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Applied Mechanics Reviews 1961

Publications of the National Bureau of Standards ... Catalog United States. National Bureau of Standards 1972

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Summaries of Projects Completed National Science Foundation (U.S.)

Simulations of Gas Phase Detonations 1980 Detailed numerical simulations of supersonic reactive flow and gas phase detonation problems are very expensive due to their computer time and memory requirements. The bulk of this cost is in integrating the ordinary differential equations describing chemical reactions. A global induction parameter model has thus been developed which describes the chemical induction time of a mixture and allows for release of energy over a finite time period. The specific gases for which it has been calibrated are stoichiometric mixtures of hydrogen and methane in air. The relatively inexpensive induction parameter

model is then used in time-dependent one- and two-dimensional simulations of supersonic reactive flows. (Author).

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Design of Industrial Chemical Reactors from Laboratory Data Josef Horák 1978

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Fossil Energy Update 1981

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Meteorological and Geoastrophysical Abstracts 1982

COMMON FUNDAMENTALS AND UNIT OPERATIONS IN THERMAL DESALINATION SYSTEMS - Volume II 2010-11-08 These volumes are part of Encyclopedia of Water Sciences, Engineering and Technology Resources in the global Encyclopedia of Life Support Systems (EOLSS), which is an integrated compendium of twenty one Encyclopedias. The three volumes present state-of-the art subject matter of various aspects of Common Fundamentals and Unit Operations in Thermal Desalination Systems such as: Conventional Water Treatment Technologies; Guidelines for Potable Water Purification; Advanced Treatment Technologies for Recycle - Reuse of Domestic Wastewater; Composition of Desalinated Water; Crystallization; Deep Bed Filtration: Modeling Theory and Practice; Distillation ; Rectification; Flocculation and Flocculation Filtration; Hazardous Waste Treatment Technologies; Microfiltration and Ultrafiltration; Post-Treatment of Distillate and Permeate; Pre-Cleaning Measures: Filtration; Raw Water Pre-Treatment: Sludge Treatment Technologies; Supercritical Extraction; Potential for Industrial Wastewater Reuse; Treatment of Industrial Wastewater by Membrane Bioreactors; Unconventional Sources of Water Supply; Problem of Non-Condensable Gas Release in Evaporators; Entrainment in Evaporators; Mist Eliminators; Chemical Hazards in Seawater Desalination by the Multistage-Flash Evaporation Technique; Concentration of Liquid Foods;

Environmental Impact of Seawater Desalination Plants; Environmental Impacts of Intakes and Out Falls; Industrial Ecology, Water Resources, and Desalination; Rural and Urban Water Supply and Sanitation; Sustainable Development, Water Supply and Sanitation Technology These volumes are aimed at the following five major target audiences: University and College Students Educators, Professional Practitioners, Research Personnel and Policy and Decision Makers.

Annual Report to Congress of the Atomic Energy Commission for ... U.S. Atomic Energy Commission 1958

Scientific and Technical Aerospace Reports 1995

A Computational Study of the Chemical Kinetics of Hydrogen Combustion T. L. Burks 1981 A set of elementary reactions and their corresponding rate coefficients has been assembled to describe the homogeneous H2-O2 reaction system over the temperature range 300-3000 K. The reaction mechanism was drawn together assuming that H2-O2 reactive mixtures could be adequately described in terms of self-consistent, thermal distributions of electronically neutral, ground-state reactants, intermediates and products. The resulting time-dependent ordinary differential equations describing the system were integrated assuming various initial pressures, temperatures and initial concentrations of reactants and diluents. The computed results have been compared with experimentally observed induction times, second explosion limits, the rate of reaction above the second explosion limit and the temporal behavior of reaction species. The good agreement between the computational and experimental results attests to the accuracy of the assembled mechanism in its description of the homogeneous reaction system and supports the validity of the set of associated rate coefficients for the elementary reactions of the mechanism over a broad range of reaction conditions. (Author).

Energy Research Abstracts 1994-04

Acid Precipitation 1994

Multispecies reactive tracer test in a sand and gravel aquifer, Cape Cod, Massachusetts

EPA Publications Bibliography United States. Environmental Protection Agency 1985

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Technical Abstract Bulletin Defense Documentation Center (U.S.) 1961-10

Energy Research Abstracts 1983 Includes all works deriving from DOE, other related government-sponsored information and foreign nonnuclear information.

Chemistry in the Laboratory James M. Postma 2004-03-12 This clearly written, class-tested manual has long

given students hands-on experience covering all the essential topics in general chemistry. Stand alone experiments provide all the background introduction necessary to work with any general chemistry text. This revised edition offers new experiments and expanded information on applications to real world situations.

Semiannual Report of the Atomic Energy Commission U.S. Atomic Energy Commission 1956

Research Report - Avco Everett Research Laboratory Avco Corporation. Everett Research Laboratory 1977

Annual Report Forest Products Laboratory (U.S.) 1961

Annual report of Lawrence Livermore Laboratory to the FAA on the High Altitude Pollution Program 1978

Kinetic Models of Catalytic Reactions G.S. Yablonskii 1991-04-17 This book has been written by a group of mathematicians and chemists whose common interest is in the complex dynamics of catalytic reactions. Based on developments in mathematical chemistry, a general theory is described that allows the investigation of the relationships between the kinetic characteristics of complex reactions and their detailed reaction mechanism. Furthermore, a comprehensive analysis is made of some typical mechanism of catalytic reactions, in particular for the oxidation of carbon monoxide on platinum metals. In fact, the book presents three kinetics: (a) detailed, oriented to the elucidation of a detailed reaction mechanism according to its kinetic laws; (b) applied, with the aim of obtaining kinetic relationships for the further design of chemical reactors; and (c) mathematical kinetics whose purpose is the analysis of mathematical models for heterogeneous catalytic reactions taking place under steady- or unsteady-state conditions.

List of Publications Forest Products Laboratory (U.S.) 1988

Chemistry 2e Paul Flowers 2019-02-14

Chemical Kinetic Modeling of High Pressure Propane Oxidation and Comparison to Experimental Results 2001 A pressure dependent kinetic mechanism for propane oxidation is developed and compared to experimental data from a high pressure flow reactor. The experiment conditions range from 10--15 atm, 650--800 K, and were performed at a residence time of 200[micro]s for propane-air mixtures at an equivalence ratio of 0.4. The experimental results include data on negative temperature coefficient (NTC) behavior, where the chemistry describing this phenomena is considered critical in understanding automotive engine knock and cool flame oscillations. Results of the numerical model are compared to a spectrum of stable species profiles sampled from the flow reactor. Rate constants and product channels for the reaction of propyl radicals, hydroperoxy-propyl radicals and important isomers with O[sub 2] were estimated using thermodynamic properties, with multifrequency quantum Kassel Theory for k(E) coupled with modified strong collision analysis for fall-off. Results of the chemical kinetic model show an NTC region over nearly the same temperature regime as observed in the experiments. The model simulates properly the production of many of the major and minor species observed in the experiments. Numerical simulations show many of the key reactions involving

propylperoxy radicals are in partial equilibrium at 10--15 atm. This indicates that their relative concentrations are controlled by a combination of thermochemistry and rate of minor reaction channels (bleed reactions) rather than primary reaction rates. This suggests that thermodynamic parameters of the oxygenated species, which govern equilibrium concentrations, are important. The modeling results show propyl radical and hydroperoxy-propyl radicals reaction with O[sub 2] proceeds, primarily, through thermalized adducts, not chemically activated channels.