セルの質量残差の合計が零になるように、圧力を修正する。 iii) TDMAにより圧力方程式を解く。 リバランスは異なる2つのモードからなり、これらを個別または組み合せて使用できる。x, y または z 方向のグリッド面ごとに順次行うリバランスは、IXREB, IYREB 及びIZREB を指定することで実行でき、ただ1つのplane-by-planeリバランスを規定できる。
IXREB	/DATA/	0 x 方向に、plane-by-planeリバランスを行わない。 (*) 1 y 方向に、plane-by-planeリバランスを行う。
IYREB	/DATA/	[] y 方向, z 方向について同様
IZREB	/DATA/	利用者は流体内部にリバランス領域を定義する。リバランス領域Nに隣接するセルはN-1とN+1だけとする。領域Nと領域N+1の間には、リバランス表面Nが存在する。最終領域の下流にリバランス指定されていないセルが必要である。リバランス領域1はリバランス領域2だけと隣接するようにする。各々のリバランス領域内では、質量残差の合計が零になるように圧力が修正される。 リバランスを行う際には、IFREB > 0 (NAMELIST /GEOM/) とし、リバランス領域カードを与える。
NREBRT NREBM (NR)	/DATA/ /DATA/	更に次の変数を定義する。 利用者の定義するリバランス領域の数 (0) リバランス領域NR内のセル数 (0) 領域内のすべてのセルで圧力が殆んど等しくなるように、リバランス領域を区分する。また1つのセルが、2つ以上のリバランス領域に含まれないようにする。
NREBX (NR)	/DATA/	リバランス領域NRとNR+1の間のx方向に垂直なセル面の数 (0) リバランス領域間の境界で大きな圧力変化を生じてい

変数名	分類	規定方法
NREBY (NR)	／DATA／	るようには、リバランス領域を区分することが望ましい。リバランス領域NRとNR+1の間のy方向に垂直なセル面の数(0)
NREBZ (NR)	／DATA／	リバランス領域NRとNR+1の間のz方向に垂直なセル面の数(0)
IReBIT	／DATA／	リバランスの実施頻度を規定する。IReBIT回の反復計算ごとに、その直前にリバランスを行う。収束性を良くするために、反復回数をIReBITの整数倍より1小さくしなければならない。即ち、ITあるはITMAXP = (N * IReBIT) - 1, (50)
		リバランス領域カード REBALANCING REGION CARDS
		NAMELIST／DATA／のIFREBが正のとき、本カードを挿入する。本カードは、リバランス領域とリバランス表面の位置を規定する。記述法は下記の通り。 NAME N IB IE JB JE KB KE (A4) (714)
NAME	リバランス領域カード	REBM.....このカードにより、リバランス領域（の一部）内のセルの位置を指定することを示す。 リバランス各領域に対して少なくとも1枚はこの種のカードが必要である。 REBX.....Iグリッド面に一致するリバランス表面を定義する。(I, J, K)によって、セル(I, J, K)とセル(I + 1, J, K)の間のセル面が指定される。 REBY.....J, Kグリッド面として同様に定義する。 REBZ.....リバランス領域カードの終りを示す。
N IB, IE, JB, JE, KB, KE	" リバランス領域カード	リバランス領域の番号 リバランス領域（の一部）内のセルまたはリバランス表面に隣接するセルから構成される。このセルの集まりは、I, J, Kのはじめ(IB, JB, KB)と終り(IE, JE, KE)によって定義される。 注1) permeabilityが零の内部表面は、リバランス表面に含めない。 注2) これらのカードで入力するセル数とセル表面の数は、NAMELIST／DATA／のNREBRT, NREBM, NREBX, NREBY, NREBZに等しくなければならない。
NEWREB	／GEOM／	0新しいリバランス情報が読み込まれない。 1IFREB > 0 でISTATE = 0 または ISTATE = 2 のとき、新しいリバランス情報が読み込まれる。

(8) 乱流モデルの規定

変数名	分類	規定方法
ITURKE	/GEOM/	<p>0 ……一方程式乱流モデルを用いない。 (*)</p> <p>1 ……固体壁に隣接するセルに対して乱流運動エネルギー方程式に壁関数修正 (wall function correction) を行う一方程式乱流モデルを用いる。</p> <p>5 ……固体壁に隣接するセルに対して乱流運動エネルギー方程式に壁関数修正を行なう一方程式乱流モデルを用いる。</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> 乱 流 モ デ ル </div> <p>有効粘性係数 $\mu_e = \mu_\ell + \mu_t$ (層流) (乱流)</p> <p>有効熱伝導率 $\lambda_e = \lambda_\ell + \lambda_t$ (層流) (乱流)</p> <p>現在は、乱流モデルを扱う以下の4つのオプションがある。</p>
ITURKE	/GEOM/	<u>乱れがない場合</u> 0 ……乱流運動エネルギーフラグは零でなければならない。 (*)
TURBV	/DATA/	乱流粘性 μ_t は零とする。 (*)
		<u>乱流粘性が一定のモデル</u> 、乱流粘性 μ_t と乱流伝導 λ_t を一定とする。
ITURKE	/GEOM/	0 ……乱流運動エネルギーフラグは零。 (*)
TURBV	/DATA/	乱流粘性値、Pa-s (0.0) 正の値を与える。
TURBC	/DATA/	乱流伝導値 λ_t , W/(m°C) (0.0) 乱流伝導 λ_t は、TURBC によって与えるか、TURBC を零とし、CHARREとCHART を与えることにより規定できる。
CHARRE	/DATA/	レイノルズ数 Re (0.0)
CHART	/DATA/	代表温度, °C (0.0) 一方程式乱流モデル (k -方程式) から得られる乱流運動エネルギー k (TURK) を乱流粘性 μ_t (TURVIS) の評価に用いる。各セル、各ステップで乱流粘性 μ_t と乱流伝導 λ_t を計算する。乱流粘性 μ_t は次の式から求める。
		<u>各時間ステップですべてのセルに対して有効粘性 μ_e と乱流伝導 λ_t を評価できる一方程式乱流モデル</u> 乱流粘性 μ_t は次の関係式から計算される。 $TURVIS = CMU1 * R0 * SQRT(TURK) * LENSCA$ <div style="text-align: center; margin-left: 100px;"> \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow 局所流体 密度 局所乱流運動 エネルギー CEL1 * HYDIN ↑ ↑ ↑ 亂れの特性 距離 </div>
ITURKE	/GEOM/	一方程式乱流モデルには次の2つのオプションがある。 1 ……固体壁に隣接するセルに対して、乱流運動エネ

変数名	分類	規定方法
OMEGAK	／DATA／	ルギー方程式に壁関数修正を行う。 5 ……固体壁隣接セルに対して、乱流運動エネルギー式と運動方程式の両方に修正を加える。完全に implicitな計算スキーム ISYMCH > 2, IFITEN = 3 のときだけこれが使える。
RELAXK	／DATA／	乱流運動エネルギー解に対する relaxation factor (0.95)
ITKBUG	／DATA／	乱流運動エネルギー解に対する relaxation factor (0.8) 0 ……乱流モデルのデバッグなし。 (*) 1 ……乱流モデルのデバッグあり。
CMU1	／DATA／	上記の乱流粘性計算用係数 $C\mu$ (0.1)
CEL1	／DATA／	上記の特性距離 (length scale) を計算するための係数 κ (0.4)
HYDIN	／DATA／	水力等価直径 D , m (0.0), IGEOM > 0 のとき, HYDIN は内部で計算される。
AKAPPA	／DATA／	一方程式乱流モデルで用いられる Von Kármán 定数 κ (0.4)
CDTURE EE	／DATA／ ／DATA／	壁付近の shear stress を計算する係数 (0.09) 注 1) 亂れの散逸率 ϵ ($SPLM0$) は次の式で与えられる。 $SPLM0 = -R0(M0) * TURK(M0) * * 3 / (CEL1 * HYDIN)$ 従って、乱れの特性距離 $CEL1 * HYDIN$ が大きいほど散逸率は小さい。 注 2) 壁関数は乱流運動エネルギー計算に用いられるので、初期速度は零であってはならない。定常計算では、すべてセルの速度を零とせず入口速度に等しくすることを推奨する。

(9) 物性値の規定

変数名	分類	規定方法
IFPROP	/DATA/	<p>0 ……厳密な状態方程式サブルーチンを用いて流体の物性値を計算する。ソース中にナトリウム用と水用のパッケージがある。両パッケージ内で同じ関数名が使われているので、ロードモジュールをcreateするときにはナトリウム用または水用の必要なパッケージだけを含めるようにする。利用者がその他の物性値のパッケージを装備させることは可能である。（＊）</p> <p>1 ……状態方程式を線型近似し、単純かつ高速度で流体の物性値を計算する。このオプションでは、次の「簡略物性値オプション」の入力を附加する必要がある。</p>
簡略な流体の物性値オプション Simplified Properties Option		
		<p>IFPROP = 1 のときのみ含める。 状態方程式を次の一次方程式で近似する。ここでTCは温度（℃）を表している。</p> $h = c_{0h} + c_{1h} T$ $\text{ENTHALPY} = FC0H + FC1H * TC \quad (\text{J/kg})$ $\rho = c_{0\rho} + c_{1\rho} T$ $\text{DENSITY} = FC0R0 + FC1R0 * TC \quad (\text{kg/m}^3)$ $\lambda = c_{0k} k + c_{1k} T$ $\text{CONDUCTIVITY} = FC0K + FC1K * TC \quad (\text{W/m°C})$ $T = c_{0T} + c_{1T} h$ $\text{TEMPERATURE} = FC0T + FC1T * H \quad (\text{°C})$ $\mu = c_{0\mu} + c_{1\mu} T$ $\text{VISCOSITY} = FC0MU + FC1MU * TC \quad \text{Pa-s}$ <p>以下の係数は利用者が規定する。</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> FC0H /DATA/ エンタルピーの係数 (0.0) FC1H /DATA/ FC0R0 /DATA/ 密度の係数 (0.0) FC1R0 /DATA/ FC0K /DATA/ 热伝導率の係数 (0.0) FC1K /DATA/ FC0MU /DATA/ 粘性係数 (0.0) FC1MU /DATA/ FCTL0 /DATA/ 物性値を利用者が部分的にチェックするため、圧力PRES0, 温度FCTL0 からFCTHIまでの5つの温度に対して小さな表を印刷する。Naパッケージの場合、デフォルト値はFCTL0 = 300.0, FCTHI = 700.0 また水パッケージの場合、FCTL0 = 20.0, FCTHI = 100.0 ℃である FCTHI /DATA/
固体材料の物性値 Material Properties (Solids)		

変数名	分類	規定方法
		冷却以外の材料の熱伝導率 λ , 比熱 C_p , 密度 ρ を定義するため, 次の方程式が使われる。 $\lambda = \frac{1}{C_{01K} + C_{02K} T_c} + C_{1K} + C_{2K} T_c^2 + C_{3K} T_c^3$ $CONDUCTIVITY = 1.0 / (C01K + C02K * Tc) + C0K +$ $C1K * Tc + C2K * Tc * * 2 + C3K * Tc * * 3 \text{ W/m°C}$ $Cp = C_{0cp} + C_{1cp} Tc + C_{2cp} Tc^2 + C_{3cp} Tc^3$ $SPECIFIC HEAT = COCP + C1CP * TC + C2CP * TC * * 2 +$ $C3CP * TC * * 3 \quad (\text{J/kg°C})$ $\rho = C_{0\rho} + C_{1\rho} Tc + C_{2\rho} Tc^2 + C_{3\rho} Tc^3$ $DENSITY = COR0 + C1R0 * TC + C2R0 * TC * * 2 + C3R0 * TC * * 3 \quad \text{kg/m}^3$ <p>TCは温度°Cを表している。</p> <p>下記の係数は, NAMELIST/ DATA/ の壁モデル (Wall Model) 部のMATWAL及びTHERMAL STRUCTURE PROTOTYPE CARDS のMATERLの値によってインデックスされる。</p> <p>NMATER /DATA/ 固体材料の数, (0)。本値は, MATWALとMATERLの最大値と少なくとも同じ大きさでなければならない。</p> <p>C01K (NM) /DATA/ 热伝導率表示式の係数 (0.0)</p> <p>C02K (NM)</p> <p>C0K (NM)</p> <p>C1K (NM)</p> <p>C2K (NM)</p> <p>C3K (NM)</p> <p>COCP (NM)</p> <p>C1CP (NM)</p> <p>C2CP (NM) /DATA/ 比热表示式の係数 (0.0)</p> <p>C3CP (NM)</p> <p>COR0 (NM)</p> <p>C1R0 (NM)</p> <p>C2R0 (NM) /DATA/ 密度表示式の係数 (0.0)</p> <p>C3R0 (NM)</p> <p>ここでNMは固体材料の番号を表している。 NM=1, 2, 3 NMATER 例) NM=1 SUS304 NM=2 SUS316 NM=3 ジルカロイ</p>

(10) 時間ステップ, 反復計算の規定

変数名	分類	規定方法
IDDP	/DATA/	<p>本オプションは、時間的にexplicitのときだけ適用する。(即ち、IFITEN=0または1または2、ISYMCN=0または1または2)。これは質量、運動量反復計算におけるDDDP(圧力に対する質量残差の変化)の役割を定義している。</p> <p>0 ……各セルでDDDPを計算し、各セルのDDDPの最大値を用いる。このオプションは、すべてのセルの形状がほぼ相似なデカルト座標系で有用である</p> <p>1 ……DDDPは、ISTATE=0のとき最初に一度計算され記憶される。各計算セルは、それ自身の値を有し、質量—運動量反復計算に用いる。(*)</p> <p>2 ……各時間ステップで各セルについてDDDPを計算する。force structure の利用で、大きな圧力降下がimposeされるときにこれは有用である。</p>
IDTIME	/DATA/	<p>0 ……DTを指定することにより、時間ステップ幅(time step size)を与える。</p> <p>1 ……与えた条件と利用者が規定する変数RDTIMEで決まる最大許容インクリメントとして、時間ステップ幅が内部で計算される。(*)</p>

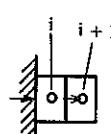
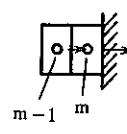
時間及び時間ステップ関係のパラメータ Time and Time Step Related Parameter

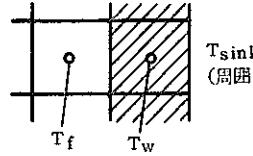
TSTART	/DATA/	初期時刻, sec. (0.0)。この値は、過渡計算(ISTATE=2)の初期に零にリセットすべきである。
IDTIME	/DATA/	<p>0 ……利用者が指定するDTにより、時間ステップ幅を与える。</p> <p>1 ……時間ステップ幅が、最大許容時間インクリメント(courant 時間ステップ幅)と利用者が規定する変数RDTIMEの積として内部で計算される。(*)</p> <p>$\Delta t = C_1 \Delta t_c$ C_1: 1以下の係数(利用者指定) Δt_c: Courant 条件によって決まるΔt (1セル通過に要する最小時間)</p> <p>半陰解法で数値的に安定な解を得るには,</p> $\Delta t < \Delta t_c \simeq \left(\frac{\Delta x}{u} \right) \text{ min}$ $\Delta t < \Delta t_{cond} \simeq C \left(\rho \frac{\Delta x}{\Gamma h} \right) \text{ min}$ $\Delta t < \Delta t_{vis} \simeq C \left(\frac{\rho \Delta x^2}{\mu} \right) \text{ min}$ $C = 1/6 \sim 1/2$
DT(1)	/DATA/	時間ステップ1からLASTDTまでの時間ステップ幅, sec. (0.1)。IDTIME=0の場合にのみこの値が用いられる。

変数名	分類	規定方法
DT(2)	／DATA／	LASTDT以降のステップにおける時間ステップ幅, sec. (0.1)。IDTIME = 0 の場合にだけこの値が用いられる。
LASTDT	／DATA／	実行中に時間ステップ幅を変更するときに使われるもので, LASTDTより前のステップではDT(1), LASTDTより後のステップではDT(2)の時間ステップ幅がとられる(99999)。この値はIDTIME = 0 のときだけ使用される。
RDTIME	／DATA／	時間ステップ値は, 諸条件によって与えられる最大許容時間インクリメント Δtc と, 変数C (RDTIME) の積として, 内部で計算される。(0.8)。この値はIDTIME = 1 のときにのみ用いられる。
NTHCON	／DATA／	10個までの値。収束判定値と最大許容時間ステップ幅 Δt を計算するために, サブルーチンGDCONVを呼び出す時間ステップ番号を規定する。 0 GDCONVを呼びださない。 > 0 GDCONVをコールする時間ステップ番号。 NTHCONの第N番目の正の時間ステップ番号を処理した後に, 次のGDCONVのコールを決めるために, 第N + 1番目のNTHCONの値が用いられる。 < 0 -Nという値は, NステップごとにGDCONVを呼び出すことを意味している。それに続くNTHCONの値は考慮されない。(-1) 例として, NTPRNTとNTPLOTを参照すること。
NTMAX	／DATA／	この計算の最大時間ステップ番号。本時間ステップが完了した後に, 正常終了する(99999)。
TIMAX	／DATA／	この計算の最大時間。この時間に到達すると正常終了する sec. (3.6E+7)。 TIMAXは, シミュレーションまたは問題の時間であり実行に必要なcpu時間のことではない。
TREST	／DATA／	ジョブのために残されている時間を, 各々の反復計算の終りにチェックする。残り時間がTRESTより大きければ, 次の反復計算が行われる。さもなければ, 再スタートファイルに書き込まれる。長いジョブか, 1回の反復計算当たり数秒を要するジョブを流すときは, TRESTとして大きめの保守的な値を選び方が望ましいsec. (20.0)。 これは, JOBカードで指定した全ジョブ時間がなくなるまでに残っている時間にreturnするアルゴンヌシステムルーチンTLEFTに依存している。
反復計算制御パラメータ Iteration Control Parameter		
		制御パラメータの一般的定義とデフォルト値を, この節で記述する。各変数が関係するループを示すため, 付録のGLANCE部に制御パラメータControl Parameterを示してある。

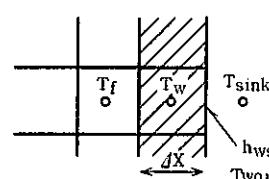
変数名	分類	規定方法
IT(1)	DATA	時間ステップ1からLASTITまでの 反復回数 (10)
IT(2)	DATA	LASTIT以降の時間ステップにおける 反復回数 (10)
LASTIT	DATA	時間ステップ当たりの反復回数を変 えるためにITとともに用いる。
ITMAXP	DATA	圧力反復計算ループの反復回数 (99)
ITMAXE	DATA	エネルギー反復計算ループの反復 回数 (99)
OMEGAV	DATA	運動方程式の減速緩和因子 (0.8)
OMEGAE	DATA	エネルギー方程式の " (0.8)
OMEGAA	DATA	圧力解の緩和因子 (1.5)
RELAXE	DATA	エネルギー解の緩和因子 (0.95)
EPS1	DATA	収束判定値 (1.0E- 4)
EPS2	DATA	" (5.0E- 5)
EPS3	DATA	" (1.0E- 5)
DLCUT	DATA	質量、運動量反復計算の対称からセルを除外するため に用いる0.5 * DCONV の増倍係数 (0.5)。 ISYMCH= 2 (Explicit, SSOR法) のときだけ用いる。
DDDHMX	DATA	時間に関しexplicit、熱伝導に関しimplicitな計算で 用いるDDDHの値を決定するためのパラメータである。 DDDHは、エンタルピーによってDHDT (エンタルピーの 時間依存) を変化させる。 この場合IFITEN= 0 を推奨する。 0.0 セルのDDDHの値を用いる。 (*) < 0.0 セルのDDDHの最大値を用いる。 > 0.0 DDDHの値としてDDDHMXを用いる。

(11) 境界条件、初期条件の規定

変数名	分類	規定方法
境界条件の型 Boundary Condition Types		
KFLOW (N)	/DATA/	<p>すべての外部表面は、速度境界条件型と温度-熱流束境界条件型を有している。内部表面も同様に境界条件型がassignされる。</p> <p>速度境界条件の型。（すべてのNSURF 表面に対するデフォルト値は1である。）</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 5 質量流量が連続的な出口部。（円筒座標系の半径方向出口など流路面積が変化する出口に適用する） $(\rho A)_{i-\frac{1}{2}} (V_n)_{i-\frac{1}{2}} = (\rho A)_{i+\frac{1}{2}} V_{i+\frac{1}{2}}$  - 4 速度が一様な出口部 $V_n = \sum_i (\rho A v)_{i+\frac{1}{2}} / \sum_i (\rho A)_{i-\frac{1}{2}}$ - 3 スリップ境界 (Free Slip) $\partial V_n / \partial n = 0$ - 2 速度が連続的な出口 $(V_n)_{i-\frac{1}{2}} = (V)_{i+\frac{1}{2}}$ $(V_n)_{m+\frac{1}{2}} = -(V)_{m-\frac{1}{2}}$  - 1 運動量が連続的な出口 $\rho V_n A _{i-\frac{1}{2}} (V_n)_{i-\frac{1}{2}} = \rho V A _{i+\frac{1}{2}} V_{i+\frac{1}{2}}$ 1 法線速度をVELC (N) または境界値初期化カードで規定する一定速度の境界。 法線速度は初期値のまま一定であり、接線速度成分は零である。(*) $V_n = V_{nf} (t)$ <p>V_o : 初期表面法線速度 f_{nf} (t) : 第NF番過渡関数</p> 100 + NF 法線速度が第NF番過渡関数とVELOC (N) の積で与えられる均一な過渡的速度境界。 $V_n = V_{nf} (t)$
KTEMP (N)	/DATA/	<p>温度、熱流束境界条件の型。（すべてのNSURF 表面に対するデフォルト値は1である。）</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 TEMP (N) または境界値初期カード BOUNDARY VALUE INITIALIZATION CARDSにより温度を与える温度一定の境界。 (*)。表面熱流束は流体の熱伝導から計算され、壁の存在は考慮されない。 流体の対流と壁の熱伝導の両方を考慮したい場合には、下記の壁モデル部Wall Model Section の4変数IHTWAL (N), HYDWAL (N), WALLDX (N), MATWAL

変数名	分類	規定方法
		<p>(N) を規定しなければならない。</p> <p>100 + NF TEMP (N) と第NF番過渡関数の積により 温度を与える一様な過渡的温度境界。表面熱流束はKTEMP (N) = 1 の場合と同様に計算される。</p> $T_e = T_o f_{nf} (t)$ $q = UA (T_e - T_i)$ <p>200 TEMP (N) または境界値初期化カードによって熱流束を与える熱流束が一定の境界。</p> $q = \frac{\lambda e A (T_1 - T_i)}{\Delta x / 2}$ <p>300 + NF TEMP (N) と第NF番目過渡関数の積により熱流束を与える一様な過渡的熱流束境界。</p> $q = q_0 f_{nf} (t)$ <p>400 断熱または拡散が零の熱流束境界。</p> $q = 0$ <p>500 + NF 過渡的なダクト壁温度境界。この境界条件は、流体の対流、壁の熱容量、周囲気団または媒体への熱伝達を扱っている。壁モデル部の変数を規定する必要がある</p> 
KPRES (N)	/DATA/	<p>圧力境界条件の型。圧力境界条件は境界表面の内側の隣接するセルに適用される。(すべてのNSURF 表面のデフォルトは零である。) KFLOW (N) = -5 (質量流量連続) と組み合わせて用いられる。</p> <p>表面が速度境界条件のときは不要である (KPRES (N) = 0)</p> <p>0 圧力境界条件が適用されない。(*)</p> <p>1 PRES (N) により圧力が与えられ、一様な一定の圧力境界条件とする。</p> $KFLOW = -5, P_m = PRES (N) \text{ (一定)}$ <p>100 + NF 第NF番の過渡関数とPRES (N) の積によって圧力を与え、一様かつ過渡的な圧力境界条件とする。</p> $KFLOW = -5, P_m = P_{mo} f_{nf} (t), P_{mo} = PRES (N)$
境界およびセルの初期化 Boundary and Cell Initialization		
		次の3変数によって境界の一様速度、温度一熱流束および圧力を規定する。不均一な分布は、境界値初期化カードにより規定する。
VELOC (N)	/DATA/	XNORML (N), YNORML (N) およびZNORML (N) により示される方向の表面Nの初期速度, m/s (0.0)

変数名	分類	規定方法
TEMP (N)	/DATA/	表面Nの初期温度, ℃ (0.0)。一定または過渡的熱流束境界に対しても、TEMP (N) は熱流束に等しい。 W/m ² (0.0)
PRES (N)	/DATA/	表面Nの初期圧力, Pa (0.0)
TEMPO	/DATA/	全内部セルの初期温度, 流れ場全体で一様な温度℃ (0.0)
PRES0	/DATA/	参照点 (XPRES0, YPRES0, ZPRES0) の初期圧力, Pa (1.01353E+5)。各点の初期静水圧は、参照点をもとに計算される。
XPRES0		
YPRES0	/DATA/	圧力参照点の x, y, z 座標, m (0.0)
ZPRES0		
GRAVX		
GRAVY	/DATA/	重力加速度ベクトルの x, y, z 成分, m/s (0.0)
GRAVZ		
境界値初期化カード BOUNDARY VALUE INITIALIZATION CARDS		
		これらのカードで境界値を初期化しなければ、利用者は第1~4欄を‘END’とするカードを挿入しなければならない。
		これらのカードで境界値を初期化するときは、境界値初期化カードの後に‘END’カードを挿入しなければならない。
		本入力カードの目的は、下記の配列の境界値を初期化することにある（温度と速度の境界条件が一様な場合は、NAMELIST/DATA/の変数TEMPとVELOCにより境界条件を容易に規定できる。）。すなわち、境界値の分布を本カードで指定できる。
		それぞれのカードの変数と書式を次に示す。
		NAME RVAL IB IE JB JE KB KE N (A4) (F10.3) (714)
NAME	/DATA/	PB 圧力, Pa QBN 熱流束, W/m ² RLB 密度, kg/m ³ VELB XNORML (N), YNORML (N), ZNORML (N) によって規定される方向の表面の垂直速度成分の絶対値, m/s HLB エンタルピー, J/kg TLB 温度, ℃ END 境界値初期化カードの終りを示し、必ずこれを挿入すること。
RVAL	/DATA/	変数の値。
IB, IE, JB, JE, KB, KE	/DATA/	1またはそれ以上のセルからなる矩形固体を定義する I, J, Kのはじめと終りを示す。 表面の一部または全部を定義する矩形固体は、全部表面の内側にあり表面と隣接するものか、あるいは部分

変数名	分類	規定方法
		<p>的に表面の内側にあり表面と交叉するものである。</p> <p>注) 境界表面規定カード BOUNDARY SURFACE IDENTIFICATION CARDS で表面を規定する手法は境界値初期化カード BOUNDARY VALUE INITIALIZATION CARDS で表面を規定する方法と同じである。しかしこれは、内部セル初期化カード INTERNAL CELL INITIALIZATION CARDS で表面を規定する方法と異なる。前者の場合、表面要素は表面に隣接し表面の法線で指示されているセルによって指定されている。後者の場合セル (i, j, k) は、セル (i, j, k) とセル (i + 1, j, k) またはセル (i, j + 1, k), セル (i, j, k + 1) のうちで変数を初期化するために最適ないずれかの表面を指定している。境界上の表面は、境界値初期化カードよりはむしろ内部セル初期化カードを用いて初期化しなければならない。</p> <p style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">壁 モ デ ル Wall Model</p> <p>本節の変数は、温度境界条件のタイプ 1, 100 + NF または 500 + NF を詳述するときに用いられる。</p> $q = UA (T_e - T_i)$ $1/U = 1/h + \Delta x / 2\lambda$ <p>① WALLDX と MATWAL を規定しないとき, $U = h$</p> <p>② IHTWAL (N) と HYDWAL (N) を規定しないとき, $q = \lambda e A (T_e - T_o) / (\Delta x / 2)$</p> <p>$\lambda e$: 有効熱伝導率 $\Delta x / 2$: 表面と境界セル中心間の距離</p> <p>KTEMP (N) = 500 + NF のときの壁モデル</p> $\rho C_p A \frac{\partial T_w}{\partial t} = -h_{wf} A (T_w - T_f) - h_{ws} A (T_w - T_{sink}) + Q A \Delta x$ $Q = Q_o Q_k Q_j f_{nf} (t)$ <p>T_{sink} のかわりに壁外表面温度 T_{ws} を入力で与える場合</p> $\rho C_p A \frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = -h_{wf} A (T_w - T_f) - \frac{\lambda}{2\Delta x} A (T_w - T_{wout}) + Q A \Delta x$ $T_{wout} = T_o f_{nf} (t)$  <p>WALLDX (N) MATWAL (N)</p> <p>/DATA/ /DATA/</p> <p>壁面の厚さ, m (1.0) 表面 N の材料型。この変数の値は、材料の物性値部</p>

変数名	分類	規定方法																
IHTWAL (N)	/DATA/	(固体) のインデックスNMに対して用いられる。(1) (例) MATWAL(4) = 3 ……表面4の材料物性値はNM=3 から与えられる。 冷却材と壁面間の熱伝達を計算するための熱伝達式の 番号。この変数の値は、流体—構造物熱伝達部Fluid -Structure Heat Transfer Sectionにおけるインデッ クスNHに対して用いられる。(0) 注) デフォルト値をとる場合には、流体から壁への 熱伝達係数が流体の熱伝導率を流体の伝導長さ (conduction length) で除した値によって与 えられる。																
HYDWAL (N)	/DATA/	表面Nに関する水力等価直径または特性距離。ヌッセ ルト数とレイノルズ数の計算に用いられる。(0) 過渡的な体積熱発生量は次の3変数と過渡関数NFの積 で与えられる。																
WALLQS (N)	/DATA/	単位体積単位時間当たりの壁平均熱発生量Qo, W/m ³ (0.0)																
QK (K)	/DATA/	規格化した軸方向分布係数Qk (1.0)																
QIJ (IJ)	/DATA/	規格化した半径方向分布係数Qij (1.0)																
TSINK (N)	/DATA/	周囲の雰囲気または媒体の温度Tsink, °C (0.0)																
HSINK (N)	/DATA/	壁から周囲の雰囲気または媒体への熱伝達率hws, W/m ² °C (0.0)																
DTWALL	/DATA/	温度境界条件のタイプ 500+NFで用いる時間ステップ 幅。この時間ステップ幅は、定常状態に到達するまで の間のみ使用される.sec. (1.0E+40)																
内部セル初期化カード Internal Cell Initialization Cards																		
内部セル 初期化カ ード (Internal Cell Ini tialization Cards)	—	内部セルが内部セル初期化カードで初期化されないな らば、利用者は、第1～4欄を‘END’とするカード を挿入しなければならない。 内部セルを以下のカードで初期化する場合には、内部 セル初期化カードの最後に、‘END’カードを挿入し なければならない。																
NAME	—	本入力カードの目的は、下記配列の内部セル値を初期 化することにある。それぞれのカードの変数と書式を 次に示す。 <table style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td>NAME</td> <td>RVAL</td> <td>IB</td> <td>IE</td> <td>JB</td> <td>JE</td> <td>KB</td> <td>KE</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(A4)</td> <td>(F10.3)</td> <td>(</td> <td></td> <td>614</td> <td>)</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table> AL Volume porosity, セル全体積に対するセル内 流体体積の割合 (1.0) ALX Surface permeability, セル (I, J, K) と セル (I + 1, J, K) の境界面における流体 面積割合 (1.0) ALY Surface permeability, セル (I, J, K) とセ ル (I, J + 1, K) の境界面における流体面積 割合 (1.0) ALZ Surface permeability, セル (I, J, K) とセ ル (I, J, K + 1) の境界面における流体面	NAME	RVAL	IB	IE	JB	JE	KB	KE	(A4)	(F10.3)	(614)		
NAME	RVAL	IB	IE	JB	JE	KB	KE											
(A4)	(F10.3)	(614)													

変数名	分類	規定方法
RVAL IB, IE, JB, JE, KB, KE	—	<p>積割合 (1.0) P (圧力—初期静圧) [Pa] (0.0) QSOU... 計算セル体積 DX (I) * DY (J) * DZ (K) 当りの発熱率 [W/m³] (0.0) TL..... 温度 [C] (0.0) UL..... x 方向速度成分 [m/sec.] (0.0) VL..... y 方向速度成分 [m/sec.] (0.0) WL..... z 方向速度成分 [m/sec.] (0.0) END ... 内部セル初期化カードの終りを示す。必ずこれを挿入すること。</p> <p>変数名に割り当てられる値 これらの 6 つの変数は、1 つかそれ以上のセルからなる矩形の立体を定義するための始めと終りの I, J, K 値である。</p> <p>注) 境界表面規定カードと境界値初期化カードの表面指定方法は同じであるが、内部セル初期化カードの表面指定法はこれと異なる。前者の場合表面に隣接した表面の法線ベクトルの指す側のセルによって表面要素を指定する。後者の場合セル (I, J, K) は、初期値を与える変数の内容によって、セル (I, J, K) とセル (I + 1, J, K), セル (I, J + 1, K), セル (I, J, K + 1) のいずれかの間の表面を指定する。境界表面の初期値は、内部セル初期化カードではなく、境界値初期化カードによって与える。</p>

(12) 热伝達および過渡関数の規定

変数名	分類	規定方法
流体—構造物間の熱伝達 Fluid —Structure Heat Transfer		
		<p>ヌッセルト数を計算するために、係数を規定することにより熱伝達の式を定義する。これらの係数即ち熱伝達の式は、壁モデルのIHTWALと伝熱要素原型カードのIHTSTRの値で指定されている。ヌッセルト数(NU)は次の式から計算される。</p> $Nu = C_0 + C_1 Pr^{C_2} Re^{C_3}$ $\begin{cases} NU = HEAT1L + HEAT2L * PR ** HEAT3L * RE ** HEAT4L \\ \quad (Re < PETRN) \\ - NU = HEAT1T + HEAT2T * PR ** HEAT3T * RE ** HEAT4T \\ \quad (Re > PETRN) \end{cases}$ <p>ヌッセルト数は、次式のように熱伝達率 h を指定するために用いられる。</p> $h = (k / D) * Nu$ <p>ここで、 k は熱伝導率、 D は代表長さ (reference length) を表している。 h は、流体と構造物との間の伝熱 q を次のように計算するために用いられる。</p> $q = A * h * (T_s - T_f)$ <p>ここで、 A は面積、 T_s は伝熱要素 (structure) の温度、 T_f は流体温度を表している。</p>
NHEATC	/DATA/	<p>熱伝達の式の数(1)。この値は、小さくともIHTSTRとIHTWALの最大値と同じでなければならない。</p> $NH = 1 \sim NHEATC$
HEAT1L (NH)	/DATA/	ヌッセルト数の係数。ヌッセルト数NUは正でなければならないので、流速零の場合のためにHEATC1 (NH) を正とする。
HEAT2L (NH)	/DATA/	ヌッセルト数の係数
HEAT3L (NH)	/DATA/	"
HEAT4L (NH)	/DATA/	"
HEAT1T (NH)	/DATA/	"
HEAT2T (NH)	/DATA/	"
HEAT3T (NH)	/DATA/	"
HEAT4T (NH)	/DATA/	"
過渡関数 Transient Function		
		すべての過渡関数は次の3変数に入力される。前に入力したかどうかにかかわらず、過渡計算(ISTATE=2)のはじめに必ずこれを入力しなければならない。各々の関数は利用者が指定する点で定義され、サブルーチンFITITにcubic spline fit係数が発生する。入力分布の妥当性をチェックできるように、等間隔の50個の値が印刷される。yの値が急変するところは10~15の点にするのがよい。現在のところ、過渡関数を記述する点の全数は100である。
TVAL (NP)	/DATA/	過渡関数の独立変数(通常は時間)

変数名	分類	規定方法
FVAL (NP)	/DATA/	過渡関数の従属変数。第1番目の関数の最後の値に第2番目の最初の値が続くようにする。それに続く全関数でも同様の方式とする。フィッティングルーチンは外挿できないので、用いる関数の全範囲を入力する必要がある。不連続を指定するときは、同一のx座標に同じyの値または異なるyの値を2度与える。
NEND (NF)	/DATA/	第NF番目過渡関数の点数
NTOTS	/DATA/	伝熱要素の入力を単純化するために、NAMELIST/DATA/における熱発生の過渡関数の番号を無視することができる。これらの変数は、伝熱要素原型 (thermal structure prototype) の定義と同じ順序で変数 NTOTS に入力する。NTOTS に与えたいずれの値も、他の全ての入力と前の値を無視するであろう。もし、NTOTS に値を定義しなければ、熱発生の過渡関数の番号は変更されない。

(13) 印刷、プロットテープ及びデバッグの規定

変数名	分類	規定方法
ISTBUG	/GEOM/	0記憶配置表を印刷しない。 (*) 1 " 印刷する。
IBSBUG	/GEOM/	0Boundary Surface Summaryを印刷しない。 (*) 1実行継続後にBoundary Surface Summaryを印 刷する。 2実行終了後にBoundary Surface Summaryを印 刷する。
LMPRNT	/GEOM/	0セル番号と表面番号の配列を印刷しない。 (*) LMPRNT = 1 または LMPRNT = 2 では形状デバッ グ情報が過剰に印刷されて実行が終了するが この情報はほとんど使われないので推奨でき るものではない。 1セル番号配列を印刷する。 LMPRNT = 0 を使 用せよ。 2セル番号と表面番号配列を印刷する。 LMPRNT = 0 を使用せよ。
印刷オプション Printing Option		
<p>サブルーチンOUTPUTの呼び出しは、NTPRNTとTPRNT の 2変数によって制御される。これらは個々にあるいは 一緒に使われる。</p> <p>サブルーチンOUTPUTを呼び出すごとに印刷される情報 は、以下のISTPR とNTHPR によって決定される。</p>		
NTPRNT	/DATA/	<p>サブルーチンOUTPUTを呼び出す時間ステップ数は50ま でである。</p> <p>0サブルーチンOUTPUTを呼び出さない。再スタ ートの場合は、NTPRNT = 0 とすると前の NTPRNTの値は無視される。</p> <p>>0サブルーチンOUTPUTを呼び出す時間ステップ 数。NTPRNTにおける第N番目の正の時間ステ ップが処理された後に、OUTPUTの次の呼び出 しのためにNTPRNTの第N + 1番目の値が用い られる。</p> <p><0-Nという値を指定すると、N番目の時間ス テップごとにサブルーチンOUTPUTが呼び出さ れる。NTPRNTのその後の値は考慮されない。 -9999...実行終了直後にサブルーチンOUTPUTを呼び出 す。</p> <p>例) NTPRNT = 0 ...初期化の後にサブルーチンOUTPUT は呼び出されない。 NTPRNT = 5, 10, -9999...ステップ5, ステップ 10終了直後にOUTPUT が呼出される。</p>
TPRNT	/DATA/	<p>サブルーチンOUTPUTを呼び出す時間 (problem time, 秒) であり、50個まで指定できる。</p> <p>0.0サブルーチンOUTPUTを呼び出さない (*) 。 再スタートのとき、TPRNT = 0 とすると前</p>

変数名	分類	規定方法
		<p>のTPRNT の値は無視される。</p> <p>> 0.0 …… OUTPUTを呼び出す時間。TPRNT の第 N 番目の正の時間が処理された後にOUTPUTを次に呼び出すためにTPRNT の第 N + 1 番目の値が用いられる。</p> <p>< 0.0 …… T と指定すると、 T 秒間隔でOUTPUTを呼び出す。その後のTPRNT の値は考慮されない。</p> <p>例) $\boxed{\text{TPRNT} = 1.0, 5.0, -10.0 \dots \dots \text{時刻} 1.0, 5.0, 10.0, 20.0, \dots \text{に} \text{OUTPUT}} \\ \boxed{\text{TPRNT} = -5.0, 10.0 \dots \dots \text{時刻} 10.0, 15.0, 20.0, \dots \text{に} \text{OUTPUT} \text{が呼び出さ} \text{れる。}}$</p>
ISTPR	/DATA/	<p>サブルーチンOUTPUTの最初の呼び出しで印刷すべき配列を指定する。50個のコード値まで入力ができる。</p> <p>(0)</p>
NTHPR	/DATA/	<p>最初以外のすべてのOUTPUT呼び出しで印刷すべき配列を指定する。50個のコード値まで入力できる。</p> <p>内部配列に対して、ISTPR またはNTHPR は 'VVPLL' の形の符合付き 5 整数列で与える。</p> <p>S + …… 'VVPLL' で規定した面だけを印刷する (*) 。プラス符号は省略できる。 - …… ISTPR またはNTHPR の 'LL' の現在の値と次の値の間の全ての面を印刷する。</p> <p>VV 01……UL 速度の u 成分 02……VL " v " 03……WL " w " 04……HL エンタルピー 05……TL 温度 06……AL volume porosity 07……RL 密度 08……P 静圧 09……DL 質量残差 10……ALX x 方向表面透過率 (surface permeability) 11……ALY y 方向表面透過率 (surface permeability) 12……ALZ z 方向表面透過率 (surface permeability) 13……DRDT d (RL) / d (TIME) 14……TURK 乱流運動エネルギー 15……QSOUR 体積熱発生 16……PSTATO 初期静圧 17…… P - PSTATO 18……DDDPOT d (DL) / d (P) 19……DDDH d (DL) / d (HL) 20……TURCON 乱流伝導 21……TURVIS 乱流粘性</p> <p>P 1 …… i 面を印刷する。 2 …… j 面 " 3 …… k 面 "</p>

変数名	分類	規定方法
		<p>LL 印刷すべき面。Sが+のときは1つの面だけが指定され、Sが-のときはISTPR またはNTHPR の現在 'LL' 値と次の 'LL' 値の間のすべての面が印刷される。</p> <p>伝熱要素の情報は、ISTPR とNTHPR に 'S8NNNN' を指定することによって与える。</p> <p>S +……伝熱要素番号 'NNNN' だけ印刷する。 (*) プラス符号は省略可能である。</p> <p>-……ISTPR またはNTHPR の 'LL' 値の現在値と次の値との間のすべての表面が印刷される</p> <p>VV 01……VELBN 表面の法線方向の速度 02……QBN " 热流束 03……MB 隣接内部セル番号 04……HLB 表面のエンタルピー 05……TLB 表面の温度 06……AREA 表面要素の面積 07……RLB 表面の密度 08……PB " 圧力 09……IJK 隣接内部セルの指數（インデックス）。各値は 'IIJJKK' の形をとり、IIはI インデックス、JJはJ インデックス、KKはK インデックスを表している。 10……過渡ダクト壁モデルで用いられているような冷却材から壁へのオーバーオールな熱伝達率 (KTEMP (LL) = 500)</p> <p>LL Sが+のときは1表面しか印刷されないが、Sが-のときは現在の 'LL' 値とその後の 'LL' 値の間の全表面が印刷される。</p> <p>例) ISTPR = 06105, -10301, -10305 NTHPR = 01105, -02301, -02305, 90101, -90501, -90505 最初のOUTPUTの呼び出しで、I = 5 の面のvolume porosityとK面1から5のx方向surface permeabilityを印刷する。その後のOUTPUTの呼び出しでは、I = 5 の面の速度のU成分、K面1から5の速度のV成分、表面1の境界速度、及び表面1から5の表面の温度が印刷される。</p>
プロットテープオプション Plot Tape Option		
NTPLT	/DATA/	<p>プロット情報をテープ76に書き込むときに用い、25個までの値を指定できる。</p> <p>0 ……これ以上プロット情報をテープに書き込まない (*)。</p> <p>>0 ……プロット情報をテープ76に書き込む時間ステップ番号。NTPLTの第N番目の正の時間ステップを処理した後に、第N+1番目の値を用いて次のテープ書き込みを決定する。</p> <p><0 ……-Nと指定するとN時間ステップごとに情報をテープ76に書き込む。</p>

4. 図形処理用入力データ

4.1 COMMIX 図形処理システムの概要

(1) 目的

本プログラムは、COMMIXコードから出力されたリストアートファイル、またはプロットファイルに対し、データ編集と作図処理を施し、速度ベクトル図、等温線図および時系列温度グラフを作成する。

(2) 機能

本プログラムは、MULTO, VECTOR, ISOTHERM, TODISC, GRAPHITの5つのパッケージからなっている。以下にそれぞれの機能について述べる。

(i) MULTO

複数のプロットファイルを1つのプロットファイルに編集する。

(ii) VECTOR

COMMIXから出力されたリストアートまたはプロットファイルを読み、速度ベクトル図を描く。

(iii) ISOTHERM

COMMIXから出力されたリストアートまたはプロットファイルを読み、温度数値表または等温線図を描く。

(iv) TODISC

COMMIXから出力されたプロットファイルを読み、GRAPHITのためのデータを作成する。

(v) GRAPHIT

TODISCで作成されたデータを読み、時系列温度グラフを描く。
なお図面は、日本語ラインプリンター（NLP）、静電式プロッター（VERSADEC）、グラフィック端末（TEKTRONIX）、コムフィッシュのいずれかを選択して、出力することができる。

4.2 入力データの作成方法

(1) M U L T O

入力形式は次の通りである。

9 10カラム

	MTAPE	
--	-------	--

(フォーマット) I 2 (意味) プロットファイルの数

(2) V E C T O R

(*)

N A M E L I S T 形式で入力する。フォーマットは次の通りである。

2 8カラム以降

	& PLOT		pra ₁ = α_1 , pra ₂ = α_2 , ...,
--	--------	--	--

2カラム以降

	pra _k = α_k , ..., & END
--	--

pra_k: 必要な入力変数名である。表1に入力変数の意味を示す。

α_k : 入力変数の値である。表1を参照されたい。

注 (*) N A M E L I S T の制約

(i) 1枚のカードの先頭は、常に2カラム目以降から書かねばならない。

(ii) N A M E L I S T 名の後に、1カラム以上のブランクが必要である。

(iii) 1つの入力変数部の終わりは、&ENDである。

(iv) 各入力変数の順序は任意である。各入力変数はコンマで区切る。

(v) 入力変数間に空白があっても良いが数値の場合には空白を零とみなす。

(例) X M I N = 2.E 3 ,

X M I N = 2.E 3 0 ,

以上の2つは同じ内容を表わす。

表1 V E C T O R の各入力変数の意味

入力変数名 (prak)	意 味	デフォルト
S C A L E	流速ベクトルのスケール = 0.0 : 自動スケーリング > 0.0 : X m/s を 1 m で表わす。	0.0
I F I J K	平面の指定 = 1 : I 面 = 2 : J 面 = 3 : K 面	0
I J K L	プロットする平面番号 > 0 : プロット平面 < 0 : 付加するプロット平面 (例えば, IJKL = 1, 0 ならばプロット平面は #1のみ, IJKL = 1, -6 ならばプロット平面は #1 と #6)	
S I Z E	グラフのサイズ (インチ) (ムービー作成 : 4.2)	7.0
I G R I D	グリッド線の有無 = 0 : グリッド線を入れない = 1 : グリッド線を入れる	0
I B U G	デバッグ出力のためのフラッグ = 0 : 出力しない = 1 : 出力する	0
I V E R	COMMIX コードのバージョン = 1 : ICE 版 (現在使用していない) = 2 : SIMPLER 版	
I T A P E	読みこむデータの種類 = 0 : リスタートデータを読みこむ = 1 : プロットデータを読みこむ	0
I B	I の最小番号	1
I E	I の最大番号	IMAX
J B	J の最小番号	1
J E	J の最大番号	IMAX
K B	K の最小番号	1
K E	K の最大番号	KMAX
I T I M E	> 0 : 図面に時間を出力する = 0 : 図面に時間を出力しない	0
X P H S O R	円筒座標 (K面) の場合の有無	0.0
Y P H S O R		0.0
B T I M E	プロットする最初の時刻	0.0
D T I M E	プロットする時間刻み幅	0.0
E T I M E	プロットする最後の時刻	BTIME
I A R R O W	矢印の形 (4ケタの数字 "WXYZ" で矢印の形を表わす) W - 長さと幅の比 0 ~ 5 X - 大きさ 0 ~ 6 Y - 矢印の先の形 = 0, → = 1, → = 2, → = 3, → Z - 矢印の先の有無 = 0, — (なし) = 1, → = 2, ←→ = 3, →→	1131
I T H K	境界と零パラメータの厚さ	2

(3) ISOTHERM

N A M E L I S T 形式で入力する。フォーマットは

2

8カラム以降

	& PLOT		$pra_1 = \alpha_1, pra_2 = \alpha_2, \dots,$
--	--------	--	--

2カラム以降

	$pra_k = \alpha_k, \dots, & END$
--	----------------------------------

pra_k : 必要な入力変数名である。入力変数の意味を表 2 に示す。

α_k : 表 2 に示されている入力変数の値である。

表 2 ISOTHERM の入力変数の意味

入力変数名 (pra_k)	意 味	デフォルト
I T A P E	読みこむデータの種類 = 0 ; リスタートデータ > 0 ; プロットデータ	0
J F I J K	平面の指定 = 1 ; I 面 = 2 ; J 面 = 3 ; K 面	0
I J K L	プロットする平面番号 > 0 ; プロット平面 < 0 ; 付加するプロット平面	0
I G R I D	グリッド線の有無 = 0 ; グリッド線を入れない = 1 ; グリッド線を入れる	0
N P L O T	グラフのサイズ (インチ) (ムービー作成 : 4.2)	7.0
S I Z E	等温線図の最小温度	10.0°C
T M I N	等温線図の最大温度	300.0°C
T M A X	等温線図の温度間隔	10.0°C
D E L T	x 方向の倍率	1.0
X S C A L E	y 方向の倍率	1.0
Y S C A L E	z 方向の倍率	1.0
Z S C A L E	COMMIX コードのバージョン = 1 ; ICE 版 (現在使用していない) = 2 ; SIMPLER 版	2
I V E R	I の最小値	1
I B	I の最大値	IMAX
I E	J の最小値	1
J B	J の最大値	JMAX
J E	K の最小値	1
K B	K の最大値	KMAX
K E	> 0 ; 図面に時間を出力する = 0 ; 図面に時間を出力しない	0
I T I M E	プロットする最初の時刻	0.0
B T I M E	プロットする時間刻み幅	0.0
D T I M E		

入力変数名 (prak)	意味	デフォルト
E T I M E	プロットする最後の時刻	BTIME
I T H K	境界と零パラメータの厚さ	2
M O V I E	= 0 ; ムービーを作成しない。 = > 0 ; ムービーを作成する。BTIME と ETIME を指定しなければならない。DTIME に 1 秒当りのフレーム数を与える。	0
I D I G I T	> 0 ; 等温線の代わりに温度の数値を出力する。	0
H I T E	温度の数字の幅	0.1
P H I	温度の数字の角度	0
L A B E R	等温線を描く場合に使用する = 0 ; 何も描かれない = 1 ; 温度最大値と最小値がセルの中心に記される = 2 ; 温度最大値と最小値が外側に記される	0

(4) T O D I S C

NAME LIST 形式で入力する。フォーマットは次の通りである。

2 7カラム以降

& SET $\text{pra}_1 = \alpha_1, \text{ pra}_2 = \alpha_2, \dots,$

$p_{RA_k} = \alpha_k, \dots, \& END$

$\text{pr}_{\mathbf{a}_k}$: 必要な入力変数名を表している。その入力変数の意味を表3に示す。

α_k : 表3のように入力変数の値を表している。

表3 TODISCの入力変数の意味

入力変数名 (prak)	意味	デフォルト
N T P R N T I T A P E	N T P R N Tごとにファイルへ書き込む = 0 ; GRAPHIT のためのデータをファイルへ書き込む > 0 ; データをスキップする	1 0
I T H P R (N)	ファイルに書かれる変数に対するコード番号 1 - UL (x 方向流速 (m/s)) 2 - VL (y 方向流速 (m/s)) 3 - WL (z 方向流速 (m/s)) 4 - TL (温度 (°C)) 5 - TLB (境界の温度 (°C)) 6 - VELBN (表面の法線方向の流速) 7 - QSOUR (体積熱源) 10 - TTS (N) (伝熱要素の温度 (°C))	0
N T H P R	セルのコード番号 変数UL, VL, WL, TL, QSOUR : IIJJKK形式 変数TLB, VELBN : NNIIJJKK形式	0

1

~

60

YLAB

(フォーマット) 15A4 (意味) Y軸のタイトル (終りを￥とする)

2

9カラム以降

& INPUT

pra₁ = α₁, pra₂ = α₂, ...,pra_k = α_k, ..., & ENDpra_k: 必要な入力変数名を表している。入力変数の意味を表4に示す。α_k: 表4のように入力変数の値を表している。

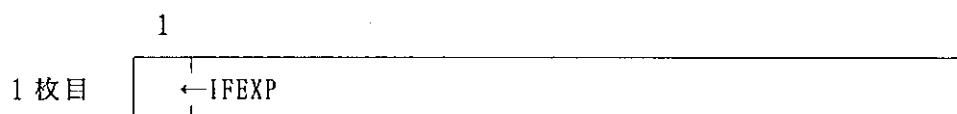
表4 G R A P I T の入力変数の意味

入力変数名 (pra _k)	意 味	default
COMIXA	COMMIXの結果を緩和する定数	1.0
COMIXB	"	0.0
EXPERA	PLOT = (COMIXA * DATA + COMIXB)	1.0
EXPERB	実験データを緩和する定数	0.0
NEXP	"	0
NVAR1	PLOT = (EXPERA * DATA + EXPERB)	0
NVAR2	実験変数の数	0
ICH	計算結果のグラフ番号 = 0 ; NVAR1 のみプロット > 0 ; NVAR1 と NVAR2 の平均をプロット = 1 ; 実験データを点線でプロットする = 0 ; 実験データを実線でプロットする	1
I PR NT	= 0 ; 配列をプリントしない = 1 ; 配列をプリントする	
I X T I C K	x 軸の増分の間のライン数	2
I Y T I C K	y 軸の増分の間のライン数	1
X O R G	x 軸の最小時刻 (X 軸) の最初の値	
X S T E P	x 軸の時間の増分	
X M A X	x 軸の最大時刻	
Y O R G	y 軸の物理量の最小値	
Y S T E P	y 軸の物理量の増分	
Y M A X	y 軸の物理量の最大値	

入力変数 (prak)	意味	デフォルト
NNTHPR	ただしNNは表面番号を表している 変数TTT : TTTEBEP ただし TTTは伝熱要素の番号 EEEは伝熱要素内の分割要素の番号 PP は分割の数 を表している セルのコード番号	0
MTAPE	BCLD=1 またはHEADERが読まれる場合には必要ない プロットファイルの数	1
IOLD	= 0 ; 作成されたファイルを使用しない = 1 ; 作成されたファイルを読み、新しいファイル を作成する	0
NBEG	最初の時間ステップ番号 NBEG>1 のときHEADERを読まない (過渡計算の途中にスタートしたテープを読む場合 次の変数を入力しなければならない)	1
NN1	内部セルの総数	
NL1	表面要素の総数	
NPINS	ピンの数	
NELPAR	伝熱要素内の要素分割の数	
IMAX	x 方向のセルの最大数	
JMAX	y " "	
KMAX	z " "	
NSURF	ユニーク表面の数	
ISTRUC	伝熱要素のオプション	
JDUMS		

(5) GRAPHIT

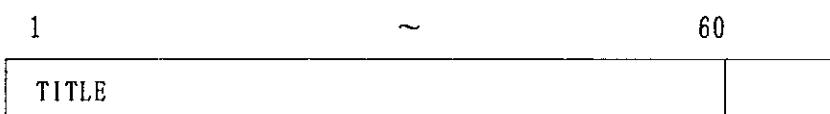
入力形式は次の通り



(フォーマット) 11 (意味) 実験データの使用に関するオプション
 = 0 : 使用しない
 = 1 : 使用する
 = 2 : 他の計算結果を使用する



(フォーマット) 11 (意味) 計算結果の使用に関するオプション
 = 0 : 使用しない
 = 1 : 使用する



(フォーマット) 15A4 (意味) グラフのタイトル
 (終りを￥とする)

4.3 図形出力例

(1) GRAPHIT

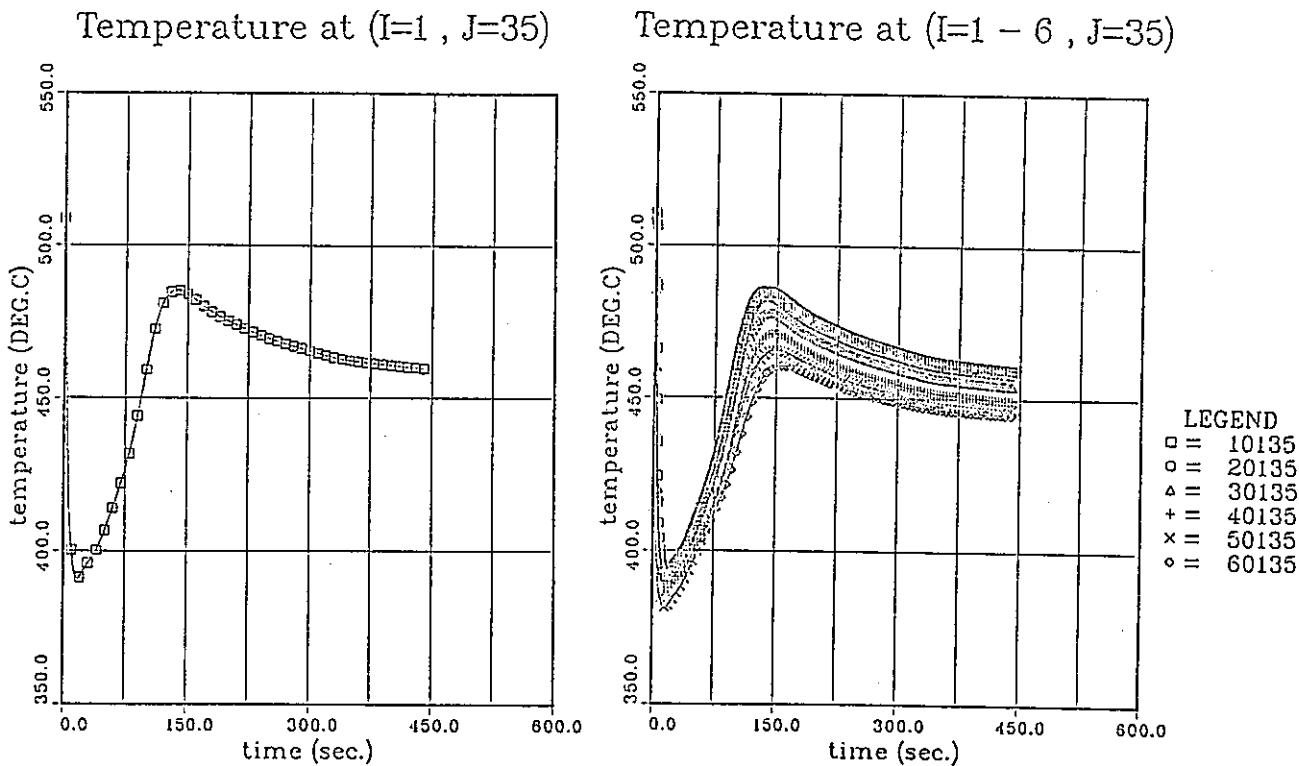
a. 入力データ

```

0
1
T<TEMPERATURE AT> (I=1 , J=35)¥
<TEMPERATURE >(DEG.C)¥
&INPUT
  IPRINT=0,
  XORG=0.,XSTEP=150.,XMAX=600.,
  YORG=350.,YSTEP=50.,YMAX=550.,
  XAXIS=10.88888,YAXIS=13.56589,
  NVAR1=0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,1,
&END
T<TEMPERATURE AT> (I=1 - 6 , J=35)¥
<TEMPERATURE >(DEG.C)¥
&INPUT
  NVAR1=1,2,3,4,5,6,0,0,0,0,
&END

```

b. 出力結果（実際の出力の0.56倍、ただしNLP出力）



(2) VECTOR

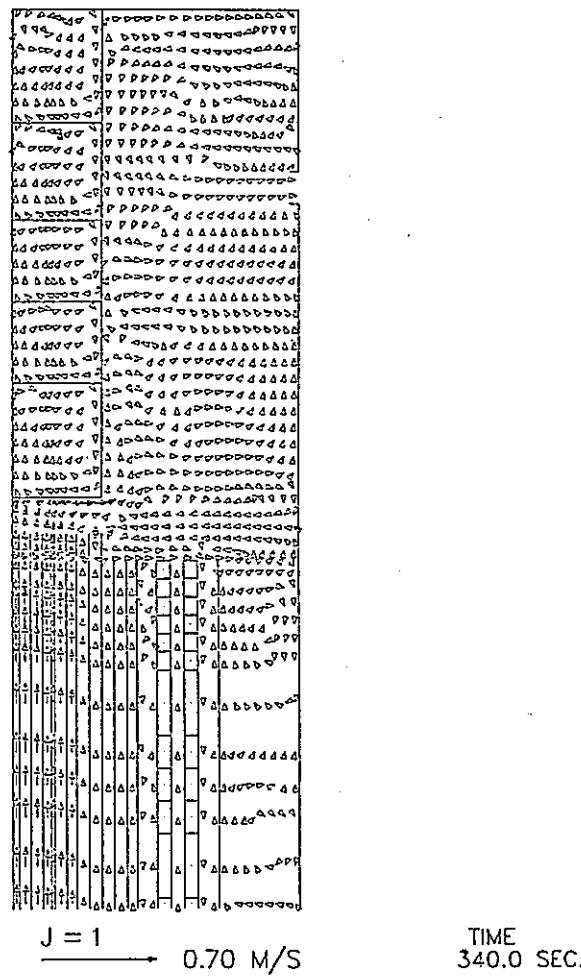
a. 入力データ

```

&PLOT
  SCALE=1.,
  IFIJK=2,
  IJKL=1,
  IGRID=0,
  IVER=2,
  IB=1,IE=27,KB=24,KE=71,
  ITAPE=1,ITIME=1,BTIME=339.99,DTIME=9.9999,ETIME=441.,
&END

```

b. 出力結果（実際の出力の0.56倍、ただしNLP出力）



(3) ISOTHERM

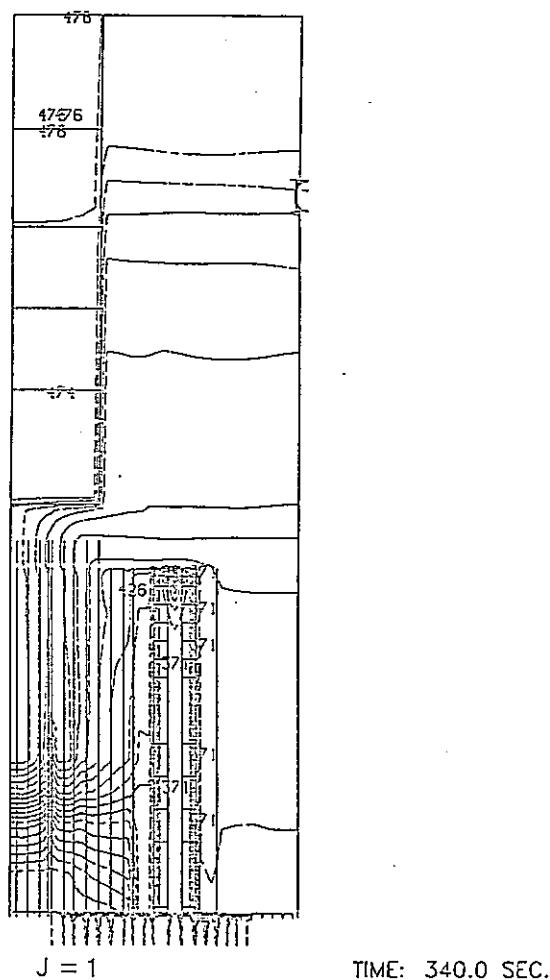
a. 入力データ

```

&PLOT
IFIJK=2,IJKL=1,IGRID=0,
THIN=350.,THMAX=600.,DELT=5.,
IVER=2,IDIGIT=0,LABEL=1,
IB=1,IE=27,XB=24,KE=71,
ITIME=1,ITAPE=1,BTIME=339.99,DTIME=9.9999,ETIME=441.,
&END

```

b. 出力結果（実際の出力の0.56倍、ただしNLP出力）



4.4 注意事項

- a. GRAPHIT パッケージで伝熱要素 (Thermal Structure) のデータを読みと
ばしているため、伝熱要素内の温度 (TTS) を図形出力できない。
 - b. ISOTHERMパッケージでITAPE = 0 の場合、2枚以上のプロットはできない。
 - c. NLPへ図形出力する場合に図が一部しか出ないときは REGION SIZEが足
りないため、REGION SIZE を大きくする。
 - d. 出力装置が異なれば同一のものでも図の大きさが異なる。
 - e. VECTORの入力変数SCALE の指定方法について

長さが若干小さすぎる傾向になる。そのような場合には、SCALE 値をこれより数倍小さくした方が良い。そのSCALE 値を与えれば□に引用されて算出される。

```

XMIN=    0.0      (METER)      IMINL=        1
XMAX=  2.150009E+00 (METER)  IMAXL=       31
YMIN=    0.0      (METER)      JMINL=        1
YMAX=  7.864980E+00 (METER)  JMAXL=       71
XLEN=  2.150009E+00 (METER)  AVGX=  6.935513E-02 (METER)
YLEN=  7.864980E+00 (METER)  AVGY=  1.107743E-01 (METER)

YLEN/XLEN=  3.658114E+00      AVG PART=  1.107743E-01 (METER)

```

MAXIMUM VECTOR VALUE = 1.6767E+00 (M/S)
 "SCALET":VECTOR SCALE CALCULATED = ①1.5136E+01
 "SCALE" :VECTOR SCALE AS INPUT = ②1.0000E+00

THE REFERENCE VECTOR IN "J"-PLANE 1 IS REPRESENTED BY (9.914E-01)*(1.000E+00) = 9.914E-01 M/SEC.

f. V E C T O R. I S O T H E R パッケージとともに、プロットの時刻は指定時刻より 1 ステップ後の値が取られる。例えば、 $t = 10\text{sec}$ でプロットした場合に BTIME = 10.0 と指定すると、 $t = 10.0\text{sec}$ の次の時刻でプロットされることがある。これは $t = 10.0\text{sec}$ に相当する時刻が内部で $t = 9.99999998\text{sec}$ 等となっているためである。

5. J C L のセットアップ

COMMIX-1Aによる解析を実行するためのJCLと、その解析結果を図形出力させるためのJCLについて述べる。

5.1 COMMIX-1A 実行用JCL

(i) JCL例

```
//T107CCMX JOB (????,THA.GRP,MSGLEVEL=(1,1),
//                  MSGCLASS=U,TIME=1440,NOTIFY=T107C,
//                  ATTR=(T2,C3,W6)
//COMMIX EXEC PGM=S30000(i)
//STEPLIB DD DISP=SHR,DSN=T107C.COMMIX1A.SIM.LOAD(d)
//FT05F001 DD DISP=SHR,DSN=T107C.COMMIX1A.DATA(SAMPLE1)(d)
//FT06F001 DD SYSOUT=(U,RUR41),DCB=(LRECL=137,BLKSIZE=1370,RECFM=FBA)
//FT09F001 DD DISP=SHR,DSN=T107C.COMMIX1A.RSTRT9.DATA(v)
//FT10F001 DD DSN=T107C.COMMIX1A.STORE.DATA(v)DISP=OLD
//FT76F001 DD DISP=SHR,DSN=T107C.COMMIX1A.GRAPH.DATA(v)
//
```

(i) COMMIX-1Aロードモジュールのメンバー名

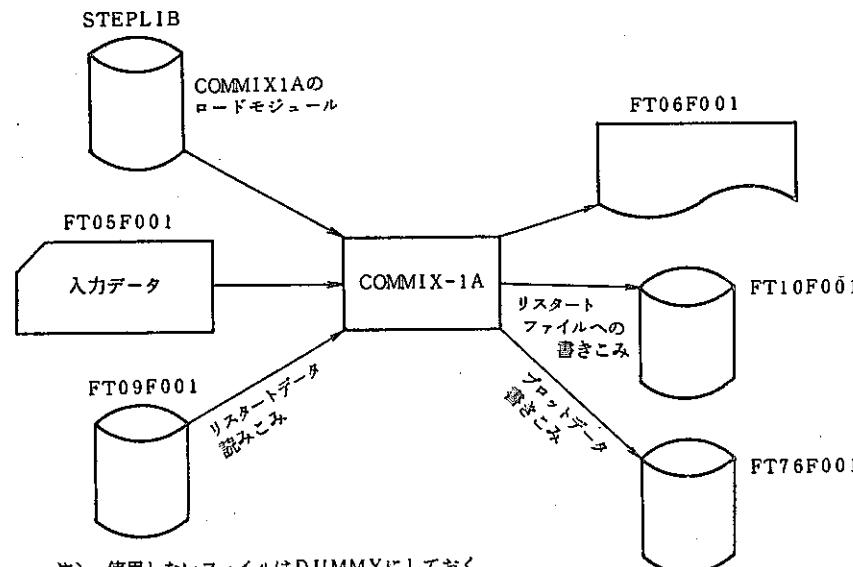
(ii) " データセット名

(iii) 入力データのデータセット名

(iv) 結果読み込み用ファイルのデータセット名

(v) 結果保存用ファイルのデータセット名

(vi) プロット用ファイルのデータセット名



注) 使用しないファイルはDUMMYにしておく。
使用するファイル(論理機番10と76)については
端末であらかじめALLOCATEしておく。

(2) 論理機番と D C B

割り当て論理機番	データセット	D C B
FT05F001	入力データカード	LRECL = 80, RECFM=FB
FT06F001	出力結果	" 133 or 137, " FBA
FT09F001	結果読みこみファイル	" X , " VBS
FT10F001	結果保存用ファイル	" X , " VBS
FT76F001	プロット用ファイル	" X , " VBS
STEPLIB	COMMIX-1Aの ロードモジュール	

(3) COMMIX-1Aのロードモジュール

現在、利用者が使用できるCOMMIX-1Aロードモジュールのデータセット名とメンバー名は次の通りである。

DSN = T107C. COMMIXA1.SIM. LOAD

メンバー名	コレクション セット	モジュール・サ イズ (kb)	流 体	属 性	コンパイラー
S30000	無	640	Na用	OVLY	GE
S100000	"	1055	"	無	"
S350000	"	1824	"	OVLY	"
S50000W	DEBUG, BENCH	744	"	"	"
S100000W	"	944	"	"	"
S50000F3	BENCH	597	"	"	77 (3)
S110000J	JOYO	849	"	"	"
W30000	無	663	水用	"	GE
W251600	"	1549	"	"	"
W50000A	ANL02	571	"	"	77 (3)
W50000MC	MACC	574	"	"	77 (3)
W50000W	BENCH, DEBUG	750	"	"	GE

注) サイズが不足する場合は、ロードモジュールを作成しますので大洗工学センター高速炉工学室へ連絡して下さい。

5.2 図形処理用 J C L

次の図1、および図2の各番号に対応するJ C Lを次頁以降の(1)~(3)に示す。

また、図形処理用プログラムのロードモジュールのデータセット名とメンバー名を、図の種類別と出力先別に(4)にしめす。

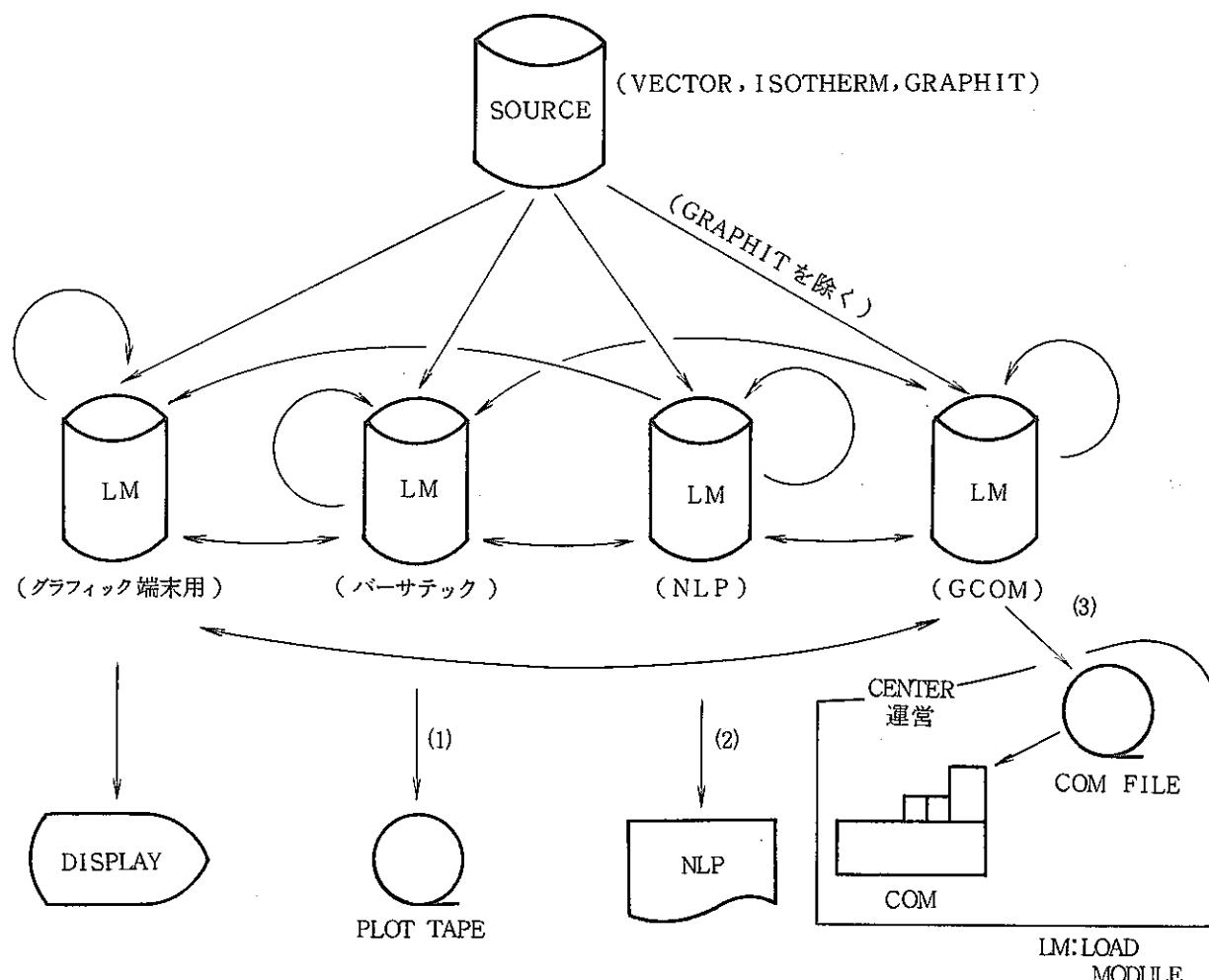


図1 モジュール作成図

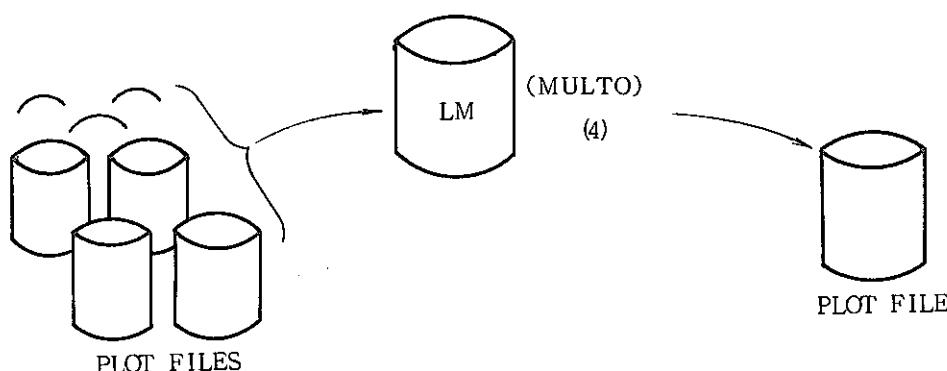


図2 モジュール作成図

(1) NLP (日本語ラインプリンタ) 出力用 J C L

```

//T107CCMX JOB (PASSWORD),THA.GRP,MSGLEVEL=(1,1),
//      MSGCLASS=U,TIME=1440,NOTIFY=T107C,
//      ATTR=(T0,C5,W5)
//GO EXEC PGM=NLPVEC(i),REGION=2048K,TIME=90
//STEPLIB  DD DISP=SHR,DSN=T107C.COMMIX1A.PLOTTER.NEW.LOAD(ii)
//FT05F001 DD DISP=SHR,DSN=T107C.COMMIX1A.DATA(ISOThERM)(iii)
//FT06F001 DD SYSOUT=(U,RUR41),DCB=(LRECL=137,BLKSIZE=1370,RECFM=FBA)
//FT09F001 DD DISP=SHR,DSN=T107C.COMMIX1A.STORE.DATA(iv)
//      LABEL=(,,,IN)
//FT25F001 DD DUMMY(v)
//FT26F001 DD DUMMY(vi)
//GDFILE   DD SYSOUT=(U,KNGWTR)
//PLOTLOG  DD SYSOUT=(U,RUR41),DCB=(LRECL=133,BLKSIZE=3990,RECFM=FBA)
//PLOTPARM DD DUMMY
//

```

(i) ロードモジュールのメンバー名

(ii) ロードモジュールのデータセット名

(iii) 入力データのデータセット名

(iv) プロットファイルのデータセット名 (ただしVECTORとISOThERMの場合)

(v) プロットファイル (計算結果) のデータセット名 (GRAPHIT の場合)

(vi) プロットファイル (実験データ) のデータセット名 (" ")

(2) バーサテック (静電プロッタ) 出力用 J C L

```

//T107CPLT JOB (***) ,THA.GRP,MSGLEVEL=(1,1),
//      MSGCLASS=U,TIME=1440,NOTIFY=T107C,
//      ATTR=(T0,C5,W3)
//GO    EXEC PGM=VVECT(i)
//STEPLIB  DD DSN=T107C.COMMIX1A.PLOTTER.NEW.LOAD(ii),DISP=SHR
//FT05F001 DD DISP=SHR,DSN=T107C.COMMIX1A.DATA(VECTOR)(iii)
//FT06F001 DD SYSOUT=(U,RUR40),DCB=(LRECL=133,BLKSIZE=3990,RECFM=FBA)
//FT09F001 DD DISP=SHR,DSN=T107C.COMMIX1A.RSTRT.DATA(iv)
//FT25F001 DD DUMMY(v)
//FT26F001 DD DUMMY(vi)
//PLOTLOG  DD SYSOUT=(U,RUR40),DCB=(LRECL=133,RECFM=FBA,BLKSIZE=3990)
//VECTR1   DD DSN=&&VECTR1,UNIT=WORK,SPACE=(TRK,(1,1)),DISP=(,PASS)
//VECTR2   DD DSN=&&VECTR2,UNIT=WORK,SPACE=(CYL,(1,1)),DISP=(,PASS)
//PLOTPARM DD DUMMY
//PLOT EXEC PGM=VTPLT,COND=(0,LT,GO)
//STEPLIB  DD DSN=SYS9.VTECLIB,DISP=SHR
//PLOTLOG  DD SYSOUT=(U,RUR40),DCB=(LRECL=133,RECFM=FBA,BLKSIZE=3990)
//VECTR1   DD DSN=&&VECTR1,UNIT=WORK,DISP=(OLD,DELETE)
//VECTR2   DD DSN=&&VECTR2,UNIT=WORK,DISP=(OLD,DELETE)
//SYSVECTR DD SYSOUT=V,DEST=CENTRAL
//

```

- (i) ロードモジュールのメンバー名
- (ii) ロードモジュールのデータセット名
- (iii) 入力データのデータセット名
- (iv) プロットファイルのデータセット名 (VECTOR, ISOTHERM の場合)
- (v) プロットファイル (計算結果) のデータセット名 (GRAPHIT の場合)
- (vi) プロットファイル (実験データ) のデータファイル名 (GRAPHIT の場合)

(3) M U L T O の実行用 J C L

```

//T107CCMX JOB (***) ,THA.GRP,MSGLEVEL=(1,1),
//      MSGCLASS=U,TIME=1440,NOTIFY=T107C,
//      ATTR=(T0,C2,W3)
//GO EXEC PGM=MULTO
//STEPLIB DD DISP=SHR,DSN=T107C.COMMIX1A.PLOTTER.LOAD
//FT05F001 DD *
         9 (i)
/*
//FT06F001 DD SYSOUT=(U,RUR40),DCB(LRECL=133,BLKSIZE=3990,RECFM=FBA)
//FT25F001 DD DISP=SHR,DSN=T107C.COMMIX1A.PLOT1.DATA
//FT25F002 DD DISP=SHR,DSN=T107C.COMMIX1A.PLOT2.DATA
//FT25F003 DD DISP=SHR,DSN=T107C.COMMIX1A.PLOT3.DATA } (ii)
//FT25F004 DD DISP=SHR,DSN=T107C.COMMIX1A.PLOT4.DATA
//FT25F005 DD DISP=SHR,DSN=T107C.COMMIX1A.PLOT5.DATA
//FT25F006 DD DISP=SHR,DSN=T107C.COMMIX1A.PLOT6.DATA
//FT25F007 DD DISP=SHR,DSN=T107C.COMMIX1A.PLOT7.DATA
//FT25F008 DD DISP=SHR,DSN=T107C.COMMIX1A.PLOT8.DATA
//FT25F009 DD DISP=SHR,DSN=T107C.COMMIX1A.PLOT9.DATA
//FT26F001 DD DISP=SHR,DSN=T107C.COMMIX1A.PLOT.DATA (iii)
//

```

(i) 元のプロットファイルの数, FORMAT (8X, I2)

(ii) 元のプロットファイルのデータセット名

(iii) 作成すべきプロットファイルのデータセット名

(4) 図形処理用プログラムのロードモジュールのデータセット名とメンバー名

データセット種類		DSN=T107C. COMMIX1A. PLOTTER. NEW. LOAD のメンバー名			
出力先	類	流速ベクトル図	等温線図	時系列温度グラフ	J C L
日本語ライン プリンタ (NLP)		NLPVEC	NLPISO	NLPGRA1	4.2 (1) 参照
バーサテック		VVECT	VISO	VGRAPH1	4.2 (2) 参照
テクトロ		VECTOR	ISOTHERM	GRAPH1	

6. あとがき

本書は、COMMIX-1A (Ver. 12.0) を使用する上で、必要な情報をまとめたものである。今後、コードの利用者が広範囲になり、本書の引用頻度が増えた段階で、入力マニュアルとして不十分な点が数多く指摘されるものと思われる。今後、コードの改良ステップに合わせて、入力マニュアルを漸次改訂する予定である。

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付録1 COMMIX-1A CODE DESCRIPTIONの抜粋

1

1

* * * COMMIX - 1 A

* * A THREE-DIMENSIONAL TRANSIENT SINGLE-PHASE
* * COMPUTER PROGRAM FOR THERMAL HYDRAULIC ANALYSIS
* * OF SINGLE AND MULTICOMPONENT SYSTEMS

* * DEVELOPED IN THE

* * ANALYTICAL THERMAL HYDRAULIC RESEARCH PROGRAM
* * COMPONENTS TECHNOLOGY DIVISION
* * ARGONNE NATIONAL LABORATORY

* * * UNDER SPONSORSHIP OF THE

* * UNITED STATES NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION
* * OFFICE OF NUCLEAR REGULATORY RESEARCH

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* * BUILDING 308
* * ARGONNE NATIONAL LABORATORY
* * 9700 SOUTH CASS AVENUE
* * ARGONNE, ILLINOIS 60439

* * VERSION 12.0 DECEMBER 2, 1982

1

2

* * COMMIX-1A INPUT DESCRIPTION

DECEMBER 6, 1982

* * * * * NUREG/CR-2896
* * * * * ANI-82-25

PREFACE

'BY MAKING SOMETHING ABSOLUTELY CLEAR.'

YOU WILL CONFUSE SOMEBODY.
MURPHY

+-----+
I PREFACE TO VERSION 12.0 I
+-----+

USERS OF VERSION 3.0 WILL NEED TO BE VERY CAREFUL WHEN CONVERTING OLD INPUT DECKS TO RUN ON VERSION 12.0. SOME INPUT SECTIONS ARE COMPLETELY DIFFERENT AND THUS WILL NEED TO BE REWRITTEN WHILE OTHER SECTIONS ARE ONLY SLIGHTLY MODIFIED. THESE SLIGHT MODIFICATIONS HOWEVER CAN BE DISASTEROUS IF NOT OBSERVED. ALL USERS, BOTH NEW AND EXPERIENCED, WOULD BE WELL ADVISED TO FOLLOW THIS DOCUMENT CAREFULLY WHEN SETTING UP THEIR FIRST FEW SIMULATIONS. IN ADDITION, USERS ARE ENCOURAGED TO CHECK THE SUMMARIES PRINTED OUT NEAR THE BEGINNING OF EACH RUN WHENEVER INPUT VALUES HAVE CHANGED.

SINCE THE DEVELOPMENT OF COMMIX-1A IS AN ONGOING PROJECT, WE WOULD LIKE TO ENCOURAGE USER FEEDBACK. IF YOU FIND OBVIOUS CODING ERRORS OR MODELING WEAKNESSES OR IF YOU HAVE REQUESTS OR SUGGESTIONS FOR FEATURES THAT YOU FEEL MIGHT HELP OTHER USERS, PLEASE COMMUNICATE THEM TO US. WE WILL INCLUDE THOSE WHICH WE FEEL ARE APPROPRIATE IN THE CORRECTION SETS THAT WE WILL SEND OUT PERIODICALLY TO USERS WHO WISH TO MAINTAIN THE LATEST VERSION OF THE CODE.

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+-----+
| GENERAL COMMENTS |
+-----+
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THE UNITS USED IN COMMIX-1A ARE METER, KILOGRAM, SECOND, AND DEGREES CELSIUS. THESE AND OTHER DERIVED UNITS ARE INDICATED AFTER THE DESCRIPTION OF VARIABLES REQUIRING THEM.

DEFAULT VALUES ARE INDICATED EITHER BY AN ASTERISK OR A VALUE IN PARENTHESES AFTER THE VARIABLE DESCRIPTION.

ARRAYS ARE INDICATED BY THE USE OF A SUBSCRIPT FOLLOWING THE VARIABLE NAME. THE RANGES OF THE SUBSCRIPTS ARE INDICATED IN THE FOLLOWING TABLE. AN ASTERISK IN THE 'CURRENT LIMIT' COLUMN INDICATES THAT STORAGE IS ALLOCATED AT EXECUTION TIME ACCORDING TO THE VALUE IN THE 'RANGE' COLUMN.

INDEX	RANGE	CURRENT LIMIT
I	I _{MAX}	99
IND	I _{MAX} *J _{MAX}	I _{ND} =I*(J-1)*I _{MAX} 100
J	J _{MAX}	99
K	K _{MAX}	99
N	N _{SURF}	99
NH	N _{HEATC}	10
NM	N _{MATER}	5
NP		50
NR	N _{REBRT}	50
NF	N _{FORCE}	*
NC	N _{CORR}	20

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+-----+
| SOME TERMINOLOGY |
+-----+
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THE COMPUTATIONAL AREA IS PARTITIONED INTO A NUMBER OF COMPUTATIONAL CELLS, EACH BOUNDED BY CONSECUTIVE X, Y, AND Z DIRECTION GRID PLANES. SURFACES (PORTIONS OF A PLANE OR CYLINDER) MAY BE DEFINED BOTH ON THE EXTERIOR, BOUNDING THE COMPUTATIONAL AREA, AND IN THE INTERIOR. THE INTERSECTION OF A SURFACE AND CONSECUTIVE GRID PLANES OUTLINES A SURFACE ELEMENT. SURFACES WHICH COINCIDE WITH A GRID PLANE ARE CALLED REGULAR SURFACES, OTHERWISE, THEY ARE CALLED IRREGULAR SURFACES. A REGULAR CELL IS ONE WITH ALL FACES COINCIDING WITH GRID PLANES. IRREGULAR CELLS HAVE ONE IRREGULAR SURFACE ELEMENT.

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+-----+
| GENERAL INPUT STRUCTURE |
+-----+
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INPUT FOR COMMIX-1A CAN BE DESCRIBED IN ONE OF TWO WAYS:

1. BOX GEOMETRY: IGEOM=0 OR IGEOM=-1
2. HEX GEOMETRY: IGEOM>0

THE BOX GEOMETRY OPTION ALLOWS THE USER TO DESCRIBE THE GEOMETRY IN TERMS OF THE CELLS FORMED BY THE X, Y, AND Z GRID PLANES. IN THIS CASE THE INPUT STRUCTURE IS AS FOLLOWS:

PROBLEM DESCRIPTION CARDS	(OPTIONAL)
NAMELIST /GEOM/	
BOUNDARY SURFACE IDENTIFICATION CARDS	(OPTIONAL)

NAMELIST /DATA/	
NAMELIST /INPUTQ/	(OPTIONAL)
REBALANCING REGION CARDS	(OPTIONAL)
FORCE STRUCTURE SPECIFICATION CARDS	(OPTIONAL)
NAMELIST /STRUCT/	(OPTIONAL)
THERMAL STRUCTURE PROTOTYPE CARDS	(OPTIONAL)
THERMAL STRUCTURE LOCATION CARDS	(OPTIONAL)
BOUNDARY VALUE INITIALIZATION CARDS	
INTERNAL CELL INITIALIZATION CARDS	

THE HEX GEOMETRY OPTION IS USED WHEN ANALYZING HEXAGONAL FUEL ASSEMBLIES ONLY. SEVERAL CONVENTIONS MUST BE NOTED.

1. AXIAL LENGTH IS ALONG THE Z-DIRECTION AND ONE HEX FLAT LIES ON THE X-AXIS.
 2. IMAX, JMAX, DX(I), AND DY(J) ARE AUTOMATICALLY DETERMINED BY QUARTER PIN AND FULL PIN PARTITIONING.
 3. SURFACES HAVE THE FOLLOWING LOCATIONS:

SURFACE NUMBER	SURFACE LOCATION
1	LOWER LEFT DIAGONAL IN X-Y PLANE
2	UPPER LEFT DIAGONAL IN X-Y PLANE
3	LOWER RIGHT DIAGONAL IN X-Y PLANE
4	UPPER RIGHT DIAGONAL IN X-Y PLANE
5	LOWER FLAT ALONG X-AXIS
6	UPPER FLAT
7	ENTRANCE PLANE (Z=0.0)
8	EXIT PLANE

THE INPUT STRUCTURE FOR THIS CASE IS AS FOLLOWS:

PROBLEM DESCRIPTION CARDS	(OPTIONAL)
NAMELIST /GEOM/	
NAMELIST /DATA/	
NAMELIST /INPUTQ/	
REBALANCING REGION CARDS	(OPTIONAL)
FORCE STRUCTURE SPECIFICATION CARDS	(OPTIONAL)
NAMELIST /STRUCT/	(OPTIONAL)
THERMAL STRUCTURE PROTOTYPE CARDS	(OPTIONAL)
THERMAL STRUCTURE LOCATION CARDS	(OPTIONAL)
BOUNDARY VALUE INITIALIZATION CARDS	
INTERNAL CELL INITIALIZATION CARDS	

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* PROBLEM DESCRIPTION CARDS *

ANY NUMBER OF CARDS WITH USER COMMENTS CAN PRECEDE NAMELISTS.

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* NAMELIST /GEOM/ *

IGEOM 0..REGULAR BOX GEOMETRY OPTION. (*)
 -1..CYLINDRICAL GEOMETRY OPTION USING BOX GEOMETRY INPUT.
 NOTE 1. A SURFACE MUST BE DEDICATED TO R=0.0 WHEN THE
 ORIGIN IS PRESENT. SET KFLOW(N)=-3 AND
 KTEMP(N)=400 FOR THAT SURFACE.
 NOTE 2. FOR FULL $2.0 * \pi$ RADIAN GEOMETRIES J=1 AND
 J=JMAY ARE AUTOMATICALLY LINKED THUS NO
 SURFACES NEED BE DEFINED AT Y=0.0 AND Y= $2.0 * \pi$.
 >0..HEX GEOMETRY OPTION. SET IGEOM TO THE NUMBER OF PINS
 IN THE HEXAGONAL FUEL ASSEMBLY. THE FOLLOWING VALUES
 ARE ACCEPTABLE: 7,19,37,61,91,127,169,217,271.
 NL1 TOTAL NUMBER OF SURFACE ELEMENTS. (0)
 NM1 TOTAL NUMBER OF COMPUTATIONAL CELLS. (0)
 NOTE. BOTH NL1 AND NM1 CAN BE APPROXIMATED BY VALUES
 LARGER THAN ACTUALLY REQUIRED. HOWEVER, IF THIS IS
 DONE THEY MUST NOT BE INCLUDED IN NAMELIST /GEOM/
 WHEN RESTARTING (ISTATE>0). STORAGE WILL BE
 ALLOCATED ACCORDING TO THE VALUES SPECIFIED IN THE
 INPUT RATHER THAN THE MINIMUM STORAGE NEEDED. THE
 MINIMUM VALUES ARE PRINTED WHEN COMPUTED. IF ONE
 DESIRES TO CHANGE NM1 AND/OR NL1, IT MUST BE DONE
 ONLY AT THE START OF A STEADY-STATE RUN (ISTATE=0).

GUIDELINES FOR CHOOSING VALUES FOR ISYMCN AND IFITEN:
FOR SLOW TRANSIENTS AND CALCULATIONS TO OBTAIN STEADY-STATE
THE IMPLICIT SCHEME IS RECOMMENDED. THIS IS ACHIEVED BY
SETTING IFITEN=3 AND ISYMCN=3. FOR FAST TRANSIENTS
THE EXPLICIT SCHEME IS RECOMMENDED. IT IS NECESSARY THAT
THE MOMENTUM CALCULATIONAL SCHEME AND THE ENERGY CALCULATIONAL
SCHEME BOTH BE RUN IN THE SAME MODE. THAT IS, EITHER BOTH MUST
BE SPECIFIED IMPLICIT OR BOTH MUST BE SPECIFIED EXPLICIT.

ISYMCN	MOMENTUM CALCULATION FLAG.
	-1..NO MOMENTUM CALCULATION.
	0..EXPLICIT TIME ADVANCEMENT. VELOCITIES ARE EVALUATED AFTER ALL MASS RESIDUES HAVE BEEN CALCULATED USING UNDER-RELAXATION TYPE ITERATION. (*)
	1..EXPLICIT TIME ADVANCEMENT. VELOCITIES ARE EVALUATED IMMEDIATELY WITH MASS RESIDUE USING SUCCESSIVE OVER-RELAXATION (SOR) TYPE ITERATION.
	2..EXPLICIT TIME ADVANCEMENT. VELOCITIES ARE EVALUATED IMMEDIATELY WITH MASS RESIDUE USING SELECTIVE SUCCESSIVE OVER-RELAXATION (SSOR) TYPE ITERATION.
	3..IMPLICIT TIME ADVANCEMENT USING SUCCESSIVE OVER-RELAXATION (SOR) TYPE ITERATION.
	4..IMPLICIT TIME ADVANCEMENT USING JACOBI TYPE ITERATION.
IFITEN	ENERGY CALCULATION FLAG.
	0..EXPLICIT TIME ADVANCEMENT. (*)
	1..EXPLICIT TIME ADVANCEMENT AND IMPLICIT CONDUCTION USING JACOBI TYPE ITERATION.
	2..EXPLICIT TIME ADVANCEMENT AND IMPLICIT CONDUCTION USING SUCCESSIVE OVER-RELAXATION (SOR) TYPE ITERATION.
	3..IMPLICIT TIME ADVANCEMENT USING SUCCESSIVE OVER-RELAXATION (SOR) TYPE ITERATION.

IFREB 0..NO USER-SPECIFIED-REGION REBALANCING. (*)
>0..REBALANCING IS PERFORMED OVER USER DEFINED REBALANCING REGIONS AND REBALANCING SURFACES. THE VALUE OF IFREB IS USED TO ALLOCATE STORAGE FOR POINTERS AND MUST BE AT LEAST AS LARGE AS THE TOTAL NUMBER OF CELLS IN THE REBALANCING REGIONS PLUS THE TOTAL NUMBER OF CELLS USED TO SPECIFY REBALANCING SURFACES. A VALUE OF $2 * NM1$ SHOULD BE ADEQUATE SPACE FOR MOST CASES. THE EXACT VALUE NEEDED WILL BE PRINTED IN THE REBALANCING SUMMARY. WHEN IFREB IS GREATER THAN ZERO, BOTH THE REBALANCING OPTION SECTION OF NAMELIST /DATA/ AND THE REBALANCING REGION CARDS ARE REQUIRED INPUT.

NOTE. IN ADDITION TO REBALANCING OVER USER SPECIFIED REGIONS, PLANE-BY-PLANE REBALANCING IS AVAILABLE AND CONTROLLED BY THE VARIABLES IXREB, IYREB, AND IZREB IN THE REBALANCING OPTION SECTION OF NAMELIST /DATA/.

+-----+
 I RESTART OPTION I THERE ARE TWO WAYS TO FORCE THE CODE
 +-----+ TO WRITE A RESTART FILE. THE FIRST
 IS TO ALLOW THE JOB TO "MAX TIME".
 THIS IS DONE BY SPECIFYING LARGE VALUES FOR NTMAX AND TIMAX.
 THE AMOUNT OF TIME REMAINING FOR THE JOB IS CHECKED AT THE END
 OF EACH ITERATION USING THE ARGONNE SYSTEM ROUTINE TLEFT.
 (SEE THE APPENDIX SECTION ENTITLED MACHING DEPENDENT ROUTINES.)
 IF THE AMOUNT OF TIME REMAINING IS GREATER THAN TREST, AN INPUT
 PARAMETER IN NAMELIST /DATA/, ANOTHER ITERATION IS PERFORMED.
 IF NOT, A RESTART FILE IS WRITTEN.

THE SECOND WAY TO OBTAIN A RESTART FILE IS TO SET NTMAX OR
 TIMAX TO A TIME STEP OR TIME WHICH WILL BE REACHED BEFORE THE
 CPU JOB TIME EXPIRES. A RESTART FILE WILL BE WRITTEN AT THIS
 TIME STEP OR TIME. AFTER A RESTART FILE IS WRITTEN,
 EXECUTION TERMINATES.

WHEN RESTARTING FROM A PREVIOUS RUN MAKE SURE THAT ISTATE IS
 SET TO THE APPROPRIATE VALUE. ALSO, IT IS ADVISABLE TO DELETE
 ALL INPUT FOR VARIABLES THAT ONE DOES NOT INTEND TO CHANGE.
 IN SOME CASES VARIABLES WILL BE RESET BACK TO THEIR INITIAL
 VALUES IF THE INPUT SPECIFICATION REMAINS IN THE INPUT STREAM.
 IN SHORT, THE MINIMUM INPUT NECESSARY IS THE CORRECT INPUT
 FOR RESTART CASES.

- IFRES 0..NEW CASE WITH NO RESTART WRITTEN. (*)
 1..NEW CASE WITH RESTART WRITTEN TO TAPE 10.
 2..RESTART OF PREVIOUS RUN READ FROM TAPE 9 WITH
 NO RESTART WRITTEN.
 3..RESTART OF PREVIOUS RUN READ FROH TAPE 9 WITH
 RESTART WRITTEN TO TAPE 10.

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- ITURKE 0..ONE-EQUATION TURBULENCE MODEL NOT USED (*).
 1..ONE-EQUATION TURBULENCE MODEL WITH A WALL FUNCTION
 CORRECTION TO THE TURBULENT KINETIC ENERGY EQUATION FOR
 CELLS ADJACENT TO SOLID WALLS IS USED.
 5..ONE-EQUATION TURBULENCE MODEL WITH A WALL FUNCTION
 CORRECTION TO BOTH THE TURBULENT KINETIC ENERGY
 EQUATION AND THE MOMENTUM EQUATIONS FOR CELLS ADJACENT
 TO SOLID WALLS IS USED.

- LMPRNT 0..CELL NUMBER AND SURFACE NUMBER ARRAYS ARE NOT PRINTED.
 (*) SPECIFYING LMPRNT=1 OR LMPRNT=2 CAUSES EXCESSIVE
 GEOMETRY DEBUGGING INFORMATION TO BE PRINTED AND
 EXECUTION TO TERMINATE. THIS INFORMATION IS OF LITTLE
 USE TO THE CASUAL USER AND IS NOT RECOMMENDED.
 1..CELL NUMBER ARRAY IS PRINTED. USE LMPRNT=0.
 2..CELL NUMBER AND SURFACE NUMBER ARRAYS ARE PRINTED.
 USE LMPRNT=0.

- NFORCE NUMBER OF FORCE STRUCTURES. (0) WHEN NFORCE > 0, BOTH THE
 FORCE STRUCTURES SECTION OF NAMELIST /DATA/ AND THE
 FORCE STRUCTURE SPECIFICATION CARDS ARE REQUIRED.

- ISTRUC 0..NO THERMAL STRUCTURES ARE USED. (*) DO NOT INCLUDE
 NAMELIST /STRUCT/, THERMAL STRUCTURE PROTOTYPE CARDS,
 OR THERMAL STRUCTURE LOCATION CARDS IN THE INPUT.
 1..THERMAL STRUCTURES ARE USED. NAMELIST /STRUCT/,
 THERMAL STRUCTURE PROTOTYPE CARDS, AND THERMAL
 STRUCTURE LOCATION CARDS ARE REQUIRED IN THE INPUT.

- ISTBUG 0--THE STORAGE LAYOUT TABLE IS NOT PRINTED. (*)
 1--THE STORAGE LAYOUT TABLE IS PRINTED.

- IBSBUG 0--THE BOUNDARY SURFACE SUMMARY IS NOT PRINTED. (*)
 1--THE BOUNDARY SURFACE SUMMARY IS PRINTED AFTER WHICH
 EXECUTION CONTINUES. FOR A DESCRIPTION OF THE
 BOUNDARY SURFACE SUMMARY SEE THE SECTION ENTITLED
 FINDING HOLES IN THE BOUNDARY IN THE APPENDIX.
 2--THE BOUNDARY SURFACE SUMMARY IS PRINTED AFTER WHICH
 EXECUTION TERMINATES.

THE DEFAULTS FOR THE FOLLOWING THREE VALUES IS 1 WHEN
 ISTATE=0 AND 0 WHEN ISTATE=2. IN OTHER CASES THESE VARIABLES
 ARE IGNORED.

- NEWTS 0--NO NEW THERMAL STRUCTURE INPUT IS READ.
 1--NEW THERMAL STRUCTURE INFORMATION IS READ IF ISTRUC=0
 AND ISTATE=0 OR ISTATE=2.
 NEWREB 0--NO NEW REBALANCING INFORMATION IS READ.
 1--NEW REBALANCING INFORMATION IS READ IF IFREB>0 AND
 ISTATE=0 OR ISTATE=2.
 NEWFOR 0--NO NEW FORCE STRUCTURE INFORMATION IS READ.

1--NEW FORCE STRUCTURE INFORMATION IS READ IF NFORCE>0
AND ISTATE=0 OR ISTATE=2.

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+-----+
| FOR IGEOM=0 OR IGEOM=-1 THE FOLLOWING VARIABLES |
| MUST BE INCLUDED IN NAMELIST /GEOM/           |
+-----+
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I MAX	THE MAXIMUM NUMBER OF CELLS IN THE X-DIRECTION (R). (1)
J MAX	THE MAXIMUM NUMBER OF CELLS IN THE Y-DIRECTION (THETA). (1)
K MAX	THE MAXIMUM NUMBER OF CELLS IN THE Z-DIRECTION. (1)
N SURF	THE NUMBER OF UNIQUE SURFACES ENCLOSING THE CALCULATIONAL AREA. UNIQUE SURFACES ARE DETERMINED BY A UNIQUE COMBINATION OF THE FOLLOWING THREE CHARACTERISTICS:
	1. VELOCITY BOUNDARY CONDITION
	2. TEMPERATURE BOUNDARY CONDITION
	3. THE UNIT NORMAL VECTOR TO THE SURFACE.
D X(I)	THE CALCULATIONAL CELL SIZES ALONG THE X-AXIS, M.
D Y(J)	THE CALCULATIONAL CELL SIZES ALONG THE Y-AXIS, M OR RAD.
D Z(K)	THE CALCULATIONAL CELL SIZES ALONG THE Z-AXIS, M.

THE UNIT NORMAL VECTORS REFERRED TO BY THE FOLLOWING THREE VARIABLES ARE THOSE POINTING INTO THE CALCULATIONAL AREA.
 XNORML(N) THE X-COMPONENT OF THE UNIT NORMAL VECTOR TO SURFACE N.
 YNORML(N) THE Y-COMPONENT OF THE UNIT NORMAL VECTOR TO SURFACE N.
 ZNORML(N) THE Z-COMPONENT OF THE UNIT NORMAL VECTOR TO SURFACE N.

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+-----+
| FOR IGEOM>0 THE FOLLOWING VARIABLES |
| MUST BE INCLUDED IN NAMELIST /GEOM/           |
+-----+
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I PART	0..QUARTER PIN PARTITIONING IS USED. (*) 1..FULL PIN PARTITIONING IS USED. 2..NO WIRE WRAP OPTION USED. (*)
I WIRE	1..SMEARED WIRE WRAP OPTION USED. THIS OPTION IS SUGGESTED FOR LOW REYNOLDS NUMBER CASES. THE TOTAL WIRE WRAP AREA AND TOTAL WETTED PERIMETER OVER AN AXIAL CROSS SECTION ARE DISTRIBUTED OVER THE CROSS SECTION SUCH THAT THERE ARE TWO MEAN HYDRAULIC DIAMETERS, ONE FOR CELLS NOT ADJACENT TO A SIDE WALL AND ONE FOR CELLS ADJACENT TO SIDE WALLS. THE EFFECT OF WIRE WRAP INDUCED FLOW IS IGNORED. 2..CELL INTEGRATED WIRE WRAP FORCE OPTION USED. THIS OPTION REQUIRES INPUT FOR CWIREX, CWIREY, AND CWIREZ IN NAMELIST /DATA/.
K MAX	THE MAXIMUM NUMBER OF CELLS IN THE Z-DIRECTION. (1)
C LADOD	FUEL PIN DIAMETER, M.
D Z(K)	THE CALCULATIONAL CELL SIZES ALONG THE Z-AXIS, M.
PITCH	DISTANCE BETWEEN PIN CENTERS, M.
WALLCL	WALL CLEARANCE OR DISTANCE BETWEEN PIN WALL AND DUCT WALL, M.
WODIN	WIRE WRAP OUTSIDE DIAMETER FOR ALL WIRE WRAPS EXCEPT THOSE NEXT TO THE DUCT WALL, M.
WODOUT	WIRE WRAP OUTSIDE DIAMETER OF WIRE WRAPS NEXT TO THE DUCT WALL, M.
CWIREI	SCALE FACTOR FOR WIRE WRAP FORCE MODEL FOR CELLS NOT ADJACENT TO SIDE WALL.
CWIREO	SCALE FACTOR FOR WIRE WRAP FORCE MODEL FOR CELLS ADJACENT TO SIDE WALLS.
ZATO	AXIAL (Z) HEIGHT WHERE WIRE WRAP IS POSITIONED ALONG THE POSITIVE X-AXIS RELATIVE TO THE ROD CENTER, M.
WIREP	WIRE WRAP PITCH, M. POSITIVE WIREP INDICATES COUNTER-CLOCKWISE ROTATION WHEN LOOKING IN THE NEGATIVE Z-DIRECTION. NEGATIVE WIREP INDICATES CLOCKWISE ROTATION.

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 * BOUNDARY SURFACE IDENTIFICATION CARDS * THIS SET OF CARDS MUST
 ***** BE PRESENT ONLY AT THE
 START OF STEADY-STATE
 RUNS (ISTATE=0) WHEN IGEOM=0 OR IGEOM=-1. WHEN PRESENT, IT
 MUST BE TERMINATED WITH A CARD CONTAINING 'END' IN COLUMNS 1-4.

THE PURPOSE OF THIS SET OF CARDS IS TO SPECIFY A SET OF

BOUNDARY SURFACES WHICH COMPLETELY ENCLOSE THE CALCULATIONAL REGION AND TO DEFINE ANY OTHER BOUNDARY SURFACES INSIDE THE CALCULATIONAL REGION. THESE INTERIOR BOUNDARY SURFACES MUST COMPLETELY SURROUND A SURFACE, A CELL, OR A GROUP OF CELLS. TO COMPLETELY SURROUND A SURFACE ONE MUST SPECIFY TWO BOUNDARY SURFACES WITH NORMALS IN OPPOSITE DIRECTIONS. A SINGLE SIDED BOUNDARY SURFACE IS NOT ALLOWED IN THE INTERIOR OF THE CALCULATIONAL REGION. ALSO BE SURE THAT ALL SURFACES SPECIFIED BOUND CALCULATIONAL CELLS. EACH BOUNDARY SURFACE IS DEFINED BY SPECIFYING ONE OR MORE BOUNDARY SURFACE IDENTIFICATION CARDS, EACH OF WHICH CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING VARIABLES IN FORMAT (A4,F10.3,7I4):

	NAME	AREA	IB	IE	JB	JE	KB	KE	N
NAME	REG ..THE SURFACE IS A REGULAR SURFACE. REGULAR SURFACES LIE ON GRID PLANES.								
	IREG..THE SURFACE IS AN IRREGULAR SURFACE. IRREGULAR SURFACES DO NOT LIE ON GRID PLANES.								
	END ..A CARD WITH 'END' IN COLUMNS 1-4 MUST TERMINATE THE BOUNDARY SURFACE IDENTIFICATION CARDS.								
AREA	<0.0..THE AREA OF EACH SURFACE ELEMENT IS SET TO ITS ACTUAL GEOMETRICAL VALUE, EITHER DX*DY, DY*DZ, OR DX*DZ, WHICHEVER IS APPROPRIATE.								
	>0.0..THE AREA OF EACH SURFACE ELEMENT IS ASSIGNED A VALUE OF AREA.								
IB,IE JB,JE KB,KE	THESE SIX VARIABLES ARE THE BEGINNING AND ENDING I-, J-, AND K-INDICES THAT DEFINE A RECTANGULAR SOLID COMPOSED OF ONE OR MORE CELLS. THE RECTANGULAR SOLID THAT DEFINES OR PARTIALLY DEFINES A SURFACE IS THE ONE ADJACENT TO AND ON THE SIDE POINTED TO BY THE SURFACE NORMAL. (KEEP IN MIND THAT THE SURFACE NORMALS XNORML, YNORML, AND ZNORML ALWAYS POINT INTO THE CALCULATIONAL REGION.) THE INTERSECTION OF EACH CELL AND THE SURFACE DEFINES A SURFACE ELEMENT.								
N	THE SURFACE NUMBER. ALL SURFACES WITH THE SAME COMBINATION OF THE FOLLOWING THREE CHARACTERISTICS CAN BE ASSIGNED THE SAME SURFACE NUMBER: 1. VELOCITY BOUNDARY CONDITION, 2. TEMPERATURE BOUNDARY CONDITION, 3. UNIT NORMAL VECTOR TO THE SURFACE.								

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- NOTE 1. IT IS POSSIBLE FOR TWO SURFACE ELEMENTS TO LIE
IN THE SAME SURFACE AND HAVE EITHER THE SAME OR
DIFFERENT SURFACE NUMBERS AS WELL AS FOR TWO
SURFACE ELEMENTS TO LIE IN DIFFERENT SURFACES
AND HAVE THE SAME OR DIFFERENT SURFACE NUMBERS.
- NOTE 2. THE ORDER OF THE BOUNDARY SURFACE
IDENTIFICATION CARDS MUST BE AS FOLLOWS:
1. ALL IREG CARDS (IRREGULAR SURFACES) MUST
PRECEDE ALL REG CARDS (REGULAR SURFACES).
2. THE SURFACE NUMBERS, N, OF ALL IREG CARDS
AND REG CARDS MUST BE IN THE ORDER OF
INCREASING VALUE.
- NOTE 3. WHEN USING CYLINDRICAL GEOMETRY (IGEOM=-1),
A SURFACE MUST BE SPECIFIED AT THE ORIGIN
WHEN CALCULATIONAL CELLS ARE BOUNDED BY THE
ORIGIN. WHEN AN ANNULAR REGION IS BEING
MODELED, A SURFACE SHOULD NOT BE DEFINED AT
THE ORIGIN BUT RATHER AT THE BOUNDARY OF THE
FIRST (COUNTING FROM THE CENTER) CALCULATIONAL
CELL. SET KFLOW(N)=-3 AND KTEMP(N)=400 FOR
SURFACES DEFINED AT THE ORIGIN.
- NOTE 4. WHEN USING CYLINDRICAL GEOMETRY (IGEOM=-1),
WITH 2.0*PI RADIAN GEOMETRIES, J=1 AND J=JMAX
ARE AUTOMATICALLY LINKED, THUS, NO SURFACES
NEED BE DEFINED AT Y=0.0 AND Y=2.0*PI.
- NOTE 5. THE SCHEME TO INDICATE SURFACES IN THE BOUNDARY
SURFACE IDENTIFICATION CARDS IS THE SAME AS
THAT USED TO INDICATE SURFACES IN THE BOUNDARY
VALUE INITIALIZATION CARDS. THIS, HOWEVER, IS
DIFFERENT FROM THE SCHEME USED TO INDICATE
SURFACES IN THE INTERNAL CELL INITIALIZATION
CARDS. IN THE FORMER CASE, SURFACE ELEMENTS
ARE INDICATED BY THE CELL WHICH IS ADJACENT TO
AND ON THE SIDE POINTED TO BY THE SURFACE
NORMAL. IN THE LATTER CASE, CELL (I,J,K)

INDICATES THE SURFACE BETWEEN CELL (I,J,K) AND EITHER CELL (I+1,J,K), CELL (I,J+1,K), OR CELL (I,J,K+1), WHICHEVER IS APPROPRIATE FOR THE VARIABLE BEING INITIALIZED. SURFACES LYING ON BOUNDARIES MUST NOT BE INITIALIZED USING THE INTERNAL CELL INITIALIZATION CARDS BUT RATHER THE BOUNDARY VALUE INITIALIZATION CARDS.

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*****
* NAMELIST /DATA/ *
*****
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IBOIL	0..DO NOT CHECK FOR BOILING. (*) 1..CHECK FOR BOILING EACH Timestep. IF BOILING OCCURS EXECUTION TERMINATES.
IDDPD	THIS OPTION ONLY APPLIES WHEN RUNNING WITH EXPLICIT TIME ADVANCEMENT (IFITEN=0 OR 1 OR 2 AND ISYMCN=0 OR 1 OR 2). IT DEFINES THE ROLE OF DDP (THE CHANGE IN RESIDUAL MASS WITH RESPECT TO PRESSURE) IN THE MASS-MOMENTUM ITERATION SOLUTION. 0..DDPD IS COMPUTED FOR EACH CELL. THE MAXIMUM VALUE IS THEN USED FOR DDP FOR EACH CELL. THIS OPTION IS USEFUL WHEN RUNNING WITH CARTESIAN COORDINATES WITH ALL THE CELLS NEARLY GEOMETRICALLY SIMILAR. 1..DDPD IS COMPUTED ONCE AT THE BEGINNING WHEN ISTATE=0 AND STORED. EACH CALCULATIONAL CELL SUBSEQUENTLY HAS ITS OWN VALUE TO BE USED IN THE MASS-MOMENTUM ITERATION. (*) 2..DDPD IS COMPUTED FOR EACH CELL EVERY TIME STEP. THIS IS USEFUL WHEN LARGE PRESSURE DROPS ARE BEING IMPOSED THROUGH THE USE OF FORCE STRUCTURES.
IDTIME	0..THE TIME STEP SIZE IS TAKEN FROM THE USER SPECIFIED VARIABLE DT. 1..THE TIME STEP SIZE IS COMPUTED INTERNALLY AS THE PRODUCT OF THE LARGEST ALLOWABLE TIME INCREMENT GIVEN THE CONDITIONS (COURANT TIME STEP SIZE) AND A USER SPECIFIED VARIABLE, RDTIME. (*)
IFENER	0..NO ENERGY CALCULATION. 1..ENERGY CALCULATION IS PERFORMED. (*) 2..ENERGY CALCULATION IS PERFORMED WITH POROSITY ADJUSTED CONDUCTION LENGTH. THIS OPTION IS USUALLY USED WHEN ANALYZING HEXAGONAL FUEL ASSEMBLIES (IGEOM>0).
IFPROP	0..FLUID PROPERTIES ARE COMPUTED USING RIGOROUS EQUATION-OF-STATE SUBROUTINES. PACKAGES FOR BOTH SODIUM AND WATER ARE INCLUDED WITH THE SOURCE. ONLY THE DESIRED PACKAGE SHOULD BE INCLUDED WHEN CREATING THE LOAD MODULE SINCE THE SAME FUNCTION NAMES ARE USED IN BOTH PACKAGES. OTHER PROPERTY PACKAGES CAN BE EASILY INSTALLED BY THE USER. (*) 1..FLUID PROPERTIES ARE COMPUTED USING FASTER RUNNING SIMPLIFIED STRAIGHT-LINE APPROXIMATIONS TO THE STATE EQUATIONS. THIS OPTION REQUIRES ADDITIONAL INPUT DESCRIBED UNDER THE SIMPLIFIED PROPERTIES OPTION.
IFR0D	0..NO FUEL RODS ARE INCLUDED. (*) 1..FUEL RODS ARE INCLUDED BUT NO DEFAULT INITIALIZATION IS DONE. NAMELIST /INPUT0/ IS REQUIRED IN INPUT. 2..FUEL RODS ARE INCLUDED AND A DEFAULT INITIALIZATION IS DONE. THIS INITIALIZATION SETS PRESSURE, TEMPERATURE, DENSITY, ENTHALPY, AND THE Z-COMPONENT OF VELOCITY FROM A SOLUTION OF THE COUPLED MASS, MOMENT AND ENERGY EQUATIONS ASSUMING NO TRANSVERSE VELOCITIES. NAMELIST /INPUT0/ IS REQUIRED IN INPUT.

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ISTATE	0..START OF STEADY-STATE RUN. GEOMETRY, BOUNDARY CONDITIONS, AND INITIAL CONDITIONS ARE SPECIFIED FROM THE INPUT STREAM. OTHER PARAMETERS TAKE DEFAULT VALUES OR ZERO. (*) 1..CONTINUATION OF A STEADY-STATE RUN. INITIAL CONDITIONS ARE READ FROM THE RESTART TAPE OF A PREVIOUS RUN IN WHICH STEADY-STATE HAS NOT YET BEEN ACHIEVED. SOME PARAMETERS MAY BE CHANGED IN THE INPUT STREAM. 2..BEGINNING OF A TRANSIENT RUN. INITIAL CONDITIONS ARE READ FROM THE RESTART TAPE OF A PREVIOUS RUN. IT IS DESIRABLE THAT THIS PREVIOUS RUN HAS ACHIEVED STEADY-STATE ALTHOUGH NOT NECESSARY. SOME PARAMETERS
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MAY BE CHANGED IN THE INPUT STREAM.
 3..CONTINUATION OF A TRANSIENT RUN. INITIAL CONDITIONS
 ARE READ FROM THE RESTART TAPE OF A PREVIOUS BEGINNING-
 OF-TRANSIENT RUN OR CONTINUATION-OF-TRANSIENT RUN.
 LIMITED CHANGES MAY BE MADE IN THE INPUT STREAM.

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+-----+
 I DEBUGGING PARAMETERS I      SEVERAL DEBUGGING FLAGS EXIST
+-----+      IN THE CODE WHICH ARE INTENDED
                  PRIMARILY FOR USE IN THE
 DEVELOPMENTAL STAGES. ONE GENERALLY NEEDS THE SOURCE LISTING
 IN ORDER TO DETERMINE EXACTLY WHAT VALUES ARE PRINTED AND UNDER
 WHAT CONDITIONS. THE DEFAULT VALUE OF ALL DEBUGGING FLAGS IS
 ZERO WHICH INDICATES THAT NO DEBUGGING PRINTOUT IS ACTIVATED.
IDLBUG
IENBUG      DEBUGGING FLAG FOR SUBROUTINE ENERGY.
IIINBUG
IMOBUG
ISABUG
ISSBUG
ITIBUG      1..DLMAX IS PRINTED EVERY ITERATION.
ITKBUG
ITLBUG
IXNBUG
IYMBUG
IZMBUG
```

THE CONVECTIVE FLUX CALCULATION IS PROGRAMMED IN A FORM THAT
 COMBINES BOTH CENTERED AND DONOR-CELL PROPERTIES DEPENDING ON
 VALUES OF AO AND BO. BOTH VALUES MUST BE BETWEEN 0.0 AND 0.5.
 WHEN AO=0.5 AND BO=0.0, THE DONOR-CELL APPROACH IS EFFECTED.
 WHEN AO=0.0 AND BO=0.0, CENTRAL DIFFERENCING IS EFFECTED.

AO	A CONSTANT USED IN THE CONVECTIVE FLUX CALCULATION. (0.5)
BO	A CONSTANT USED IN THE CONVECTIVE FLUX CALCULATION. (0.0)

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+-----+
 I TIME AND TIME STEP RELATED PARAMETERS I
+-----+
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TSTART	INITIAL TIME, S. (0.0) THIS VALUE SHOULD BE RESET TO ZERO AT THE BEGINNING OF A TRANSIENT RUN, ISTATE=2.
IDTIME	0..THE TIME STEP SIZE IS TAKEN FROM THE USER SPECIFIED VARIABLE DT.
	1..THE TIME STEP SIZE IS COMPUTED INTERNALLY AS THE PRODUCT OF THE LARGEST ALLOWABLE TIME INCREMENT GIVEN THE CONDITIONS (COURANT TIME STEP SIZE) AND A USER SPECIFIED VARIABLE, RDTIME. (*)
DT(1)	TIME STEP SIZE FOR TIME STEPS 1 THROUGH LASTDT, S. (0.1) THIS VALUE IS USED ONLY IF IDTIME=0.
DT(2)	TIME STEP SIZE FOR TIME STEPS AFTER LASTDT, S. (0.1) THIS VALUE IS USED ONLY IF IDTIME=0.
LASTDT	THIS VARIABLE IN COMBINATION WITH DT ALLOWS THE USER TO CHANGE THE TIME STEP SIZE DURING A RUN. THE TIME STEP SIZE FOR ALL TIME STEPS THROUGH LASTDT IS TAKEN FROM DT(1). AFTER STEP NUMBER LASTDT, THE TIME STEP SIZE IS TAKEN FROM DT(2). (99999) THIS VALUE IS USED ONLY IF IDTIME=0.
RDTIME	THE TIME STEP SIZE IS COMPUTED INTERNALLY AS THE PRODUCT OF THE LARGEST ALLOWABLE TIME INCREMENT GIVEN THE CONDITIONS AND THE VARIABLE, RDTIME. (0.8) THIS VALUE IS USED ONLY IF IDTIME=1.
NTHCON	UP TO TEN VALUES TO SPECIFY THE TIME STEP NUMBERS TO CALL SUBROUTINE GDCONV TO CALCULATE CONVERGENCE CRITERIA AND THE ALLOWABLE TIME STEP SIZE. THE FOLLOWING ARE ACCEPTABLE VALUES OF NTHCON: 0..NO FURTHER CALLS TO GDCONV. >0..TIME STEP NUMBER FOR WHICH GDCONV IS CALLED. AFTER THE NTH POSITIVE TIME STEP NUMBER IN NTHCON HAS BEEN PROCESSED, THE N+1TH VALUE OF NTHCON IS USED TO DETERMINE SUBSEQUENT CALLS TO GDCONV. <0..A VALUE OF -N INDICATES THAT GDCONV IS TO BE CALLED EVERY NTH TIME STEP. NO SUBSEQUENT VALUES OF NTHCON ARE CONSIDERED. (-1)
	SEE NTPRNT AND NTPLT FOR EXAMPLES.
NTMAX	THE MAXIMUM TIME STEP NUMBER FOR THIS RUN. NORMAL TERMINATION OCCURS AFTER COMPLETION OF THIS TIME STEP. (99999)

TIMAX THE MAXIMUM TIME OF THIS RUN. NORMAL TERMINATION OCCURS AFTER THIS TIME HAS BEEN REACHED, S. (3.6E+7) TIMAX REFERS TO THE SIMULATION OR PROBLEM TIME AND NOT THE COMPUTER CPU TIME NEEDED TO RUN THE PROBLEM.

TREST THE AMOUNT OF TIME REMAINING FOR THE JOB IS CHECKED AT THE END OF EACH ITERATION. IF THE AMOUNT OF TIME REMAINING IS GREATER THAN TREST ANOTHER ITERATION IS PERFORMED. IF NOT, THE RESTART FILE IS WRITTEN. WHEN RUNNING LONG JOBS OR JOBS REQUIRING SEVERAL SECONDS PER ITERATION, ONE MIGHT WISH TO CHOOSE A LARGER MORE CONSERVATIVE VALUE OF TREST, S. (20.0)

THIS IMPLEMENTATION DEPENDS ON THE ARGONNE SYSTEM ROUTINE TLEFT WHICH RETURNS THE TIME LEFT UNTIL THE TOTAL JOB TIME AS SPECIFIED ON THE JOB CARD HAS ELAPSED.

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+-----+
 I ITERATION CONTROL PARAMETERS I THE GENERAL DEFINITIONS
 +-----+ AND DEFAULT VALUES OF
 CONTROL PARAMETERS ARE
 GIVEN IN THIS SECTION. FOR A DIAGRAM SHOWING THE LOOP TO WHICH
 EACH VARIABLE RELATES, SEE THE CONTROL PARAMETERS AT A GLANCE
 SECTION IN THE APPENDIX.

IT(1) NUMBER OF ITERATIONS FOR TIME STEPS 1 THROUGH LASTIT. (10)
 IT(2) NUMBER OF ITERATIONS FOR TIME STEPS AFTER LASTIT. (10)
 LASTIT THIS VARIABLE IN COMBINATION WITH IT ALLOWS THE USER
 TO CHANGE THE NUMBER OF ITERATIONS PER TIME STEP DURING
 A RUN. THE NUMBER OF ITERATIONS FOR ALL TIME STEPS
 THROUGH LASTIT IS TAKEN FROM IT(1). AFTER STEP NUMBER
 LASTIT, THE NUMBER OF ITERATIONS IS TAKEN FROM IT(2).
 (99999)

ITMAXP NUMBER OF ITERATIONS IN THE PRESSURE ITERATION LOOP. (99)
 ITMAXE NUMBER OF ITERATIONS IN THE ENERGY ITERATION LOOP. (99)
 OMEGAV UNDER-RELAXATION FACTOR FOR THE MOMENTUM EQUATION
 COEFFICIENTS. (0.8)
 OMEGAE UNDER-RELAXATION FACTOR FOR THE ENERGY EQUATION
 COEFFICIENTS. (0.8)
 OMEGA RELAXATION FACTOR FOR PRESSURE SOLUTION. (1.5)
 RELAXE RELAXATION FACTOR FOR ENERGY SOLUTION. (0.95)
 EPS1 CONVERGENCE CRITERION PARAMETER. (1.0E-4)
 EPS3 CONVERGENCE CRITERION PARAMETER. (5.0E-5)
 EPSS CONVERGENCE CRITERION PARAMETER. (1.0E-5)
 DCUT MULTIPLIER OF 0.5*DCONV USED TO ELIMINATE CELLS FROM
 THE MASS-MOMENTUM ITERATION. (0.5) USED ONLY WHEN
 ISYMCH=2.
 DDDHMX THIS PARAMETER DETERMINES THE VALUE OF DDDH (CHANGE
 IN DHDT WITH RESPECT TO ENTHALPY WHERE DHDT IS THE
 CHANGE IN ENTHALPY WITH RESPECT TO TIME) USED IN THE
 EXPLICIT TIME ADVANCEMENT IMPLICIT CONDUCTION
 CALCULATION. IFITEN=0 IS CURRENTLY RECOMMENDED.
 0.0..USE CELL VALUES OF DDDH. (*)
 <0.0..USE MAXIMUM CELL VALUE OF DDDH.
 >0.0..USE DDDHMX FOR THE VALUE OF DDDH.

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+-----+
 I BOUNDARY CONDITION TYPES I ALL EXTERNAL SURFACES MUST HAVE
 +-----+ A VELOCITY BOUNDARY CONDITION
 TYPE AND A TEMPERATURE/HEAT
 FLUX BOUNDARY CONDITION TYPE. INTERNAL SURFACES MAY ALSO BE
 ASSIGNED BOUNDARY CONDITION TYPES.

KFLOW(N) TYPE OF VELOCITY BOUNDARY CONDITION. (THE DEFAULT FOR ALL
 NSURF SURFACES IS 1)
 -5..CONTINUATIVE MASS FLOW OUTLET.
 -4..UNIFORM VELOCITY OUTLET.
 -3..FREE SLIP BOUNDARY.
 -2..CONTINUATIVE VELOCITY OUTLET.
 -1..CONTINUATIVE MOMENTUM OUTLET.
 1..CONSTANT VELOCITY BOUNDARY WITH NORMAL VELOCITY SET
 FROM VELOC(N) OR EXPLICITLY SPECIFIED BY THE BOUNDARY
 VALUE INITIALIZATION CARDS. THE TANGENTIAL COMPONENT
 IS IN EFFECT ZERO. (*)
 100+NFT..UNIFORM TRANSIENT VELOCITY BOUNDARY WITH NORMAL
 VELOCITY SET FROM THE PRODUCT OF THE NFTH TRANSIENT
 FUNCTION AND VELOC(N).

KTEMP(N) TYPE OF TEMPERATURE/HEAT FLUX BOUNDARY CONDITION.
 (THE DEFAULT FOR ALL NSURF SURFACES IS 1)

1..SPECIFIED CONSTANT TEMPERATURE BOUNDARY WITH TEMPERATURE SET FROM TEMP(N) OR THE BOUNDARY VALUE INITIALIZATION CARDS. (*) THE SURFACE HEAT FLUX IS NOMINALLY COMPUTED CONSIDERING THE FLUID CONDUCTION BUT NOT THE PRESENCE OF A WALL. IF ONE WISHES TO ACCOUNT FOR BOTH THE FLUID CONVECTION AND A WALL CONDUCTION, THE FOLLOWING FOUR VARIABLES FROM THE WALL MODEL SECTION BELOW MUST BE SPECIFIED:
IHTWAL(N), HYDWAL(N), WALDX(N), AND MATWAL(N).

100+NF..UNIFORM TRANSIENT TEMPERATURE BOUNDARY WITH TEMPERATURE SET FROM THE PRODUCT OF THE NFTH TRANSIENT FUNCTION AND TEMP(N). THE SURFACE HEAT FLUX IS COMPUTED WITH THE OPTIONS AS SPECIFIED ABOVE FOR KTEMP(N)=1.

200 ..SPECIFIED CONSTANT HEAT FLUX BOUNDARY WITH NORMAL HEAT FLUX SET FROM TEMP(N) OR THE BOUNDARY VALUE INITIALIZATION CARDS.

300+NF..UNIFORM TRANSIENT HEAT FLUX BOUNDARY WITH NORMAL HEAT FLUX SET FROM THE PRODUCT OF THE NFTH TRANSIENT FUNCTION AND TEMP(N).

400 ..ADIABATIC OR ZERO DIFFUSIVE HEAT FLUX BOUNDARY.

500+NF..TRANSIENT DUCT WALL TEMPERATURE BOUNDARY. THIS BOUNDARY CONDITION TYPE ACCOUNTS FOR FLUID CONVECTION, THERMAL CAPACITY OF THE WALL, AND THE HEAT TRANSFER TO THE SURROUNDING ATMOSPHERE OR MEDIUM. THE VARIABLES IN THE WALL MODEL SECTION BELOW MUST BE SPECIFIED.

KPRES(N) TYPE OF PRESSURE BOUNDARY CONDITION. PRESSURE BOUNDARY CONDITIONS ARE APPLIED TO THE CELLS ADJACENT AND INTERIOR TO THE BOUNDARY SURFACE SPECIFIED. (THE DEFAULT FOR ALL NSURF SURFACES IS 0)

0..NO PRESSURE BOUNDARY CONDITION IS APPLIED. (*)

1..UNIFORM CONSTANT PRESSURE BOUNDARY WITH PRESSURE SET FROM PRES(N).

100+HF..UNIFORM TRANSIENT PRESSURE BOUNDARY WITH PRESSURE SET FROM THE PRODUCT OF THE NFTH TRANSIENT FUNCTION AND PRES(N).

+-----+
 1 BOUNDARY AND CELL INITIALIZATION 1 THE FOLLOWING THREE
 +-----+
 VARIABLES ALLOW EASY
 SPECIFICATION OF
 UNIFORM VELOCITY, TEMPERATURE/HEAT FLUX, AND PRESSURE VALUES AT
 BOUNDARIES. NONUNIFORM DISTRIBUTIONS CAN BE SPECIFIED BY USING
 THE BOUNDARY VALUE INITIALIZATION CARDS.
 VELOC(N) INITIAL VELOCITY AT SURFACE N IN THE DIRECTION INDICATED
 BY XNORML(N), YNORML(N), AND ZNORML(N), M/S. (0.0)
 TEMP(N) INITIAL TEMPERATURE FOR SURFACE N, C. (0.0)
 FOR A CONSTANT OR TRANSIENT HEAT FLUX BOUNDARY, TEMP(N)
 CONTAINS THE HEAT FLUX, W/M**2. (0.0)
 PRES(N) INITIAL PRESSURE FOR SURFACE N, PA. (0.0)
 TEMPO INITIAL TEMPERATURE OF ALL INTERNAL CELLS, C. (0.0)
 PRESO INITIAL PRESSURE AT THE PRESSURE REFERENCE POINT LOCATED
 AT (XPRESO,YPRESO,ZPRESO), PA. (1.01353E+5)
 THE INITIAL STATIC HEAD PRESSURE AT ANY POINT IS COMPUTED
 WITH RESPECT TO THE PRESSURE REFERENCE POINT.
 XPRESO X-COORDINATE OF THE PRESSURE REFERENCE POINT, M. (0.0)
 YPRESO Y-COORDINATE OF THE PRESSURE REFERENCE POINT, M. (0.0)
 ZPRESO Z-COORDINATE OF THE PRESSURE REFERENCE POINT, M. (0.0)
 GRAVX X-COMPONENT OF GRAVITY VECTOR, M/S**2. (0.0)
 GRAY Y-COMPONENT OF GRAVITY VECTOR, M/S**2. (0.0)
 GRAVZ Z-COMPONENT OF GRAVITY VECTOR, M/S**2. (0.0)
 +-----+
 1 WALL MODEL 1 THE VARIABLES IN THIS SECTION ARE USED
 +-----+ WHEN SPECIFYING TEMPERATURE BOUNDARY
 CONDITION TYPE 1, 100+NF, OR 500+NF.
 WALLDX(N) WALL THICKNESS, M. (1.0)
 MATWAL(N) MATERIAL TYPE FOR SURFACE N. THE VALUE OF THIS VARIABLE
 IS USED AS THE INDEX NM IN THE MATERIAL PROPERTIES
 (SOLIDS) SECTION BELOW. (1)
 IHTWAL(N) HEAT-TRANSFER CORRELATION NUMBER FOR THE CALCULATION
 OF HEAT-TRANSFER BETWEEN COOLANT AND WALL. THE VALUE OF
 THIS VARIABLE IS USED AS THE INDEX NH IN THE FLUID-
 STRUCTURE HEAT TRANSFER SECTION BELOW. (0)
 NOTE. IF THE DEFAULT VALUE IS TAKEN, THEN THE COOLANT
 TO WALL HEAT-TRANSFER COEFFICIENT, IF USED, IS
 EVALUATED SIMPLY AS THE FLUID CONDUCTIVITY

DIVIDED BY THE FLUID CONDUCTION LENGTH.
HYDWAL(N) HYDRAULIC DIAMETER OR CHARACTERISTIC LENGTH ASSOCIATED
 WITH SURFACE N. (0)

THE TRANSIENT VOLUMETRIC HEAT SOURCE IS GIVEN BY THE
 PRODUCT THE FOLLOWING THREE VARIABLES AND THE TRANSIENT
 FUNCTION NF.

WALLQS(N)	AVERAGE WALL VOLUMETRIC HEAT SOURCE, W/M**3. (0.0)
QK(K)	NORMALIZED AXIAL DISTRIBUTION. (1.0)
QIJ(IJ)	NORMALIZED RADIAL DISTRIBUTION. (1.0)
TSINK(N)	TEMPERATURE OF SURROUNDING ATMOSPHERE OR MEDIUM, C. (0.0)
HSINK(N)	HEAT-TRANSFER COEFFICIENT FROM WALL TO SURROUNDING ATMOSPHERE OR MEDIUM, W/(M**2-C). (0.0)
DTWALL	TIME STEP SIZE USED FOR WITH TEMPERATURE BOUNDARY CONDITION TYPE 500+NF. THIS TIME STEP SIZE IS USED ONLY UNTIL STEADY-STATE IS REACHED. S, (1.0E+40)

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+-----+
 1 FLUID-STRUCTURE HEAT TRANSFER I HEAT TRANSFER CORRELATIONS
 +-----+ ARE DEFINED BY SPECIFYING
 COEFFICIENTS TO COMPUTE
 THE NUSSELT NUMBER. THESE COEFFICIENTS AND THUS THE HEAT
 TRANSFER CORRELATIONS ARE INDEXED BY THE VALUES OF INTVAL IN THE
 WALL MODEL AND INTSTR IN THE THERMAL STRUCTURE PROTOTYPE CARDS.
 THE NUSSELT NUMBER (NU) IS COMPUTED FROM THE FOLLOWING EQUATION:

NU=HEATC1(NH)+HEATC2(NH)*RE**HEATC3(NH)
 WHERE RE IS THE REYNOLDS NUMBER.
NHEATC NUMBER OF HEAT TRANSFER CORRELATIONS. (1) THIS VALUE
 MUST BE AT LEAST AS LARGE AS THE LARGEST VALUE OF INTSTR
 AND INTVAL.
HEATC1(NH) NUSSELT NUMBER COEFFICIENT. SINCE THE NUSSELT NUMBER,
 NU, MUST ALWAYS BE POSITIVE, HEATC1(NH) SHOULD BE
 POSITIVE TO ACCOMMODATE A ZERO FLOW SITUATION. (5.0)
HEATC2(NH) NUSSELT NUMBER COEFFICIENT. (4.02E-4)
HEATC3(NH) NUSSELT NUMBER COEFFICIENT. (0.8)

THE NUSSELT NUMBER IS USED TO SPECIFY THE HEAT TRANSFER
 COEFFICIENT (H) IN THE FOLLOWING EQUATION:

H=(K/D)*NU
 WHERE K IS CONDUCTIVITY AND
 D IS THE REFERENCE LENGTH.
 H IS IN TURN USED TO COMPUTE THE FLUID-STRUCTURE HEAT TRANSFER
 (Q) AS FOLLOWS:

Q=A*H*(TS-TF)
 WHERE A IS THE AREA,
 TS IS THE TEMPERATURE OF THE STRUCTURE, AND
 TF IS THE TEMPERATURE OF THE FLUID.

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+-----+
 1 MATERIAL PROPERTIES (SOLIDS) I THE FOLLOWING EQUATIONS
 +-----+ ARE USED TO DEFINE THE
 THERMAL CONDUCTIVITY,
 SPECIFIC HEAT, AND DENSITY OF MATERIALS OTHER THAN THE COOLANT.

CONDUCTIVITY =COK (NM)+C1K (NM)*TC+C2K (NM)*TC**2 W/(M-C)
 SPECIFIC HEAT=COCP(NM)+C1CP(NM)*TC+C2CP(NM)*TC**2 J/(KG-C)
 DENSITY =CORO(NM)+C1RO(NM)*TC+C2RO(NM)*TC**2 KG/M**3

WHERE TC IS THE TEMPERATURE IN DEGREES CELSIUS AND
 NM IS THE NUMBER OF THE MATERIAL REGION.

THE COEFFICIENTS LISTED BELOW ARE INDEXED BY VALUES OF
 MATWAL FROM THE WALL MODEL SECTION OF NAMELIST /DATA/ AND MATERL
 FROM FROM THE THERMAL STRUCTURE PROTOTYPE CARDS.

NMATER	NUMBER OF MATERIALS. (0) THIS VALUE MUST BE AT LEAST AS LARGE AS THE LARGEST VALUE OF MATWAL AND MATERL.
COK(NM)	CONDUCTIVITY COEFFICIENT. (0.0)
C1K(NM)	CONDUCTIVITY COEFFICIENT. (0.0)
C2K(NM)	CONDUCTIVITY COEFFICIENT. (0.0)
COCP(NM)	SPECIFIC HEAT COEFFICIENT. (0.0)
C1CP(NM)	SPECIFIC HEAT COEFFICIENT. (0.0)

C2CP(NM) SPECIFIC HEAT COEFFICIENT. (0.0)
 C0RO(NM) DENSITY COEFFICIENT. (0.0)
 C1RO(NM) DENSITY COEFFICIENT. (0.0)
 C2RO(NM) DENSITY COEFFICIENT. (0.0)

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+-----+
 I REBALANCING OPTION I
 +-----+

LARGE SCALE PRESSURE DISTRIBUTIONS SUCH AS THOSE WHICH EXIST IN AN INITIAL STATIC STATE OR WHICH OCCUR DURING OVERALL VELOCITY TRANSIENTS ARE MOST EFFECTIVELY ADDRESSED WITH THE MASS REBALANCING SCHEME. THIS REBALANCING IS EFFECTIVE IN REDUCING THE NUMBER OF ITERATIONS REQUIRED TO ACHIEVE MASS CONVERGENCE. REBALANCING HAS BEEN IMPLEMENTED IN TWO DIFFERENT MODES WHICH CAN BE APPLIED SEPARATELY OR IN COMBINATION. PLANE-BY-PLANE REBALANCING IN THE X-, Y-, OR Z-DIRECTION CAN BE APPLIED SIMPLY BY SPECIFYING THE APPROPRIATE VALUES FOR IXREB, IYREB, AND IZREB. ONLY ONE PLANE-BY-PLANE REBALANCING OPTION CAN BE SPECIFIED.

IXREB 0..NO X-DIRECTION PLANE-BY-PLANE REBALANCING. (*)
 1..PLANE-BY-PLANE MASS REBALANCING IN THE X-DIRECTION IS PERFORMED.
 IYREB 0..NO Y-DIRECTION PLANE-BY-PLANE REBALANCING. (*)
 1..PLANE-BY-PLANE MASS REBALANCING IN THE Y-DIRECTION IS PERFORMED.
 IZREB 0..NO Z-DIRECTION PLANE-BY-PLANE REBALANCING. (*)
 1..PLANE-BY-PLANE MASS REBALANCING IN THE Z-DIRECTION IS PERFORMED.

USER-DEFINED-REGION REBALANCING REQUIRES THE USER TO DEFINE REBALANCING REGIONS WITHIN THE FLUID DOMAIN. THE REGIONS MUST BE CHOSEN SUCH THAT REGION N HAS NEIGHBORING CELLS ONLY CONTAINED IN REGIONS N-1 AND N+1. MASS LEAVING REGION N AND ENTERING REGION N+1 DOES SO THROUGH REBALANCING SURFACE N. MASS LEAVING THE LAST REGION GOES INTO THE REMAINING CELLS (THERE MUST BE AT LEAST ONE) WHICH ARE NOT IN ANY REBALANCING REGION AND WHERE NO REBALANCING IS PERFORMED. REGION 1 IS REQUIRED TO HAVE NEIGHBORING CELLS ONLY IN REGION 2. ONE APPROACH TO CHOOSING REBALANCING REGIONS IS TO EXCLUDE ALL CELLS ADJACENT TO EXITS AND THEN GROUP THE REMAINING CELLS INTO AS MANY REBALANCING REGIONS AS POSSIBLE. ANOTHER GUIDELINE IS TO PUT REBALANCING SURFACES BETWEEN REGIONS OF GROSSLY DIFFERENT PRESSURES. IN EACH REBALANCING REGION THE PRESSURE IS ADJUSTED UNIFORMLY IN SUCH A WAY TO FORCE THE NET MASS NONCONSERVATION TO VANISH. IF USER-DEFINED-REGION REBALANCING IS DESIRED, IFRB MUST BE ASSIGNED AN APPROPRIATE POSITIVE VALUE IN NAMELIST /GEOM/. AND REBALANCING REGION CARDS MUST BE SUPPLIED. ADDITIONALLY, THE FOLLOWING GROUP OF VARIABLES MUST BE DEFINED.

NREBRT NUMBER OF USER-DEFINED REBALANCING REGIONS. (0)
 NREBM(NR) NUMBER OF CELLS IN REBALANCING REGION NR. (0)
 REBALANCING REGIONS ARE GENERALLY CHOSEN IN SUCH A WAY THAT ALL THE CELLS IN A GIVEN REGION HAVE NEARLY EQUAL PRESSURE. ALSO, ONE CELL MAY NOT BE INCLUDED IN MORE THAN ONE REBALANCING REGION.
 NREBX(NR) NUMBER OF INTERNAL X-SURFACES BETWEEN REGION NR AND NR+1.
 (0) INTERFACES BETWEEN REBALANCING REGIONS OFTEN CORRESPOND TO A PHYSICAL STRUCTURE WHICH MIGHT CAUSE A LARGE PRESSURE CHANGE.
 NREBY(NR) NUMBER OF INTERNAL Y-SURFACES BETWEEN REGION NR AND NR+1.
 (0)
 NREBZ(NR) NUMBER OF INTERNAL Z-SURFACES BETWEEN REGION NR AND NR+1.
 (0)

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THE FREQUENCY AT WHICH REBALANCING OCCURS IS SPECIFIED BY THE FOLLOWING VARIABLE.

IРЕBIT REBALANCING IS PERFORMED BEFORE EVERY IРЕБИТTH ITERATION. IN ORDER TO IMPROVE CONVERGENCE, THE NUMBER OF ITERATIONS SHOULD BE ONE LESS THAN A MULTIPLE OF IРЕBIT. THAT IS, IT OR ITMAXP=(N*IРЕBIT)-1. (50)

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+-----+
 I SIMPLIFIED PROPERTIES OPTION I TO BE INCLUDED IF AND
 +-----+ ONLY IF IFPROP=1.

IFPROP 0..FLUID PROPERTIES ARE COMPUTED USING RIGOROUS EQUATION-OF-STATE SUBROUTINES. PACKAGES FOR BOTH SODIUM AND WATER ARE INCLUDED WITH THE SOURCE. ONLY THE DESIRED PACKAGE SHOULD BE INCLUDED WHEN CREATING THE LOAD MODULE SINCE THE SAME FUNCTION NAMES ARE USED IN BOTH PACKAGES. OTHER PROPERTY PACKAGES CAN BE EASILY INSTALLED BY THE USER. (*)
 1..FLUID PROPERTIES ARE COMPUTED USING FASTER RUNNING SIMPLIFIED STRAIGHT-LINE APPROXIMATIONS TO THE STATE EQUATIONS. THIS OPTION REQUIRES ADDITIONAL SPECIFICATION AS DESCRIBED BELOW.

THE FOLLOWING LINEAR EQUATIONS ARE USED TO APPROXIMATE THE STATE EQUATIONS WHERE TC IS THE TEMPERATURE IN DEGREES C.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ENTHALPY} &= \text{FCOH} + \text{FC1H} * \text{TC} & \text{J/KG} \\ \text{DENSITY} &= \text{FCORO} + \text{FC1RO} * \text{TC} & \text{KG/M**3} \\ \text{CONDUCTIVITY} &= \text{FCOK} + \text{FC1K} * \text{TC} & \text{W/(M-C)} \\ \text{VISCOSITY} &= \text{FCOMU} + \text{FC1MU} * \text{TC} & \text{PA-S} \\ \text{TEMPERATURE} &= \text{FCOT} + \text{FC1T} * \text{H} & \text{C} \end{aligned}$$

THE COEFFICIENTS LISTED BELOW MUST BE USER SPECIFIED.
 THE COEFFICIENTS FCOT AND FC1T ARE COMPUTED FROM FCOH AND FC1H.

FCOH ENTHALPY COEFFICIENT. (0.0)
 FC1H ENTHALPY COEFFICIENT. (0.0)
 FCORO DENSITY COEFFICIENT. (0.0)
 FC1RO DENSITY COEFFICIENT. (0.0)
 FCOK CONDUCTIVITY COEFFICIENT. (0.0)
 FC1K CONDUCTIVITY COEFFICIENT. (0.0)
 FCOMU VISCOSITY COEFFICIENT. (0.0)
 FC1MU VISCOSITY COEFFICIENT. (0.0)

FCTLO: TO ALLOW THE USER TO SPOT CHECK PROPERTY VALUES A SMALL TABLE IS PRINTED WITH FIVE TEMPERATURE VALUES RANGING FROM FCTLO TO FCTHI AT A PRESSURE PRESO. WHEN THE SODIUM PACKAGE IS PRESENT, THE DEFAULT VALUES OF FCTLO AND FCTHI ARE 300.0 AND 700.0. WHEN THE WATER PACKAGE IS PRESENT, THE DEFAULT VALUES ARE 20.0 AND 100.0, C.

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+-----+
 I TRANSIENT FUNCTIONS I ALL TRANSIENT DRIVING FUNCTIONS
 +-----+ ARE INPUT INTO THE FOLLOWING THREE
 VARIABLES. THEY MUST BE INPUT AT
 THE BEGINNING OF THE TRANSIENT (ISTATE=2) EVEN IF THEY HAVE BEEN
 INPUT PREVIOUSLY. EACH FUNCTION IS DEFINED BY A USER SPECIFIED
 SET OF POINTS. CUBIC SPLINE FIT COEFFICIENTS ARE THEN GENERATED
 IN SUBROUTINE FITIT. FIFTY EQUALLY SPACED VALUES ARE PRINTED TO
 ALLOW THE USER TO CHECK THE ADEQUACY OF THE INPUT DISTRIBUTION.
 TEN TO FIFTEEN VALUES WITH POINTS CONCENTRATED AT RAPIDLY
 CHANGING Y-VALUES SHOULD BE ADEQUATE. CURRENTLY THE TOTAL
 NUMBER OF POINTS ALLOWED FOR THE SPECIFICATION OF TRANSIENT
 FUNCTIONS IS ONE HUNDRED.
 TVAL(NP) THE INDEPENDENT VARIABLE, USUALLY TIME, FOR THE TRANSIENT
 FUNCTIONS.
 FVAL(NP) THE DEPENDENT VARIABLE FOR THE TRANSIENT FUNCTIONS. THE
 FIRST VALUE OF THE SECOND FUNCTION IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWS
 THE LAST VALUE OF THE FIRST FUNCTION. THE SAME PATTERN
 MUST BE FOLLOWED FOR ALL SUBSEQUENT FUNCTIONS. MAKE SURE
 THAT THE ENTIRE RANGE OF THE FUNCTION USED LIES WITHIN
 THE RANGE INPUT AS THE FITTING ROUTINE DOES NOT
 EXTRAPOLATE. DISCONTINUITIES ARE INDICATED BY SPECIFYING
 THE SAME X-COORDINATE TWICE WITH THE SAME OR DIFFERENT
 Y-COORDINATE VALUES.
 NEND(NF) THE NUMBER OF POINTS IN THE NFTH TRANSIENT FUNCTION
 NTOTS IN ORDER TO SIMPLIFY THERMAL STRUCTURE INPUT IN CERTAIN
 CASES, THE HEAT SOURCE TRANSIENT FUNCTION NUMBERS CAN BE
 OVERRIDDEN IN NAMELIST /DATA/. THESE VALUES ARE INPUT
 INTO THE VARIABLE NTOTS IN THE ORDER IN WHICH THE THERMAL
 STRUCTURE PROTOTYPES WERE DEFINED. ANY VALUES SPECIFIED
 IN NTOTS WILL OVERRIDE ALL OTHER INPUT AND PREVIOUS
 VALUES. IF NO VALUES OF NTOTS ARE DEFINED, NO CHANGES TO
 THE HEAT SOURCE TRANSIENT FUNCTION NUMBERS ARE MADE.

+-----+
 I PLOT TAPE OPTION I
 +-----+

NTPLOT UP TO 25 VALUES TO SPECIFY WHEN PLOTTING INFORMATION IS TO BE WRITTEN TO TAPE 76. THE FOLLOWING ARE ACCEPTABLE VALUES OF NTPLOT:

- 0..NO MORE PLOTTING INFORMATION IS WRITTEN TO TAPE. (*)
- >0..TIME STEP NUMBER FOR WHICH PLOTTING INFORMATION IS WRITTEN TO TAPE 76. AFTER THE NTH POSITIVE TIME STEP IN NTPLOT HAS BEEN PROCESSED, THE N+1TH VALUE OF NTPLOT IS USED TO DETERMINE SUBSEQUENT WRITES TO THE TAPE.
- <0..A VALUE -N INDICATES THAT INFORMATION IS WRITTEN TO TAPE 76 EVERY NTH TIME STEP. NO SUBSEQUENT VALUES OF NTPLOT ARE CONSIDERED.

EXAMPLE. NTPLOT=-5 INDICATES THAT EVERY 5TH STEP IS TO BE PROCESSED. NTPLOT=5,10,-20 INDICATES THAT STEPS 5, 10, 20, 40, 60, ETC., ARE TO BE PROCESSED. NTPLOT=10,20,0 INDICATES THAT ONLY STEPS 10 AND 20 ARE TO BE PROCESSED.

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+-----+
 | PRINTING OPTION | CALLS TO SUBROUTINE OUTPUT ARE
 +-----+ CONTROLLED BY THE TWO VARIABLES
 NTPRNT AND TPRNT. THEY CAN BE USED
 INDIVIDUALLY OR TOGETHER. THE INFORMATION PRINTED AT EACH
 CALL TO SUBROUTINE OUTPUT IS DETERMINED BY THE VARIABLES
 ISTPR AND NTHPR DESCRIBED BELOW.

NTPRNT UP TO 50 TIME STEP NUMBERS AT WHICH SUBROUTINE OUTPUT IS TO BE CALLED. THE FOLLOWING ARE ACCEPTABLE VALUES FOR NTPRNT:

- 0..NO MORE CALLS TO SUBROUTINE OUTPUT. WHEN RESTARTING, PREVIOUS SPECIFICATION OF NTPRNT VALUES MAY BE OVERRIDDEN BY SPECIFYING THE DESIRED NEW VALUES FOLLOWED BY A ZERO IN NTPRNT.
- >0..TIME STEP NUMBER FOR WHICH SUBROUTINE OUTPUT IS TO BE CALLED. AFTER THE NTH POSITIVE TIME STEP IN NTPRNT HAS BEEN PROCESSED THE N+1TH VALUE OF NTPRNT IS USED TO DETERMINE SUBSEQUENT CALLS TO OUTPUT.
- <0..A VALUE -N INDICATES THAT SUBROUTINE OUTPUT IS CALLED EVERY NTH TIME STEP. NO SUBSEQUENT VALUES OF NTPRNT ARE CONSIDERED.
- 9999..SUBROUTINE OUTPUT IS CALLED JUST BEFORE THE RUN IS TERMINATED. (*)

EXAMPLE. NTPRNT=0 INDICATES THAT AFTER INITIALIZATION, SUBROUTINE OUTPUT IS NEVER CALLED. NTPRNT=5,10,-9999 INDICATES THAT SUBROUTINE OUTPUT IS CALLED AT STEPS 5, 10, AND JUST BEFORE TERMINATION.

TPRNT UP TO 50 TIMES (PROBLEM TIME IN SECONDS) AT WHICH SUBROUTINE OUTPUT IS TO BE CALLED. THE FOLLOWING ARE ACCEPTABLE VALUES OF TPRNT:

- 0..NO MORE CALL TO SUBROUTINE OUTPUT. (*)
- WHEN RESTARTING, PREVIOUS SPECIFICATION OF TPRNT VALUES MAY BE OVERRIDDEN BY SPECIFYING THE DESIRED NEW VALUES FOLLOWED BY A ZERO IN TPRNT.
- >0.0..TIMES AT OR AFTER WHICH SUBROUTINE OUTPUT IS TO BE CALLED. WHEN OR AFTER THE NTH POSITIVE TIME IN TPRNT HAS BEEN PROCESSED, THE N+1TH VALUE OF TPRNT IS USED TO DETERMINE SUBSEQUENT CALLS TO OUTPUT.
- <0.0..A VALUE OF -T INDICATES THAT SUBROUTINE OUTPUT IS TO BE CALLED AT T-SECOND INTERVALS. IF THE NTH VALUE IS NEGATIVE, THEN THE N+1TH VALUE STORES THE NEXT TIME VALUE AT WHICH OUTPUT IS TO BE CALLED. THIS IS NOMINALLY SET TO ZERO BUT CAN BE SPECIFIED BY THE USER. NO SUBSEQUENT VALUES OF TPRNT ARE CONSIDERED.

EXAMPLE. TPRNT=1.0,5.0,-10.0 INDICATES THAT OUTPUT IS TO BE CALLED AT OR AFTER TIMES 1.0, 5.0, 10.0, 20.0, . . . ETC.. TPRNT=-5.0,10.0 INDICATES THAT OUTPUT IS TO BE CALLED AT TIMES 10.0,15.0,20.0,. . . ETC..

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ISTPR UP TO FIFTY CODED VALUES WHICH SPECIFY THE ARRAYS TO BE PRINTED IN THE FIRST CALL TO SUBROUTINE OUTPUT. (0)
NTHPR UP TO FIFTY CODED VALUES WHICH SPECIFY THE ARRAYS TO BE PRINTED IN ALL CALLS AFTER THE FIRST CALL TO OUTPUT.

FOR INTERNAL ARRAYS, EACH VALUE OF ISTPR AND NTHPR IS A SIGNED FIVE DIGIT INTEGER OF THE FORM 'SVVPLL' WHICH IS CODED ACCORDING TO THE FOLLOWING RULES:

S +..ONLY THE PLANE SPECIFIED BY 'VVPLL' IS PRINTED. (*)
 A PLUS SIGN IS ASSUMED AND NEED NOT BE SPECIFIED.
 -..ALL PLANES BETWEEN THE VALUES OF 'LL' ON THE CURRENT
 AND FOLLOWING VALUES OF ISTPR OR NTHPR ARE PRINTED.

VV 01..UL U-COMPONENT OF VELOCITY.
 02..VL V-COMPONENT OF VELOCITY.
 03..WL W-COMPONENT OF VELOCITY.
 04..HL ENTHALPY.
 05..TL TEMPERATURE.
 06..AL VOLUME POROSITY.
 07..RL DENSITY.
 08..P STATIC PRESSURE.
 09..DL RESIDUAL MASS.
 10..ALX X-DIRECTION SURFACE PERMEABILITY.
 11..ALY Y-DIRECTION SURFACE PERMEABILITY.
 12..ALZ Z-DIRECTION SURFACE PERMEABILITY.
 13..DRDT D(RL)/D(TIME).
 14..TURK TURBULENT KINETIC ENERGY.
 15..QSOUR VOLUMETRIC HEAT SOURCE.
 16..PSTATO INITIAL STATIC PRESSURE.
 17..P-PSTATO
 18..DDDPOT D(DL)/D(P).
 19..DDDH D(DL)/D(HL).
 20..TURCON TURBULENT CONDUCTIVITY.
 21..TURVIS TRUBULENT VISCOSITY.

P 1..AN I-PLANE IS PRINTED.
 2..A J-PLANE IS PRINTED.
 3..A K-PLANE IS PRINTED.

LL SPECIFIC PLANE TO BE PRINTED. IF S IS +, ONLY ONE PLANE
 IS INDICATED. IF S IS -, THE 'LL' VALUES IN THE CURRENT
 AND NEXT VALUES OF ISTPR OR NTHPR INDICATE THE RANGE OF
 PLANES TO BE PRINTED.

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FOR THERMAL STRUCTURE INFORMATION, EACH VALUE OF ISTPR AND
 NTHPR IS A SIGNED FIVE DIGIT INTEGER OF THE FORM 'S8NNN'
 WHICH IS CODED ACCORDING TO THE FOLLOWING RULES:

S +..ONLY STRUCTURE NUMBER 'NNNN' IS PRINTED. (*)
 A PLUS SIGN IS ASSUMED AND NEED NOT BE SPECIFIED.
 -..ALL STRUCTURE BETWEEN THE VALUES OF 'NNNN' IN THE
 CURRENT AND FOLLOWING VALUES OF ISTPR AND NTHPR ARE
 PRINTED.

NNNN SPECIFIC STRUCTURE TO BE PRINTED. IF S IS '+', ONLY ONE
 STRUCTURE IS INDICATED. IF S IS '-', THE 'NNNN' VALUES
 IN THE CURRENT AND NEXT VALUES OF ISTPR OR NTHPR INDICATE
 THE RANGE OF SURFACES TO BE PRINTED.

FOR SURFACE ARRAYS, EACH VALUE OF ISTPR AND NTHPR IS A SIGNED
 FIVE DIGIT INTEGER OF THE FORM 'S9VVLL' WHICH IS CODED
 ACCORDING TO THE FOLLOWING RULES:

S +..ONLY THE SURFACE NUMBER 'LL' IS PRINTED. (*)
 A PLUS SIGN IS ASSUMED AND NEED NOT BE SPECIFIED.
 -..ALL SURFACES BETWEEN THE VALUES OF 'LL' IN THE
 CURRENT AND FOLLOWING VALUES OF ISTPR OR NTHPR ARE
 PRINTED.

VV 01..VELBN NORMAL SURFACE VELOCITY.
 02..QBR NORMAL SURFACE HEAT FLUX.
 03..MB ADJACENT INTERNAL CELL NUMBER.
 04..HLB SURFACE ENTHALPY.
 05..TLB SURFACE TEMPERATURE.
 06..AREA SURFACE ELEMENT AREA.
 07..RLB SURFACE DENSITY.
 08..PB SURFACE PRESSURE.
 09..IJK ADJACENT INTERNAL CELL INDICES. EACH VALUE IS
 OF THE FORM 'IIJJKK' WHERE II IS THE I INDEX,
 JJ IS THE J INDEX, AND KK IS THE K INDEX.
 10.. OVERALL HEAT TRANSFER COEFFICIENT FROM COOLANT
 TO WALL AS USED IN THE TRANSIENT DUCT WALL
 MODEL (KTEMP(LL)=500).

LL SPECIFIC SURFACE TO BE PRINTED. IF S IS +, ONLY ONE
 SURFACE IS INDICATED. IF S IS -, THE 'LL' VALUES IN THE
 CURRENT AND NEXT VALUES OF ISTPR OR NTHPR INDICATE THE
 RANGE OF SURFACES TO BE PRINTED.

EXAMPLE. ISTPR=06105,-10301,-10305,
 NTHPR=01105,-02301,-02305,90101,-90501,-90505,
 INDICATES THAT THE FIRST CALL TO OUTPUT WILL PRINT THE I=5

PLANE OF VOLUME POROSITY AND K-PLANES 1 THROUGH 5 OF THE X-DIRECTION SURFACE PERMEABILITY. ON ALL SUBSEQUENT CALLS, TO OUTPUT, THE I=5 PLANE OF THE U COMPONENT OF VELOCITY, K-PLANES 1 THROUGH 5 OF THE V COMPONENT OF VELOCITY, THE BOUNDARY VELOCITY FOR SURFACE 1, AND SURFACE TEMPERATURE FOR SURFACES 1 THROUGH 5.

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+-----+
 | FORCE STRUCTURES | THE FORCE STRUCTURES PARAMETERS ARE
 +-----+ REQUIRED ONLY WHEN NFORCE OF NAMELIST
 /GEOM/ IS GREATER THAN ZERO. THE
 LOCATIONS OF THE FORCE STRUCTURES ARE SPECIFIED IN THE FORCE
 STRUCTURE SPECIFICATION CARDS.
 THE FORCE STRUCTURE IS A MECHANISM WHEREBY A FORCE CAN BE
 APPLIED TO THE FLUID ACROSS A CELL FACE BETWEEN TWO
 COMPUTATIONAL CELLS.
 FORCE CORRELATIONS HAVE BEEN PROVIDED TO MODEL SEVERAL SPECIFIC
 STRUCTURES. THESE CAN BE USED BY SPECIFYING THE APPROPRIATE
 CORRELATION NUMBER IN ICORR FOR EACH STRUCTURE. USERS MAY
 DEFINE ADDITIONAL FORCE CORRELATIONS IN SUBROUTINE FORCES.
 CORRELATION NUMBERS 50 THROUGH 99 ARE RESERVED FOR THIS PURPOSE.
 THE FORCE CORRELATION LIBRARY CONSISTS OF THE FOLLOWING:

ICORR(NF) 90..CRBR FUEL ASSEMBLY
 91..CRBR BLANKET ASSEMBLY
 92..DRHX (DIRECT REACTOR HEAT EXCHANGER)
 93..CRBR CHIMNEY ASSEMBLY
 94..FFTF PIN BUNDLES
 95..CRBR CONTROL ASSEMBLY

ALTERNATIVELY, ONE MAY USE A GENERIC FORCE CORRELATION.
 IN THIS CASE, DRAG OR RESISTANCE FORCES (PA/M) OF ONE OF THE
 FOLLOWING FORMS ARE COMPUTED:

DPDX=-FORCEF(NF)*RL*ABS(UL)*UL*FCORR/CLENTH(NF)
 DPDY=-FORCEF(NF)*RL*ABS(VL)*VL*FCORR/CLENTH(NF)
 DPDZ=-FORCEF(NF)*RL*ABS(WL)*WL*FCORR/CLENTH(NF)

WHERE FCORR=ACORRL(NC)*RE**BCORRL(NC)+CCORRL(NC)
 WHEN RE < REYTRN(NC), AND
 FCORR=ACORRT(NC)*RE**BCORRT(NC)+CCORRT(NC)
 WHEN RE >= REYTRN(NC), AND
 RE=RL*SQRT(UL**2+VL**2+WL**2)*REYLEN(NC)/VIS, AND
 RL IS THE LOCAL DENSITY,
 UL, VL, AND WL ARE LOCAL VELOCITIES, AND
 VIS IS THE LOCAL VISCOSITY.

FORCEF(NF) FORCE COEFFICIENT FOR FORCE STRUCTURE NF.
 REYLEN(NF) LENGTH USED TO COMPUTE THE REYNOLDS NUMBER FOR FORCE
 STRUCTURE N, M.
 CLENTH(NF) >0.0..THE VALUE INPUT IS USED AS THE CHARACTERISTIC
 LENGTH IN THE ABOVE EQUATION.
 <0.0..A CHARACTERISTIC LENGTH COMPUTED FROM EITHER
 DX, DY, OR DZ, WHICHEVER IS APPROPRIATE, IS
 USED FOR CLENTH(NF) IN THE ABOVE EQUATION.
 ICORR(NF) THE CORRELATION TYPE OF FORCE STRUCTURE NF. THE VALUES
 OF ICORR MUST BE LESS THAN 50 AND ARE USED AS INDICES OF
 THE USER SPECIFIED CORRELATION VARIABLES BELOW.
 NCORR THE NUMBER OF CORRELATION TYPES AVAILABLE FOR FORCE
 STRUCTURES. THIS VALUE MUST EQUAL OR EXCEED THE MAXIMUM
 VALUE SPECIFIED IN ICORR BUT BE LESS THAN 50.

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REYTRN(NC) THE TRANSITION REYNOLDS NUMBER.
 ACORRL(NC) CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS WHEN THE REYNOLDS NUMBER ABOVE,
 BCORRL(NC) RE, IS IN THE LAMINAR REGIME,
 CCORRL(NC) I.E., WHEN RE < REYTRN(NC).
 ACORRT(NC) CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS WHEN THE REYNOLDS NUMBER ABOVE,
 BCORRT(NC) RE, IS IN THE TURBULENT REGIME,
 CCORRT(NC) I.E., WHEN RE >= REYTRN(NC).

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+-----+
 | TURBULENCE MODEL | THERE ARE CURRENTLY FOUR OPTIONS
 +-----+ DEALING WITH TURBULENCE MODELING.

NOMINAL FLOW MODEL WITH NO TURBULENCE ACCOUNTED FOR:
 ITURKE O..TURBULENT KINETIC ENERGY FLAG MUST BE ZERO. (*)
 TURBV TURBULENT VISCOSITY MUST BE SET TO ZERO. (*)

CONSTANT TURBULENT VISCOSITY MODEL IN WHICH TURBULENT VISCOSITY AND TURBULENT CONDUCTIVITY ARE ASSUMED TO BE CONSTANT:
 FOR THIS OPTION THE FOLLOWING INPUT MUST BE PRESCRIBED:
 ITURKE O..TURBULENT KINETIC ENERGY FLAG MUST BE ZERO. (*)
 TURBV TURBULENT VISCOSITY, PA-S. (0.0) THIS MUST BE SET TO SOME POSITIVE VALUE.
 TURBC TURBULENT CONDUCTIVITY, W/(M-C). (0.0)
 TURBC TURBULENT CONDUCTIVITY CAN BE SPECIFIED DIRECTLY IN TURBC OR BY SETTING TURBC TO ZERO AND SPECIFYING VALUES FOR CHARRE AND CHART.
 CHARRE CHARACTERISTIC REYNOLDS NUMBER. (0.0)
 CHART CHARACTERISTIC TEMPERATURE, C. (0.0)

THE TURBULENT KINETIC ENERGY (TURK) OBTAINED FROM THE ONE-EQUATION TURBULENCE MODEL (K-EQUATION) IS USED TO EVALUATE THE TURBULENT VISCOSITY (TURVIS). THE TURBULENT VISCOSITY AND TURBULENT CONDUCTIVITY ARE EVALUATED FOR EVERY CELL EACH TIME STEP. THE TURBULENT VISCOSITY IS COMPUTED FROM THE FOLLOWING EQUATION:

TURVIS=CMU1*RO*SQRT(TURK)*LENSCA
 WHERE RO IS THE LOCAL DENSITY,
 TURK IS THE LOCAL TURBULENT KINETIC ENERGY, AND
 LENS CA IS THE LENGTH SCALE (CEL1*HYDIN).

TWO OPTIONS EXIST WITHIN THE ONE-EQUATION TURBULENCE MODEL.
 ITURKE 1..ONE-EQUATION TURBULENCE MODEL WITH A WALL FUNCTION CORRECTION TO THE TURBULENT KINETIC ENERGY EQUATION FOR CELLS ADJACENT TO SOLID WALLS.
 5..ONE-EQUATION TURBULENCE MODEL WITH A WALL FUNCTION CORRECTION TO BOTH THE TURBULENT KINETIC ENERGY EQUATION AND THE MOMENTUM EQUATION FOR CELLS ADJACENT TO SOLID WALLS. THIS OPTION IS OPERATIONAL ONLY WHEN USING THE FULLY IMPLICIT CALCULATIONAL SCHEME, I.E., ISYMCN > 2 AND IFITEN = 3.
 OMEGAK RELAXATION FACTOR FOR THE TURBULENT KINETIC ENERGY EQUATION COEFFICIENTS. (0.95)
 RELAXK RELAXATION FACTOR FOR TURBULENT KINETIC ENERGY SOLUTION (0.8).
 ITKBUG 0..NO TURBULENCE MODEL DEBUGGING. (*)
 1..TURBULENCE MODEL DEBUGGING ACTIVATED.
 CMU1 COEFFICIENT FOR COMPUTATION OF TURBULENT VISCOSITY AS SPECIFIED ABOVE. (0.1)
 CEL1 COEFFICIENT TO COMPUTE LENGTH SCALE AS SPECIFIED ABOVE. (0.4)
 HYDIN HYDRAULIC DIAMETER, M. (0.0) HYDIN IS INTERNALLY COMPUTED WHEN IGEOM > 0.

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AKAPPA VON KARMAN CONSTANT USED IN THE ONE-EQUATION TURBULENCE MODEL. (0.4)
 CDTURB COEFFICIENT FOR COMPUTATION OF SHEAR STRESS NEAR THE WALL. (0.09)
 EE COEFFICIENT FOR COMPUTATION OF SHEAR STRESS NEAR THE WALL. (9.0)

NOTE 1. THE DISSIPATION OF THE TURBULENT KINETIC ENERGY, SPLMO, IS DETERMINED FROM THE FOLLOWING EQUATION:
 $SPLMO = -RO(HO)*TURK(HO)**3/(CEL1*HYDIN)$.
 THEREFORE, DECREASING VALUES OF LENGTH SCALE WILL RESULT IN INCREASING VALUES OF THE DISSIPATION OF THE TURBULENT KINETIC ENERGY.
 NOTE 2. SINCE THE WALL FUNCTION IS USED FOR THE TURBULENT KINETIC ENERGY COMPUTATION, INITIAL VELOCITIES MUST BE NONZERO. FOR THE STEADY-STATE COMPUTATION IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT ALL VELOCITIES BE SET TO THE NONZERO INLET VELOCITY.

+-----+
 | CELL INTEGRATED WIRE WRAP FORCE | THESE PARAMETERS ARE
 +-----+ USED ONLY WHEN IWIRE=2.

CWIREX COEFFICIENT OF WIRE FORCE IN X-DIRECTION. (0.5)

CWIREY COEFFICIENT OF WIRE FORCE IN Y-DIRECTION. (0.5)
 CWIREZ COEFFICIENT OF WIRE FORCE IN Z-DIRECTION. (0.5)

+-----+	
I FUEL ASSEMBLY DRAG MODEL I	THIS MODEL IS USED WHEN
+-----+	ANALYZING ROD BUNDLE PROBLEMS
	TO PROVIDE FLOW RESISTANCES.
IDRAG	0..NO FLOW RESISTANCE DUE TO FUEL ASSEMBLY DRAG MODEL (*). 1..NOMINAL FUEL ASSEMBLY DRAG FORCES APPLIED. 2..FUEL ASSEMBLY DRAG FORCES ARE APPLIED AS IN OPTION 1 EXCEPT THAT THE CROSS FLOW DRAG IS MULTIPLIED BY AL/ALX OR AL/ALY WHERE AL IS THE VOLUME POROSITY AND ALX AND ALY ARE SURFACE PERMEABILITIES. THIS OPTION SHOULD BE USED WHEN FUEL ASSEMBLY DRAG FORCES ARE DESIRED AND THE CELL INTEGRATED WIRE WRAP FORCE OPTION IS USED (IWIRE=2).
CDRAGX	MULTIPLIER OF DRAG FORCE IN X-DIRECTION. (1.0)
CDRAGY	MULTIPLIER OF DRAG FORCE IN Y-DIRECTION. (1.0)
CDRAGZ	MULTIPLIER OF DRAG FORCE IN Z-DIRECTION. (1.0)

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 * NAMELIST /INPUTQ/ * THIS NAMELIST IS READ ONLY WHEN IFROD>0.

IQ	0..THE AXIAL POWER DISTRIBUTION IS SPECIFIED BY THE USER IN THE VARIABLE QK(K). (*) 1..A COSINE AXIAL POWER DISTRIBUTION IS INITIALIZED IN THE VARIABLE QK(K). 2..A MU*SIN(HU) AXIAL POWER DISTRIBUTION SKEWED TOWARD THE TOP IS INITIALIZED IN THE VARIABLE QK(K). 3..A MU*SIN(HU) AXIAL POWER DISTRIBUTION SKEWED TOWARD THE BOTTOM IS INITIALIZED IN THE VARIABLE QK(K).
QK(K)	AXIAL POWER DISTRIBUTION. NOMINALLY QK(K)=1.0 FOR ALL K BETWEEN KLHS AND KHHS AND 0.0 FOR ALL OTHER K.
KLHS	LOWEST HEATED K-PLANE. (0)
KHHS	HIGHEST HEATED K-PLANE. (0)
FNZ	AXIAL NUCLEAR HOT-CHANNEL FACTOR USED FOR IQ=1, 2, OR 3. THIS IS THE RATIO OF MAXIMUM-TO-AVERAGE AXIAL POWER DENSITY. (0)
QFLUX	AVERAGE CONSTANT HEAT FLUX, W/M**2. (0.0)
QSCCOOL	VOLUMETRIC HEAT SOURCE FOR COOLANT, W/M**3. (0.0)
NOFQT	NUMBER OF THE TRANSIENT FUNCTION WHICH IS USED AS A MULTIPLIER OF THE HEAT SOURCE FOR THE COOLANT WHEN THERMAL STRUCTURES ARE PRESENT AND AS A MULTIPLIER OF TOTAL HEAT SOURCE WHEN NO THERMAL STRUCTURES ARE PRESENT. (0)
QIN(IND)	NORMALIZED RADIAL POWER DISTRIBUTION. TO OBTAIN THE INDEX, IND, FROM THE CELL INDICES, (I,J), THE FOLLOWING RELATIONSHIP IS USED: IND=I+IMAX*(J-1).

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WHEN IGEOM > 0 THE FOLLOWING VARIABLES MUST BE CONSIDERED:

CLADOD	CLAD OUTSIDE DIAMETER, M.
PITCHX	PITCH IN THE X-DIRECTION, M. THE DEFAULT IS DX(2) WHEN IPART=1 AND 2.0*DX(2) WHEN IPART=0.
PITCHY	PITCH IN THE Y-DIRECTION, M. THE DEFAULT IS DY(2) WHEN IPART=1 AND 2.0*DY(2) WHEN IPART=0.

ALL FLOW AREAS, CELL WETTED PERIMETERS AND FRACTION-OF-PIN-IN-CELL VALUES ARE INITIALLY SET TO VALUES COMPUTED FROM A STANDARD HEXAGONAL FUEL BUNDLE GEOMETRY. IF THE USER IS CONSIDERING A CASE WHICH DEVIATES FROM THIS DEFAULT, ANY OR ALL OF THESE PARAMETERS CAN BE RESET BY USING THE FOLLOWING FOUR VARIABLES:

IJTYPE(IND)	CELL TYPE. CELL TYPES ARE POSITIVE INTEGERS LESS THAN FIVE AND ARE USED AS INDICES OF THE FOLLOWING THREE VARIABLES. IF A NONNEGATIVE VALUE IS GIVEN TO ANY OF THE FOLLOWING THREE VARIABLES, THEN THE CORRESPONDING VALUE PARAMETER WILL BE SET TO THAT VALUE IN ALL CELLS OF THAT TYPE. TO OBTAIN THE INDEX, IND, FROM THE CELL INDICES, (I,J), THE FOLLOWING RELATIONSHIP IS USED: IND=I+IMAX*(J-1).
PINAF(IJ)	FRACTION OF PIN IN CELLS OF TYPE IJ WHERE IJ=IJTYPE(IND). (-1.0)
FLOWA(IJ)	FLOW AREA OF CELLS OF TYPE IJ WHERE IJ=IJTYPE(IND), M**2. (-1.0)
WETLN(IJ)	WETTED PERIMETER OF CELLS OF TYPE IJ WHERE IJ=IJTYPE(IND),

M. (-1.0)

AN EXAMPLE MIGHT HELP TO CLARIFY THE INPUT FOR THE FOUR VARIABLES ABOVE. CONSIDER A CASE WITH IMAX=JMAX=10.

ITYPE=15*1,10*2, INDICATES THAT CELLS (1,1) THROUGH (5,2) ARE ASSIGNED TYPE 1 AND CELLS (6,2) THROUGH (5,3) ARE ASSIGNED TYPE 2.
 PINAF=0.5,0.25, CELLS OF TYPE 1 AND 2 ARE GIVEN PIN FRACTION VALUES OF 0.5 AND 0.25 RESPECTIVELY.
 FLOWA(2)=0.028, CELLS OF TYPE 2 ARE ASSIGNED FLOW AREAS OF 0.028 WHILE CELLS OF TYPE 1 RETAIN THEIR DEFAULT VALUE AS IN A STANDARD HEXAGONAL GEOMETRY. CELLS OF TYPE 1 AND 2 ALSO RETAIN THEIR STANDARD HEXAGONAL WETTED PERIMETER VALUES.

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 * REBALANCING REGION CARDS * THIS SET OF CARDS MUST BE INCLUDED
 ***** ONLY WHEN IFREB>0 IN NAMELIST /DATA/ AND NEWREB=1 IN NAMELIST /GEOM/.

THESE CARDS ARE USED TO SPECIFY THE LOCATION OF REBALANCING REGIONS AND REBALANCING SURFACES. ADDITIONAL INPUT IS REQUIRED IN THE REBALANCING OPTION SECTION OF NAMELIST /DATA/. EACH CARD IN THIS SECTION CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING VARIABLES IN FORMAT (A4,7I4).

NAME N IB IE JB JE KB KE

NAME	REBM	THE CELLS DEFINED ON THIS CARD FORM (PART OF) A REBALANCING REGION. AT LEAST ONE CARD OF THIS TYPE IS REQUIRED FOR EACH REGION.
	REBX	THE CELLS DEFINED ON THIS CARD DEFINE A REBALANCING SURFACE WHICH COINCIDES WITH AN I GRID PLANE. THE SURFACE DEFINED BY CELL (I,J,K) IS THE SURFACE BETWEEN CELL (I,J,K) AND CELL (I+1,J,K).
	REBY	THE CELLS DEFINED ON THIS CARD DEFINE A REBALANCING SURFACE WHICH COINCIDES WITH A J GRID PLANE. THE SURFACE DEFINED BY CELL (I,J,K) IS THE SURFACE BETWEEN CELL (I,J,K) AND CELL (I,J+1,K).
	REBZ	THE CELLS DEFINED ON THIS CARD DEFINE A REBALANCING SURFACE WHICH COINCIDES WITH A K GRID PLANE. THE SURFACE DEFINED BY CELL (I,J,K) IS THE SURFACE BETWEEN CELL (I,J,K) AND CELL (I,J,K+1).
	END	THIS CARD TERMINATES THE REBALANCING REGION CARDS. IT IS TO BE INCLUDED ONLY WHEN IFREB > 0.
N	REBALANCING REGION NUMBER.	
IB,IE	THESE SIX VARIABLES ARE THE BEGINNING AND ENDING I-, J-, AND K-INDICES USED TO DEFINE A RECTANGULAR SOLID OF CELLS WHICH CONSTITUTE (PART OF) A REBALANCING REGION OR A PLANE OF CELLS ADJACENT TO A REBALANCING SURFACE.	
JB,JE		
KB,KE		
	NOTE 1.	INTERNAL SURFACES HAVING ZERO-PERMEABILITIES SHOULD NOT BE INCLUDED AS REBALANCING SURFACES.
	NOTE 2.	THE NUMBER OF CELLS AND SURFACES INPUT IN THESE CARDS MUST EXACTLY MATCH THE NUMBERS SPECIFIED IN THE VARIABLES NREBRT, NREBM, NREBX, NREBY, AND NREBZ IN THE REBALANCING OPTION SECTION OF NAMELIST /DATA/.

1

38

 * FORCE STRUCTURE SPECIFICATION CARDS * THIS SET OF CARDS MUST BE INCLUDED ONLY WHEN NFORCE>0 AND NEWFOR=1 IN NAMELIST /GEOM/.

THESE CARDS ARE USED TO LOCATE THE FORCE STRUCTURES DESCRIBED IN THE FORCE STRUCTURE SECTION OF NAMELIST /DATA/. THESE FORCES CAN BE APPLIED AT CELL FACES BETWEEN TWO COMPUTATIONAL CELLS. THE LOCATIONS THEREFORE CORRESPOND TO PORTIONS OF GRID PLANES. EACH CARD IN THIS SECTION CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING VARIABLES IN THE FORMAT (A4,7I4).

NAME N IB IE JB JE KB KE

NAME XFOR X-DIRECTION FORCE.
 YFOR Y-DIRECTION FORCE.
 ZFOR Z-DIRECTION FORCE.
 END THIS CARD TERMINATES THE FORCE STRUCTURE SPECIFICATION
 CARDS. IT IS ONLY NECESSARY WHEN NFORCE > 0.
 N FORCE STRUCTURE NUMBER.
 IB,IE THESE SIX VARIABLES ARE THE BEGINNING AND ENDING
 JB,JE I-, J-, AND K-INDICES USED TO DEFINE A PLANE OF
 KB,KE CELLS. THE CELL FACE DEFINED BY CELL (I,J,K) FOR AN
 X-DIRECTION FORCE IS THAT ONE BETWEEN CELLS (I,J,K)
 AND (I+1,J,K). FOR A Y-DIRECTION FORCE, IT IS THE ONE
 BETWEEN CELLS (I,J,K) AND (I,J+1,K), AND FOR A
 Z-DIRECTION FORCE, IT IS THE ONE BETWEEN CELLS (I,J,K)
 AND (I,J,K+1).

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 * NAMELIST /STRUCT/ * THIS SET OF CARDS IS INCLUDED IF AND
 ***** ONLY IFISTRUC=1 AND NEWTS=1 IN
 NAMELIST /GEOM/.

ITSBUG 0--NO THERMAL STRUCTURE DEBUGGING. (*)
 1--SOME THERMAL STRUCTURE DEBUGGING IS PRINTED.

1

40

 * THERMAL STRUCTURE PROTOTYPE CARDS * THIS SET OF CARDS IS
 ***** INCLUDED IF AND ONLY IF
 ISTRUCC=1 AND NEWTS=1
 IN NAMELIST /GEOM/. A CARD CONTAINING 'END' IN COLUMNS 1-4 MUST
 TERMINATE THIS SET OF CARDS.

A THERMAL STRUCTURE IS A COLLECTION OF THERMAL STRUCTURE
 ELEMENTS EACH OF WHICH HAS THE SAME CHARACTERISTICS AS
 SPECIFIED BY A THERMAL STRUCTURE PROTOTYPE. THERMAL
 STRUCTURE PROTOTYPES ARE DEFINED USING TYPE, FLUID, AND
 MATERIAL NAMELISTS WITH THE NAMES T, F, AND M RESPECTIVELY.
 THE ORDER IN WHICH THESE NAMELISTS ARE INPUT INDICATES THE
 CONSTRUCTION OF THE THERMAL STRUCTURES AND MUST CONFORM
 TO THE FOLLOWING RULES:

1. A TYPE NAMELIST MUST BEGIN THE DEFINITION OF EACH THERMAL
 STRUCTURE PROTOTYPE.
2. IF FLUID INTERACTS WITH SURFACE ONE, A FLUID NAMELIST MUST
 BE PRESENT AFTER THE TYPE NAMELIST (BEFORE THE FIRST
 MATERIAL NAMELIST). IF, IN ADDITION, FLUID INTERACTS WITH
 SURFACE TWO, A FLUID NAMELIST MUST ALSO BE PRESENT AFTER
 THE LAST MATERIAL NAMELIST.
3. A GAP EXISTS AFTER EACH MATERIAL EXCEPT THE LAST. THE
 GAP PARAMETERS ARE SPECIFIED IN THE MATERIAL NAMELIST.
4. THE INITIAL DEFAULT FOR ALL NAMELIST VARIABLES IS ZERO.
 SUBSEQUENT DEFAULTS ARE THE VALUES IN EFFECT AFTER READING
 THE PREVIOUS NAMELIST. IF, FOR EXAMPLE, THE GEOMETRICAL
 TYPE IS THE SAME FOR ALL THERMAL STRUCTURE PROTOTYPES,
 IXXYZ NEED BE SPECIFIED ONLY ON THE FIRST TYPE NAMELIST.
5. THE DEFINITION OF THERMAL STRUCTURE PROTOTYPE N+1 MUST
 FOLLOW THE DEFINITION OF THERMAL STRUCTURE PROTOTYPE N.
6. BLANK CARDS OR CARDS WITH BLANKS IN COLUMNS 1 THROUGH 4
 MAY BE INTERSPERSED AS DESIRED.
7. THIS SET OF CARDS MUST BE TERMINATED BY AN 'END' CARD.

THE PRECISE DEFINITION OF EACH CARD IS AS FOLLOWS:

+-----+
 | TYPE NAMELIST /T/ |
 +-----+

N THERMAL STRUCTURE PROTOTYPE NUMBER. THIS NUMBER DOES NOT
 NEED TO CORRESPOND TO ITS INDEX OR ORDINAL NUMBER.
 IXYZ GEOMETRICAL TYPE OR CHARACTERISTIC.
 1..RODS (CYLINDERS) WITH AXIS ALIGNED IN THE I-DIRECTION.
 2..RODS (CYLINDERS) WITH AXIS ALIGNED IN THE J-DIRECTION.
 3..RODS (CYLINDERS) WITH AXIS ALIGNED IN THE K-DIRECTION.
 11..SLAB WITH THE NORMAL ALIGNED IN THE I-DIRECTION.
 12..SLAB WITH THE NORMAL ALIGNED IN THE J-DIRECTION.
 13..SLAB WITH THE NORMAL ALIGNED IN THE K-DIRECTION.
 101..SPHERE ALIGNED IN THE I-DIRECTION.

102..SPHERE ALIGNED IN THE J-DIRECTION.
 103..SPHERE ALIGNED IN THE K-DIRECTION.
 THE ALIGNMENT SPECIFICATION IS INCLUDED IN THE SPHERICAL OPTION TO ALLOW THE NORMALIZED AXIAL POWER DISTRIBUTION MULTIPLIER, QK, TO BE OPERATIVE.

1

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NT THE NUMBER OF THE TRANSIENT FUNCTION TO BE USED AS A MULTIPLIER FOR THE HEAT SOURCE.
 RODFR RODS OR CYLINDRICAL THERMAL STRUCTURES:
 >0..NUMBER OR FRACTION OF ACTUAL RODS INTERACTING WITH EACH ASSOCIATED COOLANT CELL.
 <0..THE ABSOLUTE VALUE IS THE NUMBER OR FRACTION OF RODS PER UNIT AREA (M^{**2}) INTERACTING WITH EACH ASSOCIATED COOLANT CELL.
 SLAB THERMAL STRUCTURES:
 >0..SLAB AREA IN EACH ASSOCIATED COOLANT CELL, M^{**2} .
 <0..THE ABSOLUTE VALUE IS THE SLAB AREA DIVIDED BY THE CELL AREA. IN THE CASE OF TWO SIDED THERMAL STRUCTURES THIS VALUE IS EQUIVALENT TO A SOLID PERMEABILITY FOR THE STRUCTURE.
 SPHERICAL THERMAL STRUCTURES:
 >0..NUMBER OR FRACTION OF SPHERES INTERACTING WITH EACH ASSOCIATED COOLANT CELL.
 <0..THE ABSOLUTE VALUE IS THE NUMBER OR FRACTION OF SPHERES PER UNIT VOLUME (M^{**3}) INTERACTING WITH EACH ASSOCIATED COOLANT CELL.
 OUTR THERMAL STRUCTURE OUTER RADIUS, M. THIS IS NOT USED FOR SLAB TYPE THERMAL STRUCTURES.

+-----+
 | FLUID NAMELIST /F/ |
 +-----+

IHT HEAT TRANSFER CORRELATION INDEX. THIS VALUE IS USED AS THE INDEX, NH, OF THE VARIABLES HEATC1, HEATC2, AND HEATC3 DESCRIBED IN THE FLUID-STRUCTURE HEAT TRANSFER SECTION OF NAMELIST /DATA/.
 HYD HYDRAULIC DIAMETER OR REFERENCE LENGTH. THIS VALUE IS USED AS D, THE REFERENCE LENGTH, AS DESCRIBED IN THE FLUID-STRUCTURE HEAT TRANSFER SECTION OF NAMELIST /DATA/.

+-----+
 | MATERIAL NAMELIST /M/ |
 +-----+

MI MATERIAL TYPE INDEX. THIS VALUE IS USED AS THE INDEX NM DESCRIBED IN THE MATERIAL PROPERTIES (SOLIDS) SECTION OF NAMELIST /DATA/.
 NP NUMBER OF PARTITIONS IN THE MATERIAL. A THERMAL STRUCTURE TEMPERATURE WILL BE COMPUTED FOR EACH MATERIAL PARTITION.
 DR PARTITION SIZE, M.
 Q VOLUMETRIC HEAT SOURCE FOR THE MATERIAL REGION, W/M^{**3} .

THE FOLLOWING GAP PROPERTIES MUST BE CORRECTLY SPECIFIED OR DEFAULTED ONLY WHEN ANOTHER MATERIAL FOLLOWS. IF A FLUID FOLLOWS, THE GAP PROPERTIES ARE IGNORED.

SGAP GAP SIZE, M.
 HGAP GAP HEAT TRANSFER COEFFICIENT, $W/(M^{**2}\cdot C)$.

1

42

 * THERMAL STRUCTURE LOCATION CARDS * THIS SET OF CARDS IS
 ***** INCLUDED IF AND ONLY IF
 ISTRU=1 AND NEWTS=1
 IN NAMELIST /GEOM/.

ONCE THE THERMAL STRUCTURE PROTOTYPES HAVE BEEN DEFINED THE LOCATION OF THE THERMAL STRUCTURE ELEMENTS ARE SPECIFIED BY THE THERMAL STRUCTURE LOCATION CARDS. THESE CARDS CONTAIN THE FOLLOWING VARIABLES IN FORMAT (A4,7I4)

LOC NUM IB IE JB JE KB KE

LOC OUT ..THE CELLS SPECIFIED INTERACT WITH THE OUTSIDE OR SURFACE 1.
 IN ..THE CELLS SPECIFIED INTERACT WITH THE INSIDE OR SURFACE 2.

END ..A CARD CONTAINING 'END' IN COLUMNS 1-4 IS NEEDED TO TERMINATE THE THERMAL STRUCTURE LOCATION CARDS.

NUM THERMAL STRUCTURE PROTOTYPE NUMBER.

IB,IE THESE SIX VARIABLES ARE THE BEGINNING AND ENDING I-, J-, K- INDICES THAT DEFINE A RECTANGULAR (CYLINDRICAL) SOLID COMPOSED OF ONE OR MORE CELLS WHICH ARE TO INTERACT WITH THERMAL STRUCTURE NUM.

NOTE 1. A CELL SHOULD NOT BE SPECIFIED TWICE BY THE INDICES UNLESS THE TRUE INTENTION IS TO HAVE TWO OCCURRENCES OF THE THERMAL STRUCTURE PROTOTYPE NUM.

NOTE 2. MANY THERMAL STRUCTURE LOCATION CARDS MAY BE NEEDED TO DEFINE ALL THE CELLS INTERACTING WITH A GIVEN THERMAL STRUCTURE PROTOTYPE.

NOTE 3. THE ORDER IN WHICH CELLS ARE SPECIFIED IS ARBITRARY EXCEPT WHEN THE THERMAL STRUCTURE PROTOTYPE HAS FLUID CELLS INTERACTING WITH BOTH SURFACES. IN THIS CASE CELLS ARE PAIRED OFF IN THE ORDER IN WHICH THEY ARE SPECIFIED. THE NUMBER OF CELLS INTERACTING WITH ONE SURFACE MUST EQUAL THE NUMBER OF CELLS INTERACTING WITH THE OTHER SURFACE.

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 * BOUNDARY VALUE INITIALIZATION CARDS *

IF NO BOUNDARY VALUES ARE TO BE INITIALIZED WITH THESE CARDS THE USER MUST INCLUDE A CARD WITH 'END' IN COLUMNS 1-4. IF BOUNDARY VALUES ARE TO BE INITIALIZED WITH THESE CARDS THE 'END' CARD MUST FOLLOW THE LAST BOUNDARY VALUE INITIALIZATION CARD.

THE PURPOSE OF THIS SET OF INPUT CARDS IS TO PERMIT INITIALIZATION OF BOUNDARY VALUES OF ANY OF THE ARRAYS LISTED BELOW. UNIFORM TEMPERATURE AND VELOCITY BOUNDARY CONDITIONS CAN BE MORE EASILY SPECIFIED USING THE VARIABLES TEMP AND VELOC IN NAMELIST /DATA/. EACH CARD IN THIS SECTION CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING VARIABLES IN THE FORMAT (A4,F10.3,7I4).

	NAME	RVAL	IB	IE	JB	JE	KB	KE	N
NAME	PB ..PRESSURE, PA. QBN ..HEAT FLUX, W/M**2. RLB ..DENSITY, KG/M**3. VELB ..MAGNITUDE OF THE VELOCITY NORMAL TO THE SURFACE IN THE DIRECTION INDICATED BY XNORML(N), YNORML(N), AND ZNORML(N), M/S. HLB ..ENTHALPY, J/KG. TLB ..TEMPERATURE, C. END ..THIS CARD TERMINATES THE BOUNDARY VALUE INITIALIZATION CARDS. IT MUST ALWAYS BE INCLUDED.								
RVAL	THE VALUE TO BE ASSIGNED TO THE VARIABLE NAMED.								
IB,IE	THESE SIX VARIABLES ARE THE BEGINNING AND ENDING								
JB,JE	I-, J-, AND K- INDICES THAT DEFINE A RECTANGULAR								
KB,KE	SOLID COMPOSED OF ONE OR MORE CELLS. THE RECTANGULAR SOLID THAT DEFINES OR PARTIALLY DEFINES A SURFACE IS THE ONE WHICH IS TOTALLY INTERIOR AND ADJACENT TO, OR PARTIALLY INTERIOR TO AND INTERSECTING THAT SURFACE.								
	NOTE. THE SCHEME TO INDICATE SURFACES IN THE BOUNDARY SURFACE IDENTIFICATION CARDS IS THE SAME AS THAT USED TO INDICATE SURFACES IN THE BOUNDARY VALUE INITIALIZATION CARDS. THIS, HOWEVER, IS DIFFERENT FROM THE SCHEME USED TO INDICATE SURFACES IN THE INTERNAL CELL INITIALIZATION CARDS. IN THE FORMER CASE, SURFACE ELEMENTS ARE INDICATED BY THE CELL WHICH IS ADJACENT TO AND ON THE SIDE POINTED TO BY THE SURFACE NORMAL. IN THE LATTER CASE, CELL (I,J,K) INDICATES THE SURFACE BETWEEN CELL (I,J,K) AND EITHER CELL (I+1,J,K), CELL (I,J+1,K), OR CELL (I,J,K+1), WHICHEVER IS APPROPRIATE FOR THE VARIABLE BEING INITIALIZED. SURFACES LYING ON BOUNDARIES MUST NOT BE INITIALIZED USING THE INTERNAL CELL INITIALIZATION CARDS BUT RATHER THE BOUNDARY VALUE INITIALIZATION CARDS.								

N

THE SURFACE NUMBER OF THE BOUNDARY BEING SET.

1

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* INTERNAL CELL INITIALIZATION CARDS *

IF NO INTERNAL CELLS ARE TO BE INITIALIZED WITH THESE CARDS
THE USER MUST INCLUDE A CARD WITH 'END' IN COLUMNS 1-4.
IF INTERNAL CELLS ARE TO BE INITIALIZED WITH THESE CARDS, THE
'END' CARD MUST FOLLOW THE LAST INTERNAL CELL INITIALIZATION
CARD.

THE PURPOSE OF THIS SET OF INPUT CARDS IS TO PERMIT
INITIALIZATION OF INTERNAL CELL VALUES OF ANY OF THE ARRAYS
LISTED BELOW. EACH CARD OF THIS SECTION CONTAINS THE
FOLLOWING VARIABLES IN THE FORMAT (A4,F10.3,6I4):

NAME	RVAL	IB	IE	JB	JE	KB	KE
AL	..VOLUME POROSITY, THE DIMENSIONLESS RATIO OF FLUID VOLUME IN A CELL TO TOTAL CELL VOLUME. (1.0)						
ALX	..SURFACE PERMEABILITY, THE DIMENSIONLESS RATIO OF FREE FLOW AREA TO THE TOTAL SURFACE ELEMENT AREA, BETWEEN CELL (I,J,K) AND CELL (I+1,J,K). (1.0)						
ALY	..SURFACE PERMEABILITY, THE DIMENSIONLESS RATIO OF FREE FLOW AREA TO THE TOTAL SURFACE ELEMENT AREA, BETWEEN CELL (I,J,K) AND CELL (I,J+1,K). (1.0)						
ALZ	..SURFACE PERMEABILITY, THE DIMENSIONLESS RATIO OF FREE FLOW AREA TO THE TOTAL SURFACE ELEMENT AREA, BETWEEN CELL (I,J,K) AND CELL (I,J,K+1). (1.0)						
P	..PRESSURE MINUS INITIAL STATIC PRESSURE, PA. (0.0)						
QSOU	..VOLUMETRIC HEAT SOURCE PER COMPUTATIONAL CELL VOLUME DX(I)*DY(J)*DZ(K), W/M**3. (0.0)						
TL	..TEMPERATURE, C. (0.0)						
UL	..U-COMPONENT OF VELOCITY, M/S. (0.0)						
VL	..V-COMPONENT OF VELOCITY, M/S. (0.0)						
WL	..W-COMPONENT OF VELOCITY, M/S. (0.0)						
END	..THIS CARD TERMINATES THE INTERNAL CELL INITIALIZATION CARDS. IT MUST ALWAYS BE INCLUDED.						
RVAL	THE VALUE TO BE ASSIGNED TO THE VARIABLE NAMED.						
IB,IE	THESE SIX VARIABLES ARE THE BEGINNING AND ENDING I-, J-, AND K-INDICES THAT DEFINE A RECTANGULAR SOLID COMPOSED OF ONE OR MORE CELLS.						
JB,JE	NOTE. THE SCHEME TO INDICATE SURFACES IN THE BOUNDARY SURFACE IDENTIFICATION CARDS IS THE SAME AS THAT USED TO INDICATE SURFACES IN THE BOUNDARY VALUE INITIALIZATION CARDS. THIS, HOWEVER, IS DIFFERENT FROM THE SCHEME USED TO INDICATE SURFACES IN THE INTERNAL CELL INITIALIZATION CARDS. IN THE FORMER CASE, SURFACE ELEMENTS ARE INDICATED BY THE CELL WHICH IS ADJACENT TO AND ON THE SIDE POINTED TO BY THE SURFACE NORMAL.						
KB,KE	IN THE LATTER CASE, CELL (I,J,K) INDICATES THE SURFACE BETWEEN CELL (I,J,K) AND EITHER CELL (I+1,J,K), CELL (I,J+1,K), OR CELL (I,J,K+1), WHICHEVER IS APPROPRIATE FOR THE VARIABLE BEING INITIALIZED. SURFACES LYING ON BOUNDARIES MUST NOT BE INITIALIZED USING THE INTERNAL CELL INITIALIZATION CARDS BUT RATHER THE BOUNDARY VALUE INITIALIZATION CARDS.						

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END OF COMMIX-1A INPUT DESCRIPTION

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*****
* CONTROL PARAMETERS AT A GLANCE *
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THE TWO TABLES BELOW ARE INCLUDED TO CLARIFY THE ROLE OF SOME OF THE CONTROL PARAMETERS. THE VALUES INDICATED, WHILE NOT GUARANTEED, ARE ONES THAT HAVE BEEN FOUND TO WORK IN MANY APPLICATIONS. THE USER IS ENCOURAGED TO OPTIMIZE THESE PARAMETERS ACCORDING TO APPLICATION.
A DOUBLE ASTERISK INDICATES THAT THE PARAMETER IS NOT USED.
A VALUE ENCLOSED IN BRACKETS '()' INDICATES THAT THE DEFAULT VALUE IS DIFFERENT AND THAT THIS VALUE MUST BE EXPLICITLY SPECIFIED IN THE INPUT. FOR EXAMPLE, THE DEFAULT FOR RDTIME IS 0.8. WHEN RUNNING WITH ISYMCH=3 HOWEVER, THE RECOMMENDED VALUE OF RDTIME IS 10.0. THEREFORE IN NAMELIST /DATA/ THE SPECIFICATION 'RDTIME=10.0' MUST APPEAR.

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```
+-----+
| EXPLICIT TIME ADVANCEMENT |
+-----+
---TIME STEP LOOP
| NTMAX      99999
| TIMAX      3.6E+7
| IDTIME     1
| TSTART      0.0
| DT(1)       0.1
| DT(2)       0.1
| LASTDT     99999
| RDTIME     0.8
| NTHCON    -1
|
| ---MASS-MOMENTUM ITERATION
| |
| |           ISYMCH
| |           !
| |           +-----+
| |           |   |   |
| |           0   1   2
| |
| |           IT(1)      10   10   10
| |           IT(2)      10   10   10
| |           LASTIT    99999  99999  99999
| |           OMEGA     (0.95)  1.5   1.5
| |           IDDPD     1       1       1
| |           DLCUT     **     **     0.5
| |           EPS1      1.0E-4 1.0E-4 1.0E-4
| ---END OF MASS-MOMENTUM ITERATION
|
| ---ENERGY SOLUTION
| |
| |           IFITEN
| |           !
| |           +-----+
| |           |   |   !
| |           0   1   2
| |           DDOHMX    **     0.0   0.0
| ---END OF ENERGY SOLUTION
|
| ---END OF TIME STEP LOOP
```

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48

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+-----+
| IMPLICIT TIME ADVANCEMENT |
+-----+
---TIME STEP LOOP
| NTMAX      99999
| TIMAX      3.6E+7
```

```

1 IDTIME      1
1 TSTART      0.0
1 DT(1)       0.1
1 DT(2)       0.1
1 LASTDT     99999
1 RDTIME     <10.0>
1 NTHCON     -1
1
1   +-+OUTER ITERATION LOOP
1   | IT(1)      (1)
1   | IT(2)      (1)
1   | LASTIT    99999
1
1   | OMEGAV     0.8
1   | +-+PRESSURE ITERATION LOOP
1   |
1   |   | ISYMCN
1   |   |   1
1   |   | +-----+
1   |   |   |   |
1   |   |   |   3   4
1   |
1   |   | ITMAXP    99    99
1   |   | OMEGA      1.5  (0.95)
1   |   | EPS1       1.0E-4 1.0E-4
1   |   | +-+END OF PRESSURE ITERATION LOOP
1
1   | OMEGAE     0.8
1   | +-+ENERGY ITERATION LOOP
1   |
1   |   | IFITEN
1   |   |   1
1   |   |   3
1
1   |   | ITMAXE    99
1   |   | RELAXE     0.95
1   |   | EPS5       1.0E-5
1   |   | +-+END OF ENERGY ITERATION LOOP
1
1   | EPS3       5.0E-5
1   | +-+END OF OUTER ITERATION LOOP
1
1 +-+END OF TIME STEP LOOP

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*****
* STEADY-STATE DEFINITION *
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STEADY-STATE IS REACHED WHEN THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS ARE MET:

1. DL < 1.0 WHERE DL=MAXIMUM CELL RESIDUE/DCONV,
DCONV=EPS1*(UVWMAX+1.0E-6), AND UVWMAX IS COMPUTED
IN SUBROUTINE CUTOFF.
2. THE CHANGE OF THE U-VELOCITY COMPONENT DIVIDED BY THE
MAXIMUM VELOCITY MAGNITUDE IN THE ENTIRE FIELD IS LESS
THAN EPS3.
3. THE CHANGE OF THE V-VELOCITY COMPONENT DIVIDED BY THE
MAXIMUM VELOCITY MAGNITUDE IN THE ENTIRE FIELD IS LESS
THAN EPS3.
4. THE CHANGE OF THE W-VELOCITY COMPONENT DIVIDED BY THE
MAXIMUM VELOCITY MAGNITUDE IN THE ENTIRE FIELD IS LESS
THAN EPS3.
5. MAXIMUM (DH/H) < EPS3
WHERE H IS THE CURRENT ENTHALPY AND DH IS THE CHANGE
IN ENTHALPY OVER TWO CONSECUTIVE TIME STEPS.

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*****
* ERROR MESSAGES *
*****

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'IF SOMETHING CAN GO WRONG, IT WILL,
AND USUALLY AT THE WORST POSSIBLE TIME.'

MURPHY

THE FOLLOWING TABLE GIVES A LISTING OF THE ERROR MESSAGES
PROCESSED BY SUBROUTINE ERRCHK. IT IS INTENDED THAT THIS
SECTION WILL BE EVER EXPANDING THUS MAKING THE RUNNING OF

COMMIX-1A EASIER. IN MANY CASES, RELEVANT INFORMATION IS PRINTED OUT IN THE LINE(S) BEFORE THE ERROR MESSAGE BLOCK. WHEN APPROPRIATE, THE ERROR MESSAGES BELOW REFER TO THE VARIABLES IN THIS INFORMATION LINE. VARIABLES ARE IDENTIFIED BY THEIR TYPE (R FOR REAL, I FOR INTEGER, AND A FOR LITERAL) AND THEIR RELATIVE POSITION (1 THROUGH 12) IN THE LINE. FOR EXAMPLE, A1,R2,I3,I4,I5,I6,I7,I8,I9 WOULD BE USED TO REFER TO VARIABLES PRINTED IN THE FOLLOWING LINE:

ALX	1.0	3	4	2	8	1	9	6
-----	-----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

IER	SUBROUTINE	ERROR DESCRIPTION
1	RESTAR	IN READING THE RESTART FILE, A BLOCK FROM COMMON /SPACE/ WAS FOUND TO HAVE A LENGTH DIFFERENT FROM THAT SPECIFIED ON THE RESTART FILE.
2	AMAIN	BOILING IS STARTING TO OCCUR.
3	AMAIN	DTIME IS LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO ZERO. CHECK NAMELIST /DATA/ ARRAY DT FOR USER SPECIFIED TIME STEP SIZE OR IDTIME AND RDTIME FOR CODE DETERMINED TIME STEP SIZE. IN ORDER TO RUN WITH IDTIME=1 THERE MUST BE A NONZERO VELOCITY SOMEWHERE ON THE BOUNDARY OR IN THE INTERIOR. IF NONE EXISTS THEN ONE MUST SET IDTIME=0 AND SPECIFY A TIME STEP SIZE IN DT.
4	BARIN	SURFACE SPECIFIED IS OUTSIDE OF THE RANGE EXPECTED ON BOUNDARY VALUE INITIALIZATION CARDS.
5	BARIN	THE SURFACE INDICATED ON A BOUNDARY VALUE INITIALIZATION CARD HAS NO SURFACE ELEMENT OR AREA.
6	BARIN	INVALID VARIABLE NAME ON BOUNDARY VALUE INITIALIZATION CARD.
7	BARIN	BOUNDARY VALUE INITIALIZATION CARD CONTAINS AN INTERNAL CELL INITIALIZATION CARD VARIABLE NAME.
8	BARIN	INVALID VARIABLE NAME ON INTERNAL CELL INITIALIZATION CARD.
9	BARIN	INTERNAL CELL INITIALIZATION CARD CONTAINS A BOUNDARY VALUE INITIALIZATION CARD NAME.
10	ALLOC	THE DIMENSION OF VARIABLE S IN COMMON /SPACE/ IN SUBROUTINE ALTER IS TOO SMALL FOR THE INPUT VALUES FOR THIS RUN. CHANGE THIS DIMENSION TO THE VALUE INDICATED IN THE PRINTOUT, RECOMPILE, RELINK, AND RERUN.
11	BOXES	ONE OF THE INDICES OF THE ABOVE BOUNDARY SURFACE SPECIFICATION CARD IS OUTSIDE OF ONE OF THE FOLLOWING RANGES: I=1,IMAX J=1,JMAX K=1,KMAX N=1,NSURF, OR ONE OR MORE OF THE BEGINNING INDICES IS GREATER THAN THE CORRESPONDING ENDING INDEX. I.E., IB > IE OR JB > JE OR KB > KE..

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12	BOXES	WHILE PROCESSING THE CARD PRINTED ABOVE THE ERROR BOX A SURFACE ELEMENT WAS FOUND TO BE SPECIFIED AS BEING CONTAINED IN TWO SURFACES. THE CELL AND SURFACE IDENTIFIERS ARE (I1,I2,I3) AND I4 AND I5 ON THE SECOND LINE.
13	BOXES	ON BOUNDARY SURFACE IDENTIFICATION CARDS, SURFACES MUST BE SPECIFIED SO THAT SURFACE NUMBERS ARE IN INCREASING SEQUENTIAL ORDER WITH ALL IRREGULAR SURFACES PRECEDING REGULAR SURFACES.
14	ERRCHK	ONLY FIFTEEN CALLS TO ERRCHK ARE ALLOWED BEFORE TERMINATION. THIS NUMBER CAN BE INCREASED BY CHANGING THE VALUE OF NCALLS IN SUBROUTINE ERRCHK.
15	FILLM	ONE OF THE INDICES I, J, OR K IS OUTSIDE OF ITS EXPECTED RANGE 1-IMAX, 1-JMAX, OR 1-KMAX RESPECTIVELY. THIS ERROR USUALLY OCCURS WHEN THE BOUNDARY SURFACE IDENTIFICATION CARDS HAVE LEFT A HOLE IN THE BOUNDARY. RECHECK THE BOUNDARY SURFACE IDENTIFICATION CARDS FOR AN UNDEFINED OR INCORRECTLY DEFINED SURFACE AND SEE THE APPENDIX SECTION ENTITLED FINDING HOLES IN THE BOUNDARY.
16	ERRCHK	ONLY FIFTEEN CALLS TO ERRCHK ARE ALLOWED BEFORE TERMINATION.
17	FILLM	THE TOTAL NUMBER OF CELLS COUNTED IN FILLM HAS EXCEEDED THE UPPER BOUND OF IMAX*JMAX*KMAX. RECHECK THE BOUNDARY SURFACE IDENTIFICATION CARDS.
18	FILLM	EXCESSIVE WRAP AROUND IN THE THETA DIRECTION. RECHECK THE BOUNDARY SURFACE IDENTIFICATION CARDS. ALSO ASSURE THAT ALL SURFACE NORMALS ARE POINTING INTO THE CALCULATIONAL AREA.
19	FILLM	TIME HAS RUN OUT WHILE ATTEMPTING TO NUMBER THE CELLS

IN FILM. THIS PROBABLY HAS BEEN CAUSED BY AN INPUT ERROR IN THE BOUNDARY SURFACE IDENTIFICATION CARDS.

20 BOXES THE NUMBER OF SURFACE ELEMENTS HAS EXCEEDED THE VALUE OF NL1 AS SPECIFIED IN NAMELIST /DATA/. IF THE INPUT VALUE IS CORRECT CHECK THE BOUNDARY SURFACE IDENTIFICATION CARDS FOR POSSIBLE ERRORS.

21 BOXES THE NUMBER OF CELLS HAS EXCEEDED THE VALUE OF NM1 AS SPECIFIED IN NAMELIST /DATA/. IF THE INPUT VALUE IS CORRECT CHECK THE BOUNDARY SURFACE IDENTIFICATION CARDS FOR POSSIBLE ERRORS.

22 FILM THE NUMBER OF CELLS HAS EXCEEDED THE VALUE OF NM1 AS SPECIFIED IN NAMELIST /DATA/. IF THE INPUT VALUE IS CORRECT CHECK THE BOUNDARY SURFACE IDENTIFICATION CARDS FOR POSSIBLE ERRORS.

23 ALLOC CHANGES IN NM1, NL1, IMAX, JMAX, AND KMAX ARE NOT ALLOWED WHEN RESTARTING (IFRES=2 OR IFRES=3).

24 INITIAL WHEN USING THE SIMPLIFIED PROPERTIES OPTION YOU MUST INPUT NONZERO VALUES FOR FCOH, FC1H, FCORO, FCOK, AND FCOMU. BE AWARE THAT THE SIMPLIFIED PROPERTIES OPTION COMPUTES PROPERTIES AS A LINEAR FUNCTION OF TEMPERATURE ONLY AND AS SUCH MUST BE USED WITH EXTREME CAUTION!

25 INITIAL ALL SURFACES, N, WITH A TRANSIENT DUCT WALL TEMPERATURE BOUNDARY CONDITION, KTEMP(N)=500, MUST HAVE POSITIVE VALUES INPUT FOR: THE MATERIAL NUMBER, MATWAL(N); THE FLUID-STRUCTURE HEAT TRANSFER CORRELATION NUMBER, IHTWAL(N); THE DUCT WALL THICKNESS, WALDX(N); AND THE CHARACTERISTIC LENGTH, HYDWAL(N). N, MATWAL(N), IHTWAL(N), WALDX(N), AND HYDWAL(N) ARE PRINTED ABOVE THE ERROR MESSAGE AS I1, I2, I3, R4, AND R5.

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26 INITIAL A NONPOSITIVE VALUE OF TEMPO HAS BEEN FOUND IN INITIAL. SET TEMPO TO SOME POSITIVE VALUE IN NAMELIST /DATA/.

27 INFORC AN INVALID INPUT CARD HAS BEEN ENCOUNTERED IN SUBROUTINE INFORC WHILE READING THE FORCE STRUCTURE SPECIFICATION CARDS. THE FIRST FIELD MUST CONTAIN EITHER 'XFOR', 'YFOR', 'ZFOR', OR 'END'. THE INDICES IB AND IE, JB AND JE, AND KB AND KE MUST BE IN THE RANGES 1 THROUGH IMAX, 1 THROUGH JMAX, AND 1 THROUGH KMAX RESPECTIVELY. THE INVALID CARD PRINTED ABOVE THE MESSAGE IS IGNORED AND EXECUTION CONTINUES.

28 IREBAL AN INVALID INPUT CARD HAS BEEN ENCOUNTERED IN THE REBALANCING REGION CARDS. ONE OF THE FOLLOWING ERRORS HAS BEEN SENSED: STRINGS OTHER THAN 'REBM', 'REBX', 'REBY', 'REBZ', OR 'END' IN COLUMNS 1 THROUGH 4; ONE OF THE INDICES N, IB, IE, JB, JE, KB, OR KE IS OUT OF ITS APPROPRIATE RANGE (1-NREBT), (1,IMAX), (1,JMAX), (1,KMAX); IB > IE, JB > JE, OR KB > KE. THE CARD PRINTED ABOVE THE ERROR MESSAGE IS IGNORED AND PROCESSING CONTINUES.

29 IREBAL A CELL NUMBER (N) COULD NOT BE FOUND FOR THE CELL WITH INDICES (I,J,K), WHERE I=I9, J=I10, AND K=J11 FROM THE LINE PRINTED ABOVE THE ERROR MESSAGE. EXECUTION CONTINUES AT THE NEXT CELL.

30 IREBAL MORE CELLS HAVE BEEN FOUND IN THE REBALANCING REGION (SURFACE) SPECIFIED IN THE REBALANCING REGION CARDS THAN SPECIFIED BY NREBM (NREBX, NREBY, OR NREBZ) IN THE REBALANCING OPTION SECTION OF NAMELIST /DATA/. EXECUTION TERMINATES.

31 IREBAL THE REBALANCING REGIONS AND SURFACES AS SPECIFIED BY THE VARIABLES OF THE REBALANCING OPTION SECTION OF NAMELIST /DATA/ ARE INCONSISTENT WITH THE REGIONS AND SURFACES AS SPECIFIED BY THE REBALANCING REGION CARDS. A COMPARISON OF THE TOTALS CAN BE FOUND IN THE TABLES ABOVE THE ERROR MESSAGE. EXECUTION TERMINATES.

32 INITIAL ISTATE HAS BEEN FOUND TO BE 0 WHILE ATTEMPTING TO RESTART FROM A PREVIOUS RUN. IT HAS BEEN RESET BY THE CODE TO 1. VERIFY THAT THIS IS AN ACCEPTABLE FIX. EXECUTION CONTINUES.

33 IREBAL THE VALUE OF IFREB MUST BE AT LEAST AS LARGE AS THE SUM OF NREBM(N), NREBX(N), NREBY(N) AND NREBZ(N) FOR ALL REGIONS N. THE INPUT VALUE AND MINIMUM ACCEPTABLE VALUE ARE PRINTED IN THE REBALANCING SUMMARY ABOVE THE ERROR MESSAGE. RESET IFREB AND RERUN.

34 INITIAL NL1 AND NM1 MUST NOT BE SPECIFIED IN NAMELIST /GEOM/ WHEN RESTARTING FROM A PREVIOUS RUN WITH ISTATE>0. REMOVE NL1 AND NM1 FROM NAMELIST /GEOM/ AND RERUN.

35 OUTPUT THE VALUE I1 IS AN INVALID VALUE OF ISTPR OR NTHPR.

- SPECIFICALLY, THE VV FIELD IS NOT DEFINED. THE VALUE IS IGNORED AND PROCESSING CONTINUES.
- 36 INPSTR THE GAP TYPE (IGAP(NG)) LAST PRINTED IS OUTSIDE THE EXPECTED RANGE OF 1 THROUGH NGAPT. EXECUTION TERMINATES.
- 37 INPSTR THE MATERIAL TYPE (MATERL(NRI)) LAST PRINTED IS OUTSIDE THE EXPECTED RANGE OF 1 THROUGH NMATER. EXECUTION TERMINATES.
- 38 INPSTR THE PARTITION SIZE (DRPAR(NRI)) LAST PRINTED MUST HAVE A POSITIVE VALUE. EXECUTION TERMINATES.
- 1
- 39 HLIQ THE WATER PROPERTY ROUTINE HLIQ WAS CALLED WITH A TEMPERATURE GREATER THAN 340.0 DEGREES C. THIS IS OUT OF THE RANGE OF THE CURRENT VERSION OF HLIQ. EXECUTION TERMINATES.
- 40 HLIQ THE WATER PROPERTY ROUTINE HLIQ HAS FAILED TO CONVERGE IN ONE HUNDRED ITERATIONS. EXECUTION TERMINATES. THIS ERROR IS PROBABLY CAUSED BY BAD VALUES BEING FED INTO THE ARGUMENTS OF HLIQ.
- 41 TLIQ THE SODIUM PROPERTY FUNCTION TLIQ HAS FAILED TO CONVERGE IN ONE HUNDRED ITERATIONS. R1, R2, R3, R4, AND R5 ARE THE GIVEN ENTHALPY, PRESSURE, INITIAL TEMPERATURE GUESS, LAST GUESS OF ENTHALPY, AND SPECIFIC HEAT RESPECTIVELY. EXECUTION TERMINATES.
- 42 TSAT2 THE SODIUM PROPERTY FUNCTION TSAT2 WAS UNABLE TO COMPUTE THE SATURATION TEMPERATURE GIVEN PRESSURE. R1 AND R2 ARE THE PRESSURE AND THE LAST ITERATE OF SATURATION TEMPERATURE. EXECUTION TERMINATES.
- 43 TSCAN ON OF THE FOLLOWING INPUT RULES FOR THERMAL STRUCTURES HAS BEEN VIOLATED:
TYPE NAMELISTS CAN ONLY APPEAR FIRST, AFTER FLUID NAMELIST AND AFTER MATERIAL NAMELISTS. THE GEOMETRICAL CHARACTERISTICS, IXYZ, MUST BE ONE OF THE FOLLOWING VALUES: 1, 2, 3, 11, 12, 13, 101, 102, 103.
FLUID NAMELISTS CAN ONLY APPEAR AFTER TYPE AND MATERIAL NAMELISTS. EACH THERMAL STRUCTURE MUST HAVE AT LEAST ONE MATERIAL REGION. THE THERMAL STRUCTURE PROTOTYPE CARDS MUST TERMINATE WITH AN 'END' CARD.
- 44 INPSTR WHEN COMPUTING AREAS AND VOLUMES OF THE PARTITIONS OF THE THERMAL STRUCTURE MATERIAL REGIONS AN INNER RADIUS WAS FOUND TO BE LESS THAN -1.0E+4*OUTR, WHERE OUTR WAS THE OUTER RADIUS AS SPECIFIED ON THE TYPE CARD. CHECK THE THERMAL STRUCTURE INPUT FOR OUTR, DRPAR, AND NMMPAR. IF NO ERRORS ARE FOUND HERE CHECK THE ENTIRE THERMAL STRUCTURE PROTOTYPE INPUT. THE NEGATIVE RADIUS IS RESET TO ZERO AND EXECUTION CONTINUES. SEE ERROR NUMBER 45 FOR A LIST OF THE VARIABLES PRINTED ABOVE THE ERROR BLOCK.
- 45 INPSTR WHEN COMPUTING AREAS AND VOLUMES OF THE PARTITIONS OF THE THERMAL STRUCTURE MATERIAL REGIONS AN INNER RADIUS WAS FOUND TO BE LARGER THAN THE OUTER RADIUS. CHECK THE THERMAL STRUCTURE INPUT. THE INNER RADIUS IS RESET TO THE OUTER RADIUS AND EXECUTION CONTINUES. THE PARAMETERS PRINTED ABOVE THE ERROR BLOCK ARE:
N - STRUCTURE NUMBER, IREG - REGION NUMBER, IPAR - PARTITION NUMBER, OUTR(N) - OUTER RADIUS, DR - REGION SIZE, ROUT - OUTSIDE RADIUS, RIN - INNER RADIUS.
- 46 TSCAN AN INVALID THERMAL STRUCTURE LOCATION CARD HAS BEEN FOUND. EITHER AN INDEX IS OUT OF RANGE, OR THE LOC VALUE IS INVALID (MUST BE EITHER 'OUT' OR 'IN'), OR THE NUM VALUE DOES NOT MATCH THE NUMBER OF ANY THERMAL STRUCTURE PROTOTYPE.
- 1
- 47 TSCAN A THERMAL STRUCTURE PROTOTYPE HAS BEEN ENCOUNTERED WHICH HAS FLUID CELLS INTERACTING AT BOTH OUTSIDE AND AND INSIDE SURFACES, HOWEVER, THE NUMBER OF CELLS INTERACTING WITH THE OUTSIDE SURFACE DOES NOT EQUAL THE NUMBER OF CELLS INTERACTING WITH THE INSIDE SURFACE. 11, 12, 13, AND 14 ARE THE STRUCTURE NUMBER, SURFACE INTERACTION CODE, NUMBER OF CELLS INTERACTING WITH SURFACE 1, AND NUMBER OF CELLS INTERACTING WITH SURFACE 2.
- 48 TSCAN THERMAL STRUCTURE PROTOTYPE CARDS ARE INCONSISTENT WITH THE THERMAL STRUCTURE LOCATION CARDS. EITHER THE TSP CARDS SPECIFY ONLY CELLS INTERACTING WITH THE OUTSIDE

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- SURFACE AND THE TSL CARDS SPECIFY SOME CELLS INTERACTING WITH THE INSIDE SURFACE, OR THE TSP CARDS SPECIFY ONLY CELLS INTERACTING WITH THE INSIDE SURFACE AND THE TSL CARDS SPECIFY SOME CELLS INTERACTING WITH THE OUTSIDE SURFACE. THE VALUES PRINTED ABOVE THE ERROR MESSAGE ARE THE SAME AS THOSE IDENTIFIED IN ERROR 47.
- 49 INPSTR THE THERMAL STRUCTURE LOCATION CARD PRINTED ABOVE THE ERROR MESSAGE BOX INDICATES A CELL WITHIN THE RANGES OF THE INDICES WHICH IS NOT A VALID CALCULATIONAL CELL. THE SPECIFIC I, J, AND K INDICES ARE PRINTED OUT AS 19, 110, AND 111. THIS CELL IS IGNORED AND EXECUTION CONTINUES. THE RESULTS WHICH FOLLOW ARE LIKELY INCORRECT.
- 50 INITAL NEW THERMAL STRUCTURES, REBALANCING REGIONS AND FORCE STRUCTURES CAN BE INPUT ONLY AT THE BEGINNING OF A RUN (ISTATE=0) OR THE BEGINNING OF A TRANSIENT (ISTATE=2). NEWTS, NEWREB, AND NEWFOR HAVE BEEN RESET TO ZERO AND EXECUTION CONTINUES.
- 51 FILM THE BOUNDARY SURFACE IDENTIFICATION CARDS HAVE DEFINED A SINGLE SIDED INTERIOR BOUNDARY SURFACE BETWEEN CELLS I1 AND I2. CHECK TO SEE THAT ALL SURFACES YOU HAVE DEFINED BOUND CALCULATIONAL CELLS. ALSO BE SURE THAT ANY INTERIOR SURFACE HAS CALCULATIONAL CELLS ON BOTH SIDES OF IT. REREAD THE BOUNDARY SURFACE IDENTIFICATION CARD INPUT SECTION AND CHECK YOUR INPUT. EXECUTION CONTINUES HOWEVER SUBSEQUENT RESULTS ARE QUESTIONABLE.
- 52 INTURB WHEN USING THE ONE-EQUATION TURBULENCE MODEL, ALL INTERNAL VELOCITIES MUST BE INITIALIZED TO NONZERO VALUES.
- 53 TSCAN CURRENTLY ONLY 100 THERMAL STRUCTURE PROTOTYPES ARE ALLOWED. IF MORE IS NEEDED, CHANGES MUST BE MADE IN COMMON /REBAL/ IN SUBROUTINE ALLOC AND INPSTR EXECUTION TERMINATES.
- 54 TSCAN ERRORS HAVE BEEN FOUND IN THE ORDER OF THE THERMAL STRUCTURE PROTOTYPE INPUT. THESE MUST BE RESOLVED BEFORE EXECUTION CAN CONTINUE.

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 * STORAGE ALLOCATION *

IN ORDER TO EASE THE TASK OF CREATING LOAD MODULES (BINARY FILES) TO FIT THE SIZE OF THE PROBLEM BEING CONSIDERED, A QUASI-DYNAMIC STORAGE ALLOCATION SCHEME HAS BEEN IMPLEMENTED. SPACE FOR MOST OF THE GEOMETRY DEPENDENT VARIABLES IS ALLOCATED IN THE VARIABLE S OF COMMON /SPACE/. THE ADDRESS OF EACH VARIABLE IS COMPUTED AT THE BEGINNING OF EACH RUN. THESE ADDRESSES ARE THEN PASSED INTO CALLED SUBROUTINES WHERE THE VARIABLES ARE NAMED AND VARIABLY DIMENSIONED. THE TOTAL LENGTH NECESSARY TO RUN THE PROBLEM IS COMPARED WITH THE STORAGE AVAILABLE IN COMMON /SPACE/. IF THE AVAILABLE STORAGE IS INADEQUATE, EXECUTION TERMINATES WITH A MESSAGE INDICATING THE SPACE REQUIRED. BY CHANGING THE DIMENSION OF S IN SUBROUTINE ALTER TO THE VALUE INDICATED, AND THEN RECOMPILING AND RELINKING ALTER TO THE EXISTING LOAD MODULE, A NEW LOAD MODULE OF THE REQUIRED SIZE CAN BE OBTAINED.

THE FOLLOWING TABLE SHOWS A LIST OF THE VARIABLES WITH SPACE ALLOCATED IN VARIABLE S OF COMMON /SPACE/. THE DIMENSION OF EACH VARIABLE IS INDICATED AS IS THE INDEX OF VARIABLE IS WHICH CONTAINS THE S OFFSET ADDRESS OF THE VARIABLES. IF ANY CHANGES ARE MADE IN THIS AREA, ONE MUST ASSURE THAT CONSISTENCY IS MAINTAINED IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS:

SUBROUTINE	COMMENTS
MAIN	SET THE ADDRESSES.
MAIN	DETERMINE THE SPACE AVAILABLE.
MAIN	PASS THE VARIABLE ADDRESSES. . .
TIMSTP	SUBROUTINE CALL STATEMENTS WITH ARGUMENTS OF THE TYPE S(1:N) WHICH PASS WORKING SPACE.
RESTAR	STATEMENT: NEEDED=IS(85)
VARIABLE DIMENSION	VARIABLE NAME
NM1	MIP

VARIABLE INDEX	VARIABLE NAME	VARIABLE INDEX	VARIABLE NAME	VARIABLE INDEX	VARIABLE NAME
1	MIM	2	MJP	3	

MJM	4	MKP	5	MKM	6
IJK	7	IDODL	8	IFORCE	9
MSVEEP	10	MREB	11		12
ALX	13	ALY	14	ALZ	15
AL	16	RL	17	UL	18
VL	19	WL	20	DL	21
HL	22	TL	23	DRDT	24
ARUL	25	ARVL	26	ARWL	27
REALB	28	QSOUR	29	DDDPOT	30
DDDH	31	OARU	32	OARV	33
OARW	34	PSTATO	35	TURK	36
TURVIS	37	UWIRE	38	VWIRE	39
WWIRE	40	TURCON	76		

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NM1 (R*8)	P	41			
NL1	MB	42	ISURF	43	AREA
	RLB	45	VELBN	46	QBN
	HLB	48	TLB	49	PB
	TURKB	51			50
NTSEP	ITSCB	52	HYDRA1	53	HYDRA2
	RODFR	55			54
NPAR	STAREA	56	STVOL	57	
NREG	MATERL	58	HEAT	59	SIZE
NSUR	ICEL	65	HSTREL	66	
NTTS	TTS	77			
NFORCE	ICORR	60	CLENTH	61	REYLEN
	FORCEF	63			62
NM1 (R*8)	AC1	67	AC2	68	AC3
	AC4	70	AC5	71	AC6
	ACO	73	BCO	74	72
HIJK	DUMMY1	75			

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* CALLING SEQUENCE *

THE FOLLOWING TABLE INDICATES THE STRUCTURE OF COMMIX-1A
BY SHOWING THE CALLING SEQUENCE OF THE SUBROUTINES. CALLS TO
THE PROPERTIES ROUTINES AND ERRCHK ARE NOT INDICATED. ALSO
MULTIPLE CALLS MAY NOT BE INDICATED. AN ASTERISK FOLLOWING
A NAME INDICATES THAT THE CALLS FROM THAT ROUTINE HAVE BEEN
PREVIOUSLY LISTED.

```

MAIN
  LOCf
  CLEAR
    LOCf
  TSCAN
  ALTER
    LOCf
  AMAIN
  GEOM3D
    BOXES
      FILLM
        SHOME
        TLEFT
      QTRPIN
        FILLM *
        RARRAY
        INTWIR
          WIRE
          WIRVOL
        RARRAY
        GETWIR
        THETAS

```

	WLFNCV
	FORCES
YMONI	WLFNCV
	FORCES
ZMOMI	WLFNCV
	FORCES
PEQN	
GETDL	
REBAZG	GETDL
	TDMA
REBAZ	GETDL
	TDMA
GETDL	
SOLVIT	
	REBAZG *
	REBAZ *
GETDL	
MOMENI	
BCFLOW	
BCTURB	
TKLOOP	
TSHEAR	
TKSORC	
TKEMER	
	WLFNCK
SOLVEN	
TURVI1	
ENLOOP	
BCTENT	*
ESOURCE	
	GETF
	BCTEMO *
	QSTRUC *
ENERGI	
SOLVEN	
TLEFT	
BCTEMP	*
TSTRUC	*
HALOOP	
DLCALC	
XMOM	FORCES
YHOM	FORCES
ZHOM	FORCES
GDDOP	
MOMENT	
BCFLOT	*
BCFLOW	
REBALX	MOMENT
	BCFLOW
REBALY	MOMENT
	BCFLOW
REBALZ	MOMENT
	BCFLOW
REBAL	DLCALC
	MOMENT
	BCFLOW
DLCALC	
MOMENT	
BCFLOW	
TLEFT	
BCPRES	*
BCTURB	
TKLOOP	*
TURVI1	
BCTEMO	*
DLCALC	

```

FULPIN      FILLM   *
             RARRAY
TLEFT       MARRAY
IARRAY      RARRAY
INITAL      NPROPS
RESTAR      LOCF
             PLTAPE
FITIT       ICSSCU
GETF        QGENER
             AXHEF
             RARRAY
IREBAL      INFORC
INPSTR      ICTEMP
BARIN      DSET3
             RSET3
             ISET3
             DSET2
             RSET2
             ISET2
             REDEF
BCFLOT      GETF
GDDDP       BCTEMT
             GETF
BCTEMO      GETF
             QDUCTW
             GETF
BCTEMP      DUCTWA
             GETF
BCFLOW      BCPRES
             GETF
HSTRUUC    TSTRUUC
             GETF
QSTRUUC    GETF
INITZ1     BCPRES  *
             BCTEMO  *
             BCTEMP  *
             BCFLOT
             HSTRUUC
             TSTRUUC  *
             QSTRUUC  *
INTURB      TURV11
OUTPUT      GETF
             RARRAY
             RSURFO
             ISURFO
             LBLE
             PSTRUUC
GDCONV     GDDDH
PLTAPE
TLEFT
WATSTP
GDCONV
TIMSTP
             BCPRES  *
             NOLOOP
             BCFLOT  *
             XMOMI

```

```

GDDDH
ENERGY
    BCTEMT *
    HSTRUC
    GETF
    BCTEMO *
    QSTRUC *
    BCTEMP *
    TSTRUC *

```

TLEFT

```

WATSTP
PLTAPE
BOIL
WATSTP
WATTIM
OUTPUT *
TLEFT
RESTAR *
WATSTP
OUTPUT *

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```

*****
* OVERLAY STRUCTURE *
*****

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THIS SECTION GIVES ONE POSSIBLE OVERLAY STRUCTURE FOR COMMIX-1A.
 IF THIS IS FOUND TO BE INSUFFICIENT ONE CAN USE THE PRECEDING
 SECTION TO HELP REDESIGN AN ALTERNATIVE SCHEME. WHEN USING
 A VIRTUAL MEMORY OPERATING SYSTEM, USER DEFINED OVERLAYS ARE
 PROBABLY UNDESIRABLE.

```

INSERT MAIN,ERRCHK,LOCF
INSERT I4VAR,R4VAR,I4ARY,R4ARY,SPACE
INSERT MACHIN,REBALS,CCORR,CHEATC,ADDCON
OVERLAY ONE
  INSERT CLEAR,TSCAN,ALTER
OVERLAY ONE
  INSERT AMAIN,TLEFT,RARRAY,RESTAR,PLTAPE,BOIL,TURV1
  INSERT BCFLOT,BCPRES,BCTEMP,BCTEMT,BCTEMO
  INSERT GETF,DUCTWA,QDUCTW,GDCONV,GDDDH,GDDDP,WATTIM,WATSTP
  INSERT CPLIQ,DRODHL,HLIQ,PSAT1,ROLIQ,THCLIQ,TLIQ,VISLIQ
  INSERT HSTRUC,QSTRUC,TSTRUC
OVERLAY TWO
  INSERT GEOM3D,FILLM,MARRAY,IARRAY,SHONE
OVERLAY THREE
  INSERT BOXES
OVERLAY THREE
  INSERT QTRPIN,INTWIR, WIRE,WIRVOL,GETWIR,THETAS
OVERLAY THREE
  INSERT FULPIN
OVERLAY TWO
  INSERT INITAL,NPROPS,FITIT,ICSSCU
  INSERT ICTEMP,BARIN,RSET3,RSET2,REDEF
OVERLAY THREE
  INSERT OGENER,AXHEF
OVERLAY THREE
  INSERT IREBAL
OVERLAY THREE
  INSERT INFORC
OVERLAY THREE
  INSERT INPSTR
OVERLAY TWO
  INSERT INITZ1
OVERLAY TWO
  INSERT TIMSTP,FORCES
  INSERT TKLOOP,TSHEAR,TKSORC,TKENER,WLFNCK,SOLVEN,BCTURB
OVERLAY THREE
  INSERT MOLOOP,XMOMI,YMOMI,ZMOMI,PEQN,GETDL,TDMA,WLFNCV
  INSERT REBAZG,REBAZ,SOLVIT,MOMEN1,ENLOOP,ESOURCE,ENERGI
OVERLAY THREE
  INSERT MALOOP,DLCALC,XMOM,YMOM,ZMOM,MOMENT,ENERGY
OVERLAY FOUR
  INSERT REBALX,REBALY,REBALZ,REBAL
OVERLAY THREE
  INSERT OUTPUT,RSURFO,ISURFO,LBLE,PSTRUC
OVERLAY THREE
  INSERT INTURB

```

ENTRY MAIN
NAME G

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* BOTTOM LINES *

THE FOLLOWING TABLE INDICATES THE MAJOR VARIABLES COMPUTED
AND SOME OF THE VARIABLES USED IN THEIR COMPUTATION IN MANY
OF THE SUBROUTINES IN COMMIX-1A.

BCFLOT

VELBN(L)=F(VELOC(N),GETF)

BCFLOW

VELBN(L)=F(UL(M),ALX(M),RL(M),DRDT(M),
VL(M),ALY(M),
WL(M),ALZ(M),AL(M),AREA(L))

BCPRES

P(M)=F(PRES(N),GETF,PSTATO(M))

BCTEMP

TLB(L)=F(TL(M))
QBN(L)=0.0
RLB(L)=F(RL(M))
PB(L)=F(P(M),PSTATO(M))
HLB(L)=F(HL(M))

BCTEMT

QBN(L)=F(GETF)
TLB(L)=F(TL(M),QBN(L),AREA(L))
PB(L)=F(P(M),PSTATO(M))
HLB(L)=F(PB(L),TLB(L))
RLB(L)=F(TLB(L),HLB(L),PB(L))

DL CALC

DL(M)=F(AL(M),DRDT(M),RL(M),ALX(M),UL(M),
ALY(M),VL(M),
ALZ(M),WL(M))
IDOL(M)=F(M)
P(M)=F(P(M),AL(M),DRDT(M), ALX(M),UL(M),
RL(M),DDDPOT(M),ALY(M),VL(M),
ALZ(M),WL(M))
UL(M)=F(UL(M),ALX(M),DARU(M),RL(M),DDDPOT(M),
VL(M),ALY(M), AL(M),DRDT(M),
WL(M),ALZ(M))
VL(M)=F(UL(M),ALX(M),DARV(M),RL(M),DDDPOT(M),
VL(M),ALY(M), AL(M),DRDT(M),
WL(M),ALZ(M))
WL(M)=F(UL(M),ALX(M),DARW(M),RL(M),DDDPOT(M),
VL(M),ALY(M), AL(M),DRDT(M),
WL(M),ALZ(M))

ENERGI

DIFFH(M)=F(TL(M),HL(M),P(M),PSTATO(M))
A1(M)=F(UL(M),ALX(M),
A1(M)=F(UL(M),ALX(M),DIFFH(M),AL(M),AREA(M),VELBN(L),QBN(M))
A2(M)=F(UL(M),ALX(M),DIFFH(M),AL(M),AREA(M),VELBN(L),QBN(M))
A3(M)=F(VL(M),ALY(M),DIFFH(M),AL(M),AREA(M),VELBN(L),QBN(M))
A4(M)=F(VL(M),ALY(M),DIFFH(M),AL(M),AREA(M),VELBN(L),QBN(M))
A5(M)=F(WL(M),ALZ(M),DIFFH(M),AL(M),AREA(M),VELBN(L),QBN(M))
A6(M)=F(WL(M),ALZ(M),DIFFH(M),AL(M),AREA(M),VELBN(L),QBN(M))
A0(M)=F(A1(M),A2(M),A3(M),A4(M),A5(M),A6(M),RL(M),SPHL(M),AL(M))

$B0(M) = F(QBN(M), AREA(M), AL(M), RL(M), HL(M), SPHL(M), HLT(M), AO(M))$

ESOURCE

$SPHL(M) = 0.0$
 $SCHL(M) = F(QSOUR(M), AREA(M), QBN(M), AL(M))$

FORCES

$ZFORCE = F(UL(M), RMU(M), AL(M), RLT(M), ICORR(NF), REYTRN(NF),$
 $VL(M)$
 $WL(M)$
 $CLENTH(NF), ACORRL(NF),$
 $FORCEF(NF), BCORRL(NF),$
 $REYLEN(NF), CCORRL(NF))$

GETDL

$DL(M) = F(P(M), A1(M), A2(M), A3(M), A4(M), A5(M), A6(M), AO(M), BO(M))$

MALOOP

CHECK CONVERGENCE (ICONV).
 $IDODL(M) = 1$

MOMENI

$UL(M) = F(UHATL(M), DUOL(M), P(M), ALX(M), UL(M))$
 $VL(M) = F(VHATL(M), DVOL(M), P(M), ALY(M), VL(M))$
 $WL(M) = F(WHATL(M), DWOL(M), P(M), ALZ(M), WL(M))$
 $DULMAX$
 $DVLMAX$
 $DWLMAX$

MOMENT

$UL(M) = F(CARUL(M), ALX(M), AL, P, OARU(M))$
 $VL(M) = F(CARVL(M), ALY(M), AL, P, OARV(M))$
 $WL(M) = F(CARWL(M), ALZ(M), AL, P, OARW(M))$

PEQN

$A1(M) = F(RLT(M), DUOL(M), ALX(M), AL(M))$
 $A2(M) = F(RLT(M), DUOL(M), ALX(M), AL(M))$
 $A3(M) = F(RLT(M), DVOL(M), ALY(M), AL(M))$
 $A4(M) = F(RLT(M), DVOL(M), ALY(M), AL(M))$
 $A5(M) = F(RLT(M), DWOL(M), ALZ(M), AL(M))$
 $A6(M) = F(RLT(M), DWOL(M), ALZ(M), AL(M))$
 $AO(M) = F(A1(M), A2(M), A3(M), A4(M), A5(M), A6(M))$
 $BO(M) = F(UHATL(M), VELBN(L), RLB(L), AREA(L),$
 $VHATL(M),$
 $WHATL(M))$

QDUCTW

$QBN(L) = F(WALLDX(N), HYDWAL(N), INTVAL(N), WALLQS(N), TSINK(N), HSINK(N),$
 $TL(M), TLB(L), P(M), PSTATO(M), HL(M), UL(M), VL(M), WL(M),$
 $VELBN(L), QIJ(I, J), QK(K))$

REBAZ

$P(M) = F(P(M), AL(M), DL(M),$
 $AO(M), A1(M), A2(M), A3(M), A4(M), A5(M), A6(M))$

REBAZG

$P(M) = F(P(M), AL(M), DL(M),$
 $AO(M), A1(M), A2(M), A3(M), A4(M), A5(M), A6(M))$

SOLVEN

```
VAR(M)=F(VAR(M),VARB(M),
          A1(M),A2(M),A3(M),A4(M),A5(M),A6(M),A0(M),B0(M))
```

SOLVIT

```
P(M)=F(P(M),PB(L),
          A1(M),A2(M),A3(M),A4(M),A5(M),A6(M),A0(M),B0(M))
DL(M)=F(P(M),PB(L),
          A1(M),A2(M),A3(M),A4(M),A5(M),A6(M),A0(M),B0(M))
```

TURVII

```
TURVIS(M)=F(RL(M),UL(M),TL(M),P(M),TURK(M),
           VL(M),HL(M),PSTAT0(M),
           WL(M),
           VELBN(L))
TURCON(M)=F(TURVIS(M),TL(M),UL(M),P(M),
           HL(M),VL(M),PSTAT0(M),
           RL(M),WL(M),
           VELBN(L))
```

TSTRUC

```
TTS(L)=F(TTS(L),TL(M),AL(M),
           HSTREL(N),HSTRE2(N),STAREA(N),STARE2(N),
           MATERL(N),QSPAR(N),STVOL(N))
```

XMOMI

```
DUOL(M)=F(AL(M),UL(M),RMU(M),RLB(M),
           ALX(M),VL(M),RLT(M),
           ALY(M),WL(M),
           ALZ(M),VELBN(N),
           AREA(M))
UHATL(M)=F(ALX(M),RLT(M),UL(M),RMU(M),
           ALY(M)
           ALZ(M))
```

YMOHI

```
DVOL(M)=F(AL(M),UL(M),RMU(M),RLB(M),
           ALX(M),VL(M),RLT(M),
           ALY(M),WL(M),
           ALZ(M),VELBN(N),
           AREA(M))
VHATL(M)=F(ALX(M),RLT(M),VL(M),RMU(M),
           ALY(M)
           ALZ(M))
```

ZMOMI

```
DWOL(M)=F(AL(M),UL(M),RMU(M),RLB(M),
           ALX(M),VL(M),RLT(M),
           ALY(M),WL(M),
           ALZ(M),VELBN(N),
           AREA(M))
WHATL(M)=F(ALX(M),RLT(M),WL(M),RMU(M),
           ALY(M)
           ALZ(M))
```

1

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 * REBALANCING REVISITED * THIS SECTION IS INCLUDED TO DESCRIBE
 ***** THE DATA STRUCTURE USED IN REBALANCING.
 PART OF WHAT IS DESCRIBED HERE IS NOT
 YET IMPLEMENTED IN VERSION 10.2. THE NAMELIST /DATA/ INPUT
 REQUIRED IS DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS:

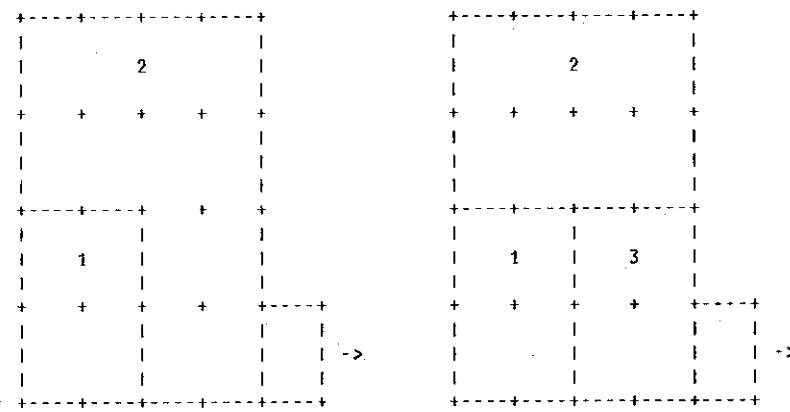
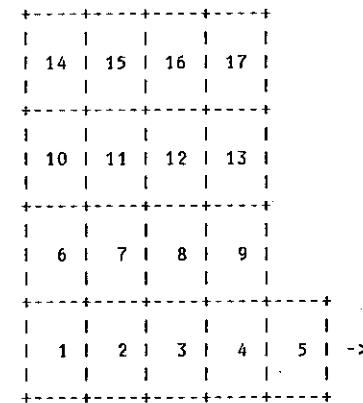
NREBP NUMBER OF REBALANCING PASSES. (0)

NREBRS(NP) NUMBER OF REBALANCING REGIONS FOR PASS NP. IF THE

SIGN OF NREBRS(NP) IS PLUS, REBALANCING PASS NP IS EXECUTED. IF THE SIGN OF NREBRS(NP) IS MINUS, THE INPUT IS READ AND ALL NECESSARY POINTERS DEFINED BUT THE ACTUAL REBALANCING PASS NP IS SUSPENDED UNTIL THE SIGN OF NREBRS(NP) IS CHANGED TO PLUS.

NREBM(NR) NUMBER OF CELLS IN REBALANCING REGION NR. (0)
 THE NREBRS(NP+1) VALUES FOR PASS NP+1 IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWS
 THE NREBRS(NP) VALUES FOR PASS NP. THE SAME PATTERN
 TRUE OF THE FOLLOWING THREE VARIABLES.
 NREBX(NR) NUMBER OF INTERNAL X-SURFACES BETWEEN REGION NR AND NR+1.
 NREBY(NR) NUMBER OF INTERNAL Y-SURFACES BETWEEN REGION NR AND NR+1.
 NREBZ(NR) NUMBER OF INTERNAL Z-SURFACES BETWEEN REGION NR AND NR+1.

CONSIDER, FOR SIMPLICITY,
 THE TWO DIMENSIONAL PROBLEM
 PICTURED AT THE RIGHT
 WITH AN INLET ON THE
 BOTTOM SURFACE OF CELL 1
 AND AN OUTLET ON THE
 RIGHT SURFACE OF CELL 5.
 NOW SUPPOSE THAT ONE HAS
 CHOSEN TO DEFINE TWO SETS
 OF REBALANCING REGIONS AS
 PICTURED BELOW. THE FIRST
 PASS HAS TWO REBALANCING
 REGIONS AND THE SECOND PASS
 HAS THREE.



1

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NAMELIST /DATA/ INPUT TO DEFINE THESE TWO REBALANCING REGIONS IS AS FOLLOWS:

```
NREBP=2,NREBRS=2,3,
NREBM=4,12,3,8,3,
NREBX=0, 1,0,0,1,
NREBY=2, 0,2,2,0,
NREBZ=0, 0,0,0,0,
```

VIEWED IN TABULAR FORM THIS IS:

PASS	---	1	2	
REBALANCING				
REGION	---	1	2	3
(N)				
NREBM(N)	4	12	4	8
NREBX(N)	0	1	0	0
NREBY(N)	2	0	2	2
NREBZ(N)	0	0	0	0

ONE POSSIBLE INPUT FOR THE REBALANCING REGION CARDS CONSISTS OF THE FOLLOWING:

PASS	1
REBN	1 1 2 1 2 1 1

REBY	1	1	2	2	2	1	1
REBM	2	3	4	1	2	1	1
REBM	2	1	4	3	4	1	1
REBX	2	4	4	1	1	1	1
PASS	2						
REBM	1	1	2	1	2	1	1
REBM	3	3	4	1	2	1	1
REBM	2	1	4	3	4	1	1
REBY	1	1	2	2	2	1	1
REBY	2	3	4	2	2	1	1
REBX	3	4	4	1	1	1	1

FROM THIS INPUT, TWO NEW VARIABLES MREB AND IMREB ARE DEFINED. THE VALUES OF MREB ARE CELL NUMBERS RANGING FROM 1 THROUGH NM1. THESE ARE GROUPED IN SUCH A WAY THAT BY SPECIFYING BEGINNING AND ENDING INDICES OF MREB, AN ENTIRE REBALANCING REGION OR REBALANCING SURFACE CAN BE TRACED. THE NECESSARY BEGINNING INDEX LIMITS ARE STORED IN IMREB. SPECIFICALLY:

IMREB(N,1) STORES THE BEGINNING INDEX OF MREB FOR CELLS FOR REGION N OF PASS 1,
 IMREB(N,2) STORES THE BEGINNING INDEX OF MREB FOR X REBALANCING SURFACES FOR REGION N OF PASS 1,
 IMREB(N,3) STORES THE BEGINNING INDEX OF MREB FOR Y REBALANCING SURFACES FOR REGION N OF PASS 1,
 IMREB(N,4) STORES THE BEGINNING INDEX OF MREB FOR Z REBALANCING SURFACES FOR REGION N OF PASS 1.
 IMREB(NN,1) STORES THE BEGINNING INDEX OF MREB FOR CELLS FOR REGION N OF PASS 2, WHERE NN IS THE SUM OF ALL REGIONS OF CELLS AND SURFACES OF ALL PREVIOUS PASSES. IMREB(NN,2), IMREB(NN,3), ETC., ARE DEFINED SIMILARLY.

1

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THE ENDING INDICES ARE FOUND BY ADDING THE APPROPRIATE VALUE OF NREBM, NREBX, NREBY, OR NREBZ LESS 1 TO THE BEGINNING INDEX. THE FOLLOWING TABLES SHOW THESE VALUES.

PASS ---->	1	2			
	+---+---+	+-----+-----+			
REBALANCING	1	1	1		
REGION ----> (NN)	1	2	1	2	3

IMREB(N,1)	1	7	20	26	36
IMREB(N,2)	0	19	0	0	40
IMREB(N,3)	5	0	24	34	0
IMREB(N,4)	0	0	0	0	0

PASS 1		PASS 2	
REGION 1		REGION 1	
NREB(1) = 1	CELLS	MREB(20) = 1	CELLS
(2) = 2		(21) = 2	
(3) = 6		(22) = 6	
(4) = 7		(23) = 7	
. . .	X-SURFACES	. . .	X-SURFACES
(5) = 6	Y-SURFACES	(24) = 6	Y-SURFACES
(6) = 7		(25) = 7	
. . .	Z-SURFACES	. . .	Z-SURFACES
REGION 2		REGION 2	
(7) = 3	CELLS	(26) = 10	CELLS
(8) = 4		(27) = 11	
(9) = 8		(28) = 12	
(10) = 9		(29) = 13	
(11) = 10		(30) = 14	
(12) = 11		(31) = 15	
(13) = 12		(32) = 16	
(14) = 13		(33) = 17	
(15) = 14		. . .	X-SURFACES
(16) = 15		(34) = 12	Y-SURFACES
(17) = 16		(35) = 13	
(18) = 17		. . .	Z-SURFACES
(19) = 4	X-SURFACES	REGION 3	
. . .	Y-SURFACES	(36) = 3	CELLS
. . .	Z-SURFACES	(37) = 4	
		(38) = 8	
		(39) = 9	
		(40) = 4	X-SURFACES

Y-SURFACES
Z-SURFACES

1

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 * OUTPUT DESCRIPTION * THIS SECTION DESCRIBES PART OF THE

 COMMIX-1A OUTPUT.

+-----+
 | COMMIX-1A BANNER |
 +-----+

THE VERSION NUMBER IS PRINTED IN THIS BOX. THIS IS NECESSARY
 IN ORDER TO DETERMINE WHICH UPDATES NEED TO BE APPLIED.

+-----+
 | INPUT DATA LISTING |
 +-----+

+-----+
 | STORAGE ALLOCATION SUMMARY |
 +-----+

+-----+
 | GRID SUMMARY |
 +-----+

X, Y, AND Z GIVE THE COORDINATES OF CELL CENTERS.
 DX, DY, AND DZ GIVES THE CELL SIZE.

+-----+
 | SURFACE-SURFACE ELEMENT SUMMARY |
 +-----+

+-----+
 | FLAG SUMMARY |
 +-----+

MOST OF THE INTEGER INPUT VARIABLES ARE PRINTED HERE.

+-----+
 | COOLANT PROPERTIES SUMMARY |
 +-----+

THE PROPERTY PACKAGE BEING USED IS IDENTIFIED AND A SMALL TABLE
 OF VALUES FOR THE VARIOUS PROPERTIES IS PRINTED.

1

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 * MACHINE DEPENDENT ROUTINES * TWO MACHINE DEPENDENT FUNCTIONS

 ARE USED IN COMMIX-1A.

+-----+
 | LOCF |
 +-----+

THIS FUNCTION RETURNS THE ABSOLUTE ADDRESS OF THE VARIABLE
 WHICH IS PASSED AS THE ARGUMENT. IT IS USED BOTH IN DETERMINING
 THE LENGTH OF BLOCKS TO BE WRITTEN TO THE RESTART TAPE AND IN
 PERFORMING INITIALIZATION. THIS FUNCTION IS USED EXTENSIVELY
 IN THE CODE AND THUS ITS FUNCTIONAL EQUIVALENT MUST BE SUPPLIED
 WHEN IMPLEMENTED ON OTHER SYSTEMS. AN ASSEMBLY LANGUAGE LISTING
 OF LOCF FOR THE IBM MACHING IS GIVEN BELOW.

```
*            RETURN LOCATION OF A VARIABLE AS 32 BIG INTEGER.
*
*            I=LOCF(X)
*
LOCF        CSECT
SAVE        (14,12),,LOCF
L          0,0(1)            LOAD THE ADDRESS.
SLL        0,1            REMOVE THE SIGN BIT.
SRL        0,1
MVI        12(13),X'FF'    SIGNAL RETURN.
SR        15,15            RETURN CODE.
BR        14            RETURN.
END
```

+-----+
| TLEFT |
+-----+

THIS FUNCTION RETURNS THE CPU TIME LEFT IN THE CURRENT RUN IN UNITS OF 0.01 SECONDS. THIS TIME STARTS AT THE TIME SPECIFIED ON THE JOB CARD AND ENDS AT ZERO WHEN THE JOB IS TERMINATED BY THE SYSTEM. IT IS USED FOR TIMING AND TO DETERMINE WHEN TO TERMINATE AND WRITE A RESTART FILE. FOR INTERACTIVE SYSTEMS THE FOLLOWING FUNCTION MAY BE SUBSTITUTED. THIS WILL ELIMINATE MEANINGFUL TIMING MEASURES AND THE MAXTIME RESTART CAPABILITIES HOWEVER IT WILL NOT EFFECT THE CODES RESULTS.

```

FUNCTION TLEFT (TIME)
DATA T /100000.0/
T=T-2.0
TLEFT=T
RETURN
END

```

1

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THE BOUNDARY SURFACE SUMMARY IS INTENDED TO AID THE USER IN FINDING HOLES IN THE BOUNDARY SURFACES. IT IS OBTAINED BY SETTING IBSBUG IN NAMELIST /GEOM/. THE BOUNDARY SURFACE SUMMARY CONSISTS OF TWO PARTS. FIRST IS A TABLE OF BINARY STRINGS AND THEIR CORRESPONDING PRINTED CHARACTER. FOLLOWING THIS TABLE ARE JMAX PLANES WITH EACH CALCULATIONAL CELL BEING REPRESENTED BY ONE OF THE CHARACTERS FROM THE FIRST TABLE. THE BINARY STRING ASSOCIATED WITH EACH CHARACTER INDICATES THE LOCATION OF THE SURFACE ELEMENTS IN THE FOLLOWING WAY. EACH BIT IN THE BINARY STRING CORRESPONDS TO A FACE OF THE CALCULATIONAL CELL. THE FIRST BIT CORRESPONDS TO THE FACE IN THE I MINUS (I-) DIRECTION. THIS IS THE SURFACE BETWEEN CELL (I,J,K) AND CELL (I-1,J,K). THE SECOND BIT CORRESPONDS TO THE FACE IN THE I+ DIRECTION, THE THIRD IN THE J-, THE FOURTH IN THE J+, THE FIFTH IN THE K-, AND THE SIXTH IN THE K+ DIRECTION. A SURFACE ELEMENT IS DEFINED AT A CELL FACE IF THE BIT CORRESPONDING TO THAT FACE HAS A VALUE OF 1.

FOR EXAMPLE,
SUPPOSE "F" IS PRINTED AT THE LOCATION FOR CELL (I,J,K).
"F" CORRESPONDS TO THE BINARY STRING "011000". THIS INDICATES
THAT A SURFACE ELEMENT HAS BEEN DEFINED IN THE I+ AND J-
DIRECTIONS, THAT IS, BETWEEN CELLS (I,J,K) AND (I+1,J,K) AND
BETWEEN CELLS (I,J,K) AND (I,J-1,K)

IN ORDER FOR THIS SCHEME TO BE EFFECTIVE THE TABLE SHOULD CONTAIN 62 DIFFERENT PRINTABLE CHARACTERS. A BLANK CORRESPONDS TO STRING "000000" AND STRING "111111" SHOULD NEVER OCCUR. WHILE WE HAVE A LASER PRINTER WITH BOTH UPPER AND LOWER CASE AT ANL, THE PRINTERS USUALLY USED ARE IMPACT PRINTERS WITH ONLY ABOUT 58 DIFFERENT CHARACTERS. THEREFORE, THE CURRENT IMPLEMENTATION USES THE CHARACTER "?" TO CORRESPOND TO ALL OF THE FOLLOWING BINARY STRINGS: "111110", "111101", "111011", "110111", "101111", "011111", AND "111111". THIS DOES INTRODUCE SOME AMBIGUITY HOWEVER THE IMPACT IS PROBABLY NOT SERIOUS. FOR THOSE USERS WHO WISH TO ELIMINATE THESE DUPLICATIONS, CHANGES MUST BE MADE IN SUBROUTINE SHOME.

1

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DEVELOPED IN THE
ANALYTICAL THERMAL HYDRAULIC RESEARCH PROGRAM
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付録2

5. SUPPLEMENTARY PHYSICAL MODELS

To broaden the scope of COMMIX-1A applications and to more accurately account for phenomena that effect the thermal hydraulic simulation, a number of supplementary physical models have been incorporated into COMMIX-1A.

5.1. Simplified Fluid Property Option

There are two fluid property packages in COMMIX-1A. They are for sodium and water. Nominally, COMMIX-1A makes use of the sodium property package. Use of water property package requires the creation of a separate load module. Both of these property packages are developed and formulated in a modular fashion to accomodate replacement by any other fluid property package. The details of these two property packages and the procedures for creation of the load module are given in Appendix A.

Besides the above two property packages, another option is available to the COMMIX-1A user. This option is known as a simplified property option and it is invoked by setting IFPROP = 1. This automatically disconnects the sodium property package and calculates properties as desired by the user.

In this option, the enthalpy, density, thermal conductivity, and viscosity are all assumed to be functions of only temperatures and are all assumed to have the functional forms:

$$h = C_{oh} + C_{lh}T,$$

$$\rho = C_{op} + C_{lp}T,$$

$$k = C_{ok} + C_{lk}T,$$

and

$$\mu = C_{o\mu} + C_{l\mu}T. \quad (5.1)$$

Here, C_o and C_l are the constant coefficients, and they are input in the input namelist DATA. The Fortran variable names for these coefficients start with FCO and FC1 e.g., FCOH and FCORO are the variable names for C_{oh} and C_{op} .

5.2. Other Material Properties

In many real applications, solid boundaries and immersed solid objects affect the thermal behavior of the fluid. When these effects are to be accounted for, the thermal properties of these solid materials are required. This section describes how the material types are described and their properties evaluated in COMMIX-1A.

In COMMIX-1A, we can prescribe properties of as many materials as desired, e.g., steel, cladding, etc. Each material is given a number called material type. The total number of such material types are specified by the variable NMATER. For each material type, say N, the density, thermal conductivity, and specific heat are assumed to be functions of temperature having the following functional forms.

$$\rho(N) = C_{op}(N) + C_{lp}(N)T + C_{2p}(N)T^2$$

$$k(N) = C_{0k}(N) + C_{1k}(N)T + C_{2k}(N)T^2$$

and

$$c_p(N) = C_{0cp}(N) + C_{1cp}(N)T + C_{2cp}(N)T^2. \quad (5.2)$$

Here, C_0 , C_1 , and C_2 are the coefficients and their Fortran variable names start with C_0 , C_1 , and C_2 , respectively. For example, $CORO$ and CLK are the variable names for C_{0p} and C_{1k} . These coefficients are input in the input namelist data. The material properties are then referred to as of material type 1, 2, ... NMATER.

5.3. Heat-Transfer Correlations

To calculate the heat transfer between fluid and solid surfaces (either the solid boundaries of a flow domain or the surfaces of internal structures), a heat-transfer coefficient model is required in the code. In the model implemented in COMMIX, the heat-transfer coefficient correlations are assumed to have the following form:

$$Nu(N) = C_1(N) + C_2(N) Re^{C_3(N)}. \quad (5.3)$$

Here Nu is the Nusselt number, Re is the Reynolds number, and C_1 , C_2 , and C_3 are the constant coefficients. The Nusselt number and Reynolds number are based on the characteristic lengths of the structures ($HYDRAD(N)$ for outside surface and $HYDRA2(N)$ for inside surface). These characteristic lengths are input and required to be prescribed by the user.

The user can prescribe several correlations by inputting different values of coefficients C_1 , C_2 , and C_3 . The Fortran variable names for these coefficients are $HEATC1$, $HEATC2$, and $HEATC3$. The variable $NHEATC$ represents the total number of correlations. Each heat-transfer correlation is referred to by the correlation number index N , which ranges from 1 to $NHEATC$. All input for the heat-transfer model is provided in the input namelist data.

5.4. Interactions with Immersed Structures

As described in Sec. 3, the solid objects in a flow domain interact with fluid and influence the momentum and energy distributions. In the new porous media formulation employed in COMMIX-1A, these interactions are modeled using distributed resistances and distributed heat sources.

5.4.1. Structure-Fluid Momentum Interaction

As mentioned earlier, solid objects immersed in fluid have the physical effect of influencing fluid flow by increasing the flow resistance. In the quasi-continuum formulation, this effect is accounted for by providing an additional distributed resistance term in the momentum equation. The present section describes how the calculation of distributed resistance, also known as force structure, is carried out in COMMIX-1A and how the input is formatted to provide a wide range of generality and flexibility.

The pressure drop due to submerged objects is expressed, in literature, in many different forms, e.g.,

$$\Delta p = 4 \frac{L}{D} \frac{1}{2} \rho \langle v^2 \rangle f , \quad (5.4a)$$

$$\Delta p = \frac{L}{D} \frac{1}{2} \rho \langle v^2 \rangle C_D , \quad (5.4b)$$

$$\Delta p = \frac{1}{2} \rho \langle v^2 \rangle K , \quad (5.4c)$$

etc. The coefficients f , C_D , K , etc., have different names, e.g., Fanning friction factor, Darcy friction factor, drag coefficient, loss coefficient, etc., depending on the form of the equation. In order to accommodate all friction loss equations, COMMIX-1A has employed the following general form:

$$\Delta p = c_1 \frac{L}{D} \rho \langle v^2 \rangle f . \quad (5.5a)$$

In terms of distributed resistance R , the equation has the form:

$$R = c_1 \rho \frac{\langle v \rangle |\langle v \rangle|}{D} f . \quad (5.5b)$$

Here, L (Δx , Δy , or Δz), is the length of the cell, D is the hydraulic diameter, and c_1 is the coefficient which has a value equal to 0.5, 1, or 2, depending upon the form of the equation desired. The values of c_1 and D depend on the geometry and type of the submerged structure and are required to be provided by the user. The value of D is prescribed as a negative number when an equation of the form 5.4c is desired. The Fortran variable names of c_1 and D are FORCEF(N) and CLENTH(N) respectively.

There may exist more than one submerged object in a flow domain of interest. All submerged structures usually have different geometry and hence require different values for the parameters c_1 and D . In COMMIX-1A we have provided this flexibility. Each submerged structure is identified by a structure number. The variable NFORCE is used to define the total number of structures. The argument N for variables c_1 and D refer to the structure number.

The friction factor f in Eq. 5.5 is a function of the Reynolds number and is assumed to be of the form:

$$f = a_\ell Re_\ell^{b_\ell} + c_\ell \quad (5.6a)$$

for $Re < Re_{tr}$, and

$$f = a_t Re_t^{b_t} + c_t \quad (5.6b)$$

for $Re > Re_{tr}$. Here, Re is the Reynolds number, and a , b , and c are constants. The subscripts ℓ , t , and tr stand for laminar, turbulent, and transition respectively. COMMIX-1A has the flexibility of permitting as many correlations as the user desires. Each correlation requires seven input numbers. These are:

ACORRL	:	a_ℓ ,
BCORRL	:	b_ℓ ,
CCORRL	:	c_ℓ ,
ACORRT	:	a_t ,
BCORRT	:	b_t ,
CCORRT	:	c_t ,

and

REYTRN	:	Re_{tr} .
--------	---	-------------

To identify which correlation is to be used for a given structure, the variable ICORR is introduced. For example, specifying

ICORR(3) = 4

means that the correlation #4 of type 5.3 is to be used for submerged structure #3. To simplify the specification of which fluid cells interact with which submerged structure, a specific input arrangement has been implemented in COMMIX-1A. Details of this arrangement are presented in the input description.

Friction Factor Library

Occasionally, the COMMIX-1A user may be faced with the situation that the desired correlation is not of a form directly suitable for input as described in Sec. 5.4.1. The user is then faced with two choices: 1) approximate the correlation so as to fit the input form, or 2) use the friction factor library.

The friction factor library has been created to accommodate up to 50 different additional correlations. These correlations correspond to values of ICORR(N) from 50 to 99. Currently, only five correlations, as described in Table 5.1, have been added in the library.

TABLE 5.1: Friction Factor Library

<u>Correlation Number</u>	<u>Description</u>
90	CDS fuel assembly
91	CDS blanket assembly
92	DRHX pressure drop
93	Pipe flow with transition
94	FFTF pin bundle

The ambitious user who wishes to define his own correlation may first examine the subroutine FORCES to see what correlation numbers are free and available. Then, with other library correlations as a guide, the new correlation can be inserted appropriately in subroutine FORCES and recompiled.

Every effort has been made to modularize this part of the subroutines so that the user has minimum difficulty in inserting new correlations in the code.

5.4.2. Structure-Fluid Thermal Interaction

a. Introduction

To determine the heat-transfer interaction between an immersed structure and surrounding fluid, a so-called thermal-structure module is implemented in COMMIX-1A. The following five subroutines form the thermal-structure module:

INPSTR:	Input and computation of geometric variables.
HSTRU:	Determination of surface heat-transfer coefficient.
TSTRU:	Calculation of temperature distribution in structures.
QSTRU:	Computation of heat-transfer rate to surrounding fluid.
PSTRU:	Printing of variables.

The heat transfer to fluid from a structure is calculated by solving the one-dimensional heat-conduction equation for the structure. This assumes that heat conduction in the other two directions is negligible. The numerical model has the following features:

- The model considers all internal structures. The input NSTRU determines the total number of structures.
- A structure can be planar, cylindrical or spherical with either one surface (e.g., solid cylinder or sphere) or two surfaces (plane or annular cylinder) having thermal interactions with surrounding fluid. The specification of variable IXYZ(N) determines the axis of alignment of the structure N.
- Each structure may consist of more than one type of material, each separated by a gap.
- Radial variation and temperature dependence of thermal conductivity and specific heat of structures are incorporated.
- The effects of gaps in a structure element are also accounted for in the model. The gap width and heat-transfer coefficient across a gap are input parameters.
- The heat source in a structure element is also considered in the transient heat-conduction equation.
- Each structure is divided into a desired number of axial elements NTSEL(N). A set of discretization equations is obtained for each element using the proper boundary conditions. The equations are solved using the Tri-Diagonal Matrix Algorithm. The temperature

variations in the element and heat transfer from the element to fluid are calculated.

b. Geometrical Description

To explain the geometrical features of the model, we consider a cylindrical structure with its axis aligned in the z direction, and its length extending over a number of Δz partitions (K levels), as shown in Fig. 5.1. Although the description and the subsequent formulation are geared toward cylindrical-type structure, the model in COMMix-1A is also applicable to spherical and slab geometries.

Each Δz partition of the structure is referred to as a thermal structure element. Each element has its own internal temperature distribution as it interacts with surrounding fluid cells. Each element may interact with more than one fluid cell and each fluid cell may interact with more than one structure element. This can be seen in Figs. 5.2 and 5.3.

Figure 5.4 shows the cross section of a typical structure element. The outside surface is considered as surface #1, and the inside surface as surface #2. Each element is divided into a number of material regions, (NTSMAT(N)), to identify the type of material. In the illustrated figure, NTSMAT(N) = 3. The material regions are numbered by counting from the outside inwardly sequentially as shown in Fig. 5.4. The gaps are identified and counted similarly. The following variables are used to define the characteristics of a material region:

MATERL(MR): To determine thermal properties of the material.
Example: MATERL(3) = 2 means material region #3 uses thermal properties correlation #2 described in Sec. 5.2.

NMPAR(MR) Total number of temperature nodes to be used. Example: NMPAR(1) is equal to 3 in the illustrated figure.

DRPAR(MR) Δr , the radial length of the partition cell (m).

QSPAR(MR) Volumetric heat source (W/m^3).

The following variables are used to identify the gaps:

NGAPTY : Number of gap.

IGAP(NG) : Gap type.

SGAP(IG) : Gap size.

HGAP(IG) : Heat-transfer coefficient across the gap.

c. Governing Equation

The transient, one-dimensional heat-conduction equation is

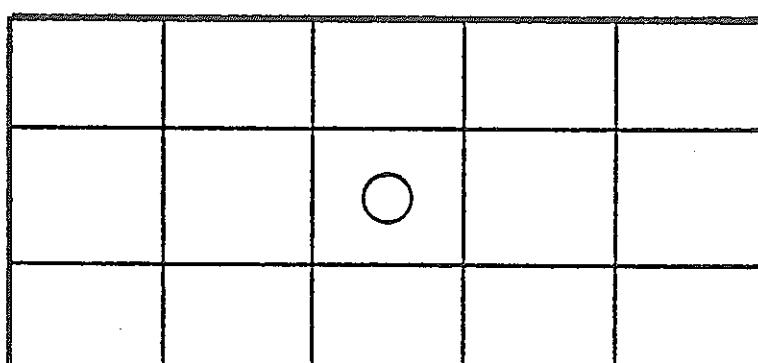
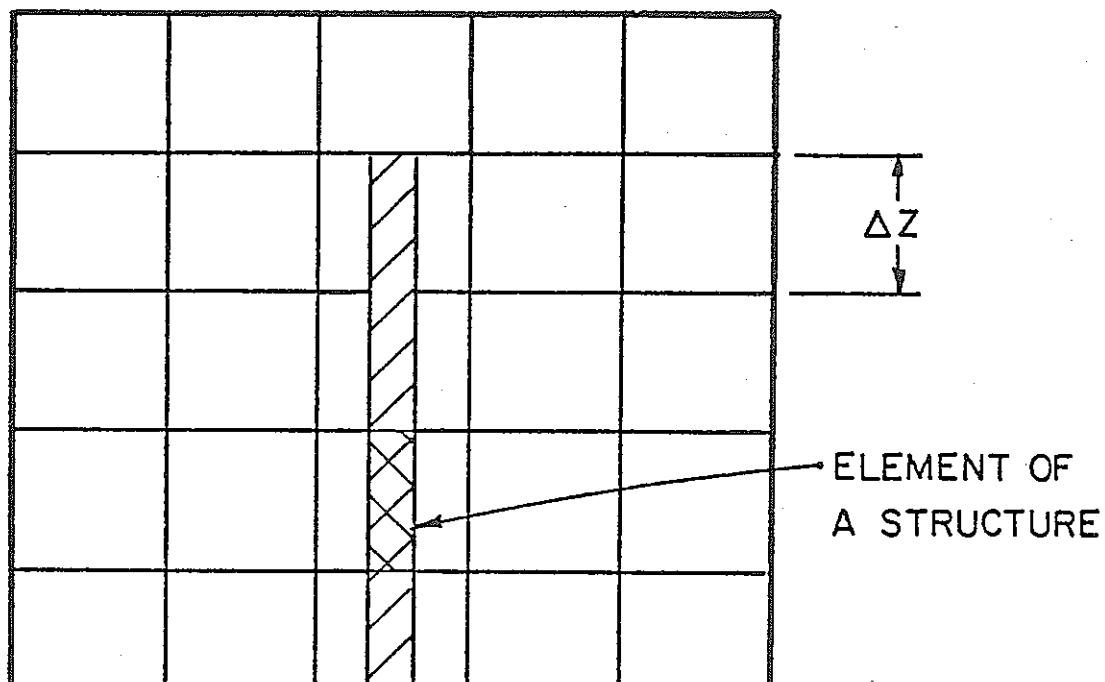


Fig. 5.1 Flow Domain Showing a Cylindrical Structure.
There are Four Structural Elements in the
Illustrated Figure.

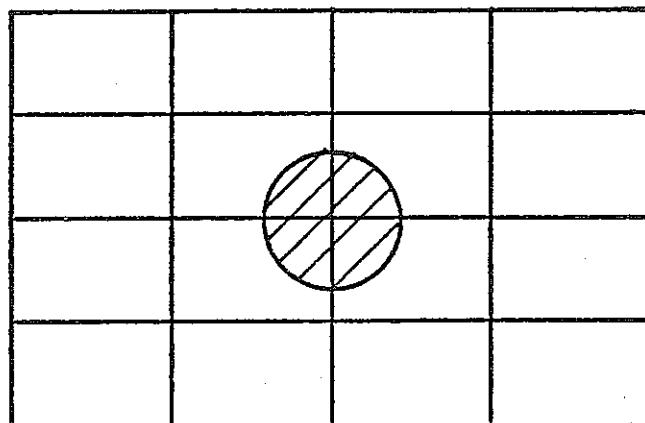


Fig. 5.2 A Cylindrical Structure Interacting
with More than One Fluid Cell

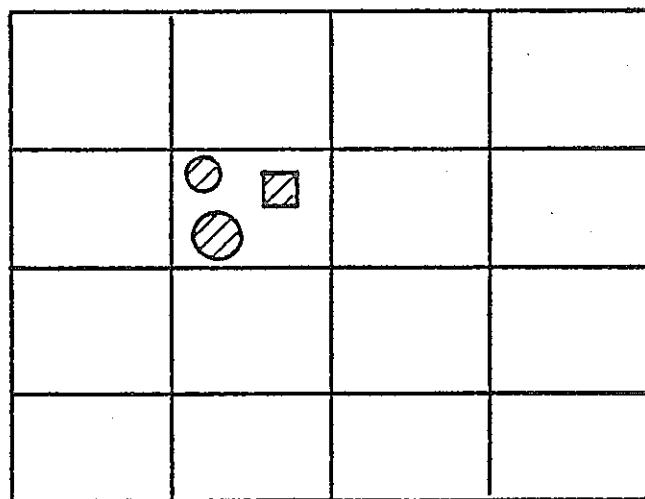
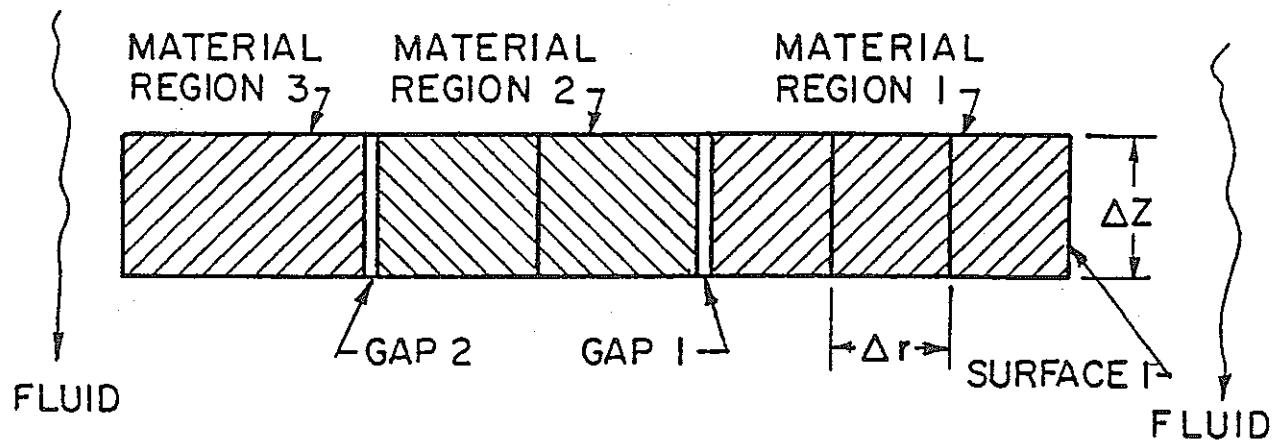


Fig. 5.3 More than one Structure Interacting
with a Single Fluid Cell



CROSS SECTION A-A

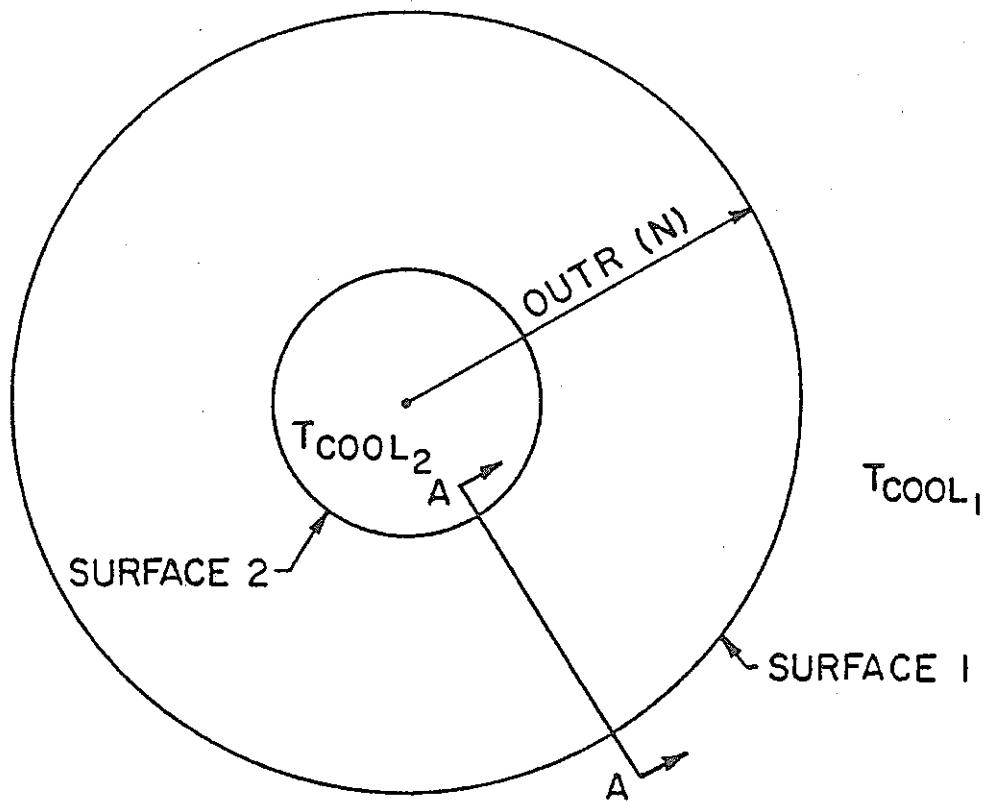


Fig. 5.4 Typical Structure Element Showing Material Regions and Gaps

$$\rho c_p \frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{A} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (-Aq) + \dot{q}'''. \quad (5.7)$$

Here, ρ and c_p are the density and specific heat of the material, \dot{q}''' is the heat source per unit volume, q is the surface heat flux per unit area, and A is the cross-sectional area.

d. Finite-Difference Formulation

Figure 5.5 shows the cross section of a typical structure element under consideration. Each element is divided into a number of material regions [NTSMAT(N)], and each material region is divided into a number of partitions [NMPAR(MR)]. DRPAR(MR) = Δr , is the partition size of the material region. Let ℓ be the total number of partition cells.

Consider the energy balance of cell i , as shown in Fig. 5.6. The integrated energy equation for the control volume of cell i gives

$$\frac{\rho c_p V_i}{\delta t} (T_i^{t+\delta t} - T_i^t) = - (A_{i+1} q_{i+1} - A_i q_i) + \dot{q}''' V_i. \quad (5.8)$$

Here, V_i is the cell volume. The heat flux q_i is now expressed in terms of temperature difference:

$$q_i = - u_i (T_i - T_{i-1}). \quad (5.9)$$

Here, u_i is the overall heat transfer coefficient given by

$$u_i = \frac{k_{i-1/2}}{\Delta r} \quad \text{for conduction}, \quad (5.10)$$

and

$$= \frac{1}{\frac{1}{h_{i-1/2}} + \frac{\Delta r}{2k_i}} \quad \text{for a gap or surface}. \quad (5.11)$$

After substituting Eq. 5.9 and rearranging Eq. 5.8, we obtain

$$(a_i + b_i + b_{i+1})T_i = b_i T_{i-1} + b_{i+1} T_{i+1} + d_i, \quad (5.12)$$

where

$$a_i = \rho c_p V_i / \delta t, \quad (5.13)$$

$$b_i = A_i u_i, \quad (5.14)$$

and

$$d_i = \dot{q}''' V_i + a_i T_i^n. \quad (5.15)$$

Here, T^n and T are the temperatures at time t and $(t + \delta t)$, respectively.

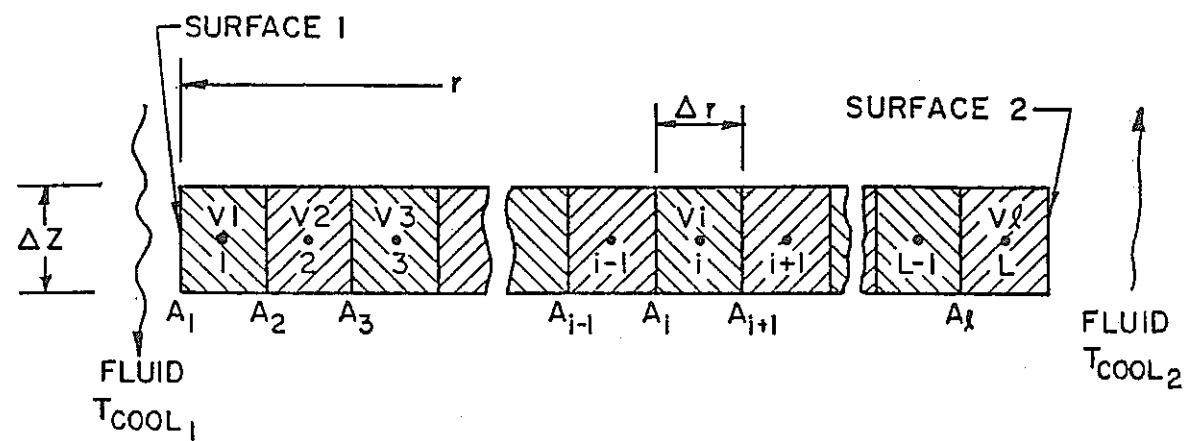
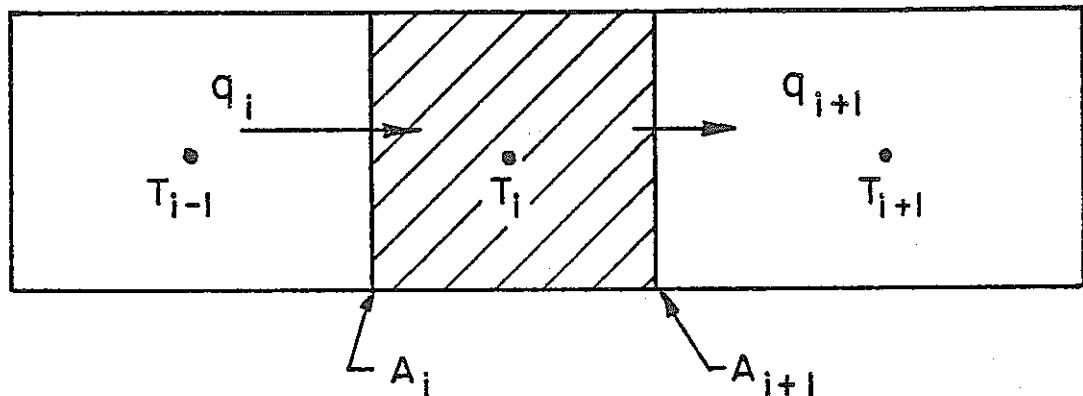


Fig. 5.5 Cross Section of a Thermal Structure Element



q''' = HEAT SOURCE PER UNIT VOLUME

Fig. 5.6 Energy Balance of a Partition Cell i

Cell Adjacent to Coolant

For the case of cell 1 (Fig. 5.7), adjacent to the fluid, the integrated energy equation gives

$$(a_1 + b_1 + b_2)T_1 = b_1 T_{\text{cool}_1} + b_2 T_2 + d_1. \quad (5.16)$$

Here, a , b , and d have the same meaning, except that b_1 now includes the convective contribution. Therefore,

$$b_1 = \frac{A_1}{\frac{1}{h_{\text{cool}_1}} + \frac{\Delta r}{2k_1}}. \quad (5.17)$$

Similarly, if the other end of the thermal structure, say cell ℓ , is in contact with fluid,

$$(a_\ell + b_\ell + b_{\ell+1})T_\ell = b_\ell T_{\ell-1} + d_\ell \quad (5.18a)$$

where

$$d_\ell = \dot{q}'' V_\ell + a_\ell T_\ell^n + b_{\ell+1} T_{\text{cool}_2} \quad (5.18b)$$

and

$$b_{\ell+1} = \frac{A_{\ell+1}}{\frac{1}{h_{\text{cool}_2}} + \frac{\Delta r}{2k_\ell}}. \quad (5.18c)$$

Cell Adjacent to a Different Material

For a cell adjacent to a different material cell, as shown in Fig. 5.8,

$$(a_j + b_j + b_{j+1})T_j = b_j T_{j-1} + b_{j+1} T_{j+1} + d_j. \quad (5.19)$$

Equation 5.19 is similar to Eq. 5.12, except that the term b_{j+1} includes the gap resistance. Thus,

$$b_{j+1} = \frac{A}{\left(\frac{\Delta r}{2k}\right)_j + \frac{1}{h_{\text{gap}}} + \left(\frac{\Delta r}{2k}\right)_{j+1}} \quad (5.20)$$

The End Cell with Adiabatic Boundary Condition

In solid cylindrical or spherical structures, the other end (symmetry line) has the adiabatic boundary condition. The end cell for this boundary condition, is shown in Fig. 5.9. As we have no heat transfer, the thermal resistance is infinite and the term $b_{\ell+1}$ goes to zero.

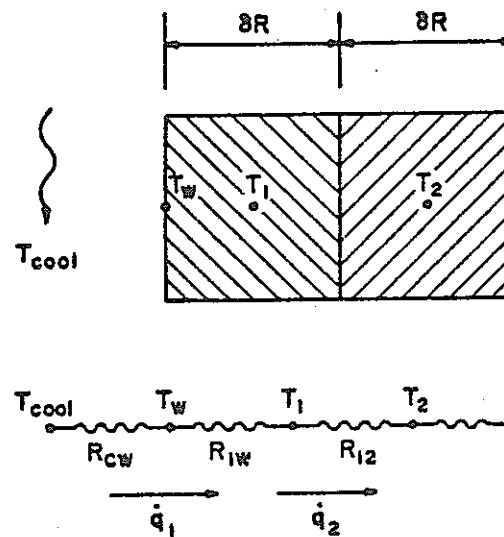


Fig. 5.7 Energy Balance of Cell 1 Adjacent to Coolant

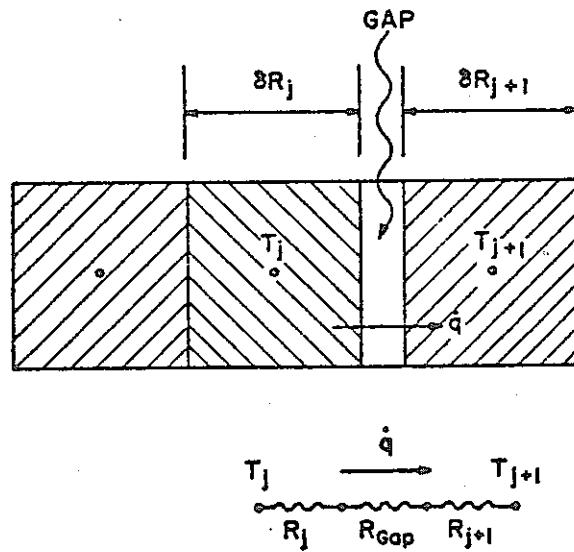


Fig. 5.8 Cell Surrounded by Different Materials
with Air Gap between Them

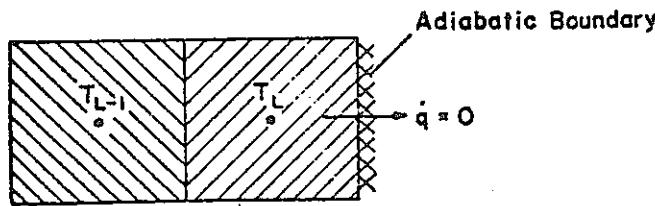
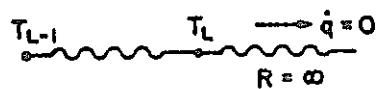


Fig. 5.9
Cell with Adiabatic Boundary



The final equation, therefore, is

$$(a_\ell + b_\ell)T_\ell = b_\ell T_{\ell-1} + d_\ell . \quad (5.21)$$

e. Solution of the Discretization Equations

We can see from the formulation of the preceding section that there are ℓ number of equations for ℓ number of unknown temperatures. All equations have the form

$$(a_i + b_i + b_{i+1})T_i = b_i T_{i-1} + b_{i+1} T_{i+1} + d_i . \quad (5.22)$$

This can be transformed to

$$C_i T_i = b_{i+1} T_{i+1} + A_i , \quad (5.23)$$

where

$$A_i = d_i + b_i A_{i-1} / C_{i-1} \quad (5.24)$$

and

$$C_i = a_i + b_i + b_{i+1} - b_i^2 / C_{i-1} . \quad (5.25)$$

The first set of coefficients are

$$A_1 = d_1 + b_1 T_{cool_1} , \quad (5.26)$$

and

$$C_1 = a_1 + b_1 + b_2 . \quad (5.27)$$

For $i = \ell-1$ in Eq. 5.23,

$$T_{\ell-1} = \frac{A_{\ell-1} + b_\ell T_\ell}{C_{\ell-1}} ,$$

and substituting this into Eq. 5.18 or 5.21 for $i = \ell$ yields

$$T_\ell = A_\ell / C_\ell . \quad (5.28)$$

The rest of the temperatures are then computed using Eq. 5.23.

f. Heat Transfer to the Adjacent Fluid

Once the temperature distribution in a structure element is computed, the heat-transfer rate to the adjacent fluid is computed

$$\dot{q} = hA(T_w - T_f) . \quad (5.29)$$

Here, \dot{q} is the heat transfer rate in W, h is the heat transfer coefficient, A is the surface area, and T_w and T_f are the solid and fluid temperature, respectively. This heat-transfer rate is then translated into an effective volumetric heat source for the fluid cell

$$Q_{SOUR} = \dot{q}/V_o . \quad (5.30)$$

Here V_o is the computation cell volume of the adjacent fluid cell. The computation of the heat transfer coefficient is carried out as described in Sec. 5.3.

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6. INITIAL AND BOUNDARY CONDITIONS6.1. Initial Conditions

Generally, before the solution sequence can begin, all values of variables must be assigned. In COMMIX-1A, this is accomplished by either continuing a previous run via the restart capability (recommended for all continued but first runs) or by specifying the initial temperature, pressure, and velocity distribution throughout the interior points and boundary of the space under consideration.

When the initialization is not a restart, the user is required to specify initial pressure, temperature, and velocity distributions. The determination of these distributions and their subsequent input into the code are generally tedious. In COMMIX-1A, we have provided many simplified input procedures, which make the initial initialization easy, simple, and less tedious. These procedures are given in the input description and briefly summarized here.

1. Enthalpy and density are not required in the initial input. They are calculated in the code from the equation of state and the prescribed pressure and temperature distribution.
2. Only one pressure value (PRES0) at a desired location (XPRES0, YPRES0, ZPRES0) and the values of the gravity vector (GRAVX, GRAVY, GRAVZ) are needed in COMMIX-1A to prescribe initial hydrostatic pressure distributions in the entire flow domain.
3. A linear pressure variation (constant pressure gradient) in any principal coordinated direction can be added to the initial hydrostatic pressure by specifying the desired pressure gradient values to the variables DPDX, DPDY, and DPDZ.
4. Uniform temperature in the entire flow domain is obtained by specifying only one temperature value to the variable TEMPO.
5. Uniform temperature and hydrostatic pressure distribution can be overridden by using the internal cell-initialization cards at particular i, j, k locations and specifying the temperature and pressure difference to be added to the initial hydrostatic pressure.
6. The boundary normal velocity and temperature for each surface, if uniform over a surface, can be prescribed by specifying desired values to variables VELOC(N) and TEMP(N), respectively. Here the argument N represents the surface number.
7. Nonuniform velocity and temperature distributions for surface elements are specified by using the boundary value initialization cards with variables VELB and TLB. This overrides the VELOC and TEMP value prescribed for that surface element.
8. For a surface with the pressure boundary condition case, the surface pressures are required to be specified. This is done by specifying a desired value to the variable PRES(N), where the argument N refers to the surface number.

9. If the surface heat flux instead of temperature is desired to be prescribed initially, it is done by specifying the desired value to the variable TEMP(N) which now has the units W/m^2 . A nonuniform heat flux distribution is specified by using the boundary-value initialization cards with variable QBN. This overrides the TEMP value for specified surface elements.
10. From these resulting temperature and pressure fields, the density and enthalpy fields are computed using the equation of state. This completes the initialization process.
11. For a hexagonal fuel-assembly calculation, the z axis is assumed to be aligned with the axial length. When gravity is acting along the z axis and the inlet is from the $z = 0$ plane, a one-dimensional initialization option is available (IFROD=2). In this option, the initialization is performed assuming transverse velocities are zero and all variables are functions of z only. Also the effects of fuel assembly drag, static head forces, and internal heat sources are considered in the initialization of both pressure and temperature. This option has reduced the computer running time for steady-state solution of hexagonal fuel assemblies.

6.2. Boundary Conditions

6.2.1. Concepts and Definitions

Before we describe the various boundary-condition options that are available in COMMIX, it is important to describe the concepts and definitions of surface and surface elements. To clarify the concepts and definitions, a simple box geometry has been selected, as shown in Fig. 6.1.

1. The external boundaries enveloping the flow domain are called the boundary surfaces. These surfaces may be solid walls or planes through which fluid can flow.
2. Each surface is associated with a unit normal vector. The x, y, and z components (XNORML, YNORML, and ZNORML) are specified such that a unit vector points locally into the fluid region.
3. The variable used to define the total number of surfaces is NSURF.
4. Each surface may have components in different planes but must have the same unit normal vector and same velocity and temperature boundary conditions. For example, (i) Surface 2 in Fig. 6.1 has subcomponents in two different planes, but can be identified as the same surface because both subcomponents have the same unit normal vector and the same boundary conditions. (ii) Surfaces 5 and 6 are considered to be two different surfaces because of different boundary conditions, even though both surfaces have same unit normal vector.
5. Grid planes divide the boundary surface into a number of small areas. This intersected area is called a surface element: e.g., Surface 6 in Fig. 6.1 has 9 surface elements.

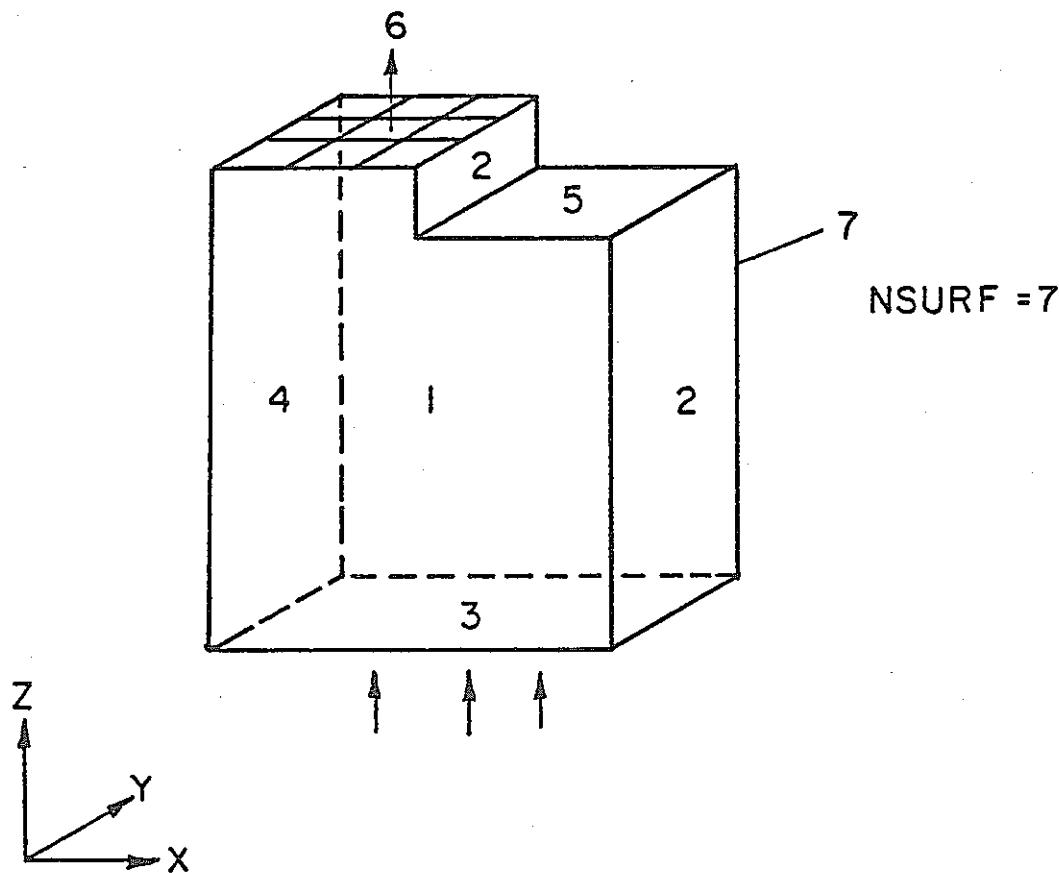


Fig. 6.1 A Simple Box Geometry to Illustrate the Concepts of Surface and Surface Elements

TABLE 6.1 Components of Unit Normal Vectors of Geometry in Fig. 6.1

<u>Surface</u>	<u>XNORML</u>	<u>YNORML</u>	<u>ZNORML</u>
1	0	1	0
2	-1	-0	0
3	0	-0	1
4	1	-0	0
5	0	-0	-1
6	0	-0	-1
7	0	-1	0

6. The convention used for normal surface velocity v_n is that it is considered as positive when directed into the flow domain.
7. All inlet and outlet boundary surfaces assume parallel flow. It is therefore recommended to extend the exit boundary surface by a unit grid, as shown in Fig. 6.1.

6.2.2. Velocity Boundary Conditions

Seven types of velocity boundary condition options are available in COMMIX-1A. Each option is identified by the number designated to the variable KFLOW(N). The argument N refers to the surface number.

(i) Constant Velocity (KFLOW = 1)

This boundary condition implies that normal velocity $v_n = \text{constant}$. In COMMIX-1A, this is achieved by simply not altering the value of the normal velocity v_n specified during initialization. The solid surfaces with zero normal velocity and surfaces with constant inlet boundary are considered as surfaces with constant velocity boundary condition.

(ii) Transient Velocity (KFLOW = 100 + NF)

This boundary condition is used when surface normal velocity varies with time, e.g.,

$$v_n = v_o f_{nf}(t). \quad (6.1)$$

Here,

v_n = surface normal velocity at time t,

and v_o = surface normal velocity at time t = 0 ,

$f_{nf}(t)$ = transient function # nf.

The variable NF refers to the transient-function number.

(iii) Free Slip (KFLOW = -3)

Free slip boundary condition refers to the normal velocity gradient at the surface being zero, i.e.,

$$\frac{\partial v_n}{\partial n} = 0 . \quad (6.2)$$

This boundary condition is applicable to planes of symmetry and origin surface in cylindrical coordinates. In COMMIX-1A, the origin in the cylindrical coordinate system is considered as a surface with zero area.

(iv) Continuative Velocity Outlet (KFLOW = -2)

Figure 6.2 shows near boundary cells. Let i and m refer to the boundary cells and $i+1$ and $m-1$ refer to the neighboring cells. The continuative velocity-outlet boundary condition implies that normal surface velocities are made equal to the adjacent internal velocity, i.e.,

$$(v_n)_{i-1/2} = (v)_{i+1/2} \quad (6.3a)$$

and

$$(v_n)_{m+1/2} = - (v)_{m-1/2} . \quad (6.3b)$$

The sign difference between Eqs. 6.3a and 6.3b is due to the COMMIX-1A convention that surface velocity is directed into the flow domain.

(v) Continuative Momentum Outlet (KFLOW = -1)

The continuative momentum-outlet boundary condition sets the velocity normal to each surface element so as to make the momentum leaving through the surface element equal to the momentum leaving the adjacent internal cell, i.e.

$$(v_n)_{i-1/2} = \frac{|\rho v A|_{i+1/2}}{|\rho v A|_{i-1/2}} v_{i+1/2} . \quad (6.4)$$

(vi) Continuative Mass Flow Outlet (KFLOW = -5)

This boundary condition is similar to the continuative momentum outlet, but here the velocity normal to each surface element is determined from equated mass flows. Mathematically,

$$(v_n)_{i-1/2} = \frac{(\rho A)_{i+1/2}}{(\rho A)_{i-1/2}} v_{i+1/2} . \quad (6.5)$$

This boundary condition is used when there is a flow area change normal to the surface element, e.g., a radial exit in cylindrical coordinates.

(vii) Uniform Velocity Outlet (KFLOW = -4)

The uniform velocity outlet boundary condition sets the normal velocities of all surface element of a surface to a same value. This value is computed such that the total mass flow through a surface is the same as what would have been obtained from the continuative mass flow outlet boundary condition. Mathematically,

$$v_n = \frac{\sum_l (\rho A v)_{i+1/2}}{\sum_l (\rho A)_{i-1/2}} . \quad (6.6)$$

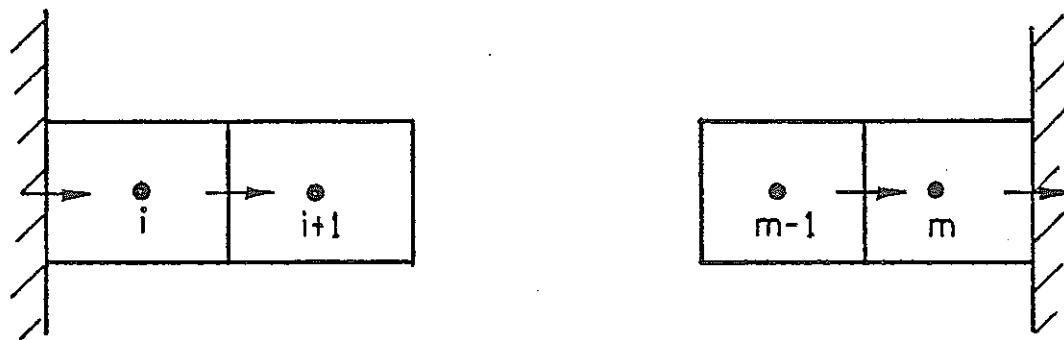


Fig. 6.2 Near Boundary Cells

Here the summation is taken over all surface elements of a surface.

6.2.3. Temperature Boundary Conditions

Six temperature boundary condition options are available in COMMIX-1A. They are briefly described here. Each option is specified by the coded values of KTEMP(N).

(i) Constant Temperature (KTEMP = 1)

The temperature associated with each surface element is set initially and remains unchanged throughout the calculation. While the temperature remains fixed, the surface element heat flux is calculated using the relation

$$\dot{q} = UA (T_{\ell} - T_i). \quad (6.7)$$

Here,

$$U = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{h} + \frac{2k}{\Delta L}}, \quad (6.8)$$

where h is the heat transfer coefficient, k is the conductivity of wall, and ΔL is the wall thickness. The subscripts ℓ and i refer to the surface element and the boundary cell, respectively. For calculation of the overall heat transfer coefficient U , the values of the following variables are required as input:

IHTWAL(N): The heat-transfer correlation number

HYDWAL(N): Characteristic length in the definition of Nusselt and Reynolds numbers

WALLDX(N): Wall thickness

MATWAL(N): Material type number

The argument N refers to the surface number. If WALLDX and MATWAL are not specified, then it is assumed that the wall is very thin and that $U = h$.

If the variables IHTWAL(N) and HYDWAL(N) are not prescribed, then the surface heat flux is calculated using the Fourier relation

$$\dot{q} = \frac{k_{eff} A (T_{\ell} - T_i)}{\Delta x/2}. \quad (6.9)$$

Here, k_{eff} is the effective thermal conductivity of the fluid, and $\Delta x/2$ is the distance between the surface and the boundary cell center.

(ii) Transient Temperature (KTEMP = 100 - NF)

This boundary condition is used when surface temperature varies with time, e.g.,

$$T_g = T_0 f_{nf}(t). \quad (6.10)$$

Here,

T_g = surface temperature at time t ,

T_0 = surface temperature at time = 0,

and

$f_{nf}(t)$ = transient function # nf .

The variable NF refers to the transient-function number. The surface-element heat flux is calculated using the relation 6.7.

(iii) Constant Heat Flux (KTEMP = 200)

With this option, the heat flux associated with each surface element is set initially and remains unchanged throughout the calculation. While the surface heat flux remains fixed, the temperature is calculated using Eq. 6.9 based on the effective thermal conductivity of the adjacent internal cell.

(iv) Transient Heat Flux (KTEMP = 300 + NF)

This boundary condition is used when surface heat flux varies with time, e.g.,

$$q = q_0 f_{nf}(t). \quad (6.11)$$

Here,

q : surface heat flux at time t ,

q_0 : surface heat flux at time $t = 0$,

and

$f_{nf}(t)$: transient function # nf.

Once the surface heat flux is calculated at a given time t , from the relation 6.10, the surface temperature is calculated from Eq. 6.9.

(v) Adiabatic (KTEMP = 400)

The adiabatic boundary condition implies that surface heat flux $q = 0$. In this option, the normal heat flux for all surface elements of a surface are initialized to zero and remain zero during calculation. The surface-element temperature is set equal to the neighboring-cell temperature.

(vi) Duct Wall (KTEMP = 500 + NF)

The duct-wall boundary condition is used when we want to consider the transient thermal response of a finite-thickness wall. In COMMix-1A, this is carried out by solving the energy equation for each wall (surface) element. It is assumed that the element is sufficiently small that we can consider it to have a uniform temperature and can apply the lumped-heat-capacity method.

Figure 6.3 shows a finite thickness surface element. The energy equation for the element is

$$\rho C_p A \Delta x \frac{\partial T_w}{\partial t} = - h_{wf} A (T_w - T_f) - h_{ws} A (T_w - T_{sink}) + Q A \Delta x . \quad (6.12)$$

Here, T is the temperature, A is the area of a surface element, Δx is the wall thickness, and h is the heat-transfer coefficient. The subscripts w , f , and $sink$ stand for wall element, fluid in the adjacent cell, and surrounding, respectively. The transient volumetric heat source Q is given by

$$Q = Q_o Q_k Q_{ij} f_{nf}(t) . \quad (6.13)$$

Here,

Q_o : average volumetric heat source at $t = 0$,

Q_k : axial distribution function,

Q_{ij} : radial distribution function,

and

$f_{nf}(t)$: transient function # nf.

The integration of Eq. 6.12 from time t to time $(t + \Delta t)$ gives

$$T_w^{t+\Delta t} = T_h^t + (T_w^t - T_h^t) e^{-\alpha \Delta t} , \quad (6.14)$$

where

$$T_h = \frac{\beta - \alpha_w T_f - \alpha_s T_{sink}}{\alpha_w + \alpha_s} ,$$

$$\alpha_w = \frac{h_{wf}}{\rho C_p \Delta x} ,$$

$$\alpha_s = \frac{h_{ws}}{\rho C_p \Delta x} ,$$

and

$$\beta = \frac{Q_s}{\rho C_p} .$$

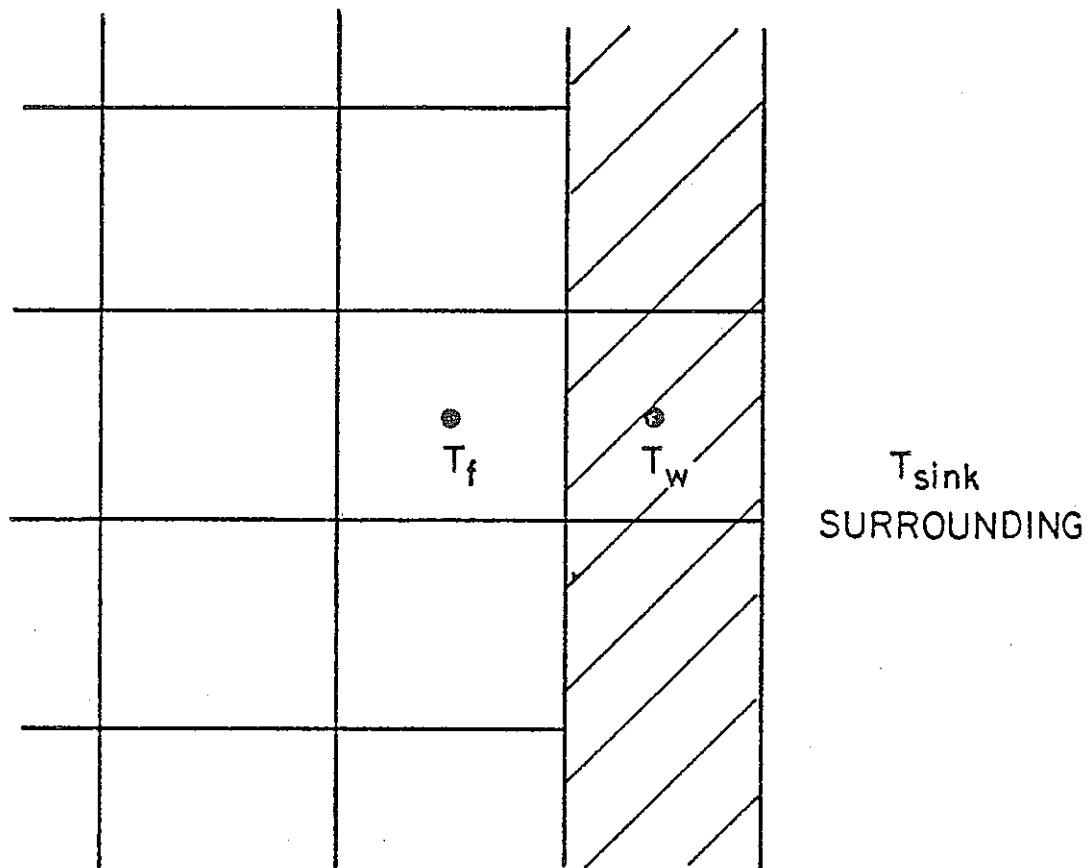


Fig. 6.3 Finite Thickness Wall Boundary

In COMMIX-1A, Eq. 6.14 is used to calculate the advanced time value of the surface-element temperature.

The following is a list of additional variables that require specification during input for the application of the duct wall boundary condition.

- WALLDX(N) : Wall thickness.
- MATWAL(N) : Material type # (e.g., MATWAL(4) = 3, means surface #4 has material type 3).
- WALLQS(N) : Average volumetric heat source Q_o .
- QK(K) : Axial distribution function.
- QLJ(I,J) : Radial distribution function.
- IHTWAL(N) : Heat-transfer correlation # for calculation of h_{wf} .
- HYDWAL(N) : Characteristic length for heat transfer-correlation.
- HSINK(N) : Heat-transfer coefficient h_{ws} .
- TSINK(N) : Surrounding temperature T_{sink} .

6.2.4. Pressure Boundary Conditions

Two types of pressure boundary-condition options are available in COMMIX-1A. These are (i) constant pressure and (ii) transient-pressure boundary conditions. The pressure-boundary-condition option is used in conjunction with the continuative mass-flow-boundary condition ($KFLOW(N) = -5$). The pressure-boundary condition for a surface N is specified by the variable KPRES(N). The value of KPRES determines the type of pressure-boundary condition.

If a surface has a velocity boundary condition, it does not require a pressure boundary condition because surface pressures do not enter into any calculation. In this case, the value of KPRES is not required to be specified. The code automatically nominalizes its value to zero.

It is important to note here that the pressure boundary condition in COMMIX-1A refers to the pressure of the boundary cells. It is therefore recommended to apply pressure boundary to

- (i) A surface with one surface element, or to
- (ii) A surface that is normal to the direction of gravity and has parallel flow

as shown in Fig. 6.4. Figure 6.5 shows a boundary cell m.

For a constant pressure boundary condition ($KPRES(N) = 1$, $KFLOW(N) = -5$) for a surface N, the pressures of all internal cells adjacent to surface N are initially set to the value = PRES(N). These values then remain unchanged during calculation, i.e.,

$$P_m = \text{constant.} \quad (6.15)$$

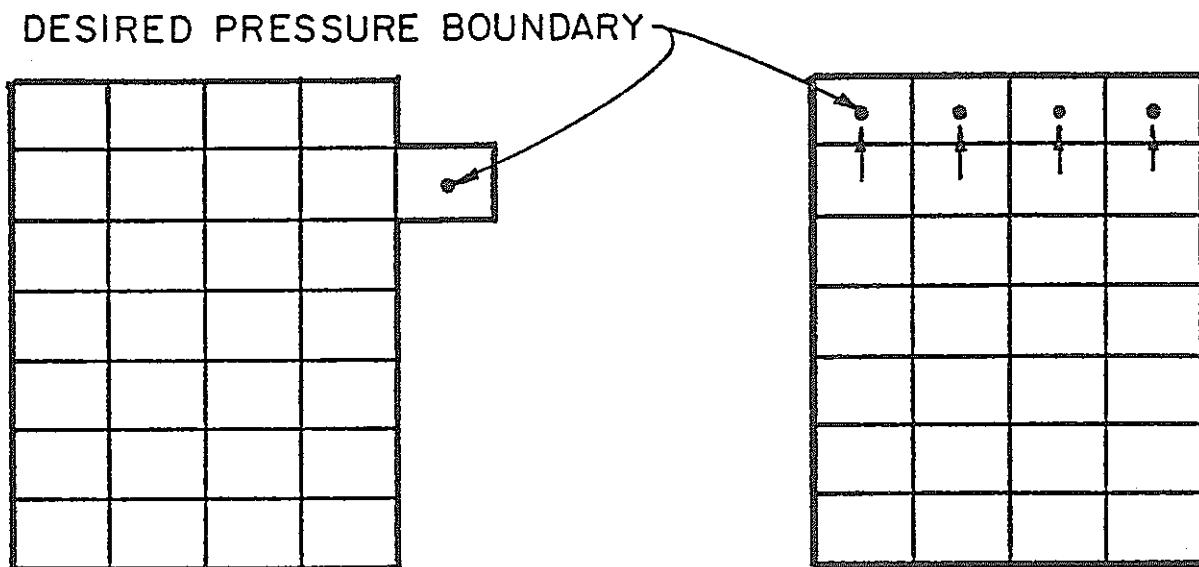


Fig. 6.4 Recommended Surface Arrangements for Pressure Boundary Condition

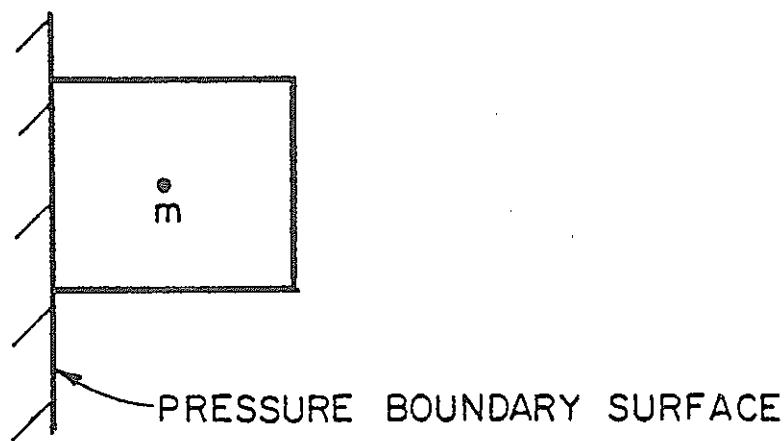


Fig. 6.5 Boundary Cell Adjacent to a Surface with Pressure Boundary Condition

For a transient pressure boundary condition (KPRES = 100 + NF; KFLOW = -5) over a surface N, the pressure of all internal cells adjacent to surface N are calculated from

$$P_m = P_{mo} f_{nf}(t). \quad (6.16)$$

Here,

P_m = pressure of the adjacent cell m at time t,

P_{mo} = pressure of adjacent cell m at time t = 0,
initially set to the value = PRES(N),

and

f_{nf} = transient function # NF.

付録4

11. OPERATING COMMIX-1A11.1. Load Module Creation

In order to ease the task of creating load modules (binary files) to fit the size of the problem being considered, a quasi-dynamic storage allocation scheme has been implemented. Space for most of the geometry-dependent variables is allocated in the variable S of COMMON/SPACE/. The address of each variable is computed at the beginning of each run. These addresses are then passed into called subroutines where the variables are named and variably dimensioned. The total length necessary to run the problem is compared with the storage available in COMMON/SPACE/. If the available storage is inadequate, execution terminates with a message indicating the space required. By changing the dimension of S in SUBROUTINE ALTER to the value indicated, and then recompiling and relinking ALTER to the existing load module, a new load module of the required size can be obtained.

Our practice at Argonne is to maintain what we refer to as a base-load module in which the COMMON/SPACE/ variable S has a dimension of 2. By executing a problem on the base load module, one can determine from the output the exact size of S needed to execute the problem. By specifying the appropriate dimension of S in SUBROUTINE ALTER, compiling and relinking with the base load module, the required load module can be obtained quickly and inexpensively.

11.2. Steady-state Calculation11.2.1. Introduction

We perform the steady-state calculation for one of the following two reasons: (i) when we are analyzing a steady-state condition, or when we are (ii) obtaining an initial condition for a subsequent transient analysis.

As mentioned before, the steady-state calculation is treated as a transient problem. We first prescribe guessed distribution as our initial condition and continue transient calculation until we obtain a steady-state solution. We define the solution as reaching steady-state when the values of the variable stop varying with time, i.e., when the steady-state convergence criterion (Sec 10.2.3) is met.

To start a steady-state calculation, we prescribe

- (i) Geometrical information,
- (ii) Constant-value boundary conditions,
- (iii) Our best guessed values as initial conditions. To save computer running time, it is recommended to prescribe initial guessed values as close as possible to the expected solution,
- (iv) Control flag ISTATE=0, and
- (v) Control Flag IFRES=1.

The control flag IFRES=1 implies that we are starting a new case and that at the end of the run we want the results to be written on a restart tape 10. If we do not desire a restart tape to be written, then we prescribe IFRES=0.

11.2.2. Geometry and Initial Condition

Hex Geometry Option

This geometry option is specifically designed to facilitate easy input for hexagonal fuel assemblies. We only have to specify geometrical information relating

- (i) Geometry and partitioning (IGEOM, IPART),
- (ii) Axial partitioning (KMAX;DZ),
- (iii) Fuel Pins (IGEOM, CLADOD, PITCH, WALLCL),

and

- (iv) Wire wrap (IWIRE, WODIN, WODOUT, CWIRE1, CWIRE2, ZATO, WIREP).

The description of all input Fortran variables is given in Appendix D.

Box Geometry

We use this option for any geometry other than hexagonal fuel assemblies. In regard to the geometrical data, we specify

- (i) IGEOM=0 to indicate that we are using a box geometry option.
- (ii) Maximum number of cells in all three directions (IMAX, JMAX, KMAX),
- (iii) Partitioning in all three directions (DX, DY, DZ),
- (iv) Number of surfaces and their unit normal vectors (NSURF, XNORML, YNORML, ZNORML),
- (v) Volume porosity and surface permeability. We provide this input in the internal-cell initialization cards (Appendix D). The default value for these variables is 1.

Boundary Conditions

In regard to the boundary conditions, we need to specify:

- (i) The type of boundary condition desired for each surface. This is done through variables KFLOW for velocity and KTEMP for temperature.

(ii) Initial boundary values for all surface elements. We provide this input in the boundary-cell initialization cards. If we have uniform values for all elements of a surface, then we can specify them easily by using the variables VELOC and TEMP for velocity and temperature, respectively.

Initial Condition

We need initial guesses of pressure, velocity, and temperature for all internal cells. We input these values in the internal-cell initialization cards. The other ancillary information we require to provide as input are in the following areas

- (i) Time step,
- (ii) Output
- (iii) Rebalancing regions
- (iv) Distributed resistance (force structure)
- (v) Distributed heat source (thermal structure)
- (vi) Heat source,
- (vii) Convergence criterion,
- (viii) Turbulence Model,
- (ix) Iteration sequence.

11.2.3. Steady-state Convergence Criterion

We define a steady-state solution as being achieved when the following steady-state criteria are satisfied:

$$(i) \left(\frac{|\Delta h|}{h} \right)_{\max} < \epsilon_3, \text{ and}$$

$$(ii) \left(\frac{|\Delta u|}{u} \right)_{\max} < \epsilon_3, \text{ and}$$

$$(iii) \left(\frac{|\Delta v|}{v} \right)_{\max} < \epsilon_3, \text{ and}$$

$$(iv) \left(\frac{|\Delta w|}{w} \right)_{\max} < \epsilon_3, \text{ and}$$

$$(v) |\delta|_{\max} < DCONV$$

simultaneously. Here, δ is the mass residue, ϵ_3 is the steady state criterion, and DCONV is a parameter calculated using the relation

$$DCONV = \varepsilon_1 \left(\frac{\rho u}{\Delta x} + \frac{\rho v}{\Delta y} + \frac{\rho w}{\Delta z} \right)_{\max} + \varepsilon_2 \quad (11.1)$$

We recommend the values of 10^{-3} , 10^{-6} , and 10^{-5} for the input constants ε_1 , ε_2 , and ε_3 , respectively.

11.3. Transient Calculations

11.3.1. Introduction

In COMMIX-1A we consider any one or a combination of the following conditions can make a problem transient:

- (i) Transient velocity boundary condition,
- (ii) Transient temperature boundary condition,
- (iii) Transient power distribution,
- (iv) Transient heat source.

For running a transient problem, we follow the procedure:

- (1) Obtain a steady-state solution using constant-value boundary conditions and guessed initial distribution, and write the results on a restart file. The constant values used to specify the boundary conditions are the values at time $t = 0$ of the transient problem.
- (2) Run the transient poroblem using the restart data and the following additional input
 - (i) ISTATE = 2,
 - (ii) TIME = 0.0,
 - (iii) KFLOW(N) = 100+NF. This is to specify the transient function number to be used for the transient velocity boundary condition on surface N.
 - (iv) KTEMP(N) = 100+NF or 300+NF. This is to specify the transient function number to be used for the transient temperature or heat-flux boundary condition on surface N.
 - (v) NOFPOW: Transient function number to be used to describe the normalized power transient.
 - (vi) NOFQT: Transient function number to be used to describe the normalized heat source.

(vii) TVAL: Values of the independent variable (time) of the transient functions.

(viii) FVAL: Values of the dependent variable of the transient functions.

(ix) NEND(N): Number of pairs of discrete values used to prescribe the transient functions.

and

(x) Other ancillary information, e.g., time-step size, output, etc.

11.3.2. Transient Functions

In COMMIX-1A we use the relation

$$F(t) = F(0) * f(t) \quad (11.2)$$

to prescribe the desired variation of a function with time. Here $F(0)$ is the value of a function at time $t = 0$, and $f(t)$ is the transient function. Following is some useful information relating to transient functions in COMMIX-1A:

1. We prescribe a set of f and t values for each transient function. Cubic spline-fit coefficients are evaluated in COMMIX to approximate a transient function as a polynomial.
2. We can prescribe as many transient functions as desired.
3. All transient functions are normalized with respect to values at time $t = 0$.
4. FVAL and TVAL are the Fortran variable names for prescribed discrete values of f and t respectively.
5. NEND(N) is used to prescribe the number of discrete values for the nth transient function.
6. To make FVAL and TVAL as one-dimensional arrays, the following sequence is used: The first value of the second function immediately follows the last value of the first function. The same pattern is followed for all subsequent functions.
7. Discontinuities in a function can be indicated by specifying the same t values twice with the same or different F values.

11.4. Input/Output

11.4.1. Input Data File 5

Input Data File 5 is described in the COMMIX-1 input description. This description exists in 8D column card image form and accompanies the source deck of COMMIX-1A.

This input file is a mixture of NAMELIST and formatted input. Currently, it is read and listed at the beginning of each run and then "rewound" for subsequent reading.

11.4.2. Printed Output File 6

The printed output from a COMMIX-1A run is written in File 6 with a line length of 133 characters, column 1 being the carriage control. The input data from File 5 and some summary information dependent upon the problem being run are always printed. The bulk of the output is, however, user specified and controlled by parameters such as ISTPR, NTHPR, NTPRINT, and TPRNT, which are described in the COMMIX-1A input description.

11.4.3. Restart Capability

The restart capabilities of COMMIX-1A are programmed in SUBROUTINE RESTAR. Blocks of information are written to File 9 which can be read by a subsequent job from File 10 in order to continue processing from the point at which the restart file was written.

Restart files are optionally written (see IFRES) in any of the following three events: 1. steady-state is reached; 2. the time specified for the job has elapsed; 3. a specified time or time-step has been reached. The first event is indirectly controlled by the convergence parameters. The second and third events can be controlled by variables described in the :"Restart Option" section under "NAMELIST/GEOM/" and the "Time and Time Step Related Parameter" section under NAMELIST/DATA in the COMMIX-1A input description.

After the restart information has been written to Tape 9, several additional records are written. These records contain in effect a snapshot of the simulation as it existed when the restart was written. Several types of plots can be obtained from the file. These are described in the section on Post Processing Graphics.

11.4.4. Plot Tape File 76

Prior to reaching steady state, it is generally adequate to obtain plots only for points in time at which restart files are written.

Once steady state has been reached and a driving transient force turned on, however, it is often desirable to save a complete history of the flow and temperature fields. SUBROUTINE PLTAPE provides this optional capability (see NTPLOT in the input description). At the beginning of File 76, a group of records containing geometry and properties information is written. Then at user-controlled time steps, the entire velocity and

temperature fields are written. From this file one can obtain a variety of plots as described in the section on Post Processing Graphics.

11.5. COMMIX-1A Error Detection and Diagnostics

While it is generally impossible to anticipate all the error conditions one can encounter when dealing with a system as large as COMMIX-1A, some attempt has been made to provide information that will guide the user through abnormal terminations.

There are many places where key variables can be tested for meaningful values or where certain paths of a branch statement indicate error conditions. Some of these have been coded to call SUBROUTINE ERRCHK. This subroutine prints short error messages and determines whether processing can continue or must terminate.

The "Error Messages" section in the appendix to the input description contains expanded explanations of the errors encountered.

11.6. Post Processing Graphics

COMMIX-1A Output has two options for magnetic storage devices:

1. Restart Data

2. Transient Data

Restart data contains the information to reinitialize the calculation from whatever calculational time step the CODE WAS IN WHEN THE computer ran out of real-time.

Transient data contains Restart data plus calculational cell particulars such as vector scalars, temperatures, etc., at steps throughout the calculation.

There are graphics packages to specifically plot velocity vectors, isotherm contours, cell temperatures, and specific variables vs time. These packages access the restart datasets or the transient datasets and pick whatever time step(s) are wanted for a given plot.

The graphics packages available and a short description of their capabilities is as follows:

ISOTHERM

- (1) Plots contour lines of isotherms on a cross-sectional planar map of the geometry at a given point in time.
- (2) Prints cell temperatures on a cross sectional planar map of the geometry at a given point in time.
- (3) Creates a 16mm motion picture of the isothermal contours generated over a transient.

VECTOR

Plots cell velocity vectors on a cross-sectional planar map of the geometry at a given point in time.

TODISC

Creates a dataset of time-dependent variables from COMMIX-1A transient data for subsequent plotting by a routine called GRAPHICS.

GRAPHICS

1. Plots time-dependent variables vs. time.
2. Does comparison and/or averaged plots of two datasets.

COMPARE

Given the data, compares data using optional smoothing techniques.

付録 5

宛先：動燃・大洗工学センター高速炉安全工学部

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C O M M I X - 1 A 使用連絡書

この連絡書は、C O M M I X 使用に関し何ら制限を加えるものではなく、炉工室で
その利用状況を把握し、今後のコード開発・改良に役立てる目的としている。

1. 氏名

2. 所属

(TEL)

3. COMMIXを使用するProject名、使用期間、使用予定

4. COMMIXで解析する予定の熱流動現象の内容

5. COMMIX実行におけるトラブル、質問事項

6. 要望, 提案事項

7. その他

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