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A STUDY OF FILM BOILING OF LIQUID NITROGEN AND LIQUID
ARGON OVER A WIDE PRESSURE RANGE WITH
CYLINDRICAL HEATERS

BY

VIRGIL J. FLANIGAN, JR.

A

DISSERTATION

submitted to the faculty of

THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI AT ROLLA

in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the

Degree of

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

Rolla, Missouri

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ABSTRACT

A film boiling heat transfer study was conducted with three different diameter cylindrical copper heaters over a wide range of pressures for nitrogen and argon with the heat transfer surface in the horizontal position.

The data were compared to the commonly used film boiling heat transfer relations. The common relations were found to be considerably in error for the range of variables covered in this investigation. A semi-empirical equation for corresponding states fluids which correlates the available data as a function of the reduced temperature and reduced pressure was derived and discussed.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This study deals with film boiling as defined in the following discussion and shown in Figure 1. Figure 1 is the entire boiling curve as first predicted by Nukiyama (18)* in 1934. This curve is broken up into four distinct regions which can best be understood by considering a heat transfer surface submerged in a saturated liquid. As the temperature of the surface is raised slightly above the saturation temperature, convection currents circulate the liquid and evaporation occurs at the free surface. This region is described as the convection region (region I in Figure 1). As the surface temperature is raised further, bubbles begin to form at specific points on the surface. The locations where bubbles form are called nucleation sites. This region, characterized by the formation of nuclei is named the nucleate boiling region (region II, in Figure 1). As the temperature is increased further, more sites are activated until the surface is completely covered with bubbles forming a continuous vapor film which is specified as point A on Figure 1. This point is known as the burn-out point or the critical heat flux point. The nucleate boiling region is of special importance, because of the very high heat fluxes obtained with a small temperature difference.

As the temperature is further increased, the film forms and collapses rapidly, causing an increased resistance which quickly drops the heat transfer rate. This unstable film region continues until point B (the Leidenfrost point). The Leidenfrost point is the point where the film is continuous and becomes stable even though the film surface is in violent agitation.

* Numbers in parentheses refer to listings in Bibliography.

The region to the right of the Leidenfrost point is denoted as the film boiling region (region IV), and is of interest in this investigation.

The film boiling data presently available over a wide range of pressures seem to be very limited. More data are required in order that theoretical equations and the effects of pressure and diameter on film boiling can be checked.

This study was originated to provide data for the above reasons and to provide design data for nitrogen and argon.

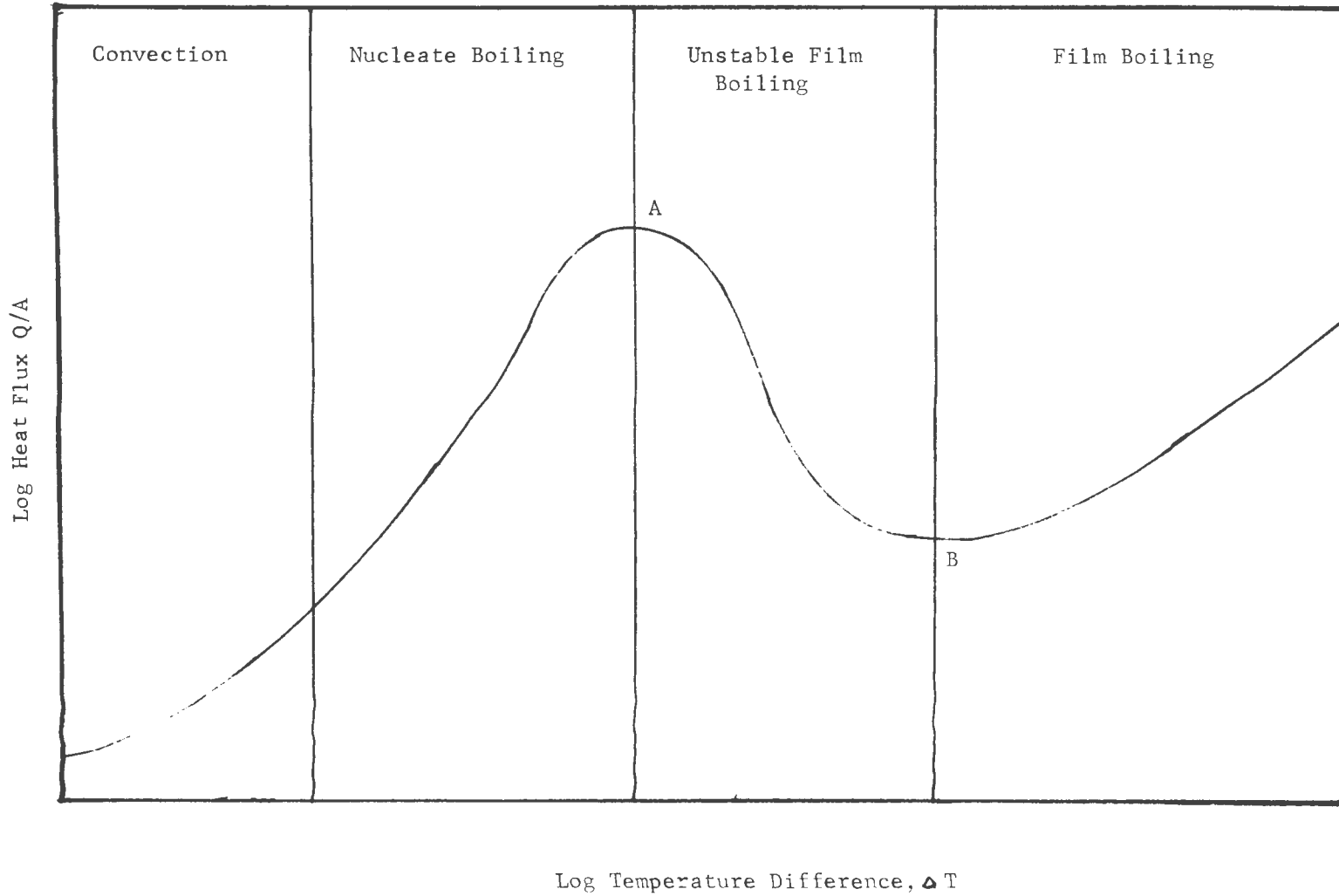


Figure 1 A Typical Boiling Heat Transfer Curve

CHAPTER II

PREVIOUS WORK

Scorah and Farber (11) were the first investigators to completely describe the boiling curve. Nukiyama (18) had difficulty in his work. He was not able to describe the region between the maximum and minimum points, A and B. The work of Scorah and Farber also predicted a heat transfer element material dependence in the stable film boiling region. Later work contradicts these findings.

The first investigator to suggest a method of predicting heat transfer coefficients for natural convection film boiling was Bromley (4). Bromley derived a relation analogous to Nusselt's equations for condensation by replacing ρ in Nusselt's equation by $\rho_1 - \rho_v$. The resulting equation was:

$$h = \text{Const} \left[\frac{k^3 \rho_v (\rho_1 - \rho_v) g}{\Delta T \mu_v D} \right]^{\frac{1}{4}} \quad (1)^*$$

The relation is for horizontal tubes. The value of the constant was found by empirical means to be 0.62. By theoretical considerations, the value of the constant should be 0.512 if the liquid is assumed stagnant and 0.724 if the liquid moves with the vapor. Bromley suggested that correction for radiation could be made by assuming parallel plates, which in effect assumes that the transmissivity of the liquid is zero.

Bromley's assumed relation predicts that the heater material had no effect on the convective coefficient and his experimental data confirmed the assumption.

The work of Banchemo, Barker and Boll (2) for film boiling of liquid oxygen over a large pressure range with considerable variation in heater

* Numbers underlined in parentheses refer to equations.

diameters pointed out the limitations of Bromley's equation. They point out that Bromley's relation seems to be limited to diameters of 0.069 inches to 0.127 inches. The authors present the following (equation 2) which is a modification of Bromley's relation (equation 1).

$$h = a \left(\frac{1}{D} + C \right) F \quad (2)$$

$$C = \text{constant}$$

$$F = \left[\frac{k^3 \rho_v (\rho_l - \rho_v) g \lambda}{\Delta T \mu} \right]^{\frac{1}{4}}$$

where a equals a constant which is dependent on the boiling substance. The above equation seems to give a better correlation for the entire range of variables than Bromley's (3). The form of the equation also allows it to be adapted to flat plates. The values of a and C are determined by a trial and error fit of the available data. The authors found the quantity a to be a temperature dependent function and C to be equal to 36.5 inches⁻¹.

Bromley corrected his relation to account for the sensible heat of the vapor (5). His corrected relation is given below:

$$h = 0.62 \left[\frac{k^3 \rho_v (\rho_l - \rho_v) g \lambda'}{\Delta T \mu D} \right]^{\frac{1}{4}} \quad (3)$$

$$\text{where } \lambda' = \lambda \left(\frac{1 + 0.4 C_p T}{\lambda} \right)^2$$

Subsequently it was shown (3) that a better fit could be obtained by equation 1 if the correction constant used in equation 3 was 0.34 rather than 0.4.

Bromley (5) also suggested that his relation could easily be adapted to vertical surfaces, by substituting L for D , and changing the value of the constant C_2 . Bromley's vertical surface relation is given:

$$h = C_2 \left[\frac{k^3 \rho_v (\rho_l - \rho_v) g \lambda'}{\mu_v L \Delta T} \right]^{\frac{1}{4}} \quad (4)$$

Again, a better fit can be obtained by using 0.34 (3) instead of 0.4. The theoretical value of C_2 is 0.667 if the liquid is stagnant and 0.943 if the liquid has the same velocity as the vapor. Bromley presented no data to check his vertical surface relation; however, Hsu and Westwater (14) investigated this condition and found that Bromley's relation (3) predicted heat transfer coefficients much too low when compared to their experimental values for tubes in the vertical position. The authors used a method suggested by Colburn (9) for film type condensation on vertical surfaces. This relation converted to film boiling is:

$$h \left[\frac{\mu_v^2}{k^3 \rho_v (\rho_l - \rho_v) g} \right] = \frac{\left(\frac{4W}{\pi D \mu} \right)}{22 \left(\frac{C_p \mu}{k} \right)^{-1/3} \left[\left(\frac{4W}{\pi D \mu} \right)^{0.8} - 364 \right]} + 12,800 \quad (5)$$

The above relation produces better results than Bromley's relation for all Reynolds numbers above 2000. The Reynolds number is defined as $\frac{4W}{\pi D \mu}$ where W is the maximum vapor mass flow rate. This Reynolds number points out the main limitation of Bromley's equation, the fact that laminar flow was assumed. In later work, Hsu and Westwater (13) proposed another relation for film boiling on vertical surfaces. They used an approach which assumed a turbulent core and a laminar sublayer and ignored the buffer zone between the regions. The division between the zones was determined by the universal velocity profile. The relation is given below:

$$\frac{hL}{k_v} = \frac{2 \lambda' \mu_v Re^*}{3 k_v \Delta T} + \frac{B + 1/3}{A} \left[\left\{ \frac{2(A)}{3(B + 1/3)} (L - L_0) + \left(\frac{1}{y^*} \right)^2 \right\}^{3/2} - \left(\frac{1}{y^*} \right)^3 \right] \quad (6)$$

where

$$A = \left(\frac{g(\rho_l - \rho_v)}{\rho_v} \right) \left(\frac{1}{\mu_v Re^*} \right) \quad ,$$

$$Re^* = \frac{y^* u^* \rho_v}{\mu_v} \quad , \text{ and}$$

$$B = \left[\mu_v + \frac{f \rho_v \mu_v \text{Re}^*}{2 \rho_v} + \frac{k_v \Delta T}{\lambda} \right] / \frac{k_v \Delta T}{\lambda}$$

Chang (7) suggested that, possibly, a relation for film boiling could be obtained by analyzing the waves formed in vapor release or by applying the instability concept of Taylor. Chang (7) suggested that equation (7) be used to correlated film boiling data from horizontal surfaces.

$$\text{Nu} = 0.234 (\text{Pr}^* \text{Gr}^*)^{1/3} \quad (7)$$

$$\text{Pr}^* = \frac{\gamma}{a_c}, \quad \text{Gr}^* = \frac{g \rho_v^2 L^3}{\mu_v^2} \left(\frac{\rho_l - \rho_v}{\rho_v} \right),$$

$$\text{Nu} = \frac{Lh}{k_v},$$

$$a_c = \frac{k_v \theta_v}{2 \lambda \rho_v}, \quad \theta_v = T_{\text{sat}} - T_w,$$

$$\text{Pr}^* = \text{Pr} \left(\frac{2 \lambda}{c_{pv} \theta_v} \right),$$

$$y^* = \frac{2 \mu_v^2 \text{Re}^{*5}}{g \rho_v (\rho_l - \rho_v)},$$

$$L_0 = \frac{\mu_v \text{Re}^* \lambda' y^*}{2 k_v \Delta T},$$

and

$$\text{Re}^* = 100$$

For low subcooled boiling ($t_1 < 10^\circ\text{F}$)

$$\text{Pr}^* = \text{Pr} \left[\left(\frac{2 \lambda}{C_{pv} \rho_v} \right) + \left(\frac{2 \theta_1 C_{p1} \rho_l}{\theta_v C_{pv} \rho_v} \right) \right]$$

The L_0 denotes the point at which Bromley's equation fails to correlate with published data and y^* denotes distance normal to the surface of maximum vapor velocity. Re^* was given a value of 100 which denotes the transition between viscous

and turbulent flow as supported by Rohsenow's (25) computation of 80 to 120 for critical Reynolds numbers during condensation on vertical surfaces in the presence of large shear stresses. Using the data for water, the relations of Bromley (3) and Chang (7) were compared. The Chang relation seemed to fit the data much better than that of Bromley relation. For the case of subcooling, the thermal diffusivity α_c used in the calculation of the generalized Prandtl number must be found from another equation which is considerably more complicated. Chang presents a correction for radiation. In the case where radiation should be considered, the value of equivalent thermal diffusivity α_c must be corrected in the relations.

Chang also proposed an equation for the surface in the vertical position. The vertical position relation is (8).

$$(\text{Nu}) = \frac{L'h}{k_v} = 0.72 (\text{Pr}^* \text{Gr})^{\frac{1}{4}} \quad (8)$$

Berenson (1) used the above approach in developing a correlation for film boiling from horizontal surfaces. His relation is

$$h = 0.425 \left[\frac{k_v^3 \rho_v g (\rho_l - \rho_v)}{\mu_v \Delta T} \left(\frac{g_c \alpha}{g (\rho_l - \rho_v)} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right]^{\frac{1}{4}} \quad (9)$$

The major difference between (9) and Bromley's (3) is the term $\left(\frac{g_c \alpha}{g (\rho_l - \rho_v)} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$. The relation (9) seemed to be effective only near the minimum point of the film boiling region.

Breen and Westwater (3) continued the investigation of film boiling from a cylindrical surface with its axis in the horizontal position. They conducted experiments with a large variation in diameter and with two different fluids. The range of diameters used was from 0.185 to

1.895 inches. They found that the heat flux and the heat transfer coefficient were not monotonous functions of tube diameter. The data showed that as the diameter was increased the heat transfer coefficient began decreasing rapidly and then increased slowly to a flat plateau. This behavior was explained by the critical diameter which must be a function of the fluid. The curves seem to support the hydrodynamic wave length theory. When Bromley's equation (3) was compared to the data, Bromley's equation failed to predict the value of heat transfer coefficient at wave lengths much greater than the hydrodynamic wave length. The hydrodynamic wave length λ_D for a flat plate is:

$$\lambda_D = \sqrt{3} \lambda_c \quad (10)$$

where

$$c = 2\pi \left[\frac{g_c \sigma}{g (\rho_l - \rho_v)} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad (11)$$

Breen and Westwater using these parameters claims a general relation (12) for film boiling from horizontal cylinders.

$$\frac{h(\lambda c)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{F} = 0.59 + 0.069 \frac{\lambda c}{D} \quad (12)$$

They also proposed an alternate relation due to the asymptotic characteristics of the equation at large and small diameters and the agreement with Bromley's equation (3) at intermediate diameters. The alternate relations are given in equations 13A, 13B, and 13C

$$\text{for } \frac{\lambda c}{D} < 0.8, \quad h(\lambda c)^{\frac{1}{2}}/F = 0.60 \quad (13A)$$

$$\text{for } 0.8 < \frac{\lambda c}{D} < 8, \quad h(D)^{\frac{1}{2}}/F = 0.62 \quad (13B)$$

$$\text{for } < 8 \quad \frac{\lambda c}{D}, \quad h(\lambda c)^{\frac{1}{2}}/F = 0.16 (\lambda c/D)^{0.83} \quad (13C)$$

Park (21) attempted to fit his data with the Breen and Westwater correlation. He found that the correlation was not general and would not give a satisfactory fit to these film boiling data for nitrogen and methane over a considerable pressure range. He also noticed that the high temperature difference data indicated a temperature difference dependence not accounted for in the Breen and Westwater correlation. Park (21) reported a decrease in the heat flux as the critical pressure is approached. This effect became apparent at reduced pressures greater than 0.9 (the reduced pressure is defined as the absolute pressure divided by the critical pressure of the substance).

Sciencce (26) did not record this effect in his continuation of the work of Park; however, his pressures did not exceed a reduced pressure of 0.9.

Wayner and Bankoff (29) have reported some interesting work. They have increased heat transfer rates by the use of porous plates and removing the vapor being formed by suction through the plate. Within certain limits the heat flux and vapor rate could be independently varied, and there was an increase in the heat transfer coefficient by a factor of as much as 2.5 over the nonporous film boiling. Pai and Bankoff (20) reported a continuation of this work.

Tachibana and Fukui (28) reported the effects of film boiling in a subcooled liquid. They presented curves of the effect of the subcooled liquid on film boiling of water from horizontal wires.

The objective of this investigation is to provide film boiling data for design purposes and to determine whether film boiling data for corresponding states fluids can be correlated by application of the principle of corresponding states.

CHAPTER III

DESCRIPTION OF THE EXPERIMENTAL EQUIPMENT

The equipment used in the investigation consisted of three heat transfer elements, a pressure vessel, a power source, a pressure gauge, and a recording potentiometer.

Three heat transfer elements (0.95, 0.75 and 0.55 inches O.D.) were constructed and were designed so that they could withstand the thermal shock of going through the burnout point and operating with a 1000°F temperature difference. The design consisted of heat treated Lavatite cores of 0.40 inch diameter for the 0.75 and 0.95 O.D. heaters and of 0.25 inch diameter for the 0.55 inch O.D. heater. The cores were threaded 12 threads per inch and in the threads, number 26 gauge tungsten wire was wrapped. The tungsten wire was held by nuts on 4-40 machine screws which were screwed into the end of the cores. The screws also acted as the power terminals for the heaters. After the tungsten wire was wrapped on the heaters, they were coated with Sauereisen Electrical Resistor Cement, #78 paste, and allowed to air dry. The cores were then cemented into the outer heat transfer surface with the same cement and dried in a furnace for two hours at 200°F. The heat transfer surfaces consisted of three copper cylinders three inches long with 0.95, 0.75, and 0.55 inches O.D. and with 0.5, 0.5, and 0.35 I.D., respectively.

In each of the three heat transfer surfaces, three thermocouple wells 0.052 inches in diameter and 1 inch deep were drilled 90 degrees apart. Solder was then melted in the wells until they were full. While the solder was molten, 25 gauge copper-constantan thermocouples were placed in the wells. The solder minimized the contact resistance between the heat transfer element and the thermocouples.

Styrofoam plugs with the same diameters as the heaters and of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thickness were attached to the ends of the heaters to reduce the end losses.

The power was supplied by a Hobart 300 amp, 40 volt, Model M B 204 D.C. Welder connected in a series with a load box which consisted of several fixed size resistors which could be added or subtracted in parallel. The load box and the fine and coarse voltage controls on the welder were used for power control.

The power was measured by using a Weston Model I (class 50) voltmeter to measure the voltage drop across the heater. A Weston Model I (class 50) ammeter was used to measure the current flow through the heater.

The pressure vessel was a one gallon autoclave, described by Science (26), which was manufactured by Autoclave Engineers, Inc. The autoclave was 5 inches I.D. by twelve inches deep and was fitted with two $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch diameter windows, which were horizontally opposed. The flange of the vessel was fixed and the high-pressure cylinder could be raised or lowered pneumatically to or from the flange. The power leads and thermocouples were brought in through openings in the flange. The gland mounted in the flange for the thermocouples was a Conax MHM-062-A160T gland with Teflon sealant. The copper-constantan thermocouples leads passing through the gland were Conax 310SS6T-B-PJFC-NONE-18", which were connected to the heater thermocouples. The power leads supported the heater from the flange so that the autoclave could be opened for inspection without disturbing the heater.

The pressure of the vessel was controlled by the amount of liquid nitrogen passing through the internal cooling coils (Figure 2). The liquid nitrogen was stored in Linde LS 110B and LS 156 dewars and was delivered to the system at 235 psig. The system was protected from overpressurization by a Black, Sival and Bryson rupture disc rated at 960 psi at 72°F.

The pressure of the autoclave was measured with a Heise Bourdon tube pressure gauge with a 16 inch dial. This gauge was graduated from 0 to 1000 psi in 1 psi increments with an accuracy of ± 1 psi. All connections shown in Figure 2 were 316 stainless steel $\frac{1}{2}$ inch tubing with $\frac{1}{2}$ inch O.D. and 0.065 wall. The valves were Whitey No. 1 Series 0.25 inch valves (number IRS4-316).

The thermocouple leads came from the flange to a liquid nitrogen reference junction and then were connected to a Leeds and Northrup rotary thermocouple switch which was used in conjunction with Texas Instruments, Servo-riter II, single pen recorder. One iron-constantan thermocouple was also used to check for subcooling and was read with a Leeds and Northrup 2436 portable potentiometer.

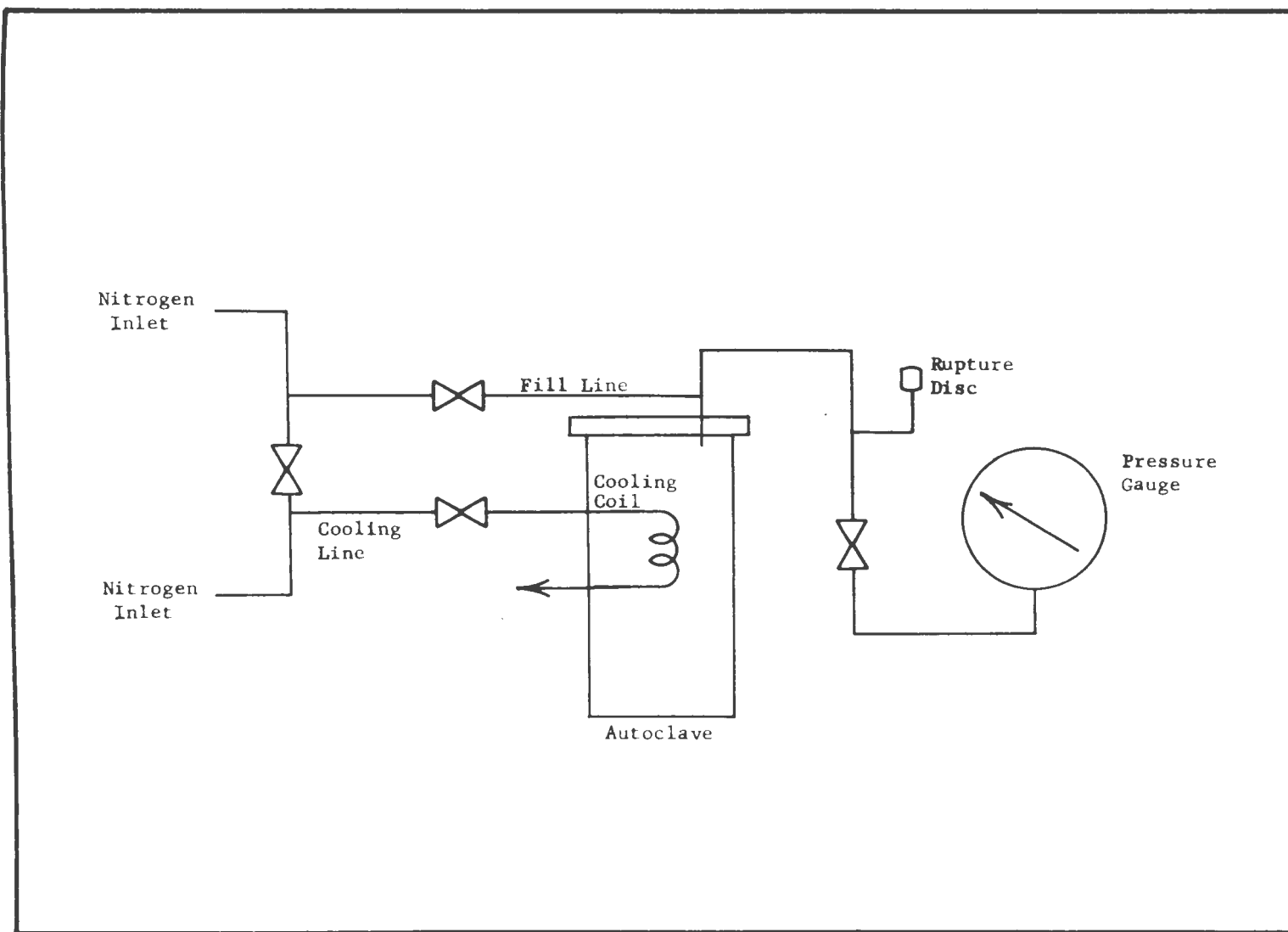


Figure 2. Pressure and Condensing System - Schematic Diagram

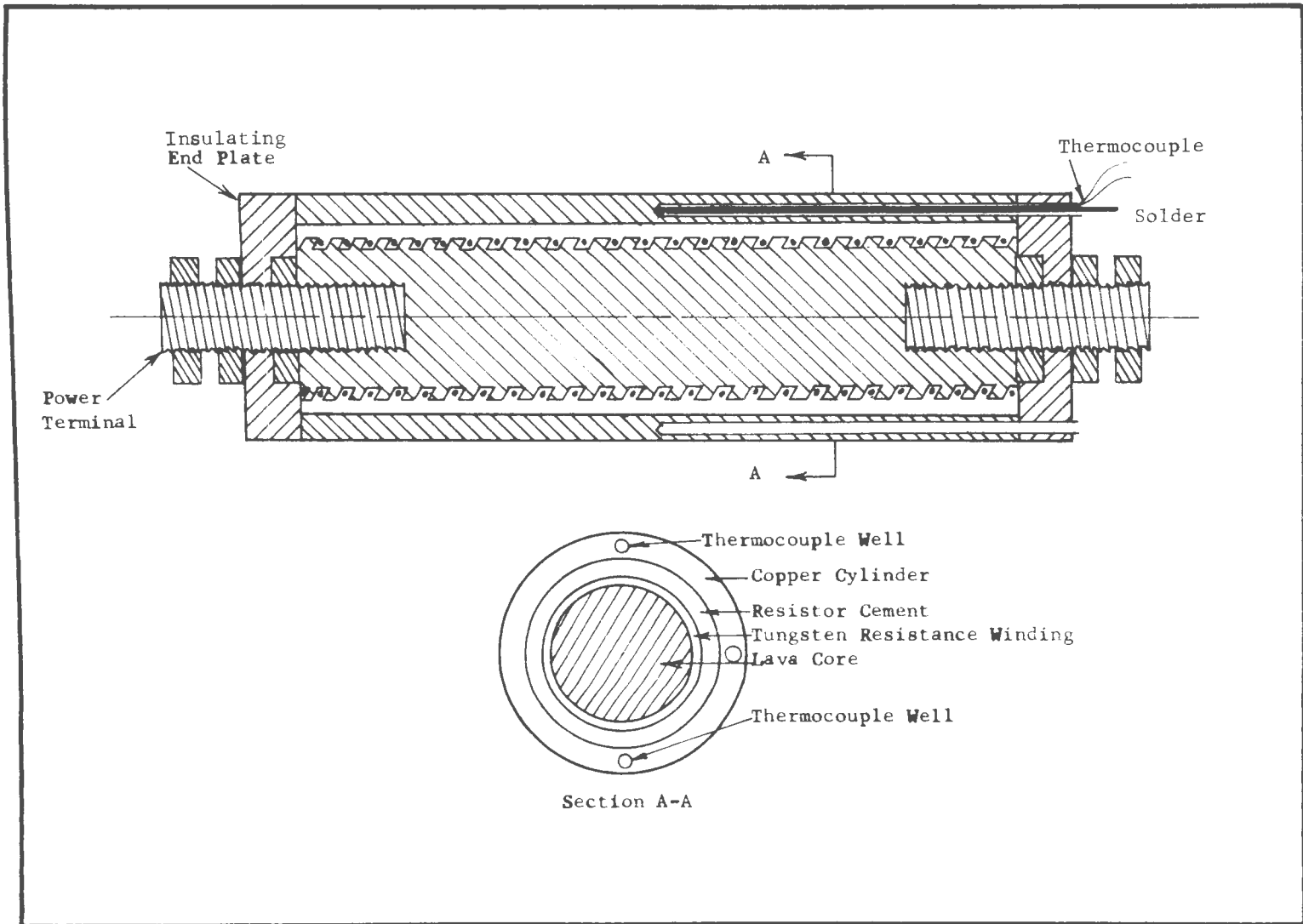


Figure 3. Heat Transfer Element

CHAPTER IV

EXPERIMENTAL PROCEDURE

A series of runs was made with each heater in the horizontal position. Each series consisted of runs at seven different pressures from atmospheric pressure up to 95 percent of the critical pressure for both argon and nitrogen.

To begin a series of runs, the autoclave was cooled by allowing nitrogen to flow through the fill line into the autoclave and out the vent opening in the vessel. The valve was also opened slightly to the cooling coil to maintain the coils at the proper temperature (Figure 2). When the level of the liquid nitrogen reached the top of the window (seven inches), the fill line was closed and the vent plug replaced. The system was then checked for leaks and the pressure raised or lowered to reach 34 psig. The pressure was controlled by regulating the amount of nitrogen flowing through the condensing coils. After reaching 34 psig, the power at the minimum setting was turned on and the system examined for malfunctions. The power was then increased until the burn-out point was reached and then controlled until the heat transfer surface temperature was approximately 70°F. Steady state adjustments were made by watching the temperature versus time plots from the recording potentiometer and making adjustments with the fine adjustment on the power source. After reaching steady state, the three thermocouple outputs were recorded. The power was then reduced and another operating point was recorded. Steady state observations were made with the heat transfer surface temperature range varying between 70°F and approximately 60°F above the boiling point of the fluid, which is a function of pressure. The pressure was then increased to the next pressure and the procedure repeated. After completing the six pressure runs, the pressure was again reduced to 34 psig

and another run made to check the reproducibility of the data.

The power was then turned off and the fill line was opened to the atmosphere allowing the nitrogen to bleed off to the surroundings.

The equipment was left open for an hour at which time the argon bottle was connected to the fill lines. The autoclave was pressurized to 50 psig with gaseous argon and again vented to the surroundings to reduce the contamination. The liquid nitrogen was then allowed to flow through the condensing coils and the regulator on the argon bottle was set at 50 psig and the fill line opened. After a period of time, the argon began condensing. When the argon level reached the top of the window (7 inches) the regulator and the fill line valve was closed.

The pressure was then adjusted to 56 psig and maintained at this level for the first argon run. The procedure was exactly the same as for the nitrogen.

After completing the seven runs for the argon, the autoclave was lowered and a dewar of liquid nitrogen was put in place of the autoclave to make an atmospheric nitrogen run. The same procedure used for the other runs was used during the atmospheric run. The atmospheric nitrogen run could not be done in the autoclave because the condensing coils were not large enough to maintain zero gauge pressure.

During each run the bulk temperature of the boiling liquid was monitored to assure the boiling liquid was at its saturation temperature.

CHAPTER V

THEORY OF CORRESPONDING STATES AS APPLIED TO FILM BOILING

The theory of corresponding states may be safely regarded as the most useful by-product of the van der Waal's equation of state. Presently this equation is recognized to be of little or no value, but the theory of corresponding states correctly applied is extremely useful and accurate.

Pitzer (22) has stated a set of assumptions sufficient to lead to the principle of corresponding states for liquids and showed that argon, krypton and xenon have several properties in accordance with the principle. Pitzer's assumptions are:

- I. "Classical statistical mechanics will be used".
- II. "The molecules are spherically symmetrical, either actually or by virtue of rapid and free rotation".
- III. "Intramolecular vibrations will be assumed the same in the liquid and gas states".
- IV. "The potential energy will be taken as a function only of the various intermolecular distances".
- V. "The potential energy for a pair of molecules can be written $A\phi(R/R_0)$ where R is the intermolecular distance, A and R_0 are characteristic constants and ϕ is a universal function".

Guggenheim (11) restates the assumptions above. He restates assumption one as, "that any distinction between Fermi-Dirac statistics and Bose-Einstein statistics has a negligible effect"; and assumption II as, "that effects of quantization of the translational degrees of freedom is negligible". Assumptions I and II are satisfied provided $(mKT)^{1/2}v^{1/3} \gg h$, where m denotes molecular mass, T absolute temperature and v volume per molecule.

Assumption III is restated to say the intramolecular degrees of freedom are assumed to be completely independent of the volume per molecule. This assumption and assumption II and IV rule out highly polar molecules. Assumption V turns out to be a useful approximation for many non-polar molecules.

With these five assumptions satisfied, it can be shown that the equation of state is of the form

$$\frac{P}{P_c} = u \left(\frac{T}{T_c}, \frac{v}{v_c}, Z_c \right) \quad (14)$$

$$\text{where } Z_c = P_c v_c / RT_c$$

where u is a universal, but complicated function. The above expression is the general expression of the principle of corresponding states.

Examining some characteristics of fluids which obey the principle of corresponding states, it is noticed that of the critical compressibility factor of argon, krypton, nitrogen, oxygen, carbon monoxide and methane all are within 1.5% of 0.292. Another interesting characteristic is the temperature where change of sign of second virial coefficient occurs called the Boyle point (where the virial equation of state is $\frac{P_v}{RT} = 1 + \frac{B(t)}{v} + \frac{C(t)}{v^2}$). When the Boyle point is divided by the critical temperature for neon, argon and oxygen, the values agree within 1%; for nitrogen, carbon monoxide and methane, it agrees within 5 to 8%. The second virial coefficient divided by the critical volume plotted against the reduced temperature ratio has approximately the same shape for all these gases. This property means that physical properties of corresponding states fluids can be expressed as functions of the reduced temperature and the reduced pressure or the reduced volume. Thodos (10, 19, 27) has done considerable work in predicting thermal conductivity, viscosity, surface tension and coefficients of thermal expansion in this manner.

In film boiling studies with corresponding states fluids, the properties of interest seem to be: density of the vapor, viscosity, thermal conductivity, specific heat, and latent heat of vaporization. These properties for any of the corresponding states fluids then can be evaluated by an equation, which is a function only of the reduced temperature and pressure. If saturation conditions are defined, the equation will only be a function of reduced temperature. With this result, the data of this investigation should be able to be correlated as a function of the reduced temperature, reduced pressure and the diameter of the heat transfer element. The equation should be of the form given below:

$$h = f(T_r, P_r, D)$$

or:

$$h = f(T_r) \quad \text{if } D \text{ and } P_r \text{ are constant } \underline{(15)}$$

CHAPTER VI

RESULTS

During the course of taking the experimental data a radial temperature difference was noticed between the three thermocouples spaced 90° apart. Similar gradients were also noticed by Park (21) and Science (26). The data for the 0.95" and the 0.75" heaters were completely duplicated. All the data for a given pressure run were fitted using a least squares program. This program gave the local best polynomial fit of the experimental data. The program finds the best fit by minimizing the standard deviation. The experimental data for one representative sample run are shown in Figure 4.

The best fit for the data in Figure 4 is a straight line with an average deviation of 8.98% and a maximum deviation of 26.2%. This figure not only gives an example of the data taken, but points out the degree of reproducibility of the results. The data taken in all the runs are shown in appendix A. The average of the average deviation for all the data are 3.60% and the maximum average deviation for any set of data was 11.05% which was the data for argon at 655 psig using the 0.95 inch heater. The least square fits for all data taken for the three different heaters on argon and nitrogen are shown in Figures 5 through 10. It should be pointed out that the data are plotted as the heat flux versus the temperature difference. This is not the standard procedure in boiling heat transfer. Typically the plots are made with the logarithm of the temperature difference versus the logarithm of the heat flux. This procedure of plotting the logarithms tends to disguise the scatter of the data.

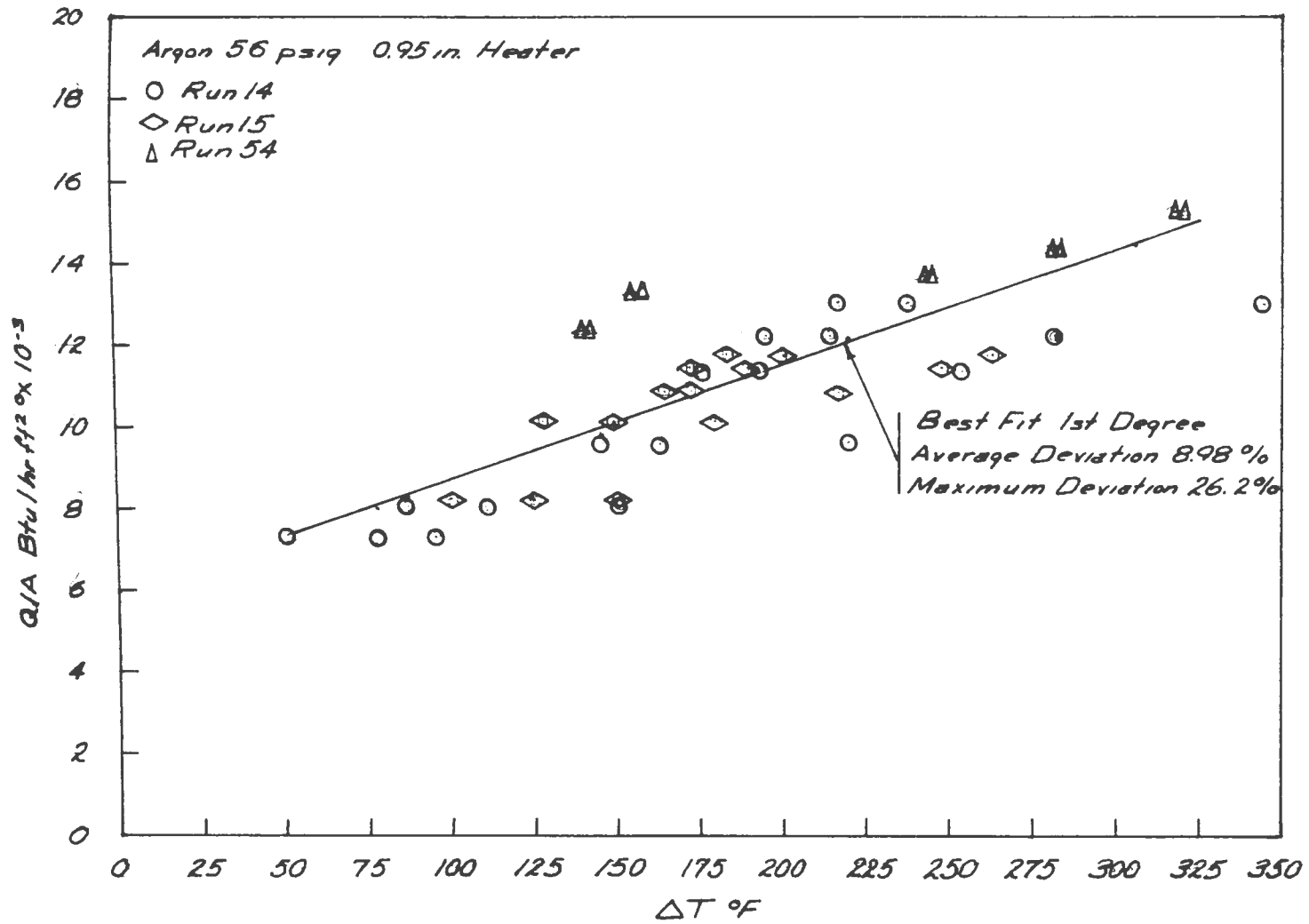


Figure 4 Film Boiling Results for Argon at 56 psig, 0.95 in Diameter Heater

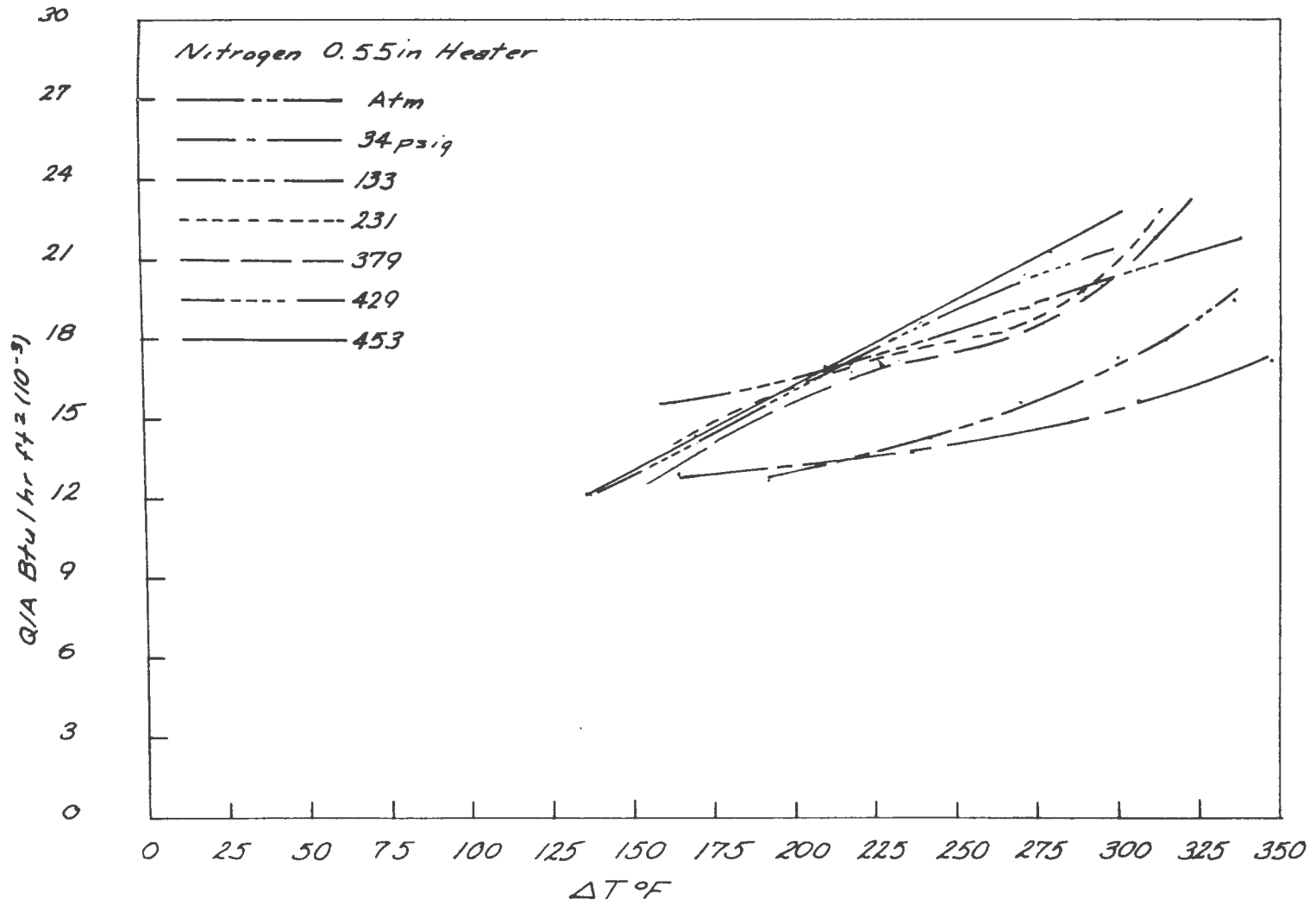


Figure 5 Film Boiling Results for Nitrogen, 0.55 in. Diameter Heater

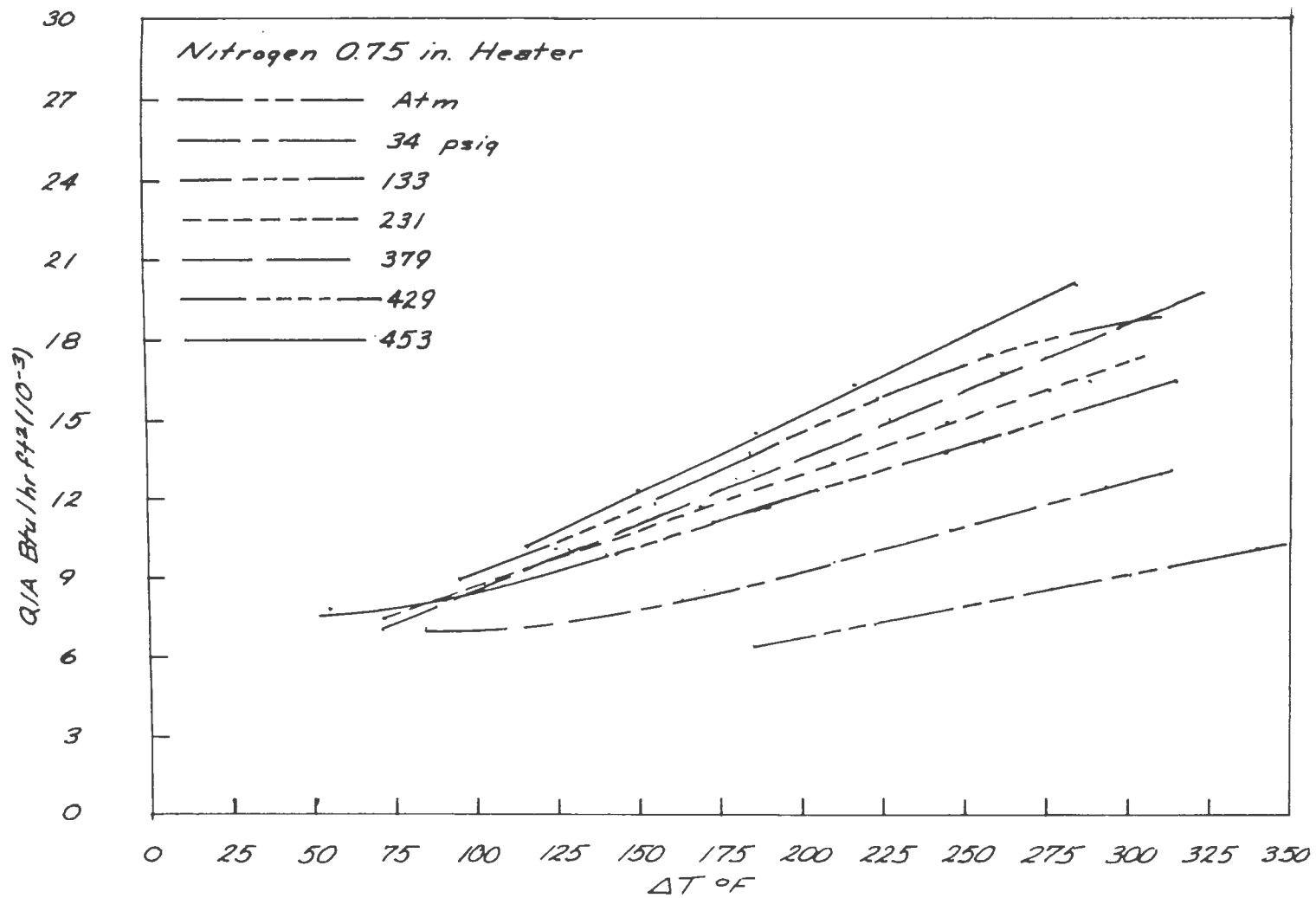


Figure 6 Film Boiling Results for Nitrogen, 0.75 in. Diameter Heater

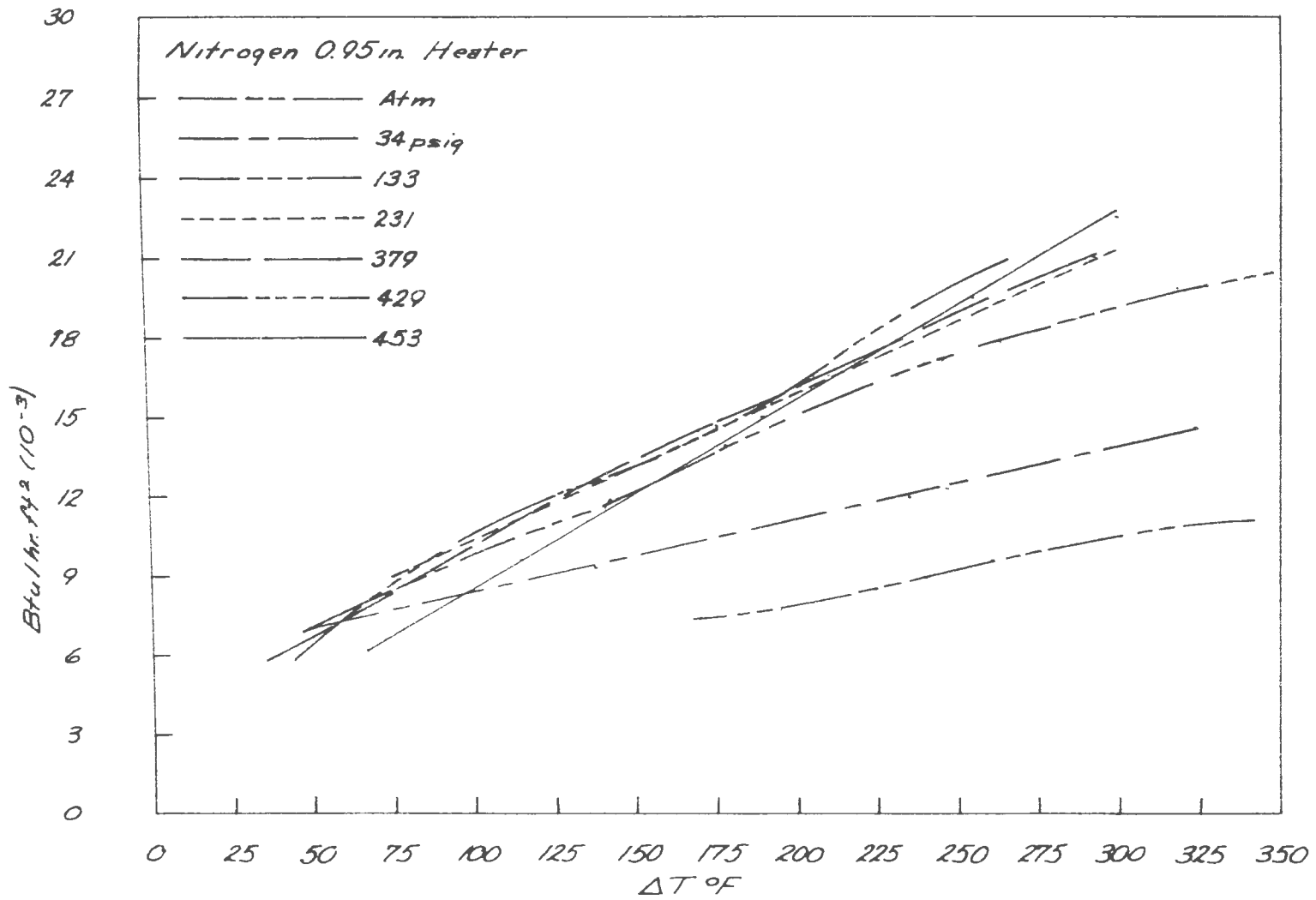


Figure 7 Film Boiling Results for Nitrogen, 0.95 in. Diameter Heater

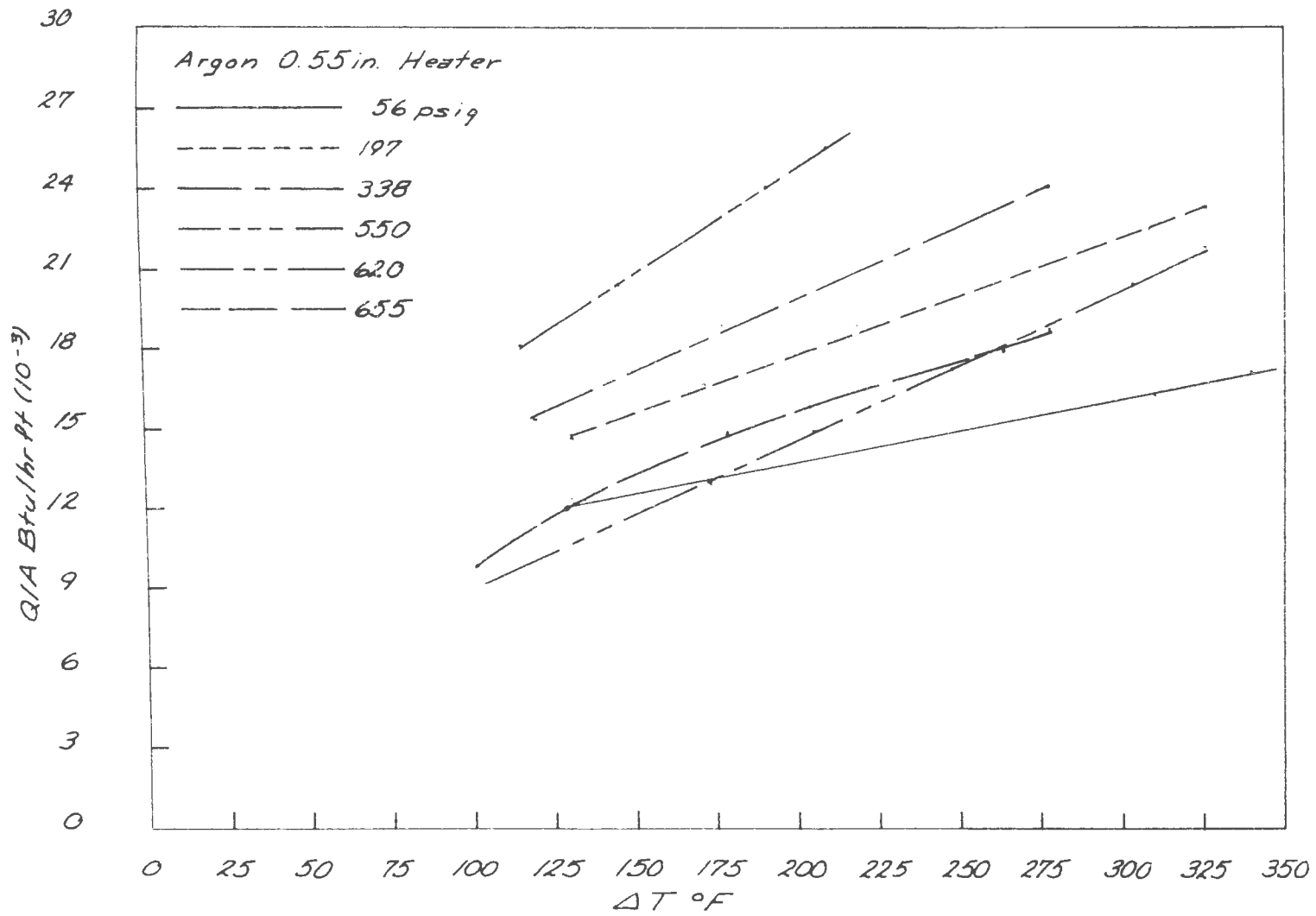


Figure 8 Film Boiling Results for Argon, 0.55 in. Diameter Heater

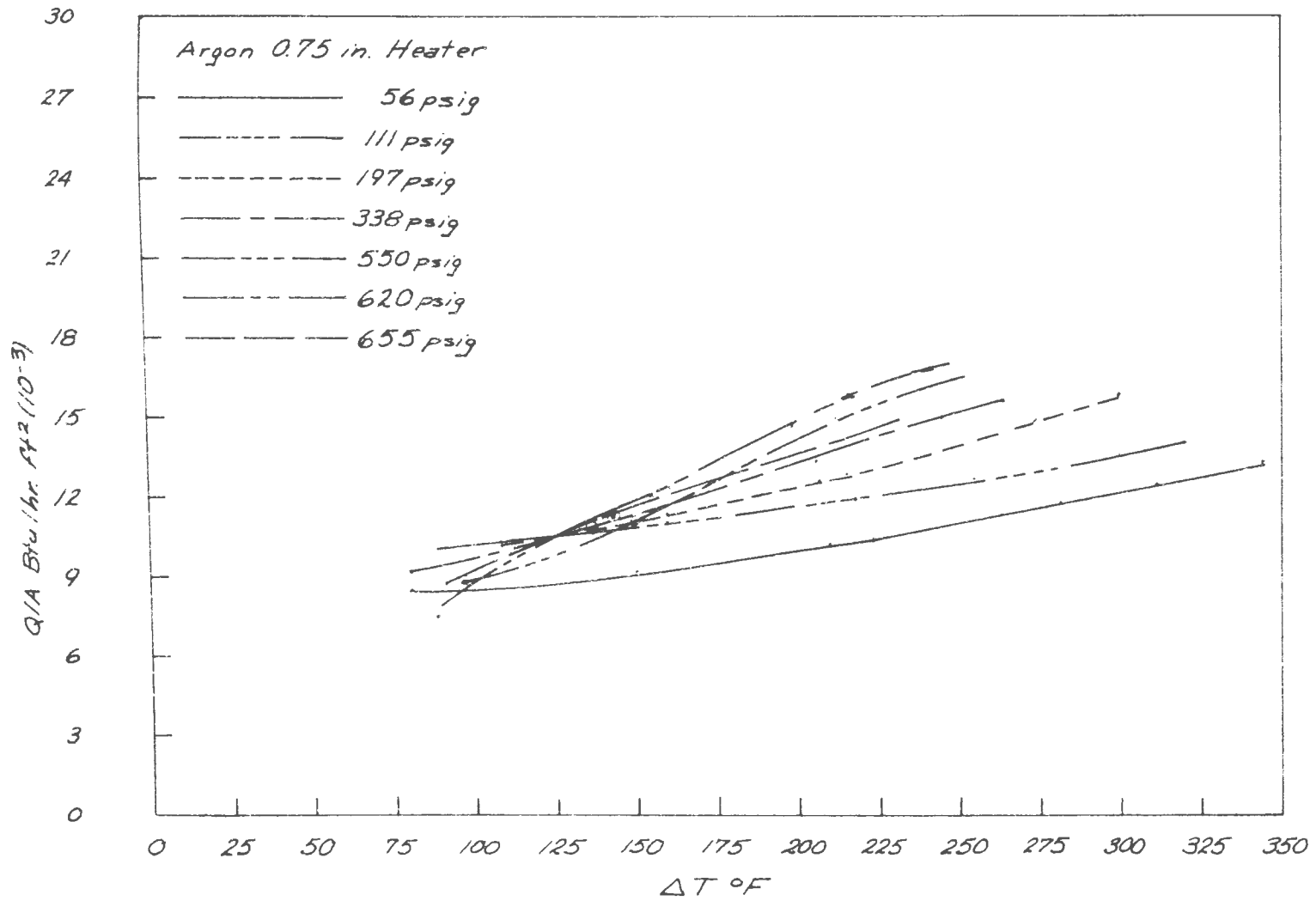


Figure 9 Film Boiling Results for Argon, 0.75 in. Diameter Heater

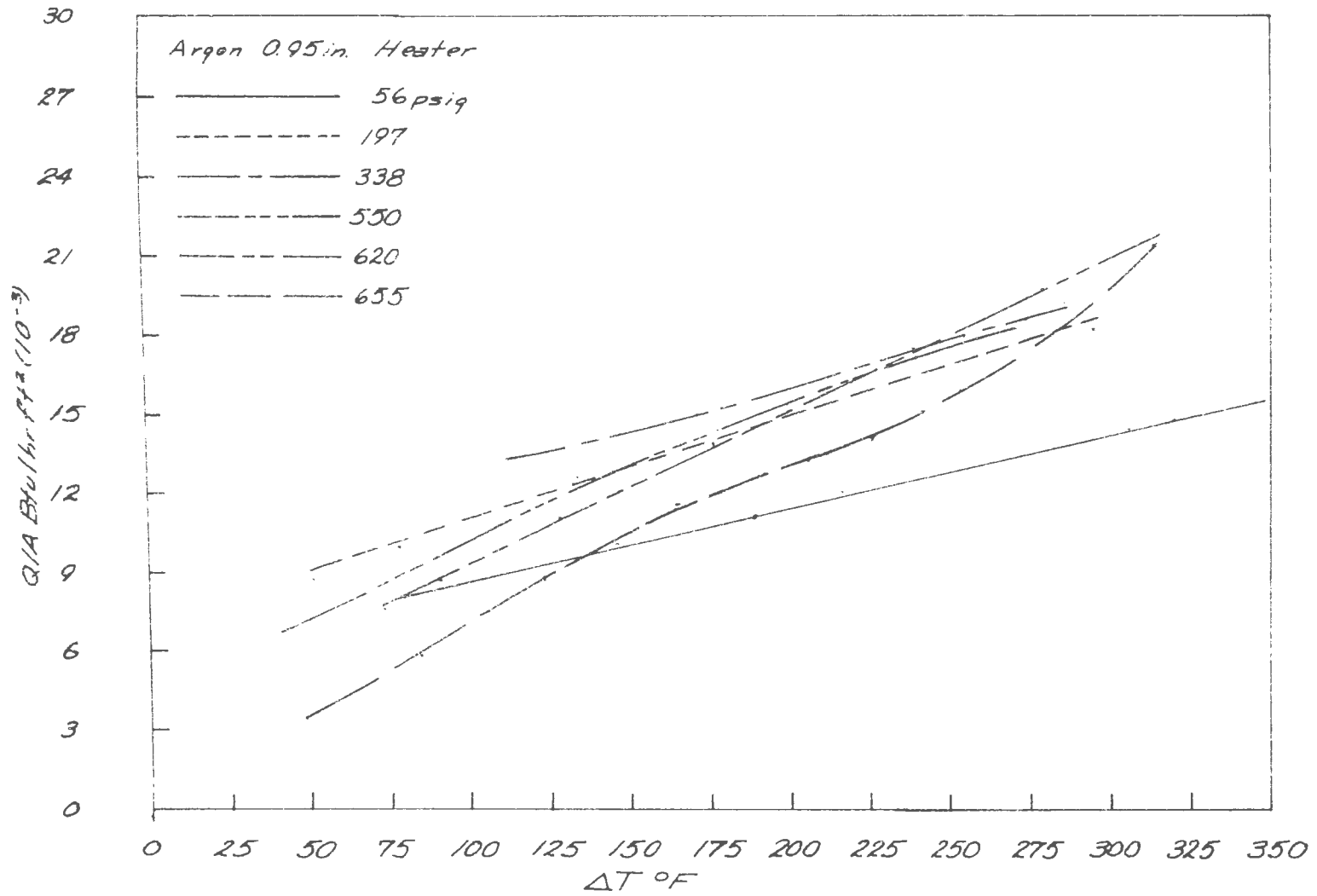


Figure 10 Film Boiling Results for Argon, 0.95 in. Diameter Heater

CHAPTER VII

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

The curves for argon at 655 psig for all heaters point out a decrease in the heat flux when operating close to the critical pressure, but this phenomenon is questionable in the nitrogen data. A decrease is noticed in the data for 0.95 inch diameter heater, but for the other two heaters, a decrease is not present over the complete range of temperatures. Park (21) reported this decrease in heat flux for both nitrogen and methane, but Science (26) did not find it to exist in his continuation of Park's work, however, Science and Park's pressure ranges are not the same. In all of the data, crossing of the constant pressure curves can either be seen or extrapolation of the curves would yield the crossing. This indicates that an increase in heat flux with pressure does not occur over the entire ΔT range. Instead, the increase or decrease of heat flux with pressure is a function of the absolute value of the temperature difference and also the closeness to the critical point in some cases. Excluding the behavior near the critical point it can be seen that at low temperature difference, a decrease in heat flux is experienced with increasing temperature and at high temperature differences an increase is experienced. The point of crossing seems to be somewhere between 75°F and 150°F which is approximately 200°F lower than the value predicted by Park

The experimental data were compared with Bromley's predicted curve (equation 3) in Figures 11 and 12. The plots clearly show that there would be a large error if Bromley's equation (equation 3) is used to predict heat transfer coefficients in this range of temperature differences and for these pressures. The equation could be modified by changing the constant

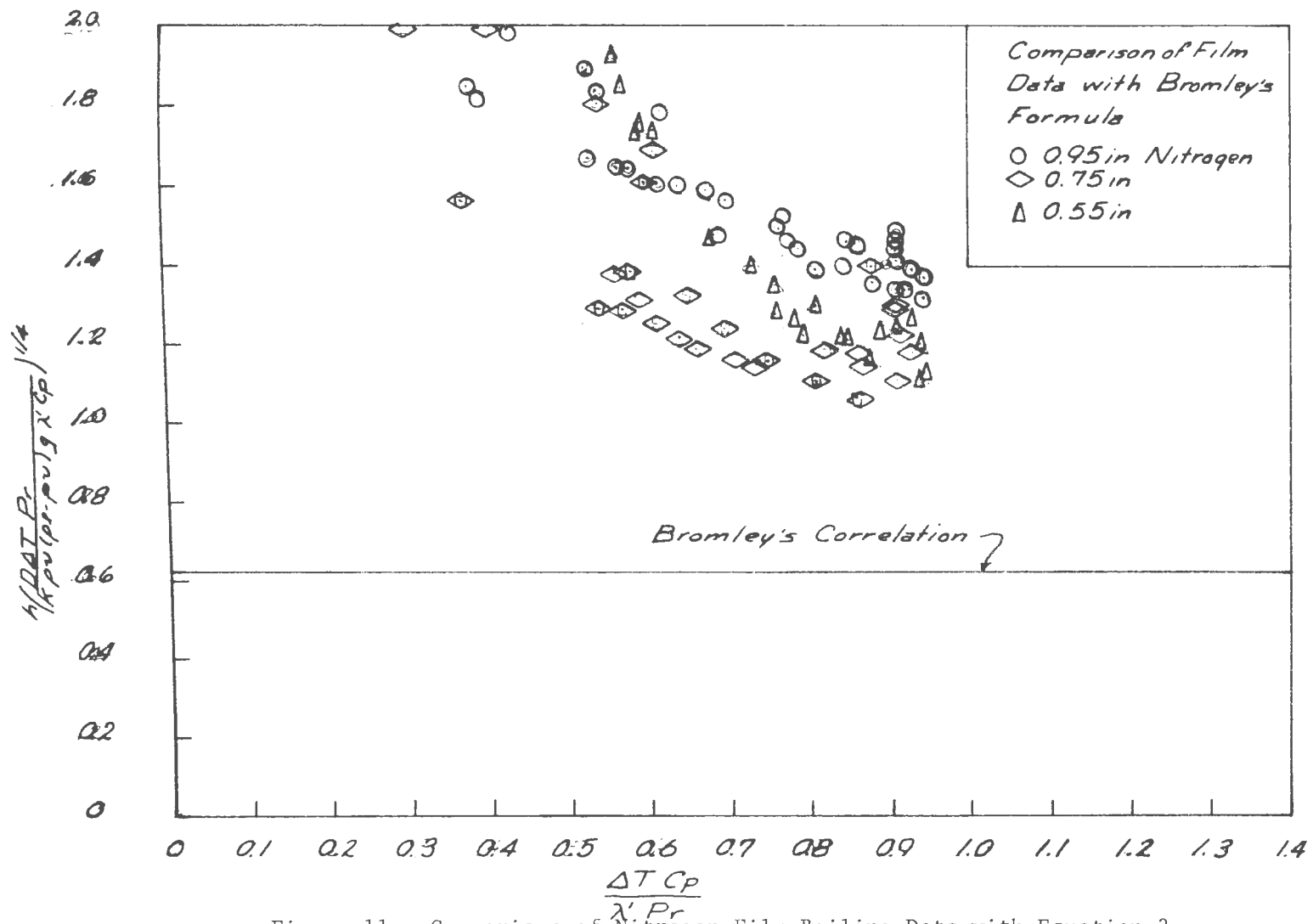


Figure 11 Comparison of Nitrogen Film Boiling Data with Equation 3

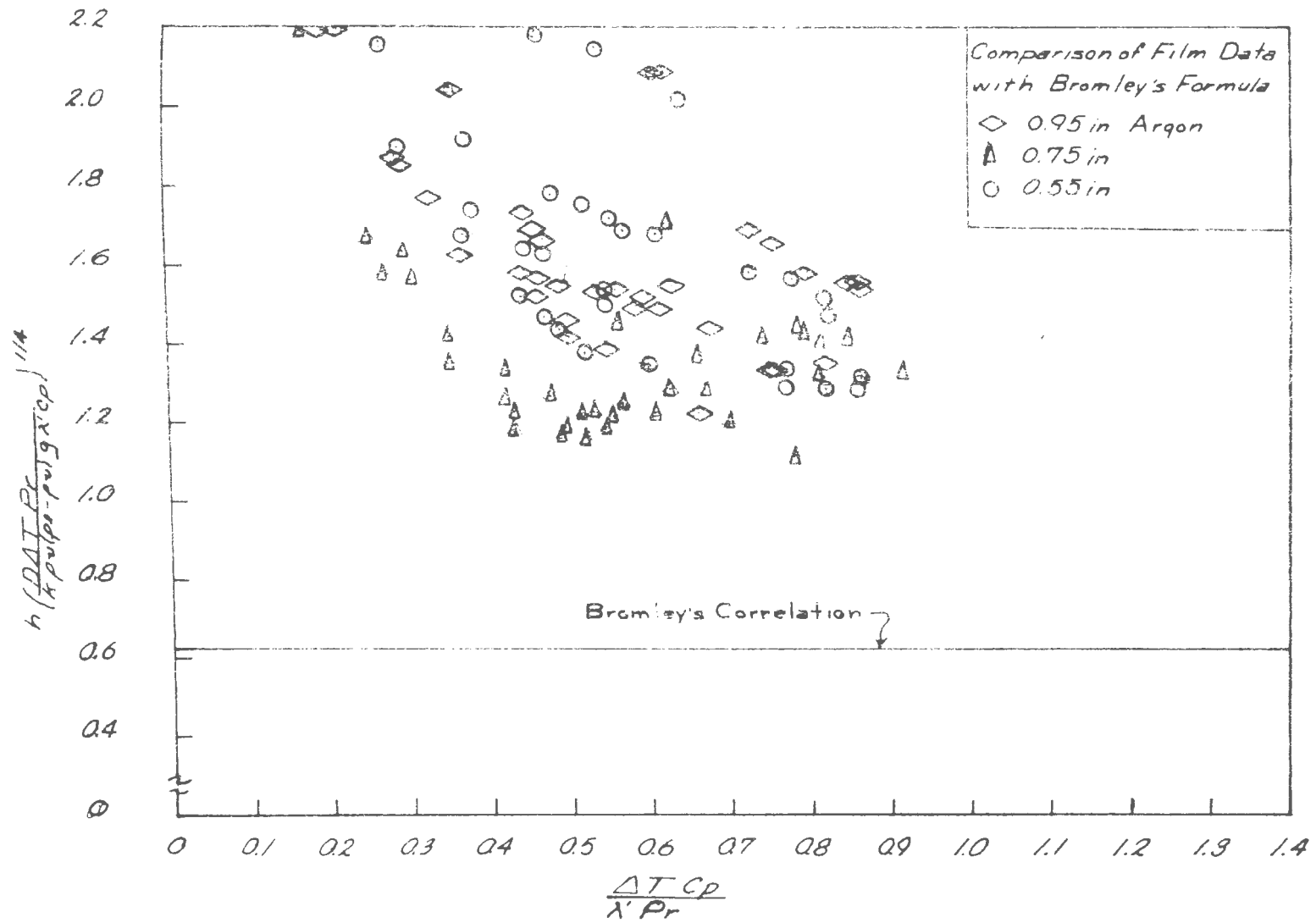


Figure 12 Comparison of Argon Film Boiling Data with Equation 3

in order to obtain a curve which would pass through the center of the data. But this modification still would not yield a satisfactory relation, and the increase in the constant would be difficult to justify.

The experimental data were also compared to the predicted curve of Breen and Westwater, ⁽³⁾ Figures 13 and 14. The only restriction placed on the predicted curves was that the diameter of the heater does not equal "the most dangerous wave length". This wave length varied from 0.00187 ft. at 655 pounds per square inch to 0.0291 ft. at 56 pounds per square inch for argon and from 0.00306 ft. at 453 pounds per square inch to 0.0332 ft. at atmospheric pressure for nitrogen. The diameters of the heaters were 0.0458, 0.0625, and 0.0792 ft. which are above the value of "the most dangerous wave length". With "the most dangerous wave length" requirement satisfied, these data should be a test of the generality of the predicted curve. The comparison of the data obtained with Breen and Westwater's equation is shown in Figures 13 and 14. In both cases, the data show that equation (12) is not general. A relation could be made by passing a modified curve through the data. The difficulty in doing this is that, in each run, the data tends to all be plotted at a constant value of λ_c/D for each different pressure.

The real difficulty in this type of relation is in using the quantity F as defined by Bromley (4). The properties that define F are found at the mean film temperature and then F is found by taking the fourth root of $\frac{k^3 \rho_v (\rho_l - \rho_v) \lambda'}{\Delta T \mu}$. Taking the fourth root of this quantity tends to remove or smooth the variation due to temperature. Also, the values used in defining F can be very difficult to obtain. The difficulty in finding data or physical properties becomes especially apparent when the pressures

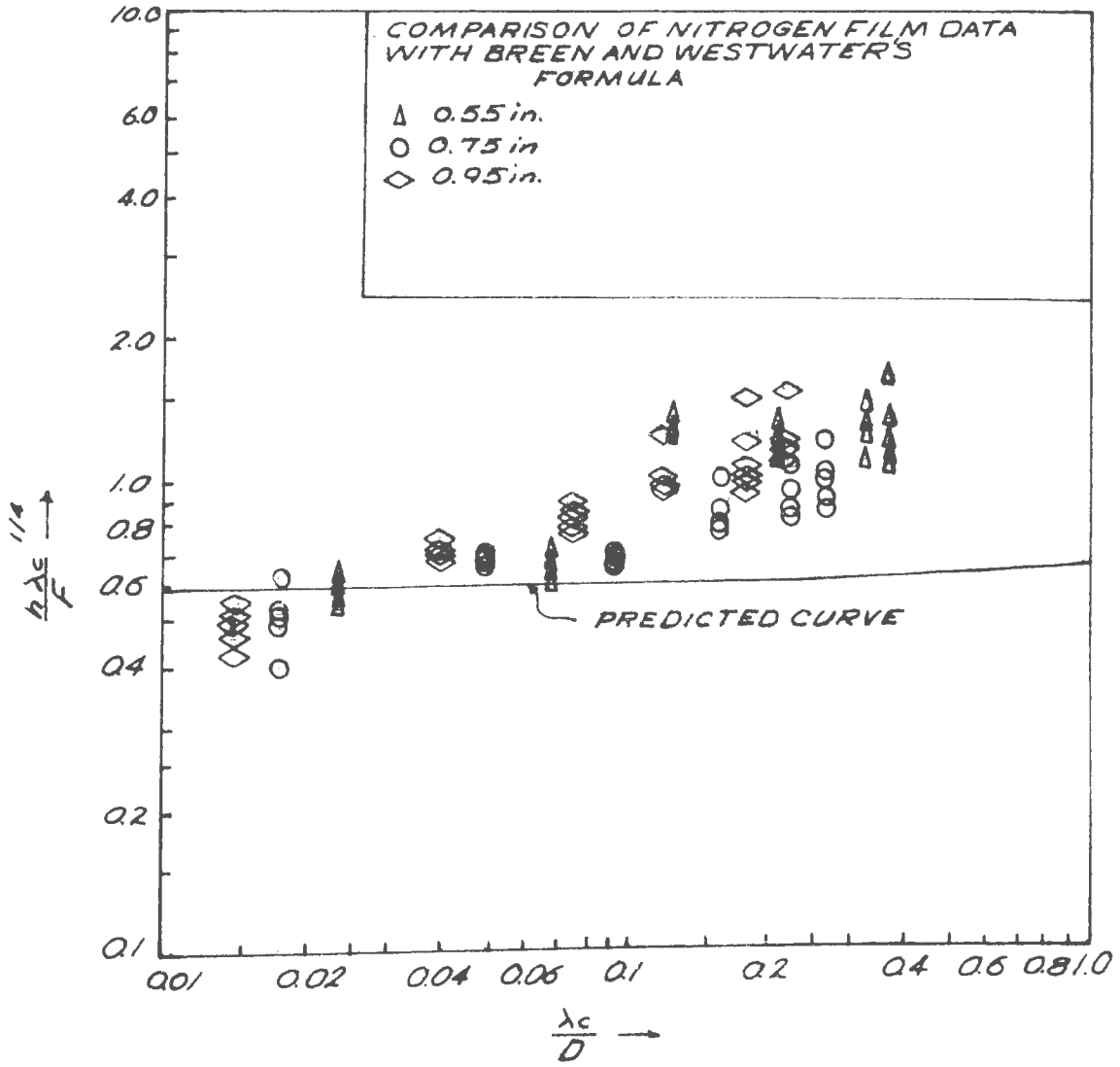


Figure 13 Comparison of Nitrogen Film Boiling Data with Equation 12

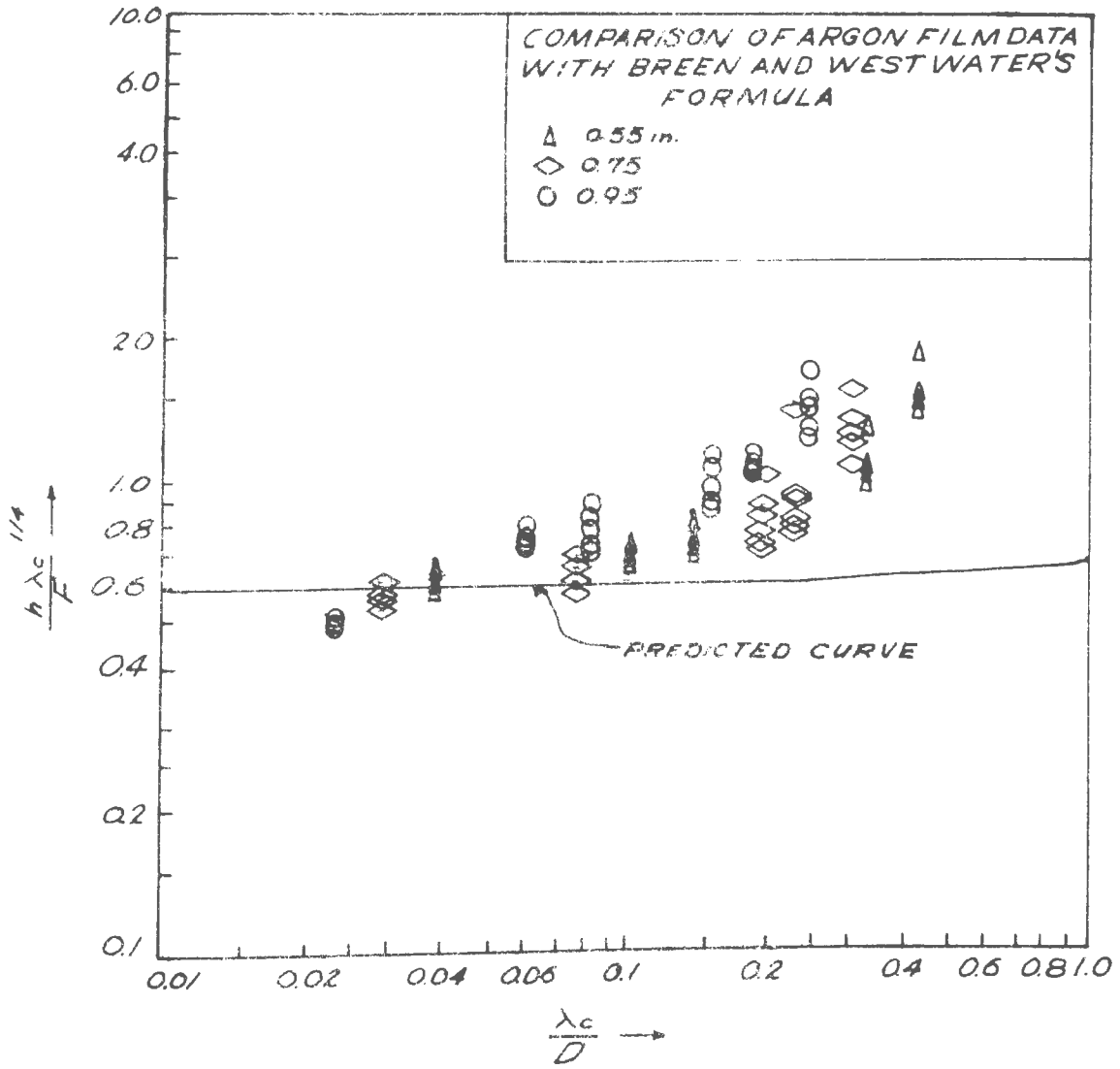


Figure 14 Comparison of Argon Film Boiling Data with Equation 12

approach the critical pressure. In this study, the thermal conductivity, viscosity and surface tension at high pressures were found by using the values predicted by Park⁽²¹⁾ for nitrogen. For argon, the generalized compressibility charts (13) were used to obtain the density, specific heat, and latent heat of vaporization. Viscosity and surface tension were predicted as discussed in Appendix C. Tables (16,22) were available for the other properties. With this difficulty in defining the properties, it is hard to evaluate the validity of a relation.

Another interesting phenomenon was noticed in the plot of the Breen and Westwater relation: the results for high temperature differences were always closer to the predicted curve and results for the low temperature difference were always farther away. This phenomenon was also reported by Park (21).

The difficulty in evaluating the properties in Bromley's and Breen and Westwater's relations makes a correlation like the one of Branchero, Barker and Boll (2),

$$h = a_2 \left(\frac{1}{D} + c \right) P^{\frac{1}{4}}, \quad (16)$$

shown in Figure 15 and 16 especially attractive. The only problem is that the values for a_2 were evaluated for oxygen. Assuming that the values of a_2 for oxygen are correct for nitrogen and argon, the data are compared to the correlation in Figure 15 and 16. It can be seen that the correlation is not satisfactory, but there are some interesting aspects to be discussed. The appearance of the equation is very similar to what was predicted in the theory section for corresponding states fluids. The heat transfer coefficient is given as a function of temperature difference, pressure and diameter.

Considering this approach, the values of a_2 were modified by taking

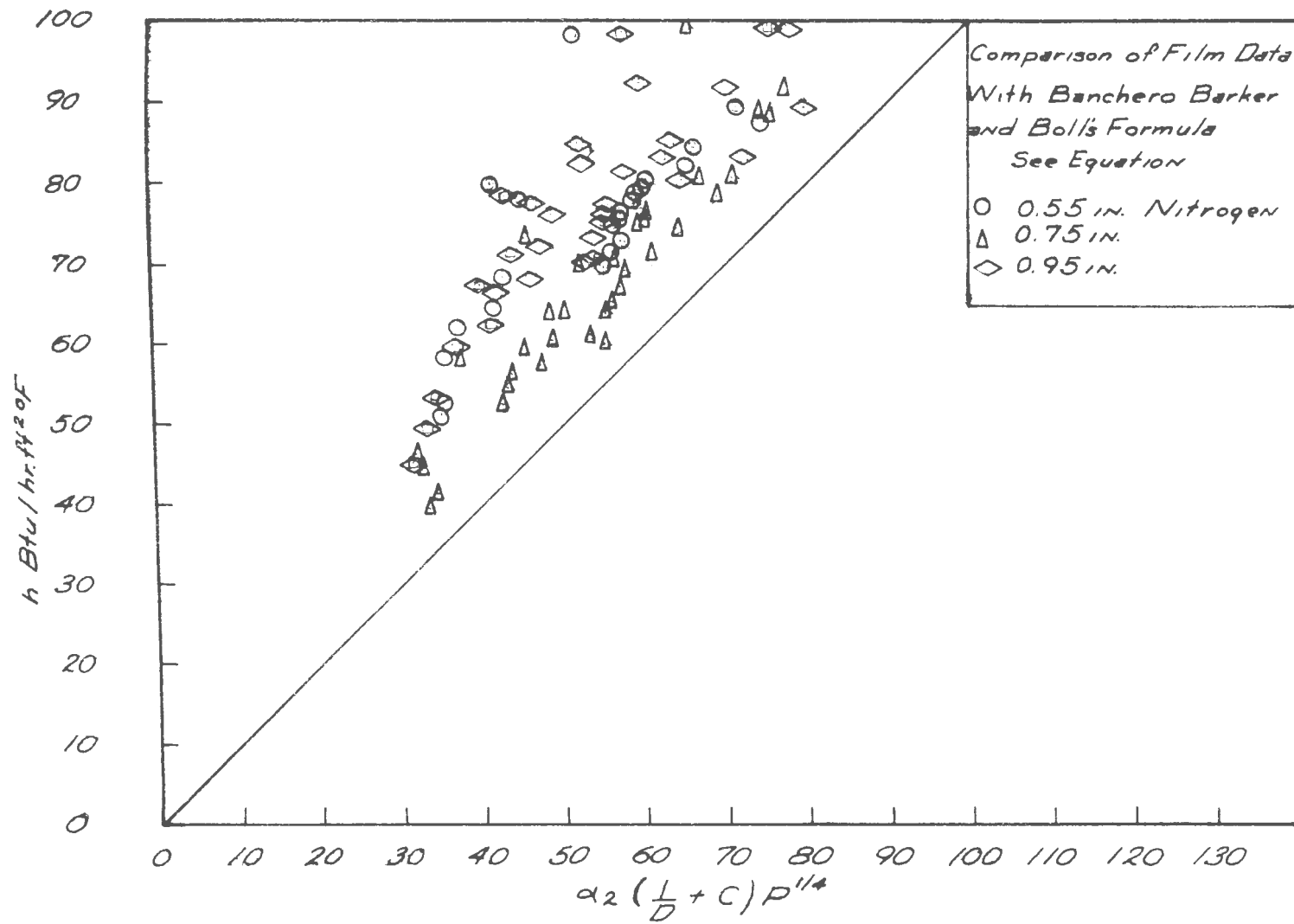


Figure 15 Comparison of Nitrogen Film Boiling with Equation 16

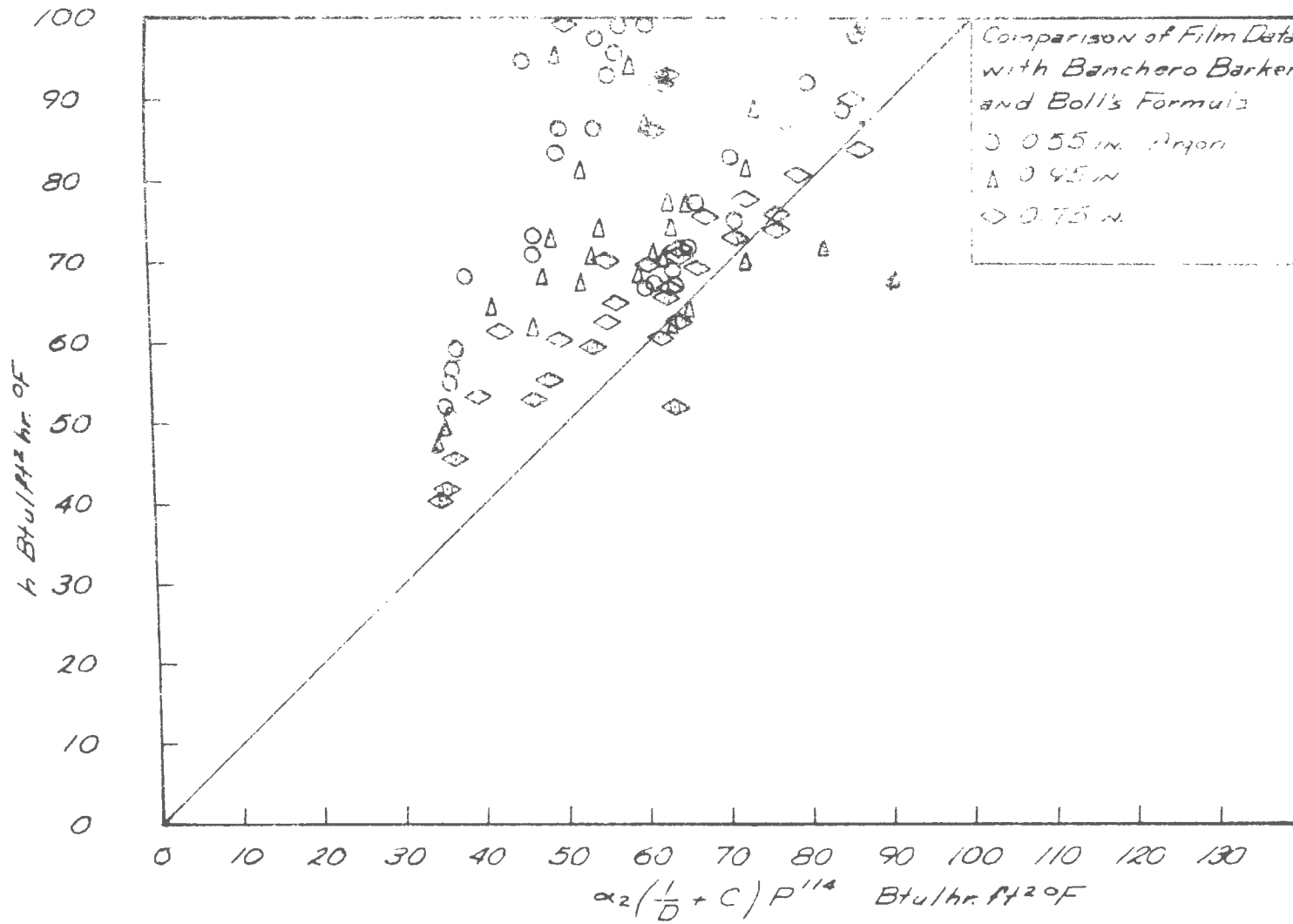


Figure 16 Comparison of Argon Film Boiling with Equation 16

a ratio of the critical temperatures raised to a power and the ratio of the critical pressures raised to the one fourth power. This relation for nitrogen is shown in Figure 17. The ratio of critical temperatures was raised to 1.25 power and multiplied by α_2 . The relation seems to fit the nitrogen data well, but it would be expected that this same ratio should produce a satisfactory correlation for the argon data. This relation was compared to the argon data in Figure 18. It is noticed that the deviation is large. In order to obtain a satisfactory fit for the argon data, the power of the ratio was increased to 9.4. The results are shown in figure 19. Even though the variation of α_2 cannot be justified in terms of corresponding states, it is pointed out that a correlation can be found for the data just by varying α_2 . This means that the diameter change can be accounted for by the factor $(1/D + C)$ where $C = 36.5 \text{ in.}^{-1}$ and that the effect of changing pressure is a function of $P_r^{\frac{1}{4}}$.

With the function known for the change in diameter and the change in pressure, an equation of the form:

$$h = \alpha_2 \left(\frac{1}{D} + C \right) P_r^{\frac{1}{4}} \quad \text{where } C = 36.5 \text{ in.}^{-1} \quad (17)$$

will be assumed. The changes made in the Banchero, Barker, and Boll relation are: instead of the absolute pressure raised to the one fourth power the reduced pressure ratio is substituted. And, α_2 will be expressed as a function of the mean film reduced temperature ratio. This equation is truly a corresponding states equation and is of the form predicted in the theory section.

The variation of α_2 was found by dividing the experimental heat transfer coefficient by the diameter and pressure factor and recorded at the value of the mean film reduced temperature ratio. The values of α_2 were calculated for all the nitrogen and argon data of this investi-

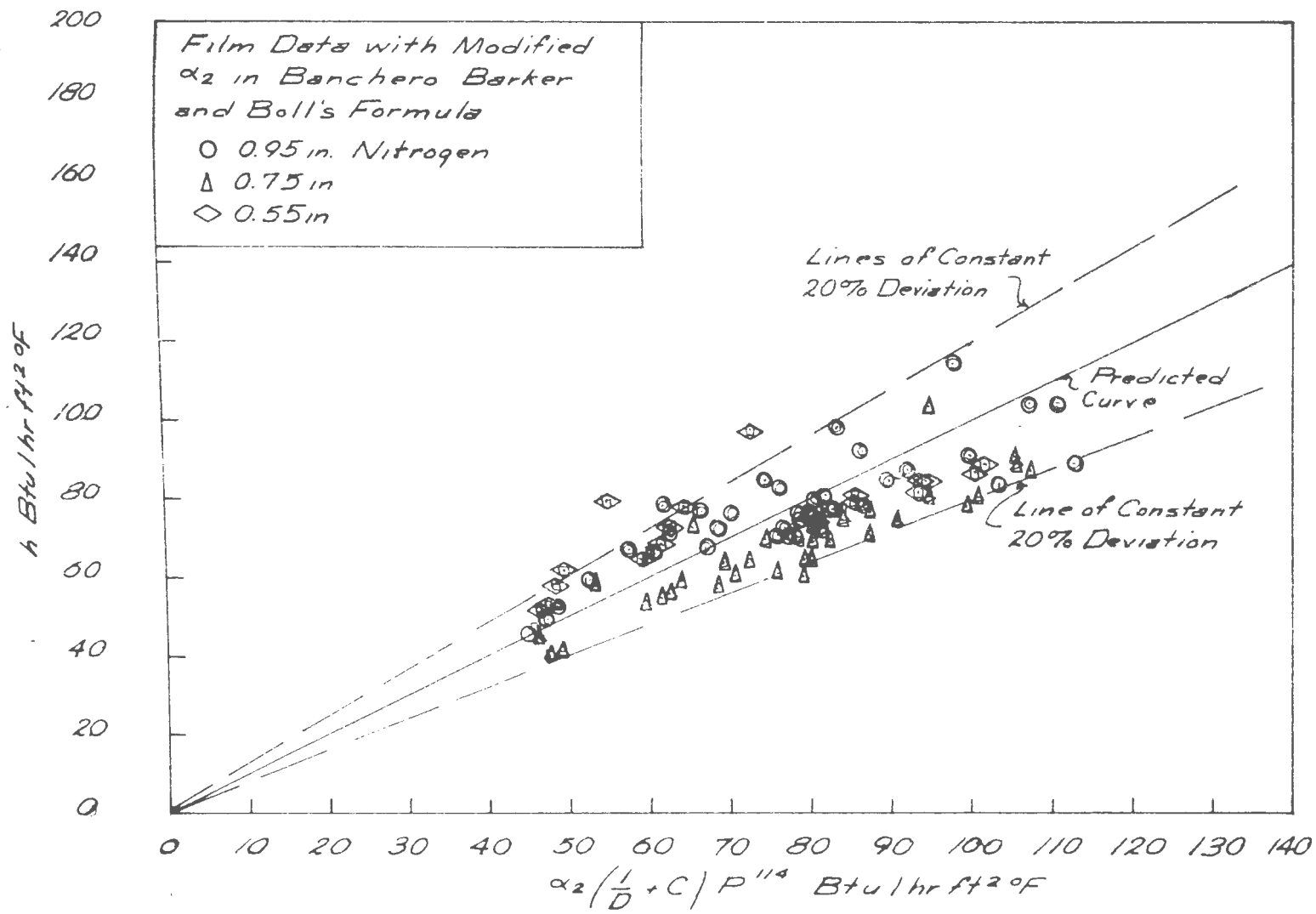


Figure 17 Comparison of Nitrogen Film Boiling Data with Modified Equation 16

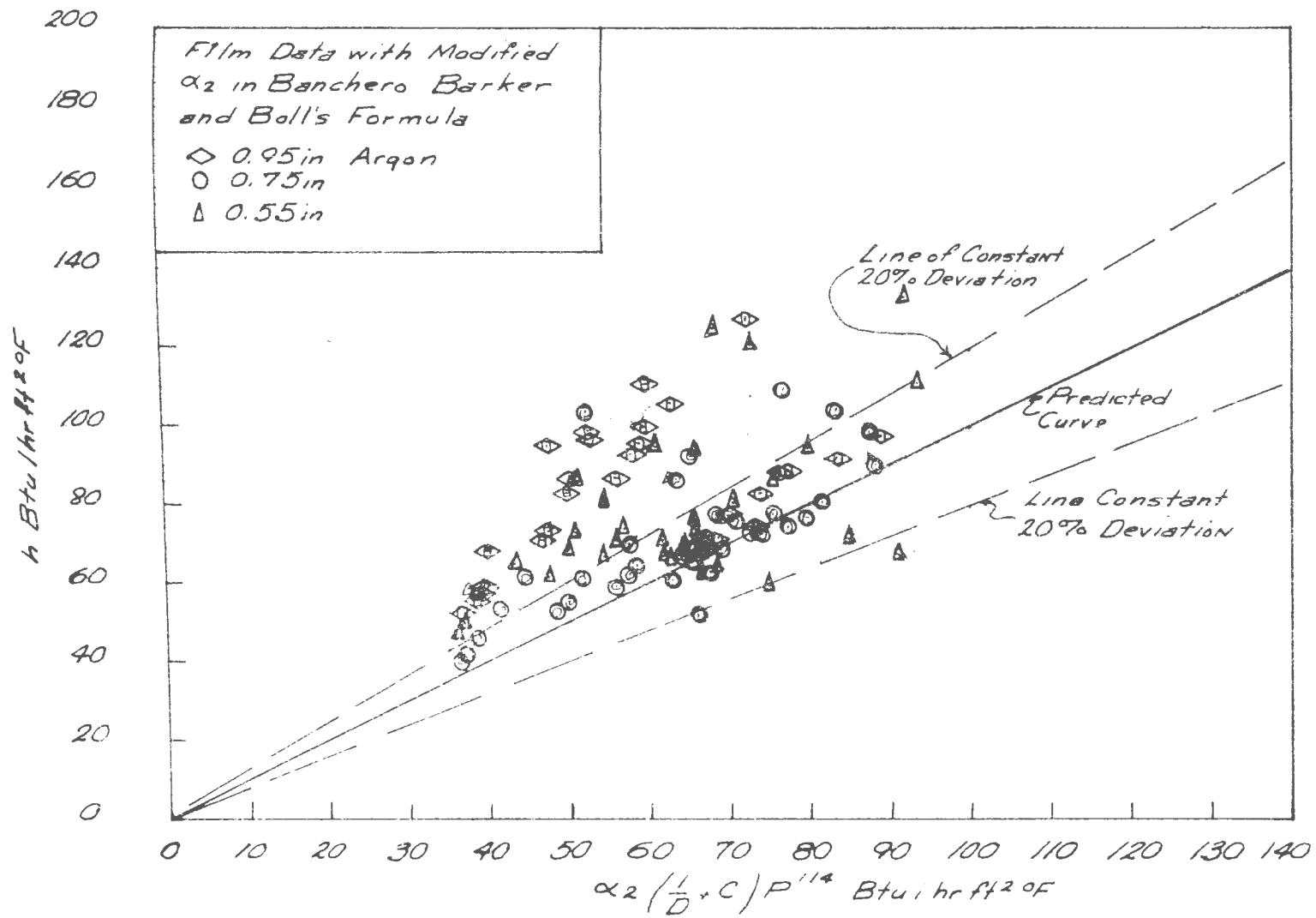


Figure 18 Comparison of Argon Film Boiling Data with Modified Equation 16

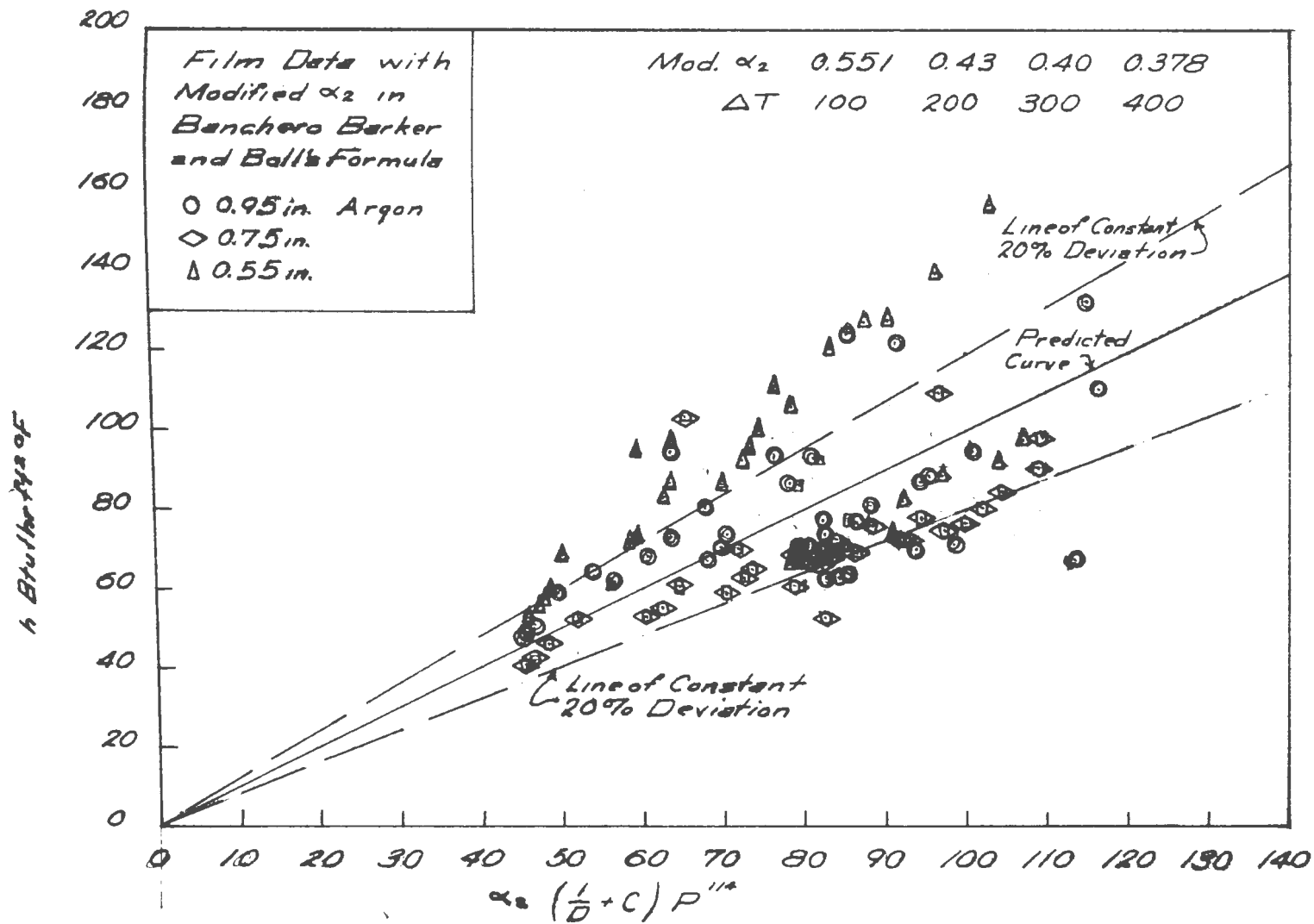


Figure 19 Comparison of the Argon Film Boiling Data with Modified Equation 16

gation and for the data of Park (21) and Banhero, Barker and Boll (2).

Values of α_2 versus mean film critical temperature ratio were then fitted with a least squares program. The least squares fit was a third degree polynomial, and the data were fitted with an average deviation of 18.71%.

The polynomial least squares fit was:

$$\alpha_2 = 8.49 - 8.24T_r + 2.97T_r^2 - 0.267T_r^3 .$$

Using this α_2 and equation (17), the predicted values of h were calculated and plotted in Figure 20.

Referring to Figure 20, most of the data fall within the 20% deviation lines plotted on the graph, except for some of the low temperature difference argon data and the data of Park. The data of Park do not seem to vary in any given relation, but seems to be scattered over the entire curve. The Banhero, Barker, and Boll data were lower than the predicted curve, but within 20% of it in most cases. It might be pointed out that the average deviation of Figure 20 is the same as the deviation of α_2 .

The α_2 versus mean reduced temperature ratio was also fitted using only the data of this experiment. The least square fit again was a third degree polynomial. The polynomial was given as:

$$\alpha_2 = 13.38 - 15.53T_r + 6.14T_r^2 - 0.588T_r^3 .$$

This polynomial fitted the data of this investigation with an average deviation of 14.54%. The predicted values of h for this investigation were calculated using the equation above and plotted in Figure 20. It is noted again that at some of the higher values of h for the argon, considerable disagreement occurred.

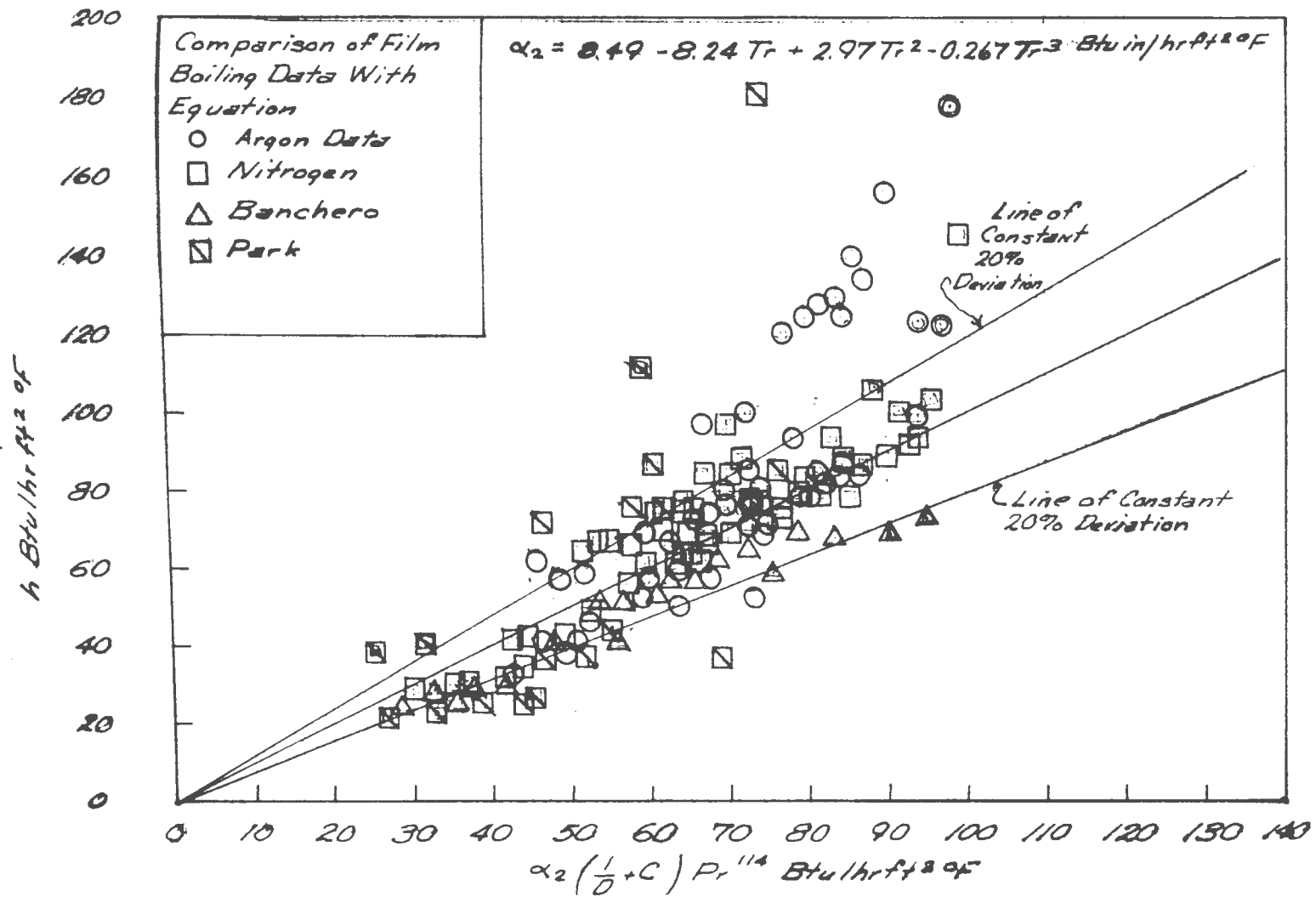


Figure 20 Comparison of Film Boiling Data with Equation 17

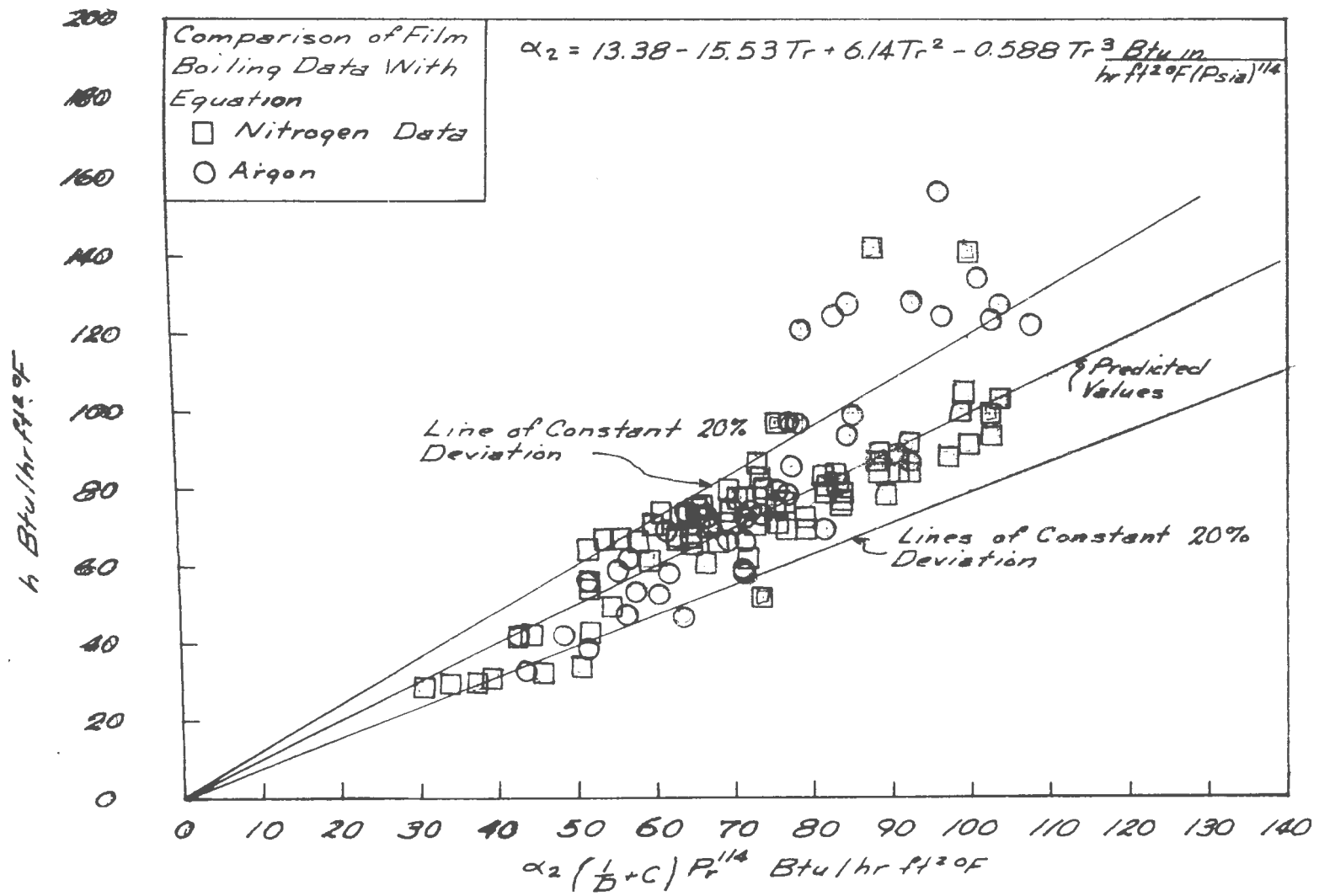


Figure 21 Comparison of the Argon and Nitrogen Film Boiling Data with Equation 17

It should be pointed out that the disagreement of the α_2 's is not as large as it might seem by examining the two polynomials. The values are almost equivalent at the lower values of h , but vary at the higher values. Corresponding states theory would predict that the polynomials would be equivalent.

A restriction must be placed on α_2 in these relations; it should be noted that the range of data was from a mean film reduced temperature ratio of 1.7 to approximately 0.8 and any extrapolation could be in error. This is especially true for the results at low values of this ratio.

It should also be pointed out that in the figures not all the data were plotted, but only a representative sample. Selection was always made to include the entire temperature range of the data.

While taking the data for this investigation, an interesting phenomenon was observed which might have some effect on further film boiling work. It was noticed that the bubbles physical characteristics were different while the equipment was at steady state as compared to the transient state involved in changing steady state operating points. The bubbles were large and of varied spacing at steady state but were small and fairly evenly spaced during transients. This phenomenon would question the validity of using transient data for steady state conditions or vice-versa.

It was also noticed during the course of the investigation that surface effects did not affect the heat transfer. The initial runs were made in February and the final runs in May and June. The heaters were left exposed to the atmosphere, and surface conditions changed considerably due to oxidation over this period. Even with this change in surface conditions, there did not seem to be any difficulty in reproducing the data.

CHAPTER VIII

DISCUSSION OF ERROR IN MEASUREMENT

Park (21) discussed in detail the inherent error associated with nucleate and film boiling; therefore, error analysis will not be discussed in great detail here.

The current could be read accurately within ± 0.125 amps and the voltage, when less than 30 volts, could be read accurately within ± 0.075 volts. The product of these errors is less than 1 percent.

The thermocouples could be read accurately to ± 0.005 millivolts which corresponds to $\pm 0.25^\circ\text{F}$. The thermocouples were calibrated by placing the reference junction in liquid nitrogen and the three heaters in a liquid nitrogen bath in a solid-liquid, acetone bath and an ice water bath. The fixed temperature of the three baths allowed the calculation of the deviation from standard tables (N. B. S. Circular 561). The calibration for the thermocouples in the heater was only possible for thermocouple number 2 and 4. The thermocouple lead in the flange for the number 1 thermocouple was broken during operation. The deviations for the two thermocouples of the three heaters and the bath thermocouple are given in Table I.

The locations of the thermocouples during each run should also be pointed out. Thermocouple number 1 was on top of the heater, thermocouple number 2 was spaced 90° from 1 on the side of the heater, and number 4 was on the bottom. During the first set of runs for the 0.75 and 0.95 inch heaters, the thermocouples were attached to the heater as described by Cobb (8). Considerable temperature variation was recorded, so the thermocouple mounting was then changed by filling the wells with molten solder

TABLE I

Deviation of Thermocouples from Standard Tables

0.55 in. Heater		
TEMPERATURE °C	THERMOCOUPLE	DEVIATION MILLIVOLTS
-196.18	2	-0.000
	4	-0.000
	Bath	-0.085
-94.6	2	0.024
	4	0.026
	Bath	-0.043
0.0	2	.057
	4	.050
	Bath	0.00
0.75 in. Heater		
-196.18	2	0.00
	4	0.00
-94.6	2	0.025
	4	0.027
0.0	2	0.054
	4	0.051
0.95 in. Heater		
-196.18	2	0.00
	4	0.00
-94.6	2	0.026
	4	0.025
0.0	2	0.053
	4	0.052

and inserting the thermocouples. The temperature variation was reduced considerably. Insertion of thermocouples in wells filled with solder is considered a much better method of thermocouple mounting.

The magnitudes of heat lost from the end of the cylinders can be calculated for the cylinders if the equation $q = -kAdt/dx$ is written in the form $q = \frac{kA\Delta T}{\Delta x}$ and if temperature measurements are made axially along the cylinder. Park (20) did this in his investigation and found that the maximum heat loss for film boiling was 4.8%. Banchero, Baker and Boll (2) with a cylindrical heater having an L/D of 0.375 reported that axial temperature gradient were virtually eliminated. Park's heaters had an L/D of 0.547 and the heaters used in this investigation had L/D of 0.316, 0.40 and 0.546. Therefore, temperature gradients would be expected to be in the range of Park's and Banchero's copper heaters, since all heaters were fabricated of copper. Thus the heat loss would be in the range reported by Park.

CHAPTER IX

CONCLUSIONS

1. Film boiling heat transfer of corresponding states fluids can be correlated using the principle of corresponding states with less than 20% average deviation.
2. The variation of the heat transfer coefficient in film boiling with cylindrical heaters due to a change of diameter is a function of the reciprocal of the diameter of the heat transfer element.
3. The change of the heat transfer coefficient due to a change of pressure is a function of the pressure raised to the one fourth power.
4. The decrease in film boiling heat flux at a given temperature difference as the critical pressure is approached as stated by Park (20) is questionable. More work in this area is needed before a conclusive statement can be made.
5. It is questionable whether surface chemistry affects the film boiling heat flux.
6. It is questionable whether transient film boiling data can be used for steady state design applications.

NOMENCLATURE

- A - Area, ft^2
- a - constant in equation 2,
- a_2 - constant in equation 16, $\frac{\text{Btu in}}{\text{hr ft}^2 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}}$ (psia),
- C - constant in equation 2, inches^{-1} ,
- c_p - Heat Capacity, $\text{Btu/lb } ^\circ\text{F}$,
- D - Diameter, Ft,
- E - Potential, volts
- F - $\frac{k^3 \rho_v (\rho_l - \rho_v) g \lambda' }{\Delta T_u} \frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{\text{Btu}}{\text{hr ft}^2 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}}$,
- g - Acceleration due to gravity, ft/sec^2
- g_c - Gravitational Constant, $\frac{\text{lb}_m \text{ ft}}{\text{lb}_f \text{ sec}^2}$,
- Gr^* - Generalized Grashof Number,
- h - Heat Transfer coefficient, $\text{Btu/hr ft}^2 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$,
- I - Current, amp,
- k - Thermal Conductivity, $\text{Btu/hr ft}^2 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F/ft}$,
- L - Length, ft,
- M - Molecular Weight, lb/lb-mole,
- Nu^* - Generalized Nusselt Number,
- P - Pressure, psi,
- Pr - Prandtl Number,
- Pr^* - Generalized Prandtl Number,
- Q - Rate of heat transfer, Btu/hr ,
- T - Temperature, $^\circ\text{R}$,
- ΔT - Temperature Difference ($T_{\text{surface}} - T_{\text{wall}}$), $^\circ\text{F}$ or $^\circ\text{R}$,
- v - Specific volume, ft^3/lb ,
- W - Maximum vapor mass flow rate, lb_m/sec ,

Greek Symbols

σ - Surface Tension, lb/ft,

λ - $\frac{g \sigma}{g_c (\rho_l - \rho_v)}^{\frac{1}{2}}$, ft,

μ - Viscosity, lb/ft hr,

ρ - Density, lb/ft³,

α - Equivalent Thermal Diffusivity, ft²/hr,

γ - Kinematic Viscosity, ft²/hr,

λ - Latent Heat of Vaporization Btu/lb_m,

θ - Temperature difference, °R

Subscripts

c refers to the critical point,

v refers to the vapor,

l refers to the liquid,

r refers to reduced property, (T/T_c, etc.)

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APPENDIX A
EXPERIMENTAL DATA

NITROGEN ATM 0.55

LEAST SQUARES POLY COEFF. ARE:

A(0)= 0.99204840E 04
 A(1)= -0.28091880E 01
 A(2)= 0.91176740E-01

DELTA T	HEAT FLUX	CALC. HEAT FLUX	% DEVIATION	H
0.37750000E 03	0.21600000E 05	0.21666470E 05	-0.3078	57.2185
0.33600000E 03	0.19600000E 05	0.19307310E 05	1.4933	58.3333
0.30100000E 03	0.16900000E 05	0.17304580E 05	-2.3940	56.1462
0.27000000E 03	0.15800000E 05	0.15651120E 05	0.9422	58.5185
0.24200000E 03	0.14400000E 05	0.14346960E 05	0.3683	59.5041
0.19230000E 03	0.12700000E 05	0.12723480E 05	-0.1849	66.0426

AVERAGE DEVIATION = 0.94842650 % DEGREE = 2

NITROGEN 34 0.55

LEAST SQUARES POLY COEFF. ARE:

A(0)= 0.22261530E 05
 A(1)= -0.12134400E 03
 A(2)= 0.48299990E 00
 A(3)= -0.50845040E-03

DELTA T	HEAT FLUX	CALC. HEAT FLUX	% DEVIATION	H
0.40530000E 03	0.18500000E 05	0.18478620E 05	0.1155	45.6452
0.40580000E 03	0.18500000E 05	0.18483000E 05	-0.0919	45.5889
0.36580000E 03	0.17350000E 05	0.17705200E 05	-2.0473	47.4303
0.36680000E 03	0.17350000E 05	0.17733110E 05	-2.2081	47.3010
0.35130000E 03	0.16700000E 05	0.17270300E 05	-3.4150	47.5377
0.35180000E 03	0.16700000E 05	0.17286100E 05	-3.5096	47.4701
0.30780000E 03	0.15550000E 05	0.15802280E 05	-1.6224	50.5198
0.30980000E 03	0.15550000E 05	0.15836170E 05	-1.8404	50.3562
0.28430000E 03	0.15200000E 05	0.15037870E 05	1.0666	53.4646
0.28580000E 03	0.15200000E 05	0.15084310E 05	0.7611	53.1840
0.23680000E 03	0.13780000E 05	0.13824580E 05	-0.3236	58.1926
0.23780000E 03	0.13780000E 05	0.13844170E 05	-0.4657	57.9478
0.21230000E 03	0.13300000E 05	0.13432800E 05	-0.9985	62.6472
0.21380000E 03	0.13300000E 05	0.13451900E 05	-1.1422	62.2077
0.16430000E 03	0.13100000E 05	0.13129600E 05	-0.2260	79.7322
0.16730000E 03	0.13100000E 05	0.13133180E 05	-0.2533	78.3024
0.35180000E 03	0.18400000E 05	0.17286100E 05	6.0538	52.3024
0.35230000E 03	0.18400000E 05	0.17301850E 05	5.9682	52.2282
0.30430000E 03	0.15600000E 05	0.15684300E 05	-0.5404	51.2552
0.30330000E 03	0.15600000E 05	0.15650820E 05	-0.3258	51.4342
0.21680000E 03	0.13750000E 05	0.13492000E 05	1.8764	63.4225
0.21830000E 03	0.13750000E 05	0.13513000E 05	1.7236	62.9867

AVERAGE DEVIATION = 1.66251600 %

DEGREE = 3

NITROGEN 133 0.55

LEAST SQUARES POLY COEFF. ARE:

A(0)= 0.22630340E 05
 A(1)= -0.11237550E 03
 A(2)= 0.52812000E 00
 A(3)= -0.59797210E-03

DELTA T	HEAT FLUX	CALC. HEAT FLUX	% DEVIATION	H
0.31100000E 03	0.20950000E 05	0.20767000E 05	0.8735	67.3633
0.31400000E 03	0.20950000E 05	0.20897240E 05	0.2518	66.7197
0.33800000E 03	0.21900000E 05	0.21905750E 05	-0.0263	64.7929
0.33850000E 03	0.21900000E 05	0.21925800E 05	-0.1178	64.6972
0.29050000E 03	0.19710000E 05	0.19872570E 05	-0.8248	67.8485
0.29200000E 03	0.19710000E 05	0.19937780E 05	-1.1557	67.5000
0.25900000E 03	0.18680000E 05	0.18510360E 05	0.9081	72.4031
0.25950000E 03	0.18680000E 05	0.18570190E 05	0.5878	71.9846
0.21850000E 03	0.17100000E 05	0.17096170E 05	0.0224	78.2609
0.22200000E 03	0.17100000E 05	0.17207300E 05	-0.6275	77.0270
0.15950000E 03	0.15710000E 05	0.15696670E 05	0.0848	98.4953
0.16050000E 03	0.15710000E 05	0.15713000E 05	-0.0191	97.8816

AVERAGE DEVIATION = 0.45830370 % DEGREE = 3

NITROGEN 231 0.55

LEAST SQUARES POLY COEFF. ARE:

A(0)= 0.10144540E 05
 A(1)= 0.15044990E 04
 A(2)= 0.76283370E 03

DELTA T	HEAT FLUX	CALC. HEAT FLUX	% DEVIATION	H
0.29499970E 03	0.21150000E 05	0.21791560E 05	-3.0334	71.6950
0.29399970E 03	0.21150000E 05	0.21790430E 05	-3.0281	71.9388
0.30949970E 03	0.22200000E 05	0.21342750E 05	3.8615	71.7286
0.31749970E 03	0.22200000E 05	0.21276680E 05	4.1591	71.4976
0.26749970E 03	0.19600000E 05	0.20608870E 05	-5.1473	73.2711
0.26949970E 03	0.19600000E 05	0.20761060E 05	-5.9232	72.7273
0.24499990E 03	0.18450000E 05	0.18494310E 05	-0.2402	75.3061
0.24549990E 03	0.18450000E 05	0.18546250E 05	-0.5217	75.1527
0.21599990E 03	0.17050000E 05	0.15604680E 05	8.4769	78.9352
0.21749990E 03	0.17050000E 05	0.15735000E 05	7.7126	78.3908
0.16199990E 03	0.14600000E 05	0.15170980E 05	-3.9109	90.1235
0.16399990E 03	0.14600000E 05	0.14975290E 05	-2.5705	89.0244

AVERAGE DEVIATION = 4.04881700 % DEGREE = 2

NITROGEN 370 0.55

LEAST SQUARES POLY COEFF. ARE:

A(0) = 0.79848000E 04
 A(1) = 0.22596610E 04
 A(2) = 0.70507610E 03

DELTA T	HEAT FLUX	CALC. HEAT FLUX	% DEVIATION	H
0.32249970E 03	0.23000000E 05	0.23669500E 05	-2.9109	71.3179
0.32349970E 03	0.23000000E 05	0.23990370E 05	-3.8712	71.0974
0.30899970E 03	0.21630000E 05	0.21155810E 05	2.1923	70.0000
0.30999970E 03	0.21630000E 05	0.21313560E 05	1.4630	69.7742
0.28049970E 03	0.19200000E 05	0.18220500E 05	5.1016	68.4492
0.27999970E 03	0.19200000E 05	0.18191870E 05	5.2507	68.5715
0.23349990E 03	0.17450000E 05	0.17362000E 05	0.5043	74.7324
0.23399990E 03	0.17450000E 05	0.17361930E 05	0.5047	74.5727
0.20049990E 03	0.15610000E 05	0.16957500E 05	-8.6323	77.8554
0.20099990E 03	0.15610000E 05	0.16974930E 05	-8.7440	77.6617
0.15499990E 03	0.13000000E 05	0.12342510E 05	5.0576	83.8710
0.15499990E 03	0.13000000E 05	0.12342510E 05	5.0576	83.8710

AVERAGE DEVIATION = 4.10748600 %

DEGREE = 2

NITROGEN 429 0.55

LEAST SQUARES POLY COEFF. ARE:

A(0)= 0.18035440E 05
 A(1)= -0.16611750E 03
 A(2)= 0.11551430E 01
 A(3)= -0.18763630E-02

DELTA T	HEAT FLUX	CALC. HEAT FLUX	% DEVIATION	H
0.29900000E 03	0.21600000E 05	0.21488530E 05	0.5160	72.2408
0.29900000E 03	0.21600000E 05	0.21488530E 05	0.5160	72.2408
0.27300000E 03	0.20200000E 05	0.20587300E 05	-1.9174	73.9927
0.27150000E 03	0.20200000E 05	0.20518750E 05	-1.5780	74.4015
0.24050000E 03	0.19200000E 05	0.18792980E 05	2.1199	79.8337
0.24000000E 03	0.19200000E 05	0.18761190E 05	2.2854	80.0000
0.20850000E 03	0.16400000E 05	0.16617650E 05	-1.3271	78.6571
0.20750000E 03	0.16400000E 05	0.16546960E 05	-0.8961	79.0361
0.17000000E 03	0.13900000E 05	0.13965610E 05	-0.4721	81.7647
0.16900000E 03	0.13900000E 05	0.13901530E 05	-0.0110	82.2485
0.14000000E 03	0.12300000E 05	0.12265640E 05	0.2793	87.8571
0.14000000E 03	0.12300000E 05	0.12265640E 05	0.2793	87.8571

AVERAGE DEVIATION = 1.01647000 % DEGREE = 3

NITROGEN 453 0.55

LEAST SQUARES POLY COEFF. ARE:

A(0)= 0.34605270E 04
 A(1)= 0.64340190E 02

DELTA T	HEAT FLUX	CALC. HEAT FLUX	% DEVIATION	H
0.30150000E 03	0.22900000E 05	0.22821740E 05	0.3417	75.9534
0.30150000E 03	0.22900000E 05	0.22821740E 05	0.3417	75.9536
0.27900000E 03	0.21200000E 05	0.21405020E 05	-0.9671	75.9857
0.27900000E 03	0.21200000E 05	0.21405020E 05	-0.9671	75.9857
0.24000000E 03	0.18900000E 05	0.18926000E 05	-0.1376	78.7500
0.23900000E 03	0.18900000E 05	0.18862050E 05	0.2008	79.0795
0.21050000E 03	0.16800000E 05	0.17031170E 05	-1.3760	79.8100
0.21000000E 03	0.16800000E 05	0.16998910E 05	-1.1840	80.0000
0.17050000E 03	0.14300000E 05	0.14434830E 05	-0.9429	83.8710
0.17100000E 03	0.14300000E 05	0.14467480E 05	-1.1712	83.6257
0.13700000E 03	0.12300000E 05	0.12236420E 05	0.5169	89.7810
0.13650000E 03	0.12300000E 05	0.12203440E 05	0.7850	90.1099
0.22800000E 03	0.18500000E 05	0.18157270E 05	1.8526	81.1404
0.22600000E 03	0.18500000E 05	0.18028870E 05	2.5466	81.8584

AVERAGE DEVIATION = 0.95222830 % DEGREE = 1

NITROGEN ATM 0.75

LEAST SQUARES POLY COEFF. ARE:

A(0)= 0.61795780E 04
 A(1)= -0.21204390E 02
 A(2)= 0.15225240E 00
 A(3)= -0.16442010E-03

DELTA T	HEAT FLUX	CALC. HEAT FLUX	% DEVIATION	H
0.39200000E 03	0.11350000E 05	0.11353690E 05	-0.0326	28.9541
0.38550000E 03	0.11350000E 05	0.11216400E 05	1.1770	29.4423
0.39650000E 03	0.11350000E 05	0.11444920E 05	-0.8364	28.6255
0.34050000E 03	0.10150000E 05	0.10136730E 05	0.1307	29.8091
0.33500000E 03	0.10150000E 05	0.99948160E 04	1.5289	30.2985
0.34500000E 03	0.10150000E 05	0.10251810E 05	-1.0031	29.4203
0.27750000E 03	0.85200000E 04	0.84954800E 04	0.2878	30.7027
0.27300000E 03	0.85200000E 04	0.83813390E 04	1.6275	31.2088
0.28050000E 03	0.85200000E 04	0.85720850E 04	-0.6113	30.3743
0.30150000E 03	0.90300000E 04	0.91170030E 04	-0.9635	29.0502
0.29600000E 03	0.90300000E 04	0.89731280E 04	0.6298	30.5067
0.30500000E 03	0.90300000E 04	0.92088160E 04	-1.9802	29.6066
0.22300000E 03	0.72000000E 04	0.71973080E 04	0.0374	32.2870
0.21850000E 03	0.72000000E 04	0.70999840E 04	1.3891	32.9519
0.22500000E 03	0.72000000E 04	0.72411090E 04	-0.5710	32.0000
0.19050000E 03	0.65000000E 04	0.65339960E 04	-0.5230	34.1207
0.18550000E 03	0.65000000E 04	0.64402530E 04	0.9192	35.0404
0.19350000E 03	0.65000000E 04	0.65913120E 04	-1.4048	33.5917

AVERAGE DEVIATION = 0.86962600 % DEGREE = 3

NITROGEN 34 0.75

LEAST SQUARES POLY COEFF. ARE:

A(0) = 0.20609760E 04
 A(1) = 0.11088970E 05
 A(2) = -0.86340000E 04
 A(3) = 0.32560710E 04
 A(4) = -0.40455320E 03

DELTA T		HEAT FLUX		CALC. HEAT FLUX		% DEVIATION		H
0.29329980E 03	03	0.12500000E 05	05	0.12523420E 05	05			
0.29729980E 03	03	0.12500000E 05	05	0.12667360E 05	05	-0.1874		42.6185
0.29029980E 03	03	0.12500000E 05	05	0.12413650E 05	05	-1.3389		42.0451
0.31329980E 03	03	0.14300000E 05	05	0.13204190E 05	05	0.6907		43.0589
0.32729980E 03	03	0.14300000E 05	05	0.13598620E 05	05	7.6630		45.6432
0.32829980E 03	03	0.14300000E 05	05	0.13623230E 05	05	4.9047		43.6908
0.24629990E 03	03	0.10830000E 05	05	0.10761970E 05	05	4.7326		43.6908
0.25329990E 03	03	0.10830000E 05	05	0.11018700E 05	05	0.6281		43.5577
0.25879980E 03	03	0.10830000E 05	05	0.11224060E 05	05	-1.7424		43.9708
0.21029990E 03	03	0.96500000E 04	04	0.95724800E 04	04	-3.6387		42.7556
0.21429990E 03	03	0.96500000E 04	04	0.96915030E 04	04	0.8033		41.8470
0.22129990E 03	03	0.96500000E 04	04	0.99083590E 04	04	-0.4301		45.8868
0.17029990E 03	03	0.87800000E 04	04	0.85818550E 04	04	-2.6773		45.0303
0.17429990E 03	03	0.87800000E 04	04	0.86760030E 04	04	2.2568		43.6060
0.18229990E 03	03	0.87800000E 04	04	0.88420310E 04	04	1.1845		51.5561
0.84299980E 02	02	0.70000000E 04	04	0.70216320E 04	04	-0.7065		50.2289
0.86299980E 02	02	0.70000000E 04	04	0.70686210E 04	04	-0.3090		48.1624
0.92299980E 02	02	0.70000000E 04	04	0.72014250E 04	04	-0.9803		83.0368
0.35929980E 03	03	0.13800000E 05	05	0.14055610E 05	05	-2.8775		81.1124
0.36229980E 03	03	0.13800000E 05	05	0.14055170E 05	05	-1.8523		75.8397
0.31029980E 03	03	0.12460000E 05	05	0.13109380E 05	05	-1.8491		38.4080
0.31329980E 03	03	0.12460000E 05	05	0.13204190E 05	05	-5.2118		38.0900
0.25029990E 03	03	0.11100000E 05	05	0.10907940E 05	05	-5.9727		40.1547
0.25329990E 03	03	0.11100000E 05	05	0.11037210E 05	05	1.7302		39.7702
0.27679980E 03	03	0.11770000E 05	05	0.11307290E 05	05	0.5656		44.3468
0.27899970E 03	03	0.11770000E 05	05	0.11307290E 05	05	-1.1665		43.7352
0.22129990E 03	03	0.10000000E 05	05	0.11090760E 05	05	-1.8757		42.5217
0.22929990E 03	03	0.10000000E 05	05	0.99083590E 04	04	-1.8757		42.1864
0.15879990E 03	03	0.86500000E 04	04	0.10168210E 05	05	0.9164		45.1875
0.16329990E 03	03	0.86500000E 04	04	0.83579370E 04	04	-1.6891		43.6110
				0.84428820E 04	04	3.3764		54.4711
						2.3944		52.9700

AVERAGE DEVIATION = 2.21172800 *

DEGREE = 4

NITROGEN 133 0.75

LEAST SQUARES POLY COEFF. APE:

A(0)= 0.69749430E 04
 A(1)= 0.81815330E 01
 A(2)= 0.11391620E 00
 A(3)= -0.13791570E-03

DELTA T	HEAT FLUX	CALC. HEAT FLUX	% DEVIATION	H
0.31600000E 03	0.17400000E 05	0.16620760E 05		
0.31950000E 03	0.17400000E 05	0.16747060E 05	4.4784	55.0633
0.32500000E 03	0.17400000E 05	0.16940370E 05	3.7525	54.4501
0.24450000E 03	0.14250000E 05	0.13763250E 05	2.6415	53.5395
0.25000000E 03	0.14250000E 05	0.13987670E 05	3.4157	53.2822
0.25550000E 03	0.14250000E 05	0.14213070E 05	1.8409	57.0000
0.20550000E 03	0.12590000E 05	0.12229560E 05	0.2501	55.7730
0.20900000E 03	0.12590000E 05	0.12361650E 05	2.8629	61.2652
0.21350000E 03	0.12590000E 05	0.12533350E 05	1.8137	60.2392
0.17300000E 03	0.11000000E 05	0.11070330E 05	0.4499	58.9695
0.17600000E 03	0.11000000E 05	0.11171970E 05	-0.6394	63.5833
0.18000000E 03	0.11000000E 05	0.11309230E 05	-1.5634	62.5000
0.13900000E 03	0.99100000E 04	0.99949600E 04	-2.8112	61.1111
0.14000000E 03	0.99100000E 04	0.10224670E 05	-0.8573	71.2950
0.14500000E 03	0.99100000E 04	0.10174890E 05	-1.1572	70.7857
0.56000000E 02	0.78000000E 04	0.77426250E 04	-2.6730	48.3440
0.55000000E 02	0.78000000E 04	0.77153200E 04	0.7356	139.2857
0.64000000E 02	0.78000000E 04	0.79582770E 04	1.0856	141.8181
0.33750000E 03	0.17000000E 05	0.17352430E 05	-2.0292	121.8750
0.33950000E 03	0.17000000E 05	0.17414390E 05	-2.0731	50.3704
0.30150000E 03	0.15800000E 05	0.16074660E 05	-2.4376	50.0736
0.30650000E 03	0.15800000E 05	0.16266690E 05	-1.7384	52.4046
0.26800000E 03	0.14210000E 05	0.14726820E 05	-2.9537	51.5497
0.27050000E 03	0.14210000E 05	0.14829460E 05	-3.6370	53.0224
0.22650000E 03	0.12920000E 05	0.13040170E 05	-4.3593	52.5323
0.23050000E 03	0.12920000E 05	0.13198980E 05	-0.9301	57.0419
0.18950000E 03	0.11750000E 05	0.11643100E 05	-2.1594	56.0520
0.19200000E 03	0.11750000E 05	0.11732780E 05	0.9097	62.0053
0.14850000E 03	0.10650000E 05	0.10281700E 05	0.1465	61.1070
0.15200000E 03	0.10650000E 05	0.10389930E 05	3.4581	71.7172
			2.4419	70.0652

AVERAGE DEVIATION = 2.07704300 %

DEGREE = 3

NITROGEN 231 0.75

LEAST SQUARES POLY COEFF. ARE:

A(0)= 0.46007500E 04
 A(1)= 0.41732920E 02

DELTA T	HEAT FLUX	CALC. HEAT FLUX	% DEVIATION	H
0.27600000E 03	0.17450000E 05	0.16119620E 05	7.6230	
0.28350000E 03	0.17450000E 05	0.16410700E 05	5.9043	63.2246
0.28800000E 03	0.17450000E 05	0.16590150E 05	4.8750	61.5520
0.24500000E 03	0.15900000E 05	0.14865990E 05	6.5032	60.5003
0.24900000E 03	0.15900000E 05	0.15028950E 05	5.4783	64.8970
0.25300000E 03	0.15900000E 05	0.15191560E 05	4.4556	63.8554
0.21000000E 03	0.14100000E 05	0.13424830E 05	4.7884	62.0453
0.21250000E 03	0.14100000E 05	0.13528680E 05	4.0519	67.1420
0.21750000E 03	0.14100000E 05	0.13735960E 05	2.5818	66.3529
0.16800000E 03	0.11800000E 05	0.11659410E 05	1.1914	64.8276
0.16900000E 03	0.11800000E 05	0.11701890E 05	0.8314	70.2381
0.17300000E 03	0.11800000E 05	0.11871640E 05	-0.6071	69.8225
0.13200000E 03	0.10180000E 05	0.10114870E 05	0.6397	68.2081
0.13200000E 03	0.10180000E 05	0.10114870E 05	0.6397	77.1212
0.13689990E 03	0.10180000E 05	0.10326800E 05	-1.4421	77.1212
0.72000000E 02	0.77000000E 04	0.74764450E 04	2.9033	74.3608
0.70000000E 02	0.77000000E 04	0.73971130E 04	4.0635	106.0444
0.74000000E 02	0.77000000E 04	0.75656830E 04	1.7444	110.0000
0.33389990E 03	0.18100000E 05	0.18403710E 05	-1.6780	104.0540
0.33739990E 03	0.18100000E 05	0.18539380E 05	-2.4275	54.2070
0.30689990E 03	0.16650000E 05	0.17347890E 05	-4.1915	53.6455
0.30939990E 03	0.16650000E 05	0.17446330E 05	-4.7828	54.2522
0.25739990E 03	0.14800000E 05	0.15370010E 05	-3.8515	53.8130
0.26039990E 03	0.14800000E 05	0.15491430E 05	-4.6710	57.4981
0.22539990E 03	0.13300000E 05	0.14062310E 05	-5.7317	56.8355
0.22839990E 03	0.13300000E 05	0.14185870E 05	-6.6607	50.0062
0.19589990E 03	0.12100000E 05	0.12336540E 05	-6.0872	58.2312
0.19839990E 03	0.12100000E 05	0.12941170E 05	-6.9519	61.7662
0.15839990E 03	0.10580000E 05	0.11250350E 05	-6.3361	60.0370
0.16289990E 03	0.10580000E 05	0.11442350E 05	-8.1508	66.7920
				64.9470

AVERAGE DEVIATION = 4.06156700 %

DEGREE = 1

NITROGEN 379 0.75

LEAST SQUARES POLY COEFF. ARE:

A(0)= 0.29985270E 04
 A(1)= 0.57798110E 02
 A(2)= -0.18930230E-01

DELTA T	HEAT FLUX	CALC. HEAT FLUX	% DEVIATION	H
0.26200000E 03	0.17700000E 05	0.16800360E 05	5.0827	
0.26700000E 03	0.17700000E 05	0.17041710E 05	3.7191	67.5573
0.27350000E 03	0.17700000E 05	0.17355980E 05	1.9436	66.2921
0.22700000E 03	0.15800000E 05	0.15112750E 05	4.3497	64.7166
0.23100000E 03	0.15800000E 05	0.15305980E 05	3.1267	69.6035
0.23300000E 03	0.15800000E 05	0.15402520E 05	2.5156	68.3983
0.17700000E 03	0.12950000E 05	0.12662570E 05	2.2195	67.8112
0.18000000E 03	0.12950000E 05	0.12812250E 05	1.0637	73.1638
0.18100000E 03	0.12950000E 05	0.12862040E 05	0.5792	71.9444
0.12800000E 03	0.10750000E 05	0.10140110E 05	5.6733	71.5470
0.13100000E 03	0.10750000E 05	0.10299550E 05	4.1902	83.9844
0.13400000E 03	0.10750000E 05	0.10458250E 05	2.7139	82.0611
0.91000000E 02	0.83500000E 04	0.81049490E 04	2.9347	80.2230
0.93000000E 02	0.83500000E 04	0.82185150E 04	1.5747	81.7582
0.94000000E 02	0.83500000E 04	0.82751320E 04	0.8966	89.7849
0.71500000E 02	0.68800000E 04	0.69735230E 04	-1.3594	88.8228
0.73000000E 02	0.68800000E 04	0.70621710E 04	-2.6478	86.2238
0.73000000E 02	0.68800000E 04	0.70621710E 04	-2.6478	84.2466
0.31900000E 03	0.19600000E 05	0.19537900E 05	0.3168	84.2466
0.32300000E 03	0.19600000E 05	0.19788000E 05	-0.9592	61.6352
0.28050000E 03	0.17500000E 05	0.17695280E 05	-1.1159	60.6811
0.28400000E 03	0.17500000E 05	0.17865330E 05	-2.0876	62.3886
0.24800000E 03	0.15500000E 05	0.16125580E 05	-4.0360	61.6107
0.25150000E 03	0.15500000E 05	0.16294210E 05	-5.1239	62.5000
0.21950000E 03	0.14210000E 05	0.14749760E 05	-3.7985	61.6302
0.22200000E 03	0.14210000E 05	0.14870870E 05	-4.6508	64.7380
0.18500000E 03	0.12700000E 05	0.13060750E 05	-2.8406	64.0000
0.18850000E 03	0.12700000E 05	0.13234030E 05	-4.2050	68.6486
0.13700000E 03	0.10100000E 05	0.10616230E 05	-5.1112	67.3740
0.13900000E 03	0.10100000E 05	0.10721150E 05	-6.1501	73.7226
				72.6619

AVERAGE DEVIATION = 2.92112400 *

DEGREE = 3

NITROGEN 429 0.75

LEAST SQUARES POLY COEFF. ARE:

A(0) = -0.49726950E 04
 A(1) = 0.27138590E 03
 A(2) = -0.19786130E 01
 A(3) = 0.76598330E-02
 A(4) = -0.10664560E-04

DELTA T	HEAT FLUX	CALC. HEAT FLUX	% DEVIATION	H
0.25800000E 03	0.18200000E 05	0.17620390E 05		
0.26200000E 03	0.18200000E 05	0.17803310E 05	3.1844	70.5424
0.26450000E 03	0.18200000E 05	0.17912310E 05	2.1794	69.4656
0.22300000E 03	0.16250000E 05	0.15738190E 05	1.5807	68.8091
0.22700000E 03	0.16250000E 05	0.15968290E 05	3.1495	72.8699
0.22900000E 03	0.16250000E 05	0.16282610E 05	1.7336	71.5859
0.18800000E 03	0.14380000E 05	0.13716610E 05	1.0301	70.0607
0.19000000E 03	0.14380000E 05	0.13830130E 05	4.6133	76.4893
0.19250000E 03	0.14380000E 05	0.13972610E 05	3.8238	75.6842
0.15500000E 03	0.12310000E 05	0.11908620E 05	2.8330	74.7013
0.15600000E 03	0.12310000E 05	0.11961710E 05	3.2606	79.4193
0.16000000E 03	0.12310000E 05	0.12174960E 05	2.8293	78.9102
0.12400000E 03	0.10580000E 05	0.10285370E 05	1.0970	76.9375
0.12450000E 03	0.10580000E 05	0.10311580E 05	2.7847	85.3226
0.12600000E 03	0.10580000E 05	0.10390130E 05	2.5370	84.9799
0.95000000E 02	0.87500000E 04	0.87127260E 04	1.7945	83.9682
0.95500000E 02	0.87500000E 04	0.87411830E 04	0.4260	92.1053
0.97500000E 02	0.87500000E 04	0.88543900E 04	0.1008	91.6230
0.30850000E 03	0.18780000E 05	0.18749000E 05	-1.1930	89.7436
0.31150000E 03	0.18780000E 05	0.18698080E 05	0.1650	60.8752
0.28250000E 03	0.18300000E 05	0.18543880E 05	0.4362	60.2889
0.28600000E 03	0.18300000E 05	0.18628140E 05	-1.3327	64.7737
0.24300000E 03	0.16300000E 05	0.16860670E 05	-1.7931	63.9960
0.24500000E 03	0.16300000E 05	0.16967420E 05	-3.4399	67.0792
0.20900000E 03	0.14410000E 05	0.14925230E 05	-4.0947	66.5396
0.21200000E 03	0.14410000E 05	0.15099750E 05	-3.5755	69.0474
0.17400000E 03	0.12310000E 05	0.12934490E 05	-4.7867	67.0717
0.17650000E 03	0.12310000E 05	0.13072470E 05	-5.0730	70.7471
0.13450000E 03	0.10300000E 05	0.10833730E 05	-6.1040	60.7450
0.13600000E 03	0.10300000E 05	0.10911910E 05	-5.1819	76.5799
			-5.9409	75.7353

AVERAGE DEVIATION = 2.73981300 %

DEGREE = 4

NITROGEN 453 0.75

LEAST SQUARES POLY COEFF. ARE:

A(0)= 0.35421520E 04
 A(1)= 0.58569440E 02

DELTA T	HEAT FLUX	CALC. HEAT FLUX	% DEVIATION	W
0.25300000E 03	0.18950000E 05	0.18364200E 05	3.3913	74.0010
0.25400000E 03	0.18950000E 05	0.18420550E 05	2.7939	74.5062
0.25800000E 03	0.18950000E 05	0.18645530E 05	1.6067	73.4426
0.28150000E 03	0.20600000E 05	0.19953550E 05	3.1376	73.1724
0.28450000E 03	0.20600000E 05	0.20118260E 05	2.3351	72.4077
0.28600000E 03	0.20600000E 05	0.20201480E 05	1.9345	72.0280
0.21650000E 03	0.17000000E 05	0.16278450E 05	4.2444	79.5219
0.21900000E 03	0.17000000E 05	0.16442310E 05	3.3235	77.6256
0.22000000E 03	0.17000000E 05	0.16480890E 05	3.0535	77.2727
0.18300000E 03	0.14500000E 05	0.14492390E 05	1.2786	79.2350
0.18400000E 03	0.14500000E 05	0.14314590E 05	0.0524	77.2570
0.18950000E 03	0.14500000E 05	0.14492390E 05	-0.9674	76.2231
0.15000000E 03	0.12500000E 05	0.12333670E 05	1.3306	83.3333
0.15350000E 03	0.12500000E 05	0.12364030E 05	1.0877	83.3565
0.15150000E 03	0.12500000E 05	0.12424710E 05	0.6022	82.5082
0.11550000E 03	0.10990000E 05	0.10213510E 05	6.2120	84.2857
0.11800000E 03	0.10990000E 05	0.10213510E 05	6.2120	84.2857
0.13950000E 03	0.11800000E 05	0.10368830E 05	4.7857	82.2391
0.14000000E 03	0.11800000E 05	0.11693730E 05	0.2006	84.5278
0.14100000E 03	0.11800000E 05	0.11724310E 05	0.6414	84.2857
0.18250000E 03	0.14700000E 05	0.11785440E 05	0.1234	83.6372
0.18500000E 03	0.14700000E 05	0.14284920E 05	2.9236	81.5472
0.18700000E 03	0.14700000E 05	0.14433170E 05	1.8152	79.4595
0.20150000E 03	0.15800000E 05	0.14551570E 05	1.0097	79.6096
0.20350000E 03	0.15800000E 05	0.15404970E 05	2.5001	79.4110
0.20500000E 03	0.15800000E 05	0.15521930E 05	1.7525	77.6413
0.28450000E 03	0.19400000E 05	0.15602640E 05	1.2049	77.0732
0.26200000E 03	0.18200000E 05	0.19053650E 05	-2.6530	62.0155
0.26450000E 03	0.18200000E 05	0.18969930E 05	-3.7057	62.1809
0.23400000E 03	0.16750000E 05	0.19009690E 05	-3.6804	62.4656
0.23600000E 03	0.16750000E 05	0.17286400E 05	-4.4480	68.2001
0.19200000E 03	0.14400000E 05	0.17390760E 05	-2.1070	71.5010
0.20150000E 03	0.14400000E 05	0.15254470E 05	-3.9722	70.2744
0.15800000E 03	0.12200000E 05	0.15404970E 05	-5.2616	72.3610
0.16200000E 03	0.12200000E 05	0.12218120E 05	-6.2723	71.4640
0.11800000E 03	0.10990000E 05	0.12339810E 05	-4.8246	77.3410
0.11900000E 03	0.10990000E 05	0.13489330E 05	-9.4323	76.2750
0.11900000E 03	0.10990000E 05	0.10430820E 05	-2.3750	81.4320
			-10.0326	70.6620

AVERAGE DEVIATION:

3.23520000

DELTA T = 1

LEAST SQUARES POLY COEFF. APE:

A(0)= -0.40367300E 04
 A(1)= 0.17151690E 03
 A(2)= -0.10327240E 01
 A(3)= 0.30372680E-02
 A(4)= -0.32233460E-05

DELTA T	HEAT FLUX	CALC. HEAT FLUX	% DEVIATION	4
0.37300000E 03	0.11700000E 05	0.11478490E 05	1.8933	31.3673
0.37200000E 03	0.11700000E 05	0.11477630E 05	1.9005	31.4516
0.37400000E 03	0.11700000E 05	0.11478830E 05	1.8903	31.2834
0.31600000E 03	0.10420000E 05	0.10721790E 05	-2.8963	32.0747
0.31600000E 03	0.10420000E 05	0.10721790E 05	-2.8963	32.0747
0.26150000E 03	0.90600000E 04	0.94476010E 04	-3.1015	32.0747
0.26150000E 03	0.90600000E 04	0.94476010E 04	-4.2782	34.6463
0.22550000E 03	0.85300000E 04	0.86371210E 04	-4.2782	34.6463
0.22300000E 03	0.85300000E 04	0.85837030E 04	-1.2558	34.6463
0.22500000E 03	0.85300000E 04	0.86264100E 04	-0.6296	37.8270
0.19500000E 03	0.77000000E 04	0.80043900E 04	-1.1302	38.2511
0.19500000E 03	0.77000000E 04	0.80043900E 04	-3.9531	37.2111
0.19700000E 03	0.77000000E 04	0.80043900E 04	-3.9531	39.4872
0.15650000E 03	0.70000000E 04	0.80450110E 04	-4.4807	39.4872
0.15650000E 03	0.70000000E 04	0.72005580E 04	-2.8651	39.0863
0.15850000E 03	0.70000000E 04	0.72449250E 04	-2.8651	44.7284
0.18000000E 03	0.77700000E 04	0.76992570E 04	-3.4989	44.7284
0.17550000E 03	0.77700000E 04	0.76992570E 04	0.2105	44.1647
0.18000000E 03	0.77700000E 04	0.76992570E 04	2.1022	44.1647
0.24000000E 03	0.98600000E 04	0.89543120E 04	0.9105	44.2735
0.24200000E 03	0.98600000E 04	0.89990790E 04	0.1855	43.1667
0.28700000E 03	0.10050000E 05	0.10103720E 05	0.6369	41.0833
0.28800000E 03	0.10050000E 05	0.10103720E 05	8.7315	41.4286
0.29000000E 03	0.10050000E 05	0.10078880E 05	-0.5246	40.7438
0.33850000E 03	0.11200000E 05	0.10126510E 05	-0.2874	34.7751
0.34000000E 03	0.11200000E 05	0.11153850E 05	-0.7613	34.8253
0.34100000E 03	0.11200000E 05	0.11178090E 05	0.4120	34.8552
0.37300000E 03	0.12000000E 05	0.11123820E 05	0.1054	33.0971
0.37300000E 03	0.12000000E 05	0.11478490E 05	0.0551	32.0412
0.37450000E 03	0.12000000E 05	0.11478490E 05	4.3450	32.0446
0.29150000E 03	0.96800000E 04	0.11478490E 05	4.3450	32.1716
0.27800000E 03	0.96800000E 04	0.11478490E 05	4.3435	32.1716
0.27250000E 03	0.96800000E 04	0.22235150E 04	-2.5157	32.3427
0.31750000E 03	0.13610000E 05	0.22327260E 04	-1.6501	34.2272
0.31450000E 03	0.13610000E 05	0.22327260E 04	-2.0211	24.3201
0.31500000E 03	0.13610000E 05	0.13753220E 05	-1.2555	24.6332
0.39250000E 03	0.13900000E 05	0.13582390E 05	-0.7483	22.4172
0.39250000E 03	0.13900000E 05	0.13700020E 05	-0.2505	33.7261
0.39600000E 03	0.13900000E 05	0.11357590E 05	-4.1001	22.6825
0.39800000E 03	0.13900000E 05	0.11334160E 05	-3.7077	22.7232
0.22350000E 03	0.88700000E 04	0.11268550E 05	-3.7077	27.6252
0.23100000E 03	0.88700000E 04	0.87317220E 04	-1.3812	27.2062
0.23100000E 03	0.88700000E 04	0.27553260E 04	1.0073	22.0114
0.17300000E 03	0.75300000E 04	0.27553260E 04	1.2061	22.2852
0.17300000E 03	0.75300000E 04	0.75331600E 04	1.2061	20.0133
0.17300000E 03	0.75300000E 04	0.75331600E 04	1.2015	24.2512
0.17300000E 03	0.75300000E 04	0.75331600E 04	2.4465	24.1768
0.17300000E 03	0.75300000E 04	0.75331600E 04	2.4465	32.1735

AVERAGE DEVIATION

2.7123673

NITROGEN 34 0.05

LEAST SQUARES POLY COEFF. ARE:

A(0)= 0.55527260E 04
 A(1)= 0.27753370E 02

DELTA T	HEAT FLUX	CALC. HEAT FLUX	% DEVIATION	
0.32430000E 03	0.13320000E 05	0.14607160E 05	-9.6634	41.0731
0.29580000E 03	0.13320000E 05	0.13745210E 05	-3.1923	45.0334
0.31380000E 03	0.13320000E 05	0.14287320E 05	-7.2622	42.4474
0.24780000E 03	0.10520000E 05	0.12337800E 05	-17.2795	42.4536
0.21230000E 03	0.10520000E 05	0.11332660E 05	-7.7243	42.5520
0.23530000E 03	0.10520000E 05	0.11380410E 05	-13.9922	44.7090
0.15130000E 03	0.82900000E 04	0.96765310E 04	-16.7253	45.7019
0.97300000E 02	0.82900000E 04	0.82853550E 04	0.2560	45.2004
0.13830000E 03	0.82900000E 04	0.93351870E 04	-12.5078	50.0421
0.74300000E 02	0.70500000E 04	0.77141870E 04	-4.4211	50.0421
0.49300000E 02	0.70500000E 04	0.71078200E 04	-0.8201	54.8850
0.62300000E 02	0.70500000E 04	0.74212500E 04	-5.2660	143.0020
0.12630000E 03	0.96000000E 04	0.90237180E 04	6.0029	113.1621
0.98300000E 02	0.96000000E 04	0.93104800E 04	3.4325	76.0095
0.10930000E 03	0.96000000E 04	0.85884290E 04	10.5372	87.6672
0.17530000E 03	0.11220000E 05	0.10317410E 05	8.0445	87.8316
0.14880000E 03	0.11220000E 05	0.26105700E 04	14.3443	64.0046
0.15580000E 03	0.11220000E 05	0.97956320E 04	12.6949	75.4032
0.35130000E 03	0.14550000E 05	0.15441820E 05	-6.1294	72.0154
0.29830000E 03	0.14550000E 05	0.13820030E 05	5.0160	41.4176
0.32730000E 03	0.14550000E 05	0.14699030E 05	-1.0243	48.7764
0.28080000E 03	0.12400000E 05	0.13299420E 05	-7.2535	44.4546
0.20930000E 03	0.12400000E 05	0.11249110E 05	9.2813	44.1525
0.25930000E 03	0.12400000E 05	0.12261330E 05	-4.5269	50.2451
0.22480000E 03	0.10570000E 05	0.11683110E 05	-10.5300	46.0453
0.16030000E 03	0.10570000E 05	0.99152300E 04	6.1946	47.0106
0.21330000E 03	0.10570000E 05	0.11360550E 05	-7.4793	45.0380
0.17180000E 03	0.91600000E 04	0.10223080E 05	-11.6057	49.5546
0.11430000E 03	0.91600000E 04	0.87157300E 04	4.8501	53.3179
0.15880000E 03	0.91600000E 04	0.98753120E 04	-7.2091	80.1400
0.68300000E 02	0.67500000E 04	0.75672850E 04	-12.1079	57.6826
0.40300000E 02	0.67500000E 04	0.69332220E 04	-2.1210	99.0227
0.55800000E 02	0.67500000E 04	0.72640270E 04	-7.6152	167.4237
0.32330000E 03	0.15250000E 05	0.14576590E 05	4.4152	120.0677
0.32480000E 03	0.15250000E 05	0.14622460E 05	4.1150	47.1699
0.37030000E 03	0.15700000E 05	0.16039730E 05	3.9537	46.0220
0.37030000E 03	0.15700000E 05	0.16039730E 05	3.9537	45.0086
0.33780000E 03	0.15600000E 05	0.15022300E 05	3.7032	46.1912
0.33880000E 03	0.15600000E 05	0.13269900E 05	3.5050	46.0448
0.29800000E 03	0.13750000E 05	0.13290420E 05	3.4216	40.1422
0.29090000E 03	0.13750000E 05	0.12023090E 05	3.2760	48.0672
0.23680000E 03	0.12600000E 05	0.12708860E 05	4.5786	53.0096
0.23530000E 03	0.12600000E 05	0.10725010E 05	4.5916	53.3220
0.19030000E 03	0.11900000E 05	0.10766370E 05	0.5787	62.5322
0.19180000E 03	0.11900000E 05	0.10766370E 05	0.5787	62.1430

AVERAGE DEVIATION = 7.36865700 X

DEGREE = 1

NITROGEN 133 0.95

LEAST SQUARES POLY COEFF. ARE:

A(0)= 0.36561750E 04
 A(1)= 0.67612380E 02
 A(2)= -0.52826760E-01

DELTA T	HEAT FLUX	CALC. HEAT FLUX	% DEVIATION	H
0.31850000E 03	0.19200000E 05	0.19888930E 05	-3.5892	60.2924
0.26200000E 03	0.19200000E 05	0.17875830E 05	6.8967	72.2824
0.26450000E 03	0.19200000E 05	0.17978520E 05	6.3619	72.5898
0.28000000E 03	0.17100000E 05	0.18589250E 05	-8.7091	61.0714
0.22600000E 03	0.17100000E 05	0.16283510E 05	4.7748	75.6637
0.23250000E 03	0.17100000E 05	0.16585470E 05	3.0089	73.5484
0.23000000E 03	0.14310000E 05	0.16470020E 05	-15.0945	62.2174
0.17900000E 03	0.14310000E 05	0.13953100E 05	2.4940	79.9441
0.18450000E 03	0.14310000E 05	0.14236910E 05	0.5107	77.5610
0.17750000E 03	0.12580000E 05	0.13875290E 05	-10.2965	70.8732
0.13500000E 03	0.12580000E 05	0.11617150E 05	7.6538	93.1852
0.13950000E 03	0.12580000E 05	0.11859760E 05	5.7252	90.1792
0.13150000E 03	0.95400000E 04	0.11428140E 05	-19.7919	72.5475
0.97000000E 02	0.95400000E 04	0.95618120E 04	-0.2286	98.3505
0.10050000E 03	0.95400000E 04	0.97506520E 04	-2.2081	94.9254
0.53000000E 02	0.71000000E 04	0.72308940E 04	-1.8436	133.9622
0.47000000E 02	0.71000000E 04	0.69225070E 04	2.4999	151.0638
0.47000000E 02	0.71000000E 04	0.69225070E 04	2.4999	151.0638
0.35850000E 03	0.21100000E 05	0.20850690E 05	1.1815	58.8563
0.36000000E 03	0.21100000E 05	0.20878040E 05	1.0519	58.6111
0.32050000E 03	0.20000000E 05	0.19947040E 05	0.2648	62.4025
0.32200000E 03	0.20000000E 05	0.19989980E 05	0.0501	62.1118
0.27850000E 03	0.18300000E 05	0.18532180E 05	-1.2688	65.7092
0.28050000E 03	0.18300000E 05	0.18608190E 05	-1.6841	65.2406
0.22750000E 03	0.16500000E 05	0.16353700E 05	0.8866	72.5275
0.22950000E 03	0.16500000E 05	0.16446830E 05	0.3222	71.8954
0.25100000E 03	0.17400000E 05	0.17411070E 05	-0.0636	69.3227
0.25300000E 03	0.17400000E 05	0.17497090E 05	-0.5580	68.7747
0.19500000E 03	0.15600000E 05	0.14822020E 05	4.9870	79.5018
0.19800000E 03	0.15600000E 05	0.14922530E 05	4.3427	78.7879

AVERAGE DEVIATION = 4.02824600 % DEGREE = 2

NITROGEN 231 0.95

LEAST SQUARES POLY COEFF. ARE:

A(0)= 0.32107890E 04
 A(1)= 0.75458930E 02
 A(2)= -0.55748330E-01

DELTA T	HEAT FLUX	CALC. HEAT FLUX	% DEVIATION	H
0.29800000E 03	0.19900000E 05	0.20732420E 05		
0.27000000E 03	0.19900000E 05	0.19548870E 05	-4.1830	66.778E
0.26550000E 03	0.19900000E 05	0.19346560E 05	1.7644	73.7037
0.26500000E 03	0.18250000E 05	0.19323890E 05	2.7211	74.9529
0.23400000E 03	0.18250000E 05	0.17844450E 05	-5.8944	68.8679
0.23500000E 03	0.18250000E 05	0.17894330E 05	2.2222	77.9914
0.21639990E 03	0.15320000E 05	0.16944680E 05	1.9488	77.6596
0.18200000E 03	0.15320000E 05	0.15076980E 05	-10.6050	70.7948
0.18600000E 03	0.15320000E 05	0.15300940E 05	1.5863	84.1758
0.16000000E 03	0.12250000E 05	0.13816800E 05	0.1244	82.3656
0.13050000E 03	0.12250000E 05	0.12060620E 05	-12.7902	76.5625
0.13400000E 03	0.12250000E 05	0.12272490E 05	1.5459	93.8697
0.95500000E 02	0.89500000E 04	0.98995190E 04	-0.1836	91.4179
0.76500000E 02	0.89500000E 04	0.87003820E 04	-10.6092	93.7173
0.74500000E 02	0.89500000E 04	0.85733470E 04	2.7890	116.9934
0.31450000E 03	0.21600000E 05	0.21365250E 05	4.2084	120.1342
0.31200000E 03	0.20460000E 05	0.21272600E 05	1.0868	68.6804
0.28900000E 03	0.20460000E 05	0.20366570E 05	1.5157	69.2308
0.28950000E 03	0.20460000E 05	0.20387270E 05	0.4566	70.7958
0.26750000E 03	0.19450000E 05	0.19436880E 05	0.3555	70.6736
0.26900000E 03	0.19450000E 05	0.19504190E 05	0.0674	72.7103
0.23050000E 03	0.17750000E 05	0.17668780E 05	-0.2787	72.3048
0.23150000E 03	0.17750000E 05	0.17719140E 05	0.4575	77.0065
0.20200000E 03	0.16550000E 05	0.16179420E 05	0.1738	76.6739
0.20350000E 03	0.16550000E 05	0.16260220E 05	2.2391	81.9307
0.16800000E 03	0.15300000E 05	0.14280390E 05	1.7505	81.3268
0.17100000E 03	0.15300000E 05	0.14452710E 05	6.6641	91.0714
			5.5378	89.4737

AVERAGE DEVIATION = 3.10404600 %

DEGREE = 2

NITROGEN 379 0.95

LEAST SQUARES POLY COEFF. ARE:

A(0)= 0.30884370E 04
 A(1)= 0.75418410E 02
 A(2)= -0.47661710E-01

DELTA T	HEAT FLUX	CALC. HEAT FLUX	% DEVIATION	H
0.29300000E 03	0.21560000E 05	0.21110280E 05	2.0859	
0.28100000E 03	0.21560000E 05	0.20548480E 05	4.6916	73.5836
0.28000000E 03	0.21560000E 05	0.20500750E 05	4.9130	76.7260
0.24850000E 03	0.18600000E 05	0.18928830E 05	-1.7679	77.0000
0.23600000E 03	0.18600000E 05	0.18270070E 05	1.7738	74.3491
0.23600000E 03	0.18600000E 05	0.18270070E 05	-1.7738	78.8136
0.20700000E 03	0.16360000E 05	0.16671630E 05	-1.9048	78.9136
0.19400000E 03	0.16360000E 05	0.15925440E 05	2.6562	79.2338
0.19650000E 03	0.16360000E 05	0.16070290E 05	-1.7709	84.3290
0.15400000E 03	0.13200000E 05	0.13527060E 05	-2.4777	83.2570
0.13900000E 03	0.13200000E 05	0.12591900E 05	4.6068	85.7143
0.14200000E 03	0.13200000E 05	0.12780360E 05	3.1791	94.9640
0.89500000E 02	0.89900000E 04	0.93918320E 04	-4.4698	92.9577
0.79500000E 02	0.89900000E 04	0.87273320E 04	2.9218	100.4460
0.80000000E 02	0.89900000E 04	0.87606790E 04	2.5508	113.0817
0.35500000E 02	0.54400000E 04	0.57495030E 04	-5.6894	112.3750
0.31000000E 02	0.54400000E 04	0.54409170E 04	-0.0169	152.2394
0.29500000E 02	0.54400000E 04	0.53379290E 04	1.8763	175.4838
0.34450000E 03	0.22800000E 05	0.23276620E 05	-2.0005	184.4067
0.30950000E 03	0.22800000E 05	0.21848770E 05	4.1720	66.1820
0.28600000E 03	0.20200000E 05	0.20785030E 05	-2.8962	73.6672
0.29950000E 03	0.20200000E 05	0.21405980E 05	-5.9702	70.5294
0.24700000E 03	0.18500000E 05	0.18850790E 05	-1.8962	67.4457
0.24800000E 03	0.18500000E 05	0.18902850E 05	-2.1776	74.9088
0.21700000E 03	0.16800000E 05	0.17233450E 05	-2.5801	74.5060
0.22100000E 03	0.16800000E 05	0.17455110E 05	-3.8095	77.4192
0.19400000E 03	0.15700000E 05	0.15225440E 05	-1.4360	76.0181
0.19450000E 03	0.15700000E 05	0.15254460E 05	-1.6200	30.2272
0.15250000E 03	0.14400000E 05	0.14473740E 05	-0.5121	80.7122
0.17050000E 03	0.14400000E 05	0.14534020E 05	-0.9312	84.0557
				84.4575

AVERAGE DEVIATION = 2.71028700

DEGREE = 2

NITROGEN 429 0.95

LEAST SQUARES POLY COEFF. ARE:

A(0)= 0.25110780E 04
 A(1)= 0.10604650E 03
 A(2)= -0.53650500E 00
 A(3)= 0.27501750E-02
 A(4)= -0.47168890E-05

DELTA T	HEAT FLUX	CALC. HEAT FLUX	% DEVIATION	H
0.23700000E 03	0.19200000E 05	0.19223030E 05		
0.21550000E 03	0.19200000E 05	0.17751000E 05	-0.1200	81.0126
0.23550000E 03	0.19200000E 05	0.19123520E 05	7.5469	89.0951
0.26650000E 03	0.21400000E 05	0.20978960E 05	0.3983	81.5287
0.24800000E 03	0.21400000E 05	0.19929030E 05	1.9674	80.3002
0.26600000E 03	0.21400000E 05	0.20953600E 05	6.8736	86.2903
0.17650000E 03	0.15000000E 05	0.15028110E 05	2.0860	80.4511
0.15750000E 03	0.15000000E 05	0.13749640E 05	-0.1874	84.9858
0.17650000E 03	0.15000000E 05	0.15028110E 05	8.3357	85.2381
0.13200000E 03	0.11800000E 05	0.12099060E 05	-0.1874	84.9858
0.11550000E 03	0.11800000E 05	0.11057680E 05	-2.5344	80.3939
0.13100000E 03	0.11800000E 05	0.11057680E 05	6.2908	102.1644
0.89000000E 02	0.90200000E 04	0.12035540E 05	-1.9962	80.0763
0.70500000E 02	0.90200000E 04	0.93826210E 04	-4.0202	101.3483
0.90000000E 02	0.90200000E 04	0.81725780E 04	9.3949	127.9432
0.55000000E 02	0.67900000E 04	0.94466750E 04	-4.7303	100.2222
0.46000000E 02	0.67900000E 04	0.71073510E 04	-4.6738	123.4545
0.57000000E 02	0.67900000E 04	0.64600070E 04	4.8600	147.6086
0.31200000E 03	0.22200000E 05	0.72481170E 04	-6.7469	119.1228
0.29200000E 03	0.22200000E 05	0.22086060E 05	0.5132	71.1538
0.28750000E 03	0.21200000E 05	0.21948550E 05	1.1327	76.0274
0.27850000E 03	0.21200000E 05	0.21831620E 05	-2.9793	73.7391
0.25150000E 03	0.19400000E 05	0.21522140E 05	-1.5196	76.1221
0.25050000E 03	0.19400000E 05	0.20142960E 05	-3.8297	77.1372
0.22200000E 03	0.17550000E 05	0.20082450E 05	-3.5178	77.4451
0.22400000E 03	0.17550000E 05	0.18204010E 05	-3.7266	79.2540
0.18450000E 03	0.15350000E 05	0.18342390E 05	-4.5150	78.3482
0.18700000E 03	0.15350000E 05	0.15578940E 05	-1.4915	83.1079
0.16000000E 03	0.13600000E 05	0.15752380E 05	-2.6214	82.0856
0.16200000E 03	0.13600000E 05	0.13915330E 05	-2.3187	85.0000
		0.14048440E 05	-3.2974	83.9506

AVERAGE DEVIATION = 3.48043500 %

DEGREE = 4

NITROGEN 453 0.95

LEAST SQUARES POLY COEFF. ARE:

A(0)= 0.16668590E 04
 A(1)= 0.70208060E 02

DELTA T	HEAT FLUX	CALC. HEAT FLUX	% DEVIATION	H
0.25519990E 03	0.19420000E 05	0.19597200E 05	-0.9125	76.0972
0.23869990E 03	0.19420000E 05	0.18467150E 05	4.9065	81.3573
0.25319990E 03	0.19420000E 05	0.19460680E 05	-0.2095	76.6983
0.23019990E 03	0.17400000E 05	0.17881660E 05	-2.7682	75.5864
0.21119990E 03	0.17400000E 05	0.16564680E 05	4.8006	82.3864
0.21719990E 03	0.17400000E 05	0.16981800E 05	2.4034	80.1105
0.20069990E 03	0.14900000E 05	0.15832000E 05	-6.2551	74.2402
0.19019990E 03	0.14900000E 05	0.15095850E 05	-1.3145	78.3386
0.20319990E 03	0.14900000E 05	0.16006770E 05	-7.4280	73.3268
0.16719990E 03	0.12600000E 05	0.13471210E 05	-6.9144	75.3588
0.14519990E 03	0.12600000E 05	0.11901610E 05	5.5427	86.7762
0.16519990E 03	0.12600000E 05	0.13329150E 05	-5.7869	76.2712
0.12219990E 03	0.95900000E 04	0.10244380E 05	-6.8236	78.4770
0.11419990E 03	0.95900000E 04	0.96640500E 04	-0.7722	83.9755
0.11969990E 03	0.95900000E 04	0.10063240E 05	-4.9347	80.1170
0.80699990E 02	0.69500000E 04	0.72120150E 04	-3.7700	86.1214
0.66699990E 02	0.69500000E 04	0.61768160E 04	11.1249	104.1978
0.77199990E 02	0.69500000E 04	0.69537960E 04	-0.0546	90.0250
0.31769990E 03	0.23000000E 05	0.23799970E 05	-3.4782	72.3853
0.30069990E 03	0.23000000E 05	0.22669000E 05	1.4391	76.4882
0.30069990E 03	0.22500000E 05	0.22669000E 05	-0.7511	74.8254
0.29019990E 03	0.22500000E 05	0.21965900E 05	2.3737	77.5327
0.27969990E 03	0.21200000E 05	0.21259340E 05	-0.2799	75.7255
0.27669990E 03	0.21200000E 05	0.21056830E 05	0.6753	76.6173
0.24219990E 03	0.18750000E 05	0.18707580E 05	0.2262	77.4154
0.24369990E 03	0.18750000E 05	0.18810500E 05	-0.3227	76.0380
0.20319990E 03	0.16550000E 05	0.16006770E 05	3.2823	81.4460
0.20469990E 03	0.16550000E 05	0.16111530E 05	2.6493	80.8500
0.16769990E 03	0.14250000E 05	0.13506700E 05	5.2161	84.0732
0.16919990E 03	0.14250000E 05	0.13613140E 05	4.4691	84.2148

AVERAGE DEVIATION = 3.39618100 %

DEGREE = 1

ARGON 56 0.55

LEAST SQUARES POLY COEFF. ARF:

A(0)= 0.89713780E 04
A(1)= 0.23826960E 02

DELTA T	HEAT FLUX	CALC. HEAT FLUX	% DEVIATION	H
0.31150000E 03	0.17520000E 05	0.16365390E 05	6.5902	56.2440
0.27750000E 03	0.16300000E 05	0.15419730E 05	5.4004	58.7387
0.24400000E 03	0.14950000E 05	0.14580720E 05	2.4701	61.2705
0.19900000E 03	0.13750000E 05	0.13598570E 05	1.1013	69.0955
0.13100000E 03	0.12800000E 05	0.12429570E 05	2.8940	97.7099
0.35650000E 03	0.17520000E 05	0.17762800E 05	-1.3859	40.1445
0.34000000E 03	0.17050000E 05	0.17231130E 05	-1.0624	50.1470
0.29950000E 03	0.15150000E 05	0.16020800E 05	-5.7479	50.5843
0.26400000E 03	0.14200000E 05	0.15070550E 05	-6.1307	53.7879
0.17500000E 03	0.12400000E 05	0.13160720E 05	-6.1349	70.4545

AVERAGE DEVIATION = 3.89175000 %

DEGREE = 1

ARGON 197 0.55

LEAST SQUARES POLY COEFF. ARE:

A(0)= 0.92109060E 04
 A(1)= 0.43743890E 02

DELTA T	HEAT FLUX	CALC. HEAT FLUX	% DEVIATION	H
0.23700000E 03	0.20830000E 05	0.19810640E 05	4.8937	87.8992
0.32650000E 03	0.23100000E 05	0.23299750E 05	-0.8648	73.7504
0.30900000E 03	0.22800000E 05	0.22678890E 05	0.5312	73.7864
0.21950000E 03	0.18100000E 05	0.19037220E 05	-5.1780	82.4601
0.17200000E 03	0.16600000E 05	0.16787600E 05	-1.1301	96.5116
0.13150000E 03	0.14880000E 05	0.14695930E 05	1.2370	113.1553
AVERAGE DEVIATION =			2.30579500 %	DEGREE = 1

ARGON 338 0.55

LEAST SQUARES POLY COEFF. ARE:

A(0)= 0.89130890E 04
 A(1)= 0.55544180E 02

DELTA T	HEAT FLUX	CALC. HEAT FLUX	% DEVIATION	H
0.27800000E 03	0.23800000E 05	0.24135420E 05	-1.4093	85.6115
0.23700000E 03	0.22700000E 05	0.22128730E 05	2.5166	95.7806
0.22300000E 03	0.21700000E 05	0.21401360E 05	1.3762	97.3094
0.20300000E 03	0.20300000E 05	0.20325030E 05	-0.1233	100.0000
0.17750000E 03	0.18150000E 05	0.18889200E 05	-4.0727	102.2535
0.12000000E 03	0.15620000E 05	0.15390230E 05	1.4709	130.1666
AVERAGE DEVIATION =			1.82818900 %	DEGREE = 1

ARGON 550 0.55

LEAST SQUARES POLY COEFF. ARE:

A(0)= 0.15857940E 05
 A(1)= -0.49471860E 02
 A(2)= 0.78960620E 00
 A(3)= -0.15981320E-02

DELTA T	HEAT FLUX	CALC. HEAT FLUX	% DEVIATION	H
0.21100000E 03	0.25600000E 05	0.25573260E 05	0.1044	121.2270
0.19200000E 03	0.24500000E 05	0.24148890E 05	1.4331	127.6041
0.18600000E 03	0.23200000E 05	0.23679960E 05	-2.0689	124.7311
0.14600000E 03	0.20650000E 05	0.20495300E 05	0.7491	141.4323
0.11600000E 03	0.18200000E 05	0.18251500E 05	-0.2830	156.8065
0.35150000E 03	0.26620000E 05	0.26621100E 05	-0.0041	75.7326
AVERAGE DEVIATION =		0.77376680 %	DEGREE = 3	

ARGON 620 0.55

LEAST SQUARES POLY COEFF. ARE:

A(0)= 0.31991480E 04
 A(1)= 0.57039700E 02

DELTA T	HEAT FLUX	CALC. HEAT FLUX	% DEVIATION	H
0.32650000E 03	0.22100000E 05	0.21913950E 05	0.8418	67.6876
0.30450000E 03	0.20300000E 05	0.20591480E 05	-1.4359	66.6667
0.24850000E 03	0.17350000E 05	0.17294400E 05	0.3204	69.8189
0.20650000E 03	0.15100000E 05	0.14886800E 05	1.4119	73.1235
0.17350000E 03	0.12850000E 05	0.13034330E 05	-1.4345	74.0534
0.10350000E 03	0.92400000E 04	0.92190740E 04	0.2265	89.2754
AVERAGE DEVIATION =		0.94516990 %	DEGREE = 1	

ARGON 655 0.55

LEAST SQUARES POLY COEFF. ARE:

A(0)= 0.64635190E 04
 A(1)= -0.69865600E 02
 A(2)= 0.17493620E 01
 A(3)= -0.84832570E-02
 A(4)= 0.13192640E-04

DELTA T	HEAT FLUX	CALC. HEAT FLUX	% DEVIATION	H
0.27850000E 03	0.18850000E 05	0.18858420E 05	-0.0447	67.6840
0.26450000E 03	0.17900000E 05	0.17889560E 05	0.0583	67.6749
0.20450000E 03	0.15900000E 05	0.15881000E 05	0.1194	77.7506
0.18000000E 03	0.14930000E 05	0.14970620E 05	-0.2721	82.9444
0.13100000E 03	0.12120000E 05	0.12087750E 05	0.2660	92.5191
0.10150000E 03	0.99400000E 04	0.99526360E 04	-0.1271	97.9310

AVERAGE DEVIATION = 0.14795320 % DEGREE = 4

ARGON 56 0.75

LEAST SQUARES POLY COEFF. ARE:

A(0)= 0.79332460E 04
 A(1)= 0.29753260E 01
 A(2)= 0.37194630E-01

DELTA T	HEAT FLUX	CALC. HEAT FLUX	% DEVIATION	H
0.31200000E 03	0.13850000E 05	0.12491510E 05	0.9085	
0.33000000E 03	0.13850000E 05	0.12259720E 05	6.4280	44.2910
0.34200000E 03	0.13850000E 05	0.13290370E 05	4.1128	41.9697
0.28250000E 03	0.12400000E 05	0.11760650E 05	5.1560	40.4971
0.29200000E 03	0.12400000E 05	0.11990770E 05	3.3002	43.2933
0.30500000E 03	0.12400000E 05	0.12313820E 05	0.6942	42.4657
0.26300000E 03	0.11650000E 05	0.11305000E 05	2.0613	40.6557
0.26900000E 03	0.11650000E 05	0.11442730E 05	1.7791	44.2966
0.29000000E 03	0.11650000E 05	0.11700960E 05	-0.4374	43.3085
0.21100000E 03	0.10000000E 05	0.10212050E 05	-2.1205	41.6171
0.21200000E 03	0.10000000E 05	0.10231240E 05	-2.3125	47.3934
0.22350000E 03	0.10000000E 05	0.10457380E 05	-4.5739	47.1699
0.15150000E 03	0.88700000E 04	0.92144100E 04	-3.8829	44.7427
0.15100000E 03	0.88700000E 04	0.92073120E 04	-3.8028	58.5479
0.16600000E 03	0.88700000E 04	0.94300930E 04	-6.3145	53.7417
0.81000000E 02	0.81000000E 04	0.84492570E 04	-4.3118	53.4337
0.78000000E 02	0.81000000E 04	0.84279100E 04	-4.0483	100.0000
0.88000000E 02	0.81000000E 04	0.85028000E 04	-4.9728	103.8461
0.27700000E 03	0.11500000E 05	0.11629910E 05	-1.1288	92.0454
0.30300000E 03	0.11500000E 05	0.12263530E 05	-6.6394	41.5162
0.23100000E 03	0.10730000E 05	0.10610070E 05	1.1177	37.2538
0.24800000E 03	0.10730000E 05	0.10970730E 05	-2.2436	46.4502
0.19300000E 03	0.10150000E 05	0.98796480E 04	2.6636	43.2661
0.21200000E 03	0.10150000E 05	0.10231240E 05	-0.8005	52.5907
0.14800000E 03	0.96500000E 04	0.91651640E 04	5.0242	47.8773
0.16900000E 03	0.96500000E 04	0.94770190E 04	1.7925	65.2027
0.10700000E 03	0.93100000E 04	0.86739450E 04	6.8319	57.1006
0.12550000E 03	0.93100000E 04	0.88755970E 04	4.6660	87.0093
0.31700000E 03	0.12720000E 05	0.12619940E 05	0.7864	74.1833
0.33800000E 03	0.12720000E 05	0.13172770E 05	-3.5595	40.1262
0.34500000E 03	0.12900000E 05	0.13361540E 05	-3.5779	37.5331
0.35500000E 03	0.12900000E 05	0.13648640E 05	-5.9034	37.3213
0.29200000E 03	0.11800000E 05	0.11990770E 05	-1.6167	36.2862
0.30000000E 03	0.11800000E 05	0.12189490E 05	-3.2923	40.4100
0.25500000E 03	0.10750000E 05	0.11136040E 05	-3.5911	39.3333
0.26200000E 03	0.10750000E 05	0.11282720E 05	-4.2614	42.0744
0.18000000E 03	0.97500000E 04	0.96556170E 04	0.2680	41.7305
0.18500000E 03	0.97500000E 04	0.97487140E 04	0.0132	54.1667
0.10600000E 03	0.91200000E 04	0.85640150E 04	4.9998	52.5696
0.11400000E 03	0.91200000E 04	0.87462620E 04	4.2479	85.0377
				90.0000

AVERAGE DEVIATION = 3.52058800 *

DEGREE = 0

ARGON 111 0.75

LEAST SQUARES POLY COEFF. ARE:

A(0)= 0.99140540E 04
 A(1)= 0.33258050E 00
 A(2)= 0.40793440E-01

DELTA T	HEAT FLUX	CALC. HEAT FLUX	% DEVIATION	H
0.29900000E 03	0.14000000E 05	0.13663860E 05	2.4010	44.2227
0.32000000E 03	0.14000000E 05	0.14173410E 05	-1.2387	43.7500
0.25500000E 03	0.12910000E 05	0.12672290E 05	1.8413	50.6274
0.27600000E 03	0.12910000E 05	0.13131550E 05	-1.7161	46.7754
0.19700000E 03	0.11610000E 05	0.11561740E 05	0.4157	58.9340
0.21800000E 03	0.11610000E 05	0.11934640E 05	-2.7962	53.2560
0.16000000E 03	0.11200000E 05	0.10996330E 05	1.9184	70.0000
0.17850000E 03	0.11200000E 05	0.11263700E 05	-0.5688	62.7451
0.90000000E 02	0.10300000E 05	0.10298000E 05	0.0193	114.4444
0.10800000E 03	0.10300000E 05	0.10426680E 05	-1.2300	35.3704
0.12300000E 03	0.10700000E 05	0.10561820E 05	1.2914	86.9919
0.14100000E 03	0.10700000E 05	0.10755820E 05	-0.5218	75.8865
AVERAGE DEVIATION =		1.32155200 %	DEGREE = 2	

ARGON 197 0.75

LEAST SQUARES POLY COEFF. ARE:

A(0)= 0.82658710E 04
 A(1)= 0.11905700E 02
 A(2)= 0.44593140E-01

DELTA T	HEAT FLUX	CALC. HEAT FLUX	% DEVIATION	H
0.27400000E 03	0.15600000E 05	0.14871100E 05		
0.29100000E 03	0.15600000E 05	0.15563360E 05	4.6724	
0.29950000E 03	0.15600000E 05	0.15930870E 05	0.2348	56.0342
0.25300000E 03	0.14480000E 05	0.14088300E 05	-2.1210	52.0868
0.25900000E 03	0.14480000E 05	0.14304290E 05	2.7051	57.2332
0.27200000E 03	0.14480000E 05	0.14793230E 05	1.2134	55.9073
0.20800000E 03	0.12310000E 05	0.12638000E 05	-2.1632	53.2352
0.20800000E 03	0.12310000E 05	0.12638000E 05	-2.6646	59.1827
0.21700000E 03	0.12310000E 05	0.12906440E 05	-2.6646	59.1827
0.16200000E 03	0.11100000E 05	0.11395420E 05	-4.8452	56.7281
0.16000000E 03	0.11100000E 05	0.11345370E 05	-2.6615	68.5185
0.16800000E 03	0.11100000E 05	0.11547230E 05	-2.2106	69.3750
0.11350000E 03	0.10030000E 05	0.10238690E 05	-4.0291	66.0714
0.10850000E 03	0.10030000E 05	0.10123840E 05	-2.0807	88.3700
0.11950000E 03	0.10030000E 05	0.10377120E 05	-0.9357	92.4424
0.75500000E 02	0.92900000E 04	0.93679250E 04	-3.4608	83.0330
0.68500000E 02	0.92900000E 04	0.92058900E 04	-0.8388	123.0463
0.79500000E 02	0.92900000E 04	0.94600350E 04	0.9054	135.6204
0.25700000E 03	0.14650000E 05	0.14231640E 05	-1.8303	116.8553
0.27750000E 03	0.14650000E 05	0.15009140E 05	2.8557	57.0039
0.22900000E 03	0.13250000E 05	0.13280150E 05	-2.4515	52.7228
0.22500000E 03	0.13250000E 05	0.13184950E 05	-0.2276	57.8502
0.18600000E 03	0.12500000E 05	0.12019510E 05	0.4202	59.6283
0.20550000E 03	0.12500000E 05	0.12565120E 05	3.8439	67.2042
0.15350000E 03	0.11800000E 05	0.11184490E 05	-0.5210	60.8272
0.17250000E 03	0.11800000E 05	0.11662820E 05	5.2162	76.8730
0.11850000E 03	0.11110000E 05	0.10353990E 05	1.1625	68.4052
0.13600000E 03	0.11110000E 05	0.10762940E 05	6.8047	93.7553
			3.1238	91.6912

AVERAGE DEVIATION = 2.46195700 %

DEGREE = 2

ARGON 338 0.75

LEAST SQUARES POLY COEFF. ARE:

A(0)= 0.71669450E 04
 A(1)= 0.22096740E 02
 A(2)= 0.39600960E-01

DELTA T	HEAT FLUX	CALC. HEAT FLUX	% DEVIATION	H
0.24500000E 03	0.15650000E 05	0.14960730E 05	4.4042	
0.25700000E 03	0.15650000E 05	0.15435290E 05	1.3719	63.8775
0.26450000E 03	0.15650000E 05	0.15731000E 05	-0.5176	60.8940
0.22950000E 03	0.15200000E 05	0.14347840E 05	5.6063	59.1682
0.23300000E 03	0.15200000E 05	0.14486050E 05	4.6970	66.2300
0.24200000E 03	0.15200000E 05	0.14842000E 05	2.3552	65.2360
0.20600000E 03	0.13480000E 05	0.13427250E 05	0.3913	62.8090
0.20700000E 03	0.13480000E 05	0.13480000E 05	0.1034	65.4360
0.21300000E 03	0.13480000E 05	0.13666050E 05	-0.1034	65.1208
0.16800000E 03	0.12110000E 05	0.13699710E 05	-1.6300	63.2864
0.16700000E 03	0.12110000E 05	0.11993140E 05	0.9650	72.0833
0.17500000E 03	0.12110000E 05	0.11956750E 05	1.2654	72.5150
0.13600000E 03	0.10550000E 05	0.12250120E 05	-1.1571	69.2000
0.13850000E 03	0.10550000E 05	0.10875580E 05	-3.0861	77.5735
0.14200000E 03	0.10550000E 05	0.10959020E 05	-3.8770	76.1733
0.80000000E 02	0.92000000E 04	0.11077040E 05	-4.9957	74.2958
0.85000000E 02	0.92000000E 04	0.92303000E 04	-0.3294	115.0000
0.89500000E 02	0.92000000E 04	0.93573120E 04	-1.7099	108.2352
0.24550000E 03	0.14810000E 05	0.94753160E 04	-2.9926	102.7932
0.25900000E 03	0.14810000E 05	0.14980520E 05	-1.1514	60.3250
0.22650000E 03	0.14000000E 05	0.15514250E 05	-4.7553	57.1815
0.24100000E 03	0.14000000E 05	0.14229540E 05	-1.6396	61.8102
0.19000000E 03	0.12900000E 05	0.14802420E 05	-5.7316	58.0213
0.20600000E 03	0.12900000E 05	0.12812690E 05	0.6768	67.8947
0.14200000E 03	0.12000000E 05	0.13427250E 05	-4.0872	62.6214
0.15650000E 03	0.12000000E 05	0.11077040E 05	7.6913	84.5070
0.11050000E 03	0.10870000E 05	0.11579920E 05	3.5006	76.6773
0.12650000E 03	0.10870000E 05	0.10069310E 05	7.3660	88.3710
0.15650000E 03	0.11300000E 05	0.10565320E 05	2.8029	85.0280
0.17150000E 03	0.11300000E 05	0.11579920E 05	-2.4773	72.2045
		0.12121150E 05	-7.2668	65.8890

AVERAGE DEVIATION = 3.02025400 %

DEGREE = 2

ARGON 550 0.75

LEAST SQUARES POLY COEFF. ARE:

A(0)= 0.22166360E 05
 A(1)= -0.35816600E 03
 A(2)= 0.30832030E 01
 A(3)= -0.93647390E-02
 A(4)= 0.95635920E-05

DELTA T	HEAT FLUX	CALC. HEAT FLUX	% DEVIATION	H
0.21250000E 03	0.16300000E 05	0.14919850E 05	8.4671	76.7059
0.23500000E 03	0.16300000E 05	0.15856790E 05	2.7190	69.3617
0.24050000E 03	0.16300000E 05	0.16042170E 05	1.5817	67.7755
0.19950000E 03	0.14550000E 05	0.14237920E 05	2.1448	72.9323
0.20500000E 03	0.14550000E 05	0.14538670E 05	0.9778	70.9756
0.20950000E 03	0.14550000E 05	0.14771440E 05	-1.5220	69.4511
0.17400000E 03	0.13310000E 05	0.12654940E 05	4.9216	76.4942
0.17700000E 03	0.13310000E 05	0.12853280E 05	3.4313	75.1977
0.18100000E 03	0.13310000E 05	0.13113970E 05	1.4728	73.5359
0.14400000E 03	0.11400000E 05	0.10661230E 05	6.4804	79.1667
0.14600000E 03	0.11400000E 05	0.10788250E 05	5.3662	78.9822
0.15050000E 03	0.11400000E 05	0.11079870E 05	2.8081	75.7475
0.57000000E 02	0.10000000E 05	0.10142570E 05	-1.4257	175.4385
0.59000000E 02	0.10000000E 05	0.99711910E 04	0.2881	169.4915
0.61500000E 02	0.10000000E 05	0.97735930E 04	2.2641	162.6016
0.25200000E 03	0.16600000E 05	0.16388420E 05	1.2747	65.9739
0.26450000E 03	0.16600000E 05	0.16729260E 05	-0.7787	62.7529
0.22500000E 03	0.15260000E 05	0.15477940E 05	-1.4282	67.9222
0.23600000E 03	0.15260000E 05	0.15891580E 05	-4.1389	64.5612
0.20000000E 03	0.13650000E 05	0.14265960E 05	-4.5126	69.2502
0.21050000E 03	0.13650000E 05	0.14821530E 05	-8.5827	66.2456
0.16200000E 03	0.11200000E 05	0.11848120E 05	-5.7875	69.1359
0.16700000E 03	0.11200000E 05	0.12185800E 05	-8.3318	67.3659
0.13650000E 03	0.10150000E 05	0.10293560E 05	-0.5277	74.3622
0.14500000E 03	0.10150000E 05	0.10724510E 05	-5.6693	71.3332
0.10500000E 03	0.97100000E 04	0.88385540E 04	-1.4752	92.2924
0.11200000E 03	0.97100000E 04	0.90373550E 04	-3.7581	77.7479

AVERAGE DEVIATION

3.3262 0.7

0.0000 0.4

ARGON 620 0.75

LEAST SQUARES POLY COEFF. ARE:

A(0)= 0.80396670E 04
 A(1)= -0.56465190E 02
 A(2)= 0.80603480E 00
 A(3)= -0.17606840E-02

DELTA T	HEAT FLUX	CALC. HEAT FLUX	% DEVIATION	H
0.24300000E 03	0.17300000E 05	0.16635170E 05	3.8420	71.1034
0.24850000E 03	0.17300000E 05	0.16770270E 05	2.0620	69.6177
0.19900000E 03	0.16180000E 05	0.14842570E 05	9.2659	91.3065
0.21600000E 03	0.16180000E 05	0.15675800E 05	3.1161	74.9074
0.21950000E 03	0.16180000E 05	0.15826680E 05	2.1836	73.7130
0.18450000E 03	0.14600000E 05	0.14016760E 05	3.9948	79.1220
0.18800000E 03	0.14600000E 05	0.14224500E 05	2.5710	77.6596
0.19200000E 03	0.14600000E 05	0.14455640E 05	0.9887	76.0417
0.15700000E 03	0.12950000E 05	0.12251330E 05	5.3951	82.4841
0.15800000E 03	0.12950000E 05	0.12318330E 05	4.8777	81.0620
0.16200000E 03	0.12950000E 05	0.12585040E 05	2.8182	79.9383
0.12200000E 03	0.10770000E 05	0.99301670E 04	7.7979	89.2787
0.12400000E 03	0.10770000E 05	0.10056410E 05	6.6256	86.8548
0.12900000E 03	0.10770000E 05	0.10377800E 05	3.6415	83.4884
0.86000000E 02	0.84500000E 04	0.80460620E 04	4.7803	89.2550
0.88000000E 02	0.84500000E 04	0.81241640E 04	3.8560	96.0227
0.91000000E 02	0.84500000E 04	0.82486280E 04	2.3831	92.8571
0.24850000E 03	0.16650000E 05	0.16770270E 05	-0.7224	67.0020
0.25650000E 03	0.16650000E 05	0.16928900E 05	-1.6751	64.9123
0.22150000E 03	0.15100000E 05	0.15909460E 05	-5.3607	68.1716
0.23100000E 03	0.15100000E 05	0.16268000E 05	-7.7352	65.3680
0.18400000E 03	0.13120000E 05	0.13986690E 05	-6.6059	71.3043
0.19200000E 03	0.13120000E 05	0.14455640E 05	-10.1802	68.3333
0.15400000E 03	0.11500000E 05	0.12049730E 05	-4.7803	74.6752
0.16200000E 03	0.11500000E 05	0.12585040E 05	-9.4352	70.0876
0.11850000E 03	0.90500000E 04	0.97129290E 04	-7.3252	74.3713
0.12450000E 03	0.90500000E 04	0.10088200E 05	-11.4719	72.6900
0.91000000E 02	0.78100000E 04	0.82486280E 04	-5.6162	85.8242
0.97000000E 02	0.78100000E 04	0.85219680E 04	-0.1161	80.5155

AVERAGE DEVIATION = 5.18018000 %

DEGREE = 2

ARGON 655 0.75

LEAST SQUARES POLY COEFF. ARE:

A(0)= 0.18617710E 05
 A(1)= -0.24545120E 03
 A(2)= 0.19178260E 01
 A(3)= -0.40268450E-02

DELTA T	HEAT FLUX	CALC. HEAT FLUX	% DEVIATION	4
0.23300000E 03	0.17100000E 05	0.14678120E 05	14.1630	73.3905
0.23750000E 03	0.17100000E 05	0.14620210E 05	14.5016	72.0000
0.18400000E 03	0.15980000E 05	0.13261200E 05	17.0137	86.9478
0.19900000E 03	0.15980000E 05	0.13983520E 05	12.4936	80.3015
0.21400000E 03	0.15980000E 05	0.14497090E 05	9.2798	74.6729
0.17250000E 03	0.14500000E 05	0.12626600E 05	12.9199	84.0580
0.17600000E 03	0.14500000E 05	0.12824320E 05	11.5564	82.3864
0.18000000E 03	0.14500000E 05	0.13045880E 05	10.0284	80.5555
0.14300000E 03	0.12410000E 05	0.10956370E 05	11.7134	86.7832
0.14450000E 03	0.12410000E 05	0.11036810E 05	11.0652	85.8823
0.14700000E 03	0.12410000E 05	0.11172770E 05	9.9696	84.4218
0.11300000E 03	0.10520000E 05	0.96123320E 04	8.6280	93.0973
0.11400000E 03	0.10520000E 05	0.96469250E 04	8.2992	92.2807
0.11650000E 03	0.10520000E 05	0.97369720E 04	7.4432	90.3004
0.92000000E 02	0.92000000E 04	0.90922650E 04	1.1710	100.0000
0.92000000E 02	0.92000000E 04	0.90922650E 04	1.1710	100.0000
0.94000000E 02	0.92000000E 04	0.91237690E 04	0.8286	97.8723
0.25650000E 03	0.13550000E 05	0.13828360E 05	-2.0543	52.8265
0.26000000E 03	0.13550000E 05	0.13571360E 05	-0.1577	52.1154
0.23350000E 03	0.12610000E 05	0.14673830E 05	-16.3666	54.0043
0.23800000E 03	0.12610000E 05	0.14611020E 05	-15.8686	52.9832
0.19700000E 03	0.10970000E 05	0.13897060E 05	-26.6824	55.6853
0.20250000E 03	0.10970000E 05	0.14125810E 05	-28.7677	54.1728
0.17500000E 03	0.96200000E 04	0.12768140E 05	-32.7250	54.9714
0.17900000E 03	0.96200000E 04	0.12991010E 05	-35.0418	53.7430
0.12200000E 03	0.70100000E 04	0.99522420E 04	-41.9721	57.4590
0.12600000E 03	0.70100000E 04	0.10122720E 05	-44.4041	55.6340

AVERAGE DEVIATION = 15.04760000 %

DEGREE = 3

ARGON 56 0.95

LEAST SQUARES POLY COEFF. ARE:

A(0)= 0.59876210E 04
 A(1)= 0.27805370E 02

DELTA T	HEAT FLUX	CALC. HEAT FLUX	% DEVIATION	H
0.30650000E 03	0.13100000E 05	0.14470040E 05	-10.4584	42.7400
0.21700000E 03	0.13100000E 05	0.12084140E 05	7.7546	60.3537
0.23800000E 03	0.13100000E 05	0.12560080E 05	3.3581	55.1422
0.28200000E 03	0.12280000E 05	0.13834760E 05	-12.5510	43.5461
0.19550000E 03	0.12280000E 05	0.11484250E 05	6.4800	62.8133
0.21450000E 03	0.12280000E 05	0.12014020E 05	2.1586	57.2404
0.25450000E 03	0.11400000E 05	0.13105670E 05	-14.9621	44.7937
0.17600000E 03	0.11400000E 05	0.10931210E 05	4.1121	64.7727
0.19300000E 03	0.11400000E 05	0.11413830E 05	-0.1213	59.0674
0.22000000E 03	0.06500000E 04	0.12167020E 05	-26.0832	43.8634
0.14650000E 03	0.06500000E 04	0.10078360E 05	-4.4390	65.8703
0.16300000E 03	0.06500000E 04	0.10078360E 05	-9.4071	59.2025
0.15100000E 03	0.81200000E 04	0.10557780E 05	-25.7354	53.7749
0.87000000E 02	0.81200000E 04	0.10209710E 05	-2.2028	93.3333
0.11100000E 03	0.81200000E 04	0.82988710E 04	-11.1600	73.1532
0.95500000E 02	0.81200000E 04	0.20261910E 04	-17.2320	76.4399
0.51000000E 02	0.73000000E 04	0.85579370E 04	1.5934	143.1372
0.78000000E 02	0.73000000E 04	0.71836790E 04	-9.2013	93.5997
0.15000000E 03	0.82500000E 04	0.80277920E 04	-23.4008	55.1000
0.10000000E 03	0.82500000E 04	0.10180560E 05	-5.3872	82.5000
0.12500000E 03	0.82500000E 04	0.86944410E 04	-14.4788	66.0000
0.17900000E 03	0.10180000E 05	0.94445030E 04	-8.2205	56.8715
0.12800000E 03	0.10180000E 05	0.11016850E 05	0.1377	79.5313
0.14950000E 03	0.10180000E 05	0.95335740E 04	-10.2287	68.0936
0.21450000E 03	0.10900000E 05	0.10165980E 05	2.7425	50.9158
0.16450000E 03	0.10900000E 05	0.12014920E 05	-0.5011	66.2614
0.17300000E 03	0.10900000E 05	0.10601060E 05	-12.4423	63.7059
0.24800000E 03	0.11500000E 05	0.10845370E 05	5.9416	46.3710
0.17200000E 03	0.11500000E 05	0.12930860E 05	1.4859	66.8605
0.19000000E 03	0.11500000E 05	0.10916710E 05	-12.9116	60.5263
0.26350000E 03	0.11820000E 05	0.11320130E 05	5.7113	44.8577
0.18350000E 03	0.11820000E 05	0.13346150E 05	1.5338	64.4142
0.20100000E 03	0.11820000E 05	0.11144220E 05	4.3462	58.2060
0.36200000E 03	0.16580000E 05	0.11638700E 05	3.9795	45.8011
0.36450000E 03	0.16580000E 05	0.15859400E 05	3.5990	45.4273
0.31750000E 03	0.15300000E 05	0.15220360E 05	3.8229	49.1920
0.32750000E 03	0.15300000E 05	0.14750900E 05	3.8429	48.7276
0.28150000E 03	0.14380000E 05	0.14827020E 05	3.4275	51.9235
0.28400000E 03	0.14380000E 05	0.13821660E 05	7.7334	50.4339
0.24250000E 03	0.13750000E 05	0.13887210E 05	6.6447	54.2010
0.24450000E 03	0.13750000E 05	0.12787210E 05	20.3793	54.2375
0.13950000E 03	0.12400000E 05	0.12934350E 05	10.2143	89.3333
0.14200000E 03	0.12400000E 05	0.08731250E 05	33.2826	47.3030
0.15200000E 03	0.13350000E 05	0.09465500E 05	31.2826	96.4931
0.15800000E 03	0.13350000E 05	0.10297330E 05	31.2826	44.4337

AVERAGE DEVIATION

0.243467

0.000000

ARGON 197 0.95

LEAST SQUARES POLY COEFF. ARE:

A(0)= 0.73203940E 04
 A(1)= 0.38644400E 02

DELTA T		HEAT FLUX		CALC. HEAT FLUX		% DEVIATION	H
0.28100000E 03		0.16300000E 05		0.17896790E 05			
0.20100000E 03		0.16300000E 05		0.15315430E 05		-9.7963	58.0071
0.21800000E 03		0.16300000E 05		0.15919010E 05		6.0403	81.0945
0.24750000E 03		0.14650000E 05		0.16895910E 05		2.3373	74.7706
0.17800000E 03		0.14650000E 05		0.14451530E 05		-15.3305	59.1919
0.19250000E 03		0.14650000E 05		0.15002500E 05		1.3547	82.3034
0.21800000E 03		0.13300000E 05		0.15919010E 05		-2.4061	76.1039
0.15350000E 03		0.13300000E 05		0.13471480E 05		-19.6919	61.0092
0.16550000E 03		0.13300000E 05		0.13959210E 05		-1.2893	86.6449
0.17400000E 03		0.11500000E 05		0.14295740E 05		-4.9565	80.3625
0.11950000E 03		0.11500000E 05		0.12009170E 05		-24.3108	66.0919
0.13150000E 03		0.11500000E 05		0.12538850E 05		-4.4276	96.2343
0.12200000E 03		0.10300000E 05		0.12120750E 05		-9.0335	87.4525
0.82000000E 02		0.10300000E 05		0.10258540E 05		-17.6772	84.4262
0.95000000E 02		0.10300000E 05		0.10881800E 05		0.4025	125.6097
0.78000000E 02		0.92800000E 04		0.10063270E 05		-5.6486	108.4210
0.52000000E 02		0.92800000E 04		0.87539570E 04		-8.4405	118.9743
0.65500000E 02		0.92800000E 04		0.94424680E 04		5.6686	178.4615
0.29200000E 03		0.18900000E 05		0.18200290E 05		-1.7507	141.6793
0.29550000E 03		0.18900000E 05		0.18294250E 05		3.7022	64.7260
0.27350000E 03		0.18300000E 05		0.17682740E 05		3.2050	63.9594
0.27700000E 03		0.18300000E 05		0.17783350E 05		3.3730	66.9104
0.25250000E 03		0.17450000E 05		0.17052620E 05		2.8232	66.0650
0.25600000E 03		0.17450000E 05		0.17160790E 05		2.2772	69.1089
0.21200000E 03		0.16600000E 05		0.15709380E 05		1.6573	68.1641
0.21700000E 03		0.16600000E 05		0.15884330E 05		5.3652	72.3019
0.17800000E 03		0.15850000E 05		0.14451530E 05		4.3112	76.4977
0.18100000E 03		0.15850000E 05		0.14567300E 05		8.8231	89.0449
0.13450000E 03		0.15500000E 05		0.12668960E 05		8.0927	87.5690
0.13150000E 03		0.15500000E 05		0.12538850E 05		18.2647	115.2416
						19.1041	117.8707

AVERAGE DEVIATION = 7.38539100 %

DEGREE = 1

ARGON 338 0.05

LEAST SQUARES POLY COEFF. ARE:

A(0) = 0.13454340E 05
 A(1) = -0.23039130E 02
 A(2) = 0.23755780E 00
 A(3) = -0.29956500E -03

DELTA T	HEAT FLUX	CALC. HEAT FLUX	% DEVIATION	U
0.28700000E 03	0.19300000E 05	0.19332760E 05	-0.1698	67.2474
0.25500000E 03	0.19200000E 05	0.18045280E 05	0.8501	71.3725
0.25750000E 03	0.19200000E 05	0.18142910E 05	0.3137	70.6796
0.22000000E 03	0.17000000E 05	0.17049370E 05	-0.2905	74.2258
0.23950000E 03	0.17000000E 05	0.17105980E 05	-0.6234	73.7527
0.17250000E 03	0.15000000E 05	0.15020290E 05	-0.1353	86.0555
0.17500000E 03	0.15000000E 05	0.15103710E 05	-0.6914	85.7143
0.15450000E 03	0.14500000E 05	0.14449810E 05	0.3461	92.8511
0.15200000E 03	0.14500000E 05	0.14375510E 05	0.8585	95.3047
0.11705000E 03	0.13400000E 05	0.13408970E 05	-0.0662	121.2669
0.11200000E 03	0.13400000E 05	0.13432650E 05	-0.2437	119.6428
0.28700000E 03	0.19300000E 05	0.19332760E 05	-0.1698	67.2474

AVERAGE DEVIATION = 0.30653610 %

RECDFE = 3

ARGON 550 0.95

LEAST SQUARES POLY COEFF. ARE:

A(0)= 0.38543080E 04
 A(1)= 0.69499350E 02
 A(2)= -0.59129100E-01

DELTA T	HEAT FLUX	CALC. HEAT FLUX	% DEVIATION	H
0.24050000E 03	0.17800000E 05	0.17167460E 05	3.5536	74.0125
0.20900000E 03	0.17800000E 05	0.15836420E 05	11.0313	85.1674
0.22150000E 03	0.17800000E 05	0.16385380E 05	7.9473	80.3612
0.20000000E 03	0.15230000E 05	0.15425390E 05	-1.2830	76.1500
0.16700000E 03	0.15230000E 05	0.13816410E 05	9.2816	91.1976
0.19450000E 03	0.15230000E 05	0.15168030E 05	0.4069	78.3033
0.14500000E 03	0.12500000E 05	0.12666180E 05	-1.3295	86.2069
0.11850000E 03	0.12500000E 05	0.11213650E 05	10.2907	105.4852
0.14100000E 03	0.12500000E 05	0.12451280E 05	0.3897	88.6525
0.99000000E 02	0.98200000E 04	0.10107000E 05	-2.9226	99.1919
0.79000000E 02	0.98200000E 04	0.89463160E 04	8.8970	124.3037
0.96500000E 02	0.98200000E 04	0.99631950E 04	-1.4582	101.7616
0.58000000E 02	0.71400000E 04	0.77072960E 04	-7.9453	123.1034
0.42000000E 02	0.71400000E 04	0.67542690E 04	5.4024	170.0000
0.57000000E 02	0.71400000E 04	0.76479140E 04	-7.1136	125.2631
0.17300000E 03	0.14010000E 05	0.14120000E 05	-0.7852	80.9827
0.14500000E 03	0.14010000E 05	0.12666180E 05	9.5918	96.6207
0.17350000E 03	0.14010000E 05	0.14145100E 05	-0.9643	80.7493
0.27250000E 03	0.18250000E 05	0.18326690E 05	-0.4202	66.7725
0.27150000E 03	0.18250000E 05	0.18293690E 05	-0.2394	67.2191
0.24100000E 03	0.16700000E 05	0.17187140E 05	-2.9171	69.2946
0.24200000E 03	0.16700000E 05	0.17226370E 05	-3.1519	69.0083
0.21250000E 03	0.15320000E 05	0.15992750E 05	-4.3914	72.0941
0.21500000E 03	0.15320000E 05	0.16103180E 05	-5.1122	71.2559
0.18300000E 03	0.13700000E 05	0.14615480E 05	-6.6824	74.8634
0.18500000E 03	0.13700000E 05	0.14712930E 05	-7.3937	74.0540
0.15500000E 03	0.12350000E 05	0.13195910E 05	-6.8495	79.6774
0.15800000E 03	0.12350000E 05	0.13352640E 05	-8.1186	78.1646
0.12550000E 03	0.11200000E 05	0.11603620E 05	-3.6038	89.2439
0.12800000E 03	0.11200000E 05	0.11741860E 05	-4.8381	87.5000

AVERAGE DEVIATION = 4.91040400 %

DEGREE = 2

ARGON 620 PSIG .95"

LEAST SQUARES POLY COEFF. ARE:

A(0)= 0.33987690E 04
 A(1)= 0.59037060E 02

DELTA T		HEAT FLUX		CALC. HEAT FLUX		% DEVIATION	H
0.23950000E 03		0.15800000E 05	05	0.17538770E 05	05	-11.0049	65.9700
0.20650000E 03		0.15800000E 05	05	0.15669870E 05	05	0.8236	76.5133
0.24200000E 03		0.15800000E 05	05	0.17678330E 05	05	-11.8982	65.2892
0.21000000E 03		0.14500000E 05	05	0.15870440E 05	05	-9.4513	69.0476
0.17700000E 03		0.14500000E 05	05	0.13957150E 05	05	3.7438	81.9209
0.21500000E 03		0.14500000E 05	05	0.16156000E 05	05	-11.4207	67.4418
0.17200000E 03		0.12300000E 05	05	0.13662920E 05	05	-11.0807	71.5116
0.14400000E 03		0.12300000E 05	05	0.11994210E 05	05	2.4861	85.4167
0.17500000E 03		0.12300000E 05	05	0.13839600E 05	05	-12.5171	70.2857
0.12800000E 03		0.10300000E 05	05	0.11024610E 05	05	-7.0351	80.4688
0.10300000E 03		0.10300000E 05	05	0.94862420E 04	04	7.9006	100.0000
0.13050000E 03		0.10300000E 05	05	0.11176880E 05	05	-8.5134	78.9272
0.91000000E 02		0.81400000E 04	04	0.87377030E 04	04	-7.3428	89.4505
0.73000000E 02		0.81400000E 04	04	0.76025850E 04	04	6.6021	111.5068
0.96000000E 02		0.81400000E 04	04	0.90503940E 04	04	-11.1842	84.7917
0.58000000E 02		0.61400000E 04	04	0.66453750E 04	04	-8.2309	105.8620
0.45000000E 02		0.61400000E 04	04	0.58074880E 04	04	5.4155	136.4444
0.62000000E 02		0.61400000E 04	04	0.69016320E 04	04	-12.4044	99.0323
0.31400000E 03		0.21200000E 05	05	0.21575390E 05	05	-1.7707	67.5159
0.27950000E 03		0.21200000E 05	05	0.19737550E 05	05	6.8983	75.8497
0.26200000E 03		0.19400000E 05	05	0.18784550E 05	05	3.1724	74.0458
0.25300000E 03		0.19400000E 05	05	0.18289010E 05	05	5.7267	76.6798
0.22950000E 03		0.17900000E 05	05	0.16977680E 05	05	5.1526	77.9956
0.22800000E 03		0.17900000E 05	05	0.16893120E 05	05	5.6250	78.5038
0.18950000E 03		0.15400000E 05	05	0.14687720E 05	05	4.6252	81.2665
0.19100000E 03		0.15400000E 05	05	0.14774910E 05	05	4.0590	80.6283
0.14950000E 03		0.13400000E 05	05	0.12324810E 05	05	8.0238	89.6321
0.15050000E 03		0.13400000E 05	05	0.12384780E 05	05	7.5763	80.0365
0.12800000E 03		0.12600000E 05	05	0.11024610E 05	05	12.5031	98.4375
0.12900000E 03		0.12600000E 05	05	0.11085550E 05	05	12.0194	97.6744

AVERAGE DEVIATION = 7.53991700 % DEGREE = 1

ARGON 655.8 0.95

LEAST SQUARES POLY COEFF. ARE:

A(0)= -0.14558320E 04
 A(1)= 0.91204800E 02
 A(2)= 0.15705710E 00
 A(3)= -0.24554800E-02
 A(4)= 0.59687570E-05

DELTA T	HEAT FLUX	CALC. HEAT FLUX	% DEVIATION	H
0.24200000E 03	0.12500000E 05	0.15122040E 05	-20.9763	51.6529
0.22600000E 03	0.12500000E 05	0.14182640E 05	-13.4611	55.3097
0.24000000E 03	0.12500000E 05	0.14982830E 05	-19.8627	52.0933
0.20600000E 03	0.11100000E 05	0.13344090E 05	-20.2170	53.9835
-0.18900000E 03	0.11100000E 05	0.11100180E 05	-0.0017	-58.7301
0.20350000E 03	0.11100000E 05	0.13248870E 05	-19.3593	54.5454
0.16500000E 03	0.95400000E 04	0.11580990E 05	-21.3941	57.8182
0.15200000E 03	0.95400000E 04	0.10839690E 05	-13.6236	62.7632
0.16300000E 03	0.95400000E 04	0.11474000E 05	-20.2726	58.5276
0.12300000E 03	0.73500000E 04	0.88216640E 04	-20.0226	59.7561
0.11300000E 03	0.73500000E 04	0.80392340E 04	-9.3773	65.0442
0.12200000E 03	0.73500000E 04	0.87448240E 04	-18.9772	60.2459
0.86000000E 02	0.55700000E 04	0.58793280E 04	-5.5535	64.7674
0.79000000E 02	0.55700000E 04	0.53434840E 04	4.0667	70.5063
0.85000000E 02	0.55700000E 04	0.58015620E 04	-4.1573	65.5294
0.49500000E 02	0.34000000E 04	0.34487580E 04	-1.4341	68.6869
0.47000000E 02	0.34000000E 04	0.33269130E 04	2.1496	72.3404
0.49000000E 02	0.34000000E 04	0.34237960E 04	-0.6999	69.3877
0.27900000E 03	0.18800000E 05	0.19765180E 05	-5.1340	67.3835
0.26450000E 03	0.18800000E 05	0.17364460E 05	7.6358	71.0775
0.25300000E 03	0.17800000E 05	0.16041830E 05	9.8773	70.3557
0.24550000E 03	0.17800000E 05	0.15384660E 05	13.5693	72.5051
0.21050000E 03	0.16050000E 05	0.13517710E 05	15.7775	76.2470
0.21000000E 03	0.16050000E 05	0.13498200E 05	15.8990	76.4286
0.18000000E 03	0.14190000E 05	0.12306720E 05	13.2719	78.8333
0.18150000E 03	0.14190000E 05	0.12372530E 05	12.8080	78.1919
0.15750000E 03	0.12800000E 05	0.11166590E 05	12.7610	81.2698
0.16000000E 03	0.12800000E 05	0.11308740E 05	11.6504	80.0000
0.11200000E 03	0.10180000E 05	0.79595780E 04	21.8116	90.8929
0.12050000E 03	0.10180000E 05	0.86289140E 04	15.2366	84.4813

AVERAGE DEVIATION = 12.36793000 %

DEGREE = 4

APPENDIX B

SAMPLE CALCULATION

A. Sample Calculations for the first data point of 34 psig nitrogen
0.95 inch heater

Data:

$$E = 16.0 \text{ volts}$$

$$I = 15.2 \text{ amps}$$

$$\Delta T_1 = 324.3 \text{ }^\circ\text{R}$$

$$\Delta T_2 = 295.8 \text{ }^\circ\text{R}$$

$$\Delta T_4 = 313.8 \text{ }^\circ\text{R}$$

$$A = 6.21 (10)^{-2} \text{ ft.}^2$$

1. Calculation of the heat flux

$$Q/A = \frac{(31413EI)}{A} = 13.32(10)^3 \text{ B.t.u./hr. ft.}^2 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$$

2. Calculation of the heat transfer coefficient predicted

$$Q/A \text{ for } 324.3^\circ\text{F} = 14.61(10)^3 \text{ B.t.u./hr. ft.}^2$$

$$h = Q/(A \Delta T) = 41.0731$$

B. Sample Calculation for twentieth data point of 429 psig nitrogen
0.75 inch heater

Data: $h = 41.07 \text{ B.t.u./hr. ft.}^2 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$

$$T_s = 222 \text{ }^\circ\text{R}$$

$$\Delta T = 311.5 \text{ }^\circ\text{R}$$

$$T_{\text{ave}} = 377.55 \text{ }^\circ\text{R}$$

$$\rho_l = 28.3 \text{ lb./ft.}^3 \text{ from reference } \underline{22} \text{ (Perrys)}$$

$$\rho_v = 2.88 \text{ lb./ft.}^3 \text{ from reference } \underline{22} \text{ (Perrys)}$$

$$\sigma = 0.32 \times 10^{-5} \text{ lb/ft. from reference } \underline{21}$$

$$K'_v = 0.0125 \text{ B.t.u./hr. ft.}^2 \text{ }^\circ\text{F/ft. from reference } \underline{21}$$

$$\mu_v = 0.0346 \text{ lb/ft. hr. from reference } \underline{21}$$

$$\lambda = 26.6 \text{ B.t.u./lb. from reference } \underline{22}$$

$$T_c = 227^\circ\text{R from reference } \underline{22}.$$

$$P_c = 33.3 \text{ Atm from reference } \underline{22}.$$

$$\lambda = 2\pi (g_c \sigma) / g (\rho_l - \rho_v)^{1/2} = 19.15(10)^{-3}$$

2. Calculation of λ'

$$\lambda' = \lambda \left[1 + \left(\frac{.34 c_p \Delta T}{\lambda} \right)^2 \right] = 120 \text{ B.t.u./lb.}$$

3. Calculation of F

$$F = \left[\frac{k_v^3 \rho_v (\rho_l - \rho_v) g \lambda'}{\Delta T \mu_v} \right]^{1/4} = 27.3$$

4. Calculation of $(h \lambda_c^{1/4}) / F$

$$h \lambda_c^{1/4} / F = 0.56$$

C. Sample Calculation for the first data point for 0.95 in heater at 550psig with argon.

$$h = 74.01 \text{ B.t.u./hr. ft.}^2 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$T_s = 43.5^\circ\text{F}$$

$$T_c = 151.2^\circ\text{K from reference 12}$$

$$T_{\text{ave}} = 383.25^\circ\text{R}$$

$$T_r = 1.41$$

$$P_r = .8$$

$$Z = .923 \text{ from reference 12}$$

$$T_{r \text{ sat}} = 0.967 \text{ from reference 12}$$

$$\left(\frac{H^* - H}{T_c} \right)_v = 2.36 \frac{\text{B.t.u.}}{\text{Mole } ^\circ\text{F}} \text{ from reference 12}$$

$$\left(\frac{H^* - H}{T_c} \right)_l = 8.28 \frac{\text{B.t.u.}}{\text{Mole } ^\circ\text{F}} \text{ from reference 12}$$

$$\rho_c = 0.531 \text{ gm/cm}^3$$

$$\rho_{rl} = 1.633 \text{ from reference 12}$$

$$C_p - C_p^* = 1.3 \text{ from reference 12}$$

$$P_c = 710 \text{ psia}$$

$$C_p^* = 4.96 \frac{\text{B.t.u.}}{\text{mole}^\circ\text{F}} \text{ from reference 12}$$

$$R = 82.1 \text{ (cc) (atm) / (g - mole) (K}^\circ\text{) from reference 12}$$

$$\sigma = 4.1 \times 10^{-5} \text{ lb./ft. from Appendix C}$$

$$M = 39.95 \text{ lb./mole from reference 12}$$

$$\rho_c = .531 \text{ gm/cm}^3$$

1. Calculation of ρ_v

$$\rho_v = \frac{P}{RT} = 0.0872 \text{ gm / cm}^3$$

2. Calculation of

$$\left[\frac{\left(\frac{H^* - H}{T_c} \right)_l - \left(\frac{H^* - H}{T_c} \right)_v}{M} \right]_{T_c} = 40.25 \frac{\text{B.t.u.}}{\text{lb.}}$$

3. Calculation of ρ_l

$$\rho_l = \rho_{r1} \rho_c = 0.868 \text{ gm / cm}^3$$

Calculation of c_p

$$C_p - C_p^* = 1.495$$

$$C_p = \frac{C_p}{M} = 0.1615 \frac{\text{B.t.u.}}{\text{lb.}^\circ\text{F}}$$

APPENDIX C

CALCULATED PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

TABLE C-I ARGON SURFACE TENSION

TABLE C-II ARGON VISCOSITY

Surface tension data was calculated by extrapolating low pressure data using the Mcleod equation as suggested by Prutton and Marion (23).

The viscosity data for argon was predicted using the method suggested by Jossi, Stiel and Thodos (25).

TABLE C-I

SURFACE TENSION FOR SATURATED LIQUID ARGON

TEMPERATURE °R	SURFACE TENSION ($\sigma \times 10^5$) lb/ft
192	59.1
222	38.0
243	15.32
263	4.1
268	3.08
270	1.03

TABLE C-II

VISCOSITY OF ARGON VAPOR

 $(\mu \times 10^5)$ CENTIPOSES

PRESSURE PSIA	TEMPERATURE °R				
	250	300	350	400	450
71	1151	1360	1570	1400	1970
212	1200	1400	1600	1875	2010
353	1240	1430	1630	1855	2030
568	1255	1457	1660	1829	2050
638	1260	1460	1670	1805	2075
670	1300	1495	1690	1770	2110

VITA

Virgil James Flanigan Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Virgil L. Flanigan was born at the Confederate Soldiers Home of Missouri, on December 31, 1938.

He attended Higginsville High School and graduated in May, 1956. In September, 1956, he enrolled in Missouri School of Mines and Metallurgy and completed requirements for a Bachelor of Science degree in Mechanical Engineering in May of 1960. He spent the next year in industry and the U. S. Army. In September of 1961 he enrolled at Missouri School of Mines and Metallurgy as a graduate student in Mechanical Engineering. He completed the requirements for Master of Science degree in Mechanical Engineering in October of 1962. He spent the next two years on the faculty of Missouri School of Mines and was married to Miss Louise Kelleher on June 13, 1964. He then accepted a position with the Boeing Company as a research engineer. He returned to the University of Missouri at Rolla in September of 1965 and was admitted as a candidate for the Doctor's degree in Mechanical Engineering.

He and his wife were blessed with the birth of a son, Virgil James Flanigan III, one year old at the time of this writing.