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Propagation of capillary ripples at fluid/fluid interfaces

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AT FLUID/FLUID INTERFACES.

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PROPAGATION OF CAPILLARY RIPPLES AT FLUID/FLUID INTERFACES

by

Raymond Lee Bendure

**A Dissertation Submitted to the
Graduate Faculty in Partial Fulfillment of
The Requirements for the Degree of
DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY**

Major Subject: Physical Chemistry

Approved:

Signature was redacted for privacy.

In Charge of Major Work

Signature was redacted for privacy.

Head of Major Department

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Dean of Graduate College

**Iowa State University
Ames, Iowa**

1968

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DEDICATION

To Barbara

INTRODUCTION

Capillary ripples on liquids are distinguished from waves on the basis of their driving force and wave length. The more familiar waves have gravitational acceleration (gravitational head) as their principal restoring stress and have longer wave length. The pressure drop across curved interfaces due to surface tension provides the principal restoring stress for the shorter wave length ripples. One centimeter is usually taken as the rather arbitrary division between ripples and waves (29).

The effects of ripple propagation have been of interest for many years (9-12, 15-18, 51), but the subject has had a recent increase in popularity. This Laboratory has been active in extensions of the theory of capillary ripple propagation for the past ten years (3, 20-22, 37). Experimental verification of theory was attempted by J. Mann (40, 41) using apparatus which consists essentially of a wire lying in the interface which can be driven vertically by a loudspeaker connected to an audio oscillator. A second wire lying parallel to the first is connected to a phonograph crystal cartridge to provide a method of transducing the mechanical wave formed by the first wire into an electrical signal at the second wire. This second wire can be moved closer to the first wire. By observing the wave at various

separations between the two wires, it is possible to determine the wave length and rate of damping. When these data are combined with other parameters, it is possible to compare the experimental nature of the wave with the theoretical calculations. The technique is most useful when the nature of the surface of the liquid is altered by additions of surface active chemicals.

While this experiment is quite simple conceptually, it is considerably more difficult in practice. Mann devised and constructed the somewhat involved instrumentation required for experimental measurement of wave properties (40). Moreover, he did extensive work demonstrating the validity of the techniques. These methods were applied to several surfactant systems at air/water surfaces (41). Although these results did not confirm the theory due to lack of necessary accuracy, they were sufficiently encouraging to continue the investigation.

S. Grossman made extensive measurements on carboxylic acids (19). He was followed by J. Lucassen on sabbatical leave from Unilever in Holland. Lucassen was concerned with air/water waves as modified by the presence of insoluble and sparingly soluble surfactants (22, 37). This study was the first to lend real support to the ripple propagation theory. Once again lack of suitable precision prohibited detailed confirmation of theoretical predictions.

The purpose of this work is to confirm the theoretical predictions with better experimental reliability. Moreover, it is desired to extend the experimental methods which have been so successful at air/water interfaces to the more complicated oil/water interfaces. Oils in surface chemistry refer to non polar liquids such as hydrocarbons. Interfacial data will be used to check the validity of ripple propagation theory for liquid/liquid systems.

Ripple propagation at air/water interfaces involves parameters which are believed to be important in foam stability theories (50). The surface may be considered to act like an elastic membrane. The magnitude of the strain in this membrane for a given stress is a function of an elastic modulus. If stress and strain are in phase in periodic motion the elastic modulus is real, but if there is a time delay, as would be expected if some relaxation process occurs in the film, the elastic modulus is a complex number with real and imaginary components (3, 20). In this experiment, the membrane is formed by surfactant molecules localized to the interface between the upper and lower fluids.

Similarly, propagation at oil/water interfaces should lead to information pertinent to emulsion stability studies.

Historical background and considerably more involved discussion of the work in this Laboratory are contained in the references from this Laboratory.

THEORY

The theory of capillary ripple propagation has received considerable attention in the past several years, much of it from this Laboratory (5, 13, 16, 17, 20-25, 27, 28, 33, 34, 43, 45, 46, 47-49, 52). As this material is published elsewhere, only the features that are of importance to this study will be discussed.

The theory of capillary waves is based on continuum hydrodynamics. The motion of a fluid is described by the Navier-Stokes equation, obtained by application of Newton's Laws of Motion to a fluid (31). Balances of normal and tangential stresses at the interface furnish boundary conditions which must be satisfied by physically significant solutions of the Navier-Stokes equation; surface properties enter the theory through these boundary conditions. The Navier Stokes equation is non-linear, but can be developed in power series in the ratio of ripple amplitude to wave length. If this ratio is sufficiently small only terms in first power of this ratio need be considered; the linearized Navier Stokes equation results, and the corresponding boundary value problem has been solved (35).

If experiments are to be compared with predictions obtained by solution of the linearized boundary value problem, the experiments must be so designed that the

amplitude to wave length ratio is in fact small. Since wave amplitudes are of the order of a micron and wave lengths are of the order of a millimeter, this parameter is about .001. As the wave progresses from the sending probe, its amplitude will decrease but its wave length will not. Hence the amplitude to wave length ratio decreases as the distance from the generator is increased. Performing experiments at larger separations will lead to acceptably small ratios.

The ripple has the equation (20)

$$A = A_0 e^{-\alpha x} e^{i(\omega t - kx)}$$

where A is the amplitude and A_0 the amplitude at zero distance, $x = 0$. This is an oscillating wave with exponential damping. Alpha is the damping coefficient expressed in reciprocal centimeters while x is the distance from the source of the wave in cm. The wave is formed by causing a wire lying in the interface to oscillate while a second wire parallel to this one and separated by a distance x is used to detect the ripple. This second wire, the sensor, is attached to a phonograph cartridge which transduces mechanical motion into an electrical signal. A standing wave pattern is set up between these two wires (40).

Movement of the sensor relative to the first wire, the generator, permits determination of the wave length and damping coefficient. The wave length is obtained by observing the distance between two crests of the wave and the

damping coefficient is determined by observing the decrease in wave amplitude with distance.

Ten variables are involved in the ripple propagation theory. These include the viscosities of the upper and lower phases, μ' , μ (poises), the densities of the upper and lower phases, ρ , ρ' (g/cm^3), the frequency of the wave, ν (HZ), or, equivalently the cyclic frequency, ω ($\omega = 2\pi\nu$), the interfacial tension, γ (dynes/cm), the wave length, λ (cm), or equivalently the wave number, k ($k = 2\pi/\lambda$), the damping coefficient, α (cm^{-1}), the real component of the complex elastic modulus, E' (dynes/cm), and the imaginary component of the complex elastic modulus, E'' (dynes/cm).

There are two dimensionless groups of these variables which prove convenient for theoretical discussion and for display of experimental results. Y1 is the Kelvin function defined as

$$Y1 = \frac{(\rho + \rho')\omega^2}{\gamma k^3}$$

and Y2 a dimensionless damping coefficient defined as

$$Y2 = \alpha/k$$

If energy dissipation in the ripple propagation is neglected, it can be shown that Y1 will equal unity and Y2 will be zero. When energy dissipation is considered, Y1 and Y2 become functions of the nature of the interface. The elasticity components, E' and E'' , determine this dependence.

Theory predicts that both Y_1 and Y_2 should show limiting behavior when the complex elastic modulus approaches zero and also when it approaches infinity. Between these two limiting forms the Y_1 and Y_2 curves exhibit behavior which depends on the relationship of E' and E'' and on the values of the viscosities and densities of the bulk phases. One of the most surprising results of theoretical calculations for the air/water interface was the prediction of maxima in the Y_1 and Y_2 curves at intermediate elasticities (20).

It turns out that the region of intermediate elasticities where the maxima are expected is somewhat difficult to study experimentally. This is the result of the method in which experiments must be performed. Ideally only the elasticity, $E = E' - iE''$, would be varied during the course of an experiment. The changes in ripple wave length and damping coefficient caused by these elasticity changes would lead to changes in values of Y_1 and Y_2 . However, since the interface corresponds to a monolayer of surfactant molecules rather than an elastic membrane, its properties must be altered by changing the surface concentration of surfactant. Changing the concentration of surfactant will also change the surface tension. The rate of change of surface tension with surface concentration is a primary contributor to the elasticity, and this rate of change of surface tension can be quite rapid for many surfactants (37). Consequently, the elasticity changes extremely rapidly for very minor changes

in surface concentration. The net result is that the Y1 and Y2 functions jump from their zero elasticity values to their infinite elasticity values almost completely skipping through the intermediate ranges where the maxima are predicted.

Early theoretical work for air/water systems resulted in two plots for Y1 and Y2 as a function of elasticity. These expected results are shown in the Appendix in Figure 1 and 2. Theory was extended to allow for non zero viscosity and density in the upper phase. Details of this extension are being published (22). The result of the calculation is that the ten principal variables can be related by one complex equation. This equation (42) takes the form

$$F = \sum_{j=1}^5 C_j (k + i\alpha)^j = 0 .$$

The C_j are complex coefficients which involve all eight variables except k and α . Since a complex equation implies the existence of two real equations, two of the ten variables are dependent upon the remaining eight independent ones. Any two variables may be chosen as dependent, however, the equation may not be solved with equal ease for different choices.

For theoretical work, it is useful to choose k and α as the dependent variables. This choice allows comparison of theory with an experiment which will measure k and α . Generation of these theoretical plots requires statement

of frequency, interfacial tension, E' , E'' , and the viscosities and densities. The bulk phase viscosities and densities are easily assigned with adequate precision, but treatment of the remaining four independent variables for theoretical curve calculation is somewhat arbitrary. Frequency may be assumed to be constant. Assumption of an equation of state allows calculation of interfacial tension and E' as functions of surface coverage. E'' must be varied arbitrarily. This kind of calculation corresponds most closely to a variable L , constant frequency experiment (40, 41).

Constant k experiments (3) are somewhat more difficult to model theoretically. This and other model building efforts are under active investigation in the field of capillary ripple propagation (36, 42, 46). Figures 3 and 4 show some theoretically expected constant frequency results for oil/water interfaces.

Several observations may be made relating the air/water and oil/water results. Both systems exhibit limiting cases for both elasticity extremes, however, the differences between low elasticity and high elasticity limits of Y_1 and Y_2 are much less for oil/water systems than for air/water systems. Both Y_1 and Y_2 exhibit pronounced maxima at intermediate elasticities for air/water systems, but these are almost absent at oil/water systems.

The existence of maxima in Y1 and Y2 plots has been of considerable interest in the capillary ripple field. It turns out that the height and even the existence of the maxima depend on the difference between upper and lower phase viscosity and density. It is also a function of the equation of state used in the calculation. Lucassen has been investigating this feature for air/water systems (36).

Theoretical plots for oil/water interfaces were prepared using a programmed calculation for the roots of the F equation which was prepared by Mann (41). Note in Figures 3 and 4 that the frequency shifts the curves vertically, but has little effect on curve shape. A slight Y1 maximum can be seen for heptane/water systems but not for nonane/water systems. Moreover, the Y2 curves differ appreciably for these two cases. As the upper phase density and viscosity approach the lower phase values the difference between the low and high elasticity limits decreases.

EXPERIMENTAL

Materials

The purity of chemical compounds is always of concern, but surface chemistry research is particularly subject to errors of contamination. The experimental techniques are designed to minimize the chances for accidental contamination and to provide for cleaning operations. Furthermore, particular attention must be paid to the type of contamination as discussed in standard works in surface chemistry (1, 11, 14, 23).

The serious impurities are those which interfere with the surface properties being studied. The bulk properties of density, viscosity, and solvency are not greatly affected by the small contamination which is possible. Substances altering the surface tension of an interface, however, must be scrupulously avoided. Surfactants are the prime source of this difficulty. One must be careful to avoid substances which can interact with surfactants which have deliberately been added. Thus multivalent ions can alter the monolayer behavior of oppositely charged surfactants (1). The natural organic substances present on skin are often very effective surfactants, thus contact with the experimental materials must be avoided.

Surface properties depend on the total amount of surface active material in the interface. Thus a small impurity in the surfactant which is intentionally added is considerably less important than a similar fraction in one of the bulk phases. Water is particularly subject to surfactant contamination; hydrocarbons are somewhat less critical because of their lower surface tension.

Reagent grade zinc chloride, sodium chloride, potassium bromide, and sodium sulfate were used as received from Baker.

Fisher reagent grade glycerol was used as received.

The water used in these experiments was distilled water available from the taps of the Chemistry Building which had been further purified. A block tin still located in the Physical Chemistry Laboratories (113 Chemistry) was charged with roughly 200 grams of potassium permanganate and 200 grams of sodium hydroxide (both Mallinckrodt reagent grade) along with sufficient tap distilled water to fill it. This steam heated still was operated for at least half an hour before collecting any distillate. Water was collected in two gallon polyethylene bottles which had been cleaned with alcoholic potassium hydroxide and cleaning solution (potassium dichromate dissolved in concentrated sulfuric acid). This permanganate water was used as feed to a two stage all quartz still (model BI-16 available from Amersil Quartz Division of Englehard Industries, Inc., Hillside,

New Jersey). After at least 30 minutes of operation, the distillate was collected in cleaned polyethylene bottles and used within three days of preparation.

The hydrocarbons were distilled from a three liter standard taper glass still with a Vigreux column and only the middle cut saved. The distillate was collected in cleaned glassware with ground glass stoppers. Again the substances were used as near to the distillation time as possible; the heptane used for the majority of the two phase experiments was distilled within an hour of its use. Petroleum ether feed was 30°-60° Baker and Adamson brand; hexane was Malinckrodt; Phillips heptane, octane, and nonane were used.

Most of the surfactants had been purified before use. The ethanol used by the author for recrystallizations was distilled on a 30 plate Oldershaw column. Glassware and fritted glass funnels used in the recrystallization were cleaned with both alcoholic KOH and cleaning solution before use. The crystals were repeatedly washed with portions of the solvent and then placed in cleaned ground glass stoppered bottles and placed in a dessicator to dry. This dessicator was evacuated with a water aspirator and calcium sulfate (Drierite) completed the drying. The accompanying table lists the surfactants, their molecular structure, a code name, and the purification procedure.

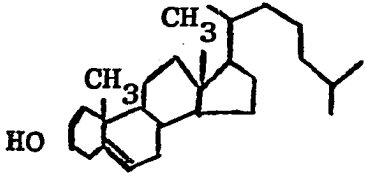
Table 1. (Continued)

Compounds	Code	Structure	Purification
Sodium hexadecyl sulfonate	NAC16SO3	$\text{CH}_3-(\text{CH}_2)_{15} - \begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \\ \text{S} \\ \\ \text{O} \end{array} - \text{O Na}$	Recryst. from ETOH
Sodium octadecyl sulfonate	NAC18SO3	$\text{CH}_3-(\text{CH}_2)_{17} - \begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \\ \text{S} \\ \\ \text{O} \end{array} - \text{O Na}$	Recryst. from ETOH
Hexadecyltrimethyl ammonium bromide	CTAB	$\text{CH}_3-(\text{CH}_2)_{15} - \begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3 \\ \\ \text{N} \\ \\ \text{CH}_3 \end{array} - \text{CH}_3 \text{ Br}$	Recryst. from ETOH
Octadecyltrimethyl ammonium bromide	OTAB	$\text{CH}_3-(\text{CH}_2)_{17} - \begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3 \\ \\ \text{N} \\ \\ \text{CH}_3 \end{array} - \text{CH}_3 \text{ Br}$	Recryst. from ETOH
Eicosyltrimethyl ammonium bromide	ATAB	$\text{CH}_3-(\text{CH}_2)_{15} - \begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3 \\ \\ \text{N} \\ \\ \text{CH}_3 \end{array} - \text{CH}_3 \text{ Br}$	Recryst. from ETOH

Table 1. (Continued)

Compounds	Code	Structure	Purification
Dimethylstearylbenzyl ammonium chloride	DMSBAC	$\text{CH}_3-(\text{CH}_2)_{17}-\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3 \\ \\ \text{N} \\ \\ \emptyset \end{array}-\text{CH}_3 \text{ Cl}$	Recryst. from ETOH
Octadecyltrimethyl ammonium chloride	C18NH3CL	$\text{CH}_3-(\text{CH}_2)_{17}-\begin{array}{c} \text{H} \\ \\ \text{N} \\ \\ \text{H} \end{array}-\text{H Cl}$	Recryst. from ETOH
Tetradecanoic acid	C14OOH	$\text{CH}_3-(\text{CH}_2)_{12}-\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ // \\ \text{C} \\ \backslash \\ \text{OH} \end{array}$	Recryst. from ETOH
Docosanoic acid	C22OOH	$\text{CH}_3-(\text{CH}_2)_{20}-\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ // \\ \text{C} \\ \backslash \\ \text{OH} \end{array}$	Recryst. from ETOH
Hexanol	C6OH	$\text{CH}_3-(\text{CH}_2)_5-\text{OH}$	Distilled before use
Decanol	C10OH	$\text{CH}_3-(\text{CH}_2)_9-\text{OH}$	Distilled before use
Tetradecanol	C14OH	$\text{CH}_3-(\text{CH}_2)_{13}-\text{OH}$	Recryst. from ETOH
Eicosanol	C20OH	$\text{CH}_3-(\text{CH}_2)_{19}-\text{OH}$	Recryst. from ETOH

Table 1. (Continued)

Compounds	Code	Structure	Purification
Cholesterol (44)	CHOL		As received from J. Mann (white crystalline material)
Lecithin (26)	LEC	$ \begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3 - (\text{CH}_2)_{15} - \overset{\text{O}}{\parallel} \text{C} - \text{O} - \text{C} - \text{H} \\ \\ \text{C} - \text{O} - \overset{\text{O}}{\parallel} \text{P} - \text{O} - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH}_2 - \text{N} - \text{CH}_3 \\ \qquad \qquad \qquad \\ \text{O} \qquad \qquad \qquad \text{CH}_3 \\ \text{CH}_2 - \text{O} - \overset{\text{O}}{\parallel} \text{C} - (\text{CH}_2)_{15} - \text{CH}_3 \end{array} $	As received from J. Mann (white crystalline material)

Surfactant Handling

Insoluble surfactants

Most of the compounds studied at the air/water interface were highly insoluble in water, thus they formed typical monolayers. Use of this fact was made both for ease of film handling and for surface tension determination. A Cenco film balance was used for the earlier water/air work, while the automatic recording film balance first constructed by J. Mann was resurrected for later work (38, 39).

A film balance consists of a shallow trough which has been made hydrophobic, a movable barrier which slides down the length of the trough, and a confining barrier or float. The float is attached to a torsion wire via a rigid tongue, while a pointer indicates the null position of this torsion wire. In practice a small amount of surfactant is placed on the surface of the balance in the large area between the compression barrier and the float, leaving the surface of water behind the float and the surface of water behind the barrier free of surfactant. The surface tension is lower on the surfactant side of the float than on the clean side, hence a pull is exerted towards the clean surface. This is traditionally called the "pressure" due to the surfactant.

$$\pi = \gamma_0 - \gamma$$

where π is the surface pressure, γ_0 the pure water surface tension, and γ the surfactant covered water surface tension.

all in dynes/cm (1, 11, 14, 23).

The surfactant was weighed and dissolved in a known volume of distilled spreading solvent. Freshly distilled 40-50° petroleum ether was the usual solvent, but occasionally a few drops of ethanol were required to induce solubility.

The trough was filled with 4X water and the surface was cleaned by sweeping with a barrier and sucking off the water and contamination with an aspirator and fine tipped tube. The surfactant was now spread on the surface between the probes by squirting small increments of spreading solution from a 250 microliter syringe equipped with an adapter which moved the plunger 1/50 of its range at a time. The tip of the syringe was held close to the surface and at a slight angle to it while a five microliter increment was squeezed out. The tip was moved to another part of the surface and the process repeated until the desired amount of solution was on the surface. The volatile solvent escaped leaving the surfactant molecules spread at the interface. It was necessary to spread surfactant at a concentration which corresponded to the low elasticity region at the maximum barrier separation and to the high elasticity region for the minimum barrier separation. Some experience was needed to realize this requirement, but adding enough surfactant to allow each molecule three times its close packed area was a good first guess.

After some time was allowed for solvent evaporation and monolayer equilibration, it was possible to proceed with the ripple experiment. After one set of ripple data was taken, the compression barrier was advanced so that the area available for the monolayer was reduced. Another set of data could be taken and the monolayer could be further compressed as desired. At each compression the surface pressure was measured so that the surface tension of the surfactant covered system could be calculated.

This particular method of procedure was convenient because surface tensions were easily obtained and the surfactant coverage required for any desired elasticity was quickly attained by moving the compression barrier. If the monolayer was reversible, it was even possible to lower the surface coverage if too large a compression increment was made.

The compression barrier technique was so successful for air/water work that a similar method for oil/water systems was sought. The Cenco film balance could not be readily converted to an interfacial film balance.

Blight (4) has described a rather elaborate interfacial compression barrier requiring considerable machine shop fabrication. A simplified version of this device was prepared in the following way. A glass frame about 7 x 10 x 3 inches was constructed. A 2 1/2 x 7 inch rectangle of glass rod had glass tubes mounted parallel

to the length of the frame fused on the sides; thus the rectangle could slide back and forth on the frame. A continuous strip of Teflon film (1 inch wide, 5 mil thick) was placed around the rectangle and one end of the frame. A wind-up crank on the movable rectangle served to keep the film tightly against the glass supports. This assembly was placed inside a plastic dish pan. Water came about half way up the Teflon and heptane covered the upper portion, while the surfactant was placed at the interface inside the square of ribbon along with the ripple apparatus. After taking a data point the area available to the surfactant was reduced by winding up some of the ribbon and hence pulling the rectangle closer to the end of the frame.

This prototype worked reasonably well, allowing free flow of upper and lower phases over and under the ribbon. It was difficult to maintain ribbon tension throughout the compression area, prevent surfactant loss on ribbon wind-up, and find a spreadable surfactant which was truly insoluble in both water and heptane.

Soluble surfactants

Air/water or oil/water systems in which the surfactant is soluble in the water phase could be easily handled. The surfactant was dissolved in water to make a concentrated solution. After each ripple data point, a volume of liquid was removed from the ripple tank. The desired volume of

concentrated surfactant was diluted with pure lower phase fluid and the same volume of fluid that had been removed was now returned. The aliquot that had been removed could be saved for interfacial tension determination if an independent method was being used. Surfactant was added to a 25 ml volumetric flask from a buret and then diluted to volume from a separate supply of pure solvent. A 15 ml portion of this was then returned to the ripple tank after 15 ml of solution had been removed.

Thorough mixing of the solution in the trough was assured by use of a water-driven magnetic stirrer. The Teflon coated magnetic bar lay entirely within the lower phase, while the magnetic water-powered wheel was below the dish containing both phases. A G. Frederick Smith stirrer was used because it was only 3/4 inch thick and could be slipped under the ripple dish which had been elevated on rubber stoppers. The water pressure had to be increased to start agitation and then reduced to maintain a sufficiently slow rate of stirring; if this was not done, it was possible to throw solution out of the trough from violent action. Additional force was required to start the stirring motion due to static friction.

Surfactants which were not sufficiently soluble in the lower phase could be dissolved in spreading solvents and injected into the interface. Distilled ethanol was useful

because it dissolved most of the long chain surfactants rather well. Ethanol spread at the oil/water interface dragging in the surfactant with it, but the alcohol was quite soluble in both phases and rapidly diffused out of the interface, leaving the surfactant at the interface (11). Surfactant solution was injected just above the interface since the density of the solvent was between that of the bulk phases so that gravity would favor location of the surfactant at the interface. Since the surfactant was not necessarily insoluble in the bulk phases, this technique did not permit determination of the molecular areas. In fact, most of the surfactants examined had appreciable oil phase solubility and several had slight aqueous phase solubility. Solubility of surfactant in either phase would lead to eventual diffusion out of the interface. It was possible to study surfactant with solubility sufficiently low that no appreciable depletion of the surface concentration occurred during the time required for data acquisition. After each ripple data set was taken, further injections of surfactant could be made.

Interfacial Tension

One of the most difficult phases of this project has been the determination of interfacial tensions with suitable accuracy. Several methods have been employed including film balances, Wilhelmy plates, and drop volumes (1,11,14,23).

Air/water systems with insoluble surfactants were readily studied with capillary ripple techniques since they were easy to handle and their surface tension was readily calculated from easily measured surface pressures and assumed pure system surface tensions. The previously described Cenco Hydrophil Film Balance was modified to improve the accuracy of surface pressure measurements.

The film balance was cleaned and coated with paraffin while the float and torsion head were removed. Coating was performed by heating the metal trough with heat lamps, pouring excess wax into it, and then spreading the paraffin by tilting the trough until all surfaces were covered. Excess wax was poured off and the heat sources removed.

The torsion head was repaired several times. The torsion wire supplied by Cenco was too large for adequate sensitivity, so a .008 inch diameter piano wire was substituted. The change in diameter made adequate clamping difficult. Clamping was achieved by means of two plates held together with two screws. A groove in the middle of the plates fit around the wire. The plates were flattened and filed down to reduce the size of the groove. New brass screws were obtained, as it appeared that the original aluminum ones were slipping.

A Shick razor blade was chipped by holding it in a vise and tapping carefully with a hammer until its dimensions

were about 5 by 8 mm, as an oval hole in this blade was just the proper size to accommodate the two screws present in the float tongue clamp. The blade fragment was soldered to the wire with the wire perpendicular to the length of the oval. Good cleaning of the wire and the blade with acetone and an acid flux was essential for solid joints. The solder blob was filed to form a rectangular projection or key and the base of the clamp was filed to accommodate this key. The wire was now covered with epoxy resin and clamped firmly. This procedure prevented any slip of the wire in the torsion head clamp.

One mil Teflon film was used to fashion the float ribbons; these replaced the platinum foil provided by Cenco. The Teflon could be bonded to the mica float and the metal trough with hot paraffin if it was immobilized during cooling. The float was attached to the tongue by means of Nylon thread cemented with DuPont's Duco to the mica and the tongue. The float was coated by holding a hot paraffin covered spatula against the mica, allowing the wax to run on to the float.

The mechanical pointer did not permit returning the float to its null position with sufficient accuracy, so an optical lever was added. The float tongue has a side arm for holding calibration weights. A 1/4 inch diameter front-surface mirror was cemented to a small cork

and this cork was forced onto the arm. A light source was constructed by taking line voltage through a transformer with 6.3 volt secondary, a 1K potentiometer, and to a GE 851K light bulb in a socket. This bulb has a line filament instead of the usual spiral so that its image is a line. A 50 cm focal length 4 cm diameter lens was used to focus this light on the mirror while a second similar lens focused the reflected light spot on a black ruled white scale. Light source and scale were about three feet distant from the mirror on the film balance. The potentiometer permitted adjusting the light intensity. Some dispersion of the light took place, so that it was necessary to pick one color of the resulting spot of light as the reference.

The apparatus was calibrated by hanging weights from the horizontal arm, measuring the lengths of the two arms, the length of the float, and the amount of deflection of the torsion wire required to maintain the null position. The sensitivity was calculated from

$$S = w g l_c / \text{deg } l_f L$$

where S is the sensitivity in dynes/cm, w is the weight, g is the acceleration of gravity pertinent to the units of w, l_c is the length of the calibration arm, deg is the number of degrees of deflection of the torsion wire, l_f the length of the float arm, and L the length of the float in cm. L is normally the actual length of the mica plus one half the sum

of the spaces between the mica and trough wall. A sensitivity of .17 dynes/cm per degree was attained, but the standard deviation was at least .1 dynes/cm. The flexibility of the float ribbons was probably the limiting factor in both sensitivity and reproducibility.

Surface tensions were obtained by the following formula:

$$\gamma = \gamma_0 - S \times \text{deg}$$

where γ_0 is the assumed value for pure water.

J. Mann has described a film balance which is suitable for automatic recording of the surface pressure (39, 40). This was similar to the Langmuir trough, but was fabricated from a solid Teflon slab. The torsion head has a much stiffer torsion wire whose deflection is sensed by a LVDT position transducer. The Linear Variable Differential Transformer permits extremely accurate position determination of the transformer core with respect to the coils of the transformer. Moreover, the electrical signal is a linear function of the core position. This balance is not a null device, but the float displacement is so small that it may be neglected.

Mann's electrical circuit was replaced with considerable improvement in ease of operation, sensitivity, and noise. The primary of the LVDT was excited by a Hewlett Packard 200CD oscillator. Operation was normally at 2000 Hz with four volts across the load. The output from the series

opposing secondaries was fed to a HP3400A RMS voltmeter. This instrument has a DC output of 0-1 volt which is proportional to the meter position which could be opposed by a DC offset supplied by a mercury cell voltage divider. This bucking voltage permitted offset of up to 99% of the voltmeter signal. The difference signal was smoothed by placing a 500 microfarad capacitor across the terminals of the Sargent SR strip chart recorder. This 125 mV recorder was normally used with a 25 or 50 mV range, but operation down to 5 to 10 mV was possible.

This circuit was quite satisfactory; the key point was that stability was quite essential since almost all of the signal was being bucked out and the difference signal was being amplified. The capacitor filter was quite essential as the RMS meter exhibited small "breathing" in which the needle oscillated slightly. This slight oscillation was quite a problem when the lower 99% of the signal was suppressed.

Sensitivity of the instrument was calculated as before with divisions of chart paper replacing degrees of torsion. A typical sensitivity which permitted performing the entire ripple experiment without changing scales was .02 dynes/cm per division. A sensitivity of .001 dynes/cm/division was easily attainable, but this limited the film pressure to a fraction of a dynes/cm; also the noise became somewhat objectionable at these sensitivities. All measurements were

performed with the rather heavy torsion wire in use; if greater sensitivity were desired it would be possible to replace this with a finer one as long as only low pressure data were sought.

Continuous recording of film pressure made it possible to observe the time effect on surface tension. This in itself could easily provide an interesting subject for study.

This film balance was so useful at water/air surfaces that its modification at oil/water interfaces was attempted. A float was fashioned from Teflon which presented its broad side to the interface. Small holes were drilled vertically through the strip and the ends were split vertically with a razor blade. Twenty gauge platinum wire was soldered to the tongue attached to the torsion wire. The platinum wire passed through the holes in the Teflon slab and then was bent to hold the float in place. One mil Teflon film was slipped between the slit ends of the float while the slit was held open. When the spreading force was removed, the film was held reasonably securely. Teflon slabs were cut 1 inch x 2 inch x 1/4 inch and holes were drilled to correspond to the threads on the torsion head base. These slabs were partially slit and the free ends of the float ribbons slipped into the slit. The Teflon slabs were then fastened to the torsion head and served as the support for this head when on the trough.

A compression barrier was constructed from a piece of Teflon which had L cuts in the ends which permitted the top to glide along the trough rim and the bottom to pass by the trough side easily. Note that this barrier was vertical with respect to the surface of the water. Holes were drilled in the upper portion of the barrier to permit free motion of the oil phase through the barrier since it was essential to maintain hydrostatic equilibrium to avoid float movement from liquid flows. Five mil Teflon strips were cut and mounted in the compression barrier with the slit technique. These stiffer strips made contact with the trough wall and acted as brushes to contain the monolayer while still permitting barrier motion.

This modified barrier seemed to work quite well with a pure water/heptane interface. Sensitivity and stability were quite good as long as the float was kept immersed in the heptane. If the float became exposed a changing buoyant force resulted in a distinct drift in the recorder trace. Talc particles were placed in the interface and the effectiveness of the compression barrier brushes noted. The procedure seemed valid until some surfactant was added in addition to the talc. Although the brushes did not leak in the interface plane, the particles seemed to follow the edge of the brush strip as the barrier was moved. One of the techniques that proved quite useful at the water/air

interface for preventing monolayer leakage was to pile up some talc particles near the leading edge of the barrier. Possibly a modification of this idea could prove practical with the interfacial leaks. Moreover, it was difficult to find surfactants which could be spread and still remain insoluble at the oil/water interface.

Other authors have had considerable difficulty with manipulation of interfacial films (1, 7, 8). The general conclusion is that it is possible to manipulate the films, but there do not seem to be any general methods for measuring the surface pressure at the same time. Most researchers resort to an independent surface tension determination.

One of the simplest surface tension measuring techniques determines the force required to balance an object of known perimeter in an interface. A Wilhelmy plate was fashioned from mica sheet, roughed with sand paper, and suspended from a Federal Pacific torsion balance in an air/water interface. If the surface tension acts parallel to the plate, the surface tension may be simply calculated from

$$\gamma = (w - w_0) \times g/p$$

where w is the weight to keep the plate from moving, w_0 is the weight of the plate, g is the acceleration of gravity, and p is the perimeter of the plate in cm. Surface tensions were calculated by both the Wilhelmy plate method and the film balance for an insoluble monolayer. It was found that

at very low surface pressures the two agreed, but at higher pressures the plate was increasingly inaccurate. This was attributed to the development of a non-zero contact angle when enough surfactant was present to lower the surface tension appreciably. Consequently the method was abandoned.

Apparatus was constructed for measuring the interfacial tension by drop volumes. This method was chosen because it could be applied to air/water or oil/water systems and it should be free of contact angle difficulties. The method consists of forming a drop of the denser solution at the base of a capillary tip which has been ground flat. The volume of liquid which just falls determines the interfacial tension from

$$\gamma = Vg(\rho - \rho') 2\pi r\Phi$$

where V is the volume of the drop in ml, ρ is the heavier fluid density, ρ' is the lighter fluid density, r is the radius of the tip, and Φ is an empirical correction factor which is a function of $r/V^{1/3}$ (24).

Fabrication of the dropping tip was rather critical (32). The following procedure proved to be reasonably successful. A 10 cm length of 8 mm capillary tubing was heated near its center and the thick wall blown to form a taper, then the glass was cut in the middle of the resulting bubble. A strip of paper 1 inch wide was wrapped around this capillary tube until the capillary and paper would just fit into a segment

of 14 mm normal wall tubing. Woods metal was melted and eye droppered into the space between the two tube segments while a teasing needle was used to dislodge any entrapped air bubbles. After the metal had solidified a water-cooled silica carbide cutting wheel was used to cut through the entire assembly of tube, metal, and capillary. The fresh cut ends of two such tips were held against the flat side of the wheel from opposite directions until a suitable tip end resulted. The outer glass frequently split away during this operation, but the metal matrix usually remained intact. Hot water now served to melt the Woods metal and clean the glass capillary. The ground glass tip of an L adapter for Micro-Metric Syringe Microburets was cemented to the upper tapered portion of the tip with Duco, taking care that no cement was near the opening of the ground glass.

This tip assembly was held on a syringe of a few ml capacity by the ground glass fitting at the top of the adapter. The syringe was driven by a micrometer plunger mounted on a block which held the syringe and micrometer parallel. This block was fastened to a hex angle frame with standard chemical hardware. A flat plate had been previously leveled and this served as a reference for aligning the tip. The syringe assembly was moved until the dropping tip end was parallel with the reference plate. Attempted leveling with a cathetometer was no more successful than aligning by eye.

The drop volume technique requires that the drop just fall. Considerable time was required for equilibration of the drop but it proved possible to form the first 90-98% of the drop rather rapidly, and then allow 2-10 minutes for the final portion formation. The aqueous phase which contained the soluble surfactants under investigation was placed in the cleaned syringe while the heptane was contained in a glass thermostat consisting of a double walled glass cup with overall height 3 inches and diameter 2 inches connected to a water bath via the bath's circulating pump. Temperature control was .01 degree, with temperature maintained near 25°. After time for temperature equilibrium, two or three drop volumes were measured for each sample. More points were taken if .001 ml precision was not achieved.

The value of the tip radius was quite critical. Direct micrometer readings gave reasonable surface tensions, but it was decided to calculate the radius of the tip based on measurement of the volume for pure water/pure heptane and the assumed interfacial tension. For this purpose water was taken from the still while it was still hot and cooled in the apparatus to insure freshness. Note that the dependence of the function ϕ on r requires a successive approximations solution.

Precision with this technique was quite acceptable until very high concentrations of surfactant were present.

These low interfacial tensions allowed only small drops with consequent poor relative precision. Proper measurement would require a set of tips of varying radii so that the best compromise tip radius could be used for each interfacial tension. For lower surfactant concentrations, it was important to allow sufficient time for equilibrium. The method of measurement increases the surface area, thus requiring more surfactant molecules to diffuse from the bulk system into the interface and for lower surfactant concentrations this diffusion time can be significant. The primary disadvantages of the method are that it is suitable only for truly water soluble systems which do not have any oil solubility and it requires 15-20 minutes per surface tension measurement. This method was used when aliquots were removed from the ripple tank for independent interfacial tension determination.

Many of these objections were overcome by use of an oleophilic Wilhelmy plate (7, 11). This was similar to the usual plate, but it was wet by the oil phase and not by the aqueous phase. Surface tension was pulling up rather than down, hence it was necessary to attach a weight to the plate which was sufficient to overcome the maximum surface tension. A torsion balance was used to provide the balancing vertical force. The contact angle problem was less severe because the surfactants tend to be water soluble. Davies and Rideal report that carbon forms the most satisfactory oil wetted surface (11).

Once again the plate fabrication proved to be critical. A thin sheet of mica was split from a thicker one by gentle prying of one sheet from another with spatulas and razor blades while keeping the opening wet with water. Possibly the water served to transmit the force more evenly. This thin sheet of mica was placed on a wet Petri dish bottom and roughened by gentle sanding with wet sandpaper. The wet dish prevented movement of the mica. The plate was removed by water flooding and the opposite side roughened similarly. The Physics Instrument Shop cut the mica into about 1.5 cm squares. A hole was punched on a center line near the bottom of the plate and near each upper corner. Punching without tearing the mica could be done by puncturing the mica on top of a pad of paper with a sharp small diameter sewing needle. Better holes resulted if the hole was punched through with a very fine dental pick and then enlarged with the sewing needle. Coating the mica with carbon utilized a sooty gas flame with almost no oxygen feed. A pair of forceps held the mica against a glass microscope slide while a pair of longer tongs could be used to hold the smaller forceps. The mica and slide were held at an angle over the top of the flame until an even coating of carbon was obtained. This procedure was repeated with the opposite side and a new glass slide. It was essential not to move the carboned mica against the glass or the coating would be

scratched off. The heat stress on the slides resulted in numerous cracks, hence the one use only instruction. A weight was fashioned from fine platinum wire and fastened through the bottom hole. Nylon threads were passed through the upper holes and cemented to form a loop through each hole and the two larger loops were fastened together with another strand of thread which suspended the plate from the balance hook. The large loops around the plate kept the cement from being in contact with the upper phase.

The plate was kept in a bath of upper phase liquid when not in use. The oil wet plate was lowered through the oil/water interface until the weight was covered by the lower phase. It took some time and effort to displace the heptane from this weight so that the plate would glide easily up and down through the interface. The plate was held in the interface with about half of the plate showing above the apparent interfacial plane. Measurement of the force on the torsion balance required to keep the plate at this position determined interfacial tension through

$$\gamma = \frac{g}{p} (w_m + w_w - rdg - (1 - frx) w_m \times \rho' / \rho_{plt} - frx \times w_m \times \rho / \rho_{plt} - w_w \times \rho / \rho_{wt})$$

where p is the plate perimeter in cm, w_m the weight of the mica in mg, w_w the weight of the platinum in mg, rdg the torsion balance reading in mg, frx the fraction of plate immersed, ρ' the upper phase density, ρ the lower

phase density, ρ_{plt} the plate density, and ρ_{wt} the weight density.

Again absolute measurements were in reasonable agreement with theory, but it proved advantageous to use the observed reading for a pure system and its assumed interfacial tension to calculate the perimeter of the plate. As the surface tension was lowered, the plate tended to sink further into the interface. The torsion balance was mounted on a Lab Jack so that it could be raised during an experiment to keep the plate at the same immersion depth. Precision with this method appeared to be about .03 dynes/cm, but accuracy was difficult to check since the systems of interest were pure solvents to which various surfactants had been added. For water/heptane agreement was within 1 dyne/cm of literature values. Contact angles were a possible problem. Whenever erratic plate movements took place, the plate was removed and cleaned with the upper phase liquid. This technique seemed to be quite acceptable in the ranges of the usual experiments where surface pressures of up to 15 dynes/cm were observed. Plate performance at higher pressures where contact angle difficulties would appear more likely is unknown.

The advantages of the plate are considerable. The measurement requires about 20 seconds and it can be done at the same time as the ripple data are being collected.

It is suitable for oil soluble surfactants as well as water soluble and insoluble ones. Evolution of this particular technique was the necessary step for useful interfacial capillary ripple experiments. Disadvantages of the method could be overcome by use of deeper liquid layers, large perimeter plates, and an automatic null position detection system (such as a spring loaded LVDT). If the interface in which the plate was immersed was curved, the plate would be drawn towards the edge of the container. This problem was solved by employing a larger trough which enabled positioning the plate a few centimeters from the trough edges while still having enough surface area for unimpeded ripple propagation.

Instrumentation

The success of this Laboratory in measuring ripple parameters was a result of the novel instrumentation involved. The essential method was to set up mechanical waves with a wire lying in the interface which was driven by a loudspeaker. A second wire lying parallel to this one and a few centimeters away formed a boundary from which standing waves were set up. This second wire was connected to a phonograph cartridge which converted the mechanical motion to an electrical signal. The present techniques were fundamentally those first discussed by Mann (40).

Numerous seemingly minor modifications were made in the original instrumentation (3, 22). These alterations were essential for operation at two phase interfaces. Moreover, the modifications permitted measurement at air liquid interfaces with considerably more ease, precision, and accuracy.

A schematic of the original instrumentation is shown in Figure 5. Details are discussed in Propagation Characteristics of Capillary Ripples, II (40). The oscillator provided the AC signal for driving the generating probe, but a power amplifier was used to increase the power to the speaker. The frequency counter gave a .1 Hz accuracy, while the attenuator was used to control the power to the generating probe and hence its amplitude. The speaker had been highly modified. The cone was removed and replaced by an assembly which maintained the motion of the probe in the vertical direction, damped out motion in other directions, and provided the restoring force to position the speaker coil near the permanent magnet. The moving probe set up the capillary ripples which were sensed by the second probe. This probe was mounted on a micromanipulator which allowed positioning the cartridge in three mutually perpendicular directions. A variable resistance potentiometer was geared to the manipulator in the in-out direction. This resistance formed one leg of a Wheatstone bridge circuit which allowed distance measurement by balancing the bridge. Besides being more

convenient, one more decimal place was obtained by this procedure. The output from the crystal cartridge was amplified by a wide-band battery powered preamplifier. The amplified signal was monitored with a voltmeter, filtered, and fed to the Y axis of an oscilloscope. The signal from the oscillator was filtered and fed to the X axis of the oscilloscope. Several numbers were recorded for each position of the sensor; frequency entered the calculations directly, input voltage was used to correct the sending probe amplitude for a slight frequency dependence, output signal was a measure of the capillary ripple amplitude, and the relationship of input and output signals as measured by the Lissajous figures on the oscilloscope provided a reference position on the waveform. Measurement of the resistance of the potentiometer on the micromanipulator provided a measurement of the position of the cartridge.

The instrumentation has gone through numerous alterations. The original apparatus was contained within an air thermostat. It was discovered that this box acted as an antenna for mechanical noise. Naturally, with a system capable of measuring mechanical waves only a fraction of a micron high, all sorts of mechanical vibrations appeared as noise signals. Four commercial vibration dampers were used to support the air thermostat. When these were removed the metal framework used to support the speaker rested on rubber pads which were

on a 500 pound stone slab. The slab was supported by several layers of rubber sheeting. All mechanical connections between the metal framework, or cage, and rods supporting the speaker were insulated with rubber washers between the nut and bolt. Although the micromanipulator base was quite heavy, the best results were obtained when this base rested on rubber sheeting and lead bricks were placed on the manipulator base to provide even more weight. Best noise insulation was provided by a spongy rubber sheet combined with a firmer one. Rubber stoppers were used to elevate the ripple trough when necessary. The cage was covered with Lucite on the ends, back, and top. These provided a dust and air current shield. The front was open, but sheets of Saran Wrap were draped from the top down. This provided easy access to work inside the cage while giving an almost closed working space. Figure 6 shows the final arrangement.

Mann's apparatus has been modified in a number of respects to increase accuracy of parameter determination. Frequency was originally counted by beating the working oscillator against a standard oscillator and using the counter to observe the ratio. The standard oscillator was removed and frequency counted directly when it was discovered that the beat method had an accuracy of one part in 5000 at best, while direct counting was good to one part in 2000. Moreover, the standard oscillator was difficult to keep in top working condition. The original scope was replaced with a Hewlett-

Packard Model 130C. This permitted considerably more sensitivity and a variety of attenuation possibilities.

One of the key points of the technique was that the Lissajous figures provided a reference point on which further measurements could be based. Although the position of the sensor was known fairly well, the absolute distance between the probes was less well known in large part because probe diameters were not small compared to wave length. It was assumed that the electrical phase measurements corresponded to the mechanical phases of the wave. Thus if the sensor was moved from one position where the Lissajous pattern was a positive sloping straight line to the next position where a similar pattern was obtained, it was assumed that one wave length had been traversed. Thus the wave length resolution depended ultimately on the resolution of the phase pattern. It was possible to record the output signal as a function of distance and obtain the wave length from this plot in some cases. As Mann has shown (40), when the two probes were close together the output signal underwent periodic variations, and these variations corresponded to known fractions of a wave length. However, for larger separations the output signal decreased exponentially with distance. Thus a plot of signal against separation distance would not provide a measure of the wave length. Use of the phase patterns, however, permitted wave length measurement for all situations, provided the signals were sufficiently

sinusoidal to form sharp Lissajous figures. Although any point on the wave could be taken for reference, the point which corresponded to a straight line Lissajous figure was the most suitable, since a straight line was easier to reproduce than any intermediate form of the ellipse.

Probe design for interfacial systems appeared to involve more art than science. Air/water system sensors could be paraffined to assure a non-wetting surface. Moreover, since coupling through air was small, a relatively large object could serve very well as a sensor. The sharp edge of a razor blade formed the sensor in early work. The presence of a liquid upper phase, however, ruled out both larger objects and paraffin coatings which were oil soluble. The original generating probe was a wire inverted T framework in which the bottom edge was ground to form a right angle with the front surface. Presumably the front corner formed the actual generating line.

First interfacial probes consisted of the same generator with a sensor consisting of a piece of wire. Numerous sizes of wire and orientations were investigated. L shaped sensors were much more effective than T shaped ones. A sensor similar to the generating probe, only smaller was rather ineffective. A U shaped sensor indicated that the output signal was a function of the orientation of the free arm of the U. These observations suggested that the mode of

coupling of the mechanical wave was considerably more complex than simple vertical displacement. The piezoelectric effect was manifested as a tensor quantity in which an electrical signal would result from a stress in almost any direction on the crystal. Thus all motions of the sensor resulted in a contribution to the output signal; however, it was quite likely that some of these orientations were preferred over others. Torque, buoyant force, and displacement could all have been important in the production of a signal. It is important to note that although the signal and signal to noise ratio were functions of probe design, the capillary ripple parameters that were measured in these various modes were not dependent on design. Of course, reductions of signal to noise ratio and signal reduced accuracy of determination of the ripple parameters.

The generator probe was converted to interfacial use by fashioning an A frame in which the feet of the A held a thin wire. This wire touched the interface, while the bulk of the supporting frame was above the upper phase. The bulkier supporting legs might be expected to lead to wave form distortion; to avoid errors from this source the generating probe was made considerably longer than the sensor probe, so that only the central portion of the wave contacted the sensor.

The contact angle between the probe and the lower phase affected the magnitude of the signal drastically. If the

lower phase wet the generator, its vertical motion would not be coupled very strongly to the interface. Similarly, the sensor had to be non-wettable if the wave motion was to couple with the sensor. Wetting properties of several substances were examined. These included Desicote, Silastic adhesive, mold release compounds, Teflon tape, and Teflon ribbon. The effectiveness of each modification was ascertained by performing a voltage distance experiment and examining both the wave forms and the signals obtained.

After considerable experimentation the following procedure was adopted. Sensing probes were made from a steel paper clip of 40 mil diameter. The clip was unfolded and part of the wire cut off to form an L about 3 x 4 cm in which the base of the L was left with a small foot. The generating probe was fashioned from 70 mil stainless steel rod. The supporting form consisted of three 3 inch pieces forming the upright and sides of the A and a 3 1/2 inch cross bar holding the sides at 45° angles to the upright all spot welded together. This resulted in the sides extending 1/2 inch vertically below the cross bar. Molybdenum wire with a 15 mil diameter was spot welded to one leg. The legs of the frame were compressed by squeezing them firmly towards each other. While pulling on the free end of the wire with pliers, the weld on the second foot was made. Proper construction required a fair amount of experience. Use of a wire puller

aided keeping the tension on the wire high, but adjustment of the spot welder heat and pressure was more critical. The metal parts were cleaned with acetone and hydrochloric acid before welding. The frame was easier to weld if the ends of the rod are ground flat on one side; this also exposed fresh metal for better bonding. It was important that the frame be compressed reversibly; too much force would permanently deform the legs so that they did not exert any tension on the wire.

A hydrophobic surface was obtained on both probes by coating them with DuPont FEP 856-301 Teflon Resin. A mixture 10:7 by volume of resin and VM 7799 accelerator was agitated with a magnetic stirrer and carefully filtered through a Kim Wipe to remove froth. The probe parts could be dipped into the liquid or a small brush could be used to cover them. A little care was needed to get an even coat on the wire without any excess resin drops or air bubbles. Mounting the generating probe so that the wire was vertical coupled with careful drawing of the brush from top to bottom resulted in a good coat after several tries. The trick to good coating was to adjust the viscosity so that the coat flowed enough to even out while it remained high enough to stay on the wire. The small diameter of the wire was the feature which made its coating rather difficult. After a smooth coat was obtained, the solvent was driven off the probes by placing

them in a moderate air stream for at least 1/2 hour. The Teflon coating was fused by baking the probes in a muffle furnace at 350° C for 20 to 30 minutes. After the parts had cooled they were ready for service if they passed a visual inspection for coat integrity.

Addition of a Lock-In Amplifier, a Princeton Model HR-8, improved data acquisition considerably. This amplifier has several modes of operation. The instrument is essentially a frequency tuned phase sensitive voltmeter in which phase control is established from a desired reference source. The AC input signal can be rectified and filter circuits used for averaging the resultant DC signal. Early work used the amplifier to supplant the oscilloscope as a phase sensing device. The maximum signal was adopted as the criterion which established the reference point on the wave. The adjustable phase feature enabled any point on the wave to be selected for reference. Results indicated that it did not make much difference what point was taken, so the point where the maximum signal from a wide band amplifier occurred was used. Wave lengths calculated from the maxima in the voltage were not as accurate as desired, since a slight mismatch in frequency tuning resulted in a response curve which was not smooth enough to locate the maximum voltage easily. That is, although there was always a unique maximum signal, searching for this maximum was difficult because of adjacent relative

maxima. This would not normally be a problem in a constant frequency experiment, but the preferred mode of operation attempted to keep the wave length constant while altering the frequency. The zero crossing of the signal was tested as a reference point for wave length calculation. At zero signal it should be possible to increase the sensitivity by several orders of magnitude, and hence determine the zero quite accurately.

Experiments with this method were performed at several phase settings. Voltage distance curves were plotted with the result that the shape of the voltage distance curve depended on the phase setting employed. The distance from one zero crossing to the next depended upon the phase, but the distance from one zero crossing to the third crossing gave reasonable wave length estimates. These rather surprising results prompted a further examination of the expected response from the crystal cartridge. The time dependence of the mechanical wave was removed in the original method by use of a voltmeter for signal display. This AC instrument time averaged the input signal, however, the LIA made use of the time information in the signal. Thus the output changed polarities periodically. The phase sensitive nature of the detection system further complicated the interpretation by adding another factor in the response equation. Further analysis of the equations expected indicated that

this phase problem could be resolved by working at probe separations at which the signal could be adequately represented as exponential. If the probe separation times the damping coefficient was larger than about 2.5, exponential behavior resulted and the phase problem with the LIA disappeared. Consequently all further work was carried out under these conditions.

One of the advantages of the LIA is that it was possible to suppress the output up to a factor of 10. This means that it was possible to buck out 90% of the signal and then amplify the remaining fraction by a factor of 10 for display. This corresponded to a factor of 10 better sensitivity, although the experiment is somewhat more difficult because numerous dials must be turned. Adjustment of all the dials for a given data point was difficult because an external oscillator and the internal reference oscillator had to be adjusted independently, and the detection system depended on the setting of both of these.

This problem was surmounted by yet another modification of technique. The final arrangement is shown schematically in Figure 6. It was possible to operate the Lock In Amplifier in a mode in which it acted like an oscillator, thus eliminating the external oscillator.

The Lock In Amplifier may be represented as a preamplifier followed by an intermediate amplifier, followed by a tuned amplifier, Figure 7. The first two are wide band devices

which also incorporate the sensitivity control. The tuned amplifier narrows the frequency spectrum down to a desired fraction of the input frequency. The half width of the bandpass peak is normally operated at 1/10 of the nominal input frequency, but the Q may be adjusted until only 1/25 of the spectrum is passed. Although some stability was lost by this selectivity increase, most measurements were taken with $Q = 25$. The feedback network operating on the tuned amplifier constitutes the internal oscillator. The signal is fed through an attenuator to the output jack. This oscillator in conjunction with phase control and trigger circuits provides the reference at the phase sensitive mixer. The amplified input signal is beat against the reference signal of the mixer to provide sum and difference signals. The difference signal is now DC and can be filtered with any desired time constant, amplified at the DC amplifier, and displayed on the panel meter. The output is also available at the meter for external display.

The oscillations from the LIA were amplified by a Heathkit W-5M power amplifier and fed to the loudspeaker. An Astatic 81-002 cartridge was mounted on the original Brinkman 3050 Micromanipulator and its output fed to the Type A preamplifier on the LIA. The LIA was operated on Internal Mode, with $Q = 25$, Freq Trim = 0, Zero Suppress = 0, Time Constant = 3-10 sec, Meter/Monitor on either SIG for

scope monitoring or OUT for signal averaging. The sensitivity was adjusted for various purposes. The oscilloscope was used for Lissajous pattern phase determination with the X signal taken across the speaker coil and the Y from the output of the signal tuned amplifier operated in the SIG mode. The OUT mode included the rectifying and averaging functions. The output was displayed on a Fairchild Model 7100 Integrating Digital Voltmeter. The LIA meter has a 10 volt full scale output; this was reduced by a voltage divider consisting of a 1K potentiometer and fed to the digital voltmeter on its .15 volt scale. Although five digits were displayed, the terminal digit appeared to have no significance.

A HP 450A amplifier produced an amplified pattern of the oscillator signal whose frequency could be monitored by a Computer Measurements Model 225C Universal Counter-Timer. The power amplified signal intensity was monitored with an HP 400H voltmeter. The Wheatstone bridge was powered from a mercury cell, while a Kintel Model 203 Microvolt-Ammeter was used for null detection.

The filter circuits originally in the instrument train are absent from the final version, as is the battery operated preamplifier. The preamplifier appeared to add a moderate amount of noise, and was replaced with the LIA preamplifier. The filter circuits were originally tuned to shunt noise of 20 to 60 cycle frequency to ground. This function was

achieved reasonably well, but at the cost of almost unacceptable power loss in the output signal. Moreover, the filters led to some wave form phase distortion at low frequencies which was particularly critical for oil/water work since the high damping coefficients favored low frequency operation.

A slab of Teflon was fashioned into a rectangular trough with overall dimensions of 6 inch x 9 inch x 1 inch with 1/2 inch walls and a 1/4 inch bottom which sat inside a glass baking dish 8 inch x 12 inch. The inner trough could be filled with the lower phase solution by overflowing while the upper phase could be layered over the lower and the interface cleaned. When interfacial tensions were measured with the plate, a Federal Pacific LG torsion balance provided the restoring force.

Procedure

Capillary Ripple Propagation involves ten fundamental variables. Theory relates these ten variables with two equations so that independent measurement of any eight determines the remaining two. Four of the variables are reasonably simple to obtain with requisite accuracy. The density and viscosity of the upper and lower phases can be obtained from the literature provided the choice of phases is made with some care. The remaining quantities are the wave length, λ , or the wave number, k , the damping coefficient, α , the wave frequency ν , or cyclic wave frequency, ω , the

interfacial tension, γ , the real component of the complex elastic modulus, E' , and the imaginary component of the complex elastic modulus, E'' . Generally the last two quantities are calculated from values of the first eight.

Frequently the quantity actually measured must be manipulated with further variables and constants to attain the desired form. Several techniques for data acquisition have been used. These included Vary L, Min-Max Vary L, Vary Frequency, Constant k, and Multiple Constant k methods. They differed in which variables they altered and kept constant, ease of data acquisition, and interpretation.

A quantity known as the reference independent variable was associated with a ripple experiment, and furnished an abscissa for graphical presentation of data. The reference independent variable was usually a concentration of some sort. A point consisted of all the information required to compute the desired ripple parameters for each value of the reference independent variable.

The surface concentration was a convenient reference independent variable for insoluble monolayers at the air/water interface. If a trough was used for compression of the monolayer, the length available for the surfactant was recorded and the surface concentration calculated from

$$\Gamma = \text{wtmup} \times \text{voladd} / (\text{wtmol} \times \text{volmup} \times \text{width} \times \text{length})$$

where Γ is the surface concentration in moles per square

cm, wtmup is the weight of surfactant in g dissolved in VOLMUP liters of solution; voladd liters of solution are added to the trough width cm wide; length cm remain between the compression and float barriers; and the surfactant has a molecular weight of wtmol g. The surface tension was calculated from the amount of torsion produced in the float torsion wire as discussed in the surface tension measurements section.

Slightly soluble or soluble surfactants were normally run in a constant area experiment in which the available surface was kept constant but more molecules of surfactant were added to the system. If the surfactant was soluble in the lower phase so that lower phase mixing was part of the experimental procedure, the reference independent variable was the log of the bulk phase concentration. It was calculated from

$$\log c = \log (\text{voladd} \times \text{wtmup} / (\text{voltot} \times \text{wtmol} \times \text{volmup}))$$

where c is the concentration in moles/l, the volume in liters of solution voladd added is being recorded, and voltot is the volume of the lower phase in liters. Less soluble surfactants had the surface concentration as a reference independent variable, but their solubility made interpretation of this number essentially meaningless. These systems usually resulted from spreading solvent injections near the interface. The surface concentration was calculated from

$$\Gamma = \text{wtmup} \times \text{voladd} / (\text{wtmol} \times \text{volmup} \times \text{area})$$

where the cumulative volume of solution added, voladd, was recorded and area is the number of square cm of surface available at the interface. When soluble surfactants were handled by removing and adding aliquots of the lower phase, the concentration was calculated from a running total in which the number of moles of surfactant present was counted to produce the next concentration value.

Cleaning operations for an air/water systems have been discussed. An oil/water experiment began with both the Teflon trough and glass dish immersed in cleaning solution consisting of potassium dichromate and sulfuric acid. The containers were rinsed several times with distilled water and then two more times with 4X water and the dish and trough were placed in the ripple cage. The generating probe was held in the speaker assembly with a set screw. The entire assembly was mounted so that vertical motion was quite simple, but so that leveling could be performed when needed. The trough was filled with 4X water until the water level was even with the trough edge and the generating probe lowered until it just depressed the surface of the water. If the probe did not meet the surface evenly, the support rods were adjusted until it did. The sensing probe was held in the crystal cartridge by another set screw. The micromanipulator was placed on a sheet of graph paper with its bottom edge along

a line. The sensing probe was adjusted until the bottom of the L also lay along a parallel line. Rubber gloves were used for any operations where contact with wet end equipment was likely. The manipulator and attached sensor were positioned over the water so that the two probes were reasonably parallel and the sensor was lowered until it just depressed the surface of the water. The cartridge and sensor were adjusted until the sensor met the surface evenly and moved in until it just touched the generating probe at the surface of the water. Parallel alignment could be checked visually since the end of the case had a transparent cover. The entire manipulator assembly was adjusted until alignment was obtained. Lead bricks were placed on the manipulator base to improve noise properties and to prevent accidental movement of the aligned manipulator. The resistance from the Wheatstone bridge circuit when the probes just touched was recorded as RESGN in K ohms.

The water in the trough was next removed by suction from a water aspirator. During suction the tip was kept at the surface so that a mixture of air and water was removed simultaneously; this procedure aided in removing surface contamination. The lower trough was filled with a portion of lower phase solution which was usually 4X water, but sometimes contained small concentrations of various counter-ions. After some time was allowed for contamination to

diffuse to the surface, a small diameter tip was used to suck off a portion of the water, with special care to take the water right at the surface.

The upper phase was poured into the outer dish until it covered the lower phase by 1-2 cm. After more time for equilibration, this interface could be cleaned by sweeping with Teflon bars with the probes raised, or by careful aspirating with the probes in place. It was important that attention be paid to the positioning of the two probes with respect to the level of the lower phase. Since the cleaning operations might have lowered the water level, it was sometimes necessary to lower the probes to compensate. Best results were obtained with the probes depressing the lower phase surface slightly.

If a plate method of interfacial tension determination was used, the oil cleaned plate was carefully immersed from the top and the balance height adjusted so that the plate remained in the interface. The relatively small depths of both phases compared to the plate dimensions made this particular operation somewhat difficult. Modification of the equipment to permit three or four centimeter depths would require deeper troughs and dishes as well as a longer arm on the sensing probe.

The clean system almost always provided one of the points desired, so a set of ripple data was taken for this

value of the reference independent variable. In any of the constant area techniques a small addition of surfactant was made and time allowed for equilibrium. This time was considerable if the compound had a moderate solubility and diffused out of the interface. The real requirement was not that of final equilibrium, but a situation in which the measured properties did not change in the time required to measure them. Nevertheless, this time was one of the chief reasons why data taking was slow. Each surfactant addition constituted one value of the reference independent variable and was accompanied by recording of all the variables needed to calculate ripple parameters.

Vary L

This method (40) was the basic technique for which the instrumental method was designed. The frequency was kept constant throughout the experiment. For each reference independent variable value a complete plot of output signal as a function of probe separation was obtained. Although the interpretation of the results was easiest here, the data acquisition was quite time consuming and involved.

The initial probe separation was at least 10 wave lengths; the resistance corresponding to this distance was recorded as a value of RES in Kohms. The output signal as indicated by the digital voltmeter, DVM, was recorded, then the sensor was moved out slightly and the new resistance and signal recorded. The distance increment was 1/50 to 1/10

of a wave length. This procedure was continued until three or more wave lengths had been traversed. These 30 to 200 pairs of numbers could be converted to output signals as a function of distance and plotted; actually, the distance was an almost linear function of resistance, so that over separations of only a few wave lengths a plot of signal as a function of resistance was quite acceptable. The wave length was obtained by subtracting the distance corresponding to some point on the plot from the distance corresponding to a point one wave further out on the plot. Note that in this method the absolute probe separation was immaterial so long as several waves were between the probes. The logical point for wave length calculation was the one which could be most clearly resolved. Mann and Hansen (41) have shown that for RMS meter sensing of the output signal the signal was approximately an exponential curve which executed oscillations periodic in the wave length. The peak of one such oscillation was the best place to choose for a reference mark. Similarly, the damping coefficient could be obtained from this plot. If the curve was truly exponential, a semi-log plot would yield the damping coefficient immediately; if the curve was still oscillating the more complex formulas of Mann and Hansen were required.

It turned out that the envelope curves of the oscillating exponential are of major significance. If the maxima and

minima of the voltage-distance curve were determined, the envelope curves could be determined with the lower number of points suggested above. The accuracy of the wave length determination could be increased by using the phase information contained in the Lissajous pattern. If one of the voltage distance points included the probe position where this pattern is a straight line during each wave length, then the reference point was determined more accurately than by the maximum of the voltage distance oscillations. All of this work coupled with the direct frequency measurement and an independent surface tension measurement constituted one damping coefficient, α , and one wave length, λ , for one value of the reference independent variable.

This entire procedure had to be repeated for each level of the reference independent variable desired, so that the amount of data taken for one complete plot was large. There was a further difficulty in that the output signal did not form curves which conformed exactly to those expected. Noise was always a problem, and the many adjustments required to perform the experiment were all subject to their own errors. It was particularly difficult to draw an unambiguous envelope curve through the maxima and minima; this led to an ambiguity in the damping coefficient such that its standard deviation was around 10% of the value of the damping coefficient itself. The standard deviation of the wave length was about 1% of its value.

Min-Max

J. Lucassen (37) favored a modification of this vary L procedure in which only a few points needed to be taken per wave length. The distance corresponding to a probe separation where the Lissajous figure was a straight line was recorded for each wave length. This was the in phase position. A straight line with opposite slope was encountered in the same wave length and was termed the out phase position. For each wave length the maximum signal and minimum signal which occurred nearest to the OP and IP positions were recorded along with their corresponding resistances. The distances at successive IP's provided estimates of the wave length, while the damping coefficients were calculated from an approximation to the envelope curve

$$\alpha = (\ln(1/V_{\max} + 1/V_{\min})_{n+1} - \ln(1/V_{\max} + 1/V_{\min})_n) / (x_{n+1} - x_n)$$

where V_{\max} is the signal at the maximum, V_{\min} is the signal at the minimum, x refers to the distance, and n and $n + 1$ indicate two adjacent IP positions. V_{\min} was normally taken to be the average of minimum preceding the particular maximum and the minimum following it. The damping coefficients determined this way exhibited considerable scatter, hence 5 to 10 wave lengths would be covered to provide enough values for averaging. It turned out that for air/water systems the IP position corresponded closely to the maximum in output signal for that wave length.

This Min-Max modification of the Vary L procedure obviously required much less work per damping coefficient measured. It was possible to get a set of data for one value of the reference independent variable in about 15-30 minutes so that several levels could be examined. The principal loss was that the voltage distance curve was no longer available for reference. Once the more difficult full Vary L had confirmed the essential behavior of a system, the abbreviated Min-Max procedure could be effectively employed.

Vary Frequency

The 1% standard deviation for wave lengths appeared as a precision and an accuracy error in the above methods. A technique for avoiding some of this scatter made use of the very good precision available from the oscilloscope phase determination. This method was originally used by Mann and Hansen for accumulating a large block of data for the pure water/air interface (40). Once a suitable probe separation was obtained, the probes were kept fixed relative to each other. Thus this was a constant separation, or constant L, method. The frequency was varied until an IP condition resulted and was recorded. The frequency was then advanced until the next IP and so on. It was originally assumed that only an integral number of waves existed between the probes at an IP condition; hence if the number of waves between the probes was known for the first frequency, this number could be increased by one for each new IP frequency. The

new wave length was simply obtained by dividing the probe separation L by the number of wave lengths. This procedure gave the wave lengths for a given set of frequencies. The probe could now be moved slightly to L' and the process repeated. This enabled determination of the wave length for the entire frequency spectrum with a reasonably simple experiment. The spectrum from 200 to 1200 Hz could be spanned in about 1/2 hour.

The major difficulty with this method was that the assumption of an integral number of waves existing between the probes at IP was not true in general. It was particularly not true with the recent instrumental modifications. Furthermore, it was not true that going from one IP frequency to the next increased the number of waves by one. This assumption, however, was only mildly violated in the higher frequency regions, particularly for air/water systems. These phase problems will be discussed in more detail, but it can be seen that the application of this technique requires careful examination of the conditions applying in the region where it is to be used. Nevertheless, the ease and rapidity of the method suggest that the technique be considered where it is applicable.

Constant k

The Constant k technique made use of the excellent resolution possible with oscilloscope phase detection while

providing damping coefficients from a single output signal measurement (3). This method attempted to keep the wave length, or equivalently the wave number, constant, thus requiring that the frequency be free to vary.

The absolute separation of the probes was needed for calculation of the damping coefficient, but lack of precise knowledge of this value was not particularly critical. The separation was obtained by recording the resistance, RESGN when the generator and sensor were just touching and the resistance, RESFN, and when they were about 3-4 cm apart. This allowed calculation of the separation by conversion of the resistances into their corresponding positions and subtraction. The frequency was now adjusted until an in phase condition resulted on the pure system.

Measurement of the frequency, surface tension, input voltage to the speaker, and the output signal from the cartridge served to determine Y_1 and Y_2 . The procedures required for calculation are slightly involved and will be discussed in a separate section. Essentially an exponential relationship between output signal and the damping coefficient was assumed, so that a single value of the output signal led to a value of the damping coefficient.

Next the concentration of surfactant was altered slightly, the changing surface chemistry resulting in a new wave length and damping coefficient. The new wave length caused

a phase change so that the Lissajous pattern was no longer IP; next the frequency was adjusted until a new IP was obtained. It was essential to make changes gradually so that no confusion as to which IP was desired occurred; that is, one had to be careful not to lose a wave. In practice the frequency change desired was of the order of a few tenths of a Hz, but 2-3 Hz increments were possible. By adjusting the frequency so that the same number of waves was between the fixed probes, the wave number was kept constant. Of course the surface tension, frequency, and input and output signals were recorded, along with the value of the quantity which would allow calculation of the reference independent variable.

The relative nature of this experiment is apparent when it is realized that the ripple parameters are measured relative to the first point taken. Thus, if the wave length was figured from absolute probe separation, the accuracy would not be very great, but changes from this first value could be monitored quite well. The actual k that was being used might not be known with great accuracy but this quantity could be kept constant with considerably greater precision. Similarly, the calculation of the constant in the equation containing the damping coefficient required information not obtained from a Constant k experiment. However, once this constant was obtained, all subsequent signals led to damping coefficients with the accuracy of the output signal determination.

A reasonably good way to get all this information was to perform a Vary L experiment on the clean system to get the wave length and damping coefficient for the first point, and then continue with the Constant k experiment for all subsequent values. A second possibility was to calculate the values at the first point and then base all subsequent values on constants obtained from these calculations.

Yl involves a third power of the wave number, k; thus a 1% error in k will lead to a 3% error in Yl. The total change expected in Yl throughout the experiment from zero surface coverage until tightly compressed coverage was about 5%, and the detail of this function was a fraction of a per cent. Thus it is seen that a 1% error in k would prohibit acquiring any information about the Yl function which would distinguish it from a constant. The Constant k technique kept this error from obliterating the experiment, since the constancy of k was probably .01 to .3% depending on the ease of phase resolution. The convenience of one point damping coefficient measurement allowed the entire range of surface coverages to be measured in a few hours of data acquisition.

✓ Multiple Constant k

The advantages of the Constant k technique were combined with the advantage of the Vary Frequency technique in this new method. Essentially several Constant k experiments were

performed simultaneously. This permitted an examination of the frequency dependence of the ripple parameters.

The probes were positioned as for a Constant k technique, but after recording the frequency, surface tension, input signal, and output signal, the frequency was advanced until a new IP condition resulted. This corresponded to increasing the number of waves by as many IP's as were passed during the frequency sweep. The same data were taken as at the first constant k frequency. The frequency could be advanced again as many times as were desired. In the present work, the frequency was advanced in two wave increments, and three to seven constant k positions were observed.

After conclusion of the last constant k position data collection, the frequency was reduced to the first value. The occurrence of the in phase condition at the same frequency as originally recorded could be used as an indication that the nature of the surface had not altered during the time required to measure the remaining constant k positions. Next a small change in surface concentration could be made. This would cause lack of phase registry so that the frequency would need to be altered slightly to attain IP. The data for this frequency were recorded just as in the Constant k method. Now the frequency was advanced to the value observed for the second constant k position for the first value of the

reference independent variable. Since the surface state had been altered, this frequency would not correspond to IP, but had to be altered slightly for proper phase alignment. This procedure was repeated for the remainder of the constant k positions and then the frequency was returned to the value observed for the first constant k position. Again the stability of the data supported the unchanging nature of the surface state.

Thus a Constant k experiment was done at each of several frequencies. There are two magnitudes of frequency changes being discussed. Large frequency changes were associated with increasing the number of waves between the probes while the surface concentration was held constant. Small changes of frequency resulted from changing the surface concentration while holding the number of waves constant. It is essential that no confusion result from these two magnitudes of variation. The change of frequency required for unit increase in waves between probes was 10-40 Hz. The changes at a given constant k position resulting from surface concentration changes were less than 2 Hz at a time. The total change in frequency at a constant position might approach 20-30 Hz, but this change was brought about gradually so that confusion was avoided.

The advantages of this method included all of the advantages of the Constant k method which resulted from keeping difficultly measured variables constant. The amount of ripple information was directly proportional to the amount of data taken, so that performing a single Multiple Constant k experiment with five constant k positions yielded the same information as performing five separate Constant k experiments at the same initial frequencies. There was an additional advantage in the Multiple Constant k method when the time required for surface steady state was considerable. Frequently the slowest part of an experiment was the delay required for the surface properties to come to steady state. With the Multiple Constant k technique, this delay was paid only once, whereas for separate Constant k experiments the delay was paid each time. After some practice it was possible to record all the data for a single value of the reference independent variable in a five position Constant k experiment in about eight minutes. The time required for surface equilibration was generally 3-30 minutes or more. Full use of the Multiple Constant k technique required that the surface tension be measured at the same time as the remainder of the data were taken. The plate or surface balance were quite acceptable, but the drop volume method which required aliquot removal obliterated most of the advantages due to increased time consumption.

The validity of one point measurements required some assumptions about the behavior of the mechanical waves and the assumptions required for interpretation of their transduced electrical analog. In particular the phase behavior was not quite as simple as the above discussion of multiple k techniques implies. Moreover, the accurate characterization of one point damping coefficients required some calibration corrections, which will be discussed in detail in the calculation section. Regardless of the corrections which Constant k methods required, they were without doubt the best way to obtain capillary ripple parameters.

CALCULATIONS

The calculation of the damping coefficient, α , depends on the relationship of output signal and probe separation. Mann and Hansen (40) report that the output signal is represented by

$$V(L, t) = \frac{C \exp(-2\alpha L) \exp i(\omega t - \theta)}{\{1 - 2 \exp[-2(\beta + \alpha L)] \cos 2kL + \exp[-4(\beta + \alpha L)]\}^{1/2}} \quad (1)$$

where $\tan \theta = \coth(\beta + \alpha L) \tan KL$ and $V(L, t)$ is the output signal as a function of probe separation L and time t , C is a constant, ω is the cyclic frequency, and β allows for an amplitude change of the reflected wave.

Time dependence was removed experimentally by the voltmeter which responded to the RMS value of a sinusoidal wave. However, the lock in amplifier responded to the product of the input signal and the cosine of the angle between the input signal and the reference signal. It was this final product which was time averaged.

The reference signal may be represented as $V_R(t) = B(\omega) e^{i(\omega t + \Phi)}$ where Φ indicates all the phase dependency in the transduction of the mechanical wave to the observed electrical image.

Our time averaged LIA output now appears as

$$V(L) = \frac{V_0 \exp(-\alpha L) \cos(\varphi - \theta)}{\{1 - 2e^{-2(\beta+\alpha L)} \cos 2kL + e^{-4(\beta+\alpha L)}\}^{1/2}} \quad (2)$$

where V_0 replaces the product of C and $B(\omega)$. The φ dependence is unknown precisely, as all the intimate details of the coupling and sensing mechanisms between mechanical values and the displayed Lissajous figure are unknown.

A RMS meter detection system permits removal of the $\cos(\varphi - \theta)$ term. This was the situation for earlier workers as well as for the early work in the present study. For those cases two situations are possible.

If the denominator can be replaced by 1, $V(L) = Ce^{-\alpha L}$. For constant frequency C is a constant and so

$$\alpha = \frac{\ln V(L_2) - \ln V(L_1)}{L_2 - L_1} \quad (3)$$

where the subscripts refer to the probe positions involved. Choosing the positions as successive in phase positions yields wave lengths concurrently. This is the simplest Vary L calculation procedure.

If the denominator oscillates rather than holding constant the maximum value of the signal $\bar{V}(L)$ occurs when $\cos 2kL = +1$ and the minimum value $\underline{V}(L)$ occurs when $\cos 2kL = -1$. It can be shown with $\beta = 0$ that

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{2(L_2 - L_1)} \left[\ln \left(\frac{\bar{V}(L_2) + \underline{V}(L_2)}{\bar{V}(L_2) - \underline{V}(L_2)} \right) - \ln \left(\frac{\bar{V}(L_1) + \underline{V}(L_1)}{\bar{V}(L_1) - \underline{V}(L_1)} \right) \right] \quad (4)$$

It is also true that (36)

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{(L_2 - L_1)} \left[\ln \left(\frac{1}{\bar{V}(L_2)} + \frac{1}{\underline{V}(L_2)} \right) - \ln \left(\frac{1}{\bar{V}(L_1)} + \frac{1}{\underline{V}(L_1)} \right) \right]$$

which is more accurate when $\bar{V}(L)$ and $\underline{V}(L)$ are close together. These two equations may be used to calculate α from Vary L or Max-Min experiments.

Obviously the oscillation of the denominator complicates damping coefficient calculation. Table 2 lists values of the denominator for the extremes which are possible for $\beta = 0$.

Table 2. Denominator extremes

αL	$1 - e^{-2\alpha L}$	$1 + e^{-2\alpha L}$
1.4	.938	1.062
2.0	.982	1.018
2.4	.992	1.008
2.8	.996	1.004
3.0	.9975	1.0025
3.6	.9992	1.0008

For $\alpha L = 2.4$ a maximum error of 2% results if the denominator in Equation 1 is replaced by unity. With larger αL this error is even less and amplitude decay may safely be taken as exponential. In this case $V(L) = V_0 e^{-\alpha L}$, and α may be obtained in a constant L experiment from a single output voltage measurement

$$\alpha = -\frac{1}{L} \ln V(L)/V_0 \quad (6)$$

One point damping coefficients thus depend on knowledge of the probe separation, L , and the quantity VO . VO may be considered the amplitude of the wave at the generating probe as seen by the receiving probe. This approach will allow for proportional error cancellation.

The earliest Constant k work took VO to be a constant independent of frequency. The probe separation actually measured, L_0 , was combined with the observed $V_0(L_0)$ and independently determined initial damping coefficient, α_0 , to obtain VO . Subsequent damping coefficients could be expressed relative to this first one independent of L_0 .

$$\frac{\alpha}{\alpha_0} = \frac{\ln V/VO}{\ln V_0/VO} \quad (7)$$

Thus the initial value of α_0 may not be known particularly well if it results from a Vary L experiment, but subsequent α 's are known as well as V and VO are.

This fortunate situation will not obtain with a LIA detection system. Recall the $\cos(\phi - \theta)$ term in Equation 2. Since a relative system is being proposed, let us use the adjustable phase control when the pure system first point is being determined. The phase ϕ is now replaced with a phase θ_0 which is associated with the first damping coefficient α_0 . It can be shown from the definition of θ and considerable algebra that

$$\cos(\theta_0 - \theta) \approx 1 - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\tan^2 kL (\coth \alpha_0 L - \coth \alpha L)^2}{1 + \tan^2 kL \coth^2 \alpha_0 L} \quad (8)$$

It turns out that this quantity does not differ greatly from 1 as long as α does not differ greatly from α_0 and αL is not too small. The quantity depends on the value of kL , but the largest deviations from unity occur as kL approaches a multiple of $\pi/2$ radians. For αL near .5 the cosine term may vary 4%. For αL near 1 this is down to 1% and decreases rapidly. A 40% variation in α was assumed for these calculations. Thus it is obvious that the cosine term variation will be negligible in regions where the denominator variation in Equation 2 may be neglected.

It is essential to observe that this fortunate situation is only true if ϕ can be equated to θ_0 . A Constant k experiment provides the best method of approximating this condition. In a Vary L experiment it is quite possible that ϕ would not behave this way. In fact the LIA has been used in a mode where ϕ was arbitrarily adjusted to maximize V for the first point. Thereafter variations in V were attributed only to changes in an exponential α .

Part of the uncertainty in the proper calculation for α is removed when it is realized that V_0 is not a constant but is a function of frequency. This function is determined independently and used to calculate damping coefficients from

$$\alpha = - \frac{1}{L} \ln V/V_0(\omega)$$

where L is measured directly and $V_0(\omega)$ is known from other

experiments. This formula should be satisfactorily accurate if $\alpha L \geq 2.4$, and it was only used for interpretation of experiments satisfying this condition.

At separations sufficiently great to satisfy $\alpha L \geq 2.4$ the output signals were generally small. The noise was approximately independent of L , so on increasing L the signal to noise ratio continuously decreased. Thus the probe separation was a compromise between large separations where the behavior was very convenient and small separations where the signal to noise ratio permitted good damping coefficient resolution.

A characteristic of oscillating mechanical systems which had been overlooked for some time was the nature of the resonance peak. The modifications of the loudspeaker which permitted vertical motion introduced elastic membranes into the system. The fluids touching the generating probes introduced more damping. These factors interacted with the forcing function causing oscillation in such a way that the vertical amplitude of the generating probe depended on the frequency, especially near the resonance frequency. The generator amplitude was reflected in the value of V_0 which became frequency dependent.

Since V_0 was an essential part of the damping coefficient calculation, it was important to determine V_0 as a function of frequency with considerable accuracy. The following

experiment was performed towards this end. The absolute probe separation was measured for a given number of waves between the probes and a given frequency; a twenty wave separation was convenient. The system was adjusted so that these conditions were occurring at an in phase condition. Next the frequency was advanced slightly. This lack of phase registry was compensated for by decreasing the probe separation and the frequency, output signal, and resistance reading at this new in phase condition were recorded. Presumably the same number of waves was between the probes, but at any rate the same Lissajous figure was retained. This procedure was continued until the entire frequency spectrum had been covered. All of the observed resistances were converted into distances and these were used to calculate probe separations based on the original resistance when two probes were touching. Since this experiment took place on a pure system, theory could be used to calculate the expected damping coefficient for the particular experimental frequency. The observed output signal and probe separation were used with the theoretically calculated damping coefficient to establish the quantity V_0 for each frequency.

Since calculated damping coefficients were used, any calculations based upon this V_0 curve were based on the

theoretical values. Since the curve was obtained by measuring values in the same way that unknown damping coefficients were determined, one should hope for cancellation of errors. Thus it was differences in behavior between the clean and surfactant covered surfaces that became important. If the output signal depended on contact angle, and if this contact angle changed between clean and covered systems differently on the generating and sensing probes, then the one point damping coefficient would be in error. Many sources of error could be imagined. For example in the aliquot removal techniques the level of the interface was lowered, contact between probes and lower phase was lost, and the probes became immersed entirely in the upper phase fluid. When the aliquot was returned the level raised and agitation with the stirring bar caused the interface to be disrupted. The fact that damping coefficients based on a one point output signal determination were even in moderate agreement was surprising. Naturally, the precision of multiple determinations of damping coefficients with this technique was lower than for less violent methods, but the numbers were still useful.

Many questions about the propriety of various damping coefficient calculational short cuts could be ignored when the experimental uncertainty in the best possible method, the Vary L technique, was recalled. Since in this simplest experiment the uncertainty was about 10% for various methods

of drawing the envelope curves, alterations used in more approximate calculations which did not exceed this value could be accepted. That is not to say that the precision could not be made better than 10%, but only the accuracy of the first point upon which others were based was no better than that.

As can be seen by the representative VO curve, Figure 8, the resonance maximum was in the frequency region which was of interest. As a matter of fact, for oil/water systems the signal to noise problem was such that good measurements could only be taken when the generator amplitude was accentuated because of the resonance maximum. For air/water systems the immensely better signal/noise ratio permitted data accumulation at higher frequencies where the dependence of VO on frequency was much less. There was another resonance peak around 640 Hz. The curves with and without the presence of a liquid upper phase were similar, but the amplitude was somewhat reduced when an oil phase was present. Multiple determination of the VO curve resulted in similar plots, but they were not identical. These duplicates came closer to superimposing if the vertical scale was shifted. That is, the frequency dependence was pretty well known, but the amplitude varied somewhat.

The output signal was assumed to be directly proportional to the input signal. This was observed to be true as long as the input signal was not increased too far. It was

probably true as long as the wave amplitude was not made so large that the physical assumptions required for linearization of the Navier-Stokes equation broke down. When the LIA was used for output signal determination in conjunction with the digital voltmeter, the DVM was set to read as a fraction of full scale of the LIA regardless of what scale of the LIA was being used. Thus it was necessary to record what sensitivity setting was associated with a given DVM output. The assumption of exponential damping thus resulted in the following equation to determine the damping coefficient

$$\text{ALPHA} = \frac{1.0}{\text{SEP}} \times \ln \frac{[\text{VOONU} \times \text{FACT} \times \text{SKALO} \times \text{EIN}]}{(\text{EOUT} \times \text{EINO} \times \text{SKAL})} \quad (10)$$

where ALPHA is the damping coefficient in cm^{-1} , SEP is the probe separation in cm, VOONU is the amplitude function previously called VO in volts, EOUT is the observed output signal in volts, EIN is the observed input signal in volts, and SKAL is the observed sensitivity setting in mV. EINO and SKALO refer to the input voltage and sensitivity setting for the first point. FACT is a scale factor which effectively shifts the VOONU curve vertically. It was calculated by assuming the theoretical value of the damping coefficient which was associated with the output data for the first clean system point. FACT was usually between .9 and 1.1. The value of FACT could be used to ascertain that the experiments were being performed similarly.

Oscillatory systems which have amplitude resonances undergo phase shifts at the same time. If no damping were present, an 180° phase shift would occur on passing the resonance frequency. The corners of this step function phase shift are increasingly rounded as the damping in the system increases.

In reality the Constant k experiments were more properly called constant Lissajous pattern experiments, or constant phase experiments. It became obvious that the phase should not be invariant with frequency. Since the experiments involved frequency changes, it was essential to know what was happening to the phase. The original assumption that an integral number of waves resided between the probes when an IP Lissajous pattern was observed was not true. Several reasons why this assumption may fail can be suggested. First, the electrical phase determination may not correspond to the mechanical system. The tuned amplifier and frequency dependent filters in the measuring circuit could easily lead to such lack of correspondence. Second, the wave pattern near the generator was probably not sinusoidal. Third, the probes were not infinite boundaries, but were in fact in motion.

The same calibration experiment which established VOONU could be used to determine the phase correction. If information was gathered for a pure system, theory could be used

to calculate the expected wave length as well as the expected damping coefficient. The absolute probe separation was measured, although it was not known too well. The number of waves between the probes was simply obtained by dividing the observed probe separation by the calculated wave length. A number resulted which was not integral. Similar numbers resulted from each point of this constant phase calibration.

Even though the absolute probe separation was not known well, differences in sensor position were known with considerably more accuracy. Thus the number of waves presumably between the probes for the first position could be inaccurate by up to $1/2$ wave; differences due to subsequent positions at higher frequencies were known to be nearer .01 wave. The apparent number of waves could now be plotted as a function of frequency. It was particularly true for air/water systems that these plots looked very much like plots of the phase as a function of frequency for damped oscillatory systems. Then the apparent number of waves could be corrected by reference to a plot of the deviation of the number of waves for the pure system from a constant.

This calibration technique kept the apparent number of waves constant while varying the frequency. Thus if 20 waves were between the probes at the first point, by the time that the frequency had been increased to its final

value, only 19.5 waves might be between them.

This calibration could be performed in a second way which was similar to the Vary Frequency technique. The probes were placed about 4 cm apart and at an IP condition and the frequency and probe position noted. Now the frequency was advanced at constant probe position until a new IP resulted. This corresponded to increasing the number of waves by about one. This procedure was repeated until the end of the desired frequency range was reached; then the probes were moved slightly and the entire procedure repeated. The IP's occurred at different frequencies for this new position. This procedure was used to scan the frequency range as closely as desired and the same calculation of number of waves based on observed separations and calculated wave lengths was repeated. This time the number of waves was expected to increase by 1.0 for each new phase position. Thus if 20.0 waves were between the probes at first, the next position should have corresponded to 21.0 and so on. It was observed that this was approximately true, but not quite. Thus the second position might have resulted in a value of 20.98 waves instead. A correction plot could be made as a function of frequency by subtracting the original number of waves increased by the integral number of IP positions passed.

Such a plot for a heptane/water calibration is shown in Figure 9. Since the original absolute probe separation was somewhat uncertain, the starting value for the number of waves was essentially arbitrary. The accuracy of changes in separation was demonstrated by the degree to which the points from different positions superimposed on the curve.

The two methods of phase correction resulted in similar correction plots. The error made by assuming no correction at all, i.e., that phase was independent of frequency, rarely exceeded 5% from one side of the frequency range to the other. For low damping systems the assumption of simple $1/2$ wave step decreases at resonance frequencies reduced error to 1-2%. For higher damping systems the step functions were not very realistic. Consequently the phase correction plots were used for adjusting the nominal values of k . It is interesting to note that with a little care in selection of frequency ranges for Constant k experiments, the total change in k could easily be kept under 1%. That is, even if no phase correction were made, the maximum error due to omission of this correction was 1%. Nevertheless, this 1% error was too large for Y_1 determination, so the correction was made.

The second method of phase correction was preferred, since it corresponded most closely to the way in which a Constant k experiment was performed. Also, the fractional

error in probe separation was smaller for this method, since the probes were kept several cm apart. When the first type of correction was made and the probes moved closer together, the separation at higher frequencies could be less than a centimeter.

Computer Programs

A number of computer programs have been written to handle the calculations in converting raw data into the more useful variables of interest in capillary ripple propagation. Programs were written in Full Fortran IV language and implemented using the Fortran G compiler under OS control on an IBM 360/65 computer. Earlier work was done with a smaller system which did not permit all of the features of Full Fortran.

EXPT

A listing of the program with the name EXPT is found in Appendix B. An extensive series of comment cards details the data deck structure and there are a few further comments in the source listing, but the main logic will be discussed here. The purpose of this program is to convert the raw data from a variety of Constant k type experimental modes into useful ripple parameters, produce compact data summaries, and supervise the graphing of this data. The graphing is greatly simplified by the utilization of a plotter and controlling routines which are available at the ISU Computation Center.

A number of arrays are defined. All real variables are implicitly made double precision to avoid roundoff errors. A few variables are explicitly single precision to conform with subroutine requirements. Most of the array names should be obvious. X and Y are arrays which contain the 10 variables pertinent to ripple propagation. They are respectively damping coefficient, wave number, lower phase viscosity, upper phase viscosity, lower phase density, upper phase density, interfacial tension, cyclic frequency, real component of elasticity, and the imaginary component of elasticity. The next four arrays contain literal data for output listing labels. VARIND contains the number which will be converted to the reference independent variable. XVAL will hold the reference independent variables calculated from VARIND. BNOWV is an alternate array for holding the contents of ANOWV, both of which refer to the set of numbers representing how many waves are between the probes. RELFQ stands for the relative frequency which results from dividing subsequent frequencies by the first position frequency. HZOAMP, AAMP, and BAMP refer to polynomial equations fitting the VOONU curve as a function of frequency. The first gives values of the frequency which begin a section, the second gives the intercept, while the third holds the coefficients of the polynomial equation. The next three arrays perform a similar job for the phase correction curve.

The program begins by transferring some literal data to the title page of the output set and listing the system constants. Statements 23-27 cause reading of data which include parameters to control the further flow of the program. NOK is the number of constant k positions involved in the experiment. IINDVR and ISFTN detail the type of reference independent variable and type of surface tension measurement. The remaining variables specify how the data should be presented at output. The first call to Subroutines INDVAR and SURFTN causes branching which depends on the kind of experiment being done. On this first call the additional constants needed for calculation of the reference independent variable and the interfacial tension are read in under Subroutine control. Subroutine DISTNC converts a resistance reading to a distance reading. The probe separation is computed and converted to double precision.

At Statement 35 the X array is loaded with the initial guesses for the damping coefficient, wave number, and surface tension. After some titles the input data for the first constant k position are read in. The two dimensional arrays have the following subscript pattern:

(I,J) where J refers to the constant k position number,
and I refers to the reference independent variable
number.

Using the observed base frequencies the POLZRO Subroutine is used to calculate the theoretical damping coefficient

and wave number. The apparent number of waves is calculated from the observed probe separation. Since POLZRO uses an iteration solution, the initial guess for subsequent calculations is always set equal to the final result of the previous step.

The call to AMPLTD at Statement 53 calculates the VOONU value pertinent to the supplied frequency value. Using the calculated damping coefficient and observed signal, the factor VOOFAC is determined. Subsequent damping coefficients will use this factor to adjust the vertical scale of VOONU curve. Similarly the phase correction in terms of number of waves is obtained from the PHSCOR call at Statement 56. Note that on this first call to PHSCOR the corrections are stored in an array in PHSCOR; on subsequent calls to PHSCOR the correction obtained will be subtracted from this first correction. In other words, the first call establishes the reference to which further calls are compared. This is essential because of the arbitrary nature of the PHSCOR curve starting position. The first calculated wave number is taken as correct and the observed wave numbers are determined relative to it. These results are listed and this procedure looped until all the constant k positions are treated.

The second call to INDVAR at Statement 62 causes writing of the data which this subroutine is using to

calculate the reference independent variable values. Again the output will depend on the type of experiment performed. Similar behavior occurs on the second call to SURFTN. Note that this subroutine has used the measured first value of a surface tension determination and the surface tension assumed for this point to calculate the constant involved in subsequent calls. This makes all values relative to the first one.

The remainder of the data is now read in and listed. Note that the input data are searched for a sentinel card which sets the number of independent variable values involved.

At Statement 82 the main calculation loop begins. INDVAR converts the observed data to a value of the reference independent variable. SURFTN calculates the interfacial tension. DMCOEF supervises a call to AMPLTD and then calculates the damping coefficient assuming an exponential relationship and using the sliding factor. PHSCOR calculates the phase correction, compares this to the first correction calculated, and uses this difference to calculate the number of waves and the wave number. ELASCX now calculates the real and imaginary components of the complex elastic modulus by inverting the theoretical calculation in POLZRO. Note that when POLZRO is used to calculate the damping coefficient and wave number, it is necessary to supply the values of

the elasticities. These are normally both taken to be zero, hence the elasticity results obtained are relative to this initial assumption. Y_1 , Y_2 and the relative frequency are now straightforwardly calculated.

Result outputs may be obtained in a variety of ways, including different types of printed output and punched cards. GRPHRT is called to supervise graphing options and the main program is repeated for as many data sets as desired.

Subroutine DISTNC is self explanatory. INDVAR branches to one of three sections depending on whether a constant area insoluble, variable area insoluble, or constant area soluble type experiment is done. The calculational methods have already been discussed and are obvious. The first call is used to input the various constants, the second call is used to list them, and subsequent calls perform the desired calculations. Note that the value assigned to a zero input is arbitrarily specified. This avoids dividing by zero or taking the log of zero which would terminate program execution.

AMPLTD represents the VOONU curve in segments by a polynomial in the coded frequency. Up to a tenth order polynomial may be used in each of ten segments. The data for this routine are entered so that changing calibrations can be accommodated without rewriting the source program.

PHSCOR is quite similar with the addition that the first call stores the correction in an array called RES. ANWV is the apparent number of waves while BNWV incorporates the correction to the number of waves. ANWV is calculated from the observed probe separation and the calculated wave length. This method of calculation means that the PHSCOR curve has an arbitrary additive constant.

SURFTN branches to sections pertinent to an oleophilic Wilhelmy plate calculation or to a film balance measurement. On the first call to either section the input parameters are read in. On the second call if a Wilhelmy plate calculation is desired, the immersed fraction of the plate is arbitrarily varied to obtain the interfacial tension closest to the assumed value and observed force. This calculation uses the input plate perimeter which is now regarded as determined from the assumed interfacial tension, calculated depth of immersion, and observed force. Regardless of which method is being used, the Subroutine lists the constants which are to be used for subsequent surface tension calculation. The formulas used have already been discussed.

DMCOEF is obvious except that all denominator terms are checked to avoid division by zero. An arbitrary value of ALPHA is assumed so that subsequent calculations do not attempt to take the log of zero. ELASCX calculates the components of the elasticity when all the quantities of the X array are known except EP and EPP, the real and imaginary

elasticity components.

POLZRO, FNCALC, COEF and CCOEF are subroutines provided by J. Mann (42) which solve the complex equation relating the 10 capillary ripple parameters. Theory may be expressed in the equation

$$F = \sum_{j=1}^5 C_j (k + i\alpha)^j = 0$$

where C_j are functions of all ten variables, k is the wave number, α is the damping coefficient, i is the square root of -1 . Solution of the equation is possible because the coefficients are not very strong functions of the rapidly changing variables. Determination of the two elasticity variables given the other eight usually results in 1 to 4 loops where F is required to be less than $10^{-8} + i 10^{-8}$. Occasional convergence problems arise if the proper roots are too far from the initial guess. The program converges, but it produces the wrong roots. The required agreement between initial and final guesses depends on the remainder of the variables in the experiment, but no major difficulties result from this situation.

GRPHRT supervises labeling and calling the subroutines which produce graphs of the ripple parameters. The loops around each CALL GRAPH are used to cause superposition of all constant k positions on the same graph. Considerable transferring of literal data is required to make the routine versatile enough to handle any number of constant k positions

from 1 to 10 without knowing how many until object time. Most of the graphs have the reference independent variable for their x axis, but it is also possible to obtain Y1 and Y2 plots with the surface pressure as ordinate.

NWV

The Appendix contains a listing and typical output results for the program NWV. This program handles calculation of the number of waves and the VOONU function for pure system calibration. The calculations are similar to parts of EXPT and should be easy to follow with that program's details in mind.

CALB

The amplitude curve and the phase correction curve which resulted from application of NWV could be fit with polynomials with the use of a program, CALB, programmed by G. Bierwagen. This program, which is listed in the Appendix, codes the input data and supervises calls to OPLSPA. OPLSPA is a subroutine provided by the system which calculates least squares polynomials by the orthogonal polynomial method. This program is extremely rapid in operation.

Although numerous other programs have been used, the ones discussed handled most of the experimental data work up. EXPT could be extended to handle drop volume surface tensions.

A rather extensive program, CRT, was written to perform theoretical calculations. At the time that it was

written the Computation Center did not have Full Fortran available. This meant that all computations had to be done in purely real numbers. The complex theory was expressed in real and imaginary components by exceedingly tiresome algebra and programmed. Shortly after this task was completed the complex number capability of full Fortran became available so that the theory could be programmed directly. J. Mann was interested in theoretical interpretation and carried out this programming task. Mann also programmed a numerical differential error calculation to study error propagation. These and other programs will be published by Mann elsewhere (42). Some of the results of these programs will be presented as they pertain to the interpretation of experimental data.

Propagation of Error

Improvement in error level was a continuing challenge throughout this project. Determination of the quantities Y_1 and Y_2 was fairly difficult, but the propagation of error in the calculation of the derived components of the elasticities was astoundingly rapid.

It is important to distinguish accuracy from precision. Thus a Constant k experiment did nothing to improve the accuracy of the wave number, but its precision was as good as the phase resolution permitted. The accuracy of k was

probably not better than 1%, but under favorable phase resolution conditions the precision could have been fifty times better than this. Although the phase error correction was small, if this correction was not made the error was near 1% again. This was particularly difficult, since it was a systematic error which might otherwise have been attributed to behavior of the surfactant.

The best possible error levels were those associated with the reading limit of the instruments involved. The following reading limits were pertinent to a Constant k experiment. The output signal could be read to four places, the force on the plate to .1 mg, the input signal to three places, and the frequency to .1 Hz.

More realistic error levels depended on the type of experiment performed. Thus if aliquots were removed the system was not as reproducible as if the interface level remained unchanged. Similarly, the output signal tended to fluctuate badly. The various filter systems in the LIA and DVM smoothed random noise very nicely, but slower trends were sometimes visible. It was possible that slight changes in the surface state were taking place to cause these, but the unknown sensing mechanism made detailed analysis difficult.

It was observed that the stability of the output signal was reasonably good for the pure system and for high coverages

of surfactant, but tended to deteriorate at moderate surface coverages. Sometimes one could observe fluctuations in the output signal and the phase pattern which were correlated. These observations suggested that the nature of the surface was changing with time. This was particularly apparent with insoluble films at the air/water interface, perhaps due to islands of surfactant. It must be remembered that this experiment was at best a steady-state and not equilibrium one. Energy was constantly being fed into the system to maintain the wave motion and was being dissipated by frictional forces in the bulk phases and the interfacial film.

The accuracy of the damping coefficient was about 10-20%. This figure was a result of Vary L calculations in which the method of calculation was slightly ambiguous due to lack of data which follow the theoretical voltage distance curve precisely. The accuracy also depended on the error in measuring probe separation and the error in the amplitude, VOONU, curve. The absolute probe separation was known to about $1/2$ a wave length. The amplitude of the VOONU curve was a strong function of frequency, hence the error in replicate determinations of this curve would depend on the frequency. A 50% error was possible in the steepest parts of the curve, but 10% was a more reasonable figure.

The precision of the damping coefficient was considerably better in a Constant k experiment. This was particularly

true when the first value of alpha was calculated and used to vertically shift the amplitude curve. Here the probe separation was unchanged and its error could be taken to correspond to the error in phase resolution, about .01 wave or better. The error in the amplitude curve could be taken as a fraction of per cent. The input signal was known to about .2% while the various scales on the LIA appeared to be calibrated correctly to at least 1%. The output signal was unquestionably the limiting variable in precision. How good this was depended very much on the kind of experiment, the surface coverage, the type of compound, and numerous other unidentified quantities. Sometimes the signal seemed to be stable to three places or about .5%, while at other times a 10% or more variation occurred. Several of the relatively minor technique modifications introduced were for the purpose of improving stability of signal.

The accuracy of the frequency measurement was probably the same as its precision, .1 Hz. However, when an aliquot type experiment was done, the frequency for corresponding in phase positions on duplicate determinations could have been .5 Hz. This was not really a reflection of poorer frequency measurement, but an indication that the surface state was not readily repeated when the surface level was moved.

The accuracy of the interfacial tension measurements was more difficult to assess, as the right answer was unknown. Obviously, the surface balance measurements had better precision than the absolute method. Contact angles could produce quite serious systematic errors nearing a few dynes/cm for higher surface coverages, but it was felt that .1 to .5 dynes/cm was the probable error range.

Accuracy in the reference independent variable was not really important in this experiment, as this quantity really served only as a scale for plotting and reference. For truly insoluble surfactants, the surface concentrations were probably good to 10%. For the interfacial cases the solubility of the surfactant was again probably known to 10% assuming there was no oil phase solubility. For spread surfactants the apparent calculated surface concentration had little significance due to bulk phase solubility. Surfactant was adsorbed at the interface while it was being squirted into the ripple trough and its distribution was far from equilibrium. The numbers calculated could be incorrect by several orders of magnitude. It was precisely this reason that suggested that surface pressure might be a more useful reference independent variable. If all surfactants behaved identically, the results for various surfactants should superimpose.

The errors in the viscosities and densities of the upper and lower phases were essentially negligible. The precision error was negligible and the accuracy error depended upon how well the system under study conformed to the system for which these constants were determined. Viscosity was highly temperature dependent so the room was maintained at 25° with .1° control. The use of dilute salt solutions as the lower phase could have altered the density slightly. All these errors were neglected compared to the errors in the variables which changed during the course of an experiment.

The two principal display parameters combining the results of each experiment are Y1 and Y2. $Y1 = (\rho + \rho')\omega^2 / \gamma k^3$ and $Y2 = \alpha/k$. It can be seen that a maximum differential error analysis leads to

$$\frac{dY1}{Y1} = \frac{2d\omega}{\omega} + \frac{d(\rho + \rho')}{(\rho + \rho')} + \frac{d\gamma}{\gamma} + \frac{3dk}{k}$$

$$\frac{dY2}{Y2} = \frac{d\alpha}{\alpha} + \frac{dk}{k}$$

Taking $d\omega = .1$ Hz, $d\rho = .001$ g/cm³, $d\gamma = .1$ dynes/cm, $dk = .01$ cm⁻¹, and $d\alpha = .01$ cm⁻¹. The fractional error in Y1 is .4% and that in Y2 is .2%. Note that these are the lowest reasonable reading errors and represent the best possible accuracy. Error is mainly due to surface tension.

The more reasonable values of $d\omega = .1$, $d\gamma = .3$, $dk = .1$, and $d\alpha = .03$ lead to a 1.7% error in Y1 and 4% error

in Y_2 . Here the wavenumber is becoming more critical. Note that this is only a .3% error in wave number.

A more pessimistic set of values would assign $d\omega = .5$, $dy = .5$, $dk = .5$, and $d\alpha = .1$. These lead to relative errors of 4.5% in Y_1 and 12% in Y_2 in which errors in k and α are the most significant factors.

The reasons that these errors are so serious are obvious when the expected range of the Y_1 and Y_2 variables are considered. The change expected for Y_1 from a pure system with zero elasticity to a completely covered one with infinite elasticity is only 5% for an air/water interface. The change expected for an oil/water interface is even less. The Y_2 change for an air/water system is 100% but only 10% for an oil/water interface. Thus in all cases the Y_1 curve is difficult to obtain with sufficient accuracy to be informative. This is not true for Y_2 at the air/water interface but for the oil/water interface the Y_2 range is almost of the same order of magnitude as the expected error in Y_2 .

Another criterion of precision and accuracy is the signal to noise ratio. Although this is not required for maximum differential error, it is a good indication of the accuracy of phase resolution and of output signal. In a Constant k experiment the question of how to determine the noise was important, if the output signal was measured with no input signal, the noise was negligible with the instrumental modifications discussed. If the LIA was not used, the

zero input noise was sufficiently large that extensive modifications, previously discussed, were made to reduce it. The noise for air/water and oil/water systems was about the same, but the signal for air/water systems was 100 times greater than the signal for oil/water systems. A S/N ratio of 1000 or better held at the air/water interface; this dropped to 30 for the oil/water interface.

It was observed that a driven generator produced very appreciable signals from the sensor even when the sensor was not in the interface, so long as it remained in the oil phase. Moreover, these signals were sinusoidal and resulted in phase patterns. It was even possible to get some phase patterns when the sensor was completely external to the ripple trough. These surprising results were attributed to the existence of mechanical coupling of the generator and sensor through both the bulk phase and the rack supporting the experiment. This coupling was negligible for air/water work because the signals were so much larger at the interface. As the signals at the oil/water interface became smaller, higher and higher sensitivities were required to detect the wave. Another way of stating this is that the interfacial properties did not dominate the oil/water interface as strongly as they did the air/water system.

This mechanical coupling persisted up to quite high frequencies. It was the reason why oil/water experiments

were best done around the speaker's resonance maximum. At the maximum the signal to noise ratio was highest, since the signal was a factor of 10 higher while no noise increase took place. Increasing the power to the generator increased the non interface coupling at the same time, hence no relative increase in surface effect was observed. As mentioned earlier, the random noise was no problem because of the signal averaging filters.

Some simple solutions to this problem were attempted. A second crystal cartridge was used to provide the noise signal for a differential input. If this noise sensor were properly positioned, the mechanical coupling component should be reduced. Unfortunately, the position of this noise sensor was critical. This idea might be pursued with a second micromanipulator by placing the noise sensor in the ripple trough at right angles to the wave propagation direction. An attenuator and phase shifting network would also be essential. Another possibility might be to work at the out of phase position rather than the in phase one. Mechanical coupling appeared to be smaller there.

An even more serious problem than the high levels of experimental error compared to the range of Y_1 and Y_2 was the propagation of error in calculations. It was desired to calculate the real component of the complex elastic modulus, E' , and the imaginary component, E'' , when the

remaining eight variables were known. The theoretical equation had been programmed for this as discussed under programming. It turned out that rather moderate uncertainties in the input variables led to quite large uncertainties in the elasticities.

J. Mann programmed an error analysis calculation to demonstrate this problem. The calculation was a maximum differential error type calculation, but was complicated by the great difficulty in differentiating the function F . Estimates of these required derivatives were obtained numerically.

Table 3 presents the error analysis for a few points of the octadecyl acetate data. Three surface pressures were chosen for examination, one at the beginning of the experiment, one at low pressures, and one at higher pressures. The associated values for the elasticities are zero, low, and intermediate. The absolute error assumed for each computation of the standard deviation is indicated in the table. All the values in this table are associated with essentially known viscosities and densities. The error assigned to these constants is one in the last place.

The first set shows the expected errors if all input variables are known to the reading accuracy. This indicates that perhaps one place elasticities are theoretically possible. The remainder of the table shows the results of more

Table 3. (Continued)

No.	$S_{E'}$	$S_{E''}$	$\Delta\alpha$	ΔK	$\Delta\gamma$	$\Delta\nu$
10.1	2.7	1.5	.01	.2	.1	.1
10.2	8.4	5.2				
10.3	3.1	4.6	.18			
11.1	4.1	2.3	.01	.3	.1	.1
11.2	13.0	7.7				
11.3	4.6	.21				
12.1	.50	.33	.01	.01	.1	.2
12.2	1.6	1.1				
12.3	.62	.16				
13.1	.98	.60	.01	.01	.1	.5
13.2	3.2	2.1				
13.3	1.2	.16				

reasonable error estimates. Note that the low elasticities have extremely high standard deviations. It is evident why elasticity plots were quite erratic in this region; the standard deviation could easily be 10-50 times the value of the elasticity itself. This means that the elasticity is known to only one or two orders of magnitude. At higher surface coverages the ratio of standard deviation to the value of the elasticity is not quite as unreasonable. Again the behavior of elasticity plots reflects this. Note that a .01 error in k is a .03% error which is probably the error expected in phase resolution for a Constant k experiment at an oil/water interface. A .01 error in damping coefficient is only 1%. It is easily seen that accuracy and precision

must be extremely good to enable prediction of elasticities with any degree of confidence.

Even use of relative techniques with their lower uncertainties was not good enough to obtain reasonable elasticities. It can easily be seen that with a pessimistic input like .1 on alpha and .5 on the wave number that there would be no point in calculating elasticities at all. Unfortunately, the nature of the elasticities provides the information necessary to build models of interfacial behavior. This could not be done with the present data, and it is unlikely that a factor of 10 improvement would do more than put the elasticities on the verge of usefulness.

RESULTS

Use of the Constant k technique with the modified film balance provided the first precise documentation of Y_1 and Y_2 maxima. Study of surfactants at air/water interfaces was easiest for insoluble monolayers. Figures 10-12 display Y_1 , Y_2 , and the surface tension for distearyldimethyl ammonium chloride, hexadecanol, and tetradecanol monolayers (3) as functions of surface concentration. Although Y_2 maxima have been previously observed, their precise characterization had been difficult. These are believed to be the first Y_1 maxima observed, although Lucassen published some wave length data which suggested the possibility of a maximum (37).

Several points of interest are exhibited in these figures. First the existence of maxima in accord with theory is demonstrated. Note that the Y_1 maximum precedes the Y_2 maximum. Both maxima have occurred at rather low surface pressures, only a few dynes/cm. A further point of interest is summarized in the accompanying Table 4 which relates the theoretically predicted values for Y_1 and Y_2 with the observed ones.

The theoretical values result from assuming that the elasticity is purely real. Deviation from this assumption will result in a lowering of the maximum values. In all cases the agreement between theory and experiment for the

Table 4. Comparison of theory and experiment

Compounds	Rigidity	Low elastic		High elastic		At maxima	
		Y2	Y1	Y2	Y1	Y2	Y1
Theoretical		0.0074	1.021	0.0201	0.968	0.0400	1.062
Distearyldimethyl- ammonium chloride	Low	0.0077	1.018	0.0216	0.966	0.0360	1.0324
Tetradecanol	Medium	0.0088	1.015	0.0214	0.970	0.0334	1.0274
Hexadecanol	High	0.0116	1.017	0.0218	0.965	0.0318	1.022

limiting values is reasonable to good. The experimental values for the maxima fall considerably short of prediction, especially for Y1. It is interesting to note that the agreement is best for the molecule which is intuitively the most flexible, and worst for the molecule which is more rigid. It is seen that the height of the Y1 maxima is most sensitive to these interpretations of molecular behavior.

A second series of water/air experiments was performed with compounds of biological interest. Cholestrol, lecithin, and mixed cholesterol-lecithin monolayers were formed on the recording film balance for ripple investigation. The Multiple Constant k technique was used for these experiments to see if any frequency dependence could be observed. The imaginary component of the complex elastic modulus, E'' , was expected to be manifested in a relaxation time for the interfacial film. Thus performing experiments at different frequencies should have yielded anomalous behavior in the region where the frequency was of the order of magnitude of the time involved for the relaxation process.

The corrections for amplitude of the generator and for phase error in Constant k experiments were made in these data and the EXPT computer program was used to handle the data. Figures 13-24 exhibit Y1 and Y2 plots along with calculated values of both components of the elastic modulus, E' and E'' . Once again maxima are displayed in both functions.

As indicated in the error propagation discussion, the significance attached to elasticity values is rather low. Nevertheless, distinct differences are readily seen between the two pure surfactants and the mixed monolayers. The mixed monolayer has been used for a model of the cell wall.

A great deal of data has been generated for oil/water systems. During preliminary studies the bulk phase parameters were altered. Some of the systems studied included aqueous lower phases coupled with hydrocarbon upper phases. The normal hydrocarbons, hexane, heptane, octane, and nonane all served as nonpolar oil phases. Aqueous phase density and viscosity were systematically varied by addition of glycerol and zinc chloride. At the time these experiments were performed the measurement techniques were not perfected so that the results are somewhat inconclusive. However, it does appear that the difference in density and viscosity between the two phases is the main source of changes in Y_1 and Y_2 behavior. Naturally the surfactant concentration will cause the change from zero elastic to infinite elastic behavior, but the bulk phases establish the zero elastic level and the infinite elastic level. Moreover, they interact to establish the degree to which elasticity changes will be reflected in Y_1 and Y_2 maxima.

The heptane/water interface has been selected for extensive study with various surfactants. Several classes

of compounds have been examined using the Multiple Constant k method. The questions of interest are how the measured properties compare with theory, whether any frequency dependence can be detected, and what effect molecular structure of the surfactant has on the results. The length of the hydrocarbon tail was varied while keeping the polar head group the same, the head group was changed for constant length surfactants, and polymeric and mixed surfactants were examined.

Appendix C contains reductions of the output from the program converting raw data to ripple information. At the same time a series of graphs displaying this information are plotted. The full set of graphs for octadecyl acetate, Figures 25-32, are included to show the type of output. The remainder of the graphs are not included due to the large number involved. However, all the information on these plots is available from the output listings.

The effect of changing chain length while keeping the same head group in ionic surfactants was ascertained by studies of the negatively charged sulfonates and the positively charged trimethyl ammonium bromides. Sodium sulfonates of chain length 12, 14, 16, and 18 were spread on .01 M sodium sulfate solution. Sulfonates rather than sulfates were used since it was hoped that purification would be easier. The hydrolysis of long chain sulfates has long been known as a

serious source of contamination of surface chemistry studies (11). TAB's of length 16, 18, and 20 were spread on .01 M potassium bromide. Ionic surfactants were spread on dilute electrolytes with a common ion to repress hydrolysis and solubility. Dimethylstearylbenzyl ammonium chloride was used since it had a more complex structure than the TAB's. Octadecyltrimethyl ammonium chloride provided a comparison between the TAB's as well as the nonionic octadecyl compounds.

C14 and C22 straight chain carboxylic acids were studied along with straight chain alcohols of length 6, 10, 14, and 20. Note that these provided series in which the polar group was kept the same while the length of the tail was varied. The chain length varied over such a wide range that the shorter compounds were handled as water soluble while the longer ones were spread from an organic solvent.

Octadecylsuccinic anhydride, octadecyl aldehyde, 3-octadecanone, octadecyl acetate, and octadecyl amide demonstrated the effect of changing non-charged head groups on 18 carbon chains.

Polyvinyl acetate and polyvinyl stearate, sodium octadecyl sulfonate-octadecyl trimethyl ammonium bromide, and cholesterol-sodium hexadecyl sulfonate provided examples of polymeric and mixed surfactants.

Several general conclusions can be obtained by comparing the results for these various compounds. They are all in

general agreement with theory. In some early preliminary work, the relative methods of calculation of EXPT were not used. Absolute values of Y_1 and Y_2 agreed with predictions within experimental error. Once this was established, theory was freely used to calculate the first point on Y_1 and Y_2 curves. This makes comparison between the various compounds simpler, since they all start at the same place.

The second question concerned a frequency dependence. A slight frequency dependence of Y_1 and Y_2 is expected theoretically. As can be seen from the Multiple Constant k figures, this slight expected difference serves very nicely to displace the various Constant k curves. However, all these curves remain parallel over the range of the reference independent variable, so that no anomalous frequency dependence can be detected over the range of frequencies studied. Note that the range of frequency available for examination is quite restricted. It is hoped that extension to higher frequencies may result in more extensive information on the relaxation process in interfacial films. It is interesting to note that Davies and Vose have seen a small frequency effect for air/water insoluble monolayers (12).

The third point concerned the effect of molecular structure on ripple parameters. In these experiments Y_1 cannot be significantly distinguished from a constant. However, the value of the constant is not 1.0 as predicted

by Kelvin equation level theory, but about .94 for these experiments. Similarly, Y2 does not show much difference between compounds. However, there are a few points of dissimilarity. The results of the error analysis suggest considerable doubt must be applied to a given curve, but if the results are accepted at face value a comparison may be useful.

Figure 33 shows the Y2 curves resulting from the first Constant k position for each of the compounds studied at the heptane/water interface. They are plotted in groups which correspond to their general functionality. Note that they all have the same starting point which corresponds to the zero elasticity value. No surfactant is present at this point. The starting frequency for these curves is about 160 Hz. The initial value of Y2 is .023, with the damping coefficient being about $.7 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ and the wave length being about 1.9 mm. Notice that all Y2 curves tend towards an infinite level of about .028.

It is the difference in change from the low level to the high level that distinguishes the various compounds. The surface pressure is chosen for the independent variable. Naturally the nature of the surfactant requires that different concentrations of surfactant are required to produce the same surface tension lowering. If all surfactants affected ripple propagation only through surface tension, all these

curves should superimpose. The chain length of the compound appears to have no effect for the straight chain surfactants. All the ionics, including the mixed system, follow essentially the same curve. For these compounds the infinite level is reached after a few dynes/cm of surface pressure and the break between low and high levels is fairly sharp.

The simple straight chain acids and alcohols are all much alike. However, they do differ from the ionics in that they do not show the sharp break from low to high value. In fact, it appears even after 9 dynes/cm surface tension lowering that the infinite elasticity range has not been reached. With the more complicated polar groups of the octadecyl surfactants some differences in the surface pressure at which the break occurs can be seen. It is interesting that the anhydride and ketone which differ from the usual pattern are both surfactants in which the head group is quite bulky. However, the failure of the acetate to differ from the simple polar group pattern indicates that this explanation cannot be pushed very far.

The polymeric surfactants show the most individual character. The break from low value of γ_2 to high value at very low film pressures for polyvinyl acetate is particularly interesting, as it suggests that the surfactant has strong interactions.

The final question to be answered is the behavior of the components of the elasticity. The error propagation discussion indicates that this answer must also be quite well hedged. Nevertheless it is observed that both the real and imaginary components exhibit an initial minimum followed by a leveling off at higher film pressures. Note that elasticities are forced to equal 0 at the first point. The leveling off in the elasticity components corresponds to the leveling off in the Y_2 curves. Since the depth of the minimum is considerably less than the standard deviation of the elasticity, this may be a spurious result of the necessary numerical calculation. The level value of E' is around 5 dynes/cm while that of E'' is 1 to 4 dynes/cm. The sign of the observed imaginary component of the elasticity is opposite that expected theoretically for the higher film pressures and at low pressures the sign may change from negative to positive.

DISCUSSION

Several conclusions can be drawn from the work presented. A principal result is that the theory of ripple propagation as presented by Hansen and Mann for air/water systems has been confirmed with considerable precision. The extended theory for oil/water systems has likewise been confirmed. The relaxation process predicted for interfacial films was not observed experimentally, but this is believed to be due to the extremely short range of experimentally available frequencies. Molecular structure is observed to exert a pronounced and reasonably well interpretable effect on ripple propagation at air/water systems. At oil/water systems the structure produced differences are much smaller.

The essential conclusion from oil/water experiments is that surfactant equations of state, while not identical, must be closely similar. Complex molecules are more likely to have interactions which simple equations do not predict. Many of the difficulties in oil/water work are a result of the small differences being examined. When the total change in a quantity to be measured is only 1 to 20%, it is not surprising that even rather good measurements do not answer critical questions.

The most important result of this work, however, is not in the numbers being produced, but in the discovery of techniques which permit their being produced at all. The development of the Multiple Constant k technique and methods suitable for oil/water interfaces were the most interesting and novel phases of the work. Devising the programs for data handling also represents significant and interesting advances.

A number of suggestions for future work might improve the accuracy and precision of the results. The resonance phenomena of the loudspeaker suggest a study of various speaker designs to obtain a larger output amplitude in the frequency independent regions. A flat frequency response of sufficient height would simplify the correction problems. Use of a second sensing probe to obtain a noise figure which can be subtracted from the signal might improve the signal to noise ratio considerably. Better mechanical isolation of the generator and sensor could be coupled with the second sensor to reduce the mechanical coupling problem. The depth of the lower phase trough should be increased; this will require longer sensing probes. Use of a larger Wilhelmy plate with possible LVDT null position detection should improve the interfacial tension measurement. A smoother elevating system for moving the torsion balance and plate is needed.

Perhaps the best solution is to abandon liquid/liquid interfacial work in favor of air/liquid interfaces. Insoluble monolayers are especially convenient to study, and the compounds exhibit relatively large differences.

This study has indicated that the procedure is sufficiently well worked out to constitute a standard procedure. This semiroutine procedure could be used like any other tool to study other areas. Monitoring surface reactions or correlating foam properties are two obvious possibilities. The precision possible at air/liquid systems is such that the calculated elasticities are almost on the verge of being useful. The suggested modifications might provide the factor of ten improvement which will yield this result. It may very well turn out that the fluctuations and lack of reproducibility observed will limit the accuracy of this technique even more than the measurement difficulties themselves.

SUMMARY

Capillary ripples provide a method of studying the surface properties of interfacial systems. The experimental techniques first employed in this Laboratory have been extended and modified. Use of a relative method has permitted the determination of the functions $Y_1 = \rho\omega^2/\gamma k^3$ and $Y_2 = \alpha/k$ where ρ is the density, ω is the cyclic frequency ($2\pi \times$ frequency in Hz), k is the wave number ($2\pi/\text{wave length}$, λ), γ is the surface tension, and α is the damping coefficient for liquid/air interfaces with greater precision than previously possible. The theory of ripple propagation predicts maxima in both Y_1 and Y_2 with increasing film elastic modulus and these are observed. The form of the maxima is used to interpret the elastic behavior of surfactant molecules.

The experimental methods have been altered to study surfactants at liquid/liquid interfaces in order to check the extended theory for such systems. Observed results are in excellent agreement with predictions. However, the combination of considerably more difficult measurements and smaller ranges for the variables limits the resolution severely.

Several classes of compounds have been studied to see if Y_1 and Y_2 for oil/water interfaces exhibit any dependence on surfactant structure. For these systems Y_1 is independent of surface pressure ($\pi = \gamma_{\text{pure}} - \gamma$) within the experimental

error. The shape of Y_2 vs. π plots is quite similar for all the surfactants investigated. At low pressures Y_2 is constant; at higher pressures Y_2 is again constant with a higher value. The class of surfactant has an effect on how the transition from low to high value occurs, and on what surface pressure corresponds to the high value. The lower constant value of Y_2 corresponds to a small value of the elastic modulus, while the higher constant value corresponds to a very large value of this modulus. Surfactants consisting of a long hydrocarbon chain and an ionic head group behave similarly regardless of the type and charge of head group and the length of the chain. The high value of Y_2 occurs at pressures of a few dynes/cm and the transition is fairly abrupt. Although the chain length for non ionic surfactants has little effect, the type of polar head group does result in different Y_2 behavior. For small head groups such as acids and alcohols the high value of Y_2 occurs at pressures around 10 dynes/cm with a gradual transition from low to high. With bulkier head groups the high value of Y_2 occurs at lower pressures with more abrupt transitions. For polymeric surfactants the transition is quite sharp and occurs at pressures under one dyne/cm.

Computer programs have been written to handle data work-up and calculations. The real and imaginary components of the complex elastic modulus are calculated. Although the

measured data have rather good precision, the propagation of error in the elasticity equation is so severe that the values obtained are quite uncertain. Nevertheless, both the real and imaginary components tend towards a minimum at low surface pressures and approach a constant at higher pressures.

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APPENDIX A

The cited Figures follow:

- Figures 1 - 4 Theoretical Y1 and Y2 plots
- Figures 5 - 7 Instrumentation
- Figures 8 - 10 Air/water results for simple surfactants
- Figures 11 - 24 Air/water results for biological surfactants
- Figures 25 - 32 Heptane/water results for octadecyl acetate
- Figure 33 Y2 plots for heptane/water systems.

Figure 1. Theoretically calculated Yl values as a function of elasticity, u_2 , for an air/water interface. The variables u_2 and Θ were used in early theoretical work as elements of the complex elastic modulus defined by $u_2 \exp(i\Theta) = k_e/\gamma - i\omega(k_v/\gamma)$ where k_e and k_v are viscoelastic parameters. Note that two limiting cases occur for low and high values of the elasticity and that for intermediate values a pronounced maximum exists. The nature of this maximum depends on Θ which reflects the inclusion of a complex elastic modulus rather than a purely real one.

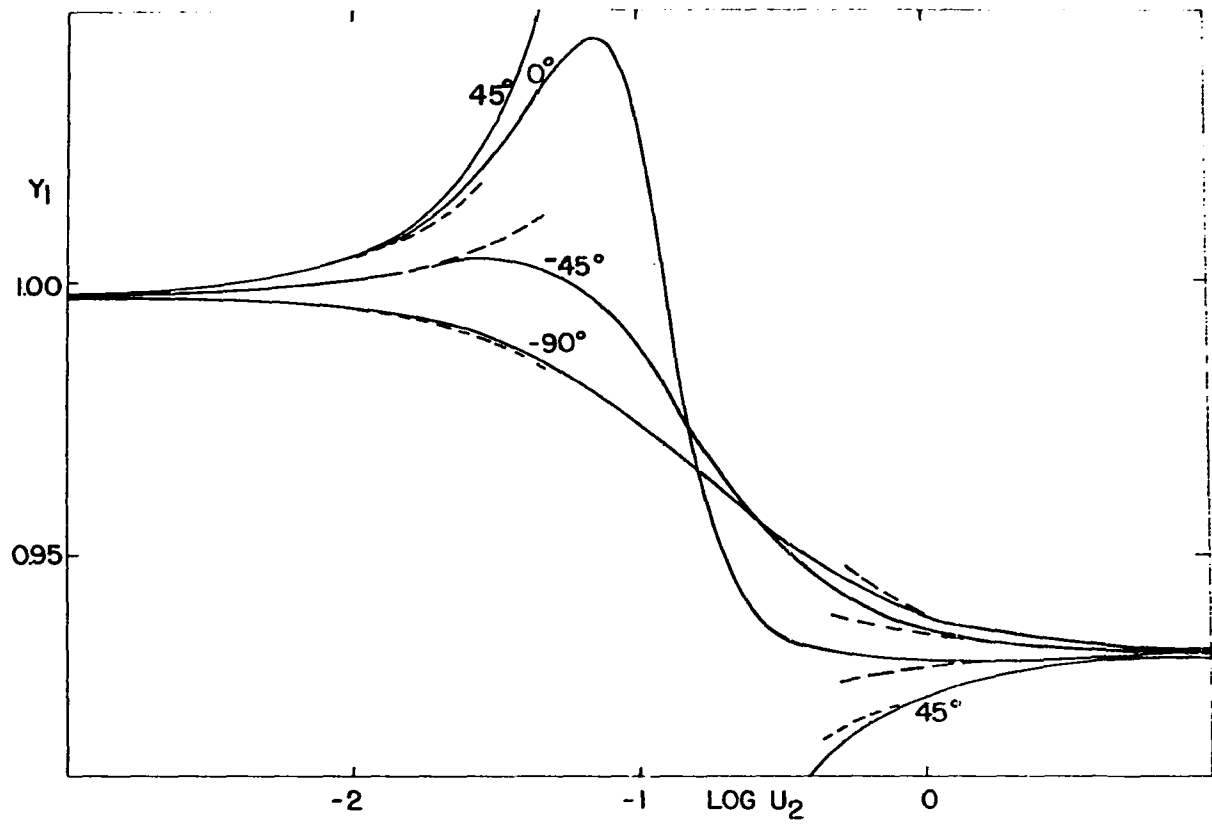


Figure 2. Theoretically calculated Y_2 values as a function of elasticity, u_2 , for an air/water interface. Y_2 also has limiting levels which are connected by a maximum for intermediate elasticities. Prediction of Y_1 and Y_2 maxima preceded experimental verification of this phenomena.

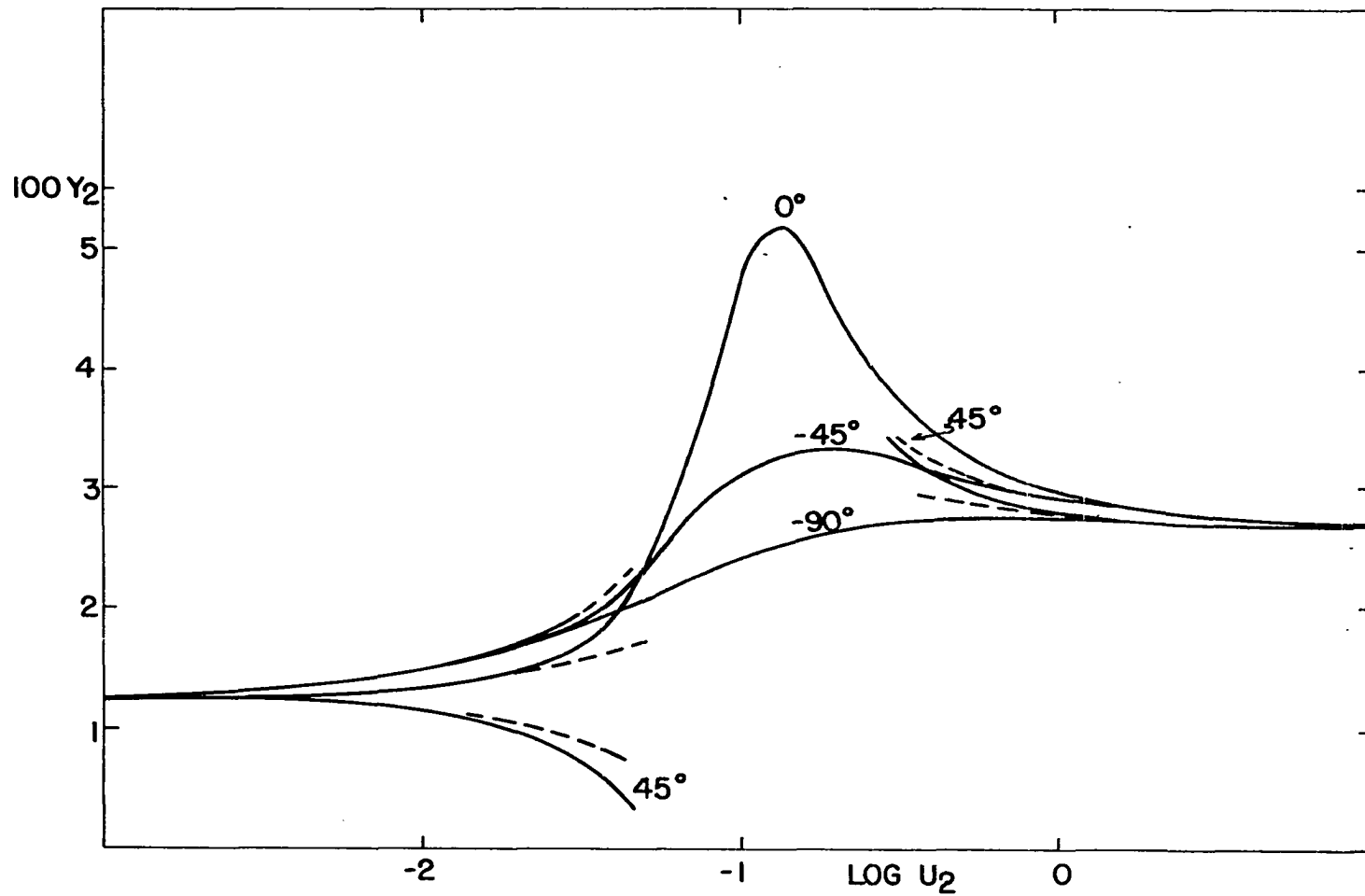


Figure 3. Theoretically calculated Y_1 values as a function of the area per molecule for an oil/water interface. A gaseous equation of state is assumed to be valid for the heptane/water or nonane/water interface. This equation of state permits computation of the surface tension and real component of elasticity as a function of the area per molecule at the interface. The imaginary part of the elasticity is varied arbitrarily through the k_y term by calculating E'' as k_y times the cyclic frequency. Although limiting values still result at low and high elasticities, the maximum is almost absent. For nonane/water there is no maximum. Also the change from low level to high level is considerably smaller than for air/water systems.

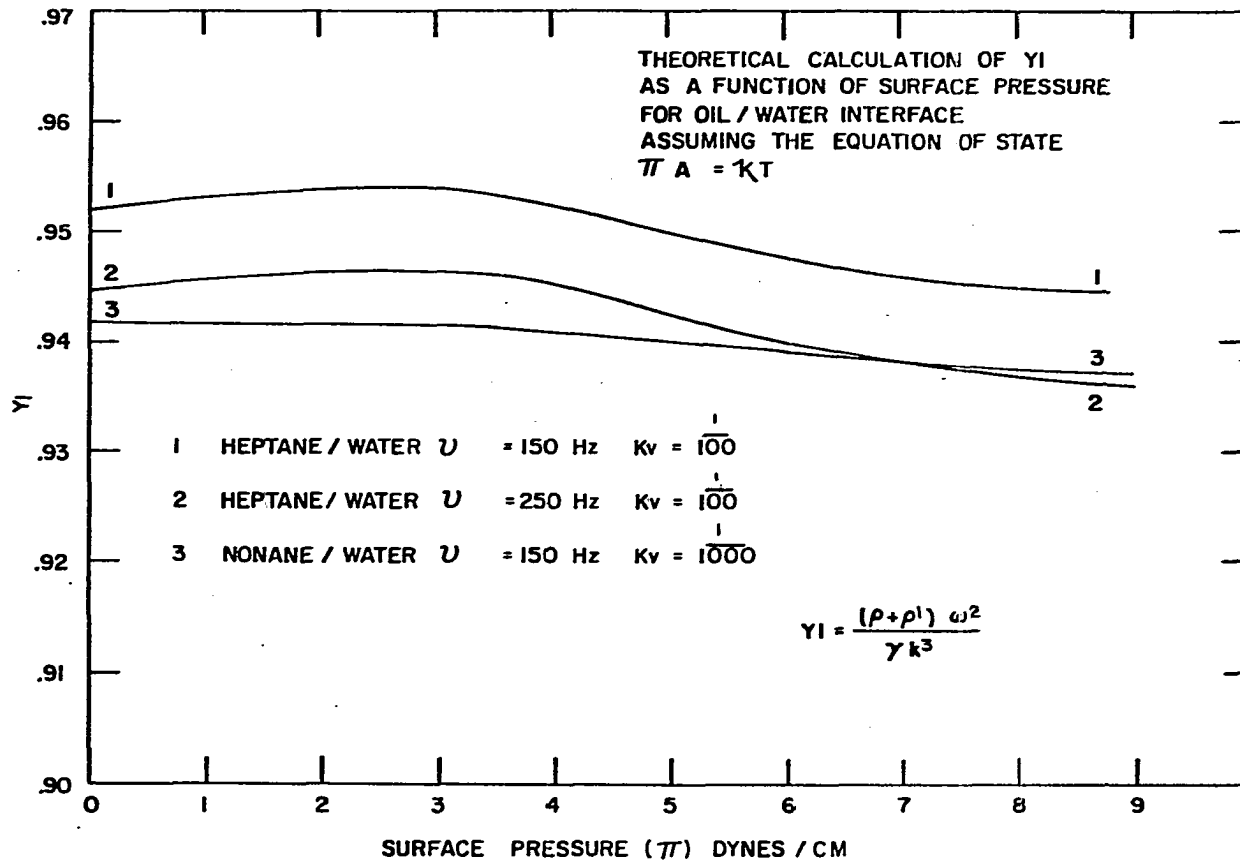


Figure 4. Theoretically calculated Y_2 values as a function of area per molecule for an oil/water interface. Again the limiting behavior occurs but the maximum does not. Frequency changes shift the curve, but do not alter its shape. Figures 3 and 4 suggest that the bulk phase density and viscosity properties determine the existence and characteristics of maxima in Y_1 and Y_2 for intermediate elasticities. More complex behavior of the surfactant would also lead to changes in the properties of the maxima.

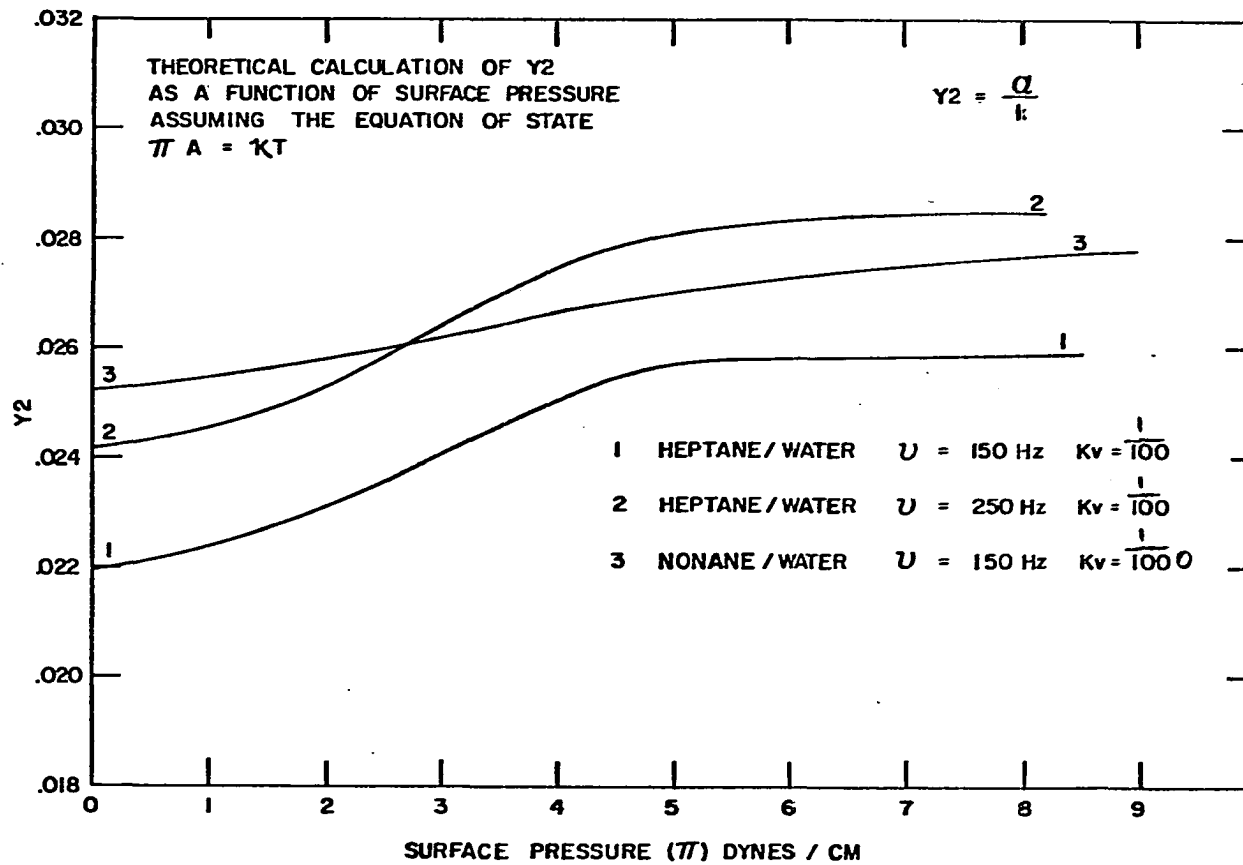


Figure 5. Block diagram of early experimental arrangement. An audio oscillator drives a speaker which produces the mechanical ripples. The phonograph cartridge transduces this mechanical motion to an electrical signal which can be displayed. By observing the signal as a function of cartridge position it is possible to infer the wave length and damping coefficient. The frequency of the wave may be counted directly. Filtering the signal is essential to remove objectionable noise frequencies.

BLOCK DIAGRAM OF EARLY INSTRUMENTATION

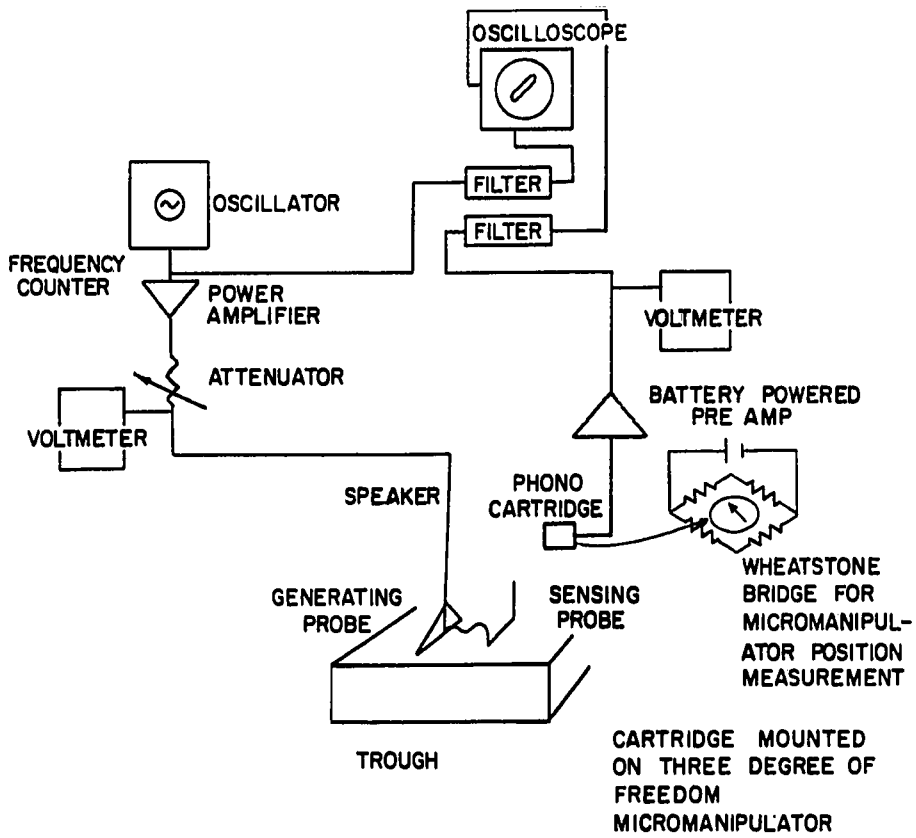


Figure 6. Block diagram of final instrument arrangement. The lock in amplifier performs many of the functions which required several devices in the earlier design. Note that the tuned filters have been removed to improve low frequency phase resolution. The oscillator and preamplifier have also been supplanted.

BLOCK DIAGRAM OF FINAL INSTRUMENTATION

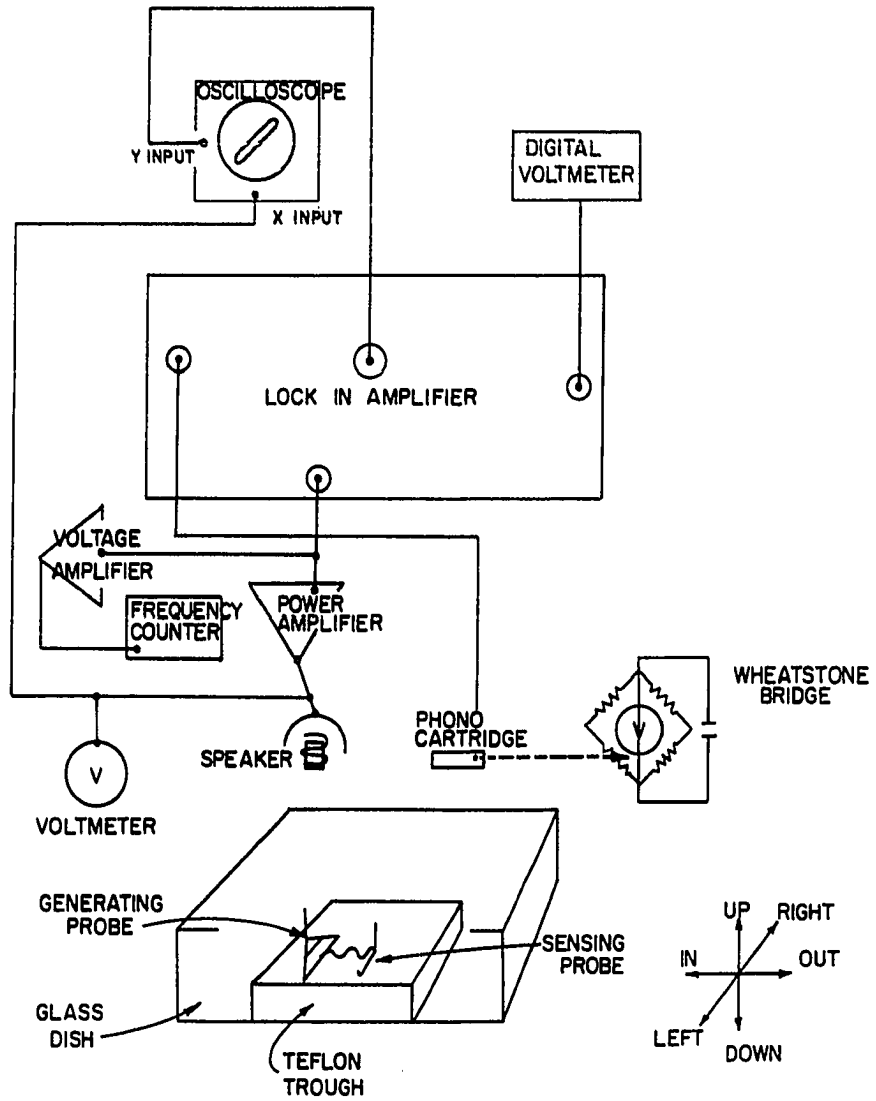


Figure 7. Block diagram of lock in amplifier detail. This instrument consists of two wideband amplifiers incorporating the sensitivity control followed by a tuned amplifier. A feedback network can be used to create oscillations in the tuned amplifier. When the input signal and reference signal are mixed, sum and difference signals result. The difference signal approaches DC and may be smoothed with resistance-capacitance filters and displayed. The input signal is also tapped for external oscilloscope display to form Lissajous patterns.

BLOCK DIAGRAM OF LOCK IN AMPLIFIER

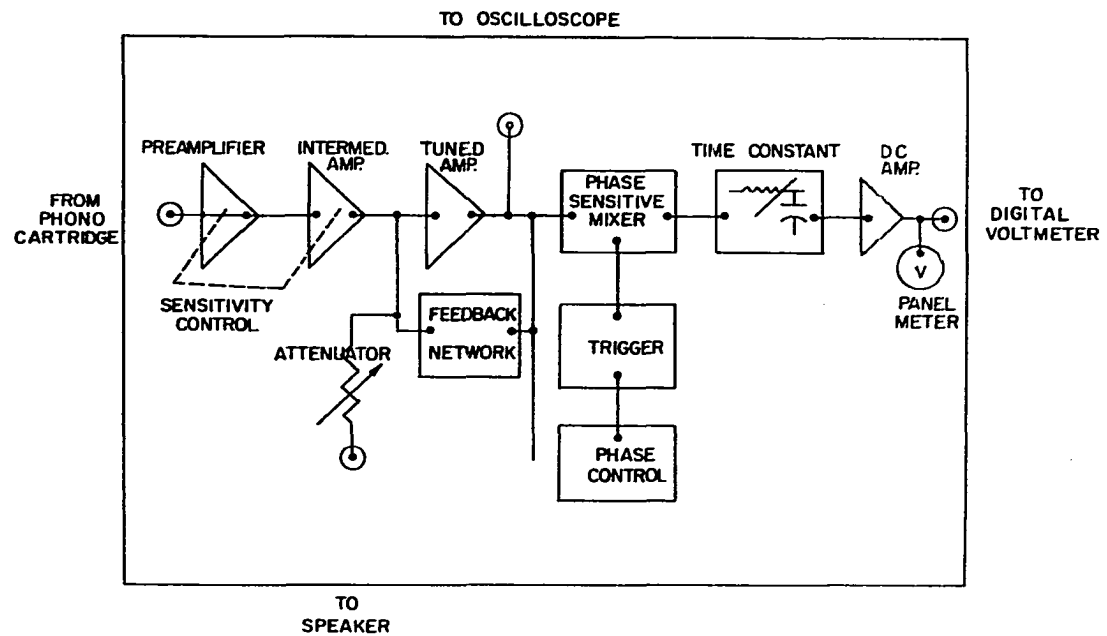


Figure 8. Generating probe amplitude as a function of ripple frequency. This calibration curve exhibits the calculated probe amplitude, VOONU, based on measurements of output voltage on clean heptane/water systems and theoretically calculated damping coefficients.

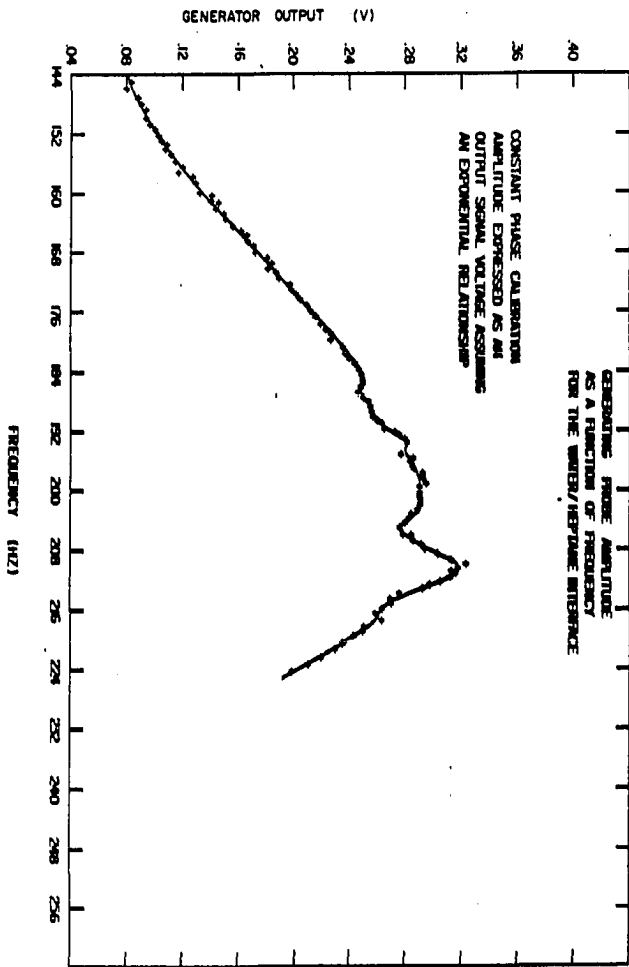


Figure 9. Phase correction as a function of ripple frequency. The phase change of the generating probe is expressed as the number of waves to be subtracted from the nominal number of waves in a Constant k experiment. The data were obtained from several Vary Frequency, constant probe separation experiments at a heptane/water interface. Absolute probe separation ambiguity leads to an arbitrary additive constant.

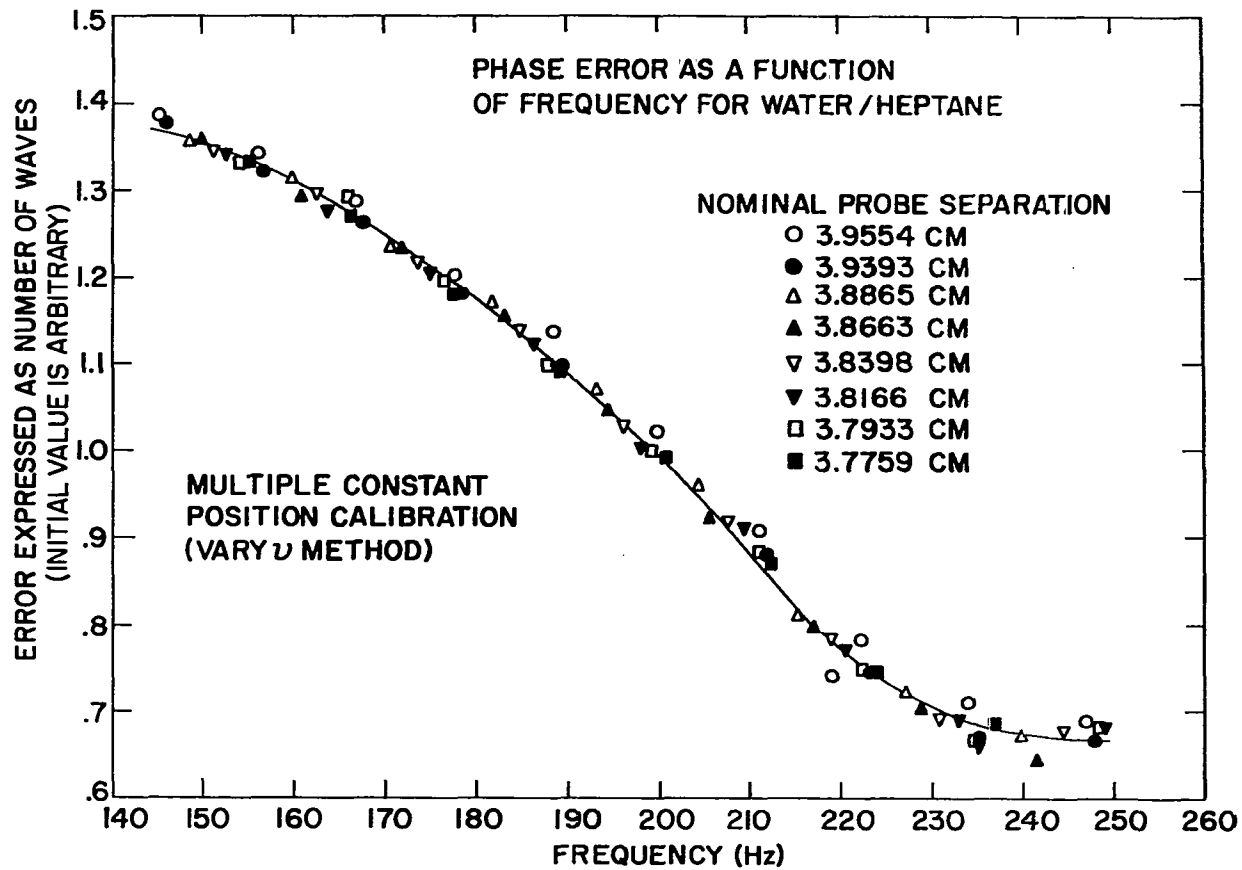


Figure 10. Capillary ripple propagation characteristics on distearyldimethyl ammonium chloride monolayers. The dependence of surface tension, γ , Y_1 , and Y_2 on surface concentration, Γ , is shown for an air/water system. The maxima in Y_1 and Y_2 for intermediate concentration are quite pronounced and are well documented.

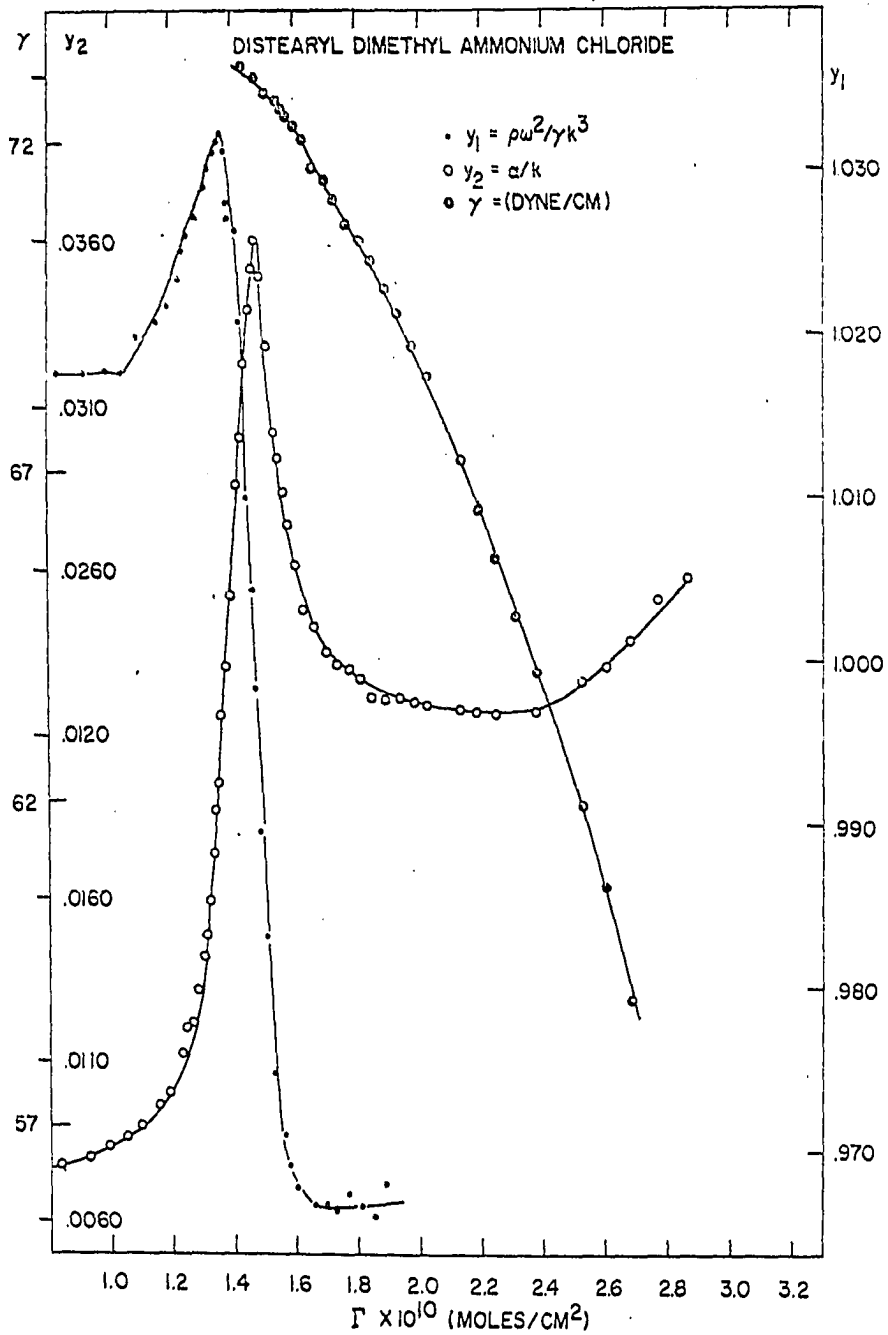


Figure 11. Capillary ripple propagation characteristics on tetradecanol monolayers. For this air/water system the Y1 and Y2 maxima are still present, but with reduced amplitude compared to Figure 10.

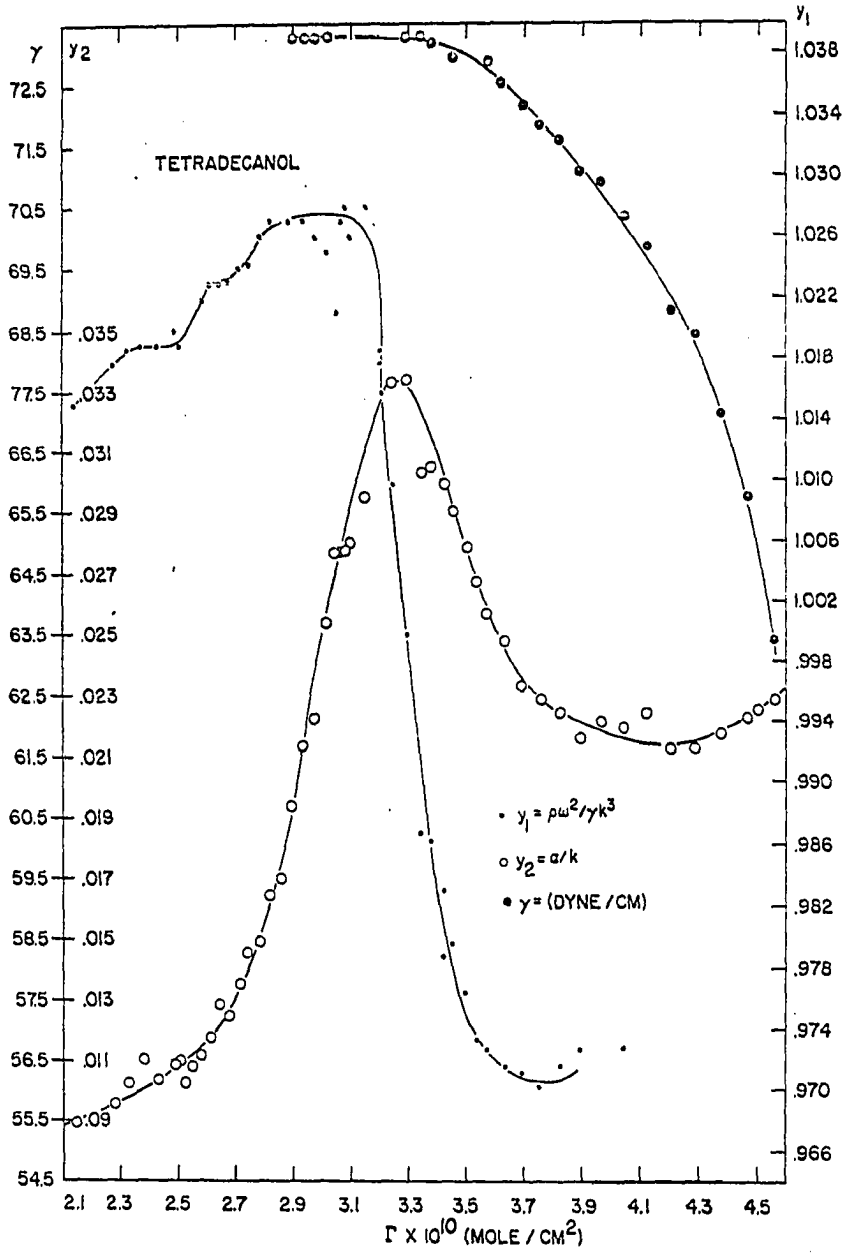


Figure 12. Capillary ripple propagation characteristics on hexadecanol monolayers. The maxima are reduced still further on this more rigid monolayer.

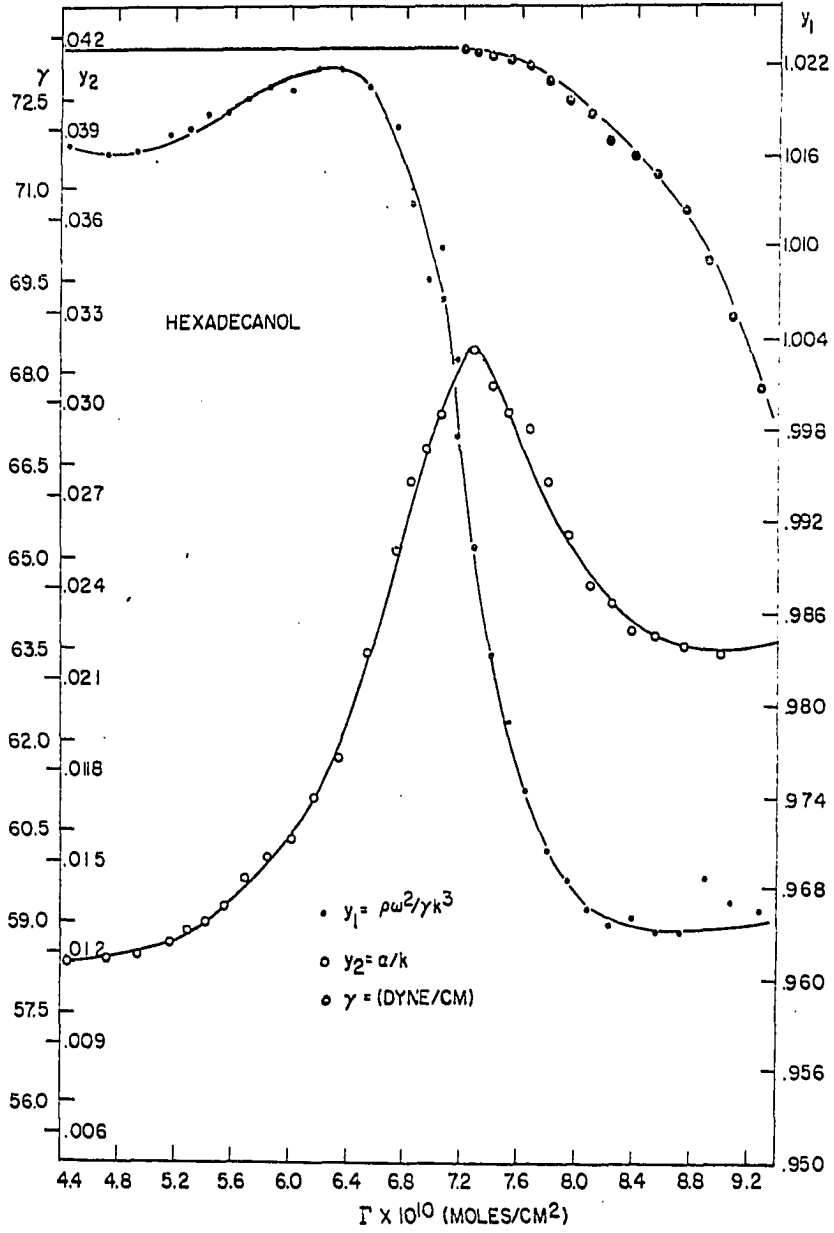


Figure 13. Capillary ripple propagation characteristics on cholesterol monolayers. The dependence of Y_l on surface concentration is shown for a Multiple Constant k experiment at an air/water interface. Maxima occur for all frequencies.

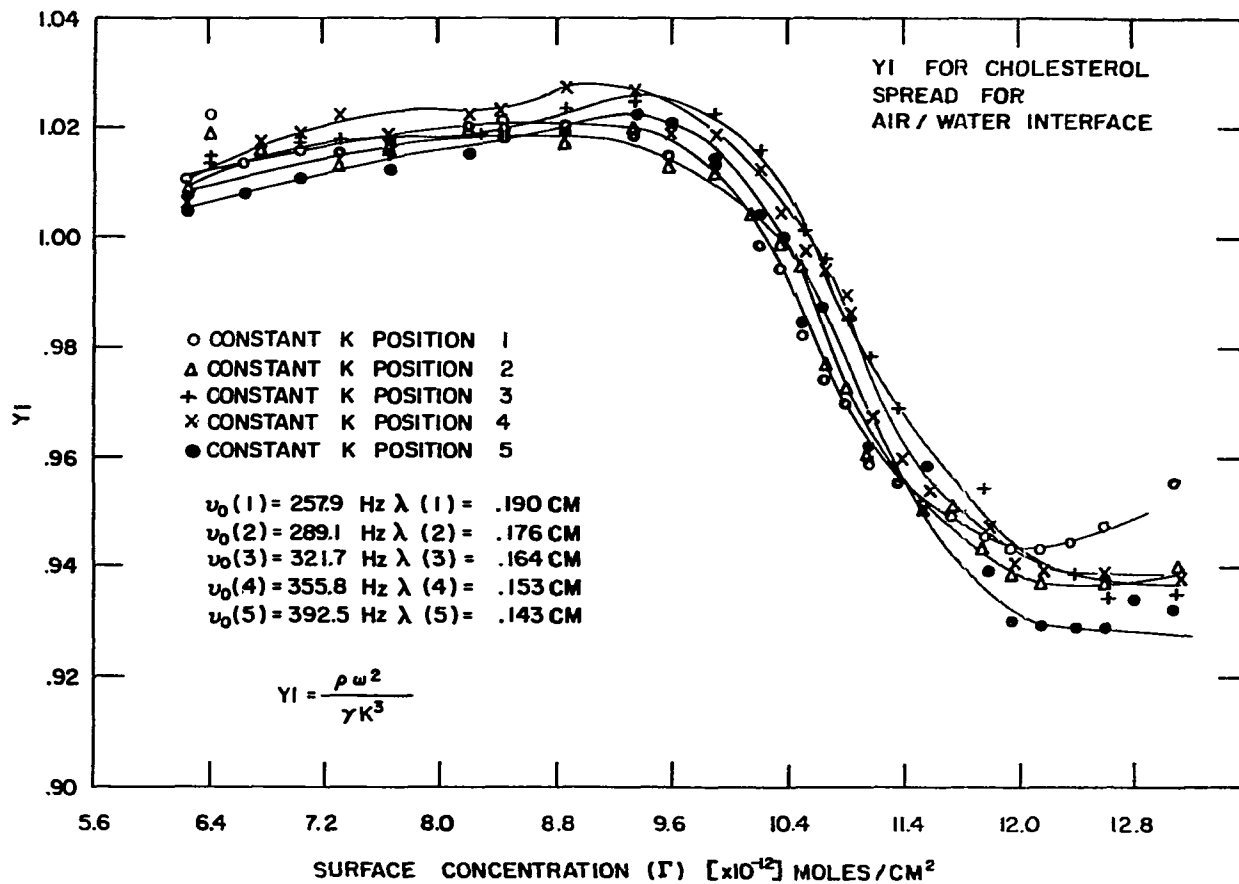


Figure 14. Capillary ripple propagation characteristics on cholesterol monolayers. The dependence of γ_2 on surface concentration is shown for this air/water system. Note that pronounced maxima result at all frequencies.

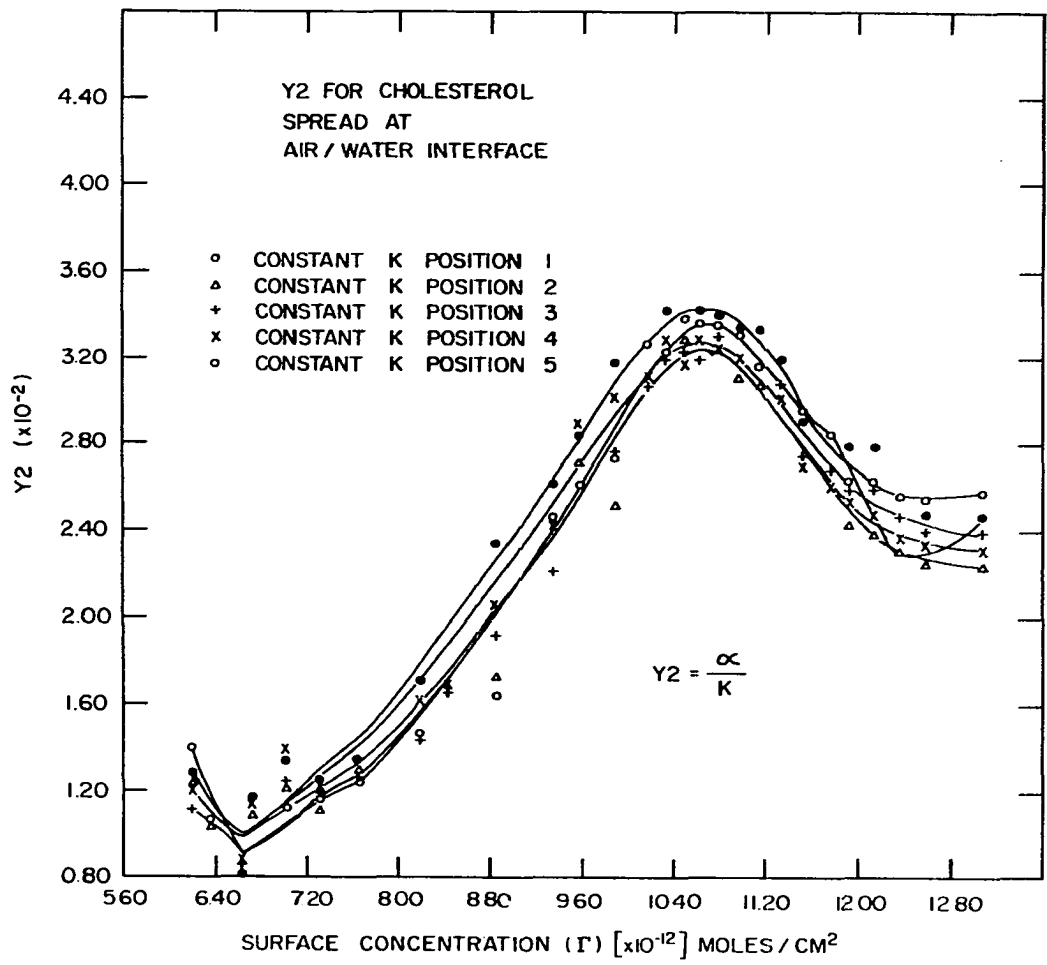


Figure 15. Capillary ripple propagation characteristics on cholesterol monolayers. The dependence of the real component of the complex elastic modulus, E' , on surface concentration is shown for a Multiple Constant k experiment at an air/water interface. Although the scatter is more severe than for Y1 or Y2, the curves for various frequencies are similar.

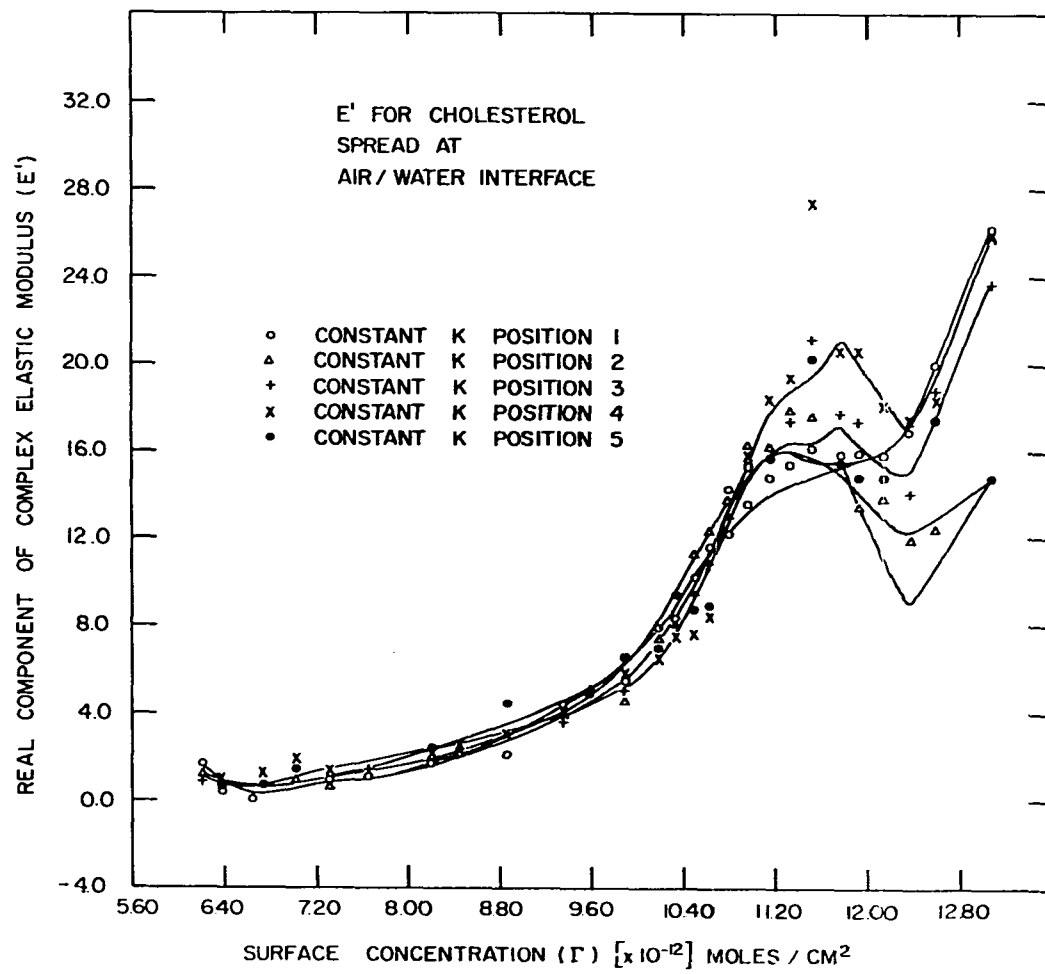


Figure 16. Capillary ripple propagation characteristics on cholesterol monolayers. The dependence of the imaginary component of the complex elastic modulus, E'' , on surface concentration is shown for a Multiple Constant k experiment at an air/water interface. Again the various frequency curves are similar.

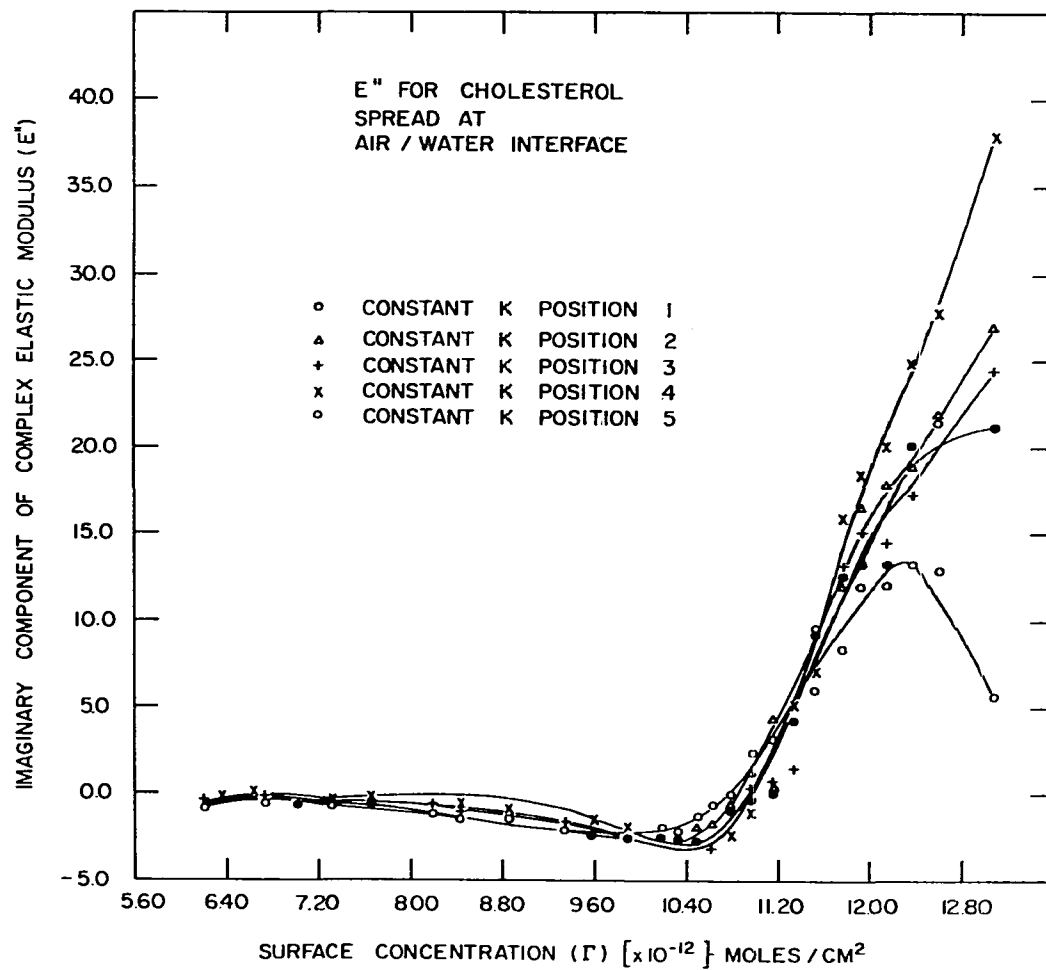


Figure 17. Capillary ripple propagation characteristics on lecithin monolayers. The dependence of Y_l on surface concentration is shown for a Multiple Constant k experiment at an air/water interface. Maxima occur for all frequencies.

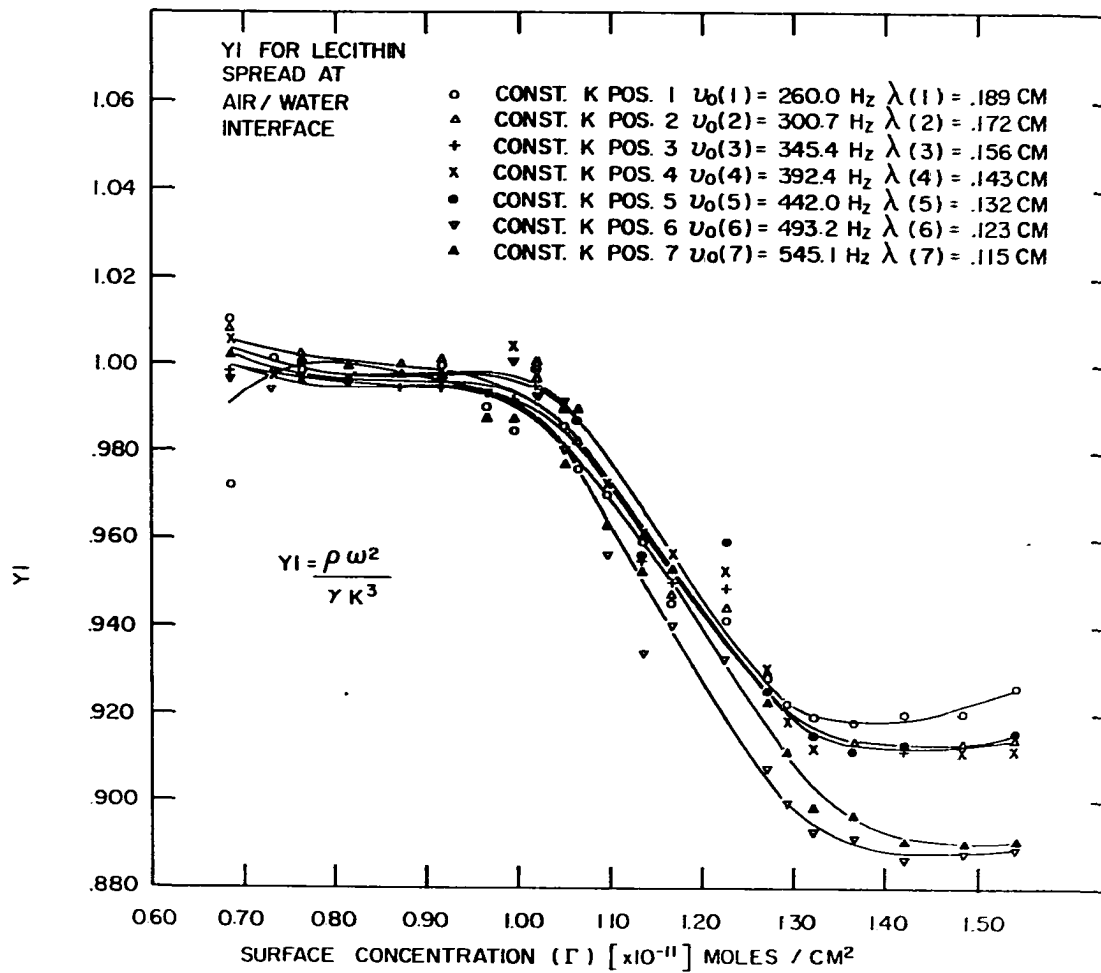


Figure 18. Capillary ripple propagation characteristics on lecithin monolayers. The dependence of Y_2 on surface concentration is shown for this air/water system. Note that pronounced maxima result at all frequencies.

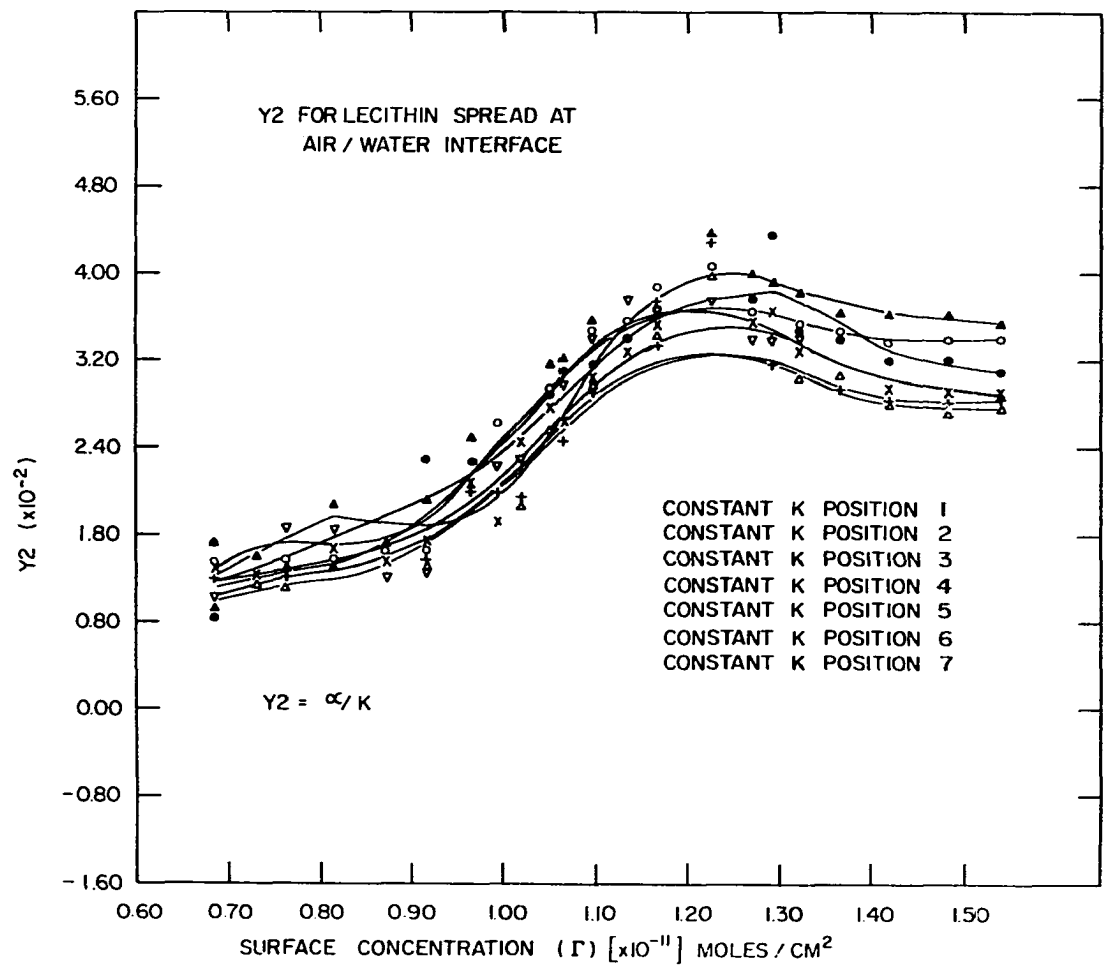


Figure 19. Capillary ripple propagation characteristics on lecithin monolayers. The dependence of the real component of the complex elastic modulus, E' , on surface concentration is shown for a Multiple Constant experiment at an air/water interface. Although the scatter is more severe than for Y1 or Y2, the curves for various frequencies are similar.

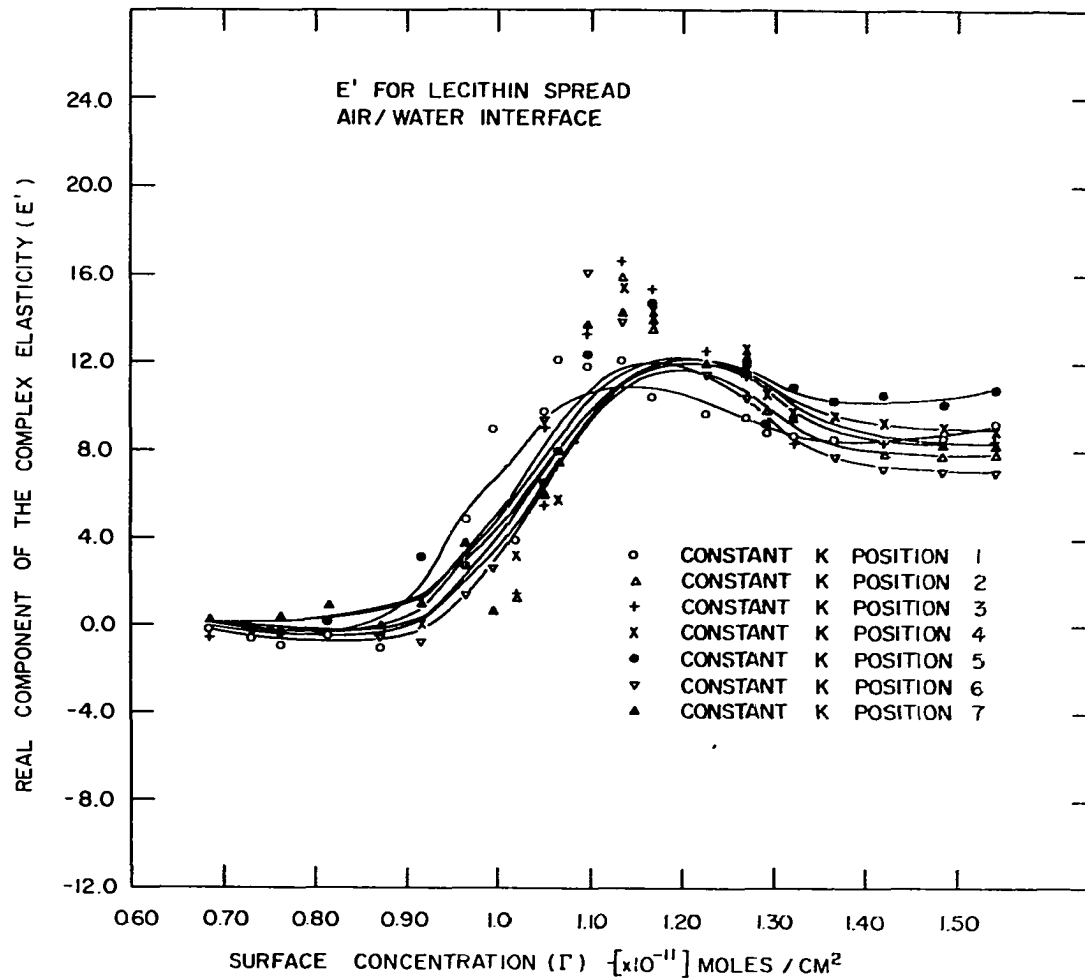


Figure 20. Capillary ripple propagation characteristics on lecithin monolayers. The dependence of the imaginary component of the complex elastic modulus, E'' , on surface concentration is shown for a Multiple Constant k experiment at an air/water interface. Again the various frequency curves are similar.

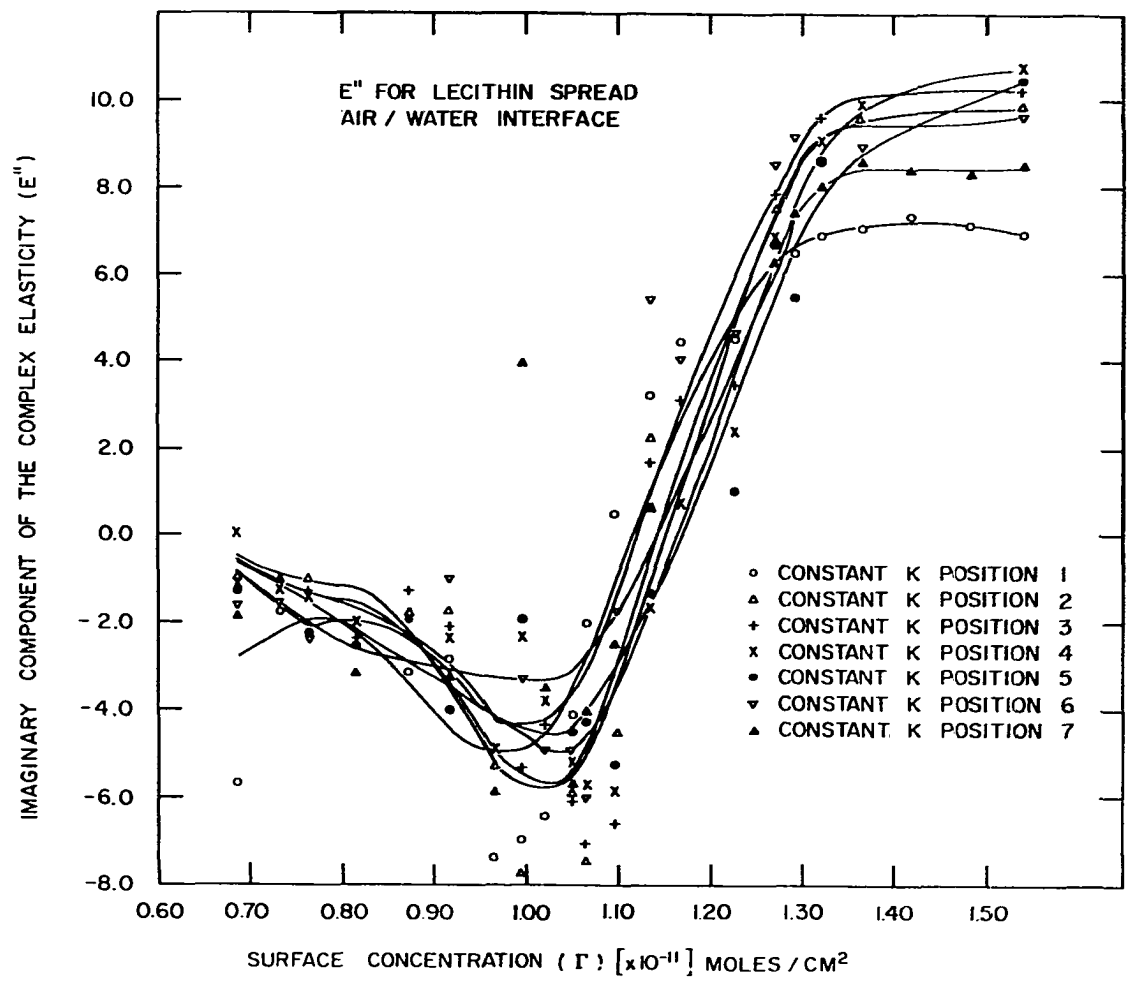


Figure 21. Capillary ripple propagation characteristics on 1:1 mixture of cholesterol and lecithin monolayers. The dependence of γ_l on surface concentration is shown for a Multiple Constant k experiment at an air/water interface. Maxima occur for all frequencies.

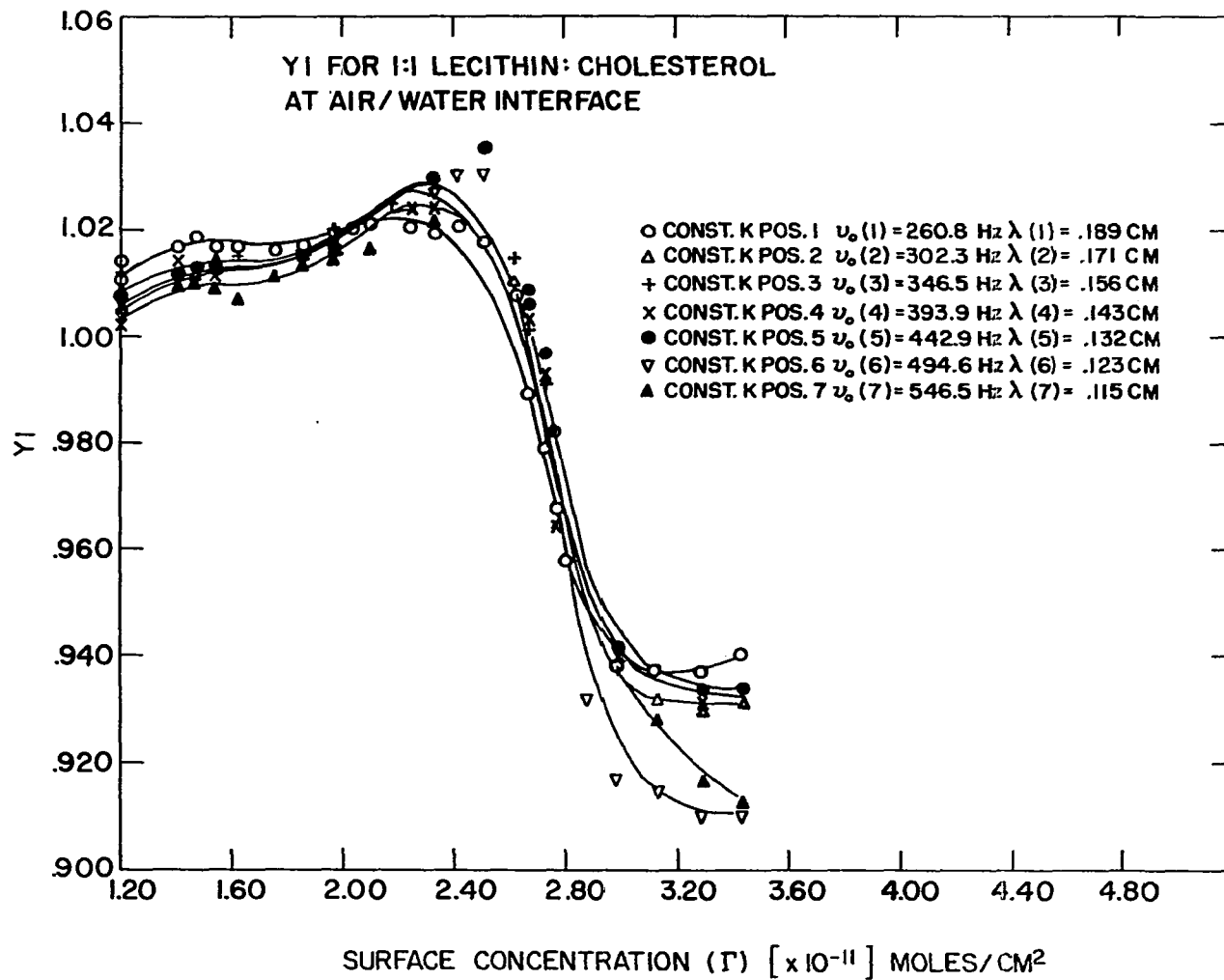


Figure 22. Capillary ripple propagation characteristics on equimolar mixture of cholesterol and lecithin monolayers. The dependence of Y_2 on surface concentration (using the average molecular weight) is shown for this air/water system. Note that pronounced maxima result at all frequencies, and that these maxima are sharper than for the pure components.

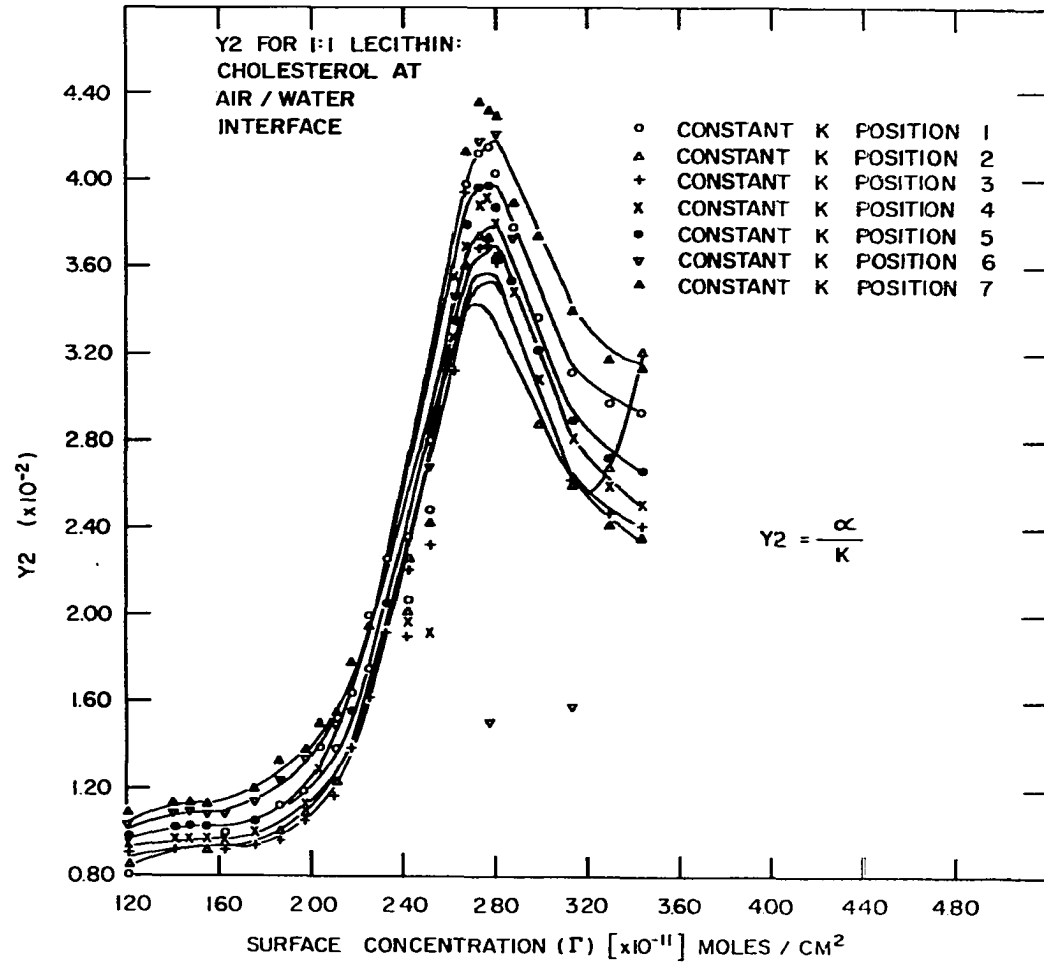


Figure 23. Capillary ripple propagation characteristics on 1:1 mixture of cholesterol and lecithin monolayers. The dependence of the real component of the complex elastic modulus, E' , on surface concentration is shown for a Multiple Constant k experiment at an air/water interface. Although the scatter is more severe than for Y1 or Y2, the curves for various frequencies are similar.

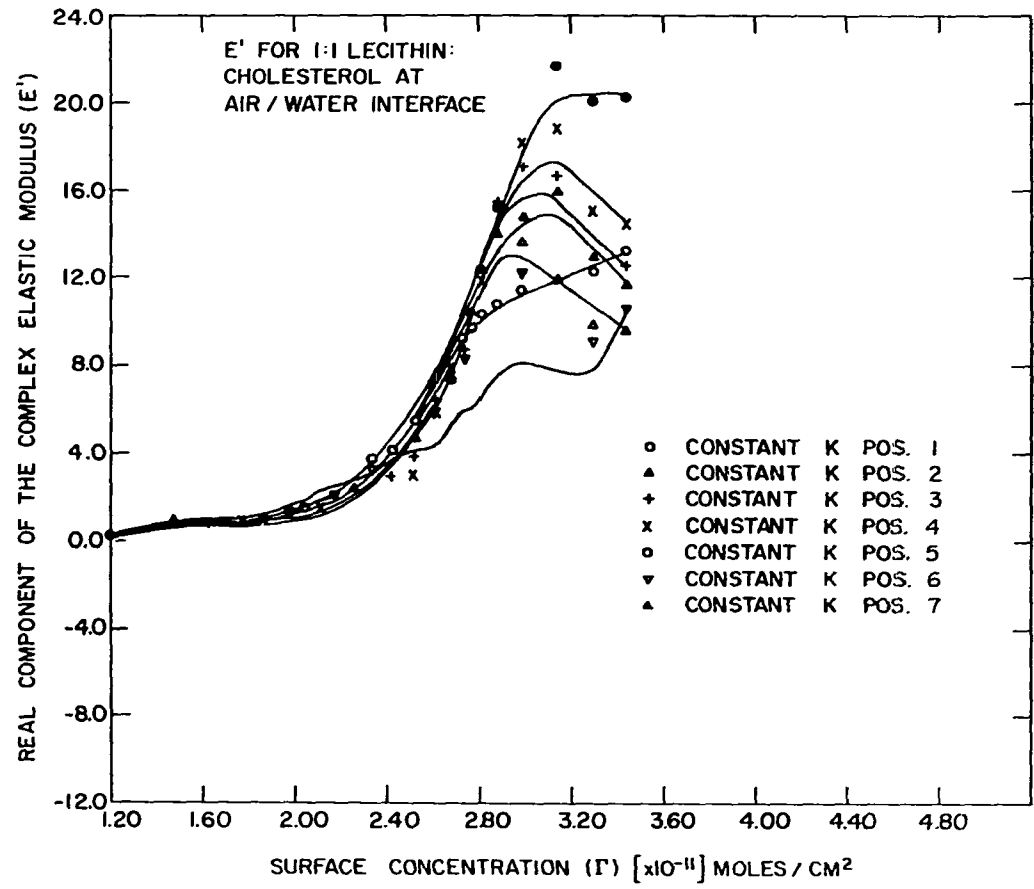


Figure 24. Capillary ripple propagation characteristics on 1:1 mixture of cholesterol and lecithin monolayers. The dependence of the imaginary component of the complex elastic modulus, E'' , on surface concentration is shown for a Multiple Constant k experiment at an air/water interface. Again the various frequency curves are similar.

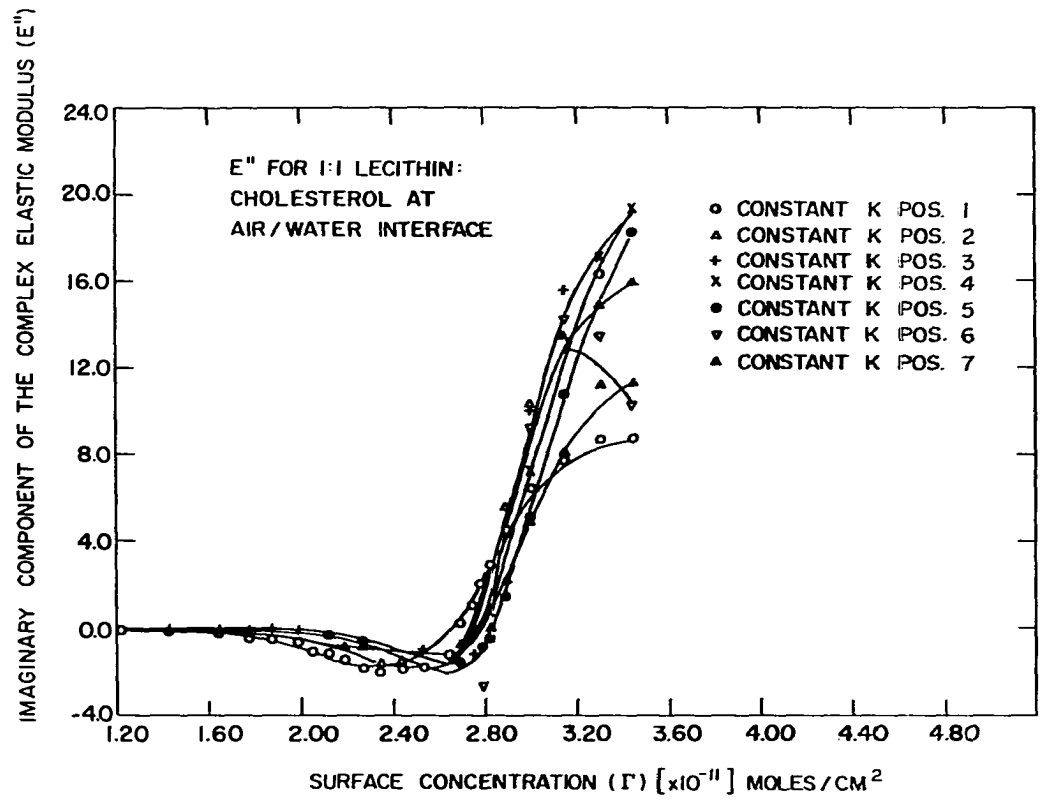


Figure 25. Typical capillary ripple propagation characteristics at heptane/water interfaces. The dependence of γ_1 on surface concentration for octadecyl acetate in a Multiple Constant k experiment is shown.

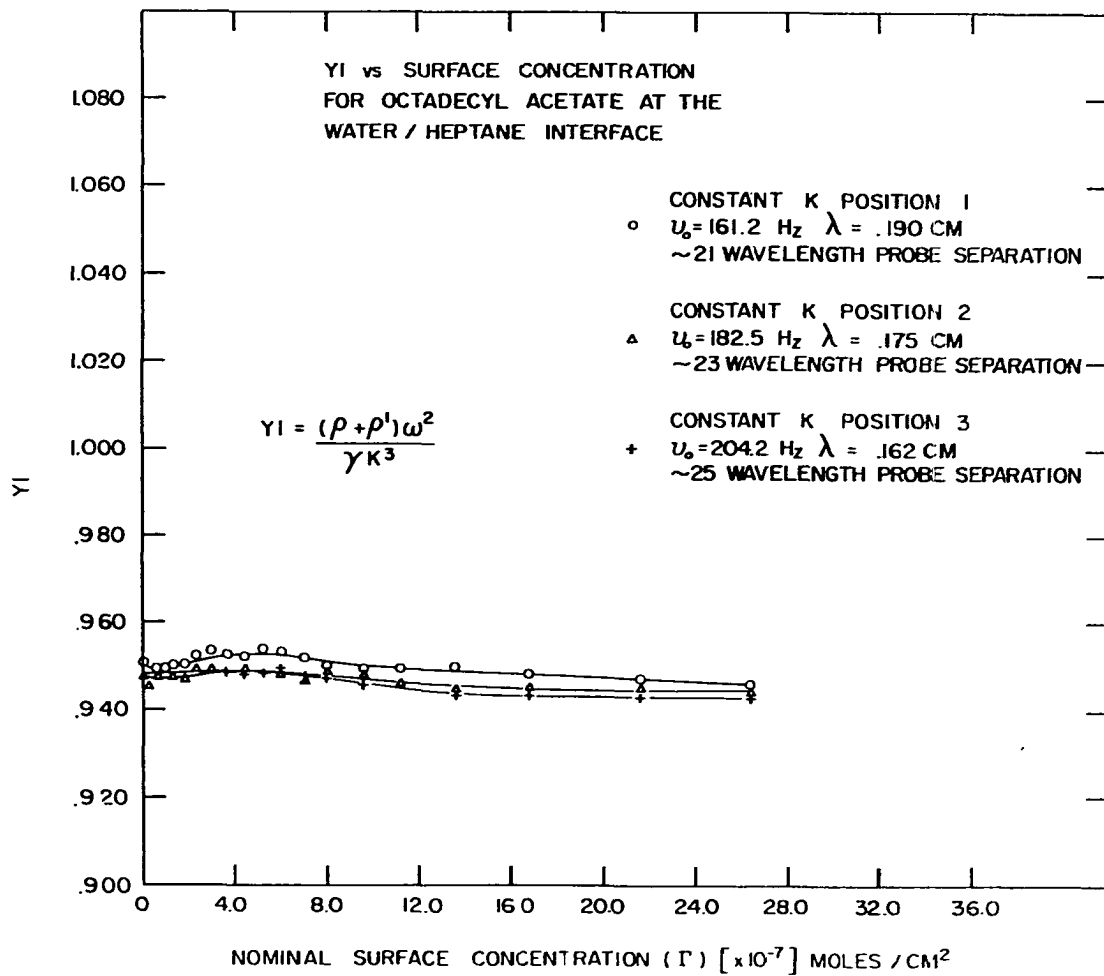


Figure 26. Typical capillary ripple propagation characteristics at heptane/water interfaces. The dependence of γ_2 on surface concentration for octadecyl acetate in a Multiple Constant k experiment is shown.

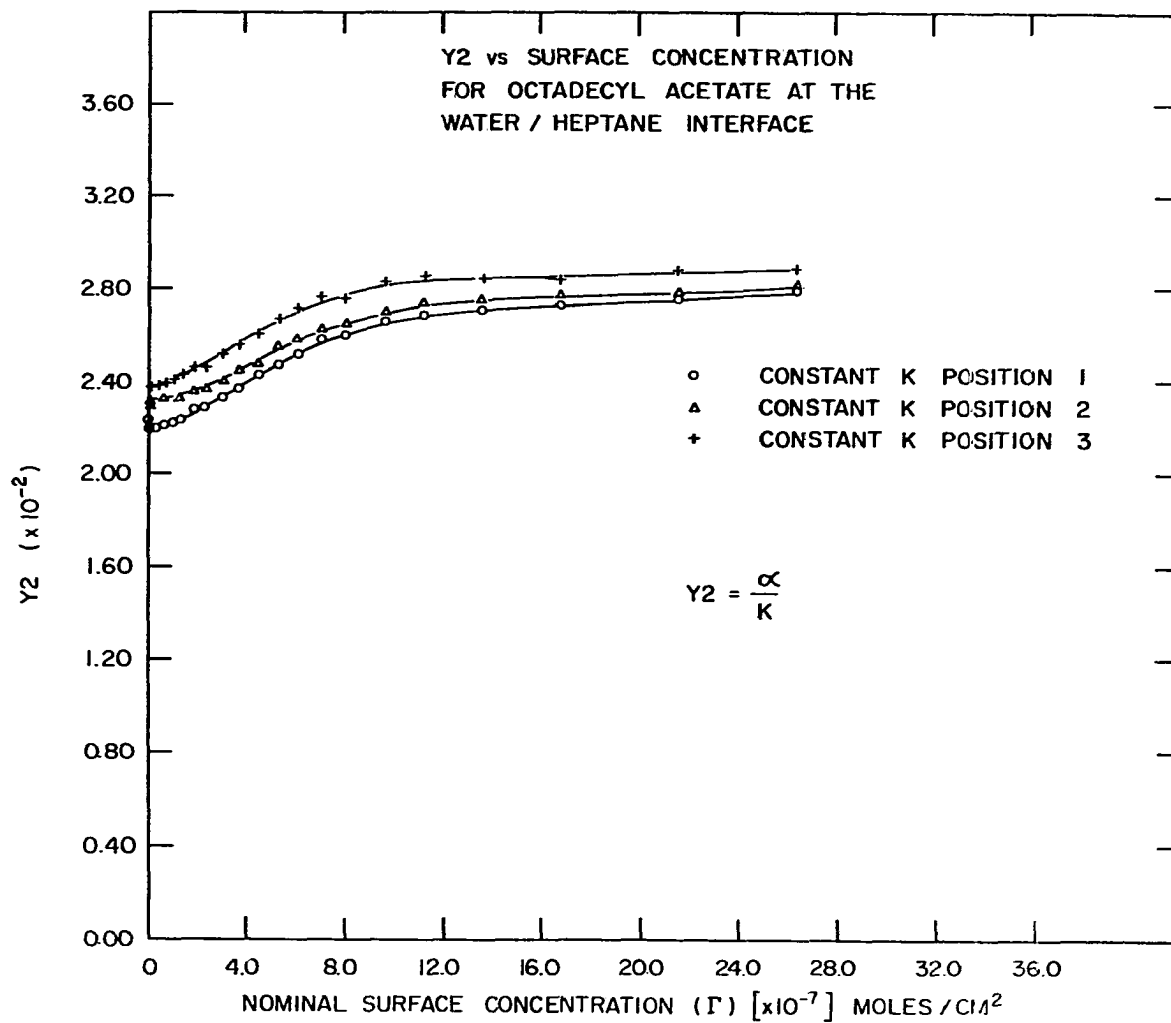


Figure 27. Typical capillary ripple propagation characteristics at heptane/water interfaces. The dependence of interfacial tension, γ , on surface concentration for octadecyl acetate in a Multiple Constant k experiment is shown.

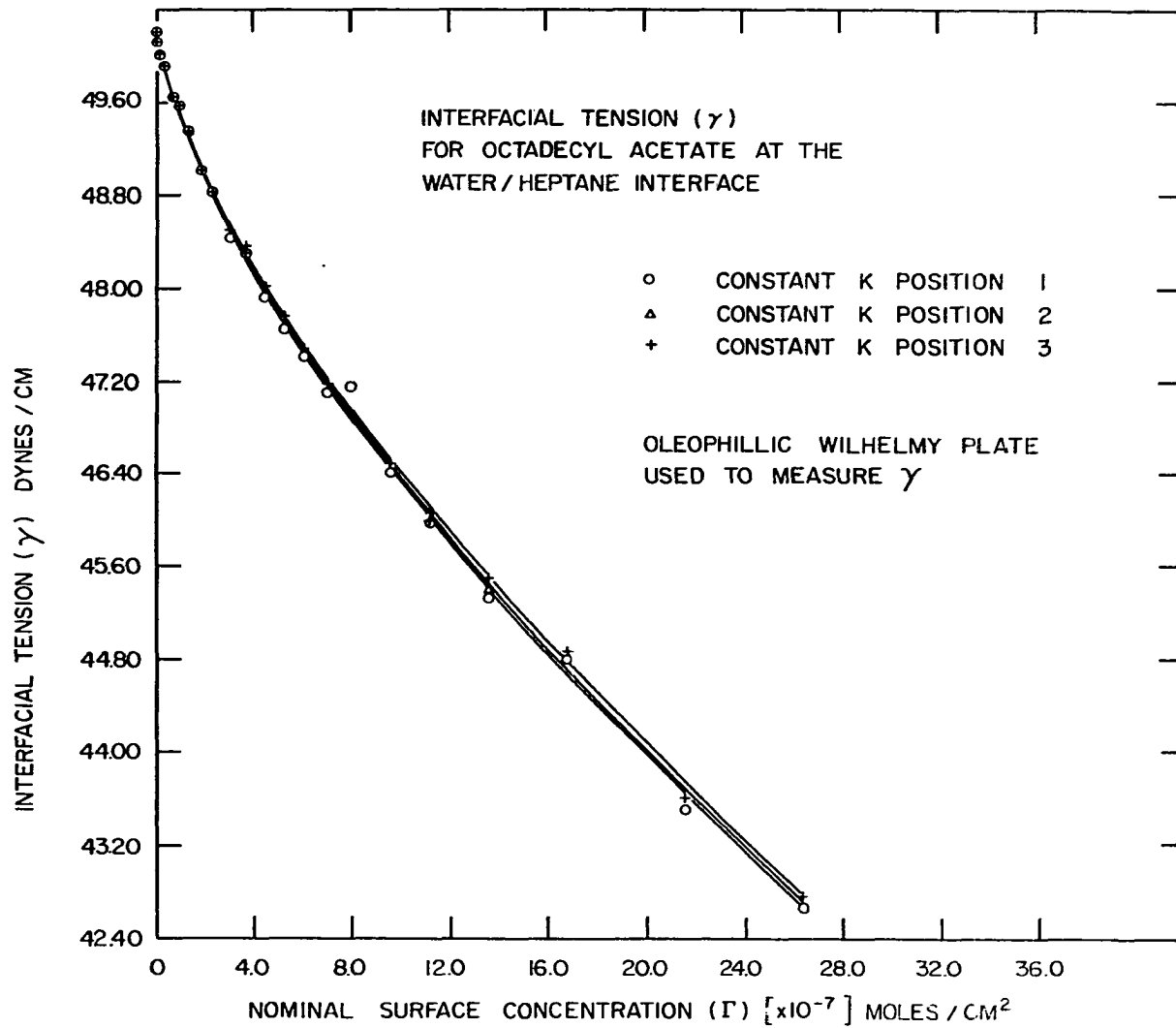


Figure 28. Typical capillary ripple propagation characteristics at heptane/water interfaces. The dependence of real component of the complex elastic modulus, E' , on surface concentration for octadecyl acetate in a Multiple Constant k experiment is shown.

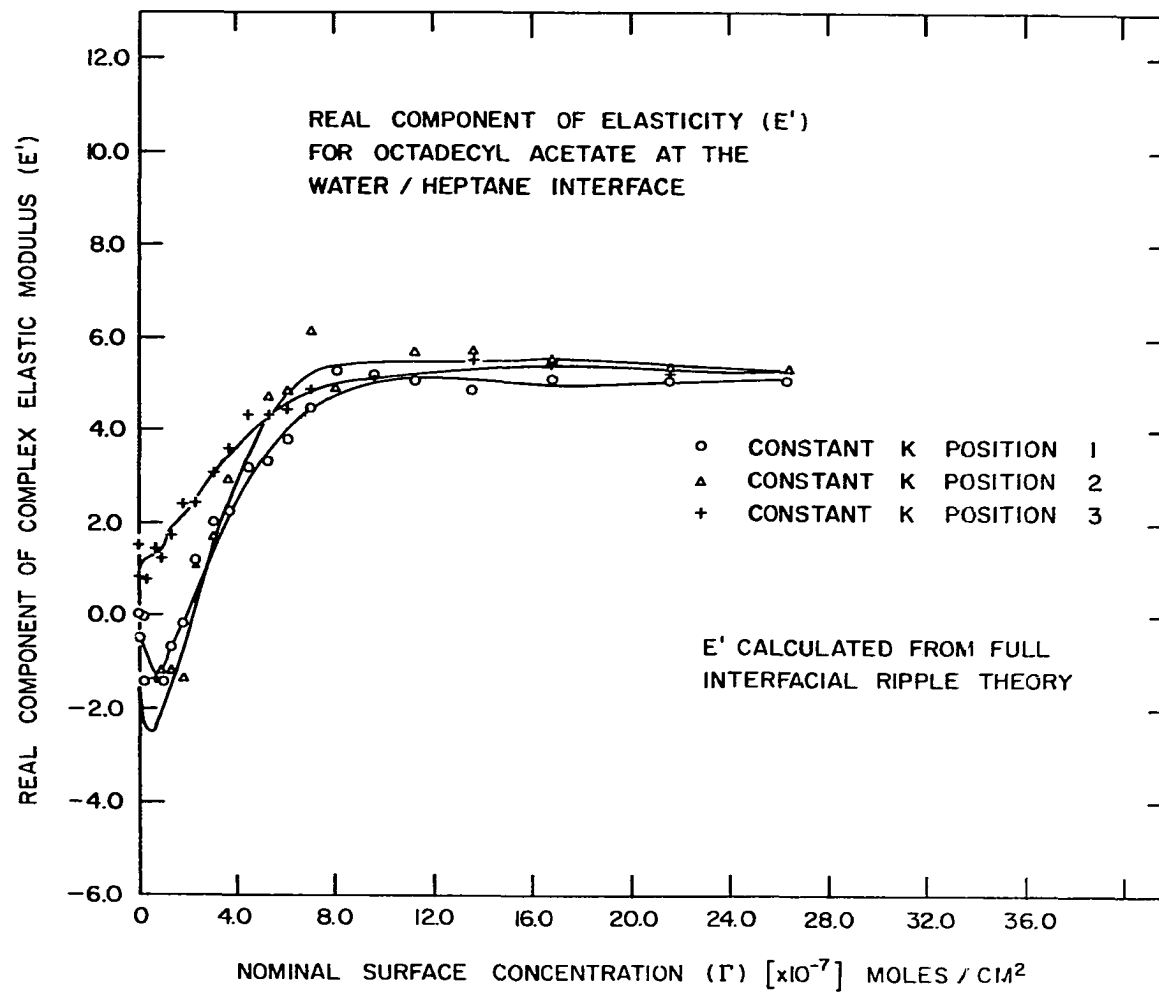


Figure 29. Typical capillary ripple propagation characteristics at heptane/water interfaces. The dependence of imaginary component of the complex elastic modulus, E'' , on surface concentration for octadecyl acetate in a Multiple Constant k experiment is shown.

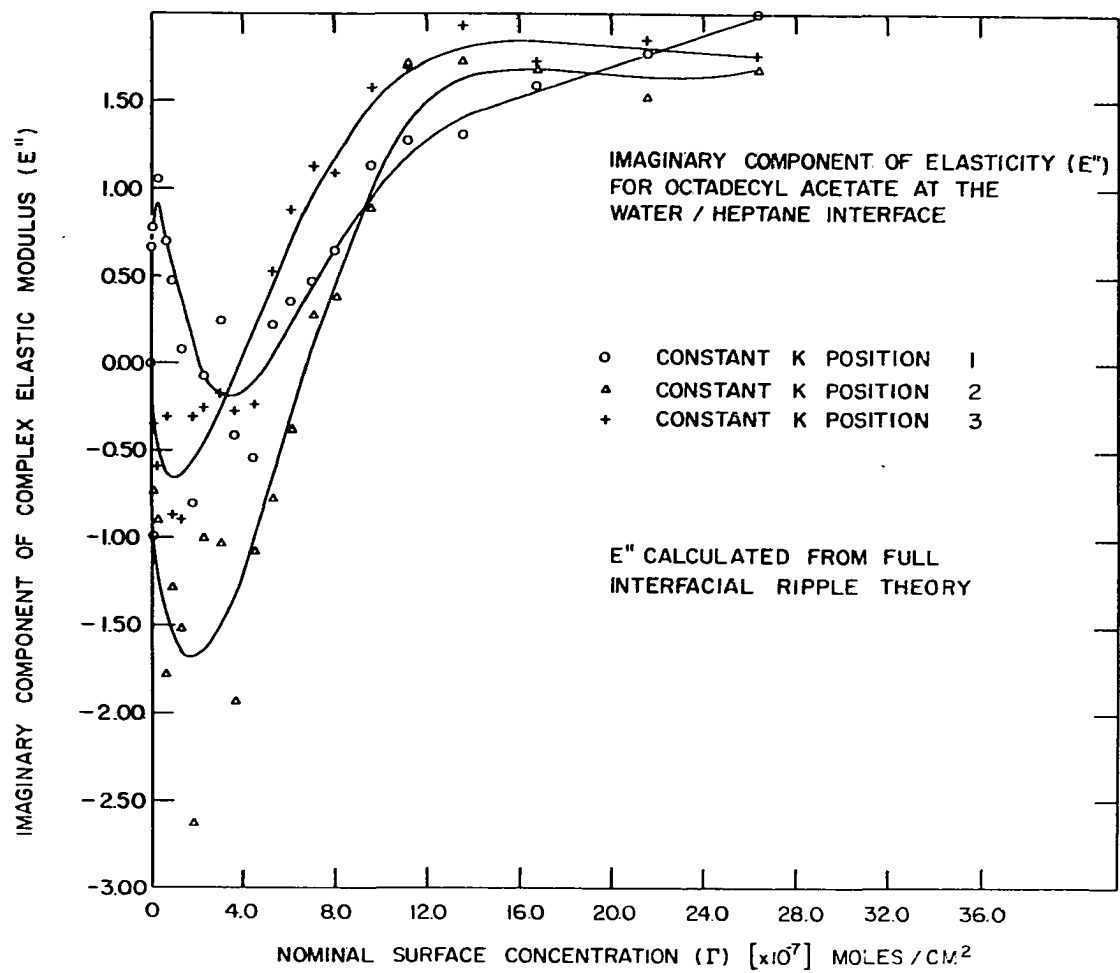


Figure 30. Typical capillary ripple propagation characteristics at heptane/water interfaces. The dependence of reduced frequency, ν/ν_0 , on surface concentration for octadecyl acetate in a Multiple Constant k experiment is shown.

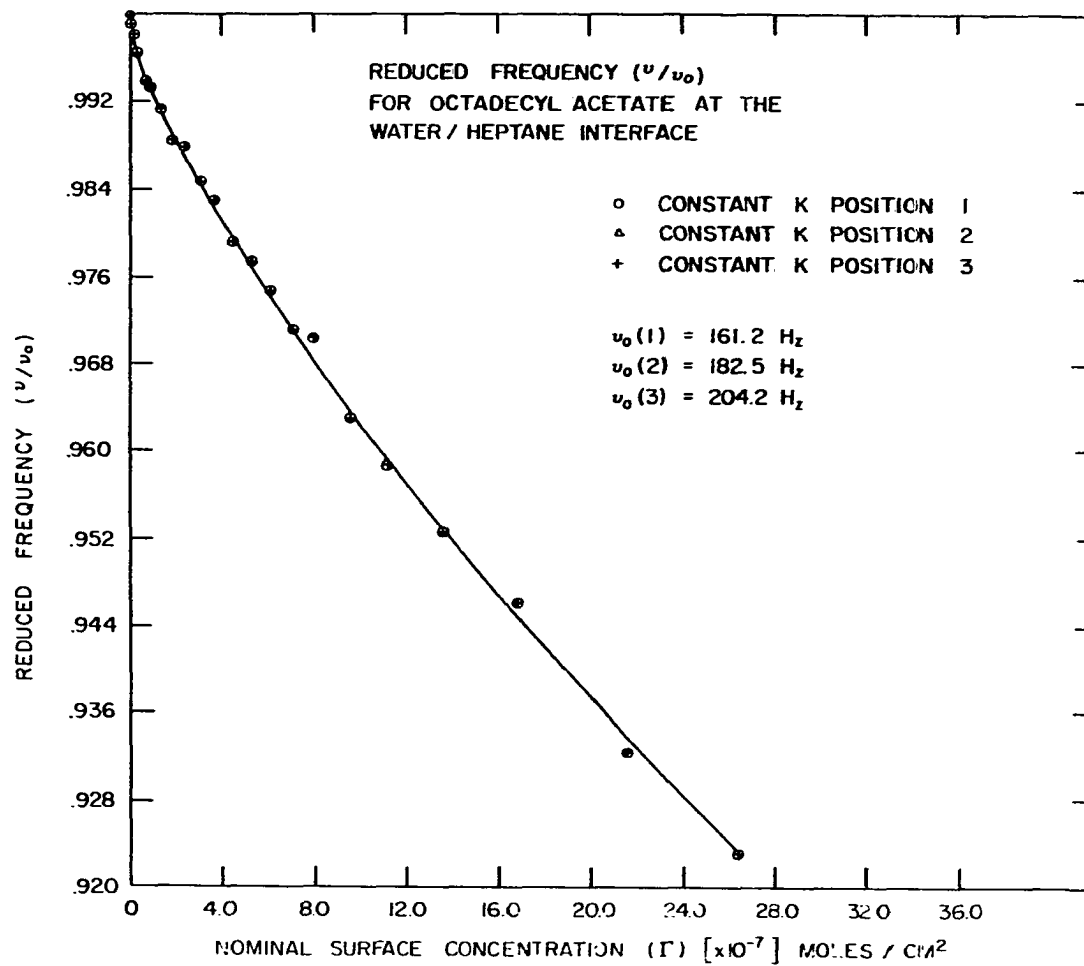


Figure 31. Typical capillary ripple propagation characteristics at heptane/water interfaces. The dependence of γ_l on surface pressure, π , for octadecyl acetate in a Multiple Constant k experiment is shown. Use of surface pressure makes comparison between various surfactants simpler.

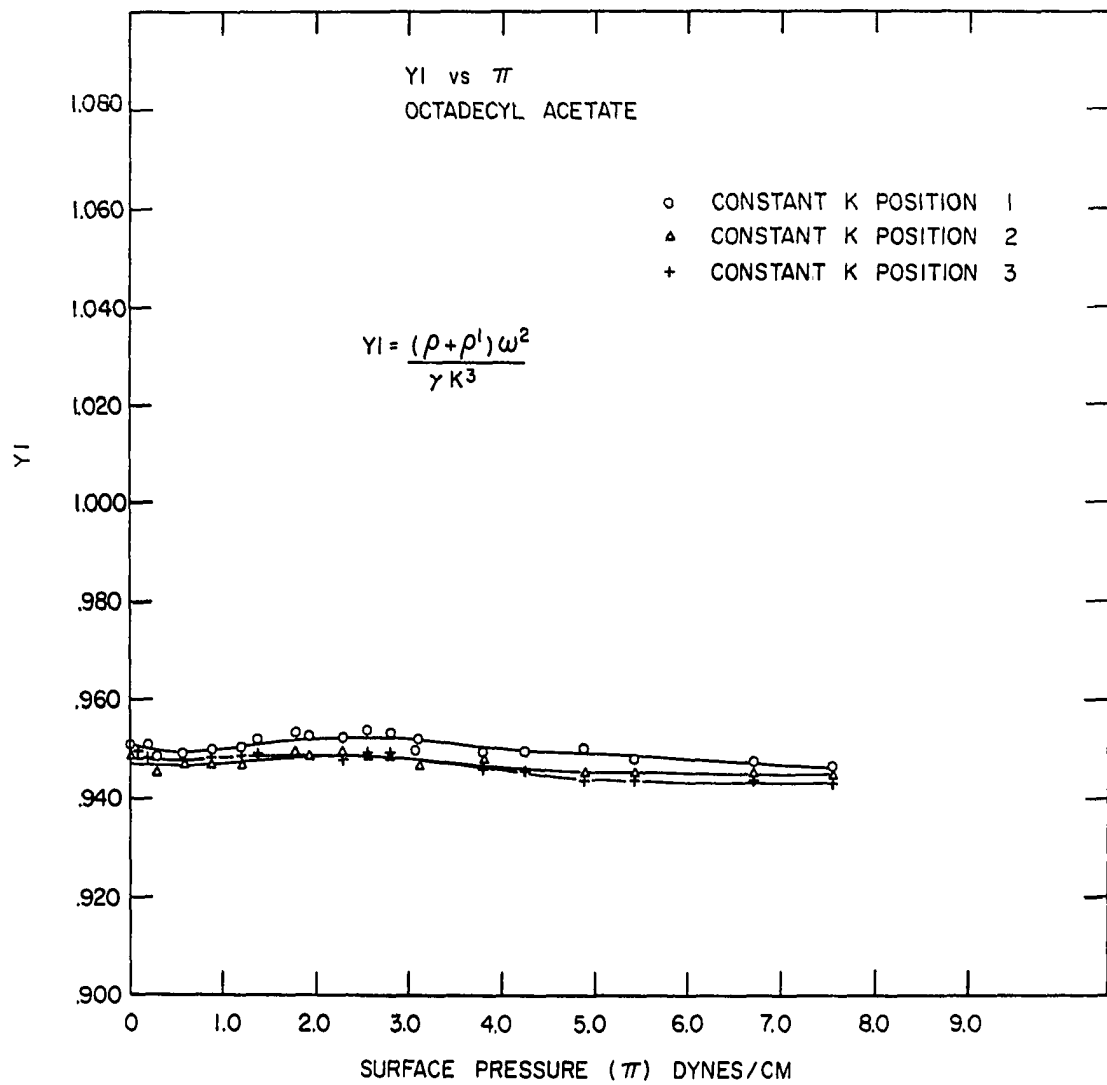


Figure 32. Typical capillary ripple propagation characteristics at heptane/water interfaces. The dependence of Y_2 on surface pressure, π , for octadecyl acetate in a Multiple Constant k experiment is shown. Use of surface pressure makes comparison between various surfactants simpler.

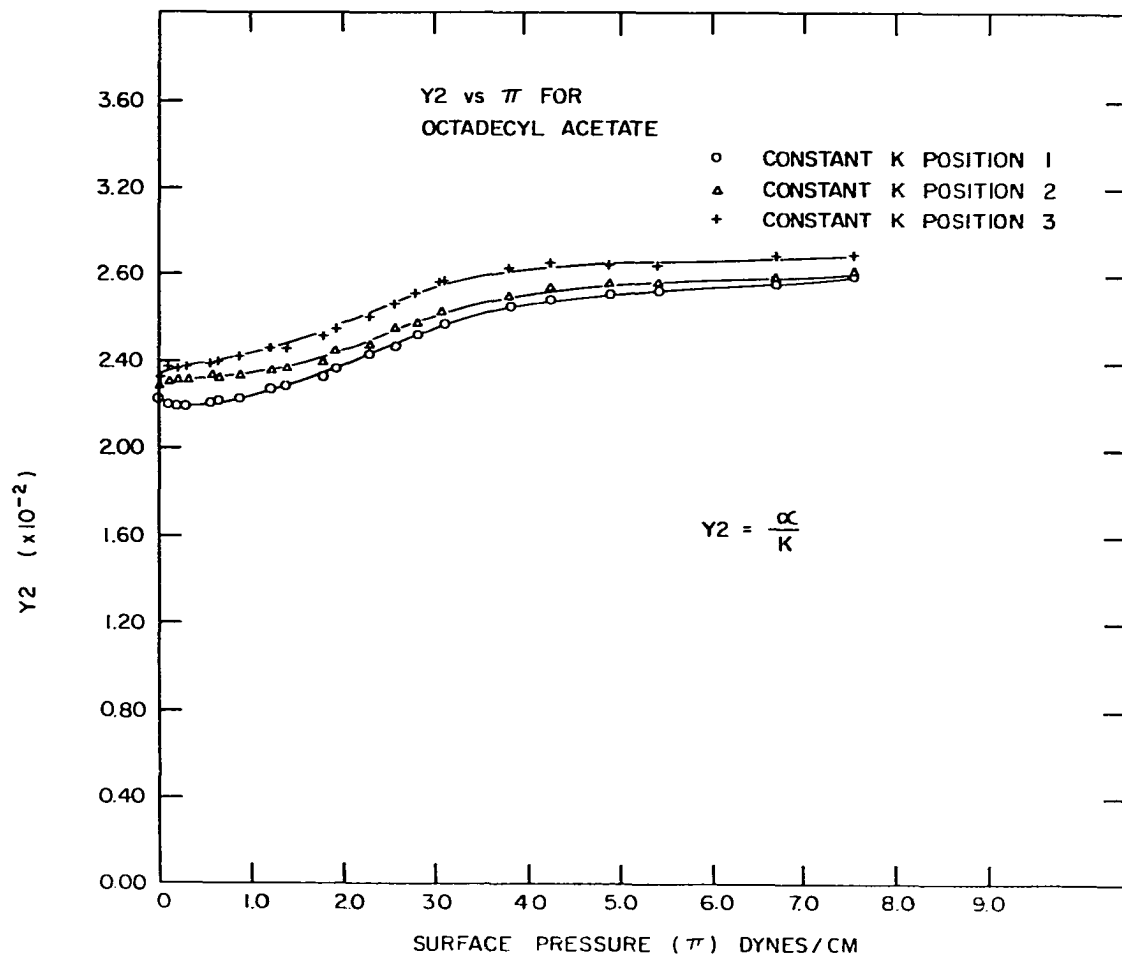
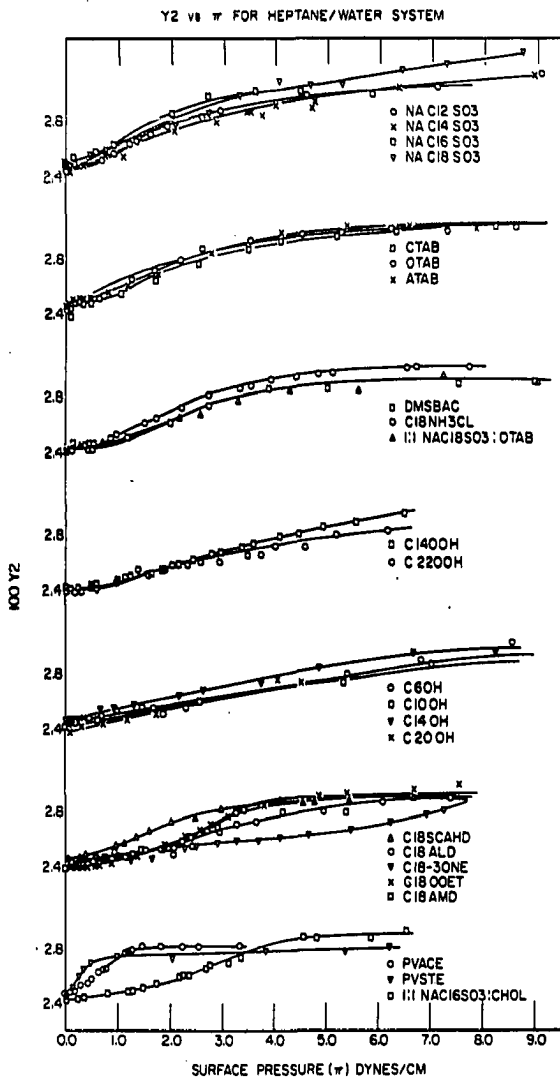


Figure 33. Comparison of γ_2 as a function of surface pressure, π , for various surfactants. The first constant k position data for various surfactants at the heptane/water interface are superimposed in groups. Overall behavior is similar, but the effects of head group type can be seen. The uncharged simple surfactants do not change from low elastic limit to high elastic limit as abruptly as the ionic surfactants do. The low pressure transitions of the polymeric surfactants suggest stronger interactions for these molecules than for monomeric surfactants.



APPENDIX B

The cited Computer Program listings follow:

EXPT This is the main program and its subroutines used to convert experimental data into capillary ripple parameters. Page 196

NWV This program utilizes much of the logic of EXPT. Its purpose is to compute the calibration curves allowing for generating probe amplitude and phase dependence on frequency. Page 206

CALB Calibration data may be readily expressed as polynomial equations by utilizing this program. Least squares fits of the dependent variable on powers of the independent variable up to 10 are achieved by orthogonal polynomial calculations. Page 211

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*****
C      EXPT
C
C      PROGRAMMED BY R. L. BENDURE          FINAL VERSION FEB 1968
C
C      THIS PROGRAM IS DESIGNED TO CONVERT DATA OBTAINED FROM A MULTIPLE
C      CONSTANT K EXPERIMENT INTO MORE USEFUL PARAMETERS. THE EXTENDED
C      INTERFACIAL THEORY OF R. S. HANSEN AND J. A. MANN IS USED TO
C      CALCULATE THE REAL AND IMAGINARY COMPONENTS OF THE COMPLEX ELASTIC MODULUS.
C      SUBROUTINES POLZRO, FNCALC, COEF, AND CCOEF WERE SUPPLIED BY J. A. MANN.
C      FULL PORTRAM IV (G) IS UTILIZED. THE GRAPHING OPTIONS UTILIZE
C      SIMPLOTTER. THIS PROGRAM HAS BEEN RUN ON AN IBM 360/65 UNDER OS
C
C      *****
C
C      DECK MAKE UP
C
C      CARD 1  COL 1-80  TITLE
C
C      CARD 2  COL 1-40  NAME OF UPPER PHASE
C      CARD      COL 41-80  NAME OF LOWER PHASE
C
C      CARD 3  COL 1-80  NAME OF SURFACTANT
C
C      CARD 4  COL 1-10  LOWER PHASE DENSITY (G/ML)
C      CARD      COL 11-20  UPPER PHASE DENSITY (G/ML)
C      CARD      COL 21-30  LOWER PHASE VISCOSITY (POISES)
C      CARD      COL 31-40  UPPER PHASE VISCOSITY (POISES)
C      CARD      COL 41-50  ELASTICITY (EP) ASSUMED FOR CALIBRATION
C      CARD      COL 51-60  ELASTICITY (EPP) ASSUMED FOR CALIBRATION
C      CARD      COL 61-70  ESTIMATED WAVENUMBER TO START CALIB. CALC.
C      CARD      COL 71-80  ESTIMATED DAMPING COEFF. TO START CALIB CALC.
C
C      CARD 5  COL 1-10  REFERENCE OUTPUT AFTER SCALF (MW)
C      CARD      COL 11-20  INTERFACIAL TENSION OF PURE SYSTEM (DYN/CM)
C      CARD      COL 21-30  REFERENCE INPUT VOLTAGE (VOLTS)
C
C      CARD 6  COL 1-10  RESISTANCE AT THE GENERATOR
C      CARD      COL 11-20  RESISTANCE AT THE SENSOR
C
C      CARD 44 COL 7-80  NAMELIST INPUT DATA FOR POLYNOMIAL EVALUATION
C      TO          IN SUBROUTINES AMPLTO AND PHSCOR. THE FREQUENCY
C      6X          RANGES ARE IN HZ, THE INTERCEPT IN A AND THE
C                COEFFICIENTS ARE IN G. NAMELIST NAME MAY BE IN THE
C                FOLLOWING FORM:
C                NAME1 HZDAMP=(IC NUMBERS), AAMP=(10),
C                RAMP=(10,10), HZOPMS=(10), APMS=(10), RPHS=(10,10) GEM
C
C      CARD 7  COL 5-    NUMBER OF CONSTANT K POSITIONS
C
C      CARD 8  COL -    CONTROL CARD
C      CARD      COL 5-  INDEPENDENT VARIABLE TYPE
C
C      CARD  COL -    1 = CONSTANT AREA EXPERIMENT, THE VOLUME
C      CARD      COL -  OF SOLN ADJEC IS READ IN (MICRO L)
C      CARD      COL -  2 = LANGMUIR THROUGH EXPERIMENT, THE LENGTH
C      CARD      COL -  FOR FILM IS READ IN (CM)
C      CARD      COL -  3 = SOLUBLE SURFACTANT EXPT, THE VOLUME SOLN
C      CARD      COL -  ADDED IS READ IN (MICROLITERS)
C      CARD      COL 10- SURFACE TENSION TYPE
C      CARD      COL -  1 = CLEOPHILIC WILHELMY PLATE, PALANCE
C      CARD      COL -  READING IS USED
C      CARD      COL -  2 = LANGMUIR THROUGH - DIVISIONS OF DISPL.
C      CARD      COL -  ARE READ IN
C      CARD      COL 15- PUNCHING INSTRUCTIONS
C      CARD      COL -  1 PUNCH OUTPUT RESULTS IN SAME ORDER AS IN
C      CARD      COL -  2 PUNCH OUTPUT RESULTS IN BATCHES WITH
C      CARD      COL -  VALUES OF K THE SAME
C      CARD      COL -  3 PUNCH BOTH WAYS
C      CARD      COL -  4 PUNCH INPUT VALUES WITH K CONSTANT
C      CARD      COL -  5 PUNCH INPUT AND 1
C      CARD      COL -  6 PUNCH INPUT & 2
C      CARD      COL -  7 PUNCH INPUT & 3
C      CARD      COL 20- ALTERNATIVE WRITING INSTRUCTIONS
C      CARD      COL -  2 WRITE OUTPUT WITH VALUES OF K CONSTANT
C      CARD      COL -  AS WELL AS IN TABLES OF INDEP. VAR. COMS.
C      CARD      COL 25- GRAPHING OPTIONS
C      CARD      COL -  1 GRAPH Y1 AND Y2 AS FUNCTIONS OF INDEP. VAR.
C      CARD      COL -  2 GRAPH Y1, Y2, SFTN.
C      CARD      COL -  3 GRAPH Y1, Y2, SFTN, ELASRL, ELASMG
C      CARD      COL -  4 GRAPH Y1, Y2, SFTN, ELASRL, ELASMG, PELFC
C      CARD      COL -  5 GRAPH Y1 & Y2 AS FNS OF INTER. TENS.
C
C      CARD  COL -    FOR CONSTANT AREA EXPERIMENT WITH ADDITIONS OF
C      CARD      COL -  SURFACTANT
C      CARD 5  COL 1-10  WT. OF SURFACTANT IN MG
C      CARD      COL 11-20  MOL. WT. IN G
C      CARD      COL 21-30  VOLUME SURFACTANT DISSOLVED IN (L)
C      CARD      COL 31-40  TOTAL AVAILABLE AREA (CM SQ.)
C      CARD      COL -    FOR LANGMUIR TROUGH EXPER. WITH DECREASING
C      CARD      COL -  AVAILABLE LENGTH (CM)
C      CARD      COL 1-10  WT. OF SURFACTANT IN MG.
C      CARD      COL 11-20  MOL. WT. IN G
C      CARD      COL 21-30  VOLUME SURFACTANT DISSOLVED IN (L)
C      CARD      COL 31-40  VOL. SURF. ADDED IN MICROLITERS
C      CARD      COL 41-50  WIDTH OF TROUGH IN CM
C      CARD      COL -    FOR SOLUBLE SURFACTANT WITH ADDITIONS OF
C      CARD      COL -  SURFACTANT
C      CARD      COL 1-10  WT. SURF. IN MG
C      CARD      COL 11-20  MOLECULAR WT. IN G
C      CARD      COL 21-30  VOLUME SURFACTANT IS DISSOLVED IN (L)
C      CARD      COL 31-40  TOTAL BULK PHASE VOLUME (L)
C
C      CARD 17 COL -    SURFACE TENSION TYPE CONTROL CARD
C      CARD      COL -  FOR CLEOPHILIC WILHELMY PLATE
C      CARD      COL 1-10  ACCELERATION OF GRAVITY (MG)

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C   CARD   COL11-20   WT. OF MICA PLATE (MG)
C   CARD   COL21-30   WT. OF IMMERSION WEIGHT (MG)
C   CARD   COL31-40   DENSITY OF WEIGHT
C   CARD   COL41-50   DENSITY OF PLATE
C   CARD   COL51-60   PERIMETER OF PLATE (CM)
C   CARD   COL61-70   FRACTION OF PLATE IMMERSED
C   CARD   COL71-80   ASSUMED INTERFACIAL TENSION
C   CARD   COL -      FOR LANGMUIR THROUGH
C   CARD   COL 1-10   SENSITIVITY OF METHOD IN DYNES/CM PER
C   CARD   COL -      DIVISION, DIVISIONS WILL BE READ IN
C   CARD   COL11-20   PURE SYSTEM SURFACE TENSION
C
C   DATA CARDS FROM 11 TO N-3
C   CARD11  COL 1-10   INDEPENDENT VARIABLE
C   CARD   COL11-20   FREQUENCY (HZ)
C   TU N-3   COL21-30   INPUT VOLTAGE (VOLTS)
C   CARD   COL31-40   OUTPUT VOLTAGE (VOLTS)
C   CARD   COL41-50   OUTPUT METER SCALE (MV)
C   CARD   COL51-60   SURFACE TENSION VARIABLE
C   CARD N-2 COL11-20   BLANK (NOTE THAT DATA MUST BE BLOCKED IN
C   CARD   COL -      GROUPS EQUAL TO MAX. NO. OF K POSITIONS )
C
C   CARD N-1 COL 1-20   IF GRAPHS ARE DESIRED, A GRAPH LABEL MUST BE
C   CARD   COL -      SUPPLIED
C
C   CARD N   COL 1- 5   CONTINUATION CARD-POSITION NO. WILL CAUSE
C   CARD   COL -      RECYCLING TO FIRST READ STATEMENT
C
0001   IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H, D-Z)
0002   REAL*4 RESGN, RESFN, PRBSP, DISTGN, DISTFN, CORR
0003   REAL*8 KAPPA, MU, MUP, XV, INTCDT
0004   COMPLEX*16 C1, R(10), CK, CKC, E, F
0005   DIMENSION X(10),Y(10), TITLE(10),ANMUP(5), ANMLR(5), ANMSRF(10),
1     WAND(50,10), WAVEL(10), VARINCD(50,10), ANHWV(10),
2     VTHI(50,10), VTCUT(50,10), VREFC(50,10), VARSF(50, 10),
3     SCALF (50,10), SFTN(50,10), XVAL(50,10), DMCD(50,10),
4     FLASRL(50,10), ELASMG(50,10), Y1(50,10), Y2(50,10),
5     VDOU(50,10),
6     VDFAC(10), WNM(10), ANHWV(10), RFLD(50,10)
0006   COMMON C1,X,Y,WLR,LW, XVAL, Y1, Y2, SFTN, FLASRL, ELASMG,RFLD
0007   COMMON /CM1/ HZDAMP(10), AAMP(10), RAMP(10,10) / CM2 /
1     HZDPHS(10), APHS(10), RPHS(10,10)
0008   EQUIVALENCE (X(1),ALPHA),(X(2),KAPPA),(X(3),VISHEV),(X(4),VISLIT),
2     (X(5),RHOMEV),(X(6),RHOLIT),(X(7),GAMMA),(X(8),OMEGA),
3     (X(9),EP),(X(10),FPP)
0009
0010   NAMELIST /NAM1/ HZDAMP, AAMP, RAMP, HZDPHS, APHS, RPHS
0011   LR = 1
0012   LW = 3
0013   M = R
0014   N = R
        CI = (0.0, 1.0)
C
C   IDENTIFICATION AND BULK SYSTEM PARAMETERS ARE LISTED
0015   10) READ (1,1) TITLE, ANPLR, ANMUP, ANMSRF
0016   1) FORMAT (10A1)
0017   WRITE (3,2) TITLE, ANMLR, ANMUP, ANMSRF
0018   2) FORMAT(11,'1) ANALYSIS OF EXPERIMENTAL DATA FOR CAPILLARY ',
1     ' RIPPLE EXPERIMENTS'//',0',L9A//',0',EXPERIMENTS PERFORMANCE',
2     ' AT THE ',5A,'/',5A,'INTERFACE'//',0',THE SYSTEM UNDER',
3     ' INVESTIGATION IS ',10A//')
0019   READ (1,3) RHIMEV, RHOLIT, VISHEV, VISLIT, EP, FPP, WAND,DMCD,
1     SCALF, SFTN, EIND
0020   3) FORMAT (RF10,C)
0021   WRITE (3,4)RHIMEV, RHOLIT, VISHEV, VISLIT,EP,FPP, WAND,DMCD,
1     SCALF, SFTN, EIND
0022   4) FORMAT ('0',T51,'SYSTEM PARAMETERS'//',',T21,'LOWER PHASE DENSITY'
1     ,F9.4,' G/ML',T41,'UPPER PHASE DENSITY',F9.4,' G/ML'//',',
2     T33,' VISCOSITY',F9.5,' POISES',T73,' VISCOSITY',F9.5,' POI',
3     'ISES'//',0',T41,'INITIAL VALUES ASSUMED IN CALCULATION'//
4     ',',T21,'REAL ELASTICITY (EP)',F10.5,' TAI,'IMAGINARY FLAI',
5     'STICITY (FPP)',F10.5,'/',',T21,'WAVENUMBER',F10.5,' RCM',
6     'RICAL CM', T41,'DAMPING COEFFICIENT', F10.5,' CM'//',',
7     T21,'REFERENCE METER SCALE', F 4.2,' MU',T41,'INTERF',
8     'FACIAL TENSION',F8.4,' DYNES/CM'//',',T21,
9     'REFERENCE INPUT VIG.',F7.3,' VT.')
0023   READ(LR,5) RESGN, RESFN
0024   READ (LR, 6) MUX
0025   7) FORMAT (15)
0026   READ (LR, 10) IINDVR, ISFTN, IPCH, IWRT, IGRP
0028   10) FORMAT (16(4X,11))
C
C   THE FIRST CALL TO INOVAR AND SURFTN CAUSES READING OF PARAMETERS
C   THAT ARE PERTINENT TO THE TYPE OF EXPERIMENT AND INTERFACIAL
C   TENSION MEASUREMENT
C
0029   CALL INOVAR (IINDVR, VLD, RFSO, 1)
0030   CALL SURFTN (ISFTN, RDCO, GAMMAO, 1)
0031   CALL DISTNC (RESGN, DISTGN, CORR, INTERV)
0032   CALL DISTNC (RESFN, DISTFN, CORR, INTERV)
0033   PRBSP = ABS (DISTFN - DISTGN)
0034   PRBSP = PRBSP
C
C   THE X ARRAY IS LOCATED WITH THE INITIAL GUESSSES
C
0035   X(1) = DMCD
0036   X(2) = WAND
0037   X(3) = SFTN
0038   CKC = COMPLEX (WAND, DMCD)
0039   WRITE (LW, 5) PRBSP, RESGN, RESFN, DISTGN, DISTFN
0040   5) FORMAT ('0',T51,'PROBE POSITION DATA'//
1     '0',THE CALCULATED PROBE SEPARATION IS',F8.5,' CM, BASED
2     'ON ',',RESGN',F8.5,' RESFN',F8.5,' DISTGN',F8.5,' ',DISTFN=
3     ' ',F8.5//',0',T41,'CALCULATION OF ZERO ELASTICITY PARAMETERS'//
4     '0',',PRS, NU.',2X,'FREQUENCY',5X,'DMP. COEFF.',6X,' WAVE NO.',6X,

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      5 'WAVELENGTH', 6X, 'NO. WAVES', 3X, 'PHS. COR. WAND', 2X, 'GN. PR. ',
      6 'SCL. FCTR. ')
0041      DO 12 J=1, NOK
0042      12 READ (LR, 11) VARIND(1,J), VRFREQ(1,J), VTINI(1,J), VTOUT(1,J),
      1 SCALE(1,J), VARSF(1,J)
0043      11 FORMAT (6F10.0)
0044      DO 685 J=1, NOK
0045      X(8) = 6.28318 00 * VRFREQ (1, J)
C
C POLZRC IS USED TO CALCULATE THE ZERO ELASTICITY DAMPING COEFFICIENT
C AND WAVENUMBER BASED ON THE FREQUENCY OF THE FIRST POINT
C AT EACH CONSTANT K POSITION. DATA FOR THIS POINT ARE THOSE
C FOR THE PURE SYSTEM
C
0046      CALL POLZRC (CKO, CK, ISTOP, N, N, F)
0047      WVMR(J) = CK
0048      DMCO(1,J) = -C1 * CK
0049      X(1) = DMCO(1,J)
0050      X(2) = WVMR(J)
0051      BNUMV(J) = PRRSPO * WVMR(J) / 6.2831800
0052      CKC = CK
C
C THE CALCULATED DAMPING IS USED TO CALCULATE A FACTOR
C BY WHICH ALL THE AMPLD RESULTS ARE MULTIPLIED. THIS ALLOWS
C VERTICAL SLIDING OF THE AMPLD CURVE W/ NO FREQUENCY SHIFTS.
C
0053      CALL AMPLD (VRFREQ(1,J), VORNU(1,J), DUM)
0054      VDFAC(J) = VTCUT(1,J) * SCALE(1,J) / SCALC(1,J) * VORNU(1,J)
0055      1 DEXP(DMCO(1,J) * PRRSPO) / VORNU(1,J)
      WAVE(LJ) = 6.2831800 / WVMR(J)
C
C THE FIRST PHSCOR CALL ESTABLISHES THE REFERENCE VALUE. THE
C CORRECTION TO THE NUMBER OF WAVES IS BASED ON THE DIFFERENCE
C BETWEEN SUBSEQUENT CALL RESULTS AND THE REFERENCE VALUE. THIS IS
C ESSENTIAL SINCE THE ABSOLUTE VALUE OF THE VERTICAL PHSCOR SCALE
C IS ARBITRARY. SINCE THE ABSOLUTE PROBE SEPARATION HAS A FAIR
C UNCERTAINTY, THE ACTUAL NUMBER OF WAVES IS UNCERTAIN TO ABOUT HALF
C A WAVE. DIFFERENCES ARE MUCH BETTER KNOWN. NOTE THAT THE CALCULATED
C PURE SYSTEM WAVENUMBERS ARE COMBINED WITH THE MEASURED PROBE
C SEPARATION TO DETERMINE THE NUMBER OF WAVES.
C
0056      CALL PHSCOR (VRFREQ(1,J), PRRSPO, BNUMV(J), WAND(1,J), 1, J)
0057      ANOVV(J) = WAND(1,J) * PRRSPO / 6.2831800
0058      672 FORMAT (16, F15.2, F15.8)
0059      685 WRITE (LW, 672) J, VRFREQ(1,J), DMCO(1,J), WVMR(J), WAVE(LJ),
      1 ANOVV(J), WAND(1,J), VDFAC(J)
0060      WRITE (LW, 401)
0061      401 FORMAT ('0', F9.1, 'INDEPENDENT VARIABLE DATA')
C
C THE SPECNO CALL TO INDOVR AND SURFTN IS USED TO LIST THE
C PARAMETERS FOR THIS ROUTINE. NOTE THAT THE SURFACE TENSION ROUTINE
C CALCULATES A PARAMETER BASED ON THE OBSERVED FIRST VALUE AND THE
C ASSUMED VALUE.
C
0062      CALL INDOVR (IINDVR, VARIND(1,1), XVAL(1,1), ?)
0063      WRITE (LW, 402)
0064      402 FORMAT ('0', F9.1, 'INTERFACIAL TENSION DATA')
0065      CALL SURFTN (ISFTN, VARSF(1,1), SFTN(1,1), ?)
F
C THE BULK OF THE DATA ARE READ IN AND LISTED.
C
0066      WRITE (LW, 33)
0067      32 FORMAT ('0', F9.1, 'INPUT DATA')
      1 'ID. N', 6X, 'INDEP. VAR.', 6X,
      2 'FRQUENCY', 6X, 'INPUT VOLT.', 6X, 'OUTPUT VOLT.', 6X,
      3 'MER. SCALE', 6X, 'SFTN. VAR. ???')
0068      DO 13 I = 7, 90
0069      DO 13 J = 1, NOK
0070      READ (LR, 11) VARIND(1,J), VRFREQ(1,J), VTINI(1,J), VTOUT(1,J),
      1 SCALE(1,J), VARSF(1,J)
0071      IF (J.EQ.1 .AND. VTINI(1,J).LE.0.01) GO TO 500
0072      GO TO 13
0073      500 NOIND = 1 - 1
0074      GO TO 501
0075      13 CONTINUE
0076      501 DO 14 I = 1, NUIND
0077      DO 14 J = 1, NOK
0078      14 WRITE (LW, 14) I, J, VARIND(1,J), VRFREQ(1,J), VTINI(1,J), VTOUT(1,J),
      1 SCALE(1,J), VARSF(1,J)
0079      15 FORMAT ('0', I3, '0', I2, F13.9, 5F15.9)
0080      WRITE (LW, 16)
0081      16 FORMAT ('0', F9.1, 'TABLE OF RESULTS')
      1 'ID. N', 6X, 'INDEP. VAR.',
      2 '2X, 'DMP. COEF.', 2X, 'WAVE NO.', 4X, 'RFL. PG.', 2X, 'INTERF. TENS.',
      3 '1X, 'GEN. AMPL.', 4X, 'Y1', 13X, 'Y2', 4X, 'REAL ELAS.',
      4 '3X, 'IMAG. ELAS. ???')
C
C THIS IS THE MAIN LOOP FOR CALCULATION OF PARAMETERS. THE RESULTS
C MAY BE LISTED IN VARIOUS FORMS DEPENDING ON OPTIONS SPECIFIED.
C DISPLAY PARAMETERS ARE CALCULATED HERE
C INDOVR CONVERTS THE PARTICULAR EXPERIMENTAL NUMBER TO A CONCENTRATION
C OF THE DESIRED TYPE
C SURFTA CONVERTS THE PARTICULAR EXPERIMENTAL NUMBER TO AN
C INTERFACIAL TENSION
C DMGCEP COMBINES A CALL TO AMPLD WITH OBSERVED SIGNALS AND CALCULATED
C PARAMETERS TO A DAMPING COEFFICIENT.
C AMPLD RELATES THE GENERATING PROBE DISPLACEMENT TO THE FREQUENCY
C PHSCOR MAKES A SLIGHT CORRECTION TO THE NUMBER OF WAVES AS A FUNCTION
C OF FREQUENCY
C ELASCK CALCULATES THE ELASTICITIES USING EXPERIMENTAL DAMPING
C COEFFICIENTS, PHASE CORRECTED WAVENUMBERS, AND POLZRC AND
C ASSOCIATED ROUTINES.
C
0082      DO 17 I = 1, NCIND
0083      DO 17 J = 1, NOK
0084      IF (VTINI(1,J) .LE. 0.0) GO TO 111
0085      CALL INDOVR (IINDVR, VARIND(1,J), XVAL(1,J), ?)
0086      CALL SURFTN (ISFTN, VARSF(1,J), SFTN(1,J), ?)

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      5 'WAVELENGTH',6X,'NO. WAVES', 3X,'PHSCOR,WAND',2X,'GN. PR. ',
      6 'SCALE,FCTR')
0041 DO 12 J=1,NOK
0042 12 READ (LR,11) VARIND(1,J), VFREQ(1,J), VTIN(1,J), VTOU(1,J),
      1 SCALE(1,J), VARSF(1,J)
0043 11 FORMAT (6F10.0)
0044 DC 685 J=1, NOK
0045 X(8) = 6.28318 DD * VFREQ (1,J)

C
C POLZRC IS USED TO CALCULATE THE ZERO ELASTICITY DAMPING COEFFICIENT
C AND WAVELENGTH BASED ON THE FREQUENCY OF THE FIRST POINT
C AT EACH CONSTANT X POSITION. DATA FOR THIS POINT ARE THOSE
C FOR THE PURE SYSTEM
C
0046 CALL POLZRC (CKO, CK, ISTOP, 4, 4, F)
0047 WVNMB(J) = CK
0048 DMCO(1,J) = -CI * CK
0049 X(1) = DMCO(1,J)
0050 X(2) = WVNMB(J)
0051 UNQWV(J) = PRRSPD * WVNMB(J) / 6.28318DD
0052 CKC = CK

C
C THE CALCULATED DAMPING IS USED TO CALCULATE A FACTOR
C BY WHICH ALL THE AMPLTD RESULTS ARE MULTIPLIED, THIS ALLOWS
C VERTICAL SLIDING OF THE AMPLTD CURVE BUT NO FREQUENCY SHIFTS.
C
0053 CALL AMPLTD (VFREQ(1,J), VONNU(1,J), DUM)
0054 VDFACT(J) =VTCUT(1,J)*SCALE(1,J)/SCALEC*EIND/VTIN(1,J)
0055 I DEXP(DMCO(1,J) * PRRSPD) / VONNU(1,J)
      WAVFL(J) = 6.28318DD/WVNMB(J)

C
C THE FIRST PHSCOR CALL ESTABLISHES THE REFERENCE VALUE. THE
C CORRECTION TO THE NUMBER OF WAVES IS BASED ON THE DIFFERENCE
C BETWEEN SUBSEQUENT CALL RESULTS AND THE REFERENCE VALUE. THIS IS
C ESSENTIAL SINCE THE ABSOLUTE VALUE OF THE VERTICAL PHSCOR SCALE
C IS ARBITRARY. SINCE THE ABSOLUTE PROBE SEPARATION WAS A FAIR
C UNCERTAINTY, THE ACTUAL NUMBER OF WAVES IS UNCERTAIN TO ABOUT HALF
C A WAVE. DIFFERENCES ARE MUCH BETTER KNOWN. NOTE THAT THE CALCULATED
C PURE SYSTEM WAVELENGTHS ARE COMBINED WITH THE MEASURED PROBE
C SEPARATION TO DETERMINE THE NUMBER OF WAVES.
C
0056 CALL PHSCOR (VFREQ(1,J),PRRSPD, BQWV(J), WAND(1,J), 1, J)
0057 ANQWV(J) = WAND(1,J) * PRRSPD / 6.28318DD
0059 672 FORMAT (16, F15.2, F15.8)
0059 672 WRITE (LW, 672) J, VFREQ(1,J), DMCO(1,J), WVNMB(J), WAVFL(J),
0059 1 ANQWV(J), WAND(1,J), VDFACT(J)
0060 WRITE (LW, 401)
0061 401 FORMAT ('01',F51,'INDEPENDENT VARIABLE DATA')

C
C THE SECOND CALL TO INQVAR AND SURFTN IS USED TO LIST THE
C PARAMETERS FOR THIS ROUTINE. NOTE THAT THE SURFACE TENSION ROUTINE
C CALCULATES A PARAMETER BASED ON THE OBSERVED FIRST VALUE AND THE
C ASSUMED VALUE.
C
0062 CALL INQVAR (IINDVP, VARIND(1,1), XVAL(1,1), 2)
0063 WRITE (LW, 402)
0064 402 FORMAT ('/0',F51,'INTERFACIAL TENSION DATA')
0065 CALL SURFTN (ISFTN, VARSF(1,1),SFTN(1,1), 2)

C
C THE BULK OF THE DATA ARE READ IN AND LISTED.
C
0066 WRITE (LW,32)
0067 32 FORMAT ('1',F51,'INPUT DATA'/0',1D,6X,1INDEP. VAR.,5X,
      1 'FREQUENCY',5X,'INPUT VOLT.',4X,'OUTPUT VOLT.',4X,
      2 'REFER SCALE',4X,'SFTN. VAR.//')
0068 DO 13 I = 2, 50
0069 DO 13 J = 1, NOK
0070 READ (LR,11) VARIND(1,J), VFREQ(1,J), VTIN(1,J), VTOU(1,J),
      1 SCALE(1,J), VARSF(1,J)
0071 IF (J.EQ.1.AND.VTIN(1,J).LE.0.0) GO TO 500
0072 GO TO 13
0073 500 NOUND = I - 1
0074 GO TO 501
0075 13 CONTINUE
0076 501 DO 14 I = 1, NOUND
0077 DO 14 J = 1, NOK
0078 14 WRITE (LW, 14) I, J, VARIND(1,J),VFREQ(1,J),VTIN(1,J),VTOU(1,J),
      1 SCALE(1,J), VARSF(1,J)
0079 15 FORMAT ('1',I3,'0',F12,F13.5, 5F15.5)
0080 WRITE (LW, 16)
0081 16 FORMAT ('1',F51,'TABLE OF RESULTS'/0',1D,6X,1INDEP. VAR.,
      1 2X,'DMP. COEF.',2X,'WAVE NO.',4X,'REL. PD.',2X,'INTEPF. TNS.',
      2 '1X, 'GENE. AMPL.',4X,'Y1',1X,'Y2',4X,'REAL ELA.',
      3 2X, 'IMAG. ELA.'//)

C
C THIS IS THE MAIN LOOP FOR CALCULATION OF PARAMETERS. THE RESULTS
C MAY BE LISTED IN VARIOUS FORMS DEPENDING ON OPTIONS SPECIFIED.
C DISPLAY PARAMETERS ARE CALCULATED HERE
C INQVAR CONVERTS THE PARTICULAR EXPERIMENTAL NUMBER TO A CONCENTRATION
C OF THE DESIRED TYPE
C SURFTN CONVERTS THE PARTICULAR EXPERIMENTAL NUMBER TO AN
C INTERFACIAL TENSION
C DMCCFC COMBINES A CALL TO AMPLTD WITH OBSERVED SIGNALS AND CALCULATED
C PARAMETERS TO A DAMPING COEFFICIENT.
C AMPLTD RELATES THE GENERATING PROBE DISPLACEMENT TO THE FREQUENCY
C PHSCOR MAKES A SLIGHT CORRECTION TO THE NUMBER OF WAVES AS A FUNCTION
C OF FREQUENCY
C ELASXC CALCULATES THE ELASTICITIES USING EXPERIMENTAL DAMPING
C COEFFICIENTS, PHASE CORRECTED WAVELENGTHS, AND POLZRC AND
C ASSOCIATED ROUTINES.
C
0082 DO 17 I = 1, ACIND
0083 DO 17 J = 1, NOK
0084 IF (VTIN(1,J) .LE. 0.0) GO TO 111
0085 CALL INQVAR (IINDVR, VARIND(1,J),XVAL(1,J), 1)
0086 CALL SURFTN (ISFTN,VARSF(1,J), SFTN(1,J), 1)

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0087      CALL DMCOEF (VTIN(I,J),VTOUT(I,J),VFREQ(I,J),SCALE(I,J),
1        SCALED      ,DMCO(I,J),PRBSPQ,EIND,VOONU(I,J),VOOFAC(J))
0088      CALL PHSCOR (VFREQ(I,J),PRBSPQ,BNOWV(J),WANO(I,J),O,J)
0089      CALL ELASCX (DMCO(I,J),WANO(I,J),SFTN(I,J),VFREQ(I,J),
1        ELASRL(I,J),ELASMG(I,J))
0090      Y1(I,J) = (RHUHEV + RHOLIT)*39.4783500 * VFREQ(I,J)**2/
1        (SFTN(I,J) * WANO(I,J) **3)
0091      Y2(I,J) = DMCC(I,J) / WANO(I,J)
0092      RELFQ(I,J) = VFREQ(I,J)/VFREQ(1,J)
0093      WRITE(LW,18) I, J, XVAL(I,J),DMCO(I,J),WANO(I,J), RELFQ(I,J),
1        SFTN(I,J), VOONU(I,J),
2        Y1(I,J),Y2(I,J),ELASRL(I,J),ELASMG(I,J)
0094      18 FORMAT (' ',I3,'.',I2, F10.5, 9F12.5)
0095      IF(IPCH.EQ.1.OR.IPCH.EQ.3.OR.IPCH.EQ.5.CP.IPCH.EQ.7)GO TO 19
0096      GO TO 17
0097      19 WRITE(2,20)XVAL(I,J),DMCC(I,J),SFTN(I,J),VOONU(I,J),
1        Y1(I,J),Y2(I,J),ELASRL(I,J),ELASMG(I,J)
0098      20 FORMAT (8F10.5)
0099      GO TO 17
0100      111 WRITE (LW, 112) I,J
0101      112 FORMAT (' ',I3,'.',I2)
0102      17 CONTINUE
0103      IF (IWRT.EQ.2) GO TO 41
0104      IF (IPCH.GT.2.AND.IPCH.LE.7) GO TO 41
0105      GO TO 222
0106      41 DO 22 J = 1, NOK
0107      WRITE (LW, 127) J, WANO(1,J), WAVE(1,J), VFREQ(1,J)
0108      127 FORMAT ('1',T41,'TABLE OF RESULTS FOR',I3,' POSITION'/
1        '0',T11,'CALCULATED WAVENUMBER=',F9.5,' RECIP. CM. WAVE',
2        'LENGTH=',F7.5,' CM. INITIAL FREQUENCY =',F8.2,' HZ.',
3        '/ '0',T10,'ID .K ',I1,' INDEP. VAR.',
4        2X,'DMP. COEF.',2X,'WAVE NO.',4X,'REL. FQ.',2X,'INTERF. TENS.',
5        ,1X,'GEN. AMPL.',4X,'Y1',I3X,'Y2',6X,'REAL ELS.',
6        2X,'MAG. ELAS. '//)
0109      DO 22 I = 1, NCIND
0110      IF (VTIN(I,J).LE.0.0) GO TO 113
0111      WRITE (LW, 18) I, J, XVAL(I,J),DMCO(I,J), WANO(I,J), RELFQ(I,J),
2        SFTN(I,J), VOONU(I,J),
1        Y1(I,J),Y2(I,J),ELASRL(I,J),ELASMG(I,J)
0112      IF (IPCH.GT.4.AND.IPCH.LE.7) GO TO 25
0113      GO TO 22
0114      25 WRITE (2,26) VARIND(I,J),VTIN(I,J),VTOUT(I,J),SCALE(I,J),
1        VARSF(I,J)
0115      26 FORMAT (6F10.5)
0116      GO TO 22
0117      113 WRITE (LW, 112) I, J
0118      22 CONTINUE
0119      222 CONTINUE
C
C THE SUBROUTINE DATA ARE LISTED, GRAPHS ARE CALLED FOR, AND
C RECYCLING PARAMETER IS EXAMINED.
C
0120      WRITE (LW, 387)
0121      387 FORMAT ('1',T11,'THE DATA USED FOR EVALUATING THE POLYNOMIALS',
1        ' IN SUBROUTINES AMPLTD AND PHSCCR FOLLOW--'//)
0122      WRITE (LW, NAM1)
0123      117 CALL GRPHRT (IGPH, NCIND, NOK)
0124      118 READ (LW, 101) NEXT
0125      101 FORMAT (I5)
0126      IF (NEXT) 102, 102, 100
0127      102 STOP
0128      END

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0001      SUBROUTINE DISTNC (RESIS, DIST, CORREC, INTERV)          DIS 23
C          SUBROUTINE DIST WILL COMPUTE THE MICROMANIPULATOR DISTANCE IN DIS 1
C          CM WHEN GIVEN THE RESISTANCE READINGS IN KOHMS. A LINEAR DIS 2
C          EQUATION IS SUPPLEMENTED BY VARIOUS CORRECTIONS DEPENDING ON DIS 3
C          THE VALUE OF THE RESISTANCE. DIS 4
C          VARIABLES. DIS 5
C          RESIS - OBSERVED RESISTANCE (KOHM) DIS 6
C          DIST - CALCULATED DISTANCE (CM) DIS 7
C          CORREC - CORRECTION TERM TO LINEAR FIT DIS 8
C          INTERV - INTERVAL IN WHICH CORRECTION IS FOUND (RES. UNITS) DIS 9
C          10 - .125 LT .40 DIS 10
C          11 - .40 LT 1.60 DIS 11
C          12 - 1.60 LT 2.75 DIS 12
C          13 - 2.75 LT 3.60 DIS 13
C          14 - 3.60 LT 4.20 DIS 14
C          15 - 4.20 LT 5.00 DIS 15
C          16 - 5.00 LT 5.25 DIS 16
C          17 - 5.25 LT 6.50 DIS 17
C          18 - 6.50 LT 6.95 DIS 18
C          19 - 6.95 LT 7.65 DIS 19
C          20 - 7.65 LT 8.05 DIS 20
C          21 - 8.05 LT 9.00 DIS 21
C          DIS 22
C          4 ARGUMENTS DIS 24
C          DIS 25
C          THE REGRESSION EQ. WAS BASED ON CALIBRATION OF THE ORIGINAL DIS 26
C          MICROMANIPULATOR BY J. LUCASSEN. THE CORRECTIONS ARE BASED ON DIS 27
C          VARIOUS FITTINGS OF THE DEVIATIONS FROM THE LINEAR REGRESSION DIS 28
C          OF THE ORIGINAL CALIB. DATA. DIS 29
C          A RANGE CHECK IS MADE AND THEN THE APPROPRIATE BRANCHING DONE DIS 30
0002      R = RESIS DIS 301
0003      CORR = CORREC DIS 302
0004      IF (R - .125) 1,2,2 DIS 31
0005      1 WRITE (3,3) DIS 32
0006      3 FORMAT ('DIST TERM WITH RESISTANCE LESS THAN .125') DIS 33
0007      RETURN DIS 34
0008      2 IF (R - 9.00) 5,4,4 DIS 35
0009      4 WRITE (3,36) DIS 36
0010      36 FORMAT ('DIST TERM WITH RESISTANCE GREATER THAN OR EQUAL TO 9.0') DIS 37
0011      RETURN DIS 38
0012      5 IF (R - .40) 6,7,7 DIS 39
0013      6 CORR = -1.0E-03 + 3.636E-03 * (RESIS - .125) DIS 40
0014      INTERV = 10 DIS 41
0015      GO TO 100 DIS 42
0016      7 IF (R - 1.60000) 8,9,9 DIS 43
0017      8 CORR = + 2.300E-03 * SIN ((RESIS - .40000) * 3.14159 / 1.2000) DIS 44
0018      INTERV = 11 DIS 45
0019      GO TO 10C DIS 46
0020      9 IF (R - 2.75) 10,11,11 DIS 47
0021      10 CORR = -7.400E-03 * SIN ((RESIS - 1.60000) * 3.14159 / 1.15000) DIS 48
0022      INTERV = 12 DIS 49
0023      GO TO 100 DIS 50
0024      11 IF (R - 3.6000) 12,13,13 DIS 51

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0001      SUBROUTINE DMCOFF (EIN, EOUT, ANU, SKAL, SKALC, ALPHA, SEP, EINO,
1      VCCAU, FACT)
C
C AN EXPONENTIAL RELATION OF OUTPUT SIGNAL TO DAMPING COEFFICIENT IS
C ASSUMED. THE VARIABLE FACTOR CORRECTS FOR UNCERTAINTIES IN THE
C ACTUAL PROBE SEPARATION. OUTPUT IS ASSUMED PROPORTIONAL TO INPUT.
C
0002      IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,C-Z)
0003      21 CALL AMPLTD (ANU, VONNU, CALR)
0004      IF (EOUT.LE.0.0) GO TO 10
0005      IF (EIN.LE.0.0) GO TO 10
0006      IF (VONNU.LE.0.0) GO TO 10
0007      IF (EINC.LE.0.0) GO TO 10
0008      22 ALPHA = 1.000 / SEP * CLOG (VONNU) * FACT * SKALO * FIN /
0009      1 (EOUT * EINO * SKAL)
0010      23 KETIIRA
0011      10 ALPHA = 10.0
0012      2 RETURN
0013      END
0014
0001      SUBROUTINE ELASFC (DMCC, WNUM, GAMMA, FZ, ELASPL, ELASMG)
C
C FULL INTERFACIAL THEORY (INCLUDING GRAVITY) IS USED TO GET THE ELASTICITIES.
C
0002      IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,C-Z)
0003      COMPLEX*16 E, C1, R(10), C(5), D(2), G, CK
0004      COMMON C1, X(10), Y(10), P, LR, LW
0005      X(1) = DMCO
0006      X(2) = WNUM
0007      X(3) = GAMMA
0008      X(8) = 0.28318 * WZ
0009      1 CK = COMPLX (X(2),X(1))
0010      CALL CCOEF (CK, C, D)
0011      C = (1. + 990.*X(5)-X(6))/X(7)*CK**2)
0012      C = (-F(2)*X(7)*G - C(5)/C(1))*X(7)*G + D(1))
0013      ELASPL = E
0014      ELASMG = -C*E
0015      2 RETURN
0016      END
0017
0001      SUBROUTINE POLZRIECKO, CK, ISTOP, M, N, F1)
C
C POLZRC AND ASSOCIATED SUBROUTINES MAY BE CONSIDERED BLACK BOXES
C WHICH SOLVE THE FUNCTION  $0 = F = \text{SUM } C(I) * K ** I$  FROM 1 TO N
C WHERE K = WAVENUMBER * C1 * DAMPING COEFFICIENT AND THE C(I) ARE
C COMPLEX FUNCTIONS OF ALL THE TEN PRINCIPAL VARIABLES (I.E., THE
C X ARRAY). A PATTERNE DIRECT SEARCH ITERATION METHOD IS USED.
C THE INITIAL GUESS MUST BE SUCH THAT CONVERGENCE TO THE PROPER ROOT
C OCCURS. THE REQUIRED CLOSENESS OF THE GUESSED AND ACTUAL VALUES
C DEPENDS STRONGLY ON FREQUENCY AS WELL AS THE REMAINDER OF THE
C VARIABLE%.
C
0002      IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,D-Z)
0003      REAL*8 KAPPA, KAPPC
0004      COMPLEX*16 CK, CKD, F, FP, F(10), C1, FPP, DCK
0005      DIMENSION X(10), Y(10)
0006      COMMON C1, X, Y, R, LR, LW
C THIS PROGRAM REQUIRES R(1) THROUGH R(4) AS COMPLEX AND INTEGERS M, N
C STORED IN COMMON. M AND N SET IN**(-1) FOR RELATIVE PRECISION OF ALPH
C A 490 KAPPA CALCULATED IN THIS SUBROUTINE.
0007      CUTALP = 1./10.**M
0008      CUTKAP = 1./10.**N
0009      ISTOP = 0
0010      1 ISTOP = ISTOP + 1
0011      CALL FNCALC(CKC,F,FP,FPP)
0012      IF (CPABS (FP) .LT. 1.0-20) GO TO 50
0013      DCK = (-F/FP)*(1.+(F*FPP)/(2.*FP**2))
0014      CK = CK7+DCK
0015      KAPPA = (CK+DCONJG(CK))/2.
0016      ALPHA = -C1*(CK-DCONJG(CK))/2.
0017      KAPPO = (CK+DCONJG(CKD))/2.
0018      ALPHO = -C1*(CKD-DCONJG(CKD))/2.
0019      IF (ABS((ALPHA-ALPHO)/ALPHA).LT.CUTALP .AND. ABS((KAPPA-KAPPO)
0020      1 /KAPPA) .LT. CUTKAP) GO TO 50
0021      IF (ISTOP .LT. 100) GO TO 53
0022      WRITE (LW,103) ALPHA, KAPPA, ALPHO, KAPPO
0023      103 FORMAT('0'///' ISTOP ,EQ.100 WITH ALPHA = ',F16.7, 5X,' KAPPA = ',
0024      1 E16.7,///' ALPHO = ',G16.7,' KAPPO = ',G16.7)
0025      STOP
0026      53 CKII = CK
0027      GC TC 1
0028      50 WRITE(LW,101) F, ISTOP
0029      101 FORMAT('C'///' FIRST DERIVATIVE OF POLYNOMIAL IS TOO CLOSE TO
0030      1 ZERO,FP = ',2G16.7, ///'THE POLYNOMIAL = ',2G16.7,///' THE
0031      2 ITERATION NUMBER IS ',G3)
0032      STOP
0033      501 RETURN
0034      END

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0001 SUBROUTINE FNCALC(CX,CY,FP,FP1
0002 I=PLICIT,REAL,9(1A-H,C-Z)
0003 COMPLEX16 C1,8(CX,CY),0(2) *P,P,FP,CPP,CPP5,0PL,0PL1,0P2,
0004 10P2,CPL,CPL1,E,G
0005 CCMCN C1, X1(0),Y1(0) & (10) & (10) & (R,LL
0006 CALL CCOF(CX,CY,D)
0007 G=0
0008 ANCCN(CMABS(CX)
0009 P=1/2*CALC(1-D)*2*CM & (RC,C1,UN 9)D FOL
0010 C1,1,0,0,0,0,X1(5),Y1(5),1/(R(17)*CX & (2))
0011 1 FAC(1)*X1(7)*P&A(0)11E&A(0)2*Y1*2*(C 5)
0012 EXP(1)*X1(9)
0013 CPP5 = 3.49(45) *CCE&2&2 *E(0) *J&C&A(7)1
0014 CPP5 = 6.99(51) *CCK *Z *Z *E(1A)
0015 DP14 = & (R(2) *C&E&3 *Z *Z *E(1) *C&E&2 *Z *Z *E(1) *C&E
0016 DP1 = 1.2 * & (B(2) *C&E&2 *E * & (B(3) *C&E&2 * & (B(4)
0017 DP2 = 4 * & (M(2) *C&E&3 *Z *Z *E(1) *C&E&2
0018 DP2 = 1.2 * & (C&E&2 * & (C&E&2 * & (C&E&2 * & (C&E&2
0019 C=1 * & (E(1) *C&E&A
0020 CPL1 = 20 * & (R(1) *C&E&A
0021 FP = CPL1 * (7) * & (E * & (P(1) * & (E * & (D(2) * & (K(7) * & (G * & (C * & (P
0022 FP = CPL1 * (X(1) * & (E * & (P(1) * & (E * & (D(2) * & (K(7) * & (G * & (C * & (P
0023 )
0024 )
0025 )
0026 )
0027 )
0028 )
0029 )
0030 )
0031 )
0032 )
0033 )
0001 SUBROUTINE GPPART (IGPH, A(1:N), N(1:
0002 I=PLICIT,REAL,9(1A-H,C-Z)
0003 COMPLEX16 C1,8(CX,CY),0(2) *P,P,FP,CPP,CPP5,0PL,0PL1,0P2,
0004 10P2,CPL,CPL1,E,G
0005 CCMCN C1, X1(0),Y1(0) & (10) & (10) & (R,LL
0006 CALL CCOF(CX,CY,D)
0007 G=0
0008 ANCCN(CMABS(CX)
0009 P=1/2*CALC(1-D)*2*CM & (RC,C1,UN 9)D FOL
0010 C1,1,0,0,0,0,X1(5),Y1(5),1/(R(17)*CX & (2))
0011 1 FAC(1)*X1(7)*P&A(0)11E&A(0)2*Y1*2*(C 5)
0012 EXP(1)*X1(9)
0013 CPP5 = 3.49(45) *CCE&2&2 *E(0) *J&C&A(7)1
0014 CPP5 = 6.99(51) *CCK *Z *Z *E(1A)
0015 DP14 = & (R(2) *C&E&3 *Z *Z *E(1) *C&E&2 *Z *Z *E(1) *C&E
0016 DP1 = 1.2 * & (B(2) *C&E&2 *E * & (B(3) *C&E&2 * & (B(4)
0017 DP2 = 4 * & (M(2) *C&E&3 *Z *Z *E(1) *C&E&2
0018 DP2 = 1.2 * & (C&E&2 * & (C&E&2 * & (C&E&2 * & (C&E&2
0019 C=1 * & (E(1) *C&E&A
0020 CPL1 = 20 * & (R(1) *C&E&A
0021 FP = CPL1 * (7) * & (E * & (P(1) * & (E * & (D(2) * & (K(7) * & (G * & (C * & (P
0022 FP = CPL1 * (X(1) * & (E * & (P(1) * & (E * & (D(2) * & (K(7) * & (G * & (C * & (P
0023 )
0024 )
0025 )
0026 )
0027 )
0028 )
0029 )
0030 )
0031 )
0032 )
0033 )
0001 SUBROUTINE GPPART (IGPH, A(1:N), N(1:
0002 I=PLICIT,REAL,9(1A-H,C-Z)
0003 COMPLEX16 C1,8(CX,CY),0(2) *P,P,FP,CPP,CPP5,0PL,0PL1,0P2,
0004 10P2,CPL,CPL1,E,G
0005 CCMCN C1, X1(0),Y1(0) & (10) & (10) & (R,LL
0006 CALL CCOF(CX,CY,D)
0007 G=0
0008 ANCCN(CMABS(CX)
0009 P=1/2*CALC(1-D)*2*CM & (RC,C1,UN 9)D FOL
0010 C1,1,0,0,0,0,X1(5),Y1(5),1/(R(17)*CX & (2))
0011 1 FAC(1)*X1(7)*P&A(0)11E&A(0)2*Y1*2*(C 5)
0012 EXP(1)*X1(9)
0013 CPP5 = 3.49(45) *CCE&2&2 *E(0) *J&C&A(7)1
0014 CPP5 = 6.99(51) *CCK *Z *Z *E(1A)
0015 DP14 = & (R(2) *C&E&3 *Z *Z *E(1) *C&E&2 *Z *Z *E(1) *C&E
0016 DP1 = 1.2 * & (B(2) *C&E&2 *E * & (B(3) *C&E&2 * & (B(4)
0017 DP2 = 4 * & (M(2) *C&E&3 *Z *Z *E(1) *C&E&2
0018 DP2 = 1.2 * & (C&E&2 * & (C&E&2 * & (C&E&2 * & (C&E&2
0019 C=1 * & (E(1) *C&E&A
0020 CPL1 = 20 * & (R(1) *C&E&A
0021 FP = CPL1 * (7) * & (E * & (P(1) * & (E * & (D(2) * & (K(7) * & (G * & (C * & (P
0022 FP = CPL1 * (X(1) * & (E * & (P(1) * & (E * & (D(2) * & (K(7) * & (G * & (C * & (P
0023 )
0024 )
0025 )
0026 )
0027 )
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0029 )
0030 )
0031 )
0032 )
0033 )

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0034 1 0, 0, 0, 0, XL, YL3, GL, DL)
0035 RETURN
0036 DO Z1 = 1, NOK
0037 DO I(03) = 1, NOK
0038 JJ = 5 * (I - 1) + J
0039 1003 DL(J) = D(J,J)
0040 20 CALL GRAPH (=NOI,ND,XVAL(I,1),ELASRL(I,1),I,1,1,12, XSIZE(I),10,0,
0041 DO Z1 = 1, NOK
0042 DO I(04) = 1, NOK
0043 JJ = 5 * (I - 1) + J
0044 1004 DL(J) = D(J,J)
0045 21 CALL GRAPH (=NOI,ND,XVAL(I,1),ELASNG(I,1),I,1,1,12, XSIZE(I),10,0,
0046 1 0, 0, 0, 0, XL, YL5, GL, DL)
0047 IF (IGPM,GE+1) GO TO Z2
0048 RETURN
0049 DO Z3 = 1, NOK
0050 DO I(05) = 1, 5
0051 JJ = 5 * (I - 1) + J
0052 1005 DL(J) = E(J,J)
0053 23 CALL GRAPH (=NOI,ND,XVAL(I,1),RELPO(I,1),I,1,1,12, XSIZE(I),10,0,
0054 1 0, 0, 0, 0, XL, YL6, GL, DL)
0055 IF (IGPM,GE+1) GO TO Z1
0056 RETURN
0057 DO Z4 = 1, NOK
0058 DO I(06) = 1, 5
0059 JJ = 5 * (I - 1) + J
0060 1006 DL(J) = D(J,J)
0061 90 DO Y0 = J,1,2
0062 JJ = 5 * (I - 1) + J
0063 95 DL(J) = D(J,J)
0064 95 CALL GRAPH (=AGING, P(I), YZ(I,1), I, 1, 1, 2, XSIZE(I), 10, 0,
0065 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, +004, 0, 0, XL2, YL2, GL, DL)
0066 RETURN
0067 ENO
3001 1 0, 0, 0, 0, XL, YL3, GL, DL)
3002 RETURN
3003 DO Z1 = 1, NOK
3004 DO I(03) = 1, NOK
3005 JJ = 5 * (I - 1) + J
3006 1003 DL(J) = D(J,J)
3007 20 CALL GRAPH (=NOI,ND,XVAL(I,1),ELASRL(I,1),I,1,1,12, XSIZE(I),10,0,
3008 DO Z1 = 1, NOK
3009 DO I(04) = 1, NOK
3010 JJ = 5 * (I - 1) + J
3011 1004 DL(J) = D(J,J)
3012 21 CALL GRAPH (=NOI,ND,XVAL(I,1),ELASNG(I,1),I,1,1,12, XSIZE(I),10,0,
3013 1 0, 0, 0, 0, XL, YL5, GL, DL)
3014 IF (IGPM,GE+1) GO TO Z2
3015 RETURN
3016 DO Z3 = 1, NOK
3017 DO I(05) = 1, 5
3018 JJ = 5 * (I - 1) + J
3019 1005 DL(J) = E(J,J)
3020 23 CALL GRAPH (=NOI,ND,XVAL(I,1),RELPO(I,1),I,1,1,12, XSIZE(I),10,0,
3021 1 0, 0, 0, 0, XL, YL6, GL, DL)
3022 IF (IGPM,GE+1) GO TO Z1
3023 RETURN
3024 DO Z4 = 1, NOK
3025 DO I(06) = 1, 5
3026 JJ = 5 * (I - 1) + J
3027 1006 DL(J) = D(J,J)
3028 90 DO Y0 = J,1,2
3029 JJ = 5 * (I - 1) + J
3030 95 DL(J) = D(J,J)
3031 95 CALL GRAPH (=AGING, P(I), YZ(I,1), I, 1, 1, 2, XSIZE(I), 10, 0,
3032 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, +004, 0, 0, XL2, YL2, GL, DL)
3033 RETURN
3034 ENO
3035
3036 1 0, 0, 0, 0, XL, YL3, GL, DL)
3037 RETURN
3038 DO Z1 = 1, NOK
3039 DO I(03) = 1, NOK
3040 JJ = 5 * (I - 1) + J
3041 1003 DL(J) = D(J,J)
3042 20 CALL GRAPH (=NOI,ND,XVAL(I,1),ELASRL(I,1),I,1,1,12, XSIZE(I),10,0,
3043 DO Z1 = 1, NOK
3044 DO I(04) = 1, NOK
3045 JJ = 5 * (I - 1) + J
3046 1004 DL(J) = D(J,J)
3047 21 CALL GRAPH (=NOI,ND,XVAL(I,1),ELASNG(I,1),I,1,1,12, XSIZE(I),10,0,
3048 1 0, 0, 0, 0, XL, YL5, GL, DL)
3049 IF (IGPM,GE+1) GO TO Z2
3050 RETURN
3051 DO Z3 = 1, NOK
3052 DO I(05) = 1, 5
3053 JJ = 5 * (I - 1) + J
3054 1005 DL(J) = E(J,J)
3055 23 CALL GRAPH (=NOI,ND,XVAL(I,1),RELPO(I,1),I,1,1,12, XSIZE(I),10,0,
3056 1 0, 0, 0, 0, XL, YL6, GL, DL)
3057 IF (IGPM,GE+1) GO TO Z1
3058 RETURN
3059 DO Z4 = 1, NOK
3060 DO I(06) = 1, 5
3061 JJ = 5 * (I - 1) + J
3062 1006 DL(J) = D(J,J)
3063 90 DO Y0 = J,1,2
3064 JJ = 5 * (I - 1) + J
3065 95 DL(J) = D(J,J)
3066 95 CALL GRAPH (=AGING, P(I), YZ(I,1), I, 1, 1, 2, XSIZE(I), 10, 0,
3067 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, +004, 0, 0, XL2, YL2, GL, DL)
3068 RETURN
3069 ENO

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4E	1574	JCCFCCC	4*0945999	0*3200700	7*1028000	1*2000000
49	1574	UPD10000	4*2875558	0*3200300	7*1022000	1*2000000
50	1974	4000000	4*0784998	0*3200000	7*1030000	1*2000000
51	1594	4000000	4*0674000	0*3200000	7*1030000	1*2000000
52	1594	2000000	4*0563553	0*3200000	7*1029000	1*2000000
53	1994	7000000	4*0407091	0*3200000	7*1029000	1*2000000
54	2004	7000000	4*0345553	0*3200000	7*1029000	1*2000000
55	2014	5000000	4*0299095	0*3200000	7*1120000	1*2000000
56	2024	4000000	4*0295997	0*3200000	7*1150000	1*2000000
57	2034	5000000	4*0512556	0*3200000	7*1262000	1*2000000
58	2044	1000000	1*9824504	0*3200000	7*1278000	1*2000000
59	2054	5000000	3*7691992	0*3200000	7*1332000	1*2000000
60	2054	9000000	3*9573504	0*3200000	7*1345000	1*2000000
61	2054	3000000	1*4272996	0*3200000	7*1370000	1*2000000
62	2074	5000000	1*4105558	0*3200000	7*1410000	1*2000000
63	2094	2000000	1*0198551	0*3200000	7*1270000	1*2000000
64	2094	2000000	1*0064902	0*3200000	7*1266000	1*2000000
65	2114	0000000	1*0548554	0*3200000	7*1210000	1*2000000
66	2114	1000000	1*0819904	0*3200000	7*1156000	1*2000000
67	2124	0000000	1*0849002	0*3200000	7*1170000	1*2000000
68	2134	1000000	1*0332551	0*3200000	7*1150000	1*2000000
69	2144	4000000	1*0416906	0*3200000	7*1120000	1*2000000
70	2144	3000000	1*0123555	0*3200000	7*1113000	1*2000000
71	2174	2000000	1*0001955	0*3200000	7*1040000	1*2000000
72	2194	2000000	1*7830000	0*3200000	7*1048000	1*2000000
73	2194	6000000	1*7651557	0*3200000	7*0984000	1*2000000
74	2214	9000000	1*7505999	0*3200000	7*0823000	1*2000000
75	2214	5000000	1*7366991	0*3200000	7*0867000	1*2000000
76	2224	1000000	1*7225002	0*3200000	7*0826000	1*2000000
77	2244	1000000	1*7054904	0*3200000	7*0773000	1*2000000
78	2254	3000000	1*6952002	0*3200000	7*0729000	1*2000000
79	2254	4000000	1*6827553	0*3200000	7*0690000	1*2000000
80	2284	0000000	1*6657000	0*3200000	7*0628000	1*2000000
81	2284	6000000	1*6464555	0*3200000	7*1030000	1*2000000
82	2314	4000000	1*6327451	0*6320000	7*1039000	1*2000000
83	2314	5000000	1*6264997	0*6330000	7*0948000	1*2000000
84	2324	4000000	1*6151551	0*6330000	7*0938000	1*2000000
85	2334	5000000	1*6037906	0*6330000	7*0865000	1*2000000
86	2354	2000000	1*5947993	0*6330000	7*0791000	1*2000000
87	2364	5000000	1*5874554	0*6350000	7*0751000	1*2000000
88	2374	5000000	1*5611995	0*6380000	7*0690000	1*2000000
89	2354	9000000	1*5417555	0*6340000	7*0610000	1*2000000
90	2414	2000000	1*5275555	0*6320000	7*0515000	1*2000000
91	2424	3000000	1*5159998	0*6330000	7*1118000	1*2000000
92	2454	0000000	1*4575554	0*6330000	7*1030000	1*2000000
93	2474	7000000	1*4510903	0*6330000	7*0925000	1*2000000
94	2504	6000000	1*4454993	0*6330000	7*0827000	1*2000000
95	2514	5000000	1*4215555	0*6330000	7*0761000	1*2000000
96	2514	3000000	1*4031499	0*6340000	7*0740000	1*2000000
97	2514	5000000	1*3860999	0*6340000	7*0670000	1*2000000
98	2534	4000000	1*3701992	0*6360000	7*0620000	1*2000000
99	2624	7000000	1*3427993	0*6370000	7*0528000	1*2000000
100	2654	5000000	1*3272554	0*6370000	7*1321000	1*2000000
101	2694	3000000	1*3073598	0*6380000	7*1215000	1*2000000
102	2714	0000000	1*2934998	0*6370000	7*1109000	1*2000000
103	2714	9000000	1*2577000	0*6370000	7*1072000	1*2000000
104	2774	4000000	1*2313997	0*6370000	7*0538000	1*2000000
105	2824	5000000	1*2023993	0*6370000	7*0861000	1*2000000
106	2864	1000000	1*1791991	0*6370000	7*0812000	1*2000000
107	2904	7000000	1*1647992	0*6430000	7*0726000	1*2000000
108	2594	2000000	1*1103552	0*6380000	7*0664000	1*2000000
109	3004	5000000	1*0935991	0*6370000	7*1214000	1*2000000
110	3004	0000000	1*0622994	0*6380000	7*1190000	1*2000000
111	3114	5000000	1*0216995	0*6380000	7*1104000	1*2000000
112	3174	3000000	1*0084997	0*6380000	7*1030000	1*2000000
113	3274	2000000	1*9295998	0*6390000	7*0930000	1*2000000
114	3354	4000000	1*8842599	0*6390000	7*0984000	1*2000000
115	3434	2000000	1*8416996	0*6390000	7*0784000	1*2000000
116	3444	1000000	1*7995555	0*6430000	7*0741000	1*2000000
117	3474	2000000	1*7202594	0*6400000	7*0726000	1*2000000
118	3604	5000000	1*6640997	0*6400000	7*0622000	1*2000000
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OUTPUT RESULTS

NO.	FREQUENCY	DISTANCE	PRB. SEP.	DM. COEFF.	WAVE LG.	NO. WAVES	GEN. APPL.
1	143.1000000	2.4171452	3.4478731	0.6630434	0.2061435	16.7255069	0.1700314
2	144.5000000	2.4587594	3.4262190	0.6686174	0.2047978	16.7297619	0.1125751
3	145.9000000	2.4777822	3.4072361	0.6729918	0.2037558	16.7321580	0.1139078
4	147.4000000	2.5074883	3.3775301	0.6801402	0.2020797	16.7199319	0.1200089
5	148.8000000	2.5324124	3.3526058	0.6858919	0.2007079	16.6964151	0.1240456
6	150.3000000	2.5644904	3.3205050	0.6945001	0.1989142	16.6531704	0.1332641
7	151.8000000	2.6055144	3.2795014	0.7059935	0.1967202	16.6070148	0.1455404
8	153.4000000	2.6520101	3.2254708	0.7101975	0.1953493	16.6600702	0.1534700
9	155.0000000	2.6921740	3.1728444	0.7153129	0.1942662	16.6413147	0.1598670
10	156.7000000	2.7161455	3.1219999	0.7212149	0.1933022	16.6477971	0.1661117
11	158.5000000	2.7491876	3.1933200	0.7259301	0.1920418	16.6281111	0.1721307
12	160.4000000	2.7817087	3.1172917	0.7314222	0.1909132	16.6197619	0.1780602
13	162.4000000	2.7988765	3.1541414	0.7365219	0.1898799	16.6112464	0.1839064
14	164.5000000	2.7519587	3.1310596	0.7427872	0.1886271	16.6992057	0.1895220
15	166.7000000	2.7462320	3.0987864	0.7517790	0.1868618	16.5833054	0.2062700
16	169.0000000	2.8190470	3.0655714	0.7603660	0.1852113	16.5539091	0.2190010
17	171.4000000	2.8371046	3.0479088	0.7642006	0.1841066	16.5551768	0.2291010
18	173.8000000	2.8707566	3.0164728	0.7759347	0.1823015	16.6377204	0.2371044
19	176.3000000	2.9207502	2.9642951	0.7856406	0.1805390	16.6188410	0.2475366
20	178.9000000	2.9381256	2.9468927	0.7961024	0.1786863	16.6921779	0.2612522
21	181.6000000	2.9602203	2.9267980	0.8074515	0.1774067	16.6864048	0.2724066
22	184.5000000	2.9733225	2.9060259	0.8184737	0.1765455	16.6604994	0.2757488
23	187.6000000	2.9940538	2.8900645	0.8174910	0.1756904	16.6544725	0.2803766
24	190.9000000	3.0019653	2.8830450	0.8154194	0.1753702	16.6397848	0.2807300
25	194.4000000	3.0077149	2.8778774	0.8177326	0.1749875	16.6466799	0.2840500
26	198.1000000	3.0121588	2.8718588	0.8200448	0.1745928	16.6488542	0.2891551
27	202.0000000	3.0233641	2.8616943	0.8231261	0.1740870	16.6438070	0.2945500
28	206.1000000	3.0304294	2.8541889	0.8256359	0.1737066	16.6431097	0.2989990
29	210.4000000	3.0374504	2.8470278	0.8273599	0.1733911	16.6419685	0.3030021
30	214.9000000	3.0401247	2.8448935	0.8289586	0.1731349	16.6431193	0.3090000
31	219.6000000	3.0444880	2.8401599	0.8300524	0.1729415	16.6421732	0.3100000
32	224.5000000	3.0471004	2.8358259	0.8312390	0.1727645	16.6414015	0.3110000
33	229.6000000	3.0498147	2.8292042	0.8325121	0.1725912	16.6405319	0.3120000
34	234.9000000	3.0526431	2.8223352	0.8338174	0.1724200	16.6407021	0.3130000
35	240.4000000	3.0555845	2.8154745	0.8351216	0.1716597	16.6402349	0.3140000
36	246.1000000	3.0586388	2.8085144	0.8400087	0.1712723	16.6383925	0.3150000
37	252.0000000	3.0618073	2.8009911	0.8427272	0.1709140	16.6375215	0.3160000
38	258.1000000	3.0715933	2.7930250	0.8456115	0.1704947	16.6381937	0.3168000
39	264.4000000	3.0797197	2.7858276	0.8477121	0.1701130	16.6376490	0.3175000
40	271.0000000	3.0875676	2.7770684	0.8493963	0.1697741	16.6363398	0.3182000
41	277.8000000	3.0951864	2.7693314	0.8510782	0.1692574	16.6357703	0.3186000
42	284.8000000	3.1261835	2.7588348	0.8561374	0.1688748	16.6414027	0.3192000
43	292.0000000	3.1799571	2.7551613	0.8588157	0.1684138	16.6399470	0.3193000
44	299.4000000	3.1766753	2.7484131	0.8633454	0.1681801	16.6420823	0.3197000
45	307.0000000	3.1556278	2.7396305	0.8630215	0.1677730	16.6328554	0.3147674
46	314.8000000	3.1449016	2.7361164	0.8645501	0.1675415	16.6330908	0.3161278
47	322.8000000	3.1554261	2.7295342	0.8668422	0.1671957	16.6325488	0.3164655
48	331.0000000	3.1654724	2.7195463	0.8702746	0.1666803	16.6315947	0.3165431
49	339.4000000	3.1722157	2.7127991	0.8729498	0.1662821	16.6314456	0.3167122
50	348.0000000	3.1779429	2.7057555	0.8760011	0.1658300	16.6317772	0.3168141
51	356.8000000	3.1873646	2.6976538	0.8782985	0.1654929	16.6307192	0.3168877
52	365.8000000	3.1956129	2.6894054	0.8813345	0.1650461	16.6298709	0.3167012
53	375.0000000	3.2073097	2.6777086	0.8840029	0.1646576	16.6282794	0.3151502
54	384.4000000	3.2115579	2.6720604	0.8870483	0.1642144	16.6277665	0.3150760
55	394.0000000	3.2227052	2.6621132	0.8900920	0.1637782	16.6256387	0.3147311
56	403.8000000	3.2307024	2.6543159	0.8935147	0.1633286	16.6255375	0.3147236

57	203.5000000	3.7444229	2.6405954	0.8576941	0.1626951	16.2303284	7.4227770
58	204.3000000	3.2508177	2.6341467	1.9907321	0.1627269	16.2334202	0.4356680
59	205.0000000	3.2605940	2.6240244	2.9033890	0.1618945	16.2082191	0.4471000
60	205.3000000	3.2619412	2.6151772	3.9068033	0.1614144	16.2011967	0.4554933
61	206.0000000	3.2607875	2.6042309	4.9107154	0.1609446	16.1807176	0.4605117
62	207.0000000	3.2605947	2.5933956	5.9127083	0.1605916	16.1633374	0.4646277
63	208.0000000	3.2584330	2.5840883	6.9158197	0.1602188	16.1490915	0.4735601
64	209.0000000	3.2576547	2.5771637	7.9193553	0.1597019	16.1371310	0.4224773
65	210.0000000	3.2571029	2.5631355	8.9223221	0.1592050	16.1230103	0.4500761
66	211.0000000	3.2564494	2.5585000	9.9244914	0.1587370	16.1187773	0.4011737
67	212.0000000	3.2561968	2.5482216	10.9298921	0.1582941	16.1094902	0.3700768
68	213.0000000	3.2559037	2.5417244	11.9240443	0.1577346	16.1064770	0.3484367
69	214.0000000	3.2554901	2.5284281	12.9266805	0.1570852	16.1153458	0.3285497
70	215.0000000	3.2549591	2.5064952	13.9461143	0.1561574	16.0997174	0.3275898
71	216.0000000	3.2547796	2.4973116	14.9909042	0.1557297	16.0942929	0.3474811
72	217.0000000	3.2540573	2.4884160	15.9522896	0.1552740	16.0927790	0.3667401
73	218.0000000	3.2531950	2.4710653	16.9585446	0.1545934	16.0945375	0.3801530
74	220.0000000	3.2524495	2.4601231	17.9630446	0.1540185	16.0778882	0.3903760
75	221.0000000	3.2519310	2.4467064	18.9671740	0.1534057	16.0950361	0.4004277
76	222.0000000	3.2514370	2.4389791	19.9714755	0.1528000	16.0744182	0.4093736
77	224.0000000	3.2504489	2.4266425	20.9761806	0.1525007	16.0704441	0.4250177
78	225.0000000	3.2494326	2.4185858	21.9792496	0.1519061	16.0737111	0.4277107
79	226.0000000	3.2487830	2.4070275	22.9846499	0.1514446	16.0791519	0.4309672
80	228.0000000	3.2485511	2.3956672	23.9903731	0.1507355	16.0808117	0.4304812
81	229.0000000	3.2482781	2.3823212	24.9660200	0.1500701	16.0773334	0.4297749
82	230.0000000	3.2479563	2.3756721	25.9909033	0.1496791	16.0763443	0.4284171
83	231.0000000	3.2475830	2.3673754	26.9631172	0.1492011	16.0870092	0.4264376
84	232.0000000	3.2474158	2.3584325	27.9064764	0.1489129	16.0486453	0.4250133
85	234.0000000	3.2466430	2.3493805	28.9105794	0.1483417	16.0276233	0.4246007
86	235.0000000	3.2467714	2.3372845	29.9161959	0.1476270	16.0300341	0.4246007
87	236.0000000	3.2457144	2.3278742	30.9217571	0.1470755	16.0277475	0.4246007
88	237.0000000	3.2457414	2.3174667	31.9254577	0.1466180	16.0206159	0.4246007
89	238.0000000	3.2457462	2.3024721	32.9240394	0.1461734	16.0113774	0.4246007
90	240.0000000	3.2451174	2.2921017	33.9392305	0.1451446	16.0095663	0.4246007
91	241.0000000	3.2447764	2.2827415	34.9553374	0.1444621	16.0016680	0.4246007
92	242.0000000	3.2441614	2.2766768	35.9532246	0.1441205	16.0034472	0.4246007
93	243.0000000	3.2437432	2.2671352	36.9537210	0.1425764	16.0021054	0.4246007
94	244.0000000	3.2434158	2.2589189	37.9474617	0.1416665	16.0000006	0.4246007
95	245.0000000	3.2434537	2.2495147	38.9474617	0.1403770	16.0014824	0.4246007
96	247.0000000	3.2411746	2.2395433	39.932238	0.1395202	16.0014563	0.4246007
97	248.0000000	3.2414467	2.2326433	40.909555	0.1387854	16.0014219	0.4246007
98	249.0000000	3.2414467	2.2174536	41.9081113	0.1380478	16.0014649	0.4246007
99	250.0000000	3.2404784	2.2045401	42.9185967	0.1370481	16.0010787	0.4246007
100	251.0000000	3.2405571	2.1951411	43.9289675	0.1360840	16.0010310	0.4246007
101	252.0000000	3.2404374	2.1821397	44.9391236	0.1351216	16.0006055	0.4246007
102	253.0000000	3.2402924	2.1702755	45.9511034	0.1340744	16.0003464	0.4246007
103	254.0000000	3.2404134	2.1663214	46.9632435	0.1330644	16.0001614	0.4246007
104	255.0000000	3.2401434	2.1641864	47.9751770	0.1320112	16.0001745	0.4246007
105	256.0000000	3.2401024	2.1647145	48.9871763	0.1309409	16.0002044	0.4246007
106	257.0000000	3.2401024	2.1677791	49.9991763	0.1294280	16.0000055	0.4246007
107	258.0000000	3.2401024	2.1601536	50.9908794	0.1290497	16.0000061	0.4246007
108	259.0000000	3.2401024	2.1559320	51.9740561	0.1276498	16.0025546	0.4246007
109	260.0000000	3.2401024	2.1559320	52.9560882	0.1252315	16.0179288	0.4246007
110	261.0000000	3.2401024	2.1559320	53.9380953	0.1237162	16.0339504	0.4246007
111	262.0000000	3.2401024	2.1559320	54.9201024	0.1227459	16.0170738	0.4246007
112	263.0000000	3.2401024	2.1559320	55.9021095	0.1220141	16.0065777	0.4246007
113	264.0000000	3.2401024	2.1559320	56.8841166	0.1218774	16.0014741	0.4246007
114	265.0000000	3.2401024	2.1559320	57.8661237	0.1218058	16.0014741	0.4246007
115	266.0000000	3.2401024	2.1559320	58.8481308	0.1218058	16.0014741	0.4246007
116	267.0000000	3.2401024	2.1559320	59.8301379	0.1218058	16.0014741	0.4246007
117	268.0000000	3.2401024	2.1559320	60.8121450	0.1218058	16.0014741	0.4246007

```

C PROGRAM FOR FITTING CURVE OF AMPLITUDE(FREQUENCY) DEPENDENCE OF 1
C WAVF GENERATING PROBE OF INTERFACIAL RIPLE APPARATUS 2
C DESCRIPTION OF NECESSARY DATA CARDS FOLLOWS: 3
C CARD 1: NPARTS = NO. OF SECTIONS OF CURVE (COL.1-2) 4
C CARD 2: NPPTS = NO. OF POINTS IN SECTION J (J=1,NPPTS) (COL.1-2) 5
C NPPTS: IF PYS. NOT WEIGHTED, LEAVE COL.3-4 BLANK 6
C IF PYS. WEIGHTED, PUT POSITIVE INTEGER IN COL.3-4 7
C CARDS 3 TO (NPPTS+2): DATA (FREQUENCY COL.1-10, AMPLITUDE COL.11-60 8
C IF PYS. WEIGHTED, WT. OF PT. IN COL.71-80 9
C REPEAT CARDS 2 TO NPPTS+2 FOR EACH SECTION OF CURVE (NPARTS) 10
C 11
C 12
0001 REAL*8 K(100), Y(100), W(100), Q(11), PFS(100), FERR(100), PEST, 14
1 STDEV(10), DSORT, SUM, FMIN, Z, A(100) 15
C 16
0002 HEAD(1,60) NPARTS 17
7003 60 FORMAT(12) 18
C 19
0004 DO 10 I=1,NPARTS 20
7005 WRITE(3,1) 21
0006 1 FORMAT('1',20X,'CURVE SECTION NO. = ',I2) 22
C 23
C 24
7007 HEAD(1,2) NPPTS, NPPTS 25
0008 2 FORMAT(2 I2) 26
7009 IF( NPPTS) 15,15,16 27
0010 15 READ(1,3) (A(J),Y(J),W(J),J=1,NPPTS) 28
0011 3 FORMAT(F10.0,10X,F10.0,10X,F10.0) 29
0012 GO TO 16 30
0013 16 DC 100 J=1,NPPTS 31
0014 100 W(J)=1.000 32
0015 READ(1,4) (A(J),Y(J),J=1,NPPTS) 33
0016 4 FORMAT(F10.0, F10.0) 34
0017 16 CONTINUE 35
0018 DO 200 J=1,NPPTS 36
0019 200 K(J) = .0100 * (A(J) - A(1)) 37
C 38
C 39
0020 TUNYLC = 2.0 40
7021 WRITE(3,5) I 41
7022 5 FORMAT('POLYNOMIAL COEFFICIENTS OF SECTION ',I2) 42
C 43
0023 DO 25 NDEG=1,10 44
7024 CALL MPLSPAINDFG(NPPTS,X,Y,W,Q,TUNYLC) 45
0025 TUNYLC=7 46
7026 WRITE(3,6) NDEG 47
7027 6 FORMAT('///' ,I2,' COEFFICIENTS OF ',I2,' TH DEGREE FIT IN ASCENDING 48
ORDER OF THE FREQUENCY')
0028 NDEG1=NDEG+1 49
0029 DO 200 K=1,NDEG1 50
0030 NN=K-1 51
0031 WRITE(3,7) (K),NN 52
C 53
C 54
0032 7 FORMAT(' ',20X,02C,10,4X,'FREQUENCY**',I2) 55
0033 700 CONTINUE 56
C 57
C 58
7034 WRITE(2,8) NDEG 59
0035 8 FORMAT('COEFFICIENTS OF ',I2,' TH DEGREE FIT') 60
C 61
C 62
7036 WRITE(2,9) (K),NN=1,NDEG1 63
7037 9 FORMAT(4E20,10) 64
C 65
C 66
C 67
EVALUATE POLYNOMIAL AND COMPARE TO INPUT DATA 68
C 69
0038 SUM = 0.0 70
0039 WRITE(3,12) 71
0040 12 FORMAT('///' ,I2,' FREQUENCY',5X,' COEFF FREQ',4X,' FID, AMPL',5
1 5X,' CALC. AMPL.',7X,' ERROR') 72
C 73
C 74
0041 DO 11 J=1,NPPTS 75
0042 RESTJ = 0(1) 76
0043 DC 1001 L=2,ACECL 77
0044 RESTJ = RESTJ + Q(L)*X(J)**(L-1) 78
0045 CONTINUE 79
0046 ERROF(J) = Y(J) - RESTJ 80
7047 WRITE(3,13) A(J), W(J), Y(J), PFS(J), ERROF(J) 81
0048 13 FORMAT('1',5F15.5) 82
0049 SLM=SUM + FERR(J)**2 83
0050 11 CONTINUE 84
C 85
C 86
0051 STDEV(NDEG) = DSORT(SLM/(NPPTS-NDEG-1)) 87
C 88
C 89
0052 WRITE(3,14) STDEV(NDEG) 90
0053 14 FORMAT('///' ,I2,' STANDARD DEVIATION = ',F11.4) 91
0054 25 CONTINUE 92
C 93
C 94
FIND FIT WHICH GIVES SMALLEST STANDARD DEVIATION 95
C 96
0055 FMIN = STDEV(5) 97
0056 M = 5 98
0057 DO 20 L=6,10 99
0058 IF(STDEV(L) .LT. FMIN) GO TO 40 100
0059 GO TO 20 101
0060 4) FMIN = STDEV(L) 102
0061 M = L 103
0062 20 CONTINUE 104
C 105
C 106
0063 WRITE(3,50) M, STDEV(M) 107
0064 50 FORMAT('///' ,I2,' BEST FIT IS OF ORDER ',I2,' AND ITS STANDARD DEVIATI
ON = ',F11.4) 108
C 109
C 110
0065 10 CONTINUE 111
0066 STOP 112
0067 END 113

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0001      SUBROUTINE OPLSPA (NDEG,NPTS,X,Y,W,Q,TUWYLG)
0002      DOUBLE PRECISION X(1),Y(1),W(1)
0003      DECLAR PRECISION Q(1), PN(21), PN1(20), SUM(4), B, C, PNX, TMP
0004      IF (TUWYLG) 2,1,2
0005      1 N=0
0006      C=0.
0007      PN(1)=1.0
0008      GC TC 6
0009      2 C=-SUM(3)/SUM(4)
0010      3 B=-SUM(1)/SUM(3)
0011      SUM(4)=SUM(3)
0012      N=N+1
0013      PN1(N)=0.
0014      PN(N+1)=0.
0015      DO 4 J=1,N
0016      TMP=PN(J)
0017      PN(J)=B*FA(J)+C*FA1(J)
0018      4 PN1(J)=TMP
0019      CC 5 J=1,N
0020      5 PN(J+1)=PN(J+1)+PN1(J)
0021      DO 7 K=1,3
0022      7 SUM(K)=0.0
0023      DO 11 I=1,NPTS
0024      PNX=1.0
0025      J=N
0026      8 IF (J) 10,1C,9
0027      9 PNX=PN(J)+PNX*X(I)
0028      J=J-1
0029      GO TO 8
0030      10 SUM(1)=SUM(1)+W(I)*X(I)*PNX*PNX
0031      SUM(2)=SUM(2)+W(I)*Y(I)*PNX
0032      11 SUM(3)=SUM(3)+W(I)*PNX*PNX
0033      C(N+1)=SUM(2)/SUM(3)
0034      IF (N) 3,3,12
0035      12 DO 13 J=1,N
0036      13 C(J)=C(J)+C(N+1)*PN(J)
0037      IF (N-NDEG) 2,14,14
0038      14 RETURN
0039      END
OPLSPA01
CPLSPA02
OPLSPA03
CPLSPA04
CPLSPA05
OPLSPA06
OPLSPA07
OPLSPA08
OPLSPA09
OPLSPA10
OPLSPA11
OPLSPA12
CPLSPA13
OPLSPA14
OPLSPA15
CPLSPA16
OPLSPA17
OPLSPA18
CPLSPA19
OPLSPA20
OPLSPA21
OPLSPA22
OPLSPA23
CPLSPA24
OPLSPA25
OPLSPA26
CPLSPA27
OPLSPA28
CPLSPA29
CPLSPA30
OPLSPA31
CPLSPA32
OPLSPA33
OPLSPA34
CPLSPA35
OPLSPA36
CPLSPA37
CPLSPA38

```

COEFFICIENTS OF 10 TH DEGREE FIT IN ASCENDING POWERS OF THE FREQUENCY

1.1369290775D 01 FREQUENCY** 0
 -0.516744491D-01 FREQUENCY** 1
 -0.5018828822D 01 FREQUENCY** 2
 0.4381281661D 02 FREQUENCY** 3
 -0.2577845244D 03 FREQUENCY** 4
 0.8839603579D 03 FREQUENCY** 5
 -0.1810379051D 04 FREQUENCY** 6
 0.2235193352D 04 FREQUENCY** 7
 -0.1624977992D 04 FREQUENCY** 8
 0.6394721261D 03 FREQUENCY** 9
 -0.1051725714D 03 FREQUENCY**10

FREQUENCY	CURTED FREQ.	EXP. AMPL.	CALC. AMPL.	ERROR
144.00000	0.0	1.37000	1.36929	0.00071
146.00000	0.02000	1.36600	1.36656	-0.00056
148.00000	0.04000	1.36000	1.36142	-0.00142
150.00000	0.06000	1.35500	1.35495	0.00015
152.00000	0.08000	1.34800	1.34738	0.00262
154.00000	0.10000	1.34000	1.33921	0.00079
156.00000	0.12000	1.33100	1.33040	0.00060
158.00000	0.14000	1.32200	1.32092	0.00108
160.00000	0.16000	1.31100	1.31072	0.00028
162.00000	0.18000	1.29800	1.29976	-0.00176
164.00000	0.20000	1.28700	1.28822	-0.00102
166.00000	0.22000	1.27500	1.27554	-0.00054
168.00000	0.24000	1.26200	1.26236	-0.00036
170.00000	0.26000	1.24800	1.24857	-0.00057
172.00000	0.28000	1.23400	1.23424	-0.00024
174.00000	0.30000	1.22000	1.21947	0.00053
176.00000	0.32000	1.20500	1.20433	0.00067
178.00000	0.34000	1.19000	1.18888	0.00112
180.00000	0.36000	1.17500	1.17315	0.00185
182.00000	0.38000	1.15800	1.15715	0.00085
184.00000	0.40000	1.14200	1.14094	0.00116
186.00000	0.42000	1.12400	1.12420	-0.00020
188.00000	0.44000	1.10600	1.10714	-0.00114
190.00000	0.46000	1.08800	1.08959	-0.00159
192.00000	0.48000	1.06900	1.07147	-0.00247
194.00000	0.50000	1.05100	1.05272	-0.00172
196.00000	0.52000	1.03200	1.03327	-0.00127
198.00000	0.54000	1.01200	1.01309	-0.00109
200.00000	0.56000	0.99300	0.99219	0.00091
202.00000	0.58000	0.97300	0.97062	0.00238
204.00000	0.60000	0.95100	0.94845	0.00255
206.00000	0.62000	0.92900	0.92592	0.00218
208.00000	0.64000	0.90600	0.90299	0.00311
210.00000	0.66000	0.88100	0.87990	0.00110
212.00000	0.68000	0.85400	0.85707	-0.00107
214.00000	0.70000	0.82200	0.83469	-0.00269
216.00000	0.72000	0.81000	0.81304	-0.00304
218.00000	0.74000	0.78900	0.79240	-0.00340
220.00000	0.76000	0.77200	0.77307	-0.00307
222.00000	0.78000	0.75500	0.75527	-0.00327
224.00000	0.80000	0.74000	0.73523	0.00077
226.00000	0.82000	0.72700	0.72509	0.00191
228.00000	0.84000	0.71600	0.71296	0.00304
230.00000	0.86000	0.70500	0.70284	0.00216
232.00000	0.88000	0.69600	0.69467	0.00133
234.00000	0.90000	0.68800	0.68831	-0.00031
236.00000	0.92000	0.68200	0.68353	-0.00153
238.00000	0.94000	0.67700	0.68003	-0.00303
240.00000	0.96000	0.67400	0.67744	-0.00344
242.00000	0.98000	0.67100	0.67534	-0.00434
244.00000	1.00000	0.69900	0.67330	0.01470
246.00000	1.02000	0.66600	0.67085	-0.00485
248.00000	1.04000	0.66500	0.66754	-0.00254
250.00000	1.06000	0.66400	0.66296	0.00104

APPENDIX C

Data and result listings for various surfactants in Multiple Constant k experiments at the heptane/water interface follow:

Compound	Page
Sodium dodecyl sulfonate	216
A, B, PHS Data	219
Sodium tetradecyl sulfonate	220
Octadecyl ammonium chloride	222
Sodium octadecyl sulfonate: Octadecyltri- methyl ammonium bromide (1:1)	225
Tetradecanoic acid	228
Docosanoic acid	231
Hexanol	234
Decanol	239
Tetradecanol	242
Eicosanol	245
Octadecyl succinic anhydride	248
Octadecyl aldehyde	251
3-octadecanone	254
Octadecyl acetate	257
Octadecyl amide	260
Polyvinyl acetate	263
Polyvinyl stearate	268

Compound	Page
Sodium hexadecyl sulfonate: Cholesterol (1:1)	273
Sodium hexadecyl sulfonate	279
A, B, PHS Data	282
Sodium octadecyl sulfonate	283
Hexadecyltrimethyl ammonium bromide	286
Octadecyltrimethyl ammonium bromide	289
Eicosyltrimethyl ammonium bromide	292
Dimethylstearylbenzyl ammonium chloride	295

ANALYSIS OF EXPERIMENTAL DATA FOR CAPILLARY RIPLE EXPERIMENTS

CONSTANT AREA SOLUBLE IONIC SURFACTANTS - LIA (NO FILTERS) FEB 1968 RLR
 EXPERIMENTS PERFORMED AT THE .01 M SODIUM SULFATE (FRESH 4X H2O) / FRESHLY DISTILLED N-HEPTANE INTERFACE.
 THE SYSTEM UNDER INVESTIGATION IS SODIUM DODECYL SULFONATE (1X FROM DIST. AHS. ETHANOL) ETOH 2/7/68

SYSTEM PARAMETERS

LOWER PHASE DENSITY 0.9980 G/ML UPPER PHASE DENSITY 0.6780 G/ML
 VISCOSITY 0.00896 POISES VISCOSITY 0.00386 POISES

INITIAL VALUES ASSUMED IN CALCULATION

REAL ELASTICITY (EP) 0.0 IMAGINARY ELASTICITY (EPP) 0.0
 WAVENUMBER 31.00000 RECIPROCAL CM DAMPING COEFFICIENT 0.70000 CM
 REFERENCE METER SCALE 1.00 MV. INTERFACIAL TENSION 50.2000 DYNES/CM
 REFERENCE INPUT VTG. 0.100 VT.

PROBE POSITION DATA

THE CALCULATED PROBE SEPARATION IS 3.42825 CM. BASED ON RFSGN= 0.25480 RESFN= 4.82570 DISTGN= 6.04565 DISTFN= 2.61735

CALCULATION OF ZERO ELASTICITY PARAMETERS

PTS. NO.	FREQUENCY	DMP. COEF.	WAVE NO.	WAVELENGTH	NO. WAVES	PHS. CORR. WANN GN.	PH. SCL. FCTR.
1	157.50	0.72004601	32.51607068	0.19323307	17.74174763	32.51607068	0.95402901
2	181.70	0.81427531	35.79519787	0.17553137	19.53093820	35.79519787	0.97571018
3	206.70	0.90585163	39.03768910	0.16096813	21.29795657	39.03768910	0.91763383
4	231.50	1.00313448	42.12021230	0.14917256	22.98205661	42.12021230	1.12707560

INDEPENDENT VARIABLE DATA

THE INDEPENDENT VARIABLE IS THE LOGARITHM OF THE BULK PHASE SURFACTANT CONCENTRATION (MOLES/L).
 INPUT PARAMETERS ARE - AT. OF SURFACTANT = 11.40000 MG. MOLECULAR WT. = 276.00000 G.
 MAKE-UP VOL. = 0.02500 L. TOTAL SOLUTION VOLUME = 0.49500 L
 SURFACTANT SOLUTION IS ADDED TO BULK PHASE AND MIXED, THE VOLUME ADDED IN MICROLITERS IS READ IN.

INTERFACIAL TENSION DATA

INTERFACIAL TENSIONS WILL BE CALCULATED USING AN OLEOPHILIC WILHELMY PLATE AND THESE PARAMETERS:
 ACCEL. OF GRAVITY = 0.980 WEIGHT OF PLATE = 34.30 MG. WEIGHT OF WEIGHT = 171.40 MG. DENSITY OF WT = 21.47000
 DENSITY OF PLATE = 2.20000 CALCULATED PERIMETER OF PLATE = 2.88413 CM. CALCULATED FRACTION IN LOWER PHASE = 0.200
 WHERE THE CALCULATIONS ASSUME AN INITIAL INTERFACIAL TENSION OF 50.20000 DYNES/CM.

INPUT DATA

ID #K	INCEP. VAR.	FREQUENCY	INPUT VOLT.	OUTPUT VOLT.	METER SCALE	SFTN. VBP.
1. 1	0.0	157.50000	0.46200	C.09200	0.50000	38.40000
1. 2	0.0	181.70000	0.46300	0.13260	0.50000	38.40000
1. 3	0.0	206.40000	0.46400	0.10750	0.50000	38.40000
1. 4	0.0	231.50000	0.46800	0.13130	0.20000	38.40000
2. 1	0.00500	157.40000	0.46200	0.09480	0.50000	38.60000
2. 2	0.00500	181.40000	C.46300	0.13430	0.50000	38.60000
2. 3	0.00500	206.40000	0.46700	0.10580	0.50000	38.60000
2. 4	0.00500	231.40000	0.46800	0.13100	0.20000	38.60000
3. 1	0.02000	157.10000	C.46200	0.09270	0.50000	39.00000
3. 2	0.02000	181.20000	0.46300	0.13180	0.50000	39.00000
3. 3	0.02000	206.40000	0.46500	0.09980	0.50000	39.00000
3. 4	0.02000	230.90000	0.46600	0.12410	0.20000	39.00000
4. 1	0.04000	156.80000	0.46200	0.08630	0.50000	39.40000
4. 2	0.04000	180.90000	C.46300	0.12760	0.50000	39.40000
4. 3	0.04000	205.50000	0.46300	C.09620	0.50000	39.40000
4. 4	0.04000	230.10000	0.46600	0.12450	0.20000	39.40000
5. 1	0.07000	146.60000	0.46100	0.08680	0.50000	40.00000
5. 2	0.07000	180.60000	0.46200	0.12280	0.50000	40.00000
5. 3	0.07000	205.00000	0.46300	0.09300	0.50000	40.00000
5. 4	0.07000	229.90000	0.46400	0.17180	0.20000	40.00000
6. 1	0.17000	156.30000	0.46200	C.08800	0.50000	40.40000
6. 2	0.17000	180.20000	0.46300	0.11170	0.50000	40.40000
6. 3	0.17000	204.90000	0.46300	0.08800	0.50000	40.40000
6. 4	0.17000	224.60000	0.46400	0.11800	0.20000	40.40000
7. 1	0.22000	156.00000	C.46300	0.07700	0.50000	40.80000
7. 2	0.22000	180.10000	0.46700	C.11310	0.50000	40.80000
7. 3	0.22000	204.50000	0.46800	0.09480	0.50000	40.80000
7. 4	0.22000	229.10000	0.46900	0.11220	0.20000	40.80000
8. 1	0.42000	145.80000	0.46300	0.07450	0.50000	41.20000
8. 2	0.42000	179.10000	0.46700	0.10630	0.50000	41.20000
8. 3	0.42000	204.20000	0.46800	C.08480	0.50000	41.20000
8. 4	0.42000	228.90000	0.46900	0.11220	0.20000	41.20000
9. 1	0.82000	155.50000	0.46600	0.07130	0.50000	41.80000
9. 2	0.82000	179.50000	0.46800	0.10150	0.50000	41.80000
9. 3	0.82000	203.70000	0.46800	0.08340	0.50000	41.80000
9. 4	0.82000	228.40000	0.46900	0.11060	0.20000	41.80000
10. 1	1.62000	155.40000	C.46700	0.06800	0.50000	42.00000
10. 2	1.62000	179.30000	0.46900	0.09880	0.50000	42.00000
10. 3	1.62000	203.40000	C.46900	0.08130	0.50000	42.00000
10. 4	1.62000	228.10000	0.47000	0.10810	0.20000	42.00000
11. 1	3.24000	155.20000	0.46800	0.06470	0.50000	42.40000
11. 2	3.24000	179.00000	C.47000	C.08370	0.50000	42.40000
11. 3	3.24000	203.10000	0.47000	0.08010	0.50000	42.40000
11. 4	3.24000	227.80000	C.47000	0.10490	0.20000	42.40000
12. 1	6.48000	154.90000	0.46900	C.08280	0.50000	42.80000
12. 2	6.48000	178.80000	C.47000	0.08450	0.50000	42.80000
12. 3	6.48000	202.90000	C.47000	0.07840	0.50000	42.80000
12. 4	6.48000	227.30000	0.47000	0.10420	0.20000	42.80000
13. 1	12.96000	154.70000	0.46900	0.05700	0.50000	44.00000
13. 2	12.96000	178.50000	C.47000	C.08050	0.50000	44.00000
13. 3	12.96000	202.60000	0.47000	0.07250	0.50000	44.00000
13. 4	12.96000	226.90000	0.47000	0.10080	0.20000	44.00000
14. 1	25.92000	154.50000	0.46900	C.05100	0.50000	44.40000
14. 2	25.92000	178.30000	0.47000	0.06850	0.50000	44.40000
14. 3	25.92000	202.40000	C.47000	0.06440	0.50000	44.40000
14. 4	25.92000	226.70000	C.47000	0.10040	0.20000	44.40000
15. 1	47.84000	147.90000	C.47000	0.04780	0.50000	47.00000
15. 2	47.84000	177.70000	0.47000	0.06620	0.50000	47.00000
15. 3	47.84000	201.80000	0.47000	0.06780	0.50000	47.00000
15. 4	47.84000	225.90000	C.47100	0.09640	0.20000	47.00000
16. 1	71.84000	151.70000	C.47000	C.04450	0.50000	48.40000
16. 2	71.84000	175.60000	0.47000	0.06430	0.50000	48.40000
16. 3	71.84000	199.50000	0.47100	C.06060	0.50000	48.40000
16. 4	71.84000	222.90000	0.47100	0.09100	0.20000	48.40000
17. 1	117.84000	150.60000	0.47000	0.10570	0.20000	50.00000
17. 2	117.84000	174.50000	0.47100	C.06070	0.50000	50.00000
17. 3	117.84000	198.40000	0.47200	0.05760	0.50000	50.00000
17. 4	117.84000	221.80000	0.47200	0.09670	0.20000	50.00000
18. 1	177.84000	149.50000	0.47000	C.05610	0.50000	52.00000
18. 2	177.84000	173.40000	0.47100	0.13920	0.20000	52.00000
18. 3	177.84000	197.30000	C.47200	0.13200	0.20000	52.00000
18. 4	177.84000	220.70000	0.47200	0.09830	0.20000	52.00000
19. 1	277.84000	148.40000	0.47100	0.09050	0.20000	55.70000
19. 2	277.84000	172.30000	C.47200	0.12750	0.20000	55.70000
19. 3	277.84000	196.20000	0.47200	0.11980	0.20000	55.70000
19. 4	277.84000	219.60000	0.47300	0.09430	0.20000	55.70000
20. 1	477.84000	148.20000	0.47100	C.08020	0.20000	59.70000
20. 2	477.84000	172.10000	0.47200	0.11820	0.20000	59.70000
20. 3	477.84000	196.00000	0.47200	0.11040	0.20000	59.70000
20. 4	477.84000	219.40000	0.47400	C.05670	0.20000	59.70000
21. 1	927.84000	147.30000	0.47200	0.06780	0.20000	65.10000
21. 2	927.84000	171.20000	C.47300	0.10050	0.20000	65.10000
21. 3	927.84000	195.10000	0.47300	0.10170	0.20000	65.10000
21. 4	927.84000	218.50000	0.47600	0.10880	0.20000	65.10000
22. 1	1927.84000	137.10000	C.45900	C.04730	0.20000	74.40000
22. 2	1927.84000	161.00000	0.47500	0.06930	0.20000	74.40000
22. 3	1927.84000	184.90000	0.47700	0.07830	0.20000	74.40000
22. 4	1927.84000	208.30000	0.47800	0.09750	0.20000	74.40000

TABLE OF RESULTS FOR 1 POSITION

TABLE OF RESULTS FOR 1 POSITION. Columns: ID #, INDEP. VAR., AMP, COEF., WAVE NO., REL. FQ., INTERF. TENS., GEN. AMPL., CALCULATED WAVELENGTH, RECIP. CM., WAVELENGTH*0.19323 CM., INITIAL FREQUENCY = 157.50 MHZ., REAL FLS., IMG., FLAS.

TABLE OF RESULTS FOR 2 POSITION

TABLE OF RESULTS FOR 2 POSITION. Columns: ID #, INDEP. VAR., AMP, COEF., WAVE NO., REL. FQ., INTERF. TENS., GEN. AMPL., CALCULATED WAVELENGTH, RECIP. CM., WAVELENGTH*0.17553 CM., INITIAL FREQUENCY = 181.70 MHZ., REAL FLS., IMG., FLAS.

TABLE OF RESULTS FOR 3 POSITION

TABLE OF RESULTS FOR 3 POSITION. Columns: ID #, INDEP. VAR., AMP, COEF., WAVE NO., REL. FQ., INTERF. TENS., GEN. AMPL., CALCULATED WAVELENGTH, RECIP. CM., WAVELENGTH*0.16057 CM., INITIAL FREQUENCY = 270.70 MHZ., REAL FLS., IMG., FLAS.

ANALYSIS OF EXPERIMENTAL DATA FOR CAPILLARY RIPPLE EXPERIMENTS

CONSTANT AREA SOLUBLE IONIC SURFACTANTS - LIA AND FILTERS FOR 1969 RLB
 EXPERIMENTS PERFORMED AT THE 401 M SODIUM SULFATE (PRESH AX 427) / FRESHLY DISTILLED N HEPTANE
 THE SYSTEM UNDER INVESTIGATION IS NAC 14313 - SODIUM TETRADECYL SULFONATE (LY FROM DIST. ARS. ETHANOL) WITH 2/A/A9

SYSTEM PARAMETERS

LOWER PHASE DENSITY 0.9990 G/ML UPPER PHASE DENSITY 0.6780 G/ML
 VISCOSITY 0.00996 POISES VISCOSITY 0.00986 POISES

INITIAL VALUES ASSUMED IN CALCULATION

REAL ELASTICITY (EP) 0.0 IMAGINARY ELASTICITY (EPP) 0.0
 WAVELENGTH 31.00000 RECIPROCAL CM DAMPING COEFFICIENT 0.70000 CM
 REFERENCE METER SCALE 1.00 MV INTERFACIAL TENSION 50.2000 DYNES/CM
 REFERENCE INPUT VTG. 0.100 VT.

PROBE POSITION DATA

THE CALCULATED PROBE SEPARATION IS 3.69936 CM, BASED ON RESON= 0.16370 RESFN= 5.10240 DISTON= 6.11342 DISTFA= 2.41477

CALCULATION OF ZERO ELASTICITY PARAMETERS

POS. NO.	FREQUENCY	IMP. COEF.	WAVE NO.	WAVELENGTH	NO. WAVES	PHS. CORR. WAVE NO.	PH. SCI. FACT.
1	157.90	0.72161875	32.57157528	0.19290378	19.17720384	22.57157528	1.0711402*
2	180.80	0.81080273	35.67595098	0.17611808	21.00497051	35.67595098	1.04729118
3	204.60	0.90149579	38.76685212	0.16207809	22.82490417	38.76685212	0.99117391

INDEPENDENT VARIABLE DATA

THE INDEPENDENT VARIABLE IS THE LOGARITHM OF THE BULK PHASE SURFACTANT CONCENTRATION (MG/ML).
 INPUT PARAMETERS ARE- WT. OF SURFACTANT = 43.0000 MG, MOLECULAR WT. = 304.0000 G.
 MAKE-UP VOL. = 3.2250 L, TOTAL SOLUTION VOLUME = 0.4950 L
 SURFACTANT SOLUTION IS ADDED TO BULK PHASE AND MIXED, THE VOLUME ADDED IN MICROLITERS IS READ IN.

INTERFACIAL TENSION DATA

INTERFACIAL TENSIONS WILL BE CALCULATED USING AN OLEOMILLIC WILHELMY PLATE AND THESE PARAMETERS:
 ACCEL. OF GRAVITY = 9.800 WEIGHT OF PLATE = 34.30 MG, WEIGHT OF WEIGH = 171.40 MG, DENSITY OF WT = 21.4000
 DENSITY OF PLATE = 2.20000 CALCULATED PERIMETER OF PLATE = 2.86461 CM, CALCULATED FRACITION IN LOWER PHASE = 0.200
 WHERE THE CALCULATIONS ASSUME AN INITIAL INTERFACIAL TENSION OF 50.2000 DYNES/CM.

INPUT DATA			INPUT DATA			
ID # K	INDEP. VAR.	FREQUENCY	INPUT VOLT.	OUTPUT VOLT.	METER SCALE	SFTN. VAR.
1	0.0	157.50000	0.52000	0.09650	C.50000	39.40000
2	0.0	180.00000	0.52000	0.11380	C.50000	39.40000
3	0.0	200.00000	0.52000	0.10200	C.50000	39.40000
4	0.0	230.00000	0.52000	0.09530	C.50000	39.40000
5	0.0	260.00000	0.52000	0.13270	C.50000	39.40000
6	0.0	290.00000	0.52000	0.10220	C.50000	39.40000
7	0.0	330.00000	0.52000	0.09500	C.50000	39.40000
8	0.0	370.00000	0.52000	0.12600	C.50000	39.40000
9	0.0	420.00000	0.52000	0.09740	C.50000	39.40000
10	0.0	470.00000	0.52000	0.12780	C.50000	39.40000
11	0.0	530.00000	0.52000	0.09750	C.50000	39.40000
12	0.0	590.00000	0.52000	0.13070	C.50000	39.40000
13	0.0	660.00000	0.52000	0.09850	C.50000	39.40000
14	0.0	730.00000	0.52000	0.12120	C.50000	39.40000
15	0.0	810.00000	0.52000	0.09830	C.50000	39.40000
16	0.0	890.00000	0.52000	0.11630	C.50000	39.40000
17	0.0	980.00000	0.52000	0.09650	C.50000	39.40000
18	0.0	1070.00000	0.52000	0.11630	C.50000	39.40000
19	0.0	1170.00000	0.52000	0.09650	C.50000	39.40000
20	0.0	1280.00000	0.52000	0.11630	C.50000	39.40000
21	0.0	1400.00000	0.52000	0.09650	C.50000	39.40000
22	0.0	1530.00000	0.52000	0.11630	C.50000	39.40000
23	0.0	1670.00000	0.52000	0.09650	C.50000	39.40000
24	0.0	1820.00000	0.52000	0.11630	C.50000	39.40000
25	0.0	1980.00000	0.52000	0.09650	C.50000	39.40000
26	0.0	2150.00000	0.52000	0.11630	C.50000	39.40000
27	0.0	2340.00000	0.52000	0.09650	C.50000	39.40000
28	0.0	2540.00000	0.52000	0.11630	C.50000	39.40000
29	0.0	2760.00000	0.52000	0.09650	C.50000	39.40000
30	0.0	3000.00000	0.52000	0.11630	C.50000	39.40000
31	0.0	3260.00000	0.52000	0.09650	C.50000	39.40000
32	0.0	3540.00000	0.52000	0.11630	C.50000	39.40000
33	0.0	3840.00000	0.52000	0.09650	C.50000	39.40000
34	0.0	4160.00000	0.52000	0.11630	C.50000	39.40000
35	0.0	4500.00000	0.52000	0.09650	C.50000	39.40000
36	0.0	4860.00000	0.52000	0.11630	C.50000	39.40000
37	0.0	5240.00000	0.52000	0.09650	C.50000	39.40000
38	0.0	5640.00000	0.52000	0.11630	C.50000	39.40000
39	0.0	6060.00000	0.52000	0.09650	C.50000	39.40000
40	0.0	6500.00000	0.52000	0.11630	C.50000	39.40000
41	0.0	6960.00000	0.52000	0.09650	C.50000	39.40000
42	0.0	7440.00000	0.52000	0.11630	C.50000	39.40000
43	0.0	7940.00000	0.52000	0.09650	C.50000	39.40000
44	0.0	8460.00000	0.52000	0.11630	C.50000	39.40000
45	0.0	9000.00000	0.52000	0.09650	C.50000	39.40000
46	0.0	9560.00000	0.52000	0.11630	C.50000	39.40000
47	0.0	10140.00000	0.52000	0.09650	C.50000	39.40000
48	0.0	10740.00000	0.52000	0.11630	C.50000	39.40000
49	0.0	11360.00000	0.52000	0.09650	C.50000	39.40000
50	0.0	12000.00000	0.52000	0.11630	C.50000	39.40000

TABLE OF RESULTS FOR 1 POSITION

ID # K	INDEP. VAR.	IMP. COEF.	WAVE MC.	REL. EQ. INTERF.	TENS. GEN.	AMPL.	INITIAL FREQUENCY	REAL FLS.	IMAG. FLS.
1	-10.00000	0.72192	32.57154	1.00000	50.20000	C.12503	C.09599	0.02215	-0.00004
2	-10.23407	0.72583	32.57245	0.99917	50.20000	C.12457	0.09471	0.02107	-0.01924
3	-9.23467	0.72753	32.57315	0.99810	50.19979	C.12368	0.09470	0.02219	-0.03513
4	-8.23467	0.72970	32.57378	0.99670	50.19946	C.12270	0.09551	0.02210	-0.05007
5	-7.23467	0.73370	32.57474	0.99463	49.99432	C.12140	0.09469	0.02251	-0.06497
6	-6.23467	0.73900	32.57604	0.99203	49.81842	C.12000	0.09476	0.02277	-0.07976
7	-5.23467	0.74572	32.57801	0.98900	49.66876	C.11867	0.09483	0.02311	-0.09451
8	-4.23467	0.75392	32.58101	0.98460	49.54036	C.11703	0.09487	0.02354	-0.10926
9	-3.23467	0.76362	32.58426	0.97910	49.43131	C.11601	0.09487	0.02407	-0.12401
10	-2.23467	0.77492	32.58855	0.97200	49.33231	C.11468	0.09476	0.02468	-0.13876
11	-1.23467	0.78782	32.59378	0.96300	49.24331	C.11303	0.09456	0.02537	-0.15351
12	-0.23467	0.80232	32.60004	0.95200	49.16431	C.11101	0.09426	0.02614	-0.16826
13	0.76533	0.81842	32.61728	0.93900	49.09531	C.10873	0.09386	0.02699	-0.18301
14	1.76533	0.83615	32.63604	0.92400	49.03631	C.10623	0.09342	0.02794	-0.19776
15	2.76533	0.85550	32.65604	0.90700	48.98731	C.10351	0.09304	0.02899	-0.21251
16	3.76533	0.87642	32.67728	0.88800	48.94831	C.10068	0.09274	0.03014	-0.22726
17	4.76533	0.89892	32.69978	0.86700	48.91931	C.97773	0.09254	0.03139	-0.24201
18	5.76533	0.92302	32.72354	0.84400	48.89031	C.94828	0.09244	0.03274	-0.25676
19	6.76533	0.94872	32.74854	0.81900	48.86131	C.91853	0.09244	0.03419	-0.27151
20	7.76533	0.97602	32.77478	0.79200	48.83231	C.88878	0.09254	0.03564	-0.28626
21	8.76533	1.00492	32.80228	0.76300	48.80331	C.85903	0.09274	0.03719	-0.30101
22	9.76533	1.03542	32.83104	0.73200	48.77431	C.82928	0.09304	0.03874	-0.31576
23	10.76533	1.06752	32.86104	0.69900	48.74531	C.80003	0.09344	0.04029	-0.33051
24	11.76533	1.10122	32.89228	0.66400	48.71631	C.77128	0.09394	0.04184	-0.34526
25	12.76533	1.13652	32.92478	0.62700	48.68731	C.74303	0.09454	0.04339	-0.36001
26	13.76533	1.17342	32.95854	0.58800	48.65831	C.71528	0.09524	0.04494	-0.37476
27	14.76533	1.21192	32.99354	0.54700	48.62931	C.68803	0.09604	0.04649	-0.38951
28	15.76533	1.25202	33.02978	0.50400	48.59931	C.66128	0.09694	0.04804	-0.40426
29	16.76533	1.29372	33.06728	0.45900	48.56831	C.63503	0.09794	0.04959	-0.41901
30	17.76533	1.33702	33.10604	0.41200	48.53631	C.60928	0.09904	0.05114	-0.43376
31	18.76533	1.38192	33.14604	0.36300	48.50331	C.58403	0.09994	0.05269	-0.44851
32	19.76533	1.42842	33.18728	0.31200	48.46831	C.55928	0.10064	0.05424	-0.46326
33	20.76533	1.47652	33.22978	0.25900	48.43131	C.53503	0.10114	0.05579	-0.47801
34	21.76533	1.52622	33.27354	0.20400	48.39231	C.51128	0.10144	0.05734	-0.49276
35	22.76533	1.57752	33.31854	0.14700	48.35031	C.48803	0.10154	0.05889	-0.50751
36	23.76533	1.63042	33.36478	0.08800	48.30531	C.46528	0.10144	0.06044	-0.52226
37	24.76533	1.68492	33.41228	0.02700	48.25731	C.44303	0.10114	0.06199	-0.53701
38	25.76533	1.74102	33.46104	0.00000	48.20531	C.42128	0.10064	0.06354	-0.55176
39	26.76533	1.79872	33.51104	0.00000	48.14931	C.40003	0.10004	0.06509	-0.56651
40	27.76533	1.85802	33.56228	0.00000	48.08931	C.37928	0.10004	0.06664	-0.58126
41	28.76533	1.91892	33.61478	0.00000	48.02531	C.35903	0.10004	0.06819	-0.59601
42	29.76533	1.98142	33.66854	0.00000	47.95731	C.33928	0.10004	0.06974	-0.61076
43	30.76533	2.04552	33.72354	0.00000	47.88531	C.32003	0.10004	0.07129	-0.62551
44	31.76533	2.11122	33.77978	0.00000	47.80931	C.30128	0.10004	0.07284	-0.64026
45	32.76533	2.17852	33.83728	0.00000	47.72931	C.28303	0.10004	0.07439	-0.65501
46	33.76533	2.24742	33.89604	0.00000	47.64531	C.26528	0.10004	0.07594	-0.66976
47	34.76533	2.31792	33.95604	0.00000	47.55731	C.24803	0.10004	0.07749	-0.68451
48	35.76533	2.39002	34.01728	0.00000	47.46531	C.23128	0.10004	0.07904	-0.69926
49	36.76533	2.46372	34.07978	0.00000	47.36931	C.21503	0.10004	0.08059	-0.71401
50	37.76533	2.53902	34.14354	0.00000	47.26931	C.20003	0.10004	0.08214	-0.72876

TABLE OF RESULTS FOR 2 POSITION

CALCULATED WAVENUMBER = 35.67595 REFL. CM. WAVELENGTH = 0.17612 CM. INITIAL FREQUENCY = 180.80 Hz.

LD	K	INDEP. VAR.	DMP. COEFF.	WAVE NO.	REL. FQ.	INTERF. TENS.	GEN. AMPL.	Y1	Y2	REAL FLS.	IMAG. ELAS.
1.	2	-10.00000	0.81080	35.67595	1.00000	50.20000	0.23537	0.94885	0.02273	-0.00017	-0.00005
2.	2	-10.23457	0.81351	35.67460	1.00055	50.20000	0.23578	0.95001	0.02280	0.74549	0.17577
3.	2	-9.53600	0.82512	35.68132	0.99779	50.16579	0.23370	0.94688	0.02312	-0.24944	-0.60247
4.	2	-9.23457	0.82079	35.68265	0.99723	50.06316	0.23327	0.94566	0.02300	-5.21735	-1.00005
5.	2	-8.93394	0.83503	35.68532	0.99613	50.02895	0.23262	0.94600	0.02340	-22.66140	4.59453
6.	2	-8.63360	0.83313	35.68758	0.99502	49.92632	0.23156	0.94363	0.02334	-17.40078	11.11415
7.	2	-8.23457	0.84223	35.69328	0.99241	49.61842	0.22781	0.94684	0.02360	-11.07167	-11.72400
8.	2	-7.93394	0.86716	35.70378	0.98838	49.10526	0.22622	0.94839	0.02429	7.15794	0.00000
9.	2	-7.63394	0.93216	35.72318	0.99009	48.14737	0.21925	0.94654	0.02623	6.09338	0.73431
10.	2	-7.45682	0.96300	35.74346	0.97124	47.32631	0.21150	0.94804	0.02694	6.24715	2.00380
11.	2	-7.28073	0.97733	35.75953	0.96405	46.67631	0.20526	0.94179	0.02733	6.00296	2.09440
12.	2	-7.12103	0.97734	35.76537	0.96128	46.47105	0.20282	0.94004	0.02723	5.03772	3.45444
13.	2	-6.87325	1.00154	35.78630	0.95188	45.47894	0.19445	0.94722	0.02800	5.45516	4.17244
14.	2	-6.60151	1.03302	35.79114	0.94967	45.44473	0.19267	0.93619	0.02884	4.71984	4.57708
15.	2	-6.31590	1.03659	35.82046	0.93544	43.83683	0.18010	0.94016	0.02884	4.07112	3.05660
16.	2	-5.97282	1.05490	35.85525	0.91865	41.23693	0.16474	0.96034	0.02948	3.00889	1.43658
17.	2	-5.50017	1.10062	35.92981	0.87777	37.33682	0.12873	0.96224	0.03063	2.32713	1.47719

TABLE OF RESULTS FOR 3 POSITION

CALCULATED WAVENUMBER = 35.76685 REFL. CM. WAVELENGTH = 0.16200 CM. INITIAL FREQUENCY = 200.80 Hz.

LD	K	INDEP. VAR.	DMP. COEFF.	WAVE NO.	REL. FQ.	INTERF. TENS.	GEN. AMPL.	Y1	Y2	REAL FLS.	IMAG. ELAS.
1.	3	-10.00000	0.90199	35.76685	1.00000	50.20000	0.27824	0.94702	0.02326	-0.00017	-0.00005
2.	3	-10.23457	0.90136	35.76685	1.00100	50.20000	0.27824	0.94702	0.02325	-0.00041	-0.00005
3.	3	-9.53600	0.91544	35.77044	0.99972	50.16579	0.27935	0.94554	0.02361	-1.27390	-1.00005
4.	3	-9.23457	0.91568	35.77253	0.99953	50.06316	0.27989	0.94641	0.02362	-0.17778	-1.05494
5.	3	-8.93394	0.93394	35.78007	0.99580	50.02895	0.28100	0.94780	0.02417	-1.49554	-1.00005
6.	3	-8.63360	0.93923	35.78384	0.99540	49.92632	0.28282	0.94261	0.02422	-14.05535	-2.00005
7.	3	-8.23457	0.95242	35.79323	0.97316	49.61842	0.28488	0.94313	0.02484	7.89015	-1.00005
8.	3	-7.93394	0.98386	35.81002	0.98762	49.10526	0.28777	0.94333	0.02535	6.80060	0.73431
9.	3	-7.63394	1.05867	35.84500	0.97947	48.14737	0.29045	0.94157	0.02720	5.30560	2.00380
10.	3	-7.45682	1.10862	35.85770	0.97625	47.32631	0.29089	0.94025	0.02883	4.34430	1.40007
11.	3	-7.28073	1.12594	35.89883	0.96481	46.67631	0.28788	0.93849	0.02895	5.37320	3.14760
12.	3	-7.12103	1.13441	35.90738	0.96237	46.47105	0.28817	0.93723	0.02917	5.30080	3.31450
13.	3	-6.87325	1.12555	35.96163	0.95269	45.47894	0.27917	0.93884	0.02907	5.10114	3.61880
14.	3	-6.60151	1.10734	35.96835	0.95064	45.44473	0.27919	0.93723	0.02907	4.57777	3.60007
15.	3	-6.31590	1.11460	35.99984	0.93666	43.83683	0.26582	0.93630	0.02988	4.75545	3.33077
16.	3	-5.97282	1.19743	35.05318	0.91838	41.23693	0.25137	0.95111	0.03064	3.71102	1.70007
17.	3	-5.50017	1.22364	35.16869	0.87830	37.33682	0.23065	0.95230	0.03124	3.00060	1.43658

ANALYSIS OF EXPERIMENTAL DATA FOR CAPILLARY RIPPLE EXPERIMENTS

CONSTANT AREA INSULUMM IONIC SURFACTANTS - LIA (NO FILTERS) FOR 19AP CLR
 EXPERIMENTS PERFORMED AT THE 0.1 M SODIUM CHLORIDE (FRESH 4X H2O) / FRESHLY DISTILLED N-HEPTANE INTERFACE.
 THE SYSTEM UNDER INVESTIGATION IS C18H37Cl - OCTADECYL AMMONIUM CHLORIDE (1X FROM DIST. ARS. ETHANOL) FROM 2/14/64

SYSTEM PARAMETERS

LOWER PHASE DENSITY	0.9989 G/ML	UPPER PHASE DENSITY	0.6790 G/ML
VISCOSITY	0.0094 POISES	VISCOSITY	0.00946 POISES

INITIAL VALUES ASSUMED IN CALCULATION

REAL ELASTICITY (FP)	0.0	IMAGINARY ELASTICITY (FPI)	0.0
WAVENUMBER	31.00000 REFL/CM	DAMPING COEFFICIENT	0.70000 CM
REFERENCE WAVELENGTH	1.00000 CM	INTERFACIAL TENSION	50.2000 DYNES/CM
REFERENCE INPUT VTC.	0.100 VTC.		

PROBE POSITION DATA

THE CALCULATED PROBE SEPARATION IS 4.14873 CM. BASED ON RESONANCE 5.81490 DISTANCE AND 1.89974

CALCULATION OF ZERO ELASTICITY PARAMETERS

PTS.	FREQ.	DMP. COEFF.	WAVE NO.	WAVELENGTH	NO. WAVES	PHS. CORR. WAVE	GN. PR. SCL. FACTOR
1	181.70	0.73653302	35.09656262	0.1894388	21.00602954	33.09656262	1.01642887
2	182.33	0.81658906	35.87458724	0.17514292	27.74475494	35.87458724	1.11171164
3	202.80	0.85004917	35.53741185	0.18304105	25.50723144	35.53741185	1.05100334

INDEPENDENT VARIABLE DATA

THE INDEPENDENT VARIABLE IS SURFACE CONCENTRATION IN MOLES/CM² X 10¹⁰
 INPUT PARAMETERS ARE WT. OF SURFACTANT = 588.00000 MG. MOLECULAR WT. = 327.00000 MASS-OF VOLUME = 0.0750 L.
 THE AREA IS KEPT CONSTANT AT 240.00000 CM²

INTERFACIAL TENSION DATA

INTERFACIAL TENSIONS WILL BE CALCULATED USING AN GLENPHILLIC WILHELMY PLATE AND THESE PARAMETERS:
 SURFACE OF GRAVITY = 0.990 WEIGHT OF PLATE = 34.30MG. WEIGHT OF WEIGHT = 171.40 MG. DENSITY OF WT = 21.40000
 DENSITY OF LIQUID = 2.00000 CALCULATED PERIMETER OF PLATE = 2.9154 CM. CALCULATED FRACTURE IN LOWER PHASE = 0.200
 WHERE THE CALCULATIONS ASSUME AN INITIAL INTERFACIAL TENSION OF 50.20000 DYNES/CM.

LN #K	INDEX VAL#	FREQUENCY	INPUT DATA				MTRF SCALE	SFTN# VAR#
			INPUT VOLTS	OUTPUT VOLTS				
1. 1	0.0	161.76000	0.51000	0.07070	0.50000	26.00000		
1. 2	0.0	182.36000	0.51100	0.05180	0.50000	38.00000		
1. 3	0.0	202.80000	0.51200	0.07450	0.50000	34.00000		
2. 1	0.20000	161.36000	0.51000	0.07170	0.50000	38.50000		
2. 2	0.20000	181.50000	0.51100	0.09340	0.50000	34.50000		
2. 3	0.20000	202.40000	0.51200	0.07740	0.50000	38.50000		
3. 1	0.35000	160.60000	0.51500	0.07660	0.50000	38.50000		
3. 2	0.35000	181.10000	0.51600	0.09830	0.50000	34.50000		
3. 3	0.35000	201.50000	0.51700	0.07820	0.50000	38.50000		
4. 1	0.50000	160.40000	0.51200	0.07640	0.50000	38.50000		
4. 2	0.50000	180.90000	0.51300	0.09820	0.50000	34.50000		
4. 3	0.50000	201.40000	0.51400	0.07820	0.50000	38.50000		
5. 1	0.80000	160.40000	0.51200	0.07640	0.50000	38.50000		
5. 2	0.80000	180.90000	0.51300	0.09820	0.50000	34.50000		
5. 3	0.80000	201.40000	0.51400	0.07820	0.50000	38.50000		
6. 1	2.20000	160.00000	0.51000	0.06630	0.50000	38.50000		
6. 2	2.20000	180.30000	0.51100	0.08790	0.50000	34.50000		
6. 3	2.20000	201.20000	0.51200	0.07630	0.50000	38.50000		
7. 1	3.20000	189.30000	0.51100	0.07630	0.50000	40.50000		
7. 2	3.20000	201.20000	0.51100	0.09550	0.50000	41.00000		
7. 3	3.20000	189.20000	0.51100	0.07820	0.50000	41.00000		
8. 1	4.20000	189.20000	0.51000	0.06170	0.50000	41.00000		
8. 2	4.20000	200.40000	0.51100	0.05800	0.50000	41.00000		
8. 3	4.20000	189.20000	0.51100	0.07800	0.50000	41.00000		
9. 1	9.20000	189.40000	0.51100	0.06430	0.50000	42.00000		
9. 2	9.20000	200.60000	0.51200	0.09100	0.50000	42.00000		
9. 3	9.20000	189.40000	0.51100	0.07800	0.50000	42.00000		
10. 1	13.20000	189.70000	0.51100	0.05270	0.50000	42.00000		
10. 2	13.20000	199.90000	0.51200	0.07800	0.50000	42.00000		
10. 3	13.20000	189.70000	0.51100	0.07800	0.50000	42.00000		
11. 1	19.20000	189.20000	0.51000	0.06070	0.50000	43.00000		
11. 2	19.20000	199.20000	0.51100	0.08700	0.50000	43.00000		
11. 3	19.20000	189.20000	0.51000	0.07800	0.50000	43.00000		
12. 1	25.20000	199.20000	0.51000	0.06230	0.50000	43.00000		
12. 2	25.20000	199.20000	0.51100	0.08700	0.50000	43.00000		
12. 3	25.20000	199.20000	0.51000	0.07800	0.50000	43.00000		
13. 1	31.20000	197.00000	0.51000	0.06100	0.50000	44.00000		
13. 2	31.20000	197.00000	0.51100	0.08700	0.50000	44.00000		
13. 3	31.20000	197.00000	0.51000	0.07800	0.50000	44.00000		
14. 1	31.20000	199.20000	0.51000	0.06100	0.50000	44.00000		
14. 2	31.20000	199.20000	0.51100	0.08700	0.50000	44.00000		
14. 3	31.20000	199.20000	0.51000	0.07800	0.50000	44.00000		
15. 1	39.20000	197.00000	0.51000	0.06100	0.50000	44.00000		
15. 2	39.20000	197.00000	0.51100	0.08700	0.50000	44.00000		
15. 3	39.20000	197.00000	0.51000	0.07800	0.50000	44.00000		
16. 1	47.20000	194.00000	0.50800	0.06100	0.50000	44.00000		
16. 2	47.20000	194.00000	0.50900	0.08700	0.50000	44.00000		
16. 3	47.20000	194.00000	0.50800	0.07800	0.50000	44.00000		
17. 1	59.20000	194.00000	0.51000	0.06100	0.50000	44.00000		
17. 2	59.20000	194.00000	0.51100	0.08700	0.50000	44.00000		
17. 3	59.20000	194.00000	0.51000	0.07800	0.50000	44.00000		
18. 1	41.20000	193.20000	0.50900	0.06100	0.50000	44.00000		
18. 2	41.20000	193.20000	0.51000	0.08700	0.50000	44.00000		
18. 3	41.20000	193.20000	0.50900	0.07800	0.50000	44.00000		
19. 1	51.20000	174.00000	0.50800	0.04450	0.50000	51.00000		
19. 2	51.20000	174.00000	0.50900	0.06100	0.50000	51.00000		
19. 3	51.20000	174.00000	0.50800	0.04450	0.50000	51.00000		
19. 4	91.20000	174.00000	0.50800	0.04120	0.50000	51.00000		
19. 5	101.20000	153.10000	0.50700	0.05060	0.50000	51.00000		
20. 1	121.20000	172.40000	0.50800	0.07700	0.50000	51.00000		
20. 2	131.20000	192.40000	0.50800	0.07400	0.50000	51.00000		
20. 3	131.20000	192.40000	0.50800	0.07400	0.50000	51.00000		
21. 1	111.20000	150.60000	0.50700	0.05400	0.50000	54.00000		
21. 2	111.20000	150.60000	0.50700	0.05400	0.50000	54.00000		
21. 3	111.20000	150.60000	0.50700	0.05400	0.50000	54.00000		
22. 1	121.20000	170.20000	0.50700	0.07060	0.50000	57.00000		
22. 2	121.20000	170.20000	0.50700	0.07060	0.50000	57.00000		
22. 3	121.20000	170.20000	0.50700	0.07060	0.50000	57.00000		
23. 1	141.20000	168.40000	0.50600	0.04470	0.50000	60.00000		
23. 2	141.20000	168.40000	0.50600	0.04460	0.50000	60.00000		
23. 3	141.20000	168.40000	0.50600	0.04470	0.50000	60.00000		

TABLE OF RESULTS FOR 1 POSITION

CALCULATED WAVELENGTH = 33.09656 RECIP. CM. WAVELENGTH = 0.18994 CM. INITIAL FREQUENCY = 161.70 MZ.

ID	K	INDEP. VAR.	OMP. COEFF.	WAVE NO.	REL. FQ.	INTERF. TENS. GEN. AMPL.	Y1	Y2	REAL FLS.	IMAG. FLS.	
1.	1	0.0	0.73653	33.09656	1.00000	50.20000	0.14307	0.95061	0.02225	-0.30016	-0.30005
2.	1	0.61672	0.72987	33.10008	0.99753	50.08139	0.14112	0.94785	0.02205	-2.81921	1.07098
3.	1	0.92508	0.72823	33.10613	0.99420	49.72594	0.13774	0.94584	0.02209	-3.74193	4.35753
4.	1	1.24140	0.72944	33.10698	0.99258	49.75947	0.13726	0.94595	0.02203	-2.13470	7.20043
5.	1	2.46888	0.72881	33.10788	0.99194	49.68780	0.13478	0.94463	0.02201	-2.07024	6.47817
6.	1	6.78393	0.74180	33.11122	0.98949	49.35282	0.13487	0.94544	0.02301	-20.04844	10.43944
7.	1	16.03474	0.76910	33.11205	0.98887	49.25116	0.13439	0.94614	0.02323	-13.94470	13.35475
8.	1	24.36916	0.80846	33.12721	0.98083	48.47175	0.12827	0.94487	0.02441	17.84747	7.79997
9.	1	42.70358	0.79448	33.11948	0.98330	48.67507	0.13014	0.94595	0.02412	14.75544	-3.03774
10.	1	59.20521	0.81929	33.12510	0.97857	48.30231	0.12687	0.94440	0.02473	10.24890	7.44022
11.	1	77.70694	0.86249	33.13589	0.97032	47.44902	0.12050	0.94274	0.02603	6.53374	7.53317
12.	1	96.20847	0.83632	33.12924	0.97650	47.99733	0.12703	0.94527	0.02524	9.31767	10.07662
13.	1	120.87731	0.83843	33.13362	0.97217	47.44902	0.12185	0.94454	0.02531	7.07026	10.07662
14.	1	145.54615	0.80051	33.14249	0.96473	46.87905	0.11653	0.94351	0.02657	6.00742	7.27112
15.	1	170.21452	0.88663	33.14243	0.96351	46.67572	0.11567	0.94507	0.02675	5.91129	-2.00472
16.	1	201.05103	0.90155	33.14991	0.95957	46.30294	0.11227	0.94645	0.02720	5.41245	3.12762
17.	1	256.18871	0.91141	33.15088	0.94867	45.38821	0.10581	0.94681	0.02755	5.17337	3.12762
18.	1	281.22476	0.91121	33.15421	0.94542	45.79465	0.10939	0.94392	0.02744	5.30884	2.98352
19.	1	312.06090	0.91734	33.16184	0.94642	45.11651	0.10466	0.94280	0.02768	5.26847	3.08322
20.	1	342.85695	0.93201	33.17489	0.93175	43.65364	0.09589	0.94089	0.02800	4.93127	3.16072
21.	1	373.73290	0.93097	33.17741	0.92950	43.52421	0.09487	0.94087	0.02804	4.81780	3.17444
22.	1	435.40499	0.93784	33.18525	0.91999	42.50759	0.08949	0.94052	0.02811	4.69370	3.18575

TABLE OF RESULTS FOR 2 POSITION

CALCULATED WAVELENGTH = 34.87459 RECIP. CM. WAVELENGTH = 0.17814 CM. INITIAL FREQUENCY = 192.70 MZ.

ID	K	INDEP. VAR.	OMP. COEFF.	WAVE NO.	REL. FQ.	INTERF. TENS. GEN. AMPL.	Y1	Y2	REAL FLS.	IMAG. FLS.	
1.	2	0.0	0.81650	35.87459	1.00000	50.20000	0.24120	0.94873	0.02774	-0.30017	-0.30005
2.	2	0.61672	0.81762	35.88124	0.99671	50.08139	0.23892	0.94616	0.02751	-4.17457	6.00088
3.	2	0.92508	0.82368	35.88913	0.99347	49.72594	0.23495	0.94278	0.02795	-5.61773	9.47771
4.	2	1.24140	0.82021	35.89913	0.99142	49.70335	0.23495	0.94278	0.02785	-4.61741	14.12172
5.	2	2.46888	0.82557	35.90153	0.99022	49.75947	0.23578	0.94114	0.02801	-3.71121	16.14740
6.	2	4.73776	0.85302	35.90889	0.98903	49.44444	0.23327	0.94012	0.02836	4.44084	17.07841
7.	2	9.47552	0.86670	35.90889	0.98844	49.28004	0.23285	0.94221	0.02835	6.08364	21.01094
8.	2	16.03474	0.88015	35.95164	0.98733	49.28576	0.23242	0.94107	0.02894	6.48925	15.07774
9.	2	24.36916	0.90559	35.91516	0.98135	49.17730	0.22712	0.94041	0.02951	8.20764	5.07028
10.	2	42.70358	0.90147	35.91109	0.98120	49.17507	0.22759	0.94025	0.02910	8.10536	6.07434
11.	2	59.20521	0.91571	35.91745	0.98025	48.33620	0.22422	0.94330	0.02949	8.42367	1.68309
12.	2	77.70694	0.92540	35.93588	0.97148	47.67457	0.21878	0.93888	0.02974	8.17020	4.07346
13.	2	96.20847	0.94553	35.92474	0.97584	47.99733	0.22255	0.94084	0.02961	7.84440	6.07346
14.	2	120.87731	0.95420	35.93474	0.97707	47.44902	0.21924	0.94281	0.02917	7.45440	7.44022
15.	2	145.54615	0.94537	35.94331	0.96544	46.91293	0.21787	0.94044	0.02974	7.01071	9.47771
16.	2	170.21452	0.99010	35.95164	0.95190	46.67572	0.21703	0.94173	0.02958	6.88837	12.07662
17.	2	201.05103	1.00375	35.97095	0.95541	46.30256	0.21587	0.94009	0.02991	6.50470	13.31115
18.	2	256.18871	1.01098	35.97915	0.95509	45.38811	0.21010	0.93803	0.02985	6.10827	15.07774
19.	2	281.22476	1.01490	35.97645	0.95447	45.79465	0.20880	0.93989	0.02971	6.31453	15.17377
20.	2	312.06090	1.02651	35.98581	0.95479	45.79465	0.20810	0.93754	0.02953	6.30451	15.20074
21.	2	342.85695	1.03677	35.98094	0.95479	45.11691	0.19952	0.93717	0.02984	6.44643	15.15202
22.	2	373.73290	1.04269	35.98174	0.95323	43.70331	0.18506	0.93917	0.02988	6.08980	15.04001
23.	2	435.40499	1.04231	35.98144	0.92245	42.50314	0.17515	0.93841	0.02993	6.09345	15.09117

TABLE OF RESULTS FOR 3 POSITION

CALCULATED WAVELENGTH = 34.51741 RECIP. CM. WAVELENGTH = 0.16304 CM. INITIAL FREQUENCY = 202.70 MZ.

ID	K	INDEP. VAR.	OMP. COEFF.	WAVE NO.	REL. FQ.	INTERF. TENS. GEN. AMPL.	Y1	Y2	REAL FLS.	IMAG. FLS.	
1.	3	0.0	0.89505	38.51741	1.00000	50.20000	0.28625	0.94714	0.02323	-0.30017	-0.30005
2.	3	0.61672	0.88488	38.54404	0.99833	50.08139	0.28750	0.94516	0.02301	-1.01208	6.88664
3.	3	0.92508	0.89229	38.55230	0.99596	49.72594	0.28873	0.94340	0.02314	-4.48074	10.00241
4.	3	1.24140	0.89758	38.55905	0.99407	49.70335	0.28894	0.94343	0.02328	-4.74774	13.37072
5.	3	2.46888	0.89952	38.58723	0.99348	49.75947	0.28937	0.94216	0.02333	-4.78684	15.07812
6.	3	4.73776	0.92459	38.58370	0.99211	49.48837	0.28905	0.94373	0.02409	-5.06877	-7.27761
7.	3	9.47552	0.93565	38.57031	0.99014	49.31871	0.29039	0.94273	0.02424	-13.75336	-21.74774
8.	3	16.03474	0.93340	38.57031	0.99014	49.28004	0.29039	0.94338	0.02420	-5.91774	-11.10054
9.	3	24.36916	0.94147	38.58811	0.98471	48.64110	0.29066	0.94411	0.02544	7.54316	-3.00774
10.	3	42.70358	0.93971	38.58571	0.98427	48.67507	0.29066	0.94239	0.02547	11.64945	-0.90784
11.	3	59.20521	0.95962	38.56612	0.98225	48.37009	0.29042	0.94407	0.02583	7.64461	-1.26571
12.	3	77.70694	1.02048	38.56160	0.97544	47.69234	0.28855	0.94352	0.02643	7.24070	1.07652
13.	3	96.20847	1.01354	38.60883	0.97810	48.03121	0.28947	0.94218	0.02625	5.11169	1.25375
14.	3	120.87731	1.01144	38.62452	0.97317	47.48502	0.28748	0.94220	0.02619	8.09987	7.09268
15.	3	145.54615	1.00575	38.64154	0.96795	46.91293	0.28434	0.94193	0.02795	6.37800	2.10641
16.	3	170.21452	1.04085	38.64764	0.96598	46.67572	0.28298	0.94241	0.02693	7.07734	1.40841
17.	3	201.05103	1.07625	38.65293	0.96252	46.30294	0.28032	0.94245	0.02784	6.00514	2.07106
18.	3	256.18871	1.07354	38.68793	0.95266	45.38801	0.27932	0.94068	0.02852	5.64624	2.47106
19.	3	281.22476	1.08086	38.67617	0.95661	45.79465	0.27932	0.93992	0.02810	5.60740	2.47106
20.	3	312.06090	1.09049	38.69665	0.94970	45.15080	0.27473	0.93812	0.02844	5.44274	3.27115
21.	3	342.85695	1.10899	38.72727	0.93816	43.89697	0.26845	0.93983	0.02881	5.44968	7.64564
22.	3	373.73290	1.10294	38.73270	0.93590	43.67587	0.26885	0.94001	0.02847	5.78941	7.51361
23.	3	435.40499	1.11374	38.76333	0.92674	42.50480	0.25881	0.93790	0.02873	5.40670	7.15300

ANALYSIS OF EXPERIMENTAL DATA FROM CAPILLARY RIPLE EXPERIMENTS

CONSTANT AREA INCLUSIVE MIXED IONIC SURFACTANTS / LIA(NF) FEB 1968 RLR

EXPERIMENTS PERFORMED AT THE 1.005 M KRR, 1.005 NA2S74 (FRESH & H2O) / FRESHLY DISTILLED N-HEPTANE INTERFACIAL
THE SYSTEM UNDER INVESTIGATION IS NaClSOD:OTAB - SODIUM OCTADECYL SULFONATE/OCTADECYL TRIMETHYL AM. AM (1:1)

SYSTEM PARAMETERS

LOWER PHASE DENSITY 0.6990 G/ML UPPER PHASE DENSITY 0.6780 G/ML
VISCOSITY 0.00996 POISES VISCOSITY 0.00386 POISES

INITIAL VALUES ASSUMED IN CALCULATION

REAL ELASTICITY (EP) 0.0 IMAGINARY ELASTICITY (EPP) 0.0
WAVENUMBER 31.00000 RECIPROCAL CM DAMPING COEFFICIENT 0.70000 CM
REFERENCE METER SCALE 1.00 MV. INTERFACIAL TENSION 50.2000 DYNES/CM
REFERENCE INPUT VTG. 0.100 VT.

PROBE POSITION DATA

THE CALCULATED PROBE SEPARATION IS 3.75571 CM. BASED ON RESON= 0.21470 RESFN= 5.23340 DISTGN= 6.07557 DISTFP= 2.11000

CALCULATION OF ZERO ELASTICITY PARAMETERS

POS. NO.	FREQUENCY	DMP. COEF.	WAVE NO.	WAVELENGTH	NO. WAVES	PHS. CORR. WAVE	PH. SCAL. FACT.
1	157.10	0.71847273	32.46051923	0.19354376	17.40296414	32.46051923	0.46124477
2	179.40	0.80894158	35.54322743	0.17677576	21.24542042	35.54322743	0.75917736
3	253.50	1.08476511	44.76761926	0.14035100	26.75941514	44.76761926	4.41944977

INDEPENDENT VARIABLE DATA

THE INDEPENDENT VARIABLE IS SURFACE CONCENTRATION IN MOLES/CM² X 10¹⁰
INPUT PARAMETERS ARE WT. OF SURFACTANT = 65.00000 MG. MOLECULAR WT. = 366.00000 WAKE-UP VOLUME = 1.100 L.
THE AREA IS KEPT CONST. AT 240.00000 SQ. CM

INTERFACIAL TENSION DATA

INTERFACIAL TENSIONS WILL BE CALCULATED USING AN OLEOPHILIC WILHELMY PLATE AND THESE PARAMETERS:
ACCEL. OF GRAVITY = 0.980 WEIGHT OF PLATE = 36.30MG. WEIGHT OF WEIGHT = 171.41 MG. DENSITY OF WT = 1.43000
DENSITY OF PLATE = 2.20000 CALCULATED PERIMETER OF PLATE = 2.89194 CM. CALCULATED FRACTION IN LOWER PHASE = 0.70
WHERE THE CALCULATIONS ASSUME AN INITIAL INTERFACIAL TENSION OF 50.20000 DYNES/CM.

ID * K	INDEX * VAR.	FREQUENCY	INPUT DATA		METER SCALE	SETH, VAR.
			INPUT VOLTS.	OUTPUT VOLTS.		
1.0 1	C.0	157.10000	0.62800	0.08440	0.50000	18.00000
1.0 2	D.0	179.80000	0.62800	0.10640	0.50000	18.00000
1.0 3	E.0	212.50000	0.62800	0.12840	0.50000	18.00000
2.0 1	0.00500	179.80000	0.62800	0.09490	0.50000	17.70000
2.0 2	0.00500	179.80000	0.62800	0.10990	0.50000	17.70000
3.0 1	0.00500	252.80000	0.62800	0.07430	0.20000	17.60000
3.0 2	0.02500	156.40000	0.62800	0.09440	0.50000	17.60000
3.0 3	0.02500	179.40000	0.63100	0.10710	0.50000	17.60000
3.0 4	0.02500	252.90000	0.63000	0.07870	0.20000	17.50000
4.0 1	0.03000	156.70000	0.63000	0.09300	0.50000	17.40000
4.0 2	0.03000	179.30000	0.63100	0.10700	0.50000	17.40000
4.0 3	0.05000	252.70000	0.62900	0.09440	0.20000	17.40000
5.0 1	0.10000	179.10000	0.63000	0.09440	0.50000	17.30000
5.0 2	0.10000	253.40000	0.63000	0.10430	0.20000	17.30000
5.0 3	0.20000	156.50000	0.63000	0.10700	0.50000	17.30000
6.0 1	0.20000	179.00000	0.63000	0.10700	0.50000	17.30000
6.0 2	0.20000	252.40000	0.63100	0.10950	0.20000	17.20000
7.0 1	0.30000	156.00000	0.63000	0.09350	0.50000	17.40000
7.0 2	0.30000	178.70000	0.63100	0.09390	0.20000	17.40000
7.0 3	0.50000	252.30000	0.62800	0.08470	0.20000	17.30000
8.0 1	1.00000	178.40000	0.63000	0.09850	0.50000	17.90000
8.0 2	1.00000	252.30000	0.62900	0.09820	0.20000	17.90000
8.0 3	2.00000	157.50000	0.62900	0.08320	0.50000	18.90000
9.0 1	2.00000	177.90000	0.63000	0.09390	0.50000	18.90000
9.0 2	2.00000	251.40000	0.63000	0.08320	0.20000	18.90000
10.0 1	3.50000	154.60000	0.62800	0.06640	0.50000	44.40000
10.0 2	3.50000	177.10000	0.62900	0.07460	0.20000	44.40000
11.0 1	4.50000	250.60000	0.62900	0.08140	0.50000	45.40000
11.0 2	4.50000	176.30000	0.63000	0.07360	0.20000	45.60000
11.0 3	4.50000	250.00000	0.62900	0.06190	0.50000	47.70000
12.0 1	6.00000	174.90000	0.62900	0.05740	0.50000	47.70000
12.0 2	6.00000	247.20000	0.62800	0.08150	0.20000	47.70000
13.0 1	8.00000	152.00000	0.62800	0.06740	0.50000	50.70000
13.0 2	8.00000	175.40000	0.62800	0.06740	0.20000	50.70000
14.0 1	10.00000	241.20000	0.62800	0.07200	0.50000	54.50000
14.0 2	10.00000	164.00000	0.62700	0.06450	0.20000	54.50000
15.0 1	13.00000	167.30000	0.62800	0.08400	0.50000	59.30000
15.0 2	13.00000	235.70000	0.62800	0.11270	0.20000	59.30000
16.0 1	15.50000	143.20000	0.62400	0.06650	0.50000	64.40000
16.0 2	15.50000	164.30000	0.62700	0.11410	0.20000	64.40000
17.0 1	18.00000	232.50000	0.62700	0.10410	0.50000	70.00000
17.0 2	18.00000	159.70000	0.62300	0.06650	0.20000	70.00000
17.0 3	19.00000	160.90000	0.62300	0.09300	0.50000	70.00000

TABLE OF RESULTS FOR 1 POSITION

CALCULATED WAVELENGTH= 32.46052 RECIP. CM, WAVELENGTH=0.19356 CM, INITIAL FREQUENCY = 157.10 M²,
 ID * K INDEP. VAR. DMP. COEFF. WAVE NO. REL. EQ. INTERF. TENS. GEN. AMPL. Y1 Y2 REAL ELS. IMA₀ ELS. IMA₁ ELS.

1. 1	0.0	0.71847	0.00000	50.20000	0.12140	0.95108	0.02211	-0.00116	-1.00116
2. 1	0.00074	0.69820	0.00899	50.30166	0.12005	0.94531	0.02145	-1.00984	5.00125
3. 1	0.00170	0.68422	0.00945	50.30166	0.11961	0.94140	0.02111	-1.01491	3.00115
4. 1	0.00740	0.70182	0.00874	50.30166	0.11941	0.94140	0.02111	-1.01491	2.00115
5. 1	0.01480	0.68935	0.00845	50.30166	0.11872	0.94140	0.02091	-1.01491	1.00115
6. 1	0.02860	0.68056	0.00819	50.20000	0.11872	0.94140	0.02091	-1.01491	0.00115
7. 1	0.04700	0.69493	0.00900	50.06845	0.11653	0.93356	0.02143	1.04377	6.00139
8. 1	0.14800	0.70117	0.09300	49.89501	0.11653	0.94275	0.02153	1.04377	6.00139
9. 1	0.29599	0.70976	0.28982	49.48937	0.11639	0.96048	0.02124	1.04377	6.00139
10. 1	0.51799	0.76990	0.58409	48.03121	0.11061	0.96048	0.02370	2.74363	1.00111
11. 1	0.66598	0.77503	0.67437	47.62457	0.10714	0.95119	0.02384	2.74363	1.00111
12. 1	0.88798	0.77030	0.90277	46.91293	0.10315	0.94957	0.02384	1.00111	1.00111
13. 1	1.18397	0.83212	0.67554	45.89632	0.08989	0.97064	0.02551	2.04481	3.00121
14. 1	1.53196	0.83158	0.64589	44.60860	0.08989	0.97064	0.02551	2.04481	3.00121
15. 1	1.92395	0.87055	0.52974	42.98231	0.08376	0.95166	0.02576	3.04976	3.00121
16. 1	2.29394	0.85210	0.31152	41.18599	0.07899	0.94653	0.02613	2.04481	1.00111
17. 1	2.66393	0.89882	0.89824	39.35607	0.07433	0.95224	0.02762	3.04489	1.00111

TABLE OF RESULTS FOR 2 POSITION

CALCULATED WAVELENGTH= 35.54722 RECIP. CM, WAVELENGTH=0.17678 CM, INITIAL FREQUENCY = 172.80 M²,
 ID * K INDEP. VAR. DMP. COEFF. WAVE NO. REL. EQ. INTERF. TENS. GEN. AMPL. Y1 Y2 REAL ELS. IMA₀ ELS. IMA₁ ELS.

1. 2	0.0	0.80494	0.00000	50.20000	0.23112	0.56894	0.02270	-0.00117	-0.00117
2. 2	0.00074	0.80710	0.00933	50.30166	0.22981	0.56155	0.02271	-0.00117	0.00117
3. 2	0.00370	0.80443	0.00978	50.30166	0.22936	0.56176	0.02253	-1.04843	4.00132
4. 2	0.00740	0.81199	0.00977	50.30166	0.22932	0.56051	0.02254	-0.00117	0.00117
5. 2	0.01480	0.80859	0.00958	50.07566	0.22878	0.56051	0.02254	-0.00117	0.00117
6. 2	0.02960	0.81955	0.00938	50.06845	0.22822	0.56051	0.02254	-0.00117	0.00117
7. 2	0.04700	0.81955	0.00938	49.89501	0.22576	0.56051	0.02254	-0.00117	0.00117
8. 2	0.14800	0.83207	0.09333	49.48937	0.22576	0.56051	0.02254	-0.00117	0.00117
9. 2	0.29599	0.86172	0.09494	48.03121	0.22253	0.56051	0.02337	2.04481	1.00111
10. 2	0.51799	0.87381	0.09498	46.03121	0.21878	0.56051	0.02455	2.04481	1.00111
11. 2	0.66598	0.86662	0.08053	45.62457	0.21494	0.55894	0.02491	2.04481	1.00111
12. 2	0.88798	0.94295	0.67575	46.91293	0.20919	0.55894	0.02444	1.00111	1.00111
13. 2	1.18397	0.95056	0.66107	45.89632	0.19790	0.55155	0.02444	1.00111	1.00111
14. 2	1.53196	0.95412	0.64698	44.60860	0.18805	0.54936	0.02476	2.04481	3.00121
15. 2	1.92395	0.97028	0.57048	42.98231	0.17063	0.54787	0.02437	2.04481	3.00121
16. 2	2.29394	0.92846	0.31379	41.18599	0.15583	0.54107	0.02453	2.04481	1.00111
17. 2	2.66393	0.94960	0.84948	39.35607	0.14919	0.55141	0.02658	2.04481	1.00111

TABLE OF RESULTS FOR 3 POSITION

CALCULATED WAVELENGTH= 66.76762 RECIP. CM, WAVELENGTH=0.14935 CM, INITIAL FREQUENCY = 254.50 M²,
 ID * K INDEP. VAR. DMP. COEFF. WAVE NO. REL. EQ. INTERF. TENS. GEN. AMPL. Y1 Y2 REAL ELS. IMA₀ ELS. IMA₁ ELS.

1. 3	0.0	1.08477	0.00000	50.20000	0.01314	0.94605	0.02423	-0.00117	-0.00117
2. 3	0.00074	1.08655	0.00924	50.30166	0.01363	0.94605	0.02473	0.00117	0.00117
3. 3	0.00370	1.08477	0.00963	50.30166	0.01363	0.94605	0.02473	0.00117	0.00117
4. 3	0.00740	1.09127	0.00964	50.30166	0.01300	0.94527	0.02453	1.04176	4.00132
5. 3	0.01480	1.08724	0.00944	50.20000	0.01300	0.94527	0.02453	1.04176	4.00132
6. 3	0.02960	1.09374	0.00924	50.06845	0.01202	0.94527	0.02453	1.04176	4.00132
7. 3	0.04700	1.10934	0.09000	49.89501	0.01202	0.94527	0.02453	1.04176	4.00132
8. 3	0.14800	1.15414	0.09172	49.48937	0.01102	0.94182	0.02453	1.04176	4.00132
9. 3	0.29599	1.23332	0.09172	49.48937	0.01102	0.94182	0.02453	1.04176	4.00132
10. 3	0.51799	1.29427	0.09172	48.03121	0.01149	0.96423	0.02453	1.04176	4.00132
11. 3	0.66598	1.34812	0.09619	47.62457	0.01499	0.96423	0.02453	1.04176	4.00132
12. 3	0.88798	1.46008	0.67762	46.91293	0.01595	0.96005	0.02426	2.04481	1.00111
13. 3	1.18397	1.63156	0.67016	45.89632	0.01595	0.96005	0.02426	2.04481	1.00111
14. 3	1.53196	1.63239	0.65148	44.60860	0.01440	0.95077	0.02441	2.04481	1.00111
15. 3	1.92395	1.65091	0.57827	42.98231	0.01270	0.95077	0.02441	2.04481	1.00111
16. 3	2.29394	1.64324	0.31716	41.18599	0.01164	0.94443	0.02441	2.04481	1.00111
17. 3	2.66393	1.79198	0.89980	39.35607	0.01793	0.94953	0.02600	2.04481	1.00111

ANALYSIS OF EXPERIMENTAL DATA FOR CAPILLARY RIPLEX EXPERIMENTS

CONSTANT AREA INSOLUBLE STRAIGHT CHAIN ACIDS - LIAINF) FEB 1968 RLH

EXPERIMENTS PERFORMED AT THE FRESHLY DISTILLED WATER (4X) / FRESHLY DISTILLED N-HEPTANE

THE SYSTEM UNDER INVESTIGATION IS C14:00H - TETRADECANOIC ACID (1X FROM ABS. DIST. ETH) IN FLOW 2/12/68

SYSTEM PARAMETERS

LOWER PHASE DENSITY 0.9980 G/ML UPPER PHASE DENSITY 0.6780 G/ML
 VISCOSITY 0.00896 POISES VISCOSITY 0.00386 POISES

INITIAL VALUES ASSUMED IN CALCULATION

REAL ELASTICITY (EP) 0.0 IMAGINARY ELASTICITY (EPI) 0.0
 WAVELENGTH 31.0000 RECIPROCAL CM DAMPING COEFFICIENT 0.70000 CM
 REFERENCE METER SCALE 1.00 MV. INTERFACIAL TENSION 50.2000 DYNES/CM
 REFERENCE INPUT VTG. 0.100 VT.

PROBE POSITION DATA

THE CALCULATED PROBE SEPARATION IS 3.57156 CM. BASED ON RESON= 0.28390 RESFN= 5.04970 DISTON= 6.32431 DISTFN= 7.45254

CALCULATION OF ZERO ELASTICITY PARAMETERS

PUS. NO.	FREQUENCY	DMP. COEF.	WAVE NO.	WAVELENGTH	NO. WAVES	PHS. COP. WAVE	CM. PR. SCL. FACT.
1	160.60	0.73222067	32.94501807	0.19071715	19.72700401	32.94501807	1.31691537
2	183.90	0.62275404	36.08586986	0.17411746	20.51236482	36.08586986	1.36603643
3	207.90	0.91439864	39.18576411	0.16034343	22.27444405	39.18576411	1.37735813
4	232.10	1.00533743	42.19348919	0.14891350	23.94613137	42.19348919	1.45264536

INDEPENDENT VARIABLE DATA

THE INDEPENDENT VARIABLE IS SURFACE CONCENTRATION IN MOLES/CM SQ. $\times 10^{10}$
 INPUT PARAMETERS ARE WT. OF SURFACTANT = 53.0000 MG. MOLECULAR WT. = 210.0000 MAKE-UP VOLUME = 1.3500 L.
 THE AREA IS KEPT CONST. AT 240.00000 SQ. CM

INTERFACIAL TENSION DATA

INTERFACIAL TENSIONS WILL BE CALCULATED USING AN HLENDPHILLIC WILHELMY PLATE AND THESE PARAMETERS:
 ACCEL. OF GRAVITY = 9.80 WEIGHT OF PLATE = 34.30MG. WEIGHT OF WEIGHT = 171.40 MG. DENSITY OF WT = 21.0000
 DENSITY OF PLATE = 2.20000 CALCULATED PERIMETER OF PLATE = 2.87632 CM. CALCULATED FRACTION IN LOWER PHASE = 0.20
 WHERE THE CALCULATIONS ASSUME AN INITIAL INTERFACIAL TENSION OF 50.20000 DYNES/CM.

ID #K	INDEP. VAR.	FREQUENCY	INPUT DATA			METER SCALE	SF. M. VAR.
			INPUT VOLTT.	OUTPUT VOLTT.			
1. 1	0.0	160.60000	0.51100	0.09340	0.50000	34.80000	
1. 2	0.0	183.90000	0.51200	0.11290	0.50000	34.80000	
1. 3	0.0	207.90000	0.51300	0.09040	0.50000	34.80000	
2. 1	0.0	232.10000	0.51400	0.09120	0.20000	34.80000	
2. 2	0.10000	160.60000	0.51200	0.09360	0.50000	34.80000	
2. 3	0.10000	183.90000	0.51200	0.11300	0.50000	34.80000	
3. 4	0.10000	207.90000	0.51300	0.08940	0.50000	34.80000	
3. 1	1.00000	160.60000	0.51400	0.09130	0.50000	34.80000	
3. 2	1.00000	183.90000	0.51100	0.09410	0.50000	34.80000	
3. 3	1.00000	207.90000	0.51200	0.08820	0.50000	34.80000	
3. 4	1.00000	231.70000	0.51300	0.09050	0.20000	34.80000	
4. 1	24.00000	160.20000	0.51200	0.09270	0.50000	34.80000	
4. 2	24.00000	183.20000	0.51200	0.11180	0.50000	34.80000	
4. 3	24.00000	207.20000	0.51300	0.09040	0.50000	34.80000	
4. 4	24.00000	231.20000	0.51400	0.08940	0.20000	34.80000	
5. 1	55.00000	159.20000	0.51200	0.09950	0.50000	40.20000	
5. 2	55.00000	182.80000	0.51200	0.10900	0.50000	40.20000	
5. 3	55.00000	206.80000	0.51200	0.08720	0.50000	40.20000	
5. 4	55.00000	230.50000	0.51300	0.09010	0.20000	40.20000	
6. 1	85.00000	159.60000	0.51200	0.08720	0.50000	40.20000	
6. 2	85.00000	182.60000	0.51200	0.10430	0.50000	40.20000	
6. 3	85.00000	206.50000	0.51300	0.08130	0.50000	40.20000	
6. 4	85.00000	230.40000	0.51300	0.08930	0.20000	40.20000	
7. 1	165.00000	159.00000	0.51100	0.08320	0.50000	40.20000	
7. 2	165.00000	181.90000	0.51200	0.10350	0.50000	40.20000	
7. 3	165.00000	205.70000	0.51300	0.07740	0.50000	40.20000	
7. 4	165.00000	229.60000	0.51300	0.07930	0.20000	40.20000	
8. 1	235.00000	158.70000	0.51100	0.10010	0.50000	42.80000	
8. 2	235.00000	181.60000	0.51200	0.07490	0.50000	42.80000	
8. 3	235.00000	205.20000	0.51300	0.09400	0.50000	42.80000	
8. 4	235.00000	229.20000	0.51300	0.08730	0.50000	42.80000	
9. 1	335.00000	157.40000	0.51200	0.09730	0.50000	43.60000	
9. 2	335.00000	181.20000	0.51200	0.07170	0.50000	43.60000	
9. 3	335.00000	205.00000	0.51300	0.09010	0.50000	43.60000	
9. 4	335.00000	228.80000	0.51300	0.07200	0.50000	43.60000	
10. 1	415.00000	157.70000	0.51100	0.07200	0.50000	44.20000	
10. 2	415.00000	180.60000	0.51200	0.09240	0.50000	44.20000	
10. 3	415.00000	204.00000	0.51200	0.06920	0.50000	44.20000	
10. 4	415.00000	227.90000	0.51300	0.08720	0.50000	44.20000	
11. 1	515.00000	157.30000	0.51100	0.06760	0.50000	44.20000	
11. 2	515.00000	180.10000	0.51200	0.08800	0.50000	44.20000	
11. 3	515.00000	203.50000	0.51200	0.06660	0.50000	44.20000	
11. 4	515.00000	227.30000	0.51300	0.08630	0.50000	44.20000	
12. 1	615.00000	156.90000	0.51200	0.06410	0.50000	44.20000	
12. 2	615.00000	179.60000	0.51300	0.08610	0.50000	44.20000	
12. 3	615.00000	203.00000	0.51300	0.06560	0.50000	44.20000	
12. 4	615.00000	226.60000	0.51300	0.08560	0.20000	44.20000	
13. 1	715.00000	156.40000	0.51100	0.08940	0.50000	44.20000	
13. 2	715.00000	179.10000	0.51200	0.08140	0.50000	44.20000	
13. 3	715.00000	202.40000	0.51200	0.06500	0.50000	44.20000	
13. 4	715.00000	226.00000	0.51300	0.08520	0.20000	44.20000	
14. 1	815.00000	156.90000	0.51100	0.08520	0.50000	46.80000	
14. 2	815.00000	178.60000	0.51200	0.07710	0.50000	46.80000	
14. 3	815.00000	201.90000	0.51200	0.06140	0.50000	46.80000	
14. 4	815.00000	225.30000	0.51200	0.08450	0.20000	46.80000	
15. 1	965.00000	155.50000	0.51000	0.13740	0.20000	46.80000	
15. 2	965.00000	178.00000	0.51100	0.07430	0.50000	46.80000	
15. 3	965.00000	201.20000	0.51200	0.06070	0.50000	46.80000	
15. 4	965.00000	224.60000	0.51200	0.08340	0.20000	46.80000	
16. 1	1115.00000	154.90000	0.51200	0.13050	0.20000	46.80000	
16. 2	1115.00000	177.40000	0.51100	0.06950	0.50000	46.80000	
16. 3	1115.00000	200.60000	0.51200	0.05940	0.50000	46.80000	
16. 4	1115.00000	223.90000	0.51200	0.08210	0.20000	46.80000	
17. 1	1315.00000	154.20000	0.51000	0.06570	0.50000	46.80000	
17. 2	1315.00000	176.70000	0.51100	0.08570	0.20000	46.80000	
17. 3	1315.00000	200.00000	0.51100	0.05850	0.50000	46.80000	
17. 4	1315.00000	223.20000	0.51100	0.08100	0.20000	46.80000	
18. 1	1515.00000	153.40000	0.51000	0.11400	0.20000	46.80000	
18. 2	1515.00000	176.10000	0.51100	0.06380	0.50000	46.80000	
18. 3	1515.00000	199.00000	0.51200	0.13400	0.20000	46.80000	
18. 4	1515.00000	222.30000	0.51200	0.07940	0.20000	46.80000	
19. 1	1815.00000	152.80000	0.51000	0.10190	0.20000	46.80000	
19. 2	1815.00000	175.20000	0.51000	0.05760	0.50000	46.80000	
19. 3	1815.00000	198.10000	0.51100	0.12270	0.20000	46.80000	
19. 4	1815.00000	221.30000	0.51200	0.07710	0.20000	46.80000	
20. 1	2215.00000	151.90000	0.51000	0.09740	0.20000	46.80000	
20. 2	2215.00000	174.00000	0.51000	0.13900	0.20000	46.80000	
20. 3	2215.00000	196.70000	0.51100	0.11660	0.20000	46.80000	
20. 4	2215.00000	219.90000	0.51100	0.07720	0.20000	46.80000	
21. 1	2815.00000	150.40000	0.51000	0.09600	0.20000	46.80000	
21. 2	2815.00000	172.60000	0.51000	0.12220	0.20000	46.80000	
21. 3	2815.00000	195.00000	0.51100	0.07800	0.20000	46.80000	
21. 4	2815.00000	218.40000	0.51000	0.07900	0.20000	46.80000	
22. 1	3615.00000	170.50000	0.51000	0.12760	0.10000	60.40000	
22. 2	3615.00000	193.00000	0.51000	0.09100	0.20000	60.40000	
22. 3	3615.00000	215.90000	0.51100	0.07970	0.20000	60.40000	
22. 4	3615.00000	238.80000	0.51100	0.12060	0.10000	60.40000	
23. 1	4615.00000	147.80000	0.51000	0.10000	0.10000	64.00000	
23. 2	4615.00000	168.70000	0.51100	0.08270	0.20000	64.00000	
23. 3	4615.00000	191.00000	0.51100	0.06670	0.20000	64.00000	
23. 4	4615.00000	214.00000	0.51100	0.11370	0.10000	64.00000	

TABLE OF RESULTS FOR 1 POSITION

CALCULATED WAVELENGTH = 32.94502		RECIP. CM.		WAVELENGTH=0.19072 CM.		INITIAL FREQUENCY = 140.69 MHZ.			
ID .K	INDEP. VAR.	DMP. COEFF.	WAVE NO.	REL. F.Q.	INTERF. TEN'S. GEN. AMPL.	Y1	Y2	PEAL ELS.	IMAG. ELAS.
1.	1	0.0	32.94502	1.00000	50.20000	0.13774	0.95072	-0.00000	-0.00000
2.	1	0.19384	32.94502	1.00000	50.20000	0.13774	0.95072	-0.00000	-0.00000
3.	1	0.38768	32.94502	1.00000	50.20000	0.13774	0.95072	-0.00000	-0.00000
4.	1	0.58152	32.94502	1.00000	50.20000	0.13774	0.95072	-0.00000	-0.00000
5.	1	0.77536	32.94502	1.00000	50.20000	0.13774	0.95072	-0.00000	-0.00000
6.	1	0.96920	32.94502	1.00000	50.20000	0.13774	0.95072	-0.00000	-0.00000
7.	1	1.16304	32.94502	1.00000	50.20000	0.13774	0.95072	-0.00000	-0.00000
8.	1	1.35688	32.94502	1.00000	50.20000	0.13774	0.95072	-0.00000	-0.00000
9.	1	1.55072	32.94502	1.00000	50.20000	0.13774	0.95072	-0.00000	-0.00000
10.	1	1.74456	32.94502	1.00000	50.20000	0.13774	0.95072	-0.00000	-0.00000
11.	1	1.93840	32.94502	1.00000	50.20000	0.13774	0.95072	-0.00000	-0.00000
12.	1	2.13224	32.94502	1.00000	50.20000	0.13774	0.95072	-0.00000	-0.00000
13.	1	2.32608	32.94502	1.00000	50.20000	0.13774	0.95072	-0.00000	-0.00000
14.	1	2.51992	32.94502	1.00000	50.20000	0.13774	0.95072	-0.00000	-0.00000
15.	1	2.71376	32.94502	1.00000	50.20000	0.13774	0.95072	-0.00000	-0.00000
16.	1	2.90760	32.94502	1.00000	50.20000	0.13774	0.95072	-0.00000	-0.00000
17.	1	3.10144	32.94502	1.00000	50.20000	0.13774	0.95072	-0.00000	-0.00000
18.	1	3.29528	32.94502	1.00000	50.20000	0.13774	0.95072	-0.00000	-0.00000
19.	1	3.48912	32.94502	1.00000	50.20000	0.13774	0.95072	-0.00000	-0.00000
20.	1	3.68296	32.94502	1.00000	50.20000	0.13774	0.95072	-0.00000	-0.00000
21.	1	3.87680	32.94502	1.00000	50.20000	0.13774	0.95072	-0.00000	-0.00000
22.	1	4.07064	32.94502	1.00000	50.20000	0.13774	0.95072	-0.00000	-0.00000
23.	1	4.26448	32.94502	1.00000	50.20000	0.13774	0.95072	-0.00000	-0.00000

TABLE OF RESULTS FOR 2 POSITION

CALCULATED WAVELENGTH = 36.08587		RECIP. CM.		WAVELENGTH=0.17412 CM.		INITIAL FREQUENCY = 149.90 MHZ.			
ID .K	INDEP. VAR.	DMP. COEFF.	WAVE NO.	REL. F.Q.	INTERF. TEN'S. GEN. AMPL.	Y1	Y2	RFAL ELS.	IMAG. ELAS.
1.	2	0.0	36.08587	1.00000	50.20000	0.24444	0.94960	-0.00000	-0.00000
2.	2	0.19384	36.08587	1.00000	50.20000	0.24444	0.94960	-0.00000	-0.00000
3.	2	0.38768	36.08587	1.00000	50.20000	0.24444	0.94960	-0.00000	-0.00000
4.	2	0.58152	36.08587	1.00000	50.20000	0.24444	0.94960	-0.00000	-0.00000
5.	2	0.77536	36.08587	1.00000	50.20000	0.24444	0.94960	-0.00000	-0.00000
6.	2	0.96920	36.08587	1.00000	50.20000	0.24444	0.94960	-0.00000	-0.00000
7.	2	1.16304	36.08587	1.00000	50.20000	0.24444	0.94960	-0.00000	-0.00000
8.	2	1.35688	36.08587	1.00000	50.20000	0.24444	0.94960	-0.00000	-0.00000
9.	2	1.55072	36.08587	1.00000	50.20000	0.24444	0.94960	-0.00000	-0.00000
10.	2	1.74456	36.08587	1.00000	50.20000	0.24444	0.94960	-0.00000	-0.00000
11.	2	1.93840	36.08587	1.00000	50.20000	0.24444	0.94960	-0.00000	-0.00000
12.	2	2.13224	36.08587	1.00000	50.20000	0.24444	0.94960	-0.00000	-0.00000
13.	2	2.32608	36.08587	1.00000	50.20000	0.24444	0.94960	-0.00000	-0.00000
14.	2	2.51992	36.08587	1.00000	50.20000	0.24444	0.94960	-0.00000	-0.00000
15.	2	2.71376	36.08587	1.00000	50.20000	0.24444	0.94960	-0.00000	-0.00000
16.	2	2.90760	36.08587	1.00000	50.20000	0.24444	0.94960	-0.00000	-0.00000
17.	2	3.10144	36.08587	1.00000	50.20000	0.24444	0.94960	-0.00000	-0.00000
18.	2	3.29528	36.08587	1.00000	50.20000	0.24444	0.94960	-0.00000	-0.00000
19.	2	3.48912	36.08587	1.00000	50.20000	0.24444	0.94960	-0.00000	-0.00000
20.	2	3.68296	36.08587	1.00000	50.20000	0.24444	0.94960	-0.00000	-0.00000
21.	2	3.87680	36.08587	1.00000	50.20000	0.24444	0.94960	-0.00000	-0.00000
22.	2	4.07064	36.08587	1.00000	50.20000	0.24444	0.94960	-0.00000	-0.00000
23.	2	4.26448	36.08587	1.00000	50.20000	0.24444	0.94960	-0.00000	-0.00000

TABLE OF RESULTS FOR 3 POSITION

CALCULATED WAVELENGTH = 39.18576		RECIP. CM.		WAVELENGTH=0.16034 CM.		INITIAL FREQUENCY = 207.80 MHZ.			
ID .K	INDEP. VAR.	DMP. COEFF.	WAVE NO.	REL. F.Q.	INTERF. TEN'S. GEN. AMPL.	Y1	Y2	RFAL ELS.	IMAG. ELAS.
1.	3	0.0	39.18576	1.00000	50.20000	0.29665	0.94679	-0.00000	-0.00000
2.	3	0.19384	39.18576	1.00000	50.20000	0.29665	0.94679	-0.00000	-0.00000
3.	3	0.38768	39.18576	1.00000	50.20000	0.29665	0.94679	-0.00000	-0.00000
4.	3	0.58152	39.18576	1.00000	50.20000	0.29665	0.94679	-0.00000	-0.00000
5.	3	0.77536	39.18576	1.00000	50.20000	0.29665	0.94679	-0.00000	-0.00000
6.	3	0.96920	39.18576	1.00000	50.20000	0.29665	0.94679	-0.00000	-0.00000
7.	3	1.16304	39.18576	1.00000	50.20000	0.29665	0.94679	-0.00000	-0.00000
8.	3	1.35688	39.18576	1.00000	50.20000	0.29665	0.94679	-0.00000	-0.00000
9.	3	1.55072	39.18576	1.00000	50.20000	0.29665	0.94679	-0.00000	-0.00000
10.	3	1.74456	39.18576	1.00000	50.20000	0.29665	0.94679	-0.00000	-0.00000
11.	3	1.93840	39.18576	1.00000	50.20000	0.29665	0.94679	-0.00000	-0.00000
12.	3	2.13224	39.18576	1.00000	50.20000	0.29665	0.94679	-0.00000	-0.00000
13.	3	2.32608	39.18576	1.00000	50.20000	0.29665	0.94679	-0.00000	-0.00000
14.	3	2.51992	39.18576	1.00000	50.20000	0.29665	0.94679	-0.00000	-0.00000
15.	3	2.71376	39.18576	1.00000	50.20000	0.29665	0.94679	-0.00000	-0.00000
16.	3	2.90760	39.18576	1.00000	50.20000	0.29665	0.94679	-0.00000	-0.00000
17.	3	3.10144	39.18576	1.00000	50.20000	0.29665	0.94679	-0.00000	-0.00000
18.	3	3.29528	39.18576	1.00000	50.20000	0.29665	0.94679	-0.00000	-0.00000
19.	3	3.48912	39.18576	1.00000	50.20000	0.29665	0.94679	-0.00000	-0.00000
20.	3	3.68296	39.18576	1.00000	50.20000	0.29665	0.94679	-0.00000	-0.00000
21.	3	3.87680	39.18576	1.00000	50.20000	0.29665	0.94679	-0.00000	-0.00000
22.	3	4.07064	39.18576	1.00000	50.20000	0.29665	0.94679	-0.00000	-0.00000
23.	3	4.26448	39.18576	1.00000	50.20000	0.29665	0.94679	-0.00000	-0.00000

TABLE OF RESULTS FOR 4 POSITION

CALCULATED WAVENUMBER# 42.19349 WFCIP. CM. WAVELENGTH=0.14991 CM. INITIAL FREQUENCY = 232.10 HZ.

ID. #	K	INDEP. VAR.	DMP. COEF.	WAVE NO.	REL. FQ.	INTERF. TENS. GFN.	AMPL.	V1	V2	REAL FLX.	IMAG. FLX.
1.	4	0.0	1.00537	42.19349	1.00000	50.20000	0.15091	0.96924	0.32383	-0.00317	-0.00000
2.	4	0.19384	1.00636	42.19418	0.99957	50.20000	0.15161	0.96438	0.02385	-0.76445	-0.00000
3.	4	1.93841	1.01213	42.19531	0.99878	50.18989	0.15371	0.96276	0.22319	-3.13333	-0.00000
4.	4	4.652174	1.02300	42.20004	0.99812	49.98150	0.15724	0.96196	0.02474	-5.66379	-0.00000
5.	4	10.61232	1.02851	42.20564	0.99811	49.72390	0.16225	0.96039	0.22437	-14.66393	-0.00000
6.	4	16.67649	1.03225	42.20649	0.99259	49.62079	0.16297	0.96165	0.22445	-8.27470	-0.00000
7.	4	31.83696	1.04083	42.21351	0.98923	49.21133	0.16990	0.96990	2.06222	0.22445	-3.25479
8.	4	45.52536	1.04881	42.21725	0.98751	48.97343	0.17174	0.96376	3.37444	0.02444	-0.00000
9.	4	64.36594	1.05630	42.22722	0.98320	48.66459	0.17314	0.96325	0.02971	-0.41333	-0.00000
10.	4	90.43841	1.07011	42.23146	0.98147	48.36015	0.18219	0.96264	0.22534	2.62333	-0.00000
11.	4	99.82789	1.07876	42.23697	0.97932	48.07055	0.18595	0.96379	0.22554	3.12774	-0.00000
12.	4	119.211957	1.08761	42.24504	0.97630	47.78094	0.19126	0.96413	0.22575	4.12774	-0.00000
13.	4	139.60014	1.09574	42.25106	0.97415	47.47630	0.19506	0.96463	0.22593	3.25533	-0.00000
14.	4	157.80072	1.10611	42.26114	0.97070	47.28671	0.20115	0.96130	0.02617	0.00000	-0.00000
15.	4	187.056159	1.11942	42.27038	0.96769	46.92914	0.20661	0.96168	0.22633	0.00000	-0.00000
16.	4	216.12246	1.12859	42.28001	0.96647	46.62252	0.21174	0.96133	0.02651	0.00000	-0.00000
17.	4	254.40362	1.14156	42.29441	0.96034	46.14552	0.21427	0.96162	0.02655	0.00000	-0.00000
18.	4	293.69478	1.15330	42.30339	0.95774	45.80441	0.22371	0.96437	0.02724	0.00000	-0.00000
19.	4	335.820652	1.16475	42.31851	0.95747	45.52791	0.23097	0.96376	0.02784	0.00000	-0.00000
20.	4	349.36884	1.18114	42.34170	0.96744	44.66634	0.24072	0.96406	0.02793	0.00000	-0.00000
21.	4	454.561232	1.19517	42.37616	0.93497	43.99450	0.25521	0.96244	0.02493	0.00000	-0.00000
22.	4	700.733696	1.27386	42.41247	0.93020	42.77264	0.26184	0.96511	0.03333	0.00000	-0.00000
23.	4	6894.74275	1.31105	42.44429	0.92272	41.71625	0.27984	0.96367	0.03333	0.00000	-0.00000

ANALYSIS OF EXPERIMENTAL DATA FOR CAPILLARY RIPLE EXPERIMENTS

CONSTANT AREA INSULURLE STRAIGHT CHAIN ACIDS - LITANI FOR 1969 PLM

EXPERIMENTS PERFORMED AT THE FRESHLY DISTILLED WATER (6X) / FRESHLY DISTILLED N-HEPTANE / DISTILLED

THE SYSTEM UNDER INVESTIGATION IS C22OCH - DODECAHOIC ACID (R FROM AHS. DIST. FROM IN. FROM 2/1/70)

SYSTEM PARAMETERS

LOWER PHASE DENSITY 0.9990 G/ML UPPER PHASE DENSITY 0.6790 G/ML
 VISCOSITY 0.00846 POISES VISCOSITY 0.00396 POISES

INITIAL VALUES ASSUMED IN CALCULATION

REAL ELASTICITY (EPI) 0.0 IMAGINARY ELASTICITY (EPII) 0.0
 WAVENUMBER 31.00000 RECIPROCAL CM DAMPING COEFFICIENT 0.70000 CM
 REFERENCE METER SCALE 1.00 MV INTERFACIAL TENSION 50.2000 DYNES/CM
 REFERENCE INPUT VOLT. 0.100 V.

PROBE POSITION DATA

THE CALCULATED PROBE SEPARATION IS 3.97258 CM. BASED ON RESON = 0.27830 REFEN = 5.64530 DISTON = 6.02411 DISTEF = 1.5000

CALCULATION OF ZERO ELASTICITY PARAMETERS

DIS. (1)	FREQUENCY	DMP. COEF.	WAVE NO.	WAVELENGTH	NO. WAVES	DMS. COEFF. (WAV)	CM. PPL. SCALE (100)
1	154.70	0.72868941	32.82077052	0.19143314	23.75112303	32.82077052	0.71891271
2	180.70	0.81041675	35.62668874	0.17619358	22.54794235	35.62668874	1.25923713
3	202.20	0.89276849	38.44078201	0.16334589	24.31705317	38.44078201	0.77553843

INDEPENDENT VARIABLE DATA

THE INDEPENDENT VARIABLE IS SURFACE CONCENTRATION IN MOLES/CM SQ. X 10**10
 INPUT PARAMETERS ARE WT. OF SURFACTANT = 610.00000 MG. MOLECULAR WT. = 322.00000 MAKE-UP VOLUME = 7.1500 L.
 THE AREA IS KEPT CONST. AT 240.00000 SQ. CM

INTERFACIAL TENSION DATA

INTERFACIAL TENSIONS WILL BE CALCULATED USING AN HLEMPHILLIC WILHELMY PLATE AND THESE PARAMETERS:
 ACCEL. OF GRAVITY = 0.980 W/FIGHT OF PLATE = 34.30MG. W/FIGHT OF W/FIGHT = 171.40 MG. DENSITY OF WF = 21.49000
 DENSITY OF PLATE = 2.20000 CALCULATED DENSITY OF PLATE = 2.99799 CM. CALCULATED FRACTION IN LOWER PHASE = 0.200
 WHERE THE CALCULATIONS ASSUME AN INITIAL INTERFACIAL TENSION OF 50.20000 DYNES/CM.

INPUT DATA						
ID # K	INDEP. VAR.	FREQUENCY	INPUT VOLT.	OUTPUT VOLT.	METER SCALE	SFTM. VAH.
1. 1	0.0	159.70000	0.50900	0.07350	0.50000	37.70000
1. 2	0.0	180.70000	0.51000	0.09190	0.50000	37.70000
1. 3	0.0	202.20000	0.51100	0.06580	0.50000	37.70000
2. 1	0.50000	159.60000	0.51000	0.07110	0.50000	37.52000
2. 2	0.50000	180.60000	0.51200	0.09350	0.50000	37.60000
2. 3	0.50000	202.20000	0.51200	0.07040	0.50000	37.67000
3. 1	5.50000	159.50000	0.51100	0.07510	0.50000	37.70000
3. 2	5.50000	180.60000	0.51200	0.08250	0.50000	37.70000
3. 3	5.50000	202.10000	0.51200	0.07440	0.50000	37.70000
4. 1	35.00000	180.40000	0.51300	0.09070	0.50000	38.20000
4. 2	35.00000	180.40000	0.51300	0.08840	0.50000	38.20000
4. 3	35.00000	201.40000	0.51500	0.07350	0.50000	38.60000
5. 1	65.00000	179.80000	0.51500	0.09020	0.50000	38.60000
5. 2	65.00000	201.40000	0.51400	0.07240	0.50000	38.67000
5. 3	65.00000	158.60000	0.51200	0.07020	0.50000	39.10000
6. 1	115.00000	179.30000	0.51500	0.08830	0.50000	39.10000
6. 2	115.00000	201.10000	0.51600	0.07090	0.50000	39.10000
6. 3	115.00000	158.50000	0.51300	0.07130	0.50000	39.40000
7. 1	165.00000	179.30000	0.51700	0.08940	0.50000	39.40000
7. 2	165.00000	200.90000	0.51300	0.07270	0.50000	39.40000
7. 3	165.00000	158.40000	0.51300	0.06570	0.50000	39.60000
8. 1	225.00000	179.30000	0.51800	0.08570	0.50000	39.60000
8. 2	225.00000	200.80000	0.51800	0.07170	0.50000	39.60000
8. 3	225.00000	157.80000	0.51500	0.06910	0.50000	40.50000
9. 1	325.00000	178.70000	0.51400	0.09010	0.50000	40.60000
9. 2	325.00000	200.10000	0.51400	0.07040	0.50000	40.60000
9. 3	325.00000	157.40000	0.51400	0.06050	0.50000	41.10000
10. 1	425.00000	178.20000	0.51600	0.07710	0.50000	41.10000
10. 2	425.00000	199.70000	0.51600	0.06910	0.50000	41.10000
10. 3	425.00000	157.20000	0.51400	0.06820	0.50000	41.10000
11. 1	525.00000	177.90000	0.51600	0.07520	0.50000	41.10000
11. 2	525.00000	199.30000	0.51700	0.06900	0.50000	41.10000
11. 3	525.00000	177.50000	0.51700	0.06300	0.50000	41.10000
12. 1	625.00000	177.50000	0.51800	0.06900	0.50000	41.10000
12. 2	625.00000	198.90000	0.51900	0.06910	0.50000	41.10000
12. 3	625.00000	177.50000	0.51900	0.07210	0.50000	42.40000
13. 1	785.00000	156.50000	0.51800	0.06040	0.50000	42.40000
13. 2	785.00000	177.10000	0.51500	0.05470	0.50000	42.40000
13. 3	785.00000	198.30000	0.51400	0.07190	0.50000	43.20000
14. 1	935.00000	156.10000	0.51200	0.06120	0.50000	43.20000
14. 2	935.00000	176.80000	0.51300	0.05120	0.50000	43.20000
14. 3	935.00000	198.00000	0.51300	0.06640	0.50000	43.70000
15. 1	1135.00000	155.70000	0.51200	0.05970	0.50000	43.70000
15. 2	1135.00000	176.40000	0.51300	0.06590	0.50000	43.70000
15. 3	1135.00000	197.50000	0.51300	0.05770	0.50000	44.50000
16. 1	1385.00000	155.20000	0.51200	0.11990	0.50000	44.50000
16. 2	1385.00000	175.80000	0.51200	0.06510	0.50000	44.50000
16. 3	1385.00000	196.80000	0.51200	0.09410	0.50000	45.30000
17. 1	1685.00000	156.70000	0.51000	0.11970	0.50000	45.30000
17. 2	1685.00000	175.20000	0.51100	0.06210	0.50000	45.30000
17. 3	1685.00000	195.40000	0.51200	0.13640	0.50000	46.40000
18. 1	1985.00000	153.90000	0.51200	0.10960	0.50000	46.40000
18. 2	1985.00000	176.20000	0.51100	0.09370	0.50000	47.90000
18. 3	1985.00000	195.20000	0.51100	0.10450	0.50000	47.90000
19. 1	2285.00000	153.50000	0.51100	0.10450	0.50000	48.20000
19. 2	2285.00000	173.80000	0.51000	0.08710	0.50000	48.20000
19. 3	2285.00000	195.00000	0.51000	0.13100	0.50000	49.70000
20. 1	2685.00000	153.10000	0.51000	0.13100	0.50000	49.70000
20. 2	2685.00000	173.10000	0.51000	0.09540	0.50000	49.70000
20. 3	2685.00000	194.60000	0.51000	0.13220	0.50000	49.70000
21. 1	3085.00000	152.40000	0.51000	0.12740	0.50000	51.20000
21. 2	3085.00000	172.50000	0.51000	0.09470	0.50000	51.20000
21. 3	3085.00000	193.40000	0.51000	0.17390	0.50000	51.20000
22. 1	3785.00000	151.20000	0.51000	0.11840	0.50000	51.20000
22. 2	3785.00000	171.30000	0.51000	0.09030	0.50000	53.00000
22. 3	3785.00000	192.10000	0.51000	0.11010	0.50000	53.00000
23. 1	4785.00000	149.70000	0.51000	0.10340	0.50000	53.00000
23. 2	4785.00000	170.00000	0.51000	0.07350	0.50000	53.00000
23. 3	4785.00000	190.40000	0.51000	0.09970	0.50000	53.00000

TABLE OF RESULTS FOR 1 POSITION
CALCULATED WAVENUMBER = 32.62077 RECIP. CM. WAVELENGTH=0.19144 CM. INITIAL FREQUENCY = 199.70 MHz.

Table with 10 columns: IO, K, INDEP. VAR., DMP. COEF., WAVE NO., REL. FQ., INTERF. TENS., GEN. AMPL., Y1, Y2, REAL FLS., IMAG. FLS.

TABLE OF RESULTS FOR 2 POSITION
CALCULATED WAVENUMBER = 39.66269 RECIP. CM. WAVELENGTH=0.17619 CM. INITIAL FREQUENCY = 190.70 MHz.

Table with 10 columns: IO, K, INDEP. VAR., DMP. COEF., WAVE NO., REL. FQ., INTERF. TENS., GEN. AMPL., Y1, Y2, REAL FLS., IMAG. FLS.

TABLE OF RESULTS FOR 3 POSITION
CALCULATED WAVENUMBER = 38.66078 RECIP. CM. WAVELENGTH=0.18337 CM. INITIAL FREQUENCY = 202.20 MHz.

Table with 10 columns: IO, K, INDEP. VAR., DMP. COEF., WAVE NO., REL. FQ., INTERF. TENS., GEN. AMPL., Y1, Y2, REAL FLS., IMAG. FLS.

ANALYSIS OF EXPERIMENTAL DATA FOR CAPILLARY RIPPLE EXPERIMENTS

CONSTANT AREA SOL. & INSOL. STRAIGHT CHAIN ALCOHOLS - CIA (NF) FEB 1964 PLR
 EXPERIMENTS PERFORMED AT THE FRESHLY DISTILLED WATER (4X) / FRESHLY DISTILLED N HEPTANE INTERFACE.
 THE SYSTEM UNDER INVESTIGATION IS CAUHLI - HEXANOL (DISTILLED BEFORE USE) FROM & PURE 277A-R

SYSTEM PARAMETERS

LOWER PHASE DENSITY 0.9990 G/ML UPPER PHASE DENSITY 0.6780 G/ML
 VISCOSITY 0.0096 POISES VISCOSITY 0.0036 POISES

INITIAL VALUES ASSUMED IN CALCULATION

REAL ELASTICITY (EP) 0.0 IMAGINARY ELASTICITY (EPP) 0.0
 WAVENUMBER 31.0000 RECIPROCAL CM DAMPING COEFFICIENT 0.70000 CM
 REFERENCE METER SCALE 1.00 MV. INTERFACIAL TENSION 50.2000 DYNES/CM
 REFERENCE INPUT Vtg. 0.100 VT.

PHORE POSITION DATA

THE CALCULATED PHORE SEPARATION IS 3.027410 CM. BASED IN RESONANCE 0.34260 PERCENT 4.71110 DISTANCE 5.74014 DISTANCE 2.70273

CALCULATION OF ZERO ELASTICITY PARAMETERS

POS. NO.	FREQUENCY	DMP. COEF.	WAVE NO.	WAVELENGTH	WVL. WAVTS	PHASE COR. WAVE NO.	GR. PR. SCL. FACT.
1	158.20	0.72279795	32.61317309	0.19265773	17.01517363	32.61317309	0.46691252
2	182.30	0.81658906	35.87458724	0.17514292	19.71674152	35.87458724	0.45087077
3	206.90	0.91060971	39.05905520	0.16066359	20.37816450	39.05905520	1.01782269
4	232.20	1.00574735	42.20569591	0.14987743	22.01985199	42.20569591	0.86971713

INDEPENDENT VARIABLE DATA

THE INDEPENDENT VARIABLE IS THE LOGARITHM OF THE BULK PHASE SURFACTANT CONCENTRATION (MOLES/L).
 INPUT PARAMETERS ARE- WT. OF SURFACTANT = 0.190.0000 MG. MOLECULAR WT. = 192.27000 G.
 MAKE-UP VOLUME = 0.01000 L. TOTAL SOLUTION VOLUME = 0.49500 L
 SURFACTANT SOLUTION IS ADDED TO BULK PHASE AND MIXED, THE VOLUME ADDED IN MICROLITERS IS READ IN.

INTERFACIAL TENSION DATA

INTERFACIAL TENSIONS WILL BE CALCULATED USING AN OLFOPHILIC WILHELMY PLATE AND THESE PARAMETERS:
 ACCEL. OF GRAVITY = 0.980 WEIGHT OF PLATE = 34.30MG. WEIGHT OF WEIGHT = 171.40 MG. DENSITY OF WT = 21.4700
 DENSITY OF PLATE = 2.2000 CALCULATED PERIMETER OF PLATE = 2.87242 CM. CALCULATED FRACTION IN LOWER PHASE = 0.700
 WHERE THE CALCULATIONS ASSUME AN INITIAL INTERFACIAL TENSION OF 50.2000 DYNES/CM.

TABLE OF RESULTS FOR 1 POSITION
 CALCULATED WAVELENGTH= 32.61317 RECIP. CM, WAVELENGTH=0.19286 CM, INITIAL FREQUENCY = 159.20 MHz,
 ID *K INDEP. VAR. DMP. COEFF. WAVE NO. PFL. FQ. INTERF. TENS. GEN. AMPL. Y1 Y2 RFAL FLS. IMAG. FISS.

1*	1	-10.	00000	0.72280	32.61317	1.00000	50.70000	0.12641	0.93090	0.02219	-0.02719	-3.11000
2*	1	-9.	09180	0.72273	32.61316	0.99810	50.00353	0.12501	0.94698	0.02229	-1.19437	-3.62000
3*	1	-7.	48974	0.72053	32.61215	0.99747	49.96118	0.12457	0.95033	0.02224	-0.67144	-3.84617
4*	1	-6.	91767	0.73853	32.61813	0.99684	49.96118	0.12457	0.94033	0.02234	-0.16181	-3.84644
5*	1	-5.	18908	0.74253	32.62009	0.99538	49.75647	0.12411	0.95104	0.02245	0.05733	-3.84644
6*	1	-3.	3191	0.74254	32.62203	0.99431	49.52105	0.12310	0.95177	0.02243	0.05447	-3.84644
7*	1	-3.	68536	0.74021	32.62769	0.99489	49.21059	0.11917	0.95170	0.02333	1.17754	-3.84644
8*	1	-3.	19387	0.74612	32.63333	0.98871	48.79294	0.11687	0.95199	0.02344	2.28726	-3.84644
9*	1	-2.	00774	0.74714	32.64487	0.97851	47.94824	0.11144	0.95051	0.02511	3.84644	-3.84644
10*	1	-2.	00786	0.84914	32.69900	0.93110	43.17174	0.09060	0.95147	0.02554	4.16431	-3.84644

INPUT DATA

ID *K	INDEP. VAR.	FREQUENCY	INPUT VCL.	OUTPUT WVL.	METER SCALE	SPIN. VAR.
1*	0.0	159.20000	0.47800	0.09420	0.57007	19.00000
1*	0.0	184.00000	0.48000	0.13450	0.43000	19.00000
1*	0.0	206.00000	0.48000	0.14130	0.59309	19.00000
1*	0.0	232.00000	0.48000	0.11680	0.20000	19.00000
2*	0.00050	157.00000	0.48000	0.09440	0.92007	19.00000
2*	0.00050	182.00000	0.48000	0.13700	0.40000	19.00000
2*	0.00050	206.00000	0.48000	0.11640	0.20000	19.00000
2*	0.00050	232.00000	0.48000	0.09410	0.90000	19.72000
3*	0.00200	181.00000	0.48000	0.13090	0.43000	19.72000
3*	0.00200	206.00000	0.48000	0.13370	0.43000	19.72000
3*	0.00200	231.70000	0.48100	0.11540	0.20000	19.72000
4*	0.00700	157.00000	0.48000	0.09470	0.50000	19.70000
4*	0.00700	181.00000	0.48000	0.12920	0.50000	19.70000
4*	0.00700	206.00000	0.48000	0.13170	0.50000	19.70000
4*	0.00700	231.70000	0.48100	0.11470	0.50000	19.70000
5*	0.04700	157.00000	0.48000	0.09170	0.80000	19.70000
5*	0.04700	181.00000	0.48000	0.12750	0.40000	40.10000
5*	0.04700	206.00000	0.48000	0.12750	0.40000	40.10000
5*	0.04700	231.70000	0.48200	0.11270	0.20000	40.10000
6*	0.24700	157.00000	0.48000	0.09400	0.90000	40.10000
6*	0.24700	181.00000	0.48100	0.12350	0.90000	40.10000
6*	0.24700	206.00000	0.48300	0.12350	0.90000	40.10000
6*	0.24700	231.70000	0.48100	0.11100	0.20000	40.10000
7*	12.74700	157.00000	0.48100	0.09100	0.90000	40.90000
7*	12.74700	181.00000	0.48300	0.12600	0.90000	40.90000
7*	12.74700	206.00000	0.48300	0.12600	0.90000	40.90000
7*	12.74700	231.70000	0.48200	0.11650	0.20000	40.90000
8*	12.74700	180.90000	0.48200	0.08240	0.50000	40.90000
8*	12.74700	205.80000	0.48300	0.11610	0.50000	41.90000
8*	12.74700	230.20000	0.48400	0.10700	0.50000	41.90000
9*	42.74700	156.10000	0.48000	0.11640	0.20000	41.90000
9*	42.74700	179.90000	0.48200	0.07900	0.50000	41.90000
9*	42.74700	204.90000	0.48700	0.10840	0.50000	41.90000
9*	42.74700	229.10000	0.48400	0.11430	0.50000	41.90000
10*	132.74700	154.00000	0.48100	0.09940	0.50000	41.90000
10*	132.74700	178.70000	0.48300	0.07700	0.50000	41.90000
10*	132.74700	203.30000	0.48300	0.09940	0.50000	41.90000
10*	132.74700	227.70000	0.48400	0.11210	0.50000	41.90000
11*	382.74700	147.00000	0.48300	0.04190	0.50000	41.90000
11*	382.74700	169.90000	0.48300	0.05950	0.50000	41.90000
11*	382.74700	191.00000	0.48500	0.05190	0.50000	41.90000
11*	382.74700	211.50000	0.48700	0.10850	0.50000	41.90000

TABLE OF RESULTS FOR 4 POSITION
 CALCULATED WAVELENGTH= 42.20570 RECIP. CM, WAVELENGTH=0.14887 CM, INITIAL FREQUENCY = 232.20 MHz.

I, J	K	INDEP. VAR.	DMP. COEFF.	WAVE NO.	REL. PO.	INTERF. TENS. GEN. AMPL.	Y1	Y2	REAL ILS.	IMAG. ILS.
1	1	-10.00000	1.00000	42.20570	1.00000	50.20000	0.15022	0.94524	0.02314	-0.00017
2	1	-9.99910	0.99914	42.20719	0.99914	50.06333	0.15161	0.94604	0.02400	-0.00147
3	1	-9.99874	0.99878	42.20931	0.99878	49.96118	0.15371	0.94661	0.02481	-0.00283
4	1	-9.99857	0.99861	42.20951	0.99861	49.96118	0.15371	0.94661	0.02481	-0.00283
5	1	-9.99808	0.99808	42.20951	0.99808	49.96118	0.15371	0.94661	0.02481	-0.00283
6	1	-9.99808	0.99808	42.21147	0.99808	49.96118	0.15371	0.94661	0.02481	-0.00283
7	1	-9.99808	0.99808	42.21147	0.99808	49.96118	0.15371	0.94661	0.02481	-0.00283
8	1	-9.99808	0.99808	42.22244	0.99808	49.96118	0.15371	0.94661	0.02481	-0.00283
9	1	-9.99808	0.99808	42.22334	0.99808	49.96118	0.15371	0.94661	0.02481	-0.00283
10	1	-9.99808	0.99808	42.24699	0.99808	49.96118	0.15371	0.94661	0.02481	-0.00283
11	1	-9.99808	0.99808	42.41323	0.99808	49.96118	0.15371	0.94661	0.02481	-0.00283

TABLE OF RESULTS FOR 1 POSITION
 CALCULATED WAVELENGTH= 39.65900 RECIP. CM, WAVELENGTH=0.18000 CM, INITIAL FREQUENCY = 200.00 MHz.

I, J	K	INDEP. VAR.	DMP. COEFF.	WAVE NO.	REL. PO.	INTERF. TENS. GEN. AMPL.	Y1	Y2	REAL ILS.	IMAG. ILS.
1	1	-10.00000	1.00000	39.65900	1.00000	50.20000	0.28615	0.94476	0.02111	-0.00017
2	1	-9.99910	0.99914	39.65900	0.99914	50.06333	0.28615	0.94476	0.02111	-0.00017
3	1	-9.99874	0.99878	39.66121	0.99878	49.96118	0.28615	0.94476	0.02111	-0.00017
4	1	-9.99857	0.99861	39.66121	0.99861	49.96118	0.28615	0.94476	0.02111	-0.00017
5	1	-9.99808	0.99808	39.66553	0.99808	49.96118	0.28615	0.94476	0.02111	-0.00017
6	1	-9.99808	0.99808	39.66553	0.99808	49.96118	0.28615	0.94476	0.02111	-0.00017
7	1	-9.99808	0.99808	39.67615	0.99808	49.96118	0.28615	0.94476	0.02111	-0.00017
8	1	-9.99808	0.99808	39.67615	0.99808	49.96118	0.28615	0.94476	0.02111	-0.00017
9	1	-9.99808	0.99808	39.68706	0.99808	49.96118	0.28615	0.94476	0.02111	-0.00017
10	1	-9.99808	0.99808	39.70207	0.99808	49.96118	0.28615	0.94476	0.02111	-0.00017
11	1	-9.99808	0.99808	39.73613	0.99808	49.96118	0.28615	0.94476	0.02111	-0.00017
12	1	-9.99808	0.99808	39.73613	0.99808	49.96118	0.28615	0.94476	0.02111	-0.00017

TABLE OF RESULTS FOR 2 POSITION
 CALCULATED WAVELENGTH= 35.87450 RECIP. CM, WAVELENGTH=0.17514 CM, INITIAL FREQUENCY = 182.30 MHz.

I, J	K	INDEP. VAR.	DMP. COEFF.	WAVE NO.	REL. PO.	INTERF. TENS. GEN. AMPL.	Y1	Y2	REAL ILS.	IMAG. ILS.
1	1	-10.00000	1.00000	35.87450	1.00000	50.20000	0.24120	0.94473	0.02274	-0.00017
2	1	-9.99910	0.99914	35.87450	0.99914	50.06333	0.24120	0.94473	0.02274	-0.00017
3	1	-9.99874	0.99878	35.87450	0.99878	49.96118	0.24120	0.94473	0.02274	-0.00017
4	1	-9.99857	0.99861	35.87450	0.99861	49.96118	0.24120	0.94473	0.02274	-0.00017
5	1	-9.99808	0.99808	35.88515	0.99808	49.96118	0.24120	0.94473	0.02274	-0.00017
6	1	-9.99808	0.99808	35.88515	0.99808	49.96118	0.24120	0.94473	0.02274	-0.00017
7	1	-9.99808	0.99808	35.89608	0.99808	49.96118	0.24120	0.94473	0.02274	-0.00017
8	1	-9.99808	0.99808	35.89608	0.99808	49.96118	0.24120	0.94473	0.02274	-0.00017
9	1	-9.99808	0.99808	35.91118	0.99808	49.96118	0.24120	0.94473	0.02274	-0.00017
10	1	-9.99808	0.99808	35.92901	0.99808	49.96118	0.24120	0.94473	0.02274	-0.00017
11	1	-9.99808	0.99808	35.95154	0.99808	49.96118	0.24120	0.94473	0.02274	-0.00017

ANALYSIS OF EXPERIMENTAL DATA FOR CAPILLARY RIPPLE EXPERIMENTS

CONSTANT AREA SOL. & INSOL. STRAIGHT CHAIN ALCOHOLS - LIA (NF) FEB 1968 RLB INTERPAGE
 EXPERIMENTS PERFORMED AT THE FRESHLY DISTILLED WATER (4X) /FRESHLY DISTILLED N-HEPTANE
 THE SYSTEM UNDER INVESTIGATION IS C6OH(2) - HEXANOL (DISTILLED BEFORE USE) ETCH & PURE 2/7/69

SYSTEM PARAMETERS

LOWER PHASE DENSITY 0.6980 G/ML UPPER PHASE DENSITY 0.6780 G/ML
 VISCOSITY 0.00896 POISES VISCOSITY 0.00106 POISES

INITIAL VALUES ASSUMED IN CALCULATION

REAL ELASTICITY (EP) 0.0 IMAGINARY ELASTICITY (EPI) 0.0
 WAVELENGTH 32.62703320 CM SURFACTANT CONCENTRATION 0.00000 CM
 REFERENCE WAVELENGTH 36.00000000 CM INTERFACIAL TENSION 90.2000 DYNES/CM
 REFERENCE INPUT VGT. 0.100 VGT.

PRERE POSITION DATA

THE CALCULATED PRERE SEPARATION IS 3.34071 CM, BASED ON RESONANCE 0.29870 HESF/M. %71110 DISTON= 0.04724 DISTEN= 3.70203

CALCULATION OF ZERO ELASTICITY PARAMETERS

P.W.S. NO.	FREQUENCY	OMP. CURVE	WAVE NO.	WAVELENGTH	WV. WAVES	PHYS. CHARACTERISTIC	CM. PH. SCL. FACT.
1	150.330	0.72319095	32.62703320	0.19257589	17.34747713	32.62703320	0.99853823
2	183.480	0.62775504	36.00000000	0.17411766	19.11465074	36.00000000	0.99849679
3	210.610	0.52272509	39.46181554	0.15971370	20.94242830	39.46181554	1.02013654
4	236.490	1.02326372	42.77746685	0.14680960	22.274436427	42.77746685	1.22766204

INDEPENDENT VARIABLE DATA

THE INDEPENDENT VARIABLE IS THE LOGARITHM OF THE BULK PHASE SURFACTANT CONCENTRATION (MOLES/L).
 INPUT PARAMETERS ARE: WT. OF SURFACTANT = 0.00000 MG. MOLECULAR WT. = 102.20000 G.
 MAKE-UP VOL. = 0.01000 L. TOTAL SURFACTANT VOLUME = 0.00000 L.
 SURFACTANT SOLUTION IS ADDED TO BULK PHASE AND MIXED, THE VOLUME ADDED IN MICROLITERS IS READ IN.

INTERFACIAL TENSION DATA

INTERFACIAL TENSIONS WILL BE CALCULATED USING AN OLFCEMILLIC MILLIWATT PLATE AND THESE PARAMETERS:
 ACCELL. OF GRAVITY= 0.980 WEIGHT OF PLATE= 34.30MG. WEIGHT OF WEIGHT= 171.40 MG. DENSITY OF WATER= 0.99980
 DENSITY OF PLATE= 2.20000 CALCULATED PERIMETER OF PLATE= 2.92709 CM. CALCULATED FRACTION IN LOWER PHASE= 0.2000
 WHERE THE CALCULATIONS ASSUME AN INITIAL INTERFACIAL TENSION OF 90.20000 DYNES/CM.

INPUT DATA

IO #	INDEP. VAR.	FREQUENCY	INPUT VOLT.	INPUT VOLT.	AFTER SCALE	SFTN. VAR.
1	0.0	148.30000	0.48900	0.11270	0.57000	16.20000
1	0.0	143.60000	0.50000	0.07840	1.00000	16.20000
1	0.0	210.10000	0.50100	0.07400	1.00000	16.20000
1	0.0	236.90000	0.50500	0.07140	0.25000	16.20000
2	0.00000	198.40000	0.50000	0.09410	0.25000	41.80000
2	0.00000	201.80000	0.50100	0.10710	0.50000	41.80000
2	0.00000	234.10000	0.50400	0.11810	0.20000	41.80000
3	1.00000	153.40000	0.50100	0.08900	0.50000	43.10000
3	1.00000	180.60000	0.50200	0.12320	0.50000	43.10000
3	1.00000	207.10000	0.50300	0.09130	0.50000	43.10000
3	1.00000	232.90000	0.50100	0.12060	0.20000	43.10000
4	2.00000	153.90000	0.50100	0.06710	0.50000	48.40000
4	2.00000	177.50000	0.50300	0.09120	0.50000	48.40000
4	2.00000	203.20000	0.50300	0.05840	0.50000	48.40000
5	1.21500000	150.40000	0.50300	0.10840	0.20000	52.40000
5	2.75000000	200.40000	0.50300	0.08270	0.50000	52.40000
5	2.75000000	226.00000	0.50300	0.05570	0.20000	52.40000
6	1.37500000	148.30000	0.50200	0.11840	0.20000	56.60000
6	1.37500000	172.60000	0.50100	0.08940	0.20000	56.60000
6	1.37500000	201.80000	0.50100	0.11710	0.20000	56.60000
7	1.50000000	144.50000	0.50100	0.08480	0.20000	56.60000
7	1.50000000	168.70000	0.50200	0.09700	0.50000	61.80000
7	1.50000000	194.10000	0.50300	0.09700	0.20000	61.80000
8	1.70000000	141.80000	0.50400	0.10410	0.20000	61.80000
8	1.70000000	166.10000	0.48300	0.07150	0.20000	67.80000
8	1.70000000	189.80000	0.50200	0.12030	0.20000	67.80000
8	1.70000000	216.00000	0.50400	0.06740	0.20000	67.80000

TABLE OF RESULTS FOR 1 POSITION

CALCULATED WAVELENGTH= 32.62703		RECIP. CM.		WAVELENGTH=0.19258		CM.		INITIAL FREQUENCY = 194.10		M/.	
ID	K	INDEP. VAR.	DMP. COEFF.	WAVE NO.	REF. F.	INTERF. TENS.	GFN. AMPL.	Y1	Y2	REAL ELS.	IMAG. ELS.
1	1	-1.040000	0.72319	32.62703	1.00000	50.20000	0.12687	0.95095	0.02217	-0.00114	-0.50000
2	1	-1.040180	0.75030	32.64508	0.94800	49.32909	0.11441	0.96298	0.02213	2.41234	16.77714
3	1	-2.79077	0.76513	32.65223	0.94234	47.48985	0.11441	0.96298	0.02213	2.41234	16.77714
4	1	-2.48974	0.83078	32.66651	0.92720	46.11516	0.10773	0.97480	0.02243	2.45462	17.37561
5	1	-2.35144	0.84568	32.68099	0.93262	44.77617	0.09669	0.98202	0.02256	3.02107	17.97407
6	1	-2.21674	0.87864	32.70347	0.93633	43.36959	0.08309	0.98924	0.02267	3.22361	18.57253
7	1	-2.09180	0.92233	32.71565	0.91914	41.62700	0.08274	0.96094	0.02281	3.41470	19.17100
8	1	-1.94567	0.97325	32.72600	0.89387	39.62018	0.07667	0.95461	0.02294	3.57125	19.76947

TABLE OF RESULTS FOR 2 POSITION

CALCULATED WAVELENGTH= 36.08587		RECIP. CM.		WAVELENGTH=0.17412		CM.		INITIAL FREQUENCY = 194.70		M/.	
ID	K	INDEP. VAR.	DMP. COEFF.	WAVE NO.	REF. F.	INTERF. TENS.	GFN. AMPL.	Y1	Y2	REAL ELS.	IMAG. ELS.
1	2	-1.040000	0.82275	36.08587	1.00000	50.20000	0.25664	0.95860	0.02288	-0.01117	-0.50000
2	2	-1.040180	0.87362	36.12112	0.98749	49.32909	0.23037	0.95039	0.02281	2.47454	16.37076
3	2	-2.79077	0.87417	36.13111	0.98314	47.48985	0.23517	0.95039	0.02281	2.47454	16.37076
4	2	-2.48974	0.94369	36.14815	0.96570	46.11516	0.22065	0.95661	0.02266	3.02107	16.96922
5	2	-2.35144	0.96095	36.21478	0.95214	44.77617	0.20017	0.95000	0.02261	3.43151	17.56768
6	2	-2.21674	1.00094	36.26873	0.93455	43.36959	0.19692	0.95672	0.02261	3.64374	18.16614
7	2	-2.09180	1.03095	36.28674	0.92278	41.62700	0.19264	0.95734	0.02267	3.82184	18.76460
8	2	-1.94567	1.05699	36.33170	0.90321	39.62018	0.18674	0.95072	0.02290	3.99000	19.36307

TABLE OF RESULTS FOR 3 POSITION

CALCULATED WAVELENGTH= 39.46387		RECIP. CM.		WAVELENGTH=0.15921		CM.		INITIAL FREQUENCY = 210.10		M/.	
ID	K	INDEP. VAR.	DMP. COEFF.	WAVE NO.	REF. F.	INTERF. TENS.	GFN. AMPL.	Y1	Y2	REAL ELS.	IMAG. ELS.
1	3	-1.040000	0.92271	39.46387	1.00000	50.20000	0.31584	0.96654	0.02334	-0.01117	-0.50000
2	3	-1.040180	1.01320	39.51045	0.98653	49.32909	0.28693	0.95860	0.02334	2.47454	16.37076
3	3	-2.79077	1.03420	39.53241	0.98672	47.48985	0.28693	0.95860	0.02334	2.47454	16.37076
4	3	-2.48974	1.18182	39.60934	0.96716	46.11516	0.26684	0.95313	0.02306	3.02107	16.96922
5	3	-2.35144	1.19156	39.66649	0.95383	44.77617	0.24065	0.95041	0.02304	3.43151	17.56768
6	3	-2.21674	1.25154	39.72214	0.94050	43.36959	0.21935	0.95064	0.02301	3.82184	18.16614
7	3	-2.09180	1.28788	39.78853	0.92745	41.62700	0.21932	0.95104	0.02317	3.99000	18.76460
8	3	-1.94567	1.30940	39.84510	0.90314	39.62018	0.21665	0.94658	0.02326	3.99000	19.36307

TABLE OF RESULTS FOR 4 POSITION

CALCULATED WAVELENGTH= 42.77747		RECIP. CM.		WAVELENGTH=0.14648		CM.		INITIAL FREQUENCY = 216.00		M/.	
ID	K	INDEP. VAR.	DMP. COEFF.	WAVE NO.	REF. F.	INTERF. TENS.	GFN. AMPL.	Y1	Y2	REAL ELS.	IMAG. ELS.
1	4	-1.040000	1.03324	42.77747	1.00000	50.20000	0.31853	0.96656	0.02380	-0.01117	-0.50000
2	4	-1.040180	1.07154	42.78635	0.98139	49.32909	0.28771	0.95860	0.02380	2.47454	16.37076
3	4	-2.79077	1.09269	42.79640	0.98172	47.48985	0.28771	0.95860	0.02380	2.47454	16.37076
4	4	-2.48974	1.16502	42.82962	0.96665	46.11516	0.26722	0.95769	0.02371	3.02107	16.96922
5	4	-2.35144	1.17755	42.85003	0.95339	44.77617	0.24582	0.95828	0.02375	3.43151	17.56768
6	4	-2.21674	1.19110	42.91164	0.94048	43.36959	0.22002	0.95860	0.02374	3.82184	18.16614
7	4	-2.09180	1.22908	42.96261	0.92782	41.62700	0.21440	0.95834	0.02377	3.99000	18.76460
8	4	-1.94567	1.24318	43.03629	0.91174	39.62018	0.21151	0.95794	0.02383	3.99000	19.36307

ANALYSIS OF EXPERIMENTAL DATA FOR CAPILLARY RIPPLE EXPERIMENTS

CONSTANT AREA SOL. & INSOL. STRAIGHT CHAIN ALCOHOLS - LIA (NF) FEB 1968 RLR
 EXPERIMENTS PERFORMED AT THE FRESHLY DISTILLED WATER (4X) / FRESHLY DISTILLED N HEPTANE INTERFACE.
 THE SYSTEM UNDER INVESTIGATION IS C10OH - DECANOL (DISTILLED BEFORE USE) ETOH & PURE 2/8/68

SYSTEM PARAMETERS

LOWER PHASE DENSITY 0.9980 G/ML UPPER PHASE DENSITY 0.6780 G/ML
 VISCOSITY 0.00896 POISES VISCOSITY 0.00386 POISES

INITIAL VALUES ASSUMED IN CALCULATION

REAL ELASTICITY (EP) 0.0 IMAGINARY ELASTICITY (EPP) 0.0
 WAVENUMBER 31.0000 RECIPROCAL CM DAMPING COEFFICIENT 0.70000 CM
 REFERENCE METER SCALE 1.00 MV. INTERFACIAL TENSION 50.2000 DYNES/CM
 REFERENCE INPUT VTG. 0.100 VT.

PROBE POSITION DATA

THE CALCULATED PROBE SEPARATION IS 3.36940 CM. BASED ON RESQ = 0.29810 RESFN = 4.78930 DISTGN = 6.0134 DISTFN = 2.64394

CALCULATION OF ZERO ELASTICITY PARAMETERS

POS. NO.	FREQUENCY	OMP. COEF.	WAVE NO.	WAVELENGTH	NO. WAVES	PHS. COR. WANO GN.	PB. SCL. FCTR.
1	160.20	0.73065155	32.88982556	0.19103719	17.63738223	32.88982556	0.86766196
2	184.60	0.82564896	36.17811418	0.17367351	19.40074943	36.17811418	0.83346730
3	210.00	0.92234744	39.45119782	0.15926462	21.15596186	39.45119782	0.91413793
4	235.30	1.01730597	42.58324641	0.14755052	22.83554331	42.58324641	1.00216609

INDEPENDENT VARIABLE DATA

THE INDEPENDENT VARIABLE IS THE LOGARITHM OF THE BULK PHASE SURFACTANT CONCENTRATION (MOLES/L).
 INPUT PARAMETERS ARE- WT. OF SURFACTANT = 8292.00000 MG. MOLECULAR WT. = 158.30000 G.
 MAKE-UP VOL. = 0.01000 L. TOTAL SOLUTION VOLUME = 0.49500 L
 SURFACTANT SOLUTION IS ADDED TO BULK PHASE AND MIXED, THE VOLUME ADDED IN MICROLITERS IS READ IN.

INTERFACIAL TENSION DATA

INTERFACIAL TENSIONS WILL BE CALCULATED USING AN OLEOPHILIC WILHELMY PLATE AND THESE PARAMETERS:
 ACCEL. OF GRAVITY = 0.980 WEIGHT OF PLATE = 34.30MG. WEIGHT OF WEIGHT = 171.40 MG. DENSITY OF WT = 21.40000
 DENSITY OF PLATE = 2.20000 CALCULATED PERIMETER OF PLATE = 2.88413 CM. CALCULATED FRACTION IN LOWER PHASE = 0.200
 WHERE THE CALCULATIONS ASSUME AN INITIAL INTERFACIAL TENSION OF 50.20000 DYNES/CM.

ID *K	INDEP. VAR.	FREQUENCY	INPLT DATA				METER SCALE	SFTN. VAR.
			INPUT VOLT.	OUTPUT VOLT.				
1. 1	0.0	160.20000	0.50150	0.10070	0.50000	38.40000		
1. 2	0.0	18.40000	0.50300	0.12900	0.50000	38.40000		
1. 3	0.0	210.00000	0.50250	0.12670	0.50000	38.40000		
1. 4	0.00050	173.20000	0.50200	0.10370	0.50000	38.40000		
2. 1	0.00050	186.80000	0.50350	0.12760	0.50000	38.50000		
2. 2	0.00050	215.40000	0.50300	0.12620	0.50000	38.50000		
2. 3	0.00550	238.40000	0.50600	0.10660	0.20000	16.50000		
3. 1	0.00550	160.20000	0.50250	0.10290	0.50000	38.50000		
3. 2	0.00550	184.40000	0.50300	0.12550	0.50000	38.50000		
3. 3	0.00550	209.80000	0.50100	0.12630	0.50000	38.50000		
3. 4	0.00550	238.40000	0.50400	0.09970	0.20000	38.50000		
4. 1	0.05550	160.10000	0.50200	0.10400	0.50000	38.50000		
4. 2	0.05550	184.30000	0.50300	0.12380	0.50000	38.60000		
4. 3	0.05550	209.80000	0.50300	0.12380	0.50000	38.60000		
4. 4	0.05550	235.00000	0.50400	0.10710	0.20000	38.60000		
5. 1	0.55550	166.30000	0.50200	0.09900	0.50000	38.60000		
5. 2	0.55550	184.30000	0.50300	0.12250	0.50000	38.60000		
5. 3	0.55550	209.80000	0.50300	0.12390	0.50000	38.60000		
5. 4	0.55550	236.80000	0.50300	0.10810	0.20000	38.60000		
6. 1	10.50000	159.80000	0.50200	0.09430	0.50000	39.60000		
6. 2	10.50000	183.90000	0.50300	0.11690	0.50000	39.60000		
6. 3	10.50000	209.40000	0.50300	0.11780	0.50000	39.60000		
6. 4	10.50000	236.40000	0.50400	0.09680	0.20000	39.60000		
7. 1	50.50000	159.10000	0.50400	0.09680	0.20000	39.60000		
7. 2	50.50000	183.40000	0.50300	0.11350	0.50000	40.50000		
7. 3	50.50000	208.60000	0.50300	0.10610	0.50000	40.50000		
7. 4	50.50000	235.40000	0.50400	0.09320	0.20000	40.50000		
8. 1	130.50000	187.70000	0.50300	0.08010	0.50000	43.40000		
8. 2	130.50000	187.70000	0.50300	0.10360	0.50000	43.40000		
8. 3	130.50000	207.10000	0.50300	0.07410	0.50000	43.40000		
8. 4	130.50000	232.00000	0.50400	0.09400	0.20000	43.40000		
9. 1	210.50000	156.20000	0.50250	0.07300	0.50000	43.90000		
9. 2	210.50000	180.20000	0.50300	0.07300	0.50000	43.90000		
9. 3	210.50000	205.20000	0.50300	0.06070	0.50000	43.90000		
9. 4	210.50000	229.90000	0.50300	0.09900	0.20000	43.90000		
10. 1	390.50000	152.20000	0.50100	0.05350	0.50000	45.90000		
10. 2	390.50000	175.60000	0.50250	0.05350	0.50000	45.90000		
10. 3	390.50000	199.80000	0.50300	0.07630	0.50000	45.90000		
10. 4	390.50000	226.10000	0.50300	0.05940	0.20000	45.90000		
11. 1	590.50000	148.00000	0.40000	0.05940	0.50000	54.10000		
11. 2	590.50000	171.00000	0.50200	0.11480	0.50000	54.10000		
11. 3	590.50000	196.40000	0.50300	0.09330	0.20000	54.10000		
11. 4	555.50000	218.30000	0.50300	0.07300	0.50000	63.90000		
12. 1	790.50000	146.40000	0.50000	0.11160	0.20000	63.90000		
12. 2	790.50000	167.70000	0.50200	0.08430	0.20000	63.90000		
12. 3	790.50000	190.10000	0.50200	0.12000	0.20000	70.20000		
12. 4	790.50000	213.70000	0.50200	0.10400	0.20000	70.20000		

TABLE OF RESULTS FOR 1 POSITION

ID #	K	INDEP. VAR.	OMP. COEFF.	WAVE NO.	REL. EQ.	INTERF. TENS. GEN. AMPL.	C4	WAVELENGTH	REL. EQ.	INTERF. TENS. GEN. AMPL.	C4	INITIAL FREQUENCY	140.20 Hz.	Y2	Y1	REL. FLS.	INITIAL FLS.
1	1	-10.00000	0.72093	32.48992	1.00000	50.20000	0.13593	0.00000	0.95174	0.03232	0.00000	140.20000	0.00000			0.00000	140.20000
2	1	-6.27646	0.72598	32.48497	1.00002	50.16402	0.13602	0.00042	0.95268	0.03200	0.00000	140.16402	0.00042			0.00000	140.16402
3	1	-7.23504	0.72683	32.48409	1.00000	50.16400	0.13603	0.00000	0.95140	0.03204	0.00000	140.16400	0.00000			0.00000	140.16400
4	1	-6.23113	0.73116	32.48907	0.99998	50.13204	0.13594	0.00042	0.95077	0.03234	0.00000	140.13204	0.00042			0.00000	140.13204
5	1	-3.01074	0.73401	32.49191	0.99998	50.06408	0.13597	0.00047	0.95078	0.03231	0.00000	140.06408	0.00047			0.00000	140.06408
6	1	-3.95826	0.74647	32.48603	0.99999	49.99229	0.13599	0.00046	0.95084	0.03226	0.00000	140.09229	0.00046			0.00000	140.09229
7	1	-3.27214	0.75579	32.49010	0.99999	49.92042	0.13601	0.00044	0.94944	0.03297	0.00000	140.02042	0.00044			0.00000	140.02042
8	1	-2.85982	0.77151	32.49159	0.99999	49.85105	0.13606	0.00042	0.95013	0.03289	0.00000	140.05105	0.00042			0.00000	140.05105
9	1	-2.65217	0.78263	32.49263	0.99999	49.78657	0.13611	0.00041	0.95143	0.03284	0.00000	140.08657	0.00041			0.00000	140.08657
10	1	-2.39361	0.80136	32.49049	0.99999	49.72629	0.13615	0.00040	0.95401	0.03284	0.00000	140.02629	0.00040			0.00000	140.02629
11	1	-2.20971	0.82689	32.48849	0.99999	49.66922	0.13619	0.00039	0.95720	0.03283	0.00000	140.06922	0.00039			0.00000	140.06922
12	1	-2.07752	0.85187	32.48690	0.99999	49.61467	0.13622	0.00038	0.96117	0.03281	0.00000	140.01467	0.00038			0.00000	140.01467

TABLE OF RESULTS FOR 2 POSITION

ID #	K	INDEP. VAR.	OMP. COEFF.	WAVE NO.	REL. EQ.	INTERF. TENS. GEN. AMPL.	C4	WAVELENGTH	REL. EQ.	INTERF. TENS. GEN. AMPL.	C4	INITIAL FREQUENCY	140.63 Hz.	Y2	Y1	REL. FLS.	INITIAL FLS.
1	2	-10.00000	0.42345	36.17411	1.00000	50.20000	0.24431	0.00000	0.56444	0.00280	0.00000	140.63000	0.00000			0.00000	140.63000
2	2	-6.27646	0.42427	36.17411	1.00000	50.16402	0.24431	0.00000	0.56418	0.00280	0.00000	140.63402	0.00000			0.00000	140.63402
3	2	-7.23504	0.43101	36.18124	0.99997	50.16402	0.24431	0.00000	0.56444	0.00279	0.00000	140.63402	0.00000			0.00000	140.63402
4	2	-6.23113	0.43794	36.18279	0.99997	50.13204	0.24431	0.00000	0.56437	0.00279	0.00000	140.63204	0.00000			0.00000	140.63204
5	2	-3.01074	0.45376	36.18279	0.99997	50.06408	0.24431	0.00000	0.56476	0.00271	0.00000	140.63204	0.00000			0.00000	140.63204
6	2	-3.95826	0.48544	36.18900	0.99997	49.99229	0.24431	0.00000	0.56421	0.00265	0.00000	140.63204	0.00000			0.00000	140.63204
7	2	-3.27214	0.49560	36.19017	0.99999	49.92042	0.24431	0.00000	0.56476	0.00265	0.00000	140.63204	0.00000			0.00000	140.63204
8	2	-2.85982	0.49971	36.22746	0.99999	49.85105	0.24431	0.00000	0.56476	0.00262	0.00000	140.63204	0.00000			0.00000	140.63204
9	2	-2.65217	0.49129	36.24445	0.99999	49.78657	0.24431	0.00000	0.56434	0.00262	0.00000	140.63204	0.00000			0.00000	140.63204
10	2	-2.39361	0.49322	36.30795	0.99999	49.72629	0.24431	0.00000	0.56434	0.00262	0.00000	140.63204	0.00000			0.00000	140.63204
11	2	-2.20971	0.49873	36.37145	0.99999	49.66922	0.24431	0.00000	0.56434	0.00262	0.00000	140.63204	0.00000			0.00000	140.63204
12	2	-2.07752	0.50615	36.43539	0.99999	49.61467	0.24431	0.00000	0.56434	0.00261	0.00000	140.63204	0.00000			0.00000	140.63204

TABLE OF RESULTS FOR 3 POSITION

ID #	K	INDEP. VAR.	OMP. COEFF.	WAVE NO.	REL. EQ.	INTERF. TENS. GEN. AMPL.	C4	WAVELENGTH	REL. EQ.	INTERF. TENS. GEN. AMPL.	C4	INITIAL FREQUENCY	210.00 Hz.	Y2	Y1	REL. FLS.	INITIAL FLS.
1	3	-10.00000	0.92235	39.45120	1.00000	50.20000	0.31591	0.00000	0.96665	0.00233	0.00000	210.00000	0.00000			0.00000	210.00000
2	3	-6.27646	0.92340	39.45120	1.00000	50.16402	0.31591	0.00000	0.96629	0.00233	0.00000	210.00402	0.00000			0.00000	210.00402
3	3	-7.23504	0.92446	39.45330	0.99997	50.16402	0.31591	0.00000	0.96623	0.00233	0.00000	210.00402	0.00000			0.00000	210.00402
4	3	-6.23113	0.93050	39.45330	0.99997	50.13204	0.31591	0.00000	0.96647	0.00232	0.00000	210.00204	0.00000			0.00000	210.00204
5	3	-3.01074	0.93776	39.45339	0.99995	50.06408	0.31591	0.00000	0.96671	0.00232	0.00000	210.00204	0.00000			0.00000	210.00204
6	3	-3.95826	0.94408	39.45379	0.99995	49.99229	0.31591	0.00000	0.96676	0.00232	0.00000	210.00204	0.00000			0.00000	210.00204
7	3	-3.27214	0.94783	39.47640	0.99999	49.92042	0.31591	0.00000	0.96676	0.00232	0.00000	210.00204	0.00000			0.00000	210.00204
8	3	-2.85982	0.95179	39.51719	0.99999	49.85105	0.31591	0.00000	0.96676	0.00232	0.00000	210.00204	0.00000			0.00000	210.00204
9	3	-2.65217	0.95573	39.55820	0.99999	49.78657	0.31591	0.00000	0.96676	0.00232	0.00000	210.00204	0.00000			0.00000	210.00204
10	3	-2.40417	0.95973	39.60059	0.99999	49.72629	0.31591	0.00000	0.96676	0.00232	0.00000	210.00204	0.00000			0.00000	210.00204
11	3	-2.20971	0.96378	39.64358	0.99999	49.66922	0.31591	0.00000	0.96676	0.00232	0.00000	210.00204	0.00000			0.00000	210.00204
12	3	-2.07752	0.96784	39.68667	0.99999	49.61467	0.31591	0.00000	0.96676	0.00232	0.00000	210.00204	0.00000			0.00000	210.00204

TABLE OF RESULTS FOR 4 POSITION

ID #	K	INDEP. VAR.	OMP. COEFF.	WAVE NO.	REL. EQ.	INTERF. TENS. GEN. AMPL.	C4	WAVELENGTH	REL. EQ.	INTERF. TENS. GEN. AMPL.	C4	INITIAL FREQUENCY	210.30 Hz.	Y2	Y1	REL. FLS.	INITIAL FLS.
1	4	-10.00000	1.01731	42.48795	1.00000	50.20000	0.12084	0.00000	0.76604	0.00238	0.00000	210.30000	0.00000			0.00000	210.30000
2	4	-6.27646	1.01836	42.48795	1.00002	50.16402	0.12084	0.00042	0.76604	0.00238	0.00000	210.30402	0.00042			0.00000	210.30402
3	4	-7.23504	1.01941	42.48795	1.00000	50.16400	0.12084	0.00000	0.76620	0.00238	0.00000	210.30400	0.00000			0.00000	210.30400
4	4	-6.23113	1.02046	42.48795	0.99998	50.13204	0.12084	0.00042	0.76637	0.00238	0.00000	210.30204	0.00042			0.00000	210.30204
5	4	-3.01074	1.02151	42.48795	0.99998	50.06408	0.12084	0.00047	0.76654	0.00237	0.00000	210.30204	0.00047			0.00000	210.30204
6	4	-3.95826	1.02256	42.48795	0.99999	49.99229	0.12084	0.00046	0.76671	0.00237	0.00000	210.30204	0.00046			0.00000	210.30204
7	4	-3.27214	1.02361	42.48795	0.99999	49.92042	0.12084	0.00044	0.76688	0.00237	0.00000	210.30204	0.00044			0.00000	210.30204
8	4	-2.85982	1.02466	42.48795	0.99999	49.85105	0.12084	0.00042	0.76705	0.00237	0.00000	210.30204	0.00042			0.00000	210.30204
9	4	-2.65217	1.02571	42.48795	0.99999	49.78657	0.12084	0.00041	0.76722	0.00237	0.00000	210.30204	0.00041			0.00000	210.30204
10	4	-2.40417	1.02676	42.48795	0.99999	49.72629	0.12084	0.00040	0.76739	0.00237	0.00000	210.30204	0.00040			0.00000	210.30204
11	4	-2.20971	1.02781	42.48795	0.99999	49.66922	0.12084	0.00039	0.76756	0.00237	0.00000	210.30204	0.00039			0.00000	210.30204
12	4	-2.07752	1.02886	42.48795	0.99999	49.61467	0.12084	0.00038	0.76773	0.00237	0.00000	210.30204	0.00038			0.00000	210.30204

ANALYSIS OF EXPERIMENTAL DATA FOR CAPILLARY RIPPLE EXPERIMENTS

CONSTANT AREA SOL. & INSOL. STRAIGHT CHAIN ALCOHOLS - LIA (NP) PER 1966 RLB
 EXPERIMENTS PERFORMED AT THE FRESHLY DISTILLED WATER (4M) /FRESHLY DISTILLED N HEPTANE INTERFAC.
 THE SYSTEM UNDER INVESTIGATION IS C14OH - TETRADECANOL (1X FROM A95. DIST. ETHANIL) IN ETOM 2/9/69

SYSTEM PARAMETERS

LOWER PHASE DENSITY 0.9980 G/ML UPPER PHASE DENSITY 0.6780 G/ML
 VISCOSITY 0.00896 POISES VISCOSITY 0.00386 POISES

INITIAL VALUES ASSUMED IN CALCULATION

REAL ELASTICITY (EP) 0.0 IMAGINARY ELASTICITY (EPP) 0.0
 WAVENUMBER 31.00000 RECIPROCAL CM DAMPING COEFFICIENT 0.70000 CM
 REFERENCE METER SCALE 1.00 MV. INTERFACIAL TENSION 50.2000 DYNES/CM
 REFERENCE INPUT VTG. 0.100 VT.

PROBE POSITION DATA

THE CALCULATED PROBE SEPARATION IS 3.36472 CM. BASED ON RESON= 0.28340 RESP= 4.76820 DISTON= 6.02431 DISTFN= 2.65959

CALCULATION OF ZERO ELASTICITY PARAMETERS

POS. NO.	FREQUENCY	DMP. COEF.	WAVE NO.	WAVELENGTH	NO. WAVES	PHS. COR. WANO	CM. PB.	SCL. FCTN.
1	161.20	0.73457336	33.02772131	0.19023959	17.68672684	33.02772131	0.84450857	
2	185.70	0.82968103	36.32283556	0.17298194	19.45129864	36.32283556	0.74251879	
3	211.30	0.92726277	39.61507338	0.15860579	21.21433008	39.61507338	0.77466264	

INDEPENDENT VARIABLE DATA

THE INDEPENDENT VARIABLE IS SURFACE CONCENTRATION IN MOLES/CM SQ. X 10¹⁰
 INPUT PARAMETERS ARE WT. OF SURFACTANT = 212.00000 MG. MOLECULAR WT. = 214.30000 MAKE-UP VOLUME=0.0500 L.
 THE AREA IS KEPT CONST. AT 240.00000 SQ. CM

INTERFACIAL TENSION DATA

INTERFACIAL TENSIONS WILL BE CALCULATED USING AN OLECMILLIC WILHELMY PLATE AND THESE PARAMETERS:
 ACCEL. OF GRAVITY= 0.980 WEIGHT OF PLATE= 34.30MG. WEIGHT OF WEIGHT= 171.40 MG. DENSITY OF WT= 21.40000
 DENSITY OF PLATE= 2.20000 CALCULATED PERIMETER OF PLATE= 2.90365 CM. CALCULATED FRACTION IN LOWER PHASE=0.700
 WHERE THE CALCULATIONS ASSUME AN INITIAL INTERFACIAL TENSION OF 50.20000 DYNES/CM.

		INPUT DATA						
ID , K	INDEP. VAR.	FREQUENCY	INPUT VOLTS.	OUTPUT VOLTS.	METER SCALE	SEFN. VAR.		
1* 1	0.0	161.20000	0.50100	0.10030	0.30000	17.40000		
1* 2	0.0	183.70000	0.40300	0.11320	0.30000	37.40000		
1* 3	0.0	211.30000	0.30700	0.10730	0.10000	17.40000		
2* 1	0.00300	101.00000	0.30200	0.09350	0.10000	17.40000		
2* 2	0.00400	185.70000	0.40200	0.11300	0.30000	17.40000		
2* 3	0.00500	211.10000	0.30300	0.10470	0.30000	17.40000		
3* 1	0.05100	160.00000	0.50200	0.10410	0.30000	17.40000		
3* 2	0.05300	183.60000	0.30300	0.11070	0.30000	17.40000		
3* 3	0.05500	211.10000	0.30300	0.10270	0.30000	17.40000		
4* 1	0.32500	180.00000	0.30400	0.11620	0.30000	17.40000		
4* 2	0.32500	207.00000	0.50400	0.10130	0.30000	17.40000		
4* 3	15.32500	160.00000	0.50400	0.09480	0.30000	17.40000		
5* 1	15.35500	185.30000	0.50400	0.11050	0.30000	17.70000		
5* 2	15.35500	210.70000	0.40700	0.10910	0.30000	17.70000		
5* 3	15.35500	160.30000	0.50300	0.09330	0.30000	34.10000		
6* 1	65.50000	189.00000	0.50300	0.11010	0.30000	34.10000		
6* 2	65.50000	210.40000	0.50400	0.10480	0.30000	34.10000		
6* 3	65.50000	160.40000	0.50300	0.09130	0.30000	34.50000		
7* 1	113.50000	184.40000	0.50300	0.09770	0.40000	34.50000		
7* 2	113.50000	210.40000	0.50300	0.10470	0.40000	39.20000		
7* 3	113.50000	159.90000	0.50300	0.09150	0.30000	39.20000		
8* 1	223.50000	184.20000	0.50400	0.10340	0.30000	39.20000		
8* 2	223.50000	209.90000	0.50300	0.09450	0.30000	39.20000		
8* 3	223.50000	148.10000	0.50300	0.08270	0.30000	34.40000		
9* 1	371.00000	149.00000	0.50300	0.10140	0.30000	34.40000		
9* 2	371.00000	209.80000	0.50300	0.09880	0.30000	40.20000		
9* 3	371.00000	139.30000	0.50300	0.09880	0.30000	40.20000		
10* 1	663.00000	154.00000	0.50400	0.09900	0.30000	40.20000		
10* 2	663.00000	208.30000	0.50400	0.09480	0.30000	41.30000		
10* 3	663.00000	183.20000	0.50400	0.08280	0.30000	41.30000		
11* 1	1833.00000	157.80000	0.50600	0.07070	0.30000	43.50000		
11* 2	1833.00000	208.80000	0.50600	0.08880	0.30000	43.50000		
11* 3	1833.00000	151.90000	0.50600	0.07630	0.30000	43.50000		
12* 1	2563.00000	181.90000	0.50700	0.08450	0.50000	43.60000		
12* 2	2563.00000	207.40000	0.50700	0.08510	0.50000	45.20000		
12* 3	2563.00000	157.10000	0.50300	0.08420	0.50000	45.20000		
13* 1	3478.00000	181.20000	0.50400	0.05710	0.50000	44.50000		
13* 2	3478.00000	206.40000	0.50400	0.07500	0.50000	44.50000		
13* 3	3478.00000	179.20000	0.50400	0.05150	0.50000	44.50000		
14* 1	4888.00000	153.60000	0.50300	0.08590	0.20000	44.30000		
14* 2	4888.00000	177.10000	0.50200	0.11750	0.20000	51.80000		
14* 3	4888.00000	207.10000	0.50400	0.08590	0.20000	51.80000		
15* 1	6698.00000	141.80000	0.50300	0.09350	0.20000	51.80000		
15* 2	6698.00000	202.10000	0.50300	0.11720	0.20000	57.60000		
15* 3	6698.00000	174.20000	0.50300	0.08450	0.20000	57.60000		
16* 1	9604.00000	198.40000	0.50300	0.08450	0.20000	54.80000		
16* 2	9604.00000	171.80000	0.50300	0.11440	0.20000	61.40000		
16* 3	9604.00000	195.10000	0.50600	0.09260	0.20000	61.40000		

TABLE OF RESULTS FOR 1 POSITION

CALCULATED WAVENUMBER = 39.02772 RECIP. CM. WAVELENGTH=0.15024 CM. INITIAL FREQUENCY = 161.20 WZ.

ID #	INDEX	VAR.	DMP.	COEF.	WAVE NO.	REL. FQ.	INTERF.	TMS.	GEN.	AMPL.	Y1	Y2	REAL FL.	IMAG. FL.
1	1	0.0	0.73487	39.02772	1.00000	39.02000	0.11044	0.93046	0.02224	-0.00015	-0.00075			
2	1	0.00412	0.73489	39.02967	0.99762	50.20000	0.11967	0.94911	0.02274	-0.00171	-0.00124			
3	1	0.00434	0.73429	39.03200	0.99730	50.20000	0.11967	0.94911	0.02274	-0.00171	-0.00124			
4	1	0.49734	0.73744	39.03004	0.99814	50.18835	0.11979	0.94928	0.02260	-0.00171	-0.00124			
5	1	1.202338	0.74444	39.03094	0.99814	50.20000	0.11979	0.94928	0.02260	-0.00171	-0.00124			
6	1	9.0229781	0.75093	39.03013	0.99834	49.99373	0.11978	0.94928	0.02261	-0.00171	-0.00124			
7	1	9.02169	0.74803	39.03043	0.99834	49.98174	0.11978	0.94928	0.02261	-0.00171	-0.00124			
8	1	1.0109988	0.74014	39.03149	0.99774	49.97449	0.11988	0.94934	0.02270	-0.00171	-0.00124			
9	1	1.0109988	0.74014	39.03149	0.99774	49.97449	0.11988	0.94934	0.02270	-0.00171	-0.00124			
10	1	1.9409702	0.74030	39.04935	0.99892	49.97449	0.11988	0.94934	0.02270	-0.00171	-0.00124			
11	1	1.9409702	0.74030	39.04935	0.99892	49.97449	0.11988	0.94934	0.02270	-0.00171	-0.00124			
12	1	1.2113291035	0.76718	39.04942	0.99891	48.00421	0.11961	0.94909	0.02443	-0.00171	-0.00124			
13	1	1.2113291035	0.76718	39.04942	0.99891	48.00421	0.11961	0.94909	0.02443	-0.00171	-0.00124			
14	1	1.4013912001	0.82283	39.05819	0.99840	46.49389	0.11951	0.94898	0.02394	-0.00171	-0.00124			
15	1	1.4013912001	0.82283	39.05819	0.99840	46.49389	0.11951	0.94898	0.02394	-0.00171	-0.00124			
16	1	1.9513915688	0.87840	39.06012	0.99838	45.33992	0.11859	0.94948	0.02355	-0.00171	-0.00124			
17	1	1.9513915688	0.87840	39.06012	0.99838	45.33992	0.11859	0.94948	0.02355	-0.00171	-0.00124			
17	1	1.0000000000	0.91257	39.11447	0.98149	41.56446	0.09857	0.95054	0.02754	-0.00171	-0.00124			

TABLE OF RESULTS FOR 2 POSITION

CALCULATED WAVENUMBER = 36.32244 RECIP. CM. WAVELENGTH=0.17298 CM. INITIAL FREQUENCY = 185.70 WZ.

ID #	INDEX	VAR.	DMP.	COEF.	WAVE NO.	REL. FQ.	INTERF.	TMS.	GEN.	AMPL.	Y1	Y2	REAL FL.	IMAG. FL.
1	2	0.0	0.82968	36.32244	1.00000	36.20000	0.24714	0.94445	0.02274	-0.00117	-0.00075			
2	2	0.00412	0.82662	36.32244	0.99940	50.20000	0.24714	0.94445	0.02274	-0.00117	-0.00075			
3	2	0.00434	0.83711	36.32443	0.99840	50.20000	0.24714	0.94445	0.02274	-0.00117	-0.00075			
4	2	0.49734	0.83912	36.32443	0.99840	50.20000	0.24714	0.94445	0.02274	-0.00117	-0.00075			
5	2	1.202338	0.83972	36.32443	0.99840	50.20000	0.24714	0.94445	0.02274	-0.00117	-0.00075			
6	2	9.0229781	0.84049	36.32359	0.99824	49.98174	0.24714	0.94445	0.02274	-0.00117	-0.00075			
7	2	9.02169	0.83972	36.32359	0.99824	49.98174	0.24714	0.94445	0.02274	-0.00117	-0.00075			
8	2	1.0109988	0.83824	36.32359	0.99818	49.97449	0.24714	0.94445	0.02274	-0.00117	-0.00075			
9	2	1.0109988	0.83824	36.32359	0.99818	49.97449	0.24714	0.94445	0.02274	-0.00117	-0.00075			
10	2	1.9409702	0.83922	36.32359	0.99854	49.97449	0.24714	0.94445	0.02274	-0.00117	-0.00075			
11	2	1.9409702	0.83922	36.32359	0.99854	49.97449	0.24714	0.94445	0.02274	-0.00117	-0.00075			
12	2	1.2113291035	0.86455	36.32161	0.99754	48.00421	0.24714	0.94445	0.02443	-0.00117	-0.00075			
13	2	1.2113291035	0.86455	36.32161	0.99754	48.00421	0.24714	0.94445	0.02443	-0.00117	-0.00075			
14	2	1.4013912001	0.89925	36.32027	0.99777	47.48346	0.24699	0.94424	0.02447	-0.00117	-0.00075			
15	2	1.4013912001	0.89925	36.32027	0.99777	47.48346	0.24699	0.94424	0.02447	-0.00117	-0.00075			
16	2	1.9513915688	0.96197	36.42430	0.99500	45.40712	0.22847	0.94534	0.02451	-0.00117	-0.00075			
17	2	1.9513915688	0.96197	36.42430	0.99500	45.40712	0.22847	0.94534	0.02451	-0.00117	-0.00075			
17	2	1.0000000000	1.02228	36.52880	0.93807	42.09986	0.20477	0.94803	0.02711	-0.00117	-0.00075			

TABLE OF RESULTS FOR 3 POSITION

CALCULATED WAVENUMBER = 39.41507 RECIP. CM. WAVELENGTH=0.15061 CM. INITIAL FREQUENCY = 211.30 WZ.

ID #	INDEX	VAR.	DMP.	COEF.	WAVE NO.	REL. FQ.	INTERF.	TMS.	GEN.	AMPL.	Y1	Y2	REAL FL.	IMAG. FL.
1	3	0.0	0.92726	39.41507	1.00000	39.20000	0.31388	0.94456	0.02341	-0.00017	-0.00075			
2	3	0.00412	0.93193	39.41925	0.99903	50.20000	0.31408	0.94447	0.02341	-0.00017	-0.00075			
3	3	0.00434	0.94417	39.41925	0.99903	50.20000	0.31408	0.94447	0.02341	-0.00017	-0.00075			
4	3	0.49734	0.94200	39.42134	0.99818	50.16825	0.31382	0.94420	0.02340	-0.00017	-0.00075			
5	3	1.202338	0.94050	39.42161	0.99818	50.16825	0.31382	0.94420	0.02340	-0.00017	-0.00075			
6	3	1.202338	0.94050	39.42161	0.99818	50.16825	0.31382	0.94420	0.02340	-0.00017	-0.00075			
7	3	9.0229781	0.93824	39.42190	0.99817	49.97449	0.31380	0.94414	0.02340	-0.00017	-0.00075			
8	3	9.0229781	0.93824	39.42190	0.99817	49.97449	0.31380	0.94414	0.02340	-0.00017	-0.00075			
9	3	1.0109988	0.93651	39.42439	0.99817	49.97449	0.31380	0.94414	0.02340	-0.00017	-0.00075			
10	3	1.0109988	0.93651	39.42439	0.99817	49.97449	0.31380	0.94414	0.02340	-0.00017	-0.00075			
11	3	1.9409702	0.93208	39.45701	0.99803	48.52498	0.31330	0.94354	0.02346	-0.00017	-0.00075			
12	3	1.9409702	0.93208	39.45701	0.99803	48.52498	0.31330	0.94354	0.02346	-0.00017	-0.00075			
13	3	1.2113291035	1.00014	39.46972	0.99817	48.01746	0.31308	0.94342	0.02544	-0.00017	-0.00075			
14	3	1.2113291035	1.00014	39.46972	0.99817	48.01746	0.31308	0.94342	0.02544	-0.00017	-0.00075			
15	3	1.4013912001	1.05203	39.47193	0.99781	47.46617	0.31219	0.94375	0.02649	-0.00017	-0.00075			
16	3	1.4013912001	1.05203	39.47193	0.99781	47.46617	0.31219	0.94375	0.02649	-0.00017	-0.00075			
17	3	1.9513915688	1.11391	39.50724	0.99646	45.47499	0.29827	0.94212	0.02766	-0.00017	-0.00075			
17	3	1.9513915688	1.11391	39.50724	0.99646	45.47499	0.29827	0.94212	0.02766	-0.00017	-0.00075			
17	3	1.0000000000	1.212021	39.608119	0.93859	42.05339	0.26947	0.94060	0.02759	-0.00017	-0.00075			
17	3	1.0000000000	1.213308	39.64413	0.92333	42.16736	0.27992	0.93716	0.02707	-0.00017	-0.00075			

ANALYSIS OF EXPERIMENTAL DATA FOR CAPILLARY RIPPLE EXPERIMENTS

CONSTANT AREA SOL. & INSOL. STRAIGHT CHAIN ALCOHOLS - LIA (NF) FEB 1968 RLA
 EXPERIMENTS PERFORMED AT THE FRESHLY DISTILLED WATER (4X) / FRESHLY DISTILLED N HEPTANE INTERFACE.
 THE SYSTEM UNDER INVESTIGATION IS C20OH - EICOSANOL (1X FROM ABS. DIST. ETHANOL) IN ETOH 7/9/68

SYSTEM PARAMETERS

LOWER PHASE DENSITY 0.9990 G/ML UPPER PHASE DENSITY 0.6780 G/ML
 VISCOSITY 0.00896 POISES VISCOSITY 0.00346 POISES

INITIAL VALUES ASSUMED IN CALCULATION

REAL ELASTICITY (EP) 0.0 IMAGINARY ELASTICITY (EPI) 0.0
 WAVENUMBER 31.0000 RECIPROCAL CM DAMPING COEFFICIENT 0.70000 CM
 REFERENCE METER SCALE 1.00 MV. INTERFACIAL TENSION 50.2000 DYNES/CM
 REFERENCE INPUT VTG. 0.100 VT.

PROBE POSITION DATA

THE CALCULATED PROBE SEPARATION IS 3.55623 CM. BASED ON REFLECTION 0.70920 REFLECTION 9.04640 DISTANCE 6.00506 DISTANCE 7.44447

CALCULATION OF ZERO ELASTICITY PARAMETERS

POS. NO.	FREQUENCY	IMP. COEFF.	WAVE NO.	WAVELENGTH	NO. WAVES	PHASE CHANGE	NO. PERIODS
1	162.10	0.73810016	33.15158478	0.18952880	18.73145636	33.15158478	0.89967214
2	185.70	0.82968103	36.37283556	0.17298154	20.52372899	36.12283556	0.92085249
3	209.90	0.92196917	39.43857812	0.15931558	22.28623724	39.43857812	0.90881043
4	234.20	1.01320687	42.44546635	0.14801552	23.94549908	42.44546635	1.19864574

INDEPENDENT VARIABLE DATA

THE INDEPENDENT VARIABLE IS SURFACE CONCENTRATION IN MOLES/CM SQ. X 10¹⁰
 INPUT PARAMETERS ARE WT. OF SURFACTANT = 952.00000 MG. MOLECULAR WT. = 298.00000 MAKE-UP VOLUME = 0.7500 L.
 THE AREA IS KEPT CONST. AT 240.00000 SQ. CM

INTERFACIAL TENSION DATA

INTERFACIAL TENSIONS WILL BE CALCULATED USING AN OLEOPHILIC WILHELMY PLATE AND THESE PARAMETERS:
 ACCEL. OF GRAVITY = 0.990 WEIGHT OF PLATE = 74.30MG. WEIGHT OF WEIGHT = 171.40 MG. DENSITY OF WT = 21.41000
 DENSITY OF PLATE = 2.20000 CALCULATED PERIMETER OF PLATE = 2.86656 CM. CALCULATED FRACTION IN LOWER PHASE = 0.200
 WHERE THE CALCULATIONS ASSUME AN INITIAL INTERFACIAL TENSION OF 50.20000 DYNES/CM.

ID * K	INDEP. VAR.	FREQUENCY	INPUT DATA				METER SCALE	SETH. VAR.
			INPUT VOLT.	OUTPUT VOLT.				
1* 1	U,0	162,10000	0,50200	0,09490	0,50000	39,30000		
1* 2	C,0	185,70000	0,50400	0,12040	0,50000	39,30000		
1* 3	U,0	209,70000	0,50400	0,10790	0,50000	39,30000		
1* 4	U,0	234,20000	0,50400	0,10790	0,50000	39,30000		
2* 1	0,02000	161,50000	0,50200	0,09490	0,50000	39,40000		
2* 2	C,02000	185,50000	0,50200	0,11010	0,50000	39,40000		
2* 3	C,02000	209,70000	0,50300	0,10450	0,50000	39,40000		
3* 1	U,07000	234,00000	0,50100	0,09740	0,50000	39,40000		
3* 2	U,07000	185,30000	0,50300	0,09840	0,50000	39,50000		
3* 3	U,07000	209,60000	0,50300	0,11060	0,50000	39,50000		
3* 4	U,07000	233,60000	0,50700	0,10830	0,50000	39,50000		
4* 1	0,47000	161,80000	0,50300	0,10790	0,50000	39,40000		
4* 2	0,47000	185,10000	0,50300	0,11750	0,50000	39,40000		
4* 3	0,47000	209,40000	0,50300	0,10610	0,50000	39,40000		
4* 4	0,47000	233,60000	0,50300	0,10720	0,50000	39,40000		
5* 1	21,00000	162,50000	0,50200	0,11210	0,50000	40,20000		
5* 2	21,00000	185,00000	0,50200	0,11210	0,50000	40,20000		
5* 3	21,00000	209,20000	0,50200	0,09550	0,50000	40,20000		
5* 4	21,00000	233,20000	0,50200	0,10640	0,50000	40,20000		
6* 1	121,00000	160,80000	0,50200	0,08900	0,50000	40,20000		
6* 2	121,00000	184,20000	0,50200	0,08900	0,50000	40,20000		
6* 3	121,00000	208,30000	0,50300	0,10710	0,50000	41,40000		
6* 4	121,00000	232,30000	0,50400	0,09430	0,50000	41,40000		
7* 1	321,00000	160,20000	0,50300	0,09430	0,50000	41,40000		
7* 2	321,00000	183,50000	0,50300	0,08420	0,50000	42,70000		
7* 3	321,00000	207,70000	0,50400	0,10330	0,50000	42,70000		
7* 4	321,00000	231,70000	0,50400	0,08940	0,50000	42,70000		
8* 1	721,00000	159,30000	0,50200	0,09750	0,50000	42,70000		
8* 2	721,00000	182,60000	0,50200	0,07750	0,50000	44,40000		
8* 3	721,00000	206,60000	0,50200	0,09390	0,50000	44,40000		
8* 4	721,00000	230,60000	0,50300	0,07790	0,50000	44,40000		
9* 1	1100,00000	161,60000	0,50000	0,10250	0,50000	44,40000		
9* 2	1100,00000	185,70000	0,50200	0,08710	0,50000	44,40000		
9* 3	1100,00000	209,70000	0,50200	0,08440	0,50000	44,40000		
9* 4	1100,00000	229,70000	0,50200	0,10300	0,50000	44,40000		
10* 1	1800,00000	157,00000	0,50400	0,10300	0,50000	48,80000		
10* 2	1800,00000	179,20000	0,50400	0,07970	0,50000	48,80000		
10* 3	1800,00000	203,20000	0,50400	0,07970	0,50000	48,80000		
10* 4	1800,00000	227,20000	0,50400	0,05770	0,50000	48,80000		
11* 1	2800,00000	154,40000	0,50600	0,10330	0,50000	48,80000		
11* 2	2800,00000	177,30000	0,50600	0,12330	0,50000	48,80000		
11* 3	2800,00000	200,50000	0,50600	0,06620	0,50000	52,50000		
11* 4	2800,00000	223,90000	0,50200	0,12290	0,50000	52,50000		
12* 1	3800,00000	153,30000	0,50600	0,11070	0,50000	52,50000		
12* 2	3800,00000	175,60000	0,50100	0,10670	0,50000	56,10000		
12* 3	3800,00000	199,00000	0,50200	0,12200	0,50000	56,10000		
12* 4	3800,00000	222,40000	0,50200	0,06180	0,50000	56,10000		
13* 1	4800,00000	151,90000	0,50000	0,10240	0,50000	56,10000		
13* 2	4800,00000	174,20000	0,50000	0,09700	0,50000	59,20000		
13* 3	4800,00000	197,20000	0,50200	0,13670	0,50000	59,20000		
13* 4	4800,00000	220,50000	0,50300	0,10820	0,50000	59,20000		
14* 1	5800,00000	147,70000	0,50000	0,09750	0,50000	59,20000		
14* 2	5800,00000	169,60000	0,50000	0,08440	0,50000	66,80000		
14* 3	5800,00000	192,10000	0,50000	0,09870	0,50000	66,80000		
14* 4	5800,00000	215,90000	0,50200	0,06930	0,50000	66,80000		

TABLE OF RESULTS FOR 1 POSITION

ID # K	INDEX	VAR.	DMP	COEF.	MAVE	NO.	RELF.	FQ.	INTERF.	TERMS.	GEN.	AMPL.	CN.	INITIAL	FREQ.	NCY	1	Y2	REFL	FLS.	IMAG.	FLAS.	
1	1	0.0			33.15158		1.00000		50.20000		0.14402		0.14402	0.95037	0.02228				-0.02016				-0.00075
2	1	0.0324			33.15387		0.99938		50.16981		0.14453		0.14453	0.95040	0.02191				-0.00345				-0.00310
3	1	0.1635			33.15523		0.99785		50.13163		0.14495		0.14495	0.95042	0.02171				-0.00610				-0.00575
4	1	1.28123			33.15471		0.99630		49.89231		0.14210		0.14210	0.94883	0.02231				-0.17877				-0.11646
5	1	59.90604			33.15761		0.99350		49.48927		0.13871		0.13871	0.94781	0.02287				-0.34487				-0.21444
6	1	322.12528			33.16444		0.99198		49.40370		0.13583		0.13583	0.94876	0.02273				-0.55466				-0.40756
7	1	854.56376			33.17092		0.98828		48.84645		0.13155		0.13155	0.94863	0.02314				-0.78444				-0.65112
8	1	1919.44072			33.17972		0.98273		47.90945		0.12709		0.12709	0.94919	0.02342				-1.07644				-0.90412
9	1	4791.94631			33.18731		0.97719		46.99221		0.12295		0.12295	0.94913	0.02368				-1.41117				-1.20764
10	1	12928.41163			33.20093		0.96854		46.09821		0.11961		0.11961	0.94411	0.02394				-1.80294				-1.61542
11	1	17454.13870			33.22074		0.95373		44.94874		0.10542		0.10542	0.93315	0.02444				-2.41942				-2.15142
12	1	20000.00000			33.24048		0.93704		40.30294		0.10023		0.10023	0.91959	0.02502				-3.15525				-2.81256
13	1	20000.00000			33.26189		0.91117		40.76431		0.08758		0.08758	0.90204	0.02583				-3.91393				-3.57570

TABLE OF RESULTS FOR 2 POSITION

ID # K	INDEX	VAR.	DMP	COEF.	MAVE	NO.	RELF.	FQ.	INTERF.	TERMS.	GEN.	AMPL.	CN.	INITIAL	FREQ.	NCY	1	Y2	REFL	FLS.	IMAG.	FLAS.	
1	2	0.0			36.32284		1.00000		50.20000		0.24714		0.24714	0.94445	0.02244				-0.02017				-0.00075
2	2	0.09324			36.32585		0.99842		50.16356		0.24760		0.24760	0.94482	0.02313				-0.03122				-0.00075
3	2	0.18635			36.32866		0.99745		50.13153		0.24820		0.24820	0.94519	0.02302				-0.04205				-0.00075
4	2	1.45123			36.33185		0.99785		50.02904		0.24494		0.24494	0.94430	0.02306				-0.09345				-0.01087
5	2	59.90604			36.33935		0.99623		49.48927		0.24973		0.24973	0.94430	0.02311				-0.17877				-0.01087
6	2	322.12528			36.34422		0.99192		49.40370		0.24728		0.24728	0.94409	0.02317				-0.34487				-0.01087
7	2	854.56376			36.35148		0.98815		48.84645		0.24525		0.24525	0.94351	0.02323				-0.55466				-0.01087
8	2	1919.44072			36.36052		0.98131		47.90945		0.24227		0.24227	0.94370	0.02349				-0.80467				-0.01087
9	2	4791.94631			36.38290		0.97712		46.99221		0.23857		0.23857	0.94339	0.02544				-1.07644				-0.01087
10	2	12928.41163			36.40799		0.96823		46.09821		0.23112		0.23112	0.94307	0.02544				-1.41117				-0.01087
11	2	17454.13870			36.44196		0.94477		44.94874		0.21912		0.21912	0.94390	0.02544				-1.80294				-0.01087
12	2	20000.00000			36.48180		0.92869		44.94874		0.21256		0.21256	0.94390	0.02571				-2.41942				-0.01087
13	2	20000.00000			36.50255		0.90807		40.30294		0.20673		0.20673	0.94313	0.02741				-3.15525				-0.01087
14	2	20000.00000			36.53945		0.88130		40.76431		0.18209		0.18209	0.92518	0.02907				-3.91393				-0.01087

TABLE OF RESULTS FOR 3 POSITION

ID # K	INDEX	VAR.	DMP	COEF.	MAVE	NO.	RELF.	FQ.	INTERF.	TERMS.	GEN.	AMPL.	CN.	INITIAL	FREQ.	NCY	1	Y2	REFL	FLS.	IMAG.	FLAS.	
1	3	0.0			39.43858		1.00000		50.20000		0.31510		0.31510	0.94665	0.02334				-0.02017				-0.00075
2	3	0.05324			39.44256		0.99903		50.16981		0.31404		0.31404	0.94621	0.02359				-0.03122				-0.00075
3	3	0.18635			39.44455		0.99857		50.13163		0.31348		0.31348	0.94681	0.02384				-0.04205				-0.00075
4	3	1.45123			39.44854		0.99762		50.02906		0.31208		0.31208	0.94665	0.02384				-0.09345				-0.00075
5	3	59.90604			39.45053		0.99718		49.48923		0.31120		0.31120	0.94619	0.02384				-0.17877				-0.00075
6	3	322.12528			39.47049		0.99238		49.40370		0.30124		0.30124	0.94351	0.02397				-0.34487				-0.00075
7	3	854.56376			39.48247		0.98730		48.84645		0.29439		0.29439	0.94351	0.02425				-0.55466				-0.00075
8	3	1919.44072			39.50440		0.98428		47.90945		0.28345		0.28345	0.94336	0.02454				-0.80467				-0.00075
9	3	4791.94631			39.52230		0.98191		46.99221		0.27482		0.27482	0.94321	0.02514				-1.07644				-0.00075
10	3	12928.41163			39.54668		0.97954		46.09821		0.26588		0.26588	0.94315	0.02584				-1.41117				-0.00075
11	3	17454.13870			39.56568		0.97954		44.94874		0.25922		0.25922	0.94315	0.02604				-1.80294				-0.00075
12	3	20000.00000			39.58185		0.97954		44.94874		0.25485		0.25485	0.94315	0.02635				-2.41942				-0.00075
13	3	20000.00000			39.59566		0.97954		40.30294		0.25048		0.25048	0.94315	0.02684				-3.15525				-0.00075
14	3	20000.00000			39.61730		0.97954		40.76431		0.24698		0.24698	0.94315	0.02741				-3.91393				-0.00075

TABLE OF RESULTS FOR 4 POSITION

CALCULATED WAVENUMBER= 42.44997 RECIP. CM. WAVELENGTH=0.1402 CM. INITIAL FREQUENCY = 234.20 HZ.

ID	X	INDEP. VAR.	DMP.	COEF.	WAVE NO.	REL. FQ.	INTERP. TEMP.	GEN. AMPL.	Y1	YZ	REAL ELS.	IMAG. ELS.
1	4	0.0	1.0	0.1221	42.44997	1.00000	50.20000	0.11668	0.94512	0.02387	-0.00017	-0.00715
2	4	0.03324	1.0	0.43049	42.44997	0.99915	50.19181	0.11801	0.94408	0.02457	0.01074	-2.53966
3	4	0.10835	1.0	0.73214	42.44997	0.99744	50.18163	0.11967	0.94135	0.02401	-0.02250	0.77442
4	4	0.21123	1.0	0.92876	42.44997	0.99584	50.17304	0.12067	0.94288	0.02435	-1.03593	-1.45917
5	4	0.33929	1.0	0.99723	42.44997	0.99423	49.88221	0.12258	0.94248	0.02495	0.03935	-7.02171
6	4	0.48812	1.0	0.99483	42.44997	0.99273	49.68715	0.12472	0.94559	0.02503	1.11929	-6.52102
7	4	0.65972	1.0	0.98463	42.44997	0.99133	49.45765	0.12715	0.94763	0.02531	2.05103	-1.00899
8	4	0.85407	1.0	0.97122	42.44997	0.98963	49.19645	0.13013	0.94913	0.02564	2.79781	-0.47671
9	4	1.07020	1.0	0.95533	42.44997	0.98722	48.90823	0.13368	0.94913	0.02564	2.79781	-0.47671
10	4	1.30831	1.0	0.93823	42.44997	0.98423	48.59221	0.13899	0.94779	0.02476	1.61123	-1.24779
11	4	1.56876	1.0	0.91403	42.44997	0.98003	48.25127	0.14574	0.94177	0.02173	1.31684	-1.31684
12	4	1.85000	1.0	0.88262	42.44997	0.97462	47.88684	0.15461	0.93730	0.02004	3.11071	1.70844
13	4	2.15200	1.0	0.84513	42.44997	0.96730	47.49610	0.16561	0.93730	0.02004	3.11071	1.70844
14	4	2.48500	1.0	0.80229	42.44997	0.95786	47.08687	0.17884	0.93056	0.03090	3.05056	2.29056

ANALYSIS OF EXPERIMENTAL DATA FOR CAPILLARY RIPPLE EXPERIMENTS

CONSTANT AREA INSOLUBLE OCTADECYL SURFACTANTS - LAURINE FFA 1968 RL9 /FRESHLY DISTILLED N HEPTANE INTERFACES.
 EXPERIMENTS PERFORMED AT THE FRESHLY DISTILLED WATER (4X)
 THE SYSTEM UNDER INVESTIGATION IS C18SCMD - OCTADECYL SUCCINIC AMYRINIDE (X FROM AMS. DIST. FROM) IN FTOH7/LM/A*

SYSTEM PARAMETERS

LOWER PHASE DENSITY 0.9990 G/ML UPPER PHASE DENSITY 0.6780 G/ML
 VISCOSITY 0.00896 POISES VISCOSITY 0.00386 DIN/CS

INITIAL VALUES ASSUMED IN CALCULATION

REAL ELASTICITY (EP) 0.0 C IMAGINARY ELASTICITY (EPP) 0.0
 WAVENUMBER 31.0000 RECIPROCAL CM DAMPING COEFFICIENT 0.70000 CM
 REFERENCE METER SCALE 1.00 MV. INTERFACIAL TENSION 40.2000 DYNES/CM
 REFERENCE INPUT VTA. 0.100 VT.

PROBE POSITION DATA

THE CALCULATED PROBE SEPARATION IS 4.07173 CM. BASED ON RESON= 0.19520 MESH= 5.59500 DIVISION= 0.11976 DISTANCE= 2.04874

CALCULATION OF ZERO ELASTICITY PARAMETERS

POS. NO.	FREQUENCY	DMP. COEF.	WAVE NO.	WAVELENGTH	NO. WAVES	PHS. COR. WAVE NO.	P.B. SCL. FACT.
1	160.20	0.73065154	0.19103119	21.31370081	32.46828546	0.91666667	0.91666667
2	181.10	0.81273223	35.74222131	0.17479153	21.16224722	35.74222131	3.28599711
3	203.00	0.89540920	38.56293843	0.16293132	24.99017215	38.56293843	0.73030763

INDEPENDENT VARIABLE DATA

THE INDEPENDENT VARIABLE IS SURFACE CONCENTRATION IN MOLES/CM SQ. X 10⁴
 INPUT PARAMETERS ARE WT. OF SURFACTANT 1.904, 0.0000 MG. MOLECULAR WT.= 352.60000 MAKF--UP VOLUME=0.3740 L.
 THE AREA IS KEPT CONST. AT 240.00000 SQ. CM

INTERFACIAL TENSION DATA

INTERFACIAL TENSIONS WILL BE CALCULATED USING AN OLEOPHILIC WILHELMY PLATE AND THESE PARAMETERS:
 ACCEL. OF GRAVITY= 0.980 WEIGHT OF PLATE= 34.20MG. WEIGHT OF WEIGHT= 171.40 MG. DENSITY OF WT=21.40000
 DENSITY OF PLATE= 2.20000 CALCULATED PERIMETER OF PLATE= 2.86692 CM. CALCULATED FRACTION IN LOWER PHASE=0.200
 WHERE THE CALCULATIONS ASSUME AN INITIAL INTERFACIAL TENSION OF 90.20000 DYNES/CM.

ID * K	INDEP. VAR.	FREQUENCY	INPUT DATA			METER SCALE	SFTN. VAR.
			INPUT VOLTS	OUTPUT VOLT.			
1. 1	0.0	160.20000	0.51000	0.05470	0.30000	39.20000	
1. 2	0.0	181.30000	0.51000	0.07840	0.30000	39.20000	
1. 3	0.0	203.00000	0.51000	0.14030	0.20000	39.20000	
2. 1	0.40000	160.00000	0.40000	0.06130	0.30000	35.40000	
2. 2	0.40000	181.00000	0.51000	0.07300	0.30000	35.40000	
2. 3	0.40000	202.70000	0.51000	0.13230	0.20000	35.40000	
3. 1	1.00000	159.60000	0.50900	0.05740	0.30000	40.30000	
3. 2	1.00000	180.80000	0.50900	0.07200	0.30000	38.90000	
3. 3	1.00000	202.40000	0.51000	0.13610	0.20000	38.90000	
4. 1	1.80000	159.80000	0.51000	0.05000	0.30000	40.00000	
4. 2	1.80000	180.90000	0.51000	0.05000	0.30000	40.00000	
4. 3	1.80000	182.30000	0.51000	0.07440	0.20000	40.00000	
5. 1	3.80000	180.80000	0.51000	0.05940	0.30000	41.20000	
5. 2	3.80000	202.00000	0.51000	0.07280	0.30000	41.20000	
5. 3	3.80000	158.50000	0.51000	0.05370	0.30000	40.50000	
6. 1	5.80000	179.70000	0.51000	0.04990	0.30000	42.30000	
6. 2	5.80000	201.50000	0.51000	0.04260	0.30000	42.30000	
6. 3	5.80000	158.40000	0.51000	0.05110	0.30000	41.70000	
7. 1	7.80000	178.60000	0.51000	0.05130	0.30000	42.00000	
7. 2	7.80000	188.40000	0.51000	0.05360	0.30000	42.00000	
7. 3	7.80000	201.40000	0.51000	0.04990	0.30000	42.00000	
8. 1	9.80000	158.20000	0.51000	0.11360	0.20000	43.20000	
8. 2	9.80000	179.30000	0.51000	0.05790	0.30000	43.00000	
8. 3	9.80000	200.80000	0.51000	0.11740	0.20000	42.80000	
9. 1	11.80000	178.80000	0.50900	0.10710	0.20000	43.40000	
9. 2	11.80000	178.70000	0.51000	0.05390	0.30000	43.40000	
9. 3	11.80000	200.40000	0.51000	0.10870	0.20000	43.70000	
10. 1	14.80000	177.80000	0.51000	0.09720	0.20000	43.10000	
10. 2	14.80000	178.00000	0.51000	0.12110	0.20000	44.80000	
10. 3	14.80000	199.50000	0.51000	0.09810	0.20000	44.70000	
11. 1	18.80000	156.40000	0.50600	0.17130	0.20000	46.10000	
11. 2	18.80000	178.10000	0.51000	0.11730	0.20000	46.10000	
11. 3	18.80000	185.70000	0.51000	0.08190	0.20000	46.20000	
12. 1	22.80000	155.20000	0.50900	0.08000	0.20000	47.50000	
12. 2	22.80000	174.30000	0.51000	0.09390	0.20000	47.40000	
12. 3	22.80000	197.40000	0.50900	0.07320	0.20000	47.70000	
13. 1	26.80000	153.40000	0.50900	0.06370	0.20000	51.20000	
13. 2	26.80000	174.10000	0.50900	0.08420	0.20000	50.90000	
13. 3	26.80000	193.10000	0.51000	0.06900	0.20000	50.90000	
14. 1	30.60000	152.20000	0.50800	0.06450	0.20000	53.20000	
14. 2	30.60000	172.50000	0.50900	0.06450	0.20000	53.00000	
14. 3	30.60000	193.30000	0.50900	0.07150	0.20000	53.00000	
15. 1	33.60000	151.00000	0.50900	0.06330	0.20000	55.10000	
15. 2	33.60000	182.00000	0.50900	0.09220	0.20000	55.10000	
15. 3	33.60000	169.10000	0.51000	0.06860	0.20000	55.10000	
16. 1	37.60000	169.30000	0.50800	0.05750	0.20000	58.70000	
16. 2	37.60000	189.50000	0.50800	0.05750	0.20000	58.70000	
16. 3	37.60000	148.30000	0.50800	0.06510	0.20000	58.70000	
17. 1	41.60000	167.60000	0.50800	0.06490	0.20000	62.30000	
17. 2	41.60000	186.90000	0.50900	0.06170	0.20000	62.30000	

TABLE OF RESULTS FOR 1 POSITION

IO	K	INDEP. VAR.	DMP.	COEF.	WAVE NO.	RECIP. CM.	WAVELENGTH=0.1924 CM.	INITIAL FREQUENCY = 160.20 M ² .	REL. FQ.	INTERF. TENS. DEN.	AMPL.	Y1	Y2	REAL ELS.	IMAG. ELS.
1	1	0.0	0.73065	322.88993	1.00000	50.20000	0.13383	0.93076	0.02222	-0.00016	-0.00074				
2	1	3.59992	0.74169	322.89155	0.99915	50.13167	0.13987	0.96993	0.02225	-0.04224	-1.37610				
3	1	8.99981	0.75335	322.89436	0.99825	49.82440	0.13977	0.95012	0.02293	0.06524	-1.74604				
4	1	16.19966	0.74370	322.89326	0.99750	49.52669	0.13392	0.93090	0.02297	0.09107	-2.11017				
5	1	34.19928	0.74290	322.89382	0.99716	49.11672	0.13108	0.93114	0.02238	0.09090	-2.49471				
6	1	52.19890	0.72948	322.90040	0.99519	49.07239	0.12280	0.93083	0.02389	2.71743	-1.05975				
7	1	70.19853	0.72326	322.90454	0.99426	49.24341	0.12780	0.92913	0.02357	2.46928	-1.28912				
8	1	88.19815	0.71931	322.90835	0.99352	48.59348	0.12447	0.92814	0.02417	3.44078	-0.18974				
9	1	106.19777	0.82020	322.91113	0.99302	48.25943	0.12427	0.92814	0.02417	4.24959	0.11079				
10	1	124.19740	0.84050	322.92043	0.99281	48.12643	0.11822	0.92800	0.02513	4.73100	0.11177				
11	1	142.19703	0.86087	322.92972	0.99266	47.72772	0.11526	0.92800	0.02513	5.39311	1.02993				
12	1	160.19666	0.88094	322.94115	0.99259	47.22772	0.10381	0.92800	0.02513	5.92338	2.49343				
13	1	178.19629	0.88094	322.94115	0.99266	46.10032	0.10381	0.92800	0.02513	6.12049	2.89649				
14	1	196.19592	0.87298	322.94872	0.99266	45.441204	0.10311	0.94347	0.02665	5.82640	3.91216				
15	1	102.19585	0.86026	322.95945	0.94257	44.78792	0.09714	0.94311	0.02685	5.53403	2.79891				
16	1	338.19289	0.86006	322.96494	0.93071	43.95802	0.09127	0.94311	0.02685	5.93403	2.79891				
17	1	192.19176	0.91319	322.97954	0.91323	41.07921	0.08438	0.94311	0.02769	3.03192	1.63224				

TABLE OF RESULTS FOR 2 POSITION

IO	K	INDEP. VAR.	DMP.	COEF.	WAVE NO.	RECIP. CM.	WAVELENGTH=0.17979 CM.	INITIAL FREQUENCY = 181.30 M ² .	REL. FQ.	INTERF. TENS. DEN.	AMPL.	Y1	Y2	REAL ELS.	IMAG. ELS.
1	2	0.0	0.81213	35.74222	1.00000	50.30000	0.23198	0.94881	0.02326	-0.00017	-0.00075				
2	2	9.9982	0.82426	35.74222	0.99979	50.13167	0.23450	0.94789	0.02320	-0.00095	-1.70770				
3	2	18.9964	0.82702	35.74233	0.99972	49.82440	0.23187	0.94761	0.02325	-0.00615	-2.10280				
4	2	36.19628	0.82643	35.74444	0.99979	49.42669	0.23177	0.94941	0.02327	0.06520	-2.49471				
5	2	52.19600	0.86097	35.76049	0.99117	49.24341	0.23069	0.94870	0.02302	2.39377	-0.21645				
6	2	70.19583	0.85754	35.76049	0.99173	48.74341	0.23112	0.94908	0.02306	2.92912	-0.10072				
7	2	88.19515	0.87825	35.77334	0.99077	48.90177	0.22892	0.94908	0.02394	3.12561	-0.31072				
8	2	106.19477	0.89291	35.77334	0.99066	48.62886	0.22822	0.94908	0.02394	4.00000	-0.51000				
9	2	124.19424	0.91522	35.79243	0.98783	47.26109	0.22300	0.94766	0.02356	5.48145	-0.92117				
10	2	142.19372	0.93034	35.79243	0.98783	47.26109	0.21878	0.94801	0.02399	5.26119	-0.92117				
11	2	160.19353	0.95388	35.80168	0.98432	46.20281	0.21596	0.94824	0.02664	5.11052	-1.15544				
12	2	203.19497	0.97147	35.82662	0.98029	45.46317	0.20442	0.94934	0.02712	6.22165	-1.47176				
13	2	272.19621	0.96690	35.84432	0.95146	44.78792	0.19642	0.93989	0.02697	6.22165	-1.47176				
14	2	338.19765	0.97162	35.87135	0.94484	44.166031	0.19060	0.94009	0.02713	6.59912	-1.44471				
15	2	392.19289	0.97122	35.87661	0.93941	43.11736	0.18060	0.94009	0.02713	6.59912	-1.44471				
16	2	392.19176	0.99296	35.89414	0.92354	41.07921	0.17316	0.97502	0.02769	2.47195	2.21723				

TABLE OF RESULTS FOR 3 POSITION

IO	K	INDEP. VAR.	DMP.	COEF.	WAVE NO.	RECIP. CM.	WAVELENGTH=0.16293 CM.	INITIAL FREQUENCY = 203.00 M ² .	REL. FQ.	INTERF. TENS. DEN.	AMPL.	Y1	Y2	REAL ELS.	IMAG. ELS.
1	3	0.0	0.69581	38.56294	1.00000	50.20000	0.26961	0.94713	0.02323	-0.00017	-0.00075				
2	3	3.59992	0.91072	38.56903	0.99852	50.13167	0.26861	0.94525	0.02161	-1.90294	-1.90294				
3	3	8.99981	0.90489	38.57111	0.99704	49.99502	0.26750	0.94466	0.02146	-3.15225	-3.15225				
4	3	16.19966	0.90441	38.57142	0.99754	49.42669	0.26722	0.94701	0.02145	0.03012	-0.42972				
5	3	31.19928	0.89663	38.57946	0.99507	49.24341	0.26851	0.94795	0.02324	0.33224	0.33224				
6	3	52.19890	0.92214	38.58886	0.99261	49.34341	0.26849	0.94767	0.02300	0.99619	-0.21740				
7	3	70.19853	0.92811	38.59894	0.99212	49.24341	0.26966	0.94818	0.02405	1.61159	-0.47249				
8	3	88.19815	0.94356	38.59994	0.99016	48.99282	0.27039	0.94792	0.02445	2.41159	-0.69712				
9	3	106.19777	0.96277	38.60658	0.98719	48.66282	0.27065	0.94806	0.02471	3.21159	-1.32158				
10	3	124.19724	1.01969	38.62139	0.98276	48.32098	0.26061	0.94806	0.02471	4.01159	-1.32158				
11	3	142.19678	1.05057	38.63928	0.97736	47.80892	0.25061	0.94806	0.02471	4.81159	-1.32158				
12	3	160.19631	1.05057	38.65930	0.97261	47.26109	0.24061	0.94806	0.02471	5.61159	-1.32158				
13	3	178.19594	1.05057	38.67168	0.96761	46.48317	0.22961	0.94806	0.02471	6.41159	-1.32158				
14	3	196.19561	1.05060	38.67779	0.96481	44.78792	0.22807	0.93641	0.02126	6.13465	4.30265				
15	3	338.19289	1.05661	38.70379	0.94586	44.166031	0.22607	0.93727	0.02126	6.57375	4.06885				
16	3	338.19289	1.05661	38.70379	0.94586	41.07921	0.22607	0.93585	0.02125	6.10366	4.51562				
17	3	192.19176	1.06176	38.80925	0.92049	41.07921	0.24733	0.92385	0.02736	3.00201	1.24923				

ANALYSIS OF EXPERIMENTAL DATA FOR CAPILLARY RIPPLE EXPERIMENTS

CONSTANT AREA INSOLUBLE OCTADECYL SURFACTANTS - LIAISON FEB 1968 PLR
 EXPERIMENTS PERFORMED AT THE FRESHLY DISTILLED WATER (4X) / FRESHLY DISTILLED N HEPTANE INTERFACE,
 THE SYSTEM UNDER INVESTIGATION IS C18ALD - OCTADECYL ALCOHOL (1X FROM DIST. ARS. FTCH) IN ETCH 2/13/68

SYSTEM PARAMETERS

LOWER PHASE DENSITY 0.6990 G/ML UPPER PHASE DENSITY 0.6780 G/ML
 VISCOSITY 0.00894 POISES VISCOSITY 0.00786 POISES

INITIAL VALUES ASSUMED IN CALCULATION

REAL ELASTICITY (EP) 0.0 IMAGINARY ELASTICITY (EIP) 0.0
 DAMPING COEFFICIENT 0.70000 CM
 REFERENCE METER SCALE 1.00 MV. INTERFACIAL TENSION 50.2000 DYNES/CM
 REFERENCE INPUT V.T.G. 0.100 VT.

PROBE POSITION DATA

THE CALCULATED PROBE SEPARATION IS 3.49779 CM, BASED ON RESCAN 0.25730 RESFN 5.58470 DISTON 6.74374 DISTEN 3.05480

CALCULATION OF ZERO ELASTICITY PARAMETERS

PTS. NO.	FREQUENCY	DAMP. COEFF.	WAVE NL.	WAVELENGTH	NO. WAVES	PHS. CORR. MANI. CN.	PH. ST. CORR.
1	150.00	0.72509190	32.83458724	7.19135484	20.83278370	32.83458724	0.84478872
2	180.00	0.81118969	35.48920998	7.17405265	22.65114937	35.48920998	0.80441303
3	202.30	0.89314966	38.47355888	7.16331164	24.61931381	38.47355888	0.76751244

INDEPENDENT VARIABLE DATA

THE INDEPENDENT VARIABLE IS SURFACE CONCENTRATION IN MOLES/CM SQ. X 10**10
 INPUT PARAMETERS ARE WT. OF SURFACTANT = 114.00000 MG. MOLECULAR WT. = 269.20000 MAKE-UP VOLUME = 0.0250 L.
 THE AREA IS KEPT CONST. AT 240.00000 SQ. CM

INTERFACIAL TENSION DATA

INTERFACIAL TENSIONS WILL BE CALCULATED USING AN OLEFINILLIC WILHELMY PLATE AND THESE PARAMETERS:
 ACCEL. OF GRAVITY = 9.800 WEIGHT OF PLATE = 34.33MG. WEIGHT OF WEIGHT = 171.40 MG. DENSITY OF WT = 21.40000
 DENSITY OF PLATE = 2.20300 CALCULATED PERIMETER OF PLATE = 2.90365 CM. CALCULATED FRACTION IN LOWER PHASE = 0.200
 WHERE THE CALCULATIONS ASSUME AN INITIAL INTERFACIAL TENSION OF 50.20000 DYNES/CM.

INPUT DATA						
ID .K	INDEP. VAR.	FREQUENCY	INPUT VOLT.	OUTPUT VOLT.	METER SCALE	SFTY. VAR.
1. 1	0.7	159.80000	0.50900	0.06290	C.96000	37.40000
1. 2	1.0	180.90000	0.50500	0.07620	0.40000	37.40000
1. 3	0.0	202.30000	0.51000	C.13490	0.70000	37.40000
2. 1	10.00000	159.70000	0.50900	0.06340	0.50000	37.40000
2. 2	10.00000	180.40000	0.51000	0.07500	0.40000	37.40000
2. 3	10.00000	202.10000	0.51000	0.13700	C.20000	37.40000
3. 1	40.00000	159.40000	0.51000	0.06130	0.50000	37.40000
3. 2	40.00000	180.30000	0.51000	0.07280	0.40000	37.40000
3. 3	40.00000	201.90000	0.51000	0.13280	0.20000	37.40000
4. 1	90.00000	159.00000	0.51000	0.06100	0.50000	37.40000
4. 2	90.00000	179.40000	0.51000	0.07080	0.40000	37.40000
4. 3	90.00000	201.40000	0.51000	0.13150	0.20000	37.40000
5. 1	170.00000	158.70000	0.50500	0.05950	0.50000	37.40000
5. 2	170.00000	179.60000	0.51000	0.06960	0.40000	37.40000
5. 3	170.00000	201.20000	0.51000	0.13060	0.20000	37.40000
6. 1	270.00000	158.20000	0.50900	0.05860	0.40000	40.00000
6. 2	270.00000	179.00000	0.51000	0.06800	0.50000	40.00000
6. 3	270.00000	200.60000	0.51000	0.12900	0.20000	40.00000
7. 1	370.00000	157.90000	0.50900	0.11780	0.20000	40.00000
7. 2	370.00000	178.70000	0.51000	0.06700	0.50000	40.00000
7. 3	370.00000	200.30000	0.51000	0.12970	0.20000	40.00000
8. 1	500.00000	157.60000	0.50900	0.13240	0.20000	40.00000
8. 2	500.00000	178.30000	0.51000	0.06660	0.50000	40.00000
8. 3	500.00000	199.80000	0.51000	0.12180	0.20000	40.00000
9. 1	650.00000	157.30000	0.50900	0.12590	0.20000	40.00000
9. 2	650.00000	177.90000	0.51000	0.06140	0.50000	40.00000
9. 3	650.00000	199.50000	0.51000	0.11690	0.20000	40.00000
10. 1	800.00000	156.80000	0.50900	0.12300	C.20000	40.00000
10. 2	800.00000	177.60000	0.51000	0.06040	0.50000	40.00000
10. 3	800.00000	198.90000	0.50900	C.11490	0.20000	40.00000
11. 1	950.00000	156.60000	0.50800	0.12740	0.20000	40.00000
11. 2	950.00000	177.20000	0.50900	0.06190	0.50000	40.00000
11. 3	950.00000	198.40000	0.50900	C.12050	0.20000	40.00000
12. 1	1000.00000	156.70000	0.50900	0.12200	0.20000	40.00000
12. 2	1000.00000	177.40000	C.50500	0.06240	0.50000	40.00000
12. 3	1000.00000	198.70000	0.50900	C.11850	0.20000	40.00000
13. 1	1100.00000	156.40000	0.50900	0.12130	0.20000	40.00000
13. 2	1100.00000	177.10000	0.50500	0.05960	0.50000	40.00000
13. 3	1100.00000	198.50000	0.50900	0.11530	C.20000	40.00000
14. 1	1250.00000	156.90000	0.50800	0.11530	0.20000	40.00000
14. 2	1250.00000	178.70000	0.50800	0.05630	0.50000	40.00000
14. 3	1250.00000	198.00000	0.50800	C.10430	0.20000	40.00000
15. 1	1400.00000	155.50000	C.50800	0.09900	0.20000	40.00000
15. 2	1400.00000	176.00000	0.50900	C.12170	0.20000	40.00000
15. 3	1400.00000	197.40000	0.50900	0.09150	0.20000	40.00000
16. 1	1550.00000	155.20000	C.50800	0.09790	0.20000	40.00000
16. 2	1550.00000	175.70000	0.50900	0.12210	C.20000	40.00000
16. 3	1550.00000	196.50000	0.50900	0.09560	0.20000	40.00000
17. 1	1750.00000	154.50000	0.50800	C.08780	0.20000	40.00000
17. 2	1750.00000	175.00000	0.50800	0.11320	C.20000	40.00000
17. 3	1750.00000	196.20000	0.50800	0.08290	0.20000	40.00000
18. 1	2000.00000	154.00000	0.50700	C.08550	0.20000	40.00000
18. 2	2000.00000	174.30000	0.50700	0.10650	0.20000	40.00000
18. 3	2000.00000	195.40000	C.50800	0.07540	0.20000	40.00000
19. 1	2300.00000	152.40000	0.50800	C.06790	0.20000	40.00000
19. 2	2300.00000	173.20000	0.50700	0.08920	0.20000	40.00000
19. 3	2300.00000	194.20000	0.50700	C.05990	0.20000	40.00000
20. 1	2700.00000	151.80000	0.50600	0.07080	0.20000	40.00000
20. 2	2700.00000	172.00000	C.50800	0.08600	0.20000	40.00000
20. 3	2700.00000	192.90000	0.50800	C.06330	0.20000	40.00000
21. 1	3300.00000	150.10000	0.50400	0.12190	0.10000	50.00000
21. 2	3300.00000	170.00000	C.50700	0.07470	0.20000	50.00000
21. 3	3300.00000	190.40000	0.50700	0.10780	0.10000	50.00000
22. 1	4300.00000	148.50000	0.50700	0.11260	0.10000	50.00000
22. 2	4300.00000	168.20000	0.50700	C.07430	0.20000	50.00000
22. 3	4300.00000	188.50000	0.50800	0.10530	0.10000	50.00000

TABLE OF RESULTS FOR 2 POSITION

CALCULATED WAVELENGTH = 35.88921 CM. RECIP. CM. WAVELENGTH = 0.17605 CM. INITIAL FREQUENCY = 180.90 MHz.

ID	K	INDEP. VAR.	DMP. COEFF.	WAVE NO.	REL. FQ.	INTERF. TENS.	GEN. AMPL.	Y1	Y2	REAL FLS.	IMAG. FLS.
1.	2	0.0	0.81119	35.88921	1.07000	50.20000	0.23570	0.94885	0.02273	-0.00017	-0.00000
2.	2	7.06320	0.82112	35.89295	0.99834	50.21375	0.23454	0.94477	0.02301	-0.43590	1.09130
3.	2	28.12529	0.87145	35.89667	0.99668	50.13250	0.23327	0.94324	0.02298	-7.63394	9.10029
4.	2	63.56877	0.87258	35.70167	0.99447	49.93000	0.23156	0.94248	0.02312	-4.78817	12.47816
5.	2	120.07435	0.82845	35.70530	0.99281	49.85939	0.23025	0.94115	0.02370	-11.87311	13.11520
6.	2	190.70632	0.81135	35.71263	0.98990	49.82249	0.22798	0.94369	0.02328	-17.88767	6.68006
7.	2	261.33829	0.83357	35.71628	0.98786	49.81998	0.22622	0.94412	0.02334	-13.06468	1.91823
8.	2	353.15945	0.86098	35.72111	0.98463	48.91748	0.22435	0.94340	0.02383	-19.06633	17.44888
9.	2	454.10781	0.89134	35.72592	0.98342	48.71497	0.22255	0.94270	0.02383	-16.47847	33.18831
10.	2	565.05376	0.85378	35.72951	0.98176	48.91122	0.22113	0.94513	0.02390	-11.09081	-11.12010
11.	2	671.07979	0.84578	35.73227	0.97985	48.17457	0.21925	0.94511	0.02365	-6.27812	-5.94488
12.	2	776.31570	0.84414	35.73189	0.98063	48.27622	0.22019	0.94545	0.02362	-4.61298	-4.10167
13.	2	882.37063	0.84404	35.73546	0.97899	48.16127	0.21978	0.94462	0.02390	-7.65196	-14.51270
14.	2	982.47063	0.84564	35.74019	0.97678	47.80371	0.21688	0.94662	0.02422	-7.03402	-4.87111
15.	2	984.84758	0.84868	35.74862	0.97291	47.53370	0.21392	0.94381	0.02514	11.34947	-0.44413
16.	2	1034.73554	0.84567	35.75192	0.97125	47.25745	0.21207	0.94502	0.02505	8.49705	-3.74834
17.	2	1236.05549	0.91000	35.76004	0.96739	46.92619	0.20888	0.94428	0.02546	9.13015	-2.48987
18.	2	1412.63561	0.92127	35.76808	0.96352	46.58869	0.20526	0.94289	0.02578	9.08245	1.99930
19.	2	1624.53532	0.97055	35.78058	0.95744	46.01493	0.19987	0.94165	0.02717	4.26042	2.88851
20.	2	1807.06320	0.91117	35.79401	0.95040	45.30617	0.19394	0.94211	0.02888	6.71860	2.87851
21.	2	2230.85502	0.92827	35.81552	0.93575	44.19240	0.18407	0.94179	0.02744	6.77391	2.87640
22.	2	2303.71747	0.97178	35.83512	0.92920	42.90867	0.17515	0.94798	0.02712	4.52875	2.83840

TABLE OF RESULTS FOR 1 POSITION

CALCULATED WAVELENGTH = 37.87859 CM. RECIP. CM. WAVELENGTH = 0.19136 CM. INITIAL FREQUENCY = 180.80 MHz.

ID	K	INDEP. VAR.	DMP. COEFF.	WAVE NO.	REL. FQ.	INTERF. TENS.	GEN. AMPL.	Y1	Y2	REAL FLS.	IMAG. FLS.
1.	1	0.0	0.77508	32.84450	1.07000	50.20000	0.13392	0.95080	0.02220	-0.00018	-0.00000
2.	1	7.06320	0.72470	32.83566	0.99937	50.23375	0.13344	0.94889	0.02212	-1.08834	7.17710
3.	1	26.25275	0.73246	32.83805	0.99750	50.13250	0.13200	0.94702	0.02291	-5.82757	1.40447
4.	1	63.56877	0.73039	32.84146	0.99499	49.93000	0.13014	0.94580	0.02223	-5.73134	5.34471
5.	1	120.07435	0.73111	32.84399	0.99312	49.85999	0.12873	0.94714	0.02232	-5.11639	1.25247
6.	1	190.70632	0.74104	32.84814	0.98999	49.82249	0.12641	0.94726	0.02256	-4.79888	-0.41380
7.	1	261.33829	0.74477	32.85068	0.98811	49.85249	0.12503	0.94865	0.02268	-7.13085	-1.68731
8.	1	353.15945	0.75273	32.85302	0.98623	48.91748	0.12366	0.94845	0.02290	-5.61778	-1.88705
9.	1	454.10781	0.76208	32.85462	0.98416	48.69122	0.12230	0.94822	0.02310	-1.37046	-4.21283
10.	1	565.05376	0.76378	32.85735	0.98193	48.37847	0.12005	0.94777	0.02323	-2.45820	-4.26601
11.	1	671.07979	0.75711	32.86090	0.97997	48.14122	0.11917	0.94886	0.02289	-0.07758	-1.23213
12.	1	776.31570	0.76440	32.86013	0.98063	48.24247	0.11961	0.94815	0.02324	0.27269	-3.16063
13.	1	882.37063	0.76368	32.86167	0.97935	48.10746	0.11872	0.94925	0.02333	0.20629	-2.82689
14.	1	982.47063	0.77040	32.86621	0.97599	47.76996	0.11610	0.94825	0.02345	0.00143	-5.28823
15.	1	984.84758	0.80763	32.86516	0.97309	47.45995	0.11438	0.94867	0.02457	5.04174	-2.30007
16.	1	1034.73554	0.81508	32.87134	0.97121	47.26370	0.11311	0.94937	0.02448	4.69668	-7.04623
17.	1	1126.05549	0.82545	32.87827	0.96883	46.92619	0.11020	0.94717	0.02512	7.44800	-0.38810
18.	1	1412.63561	0.82735	32.87572	0.96370	46.55944	0.10818	0.94825	0.02516	6.19156	-0.78090
19.	1	1624.53532	0.87164	32.87753	0.95620	45.98118	0.10352	0.94453	0.02656	6.11173	2.56201
20.	1	1807.06320	0.95417	32.89359	0.94994	45.23867	0.09988	0.94496	0.02597	6.36928	0.84373
21.	1	2230.85502	0.97677	32.90250	0.93930	44.12450	0.09424	0.94844	0.02664	5.20492	0.97674
22.	1	2303.71747	0.89474	32.91049	0.92920	42.80867	0.08962	0.95621	0.02689	3.37986	1.23094

TABLE OF RESULTS FOR γ POSITION

CALCULATED WAVENUMBER = 38.47956 RECIP. CM, WAVELENGTH = 0.16391 CM, INITIAL FREQUENCY = 229.99 Hz.

ID	K	INDEP. VAR.	DMP. COEFF.	WAVE NO.	REL. PO.	INTERF. TENS. GEN. AMPL.	Y1	Y2	REAL P1%	IMAG. P1%
1.	3	2.0	0.89315	39.47354	1.00000	50.20000	0.28777	0.94718	0.72721	-0.00017
2.	3	7.04370	0.89971	38.47700	0.99971	50.23375	0.28827	0.94447	0.02117	-1.28148
3.	3	29.25279	0.89792	38.48044	0.99802	50.13740	0.28873	0.94620	0.72733	-6.17649
4.	3	63.98977	0.90119	38.48401	0.99555	49.93000	0.28964	0.94771	0.72741	-7.07411
5.	3	120.07635	0.90316	38.49242	0.99454	49.65999	0.28995	0.94571	0.72744	-1.27695
6.	3	190.70632	0.90871	38.50267	0.99160	49.32249	0.29084	0.94574	0.72747	-1.15760
7.	3	261.31829	0.90650	38.50769	0.99011	49.15373	0.29069	0.94576	0.72754	-0.91744
8.	3	353.14985	0.92132	38.51611	0.98764	48.91748	0.29072	0.94500	0.72792	-1.00071
9.	3	459.17781	0.91174	38.52113	0.98816	48.74737	0.29061	0.94506	0.72813	-1.07465
10.	3	569.08576	0.91517	38.53113	0.98919	48.44437	0.29014	0.94454	0.72827	-1.00159
11.	3	671.00372	0.92270	38.53605	0.99171	48.20877	0.28977	0.94574	0.72794	-0.72837
12.	3	799.31470	0.93128	38.54444	0.99270	48.27622	0.28907	0.94460	0.72817	-1.00010
13.	3	776.95167	0.93344	38.53774	0.99122	48.14122	0.28967	0.94610	0.72821	-1.07717
14.	3	882.33763	0.93758	38.54857	0.98774	47.83746	0.28878	0.94490	0.72844	-1.00216
15.	3	984.96758	0.94075	38.55574	0.98748	47.56746	0.28748	0.94460	0.72847	-1.07370
16.	3	1094.75554	0.97712	38.56185	0.97331	47.33120	0.28617	0.94501	0.72834	-1.07967
17.	3	1123.65049	1.01094	38.57509	0.96995	46.95555	0.28401	0.94499	0.72821	-1.07011
18.	3	1141.26341	1.03217	38.57777	0.96999	46.27244	0.28111	0.94304	0.72874	-1.07471
19.	3	1162.65332	1.00270	38.58483	0.95556	46.04468	0.27992	0.94174	0.72870	-1.07374
20.	3	1190.70632	1.03735	38.67644	0.95353	45.33992	0.27817	0.94274	0.72770	-1.06117
21.	3	1233.06550	1.07714	38.65771	0.94315	44.25990	0.28092	0.94204	0.72888	-1.06117
22.	3	1303.71747	1.09643	38.69072	0.93178	42.94763	0.28367	0.94523	0.72834	-1.14413

ANALYSIS OF EXPERIMENTAL DATA FOR CAPILLARY RIPPLE EXPERIMENTS

CONSTANT AREA TASCULAR OCTADECYL SURFACTANTS - L14NF) FOR 1968 PLR
 EXPERIMENTS PERFORMED AT THE FRESHLY DISTILLED WATER (4X) / FRESHLY DISTILLED N-HEPTANE INTERFACE.
 THE SYSTEM UNDER INVESTIGATION IS C18-30NE - 3-OCTADECANONE (1X) FROM DIST. SRC. FTCH) IN FTCH 2/16/68

SYSTEM PARAMETERS

LOWER PHASE DENSITY 0.9990 G/ML UPPER PHASE DENSITY 0.6780 G/ML
 VISCOSITY 0.07895 POISES VISCOSITY 0.00386 POISES

INITIAL VALUES ASSUMED IN CALCULATION

REAL ELASTICITY (EP) 0.0 IMAGINARY ELASTICITY (EPI) 0.0
 WAVENUMBER 31.10730 RECIPROCAL CM DAMPING COEFFICIENT 0.70000 CM
 REFERENCE WAVE SCALE 1.00 MV INTERFACIAL TENSION 50.2000 DYNES/CM
 REFERENCE INPUT VTC 0.100 VTC

PROBE POSITION DATA

THE CALCULATED PROBE SEPARATION IS 3.74197 CM, BASED ON RESONANCE 5.28160 RESONANCE 5.54670 DISTANCE 6.02548 DISTANCE 7.09468

CALCULATION OF ZERO ELASTICITY PARAMETERS

POS. NO.	FREQUENCY	DMP. COEFF.	WAVE NO.	WAVELENGTH	NO. WAVES	DENSITY, G/ML	PO. VISCOSITY
1	162.13	0.73410016	38.15159678	0.18952990	20.72602096	0.94518478	0.07048844
2	183.40	0.92092824	38.01900974	0.17443631	22.49315093	0.94090074	0.07471211
3	204.30	0.90454225	38.05540814	0.16170467	24.37109807	0.939549814	0.07807851

INDEPENDENT VARIABLE DATA

THE INDEPENDENT VARIABLE IS SURFACE CONCENTRATION IN MOLES/CM² X 10¹⁰
 INPUT PARAMETERS ARE WT. OF SURFACTANT = 1174.00000 MG, MOLECULAR WT. = 269.00000 MAKE-UP VOLUME = 0.9250 L.
 THE AREA IS KEPT CONST. AT 240.00000 SQ. CM

INTERFACIAL TENSION DATA

INTERFACIAL TENSIONS WILL BE CALCULATED USING AN OLEOPHILIC WILHELMY PLATE AND THESE PARAMETERS:
 ACCFI. OF GRAVITY = 0.700 WEIGHT OF PLATE = 34.3040g, WEIGHT OF WEIGHT = 171.40 MG, DENSITY OF WT = 1.40000
 DENSITY OF PLATE = 2.20000 CALCULATED PERIMETER PLATE = 2.90561 CM, CALCULATED FRACTION IN LOWER PHASE = 0.200
 WHERE THE CALCULATIONS ASSUME AN INITIAL INTERFACIAL TENSION OF 50.20000 DYNES/CM.

INPUT DATA						
ID.#	INDEP. VAR.	FREQUENCY	INPUT VOLT.	OUTPUT VOLT.	METER SCALE	SETH. VAR.
1. 1	7.0	162.10000	0.50000	0.07470	C.40000	17.10000
1. 2	0.7	183.40000	0.50000	0.08600	C.50000	17.10000
1. 3	0.7	203.30000	0.51000	C.08310	C.50000	17.10000
2. 1	2.00000	161.90000	0.50000	0.07400	C.50000	17.40000
2. 2	2.00000	183.20000	C.50000	0.08460	C.50000	17.40000
2. 3	2.00000	203.20000	0.50000	C.08270	C.50000	17.40000
3. 1	32.00000	161.10000	0.50000	0.07350	C.50000	17.50000
3. 2	32.00000	183.00000	C.50000	0.08440	C.50000	17.50000
3. 3	32.00000	203.00000	0.51000	0.08150	C.50000	17.50000
4. 1	132.00000	161.20000	0.50000	0.07090	C.50000	18.20000
4. 2	132.00000	182.10000	0.50000	C.08100	C.50000	18.20000
4. 3	132.00000	203.40000	0.51000	0.08020	C.50000	18.20000
5. 1	232.00000	161.10000	0.50000	0.06960	0.50000	19.00000
5. 2	232.00000	182.40000	0.50000	C.08230	C.50000	19.00000
5. 3	232.00000	204.10000	0.51000	C.08090	0.50000	19.00000
6. 1	382.00000	160.70000	0.50000	0.06730	C.50000	19.00000
6. 2	382.00000	182.00000	0.50000	C.08020	C.50000	19.00000
6. 3	382.00000	203.50000	0.50000	0.08790	C.50000	19.00000
7. 1	582.00000	160.30000	0.50000	C.06480	C.50000	40.20000
7. 2	582.00000	181.50000	0.50000	0.07790	C.50000	40.20000
7. 3	582.00000	203.30000	0.50000	0.08590	C.50000	40.20000
8. 1	882.00000	160.70000	0.50000	C.08830	C.50000	41.00000
8. 2	882.00000	181.10000	0.50000	C.08050	C.50000	41.00000
8. 3	882.00000	202.70000	C.51000	C.08060	C.50000	41.00000
9. 1	1230.00000	159.40000	0.50000	C.08430	C.50000	42.20000
9. 2	1230.00000	180.20000	0.50000	0.07720	C.50000	42.20000
9. 3	1230.00000	202.00000	C.51000	0.08070	C.50000	42.20000
10. 1	1550.00000	158.90000	0.50000	0.08460	C.50000	43.00000
10. 2	1550.00000	179.50000	0.50000	0.07220	C.50000	43.00000
10. 3	1550.00000	201.40000	C.51000	C.08580	C.50000	43.00000
11. 1	1500.00000	158.40000	0.50000	C.08730	C.50000	43.00000
11. 2	1500.00000	179.10000	0.51000	C.08060	C.50000	43.00000
11. 3	1500.00000	200.90000	C.51000	C.08500	C.50000	43.00000
12. 1	2300.00000	158.00000	0.50000	0.08530	C.50000	44.20000
12. 2	2300.00000	178.00000	C.51000	0.08000	C.50000	44.20000
12. 3	2300.00000	200.30000	0.51000	C.13500	C.50000	44.20000
13. 1	2800.00000	157.50000	0.51000	0.13220	C.50000	45.00000
13. 2	2800.00000	178.30000	0.51000	0.08490	C.50000	45.00000
13. 3	2800.00000	199.70000	0.51000	0.13250	C.50000	45.00000
14. 1	3300.00000	157.00000	0.50000	C.12600	C.50000	47.00000
14. 2	3300.00000	177.70000	C.51000	C.08500	C.50000	47.00000
14. 3	3300.00000	199.00000	0.51000	C.13180	C.50000	47.00000
15. 1	3800.00000	156.70000	0.50000	0.12340	C.50000	48.20000
15. 2	3800.00000	176.50000	0.50000	0.08430	C.50000	48.20000
15. 3	3800.00000	198.20000	0.50000	0.13360	C.50000	48.20000
16. 1	4300.00000	155.40000	C.50000	0.11600	C.50000	49.00000
16. 2	4300.00000	176.00000	0.50000	0.08150	C.50000	49.00000
16. 3	4300.00000	197.30000	0.50000	0.13010	C.50000	49.00000
17. 1	5000.00000	154.60000	C.50000	0.10960	C.50000	51.00000
17. 2	5000.00000	175.20000	0.50000	0.08090	C.50000	51.00000
17. 3	5000.00000	196.30000	0.51000	C.12550	C.50000	51.00000
18. 1	6000.00000	153.30000	0.50000	0.10010	C.50000	53.00000
18. 2	6000.00000	173.90000	0.50000	0.13510	C.50000	53.00000
18. 3	6000.00000	194.00000	0.50000	0.11750	C.50000	53.00000
19. 1	7000.00000	152.30000	0.50000	C.09000	C.50000	55.00000
19. 2	7000.00000	172.60000	0.50000	C.12400	C.50000	55.00000
19. 3	7000.00000	193.40000	C.51000	C.10990	C.50000	55.00000
20. 1	8000.00000	151.10000	0.50000	0.07900	C.50000	57.00000
20. 2	8000.00000	171.50000	0.50000	0.10780	C.50000	57.00000
20. 3	8000.00000	192.70000	0.50000	C.09340	C.50000	57.00000
21. 1	9000.00000	150.00000	0.50000	0.07600	C.50000	58.00000
21. 2	9000.00000	170.90000	C.50000	0.10470	C.50000	58.00000
21. 3	9000.00000	191.40000	0.50000	0.08790	C.50000	58.00000

TABLE OF RESULTS FOR 1 POSITION

ID #	INDEP. VAR.	DMP.	COEF.	WAVE NO.	REL. FQ.	INTERF. TENS. GEN.	AMPL.	INITIAL FREQUENCY = 152.10 MZ.	REAL FLS.	IMAG. FLS.
1.	1			0.73110	1.03700	50.20000	0.4502	0.02226	-0.00014	-0.00004
2.	1	14.54771		0.73878	0.99877	50.16627	0.44406	0.02228	-7.00636	-7.00636
3.	1	232.76332		0.73787	0.99753	50.13254	0.4307	0.02228	-7.00636	-7.00636
4.	1	960.14770		0.74357	0.99445	49.89645	0.40064	0.02247	-6.15710	-6.15710
5.	1	1687.55408		0.74739	0.99383	49.82863	0.38016	0.02254	-5.02947	-5.02947
6.	1	2774.61214		0.75240	0.99136	49.49799	0.33825	0.02269	-3.04674	-3.04674
7.	1	4231.59750		0.75845	0.98890	48.92189	0.28025	0.02287	-1.06418	-1.06418
8.	1	5744.57403		0.76424	0.98705	48.92267	0.23462	0.02284	-0.00000	-0.00000
9.	1	7404.46015		0.77000	0.98534	48.57733	0.19202	0.02287	-2.11736	-2.11736
10.	1	9194.34627		0.77581	0.98411	48.57733	0.15734	0.02284	-0.00000	-0.00000
11.	1	11094.23239		0.78164	0.98311	48.57733	0.12784	0.02280	-2.37445	-2.37445
12.	1	13094.11851		0.78750	0.98233	47.70614	0.10230	0.02266	-2.44620	-2.44620
13.	1	15094.00463		0.79339	0.98169	47.28940	0.08120	0.02244	-1.30300	-1.30300
14.	1	17093.89075		0.79930	0.98122	46.92830	0.06394	0.02234	-1.30300	-1.30300
15.	1	19093.77687		0.80523	0.98086	46.52366	0.05178	0.02231	-1.30300	-1.30300
16.	1	21093.66299		0.81118	0.98060	46.08920	0.04304	0.02228	-0.00000	-0.00000
17.	1	23093.54911		0.81714	0.98043	45.54555	0.03710	0.02226	-3.20947	-3.20947
18.	1	25093.43523		0.82311	0.98034	44.73608	0.03342	0.02226	-3.00117	-3.00117
19.	1	27093.32135		0.82908	0.98031	43.94407	0.03167	0.02227	-3.00117	-3.00117
20.	1	29093.20747		0.83505	0.98031	43.28378	0.03167	0.02227	-3.00117	-3.00117
21.	1	31093.09359		0.84102	0.98031	42.74923	0.03200	0.02227	-3.00117	-3.00117

TABLE OF RESULTS FOR 2 POSITION

ID #	INDEP. VAR.	DMP.	COEF.	WAVE NO.	REL. FQ.	INTERF. TENS. GEN.	AMPL.	INITIAL FREQUENCY = 183.40 MZ.	REAL FLS.	IMAG. FLS.
1.	2	3.9		0.82081	1.00000	50.20000	0.2444	0.02229	-0.00017	-0.00000
2.	2	232.76332		0.82243	0.99991	50.16627	0.2444	0.02229	-0.00017	-0.00000
3.	2	1454.771		0.82314	0.99982	50.13254	0.2444	0.02228	-1.30300	-1.30300
4.	2	2774.61214		0.82387	0.99968	49.89645	0.2444	0.02280	-0.00000	-0.00000
5.	2	4231.59750		0.82460	0.99957	49.82863	0.2444	0.02311	-1.74312	-1.74312
6.	2	5744.57403		0.82533	0.99948	49.82863	0.2444	0.02317	-1.74312	-1.74312
7.	2	7404.46015		0.82606	0.99940	49.22189	0.2444	0.02320	-0.00000	-0.00000
8.	2	9194.34627		0.82679	0.99935	48.92267	0.2444	0.02320	-0.00000	-0.00000
9.	2	11094.23239		0.82752	0.99930	48.57733	0.2444	0.02320	-0.00000	-0.00000
10.	2	13094.11851		0.82825	0.99926	48.22711	0.2444	0.02320	-0.00000	-0.00000
11.	2	15094.00463		0.82898	0.99922	47.70614	0.2444	0.02320	-0.00000	-0.00000
12.	2	17093.89075		0.82971	0.99918	47.28940	0.2444	0.02320	-0.00000	-0.00000
13.	2	19093.77687		0.83044	0.99914	46.92830	0.2444	0.02320	-0.00000	-0.00000
14.	2	21093.66299		0.83117	0.99910	46.52366	0.2444	0.02320	-0.00000	-0.00000
15.	2	23093.54911		0.83190	0.99906	46.08920	0.2444	0.02320	-0.00000	-0.00000
16.	2	25093.43523		0.83263	0.99902	45.54555	0.2444	0.02320	-0.00000	-0.00000
17.	2	27093.32135		0.83336	0.99898	44.73608	0.2444	0.02320	-0.00000	-0.00000
18.	2	29093.20747		0.83409	0.99894	44.02267	0.2444	0.02320	-0.00000	-0.00000
19.	2	31093.09359		0.83482	0.99890	43.31951	0.2444	0.02320	-0.00000	-0.00000
20.	2	33092.97971		0.83555	0.99886	42.74923	0.2444	0.02320	-0.00000	-0.00000
21.	2	35092.86583		0.83628	0.99882	42.28378	0.2444	0.02320	-0.00000	-0.00000

TABLE OF RESULTS FOR 3 POSITION

ID #	INDEP. VAR.	DMP.	COEF.	WAVE NO.	REL. FQ.	INTERF. TENS. GEN.	AMPL.	INITIAL FREQUENCY = 205.30 MZ.	REAL FLS.	IMAG. FLS.
1.	3	3.9		0.85590	1.00000	50.20000	0.27691	0.02324	-0.00017	-0.00000
2.	3	232.76332		0.85753	0.99991	50.16627	0.27691	0.02324	-0.00017	-0.00000
3.	3	1454.771		0.85916	0.99982	50.13254	0.27691	0.02324	-0.00017	-0.00000
4.	3	2774.61214		0.86079	0.99973	49.89645	0.27691	0.02324	-0.00017	-0.00000
5.	3	4231.59750		0.86242	0.99964	49.82863	0.27691	0.02324	-0.00017	-0.00000
6.	3	5744.57403		0.86405	0.99955	49.82863	0.27691	0.02324	-0.00017	-0.00000
7.	3	7404.46015		0.86568	0.99946	49.22189	0.27691	0.02324	-0.00017	-0.00000
8.	3	9194.34627		0.86731	0.99937	48.92267	0.27691	0.02324	-0.00017	-0.00000
9.	3	11094.23239		0.86894	0.99928	48.57733	0.27691	0.02324	-0.00017	-0.00000
10.	3	13094.11851		0.87057	0.99919	48.22711	0.27691	0.02324	-0.00017	-0.00000
11.	3	15094.00463		0.87220	0.99910	47.70614	0.27691	0.02324	-0.00017	-0.00000
12.	3	17093.89075		0.87383	0.99901	47.28940	0.27691	0.02324	-0.00017	-0.00000
13.	3	19093.77687		0.87546	0.99892	46.92830	0.27691	0.02324	-0.00017	-0.00000
14.	3	21093.66299		0.87709	0.99883	46.52366	0.27691	0.02324	-0.00017	-0.00000
15.	3	23093.54911		0.87872	0.99874	46.08920	0.27691	0.02324	-0.00017	-0.00000
16.	3	25093.43523		0.88035	0.99865	45.54555	0.27691	0.02324	-0.00017	-0.00000
17.	3	27093.32135		0.88198	0.99856	44.73608	0.27691	0.02324	-0.00017	-0.00000
18.	3	29093.20747		0.88361	0.99847	44.02267	0.27691	0.02324	-0.00017	-0.00000
19.	3	31093.09359		0.88524	0.99838	43.31951	0.27691	0.02324	-0.00017	-0.00000
20.	3	33092.97971		0.88687	0.99829	42.74923	0.27691	0.02324	-0.00017	-0.00000
21.	3	35092.86583		0.88850	0.99820	42.28378	0.27691	0.02324	-0.00017	-0.00000

ANALYSIS OF EXPERIMENTAL DATA FOR CAPILLARY RIPLE EXPERIMENTS

CONSTANT AREA INSULATED OCTADECYL SURFACTANTS - (LAINF) FEB 1968 CLR

EXPERIMENTS PERFORMED AT THE FRESHLY DISTILLED WATER (4X)

/FRESHLY DISTILLED N-HEPTANE

INTERFAC.

THE SYSTEM UNDER INVESTIGATION IS C1800FT - OCTADECYL ACETATE (1X FROM DIST. APS. ETC) IN FROM 2/16/68

SYSTEM PARAMETERS

LOWER PHASE DENSITY 0.9990 G/ML UPPER PHASE DENSITY 0.6870 G/ML
 VISCOSITY 0.01836 POISES VISCOSITY 0.00186 POISES

INITIAL VALUES ASSUMED IN CALCULATION

REAL ELASTICITY (EPR) 0.0 IMAGINARY ELASTICITY (EPP) 0.0
 WAVELENGTH 31.00000 Wavelength CM DAMPING COEFFICIENT 0.70000 CM
 REFERENCE WFTS SCALE 1.00 MV INTERFACIAL TENSION 50.2000 DYNES/CM
 REFERENCE INPUT VOLT. 0.100 V.

PROBE POSITION DATA

THE CALCULATED PROBE SEPARATION IS 4.0777 CM. BASED ON RESONANCE 3.13700 RESONANCE 4.44400 DISTANCE 4.13817 DISTANCE 3.00516

CALCULATION OF ZERO ELASTICITY PARAMETERS

POS. NO.	FREQUENCY	AMP. COEFF.	WAVE NO.	WAVELENGTH	NO. WAVES	PHASE COR. WAVE NO.	PH. COR. COEFF.
1	14.1671	0.73557334	33.02772131	30.19073959	21.70661436	33.02772131	0.97773518
2	142.652	0.01736005	35.90102110	0.17501391	23.15805220	35.90102110	0.94466600
3	704.21	0.00316725	38.71572337	0.16228930	24.9730568	38.71572337	0.90773761

INDEPENDENT VARIABLE DATA

THE INDEPENDENT VARIABLE IS SURFACE CONCENTRATION IN MOLES/CM². X 10¹⁰
 INPUT PARAMETERS ARE: WT. OF SURFACTANT = 0.99500000 MG. MOLECULAR WT. = 312,50000 MAKE-UP VOLUME = 0.0250 L.
 THE AREA IS KEPT CONSTANT AT 246.0000 CM².

INTERFACIAL TENSION DATA

INTERFACIAL TENSION WILL BE CALCULATED USING AN OLEOPHILIC WILHELMY PLATE AND THESE PARAMETERS:
 AREA OF PLATE = 2.9144 CM² WEIGHT OF PLATE = 34.33MG. WEIGHT OF WEIGHTS = 171.40 MG. DENSITY OF WTS = 7.8700
 DENSITY OF PLATE = 2.2200 CALCULATED PERIMETER OF PLATE = 2.9144 CM. CALCULATED FRACTION IN LOWER PHASE = 0.76
 WHEN THE CALCULATIONS ASSUME AN INITIAL INTERFACIAL TENSION OF 50.2000 DYNES/CM.

LN	K	ANSP. VAR.	FREQUENCY	INPUT VOLT.	OUTPUT VOLT.	METER SCALE	5FTN. VAP.
1	1	0	141.40000	0.50400	C.07400	0.50000	37.00000
2	1	0	142.40000	0.50700	0.06400	0.50000	37.00000
3	1	0	143.40000	0.51000	0.07200	0.50000	37.00000
4	1	0	144.40000	0.51300	0.08000	0.50000	37.00000
5	1	0	145.40000	0.51600	0.08800	0.50000	37.00000
6	1	0	146.40000	0.51900	0.09600	0.50000	37.00000
7	1	0	147.40000	0.52200	0.10400	0.50000	37.00000
8	1	0	148.40000	0.52500	0.11200	0.50000	37.00000
9	1	0	149.40000	0.52800	0.12000	0.50000	37.00000
10	1	0	150.40000	0.53100	0.12800	0.50000	37.00000
11	1	0	151.40000	0.53400	0.13600	0.50000	37.00000
12	1	0	152.40000	0.53700	0.14400	0.50000	37.00000
13	1	0	153.40000	0.54000	0.15200	0.50000	37.00000
14	1	0	154.40000	0.54300	0.16000	0.50000	37.00000
15	1	0	155.40000	0.54600	0.16800	0.50000	37.00000
16	1	0	156.40000	0.54900	0.17600	0.50000	37.00000
17	1	0	157.40000	0.55200	0.18400	0.50000	37.00000
18	1	0	158.40000	0.55500	0.19200	0.50000	37.00000
19	1	0	159.40000	0.55800	0.20000	0.50000	37.00000
20	1	0	160.40000	0.56100	0.20800	0.50000	37.00000
21	1	0	161.40000	0.56400	0.21600	0.50000	37.00000
22	1	0	162.40000	0.56700	0.22400	0.50000	37.00000
23	1	0	163.40000	0.57000	0.23200	0.50000	37.00000
24	1	0	164.40000	0.57300	0.24000	0.50000	37.00000
25	1	0	165.40000	0.57600	0.24800	0.50000	37.00000
26	1	0	166.40000	0.57900	0.25600	0.50000	37.00000
27	1	0	167.40000	0.58200	0.26400	0.50000	37.00000
28	1	0	168.40000	0.58500	0.27200	0.50000	37.00000
29	1	0	169.40000	0.58800	0.28000	0.50000	37.00000
30	1	0	170.40000	0.59100	0.28800	0.50000	37.00000
31	1	0	171.40000	0.59400	0.29600	0.50000	37.00000
32	1	0	172.40000	0.59700	0.30400	0.50000	37.00000
33	1	0	173.40000	0.60000	0.31200	0.50000	37.00000
34	1	0	174.40000	0.60300	0.32000	0.50000	37.00000
35	1	0	175.40000	0.60600	0.32800	0.50000	37.00000
36	1	0	176.40000	0.60900	0.33600	0.50000	37.00000
37	1	0	177.40000	0.61200	0.34400	0.50000	37.00000
38	1	0	178.40000	0.61500	0.35200	0.50000	37.00000
39	1	0	179.40000	0.61800	0.36000	0.50000	37.00000
40	1	0	180.40000	0.62100	0.36800	0.50000	37.00000
41	1	0	181.40000	0.62400	0.37600	0.50000	37.00000
42	1	0	182.40000	0.62700	0.38400	0.50000	37.00000
43	1	0	183.40000	0.63000	0.39200	0.50000	37.00000
44	1	0	184.40000	0.63300	0.40000	0.50000	37.00000
45	1	0	185.40000	0.63600	0.40800	0.50000	37.00000
46	1	0	186.40000	0.63900	0.41600	0.50000	37.00000
47	1	0	187.40000	0.64200	0.42400	0.50000	37.00000
48	1	0	188.40000	0.64500	0.43200	0.50000	37.00000
49	1	0	189.40000	0.64800	0.44000	0.50000	37.00000
50	1	0	190.40000	0.65100	0.44800	0.50000	37.00000
51	1	0	191.40000	0.65400	0.45600	0.50000	37.00000
52	1	0	192.40000	0.65700	0.46400	0.50000	37.00000
53	1	0	193.40000	0.66000	0.47200	0.50000	37.00000
54	1	0	194.40000	0.66300	0.48000	0.50000	37.00000
55	1	0	195.40000	0.66600	0.48800	0.50000	37.00000
56	1	0	196.40000	0.66900	0.49600	0.50000	37.00000
57	1	0	197.40000	0.67200	0.50400	0.50000	37.00000
58	1	0	198.40000	0.67500	0.51200	0.50000	37.00000
59	1	0	199.40000	0.67800	0.52000	0.50000	37.00000
60	1	0	200.40000	0.68100	0.52800	0.50000	37.00000
61	1	0	201.40000	0.68400	0.53600	0.50000	37.00000
62	1	0	202.40000	0.68700	0.54400	0.50000	37.00000
63	1	0	203.40000	0.69000	0.55200	0.50000	37.00000
64	1	0	204.40000	0.69300	0.56000	0.50000	37.00000
65	1	0	205.40000	0.69600	0.56800	0.50000	37.00000
66	1	0	206.40000	0.69900	0.57600	0.50000	37.00000
67	1	0	207.40000	0.70200	0.58400	0.50000	37.00000
68	1	0	208.40000	0.70500	0.59200	0.50000	37.00000
69	1	0	209.40000	0.70800	0.60000	0.50000	37.00000
70	1	0	210.40000	0.71100	0.60800	0.50000	37.00000
71	1	0	211.40000	0.71400	0.61600	0.50000	37.00000
72	1	0	212.40000	0.71700	0.62400	0.50000	37.00000
73	1	0	213.40000	0.72000	0.63200	0.50000	37.00000
74	1	0	214.40000	0.72300	0.64000	0.50000	37.00000
75	1	0	215.40000	0.72600	0.64800	0.50000	37.00000
76	1	0	216.40000	0.72900	0.65600	0.50000	37.00000
77	1	0	217.40000	0.73200	0.66400	0.50000	37.00000
78	1	0	218.40000	0.73500	0.67200	0.50000	37.00000
79	1	0	219.40000	0.73800	0.68000	0.50000	37.00000
80	1	0	220.40000	0.74100	0.68800	0.50000	37.00000
81	1	0	221.40000	0.74400	0.69600	0.50000	37.00000
82	1	0	222.40000	0.74700	0.70400	0.50000	37.00000
83	1	0	223.40000	0.75000	0.71200	0.50000	37.00000
84	1	0	224.40000	0.75300	0.72000	0.50000	37.00000
85	1	0	225.40000	0.75600	0.72800	0.50000	37.00000
86	1	0	226.40000	0.75900	0.73600	0.50000	37.00000
87	1	0	227.40000	0.76200	0.74400	0.50000	37.00000
88	1	0	228.40000	0.76500	0.75200	0.50000	37.00000
89	1	0	229.40000	0.76800	0.76000	0.50000	37.00000
90	1	0	230.40000	0.77100	0.76800	0.50000	37.00000
91	1	0	231.40000	0.77400	0.77600	0.50000	37.00000
92	1	0	232.40000	0.77700	0.78400	0.50000	37.00000
93	1	0	233.40000	0.78000	0.79200	0.50000	37.00000
94	1	0	234.40000	0.78300	0.80000	0.50000	37.00000
95	1	0	235.40000	0.78600	0.80800	0.50000	37.00000
96	1	0	236.40000	0.78900	0.81600	0.50000	37.00000
97	1	0	237.40000	0.79200	0.82400	0.50000	37.00000
98	1	0	238.40000	0.79500	0.83200	0.50000	37.00000
99	1	0	239.40000	0.79800	0.84000	0.50000	37.00000
200	1	0	240.40000	0.80100	0.84800	0.50000	37.00000
201	1	0	241.40000	0.80400	0.85600	0.50000	37.00000
202	1	0	242.40000	0.80700	0.86400	0.50000	37.00000
203	1	0	243.40000	0.81000	0.87200	0.50000	37.00000
204	1	0	244.40000	0.81300	0.88000	0.50000	37.00000
205	1	0	245.40000	0.81600	0.88800	0.50000	37.00000
206	1	0	246.40000	0.81900	0.89600	0.50000	37.00000
207	1	0	247.40000	0.82200	0.90400	0.50000	37.00000
208	1	0	248.40000	0.82500	0.91200	0.50000	37.00000
209	1	0	249.40000	0.82800	0.92000	0.50000	37.00000
210	1	0	250.40000	0.83100	0.92800	0.50000	37.00000
211	1	0	251.40000	0.83400	0.93600	0.50000	37.00000
212	1	0	252.40000	0.83700	0.94400	0.50000	37.00000
213	1	0	253.40000	0.84000	0.95200	0.50000	37.00000
214	1	0	254.40000	0.84300	0.96000	0.50000	37.00000
215	1	0	255.40000	0.84600	0.96800	0.50000	37.00000
216	1	0	256.40000	0.84900	0.97600	0.50000	37.00000
217	1	0	257.40000	0.85200	0.98400	0.50000	37.00000
218	1	0	258.40000	0.85500	0.99200	0.50000	37.00000
219	1	0	259.40000	0.85800	1.00000	0.50000	37.00000
220	1	0	260.40000	0.86100	1.00800	0.50000	37.00000
221	1	0	261.40000	0.86400	1.01600	0.50000	37.00000
222	1	0	262.40000	0.86700	1.02400	0.50000	37.00000
223	1	0	263.40000	0.87000	1.03200	0.50000	37.00000
224	1	0	264.40000	0.87300	1.04000	0.50000	37.00000
225	1	0	265.40000	0.87600	1.04800	0.50000	37.00000
226	1	0	266.40000	0.87900	1.05600	0.50000	37.00000
227	1	0	267.40000	0.88200	1.06400	0.50000	37.00000
228	1	0	268.40000	0.88500	1.07200	0.50000	37.00000
229	1	0	269.40000	0.88800	1.08000	0.50000	37.00000
230	1	0	270.40000	0.89100	1.08800	0.50000	37.00000
231	1	0	271.40000	0.89400	1.09600	0.50000	37.00000
232	1	0	272.40000	0.89700	1.10400	0.50000	37.00000
233	1	0	273.40000	0.90000	1.11200	0.50000	37.00000
234	1	0	274.40000	0.90300	1.12000	0.50000	37.00000
235	1	0	275.40000	0.90600	1.12800	0.50000	37.00000
236	1	0	276.40000	0.90900	1.13600	0.50000	37.00000
237	1	0	277.40000	0.91200	1.14400	0.50000	37.00000
238	1	0	278.40000	0.91500	1.15200	0.50000	37.00000
239	1	0	279.40000	0.91800	1.16000	0.50000	37.00000
240	1	0	280.40000	0.92100	1.16800	0.50000	37.00000
241	1	0	281.40000	0.92400	1.17600	0.50000	37.00000
242	1	0	282.40000	0.92700	1.18400	0.50000	37.00000

TABLE OF RESULTS FOR 1 POSITION

ID	K	INDEP. VAR.	DMP. COEF.	WAVE NO.	REL. FQ.	INTERF. TENS.	GEN. AMPL.	Y1	Y2	REAL FLS.	IMAG. FLS.
CALCULATED WAVELENGTH= 37.02772 RECIP. CM. WAVELENGTH=0.19024 CM. INITIAL FREQUENCY = 161.20 HZ.											
1.	1	J. 2	0.73457	33.02772	1.00000	50.20000	0.14064	0.95066	0.02274	-0.00016	-0.00005
2.	1	47.92000	0.72447	33.02550	0.99376	50.09902	0.13967	0.95006	0.02193	-0.51083	0.44748
3.	1	127.78667	0.72260	33.03039	0.99914	49.99804	0.13919	0.95072	0.02188	-0.03178	0.77983
4.	1	293.57000	0.72342	33.03304	0.99628	49.89706	0.13774	0.94884	0.02190	-1.45672	1.04641
5.	1	640.35333	0.72230	33.03653	0.99380	49.82778	0.13583	0.94886	0.02205	-1.47020	0.69438
6.	1	1125.78667	0.71602	33.03998	0.99132	49.82484	0.13392	0.94973	0.02228	-0.69914	0.08829
7.	1	1835.93333	0.74885	33.04422	0.98821	49.88824	0.13155	0.94992	0.02266	-0.23732	0.00758
8.	1	2741.13333	0.75236	33.04807	0.98759	49.81994	0.13108	0.95192	0.02277	1.16073	-0.07401
9.	1	3703.53333	0.75592	33.04923	0.98649	49.84602	0.12873	0.95349	0.02318	1.07473	0.24474
10.	1	4673.86667	0.77471	33.05165	0.98263	49.82818	0.12734	0.95232	0.02356	2.02347	-0.41865
11.	1	5672.53333	0.77050	33.05653	0.97891	47.91112	0.12457	0.95700	0.02427	3.17996	-0.56699
12.	1	5827.12000	0.74127	33.05851	0.97705	47.64164	0.12320	0.95354	0.02458	3.24083	0.21258
13.	1	6003.36667	0.73065	33.06203	0.97457	47.40622	0.12140	0.95315	0.02512	3.73964	0.35101
14.	1	7022.86667	0.74944	33.06662	0.97084	47.10328	0.11872	0.95197	0.02570	4.44404	0.47146
15.	1	7730.86667	0.85744	33.06737	0.97022	47.11694	0.11828	0.94991	0.02593	5.23862	0.64012
16.	1	8584.10000	0.87657	33.07614	0.96278	46.35641	0.11311	0.94927	0.02650	5.15461	1.12402
17.	1	9584.86667	0.88557	33.08101	0.95844	45.95883	0.11020	0.94926	0.02677	5.03045	1.27150
18.	1	10700.00000	0.89348	33.08768	0.95223	45.31924	0.10620	0.94986	0.02700	4.82273	1.70230
19.	1	11940.86667	0.90137	33.09108	0.94603	44.78073	0.10241	0.94986	0.02724	4.62377	1.94081
20.	1	13300.00000	0.91134	33.10618	0.93218	43.50165	0.09687	0.94693	0.02758	5.06938	1.76027
21.	1	14780.86667	0.92248	33.11334	0.92308	42.66015	0.09043	0.94582	0.02786	5.05296	1.97041

TABLE OF RESULTS FOR 2 POSITION

ID	K	INDEP. VAR.	DMP. COEF.	WAVE NO.	REL. FQ.	INTERF. TENS.	GEN. AMPL.	Y1	Y2	REAL FLS.	IMAG. FLS.
CALCULATED WAVELENGTH= 35.50163 RECIP. CM. WAVELENGTH=0.17501 CM. INITIAL FREQUENCY = 182.50 HZ.											
1.	2	J. 2	0.81776	35.50163	1.00000	50.20000	0.24192	0.94871	0.02277	-0.00017	-0.00005
2.	2	47.92000	0.82513	35.50480	0.99836	50.09902	0.24084	0.94720	0.02298	-1.51172	-0.08850
3.	2	127.78667	0.82594	35.50805	0.99791	49.99804	0.24047	0.94788	0.02300	-0.46109	-0.73385
4.	2	287.57000	0.82968	35.51104	0.99562	49.85706	0.23996	0.94533	0.02308	-5.73513	-0.90020
5.	2	640.35333	0.83336	35.51476	0.99397	49.82778	0.23779	0.94703	0.02322	-1.77723	-0.77844
6.	2	1125.78667	0.83419	35.52093	0.99123	49.82484	0.23578	0.94711	0.02322	-1.20622	-1.52722
7.	2	1835.93333	0.84264	35.52828	0.98795	49.88824	0.23327	0.94672	0.02345	-2.64623	-0.47553
8.	2	2741.13333	0.84677	35.52949	0.98740	49.81994	0.23285	0.94884	0.02357	1.02627	-1.01251
9.	2	3703.53333	0.85732	35.53477	0.98411	49.84602	0.23025	0.94916	0.02386	1.64180	-1.07004
10.	2	4673.86667	0.87772	35.54038	0.98247	48.31064	0.22892	0.94834	0.02442	2.39703	-1.04293
11.	2	5672.53333	0.88657	35.54537	0.97973	47.97844	0.22667	0.94920	0.02467	3.18802	-1.08137
12.	2	5827.12000	0.81417	35.55351	0.97644	47.67550	0.22393	0.94826	0.02543	4.68988	-0.77707
13.	2	6003.36667	0.82381	35.55823	0.97425	47.43988	0.22207	0.94833	0.02560	4.80359	-0.38359
14.	2	7022.86667	0.84037	35.56644	0.97041	47.13694	0.21878	0.94627	0.02616	6.09885	0.27180
15.	2	7730.86667	0.84506	35.56610	0.97151	47.13654	0.21972	0.94800	0.02629	4.87856	0.37878
16.	2	8584.10000	0.86277	35.57919	0.96438	46.43007	0.21352	0.94777	0.02688	5.10533	0.90882
17.	2	9584.86667	0.86536	35.59762	0.95890	45.99249	0.20868	0.94505	0.02739	5.66694	1.70751
18.	2	10700.00000	0.87857	36.00303	0.95288	45.38661	0.20331	0.94649	0.02764	5.68769	1.72357
19.	2	11940.86667	0.88644	36.01451	0.94740	44.81439	0.19839	0.94400	0.02765	5.49792	1.67815
20.	2	13300.00000	0.90174	36.03520	0.93479	43.53531	0.18704	0.94488	0.02780	5.33990	1.53706
21.	2	14780.86667	0.91714	36.05616	0.92603	42.69381	0.17511	0.94428	0.02807	5.29446	1.67606

TABLE OF RESULTS FOR 3 POSITION

ID	K	INDEP. VAR.	DMP. COEF.	WAVE NO.	REL. FQ.	INTERF. TENS.	GEN. AMPL.	Y1	Y2	REAL FLS.	IMAG. FLS.
CALCULATED WAVELENGTH= 34.71592 RECIP. CM. WAVELENGTH=0.16229 CM. INITIAL FREQUENCY = 204.20 HZ.											
1.	3	J. 1	0.71737	34.71592	1.00000	50.20000	0.28041	0.94705	0.02324	-0.00017	-0.00005
2.	3	47.92000	0.91715	34.71592	1.00000	50.09902	0.28041	0.94896	0.02369	1.46034	0.01867
3.	3	127.78667	0.91337	34.72105	0.99853	49.99804	0.28190	0.94770	0.02399	0.75814	-0.34975
4.	3	287.57000	0.91792	34.72452	0.99755	49.89706	0.28282	0.94751	0.02370	0.77519	-0.50359
5.	3	640.35333	0.92461	34.73138	0.99559	49.82778	0.28449	0.94861	0.02387	1.42279	-0.39290
6.	3	1125.78667	0.93227	34.74163	0.99265	49.82484	0.28661	0.94785	0.02422	1.72689	-0.97464
7.	3	1835.93333	0.94085	34.75212	0.99021	49.88824	0.28803	0.94904	0.02451	2.35842	-0.37884
8.	3	2741.13333	0.94510	34.75520	0.98874	49.81994	0.28873	0.94911	0.02456	2.39888	-0.25551
9.	3	3703.53333	0.95272	34.76571	0.98580	49.84602	0.28941	0.94929	0.02509	3.02535	-0.17792
10.	3	4673.86667	0.96858	34.77034	0.98433	49.88824	0.29019	0.94873	0.02550	3.57407	-0.27788
11.	3	5672.53333	0.97770	34.78201	0.98090	49.01210	0.29066	0.94788	0.02598	4.28464	-0.27280
12.	3	5827.12000	0.93115	34.78466	0.97894	47.74282	0.29073	0.94894	0.02658	4.28403	0.92051
13.	3	6003.36667	0.94173	34.79688	0.97649	47.47354	0.29056	0.94895	0.02711	4.43466	0.87502
14.	3	7022.86667	0.97050	34.80833	0.97307	47.17660	0.28990	0.94751	0.02758	4.83338	1.12220
15.	3	7730.86667	0.96834	34.80995	0.97258	47.13694	0.28977	0.94711	0.02754	4.99736	1.09978
16.	3	8584.10000	0.98000	34.83250	0.96572	46.46373	0.28698	0.94560	0.02823	5.11003	1.86612
17.	3	9584.86667	0.98554	34.84518	0.96180	45.95811	0.28467	0.94533	0.02846	5.09218	1.68464
18.	3	10700.00000	0.99432	34.86548	0.95544	45.48759	0.27992	0.94311	0.02841	5.49093	1.97861
19.	3	11940.86667	1.02557	34.88392	0.94956	44.84895	0.27737	0.94349	0.02836	5.41780	1.70731
20.	3	13300.00000	1.12063	34.92004	0.93732	43.60263	0.26443	0.94288	0.02879	5.24849	1.88829
21.	3	14780.86667	1.17249	34.94521	0.92939	42.76113	0.25654	0.94266	0.02883	5.23456	1.75354

ANALYSIS OF EXPERIMENTAL DATA FOR CAPILLARY RIPPLE EXPERIMENTS

CONSTANT AREA INSOLUBLE OCTADECYL SURFACTANTS - LIQUID PER 1969 RLB
 EXPERIMENTS PERFORMED AT THE FRESHLY DISTILLED WATER (4X) / FRESHLY DISTILLED N-HEPTANE INTERFACE.
 THE SYSTEM UNDER INVESTIGATION IS C18AND - OCTADECYL AMIDE (1X FROM DIST. ARS. ETHANOL) IN BTON 2/10/68

SYSTEM PARAMETERS

LOWER PHASE DENSITY 0.6980 G/ML UPPER PHASE DENSITY 0.6780 G/ML
 VISCOSITY 0.00898 POISES VISCOSITY 0.00388 POISES

INITIAL VALUES ASSUMED IN CALCULATION

REAL ELASTICITY (EP) 0.0 IMAGINARY ELASTICITY (IPP) 0.0
 WAVELENGTH 31.0000 RECIPROCAL CM DAMPING COEFFICIENT 0.70000 CM
 REFERENCE METER SCALE 1.00 MV INTERFACIAL TENSION 50.2000 DYNES/CM
 REFERENCE INPUT VOLT. 0.100 VT.

PRIME POSITION DATA

THE CALCULATED PRIME SEPARATION IS 4.19705 CM, BASED ON RESCN= 0.20940 RESFN= 5.81130 DISTGN= 6.02751 DISTFN= 1.88849

CALCULATION OF ZERO ELASTICITY PARAMETERS

POS. NO.	FREQUENCY	AMP. COEF.	WAVE NO.	WAVELENGTH	NO. WAVES	PHS. COR. WANO GN.	PR. SCL. FACT.
1	10.70	0.74279844	33.31638143	0.18959131	22.24476283	33.31638143	0.82626621
2	183.00	0.82238496	36.07288260	0.17419111	24.09992407	36.07288260	0.80227916
3	204.00	0.80264492	34.79230412	0.18196976	23.91298386	34.79230412	0.83285617

INDEPENDENT VARIABLE DATA

THE INDEPENDENT VARIABLE IS SURFACE CONCENTRATION IN MOLES/CM² X 10⁴
 INPUT PARAMETERS ARE AT: OF SURFACTANT = 1.37400000 MG. MOLECULAR WT. = 285.00000 MAKE-UP VOLUME = 0.0250 L.
 THE AREA IS KEPT CONST. AT 240.00000 SQ. CM

INTERFACIAL TENSION DATA

INTERFACIAL TENSIONS WILL BE CALCULATED USING AN OLIFOPHILIC WILHELMY PLATE AND THESE PARAMETERS:
 ACCEL. OF GRAVITY = 0.390 WEIGHT OF PLATE = 34.304G. WEIGHT OF WEIGHT = 171.4C MG. DENSITY OF WT = 21.40000
 DENSITY OF PLATE = 2.20000 CALCULATED PERIMETER OF PLATE = 2.89985 CM. CALCULATED FRACTION IN LOWER PHASE = 0.200
 WHERE THE CALCULATIONS ASSUME AN INITIAL INTERFACIAL TENSION OF 50.20000 DYNES/CM.

INPUT DATA

ID. #	INDEP. VAR.	FREQUENCY	INPUT VOLT.	OUTPUT VOLT.	METER SCALE	SFTN. VAR.
1. 1	7.7	143.3000	0.49900	0.13770	0.20000	37.40000
1. 2	0.3	193.40000	0.50100	0.06240	0.50000	37.40000
1. 3	0.3	274.80000	0.50100	0.09940	0.20000	37.40000
2. 1	3.74000	143.30000	0.50000	0.13770	0.20000	37.40000
2. 2	7.40000	143.30000	0.50100	0.06440	0.50000	37.40000
2. 3	3.74000	274.80000	0.50200	0.10240	0.20000	37.40000
3. 1	7.40000	143.30000	0.50200	0.14380	0.20000	37.40000
3. 2	7.40000	143.30000	0.50200	0.06780	0.50000	37.40000
3. 3	0.16000	274.80000	0.50300	0.10440	0.20000	37.40000
4. 1	0.28000	143.30000	0.50500	0.15090	0.20000	37.40000
4. 2	7.28000	143.30000	0.50600	0.06570	0.50000	37.40000
4. 3	7.24000	274.80000	0.50700	0.10640	0.20000	37.40000
5. 1	0.40000	143.30000	0.50500	0.14370	0.20000	37.40000
5. 2	0.40000	143.30000	0.50700	0.06650	0.50000	37.40000
5. 3	7.40000	274.80000	0.50700	0.10690	0.20000	37.40000
6. 1	0.40000	143.30000	0.50600	0.14550	0.20000	37.40000
6. 2	7.40000	143.30000	0.50600	0.06720	0.50000	37.40000
6. 3	0.40000	274.80000	0.50800	0.11150	0.20000	37.40000
7. 1	1.00000	143.30000	0.50700	0.14670	0.20000	37.40000
7. 2	1.00000	143.30000	0.50800	0.06710	0.50000	37.40000
7. 3	1.00000	274.80000	0.50900	0.11120	0.20000	37.40000
8. 1	1.40000	143.30000	0.50700	0.14070	0.20000	37.40000
8. 2	1.40000	143.30000	0.50800	0.06730	0.50000	37.40000
8. 3	1.40000	274.80000	0.50800	0.11500	0.20000	37.40000
9. 1	1.80000	143.30000	0.50700	0.13920	0.20000	37.40000
9. 2	1.80000	143.30000	0.50700	0.06630	0.50000	37.40000
9. 3	1.80000	274.80000	0.50800	0.11090	0.20000	37.40000
10. 1	3.00000	143.30000	0.50700	0.13400	0.20000	37.40000
10. 2	3.00000	143.30000	0.50700	0.06200	0.50000	37.40000
10. 3	3.00000	274.80000	0.50900	0.10710	0.20000	37.40000
11. 1	5.00000	143.30000	0.50800	0.11440	0.20000	37.40000
11. 2	5.00000	143.30000	0.50900	0.06770	0.50000	37.40000
11. 3	5.00000	274.80000	0.50900	0.10370	0.20000	37.40000
12. 1	7.00000	143.30000	0.50800	0.10500	0.20000	37.40000
12. 2	7.00000	143.30000	0.50800	0.06090	0.50000	37.40000
12. 3	7.00000	274.80000	0.50900	0.10930	0.20000	37.40000
13. 1	10.00000	143.30000	0.50400	0.12340	0.20000	37.40000
13. 2	10.00000	143.30000	0.50400	0.05540	0.50000	37.40000
13. 3	10.00000	274.80000	0.50700	0.10830	0.20000	37.40000
14. 1	14.00000	143.30000	0.50300	0.10840	0.20000	37.40000
14. 2	14.00000	143.30000	0.50700	0.05050	0.50000	37.40000
14. 3	14.00000	274.80000	0.50700	0.09250	0.20000	37.40000
15. 1	17.00000	143.30000	0.50600	0.11150	0.20000	37.40000
15. 2	17.00000	143.30000	0.50800	0.06970	0.50000	37.40000
15. 3	17.00000	274.80000	0.50800	0.09990	0.20000	37.40000
16. 1	23.00000	143.30000	0.50600	0.09970	0.20000	37.40000
16. 2	23.00000	143.30000	0.50700	0.11400	0.20000	37.40000
16. 3	23.00000	274.80000	0.50700	0.08940	0.20000	37.40000
17. 1	27.00000	143.30000	0.50600	0.09340	0.20000	37.40000
17. 2	27.00000	143.30000	0.50800	0.06700	0.50000	37.40000
17. 3	27.00000	274.80000	0.50800	0.10930	0.20000	37.40000
18. 1	33.00000	143.30000	0.50600	0.08190	0.20000	37.40000
18. 2	33.00000	143.30000	0.50800	0.06700	0.50000	37.40000
18. 3	33.00000	274.80000	0.50800	0.09550	0.20000	37.40000
19. 1	37.00000	143.30000	0.50400	0.06470	0.20000	37.40000
19. 2	37.00000	143.30000	0.50700	0.06560	0.20000	37.40000
20. 1	47.00000	143.30000	0.50600	0.07100	0.20000	37.40000
20. 2	47.00000	143.30000	0.50600	0.06500	0.20000	37.40000
20. 3	47.00000	274.80000	0.50800	0.08370	0.20000	37.40000
21. 1	55.00000	143.30000	0.50800	0.06140	0.20000	37.40000
21. 2	55.00000	143.30000	0.50700	0.13070	0.10000	37.40000
21. 3	55.00000	274.80000	0.50700	0.09140	0.20000	37.40000
22. 1	63.00000	143.30000	0.50700	0.06760	0.20000	37.40000
22. 2	63.00000	143.30000	0.50500	0.11290	0.10000	37.40000
22. 3	63.00000	274.80000	0.50500	0.07520	0.20000	37.40000
23. 1	75.00000	143.30000	0.50600	0.05750	0.20000	37.40000
23. 2	75.00000	143.30000	0.50400	0.11970	0.10000	37.40000
23. 3	75.00000	274.80000	0.50600	0.07770	0.20000	37.40000
24. 1	91.00000	143.30000	0.50700	0.13280	0.10000	37.40000
24. 2	91.00000	143.30000	0.50300	0.09230	0.10000	37.40000
24. 3	91.00000	274.80000	0.50400	0.06870	0.20000	37.40000
24. 4	91.00000	274.80000	0.50400	0.09940	0.10000	37.40000

TABLE OF RESULTS FOR 1 POSITION
CALCULATED WAVELENGTHS 33.31038 RECIP. CM. WAVELENGTH=0.18559 CM. INITIAL FREQUENCY = 163.30 MZ.

Table with columns: IC #, INTP. VAR., DMP. COEF., WAVE NO., REL. FG., INTERP. TENS. GEN. APPL., Y1, Y2, REAL ELS., IMG. ELS., MAG. ELAS.

TABLE OF RESULTS FOR 2 POSITION
CALCULATED WAVELENGTHS 36.07268 RECIP. CM. WAVELENGTH=0.17418 CM. INITIAL FREQUENCY = 193.80 MZ.

Table with columns: IC #, INTP. VAR., DMP. COEF., WAVE NO., REL. FG., INTERP. TENS. GEN. APPL., Y1, Y2, REAL ELS., IMG. ELS., MAG. ELAS.

TABLE OF RESULTS FOR 3 POSITION
CALCULATED WAVELENGTHS 39.79230 RECIP. CM. WAVELENGTH=0.16157 CM. INITIAL FREQUENCY = 204.80 MZ.

Table with columns: IC #, INTP. VAR., DMP. COEF., WAVE NO., REL. FG., INTERP. TENS. GEN. APPL., Y1, Y2, REAL ELS., IMG. ELS., MAG. ELAS.

TABLE OF RESULTS FOR 1 POSITION

CALCULATED WAVELENGTH= 33.2088 RECIP. CM. WAVELENGTH=0.1892 CM. INITIAL FREQUENCY = 162.80 KZ.

ID #	INDP. VAR.	DMP. COEF.	WAVE NO.	REL. FC.	INTERP. TENS.	GEN. AMPL.	Y1	Y2	REAL FLS.	IMAG. FLS.
1. 1	0.0	0.73767	33.2088	1.00000	50.20000	0.14697	0.98093	0.02227	-0.00016	-0.00000
2. 1	0.41667	0.74727	33.21004	0.99784	50.20000	0.14307	0.98589	0.02228	-0.04323	0.01174
3. 1	0.83333	0.73829	33.21004	0.99784	50.18632	0.14707	0.98019	0.02228	-0.07914	0.02874
4. 1	1.25000	0.74517	33.21174	0.99431	50.06937	0.14406	0.98762	0.02244	-0.11112	0.04678
5. 1	1.66667	0.73482	33.21167	0.99908	49.82740	0.14307	0.98146	0.02273	-0.00385	-0.03144
6. 1	2.08333	0.71794	33.22191	0.98692	49.29087	0.13823	0.98363	0.02442	0.03374	0.01437
7. 1	2.50000	0.80094	33.21687	0.99282	49.29087	0.14112	0.98293	0.02411	0.17754	-0.14814
8. 1	2.91667	0.80114	33.22407	0.99591	49.13164	0.13288	0.98782	0.02432	0.03194	-0.04107
9. 1	3.33333	0.81378	33.22301	0.97882	48.07799	0.12875	0.98997	0.02445	0.07841	0.04889
10. 1	3.75000	0.82499	33.21794	0.97000	46.42784	0.11683	0.98280	0.02479	0.04110	0.04914
11. 1	4.16667	0.84416	33.21181	0.96078	44.81078	0.10778	0.98091	0.02843	0.04814	-0.07137
12. 1	4.58333	0.86890	33.20474	0.94738	42.99191	0.09619	0.98761	0.02810	0.07830	-0.07137
13. 1	5.00000	0.89997	33.11091	0.94477	40.43204	0.08240	0.98409	0.02702	0.08314	0.10374

TABLE OF RESULTS FOR 2 POSITION

CALCULATED WAVELENGTH= 33.3340 RECIP. CM. WAVELENGTH=0.17934 CM. INITIAL FREQUENCY = 182.00 KZ.

ID #	INDP. VAR.	DMP. COEF.	WAVE NO.	REL. FC.	INTERP. TENS.	GEN. AMPL.	Y1	Y2	REAL FLS.	IMAG. FLS.
1. 2	0.0	0.81943	33.3340	1.00000	50.20000	0.24010	0.94875	0.02274	-0.00017	-0.00000
2. 2	0.41667	0.81482	33.33728	0.99890	50.20000	0.23954	0.94648	0.02274	-0.00637	0.01400
3. 2	0.83333	0.81793	33.33849	0.99919	50.16632	0.23906	0.94988	0.02281	-0.01094	0.00974
4. 2	1.25000	0.82472	33.34078	0.99725	49.99790	0.23818	0.94690	0.02301	-0.05947	-0.10482
5. 2	1.66667	0.82314	33.34311	0.99451	49.62740	0.23739	0.95168	0.02297	0.03686	0.02244
6. 2	2.08333	0.81143	33.34814	0.98901	49.22320	0.23199	0.94634	0.02342	0.07148	0.04114
7. 2	2.50000	0.80698	33.34939	0.99121	49.13164	0.23370	0.95046	0.02401	0.09980	-0.04893
8. 2	2.91667	0.80976	33.34838	0.98826	48.07838	0.22981	0.94733	0.02481	0.09567	-0.04120
9. 2	3.33333	0.81874	33.34294	0.97882	46.21000	0.22207	0.94296	0.02477	0.03430	0.03747
10. 2	3.75000	0.80888	33.34382	0.98114	46.32682	0.22888	0.94429	0.02497	0.03030	-0.07110
11. 2	4.16667	0.82133	33.33990	0.96780	44.74361	0.19842	0.94788	0.02384	0.07477	-0.00921
12. 2	4.58333	0.83444	33.33329	0.92487	42.95087	0.18010	0.94869	0.02395	0.04910	-0.04310
13. 2	5.00000	0.85932	33.02728	0.90835	40.38467	0.15188	0.93707	0.02447	0.05844	0.07884

TABLE OF RESULTS FOR 3 POSITION

CALCULATED WAVELENGTH= 36.43522 RECIP. CM. WAVELENGTH=0.16347 CM. INITIAL FREQUENCY = 202.00 KZ.

ID #	INDP. VAR.	DMP. COEF.	WAVE NO.	REL. FC.	INTERP. TENS.	GEN. AMPL.	Y1	Y2	REAL FLS.	IMAG. FLS.
1. 3	0.0	0.84211	36.43522	1.00000	50.20000	0.28851	0.94720	0.02371	-0.00017	-0.00000
2. 3	0.41667	0.80117	36.43482	0.99950	50.20000	0.28875	0.94613	0.02345	-0.03162	-0.04847
3. 3	0.83333	0.84948	36.43682	0.99950	50.16632	0.28873	0.94678	0.02328	-0.02974	-0.07914
4. 3	1.25000	0.82173	36.44131	0.99802	49.84422	0.28932	0.94764	0.02298	0.25637	-0.13958
5. 3	1.66667	0.84737	36.44754	0.98604	49.59571	0.28995	0.95024	0.02308	0.03873	0.07448
6. 3	2.08333	0.80787	36.44681	0.99010	49.12214	0.29074	0.94658	0.02776	0.02935	0.07702
7. 3	2.50000	0.84842	36.46212	0.99188	49.13164	0.29069	0.94412	0.02446	0.07338	-0.04154
8. 3	2.91667	0.84835	36.47770	0.98863	48.73163	0.29064	0.94630	0.02517	0.04675	-0.14410
9. 3	3.33333	0.86066	36.50523	0.97712	47.97493	0.28772	0.94297	0.02493	0.01940	-0.12478
10. 3	3.75000	0.87137	36.55474	0.96400	46.22545	0.27432	0.93984	0.02520	0.02430	0.07743
11. 3	4.16667	0.89126	36.59184	0.94802	44.67625	0.26311	0.94495	0.02549	0.04138	-0.04724
12. 3	4.58333	0.90978	36.64263	0.92921	42.82350	0.25024	0.94338	0.02603	0.04441	-0.09019
13. 3	5.00000	0.94749	36.71737	0.84401	40.29731	0.23857	0.93248	0.02577	0.07944	0.07170

ANALYSIS OF EXPERIMENTAL DATA FOR CAPILLARY RIPPLE EXPERIMENTS

CONSTANT AND INSOLUBLE POLYMERIC SURFACTANTS - LUBINF) FOR 1968 RLA
 EXPERIMENTS PERFORMED AT THE FRESHLY DISTILLED WATER (4X) / FRESHLY DISTILLED N HEPTANE INTERFACE.
 THE SYSTEM UNDER INVESTIGATION IS PVAC(12) - POLYVINYL ACRYLATE (AS RECD. CITY CHEM. NY) IN ACETONE 2/27/68

SYSTEM PARAMETERS

LOWER PHASE DENSITY 0.9980 G/ML UPPER PHASE DENSITY 0.6790 G/ML
 VISCOSITY 0.00496 POISES VISCOSITY 0.00386 POISES

INITIAL VALUES ASSUMED IN CALCULATION

REAL ELASTICITY (EP) 0.0 IMAGINARY ELASTICITY (EPI) 0.0
 WAVELENGTH 31.00000 RECIPROCAL CM DAMPING COEFFICIENT 0.70000 CM
 REFERENCE METRY SCALE 1.00 MV. INTERFACIAL TENSION 50.2000 DYNES/CM
 REFERENCE INPUT VTC. 0.100 VT.

PROBE POSITION DATA

THE CALCULATED PROBE SEPARATION IS 4.29513 CM. BASED ON RESGA = 0.31330 RESFA = 6.04960 DISTGA = 6.00200 DISTFA = 1.70697

CALCULATION OF ZERO ELASTICITY PARAMETERS

POS. NO.	FREQUENCY	IMP. COEF.	WAVE NO.	WAVELENGTH	NO. WAVES	PHASE COR. WAND CN.	PR. SCI. FCTR.
1	162.00	0.72770942	33.13782347	0.18960745	22.65276342	33.13782347	0.94402220
2	181.60	0.61399259	35.74195796	0.17559637	24.46026614	35.74195796	0.94255854
3	201.60	0.51326689	38.38407681	0.16369236	26.23905427	38.38407681	0.91058217

INDEPENDENT VARIABLE DATA

THE INDEPENDENT VARIABLE IS SURFACE CONCENTRATION IN MOLES/CM² SC. X 10¹¹
 INPUT PARAMETERS ARE WT. OF SURFACTANT = 2150.00000 MG. MOLECULAR WT. = 86.00000 MAKE-UP VOLUME = 0.05000 L.
 THE AREA IS KEPT CONST. AT 743.70000 SC. CM

INTERFACIAL TENSION DATA

INTERFACIAL TENSIONS WILL BE CALCULATED USING AN CLEOPHILLIC WILHELMY PLATE AND THESE PARAMETERS:
 AREA OF PLATE = 0.990 WEIGHT OF PLATE = 36.37MG. HEIGHT OF WEIGHT = 171.40 MG. DENSITY OF WT = 21.40000
 DENSITY OF PLATE = 2.20000 CALCULATED PERIMETER OF PLATE = 2.89575 CM. CALCULATED FRACTION IN LOWER PHASE = 0.200
 WHERE THE CALCULATIONS ASSUME AN INITIAL INTERFACIAL TENSION OF 50.20000 DYNES/CM.

TABLE OF RESULTS FOR 1 POSITION

CALCULATED WAVELENGTH=33.1378 RECIP. CM. WAVELENGTH=0.1991 CM. INITIAL FREQUENCY = 162.00 MF.

ID #	INUP. VAR.	OMP. CORR.	WAVE NO.	REL. FC.	INTERF. TERM.	GEN. AMPL.	Y1	Y2	REAL FLG.	IMAG. FLG.
1. 1	C.C	0.73771	33.13783	1.00000	30.20000	0.14483	0.99059	0.22228	-0.00018	-0.07025
2. 1	J.01847	0.73299	33.13783	1.00000	30.20000	0.14483	0.99059	0.22211	-0.00027	0.31399
3. 1	J.01833	0.73147	33.13783	0.99999	30.20000	0.14483	0.99059	0.22207	-0.00031	0.44980
4. 1	J.01820	0.73004	33.13783	0.99998	30.20000	0.14483	0.99059	0.22204	-0.00034	0.47868
5. 1	J.01807	0.72874	33.13783	0.99997	30.20000	0.14483	0.99059	0.22200	-0.00037	0.50756
6. 1	J.01794	0.72744	33.13783	0.99996	30.20000	0.14483	0.99059	0.22197	-0.00040	0.53644
7. 1	J.01781	0.72614	33.13783	0.99995	30.20000	0.14483	0.99059	0.22193	-0.00043	0.56532
8. 1	J.01768	0.72484	33.13783	0.99994	30.20000	0.14483	0.99059	0.22190	-0.00046	0.59420
9. 1	J.01755	0.72354	33.13783	0.99993	30.20000	0.14483	0.99059	0.22187	-0.00049	0.62308
10. 1	J.01742	0.72224	33.13783	0.99992	30.20000	0.14483	0.99059	0.22184	-0.00052	0.65196
11. 1	J.01729	0.72094	33.13783	0.99991	30.20000	0.14483	0.99059	0.22181	-0.00055	0.68084
12. 1	J.01716	0.71964	33.13783	0.99990	30.20000	0.14483	0.99059	0.22178	-0.00058	0.70972
13. 1	J.01703	0.71834	33.13783	0.99989	30.20000	0.14483	0.99059	0.22175	-0.00061	0.73860
14. 1	J.01690	0.71704	33.13783	0.99988	30.20000	0.14483	0.99059	0.22172	-0.00064	0.76748
15. 1	J.01677	0.71574	33.13783	0.99987	30.20000	0.14483	0.99059	0.22169	-0.00067	0.79636
16. 1	J.01664	0.71444	33.13783	0.99986	30.20000	0.14483	0.99059	0.22166	-0.00070	0.82524
17. 1	J.01651	0.71314	33.13783	0.99985	30.20000	0.14483	0.99059	0.22163	-0.00073	0.85412
18. 1	J.01638	0.71184	33.13783	0.99984	30.20000	0.14483	0.99059	0.22160	-0.00076	0.88300
19. 1	J.01625	0.71054	33.13783	0.99983	30.20000	0.14483	0.99059	0.22157	-0.00079	0.91188
20. 1	J.01612	0.70924	33.13783	0.99982	30.20000	0.14483	0.99059	0.22154	-0.00082	0.94076
21. 1	J.01599	0.70794	33.13783	0.99981	30.20000	0.14483	0.99059	0.22151	-0.00085	0.96964
22. 1	J.01586	0.70664	33.13783	0.99980	30.20000	0.14483	0.99059	0.22148	-0.00088	0.99852
23. 1	J.01573	0.70534	33.13783	0.99979	30.20000	0.14483	0.99059	0.22145	-0.00091	1.02740
24. 1	J.01560	0.70404	33.13783	0.99978	30.20000	0.14483	0.99059	0.22142	-0.00094	1.05628
25. 1	J.01547	0.70274	33.13783	0.99977	30.20000	0.14483	0.99059	0.22139	-0.00097	1.08516
26. 1	J.01534	0.70144	33.13783	0.99976	30.20000	0.14483	0.99059	0.22136	-0.00100	1.11404
27. 1	J.01521	0.70014	33.13783	0.99975	30.20000	0.14483	0.99059	0.22133	-0.00103	1.14292

TABLE OF RESULTS FOR 2 POSITION

CALCULATED WAVELENGTH=33.7196 RECIP. CM. WAVELENGTH=0.1790 CM. INITIAL FREQUENCY = 161.60 MF.

ID #	INUP. VAR.	OMP. CORR.	WAVE NO.	REL. FC.	INTERF. TERM.	GEN. AMPL.	Y1	Y2	REAL FLG.	IMAG. FLG.
1. 2	J.J	0.81349	33.71964	1.00000	30.20000	0.23857	0.94879	0.02275	-0.00017	-0.07025
2. 2	J.01847	0.80894	33.71964	1.00000	30.20000	0.23857	0.94879	0.02249	-0.00020	0.31399
3. 2	J.01833	0.80744	33.71964	0.99999	30.20000	0.23857	0.94879	0.02247	-0.00022	0.38068
4. 2	J.01820	0.80604	33.71964	0.99998	30.20000	0.23857	0.94879	0.02244	-0.00025	0.44737
5. 2	J.01807	0.80464	33.71964	0.99997	30.20000	0.23857	0.94879	0.02241	-0.00028	0.51406
6. 2	J.01794	0.80324	33.71964	0.99996	30.20000	0.23857	0.94879	0.02238	-0.00031	0.58075
7. 2	J.01781	0.80184	33.71964	0.99995	30.20000	0.23857	0.94879	0.02235	-0.00034	0.64744
8. 2	J.01768	0.80044	33.71964	0.99994	30.20000	0.23857	0.94879	0.02232	-0.00037	0.71413
9. 2	J.01755	0.79904	33.71964	0.99993	30.20000	0.23857	0.94879	0.02229	-0.00040	0.78082
10. 2	J.01742	0.79764	33.71964	0.99992	30.20000	0.23857	0.94879	0.02226	-0.00043	0.84751
11. 2	J.01729	0.79624	33.71964	0.99991	30.20000	0.23857	0.94879	0.02223	-0.00046	0.91420
12. 2	J.01716	0.79484	33.71964	0.99990	30.20000	0.23857	0.94879	0.02220	-0.00049	0.98089
13. 2	J.01703	0.79344	33.71964	0.99989	30.20000	0.23857	0.94879	0.02217	-0.00052	1.04758
14. 2	J.01690	0.79204	33.71964	0.99988	30.20000	0.23857	0.94879	0.02214	-0.00055	1.11427
15. 2	J.01677	0.79064	33.71964	0.99987	30.20000	0.23857	0.94879	0.02211	-0.00058	1.18096
16. 2	J.01664	0.78924	33.71964	0.99986	30.20000	0.23857	0.94879	0.02208	-0.00061	1.24765
17. 2	J.01651	0.78784	33.71964	0.99985	30.20000	0.23857	0.94879	0.02205	-0.00064	1.31434
18. 2	J.01638	0.78644	33.71964	0.99984	30.20000	0.23857	0.94879	0.02202	-0.00067	1.38103
19. 2	J.01625	0.78504	33.71964	0.99983	30.20000	0.23857	0.94879	0.02199	-0.00070	1.44772
20. 2	J.01612	0.78364	33.71964	0.99982	30.20000	0.23857	0.94879	0.02196	-0.00073	1.51441
21. 2	J.01599	0.78224	33.71964	0.99981	30.20000	0.23857	0.94879	0.02193	-0.00076	1.58110
22. 2	J.01586	0.78084	33.71964	0.99980	30.20000	0.23857	0.94879	0.02190	-0.00079	1.64779
23. 2	J.01573	0.77944	33.71964	0.99979	30.20000	0.23857	0.94879	0.02187	-0.00082	1.71448
24. 2	J.01560	0.77804	33.71964	0.99978	30.20000	0.23857	0.94879	0.02184	-0.00085	1.78117
25. 2	J.01547	0.77664	33.71964	0.99977	30.20000	0.23857	0.94879	0.02181	-0.00088	1.84786
26. 2	J.01534	0.77524	33.71964	0.99976	30.20000	0.23857	0.94879	0.02178	-0.00091	1.91455
27. 2	J.01521	0.77384	33.71964	0.99975	30.20000	0.23857	0.94879	0.02175	-0.00094	1.98124

TABLE OF RESULTS FOR B POSITION

CALCULATED WAVENUMBER = 30.38406 RECIP. CM. WAVELENGTH = 0.03294 CM. INITIAL FREQUENCY = 201.60 HZ.

ID	WAVE NO.	AMP.	PHASE	REL. FG.	INTERP. TEMP.	GEN. AMPL.	Y1	Y2	REAL PLS.	IMAG. ELAS.
1	3	0.80049	30.38406	1.00000	50.20000	0.28932	0.94723	0.02390	-0.00017	-0.00005
2	3	0.81157	30.38407	0.99999	50.20000	0.28949	0.94810	0.02382	-0.00017	-0.00002
3	3	0.82265	30.38408	0.99998	50.20000	0.28966	0.94897	0.02374	-0.00017	-0.00001
4	3	0.83373	30.38409	0.99997	50.20000	0.28983	0.94984	0.02366	-0.00017	0.00000
5	3	0.84481	30.38410	0.99996	50.20000	0.29000	0.95071	0.02358	-0.00017	0.00001
6	3	0.85589	30.38411	0.99995	50.20000	0.29017	0.95158	0.02350	-0.00017	0.00002
7	3	0.86697	30.38412	0.99994	50.20000	0.29034	0.95245	0.02342	-0.00017	0.00003
8	3	0.87805	30.38413	0.99993	50.20000	0.29051	0.95332	0.02334	-0.00017	0.00004
9	3	0.88913	30.38414	0.99992	50.20000	0.29068	0.95419	0.02326	-0.00017	0.00005
10	3	0.90021	30.38415	0.99991	50.20000	0.29085	0.95506	0.02318	-0.00017	0.00006
11	3	0.91129	30.38416	0.99990	50.20000	0.29102	0.95593	0.02310	-0.00017	0.00007
12	3	0.92237	30.38417	0.99989	50.20000	0.29119	0.95680	0.02302	-0.00017	0.00008
13	3	0.93345	30.38418	0.99988	50.20000	0.29136	0.95767	0.02294	-0.00017	0.00009
14	3	0.94453	30.38419	0.99987	50.20000	0.29153	0.95854	0.02286	-0.00017	0.00010
15	3	0.95561	30.38420	0.99986	50.20000	0.29170	0.95941	0.02278	-0.00017	0.00011
16	3	0.96669	30.38421	0.99985	50.20000	0.29187	0.96028	0.02270	-0.00017	0.00012
17	3	0.97777	30.38422	0.99984	50.20000	0.29204	0.96115	0.02262	-0.00017	0.00013
18	3	0.98885	30.38423	0.99983	50.20000	0.29221	0.96202	0.02254	-0.00017	0.00014
19	3	0.99993	30.38424	0.99982	50.20000	0.29238	0.96289	0.02246	-0.00017	0.00015
20	3	1.01101	30.38425	0.99981	50.20000	0.29255	0.96376	0.02238	-0.00017	0.00016
21	3	1.02209	30.38426	0.99980	50.20000	0.29272	0.96463	0.02230	-0.00017	0.00017
22	3	1.03317	30.38427	0.99979	50.20000	0.29289	0.96550	0.02222	-0.00017	0.00018
23	3	1.04425	30.38428	0.99978	50.20000	0.29306	0.96637	0.02214	-0.00017	0.00019
24	3	1.05533	30.38429	0.99977	50.20000	0.29323	0.96724	0.02206	-0.00017	0.00020
25	3	1.06641	30.38430	0.99976	50.20000	0.29340	0.96811	0.02198	-0.00017	0.00021
26	3	1.07749	30.38431	0.99975	50.20000	0.29357	0.96898	0.02190	-0.00017	0.00022
27	3	1.08857	30.38432	0.99974	50.20000	0.29374	0.96985	0.02182	-0.00017	0.00023

ANALYSIS OF EXPERIMENTAL DATA FOR CAPILLARY RIPLE EXPERIMENTS

CONSTANT AREA INSOLUBLE POLYMERIC SURFACTANTS - L14(NF) PER 1500 MLR
 EXPERIMENTS PERFORMED AT THE FRESHLY DISTILLED WATER (4K) / FRESHLY DISTILLED N-HEPTANE INTERFACE.
 THE SYSTEM UNDER INVESTIGATION IS PVST(1) - POLYVINYL STEARATE (AS RECD, AIRCC) IN TRICHLOROETHYLENE 7/19/68

SYSTEM PARAMETERS

LOWER PHASE DENSITY 0.8990 G/ML UPPER PHASE DENSITY 0.6780 G/ML
 VISCOSITY 0.0086 POISES VISCOSITY 0.0036 POISES

INITIAL VALUES ASSUMED IN CALCULATION

REAL ELASTICITY (RPP) 0.0 IMAGINARY ELASTICITY (IPPP) 0.0
 WAVENUMBER 31.00000 RECIPROCAL CM DAMPING COEFFICIENT 0.70000 CM
 REFERENCE METER SCALE 1.00 MV INTERFACIAL TENSION 50.2000 DYNES/CM
 REFERENCE INPUT VOLT. 0.100 VT.

PRIME POSITION DATA

THE CALCULATED PRIME SEPARATION IS 4.26563 CM. BASED ON RESGN = 0.52400 RESPM = 6.02000 CISTGN = 5.99401 DISTFN = 1.7289

CALCULATION OF ZERO ELASTICITY PARAMETERS

PTS.	WAVE NO.	FREQ. HZ.	AMP.	PHASE	WAVELENGTH	NO. WAVES	PHS. COR. HAND	CM.	PL. SCL. FCTR.
1	3	182.73	0.7404408	11.2103355	0.1690566	22.5624838	33.2340359	1.3637450	
2	3	182.33	0.8189400	9.87458724	0.17314292	24.35510939	39.87458724	1.40144367	
3	3	202.13	0.85238828	36.44800305	0.16342029	26.10219077	38.44800305	1.50326423	

INDEPENDENT VARIABLE DATA

THE INDEPENDENT VARIABLE IS SURFACE CONCENTRATION IN MOLES/CM SQ. R 10000
 INPUT PARAMETERS ARE WT. OF SURFACTANT = 2500.00000 MG. MOLECULAR WT. = 310.00000 MAKE-UP VOLUME = 0.0250 L.
 TMR AREA IS 4.877 CM² AT 240.00000 SQ. CM

INTERFACIAL TENSION DATA

INTERFACIAL TENSIONS WILL BE CALCULATED USING AN OLEOPHILIC WILHELMY PLATE AND THESE PARAMETERS:
 ACCEL. OF GRAVITY = 0.980 HEIGHT OF PLATE = 36.30 MG. WEIGHT OF WEIGHT = 171.40 MG. DENSITY OF WT = 2.14000
 DENSITY OF PLATE = 2.20000 CALCULATED PERIMETER OF PLATE = 2.8342 CM. CALCULATED FRACTION IN LOWER PHASE = 0.200
 WHERE THE CALCULATIONS ASSUME AN INITIAL INTERFACIAL TENSION OF 50.20000 DYNES/CM.

INPUT DATA

ID #	INDEP. VAR.	FREQUENCY	INPUT VOLT.	OUTPUT VOLT.	NETBA SCALE	SPIN VAR.
1	C 0	182.70000	0.90000	0.08870	0.90000	41.10000
1	C 0	182.70000	0.90000	0.10380	0.90000	41.10000
1	C 0	182.70000	0.90000	0.09690	0.90000	41.10000
1	C 00200	182.70000	0.90000	0.08840	0.90000	41.10000
1	C 00270	182.70000	0.90000	0.09880	0.90000	41.10000
1	C 00300	182.70000	0.90000	0.09290	0.90000	41.10000
1	C 00330	182.70000	0.90000	0.07780	0.90000	41.10000
1	C 00360	182.70000	0.90000	0.09410	0.90000	41.10000
1	C 00390	182.70000	0.90000	0.08870	0.90000	41.10000
1	C 00420	182.70000	0.90000	0.09880	0.90000	41.10000
1	C 00450	182.70000	0.90000	0.08840	0.90000	41.10000
1	C 00480	182.70000	0.90000	0.09880	0.90000	41.10000
1	C 00510	182.70000	0.90000	0.08840	0.90000	41.10000
1	C 00540	182.70000	0.90000	0.09880	0.90000	41.10000
1	C 00570	182.70000	0.90000	0.08840	0.90000	41.10000
1	C 00600	182.70000	0.90000	0.09880	0.90000	41.10000
1	C 00630	182.70000	0.90000	0.08840	0.90000	41.10000
1	C 00660	182.70000	0.90000	0.09880	0.90000	41.10000
1	C 00690	182.70000	0.90000	0.08840	0.90000	41.10000
1	C 00720	182.70000	0.90000	0.09880	0.90000	41.10000
1	C 00750	182.70000	0.90000	0.08840	0.90000	41.10000
1	C 00780	182.70000	0.90000	0.09880	0.90000	41.10000
1	C 00810	182.70000	0.90000	0.08840	0.90000	41.10000
1	C 00840	182.70000	0.90000	0.09880	0.90000	41.10000
1	C 00870	182.70000	0.90000	0.08840	0.90000	41.10000
1	C 00900	182.70000	0.90000	0.09880	0.90000	41.10000
1	C 00930	182.70000	0.90000	0.08840	0.90000	41.10000
1	C 00960	182.70000	0.90000	0.09880	0.90000	41.10000
1	C 00990	182.70000	0.90000	0.08840	0.90000	41.10000
1	C 01020	182.70000	0.90000	0.09880	0.90000	41.10000
1	C 01050	182.70000	0.90000	0.08840	0.90000	41.10000
1	C 01080	182.70000	0.90000	0.09880	0.90000	41.10000
1	C 01110	182.70000	0.90000	0.08840	0.90000	41.10000
1	C 01140	182.70000	0.90000	0.09880	0.90000	41.10000
1	C 01170	182.70000	0.90000	0.08840	0.90000	41.10000
1	C 01200	182.70000	0.90000	0.09880	0.90000	41.10000
1	C 01230	182.70000	0.90000	0.08840	0.90000	41.10000
1	C 01260	182.70000	0.90000	0.09880	0.90000	41.10000
1	C 01290	182.70000	0.90000	0.08840	0.90000	41.10000
1	C 01320	182.70000	0.90000	0.09880	0.90000	41.10000
1	C 01350	182.70000	0.90000	0.08840	0.90000	41.10000

TABLE OF RESULTS FOR 2 POSITION

CALCULATED WAVENUMBER= 33.87459 RECIP. CM. WAVELENGTH=0.37514 CM. INITIAL FREQUENCY = 182.70 HZ.

ID #	INDEP. VAR.	DMP. COEF.	WAVE NO.	REL. PG.	INTERP. TENS.	GEN. AMPL.	Y1	Y2	REAL FLG.	IMAG. FLG.
1	C 0	0.81659	33.87459	1.00000	50.20000	0.24120	0.44877	0.02276	-0.00017	-0.70000
2	C 00288	0.82216	33.87459	1.00000	50.18339	0.24120	0.44938	0.02304	0.74074	-0.44000
3	C 01073	0.84240	33.87459	0.99990	50.07886	0.24047	0.44875	0.02351	1.11284	-1.44304
4	C 01105	0.85273	33.87459	0.99980	50.04425	0.24047	0.44961	0.02377	1.96217	-1.27577
5	C 01744	0.87437	33.88053	0.99726	49.95772	0.23934	0.44764	0.02437	4.02588	-3.07588
6	C 01842	0.88139	33.88053	0.99726	49.92311	0.23934	0.44829	0.02457	4.19527	-1.94004
7	C 01833	0.88119	33.88407	0.99561	49.91888	0.23814	0.44620	0.02325	7.20644	-0.41883
8	C 01840	0.87748	33.82310	0.97694	49.13792	0.22346	0.44009	0.02581	7.30117	4.44809
9	C 01391	0.84500	33.98492	0.94549	44.86482	0.19993	0.44097	0.07626	7.74776	3.87145
10	C 01371	0.84784	33.80266	0.93637	43.96492	0.18753	0.43961	0.07664	6.35884	5.67172

TABLE OF RESULTS FOR 1 POSITION

CALCULATED WAVENUMBER= 33.23403 RECIP. CM. WAVELENGTH=0.18906 CM. INITIAL FREQUENCY = 162.70 HZ.

ID #	INDEP. VAR.	DMP. COEF.	WAVE NO.	REL. PG.	INTERP. TENS.	GEN. AMPL.	Y1	Y2	REAL FLG.	IMAG. FLG.
1	C 0	0.74048	33.23403	1.00000	50.20000	0.14795	0.95051	0.02228	-0.00016	-0.00000
2	C 00288	0.74946	33.23403	1.00000	50.18339	0.14795	0.95116	0.02256	0.69219	-0.31295
3	C 01073	0.76186	33.23403	0.99977	50.07886	0.14697	0.94931	0.02291	0.71338	-1.44464
4	C 01105	0.77078	33.23500	0.99877	50.04425	0.14697	0.95007	0.02319	1.68483	-1.13176
5	C 01744	0.79413	33.23667	0.99816	49.95772	0.14640	0.95137	0.02374	2.94053	-1.14798
6	C 01842	0.79890	33.23755	0.99736	49.92311	0.14639	0.95078	0.02403	3.70641	-1.41749
7	C 01833	0.80155	33.24014	0.99570	49.91888	0.14493	0.94836	0.02493	0.72711	-1.61110
8	C 01840	0.81157	33.24688	0.97603	49.13792	0.12920	0.94110	0.02530	4.82424	4.41084
9	C 01391	0.85926	33.10318	0.94407	44.83521	0.10859	0.94261	0.02580	7.47120	3.84852
10	C 01371	0.87450	33.11273	0.93423	43.96492	0.10059	0.94043	0.02623	6.07564	4.13608

TABLE OF RESULTS FOR 3 POSITION

CALCULATED WAVENUMBER= 38.44800 RECIP. CM. WAVELENGTH=0.16342 CM. INITIAL FREQUENCY = 202.10 HZ.

ID #	INDEP. VAR.	DMP. COEF.	WAVE NO.	REL. PG.	INTERP. TENS.	GEN. AMPL.	Y1	Y2	REAL FLG.	IMAG. FLG.
1	C 0	0.89239	38.44800	1.00000	50.20000	0.28827	0.94720	0.02321	-0.00017	-0.00000
2	C 00288	0.90393	38.44800	1.00000	50.18339	0.28827	0.94785	0.02356	0.79282	-0.43975
3	C 01073	0.92706	38.44801	0.99991	50.07886	0.28851	0.94843	0.02411	1.90809	-0.76353
4	C 01105	0.94009	38.45122	0.99901	50.04425	0.28873	0.94840	0.02448	2.52009	-1.27737
5	C 01744	0.97504	38.45122	0.99901	49.95772	0.28873	0.94843	0.02536	3.75378	-0.01478
6	C 01842	0.98223	38.45282	0.99852	49.92311	0.28894	0.94927	0.02556	4.01242	-0.04341
7	C 01833	1.00366	38.45303	0.99793	49.83388	0.28952	0.94847	0.02615	4.35506	0.29529
8	C 01840	1.00428	38.45193	0.99782	49.13792	0.28898	0.94803	0.02711	6.87084	3.82384
9	C 01391	1.04482	38.40553	0.94805	44.80443	0.28582	0.94010	0.02794	6.81593	2.83242
10	C 01371	1.07015	38.40250	0.93914	43.96492	0.25885	0.94033	0.02770	6.35727	2.34975

ANALYSIS OF EXPERIMENTAL DATA FOR CAPILLARY RIPLE EXPERIMENTS

CONSTANT AREA INSOLUBLE POLYMERIC SURFACTANTS - L1A1NF1 FEB 1968 PLR
 EXPERIMENTS PERFORMED AT THE FRESHLY DISTILLED WATER (441) /FRESHLY DISTILLED N-HEPTANE INTERFAC.
 THE SYSTEM UNDER INVESTIGATION IS PVST(2) -POLYVINYL STEARATE (AS RECD. AIRCO) IN TRICHLOROETHYLENE 2/10/68

SYSTEM PARAMETERS

LOWER PHASE DENSITY 0.990 G/ML UPPER PHASE DENSITY 0.4780 G/ML
 VISCOSITY 0.00096 POISES VISCOSITY 0.00386 POISES

INITIAL VALUES ASSUMED IN CALCULATION

REAL ELASTICITY (EPR) 0.0 IMAGINARY ELASTICITY (EPI) 0.0
 WAVELENGTH 31.0000 RECIPROCAL CM DAMPING COEFFICIENT 0.70000 CM
 REFERENCE WATER SCALE 1.00 MV INTERFACIAL TENSION 90.2000 DYNES/CM
 REFERENCE INPUT VTD. 0.100 VT.

PROBE POSITION DATA

THE CALCULATED PROBE SEPARATION IS 4.2848 CM, BASED ON RESON= 0.34190 RESPN= 6.07220 DISTON= 5.49004 DISTPN= 1.72588

CALCULATION OF EARTH ELASTICITY PARAMETERS

RES. NO.	FREQENCY	DAMP. COEFF.	WAVE NO.	WAVELENGTH	NO. WAVES	PHS. COR. WAND CM.	PR. SCL. FACTP.
1	184.80	0.74886470	33.32181293	0.18748997	22.49941532	33.32181293	0.80044068
2	184.80	0.82421968	36.20444938	0.17384718	24.51397190	36.20444938	0.49391744
3	184.80	0.90264492	39.07230412	0.16146978	26.26374728	39.07230412	0.45461942

INDEPENDENT VARIABLE DATA

THE INDEPENDENT VARIABLE IS SURFACTANT CONCENTRATION IN MOLES/CM SQ. = 1000.0
 INPUT PARAMETERS ARE WT. OF SURFACTANT = 2500.00000 MG. MOLECULAR WT. = 310.00000 MAKE-UP VOLUME = 4.0950 L.
 THE AREA IS 4797 CM². AT 240.00000 SQ. CM

INTERFACIAL TENSION DATA

INTERFACIAL TENSIONS WILL BE CALCULATED USING AN OLEOPHILIC WILHELMY PLATE AND THOSE PARAMETERS:
 AREA OF GRAVITY = 0.980 HEIGHT OF PLATE = 24.30000 WEIGHT OF WEIGHT = 171.40 MG. DENSITY OF WT = 21.40000
 DENSITY OF PLATE = 2.20000 CALCULATED PERIMETER OF PLATE = 2.87242 CM. CALCULATED FRACTION IN LOWER PHASE = 0.200
 WHEN THE CALCULATIONS ASSUME AN INITIAL INTERFACIAL TENSION OF 90.20000 DYNES/CM.

INPUT DATA						
ID. #	INDEF. VAR.	FREQUENCY	INPUT VOLT.	OUTPUT VOLT.	METER SCALE	SFTN. VAR.
1. 1	0.0	164.80000	0.49200	0.13880	0.20000	39.00000
1. 2	0.0	164.80000	0.49300	0.06740	0.20000	39.00000
1. 3	0.0	204.80000	0.49300	0.14080	0.20000	39.00000
2. 1	0.00800	164.80000	0.49200	0.14190	0.20000	39.00000
2. 2	0.00800	184.40000	0.49300	0.06350	0.20000	39.00000
2. 3	0.00800	204.80000	0.49700	0.13490	0.20000	39.00000
3. 1	0.01600	163.50000	0.49300	0.11080	0.20000	41.40000
3. 2	0.01600	183.40000	0.49400	0.12750	0.20000	41.40000
3. 3	0.01600	203.50000	0.49600	0.10590	0.20000	41.40000
4. 1	0.02000	163.10000	0.49300	0.10740	0.20000	42.00000
4. 2	0.02000	193.00000	0.49600	0.12490	0.20000	42.00000
4. 3	0.02000	202.80000	0.49700	0.09970	0.20000	42.00000
5. 1	0.02100	162.50000	0.49300	0.10590	0.20000	42.90000
5. 2	0.02100	182.10000	0.49400	0.12240	0.20000	42.90000
5. 3	0.02100	201.90000	0.49600	0.10010	0.20000	42.90000
6. 1	0.02200	161.80000	0.49300	0.10430	0.20000	44.00000
6. 2	0.02200	181.40000	0.49400	0.12320	0.20000	44.00000
6. 3	0.02200	201.30000	0.49700	0.10230	0.20000	44.00000
7. 1	0.02300	161.60000	0.49300	0.10350	0.20000	44.10000
7. 2	0.02300	181.20000	0.49600	0.12300	0.20000	44.10000
7. 3	0.02300	201.10000	0.49700	0.10370	0.20000	44.10000
8. 1	0.02500	160.50000	0.49300	0.10430	0.20000	45.20000
8. 2	0.02500	180.30000	0.49600	0.12280	0.20000	45.20000
8. 3	0.02500	200.30000	0.49700	0.10450	0.20000	45.20000
9. 1	0.02600	160.10000	0.49300	0.09830	0.20000	46.40000
9. 2	0.02600	179.50000	0.49600	0.12070	0.20000	46.40000
9. 3	0.02600	199.30000	0.49700	0.10480	0.20000	46.40000
10. 1	0.02700	159.70000	0.49300	0.09690	0.20000	47.30000
10. 2	0.02700	178.90000	0.49600	0.11550	0.20000	47.30000
10. 3	0.02700	198.80000	0.49700	0.10180	0.20000	47.30000
11. 1	0.02900	158.50000	0.49300	0.09160	0.20000	49.50000
11. 2	0.02900	177.50000	0.49600	0.11340	0.20000	49.50000
11. 3	0.02900	197.10000	0.49600	0.10160	0.20000	49.50000
12. 1	0.03000	157.80000	0.49300	0.08450	0.20000	50.70000
12. 2	0.03000	176.90000	0.49500	0.10720	0.20000	50.70000
12. 3	0.03000	196.40000	0.49600	0.09730	0.20000	50.70000
13. 1	0.03200	157.00000	0.49300	0.08170	0.20000	51.90000
13. 2	0.03200	176.10000	0.49400	0.10150	0.20000	51.90000
13. 3	0.03200	195.80000	0.49700	0.09470	0.20000	51.90000
14. 1	0.03400	155.90000	0.49200	0.07850	0.20000	52.80000
14. 2	0.03400	174.80000	0.49300	0.09880	0.20000	52.80000
14. 3	0.03400	194.40000	0.49700	0.09220	0.20000	52.80000
15. 1	0.03700	154.70000	0.49200	0.07080	0.20000	54.80000
15. 2	0.03700	173.80000	0.49600	0.09270	0.20000	54.80000
15. 3	0.03700	193.20000	0.49700	0.08640	0.20000	54.80000
16. 1	0.04000	154.30000	0.49400	0.06850	0.20000	55.80000
16. 2	0.04000	173.20000	0.49600	0.08870	0.20000	55.80000
16. 3	0.04000	192.60000	0.49700	0.08100	0.20000	55.80000
17. 1	0.05000	154.20000	0.49300	0.06480	0.20000	56.30000
17. 2	0.05000	173.00000	0.49400	0.08620	0.20000	56.30000
17. 3	0.05000	192.20000	0.49700	0.07780	0.20000	56.30000
18. 1	0.06500	153.20000	0.49200	0.06630	0.10000	57.40000
18. 2	0.06500	172.00000	0.49300	0.12260	0.10000	57.40000
18. 3	0.06500	191.10000	0.49400	0.10330	0.10000	57.40000
19. 1	0.10500	151.70000	0.49200	0.09050	0.10000	58.40000
19. 2	0.10500	170.20000	0.49300	0.11410	0.10000	58.40000
19. 3	0.10500	188.50000	0.49300	0.09390	0.10000	58.40000
20. 1	0.09500	150.30000	0.49200	0.07910	0.10000	60.90000
20. 2	0.09500	168.50000	0.49300	0.09840	0.10000	60.90000
20. 3	0.09500	187.30000	0.49400	0.08480	0.10000	60.90000

TABLE OF RESULTS FOR 1 POS ITCM

CALCULATED WAVELENGTH = 33.22101 RECIP. CM. WAVELENGTH = 0.18744 CM. INITIAL FREQUENCY = 164.40 MHz

ID	NO.	INDEX	VAR.	IMP.	COEFF.	WAVE NO.	REL. PG.	INTERP. TIME	CEN. AMPL.	Y1	Y2	REAL FLS.	IMAG. FLAS.
1	1	3	J	0.74886	33.22101	1.00000	50.20000	0.18830	0.95030	0.02213	-0.00016	-0.00000	
2	1	0.10743	0.74092	33.22485	0.99818	50.20000	0.18802	0.94661	0.02217	-2.49918	3.44539		
3	1	0.21486	0.73298	33.23271	0.99611	49.38119	0.19148	0.94087	0.02232	-2.24917	-2.24917		
4	1	0.32229	0.72499	33.24057	0.99404	48.56139	0.19464	0.93513	0.02247	-2.00000	-2.00000		
5	1	0.42972	0.71699	33.24843	0.99197	47.74159	0.19780	0.92938	0.02262	-1.75000	-1.75000		
6	1	0.53715	0.70899	33.25629	0.98990	46.92179	0.20096	0.92363	0.02277	-1.50000	-1.50000		
7	1	0.64458	0.70099	33.26415	0.98783	46.10199	0.20412	0.91788	0.02292	-1.25000	-1.25000		
8	1	0.75201	0.69299	33.27201	0.98576	45.28219	0.20728	0.91213	0.02307	-1.00000	-1.00000		
9	1	0.85944	0.68499	33.27987	0.98369	44.46239	0.21044	0.90638	0.02322	-0.75000	-0.75000		
10	1	0.96687	0.67699	33.28773	0.98162	43.64259	0.21360	0.90063	0.02337	-0.50000	-0.50000		
11	1	1.07430	0.66899	33.29559	0.97955	42.82279	0.21676	0.89488	0.02352	-0.25000	-0.25000		
12	1	1.18173	0.66099	33.30345	0.97748	42.00299	0.21992	0.88913	0.02367	0.00000	0.00000		
13	1	1.28916	0.65299	33.31131	0.97541	41.18319	0.22308	0.88338	0.02382	0.25000	0.25000		
14	1	1.39659	0.64499	33.31917	0.97334	40.36339	0.22624	0.87763	0.02397	0.50000	0.50000		
15	1	1.50402	0.63699	33.32703	0.97127	39.54359	0.22940	0.87188	0.02412	0.75000	0.75000		
16	1	1.61145	0.62899	33.33489	0.96920	38.72379	0.23256	0.86613	0.02427	1.00000	1.00000		
17	1	1.71888	0.62099	33.34275	0.96713	37.90399	0.23572	0.86038	0.02442	1.25000	1.25000		
18	1	1.82631	0.61299	33.35061	0.96506	37.08419	0.23888	0.85463	0.02457	1.50000	1.50000		
19	1	1.93374	0.60499	33.35847	0.96299	36.26439	0.24204	0.84888	0.02472	1.75000	1.75000		
20	1	2.04117	0.59699	33.36633	0.96092	35.44459	0.24520	0.84313	0.02487	2.00000	2.00000		

TABLE OF RESULTS FOR 2 POS ITCM

CALCULATED WAVELENGTH = 33.20445 RECIP. CM. WAVELENGTH = 0.17395 CM. INITIAL FREQUENCY = 164.40 MHz

ID	NO.	INDEX	VAR.	IMP.	COEFF.	WAVE NO.	REL. PG.	INTERP. TIME	CEN. AMPL.	Y1	Y2	REAL FLS.	IMAG. FLAS.
1	2	3	J	0.82422	33.20445	1.00000	50.20000	0.24877	0.44692	0.02382	-0.00016	-0.00000	
2	2	0.10753	0.82201	33.20830	0.99788	50.20000	0.24849	0.44323	0.02386	-2.74934	3.44534		
3	2	0.21506	0.81387	33.21616	0.99571	49.38119	0.25164	0.43748	0.02401	-2.50000	-2.50000		
4	2	0.32249	0.80571	33.22402	0.99354	48.56139	0.25480	0.43173	0.02416	-2.25000	-2.25000		
5	2	0.43002	0.79755	33.23188	0.99137	47.74159	0.25796	0.42598	0.02431	-2.00000	-2.00000		
6	2	0.53745	0.78939	33.23974	0.98920	46.92179	0.26112	0.42023	0.02446	-1.75000	-1.75000		
7	2	0.64488	0.78123	33.24760	0.98703	46.10199	0.26428	0.41448	0.02461	-1.50000	-1.50000		
8	2	0.75231	0.77307	33.25546	0.98486	45.28219	0.26744	0.40873	0.02476	-1.25000	-1.25000		
9	2	0.85974	0.76491	33.26332	0.98269	44.46239	0.27060	0.40298	0.02491	-1.00000	-1.00000		
10	2	0.96717	0.75675	33.27118	0.98052	43.64259	0.27376	0.39723	0.02506	-0.75000	-0.75000		
11	2	1.07460	0.74859	33.27904	0.97835	42.82279	0.27692	0.39148	0.02521	-0.50000	-0.50000		
12	2	1.18203	0.74043	33.28690	0.97618	42.00299	0.28008	0.38573	0.02536	-0.25000	-0.25000		
13	2	1.28946	0.73227	33.29476	0.97401	41.18319	0.28324	0.37998	0.02551	0.00000	0.00000		
14	2	1.39689	0.72411	33.30262	0.97184	40.36339	0.28640	0.37423	0.02566	0.25000	0.25000		
15	2	1.50432	0.71595	33.31048	0.96967	39.54359	0.28956	0.36848	0.02581	0.50000	0.50000		
16	2	1.61175	0.70779	33.31834	0.96750	38.72379	0.29272	0.36273	0.02596	0.75000	0.75000		
17	2	1.71918	0.69963	33.32620	0.96533	37.90399	0.29588	0.35698	0.02611	1.00000	1.00000		
18	2	1.82661	0.69147	33.33406	0.96316	37.08419	0.29904	0.35123	0.02626	1.25000	1.25000		
19	2	1.93404	0.68331	33.34192	0.96100	36.26439	0.30220	0.34548	0.02641	1.50000	1.50000		
20	2	2.04147	0.67515	33.34978	0.95883	35.44459	0.30536	0.33973	0.02656	1.75000	1.75000		

TABLE OF RESULTS FOR 3 POS ITCM

CALCULATED WAVELENGTH = 33.17820 RECIP. CM. WAVELENGTH = 0.16147 CM. INITIAL FREQUENCY = 204.40 MHz

ID	NO.	INDEX	VAR.	IMP.	COEFF.	WAVE NO.	REL. PG.	INTERP. TIME	CEN. AMPL.	Y1	Y2	REAL FLS.	IMAG. FLAS.
1	3	3	J	0.82444	33.17820	1.00000	50.20000	0.27706	0.44701	0.02327	-0.00016	-0.00000	
2	3	0.10753	0.82201	33.18205	0.99788	50.20000	0.27678	0.44332	0.02331	-2.39917	-2.39917		
3	3	0.21506	0.81387	33.18991	0.99571	49.38119	0.27993	0.43757	0.02346	-2.15000	-2.15000		
4	3	0.32249	0.80571	33.19777	0.99354	48.56139	0.28308	0.43182	0.02361	-1.90000	-1.90000		
5	3	0.43002	0.79755	33.20563	0.99137	47.74159	0.28624	0.42607	0.02376	-1.65000	-1.65000		
6	3	0.53745	0.78939	33.21349	0.98920	46.92179	0.28940	0.42032	0.02391	-1.40000	-1.40000		
7	3	0.64488	0.78123	33.22135	0.98703	46.10199	0.29256	0.41457	0.02406	-1.15000	-1.15000		
8	3	0.75231	0.77307	33.22921	0.98486	45.28219	0.29572	0.40882	0.02421	-0.90000	-0.90000		
9	3	0.85974	0.76491	33.23707	0.98269	44.46239	0.29888	0.40307	0.02436	-0.65000	-0.65000		
10	3	0.96717	0.75675	33.24493	0.98052	43.64259	0.30204	0.39732	0.02451	-0.40000	-0.40000		
11	3	1.07460	0.74859	33.25279	0.97835	42.82279	0.30520	0.39157	0.02466	-0.15000	-0.15000		
12	3	1.18203	0.74043	33.26065	0.97618	42.00299	0.30836	0.38582	0.02481	0.10000	0.10000		
13	3	1.28946	0.73227	33.26851	0.97401	41.18319	0.31152	0.38007	0.02496	0.35000	0.35000		
14	3	1.39689	0.72411	33.27637	0.97184	40.36339	0.31468	0.37432	0.02511	0.60000	0.60000		
15	3	1.50432	0.71595	33.28423	0.96967	39.54359	0.31784	0.36857	0.02526	0.85000	0.85000		
16	3	1.61175	0.70779	33.29209	0.96750	38.72379	0.32100	0.36282	0.02541	1.10000	1.10000		
17	3	1.71918	0.69963	33.29995	0.96533	37.90399	0.32416	0.35707	0.02556	1.35000	1.35000		
18	3	1.82661	0.69147	33.30781	0.96316	37.08419	0.32732	0.35132	0.02571	1.60000	1.60000		
19	3	1.93404	0.68331	33.31567	0.96100	36.26439	0.33048	0.34557	0.02586	1.85000	1.85000		
20	3	2.04147	0.67515	33.32353	0.95883	35.44459	0.33364	0.33982	0.02601	2.10000	2.10000		

ANALYSIS OF EXPERIMENTAL DATA FROM CAPILLARY RIMPLE EXPERIMENTS

PRESENTED WITH THE JOURNAL OF POLYMER SCIENCE PART A-2 VOL 10 P 1089 (1972)
 REPRODUCED FROM THE JOURNAL OF POLYMER SCIENCE PART A-2 VOL 10 P 1089 (1972)
 THE SYSTEM UNDER INVESTIGATION IS AQUEOUS SOLUTIONS OF SODIUM DODECYLSULFATE IN WATER AT 25°C

SYSTEM PARAMETERS

LOWER PHASE DENSITY 0.9990 G/CM³ UPPER PHASE DENSITY 0.9990 G/CM³
 VISCOSITY 0.00994 POISES VISCOSITY 0.00994 POISES

INITIAL VALUES ASSUMED IN CALCULATION

REAL ELASTICITY (FR) 0.0 IMAGINARY ELASTICITY (FR) 0.0
 DAMPING COEFFICIENT 0.70000 CM
 REFERENCE INPUT VOLUME 1.00 CM³ INTERFACIAL TENSION 50.000 DYNES/CM
 REFERENCE INPUT VOLUME 0.100 CM³

PROBE POSITION DATA

THE CALCULATED PHASE SEPARATION IS 0.33195 CM. RATED TO RESONANCE 0.31296 CM. DISTANCE 0.01899 CM. DISTANCE 1.67044

CALCULATION OF ZERO ELASTICITY PARAMETERS

NO.	AC	FREQUENCY	CM	CTRP	WAVE NO.	WAVELENGTH	AC	WAVEPS	PHASE	WAVE NO.	PHASE
1	1	101.00	0.7348176	13.16833327	0.18945023	22.6833778	33.16833327	1.0208711			
2	1	101.00	0.81448100	74.47843946	0.17946664	24.68764921	35.47843946	1.07271594			
3	1	101.00	0.895046727	74.47843946	0.16363793	24.67220837	35.47843946	1.117476742			

INDEPENDENT VARIABLE DATA

THE INDEPENDENT VARIABLE IS SURFACE CONCENTRATION IN MOLES/CM² EQ. 100410
 INPUT PARAMETER SET AT OF SURFACTANT = 11.00000 MG. MOLECULAR WT. = 485.00000 MARR-LP VOLUME = 0.0200 L
 THE VALUE IS 0.00000 AT 0.00000 CM²

INTERFACIAL TENSION DATA

INTERFACIAL TENSIONS WILL BE CALCULATED USING AN OLDFIELDIC WILHELMY PLATE AND THESE PARAMETERS:
 AREA OF PLATE = 1.00000 CM² WEIGHT OF PLATE = 14.10000 MG. WEIGHT OF BEIGHT = 171.40000 MG. DENSITY OF BEIGHT = 21.40000
 DENSITY OF PLATE = 1.00000 CALCULATED PERIMETER OF PLATE = 2.81362 CM. CALCULATED FRACTION IN LOWER PHASE = 0.200
 WHEN THE CALCULATIONS ASSUME AN INITIAL INTERFACIAL TENSION OF 50.00000 DYNES/CM.

INPUT DATA						
ID.#	INDEP. VAR.	FREQUENCY	INPUT VOLT.	OUTPUT VOLT.	METER SCALF	SFTN. VAR.
1. 1	0.0	182.20000	0.48000	C.1C4CC	C.20000	78.00000
1. 2	C.C	181.90000	0.48000	0.10190	0.20000	38.00000
1. 3	7.0	202.20000	C.48100	0.11120	0.10000	38.00000
2. 1	2.00000	181.90000	C.48000	C.09890	C.20000	39.10000
2. 2	2.00000	181.10000	0.48000	0.10000	0.20000	79.10000
2. 3	2.00000	201.90000	C.48100	0.11170	0.10000	39.10000
3. 1	4.00000	180.90000	0.48000	0.09290	0.20000	40.40000
3. 2	4.00000	180.90000	0.48100	0.09970	0.20000	40.40000
3. 3	4.00000	231.00000	0.48100	C.10920	0.10000	40.40000
4. 1	1.00000	180.40000	0.48000	0.08990	C.20000	41.80000
4. 2	1.00000	179.70000	C.48100	0.08920	0.20000	41.80000
4. 3	1.00000	200.20000	C.48200	C.10300	0.10000	41.80000
5. 1	2.00000	180.20000	0.48000	0.08690	0.20000	42.20000
5. 2	2.00000	179.70000	C.48100	0.09040	0.20000	42.10000
5. 3	2.00000	179.90000	0.48200	0.10120	C.10000	41.90000
6. 1	3.00000	180.20000	0.48000	0.08470	0.20000	42.20000
6. 2	3.00000	179.90000	C.48000	0.08790	0.20000	42.30000
6. 3	3.00000	179.90000	0.48000	0.09800	0.10000	42.20000
7. 1	4.00000	180.10000	C.48000	0.08470	0.20000	42.40000
7. 2	4.00000	179.60000	C.48000	C.08990	0.20000	42.30000
7. 3	4.00000	199.70000	0.48000	0.09830	C.10000	42.20000
8. 1	5.00000	180.80000	C.48000	0.08090	0.20000	43.10000
8. 2	5.00000	179.10000	0.48100	C.08200	0.20000	43.00000
8. 3	5.00000	199.40000	0.48100	0.09260	0.10000	42.80000
9. 1	5.00000	180.70000	C.48000	0.07790	0.20000	43.20000
9. 2	5.00000	179.10000	0.48100	0.08300	C.20000	43.10000
9. 3	5.00000	180.30000	0.48100	0.09030	0.10000	43.00000
10. 1	7.00000	180.90000	0.48000	C.08200	0.20000	43.40000
10. 2	7.00000	179.20000	0.48100	0.08590	0.20000	43.40000
10. 3	7.00000	180.20000	0.48100	0.09490	0.10000	43.40000
11. 1	8.00000	180.20000	C.48000	C.07400	0.20000	44.40000
11. 2	8.00000	178.60000	0.48100	0.07860	0.20000	44.30000
11. 3	8.00000	198.90000	0.48200	0.08800	0.10000	44.20000
12. 1	9.00000	180.10000	0.48000	C.07290	0.20000	45.00000
12. 2	9.00000	178.40000	0.48100	0.07700	0.20000	44.70000
12. 3	9.00000	180.70000	0.48200	0.08460	0.10000	44.60000
13. 1	11.00000	180.20000	0.48200	0.07340	0.20000	44.60000
13. 2	11.00000	178.40000	0.48300	0.07690	0.20000	44.50000
13. 3	11.00000	198.90000	C.48300	C.08320	0.10000	44.40000
14. 1	13.00000	180.90000	0.48100	0.06990	C.20000	45.90000
14. 2	13.00000	177.80000	0.48200	0.06990	0.20000	45.80000
14. 3	13.00000	197.90000	0.48300	C.07530	0.10000	45.50000
15. 1	14.00000	180.40000	0.48100	0.06140	0.20000	46.10000
15. 2	14.00000	177.70000	C.48200	0.06840	0.20000	46.10000
15. 3	14.00000	197.60000	0.48200	C.06890	0.10000	46.00000
16. 1	16.00000	180.90000	0.48100	0.06140	0.20000	47.20000
16. 2	16.00000	177.10000	C.48300	0.06900	0.20000	47.00000
16. 3	16.00000	177.00000	0.48300	0.06240	0.10000	46.90000
17. 1	14.00000	180.90000	0.48200	0.05440	0.20000	47.90000
17. 2	14.00000	176.60000	0.48300	0.05920	C.20000	47.80000
17. 3	14.00000	197.60000	0.48300	0.05830	0.10000	47.60000
18. 1	22.00000	180.70000	C.48200	0.05200	0.20000	49.30000
18. 2	22.00000	175.70000	0.48300	0.05190	0.20000	49.00000
18. 3	22.00000	199.70000	0.48400	0.04990	0.10000	49.80000
19. 1	27.00000	180.90000	C.48200	0.04430	0.10000	51.40000
19. 2	27.00000	174.50000	0.48300	0.04670	0.10000	51.20000
20. 1	33.00000	180.90000	0.48200	0.04870	0.10000	50.90000
20. 2	33.00000	173.70000	0.48400	C.04490	0.10000	52.20000
20. 3	33.00000	193.50000	C.48400	0.03600	0.10000	51.90000
21. 1	43.00000	180.90000	0.48200	C.07940	0.10000	55.30000
21. 2	43.00000	171.50000	0.48300	0.08020	0.10000	54.90000
21. 3	43.00000	191.50000	0.48300	0.03330	0.10000	54.60000
22. 1	57.00000	180.90000	0.48200	0.06990	0.10000	57.20000
22. 2	57.00000	176.70000	0.48300	0.07920	0.10000	57.10000
22. 3	57.00000	199.50000	0.48500	0.03110	C.10000	56.80000

ANALYSIS OF EXPERIMENTAL DATA FOR CAPILLARY RIPLE EXPERIMENTS

CONSTANT AREA INSOLUBLE IONIC SURFACTANTS - LOCK IN AMPLIFIER (F8 1968)
 EXPERIMENTS PERFORMED AT THE 1.03M SODIUM SULFATE (PAREM AK M20) /FRESHLY DISTILLED HEPTANE INTERFACE.
 THE SYSTEM UNDER INVESTIGATION IS CLARCO - SODIUM HEXADECYL SULFONATE (1R FROM DIST. ABS. ETHANOL)

SYSTEM PARAMETERS

LOWER PHASE DENSITY 0.9980 G/ML UPPER PHASE DENSITY 0.6780 G/ML
 VISCOSITY 0.00896 POISES VISCOSITY 0.00386 POISES

INITIAL VALUES ASSUMED IN CALCULATION

REAL ELASTICITY (EP) 0.0 IMAGINARY ELASTICITY (EPP) 0.0
 WAVELENGTH 31.0000 RECIPROCAL CM DAMPING COEFFICIENT 0.0000 CM
 REFERENCE METER SCALE 1.00 MV. INTERFACIAL TENSION 50.2000 DYNES/CM
 REFERENCE INPUT VTC. 0.100 VT.

PROBE POSITION DATA

THE CALCULATED PROBE SEPARATION IS 3.07895 CM, BASED ON RESON= 4.27240 RESFW= 8.37950 DISTGN= 3.03296 DISTFW=-0.04990

CALCULATION OF ZERO ELASTICITY PARAMETERS

POS. NO.	FREQUENCY	DAMP. COEF.	WAVE NO.	WAVELENGTH	NO. WAVES	PHS. COEF. WAND	CM. PP. SCL. FACTOR
1	137.00	0.71807932	32.44462402	0.19346685	15.89942802	32.44462402	1.19149045
2	197.20	0.87372702	37.81984010	0.16613713	18.53297020	37.81984010	0.97741790
3	255.30	1.09140099	44.58078844	0.13768584	22.04194929	44.58078844	1.57681570

INDEPENDENT VARIABLE DATA

THE INDEPENDENT VARIABLE IS SURFACTANT CONCENTRATION IN MOLES/CM SQ. $\times 10^{10}$
 INPUT PARAMETERS ARE WT. OF SURFACTANT = 70.0000 MG. MOLECULAR WT. = 328.00000 PAKE-UP VOLUME=0.0500 L.
 THE AREA IS KEPT CONST. AT 240.00000 SQ. CM

INTERFACIAL TENSION DATA

INTERFACIAL TENSIONS WILL BE CALCULATED USING AN CLEOPHILLIC WILHELMY PLATE AND THESE PARAMETERS:
 ACCEL. OF GRAVITY= 0.980 WEIGHT OF PLATE= 34.30MG. WEIGHT OF WEIGHT= 171.40 MG. DENSITY OF WT=21.40000
 DENSITY OF PLATE= 2.20000 CALCULATED PERIMETER OF PLATE= 2.88194 CM. CALCULATED PRACTICAL IN LOWER PHASE=0.200
 WHERE THE CALCULATIONS ASSUME AN INITIAL INTERFACIAL TENSION OF 50.20000 DYNES/CM.

INPUT DATA

ID #K	INDBP * VAR.	FREQUENCY	INPUT VOLT.	OUTPUT VOLT.	METER SCALE	SPIN. VAR.
10 1	0.0	191.0000	0.1500	0.09990	0.2000	38.0000
10 2	0.0	191.0000	0.15700	C.00020	0.3000	38.0000
10 3	0.0	251.0000	0.18500	0.09590	0.1000	38.0000
20 1	0.00900	194.0000	0.15400	0.09590	0.2000	38.0000
20 2	0.00900	197.0000	0.15700	C.00000	0.5000	38.0000
20 3	0.00900	251.0000	0.18600	0.09930	0.1000	38.0000
30 1	0.02500	194.0000	0.15600	0.09260	0.2000	38.0000
30 2	0.02500	197.0000	0.15700	0.09590	0.3000	38.0000
30 3	0.02500	251.0000	0.18700	0.09130	0.1000	38.0000
40 1	0.03000	194.0000	0.15600	0.09230	0.2000	38.2000
40 2	0.03000	194.0000	0.15600	0.09590	0.5000	38.2000
40 3	0.03000	251.0000	0.18400	0.10000	0.1000	38.2000
50 1	0.07500	194.0000	0.15600	0.09200	0.2000	38.5000
50 2	0.07500	194.0000	0.15700	0.09590	0.5000	38.5000
50 3	0.07500	251.0000	0.18700	0.09490	0.1000	38.5000
60 1	0.18500	194.0000	0.15700	0.09490	0.1000	38.5000
60 2	0.18500	194.0000	0.15700	0.09490	0.2000	38.5000
60 3	0.18500	251.0000	0.18700	0.09490	0.5000	38.5000
70 1	0.18500	194.0000	0.15700	0.09490	0.1000	38.5000
70 2	0.18500	194.0000	0.15700	0.09490	0.2000	38.5000
70 3	0.18500	251.0000	0.18700	0.09490	0.5000	38.5000
80 1	0.28500	194.0000	0.15600	0.09400	0.1000	38.5000
80 2	0.28500	194.0000	0.15600	0.09400	0.2000	38.5000
80 3	0.28500	251.0000	0.18200	0.09100	0.1000	38.5000
90 1	0.72500	191.0000	0.15500	0.09200	0.2000	39.0000
90 2	0.72500	191.0000	0.15600	0.13700	0.2000	39.0000
90 3	0.72500	251.0000	0.18200	C.04600	0.1000	39.0000
100 1	1.12500	191.0000	0.15500	0.07600	0.2000	40.0000
100 2	1.12500	191.0000	0.15500	0.13500	0.2000	40.0000
100 3	1.12500	251.0000	0.18200	0.08400	0.1000	40.0000
110 1	1.62500	191.0000	0.15500	0.06900	0.2000	41.4000
110 2	1.62500	191.0000	0.15500	0.12200	0.1000	41.4000
110 3	1.62500	251.0000	0.18100	0.07700	0.1000	41.4000
120 1	2.62500	191.0000	0.15500	0.05700	0.2000	43.0000
120 2	2.62500	191.0000	0.15500	C.10000	0.2000	43.0000
120 3	2.62500	251.0000	0.18200	0.07300	0.1000	43.0000
130 1	3.62500	191.0000	0.15500	0.04800	0.2000	45.0000
130 2	3.62500	191.0000	0.15500	0.08700	0.1000	45.0000
130 3	3.62500	251.0000	0.18100	0.06800	0.1000	45.0000
140 1	4.62500	190.0000	0.15500	0.07800	0.2000	48.6000
140 2	4.62500	190.0000	0.15500	0.07800	0.1000	48.6000
140 3	4.62500	241.0000	0.15500	0.06300	0.1000	48.6000
150 1	5.62500	188.0000	0.15500	0.07300	0.2000	51.2000
150 2	5.62500	188.0000	0.15500	0.06200	0.1000	51.2000
150 3	5.62500	242.0000	0.15500	0.06200	0.1000	51.2000
160 1	7.12500	147.0000	0.15500	C.07600	0.1000	57.3000
160 2	7.12500	185.0000	0.15500	0.06800	0.2000	57.3000
160 3	7.12500	239.0000	0.15500	0.07300	0.1000	57.3000
170 1	8.62500	145.0000	0.15500	C.06900	0.1000	59.7000
170 2	8.62500	183.0000	0.15500	0.12700	0.1000	59.7000
170 3	8.62500	236.0000	0.15500	0.07700	0.1000	59.7000
180 1	10.62500	142.0000	0.15500	0.11400	0.1000	64.1000
180 2	10.62500	180.0000	0.15500	0.07800	0.1000	64.1000
180 3	10.62500	232.0000	0.15500	C.09100	0.1000	64.1000
190 1	12.62500	159.0000	0.15500	0.13600	0.1000	68.7000
190 2	12.62500	177.0000	0.15500	0.10600	0.1000	68.7000
190 3	12.62500	228.0000	0.15000	0.10800	0.1000	68.7000
200 1	17.62500	135.0000	0.15400	0.10800	0.1000	75.2000
200 2	17.62500	172.0000	0.15400	0.08000	0.1000	75.2000
200 3	17.62500	222.0000	0.15000	0.07500	0.2000	75.2000

ANALYSIS OF EXPERIMENTAL DATA FOR CAPILLARY RIPLE EXPERIMENTS

CONSTANT AREA INSOLUBLE IONIC SURFACTANTS - LOCK IN AMPLIFIER (FEB 1969)
 EXPERIMENTS PERFORMED AT THE JOIM SCOTCH SUPPLATE (FRESH OR M20) / FRESHLY DISTILLED HEPTANE INTERFACE.
 THE SYSTEM UNDER INVESTIGATION IS C14H25 - SODIUM OCTADECYL SULFONATE (1% FROM ANS, DIST. RIMANOL)

SYSTEM PARAMETERS

LOWER PHASE DENSITY 0.9880 G/ML UPPER PHASE DENSITY 0.6780 G/ML
 VISCOSITY 0.00896 POISES VISCOSITY 0.00796 POISES

INITIAL VALUES ASSUMED IN CALCULATION

REAL ELASTICITY (EPI) 0.0 IMAGINARY ELASTICITY (EPP) 0.0
 WAVE NUMBER 31.00000 RECIPROCAL CM DAMPING COEFFICIENT 0.00000 CM
 REFERENCE METER SCALE 1.00 MM INTERFACIAL TENSION 50.2000 DYNES/CM
 REFERENCE INPUT VTA 0.100 VTA

PROBE POSITION DATA

THE CALCULATED PROBE SEPARATION IS 3.12784 CM, BASED ON RESON= 4.21720 RESP= 8.37820 DISTG= 3.07800 DISTFN= 0.04570

CALCULATION OF ZERO ELASTICITY PARAMETERS

PTS. NO.	FREQUENCY	DPP, CCEP%	WAVE NO.	WAVELENGTH	NO. WAVES	PHASE COR. WAVE NO.	PH. SCL. FACT.
1	191.30	0.6555917	31.04405747	0.19332294	15.7342485	31.04405747	1.23134928
2	191.00	0.89002407	37.01610899	0.1674641	16.40255119	37.01610899	0.94401097
3	240.30	1.05915808	43.40988326	0.143092261	21.83000500	43.40988326	1.14041284

INDEPENDENT VARIABLE DATA

THE INDEPENDENT VARIABLE IS SURFACE CONCENTRATION IN MOLES/CM SQ. = 10⁻¹⁰
 INPUT PARAMETERS ARE WT. OF SURFACTANT = 0.010000 MG. MOLECULAR WT.= 340.00000 MME-UP VOLUME=0.0500 L.
 THE AREA IS KEPT CONST. AT 740.00000 SQ. CM

INTERFACIAL TENSION DATA

INTERFACIAL TENSIONS WILL BE CALCULATED USING AN OLEOMILLIC WILHELMY PLATE AND THESE PARAMETERS:
 ACCEL. OF GRAVITY= 9.80665 WEIGHT OF PLATE= 34.30MG. WEIGHT OF WEIGHT= 171.40 MG. DENSITY OF WT=21.43700
 DENSITY OF PLATE= 2.20000 CALCULATED PERIMETER OF PLATE= 2.09585 CM. CALCULATED FRACTION IN LOWER PHASE=0.200
 WHERE THE CALCULATIONS ASSUME AN INITIAL INTERFACIAL TENSION OF 50.20000 DYNES/CM.

INPUT DATA						
ID . K	INDEP. VAR.	FREQUENCY	INPUT VOLT.	OUTPUT VOLT.	ME TR SCALE	SFTN. VAR.
1. 1	0.7	151.30000	0.35800	0.08100	0.50000	37.80000
1. 2	0.7	191.00000	0.16200	0.13900	0.20000	37.80000
1. 3	0.0	246.30000	0.40000	0.10700	0.10000	37.80000
2. 1	7.0	151.50000	0.39700	0.08120	0.50000	37.80000
2. 2	0.0	151.00000	0.16200	0.13700	0.20000	37.80000
2. 3	0.0	246.20000	0.39900	0.10400	0.10000	37.80000
3. 1	0.00500	151.30000	0.39700	0.08300	0.50000	37.80000
3. 2	0.00500	150.80000	0.16100	0.13700	0.20000	37.80000
3. 3	0.00500	246.30000	0.35800	0.10400	0.10000	37.80000
4. 1	0.02500	151.10000	0.39200	0.08300	0.50000	38.00000
4. 2	0.02500	190.50000	0.16000	0.13400	0.20000	38.00000
4. 3	0.02500	246.10000	0.39700	0.10600	0.10000	38.00000
5. 1	0.05000	151.10000	0.39200	0.08200	0.50000	38.10000
5. 2	0.05000	190.50000	0.16100	0.13400	0.20000	38.10000
5. 3	0.05000	245.90000	0.39700	0.10700	0.10000	38.10000
6. 1	0.07500	151.00000	0.39100	0.08000	0.50000	38.20000
6. 2	0.07500	190.40000	0.16000	0.13100	0.20000	38.20000
6. 3	0.07500	245.60000	0.39300	0.09500	0.10000	38.20000
7. 1	0.10000	150.50000	0.35100	0.07700	0.50000	38.30000
7. 2	0.10000	190.20000	0.16000	0.12900	0.20000	38.30000
7. 3	0.10000	245.60000	0.39200	0.08700	0.10000	38.30000
8. 1	0.15000	150.50000	0.39000	0.07800	0.50000	38.40000
8. 2	0.15000	190.20000	0.16000	0.12900	0.20000	38.40000
8. 3	0.15000	245.60000	0.35200	0.08500	0.10000	38.40000
9. 1	0.30000	150.70000	0.35000	0.07400	0.50000	38.80000
9. 2	0.30000	190.10000	0.16000	0.12700	0.20000	38.80000
9. 3	0.30000	245.30000	0.35200	0.07000	0.10000	38.80000
10. 1	0.60000	150.30000	0.39000	0.07300	0.50000	39.30000
10. 2	0.60000	189.80000	0.15900	0.12400	0.20000	39.30000
10. 3	0.60000	246.40000	0.39200	0.06900	0.10000	39.30000
11. 1	1.00000	150.20000	0.39000	0.07000	0.50000	40.20000
11. 2	1.00000	189.50000	0.16000	0.11900	0.20000	40.20000
11. 3	1.00000	246.20000	0.39300	0.06600	0.10000	40.20000
12. 1	1.50000	149.70000	0.39000	0.06600	0.50000	40.80000
12. 2	1.50000	188.50000	0.15900	0.11300	0.20000	40.80000
12. 3	1.50000	245.90000	0.39000	0.07200	0.10000	40.80000
13. 1	2.00000	149.50000	0.38700	0.06300	0.50000	42.00000
13. 2	2.00000	188.60000	0.15700	0.10900	0.20000	42.00000
13. 3	2.00000	246.70000	0.39000	0.07300	0.10000	42.00000
14. 1	3.00000	148.40000	0.38900	0.05500	0.50000	44.00000
14. 2	3.00000	187.40000	0.15900	0.09500	0.20000	44.00000
14. 3	3.00000	241.30000	0.39000	0.06500	0.10000	44.00000
15. 1	4.00000	147.50000	0.38900	0.04900	0.50000	45.90000
15. 2	4.00000	186.40000	0.15800	0.08400	0.20000	45.90000
15. 3	4.00000	239.90000	0.39000	0.06600	0.10000	45.90000
16. 1	5.00000	146.40000	0.38900	0.04200	0.50000	47.60000
16. 2	5.00000	185.30000	0.15800	0.13700	0.20000	47.60000
16. 3	5.00000	238.50000	0.39000	0.09500	0.10000	47.60000
17. 1	6.00000	145.20000	0.38900	0.09000	0.20000	49.90000
17. 2	6.00000	183.90000	0.15700	0.12600	0.10000	49.90000
17. 3	6.00000	236.30000	0.39000	0.10200	0.10000	49.90000
18. 1	7.00000	144.20000	0.38800	0.09100	0.20000	51.60000
18. 2	7.00000	182.60000	0.15600	0.12300	0.10000	51.60000
18. 3	7.00000	234.50000	0.38900	0.12600	0.10000	51.60000
19. 1	8.00000	143.20000	0.38900	0.08700	0.20000	53.50000
19. 2	8.00000	181.30000	0.15600	0.11400	0.10000	53.50000
19. 3	8.00000	232.90000	0.38500	0.14100	0.05000	53.50000
20. 1	9.00000	141.10000	0.37100	0.07100	0.20000	56.80000
20. 2	9.00000	179.20000	0.15600	0.10600	0.10000	56.80000
20. 3	9.00000	229.90000	0.38900	0.12400	0.05000	56.80000
21. 1	11.00000	139.70000	0.37100	0.06600	0.20000	59.30000
21. 2	11.00000	177.60000	0.15600	0.10000	0.10000	59.30000
21. 3	11.00000	228.10000	0.38800	0.07700	0.10000	59.30000
22. 1	13.00000	137.10000	0.37200	0.11400	0.10000	63.60000
22. 2	13.00000	174.90000	0.15800	0.09900	0.10000	63.60000
22. 3	13.00000	224.20000	0.38800	0.09900	0.10000	63.60000
23. 1	15.00000	135.40000	0.37100	0.10400	0.10000	68.00000
23. 2	15.00000	172.60000	0.15600	0.07800	0.10000	68.00000
23. 3	15.00000	221.70000	0.38700	0.13000	0.10000	68.00000
24. 1	18.00000	132.10000	0.37000	0.08300	0.10000	74.00000
24. 2	18.00000	168.70000	0.15700	0.06100	0.10000	74.00000
24. 3	18.00000	217.40000	0.38600	0.12300	0.10000	74.00000

TABLE OF RESULTS FOR 1 POSITION

Table with columns: ID #, INDEP. VAR., DMP, COEF., WAVE NO., REL. PG., INTERP. TENS. GEN. AMPL., INITIAL FREQUENCY = 191.30 Mc., Y1, Y2, REAL ELS., IMAG. ELAS. Includes header info: CALCULATED WAVELENGTH= 31.6496 RECIP. CM., WAVELENGTH= 0.1982 CM.

TABLE OF RESULTS FOR 2 POSITION

Table with columns: ID #, INDEP. VAR., DMP, COEF., WAVE NO., REL. PG., INTERP. TENS. GEN. AMPL., INITIAL FREQUENCY = 191.00 Mc., Y1, Y2, REAL ELS., IMAG. ELAS. Includes header info: CALCULATED WAVELENGTH= 31.0181 RECIP. CM., WAVELENGTH= 0.1974 CM.

TABLE OF RESULTS FOR 3 POSITION

Table with columns: ID #, INDEP. VAR., DMP, COEF., WAVE NO., REL. PG., INTERP. TENS. GEN. AMPL., INITIAL FREQUENCY = 246.30 Mc., Y1, Y2, REAL ELS., IMAG. ELAS. Includes header info: CALCULATED WAVELENGTH= 43.9098 RECIP. CM., WAVELENGTH= 0.14309 CM.

ANALYSIS OF EXPERIMENTAL DATA FOR CAPILLARY RIMPLE EXPERIMENTS

CONSTANT AREA INSOLUBLE IONIC SURFACTANTS - LOCK IN AMPLIFIER (PER 1968)

EXPERIMENTS PERFORMED AT THE 0.1M POTASSIUM BROMIDE (1X) FRESH H₂O / FRESHLY DISTILLED HEPTANE INTERFACE.

THE SYSTEM UNDER INVESTIGATION IS CTAE - CETYLTRIMETHYL AMMONIUM BROMIDE (2X FROM DIST. ABS. ETHANOL)

SYSTEM PARAMETERS

LOWER PHASE DENSITY 0.6980 G/ML UPPER PHASE DENSITY 0.6780 G/ML
VISCOSITY 0.00896 POISES VISCOSITY 0.00386 POISES

INITIAL VALUES ASSUMED IN CALCULATION

REAL ELASTICITY (EP) 0.0 IMAGINARY ELASTICITY (EPI) 0.0
WAVELENGTH 31.00000 RECIPROCAL CM DAMPING COEFFICIENT 0.70000 CM
REFERENCE METER SCALE 1.00 MV. INTERFACIAL TENSION 50.2000 DYNES/CM
REFERENCE INPUT VTC. 0.100 VT.

PROBE POSITION DATA

THE CALCULATED PROBE SEPARATION IS 3.10479 CM, BASED ON RESGM= 4.21800 RESFM= 8.34440 DISTGM= 3.07442 DISTFM= 0.03536

CALCULATION OF ZERO ELASTICITY PARAMETERS

PTS. NO.	FREQUENCY	OFF. CDEP.	WAVE AC.	WAVELENGTH	NO. WAVES	PHS. COR. WAND	GM. PR.	ACL. FACT.
1	189.40	0.76271437	34.01233367	0.18478240	16.83423964	34.01233367	1.27031801	
2	206.10	0.91325816	39.21108164	0.16023991	14.40760528	34.21108164	1.12948736	
3	251.80	1.137849211	44.545383279	0.14078848	22.05736149	44.545383279	1.55615190	

INDEPENDENT VARIABLE DATA

THE INDEPENDENT VARIABLE IS SURFACE CONCENTRATION IN MOLES/CM SQ. $\times 10^{10}$
INPUT PARAMETERS ARE WT. OF SURFACTANT = 84.40000 MG. MOLECULAR WT.= 349.00000 MAKE-UP VOLUME=0.0500 L.
THE AREA IS KEPT CONST. AT 340.00000 SQ. CM

INTERFACIAL TENSION DATA

INTERFACIAL TENSIONS WILL BE CALCULATED USING AN OLIPHANTIC, WILHELMY PLATE AND THESE PARAMETERS:
ACCEL. OF GRAVITY= 9.80000 HEIGHT OF PLATE= 34.35000 HEIGHT OF WEIGHT= 171.40 MG. DENSITY OF WT=21.40000
DENSITY OF PLATE= 2.20000 CALCULATED PER METER OF PLATE= 2.84023 CM. CALCULATED FRACTION IN LOWER PHASE=0.200
WHERE THE CALCULATIONS ASSUME AN INITIAL INTERFACIAL TENSION OF 50.20000 DYNES/CM.

INPUT DATA

ID #K	INDEP. VAR.	FREQUENCY	INPUT VOLT.	OUTPUT VOLT.	METER SCALE	SFTN. VAR.
1. 1	0.0	168.40000	0.15800	0.14000	C.2CCCC	38.60000
1. 2	0.0	208.10000	C.15800	0.07470	0.50000	38.60000
1. 3	0.0	251.80000	0.39000	0.11000	0.10000	38.60000
2. 1	0.00500	168.30000	0.15900	0.14000	0.20000	38.60000
2. 2	0.00500	208.00000	C.15900	0.07500	D.50000	38.60000
2. 3	0.00900	251.50000	C.39000	0.10900	0.10000	38.60000
3. 1	0.05000	168.00000	0.15700	0.14200	0.20000	38.90000
3. 2	0.05000	207.70000	C.15800	0.07700	0.50000	38.90000
3. 3	0.05000	251.20000	0.39000	0.10500	C.10000	38.90000
4. 1	0.10000	168.20000	0.15700	0.13800	0.20000	38.60000
4. 2	0.10000	207.90000	0.15700	C.07670	0.50000	38.60000
4. 3	0.10000	251.30000	0.38900	0.10100	0.10000	38.60000
5. 1	0.20000	168.00000	0.15800	0.13900	0.20000	38.90000
5. 2	0.20000	207.90000	0.15800	0.07620	0.50000	38.90000
5. 3	0.20000	251.00000	0.38900	0.09900	0.10000	38.90000
6. 1	0.40000	167.80000	C.15800	0.13200	0.20000	39.00000
6. 2	0.40000	207.80000	0.15800	0.07570	C.50000	39.00000
6. 3	0.40000	250.50000	0.38900	0.09850	0.10000	39.00000
7. 1	0.70000	167.40000	0.15800	0.12700	0.20000	39.50000
7. 2	0.70000	207.20000	0.15800	0.07350	0.50000	39.50000
7. 3	0.70000	250.30000	0.38900	C.09580	0.10000	39.50000
8. 1	1.00000	167.30000	C.15700	0.12000	0.20000	40.00000
8. 2	1.00000	207.00000	0.15800	0.07160	0.50000	40.00000
8. 3	1.00000	250.00000	0.38900	0.09250	0.10000	40.00000
9. 1	2.00000	166.50000	0.15700	C.11300	0.20000	41.70000
9. 2	2.00000	206.10000	0.15800	0.06530	0.50000	41.70000
9. 3	2.00000	248.60000	0.38900	0.08700	D.10000	41.70000
10. 1	3.00000	165.40000	0.15700	0.09850	C.20000	43.60000
10. 2	3.00000	204.50000	0.15750	0.05630	0.50000	43.60000
10. 3	3.00000	247.10000	0.38800	0.08450	0.10000	43.60000
11. 1	4.00000	164.20000	0.15700	0.08240	C.20000	46.00000
11. 2	4.00000	203.50000	0.15700	0.11720	0.20000	46.00000
11. 3	4.00000	245.30000	0.38800	0.07730	0.10000	46.00000
12. 1	5.00000	163.00000	0.15700	0.07140	D.20000	48.80000
12. 2	5.00000	202.20000	0.15700	0.10550	0.20000	48.80000
12. 3	5.00000	243.60000	0.38800	C.07090	0.10000	48.80000
13. 1	6.00000	162.30000	0.15700	0.06550	0.20000	50.60000
13. 2	6.00000	201.30000	0.15700	0.10050	0.20000	50.60000
13. 3	6.00000	242.30000	0.38800	0.06620	C.10000	50.60000
14. 1	7.50000	160.20000	0.15650	0.05870	0.20000	53.80000
14. 2	7.50000	198.90000	0.15700	0.09570	0.20000	53.80000
14. 3	7.50000	239.20000	0.38600	0.07440	0.10000	53.80000
15. 1	9.00000	158.40000	0.15600	0.10440	0.10000	56.80000
15. 2	9.00000	197.10000	0.15650	C.09290	0.20000	56.80000
15. 3	9.00000	236.60000	0.38600	0.08280	0.10000	56.80000
16. 1	10.50000	156.50000	0.15600	0.09650	0.10000	60.00000
16. 2	10.50000	194.90000	0.15700	0.08810	0.20000	60.00000
16. 3	10.50000	233.90000	0.38600	0.09680	0.10000	60.00000
17. 1	12.00000	155.00000	0.15600	0.08950	0.10000	62.60000
17. 2	12.00000	193.30000	0.15650	0.08350	C.20000	62.60000
17. 3	12.00000	231.60000	0.38600	0.10950	0.10000	62.60000
18. 1	13.50000	154.40000	0.15550	0.08540	0.10000	63.90000
18. 2	13.50000	192.40000	0.15600	0.08030	0.20000	63.90000
18. 3	13.50000	230.60000	C.38700	0.11440	0.10000	63.90000
19. 1	16.00000	151.90000	0.15550	0.07320	0.10000	67.90000
19. 2	16.00000	189.50000	0.15700	0.07050	0.20000	67.90000
19. 3	16.00000	227.00000	0.38600	C.12840	0.10000	67.90000

TABLE OF RESULTS FOR 1 POSITION

CALCULATED WAVELENGTH = 34.01233 CM. RECIP. CM. WAVELENGTH = 0.12473 CM. INITIAL FREQUENCY = 148.40 MHz.

ID	INDEP. VAR.	DMP. COEF.	WAVE NO.	REL. PG.	INTERP. TENS.	GEN. AMPL.	Y1	Y2	REAL FLS.	IMAG. ELAS.
1. 1	0.0	0.79271	34.01233	1.00000	30.20000	0.13438	0.94996	0.02242	-0.00018	-0.07005
2. 1	0.00022	0.72332	34.01205	0.99991	30.20000	0.13579	0.94970	0.02245	-0.94553	-0.27054
3. 1	0.00017	0.73765	34.00901	0.99782	30.07782	0.14583	0.94807	0.02170	-0.08274	1.44274
4. 1	0.01633	0.74284	34.00817	0.98881	30.20000	0.13320	0.94803	0.02243	-0.27612	-0.17387
5. 1	0.01248	0.74674	34.00401	0.99762	30.07972	0.14583	0.94807	0.02196	-0.46277	1.37747
6. 1	0.03513	0.74114	33.99983	0.98644	30.08390	0.14684	0.94801	0.02139	-0.91707	0.97767
7. 1	0.11433	0.74909	33.99132	0.97424	49.89377	0.14284	0.94821	0.02243	-0.27045	0.44600
8. 1	0.16332	0.77103	33.97944	0.96367	49.72343	0.14239	0.94804	0.02248	-0.94231	-0.94231
9. 1	0.22445	0.74444	33.97279	0.96772	49.14322	0.13041	0.93189	0.02339	-0.94982	-0.27484
10. 1	0.45597	0.82213	33.94990	0.93219	48.43873	0.13314	0.93380	0.02433	-0.20319	0.33018
11. 1	0.84330	0.84880	33.92493	0.97304	47.88214	0.12737	0.93822	0.02864	-0.32037	1.44004
12. 1	0.81842	0.97201	33.89996	0.96793	46.72944	0.12219	0.94069	0.02881	-0.14984	0.93855
13. 1	0.97854	0.92160	33.89335	0.96878	46.11849	0.11913	0.97134	0.03120	-0.13304	1.22400
14. 1	1.22443	0.91117	33.86149	0.93131	45.02819	0.11034	0.97101	0.02792	-0.07793	2.27977
15. 1	1.44941	0.94496	33.82423	0.94662	44.00744	0.10324	0.97667	0.02800	-0.01800	2.24447
16. 1	1.71140	0.94922	33.78403	0.92333	42.91883	0.09824	0.98991	0.02911	-0.94970	1.71714
17. 1	1.94949	0.93933	33.73147	0.92043	41.03396	0.09103	0.98317	0.02831	-0.94943	2.37173
18. 1	2.20447	0.94242	33.72098	0.91846	41.03143	0.08903	0.98904	0.02854	-0.94944	2.44646
19. 1	2.41319	0.94221	33.68999	0.90600	40.23049	0.08118	0.94427	0.02914	-0.91039	2.40717

TABLE OF RESULTS FOR 2 POSITION

CALCULATED WAVELENGTH = 34.21100 CM. RECIP. CM. WAVELENGTH = 0.16024 CM. INITIAL FREQUENCY = 208.10 MHz.

ID	INDEP. VAR.	DMP. COEF.	WAVE NO.	REL. PG.	INTERP. TENS.	GEN. AMPL.	Y1	Y2	REAL FLS.	IMAG. ELAS.
1. 2	0.0	0.91814	34.21100	1.00000	30.20000	0.16020	0.94678	0.02334	-0.00017	-0.00004
2. 2	0.00082	0.91849	34.20900	0.99932	30.20000	0.16198	0.94602	0.02333	-0.44674	-0.27271
3. 2	0.00817	0.90438	34.20276	0.98808	30.08972	0.16928	0.94646	0.02307	-0.94973	0.94999
4. 2	0.03246	0.90833	34.20492	0.98004	30.20000	0.16020	0.94626	0.02306	-0.28814	-0.17401
5. 2	0.06933	0.91024	34.20494	0.98836	30.06340	0.16951	0.94707	0.02322	-0.13598	0.44414
6. 2	0.11433	0.91443	34.19233	0.98888	49.89377	0.16808	0.94372	0.02343	-0.02847	-0.37311
7. 2	0.16332	0.91941	34.18149	0.98671	48.72343	0.16756	0.94743	0.02344	-0.20233	-0.27468
8. 2	0.22445	0.93387	34.18444	0.98059	49.14922	0.16317	0.95162	0.02433	-0.44647	0.74744
9. 2	0.45597	0.94737	34.14444	0.96862	48.43873	0.15167	0.95494	0.02368	-0.28426	1.33752
10. 2	0.84330	0.92109	34.11335	0.97790	47.88214	0.14718	0.96021	0.02487	-0.28480	1.92244
11. 2	0.91842	1.00843	34.08830	0.97155	46.72944	0.14242	0.96931	0.02745	-0.28164	2.34244
12. 2	0.97946	1.09379	34.06937	0.96732	46.11849	0.13923	0.97688	0.02749	-0.17844	2.67801
13. 2	1.22443	1.02943	34.01942	0.95974	45.02819	0.13050	0.97852	0.02818	-0.11581	2.41441
14. 2	1.44941	1.07000	34.00210	0.94714	44.00744	0.12144	0.94801	0.02822	-0.05702	2.94844
15. 2	1.71140	1.10749	34.03634	0.93647	42.91883	0.11097	0.94707	0.02844	-0.00844	2.67944
16. 2	1.94949	1.11918	34.00302	0.92888	42.03396	0.10287	0.94949	0.02867	-0.27746	2.64844
17. 2	2.20447	1.12188	34.00435	0.92746	41.03143	0.09184	1.00184	0.02885	-0.94876	2.68172
18. 2	2.41319	1.14903	34.02400	0.91042	40.23049	0.08233	1.00924	0.02937	-0.91404	2.67241

TABLE OF RESULTS FOR 3 POSITION

CALCULATED WAVELENGTH = 44.54583 CM. RECIP. CM. WAVELENGTH = 0.16099 CM. INITIAL FREQUENCY = 251.80 MHz.

ID	INDEP. VAR.	DMP. COEF.	WAVE NO.	REL. PG.	INTERP. TENS.	GEN. AMPL.	Y1	Y2	REAL FLS.	IMAG. ELAS.
1. 3	0.0	1.07849	44.54583	1.00000	30.20000	0.05186	0.94614	0.02420	-0.00017	-0.00005
2. 3	0.00082	1.08441	44.54006	0.99801	30.20000	0.05241	0.94106	0.02434	-0.28130	-0.27492
3. 3	0.00817	1.10024	44.54028	0.99742	30.04792	0.05298	0.94191	0.02449	-0.28670	-0.28945
4. 3	0.01633	1.11040	44.54114	0.98801	30.20000	0.05279	0.94068	0.02493	-0.28175	-0.17454
5. 3	0.03246	1.11809	44.53537	0.98482	30.07972	0.05336	0.94053	0.02509	-0.28253	-0.16335
6. 3	0.06933	1.13447	44.53743	0.98643	30.06340	0.05355	0.94048	0.02521	-0.28382	-0.15471
7. 3	0.11433	1.13941	44.53180	0.98404	49.89377	0.05373	0.93994	0.02537	-0.16323	-0.17432
8. 3	0.16332	1.14422	44.52677	0.98283	49.72343	0.05353	0.94068	0.02591	-0.87971	-0.87971
9. 3	0.22445	1.16160	44.52474	0.98299	49.14922	0.05333	0.94201	0.02608	-0.28487	-0.14141
10. 3	0.45597	1.21847	44.51914	0.98133	48.43873	0.06149	0.94408	0.02717	-0.20124	0.79344
11. 3	0.84330	1.27114	44.50946	0.97419	47.88214	0.06669	0.94756	0.02857	-0.34118	1.30762
12. 3	0.91842	1.32291	44.50790	0.96762	46.72944	0.07195	0.94974	0.02974	-0.27524	1.94844
13. 3	0.97946	1.35458	44.50635	0.96227	46.11849	0.07427	0.95817	0.03046	-0.34156	2.17951
14. 3	1.22443	1.37360	44.50713	0.94986	45.02819	0.08073	0.95899	0.03092	-0.35799	2.19536
15. 3	1.44941	1.39121	44.50893	0.93963	44.00744	0.10167	0.96224	0.03112	-0.40441	2.24907
16. 3	1.71140	1.39261	44.51151	0.91978	42.91883	0.11800	0.96479	0.03113	-0.28881	2.37964
17. 3	1.94949	1.39361	44.51851	0.91978	42.03396	0.13443	0.97031	0.03122	-0.19870	2.86643
18. 3	2.20447	1.39887	44.50063	0.91381	41.03143	0.14274	0.97301	0.03139	-0.11879	2.40700
19. 3	2.41319	1.41838	44.52618	0.90151	40.23049	0.17493	0.97866	0.03206	-0.03951	2.44646

ANALYSIS OF EXPERIMENTAL DATA FOR CAPILLARY RIPPLE EXPERIMENTS

CONSTANT AREA INSOLUBLE IONIC SURFACTANTS - LOCK IN AMPLIFIER (P80 1968)
 EXPERIMENTS PERFORMED AT THE JOIM POTASSIUM BROMIDE (1M) (FRESH M20) /FRESHLY DISTILLED HEPTANE INTERFACE,
 THE SYSTEM UNDER INVESTIGATION IS CTAB - OCTADECYLTRIMETHYL AMMONIUM BROMIDE (2X FROM OIST. ARL ETHANDL)

SYSTEM PARAMETERS

LOWER PHASE DENSITY 0.9880 G/ML UPPER PHASE DENSITY 0.6780 G/ML
 VISCOSITY 0.00894 POISES VISCOSITY 0.00286 POISES

INITIAL VALUES ASSUMED IN CALCULATION

REAL ELASTICITY (EP) 0.0 IMAGINARY ELASTICITY (EPP) 0.0
 WAVELENGTH 31.00000 RECIPROCAL CM DAMPING COEFFICIENT 0.70000 CM
 REFERENCE METER SCALE 1.00 MV. INTERFACIAL TENSION 50.2000 DYNES/CM
 REFERENCE INPUT VTS. 0.100 VTS.

PROBE POSITION DATA

THE CALCULATED PROBE SEPARATION IS 2.98716 CM. BASED ON RESCM= 4.37830 RESPM= 8.36360 OISTON= 2.93240 DISTFM=-0.03476

CALCULATION OF ZERO ELASTICITY PARAMETERS

PCS. AC.	FREQUENCY	IMP. COEF.	WAVE NO.	WAVELENGTH	NO. WAVES	PHS.CDR.WAVE	CM. PS. SCL.FCTP.
1	141.70	0.73689202	33.09634282	0.1898388	19.73481197	33.09634282	1.21435471
2	203.70	0.89484912	38.52964563	0.16309388	18.31563938	38.52964563	0.84902045
3	263.20	1.12043193	45.91055597	0.13485448	21.82489780	45.91055597	1.05324846

INDEPENDENT VARIABLE DATA

THE INDEPENDENT VARIABLE IS SURFACE CONCENTRATION IN MOLES/CM SQ. X 10¹⁰
 INPUT PARAMETERS ARE WT. OF SURFACTANT = 84.90000 MG. MOLECULAR WT.= 377.0000 MAKE-UP VOLUME=0.0500 L.
 THE AREA IS KEPT CONST. AT 240.0000 SQ. CM

INTERFACIAL TENSION DATA

INTERFACIAL TENSIONS WILL BE CALCULATED USING AN CLEDMILLIC WILHELMY PLATE AND THREE PARAMETERS:
 ACCEL. OF GRAVITY= 0.980 HEIGHT OF PLATE= 34.30MM. HEIGHT OF WEIGHT= 171.40 PG. DENSITY OF WT=21.40000
 DENSITY OF PLATE= 2.20000 CALCULATED PERIMETER OF PLATE= 2.8880 CM. CALCULATED FRACTION IN LOWER PHASE=0.200
 WHERE THE CALCULATIONS ASSUME AN INITIAL INTERFACIAL TENSION OF 50.20000 DYNES/CM.

INPUT DATA						
IC .K	INCEP. VAR.	FREQUENCY	INPUT VOLT.	OUTPUT VOLT.	METER SCALE	SFTN. VAR.
1. 1	0.0	161.70000	0.17600	0.13800	0.20000	39.80000
1. 2	0.0	202.70000	0.17600	0.07060	0.50000	35.80000
1. 3	0.0	263.20000	0.43800	0.09130	0.10000	34.80000
2. 1	0.00500	161.70000	0.17600	0.13700	0.20000	39.90000
2. 2	0.00500	202.60000	0.17700	0.06990	0.50000	39.90000
2. 3	0.00500	263.10000	0.43400	0.08750	0.10000	39.90000
3. 1	0.02500	161.40000	0.17600	0.13500	0.20000	40.00000
3. 2	0.02500	202.40000	0.17700	0.06950	0.50000	40.00000
3. 3	0.02500	263.10000	0.43300	0.08630	0.10000	40.00000
4. 1	0.05000	161.20000	0.17600	0.13200	0.20000	40.07000
4. 2	0.05000	202.40000	0.17600	0.06920	0.50000	40.07000
4. 3	0.05000	262.90000	0.43300	0.08690	0.10000	40.07000
5. 1	0.10000	161.30000	0.17600	0.13100	0.20000	40.10000
5. 2	0.10000	202.40000	0.17600	0.06940	0.50000	40.10000
5. 3	0.10000	262.70000	0.43300	0.08470	0.10000	40.10000
6. 1	0.20000	161.20000	0.17800	0.13040	0.20000	40.20000
6. 2	0.20000	202.10000	0.17800	0.07100	0.50000	40.20000
6. 3	0.20000	262.60000	0.43900	0.08440	0.10000	40.20000
7. 1	0.40000	161.10000	0.15900	0.11800	0.20000	40.40000
7. 2	0.40000	202.00000	0.15900	0.06950	0.50000	40.40000
7. 3	0.40000	262.30000	0.39200	0.07550	0.10000	40.40000
8. 1	1.00000	160.90000	0.16000	0.11000	0.20000	41.60000
8. 2	1.00000	201.40000	0.16000	0.06400	0.50000	41.60000
8. 3	1.00000	261.30000	0.39200	0.07590	0.10000	41.60000
9. 1	1.50000	160.00000	0.16000	0.10300	0.20000	42.40000
9. 2	1.50000	201.00000	0.16000	0.06200	0.50000	42.40000
9. 3	1.50000	260.80000	0.39200	0.07000	0.10000	42.40000
10. 1	2.00000	159.60000	0.15900	0.09250	0.20000	43.40000
10. 2	2.00000	200.30000	0.15900	0.05700	0.50000	43.40000
10. 3	2.00000	259.90000	0.39100	0.06890	0.10000	43.40000
11. 1	2.50000	158.90000	0.16000	0.08500	0.20000	44.70000
11. 2	2.50000	199.60000	0.16000	0.05220	0.50000	44.70000
11. 3	2.50000	258.60000	0.39100	0.06750	0.10000	44.70000
12. 1	3.00000	158.10000	0.15900	0.07700	0.20000	46.10000
12. 2	3.00000	198.80000	0.16000	0.11660	0.20000	46.10000
12. 3	3.00000	257.40000	0.39100	0.06440	0.10000	46.10000
13. 1	3.50000	157.40000	0.15900	0.13800	0.10000	47.30000
13. 2	3.50000	197.80000	0.16000	0.10650	0.20000	47.30000
13. 3	3.50000	256.40000	0.39100	0.06300	0.10000	47.30000
14. 1	4.50000	155.70000	0.15900	0.12300	0.10000	50.00000
14. 2	4.50000	196.00000	0.16000	0.09420	0.20000	50.00000
14. 3	4.50000	255.20000	0.39100	0.06190	0.10000	50.00000
15. 1	5.50000	154.10000	0.15900	0.11100	0.10000	52.90000
15. 2	5.50000	194.60000	0.16000	0.09150	0.20000	52.90000
15. 3	5.50000	250.50000	0.39100	0.06400	0.10000	52.90000
16. 1	6.50000	152.50000	0.16000	0.10400	0.10000	55.10000
16. 2	6.50000	192.20000	0.16000	0.08750	0.20000	55.10000
16. 3	6.50000	248.10000	0.39100	0.07020	0.10000	55.10000
17. 1	7.50000	150.80000	0.15900	0.09450	0.10000	58.20000
17. 2	7.50000	190.30000	0.16000	0.08250	0.20000	58.20000
17. 3	7.50000	245.30000	0.39000	0.07450	0.10000	58.20000
18. 1	8.50000	149.10000	0.15800	0.09100	0.10000	61.00000
18. 2	8.50000	188.30000	0.15900	0.07950	0.20000	61.00000
18. 3	8.50000	242.60000	0.39000	0.07950	0.10000	61.00000
19. 1	9.50000	147.40000	0.15900	0.08380	0.10000	64.90000
19. 2	9.50000	186.10000	0.16000	0.07390	0.20000	64.90000
19. 3	9.50000	239.70000	0.39000	0.08590	0.10000	64.90000
20. 1	10.50000	145.80000	0.15900	0.07700	0.10000	67.10000
20. 2	10.50000	184.40000	0.15900	0.06750	0.20000	67.10000
20. 3	10.50000	237.10000	0.39000	0.09180	0.10000	67.10000
21. 1	12.00000	143.50000	0.15800	0.06700	0.10000	71.60000
21. 2	12.00000	181.60000	0.15900	0.06070	0.20000	71.60000
21. 3	12.00000	233.90000	0.39000	0.10300	0.10000	71.60000

TABLE OF RESULTS FOR 1 POSITION

Table with columns: CALCULATED WAVELENGTH, RECIP. CM., WAVELENGTH, CM., INITIAL FREQUENCY, MAG. ELAS. Rows 1-21.

TABLE OF RESULTS FOR 2 POSITION

Table with columns: CALCULATED WAVELENGTH, RECIP. CM., WAVELENGTH, CM., INITIAL FREQUENCY, MAG. ELAS. Rows 1-21.

TABLE OF RESULTS FOR 3 POSITION

Table with columns: CALCULATED WAVELENGTH, RECIP. CM., WAVELENGTH, CM., INITIAL FREQUENCY, MAG. ELAS. Rows 1-21.

ANALYSIS OF EXPERIMENTAL DATA FOR CAPILLARY RISE/RETREATMENTS

CONSTANT AREA INDELUBLE IONIC SURFACTANTS - LCKK IN ANPLIPER (FEB 1968)
 REPERIANTS PERFORMED AT THE 2034 POTASSIUM BROMIDE (12) (FRESH 420) /FRESHLY DISTILLED HEPTANE INTERFAC.
 THE SYSTEM UNDER INVESTIGATION IS ATAS - ANACHIDYLTINETHYL AMMONIUM BROMIDE 12% FROM DIST. ABS. ETHANOL)

SYSTEM PARAMETERS

LOWER PHASE DENSITY 0.6980 G/ML UPPER PHASE DENSITY 0.6780 G/ML
 VISCOSITY 0.0096 POISES VISCOSITY 0.0096 POISES

INITIAL VALUES ASSUMED IN CALCULATION

REAL ELASTICITY (EP) 0.0 (IMAGINARY ELASTICITY (EPP) 0.0
 WAVELENGTH 11.0000 RECIPROCAL CM DAMPING COEFFICIENT 0.70000 CM
 REFERENCE METER SCALE 1.00 MV. INTERFACIAL TENSION 50.0000 DYNES/CM
 REFERENCE INPUT VTG. 0.100 VT.

PROBE POSITION DATA

THE CALCULATED PROBE SEPARATION IS 3.18395 CM. BASED ON RESON= 4.2147C RESPAN= 0.49950 DISTCH= 3.07894 DISTFM=0.10701

CALCULATION OF ZERO ELASTICITY PARAMETERS

POS. NO.	FREQUENCY	DMP. COEF.	WAVE NO.	WAVELENGTH	NO. WAVES	PHASE COR. WAVE NO.	PH. SEC. FACT.
1	102.00	0.74054138	31.24776519	0.18898082	16.64800970	33.24776519	1.25133358
2	201.90	0.89010633	38.37128526	0.18874693	19.644650798	38.37128526	0.92577708
3	275.00	1.10322945	47.20233422	0.18868642	23.95960284	47.20233422	7.51216171

INDEPENDENT VARIABLE DATA

THE INDEPENDENT VARIABLE IS SURFACE CONCENTRATION IN MOLES/CM² EQ. X 10⁰⁰10
 INPUT PARAMETERS ARE WT. OF SURFACTANT = 30.40000 MG. MOLECULAR WT. = 391.00000 PORE-VOLUME=0.0900 L.
 THE AREA IS 4897 CM². AT 240.00000 SC. CM

INTERFACIAL TENSION DATA

INTERFACIAL TENSIONS WILL BE CALCULATED USING AN OLDSHILLIC WILHELMY PLATE AND THESE PARAMETERS
 ACCEL. OF GRAVITY= 9.800 WEIGHT OF PLATE= 34.80MG. WEIGHT OF WEIGHT= 171.40 MG. DENSITY OF WT=71.40000
 DENSITY OF PLATE= 2.20000 CALCULATED PER INSTEAD OF PLATE= 2.89958 CM. CALCULATED FRACTION IN LOWER PHASE=0.100
 WHEN THE CALCULATIONS ASSUME AN INITIAL INTERFACIAL TENSION OF 50.0000 DYNES/CM.

INPUT DATA						
ID. #	INDEP. VAR.	FREQUENCY	INPUT VOLT.	OUTPUT VOLT.	METER SCALE	SFTN. VAR.
1. 1	0.0	162.80000	0.15900	0.11410	0.20000	37.80000
1. 2	0.0	201.50000	0.16000	0.09520	0.50000	37.80000
1. 3	0.0	275.00000	0.39100	0.11720	0.05000	37.80000
2. 1	0.00500	162.80000	0.16000	0.11900	0.20000	37.80000
2. 2	0.00500	201.40000	0.16000	0.06020	0.50000	37.80000
2. 3	0.00500	275.80000	0.39100	0.10450	0.05000	37.80000
3. 1	0.02500	162.40000	0.16000	0.11310	0.20000	38.00000
3. 2	0.02500	201.20000	0.16000	0.06080	0.50000	38.00000
3. 3	0.02500	274.60000	0.39200	0.10750	0.05000	38.00000
4. 1	0.05000	162.20000	0.16000	0.11060	0.20000	38.20000
4. 2	0.05000	201.10000	0.16000	0.05990	0.50000	38.20000
4. 3	0.05000	274.20000	0.39200	0.09900	0.05000	38.20000
5. 1	0.10000	162.40000	0.16000	0.10790	0.20000	38.10000
5. 2	0.10000	201.20000	0.16000	0.05950	0.50000	38.10000
5. 3	0.10000	274.40000	0.39100	0.09100	0.05000	38.10000
6. 1	0.20000	162.30000	0.16000	0.10960	0.20000	38.10000
6. 2	0.20000	201.15000	0.16000	0.05840	0.50000	38.10000
6. 3	0.20000	274.30000	0.39200	0.09020	0.05000	38.10000
7. 1	0.40000	162.00000	0.16000	0.10680	0.20000	38.30000
7. 2	0.40000	201.10000	0.16000	0.06150	0.50000	38.30000
7. 3	0.40000	274.00000	0.39100	0.08760	0.05000	38.30000
8. 1	0.70000	161.90000	0.16000	0.10400	0.20000	38.50000
8. 2	0.70000	200.90000	0.16000	0.06150	0.50000	38.50000
8. 3	0.70000	273.80000	0.39000	0.08790	0.05000	38.50000
9. 1	1.00000	161.90000	0.15900	0.10160	0.20000	38.80000
9. 2	1.00000	200.80000	0.15900	0.06050	0.50000	38.80000
9. 3	1.00000	273.70000	0.39000	0.08900	0.05000	38.80000
10. 1	2.00000	161.70000	0.15900	0.10010	0.20000	39.20000
10. 2	2.00000	200.50000	0.15900	0.06060	0.50000	39.20000
10. 3	2.00000	273.30000	0.39000	0.08660	0.05000	39.20000
11. 1	4.00000	161.20000	0.15900	0.09450	0.20000	40.20000
11. 2	4.00000	199.90000	0.16000	0.05830	0.50000	40.20000
11. 3	4.00000	272.40000	0.39000	0.08390	0.05000	40.20000
12. 1	6.00000	160.60000	0.15900	0.08830	0.20000	41.30000
12. 2	6.00000	199.40000	0.15900	0.05470	0.50000	41.30000
12. 3	6.00000	271.50000	0.39000	0.07950	0.05000	41.30000
13. 1	9.00000	159.50000	0.15800	0.07790	0.20000	43.00000
13. 2	9.00000	198.20000	0.15800	0.04970	0.50000	43.00000
13. 3	9.00000	270.10000	0.39000	0.06960	0.05000	43.00000
14. 1	13.00000	158.40000	0.15800	0.06300	0.20000	46.00000
14. 2	13.00000	196.60000	0.15800	0.10260	0.20000	46.00000
14. 3	13.00000	267.50000	0.39000	0.06680	0.05000	46.00000
15. 1	18.00000	156.40000	0.15800	0.10130	0.10000	50.00000
15. 2	18.00000	194.40000	0.15800	0.09250	0.20000	50.00000
15. 3	18.00000	264.20000	0.39000	0.06180	0.05000	50.00000
16. 1	23.00000	154.00000	0.15800	0.08820	0.10000	53.70000
16. 2	23.00000	191.90000	0.15800	0.08330	0.20000	53.70000
16. 3	23.00000	260.10000	0.39000	0.05850	0.05000	53.70000
17. 1	28.00000	151.80000	0.15700	0.08110	0.10000	57.20000
17. 2	28.00000	189.50000	0.15700	0.07750	0.20000	57.20000
17. 3	28.00000	256.50000	0.38900	0.06530	0.05000	57.20000
18. 1	33.00000	149.80000	0.15700	0.07760	0.10000	61.00000
18. 2	33.00000	187.20000	0.15800	0.07240	0.20000	61.00000
18. 3	33.00000	252.70000	0.38800	0.06830	0.05000	61.00000
19. 1	38.00000	146.60000	0.15600	0.07470	0.10000	63.20000
19. 2	38.00000	185.70000	0.15600	0.06820	0.20000	63.20000
19. 3	38.00000	250.70000	0.38600	0.06640	0.05000	63.20000

TABLE OF RESULTS FOR 1 POSITION

CALCULATED WAVELENGTH = 33.24777 RECIP. CM. WAVELENGTH = 0.18009 CM. INITIAL FREQUENCY = 142.40 Hz.

ID #	INDEP. VAR.	DIP. COEF.	WAVE NO.	REL. FQ.	INTERF. TENS.	GEN. AMPL.	Y1	Y2	REAL EL.	IMAG. EL.
1	0.0	0.74084	33.24777	1.00000	50.20000	0.12131	0.93030	0.02228	-0.00016	-0.00000
2	0.00033	0.73907	33.24370	0.99777	50.20000	0.12043	0.94851	0.02220	-2.10388	0.20441
3	0.00193	0.74103	33.23963	0.99794	50.12232	0.11958	0.96780	0.02218	-3.33547	0.23806
4	0.00326	0.74397	33.23557	0.99831	50.04463	0.11870	0.98710	0.02214	-4.56713	0.27161
5	0.00492	0.74991	33.23150	0.99784	50.00888	0.11850	0.98884	0.02214	-5.79879	0.30516
6	0.01306	0.76144	33.22743	0.99493	50.00888	0.11813	0.98765	0.02201	-7.03045	0.33871
7	0.02209	0.78947	33.22337	0.98509	50.01079	0.11784	0.98475	0.02202	-8.26211	0.37226
8	0.02963	0.78167	33.22447	0.99487	49.98311	0.11761	0.98603	0.02202	-9.49377	0.40581
9	0.02622	0.78704	33.22796	0.99447	49.88159	0.11741	0.98796	0.02208	-10.72543	0.43936
10	0.01304	0.78942	33.22841	0.99324	49.78007	0.11850	0.98854	0.02210	-11.95709	0.47291
11	0.02807	0.78178	33.21524	0.99017	49.38780	0.11444	0.95902	0.02394	-13.18875	0.50646
12	0.04110	0.79680	33.20309	0.98849	49.01994	0.11197	0.95117	0.02398	-14.42041	0.54001
13	0.05896	0.82591	33.19092	0.98119	48.49024	0.10913	0.94552	0.02447	-15.65207	0.57356
14	0.07183	0.87482	33.18353	0.97597	47.82498	0.10726	0.94019	0.02508	-16.88373	0.60711
15	0.11791	0.92007	33.11768	0.96089	46.07133	0.09989	0.94076	0.02776	-18.11539	0.64066
16	0.19000	0.95959	33.04890	0.94499	44.18159	0.09772	0.94817	0.03029	-19.34705	0.67421
17	0.28204	0.99447	33.02418	0.93143	43.43473	0.08088	0.97017	0.02490	-20.57871	0.70776
18	0.41521	0.92544	32.84953	0.92015	42.34875	0.07921	0.97709	0.02708	-21.81037	0.74131
19	0.47828	0.92197	32.95914	0.91275	41.60424	0.07205	0.98086	0.02747	-23.04203	0.77486

TABLE OF RESULTS FOR 2 POSITION

CALCULATED WAVELENGTH = 38.37125 RECIP. CM. WAVELENGTH = 0.16375 CM. INITIAL FREQUENCY = 201.57 Hz.

ID #	INDEP. VAR.	DIP. COEF.	WAVE NO.	REL. FQ.	INTERF. TENS.	GEN. AMPL.	Y1	Y2	REAL EL.	IMAG. EL.
1	0.0	0.89011	38.37125	1.00000	50.20000	0.34002	0.94724	0.02320	-0.39017	-0.00000
2	0.00033	0.89449	38.36975	0.99950	50.20000	0.33984	0.94645	0.02307	-0.77495	0.23982
3	0.00163	0.89887	38.36825	0.99951	50.13232	0.33967	0.94615	0.02294	-1.15973	0.27337
4	0.00326	0.88500	38.36315	0.99921	50.04463	0.33848	0.94844	0.02307	-1.54450	0.30692
5	0.00492	0.89278	38.36391	0.99931	50.00888	0.33887	0.94879	0.02327	-1.92927	0.34047
6	0.01304	0.89314	38.36817	0.99826	50.00888	0.33868	0.94639	0.02328	-2.31404	0.37402
7	0.02608	0.87872	38.36185	0.99901	50.01079	0.33848	0.94726	0.02285	-2.69881	0.40757
8	0.02963	0.87999	38.35905	0.99702	49.98311	0.33770	0.94498	0.02284	-3.08358	0.44112
9	0.02622	0.87881	38.35706	0.99853	49.88159	0.33791	0.94811	0.02291	-3.46835	0.47467
10	0.01304	0.87718	38.35956	0.99504	49.78007	0.33612	0.94830	0.02317	-3.85312	0.50822
11	0.02807	0.89903	38.33876	0.99204	49.38780	0.33219	0.95000	0.02319	-4.23789	0.54177
12	0.04110	0.90911	38.32880	0.98958	49.01994	0.33162	0.95194	0.02361	-4.62266	0.57532
13	0.05896	0.92850	38.30421	0.98562	48.44024	0.32848	0.95476	0.02424	-5.00743	0.60887
14	0.07183	0.94135	38.27149	0.97588	47.82498	0.32110	0.96197	0.02564	-5.39220	0.64242
15	0.11791	1.00320	38.22697	0.96476	46.07133	0.30868	0.97159	0.02624	-5.77697	0.67597
16	0.19000	1.02261	38.17616	0.95238	44.18159	0.29550	0.97711	0.02679	-6.16174	0.70952
17	0.28204	1.02895	38.12737	0.94065	43.43473	0.28235	0.98245	0.02699	-6.54651	0.74307
18	0.41521	1.03731	38.08062	0.92903	42.34875	0.26915	0.98150	0.02724	-6.93128	0.77662
19	0.47828	1.04260	38.05014	0.92159	41.60424	0.25031	0.99552	0.02740	-7.31605	0.81017

TABLE OF RESULTS FOR 3 POSITION

CALCULATED WAVELENGTH = 47.82233 RECIP. CM. WAVELENGTH = 0.13249 CM. INITIAL FREQUENCY = 275.00 Hz.

ID #	INDEP. VAR.	DIP. COEF.	WAVE NO.	REL. FQ.	INTERF. TENS.	GEN. AMPL.	Y1	Y2	REAL EL.	IMAG. EL.
1	0.0	1.16363	47.82233	1.00000	50.20000	0.02406	0.94297	0.02461	-0.00017	-0.00000
2	0.00033	1.20169	47.82019	0.99927	50.20000	0.02421	0.94162	0.02452	-0.39091	0.31091
3	0.00163	1.19504	47.82156	0.99955	50.13232	0.02437	0.94155	0.02294	-0.77568	0.34446
4	0.00326	1.22549	47.82071	0.99709	50.04463	0.02470	0.94012	0.02392	-1.16045	0.37801
5	0.00492	1.24926	47.82113	0.99782	50.00888	0.02454	0.94083	0.02442	-1.54522	0.41156
6	0.01304	1.25389	47.82852	0.99745	50.00888	0.02462	0.94016	0.02452	-1.93000	0.44511
7	0.02608	1.26540	47.82977	0.99436	50.01079	0.02486	0.93941	0.02476	-2.31477	0.47866
8	0.02963	1.26594	47.82782	0.99584	49.98311	0.02503	0.93936	0.02477	-2.70000	0.51221
9	0.02622	1.26279	47.82758	0.99527	49.88159	0.02512	0.94058	0.02471	-3.08527	0.54576
10	0.01304	1.25563	47.82784	0.99382	49.78007	0.02546	0.94064	0.02468	-3.47054	0.57931
11	0.02807	1.29527	47.82833	0.99055	49.38780	0.02424	0.94080	0.02470	-3.85581	0.61286
12	0.04110	1.32197	47.82377	0.98727	49.01994	0.02509	0.94184	0.02796	-4.24108	0.64641
13	0.05896	1.37800	47.82029	0.98210	48.44024	0.02464	0.94309	0.02917	-4.62635	0.68000
14	0.07183	1.41892	47.82940	0.97573	47.82498	0.02310	0.94582	0.03005	-5.01162	0.71355
15	0.11791	1.47876	47.82638	0.96873	46.07133	0.02468	0.95067	0.03110	-5.40000	0.74710
16	0.19000	1.53701	47.81987	0.96442	44.18159	0.02494	0.94958	0.03255	-5.79000	0.78065
17	0.28204	1.53764	47.81547	0.95273	43.43473	0.02432	0.94806	0.03218	-6.18000	0.81420
18	0.41521	1.56223	47.81635	0.94091	42.34875	0.02502	0.95089	0.03312	-6.57000	0.84775
19	0.47828	1.59160	47.81492	0.93184	41.60424	0.02594	0.95394	0.03376	-6.96000	0.88130

ANALYSIS OF EXPERIMENTAL DATA FOR CAPILLARY RIPPLE EXPERIMENTS

CONSTANT MUREX INSOLUBLE IONIC SURFACTANTS - LOCK IN AMPLIFIER (P88 1968)
 *EXPERIMENTS PERFORMED AT THE 0.1M SODIUM CHLORIDE (FRESH MIX) /FRESHLY DISTILLED HEPTANE INTERFACE.
 THE SYSTEM UNDER INVESTIGATION IS OMSBAC - DIMETHYLSTEARYLBENEYL AMMONIUM CHLORIDE (2% FROM DIST. 485, ETHANOL)

SYSTEM PARAMETERS

LOWER PHASE DENSITY 0.6980 G/ML UPPER PHASE DENSITY 0.6780 G/ML
 VISCOSITY 0.00896 POISES VISCOSITY 0.00188 POISES

INITIAL VALUES ASSUMED IN CALCULATION

REAL ELASTICITY (EPP) 0.0 IMAGINARY ELASTICITY (EPP) 0.0
 WAVELENGTH 31.0000 RECIPROCAL CM DAMPING COEFFICIENT 0.70000 CM
 REFERENCE VELOCITY SCALE 1.00 MV INTERFACIAL TENSION 50.0000 DYNES/CM
 REFERENCE INPUT VTO 0.100 VT

PROBE POSITION DATA

THE CALCULATED PROBE SEPARATION IS 3.12318 CM, BASED ON RESON= 4.29330 RESPN= 8.46050 DISTON= 3.01937 DISTPN=0.10776

CALCULATION OF ZERO ELASTICITY PARAMETERS

POS. NO.	FREQUENCY	OPP. CCFP.	WAVE NO.	WAVELENGTH	NO. WAVES	PHS. COR. WANO	CM. PR. SCL. PCTR.
1	194.50	0.7667008	33.65340501	0.18781889	18.62841248	33.65340501	1.00000000
2	203.90	0.89922807	38.67770512	0.16244586	14.22321640	38.67770512	0.54167921
3	277.50	1.17274326	47.57044764	0.13208138	23.64544654	47.57044764	1.65776847

INDEPENDENT VARIABLE DATA

THE INDEPENDENT VARIABLE IS SURFACE CONCENTRATION IN MOLES/CM SQ. 2.10E-10
 INPUT PARAMETERS ARE WT. OF SURFACTANT = 0.0000 MG. MOLECULAR WT.= 389.00000 MAKE-UP VOLUME=0.0500 L.
 TYP AREA IS KEPT CONST. AT 240.00000 SQ. CM

INTERFACIAL TENSION DATA

INTERFACIAL TENSIONS WILL BE CALCULATED USING AN OLEOPHILIC WILHELMY PLATE AND THESE PARAMETERS:
 ACCEL. OF GRAVITY= 0.980 WEIGHT OF PLATE= 34.904G. WEIGHT OF WEIGHT= 171.40 MG. DENSITY OF WT=21.40000
 DENSITY OF PLATE= 2.20000 CALCULATED PERIMETER OF PLATE= 2.88023 CM. CALCULATED FRACTION IN LOWER PHASE=0.200
 WHERE THE CALCULATIONS ASSUME AN INITIAL INTERFACIAL TENSION OF 50.00000 DYNES/CM.

INPUT DATA						
ID .K	INDEP. VAR.	FREQUENCY	INPUT VOLT.	OUTPUT VOLT.	METER SCALE	SFTN. VAR.
1. 1	0.0	164.30000	0.15800	0.10310	0.20000	38.60000
1. 2	0.0	203.90000	0.15900	0.09050	0.20000	38.60000
1. 3	0.0	277.50000	0.39000	0.08300	0.05000	38.60000
2. 1	0.00500	164.30000	0.15800	0.10470	0.20000	38.70000
2. 2	0.00500	203.70000	0.15900	0.09610	0.20000	38.70000
2. 3	0.00500	277.70000	0.38900	0.07990	0.05000	38.70000
3. 1	0.02500	164.10000	0.15800	0.10340	0.20000	38.80000
3. 2	0.02500	203.50000	0.15900	0.09580	0.20000	38.80000
3. 3	0.02500	277.50000	0.38900	0.07620	0.05000	38.80000
4. 1	0.07500	164.10000	0.15800	0.10320	0.20000	38.80000
4. 2	0.07500	203.50000	0.15800	0.09710	0.20000	38.80000
4. 3	0.07500	277.70000	0.38700	0.07330	0.05000	38.80000
5. 1	0.27500	164.00000	0.15600	0.09730	0.20000	39.00000
5. 2	0.27500	203.50000	0.15700	0.09230	0.20000	39.00000
5. 3	0.27500	277.30000	0.38400	0.07150	0.05000	39.00000
6. 1	0.57500	163.70000	0.15600	0.09870	0.20000	39.60000
6. 2	0.57500	203.20000	0.15700	0.09740	0.20000	39.60000
6. 3	0.57500	276.90000	0.38300	0.10100	0.05000	39.60000
7. 1	0.87500	163.60000	0.15600	0.09780	0.20000	39.90000
7. 2	0.87500	202.90000	0.15700	0.09890	0.20000	39.90000
7. 3	0.87500	276.50000	0.38300	0.09720	0.05000	39.90000
8. 1	1.37500	163.40000	0.15600	0.09700	0.20000	40.20000
8. 2	1.37500	202.60000	0.15600	0.10320	0.20000	40.20000
8. 3	1.37500	276.20000	0.38200	0.09940	0.05000	40.20000
9. 1	2.87500	162.60000	0.15600	0.08950	0.20000	42.00000
9. 2	2.87500	201.60000	0.15700	0.10180	0.20000	42.00000
9. 3	2.87500	275.00000	0.38200	0.09480	0.05000	42.00000
10. 1	4.87500	161.10000	0.15500	0.07550	0.20000	44.40000
10. 2	4.87500	200.10000	0.15600	0.09010	0.20000	44.40000
10. 3	4.87500	272.50000	0.38100	0.09270	0.05000	44.40000
11. 1	6.87500	159.80000	0.15500	0.06050	0.20000	47.20000
11. 2	6.87500	198.40000	0.15550	0.07190	0.20000	47.20000
11. 3	6.87500	270.00000	0.38100	0.08660	0.05000	47.20000
12. 1	8.87500	158.00000	0.15500	0.05240	0.20000	50.00000
12. 2	8.87500	156.30000	0.15550	0.06270	0.20000	50.00000
12. 3	8.87500	266.40000	0.38000	0.08450	0.05000	50.00000
13. 1	10.87500	156.00000	0.15500	0.04860	0.20000	53.30000
13. 2	10.87500	194.10000	0.15500	0.12540	0.10000	53.30000
13. 3	10.87500	263.00000	0.38000	0.08920	0.05000	53.30000
14. 1	13.87500	152.90000	0.15500	0.08330	0.10000	60.60000
14. 2	13.87500	190.50000	0.15500	0.11860	0.10000	60.60000
14. 3	13.87500	258.40000	0.38000	0.09790	0.05000	60.60000
15. 1	16.37500	150.50000	0.15500	0.07590	0.10000	65.00000
15. 2	16.37500	187.50000	0.15500	0.11130	0.10000	65.00000
15. 3	16.37500	253.70000	0.38000	0.10630	0.05000	65.00000
16. 1	18.87500	147.50000	0.15500	0.06850	0.10000	69.70000
16. 2	18.87500	184.20000	0.15500	0.09970	0.10000	69.70000
16. 3	18.87500	249.50000	0.38000	0.11240	0.05000	69.70000
17. 1	21.37500	144.60000	0.15500	0.05870	0.10000	74.70000
17. 2	21.37500	180.60000	0.15500	0.08810	0.10000	74.70000
17. 3	21.37500	244.20000	0.37900	0.12520	0.05000	74.70000

TABLE OF RESULTS FOR 1 POSITION
 CALCULATED WAVELENGTH= 35.49341 RECIP. CM. WAVELENGTH=0.16782 CM. INITIAL FREQUENCY = 164.30 HZ.

ID. #	INDEP. VAR.	DMP. COEF.	WAVE NO.	REL. PD.	INTERP. TENS.	GEN. AMPL.	Y1	Y2	REAL ELS.	IMAG. ELAS.
1. 1	0.3	0.74671	33.49341	1.00000	35.20000	0.12803	0.98038	0.02232	-0.00038	-0.00000
2. 1	0.00000	0.74378	33.49341	1.00000	35.16907	0.12803	0.98099	0.02217	0.00067	0.01701
3. 1	0.00291	0.74340	33.44726	0.99978	35.13195	0.12712	0.98068	0.02223	-0.00068	0.13885
4. 1	0.00792	0.74041	33.44828	0.99879	35.13195	0.12712	0.98068	0.02223	-0.00100	0.00888
5. 1	0.02794	0.73773	33.44714	0.99817	35.08370	0.12660	0.98099	0.02245	0.01228	-0.27444
6. 1	0.03798	0.74071	33.44577	0.99839	35.08370	0.12660	0.98099	0.02245	0.01228	-0.27444
7. 1	0.07189	0.73218	33.49300	0.99974	35.07797	0.12684	0.98108	0.02247	0.00718	0.26831
8. 1	0.11180	0.71882	33.49476	0.99992	35.08980	0.12394	0.98118	0.02249	0.00931	0.28748
9. 1	0.15412	0.70824	33.49189	0.99965	35.09316	0.12043	0.98075	0.02268	0.02263	0.37112
10. 1	0.20000	0.69338	33.49710	0.99952	35.09289	0.11404	0.98074	0.02426	0.04127	0.50707
11. 1	0.24894	0.68154	33.49018	0.99981	35.07384	0.10873	0.98068	0.02397	0.03761	0.57941
12. 1	0.29948	0.67370	33.48284	0.99986	35.07114	0.10179	0.98070	0.02376	0.03076	0.64077
13. 1	0.35000	0.66906	33.49191	0.99994	35.07481	0.09667	0.98055	0.02325	0.02575	0.70075
14. 1	0.40000	0.66666	33.49341	0.99999	35.07481	0.09667	0.98055	0.02325	0.02575	0.70075
15. 1	0.45000	0.66500	33.49341	0.99999	35.07481	0.09667	0.98055	0.02325	0.02575	0.70075
16. 1	0.50000	0.66400	33.49341	0.99999	35.07481	0.09667	0.98055	0.02325	0.02575	0.70075
17. 1	0.54213	0.66314	33.49341	0.99999	35.07481	0.09667	0.98055	0.02325	0.02575	0.70075

TABLE OF RESULTS FOR 2 POSITION
 CALCULATED WAVELENGTH= 36.67771 RECIP. CM. WAVELENGTH=0.16245 CM. INITIAL FREQUENCY = 203.90 HZ.

ID. #	INDEP. VAR.	DMP. COEF.	WAVE NO.	REL. PD.	INTERP. TENS.	GEN. AMPL.	Y1	Y2	REAL ELS.	IMAG. ELAS.
1. 2	0.0	0.89923	36.67771	1.00000	36.20000	0.34851	0.94707	0.02323	-0.00017	-0.00000
2. 2	0.00250	0.89740	36.67354	0.99992	36.16907	0.34783	0.94618	0.02274	-0.00070	0.11220
3. 2	0.00751	0.89718	36.66942	0.99980	36.13195	0.34718	0.94524	0.02275	-0.00112	0.19622
4. 2	0.02752	0.89343	36.66942	0.99804	36.13195	0.34718	0.94524	0.02254	-0.00293	0.27185
5. 2	0.02756	0.89785	36.66942	0.99804	36.08380	0.34718	0.94524	0.02295	-0.00792	0.35444
6. 2	0.05762	0.88948	36.68320	0.99657	36.08380	0.34616	0.94806	0.02249	0.00793	0.39122
7. 2	0.08769	0.88383	36.69698	0.99510	36.07376	0.34312	0.94786	0.02234	0.01578	0.50976
8. 2	0.13780	0.86887	36.68077	0.99362	36.09560	0.34604	0.94726	0.02191	0.03680	0.63510
9. 2	0.18812	0.85496	36.65005	0.99212	36.14015	0.34093	0.95117	0.02200	0.04209	0.77378
10. 2	0.23826	0.84142	36.63986	0.99136	36.22695	0.33651	0.95324	0.02284	0.04706	0.92000
11. 2	0.28849	0.82849	36.63376	0.99103	36.27384	0.33233	0.94909	0.02492	0.05427	1.07452
12. 2	0.33862	0.81602	36.62022	0.99073	36.32114	0.32775	0.94500	0.02544	0.06126	1.24247
13. 2	0.38885	0.80494	36.60763	0.99034	36.36831	0.32397	0.94036	0.02518	0.06967	1.42698
14. 2	0.43900	0.79529	36.60023	0.99029	36.41548	0.32078	0.93627	0.02584	0.07874	1.62454
15. 2	0.48915	0.78660	36.59787	0.99037	36.46265	0.31789	0.93289	0.02651	0.08812	1.83462
16. 2	0.53930	0.77873	36.59449	0.99038	36.51020	0.31532	0.92912	0.02734	0.09784	2.05644
17. 2	0.58945	0.77154	36.59199	0.99039	36.55815	0.31297	0.92596	0.02826	0.10791	2.29114

TABLE OF RESULTS FOR 3 POSITION
 CALCULATED WAVELENGTH= 47.57645 RECIP. CM. WAVELENGTH=0.13208 CM. INITIAL FREQUENCY = 277.50 HZ.

ID. #	INDEP. VAR.	DMP. COEF.	WAVE NO.	REL. PD.	INTERP. TENS.	GEN. AMPL.	Y1	Y2	REAL ELS.	IMAG. ELAS.
1. 3	0.0	1.17275	47.57645	1.00000	47.20000	0.02232	0.94285	0.02465	-0.00017	-0.00000
2. 3	0.00250	1.17029	47.57268	1.00072	47.16907	0.02220	0.94484	0.02486	0.00038	0.10111
3. 3	0.00751	1.16924	47.57645	1.00000	47.13195	0.02232	0.94413	0.02501	0.00076	0.20074
4. 3	0.02752	1.16235	47.57648	1.00072	47.13195	0.02220	0.94484	0.02486	0.00038	0.30072
5. 3	0.02756	1.16239	47.57621	0.99928	47.08380	0.02244	0.94407	0.02394	0.00063	0.40074
6. 3	0.05762	1.15946	47.58164	0.99786	47.08380	0.02270	0.94525	0.02332	0.00170	0.50075
7. 3	0.08769	1.15248	47.58912	0.99640	47.07376	0.02296	0.94647	0.02346	0.00281	0.60075
8. 3	0.13780	1.14076	47.59866	0.99532	47.06360	0.02317	0.94629	0.02399	0.00384	0.70075
9. 3	0.18812	1.12759	47.59854	0.99409	47.05315	0.02306	0.94602	0.02413	0.00481	0.80075
10. 3	0.23826	1.11801	47.58069	0.99288	47.04285	0.02287	0.94647	0.02489	0.00581	0.90075
11. 3	0.28849	1.11053	47.55290	0.99207	47.07284	0.02293	0.94687	0.02587	0.00683	1.00075
12. 3	0.33862	1.10488	47.53828	0.99100	47.12114	0.02284	0.94781	0.02684	0.00784	1.10075
13. 3	0.38885	1.09998	47.52073	0.99073	47.16831	0.02266	0.94827	0.02791	0.00884	1.20075
14. 3	0.43900	1.09588	47.50413	0.99037	47.21548	0.02247	0.94879	0.02907	0.00984	1.30075
15. 3	0.48915	1.09240	47.48854	0.99029	47.26265	0.02228	0.94936	0.03034	0.01084	1.40075
16. 3	0.53930	1.08943	47.47395	0.99038	47.31020	0.02209	0.94996	0.03171	0.01184	1.50075
17. 3	0.58945	1.08696	47.45936	0.99039	47.35815	0.02190	0.95060	0.03318	0.01284	1.60075