Our experience with attempting to corroborate experimental ablation data with computer code predictions[3] leads us to believe that the primary importance of silica-carbon reactions in depth lies with the dominating changes in thermal and mechanical properties of the char which result when the reaction proceeds rather than with an energy effect. Comparisons of computer predictions to test data and post-test samples tend to support this opinion, but of course much work remains to be done before all aspects of the complex response of silica reinforced materials are well characterized.

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[2] Rindal, R. A., Flood, D. T., and Kendall, R. M., "Analytical and Experimental Study of Ablation Materials for Rocket Engine Application," NASA CR-54757, May 15, 1966, Vidya Div., Itek Corp., Palo Alto, Calif.

[3] Rindal, R. A. et al., "Experimental and Theoretical Analysis of Ablative Material Response in a Liquid-Propellant Rocket Engine," NASA CR-72301, Sept. 21, 1967, Aerotherm Corp., Palo Alto, Calif.

Erratum: "Some Comments on the Laminar Compressible Boundary-Layer Analysis with Arbitrary Pressure Gradient"

NATHAN NESS*
West Virginia University, Morgantown, W.Va.

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EQUATION (16) on page 331 should read:

$$n = 2(1 + \epsilon)n_{\text{stag}} \cdot \frac{du_e}{dx}\left(1 + \frac{\gamma - 1}{2} M_e^2\right) \cdot \frac{\int_0^x p_e^\alpha u_e r_w^{2\epsilon} dx}{p_e^\alpha u_e^2 r_w^{2\epsilon}}$$

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* Professor, Department of Aerospace Engineering. Associate Fellow AIAA.