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HEAT TRANSFER TO LAMINAR FLOW
OF AN ABSORBING-EMITTING GAS
BETWEEN PARALLEL PLATES

by

R. D. Cess and S. N. Tiwari

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R. D. Cess and S. N. Tiwari
State University of New York at Stony Brook

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2 Professor of Engineering

3 Research Assistant, College of Engineering
ABSTRACT

Analyses are presented concerning the problem of combined convection, conduction, and radiation within a gas for laminar flow between parallel black plates. The thermal boundary condition at the plate surfaces is taken to be that of a uniform heat flux, and fully developed flow and heat transfer are assumed. Results are given for infrared radiative heat transfer and the specific case for which the absorbing-emitting gas is carbon monoxide, which has a single important vibration-rotation band. The methods of analysis, however, are easily extended to gases having multiple band spectra, such as carbon dioxide and water vapor.

Several methods of treating the radiative transfer process within the gas are considered. It is found that the gray gas approximation greatly overestimates radiative transfer within the gas, and it thus predicts bulk temperature differences which are too small. An optically thin analysis is also found to be generally inapplicable, since radiative transfer will usually be of importance only under optically non-thin conditions. A method of analysis is illustrated which incorporates the realities of the vibration-rotation band structure.
INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the present paper is to illustrate several analytical methods for treating nongray radiative transfer in gases when other modes of energy transfer simultaneously occur. The specific physical problem consists of fully developed laminar flow and heat transfer between parallel plates having a uniform wall heat flux, and results are presented for carbon monoxide. This work constitutes an extension of the analyses reported by the authors in Reference 1.

Only a limited number of analyses concerning duct flow of absorbing-emitting gases are available. Viskanta (Ref. 2) has treated laminar flow in a parallel plate channel under the assumption that the gas is gray. Turbulent flow of water vapor in the entrance region of an annular duct has been investigated by Nichols (Ref. 3). The nongray nature of the gas was accounted for through use of the statistical model for vibration-rotation bands. Another nongray analysis is that of deSoto and Edwards (Ref. 4), which treats laminar flow of carbon dioxide in the entrance region of a circular tube. In this case an exponential model was used to describe the spectral absorption coefficient for each vibration-rotation band, although the temperature profile was assumed to be independent of the radiative transfer process.

In the present investigation attention is restricted to carbon monoxide, which has a single fundamental band, and overtone bands.
will be neglected. The methods of analysis, however, are easily extended to gases having multiple band spectra, such as carbon dioxide and water vapor.

**BASIC EQUATIONS**

The physical model and coordinate system are illustrated in Figure 1. Laminar flow of carbon monoxide between infinite parallel plates is considered under the condition of a uniform wall heat flux. The plates are taken to be black, and only fully developed flow and heat transfer are considered. Attention will additionally be restricted to small temperature differences, such that constant properties and linearized radiation may be assumed.

Since, for a uniform wall heat flux, the wall temperature varies in the axial direction, there will exist radiative transfer between wall elements located at different axial positions, and in general this would preclude the possibility of achieving fully developed heat transfer. For linearized radiation, however, it is easily shown that fully developed heat transfer can be attained, with the subsequent result that there will be no net radiative transfer between wall elements. In addition, it will be assumed that radiative transfer within the gas in the axial direction may be neglected.

Noting that for a uniform wall heat flux and fully developed heat
transfer
\[
\frac{\partial T}{\partial x} = \frac{2 \alpha}{u_m L k}
\]
then within the confines of the foregoing assumptions, conservation of energy is expressed by
\[
\frac{12 \alpha}{L k} \left[ \frac{y}{L} - \left( \frac{y}{L} \right)^2 \right] = \alpha \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial y^2} - \frac{l}{\rho c_p} \frac{\partial q}{\partial y}
\]
(1)

Upon integrating this equation, and noting that \(dT/dy = 0\) and \(q_R = 0\) at \(y = L/2\), one has
\[
\frac{dT}{dy} - \frac{2 \alpha}{k} \left( \frac{y^2}{L^2} - 2 \frac{y^3}{L^3} \right) + \frac{\bar{q}}{k} = \frac{\bar{q}_R}{k}
\]
(2)

Now, the total radiative heat flux, \(q_R\), may be expressed as
\[
q_R = \int_{4\pi} q_{R\omega} d\omega
\]
(3)
where the wave number integration is taken over the single vibration-rotation band of carbon monoxide. In turn, from Reference 5 the spectral radiative flux may be expressed as

4 Nomenclature is listed at the end of the paper.
In the following it will be convenient to employ the exponential kernel approximation (Ref. 5)

\[ E_{\omega}^{x}(x) \approx \frac{3}{4} e^{-3x/2} \]

such that Eq. (4) becomes

\[
\begin{align*}
\mathcal{Q}_{R\omega} &= \frac{3}{2} \int_{0}^{y} [e_{\omega}(z) - e_{i\omega}] \kappa_{\omega} \exp \left[-\frac{3}{2} \kappa_{\omega}(y-z)\right] dz \\
&- \frac{3}{2} \int_{y}^{L} [e_{\omega}(z) - e_{i\omega}] \kappa_{\omega} \exp \left[-\frac{3}{2} \kappa_{\omega}(z-y)\right] dz
\end{align*}
\] (5)

The actual variation of \( \kappa_{\omega} \) with \( \omega \) throughout the vibration-rotation band is quite complicated. With the exception of high pressures, the band consists of a large number of individual rotational lines, and any attempt at incorporating this discrete line structure into the foregoing equations would prove to be a formidable task. An alternate approach, which has been employed by the authors in Reference 1, consists of expressing the total radiative heat flux in terms of the derivative of the total band absorptance. This procedure does account for the
discrete line structure of the band, and its use will be illustrated in the following section.

**BAND ABSORPTANCE MODEL**

Since a vibration-rotation band is very narrow compared with the black-body spectrum, one may assume that \( e_{\nu}(T) \approx e_{\nu}^{(c)}(T) \) within Eq. (5), where \( e_{\nu}^{(c)}(T) \) denotes Planck's function evaluated at the band center, and for the fundamental band of carbon monoxide \( \nu_{c} = 2,143 \text{ cm}^{-1} \). Furthermore, with the assumption of linearized radiation

\[
e_{\nu_{c}}(T) - e_{\nu_{c}}^{(c)} = \left( \frac{\partial e_{\nu_{c}}}{\partial T} \right)_{T_{1}} (T - T_{1})
\]

Equation (5) may thus be rephrased as

\[
\varrho_{R\nu} = \frac{3}{2} \left( \frac{\partial e_{\nu_{c}}}{\partial T} \right)_{T_{1}} \left\{ \int_{0}^{y} \left[ T(z) - T_{1} \right] \kappa_{\nu_{c}} \exp \left[ - \frac{3}{2} \kappa_{\nu_{c}} (y - z) \right] dz \right.
\]

\[
- \int_{y}^{1} \left[ T(z) - T_{1} \right] \kappa_{\nu_{c}} \exp \left[ - \frac{3}{2} \kappa_{\nu_{c}} (z - y) \right] dz \right\}
\]

The total band absorptance is defined as (Ref. 6)

\[
A = \int_{\Delta \omega} \left[ 1 - \exp(-\kappa_{\nu_{c}} y) \right] d\omega
\]
and correspondingly

\[ A' = \int_{\Delta \omega} h_{\omega} \exp \left( -\frac{h_{\omega} y}{k} \right) \, d\omega \]

where the prime denotes differentiation with respect to \( y \). Thus combination of Eqs. (3) and (8) yields

\begin{align*}
\mathcal{R}_R &= \frac{3}{2} \left( \frac{c \varepsilon \omega_e}{d T} \right) \tau_i \left\{ \int_y^q \left[ T(z) - T_i \right] A' \left[ \frac{3}{2} (y - z) \right] \, dz \\
&\quad - \int_y^q \left[ T(z) - T_i \right] A' \left[ \frac{3}{2} (z - y) \right] \, dz \right\} \tag{9}
\end{align*}

It will be convenient to recast this result in terms of the dimensionless band absorptance \( \bar{A} = A/A_o \), where \( A_o \) is the band width parameter, and for the carbon monoxide fundamental band this is given by (Ref. 7)

\[ A_o = 38 \left( \frac{T}{300} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \]

Furthermore, it will be advantageous to employ the dimensionless quantities

\[ u = c_o^2 P y \quad u_o = c_o^2 P L \]

\[ \Theta = \frac{T - T_i}{\mathcal{R}_L / k} \quad \eta = \frac{k c_o^2 P}{A_o (d e_{\omega e} / d T)_{T_i}} \]

where, for carbon monoxide (Ref. 7)
\[ C_0^2 = 6.24 \left( \frac{300}{T} \right)^{3/2} \]

With the above definitions, Eqs. (2) and (9) combine to yield

\[
u_o \frac{d \Theta}{du} - 2 \left( 3 \frac{\nu^2}{u^2} - 2 \frac{u^3}{u_o^3} \right) + 1 = \frac{3 \nu_o}{2 \mu} \left\{ \int_0^{u_o} \Theta(u') \bar{A}' \left[ \frac{3}{2} (u-u') \right] du' \right\}
- \int_u^{u_o} \Theta(u') \bar{A}' \left[ \frac{3}{2} (u'-u) \right] du' \tag{10}\]

where \( \bar{A}'(u) \) denotes the derivative of \( \bar{A}(u) \) with respect to \( u \). This integrodifferential equation describes the dimensionless gas temperature \( \Theta(u) \), and the boundary condition for the equation follows to be

\[ \Theta(0) = 0 \]

The dimensionless bulk temperature is in turn given by Eq. (6) as

\[ \Theta_b = \frac{T_b - T_i}{g L / k} = \frac{6}{u_o} \int_0^{u_o} \Theta(u) \left( \frac{u}{u_o} - \frac{u^2}{u_o^2} \right) du \tag{11} \]

It remains to specify the dimensionless band absorptance \( \bar{A}(u) \), and in the present study the semi-empirical formulation of Tien and Lowder (Ref. 8) has been employed. This is of the form

\[ \bar{A}(u) = \ln \left\{ u f(\beta) \left[ \frac{u+2}{u+2f(\beta)} \right] + 1 \right\} \tag{12} \]
where

\[ f(\beta) = 2.94 \left[ 1 - \exp(-2.60\beta) \right] \]

and for the carbon monoxide fundamental band (Ref. 7)

\[ \beta = 0.0855 \rho \left( \frac{300}{T} \right)^{0.42} \]

It is important to realize that Eq. (12) does, at least in a semi-emperical sense, account for the line structure of the band. This line structure dependency is introduced through the parameter \( \beta \), which is a measure of the ratio of line halfwidth to line spacing.

Equation (10) has been solved numerically, and the subsequent results for \( \beta_b \) will be presented in the last section of the paper. Aside from these numerical results, however, Eq. (10) possesses two limiting solutions, and these will be described in the following two sections.

**OPTICALLY THIN LIMIT**

In the present notation, the optically thin limit corresponds to \( u_o << 1 \). There are basically two ways of obtaining this limiting solution. One is to employ Eq. (1) together with the optically thin formulation for \( dq_R/dy \) (see for example Ref. 1). The alternate method, which will be employed here, is to directly obtain the limiting
form of Eq. (10) for \( u_0 << 1 \). Proceeding in this manner, one may note from Eq. (12) that for \( u << 1 \)

\[
\bar{A}(u) = u
\]

and Eq. (10) correspondingly reduces to

\[
u_o \frac{d\Theta}{du} - 2\left(3 \frac{u^2}{u_0^2} - 2 \frac{u^3}{u_0^3}\right) + 1 = \frac{3u_o}{2N} \left\{ \int_u^{u_o} \Theta(u') du' - \int_u^\infty \Theta(u') du' \right\}
\]

Upon differentiating this equation, and letting \( \xi = y/L \), one has

\[
\frac{d^2\Theta}{d\xi^2} - \frac{3u_o^2}{N} \Theta = 12 (\xi - \xi^2)
\]

with the boundary conditions

\[
\Theta = 0 \quad ; \quad \xi = 0 \\
\frac{d\Theta}{d\xi} = 0 \quad ; \quad \xi = \frac{1}{2}
\]

Note that pressure appears in Eq. (14) through the grouping \( u_o^2 / N \sim \mathcal{P} \).

Equation (14) possesses an elementary solution, and from Eq. (11) the dimensionless bulk temperature is found to be
form of Eq. (10) for $u_0 < < 1$. Proceeding in this manner, one may note from Eq. (12) that for $u < < 1$

$$\bar{\alpha}(u) = u$$

and Eq. (10) correspondingly reduces to

$$u_0 \frac{d\Theta}{du} - 2\left(3 \frac{u^2}{u_0^2} - 2 \frac{u^3}{u_0^3}\right) + 1 = \frac{3u_0}{2N} \left\{ \int_0^u \Theta(u') du' - \int_u^\infty \Theta(u') du' \right\}$$

(13)

Upon differentiating this equation, and letting $\xi = y/L$, one has

$$\frac{d^2\Theta}{d\xi^2} - \frac{3u_0^2}{N} \Theta = 12(\xi - \xi^2)$$

(14)

with the boundary conditions

$$\Theta = 0 \quad ; \quad \xi = 0$$

$$\frac{d\Theta}{d\xi} = 0 \quad ; \quad \xi = \frac{1}{2}$$

Note that pressure appears in Eq. (14) through the grouping $u_0^2 / N \sim P$.

Equation (14) possesses an elementary solution, and from Eq. (11) the dimensionless bulk temperature is found to be
\[ \Theta_b = \frac{576}{M_i^{7/2}} \left( \frac{1 - e^{-\sqrt{M_i}}}{1 + e^{-\sqrt{M_i}}} \right) - \frac{288}{M_i^3} + \frac{24}{M_i^2} - \frac{12}{5M_i^1} \]  

(15)

where

\[ M_i = \frac{3u_o^2}{\gamma} \]

It should be noted that this form of the optically thin limit is based upon the exponential kernel approximation, i.e., it employs the optically thin form of Eq. (5) rather than Eq. (4). If, instead, one employed Eq. (4) and made use of the Planck mean and modified Planck mean coefficients (as in Ref. 1), the optically thin solution would be identical to Eq. (15), except that \( M_1 \) would be replaced by \( M_1 = 4u_o^2/N \).

**LARGE \( u_o \) LIMIT**

The second limiting solution corresponds to \( u_o >> 1 \). Conventionally, this might be regarded as an optically thick limit, and one might attempt to employ the Rosseland equation for the total radiative flux. As pointed out in Reference 1, however, a useable Rosseland mean absorption coefficient does not appear to exist for vibration-rotation bands. The reason for this is that, in order for the Rosseland equation to apply, the gas must be optically thick for all values of wave number that contribute to the absorption-emission process.
With respect to a vibration-rotation band in the limit \( u_0 > 1 \), the central portion of the band will be opaque, and radiative transfer within the gas will be due solely to the wing regions of the band. Here the spectral absorption coefficient, \( \kappa_{\nu_0} \), decreases in an asymptotic manner towards zero. Consequently, regardless of the magnitude of the gas layer thickness \( L \), the spectral optical thickness, \( \kappa_{\nu_0} L \), will vary from optically thick to optically thin within the band wings, and this precludes the possibility of employing the Rosseland equation. A more complete discussion of this is given in Reference 1.

Even though the Rosseland equation is specifically inapplicable, Eq. (10) does possess a proper limiting form for \( u > 1 \). To obtain this limit, note that for large \( u \) Eq. (12) may be written as

\[
\bar{A}(u) = \ln u + \frac{1}{u} + \cdots
\]

The first term in this expression denotes the dimensionless band absorptance, in the limit \( u > 1 \), for the molecular model of a vibrating nonrigid rotator (Ref. 9).

Upon substituting Eq. (16) into Eq. (10), it is found that, in the limit \( u_0 > 1 \), only the first term in Eq. (16) contributes to the integrals in Eq. (10). Thus, with \( \bar{A} = \ln u \), and again letting \( \xi = \gamma/L \), Eq. (10) reduces to

\[
\frac{d\Theta}{d\xi} - 2\left(3\xi^2 - 2\xi^3\right)I = \frac{u_0}{N} \int_{0}^{\infty} \Theta(\xi') \frac{d\xi'}{\xi - \xi'}
\]
Upon differentiating this equation twice, the integrals repeat themselves and may be eliminated, with the result

$$\frac{d^2\varphi}{dy^2} - \frac{7}{4} \kappa_p \varphi = 12 \sigma \kappa_p T_i^3 \frac{dT}{dy}$$  \hspace{1cm} (20)$$

This is, in fact, simply one form of the well-known differential approximation (Ref. 5).

The simultaneous solution of Eqs. (1) and (20) is straightforward, and the final result for the dimensionless bulk temperature is

$$\Theta_b = C \left[ 2.4 - 12 \frac{M_2}{M_2^2} + \left( M_2^3 - 12 M_2 - 24 \right) e^{-M_2^2} \right]$$

$$- \frac{12}{5} \frac{\gamma}{M_2^4} + \frac{17}{70} \frac{\gamma}{M_2^2} - \frac{17}{70}$$

where
Before turning to the numerical results which have been obtained from the previous analyses, it will be of interest to discuss the parameters which enter into the analyses. Consider first the gray gas solution. The governing parameters are $N$ and $T$, and these are the conventional parameters which describe combined conduction and radiation. The relative importance of conduction versus radiation within the gas is denoted respectively by $N$ and $M/T$ in the optically thick and optically thin limits (Ref. 5).

Considering next the band absorptance model, Eqs. (10) and (12) illustrate that the governing parameters are $N$, $u_o$, and $\beta$. The first two constitute the nongray counterparts of $N$ and $\tau_o$, while $\beta$ is the line structure parameter and does not arise in a gray gas analysis.

\[
C = \frac{\gamma}{M_2^2} \left[ \frac{4\theta - 3\tau_0 M_2^2 + 36 \tau_0}{3 \tau_0 (1 - e^{-M_2}) + 2 M_2 (1 + e^{-M_2})} \right]
\]

\[
M_2^2 = 3 \tau_0^2 \left( \frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{N} \right) \quad \gamma = \frac{3 \tau_0^2}{N}
\]

\[
\bar{N} = \frac{k k_p}{4 \sigma T_i^3} \quad \tau_o = k_p L
\]

**COMPARISON OF RESULTS**

Before turning to the numerical results which have been obtained from the previous analyses, it will be of interest to discuss the parameters which enter into the analyses. Consider first the gray gas solution. The governing parameters are $\bar{N}$ and $\tau_o$, and these are the conventional parameters which describe combined conduction and radiation. The relative importance of conduction versus radiation within the gas is denoted respectively by $\bar{N}$ and $\bar{N}/\tau_o^2$ in the optically thick and optically thin limits (Ref. 5).

Considering next the band absorptance model, Eqs. (10) and (12) illustrate that the governing parameters are $N$, $u_o$, and $\beta$. The first two constitute the nongray counterparts of $\bar{N}$ and $\tau_o$, while $\beta$ is the line structure parameter and does not arise in a gray gas analysis.
It may further be noted from Eq. (15) that the optically thin limit involves the single parameter $N/u_o^2$, which is analogous to the gray gas parameter $N/\tau_o^2$. On the other hand, in the large $u_o$ limit Eq. (17) yields the parameter $N/u_o^2$, which is not analogous to the gray gas counterpart. This again illustrates that the large $u_o$ limit for a vibration-rotation band differs from the conventional optically thick limit. The absence of the line structure parameter $\beta$ in both the optically thin and large $u_o$ limits is discussed in Reference 1.

For the purpose of comparing solutions, it will be advantageous to present results in terms of the dimensional quantities $L$ and $P$.

The band absorptance results are illustrated in Figures 2 and 3 for wall temperatures of 500 K and 1000 K respectively. The limiting value of $\theta_b = -0.243$ corresponds to negligible radiation, and the effect of radiation increases with increasing plate spacing. As would be expected, radiative transfer is more pronounced for the higher wall temperature.

Also illustrated in Figures 2 and 3 is the limiting solution for large $u_o$, and recall that this solution is independent of pressure. Since $u_o = C_o^2 PL$, it is evident that, for a given wall temperature, the large $u_o$ limit can be obtained either by going to large values of $L$ or to high pressures. This is evident from Figures 2 and 3, although for moderate pressures unrealistically large values of $L$ are necessary.

The gray gas and optically thin solutions are compared in Figure 4 for a wall temperature of 1000 K and a pressure of one atmosphere.

The optically thin limit greatly overestimates the influence of radiation,
and it is evident that when radiation is of importance the radiative transfer process is in turn not optically thin.

Note that the gray gas solution also overestimates the importance of radiation. The reason for this is that the optical thickness of the gas based upon the Planck mean coefficient can be several orders of magnitude less than that based upon the maximum absorption coefficient within the vibration-rotation band (Ref. 1). Correspondingly, the gray gas assumption may predict optically thin radiation under conditions for which the real process is not optically thin.
REFERENCES


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>total band absorptance, cm$^{-1}$</td>
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<tr>
<td>$A_o$</td>
<td>band width parameter, cm$^{-1}$</td>
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<tr>
<td>$c_p$</td>
<td>specific heat at constant pressure, cal/g/°K</td>
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<td>$C_o$</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>transverse coordinate, cm</td>
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</table>
\( \alpha \) thermal diffusivity, cm\(^2\)/sec

\( \kappa_w \) spectral absorption coefficient, cm\(^{-1}\)

\( \kappa_p \) Planck mean coefficient, cm\(^{-1}\)

\( \xi \) dimensionless coordinate, \( y/L \)

\( \rho \) density, g/cm\(^3\)

\( \sigma \) Stefan-Boltzmann constant

\( \tau_o \) optical thickness, \( \kappa_p L \)

\( \omega \) wave number, cm\(^{-1}\)

\( \omega_c \) band center, cm\(^{-1}\)
Fig. 1 Physical model and coordinate system.
Fig. 2  Band absorptance results for $T_1 = 500^\circ \text{K}$. 

$$\theta_b = 0.243$$

- $P = 1 \text{ atm}$
- $P = 10 \text{ atm}$
- $P = 100 \text{ atm}$

Large $u_0$ Limit
Fig. 3 Band absorptance results for $T_1 = 1000^\circ$K.
Fig. 4 Comparison of results for $T_1 = 1000^\circ K$ and $P = 1$ atm.