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THERMAL RESPONSE MODEL: MBALL

September 1979

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL MSE79-BMDATC-4735

 **TELEDYNE
BROWN ENGINEERING**

TO: Director
Ballistic Missile Defense
Advanced Technology Center
P. O. Box 1500
Huntsville, Alabama 35807

Attn: Max Hardwick, ATC-D

FROM: Optical Systems Department
Systems Division
Teledyne Brown Engineering
Cummings Research Park
Huntsville, Alabama 35807

SUBJECT: Transmittal of MBALL

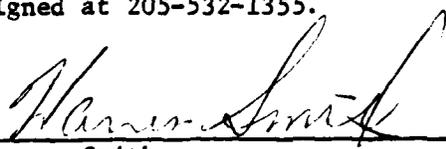
DATE: 7 November 1979

To enable more faithful signature calculations of decoy target concepts applicable to the Optical Discrimination Program, TBE has developed a modification (MBALL) to the Optical Signatures Code (OSC). This modification supercedes all previous versions.

The following is a list of materials to be distributed as specified on the attached page:

- MBALL manual
- OSC Listing (including MBALL in EXOHEAT)
- A short description of the new 6-degree-of-freedom modification to the trajectory program BALLIS
- Update decks of MBALL and the 6-degree-of-freedom option for the OSC VI cycle.

If you have any questions concerning the above, contact the undersigned at 205-532-1355.



Warren Smith

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL MSE79-BMDATC-4735

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Ballistic Missile Defense
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Letter of Transmittal
Manual

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Manual
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Letter of Transmittal
Manual
Listing
Card Decks

Attn: Bruce Bulmer

BALLIS EXO 6DOF ANALYTIC SOLUTION

Insert into OSC VII Basic Manual:

BALLIS 6DOF ADDITION: IKIND = 4

In order to save computer time for exoatmospheric 6 degree of freedom trajectories where two moments of inertia are equal, an analytic solution to Euler's equations with no external torques has been developed. Such a solution is valid for axi-symmetric bodies above the top of BALLIS's atmosphere ($\sim 10^6$ feet). The rationale for this modification is to reduce the computer time required by BALLIS. The same input is required for this option as for option: IKIND = 3, IKIND6 = 0. The option is accessed by inputting IKIND as 4 on Card 4A. Cards 4B, 5 and 6 are also required.

Insert into Table 4-11 Basic Manual:

IKIND

.....

=4 Exo-axisymmetric 6DOF Analytic Solution
Cards 5 and 6 required.

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6 THERMAL RESPONSE MODEL: MBALL

By
W. E. Smith

September 1979

Sponsored By
BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY CENTER
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HUNTSVILLE, ALABAMA

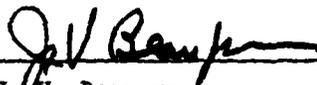
Prepared By
OPTICAL SYSTEMS DEPARTMENT
SYSTEMS DIVISION
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HUNTSVILLE, ALABAMA

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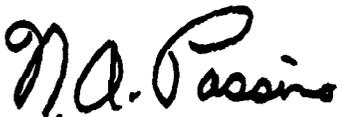
ABSTRACT

MBALL is a subroutine of EXOHEAT for surface temperature calculations for convex objects of light to intermediate thermal mass (in-depth heat conduction is not important). It includes surface conduction and internal radiative coupling between stations, using the natural fluxes (Sun, albedo, earthshine) calculated in EXOHEAT. MBALL must be used with the OSC VI BASIC option.

APPROVED BY:



J.V. Beaupre
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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 MBALL OVERVIEW

Subroutine MBALL was developed to provide target surface temperatures in an exoatmospheric environment for balloon and replica shapes of light to intermediate thermal mass. These temperatures are used by the Optical Signatures Code (OSC) (Ref. 1) to generate long wavelength infrared (LWIR) signatures for threat discrimination analysis. It is necessary that vehicle geometry, deployment, and external flux information be supplied by the OSC VI to MBALL, which performs temperature calculations for thermally light objects.

The OSC execution sequence is shown in Figure 1-1. MBALL is located in the EXO/ENDO thermal response block as a subroutine of EXOHEAT.

1.2 MBALL CAPABILITIES

Table 1-1 is a summary of MBALL's capabilities. For each point of the vehicle surface at which temperatures are calculated, MBALL uses averages of in-depth material properties (assuming a layered skin of different materials) and computes an average temperature as if the skin were made up of one homogeneous material. This temperature is then assigned to the surface of the vehicle for signature generation.

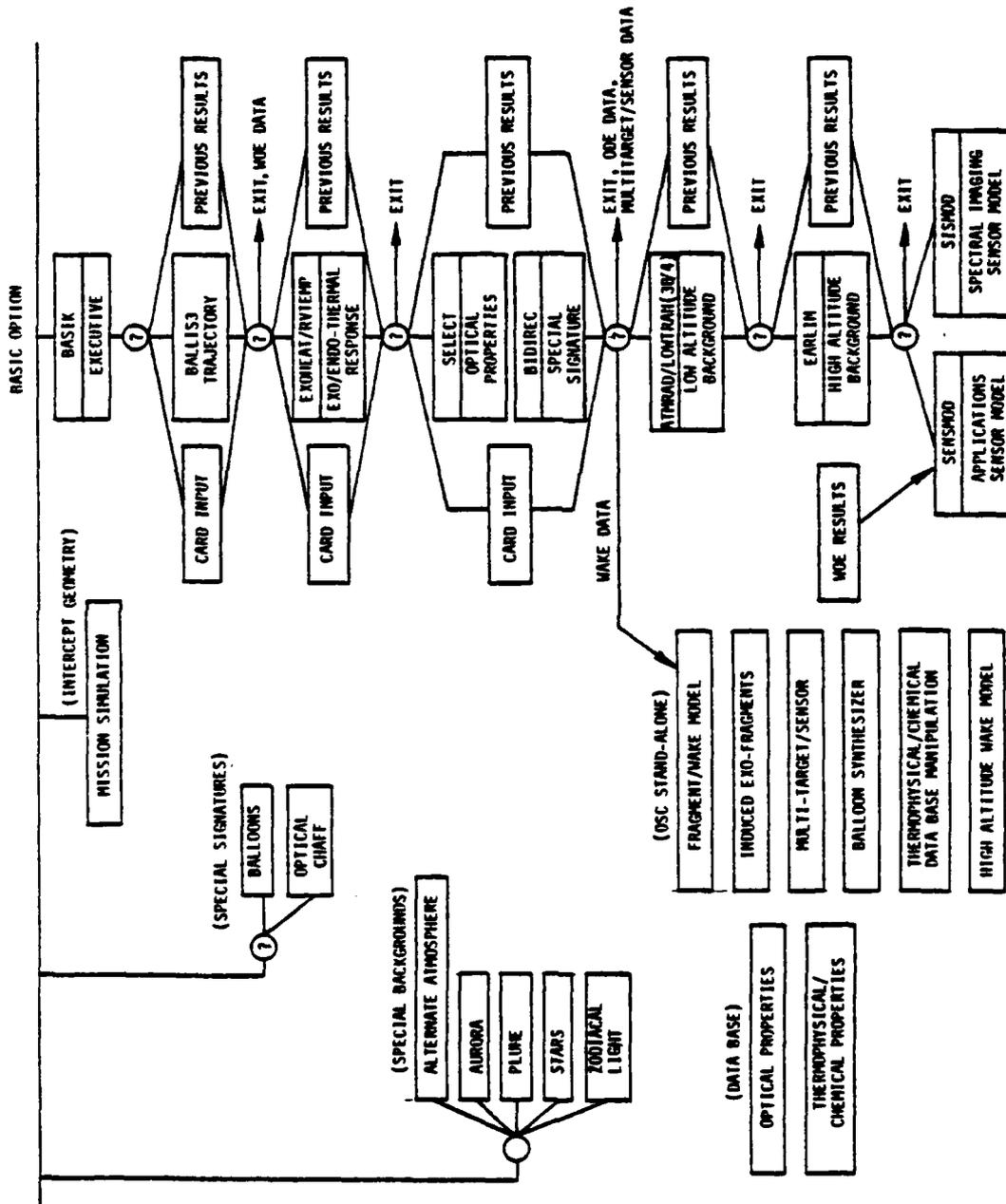


FIGURE 1-1. OSC VI PROGRAM STRUCTURE

TABLE 1-1. MBALL CAPABILITIES

Targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Thin to Intermediate Thermal Mass ● Replica or Balloon Shapes
Thermal Fluxes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Solar ● Albedo From EXOHEAT Subroutine ● Earthshine (EXOENV) ● Molecular
Station Coupling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Internal Radiation ● Thermal Conduction: Longitudinal and Transverse
Thermal Response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Phase Change Capability ● Thermal Properties Updated with Temperature
Data Base	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Earthshine Data: Models Based on NIMBUS Observations (Ref. 2)/LOWTRAN4 Calculations ● Thermophysical Properties: OSC ● Thermophysical/Chemical Data Base: OSC
Options	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Radiative Equilibrium (Thermal Mass = 0) ● Open Surfaces

2. FUNCTIONAL ANALYSIS

Target surface temperatures are determined in the OSC by EXOHEAT for exoatmospheric conditions (greater than 400 kft) or by RVTEMP for endoatmospheric conditions (less than 400 kft). These programs need target position, velocity, and deployment information as a function of trajectory time to compute the temperatures. This information is supplied by BALLIS or by the user. The temperatures are then used by BIDIREC to generate radiometric signatures, with material optical properties supplied by SELECT. BALLIS, EXOHEAT, RVTEMP, SELECT, and BIDIREC are all contained in the OSC and are called by the OSC program BASIC\$, depending on the user input.

MBALL is a subroutine of EXOHEAT and replaces EXOHEAT in-depth temperature calculations (i.e., replaces Subroutine EXOTMP) for objects of light to intermediate thermal mass. Heat flux calculations are performed in EXOHEAT (Subroutine EXOENV) for a given ballistic trajectory and vehicle geometry to determine external heating rates (from Sun, albedo, and Earth emission) and these are passed to MBALL, bypassing EXOHEAT's temperature subprograms. The vehicle geometry required by MBALL is computed in RVSNTN, a subroutine of BASIC\$. Previously, RVSNTN was used only with the endoatmospheric heating routine, RVTEMP, but has been modified to supply MBALL with the necessary parameters. RVSNTN does not calculate SELECT or BIDIREC data when MBALL is called, however, so the inputs to SELECT and BIDIREC must be supplied by the user. The calculations that determine the external heating fluxes are described in the EXOHEAT manual (Ref. 3) (written before the MBALL option existed). Reference 1 contains the input to SELECT and BIDIREC. Figure 2-1 shows the EXOHEAT program flow. A description of how MBALL is called in the BASIC option is in Section 4.

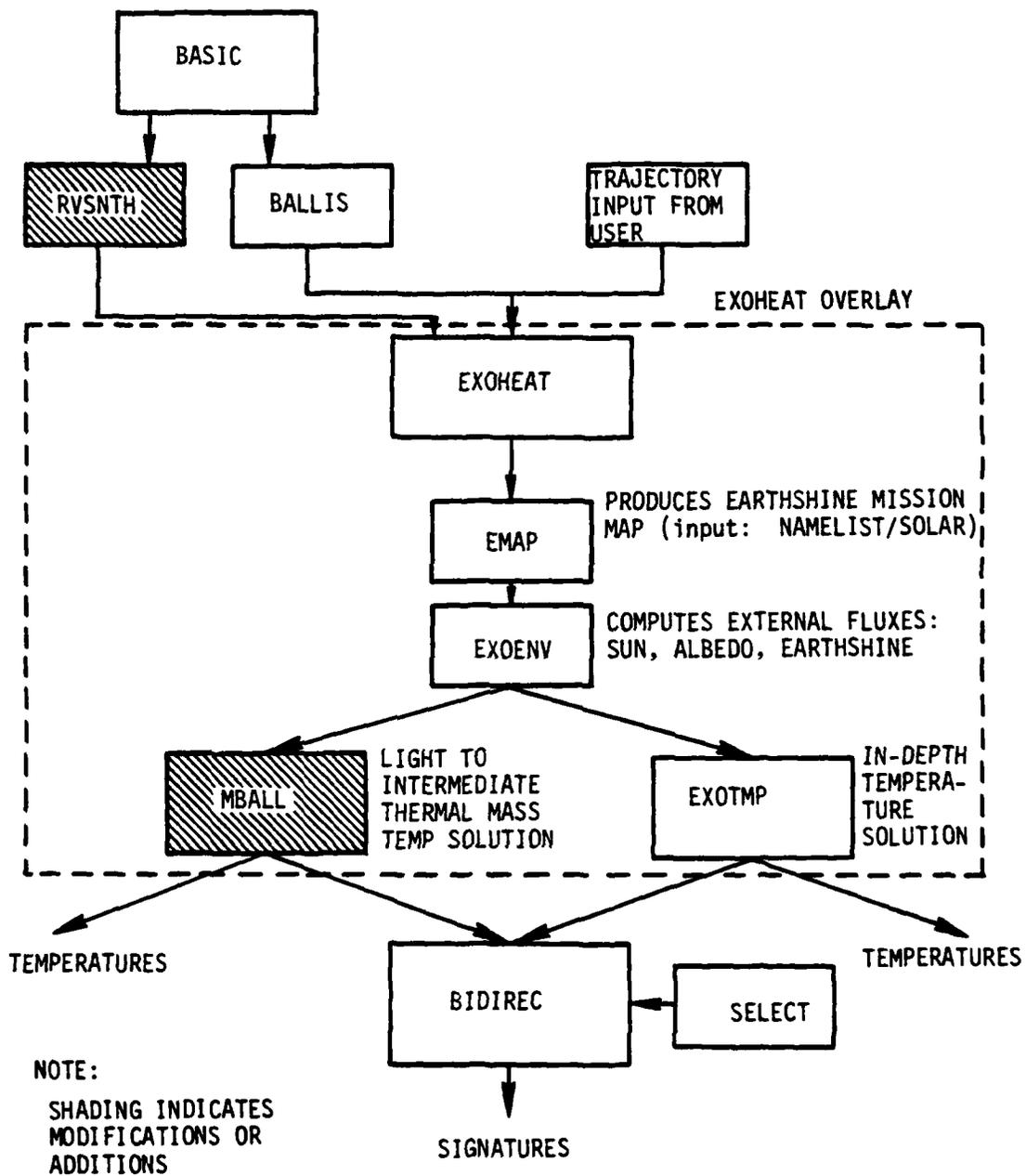


FIGURE 2-1. EXOHEAT PROGRAM STRUCTURE

3. THEORY

3.1 HEAT EQUATION

The heat equation expressing the time rate of change of temperature T at any point in a material of density ρ , thermal conductivity k , and specific heat c_p , with an internal energy source density S , can be written:

$$\rho c_p \frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = \nabla \cdot (k \vec{\nabla} T) + S \quad (3-1)$$

where the term $k \vec{\nabla} T$ can be thought of as an energy density, whose divergence gives an energy source density. The term $\vec{\nabla} T$ is the spatial gradient of the temperature.

In MBALL, the thermally light skin of a replica or balloon shape is modeled by dividing it into N pieces defined by the user, where each piece has associated with it an outer surface, an inner surface, and up to four surfaces that adjoin adjacent pieces. The outer surface communicates with the external environment via radiative coupling, the inner surface communicates with the other interior surfaces in the same manner, and the adjoining surfaces communicate through heat conduction. Each piece also has an associated density, specific heat, and thermal conductivity. The values chosen for these quantities for a given piece, say the j th piece, are an appropriate average of the exact values taken over the volume of the piece. By integrating Equation 3-1 over the j th piece with this point in mind (the subscript j refers to average values), one obtains:

$$\int_{V_j} \rho_j c_{pj} \frac{\partial T_j}{\partial t} dV_j = \int_{\substack{\text{Areas} \\ \text{Bounding } V_j}} (k \vec{\nabla} T) \cdot \hat{n}_j dA_j \quad (3-2)$$

where \hat{n}_j is a unit normal pointing out of surface dA_j of piece j , and $S = 0$; i.e., the assumption is made that no independent sources of energy (batteries and wires) exist in the skin of our model. Because the

material quantities are averages, they can be taken as constant over the volume of integration. The area integral can be resolved into its component parts:

$$\rho_j c_{pj} V_j \frac{\partial T_j}{\partial t} = \int_{A_j \text{ outer surface}} (\vec{kVT}) \cdot \hat{n}_j dA_j + \int_{A_j \text{ inner surface}} (\vec{kVT}) \cdot \hat{n}_j dA_j + \int_{A_j \text{ adjoining surfaces}} (\vec{kVT}) \cdot \hat{n}_j dA_j \quad (3-3)$$

The boundary conditions for the outside and inside surfaces of the jth piece can be written as follows, where the jth piece is assumed to radiate as a greybody with temperature T_j and emissivity ϵ_j :

$$\hat{n}_j \cdot \vec{kVT} = -\epsilon_j \sigma T_j^4 + Q_{\text{ext},j} \quad (\text{outside}) \quad (3-4)$$

$$\hat{n}'_j \cdot \vec{kVT} = -\epsilon'_j \sigma T_j^4 + Q_{\text{int},j} \quad (\text{inside}) \quad (3-5)$$

where prime marks denote internal normals and emissivities, and σ is the Stefan-Boltzmann constant. $Q_{\text{ext},j}$ is the average power/area incident on the exterior of piece j and is due to the external environment. $Q_{\text{int},j}$ is the average power/area striking the interior of piece j and is due to the other radiating pieces.

Substituting Equations 3-4 and 3-5 into Equation 3-3 for the appropriate surface integrals yields:

$$\rho_j c_{pj} V_j \frac{\partial T_j}{\partial t} = \int_{A_j \text{ outer}} (Q_{\text{ext},j} - \epsilon_j \sigma T_j^4) dA_j + \int_{A_j \text{ inner}} (Q_{\text{int},j} - \epsilon'_j \sigma T_j^4) dA_j + \int_{A_j \text{ adjoining}} (\vec{kVT}) \cdot \hat{n}_j dA_j \quad (3-6)$$

Because these are averages, and assuming $A_{\text{outer}} = A_{\text{inner}}$ (thin skin):

$$\rho_j c_{pj} V_j \frac{\partial T_j}{\partial t} = Q_{\text{ext},j} A_j + Q_{\text{int},j} A_j - (\epsilon_j + \epsilon_j') \sigma T_j^4 A_j + \sum_{\substack{\text{adjoining} \\ \text{areas}}} A_{\text{adjoining}} k_{\text{eff}} \frac{T_{\text{adjoining}} - T_j}{\Delta X_{j:\text{adjoining}}} \quad (3-7)$$

where the conduction integral of Equation 3-6 has been approximated by a sum over all adjoining surfaces of the piece j . The terms $A_{\text{adjoining}}$, k_{eff} , $T_{\text{adjoining}}$, and $\Delta X_{j:\text{adjoining}}$ refer to the contact area between piece j and its neighbor, a properly averaged thermal conductivity between piece j and its neighbor (discussed below), the average temperature of the adjoining piece, and the distance between the centers of j and its neighbor, respectively.

It is convenient to rewrite Equation 3-7 in the following way to simplify the bookkeeping:

$$\rho_j c_{pj} V_j \frac{\partial T_j}{\partial t} = Q_{\text{ext},j} A_j + \sum_i M_{ij} T_i^4 + \sum_i K_{ij} T_i \quad (3-8)$$

where the matrices M_{ij} and K_{ij} contain the radiation and conduction terms, respectively, which are discussed in detail below. The sums are over all pieces, including the j th.

Because of the need to model materials that have rapidly changing specific heats as a function of temperature (i.e., water near 0°C), it is necessary to generalize the left-hand side of Equation 3-8:

$$\rho_j c_{pj} V_j \frac{\partial T_j}{\partial t} \longrightarrow \rho_j V_j \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \int_{T_{oj}}^{T_j} c_{pj}(T_j'') dT_j'' \quad (3-9)$$

where T_{oj} is the initial temperature of piece j , and T_j is the temperature after some time t . Thus, the equation solved for T_j by MBALL can be written:

$$\rho_j V_j \frac{\partial}{\partial T} \int_{T_{oj}}^{T_j} c_{pj}(T_j'') dT_j'' = Q_{ext,j} A_j + \sum_i M_{ij} T_i^4 + \sum_i K_{ij} T_i \quad (3-10)$$

The linearization of the left- and right -hand sides necessary for an iterative solution for T_j is described in detail in Section 3.

3.1.1 External Sources

There are four natural external sources of radiation considered: sunshine, albedo, earthshine, and molecular collisional heating. These parameters are calculated in EXOHEAT and are passed to MBALL. Reference 3 contains a complete discussion of these quantities.

- Sunshine - A solar exoatmospheric irradiance of 1353 W/m² is assumed. The Sun position is input in one of three ways:
 - ▲ Subsolar point input: latitude and longitude
 - ▲ Subsolar point calculated from month, day, GMT
 - ▲ Subsolar point calculated from month, day, local (24-hour) time at a given longitude
- Albedo - The reflectivity (α) of the sunlit Earth is assumed to be 0.4. The albedo radiance of a sunlit element of the Earth is

$$N_a = \frac{\alpha S \cos \theta}{\pi} \quad (3-11)$$

where S is the solar constant and θ is the angle between the Earth normal and the direction to the Sun.

- Earthshine - Six Earth radiance maps are available to EXOHEAT, corresponding to day/night conditions for winter, summer, and equinox. Each map corresponds to a 5- by 5-deg latitude, longitude grid. The seasons are determined by the month, and Sun position determines the time of day. Reference 2 contains a magnetic tape appendix containing earthshine data. The earthshine map may be modified with NAMELIST/SOLAR input (Ref. 3, p. 6)
- Molecular - At altitudes below 10^6 ft, a molecular collisional heating flux is used of the value

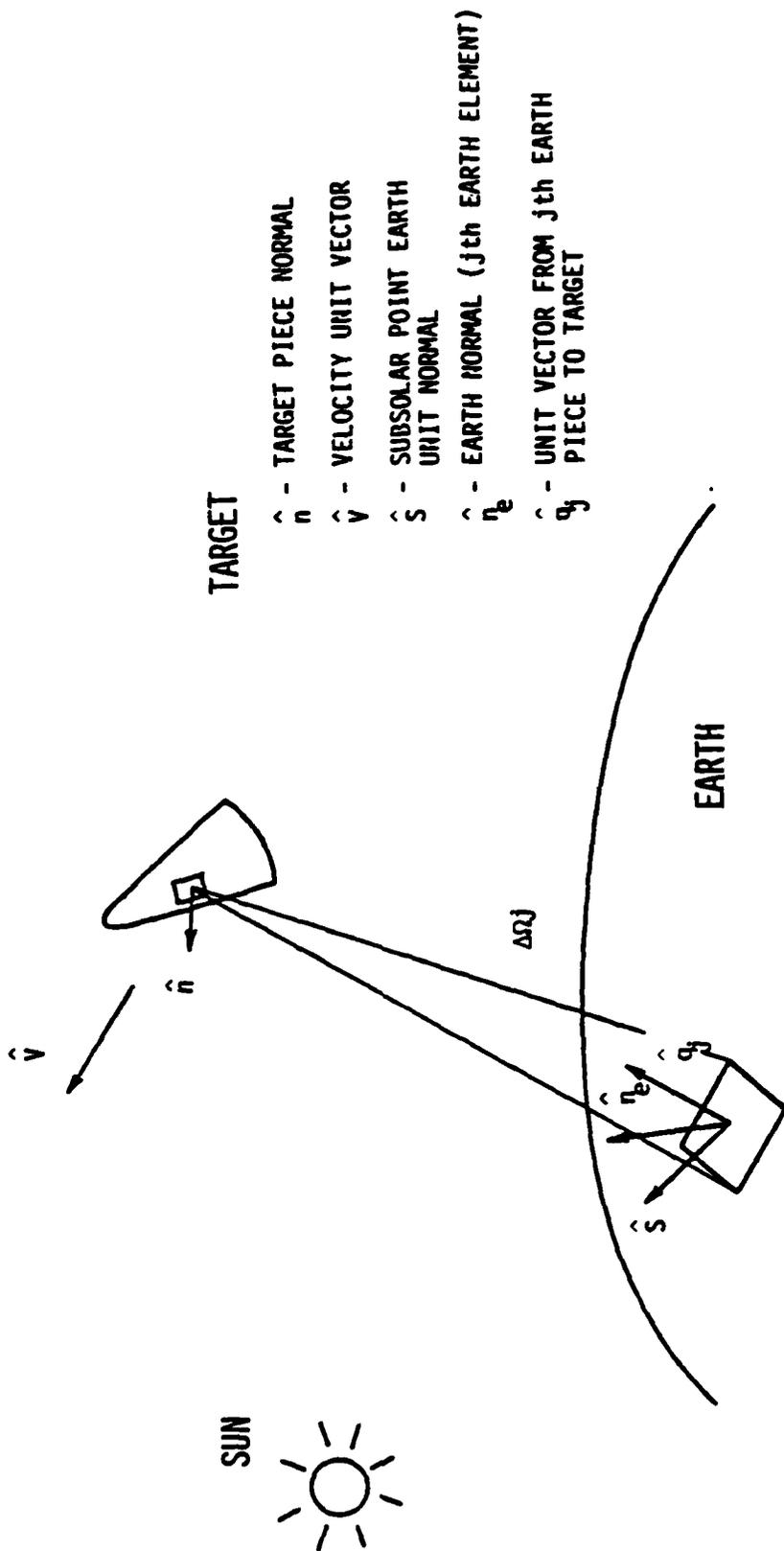
$$Q_{\text{air}} = \frac{1}{2} \rho_{\text{air}} V^3 (\hat{n} \cdot \hat{v}) \quad (3-12)$$

where ρ_{air} is the air density and V is the velocity of the target.

The effect that the above contributions have on the energy incident on a given area element of the target depends on the geometry of the Sun, Earth, and target configuration, and where the area element is located on the target. Only the flux component normal to the area element is considered. Reference 3 contains a detailed description of how this problem is treated. Figure 3-1 shows the geometry.

EXOHEAT has the option of calculating three different flux averaging methods (Table 3-1):

- Instantaneous - Energy incident on a given target element is that which is determined by the instantaneous geometry (i.e., position of the Sun and Earth, and location of the element on the target)
- Roll-Averaged - Energy incident on a given target element is the normalized average of the energy the element would see through a full revolution about the target longitudinal axis; therefore, all elements lying in a ring centered on the body axis experience the same incident energy.
- 4π Average - Incident energy is the normalized average of the energy that the element would see through a "tumble" over 4π steradians. All elements on the target receive the same incident energy.



TARGET

- \hat{n} - TARGET PIECE NORMAL
- \hat{v} - VELOCITY UNIT VECTOR
- \hat{s} - SUBSOLAR POINT EARTH UNIT NORMAL
- \hat{n}_e - EARTH NORMAL (Jth EARTH ELEMENT)
- \hat{q}_j - UNIT VECTOR FROM Jth EARTH PIECE TO TARGET

FIGURE 3-1. TARGET, SOLAR, EARTH GEOMETRY

SUN



EARTH

TABLE 3-1. ATTITUDE AVERAGES FOR INCIDENCE FACTORS:
 $G(\hat{n}, \hat{s}) = \hat{n} \cdot \hat{s} \theta(\hat{n} \cdot \hat{s})$

MODE*	< G >	COMMENT
1	G	Not averaged. Instantaneous heat flux calculation
2	$\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} d\beta G$	Roll averaged
3	$\frac{1}{4\pi} \int d\Omega(\hat{s}) G = \frac{1}{4}$	4π average: fast random tumbling

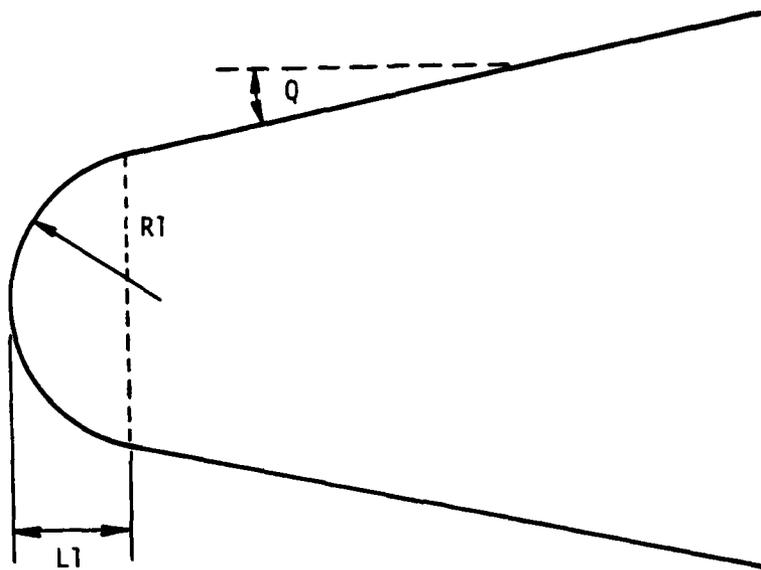
*Input parameter

MBALL has the capability of treating transverse as well as longitudinal heat conduction as described below, so mode 1, instantaneous heating rate, is necessary to make use of this ability.

3.1.2 Internal Sources, Vehicle Geometry, Radiation Matrix

MBALL considers radiative coupling between the inner surfaces of a replica or balloon shape. It is possible to model a completely closed structure, or one in which the baseplate has been removed (see Section 3.3). No internal source of energy, such as batteries or wires, are included.

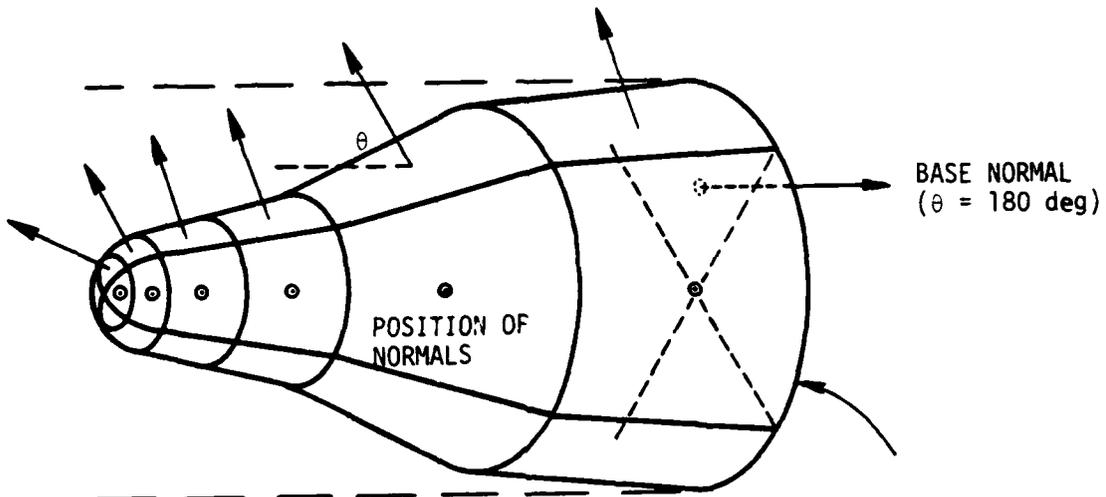
The user has the choice of modeling either a balloon (sphere) or an axially symmetric replica that can have a spherical nose cap, up to three frusta, and a flat baseplate. It is necessary to input the length of the nose cap such that it meets the first frustum tangentially (Figure 3-2). The surface area of the vehicle can be divided into as many as 50 pieces, called stations, where each station has an outer and inner surface normal, an initial temperature, an average thickness,



$R1$ = RADIUS OF NOSECAP
 $L1$ = LENGTH OF NOSECAP
 Q = CONE ANGLE OF FIRST FRUSTUM
 $L1 = R1 (1 - \sin Q)$

FIGURE 3-2. NOSECAP GEOMETRY

specific heat, thermal conductivity, solar absorptance, outside emissivity, inside emissivity, and density defined by the user. All stations on the nose section (nose, frustum, and base are sections) have the same areas, which are calculated by the program RVSNTH. The orientation of the outer normal of each station is defined by the angle it makes with the z axis (looking toward the nose) and the roll angle ϕ (Figure 3-3). The running length, RL, distance from the nose along the axis z, and the distance from the axis, r, of the center of the station are calculated in RVSNTH (Figure 3-4). The polar and azimuthal angles are input by the user to EXOHEAT to determine the external heating rates. The polar angles for the normals on the frusta and base are chosen to agree with their respective slopes, but the choice for the polar angles on the spherical nose stations should be done such that all nose stations have equal areas (Figure 3-5). This ensures a consistent treatment of external and internal radiation in EXOHEAT and MBALL. The roll angle ϕ is measured counterclockwise from the vehicle x axis, looking from the nose to the base (Figure 3-3).



θ_i = POLAR ANGLE (THET(I))
 ϕ_j = AZIMUTHAL ANGLE (ROLL(I))

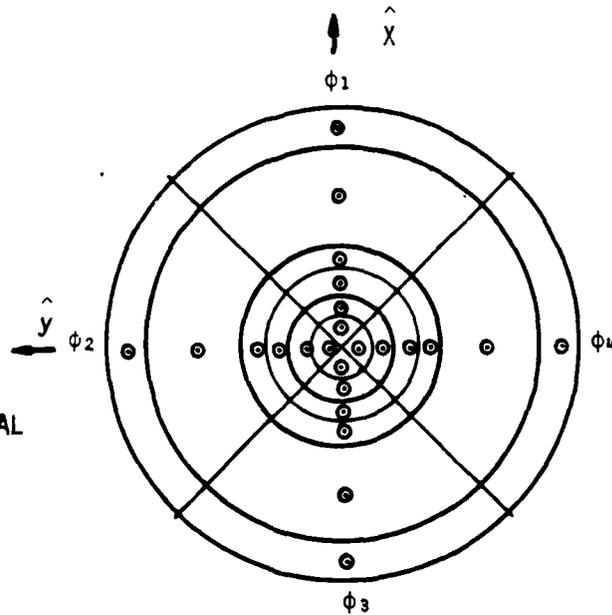
THIS EXAMPLE HAS 7 LONGITUDINAL BY 4 AZIMUTHAL = 28 STATIONS TOTAL

NUMBERING OF STATIONS
INCREASES LONGITUDINALLY:

ϕ_1 :	STATION 1-7
ϕ_2	8-14
ϕ_3	15-21
ϕ_4	22-28

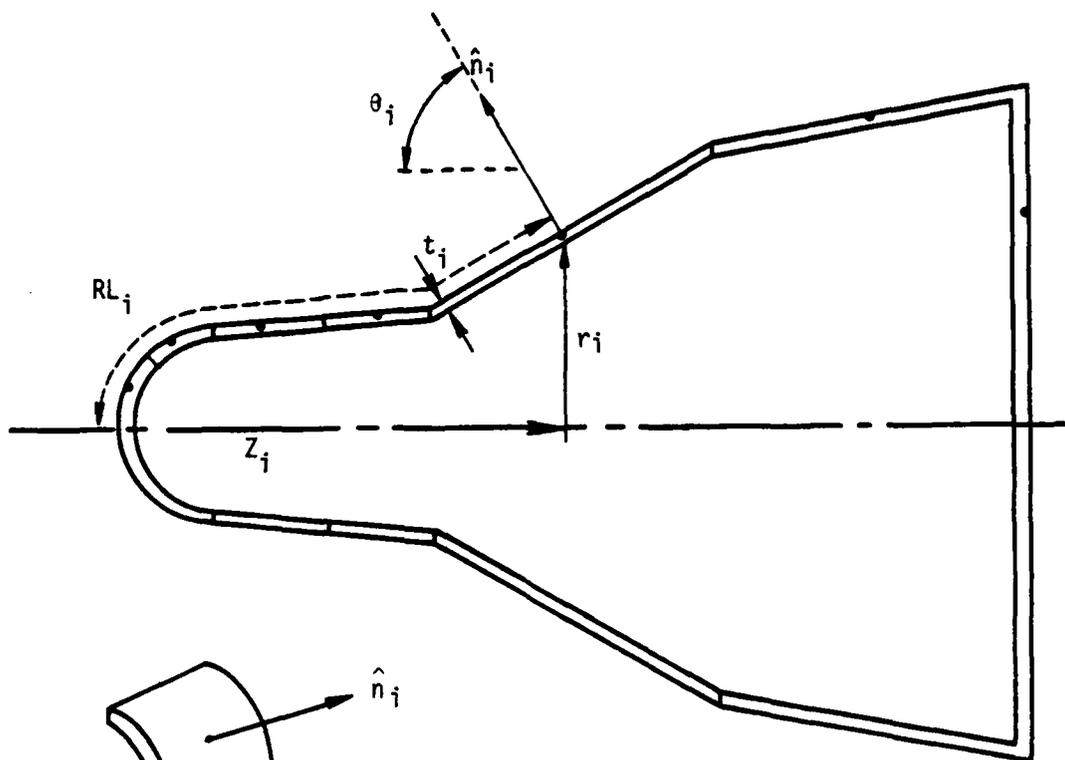
\odot = POSITION OF SURFACE NORMAL
 (BASE NORMALS ARE NOT
 VISIBLE)

\hat{z} IS ALONG AXIS, OUT OF
 PAGE



VEHICLE AS VIEWED FROM THE FRONT

FIGURE 3-3. STATION NORMALS (EXTERIOR)



r_i^* : DISTANCE FROM AXIS (ft)

Z_i^* : DISTANCE FROM NOSE (ft)

RL_i^* : RUNNING LENGTH (ft)

A_i^* : STATION AREA (ft²)

t_i : THICKNESS (THK) (ft)

*CALCULATED IN RVSNTN

NOTE: θ_i IS NOT PASSED TO EXOHEAT BY RVSNTN, AND MUST BE CALCULATED BY THE USER FOR EXOHEAT INPUT, SEE FIGURE 3-5.

FIGURE 3-4. TARGET GEOMETRY

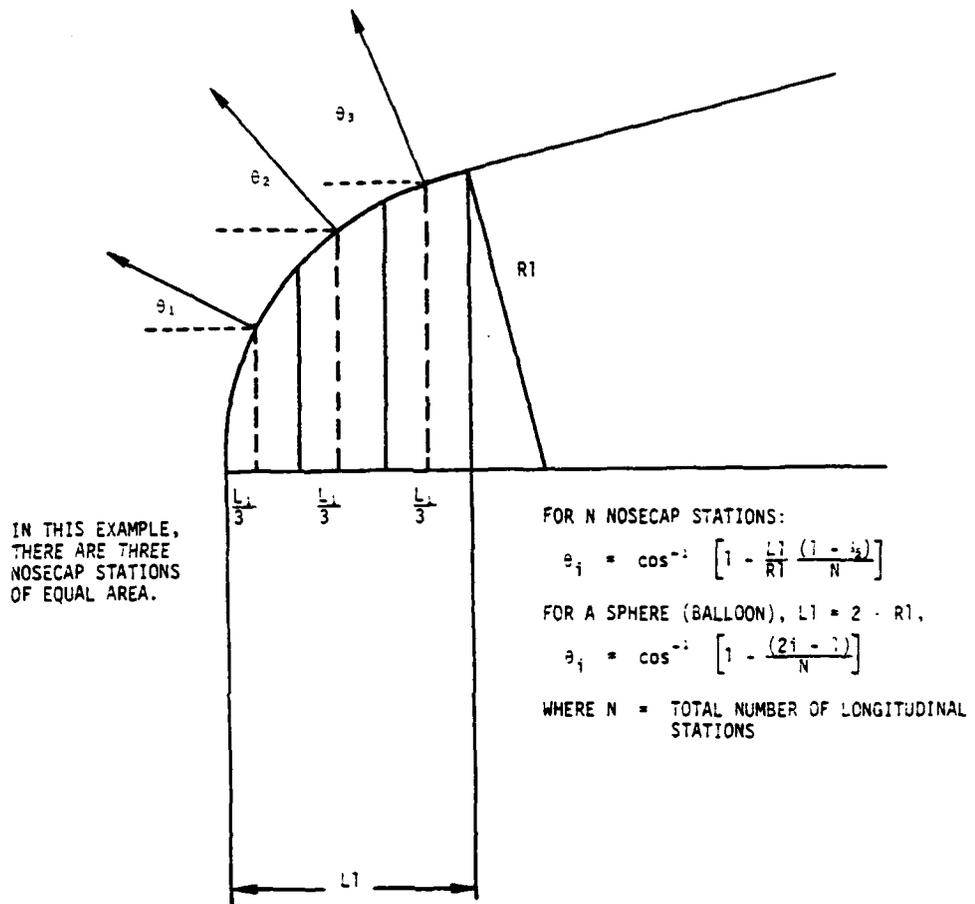


FIGURE 3-5. NOSECAP POLAR ANGLES

The stations can be distributed over the sections as desired, with the only restriction being that the number of roll angles times the number of polar angles be less than or equal to 50. Thus, it is possible to have 50 longitudinal stations along a single ϕ , or 50 azimuthal stations at a single longitudinal position.

There is a small ambiguity in the term "station" as used in the RVSNTN input. There, it means the number of stations on a given section, assuming only a single roll angle. The program automatically multiplies this by the number of roll angles to get the correct number of stations on the section.

The balloon is handled similarly to the replica, keeping in mind the criteria of equal areas for the determination of the polar angles.

Section 4 describes the input to RVSNTN and EXOHEAT.

The radiation matrix, M_{ij} , will now be derived. The power, d^4P , incident on an area dA_j from a blackbody source of area dA_i can be written as (see Figure 3-6):

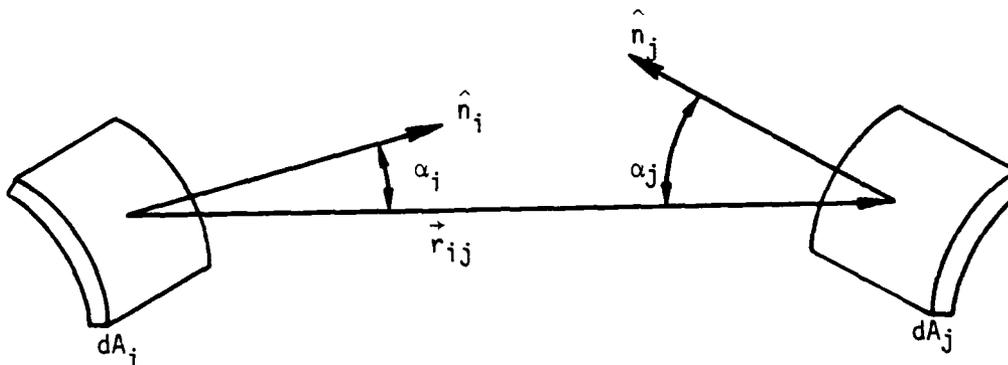


FIGURE 3-6. RADIATION EXCHANGE GEOMETRY

$$d^4P_j = \frac{\epsilon_j \sigma T_i^4}{\pi} \frac{\cos \alpha_i \cos \alpha_j}{|\vec{r}_{ij}|^2} dA_i dA_j \quad (3-13)$$

where

- α_i, α_j - the angles the normals to dA_i, dA_j make with \hat{r}_{ij} ,
the vector pointing from dA_i to dA_j
- ϵ_j - the emissivity of the piece j
- T_i - the temperature of the source
- σ - the Stefan-Boltzmann constant.

The source surface over which Equation 3-13 is integrated is the interior surface of the replica or balloon model, which has been divided into N stations as described previously. Because the temperature and internal emissivity, ϵ' , of each station are average values over the station, the integral of Equation 3-13 over the entire inner surface (excluding $\vec{r}_{ij} = 0$) can be written as a sum over each station surface with ϵ', T outside the integral, which results in:

$$\frac{d^2 P_j}{dA_j} = \epsilon_j' \sigma \sum_i g_{ij}^{BB} T_i^4 \quad (3-14)$$

where g^{BB} , the blackbody radiation exchange matrix, is given by

$$g_{ij}^{BB} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int dA_i \cos \alpha_i \cos \alpha_j / |\vec{r}_{ij}|^2. \quad (3-15)$$

To take into account the fact that the sources on the interior are not blackbodies, one replaces g^{BB} in Equation 3-14 by

$$g^T = [g^{BBT} (1 - \rho' g^{BBT}) \epsilon'] \quad (3-16)$$

where g is the true radiation exchange matrix and superscript T stands for "transposed". The reflectivity ρ' is given by $\rho' = 1 - \epsilon'$.

For a closed surface, one has

$$\sum_i g_{ij} = \sum_i g_{ij}^{BB} = 1. \quad (3-17)$$

Holes/open surfaces are correctly treated by setting $\epsilon_i' = \rho_i' = 0$ for the surfaces transparent to radiation in the calculation of g . Equation 3-17 no longer applies to g if some surfaces are transparent.

The total power incident on A_j is approximated by

$$P_j = \epsilon_j' A_j \sigma \sum_i g_{ij} T_i^4 \quad (3-18)$$

The key to the calculation of g is, by Equation 3-16, the calculation of g^{BB} . The calculation of g_{ji}^{BB} is accomplished by the subdivision of A_j into η longitudinal strips with center positions \vec{r}_m , and a numerical integration is performed:

$$g_{ji}^{BB} = \frac{A_j}{\pi \eta} \sum_{m=1}^{\eta} \cos \alpha(j,m) \cos \alpha(i,m) / |\vec{r}_{mj}|^2 \quad (3-19)$$

To ensure that no serious errors result from this numerical procedure, Equation 3-17 is imposed on g^{BB} .

Excluding external sources for the moment, the total radiation flux into A_j is the amount incident from the interior minus the internal and external emission of A_j :

$$P_j \text{ TOTAL} = \left[-\sigma(\epsilon_j + \epsilon_j') T_j^4 + \sigma \sum_i \epsilon_j' T_i^4 g_{ij} \right] \cdot A_j \quad (3-20)$$

which can be written as:

$$P_j \text{ TOTAL} = \sum_i M_{ij} T_i^4 \quad (3-21)$$

INSIDE SURFACE
OF A TYPICAL
FRUSTUM

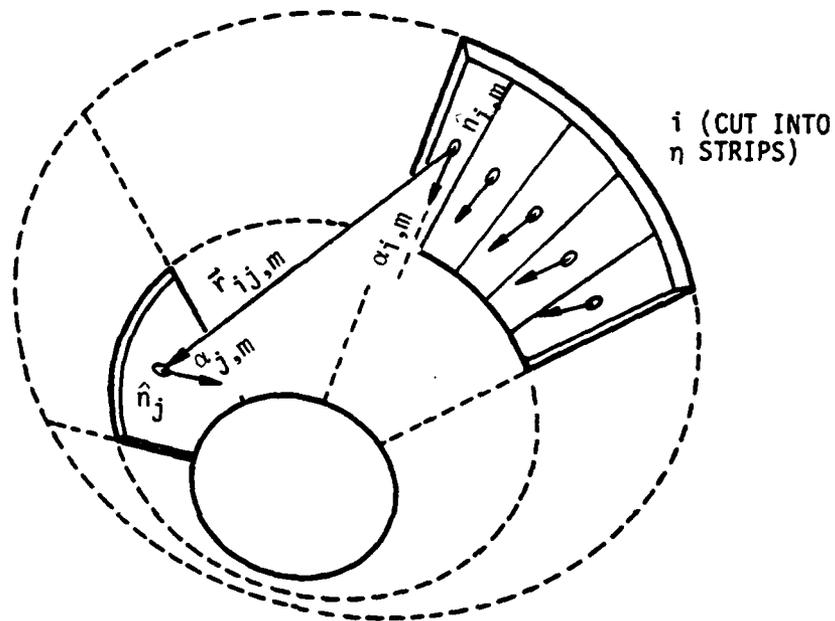


FIGURE 3-7. INTERNAL RADIATION GEOMETRY

where

$$M_{ij} = \left[-\sigma(\epsilon_j + \epsilon_j') \delta_{ij} + \sigma \sum_i \epsilon_j' g_{ij} \right] \cdot A_j \quad (3-22)$$

with $\delta_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1 & i=j \\ 0 & i \neq j \end{cases}$.

The term g_{ii} , the "self contribution", can be understood as a correction to the energy radiated away internally by a curved piece. One edge of the piece radiates back toward the opposite edge, thus reducing the total outward energy flow.

3.1.3 Conduction Matrix

Equation 3-7 expressed the conduction integral of Equation 3-6 as a sum over adjoining areas of the jth piece:

$$\int_{A_j:\text{adjoining}} (\vec{k}\nabla T) \cdot \hat{n}_j dA_j \rightarrow \sum_{\text{adjoining}} A_{\text{adjoining}} \cdot k_{\text{eff}} \frac{T_{\text{adjoining}} - T_j}{\Delta X_{j:\text{adjoining}}} \quad (3-23)$$

where all terms are defined below Equation 3-7. This sum can be expanded into its component terms by keeping in mind how the target surface has been divided:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{\text{adjoining}} A_{\text{adjoining}} k_{\text{eff}} \frac{T_{\text{adjoining}} - T_j}{\Delta X_{j:\text{adjoining}}} &= \frac{A_{(\ell-)} k_{\text{eff}(j-\theta,j)} (T_{j-\theta} - T_j)}{\Delta X_{j-\theta,j}} \\ &+ \frac{A_{(\ell+)} k_{\text{eff}(j+\theta,j)} (T_{j+\theta} - T_j)}{\Delta X_{j+\theta,j}} \\ &+ \frac{A_{(T-)} k_{\text{eff}(j-\phi,j)} (T_{j-\phi} - T_j)}{\Delta X_{j-\phi,j}} \\ &+ \frac{A_{(T+)} k_{\text{eff}(j+\phi,j)} (T_{j+\phi} - T_j)}{\Delta X_{j+\phi,j}} \end{aligned} \quad (3-24)$$

where $j\pm\theta$, $j\pm\phi$ label the pieces adjacent to the jth piece, in the longitudinal and azimuthal directions, respectively (see Figure 3-8). The remaining terms are defined as:

$$A_{(\ell\pm)} = \Delta\phi \left(\frac{r_j + r_{j\pm\theta}}{2} \right) \left(\frac{t_j + t_{j\pm\theta}}{2} \right) \quad (3-25a)$$

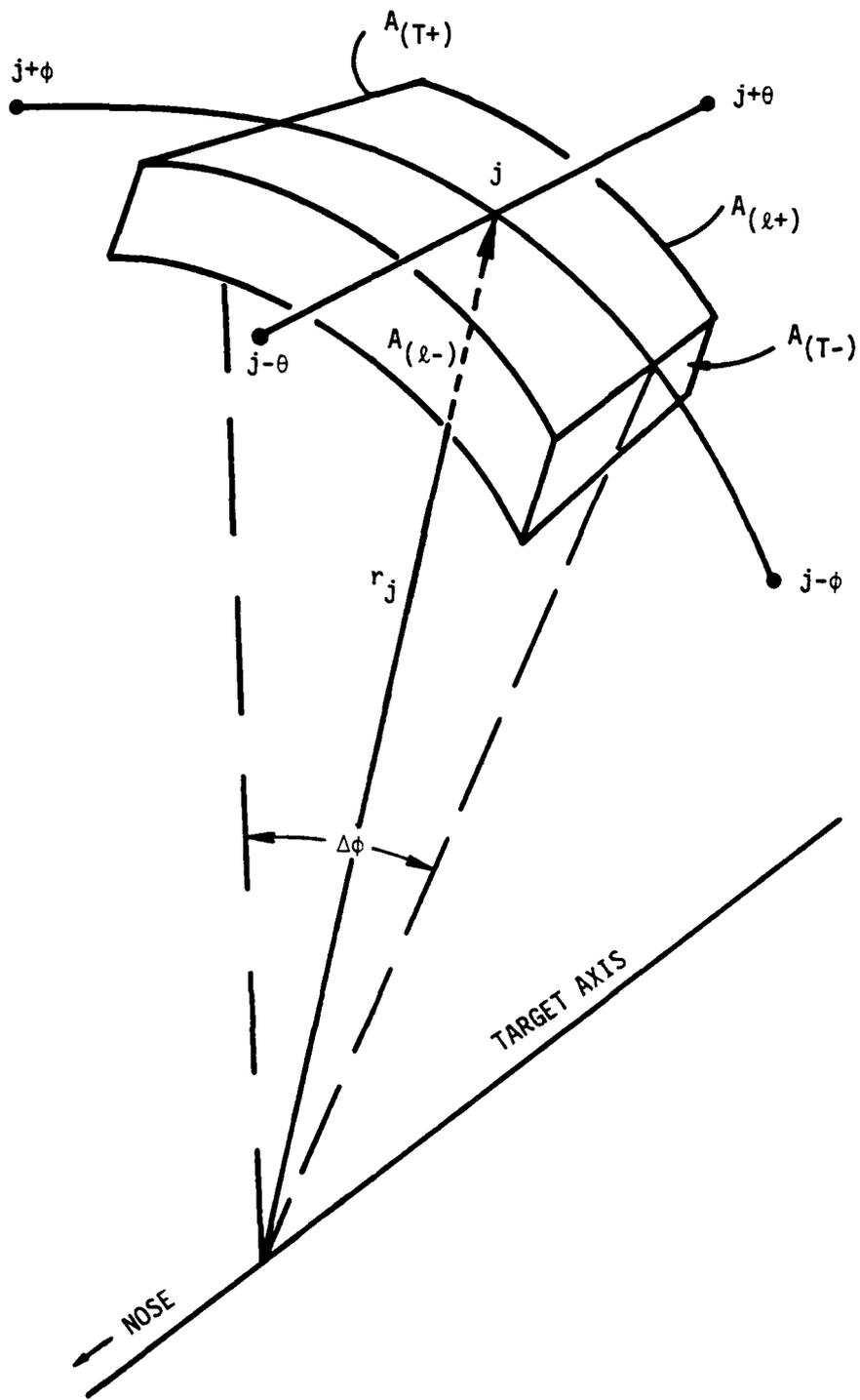


FIGURE 3-8. CONDUCTION GEDMETRY

where

$$\Delta\phi = \frac{1}{2} (\phi_j + \phi_{j+\phi}) - \frac{1}{2} (\phi_j + \phi_{j-\phi}) \quad (3-25b)$$

$$A_{(T\pm)} = \left[\left(\frac{RL_{j+\theta} + RL_j}{2} \right) - \left(\frac{RL_j + RL_{j-\theta}}{2} \right) \right] \left(\frac{t_j + t_{j\pm\phi}}{2} \right) \quad (3-25c)$$

$$\Delta X_{j\pm\theta, j} = \pm (RL_{j\pm\theta} - RL_j) \quad (3-25d)$$

$$\Delta X_{j\pm\phi, j} = |\phi_{j\pm\phi} - \phi_j| \left(\frac{r_j + r_{j\pm\phi}}{2} \right) \quad (3-25e)$$

$$k_{\text{eff}(\eta, \xi)} = \frac{2}{\frac{1}{k_\eta} + \frac{1}{k_\xi}} \quad \text{where } \eta, \xi = j, j\pm\theta, j\pm\phi \quad (3-25f)$$

and where r, ϕ, t, RL are defined in Figure 3-4.

By defining longitudinal and transverse conduction coefficients of the form:

$$\alpha_{j\pm\theta} = \frac{A_{(l\pm)} k_{\text{eff}(j\pm\theta, j)}}{\Delta X_{j\pm\theta, j}} \quad (3-26a)$$

$$\beta_{j\pm\phi} = \frac{A_{(T\pm)} k_{\text{eff}(j\pm\phi, j)}}{\Delta X_{j\pm\phi, j}} \quad (3-26b)$$

Equation 3-24 can be written as:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{\text{adjoining}} A_{\text{adjoining}} k_{\text{eff}} \frac{T_{\text{adjoining}} - T_j}{\Delta X_{j:\text{adjoining}}} &= \alpha_{j-\theta} T_{j-\theta} + \alpha_{j+\theta} T_{j+\theta} \\ &+ \beta_{j-\phi} T_{j-\phi} + \beta_{j+\phi} T_{j+\phi} \\ &- T_j (\alpha_{j-\theta} + \alpha_{j+\theta} + \beta_{j-\phi} + \beta_{j+\phi}). \end{aligned} \quad (3-27)$$

Thus, by defining a conduction matrix of the form

$$K_{ij} = \begin{bmatrix} -(a_{100} + b_{100} + b_{1-0}) & a_{100} & 0 & \dots & b_{100} & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & b_{1-0} & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots \\ a_{200} & -(a_{100} + a_{200} + b_{200} + b_{2-0}) & a_{200} & \dots & 0 & b_{200} & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & b_{2-0} & 0 & 0 & \dots \\ 0 & a_{300} & -(a_{200} + a_{300} + b_{300} + b_{3-0}) & \dots & 0 & 0 & b_{300} & \dots & 0 & 0 & b_{3-0} & 0 & 0 & \dots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots \\ \vdots & \vdots \end{bmatrix}$$

(3-28)

The sum (including $i = j$) $\sum_i k_{ij} T_i$ will contain all conduction terms associated with the j th piece, so that Equation 3-27 can be written as:

$$\sum_{\text{adjoining}} A_{\text{adjoining}} k_{\text{eff}} \frac{T_{\text{adjoining}} - T_j}{\Delta X_{j:\text{adjoining}}} = \sum_i K_{ij} T_i \quad (3-29)$$

MBALL updates the K_{ij} with the changing temperatures of the stations through the thermal conductivity k_{eff} , which is, in general, a function of the temperature.

Because the end pieces, i.e., the first nose piece or the last baseplate piece, have only one longitudinal conduction contribution, the appropriate elements of the matrix K_{ij} are set to zero.

3.1.4 Thermal Mass

The left side of Equation 3-10 can be written as:

$$\rho_j V_j \frac{d}{dt} \int_{T_{0j}}^{T_j} c_{pj}(T'') dT'' = \int_{T_{0j}}^{T_j} m_j dT_j'' \quad (3-30)$$

where $m_j = \rho_j V_j c_{pj}$ is defined as the thermal mass of the j th piece, and is, in general, a function of the temperature because it contains the specific heat. If the vehicle being modeled has a skin structure, i.e., if it is built up of layers of materials with different densities

and thermal properties, an appropriate average of these quantities must be made over all of the layers, because only a lumped thermal mass is treated in MBALL for each station. Equations 3-31 through 3-33 give the average density, specific heat, and thermal conductivity that are necessary:

$$\bar{\rho}_j = \frac{\sum_k \rho_{j,k} \Delta X_{j,k}}{\sum_k \Delta X_{j,k}} \quad (3-31)$$

$$\bar{c}_{p,j} = \frac{\sum_k \rho_{j,k} \Delta X_{j,k} c_{p,j,k}}{\sum_k \rho_{j,k} \Delta X_{j,k}} \quad (3-32)$$

$$\bar{k}_j = \frac{\sum_k \Delta X_{j,k} k_{j,k}}{\sum_k \Delta X_{j,k}} \quad (3-33)$$

where $\Delta X_{j,k}$, $\rho_{j,k}$, $c_{p,j,k}$, and $k_{j,k}$ are the thickness, density, specific heat, and thermal conductivity, respectively, of the k th layer of piece j . Because the specific heat and thermal conductivity are input by the user for different temperatures, an appropriate $\bar{c}_{p,j}$ and \bar{k}_j should be input for each temperature. The temperature calculated for the j th piece by MBALL is the average temperature over the thickness of the skin. Rapidly varying specific heats are accounted for in the solution of the heat equation described in the next section.

The option exists to set the thermal mass to zero (BALL = 2) for thin skins, in which case the temperature of each station is solved for assuming radiative equilibrium:

$$(\epsilon_j + \epsilon_j') \sigma T_j^4 = Q_{\text{ext},j} + Q_{\text{int},j} \quad (3-34)$$

where $Q_{\text{ext},j}$, $Q_{\text{int},j}$ are the external and internal power per unit area, respectively, incident on the j th piece.

3.2 SOLUTION OF THE HEAT EQUATION

3.2.1 Linearization

For numerical calculations, it is necessary to linearize both the left- and right-hand side of Equation 3-10. Proceeding with the left-hand side first:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \int_{T_{0j}}^{T_j} m_j(T_j'') dT_j'' \rightarrow \frac{m_j(T_j') (T_j - T_j')}{\Delta t} + \frac{1}{\Delta t} \int_{T_{0j}}^{T_j'} m_j(T'') dT'' \quad (3-35)$$

where Δt is the time step, T_{0j} is the initial temperature of piece j , and T_j' is an estimated value for the new temperature T_j after the time Δt . The determination of Δt and T_j' is discussed below. Because the temperature change is being sought over a finite interval Δt , it is appropriate to replace the instantaneous value of the right-hand side of Equation 3-10 by a value averaged over the interval:

$$Q_{\text{ext},j}(t) A_j + \sum_i (M_{ij} T_i^4 + K_{ij} T_i) \rightarrow Q_{\text{ext},j}(t + \frac{\Delta t}{2}) A_j + \sum_i (M_{ij} \bar{T}_i^4 + K_{ij} \bar{T}_i) \quad (3-36)$$

where \bar{T}_i , the average temperature, is given by $\bar{T}_i = 1/2 (T_{0i} + T_i)$, with T_{0i} , T_i the old and new temperature of the i th piece, respectively, and the external flux $Q_{\text{ext},j}$ is interpolated to the midpoint of the time interval. The \bar{T}_i^4 term can be linearized in the following way: expanding T_i^4 in a Taylor's expansion about an estimated final temperature T_i' :

$$T_i^4 = T_i'^4 + 4 T_i'^3 (T_i - T_i') \quad (3-37)$$

and substituting this expression for T_i in \bar{T}_i^4 yields (after a further approximation):

$$\bar{T}_i^4 \rightarrow \left[\frac{1}{2} (T_i' + T_{oi}) \right]^4 + 2 \left[\frac{1}{2} (T_i' + T_{oi}) \right]^3 \cdot (T_i - T_i') . \quad (3-38)$$

Defining the term $\bar{T}_i' = \frac{1}{2} (T_i' + T_{oi})$ for convenience, the full linearized heat equation can be written:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{m_j (T_j') (T_j - T_j')}{\Delta t} + \frac{1}{\Delta t} \int_{T_{oj}}^{T_j'} m_j (T''') dT''' = Q_{\text{ext},j} \left(t + \frac{\Delta t}{2} \right) A_j \\ + \sum_i \left\{ M_{ij} \left[\bar{T}_i^4 + 2 \bar{T}_i^3 (T_i - T_i') \right] \right. \\ \left. + \frac{K_{ij}}{2} (T_{oi} + T_i) \right\} \end{aligned} \quad (3-39)$$

If the terms in Equation 3-39 are grouped to isolate T_j , the following equation results:

$$\sum_i c_{ij} T_i = B_j \quad (3-40)$$

where

$$c_{ij} = \begin{cases} \frac{m_j (T_j')}{\Delta t} - 2 M_{jj} \bar{T}_j^3 - \frac{1}{2} K_{jj} & \text{for } i = j \\ - (2 M_{ij} \bar{T}_i^3 + \frac{1}{2} K_{ij}) & \text{for } i \neq j \end{cases} \quad (3-41)$$

and

$$B_j = Q_{\text{ext},j} \left(t + \frac{\Delta t}{2} \right) A_j + \frac{m_j (T_j') T_j'}{\Delta t} - \frac{1}{\Delta t} \int_{T_{oj}}^{T_j'} m_j dT$$

$$+ \sum_i \left[M_{ij} (\bar{T}_i^4 - 2\bar{T}_i^3 \cdot T_i') + \frac{K_{ij}}{2} T_{oi} \right].$$

Equation 3-40 is solved for the T_j by matrix inversion, and if the T_j are within one-half of one percent of the estimated T_j' , the T_j are the new temperatures. Otherwise, the T_j become the estimated temperatures T_j' and Equation 3-40 is evaluated again for T_j . This process is repeated until the T_j are found.

3.2.2 Estimation of Δt , T'

It is important that the diagonals of the matrix c_{ij} be greater than zero, so that the time development is stable. Choosing the time step, Δt , such that

$$\Delta t < \frac{m_j (T_{oj})}{2M_{jj} T_{oj}^3 + 1/2 K_{jj}} \quad (3-43)$$

guarantees that the c_{ii} are all positive.

The estimated temperature, T_j' , is found by solving the heat equation with the right-hand side approximated by an expansion about the initial temperature T_o :

$$\int_{T_{oj}}^{T_j'} m_j dT = \Delta t \left\{ \sum_i \left[M_{ij} T_{oi}^4 + K_{ij} T_{oi} + Q \left(t + \frac{\Delta t}{2} \right) A_j \right] \right.$$

$$\left. + (4 M_{jj} T_{oj}^3 + K_{jj}) (T_j' - T_{oj}) \right\}. \quad (3-44)$$

T_j' is then used to compute the specific heat at T_j' , $c_{pj}(T_j')$, and the time step is checked to ensure that

$$\Delta t < \frac{m_j(T_j')}{4 M_{jj} T_{oj}^3 + K_{jj}} \quad (3-45)$$

If the time step does not satisfy Equation 3-45, a smaller step is chosen, and a new value for T_j' is found from Equation 3-44. This process is repeated until Δt is found to satisfy Equation 3-45. The time between trajectory points at which the temperatures are desired is used as the time step if this time is smaller than that defined by Equation 3-45.

3.3 OPEN SURFACE OPTION

It is possible to remove any station (more than one station may be removed) from the replica or balloon shape to simulate an open surface (hole) at that station. This is accomplished by setting the initial temperature of the station equal to 0°R on material property card 6.1 (Table 4-3). The conductivity and radiative coupling of any open station to the rest of the vehicle is set equal to zero. Any external fluxes entering the vehicle through the open station are neglected, however, so the percentage of open surface to total vehicle surface should be small to minimize the error in determining the true flux on an interior surface. Thus the total number of removed stations should be small.

An average temperature is assigned to an open surface for signature calculations in BIDIREC. This average temperature is representative of the internal energy that is passing through the hole from the interior. The average temperature of the missing station, \bar{T}_{open} , is found by evaluating:

$$\bar{\epsilon} \bar{T}_{open}^4 = \sum_i \epsilon_i' g_{i,open} T_i^4 \quad (3-46)$$

Because this is an approximation, the internal emissivities, ϵ_i' , are assumed to be about the same, and they cancel with the average emissivity, $\bar{\epsilon}$. The $g_{i,open}$ term is the geometric factor for the i th surface as seen by the open surface.

4. INPUT SPECIFICATIONS

4.1 DISC UTILIZATION

MBALL requires the disc files used in EXOHEAT for its operation. Table 4-1 summarizes the necessary tapes and their utilization.

The thermophysical data (15) may be input by the user. The trajectory data (7) and earthshine data (4) must be input in the BASIC option. Note, however, that the user can supply trajectory data to tape 7 by using the trajectory card input option (Ref. 1).

TABLE 4-1. EXOHEAT (WITH MBALL) DISC FILES

DEVICE/ TAPE	UTILIZATION	ORIGIN
4	Earthshine Data	OSC Data Base
7	Trajectory Data	BALLIS/BASIC
15	Thermophysical Data	OSC Data Base
16	Temperature	MBALL
23	Vehicle Geometry	RVSNTN/BASIC

4.2 CARD INPUT

The MBALL card input consists of two parts: RVSNTN input and EXOHEAT input.

RVSNTN calculates the necessary geometrical parameters for MBALL from a modest user input (for both replica and balloon shapes). The user must be careful, however, to enter the nose cap polar angles [THET(I)] in the EXOHEAT input that are calculated by RVSNTN (see Figure 3-5) because RVSNTN does not pass them to EXOHEAT. RVSNTN input is displayed in Table 4-2.

TABLE 4-2. RVSNTN INPUT SUMMARY

CARD COLUMN	VARIABLE	FORMAT	UNITS	DESCRIPTION
FIRST CARD: TITLE (FORMAT 3A4)				
1-12	(NTI(I), I = 1,3)	3A4		RV title
SECOND CARD: UNIT DESIGNATOR (FORMAT I3)				
1-3	FLAG	I3		Designates what units of length the input is in: = 1, ft = 3, cm = 2, in. = 4, m
THIRD CARD: NOSECAP (FORMAT I5, 5X, 2F10.4, I5)				
1-5	N	I5		Number of stations on nosecap
11-20	R1	F10.4	(FLAG)	Nosecap radius (or balloon radius)
21-30	L1	F10.4	(FLAG)	Length of nosecap*† (or balloon diameter)
31-35	KROL	I5		Number of azimuthal divisions
FOURTH CARD: FRUSTA CONTROL (FORMAT I5, 5X, F10.4)				
1-5	MN	I5		Number of frusta (3 maximum)
11-20	Q	F10.4	deg	Cone angle of first frustum
FRUSTRA CARDS: (ONE PER FRUSTUM) (FORMAT I5, 5X, 2F10.4)				
1-5	N	I5		Number of stations on frustum
11-20	Q	F10.4	deg	Cone angle
21-30	L1	F10.4	(FLAG)	Length of frustum
BASE CARD (FORMAT F5.0)				
1-5	AN	F5.0		Number of stations on base

*See Figure 3-2 for replica.

†If balloon shape is desired, $L1 = 2 \times R1$ and the third card is the last RVSNTN card.

The first card contains the user's title (up to 12 letters). The second card defines the units in which the target dimensions are input (these are changed internally to feet for MBALL). The nose cap information is input on the third card: N, the number of stations refers to the number of longitudinal stations along a single running length of the nose cap. The total number of nose cap stations is $KROL \times N$. For a replica shape, the nose cap must fit tangentially to the first frustum, so that $L1$ is computed by the user according to Figure 3-2. If a balloon shape is desired (i.e., sphere), the user should set $L1$ equal to twice $R1$. RVSNTN bypasses the frustum calculations when $L1 = 2 \times R1$, so the nose cap card is the last RVSNTN card when a balloon shape is desired. For the replica shape, the next card sets the number of frusta and defines the first cone angle, and this card is followed by a card for each frustum. Again, the total number of stations on each frustum is $N \times KROL$. Finally, the base card contains the number of longitudinal stations on the base (in F format), to be multiplied by $KROL$ to get the total number of base stations.

EXOHEAT input is shown in Table 4-3. The first card is the NAMELIST/SOLAR data. This defines the earthshine mission map. The format for this card is (note the leading blank denoted by the b):

```
b$SOLAR ITYP = ..., $
```

with the variables separated by commas. A \$ ends the namelist.

The next card set defines all station normals by their azimuthal and polar angles. The polar angles, THET(I), should agree with those calculated by RVSNTN (see Figure 3-5).

Card 3.1 determines the external flux averaging mode (see Table 3-1). MODE = 1 allows the full use of MBALL's capability for azimuthal, as well as longitudinal, heat conduction. In MODE = 2 (roll average), all azimuthal stations experience the same roll averaged external fluxes. Azimuthal conduction can still be important in this case, however, if adjacent stations have different thermal masses or thermal properties.

TABLE 4-3. EXOHEAT (WITH MBALL) CARD INPUT SUMMARY

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT SPECIFICATION	
NAMELIST/SOLAR	
VARIABLE	DESCRIPTION
ITYPE	<p>Sun position option</p> <p>= 1 - Subsolar latitude and longitude (SLAT, SLON) input</p> <p>= 2 - Subsolar point calculated from MONTH, IDAY, HOUR, where HOUR is GMT time</p> <p>= 3 - Subsolar point calculated from MONTH, IDAY, HOUR, ELG, where HOUR is local Sun time at longitude ELG</p>
SLAT	Sun latitude (deg)
SLON	Sun longitude
MONTH	Month of year - 1 to 12
IDAY	Day of month - 1 to 30
HOUR	24 hr time (1:15 p.m. ~ 13.25)
ELG	Reference longitude for local time (deg)
IPRINT	<p>Earthshine map printing option</p> <p>= 0 - Do not print earthshine radiances</p> <p>≠ 0 - Print earthshine map</p>
ICLD	<p>Cloud cover option</p> <p>= 0,1 - Average seasonal geographic earthshine</p> <p>= 2 - Cloudy radiance reduction</p> <p>= 3 - Clear radiance enhancement</p> <p>= 4 - Statistical - random geographical variation between clear and cloudy</p> <p>= 5* - Clear and cloudy sections are positioned over the Earth</p> <p>= 6* - Same as ICLD = 5, but different albedos are used for water, land, vegetation, snow, and ice on the Earth's surface.</p>

*See Table 4-20, Reference 1.

TABLE 4-3 - Continued

BODY SHAPE			
CARD	PARAMETER	FORMAT	DESCRIPTION
2.1	KROL	I5	Numbers of azimuthal divisions
2.2	(ROLL(I), I=1, KROL)	8F10.5	Azimuthal angle (deg)
2.3	KTHET	I5	Number of polar angles
2.4	(THET(I), I=1, KTHET)	8F10.5	Polar angles (deg)*
FLUX AVERAGING MODE			
3.1	MODE	I5	= 1 - Instantaneous = 2 - Roll averaged fluxes = 3 - Spherical averaged fluxes
BALLOON OPTION			
NAMELIST/IBALL			
VARIABLE		DESCRIPTION	
BALL [†]		= 2 - Radiative equilibrium = 3 - Thermal mass used	
CONDUCTION SPECIFICATION			
CARD	PARAMETER	FORMAT	DESCRIPTION
5.1	COND FLAG	(5X,L5, F5.2)	T = Conduction F = No conduction 0 = Thermal prop. updated with time 1 = Thermal prop. not updated

*Nosecap THET(I) should agree with polar angles calculated in RVSNTN (see Figure 3-5).

[†]BALL must equal 2 or 3 for MBALL to be called.

TABLE 4-3 - Concluded

MATERIAL PROPERTY SPECIFICATION			
(One card for each station)		The station index for the Mth roll angle and Nth polar angle is $I = (M-1) \cdot KTHET + N$	
CARD	PARAMETER	FORMAT	DESCRIPTION
6.1	JMAT	(I10, 2F10.5)	Material identification code word >200 - data taken from OSC data base
	THK TOLD		<200 data taken from card sets composed of card types 7.1 and 7.2 Material thickness (ft) Initial temperature* (°R)
If some of JMATS are less than 200 material property data will be input on these cards			
7.1	NCP	(I5, 7F10.2)	Number of temperatures and number of 7.2 cards
	DENS		Density (lb/ft ²)
	EO		Outside emissivity
	EI		Inside emissivity
	AL		Absorptance
7.2	TEMP	(3E12.5)	Temperature (°R)
	CP		Specific heat (Btu/lb/°R)
	TCON		Thermal conductivity (Btu/ft/°R/sec)

*TOLD = 0 for an open surface

The next card is NAMELIST/IBALL input. If BALL = 2, a zero thermal mass is assumed for all of the stations, and Equation 3-34 is solved for the temperatures. BALL = 3 uses the complete thermal mass solution of Section 3. BALL must equal two or three for MBALL to be called. The format for this namelist is:

```
b$IBALL BALL = 2(or 3) $
```

Card 5.1 chooses the two options: conduction on/off, and thermal properties updated/not updated with time.

Card set 6 defines the material, thickness, and initial temperature of each station (one card per station). An open station is flagged by setting its initial temperature equal to 0. If JMAT is greater than 200, the thermophysical properties are taken from the OSC data base. Table 4-4 contains the OSC thermophysical property code words. If JMAT is less than or equal to 200, the thermophysical properties must follow card set 6. If a station is built up of layers of different materials, an appropriate average of their thermophysical properties over the thickness of the skin should be input in card set 7 (see Equations 3-31 through 3-33). Card set 7 is read whenever a JMAT less than or equal to 200 is encountered that is different from the previous station's JMAT.

To model a phase change, the specific heat can be thought of as a spiked function of the temperature, as is shown in Figure 4-1(a). The enthalpy, or energy content per unit mass of the station material, is the area under curve (a), and is shown in (b). The area of the shaded spike of curve (a) corresponds to the heat of fusion or heat of vaporization of a unit mass of material. In the case of water, this area would correspond to about 144 Btu/lb for the heat of fusion. Table 4-5 is a tabulation of the curve of Figure 4-1(a). Note that the width of the spike was chosen to be 1°R, but a smaller width may be chosen if the c_p is increased so that the area under the spike remains 144 Btu/lb.

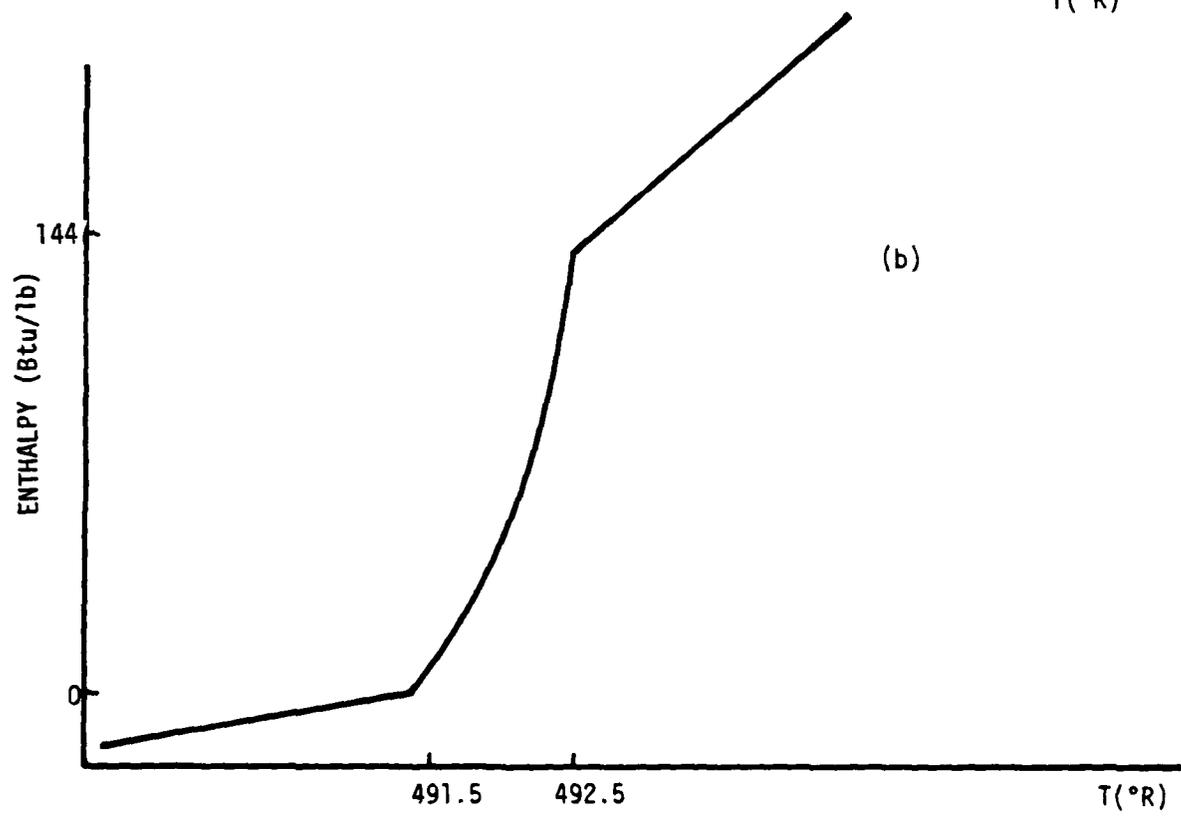
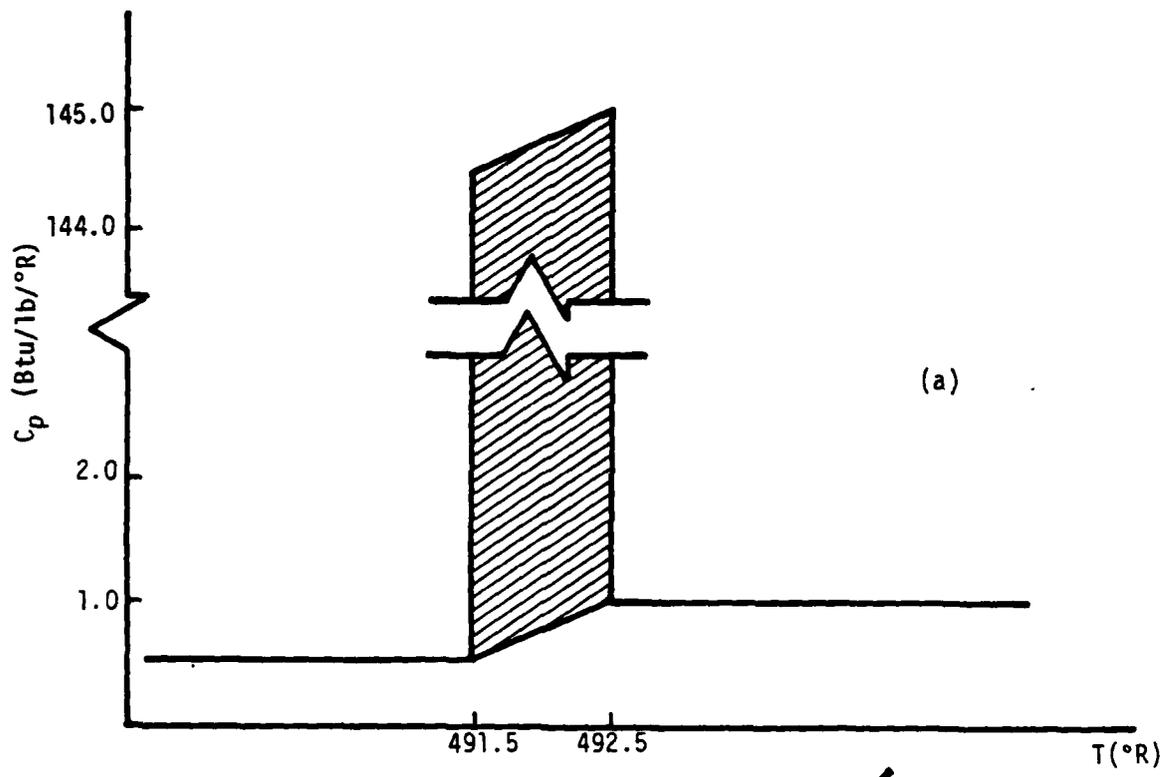


FIGURE 4-1. SPECIFIC HEAT AND ENTHALPY OF WATER

TABLE 4-4. OSC THERMOPHYSICAL PROPERTY CODE WORDS

CODE WORD	MATERIAL
201	Carbon phenolic
202	Graphite
203	Silica phenolic, asbestos phenolic
204	Fused silica
205	Teflon
206	Porous stainless steel
207	Aluminum
208	Beryllium

TABLE 4-5. MODELING THE HEAT OF FUSION OF WATER

TEMPERATURE (°R)	c_p (Btu/lb/°R)
480.00	0.5 (approx.)
491.49	0.5 (approx.)
491.50	144.5
492.50	145.0
492.51	1.0 (approx.)
500.00	1.0 (approx.)

4.3 ACCESSING MBALL IN THE BASIC OPTION

MBALL is accessed in the BASIC option (note that Reference 1 and 3 do not contain MBALL) if the BASIC parameters HEATRV = EXOHEAT and TARGSYN = YES (this calls RVSNTN). References 1 and 3 state that RVSNTN should not be used with EXOHEAT, but this has been changed with the addition of MBALL. To compute signatures from the MBALL temperatures, input is necessary for SELECT and BIDIREC, because the modified RVSNTN program does not compute the necessary parameters to these programs. Reference 1 describes SELECT and BIDIREC input.

5. EXAMPLES

5.1 WATER-JACKETED BALLOON

The first example (Figure 5-1) demonstrates the modeling of a water-jacketed balloon 1 m in radius consisting of an outer and inner skin of 1/32-in. teflon, supporting a 1/8-in. layer of water. It is necessary to average the density, specific heats, and thermal conductivities of the water and teflon over the layers of the balloon. The balloon's surface is divided into 36 stations of equal area. Table 5-1 shows the values chosen to represent the specific heat of water to model the phase change at 492 °R, and the specific heat of teflon. Also shown are the respective thermal conductivities. The averages used in the inputs were determined from Equations 3-31 through 3-33.

Trajectory cards have been input to place the balloon over the north pole with the axis of the balloon parallel to the axis of the Earth. The Sun is at 0° longitude and 0° latitude. The initial temperature of the entire balloon is 500 °R. Even though SELECT and BIDIREC input is present, the output from these programs is suppressed.

The MBALL output (Figure 5-2), following the average fluxes from the Sun, Earth, and molecular heating from EXOHEAT, is as follows for each station (units are in feet): the station area, perpendicular and parallel components of the station normal with respect to the vehicle axis, distance from the axis (r), distance along the axis (z), running length, and thermal mass (Btu/°R). The terms RAD and COND give an estimate of the initial radiation and conduction flow, respectively, involving the particular station. TMTP is the estimated time step Δt given by dividing the thermal mass TMASS by the sum of RAD and COND (this is one-half the Δt of Equation 3-43). ALF, EOUT, and EIN are the solar absorptivity and outside and inside emissivities, respectively. The temperatures (°R) are then output for each station.

```

CARD 1 11 21 31 41 51 61 71
1 3ADIS
2 TRAJ CAPES HPLATE ENDIENT MATFF CALD SIGNA CALT
3 TRFG.VN YCS
4
5 5. 9.
6 11. 15.
7 19. 24.
8
9 3)
10 60. 3261.771 3039.021 3280.8 20000. 90.
11 10. 3261.771 3039.021 3280.8 20000. 90.
12 150. 3261.771 3039.021 3280.8 20000. 90.
13 240. 3261.771 3039.021 3280.8 20000. 90.
14 300. 3261.771 3039.021 3280.8 20000. 90.
15 360. 3261.771 3039.021 3280.8 20000. 90.
16 420. 3261.771 3039.021 3280.8 20000. 90.
17 480. 3261.771 3039.021 3280.8 20000. 90.
18 540. 3261.771 3039.021 3280.8 20000. 90.
19 600. 3261.771 3039.021 3280.8 20000. 90.
20 660. 3261.771 3039.021 3280.8 20000. 90.
21 720. 3261.771 3039.021 3280.8 20000. 90.
22 780. 3261.771 3039.021 3280.8 20000. 90.
23 84. 3261.771 3039.021 3280.8 20000. 90.
24 900. 3261.771 3039.021 3280.8 20000. 90.
25 960. 3261.771 3039.021 3280.8 20000. 90.
26 1020. 3261.771 3039.021 3280.8 20000. 90.
27 1080. 3261.771 3039.021 3280.8 20000. 90.
28 1140. 3261.771 3039.021 3280.8 20000. 90.
29 1200. 3261.771 3039.021 3280.8 20000. 90.
30 1260. 3261.771 3039.021 3280.8 20000. 90.
31 1320. 3261.771 3039.021 3280.8 20000. 90.
32 1380. 3261.771 3039.021 3280.8 20000. 90.
33 1440. 3261.771 3039.021 3280.8 20000. 90.
34 1500. 3261.771 3039.021 3280.8 20000. 90.
35 1560. 3261.771 3039.021 3280.8 20000. 90.
36 1620. 3261.771 3039.021 3280.8 20000. 90.
37 1680. 3261.771 3039.021 3280.8 20000. 90.
38 1740. 3261.771 3039.021 3280.8 20000. 90.
39 1800. 3261.771 3039.021 3280.8 20000. 90.
40 MBALL
41 3
42 6 100. 200. 6
43 SCOLAF ITYPE=1,SLAT= ..,SLON= ..,MONTH=9,IDA=15,IPRINT=.,ICL=3 $
44
45 0. 60. 100. 150. 240. 300.
46
47 37.50 60. 0.01 99.99 120. 148.04
48 1
49 MIBALL BALL=3. ?
50 F T

```

FIGURE 5-1. BALLOON EXAMPLE INPUT

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CAGE	1	11	21	31	41	51	61	71
101			1	11	1	12	1	
102			13	1	14	1	15	
103			1	13	1	17	1	
104			18	1	19	1	20	
105			1	21	1	22	1	
106			23	1	24	1	25	
107			1	26	1	27	1	
108			23	1	29	1	30	
109			1	31	1	32	1	
110			33	1	34	1	35	
111			1	35				
112	5	.349	24.03	0.	48.19	60.		
113	5	.349	59.35	0.	22.34	60.		
114	5	.349	60.25	0.	13.47	60.		
115	5	.349	99.74	0.	13.47	60.		
116	5	.343	12.64	0.	22.34	60.		
117	5	.349	155.91	0.	48.19	60.		
118	5	.349	24.03	60.	48.19	60.		
119	5	.349	52.33	60.	22.34	60.		
120	5	.349	8.23	6.	13.47	60.		
121	5	.349	95.74	60.	13.47	60.		
122	5	.349	12.64	60.	22.34	60.		
123	5	.349	155.91	60.	48.19	60.		
124	5	.349	24.03	120.	48.19	60.		
125	5	.349	52.33	120.	22.34	60.		
126	5	.349	8.23	120.	13.47	60.		
127	5	.349	95.74	120.	13.47	60.		
128	5	.343	12.64	120.	22.34	60.		
129	5	.349	155.91	120.	48.19	60.		
130	5	.349	24.03	180.	48.19	60.		
131	5	.343	52.33	180.	22.34	60.		
132	5	.349	60.25	180.	13.47	60.		
133	5	.349	95.74	180.	13.47	60.		
134	5	.343	12.64	180.	22.34	60.		
135	5	.349	155.91	180.	48.19	60.		
136	5	.349	24.03	240.	48.19	60.		
137	5	.343	52.33	240.	22.34	60.		
138	5	.349	60.25	240.	13.47	60.		
139	5	.349	95.74	240.	13.47	60.		
140	5	.349	12.64	240.	22.34	60.		
141	5	.349	155.91	240.	48.19	60.		
142	5	.349	24.03	300.	48.19	60.		
143	5	.349	52.33	300.	22.34	60.		
144	5	.349	60.25	300.	13.47	60.		
145	5	.349	95.74	300.	13.47	60.		
146	5	.349	12.64	300.	22.34	60.		
147	5	.349	155.91	300.	48.19	60.		
148	ICAGE REFLET=1.,NF=0.,NR=10,NC=10							

CAGE	1	11	21	31	41	51	61	71

FIGURE 5-1 - Concluded

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TABLE 5-1. ρ , c_p , k FOR WATER AND TEFLON

	ρ (lb/ft ³)	c_p Btu/lb/°R)	k Btu/ft/°R/sec)	T(°R)
Water (1/8- in. Thick)	62.4	0.5	0.323	480.00
	62.4	0.5	0.329	491.49
	62.4	144.5	0.329	491.50
	62.4	145.0	0.329	492.50
	62.4	1.0	0.329	492.51
	62.4	1.0	0.334	500.00
Teflon (1/16- in. Thick Total)	135.0	0.229	0.414×10^{-4}	480.00
	135.0	0.234	0.414×10^{-4}	491.49
	135.0	0.234	0.414×10^{-4}	491.50
	135.0	0.234	0.414×10^{-4}	492.50
	135.0	0.234	0.414×10^{-4}	492.51
	135.0	0.238	0.415×10^{-4}	500.00

PROGRAM BASIC

FACTORY DATA WILL BE INPUT VIA CARDS
HEAT WILL CALCULATE THERMAL DATA
SELECT WILL PROVIDE DIRECT WITH OPTICAL PROPERTIES DATA
DIRECT WILL CALCULATE TARGET SIGNATURE DATA

NO NATURAL PLUME OR NUCLEAR BACKGROUND DATA WILL BE INPUT OR CALCULATED

NO OFFAXIS CALCULATIONS WILL BE MADE

NO SENSOR MODEL CALCULATIONS WILL BE MADE

TARGET SYNTHESIS PERFORMED

NO BAND = 3

LAMBDA INCIDENT WAS NOT INPUT, DEFAULTED TO 4.1

LWAVE = 191 LAMINC = 10.0E+00

.50000E+01	.51000E+01	.52000E+01	.53000E+01	.54000E+01	.55000E+01	.56000E+01	.57000E+01
.58000E+01	.59000E+01	.60000E+01	.61000E+01	.62000E+01	.63000E+01	.64000E+01	.65000E+01
.66000E+01	.67000E+01	.68000E+01	.69000E+01	.70000E+01	.71000E+01	.72000E+01	.73000E+01
.74000E+01	.75000E+01	.76000E+01	.77000E+01	.78000E+01	.79000E+01	.80000E+01	.81000E+01
.82000E+01	.83000E+01	.84000E+01	.85000E+01	.86000E+01	.87000E+01	.88000E+01	.89000E+01
.90000E+01	.91000E+01	.92000E+01	.93000E+01	.94000E+01	.95000E+01	.96000E+01	.97000E+01
.98000E+01	.99000E+01	1.00000E+02	1.01000E+02	1.02000E+02	1.03000E+02	1.04000E+02	1.05000E+02
1.06000E+02	1.07000E+02	1.08000E+02	1.09000E+02	1.10000E+02	1.11000E+02	1.12000E+02	1.13000E+02
1.14000E+02	1.15000E+02	1.16000E+02	1.17000E+02	1.18000E+02	1.19000E+02	1.20000E+02	1.21000E+02
1.22000E+02	1.23000E+02	1.24000E+02	1.25000E+02	1.26000E+02	1.27000E+02	1.28000E+02	1.29000E+02
1.30000E+02	1.31000E+02	1.32000E+02	1.33000E+02	1.34000E+02	1.35000E+02	1.36000E+02	1.37000E+02
1.38000E+02	1.39000E+02	1.40000E+02	1.41000E+02	1.42000E+02	1.43000E+02	1.44000E+02	1.45000E+02
1.46000E+02	1.47000E+02	1.48000E+02	1.49000E+02	1.50000E+02	1.51000E+02	1.52000E+02	1.53000E+02
1.54000E+02	1.55000E+02	1.56000E+02	1.57000E+02	1.58000E+02	1.59000E+02	1.60000E+02	1.61000E+02
1.62000E+02	1.63000E+02	1.64000E+02	1.65000E+02	1.66000E+02	1.67000E+02	1.68000E+02	1.69000E+02
1.70000E+02	1.71000E+02	1.72000E+02	1.73000E+02	1.74000E+02	1.75000E+02	1.76000E+02	1.77000E+02
1.78000E+02	1.79000E+02	1.80000E+02	1.81000E+02	1.82000E+02	1.83000E+02	1.84000E+02	1.85000E+02
1.86000E+02	1.87000E+02	1.88000E+02	1.89000E+02	1.90000E+02	1.91000E+02	1.92000E+02	1.93000E+02
1.94000E+02	1.95000E+02	1.96000E+02	1.97000E+02	1.98000E+02	1.99000E+02	2.00000E+02	2.01000E+02
2.02000E+02	2.03000E+02	2.04000E+02	2.05000E+02	2.06000E+02	2.07000E+02	2.08000E+02	2.09000E+02
2.10000E+02	2.11000E+02	2.12000E+02	2.13000E+02	2.14000E+02	2.15000E+02	2.16000E+02	2.17000E+02
2.18000E+02	2.19000E+02	2.20000E+02	2.21000E+02	2.22000E+02	2.23000E+02	2.24000E+02	2.25000E+02
2.26000E+02	2.27000E+02	2.28000E+02	2.29000E+02	2.30000E+02	2.31000E+02	2.32000E+02	2.33000E+02
2.34000E+02	2.35000E+02	2.36000E+02	2.37000E+02	2.38000E+02	2.39000E+02	2.40000E+02	2.41000E+02

FIGURE 5-2. BALLOON EXAMPLE OUTPUT

STAT	AREA	DEFP	PAK	RADIUS	7ED	PUNLTH	TRASS	PAD	CONJ	TPTP	ALF	EQU	FIN
1	3.76	.553	.033	1.01	.547	1.92	3.05	.159E-02	.115F-01	232.	.200	.900	.900
2	3.76	.966	.500	2.04	1.04	3.44	3.05	.159E-12	.136E-01	200.	.200	.900	.900
3	3.76	.905	.157	3.23	2.73	4.67	3.05	.159E-02	.159E-01	165.	.200	.900	.900
4	3.76	.966	-.167	3.23	3.03	5.70	3.05	.159E-02	.159E-01	165.	.200	.900	.900
5	3.76	.966	-.500	2.04	4.92	5.87	3.05	.159E-02	.136E-01	200.	.200	.900	.900
6	3.76	.553	-.033	1.01	5.01	4.39	3.05	.159E-02	.112E-01	237.	.200	.900	.900
7	3.76	.553	.033	1.01	.547	1.92	3.05	.159E-02	.115F-01	232.	.200	.900	.900
8	3.76	.966	.500	2.04	1.64	3.44	3.05	.159E-02	.136E-01	200.	.200	.900	.900
9	3.76	.966	.167	3.23	2.73	4.67	3.05	.159E-02	.159E-01	165.	.200	.900	.900
10	3.76	.966	-.167	3.23	3.03	5.70	3.05	.159E-02	.159E-01	165.	.200	.900	.900
11	3.76	.966	-.500	2.04	4.92	5.87	3.05	.159E-02	.136E-01	200.	.200	.900	.900
12	3.76	.553	-.033	1.01	5.01	4.39	3.05	.159E-02	.112E-01	237.	.200	.900	.900
13	3.76	.553	.033	1.01	.547	1.92	3.05	.159E-02	.115F-01	232.	.200	.900	.900
14	3.76	.966	.500	2.04	1.64	3.44	3.05	.159E-02	.136E-01	200.	.200	.900	.900
15	3.76	.966	.167	3.23	2.73	4.67	3.05	.159E-02	.159E-01	165.	.200	.900	.900
16	3.76	.966	-.167	3.23	3.03	5.70	3.05	.159E-02	.159E-01	165.	.200	.900	.900
17	3.76	.966	-.500	2.04	4.92	5.87	3.05	.159E-02	.136E-01	200.	.200	.900	.900
18	3.76	.553	-.033	1.01	5.01	4.39	3.05	.159E-02	.112E-01	237.	.200	.900	.900
19	3.76	.553	.033	1.01	.547	1.92	3.05	.159E-02	.115F-01	232.	.200	.900	.900
20	3.76	.966	.500	2.04	1.64	3.44	3.05	.159E-02	.136E-01	200.	.200	.900	.900
21	3.76	.966	.167	3.23	2.73	4.67	3.05	.159E-02	.159E-01	165.	.200	.900	.900
22	3.76	.966	-.167	3.23	3.03	5.70	3.05	.159E-02	.159E-01	165.	.200	.900	.900
23	3.76	.966	-.500	2.04	4.92	5.87	3.05	.159E-02	.136E-01	200.	.200	.900	.900
24	3.76	.553	-.033	1.01	5.01	4.39	3.05	.159E-02	.112E-01	237.	.200	.900	.900
25	3.76	.553	.033	1.01	.547	1.92	3.05	.159E-02	.115F-01	232.	.200	.900	.900
26	3.76	.966	.500	2.04	1.64	3.44	3.05	.159E-02	.136E-01	200.	.200	.900	.900
27	3.76	.966	.167	3.23	2.73	4.67	3.05	.159E-02	.159E-01	165.	.200	.900	.900
28	3.76	.966	-.167	3.23	3.03	5.70	3.05	.159E-02	.159E-01	165.	.200	.900	.900
29	3.76	.966	-.500	2.04	4.92	5.87	3.05	.159E-02	.136E-01	200.	.200	.900	.900
30	3.76	.553	-.033	1.01	5.01	4.39	3.05	.159E-02	.112E-01	237.	.200	.900	.900
31	3.76	.553	.033	1.01	.547	1.92	3.05	.159E-02	.115F-01	232.	.200	.900	.900
32	3.76	.966	.500	2.04	1.64	3.44	3.05	.159E-02	.136E-01	200.	.200	.900	.900
33	3.76	.966	.167	3.23	2.73	4.67	3.05	.159E-02	.159E-01	165.	.200	.900	.900
34	3.76	.966	-.167	3.23	3.03	5.70	3.05	.159E-02	.159E-01	165.	.200	.900	.900
35	3.76	.966	-.500	2.04	4.92	5.87	3.05	.159E-02	.136E-01	200.	.200	.900	.900
36	3.76	.553	-.033	1.01	5.01	4.39	3.05	.159E-02	.112E-01	237.	.200	.900	.900

TIME DEVELOPMENT OF TEMPERATURES

LONGITUDINAL CONDUCTION TREATED -- T

OPEN REAR SURFACE -- F

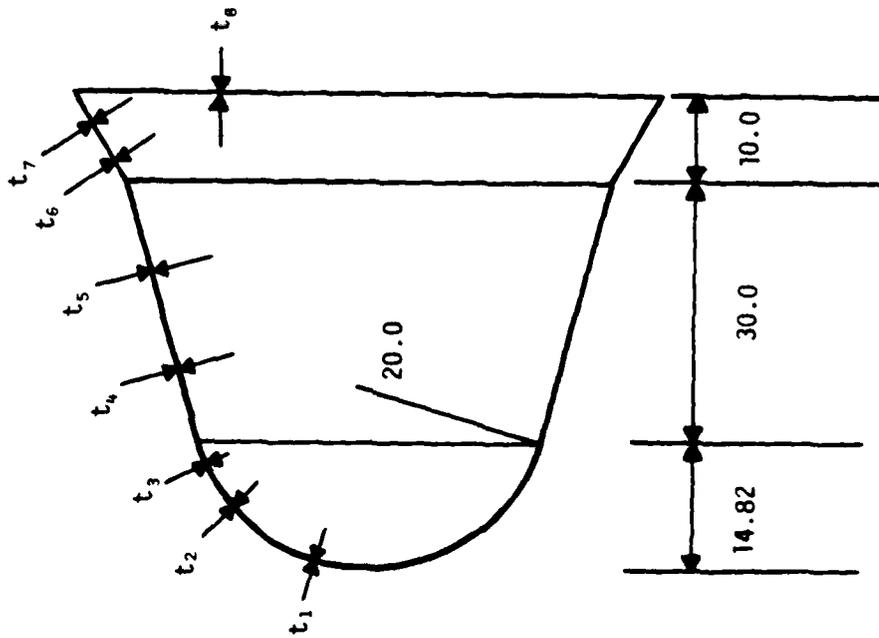
NR MY INV-- 5A

FIGURE 5-2 - Continued

5.2 REPLICA

This example consists of a biconic shape with a tangentially fitting spherical nose cap that is divided into 24 stations, eight longitudinal by three azimuthal. The nose is made of silicon phenolic that tapers from 0.3 in. for the first two nose stations (along a single longitudinal ray) to 0.2 in. for the third nose station. The first frustum has two stations, each consisting of a 0.1-in. aluminum structure covered by a 0.1-in. thickness of silicon phenolic. The second frustum contains two stations with the a 0.1-in.-thick aluminum structure covered by 0.05 in. of silicon phenolic. The base has one station of material structured similar to that of the first frustum. The dimensions of the replica are shown in Figure 5-3. Note that whenever the material identification code word JMAT of card 6.1 changes, card set 7 must be input. The nose is completely silicon phenolic (JMAT = 203), and the numbers JMAT = 180 and JMAT = 190 have been arbitrarily assigned to the aluminum and silicon phenolic combinations. Equations 3-31 through 3-33 were used to compute the average values of ρ , c_p , and k that are input. Figure 5-4 and 5-5 show the input and output, respectively, for this example.

NOTE: ALL DIMENSIONS IN CM



	<u>SKIN STRUCTURE</u>	<u>JMAT</u>
t ₁	0.3 in. SILICON PHENOLIC (SP)	203
t ₂	0.3 in. SP	203
t ₃	0.2 in SP	203
t ₄	0.1 in. SP, 0.1 in. ALUMINUM	190
t ₅	0.1 in. SP, 0.1 in. ALUMINUM	190
t ₆	0.05 in. SP, 0.1 in. ALUMINUM	180
t ₇	0.05 in. SP, 0.1 in. ALUMINUM	180
t ₈	0.1 in. SP, 0.1 in. ALUMINUM	190

FIGURE 5-3. REPLICA GEOMETRY

```

1 11 21 31 41 51 61 71
1 1610
2 1610
3 1610
4 1610
5 1610
6 1610
7 1610
8 1610
9 1610
10 1610
11 1610
12 1610
13 1610
14 1610
15 1610
16 1610
17 1610
18 1610
19 1610
20 1610
21 1610
22 1610
23 1610
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28 1610
29 1610
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31 1610
32 1610
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34 1610
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42 1610
43 1610
44 1610
45 1610
46 1610
47 1610
48 1610
49 1610
50 1610

```

FIGURE 5-4. REPLICA EXAMPLE INPUT

CARD	1	11	21	31	41	51	61	71
51	22	.16	50					
52	19	.167	54					
53	19	.167	54					
54	18	.165	54					
55	18	.125	54					
56	19	.167	54					
57	4	139.6	.75	.2	.5			
58	4	41	.178	.145				
59	4	51	.26	.195				
60	4	51	.221	.15				
61	4	71	.23	.12				
62	4	150.3	.75	.2	.5			
63	4	41	.193	.213				
64	4	51	.205	.177				
65	4	61	.21	.16				
66	4	71	.226	.147				
67	4	139.6	.75	.2	.5			
68	4	41	.174	.195				
69	4	51	.26	.195				
70	4	61	.24	.15				
71	4	71	.23	.12				
72	4	139.6	.75	.2	.5			
73	4	41	.178	.205				
74	4	51	.24	.195				
75	4	61	.221	.15				
76	4	71	.23	.17				
77	4	150.3	.75	.2	.5			
78	4	41	.193	.213				
79	4	51	.205	.177				
80	4	61	.21	.16				
81	4	71	.226	.147				
82	4	139.6	.75	.2	.5			
83	4	41	.174	.195				
84	4	51	.26	.195				
85	4	61	.221	.15				
86	4	71	.23	.12				
87	4	139.6	.75	.2	.5			
88	4	41	.178	.205				
89	4	51	.24	.195				
90	4	61	.221	.15				
91	4	71	.23	.17				
92	4	150.3	.75	.2	.5			
93	4	41	.193	.213				
94	4	51	.205	.177				
95	4	61	.21	.16				
96	4	71	.226	.147				
97	4	139.6	.75	.2	.5			
98	4	41	.174	.195				
99	4	51	.26	.195				
100	4	61	.221	.15				

FIGURE 5-4 - Continued

IMAGE OF DATA-CARDS...

CARD 1 11 21 31 41 51 61 71
101 700 .233 .1121

CARD 1 11 21 31 41 51 61 71

FIGURE 5-4 - Concluded

PROGRAM BASIC

BALLS WILL CALCULATE TRAJECTORY DATA
 EXOHEAT WILL CALCULATE THERMAL DATA
 SELECT WILL PROVIDE BIDIREC WITH OPTICAL PROPERTIES DATA
 REIRREC WILL CALCULATE TARGET SIGNATURE DATA
 NO NATURAL, PLUME, UK NUCLEAR BACKGROUND DATA WILL BE INPUT OR CALCULATED
 NO OFFAXIS CALCULATIONS WILL BE MADE
 NO SENSOR MODEL CALCULATIONS WILL BE MADE
 TARGET SYNTHESIS PERFORMED

MORAND = 3

LAMBDA INCREMENT WAS NOT INPUT, DEFAULTED TO 0.1

LWAVE = 191 LAMINC = .1E+00

.50000E+01	.52000E+01	.53000E+01	.54000E+01	.55000E+01	.56000E+01	.57000E+01
.58000E+01	.59000E+01	.60000E+01	.61000E+01	.62000E+01	.63000E+01	.64000E+01
.65000E+01	.66000E+01	.67000E+01	.68000E+01	.69000E+01	.70000E+01	.71000E+01
.72000E+01	.73000E+01	.74000E+01	.75000E+01	.76000E+01	.77000E+01	.78000E+01
.79000E+01	.80000E+01	.81000E+01	.82000E+01	.83000E+01	.84000E+01	.85000E+01
.86000E+01	.87000E+01	.88000E+01	.89000E+01	.90000E+01	.91000E+01	.92000E+01
.93000E+01	.94000E+01	.95000E+01	.96000E+01	.97000E+01	.98000E+01	.99000E+01
1.00000E+02	1.01000E+02	1.02000E+02	1.03000E+02	1.04000E+02	1.05000E+02	1.06000E+02
1.07000E+02	1.08000E+02	1.09000E+02	1.10000E+02	1.11000E+02	1.12000E+02	1.13000E+02
1.14000E+02	1.15000E+02	1.16000E+02	1.17000E+02	1.18000E+02	1.19000E+02	1.20000E+02
1.21000E+02	1.22000E+02	1.23000E+02	1.24000E+02	1.25000E+02	1.26000E+02	1.27000E+02
1.28000E+02	1.29000E+02	1.30000E+02	1.31000E+02	1.32000E+02	1.33000E+02	1.34000E+02
1.35000E+02	1.36000E+02	1.37000E+02	1.38000E+02	1.39000E+02	1.40000E+02	1.41000E+02
1.42000E+02	1.43000E+02	1.44000E+02	1.45000E+02	1.46000E+02	1.47000E+02	1.48000E+02
1.49000E+02	1.50000E+02	1.51000E+02	1.52000E+02	1.53000E+02	1.54000E+02	1.55000E+02
1.56000E+02	1.57000E+02	1.58000E+02	1.59000E+02	1.60000E+02	1.61000E+02	1.62000E+02
1.63000E+02	1.64000E+02	1.65000E+02	1.66000E+02	1.67000E+02	1.68000E+02	1.69000E+02
1.70000E+02	1.71000E+02	1.72000E+02	1.73000E+02	1.74000E+02	1.75000E+02	1.76000E+02
1.77000E+02	1.78000E+02	1.79000E+02	1.80000E+02	1.81000E+02	1.82000E+02	1.83000E+02
1.84000E+02	1.85000E+02	1.86000E+02	1.87000E+02	1.88000E+02	1.89000E+02	1.90000E+02
1.91000E+02	1.92000E+02	1.93000E+02	1.94000E+02	1.95000E+02	1.96000E+02	1.97000E+02
1.98000E+02	1.99000E+02	2.00000E+02	2.01000E+02	2.02000E+02	2.03000E+02	2.04000E+02
2.05000E+02	2.06000E+02	2.07000E+02	2.08000E+02	2.09000E+02	2.10000E+02	2.11000E+02
2.12000E+02	2.13000E+02	2.14000E+02	2.15000E+02	2.16000E+02	2.17000E+02	2.18000E+02
2.19000E+02	2.20000E+02	2.21000E+02	2.22000E+02	2.23000E+02	2.24000E+02	2.25000E+02
2.26000E+02	2.27000E+02	2.28000E+02	2.29000E+02	2.30000E+02	2.31000E+02	2.32000E+02
2.33000E+02	2.34000E+02	2.35000E+02	2.36000E+02	2.37000E+02	2.38000E+02	2.39000E+02

MAKERAND FROM 5.400 MTCRIMS TO 9.000 MTCRIMS

FIGURE 5-5. REPLICA EXAMPLE OUTPUT

RV-OSC4 360.00	3391.566	76.635	83.315	1468.824	13.449	359.007	21152.623	-37.663	359.445	31.33	87.74	54.76
GV-OSC4 390.00	5986.916	54.857	-98.481	1459.875	2.010	359.007						
RV-OSC4 390.00	3516.946	77.915	83.272	1459.875	12.559	359.247	23172.244	-29.882	359.411	24.07	87.95	61.11
GV-OSC4 420.00	5988.910	54.857	-98.481	1459.875	0.000	359.411						
RV-OSC4 420.00	3633.249	79.182	83.157	1459.875	11.691	359.411	23149.521	-29.125	359.472	24.59	88.14	61.49
GV-OSC4 450.00	5989.910	54.857	-98.481	1459.875	0.000	359.411						
RV-OSC4 450.00	3746.440	81.437	83.045	1459.875	10.819	359.585	13733.965	-27.388	359.529	27.10	89.33	62.80
GV-OSC4 480.00	5990.910	54.857	-98.481	1459.875	0.000	359.585						
RV-OSC4 480.00	3836.547	81.682	82.751	1459.875	9.912	359.782	12215.444	-27.674	359.574	25.74	89.52	64.31
GV-OSC4 510.00	5991.910	54.857	-98.481	1459.875	0.000	359.782						
RV-OSC4 510.00	3927.504	82.917	83.033	1459.875	9.079	359.782	11724.456	-26.983	359.722	24.24	89.73	65.76
GV-OSC4 540.00	5992.910	54.857	-98.481	1459.875	0.000	359.782						
RV-OSC4 540.00	4017.666	84.144	83.361	1459.875	8.237	359.782	11233.413	-26.317	359.767	22.78	89.94	67.24
GV-OSC4 570.00	5993.910	54.857	-98.481	1459.875	0.000	359.782						
RV-OSC4 570.00	4107.666	85.364	83.687	1459.875	7.404	359.782	10742.370	-25.674	359.792	21.26	89.16	68.75
GV-OSC4 600.00	5994.910	54.857	-98.481	1459.875	0.000	359.782						
RV-OSC4 600.00	4197.666	86.577	83.974	1459.875	6.571	359.782	10251.327	-25.067	359.817	19.71	89.34	70.38
GV-OSC4 630.00	5995.910	54.857	-98.481	1459.875	0.000	359.817						
RV-OSC4 630.00	4287.666	87.784	84.261	1459.875	5.738	359.817	9760.284	-24.446	359.844	18.13	89.52	71.88
GV-OSC4 660.00	5996.910	54.857	-98.481	1459.875	0.000	359.817						
RV-OSC4 660.00	4377.666	88.995	84.548	1459.875	4.905	359.817	9269.241	-23.838	359.873	16.51	89.66	73.49
GV-OSC4 690.00	5997.910	54.857	-98.481	1459.875	0.000	359.817						
RV-OSC4 690.00	4467.666	90.201	84.835	1459.875	4.072	359.817	8778.198	-23.227	359.902	14.86	90.11	75.14
GV-OSC4 720.00	5998.910	54.857	-98.481	1459.875	0.000	359.902						
RV-OSC4 720.00	4557.666	91.412	85.122	1459.875	3.239	359.902	8287.155	-22.615	359.935	13.17	90.36	76.93
GV-OSC4 750.00	5999.910	54.857	-98.481	1459.875	0.000	359.902						
RV-OSC4 750.00	4647.666	92.619	85.409	1459.875	2.406	359.902	7796.112	-22.004	359.968	11.45	90.63	78.72
GV-OSC4 780.00	5999.910	54.857	-98.481	1459.875	0.000	359.902						
RV-OSC4 780.00	4737.666	93.826	85.696	1459.875	1.573	359.902	7305.069	-21.393	359.786	9.69	90.91	80.35
GV-OSC4 810.00	5999.910	54.857	-98.481	1459.875	0.000	359.902						
RV-OSC4 810.00	4827.666	95.033	85.983	1459.875	0.740	359.902	6814.026	-20.782	359.743	7.97	91.19	82.19
GV-OSC4 840.00	5999.910	54.857	-98.481	1459.875	0.000	359.902						
RV-OSC4 840.00	4917.666	96.240	86.270	1459.875	-0.087	359.902	6322.983	-20.171	359.687	6.25	91.49	84.09

FIGURE 5-5 - Continued

EXMFAT

24 STECES
 3 4TH DIVISIONS
 8 LONG DIVISIONS

AZIM. ANGLES

0.00 120.00 240.00

POLAR ANGLES

24.74 50.94 67.51 75.00 75.00 60.00 60.00 140.000

MODE 1 (1=INST. FLUX, 2=POLY-AVGED FLUX)

MONTH 5

DAY 1*

GMT 0.00

SUN-LAT, LNG 0.00 0.00

TIME	CONDITION	AVERAGE FLUXES -- W/(M ²)		MOLECULAR
		SUN/ALBEDO	EAPT4	
30.0000	SUNLIT	346.6558	128.7528	0.
30.0000	SUNLIT	348.5368	126.6460	0.
30.0000	SUNLIT	348.4320	114.1127	0.
30.0000	SUNLIT	348.3308	108.1425	0.
30.0000	SUNLIT	348.2344	102.9933	0.
30.0000	SUNLIT	348.1297	98.17172	0.
30.0000	SUNLIT	348.1234	93.69156	0.
30.0000	SUNLIT	347.9122	89.48573	0.
30.0000	SUNLIT	347.7941	85.84116	0.
30.0000	SUNLIT	347.6683	83.56494	0.
30.0000	SUNLIT	347.5425	80.59827	0.
30.0000	SUNLIT	347.4137	78.24104	0.
30.0000	SUNLIT	347.2815	76.16543	0.
30.0000	SUNLIT	347.1512	74.53495	0.
30.0000	SUNLIT	347.1161	72.93901	0.
30.0000	SUNLIT	346.8767	71.10169	0.
30.0000	SUNLIT	346.7362	69.97456	0.
30.0000	SUNLIT	346.5976	69.04322	0.
30.0000	SUNLIT	346.4458	67.93349	0.
30.0000	SUNLIT	346.2975	67.18211	0.
30.0000	SUNLIT	346.1493	66.66744	0.
30.0000	SUNLIT	346.1013	66.16748	0.
30.0000	SUNLIT	345.8664	65.78464	0.
30.0000	SUNLIT	345.7052	64.71912	0.
30.0000	SUNLIT	345.3639	65.26889	0.
30.0000	SUNLIT	345.2271	65.11285	0.
30.0000	SUNLIT	345.0555	64.97222	0.
30.0000	SUNLIT	344.8723	64.75417	0.
30.0000	SUNLIT	344.6829	65.07951	0.
30.0000	SUNLIT	344.4884	65.37422	0.
30.0000	SUNLIT	344.2884	65.68816	0.
30.0000	SUNLIT	344.1838	66.16786	0.
30.0000	SUNLIT	343.8754	66.64854	0.
30.0000	SUNLIT	343.6621	67.59173	0.
30.0000	SUNLIT	343.4481	68.42413	0.
30.0000	SUNLIT	343.2294	69.33979	0.
30.0000	SUNLIT	343.1042	71.37516	0.
30.0000	SUNLIT	342.7723	72.88412	0.
30.0000	SUNLIT	342.5274	73.15459	0.
30.0000	SUNLIT	342.2778	74.72723	0.
30.0000	SUNLIT	342.1177	75.39032	0.
30.0000	SUNLIT	341.7548	78.76298	0.
30.0000	SUNLIT	341.4791	81.32214	0.
30.0000	SUNLIT	341.1988	84.11873	0.
30.0000	SUNLIT	340.9463	86.14510	0.
30.0000	SUNLIT	340.6124	89.66132	0.
30.0000	SUNLIT	340.3491	92.07471	0.
30.0000	SUNLIT	340.1178	95.24317	0.
30.0000	SUNLIT	339.7877	99.04459	0.
30.0000	SUNLIT	339.4169	112.2723	0.
BASELINE	SILICA PHENOLIC (QUARTZ PHENOLIC)	(30 PERCENT PHENOLIC RESIN)		
BASELINE	SILICA PHENOLIC (QUARTZ PHENOLIC)	(30 PERCENT PHENOLIC RESIN)		
BASELINE	SILICA PHENOLIC (QUARTZ PHENOLIC)	(30 PERCENT PHENOLIC RESIN)		
BASELINE	SILICA PHENOLIC (QUARTZ PHENOLIC)	(30 PERCENT PHENOLIC RESIN)		
BASELINE	SILICA PHENOLIC (QUARTZ PHENOLIC)	(30 PERCENT PHENOLIC RESIN)		
BASELINE	SILICA PHENOLIC (QUARTZ PHENOLIC)	(30 PERCENT PHENOLIC RESIN)		
BASELINE	SILICA PHENOLIC (QUARTZ PHENOLIC)	(30 PERCENT PHENOLIC RESIN)		
BASELINE	SILICA PHENOLIC (QUARTZ PHENOLIC)	(30 PERCENT PHENOLIC RESIN)		
BASELINE	SILICA PHENOLIC (QUARTZ PHENOLIC)	(30 PERCENT PHENOLIC RESIN)		
BASELINE	SILICA PHENOLIC (QUARTZ PHENOLIC)	(30 PERCENT PHENOLIC RESIN)		

FIGURE 5-5 - Continued

STAT AREA	PERP	PAR	RAADIUS	7ED	KUNLTH	TRASS	RAD	CCND	TMTD	ALF	EOUT	EIN
1	.223	.491	.876	.316	.334	.131	.981E-04	.580E-05	.125E+04	.500	.750	.750
2	.223	.777	.629	.511	.594	.130	.981E-04	.109E-04	.119E+04	.500	.750	.750
3	.223	.924	.392	.606	.773	.667E-01	.981E-04	.131E-04	.786	.500	.750	.750
4	.747	.966	.259	.701	1.11	.367	.208E-03	.623E-03	.442	.500	.750	.200
5	.897	.966	.259	.832	1.62	.437	.248E-03	.348E-02	.252	.500	.750	.200
6	.375	.866	.500	.945	1.97	.147	.116E-03	.274E-02	51.9	.500	.750	.200
7	.412	.866	.500	1.04	2.16	.152	.116E-03	.231E-02	67.0	.500	.750	.200
8	1.224	-.388E-09	-1.030	.543	2.89	.649	.352E-03	.630E-03	590.	.500	.750	.200
9	.223	.481	.876	.316	.330	.130	.981E-04	.580E-05	.125E+04	.500	.750	.750
10	.223	.777	.629	.510	.594	.130	.981E-04	.109E-04	.119E+04	.500	.750	.750
11	.223	.924	.392	.606	.773	.667E-01	.981E-04	.131E-04	.786	.500	.750	.750
12	.747	.966	.259	.701	1.11	.367	.208E-03	.623E-03	.442	.500	.750	.200
13	.897	.966	.259	.832	1.62	.437	.248E-03	.348E-02	.252	.500	.750	.200
14	.375	.866	.500	.945	1.97	.147	.116E-03	.274E-02	51.9	.500	.750	.200
15	.412	.866	.500	1.04	2.16	.152	.116E-03	.231E-02	67.0	.500	.750	.200
16	1.224	-.388E-09	-1.030	.543	2.89	.649	.352E-03	.630E-03	590.	.500	.750	.200
17	.223	.491	.876	.316	.330	.130	.981E-04	.580E-05	.125E+04	.500	.750	.750
18	.223	.777	.629	.510	.594	.130	.981E-04	.109E-04	.119E+04	.500	.750	.750
19	.223	.924	.392	.606	.773	.667E-01	.981E-04	.131E-04	.786	.500	.750	.750
20	.747	.966	.259	.701	1.11	.367	.208E-03	.623E-03	.442	.500	.750	.200
21	.897	.966	.259	.832	1.62	.437	.248E-03	.348E-02	.252	.500	.750	.200
22	.375	.866	.500	.945	1.97	.147	.116E-03	.274E-02	51.9	.500	.750	.200
23	.412	.866	.500	1.04	2.16	.152	.116E-03	.231E-02	67.0	.500	.750	.200
24	1.224	-.388E-09	-1.030	.543	2.89	.649	.352E-03	.630E-03	590.	.500	.750	.200

TIME DEVELOPMENT OF TEMPERATURES

LONGITUDINAL CONDUCTION TREATED -- T

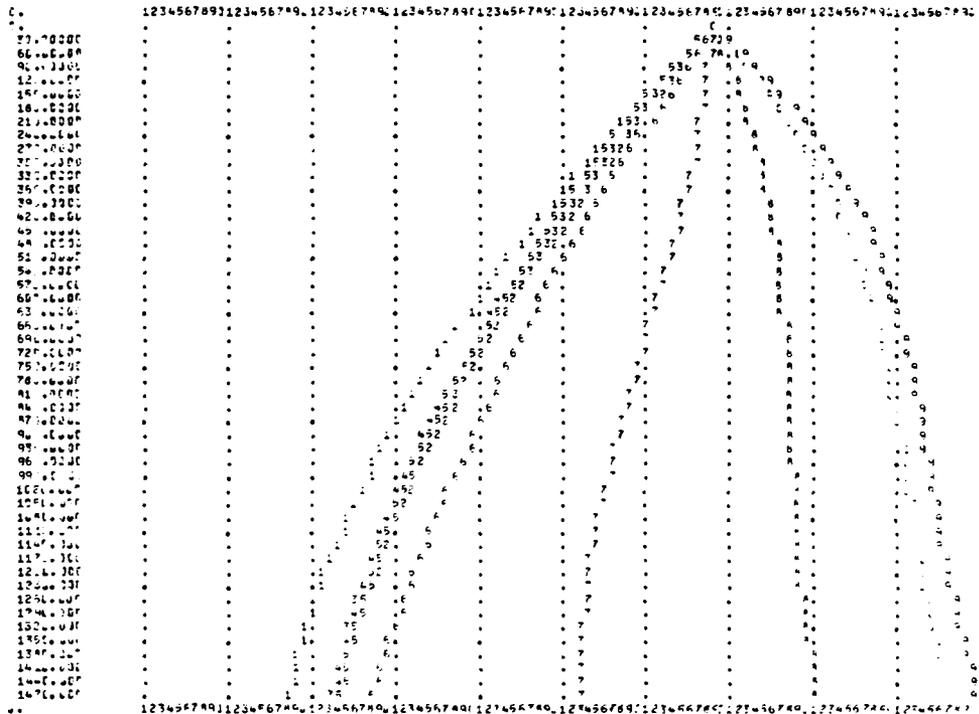
OPEN REAR SURFACE -- F

NR MTX INV-- 147

FIGURE 5-5 - Continued

11
VEWFS
M3
M4

571.271
472.452



TIME/STAB	540.11	540.12	540.13	540.14	540.15	540.16	540.17	540.18	540.19	540.20
0.00	540.11	540.12	540.13	540.14	540.15	540.16	540.17	540.18	540.19	540.20
10.00	526.446	574.793	574.793	574.793	574.793	574.793	574.793	574.793	574.793	574.793
20.00	526.446	574.793	574.793	574.793	574.793	574.793	574.793	574.793	574.793	574.793
30.00	526.446	574.793	574.793	574.793	574.793	574.793	574.793	574.793	574.793	574.793
40.00	526.446	574.793	574.793	574.793	574.793	574.793	574.793	574.793	574.793	574.793
50.00	526.446	574.793	574.793	574.793	574.793	574.793	574.793	574.793	574.793	574.793
60.00	526.446	574.793	574.793	574.793	574.793	574.793	574.793	574.793	574.793	574.793
70.00	526.446	574.793	574.793	574.793	574.793	574.793	574.793	574.793	574.793	574.793
80.00	526.446	574.793	574.793	574.793	574.793	574.793	574.793	574.793	574.793	574.793
90.00	526.446	574.793	574.793	574.793	574.793	574.793	574.793	574.793	574.793	574.793
100.00	526.446	574.793	574.793	574.793	574.793	574.793	574.793	574.793	574.793	574.793
110.00	526.446	574.793	574.793	574.793	574.793	574.793	574.793	574.793	574.793	574.793
120.00	526.446	574.793	574.793	574.793	574.793	574.793	574.793	574.793	574.793	574.793
130.00	526.446	574.793	574.793	574.793	574.793	574.793	574.793	574.793	574.793	574.793
140.00	526.446	574.793	574.793	574.793	574.793	574.793	574.793	574.793	574.793	574.793
147.00	526.446	574.793	574.793	574.793	574.793	574.793	574.793	574.793	574.793	574.793

FIGURE 5-5 - Continued

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6. HINTS AND DIAGNOSTICS

1. To call MBALL, it is necessary that:
HEATRV = EXOHEAT
TARGSYN = YES
BALL = 2 or 3 (in NAMELIST/
IBALL)
2. If the removal of a piece (creation of a hole) is desired:
 - a. The initial temperature of the piece is input as 0.
 - b. The external flux entering the interior is neglected, so the number of stations removed should be small.
3. For a skin that consists of layers of different materials, the appropriate averages of the material properties should be input (see Equations 3-31 through 3-33) in card set 7 (Table 4-3).
4. If, for any reason, it is necessary to model a station with an outside emissivity equal to zero (this piece thus has no radiative communication with the external environment) the outside emissivity on card 7.1 (Table 4-3) should be set to a small number, but not zero. This is because the external emissivity is set equal to zero internally for an open station (when TOLD = 0) and is used as the flag for that open station in the calculations, so that any outside emissivity equal to zero would be interpreted as an open station.

7. REFERENCES

1. E. K. Stewart, "Optical Signatures Code, Volume I - Basic Option", Sixth Distribution, Teledyne Brown Engineering, March 1979
2. H. Rose, D. Anding, R. R. Kauth, and J. Walker, "Handbook of Albedo and Earthshine", Environmental Research Institute of Michigan, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, June 1973, 190201-1-T
3. J. V. Beaupre, "Optical Signatures Code, Volume II - Exoatmospheric Thermal Response Model: EXOHEAT", Fifth Distribution, Teledyne Brown Engineering, December 1977