**Dr.Manoj Kumar**

**Associate professor**

**Department of Chemistry**

**Raja Singh College,Siwan**

**Viscosity**

This force of friction which one part of the liquid offer to another part of the liquid is called viscosity. It is denoted by f.

**coefficient of viscosity:** Theforce of friction required to maintain a velocity difference of 1cm/sec between two parallel layers, 1cm apart and each having an area of 1sq.cm.It is denoted by$ η$ . The unit of viscosity is poise.
**method of determine the viscosity of liquids:**

Viscosity determination consists of the following steps:

1. The apparatus is first washed with chromic acid and then thoroughly with water.It is then clamed vertically and a rubber tube is attached to the end A.

2. A definite volume of water is introduced into the bulb C

Through the end D.

3. Through the rubber tube attached to the end A, ditilled

water is suked up into the bulb B so that the level of water

is a little above the mark M. The water is then allowed to flow back and time taken for the water to flow from the mark M to M’ is noted.

4. The apparatus is then dried and the experiment is repeated as above taking the same volume of the experimental liquid . The result is then calculation using the formula as iven below.

$\frac{ni}{nH2o}$=$\frac{dini}{dH2O tH2O}$

ni = Coefficient of viscosity of liquid

nH2O = Coefficient of viscosity of water

di = Density of liquid

dH2O = Density of water

ti = Time of flow with liquid

tH2O = Time of flow with water

Knowing the values of all other terms ni can be calculated.

**Parachore**

Parachor is a quantity defined according to the formula:

P = γ1/4 M / d

where γ is the fourth root of [surface tension](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Surface_tension), M is the [molar mass](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Molar_mass), and d is the [density](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Density). Parachor has a volume multiplier and is therefore extensible from components to mixtures.

Hence parachore of a liquid is the molar volume of the liquid at a temperature at which the surface tension of the liquid is unity.