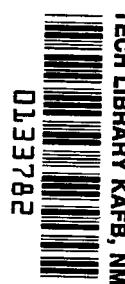
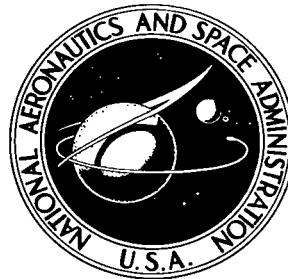


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TWO-PHASE CHOKED FLOW OF SUBCOOLED OXYGEN AND NITROGEN

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TWO-PHASE CHOKED FLOW OF SUBCOOLED OXYGEN AND NITROGEN

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SUMMARY

Liquid oxygen and liquid nitrogen data for two-phase critical flow through nozzles have been acquired with precision control. Test results from two converging-diverging nozzles and two separate test facilities are in excellent agreement. The critical flow rate and critical flow pressure ratio data conclusively demonstrate that the principle of corresponding states can be applied to two-phase choked flow through nozzles. Normalizing parameters have been developed to correlate these data, and current theories can provide an adequate means for extrapolating to other fluids.

INTRODUCTION

There is a need for good flow rate information to be incorporated in the design of storage, transfer, and handling equipment used with liquid oxygen. Among the problems are safety and two-phase choked flow. The problems (and information presently available) related to the safe handling of high-pressure oxygen are discussed in the state-of-the-art reports on oxygen technology published by NASA (refs. 1 and 2).

The general field of two-phase choked flow has been well surveyed by Hsu (ref. 3), Henry, Grolmes, and Fauske (ref. 4), and Smith (ref. 5). To the knowledge of the authors, no experiment has ever been reported on two-phase choked flow of liquid oxygen. The approach at Lewis Research Center has been to concentrate on liquid nitrogen with some exploration of other fluids. The choked flow of liquid nitrogen in converging-diverging nozzles has been extensively mapped (refs. 6 and unpublished data by R. J. Simoneau of Lewis). Simoneau also evaluates existing theories for two-phase choked flow in the subcooled region. In addition to the nozzle, other flow geometries have been examined (refs. 7 to 9). Finally, the relation between various fluids was explored (refs. 10 and 11). Hendricks and Simoneau (ref. 10), using nitrogen and methane data, demonstrated that two-phase choked flow rates could be normalized in reduced coordinates by the parameter

$$G^* \equiv \sqrt{\frac{\rho_c P_c}{Z_c}} \quad (1)$$

(Symbols are defined in the following section.)

The rationale for this normalization (ref. 10) is based on the one-dimensional, adiabatic, steady-state, energy equation

$$H_0 - H = \frac{u^2}{2}$$

In terms of the mass flow rate,

$$G^2 = (\rho u)^2 = 2\rho^2(H_0 - H)$$

It has been found (ref. 12) that enthalpy can be successfully normalized by RT_c . Thus, the normalized mass flow rate becomes

$$\frac{G^2}{(G^*)^2} = \frac{2\rho^2(H_0 - H)}{\rho_c^2(RT_c)}$$

Introducing the critical compressibility factor¹

$$Z_c = \frac{P_c}{\rho_c R T_c}$$

yields

¹Other normalization parameters can be developed; e.g., one could apply the Kamerlingh-Onnes formulation of the principle of corresponding states ($P_r Z_c / \rho_r T_r = P_r / \rho'_r T_r$) rather than the van der Waals formulation (ref. 13), where ρ'_r is the ideal reduced density. Secondly, one could argue that normalizing the momentum equation directly gives $G^* = \sqrt{\rho_c P_c}$. The difference is Z_c ; since Z_c is 0.294 for oxygen and 0.292 for nitrogen, the data reported herein cannot resolve questions regarding which is the proper parameter or the proper formulation.

$$\frac{G^2}{(G^*)^2} = \frac{2\rho^2(H_0 - H)}{\left(\frac{\rho_c P_c}{Z_c}\right)}$$

It is shown in reference 10 that if the flow rates, normalized by equation (1), were plotted in the reduced coordinates

$$P_r = \frac{P_0}{P_c} \quad (2)$$

$$T_r = \frac{T_0}{T_c} \quad (3)$$

the nitrogen and methane flow rate data would reduce to a single curve. The same was true for the choked flow pressure ratio data P_t/P_0 . This result implies that the extensive work done with nitrogen could be extrapolated to oxygen.

The present report gives the results of a two-phase choked flow experiment with subcooled liquid oxygen and nitrogen in converging-diverging nozzles. The experiment was undertaken to demonstrate that the corresponding-states normalization, equation (1), is applicable to oxygen and to provide actual oxygen data to guide the designer. The work was performed at the NASA Lewis Research Center Plum Brook Station. It covered a range of inlet flow parameters from below to above the thermodynamic critical conditions for both oxygen and nitrogen. A special feature of this test facility and this experiment is that it was possible to obtain a high level of control on the flow parameters. Thus, the comparisons between oxygen and nitrogen in reduced coordinates can be made with considerable precision.

SYMBOLS

A area, cm^2

d diameter, cm

G mass flow rate, $\text{g}/(\text{cm}^2)(\text{sec})$

G^* mass flow rate normalizing parameter, $\sqrt{\frac{\rho_c P_c}{Z_c}}$, $\text{g}/(\text{cm}^2)(\text{sec})$

H	enthalpy, J/g
<i>l</i>	length, cm
P	pressure, N/cm ²
R	gas constant, J/(g)(K)
r	radius, cm
S	entropy, J/(g)(K)
T	temperature, K
u	velocity, cm/sec
x	axial distance, cm
Z	compressibility factor, Z = P/ρRT
ρ	density, g/cm ³
ρ'_r	ideal reduced density

Subscripts:

c	thermodynamic critical conditions
max	maximum or choked flow conditions
r	reduced parameters (P/P _c , etc.)
sat	saturation conditions
t	throat conditions
0	stagnation conditions
1, ..., 9	pressure tap stations (tables I and II)

EXPERIMENTAL APPARATUS

Test Facility

Figure 1 is a schematic of the system devised for this experiment. All parts and components used were initially screened for material compatibility with the more demanding safety requirements for liquid oxygen, high-pressure gaseous oxygen, and cryogenic temperature operation. All parts, except the test sections, were cleaned for liquid oxygen service by using the standard Plum Brook procedure RDL-003 (ref. 14) and assembled under clean-room and/or continuous inert gaseous purge conditions to eliminate contamination. The test sections (nozzles) were treated separately because

the authors did not wish to change the surface characteristics of these nozzles by using the nitric acid cleaning step. Also the elliptic nozzle contained some welds that were not the full-penetration welds that are standard for oxygen service. Since the test sections could not be cleaned to the normal stringent standards, a blast shield was placed around the test section to protect other components. This step and the normal oxygen operating procedure of running remotely with no personnel within 300 meters were considered adequate safety precautions for this test. All nonstandard components, except those connecting the 15.1-m³, 35-N/cm² (4000-gal, 50-psig) supply dewar to the high-pressure-run tank, were pressure tested to 1.5 times the maximum anticipated operating pressure of 1040 N/cm² (1500 psig).

Approximately 10.2 cm (4 in.) of Foamglas insulation covered the high-pressure-run tank and test nozzle section; and 5.1 cm (2 in.) of the same material covered the flow line components. This insulation minimized heat leakage into the flowing fluid during test runs. The axial dip tube, reaching nearly to the bottom of the high-pressure-run tank, was used to bubble warm gas up through the fluid in the tank when a controlled increase in temperature was required. An antiswirl baffle at the exit port in the bottom of the tank prevented entrainment of warming or pressurizing gas during flow test runs.

The tank pressurization and vent system control valves were interlocked and slaved to a tank pressure sensor. Ten-turn trim-potentiometer-type remote controls permitted vernier positioning of these pneumatically (dry nitrogen) operated valves in selecting and holding the tank pressure to within 0.3 N/cm² of the chosen level.

Each of the 0.76-cm (0.3-in.) throat diameter, venturi-type flowmeters in the 1.91-cm flow line was located approximately 40 inlet diameters downstream from the nearest flow path disturbance. A cylindrical, perforated, baffle-type mixing chamber (fig. 2) fitted with a platinum resistor temperature probe was mounted in-line between the flowmeters.

The hydraulically operated inlet flow control valve was slaved to the test nozzle inlet pressure. A ramp-change-type controller allowed fine adjustment of test nozzle inlet flow rate. None of the hydraulic components were exposed to oxygen; however, since they were in the vicinity of oxygen flow lines, the hydraulic operators were placed behind the blast shield mentioned previously.

The backpressure control valve was varied as required to verify choked flow conditions at the test nozzle throat during flow tests.

These built-in provisions for accurately controlling temperature and pressure permitted rather simple test procedures: The tank was loaded with liquid oxygen and then pressurized to the approximate operating pressure. Gaseous oxygen was bubbled through the liquid oxygen to preheat it to the desired temperature while permitting a small flow through the backpressure valve. The backpressure valve was then opened. The system pressure was adjusted to maintain the desired operating conditions, and a

data point was taken under stabilized conditions. The system pressure was then decreased (or increased) and a second data point taken, etc. It was also possible to maintain or adjust the desired temperature by bubbling ambient gas through the liquid oxygen at any fixed pressure while the gas was flowing. This made obtaining data points along selected isotherms quite precise. It was during this procedure that the baffle plate at the bottom of the tank prevented the gas from entraining directly into the flow stream.

Test Sections

The test sections for this experiment were two axisymmetric converging-diverging nozzles. They are shown in cross section in figures 3 and 4. The pertinent dimensions are given in table I and II. Both test sections were preceded by a plenum chamber that took the directionality out of the flow in a manner similar to that shown in figure 2. The stagnation temperature was measured in this chamber.

The test section illustrated in figure 3 had a truncated cone of nominally 7° half-angle convergence and a cone of nominally $3\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ half-angle divergence. The throat region had a constant-area section 3.2 diameters in length. The transition from the converging cone to the constant-area throat section was smoothed with a radius of curvature of approximately 10 times the throat radius. The transition from the constant-area throat section to the diverging cone was a sharp corner. This sharp corner was designated the throat. The test section was heavily instrumented with pressure taps near the throat. The interior surface had a 16-rms finish, and care was taken to deburr the pressure taps. Only nine pressure taps could be connected in this experiment. The pressure taps used are noted in table I. This test section was also used in unpublished experiments by R. J. Simoneau of Lewis.

The test section illustrated in figure 4 was a conventional venturi flowmeter and was designed according to the ASME long-radius flow nozzle guidelines (ref. 15). Pressure taps were subsequently installed as illustrated, and the test section was used in the experiments of references 6, 10, and 11. The converging section had a 2:1 elliptical curvature that transitioned smoothly into a constant-area section 2.1 diameters in length. The transition from the constant-area throat section to the 4.0° half-angle divergence cone was a sharp corner. This sharp corner was designated the throat. Table II gives two values for overall length. The smaller value, 6.80 cm, is the distance from the beginning of the elliptical converging section to the end of the 4.0° diverging section. The larger number is the distance from the inlet plenum to the beginning of the downstream straight section. The smaller dimension is probably more relevant, since this is really the nozzle shape under consideration. This nozzle was not as heavily instrumented in the throat region as indicated in table II. The convergence rate of the ellip-

tical nozzle was substantially greater. Taking the beginning of the ellipse as a reference, the area ratio was 14.3 and the nozzle converged to the beginning of the constant-area throat region in 0.751 cm. For the conical nozzle, the convergence from an area ratio of 14.3 to the beginning of the throat region required a distance of 4.14 cm.

INSTRUMENTATION AND DATA ACQUISITION

Strain-gage pressure transducers were used to measure tank pressure, flow venturi differential pressure, test nozzle pressure, and barometric pressure. Normal accuracy range for this class of strain-gage pressure transducers is ± 0.5 percent error. Before each days run the system was statically pressurized to the operating pressure, and all transducers were zero adjusted to eliminate deviations from the mean reading. This increased the precision between transducers to within an error of ± 0.25 percent.

Platinum resistance sensors were used to measure tank, flow venturi inlet, and test nozzle plenum chamber temperatures. The four tank sensors were also used to indicate liquid level. The accuracy of these sensors was within ± 0.1 percent error, and total system accuracy was within an error of ± 0.2 percent. The temperature drift rate at constant pressure was about 0.001 K/sec. The pressure drift was negligible.

The analog signals were fed to a data collection system (fig. 5) where they were multiplexed, digitized, and recorded on magnetic tape. Digital data were also fed to a local computer for on-line conversion to engineering units and display on a cathode-ray-tube (CRT) screen with 1-second updating in the test control console. This on-line, real-time, updated and reduced data display helped to make the control on the experiment so precise. It was possible to monitor the CRT until the exact desired stagnation temperature condition was attained and then to record data on the high-speed data acquisition system.

All thermophysical properties used for data reduction were taken from reference 16, a versatile and accurate computer program.

RESULTS

A major result of this experiment is the acquisition of two-phase choked flow data in subcooled liquid oxygen. To the knowledge of the authors, these are the only two-phase choked flow data for liquid oxygen in existence. A second result was the acquisition of both liquid nitrogen and liquid oxygen data along the same reduced isotherms by using the same test sections in the same facility. In an earlier work (ref. 10), which established the validity of a flow-normalizing parameter, it was not possible to duplicate

isotherms as accurately as in the present experiment.

The experiment covered a range in stagnation temperature isotherms from 0.61 to 1.67 times the thermodynamic critical temperature. The stagnation pressure ranged from near saturation to within twice the thermodynamic critical pressure. For oxygen this means pressures as high as 1000 N/cm². The data isotherms covered are summarized in table III. The data are all summarized in tables IV to VII.

Selected data isotherms from the tables for choked flow rates and pressure ratios of oxygen and nitrogen are shown in figure 6. They are all taken from the data for the conical nozzle. In general, only those data points that fall within $\pm 0.002 T_c$ along a given isotherm were used, even though the tables may contain more points. This means that all the data shown in figure 6 agree along a given isotherm to within ± 0.3 K. An examination of figure 6 shows that, in reduced coordinates, oxygen and nitrogen two-phase choked flow data fall exactly on top of each other. A careful examination of this figure shows this correspondence to be true even in the areas where there is anomalous behavior that may be due to the particular nozzle geometry, for example, in the low-pressure region of $T_r = 0.866$ (figs. 6(b) and (f)). The use of G^* , equation (1), as a normalizing parameter to relate nitrogen and oxygen choked flow data seems clearly established. The reducing parameters used herein are given in table VIII.

There are a couple of data points in figure 6 that stand out as not following the data trend. For instance, in figure 6(e) at $T_r = 0.749$ and $P_r = 1.76$, the pressure ratio is about 50 percent above the data trend. There is no evidence in the data record of anything amiss, nor is this random scatter. It is probably some metastable anomaly in the flow. It did not repeat or persist. On the other hand, the 7 percent blip in the pressure ratio data in figure 6(h) at $T_r = 1.025$ and $P_r = 0.95$ seems to be phenomenologically related to nonequilibrium nozzle dynamics. It was reproduced in another reading and was also noticed on the CRT display during oxygen runs but was not recorded on data tape.

The data taken in separate test sections with oxygen are compared in figures 7(a) and (b). The choked flow rates (fig. 7(a)) in the two nozzles for the same conditions are virtually identical. The flow rates may average 1 to 2 percent higher for the elliptical nozzle than for the conical nozzle, which is consistent since the mean temperature of the elliptical nozzle data is slightly lower. However, this is all within the error level of the experiment. In the case of the pressure ratio (fig. 7(b)), however, the conical nozzle data are about 15 percent above the elliptical nozzle data. (The reader should not be misled by the scale of the figure. The difference is a pretty steady 15 percent over the entire stagnation pressure range.) This may be due to differences in the location of the "throat" pressure tap or to differences in the nozzle contours. The whole question of the sensitivity of pressure ratio measurements is explored in detail by R. J. Simoneau of Lewis (private communication). For this report it is adequate to point out that at-

tempts to compare choked flow data with theory are destined to yield wide variations in pressure ratio results. In any case, the excellent agreement in flow rates between the two nozzles gives considerable confidence in the accuracy of the experimental measurements.

Finally in figures 8(a) and (b), the data taken with nitrogen in the conical nozzle at the Plum Brook Station are compared with unpublished data taken under the same circumstances in the Lewis Research Center facility by Simoneau. In this case fluid nitrogen data from the same nozzle were compared in two entirely separate experimental test facilities. The results are in good agreement. The present flow rate data are about 1 to 3 percent below the data of Simoneau. The pressure ratios are virtually identical. Not only does this comparison provide confidence in the test results, it also demonstrates that the anomalies observed are in no way related to the test facility or procedure.

CONCLUSIONS

An experiment has been conducted in which two-phase choked flow of liquid oxygen and liquid nitrogen was measured. The tests on both fluids were conducted in the same facility under the same reduced operating conditions and in the same test nozzles. Two converging-diverging nozzles having different contours were used. The experiment was conducted to obtain liquid oxygen data and to examine the validity of the use of corresponding-states parameters in two-phase choked flow of subcooled oxygen.

The result of the experiment is a tabulation of extensive two-phase choked flow data for oxygen and nitrogen covering a range of stagnation parameters:

$$0.61 \leq T_0/T_c \leq 1.67$$

$$P_{\text{sat}}/P_c < P_0/P_c \leq 2.0$$

where T_0 is the stagnation temperature, T_c is the thermodynamic critical temperature, P_{sat} is the saturation temperature, P_c is the thermodynamic critical pressure, and P_0 is the stagnation pressure.

From these data it can be concluded that the two-phase choked flow rates and pressure ratios of subcooled oxygen and nitrogen can be normalized in a corresponding-states manner. The flow rate data were correlated by using the normalizing parameter

$$G^* = \sqrt{\frac{\rho_c P_c}{Z_c}}$$

where ρ_c is the thermodynamic critical density and Z_c is the critical compressibility factor.

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TABLE I. - CONICAL CONVERGING-DIVERGING NOZZLE

(a) Dimensions

Overall length, cm	31.1
Throat diameter, cm	0.3555 ± 0.0007
Throat area, cm^2	0.09926
Length of constant-area section, cm	1.135 ± 0.020
Length-diameter ratio, l/d	3.20
Radius of curvature, cm	1.77
Pressure tap diameter, cm	0.051
Convergence half-angle, deg	6.79 ± 0.05
Divergence half-angle, deg	3.78 ± 0.23

(b) Tap locations (referenced to throat)

Station	Tap	Axial distance, x, cm	Radius, r, cm	Ratio of area to throat area, A/A_t
1	0	-9.12	-----	b_∞
	a_1	-5.062	0.645	13.18
	a_2	-3.066	.408	5.26
	a_3	-2.263	.312	3.08
2	4	-1.984	.279	2.46
3	5	-1.692	.244	1.88
4	6	-1.052	.178	1.00
5	7	-.536	.178	1.00
6	8	-.185	.178	1.00
7	9	.112	.185	1.08
8	10	.455	.208	1.37
	a_{11}	.940	.240	1.82
	a_{12}	1.933	.306	2.95
	a_{13}	7.943	.703	15.61
9	14	12.939	1.033	33.73
	a_{15}	17.943	1.363	58.79
	a_B	22.0	-----	c_∞

^aNot connected for this experiment.^bInlet plenum.^cOutlet plenum.

TABLE II. - ELLIPTICAL CONVERGING-DIVERGING NOZZLE

(a) Dimensions

Overall length, cm	6.80 (11.30)
Throat diameter, cm	0.2934±0.0007
Throat area, cm ²	0.06760
Length of constant-area section, cm	0.617±0.010
Length-diameter ratio, l/d	2.10
Curvature (2:1 ellipse)	
r ₁	0.78
r ₂	0.39
Pressure tap diameter, cm	0.080
Converging taper (half-angle), deg	10.1
Divergence half-angle, deg	4.00
Diverging taper (half-angle), deg	10.0
Diameter of straight (constant-area) section, cm	0.808

(b) Tap locations (referenced to throat)

Station (tap)	Axial dis- tance, x, cm	Radius, r, cm	Ratio of area to throat area, A/A _t
a ₀	-4.605	-----	b _∞
1	-2.390	0.747	25.82
2	-1.115	.274	3.47
3	-.747	.164	1.25
4	-.297	.147	1.00
5	-.150	.147	1.00
6	.373	.216	2.16
7	1.430	.290	3.89
8	3.942	.467	10.09
9	6.452	.721	24.06

^aNot connected for this experiment.^bInlet plenum.

TABLE III. - SUMMARY OF DATA ISOTHERMS

Conical-convergence nozzle				Elliptical-convergence nozzle			
Oxygen		Nitrogen		Oxygen		Nitrogen	
Reduced temperature, T_r	Table	Reduced temperature, T_r	Table	Reduced temperature, T_r	Table	Reduced temperature, T_r	Table
0.750	IV(a)	0.749	V(a)	0.611 .628	VI(a) VI(b)	0.645	VII(a)
.866	IV(b)	.868	V(b)	.749 .810 .854	VI(c) VI(d) VI(e)		
.942	IV(c)	.942	V(c)	.885	VI(f)		
1.026	IV(d)	1.025	V(d)	.952	VI(g)		
1.10	IV(e)	1.10	V(e)	1.031	VI(h)	1.031	VII(b)
1.20	IV(f)						
1.30	IV(g)						
1.35	IV(h)			1.51 1.67	VI(i) VI(j)		

TABLE V. - Concluded.

(d) Reduced temperature, 1.025

Reading	Reduced temperature, T_r	Reduced pressure, P_r	Stagnation temperature, T_0	Pressure at station -									Ratio of throat pressure to stagnation pressure, P_t/P_0	Maximum mass flow rate, G_{max}^* , g/(cm 2)(sec)	Reduced mass flow rate, G_r	Saturation pressure, P_{sat}^* at -	
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9				Stagnation entropy, S_0	Stagnation temperature, T_0
527	1.029	1.14	130.0	391	376	364	274	256	242	179	116	32	0.619	1 830	0.304	336.3	(a)
528	1.025	.930	129.6	318	302	290	213	202	202	145	92	22	.637	1 350	.224	235.4	
529	1.031	.830	130.2	284	270	258	175	160	151	125	81	20	.531	1 170	.195	181.6	
530	1.030	.749	130.1	253	240	230	156	142	134	101	69	19	.528	1 010	.169	144.3	
531	1.027	.633	129.8	216	205	197	133	122	114	80	56	16	.529	850	.141	105.3	
532	1.028	.536	129.8	183	173	167	112	103	96	68	40	15	.526	710	.119	74.5	
533	1.028	.438	129.9	150	142	136	92	84	79	56	33	14	.526	580	.096	50.6	
769	1.025	2.07	129.5	709	634	573	298	265	268	230	221	75	.379	5 900	.982	278.5	
770	1.024	1.96	129.4	669	601	546	298	269	270	239	226	72	.404	5 590	.930	282.5	
771	1.026	1.85	129.6	632	572	523	302	275	275	250	230	68	.435	5 220	.868	289.8	
772	1.025	1.75	129.5	598	544	501	303	279	278	259	230	65	.465	4 880	.812	294.2	
773	1.026	1.64	129.5	561	514	476	307	287	284	268	226	61	.507	4 490	.746	301.2	
774	1.025	1.55	129.5	530	489	457	310	293	291	276	217	57	.550	4 120	.686	306.7	
775	1.025	1.44	129.4	492	459	433	317	303	303	283	202	51	.616	3 630	.604	314.9	
776	1.025	1.34	129.5	459	433	414	326	316	318	272	179	46	.692	3 060	.509	324.0	
777	1.024	1.25	129.4	426	407	393	322	284	274	216	148	38	.644	2 510	.417	333.4	
778	1.025	1.25	129.4	426	407	393	322	284	275	216	148	39	.645	2 520	.419	333.5	
779	1.024	1.15	129.4	392	376	365	275	257	243	180	114	33	.620	1 890	.314	340.5	
780	1.025	1.05	129.5	357	341	330	245	227	215	158	102	26	.602	1 520	.254	300.1	
782	1.024	.948	129.3	324	307	295	221	211	209	145	93	23	.645	1 340	.223	248.1	
783	1.025	.848	129.4	290	274	262	181	166	159	129	83	21	.548	1 190	.197	197.3	
784		.751	129.5	257	243	233	159	144	135	106	69	19	.524	1 010	.168	153.3	
785		.607	129.5	207	196	188	128	116	109	76	52	16	.524	800	.134	97.8	
786		.386	129.4	132	124	119	81	74	69	48	28	13	.522	500	.084	40.8	
787		.401	129.5	137	128	124	84	76	71	50	29	14	.521	530	.088	43.7	

(e) Reduced temperature, 1.10

755	1.10	2.66	139.4	910	823	751	387	334	322	297	267	84	0.354	6 140	1.02	323.5	(a)
756		2.44	139.4	833	758	697	384	339	328	304	265	78	.394	5 550	.923	329.5	
757		2.24	139.3	764	700	649	382	343	333	310	259	72	.435	4 980	.828	334.5	
758		2.04	139.4	696	643	601	379	348	337	312	244	65	.485	4 350	.724	339.0	
759		1.82		621	580	548	371	347	340	308	222	56	.548	3 590	.597	341.1	
760		1.65		562	529	504	356	337	333	294	200	48	.593	2 980	.496	337.7	
761		1.54		527	498	475	340	322	320	273	178	42	.608	2 620	.436	329.2	
762		1.44	139.3	492	465	445	315	297	294	246	159	38	.598	2 300	.383	312.0	
763		1.21	139.2	415	392	375	253	233	219	188	123	29	.529	1 820	.302	242.5	
764		1.00	139.1	343	325	311	211	193	181	128	92	25	.526	1 400	.233	169.3	
765		.839	139.4	287	271	260	176	161	151	107	71	21	.527	1 140	.190	115.5	
766		.711	139.3	243	230	221	150	137	128	91	54	18	.526	970	.161	82.1	
767		.537	139.2	184	174	167	113	103	96	68	40	15	.524	760	.126	47.9	
768		.385	139.2	131	124	120	81	74	69	49	28	13	.524	590	.097	25.7	

^aNot applicable.

TABLE VI. - Continued.

(d) Reduced temperature, 0.810

Reading	Reduced temperature, T_r	Reduced pressure, P_r	Stagnation temperature, T_0	Pressure at station -									Ratio of throat pressure to stagnation pressure, P_t/P_0	Maximum mass flow rate, G_{max} , g/(cm ²)(sec)	Reduced mass flow rate, G_r	Saturation pressure, P_{sat} , at -	
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9				Stagnation entropy, S_0	Stagnation temperature, T_0
150	0.800	0.427	123.8	217	210	131	90	80	41	25	21	26	0.368	4530	0.522	123.6	126.8
151	.802	.565	124.2	287	277	159	116	102	49	27	23	29	.357	5450	.628	123.7	129.4
152	.803	.696	124.4	354	341	178	123	109	56	29	24	30	.309	6360	.733	122.6	130.5
154	.805	.967	124.6	491	473	214	130	109	63	32	25	33	.221	7940	.915	120.1	132.4
155	.805	1.11	124.7	562	542	234	132	107	64	33	23	33	.190	8650	.997	118.2	132.5
156	.806	1.25	124.7	637	614	259	136	106	66	34	22	32	.166	9340	1.08	116.4	133.2
157	.806	1.38	124.8	700	674	274	137	105	66	21	32	32	.149	9900	1.14	115.2	133.7
158	.807	1.46	124.9	741	714	286	139	105	67	21	31	32	.142	10220	1.18	114.5	134.2
159	.808	1.31	125.0	667	643	265	139	107	67	21	32	32	.160	9600	1.11	117.4	135.3
160	.809	1.18	125.2	598	576	246	137	109	66	23	33	33	.182	8950	1.03	120.8	136.8
161	.810	1.04	125.4	528	508	228	135	111	65	33	24	33	.211	8270	.953	123.7	137.7
162	.810	.908	125.4	461	444	211	134	114	63	32	25	33	.247	7550	.870	125.9	137.9
163	.811	.769	125.5	391	377	195	132	115	60	32	24	32	.294	6720	.774	129.0	138.6
164	.811	.629	125.6	320	309	177	127	111	53	29	23	30	.346	5770	.665	132.0	139.2
165	.811	.494	125.6	251	243	149	102	90	45	27	22	28	.359	4890	.564	135.0	139.5
166	.812	.422	125.7	215	208	131	91	80	43	27	21	26	.371	4440	.512	136.5	139.9
167	.813	.357	125.8	182	175	111	72	64	38	26	22	25	.354	4070	.469	139.4	141.2
168	.814	.292	125.9	149	143	101	75	66	41	30	19	21	.446	3360	.387	141.7	142.0
291	.806	1.17	124.8	595	573	244	135	105	65	34	24	33	.176	8860	1.02	118.2	133.9
292	.807	1.31	124.9	667	642	267	137	105	65	34	22	32	.157	9510	1.10	116.8	134.6
293	.807	1.45	124.9	734	707	284	141	103	66	34	31	31	.141	10110	1.17	114.9	134.4
294	.807	1.58	124.9	805	775	305	143	102	67	35	30	30	.127	10660	1.23	113.0	134.4
295	.806	1.71	124.8	871	839	323	144	102	67	27	29	31	.117	11160	1.29	110.8	133.9
296	.807	1.85	124.9	938	903	339	150	101	67	27	27	27	.108	11680	1.35	109.5	134.2
297	.808	1.93	125.1	979	943	352	157	102	68	27	26	26	.105	11930	1.37	109.7	135.7
298	.809	1.85	125.2	940	904	344	150	103	68	21	28	28	.110	11660	1.34	111.6	136.8
299	.810	1.79	125.3	908	873	329	147	105	68	22	28	28	.115	11410	1.32	112.9	137.5
300	.811	1.65	125.5	838	806	311	148	106	68	22	30	30	.127	10850	1.25	115.6	138.6
301	.811	1.52	125.6	771	742	298	148	107	68	22	32	32	.139	10310	1.19	118.0	139.3
302	.812	1.38	125.7	700	673	275	143	110	68	23	33	33	.157	9710	1.12	121.0	140.5
303	.813	1.24	125.9	632	608	259	141	111	68	24	33	33	.175	9130	1.05	123.7	141.4
304	.814	1.11	126.0	563	541	239	143	114	66	34	25	34	.202	8440	.973	126.8	142.3
305	.815	.975	126.1	495	477	222	140	116	65	33	26	33	.235	7730	.891	129.6	143.1
306	.815	.837	126.2	425	410	204	138	119	62	32	26	33	.280	6950	.801	132.7	143.8
307	.816	.700	126.3	356	344	187	135	117	57	30	25	31	.330	6040	.696	135.8	144.4
308	.816	.570	126.4	290	281	168	123	105	48	27	24	29	.363	5140	.593	139.0	145.2
309	.817	.497	126.4	252	245	157	105	90	46	28	23	28	.357	4710	.543	140.9	145.6
310	.817	.427	126.5	217	211	134	93	81	45	28	23	26	.372	4270	.492	142.8	145.9
311	.818	.392	126.6	199	193	120	79	68	40	28	23	26	.343	4110	.474	144.5	146.9
312	.819	.327	126.8	166	161	106	75	64	38	27	22	24	.386	3550	.409	147.4	148.3
313	.819	.292	126.8	148	145	114	92	82	56	40	16	16	.551	2750	.317	147.8	148.8

TABLE VI. - Continued.

(g) Reduced temperature, 0.952

Reading	Reduced temperature, T_r	Reduced pressure, P_r	Stagnation temperature, T_0	Pressure at station -									Ratio of throat pressure to stagnation pressure, P_t/P_0	Maximum mass flow rate, G_{\max} , $\text{g}/(\text{cm}^2 \cdot \text{sec})$	Reduced mass flow rate, G_r	Saturation pressure, P_{sat} , at -	
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9				Stagnation entropy, S_0	Stagnation temperature, T_0
173	0.908	0.560	140.6	285	282	249	208	189	99	35	8	14	0.664	2960	0.341	278.9	285.7
174	.927	.708	143.5	360	352	230	180	171	169	111	23	23	.476	5140	.592	316.7	323.2
175	.932	.832	144.2	423	413	254	181	171	169	121	27	24	.404	5800	.669	317.5	333.6
176	.936	.965	144.8	490	478	285	188	171	165	125	31	26	.348	6390	.737	315.9	342.5
177	.939	1.10	145.4	559	545	323	212	183	158	127	32	26	.328	6860	.790	313.8	350.5
178	.943	1.24	145.9	631	617	364	249	211	153	126	34	27	.334	7270	.838	311.2	358.2
179	.946	1.38	146.5	701	685	395	279	239	147	127	36	28	.341	7750	.893	309.3	366.1
180	.949	1.45	146.9	735	717	413	291	250	150	129	37	28	.341	7970	.918	310.5	372.2
181	.948	1.32	146.8	670	654	384	267	228	164	128	35	27	.340	7480	.862	317.3	371.1
182	.946	1.17	146.5	595	581	348	235	202	177	126	33	26	.340	6980	.804	323.3	366.5
183	.944	1.02	146.1	520	508	312	219	200	191	121	30	25	.385	6400	.738	329.5	361.2
184	.943	.905	146.0	460	449	294	227	215	207	110	25	23	.467	5730	.660	338.3	359.7
185	.941	.775	145.7	394	387	278	239	231	220	88	20	20	.588	4850	.559	345.3	354.2
186	.943	.791	146.0	402	395	286	246	237	224	88	20	20	.591	4850	.559	349.1	359.0
187	.948	.820	146.7	417	410	305	266	257	231	83	19	18	.615	4800	.553	358.1	369.9
188	.962	1.10	148.9	557	546	366	285	264	242	109	27	22	.475	6060	.698	363.4	403.5
189	.983	1.39	152.2	709	695	445	337	304	262	120	31	23	.429	6950	.801	384.7	460.1
348	.945	1.18	146.3	597	581	341	228	196	173	128	34	27	.328	6810	.785	320.6	363.8
349	.947	1.31	146.6	664	647	377	258	219	162	129	36	28	.329	7220	.832	316.1	368.8
350	.949	1.44	146.9	733	714	403	285	244	153	130	38	30	.333	7740	.892	311.6	373.4
351	.951	1.58	147.2	803	781	426	300	261	145	128	40	31	.325	8280	.955	307.2	377.6
352	.953	1.72	147.5	872	849	449	308	267	132	123	43	31	.306	8860	1.02	302.7	381.1
353	.954	1.86	147.7	946	919	474	312	269	116	116	45	32	.284	9420	1.09	298.4	385.0
354	.956	1.93	147.9	982	955	486	314	270	115	115	46	32	.275	9670	1.11	297.6	388.6
355	.954	1.78	147.7	907	882	460	311	270	131	123	44	31	.298	9080	1.05	302.5	385.4
356	.953	1.66	147.5	841	819	438	307	267	143	128	41	31	.317	8580	.989	306.7	382.3
357	.955	1.52	147.8	772	752	423	299	257	166	133	39	28	.333	8000	.922	318.0	387.0
358	.954	1.38	147.6	701	682	396	275	235	178	130	36	28	.335	7440	.858	324.0	383.8
359	.955	1.24	147.8	631	615	369	256	222	202	126	34	26	.353	6860	.790	336.2	387.0
360	.953	1.11	147.5	563	548	342	249	225	214	120	31	25	.400	6270	.722	342.6	382.3
361	.955	1.04	147.8	528	516	338	261	242	229	112	28	24	.457	5780	.666	352.2	386.2
362	.953	.971	147.5	493	483	328	265	248	234	105	26	23	.503	5380	.620	354.9	382.3
363	.954	.904	147.7	459	450	327	278	266	241	92	23	21	.579	4800	.553	364.2	384.2
364	.953	.830	147.5	422	415	321	288	278	227	78	19	19	.658	4174	.481	369.6	381.1
365	.952	.819	147.4	416	410	320	289	279	223	75	19	19	.671	4080	.471	370.6	380.7
366	.954	.802	147.7	408	401	326	301	293	198	66	17	18	.718	3730	.429	377.1	384.2
367		.793	147.7	403	397	327	304	296	187	63	16	17	.734	3610	.416	379.0	384.6
368		.786	147.6	399	394	327	305	297	181	62	15	17	.745	3530	.406	379.1	383.8
369		.774	147.6	394	388	326	306	299	172	58	15	17	.760	3420	.394	380.3	383.5
370	.953	.762	147.5	387	383	325	307	300	162	55	14	16	.774	3290	.380	380.3	381.9
371	.953	.753	147.5	383	379	325	308	301	155	53	13	16	.787	3180	.367	381.2	381.5
372	.952	.747	147.4	380	375	325	307	300	147	51	13	15	.790	3100	.358	374.7	380.7
373	.951	.743	147.3	378	373	324	303	295	143	49	12	15	.782	3030	.349	373.0	378.4
374	.949	.734	146.9	373	369	325	291	273	121	42	11	14	.732	2740	.316	368.5	373.4

TABLE VI. - Concluded.

(i) Reduced temperature, 1.51

Reading	Reduced temperature, T_r	Reduced pressure, P_r	Stagnation temperature, T_0	Pressure at station -									Ratio of throat pressure to stagnation pressure, P_t/P_0	Maximum mass flow rate, G_{max} , g/(cm ²)(sec)	Reduced mass flow rate, G_r	Saturation pressure, P_{sat} , at -	
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9				Stagnation entropy, S_0	Stagnation temperature, T_0
36	1.57	0.429	242.7	218	215	168	125	109	35	12	14	22	0.499	560	0.065	10.1	(a)
37	1.55	.425	239.6	216	214	166	124	108	35	11	3	8	.500	580	.067	10.1	
38	1.50	.562	233.0	286	282	221	164	145	46	15	18	29	.507	760	.087	11.4	
39	1.50	.562	232.2	286	281	221	163	145	45	15	4	8	.507	770	.089	11.7	
40	1.49	.425	230.3	216	213	168	124	110	34	11	3	8	.507	570	.065	10.1	
41	1.48	.429	229.3	218	215	170	125	111	34	11	12	20	.508	580	.067	10.1	
42	1.50	.699	232.0	355	351	275	203	182	55	19	9	19	.511	940	.108	17.2	
43	1.50	.698	232.3	355	351	274	202	182	55	19	5	7	.512	940	.108	17.1	
44	1.51	.835	234.3	424	419	327	242	217	66	22	6	8	.512	1 120	.129	22.0	
45	1.53	.969	236.6	492	487	378	280	252	76	25	6	8	.512	1 290	.149	27.1	
46	1.54	1.11	239.1	562	555	426	320	287	85	29	7	8	.511	1 460	.168	32.2	
47	1.56	1.24	241.6	630	624	469	357	320	95	31	8	9	.508	1 600	.185	37.6	
48	1.58	1.38	244.2	700	694	562	392	351	102	33	9	9	.502	1 730	.199	43.0	
49	1.58	1.38	244.9	700	694	543	389	351	99	32	12	32	.501	1 640	.189	42.2	

(j) Reduced temperature, 1.67

51	1.72	0.428	266.9	217	213	167	123	107	35	11	2	7	0.493	530	0.061	10.1	(a)
52	1.68	.430	260.8	218	214	167	123	108	35	11	17	25	.493	550	.063		
53	1.66	.565	257.5	287	282	219	162	143	46	15	3	7	.497	730	.084		
54	1.66	.699	256.5	355	351	273	202	177	57	19	3	7	.499	900	.104		
55	1.66	.836	257.1	425	419	326	241	212	68	23	5	7	.498	1 090	.126	13.0	
56	1.67	.971	258.3	493	487	378	280	246	80	26	6	8	.499	1 270	.146	16.3	
57	1.68	1.04	259.9	561	555	431	319	280	91	31	7	8	.499	1 450	.167	19.6	
58	1.69	1.24	261.9	631	624	484	358	315	101	34	8	9	.498	1 630	.188	22.9	
59	1.71	1.38	264.0	699	693	536	398	349	112	38	9	10	.499	1 810	.208	26.2	
60	1.67	.969	258.9	492	486	378	280	246	79	26	6	8	.499	1 270	.146	16.0	
61	1.65	.699	255.0	355	350	273	202	177	57	19	4	7	.498	910	.105	10.1	
62	1.63	.429	251.6	218	213	167	123	108	35	11	2	7	.494	550	.064	10.1	

^aNot applicable.

TABLE VII. - ELLIPTICAL NOZZLE DATA FOR NITROGEN

(a) Reduced temperature, 0.645

Reading	Reduced temper- ture, T_r	Reduced pres- sure, P_r	Stagnation tempera- ture, T_0	Pressure at station -									Ratio of throat pressure to stagnation pressure, P_t/P_0	Maximum mass flow rate, G_{max} g/(cm ²)(sec)	Reduced mass flow rate, G_r	Saturation pressure, P_{sat}^* , at -	
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9				Stagnation entropy, S_0	Stagnation tempera- ture, T_0
425	0.651	0.439	82.2	150	142	.50	21	14	12	9	8	9	0.097	4 250	0.708	16.5	17.2
426	.648	.640	81.8	219	208	68	24		12	9	6	7	.066	5 230	.870	15.5	16.6
427	.645	.832	81.5	284	271	86	27		12	9		5	.049	6 020	1.00	14.8	16.1
428	.643	1.04	81.2	355	338	107	31		11	8		4	.039	6 760	1.12	14.0	15.5
429	.641	1.25	80.9	426	405	127	34						.033	7 430	1.24	13.3	15.1
430	.638	1.44	80.6	492	470	145	37	13					.027	8 020	1.33	12.7	14.6
431	.636	1.64	80.4	560	535	161	41						.024	8 590	1.43	12.1	14.2
432	.634	1.85	80.1	631	603	179	44		10				.021	9 140	1.52	---	13.8
433	.632	2.06	79.8	704	672	199	49			7			.019	9 680	1.61	---	13.4
434	.633	1.94	80.0	664	634	188	47			7			.020	9 400	1.56	---	13.6
435	.636	1.75	80.3	599	571	171	43			8	6		.022	8 900	1.48	---	14.2
436	.638	1.55	80.6	529	504	153	39	14	11				.026	8 320	1.38	12.5	14.5
437	.640	1.34	80.9	459	437	136	36		11				.030	7 740	1.29	13.1	15.0
438	.643	1.15	81.2	392	373	117	33		12				.036	7 120	1.18	13.8	15.5
439	.645	.944	81.5	323	307	98	29						.045	6 420	1.07	14.5	16.0
440	.648	.746	81.8	255	243	78	26			9		5	.055	5 680	.946	15.4	16.6
441	.649	.645	81.9	220	209	69	24	12				6	.066	5 250	.873	15.8	16.8
442	.651	.546	82.2	187	177	59	23	14			7	8	.078	4 800	.798	16.3	17.2
443	.654	.338	82.6	115	110	42	20	15	13		10	10	.130	3 680	.612	17.4	18.0
444	.656	.285	82.8	97	92	37	19	15	13				.154	3 320	.552	17.9	18.4
445	.657	.233	83.0	80	76	33		16	13				.195	2 940	.489	18.4	18.8
446	.659	.185	83.2	64	60	28		16	12				.254	2 500	.416	18.8	19.2
447	.663	.133	83.7	46	43	24		16	11	10			.352	1 960	.327	20.0	20.1
448	.667	.083	84.3	28	27	20	17	14	10	9			.509	1 270	.211	21.2	21.3

(b) Reduced temperature, 1.031

453	1.030	2.13	130.1	728	709	408	289	254	206	97	28	18	.349	6 070	1.01	281.3	(a)
454	1.030	2.05	130.1	700	682	401	290	257	206	95	28	18	.367	5 850	.973	284.9	
455	1.032	1.95	130.3	666	650	396	294	264	207	94	26	17	.397	5 510	.917	-----	
456	1.032	1.84	130.3	630	615	388	297	270	203	90	25	17	.429	5 150	.857	296.9	
457	1.032	1.75	130.3	598	584	382	300	277	198	86	23	16	.464	4 840	.805	301.5	
458	1.031	1.65	130.2	562	550	374	304	285	190	81	21	15	.507	4 470	.743	307.4	
459		1.55		528	518	370	311	296	180	74	19	14	.561	4 030	.670	314.5	
460		1.45		495	486	366	319	307	167	66	17	13	.621	3 560	.593	321.4	
461		1.35		462	455	364	329	320	146	54	14	12	.692	3 030	.504	329.5	
462	1.030	1.24	130.1	425	419	355	289	262	115	42	11	11	.618	2 390	.397	339.0	
463	1.030	1.15	130.1	392	388	328	260	236	96	33	9	8	.602	1 830	.305	335.9	
464	1.031	1.05	130.3	358	354	292	232	209	83	29	9	6	.583	1 540	.256	288.7	
465	1.033	.950	130.4	325	320	254	211	198	77	27	8	4	.610	1 370	.228	235.5	
466	1.030	.846	130.1	289	284	222	169	150	68	24	7	5	.521	1 190	.197	190.1	
467		.745		254	250	195	147	129	55	20	6	6	.506	990	.165	145.8	
468		.642		219	215	168	127	111	45	17	5	6	.505	810	.134	106.3	
469		.536		183	179	140	106	92	35	13	4	7	.503	620	.104	73.3	
470	1.032	.437	130.3	149	147	115	86	74	25	10	4	8	.498	490	.082	49.5	
471	1.031	.336	130.2	115	112	88	66	57	19	8	6	8	.500	370	.062	30.4	
472	1.029	.233	130.0	80	70	61	46	40	13	5	7	10	.500	200	.034	16.0	

^aNot applicable.

TABLE VIII. - CRITICAL CONSTANTS USED IN REDUCING PARAMETERS

Fluid	Critical pressure, P_c , N/cm ²	Critical temperature, T_c , K	Critical density, ρ_c , g/cm ³	Compressibility factor, Z_c	Mass flow rate normalizing parameter, G^* , g/(cm ²)(sec)
Oxygen	508.3	154.78	0.4325	0.2922	8673.9
Nitrogen	341.7	126.3	.3105	.2937	6010.4

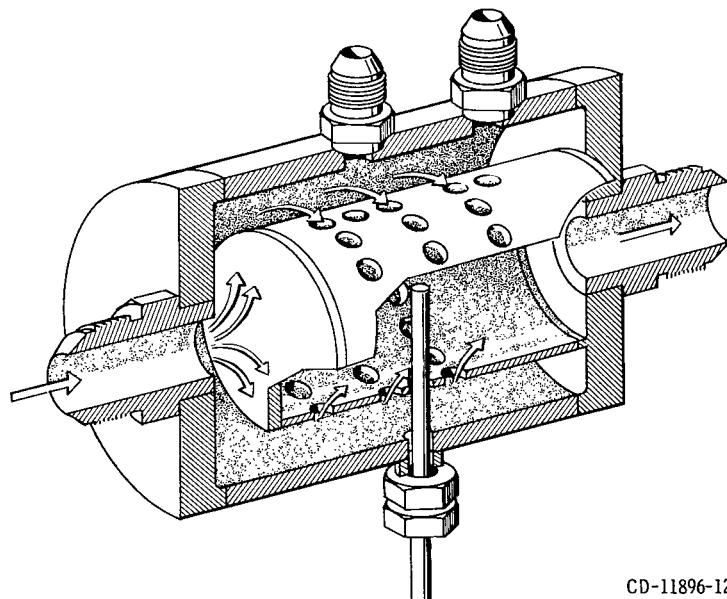
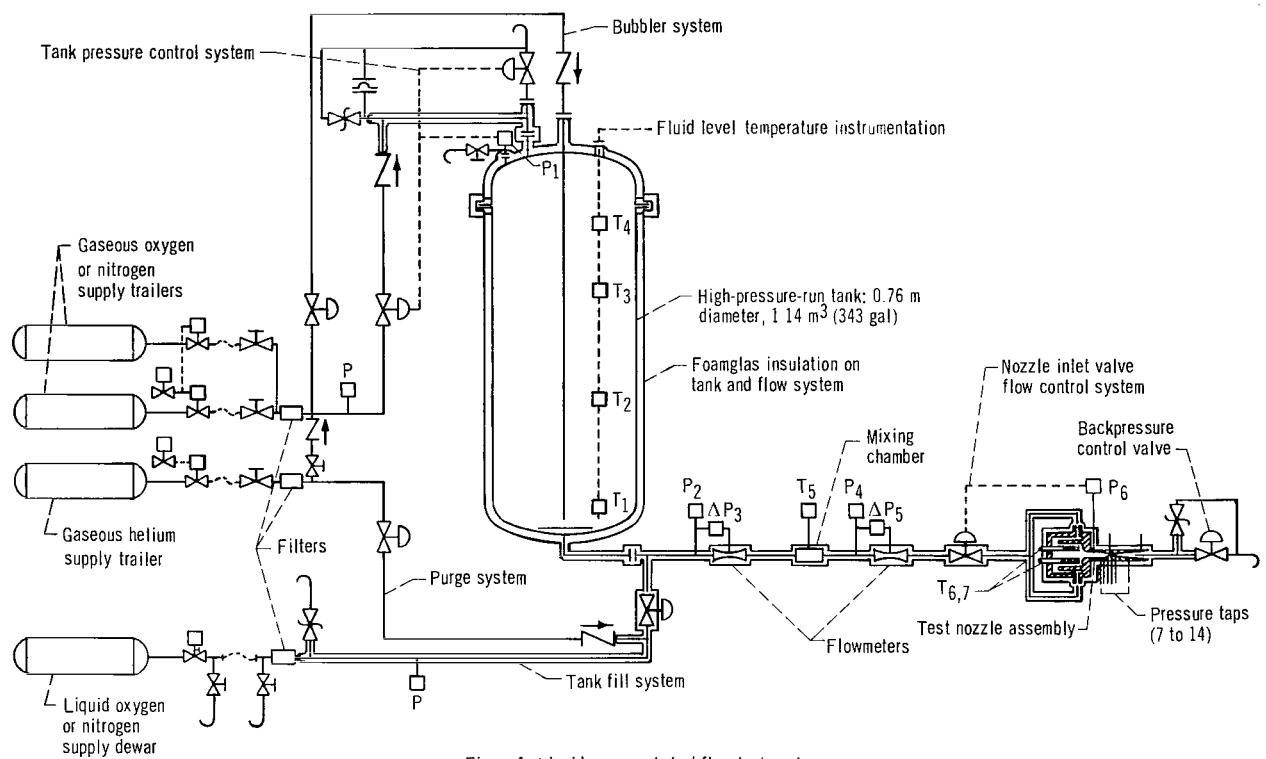


Figure 2. - Cylindrical, perforated, baffle-type mixing chamber.

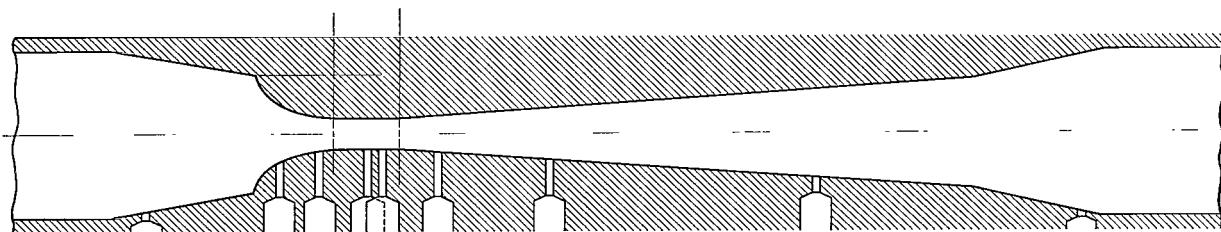


Figure 4. - Elliptical-convergence test section.

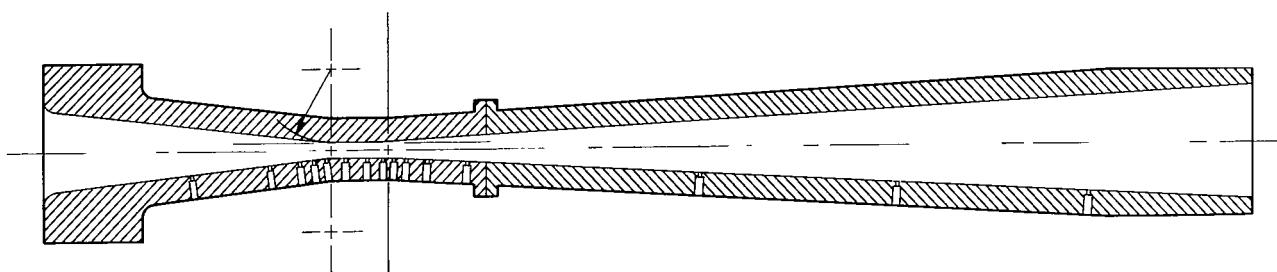


Figure 3. - Conical-convergence test section.

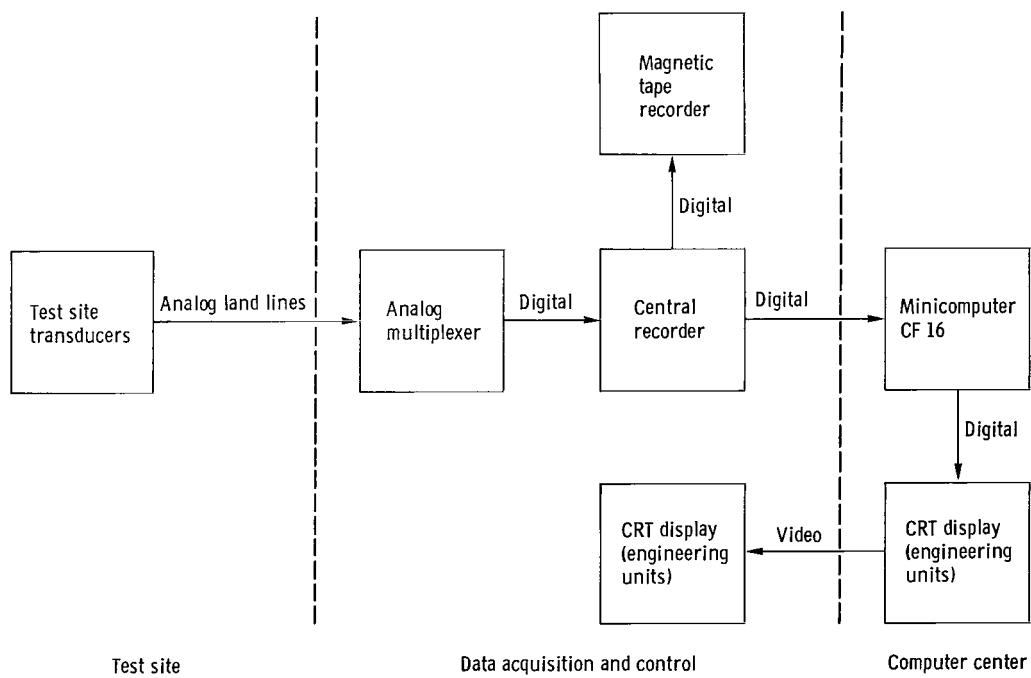
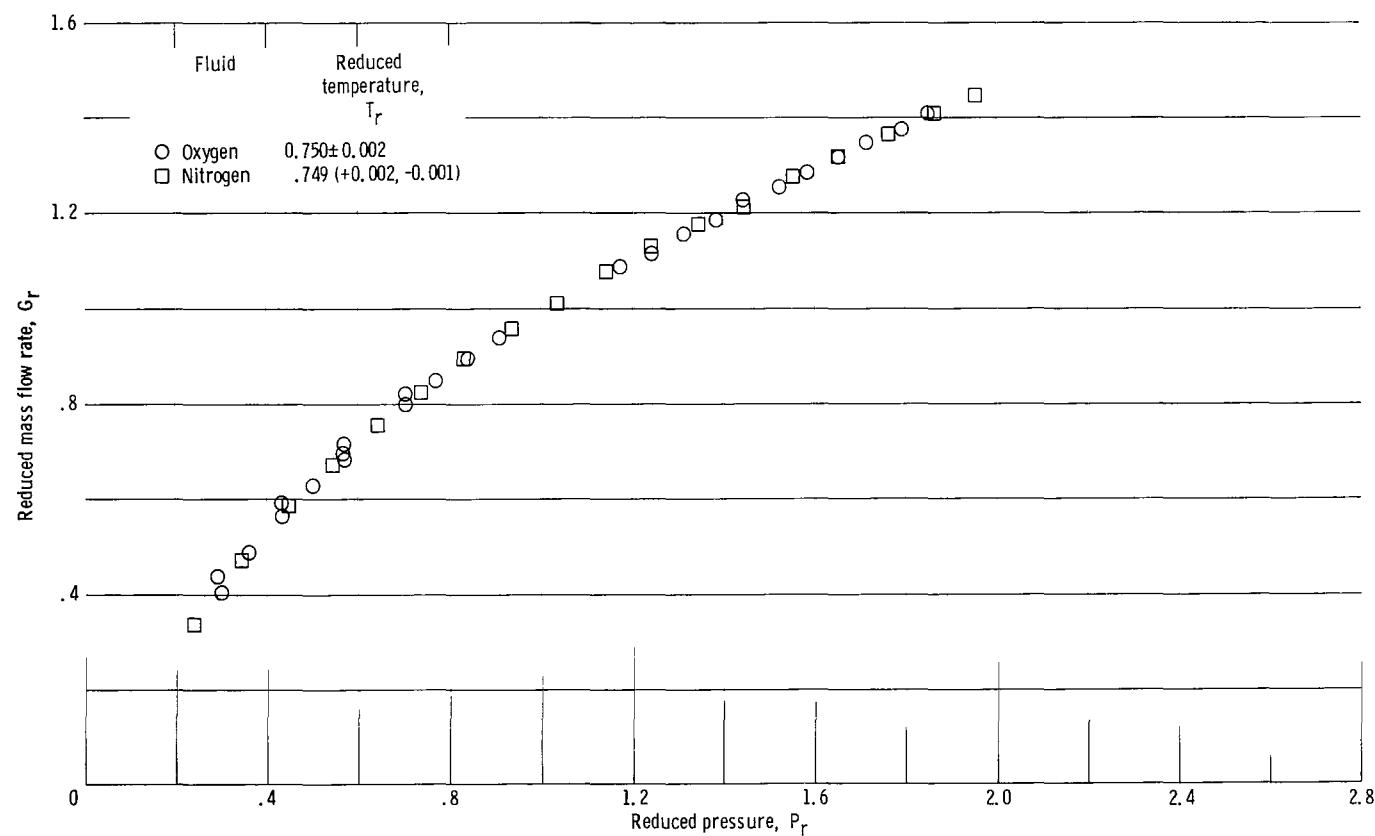
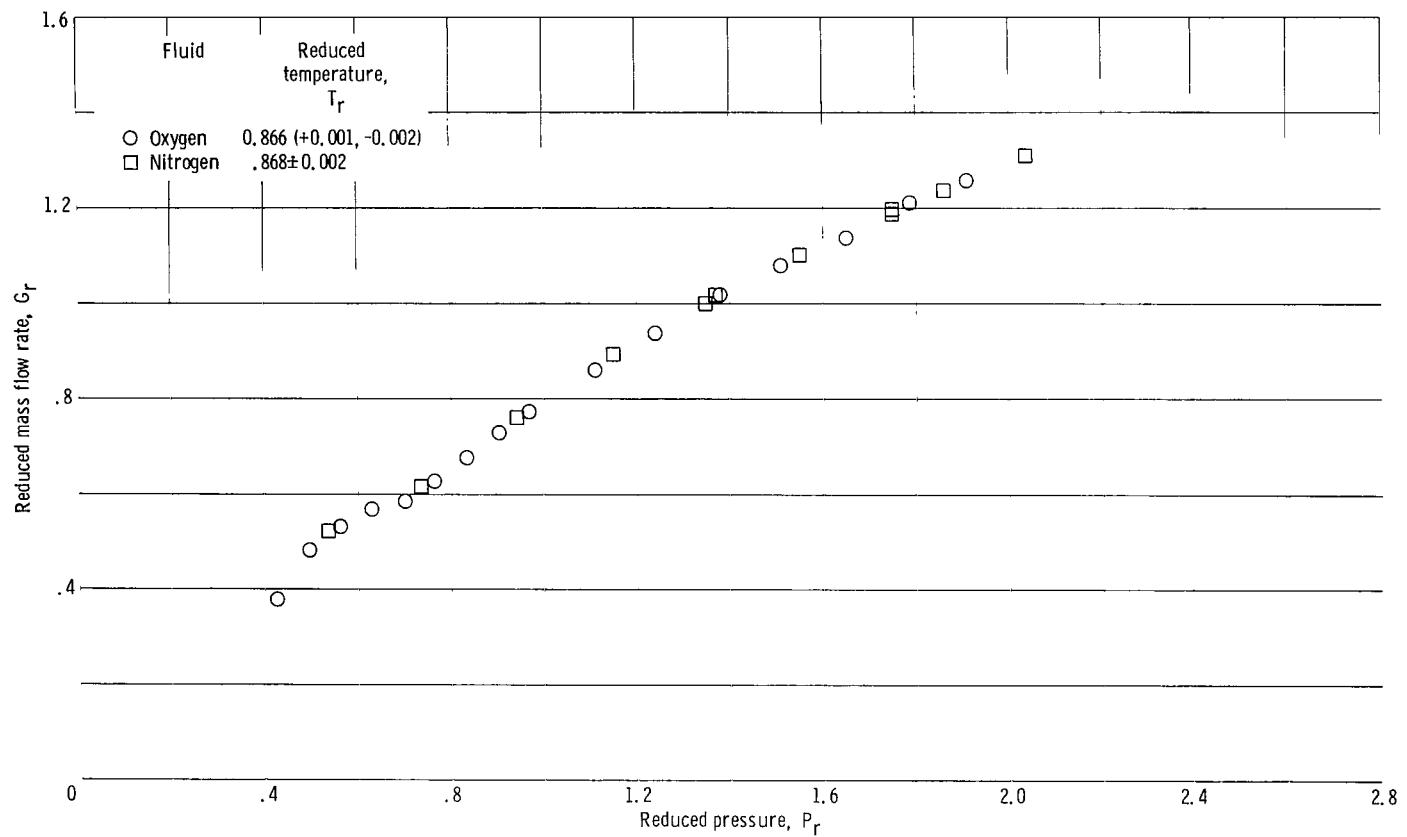


Figure 5. - Data path for liquid-oxygen choked flow test runs.



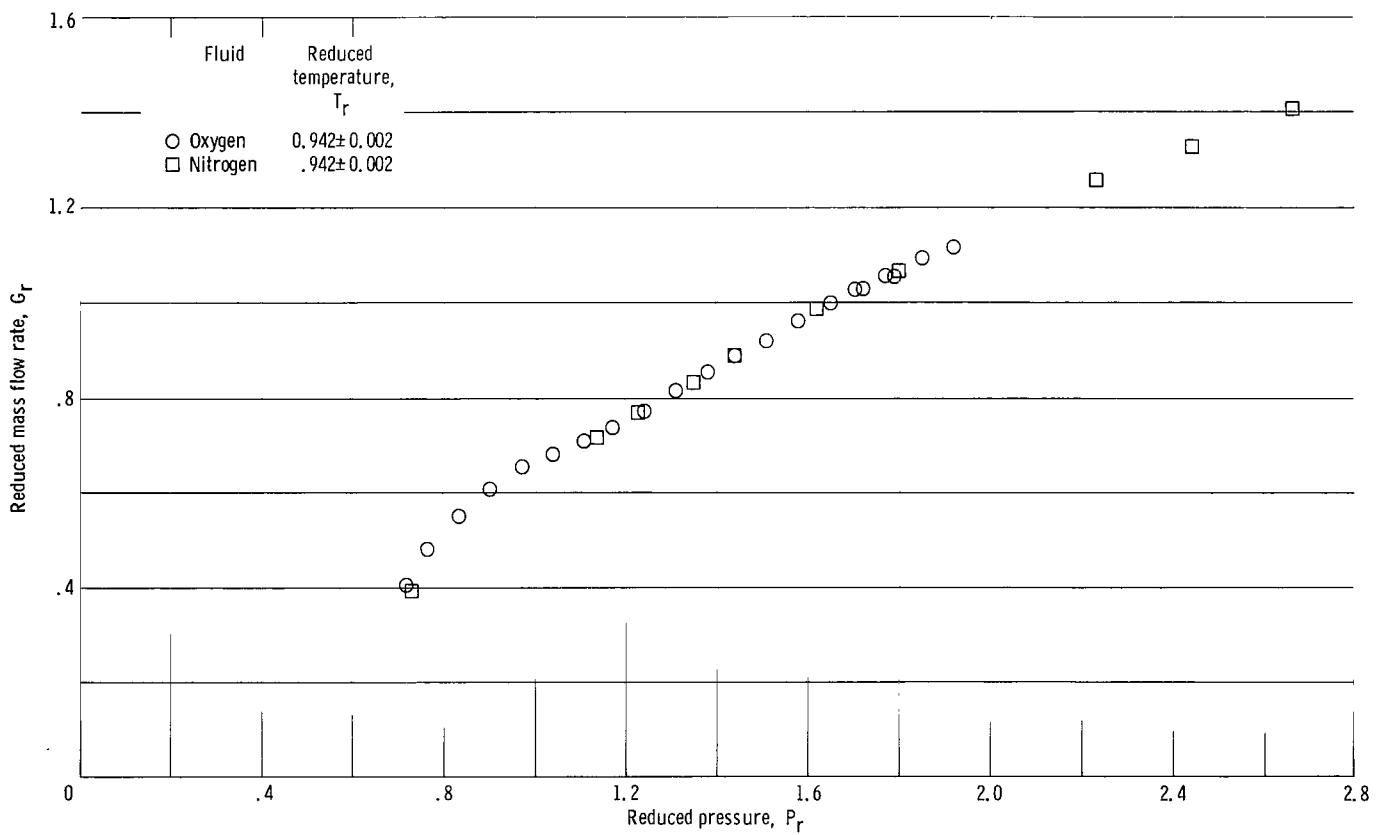
(a) Choked flow rate for reduced temperature of ~0.750.

Figure 6. - Choked flow rate and pressure ratio as function of reduced pressure and temperature - conical nozzle.



(b) Choked flow rate for reduced temperature of ~0.866.

Figure 6. - Continued.



(c) Choked flow rate for reduced temperature of ~ 0.942 .

Figure 6. - Continued.

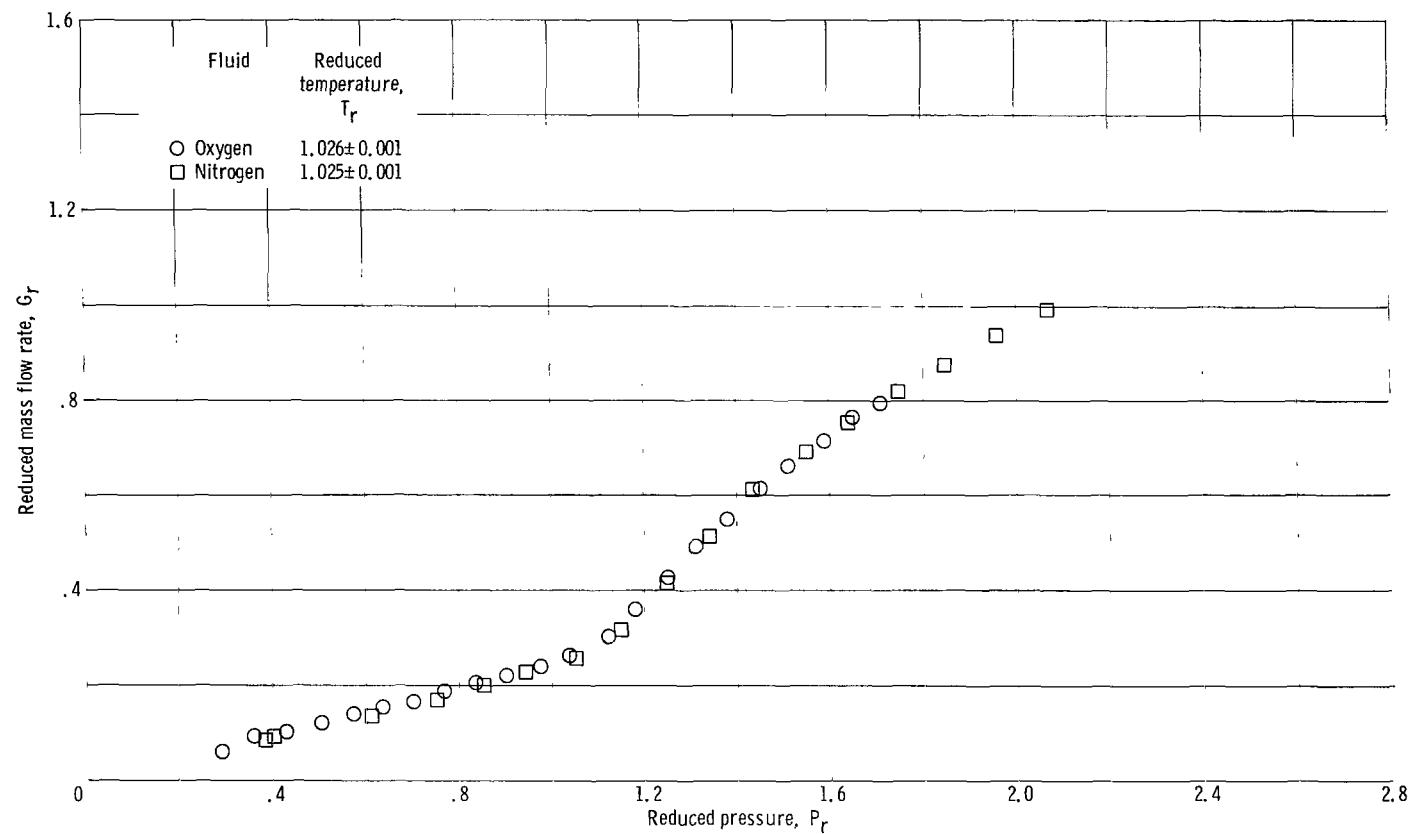
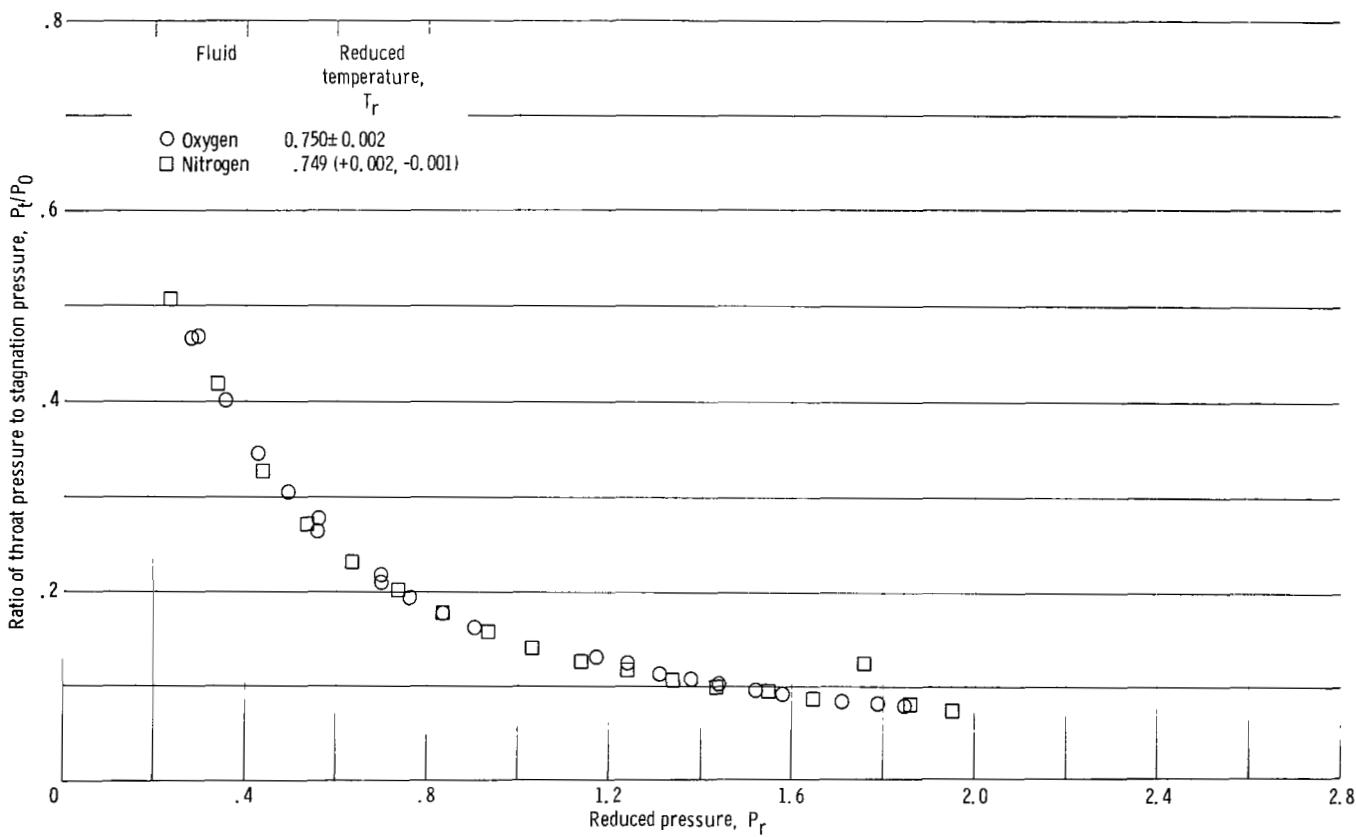
(d) Choked flow rate for reduced temperature of ~ 1.025 .

Figure 6. - Continued.



(e) Pressure ratio for reduced temperature of ~ 0.750 .

Figure 6. - Continued.

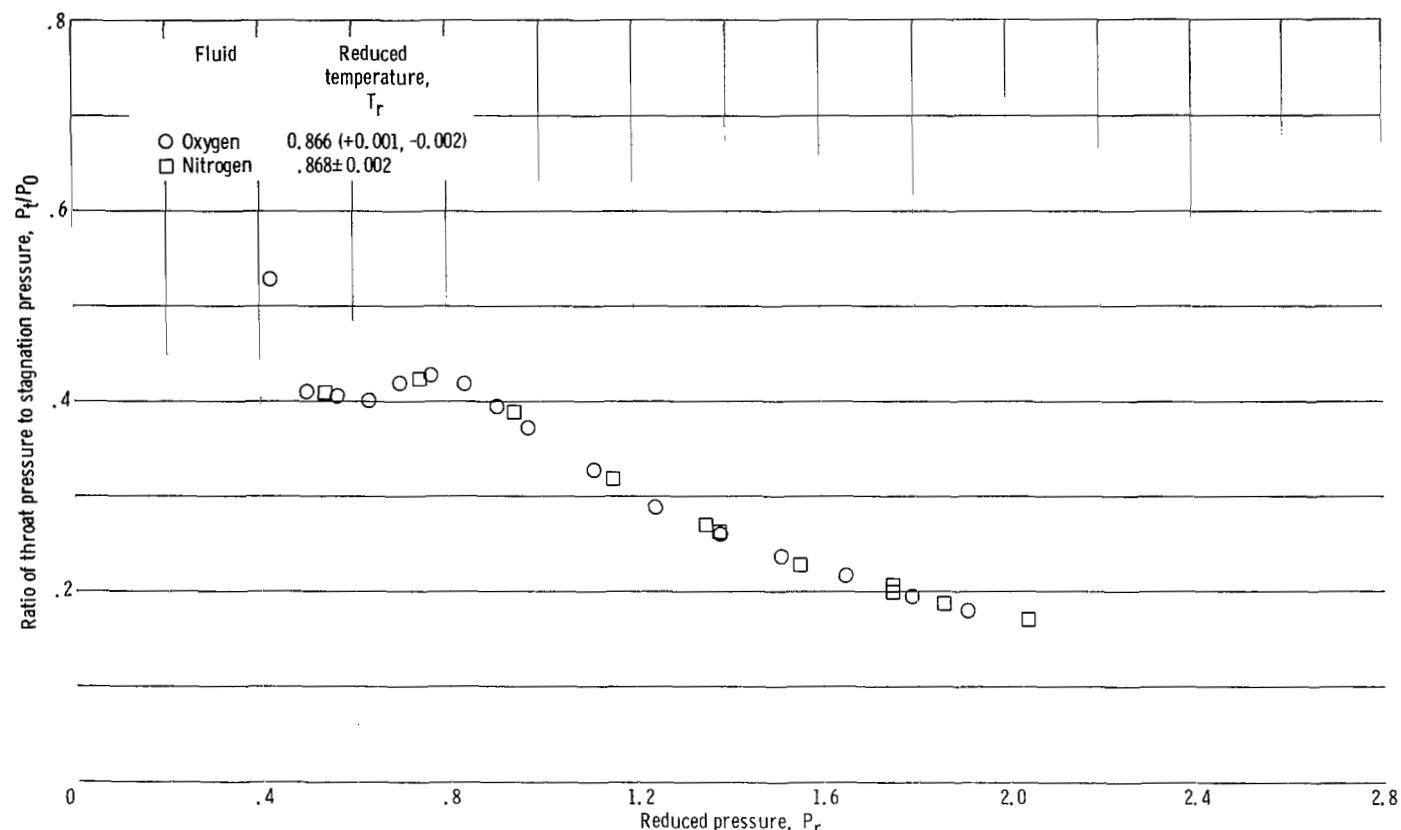
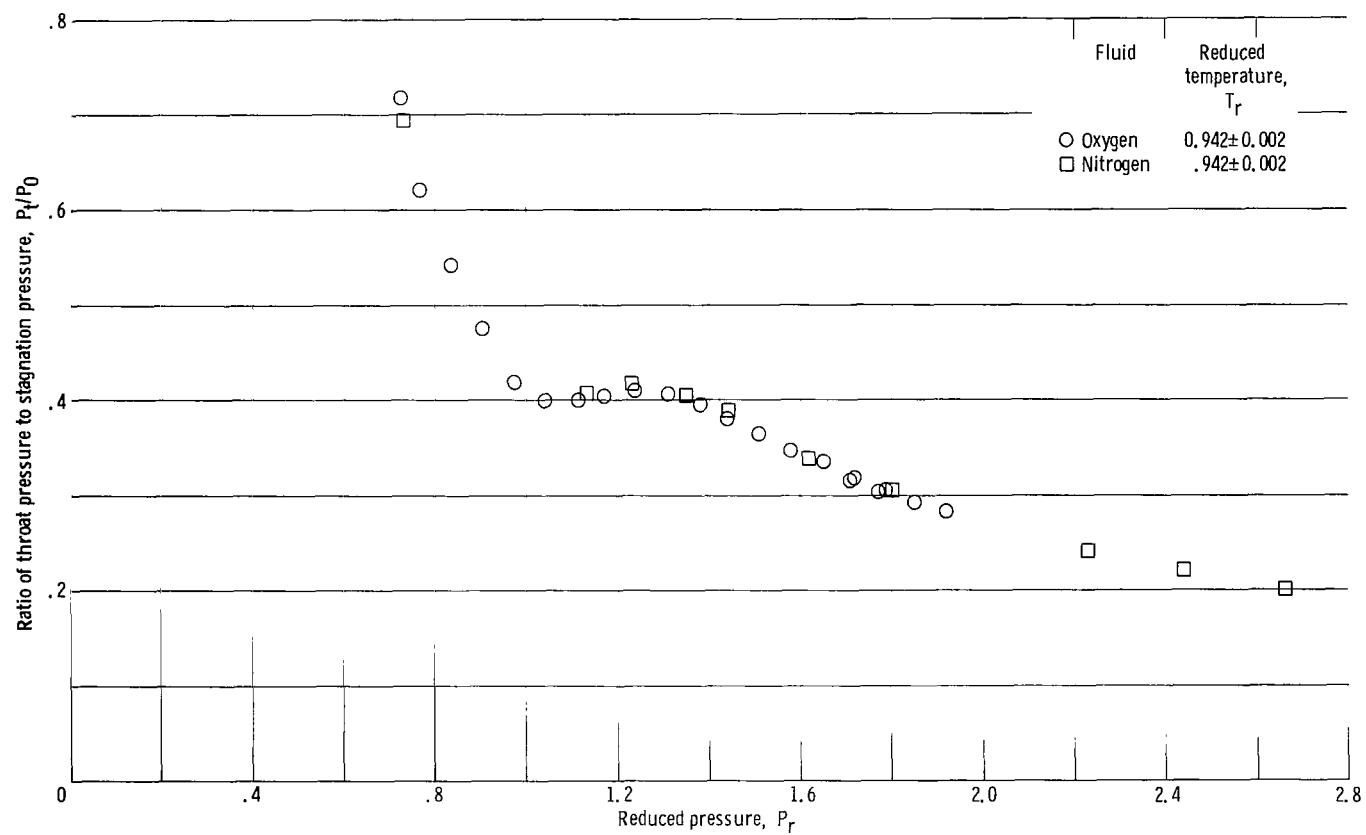
(f) Pressure ratio for reduced temperature of ~ 0.866 .

Figure 6. - Continued.



(g) Pressure ratio for reduced temperature of ~ 0.942 .

Figure 6. - Continued.

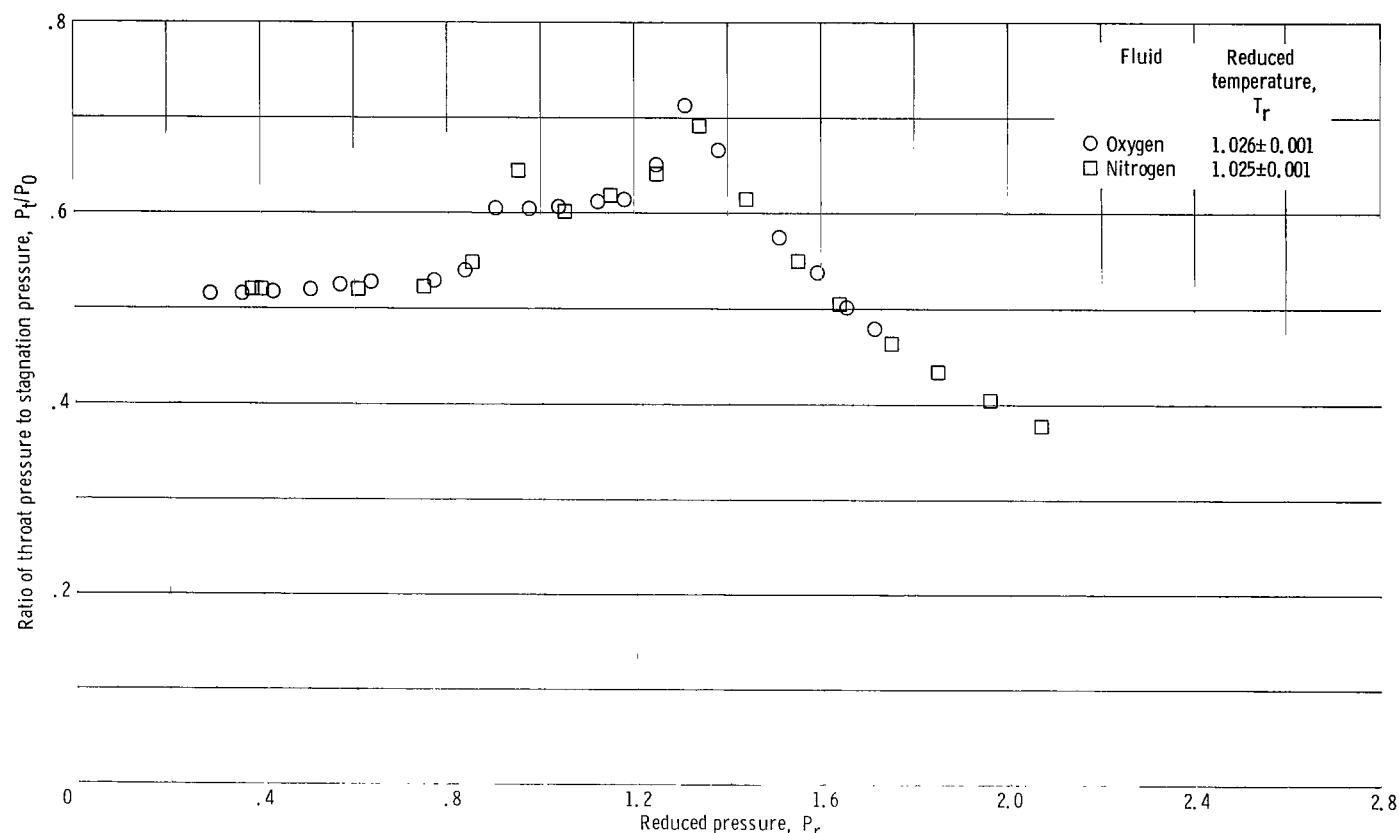
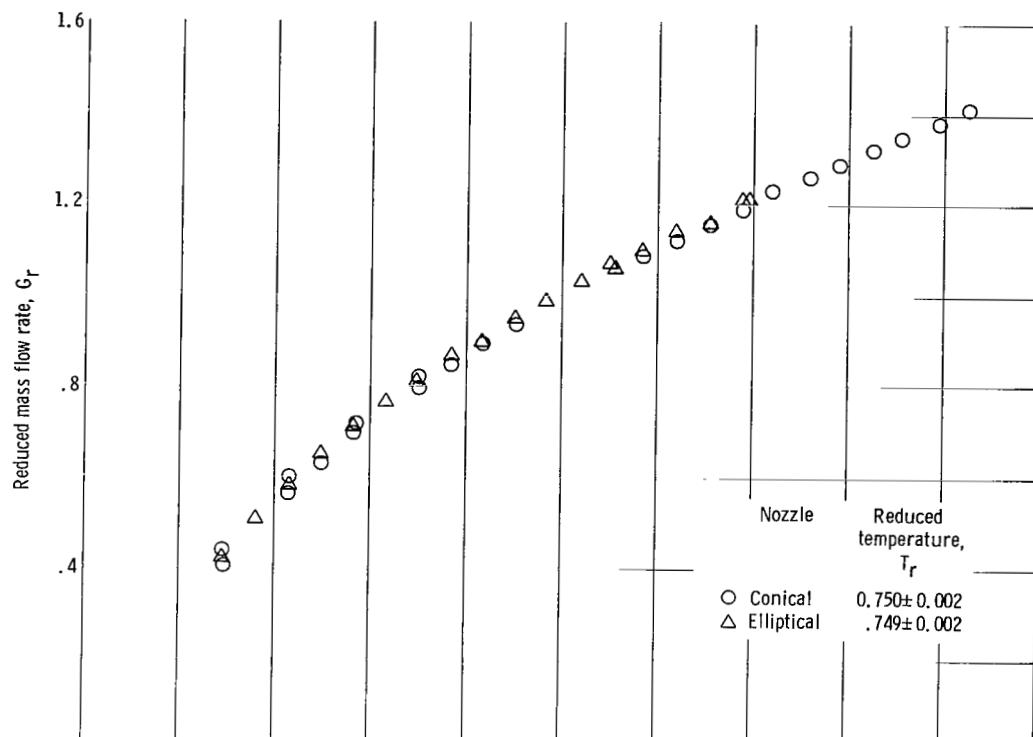
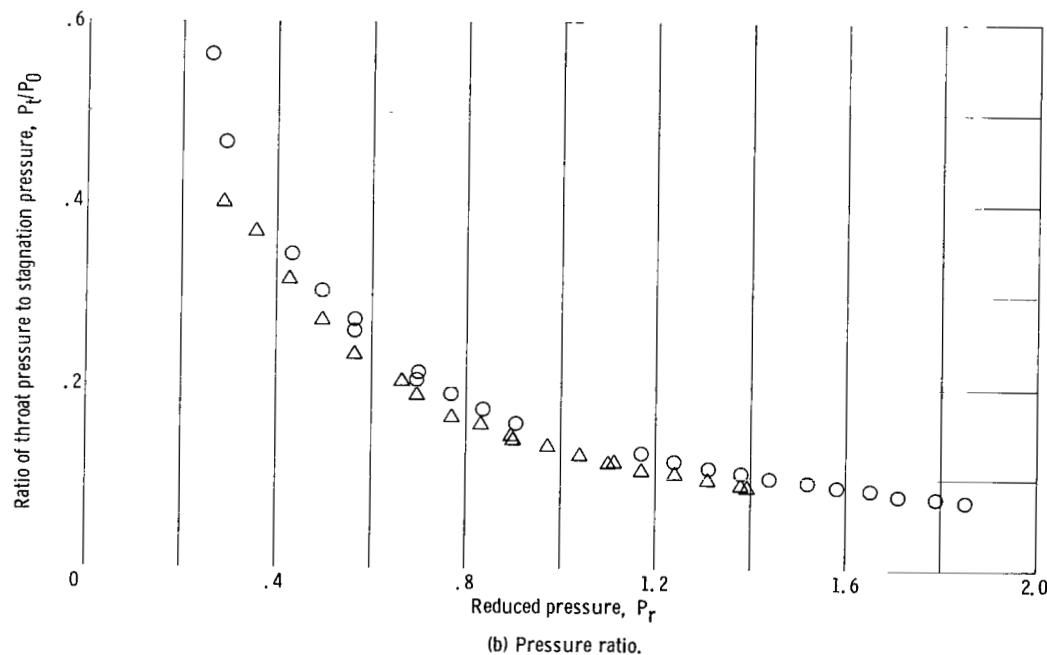
(h) Pressure ratio for reduced temperature of ~ 1.025 .

Figure 6. - Concluded.



(a) Choked flow rate.



(b) Pressure ratio.

Figure 7. - Choked flow rate and pressure ratio as function of reduced pressure for oxygen in both conical and elliptical nozzles.

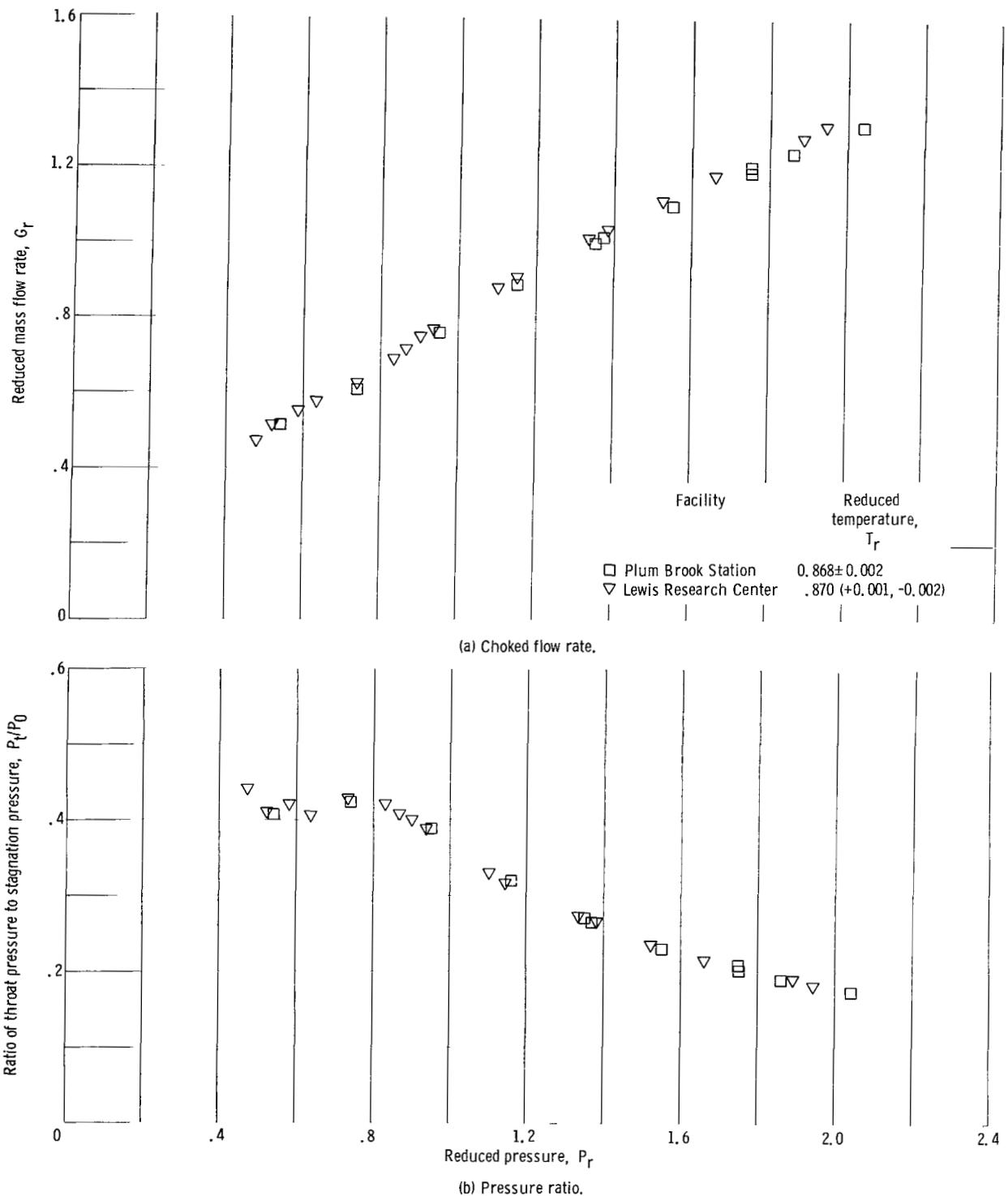


Figure 8. - Choked flow rate and pressure ratio as function of reduced pressure for nitrogen in two test facilities - conical nozzle.

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