

```

//          M   M   A   RRRRRR   CCCCC   EEEEEEE L
//          MM  MM  A A  R   R C   C E   L
//          M M M A   A R   R C   E   L
//          M M M A   A RRRRRR C   EEEEE L
//          M   M AAAAAA R   R C   E   L
//          M   M A   A R   R C   C E   L
//          M   M A   A R   R CCCCC EEEEEEE LLLLLLL

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//          J OOOOO H   H N   N SSSSS   OOOOO N   N
//          J O   O H   H NN   N S   S O   O NN   N
//          J O   O H   H N N   N S   O   O N N   N
//          J O   O HHHHHH N N N SSSSS O   O N N   N
//          J   J O   O H   H N   N N   S O   O N   N N
//          J   J O   O H   H N   NN S   S O   O N   NN
//          JJJJJ OOOOO H   H N   N SSSSS   OOOOO N   N

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```

//          FFFFFFF 7777777 7777777 SSSSS
//          F       7   7   7   7 S   S
//          F       7       7 S
//          FFFF   7       7 SSSSS
//          F       7       7 S   S
//          F       7       7 S   S
//          F       7       7 SSSSS

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// Line   ISN *....*....|....1....|....2....|....3....|....4....|....5....|....6....|....7...*|....8
//   1     C NASA (FORMERLY NACA) USED LARGE 'MAINFRAME' COMPUTERS IN FOR EXAMPLE
//   2     C THE MERCURY, GEMINI AND APOLLO PROJECTS.
//   3     C IN THE MOVIE 'HIDDEN FIGURES' YOU CAN SEE A IBM 7094 FROM 1962.
//   4     C LATER, NASA USED IBM 360'S IN THE APOLLO PROJECT.
//   5
//   6     C THIS PROGRAM IS AN EXAMPLE OF HOW A PROGRAM FROM THAT TIME MIGHT
//   7     C HAVE LOOKED LIKE.
//   8
//   9     C THIS IS VINTAGE FORTRAN CODE, AS WAS USED IN THE 1960'S. ALL TEXT
//  10     C IS UPPER-CASE ONLY AND VARIABLE NAMES ARE AT MOST SIX CHARACTERS.
//  11
//  12     C THIS PROGRAM USES THE EULER METHODE FOR INTEGRATION THAT WAS USED
//  13     C IN 'HIDDEN FIGURES'. IT IS MENTIONED WHEN KATHERINE WORKS ON THE
//  14     C FIRST MANNED FLIGHT IN THE MERCURY PROJECT:
//  15
//  16     C KATHERINE: 'THE PROBLEM IS WHEN THE CAPSULE MOVES FROM
//  17     C             AN ELLIPTICAL ORBIT TO A PARABOLIC ORBIT.
//  18     C             THERE IS NO MATHEMATICAL FORMULA FOR THAT.
//  19     C             ...
//  20     C HARRISON: 'MAYBE WE'RE THINKING ABOUT THIS ALL WRONG.'
//  21     C STAFFORD: 'HOW'S THAT?'
//  22     C HARRISON: 'MAYBE IT'S NOT NEW MATH AT ALL.'
//  23     C KATHERINE: 'MAYBE IT'S OLD MATH.
//  24     C             SOMETHING THAT LOOKS AT THE PROBLEM NUMERICALLY.
//  25     C             AND NOT THEORETICALLY. MATH IS ALWAYS DEPENDABLE.'
//  26     C HARRISON: 'FOR YOU IT IS.' (EXITS)
//  27     C KATHERINE: 'EULER'S METHOD.'
//  28     C STAFFORD: 'THAT'S ANCIENT.'
//  29     C KATHERINE: 'YES. BUT IT WORKS. IT WORKS NUMERICALLY.' (EXITS)
//  30
//  31     C THIS PROGRAM IS A SIMPLE DEMO FOR FINDING A STRATEGY TO SAFELY
//  32     C LAND A 'LUNAR EXCURSION MODULE' (LEM) ON THE MOON.
//  33
//  34     C A LEM STARTED ITS DESCENT FROM AN ALTITUDE OF 15 KILOMETER.
//  35     C IT WEIGHED 16 METRIC TONS AND HAD TO LAND WITH A SPEED NOT
//  36     C EXCEEDING 1 METER PER SECOND. OTHERWISE THE LEM WOULD GET
//  37     C DAMAGED, LEAVING ITS ASTRONAUTS MAROONED ON THE MOON.
//  38
//  39     C TO ASCEND, THE LEM HAD A SEPARATE ENGINE WITH ITS OWN FUEL.
//  40     C DURING DESCENT, FUEL COULD NOT BE EXHAUSTED SINCE A RESERVE
//  41     C WAS NEEDED FOR LAST-SECOND MANEUVERING TO FIND A GOOD LANDING SPOT.
//  42     C (THIS HAPPENED TO APOLLO 11).
//  43
//  44     C HERE THE PROBLEM IS SIMPLIFIED FOR THE SAKE OF DEMONSTRATION.
//  45     C THE STRATEGY IS THIS:
//  46     C DESCENT WITH IGNITED ENGINE TO REDUCE SPEED UNTIL SOME HEIGHT 'ROOF'.
//  47     C UP TO 'ROOF' WE ACCEPT A SAFE HIGH SPEED.
//  48     C THEN SPEED IS REDUCED.
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// Line   ISN *...*...|...1...|...2...|...3...|...4...|...5...|...6...|...7...|...8
// 49     C THE FINAL 300M WE REDUCE SPEED TO A LOW FINAL SPEED.
// 50     C IF DURING SPEED FUEL RUNS OUT WE ARE IN FREE FALL, AND THE SIMULATION
// 51     C GENERALLY FAILS SINCE THE LEM LIKELY CRASHES.
// 52
// 53     C THIS PROGRAM FINDS VALUES FOR 'ROOF' WHERE WE CAN LAND AT A SAFE
// 54     C SPEED OF AT MOST 1 METER PER SECOND.
// 55     C WE SOLVE IT HERE BY TAKING INCREASING VALUES FOR 'ROOF' AND
// 56     C SIMULATE THE LANDING - HOPING THE LEM LANDS SAFELY.
// 57
// 58     C ALTHOUGH THIS IS AN OVERSIMPLIFICATION OF THE ACTUAL LANDING
// 59     C PROCEDURES, RESULTS ARE COMPARABLE TO THOSE ACHIEVED IN ACTUAL
// 60     C LANDINGS ON THE MOON.
// 61
// 62     1      PROGRAM EULER
// 63
// 64     C EULER INTEGRATION IS DONE WITH DOUBLE PRECISION.
// 65     2      IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-Z)
// 66
// 67     C EULER INTEGRATION STEP DETERMINES ACCURACY OF COMPUTATION.
// 68     C 1/20 SECOND APPEARS GOOD ENOUGH.
// 69     3      DELTAT = 0.01
// 70     C FUEL COMSUMPTION IN KG/S AT FULL THROTTLE (ESTIMATED FROM DOCUMENTS).
// 71     4      CONSUM = 8
// 72     C THRUST IS 45 KILO-NEWTON (FROM LEM DOCUMENTATION).
// 73     5      MAXTHR = 45000
// 74     C GRAVITATIONAL ACCELARATION ON THE MOON IN M/S/S.
// 75     6      G = 1.62
// 76     C DESCENT STARTS AT 15 KM.
// 77     7      ORBIT = 15000
// 78     C THE LEM HAD 8200 KG FUEL FOR DESCENT. SOME OF THAT WAS USED TO GO
// 79     C FROM HIGH ORBIT AT 110 K TO THE LOW ORBIT AT 15 KG.
// 80     C WE MAKE AN EDUCATED GUESS OF THE AMOUNT OF FUEL NEEDED TO GO FROM
// 81     C 110 KM DOWN TO 15 KG.
// 82     8      FULL = 8200 - 2000
// 83     C FROM 'LOW' ON, WE LAND CAREFULLY.
// 84     9      LOW = 300
// 85     C WE INCREASE 'ROOF' EVERY ITERATION, START LOW.
// 86     10     ROOF = ORBIT / 2
// 87     C DESCENT BEGINS HERE.
// 88     11     1 SPEED = 0
// 89     12     FASTST = 0
// 90     13     TIME = 0
// 91     14     HEIGHT = ORBIT
// 92     C FUEL IS FULL WHEN WE START DESCENDING.
// 93     15     FUEL = FULL
// 94     C WE RECORD PASSING 'ROOF' AND 'LOW' HEIGHTS.
// 95     16     ROFTIM = 0
// 96     17     LOWTIM = 0
```

```
// Line   ISN *...*...|...1...|...2...|...3...|...4...|...5...|...6...|...7...|...8
//   97       C GAS IS ACTUAL THRUST.
//   98       C FOR THE LEM THAT WAS 10-60% OF FULL THROTTLE (FROM DOCUMENTATION).
//   99       18      GAS = 0.1
//  100       C LEM MASS IS 16 TON WITH FUEL.
//  101       C THE LEM LOOSES WEIGHT DURING DESCENT (BURNING FUEL).
//  102       19      EMPTY = 16000 - FULL
//  103
//  104       C ENGINE WILL BURN WHILE THERE IS FUEL.
//  105       20      2 IF (FUEL .GT. 0) GOTO 3
//  106       C OOPS! NO FUEL, FREE FALL, HELP!
//  107       21      SPEED = SPEED + DELTAT * G
//  108       22      GOTO 4
//  109
//  110       C WE DO HAVE FUEL.
//  111       COMPUTE 'SAFE' SPEED DEPENDING ON HEIGHT.
//  112       23      3 SAFE = 1
//  113       24      IF (HEIGHT .GE. LOW) SAFE = 10
//  114       25      IF (HEIGHT .GE. ROOF) SAFE = 100
//  115       COMPUTE NEW STATE (EULER, TWICE).
//  116       CURRENT MASS OF THE LEM.
//  117       26      MASS = EMPTY + FUEL
//  118       COMPUTE THRUST FROM NEWTON'S LAW F=M*A.
//  119       27      THRUST = MAXTHR / MASS * GAS
//  120       28      SPEED = SPEED + DELTAT * (G - THRUST)
//  121       29      FUEL = FUEL - DELTAT * CONSUM * GAS
//  122       30      IF (FUEL .LT. 0) FUEL = 0
//  123
//  124       31      4 HEIGHT = HEIGHT - DELTAT * SPEED
//  125       C RECORD THINGS WE WANT TO KNOW LATER.
//  126       32      IF (HEIGHT .LT. ROOF .AND. ROFTIM .EQ. 0) ROFTIM = TIME
//  127       33      IF (HEIGHT .LT. LOW .AND. LOWTIM .EQ. 0) LOWTIM = TIME
//  128       34      IF (SPEED .GT. FASTST) FASTST = SPEED
//  129       CLOCK PROGRESSES A TINY BIT.
//  130       35      TIME = TIME + DELTAT
//  131
//  132       C IF THERE IS FUEL LEFT WE CORRECT THRUST.
//  133       36      IF (FUEL .EQ. 0) GO TO 5
//  134       C DO WE ASCEND? THEN REDUCE THRUST.
//  135       37      IF (SPEED .LE. 0) GAS = GAS - 0.05
//  136       C DO WE DESCEND TOO FAST? THEN INCREASE THRUST.
//  137       38      IF (SPEED .GE. SAFE) GAS = GAS + 0.05
//  138       C KEEP THRUST WITHIN LEM PARAMETERS (10-60%).
//  139       39      IF (GAS .GT. 0.6) GAS = 0.6
//  140       40      IF (GAS .LT. 0.1) GAS = 0.1
//  141       C WHILE NOT LANDED, PERFORM NEXT EULER ITERATION.
//  142       41      5 IF (HEIGHT .GT. 0) GO TO 2
//  143
//  144       C REPORT WHEN WE LANDED SAFELY.
```

```
// Line   ISN *....*....|....1....|....2....|....3....|....4....|....5....|....6....|....7...*|....8
// 145    42      IF (SPEED .GT. SAFE .OR. TIME .GT. 1500) GO TO 7
// 146    43      WRITE (6, 6) ROOF, ROFTIM, LOWTIM, TIME,
// 147    43      .          FASTST, SPEED, FUEL, GAS * 100
// 148    44      6 FORMAT (X, ' | ROOF      | TIME TO ROOF/LOW/LANDING |',
// 149    44      .          ' MAX SPEED    | FINAL SPEED | FUEL LEFT | GAS  |'/
// 150    44      .          X, '|', F6.0, ' M |',
// 151    44      .          X, 2(F6.1, ' '//), F6.1, ' S |',
// 152    44      .          X, F5.1, ' M/S |', X, F5.1, ' M/S |',
// 153    44      .          X, F6.0, ' KG |' ,
// 154    44      .          X, F3.0, '% |')
// 155
// 156      CONSIDER A HIGHER ALTITUDE IN THE NEXT ATTEMPT.
// 157    45      7 ROOF = ROOF + 25
// 158      CONTINUE WHILE 'ROOF' IS BELOW 'ORBIT' (QUITE LOGICAL, CAPTAIN).
// 159    46      IF (ROOF .LT. ORBIT) GO TO 1
// 160
// 161      C WE'RE DONE, NO ATTEMPTS LEFTS.
// 162    47      STOP
// 163    48      END
```