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Viscosity Difference Measurements for Normal and Para Liquid Hydrogen Mixtures

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Viscosity Difference Measurements for Normal and Para Liquid Hydrogen Mixtures

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The absence of experimental data in the literature concerning a viscosity difference for normal and equilibrium liquid hydrogen may be attributed to the limited reproducibility of "oscillating disk" measurements in a liquid-hydrogen environment. Indeed, there is disagreement over the viscosity values for equilibrium liquid hydrogen even without proton spin considerations. 1

Measurements presented here represent the first application of the piezoelectric alpha quartz torsional oscillator technique to liquid-hydrogen viscosity measurements. This method was recently employed by Welber and Quimby to obtain the viscosity of liquid helium. 2 The logarithmic decrement of such a torsional right circular cylindrical crystal is related to the viscosity coefficient of a surrounding liquid by the relation

\[ \eta = \frac{M^2}{S^2} (\Delta - \Delta_0) \frac{F_R}{\omega^2} \]

where \( \eta \) is the viscosity coefficient; \( \rho \) is the density of surrounding liquid; \( \omega = 2\pi F_R \) (resonant frequency); \( r \) is the radius of crystal; and \( M \) the mass of crystal.

\( \Delta = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\text{energy dissipated}}{\text{energy of vibration}} \)
\( \Delta_0 \) is the logarithmic decrement of crystal in vacuum; and \( S \) the total surface area of crystal including end faces; provided that \( \lambda = (\rho \omega/2\eta)^{-1} < r \), where \( \lambda \) is the thickness of the characteristic boundary layer.

The torsional crystal of 0.25 cm radius used for this experiment had a resonant frequency \( F_R \) of approximately 39,702 cps providing a \( \lambda \) of about 1.6 \( \times 10^{-4} \) cm. The crystal was located in an isothermal copper chamber, which in turn was placed within a double Dewar system. A bath of liquid hydrogen in the inner Dewar served only as a cold reservoir, while the pure normal hydrogen gas was condensed into the vacuumtight copper chamber around the crystal. The latter, highly polished, was suspended at the central strain node so that in vacuum at 14°K it possessed a decrement of 4.7 \( \times 10^{-5} \), as contrasted with 12.5 \( \times 10^{-4} \) when immersed in liquid hydrogen. The crystal was electrically connected to one arm of a modified Shearing capacitance bridge, and the decrement was determined from measurement of the crystal resistance at resonance. Suitable filter and preamplification systems of the bridge output signal provided a precision better than 0.2% for relative values of \( \eta \).

Values of \( \eta \rho \) were measured as a function of temperature (below 14.5°K) within selected time intervals, short compared to the half-life of the conversion process. A number of such "sub runs" were taken at different times, hence at different concentrations during the slow conversion process occurring over a 200-hr "run" of which there were three, of essentially identical results. The ortho-para concentration was determined in each "sub run" by measuring the temperature of the triple point; the latter could be determined precisely with reference to a carbon resistance thermometer, since contact of hydrogen ice with the crystal surface resulted in nearly an infinite crystal resistance. The carbon thermometer was calibrated from vapor-pressure measurements using an octoil and mercury manometer system. The absolute temperature measurements are probably correct within

\[ \text{maximum velocity of a point on rim of crystal was } 0.3 \text{ cm/sec. Maximum power dissipated by torsional crystal in the liquid H was } 2.5 \times 10^{-4} \text{ w.} \]
0.01°K, whereas temperature differences of 0.003°K could easily be detected. The results for four typical "sub runs" taken from one experiment are shown in Fig. 1. The resonant frequency, $F_R$, decreased, as expected, with increasing $\eta_p$, and these $F_R$ values are indicated in the figure adjacent to their corresponding $\eta_p$ data points. Examination of the first, second, and last "sub runs" clearly indicates that at 39 702 cps the $\eta_p$ values below 14.5°K for 69% ortho liquid hydrogen are about 4% larger than the corresponding values for 28% ortho liquid hydrogen. As a consequence of the uncertainty in absolute temperature, differences in ortho-para concentration can be determined more accurately than absolute concentration values. The uncertainty in the absolute values of the concentration is ±5% ortho, while the differences in concentration are correct within 2%. Since the density of normal liquid hydrogen at 14°K has been reported to be approximately 0.4% higher than the corresponding equilibrium density, we can attribute approximately 3.7% difference in $\eta_p$ as resulting from differences in $\eta$ due to ortho-para composition. We wish to point out that a theory exists covering the viscosity difference in gaseous hydrogen for temperatures above 70°K in which symmetry effects produce different cross sections for identical-molecule collisions as compared with non-identical collisions. These calculations predict increasing values of viscosity with increasing ortho composition. The same mechanism may also be active in the liquid. It is of interest to note that in the case of gaseous hydrogen Becker and Stehl have investigated viscosity differences between various ortho-para concentrations utilizing a static magometric bridge technique. Their results are in disagreement with the theoretical calculations of Halpern and Gwathmey and of Falk and Mann, both in respect to sign and magnitude.

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