

to be the first successful solution of this highly nonlinear, nonsteady state problem. **One-Dimensional Flow With Chemical Reaction in Nozzle Expansion**, Thaine W. Reynolds and Lionel V. Baldwin. The solution of the one-dimensional flow equations along with a chemical reaction-rate equation is presented for several simulated ramjet flight conditions. At Mach 4, flow is close to frozen throughout, while at Mach numbers up to 10 the flow is intermediate between frozen and equilibrium conditions. A considerable change in the reaction rate constant or residence time is apparently required to affect the flow markedly. Although the results agree with the conclusion obtained by using Penner's near-limiting flow criteria, a large range of conditions exist for which the determination of flow behavior requires the simultaneous solution of the flow and reaction-rate equations. In addition, an expression for entropy change occurring during flow with nonequilibrium chemical reaction is derived. **Problems of High-Energy Propellants for Rockets**, Walter T. Olson. High-energy rocket propellants offer large payloads over current propellants but pose unique problems because either the fuel is liquid hydrogen or the oxidant is liquid fluorine. Selected analytical and experimental results illustrate the problems that these materials create for propulsion systems. Solutions to these problems are presented. **Some Considerations of Liquid-Propellant Combustion and Stability**, R. S. Levine. The more serious types of rocket combustion instabilities involve interactions between gas disturbances and combustion processes, which cause sustained destructive heating and vibration. In bipropellant liquid rockets the combustion rates are controlled by forced convective heat and mass transfer rather than by kinetics. The Reynolds number as affected by the relative velocity of the droplet and the gas around it is controlling. Weber numbers become large at higher velocities and the burnings drops shatter. **Thermodynamic Properties of Some Gaseous Metal Compounds**, Alfred Büchler. A review of the experimental data now available for gaseous fluorides, chlorides, oxides, and hydroxides, of Li, Na, and Be illustrates some of the thermodynamic and thermochemical problems underlying the calculation of propellant performance. The various problems and their source are discussed in detail. The article concludes with a note on tabulations of thermodynamic data. **A Review of Rocket Engine Heat Transfer**, S. Lafazan and R. D. Turnacli. The containment and expansion of high-temperature work-

ing fluids used in rocket-propulsion systems has presented some challenging problems in heat transfer with temperatures ranging up to 8,000°R. and local heat fluxes as high as 15×10^6 B.t.u./ (hr.) (sq.ft.). These extreme conditions are further complicated by the fact that containment must be reliably achieved as a minimum weight. Three methods of containment presently used are discussed. These methods are (1) regenerative cooling, (2) heat-sink cooling, and (3) ablation cooling. Procedures used in applying general heat transfer calculations to rocket-nozzle design and prediction of convective heat transfer coefficients and heating rates in rocket nozzles are presented in detail. **Missiles, Material Selection, and Metallurgical Research**, W. Stuart Lyman. The missile material problem is complicated by many factors, including the following chemical considerations: oxidation, erosion, compatibility with propellants, and other rate processes. Missile configurations cause loads different from those in aircraft. Tensile loading, especially biaxial tension, is predominant. Brittle failure at low temperatures is a problem. The aim of alloy selection is to minimize weight at a supportable cost. Metallurgical research holds the key to the future. This article reviews the present state-of-the-art. **Insulation Materials in Missile Applications**, John H. Lux. The use of plastics as a material of construction rather than metals, ceramics, and graphite is discussed. The effect of material composition and fabrication techniques of plastics, as well as new developments in the field of plastic insulation materials, are presented. **Thermal Protection for Reentry**, Irving J. Gruntfest and Lawrence H. Shenker. This article is concerned with the exacting and distinctive requirements for materials for long-range missiles. In particular it is shown that some reinforced organic plastics which are unstable above 675°F. have outstanding durability when exposed to gases over 12,000°F. Various solutions to the materials problem that have been considered feasible are discussed; also the pre-flight screening of possible materials.

ERRATA

The heading of column 8 in Table 1 of "Thermodynamic Properties of Air," by E. M. Landsbaum, W. S. Dodds, W. F. Stevens, B. J. Sollami, and L. F. Stutzman, which appeared in the September, 1955, issue of the *A.I.Ch.E. Journal*, should be 68°F.

In Equations (3) and (5) of "Suspension of Slurries by Mechanical Mixers," by Joel Weisman and L. E. Efferding, which appeared in the September, 1960, issue of the *A.I.Ch.E. Journal*, ρ_i should be replaced by ρ_s . The corrected Equation (3) is

$$A = \frac{B^{1/3} V_i [g(\Delta\rho)]^{3/2} \delta^{1/2}}{P_s g_c \rho_s^{1/2}}$$

In Equation (5) the term (g/g_c) should be (g_c/g_c) and hence should be omitted. The corrected Equation (5) is

$$K(D/d)A^{-1/3} = \frac{N d^{2/3} (\rho_s/\rho_m)^{1/6}}{\delta^{1/6} g(\Delta\rho/\rho_m)^{1/2} B^{1/6}}$$

Equation (7) of "A Generalized Velocity Distribution for Non-Newtonian Fluids," by R. S. Brodkey, Jon Lee, and R. C. Chase, which appeared in the September, 1961, issue of the *A.I.Ch.E. Journal*, should read

$$v/v_{\max} = 1 + a_1 (r/r_o)^{(n+1)/n} + a_2 (r/r_o)^{2m}$$

The parameter in Figure 1 of "Laminar Boundary Layer Flow and Heat Transfer Past a Flat Plate for a Liquid of Variable Viscosity," by O. T. Hanna and J. E. Myers, which appeared in the September, 1961, issue of the *A.I.Ch.E. Journal*, should be A . The notation should read $A = D/\eta$, not $D = A/\eta$. This work was supported by the National Science Foundation under grant G-6318.

Computer Program Abstracts

Readers of the *A.I.Ch.E. Journal* who are interested in programming for machine computation of chemical engineering problems will find in each issue of *Chemical Engineering Progress* abstracts of programs submitted by companies in the chemical process industries. Collected by the Machine Computation Committee of the *A.I.Ch.E.*, these programs will be published as manuals where sufficient interest is indicated. The following abstracts have appeared this year:

CEP (October, 1961), p. 102

Equation of Third Degree Polynomial
with Three Variables (079)

Piping Flexibility (082)

CEP (November, 1961), p. 76

Analysis of Piping Networks (083)

Hydrocarbon Liquid Specific Gravity
vs. °API, °F, and K (086)

CEP (December, 1961), p. 89

Preliminary Distillation (084)

Pressure Drop on the Shell Side of
Heat Exchangers (085)

BOOKS

(Continued from page 704)

lular structure, spectroscopy, and statistical mechanics appear. This reorganization is a substantial improvement; however it does tend to divide up some topics. For example reaction kinetics is divided into "large-parcel" and molecular approaches and placed in different parts of the book. On the other hand some topics are brought together under a better grouping. For example the interfacial phenomena of surface tension, adsorption isotherms, and surface-catalyzed reactions are included in a chapter called *surface chemistry*.

This emphasis on molecular properties is also reflected in the authors' choice of new material. Most of the spectroscopy and statistical mechanics chapters are topics not in the first edition.

Another interesting change in this second edition is the retitling of many chapters, for the new titles represent a different

orientation to students using this book as a text. The chapter on Heat, Work, and Heat Capacity is renamed First Law of Thermodynamics; Thermodynamics is now Second and Third Law of Thermodynamics; discussion of vapor pressure is not Liquid State but rather One Component Systems; Colloids is now Macromolecules, and so forth. These changes offer a definite descriptive improvement.

The mathematics required for the text is still primarily elementary differential and integral calculus. However some topics of advanced calculus, such as infinite integrals, have been used in this new edition. The authors indicate that this has been done because of the better mathematical preparation of the students. It should be noted that some other texts in the field have utilized advanced topics more than this text.

Of special interest to chemical engineers are new sections in chapters on gases (Kinetic Theory) and liquids (Irreversible Processes) which give definitions for energy and momentum transport. In contrast to recent texts in chemical engineering however the units chosen for the diffusivities of momentum, energy, and mass are all different. Thus there is little attempt to imply the analogies—even of mathematical form. Furthermore some of the assumptions are treated lightly. For example Fick's first law of diffusion is defined, but no mention is made that this is restricted to the case of equi-molal diffusion.

As in the earlier edition turbulent flow is not discussed, and mention of it is generally restricted to statements saying only

that a certain development holds for non-turbulent flow. The text however generally does not even hint at what conditions the flow may become turbulent. Eddy diffusivities of momentum, energy, and mass are not discussed. Also, as in the earlier edition, the behavior of mixtures of real gas is mentioned very briefly and only to the extent of the assumption of Dalton's law.

Comparison of this book with some of the newer chemical engineering texts in transport phenomena indicates different tendencies of these various authors and perhaps different tendencies between engineering and chemistry. Whereas the engineering texts seem to be seeking general expressions containing several effects, the approach of this chemistry book remains one of discussing each effect separately. The discussion of different types of mass diffusion is an example of this difference.

The above comments on turbulent flow and the search for equations which include several effects are not meant as a criticism of Daniels and Alberty's book, but merely as a comment on the areas which are still primarily the concern of engineering courses.

This new edition represents the better preparation chemical engineering students are receiving in the chemistry courses. However the practicing engineer who is not familiar with the developments in molecular and stochastic physical chemistry will find an introductory discussion of these developments in this book.

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