

Aime 2012 Solutions

Phase Diagrams and Thermodynamic Modeling of Solutions provides readers with an understanding of thermodynamics and phase equilibria that is required to make full and efficient use of these tools. The book systematically discusses phase diagrams of all types, the thermodynamics behind them, their calculations from thermodynamic databases, and the structural models of solutions used in the development of these databases. Featuring examples from a wide range of systems including metals, salts, ceramics, refractories, and concentrated aqueous solutions, Phase Diagrams and Thermodynamic Modeling of Solutions is a vital resource for researchers and developers in materials science, metallurgy, combustion and energy, corrosion engineering, environmental engineering, geology, glass technology, nuclear engineering, and other fields of inorganic chemical and materials science and engineering. Additionally, experts involved in developing thermodynamic databases will find a comprehensive reference text of current solution models. Presents a rigorous and complete development of thermodynamics for readers who already have a basic understanding of chemical thermodynamics Provides an in-depth understanding of phase equilibria Includes information that can be used as a text for graduate courses on thermodynamics and phase diagrams, or on solution modeling Covers several types of phase diagrams (paraequilibrium, solidus projections, first-melting projections, Scheil diagrams, enthalpy diagrams), and more

Computational Methods in Subsurface Flow explores the application of all of the commonly encountered computational methods to subsurface problems. Among the problems considered in this book are groundwater flow and contaminant transport; moisture movement in variably saturated soils; land subsidence and similar flow and deformation processes in soil and rock mechanics; and oil and geothermal reservoir engineering. This book is organized into 10 chapters and begins with an introduction to partial differential and various solution approaches used in subsurface flow. The discussion then shifts to the fundamental theory of the finite element method, with emphasis on the Galerkin finite element method and how it can be used to solve a wide range of subsurface problems. The subjects treated range from simple problems of saturated groundwater flow to more complex ones of moisture movement and multiphase flow in petroleum reservoirs. The chapters that follow focus on fluid flow and mechanical deformation of conventional and fractured porous media; point and subdomain collocation techniques and the boundary element technique; and the applications of finite difference techniques to single- and multiphase flow and solute transport. The final chapter is devoted to other alternative numerical methods that are based on combinations of the standard finite difference approach and classical mathematics. This book is intended for senior undergraduate and graduate students in geoscience and engineering, as well as for professional groundwater hydrologists, engineers, and research scientists who want to solve or model subsurface problems using numerical techniques.

This book describes the newest achievements in the area of electrochemically and chemically deposited metals and alloys. In particular, the book is devoted to the surface morphology of deposited metals and alloys. It contains an in-depth analysis of the influence of the parameters of electrodeposition or chemical deposition of metals and alloys, which will likely lead to technological advances in industrial settings world-wide. Professionals in electrometallurgical and electroplating plants will find the book indispensable. This book will also be useful in the automotive, aerospace, electronics, energy device and biomedical industries. In academia, researchers in electrodeposition at both undergraduate and graduate levels will find this book a very valuable resource for their courses and projects.

Thermodynamic Properties of Nonelectrolyte Solutions reviews several of the more classical theories on the thermodynamics of nonelectrolyte solutions. Basic thermodynamic principles are discussed, along with predictive methods and molecular thermodynamics. This book is comprised of 12 chapters; the first of which introduces the reader to mathematical relationships, such as concentration variables, homogeneous functions, Euler's theorem, exact differentials, and method of least squares. The discussion then turns to partial molar quantities, ideal and nonideal solutions, and empirical expressions for predicting the thermodynamic properties of multicomponent mixtures from binary data. The chapters that follow explore binary and ternary mixtures containing only nonspecific interactions; the thermodynamic excess properties of liquid mixtures and ternary alcohol-hydrocarbon systems; and solubility behavior of nonelectrolytes. This book concludes with a chapter describing the use of gas-liquid chromatography in determining the activity coefficients of liquid mixtures and mixed virial coefficients of gaseous mixtures. This text is intended primarily for professional chemists and researchers, and is invaluable to students in chemistry or chemical engineering who have background in physical chemistry and classical thermodynamics.

The job interview is probably the most important step you will take in your job search journey. Because it's always important to be prepared to respond effectively to the questions that employers typically ask at a job interview Petrogav International has prepared this eBooks that will help you to get a job in oil and gas industry. Since these questions are so common, hiring managers will expect you to be able to answer them smoothly and without hesitation. This eBook contains 150 questions and answers for job interview and as a BONUS web addresses to 220 video movies for a better understanding of the technological process. This course covers aspects like HSE, Process, Mechanical, Electrical and Instrumentation & Control that will enable you to apply for any position in the Oil and Gas Industry.

Failed attempts in Africa to develop, democratise and instil virtues of a just state and society which promote benevolent leadership and advance political and economic rights and freedoms call for a 'new' imagination. By exploring a wide range of issues concerning justice, human rights and leadership, this book makes two major contributions to the extant literature in each of these areas. Firstly, as a project in decoloniality, it constitutes an 'epistemic break' from mainstream logics and approaches to understanding state, society and development in Africa, presenting an approach that is filtered through a Euro-American lens that reifies the hegemony of a particular spatio-temporality. In other

words, it emphasises the importance of situatedness by thinking from rather than about or with Africa. And secondly, it addresses a fundamental shortcoming in decolonial thought, which is often criticised for rejecting western paradigms of thought without providing viable alternatives. The issues covered include state failure in Africa, the geopolitics of US and NATO military interventions on the continent, individual states' responses to international law, indigenous moral political leadership, authentic inclusion of marginalised voices in development practice, an endogenous approach to environmental ethics, and a spiritualist reflection on the need for Africa to chart her own course to political, social and economic redemption. By searching for alternative paths to justice, human rights and leadership, this book represents an effort to actualise the core vision of the African Renaissance to find 'African solutions for African problems'.

This book is the proceedings of a Symposium entitled "The Physics of Solid-Solution Strengthening in Alloys" which was held at McCormick Place, Chicago, on October 2, 1973, in association with a joint meeting of the American Society for Metals (ASM) and The Metallurgical Society (TMS) of the American Institute of Mining, Metallurgical, and Petroleum Engineers (AIME). The symposium, which was initiated and organized by the editors of this volume, was sponsored by the Committee on Alloy Phases, Institute of Metals Division, TMS, AIME, and the Flow and Fracture Section of the Materials Science Division, ASM. The discipline of Alloy Design has been very active in recent years, during which considerable stress has been placed on the roles of crystallography and microstructure in the rationalization and prediction of properties. Underestimated as a component of alloy design, however, has been the importance of physical property studies, even though physical property measurements have traditionally been employed to augment direct or x-ray observations in the determination of phase equilibrium (and, indeed, metastable equilibrium) boundaries.

This is a challenging problem-solving book in Euclidean geometry, assuming nothing of the reader other than a good deal of courage. Topics covered included cyclic quadrilaterals, power of a point, homothety, triangle centers; along the way the reader will meet such classical gems as the nine-point circle, the Simson line, the symmedian and the mixtilinear incircle, as well as the theorems of Euler, Ceva, Menelaus, and Pascal. Another part is dedicated to the use of complex numbers and barycentric coordinates, granting the reader both a traditional and computational viewpoint of the material. The final part consists of some more advanced topics, such as inversion in the plane, the cross ratio and projective transformations, and the theory of the complete quadrilateral. The exposition is friendly and relaxed, and accompanied by over 300 beautifully drawn figures. The emphasis of this book is placed squarely on the problems. Each chapter contains carefully chosen worked examples, which explain not only the solutions to the problems but also describe in close detail how one would invent the solution to begin with. The text contains a selection of 300 practice problems of varying difficulty from contests around the world, with extensive hints and selected solutions. This book is especially suitable for students preparing for national or international mathematical olympiads or for teachers looking for a text for an honor class.

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Exercises and Solutions in Statistical Theory helps students and scientists obtain an in-depth understanding of statistical theory by working on and reviewing solutions to interesting and challenging exercises of practical importance. Unlike similar books, this text incorporates many exercises that apply to real-world settings and provides much more thorough solutions. The exercises and selected detailed solutions cover from basic probability theory through to the theory of statistical inference. Many of the exercises deal with important, real-life scenarios in areas such as medicine, epidemiology, actuarial science, social science, engineering, physics, chemistry, biology, environmental health, and sports. Several exercises illustrate the utility of study design strategies, sampling from finite populations, maximum likelihood, asymptotic theory, latent class analysis, conditional inference, regression analysis, generalized linear models, Bayesian analysis, and other statistical topics. The book also contains references to published books and articles that offer more information about the statistical concepts. Designed as a supplement for advanced undergraduate and graduate courses, this text is a valuable source of classroom examples, homework problems, and examination questions. It is also useful for scientists interested in enhancing or refreshing their theoretical statistical skills. The book improves readers' comprehension of the principles of statistical theory and helps them see how the principles can be used in practice. By mastering the theoretical statistical strategies necessary to solve the exercises, readers will be prepared to successfully study even higher-level statistical theory.

Motivated and enlightening solutions to the 2012 AMC 10A by former AMC (AHSME) two-time perfect scorer Mathew Crawford.

Physical Chemistry: An Advanced Treatise: Reactions in Condensed Phases, Volume VII, deals with reactions in condensed phases. The purpose of this treatise is to present a comprehensive treatment of physical chemistry for advanced students and investigators in a reasonably small number of volumes. An attempt has been made to include all important topics in physical chemistry together with borderline subjects which are of particular interest and importance. The book begins by discussing the basic principles of reaction rates in solution. This is followed by separate chapters on estimating the rate parameters of elementary reactions; the use of correlation diagrams to interpret organic reactions; perturbation of reaction rates by

substituents; and inorganic reactions. Subsequent chapters cover the important field of free radicals, including chain reactions and solvent effects; heterogeneous catalysis; various types of surface reactions; surface annealing; electron reactions; nucleation; and radiation chemistry. The book presents a broad picture of current developments in reaction rates in condensed phases in a form accessible to all students of chemical kinetics. This treatment, by experts in widely different areas, will hopefully meet many student needs and provide a useful overview for all. This book is a celebration of mathematical problem solving at the level of the high school American Invitational Mathematics Examination. There is no other book on the market focused on the AIME. It is intended, in part, as a resource for comprehensive study and practice for the AIME competition for students, teachers, and mentors. After all, serious AIME contenders and competitors should seek a lot of practice in order to succeed. However, this book is also intended for anyone who enjoys solving problems as a recreational pursuit. The AIME contains many problems that have the power to foster enthusiasm for mathematics – the problems are fun, engaging, and addictive. The problems found within these pages can be used by teachers who wish to challenge their students, and they can be used to foster a community of lovers of mathematical problem solving! There are more than 250 fully-solved problems in the book, containing examples from AIME competitions of the 1980's, 1990's, 2000's, and 2010's. In some cases, multiple solutions are presented to highlight variable approaches. To help problem-solvers with the exercises, the author provides two levels of hints to each exercise in the book, one to help stuck starters get an idea how to begin, and another to provide more guidance in navigating an approach to the solution.

Petrophysical analysis of well logs and cores provide information about formation rocks and fluids in the borehole. Various types of well logs measure different properties in the well. Analysis of the data determines the volume of hydrocarbons present in a reservoir, and its potential to flow through the reservoir rock into the wellbore. This helps us to understand and optimize the producibility of a reservoir. When oil and gas wells are drilled, physical property measurements are taken using specialized geophysical instrument packages: either on wireline cables after the drill pipe has been removed (wireline logs), or from the borehole while drilling with instruments attached to drill collars (LWD). The book is an overview of the diversity of anthropogenic aquifer recharge (AAR) techniques that use aquifers to store and treat water. It focusses on the processes and the hydrogeological and geochemical factors that affect their performance. This book is written from an applied perspective with a focus of taking advantage of global historical experiences, both positive and negative, as a guide to future implementation. Most AAR techniques are now mature technologies in that they have been employed for some time, their scientific background is well understood, and their initial operational challenges and associated solutions have been identified. However, opportunities exist for improved implementation and some recently employed and potential future innovations are presented. AAR which includes managed aquifer recharge (MAR) is a very important area of water resources management and there is no recent books that specifically and comprehensively addresses the subject.

This new book covers all aspects of the history, physical metallurgy, corrosion behavior, cost factors and current and potential uses of titanium. The history of titanium is traced from its early beginnings through the work of Kroll, to the present day broadening market place. Extensive detail on extraction processes is discussed, as well as the various beta to alpha transformations and details of the powder metallurgy techniques.

This book provides the mathematical tools and problem-solving experience needed to successfully compete in high-level problem solving competitions. Each section presents important background information and then provides a variety of worked examples and exercises to help bridge the gap between what the reader may already know and what is required for high-level competitions. Answers or sketches of the solutions are given for all exercises.

This second edition of the original volume adds significant new innovations for revolutionizing the processes and methods used in petroleum reservoir simulations. With the advent of shale drilling, hydraulic fracturing, and underbalanced drilling has come a virtual renaissance of scientific methodologies in the oil and gas industry. New ways of thinking are being pioneered, and Dr. Islam and his team have, for years now, been at the forefront of these important changes. This book clarifies the underlying mathematics and physics behind reservoir simulation and makes it easy to have a range of simulation results along with their respective probability. This makes the risk analysis based on knowledge rather than guess work. The book offers by far the strongest tool for engineers and managers to back up reservoir simulation predictions with real science. The book adds transparency and ease to the process of reservoir simulation in way never witnessed before. Finally, No other book provides readers complete access to the 3D, 3-phase reservoir simulation software that is available with this text. A must-have for any reservoir engineer or petroleum engineer working upstream, whether in exploration, drilling, or production, this text is also a valuable textbook for advanced students and graduate students in petroleum or chemical engineering departments.

This and its companion Volume 2 comprise the proceedings of the International Symposium on "Solution Behavior of Surfactants - Theoretical and Applied Aspects" organized under the auspices of the 11th Northeast Regional Meeting of the American Chemical Society held in Potsdam, N.Y., June 30-July 3, 1980. This Symposium re? presented the third event in the series of symposia dealing with the topic of surfactants in solution. The first Symposium was held in Albany, N.Y., in 1976 under the title "Micellization, Solubility and Microemulsions", the proceedings of which have been documented in a two-volume set "The second was held under the title "Evolution Chemistry of Surfactants" in 1978 in Knoxville, TN, and the proceedings of this event have also been properly chronicled " Apropos, the fourth biennial Symposium in, this series is entitled "International Symposium on Surfactants in Solution" (K.L. Mittal and B. Lindman, Cochairmen) and is scheduled to be held from June 27 to July 2, 1982 in Lund, Sweden. Since these biennial events have been very successful and important in bringing researchers with varied interests together and in stimulating interdisciplinary communication, so the plans are to continue these on a regular basis with a change in venue for each meeting.

Due to the increasingly complex mineralogy, and lower grade of many current ore reserves, technology has, over the past decade, had to evolve rapidly to treat these materials

economically in an industry which has undergone severe periods of recession. However, most of the technical innovations, such as the increasing use of solvent-extraction, ion-exchange etc., have been in the field of chemical ore processing, and, apart from the use of computers and ever larger unit process machines, there have been few major evolutionary changes in the field of physical mineral processing, where conventional crushing and grinding methods, essentially unchanged in half a century, are followed by the 'old-faithfuls'- flotation, gravity, magnetic and electrostatic methods of separation. Many of these techniques have major limitations in the treatment of 'new' ores such as complex sulphides, and the main purpose of the NATO Advanced study Institute (ASI) "Mineral Processing at a Crossroads" was to review the future of mineral processing. One of the great failings of physical methods is their inability to treat ultra-fine particles, and much research effort is required in this area. Flotation is still the most widely used and researched method for separating minerals, and is the only method which can be used to produce separate concentrates from complex sulphide ores. However, its performance on these 'modern' ores is poor, and it is in this area particularly that chemical methods will increasingly be integrated into plant circuits.

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Gold Ore Processing: Project Development and Operations, Second Edition, brings together all the technical aspects relevant to modern gold ore processing, offering a practical perspective that is vital to the successful and responsible development, operation, and closure of any gold ore processing operation. This completely updated edition features coverage of established, newly implemented, and emerging technologies; updated case studies; and additional topics, including automated mineralogy and geometallurgy, cyanide code compliance, recovery of gold from e-waste, handling of gaseous emissions, mercury and arsenic, emerging non-cyanide leaching systems, hydro re-mining, water management, solid-liquid separation, and treatment of challenging ores such as double refractory carbonaceous sulfides. Outlining best practices in gold processing from a variety of perspectives, Gold Ore Processing: Project Development and Operations is a must-have reference for anyone working in the gold industry, including metallurgists, geologists, chemists, mining engineers, and many others. Includes several new chapters presenting established, newly implemented, and emerging technologies in gold ore processing Covers all aspects of gold ore processing, from feasibility and development stages through environmentally responsible operations, to the rehabilitation stage Offers a mineralogy-based approach to gold ore process flowsheet development that has application to multiple ore types

This and its companion Volumes 4 and 5 document the proceedings of the 5th International Symposium on Surfactants in Solution held in Bordeaux, France, July 9-13, 1984. This symposium was the continuation of the series of symposia initiated in 1976 in Albany, New York under the title "Micellization, Solubilization and Microemulsions". The next two symposia were labelled "Solution Chemistry of Surfactants" and "Solution Behavior of Surfactants: Theoretical and Applied Aspects" held in Knoxville, TN in 1978 and Potsdam, N. Y. in 1980, respectively. In 1982 at the time of the 4th Symposium in this series, it became amply evident that there was a definite need to have more a generic title to describe these biennial events, and after much deliberation it was decided that an appropriate title would be "Surfactants in Solution" as both the aggregation and adsorption aspects of surfactants were addressed. So the 4th Symposium was held in Lund, Sweden, under this new rubric, and it was decided to continue these symposia in the future under this appellation. Naturally, the Bordeaux Symposium was dubbed as the 5th International Symposium on Surfactants in Solution, and our logo became SIS which is very apropos and appealing. It was in Bordeaux that the decision was made to hold the 6th SIS Symposium in New Delhi and it is scheduled for August 18-22, 1986 in the capital of India.

This three-volume handbook contains a wealth of information on energy sources, energy generation and storage, fossil and renewable fuels as well as the associated processing technology. Fossil as well as renewable fuels, nuclear technology, power generation and storage technologies are treated side by side, providing a unique overview of the entire global energy industry. The result is an in-depth survey of industrial-scale energy technology. Your personal ULLMANN'S: A carefully selected "best of" compilation of topical articles brings the vast knowledge of the Ullmann's encyclopedia to the desks of energy and process engineers Chemical and physical characteristics, production processes and production figures, main applications, toxicology and safety information are all found here in one single resource New or updated articles include classical topics such as coal technologies, oil and gas as well as cutting-edge technologies like biogas, thermoelectricity and solar technology 3 Volumes

The history of gold begins in antiquity. Bits of gold were found in Spanish caves that were used by Paleolithic people around 40,000 B.C. Gold is the "child of Zeus," wrote the Greek poet Pindar. The Romans called the yellow metal aurum ("shining dawn"). Gold is the first element and first metal mentioned in the Bible, where it appears in more than 400 references. This book provides the most thorough and up-to-date information available on the extraction of gold from its ores, starting with the mineralogy of gold ores and ending with details of refining. Each chapter concludes with a list of references including full publication information for all works cited. Sources preceded by an asterisk (*) are especially recommended for more in-depth study. Nine appendices, helpful to both students and operators, complement the text. I have made every attempt to keep abreast of recent technical literature on the extraction of gold. Original publications through the spring of 1989 have been reviewed and cited where appropriate. This book is intended as a reference for operators, managers, and designers of gold mills and for professional prospectors. It is also designed as a textbook for extractive metallurgy courses. I am indebted to the Library of Engineering Societies in New York, which was the main source of the references in the book. The assistance of my son, Panos, in typing the manuscript is gratefully acknowledged.

Within the last 10 years the world has come to a point where the easily explorable oil deposits have now been found, and it is anticipated that such deposits will be depleted by the beginning of the Twenty-first Century. However, the increasing demand of man kind for energy has caused technologists to look into ways of finding new sources or to reevaluate unconventional sources which, in the past, have not been economical. In this respect, heavy crude and tar sand oils are becoming important in fulfilling the world's energy requirements. What are heavy crude and tar sand oils? There is still some confusion as to their definitions, inasmuch as they vary among organizations and countries. In an effort to set agreed meanings, UNITAR, in a meeting in February 1982 in Venezuela, proposed the following definitions (see also Table 1): 1. Heavy crude oil and tar sand oil are petroleum or petroleum like liquids or semi-solids naturally occurring in porous media. The porous media are sands, sandstone, and carbonate rocks. 2. These oils will be characterized by viscosity and density. Viscosity will be used to define heavy crude oil and tar sand oil, and density (oAPI) will be used when viscosity measurements are not available. 3. Heavy crude oil has a gas-free viscosity of 100-10000 mPa.s (cp) at reservoir temperatures, or a density of 943 kg/m³ (20 API) to 1000 kg/m³ (10 API) at 15.6 C and at atmospheric pressure.

Hydrometallurgy '94 contains the 78 papers that were presented at the international symposium organized by the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy and the Society of Chemical Industry and held in Cambridge, England, in July 1994. In the papers specific attention is paid to the concept of sustainable development and the associated ideas of cleaner technology, recycling and waste minimization that have particular relevance to the extraction and processing of metals and other mineral products. The papers, by authors from 30 countries, are grouped under the headings: Hydrometallurgy and Sustainable

Development; Materials Production and the Environment; Fundamentals; Leaching; Bioprocessing; Gold Solution Purification; Effluent Treatment; Processes; and Recycling.

The first of two volumes, this edited proceedings book features research presented at the XVI International Conference on Hyperbolic Problems held in Aachen, Germany in summer 2016. It focuses on the theoretical, applied, and computational aspects of hyperbolic partial differential equations (systems of hyperbolic conservation laws, wave equations, etc.) and of related mathematical models (PDEs of mixed type, kinetic equations, nonlocal or/and discrete models) found in the field of applied sciences.

Over the past decades, the field of molecular imaging has been rapidly growing involving multiple disciplines such as medicine, biology, chemistry, pharmacology and biomedical engineering. Any molecular imaging procedure requires an imaging probe that is an agent used to visualize, characterize and quantify biological processes in living systems. Such a probe typically consists of an agent that usually produces signal for imaging purpose, a targeting moiety, and a linker connecting the targeting moiety and the signaling agent. Many challenging problems of molecular imaging can be addressed by exploiting the great possibilities offered by modern synthetic organic and coordination chemistry and the powerful procedures provided by conjugation chemistry. Thus, chemistry plays a decisive role in the development of this cutting-edge methodology. Currently, the diagnostic imaging modalities include Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI), Computed Tomography (CT), Ultrasound (US), Nuclear Imaging (PET, SPECT), Optical Imaging (OI) and Photoacoustic Imaging (PAI). Each of these imaging modalities has its own advantages and disadvantages, and therefore, a multimodal approach combining two techniques is often adopted to generate complementary anatomical and functional information of the disease. The basis for designing imaging probes for a given application is dictated by the chosen imaging modality, which in turn is dependent upon the concentration and localization profile (vascular, extracellular matrix, cell membrane, intracellular, near or at the cell nucleus) of the target molecule. The development of high-affinity ligands and their conjugation to the targeting vector is also one of the key steps for pursuing efficient molecular imaging probes. Other excellent reviews, text and monographs describe the principles of biomedical imaging, focusing on molecular biology or on the physics behind the techniques. This Research Topic aims to show how chemistry can offer molecular imaging the opportunity to express all its potential.

The processing-microstructure-property relationships in steels continue to present challenges to researchers because of the complexity of phase transformation reactions and the wide spectrum of microstructures and properties achievable. This major two-volume work summarises the current state of research on phase transformations in steels and its implications for the emergence of new steels with enhanced engineering properties. Volume 1 reviews fundamentals and diffusion-controlled phase transformations. After a historical overview, chapters in part one discuss fundamental principles of thermodynamics, diffusion and kinetics as well as phase boundary interfaces. Chapters in part two go on to consider ferrite formation, proeutectoid ferrite and cementite transformations, pearlite formation and massive austenite-ferrite phase transformations. Part three discusses the mechanisms of bainite transformations, including carbide-containing and carbide-free bainite. The final part of the book considers additional driving forces for transformation including nucleation and growth during austenite-to-ferrite phase transformations, dynamic strain-induced ferrite transformations (DIST) as well as the effects of magnetic fields and heating rates. With its distinguished editors and distinguished international team of contributors, the two volumes of Phase transformations in steels is a standard reference for all those researching the properties of steel and developing new steels in such areas as automotive engineering, oil and gas and energy production. Discusses the fundamental principles of thermodynamics, diffusion and kinetics Considers various transformations, including ferrite formation, proeutectoid ferrite and cementite transformations Considers additional driving forces for transformation including nucleation and growth during austenite-to-ferrite phase transformations

This book contains chapters on cutting-edge developments presented at the TMS annual conference of 2012.

The process of froth flotation is an outstanding example of applied surface chemistry. It is extensively used in the mining, mineral, metallurgical, and chemical industries for separation and selective concentration of individual minerals and other solids. Substances so concentrated serve as raw materials for producing appropriate metals and chemicals. The importance of flotation in technology is chiefly due to the ease with which it can be made selective and versatile and to the economy of the process. The objective of this book is to review the fundamentals of surface chemistry together with the relevant aspects of organic and inorganic chemistry that-in the opinion of the author-are important ~ control of the froth flotation process. The review updates the information that had been available in books by Sutherland and Wark (1955), Gaudin (1957), Klassen and Mokrousov (1963), and Glembotsky et al. (1963). It emphasizes mainly the surface chemical aspects of the process, leaving other relevant topics such as hydrodynamics, mechanical and electrical technology, circuit design and engineering, operations research, instrumentation technology, modeling, etc., to appropriate specialized treatments. This book offers you a brief, but very involved look into the operations in the drilling of an oil & gas wells that will help you to be prepared for job interview at oil & gas companies. From start to finish, you'll see a general prognosis of the drilling process. If you are new to the oil & gas industry, you'll enjoy having a leg up with the knowledge of these processes. If you are a seasoned oil & gas person, you'll enjoy reading what you may or may not know in these pages. This course provides a non-technical overview of the phases, operations and terminology used on offshore drilling platforms. It is intended also for non-drilling personnel who work in the offshore drilling, exploration and production industry. This includes marine and logistics personnel, accounting, administrative and support staff, environmental professionals, etc. No prior experience or knowledge of drilling operations is required. This course will provide participants a better understanding of the issues faced in all aspects of drilling operations, with a particular focus on the unique aspects of offshore operations.

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