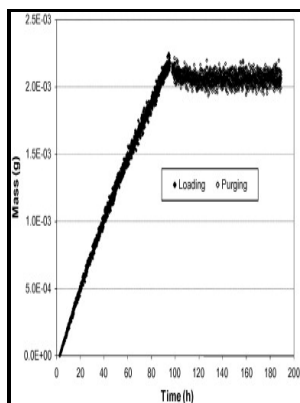


Effects of pH, dissolved oxygen and organic additives on the interfacial transfer of volatile iodine species from irradiated CsI solutions

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Description: -

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Canadian theses = -- Thèses canadiennes effects of pH, dissolved oxygen and organic additives on the interfacial transfer of volatile iodine species from irradiated CsI solutions

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Impact of the Ultraviolet Photolysis of Monochloramine on 1,4

Water Research 2018, 137 , 242-250.

LIRIC 3.2 an updated model for iodine behaviour in the presence of organic impurities

At high surfactant levels, the sorbed surfactant on minerals appears to form a bulklike medium that behaves essentially as a partition phase rather than an adsorptive surface, with the resulting K_{ss} being significantly decreased and less dependent on the MPB loading. Hematoxylin HX is a bioactive flavonoid and biologically important species. Different isothermal aging conditions were studied, followed by microstructure characterization using scanning electron microscopy, energy dispersive X-ray spectroscopy, electron backscatter diffraction, and transmission electron microscopy to quantify the type and volume fraction of tertiary phases and intermetallic compounds.

LIRIC 3.2 an updated model for iodine behaviour in the presence of organic impurities

The stability of the device was noteworthy. Continuous flow reactors have facilitated safer and more efficient utilization of O_2 , whilst enabling protocols to be scalable. Our results show that this concept can provide the necessary cooling power and humidification for a cell with completely dry inlet gases at 80°C , and has the potential for working at higher temperatures.

Sonochemical techniques to degrade pharmaceutical organic pollutants

Nitric acid functioned as a catalyst and co-solvent Scheme. In this case, however, pure O_2 was utilized due to the inherent safety associated with the introduction of O_2 by using a membrane system.

In this study, the effect of droplet detachment in the gas channel on the water cluster inside the GDL has been investigated using X-ray tomographic microscopy and X-ray radiography. Details about the radiolysis experiments and data analysis are provided as in the. In this paper, the main outcomes of the BIP project will be outlined, and their relevance to the Phébus FP project will be examined.

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