

This is the third section taken from

Three Analytical Studies Pertinent  
to Structural Testing

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Preliminary Analysis of Heating Effects and  
Velocity Response of Magnetically Driven Plates

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS OF HEATING EFFECTS AND  
VELOCITY RESPONSE OF MAGNETICALLY DRIVEN PLATES

A. INTRODUCTION

The structural testing facilities of Kaman Nuclear include three rather large scale capacitor banks which, individually, are capable of driving practical size plates by magnetically generated forces. It is currently envisioned that each of these banks may be used for an assortment of input testing techniques. In order to assure a judicious choice of experimental inputs (capacitor voltage, flyer type, initial flyer separation distance, etc.) on any particular problem, it is necessary to develop a theoretical model(s) which will be able to predict at least some of the response behavior of the capacitor-flyer system. This report describes the initial steps taken to accomplish this goal.

The mathematical procedure to be outlined in the next section will be restricted in application to flat, thin flyer plates. The thin requirement implies that gradients across the plate thickness will be ignored. Both of these restrictions are rather severe and hopefully, they will eventually be removed. At present the judgment of the accuracy of this model can only be made by comparing its conclusions (i.e., flyer velocity, flyer heating) with experiments.

In Section B, the physical problem will be translated into a mathematical framework. Section C will consist of a discussion of the numerical solution technique, a detailed listing of a related Fortran computer program, and a sample problem.

B. DEVELOPMENT OF MAGNETIC FLYER THEORY

This discussion is divided into two distinct phases. The first phase delineates the model for simulating the fields, currents, and forces between two current carrying parallel plates. The second phase is concerned with incorporating the parallel plate element into the capacitor bank discharge circuit, and performing a circuit response analysis.

In phase I the starting point can be a standard representation of the electromagnetic vector potential ( $\vec{A}$ ) at any field point due to a steady state current density  $\vec{J}$  at other points. This representation is

$$\vec{A} = (\mu_0/4\pi) \int_{\tau} \vec{J} \frac{d\tau}{r} \quad (1)$$

where  $\mu_0$  = permeability of free space

$\tau$  = volume of all space containing current

$r$  = distance from source point to field point

For a thin infinite sheet of spacially uniform current, the  $\vec{A}$  can be found rather easily. First let

$$\vec{J} = j \vec{i}_x \quad (2)$$

$\vec{i}_x$  = unit vector in x-direction

and consider the coordinate system shown in Figure 1.

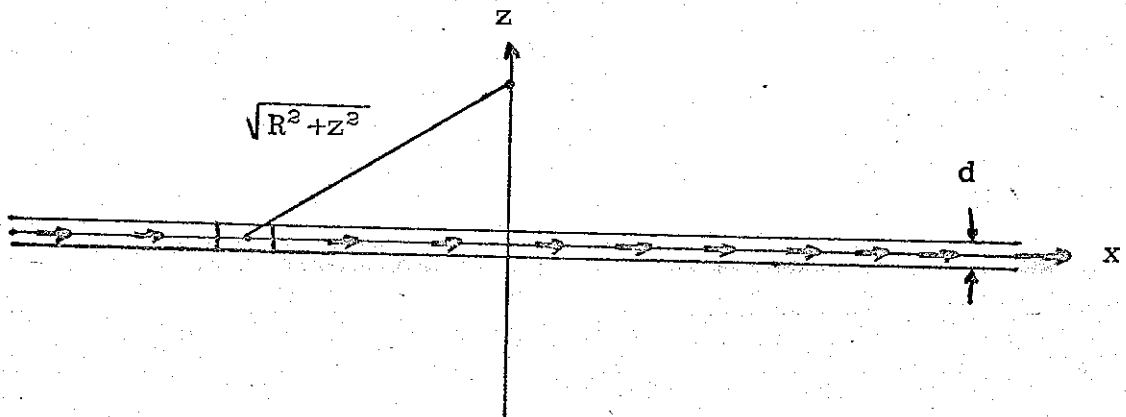


Figure 1

Integration of (1) over the current sheet can be accomplished in cylindrical coordinates. The  $\vec{A}$  field at any point on the z-axis is

$$\vec{A} = (\mu_0/4\pi) j \vec{i}_x \int_{-d/2}^{+d/2} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{R_L} \frac{R dR d\theta dz}{\sqrt{R^2 + z^2}} \quad (3)$$

$$= (\mu_0 j d/2) (R_L - |z|) \vec{i}_x \quad (4)$$

where  $R_L$  is an extremely large radius.

The  $\vec{A}$  field in the neighborhood of two parallel plates can be found by superposition. Let the upper plate coincide with the plane  $z=0$  and its current density by  $j \vec{i}_x$ , and let the lower plate coincide with  $z = -D$  and its  $\vec{J} = -j \vec{i}_x$ . Then

$$\vec{A}(z) = (\mu_0 j d/2) (|z + D| - |z|) \vec{i}_x \quad (5)$$

Equation (5) implies that  $\vec{A}$  is independent of  $z$  in the volumes above both plates or below both plates. Between the plates

$$\vec{A}(z) = (\mu_0 j d) (z + D/2) \vec{i}_x \quad (6)$$

The magnetic induction vector  $\vec{B}$  and the electric field intensity  $\vec{E}$  can be found from  $\vec{A}$  by the standard relations

$$\vec{B} = \text{curl } \vec{A} \quad (7)$$

$$\vec{E} = - \frac{\partial \vec{A}}{\partial t} \quad (8)$$

Therefore, between the plates

$$B = \vec{i}_y \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial z} = (\mu_0 j d) \vec{i}_y \quad (9)$$

$$\vec{E} = - \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left( (\mu_0 j d/2) (2z + D) \right) \vec{i}_x \quad (10)$$

and  $\vec{E}(0)$ ,  $\vec{E}(-D)$  can be evaluated to deduce the voltage across

the plates (assuming  $\frac{dD}{dt} \ll$  speed of light)

$$\mathcal{E} = \oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = -\mu_0 \ell d \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (Dj) \quad (11)$$

This relationship (11) can be the voltage-current law for the parallel plate element in an external circuit when the  $j$  is replaced by the full current on the sheets ( $i$ ).

$$i = bdj \quad (12)$$

$b$  = width of sheets

$$\mathcal{E} = -(\mu_0 \ell / b) \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (Di) \quad (13)$$

$$= -\frac{\partial}{\partial t} (L_p i) \text{ if } L_p = \mu_0 \ell D/b$$

The last step in phase I is concerned with the magnetic force exerted on one plate by its parallel counterpart. The Lorentz law can be used.

$$\vec{F} = i d\vec{l} \times \vec{B} \quad (14)$$

$\vec{F}$  = total force on plate

The  $\vec{B}$  field in (14) is the  $\vec{B}$  on one plate due to current in the other. Thus on the lower plate

$$\vec{B} (-D) = (\mu_0 j d/2) \vec{i}_y$$

$$d\vec{l} = -\vec{i}_x dx$$

and then

$$\vec{F} = -(\mu_0 \ell / 2b) i^2 \vec{i}_z \quad (15)$$

Equations (13) and (15) give the voltage across the parallel plates and the force between the plates as a function of the total current.

Phase II can now be started. Consider the circuit diagram in Figure 2.

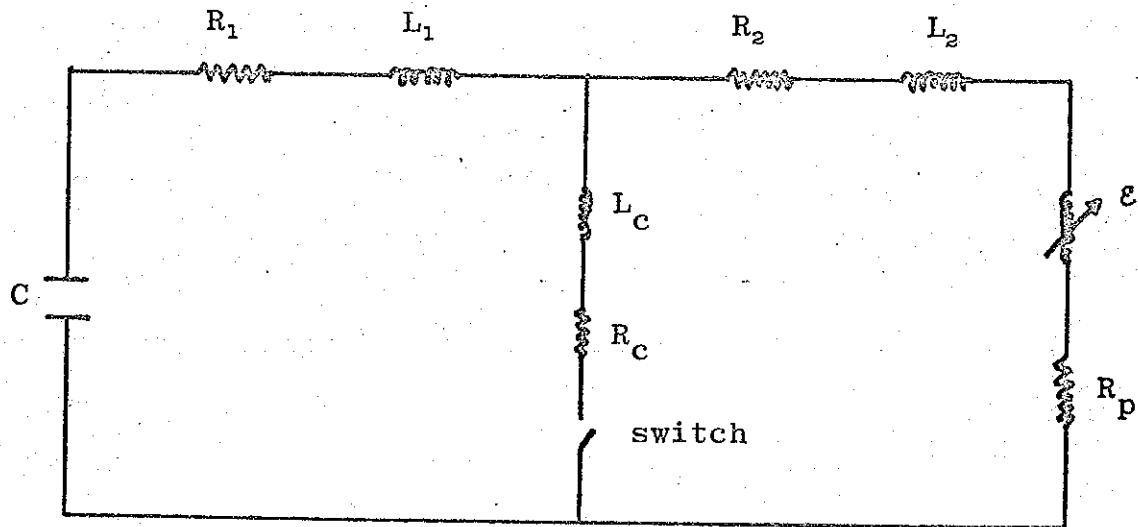


Figure 2

The subscripts on the symbols for resistance (R), inductance (L), and current  $i$  are 1 for loop 1 line quantities, 2 for loop 2, c for the L and R in the "crowbar" switch line, and p for parallel plate variables. This is a straight forward series circuit except for the crowbar line which is switched in at some specified time after the start of the capacitor discharge.

The parallel plate element has a nonlinear relationship between  $\mathcal{E}$ ,  $i$ , and  $D$  when  $D$  is allowed to vary during the course of the discharge. Thus the more simple methods of circuit analysis (i.e., Laplace transforms) are not useful, and a finite difference approach is necessary. The governing circuit equations corresponding to Figure 2 will be formulated in terms of first order derivatives in order to facilitate this finite differencing.

Before the crowbar is switched in at time  $(t) = t_s$ , the sum of the voltage around the simple circuit is zero. Mathematically this is stated by

$$q/C + (L_1 + L_2) \frac{di}{dt} + (R_1 + R_2 + R_p)i + \frac{d}{dt} (L_p i) = 0 \quad (16)$$

where

$q$  = charge on capacitor

$C$  = capacitance of bank

Equation (16) has 4 implied unknowns ( $q$ ,  $i$ ,  $D$ , and  $\frac{dD}{dt}$ ) and thus 3 more equations are necessary to start a numerical procedure. These are

$$\frac{dq}{dt} = i \quad (17)$$

$$\frac{dD}{dt} = \text{plate velocity} = v \quad (18)$$

$$\frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{\text{force on plate}}{\text{mass of plate (M)}} = \frac{\mu_o \ell}{2bM} i^2 \quad (19)$$

Before solution, equation (16) can be rearranged to a symmetrical form.

$$\frac{di}{dt} = - \{ q/c + (R_1 + R_2 + R_p)i + (\mu_o \ell / b)vi \} / (L_1 + L_2 + L_p) \quad (20)$$

Since Equations (20), (21) are already nonlinear, it requires very little additional effort to allow all the resistances to vary with total heat generated in each. A way of formulating this behavior is to assume a linear dependence of resistance on

deposited energy. For example let

$$R_2 = R_{20} + g_2 E_2 \quad (21)$$

where

$$E_2 = \int_0^t i^2 R_2 dt \quad (22)$$

$g_2$  = resistance/energy coefficient

$R_{20}$  = initial resistance

The  $E_2$  is a measure of time dependent temperature of the resistor. All equations are now complete except for a listing of the initial conditions of the dependent variables. These are

$$q(0) = -Q \quad (23)$$

$$i(0) = 0 \quad (24)$$

$$v(0) = 0 \quad (25)$$

$$D(0) = D_i \quad (26)$$

Equations (17) through (20) will be finite differenced in Section C.

After the switching time ( $t_s$ ) a new set of similar equations with new initial conditions must be solved. Figure 2 shows two loop currents ( $i_1, i_2$ ) and Kirchoff's laws supply two loop equations. These loop equations can be written

$$\alpha_{11} \frac{di_1}{dt} + \alpha_{12} \frac{di_2}{dt} = \alpha_{13} \quad (27)$$

$$\alpha_{21} \frac{di_1}{dt} + \alpha_{22} \frac{di_2}{dt} = \alpha_{23} \quad (28)$$

with

$$\alpha_{11} = L_1 + L_c$$

$$\alpha_{12} = \alpha_{21} = -L_c$$



$$\alpha_{22} = L_2 + L_p + L_c$$

$$\alpha_{13} = -q/c - (R_1 + R_c)i_1 + R_c i_2$$

$$\alpha_{23} = R_c i_1 - (R_2 + R_p + R_c + \mu_0 \ell v/b)i_2$$

The derivatives in (27) and (28) can be isolated by solving two equations and two unknowns.

$$\frac{di_2}{dt} = \frac{\alpha_{11} \alpha_{23} - \alpha_{21} \alpha_{13}}{\alpha_{11} \alpha_{22} - \alpha_{21} \alpha_{12}} \quad (29)$$

$$\frac{di_1}{dt} = \frac{\alpha_{13}}{\alpha_{11}} - \frac{\alpha_{12}}{\alpha_{11}} \left( \frac{\alpha_{11} \alpha_{23} - \alpha_{21} \alpha_{13}}{\alpha_{11} \alpha_{22} - \alpha_{21} \alpha_{12}} \right) \quad (30)$$

and the other 3 equations are similarly

$$\frac{dq}{dt} = i_1 \quad (31)$$

$$\frac{dv}{dt} = (\mu_0 \ell / 2bM) i_2^2 \quad (32)$$

$$\frac{dD}{dt} = v \quad (33)$$

Initial conditions for this problem are

$$i_1(t_s) = i_2(t_s) = i(t_s)$$

$q(t)$ ,  $v(t)$  and  $D(t)$  continue from previous values.

Thus, the governing circuit equations are specified and available for numerical solution.

### C. NUMERICAL ANALYSIS

The sets of coupled ordinary differential equations (17) through (20) and (29) through (33) can be solved by a rather simple procedure. First derivatives occurring on the left side of these equations can be replaced by finite difference approximations. As an example consider equation (17).

$$\frac{dq}{dt} = i(t)$$

$$\frac{\Delta q}{\Delta t} \approx i(t)$$

and

$$q_{\text{new}} = q_{\text{old}} + \Delta t \cdot L_{\text{old}}(t) \quad (34)$$

A "new"  $q$  can be found from an "old"  $q$  and  $i$ . Equations (18) through (20) similarly provide "new"  $D$ ,  $v$ , and  $i$  from "old" values. Thus, if initial values of  $q$ ,  $D$ ,  $v$  and  $i$  are specified, the finite difference equations such as (34) lead to a net of dependent variable values at fixed increments of time. Obviously a smaller values of  $\Delta t$  corresponds to smaller errors in advanced time quantities. The actual size of  $\Delta t$ , however, can be adjusted by trial and error until the energy for the system is "properly" conserved (to enough significant figures).

The Fortran program which performs this analysis and assists in plotting various output quantities is called MAGFL. To assist

the interested reader in deciphering this program a dictionary of variables is listed below.

AN, NAA	= number of problems
VC	= initial capacitor voltage
C	= bank capacitance
R10, R20, RP0, RCO	= initial resistance of $R_1, R_2, R_p, R_c$
G1, G2, GP, GC	= $g_1, g_2, g_p, g_c$ resistance/energy coefficient
AL1, AL2, ALC	= $L_1, L_2, L_c$ inductance values
ALENG	= plate length
B	= plate width
AMASS	= plate mass
DO	= initial plate separation distance
TP	= maximum time in problem
TS	= crowbar switching time
DTC	= zoning parameter
AMU	= $\mu_0$
ANP	= number of print outputs
DMAX	= maximum allowable displacement
WO	= initial angular frequency
DT	= time increment
ANC	= number cycles in problem
ANCPP, NCPP	= number of cycles per printout
T	= time

Q0 = initial capacitor charge  
E1, E2, EP, EC = total energy deposited in 4 resistors  
QØ, DØ, VØ, AIØ = "old" q, D, v, i  
QN, DN, VN, AIN = "new" q, D, v, i  
ALP = current inductance of plates  
EOTH = energy sum parameter  
R1, R2, RP, RC = instantaneous resistances  
IFLAG = 1 after  $t=t_s$   
TT (M) = time vector used in plotting subroutine  
VOLT (M) = capacitor voltage  
PE (M) = percent of initial energy in kinetic energy of flyer  
D (M) = displacement  
V (M) = flyer velocity  
EPM (M) = heat deposited in parallel plates  
RPM (M) = resistance of plates  
EBAL (M) = 1.000 for appropriate zoning  
SI (M) = top level of flyer

After the listing of MAGFL in the following pages a sample problem will be introduced.

```
PROGRAM MAGFL (INPUT, OUTPUT)
DIMENSION TT(100), VOLT(100), D(100), V(100), AI(100), EPM(100), RPM(100
1), EOM(100), PE(100), EBAL(100), TIT1(4), TIT2(3), TIT3(3), SI(100),
2TIT4(3), TIT5(4), TIT6(5), TIT7(5)
DATA (TIT1(1)=8HCAPACITO), (TIT1(2)=8HR VOLTAGE), (TIT1(3)=8HE VS TIM
1), (TIT1(4)=8HE )
DATA (TIT2(1)=8HFLYER CU), (TIT2(2)=8HRENT VS), (TIT2(3)=8H TIME
1 )
DATA (TIT3(1)=8HEFFICIEN), (TIT3(2)=8HCY VS TI), (TIT3(3)=8HME
1 )
DATA (TIT4(1)=8HFLYER VE), (TIT4(2)=8HLOCITY V), (TIT4(3)=8HS TIME
1)
DATA (TIT5(1)=8HFLYER VE), (TIT5(2)=8HLOCITY V), (TIT5(3)=8HS DISTAN
1, (TIT5(4)=8HCE )
DATA (TIT6(1)=8HDISTANCE), (TIT6(2)=8H VS TIME)
DATA (TIT7(1)=8HD-IN MIL), (TIT7(2)=8HS VS TIM), (TIT7(3)=8HE
1)
```

```
READ 1000, AN
```

```
NAA=AN
```

```
DO 999 KK=1, NAA
```

```
C READ CIRCUIT CHARACTERISTICS
```

```
READ 1000, VC, C, R10, G1, AL1, R20, G2, AL2
```

```
READ 1000, RC0, GC, ALC
```

```
READ 1000, ALENG, B, AMASS, RP0, GP, D0
```

```
READ 1000, TP, TS
```

```
AMU=.00000126
```

```
DTC=.001
```

```
ANP=99.
```

```
DMAX=5.
```

```
PRINT 2000
```

```
PRINT 2010, R10, AL1, R20, AL2
```

```
PRINT 2020, G1, G2
```

```
PRINT 2030
```

```
PRINT 2040
```

```
PRINT 2040 $ PRINT 2040
```

```
PRINT 2050
```

```
PRINT 2060, RC0
```

```
PRINT 2070, GC, RP0
```

```
PRINT 2080, GP
```

```
PRINT 2090 $ PRINT 2090
```

```
PRINT 2100
```

```
PRINT 2110, VC
```

```
PRINT 2120
```

```
PRINT 2130, ALC
```

```
PRINT 2140, D0
```

```
PRINT 2150, C, B
```

```
PRINT 2160, ALENG
```

```
PRINT 2170, AMASS
```

```
PRINT 2040
```

```
PRINT 2180
```

```
PRINT 2190, TS
```

```
PRINT 2040 $ PRINT 2040 $ PRINT 2040 $ PRINT 2040
```

```
PRINT 2200
```

```
PRINT 2210
```

```
AL=AL1+AL2+AMU*D0*ALENG/R
```

```
W0=(AL*C)**(-.5)
```

```
DT=DTC/W0
```

```
ANC=TP/DT
ANCPP=ANC/ANP
NCPP=ANCPP
IF (NCPP.LT.10) NCPP=10
PRINT 1050,TP,DT,NCPP
T=0.
J=0
P1=AMU*ALENG/(B*AMASS)
P2=P1*AMASS
Q0=-C*VC
Q0=Q0
E1=0.
E2=0.
EP=0. SEC=0.
D0=D0
M=1
AIO=0.
V0=0.
DN=0.
R2=R20
R1=R10
RC=RC0 $RP=RP0 $IFLAG=0
100 IF (T.GT.TP) GO TO 600
IF (T.GT.TS) GO TO 300
IF (DN.GT.DMAX) GO TO 600
QN=Q0+AIO*DT
DN=DO+V0*DT
VN=V0+P1*(AIO**2)*DT /2.
E2=E2+(AIO**2)*R2*DT
E1=E1+(AIO**2)*R1*DT
EP=EP+(AIO**2)*RP*DT
R2=R20+G2*E2
R1=R10+G1*E1
RP=RP0+GP*EP
ALP=AMU*ALENG*D0/B
AIN=AIO-DT*(Q0/C+(R1+R2+RP)*AIO+P2*V0*AIO)/(AL1+AL2+ALP)
EOTH=.5*(AL1+AL2+AMU*ALENG*DN/B)*(AIN**2)+.5*(QN**2)/C
T=T+DT
Q0=QN
DO=DN
V0=VN
AIO=AIN
J=J+1
IF (J.EQ.NCPP) GO TO 500
GO TO 100
300 AILO=AIO
AIRO=AIO
A11=AL1+ALC
A21=-ALC
A12=-ALC
320 IF (T.GT.TP) GO TO 600
QN=Q0+DT*AILO
DN=DO+V0*DT
VN=V0+DT*P1*(AIRO**2)/2.
E1=E1+(AILO**2)*R1*DT
E2=E2+(AIRO**2)*R2*DT
EP=EP+(AIRO**2)*RP*DT
EC=EC+((AIRO-AILO)**2)*RC*DT
```

```
R1=R10+G1*E1
R2=R20+G2*E2
RP=RP0+GP*EP
RC=RC0+GC*EC
A13=-Q0/C-(R1+RC)*AILO+RC*AIPO
A23= RC*AILO-(R2+RP+RC+AMU*ALENG*VO/B)*AIRO
A22=ALC+AL2+P2*DO
BB=(A11*A23-A21*A13)/(A11*A22-A21*A12)
AIRN=AIRO+DT*BB
AILN=AILO+DT*(A13/A11-(A12/A11)*BB)
EOTH=.5*(AL1)*(AILN**2)+.5*(AL2+P2*DN)*(AIRN**2)+.5*(ALC)*((AIRN
1-AILN)**2)+.5*(QN**2)/C
T=T+DT
Q0=QN
DO=DN
VO=VN
AILO=AILN
AIRO=AIRN
J=J+1
IFLAG=1
IF(J.EQ.NCPP) GO TO 500
GO TO 320
500 TT(M)=T
VOLT(M)=-QN/C
PE(M)=C*AMASS*(VN**2)/(Q0**2)
D(M)=DN
V(M)=VN
EPM(M)=EP
RPM(M)=RP
EOM(M)=EOTH
EBAL(M)=C*(EOTH+E1+E2+EP+EC+.5*AMASS*(VN**2))/(.5*(Q0**2))
SI(M)=AMASS*VN/(B*ALENG)
IF(IFLAG.EQ.1) GO TO 550
AI(M)=AIN
M=M+1 $J=0 $GO TO 100
550 AI(M)=AIRN
M=M+1
J=0
GO TO 320
600 MMAX=M-1
PRINT 1005
PRINT 1060
PRINT 1070
PRINT 1075
DO 700 M=1,MMAX
n(M)=D(M)*100.
V(M)=.0001*V(M)
TT(M)=1000000.*TT(M)
SI(M)=10.*SI(M)
IF(M.NE.50) GO TO 680
PRINT 1005 $PRINT 1060$ PRINT 1070$ PRINT 1075
680 PRINT 1080,TT(M),VOLT(M),AI(M),RPM(M),EPM(M),EOM(M),PE(M),EBAL(M),
1D(M),V(M),SI(M)
700 CONTINUE
CALL PLOT CT1(TT,VOLT,MMAX,10.,8.,1H*,TIT1,4)
CALL PLOT CT1(TT,AI,MMAX,10.,8.,1H*,TIT2,3)
CALL PLOT CT1(TT,PE,MMAX,10.,8.,1H*,TIT3,3)
CALL PLOT CT1(TT,V,MMAX,10.,8.,1H*,TIT4,3)
```

```
CALL PLOT CT1(D,V,MMAx,10.,8.,1H*,TIT5,4)
CALL PLOT CT1(TT,D,MMAx,10.,8.,1H*,TIT6,2)
DO 720 M=1,MMAx
720  D(M)=D(M)/(.00254)
CALL PLOT CT1(TT,D,MMAx,10.,8.,1HM,TIT7,3)
999  CONTINUE
STOP
1000 FORMAT(8E10.3)
1005 FORMAT(///*1*)
1050 FORMAT(*      TIME MONITORED UNTIL =*,E10.3,* WITH INCREMENT=*,E10
1.3,* SEC      NUMBER OF CYCLES PER PLOT =*,I5//)
1060  FORMAT(8X,      *TIME      VOLTAGE      CURRENT      FLYER      HEAT IN
1      STORED      EFFICIENCY  ENERGY      PLATE      PLATE      SPECIFI
2C*)
1070  FORMAT(19X,*ON CAP      IN FLYER RESISTANCE  FLYER      LC ENERGY  0
1F SYSTEM BALANCE  SEPARATION VELOCITY  IMPULSE*)
1075  FORMAT(7X,* (USEC)      (VOLTS)      (AMPS)      (OHMS)      (JOULES)
1(JOULES)*,26X,* (CM)      (CM/USEC)      (TAPS)*/)
1080  FORMAT(5X,11E11.2)
2000  FORMAT(*1*,38X,*CIRCUIT DIAGRAM*////)
2010  FORMAT(12X,*R10=*,E10.3,* L1=*,E10.3,*      R20=*,E10.3,* L2=*,
1E10.3)
2020  FORMAT(13X,*G1=*,E10.3,22X,*G2=*,E10.3,/)
2030  FORMAT(9X,*-----RRRR-----LLLL-----RRRR-----LLLL
1-----*)
2040  FORMAT(9X,*--*,30X,*--*,30X,*--*)
2050  FORMAT(9X,*--*,30X,*R*,30X,*--*)
2060  FORMAT(9X,*--*,30X,*R      RCROWBAR=*,E10.3,8X,*--*)
2070  FORMAT(9X,*--*,30X,*R      GCBAR =*,E10.3,8X,*R      RPLATES=*,E10.3)
2080  FORMAT(9X,*--*,30X,*R*,30X,*R      GPLATE=*,E10.3)
2090  FORMAT(9X,*--*,30X,*--*,30X,*R*)
2100  FORMAT(9X,*-      INITIAL CAPACITOR*,10X,*--*,30X,*--*)
2110  FORMAT(9X,*-      VOLTAGE =*,E10.3,7X,*--*,30X,*--*)
2120  FORMAT(8X,*CCC*,29X,*--*,30X,*--*)
2130  FORMAT(8X,*CCC*,29X,*L      LCRWBAR=*,E10.3,8X,*--*)
2140  FORMAT(9X,*--*,30X,*L*,30X,*E      D(0)=*,E10.3)
2150  FORMAT(9X,*-      CAPACITANCE=*,E10.3,5X,*L*,30X,*E      WIDTH=*,E10.3)
2160  FORMAT(9X,*--*,30X,*L*,30X,*E      LENGTH=*,E10.3)
2170  FORMAT(9X,*--*,30X,*--*,30X,*E      MASS=*,E10.3)
2180  FORMAT(9X,*--*,35X,*SWITCHING TIME*,12X,*--*)
2190  FORMAT(9X,*--*,31X,*/      =*,E10.3,13X,*--*)
2200  FORMAT(9X,*-----
1-----*///)
2210  FORMAT(18X,*ALL UNITS OF THE ABOVE INPUT NUMBERS ARE CONSISTENT MK
1S*)
END
```



```
SUBROUTINE PLOT CT1 (X,Y,NX,XLN,YLN,ISYM,TITLE,NT)
DIMENSION X(1),Y(1),TITLE(1),IPLT(121),XAXIS(13)
DATA (ISPC=1H),(IPER=1H),(IPLS=1H)
INTEGER YAXIS
```

C

```
NS=XLN
NS1=NS*10+1
NS2=NS+1
N=(YLN*6.)/4.
NY=N*4+1
ZN=N
CALL SCALE(X,NX,XLN,XMN,XSCALE)
CALL SCALE(Y,NX,ZN,YMN,YSCALE)
```

C  
C  
C

```
TITLE THE PLOT
IF(NT.GT.0) GO TO 30
PRINT 1030
GO TO 40
30 PRINT 1030,(TITLE(I),I=1,NT)
40 PRINT 1040
```

C  
C  
C

```
PRINT THE PLOT ONE ROW AT A TIME
DO 200 I=1,NY
DO 100 J=2,NS1
100 IPLT(J) = ISPC
IPLT(1) = IPER
IPLT(NS1) = IPER
YAXIS = ISPC
J=(I-1)/4
IF(J*4.NE.I-1) GO TO 150
IPLT(1) = IPLT(NS1) = IPLS
IF(I.NE.1.AND.I.NE.NY) GO TO 120
DO 110 L=1,NS1
IPLT(L) = IPER
IF((L-1)/10*10.EQ.L-1) IPLT(L)=IPLS
110 CONTINUE
120 AL=(N-J)*YSCALE+YMN
ENCODE(9,1000,YAXIS) AL
```

C  
C  
C

```
CALCULATE THE PLOT POSITIONS
150 DO 180 K=1,NX
YPOINT=(Y(K)-YMN)/YSCALE
IY=YPOINT*4.+5
IY=NY-IY
IF(IY.NE.I) GO TO 180
IX = (X(K)-XMN)/XSCALE*10.+1.5
IF(IX.GT.NS1) IX=NS1
IPLT(IX) = ISYM
180 CONTINUE
PRINT 1010,YAXIS,(IPLT(J),J=1,NS1)
200 CONTINUE
IFACT=ALOG10(10.*XSCALE+XMN)
DO 250 I=1,NS2
R=I-1
```

```
250 XAXIS(I)=(B*XSCALE+XMN)/(10.**IFACT)
PRINT 1020,(XAXIS(J),J=1,NS2)
IF(IFACT.NE.0) PRINT 1050,IFACT
RETURN
1000 FORMAT(E9.2)
1010 FORMAT(X,A9,X,121A1)
1020 FORMAT(/2X 13F10.4)
1030 FORMAT(2H1 ,10A8)
1040 FORMAT(1H )
1050 FORMAT(/45X 8HX 10 ** I3)
END
```

SUBROUTINE SCALE(X,NX,S,XMIN,DX)

C  
C  
C  
C  
C  
C  
C  
C  
C  
C  
C

THIS SUBROUTINE FINDS MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM VALUE IN THE  
ARRAY X. IT THEN ADJUSTS THESE TO OPTIMIZE THE PLOT WHILE  
MAINTAINING REASONABLE VALUES FOR AXIS ANNOTATION.

ARGUMENTS

- X - ARRAY TO BE SCALED FOR PLOTTING.
- N - NUMBER OF POINTS IN ARRAY X
- S - LENGTH OF THE AXIS OVER WHICH THESE NUMBERS ARE  
TO BE APPLIED.
- XMIN - MINIMUM VALUE OF X
- DX - INCREMENT OF VARIABLE FOR ONE INCH TICK ALONG AXIS

DIMENSION X(1),DXX(7)

DATA (DXX=1.,2.,2.5,4.,5.,10.,20.)

C

DETERMINE MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM VALUES OF X

XL = X

XS = X

DO 10 I=1,NX

IF(XL.LT.X(I)) XL=X(I)

IF(XS.GT.X(I)) XS=X(I)

10

CONTINUE

DS=(XL-XS)/S

IF(DS.GT.0.) GO TO 20

PRINT 100,(X(I),I=1,NX)

STOP

C

DETERMINE VARIABLE INCREMENT.

20 N=0

ND=-1

IF(DS.LT.1.) ND=1

30 IF(DS.GE.1..AND.DS.LT.10.) GO TO 40

N=N+ND

DS=DS\*10.\*\*ND

GO TO 30

40 L=0

50 L=L+1

DX=DXX(L)

IF(DS.GT.DX) GO TO 50

DX=DX/10.\*\*N

IX=XS/DX

IF(XS.LT.0. .AND. XS.NE.IX\*DX) IX = IX-1

XMIN=IX\*DX

IF(XMIN+S\*DX.LT.XL\*.99999) GO TO 50

RETURN

100 FORMAT(1H1,\*ERROR IN INPUT ARRAY TO SCALE\*/(1H ,E18.10))

END

The sample problem is a very simple example which has previously been solved on an analog computer at Sandia Laboratories. The analog simulation considered only a simple series circuit with an effective line resistance, a capacitor, and a resistance less parallel plate flyer. Input numbers for this problem on MAGFL are

CARD 1	/	AN	/		/		/		/		/		/		/		/	
		1.000E+00																
CARD 2	/	VC	/	C	/	R10	/	G1	/	AL1	/	R20	/	G2	/	AL2	/	
		4.000E+04		1.250E-03		4.000E-04		0.		0.		0.		0.		0.		0.
CARD 3	/	RCO	/	GC	/	ALC	/		/		/		/		/		/	
		0.		0.		0.												
CARD 4	/	ALENG	/	B	/	AMASS	/	RPO	/	GP	/	DO	/		/		/	
		1.270E+00		8.000E-01		4.480E+00		0.		0.		2.500E-04						
CARD 5	/	TP	/	TS	/		/		/		/		/		/		/	
		1.000E-05		1.000E-05														

where all units are in MKS and all formats 8E10.3.

The output of MAGFL for this problem consists of 9 pages. On the first page appears a circuit diagram with all appropriate input parameters. The second and third pages consist of a table of various dependent variables for 100 different times. (The units are reported above the columns). The next six pages plot several combinations of these quantities that are listed in the tabular output.

Figure 3 is a reproduction of the analog computer output. However, this comparison cannot be construed to be a complete check of MAGFL due to the simplified nature of the check problem.

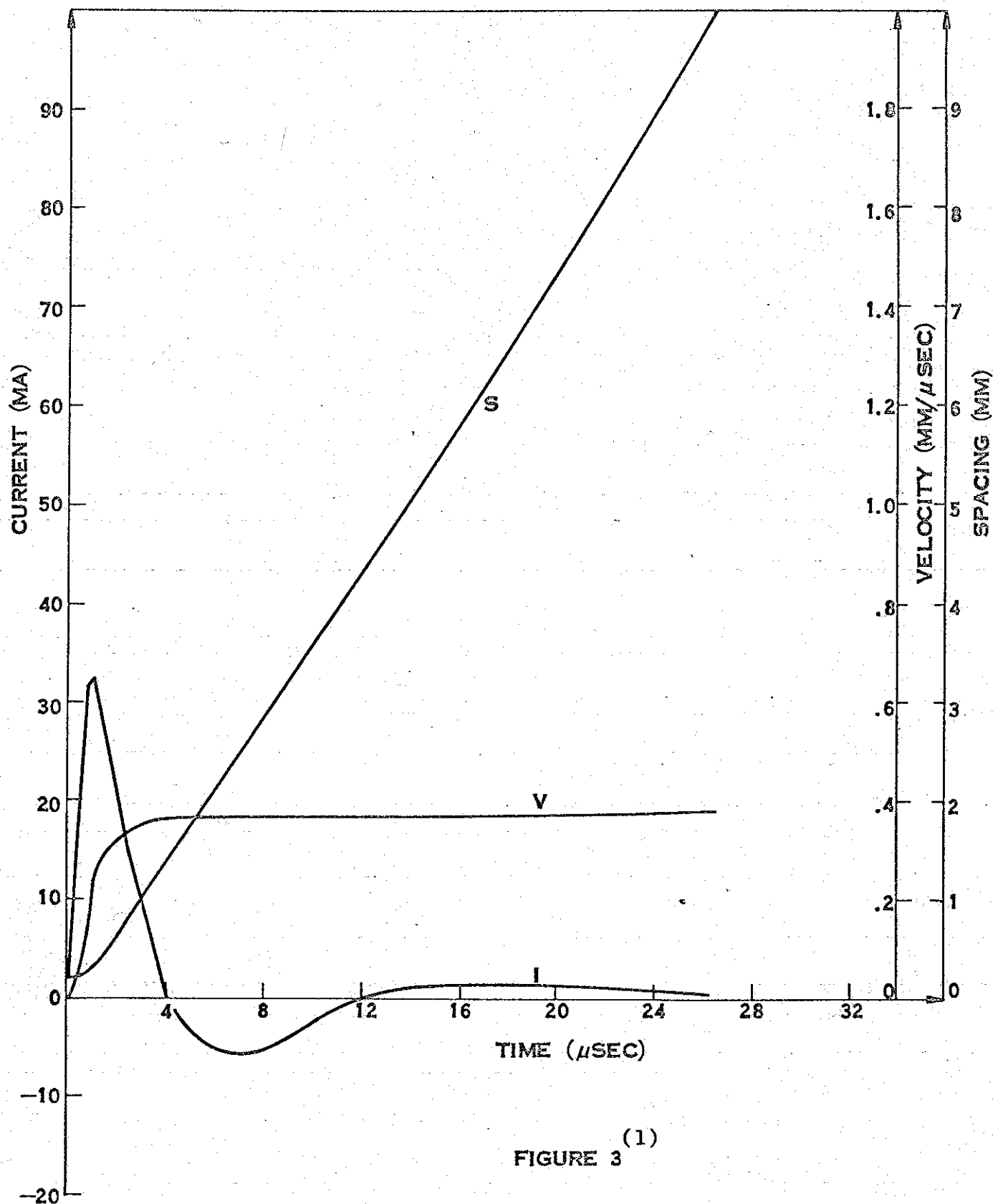


FIGURE 3<sup>(1)</sup>

SANDIA LABORATORIES

1. SC-TM-69-106, "Analog Simulation of a Capacitor Bank Powered Flyer Plate", February 1969, Sandia Laboratories, Albuquerque, N. M.

CIRCUIT DIAGRAM

```

R10= 4.000E-04  L1= 0.      L2= 0.
G1= 0.          G2= 0.

-----RRRR-----LLLL-----RRRR-----LLLL-----
R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R
R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R
PCROWBAR= 0.
GCBAR = 0.

RPLATES= 0.
GPLATE= 0.

INITIAL CAPACITOR
VOLTAGE = 4.000E+04

CAPACITANCE= 1.250E-03

D(0)= 2.500E-04
WIDTH= 8.000E-01
LENGTH= 1.270F+00
MASS= 4.480E+00

L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L
LCROWBAR= 0.

SWITCHING TIME
= 1.000E-05

CCC
CCC

```

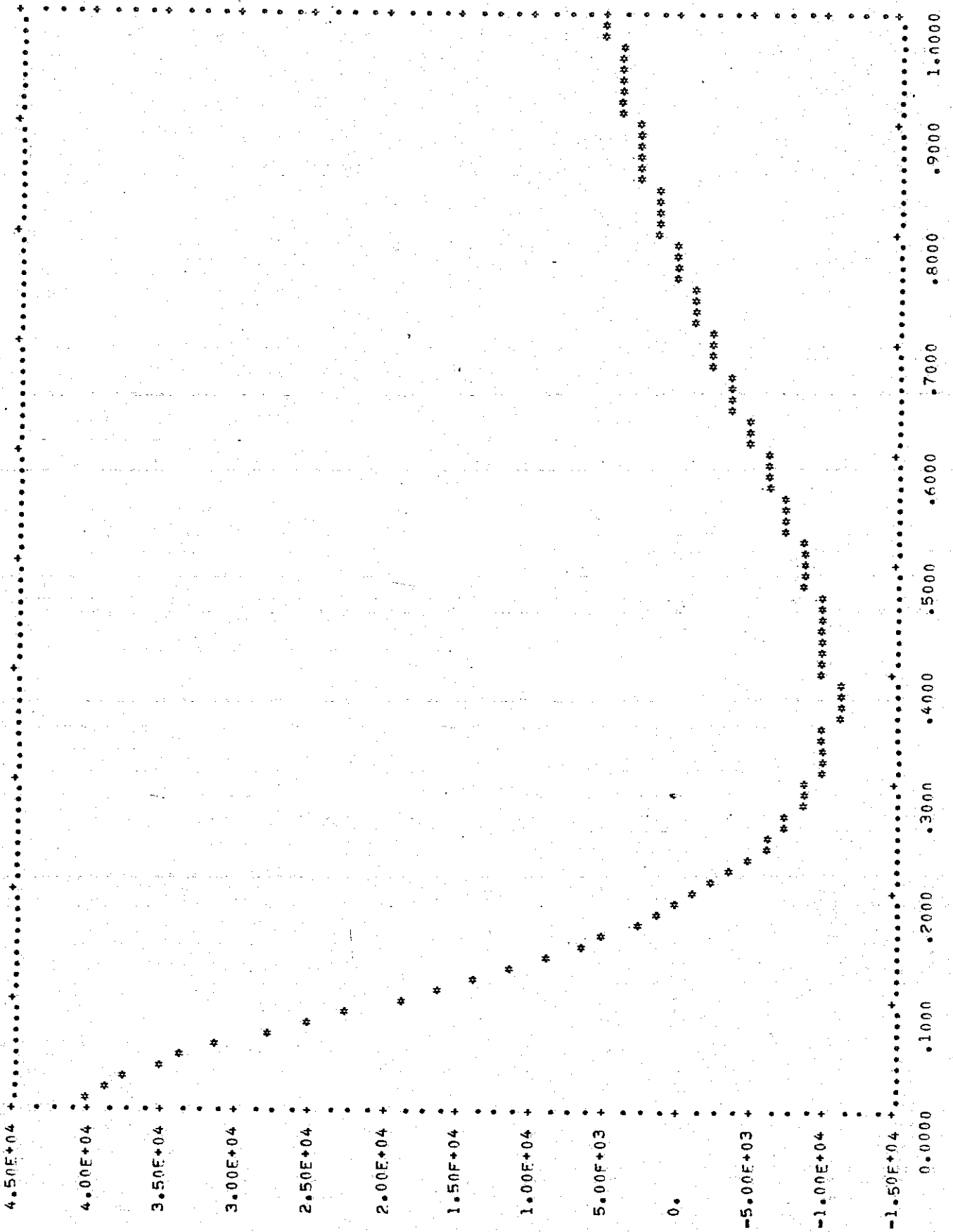
ALL UNITS OF THE ABOVE INPUT NUMBERS ARE CONSISTENT MKS  
 TIME MONITORED UNTIL = 1.000E-05 WITH INCREMENT= 7.906E-10 SEC NUMBER OF CYCLES PER PLOT = 127

TIME (USEC)	VOLTAGE ON CAP (VOLTS)	CURRENT IN FLYER (AMPS)	FLYER RESISTANCE (OHMS)	HEAT IN FLYER (JOULES)	STORED LC ENERGY (JOULES)	EFFICIENCY OF SYSTEM	ENERGY BALANCE	PLATE SEPARATION (CM)	PLATE VELOCITY (CM/USEC)	SPECIFIC IMPULSE (TAPS)
1.00E-01	3.97E+04	7.70E+06	0.	0.	9.99E+05	4.49E-07	1.00E+00	2.50E-02	4.48E-05	1.97E+01
2.01E-01	3.88E+04	1.47E+07	0.	0.	9.94E+05	2.53E-05	1.00E+00	2.50E-02	3.36E-04	1.48E+02
3.01E-01	3.74E+04	2.08E+07	0.	0.	9.81E+05	2.49E-04	1.00E+00	2.51E-02	1.05E-03	4.65E+02
4.02E-01	3.55E+04	2.61E+07	0.	0.	9.58E+05	1.18E-03	1.00E+00	2.52E-02	2.30E-03	1.01E+03
5.02E-01	3.32E+04	3.03E+07	0.	0.	9.23E+05	3.75E-03	1.00E+00	2.56E-02	4.09E-03	1.81E+03
6.02E-01	3.06E+04	3.34E+07	0.	0.	8.77E+05	9.12E-03	1.00E+00	2.61E-02	6.38E-03	2.81E+03
7.03E-01	2.79E+04	3.53E+07	0.	0.	8.20E+05	1.83E-02	1.00E+00	2.69E-02	9.04E-03	3.99E+03
8.03E-01	2.50E+04	3.62E+07	0.	0.	7.55E+05	3.18E-02	1.00E+00	2.79E-02	1.19E-02	5.25E+03
9.04E-01	2.21E+04	3.61E+07	0.	0.	6.85E+05	4.94E-02	1.00E+00	2.92E-02	1.49E-02	6.55E+03
1.00E+00	1.92E+04	3.52E+07	0.	0.	6.13E+05	7.02E-02	1.00E+00	3.09E-02	1.77E-02	7.81E+03
1.10E+00	1.64E+04	3.38E+07	0.	0.	5.43E+05	9.30E-02	1.00E+00	3.28E-02	2.04E-02	8.99E+03
1.20E+00	1.38E+04	3.19E+07	0.	0.	4.76E+05	1.16E-01	1.00E+00	3.50E-02	2.28E-02	1.01E+04
1.31E+00	1.13E+04	2.99E+07	0.	0.	4.14E+05	1.39E-01	1.00E+00	3.74E-02	2.49E-02	1.10E+04
1.41E+00	9.00E+03	2.78E+07	0.	0.	3.59E+05	1.61E-01	1.00E+00	4.00E-02	2.68E-02	1.18E+04
1.51E+00	6.85E+03	2.57E+07	0.	0.	3.11E+05	1.81E-01	1.00E+00	4.27E-02	2.84E-02	1.25E+04
1.61E+00	4.87E+03	2.36E+07	0.	0.	2.69E+05	1.99E-01	1.00E+00	4.57E-02	2.98E-02	1.31E+04
1.71E+00	3.06E+03	2.16E+07	0.	0.	2.33E+05	2.14E-01	1.00E+00	4.87E-02	3.09E-02	1.36E+04
1.81E+00	1.40E+03	1.97E+07	0.	0.	2.02E+05	2.28E-01	1.00E+00	5.19E-02	3.19E-02	1.41E+04
1.91E+00	-1.08E+02	1.79E+07	0.	0.	1.77E+05	2.39E-01	1.00E+00	5.51E-02	3.27E-02	1.44E+04
2.01E+00	-1.48E+03	1.62E+07	0.	0.	1.55E+05	2.49E-01	1.00E+00	5.84E-02	3.33E-02	1.47E+04
2.11E+00	-2.72E+03	1.47E+07	0.	0.	1.38E+05	2.57E-01	1.00E+00	6.18E-02	3.39E-02	1.49E+04
2.21E+00	-3.84E+03	1.32E+07	0.	0.	1.23E+05	2.63E-01	1.00E+00	6.52E-02	3.43E-02	1.51E+04
2.31E+00	-4.85E+03	1.19E+07	0.	0.	1.11E+05	2.69E-01	1.00E+00	6.87E-02	3.46E-02	1.53E+04
2.41E+00	-5.75E+03	1.06E+07	0.	0.	9.43E+04	2.77E-01	1.00E+00	7.22E-02	3.49E-02	1.54E+04
2.51E+00	-6.55E+03	9.44E+06	0.	0.	8.33E+04	2.80E-01	1.00E+00	7.57E-02	3.52E-02	1.55E+04
2.61E+00	-7.27E+03	8.35E+06	0.	0.	8.36E+04	2.82E-01	1.00E+00	7.92E-02	3.53E-02	1.56E+04
2.71E+00	-7.90E+03	7.34E+06	0.	0.	8.01E+04	2.84E-01	1.00E+00	8.28E-02	3.55E-02	1.56E+04
2.81E+00	-8.45E+03	6.41E+06	0.	0.	7.73E+04	2.85E-01	1.00E+00	8.63E-02	3.56E-02	1.57E+04
2.91E+00	-8.93E+03	5.53E+06	0.	0.	7.54E+04	2.86E-01	1.00E+00	8.99E-02	3.57E-02	1.57E+04
3.01E+00	-9.34E+03	4.72E+06	0.	0.	7.39E+04	2.86E-01	1.00E+00	9.35E-02	3.57E-02	1.57E+04
3.11E+00	-9.69E+03	3.96E+06	0.	0.	7.29E+04	2.86E-01	1.00E+00	9.71E-02	3.58E-02	1.58E+04
3.21E+00	-9.98E+03	3.26E+06	0.	0.	7.23E+04	2.87E-01	1.00E+00	1.01E-01	3.58E-02	1.58E+04
3.31E+00	-1.02E+04	2.60E+06	0.	0.	7.19E+04	2.87E-01	1.00E+00	1.04E-01	3.58E-02	1.58E+04
3.41E+00	-1.04E+04	1.99E+06	0.	0.	7.15E+04	2.87E-01	1.00E+00	1.08E-01	3.58E-02	1.58E+04
3.51E+00	-1.05E+04	1.43E+06	0.	0.	7.16E+04	2.87E-01	1.00E+00	1.11E-01	3.58E-02	1.58E+04
3.61E+00	-1.06E+04	9.01E+05	0.	0.	7.15E+04	2.88E-01	1.00E+00	1.15E-01	3.58E-02	1.58E+04
3.72E+00	-1.07E+04	4.11E+05	0.	0.	7.15E+04	2.88E-01	1.00E+00	1.19E-01	3.58E-02	1.58E+04
3.82E+00	-1.07E+04	-4.30E+04	0.	0.	7.15E+04	2.88E-01	1.00E+00	1.22E-01	3.58E-02	1.58E+04
3.92E+00	-1.07E+04	-4.64E+05	0.	0.	7.15E+04	2.88E-01	1.00E+00	1.26E-01	3.58E-02	1.58E+04
4.02E+00	-1.06E+04	-8.54E+05	0.	0.	7.14E+04	2.88E-01	1.00E+00	1.29E-01	3.58E-02	1.58E+04
4.12E+00	-1.05E+04	-1.21E+06	0.	0.	7.13E+04	2.88E-01	1.00E+00	1.33E-01	3.58E-02	1.58E+04
4.22E+00	-1.04E+04	-1.55E+06	0.	0.	7.10E+04	2.88E-01	1.00E+00	1.37E-01	3.58E-02	1.58E+04
4.32E+00	-1.03E+04	-1.85E+06	0.	0.	7.07E+04	2.88E-01	1.00E+00	1.40E-01	3.58E-02	1.58E+04
4.42E+00	-1.01E+04	-2.14E+06	0.	0.	7.03E+04	2.88E-01	1.00E+00	1.44E-01	3.59E-02	1.58E+04
4.52E+00	-9.95E+03	-2.40E+06	0.	0.	6.99E+04	2.88E-01	1.00E+00	1.47E-01	3.59E-02	1.58E+04
4.62E+00	-9.75E+03	-2.63E+06	0.	0.	6.93E+04	2.89E-01	1.00E+00	1.51E-01	3.59E-02	1.58E+04
4.72E+00	-9.53E+03	-2.85E+06	0.	0.	6.86E+04	2.89E-01	1.00E+00	1.55E-01	3.59E-02	1.58E+04
4.82E+00	-9.29E+03	-3.04E+06	0.	0.	6.79E+04	2.89E-01	1.00E+00	1.58E-01	3.59E-02	1.58E+04
4.92E+00	-9.04E+03	-3.22E+06	0.	0.	6.79E+04	2.89E-01	1.00E+00	1.62E-01	3.59E-02	1.58E+04

TIME (USEC)	VOLTAGE ON CAP (VOLTS)	CURRENT IN FLYER (AMPS)	FLYER RESISTANCE (OHMS)	HEAT IN FLYER (JOULES)	STORED LC ENERGY (JOULES)	EFFICIENCY OF SYSTEM	ENERGY BALANCE	PLATE SEPARATION (CM)	PLATE VELOCITY (CM/USEC)	SPECIFIC IMPULSE (TAPS)
5.02E+00	-8.77E+03	-3.38E+06	0.	0.	6.70E+04	2.90E-01	1.00E+00	1.65E-01	3.60E-02	1.59E+04
5.12E+00	-8.50E+03	-3.53E+06	0.	0.	6.61E+04	2.90E-01	1.00E+00	1.69E-01	3.60E-02	1.59E+04
5.22E+00	-8.21E+03	-3.65E+06	0.	0.	6.52E+04	2.91E-01	1.00E+00	1.73E-01	3.60E-02	1.59E+04
5.32E+00	-7.91E+03	-3.77E+06	0.	0.	6.43E+04	2.91E-01	1.00E+00	1.76E-01	3.60E-02	1.59E+04
5.42E+00	-7.60E+03	-3.86E+06	0.	0.	6.30E+04	2.92E-01	1.00E+00	1.80E-01	3.61E-02	1.59E+04
5.52E+00	-7.29E+03	-3.95E+06	0.	0.	6.18E+04	2.92E-01	1.00E+00	1.84E-01	3.61E-02	1.59E+04
5.62E+00	-6.97E+03	-4.02E+06	0.	0.	6.06E+04	2.93E-01	1.00E+00	1.87E-01	3.61E-02	1.59E+04
5.72E+00	-6.64E+03	-4.08E+06	0.	0.	5.94E+04	2.93E-01	1.00E+00	1.91E-01	3.62E-02	1.60E+04
5.82E+00	-6.31E+03	-4.13E+06	0.	0.	5.81E+04	2.94E-01	1.00E+00	1.94E-01	3.62E-02	1.60E+04
5.92E+00	-5.98E+03	-4.17E+06	0.	0.	5.68E+04	2.95E-01	1.00E+00	1.98E-01	3.63E-02	1.60E+04
6.02E+00	-5.65E+03	-4.19E+06	0.	0.	5.54E+04	2.95E-01	1.00E+00	2.02E-01	3.63E-02	1.60E+04
6.12E+00	-5.31E+03	-4.21E+06	0.	0.	5.41E+04	2.96E-01	1.00E+00	2.05E-01	3.63E-02	1.60E+04
6.23E+00	-4.97E+03	-4.22E+06	0.	0.	5.27E+04	2.96E-01	1.00E+00	2.09E-01	3.64E-02	1.60E+04
6.33E+00	-4.63E+03	-4.22E+06	0.	0.	5.13E+04	2.97E-01	1.00E+00	2.13E-01	3.64E-02	1.61E+04
6.43E+00	-4.29E+03	-4.22E+06	0.	0.	5.00E+04	2.98E-01	1.00E+00	2.16E-01	3.65E-02	1.61E+04
6.53E+00	-3.95E+03	-4.20E+06	0.	0.	4.86E+04	2.98E-01	1.00E+00	2.20E-01	3.65E-02	1.61E+04
6.63E+00	-3.62E+03	-4.18E+06	0.	0.	4.73E+04	2.99E-01	1.00E+00	2.24E-01	3.65E-02	1.61E+04
6.73E+00	-3.28E+03	-4.15E+06	0.	0.	4.59E+04	3.00E-01	1.00E+00	2.27E-01	3.66E-02	1.61E+04
6.83E+00	-2.95E+03	-4.12E+06	0.	0.	4.46E+04	3.00E-01	1.00E+00	2.31E-01	3.66E-02	1.61E+04
6.93E+00	-2.62E+03	-4.08E+06	0.	0.	4.33E+04	3.01E-01	1.00E+00	2.35E-01	3.67E-02	1.62E+04
7.03E+00	-2.29E+03	-4.03E+06	0.	0.	4.20E+04	3.02E-01	1.00E+00	2.38E-01	3.67E-02	1.62E+04
7.13E+00	-1.97E+03	-3.98E+06	0.	0.	4.08E+04	3.02E-01	1.00E+00	2.42E-01	3.67E-02	1.62E+04
7.23E+00	-1.65E+03	-3.93E+06	0.	0.	3.96E+04	3.03E-01	1.00E+00	2.46E-01	3.68E-02	1.62E+04
7.33E+00	-1.34E+03	-3.87E+06	0.	0.	3.84E+04	3.03E-01	1.00E+00	2.49E-01	3.68E-02	1.62E+04
7.43E+00	-1.03E+03	-3.80E+06	0.	0.	3.73E+04	3.04E-01	1.00E+00	2.53E-01	3.68E-02	1.62E+04
7.53E+00	-7.30E+02	-3.74E+06	0.	0.	3.62E+04	3.04E-01	1.00E+00	2.57E-01	3.69E-02	1.63E+04
7.63E+00	-4.33E+02	-3.67E+06	0.	0.	3.51E+04	3.05E-01	1.00E+00	2.61E-01	3.69E-02	1.63E+04
7.73E+00	-1.41E+02	-3.59E+06	0.	0.	3.41E+04	3.05E-01	1.00E+00	2.64E-01	3.69E-02	1.63E+04
7.83E+00	1.44E+02	-3.52E+06	0.	0.	3.32E+04	3.06E-01	1.00E+00	2.68E-01	3.70E-02	1.63E+04
7.93E+00	4.23E+02	-3.44E+06	0.	0.	3.22E+04	3.06E-01	1.00E+00	2.72E-01	3.70E-02	1.63E+04
8.03E+00	6.96E+02	-3.36E+06	0.	0.	3.13E+04	3.07E-01	1.00E+00	2.75E-01	3.70E-02	1.63E+04
8.13E+00	9.63E+02	-3.27E+06	0.	0.	3.05E+04	3.07E-01	1.00E+00	2.79E-01	3.70E-02	1.63E+04
8.23E+00	1.22E+03	-3.19E+06	0.	0.	2.97E+04	3.08E-01	1.00E+00	2.83E-01	3.71E-02	1.63E+04
8.33E+00	1.47E+03	-3.10E+06	0.	0.	2.89E+04	3.08E-01	1.00E+00	2.87E-01	3.71E-02	1.63E+04
8.43E+00	1.72E+03	-3.01E+06	0.	0.	2.82E+04	3.08E-01	1.00E+00	2.90E-01	3.71E-02	1.64E+04
8.53E+00	1.96E+03	-2.92E+06	0.	0.	2.75E+04	3.09E-01	1.00E+00	2.94E-01	3.71E-02	1.64E+04
8.64E+00	2.19E+03	-2.83E+06	0.	0.	2.69E+04	3.09E-01	1.00E+00	2.98E-01	3.71E-02	1.64E+04
8.74E+00	2.41E+03	-2.74E+06	0.	0.	2.63E+04	3.09E-01	1.00E+00	3.01E-01	3.71E-02	1.64E+04
8.84E+00	2.63E+03	-2.65E+06	0.	0.	2.57E+04	3.09E-01	1.00E+00	3.05E-01	3.72E-02	1.64E+04
8.94E+00	2.84E+03	-2.55E+06	0.	0.	2.52E+04	3.10E-01	1.00E+00	3.09E-01	3.72E-02	1.64E+04
9.04E+00	3.04E+03	-2.46E+06	0.	0.	2.47E+04	3.10E-01	1.00E+00	3.13E-01	3.72E-02	1.64E+04
9.14E+00	3.23E+03	-2.37E+06	0.	0.	2.42E+04	3.10E-01	1.00E+00	3.16E-01	3.72E-02	1.64E+04
9.24E+00	3.42E+03	-2.27E+06	0.	0.	2.38E+04	3.11E-01	1.00E+00	3.20E-01	3.72E-02	1.64E+04
9.34E+00	3.60E+03	-2.18E+06	0.	0.	2.34E+04	3.11E-01	1.00E+00	3.24E-01	3.72E-02	1.64E+04
9.44E+00	3.77E+03	-2.08E+06	0.	0.	2.31E+04	3.11E-01	1.00E+00	3.28E-01	3.72E-02	1.64E+04
9.54E+00	3.93E+03	-1.99E+06	0.	0.	2.28E+04	3.11E-01	1.00E+00	3.31E-01	3.73E-02	1.64E+04
9.64E+00	4.09E+03	-1.89E+06	0.	0.	2.25E+04	3.11E-01	1.00E+00	3.35E-01	3.73E-02	1.64E+04
9.74E+00	4.24E+03	-1.80E+06	0.	0.	2.22E+04	3.11E-01	1.00E+00	3.39E-01	3.73E-02	1.64E+04
9.84E+00	4.38E+03	-1.71E+06	0.	0.	2.20E+04	3.11E-01	1.00E+00	3.43E-01	3.73E-02	1.64E+04
9.94E+00	4.51E+03	-1.61E+06	0.	0.	2.18E+04	3.11E-01	1.00E+00	3.46E-01	3.73E-02	1.64E+04

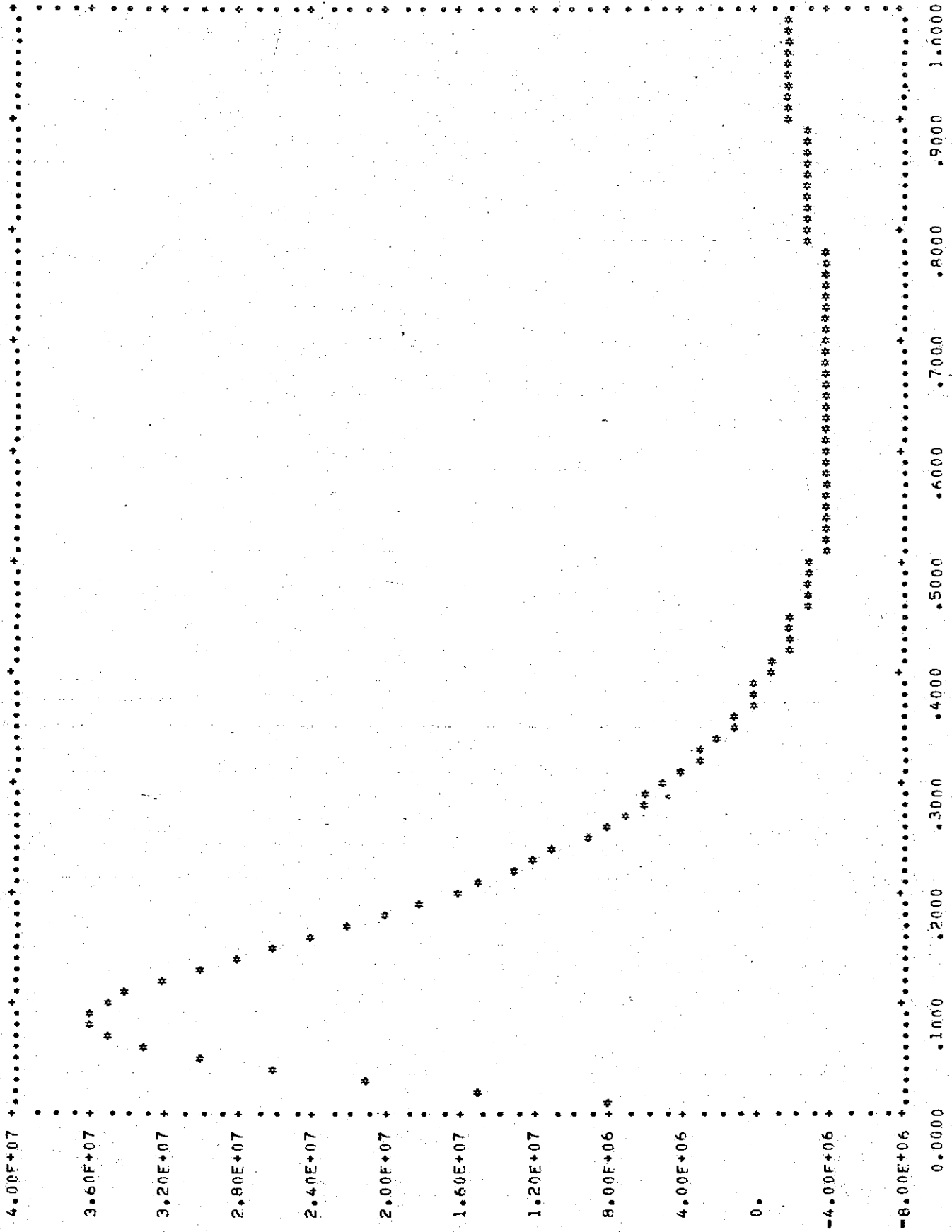


CAPACITOR VOLTAGE VS TIME



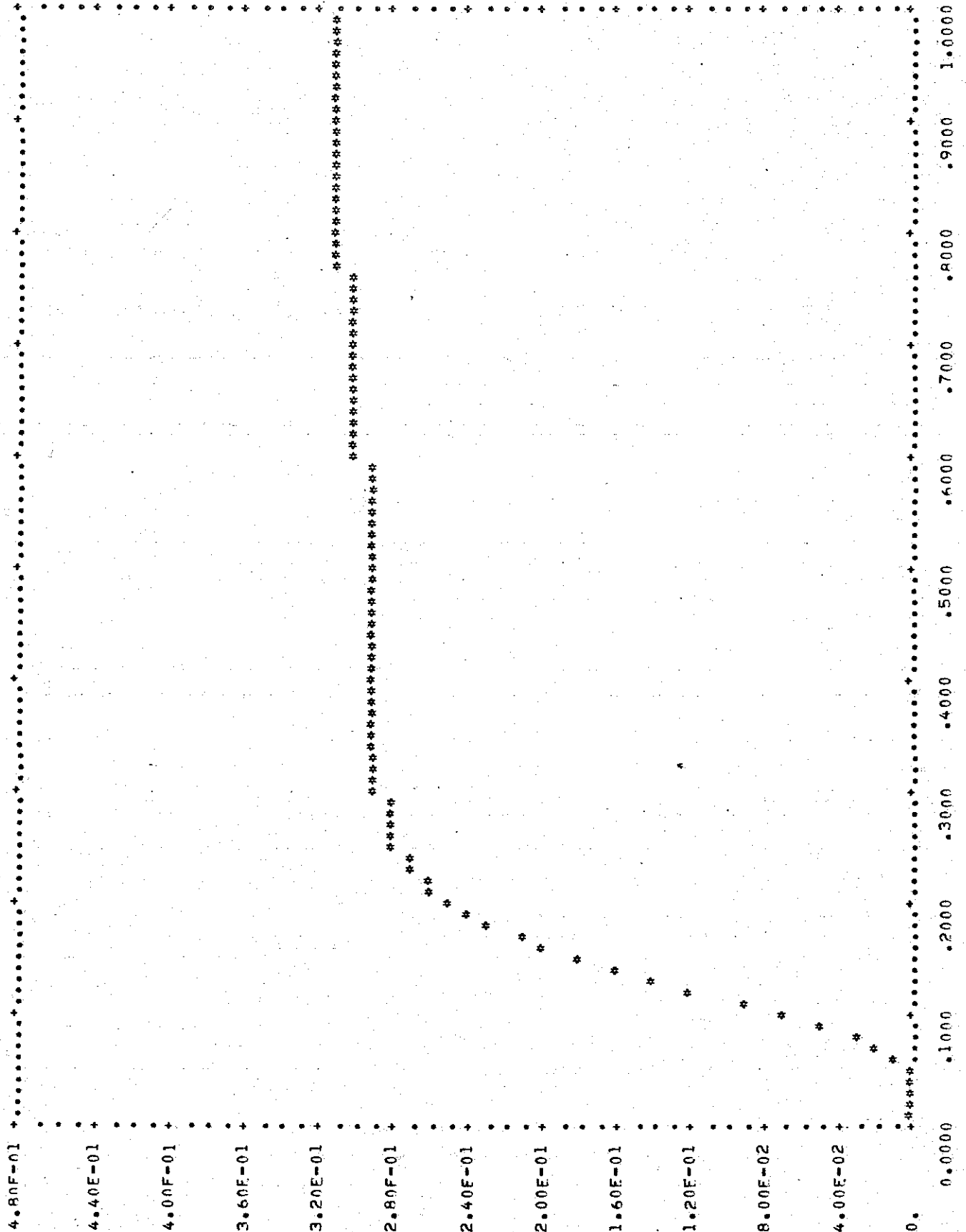
X 10 \*\* 1

FLYER CURRENT VS TIME

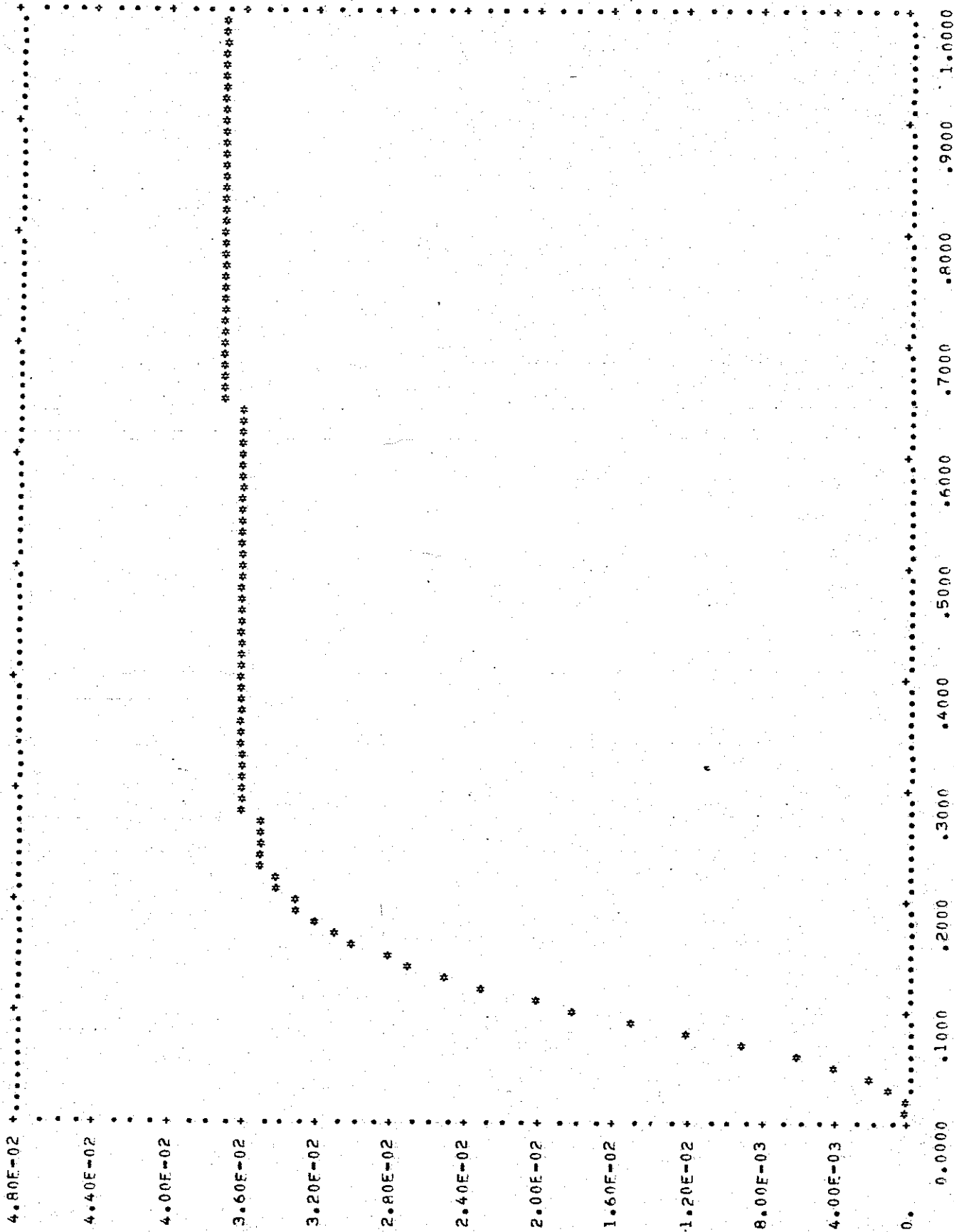


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EFFICIENCY VS TIME

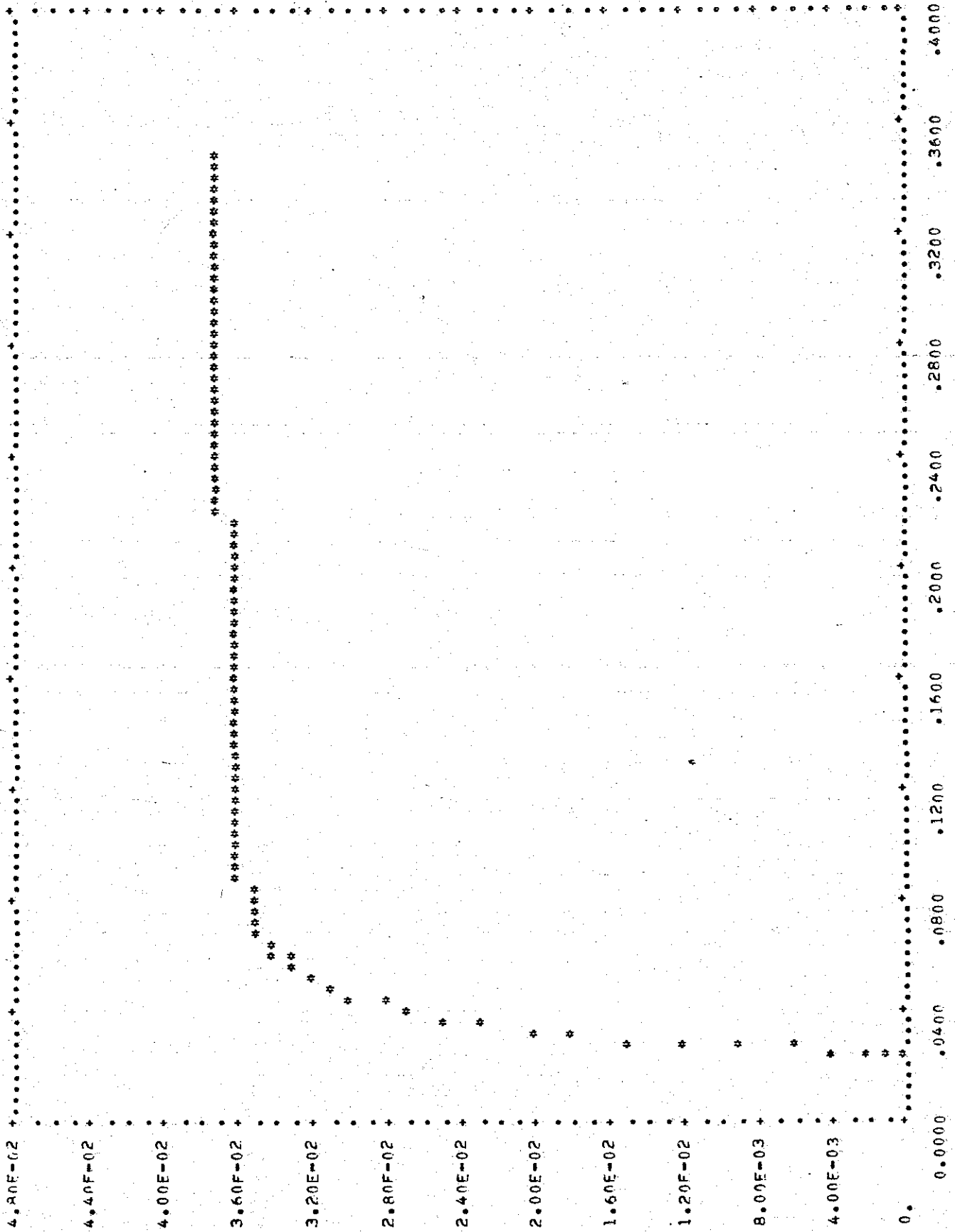


FLYER VELOCITY VS TIME

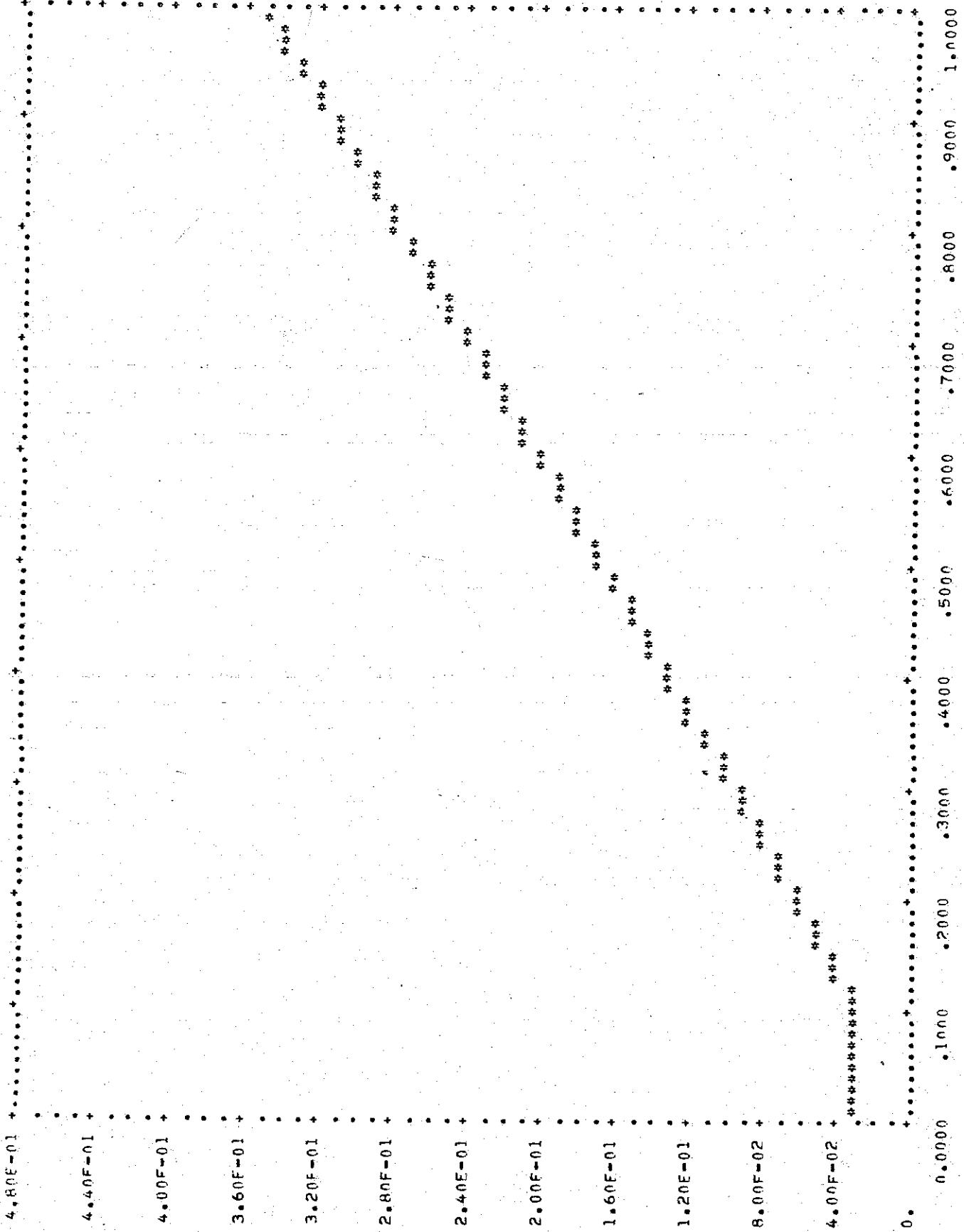


X 10 \*\* 1

FLYER VELOCITY VS DISTANCE



DISTANCE vs TIME



X 10 \*\* 1