

For N_2O , from Table A-4, $k \approx 1.31$, so $B_{N_2O} = 1.31 \text{ atm} = \mathbf{1.33E5 \text{ Pa}}$ *Ans. (a)*

For water at 20°C , we could just look it up in Table A-3, but we more usefully try to estimate B from the state relation (1-22). Thus, for a liquid, approximately,

$$B \approx \rho \frac{d}{d\rho} [p_o \{(B+1)(\rho/\rho_o)^n - B\}] = n(B+1)p_o(\rho/\rho_o)^n = n(B+1)p_o \quad \text{at 1 atm}$$

For water, $B \approx 3000$ and $n \approx 7$, so our estimate is

$$B_{\text{water}} \approx 7(3001)p_o = 21007 \text{ atm} \approx \mathbf{2.13E9 \text{ Pa}}$$
 Ans. (b)

This is 2.7% less than the value $B = 2.19E9 \text{ Pa}$ listed in Table A-3.

1.37 A near-ideal gas has $M = 44$ and $c_v = 610 \text{ J}/(\text{kg}\cdot\text{K})$. At 100°C , what are (a) its specific heat ratio, and (b) its speed of sound?

Solution: The gas constant is $R = \Lambda/M = 8314/44 \approx 189 \text{ J}/(\text{kg}\cdot\text{K})$. Then

$$c_v = R/(k-1), \quad \text{or: } k = 1 + R/c_v = 1 + 189/610 \approx \mathbf{1.31}$$
 Ans. (a) [It is probably N_2O]

With k and R known, the speed of sound at $100^\circ\text{C} = 373 \text{ K}$ is estimated by

$$a = \sqrt{kRT} = \sqrt{1.31[189 \text{ m}^2/(\text{s}^2 \cdot \text{K})](373 \text{ K})} \approx \mathbf{304 \text{ m/s}}$$
 Ans. (b)

1.38 In Fig. P1.38, if the fluid is glycerin at 20°C and the width between plates is 6 mm, what shear stress (in Pa) is required to move the upper plate at $V = 5.5 \text{ m/s}$? What is the flow Reynolds number if “ L ” is taken to be the distance between plates?

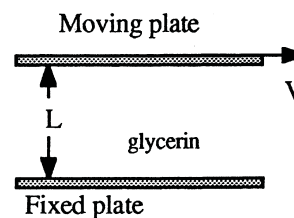


Fig. P1.38

Solution: (a) For glycerin at 20°C , from Table 1.4, $\mu \approx 1.5 \text{ N}\cdot\text{s}/\text{m}^2$. The shear stress is found from Eq. (1) of Ex. 1.8:

$$\tau = \frac{\mu V}{h} = \frac{(1.5 \text{ Pa}\cdot\text{s})(5.5 \text{ m/s})}{(0.006 \text{ m})} \approx \mathbf{1380 \text{ Pa}}$$
 Ans. (a)

The density of glycerin at 20°C is $1264 \text{ kg}/\text{m}^3$. Then the Reynolds number is defined by Eq. (1.24), with $L = h$, and is found to be decidedly laminar, $Re < 1500$:

$$Re_L = \frac{\rho VL}{\mu} = \frac{(1264 \text{ kg}/\text{m}^3)(5.5 \text{ m/s})(0.006 \text{ m})}{1.5 \text{ kg}/\text{m}\cdot\text{s}} \approx \mathbf{28}$$
 Ans. (b)