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Estimating Thermophysical Properties of Liquids Part 9—Compressibility, Velocity of Sound

Rough engineering estimates of isothermal and adiabatic compressibilities and velocity of sound can be obtained with the not-too-reliable techniques available.

PHILLIP I. GOLD, California State College at Los Angeles, and GILBERT J. OGLE, TRW Systems*

Соп

We continue our series on the estimation of thernophysical properties of liquids with a consideration of three closely related and useful properties: isohermal and adiabatic compressibilities (a_T and a_a , repectively), and the velocity of sound u.

The techniques evaluated here for the calculation f these properties are relatively simple and yield

* To meet the authors, see Chem. Eng., Oct. 7, 1968, p. 154.

Nomenclature

A, B, C	Constants
Cp	Heat capacity at constant pressure,
	cal./ (gmole) (°K.)
Cv	Heat capacity at constant volume, cal./
	(gmole) (°K.)
M	Molecular weight
p*	Vapor pressure, atm.
T	Temperature, °K.
Te	Critical temperature, °K.
T.	Reduced temperature, $T_r = T/T_r$
u	Velocity of sound, cm./sec.
V	Molar volume, cc./(g-mole)
Z	Compressibility factor, dimensionless
	e empression integration and entrempted
aa	Adiabatic compressibility, sq.cm./dyne
ar	Isothermal compressibility, sq.cm./dyne
ß	Constant
λ	Latent heat of vaporization, cal./g.
P	Density, g./cc.
σ	Surface tension, dynes/cm.

rough engineering estimates. However, caution should be exercised so that an unwarranted degree of reliability will not be ascribed to the results.

Thermodynamically, the three properties are defined, respectively, as:

$$\alpha_T = -(1/V) \, (\partial V/\partial P)_T \tag{1}$$

$$\mu = -(1/V) (\partial V/\partial P), \qquad (2$$

$$u = (\partial P / \partial \rho)_s^{1/2} \tag{3}$$

where the subscript s refers to an isentropic process.

a

The first two equations represent exact thermodynamic definitions. The definition of the velocity of sound (Eq. 3), however, is subject to certain restrictions such as the assumption of small pressure and density differences across the sound wave. In addition, it must be assumed that the change in state of the fluid across the wave front (resulting from such factors as the pressure and density differences just mentioned) is essentially adiabatic, and that-if there is no internal friction or viscosity factor-the process is also reversible and, therefore, isentropic.

One very interesting aspect of the compressibilities is the relationship of the compressibility ratio, $\alpha r/\alpha_a$, to the more familiar specific-heat ratio. It is not difficult to show that:

$$C_p/C_v = (\partial P/\partial V)_s/(\partial P/\partial V)_T = \alpha_T/\alpha_a$$
(4)
bining Eq. (2) and (3):

$$\alpha_a = V/u^2$$
, and

$$C_p/C_v = \alpha_T u^2/V \tag{6}$$

(5)

Further manipulation of these equations yields other useful relationships between these values.